symbol of comfort and peace, and in the plains representing evil, the abode of the Fascists.

Symbolism in The Sun Also Rises, and The Old Man and the Sea

The Sun Also Rises and The Old Man and the Sea also are symbolic works. The story, The Old Man and the Sea, blends naturalism with symbolism. Santiago's fight with Marlin, a real incident, has been the basis of the novel. Hemingway tries to "make a real old man, a real boy, a real sea and a real fish and real sharks. But if he made them good and true enough they would mean many things." Santiago's struggle with the fish is man's struggle with the natural forces which he vanquishes and defeats. It is also an artist's struggle with his work and art, and the destruction of the marlin by the sharks implies the critic's attack on the work of the art. The critics are unfavourable and adverse in their judgment. There is an allusion to the Christian symbolism also in his work. During his struggle with the marlin, his palms are bleeding and the cry of 'Ay' uttered by Santiago at the sight of the sharks recalls the imagery of a person into whose palms and wood the nails are being driven. While climbing his hut, he stumbles and brings to our memory the image of Christ ascending the Calvary mountain carrying his own wooden cross for crucifixion. The old man lies down exhausted with his arms spread out straight and the wounded palms upwards in his hut. He has been seen in the image of Christ. The sea, 'aguamala', the whore is the image of a woman from whose womb the marlin comes out.

Santiago's character drawn on some real fisherman has been imbued with deeper meaning. The Old Man and the Sea has been classed with the permanent literature of its different layers of meaning underlying the story. The language reveals the Biblical atmosphere. There are the echoes of the language used in the Old and the New Testament both.

Hemingway's works are not ephemeral. He is not a superficial