

Tribhuvan University

Man -Woman Relationship in Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*

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by

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled,
“Man-Woman Relationship in Hemingway’s *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*”
is my own original work carried out as a Master’s student at the Department of
English at Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus excepted to the extent that assistances
from others in the thesis’s design and conception or in presentation
style, and linguistics expression are duly acknowledged.

All sources used for the thesis have been fully and properly cited. It contains no
material with to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any
other degree at Tribhuvan University or any other educational
institution, except where due acknowledgement
is made in the thesis paper.

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March 2018

Tribhuvan University**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences****Letter of Approval**

This thesis entitled “Man-Woman Relationship in Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*,” submitted to the Department of English, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, by Saraswoti Mainali, has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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Abstract

Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* deals with the issue of man and woman relation in which most of the male characters misuse the power of patriarchy and finally becomes the victim of their wrong deeds. The research is focusing on family discord and also plays vital role in terms of analyzing female issue. It is strictly confined in the analysis of how women become the victim in the patriarchal society, relationship between men and women, conflict among them. In every story, writer reveals the decency of women upon men. By analyzing Hemingway's stories, try to figure out how writer deals with the condition of women, women's reaction to their husband or loved one. He infiltrates deeply into the psyche of women characters and explores discrimination, stereotyping, objection, oppression and patriarchy.

This research also explores the consequence of the misuse of the power of patriarchy. Because of their dominating masculine behavior most of the male characters have to be alone.

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Introduction: Ernest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*

Ernest Hemingway (July 21, 1899- July 2, 1961) was an American novelist, short story writer and journalist. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s. He won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six story collections, and two non-fiction works. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature. The short stories collection, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* is one of the most popular works of Hemingway. It contains eighteen stories. I have selected three stories, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro", "The End of Something" and "Cat in the Rain" to analyze man and woman relations from the Hemingway's, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. Hemingway projects man and woman relations from the perspectives of patriarchy which massively dominates females. Patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power, fathers or father figure holds authority over women and children.

Hemingway is mainly known for his novels and short stories. His stories often praised for bringing forward the issue of nationalism, identity crisis, social issue and like; at the same time story also consists female issue. Talking about Hemingway's perspective on women, Simin Shahla says, "A negative outlook forwards women showcase his most famous works in which a sense of masculine dominance is almost ever present. He often employs a sarcastic tone in his treatment of female characters."(1) According to Simin the writer is well known for his famous work of showing male dominance. He does that by implying sarcastic tone to feminine characters and placing the men above the female.

In the story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" Hemingway shows superiority of central character Harry who hates his wife Helen though she takes care of him. Harry regards Helen, a destroyer of his career. Helen on the other hand cannot make any

improvements in her relationship. Similarly in the story, "The End of Something" Nick seems to be quarreling with his beloved frequently. For him the only reason of having relationship with a woman is to have fun. The story, "Cat in the Rain" evokes the innocence of female figure. For George, the male character, neither his wife's desire and emotion, nor herself has any importance. In order to pass her time, she takes a cat as a medium with whom she intends to share her all feelings. She also lacks her identity in the story that she has not been addressed by anyone by her name.

It gives the picture of passivity of women more than that of their strength. In the story, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" Nick has weak relationship to his wife. However, his wife Helen loves him. Similarly, in "Cat in the Rain" George does not show any respect and care to his wife. All the time his wife tries to improve their cold relationship but it is the man who is the real determiner. Another story, "The End of Something" central character Nick seems to be picking up a quarrel with his loved one and eventually tells her that their relationship is not for anymore.

In every story, the writer reveals the decency of women upon men. He infiltrates deeply into the psyche of women characters and explores discrimination, stereotyping, objectification, oppression and patriarchy. Helen, Marjorie and wife of Mr. George appear to be liberal in their nature that they do not have strength to raise a single voice. They appear too passive due to fear of society and fear of losing their husband and loved one. As a result they are compelled to face exploitation and domination of their husband. Hemingway acknowledges the challenges women face in having to adhere to strict societal gender binaries. This study plays a vital role in terms of analyzing female issues. It is strictly confined in the analysis of how women become the victim in the patriarchal society, relationship between man and woman,

conflict among them. Similarly it can also be appreciated for presenting the reality of woman.

Hemingway's collection of stories named *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* praise worthy in terms of depicting the reality of female. In this story Harry's dying relationship to his wife, Helen and the end of his life is explained. Harry has a bad wound and during the story. Harry so many times calls his wife "you bitch, you rich bitch!" (14). This story shows passivity of Helen. Though she takes care of her husband Harry, ultimately achieves nothing but only hatred of her husband.

Similarly in the story "Cat in the Rain" Hemingway depicts characters named George as bold and at the same time shows childish behavior of female character. Analyzing the same situation of the story, David Lodge says, "The rubber cap is a protection from rain, and rain is a fundamental necessity for fertility and fertility is precisely what is lacking in the American wife's marriage" (12). So in the story there is a lack of attachment and love among couple where husband treats his wife badly.

As we give concern on language technique, there we find the repetition tool in the story, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro." Female character Helen frequently says "Molo" and "Harry" getting scared of hyena's voice. This indicates the weak nature of women figure who gets frightened of mere creature hyena. Roscoe Barnes talks about the situation, "Bringing fourth following situation of the story. Then the noise the hyena made was so loud she woke and for a moment she did not know where she was and she was very afraid" (76). Repetitive use of language in a way directly points out the situation of women.

Feminism is concerned with women's voices, which are silenced in the patriarchal ideology. So, feminism is the political movement which has become successful in giving due place to the writing of non-canonical women writers. M. H.

Abrams writes, "feminism has come into practice as an attack against female marginalization as our society and civilization is pervasively patriarchal, that is, it is male-centered and controlled and is organized and conducted in such a way as to subordinate women to men in all cultural domains: familial, religious, political, economic, social, legal and artistic" (89). Feminism has emerged to end the male domination over female.

According to *Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy*, the word 'Feminism' is "The approach to social life, philosophy, and ethics that commits itself to correcting biases leading to the subordination of women to the disparagement of women's particular experience and of the voices women bring to discussion" (132). In the same way, Jane Freedman in her book *Feminism* mentions, "political theorist, and philosophers, from Plato and Aristotle to Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, argued for a natural differences between men and women; men being naturally more rational and therefore suited to the politics and public life, and irrational woman being more suited to the emotional life of the home" (26). Themes explored in feminism include discrimination between male and female, stereotyping the traditional status of female, oppression by male society, and treatment of female as a property, chattel marriage, and patriarchy. In this regard, Toril Moi, a feminist has written: "the world feminist or feminism are political labels indicating support for the aim of the new women's movement" (187). As Toril said the word feminism speaks itself, this is the political label which ensures support for women's each movement that can bring the positive change to the society.

According to a patriarchal ideology good woman has no needs of her own; she is completely satisfied by serving her family. For Victorian culture in England she was the "angle in the house". She made the home a safe haven for her husband, where he could spiritually fortify himself before resuming the daily struggles of the

workplace, and for her children, where they could receive the moral guidance needed to eventually assume their own traditional roles in the adult World. The good woman does not want her own self identity in the society. She only knows about the traditional rules. But the "bad woman" who is power seeking always want newness in the society. They are courageous that they can do what male can. A bad woman violates patriarchal sexual norms in some ways: they are sexually forward in appearance of behavior, or they have multiple sexual partners.

Feminists write for freedom, autonomy and self identity of the women. They think that men should take females as their necessary counterparts and help them to come in the independent arena. Women must be regarded as important human beings. Accepting such reality some male writers began to write giving the autonomous power to women character in their literary writing. Women protagonists have individuality in their texts. Consciousness about female as equal human being is somehow the contribution of feminist movements. Feminist view that only a feminist struggle will particularly change relations between man and woman that concerns issues such as sexuality, violence, gender discrimination, emancipation, freedom and equality for women.

The second sex by Beauvoir raises the voice against men-women dichotomy as the male ideology makes women the second sex. Women are made inferior which is just artificially made. Beauvoir further says that women are not born, but made. The human culture has given supremacy to the sex that hunts and kill, and not the one that gives birth, to masters of nature and not to the natural functions. The book *The Second Sex* is an overall account of women and tags given to women. Giving her notion about the book, *The Second Sex* M. H. Abrams notes, "*The Second Sex* is a wide-ranging criticism of identification of women as merely the negative object or

'other' to man as defining and dominating subject who is assumed to represent humanity in general" (234). Abrams says indicating female as "second sex", is a wide range of criticism, because it tries to represent man as defining figure of society where women are just the negative object or other to man.

Women are mystic that they are vast, something reversed and they undergo those processes, but Beauvoir condemns these myths saying that they are natural process and male-made myths are false. She further says males too are mysterious. She claims:

The myth of a woman is a luxury which can appear only if man escapes from urgent demands of his needs, the more relationship are concretely lived the less they are idealized . . . but along with luxury there is utility; these dreams are irresistibly guided by interest. Surely most these myths had roots in the spontaneous attitude of man toward his own existence and toward the world around him. But going beyond experience toward the transcendent idea was deliberately used by patriarchal society for the purpose of self justification; through the myths this society imposed its laws and customs upon individuals in a picturesque, effective manner, it is under a mythical form that group imperative is indoctrinated into each conscience. (999)

This is how; Beauvoir criticizes the male-made myths about women that myth is just a mirage which is not related with reality at all. She further criticizes the cultural identification of women as merely negative objective or 'other' to man. Thus, Beauvoir requests the feminists to break the patriarchal norms and values and establish female's ideology which is necessary for women's self identity and autonomy formation.

Theoretical Perspective on Man and Woman Relationship

This is the study about gender issue in Hemingway's, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. To show man- woman relationship I would like talk about feminism as a theory. Feminism believes that from very beginning of human civilization, treatment of society towards women have been wrong. Theology and law both had ordered their subjugation. Female were restricted to have property in their own names, engage in business. It is concerned to be an intellectual and political movement and uproar that try to guarantee justice for women and all kinds of discriminations and uneven treatment done to them, especially by male.

In this so-called civilized modern world, female experiences like anxiety, fear, desires, emotions, etc. are the elements that provide a strong support to increase the psychological problem. Modern people are suffering from agitation, frustration and inner mental conflicts that have great threats to the civilized world. Due to lose of personality, people feel alienated, mimeries and lonely. It's clear, from the very starting of human civilization women were considered as inferior, second class and still women were thought to be an object to fulfill men's aspiration and anticipations, to serve them physically, sexual and mentally. Beauvoir says: "Women have been essential as the one born. To be a wife or a mother. But she is stripped off motherly rights because motherly rights overpowered by fatherly rights. A wife's duty is to be in the bed to gratify the husband's lust of his wife" (145).

In the story, "The Cat in the Rain", we can see clearly what this statement talks about. In this story, the woman is taken as an object which functions as her husband's command or wish. A woman is not considered a good wife if she tries to do anything against the husband's permission. Here in the story, George is deciding how his wife should dress up, how she should look, where she should live and what

she should do. She doesn't have any control on her own life. She has born only to play the role of wife or mother, she doesn't have her personal life and choices.

According to our society, a good wife is that who obeys her husband and makes him happy by satisfying his need in bed. Though George's wife had expressed so many desires, he doesn't respect her desire and emotions. "I want to pull my hair back tight and smooth and make a big knot at the back that I can feel," she said. "I want to have a kitty to sit on my lap and purr when I stroke her. (106) "And I want to eat at a table with my own silver . . ." (106). These are her small desires which mean a lot to her and George knows by fulfilling these small things how much happiness he can give to his wife. But as the other men in our society, he also has a fixed mindset regarding women who thinks woman's emotion has no value, women doesn't think in a intellectual way and they have nothing to do all day; that's why they talk about useless stuff. And he also knows he has right over his wife and can treat her however he wants. So he rudely says "Oh, shut up and get something to read" (106).

The cat can be seen as a child as well, making the woman want it desperately as she needs something to nurture and keep her company and to bring something new and exciting to her married life that she has so far been denied. George reserves every right to control her life, he is even deciding when she is going to have a baby, though she is the one who has to bear all those pregnancy difficulties and labor pain. And also after childbirth, father is the one who reserves more rights to decide the things to the child than mother.

A woman is considered from masculine perspectives. They have been told in such a way that their happiness lies in giving up everything to male service. It means their dedication and service to their home and to their husband is only their prime

duty. Not this much only what we examine in patriarchal society, women are sexually exploited. Men have got controlled the conceptual area and determine social values and structures of most of the institutions. Quite clearly seen that male has power of naming, defining and exploring. In heterosexuality, men occupy the first or upper position. Social perception has been made as when women have physical relationship with men, it is considered that they are surrendering themselves to the dominance of men. So, men have glorified and made bigger in terms of sex.

Identity consciousness is undoubtedly great for women because it meant less repression and oppression, equality and more possibilities in life. However, it may also have exacerbated women's identity crisis by adding more distinctiveness. According to Erikson, identity crisis is caused by the loss of "a sense of personal sameness and historical continuity" (17). In terms of individuals in the group of women, although the liberation they enjoyed in the post-war era brought them more possibilities in life, it also meant that they faced various kinds of predicament in which their original roles were challenged, and this led to uncertainty about their identity. Liberation does not necessarily mean freedom for women. If women do not look up to themselves and really question their role, liberation can pose threaten to the completeness of their identity. In the story, "Cat in The Rain" woman character has not her own identity. She is known by her husband's name.

Masculinity is socially constructed, but made up of both socially defined and biologically created factors distinct from the definition of male biological sex. It is set of attributes, behaviors and roles generally associated with boys and men. Feminist philosophers have argued that gender ambiguity may blur gender classification. Masculine traits include courage, independence and assertiveness. These traits vary by location and context, and are influenced but social and cultural

factors. In their world countries, male masculinity is prevalent and women are made victim by masculine behavior of male. Simon De Beauvoir says:

One is not born, but rather becomes a woman. No biological, psychological or economic fate determines the figure that the human female presents in society; it is civilization as a whole that produces this creature, intermediate between male and eunuch, which is described as feminine that male behaves as a matter of fantasy and led toward female self consciousness fragile lacking(25).

This is the famous quote from Simone De Beauvoir and by saying that she tries to explain that how our society is representing man as positive or the norm while the woman is portrayed as the other. Because of this otherness the freedom of the women is limited which is not allowing them to express their full humanity. Gender explains it as a socially constructed phenomenon, meaning a product of social practices rather than an innate characteristic. Our society has assigned gender through gendered language, the clothes we wear, the toys we are given to play with, the professions we are encouraged to enter, and so forth. The power, right, freedom, everything to the male and female has been decided by our society. Not by birth. According to patriarchal society, male overpowers everything. And as the fixed mindset of our society; man should be the leader, decision maker, wiser, stronger, and intellectual. So, woman has to obey, respect and satisfy man without expecting anything in return. In all those three stories of Hemingway, we can find the same thing. All of the female character truly loves their male partner, respecting them and allowing them to make decision even it is hurting the female character. Here I want to present one of the examples from the story “The End of Something”, when Nick suddenly asks Marjorie for break up, she respects his decision even it was so unfair

to her and leaves him quietly without arguing. It is just one of the small examples of our society where male are doing whatever they want and the female are just quietly accepting it and hiding their pain inside.

Feminism shows female's social, cultural, politics and conceptual injustices programmed by male world. This study emphasizes on strength, power and capacity of female and which go against male domination upon female. The discourse does not allow man to impose their power over woman. We can see male domination in many cultural systems in the world. It is very easy for males in male dominated societies to keep females under pressure and take undue benefit due to their dominated position. This pressure and undue benefit can be any kind.

It is challenge to all females to fight against patriarchal society. The feminist movement is also known as the women's liberation which refers to series of campaigns for reforms on issues such as reproductive, domestic violence, unequal pay, women's suffrage, sexual harassment and sexual violence. The women's movement became more popular in May 1968 when women began to read again. The movement's priorities vary among nations and communities. The sole concern of feminism was with the question how men socially and physically dominate women.

In different form of relations like as a mother, wife, daughter, sister are suffering in many culture which male dominated system. It is a weak condition of women in our society when she has no husband in her life she is not worthy of respect. The importance of men and their superiority has been a part and parcel of social mores for generations in many societies. Society finds faults with anyone who does not adhere to its laws, in other words, they are the transgressors of society. Male chauvinism refuses to accept woman as competitor in domains of society in this situation, a woman is not born but made by the society. In male dominated society

and under male chauvinism a female's role is hence viewed through a magnifying glass and she is always watched by others, especially if she does not follow the rules established by the males. Male and female are equal at birth. It is not nature but the patriarchal world that differs females with males and makes them lowly creature. Due to males' nature of defining females, they have to limit in house hold activities of nursing, caring, washing and so on. As Simone de Beauvoir finds "man represents both the positive and the neutral, as is indicated by the common use of man to designate human beings in general: whereas woman represents only the negative, defined criteria, without reciprocity" (9). Men are known as superior and women are known as inferior in the manmade world.

Kate Millet, Betty Friedman, Simone de Beauvoir, Germaine Greer, Mary Ellman are the feminist who brought a new consciousness in women's mind generating new ideas in women's movement. They denied the belief, assumption and values defined by patriarchal institution, which validate the vulnerability of male domination and female operation. In *Sexual politics* Kate Millet focuses on the idea of ideology in "sexual politics." "The unequal relation of domination and subordination is what Millet called sexual politics" (138). For her, sex is biologically determined and gender is cultural concept. She used the term patriarchy to describe the course of women's operation.

Virginia Woolf believed that women had always faced social and economic obstacles to their literary ambition. The first blow on patriarchal structure was given by Woolf in her famous work *A Room of One's Own*. She was also very conscious of the imposed limitation of her own education. In this book she explores deeper concern- men's anger to women, misunderstanding between the sexes.

Virginia Woolf portrays very pitiable conditions of women writers in the past. She says that to write anything at the time was considered a sin for their attempt was not only criticized and condemned but also at the same time they were disfigured and deformed. Society had prevented a woman writer from writing openly. So, she had to write surreptitiously: "She must have shut herself up in a room in the country to write and been torn asunder by bitterness and scruples perhaps though her husband was of the kindest and their married life perfection" (819). A woman writer was not taken positively and provided a separate room for literary creation in the past. Her talent was not counted and valued: so it did not get ground to flourish. As a result, it ultimately turned dull and uncreative.

An existentialist feminist critic, Simone de Beauvoir strongly opposed the tendency of viewing women as 'second sex' born to assist their male guardians. Beauvoir objects to men's attitude of discriminating between sexes as 'self' and 'other' men being the former and women the later. Men writers have described women as 'flesh' the one related to 'nature'. In the feminist world, a subtle and radical critical and mood was launched by Simone de Beauvoir with her book *The Second Sex*. Through this book she established the principle of modern feminism. She focuses upon pitiable condition of women in patriarchal society stating that where a woman tries to define herself, she starts by saying "I am a woman: no man would do so. Man defines the human, not women" (134). It reveals the fundamental asymmetry between masculine and feminine: she argues: "men define the human, not woman. Woman is riveted into a lopsided relation with man, he is the one, she is the other" (135). According to her, all the male writers assume the female as negative. In the book, the problem Beauvoir emphasizes is that women perceive man

as self and themselves as other. And she exposes the condition of women so that they could realize their existence.

Like Beauvoir, Helen Cixous is also modern critic. She also gives importance to women's existence and her participation in society. According to her, "women's imaginary is inexhaustible and her writing is wonderful like music and painting" (54). Elsewhere, "I write women, women must write women and men". She expresses her experience of a woman who is a unique being. In her famous essay, "The Laugh of the Medusa," Cixous calls for women to put their bodies into their writing. She says: "A woman's body with its thousand and one threshold of order will make the old single grooved mother tongue reverberate with more than one language" (151). She emphasizes the power of women's body. Feminism is plural. Feminism is not a simple or unified philosophy. Their views, concepts and approaches change from one another in course of time and by the trend of theory. Women's state and their struggle and subordination are variously explained under different wave of feminism.

In patriarchal society men have power over women. Men have more power than women and they hold the position of power and have more privilege, head of the family unit, leaders of society groups, boss in the workplace and head of government. Patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property. A woman is never regarded as an autonomous being since she has always been assigned a subordinate and relative position in our society. It is an appalling condition of women that they cannot live without men in our social set-up. As they are considered to be physically weak and to go ahead in the society they need protection from males. This is the root cause of females' apathy in our society.

Woman is taken as the sexual property of man and as chaste mother of her children. Even though man is a civilized being now, there is still the savageness of primitive enjoyment, social companionship and domestic comfort. Patriarchal practice makes females scapegoat. The fundamental humanistic values which bind a man and woman in to bond of togetherness, the fidelity and companionship are away in the male- dominated society.

Male and female are explained as necessary to continue the human being from the history of creation. But the evolutionist theorists talk about Darwin's theory of origin of the species. According to them societies and cultures as developed from the primitive to modern stage- from hunting and gathering to the modern industrialized societies. This description does not provide a satisfactory reason for gender construction. Taking examples of various types of family and society still existing, it is difficult to point out specific period when, where, how gender role started. Anthropologist believes that Adam and Eve would have done same type of work when there was no gender role distinguished between male and female and the strength masculinity was the cause to control over women. But Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* exposes the myth and reality of the universal understanding of masculinity/femininity depicted mostly by male sociologist/anthropologist.

Feministic Study of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*

Hemingway highlights the situation of women in subtle and critical manner. American society was guided by patriarchal norms and values. In American society to cross the boundary of patriarchal norms and values is regarded violation of tradition. In America to obey, respect, don't protest against male is thought to be sincere and

obedient lady. Women have to follow male constructed rules and regulation. In the stories all most all the male characters have not come out from that thought.

Whenever we think about Hemingway, first thing that comes to our mind is manliness. As he was the famous story writer as well as great novelist of 20th century, his literature reflects the male dominance of that period. Though he had married four women and had affair with so many women in his life, he never had stability and satisfaction with those women and also he hated his mother too. And those things has greatly influenced in his writings as almost all his short stories are male dominated. His masculine characters are usually reasonable, knowledgeable, patriarchy. In contrast his female characters are more feminine, passive and not convincing. Most of his female characters are treated as unimportant fools merely regarded as objects by men. To make it clear and prove my point “Hemingway always shows male dominance in his short stories”, I am going to use three of his short stories, "Cat in the Rain", "The End of Something" and "The Snow of Kilimanjaro" here.

In his short stories, his female characters usually don't have their identity; they only come to the side of male characters and help to show male character superior, wise, intelligent, brave, tactful, and courageous; by showing their own passive, childish, materialistic behavior. In the story, "Cat in the Rain" Hemingway hasn't given identity to the female character, besides saying an American girl/ American wife, and by saying American wife he has tries to represent her as the character of whole American women. As that American wife sees the poor cat which was trying to keep itself dry by staying under the table, she eagerly wanted to get it inside her room and at that time she says "I want it so much . . . I don't know why I want it so much. I want that poor kitty. It isn't any fun to be a poor kitty out in the rain . . . Anyway, I want a cat . . . I want a cat. I want a cat now. If I can't have long hair or

any fun, I can have a cat" (105-106). By these spoken lines of that American woman, Hemingway again has tried to convince reader that the women show childish behavior and do dramas. As that American wife was insisting to get the cat her husband, George asks her to shut up, where he was clearly showing his male dominance over female. He did not even need to show any respect to her. She all the time tried to improve their cold relationship, but it was the man who was the real determiner. She has a role of an object that was to be used by her husband whenever he preferred not the wife. The lonely cat was her mirror image.

In his short stories, we can see women are treated as object by male characters to whom Hemingway always tries to picture as more knowledgeable than women. Once the male character feels he is having less fun with the women, he easily replaces or removes that woman from his life, which is no surprise for Hemingway. There is no value of women's feelings and emotion, they are just an object that satisfies men's physical need, and they don't have the voice. Regarding the sexual power of male upon female, Freedman claims:

Sexuality, then, is a form of power. Gender as socially constructed embodies it, not the reverse. Women and men are divided by gender made into the sexes, as we know them, by the social requirements of heterosexuality, which institutionalized male sexual dominance and female sexual submission. If this is true, sexuality is linchpin of gender inequalities (60).

According to this statement Heterosexuality is more likely the word which means the structure where males have one team and has the aim to exploit female sexuality where female are targeted victim. And this is creating inequality in our

society. So Because of the socially created Heterosexuality female are oppressed by male and it is injustice to female. We can understand this more clearly from the story "The end of something", Here Nick doesn't have any respect to Marjorie's emotion. It is not a big thing for him to play with her feelings and using her until he finds her no more interesting. When Nick and his girlfriend was together near the beach, Nick ignores her sometime, sometimes talks rudely, doesn't help the her to unwrap the things and to serve the food; where girl is taking care of him, listening to him, being polite and smiling at him. Nick and his girlfriend representing whole male and female in our society and playing according to their gender role. It means women are supposed to be loving, caring, soft, polite and respectful to man where it is not unusual for man to be rude, disrespectful, and disloyal.

For Hemingway the only reason of having relationship with a woman was to have fun. In the story, "The End of Something", the main character Nick says, "It isn't fun anymore, that love is not fun anymore" (59) to his girlfriend. And this heartbroken line doesn't care about Marjorie's emotions and desire. And as per Hemingway's men are decision maker and women shouldn't question on men's decision or they don't have the right to make argument and as his female character. Marjorie is representing his view she quietly moves away. Hemingway portrays Nick as an independent, knowledgeable, and composed man. He is the one who is the charge of the relationship and makes the decision for both of them. The girl is unable to effectively defy the man and tries to avoid confrontation, thereby adding to the feminism dispute male dominance over woman. The way man treat women through dialogue is another feminist concern.

Whenever we are reading his stories, in some part we surely find the places where he tries to clear that what are the roles of female. In the story "The End of Something" Marjorie plays the traditional woman's role, she lays out a blanket and unpacks a picnic basket where Nick doesn't even think that he should help her. And also in the story, "Cat in the Rain", the expression of American wife's eagerness to grow out her hair and "I want to eat at a table with my own silver"(106). It suggests the woman's desire for a home. Further, her expression of longing for the kitten suggests her feminine desire and her eagerness to fulfill her feminine role as a mother. If she cannot have attention from her husband, then she can at least devote her attentions to a baby.

As Hemingway's male character can't stand female being more skillful and more knowledgeable than him as he thinks it lowers his superiority. In the story, "The End of Something" Hemingway has portrayed Nick as a tough guy figure with high self-egoism, so when Nick found out that he was gradually losing superiority to his girlfriend and eventually they became equals, he got frustrated and annoyed. It can be told from the scenes where Nick and Marjorie were fishing, they argued on little aspect regarding whether the fish would strike, how to bait should be dealt with and where to drop and Nick would argue to prove that he is the more experienced and fights to reassure his dominance. Nick said, 'You know everything, I can't help it, you do, you know everything that is the trouble, you know you do, I have taught you everything' (58). The failure of establishing himself as a dominating male in this relationship caused Nick's final breakdown as he started to accuse Marjorie for knowing everything. Hemingway portrayed Nicks as typical male chauvinist who doesn't accept being equal to a woman.

In the book, *A Room of One's Own* Virginia Woolf says, "women are simultaneously victim of themselves as well as victim of men and are upholders of society by acting as mirrors to men" (4). According to Woolf there is social construction which restricts women in the society and by presenting those things in the literatures it has been trying to contextualize it for women. And Hemingway's literatures are excellent example of those literatures which shows that kind of social construction and male dominance. In the story "The cat in the rain", George was trying to control so much to his wife as he was deciding whether she is going to get that cat or not, when she wanted that cat desperately. In this story, George was doing whatever he wanted but for the wife she was not supposed to follow her interest, she was sitting bored in that hotel room because it was the choice of her husband.

In the story, "The Snow of Kilimanjaro", Helen is the victim where Harry often tortures her emotionally by being harsh and rude to her. And though she has the option to leave Harry and be free from everyday tortures, she is not doing anything like that as she is truly committed to their relationship and can't imagine life without him. So in a way she is victim of herself who lacks confident on living life by herself. This story has represented her as a woman who destroys man's intellectual and creative capabilities. Though the reason of Harry's losing ability of writing was his drinking and laziness, he feels he didn't reach his potential as a writer because he married a wealthy woman. He accuses Helen of being the cause of his loss of writing because he focused on her instead of writing. This story more likely says about Harry and how good he was on his writings before marrying and how he lost his intelligent and creativity after. By blaming the woman for the failure of man,

this story tries to show men are never wrong; there might be woman who is responsible in some way. Men are always great. Even Helen had given her love, property and everything to her husband; she was recognized as a destroyer of her husband's life later in this story. This is definitely a worst feeling for a person with a loving heart would have and she is the real victim.

Hemingway's attitude towards women is a result of these opposing feelings. Women do not play an important role in his works. He is more comfortable in dealing with "men without women". Yet he feels an obligation to introduce women into his stories. Maybe as an over-reaction to his own mother, a dominating woman, many of his female characters are seen as a threat and destroyer of men. This happens to Helen, whom, Harry says that she was a destroyer of his talent. He calls Helen "a rich bitch" all the time. He depicts his women as bitches.

Hemingway's typical hero is a courageous man of action, who faces death stoically, with a certain nobility of spirit. That is Harry's attitude in "The Snows of Kilimanjaro". He knows he is about to die and he has to face death. First, he becomes aggressive and even cruel to his wife but later he apologizes and stoically resigns himself to the fact that he must die. Hemingway takes a hyper-masculine stance on masculinity and goes so far to say that being a man means that one must be ruthless, sex-driven, cunning, and apathetic all at once. Hemingway picks out all of the bad qualities in a man and says this is what it means to be masculine. This does not come as a surprise considering Hemingway led this lifestyle and he was a poor excuse for a man. Once Simone de Beauvoir said

“Man can think to himself without woman. She cannot think of herself without man. And she is simply what man decrees she appears essentially to the males as a sexual being. For him she is sex, no less.

She is defined and differentiated with reference to man and not he with reference to her: she is the incidental the inessential as opposed to the essential” (10).

We can find the sense of this saying, in the piece of story “The End of Something” where Nick says his relationship with his girlfriend is no more fun. And it is clear that he is being bored with her, she is no more exciting for him and now he wants to move on to find another woman who can give him more fun. That is all. If there was emotional bonding, it could last longer but there was only physical bonding which faded so quickly. Women are taken as physical need only, so there is no necessity to be with a same woman for man, as any woman can fulfill his physical need. And new is always exciting.

In the story “The Snow of Kilimanjaro”, later in his life, Harry doesn't want his wife anymore. In his life when he finds wealth and sex is no more interesting, he finds her wife is also unimportant because he married her only for his sexual need and wealth. He even thinks his wife is destroyer and she is responsible for losing his talent. He was never serious about their relationship; there was no emotional attachment, no love. But for Helen, Harry was everything with whom she wanted to spend her entire life. She came to Harry's life in search of love; she truly loves him, cares about him and wants to be with him forever. Whenever Harry was in deteriorating health condition, she was praying to the god for his better health. It is really hard for her to live life without a life partner (a man) as she is the one of the women whom society considers a weak human being. She had a really sad past when she lost her past husband and now she can't imagine being alone and going through the same situation again. Helen is one of the examples of women who think without man they will not be able to work in their life. This story is more focused on Harry

than Helen. Helen is there to make people realize how a man is important in women's life and how men are superior on their capabilities and intellectuality. In the most of the pieces of the story, Helen is mentioned as "Harry's wife" or "she".

Conclusion: Void in Man-Woman Relationship

Hemingway has shown that women characters in the stories have faced the traditional patriarchal norms. The contemporary social reality of women's situation and men's point of view towards them in the society is highlighted in this research. Hemingway projects social issues of American society in the stories.

Harry, Nick, George represent the American patriarchal system as a male characters. Males have freedom to do anything but women have to bind in the male constructed rules. Male characters of the stories try to control their wife or beloved according to the traditional patriarchal thoughts but female characters do not like to be confined within patriarchal family system. Traditional women tolerate whatever their husbands behave. As a traditional woman Marjory, character of the story "The End of Something" tolerate Nick's masculine behavior. In the past women would not leave their husband or loved when they torture them, the society makes different gossip against women but modern women have challenged that thought. In the story, "Cat in the Rain" wife of George likes innkeeper. But she can not to go against traditional patriarchal thought. Similarly in the story, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" Helen keeps quiet as a traditional woman when Harry picks up small thing to quarrel.

Males enjoy freedom and supremacy whereas females are obliged to remain indoors under physical and psychological exploitation. In the stories such tendency of American culture has been violated by females. It is true that females are biological different than males but it does not mean that they are inferior to males. The biased process of patriarchy to subordinate females in order to maintain their reign and

supremacy in the society have been critiqued in this research by bringing the females fore. Hemingway has tried to show the hidden binaries between male and female in American society so as to prove that American society is full of patriarchy in the issue of gender. He has tried his best to foreground the women's voice and their pitiable and poignant condition in the society.

There is huge gap between man and woman relationship in patriarchal society. Socially, culturally and politically woman's position is very backward. In every society women are still viewed as subordinate, an abnormal than men. Males are always in superior position and females are inferior position. Actually man and woman relationship should go ahead with mutual co- operation and understanding but in patriarchal society that sort of relationship cannot be found.

In this way we can say that all the stories is basically about women's weak position where female characters are compelled to live identityless , meaningless, powerless life. They can't cross boundary which is constructed by male chauvinistic society. There are only two genders in the world, one is male and another is female. There are lots of advocates and socialists who have spoken for the equality between men and women but still now the goal of equality has not been achieved. Women have always been dominated in the patriarchal society where men are the head of the household and the rule makers. Men are the supreme authority and women are the followers. Women have always wanted to gain their rights and they have also fought for it too but it is their misfortunate that their privileges and opportunities are always taken away from them by the men.

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