

## EXPLORING THE VERITY OF IDEALISTIC CONCEPTS IN THE NOVEL “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” BY EARNEST HEMINGWAY

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### **Abstract**

*By the time World War I (1914-1918) finally ended, 10 million people were expected to have died, and 20 million were wounded. The death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary triggered the conflict in June 1914, but the causes of the dispute went further. A kind of strong patriotism flourished throughout Europe. Political power employed state individuals as well as colonized individuals through the basic workings of the belief system. Germany, France, and England have become huge capabilities through cash competitions all over the planet. Europe's interlocking royal groups formed remote federations and promised to favor one side in the conflict. Add to that the upcoming progressive battle in Russia, and each piece is primed for disaster. A four-year struggle ensued. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire (mostly present-day Turkey) clashed against the Allies run by France, England, Russia, Italy, and eventually America. Ernest Hemingway's novel, *A Farewell to Arms* depicts manipulation of the Ideological State Apparatus, that are glory, duty, honor, and obligation, how they work inside people, and how Oppressive State Apparatuses work against the people who understand the exploitation of ideology. From the perspective of postcolonial theory, this paper attempts to highlight the conspiracy of ideological weapon, which gives people the sense of self-betterment to initiate patriotism and nationalism in their mind, but this works only to take their service.*

**Keywords:** World War I, Ernest Hemingway, Farewell to Arms, Ideology, Ideological Weapon

### **1. Introduction**

Several writers have written to manifest the persecution of the war. Among their writings, one of the most popular novels is *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway, published in 1929.

Earnest Hemingway was already famous for his portrait of dissolute youth in Paris, *The Sun Also Rises*, but *A Farewell to Arms* was a great step forward in terms of sophistication and importance. In this novel, Hemingway himself recounts his experience as an ambulance driver in the closing days of World War I; his wounding and convalescence, and his affair with a nurse. More important, though, was Hemingway's revolutionary technique. His prose was terse and journalistic, stripped of adjectives and any construction that might call attention to it. Such narration achieved a numbness that reflected the mental brutalization the war visited upon the hero and the author. This novel became psychedelic, reflecting the psychological brutality caused by the war between the hero and the writer. Hemingway, like his hero, eschews abstract concepts such as obligation, fame, duty, and honor because his experiences during war have shown that these concepts use as weapons to control ordinary people. After the novel's popular and critical success, Hemingway became a world celebrity with literary authority.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Ideology is one of the biggest problems for countries in general. In this connection, several discussions have been done, but the problem has still existed. People have to face many problems while they work unknowingly under the influence of ideology to make themselves or their country honorable, developed, or successful. But their effort somehow remains ineffective because their masters want personal benefits through the false notion of idealized concepts such as glory, nationalism, patriotism, honor, and duty. Hemingway eschews abstract concepts such as glory, duty, and honor because, like his heroes, his own experience during the war showed him that these were weapons used by people in power to manipulate ordinary people.

### **1.2 Research Objective**

1. To explore how ideology works for the state master and makes ordinary men its subject.
2. To discover the problems faced by the people who are the subject of ideology.
3. To make people aware of how the tools of ideology are baseless.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

1. In what way does ideology work for the state and exploit the lower class
2. What are the problems faced by the people who were the subject of ideology during the war?
3. What is the probable solution for people who are the subject of untruthful tools of ideology?

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This paper will shed light on the role of literature in solving the problem of the exploitation of ideology. Critics have only explored the persecution and hardship of war in Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*. This research will provide a new angle for researchers to discover ways to solve the problems of subordinate people in the world. It would also enable scholars to look deeper beyond the meaning that *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) depicts the persecution and hardship of war. This research attempts to reveal the manipulation of the ideological state apparatus, and shows how these concepts psychologically and physically make people their slaves and subordinates. It also reveals how repressive state apparatuses support and maintain ideology. This research will provide a new way to interpret war narratives and educate people about their enslavement to ideology. No one has interpreted Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* from this perspective yet; this research will fill that gap.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study is limited to the novel *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway (1929) and generally to the literature on the war. A close reading of Ernest Hemingway's works reveals that the writer aims to reveal the problems of the man who is the subject of ideology. In this paper, the researcher will be limited to exploring the methods and techniques of Ernest Hemingway's *Farewell to Arms* (1929) to help mentally blind ideologues and solve their questions in this regard.

## **2. Literature Review**

This section discusses the relevant literature about the present research. In addition, it discusses the critics' views representing different dimensions of Hemingway's work. Moreover, it finally discusses that aspect of Hemingway's work, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) which has not been interpreted yet. Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) is one of the many American writers who experienced World War-I and was highly affected by it. He wrote several well-known war novels, and one of the most famous novels is *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). The greatest American novel to emerge from World War I, *A Farewell to Arms* cemented Ernest Hemingway's reputation as one of the major novelists of the twentieth century. Drawn largely from Hemingway's own experiences, it is the story of a volunteer ambulance driver wounded on the Italian front, the beautiful British nurse with whom he falls in love, and their journey to find some small sanctuary in a world gone mad with war. By turning beautiful and tragic, tender and harshly realistic, *A Farewell to Arms* is one of the supreme literary achievements of all time. The novel commonly depicts Hemingway's views on love and war and places the reader in a state of agony. Hemingway tries to dismantle the idealness of the concept that war and love bring glory and satisfaction. The novel illustrates the cruelty, suffering, hardship, and oppression of war, and represents how war makes people frustrated. In addition, Hemingway offers a deep, mournful meditation on the nature of love. No sooner does Catherine declares to Henry that she mourns for

her dead fiancé; after this, she becomes a source meant to seduce Henry. It seems to argue that she wants to get rid of her tragic past. Likewise, Henry intends to get as far away from the talk of the war as possible. In each other, Henry and Catherine find temporary solace from the things that plague them. Researchers have interpreted the novel briefly; they held different views. However, the whole criticism possesses the same subject matter and conclusion that Hemingway's novel, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) is a study of the disillusionment of love and war. Critics hold different views devoid of the fact that Ideological State Apparatuses or Oppressive State Apparatuses manipulate people during the war. The general idea of the novel is that it portrays the cruelty, suffering, hardship, and oppression of people who are the subject of the war, and how love brings suffering to people. The novel, *A Farewell to Arms* is a war novel and one of the most impressive at that, but the decisive point is that the horrors of warfare, the accumulation of cruelty and death, are set in relief by the narrator's passionate attachment to a nurse and by her death in childbirth. (Straumann, 1965). Hemingway shows the world of war with all its ugliness, violence, insanity, and irrationality. Besides giving an accurate account of the war, Hemingway has given an insightful description of the psychology of the soldiers. Being tired of war and its irrational pogrom, the soldiers started to look for peace. (Al-Fahdawi, 2017) According to Ganjoo, (2014) "the predominant aspect of war and love is seen in the novels: *The Sun also Rises*, *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*" (p.48). It is war, which paves the way for love in *A Farewell to Arms*. War and love can be described as interdependent themes. Love as such is replaced by death towards the end. Moreover, the novel also has been analyzed from the perspective of Feminism. Catherine's character influenced many feminist critics and they have tried to show Hemingway's wrath toward women. Although Catherine's intelligence, resourcefulness, and ability to cope in the social world place fall in the category of confident and competent character, and Catherine is a good woman who grew up in a tragic world where her virtue is meaningless (Assadnassab, 2005) yet according to Fetterley (1978) writer's attention is toward man rather than women: If we weep reading [*A Farewell to Arms*] at the death of soldiers, we are weeping for the tragic and senseless waste of their lives; we are weeping for them. If we weep at the end of the book, however, it is not for Catherine but for Frederic Henry. All our tears are ultimately for men, because, in the world of *A Farewell to Arms* male life is what counts. Moreover, the message to women reading this classic love story is clear and simple: the only good woman is a dead one, and even then, there are questions. (p. 89)

Many critics studied the novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, from the point of view of psychoanalytic theory. The novel is the result of Hemingway's war trauma suffered during the war. Both Henry and Catherine are traumatized by the cruelty of war and for this reason, seek solace in an affair. Their lives are completely governed by the trauma of their past. Hemingway wants to describe that the oppression of war dominates men's mental health. According to Elstein (1987), *A Farewell to Arms* illustrates "the reflexive piercing of war myths that worked so

powerfully to defeat the simplified and hollow heroisms that characterize Western World War” (p. 110).

No one has interpreted Hemingway's work in light of postcolonial theory. Although many critics have studied critically to extract the true intent of the writer and many scholars may remain successful, the novel has deeper meanings that have not been explored. This research is an attempt to expose the unfamiliar meanings of the novel to researchers. Indeed, the novel generally depicts the oppression and hardship of war and love, but the meanings of the novel go beyond that. In the context of war suppression, Hemingway explores the manipulation of ideological state apparatuses, which psychologically make people their slaves and subordinates. It also reveals how repressive state apparatuses support and maintain ideology. This research will provide a new way to interpret war narratives and educate people about their enslavement to ideology. This paper analyzes the novel *A Farewell to Arms* using postcolonial theory and attempts to determine how abstract concepts of ideology such as glory, duty, and honor do not have an ideal reality.

### **3. Research Methodology**

The methodology adopted in this study is as under:-

#### **3.1 Type of Research**

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research.

#### **3.2 Data**

War literature in the postcolonial aspect is the data of the research.

#### **3.3 Sampling**

The sampling for this study is the novel “*A FAREWELL TO ARMS*” by Earnest Hemingway.

#### **3.4 Theoretical Framework**

In this research, standpoints- ideology- of postcolonial theory to analyze the text of *A Farewell to Arms* by Earnest Hemingway is used. Postcolonialism is the critical academic study of the cultural legacy of colonialism and imperialism, focusing on the human consequences of the control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands. Post-colonial theory is a body of thought primarily concerned with accounting for the political, aesthetic, economic, historical, and social impact of European colonial rule around the world in the 18th through the 20th century. In the novel *A FAREWELL TO ARMS*, Earnest Hemingway explores the principles of post-colonial theory. The principles that the western masters use to expand their territory and colonial power are the concepts of ideology. The ideology exploits not only the colonized people

but also the people of their own country. It works in the guise of betterment and civilization, but it brings about the destruction of the world and the exploitation of the lesser class.

### **3.4.1 Postcolonialism and Ideology**

In addition, postcolonial literary criticism includes literature written by colonialists and colonial peoples, and the subject of discussion is the images of colonial peoples and their lives as subjects of imperialism. According to many critics, Western masters colonized smaller countries with the slogan of making them civilized, modern, healthy, educated, and non-violent, but they argued that they tried to take advantage of people and make them worse than in the past. Critics and philosophers believe that Western masters are using colonized people under the false slogan that the west must civilize the rest of the world. This slogan is an ideology with people as the theme. Western masters inculcate false ideas in people through ideological state institutions. This ideology is operated through ideological state Apparatuses by using language. It creates values through language and makes people slaves. Now we return to our postcolonial literary theory. We can understand imperialism with the help of Althusser's ideology.

In his essays, *Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses* Louis Althusser exposes the face of ideology and its works for state masters. He says that "Ideology is a 'Representation' of the Imaginary Relationship of Individuals to their Real Conditions of Existence". (Althusser, 1969, p.109). The State, for Althusser, is the kind of government formation that arises with capitalism; a state (and you can substitute the word "nation" here to help conceptualize what the "State" is) is determined by the capitalist mode of production formed to protect its interests. In the same way, Western masters make people their subjects and begin to exploit them through their own labor. Here the study does not aim to explain the exploitation of the colonized peoples, but rather the study aims at the exploitation of their subordinates by the upper class. The masters of the West not only manipulate the colonized peoples but also their own people to exploit others. They used ordinary people as a tool to make them respond to establish values. In fact, family, religion, education system, institution, and society initiate these values in people's minds.

## **4. Data Analysis**

### **4.1 Hemingway and Ideology**

No study of Earnest Hemingway can be complete without an understanding of the author's life because he is one of those authors whose lives and works are interdependent. There are three Hemingway: Hemingway the man, Hemingway the author, and Hemingway the legend. It is difficult to say where one ends and the other begins. The author has derived most of the raw material for his novel and short story from his personal experience and his books have influenced his life tremendously. Hemingway the author and Hemingway the man who produced the legendary Hemingway. In early 1918, there came an opportunity Hemingway had been waiting

for. Red Cross needed voluntary ambulance drivers to serve with the Italian Army. He called his application and on 12 May 1918, he enlisted as an Honorary Lieutenant. Fenton observes, (1995) "From Kansas City Hemingway took with him not only the lessons he had learned about the writing but also a trained reporter's eye which would enable him to profit considerably more from his Italian experience than if, for example, he had been able to enlist directly from high school from the Jun" (p. 115). Hemingway got himself recruited as an ambulance driver in the Italian army. He joined the army not because of any dire need or pressure but because of his romantic notions about war. In his book *The Immediate Critical Reception of Ernest Hemingway*, Frank L. Rayon (1977) mentioned the views of ambulance drivers who developed the "spectatorial attitudes" towards the war in the First World War. According to him, these ambulance drivers became "watchers of war" because they were not combating but only traveling. Hemingway opted for war for satisfying his restless, adventurous spirit, but he was horrified by what he saw on the battlefield and returned with permanent wounds on his body and his memory (p.102). Initially, humanitarian impulses had motivated American participation in the First World War but this idealism soon turned into Skepticism. The enthusiastic voluntary passion Hemingway was shocked to see human suffering on a such large scale and the immorality of war and war masters. He keenly observed the warrior's feelings and suffering. It seemed to Hemingway that warriors were under compulsion to take part in the war. They wanted to get rid of war but they cannot do it because of some reason. The reason for their taking part in the war is ambiguous and Hemingway depicts only the notion of the reason to fight. Hemingway's views of the ideology in connection with war are important to understand because he exposed the manipulation of ideology indirectly. Hemingway did not believe in any ideal concept of society because he did not seek any solace among them. He claimed that all the values originated to manipulate people for the state in the past and all these values work against man. Hemingway raised questions in their work on the reliability and suitability of social norms and values. He wanted to say that we must remove those values which are against people.

#### **4.2 Interpellation in Farewell to Arms**

World War I has many different causes, so it is important to look at both long-term and short-term factors. The long-term causes of the war can be traced back to at mid of the 19th century. These include the tension between the European powers, the creation of an alliance system, the arms race, the Balkan war, and the rise of nationalism. There were a large number of factors that led to the outbreak of the war. However, key concepts such as imperialism, nationalism, the alliance system, the arms race, and materialism led to the outbreak of war generally (Saldais, Smith, Taylor, Young, 2012). The event that triggered the start of the war was the Balkan state, the area of Southeastern Europe, in which imperial powers were actively involved in the region. In the war an estimated 10 million people were dead, and 20 million were wounded. A large number of families were compelled to live a poor life and a survey concluded

that the assassination of people on such a large scale brought poverty and suffering to their families. State masters did nothing neither for warriors nor for their families as much profitable as they could lead a better life. They only exploited the common man and made them fool through ideology. Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* is an attempt to reveal the interpellation of ideology. Hemingway tries to expose the ugly face of state masters who caused the assassination of people on a such large scale under the claims of betterment and civilization. They intended to exploit colonized people by manipulating their subordinate class. This study tries to elaborate on the exploitation of the lower class in not only colonies but also independent states through ideology. Hemingway chooses the historical events of the war to expose the interpellation and destruction of the war. In *A Farewell to Arms*, he displayed his remarkable understanding of both. There is no place for moral values and genuine emotions. The novel has Frederic Henry, the narrator of the story, as its central character through whom Hemingway has expressed his disillusionment with the war. Enlisted in the Italian Army, Henry goes through the horrifying experience of war. Through his keen experiences of the war, we come to know the condition of the warrior, the suffering and hardship of war, the cruelty, and hypocrisy of the upper class, and the real meaning of glory, duty, honor, and obligation. During the war, he falls in love with Catherine Barkley, a nurse. Observing the irrationality and absurdity of the war, Henry tries to escape from it to find what he calls a separate peace' alone with Catherine. He receives the worst blow when Catherine dies in childbirth leaving Henry alone in the world. Frederic Henry joins Italian Army as a voluntary ambulance driver and he aims to provide services to soldiers, which are a sign of dignity and honor. However, he observes that there is no dignity and honor because the soldiers are helpless not only under the oppression of war and natural disasters but also under cruel masters. There is little arrangement to protect the soldiers from natural disasters. That is why the writer tells: "At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain came cholera. But it was checked and in the end, only seven thousand died of it in the army" (Hemingway, 1929. p. 2) In addition, when Henry returns from leave Lieutenant Rinaldi tells him: "Since you are gone we have nothing but frostbites, chilblains, jaundice, gonorrhoea, self-inflicted wounds, pneumonia, and hard and soft chancres. Every week someone gets wounded by rock fragments. There are a few real wounded" (Hemingway, 1929. p. 19) The interpretation of these lines tells us how war brought suffering to soldiers. Soldiers died of different types of diseases and there is nothing to stop it. Their masters are careless in this regard. This is the assassination of soldiers by their masters because they are responsible for triggering the war and pushing them into it to acquire state benefits. They have no interest in the lower class, who works for the state and betterment. The state wants more and more power and money irrespective of how it will bring destruction to their people. The writer wants to tell us that the people, who believe in the glory and sacrifice for nationalism, moral values, and heroism, are expired due to natural disasters and climate disease. This is a pun that the writer uses to show us how concrete values are the exploiter of man. The men who want to show heroism, bravery, and patriotism are the victim of natural disasters. The important for the state master is not the people but the victory



and the conquering of the land. Hemingway says that every people in the state want to become a soldier under the influence of ideology but when they go to front they come to know the reality of it. The soldiers in the war do not want to fight because they have known the reality of war. Henry's experiences are eyewitness of it. Henry tells that while driving in his ambulance, Henry encounters an American soldier who has a hernia and cannot walk. The soldier confesses that he does not want to go to the front line. Hemingway (1929) represents through Henry's observation: I sat in the high seat of the Fiat and thought about nothing.

A regiment went by on the road and I watched them pass. The men were hot and sweating. Some wore their steel helmets but most of them carried them slung from their packs. Most of the helmets were too big and came down almost over the ears of the men who wore them. The officers all wore helmets; better-fitting helmets. It was half of the brigata Basilicata. I identified them by their red and white striped collar mark. Stragglers were going by long after the regiment had passed—men who could not keep up with their platoons. They were sweaty, dusty, and tired. Some looked bad. A soldier came along after the last of the stragglers. He was walking with a limp. He stopped and sat down beside the road. I got down and went over. What's the matter? He looked at me, then stood up. I'm going on. What is the trouble? -the war. What is wrong with your leg? It's not my leg. I got a rupture. Why don't you ride with the transport?" I asked. Why don't you go to the hospital? They won't let me. (p. 39)

Here the writer wants to attract our attention to the immorality of three points. One is the condition of officers, who wear the helmet of good condition, and the soldiers, who wear poor condition helmets, which hardly protect them. This is a clear picture of the Marxist view. Second is the immorality of officers who do not allow vehicles and sick reports to the parents of war. Thirdly the feeling of soldiers who are fed up with war and don't want to go to the front. Soldiers who have identified patriotism and heroism want to get rid of the war. Henry's advice to soldiers shows what kind of technique soldiers use to get rid of the war. Henry tells a soldier to give himself a bump on his head so they will have to send him to the hospital. The soldier takes this advice and gives himself a bump. Henry says that he shook his head at me. His helmet was off and his forehead was bleeding below the hairline. His nose was skinned and there was dust on the bloody patch and dust in his hair. All the soldiers realize that honor, gory, duty and obligation embody false justification to moralize the immoral thing. They say that they were beaten when they took them from their farms and put them in the army. "All the hope that the war would provide them with an opportunity to show their manhood had been crushed by harsh realities of the war." During the Caporetto retreat, the organized army is reduced to a confused mob that does not know what to do with them. The rain falls instantly mercilessly and is very oblivious to the human suffering that accompanies war. For Henry, the abstract world such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow was obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of the road,

the names of rivers, the numbers of the regiment, and the dates. When Benello deserts his companion, Henry realizes that there could not be worse demoralization than this. The retreating soldiers have thrown away their rifles thinking that if they threw away their rifles nobody can make them fight. They were fed up with the war completely. They have suffered from fatigue exhaustion and hunger. This action of the soldiers shows that the concepts of heroism, bravery, honor, glory, and duty are fake. The keen desire of the soldiers is to stop the war so that they come back to their homes. Another technique State Masters use is awarding medals to soldiers. Henry is also awarded a silver medal for his bravery and sacrifice. Hemingway criticizes and raises questions on the justification of the wounded people through awarding of medals. He wants to question us what is the role of medals in life. Hemingway presents the hypocrisy of ideology through the game of awarding medals. Ettore's story of medals symbolizes the game of awarding medals. "I've got the bronze twice and three silver medals," said Ettore. But the papers on only one have come through. What's the matter with the others? asked Simmons. The action wasn't successful," said Ettore. When the action isn't successful they hold up all the medals" (Hemingway, 1929, p.119).

Ettore says that he gets medals on a successful mission. However, he further says that if the mission will not be succeeded, they get all the medals back. On the occasion of the retreat, we also see the hypocrisy of the State Masters. When Henry asks for the evacuation of the wounded, the medical officer replies that we evacuate some wounded and leave the rest. For example, Henry says that "if there is a retreat, how are all the wounded evacuated. They are not. They take as many as they can and leave the rest. What will I take in the cars? Hospital equipment, said officer" (Hemingway, 1929, p.181). Following the State Standard Operating Orders Medical officer orders Henry to load Hospital equipment in the ambulances and cars instead of the wounded because the equipment is more important than the wounded. This shows the ugly face of the upper class and the exploitation of those people who fight for glory duty and honor.

#### **4.3 Repressive State Apparatuses**

Repressive State Apparatuses are those institutions that maintain ideological State Apparatuses with power and violence. Police and Army are the examples of RSA. Hemingway beautifully represents how RSA maintains the values in society and makes untruthful things truthful with power. In the context of the war, the writer also uncovers the immorality of RSA. When people do not work for the state master, masters use power against them. In the novel, the soldiers who decline to do any task are gunned down by the Military Police.

A sergeant shot two officers who would not get out. Some troops went out. Those that went out were not lined up when they took the tenth man. And Passini says. One of those shots by the Carabinieri is from my town. He was a big smart tall boy to be in the granatieri. Always in Rome. Always with the girls. Always with the Carabinieri. He laughed. Now

they have a guard outside his house with a bayonet, nobody can come to see his mother, father, and sisters, and his father loses his civil rights and cannot even vote. They are all without the law to protect them. Anybody can take their property. If it wasn't that that happens to their families nobody would go to the attack (Hemingway, 1929, p.53).

In these lines, Hemingway represents how RSA controls the soldiers who decline to obey the order. He states that they and their families are devoid of any kind of civil right because they decline to obey the order of the state. Henry along with many soldiers becomes the victim of battle police. Henry joins Army as a volunteer to help the people but officers impose on him to obey the order whether it provides wounded the benefit or not. During the retreat, when the cars get stuck in mud Henry orders the sergeant to cut the bush so that they will be able to move the sergeants refuse to do this. Henry shoots at them and one of them drops. The activity of Battle Police on the bank of Tangliamanto shows how RSA maintains the law and order. When Henry reaches the bank of the river, he sees that battle police shoot the persons who are not with their regiment without hearing any kind of explanation.

Two carabinieri took the lieutenant colonel to the river bank. He walked in the rain, an old man with his hat off, carabinieri on either side. I did not watch them shoot him but I heard the shots. They were questioning someone else. This officer too was separated from his troops. He was not allowed to make an explanation. He cried when they read the sentence from the pad of paper, and they were questioning another when they shot him. They made a point of being intent on questioning the next man while the man who had been questioned before was being shot. In this way, there was obviously nothing they could do about it. I did not know whether I should wait to be questioned or make a break now (Hemingway, 1929, p.218).

In the above paragraph, the writer represents the activity of the battle police, which is a department of Repressive State Apparatuses. A lieutenant Colonial along with officers gun down due to the reason that they do not obey the rule and regulations of the army irrespective of whether it would be right or wrong. Even though Henry has deserted from the army, the battle police do not leave him. Battle police arrest everyone who deserts and soots. The Barman tells Henry that police are searching for him and he suggests that Henry should escape to Switzerland as soon as possible. The following dialogue between henry and Emilio represents the immorality of RSA.

What is the matter, Emilio? Are you in trouble? No. You are, Tenente. Yes? They are going to arrest you in the morning." Yes? I came to tell you. I was out in town and I heard them talking in a café. I see. He stood there, his coat wet, holding his wet hat, and said nothing. Why are they going to arrest me? For something about the war. Do you know

what? No. But I know that they know you were here before as an officer and now you are here out of uniform. After this retreat, they arrest everybody (Hemingway, 1929, p.254).

This shows us the immorality of RSA, which put violence on people and works for the state even whether it is fair or not. They work only for the master and makes immoral thing moral with violence.

## Conclusion

A Farewell to Arms represents the injustice of the state, which exploits subordinate people for its unfair profit. Hemingway represents that state sets the ideology in the people's minds through social norms, values, tradition, and nationalism in the first stage. People work under the ideology considering that they work according to their own. However, they work according to moral values, norms, and nationalism mostly. In the novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, Henry, and other soldiers, get enrolled under the influence of Ideological State Apparatuses. However, they realize in the war that these concepts are only the tools utilized by state masters to get their services. Having known the reality of glory, duty, and honor, they are fed up with the war and every soldier wants to return from the front. They call them socialists and rebel against the war. They threw their weapon so that nobody can ask them to fight. Henry also has known the true reality of concepts of glory, duty, obligation, and honor. He says these are a thing of the past. Henry says that I did not say anything. I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain. We had heard them, sometimes standing in the rain almost out of earshot, so that only the shouted words came through and had read them, on proclamations that were slapped up by billposters over other proclamations, now for a long time, and I had seen nothing sacred, and the glorious things had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it. There were many words that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignity. Certain numbers were the same way and certain dates and these with the names of the places were all you could say and have them mean anything. Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments, and the dates. Gino was a patriot, so he said things that separated us sometimes, but he was also a fine boy and I understood his being a patriot. In addition, Hemingway also beautifully describes how Repressive State Apparatuses control those people who understand the manipulation of state masters. The soldiers who do not obey order RSA either kill them or put them in prison. The battle police not only shoot the rebellion but also deprive their family of any civil rights. The writer tries to represent that volunteer soldiers are being shot by police on trivial matters. In addition, when they leave Army, police remain in search of them to punish them.

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