

**ERNEST HEMINGUEYNING “YO‘QOLGAN AVLOD” HAQIDAGI BADIY
QARASHLARI**

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Annotation. *This article examines the artistic vision of the “Lost Generation” in the works of Ernest Hemingway, focusing on the influence of World War I on his worldview and literary style. The study explores how Hemingway’s personal war experience shaped his perception of human existence, morality, and emotional expression. Particular attention is given to his modernist aesthetics, minimalist style, and the “Iceberg Theory” as key elements reflecting the psychological condition of the postwar generation. The research concludes that Hemingway’s works provide a profound artistic representation of disillusionment, alienation, and moral uncertainty characteristic of the Lost Generation.*

Keywords: *Lost Generation, Ernest Hemingway, World War I, modernism, minimalism, Iceberg Theory, alienation, disillusionment.*

Introduction

The aftermath of World War I led to a deep transformation in cultural and literary consciousness. The generation that experienced the war faced a collapse of traditional values, resulting in a sense of disorientation and loss of meaning. This condition became known as the “Lost Generation.”

Among the writers associated with this movement, Ernest Hemingway occupies a central place. His works do not merely describe the external realities of war but focus on the internal struggles of individuals living in its aftermath. This study aims to analyze Hemingway’s artistic vision and its role in shaping the literary representation of the Lost Generation.

Literature review

Scholars have widely discussed the concept of the Lost Generation as a cultural and literary phenomenon. Studies emphasize that the term reflects not physical loss but moral and psychological disorientation following the war.

Research by various scholars highlights that Hemingway’s works differ from traditional war narratives by focusing on personal experience rather than heroic



representation. His novel *The Sun Also Rises* is often cited as a key text illustrating the fragmented identity and emotional restraint of postwar individuals.

Other studies underline the importance of modernist techniques in Hemingway's writing, particularly minimalism and the use of implicit meaning. These approaches are seen as responses to the inability of language to fully capture the trauma of war.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative research methodology based on textual and conceptual analysis. Primary literary texts by Ernest Hemingway are analyzed alongside secondary scholarly sources.

The research uses comparative and interpretative methods to examine key themes such as alienation, moral relativism, and emotional restraint. Additionally, the study applies modernist literary theory to understand Hemingway's stylistic choices and their cultural significance.

Results

The analysis reveals that Hemingway's artistic vision is deeply influenced by his war experience. His works reflect a shift from traditional narrative forms to a more restrained and minimalist style.

Key findings include:

- The portrayal of disillusionment as a central theme in postwar life
- The representation of alienation through emotionally detached characters
- The emergence of moral uncertainty, where fixed values are replaced by personal judgment
- The use of minimalist language to convey complex psychological states
- The application of the Iceberg Theory, where deeper meanings remain implicit

These elements collectively define Hemingway's contribution to the literary expression of the Lost Generation.

Discussion

The findings suggest that Hemingway's works should be understood not only as literary texts but also as reflections of a broader cultural crisis. His minimalist style and avoidance of explicit emotional expression mirror the psychological condition of individuals who experienced war trauma.

Furthermore, Hemingway's characters represent a new type of literary figure—one who is not guided by clear ideals but must navigate a world of uncertainty.

Their silence, restraint, and fragmented identities illustrate the depth of postwar disillusionment.



The study also shows that Hemingway's use of implicit meaning transforms the role of the reader, requiring active interpretation. This aligns with the principles of modernist literature and reinforces the complexity of his artistic vision.

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