A Critical Discourse Analysis of Some Texts Selected from Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea.

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Abstract:

Most of the critical discourse analysis is directed to analysing media discourses and political discourses, however; literary works can be subjected to critical discourse analysis on different levels such as drama and novels. This paper focuses on employing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in investigating linguistic and rhetorical devices of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. The main objective of the current study is to analyse the literary texts selected from *The Old Man and the Sea* in terms of linguistics and rhetorical features by adopting two models: Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2001) and Burke's four master tropes model (1969). The study has reached the following concluding points: Hemingway uses more informal and simple vocabulary and concrete specific words. Besides, the linguistic analysis shows that the present discourse uses conjunctions and pronouns, and the current social analysis has different occasions including Santiago, the boy, and the fish.

Keywords: CDA, linguistic devices, rhetorical devices, Fairclough, Burke.

Introduction:

Language is seen as a communicative tool employed for covering different linguistic and rhetorical messages through analysing literary texts. In the current study, six literary texts have been selected from Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, which has been analysed in terms of critical discourse analysis. The study attempts to analyse the literary texts using two models. Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2001) and Burke's four master tropes model (1969). The paper is structured as follows: the first part is theoretical which gives a necessary skeletal account of CDA's main features of the literary texts and basic tents of Fairclough's model and Burke's model. The second part is methodological and sketches out a critical approach to discourse analysis and rhetorical approach. The third part presents the main findings of the study. The last part outlines the conclusion and recommendations.

Literature Review

Language

Language is a tool to convey information, ideas, concepts, or feeling that comes to the heart in the sense of the word as a means of conveying something. According to the experts, there are various definitions of language, including Harimurti Kridalaksana (1993:21), who defines language as a symbol system that sounds an arbitrary language that allows people to work together, interact and identify.

According to Wibowo (2001:3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sounds that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts.

According to Wardhaugh (1994, p.133), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Moreover, language is not only a means of communication but also a vital medium for establishing and maintaining social relationships involving that language is spoken, productive, and creative (YULE,1999:P.120).

Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a broad term that can be defined differently by different scholars and linguists. On the one hand, Van Dijk (1977, p.133) views discourse as a text in context as data that is liable for empirical analysis. similarly, Fairclough (1989, p.24) sees discourse as ''the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part''.

On the other hand, Schiffrin (1994, p.170) defines discourse analysis as the study of language use beyond the sentence level in terms of two trends. The first trend is formal or structural in that DA is seen as the exploration of language use by focusing on pieces larger than sentences. The second trend is functional which is concerned with intra-sentential relations as much as with language use.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk (1998, p.33) points out that CDA is concerned with studying and analysing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive source of power, dominance, inequality, and bias. It examines how these discursive sources are maintained and produced within specific social, political, and historical contexts. In a similar vein, Sheyholislami (2001, p.1) states that ''CDA aims at making transparent the connections between discourse practice, social

practice, and social structure, connections that might be opaque to the lay person''.

Widdowson (2007, p.144) defines CDA as an approach that is concerned with the use of language for the exercise of socio-political power, ideology, and social belief. Similarly, Rahimi and Riasati (2011, p.204) define CDA as an approach that allows researchers, learners, and teachers to look at elements of texts, both at the micro and macro linguistic level. At the microlinguistic level, it analyses the grammatical structure of the texts. On the other hand, at the macro linguistic level, it analyses the linguistic properties beyond grammatical structures such as the denotation and connotation meaning of words and their metaphorical function. On the same token, Amerian and Fateme (2014, p.99) define CDA as a discipline that uncovers both the hidden and transparent social as well as political norms and values.

Fairclough's Three-dimensional Model

According to Norman Fairclough, one of the prominent theoreticians who contributed many articles and books that establish CDA as a field of research. Thus, Fairclough presents three stages of CDA. Firstly, a description is a stage concerned with the formal properties of the text. Secondly, interpretation is the stage concerned with the relationship between the text and interaction with the text as a process of production and as a source in the process of interpretation. Thirdly, an explanation is a stage concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the processes of production and as a source in the process of interpretation (Fairclough,1992, p.73).

Burke's Four Master Tropes Model

Kenneth Burke posits that all forms of discourse rely heavily on the four master tropes namely (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony) to express ideas. First of all, metaphor is a type of figurative language that is used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. In metaphor, the comparison is implied. Secondly, metonymy is a type of figure of speech in which a thing or concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with it.

Thirdly, a synecdoche is a type of figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa. Finally, the irony is the substitution of a statement for its opposite. In irony, what is said contradicts what is meant (Burke,1980, p.230).

Hemingway's literary style

Among many great American writers, Hemingway is well-known for his literary style. ''The Old Man and the Sea'' typically reflects his unique style. The language is simple and natural on the surface, but deliberate and artificial. Moreover, his style has the effect of directness, clarity, and freshness since Hemingway always manages to choose the word concrete, specific, more commonly found, more Anglo-Saxon, casual, and conversational. He also avoids using complicated syntax. Besides, his strength lies in his short sentences and very specific details. Moreover, he uses dialogue as an effective device as well as his simplicity is highly suggestive and connotative and reflects the strong undercurrent of emotion. Furthermore, Hemingway uses facts in that the main events seem to be based on a real incident, and facts are used as a device to make the fictional word accepted (Yaoxin, 2003, p.157).

A Brief Summary of Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea

The Old Man and the Sea is a story written by the American writer Hemingway. The story is about a battle between an old fisherman and a large marlin. The novel opens with a fisherman, who is named Santiago who spent 84 days in the sea without catching a fish. He is so unlucky that his young learner, Manlin, was forbidden by his parents to sail with the old man and was ordered to fish with more successful and lucky fishermen. However, the boy visits Santiago's shack each night, carrying his fishing gear, getting him food, and discussing American baseball and his favourite player Joe Dimaggio. Santiago tells Manolin that on the next day, he will venture far out into the gulf stream to fish being confident that his unlucky past is near its end.

Thus, on the eighty-fifth day, Santiago ventures alone, taking his skiff far onto the Gulf stream. He sets his lines and, by the moon of the first day, a big fish that he is sure is a marlin takes his bait. Unable to pull in the great marlin, Santiago instead finds the fish pulling his skiff. Two days and two nights pass in this manner, during which the old man bears the tension of the line with his body. Though he is wounded by struggle and in pain, he expresses sympathy for his antagonist (Marlin). Now completely exhausted ending the long battle between the old man and the fish. Finally, reaching the shore without the marlin since sharks have eaten the marlin entirely (Graham,1991, p.158).

Statement of the Problem

The main problem of this study is to investigate the linguistic and rhetorical devices of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. The study is the first of its kind since it is an attempt to explore the textual, discoursal, social, and rhetorical features of literary texts.

Research Objectives

The research is an attempt to unveil the textual, discoursal, social, and rhetorical devices which existed in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. Accordingly, the present study aims at answering the following questions:

1. What are the distinctive linguistic devices including textual, discoursal, and social adopted by Hemingway to convey different messages?
2. What are the most frequently used hidden intentions Hemingway tries to send his readers by employing four master tropes?

Review of Related Literature

CDA is an approach to language analysis, which is concerned with issues of language power and ideology. CDA aims to perceive language as social practice and thus language users function in a group of cultural, social, and psychological frameworks. CDA deals with the idea that language is more than a simple means of communication and tries to analyse language as a social behaviour to see how linguistic, and rhetorical features can be conveyed through language. However, using CDA as an approach for literary criticism can help researchers to look at literary texts from a new angle which provide opportunities for understanding the hidden motifs of the texts regarding linguistic and rhetorical aspects. Accordingly, few studies have examined literary texts in terms of critical discourse analysis. For this reason, this study tries to investigate and analyse literary texts by applying CDA.

Methodology

Fairclough's Three-dimensional Model

According to Fairclough's model, there are three dimensions of discourse. They are as follows:

1. The object of analysis (text, description of formal properties of the text)
2. The processes by which the object is shaped and received (writing, speaking, reading, and listening)
3. The social-cultural practice (explanation and social determination of the processes of production and interpretation and their social effects).

Burke's Four Master Tropes Model

Burke (1969) classified tropes into four master tropes:

1. Metaphor (i.e., a type of implied comparison that compares two things by stating one with another.
2. Metonymy (i.e., a type of metaphor where something being compared is referred to by something closely associated with it).
3. Synecdoche (i.e., a figure of speech that refers to a part of something that is substituted to stand for the whole or vice versa).
4. Irony (i.e., a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words).

Data Collection

The present study is limited to describing, investigating, and analysing six literary texts that have been selected from Hemingway's ''The Old Man and the Sea''. These literary texts have been analysed in terms of critical discourse analysis and four master tropes.

Data Description

The data collected have been analysed in terms of critical discourse analysis by adopting Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2001) and Burke's four master tropes (1969).

Data Analysis

In analysing the collected data, the researcher will apply the following steps:

1. Select the data that will be discussed after reading the given texts and find that the texts are suitable for analysis.
2. The researcher then classifies the collected data by applying the model adopted into CDA and the rhetorical model.
3. The researcher analyses these literary texts according to textual, discoursal, social, and rhetorical aspects.

Text (1)

The boy said ''you are my alarm clock''

According to Fairclough's three phases of CDA, the textual analysis of the current speech shows that Hemingway uses declarative sentences with past simple tense in the form of direct speech along with active voice construction. Moreover, he uses subject-complement construction. Morphologically speaking, he uses simple words. semantically speaking, he uses the collocation ''alarm clock''.

Phonologically speaking, the text consists of seven words (the boy, said, you, are, my, alarm, clock) with one syllable and one word with two syllables ''alarm''. By the same token, falling intonation is used to reflect the statement used by Hemingway.

On the discourse analysis level, the present discourse has pronouns like ''you'' and ''my''. Besides, the present text has the definite article ''the''. Moreover, the text has a ''cataphoric reference'' where ''my'' about the boy.

On the social analysis level, the text is said by the boy on the occasion when the old man told the boy that he should wake him up in the morning just to go fishing in the Gulf stream. So, the boy told him that he was his alarm clock.

The time of text takes place in the 1940s. The dominant setting is the Gulf stream of the beach of Cuba.

According to Kenneth Burke's model of four master tropes, Hemingway uses the rhetorical trope ''metaphor'' ''my alarm clock'' when the boy compares the old man to an alarm clock since the old man used to wake him up in the morning to go fishing in the Gulf stream.

Text (2)

''There are three things that are brothers: fish and my two hands''

On the syntactic grounds, the text starts with an expletive construction ''there are''. It contains statements with declarative sentences, and the tense is simple and present with active voice construction.

On morphological grounds, the text includes free morphemes ''there, are, that, fish, and, my, two'' and bound morphemes ''things, hands, brothers''.

On semantic grounds, the text is composed of repetition ''are'' and the number ''three, two''. On phonological grounds, the text consists of many words with one syllable ''there, are, three, fish, and, my, two'', and two syllables ''brothers''. It comprises a kind of falling intonation.

On the discourse analysis level, the text has conjunction ''and'' together with pronouns ''my, that''.

On the social analysis level, the text is said by Santiago. The occasion was when he describes the fish as his brother and that he compares the fish to his own hands. According to Burke's classification, Santiago uses the metaphor ''fish and my two hands''. Santiago states his two hands and the fish are brothers and that this illustrates the conflict Santiago has over the fish. He respects and identifies with the fish yet he has the hands of a fisherman meant to catch fish.

Text 3

''It had gone eighty-four days, and the old man did not take a fish''

According to Fairclough's model, the first layer is the textual analysis level. The text has a statement mood in the form of a declarative sentence as well as the past perfect tense is used. On the discourse level, the text includes coordinator ''and'' and the determiner ''the'' and ''a''. In the social analysis, Hemingway is talking to the boy the day before he goes out on his big fishing trip in hopes to end his lucky strike of not catching a fish the last eighty-four days.

According to Burke's model, Hemingway uses irony ''It had gone eighty-four days………. did not take a fish''. The irony Santiago thinks he will catch a fish during the next few days, but he is a little sceptical about catching a big fish since he has not caught one in a long time.

Text 4

''The first of the two sharks turned and went out of sight under the skiff, jerking and pulling the fish. The other watched the old man then came in fast with his half circle of jaws made to hit the fish''.

The syntactic level of this text involves using simple past tense together with an intransitive verb as well as a statement mood. Besides, the text includes active voice construction. On the morphological level, the text has simple, compound and complex words. on the discourse practice level, the text has conjunction ''and'' and repetition ''the'' is mentioned and ''of'' three times, ''and'' two times, ''fish'' two times. Besides, the clause ''then'' is used. Moreover, the determiner ''the'' is used.

On the social analysis level, the text is said by Hemingway. The occasion was that when Santiago caught the fish, the two sharks captured the marlin and the fish is destroyed by the sharks. The rhetorical device which is used by Hemingway is irony when the old man catches the fish but the two sharks have hit the fish.

Text 5

''There was no cast net and the boy remembered when they had sold it''

On the syntactic level, the text starts with ''expletive there''. It contains a statement with the negative declarative sentence and the tense together with active voice construction. On the morphological ground, the text includes (13) free morphemes and (1) bound morphemes. On semantic grounds, the text is a collocation ''cast net''. On the phonological grounds, it consists of many words with one syllable such as ''there, was, not, cast, net, and, the

boy, when, they, had sold, it'' and one word with three syllables ''remembered''.

On the discourse level, the text has the conjunction ''and'', and adverb of negation ''no''. Besides, it involves the determiner ''the'' and the cataphoric reference ''it'' together with the pronoun ''they''. On the social analysis level, the text is said by Hemingway. The occasion was that the old man had no cast net to go fishing. So, the boy reminded him that they have sold it because the old man has no money. According to Burke's classification of four rhetoric tropes, Hemingway uses metonymy in which the ''cast net'' stands for Santiago poverty, bad luck, and destitution.

Text 6

''On the eighty-fifth day of his unlucky streak, Santiago takes his skiff into the Gulf stream''.

As far as the textual level is concerned, the text has started with subjectless, the text involves statement mood along with a declarative sentence and simple present tense with active voice construction. On a morphological level, the text includes simple and compound words together. On the discourse level, the text has pronouns ''his'' and repetition of ''his, the'' and determiner ''the''.

On the social analysis level, the text is said by Hemingway. The occasion was that the old man did not catch any fish during the period of 85 days. Hemingway uses synecdoche in which he uses the word ''skiff'' as a description of his boat which represents his entire world and uses ''Gulf stream'' to refer to Cuba.

To summarise the data analysis of Hemingway's literary texts of *The Old Man and the Sea*, the following tables show the distribution of these literary texts in terms of textual, discoursal, and social devices:

Table (1) Distribution of textual devices

Text No.	Syntax	*Morphology*	Phonology	Semantics
1	Statement declarative sentence Past simple tense Direct speech Active voice construction Subject complement	Simple word Free morpheme	Seven words with one syllable One word with two syllables Falling intonation	Collocation
2	Expletive (there are) Statement declarative sentence Simply perfect Active voice construction	Free morphemes Bound morphemes Simple words	Seven words with one syllable One word with two syllables Falling intonation	Repetition Word denoting number
3	Statement declarative sentence Intransitive verb Past perfect tense Active voice construction	Free morphemes Simple words	Fourteen words with one syllable One word with two syllables Falling intonation	The old man is the experience The fish is patient
4	Statement declarative Simple past tense Active voice construction Intransitive verb	Simple compound complex words -ed inflexion	34 words with one syllable 4 words with two syllables	Synonymy Words denoting sea animals Agent patient instrument source

Table (2) Distribution of discoursal devices in Hemingway's literary texts

Speech No.	Types of discoursal devices
1	Pronouns (you, my) The definite article (the) Cataphoric reference (my)
2	Conjunction (and) Pronouns (my, that)
3	Conjunction (and) The determiner (the, a)
4	Conjunction (and) Repetition (and, of) Time clause (then) Determiner (the, a)
5	Conjunction (and) Determiner (the, a) Pronoun (they) Adverb of negation (no) Cataphoric reference (it)
6	Pronoun (his) Repetition (his, the) determiner (the, a)
5	Expletive (there) Statement negative declarative sentence Simple past tense Active voice construction 12 free morphemes One bound morpheme 12 simple words One compound word 12 words with one word One word with three syllables Rising intonation Collocation experiencer
6	Subjectless Statement declarative sentence Simple present tense Active voice construction 14 simple words 3 compound words 14 words with one syllable Two words with two syllables

	One word with three syllables Words denoting sea, patient, source, instrument, source
7	**Expletive (there are)** **Statement declarative sentence** **Simple present** **Active voice construction** **Free morphemes** **Bound morphemes** **Simple words** **Seven words with one syllable** **One word with two syllables** **Falling intonation** **Repetition** **Word denoting number**
8	**Statement declarative sentence** **Intransitive verb** **Past perfect tense** **Active voice construction** **Simple words** **Free morpheme** **Fourteen words with one syllable** **One word with two syllables** **Falling intonation** **The old man is the experience** **The fish is patient**
9	**Statement declarative** **Simple past tense** **Active voice construction** **Intransitive verb** **Simple compound complex words** **-ed inflexion** **34 words with one syllable** **4 words with two syllables** **Synonymy** **Words denoting sea animals** **Agent patient instrument source**

Table (3) Distribution of social devices in Hemingway's literary texts

Speech No.	Setting (Events)
1	The boy told the old man that he was his alarm clock when the old man told the boy he should wake him up in the morning to go fishing.
2	Santiago describes the fish as his brother
3	Santiago is talking to the boy the day before he goes out on his big fishing trip.
4	Santiago caught a fish and the two sharks captured the marlin.
5	The old man had no cast to go fishing so the boy reminded him they sold it.
6	The old man did not catch any fish for a period of 85 days.

Table (4) Distribution of Burke's four master tropes model

Speech No.	Types of rhetorical devices
1	Metaphor (my alarm clock)
2	Metaphor (fish and my two hands)
3	Irony (eighty-four days did not take a fish)
4	Irony (two sharks… hit the fish)
5	Metonymy (cast net)
6	Synecdoche (skiff)

Conclusion

The present paper attempts to analyse the selected literary texts to explore the linguistic and rhetorical devices of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. The approaches which have been adopted in this study are Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2001) and Burke's four master tropes. Having analysed the six literary texts, the study has reached the following points:

1. Hemingway employs more informal and simple vocabulary; his language is simple and natural.
2. Hemingway's style can be described as having clarity directness and freshness.
3. He uses concrete, specific, commonly used words to convince his readers.

4. The linguistic analysis shows that vocabulary items include synonymy, metaphor, collocation, synecdoche, and metonymy to reinforce his language and persuasion.
5. The present discourse practice has the use of third singular and plural pronoun and conjunction ''and''.
6. The current social analysis has different social occasions including Santiago, the boy, the fish, and the sharks.
7. The present rhetorical devices that have been used are irony, metaphor, synecdoche, and metonymy.

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تحليل الخطابة النقدي في بعض النصوص المختارة من رواية الكاتب الأمريكي هيمنغواي الشيخ والبحر

مستخلص البحث:

يسعى بتحليل الخطاب النقدي لتحليل الخطابات في وسائل الاعلام والخطب السياسية وكذلك يمكن ان يخضع النص الادبي الى التحليل النقودي وعلى مستويات مختلفة مثل الرواية والمسرحية وعلية فان البحث الذي بين أيدينا يهدف الى التركيز على توظيف تليل الخطاب النقدي في الكشف عن الوسائل اللغوية والبلاغية في رواية الكاتب الأمريكي هيمغواي الشيخ والبحر .وان الهدف الأساسي من الدراسة الحالية هو تليل النصوص الأدبية والتي تم اختيارها من رواية الشيخ والبحر واستخراج الخواص اللغوية والبلاغية منها واعتمد الكاتب في عملية التحليل نموذج فير كلاف ذو الابعاد الثلاث(2001) ونموذج بيرك ذو العناصر البلاغية الأربعة(1969)وقد توصلت الدراسة الى ان الكاتب هيمنغواي استخدم مفردات غير رسمية بسيطة إضافة الى كلمات مادية واقعية فضلا عن انة استخدم العديد من أدوات الربط والضمائر .واستخدم أماكن وسياقات ومناسبات متعددة وكذلك استخدم ثلاث شخصيات مركزية في الرواية وهم الشيخ ،الصبي والسمكة.

الكلمات افتتاحية :تحليل الخطاب النقدي ،وسائل لغوية ،وسائل بلاغية ،نموذج فيركلاف و بيرك.