

An Analysis of the Ingenious Use of Prepositions in 'Mountains Like White Elephants'

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Abstract: This thesis is based on the American writer Ernest Hemingway's classic work "Hills Like White Elephants", and analyzes the use of prepositions in it. The novel is short in length, almost all of which are short dialogues, with vivid language and imaginative descriptions. It reflects the characters and social life through attractive plots and detailed descriptions of the environment, making it easy for readers to understand the story and characters. This translation practice report mainly studies and discusses the usage of prepositions in the novel "Mountains Like White Elephants". By analyzing the original English text and the Chinese translation, and consulting previous literature on the translation of English prepositions, the author summarizes the use of English prepositions. Although prepositions only appear in some special cases, its role cannot be underestimated.

1. Introduction

"Hills Like White Elephants" is a representative work of Ernest Hemingway (1899~1961), an American novelist and Nobel Prize winner in Literature. This work, known for its unique artistic technique, novel material selection, and profound connotation, depicts the thoughts and state of the "Lost Generation". "Hills Like White Elephants" is an extremely short story that contains no lengthy psychological or scene descriptions, consisting almost entirely of dialogue. The author's skill lies in revealing the psychological aspects of different characters through everyday conversation. In this short story, which is constructed almost entirely from simple dialogue and descriptions, prepositions are used ingeniously. They play multiple roles in the short dialogues, helping to continue the narrative and link the plot.

In English, a preposition (介词) is a word placed before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to indicate direction, object, etc., also known as a "prepositional word". There are many categories of prepositions, including those indicating time, place, manner, purpose, reason, object/content, exclusion, passivity, comparison, etc., which are rich and dynamic verbs. Most modern Chinese prepositions have evolved from ancient Chinese, with some words having both prepositional and verb functions. (Chen Yunyun.2022)

"Hills Like White Elephants" showcases Hemingway's unique artistic technique, revealing different characters' inner worlds through the clever use of prepositions. The use of prepositions in this short story is subtle, playing a key role in continuing the narrative and linking the plot, while also

having a profound impact on theme and emotional expression.

Firstly, the use of prepositions in dialogue provides readers with more detailed and nuanced emotional descriptions. By choosing appropriate prepositions, the author makes the dialogue more emotionally colored, enabling readers to better understand the subtle relationships between characters. For example, when dialogue involves purposes, reasons, or methods, the choice of prepositions directly affects readers' understanding of characters' motives and emotions.

Secondly, prepositions serve as a bridge in continuing and connecting the plot. Through the skillful use of prepositions, the author establishes connections between dialogues, making the story flow more smoothly and naturally. This connection not only organizes the dialogue more logically on the surface but also subtly conveys the story's main theme.[1]

The use of prepositions is not just a grammatical consideration, but also a means of expression. In "Hills Like White Elephants," the author draws readers into the characters' inner worlds through precise preposition use, making the dialogue more vivid and the plot more realistic. This attention to detail allows the novel to not only present a narrative within a short length but also deeply reflect the thoughts and state of the "Lost Generation." (Xin Zhiying, Li Xinying.2022)

Overall, prepositions play an important role in "Hills Like White Elephants," being part of the grammatical structure and a powerful tool for the author to express emotions and themes. Through the skillful use of prepositions, Hemingway creates a literary painting rich in layers and emotional resonance, allowing readers to appreciate the complexity of characters and the depth of the story within a brief narrative.[2]

2. Analysis of Exquisite Translations from an English to Chinese Perspective

2.1. The Use and Meaning of the Preposition "like"

Example 1

Original Text: Hills Like White Elephants

Analysis: "Like" expresses the meaning of "similar to". First of all, "like" is a preposition, indicating "similar to; just as". In "Hills like white elephants", "like" is used to compare the shape of the hills with that of white elephants. In the story, "white elephants" is such an example, used as a metaphor for the issue of abortion and a white elephant that is unwanted yet cannot be gotten rid of.

Example 2

Original Text: "It tastes like licorice," the girl said and put the glass down.

Analysis: In this sentence, "like" is used for metaphor and analogy, indicating that the taste of the food is similar to that of licorice. Here "like" connects the subject "it" and the adjective "licorice", indicating the similarity between them. At the same time, the girl's words also imply her feelings and impressions towards this taste.

Example 3

Original Text: Just like we were before.

Analysis: "Just like we were before" is a phrase in English, where "like" serves as a preposition, meaning "similar to; just as". This phrase can be translated as "just like we were before", used to describe the similarity between a person or a situation in the past and now. In this novel, Just like we were before is used to compare the similarities between now and the past, expressing a desire and hope for returning to the past.

Example 4

Original Text: "it's like we're the only people on earth".

Analysis: Here, "like" is used to describe the feeling of being alone together, as if they are the only people in the world.

2.2. Usage and Meaning of the Preposition "in"

Example 5

Original Text: the station bar ... is two hundred yards away in the other direction.

Analysis: "In" denotes being in the next direction. In this sentence, "in" is a preposition indicating the precise location of an object or place. Specifically, "in the other direction" refers to a direction opposite to a certain reference point. In this sentence, the reference point is an unspecified location, and "the station bar" is used to describe its relative position.[3] Thus, "the station bar ... is two hundred yards away in the other direction" can be understood as "the station bar is located two hundred yards away in the opposite direction from a certain point (reference point)." The use of this preposition allows readers to more clearly understand relative positions and distance relationships.

Example 6

Original Text: The hills across the valley of the Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun.

Analysis: The preposition "in" is typically translated to "in" or "at," used to describe location, state, and situation. "The station was between two lines of rails in the sun" can be understood as "the station is located between two lines of rails, without shade or trees, exposed directly under the sun." The use of this preposition helps readers better understand the station's condition and state, further enhancing the story's descriptiveness and realism.

2.3. Usage and Meaning of the Preposition "of"

Example 7

Original Text: The girl looked at the bead curtain, put her hand out and took hold of two of the strings of beads.

Analysis: "Of" is used to indicate possession, here denoting that the two strings of beads are part of the bead curtain, belonging to the bead curtain. This sentence describes a scene where a girl looks at the bead curtain and reaches out to grab two strings of it. Here, "of" is used to indicate the relationship between "the two strings of beads" and "her hand." This usage emphasizes the connection and contact between the two, highlighting the interaction between the girl and the bead curtain.

Additionally, "of" is also used to indicate possession or belonging. The strings of beads that the girl grabs are part of the bead curtain, this action of grabbing establishes a relationship between a part of the bead curtain and the girl, expressed through "of," indicating the ownership between these two. This allows readers to understand the actual connection between the girl and the bead curtain, where "of" serves as a bridge connecting these two noun phrases.[4]

Furthermore, in this sentence, the preposition "of" is also used to connect the object of an action. The girl grabs two strings of beads, where "of" connects the action "grab" with its object "two strings of beads," specifying the action being carried out. This usage adds accuracy to the sentence, making it clearer to the reader what the girl is doing.

Overall, the use of "of" in this sentence showcases the flexible use of prepositions in English. It is used to indicate relationships, belonging, components, or to connect nouns with other words. Through this preposition, the author clearly conveys the connection between the girl and the bead curtain, emphasizes the object of an action, making the sentence more specific and vivid. This clever use of prepositions helps build accurate and expressive sentences, enhancing the reader's understanding of the scene.[5]

Example 8

Original Text: Everything tastes of licorice.

Analysis: "Of" indicates the source or characteristic of a taste, referring to everything having a taste similar to licorice. In this sentence, "of" is a preposition indicating the nature or characteristic,

signifying all food has a flavor similar to licorice. The use of "of" helps to convey the characteristics of the food, while also highlighting the impact and feelings of the licorice taste on the characters.

Example 9

Original Text: The girl was looking off at the line of hills. They were white in the sun and the country was brown and dry.

Analysis: Here, "of" indicates that the hills are part of a line, belonging to the line. In this sentence, "of" is used as a preposition to indicate material, suggesting the bead curtain is made of strung beads. Typically, "of" is used to indicate what something is made of, aiding in explaining an item's structure and properties as well as characteristics of the manufacturing process.

Similar usage can also be seen in other phrases or sentence patterns, such as:

A bracelet made of gold. (A bracelet made from gold)

The house is made of red bricks. (The house is constructed from red bricks)

A dress made of silk. (A dress fashioned from silk)

The chair was made of oak. (The chair is crafted from oak)

In summary, "of" is a preposition that indicates the relationship of material or origin. When used to denote the material of an item, it can provide readers with a clearer description, enabling them to better understand the characteristics or value of the item.[6]

2.4. The Use and Meaning of the Preposition "Against"

The metaphorical meanings of prepositions are often based on their conceptual meanings. In conceptual metaphors, the metaphor is usually implicit and not noticed by people. Because of this, the varied metaphorical meanings of prepositions are often overlooked, and these related metaphorical meanings are considered to be independent meanings, thus affecting the understanding and use of English prepositions. Taking the preposition "against" as an example, let's see how its metaphorical meaning extends from its prototype meaning. (Peng Zhuo, 2013)

Example 10

Original Text: Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain.

Analysis: In this sentence, "against" denotes a position or direction, specifically the area above the wall of the station, close to the station's wall. This word itself provides the necessary description of location and direction in the text. Common usages of "against" include:

Location and direction: indicating the position of an object relative to another object.

The vase is against the wall. (The vase is placed on the wall.)

He leaned against the door. (He leaned against the door.)

In this sentence, "against" is a preposition used to describe the relative position or contact relationship between objects. It describes a scene where the side of the station building is in relation to another object.

Here, "against" emphasizes the contact or proximity between the side of the station building and another object. By using this preposition, the author conveys the spatial relationship between the station building and other objects, emphasizing their close connection. This description enables readers to vividly imagine the relative position between the side of the station building and other objects, enhancing the realism and vividness of the scene. Furthermore, the use of "against" can also convey a contrast or opposition. In this sentence, the contact or proximity between the side of the station building and other objects may imply a spatial separation or contrast. This contrast can further emphasize the relationship between the station building and its surroundings, adding layers and depth to the scene. (Xu Xin, 2021)

Additionally, the preposition "against" can be used to convey emotions or atmosphere. In this

sentence, the "warm shadow" cast by the building may give a feeling of comfort and warmth. At the same time, the mention of "a curtain" adds further detail to the scene, allowing readers to immerse more easily.

Overall, the use of "against" in this sentence demonstrates the flexible application of prepositions in English. It not only describes the spatial relationship between objects but can also convey subtle semantic information such as contrast, emotions, and atmosphere. Through precise word choice and unique context, the author creates a vivid and intriguing scene, allowing readers to delve deeper into the plot and theme of the story.

Example 11

Original Text: The warm wind blew the bead curtain against the table.

Analysis: In this sentence, "against" denotes a direction towards or near, expressing the relationship between the bead curtain and the table. The wind blows against the bead curtain, causing it to continuously hit the table. Here, "against" indicates the side of an object close to another object, with the force of the action being the wind. In this sentence, "against" is a preposition used to describe the relative position or action relationship between objects.

This sentence paints a scene where the warm wind moves the bead curtain, causing it to come into contact with the table. "Against" emphasizes the contact or collision relationship between the bead curtain and the table. By using this preposition, the author conveys the force exerted by the wind on the bead curtain and the dynamic relationship between the bead curtain and the table as it is blown by the wind.[7]

"Against" also implies a direction of action or the result of an action. In this sentence, the warm wind moves the bead curtain towards the table, causing contact between the two. This action description adds vividness to the sentence, enabling readers to clearly imagine the effect of the wind on the bead curtain and the dynamic relationship between the bead curtain and the table.

3. Analysis from the Perspective of Translation from Chinese to English

Example 12

Original text: The hills across the valley of the Ebro were long and white.

Analysis: As a preposition, "across" is often used to express "from one side to the other," such as walk across, swim across. However, in this case, the English explanation of "across" in the sentence is: on the other side of sth, which means "on the other side of something." With Hemingway's focal point, the hills are on the opposite side of the river, so translating it as "that side" is particularly fitting. In this sentence, "across" is an adverb used to indicate the relationship of location, suggesting the "hills" are located across or above the "Ebro valley." Here, "across" describes the spatial relationship between two locations, emphasizing the relative positions of the hills and the Ebro valley.

Example 13

Original text: Close against the side of the station, there was the warm shadow of the building.

Analysis: As a preposition, "against" is used to express "against; in opposition to; in violation of; contrary to," such as row against, against the law, against her will. But here, the English explanation of "against" in the sentence is: in contact with sb/sth, in the collision with sb/sth meaning "to touch; bump; lean; collide" etc. With Hemingway's focal point, the building at this end of the station, so translating it as "right against" is particularly accurate. In this sentence, "against" is a preposition used to describe the positional relationship between objects, emphasizing a contact, proximity, or close relationship between one object and another. Let's delve deeper into its use in the sentence. It describes a scene where the side of the station building is in relation to another object. Here, "against" is used to indicate the contact or close adjacency between the side of the station building and another object. This sentence's "against" also implies contrast or opposition. It conveys the close contact

between the building and another object, also hinting at a spatial separation. This contrast further emphasizes the relationship between the station building and its surroundings, adding layers and depth to the scene. Additionally, using "against" can convey emotions or atmosphere. In this sentence, describing the "side" of the building in contact with another object might carry a warm, close feeling. Meanwhile, the description of the "warm shadow" of the building further strengthens this feeling, providing a comfortable and warm atmosphere for the reader. Overall, "against" in this sentence showcases the flexible application of prepositions in English, not only used to describe the positional relationship between objects but also conveying contrast, emotions, and atmosphere subtly. Through precise word choice and unique context, the author creates a rich and vivid scene, allowing readers to deeply understand the plot and theme of the story.

Example 14

Original text: It was very hot and the express from Barcelona would come in forty minutes.

Analysis: As a preposition, "in" is used to express "at a point within something's bounds," such as in the world, in China, in the box. But here, the English explanation of "in" in the sentence is: (a) after (a maximum length of time), meaning "after (an entire period) of time." Therefore, translating "in" in the sentence as "after forty-five minutes" is accurate. If translated as arriving within forty-five minutes, it does not conform to the expression habits in Chinese.

Example 15

Original text: It stopped at this junction for two minutes and went on to Madrid.

Analysis: In this brief sentence, the original English text precisely expresses and describes that at the junction, the train will stop for "up to" two minutes before "continuing on to" the next station. Due to the selection of prepositional functions, "at" is used with a name of a building. "For" is used to indicate a length of time, and "on" is used to indicate an ongoing activity (state).

Example 16

Original text: That's the way with everything.

Analysis: In this sentence, "with" is a preposition used to express relationships, accompaniment, or manner. Let's delve into its use in this sentence. First, this sentence expresses a general viewpoint or situation, pointing out a certain pattern or situation applicable to all things. In this context, "with" is used to lead a prepositional phrase, connected with the noun phrase "everything," indicating accompaniment or relationship. This usage emphasizes the pattern or situation related to "everything," conveying a universal viewpoint. Moreover, the preposition "with" can also indicate a manner or way. In this sentence, it implies a certain pattern or way that applies to all things. This way might refer to a certain behavior pattern, rule, or mode applicable to various different situations or objects. Thus, the sentence suggests a universal law or pattern and emphasizes its universality and generality through the preposition "with." Additionally, the preposition "with" can be used to indicate accompanying or incidental situations. In this sentence, it suggests a pattern or way that accompanies or is related to all things. This accompanying relationship emphasizes the universality and consistency of a certain pattern or way with all things, thus expressing a universal viewpoint or assertion. Overall, the use of the preposition "with" in this sentence showcases its versatility in English. It not only can indicate accompanying relationships but also can represent manner, mode, or conditions. Through the skillful use of the preposition "with," the author conveys a universal viewpoint or situation and emphasizes the relationship of a certain pattern or way with all things. This usage makes the sentence more persuasive and universally applicable, enhancing its expressiveness and impact.

Example 17

Original text: The American and the girl with him sat at a table in the shade, outside the building.

Analysis: In this sentence, "with" is a preposition used to indicate accompaniment, companionship, or having a certain attribute. Let's delve into the use of "with" in this sentence. First, the sentence describes a scene where an American and a girl accompanying him are sitting by a table. Here, "with"

is used to indicate accompaniment or companionship. It emphasizes the coexistence of these two individuals at the same location, by the same table. Through the preposition “with,” the sentence conveys this companionship, allowing readers to understand the interaction and connection between the two individuals. Moreover, the preposition “with” in this sentence also conveys certain attributes or states. The girl is accompanying the American, which might imply she is his partner, friend, or companion. This usage emphasizes the relationship between the two through “with,” while also conveying a state of coexistence, that is, sitting by the same table. Additionally, the preposition “with” can indicate an accompanying location. In this example, the two individuals are sitting by a table in a shaded area outside the building. Here, “with” emphasizes the location they are in. This usage makes the sentence more detailed, allowing readers to imagine the two individuals sitting in a cool place, enjoying the surroundings. Overall, the use of the preposition “with” in this sentence showcases its diversity in English. It not only can indicate accompanying relationships but also can be used to indicate companionship, attributes, or accompanying locations. Through the skillful use of “with,” the author successfully depicts the scene, conveying the relationship between the two individuals and their environment. This precise language choice makes the sentence more vivid, helping readers better understand and experience the story.

Example 18

Original text: “Do you want it with water?”

Analysis: In this sentence, “with” is a preposition used to express choices, manners, or accompanying relationships. Let’s analyze the use of “with” in “Do you want it with water?” more closely.

First, “with” is used here to indicate an accompanying relationship. The sentence is a question asking if the other person would like something mixed with water. By using “with,” it emphasizes the additional option of water or the accompanying state. This usage makes the sentence clearer, providing a specific choice while also implying how the presence of water might alter the state or characteristics of something.

Moreover, “with” can also indicate a manner or means. In this sentence, it indicates the manner of adding water, that is, by incorporating water into something. This choice of manner might depend on personal taste or habits, and “with” emphasizes this particular manner, making the sentence more specific and detailed.

Additionally, the preposition “with” can indicate additional elements or attributes. In this example, “water” is an element that may be added to something. This usage conveys how adding water changes or enriches something, providing more information and making the sentence more detailed and specific. (Luo Xiaoke, 2021)

Overall, the use of the preposition “with” in this sentence showcases its multifunctionality in English. It can indicate accompanying relationships, as well as manner, means, or additional elements. By skillfully using “with,” the questioner conveys the option of adding water in the sentence and emphasizes the manner and additional element of adding water, making the sentence clearer and easier for the listener to understand the questioner’s intention. This usage provides more information for communication, ensuring that the interlocutor can accurately understand the choices.

Sprinkle the dish with salt. Sprinkle salt on the dish.

In this sentence, the preposition “with” is used to indicate the object affected by the action, here being “salt.” “Sprinkle” means to scatter salt over the dish. By using “with,” this sentence conveys the manner or means of adding salt to the dish. Salt is the additional element associated with the action “sprinkle,” hence “with” emphasizes the object involved in the action.

This usage makes the sentence clearer and more specific, explaining how to perform the given action. This kind of language is very common in cooking or culinary guides because it provides clear instructions, telling readers or listeners how to proceed. By using “with,” the sentence also suggests

that adding salt to the dish is a common practice or step, making the sentence more natural and fluid. (Ding Kaili, Yu Jue, Wang Yong Liu Zelin, 2023)

Overall, the sentence uses the preposition "with" to indicate the object or element affected by the action, conveying the manner or means of the action, making the sentence clearer and more specific.

The bag was stuffed with dirty clothes. The bag was filled with dirty clothes.

First, "with" in this phrase indicates an accompanying relationship. It highlights the close connection and consistency between the two main elements in the description. The relationship between the woman and the child is clear: the child is one of the woman's companions or partners. This usage makes the description clearer and more specific, conveying their intimate relationship.

Secondly, the preposition "with" can also indicate additional elements or attributes. In this sentence, it indicates the fact or state of the woman having a child. This could mean the child is the woman's child, or at least a child she is caring for, accompanying, or responsible for. Thus, "with" emphasizes the relationship between the woman and the child, hinting at the nature and features of this relationship.

Example 19

Original text: On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun.

Analysis: In this sentence, "on" is a preposition used to indicate location, orientation, or state. Let's analyze its usage in this sentence more closely.

Firstly, "on" in this sentence is used to indicate location. Specifically, it describes a particular area or orientation, namely "this side." The phrase "on this side" indicates that the area or location being discussed is a specific place, as opposed to somewhere else. This usage makes the sentence more concrete and clear, allowing readers to accurately understand the location described by the sentence.

Secondly, "on" is also used to indicate a state or condition. In this sentence, it highlights the characteristics of this side, namely the absence of shade and trees, and the station being exposed to the sun. By using "on," the sentence conveys the state or features of this side, enabling readers to have a clear understanding of the described scene. This usage helps readers to visually comprehend the environmental conditions, providing a richer description.

Furthermore, "on" can also be used to indicate time, reason, method, etc. However, in this sentence, "on" is primarily used to indicate location and state, emphasizing the situation of the specific area. By combining with the context, readers can understand that the phrase "on this side" is describing a concrete spatial location and using "on" to highlight the characteristics or conditions of this location.

In summary, the preposition "on" in this sentence is used to indicate location and state, emphasizing the characteristics of the specific area. By using "on," the sentence provides clear positioning and description, enabling readers to accurately understand the scene and environment described in the sentence.

Example 20

Original text: She had taken off her hat and put it on the table.

Analysis: In this sentence, the preposition "on" is used to indicate the position of an object, specifically the position of the hat on the table. Let's analyze its usage in detail.

Firstly, "on" in this sentence is used to indicate the relationship between the hat and the table, showing where the hat is placed. This usage makes the sentence clearer and more specific, allowing readers to accurately understand the position of the hat, which is placed on the table.

Secondly, this sentence highlights the result or state of the action by using "on". The phrase "put it on the table" indicates placing the hat on the table. By using the preposition "on," the sentence conveys the completed state of the action, namely that the hat has been placed on the table, providing a clear image to the readers.

This usage is common in everyday language, especially when describing the position of objects or

the result of an action. By choosing the appropriate preposition, sentences can more accurately convey information, helping readers better understand the described scene. In this example, the preposition "on" indicates the position of the object while also emphasizing the result of the action, making the sentence more comprehensive and vivid.

"They've painted something on it,"

In this sentence, the preposition "on" is used to indicate the result of an action or the object affected by it, specifically something painted on something else. Let's analyze its usage in detail.

Firstly, "on" in this sentence signifies the position of the painting action's object or the location of the paint. By using "on," the sentence conveys the situation where something's surface has been painted. This preposition emphasizes the target of the action, i.e., the surface of something, providing a specific manner in which the action is carried out. This usage makes the sentence clearer and more specific, enabling readers to clearly understand the object and impact of the action.

Secondly, "on" can also be used to indicate the relationship or contact between objects. In this example, it signifies the connection between the paint and the surface of something, expressing the state of the paint being applied to the surface of something. By choosing the appropriate preposition, the sentence conveys the manner and impact of the action, making the description more vivid and concrete.

In summary, in this sentence, the preposition "on" is used to indicate the object or location of paint application, emphasizing the target and impact of the action. By using "on," the sentence provides a detailed situation regarding the application of paint, making the description clearer and more detailed.

4. Conclusion

Overall, the use of prepositions in "Hills Like White Elephants" is very meticulous. These prepositions, through precise descriptions of objects/locations and states, strengthen the expression of plot and emotions, helping readers more clearly understand the development of the story and the relationships between characters. The use of these prepositions also provides valuable references for the study of language culture, expanding scholars' knowledge in the field of prepositions, and enhancing the ability to read and appreciate English works. (Rong Juan.2023).

In bilingual reading and appreciation, we can enjoy and analyze the accuracy and effectiveness of English language preposition selection through the authentic English original text, to improve English learners' language output and input capabilities, and provide levels of translation and pragmatic competence in both English-Chinese and Chinese-English. Through an accurate understanding of the use of prepositions in "Hills Like White Elephants," we can further deepen our knowledge of the English language and literature. This in-depth understanding goes beyond the surface grammatical level and is a grasp of English culture and context. By meticulously reading and appreciating the authentic English original text, we can appreciate the linguistic artistry of Hemingway as a great writer, feeling how he showcases the plot and characters' inner worlds through precise use of prepositions.

Moreover, by studying the English original text and its corresponding Chinese translation, we can improve our bilingual capabilities (Jiao Yang, 2014). Comparing the ways of expression and language habits of the two languages allows us to better understand the differences and similarities between them. This not only helps improve our translation level but also expands our pragmatic ability, enabling us to use both languages more flexibly for communication and expression. Through bilingual reading and appreciation, we are not just enjoying an excellent work of English literature but are also enhancing our language capabilities and literary appreciation level. This comprehensive learning method not only helps us better understand Hemingway's works but also injects new vitality and motivation into our journey of learning English.

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