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Textual Analysis

A Day's Wait is a short story about Hemingway's more than a thousand words. It tells a nine-year-old boy on a cold winter day. Because he doesn't understand the difference between Celsius and Fahrenheit, he mistakenly thinks he is about to I spent a whole day in the complex mood of a fever. Because the novel was compiled into college English textbooks and was read by a wide range of readers, the author also wrote an article to interpret his artistic beauty and tragic beauty. This paper will analyzes its narrative characteristics from the perspective of narratology.

In this story, Hemingway uses the first person--I (the father of the little boy) to carry out the narrative. The reader walks into the story with his father's state of mind and follows the story from the perspective of his father. The reader also seems to be in it, which makes the article more and more realistic, and draws the distance between the story character and the reader, which has strong appeal.

Narratology is a theory developed on the basis of structuralism to study narrative texts (Wei-qing 8) The research results of Hemingway at home and abroad are endless. Hemingway focuses on the theme of nothingness, symbolism, language style and so on. The narrative perspective of the novel is the way and angle of the author's narrative, and in this way and the angle to the reader to describe the characters, tell the story, introduce the background, etc."

Wang Jingyang, "refers to the author narrates the unique focus of the story, which reflects the author's perspective on his perception of social and historical life." (DENG, Zhao-hong, and Shi-chao122). The narrative perspective fully demonstrates the author's narrative ability and plays a vital role in the structural framework, connotation expression and artistic effect of the work.

The French scholar Genette divided the narrative perspective into zero focus, inner focus, and outer focus. In general, the novel's narrative methods include telling and showing. Hemingway used the display to open the layout in his works, trying to dilute the subjective color and try to maintain an objective narrative style. In "One Day's Waiting", Hemingway used a lot of dialogue to make narratives. If the father is hunting back this paragraph:

"What is it?", "Something …………..... he said and looked straightly ahead. (Hemingway70)

In this conversation, the author did not add any comment, only the two people's dialogue was originally displayed locally, so that the misunderstanding of the two continued to develop - an "it" was given four meanings: the father's mouth and the understanding of "it" It refers to the Fahrenheit temperature and the son's body temperature, while the son's "it" is Celsius and death. Because his son's misunderstanding of Celsius and Fahrenheit made him spend his day waiting for death; because his father's cognitive limitations on his son, he never knew what kind of psychological suffering his son suffered. The reader can feel the vivid contrast between his father's relaxed and happy mood and his son's fear and forbearance. Hemingway’s superb ability to navigate conversations is on paper.

At the same time as the main use of this narrative, Hemingway also supplemented the story. This is reflected in the meticulous description of the weather, animals, plants, humans and animals that the father went out to hunt. This ink-filled, seemingly unrelated text does not deviate from the theme, but the author's unique ingenuity. This person is in sharp contrast with the dead children in bed, which greatly enhances the narrative art effect.

Through the above analysis, it can be seen that Hemingway, as a master of narrative, makes full use of narrative elements such as narrative time, narrative person, narrative perspective and narrative mode in "One Day's Waiting" to maximize the author's conciseness, truthfulness, and meaning. The profound narrative style enhances the reader's imagination and is memorable.

Works cited

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