

Introduction



Introduction To Short Story.

Assistant Lecturer : Ali Hussein Ali

Weight Distribution

▶ Pre-Midterm 5%

▶ Midterm 25%

▶ Post-Midterm 5%

▶ Final 60%

▶ Bonus 5%
{attendance + Project }

Total = **100%**

(First Course)

Subject
Introduction. What is short story, novella and novel?
Saki's "The Open Window"
Oscar Wilde's " The Happy Prince"
Ernest Hemingway's "Cat in the Rain"

Second Year Syllabus

Short Story (First Course)

What are the basic elements of a short story?



Conflict



Setting

(Time, Place)



Character

(Round, Flat)

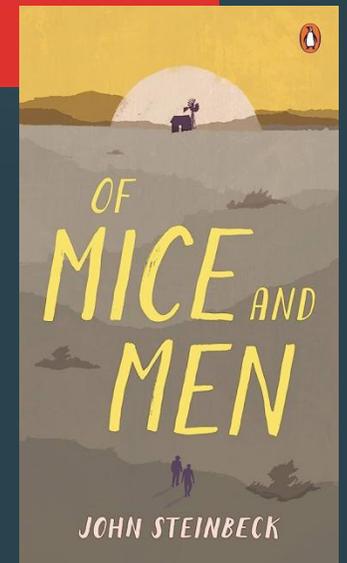
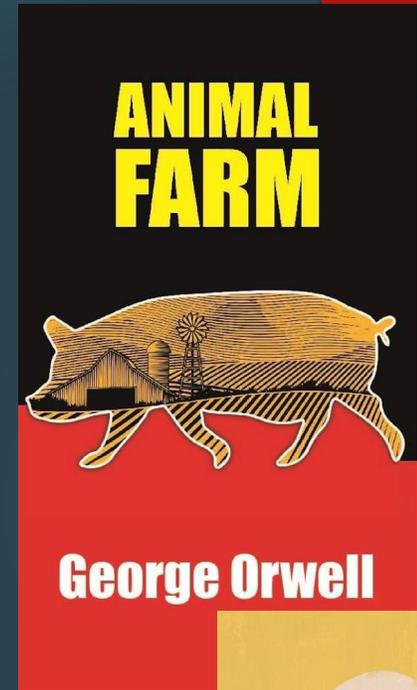
Theme , Plot ...etc.

Short Story

- ▶ Short story is a brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. It is usually 7,500 words and under and focuses on a single event or idea.

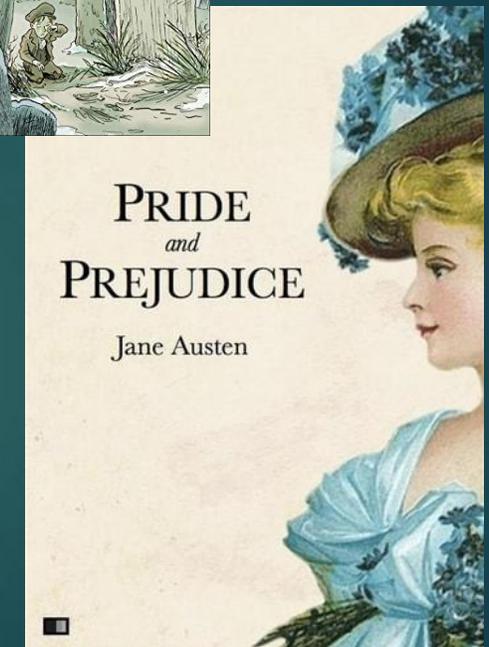
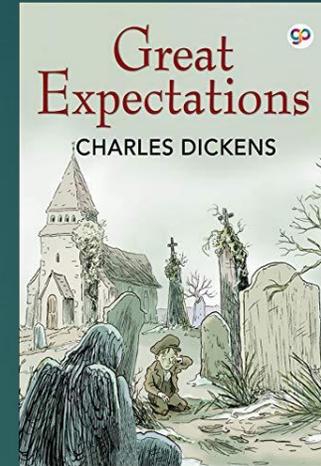
Novel & Novella

- ▶ **Novella:**
- ▶ A novella is like a middle ground between a short story and a novel. It's longer than a short story, so it can dig deeper into characters and ideas. Novellas usually have 20,000 to 50,000 words, giving them more detail while still being concise.



Novel & Novella

- ▶ Novel:
- ▶ A novel is a big book with a lot to say. It explores characters, themes, and stories in depth. Novels can be short or very long, from 40,000 to over 100,000 words. This allows authors to create complex plots, detailed characters, and explore human experiences deeply.



"When and where did the short story as a literary form first originate"

A long time ago, the Egyptians and later the Arabs started telling short stories. They inspired people from other places, like Europe. For example, in Italy, there was a book called "De Cameron," and in England, there was "Canterbury Tales."

But then, as time went on, novels became popular, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries. People loved them, but they also wanted shorter stories.

In the 19th century, American writers like Washington Irving and Edgar Allan Poe started writing really good short stories.

So, the short story became a special kind of art in the 19th century. It became super popular in the 20th century because people were busy and didn't always have time for long novels. Even today, lots of writers in many languages write short stories, and they're even taught in universities because they're a great way to learn about language and literature.



What are the elements of a short story?

▶ 1. Conflict:

The conflict refers to the fight or struggle among various characters or forces in the story. It is what drives the story forward and shapes its plot. Without conflict, there would be no story.

Typically, the conflict begins in a short story with the rising action leading to the climax, and it concludes with a specific outcome (resolution). Conflicts can be either internal or external. The fundamental conflict types in fiction are commonly categorized as "man against man," "man against society," "man against nature," and "man against self." In each instance, the term "man" is used universally and includes women as well..

▶ 2. Setting: (Time, Place)

The setting refers to the time and place that the events in the story take place. But in a larger sense, setting is the background, the social environment, and the atmosphere of a literary work.

▶ 3. Characters:

The character is the person or people in a story. Sometimes the characters are not human but may be animals or spirits.

Characters in general are of two types:

▶ a) Round Characters (Dynamic):

These are characters in a story who feel like real people. They change and grow as the story unfolds, just like how we mature and learn in life. The main character is often round, and the one causing trouble for them is called the antagonist.

▶ B) Flat Characters (Static):

These characters are more like basic sketches. They don't change much during the story, and we usually see just one side of them. They're often there to serve a specific role, like a strict teacher or a friendly policeman. Think of them as simpler, one-dimensional characters.

▶ MAN VERSUS MAN

▶ MAN VERSUS NATURE

▶ MAN VERSUS HIMSELF

▶ MAN VERSUS SOCIETY



▶ 4. Theme:

This element refers to the topic that the writer writes or comments on in his or her writing. The short story may have more than one theme but there is one to be the main.

▶ 5. Plot:

The plot refers to the series of events in the story. Essentially, the plot refers to what is happening in the story. In all plots there must be a conflict which is a struggle between two opposing forces. Moreover, all plots have a rising action, a climax, a falling action, and an end.



2

Second Lecture

Ali Hussein Ali Rasheed

1. Review For Previous Lecture

- ▶ 1. What does the term "short story" refer to in literature?
- ▶ 2. What does the term "setting" in a short story refer to?
- ▶ 3. What is "conflict" in a short story, and why is it important?
- ▶ 4. Explain the difference between Round characters and Flat characters in a story.

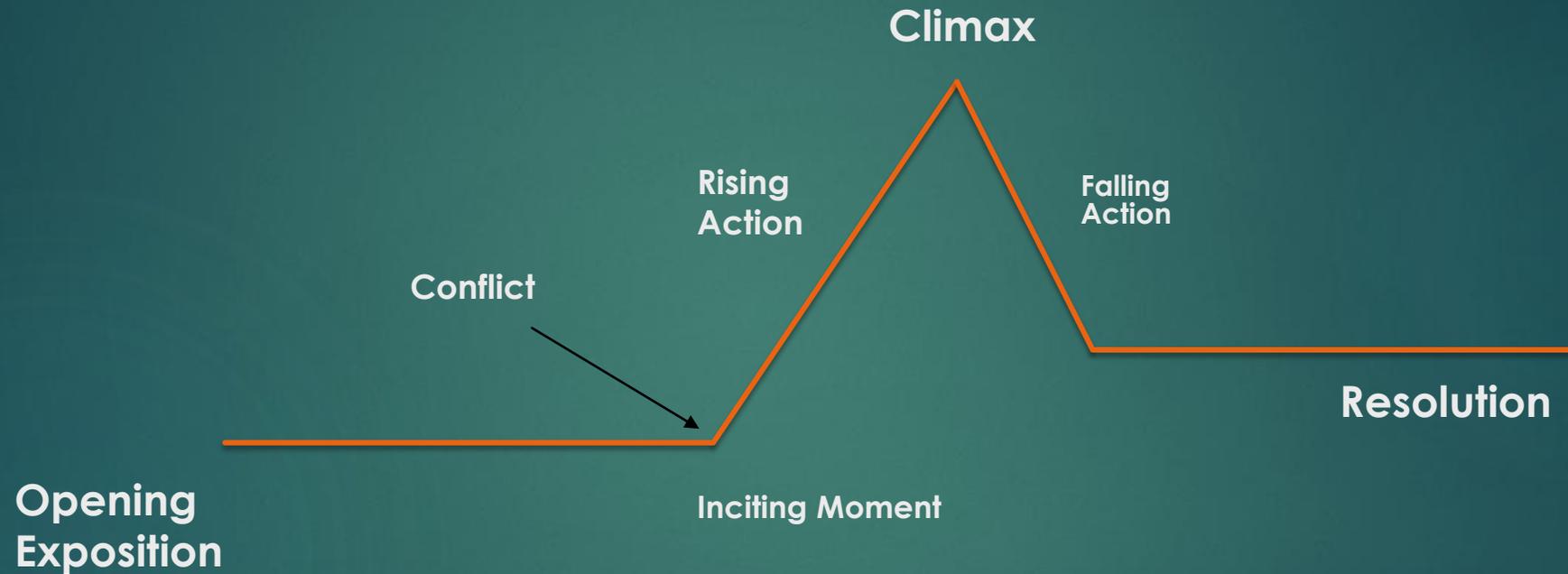
2. Review For Previous Lecture

- ▶ 5. Provide an in-depth definition of "theme" in literature and discuss how it underscores the depth of a short story.
- ▶ 6. Mention Five main essential elements to Create a short Story?
- ▶ 7. Where and when the short story Originated?



▶ **Mention Five main essential elements to Create a short Story?**

Basic Plot Diagram



- 
- ▶ **The Exposition** : The initial events , The introduction of character, and beginning of the story.
 - ▶ **The Rising Action** : The beginning of the conflict, complicated arise.
 - ▶ **The Climax** : the highest point and the most exciting part of the story. It's the moment when everything changes, and the story starts heading towards the end.
 - ▶ **The Falling Action** : The events that occur which begin to revolve the conflict.
 - ▶ **Resolution (Denouement)** : This is the final outcomes of the story.

6. Narrative point of view:

▶ A) Internal Narration (First-person Narration):

In this type of narration, the narrator uses "I" to refer to himself/herself. The narrator here is a character in the story but not necessarily the protagonist. This narrative point of view allows for a very personal touch in the story telling.

▶ B) Limited Narration (the 3rd person point of view):

The narrator is not a character in the story but looks at things only through the eyes of a single character. In this type of narration, the writer uses names or he, she, they.....

Simple Question

What's it called when the narrator says "I" in the story, and how does this make the story feel personal?

It's called "first-person narration," and it makes the story feel personal because the narrator is part of the story and uses "I" to tell it, giving us a close look at their thoughts and feelings, almost like being inside their mind.

7- Tone:

Tone refers to the author's mood and manner of expression in a literary work. The tone can be serious, humorous, satirical, sympathetic, ironic and so on. For the one who wants to look for tone, he (or she) must read with ears as well as eyes.

Ex.

"In the bright and cheerful village, everyone greeted each other with warm smiles and laughter echoed through the streets."

In this example, the tone of the story is "happy" or "joyful" because the words and descriptions convey a sense of positivity and contentment.

What Are The Elements of Short story

1. Conflict

2. Setting

Time , Place

3. Characters

Round , Flat

4. Theme

5. Plot

6. Narrative point of view:

Internal , Limitation

7- Tone

continued Lecture

Ali Hussein Ali Rasheed

3

Third Lecture
continued Lecture

Techniques of Short Story

We can categorize the techniques used in a short story into three main types :

1. **Narrative Techniques** : Foreshadowing and Flashback
2. **Dramatic Techniques** : Irony and Suspense
3. **Stylistic Techniques** :Symbol and Figures of speech

1. Narrative Techniques :

▶ **Foreshadowing**

A sign or warning of something that is coming or about to happen in future , These hints can be in the form of images, events, or scenes that give you a clue about what's coming next in the story.

▶ **Flashback**

A flashback in a story is when you suddenly see something that happened in the past, like a memory, which helps you understand the present story better.

2. Dramatic Techniques

▶ Irony

Irony is when something happens in a way that's the opposite of what you'd normally expect, and it can be funny or make a point. It's like a surprising twist in the story.

▶ Suspense

Suspense, as a literary device, creates the feeling of not knowing what will happen next in a story, keeping you excited and curious. It's like being on the edge of your seat, eagerly awaiting the next plot development.

3. Stylistic Techniques

▶ 1. Symbol

A symbol is an object that suggests or refers to something else.

For example,

- Flag is a symbol of sovereignty
- A white dove is often used as a symbol of peace.

▶ 2. Figures of Speech

Figures of speech are like colorful tools in language. They're creative ways of expressing ideas or adding depth to words.

A. Metaphor : A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares two things by saying one is the other to make a description more vivid or symbolic.

Example : "Her smile is a ray of sunshine" is a metaphor, comparing a smile to sunshine without using "like" or "as." It helps create a more colorful and imaginative image in language.

B. Simile :

A simile is that compares two things using "like" or "as" to highlight a similarity between them. It adds a descriptive or imaginative element to language.

Example,

"She was as busy as a bee" is a simile comparing someone's busyness to the activity of a bee.

C. Imagery :

Imagery is when words in a story make you imagine things in your mind.

Ex.

"The air was thick with the smell of freshly baked bread, and the sound of sizzling meat filled the kitchen.

In this sentence, the imagery helps you imagine the delicious aroma of bread and the sound of meat cooking in the kitchen.

Saki's "The Open Window"

Assistant Lect. Ali Hussein

"The Open Window"

"The Open Window" is a short story written by the British author Hector Hugh Munro, who is better known by his pen name, Saki. The story was first published in 1911 and is often considered a classic of the short story genre.



Hector Hugh Munro, Saki

Saki, the pen name of H.H. Munro, was a British writer known for his short stories. He is particularly noted for his use of humor, often of the dark and satirical variety. His stories often feature absurd situations and characters, and they frequently employ elements of the macabre or the supernatural.

Some of his most famous works include "The Open Window" and "The Interlopers"



THE STORY

1

The story is about **Mr. Framton Nuttel**, who goes to the countryside to rest because he's feeling nervous and unwell (nerve disease,). His sister suggests he visit some of her friends to help him feel better. So, he visits a woman named **Mrs. Sappleton**.

When **Mr. Nuttel** arrives at **Mrs. Sappleton's** house, her young 15 years niece, **Vera**, greets him. While they wait for **Mrs. Sappleton** to come downstairs, Vera tells Mr. Nuttel a strange story. She says that three years ago, **Mrs. Sappleton's** husband and two brothers went hunting and never came back because they got stuck in a swamp. But **Mrs. Sappleton** believes they're still alive, so she keeps the big window open, waiting for them to return.

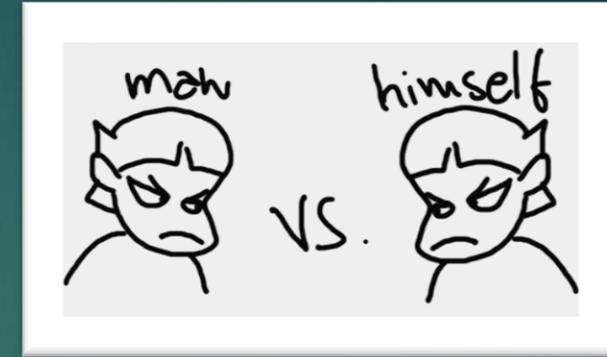
2

When **Mrs. Sappleton** comes into the room, she talks about her husband and brothers coming home soon. **Mr. Nuttel** gets very nervous. Then, he looks out of the window and sees three men walking toward the house, just like **Vera** described. Scared, **Mr. Nuttel** runs out of the house. After he leaves, **Mrs. Sappleton** is confused. **Vera** then calmly says that **Mr. Nuttel** was scared of dogs, and the men had a dog with them.

The Twist: At the end, we realize that **Vera** made up the whole story about the hunters to scare Mr. Nuttel, showing she has a talent for making up believable stories.

Conflict

Man vs. Self



The central conflict revolves around Framton Nuttel's internal struggle. He is a nervous and highly strung man who has come to the countryside to find rest and respite for his condition. However, his internal conflict stems from his nervousness and fear of meeting new people and his inability to cope with the unexpected, as becomes evident when **Vera** spins her fictional tale of the ghostly hunters.

Setting



Setting

(Time, Place)

- ▶ **Time:** The story is set in October, during the winter.
- ▶ **Place:** The story is set in the rural countryside, England, at the home of Mrs. Sappleton, a character who lives in a remote area.
- ▶ **Atmosphere:** The story establishes an atmosphere of quietness and rural isolation, where the peace and quiet of the countryside are contrasted with the tension and nervousness that builds within the narrative.

CHARACTERS

Round : 1

Vera:

Saki's playful protagonist is indeed a dynamic, or round, character. For one thing, she is a smart young lady who can identify people's weaknesses and create a convincing tale that deceives her audience. She plays with Nuttel's feelings, telling him a fabricated story, and deceives her aunt by suggesting that Nuttel's departure was related to a fear of dogs. Certainly, Vera enjoys exploiting the weaknesses in others with her quick and clever practical jokes.

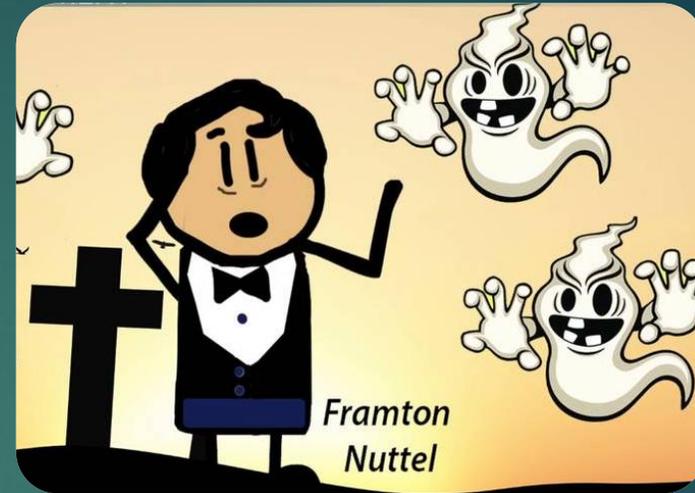


CHARACTERS

Round : 2

Framton Nuttel

He is the nervous, unconfident type. He came to the countryside to cure himself of a nerve disease, but instead, he met Vera, who plays with his feelings. He even worries about how Mrs. Sappleton will receive him when he is introduced, and he feels uncomfortable throughout the telling of Vera's tale.



CHARACTERS

Flat: 1

Mrs. Sappleton

She is the relaxed gentlewoman, concerned only with herself and those for whom she cares. She takes no interest in Framton Nuttel's arrival. When Nuttel mentions his condition as an explanation for his visit, she responds in a voice that hardly stirs a yawn. After Nuttel's sudden escape, she merely remarks upon his behavior and displays no concern for his feelings, expressing slight curiosity about his actions, which Vera cleverly calms.

CHARACTERS

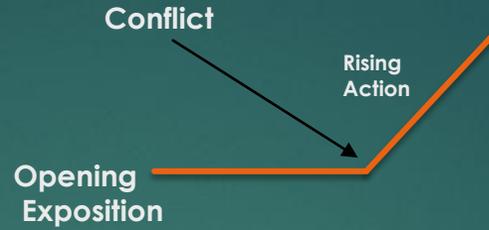
Flat: 2

Framton Nuttel's sister

"Framton Nuttel's sister once spent time in the same town to which Framton has come for relaxation. She has given him a number of letters of introduction with which he is to make himself known to a number of people in the town.

Many other flat characters are introduced throughout the story, such as the haunters (Mr. Sappleton and Mrs. Sappleton's two young brothers) and a dog (a brown spaniel)..."

Plot



Exposition: Framton Nuttel, a man seeking relaxation for his nervous condition, arrives at the rural home of Mrs. Sappleton. Vera, Mrs. Sappleton's niece, is his initial point of contact.

Rising Action: Vera tells Framton a tall tale about the tragic loss of Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her brothers while out hunting, setting up the conflict. Vera says that her aunt keeps the French windows open in hopes that the men will return.

Plot



Climax: Framton Nuttel is startled when he sees what he believes to be the ghosts of the missing men approaching the house through the open window. This is the peak of tension and conflict in the story.

Falling Action: Framton Nuttel gets more and more anxious as the supposed ghosts approach, and he becomes even more nervous

Resolution: The supposed 'ghosts' are revealed to be Mrs. Sappleton's husband and brothers, who had returned from their hunting expedition unharmed. The conflict is resolved as the truth comes to light.

Theme

Appearance and Reality

Deception and Truth

Sanity and Insanity

Appearance and Reality

Vera, the fifteen-year-old, presents herself as a very sweet girl, but in reality, she is remarkably playful, as she crafts imaginative stories so convincingly that even her own aunt is taken in. The reader, too, is partially swayed by Vera's storytelling. The window is a physical reality, but Vera's narrative is purely imaginative. Nuttel anticipated seeing three ghosts through that window, and when he witnessed the men approaching the house, he panicked and fled.

Deception and Truth

In "The Open Window" by Saki, the theme of deception and truth is central. Vera expertly deceives Nuttel with a fabricated ghost story, resulting in humorous outcomes. Nuttel, unaware of the prank, adds to the theme's depth with his anxious reactions. The story's resolution reveals the truth: the "ghosts" are real people, providing a humorous twist. This theme highlights how appearances can be misleading, contributing to the story's comedy and irony.

Sanity and Insanity

This short story probes the sanity and madness of its characters. Framton Nuttel appears to be the one acting irrationally by unquestioningly believing Vera's tale. However, in a surprising twist, it becomes clear that it is Nuttel who is truly misguided, as he questions Mrs. Sappleton's sanity while being himself ensnared in a web of deception.



Introduction

To

Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince"

Oscar Wilde

Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900) - An Irish-born English poet, novelist, and playwright. He was the leader of the aesthetic movement that advocated "art for art's sake." He published the first series of stories, titled "The Happy Prince and Other Tales," in 1888. "The Happy Prince" is a short story from Oscar Wilde's juvenile literature (juvenile literature includes stories, books, and poems that are enjoyed by children).



“The Happy Prince”

Full Title: The Happy Prince

Written In: 1880s

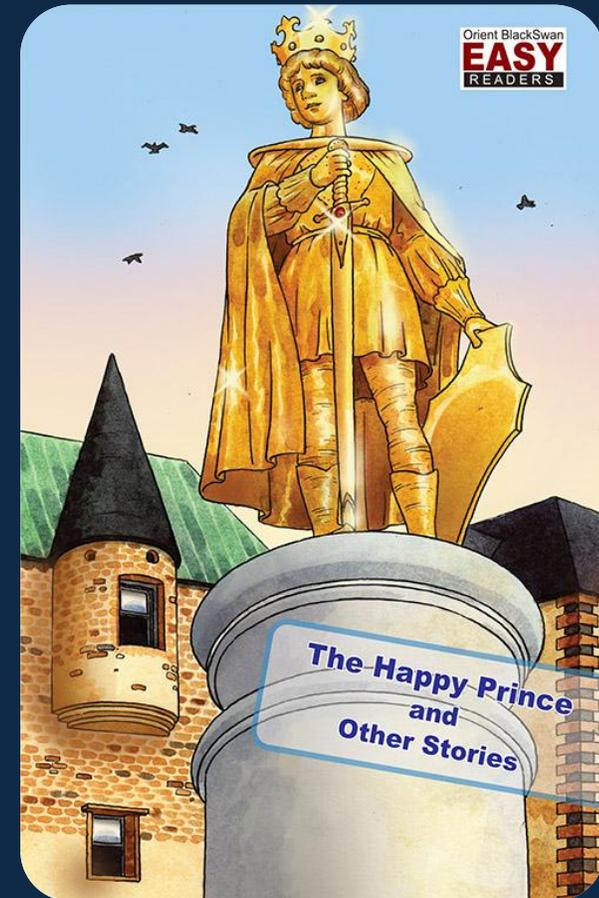
Location of Writing: London, England

Published In: 1888

Literary Period: Victorian Literature, **Aestheticism**

Genre: Children’s Literature, Fairy Tale

Point of View: Third person omniscient



“The Happy Prince”

"The Happy Prince" is a tale that conveys the idea of compassion, sacrifice, and the contrast between material wealth and the suffering of the less fortunate. It has been a beloved story for both children and adults, reflecting Oscar Wilde's keen sense of storytelling and his ability to impart moral lessons through allegorical fiction.



Conflict



The main conflict in "The Happy Prince" is about the Happy Prince's kindness and his desire to help the poor, which clashes with the indifference of the city's wealthy people. The Prince and the swallow work together to help the poor, even though it means sacrificing their own comfort. This conflict highlights the story's message about caring for others and the difference between kindness and materialism.

Setting



Setting

(Time, Place)

- ▶ **Time:** The story's time isn't mentioned; it's a timeless tale.
- ▶ **Place:** It happens in a city with a statue of the Happy Prince on a high pedestal, but the city's name isn't given.
- ▶ **Atmosphere:** The story has a mix of rich and poor, creating a sense of contrast. As the Happy Prince and the swallow help the needy, there's a feeling of kindness and sadness in the air.

Characters

Round : 1

The Happy Prince



"The Happy Prince" is a golden statue that can see what's going on around him but cannot move. When the Prince was alive, he was unaware of the miseries of the poor people in his city. After his statue was placed on a high column, he wept. He wanted to help them, but he couldn't move; therefore, he asked the swallow to help him. He sent his ruby to the seamstress and his sapphires to the playwright and the match girl. He became blind and was stripped of gold leaves to help the poor. He loved the swallow, and when he died, the Prince's heart broke with grief. He was kind and noble.

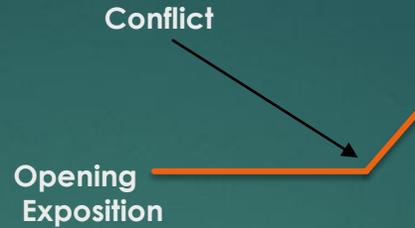
The Swallow

Round : 2



The swallow is a bird who stayed behind when the rest of his flock migrated to Egypt in order to court a reed (a river plant) that he had fallen in love with. His friends thought that this was a foolish decision. The reed finally decides that she will not accompany him, and the swallow becomes angered. He decides to migrate to Egypt by himself after all. However, before he leaves, he tries to sleep one night under the statue of the Happy Prince. The statue begins crying because it is disappointed by everything that it sees going on in the city. The swallow is the agent of the Prince's kindness, bringing the gems and gold to the poor as instructed, and the two become fast friends. Eventually, the swallow dies because he chooses to remain with the blinded Prince rather than abandon him to fly to Egypt, and the winter gets too cold. He dies at the statue's feet.

Plot

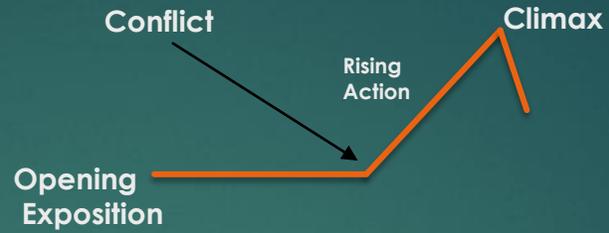


The exposition:

in "The Happy Prince" introduces the setting, which is an unnamed city, and the central characters: the Happy Prince statue and the swallow. The statue of the Happy Prince is described as beautiful and gilded, while the swallow is portrayed as a small bird.

Conflict: The primary conflict in the story is the contrast between the opulent, beautiful statue of the Happy Prince and the suffering, poverty, and misery in the city. The Happy Prince, who embodies the soul of a kind and selfless prince, becomes aware of the city's problems and desires to alleviate the suffering but is unable to do so on his own.

Plot



Rising Action:

The rising action of the story begins when the Happy Prince enlists the help of the swallow to act as his messenger and assist the poor and needy in the city. The swallow carries out the prince's acts of kindness by distributing his jewels to those in need, demonstrating the growing sense of compassion and sacrifice.

Climax:

The climax of the story occurs when the swallow, who has been helping the Happy Prince, dies from the cold. This moment is emotionally charged and represents the peak of the story's tension. It also marks a turning point in the narrative, as it symbolizes the ultimate sacrifice made for the sake of others.

Plot



Falling Action: The falling action of the story involves the removal of the Happy Prince statue and the discovery of the heart inside the statue that did not melt. This part of the story serves to provide closure and resolution to the narrative.

Plot



Resolution:

The resolution of the story is somewhat bittersweet. It is revealed that the Happy Prince and the swallow are elevated to a place of honor in the afterlife. The broken heart of the prince and the deceased bird are considered the two most precious things by God and are brought to His garden of paradise. This resolution offers a sense of redemption and eternal happiness for the characters.

In summary, "The Happy Prince" follows a traditional narrative structure with an exposition that introduces the setting and characters, a central conflict, rising action that highlights

Themes

Outward Beauty
Is **Nothing**

Love and **Sacrifice**

Rich And The Poor

Outward Beauty Is Nothing

In "The Happy Prince," the story emphasizes how outward beauty is superficial and that true beauty lies in acts of love and self-sacrifice. The Happy Prince and the Swallow both undergo transformations, losing their physical beauty but gaining spiritual beauty through their selfless acts. Their sacrifices lead to spiritual rewards, symbolizing the idea that true beauty is found in acts of kindness and compassion

Love and Sacrifice

In "The Happy Prince," love and sacrifice are like superpowers that keep the world going. Even in a tough world with problems like poverty and dishonesty, the story shows that love and sacrifice are what make life work. Without them, things would fall apart. When people act with love and selflessness, they can really help others and make the world a better place.

Rich And The Poor

"The Happy Prince" shows a big difference between the rich and the poor. The Happy Prince didn't know about the suffering of the common people when he was alive. This theme points out how rulers and rich people often don't understand the problems of the masses. It teaches us that empathy and understanding are important to bridge the gap between different social classes. These themes help us better understand the story's messages.

What is the moral of the story "The Happy Prince"?



The moral of "The Happy Prince" is that real happiness and beauty come from helping others and being kind. The story shows that by being selfless and caring, we can make the world a better place and find true happiness. It also tells us to be aware of the suffering of others and take action to help them.

In essence, "The Happy Prince" conveys the message that a life lived in service to others, characterized by love and sacrifice, leads to the truest form of happiness and beauty.

What kind of a story is "The Happy Prince?"



The Swallow

"The Happy Prince" is a fairy tale or a fable. It features talking animals (the swallow) and inanimate objects (the statue of the Happy Prince) that exhibit human-like qualities and emotions. The story imparts a moral lesson or message about selflessness, compassion, and the contrast between outward appearances and inner goodness, which are common characteristics of fairy tales and fables.



Introduction

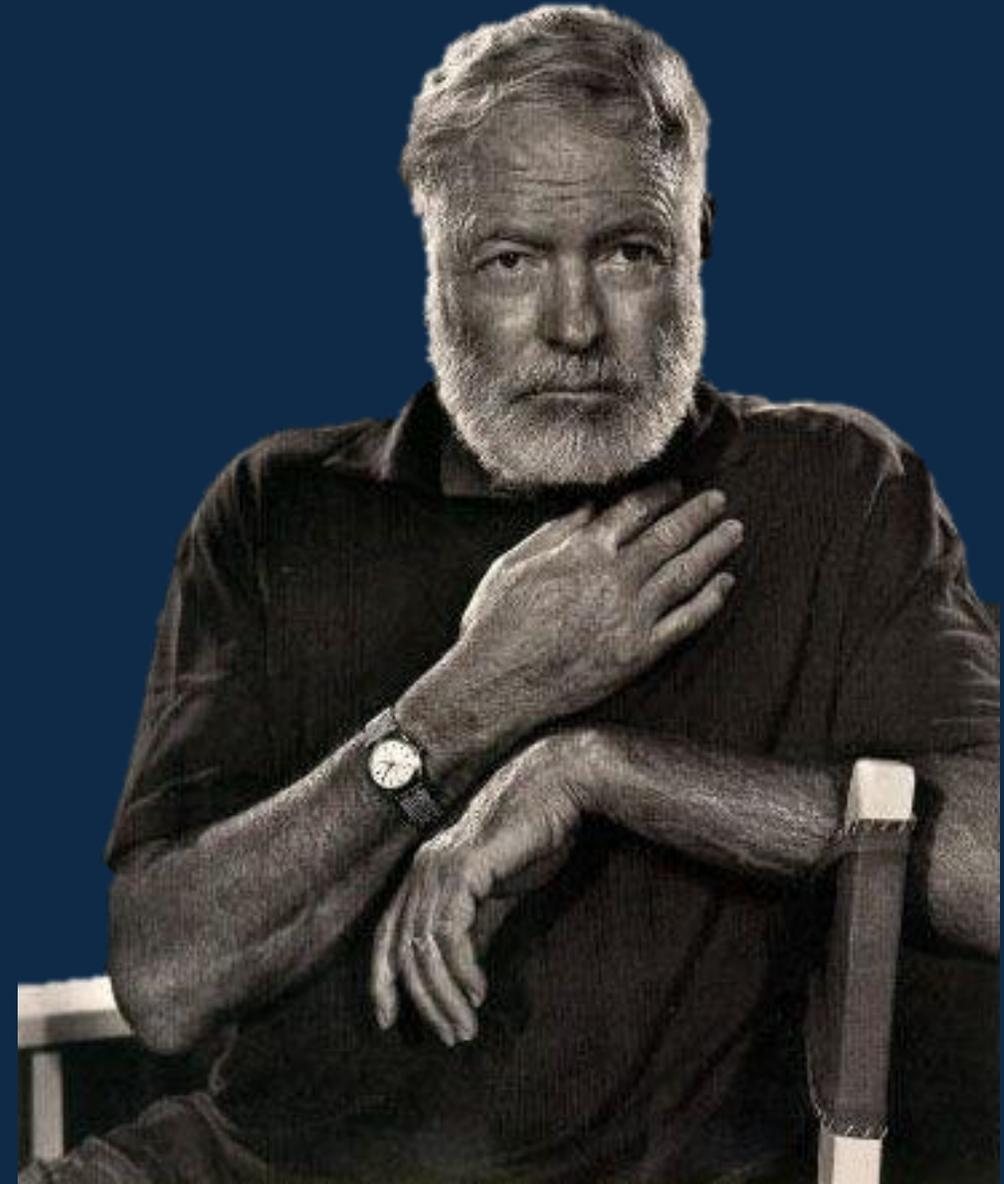
To

Ernest Hemingway's "Cat in the Rain"

“Ernest Hemingway’s”

Ernest Hemingway famously struggled with alcoholism and mental illness for decades before taking his own life in 1961.

Ernest Hemingway, born in 1899 and passing away in 1961, was an influential American writer known for his distinct and concise prose. Hemingway received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. His adventurous life, which included experiences in World War I and reporting on major conflicts, significantly influenced his writing. Despite his enduring legacy in literature, he tragically passed away in 1961, leaving behind a profound impact on the literary world.



“Cat in the Rain”

Written In: 1925

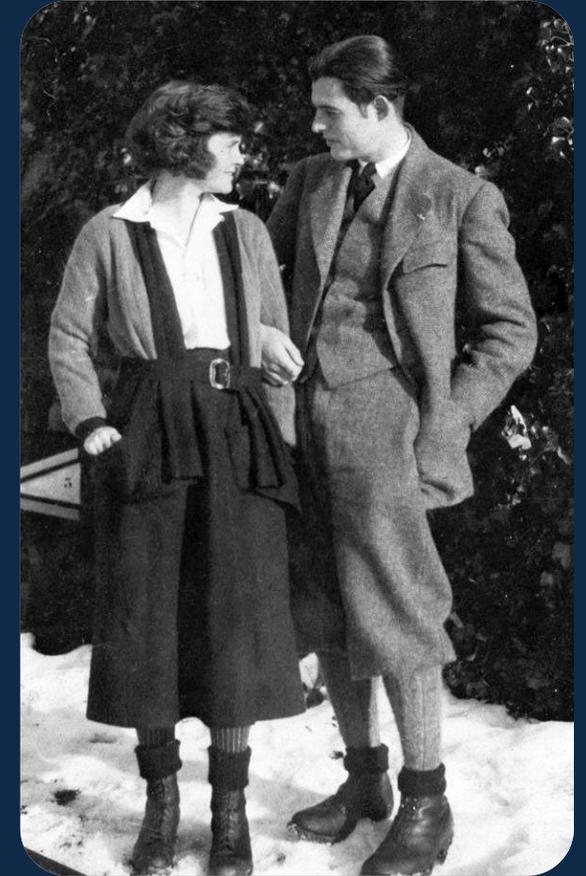
Location of Writing: The story is set in a hotel in Italy.

Published In: The short story was first published in 1925 in the collection titled "In Our Time."

Literary Period: It is considered a part of the Modernist literary period.

Genre: It's a short story that falls under the category of modernist fiction.

Point of View: The story is narrated in third-person limited omniscient point of view, focusing primarily on the feelings and perspectives of the American wife.



Summery

"Cat in the Rain" is a short story by Ernest Hemingway. It revolves around an American couple staying at a hotel in Italy. The wife is discontented with her life, and her desire for a cat she sees in the rain becomes a focal point of the story. She tries to rescue the cat, but her efforts are hindered. Through this encounter, the story delves into themes of isolation, unfulfilled desires, and the inability to communicate within relationships. Ultimately, the tale explores the couple's emotional distance and the longing for something meaningful.



Conflict



The primary conflict in "Cat in the Rain" is internal and emotional, revolving around the wife's dissatisfaction and unfulfilled desires within her marriage. There's a conflict between her longing for emotional connection and the lack of understanding or attention from her husband.

Characters

Round

The American Wife

The American Wife is a round character. She is depicted with more depth, exhibiting emotions, desires, and inner conflicts. Her yearning for the cat and her dissatisfaction with her marriage portray a more intricate and multifaceted personality, allowing readers to see different layers of her feelings and aspirations.

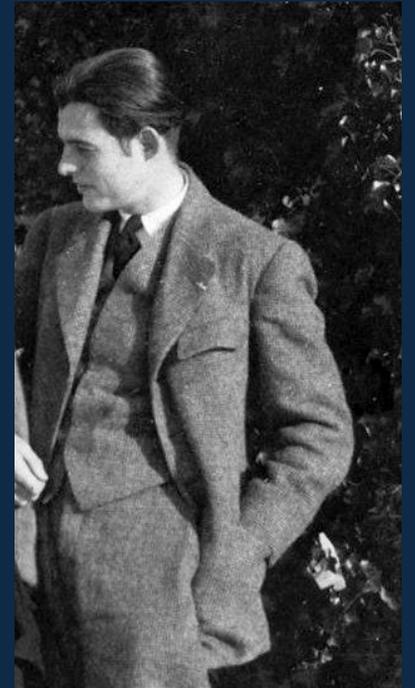


Characters

Flat

The American Husband:

The American Husband can be seen as a flat character. He is portrayed with limited depth and development throughout the story. His characteristics and reactions are relatively constant, and he doesn't undergo significant changes or display substantial complexity in comparison to the other characters.



Setting

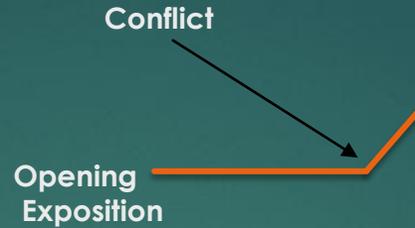


Setting

(Time, Place)

- ▶ **Time:** The story happens on a rainy day in an unspecified past time.
- ▶ **Place:** It occurs in a small hotel on the Italian coast, primarily in the couple's hotel room and the hotel's office..
- ▶ **Atmosphere:** : The setting of the rainy day creates a sense of limitation and emotional distance, emphasizing the feeling of isolation and the wife's unmet desires.

Plot

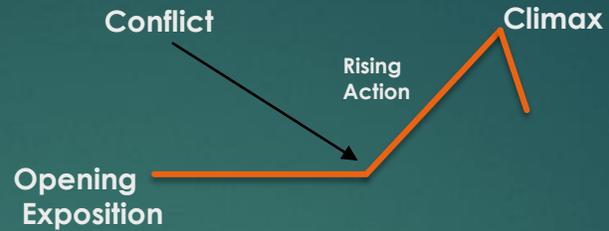


The exposition:

In The story opens with an American couple staying in a hotel on the Italian coast. The setting is described, and the reader is introduced to the wife's dissatisfaction and yearning for something she perceives as missing in her life.

Conflict: The primary conflict arises from the wife's unfulfilled desires and emotional distance within the marriage. She expresses her longing for the cat she sees in the rain, which becomes a symbol of what she yearns for in her life. This desire clashes with the husband's apparent disinterest in her emotions.

Plot



Rising Action:

The wife continuously expresses her desire for the cat, emphasizing her yearning for emotional fulfillment. She goes downstairs to look for the cat but is unable to find it, intensifying her sense of unfulfillment.

Climax:

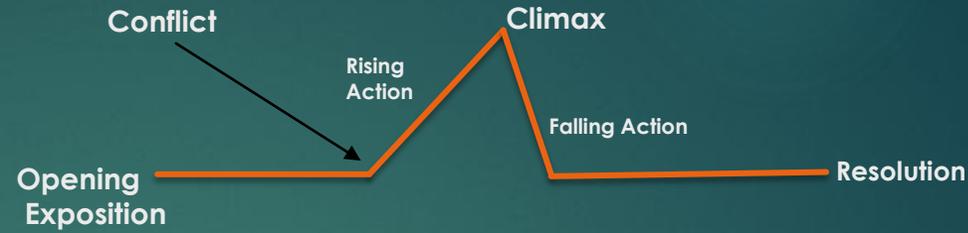
The emotional climax occurs when the wife returns to the room without the cat, still yearning for it. This moment represents her unmet desires and the depth of her dissatisfaction, further emphasizing the emotional void within her

Plot



Falling Action: The husband attempts to comfort the wife, but their conversation remains shallow, highlighting their inability to address the deeper emotional needs underlying the wife's desires

Plot



Resolution:

The story ends without a significant resolution. The wife's unfulfilled desires and the couple's emotional distance persist, symbolizing the unresolved emotional turmoil and dissatisfaction within the marriage.

Themes

Gender

Isolation

Dissatisfaction

Theme of Gender

"Cat in the Rain" by Ernest Hemingway hints at how men and women behave in relationships. The story shows the wife wanting to find the cat in the rain, which might mean she wants something more in her life. She tries to talk to her husband about it, but he seems more interested in his own things and doesn't pay attention to her feelings. This might represent how women sometimes express emotions and men might not notice or understand. The story reflects how the husband has more control, and the wife feels unfulfilled and seeks something deeper in their relationship. It shows the different ways men and women might act in a relationship, reflecting the times when the story was written.

Theme of Isolation

The theme of isolation in "Cat in the Rain" centers on the emotional distance and loneliness experienced by the characters. The wife feels emotionally detached and unfulfilled within her marriage. Her longing for the cat in the rain symbolizes a deeper desire for connection and meaning in her life. However, her husband's apparent disinterest and lack of understanding intensify her feelings of isolation. This emotional distance between the couple highlights a sense of loneliness and a lack of communication, emphasizing the theme of isolation within their relationship. The story portrays how the characters' inability to understand and connect with each other contributes to their emotional separation and individual feelings of isolation.

Theme of Dissatisfaction

The theme of dissatisfaction in "Cat in the Rain" is prominently portrayed through the wife's unfulfilled desires and longing for something more in her life. The story depicts her yearning for the cat in the rain as a symbol of the deeper dissatisfaction she feels within her marriage and her existence. Her attempts to communicate her desires to her husband are met with disinterest, highlighting the lack of fulfillment and emotional connection in their relationship. The wife's persistent desire for the cat reflects her broader dissatisfaction with her current situation and the yearning for something meaningful, emphasizing a sense of longing and discontent in her life. The story effectively captures the theme of dissatisfaction through the wife's unmet emotional needs and the inability to bridge the emotional gap within the marriage.

Do you think the cat is a metaphor for something deeper within the story? If so, what might it represent?



in "Cat in the Rain," the cat represents something the wife wants but feels she's missing in her life. Just like the cat is stuck in the rain and she wants to rescue it, she also feels stuck and longs for something more. The cat symbolizes her desire for a deeper, more meaningful life and her wish for a stronger connection with something that makes her happy. So, the cat is like a symbol for the things she wants but doesn't have in her life.

5

Lecture Five

General Questions

Assistant Lect. Ali Hussein

General Questions

- Define the literary terms: 'Short-Story', and 'Novella', outlining their origins in literary history. Additionally, explain the significance when an author uses the terms 'He' and 'She' in their narrative, and how this choice contributes to storytelling.

Explain and Elaborate on the term "conflict," then discuss the narrative and stylistic techniques commonly employed in short stories, and offer specific examples showcasing their application in the storytelling process.

General Questions

- Draw and Explain the main components of a short story's structure and how they build the narrative. Also, clarify the distinction between flat and round characters in literature.
- Explain and Elaborate on the term "conflict," then discuss the narrative and stylistic techniques commonly employed in short stories, and offer specific examples showcasing their application in the storytelling process.

General Questions

“The happy prince”

- What do you think is the main message or moral of "The Happy Prince"?
- How do the characters of the Happy Prince and the Swallow embody the themes of Love and Sacrifice?
- How does the Happy Prince's perspective change as he sees suffering, and how does he show that outward beauty doesn't really matter?

General Questions

“Cat in the Rain”

- Provide a brief summary of what happens in 'Cat in the Rain' and identify where the story takes place?
- Identify and expound upon three central themes present in 'Cat in the Rain,' and critically examine the story's exploration of the themes of dissatisfaction or isolation?
- What is the significance of the Cat in the Rain, and which character undergoes evolution or change throughout the story?



Introduction

Second Course

Introduction

Second Course

Syllables

Introduction To Novel, novella ,and Ernest Hemingway Life

The Old Man and the Sea

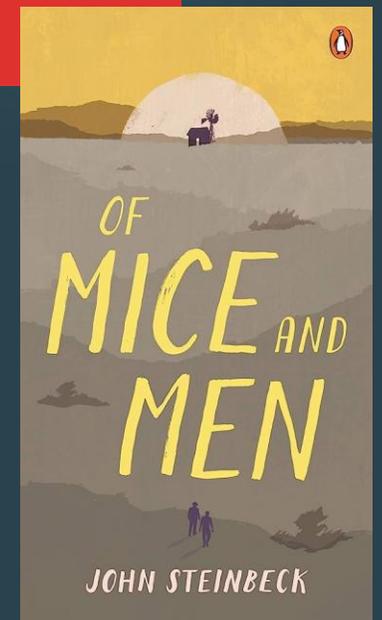
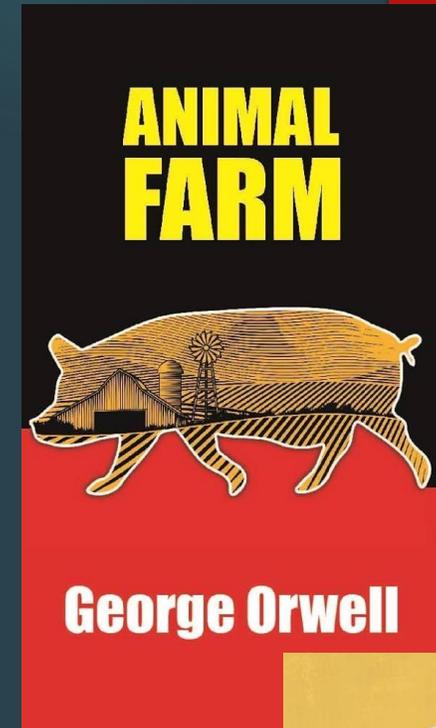
Exam

Post Midterm Exam % 5

Projects % 5

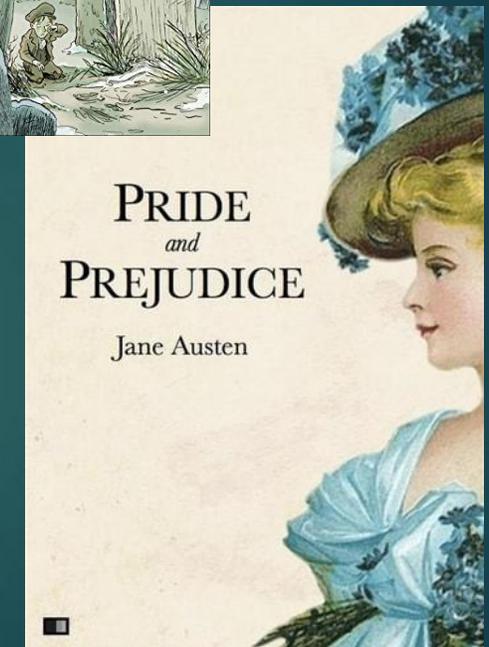
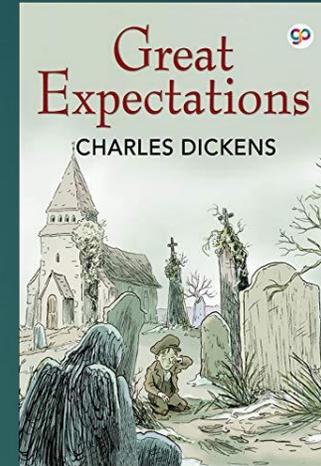
Novel & Novella

- ▶ **Novella:**
- ▶ A novella is like a middle ground between a short story and a novel. It's longer than a short story, so it can dig deeper into characters and ideas. Novellas usually have 20,000 to 50,000 words, giving them more detail while still being concise.



Novel & Novella

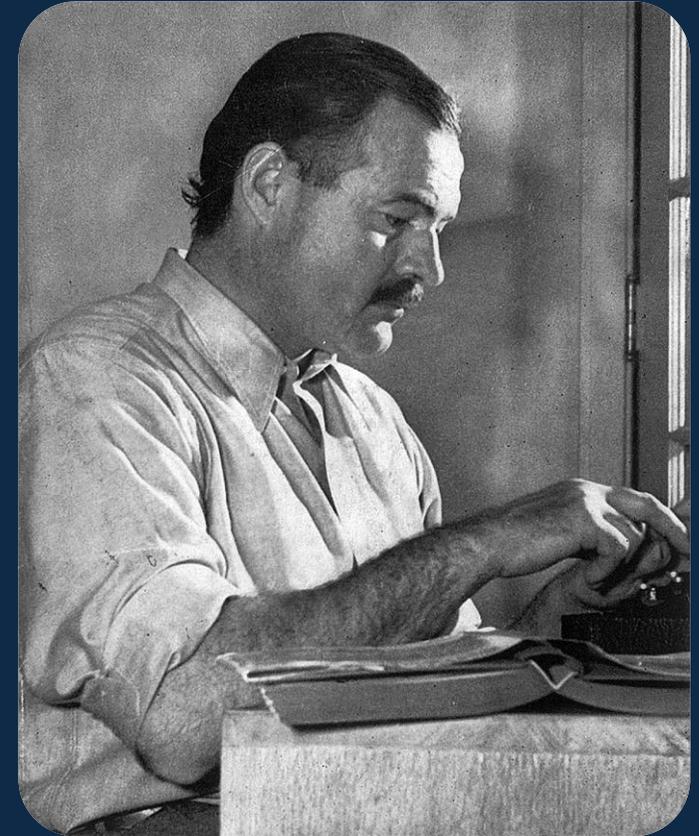
- ▶ Novel:
- ▶ A novel is a big book with a lot to say. It explores characters, themes, and stories in depth. Novels can be short or very long, from 40,000 to over 100,000 words. This allows authors to create complex plots, detailed characters, and explore human experiences deeply.



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

1899-1961

Hemingway's plots reflect his own experiences as a daring adventurer and outdoorsman. Known for his simple and straightforward style, Hemingway often wrote about isolated heroes who prove themselves in the face of life's obstacles. *The Old Man and the Sea* earned Hemingway the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.



“The Old Man and The Sea”

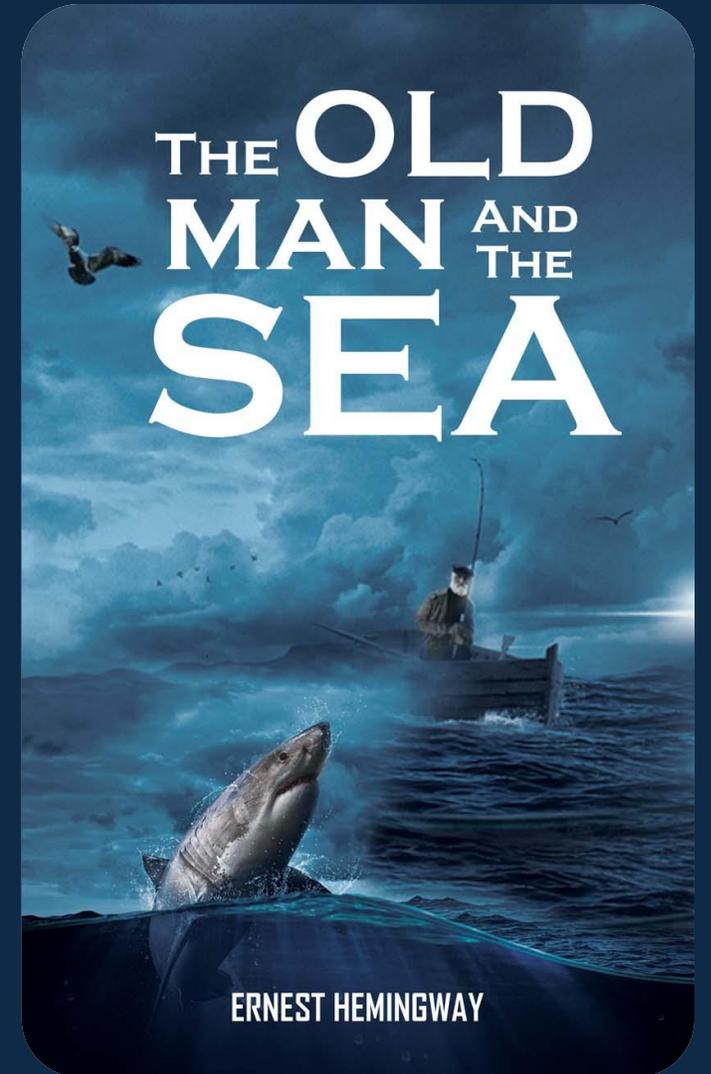
Author : Ernest Hemingway

Published In: 1952

Literary Period: Modernist period of literature that originated in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

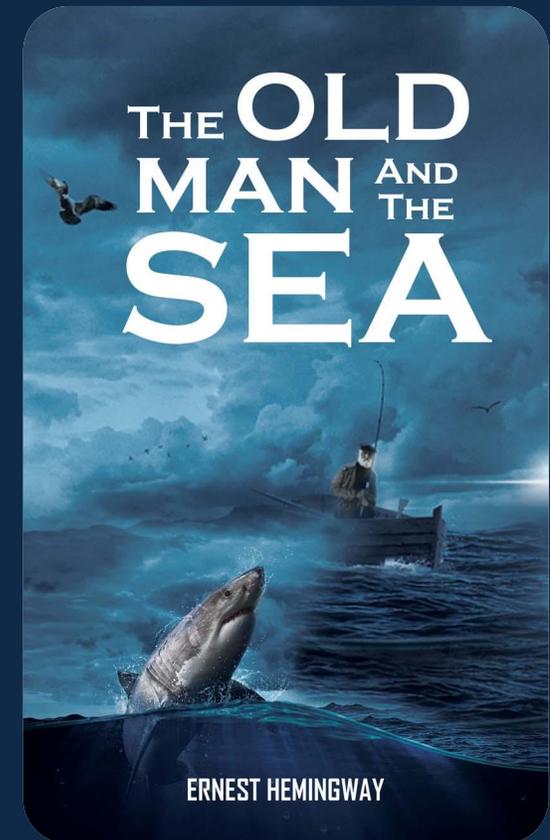
Genre: Literary Fiction

Point of View: Third person omniscient narrator



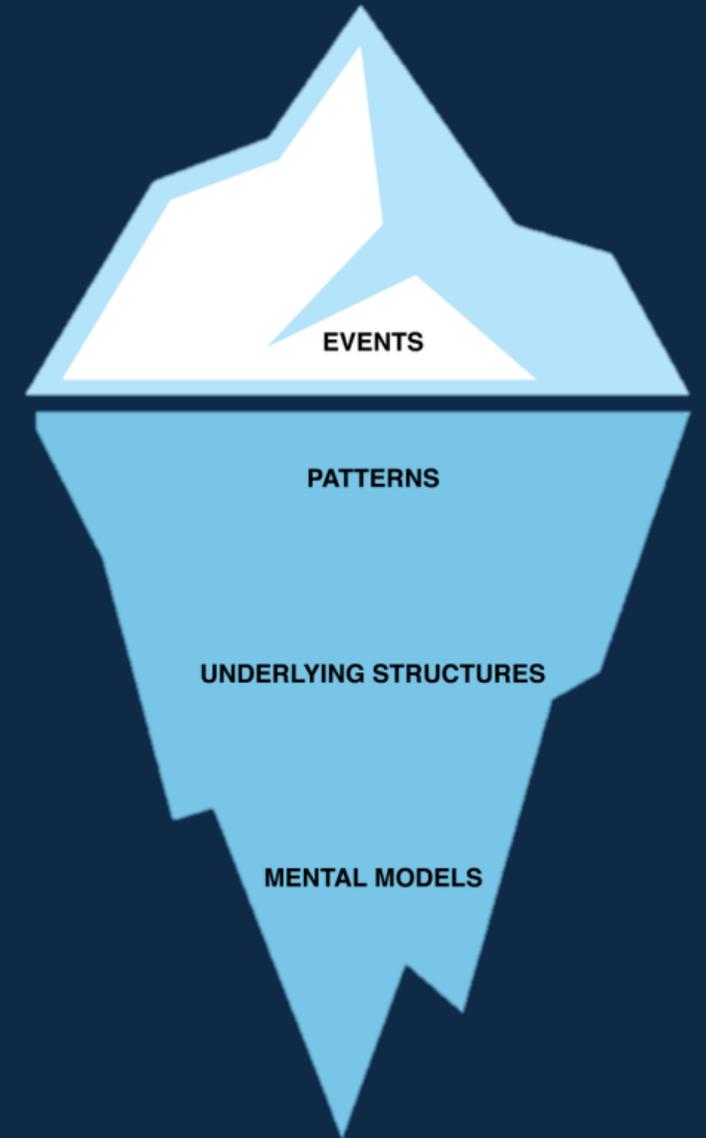
The Old Man and The Sea

It is a short (novella) written by the American author Ernest Hemingway in 1951 when he was in Cuba, and published in 1952. It was the last major work of fiction by Hemingway that was published during his lifetime. It is one of his most famous literary works, it tells the story of Santiago, the old fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream off the coast of Cuba.



Iceberg Theory

The Iceberg Theory, coined by Ernest Hemingway, suggests that in his writing, like an iceberg, only a small portion is visible on the surface, while the majority lies beneath. This means that much of the meaning and depth in a story is conveyed through subtext, leaving readers to infer and interpret the narrative. In "The Old Man and the Sea," this theory is evident in the minimalist dialogue, unspoken emotions, and symbolic elements, encouraging readers to explore the underlying layers of the characters and themes.



CHARACTERS



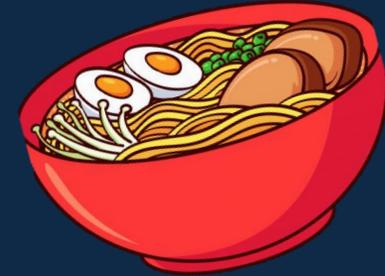
Santiago

Old fisherman down on his luck but unbroken in spirit; tries to catch the marlin



Marlin

Powerful fish; match for Santiago's stubbornness



Martin

Generous cafe owner; provides free meals to Santiago

CHARACTERS



Perico

Provides Santiago with newspapers, which he sleeps on



Manolin

Santiago's admiring apprentice; kind, helpful, and optimistic

Symbolism



The Sea



The Marlin



The Sharks

Themes

Man versus Nature

Isolation and Solitude

Resilience and Endurance

The Nature of Heroism

Man versus Nature

Santiago's battle with the marlin is a classic example of the theme of man versus nature. The struggle against the powerful fish and the unforgiving sea highlights the strong spirit of man in the face of terrible challenges.

Isolation and Solitude

Santiago is a solitary figure, both in his struggle with the fish and in his everyday life. His isolation reflects the broader theme of human existence and the individual's confrontation with the vast and indifferent forces of nature.

Resilience and Endurance

Despite his physical weakness and the seemingly insurmountable odds, Santiago displays remarkable resilience and endurance. His determination to catch the fish and bring it back, even after losing much of it to sharks, underscores the theme of human strength in the face of adversity.

The Nature of Heroism

Santiago embodies a different kind of heroism. His heroic qualities are not flashy or conventionally dramatic, but rather, they emerge from his quiet dignity, perseverance, and the profound connection he feels with the natural world.

The old Man and the Sea

Day One

(3 - 18)

Day One

- What is Santiago's current difficulty at the beginning of the story, and how long has he gone without catching a fish?

Santiago is an old fisherman who has gone eighty-four days without catching a fish.

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Santiago is an old fisherman who has gone eighty-four days without catching a fish.

Day One

Describe Santiago's physical appearance. What are the noticeable features that reveal his long history as a fisherman?

Santiago is described as wrinkled, splotched, and scarred from handling heavy fish on cords. Despite these physical signs of age and experience, his eyes remain "cheerful and undefeated."

Day One

Who is Manolin, and what is the reason he stopped fishing with Santiago? What is his relationship with the old man?

Manolin is a boy who used to fish with Santiago. His parents, considering Santiago to be "the worst form of unlucky" or "salao," forced Manolin to leave Santiago and work on a more prosperous boat.

Day One

Explain the significance of the term "salao" as used by Manolin's parents to describe Santiago.

The term "salao" means "the worst form of unlucky." It reflects the belief of Manolin's parents that Santiago brings bad luck.

Day One

- What is the reaction of other fishermen at the terrace café towards Santiago, and how does he respond to their mockery?

The other fishermen make fun of Santiago, calling him unlucky. However, Santiago doesn't mind their mockery; he remains undeterred.

Day One

Describe Santiago's living conditions as mentioned in the text. What items are found in his shack, and what pictures hang on the wall?

Santiago's shack is furnished with the barest necessities: a bed, a table and chair, and a place to cook. On the wall hang two pictures—one of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and one of the Virgin of Cobre, the patroness of Cuba.

Day One

- What is Santiago's plan for the following day, and how does Manolin assist him in preparing for it?

Santiago announces his plans to go "far out" in the sea the following day. Manolin helps him haul in his fishing gear and offers to provide fresh bait fish.

Day One

-Discuss the significance of Santiago's recurring dream about lions playing on the white beaches of Africa. What might it symbolize?

The dream of lions playing on the white beaches of Africa is a recurring and sweet dream for Santiago. It might symbolize a sense of nostalgia, adventure, or a connection to a time when Santiago was younger and experienced something beautiful in the world. The dream could also represent hope and the pursuit of a distant and idealized goal.

The Old Man and the Sea

Day two
(P 18 – 44)

Day Two

How do Santiago and Manolin prepare for the day's fishing at the beginning of this section?

Santiago goes to Manolin's house before sunrise to wake the boy. Together, they head back to Santiago's shack, carry the old man's gear to his boat, and drink coffee from condensed milk cans. They part on the beach, wishing each other good luck.

Day Two

What is Santiago's attitude towards the sea and the creatures he encounters, such as the flying fish and dolphins? How does he view the sea's behavior?

Santiago loves the sea, considering it as a woman whose wild behavior is beyond her control. He hears the leaps and whirs of flying fish, which he considers his friends, and feels sympathy for the small, frail birds trying to catch them.

Day Two

Describe Santiago's fishing techniques as he heads into the deep waters of the Gulf Stream. What does he consider above all else in his approach?

Santiago drops his baited fishing lines to various measured depths and rows expertly to keep them from drifting with the current. Above all else, he is precise in his actions.

Day Two

What thoughts does Santiago share about talking to himself, and how does he feel about it?

Santiago wonders when he developed the habit of talking to himself but does not remember. He acknowledges that if other fishermen heard him talking, they might think him crazy, although he knows he isn't.

Day Two

What happens when Santiago's fishing line goes taut? How does he react, and what does he hope for?

Santiago's line goes taut, indicating that a fish is pulling on it. He prays that the fish is of considerable size and will take the bait.

Day Two

How does Santiago describe the struggle with the fish, and what does he pray for as he feels the fish pulling the boat?

Santiago struggles with the fish all day and night as it pulls the boat. He prays that the fish will take the bait, and he expresses determination in the struggle.

Day Two

What significance does Santiago attach to the porpoises he sees in the water, and how does he reflect on the marlin as a brother?

Santiago begins to pity the marlin, considering it a brother, especially when he sees two porpoises playing in the water. He recalls a previous experience where a male marlin let the female take the bait and stayed by the boat, as though in mourning.

Day Two

How does Santiago recall a previous experience with marlin, and how does this memory affect his determination in the current situation?

Santiago recalls catching one of a pair of marlin, and although the memory makes him sad, it doesn't waver his determination. He goes "beyond all people in the world" to find the marlin as it swims out to deeper waters.

Day Two

What challenges does Santiago face as he continues to struggle with the fish throughout the day and night?

Santiago faces the challenge of the fish continually pulling the boat, and the struggle goes on all night. The boat sails so far out that Santiago can no longer see the green of the shore

Day Two

What conflicting emotions does Santiago express towards the fish, and what does he promise to do before the day ends?

Santiago expresses both love and respect for the fish but promises to kill his opponent before the day ends.

The Old Man and the Sea

Day Three
(P 44 – 68)

Day Three

Describe the meeting between Santiago and the small, tired warbler. What does Santiago suspect about the bird, and how does it relate to his own situation with the marlin?

Santiago encounters a small, tired warbler that lands on the stern of the skiff, flutters around him, and perches on the taut fishing line linking him to the big fish. Santiago suspects it's the warbler's first trip and warns it about the hawks it might face near land. The encounter reflects Santiago's concern for the bird's journey and his own struggle with the marlin.

Day Three

What does Santiago do to keep his strength up, and what challenges does he face with his hands during the struggle with the fish?

To keep his strength up, Santiago eats the tuna he caught the day before, which he had expected to use as bait. He faces challenges as his already cut left hand cramps and tightens into a claw under the strain of the fish's resistance.

Day Three

How does Santiago express his emotions towards the marlin while he's eating the tuna he caught the day before?

While eating the tuna, Santiago feels a brotherly desire to feed the marlin as well, expressing a connection and respect for his opponent.

Day Three

How does Santiago react when he sees the fish approaching the surface, and what promises does he make if he catches the fish?

Santiago is thrilled when the fish leaps magnificently into the air, and he declares it "great." He promises never to let the fish learn its own strength..

Day Three

What religious actions does Santiago take, and why does he decide to bait another line?

Santiago says ten Hail Marys and ten Our Fathers, expressing a religious aspect. He baits another line in hopes of catching another meal, preparing for the possibility of the struggle continuing.

Day Three

As Santiago struggles with the marlin, what thoughts and excuses run through his mind regarding seeking the death of such a noble enemy?

Santiago alternately questions and justifies seeking the death of the noble opponent, grappling with the ethical and emotional aspects of his endeavor.

Day Three

How does Santiago feel about the pain he's enduring during the struggle, and what does he recall about Joe DiMaggio to boost his confidence?

Santiago is angered and angry by the weakness of his own body, especially his hands. He recalls Joe DiMaggio playing brilliantly despite the pain of a bone spur in his heel, using this memory to boost his own confidence

Day Three

Describe the encounter with the dolphin, and how does Santiago prepare for the nightfall?

A dolphin takes the second bait Santiago had dropped. He hauls it in with one hand and clubs it dead, saving the meat for the following day.

Day Three

What dreams does Santiago have during his brief moments of sleep, and what might these dreams symbolize?

Santiago has dreams of a school of porpoises, being in his hut during a storm, and the recurring dream of lions on the beach in Africa. These dreams may symbolize various aspects of his past experiences, fears, and desires.

Day Three

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The Old Man and the Sea

Day Four

(P 68 – 101)

Day Four

Describe Santiago's meeting with the marlin when it wakes him by jerking the line. **What** challenges does he face during this encounter, and how does he react?

Santiago faces the challenge of the marlin repeatedly jumping out of the water, causing him to be thrown into the bow of the skiff. He struggles to maintain control of the fishing line, especially with his badly cut left hand. Despite the challenges, Santiago remains determined to continue the fight with the marlin.

Day Four

What reflections does Santiago have about pain and strength as he fights the marlin? How does he try to maintain his strength during the struggle?

Santiago reflects that "pain does not matter to a man" as he fights through the physical strain of the battle. He tries to maintain his strength by eating flying fish and tuna to build up his energy reserves

Day Four

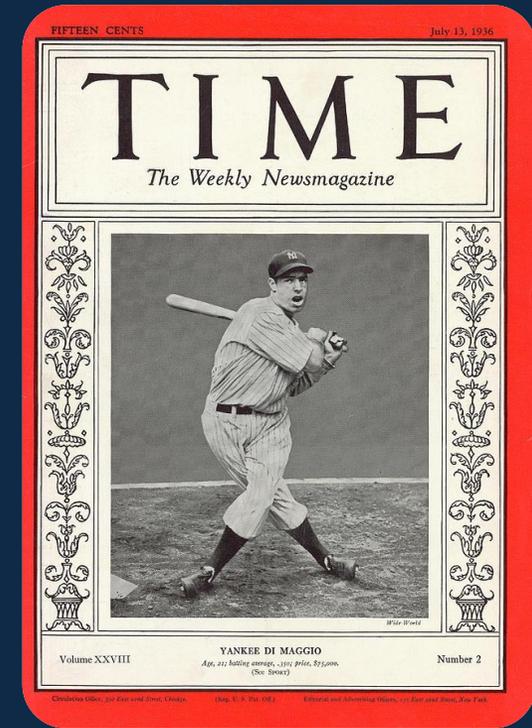
Discuss Santiago's thoughts and emotions as he successfully catches the marlin and harpoons it. How does he feel about the fish's size and its struggle against him?

Santiago likes the marlin for its strength and strength of mind in the fight, stating it "great" and promising never to let it learn its own strength. He feels a sense of success when he finally manages to pull the marlin onto its side and fall his harpoon into it, despite feeling faint and dizzy from the exertion.

Day Four

After catching the marlin, what does Santiago imagine about his future and his potential earnings from the fish? How does he relate this success to Joe DiMaggio?

Santiago imagines the financial rewards he will receive from selling such a big fish and envisions **Joe DiMaggio** being proud of his achievement. He sees the catch as a validation of his skill and determination as a fisherman.



Day Four

How does Santiago feel about his fight with the mako shark compared to his fight with the scavenging shovel-nosed sharks? What emotions does he experience during these encounters?

Santiago feels a sense of respect for the mako shark as a worthy opponent but has disdain for the scavenging shovel-nosed sharks. He experiences a mix of emotions, including pride in his ability to fight but also regret for the loss of the marlin.

Day Four

Discuss Santiago's regrets and apologies to the marlin as he faces attacks from the sharks. How does he rationalize his actions, and what does he hope for as the ordeal continues?

Santiago regrets killing the marlin and apologizes for going out so far, believing it did neither of them any good. He explains his actions as necessary for survival but hopes to make it home with what remains of the fish.

The Old Man and the Sea

Day Five

(P 102 – 105)

Day Five

What happens when Manolin visits Santiago's shack early the next morning, and how does Santiago feel about the situation?

When Manolin visits Santiago's shack in the morning, he finds Santiago's hands in bad shape due to his battle with the marlin. Santiago feels grateful for Manolin's presence and warmth.

Day Five

Why is the ending of "The Old Man and the Sea" considered optimistic despite Santiago's tragic loss of the marlin?

The ending is considered optimistic because despite Santiago losing the marlin, he is reunited with Manolin, who represents the continuation of Santiago's legacy. The dreams of lions on the African beaches symbolize regeneration and the cyclical nature of life.

Day Five

What is the significance of Santiago being reunited with Manolin at the end of the novella?

The gathering with Manolin signifies the passing on of Santiago's wisdom and values to the younger generation, ensuring that his legacy will live on.

Day Five

How does Santiago's hope at the end of the novella differ from naïve optimism?

Santiago's hope at the end is stuck in his experiences and understanding of life's complexities, rather than being based on blind optimism. He acknowledges the harsh realities of his situation but remains hopeful for the future.

Thank You