

Miss havisham by charles dickens essay

[People](#), [Charles Dickens](#)



**ASSIGN
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Havisham essay.

'Miss Havisham' is a acrimonious and distorted character from the fresh 'Great Expectations' by Charles Dickens. Carol Ann Duffy takes this character and explores her tragic life in the verse form 'Havisham'. Duffy uses Dark subjects, construction, symbolism and other poetic techniques to show Havisham's hatred for work forces after her tragic nuptials when she was rejected by her fiance. Duffy's usage of these poetic techniques create a sinister character and makes Havisham experience existent to the reader.

To get down the verse form Duffy uses a flooring short sentence, which contains contrasting word pick to convey an dry tone from Havisham. The contradictory oxymoron besides startles the reader and hold on our attending as we do non anticipate this beginning. 'Beloved sweetheart asshole.' This contrasting word pick grasps the reader as it suggests a menacing narrative voice. The plosive 'b' sound repeated throughout the sentence creates a sinister temper as it is aggressive and sounds explosive and angry. This besides suggests that she is composing a tornado love missive to her past lover showing her hatred toward him. This endangering narrative voice and dark atmosphere created makes the reader think that Havisham is a really baleful character and Duffy's usage of narrative voice and tone makes Havisham experience existent.

Following this Havisham begins to demo more of her self-pity and self-hatred as she feels she is an in-complete adult female, un-wanted and left abandoned. She shows this to the reader when she reveals her disgust with her matrimonial position. 'Spinster.' Duffy's usage of a endangering

narrative voice suggests that she is pitying this word out and the reader. We can hear that she loathes her solitariness and her stray life. This one word sentence is used not merely to galvanize the reader but to emphasize Havisham's acrimonious tone. The crisp hushing 's' sound creates a sinister temper as it conveys feelings of hatred, cholera and retaliation from Havisham. This clear show of self-loathing makes Havisham a really baleful character and the menacing narrative voice makes Havisham experience existent to the reader.

As the verse form continues Havisham starts to demonstrate her mental decay as her linguistic communication degrades down to sounds that merely she can understand. She even begins to do animalistic shrieks which are symbolic of darkness and decease. 'cawing nooooo' this neology of 'no' suggests an animalistic character where her sense of linguistic communication has broken down to a series of noises which highlight her utmost mental decay. This besides suggests her self-pity but makes the reader feel understanding for the storyteller as she urgently screams at the wall demonstrating how lost and hapless she has become over time. The 'cawing' is besides symbolic of decease and darkness as it is resembling a crow which the reader links with decease, darkness and the Satan. This combination of neology and symbolism creates a sinister temper. Duffy's usage of neology to emphasize Havisham's mental decay makes her experience existent to the reader and her animalistic individual adds to her sinister character.

Duffy goes on to demonstrate Havisham's beds of feelings as she expresses her exterior feelings of hatred, cholera and retaliation which contrast with her true

feelings of love for her past lover. It is the rejection from her lover which sends her into this downward spiral which finally consequences in her feelings of hatred for all work forces and desperate want for retaliation. 'love's hatred behind a white veil' This oxymoron places love and hate side by side and conceals both emotions behind a symbolic white espousal head covering, which is ironically white and contrasts with her hateful province. The head covering besides conceals her face, emotions and both her mental and physical decay which adds to the sinister temper. This endangering narrative voice continues to add to the sinister temper and Duffy's usage of the combination of symbolism and an oxymoron create a baleful character. The deepness of experiencing from Havisham through the usage of this oxymoron besides makes Havisham experience existent to the reader.

Finally Havisham's self-pity combined with her mental decay makes for a dramatic decision to the verse form as her emotions prostration and she is un-able to incorporate her feelings. She leaves the reader on an anti-climax as we are left inquiring what happened to her in her vulnerable incapacitated province. 'Don't think it's merely the bosom that b-b-b-breaks.' Duffy uses ambiguity to give several readings of the stopping as we are un-sure as to how Havisham finishes. The perennial 'b' sound could be the last beats of her breakage

bosom, it could be her voice breakage as she remembers her destiny, it could be her last words as she eventually emotionally and physically interrupt down. It is the uncertainty of Havisham's end that creates a sinister temper and makes her experience existent to the reader.

In decision. 'Miss Havisham' a character from the fresh 'Great Expectations' by Charles Dickens is farther explored in the verse form 'Havisham' by Carol Ann Duffy. In the verse form Duffy reveals Havisham's sinister character and makes her experience existent to the reader. Duffy accomplishes this through the usage dark subjects to show Havisham's sinister character and a menacing narrative voice is used to do Havisham experience existent to the reader. Duffy besides uses symbolism, word pick and other poetic techniques to emphasis Havisham's bitter and distorted character. The sinister temper is created throughout the verse form as Havisham exposes her hatred for work forces and shows her physical and mental decay as she has been isolated from the universe for so long.

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