

Desiree's baby and the raven

Literature



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Madame is quite nervous as she goes to visit the baby (Desiree's baby). When she arrives, she marvels at the sight of the already fast-growing child. The story is quite touching with certain emotional narrations about Desiree and the husband's experiences, especially when he decides to abandon her for not being of his tribe. The story has a sad ending, with Desiree and Armand separating, ending the period of a happy marriage. However, he is astonished as he decides to burn all that Desiree leaves behind. He comes by a letter from his deceased mother which read in part, " Armand will never know that his mother, who adores him, belongs to the race that is cursed with the brand of slavery" (Chopin & Kinlow, 1993).

On its part, The Raven is a poetic explanatory narrative explaining how the author, feeling lonely and thinking about his departed lover, at night, hears a tapping on his door, but cannot figure out who exactly would be at his doorstep at such an odd hour of the night. When he opens the door, he finds nobody and decides to go back to bed, only to hear a rapping on his window. He finds a raven, sitting by the window sill that whispers to him, " nevermore." The bird does not talk to him or explain its reason to being there, only screams nevermore to him, supposedly to mean he ought to worry no more (Poe, Stedman, & Oswald, 2008).

Reading the two pieces, it is quite easy for the reader to note the different kinds of the genre they fall into. While the narrative, Desiree's Baby first begins with the current situation at hand, with Madame's visit to Desiree, then touches on the past and explains the journey of her life, then the happenings of the future like the breakage of the marriage, the poem. The Raven does not go out of the current situation that the author is in. he is faced with a sad and lonely situation, and the birds' presence irritates him

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more and more. The difference is thus clear to the reader and can easily differentiate the two. The styles of writing in both genres are also different, with the short story adopting a rather simple sentence structure with a good flow of ideas, easy to understand, and follow. The Raven on its part uses connotation language that is different from the original meaning that the audience is used to. The sentence structure in The Raven is short throughout the piece, while for the short story; the author chooses a mixture of both short sentences and the long sentences. Poetry is characterized by rhyme and personification. In The Raven, the rhyme scheme is so evident with the flow of the story. In short stories, it is unlikely to find a rhyme scheme of any kind. "Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stick and store," Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore" (Chopin & Kinlow, 1993). This is an example of a rhyme from the poem. Another difference evident between short stories and narratives showed by these two pieces is repetition. To insist on something, a poet makes use of repeating words or sentences. In the poem, The Raven, the author uses plenty of repetition. "Nevermore," has been repeated repeatedly in the poem (Poe, Stedman, & Oswald, 2008). Personification is a writing style where an author gives animate things human characteristics. The author mostly uses animals to play humane roles as a way of making the story a bit catchy to the audience. In The Raven, the author of the poem says that the bird whispered or shouts to him, "Nevermore." Birds do not talk, as the character tries to make it talk to him.