

# Flannery o'connor – single author comparison essay sample essay



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In her two short narratives. “ A Good Man Is Difficult to Find” and “ Everything that Rises Must Converge” . O'Connor reveals much about her individuality as author. Both narratives are told in a serious moral tone that set the temper for the reader.

The subject of race is brought to life through violent self-fulfillment minutes by the chief characters. Her writing manner is obscure and provides small concrete information to the reader up forepart. Yet. little dry nuances at the get downing seem to bode events to come. Religion is non lone portion of the narrative. but a defining trait of the chief characters.

To follow. we compare these two plants from the canon by this writer in attempts to understand O'Connor's vision and character. Both narratives were set in the South. during the civil rights motions ( 1955 – 1965 ) . This entirely gave the reader an slope to the subjects or subjects that might environ the narrative.

In “ A Good Man Is Difficult to Find” . O'Connor introduces the narrative by stating “ The grandma didn't want to travel to Florida. She wanted to see some of her connexions in east Tennessee and she was prehending at every opportunity to alter Bailey's mind” ( O'Connor. pg 364 ) . The grandma in this instance is being described though her actions as a manipulative adult female associated with people in Tennessee. During this clip.

African americans were more likely concerned about deriving equal rights instead than carrying person named Bailey to see Tennessee alternatively of Florida. Through the usage of few words. O'Connor has developed the

grandmother's character sufficiency to anticipate certain behavior forms from that character subsequently in the narrative. In a similar manner.

in " Everything That Rises Must Converge" . the first paragraph describes Julian's female parent as a adult female who " would non sit the coachs by herself at dark since they had been integrated. and because the cut downing category was one of her few pleasancess. necessary for her wellness.

and free. she said Julian could at least set himself out to take her. sing all she did for him" ( O'Connor. pg 400 ) . Here. the resemblance of the characters becomes graphic.

Both are Caucasian racist adult females. motherly figures that live during the civil rights motion. In contrast. the grandma in the first narrative is blatantly manipulative. while Julian's female parent is more holier-than-thou about her actions. I think this difference helps to put the gait and develop the secret plan for both narratives.

With the evidently manipulative character acquiring what's coming to her and the holier-than-thou character possibly acquiring what's coming to her slowly or indirectly. The narrative manner used in both short narratives is the 3rd individual all-knowing point of position. This manner is suited for stating sweeping narratives affecting a surprise stoping. so the manner becomes indispensable in conveying the subjects of the two narratives. The manner besides helps to develop the secret plan. Both narratives portion this surprised stoping secret plan construction.

where in. or near the terminal of the narrative. one of the chief characters has an intense minute of self-fulfillment that is normally preceded or followed by terrible Acts of the Apostles of force and/or deace. In “ A Good Man Is Difficult to Find” .

in the last page of the narrative. the grandma says to the misfit. “ Why you're one of my babes. You're one of my ain kids! ” ( O'Connor.

pg. 375 ) . Shortly after. the misfit shoots her three times in the thorax. Here.

the grandma has a minute where she realizes her bond with all worlds – even the non-religious 1s. In contrast. in “ Everything That Rises Must Converge” . Julian was the character who had a minute of self-fulfillment. “ Mother! He cried.

Darling. sweetie. delay! Crumbling she fell to the paving. He dashed forward and fell at her side weeping. Mamma. Mamma! ” ( O'Connor.

pg 410 ) . Julian recognized that he had been excessively difficult on his ma for her beliefs. He seemed to concentrate merely on the racist behaviour of his ma. which I think affected him much more than his ma. This indirectly caused Julian to move out in rough ways towards his female parent in efforts to turn out to her that her actions toward African-Americans were non right.

Race is a normally happening subject that rounds the characters in such a manner that it defines their actions throughout the narrative. In “ A Good Man Is Difficult to Find” . It seems to be the implicit in ground behind the chief characters actions and behaviours. Take for illustration when the

grandma interrupts a conversation with one of her grandchildren to state.  
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“ Oh expression at the cunning small pickaninny” ( O’Connor. pg 366 ) . The writer uses the conversation to farther develop and work the grandmother’s character obvious racist beliefs. While in “ Everything That Rises Must Converge” . it seems to be embedded in the category witting.

self-righteousness of Julian’s mother’s actions. When Julian’s female parent says. “ You remain what you are. Your great-grandfather had a plantation and two-hundred slaves” ( O’Connor.

pg 402 ) . This shows that she has a profound sense of pride for the manner she was raised that overshadows and somehow justifies her racist remarks and actions throughout the narrative. The subject of race seems to be the most of import to the writer because she repeatedly concludes her narratives by demoing how different Acts of the Apostless of force can root from racist beliefs. O’Connor besides uses race to put the serious subject temper in the expounding. I believe O’Connor was passionate about racism.

She thought it was a serious subject so the narratives are told with that underlying tone so as to ne’er misdirect the reader about the subject. In both narratives. word picture is accomplished most often through exposing the character’s actions. Never does O’Connor bluffly say a peculiar character is racist.

Although. utilizing this method and through allowing the character speak. it shortly becomes evident to the reader who the racist of the narrative is. Other common word picture methods used by the writer include depicting the character’s visual aspect and acquiring the reactions of others. Very

rarely does she uncover the character's ideas. It's as if you are merely along for the drive with O'Connor.

like watching a film with no inner soliloquies. The secret plan is exposed as the film spectator is seeing a series of events take topographic point. but has no hint what the characters are non stating out loud. The enunciation used by O'Connor besides helped to determine the characters by utilizing phrases in " A Good Man Is Difficult to Find" . like. " little niggas in the state don't have things like we do.

" ( O'Connor. pg. 366 ) . This word use made me experience uneasy.

and I believe that was the author's purpose. To uncover phrases that are really spoken by people with similar beliefs – to acquire the message across with a sense of uncomfortableness. These narratives provide a glance of what O'Connor was passionate about. The of import and controversial subject of race is hard to undertake without taking sides. The elements of religion seem to be intertwined and poke out every opportunity they get.

This subject was so much at the bosom of her work that she made it about impossible for the reader to look past the racist behaviour of the characters as they were being developed. However. in " everything that rises must converge" . she besides showed us what happens when persons can't expression past the nescient behaviour of others from a bigger position.

I think the morbid manners of authorship every bit good as the repeating subjects of decease and faith have bled over from her personal life. Her battle with Lupus brought her closer to decease every twenty-four hours.

This surfaced through minutes of self-fulfillment by the characters she wrote about, which were somehow likely related to her own minutes of realisation at times of “near-death” or “approaching death”. Plants Cited O'Connor.

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