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The nightingale and the rose reading quiz answers

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What is the main conflict in the story? The squirrel and the green lizard make fu of the nightingale for being sympathetic The student cant find a rose to give to the girl The girl only wants someone wealthy to take her to the dance The Chamberlin's nephew finds a prettier rose than the student Which of the following is NOT an example of how the Student's sad ending was foreshadowed? When the student receives the rose from the nightingale The student is not passionate or a true lover When the student lies down, cries, and gives up finding the rose Which of the following is NOT a way that the rose similar to the girl in the story? They are both beneficial in the end of the story They are both fake on the outside What was the point of view in the story At the end of the story what did the student learn? Everything turns out right if you try your hardest That love isn't half as useful as logic is The nightingale sacrifices her life for the oak tree's sake..... The story takes place in the garden for most of the time..... All the girl wants is to be loved..... At the end of the story the girl throws the rose in the street because she is disgusted with the student..... The boy fulfills his promise to the nightingale that he will love the girl forever..... What are two symbols in the story? In my opinion, the rose is the symbol of the blinded love that the girl has for the student if he brings her one. Therefore, the rose, that was supposed to be the ultimate gift that could be brought to her to be loved, is made with the Nightingale's blood. This is ironic because the birth of the rose came with the death of the bird. The object of the girl's love, the rose, has been formed by the sacrifice of the Nightingale, which, actually, was worthless in the end. The Oak tree is like an old, wise "man". He sees the Nightingale's death, and he is really sad of it. Although he doesn't say anything, he knows about life and he knows that this sacrifice is worthless because love is always a bad and vicious thing, according to the end of the story. Writing Narrative Literature 1. TheNightingaleand theRose byOscarWilde KaushalDesai kaushaldesai123@gmail.com Asst. Professor of English Language & Literature 2. Let us discuss... OscarWilde's The Nightingaleand theRose:acritique About Author Title Theme Characterization Plot Various elements Study on features Study for conclusion 3. AboutAuthor:OscarWilde Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October 1854 – 30 November 1900) was an Irish poet and playwright. He is best remembered for his epigrams and plays, his novel The Picture of Dorian Gray, and the circumstances of his imprisonment and early death. Notable Works: Ravensna (1878) Poems (1881) The Happy Prince and Other Stories (1888, fairy stories) Lord Arthur Savile's Crime and Other Stories (1891, stories) A House of Pomegranates (1891, fairy stories) The Picture of Dorian Gray (1891; novel) The Soul of Man under Socialism (1891, political essay) Lady Windermere's Fan (1892, play) A Woman of No Importance (1893, play) An Ideal Husband (performed 1895, published 1898; play) The Importance of Being Earnest (performed 1895, published 1898; play) 4. Title:TheNightingaleandtheRose It is a fairy tale (children's story about magical and imaginary beings and lands; a fairy story) The story is suggestive with "Art for art's sake" as Oscar Wilde is believer of it. The title of the short story indicates that the narrative may be a fable (fables are stories which have a moral and feature animals) or a fairy-tale, but also that there may be a hidden symbolism behind it. As the story reveals, the main character of the short story is a nightingale. 5. Theme Theme of Sacrifice Theme of Love Theme of Materialism Sacrifice The theme of sacrifice is solely explored in the short story through the character of the Nightingale. The bird illustrates willpower and the capacity of self-sacrifice in the name of an idea and for the sake of others. When she hears the Student lamenting his bad faith because he is unable to be with the girl he loves because he does not have a red rose, the Nightingale immediately relates to him and understands his sorrow. First, she is willing to sacrifice her time and give away her songs to get the rose. 6. Theme Love of love The theme of love of love is also explored in the short story through the Nightingale. Although the bird sets off to help a Student in love (a practical example of love), the bird seems also very inspired by the idea of love itself, which the Nightingale describes in almost absolute terms: Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it set forth in the market-place. 7. Theme Materialism Materialism is explored in the short story through the human characters: the Student, the Professor's daughter, and the Chamberlain's nephew. All these characters are materialistic in some sense. The Student evokes the rational side of materialism as he needs to see a practical end in all endeavours. He needs his love to manifest at the practical level... 8. Characterization of the Nightingale o The most important character in the short story "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde is the Nightingale, who functions as the heroine or the protagonist. The Nightingale is a bird, but she is personified by the author, who gives her speech, thoughts and feelings like those of a human being. o Except that the Nightingale is a female bird, the outer characterization of the protagonist also informs us that "her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar" and that she has a "nest in theholm-oak tree". 9. Inner characterization The bird's inner characterization reveals that her most important traits are empathy and altruism/self-sacrifice. Empathy is revealed from the very beginning, when she is impressed by the Student's love pains and seems to be the only one who understands him: "Here at last is a true lover," said the Nightingale. "Night after night have I sung of him, though I knew him not; night after night have I told his story to the stars, and now I see him."; "But the Nightingale understood the secret of the Student's sorrow, and she sat silent in the oak-tree, and thought about the mystery of Love." Also, the bird has a high, idealistic opinion of love, considering this feeling a value, something priceless: Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it set forth in the market-place. It may not be purchased of the merchants, nor can it be weighed out in the balance for gold." Because the Student's suffering has such a strong effect on the Nightingale, she first proves to be altruistic, as she decides to set off and help him by looking for a red rose in the garden... 10. Characterization of other characters Here we will focus on the collective character of the natural elements (lizard, butterfly, daisy and trees) and the secondary characters of the Student and the Professor's daughter from the short story "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde. The Natural elements o Several natural elements add to the story's fairy-tale features, as they are personified and act like humans. oThe Lizard, the Daisy, and the Butterfly fill the role of the cynics and the realists in human society, as they cannot understand why the Student is crying over a rose, and implicitly, over love: "He is weeping for a red rose," said the Nightingale. "For a red rose!" they cried; "how very ridiculous!" and the little Lizard, who was something of a cynic, laughed outright. o The "holm-oak tree", fills the role of the Nightingale's home and friend, as he is sorry to hear that she will self-sacrifice for creating a rose, and asks her to sing to him one last time. 11. The Student o The Student is an important character in the short story because it is his love lamentations that push the Nightingale to help him. Apart from the fact that he is a philosophy student, his outer characterization also conveys his physical traits from the Nightingale's perspective: "His hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are red as the rose of his desire; but passion has made his face like pale ivory, and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow." 12. Inner characterization o The young man inner characterization presents him as being desperately in love with a girl whom he wants to take to a ball, but who has asked him a red rose in exchange for her company. o If I bring her a red rose she will dance with me till dawn. If I bring her a red rose, I shall hold her in my arms, and she will lean her head upon my shoulder, and her hand will be clasped in mine. But there is no red rose in my garden, so I shall sit lonely, and she will pass me by. The Professor's daughter o The woman whom the student desires is a Professor's daughter whose defining trait is materialism. o From the beginning, when we find out that she asks a red rose from the Student to be his partner at the ball, the girl's gesture strikes as conditional. 13. Summary o While sitting in the branches of the Oak-tree, the Nightingale overhears the Student lamenting the fact that his sweetheart will not dance with him unless he brings her a red rose. The Nightingale sees in the young man a real-world example of the romance she sings about, and she thinks to herself how awe-inspiring and powerful love is, impressed by the apparent depth of the Student's emotion, she decides to help him secure the girl's affections. o The Nightingale first flies to the center of a plot of grass and asks him for a red rose. He tells her that all his roses are white, but advises her to find his brother, the Yellow Rose- tree standing next to a sun-dial. The Nightingale flies to him and is again disappointed. The Yellow Rose-tree in turn suggests that she visit his brother underneath the Student's window. This Rose-tree confirms that his roses are red, but adds that as it is wintertime, he cannot provide her with a blossom. 14. Summary o In despair, the Nightingale wonders aloud whether there is any way she can find a single red rose. Reluctantly, the Rose-tree tells her that her only option is to spend the night singing with one of his thorns in her heart. Her music will bring the flower into existence, and her blood will dye its petals red, but the process of impaling herself on the thorn will kill her. Although the thought of losing life's pleasures saddens the Nightingale, she concludes that the sacrifice will be worthwhile if done for love. o The Nightingale returns to the Student and attempts to tell him her plan, asking that he repay her by always being a true lover. The Student cannot understand the Nightingale's words, but the Oak-tree, saddened, asks her to sing a final song for him. She agrees, and the Student complains that her song lacks meaning and emotion before going home. 15. Summary o That evening, the Nightingale flies to the Rose-tree and allows the thorn to pierce her. She sings about love through the night, gradually pressing herself further onto the thorn. As she does so, a rose takes shape on the Tree, finally turning red when the thorn pierces the Nightingale's heart and kills her. o Later that day, the Student finds the red rose outside his window, but does not realize where it came from. Nevertheless, he picks it up and brings it to the girl, who is sitting outside her home spinning silk. The girl, though, rejects the gift, saying that she prefers the jewels she has received from a wealthy suitor. Angry, the Student throws the rose into the road and storms off, deciding that love is not worth the trouble. The story concludes with him opening a book and returning to his studies. 16. Quotes o "She said that she would dance with me if I bought her a red rose" o"Here at last is a true lover...Night after night have I sung of him, though I knew him not: night after night have I told his story to the stars, and now I see him. His hair is as dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are as red as the rose of his desire." (The Nightingale) o Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it set forth in the market-place. It may not be purchased of the merchants, nor can it be weighed out in the balance for gold. (The Nightingale) o"He is weeping for a red rose," said the Nightingale. "For a red rose?" they cried; "how very ridiculous!" and the little Lizard, who was something of a cynic, laughed outright. (The Nightingale) o If you want a red rose...you must build it out of music by moonlight, and stain it with your own heart's-blood. You must sing to me, and the thorn must pierce your heart, and your life-blood must flow into my veins, and become mine. (The rose-tree) 17. Quotes oShe has form...but has she got feeling? I am afraid not. In fact, she is like most artists: she is all style, without any sincerity. She would not sacrifice herself for others. She thinks merely of music, and everybody knows that the arts are selfish. Still, it must be admitted that she has some beautiful notes in her voice. What a pity it is that they do not mean anything, or do any practical good. (The Student) o Bitter, bitter was the girl, and wilder and wilder grew her song, for she sang of the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb. (The Nightingale) o What a wonderful piece of luck...here is a red rose! I have never seen any rose like it in all my life. It is so beautiful that I am sure it has a long Latin name. (The Student) o What a silly thing Love is...It is not half as useful as Logic, for it does not prove anything, and it is always telling one of things that are not going to happen, and making one believe things that are not true. In fact, it is quite unpractical, and...in this age to be practical is everything. (The Student) oSo he returned to his room and pulled out a great dusty book, and began to read. 18. Structure The natural world (birds, animals, insects, trees, etc.), feelings and concepts are personified and given human traits. The allusion to the use of magic: the nightingale needs to perform a ritual for the tree to create a red rose. The use of the magical number three: The bird goes to three trees and sings three songs the night she dies. 19. Setting o "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde is set in a timeless, placeless fairy- tale setting, in a time of princes and balls, in what seems to be a magical garden where most of the natural elements seem to speak and think. The physical setting o Consequently, the main physical setting is represented by the garden in which the Nightingale lives and where the Student also has his room. Another element of the physical setting is the Professor's house, where the woman the student desires lives in. o What is important to note about the physical setting of the garden is that it is animated and personified; the trees and animals talk, think and feel, just like human beings. But the author also offers very vivid descriptions of these natural elements, such as in the following example: Suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She passed through the grove like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed across the... 20. Setting Social setting The social setting illustrates two worlds, the world of men and the world of plants and animals which mirrors that of men, but is filled with certain magical and idealistic traits. In the world of animals and plants, like in the world of men, there are some beings who are idealistic (the Nightingale) and some who are cynical (the Lizard), and other elements show friendship, pain, pity (the trees, the Nightingale). 21. Narrator and point of view o The short story "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde is a third- person account, rendered by a storyteller who is outside the action and has extended knowledge on most of the characters. o The narrator can understand and knows what the Nightingale and other natural elements think and feel, unlike the Student, who is incapable of grasping the bird's message: The Student looked up from the grass, and listened, but he could not understand what the Nightingale was saying to him, for he only knew the things that are written down in books. But the Oak-tree understood, and felt sad, for he was very fond of the little nightingale who had built her nest in his branches. o The narrator also knows uses the Student's perspective at the end of the short story: "It is not half as useful as Logic, for it does not prove anything, and it is always telling one of things that are not going to happen, and making one believe things that are not true. In fact, it is quite unpractical, and, as in this age to... 22. Language and symbolism Language The language of the story is very descriptive and full of figures of speech, yet the choice of words is fairly simple, related to feelings and natural elements, so the overall understanding of the text is not a problem. This should be connected to the fact that the story is part of the collection "The Happy Prince and Other Tales", which was intended by the author to target the children readership. An interesting aspect which strikes the eye in terms of language is that the author has capitalised common nouns such as the Student, the Professor, Love, Power, Life, the Nightingale, the Tree, etc. In order to further emphasise their typology (in the case of the student) or their personification (in the case of natural elements, feelings, and concepts). The author does not employ dialogue lines but uses quotations when characters speak. This direct speech is mixed with descriptive and narrative passages, which make the story more dynamic and complex. As we have mentioned, the story abounds in figures of speech which embellish the text, so we recommend that you also pay attention to some of them: Imagery o Similes o Metaphors and personifications. 23. Imagery Imagery is created through the use of descriptive words with the aim of conveying certain general images in fiction. In this case, most of the imagery is related to natural elements. One such example is the imagery created in connection to the Rose-trees or to the creation of the red rose: "My roses are white," it answered; "as white as the foam of the sea, and whiter than the snow upon the mountain." Similes "His hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are red as the rose of his desire; but passion has made his face like pale ivory, and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow." o She passed through the grove like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed across the garden. o as white as the foam of the sea, as yellow as the hair of the mermaid who sits upon an amber throne, as red as the feet of the dove, Flame-colored are his wings, and colored like flame is his body. His lips are sweet as honey, and his breath is like frankincense." 24. Metaphors and personifications The text abounds in personifications of natural elements, which also form metaphors at times. Basically, all the natural elements are personified in one way or another. Personification is first suggested through capitalization of the names of the natural elements, feelings and concepts, such as in the following example: "Love is wider than Philosophy, though she is wise, and mightier than Power, though he is mighty." But natural elements and concepts are also personified by attributing them human traits: they speak, they feel, they think, they are wise or in some other humanly way. Given that all these elements are personified, you will not find it hard to identify numerous examples of personification in each page of the story. 25. Symbolism o The Red Rose o Nightingale o Lizard o Silk o A Dusty Book 26. Symbol:ARedRose Red roses are traditionally associated with romance, so it is not surprising that Wilde uses one to symbolize true love in "The Nightingale and the Rose". Its significance, however, shifts over the context of the story. At first, the rose appears to represent the Student's love for the girl, since her refusal to dance with him unless he brings her the flower makes the flower into a piece of evidence that his feelings are genuine. By sacrificing her life to bring the Student a rose, the Nightingale further underscores this idea that the flower is an expression of true love; in fact, the Rose quite literally comes from the Nightingale's heart, because she uses her blood to stain it red. In the end, however, neither the Student nor the girl is able to appreciate the rose's symbolic significance. The girl, for instance, compares the rose unfavorably to the jewels she has received from another suitor, while the Student reacts angrily when the girl goes back on her promise to dance with him. This suggests that neither character ever truly saw the rose as a symbol of love, but rather as a kind of currency to buy someone's affection. Quote from the story: "Here at last is a true lover...Night after night have I sung of him, though I knew him not: night after night have I told his story to the stars, and now I see him. His hair is as dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are as red as the rose of his desire." 27. Symbol:Nightingale Nightingale's defining characteristic is her beautiful voice, which she uses largely as a means of bringing pleasure to others. A truthful, devoted pursuer of love, who dares to sacrifice his own precious life. Quote from the story: "All night long she sang with her breast against the thorn she kept on singing, the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast, until the rose sucked all her blood." 28. Symbol:Lizard Cynic/pessimist, a person who sees little no good in anything and who has no belief in human progress. Quote from the story: "Why is he weeping?" asked a little Green Lizard, as he ran past him with his tail in the air. "how very ridiculous!" and the little Lizard, who was something of a cynic, laughed outright. 29. Symbol:Silk The blue silk the girl is winding is a symbol of her shallowness and materialism. Silk is a luxury fabric, so its appearance foreshadows the girl's rejection of the rose in favor of more monetarily valuable jewels. The color of the fabric is significant as well, because European artists have traditionally depicted the Virgin Mary draped in blue silk. In this case, however, the use of the color is ironic. Mary's blue robes typically signify her heavenly nature, but the girl in "The Nightingale and the Rose" is entirely worldly. Quote from the story: "The daughter of the Professor was sitting in the doorway winding blue silk on a reel, and her little dog was lying at her feet." 30. Symbol:TheDustyBook At the end of "The Nightingale and the Rose," the Student rejects love and returns to studying metaphysics. The book he opens is dusty, which suggests that he not only has read it in a long time. This undercuts the Student's claim that in studying philosophy, he will be engaging directly with practical, real-world matters (in fact, it is the Nightingale who, in praising the joys of life, reveals herself to be deeply immersed in the world around her). The book thus symbolizes the hollowness of the intellectualism the Student espouses. Quote from the story: "So he returned to his room and pulled out a great dusty book, and began to read." 31. The Bird as a Sacrificial Hero in Oscar Wilde's "The Nightingale and the Rose" and "The Happy Prince" o The idea of having an animal as a sacrificial hero is shown in many of Oscar Wilde's short stories. He developed this theme as a reaction towards his age which lacked, in his view, moral as well as human values. o For this reason, he chooses a bird to be his tragic hero. He epitomizes this idea in such short stories like "The Nightingale and the Rose" and "The Happy Prince". The heroes in these two short stories are birds: a swallow in "The Happy prince" and a nightingale in "The Nightingale and the Rose". These creatures are usually known for their delicacy and frailty. But in these stories they function as sacrificial heroes for the sake of others and tolerate horrible conditions of death just to please people. o The romantic story revolves around the theme of sacrifice and presents the nightingale as a sacrificial hero who sacrifices his life to make true love last forever. The story is about a young student who holds true love towards a girl who is obsessed with material things. Her obsession leads love to end tragically, as Barbara Seward puts it, "this kind of love is oppressed by the materialism of the 19th century." o Literary period Oscar Wilde belongs to a literary and arts movement called Aestheticism which is concerned with the form and style of art for art's sake. Works with the same theme For the theme of materialism, it might be a good idea for you to also read the short story "Close to the Water's Edge" by Claire Keegan (Worlds of English, pp. 144). Set in modern days, the story explores issues Works by the same author To better understand both the style of Oscar Wilde and the fairy-tale style of the short story, we recommend another short story from the same collection. The story titled "The Selfish Giant" and "The Happy Prince" explores themes connected with fairy tale. 33. I mean, next presentation is coming soon..... kaushaldesai123@gmail.com

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