

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NARRATIVE STYLE IN HARRIET JACOBS INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL

Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl was written to appeal to an audience of free white women and to involve them in the antislavery struggle. At a more personal .

Frederick Douglass also expresses this preference: "I often found myself regretting my own existence, and wishing myself dead; and but for the hope of being free, I have no doubt but that I should have killed myself, or done something for which I should have been killed" The most important one is perhaps, that Jacobs narrates her loss of virginity, something that would have been unthinkable in sentimental novels. Jane leaves, but is ultimately reunited with Mr. Most helpful essay resource ever! Braxton thinks it is "exemplary of the autobiographical writing of slave women even as it might be seen as atypical of the narration of male slaves" Flint, and the "woman of a lower class" he tries to seduce is Jacobs. The process from sin to rebirth in spiritual autobiographies is paralleled by the process from slavery to freedom in slave narratives. There is an element that links these literary genres together: sex. In the sentimental novel, the heroine aspired to chastity and hoped for marriage and family, whereas Jacobs was in a situation in which neither chastity nor family or marriage could be achieved because she was a slave Smith, , xxxi. We'll take a look right away. Unlike conventional slave narratives, *Incidents* does not acknowledge Harriet Jacobs as its author. So you can imagine that these sentences are a great way of showing off that Jacobs has some real authority. William L. She must then undergo an expiation process through which she spends seven years in a hiding-place. Compassion was something the authors of sentimental novels wanted to arouse in their readers and, in order to do so, they introduced instances of suffering. The Cambridge Guide to Literature in English. In , the Kansas-Nebraska Act led to bloody confrontations between pro- and anti-slavery settlers in those territories. New York: Oxford University Press, In these moments, the narrator wants to draw us into the story and make her experience relevant to our own. Rochester after the death of his wife. Gates, Henry Louis, Jr. After writing her book, Jacobs continued to work to help those she had left behind in slavery. Flint her master, who wants to abuse her sexually , of Mr. Sands her lover, who promises her freedom but cannot keep his promise , and of slavery. Jacobs's *Incidents* is special in this sense. This word comes from the Signifying Monkey - the main character of the Signifying Monkey tales. The conversion experience helped to organize the individual life and unite it with time and the eternal presence of God Flint's property. Flint's goes there to fetch her but obviously does not find her. Kibin does not guarantee the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of the essays in the library; essay content should not be construed as advice. Instances of double-meaning or double-talk can be found in slave songs and in the language of slaves that was based on "signifying. Her suffering is linked to her condition as a slave woman and mother who can be forcibly separated from her children at any time. She chose to do so, though she might have found other means to survive. Flint verbally.