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Two Writing Prompts

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Two Writing Prompts

1. The inner struggle is evident in "The Story of an Hour" throughout Mrs. Mallard's response when she realizes her husband's demise. Mrs. Mallard initially sobs as a result of the death of a loved one. Even so, she is also pleased with the liberty she will have due to her partner's absence. Mrs. Mallard is torn between her anguish and her newfound autonomy in the absence of her partner. Mrs. Mallard does not appear to despise her partner in "The Story of an Hour." She characterizes her man as caring and always pleasant. After a while, nevertheless, she began to despise him. Mrs. Mallard also cried when she discovered her husband's death at some moment. Her sobbing demonstrates how much she adored her husband (Chopin, 1981). In the narrative, she struggles with her own emotions, deciding how she should feel/do or her personal feelings. The prospect of freedom accords her a smile while in her bedroom. She understands that she will continue weeping at the loss of her husband, but at the same time, she knows that the future after the grieving period has passed one to relish. Her husband is dead, and she will no longer have to bend to the wills of a man in the coming years because she will live her life the way she pleases. During the time, women were overlooked, and men could impose their wives' will at their discretion. Mrs. Millard is, therefore, sad and happy. Sad because she has lost a loved one and happy because of her newfound freedom.
2. Shirley Jackson's "The Lottery" depicts apparent gender stereotypes in which women have little input in decision-making. To the men of the community, the women in the tale are depicted as distinctly average. This is exemplified by the absence of a single central female protagonist in the narrative. Not only are women's social standings lesser, but they are also not treated with the respect they deserve (Jackson, 1988). In the story, the sociocultural

placings of the village's different sexes are prominent. This town's residents are staunchly classical and unconcerned about the transition. This is firmly attributable to men's and women's social statuses. Men and women play the conventional roles of gender in daily life. The men are the classic head of the household, working daily, putting in long hours, and providing for their households. The women are stereotyped as ordinary housewives who stay home and care for their homes. Ladies in this village are regarded as subordinates to their spouses. Before the lottery began, the ladies would trail their spouses. When it came time to play the lottery, the men would select the first picks for their families. This represents the social structure of a society that thinks women are inferior to men. Also, men are presented quite positively, even in their looks, contexts, and professions. Through the tale, we can see men's utter "authority." Mr. Summers, who had time and attention to dedicate to civic engagement, ran the jackpot. An essential duty is owed to an energetic person and is regarded as the lottery boss in this statement. He dons a clean white shirt and blue pants, whereas all of the ladies, as initially explained, are just housewives who do their work from home.

References

Chopin, K. (1981). *The story of an hour*. Jimcin Recordings.

Jackson, S. (1988). *The lottery*. Robinson.

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