MPC English & Study Skills Center Literary Analysis—Sample Essay

The purpose of writing about literature is to say something <u>about</u> the reading rather than retell the story, so make sure that your essay is not just a summary. Literature is, by convention, written about in the present tense. Note: This is single-spaced to save paper, but it would correctly be double-spaced and have a Works Cited page. British spelling is maintained in quotations.

Comments:	Essay: Woman as Slave
General Introduction	Webster's New World Dictionary defines "slave" as "a human being who is
	owned by and absolutely subject to another human being." The idea that a
Always identify the	woman is someone without control and subject to others is a current that runs
title and the author of	through the novel The Joys of Motherhood by Buchi Emecheta. This book
the work and give a	chronicles the trials of Nnu Ego, a chief's daughter in Africa. She is born after the
brief summary in the	chief's senior wife dies and her female slave refuses to jump willingly into the
introduction.	grave with her. The slave is struck down but utters a curse and is, supposedly,
Thesis—main point	reborn as Nnu Ego. This joining of the slave and the woman is real from many
of paper	perspectives, and there is a clear analogy between the slave's life and that of
	Nnu Ego.
Topic sentence that	Like the slave, who has no choice but to serve and who is not allowed to
supports thesis	complain or defend herself, Nnu Ego has no control over her own destiny. One
	might think that, as a chief's daughter, Nnu Ego would have the power to decide
Evidence to support	for herself, but she is forever under the control of the men who surround her. Her
the topic should	father arranges her first marriage, and she is fortunate that she is pleased with
always include	her mate, but "as the months passed, she was failing everybody. There was no
explanation and	child" (311). Nnu Ego is increasingly berated by a husband who blames her
direct quotations from	alone for her failure to produce a child: "I am a busy man. I have no time to
the text as well as	waste my precious male seed on a woman who is infertile" (32) Nnu Ego has no
discussion.	power to stand up for herself as her husband takes another wife and essentially
	shuns her. When Nnu Ego is returned to her father, again it is he who decides
	whom she will marry a second time. His decision to send her to Lagos breaks her ties with her people and tears her from the security of the tribal system. That
	she finds Nnaife, her second husband, revolting is not considered by her or
	others as something over which she has control: "She felt like bursting into tears,
	like begging the senior Owulum to please take her home, but she knew that even
	though her father was the best of fathers, there was such a thing as overstaying
	one's welcome" (43). This domination by first her father and then her husband
	sets Nnu Ego onto a path of life from which she has no escape, and none of the
Ellipses may be	choices are her own. Near the end of the story, when she appears to support her
bracketed if instructor	husband in court, she explains her position in simple terms: "Nnaife is the head
prefers [] or if	of our famiily. He owns me, just like God in the sky owns us "(217. Even
ellipses already occur	though she is able to question the fairness of her position, she still accepts it as
in literary text in order	the way things are.
to differentiate.	In addition, like the slave, whose existence is sanctioned by tribal
	tradition, Nnu Ego's existence as a mother is also sanctioned. She is, first and
	foremost, a producer of children: "All she wanted was a child to cuddle and love"
	(34). When her children finally do begin to come, one after another, they drain
	her of energy and resources, leaving her in poverty. When she has to face the
	news that Nnaife's brother has died, leaving him responsible for his brother's
	wives and children, Nnu Ego despairs of being able to feed and clothe all of them
Long quotations are	with no money. Even then, she is restrained by the thought of what her father
indented one inch.	would say:
Indenting means	"Please don't disgrace the name of the family again. What
quoted; the quotation	greater honour is there for a woman that to be a mother, and
marks are here	now you are a mother—not of daughters who will marry and go,

because they were in	but of good-looking healthy sons, and they are the first sons of
the original text.	your husband and you are his first and senior wife." (119)
	Nnu Ego is defined by her ability to produce children. Since her husband
	provides her with the children that she must have, then she must suffer all other
The parenthetical	indignities: "Yet all because she was the mother of three sons, she was
citation is placed	supposed to be happy in her poverty, in her nail-biting agony, in her churning
before the ending	stomach, in her rags, in her cramped room"(167). Despite the years she
punctuation with	spends rearing children to carry on their father's name and provide for her in her
inline quotations.	old age, "[s]he died quietly there, with no child to hold her and no friend to talk to.
	She had never really made many friends, so busy had she been in building up
	her joys as a mother" (224). The irony of sacrificing everything of herself for her
	children and then dying alone at the side of the road like a lowly slave isn't
	resolved by the outpouring of money spent for her funeral so that her children
	can show their belated devotion.
Use transitions (in	Last, like the slave, who toils endlessly for no personal reward, Nnu Ego
addition, last, etc) to	spends her life in backbreaking labor, trying to provide a living for herself and her
signal a new topic,	family. From the time she marries her second husband until the end of her life,
and try to maintain	she never really knows anything except poverty and work: "She learned early in
parallel structure-	their married life to economise, since Nnaife earned little" (48). Her burdens
"like the slave."	increase when Nnaife loses his job and is unable to find another. When he goes
	away, she is left in desperate conditions. Even when she is weak from childbirth,
	she has to find a way to survive and sets up a stand to sell goods, but she is
	edged out by others:
	So she took to selling firewood. This did not require much capital,
	simply a great deal of energy. One had to carry the wood from
	the waterside, break it into pieces with an axe, then tie the pieces
	together into bundles for sale. Many other women found it too
	tiring. (161)
	Nnu Ego doesn't do this work because she is stronger than the "other women"
	but because she has no alternative. She has to do what is within her resources to
	do-physical labor. In her village, as a chief's daughter in a position of honor,
	she would never have lowered herself to menial labor, but as a wifea slavein
	the city, she has no other choice, except to starve along with her children. She
	sacrifices her beauty, health, and pride to survive:
The parenthetical	[She] stretched out her work worn hand to help Adim, who
citation is placed	noticed with horror how bony his mother's hand was And her
after the ending	teeth, those teeth that used to be her pride, had been badly
punctuation with	neglected and were beginning to have black smudges round
indented quotations.	some of their edges. He knew his mother was not old in age, but
	she had never looked this old to Adim. She looked like a woman
	in her seventies. (213)
	Her sons feel pity for the woman that Nnu Ego has become without really
	accepting that it is to provide for them that she has become this pitiful old woman
	before her time. While the slave woman who is sacrificed at the beginning of the
	story dies quickly, this slave woman, Nnu Ego, dies slowly over the years until
	the woman she was is no longer evident.
	It is clear throughout this novel that Nnu Ego and the slave are forever
	one because Nnu Ego's live mirrors that of the slave; the slave's curse has
	condemned Nnu Ego to relive the slavery of the one first sacrificed. Nnu Ego is a
	slave to men, a slave to tradition, and a slave to economic necessity. She has
	little control over her own life. Her only revenge is to cause suffering after her
	death, the same revenge as the slave woman.
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