



The Open Window

BY SAKI

جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الثانية

Setting



- The story is set entirely in one **room of a rural English house** belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Sappleton.
- Time: **Winter, October**

Literary Devices

1. The Twist and Irony

Situational Irony: This is the big literary device. Situational irony is when the final outcome is the opposite of what is expected. This story is a striking example of the right way to use irony.

Discuss: The reader **expects** to read a story about a grieving, madwoman (**Mrs. Sappleton**), but the **reality** is a story about a cruel, creative child (**Vera**). The *real* tragedy is Framton Nuttel's experience

Literary Devices

2-The most important symbol is **the open window itself**. When Mrs. Sappleton's niece tells Mr. Nuttel the story of the lost hunters, it comes to symbolise **Mrs Sappleton's pain and anguish at the loss of her husband and younger brother**. However, when the truth is later revealed, the window symbolises **trickery** rather than anguish. Ironically, Saki uses the symbol of the open window, which one might expect to imply **honesty, as a symbol of deceit**.

- To Framton: It symbolizes his hostess's "sad, tragic delusion."
- In Reality: It's just a practical feature, kept open so the muddy hunters don't dirty the carpet.

3-Personification: The personification is defined as a representation of a non-living things or objects which have human's attributes or qualities. The personification in this short story is found in paragraph 14, the phrase "a treacherous piece of

Point of View (POV)

Point of View (POV): The Perspective of the Story

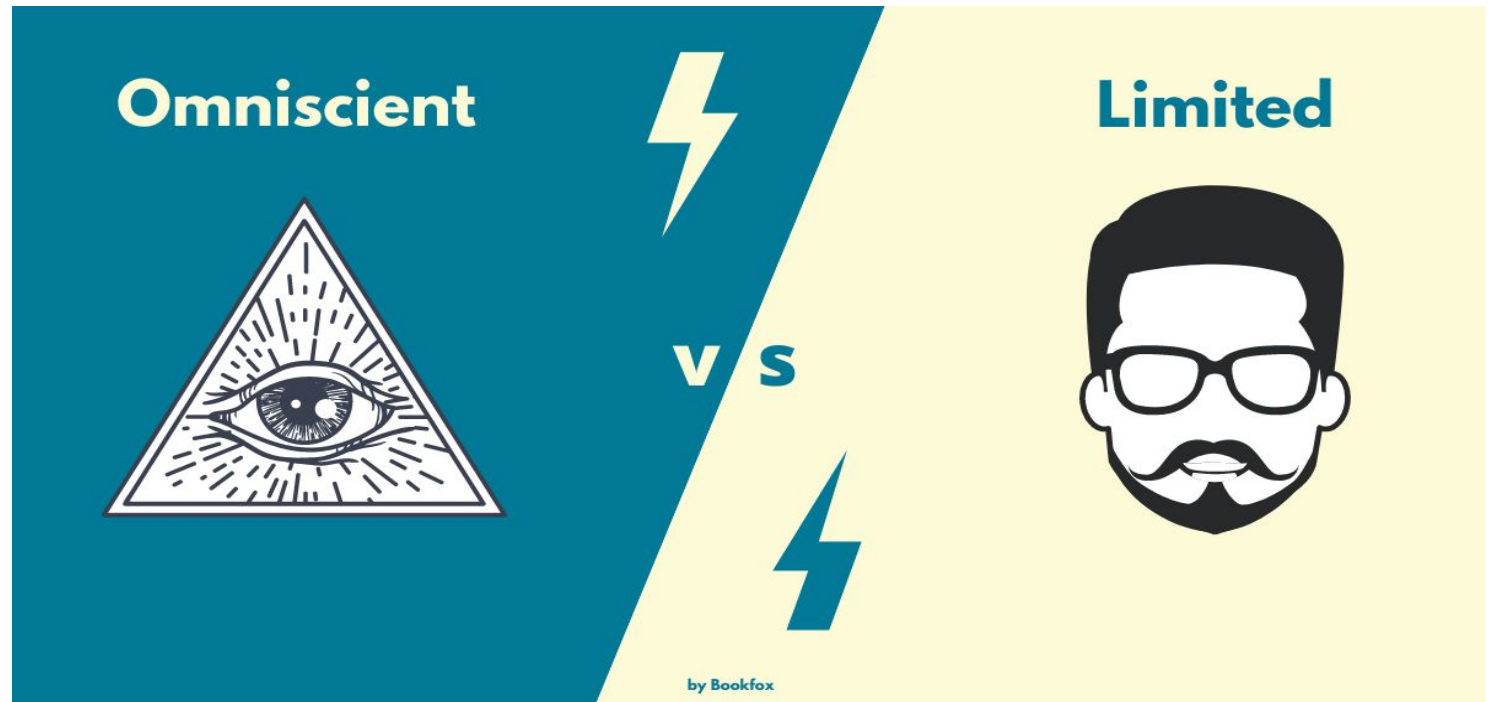
Point of view means who is telling the story. It changes how we see what happens and how we understand the characters. The main types:

- First Person : The story is told by a character in the story. We see everything through their eyes. It's personal and gives us their thoughts and feelings.
- Second Person : This one talks directly to the reader, using "you." It's not common but can feel very direct, like you're part of the story.
- Third Person Limited: The narrator is outside the story but only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character.
- Third Person Omniscient: The narrator is outside the story and knows everything—what all the characters think, feel, and do.

The point of view affects how much we know and how close we feel to the characters.

Point of View

- The author uses third person omniscient point of view. The narrator is not part of the story but he can share the characters thoughts and feelings.



Questions

- How many stories are there in this story?
- Why did the writer choose the front window of the house?
- Why is the window open?
- What is the purpose of Mr Nuttle going to the countryside?
- Why did Vera tell Mr Nuttle that the tragedy happened three years ago?
- How is this a humorous story?
- Why is it called The Open Window?