

## I. FROM PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY TO NOVEL

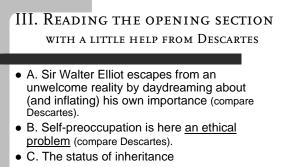
- A. Descartes and Austen have in common:
  - An interiorization of experience
  - A method for gaining access to an inner being, to the workings of the mind.
- B. Both Descartes and Austen think their works into existence.

## II. WHAT IS A NOVEL?

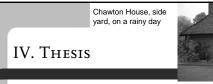
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- A. "an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events" (M-W Dict.).
- B. Compare with Descartes: D. represents <u>isolated human experience</u> in order to build a philosophical system. Austen creates a vivid sense of human experience in order to convey the <u>workings of minds in a social setting</u>.



 "Baronet" is an inherited title. The family problem of the novel is created by the "still-born son" (46). (Compare the status of inheritance in Descartes.)



 A. I will try to persuade you that . . .
The greatest pleasure in reading *Persuasion* lies in <u>allying yourself</u> with the ironist (the narrator) rather than in <u>identifying</u> with the

- Do you think you are persuadable? What will it take? Why might you object?

## IV. Thesis (Cont.)

romantic couple.

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- B. Thinking with Austen
  - 1. <u>Irony</u>
    - •a. <u>Irony</u> is an important stylistic element that allows a writer to create the sense that narrator and reader are thinking together.
    - •b. What is it, precisely? Definition.
    - •c. Irony and assessment: <u>shaping the</u> reader's thinking (45-57, 52, 86)

