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The nightingale and the rose summary

This short story, written by 19th-century Irish writer and poet Oscar Wilde, is about the name of the sign: Nightingale and Rose. Flowers come in many colors, including white, pink, yellow and orange, but in the case of wilde's story, the problem is especially red. The story opens with the characteristics of a student, perhaps a student of philosophy. This young man is in despair because there are no red roses in his garden. Little nightingale, rather than hearing the despair and observers of the students. She saw him through his grief and crying and saw the beauty and what she was searching for. Next, it reveals why the student is in such grief for flowers: if he brings a red rose to the prince's son the next night and gives the love of his life, she will dance with him, embrace him and finally love him back. But this can not be contacted, since there are no red roses

in his garden. This profound emotional intensity is admirable to Nightingale, as she sympathizes with the students. She, too, holds a love of very high stories, as well as students. As all the little creatures in the garden are asked about the exaggerated cries of the student and commenting on his absurdity. Nightingale understands his pain and sets out to alleviate it. She visited all the rose trees in the garden, asking them to give her red roses in exchange for her most beautiful singing. Unfortunately, no one can produce red roses, but only pinkish-yellow and white. Nightingale asked a rose tree that grew under a student's window for a red rose. It produces roses of that color, but can not grow due to cold weather. Nightingale cried and pleaded, and the tree had a way to produce a single red rose, but warned that it was a scary way, but of course the sick love nightingale ignored. The tree told Nightingale that in order to get her red rose, she had to build it. She had to sing under the moonlight and create roses with her blood stains. In order to do so, she must sing throughout the night, pressing her breast with his thorns, thus sacrificing herself for the students. She doesn't care, and death is the price she's willing to pay. She sang oak tree one last song while the student got up and started walking out to write and soon thought, falling asleep to the idea of his love. As he fell asleep, Nightingale did what she said and sang her most beautiful love song, and when she sang, the rose bloomed, as she continued to sing and pressed her breast into even more thorns, it helped the flowers bloom and changed from soft white to crimson, albeit painfully, a little. Do as she says and press and sing until the rose finally blooms and nightingale dies with thorns in her heart. The student, of course, found a beautiful single red rose growing in his garden and happily plucking it. He immediately ran to give it to the professor's daughter, whom he loved, and asked her to dance with him, but at his displeasure, the disgruntled girl declared the red rose would not go with her dress and scoffing at the fact that the flowers were not as expensive as the gems Chamberlain's nephew sent her. The student called her ungrateful and was thrown away by a offended young woman, still comparing the student's irrationality to Chamberlain's nephew. Upon departure, the student thinks to himself that stupid love is useless, unachievable and unreal, and he better educates things like logic, philosophy and metaphysics, and that's what he did, sharing a nightingale image taken in Offenbach am Main, Germany, in 2007. The plot of the story is set in motion when the nightingale overhears a young student expressing his fears about losing a girl he loves forever. The girl threatens to abandon the student unless he gives her a red rose. Pity the Nightingale student sacrificed her life to supply red roses for young men. However, the sacrifice of birds proved useless, with five different opera adaptations of the story and four different ballets depending on the work. The ball plot is held by the prince. The professor's daughter promises to dance with the student at the ball, but only on the condition that he give her a red rose first. He wept how confident he was to lose the love of the professor's daughter forever. The student's atheism was too hot from nightingale. The bird is deeply moved by the expression of an emotional young man who believes that the love he is talking about will be the same love she sings about her life unconsciously. She is determined to find a single red rose for students. She asked three rose trees in the student's garden if they could give her one. The first tree says he can't because his rose is white. Second, say he can't because his roses are yellow. The third tree, which occurs directly beneath the student's bedroom, said that although his rose was red, he was damaged by the storm and the cold. And unable to produce any roses when Nightingale is still in her desire for a single red rose, the rose tree says there is one way that can be arranged. Nightingale must pierce her heart in the thorns of the rose tree and sing throughout the night with the moonlight as blood flows from her body and into the tree. Nightingale doesn't want to die. However, remembering a student's love, she said, is love better than the life and heart of a bird compared to a man's heart? The red rose, taken in 2007 at night, nightingale pressed her chest against one of the thorns of the tree. She continued to sing while the thorns deep in her body and her blood flowed into the tree. Roses appear on the tree. The flower is white at first, then turns pink. The morning almost arrives before the roses turn red. However, the moon itself lingers to hear the beautiful music of Nightingale and stretches at night. When the morning came, Nightingale was dead and the trees produced beautiful red roses. When the student woke up, he used it, it was a lucky coincidence that the tree had produced a single red rose. He chose flowers and went straight to the professor's daughter. However, the professor's daughter told the student that she was no longer interested in roses or in him. Chamberlain's son promised to give her jewellery. She would dance at the ball with Chamberlain's son, who had a better chance than a poor student. The student threw away the rose and it was crushed by the wheel of the wagon. He declares love to be stupid and half as useful as logic. He went back to his studies, began reading good dust books. See more links outside Oscar Wilde's Message, The Nightingale and the Roses on Wikisource Children's books, short stories, community content, romance, classic tragedy, are available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise stated. Read below our complete memoir on The Nightingale and the Roses short story by Oscar Wilde, our memoir covers The Nightingale and rose's analysis and theme summary, The Nightingale and The Rose story, written by Oscar Wilde. It is also rich in wealth of profound meaning. It is full of indirect opinions about life, identity, simplicity and symbolism. What's more, in this regard, Oscar Wilde raises the most common issues of essence and ideals that exist in the general society in which he lives. The story begins with a young student who is lazy in his garden because the love of his life will dance with him in the ball only when he brings her red roses, but no. Roses in his garden Nightingale, who lives in the oak of his garden, hears a young man crying over his futility and regrets the fact that all his learning is useless because it cannot win the love of a young woman. Nightingale knows that a young man is crying for a red rose. She felt the pain of that child and wanted to help him. Birds fly and go to various bushes, but can not find red roses. She finally knew about how to get a red rose by a tree. She performs a suicide act while singing with his heart on the thorns, making the blood of her heart a white rose, which turns into a beautiful red rose. In the process, nightingale died. When the student woke up, he saw a red rose under his window, pulled it playfully and brought it to his love. The girl rejected the rose by saying it would not match her blue dress and someone else had taken her jewels that were worth more than roses. The boy threw a rose in the gutter and the cart ran through it. In the end, he decided that logic was better than love, and that love was unrealistic. He went home and started reading. The form of sacrifice is explored through the self-sacrifice of Nightingale in the name of true love and for the sake of helping others. When Nightingale saw a student crying for his beloved, her whole heart believed in love, forcing her to save the boy. So she decided to help him and leave her house in search of red roses. After searching it everywhere she knows about how to get a rose. She had to give her heart blood with white flowers and make it red. She believes it is worth giving her life for the sake of true love. As we all know, Nightingale has faith in love that cannot be revealed because she sacrificed her life, but at the end of the story no one appreciates her sacrifice, and it is wasted when a student throws a red rose in the gutter where it is destroyed. In The Nightingale and the Roses story, it's about the nature of love. At the beginning of the story, the student claims to love his professor's daughter and is crying for a red rose because he will dance with her in the ball if he is to give her a red rose. What's more, Nightingale sacrificed her life for love. She thought it was worth sacrificing her life for true love. This sacrifice shows that true love exists. True, but at the end no one appreciates it. Wilde tries to convey that true love exists, but people make it shallow and selfish. Students who think he has love do not truly know the meaning of love. When the girl rejected him and his red roses, he called her ungrateful and said that love was stupid and mercic, which showed that he was more essence than a true lover. The pattern of essence is explored by human characters. Child The professor's daughter and Chamberlain's nephew has some essence in the senses. Students who claim to have love are not really loved, but he provokes a rational side of the essence. For him, the red rose is more valuable than nightingale's life and true love. When Nightingale sings, he says that her voice is beautiful but shallow and lacks any emotion that suggests that he is a man of essence who can't feel deep emotions. On the other hand, his love of the professor's daughter also demonstrates the essence by rejecting the red roses. She thinks the gems are worth more than a red rose. At the end of the story, nightingale's sacrifice is wasted when a girl rejects a rose and a boy destroys it. Chamberlain's nephew is also the essence because he brings precious gems for the girl to show love to her. Love is expressed as a material pursuit rather than a real emotion by these characters. Nightingale is the protagonist of the story. She is romantic, natural and inspired by the love of students. She sings about love all the time and waits to see it. When she saw the student crying for a red rose, she decided to sacrifice her life to help him out. She gave her bloody heart with a white flower to paint its petals and meet the needs of the student, and in this process she died. The whole story revolves around her sacrifice and the selfless nature, which is not appreciated throughout the story. At the end of the story, her sacrifice is ignored and wasted by everyone, when the bloody red rose of her heart is rejected and destroyed. Her selfless nature and disbelief in true love show that reality exists, but people make it selfish. He is a young boy with beautiful eyes and red lips who claims to fall in love with a woman. At the beginning of the story, the student appears as a true lover who grieves in his garden for the love of his life. He inspired the bird to sacrifice her life to save him, but as the story progresses, we will know about his true nature. He was pre-occupied by practicality and lacked the ability to feel real emotions. When the girls rejected the red roses received from him, he called her ungrateful, and suddenly all his love faded. He decided that love was unconstrued and unrealistic. It shows that he is a more essenceistic man than someone who believes in love and selflessness. He did not like nightingale's sacrifice and did not fulfill her last desire to be true to his love. There are three rose trees in the story, but only one plays an important role in this. This is a tree under the window of a student who allows Nightingale to create a red rose. When Nightingale asked him how to get a red rose, he refused to tell her because he didn't want her to lose her life, but Nightingale expressed this suicide act by Her heart with one of his thorns gave her heart blood with roses to be dyed red. Rose is the only one in the story who recognizes her sacrifice and continues to sympathize with her. The woman was briefly introduced in the story. She is the daughter of a student and a professor. She told the student to bring her a red rose if he wanted to dance with her at the party. When a student brought her bright red roses, she refused because she was given another gem by a lucrative suit. This act of selfishness shows that she is a pivotal and shallow person who values wealth more than true love. This character appears at the beginning of the story. When the student cried, he was too hot and laughed at him because he found it useless to cry for red roses. It shows that lizards are pessimistic people who believe that people are motivated by self-interest rather than acting for self-deprecating reasons. This lizard's faith can be seen at the end of the story, when roses are a symbol of love, where sacrifice is rejected by young women and destroyed by students for their own benefit. The oak tree is a little character of the story. This is the tree where Nightingale lives. He knew about the seriousness of Nightingale's decision to sacrifice her life and begged her to sing the last song for him. When Nightingale went in search of a red rose, she asked the white rose to help her, but he didn't have any red roses, so he advised her to go to another tree for help. This is a little character and a second tree that Nightingale visited to find red roses. He didn't have one, so he introduced her to another tree, a red rose tree, for help. The boy is very physically charming and speaks about love and tear pain, which shows that he is a hero. Nightingale, who sings about love and has no real believers in love, is too hot, he cries and desires to help students. She was inspired by the true love of the students and thought she could finally see the love she had sung throughout her life. After searching for red roses everywhere, she came to know about how to create red roses. But for that, she had to sacrifice her life. She thought it was worth dying for the sake of true love and pierced her heart with thorns to transfer her heart's blood to stain the roses with red. The red rose is a symbol of true love. Nightingale smeared roses with her own blood, demonstrating the value of true love and self-sacrifice. When a student sees a rose under his window, he becomes agitated and withdraws it for the girl without thinking about its life once. It The essence and selfish nature of people and how shallow they come from within. When a student brings a rose to the girl, she rejects it and puts an emphasis on the expensive gems above it. On the other hand, the boy's love fades in the example, and he begins to call love unrealistic. It also demonstrates the essence of society and how people value selfless actions and real feelings. Nightingale's sacrifice is wasted and not appreciated by anyone except the red rose tree who knows about the seriousness of the sacrifice she intended. It also shows that the sacrifices made for others are no more important than the pursuit of material is more important for people. People

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