Human Life In Moliere’s Tartuffe And Kafka's Metamorphosis

The relationship between literature and society attracts a lot of controversial arguments roots from Plato’s concepts of literary reflection with an idea of imitation. Literature has a direct or indirect influence on society’s values, norms, and beliefs, and that is why consideration is necessary for literary materials. Reflection plays a significant role in the connection between literature and society or culture, as it explains in social and historical rather than individual terms. The most exciting aspects of the relationship between literature and society are that it reflects the ethical values and wrong values of society. In the right mirror, literature mirrors the ills of society intending to make the community realize its mistakes and make amends. The thesis for this article is to outline the quality aspects of the relationship between literature and culture, as described in the short story examples.

Literature is a reflection of society, and the connection stands out in cases of stories such as Moliere’s Tartuffe and Kafka Metamorphosis that portray human life, weaknesses of society, and actions through characters as an imitation of social work what we think about, say or do about culture. The exciting aspect of connectivity between literature and culture is found in literature stories and histories. It is difficult to find a work of literature that excludes the attitudes, morale, and values of the organization. Writing is not only a reflection by a collective mirror in which members of the community use to change their bad behavior and embrace positive change.

The literature material from Moliere’s Tartuffe reflects and portrays the human flaws and weaknesses as designed to the belief by the society. In the eyes of Orgon and Madame Pernelle, Tartuffe is the most righteous, honest person since he claimed that he is a man of God. The literature material demonstrates how human beings are subjected to flaws and coerced to believe lies as Orgon and Madame Pernelle has shown, however, the truth is that Tartuffe is not all righteous. Even after Damis tells Orgon that Tartuffe flits with Elmire, Orgon remains adamant with his decision to trust Tartuffe and curses Damis for his ill remarks regarding Tartuffe. The impact of this behavior portrayed by characters such as Tartuffe, Orgon, Damis, Elmire, and Madame Pernelle reflects on society's illness. The literature identifies that human has flaws to change, and its collective measures must be highlighted in this story to change the ill beliefs (Hackett, C. A., 1961, 396).

While Moliere’s Tartuffe’s identifies the human flaws and weaknesses as highlighted by characters such as Orgon and Madame Pernelle, Kafka Metamorphosis reflects on a sense of alienation. The literature work in Kafka Metamorphosis evaluates the historical and biographical context of Kafka's personal life. The literature speculates that Kafka was a lonely person, not only was he a German speaker living in Czech Prague, but he felt the need to become a successful businessman like his father. The society, as portrayed by Gregor’s transformation into a puke-inducing parasite, is an expression of Kafka’s inferiority and isolation. The comparative reflection of both literature materials identifies that weaknesses of the society and the characters help identify the society’s illnesses. While Moliere’s Tartuffe reflects on human flaws, Kafka Metamorphosis reflects on how culture has isolated and made him inferior. Gregor identifies with a rebellious character who refuses to submit to society’s values and conventions,

which make Kafka feel alienated like Jews. The relationship between literature and culture helps clarify society's illnesses, as demonstrated by members of the community in question. Both Orgon and Madame Pernelle reflect how human beings are weakened by their religious beliefs regarding the righteousness of Tartuffe, while Kafka is inferior and isolated by the mightiness and rebellious nature of Gregor.

As expressed by themes in Kafka Metamorphosis's story, we question the society's ability to identify humanity in Gregor's insect body and his ability to prove his identity. The literature also demonstrates the morality and ethics depending on how society treats Gregor has metamorphosed to a bug. The question posed in the material is what happens to matters of ethics when the subject is a bug and ethics are for humans. Both stories reveal the human weaknesses are developing in our societies and human nature. Different cultures, such as Kafka's and Tartuffe's use different languages for the fulfillment of individuals and society's aspirations. Poems such as 'The Rape of the Lock' show the significant connection between literature and society. The poem's main character Alexander Pope portrays the role of the spokesperson of his age; however, the poem has an artificial tone of age and frivolous and femininity. Significant aspects such as emptiness, jealousy, meanness, vanity, elegance, and treacheries behaviors portrayed in societies in the eighteenth century. The elements of idleness and fondness for domestic pets demonstrate society's laziness. The literary material mirrored the vanities of ladies of that time and how the community lacked morality as women learned early how to roll their eyes first in an engaging manner (Pope, Alexander, 2003).

The different issues addressed in all these literary materials (Moliere's Tartuffe, Kafka Metamorphosis, and The rape of the Rock) showcases how each society is modeled by different characters in these stories to reflect on its weaknesses. Each story carries its weight as it justifies society's mistakes and even suggests positive amends for the wellness of society. The relationship between literature and culture proves that writing cannot survive without community and vice versa. Literature phenomena have shown that it is one of the many channels in which the energy of the age discharges itself in its cultural movements, religious thoughts, and philosophical speculation while reflecting on society/culture's growth. The diverse characters built-in literary stories and poems help to bring to the illness of the society and human weakness nature in general.

Works Cited

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2. Pope, Alexander. ' The rape of the lock. Routledge.' (2003).