

THE STRANGER ALBERT CAMUS THEME ESSAY

Free Essay: TROIS THEMES DANS L'ETRANGER D'ALBERT CAMUS In the novel, The Stranger, author Albert Camus confronts some.

Seen through his eyes, there is no grand purpose in life. Nor is he the product of an indifferent society; rather, he is an original thinker, a free spirit, and an individual who deliberately marches to the beat of his own drum. In fact, Meursault himself IS Existentialism manifested to its core. Even if you don't agree with the philosophy of Existentialism, you'll learn to understand it better and see things from a different perspective. Take the time to enjoy this book for what it is. Common themes in existential works, such as alienation and confrontation with death, often lead the "anti-hero" towards a climactic choice that defines whether they have reached true understanding. The choices he makes from here on out have a spontaneous vigor, but they only serve to worsen his fortunes even more. The Stranger is no exception, as it plainly represents classic Existential themes. Throughout the novel, Meursault offers no explanation for any of his thoughts, feelings, or actions. Everyone is astonished that Meursault has no emotions about the murder – no sense of remorse or desire to repent. This is a guy who's truly detached from his emotions; as such, he has difficulty feeling, expressing, or even identifying the existence of emotion within himself. Camus also characterizes Meursault as a reasonably intelligent man, but he sets him up in a situation where he is dominated by the power of language rather than in control of it. He is merely a regular guy who accepts whatever the moment brings, goes about his life unconcerned with trivialities, and doesn't allow the uncontrollable circumstances of life to move him one way or another. Camus' writings are chock full of classic representations of Existentialism, which are embodied in the fictional personas or characters he writes about. Essay Topic: Literature , Existentialism Sorry, but copying text is forbidden on this website! Well-known for his spirited, concise, and austere style, Camus was soon recognized among erudite circles around the world as a major literary figure. Even-keeled and even affable, Meursault enjoys interaction with people a great deal; in fact, he thrives on it. Though he offers terse, plain descriptions when glossing over emotional or social situations, his descriptions become vivid and ornate when he discusses topics such as nature and the weather. If you're new to the Existential perspective, The Stranger is a good place to start getting acquainted with it. Further reading. Indeed, he rejects all that the prison chaplain embodies: acceptance and submission to the injustices of the world, and blind faith in God and a better future. Meursault sees that his hope for sustained life has been a burden. Meursault is noticeably lacking any feeling one way or another about his mother's death, and he is generally disinterested with the whole affair, more or less pressing through it begrudgingly. He's able to exist in almost any situation with the same nonchalant, careless manner and laissez-faire point of view on life. Meursault realizes that, just as he is indifferent to much of the universe, so is the universe indifferent to him. Paradoxically, only after Meursault reaches this seemingly dismal realization is he able to attain happiness. His liberation from this false hope means he is free to live life for what it is, and to make the most of his remaining days. The novel is preoccupied with the physical landscape throughout. Neither the external world in which Meursault lives nor the internal world of his thoughts and attitudes possesses any rational order. In his essays, Camus asserts that individual lives and human existence in general have no rational meaning or order. Like all people, Meursault has been born, will die, and will have no further importance. Although Arabs are not depicted as socially inferior, Camus does not bestow names on them, nor does he grant them any appeal or dimension. There is no fate or higher purpose to existence. As this quote by Albert Camus suggests, he was not a very optimistic writer. When Meursault returns home from the funeral procession, he continues to live moment-to-moment as he always has. He realizes that these illusory hopes, which had previously preoccupied his mind, would do little more than create in him a false sense that death is avoidable. It's certainly an important read and much can be learned from it; in particular its themes are deeper understood once you've begun reflecting on it. His belief is that there is no rational meaning or order to life. However, because people have difficulty accepting this notion, they constantly attempt to identify or create rational structure and meaning in their lives. Some of these universal themes appear as morals of the effects of not being an existentialist in the writings of existentialists who decided to share their own reflections in books, songs, and movies. Authors of the twentieth century that successfully grasp this overarching theme of alienation include Albert Camus, Ha Jin, and Franz Kafka. As the

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story moves on, Camus further demonstrates that Meursault isn't really a misfit, as some readers have come to mistakenly believe. Nor is there any rational order to the trial that condemns him.