



ANSWER SHEET

FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

23

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<i>large handwriting!</i> Writers of literature often explore the complexity of the human mind through ^{and} condition through their characters, working to reveal the truths that ultimately govern ^{how} each the characters behave behaviour, respond and react to situations that their societies impose upon them. Because of this, literary works are often cultural representations of the time ^{being} and ^{notions that} humans ascribe to both during and after the time era that they were written in, thus making them timeless and universal explorations of the fabric of human culture. In the <u>Great Gatsby</u> (1925) by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the portrayal of the titular character, Gatsby, in his pursuit of ^{his} the American dream, along with ^{reflects the} the the depictions of the other characters such as Daisy and Tom, serve as ^{as} platforms for Fitzgerald to establish the truths governing human ^{values and attitudes} behaviour and attitudes to society. The outsider (1942) by Albert Camus also follows the thoughts and actions of the protagonist Meissant as well as his reactions ^{both before} during ^{his} and during the court trial. This is done to reinforce and reflect the philosophy of absurdism and the timeless human desire to seek rational meaning to life. This essay will discuss how the use of Imagery, ^{stereotypes} metaphors symbols and characterisation help to create literary works which portray the universal truths of the human condition. The <u>Great Gatsby</u>, written in 1925, was a period of widespread ^{America} the consumerism and opulence. This was a period of following the First world war and many young Americans came back from the war cynical and disillusioned about society. Further, there was also a strong belief that through hard work, one could rise up.	



the social ladder and thus achieve success ~~in society~~ in life. This came
to be known as the American Dream. In this novel, the ^{result of this} American Dream
is epitomized in ~~the protagonist~~ ^{the protagonist} Gatsby. Gatsby's continued persistence and
hard work to pursue Daisy Fay, ^{a woman of} ~~the woman~~ higher social status than himself,
represents his ~~own~~ desire to rise through the social ranks and attain wealth,
elevating himself from his ^{past} ~~past~~ ^{part} of "shiftless" ~~past~~ ... farm people" and into
a life of material wealth and luxury. Throughout the novel, ~~the~~ Fitzgerald
touches upon the ^{what why complex?} complexity of Gatsby's beliefs and mindset about fulfilling his
American Dream. This is seen from the ~~way~~ ^{when} Gatsby told
Nick that he wishes to "recreate the past" he had as a young officer with
Daisy, as well as his ~~of~~ ^{made} organizing of weekly parties which ~~made~~ his house
look like a "Christmas tree" in order to impress Daisy. He ~~on one~~ ^{on one} account
even ~~near~~ ^{even} nearly breaks a "defunct" mantelpiece clock, ^{signalling} ~~his~~ his constant pursuit
of his American dream. The symbol of the clock and Gatsby's close encounter
to shattering it represents his ^{how so?} perseverance and strong belief in ~~the~~ ^{the} notion of
recreating the past and fulfilling his American dream. This is a ^{universal} ~~universal~~ ^{reference} ~~reference~~
reflection of the human desire to ^{achieve success in} ~~achieve success in~~ life. Hence, the portrayal
and exploration of Gatsby's quest for Daisy makes this novel a ^{universal} ~~universal~~ ^{work} ~~work~~
work. However, Fitzgerald ^{or} uncovers the "truths governing" the pursuit of the
American Dream by Gatsby ~~the~~ ^{or his (Gatsby's)} the corruption of the American Dream
and its ^{or his (Gatsby's)} over idealistic beliefs are brought out as the main ideas in the novel.
As noted, Gatsby had to ^{amass} ~~bootlegging~~ ^{by bootlegging} alcohol during
a period where the Prohibition Act was established and alcohol was banned.
He sold "grain alcohol" over the country and his questionable source of
wealth is further exemplified by his connections with major ^{workshops} ~~workshops~~.





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a "man who fixed the world Series in 1919". Perhaps Fitzgerald, through *Gatsby*, was intending to reveal the fact that the original American dream of pursuit of freedom and ~~self~~ ^{ideals} has now degraded to a blind ~~man's~~ ^{man's} pursuit of wealth. In establishing this fact, Fitzgerald creates ~~a~~ ^a universal literary work which explores how human desires and goals are always too surrealistic ~~to be~~ ^{and} unrealistic to be achieved. This is what makes *The Great Gatsby* a timeless reflection of the futile journey which ~~human beings~~ ^{human beings} undertake.

On the other hand, the exploration of the character Daisy, Gatsby's object of love, also helps to ~~create~~ ^{create} a timeless and universal ^{literary} work. This takes the form of Daisy's cynicism about society, as mentioned when she says "I am cynical of just about everything". Moreover, ~~her~~ ^{her} cynicism is also seen ~~when she~~ ^{during the episode} when she has just given birth ~~and~~ ^{to} a baby girl, mentioning while crying ~~that all a~~ ^{that all a} girl has to do ~~is to be~~ ^{is to be} a beautiful little fool", perhaps ~~reflecting~~ ^{suggesting} of how a woman should be ignorant of her husband's actions (Daisy's husband and Tom, was away at that time, presumably having an extra marital affair). The exploration of the complexity of Daisy's mindset ^{provides more details to support another facet of her character} with regards to gender stereotypes in society: it ~~is~~ ^a truth also pertinent to the current period of time, thus showing how *The Great Gatsby* is an exemplary example of a timeless literary work.



universe
concern

Very similarly, The Outsider (1942) by Albert Camus also
universe
uncovers various truths governing the actions of Meursault through his
character, Soltan. ~~He is done in order~~ Meursault is represented by Camus
as a person whom believes strongly in the Absurd — the notion
that the universe is irrational and any attempts to create rational order is
futile. This is the "truth" that governs Meursault's active
seeking of physical pleasures, or living in the moment. This is seen when
Meursault engages in a relationship with Marie Cardona a day after Mother's
death and ~~the~~ through his ~~series~~ ^{vivid} portrayal of experiences of physical pleasure
such as "cool breezes" and how he fondled with Marie's "breasts". This
exposition of Meursault's character serves to highlight Camus' philosophy
of the Absurd, that one should live in the moment in the face of an irrational
and uncertain universe where "Death was certain". This helps to make
The Outsider a literary work that reflects human beliefs, creating a ^{universal literary} ~~piece~~ ^{piece}.
More importantly though, it how Albert Camus establishes the "truth governing"
the workings of society in his novella during the court trial Meursault
after his seemingly irrational ~~murder~~ ^{murder} of the Arab, the law, and by extension,
society, is seen to place constant judgement on Meursault for not following
social conventions of crying at his mother's funeral, "accepting" a cup of
"white coffee" and smoking at a funeral. However, the fact, as pointed
out by Meursault, was that "none of this had to do with my
case". Meursault is labelled as a "heartless animal" not because of his
crime, but because of his inability to play the game of society. He is
thus labelled as an outsider and persecuted for it. The ironical fact that the
"law" worked "so well" and yet it condemned Meursault for a crime
which he did not commit ^{could} represent the failure of society and ^{humanity} ~~the~~
be precise





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to establish a rational account of the irrational events in the universe. It is, indeed, a case where "every thing is true and yet nothing is true." What makes this universal and timeless is that ^{it} reflects very accurately the constant and universal human desire to ^{establish} ~~create~~ order and rationality for the occurrences that appear before us. ^{how it is guided by} Therefore the use of the court as a symbol ^{of} society along with ~~complex~~ ^{complex} human conditions help to create a timeless, cultural literary work.

~~Summary~~ In conclusion, through the use of imagery, symbols and characters both works ^{of} The Great Gatsby and The Outsider explore in detail the truths governing the complex beliefs and notions that guide how their characters react in different social situations. ^{These universal characteristics and beliefs} ~~are~~ ^{as add on to} the cultural ^{representation} ~~and~~ of the human condition. For the former novel, it ^{is} ~~is~~ about the pursuit of over idealistic and unrealistic aims whereas for the latter novel, the focus is more on the ^{timeless} ~~the~~ universal ^{attribute} ~~of~~ of human ^{seeking} ~~in~~ rational order in an irrational world. ~~An interesting similarity between both novels is that~~ ^{An interesting similarity between both novels are} that these ^{are} ~~are~~ explorations of their ^{respective} ~~the~~ thematic ideas and are formed based on the cultural, historical and social context they were written in. Therefore these ^{attributes} ~~characters~~ help to create literary novels which are both timeless and universal.

