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# **Victoria University Of Bangladesh**

**Name: Ibnur khan**

**Program: BA In English**

**Student ID: 1822510041**

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**Faculty : Azimur Rashid Kanak Sir**

## Ans to the question no : 2

The Metamorphosis tells the story of how Gregor Samsa, a man, was transformed into an abominable insect for the rest of his life and what happened to him and his family afterward. However, as is the case with many of Kafka's works, it may even be incorrect to take this text literally. You won't ever find a solution, as Robertson points out, because this story can't be fully explained. One interpretation of the text is that Gregor's transformation is a way to avoid having to work so hard for his family. Let's see what we can say about The Metamorphosis in this circumstance. A closer look at the main character, Gregor Samsa, reveals that he worked extremely hard to provide for his family. He doesn't like his job, but he knows that his father can't work any more, so he has to be the breadwinner. In fact, he believes that it is his natural duty to provide for his family by earning money because no one else would. He alone would make certain that his sister Greta receives the appropriate education and achieves her full potential. It would appear that the protagonist follows a natural social hierarchy in which he is expected to serve and support his family for the rest of his life and holds a position of authority. Even though Gregor doesn't even notice when he changes into the creature, he can't accept the fact that he won't make it to his workplace that day and will miss his train.

While the protagonist loses his ability to earn money, he undergoes a transformation. Additionally, at this point, his family begins to disapprove of him. They quickly forget all the good things Gregor did for them before the transformation when they lock him up in his room. They now fear him, find him repulsive, and put the blame on him for not being able to work and provide for them anymore. His family now sees Gregor as a parasite that needs to be looked after. Greta acts as a middleman and delivers food and drink to him after they stopped visiting and contacting him.

After that, it becomes abundantly clear that the family is capable of taking care of itself without the assistance of Gregor. It turns out that the father is quite capable

of working and has been saving money from what Gregor was earning for them. The fact that the family was enslaving their son is now abundantly clear.

The entirety of the transformation narrative could be understood as the protagonists' efforts to escape the unfair burden placed solely on Gregor. This attempt is not conscious because Gregor is so certain of his responsibilities that he does not appear to be concerned about his new form. This shows how isolated the protagonist is from himself. The nature of Gregor's transformation into an insect is not mentioned in the original text. He changed into a foreign and unknowable creature, even to himself. However, the modification enables him to finally stop working on the tasks he dreaded so much. Interestingly, Gregor Samsa's family's roles shift right away. They may have been referred to as parasites prior to the metamorphosis, but they begin to view their son as a parasite after it.

Fascinating, Marx and Engels' works can assist us with better comprehension how Gregor and his family get along. They assert that the bourgeoisie has removed the sentimental veil from the family relationship and reduced it to merely a financial one. Money plays a major role in the protagonist's relationship with his family; The relationship falls apart as a whole when the money stops coming in. The family only searches for Gregor because they do not know where else to put him.

Another way to put it is that Kafka's story shows us two different segments of the public: one that works and the other that collects the results of their work. It is essential to note that while members of the working class are aware that they and their families will have nothing to eat if they stop working, members of the upper class frequently believe that they are deserving and that they only receive what they naturally deserve. As a result, *The Metamorphosis* also demonstrates this division in society, in which laborers are compelled to work as slaves in order to earn a living, while the bourgeois view them as merely function performers. In every other way, they are filthy, unworthy beings who also become dangerous deviants when they stop working and start doing other things. It is essential to keep

in mind that, despite the fact that such a perspective on society may be considered out of date in the society of today, it may not be the case if we begin to view humanity more globally. The working class and those who exploit them may not always be immediately distinguished in today's society. On the other hand, this line is clear when one looks at the world as a whole. The success of First World nations is largely attributable to workers from the Third World, many of whom have worked more than 12 hours per day since childhood. Due to the geographical distance, many people are unaware of these facts. Racism also plays a big role in this, which helps some people see it as something that comes naturally.

However, not all perspectives work in this situation, including the global perspective. People today often think that people who are poor, live in poverty, or are just too lazy to work and earn enough money are not worthy. It is evident that some of these people, consciously or unconsciously, are deserving of their deviance because they are aware that no matter how hard they try, their situation will never improve. However, adopting such a viewpoint necessitates completely ignoring their starting point, which was a social situation in which they lacked access to opportunities for success or much money. They are deviants, typical members of street gangs who refuse to work and occasionally act dangerously and erratically. This comparison is reasonable if we assume that the transformation was Gregor Samsa's attempt to escape his fate and earn money. After undergoing transformation, Gregor Samsa remained the same person. Today's deviants, like Gregor, could continue working hard and earning money, but once they stop doing so, they become a risk that is unpredictable and disgusting to righteous, successful commoners. Instead of addressing social issues, this opinion is a very comfortable way for the latter to justify their position in the world. Gregor and today's deviants could keep working hard and making money.

This interpretation is just one of many that can be applied to Kafka's works, as was previously mentioned. However, it is abundantly clear that Gregor Samsa is a member of the working class who became so estranged from himself while serving

his own bourgeoisie that, in order to escape his laborious duties, he transformed into something incomprehensible and clearly deviant.