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Sparknotes the stranger chapter 3

Part OneChapter 1 Summary: Mersault is informed by mail that his mother is dead, although he is unsure of the exact date. He asked for two days off from his boss and took the bus to the home of the elderly, Marengo, two hours away. He slept on the street. At home, the caregiver and then the director talk to him. The director mentions that his mother is happier at home than Mersault because she is with people her age. He agreed. After the director explained the funeral arrangements, Mersault moved inside the inn to see his mother. He asked not to show bodies and sat by the coffin. The carer stayed and told him about his life, explaining how he was not a resident at home and the difference with a Paris funeral. Mersault decided, hei hesitation at first because of his mother, to have a smoke. He nodded until Maman's friends came to sit at the vigil. They all sat on the other side of the coffin with their carers and Mersault felt as if he was being judged. As a woman continues to cry gently, the carer explains that his mother is the only friend the woman has. Mersault noticed that perhaps all of his friends felt little for his mother. He fell asleep as well as most of his friends and the night passed. In the morning, Mersault cleaned up a little before the funeral. Mersault refused to look at his mother before the coffin was sealed, the signs form, and the procession was underway. It included himself, the nurse, the director, the man of the performer, the priest, and Monsieur Pérez, a member of the house who was allowed to attend because of his closeness to Maman. The procession traveled along the long road to the village, almost an hour away. Mersault felt he could understand his mother better when he was told that she and Pérez regularly strolled to the village. Pérez began to lag behind but caught up using shortcuts. Mersault complained about the heat. He noted that the entire funeral moved so fast and deliberately came that he remembered nothing except a nurse's comment and a picture of Pérez crying. Analysis:The first verse of the novel, Maman dies today, is one of the most famous in literature. What is particularly remarkable though is the following sentence. Mersault isn't sure if his mother died today or yesterday. This indifference to detail and timing will classify Mersault's personality throughout the novel. The details of the telegram that he did not discuss only relate to his uncertainty about the date. He made no other mention of the telegram's influence on him. The jarring effect of his curt and emotionless description is reflected in the style of prose. The sentences are sharp and concise, consisting of mostly simple action words. The reader is advised of nearly all of Mersault's moves when he made his decision from there the bus he will go, to what he tells and where he likes to eat. The paradoxical situation presented is that the text is not in the current tense, but the past is mostly tense, and very few lines of dialogue are given. Therefore, the reader should pay attention to the speech presented in the form of dialogue. The first statement in the review marks us hearing from any character coming from Mersault as he declares that his mother's death and he must miss work is not his fault. This focuses on the story teller while simultaneously separating the story teller from the events and responsibilities that are at the heart of the melody created by Camus. Several times in the first chapter, Mersault fell asleep. First, on the bus to his house provided some reasons why it might have happened. At each point of his sleep, he points out factors in the environment that may have led to his sleep. Therefore, we are led to believe that sleep is beyond his control, that it is brought on by elements of the situation, and that sleep has occurred with the passive Mersault. In a sense, the reader becomes connected to Mersault as an everyman character because what happened to Mersault will probably happen to anyone at that time. The identification with Mersault is cloudy with the paradox of its sleep through its chapters and many events. He is everyman and yet he experiences everything with very little emotion, unlike most people would. He is sleepwalking through his life. Symbolically as he traveled through the country to attend his mother's funeral, which led to her death, he was empty, playing a more passive role in the journey. According to the cycle, on the way home, the first mention of his pleasure is given. Happiness is found for Mersault in combination with the promise of sleep. It seems Mersault can blot out the living moments of his existence and remember just what he wants, as he does with slices of memory he retains from the funeral. Notice how the mother's female friend and M. Pérez were the only ones crying. Mersault remembers this case but turns it into a caricature, removed from himself. In the text, the image floats and is reduced to a quick mention or a list of events, apart by commas. He was melted by the hotter sun by his mother's funeral and thus paying more attention to it as it was a body reaction and not emotional. Mersault feels less exposed to the reality imposed by humanity on the nature of daily events and the minutes he participates, a theme that will follow us throughout the novel. Chapter 2 Summary: When waking up from his 12-hour sleep, Meursault realizes that it is Saturday and that he will, in effect, receive a total of four days off work. No wonder his boss was upset, he thought, even though it didn't it was his fault that Maman died or that two days he asked to fall just before the weekend. Meursault finally pulled himself out bed, washed, and decided to go swimming. At the beach, he met Marie Cardona, a former knocker at his office with whom he was attracted. Still attracted, he sat with her on a float and rested his head on her stomach. They decided to go to the movies that night. After dressing, she wondered at the black tie he was wearing. Meursault informed her of her mother's death a day earlier. She was surprised by how recent the death was but Meursault did not want to explain it any further. She seemed to no longer care when they met to watch movies at night. They watched a comedy and he fondles Marie in the film. After the movie, they returned to his place. She was gone by the time he woke up in the morning. Meursault is annoyed that it was Sunday so he found the smell of salt left by Marie on his pillow and slept some more. Wanting privacy, he made lunch at home and wandered around the apartment, depressed. He noticed the apartment was too big for Maman to have disappeared and so he just kept up what was needed for his daily life. As it was a beautiful afternoon, he moved out to the balcony from his room and watched people move. The family comes over first and then the local boys a little later. He thinks the boys are going to the movies. The road poured out, leaving shop owners and cats as was the case on Sunday at the latest. Meursault smoked cigarettes and ate chocolate. He observed the dark weather and then became clear. Soon the street car returned to take fans from the football game who warned him that they had won. As the sun sets, people begin to return from their steps. The moviegoers entered the street at the same time and appeared with Meursault as if they had seen an adventure movie. A gathering of moviegoers who attended the cinema further in the town came across more gently soon after. The girls and young men laughed and played courteous games as they walked past. Suddenly, Meursault noticed street lights turning on and stars appearing in the sky. His eyes started tires but got street car lights bouncing off objects. Once the streets were deserted, Meursault went to buy some things for dinner. He cooks and eats stands and then closes the window. He realized that nothing much had changed: a Sunday was over and Maman buried. Analysis:Over the course of the second chapter the reader is introduced to the minute-to-minute details of Meursault's life on a regular Saturday and Sunday. We see two patterns of life on non-working days that Meursault adopted over his first glimpse into his life on a normal day as opposed to the days surrounding his mother's funeral. However, the tone of the chapter does not differ much from the first chapter focusing on funerals. This similar like-for-one is important considering the message that Camus Try to present through the character Meursault. The tone we note in both chapters is apathy. we discussed in the first chapter analysis, Meursault was largely more interested in physical comfort, the physical environment and observing his character than with the emotional baggage often accompanied by death or behavior that society expected. Seeing as Meursault is indifferent to his mother's death, perhaps we should not be surprised that he is largely indifferent in his daily life as well. Camus is building a framework through meursault's characters and lives to explore his ideas about absurdity. Camus once said, The absurdity is that the confrontation between the meaning of irrationality and the overwhelming desire for clarity resonates in the depths of man. In simpler English, Camus did not believe in a world with absolute and/or divine forces like God or an afterlife. In his world, when a person dies, that's all. Therefore, the striving of the majority of people to make their lives meaningful in the face of God is ridiculous. Every aspect of a person's life is without any greater meaning or truth and only leads to nothingness. The struggle then, as he understands it, is to come to terms with absurdity. Hope and faith are meaningless measures built by man to provide purpose and avoid responsibility. When these structures are removed and it is understood that he faces a definitive and eternal ending, he is capable of controlling the actions of his life and giving them personal meaning. Creating meaning in a meaningless world is, indeed, ridiculous but a journey that Camus is incredibly fascinating. In these philosophical terms, Meursault's choices and lifestyle are a little easier to understand. His mother's death was not an emotional experience for him because death was the expected end to normal human cycles and, moreover, he and his mother were not close. He said at a later point in the text that he sent her to the house because he did not have the money to care for her and, it has been a long time since she wanted anything to tell meS Therefore, the progression of events towards the death of a person he knew but not particularly attached to does not create sadness. Moreover, a normal day does not work as we watch Meursault participate in chapter two will present a man after a track of his own physical pleasure. One of his favorite pleasures is swimming and going to the beach, as we will see over the course of the novel, and so on the first day after returning from his mother's burial, he is right back into normal life and chooses this as his first activity. He is provoked by the simplest, most physical sensations: hot, cold, sexually attractive. We find out very cursory information Marie, that she is a typist, but has nothing about the details of how she looks and what her personality is like. Instead, we learn her physical effects on Meursault. This is very self-centered Tell us about brushing her teeth up against her breasts and hearing her heartbeat. In a life of no sense, these moments are what irritate Meursault. We see that Marie is not living quite the same lifestyle as she is surprising because nonchalance meursault has shown against the death of his very recent mother. However, it is also noted that Meursault received the wrong date that his mother died. He replied yesterday where in fact the burial was the day before but the death was a day or two earlier. A wave of mild guilt washed through Meursault before he could push it away. He knew that his actions did not mean anything and that sin was simply a human vulnerability that one must replace. Marie and Meursault's social interactions are cut very short by Camus. We know they watch a movie and it is a comedy (not only offensive after his mother's death but referencing the reader's view of this comedy) but the plot (also self-referential) is not important. In fact, Meursault claims it's too stupid. Instead, we read about how the two touched each other and then left for sex. In the morning, he was more distressed by the fact that it was Sunday than Marie had left. He liked the morning by staying in bed, taking a nap, smelling salt from Marie's hair, and smoking. Sunday bothered him because there were no models set to follow, monotonous as the model could be during the work week. His life consists of physical impulses and daily patterns. Sunday interrupts this style and he is bored. Without any motivation, Meursault decided to instead observe what others do. The text became almost a list of other people's activities, snapshots in the same time as he described his mother's friend Perez at the funeral. Sunday's emptiness did not strike Meursault however as shop owners swept dust into their abandoned shops and he remarked that his apartment was too big for a man while it was the right size while Maman lived there. Readers are tempted to have this statement as emotional, but if one only reads prose, Camus didn't tell you that Meursault is sad. He's bored. He noticed that the expressions of the sky were much stronger than he realized the manifestations of his own emotions. Sometimes, it seems that Camus' voice is replacing Meursault's voice because words and images have a poetic subtlety. It may well be that we underestimate a poetic background buried inside of Meursault but the reader can't yet know how beautiful he will speak when approaching death. As the motions of the sky and people evolved, Meursault realized that a countless Sunday went through him. His mother's death didn't change it or anything. Chapter 3 Summary: Meursault returns to work and works hard. The boss is very kind. He was relieved to see that Maman was about sixty when she died. Meursault doesn't remember correctly. In the morning, Meursault Meursault through the bill on his desk and then wash his hands, an interesting activity, before lunch. He leaves for lunch with Emmanuel, who suggests they jump into a fast-moving fire truck over them. Naturally, Meursault agreed and they ran and jumped. Dripping with sweat, they went to Céleste's house for lunch. Céleste asked Meursault about Maman. He ate fast, drank too much alcohol and returned home to take a quick look. He then returned to the office and worked all afternoon. On his way home from work, Meursault ran into his neighbor Salamano and his. The two have been inseparable for eight years and not only look the same, but also hate each other. Both are covered with scales. Meursault recounted their daily walking habits and salamano beatings. Meursault did not judge the pair while Céleste thought his treatment was pitiful. Salamano always screams in the face, filthy, stinking bastard! And this time it's no different. Shortly after seeing Salamano, another neighbor, Raymond Sintés, came in. He is believed to be a pedd but says he is a warehouse guard. Raymond likes to talk to Meursault because he listens. He invited him up to dinner and Meursault accepted so he did not have to cook. The room is cluttered and full of pictures of. Raymond explained the fight he had with a man that day and wanted Meursault's advice which, he claimed, would make them friends. His story over dinner was about a girlfriend whom he swore was cheating on him, with little evidence. It indicates that the man he fought with was her brother. He admitted giving her a grant and beating her up. None of it was his fault, he said. He wants Meursault's help in plotting revenge on his girlfriend, first thinking he can make her a prostitute or have underworld friends mark her. Instead, he wanted to send her a letter to make her apologize for what she did so that she would come back to him and he could spit on her. Meursault agreed to write the letter shortly afterwards, hoping it would please Raymond. The girl's name is Moorish. Raymond was happy with the job and said how they had become friends. Before Meursault left, Raymond told him that he had heard of Maman's death and did not let things come to him because it would definitely happen. Meursault agreed and left, hearing Salamano's groans as he returned to his apartment. Analysis:Chapters one and two show the reader an unusual day and weekends, respectively, in the life of Monsieur Meursault. Chapter three thus gives us a typical working day. The boss at Meursault's job is a normal human sensitive person, which means that he follows the

basic rules of human behavior, so feels that he has to ask Meursault about his mother Meursault's nonchalance on the subject, responding with an approximation of his age, reduces the boss from any sympathetic role he plays. It is important to consider that Meursault replied about sixty so as not to make a mistake. He was more interested in guessing closer to Maman's age than by standard protocol. It doesn't happen to him how disturbing it seems to a son who doesn't know his mother's age. This small comment is symbolic of his entire outlook on life. He cares more about being honest with himself than building a personality for the public so doesn't feel the need to hide his indifference to the emotional aspects of life. Camus carefully set this precedent to express Meursault's attitude and provide documentation to later condemn him. Therefore, the next paragraph quickly moves on to the details of his work day. One might ask, if Meursault is so indifferent why does he work so hard at his job? However, notice that it is simply the pattern that he must go through in the working days. He doesn't like work, he just does it and wants to keep doing it. He is living the model set for him, not seeking to break the rules but at the same time breaking social rules that make no sense because of the lack of meaning breaking the code that will be there for him. Meursault finds joy in dry roller towels, not in his work. His boss, representing the contrast between Meursault and others, pointed to the smallest of this desire. Meursault was freed from the need to please anyone else or act in any given way. When Emmanuel offered to jump on the fire truck, Meursault did just that. He can be synly as well as set in a pattern because really it all makes no difference. Notice too often Meursault simply dozes off and naps. He is freed enough from the behavioural obligation that he sleeps when he wants without giving it another thought, just as he was next to Maman's coffin and the morning after Marie left. The physical feeling feels good for him and he reeds in the sun and sleep and has sex and swims and smokes. Meursault Salamano's neighbors present a strange example of a man who runs his daily life based on emotions and habits. he and he look the same and both are ridiculous. He is abusive towards his, verbally and physically, and they seem to hate each other. However, Meursault did not judge him. Many people commented on the pitiful situation but Meursault never agreed nor agreed. He looked at their relationship based on logic and so asked Salamano what he had done to deserve to be cursed. The absurd reason is there. Their love and hate relationship provides a strong and ironic contrast to the relationship will be with Marie. We'll know that he doesn't love her because it doesn't matter. is all that matters to Salamano and is a metaphor for the elements in most people's lives that make us feel strong emotions and many times although they are often far away simple approach or physical response. However, Camus is far from saying that Meursault is wrong in his efforts towards life. He has simply not yet learned how to make the best of an existence that he, in fact, understands best of all the characters in Camus's mind. He knew that life was meaningless. However, he has yet to learn how to deal with absurd and make sense. This paradoxical collision of characters alludes to the condemnation Meursault would later face and the freedom he found in his condemnation. Raymond is another kind of disgusting character who doesn't do much to redeem himself throughout the novel. However, he saw Meursault as a friend because he was willing to listen. Meursault did not judge him after hearing about his bloody fight with a man he continued beating after he was on the ground. The man kicked back but it was still a suspicious act. Meursault nevertheless agreed to listen to this and his next story because Raymond would make him dinner and then he didn't need to cook. Physical preference is elevated above any one morality. It remains to be wondered why Meursault, a man who seems to find the truth so important, would agree to write a letter that is unnecessary to mean and manipulate without hesitation. Raymond wants him to do the same. He also accepts Raymond's story regarding his cheating girlfriend which is quite inalcuated and subjective. He claimed she was cheating from evidence such as finding a lottery ticket in her wallet, she could not explain the payment. Life events and stories don't matter to Meursault; they don't affect him. However, what affects him is too many glasses of wine or tobacco. He can be easily overcome by the excess of physical stimuli and has little control over himself when his mind is paralyzed and burned as a result. This topic of excess physical stimulation is an oesom of bad moments, at least in the eyes of society, for Meursault. Remember to walk to the funeral, where his thoughts are focused on the scorching sun. He will then be condemned for such concentration. Focus.

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