

Vendredi 25 mai 21h

La comédie une légèreté teintée de satire



Pour la traduction



Jonathan Coe



Jonas Lüscher

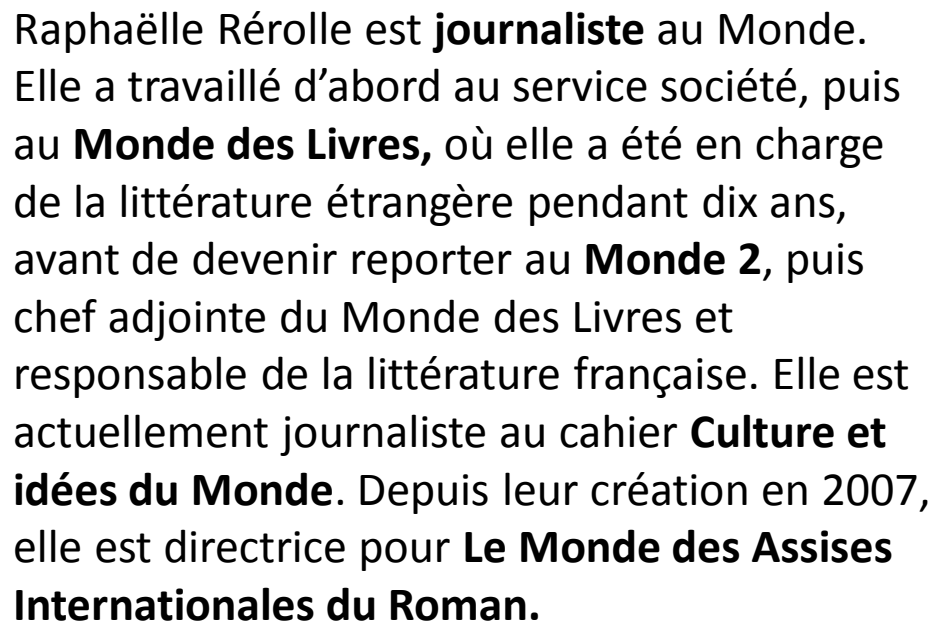


Julie Wolkenstein

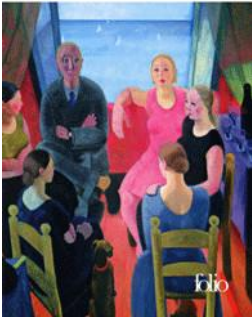


Raphaëlle Rérolle

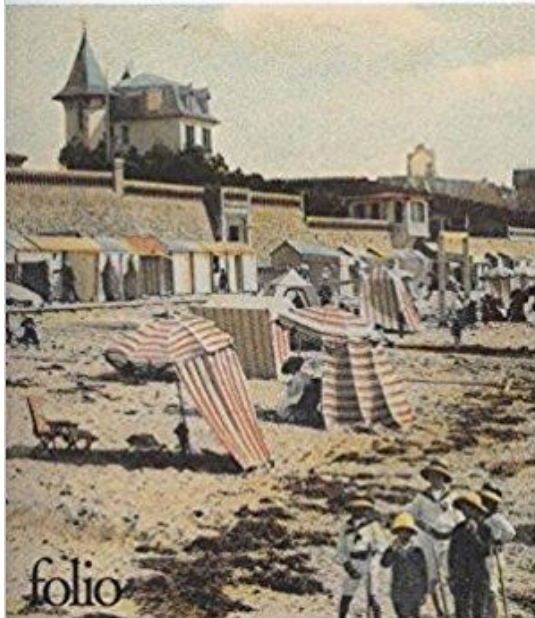




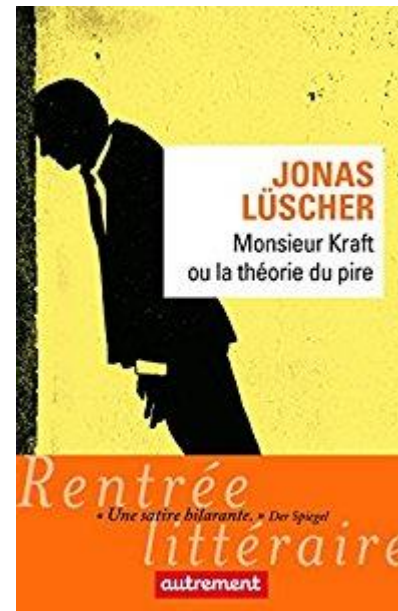
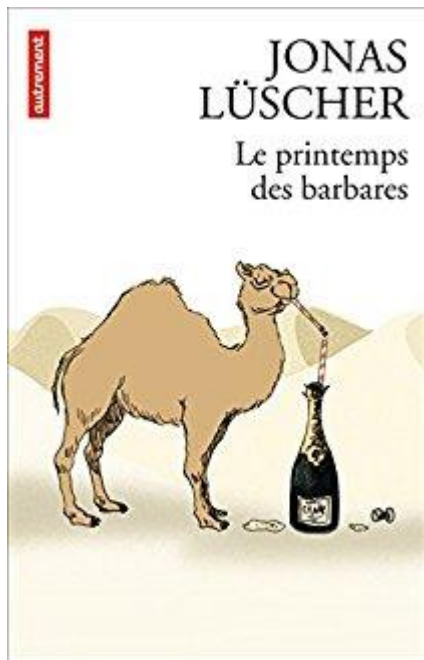
Julie Wolkenstein
Colloque
sentimental



Julie Wolkenstein
Adèle et moi

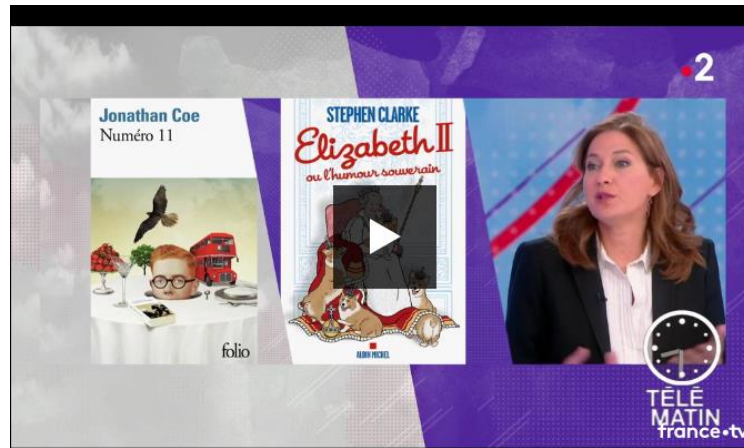


[Video](#)



[Interview](#)





[Video:](#)

Les conseils de la chroniqueuse à Meghan Markle pour un mariage réussi en Angleterre



Satire

Une satire est un texte dans lequel **un auteur critique**, en les ridiculisant (souvent au moyen de la caricature), **les mœurs de ses contemporains, des défauts humains** ou des situations.

Exemples en littérature



- ❑ Les *Fables* de LA FONTAINE (1621-1695)
- ❑ *Le Malade imaginaire* de MOLIÈRE (1622-1673)
- ❑ *Les Satires* de BOILEAU (1636-1711)
- ❑ *Les Caractères* de Jean de LA BRUYÈRE (1645-1696)
- ❑ Les *Lettres persanes* de MONTESQUIEU (1689-1755)
- ❑ *Le Mariage de Figaro* de BEAUMARCHAIS (1732-1799)
- ❑ *Madame Bovary* de FLAUBERT (1821-1880)
- ❑ *Knock* de Jules ROMAINS (1885-1972)

Satire Definition

Satire is a technique employed by writers **to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society**, by using **humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule**. It intends **to improve humanity by criticizing its follies and foibles**.

A writer in a satire uses fictional characters, which stand for real people, to expose and condemn their corruption for example.

Examples of Satire in Literature

Example #1: ***The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*** (By Mark Twain)

There are numerous examples of satire in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. He uses satire as a tool to share his ideas and opinions on slavery, human nature, and many other issues that afflicted American society at that time.

“What’s the use you learning to do right, when it’s troublesome to do right and isn’t no trouble to do wrong, and the wages is just the same?” (Ch. 16)

“There warn’t anybody at the church, except maybe a hog or two, for there warn’t any lock on the door, and hogs likes a puncheon floor in summer-time because it’s cool. If you notice, most folks don’t go to church only when they’ve got to; but a hog is different.” (Ch. 18)

“The pitifulest thing out is a mob; that’s what an army is – a mob; they don’t fight with courage that’s born in them, but with courage that’s borrowed from their mass, and from their officers. But a mob without any man at the head of it is beneath pitifulness.” (Ch. 22)

Example #2: **Gulliver Travels** (By Jonathan Swift)

Jonathan Swift's ***Gulliver Travels*** is **one of the finest satirical works** in English Literature. Swift relentlessly satirizes politics, religion, and Western culture. Criticizing party politics in England, Swift writes:

*“...that for above seventy Moons past there have been two struggling Parties in this Empire, under the Names of Tramecksan and Slamecksan **from the high and low Heels on their shoes, by which they distinguish themselves.**”*

During Swift's times, two rival political parties, **the Whigs and the Tories**, dominated the English political scene. Similarly, “The Kingdom of Lilliput” is dominated by two parties distinguished by the size of the heels of their boots. By the trivial disputes between the two Lilliputian parties, Swift satirizes the minor disputes of the two English parties of his period.