Vendredi 25 mai 21h

La comédie une légèreté teintée de satire



Pour la traduction





Jonas Lüscher

Julie Wolkenstein







Raphaelle Rérolle



Le Monde DES IVRES

Christophe Donner derrière la caméra

Autour de trois acteurs phares du 🅫 art, l'écrivain donne, avec «Quiconque exerce ce métier stupide mérite tout ce qui lui arrive », un roman du cinéma français qui se lit comme on regarde un film



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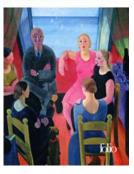
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Raphaëlle Rérolle est **journaliste** au Monde. Elle a travaillé d'abord au service société, puis au **Monde des Livres**, où elle a été en charge de la littérature étrangère pendant dix ans, avant de devenir reporter au **Monde 2**, puis chef adjointe du Monde des Livres et responsable de la littérature française. Elle est actuellement journaliste au cahier **Culture et idées du Monde**. Depuis leur création en 2007, elle est directrice pour **Le Monde des Assises Internationales du Roman.**

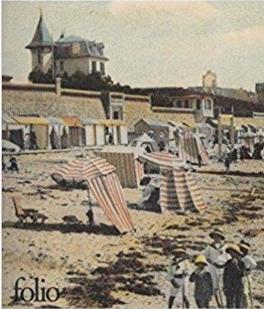




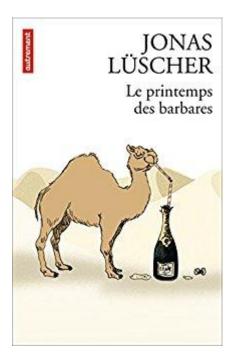
Julie Wolkenstein Colloque sentimental

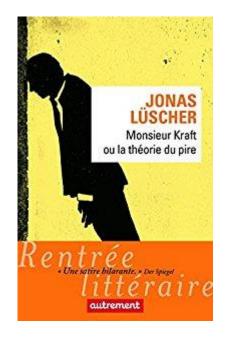












Interview







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 <u>MOLIÈRE</u> (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)
- Description of the second seco
- 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.