

Boule de Suif

5 Boule de Suif by Maupassant
Analyses the basic meaning of
morality with a help of the
Central character Boule de Suif or
ball of fat or butter ball or madam
10 Iselle elisabeth roussel. The french
army is leaving Rouen after the
Prussian control. The normal
citizens are extremely curious to
move to the safe shelter. Ten
15 such people meet in the court-
yard of a hotel. The first six
of them are from the higher
class of the french society, one
gentleman is there along with
20 monks who are continuously praying
to god for the personal safety.
The coach is slow, full of
discomfort and trouble some.
The people are hungry and thirsty.
It is the positive behaviour
25 of Boule de Suif that feeds all
of them and satisfies the thirst.
The next morning the coach arrives
at Totes where the prussian officers
stop them in a spit of the
30 Pouis permission the of the higher
officer of Rouen. He later gives
the solution to allow them to move
to le havre of Boule de Suif
sleeps with him.

The other passengers strongly react to the inhuman and immoral proposal. The German officer is criticized. In this manner two days passed by the nine passengers realise that the risk to life hid their and hence all of them put the pressure on Boule de Suif to abide by the decision of the enemy officer. On fifth day Boule de Suif for the social purpose swallows the personal insult for the safety of the co-passengers. The next morning the coach has the permission to leave Tote box le-havre and from there to England. This time the passengers are conscious of managing the food and the water but Boule de Suif gets no time to arrange any thing. During the journey she is criticized and abuse by others. No one is ready to share the food as the Queen. The poor butters ball sobs for the whole night with the empty and dry stomach. She realise the hollowness of the moralistic thoughts where there is no respect for any sacrifices or for any sympathy.

The Short Story writers, Guy de Maupassant wisely attacks the point of status where there is no reasoning or logic. The central point to give a sharp turn to the story is sex. Boule de Suif is the title character and the story takes the antiheroism. There is the effort to analyse the code of ethics that has no solid base. It works in the selfish way when the safety is certain, the passengers are reminded of the abused status of the ball of fat. The heroic action of Boule de Suif is enough to save the lives of the nine passengers but still she is given no admiration or phrase. The writer succeeds to highlight the status of Boule de Suif over others with the help of the attitude of self-sacrifice. The French mentality during the Franco-Prussian War is beautifully presented. The passengers are symbols of the different sections of the French society. Maupassant asserts the sense of pity in a different and indirect way.

Eugene Ionesco as a dramatist (playwright)

Eugene Ionesco is a unique playwright with the singular and innovative applications in the play. There is nothing of the traditional drama in the writing of Ionesco. He has faith that a writer never has the vacations. For a writer live consists of either writing or thinking about writing. Ionesco takes no course to the traditional and the logical plots. The characters seldom possess any personality. The dramatist lets the characters develop on their own to present the message that is at the centre. Drama is the oldest form of art that with the help of the live characters on the stage analyses the variety of colours to understand life and to live the same in a better way. The playwright is the god to the characters created by him because they are to develop according to the writer's mentality. The greatest contribution of Ionesco to the dramatic art is the form of the comedy that conveys the meaninglessness of life under the constant fear and the limitation of Death.

Eugene Ionesco is the Romanian French playwright who wrote mostly in French. In his background there is Protestantism.

5 The separation of the father and the mother works as jerk. Totally unhappy with the Romanian Conservatism, he shifts to France, gets married there and settles down to be one of the best names in the sphere of the Theaters of the Absurd. There is the belief that human existence is lonely and insignificant. It bears the curse of decay, the corruption, the meaninglessness, the repetitive action, the distrust, the gap of the communication and finally the unconscious fear of death.

15 The type of thought developed during the years 1940s and 1950s. This bears the pressure of the Nazi thought and the after effects of the first world war resulting into the mass destruction and death bringing about the uncontrolled misery in the lives of those who survive back. This creates a vacuum in the lives to think of the purposelessness there. Ionesco writes with the pessimistic touch but has the hope for the better future. Many plays are there. The rhinoceros that has three acts stands as the master piece.

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This play has the dreamy world where the two characters Jean and Berenger think of getting transformed to rhinoceros the leaf-eater with the protruded nose with the horn there.

It is not in reality but is very much there in the thought and selfish behaviour where man is the coward tries to run away with the help of the alcohol. The relationship is shallow and hollow. Everyone is under the pressure of the routine, discipline, responsibility and office. The characters finds the announcer to be deaf & dumb. The defeated old man of ninety-five could never live in life in the real sense but is foolishly sure that his message will be the better result and towards end the couple think it better to come it suicide to run away from the confusion, complication and the complexity of the life. Eugene riches the fundamental truth about every once life and that makes him a balanced writer.