



When Gregor first wakes up as a cockroach, he's more concerned about how his transformation will affect his ability to carry out his duties than the actual physical fact of having turned into a repulsive insect. At first, it seems as though Kafka is making a funny, absurdist allegory about the disconnect between the way we perceive ourselves and the way others perceive us. This is true on some level, but the mind vs. body... read analysis of Mind vs. Body After Gregor's transformation, relied on his wages. His feelings of duty and responsibility toward his family concern him much more than his bizarre physical predicament. Yet his sister Grete, mother, and father are unable to think of him or treat him in the same way as before. Much of their change in attitude is due to their... read analysis of Family's difficulties. The most heart-wrenching example of a well-intentioned, failed gesture comes during Grete's violin concert for the boarders. Gregor wants to prove that he 's not a mere animal, and feels that the music will offer him the 'unknown nourishment' he's lacking (which suggests that a lack of art and beauty contribute to... read analysis of Intentions vs. Outcomes Sympathy, Dependence, Responsibility Though Gregor's family first deals with his metamorphosis with concern and sympathy, by the story's end they're actually happier after his death. The story demonstrates the shifting roles of dependence and sympathy: at first, the dependent Gregor gains the sympathy of his family, who attempt to be responsible for him; later, they grow weary, even angered, by their responsibilities towards him. The family's loss of sympathy, Dependence, Responsibility Such themes in Franz Kafka's The Metamorphosis touch on what it means to be human and what happens when those around you stop regarding you as such. The Metamorphosis Themes Transformation in the novel, that of Gregor, a human man, into a large insect, but there are several others as well. As the novel progresses, Gregor struggles to hang onto his humanity, it slips from him as he turns to the things that bring him pleasure in his new form. He finds sanctuary in dark places, joy in crawling on the ceilings and the walls, and is only able to stomach rotten food. Additionally, there is the transformation that his family members undergo. It is seen most prominently in Grete, his sister. At first, she cares for Gregor's needs, feeding and visiting him. But as time goes on, Grete grows older and her priorities change. It becomes easier for the family to ignore the fact that Gregor exists than to continue caring for him. Alienation Gregor's transformation brings with it a series of emotional transitions and obstacles that he has to overcome. The main one being the separation from his family, job, and previous role as the main breadwinner. Gregor is alienated from his former personality and role, specifically. Gregor is also physically alienated in his prison cell-like room. It is from there, separate from the family, that he listens to their lives carry on without him. Responsibility When Gregor first discovers that he's no longer in his human body, his first thought is for his family. He worries immediately that he's not going to lose his job. The first pages of the novel are devoted to Gregor's struggle to force his new body to do what his old one could easily. He cares about the responsibility he has to his family, to pay off his father's debts and support his sister and mother. A reader should also consider what responsibility his family has for him after his transformation and how they and discovers that he's been transformed into a giant insect. Gregor's family and boss come to check on him. The family is confronted by Gregor's new form. Gregor leans to climb the walls and they take the furniture out of the room. Gregor tries to save the image of the woman in furs. Mr. Samsa attacks Gregor believing he hurt Mrs. Samsa. Gregor is badly injured. Lodgers move into the house and Gregor watches his family from his room. Gregor decides his family from his room. Gregor decides his family feels relief now that Gregor is gone, they move on with their lives. Point of View and Poetic Techniques in The Metamorphosis Narrative Point of View As a modernist novel, there are several techniques. The point of view, language, and poetic techniques. The point of view employed by Franz Kafka in the novel is third-person/limited omniscient. This means the main perspective of the story comes from Gregor Samsa. The reader is within Gregor's mind, hearing his thoughts and discovering what happened to his body at the same time as he does. Information is given to the reader when it's available to Gregor, we are not aware of anything he isn't. For example, Gregor struggles with eating and what it is, after his transformation, that he's interested in. The reader doesn't become aware until he is that he wants to eat rotten foods. All that being said, there are a few moments in the novel in which Kafka moves outside Gregor's mind to give the reader a bit of information from the perspective of the other characters. These are rare moments and are reserved for occasions that benefit from the change in perspective. Poetic Techniques The Metamorphosis was originally written in German and titled Die Verwnadlung, this means that some poetic techniques will be lost or devised in the translation into English. Within the novel, a close reader can find examples of metaphor, irony, and symbolism. The first on this list, metaphor, is a comparison between two unlike things that does not use "like" or "as" is also present in the text. When using this technique a writer is saying that one thing, they aren't just similar. It's quite important in this novel and immediately confronts the reader. The theme of imprisonment is woven throughout the story. Metaphors reveal to the reader that Gregor is at once a prisoner of society, money, his family, and the most obvious, his new bug body. He's trapped, in one way or another, but his prison varies. Another less obvious example is the weather. One moment, in particular, comes to mind at the beginning of the story when Gregor is waking up. He notes that he's waking up late, feels poorly, and there is "still such a fog" outside. The fog lays heavy on the city. Its dreary, dark, and it obscures warmth and light. It is used as a metaphor and allusion to what is to come. His future lies within the house, not without, and it's going to be just as dark as the weather that morning. Symbols in The Metamorphosis The Picture of the Woman One of the most poignant symbols in The Metamorphosis is the picture of the woman on the wall of Gregor's room. In the photo, she's wearing furs, a hat, and a boa. It's unclear who she's supposed to be, but she's there as a reminder of Gregor's lost future, the warmth of human company, and his own distant humanity. More than anything else, the fact that he acquired, hung, and admired the photo while he was still human is important to him. When the furniture is removed from his actions, a reader should interpret a need to hang on to some piece of his humanity. Gregor as an Insect. The creature Gregor turns into, sometimes referred to as a giant insect, bug, or vermin, is representative of the life that Gregor led before he was transformed. His human day-to-day life was made physical. Once transformed, the toll that his job, family, colleagues, and money worries had on him is realized in the real world. Food is a symbol of the Gregor's family's remaining regard for their son. Grete, the most important secondary character in the novel takes on the responsibility for feeding and checking on Gregor. It is due to Grete that he's able to eat and maintain a shred of his humanity. At first, they believe he's going to eat the same things he did when he was human, but they soon discover that he's only able to eat rotten food. As time passes, the family loses interest in Gregor and become exhausted from remembering that he's there. They stop feeding him and he is forced to suffer, starving, as the new lodgers eat in his kitchen.