



ANALYZING ANTAGONIST AND PROTAGONIST IN LITERATURE.

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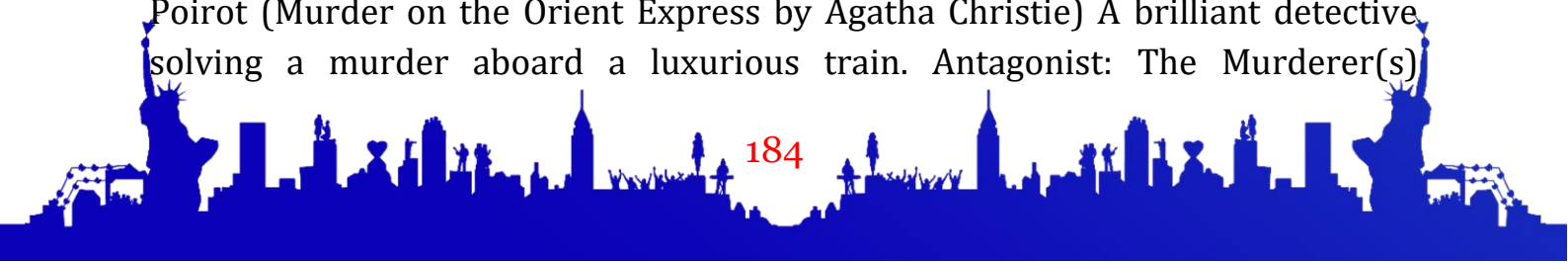
Introduction: In literature, the antagonist and protagonist are central figures in the story who drive the plot through their opposing goals and conflicts. Here's a breakdown of each role: Protagonist The protagonist is the main character or central figure in the story. They are often the character the audience roots for, but they don't always have to be "good" (e.g., anti-heroes like Walter White from Breaking Bad). The story typically revolves around their goals, challenges, growth, and eventual resolution.

Key words: protagonist, antagonist original text, text, patchwork, plagiarized not given statement.

Harry Potter in Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling Elizabeth Bennet in Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen Katniss Everdeen in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins Antagonist

The antagonist is the character or force that opposes the protagonist, creating conflict. They are not always evil but have goals that clash with the protagonist's objectives. The antagonist could be a person, society, nature, or even the protagonist's inner struggles. Examples: Lord Voldemort in Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling Mr. Darcy (initially) in Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen The Capitol in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins Relationship Between the Two The conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist creates tension, drives the narrative, and develops the story's themes. The resolution of this conflict usually marks the story's climax and leads to the resolution.

Here are examples of protagonists and antagonists from two different genres you might find interesting: --- 1. Science Fiction Protagonist: Rick Deckard (Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? by Philip K. Dick) A bounty hunter tasked with "retiring" rogue androids in a dystopian future. Antagonist: The Androids (such as Roy Baty) Advanced machines seeking freedom and survival, opposing Deckard's mission. Protagonist: Mark Watney (The Martian by Andy Weir) A stranded astronaut struggling to survive alone on Mars. Antagonist: Nature/Mars The harsh, unforgiving environment of Mars constantly threatens his survival. --- 2. Mystery/Thriller Protagonist: Hercule Poirot (Murder on the Orient Express by Agatha Christie) A brilliant detective solving a murder aboard a luxurious train. Antagonist: The Murderer(s)





Individuals with motives to kill, who try to outwit Poirot and hide the truth.
Protagonist: Lisbeth Salander (The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo by Stieg Larsson)
A brilliant hacker with a troubled past, working to uncover dark secrets.
Antagonist: Wealthy, corrupt individuals and systemic oppression A family with deep, dark secrets and societal forces that try to silence her.

1. Moby-Dick by Herman Melville Protagonist: Captain Ahab A whaling captain consumed by his obsession with hunting the white whale, Moby Dick.
Antagonist: Moby Dick The great white whale that Ahab seeks to kill, representing nature, fate, and Ahab's inner demons. --- 2. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë Protagonist: Jane Eyre An orphaned young woman striving for independence, love, and self-respect in a harsh society. Antagonist: Society/Personal Adversaries Characters like Mrs. Reed, Mr. Brocklehurst, and the societal constraints of Victorian England that stifle her agency and happiness. --- 3. 1984 by George Orwell Protagonist: Winston Smith A disillusioned member of a totalitarian regime who dreams of rebellion. Antagonist: Big Brother/The Party The oppressive government that controls every aspect of life, stifling freedom and individuality. --- 4. Wuthering

Detailed Analysis of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë --- Protagonist: Jane Eyre
Character Traits: Jane is intelligent, independent, moral, and passionate. Despite her difficult upbringing, she remains strong-willed and determined to live on her own terms. Her journey is one of self-discovery, as she seeks love, belonging, and equality. Challenges Faced: Jane faces numerous hardships throughout the novel, including abuse, neglect, poverty, and societal limitations placed on women of her class. However, she consistently maintains her integrity and refuses to compromise her values for comfort or security. Motivations and Growth: Jane craves love and connection but insists on remaining true to herself. She refuses Mr. Rochester's proposal to live as his mistress, showcasing her commitment to her principles. Ultimately, her resilience leads her to a balanced and equal partnership with Rochester. ---

Antagonists: The story's antagonists take various forms, including people, societal norms, and internal struggles. 1. Mrs. Reed: Jane's cruel aunt, who treats her with disdain and neglect. Mrs. Reed's actions isolate Jane and force her to develop independence at a young age. 2. Mr. Brocklehurst: The hypocritical headmaster of Lowood Institution, who imposes harsh discipline and religious austerity on Jane and her peers. He represents the oppressive societal forces that suppress individuality and self-expression. 3. Society and Class: Victorian





England's rigid class structures and expectations limit Jane's opportunities as a poor, orphaned governess..

The list of used literature:

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