
Loneliness And Isolation In Of Mice And Men

Loneliness is an inevitable part of lifestyles, which many people war with. It is an emotional response to a lack of companionship and verbal exchange with others, which has a huge effect in a single's normal conduct. Some impacted individuals can also try to stop their loneliness; others come to be hopeless and bitter. The topic of loneliness is supplied in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*. The novel *Of Mice and Men* portrays loneliness as a complicated emotion that frequently drives people to behavioral extremes. Steinbeck uses characters, the most essential are Curley's wife, Candy and Crooks, to mirror on the discriminative term that in the long run result in the characters' loneliness and particular behaviors. Diving into a few examples we can look at Curley's wife.

Curley's spouse is a major individual in *Of Mice and Men* and is married to Curley, a very competitive ranch employee that proves his masculinity by using fighting different workers and marrying a bodily attractive lady; moreover, he turned into the boss' son. Curley had a massive control over his spouse which became very not unusual in the course of the Great Depression, and the other ranchers. He had forbidden all the people from talking to his spouse. Desperate for attention and respect, Curley's wife uses her splendor and standing with Curley to her gain. In chapter 4, she intimidated the people in Crooks' room as of way for getting attention and threatened Crooks when he advised her to leave his room, saying that he could get "sprung up on a tree so easy, it ain't even funny" (Steinbeck 81). Her new behavior resulted in discrimination and harassment. She became labelled as a "tramp" (Steinbeck 32), and other derogatory names. She felt powerless and lonely. The theme of loneliness can not be easily argued in this novel. It is very focused on depicting the Great Depression and the effects.

After reading different reviews I came up with Disenfranchisement ends in loneliness In contrast to the other bindlestiff, George and Lennie travel together, especially because George has promised Lennie's Aunt Clara that he's going to care for the mentally challenged man. Theirs is not so much a friendship as a symbiotic relationship: George is the brains and Lennie the brawn. The other ranch workers have no pals as their strangers to one another. Curley is separated from the others by virtue of being the boss's son, and Slim have to remain relatively aloof as the mule skinner. Crooks, the black solid mate is marginalized with the aid of his color. It is hard to create a very argumentative essay when there are many examples of loneliness.

There are different motives why people have been discriminated and isolated, some of which incorporates ageism and ableism. Candy became the oldest ranch employee and misplaced his right arm in an accident. He became discriminated due to his age and disability, and became an outcast. He had no family, except for the canine he raised. His dog was of exceptional usefulness, however because the canine have become older, he has become much less useful and helpless. This resulted in him being shot via Carlson which intensified Candy's loneliness. Candy's canine is a top example of the social problem of ageism and ableism in society at that point. Workers have been expected to be productive on the ranch, and if one now not met that call for, due to age or ability to carry out sure obligations, they might be disregarded and left to suffer (Steinbeck 1937). Candy recognizes that the equal component will happen to him, and he tells George that "Jus' as quickly as I can't swamp out no bunkhouses they'll position me at the county" (Steinbeck 60). To escape his loneliness and eventual destiny of having kicked,

Candy became quick invested in George and Lennie's dream, providing a total of \$350 closer to the dream farm. "S'pose I went in with you men. Tha's 3 hundred an' fifty dollars I'd put in. I ain't a good deal precise, however I ought to prepare dinner and have a tendency the chickens and hoe the garden some. How'd that be?" (Steinbeck 59). He became very connected and hooked onto the dream of the farm, and endured to have the farm in spite of what took place with Lennie later within the novel. The farm could have removed his worry of being by myself, and broaden some other relationship worth cherishing. His cutting-edge function in society pressured him to broaden a selected mind-set to break out his vacation spot. Coming to an end in the novel it is very clear the message Steinbeck is portraying.

The Great Depression changed into a time of prejudice present in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*. Curley's Wife, Candy, and Crooks had been a number of characters who represented the loneliness and isolation added on via their time period. These characters faced social problems like racism, sexism, and ageism, reminiscent of the oppression of minority groups by using the discriminatory nature of their society. Each character identified his loneliness, and depending on what their present day scenario and position in society was, they took specific moves to combat against, or cope with it. Steinbeck has made it clean that the loneliness delivered on by using discrimination does significantly affect one's conduct, movements and mindsets. Today's technology better is familiar with the societal implications of loneliness and discrimination. It ought to be society's goal to diminish all types of discrimination and be supportive of what others go through in their lifetimes to be able to lead a better, healthier, and more connected life for all.