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Marxism Theory Relates a New Perspective to the Literature When Applied Via Tyson's Directives

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ABSTRACT

This book Critical Theory Today written by Lois Tyson gives the deeper understanding of the critical theories that are very useful in regards of practical comprehension as well as understanding of the literary manuscripts, writings, movies, poetry and the like, relation to the understanding of the individuality of their society this literature represents. On a broader level there can also be a great comparison of the societies of the world. In addition to this, it becomes an essential for the readers in order to understand modern critical theory to broaden the comprehensive range of their critical understanding of literature. The Great Gatsby by F. Scotts Fitzgerald is one segment of the literature that Tyson chose to explain through all his critical theories and answering all the question one by one, asked by the critics. The Death of the Salesman (1949) by Arthur Miller is also taken is also hugely discussed. Marry Shelley's Frankenstein (1818) is also discussed as well as Morison's The Blue Eyes was also talked of.

INTRODUCTION

Tyson's book Critical Theory Today is a guidebook that directs the readers by revealing the nature and function of literary theories in relation to the literary works. Tyson's guidance emphasizes on the notion that how literature should be perceived by the readers and the critics of present era. In the book we find that Tyson has included many chapters and one chapter is wholly given to one particular theory. Most of these theories prevailing today are of the modern era and one of which deals with Marxism. According to Vyslouzil (n.d.), "With hindsight it could be said that Karl Marx was one of the most important philosophers whose ideas enormously influenced the course of historical events during the 20th century." There are several distinctive aspects of Marxism that are explained in detailed by the author. When we read Karl Marx, we find him bold, speculative, penetrating and elaborative but when we recollect and see through Tyson's introspective glass point of view we start to reconsider everything with the pieces of the literature and witness the happening of magics. Moreover, according to Eagleton (2006) Criticism comes



from Marx is a, important part of a bigger concept of theoretical analysis whose goal is to comprehend the ideologies, the ideas, feelings, and values that we come across in literature. In order to understand these concepts and ideologies, a grave sense of understanding for the past and present is needed. And thus, this understanding leads us to our liberation.

DISCUSSION

Following are the aspects that were discussed in detail by Tyson in his book *Critical Theory Today*. Here we elaborate it a bit further to see the effect of Tyson's Explanation of Marxism on literature.

Marxist criticism:

Carl Marx discusses the class division in America and the unjust payment and expenditure of the taxes. He defines that believe systems are the ideologies and if the ideologies are unjust to the people and doing wrong to them are not the right ideologies. These must be considered as fake ideologies. This class difference has a religious twist. This twist makes the poor content with what they have for they believe in world hereafter, where they would be granted all what they are deprived of here. This doesn't let them question the unfair tactics and strategies of the rich who become richer everyday by exploiting them.

Karl Marks believes that religion is (the opium for the weak) and he argues that when something wrong happen to them or they fall under the blades of some cruel person they do not fight it back believing that it was the fate which brought this turmoil upon them. They do not demand their rightful right from the rich and the oppressors but they have faith that they will get what is theirs in the paradise after this life and so this makes them fall under the spell of the religion and letting go of their rights.

Creation of the Religions:

According to sociology and biology, man is a coward animal (social animal).

Similarities and the Differences in Believers and Non-Believers:

Let's first explore the similarities and the differences in Believers and Non-believers.

Believers	Marxists/Atheists/Communists
Believers believe that nothing can be created without God. They argue that a boat cannot be made without a carpenter or a sailor/boatman. There is engineering involved in such work of art and so in the creation of universe and that of human beings. It means that if you can than so the creator God/Allah.	Atheist says that it is science and method, which resulted in the creation of universe. This may be applied science which caused all kind of living existence.
Religion is the name of blind faith. A believer would believe in everything their prophet or the holy book speaks of. As for Islam, Muslims have to give testimony for the prophets of other religions also.	A non-believer would say that religion is fabricated. One imagined a thing, created a belief system and then made the cult.
They will never step into argument, but would have faith without falling into any kind of augment and believe without beholding with their eyes.	Non-believer does not believe in unproven anything by some evidence or the eye witness.
We do not have the soul for we are the soul; we have a body. Believers have faith in body being lifeless/ useless without soul. They believe in scarifying the body/life to save the soul.	Non-believer says that body exists because it is real/physical. It is physical and can be seen. Soul cannot be seen so there is no evidence to prove its existence. It is the physical existence of body, which if any case is taken than a man dies.

For them the ultimate power is God/Allah.	They believe in controlling force/power, which is the reason of the whole existence of the universe.
As far as saving the soul is the most important task, thus life hereafter, in Paradise is all a believer would seek for all their lives on this Earth.	No belief in the existence of soul thus there is no occurring of the Day of Judgement for them. They die, life ends.
Prophet is the messenger of Lord/God/ so whatever the prophet says, it's the truth. God/Allah created everything that the believer can see and also that they cannot see. They will not need science equipment to witness the existence of the unseen whether it is under microscope or through telescope.	They reach to the conclusions, for something to be right or wrong through observations method. For example, through microscope, they will observe to discover the components of atom and located a force which exists to make their existence possible.
They help poor and needy according to the teachings of their religion.	They help poor and needy according to the laws of socialism.
They are prevented from certain activities which their region forbids and they observe the rules and restrictions.	They have freedom do what they like and desire to seek for ultimate independence.

As we know that the legendary Greek philosopher, Aristotle declared, man is by nature as a social animal; an animal that is weak and seeks for individuals to stay together for the survival. It is in the nature of human beings that they become submissive to the more powerful. A part from the teachings of the religion, when we seek the origin of religion we find that a human worshipped everything seemed powerful to him. Prophet Abraham was in the beginning of the process of becoming God's messenger had several questions in his mind. One day he considered sun to be the god for its light and powerful heat but at night when the sun set, he declared that sun cannot be his god. The moon rose up and he thought it to be the god but again during the day time it lost its gleaming light and he concluded that moon wasn't the god. Later God/Allah sent His messenger to him and he was enlightened, gifted with prophet-ship and became the messenger of God. This is how it works for the believers of the religion but for the skeptics, it is seen by a different angle. Skeptic believes that people themselves create the religion by their own to follow their political pursuits. Reward of paradise and fear for hell is the tool to increase the number of the followers of a religion. What if there is no after life, for no one has witnessed that, then this theory seems working for a non-believer but no for the ones who believe and ponder.

Exploitation of Human beings

Karl Marx basically is a socialist who speaks of human's needs and the exploitation of hum beings by more powerful human beings.

According to Vysloužil (n.d), "Due to his interest in social equality and drawing attention to the living conditions of the disadvantaged lower classes, Marx's thoughts gave rise to many leftist ideologies and socialist societies." He raised his finger towards unauthorized accessibility and monarchy of powerful over weak by revealing the fact that economy plays the fundamental role to tie-up human beings in invisible chains of slavery. A capitalist can tempt a commoner at its fullest to all his life. When he speaks of consumerism he seems to believe that a commoner also wants to become a capitalist, which is not possible; so, he only will purchase a less valuable thing which a millionaire possesses and this is how he would satisfy his ego.

I have what they have and this is how he tries to pull himself out of the complex that the capitalists have which a commoner cannot possesses. The wealth and assets of the capitalist is the only one which declares

them to be superior and so a lot follow them blindly. On the other hand, who follows a poor? Not even someone in his very own family as it has been discussed by the author regarding, “*The Death of Salesman*”. He tells the reader that capital means money and that how much can be spent to purchase a commodity and what relation the paid money has with the value of that commodity. He argues that a capitalist believes in *sign-exchange value*; for a capitalist spends immense money on a thing not for the reason that it was useful but for the reason that it was expensive and had a designer’s label of company’s mark. Now here this theory seems overlapping Sigmund Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis as he speaks of human’s psyche and psychology. *The Death of Salesman* (1949) deals with aspects much more concerned and attracting the psychoanalytic critics for they focus on individual psyche as the product of their family and I cannot keep on saying that everyone in the whole world would be such a product then. On the other hand, a Marxist would look for the economical reason which resulted in originating such a problem in the character’s mind and causes personality disorder. In such societies the theory of the “survival of the fittest”, is working in almost every tragic situation.

Marxism Theory magical Effect on Literature

Great literary genres seem innocent but a Marxist critic would see an implied message in that which serves the capitalistic power structure prevailing in US and elsewhere. Tyson, the author of the book “Literary theories” brings in several examples extracted from the literature which deal with the imbalance of economy in society, which resulted in the tragedy of several kinds of people from middle and lower class. Tyson, speaks of, “*The Death of Salesman*” 1949 by Arthur Miller, and that of “*Frankenstein*” by Marry Shelley in 1818 and “*The Bluest Eyes*” by Tony Morrison in 1960. Looking through the Marxist’s glass, we realize that all these novels unfold the strong impact of imperialism and capitalism on human beings, effecting their mental health, transforming them psychologically, turning them into what they could not handle and eventually leading their victims to their downfall which result in their utter destruction by the end.

According to Tyson’s perspective, Marx believes that real battle is between *bourgeoisie* and *Proletariat*, between “have” and “have-nots”. Later Tyson is found commenting on George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* 1915, when he says, “Few Marxists today believe, as Marx did, that the *proletariats* will one day spontaneously develop the class consciousness needed to rise up in violent revolution against their oppressors and create a classless society.” I cannot keep myself mentioning a line from the same text when pig, being the cleverest of all animal, took control and changed the slogan of the revolution to, “all animals are equal but few are more equal than others”, form, “All animals are equal.” It is a total upside-down situation.

Marx’s Patriotism:

According to Gomberg (2020) Marx believes regarding Patriotism are, “Patriotism is identification with and loyalty to a nation-state. States arise in human prehistory to consolidate and extend exploitation and oppression of laboring classes by a ruling class.”

As Tyson describes in his book *Literary Theory Today* that According to Marx, *Patriotism* is the ideology that engages poor people of two countries fight wars against themselves, while the rich capitalists of the either side make their profit.

According to Kleinig (2015) Patriotism according to Samuel Jhonson is the last hiding place for the scoundrel where they take their refuge. Though, he further explains that Samuel Jhonson himself was the scoundrel in his mind rather than a patriot or another good thing regarding this.

Gomberg (2020) opine that Marx’s views on the Patriotism are quite like this that, “In capitalist society, the state suppresses those who are exploited and oppressed by capitalists and advances capitalists’ aims beyond national borders. So, for the working class, patriotism is loyalty to the state of those who oppress them, and it makes no sense to be loyal to one’s oppressors.” The scholar continues to opine that However, the chronical of the 20th century exhibits that it is wrong. Patriotism and nationalism weaken the struggle for a society (that is classless) by grouping with the capitalists and thus dividing workers from the other

workers. So, proletarian and patriotism internationalism are truly contradictory as the Workers have no country.

Unfortunately, this notion is true for the causalities in most of the cases are for the poor and the working class, served as the soldiers on the battlefield. On the other hand, the higher ranked Army officers stay safe. Above all the ones who caused the war and the damage, the ruling class remains unharmed and safe. Capital gives power and the fittest survive. Moreover, the opiate in this for the poor is that they consider themselves as part of the nation. The same nation where they may be the poor class or from the lower/lowest strata of society.

Religion According to Carl Marx:

Religion, for Marx, is Opium for commoners. Does God exist or not, is not Marx's concern at all but he focuses the activities and practices of the followers of the religion, they do in the name of their religion or God. He says that these religious Christian groups provide people with cloths, food and basic essential of life alongside the believes spread through their sermon that if the poor stay calm and non-violent, they will find their reward in the Paradise. So, they do not come forward and get their rights and make it easy for the rich to continue exercising their power. Eagleton () opines that Marx is the flag bearer of post-ethism. *Frankenstein* (1818) portrays those born in upper class; all the major characters of the play depict those who belong to the upper class of the society. Mrs. Shelley displays a different setting in the midst of London with aristocrats taking control of situation which involves religion, life and the matter of death. One character Igor is from the lower most class. The whole story depicts that how people suffer from the hands of the rich people and they believe it to be their fate. At many a place, in the novel, from several of the arguments, it is focused by the author, that religion is the opium of weak and poor. Karl Marks believe in raising questions to religion. He would at time use the religious conflicts of the sects to highlight or support his theory. According to Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2012), "Admittedly somebody or the other, by reason of worthlessness of his intellect or views, may misinterpret philosophy, but do not you protestants believe that the Catholics misinterpret Christianity, do you not reproach the Christian religion with the disgraceful times of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the night of the Bartholomew and the inquisition?" according to Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2012) if one reads Saint Augustine's *De Civitate Die*, observe the father of the Church and examine the teachings of the spirit of the Christianity and in the light of these three things finally reveal their opinion about a state being a Christian State. They would see that consulting a lawyer and registering a complaint, filing a case or asking for the justice would not be the right thing to do for it is forbidden according to the Gospel. It is stated that, "But you have told that the sufferings of this life are not to be compared to the bliss of the future, that suffering in patience and the bliss of hope are the cardinal virtues. on another occasion we find Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2012) saying, "The scholars go on to say that, "the domination of religion is nothing but the religion of domination, the cult of the will of the government." Tyson has beautiful commented that Marx doesn't believe in the supremacy of the religion or its efficiency to bring peace and the justice to the people who faithfully follow it. They would believe that not in this world but here after they will be bestowed with the best of the blessings and all kind of peaceful riches. However, Tyson (2023) explains the Marxist theory very well by explaining that it was Bible that was used to justify the African people's enslavement in America as well as the subjugation of the women and other non-straight people.

Religion and Class

There is a lot of talk when it comes to religion and so the comparison occurs such as religion and gender and or religion and race but according to Marx (2002), "a very few listed under 'religion and social class.'" The scholar opines that; this kind of class difference according the religion is hardly discussed. How the rise of evangelical churches and the and the loss of the membership by protestants in USA in 1980s and 1990s and the fall of Roman Catholic Church and rise of Pentecostals in South America or the fall of moderate Muslims at the cost of Radical Muslims without comparing and conducting a global class analysis.

This doesn't show the hollowness of the religion but highlights the weak practices and activities of the followers of the religion. This is the followers that make the religion opiate for the weak and a tool to gain power and capital but another class of people.

Social Power of Production:

Surprisingly, Marx believes that with the help of capital, human labor can produce a very huge positive increase in human productive capacities. Technology advancement, development in tools, expanded trade and speedy transport has converted the simple village like life into the metropolitan culture. All of this is enough to change the lives of human beings and the way they live. In the early pages of the *Communist Manifesto* it is found that Marx is not Luddite for he doesn't want this powerful machinery to be destroyed but he presses his thoughts that this must be used in the interest of the working class and the labors (Marx, 2002). This would thus become the social power of the production and that will result in the new stronger culture of consumerism. However, this is a cornerstone of the American Society. Marx (2023) opines that, "consumerism is an ideology that says 'I am only as good as what I buy.'" Thus, people would feel satisfaction in buying the products that the rich buy and eventually will be crediting the profit in their pockets. Similarly, if there is great production by human productive capacity, there always will be the more demand and this will not be as beneficial as it may be without this ideology of consumerism or, "Shop till you drop-ism (Tyson 2023)".

Rugged Individualism

According to the Tyson's explanation of this notion from Marx, a bit complicated. According to him, "Marxist thinkers considered rugged individualism an oppressive ideology because it put self-interest above the needs and even above the survival of other people (Tyson, 2023)." This eventually works against the collective good of the society for there is focus on Me instead of Us. The scholar continues to explain Marx that this has the biggest impact of the most underprivileged people of the society. This includes the biggest blemish on the face of American Dream where people believe that poor or homeless people are happier the way they live their lives and it is their natural way to live homeless as ours is to us. Unfortunately, the homeless people's circumstances are beyond their control. For instance, they will not be able to get a job for they don't have an address and if they cannot get the job, how can they have an address. They would need money to pay their rent and their bills.

American Dream

Sims (1997) believes that, Marx has given a full thought on criminology related to capitalism also. She explains that it is his theory that can also be called "Marxist criminology has capacity to explain that how the economic as well as social inequalities occur naturally and even the American system of capitalism is corrupted by this impact.

Tyson (1994) opines that, "American Literature generally considered to portray the individual in opposition to society." However, according to Tyson's explanation (2023) of Marx's definition of American Dream is that, "The American Dream also tells us that what we want to hear: that we are all 'as good as' the wealthiest among us." The scholar goes on to say that this doesn't imply to the same societal privileges, material comforts, medical care, fitness and access to the best lawyers in town.

Moreover, the value of the classics doesn't lay with any of the personal qualities for one's value relies on the social class they belong to and of course if they are from the rich class, having higher social status than they are better or the best as it is said that quality is in the blood. And this is inborn, thus cannot be achieved by any means possible. This makes the people at the highest scale would be counted superior in every aspect of life as well as of the human qualities.

Blindfold Used by the American Dream Projectors

The middle-class society dislikes and resents the poor class in their country for they are the ones who pay no or lesser taxes and receives the funds. However, the middle class doesn't realize that it the rich class who has occupied the ruling positions in the country and they decide who in the state will pay the huge amount of the taxes. That happen to be the middle class. Secondly, the poor receive the funds but only a

wee amount for the bigger amount kickback and goes to the pockets of the rich. Now the question arises that what blinds the middle class in the USA to see the reality. Tyson (2023) reveals that, “In large part, the middle class is blinded by their belief in the American Dream, which tells them that financial success is simply the product of initiative and hard work. Therefore, if some people are poor, it is because they shiftless and lazy.”

American Dream is a Hoax

With Tyson we learn that, for Marx, American dream is a hoax for how it contributes in viewing the homeless and his lifestyle. It is mostly pictured in the digital media that conveys the message of capital power structure of US that, one must not worry about the lifestyle and living standards of a poor for they are so habitual of living like this as capitalist are of theirs. Furthermore, they seem promoting the myth that financial stability can only be achieved in USA by merely putting a lot of hard work. It is simply a myth for if the wealth in USA is created by hard work, then homeless were lazy because they do not work hard and so they do not own a home of their own. It cannot be the original phenomenon. The weirdness grows bigger when we come to a point that job cannot be earned without address and dress cannot be earned without job. So, a homeless person is in the clutches of circumstances which are thrust upon him from the financial hierarchy and so of society. Eventually everything, even his life and mental health gradually gets out of his/her control. Marxist fans of realistic fiction often have been inclined to reject non-realistic, experimental fiction, which deal with the thinking of individual's minds not with their relationship with the society. In *The Death of Salesman*, has strong Marxist component which condemns the capitalist exploitation of the protagonist. Hard work which according to the Marx is not the key to success in America. Protagonist's last name is Loman (low man), which symbolizes his position and failure in in society, is very well described by the author Miller, when he kills himself for the insurance of just 20,000 dollars. Now the question arises that are these the dysfunctional values of American society that killed Willy or it was sanity (Alzheimer), or this disease he suffered due to the society's treatment of a low man? The whole story revolves round the theme of American dream but everyone dreams in his or her own way. The only two people Bernard and Charlie in the play are successful and rich due to their very own hard work. Charlie is Willy's only friend and Willey is jealous of him. The last lines of the play are, “and there'll be nobody home. We're free and clear, Willy . . . we're free . . . we're free. . .”

Imperialism, on the other hand is empowerment of one nation over the other, such as England colonized India, Belgium domination on Congo (Africa), Spain monarchy over Mexico and several of the colonies in US before the American Revolution. The main reason of all this extended violation of boundaries and taking power of other countries revolves round the economic benefits; the usurping officers perform towards their mother countries respectively. They actually colonize the minds of the subordinate people by making them think that their conqueror, are actually the superior beings and the salvation of the subordinates is only possible if they stay in the slavery of their masters/new leaders. Only then they can progress and prosper under their master's/new leaders' guidance and protection. Here I would like to quote Macaulay's minutes when he insists the people of India must learn English language and English etiquettes and this is the reason that Indians and Pakistanis are so much up to learn English language for who speaks this language is superior over others. This reminds me the research paper by Dr. Tariq Rahman's on call centers in Pakistan.

The Chronical of American Dream; Tyson's Most Favorite Plot:

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925) to Tyson is like Oedipus to Aristotle. He finds this novel/plot for the discussion and implication of the literary theories the most. The story of Great Gatsby shows an extreme influence of capitalism which affect the lives of the proletariats of bourgeoisies; for they to capture their dream can go to any extent, even become criminals. The narrator of the story Nick, who came to pursue his dream to become rich and famous in New York City, departs back to the Mid-West by the end of the novel. This change occurred with the realization that greed, dishonesty and disloyalty have corrupted not only individual's dream but the American dream as well.

With the development of the story, it becomes clear that the core cause of all problems of, the bone of contention has been capitalism. According to Tyson the whole story is a satire on American dream; he tries to draw the attention of the readers towards, “the valley of ashes”, where the lower class of the city lives, actually symbolizes the land of hopelessness. In other words, the dumping ground of hum beings, displays The true picture of American dream if grey and no better than a depiction of living hell. Two of notable characters from the Valley of Ashes are George and Myrtle who were humiliated multiple times by Tom and bore that silently, for they could be benefitted by him. Tom Buchanan who was the Blue-Blood American remained the worst example in terms of capitalism brutality, though out the plot. Daisy, The most striking, glamorous beauty of the plot, heroine to our hero Gatsby, also played the same cruel pattern, just like her husband. The whole of the plot deals with the hollowness of American dream. Thinkers believe that World War the 3rd will be fought between rich and the poor. This thinking is seems being originated from Marx point of view, can be applied to the novel, Great Gatsby, discussed in detail by Tyson in his book of literary theories. Throughout the novel, the unjust division of wealth, class differences, pride and the cruel clutches of economy are the main reason of crime, instability and unease within the lives of the major as well as of minor characters. At this very point communism seem the only tool, which can level all the people in the world to bring them to the same status. If it is done in the plot of the story then Gatsby and Tom, both are on the same status and so Daisy’s choice definitely would be Gatsby, for he is her true lover, not unfaithful Tom.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a person, with amazing human intelligence, in regards of philanthropic ideals, for he worked for the poor with his writings. He had several of his followers, related to higher strata of life. Russia has been influenced much from his teachings and they implemented his ideology to run their system of the government. Russia and America had the war between the two systems and America won the war for his Imperial System has been powered by wealth.

Gatsby in the novel is the true example of American dream, but the dream has to be a corrupt one for Gatsby gathers/earned all his money from corrupt means which denies that definition of honest, hardworking men who are supposed to foster and nourish the dream. When Gatsby first courted Daisy he let her believe that he belongs to the same strata of life, to which she belonged. He couldn’t tell her the truth for his fear resulted from the pressure of such difference in economic class. This results in lie, debauchery and insult. Later Gatsby obsession to get hold of his love once again persuaded him towards earning of wealth, in order to bring his dream to reality. A Marxist sees an American dream coming true, with the help of criminal means. So, if someone was truly able to peruse his American dream, such as Gatsby, who’s unfortunately came true, was only done through corruption, crime, bootlegging, and fraud which finally led him to his death. This cannot and shouldn’t be the true of the dream of any country, nation, ideology or an individual. On the other hand, as I have spoken earlier, George and Myrtle from the valley of Ashes had to suffer different kind of circumstances to peruse their dream, which unfortunately ended in coffin case. The name of their residing area was, “Valley of Ashes”, which also symbolizes, the phrase, “Ashes to ashes and dust to dust.” Their character representation is very much negative that the readers start detesting them and neglect their socioeconomic realities of life. They are the actual victims of economic class difference. Their action result from such imbalance they face in their lives and societies and yet the readers reject the presence of hard realities, blame them without noticing what they have been through. Here it was the writer who did not justify with his characters properly. As, Gatsby, who was a devoted lover, idealistic dreamer, the brave soldier and the lavish host; a wonderful person turns into a criminal, just to set in the society which could led him nearer towards his beloved. Nick’s description of commodities defines the height of economy and money, as if all the goods used by rich are celestial, descending from heaven. This class difference has all its effect on the lives of character and can be called the hamartia of these characters.

Frankenstein (1818) by Marry Shelley and The Bluest Eyes (1970) by Morison

This novel *Frankenstein* (1818) was written by Marry Shelley, widow of P. B. Shelley. This novel depicts the upper hand of capitalism and that of the higher class of the England. According to Tuson (2023) In her novel the character, “Alphonse *Frankenstein*, Elizabeth Lavenza and the De Laceys as normally and intellectually superior to those below them.” The Scientist Victor *Frankenstein* belonged to upper higher class and found himself an assistant. How he treated his assistant throughout reveal the cruel nature of the capitalists. The subjugate their sub-ordinate and push them to their limits. This comparison is more vivid in (2015) movie *Victor Frankenstein*. This role in the movie is played by James McCo and the role of his assistant Igor is played by Danial Radcliff. Throughout the movie Victor subjugate and pressurize Igor. Later Finnegan, Victor’s class fellow from upper class also showed his true colors as he never cared for any ones live but his investment in Victor’s experiment to bring dead people to life. This define their classist value for they are born in higher class holding capitalistic value and power. On the contrary, however Morrison’s *The Bluest Eyes* (1970) exhibits they suppression of the poor people by the hands of rich and thus casuistic ideology is portrayed in reverse. Thus Tyson (2023) is right to claim that this novel bears Marxist agenda. Moreover, Morison brings another social aspect that draws a line between one person supremacy to another. This is the beauty standard set by the society. Pecola, being obsessed with the idea of turning her eyes blue, kills a dog by the directives of fortune teller in a gruesome manner, hoping that this ritual will transform her eye color. Unfortunately, she was tactfully used by this person and the trauma of this incident has extremely bad psychological effect on her, turning her mad. In this novel the Marxist Idealism regarding economic and social realities are on the verge where they define that these are the factors that define the culture, status, difference and consciousness of a particular community or the group of people. In this novel the scale of comparison is a bit wider for it deals with not only with two classes but also with two different races, having contrary historical background. The Whites impose their ideologies and values on the Black people and thus assimilation occurs and the black lose their identity collectively and personality on individual level. This is the same forced assimilation that the Whites imposed on the Native Indian tribes as described by Almas (2024), “The Whites claimed that the natives American needed saving. The important point is that who they do need saving from? From themselves or from the civilized Whites who took away their identities from them in the process of forced assimilation and it was dome in the name of the education and civilization.” The role of power dominance and capitalism as the tool as Marx defines it can be seen in these lines. It very well explained by Tyson also in his guidebook to comprehend the literature through the critical theories and one of which is Marx’s theory. Furthermore, it is also explained by Vysloužil (n.d), “To paraphrase Tyson, the function of Marxism is to make us aware of the means of affecting our lives and the way we are products of material and historical circumstances. Furthermore, Marxism attempts to draw attention to all repressive ideologies that are used by the ruling power to maintain its dominant position.”

CONCLUSION

Vysloužil (n.d) explains, “Lois Tyson, a literary historian, notes that although Marx became known for his works focused on economics and the workings of society as a whole, his profound interest in sociology and economics originated from his concern with the study of human behavior [*sic*], especially the effects of factory work on people who had no other option but to work for industries owned by the upper-middle and ruling classes.” This one root all the other angles of this theory.

Karl Marx raised his voice on many social, societal and religious issues that we discussed in this paper. These were further given an insight by Tyson who explained literary works through his Lense and that makes Marx’s perspective clearer. For instance, when Marx says that religion is the opium of the common people we feel that we are coming across a monolithically negative point of view about religion. But when we continue to dig further thought Tyson’s insight on the matter which explains it more then we realize that there is deeper meaning which needs to be brought out to light. Marx (2002) opines, “religious suffering is one and the same time the expression of the real suffering and a protest against real suffering.

Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of the heartless world and the soul of the soulless conditions.” According to Marx as explained by Tyson that religion of an active moral agency that works wonderfully well for the despised and the deprived. Furthermore, there is an ongoing debate about the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat that deals with the huge economical, societal gap both the classes have. One of the classes are those people who rule the world and the other ones live underprivileged. This debate is very vividly highlighted by Marx and very carefully explained by Tyson in his book *The Critical theory Today*. Marx expressions are deeper for the material circumstances for him are referred to technological or the economic conditions, as well as political, ideological and social setups are referred to as material or historical conditions. According to Seldon (2023) in Marx’s point of view, the philosophers infer world in several different ways but the aim is to change it radically.

Similar is the case with all the other aspects of the Marx’s theory. This theory has profound covers most of the aspects that may arise from the roots of a literary work and Tyson has explained these notions well and it will not be wrong to say that there is no corner left by Tyson to explore. He has done his job astoundingly well so when his insight is applied to the literature it changes its whole perspective.

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