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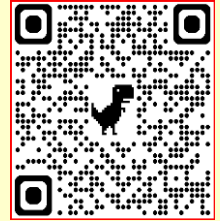
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“The Trial: Franz Kafka's Time-Honored Protest Against a Broken Judiciary System”

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ABSTRACT

Franz Kafka's "The Trial" is a grim tale of bureaucratic failure and systemized injustice, capturing in its timeless way the struggle against oppressive trial arrangements. A thirty-something-year-old banker, Joseph K. is arrested without being informed of the charges against him. As he seeks to understand the accusations, he finds himself entangled in a maze of corrupt bureaucratic procedures that lead to a terrible and unresolved ending.

Born in 1883 in Prague, Kafka's own alienation from society and the pressure of bureaucracy strongly influenced his writing. His incomplete novel at the time of his death is a protest against judicial corruption, inefficiency, and loss of human dignity. The story puts weight on the continuous trapping within systemic failure as that which also reflects Kafka's own existential battles and critiques of unjust legal systems.

The Trial is a cornerstone of modern literature, which still echoes among its readers in relation to universal struggles for justice. Its unfinished nature prolongs the theme of unresolved struggles, symbolizing the eternal quest by humanity for justice. Kafka's vivid description of Joseph K.'s journey still evokes profound discussions of law, power, and humanity's resilience, hence securing The Trial as a masterpiece of protest literature. The paper presents a new genre of literature 'Kafkaesque' which was born from Franz Kafka's writings. This study endeavors to the literature present an impeccable picture of the judicial system and bureaucratic complexity.

Keywords: The Trial, Frans Kafka, legal system, bureaucracy, judicial, critical, literature.

1. Introduction

Franz Kafka's "The Trial" stands as a landmark work in modern literature, offering a profound examination of the human condition through its chilling portrait of alienation, bureaucracy and social frustration. The enigmatic and unfinished structure of the novel reveals the chaotic and often incomprehensible systems it challenges, that written in the early 20th century. This unravels structure of the mirror give a reader to surprising glimpse into the

processes of life that still resonate today's society.

Kafka's own experiences as a bureaucrat and as a member of marginalized society heavily influenced the themes and tone of "The Trial", creating a narrative that transcends its historical perspective. This famous has given rise to the term of the "Kafkaesque" that is symptomatic of the nightmare scenario of modern workers and

organizations. This book not only critiques the justice system but explores universal questions of power, justice and the struggle for meaning in a world that often feels indifferent and oppressive.

This research paper seeks to unravel the layers of Kafka's "The Trial", exploring its thematic depth, philosophical implications and bio historical context. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the study will examine how Kafka's personal experiences, cultural contexts, and philosophical considerations shaped his work. It will also explore the enduring utility of the novel in critiquing the failings of the justice system and the dehumanizing influence of bureaucracy. Through this analysis, the paper aims to provide a broader understanding of "The Trial" and its position in literary and cultural law. The outcome of this paper is understanding a new metaphoric that failed any legal system.

2. Research Purpose

The aim of this study focuses on analyzing Franz Kafka's "The Trial" through a multidisciplinary approach, which combines literary analysis, historical context and theoretical framework. This approach aims to explore the main themes, symbols and contexts of the novel in its original modern context. The procedure is divided into the following parts. This study uses a qualitative research design based on textual analysis to examine the narrative structure, characters, and themes of "The Trial". The study also combines historical and philosophical lenses to illustrate Kafka's ideas and what the novel's broader implications are for modern life.

3. Joseph K. versus Conscious and Unconscious World

Franz Kafka's "Trial" is a profound examination of the tension between the conscious and the unconscious, depicting an inner mind in which the unconscious accuses the conscious protagonist, judges, and he symbolically criticizes the discerning Joseph K. He is suddenly arrested by two police officers, which begins his overwhelming ordeal. Despite¹ his repeated inquiries, no one knows the nature of his crimes, including investigators and officials. The ambiguity surrounding his abduction becomes a major theme, representing the unconscious occurrence forces invading the realm of consciousness. From the beginning, Joseph K. establishes a connection between consciousness and unseen forces between. The arresting pastors insist that guilt is inherent and that law attracts without the need for specific offences. This raises important questions as to whether Joseph K. is responsible². What is the law by which he is judged? Who are his judges? These questions remain unanswered, prompting Joseph K.

Kafka's "The Experiment" paints a grim picture of the unconscious creating the living world. The story emphasizes the value of human striving for justice or clarity in a universe ruled by irrational forces. The recurring sense of guilt, futility, and spiritual entanglement highlights the existential struggles faced by humanity. With its unresolved and ambiguous ending, the novel reflects the ongoing tension between the realms of the conscious and the unconscious, drawing readers to Joseph K. Through this powerful metaphor, Kafka challenges the complexity of the human condition, self-awareness, judgment, and spiritual burden.

3.1 Freedom and Death from the Unconscious

"The Trial" ends with a finding that Joseph K. was not guilty of murder. According to the philosopher Martin Heidegger³, by accepting and facing death, we can free ourselves from its fear and the irrelevance of life. This acceptance allows us to be who we really are. Joseph K. For me, death is the last escape from the clutches of the unconscious. He seems to acknowledge this when he says, "All I have to do is stay calm and sober until the end". His ultimate goal is to accept his fate, and death gives him the freedom he seeks from his mental burden.

After death, the novel uses several symbols to represent the unconscious:

- In the novel, Sunday symbolizes the unconscious. It was during this time that Joseph K. Without the distractions of his work, his mind wanders idly and dwells on his worries.
- Where Joseph K. The intricate layout of the hotel where he stays represents his unconscious. The labyrinthine atmosphere reflects the confusion, trap and confusion he feels.
- Joseph K. The first phone call informing him of his upcoming court case suggests that the judge may only be in his thoughts, reflecting his inner turmoil.
- The Court is located in a strange, unknown part of town, symbolic of the hidden and mysterious nature of the unconscious. Joseph K.
- The oppressive air in the courtroom is Joseph K. McCarthy. It represents the weight of his unconscious struggle, engulfing him as he faces trials that seem both real and imaginary.

3.2 Philosophical and Psychological Interpretations of Sense of Guilt

Freud describes guilt as a "cultural disorder", and some social philosophers and psychiatrists say that guilt⁴ is "an integral part of human existence". But Kafka sees it as the most dangerous moment in the process of awakening to reality. In this process, repressed desire emerges uncontrollably from the unconscious. This moment is important because it reveals a truth that someone has tried to hide. In "The Trial", Joseph K. goes through this experience when he is arrested. Intrusiveness, making him feel like a kid and making his situation clear. He is pushed to confront his own internal struggles and his life as a whole, rather than looking outside of herself for answers. In this way, the concepts of "crime" and "prisoner" belong to the inner world, not the outer world.

In Kafka's world, Hedayat⁵ explains, the reader slips between sleep and room like a nightmare before waking up. Kafka's world is like a dream within a dream, filled with vague concepts like "guilt", "arrest", "court", "law", "parable". Kafka uses animation to help the reader connect with the unconscious so that we can better understand these ideas, especially in terms of the deeper message he is trying to convey.

3.3 The theme of Alienation

³ Heidegger, M. 1927/1963. Being and time. Trans from Sein und Zeit by John Macquarrie & Edward Robinson, New York: Harper & Row, p. 95.

⁴ Freud, S. 1938. A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis, trans. Joan Riviere, New York: Garden City Publishing.

⁵ Hedayat, Sadegh, 1993. "The Message of Kafka" in Complete Stories, Tehran: Homa Press, p. 599.

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The issue of alienation, often discussed in philosophy, also has important connections with psychology. The stranger represents a sense of "aloneness" in a world where one feels dominated by strangers. It expresses a desire for freedom, but this desire has no power in a seemingly meaningless world. It also expresses man's desire to find his true self, but that true self is submerged in the world around him. "The Trial", Kafka paints a dark picture of this detachment. The main character, Joseph K., is an example of someone who faces aversion to life.

Joseph K. has been told he will soon face trial, but details are unclear. This always causes trouble, starting as soon as he hears of an accusation. Her alienation comes from the cold and impersonal staff around her, making her feel powerless. The atmosphere that Kafka creates is so inhuman that Joseph K. couldn't help it. This alienation is like a trap that can never be escaped, with a huge, shadowy, mysterious and transcendent instrument like a bird's probe hidden behind it.

3.4 Endless Search for Meaning in a Broken World

"The trial" ends with Joseph K. being arrested. However, being arrested prevents him from going about his day. This dramatic scene reveals how Joseph K.'s conscience has been taken over by his own anxieties and fears. He was told to stop worrying about what was happening and to focus on himself. His inner emptiness separates him from the outside world, and he cannot distinguish between himself, his surroundings, the law, and others. This confusion is evident when Joseph K. McCarthy writes: He does not see them until the caretaker points them out. This suggests that court officials and people in his daily life did not know what Joseph K. was doing.

This challenge has its roots in courts and law. Justice is a professional system where everyone feels on trial, even if they don't know why or for what crime. People are trapped in this system, witnessing their own lives, but unable to find redemption. There is no escape, just an endless search for meaning in a broken world. Eventually, people will make their own rules and question everything, including the existence of God. Justice is like a hidden god who justifies punishment during an interview.

Joseph K. describes the system as corrupt, with guards, investigators and judges who know only their limits. This dark system keeps people from knowing their charges, judges, or any of the reasons for the punishment. This silence and mystery are what Joseph K. is talking about. He becomes increasingly anxious to understand who he is and what is happening to him, but the more he struggles, the more he feels trapped. At first, the mystery of his trial irritates him, but it eventually consumes him. It becomes his sole focus, tormented by his own thoughts, stuck in a cycle of despair and confusion.

3.5 Joseph K. and the Pressure on Others

"The Trial", Joseph K. faces a difficult choice, but his ability to choose is limited by the overwhelming power of the "otherworld" – the court system. Because they are trapped in their role in the legal system therefore, court officials cannot understand human relationships. They are constrained by law and have little jurisprudence, Joseph K. The three types of sentences described by Titorelli⁶ such as, absolute acquittal, ostensible acquittal, and indefinite delay are all ultimately meaningless to Joseph K.

⁶ A Study of Franz Kafka's The Trial, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran.

⁷ Totalitarianism and Dystopia in Franz Kafka's The Trial Nouh Ibrahim Saleh Alguzo College of Languages and Translation Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University.

They can offer no relief or resolution. He cannot accept this suspicion and the idea that his entire life must be investigated only to be confronted with an unknown accusation. Kafka's protagonist, Joseph K., does not find answers through introspection or guidance from others. Instead, he is isolated and trapped, as the host described at the end of the novel. The priest explains that Joseph K. was able to do so because he had faith in the court and its procedures. Ultimately, Joseph K. withdraws from himself and the world, leading to his tragic death.

4. Conclusion

The central message of Kafka's "The Experiment" reflects a more alienating personality in a world ruled by irrational and uncontrollable forces. Joseph K. This system represented by bureaucratic power and abstract rules dehumanizes the individual and traps him in a struggle for survival. The person is not only detached from others but from his own purpose, leading to isolation and deepening consciousness. This legal system failure can a person life incomplete and make their ruin from a broken judiciary. All of these systems are nonsense for a theoretical regulation from common law. Suppose, if someone guilty reduce the time periods and systematic complexity.

Joseph K. Attempts to make sense of the trial and get out of his predicament are in vain, as he faces unknown charges, indecisive laws, invisible judges Ultimately, courts and justice are powers that impersonal, transcendental resistance to any attempt to reconcile itself or the world symbol to a system impossible to understand or overcome Against this relentless struggle of Joseph K.S.

Kafka's portrayal of this stranger asserts that in a world where meaning is elusive, physical or psychological destruction is the inevitable consequence, so the individual's only choice is to save life accept this fact or continue to fight it, knowing that no decision will ever bring peace. In its mindless and oppressive nature, the experiment is a reminder that true freedom can only be achieved by accepting life's inevitable alienation.

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