CHARACTERIZATION

The characterization pertain to the character. When you speak about character you have to distinguee between the FLAT, character who remains the same along the novel, it doesn’t change, he doesn’t show a development and a ROUND character whose personality develop along the story. What do we mean by characterization? It is the way a character comes to life, so the intelligent reader should analyze the categories the narrator exploits to create the character (physical description, social background, his job, his relationships with other characters, what other people think of him, the language he speaks, his cultural background), most of the time the categories are mixed up, there are some that are given more space than others. The question is: how does the character cult ho life? A narrator can use different techniques when he brings a character to life.

TELLING: he tells the reader everything about the character, everything the reader knows, all the ideas the reader makes up in his mind about the character is filtered by the narrator.

SHOWING: the narrator show the character in action (through dialogue).

What is the position of the reader in the two cases? If the most frequent technique is the TECHNIQUE OF SHOWING he can make up a more personal idea of character, if the narrator mainly uses the TECHNIQUE OF TELLING the reader is less free to make up a personal idea. What is the narrator doing in the chapter 2? He introduce a new character.

TELLING

1. The new character is very different from Vic Wilcox.
2. She doesn’t believe in the concept of character (her cultural convictions)
3. That is to say (a favourite phrase of her own) (language she uses)
4. Robyn (name): ideal person: socially committed
5. Penrose (her surname): the reader might expect she is a writer
6. Her job: she teaches at Rummidge university
7. Her social status is not stable
8. Her skills are mainly in the field of literature
9. Her specific convictions: the character is a bourgeois myth