**CLARISSA AND SEPTIMUS**

**EXERCISE 1:**

External: concreteness, gesture, senses

Internal: thoughts, feelings, emotions, abstract.

The difference between internal and is the fact that the internal part of the self is abstract, in fact it is made up by thoughts, feelings, emotions ... while the external part is concrete, in fact it always appeal to senses.

**EXERCISE 2:**

I section: Mrs Dalloway arrived in the flower shop.

II section: the explosion.

III section: Who’s in the car?

IV section: Septimus’ presentation.

V section: Septimus and Lucrezia

**EXERCISE 3:**

Summer’s day, flower shop, Bond Street, Oxford Street, autumn.

**EXERCISE 4:**

Mrs Pym: whose hands... with the flowers; were a wave... and up when; she looked older.

FLOWERS: delphiniums, peas, bunches of lilac, carnations, roses, irises, primroses

COLOURS: red, white, violet, blue, black, orange

**EXERCISE 5:**

The main event of the passage is the pistol shot and the arrival of the car. All people at first are surprised in cause of the shot and then they try to understand who is the car. Septimus instead at first is feared and then gets angry, his wife is not interested in finding who is in the car, but she wants to take away her husband.

**EXERCISE 6:**

The car is described as a luxurious car, and so she may belong to a rich person. It has a dove-grey upholstery, a blind. People think that in the car there may be the Prince of Wales’, the Queen or the Prime Minister.

**EXERCISE 7:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | SEPTIMUS | HIS WIFE |
| Age  | 30 | 24 |
| Nationality | English | Italian |
| Appearance | Pale faced, beak nosed, shabby look, hazel eyes | Large eyes, pointed face |
| Attitude | Apprehensive, shell shocked, anxious, violent  | Loyal, helpless, good wife |

**EXERCISE 9:**

Piece by piece, through association

**EXERCISE 10:**

The narrator is a third person narrator. Woolf adopted the technique of the shift of point of view, in fact she describes the fact from narrator, Clarissa, Mrs Pym, Septimus, Lucrezia and other people’s points of view.

She wants to give the reader more than one interpretation key for her novel.

**EXERCISE 11:**

There is not a lot of action, the passage consist of analyzing characters’ internal world, which is connected to the external.

**EXERCISE 12:**

Clarissa is on the one hand a reflective woman, on the other a good wife of a powerful man (she’s going to the flower shop).

**EXERCISE 13:**

Alienation: with hazel eyes... apprehensive too.

Panic: Septimus thought... terrified him

Feelings of guilt: It is I who... what purpose

Terror and anger: “All right!”... interrupted him

Madness: “I will kill myself”

**EXERCISE 14:**

The predominant sense is the sight.

**EXERCISE 15:**

Both Woolf and Joyce analyze character’s psyche. Differently from Woolf, Joyce analyzes more deeply than her characters’ mind because he is not totally interested in the external part of the self. Both adopts the third narrator, even if Joyce uses also the first person narrator. Both uses alliterations, assonance, anaphoric sound to give cohesion to the text. Indeed both uses the symbolic language and the interior monologue. Differently from Woolf Joyce doesn’t use the technique of the shift of point of view, in fact he proposes only one point of view, for example Gabriel or Molly or Eveline’s one, while Virginia presents lots point of view.

**ANALYSIS**

Clarissa goes to the flower shop to uy some flowers, she is angry against her daughter’s teacher of History Mrs Killman. While she is in the shop she appeases herself. Virginia Woolf uses a third person narrator who gives the reader only some basic details to set the scene. Virginia Woolf is interested in analyzing the internal part of common people’s self, which is always connected to the external (the shot of gun) Indeed the writer adopts the technique of the shift of point of view, in fact there are lots of point of view: Clarissa, narrator, Mrs Pym, Lucrezia, Septimus and other people’s one. To give cohesion to her text Virginia uses repetition of words alliterations, anaphoric sounds, assonances, consonances and onomatopoeic sounds. Instead to give coherence she uses the technique of association. In addition she adopts a symbolic language. All these technique allow the stream of consciousness to be linked. The colours emphasizes the sense of dynamicity of the scene.

The peace is broken by a shot of gun, which comes from the street where there is a car, which seems belonging to a powerful man. The car attracts all people that think about who belongs the car. Someone makes some hypothesis: the Prince of Wales, The queen or the Prime Minister.

Suddenly appears a new characters: Spetimus who is not an aristocratic, in fact he lives in the east part of London, differently from Clarissa. He is a shell shocked veteran of the first world war. At first he is scared, but then he gets angry and his wife try to calm him, asking for help. The phrases become shorter to underline the sense of dynamicity. Then the narrator wander off and speaks about an event happened to Septimus and his wife the autumn before. This emphasizes Septimus problems deriving for the drama of the world war.