**ANALYSIS**

Reading the title the intelligent reader may expect that the extract will finish negatively, in cause of the probably suicide of one of the character, reminded from the word “Suicide”. The first scene of the extract is set in a tavern and so in a close place. Jude is timing eggs. Hardy uses a cinematographic technique to narrate the story which consists of a very precisely description of events and settings, he describes moment for moment what happens without omit anything and so the scene seems to close up. This technique has a dramatic effect, because the scene is static, that is the tense of narration and the tense of text coincide. The narrator is also not intrusive, differently from the Victorian one. In fact he is trying to describe the scene without any personal opinion or comment. Suddenly heard a yell of Sue and he goes quickly to the children’s room where Sue is. In this scene the narrator doesn’t comment, but he describes moment for moment and in a very detailed way what happens in the room. In this part Hardy appeals to the sight and then, when Sue shrieks, he appeals to hearing. Hearing Sue’s shriek, Jude goes to the room where Sue is and both don’t see their sons but soon they notice that the children are hang. The narrator is also not omniscient and he tells the facts by Jude’s view, who is characterised by showing technique and the language of sense impressions. When Jude arrives in the room at first he lets Sue lie, then puts the children on the bed and calls a doctor. Jude has no illusions, in fact he thinks before the arrival of the doctor that is too late to save the children. In a second moment the two parents has a discussion about what’s the cause of the suicide. At first Sue thinks that the eldest child arrived in the room didn’t see her and so he hangs the other two children and himself, but soon they finds a piece of paper on the floor written by the eldest son with these words: “Done because we are too menny”. In this passage there is a difference between Dickens’ children who deal with many hardships but they maintain the desire to survive and Hardy’s children who are no hope, they are disillusioned. With this assertion the poet remarks his deterministic view of life influenced by Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution for which only the fittest survive. In addition to the cinematographic technique Hardy also uses the grotesque’s one to describe the scene. In fact the narrator obsessively insists on the details, for example the face of “Father Time” and his eyes. This technique is used to emphasize the tragedy of the scene. Sue feels guilty, because she thinks that the suicide was caused by her discourse to Jude junior. Jude tries to console Sue explaining the view of the doctor, who is an authoritative figure and so he corresponds to the right. He thinks the suicide is in the nature of the children belonging to the new generation. In fact they understand the immanentist theory and so all the pain before being enough mature to support this weight and so they have the desire of stopping their life because life doesn’t cure their desires. In these lines Hardy explains his view of the nature, which seems indifferent to the destiny of man.

Then Hardy describes in detail the expression of Jude junior, which reflect all the misfortunes him and his family experimented during his life.

After they hear two priests telling about god and religion. At first Sue thinks that they were telling about her and Jude. In this part Hardy wants to underline Jude and Sue’s feeling about the society, in fact they feel emarginated. In the end also Jude feels guilty. In spite of all he tries to console Sue, he is afraid for her and he invites her to speak of the problem with him. She says that their union is now stained with blood and moreover she explains that she thinks that the suicide was caused by her discourse to Jude junior. In fact she said him that world was against them and that it was better to be out of life to not deceive him. Jude instead thinks that their union is shadowed by death and that Sue’s purposes would have been good in the majority of the cases. Hardy remarks the different points of view between the two characters. Sue chose to tell Jude junior the truth instead of pleasant untruths. Hardy in this passage critics Victorian society that deceives people with pleasant untruth instead of telling them the truth. In this passage Sue does the right, which is in contrast with Victorian Age. Finally For Jude, Sue is not guilty because the son sooner or later would have been discover the truth. With these last words Hardy underlines all his pessimistic view of life.