**THE FUNERAL**

**EXERCISE 1:**

During a funeral a person may think about death, both the death of the person dead and the future own death. In fact when you goes to someone’s funeral you inevitably think to death, especially if you are old. During the funeral you understand that your life is hanging by a tread. Indeed you can also think about the future and so what you will do without the person who is dead, above all if you and he or she are closely linked by a bond of affection. Finally you can also think about the past, remembering the happy moments spent with the person who is just dead and so you feel sad, in pain...

**EXERCISE 2:**

1. The time of narration has no link with the chronological time because the action takes place in Mr Bloom’s mind and given that in people’s mind past, present and future coexist, they are mixed up in the narration. Therefore there is not a chronological time, but a consciousness time.
2. **Scene from the outside:** Mr Bloom stood far back, his hat in his hand, counting the bared heads. The coffin dived out of sight, eased down by the men straddled on the gravetrestles. They struggled up and out: and all uncovered. Twenty. Pause. **Bloom’s thoughts:** Twelve. I'm thirteen. No. The chap in the macintosh is thirteen. Death's number. Where the deuce did he pop out of? He wasn't in the chapel, that I'll swear. Silly superstition that about thirteen. Nice soft tweed Ned Lambert has in that suit. Tinge of purple. I had one like that when we lived in Lombard street west. Dressy fellow he was once used to change three suits in the day. Must get that grey suit of mine turned by Hello. It's dyed. His wife I forgot he's not married or his landlady ought Mesia to have picked out those threads for him. If we were all suddenly somebody else.

**First level of narration:** it is characterised by the chronological order, indeed the narrator’s voice is detached, it is an impersonal description, the narrator is not intrusive, he only describes the scene.

**Second level of narration:** it is characterised by Mr bloom’s interior monologue, present and past are mixed up, there is no logical order, in fact Bloom passes from one thought to another without any logical order.

1. Sentences which are regular and are characterized by a conventional use of grammar belong to the first level of narration, because they respected the chronological order and so the so called by Bergoson “time of science” while the sentences which lack subjects verbs or are made up of only one word represent the second level of narration because they reproduce the way of thinking of our mind, in fact it usually has no chronological order or logical order of expressions.

 **EXERCISE 3:**

Bared heads 🡪 thirteen 🡪 unlucky number 🡪 death 🡪 superstition 🡪 Ned Lambert’s suit 🡪 his own suit 🡪 memory of the past 🡪 Ned Lambert’s past habit 🡪 Ned Lambert’s past way of dressing 🡪 Ned Lambert’s social status 🡪 disappearance of the coffin 🡪 bared heads 🡪 twenty 🡪 loss of own personality.