In the present text I’m going to analyze the extract “Oliver wants some more” from the novel “Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens. The protagonist is Oliver Twist, a foundling. The novel is settled in London, in a workhouse, during the Victorian Age. The text presents a third person omniscient narrator using mostly the technique of telling, but sometimes also showing. The topic of the text is on the poor condition of the children who live in the workhouse. The reader can see that right from the start, where the narrator focuses the attention on two elements of the setting: the master and the copper. The master is only characterized for his clothing and his title, and those elements conveys the idea of his superiority. The copper is a sineddoque, “pars pro toto” , which is the children’s food. The use of passive voice makes the reader aware that the boys have a passive role in the poor workhouse. In addiction the author’s use of language conveys the distance between children and the master creating an asymmetric relationship between who decides and judges, and the submitted children. The use of hyperbole and irony creates a ridiculous idea of the characters that become caricatures. For example the children’s hunger and terrible conditions make them sound extremely good and the master extremely evil. Also, the characters remind typical aspects of the Victorian Age since the master, as a man, holds the power, the women have to help him and children are considered inferior. The irony is used to create a comic effect and to indirectly criticize society. To not make the story seem too sad, the author resorts to an exaggerate language in line with the novel’s functions to entertain and teach. The use of exaggeration has two aims. If on one side it creates entertainment because it makes the reader laugh, on the other it allows the author to make indirect criticism because it suggests the idea of the children’s sad condition. The use of hyperboles has the aim to underline the children’s hungry, suggesting that children were on point of starvation. The children’s hunger becomes like animal one when they plan to ask for more food after their next meal. Indeed the boys are told to be “wild with hunger”. A new child also tells “unless he had another basin of gruel per diem, he was afraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next him, who happened to be a weakly youth of tender age.”, suggesting a predatory behavior more than a human one. The narrator then uses the technique of showing to report Oliver’s words “'Please, sir, I want some more”. The extreme kindness of the boy, underlined by the use of the words “please” and “sir”, is juxtaposed with the exaggerated reaction of the other characters. Indeed the master almost faints, the assistants get paralyzed with wonder and the boys with fear. The words “some more” are also repeated by the other characters to ridicule their exaggerated reaction to a request: “'Mr. Limbkins, I beg your pardon, sir! Oliver Twist has asked for more!' The reactions of Mr. Limbkins and Bumble underline the double faced nature of the Victorian Age, since the master is well fed but doesn’t want to give more food to Oliver and to their friends, but also Puritan values. Oliver can’t have some more because, being poor, he isn’t blessed by God and doesn’t deserve it. Indeed Oliver is then confined and sold.