1. The Victorian fiction denounces the conditions of children during the Victorian Age. Children were considered like beasts and they were literally submitted by adults creating an asymmetric relationship. The idea is well expressed by Charles Dickens: his novel *Oliver Twist* perfectly conveys the idea of the terrible situation of children during the Victorian reign. The protagonist of the novel Oliver Twist embodies the main features of a child during the Victorian Age: poor, hungry and unfortunate. The reader naturally feels a sense of sadness for the character and Dickens’ use of language creates also a sort of humour.
2. Charles Dickens uses hyperbolical figures in the extract “Oliver wants some more”: his exaggerations create a comparison between children and animals, underlining their hunger. His resorting to irony provokes laughter in the reader, in a first time, because when the reader realises the real and concrete situation of the characters he feels a sense of peaty. Dickens needs to communicate his ideas through an indirect language: it is one of the key features of the Victorian Age. The characteristic of making everything apparently perfect reflects itself in the use of language, because a person can’t convey his real thought.
3. The Victorian Compromise

The Victorian Compromise reflects the double nature of the Victorian Age: if on one hand the Victorian reign allows Great Britain to become the most powerful empire in the world through the improvement of industry and new reforms, one the other hand it consists of an era characterised by several contradictions like poverty of lower classes and the asymmetric relationship between men and women. The Compromise is featured by a code of values that the higher class are supposed to respect and it consists of hard work, charity and, especially, respectability. Even if charity is one of the main principles of the “code of values”, it doesn’t mean that it would solve the social problems.