**Analysis of the extract Oliver wants some more**

In the following text I’m going to analyze and discuss the text “Oliver wants some more”. It is an extract of the second chapter of Oliver Twist and was written by Charles Dickens.

Oliver is a pour boy and he is in a workhouse with other children; they are in a room and are having a soup. The soup isn’t enough and young boys are hungry, thus they decide to ask more soup to the master. After drawing lots, it is Oliver's turn to go to the Master to ask for more soup.

The text is arranged into three sequences: from line 1 to line 29 there is a part of telling, from line 30 to line 46 there’s a part of showing and last but not least from line 47 lo line 53 there’s a part of telling.

Right from the extract the reader can understand that Oliver Twist is an example of social novel.

The third omniscient pearson narrator of the text, presents the anti-romantic life of pour people and criminals.

In the first line, the narrator focuses his attention on the setting, underlining that the room was a large stone hall; moreover he also underlines that the master “dressed in an apron for the purpose” and “assisted by one or two women”. The master has a asymmetric relationship with children; in the extract, the narrator wants to communicate the hierarchical society of the Victorian age. Man was considered superior to women, indeed the narrator tells that the master was assisted by one or two women. The idea of submission is also conveyed by the use of passive form, that underlines that the boys are inactive.

The Master is described as a God and in addition in the third line the narrator uses the expression “of this festive composition each boy had one porringer”. By the previous elements, the reader can understand that Dickens using irony complaint the educative systems of the Victorian age and the conditious of the pour people.

In the second sequence of the text, during dinner, Oliver, with a little bit of fear, asks to the Master more soup; the man answers to Oliver with a fist.

Oliver represents the new hero. The narrator underlines that the boys’ desire of rebellion, to ask for more food for a dignified living condition, is denied by the arrogant people who have the power.

For his behavior Oliver, was ordered into instant confinement and was offered a reward of five pounds to anybody who would take Oliver as an apprentice. An other time, to underline the hierarchical structure of the society, the narrator tells that the director of the workhouse, Mr. Limbkins, decides the sorts of Oliver. Only for asking more soup, the director decides to send away Oliver; by the last part of the text, the reader can understand that Dickens ridicules Bumble and Mr. Limbkins and in general he complaints a typical situation of that time, where pour people are submitted and considered as things; indeed they couldn’t even ask for food.

The reader can understand that Dickens analyses black evils of the society of the 19th century: poverty, child labour and criminality.

The writers couldn’t openly criticize the evils of the society, but they did it throughout the language.

By the extract, the reader can understand that Dickens tries to exorcise the pain through rice.