**Discuss the characterization of Victor Stein, a researcher, on A.I. (Artificial Intelligence) who is interacting with Ry, a transgender doctor. Mind you take into account how the male character comes to life and compare it to Ry.**

I have never had a lasting relationship. Have you? –The exchange opens the whole argumentation mainly, through dialogue. The interaction sounds sharp and the tone of communication does not seem to reveal an easy-going relationship. Indeed, dialogue exchanges are short and sharp. Victor Stein immediately provides a judgement about them both. That sounds relevant because it indirectly tells the reader that they belong to a kind of people different from the ordinary are. They are “freaks” that is abnormal, strange and add people.

So, it is through his curiosity and his perception of what he and Ry may look like that Victor first comes to life.

He confesses he has never had a lasting relation and is curios about Ry and at the same tame he feels they are freaks thus showing existence of his perception. There is an indirect comparison between “us and them” where us stands for freaks and them refers to the common people. Confession and curiosity are therefore the first to features the narrator exploits to make Victor come to life in a short, sharp lenguage and the convertation also generates in a far distant spot: in the empty echo of the sound proof stripped-out hell.

The telling goes on thanks to a first person narrator that may partly effect the reader’s position in traying to conjure up a personal idea of Victor. The same name seames to hint to at someone how always wants to have the last word in any argument discussion or conversation. But a careful reading unveils the choice of a first person narrator, the one of transgender who is not pleased to have been referred to as a freak seem to play a relevant position in the reader’s final decision about his possibility to develop an autonomaus idea about Victor’s characterisation which is therefore the result of a mixture between telling and flowing. Victor is seen from a transgender point of view that does not seem to appreciate Victor’s stokes and indeed she “pull (him) away”.

The tone of the conversation is cutting, and Victor wants to make himself understand properly. He belives there has been a misunderstanding. He wants to underline the idea people have of both: Ry and he included.

The expression “the behaviour of the world” creates a lack of identity because the word world here recalls the idea of an unidentified mass of people that to say it in C. Dicken’s words are “all like one another” while what Victor wants to bring to the forefront is their peculiar way of thinking that hints limits at totally different vision of the world and people –He explains in a scientific micro-lenguage use that they re-presentation “anti evolutionary position” since they are “lovers” whil “homo sapiens needed the group”.

They would be “different people”. This conclusion is put into a relevant focus by the phrase “that’s all” as if there was nothing to add to his argumentation. But like D. Lodge’s Robyn he has always something more to say and once and again he repeats “he has never had a lasting relationship” and “that does not mean I cannot love “. He sounds very skilled, speaks straight forward, his speech recall epigraphs and commonly accepted truths, despite how “different” and “unconventional” they may sound. The word love is in key position and brings the argumentation to our end thus focusing on the word “love” because the new lead into Ry’s argumentation and of course the transgender has a different opinion , otherwise there would be no dialogue from the scientific point of view. M. Whitney Houston’s refrain “and I will always love you Rye” seems to tell Victor she will love him even when they pair. She/he will not hate him as he is the style of the common people when they pair. But Victor’s immediate reaction is that mutual or personal hate towards a partner represent a conventional style of behavior. He speaks about “other ways”. The point he wants to make is that if they cannot “ keep this love” which also “that love” he thinks there is a personal place in him that will be changed by their love. The message here is that LOVE CHANGE PEOPLE. The real thing is expressed in words displaying high register like “I will honour it “, “A private place of worship” and he adds that even in ordinary activities that place will be given new life by his recollections ( memoria, capacità di ricordare ).

In his “Frammenti Di Un Discorso Amoroso “, Roland Baiki speaks of that “place” as our “sacred history”.

Interesting is to say that Barthi’s work is about the language of the who are in love more than a love story.

Victor sounds convincingly sure of his ideas and his use of language is itself not surely a declaration of intensions but a fully involved love expression. There is a moving atmosphere surrounding his words that surely strike Rye who immediately asks him why he is speaking “like that” meaning in such a touching tone. The researcher answer because he thinks she/he will soon leave him. Ry answer his response is a defensive tactic/strategy to control or contain pains. This love works as a painkiller. She knows that perfectly since, between brackets, she thinks she’s doing the same thus hinting at the fact that love pain does not change with gender differences. The dialogue proceeds with a tone that seems to have no replicas.

Victor says lie “suffers” when he must suffer and that is how the world goes. “So be it “ is a further example of the acceptance of the nature of love.

Ry asks him if love has to be so complicated and he seems to have no doubts “LOVE IS NOT SIMPLE AT ALL”: it upsets (turba) any kind of equation since in Victor’s words it engages one’s whole being and one’s own world. No one can afford thinking that he or she is living in a simple true: those days are gone, the ones of certainty, and one single truth that is part of past time. Victor’s conclusion sounds fascinating and frightening at the same time. Love is not “pristine”, that is pure and uncontaminated. He’s convinced it’s a disturbing experience for the “disturbed”.

Again the character comes to life throught his firm convictions expressed in a language typical of a researcher, a Postmodern Frankenstein whose real name is FranKisstein: a strategy that relying on Postmodern irony, also recalls the novel is a love story as the sub-title makes clear. Like the Romantic Frankenstein he is moved by curiosities that push him towards new realities in opposition to all that the conventional “world” gives for granted.

He classifies human beings in the guise of a researcher: he knows their needs; they are “group animals” and so are the institutions that represent them significantly and in line with M. Shelly’s Victor Frankenstein he shifts Ry’s attention on the human beings’ management of illness in a hospital which is again a “group insitution” trying to have people regain their life and escape death.

It goes without saying / There is no doubt one of the strategies and more effective narrative strategy is his use of argumentation and dialogue as the most useful instrument of debate. Scientific hints, clues and references help the reader perceive the character as an outstanding one, a “loner” of character.

Solitude is the passepartout to imagination, the key that provides that vision that overcomes what simply meets the eye in view of new adventures that may develop further aspects of a still mysterious nature, the human being’s one included.

In addition to Victor’s aloud “lesson” of the sociable needs of the human kind, expressed in his new words and therefore with the technique of showing, there is now a shift to a first person narration that offers the reader Victor’s body language seen from Ry’s point of view. It is therefore clear that Victor is rendered throught Ry’s point of view that many recall Mary Shelley’s one as well. Ry is attracted to the researcher and finds his posture attractive thanks to his touch since “I can’t see him” and therefore Ry can only visually imagine him. Touch becomes therefore the relevant means of communication, the one of sexual intercourse par excellence. The word “always” in the middle of the sentence makes the reader perceive the attraction and the chemistry between them so that chemistry acquires here a double meaning like a monstrous Shelleyan thing that better creates fear and pleasure at the same time.

The idea of Arizona and its desert creates a suitable comparison and contrast with the empty echo of the outstripped hall they find themselves in.

Victor goes on questioning Ry. He wants to know her opinion about the discussion he has been developing so far about the “group” nature of Homosapiens and his/her needs that have been translated in the more common and familiar insitutions like marriages, families and the like. Would their lives be more interesting if they had followed the social mainstream? Such questions result into an interesting debate that seems to connect antropology to phylosophical questioning which is also the comunicative form typical of phylosophy. Victor does not wait for Ry’s answer. He is concerned that in such case they would simply be no wiser, saner or happier.

a disturbing experience for‘’the disturbed’’.

Coming now to a conclusion about Victor’s characterisation an intelligent reader will understand he comes to life mainly through his way of thinking expressed through a mainly scientific register displace his experiences a natural scientific register that displace his experiences and curiosity that laid the foundation of his love for research thus revealing his strong …. and …., …. reaches the reader through Ry’s point of view. It is the one of a love that is physically and mentally attracted by a man who has unconventional culture and perspectives of the world the owe of love included. His proper name is an …

to win and be victorious in his search for new discoveries and adventures the ove of love ….

because love is a means of change, transformation and gives you the courage and strength to go beyond boundaries be they scientific fonder as passionate one.

…. Victor’s identities are multiple as probably are all his love stories the ones he brings... his... selves. The declares he will recall and never regret them. As for Ry, in the extract she seems to have been concerned as an artefact to let Victor’s postmodern ideas better come to surface. Ry’s ... is she one of a transgender human that is in love with a man who is both disturbed and disturbing her.

He is .... and capable to ….. with the unknown that both attracts and frightens.

Victor is the mysterious entry that attracts and ..... the creator of never.... and the searcher of new worlds that despite being homosexual has the quality of he who dares go beyond his sexual and passionate limits.

Sex-reflexivity as well as self-reflexivity together with the use of irony and parody and the ability to always question whatever truth make of …. the postmodern researcher of an Artificial Intelligence that wants to challenge any biological and human limits to re-affirm an to research the pluralities of man kind’s expression.