**04.03.15  
  
Dramatic monologue: Robert Browning. Textual analysis   
  
The last Duchess  
Ferrara**  
  
The text apparently is about a duchess, the intelligent reader should wonder why the novelist uses the possessive, it is referring to the duchess. Late means that thee are others to came, last mean that there will be no more; the speaking voice will have no other duchess in his life. The story is set in Ferrara. The duchess the speaking voice is referring to, "that" implies that he is speaking with someone referring to something. There is a speaking voice showing a fresco on the wall. The language evaluate to the language of speech, there was a duchess that now is death. The speaking voice inform the listener that he consider the fresco something very well done. "Now" is a false start, an expression used in ordinary speech, the colon gives an explanation of that he said. The speaking voice refers to the un identify character, he makes an invitation to sit and look at her (as in an art gallery). The reader up to now listen to a voice, the speaker is addressing to someone ten readers gets the point of view of the speaker, ten listener knows that the work of art was the result of Frà Pandolf skills who toke one day to carry out the work. To do something for by design, the speaking voice tells the reader that he is the first person allowed to watch the painting. Nobody before as allowed to see the fresco means that he did not want any other Pete to see the duchess. Since the fresco has crystalized the duchess, it shows the way she had looked to people, it was passionate and deep. After informing the listener that the kind of gums of the duchess s passionate and deep, if also inform the listener that nobody is allowed to drow the curtain that hides the fresco, and he is the only one allowed to drow the  curtain. At the same time the reader should have understood that when he speaks about the fresco he uses possession, as if the duchess was his own. Between parenthesis there is an assonance of the -I; the dramatic monologue expresses the personality of the speaker more, we know more about his personality than the lady, he has a patronizing attitude toward her, regret is an ambiguity between the property of the paint or of the lady. Besides, the way ten language is used, privilege the position of the reader, thee is an high density of "I" that means that the speaker wants to be at the centre of the focusing. If we want to interpret is behavior toward the picture he either considers the picture a wonder or he considers the lady a wonder. Nel monologo dice che siccome la duchessa aveva uno sguardo di certo tipo, coloro che non lo conoscevano sembra che gli chiedessero come mai avesse questo sguardo. The speaking voice is inviting the listener that if strangers will happen to see the picture they will wonder what has caused the lady glance. He says that the interlocutor was not the only one to ask it; the intelligent reader should understand that the is disturbed by the glance, probably the lady way of looking annoyed or interested him. The is the modal verb "if they durst" describes an authoritarian personality. The centrality of his "I" is stronger than the presence of his duchess. Now the reader imagines the answer the speaker would give, it is: that kind of looking was not activated only by her husband's presents, that way of looking promote a spot of joy in her cheeks. We move again to the feature of the picture, the speaker uses the expression "my" to underline the possessive attitude of the man. The speaking voice is the husband of the duchess painted. Non ci sarà mai un dipinto che riprodurrà il modo di guardare della donna, o lo svenimento che si ritira per metà e muore sulla gola (la ha fatta uccidere). He explain that she looked that way people because was doing it for courtesy. Cerca di dare spiegazioni sul comportamento della dona. She did not distinguish, he knows he belong to a certain class and he wants her to behave properly, she did not lived a verdins to the standard code, this was not admitted for him. Some servant had taken a brunch of cherries, now he is giving hints of her behavior, he quests some interesting elements of the character to recall the passion (red) she had on her eyes. Lei non riusciva a distinguere al differenza, trattava tutti allo stesso modo, ciò si capisce dall'uso del linguaggio, era una persona entusiasta, positiva, e lui la vedeva come una che si concedeva a tutti e non a lui. She thanked everyone the same way, as to him who had given her the ten proud of the court. 