**Coketown - analysis**

The extract entitled Coketown is an extract from Charles Dickens' Hard Times, especially from chapter two.
Coketown is the name of were Messrs. Bounderby and Gradgrind lived; the intelligent reader should notice the association of the town's name with the social characterization of it, indeed the word "coke" represent the Carbon fuel produced by distillation of coal. That provides to the reader the imagine of a town strewn of  chimney and pull used with smoke. As the narrator later describes it is also a town that has its fundaments on facts and material appearance. Coketown was made of "red brick", but the reader should already know, and would find out further, that the red colored was polluted by "smoke and ashes". The town therefore turned int a red and black city that recalls to the reader the red and black color of the devil, indeed the novelist describes the aspect on the town as "the painted face if a savage". It is relevant to notice that the narrator used the word "savage" that provides the idea of a cruelly rapacious person. The narrator goes on with the visible description of the town; the first ting described are structures, factories and "tall chimneys" that produced a long and endless column of dark smoke. The steam is described as a snake ("serpent") that penetrate and infiltrate in every single thing and does not get off, it remains stick to every object intersected. The city was also provided with canals black of pollution and filth, and a river described "purple" of too much substance for coloring or staining used by the factories; Coketown was also a city of regular and geometric buildings all the same, with the same color and the same windows. The atmosphere in no way relaxing, was peremptory disturbed by the incessant rumor of factories' activities opened all day long. To describe the repetitive and monotonous rumor the novelist used the similitude of an elephant in a  melancholic craziness state that moves his head up and down non-stop as to refuse the world he lived in. Afterwards the narrator moves on the description of the streets and the citizens; the anaphoric use of "like one another", first, and "same" later, Charles Dickens highlight the analogy of streets, each without a characteristic point to differentiate from another. Also the people are all dressed the same, have the same behavior and the same routine during all day and everyday. The intelligent reader should notice that if Coketown is a city of economic progress and wellness, it is much more a city of un identification and monotony routine, people's life is dominated by work and consequently by smoke and pollution a that comes from it. It comes to the surface that Coketown's citizens were devoted to work (it recalls the Puritan mentality of the Victorian age) and it made the city grow and manga in his power; people's life was also balanced with a strong willing of appear and show self elegance in contrast with the gloomy dandy dark city. As the reader should already had understood in the city there was nothing superfluous and out of place; the narrator emphasize it but also gives and explanation of it; indeed the regular and clear city helped people to focalize on work and morality. Charles Dickens provides an understanding example: churches or chapels were informal and defined without frivolous details as well; them indeed are described as a cumulus of red bricks. Coketown people's were deeply devoted to the simplicity and order, so also in religious institution them manifested it through a simple appearance and construction. The narrator provides also an exception, also to make the reader understand what an exception would be in Coketown, it is New Church; it has also in the name a characteristic of something extraordinary and different. It is a building no more red, but white because, differently from ten others it is stuccoed; the church however has a regular figure represented by the "squared steeple" and some frivolous details as the pinnacles that resemble "florid wooden legs". Suddenly the intelligent reader discovers that if at start it seems a revolutionary building, it still presents the regularity and the repetition of the two non-colors black and white. All the buildings in the town resemble each other and so are not recognizable; the town was a triumph of facts, the narrator gives a lot of examples to convey to the reader the apparently of the town. Not only people, but also streets, buildings and institutions were all conforming to the real matter of facts of the time.