**V. Woolf – Clarissa and Septimus**

V. Woolf received an elevated literary education, thanks to her father’s position: she used to frequent an intellectual and high-cultural atmosphere, having private lessons of Greek and reading numerous literary works at her father’s library. She was sooner V. Woolf was included in the Bloomsbury Group: it was a group of intellectuals and artist that used to meet and discuss of various topics, especially of the constrictions generated by Victorian values as religiosity and purity.

What makes V. Woolf a Modernist novelist is her attention on the inner personality and feelings of ordinary people. She asserts that human personality is a continuous shift of feelings, thoughts and emotions, without any logical or chronological relationship between them. That is what she wants to analyze with her novels.

She experimented with new narrative techniques in the novel *Mrs Dalloway*, published in 1925 they are: the use of the interior monologue in order to render the inner personality of each character without the writer’s mediation, as well as the free indirect speech that allows the reader to notice the various pints of view and reflect on them. Furthermore plot is reduced the minimum in order to give relevance to the characters and their inner being instead of the story. Last but not least the use of the moment of being which is a stop in the characters’ ordinary life when they reflect on themselves. As they received the enlightenment, they “see” their life and, thinking at particular moments they had lived, discover the reality behind the appearances.

Both J. Joyce’s and V. Woolf’s fiction put at the centre ordinary people with their personality. However, V. Woolf controls the syntax and the grammar of her character’s interior monologue, while J. Joyce reproduces his character’s stream of consciousness more freely on the linguistic level, rendering the incoherent connections made by humans’ mind. Moreover, V. Woolf’ style is more fluent, poetical and emotional.

In the extract it is possible to notice V. Woolf’s narrative techniques. First of all, free indirect speech allows the reader to shift from a point of view to another, moving from the one of the crowd to the one of Septimus and finally to the one of her wife. Another relevant narrative technique used is the flashback, that renders well the associations of ideas that every man makes starting from an external input. An example is Lucrezia when reminds a past moment lived with her husband Septimus. Finally, language is elevated and poetical, while syntax is characterized by frequent repetition of sentences or answers that give rhythm at the scene.