

Analysis of language pages 164-166

By Sarah and Sophie

Summary of the pages

- Time: 3 months after abortion, LS has just left the mountain and Luo is back
- Burning of the books
- Emotions towards the LS leaving are shown
- This is the beginning of the final chapter and concludes the story

“That’s the story. Now for the ending”

- It reminds us again that it is only a story
- It makes readers aware of the narrative P.O.V
- It’s a story within a story
- The word “ending” guides readers so they are able to sense that the story is coming to a close

“The poor somnambulant French girl was roused by the conflagration, she tried to flee”

- The use of personification leads readers to imagine that the characters from the book are real and that they don't want to be burnt by the “conflagration”.
- It personifies the characters in the book and transforms them into “real” people, who are fighting against being burnt

“This final match was more selective in
it’s fury”

- “selective” – the flame is personified, this shows readers that Luo and the Narrator really valued the books and knew them well
- Luo and the narrator’s anger is transformed in to the “fury” of the flames

“He was crying and laughing by turns’

- Showing Luo’s insanity and his inability to accept the Little Seamstress’s change
- He is “laughing” at his own naivety,
- that he didn’t realize that Balzac had greatly effected him
- It also shows how much his relationship with the LS really affected him and how much she really meant to him, as the books symbolizes their time together and the memories they shared.

“Auto-da-fe “

- This is the name given for burning items to Spanish inquisitions
- It serves as a Penance for the Little Seamstress, making up for the fact the Luo made LS pregnant. (payback for sin)