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Wilfred's Owen's poems portray interesting ideas of loss as he addresses how war destroyed the lives of those individuals who are sent to fight in it, however he also addresses the loss of psychological sanity as war also has horrendous disasters mentally on its helpless youth. In Anthem for Doomed Youth Owen addresses the loss of life of those in the front but also the loss of proper ceremonial processions for those who die helplessly, he also reveals how those at home cope with the losses as they do. Cannot hold proper ceremonies for their fallen youths. However in Futility Owen takes a step further to challenge God over the loss of soldiers which reveals the loss of psychological stability.

In Anthem for Doomed Youth Owen begins the poem with a rhetorical question to question, "What passing bells for these who die as cattle", he asks what honours can be given to those who die helplessly and in large numbers similar to 'cattle'. Owen's use of 'cattle' not only addresses the vast number that die mercilessly in the front but also their loss of human value as they are referred to as 'cattle'. It also shows the amount that die as life is wasted pointlessly at war. However he answers his rhetorical questions with a strong use of metaphors, and alliteration to state that these young men will only be commemorated by the 'monstrous anger of the guns' and the 'rifles rapid rattle'; Owen further repeats 'only' to emphasise that these are the only commemorations

affordable for those in the front who die helplessly in large numbers to that of 'cattle', it further emphasises that ~~only~~ the sounds of war will be affordable in place of proper Christian ceremonies.

In 'Futility' Owen begins the poem with a calm stanza in which he uses strong emotive language to mention the death of a soldier which refers to loss of life, he uses strong language such as 'Gently its touch', 'The kind old sun', to which he uses to refer to God as he states God is warm and loving and that God will know how to 'rouse' him from his state of death. However as Owen approaches the second stanza his tone of emotive language changes from one of love to one of despair, this shows the loss of mental stability and the psychological trauma war has on Owen and others around him.

In the second stanza for ~~without Owen~~ Anthem for doomed youth Owen gives his audience a glimpse of the home front and how families deal with the loss of the lives of their fallen youths, he states that proper ceremonies held at home will also be lost as he states that 'The pallor of girls' brows shall be their pall' and that 'Patient minds' will replace 'flowers' placed over the coffins and graves of the dead. Owen uses this image he creates from the home front to state that whether at war or at home these youths who lose their lives to the destruction of war will be memorialless and this is emphasised in the title of the poem as Owen states that

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nothing more than 'doomed youth.'

The second stanza of Futility shows the loss of mental stability as Owen states and challenges God as if God is warm and loving then why can't he bring back 'limbs still warm'. Since this is not possible is the reason why Owen used an Oxymoron on 'cold star' to say that ~~the~~ God who is supposed to be warm and loving is 'cold' and merciless. This shows Owen's loss of sanity as he begins to challenge the purpose creation if it has to die pointlessly in war which emphasised in his quote, "Is it for this the clay grew tall," to show that if life has to end in war then it is pointless. The rhetorical questions in the end, 'O what meede futuos sunbeams toil, to break earths sleep at all,' are not answered by Owen as he see it futile to do so which links to the name of the poem as Owen saw life pointless if it had to be lost helplessly and this poem highlights Owen loss of mental stability and psychological trauma war has brought upon him.

Thus it can be concluded that both poems of Owen reveal interesting ideas of loss as in Anthem for doomed youth it highlights loss of proper ceremonies of the dead along with loss of human value while Futility takes a step further to address the loss of mental stability. Thus it can be concluded that both poems of Owen reveal interesting ideas of loss

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