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Distinctive images offer a variety of perspectives on the world as they all convey different ideas, ~~John Misto~~ which enable the responder to create, interpret and shape meaning from. John Misto has ~~act~~ portrayed distinctive images through the themes brutality of war and loss of innocence throughout the play 'SHOE-HORN SONATA'. The distinctive images Misto has used acts a commemoration and voice for the women who suffered in ~~prisoner~~ Japanese prisoner of war camps during world war II. In addition to this, the song 'I was only nineteen' by Redgum evokes distinctively visual images through similar themes, offering a variety of perspectives on the world, in particular the issue of war.

~~The~~ Misto uses the theme, 'brutality of war' to portray the intense, ~~unbearable~~<sup>inhumane</sup> conditions the women experienced and to force the responder ~~the~~ to visualise the brutal conditions ~~they endured~~, giving them ~~a~~ an unfavourable perspective on the world as they mistreat innocent women.

The dialogue, "outside I could see our red cross supplies - the ones the Japanese stacked beyond the wire - where we could never reach them" encapsulates the absolute cruelty of the Japanese soldier, as they ~~forced women to~~ teased the women to such an extent. This level of brutality causes the reader to visualise the suffering women in reach of supplies in which to help them although had no access, resulting in a disgusted perspective on the world. The language, "filthy pits dug out in the open", "we weren't allowed any privacy" reinforces this idea and perspective on the world as the women had to live in such unhygienic conditions. The visual imagery "face of a Japanese soldier - very much a warrior - fierce and terrifying" accentuates the level of dominance the Japanese ~~possessed~~<sup>used</sup> deliberately in order to frighten the fragile women, highlighting to the responder the complete ignorance and absolute cruelty they possessed, again ~~conveying~~ the re-establishing the perspective of disgust as they put women

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through this. Misto's distinctive images are used deliberately to offer this perspective to the responder of the world, to portray the injustice and unfairness within the world.

Loss of innocence is commonly used by Misto to reveal the women's vitality and innocence being taken away by the inevitable at war, forcing the responder to visualise the women losing their purity when they should not have to, giving the perspective that the world is extremely unfair. The flashback Sheila, one of the catalysts reveals, "I remember these ~~boats~~<sup>toys</sup> came drifting by - boats that really sailed and dolls with eyes that opened and stared" emphasises the young, guiltless children have suffered intensely due to the ~~inhuman~~ actions of the Japanese, causing the perception of disgust again upon the world. The irony of Lavender St, used in contrast to a brother accentuates the extreme the women had to go to in order to save not only their



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Start here. lives but also their children. The dialogue, "They had no choice. They had children to feed. We didn't judge. We accepted it" encapsulates the unimaginable experiences women in prisoner of war camps had to endure. The imagery of Sheila's gloves convey the idea of loss of innocence as her mother initially prompted, "wear gloves wherever you go", however as time progressed and circumstances worsened Sheila lost her gloves, suggesting that with the gloves, she lost her innocence. The perspective gained from this is further feelings about how the world is unjust, which Misto aimed to achieve to portray what the women experienced, offering different perceptions.

Furthermore, the song 'I was only nineteen' by Redgum portrays the same image on the world through the theme, 'brutality of war'. The account of a typical, young Australian soldier ~~portray~~ who trained and had first hand exposure to the Vietnam

war is portrayed to have returned home disillusioned and psychologically scarred, due to the brutality of war. The rhetorical question "And can you tell me doctor why I still can't get to sleep? And night times just a jungle dark and a barking M16?" encapsulates that he is still suffering from the experiences at war as the memories are so horrific, they haunt the soldier, causing effects such as shell shock. The ~~paradox~~ metaphor, "I can still hear Frankie lying screaming in the jungle till the morphine came and killed the bloody row" highlights the war and its experiences still play on his mind, and this should be something he should never have to experience if war didn't exist. These both cause the responder to form a perspective of ~~the~~ injustice and pity as ~~these young~~ ~~men~~ they visualise these young men still fighting the battle in their mind even after returning home.

The theme loss of

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innocence is explored throughout the song, portraying the same perceptions on the world. The repetition "God help me, I was only nineteen" encapsulates that the young men were not physically or mentally ready for war, although the law of conscription made them face the inevitable. This causes the responder to imagine young, scared boys and develop empathy, connecting themselves to them. This raises the ~~perce~~ perspective ~~of~~ of ~~that~~ the world being unjust as these men had to experience such inhumane conditions which shouldn't be done.

In conclusion, it is evident that the texts, 'Shostakovich Sonata' and 'I was only nineteen' use distinctive images to offer the variety of perspectives on the world, such as injustice, unfairness, disgust and unfavourable, as the texts convey the inhumane conditions and shocking experiences at war.

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