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Individuals undergo extreme ~~great~~ emotional pain & suffering due to traumatic losses. Wilfred Owen highlights & depicts the horrendous damage & heartbreak war can inflict on not just the soldiers but their families & friends. ~~This is also reflected in the poem "Immigrants at Central Station" by Peter Skerfving.~~

War can employ dehumanisation & extreme psychological damage & create great fear. Wilfred Owen's purpose of writing was constructed in order to explain the pity of war & the traumas it depicts. This is effectively seen throughout the poem "Dulce Et Decorum Est". By creating images & depictions about war this poem is able to express the horrible nature of war by using highly effective techniques. The title of the poem uses Irony to extend his meaning. "Dulce Et Decorum Est", in Latin refers to that it is "sweet & satisfying to die for one's country". This use of Irony creates a slight sense of humour, as Wilfred Owen believes the complete opposite of this statement, he believes

that war is a waste of young men's life. Similes have prominently been used throughout to provide comparison & context to his statements. "Bent over like old beggars", this simile references the soldiers looking old, weak & fragile. The sacks on their back are so heavily it is reluctantly forcing them to bend over as they cannot take the strain of the weight. Alliteration of the words "Men-Marched" & "knocked knees", illustrates the sense of interesting images for the students to relate to. Knocked knees being expressed provides the image & idea that there were so many soldiers on the field & that their knees knocked together from the close compact situation they were placed in. Capitalisation is starkly effective in understanding the conditions of war & how horrendous it truly was. "GAS GAS! Quick boys!" introduces the beginning of their first heartbreaking loss. The gas attack created many to die & those who didn't to be eyewitnesses of their comrades/friends drowning within their own breath & surroundings. This was classified normal, witnessing deaths so sudden & abrupt war created these visions & ideas that loss was

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inevitable within war predominant situations. An extended metaphor had been used throughout the poem to generate ideas of death & loss. "Under the green sea, I saw him drowning". This depiction expresses the attack as a big sea of gas, whereby you were unable to come up for air due to the crashing & suffocating fumes. Referencing back to continuing the metaphor the powerful words "guttering, choking, drowning" employs once again the painful experience of death & the horrendous losses. The technique use of third person ~~proper~~^{proper} gives great meaning attributes. The use of words such as "we" & "our" emphasize the number of soldiers & the family likeness they yet also stated "us" creates greater links to the reader to draw emotion & insight on the terrible scene & unbearable losses they were forced to endure. Wilfred Owen highly emphasises the true realism of war & how "the old lie" that is is "Sweet & satisfying to die for ones country" is a lie & untrue. As no-one really knows the true idea & effects of war they are placed in the situation to overcome & endure the pain

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Loss creates pain, yet pain can be avoided by acceptance. Wilfred Owen undertakes a different approach within his poem "The Next War", he provides the viewers of Acceptance & moving on instead of hatred & misery. The Next War is a poem that uses the repetition of personification throughout. Death has been personified as a "friend" on "old dem". This constant use of personification creates the interesting idea that loss & death can be a friend rather than an enemy. The soldiers have been faced with ~~the~~ ^{the} destruction of war & all it entails that they no longer feel fight is the answer yet to call death a friend & accept that during war, your going to die & you have to just accept that stark realisation. The use of personal pronouns are highly evocative throughout stating "we" & "us" that propels the idea that war is a ~~one~~ camaraderie of friends & family, you fight together, you die together. The use of onomatopoeia creates sound features to the poem whereby the destructive losses can be interestingly heard by the audience/reader. "He shared us with his sylvan". An Epigraph is used as an opening line & indicative to this poem "Wars a joke, for me & you, while we knew such dreams are true". By Sigisbert Sasson

The epigraph adds to the mood & depicts a different perspective. The quotes refers to war being a source & that no matter what it will later haunt your dreams, with flooded back memories, whereby psychological, physical & mental pain is refelt. Tone used constantly changes personifying death as a friend yet, referring to hidden underlying messages of "bitters" & "haunted dreams". We smell the green thick odour of his B-breath, this use of sensory imagery provides us with a sense view upon the poem. The odour being represented is that of death, obtaining meaning that is was potent, disgusting & strong. Owen successfully implies a completely different view on loss & provides an idea, different to that that, death can be a "friend" as there is really no other choice.

Thus in conclusion the portrayal of the ideas of loss & war are predominantly employed throughout Wilfred Owen's poetry, especially those of "The Next War" & "Dulce Et Decorum Est". Death & loss is inevitable, and takes a different for &

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effect on individuals in different ways.

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