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Owen's condemnation of war and its callous capacity to dehumanise individuals, ~~is reflected~~ portrays interesting ideas about loss, as reflected by his unorthodox use of poetic structure and form. This notion is explored in his poems, Anthem for Doomed Youth (1917), Dulce et Decorum Est (1917) ~~and Futility (1918)~~, through an intense focus on the abandonment of political values, and the degradation of human life, for the sake of bureaucratic advancement. Therefore, Owen's meticulous employment of poetic devices allows him to challenge typical views towards loss in war, stressing the horrific nature of death in war and its pointlessness.

Owen highlights the futility of war and thus the futility of the loss of soldiers in war, ~~the~~ ~~by~~ ~~presenting~~ in Anthem for Doomed Youth. By placing "Anthem", besides "Doomed Youth", he <sup>juxtaposes</sup> ~~contrasts~~ ~~the~~ ~~two~~ happy connotations of "Anthem" with the negative connotations of "Doomed Youth." In this way, he stresses the pointlessness of his subject and the pointlessness of war in calling responders to question the <sup>patriotic</sup> anthems they sing for their soldiers. The <sup>overture</sup> ~~poem~~ begins with the rhetorical question, "what passing bells, for those who die as cattle?"; which stresses the pointlessness of sending innocent men to war, only to be slaughtered as cattle. Furthermore, the use of "passing-bells" hints at

cowbells, and ~~he~~ shows that the ~~earnage of war~~ death of the soldiers will be similar to that of how cattle are slaughtered. ~~Over~~ Ultimately, Owen's clear control of the sonnet structure, allows him to contrast the way human lives should be treated, ~~with how~~ in the octave, with how war causes them to be treated in the sestet. Therefore, Owen's Anthem for Doomed Youth emphasises the pointlessness of sending men to war as their losses are pointless.

Dulce et Decorum Est highlights the horrors of ~~mede~~ war for soldiers, emphasising that death in war is brutal and callous. ~~Dulce et Decorum~~ In the mustard gas poisoning scene, the alliterative use of 'f' and 'm' sounds, "ecstasy of fumbling, fitting the clumsy helmets just in time" highlights the immediacy of the soldier's response. ~~It shows the slim~~ The ironic use of ecstasy shows the slim margin between life and death for the soldiers. In this case, "ecstasy" means absolute terror rather than pleasure. Furthermore, the simile, "bent double, like old beggars under sacks" emphasises the severe pain and exhaustion of the soldiers, in likening them to "old beggars." Therefore, Dulce et Decorum Est emphasises the ~~own~~ horrific nature of war for soldiers, and that their loss in war isn't a pleasurable experience, but rather terrifying.

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Owen's Anthem for Doomed Youth stresses that the ~~less~~ amount of soldiers who lost their lives was so significant, religion was an inadequate response ~~for that~~, in dealing with it.

An extended metaphor in this poem is in comparing the deaths of soldiers to a funeral procession, ~~the~~ "The shrill, demented choir of wailing shells." The juxtaposition of ~~shrill~~ "choir" and "wailing" helps create connotations of insanity for the readers. The personification of "the wailing shells" is linked to "demented choir" to help ~~readers~~ feel the trauma of the war for all those involved. ~~The war nature of war was so horrific, that~~ therefore, Anthem for Doomed Youth emphasises that the nature of war and <sup>the amount of</sup> loss was so horrific, that many people couldn't cope with the trauma, ~~through~~ ~~to~~ and lost faith, with some even developing PTSD.

Dulce et Decorum Est aims to expose the fallaciousness of propaganda regarding <sup>in England</sup> ~~the~~ nature of death in war. The use of hyperbolic exaggeration, "All went lame, all went blind," stresses common suffering. It shows that every soldier shares the camaraderie of pain and incapacitation rather than glory. The repetition of the colour 'green' in the mustard gas poisoning demonstrates that being suffocated "under a green

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sea" of ~~poison~~ gas, without nobility, is the realities the soldiers face. The half-rhyme of 'glory' and 'meri' aims to expose the propaganda that identifies death by poison gas with nobility, but rather tries to emphasize that ~~death~~<sup>loss</sup> in war isn't patriotic or noble in any way. In the final lines of the poem, the Latin terms, "The old lie: Dulce et decorum Est<sup>m</sup>, pro patria mori" means "it is not sweet and honourable to die for one's country. The Owen critically makes the notion that ~~the~~ loss ~~is~~ in war is in any way patriotic or a good experience, by ironically juxtaposing the final lines of the poem, with the title, "Dulce et decorum Est, which means, "It is sweet and honourable." Therefore, Owen attempts to challenge the propaganda regarding the patriotism of loss of war, by showing the ignominy of loss in war.

Therefore, Owen's poetry, portrays interesting ideas about ~~the~~ loss and death in modern war. He aims to challenge preconceived assumptions of loss in war, by through his manipulation of traditional poetic structure and form. His poems, Anthem for Doomed Youth and Dulce et Decorum Est highlight

the futility of loss in war. the callous nature of loss in war, the ~~are~~ traumatising effects of loss in war for soldiers and their families and that loss in war is in no way patriotic. Therefore, Owen's meticulous employment of poetic devices challenges responder's views regarding loss in war.

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