

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

Eavan Boland's memoir is extremely personal as it is written in first person through the use of a number of personal pronouns such as 'i', 'we' and 'my'. This enables her to create a connection between her and her audience of ~~women~~ women, the Irish, and people who may have had a similar experience, with her main purpose being to entertain and enlighten. Boland also crosses a number of boundaries in her writing.

Firstly, she crosses a geographical boundary by describing her move from Dublin to London. The rule of three, 'that had been family sized, with a flight of stone steps and a garden edging out into fields' shows the ~~attach~~ attachment Boland has to her ~~old~~ old home with the noun 'family' creating a very personal tone. The declarative sentence, 'nothing about it had the closed-in feel' used to show her love for her old house ~~just~~ contrasts with her feelings towards the new house, through the juxtaposition of, 'overlooked a dark, closed-in courtyard'. The ~~eg~~ adjective 'dark' ~~also~~ highlights Boland's negative response to her



new home and overall sums up her unhappiness with moving from Ireland to England. The parallel phrasing, 'all I ~~the~~ knew of the country was this city; all I knew of this city was its fog', suggests that ~~London~~ she believed London doesn't have any character or excitement so it didn't encourage her to travel and explore the rest of the country. This implies that to her, ~~the~~ England is inferior to Ireland and that moving to London was a mistake.

In addition, Boland also crosses a class and status boundary when writing about her father. The proper noun cluster, 'Irish civil ~~the~~ servant to being an ambassador in London' shows her father's occupation upgrade, which is the reason for their move. The simple sentence 'the life had changed' highlights the great impact this had on his family. Boland uses the syntactic list 'in the meaning of the big staircase, with its gilded iron fretwork and its polished balustrade; in the formal carpets, with the emblems of the four provinces of Ireland on them' to exemplify their gain of class and status. The discourse marker 'big staircase' implies a ~~great~~ lot of money and state and the adjectives 'gilded', 'polished' and 'formal' suggests that everything is of high quality and well kept. 'strange house' and the simple sentence, 'the city I came to offered no simplicity'



however

shows that, Eavan is uncomfortable living such a lavish lifestyle in comparison to their humble one in Dublin.

This clearly shows that a boundary of class and status has been crossed.

The final ~~ex~~ evidence of crossing boundaries, is the theme of age. Eavan Boland moved from Dublin to London when she was just six years old. This implies that it would have been difficult for her to understand what was happening.

~~The interrogative~~ However, when writing her memoir at aged fifty-two, she has a much more sophisticated knowledge of the events. The interrogative and rhetorical sentence 'but what was bad and what was good?' shows her youthful uncertainty. But now, ~~a~~ Boland uses hypophora to answer her younger self; 'Bad was dropping soft toys and metal cars down the stairwell. Bad was making noise ... Good was being invisible ... in the sparse playroom. This phrasal template includes the nouns 'toys', 'cars' and 'playroom' to create a lexical set of childhood to add an element of innocence to her writing. The metaphoric language 'fiction of ^{home} reality' shows that children struggle to grasp the concept of change in reality. whereas, now, Boland uses the heightened language 'these songs were composed in settled and hard-pressed communities of Irishmen and ~~some~~ women' to highlight her developed and mature intelligence. she also



uses the indirect speech "I remember, I remember / The house where I was born" to reflect on her time at school, learning about poet Thomas Hood who had a similar emigrant experience to Boland but at the time, her age wouldn't have allowed her to understand what was actually happening. However, the tautology of 'I remember, I remember' implies that you could never forget a change like that which explains why Boland can look back on her experience with greater knowledge as a ~~reflection~~ result of ~~maturity~~ maturity.

To conclude, Eavan Boland uses a range of linguistic and literary features and contextual factors in her memoir to cross ~~several~~ boundaries of, geography, age, and class and status.

