

SCRIPT F:

English language course work

The following poems I have chosen explore how tragedy and the loss of youth are explored in 'Out Out' and 'Disabled'. The first poem I am going to look at is 'Out Out' written by Robert Frost.

This poem is about a child labouring in a dangerous circumstance and, as the poem unfolds, the unforgiving nature of the poem is increased by three main circumstances. The first circumstance is that the accident happened to happen near the end of his work; second is that the victim is young and innocent and thirdly, the injury proves to be fatal and when he could have easily survived. There is potential cruelty and danger in the setting, which is clear from an early description of the saw, which was described by how it 'snarled and rattled'. This suggests it is like a vicious animal and that it is loose and dangerous. The backdrop to of the hardship suffered by the boy is held in contrast by a more pleasant tone than expected. The accident happened while the sun was going down behind the mountains of Vermont, while the fragrance of freshly cut wood was carried in the evening breeze.

The accident happens on the cue of the boy's sister, calling for supper and, in spite of the presence of others, neither nature nor family can prevent the horrific events that occur after. Robert Frost emphasised the pity of the accident when the boy courageously utters 'a rueful laugh', before he finally comes to a sense of his horrific accident. The following words show the hardship of the situation 'A big boy/Doing a man's work,' the boy is, in the end, old enough to understand the severity of his injury, old enough to understand the seriousness of his injury, but he is just too young to be operating such dangerous machinery.

Dramatically, the poet recounts the boy's fearful cries when the doctor arrives are, 'Don't let him cut my hand off... Don't let him sister!' this underlines the horror of the injury. The appeal to his sister, rather than

his parents, might suggest that another young person will be suffering from the accident. The adults are never called by the boy, who only seeks reassurance from his sister. Instead, 'they' quickly forget the boy's passing. 'And they, since they/ were not the one dead, turned to their affairs.' This poem must have been set in a time of hardship, a time of a high mortality rate and a time of child labour. It seems to be a period in which life's difficulties have made people insensitive to suffering.

The second poem, I have chosen at is called 'Disabled' by Wilfred Owen.

This poem is about a young man that has been crippled because of the World War I. In the first stanza, it quickly tell us that the man is disabled 'Legless, sewn short at elbow'. It also tells us that he is wearing a 'ghastly' suit of grey. This might be seen as ironic to the reader, as he reads further into the poem, because it gives the impression that he is ghostly. The sound of the playful and cheerful voices of children playing is saddening to the disabled man because he is surrounded by joy here and he lost all his joy the moment he lost his legs. This is saddening because he is a young man no older than 18, and he has lost his youth. But, in a way, he is still connected to the children in that fact that he still has to be cared for, as if he were being cared for by his mother at a younger age.

In the second stanza, the poet says that the man has 'throw away his knees', saying thrown away his knees it is metaphorical because he went to war and ironically suggest that he was careless about his safety in going to war but true because what really happened is that his knees were "thrown away" in an explosion. Now he feels a bit like an outcast from the world, 'he will never feel again how slim girls' waists are'. Their beauty makes him feel horrific, 'All of them touch him like some queer disease'.

In the third stanza it says that 'he is old, his back will never brace;' although he is young he still has the qualities of an old man because he is now disabled and, because of this, even if he had legs, his back would be so damaged that he could not lift himself up. 'He's lost his colour very far

from here' he loses the colour in his skin because of blood lost from when he was injured in the trenches. He lost half of his life as it 'lapsed in the hot race', which means that he has lost half of his life as hot blood spilled from his body.

In stanza four it says that one time 'he liked a blood-smear down his leg'. Before he didn't mind about being in minor pain, or having blood smeared down his leg, because he was playing football, and this was probably between the ages of 16-18. He joined the army to impress his girl called Meg 'to please his meg;' he also did not have to beg because they needed the numbers and they let him sign up.

In stanza five, it explains how he was signed up without them taking any notice of his age and that he lied about it, 'smiling they wrote his lie'. To him the political side of the war did not matter to him, he signed up to be flashy and look, dashing to his girl Meg; he was lured in by the 'Esprit de corps'. And soon he was drafted with drums and cheers'; he left to go and fight with the public behind him. 'Some cheered him home, but not as crowds cheer Goal,' he was not cheered home as if he was a football star and he was presented of fruits a small gift from a solemn man. This seems upsetting because he made a large sacrifice of his legs and when he returns there is nothing but a small offering of fruit and an expression of sadness and a sense of shame.

In the final stanza, he goes over how people don't even find the time to pity him anymore, 'whatever pity they may dole'. He could see that women don't dare to go near him and they instead head to the men with legs and arms, they 'passed from him to the strong men that were whole'. His carers seem to have completely forgotten him which is ironic because that gives the impression they think he is dead, 'why don't they come' he thinks. It is also very sad to think that he did so much for his country he sacrificed his life but he has now been forgotten even though his gave his life for them.

SCRIPT H:

Language coursework

Loss of youth, the opening of the poem is pleasant so a beautiful setting but it won't be by the end. It sounds like an animal snarling. Really near the end of a working day. He was tired and he lost his concentration and he had his hand sworn of. Alternation like the rhythm of the heart. Either anesthetic. Little less nothing this follows the last few beats of his heart and the dash marks of science. Old hard time when life was hard and life was cheap. The responsibility of loss of life these lives are presented through the language used. The third person is used in both poems, Wilfred Owen makes the young soldier seem objectified and distant from other people.

"Out out"

There is an accident involving a young boy in the work place. The accident happens near the end of work so the boy was tired and not concentrating fully on what he was doing. The victim is very young and he is innocent and non-deserving of the accident. The injury is very bad and it proves fatal. The accident happens once his sister rings for supper. A kid doing adult jobs he was too young to be working with the adult machines. His parents don't care that much about the boy only the sister cares and she is his comfort. He did not want the doctor to cut his hand off "don't let them cut off my hand, sister!" but his hand was already gone. Then his pulse stopped and everybody listened for a pulse and he just died. It was unfortunate because of the age of the boy, was so young and he lost a life once he had so long to live. But after the boy dies they turn to their normal affairs and don't care that much that he just died at such a young age.

Disabled

At the start of the poem it talks about a young man who is sitting in a wheel chair and has lost his legs and arms and is waiting for something. He can hear in the park children having fun until the kids go home. He was remembering his town before the war. It was a nice town with nice girls. Now know likes him because they think he is ugly due to his injury's and they don't welcome him back they just think they are better than him. Before the war he was good looking and an artist wanted to paint him but now they don't. Now he looks old and lost his colour. Before he would not mind a bit of cuts on his leg after football to look harder and braver. After a football match he may have had one to many drinks and he signed up for the army. Some one said he would look good in army uniform or maybe to please the girls.

He was too young to sign up so they lied about his age. He didn't think about the Germans he thought about holidays, pride and the nice uniform. Then he went to war and people were cheering him. There were only a few cheers once he comes home. He will spend some years in care homes. And he will follow the rules and take people's pity. And he noticed women don't look at him any more.