

Sample H3Bb(i)

original
ideal interpretation - innocence of little girl - bubble language

Grand mother is antithesis

↳ society shots out violent events

↳ "lumpt us across the well-swept streets"

3a)

Ingrid de Kok uses the viewpoint of a little girl to show how ^{the} violent events shattered the innocence of the town and its people.

The violence is presented as having steadily built up in ~~Shay~~ Sharpenille until it shatters the town.

"their haunting foreign and familiar
like the call and answer of roach gangs
across the road, building hot arteries"

The oxymoron "foreign and familiar" shows how ~~the~~ and where the violence came from. These people can be treated as foreigners even though their culture has been in Sharpenille for centuries, or everyone should be familiar with them yet there are two contrasting views about them which could lead to violence. ~~The~~ Anger is also building up as the people are "building hot arteries". An artery is what carries the blood around your body, it is part of your lifeline but the

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metaphor of hot arteries shows that the blood is boiling, ready to rage.

Rage, anger and conflict contrast directly with a little girl who is "playing hopscotch", the two ideas cannot seem to fit together. A child is innocent, she has done no serious harm in the world, yet she sees the miners roar past. The innocent girl seems to be about to get caught in the conflict and her naive interpretation of what the miners might be shows how she is ^{witness} ~~unwittingly~~ about to ~~be caught in~~ a conflict.

"I ran to the gate to watch them pass.

And it seemed a great caravan
moving across the desert to an oasis"

The ideal interpretation that the girl has of the miners show how violence does not make sense to the innocent and should not happen in the perfect world from the "Bible" stories.

Ingrid de Kock uses the little girl's grandmother to show how the violence is being accepted by the society which she lives in.

"Then my grandmother called from behind the front door,
her voice a stiff broom over the steps:

'Come inside; they do things to little girls.'"

A Grandmother is suppose to be wise and kind but in de Kock uses this short little paragraph to destroy the ideal interpretation that the innocent young girl has built up. ~~In one short sentence~~ By using only one short sentence de Kock shows how quickly an innocence is lost. The Grandmother is the antithesis of what she should be as she lies to her grandchild and shows that the society in Sharpsville couldn't care less about the violent acts against the miners, in fact they approve of them.

Overall, the violent events are presented through a little girl who

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has her ideal world shattered and her innocence lost as she realises that she lives in a society which approves the violent actions.

3bi) Extended metaphor - punctuation BC

language open to everyone OS

labyrinth - stuck in own city BC

'Our' → belongs to us not them OS

Both Ingrid de Kok and Garann Carson ~~poes~~ explore violent events which happen in their home but de Kok explores her events through the eyes of a child whilst Carson shows his violent events and the disruption caused by them using an extended metaphor.

In 'Belfast Confetti' Carson uses an extended metaphor of punctuation to resemble the fighting going on in his town.

"Itself - an asterisk on the map. This hyphenated lie, ~~a burst of~~ a burst of rapid fire..."

The punctuation shows how the fighting has caused disruption and chaos, reading the poem itself is difficult and normal punctuation also ~~long~~ disrupts and cuts out any flow in the poem. The metaphor also shows how the chaos caused by the fighting is confusing the narrator, "an asterisk on the map", even he is confused in his own streets.

Ingrid de Kok uses universally known images and language to make her 'Our Sharpenella', open to everyone as a message ~~to everyone~~ against the violence.

"I remembered my from my Sunday school book:

olive trees, a deep jade pool"

An olive branch is a sign of peace and in this ideal interpretation of

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the events de Klok tries to give the message to a universal audience. The olive branch should have been used as a message of peace to the miners instead of killing them and turning them into sinister people who "might tempt us across well-swept streets". This ~~is~~ The rebalance used by her immediately contrasts with the "olive trees" as it turns the miners into sinister enemies.

In 'Belfast Confetti' Carson shows the impact that the violence is having on his own city.

"I know this labyrinth so well - Belfast, Randal, Inkerman, Odessa Street."

By describing his city as a "labyrinth" Carson shows how the violence has turned his city against him. He is stuck in a place which is his own and he cannot get out of. Also the names of the streets, such as ~~the~~ "Randal, Inkerman" are names of famous battles during the Crimean War. Carson is suggesting that the fight has lasted so long that it has engrained itself into Belfast's streets and cannot get out.

Ingrid de Klok uses pronouns such as "our" to show how the violence has separated a town into two sections. "Our Sharpsville" is the title of her poem and it immediately shows how people view their town. "Our" can be used to include people but in this case it separates the different groups in society apart, alienating them and causing conflict to arise. ~~By~~ "Sharpsville" is their town and they are going to defend it.

Overall Carson and de Klok both explore violence in that occurs in people's homes but Carson shows how it turns against everyone in society whilst de Klok shows how it separates groups, the universal Bible imagery turns into an "our" and a them described as "maulers of children."