

'Manhunt' Compared to 'A wife in London'

Plot		Message		Context	
Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They both refer to war. • They both include a husband and wife. • Both from the perspective of the wife and the effects on her. • Both Tragedies - How war scars soldiers • Both Wounded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MH - Mental Effects • AWL - Death of a soldier • MH - Modern War - Bosnian • AWL - Old War - Boer War • MH - After War • AWL - During War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Tragedies • The death or injury effects not only the soldier but their family • Even people who weren't involved in the war are effected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MH - Life after the war - takes a long time to heal from the physical and mental effects of war • AWL - How his wife is suffering after his death • MH - Wife and husband helped other through the effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Wars • Both influenced by political beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MH - Bosnian War - Modern • AWL Boer War - 1899 - Gold/Diamonds • MH - Based on real people • AWL - Every man soldier that died. • AWL - Thomas Hardy disagrees with the war. • MH - Simon Armitage believes that the horrific effects of war should be publicised.
Language		Structure		Tone	
Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both refer to moving on in life • They both express their love from their husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWL - Uses very euphemistic language and doesn't refer to death directly - "he has fallen". • MH - Uses very vivid imagery and compares objects to the injuries - "Parachute silk"- War objects. • MH - Wife is narrating the poem - 1st person - "I" • AWL - Narrated in 3rd person - "She sits" - She referring to all the wives of soldiers. • AWL - No metaphors used • MH - Very tentative verbs - To show the sexual side of the relationship: "Passionate" • MH - The list of verbs shows how long and slow the healing process is taking - "trace". • AWL - Uses optimistic love language - "New love that they would learn." • AWL - Formal - "Disclose" • MH - Informal - "Intimate" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both regular - Stanza length and line length • Both use enjambment • Both end with the worst point • Both contain some rhyme scheme • Both in chronological order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWL - Split up into 2 sections to represent the letter coming after the telegram. • MH - 2 lines per stanza • AWL - 5 lines per stanza • MH - Each injury described in isolation - Works her way around the body • MH - Repeated imagery of pain • AWL - Dashes break up the sentences to show fragmentation - break rhythm • MH - Fragmented rhyme show difficult recovery • AWL - repetition - "he" • MH - starts with love; ends with tragedy. • AWL - Starts with tragedy; ends with love 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both have a negative tone on war. • Both explore the mood of the person that could be said to be the most effected. 	<p>AWL - "tawny vapour" creates a bleak mood, while the simile "Like a waning taper" foreshadows the bad news - the wife soon learn that her husband's life has been extinguished like the candle</p> <p>MH - Unlike many of the continuous negative tone of many other war poems, at the end of this poem we have a sort of 'light at the end of the tunnel'; as it says "and only then did I come close. Whilst this may sound negative it does show progress</p>