

In the poem 'Even Tho' Grace Nichols presents her ~~ideas~~ thoughts and feelings about her relationships by creating the idea of a physical relationship and feeling of love.

Nichols creates this idea by using a number of metaphors for the way she ~~feels~~ feels about the man she loves. For example she writes; 'I'm all watermelon and star apple and plum when you touch me'. She is presenting her idea that love can be a physical feeling and she creates her own feeling of attraction and hunger for the man she loves; this idea of hunger is supported by her use of fruit metaphors. These fruit metaphors are also used to create sexual references; ~~eg~~ 'You be banana I be avacado'. This presents her thoughts that ~~this~~ love has a physical side and makes this poem different to a stereotypically love poem about romance and relationships.

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Whenever the poets use of repetition of the words 'even tho' before these ideas of physical love and lust ^{within a relationship} suggests a deeper meaning to the reader. Nichols uses a lot of repetition throughout the poem; this is to emphasize her points. Another example of her use of repetition is 'then we break free'. This suggests that as well as being in her relationship, she wants to be her own person again and does not want to lose her own personality. This suggests that her thoughts and feelings about relationships are that a person should not lose their own identity within another person's, even if they are in a relationship. Her repetition emphasises this point.

The poem has an unusual structure, with a lot of short sentences or words which stand out against the rest of the poem. For example 'Come' and 'even tho', which is repetition of the poem's title. This makes the poem have a feeling of strength, this is created by the sharpness and intensity of each stanza being introduced by a

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Short word or phrase. ~~Her use of~~

Grace Nichols use of cultural language also makes the poem different and exciting to read for example the use of the word 'leh' It gives the poem a Caribbean feel, ^{and rhythm,} and creates the idea to the reader that there can be different ideas about love and relationships. The structure is unusual as it starts and finishes on two lined stanzas whereas the rest are four lines. But this is effective as it gives the poets finishing idea a feeling of finality. The last two lines read 'And keep to de motion of we own personality' The first ~~this~~ line has a double meaning as it is suggestively the meaning that ~~the~~ people should keep to their own personalities within a relationship but keeping to the motion supports why she has written personality as person/ality. This is to keep to the rhythm of the poem. It also emphasises her hidden point from the start of the poem, that she wants to keep to her

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own person. And this word is separated to make this clear and emphasize it.

2bi) The poem 'Rubbish at Adultery' written by Sophie Hannah conveys different ideas, thoughts and feelings about relationships those suggested in 'Even Tho'. Rubbish at Adultery is about a man that is cheating on his wife with the mistress that Sophie Hannah plays the role of. The male character is conveyed as a 'dreadful swine' by Hannah. This is suggesting that she has a particular idea about love and relationships and as he is being indecisive she goes on through the poem to make her idea clear.

Sophie Hannah presents her idea of ~~to~~ there being two different types of relationships; one where you cheat for a physical relationship, which is similar to Grace Nichols's idea about wanting a physical relationship, or you are in a committed marriage. This view is supported by the line 'choose

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one and do it properly'. This view is different to that of Grace Nichols in 'Even Tho' because although they are both wanting physical relationships, Nichols does not suggest the idea of adultery to achieve the physical relationship.

Both writers use repetition to emphasize their different points. Whereas Nichols uses the repetition of 'then we break free' to show she ~~was~~ is her own person through her physical relationship.

Hannah uses repetition to say 'you stupid, stupid git' to ~~st~~ ~~pr~~ present her view of anger at ~~the~~ ~~not~~ a person not wanting the same physical relationship as her.

The writers & poems have different structures. Whereas Grace Nichols ended her poem on a two line stanza to emphasize her point and view on ^{her} relationships, Sophie Hannah ~~was~~ wrote her poem with a continual structure of four 6 line stanzas, but differently to Nichols used a rhyme scheme

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which ended on the rhyming words, 'quit' 'it' and then 'git' to emphasise her end point. The use of the word 'git' creates a harsh, powerful feeling and shows that ~~she~~ her anger is so much that she ~~can~~ almost can not make it a poetical ending ~~But How An~~. A similarity between the two poems is that both writers use of ~~language~~ strong language and ~~with~~ words gives strength to both their poems. Grace Nichols uses short introductory sentences such as 'Come' and a different technique used by Sophie Hannah to create the same effects, is her use of emotive ~~adverb~~ adjectives such as 'swine', 'tortured' and 'wounded'. This gives both poem a strong purpose and mood, and clearly shows that both poets are clear on their views of what they want out of their different ideas about physical relationships.

