

In 'Invasion' Choman Hardi shows she has seen war before with the repetition of the word 'will'. She is saying that 'we will lose this war' - not 'might' or 'maybe'. 'Will' is an imperative word and is authoritative, showing Hardi's experiences with war and exposing the harsh reality of war. 'Will' is also in the future tense, which could mean the poem applies to all wars, not just one specific battle. Hardi uses two semantic fields of words. One has negative connotations, with words like 'death' 'blood' 'tanks' and 'uniform' and the other has positive, hopeful connotations with words such as 'damn' 'forward' 'young' and 'dreams'. They contrast each other but could show the messages Hardi is trying to give: 'Stop war, move forward'.

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It could also give clues as to life in war: amidst the destruction, there is hope for a brighter dawn.

'creep into our dreams' is a ~~phrase~~ ^{*metaphor} which suggests the author is scared of war. 'Creep' has connotations of a sly, unwanted thing and is a personification of blood. It shows that just like the soldiers invaded homes, the aftermath and death will invade everyone's minds. This gives a new dimension to the title 'Invasion'. It ~~shows that~~ ^{conveys} that Hardi does not think war or invasion is just a physical thing, it is ~~more~~ physiological too.

'dreams' suggests that war will take away all hope. Hardi is saying that the blood of war will 'creep into our' dreams of hope and peace. It is Hardi telling everyone that no matter what you do, war will take over and will ruin lives. The word 'our' links everyone

*metaphor

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as a whole - no matter which side you are on, the blood and death will affect you too.

Hardy thinks that war is destructive and does not lead to anything.

'Keep your head down' - this is like an elder referring to someone younger than themselves. It is like Hardy is telling all these young men to grow up and see the reality of the war. This is ~~also~~ ~~explored~~ shown in the first stanza too. 'appear through the mist'. Hardy ~~is~~ This could be a metaphor for the dreams of war and the reality of war.

b(i) Auden and Hardy use different ways of ~~the~~ language to portray their feelings of war. In 'O What is that Sound', tension is built by the questions being asked. There seem to be two speakers, one asking the questions, the other answering them. The second speaker tries to reassure the first, until the last two stanzas.

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where the second speaker has to leave the first. ~~This~~ The conversations the two speakers have portray two people first experiencing war - they do not realise what is truly happening. In 'Invasion', the speaker does know what happens in war. 'Will' is in future tense and is ~~a~~ used in a firm tone, ~~shows~~ which makes Hardi's experience clear. Hardi shows the speaker's wisdom in the last stanza - 'we're lost this war before it has begun'. 'O What is that Sound' represents war from a first hand view. We see how war tears the family apart. 'Deceiving?' suggests the ~~the~~ ~~sec~~ first speaker is ~~not~~ not trusting the ~~to~~ second - this ~~shows~~ represents the emotional damage war can cause. Although Hardi uses pronouns like 'our', ~~to~~ which include the speaker, the speaker's tone is less personal. It suggests that perhaps the speaker in 'Invasion'

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has gone through the same experiences
as he speaks in 'O What is that
Sound'

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