

- 7 words with links to online definitions, pop-up or note with examples.

- ghastly:
https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/ghastly
Something that is unpleasant
- Gay: see definitions 4 and 5
https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/gay_1?q=gay
Something happy or full of colour because back then gay wasn't used as what we use today
- queer: see definition 1
https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/queer_1?q=queer
Queer is when something is unusual
- giddy:<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/giddy?q=giddy>
y
Another word for happy and can also mean that you feel the room is spinning
- Jilts: see number 2 <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/jilt?s=t>
Jilts is when someone abruptly cast aside love (dumping them)
- Arrears:
<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/arrears?q=arrears>
Money that someone owes and hasn't paid yet somewhat like debt
- dole:<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/dole?s=t>
To give small number of items to charities regularly

- Setting with a photo and explanation (physical and emotional)



The emotional setting is very bleak, the poem being composed entirely of a former soldier's regrets and self-reflection



The physical setting has a legless ex-soldier stuck in a wheelchair watching boys play in a park, and waiting hopelessly for a nurse to help him into bed at a hospital.

- 3 Symbolism signs identified and annotated

Title: Disabled — Loss of the arms and legs. Constantly emphasizing body parts to show how the loss of his own personal limbs affects his life.

Blood — life, death, sacrifice and guilty.

Dark — Dark sad future.

Daggers — The pain that soldiers felt when they are being stabbed.

- Conflict highlighted 2 types explain if internal or external

Person v Self Internal - The soldier is reflecting and expressing regret on his own past actions

Person v Society external - The soldier wishes to have his existence recognised by society, evidenced by how girls regard him as having some queer disease, and nurses ignoring him in favor of other strong men

- 3 Irony examples, must explain why it is that type of Irony

1. Situational Irony - he joined the army to get the attention of girls (his Meg, the jilts) but when he came back from the war they look over him and only have attention for the “strong men that were whole”

2. Verbal Irony - the speaker says “before he threw away his knees” but the soldier did not have a choice because they were blown up probably by a shell in the war - ironic because the soldier didn’t have a choice and because he did value them

3. Dramatic Irony - he joined the war effort when drunk after a football game thinking it would be like a football game, but as readers we know better and are all “no! Don’t do it!”

- Author Background (link to background page)

Wilfred Edward Salter Owen, MC (18 March 1893 – 4 November 1918) was an English poet and soldier. He was one of the leading poets of the First World War. Wilfred Edward Salter Owen was born 18 March 1893 in Oswestry, Shropshire. After school he became a teaching assistant and in 1913 went to France for two years to work as a language tutor. He began writing poetry as a teenager. Owen was killed in action on 4 November

1918 during the crossing of the Sambre–Oise Canal, exactly one week (almost to the hour) before the signing of the Armistice which ended the war, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant the day after his death.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfred_Owen

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/owen_wilfred.shtml

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/wilfred-owen>

- Other Poetic Devices (3 examples identified and explained, annotated)

“About this time Town used to swing so gay” — Alliteration

“And girls glanced lovelier as the air grew dim” — Alliteration

All of them touch him like some queer disease. — Simile

- Thematic Statements (4 thematic statements that fit the story, also must be explained in 2-3 sentences, end of document, annotated)

Nathan-2 thematic statements

-Making a major decision in life will likely lead to regrets if prior thought and consideration is not made.

-it is impossible for one to be able to simply understand what another desires without any form of communication

Lina- 2 thematic statement

- People tend to idealize war, but in the end they are not prepared for the damage and consequences that war can cause.

- War is responsible for dehumanizing it's soldiers. It claims their livelihood, and relegated them to be outcasts of their former selves.

Propaganda:

Wilfred Owen's Disabled is a comparison between the glory days of the past and the lives of wounded soldiers. The purpose of this poem is to warn the public of reality. War and educate them about the falseness of propaganda. This fascinating image was created by the media to get people involved in this war, because propaganda convinces people that participating in the war is glorious and you will be considered a hero.



At first, Owen believed that there was no true glory in war. Later, he believed that soldiers were the bravest people and started to hate propaganda and write anti-propaganda. Why did Owen write anti-propaganda?

- Anti-propaganda aided many of the soldiers who were coming home.
- Allow the public to be exposed to what the “glory” truly is.
- Shows the effect that the war has on soldiers
- Discourages people from signing up in future wars.

Work Cited:

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