

Cv simon armitage essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Working class English diction emphasizes his lower working class jobs.

Remarriage writes in a monotone to portray that this man's jobs are boring and not something that is enjoyable. It follows the same story line in each stanza, he gets hired, and either gets bored or fired Of the job and gets fired. This therefore shows that to live you have to work and doesn't matter you if enjoy it. 1. Each stanza portrays a different story.

"Thumbed it" catching a ride 2. In this stanza he portrays his first job. Gets sacked for being late 3. Gets bored of this job. 4.

Stanza 4 he tries to fit in to his jobs but can't. No stimulation in these jobs, to giving people any opportunities. Hard and difficult work. Same monotonous sequence of job. Starts the job, pranks, gets sacked.

5. He takes control of his life but instead decides to quit the job due to the frustration due to the social class and he can see through the phoniness of the society. 6. Sense of humor and comedy which is ironic. He painted it 4 times but it's never perfect just like his life.

Bridge is a metaphor for his life. 7. Trying slightly different jobs.

His job is wearing the costume of a horse and he's the back end of the job. He is a doormat for other people. Pants horse is a seasonal job.

Also being the back end describes his life in society, living in the ass of society. He is dealing with all the rubbish in society. "Put down", humanly killing an animal, his life is like a living death. He is not suited in more way than ones. 8.

“ Big break” he thinks he can change his life, a white collar job. Looks like it’s a turning point in his life, but he has a “ verbal contract”, therefore portrays instability of his life.

The public office is a place of corruption. Suddenly he is being restricted .

Part 2 “ mea culpa” I am guilty. He says it’s his fault for a greater official. “ flak” colloquial use of language. . It becomes more depressing.

He is now a solider. He has become used to the situation. His C. V. is trailing him to his own death. He has nothing to feel satisfied with.

10. 11 stanza, old animals knackered, the door is the door of death. Out to grass suggests that he is an outdoor animal like his job. There is nobody to take care of him “ Find a door”. Ends his life without purpose.

V- Simon Remarriage Started, textiles, night shift, no wheels, bussed It, bus missed, thumbed it, in my office sunbeam, fluffed it.

Shoe-shine, gofer, caddie, bellboy, three bags full sir, busier, juggler, bookie’s runner, move along there. Sweatshop, mop and bucket, given brush, shop floor, slipped up, clocked in half-stoned, shown door.

Backwoodsman number, joiner, timber, lumber, trouble, axe fell, sacked for prank, with spirit-level bubble. Sales rep, basic training, car, own boss, P.

A. , commission, targets, stuff that, cards same day.

Grant, small hours, square eyes, half-erase 0. J.

Student; painting job, Forth Bridge but made redundant. Understudy, back legs pants horse, put down, not suited; broke in Doctor Martens for police force, elbowed, booted. Big break: trap shut, kickback, fall guy, front man, verbal contract, public admit, mango stunt man, collar felt, fair cop, threw hands in, covered tracks up, mea culpa, coughed, took flak for every lash up, shredded trash, dug out top brass, ate crap, digested orders, sat on facts, last post took rap for P. M.

S body dour; rested, sick note, self-certificated heart attack but fit now, comeback, job plan, welcome mat, or out to grass, find door to lay me at. In form, this is a list poem, a list of animistic and resonant details, and additive but in no chronological order, each bouncing off the one before, deepening our sense of the tragic story. A definitional note: metonymy refers to the treated of indicating something-? an action, a person, a situation-? indirectly by referring to some other thing associated with it. Metonymy differs from metaphor; metaphor asserts identity.

Finally: who is the person this poem is about? We don't know! This is the central tension in the poem-? and perhaps reflects the genius of poetry generally. Even as each resonant detail contributes to and sharpens the clarity of the specific picture, it evokes a larger general mystery, of this and any life, however we might encounter it: in poetry, in fiction, in our consulting rooms, in our own lives.

Simon Remarriage write the poem in a contemporary' style. Notes:

Structure: The poem is set out like a C. V., it is a list poem.

Remarriage describes the events by using minimal words allowing the readers to create their own pictures. However, he gives resonant details to create imagery.

The poem is in chronological order displaying how the boy evolves to live with his terrible lifestyle which leads to his tragic death. Each stanza has a similar and monotonous sequence of the boys' job. Remarriage uses a rhyme scheme of ABACA alongside a half rhyme scheme which is irregular throughout the poem. The rhythm however is regular, there is 2 syllables, and the regularity conveys that the rhythm conveys the monotony.

Remarriage has displaced the poem to present a long list like paragraphs to convey the idea of a C.

V.. The significance about the commas is that he has used a lot of commas to represent the long list of the random jobs the boy and the changes in his life. The commas portray the boy's life to be monotonous, boring and lifeless.

The boy has been living dead. The full stops emphasize the fact that he has been fired, emphasizes him losing his job. Moment of optimism and the full stop convey his pessimism. Within each stanza there are 2 voices, " in my office sunbeam" the boss's voice and the rest is his narrative.

The last line spaced out and is on a line alone, which conveys that he is alone and the last full stop portrays that he is dead. The poem is a performance poem because of its distinctive rhyme and its rhythm. " Bussed missed" and " fluffed" are half rhythms maintains the regular rhythm.

Sibilance - repeated (s) sound Assonance - repeated vowels (a e o u) sounds

Consonance - repeated harsh sounds (the It's in the first stanza conveys the harshness of this guys life.

Within the first stanza has a lot of s sounds, as you go along the poem there are more sibilance's.