

	Edge	Cut	Munich mannequins	Wuthering Heights	Poppies in July
Structure	-stanzas in couplets -No rhyme scheme	-10 stanzas of 4 lines -consistent rhyme scheme -Some internal rhyme (adds lightness to otherwise dark poem) -Varying punctuation	-in couplet form -ends on a single line -no rhyme but repetition	-5 stanzas made up of 9 lines -variation in punctuation, mainly pauses and stops -no rhyme scheme	-in couplets -ending in a single line -no rhyme scheme -full stops break up lines and separate phrases
Poetic devices	-‘rose close’ assonance -‘crackle and drag’ onomatopoeia -‘folded them in back into her body as petals’ metaphor	- ‘a flap of white skin’ metaphor - ‘little pilgrim, /The Indians axed your scalp’ metaphor and personification - ‘on this side are they on?’ rhetorical question	-‘Glittering/Glittering ad digesting’ anaphora -‘unloosing their moons’ metaphor - ‘the snow has the voice’ personification	-‘like a series of promises’ simile -‘browsing in their dirty-wool clouds’ metaphor	-‘I cannot touch you.’ personification of the flames -‘your liquors seep to me’ metaphor -‘your nauseous capsule?’ rhetorical question
Imagery	-‘each dead child coiled, a white serpent’ child appears dangerous but colour reference = innocence, her complicated feelings towards her children - ‘folded’ careful and neat, link to OCD and mental health	- ‘a million soldiers run, redcoats’ hyperbolic metaphor - ‘The stain on your/Gauze’ blood seeping through bandage, can’t be stopped - ‘thumb stump’ matter of fact realization after illustrative description	-‘naked and bald in their furs’ juxtaposition -‘glittering’ precious and desirable - ‘orange lollies on silver sticks’ colour imagery	-‘the air to orange’ colour imagery, semantic field of fire throughout -repetitive symbolism and motif of sheep -allusions to death through dark references	-semantic field of flames and burning -colour imagery ‘red’ -‘colourless’ represent fierceness but emptiness
Ideas and tone	- Preparation for death - Conveys how she would feel complete in death - Complex attitude towards motherhood	-pleasure in self harm -intoxication and drugs ‘pill to kill’ ‘pink fizz’ - ‘kamikaze man’ self sacrifice for a greater cause	- Ideas of female perfection and the expectation of fulfilment of motherhood - Outside looking in perspective -suppression of individuality	-being uncomfortable in a foreign environment, feeling out of place -dreary and depressing tone -ideas of other worlds and escapism	-allusions to narcotics and intoxication ‘opiates’ found in poppies -‘little bloody skirts’ reference to females, women being troublesome -self harm and self destruction
Context	-Plaths last written poem - She did not kill her children opening a wider context - Suicide and depression still widely misunderstood and interpreted at the time	- Links to massacres based on discrimination such as the Indians and KKK -occurs in kitchen setting, perhaps social commentary on expectations of women	-written the year of her suicide -set in winter, period before spring/rebirth -Sylvia had suffered from bulimia, body image -munich reference to Germany, her father was german but wider links to holocaust	-ted hughes also wrote a poem of the same title -plath moved to England, idea of being a foreigner -space references, era of the space race	-written in 1962 shortly after plath confirmed hughes affair -misunderstanding of self harm in that era -60’s renowned for drug use
Themes	* Pleasure and pain * Disappointment in love * Despair and anger * Motherhood * Freedom in suicide	* Pleasure and pain * Despair and anger * Freedom in suicide	* Disappointment in love * Despair and anger * Motherhood * Perfection and the female form	* Pleasure and pain * Disappointment in love * Despair and anger * Complicated relationships * Feelings of being lost	* Pleasure and pain * Disappointment in love * Despair and anger * Motherhood * Freedom in suicide