**Compare how poets present loss in 'Kamikaze' and in one other poem from 'Power and Conflict'.**

Both Garland and Rumens use the theme of loss in both of their poems, but in very different and contrasting ways. At the beginning and the end, their views have changed a lot about loss and death - with, 'Kamikaze' starting off willing to die, and then ends up back-tracking and not patriotically dying for his country, in order to experience the little things in like more often. On the other hand, at the beginning of 'The Emigrée', the narrator has a sense of idealism and love for her place of birth, but is forced to leave, and then her relationship between herself and her country becomes far apart.

In both of the poems, they present ideas about loss from the very start and utilises the characters in order to complete this. Garland presents loss in 'Kamikaze' through the pilot, and he understand that he is patriotically willing to die, as he "embarked at sunrise...". The dramatic monologue begins abruptly here - suggesting that the kamikaze pilot will ultimately sacrifice his life for his country. Both the combination of "sunrise" and "embarked" give a feeling of advantage over others and discovery and a hope that he is going to die as a hero. The verb "embarked" means to set off and in the pilot's case to set off in his plane, or it could be suggesting to start a new chapter. It has positive connotations as he completes this action willingly. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the pilot may not have done this willingly, because his head was full of "powerful incantations". This could be referring to the brainwashing that when on, during wars - linking directly to the Japanese culture at the time. It is also severely linked to their devotion to their emperor.

On the other hand, at the start of 'The Emigrée', the poet also focuses on the theme of loss, but not towards any person, but instead to her birthplace. At the end of stanza one, it says that she has been "branded by an impression of sunlight". The powerful verb "branded" reinforces her view of her previous city, as unchangeable. This is due to the fact, as if you are "branded", then this is not removable, suggesting that it is stuck and not going to be moved. Regarding the poem, this could indicate that her perspectives of her place of birth aren't going to change, no matter what happens. It could also suggest that she has been physically disfigured by her experiences, as these memories aren't going to be wiped and she is stuck with them. Also, the verb "branded" has negative connotations, like the branding of animals, so it could also be indicating that she has been branded as an outsider by a society that she joined after leaving the place of birth. This enforces the reader to feel sympathy for the narrator, and almost makes the reader feel like the narrator is taking the loss of her home country, almost like a death of someone who she was close with.

In addition, both of the two poets - Garland and Rumens - uses powerful impressions of colour to represents loss and death. The poem 'Kamikaze' uses colour to show the life in nature, which should be something that we should cherish - by using colours such as "green" and "blue". Meanwhile, the poem 'The Emigrée' uses colour to reflect on past memories, and to show the reader what she is missing out on. Rumens shows this when she uses contrasting colours like "sunlight-clear" and "dark".

In 'Kamikaze', during his flight to death, the pilot looks down at the water and sees a "green-blue translucent sea". The use of two colours suggests that the pilot was weighing up the pros and cons of each decision, including the big one of death. It also implies that he is reminded of all of the positive things that he'll miss out on if he dies. The colour "blue" has connotations with serenity - implying that he subconsciously decided to turn around. Furthermore, the word "translucent" suggests that he is beginning to see through the "powerful incantations" - juxtaposing this part of the poem with the beginning, when he was patriotically going to die. "Translucent" also means halfway clear, which shows the inner conflict in his mind - does he want to die and be a hero to everyone or does he want to live another day to treasure the little things in life?

On the other hand, the poem 'The Emigrée' uses colour in a positive manner and to portray a feeling of sadness, looking back on previous memories. At the start of the poem, the writer begins by calling her memories as "sunlight-clear". This suggests that the memory of her previous country is bright and clear. This is contrasted by the word "November", which represents the dark and gloomy times that she had. It also creates a sense of foreboding to the change in her country's opinion on people like her. The word "sunlight" is related to innocence, and without the Sun, we wouldn't be able to live. This implies that she needs her memory of her childhood, in order to live and carry on with life away from her place of birth. Furthermore, her memory is important like "sunlight" because it is who she is. Meanwhile, in the third final line of the poem, she says that her country "accuse me of being dark in their free city". The use of dark contrasts the "sunlight-clear" from earlier in the poem and shows the turmoil within her. It almost like she is torn between losing the memory of her childhood and having a stress-free future, or holding onto a precious memory for her, but being unable to cope with what has happened to it. The contrast could also be showing a reference to racism and how her birth place has become corrupt and dangerous.

Furthermore, both Garland and Rumens show similar reactions in response to the major action in both 'Kamikaze' and 'The Emigrée' respectively. In both of the poems, at the end, the main characters are heavily hated by people or things that they were close to at the start of the poem. This is shown when in 'Kamikaze', the narrator wonders whether it would have been better if her father had committed suicide in the plane, as he is heavily disliked by his previous loved ones, whilst in 'The Emigrée', the narrator thinks that her birthplace has took a turn for the worst and hates everyone who lived there.

Firstly, in 'Kamikaze', after turning his plane around and to save his own life, the pilot is filled with negativity and pessimism when he returns home, and the narrator says, "...he must have wondered which had been the better way to die". This sums up the complexity of her father's situation, because he decided not to kill himself to spend more time in the world, with presumable the ones he loved, only for them to deny the opportunity to spend with him. Also, it suggests that the narrator is starting to feel slightly remorseful to her father, after all of the trouble that he had been too. The final word "die" doesn't necessarily mean actual death - it most likely implies that death of any respect for him. Meanwhile, the phrase "better way to die" indicates how poorly the Japanese kamikaze pilots were treated, due to the reaction after his return. Additionally, this could be implying that the writer believes that the propaganda from the army and the country causes family differences and troubles - something which is shown significantly when the pilot returns home. Also, it could suggest that the family would have rather seen the pilot die, due to the fact that they would be associated with cowardness for the rest of their lives as the pilot didn't kill himself on behalf of the country.

Likewise, in the poem 'The Emigrée', the narrator has the same emotions felt about her, but this time, by her place of birth. It says that, "My city hides behind me. They mutter death and my shadow falls as evidence of sunlight." This evil and sinister tone is contrasted with the rest of the poem. The last line suggests that actually, the narrator is in the wrong, as the city doesn't belong to her. Also, the darkness of her shadow is a reminder of the sunlight that there once was and it implies that she will not give up on her precious memories - supplying an optimistic and hopeful tone. The phrase "they mutter death" amplifies the sense of threat and fear that she feels as the new city will destroy the old one. It also implies that the trust and love has now been completely lost between the narrator and her birthplace, due to the references to "death".

Overall, both of the two poems - 'Kamikaze' and 'The Emigrée' - are presented in different, but also similar ways. In both of the two poems, the reactions from others are both very sad on behalf of the main characters in the poems, but they are both different as 'Kamikaze' and 'The Emigrée' choose loss in different perspectives - in Garland's poem, the pilot chose not to die, whilst Rumens presents a narrator, who didn't have a choice and was forced to feel grief and loss.