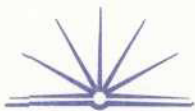




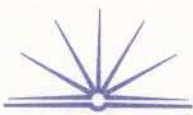
⑩ The father recedes back into the world of childhood, from adulthood. Centralised by the third last box, where he is seen playing in the snow with his son.

⑪ The use of the father's facial expressions is used to show how represent his change. In the second box, he is shown with his tongue out, looking very busy. His face changes expression in the seventh box, to a look of boredom, prompting to go outside, in eleventh box, he is seen with a big smile and in the final box, he is looking happy and content. The use a background is also used to represent his change. As the cartoon progresses, the boxes background slowly becomes more



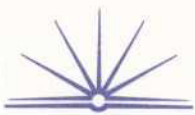
busy. For example the use of the father and son building a snow man together has become the background in box twelve, whereas the background was the snow in eleven. The final background is also very busy with curtains, lamp and picture - showing change from box 1.

⑥ The speaker represents her view of change through the use of formal language and the use of colloquial language such as "dole bludgers". The speaker has used very formal language to show her intentions of seriousness, she then uses colloquial language to show her new, modern changed views. The speaker also uses formal looking paragraphs and a shorter paragraph at the end to denote the change represent

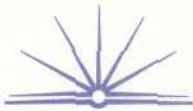


her views.

Changes in children are represented through the use of caesura in the third paragraph "hair-braided, under-cut, moulded and moused-shore". The use of technique allows the reader to take time to ponder the change of the children. The author also uses similes such as "as mechanical as well oiled machines" to show the striking way children can change. The final paragraph being a lone sentence, is the climax, where change is represented - as this paragraph is a lone sentence, contrasted against larger paragraphs throughout the text. Also through the use of repetition of the word "growing" e.g. "growing up, growing tall, growing smarter" to show the change of growth in children.



(2) The connection between youth and change is demonstrated in the first text, through the use facial expression, background, images, and framing of the father's face, when change occurs. In the third last box, where the father and son are seen together, and the father has a happy facial expression, the change is demonstrated clearly, as the contrast of father (adult) is shown against the youth. We soon realise ~~show~~ the connection of how youth is change. The connection is also shown with the first box, of a framed youth, contrasted against the final box of a framed family, with a busy background - ~~images~~ demonstrating the changing of youth into adult. The second text represents the connection between youth and



change through the use of formal language contrasted against colloquial language such as "dole bludgers". The use of formal paragraphs also aids the demonstration of change. The formal language contrasted against colloquialisms shows the change youths go through - i.e. that is, the soon learn to speak more eloquently. Taken in context, that is as the speaker being the "youngest women" we soon see how youth unfolds into change.

The third text represents the change through the youths experience through the use of informal language and a lamenting <sup>reflecting</sup> tone, used to show that how these youths in the story, reflect back upon the changes they incurred. The final paragraph being a lone stanza reflects the connection between youth and

change, by showing that "they danced on," despite all the change facing ahead of them. It is also through repetition, ~~at~~ for example "Growing up. Growing tall. Growing smester" that helps demonstrate the connections between youth and change. Such that we are constantly reminded that they are "growing... growing.. growing".