

	Part C - Prose non-fiction
15.	<p>THE ARTICLES "SUDAN SLOW AND CROEL STARVATION" BY Hilary ANDERSON AND "DREAM BOAT" BY LUKO MOGELSON ARE TWO EXCELLENT EXAMPLES OF A WRITER ENCOURAGING THE READER TO REFLECT, IN PARTICULAR, ABOUT SOME OF THE ISSUES THAT IS GOING ON RIGHT NOW. "SUDAN'S SLOW AND CROEL STARVATION" TELLS THE STORY OF REFUGEES PROBLEMS IN SUDAN WHO ARE LIVING IN CAMPS, WITHOUT PLENTY FOOD OR MEDICAL ATTENTION. ANDERSON REVEALS WHAT THE CONDITIONS ARE LIKE IN THE CAMP, URGING PEOPLE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. "DREAM BOAT" FOLLOWS REFUGEES WHO ARE FLEEING TO AUSTRALIA, MOGELSON GOES ON THEIR JOURNEY WITH THEM TO SHOW THE MASSIVE HOW HARD AND TERRIBLE THE JOURNEY TO REFUGE IS. BOTH WRITERS USE FIRST PERSON NARRATIVE, SHOCKING WORD CHOICE AND PERSONAL ^{READER} STORIES TO TRY TO REALLY INFLUENCE THE / AND</p>

(WASP FACTORY AND WHIT BY IAIN BANKS. THEMES OF ALIENATION AND DARK HUMOUR)
 DISSERTATION BOOKS/TOPICS →

DO NOT
 WRITE
 THE
 MARGINS

TO EVOKE EMOTION.

A FIRST PERSON NARRATIVE IS USED WITH DARK TONES TO SHOW THAT THE EXPERIENCES WERE ALL GENUINE, THAT EVERYTHING THESE PEOPLE ARE GOING THROUGH IS HAPPENING. ANDERSON'S FIRST WORD IN "SUDAN" IS "I'M", ~~AND~~ ^{DARK} "I'M SITTING ON THE EDGE OF THE CAMP." THIS ~~AND~~ IMMEDIATELY PLACES ~~THE~~ INTO THE STORY AND SETS THE SCENE. BEFORE SHE DOES THIS AT THE VERY START OF THE PIECE ~~THE~~ IT'S AS IF SHE'S ~~BE~~ TAKING THE READER ALONG ON THE JOURNEY, WHICH WOULD CONNECT THE READER MORE THAN IF IT WAS JUST OBJECTIVE. "DREAM BOAT" DOES IT DIFFERENTLY FROM "SUDAN" ~~AND~~ BUT STILL HAS THE DESIRED EFFECT. MOGELSON STARTS OFF WITH THE FIRST ~~PAR~~ PARAGRAPH SIMPLY SETTING THE SCENE FOR THE ARTICLE, IT ISN'T UNTIL THE SECOND PARAGRAPH WHERE HE PLACES HIMSELF INTO THE STORY. THIS IS STILL EFFECTIVE IN PULLING THE ~~AND~~ READERS IN BECAUSE

despite the amount news coverage on the mass influx of fleeing refugees, he was going on a particular journey - this means by setting the scene all the ~~the~~ readers are ^{clear} ~~obvious~~ about what's going on. And in the second paragraph where he is in the story his first thoughts are "I sat across from a recently married couple." This, while placing him into the story, also sets a tone for the article, which is also seen in "Sudan". The first first person sentence sets the tone on how the people feel about the situation. In "Dream Boat" there is still hope, they are on the journey to what they hope is safe refuge where they can re-start their lives, this is represented in the recently married couple, everything has just started and they are on a journey to a happy life. It is the ~~the~~ opposite with "Sudan", "I'm sitting on the dark edge of the camp." The use of "dark" immediately dampens the mood, giving it a

cold atmosphere. This reflects on what the people in the camp feel. They aren't on a journey to something they hope is better. They are in this camp where people are dying all the time due to ~~there~~ starvation. They ~~do~~ don't have any hope.

By ~~starting~~ using a first person narrative to place themselves into the story and ~~also~~ set the ^{tone} ~~words~~ for the article, the writers are pulling the readers ~~in~~ in.

Both the writers also use shocking word choice to create a bigger impact on the readers.

In "Survivor" Anderson uses blunt sentences to really get through to the readers. She wants to shock them and really expose them to the horror that these people have to live through.

She says "carrying her tiny body in their hands" and "Nadia did not have to die at all" after a ~~young~~ young girl dies of starvation.

Anderson does not hold ^{back} when describing these events, she ~~wants~~ wants to push people into action, to ~~make~~ make them feel sorrow and guilt about what's happened. Morrison also does not hold back in "dream world"; "men ~~and~~ ^{...} ~~women~~ on the hill, women in their pants" He describes exactly what it was like to go on the terrible journey to refuge. He also exposes how dehumanising it felt using the ~~words~~ words "prodded men along" to describe what's going on, "prodded" having a connotation of being herded like ~~the~~ livestock, not being treated like people. The ~~whole~~ whole ^{journey} ~~journey~~ was dehumanising; ~~not~~ not providing them with toilets, herding men around and not giving them basic ~~human~~ human rights. They have to go on this horrific ~~the~~ journey in order to find refuge, they are deprived and degraded, and Morrison does not hold back on showing it. presenting to

THE world EXACTLY how horrible THEIR trip TO ~~SOMEWHERE~~ SAFETY is, urging people to something. BOTH writers use of shocking word choice also reflects on how poor their HEALTH is. in "SUDAN" ~~Anderson~~ Anderson says "SOME have peeling SKIN" when describing THE people AT THE camp. THIS shows just how terrible THEIR conditions are without proper medical care OR ENOUGH food OR WATER. Moberly describes people as having a "sickly ANEMIC look", which shows they also aren't ~~receiving~~ receiving HEALTH care OR proper AMOUNT of food AND WATER. BOTH ~~groups~~ groups of refugees are being ~~degraded~~ degraded; they aren't getting medical care, enough food OR WATER, or basic toilet FACILITIES; they are being deprived of their basic human rights. THE writers use shocking word choice to clearly show THIS THE public, to show THE readers EXACTLY how terrible ~~THESE~~ THESE

people are being forced to live ~~like~~ like.

Book writers also ^{use} a personal story about the people they are writing about. This is done to really influence the readers. In "Sudan" Anderson ~~talks~~ talks about ~~the~~ Juma and Nania. "Her daughter, Nania, was dying. The mother, Juma, was saying an awful goodbye." by including a personal story and ^{using} ~~using~~ their names constantly makes a connection with the readers, suddenly they are real people who are actually living like this rather than a generalisation of people. Suddenly they are real people with real names and real feelings. This makes the reader really feel for them, feeling sorrow and guilt at Nania's ~~own~~ death which adds ~~more~~ to the impact that is ~~made~~ on the reader. Anderson ^{does} ~~does~~ this too in "Dream boat", ~~introducing~~ ^{introducing} a family of ~~three~~ who he says with before

getting on the boat. "In Iran, there is no ~~human~~ life
no work, no future for them," says Youssef, adding
of Anoush and Lila. "This again ~~is~~ makes
me whole. Text feel more real. Especially
since both examples include children. When
an innocent child has to live in a situation
like the ~~one~~ of the texts, it really
effects people. ^{the} children ~~the~~ actions did not
lead to this nor did they do something to
deserve it. They are wholly innocent and
helpless and yet they ~~are~~ still die and
are still having to go on dangerous journeys.
Using personal stories including children
~~really~~ impacted me reader, really making
them reflect on what happening to these
people, and why isn't there anything
being done to help.

Both "Sudan slow and ~~another~~ cruel starvation"

by Hilary Anderson and "Dream Boat" by Luce
Mogenson are very effective in creating a
response from the readers. All the techniques
used contributed ^{to} ~~make~~ the hard hitting
stories that ~~were~~ ^{were} told. By not holding back
on revealing just how terrible their situations
were will really impact the readers, making
them reflect ~~on~~ on the situation and
hopefully how to solve them. The articles
raw content will inspire people to get out
and do stuff to help these refugees instead
of just ~~as~~ passively ignoring the news reports.
~~as~~ these articles will largely impact ~~impact~~
how people will react to stories like these,
~~causing~~ causing them to take action and
reflect rather than just being apathetic
to these people in need.