



'TISSUE' BY IMTIAZ DHARKER AND 'THE EMIGREE' BY CAROL RUMENS

⚠ YOUR ESSAY MUST MEET ALL THE CRITERIA FOR THE INTRODUCTION, BODY PARAGRAPHS, AS WELL AS CONCLUSION; OTHERWISE, YOUR ESSAY WILL NOT BE MARKED! ⚠



⚠ COMPLETE THE COVER LIST BELOW TO ENSURE YOU HAVE MET ALL THE CRITERIA ⚠

Cover Checklist- ✓ Tick Each Section When Complete.

- ☒ PREP STEP - Make a copy of this document.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Share your essay outline template with your tutor.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Copy and paste the link for your essay outline into your study system.
- ☒ STEP 1 - Outline your 100% essay - **START WITH THE CONCLUSION & WORK BACKWARDS**
- ☒ STEP 2 - Use the TTECEA checklist for details
- ☒ STEP 3 - Revise your essay - check for coherence & cohesion, redundant repetition, clarity, vocabulary, etc.
- ☒ STEP 4 - Edit your essay.
- ☒ STEP 5 - Put your essay together as one complete piece.

Table of Contents

'TISSUE' BY IMTIAZ DHARKER	3
'THE EMIGREE' BY CAROL RUMENS	5
100% ESSAY STRUCTURE OVERVIEW	6
ESSAY PLAN	7
STEP 1: OUTLINING - Complete Your 100% Essay Outline	8
STEP 2: ADDING DETAIL-Complete the TTECEA Checklist for Detail	12
STEP 3: REVISING - Revise Your Essay	13





STEP 4: EDITING - Edit Your Essay

14

STEP 5: COMPLETE - 'TISSUE' BY IMTIAZ DHARKER AND 'THE EMIGREE' BY CAROL RUMENS

15

MORE IDEAS

17





'TISSUE' BY IMTIAZ DHARKER

Paper that lets the light
shine through, this
is what could alter things.
Paper thinned by age or touching,

the kind you find in well-used books,
the back of the Koran, where a hand
has written in the names and histories,
who was born to whom,

the height and weight, who
died where and how, on which sepia date,
pages smoothed and stroked and turned
transparent with attention.

If buildings were paper, I might
feel their drift, see how easily
they fall away on a sigh, a shift
in the direction of the wind.

Maps too. The sun shines through
their borderlines, the marks
that rivers make, roads,
railtracks, mountainfolds,

Fine slips from grocery shops
that say how much was sold
and what was paid by credit card
might fly our lives like paper kites.

An architect could use all this,
place layer over layer, luminous
script over numbers over line,
and never wish to build again with brick

or block, but let the daylight break
through capitals and monoliths,
through the shapes that pride can make,
find a way to trace a grand design

with living tissue, raise a structure
never meant to last,
of paper smoothed and stroked
and thinned to be transparent,





turned into your skin.





'THE EMIGREE' BY CAROL RUMENS

There once was a country... I left it as a child
but my memory of it is sunlight-clear
for it seems I never saw it in that November
which, I am told, comes to the mildest city.
The worst news I receive of it cannot break
my original view, the bright, filled paperweight.
It may be at war, it may be sick with tyrants,
but I am branded by an impression of sunlight.

The white streets of that city, the graceful slopes
glow even clearer as time rolls its tanks
and the frontiers rise between us, close like waves.
That child's vocabulary I carried here
like a hollow doll, opens and spills a grammar.
Soon I shall have every coloured molecule of it.
It may by now be a lie, banned by the state
but I can't get it off my tongue. It tastes of sunlight.

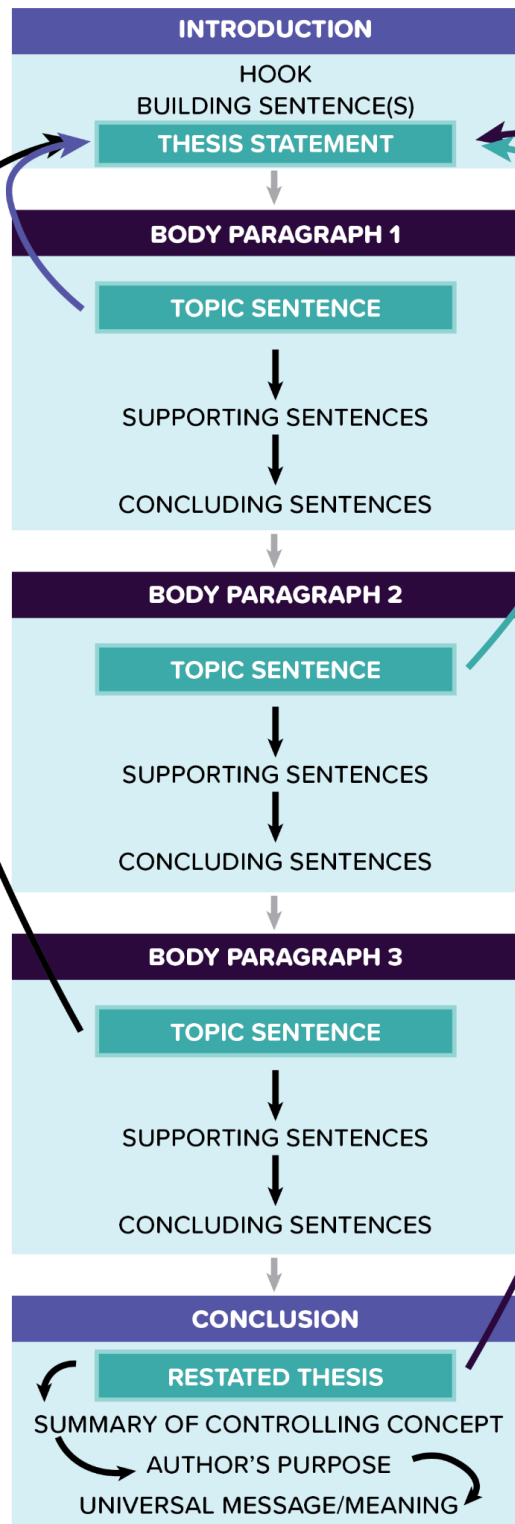
I have no passport, there's no way back at all
but my city comes to me in its own white plane.
It lies down in front of me, docile as paper;
I comb its hair and love its shining eyes.
My city takes me dancing through the city
of walls. They accuse me of absence, they circle me.
They accuse me of being dark in their free city.
My city hides behind me. They mutter death,
and my shadow falls as evidence of sunlight.





100% ESSAY STRUCTURE OVERVIEW







ESSAY PLAN

I. Introduction

- A. Briefly introduce the poems' historical context and themes
- B. State the purpose of the comparative analysis: examining the use of poetic forms, imagery, and structural choices in conveying themes

II. Comparison of Poetic Forms

- A. Discuss the use of lyric form in 'The Emigree'
- B. Discuss the use of free verse in 'Tissue'
- C. Explain how the different forms evoke emotional and psychological responses

III. Comparison of Imagery

- A. Analyse the use of metaphors and symbolism in 'Tissue'
- B. Analyse the use of metaphor and personification in 'The Emigree'
- C. Explain how the different imagery enhances the exploration of themes

IV. Comparison of Structural Choices

- A. Examine the use of enjambment and fragmentation in 'Tissue'
- B. Examine the use of repetition and anaphora in 'The Emigree'
- C. Explain how structural choices reflect the themes and messages in each poem

V. Conclusion

- A. Summarise the main findings of the comparative analysis
- B. Discuss the morals or messages of each poem
- C. Highlight the unique contributions of each poet in exploring themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past





STEP 1: OUTLINING - Complete Your 100% Essay Outline

Criteria	Status	INTRODUCTION - Do not make this too detailed.
<u>Hook AO1</u> <input type="checkbox"/> fact/statistic	Complete (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Amidst the backdrop of political unrest and shifting cultural landscapes, Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' both emerge as powerful poetic expressions of the human condition, reflecting the complexities of identity, memory, and the power of the past that transcend their respective historical contexts.
<u>Building sentence(s) AO3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> counter-argument OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some contextual info	Complete (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Drawing from Rumens' own experiences of displacement and the struggle of individuals grappling with lost homelands, 'The Emigree' paints a poignant portrait of a speaker navigating the turbulent waters of memory and identity. Similarly, Dharker's 'Tissue' delves into the transient nature of human existence and power structures, inviting the reader to question societal constructs and the impermanence of life.
<u>Thesis statement AO1</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 2 <input type="checkbox"/> key idea 3	Complete (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Consequently, this comparative analysis will examine how Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' utilise distinct poetic forms, imagery, and structural choices to evoke emotional and psychological responses, effectively exploring themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 1 - only focus on KEY IDEA #1
<u>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 1	Complete (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	In 'The Emigree,' Carol Rumens employs the lyric form of poetry, as seen in lines such as 'I am branded by an impression of sunlight,' while Imtiaz Dharker utilises free verse in 'Tissue,' with lines like 'let the daylight break / through capitals and monoliths.'
<u>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*	Complete (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Although both poets use their chosen forms to explore themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past, the distinct structures create unique emotional and psychological effects for their readers. For instance, Rumens' lyric form, with its first-person narrative and emotional focus, offers an intimate portrait of the speaker's complex feelings about their lost homeland. This form, evident in lines like 'They accuse me of being dark in their free city,' creates a strong connection between the reader and the speaker, allowing the reader to empathise with the speaker's internal struggle. In contrast, Dharker's free





		verse in 'Tissue' eschews traditional structural constraints, embodying the poem's central theme of fragility and impermanence, as exemplified by the lines 'if buildings were paper, I might / feel their drift.' The absence of a fixed rhyme scheme or meter emphasises the poem's exploration of the fluidity of power, memory, and human existence. Furthermore, while the lyric form of 'The Emigree' places the reader in the position of the speaker, generating empathy for their emotional turmoil, as illustrated in the line 'My city hides behind me,' in 'Tissue,' the free verse invites the reader to consider the interconnectedness of human experience, the impermanence of life, and the power of memory in shaping identity, as reflected in the lines 'Maps too. / The sun shines through their borderlines.'
WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3 <input type="checkbox"/> author's purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Consequently, each poet's choice of form serves to amplify their intended emotional and psychological effects, with Rumens evoking a sense of longing and loss, while Dharker fosters contemplation and introspection.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 2 - only focus on KEY IDEA #2
WHAT? Topic sentence AO1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-2	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Building on the comparison of poetic forms in 'The Emigree' and 'Tissue,' the poets' distinct use of imagery further enhances their exploration of themes such as identity, memory, and the power of the past.
HOW? Supporting sentences AO2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	In 'TISSUE,' Dharker employs metaphors and symbolism to represent the fragility and impermanence of human life and power structures, as seen in the lines 'Maps too. / The sun shines through their borderlines.' The language here evokes a sense of vulnerability, with the sun metaphorically penetrating the seemingly rigid borders of maps, encouraging the reader to reevaluate the importance of material possessions and societal constructs. Similarly, in 'The Emigree,' Rumens uses metaphor and personification to depict the speaker's idealised memory of their homeland, evident in the lines 'The bright, filled paperweight. / The shadows the boughs of the trees throw on the child.' The imagery creates an emotional response in the reader, eliciting feelings of longing and melancholy. The 'bright, filled paperweight' metaphorically signifies the speaker's memories, which are simultaneously luminous and heavy.





		Moreover, the personification of the tree's shadows throwing themselves on the child illustrates the lasting impact of these memories on the speaker's identity.
<u>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> author's purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	This close analysis reveals the speaker's struggle to reconcile their memories with the harsh reality of their homeland's current state.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 3 - only focus on KEY IDEA #3
<u>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Delving deeper into the poets' structural choices, the structure of 'TISSUE' is characterised by enjambment and fragmentation, which mirrors the poem's themes of transience and instability, as exemplified in the lines 'smoothed and stroked / and thinned to be transparent.'
<u>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects ²	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Dharker's use of enjambment allows the poem to flow freely, with the broken line structure reflecting the poem's message of constant change. This structural choice challenges the reader's perception of power structures and encourages them to contemplate the transient nature of life. On the other hand, Rumens employs repetition and anaphora in 'The Emigree' to emphasise the speaker's persistent attachment to their homeland, as seen in the lines 'I have no passport, there's no way back at all / but my city comes to me in its own white plane.' The repeated phrase 'no way back' underscores the speaker's sense of loss and displacement, while the use of anaphora with 'my city' accentuates their deep connection to their homeland.
<u>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> author's purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	The structure reflects the speaker's mental persistence and emotional turmoil, forcing the reader to consider the power of memory and the role it plays in shaping our identities.
Criteria	Status	CONCLUSION - CRUCIAL!





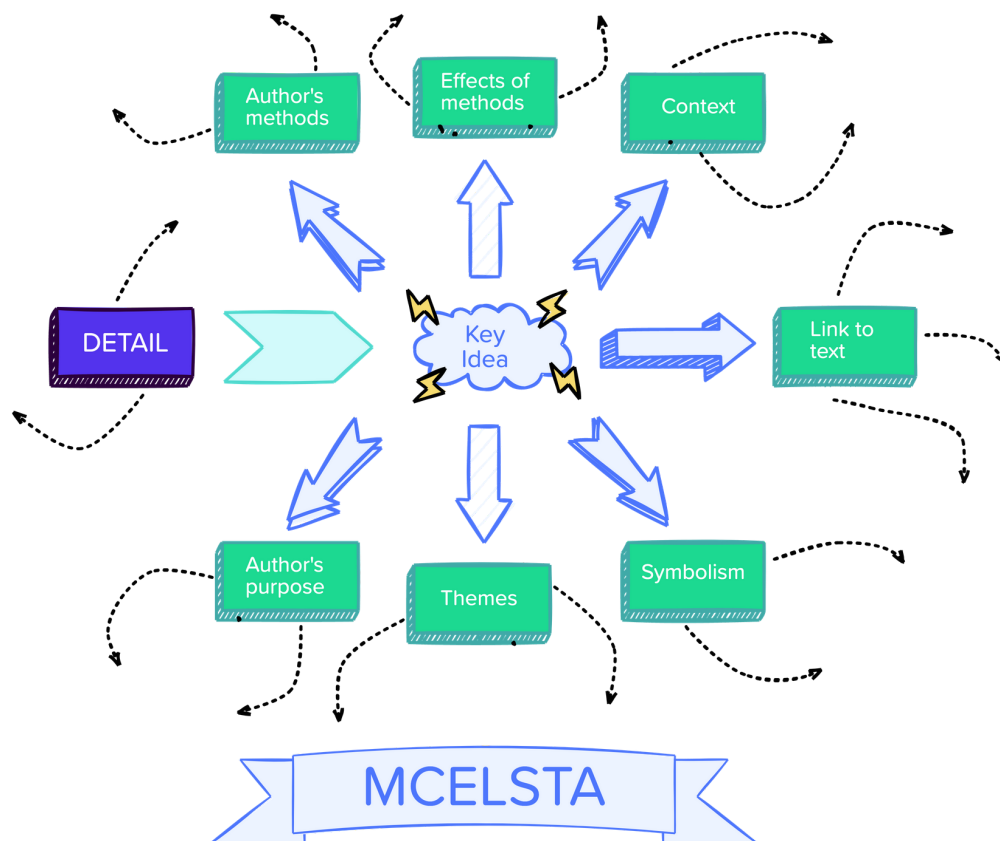
<p><u>Restated thesis AO1</u></p> <p>(Re-write your thesis statement in different words.)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>In conclusion, this comparative analysis has demonstrated how Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' effectively employ distinct poetic forms, imagery, and structural choices to evoke emotional and psychological responses, exploring themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past.</p>
<p><u>Summary of controlling concept AO1</u></p> <p>How does your thesis link to the central theme of the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Carol Rumens explores the complex emotions of nostalgia, longing, and loss experienced by those displaced from their homeland, inviting readers to empathise with the speaker's struggle to reconcile idealised memories with the harsh reality of the present. On the other hand, Imtiaz Dharker challenges the readers' perceptions of power structures, societal constructs, and the impermanence of life, prompting contemplation and introspection about the interconnectedness of human experiences and the fragility of existence.</p>
<p><u>Summary of author's central purpose AO1/AO3</u></p> <p>How does the controlling concept reflect the MAIN reason that the author wrote the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>While both poets delve into themes of identity and memory, Rumens emphasises the emotional turmoil of the displaced, whereas Dharker encourages a broader reflection on the transient nature of human life and constructs.</p>
<p><u>Universal message AO1</u></p> <p>(What is the MAIN message of the text? Focus on the end.)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' conveys the idea that our past experiences and memories can shape our perception of the present, creating a longing for a lost time and place that may never be regained. In contrast, Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' suggests that by understanding the transient nature of existence, we can reevaluate our priorities and values, focusing on the interconnectedness of human experiences rather than material possessions and rigid societal constructs.</p>



STEP 2: ADDING DETAIL-Complete the *TTECEA* Checklist for Detail

1. To achieve a grade 9 level of detail, ensure that you link your key idea in each of your body paragraphs to as many of the elements of the *TTECEA* mnemonic as possible (aim to write about 650-950 words maximum for the entire essay)
2. You do not need to have each of the *TTECEA* elements in each paragraph, but make sure you have all of them in the entirety of your essay.
3. Each item on the checklist should only have 2 main purposes:
 - a. **to link to your key idea in each paragraph**
 - b. **and support your argument.**

- ✓ **TOPIC SENTENCE:** Introduce the key idea of your body paragraph.
- ✓ **TECHNIQUE:** Select a key technique the author uses (one you can explore in detail, eg, metaphor, simile, etc).
- ✓ **EVIDENCE:** EMBED a quote to back up your ideas.
- ✓ **CLOSE ANALYSIS:** Break the technique into smaller pieces, zoom in and analyse them PERCEPTIVELY.
- ✓ **EFFECTS ON THE READER*:** Explore what the author's method makes us focus on, feel (emotionally) or think.
- ✓ **AUTHOR'S PURPOSE:** Explore why the might want to make us feel a certain way about certain ideas.





STEP 3: REVISING - Revise Your Essay

Ensure you have revised the following aspects of your essay:





- ☒ Removed/replaced ALL redundant repetition.
- ☒ Replaced ALL instances of the word 'shows' with more accurate and specific verbs for inferring effects of the author's methods (check toolkit).
- ☒ Revised essay for coherence: are the ideas in each of the paragraphs clearly connected to each other?
- ☒ Revised essay for cohesion: check the toolkit for help.
- ☒ Removed all instances of the following words and replace them with specific details of the topics you are exploring:
 - How
 - Shows
 - Some
 - Something
 - Thing
 - This
 - Way
 - What
- ☒ Your vocabulary is academic – no informal language unless quoting directly.
- ☒ Revised essay for clarity – is your essay easy to read? Ask a peer to read it and give you feedback.





STEP 4: EDITING - Edit Your Essay

Ensure you have edited the following aspects of spelling, punctuation, and grammar:

- ☒ All words are spelt correctly.
- ☒ All sentences and names begin with a capital see guidelines below 
- ☒ All sentences end with a full stop.
- ☒  No sentences are separated with a comma  
- ☒ I used a comma before and after the following words or phrases:
 - for example,
 - however
- ☒ I have used ellipses to indicate missing words in quotes.
- ☒ I have used at least one semi-colon to separate or join closely related sentences.
 - The language paper focuses on various forms of writing; the literature paper focuses primarily on academic essay writing.
 - There are five keys to a grade 9 essay: structure, conceptualisation, context, detail, and convincing evidence.
- ☒ I have used a colon to introduce a quote, phrase, word, etc.

HOW TO REMEMBER CAPITALS - **ABLE PRINTS**:

- **Abbreviations: U.K., USA, UAE**
- **Beginnings of sentences: Nobody** saw it coming.
- **Languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic,**
- **Emphasis - I LOVE CHEESE!** (avoid this)

- **Places: Africa, Mecca, London, Zimbabwe**
- **Religions and words related to them: Islam/Muslim, Christianity/Christian, Judaism/Jewish, Hinduism/Hindu**
- **I, as in me**
- **Names (specific) of people, places, businesses, e.g., Shakespeare, Apple, London.**
- **Titles of books, movies, or programmes, e.g., The Lion King, Macbeth,**
- **Special days: Eid, Christmas, Diwali**

SPAG RULES

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/category/handbook/>





STEP 5: COMPLETE - 'TISSUE' BY IMTIAZ DHARKER AND 'THE EMIGREE' BY CAROL RUMENS

Amidst the backdrop of political unrest and shifting cultural landscapes, Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' both emerge as powerful poetic expressions of the human condition, reflecting the complexities of identity, memory, and the power of the past that transcend their respective historical contexts. Drawing from Rumens' own experiences of displacement and the struggle of individuals grappling with lost homelands, 'The Emigree' paints a poignant portrait of a speaker navigating the turbulent waters of memory and identity. Similarly, Dharker's 'Tissue' delves into the transient nature of human existence and power structures, inviting the reader to question societal constructs and the impermanence of life. Consequently, this comparative analysis will examine how Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' utilise distinct poetic forms, imagery, and structural choices to evoke emotional and psychological responses, effectively exploring themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past.

In 'The Emigree,' Carol Rumens employs the lyric form of poetry, as seen in lines such as 'I am branded by an impression of sunlight,' while Imtiaz Dharker utilises free verse in 'Tissue,' with lines like 'let the daylight break / through capitals and monoliths.' Although both poets use their chosen forms to explore themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past, the distinct structures create unique emotional and psychological effects for their readers. For instance, Rumens' lyric form, with its first-person narrative and emotional focus, offers an intimate portrait of the speaker's complex feelings about their lost homeland. This form, evident in lines like 'They accuse me of being dark in their free city,' creates a strong connection between the reader and the speaker, allowing the reader to empathise with the speaker's internal struggle. In contrast, Dharker's free verse in 'Tissue' eschews traditional structural constraints, embodying the poem's central theme of fragility and impermanence, as exemplified by the lines 'if buildings were paper, I might / feel their drift.' The absence of a fixed rhyme scheme or meter emphasises the poem's exploration of the fluidity of power, memory, and human existence. Furthermore, while the lyric form of 'The Emigree' places the reader in the position of the speaker, generating empathy for their emotional turmoil, as illustrated in the line 'My city hides behind me,' in 'Tissue,' the free verse invites the reader to consider the interconnectedness of human experience, the impermanence of life, and the power of memory in shaping identity, as reflected in the lines 'Maps too. / The sun shines through their borderlines.' Consequently, each poet's choice of form serves to amplify their intended emotional and psychological effects, with Rumens evoking a sense of longing and loss, while Dharker fosters contemplation and introspection.

Building on the comparison of poetic forms in 'The Emigree' and 'Tissue,' the poets' distinct use of imagery further enhances their exploration of themes such as identity, memory, and the power of the past. In 'TISSUE,' Dharker employs metaphors and symbolism to represent the fragility and impermanence of human life and power structures, as seen in the lines 'Maps too. / The sun shines through their borderlines.' The language here evokes a sense of vulnerability, with the sun metaphorically penetrating the seemingly rigid borders of maps, encouraging the reader to reevaluate the importance of material possessions and societal constructs. Similarly, in 'The Emigree,' Rumens uses metaphor and personification to depict the speaker's idealised memory of their homeland, evident in the lines 'The bright, filled paperweight. / The shadows the boughs of the trees throw on the child.' The imagery creates an emotional response in the reader, eliciting feelings of longing and melancholy. The 'bright, filled paperweight' metaphorically signifies the speaker's memories, which are simultaneously luminous and heavy. Moreover, the personification of the tree's shadows throwing themselves on the child illustrates the lasting impact of these memories on the speaker's identity. This close analysis reveals the speaker's struggle to reconcile their memories with the harsh reality of their homeland's current state.





Delving deeper into the poets' structural choices, the structure of 'TISSUE' is characterised by enjambment and fragmentation, which mirrors the poem's themes of transience and instability, as exemplified in the lines 'smoothed and stroked / and thinned to be transparent.' Dharker's use of enjambment allows the poem to flow freely, with the broken line structure reflecting the poem's message of constant change. This structural choice challenges the reader's perception of power structures and encourages them to contemplate the transient nature of life. On the other hand, Rumens employs repetition and anaphora in 'The Emigree' to emphasise the speaker's persistent attachment to their homeland, as seen in the lines 'I have no passport, there's no way back at all / but my city comes to me in its own white plane.' The repeated phrase 'no way back' underscores the speaker's sense of loss and displacement, while the use of anaphora with 'my city' accentuates their deep connection to their homeland. The structure reflects the speaker's mental persistence and emotional turmoil, forcing the reader to consider the power of memory and the role it plays in shaping our identities.

In conclusion, this comparative analysis has demonstrated how Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' and Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' effectively employ distinct poetic forms, imagery, and structural choices to evoke emotional and psychological responses, exploring themes of identity, memory, and the power of the past. Carol Rumens explores the complex emotions of nostalgia, longing, and loss experienced by those displaced from their homeland, inviting readers to empathise with the speaker's struggle to reconcile idealised memories with the harsh reality of the present. On the other hand, Imtiaz Dharker challenges the readers' perceptions of power structures, societal constructs, and the impermanence of life, prompting contemplation and introspection about the interconnectedness of human experiences and the fragility of existence. While both poets delve into themes of identity and memory, Rumens emphasises the emotional turmoil of the displaced, whereas Dharker encourages a broader reflection on the transient nature of human life and constructs. Carol Rumens' 'The Emigree' conveys the idea that our past experiences and memories can shape our perception of the present, creating a longing for a lost time and place that may never be regained. In contrast, Imtiaz Dharker's 'Tissue' suggests that by understanding the transient nature of existence, we can reevaluate our priorities and values, focusing on the interconnectedness of human experiences rather than material possessions and rigid societal constructs.





MORE IDEAS

In 'TISSUE,' Dharker employs free verse, which reflects the fluidity and instability of the themes presented in the poem. This form, devoid of traditional rhyme and meter, parallels the idea of the paper's impermanence as she writes, 'Paper that lets the light / shine through, this / is what could alter things.' The absence of a fixed structure symbolises the potential for change and transformation, allowing the reader to question the true nature of power and control. In contrast, Rumens uses a more structured form in 'The Emigree,' consisting of three eight-line stanzas with an ABABCD CD rhyme scheme. This ordered structure serves to emphasise the speaker's longing for stability and familiarity as they remember their homeland, despite its political unrest: 'There once was a country...I left it as a child / but my memory of it is sunlight-clear.' The form elicits a sense of nostalgia and loss in the reader, as the poet's purpose is to explore the tension between memory and reality.

The structure of 'TISSUE' is characterised by enjambment and fragmentation, which mirrors the poem's themes of transience and instability: 'smoothed and stroked / and thinned to be transparent.' Dharker's use of enjambment allows the poem to flow freely, echoing the idea of constant change and challenging the reader's perception of power structures. On the other hand, Rumens employs repetition and anaphora in 'The Emigree' to emphasise the speaker's persistent attachment to their homeland: 'I have no passport, there's no way back at all / but my city comes to me in its own white plane.' The structure reflects the speaker's mental persistence and emotional turmoil, forcing the reader to consider the power of memory and the role it plays in shaping our identities.

Both 'TISSUE' by Imtiaz Dharker and 'The Emigree' by Carol Rumens use poetic form, language, and structure to explore themes of identity, power, and memory, eliciting emotional and psychological effects on the reader. Dharker's free verse and fragmented structure, combined with her vivid imagery, compel the reader to question the nature of power and the impermanence of human constructs. Conversely, Rumens' structured form and repetition, alongside her evocative language, emphasise the speaker's longing for their homeland and the impact of memory on identity. The authors' purposes for creating these emotional and psychological effects are to encourage reflection on societal structures and the complexities of individual experiences.

