All Quiet On The Western Front: Motifs Analysis

Erich Remarque, the author of All Quiet On The Western Front, he writes a book about a group of german WW1 soldiers. They also had terrible living conditions during war they would have no boots, little rashings of food, and they would have trench warfare. During trench warfare the living conditions were terrible they could have pest, lise, and rats would eat their food while you were sleeping. The author uses animal imagery to show the carnage of battle the desperate living conditions and the pressure that came over the men on the battlefield.

The approach pressure is shown is that the character of Kantorek is that the teacher UN agency had ardent speeches that convinced Paul and his friends to hitch the militia at the natural event of war, several of the hardest of nationalism criticisms within the book.The notion of national loyalty associate degreed honor is expressed through an idealistic, nationalist, and poetic rhetoric.He named them 'Iron Youth' in his letter, as an example, that indicated that they were brave, robust and resilient, a characterization that unnoticed the horror of the war,Paul and his friends are more and more angry regarding them as Kantorek and his speeches are remembered throughout the novel

It's a clear demonstration of the carnage and bloodshed caused by fighting, which is the main weapon of the novel against nationalist idealism. Every battlefield is horrific brutality, bloody deaths and injury information about every other chapter. Hospital scenes show untreated people with horrific injuries due to lack of healthcare. Paul carries Kat's wounded to his back to safely find out that while Paul was carrying him, the shrapnel struck Kat's head. When death is treated with impersonal efficiency as a part of the overall study of psychological disconnection.

The manner in which their animal instincts are shown throughout the novel shows that the only way a soldier can fight is to detach his mind and behave only instinctively and become less like an individual than an animal. Paul considers himself to be a' human ' creature, the other rebels who survive many fights, as animalism, as the military depends on protection everywhere it can be found. Their combat is animalistic. The motive of animal instinct is one of the broader issues, namely that war destroys the humanity of the soldier, removes his ability to feel and causes him to act in this case as a beast and not as a man.

In conclusion pressure, carnage, and animal instincts are shown in various ways. Their terrible and despirate living conditions.