

## Correction: Analysis of the song

1. Who is the child mentioned at the beginning of the song? It's one of the two children who died in the bomb attack in Warrington. It's a tribute.
2. Explain why the violence causes silence? Because violence leads to death and death is silence.
3. Explain « it's not me, it's not my family ». The song is a tribute to the victims of the Warrington attack but **first** they were English, not Irish, and **secondly** they were strangers to Dolores O'Riordan, not from her own family. Which didn't prevent her from being touched and sad and angry.
4. « they are fighting »: Who is « fighting »? IRA. And British soldiers in Northern Ireland. But also Catholics and Protestants.
5. « With their tanks, and their bombs, and their guns »: Whose weapons are they? Tanks and guns are British soldiers' weapons. Bombs are the IRA's weapons.
6. « they are crying »: Who is crying? Families who lost a relative. (a link can be done with "Sunday Bloody Sunday when Bono sings "And mothers, children, brothers, sisters torn apart")
7. What does O'Riordan mean when she writes « what's in your head? » Who is she talking to? She wonders what is in the head of IRA members who perpetrate such crimes. She also points out the war between Catholics and Protestants and the decision of the British Army and government throughout the past years.
8. « Another mother's breaking heart is taking over »: Whose mother is she talking about? She is mentioning the two victims' mothers who lost their kid at a so young age. But "another" means that these two mothers are part of many other mothers who lost a child since the beginning of the conflict.
9. « We must be mistaken »: Who is « we »? "We" are those who fight with violence but also Catholics, Protestants, soldiers, and all the Irish who took part in the Irish war since 1916. Dolores O'Riordan thinks that violence is a mistake and that people are mistaken fighting each other.
10. Explain « It's the same old theme since nineteen-sixteen » In 1916 took place the Easter Rising leading to the war of independence in Ireland. Since then Irish are fighting against one another. So violence has been a long time story in Ireland.
11. « they are dying »: Who is dying? The victims of the bombings and by extension all the victims of the war of independence since 1916 and all the victims of Bloody Sunday and the Northern Irish conflict.
12. Who are the zombies? **First** of all zombies are dead bodies. It's thus an analogy (metaphor) for the victims of bomb attacks. **Secondly** O'Riordan associates the British soldiers to zombies who execute orders without thinking, like robots, like machines, she's making a clear link with the events of Bloody Sunday when soldiers shot at people just obeying an order from their hierarchy. **As a consequence** that song is not only a tribute to Johnathan Ball and Tim Parry but also a protest song against the conflict in Northern Ireland and by extension a protest song against all the wars in the world, a song for peace.

### Vocab

a tribute = un hommage

prevent = empêcher

a relative = un membre de la famille

wonder = se demander

such = (de) tel

as a consequence = par conséquent

a mistake = une erreur

mistaken = se méprendre, se tromper

thus = par conséquent

wander = errer

not only... but also... = non seulement... mais aussi...