Priestley had very strong political views about society and how people should work together and work in harmony, rather than everyone looking after themselves. In his play, *An Inspector Calls*, Priestley uses his characters to reflect different social messages to his audience. In the character of Sheila, it is clear that her change in character leads to Priestley's social message coming through that 'these girls aren't cheap labour - they're *people.'* The effect of the noun 'girls' emphasises how young these workers are, showing Priestley's belief that they are naive and need protection by factory owners, not exploiting. Sheila can perhaps relate to their situation and need of financial stability in a difficult time as a young woman, especially as she is now single and no longer dependent on a partner. Furthermore, the phrase 'aren't cheap labour' conveys to the audience that people should not be referred to, or viewed as, assests to a company and in monetary terms instead of human beings of equal importance. In fact, the use of the hyphen creates a pregnant pause to emphasise and show the importance of what Priestley really believes these factory workers should be referred to - this being that 'they're people'. The pause therefore allows the audience to reflect upon their own personal beliefs in relation to Priestley's social comment on responsibility. The use of the italics for 'people' clearly emphasises to the audience the need to view one-another as equals and not as ways to become richer. The use of a young character to show and believe in these qualities successfully reflects Priestley's belief that the youth of society are the future who can make a social change and that his younger audience are the ones who will listen and act upon his messages.

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