

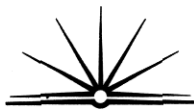


Perspective is all about people's perceptions and how they view the affairs around them. Through texts, the composers shapes their perspectives through various techniques and to some extent the perspectives presented reflects their point of view. ~~From~~ From the documentary series "Through Australian Eyes", by William Fitzmaurice, the play "Educating Rita", by Willy Russell, the song "I am Australian" by ~~Bob~~ Bruce Woodley and Dobe Newton and the poem "The Door" by Miroslava Holub, we can see how this is evident.

The documentary series "Through Australian Eyes" uses the narration of the young girls to present each girl's perspective of her country of origin. Extensive use of voice-over is the main way each girl present their point of view. However, the composer also used film techniques, such as camera shots, music, background sound, color and dialogue to emphasise or shape the perspectives being presented. For example,

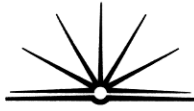
in "China", long wide shots of the Forbidden city, public parks and Tiananmen Square emphasise the largeness of China. It can also be seen when the camera pans to show the Great Wall of China. People start early in the morning, doing tai chi, jogging. The sound of birds in the background enhance the quietness and peacefulness of the early hour. Ellen presents the Chinese as hard working and most work is done ~~manually~~ manually. This is emphasise by the close-ups of workers fishing, brickmaking. ~~People in China~~

In Hungary, Debbie presents the country as "Magic", as she says "This is a life within a life. Two places in a same place, but in different time." The feeling of magic is conveyed through various techniques, such as a sequence of scenes of the beautiful Hungarian countryside with accompanying poetry reading and Hungarian music.



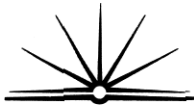
The footage moves forward and backwards in time and figures flash on and off the screen like magic. When Debbie is at the castle, the sound of people fighting transport the responder to past eras. Hungarians place a high value on their culture, the computer shows a number of ~~historical~~ ^{old} buildings ~~paintings~~. The camera also pans to reveal the historical paintings. The choice of techniques, to some extent reflect composer's perspective.

In the episode "Italy", Rosemary travels back to her mother's birthplace. Rosemary presents her point of view through a combination of voice-over and dialogue, she also speaks ~~to the~~ ^{directly to the} camera to express her feelings and impressions. Images of Conflenti presents it as historically rich, old and religious. The camera pans to ~~see~~ reveal the beauty of the place and allows the responder a broader view of ~~the~~ ^{the} villages. When ~~the camera~~ Rosemary ~~is~~ visits her Aunt Concetta, we are shown



hard and difficult life is. The camera focus on the wooden fire in the kitchen and the washing off clothes by hand. The composer's insistence on giving close-ups on labour work strengthens the new point that 'life is hard'. When Rosemary meets Nico's wife and helps in the kitchen, the composer reveals the desire to show how different Rosemary's life could have been. The camera zooms in on Rosemary wearing sandals when chopping woods, conveying a sense that she doesn't really belong to this life.

In the song "I am Australian", we are shown the composer's perceptions on Australia's identity, how the nation sees itself and how others see the nation. The perspective of Australia is of a diverse, yet unified, land and people. The popularity of the song gives the impression that this ~~point~~ perspective is shared by

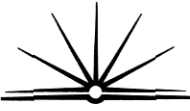


most, if not all Australians. The perspective of this song is ~~convey~~ convey through word choice. Positive connotation and a sense of unity are evoked ~~the~~ by words such as "We are one", "we share a dream". Repetition, ~~some~~ especially personal pronouns "I", "we" also contributed to ~~the~~ a sense of diversity, unity and belonging. ~~The~~ The perceptions are also induced through imagery, as various ~~of~~ types of Australians are mentioned - aboriginal, white settlers, migrants. The tone is jubilant and expresses the pride and joy of being Australian.

In the play "Educating Rita" we are shown the two main characters' perspectives on education. The composer managed to present or shape the perspectives through actions, language and dialogue. Rita, a hairdresser who thinks that education is the 'doorway' to liberaty - a 'better song' which provides her with the freedom to choose; to a whole ~~in~~ world of

opportunities. She is very optimistic and thinks that education will fix everything. This is conveyed through her action and language, as she says "But it is not take the place of life ~~itself~~, it is providing me with life itself." In contrast, Frank, her ~~prof~~ professor thinks that education is unfulfilling and he is unsatisfied with it. This is enhanced by his turning to alcohol and unable to maintain a relationship. Moreover, education in his case is restrictive as he is stuck in a stuffy room and tells Rita that she must write essays a certain way to pass exams. ~~The perceptions~~ Frank's outlook on education can best be summed up from Act 1 ^{Sc (vii)} ~~Sc (vii)~~: "When ~~the~~ art and literature begin ^{to} take the place of life itself, perhaps its time" Danny, Rita's husband doesn't share her perspective on education, as he says "There is a time for ~~educ~~ education, and its not when you're twenty-six and married."

The door in Frank's room is symbolic of Rita



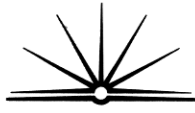
early in the play Rita is so eager to open, she also encourages Frank to open the windows in his office, to look at things from a different view. Similarly, when Rita enters Frank's office, she ~~for~~ learns a different way of viewing life and in particular ~~frank's~~ literature.

Throughout the play, each characters are forced to ~~look at~~ view his/her life from a different point of view. The changes are reflected in the reversal of their manner of speaking towards the end of the play. Rita's language becomes more educated ~~and~~ whereas, Frank's is full of slang and vulgarity.

~~The door is~~

The symbol of Frank's door and be parallel to that the poem "The Door".

In the poem, the 'door' is also seen as providing a chance to a better life. The



"maybe" in Stanza one and two, suggests possibilities, and it is reinforced by the choices which are presented, such as, "a tree", "an eye", "a magic city." The repetition of "Go and open the door" urges, indeed commands the responder to take the move and open the door, just like Rita and Frank, they must take initiative. The poem is written in free verse, ~~and~~ to make accessible to everyone, as the ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} of the composer's in each text, is to enlarge the perspectives of the responders, to take risks, experience things and view life from a different perspective.

In conclusion, through texts, the perspectives being presented, to some extent reflects the composer's point of view. Therefore, the composer shapes or presents perspectives through various way such as, language, camera shots, dialogue, actions, film techniques, music, word choice.