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| **Scene** | **Main Details** | **Techniques** | **Effect** |
| ***Start of the film*****(30 mins)****(45 mins)** | **Non-diegetic sounds during opening credits include dogs barking, crows, yelling and a phone ringing. This works to establish a remote and disadvantaged setting.****Setting: shabby housing in remote community covered in graffiti****Introduced to Samson (main character) messy hair, wearing same clothes day-to-day, sniffs petrol as first action of the day. This is his morning routine which establishes his addiction.****Mundane/boring existence established through repetitive daily routines.****Delilah – sleeping outside on mattress conveys poverty and lack of resources/infrastructure in community. Cooking on wood fire outside rather than inside the house.****Dialogue: Delilah speaks to her grandmother in Aboriginal language.****Characterisation: Delilah is established as caretaker of her grandmother early on. She gives her medicine and cares for her.****Return to same non-diegetic sound from opening credits as Samson walks along the street (dogs barking, people yelling). Setting consists of dilapidated housing, rubbish, broken down and rusted cars and graffiti.** **Samson’s boredom is established through the ‘thrill’ of riding in the wheelchair (symbolic of health disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians).****Delilah and Kitty dot painting and singing represents aspects of traditional Aboriginal culture.****Dialogue: white man speaks in English interspersed with Aboriginal language. Perhaps this is necessary to live in this remote community. Perhaps it is symbolic of white Australia’s attempt to ‘understand’ Aboriginal people. However, his intolerance of Samson and exploitation of Delilah is later made clear. *Idea – “words can only go so far”*****Phone is ringing – object looks out-of-place in remote community. It goes unanswered showing how cut-off this community is from the rest of the world. Phone going unanswered can be viewed as symbolic of the lack of ‘answers’ for Indigenous people and the issues they face. A response to Kevin Rudd’s ‘Sorry’ speech.****General store, health centre and church only facilities in town.****Indigenous radio station sends requests/messages to people in prison. This represents the severity of the issue of incarceration for Indigenous people.** **Samson’s hearing issue is common to Indigenous people.**Aboriginal people experience some of the highest levels of ear disease and hearing loss in the world, with rates up to 10 times more than those for non-Indigenous Australians.**Non-verbal communication between Samson and Delilah reflects aspects of Aboriginal culture.** **Lack of education is established through the misspelling of word ‘only’ as ‘onley’ on wall.**Samson moves in with Delilah shown by him carting his mattress to her house. Without talking, they fight over the mattress, but Samson ends up staying. Kitty approves and laughs calling him Delilah’s husband.Samson digs hole in ground to bathe.Kills kangaroo with a rock. Presented as **humorous** as Samson carries the roo with pride to Delilah despite his brothers calling out to him.Kitty dies in her sleep.Delilah cuts her hair which is a cultural tradition to bring shame and hold someone responsible for death.**Camera angle: ECU** of Delilah’ hair on the ground = significance of act.Samson returns to his house allowing Delilah to process death of her grandmother.Samson gets high and out of anger he assaults his brother and smashes musical instruments. He is then beaten by his brother. Delilah is simultaneously beaten by elder Aboriginal women for the death of her Nana. Samson then goes on a rampage smashing things. These incidents **represent the prevalence of violence in Aboriginal communities.** The police coming to the community is captured using a **long shot to represent** the distance between authorities and Aboriginal communities. Police also only stay momentarily which also conveys lack of police presence/protection in these areas. Potentially also representing a lack of care by authorities and a ‘tick the box’ approach.Samson steals only working vehicle in the town and he and Delilah leave. They steal fuel which only gets them so far as they are in such a remote location. This could also be viewed as a **representation of theft/crime rate** in Indigenous population. Out of necessity?Symbolism: Pushing the wheelchair through dirt depicts the idea of “doing things the hard way”.Eye-level shot: Puts us into the eyes of an observer as Samson walks around and observes his community.Symbolism: The fact that someone has hearing problems symbolises the inequalities the Aboriginals may face.Lighting: The one person in the dark room depicts isolation, loneliness and seclusion.Symbolism: Samson spells “only” as “onley”, symbolising a lack of education.**Colour: The blue glow in Samson’s house gives off a sad, lonely, bleak sort of atmosphere.****Symbolism: The fact that Samson barely speaks represents the fact that he usually keeps his thoughts to himself and that he doesn’t have people to talk to.****Symbolism: The fact that the same thing happens every single day symbolizes the fact that the Aboriginals live a very repetitive, boring, unhappy life and that nothing new happens for them.** | **Sound diegetic** – Band**Non-diegetic** – music over the top**Objects** – rubbish, graffiti, public phone**Setting** – remote Aboriginal community, dilapidated housing, very few resources or opportunities**Dialogue** – very little and mixed between English and Aboriginal language**Symbolism** – public phone, wheelchair etc.**Camera Angles** – ECU of Delilah’s hair and long shot of police car | **Ideas at the start of the film**Remote communities are disadvantaged(health, education, incarceration, resources, opportunities)Undercurrent of violence and frustrationHope exists in relationshipsCommunities revolve around routines which can feel like a cage or a trapSubstance abuse is used as an escape from suffering |
| ***Middle of the film*** | ***(45 mins)*** | FramingBody languageDialogue | **Ideas:**The city is even tougher than the countryThe poverty implied in the country is highlighted in the city as it contrasts with symbols of wealth.Substance abuse is used as an escape from suffering  |
| ***End of the film*** |  | LightingAudioObjectsSymbolism | **Ideas:**Love is powerful Love can’t change the world, but it can make the world a more livable placeRoutine can be a comfort in the chaos of the world |