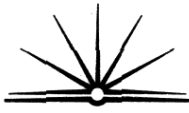


Perspective is the way people interpret a particular ~~event~~ event, which is shaped by ~~the~~ ~~or~~ different experiences people ~~use~~ have gone through. Language techniques, ~~the~~ usual techniques, ~~political~~ ~~and~~ ~~rhetoric~~ ~~and~~ contrast are essential elements for composers - to show ~~their~~ ^{different} perspectives, and therefore provide ~~messages~~ ^{clues} to ~~not~~ perceive the event.

In the play whose Life Is It 'Anyway?', Brian Clark ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ shows the conflicting perspective between an intelligent, witty and paralysed man, Ken who is a sculptor; ~~and~~ with ~~the~~ Dr Emerson, who is a stubborn and committed doctor on whether Ken has the right to decide his own fate.

Ken's work culture and personal experiences ~~of~~ provide him ~~the~~ the definition of life. ~~He~~ He believes it is very important to ~~die~~ ~~with~~. "... die quietly with as much dignity as..." he can possibly muster. Clark ~~also~~ ~~emphasizes~~ emphasizes Ken's belief by repeated words "dignity" and "chance".

Sexual Innuendo; "Have me on the floor" ~~show~~ is another technique Clark ~~uses~~ uses to shape the perspective of Ken, which also exhaustively show Ken's intelligence. ~~and create a picture of~~ ~~Ken~~ The use of humour and sarcasm are significant techniques make readers ~~more~~ understand to illustrate ~~Ken's~~ ~~personality~~ Ken more. "Oh, I shall get the



tablet, but it's you who need the tranquillizing; I don't."

~~In contrast~~

In contrast to Ken's individual perspective, Dr Emerson, who represents the authority believes it is his duty to preserve life, not destroy them. He uses medical jargon "dextrose-saline", "Valium" to emphasize his power and expertise over Ken. This power is also symbolised through Ken's dialogue when reflecting the doctors as gods, "The visitation of the gods". Clark employs a large variety of language techniques to mould the extremely different perspectives from Ken and Dr Emerson.

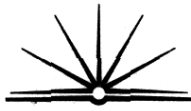
Another text that ^{portrays} ~~is about~~ extremely different perspectives is the non-fiction text *The Stolen Children - Their Stories* edited by ~~Emma~~ Carmel Bird. It is a recollection of extracts from the *Bringing Them Home Report*. Bird compares the individual's perspective through the "stolen" children's personal accounts ~~and~~ with the authority's perspective through John Howard's speech in 1997; which ^{does} ~~is~~ ~~not~~ the similar comparison as Clark does. Bird considered the ~~text~~ "stolen generation" as a "systematic genocide" ~~as~~, this is the reason she produces



~~to~~ the book.

Paul Paul's "story" is about ~~at~~ a ~~too~~ inconsolable ~~tragedy~~ tragedy on the event of being "stolen". ~~Ex:~~ Experiences of loss of ~~den-~~ identity and culture are stressed in the "story" ~~and~~ when Paul describes himself to be referred as a number and ironically being present by welfare to ^{✓ further} ~~prop~~ prospective parents as an European child. First ^{realistic} person narration is used to provide intimate feeling ~~for~~ of Paul and emotive language [←] ~~is~~ such as "Tears of love", "spirit" are applied to ~~express~~ assist Paul [→] in expressing himself towards the event.

On the contrary, John Howard thinks "the current generation" do not need to be responsible for "the act of ~~the~~ earlier generation". He describes the "stolen generation" as a "mere blemish on Australia's otherwise perfect history". ~~But~~ His political experiences guard him to interpret the event this way and ~~provid~~ influences him to present himself through political rhetoric. Bird includes ~~that~~ the conflicting ^{and} perspective ~~to~~ give the whole picture of the situation. ~~and~~



~~through~~

Events pertinent to the whites and aboriginal relations are also presented in the painting *The Conciliation* ~~for~~ (1840). Durrant expresses his white historical viewpoints ~~in the~~ towards the controversial issue ~~and~~ which is shaped by his cultural background. He believes Robinson, the white representative is helping the "savage" aborigines to get out of their "savage" life.

Durrant significantly places Robinson in the middle of the painting to symbolise his importance ~~and the~~ Wallaby and dog ~~is~~ in the painting are no longer natural enemies, but are portrayed as facing each other ^{peacefully} ~~in a peace and conciliatory way~~ to ~~symbolise~~ hint the ~~of~~ ~~good~~ conciliatory relationship Durrant believes Robinson can achieve.

However, ~~in~~ in the ~~the~~ contemporary photographic appropriation *The National Picture* ~~1985~~, Geoff Parr depicts his satirical perspective ~~through~~ towards the issue by ~~the~~ positioning Truganini, the only Aborigine in the picture in the middle to symbolise her importance instead



of Robinson. The dead wallaby and dog as a cardboard
show the broken relationship ^{between} ~~of~~ the aborigines and whites.
Part's ~~pers~~ perspective is based on his historical
~~the~~ understanding of the event, which is shaped
through his use of visual techniques.

~~Persp~~ ~~the~~ Perspectives that are relevant to the
"Stolen generation" is ~~demonstrated~~ demonstrated in the
movie "The Rabbit Proof Fence". Noyce ~~she~~ ~~she~~ illustrates
the epic journey of the ~~the~~ Molly, Grace and Daisy
from the ~~govt~~ government settlement to their home
after being forcibly removed. ~~the~~ Responders are related
~~to~~ ~~through~~ to the ~~pliny~~ plight of the children
through ~~to~~ cinematography and limited dialogue.

Low camera angle shot is employed when Molly is
looking at Mr Neville, the legal ~~guardian~~ guardian
to emphasize his power when he checks for Molly's
"whiteness". Additionally, limited dialogue has strong
impact on the responder when Molly simply says "I
got mother" to show she is more determined than the



other children in the settlement:

~~A number of views that is related to the "stolen generation" controversial issue is~~

The ABC ~~documentary~~, 100 Years, the Australian history - Unfinished Business explores a number of views ^{toward} ~~on~~ the ~~controversial issue~~. tragic event "stolen generation".

Gough Whitlam, ~~the~~ the Prime Minister in 1973 ~~says~~ ~~he~~ thinks Australian should be responsible for the tragedy their made. ~~He took action to support his idea~~ ~~he~~ says "to remove stain from our national honour"

is very important. Unfortunately, John Howard the current Prime Minister of Australia states that ~~he~~ he does not believe ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ "apologizing for something ~~he is~~ ^{I am} not personally responsible to..." He ^{encourages} ~~describes~~ the Australian event ~~as~~ to look "forward" not "backward" which shows the perspective on the event ~~is~~ ~~did~~ ~~does~~ ~~not~~ ~~change~~ is similar to what he says in his speech.

In 1997.

Language techniques, visual techniques, contrast and political



rhetoric are necessary elements for composers in the text
~~I have~~ ~~to~~ I have studied this ~~the~~ year to shape
~~the~~ ~~different~~ perspectives ~~in~~ ~~text~~ and communicate to
~~readers~~ responders in their own way.