

← Question 2 →

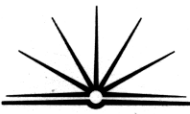
A meaningful text contains not just one perspective but a diverse variety of other perspective. The text corresponds to these ~~persp~~ perspective either from the characters or the composer of the text. This evident in the following texts, namely "Gracey" by James Maloney, "The Stolen Children" by Camel Bird, "The Door" text 1 from the Stimulus Book by ~~Miroslav~~ Miroslav Holub and lastly "Rabbit Proof Fence" by Phillip Noyce.

In the novel "Gracey", the composer uses three different narrators to differentiate their perspective on a single event. This method is very practical as it allows the readers to identify their different perspective on the same event. This can be shown in the novel where the discovery of some bones by Gracey's brother Dougy, created two different perspective. Dougy was proud of his discovery since it was the very first time in his life that he did something extraordinary. His positive perspective is influenced by his own life experiences. However, ever since Gracey went to a white school called Hamilton College, her individual perspective thinks that his discovery is rather silly and unimportant. James Maloney uses different types of language to distinguish different perspective.



The language in the novel is a mixture of formal and colloquial. Gracey's life in the white school enabled her to speak formally when necessary. In contrast, ~~Gracey~~ Dougy used plenty of colloquial language and slang such as "black fella" in his narrative.

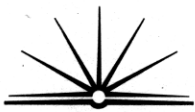
This mixture of language also shows the difference cultural perspective in the novel. This can be justified during Gracey's High School formal. Her partner was a white boy and being called her "an Aboriginal" somewhat made her to think about her cultural identity. Gracey's perspective on being Aboriginal has been influenced by the success brought by sporting talent and her experiences at the boarding school as she had been taught to behave like the "white Anglo Saxons". Gracey's elder brother, Raymond was also affected. His perspective on the Aboriginal culture has been influenced ever since he moved to Cunningham. The treatment towards his Aboriginal culture ~~in~~ in Sydney was vastly different to the white European culture. This resulted in conflicts between the white football players and Raymond. Therefore, many types of perspective such as individual perspective,



cultural perspective and perspective based on experiences are influenced through the language used in the novel.

The Aboriginals in the novel "The Stolen Children" uses pronouns such as "I, we, our, us" to represent themselves. This ~~enables~~ enables the ~~readers~~ readers to understand their individual perspective. However, the politicians in the novel classified them as "The Aboriginal and The Indigenous people". This determines the level of respect and the meaning of their identity to a minimum through the language used. "The Stolen Children" shows the difference in the cultural perspective through ~~the~~ the claims of the children who lost their identity, culture and beliefs.

The quote "I had no identity. I always knew I was different" supports this to create sympathy from the readers. This text, through the language and different points of view on identity and culture, has given the audience two forms of perspective. One is from the Stolen Children, which determines the individual perspective and the other is the politicians, whose perspective towards the Aborigines are somewhat less caring and emotive.



The poem "The Door" from the Stimulus Booklet Text 1, also showed a change in perspective of things. However, it does not contain any cultural issues or beliefs or knowledge. It deals mainly with experiences. The poem suggests that there are endless possibilities behind "the door", and things that you ~~to~~ may never know - unless you have the courage to open "the door". It is saying to the readers to let yourself experience things rather than give in to your fears and refuse to take the risk. The word "maybe" is repeated to let the reader know that there is no certainties guaranteed by opening the door. The poet is trying to contrast two perspectives, either choosing to leave "the door" alone by use of words "maybe" or to open it by use of words "Even if". "If there's a fog it will clear", this shows that what is discovered will enable the speaker to see a different perspective - a changed perspective. "At least there'll be a draught" suggested that once the door is opened it is inevitable some thing will have altered, maybe to your liking and maybe not, but somethings have changed. When there is no hope left, you have to grab any opportunity that comes along, regardless of ~~knowing~~ knowing whether ~~it~~ it is good or bad.

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Lastly, the film "Rabbit Proof fence" presents different perspective from different people. An obvious evident ^{due to} the fact that the Aborigines had different perspective toward the way their generations are being mistreated and taken away. Molly's mum and her auntie were ~~devasted~~ devastated when their daughter were captured and sent to a native Settlement. Their cries and ~~expt~~ expressions give the audience a more emotive and real impact on their perspective in the event. The characters used their native Aboriginal language to communicate with one another. This form of perspective is thus created to enable the audience to feel their tightness and ~~close~~ closeness of their family bondage. The other perspective is from the white Australian Character John Neville. His individual perspective of sending the girls ~~to~~ to the Settlement is a positive one.

In Conclusion, a meaningful text contains not just one perspective but a diverse variety of other perspective through the language, visual Imaginery, pronouns and juxtaposition used in the novel. This is because after reading ~~or~~ or watching the texts, each individual person has a different set of factors influencing their perspective.