**Q: Referring to one or more studied texts, discuss how multiple perspectives on the one issue have been represented.**

The inequalities in the treatment of indigenous Australians is becoming increasingly prevalent with the growing awareness of unfair treatment of populations throughout the globe. The monologue from the play “City of Gold” by Meyne Wyatt, an indigenous Australian actor, was produced in 2020. A perspective represented is the interpretation that indigenous Australians are treated unjustly due to their race and are discouraged from standing up for themselves. He does this using emotive language, allusions, repetition and rhetorical questions. The text “Black Like Me” by Stan Grant, an indigenous Australian journalist and television presenter, was published in 2020. Although Grant also explores the prevalence of racism towards indigenous Australians in white Australian culture, he also explores how the death of George Floyd has “given rise to an anger that erupts, goes away and then comes back again, but never really leaves us”. A perspective represented is the interpretation that indigenous Australians still experience racism on a regular basis. He does this through the use of symbolism, camera angles and anecdotes. Grant is a journalist whereas Wyatt is an actor. This difference in context shapes the way they express themselves in regard to the topic of racism.

Wyatt is an actor, shaping his understanding and skills in expressing himself. Wyatt utilises emotive language to express how unfairly indigenous Australians are often treated as a result of unjust predispositions held by society. He does this when he says “What are you whingeing for? You're not a real one anyway. You're only part”. The words “real” and “only” evoke a negative emotional response from the audience, causing them to feel condescended and belittled. This quote shows that Wyatt feels that his suffering due to racism is downplayed because of his mixed heritage, causing him to not be viewed as a “real” indigenous Australian. Wyatt also uses emotive language when he writes “Because you want your blacks quiet and humble. You can't stand up, you have to sit down”. The words “you can’t stand up, you have to sit down” evoke negative emotional responses, again causing the audience to feel oppressed and treated as inferior. This use of emotive language shows how people of colour are stigmatised for standing up for themselves, thus representing Wyatt’s perspective as an indigenous Australian actor.

Grant is a journalist, shaping his understanding and perspective of global events and use of literary language. Whilst Grant also aims to show the mistreatment of people of colour, he does this whilst indicating the death of George Floyd as a symbolism of the mistreatment and oppression of people of colour built up over decades. When Grant writes “There, captured on video, was every person enslaved. Every person in chains. Every person who lived under the whip. Every person lynched from a tree or ordered to the back of the bus”, he is showing that George Floyd’s death is not just a single, detached event – it is one of many as a result of the injustice prevalent in America. This indicates the mistreatment of people of colour as the implication of many deaths as a result of racism shows the prevalence of this issue. When Grant writes “In death, George Floyd gives his name to those nameless. In his cries, we hear the cries of hundreds of years and the unknown dead”, he again symbolises the death of George Floyd as a death that gives light to the many deaths as a result of racism that remained ignored. This represents Grant’s perspective as a journalist since it indicates the pain and suffering inflicted onto indigenous Australians from white Australian culture.

Wyatt is an actor, shaping his understanding and perspective of public figures in society. Wyatt mentions “Adam Goodes” several times throughout the monologue. This alludes to an AFL star who has gone through multiple incidents of racial abuse throughout his career. In 2013, Goodes was called an “ape” by a Collingwood supporter. In 2015, “every arena and stadium booed him”. When Wyatt writes “You can't stand up, you have to sit down. Ask the brother-boy Adam Goodes”, this allusion to Goodes shows that this racial abuse is not an experience that is exclusive to just Wyatt. It indicates the commonality of many indigenous Australians in regard to racial abuse. When Wyatt writes “The second he stood up, everybody came out of the woodworks to give him sh\*t. And he's supposed to sit there and take it? I'll tell you right now, Adam Goodes has taken it, his whole life he's taken it. I've taken it”, this allusion towards an individual who has gone through racial abuse indicates that racism is not something that only Wyatt experiences – it is an experience shared by many indigenous Australians. This indicates the extent of the mistreatment of indigenous Australians by white Australian society as it shows the prevalence of the issue of racism. When Wyatt writes “Shut up, boy, you stay in your lane. Any time you touch a ball, we're gonna boo your arse” he is alluding to the booing of Adam Goodes, a topic that is controversial on whether it is an act of racism or not. This allusion effectively indicates the extent of the mistreatment of indigenous Australians as it conveys the idea that indigenous Australians are disrespected for being successful, thus representing Wyatt’s perspective as an actor.

Grant is also a television presenter, shaping his understanding and skills in engaging his intended audience. Part of the text “Black Like Me” are videos where Grant expresses his thoughts on racism and shares an anecdote. Throughout these videos, Grant speaks directly to the camera with a plain dark background. He is wearing a dark suit and the close-up camera angle causes the audience to focus on his face, eyes and voice. This creates an intimate atmosphere, like he is calmly explaining to the viewer. This engages with the audience with what he says about “living in a society that doesn’t see you as a human being” and his experience with racism at school. His voice is consistently personal, creating a sense of close understanding between the audience and himself. This personal voice is constructed through the use of his aforementioned anecdotal experience and that of his family. At times, Grant uses metaphors that have an emotive effect. For example, he uses the metaphor of a volcano that “erupts” to explain a rage that “never really leaves us”. While Grant himself doesn’t exhibit such volcanic rage, the metaphor effectively conveys the feeling that many indigenous Australians have due to the history of racism in Australia. Another metaphor used is that indigenous Australians face “a weight of history” conveying the intergenerational trauma of racism. The literary style of language is formal without being overly complex and works to create an educated and serious voice. This voice is written through a serious tone that aims to educate the audience. The structure of the text shows that Grant links Black Lives Matter protests in America and those in Australia to prove indigenous Australians face similar issues of injustice in Australia, as seen through the title “Black Like Me” and the repetition of “George Floyd” in “In death, George Floyd gives his name to those nameless” and “And maybe in the cries of George Floyd…”, thus conveying the extent of the mistreatment of indigenous Australians by white Australian society and representing Grant’s perspective as a person who is aware of global social and political movements. The fact that the videos use an eye-level camera angle throughout suggests equality between the Grant and audience. This suggests that the thoughts and experiences that Grant has in regard to racism relates to all of the audience and not just exclusively to Grant or just America. It also creates the aforementioned intimate atmosphere which engages the audience with what he says about racism, thus representing Grant’s perspective as an indigenous Australian television presenter.

As an indigenous Australian actor, Wyatt has an understanding of portraying his identity to the audience. Wyatt utilises repetition of the word “black” throughout the monologue to emphasise his race, portraying the fact that many of the things said to Wyatt are inherently due to predispositions based off his race. This can be seen through quotes such as “I'm always gonna be your black friend, aren't I? That's all anybody ever sees”, “I'm always in the black show, the black play”, “’What are you whingeing for? You're not a real one anyway. You're only part’… You're either black or you're not”, “Didn't like that? A black man standing up for himself? Nah, they didn't like that” and “But on occasion, when you caught me on a bad day where I don't feel like taking it, I'll give you that angry black you've been asking for…”. Wyatt implies that many of the social interactions that Wyatt experiences are due to bias and tendencies to act in certain ways due to his appearance, whether these people are aware of it or not. The repetition effectively acts as a reminder of his race and heritage, emphasising the fact that people of colour are treated unjustly due to their race. Wyatt also utilises the repetition of the word “always” to emphasise how throughout his acting career he is often portrayed as characters with negative characteristics based off racial stereotypes when he writes “I'm always in the black show, the black play. I'm always the angry one, the tracker, the drinker, the thief”. Wyatt is an Australian actor and he played several roles throughout his career. In “Redfern Now” he played the role of the father of a dysfunctional family who was . In “The Broken Shore” he played the role of an Aboriginal boy faced with murder charges. In “Strangerland” he played the role of a mentally handicapped handyman. In “Wentworth” he played the role of a fake officer to assist a woman to escape a detention centre. This use of repetition acts as a reference to his acting career and the various roles that he played, many of which are negatively portrayed. This conveys the idea that for many of the roles that he played, they are portrayed negatively due to Wyatt’s skin colour. This effectively causes his skin and race to overshadow his talent and skills in acting, causing him to feel as though he is being treated like a “token”, “some box to tick” and “part of some diversity angle”, thus indicating the fact that indigenous Australians are mistreated by white Australians society due to their race and the racial stereotypes attached to their race and representing his perspective as an indigenous Australian actor.

Grant is a journalist, shaping his understanding and perspective of global events and use of literary language. Grant uses the title of “Black Like Me” to allude to the Black Lives Matter movement which has had global influence in regard to equal treatment regardless of race. The acronym “BLM” is often used to abbreviate “Black Lives Matter”, whereas it could also be used to abbreviate “Black Like Me”. This allusion to the global movement has the effect of reminding the audience that the issue of racism has global prevalence and isn’t just exclusive to Grant or just America. This therefore indicates that indigenous Australians still experience racism on a regular basis, representing his perspective as an indigenous Australian journalist.

Grant is a television presenter, shaping his understanding and skills in engaging the audience with events and experiences. Grant shares an anecdote explaining his experience with racism in school. When Grant was asked to “talk about his life”, he “told them who he was”, “where he came from”, “about his family”, and his family’s history. As he walked out of the class, one of his friends said “why do you always have to talk about that Abo sh\*t?”. This anecdote portrays the idea that white culture has in some ways enforced the notion that racism can be solved by simply ignoring it and passively treating everyone equally, causing proactive approaches by everyday people to be discouraged, therefore representing his perspective that indigenous Australians still experience racism on a regular basis.

**Q: Compare how 2 studied texts use voice to represent different perspectives.**

“Black Like Me” is an article published in 2020 which was written by Stan Grant. Throughout the text, Grant, an indigenous Australian journalist and television presenter, educates his audience on the topic of racism how the death of George Floyd has influenced people on a global scale, representing the perspective that racism in Australia can be eliminated if Australia works together, which is represented through an inspirational and hopeful voice. This inspirational and hopeful voice is achieved through repetition and inclusive language. The text “City of Gold” is a monologue released in 2020 which was performed by Meyne Wyatt. Throughout the monologue, Wyatt, an indigenous Australian actor, outlines how people often overlook the personality of indigenous Australians, representing the perspective that indigenous Australians are identified and seen and for the racial stereotypes attached to their race, which overshadows their other characteristics, which is represented through an indignant voice as opposed to the inspirational and hopeful voice in “Black Like Me” by Stan Grant. This indignant voice is achieved through repetition and emotive language. Grant is a journalist whereas Wyatt is an actor. This difference in context shapes the way they express themselves in regard to the topic of racism.

Grant is a journalist, shaping his understanding and perspective of global events and use of language. Grant uses repetition of the word “hope” to emphasise the fact that racism can be eliminated with collaboration and teamwork. This can be seen through quotes such as “This is where our hope comes from”, “’We will keep our hopes alive’” and “’We will not surrender our hope’”. Grant emphasises the importance and significance of hope through this use of repetition, conveying the message that we are not powerless in this situation and that we have the capacity to cause change. Thus, this conveys an inspirational and hopeful voice, as opposed to the indignant voice in the “City of Gold” monologue, as it gives a sense of hope in showing that the issue of racism is not unchangeable.

As an indigenous Australian actor, Wyatt has an understanding of portraying his identity to the audience. Wyatt utilises repetition of the word “black” throughout the monologue to emphasise his race, portraying the fact that many of the things said to Wyatt are inherently due to predispositions based off his race. This can be seen through quotes such as “I'm always gonna be your black friend, aren't I? That's all anybody ever sees”, “I'm always in the black show, the black play”, “’What are you whingeing for? You're not a real one anyway. You're only part’… You're either black or you're not”, “Didn't like that? A black man standing up for himself? Nah, they didn't like that” and “But on occasion, when you caught me on a bad day where I don't feel like taking it, I'll give you that angry black you've been asking for…”. Wyatt implies that many of the social interactions that Wyatt experiences are due to racial stereotypes attached to his race whether these people are aware of it or not. The repetition effectively acts as a reminder of his race and heritage, emphasising the fact that being indigenous causes white society to overlook your other attributes. This act of identifying him solely by race is clearly frustrating to Wyatt, as indicated when he says “I'm always gonna be your black friend, aren't I? That's all anybody ever sees”. The repetition therefore emphasises his frustration in regard to identifying based on racial stereotypes and hence conveys an indignant voice as opposed to the inspirational and hopeful voice in “Black Like Me” by Stan Grant.

Grant is a journalist, shaping his understanding and use of literary language. Grant uses inclusive language throughout the text to indicate that the responsibility of opposing racism is a shared responsibility. This can be seen through quotes such as “Now we are joining our voices with the voices of black America”, “We cannot close the gap…”, “’ We learn to continue to believe in ourselves, in our strength, our resilience, our determination for change. And we can change’”, “’ We will win this war. It is a war. It's a cultural revolution’”, “’ We'll survive through it all. We will keep our hopes alive’” and “’We will not surrender our hope’”. This use of inclusive language has the effect of suggesting equality between Grant and the audience, indicating that the audience has the capacity to influence change in regard to racism as Grant does so as well, thus indicating an inspirational and hopeful voice, as opposed to the indignant voice in the “City of Gold” monologue by Meyne Wyatt, as it encourages viewers to take part in eliminating racism.

Wyatt utilises emotive language to express how unfairly indigenous Australians are often treated as a result of unjust predispositions held by society. He uses this when he writes “What are you whingeing for? You're not a real one anyway. You're only part”. He uses this when he says “What are you whingeing for? You're not a real one anyway. You're only part”. The words “real” and “only” evoke a negative emotional response from the audience, causing them to feel condescended and belittled. This quote shows that Wyatt feels that his suffering due to racism is downplayed because of his mixed heritage, causing him to not be viewed as a “real” indigenous Australian. This quote portrays what he perceives white Australian society to be saying to him, and it’s effective in conveying the extent of the unjust treatment as it strongly indicates how white Australian society downplays the suffering of indigenous Australians if they are not fully indigenous. This use of emotive language effectively indicates how white Australian society judges indigenous Australians based on their heritage, overlooking their other characteristics, thus representing Wyatt’s perspective through an indignant voice as opposed to the inspirational and hopeful voice in “Black Like Me” by Stan Grant.

Structure for analysis of attitude:

A \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_ attitude of \_\_\_\_\_ towards \_\_\_\_\_.