

Monologue
ALL IN POV

Treplev: She loves me – she loves me not... She loves me – she loves me not... Loves me, loves me not. (laughs) There you are – she doesn't love me. Well, of course she doesn't. She wants to live and love and dress in light colours, and there am I, twenty-five years old, perpetually reminding her that she's stopped being young.

A man stood at the top of a foggy mountain contemplating his relationship. Flashbacks of him with his wife having fun. (eating dinner, trips to the beach e.g.)

When I'm not there she's thirty-two – when I am she's forty-three; and that's why she hates me.

Shots of her happy with another man

Then again I don't acknowledge the theatre. She loves the theatre – she thinks she's serving humanity and the sacred cause of art, whereas in my view the modern theatre is an anthology of stereotypes and received ideas. When the curtain goes up, and there, in a room with three walls lit by artificial lighting because it's always evening, these great artists, these high priests in the temple of art, demonstrate how people eat and drink, how they love and walk about and wear their suits;

Shots of her with the new man doing all the things she loves, things he never gave her

when out of these banal scenes and trite words they attempt to extract a moral – some small and simple moral with a hundred household uses; when under a thousand different disguises they keep serving me up the same old thing,

Shots of him being pushed aside by youth and pushed over and laughed at

the same old thing, the same old thing – then I run and don't stop running, just as Maupassant ran from the sight of the Eiffel Tower, that weighed on his brain with its sheer vulgarity. What we need are new artistic forms. And if we don't get new forms it would be better if we had nothing at all.

As he runs into a foggy night it transitions into the original scene as he says the last line.

Short Film Concept

- A POV character enters the query passing a man sat on a bench with a newspaper with the headline "Ancient bracelet due to be revealed"
- Close up of the paper
- Voice over plays of a news report talking about the whereabouts of said bracelet saying it will only appear once every 100 years
- Character searches the area looking at the nature
- Standing by the river they look down at the river, a flash of light appears with a crop circle
- The character investigates the crop circle stuffing it in their pocket
- Upon leaving the query they look back at the newspaper guy whos paper has now changed to local boy finds hidden bracelet
- He begins to run
- Fade out

The monster within us all

The quotes try to say that within the past it was thought that someone who knows of the future or is seen as a monster due to their actions in evil. Whereas our understanding of this in modern-day is that we are all monsters in our own way and that nobody is an angel, we all have a little monster inside of us. This was previously shown biblically though the idea of sins but was more seen as being taken over by the devil the original monster, rather than the now understood idea of us ourselves being the monster. The monster being our psychological negative or nonsocial conforming thoughts based on the written and unwritten rules of society.

This can be used to develop characters within films by fleshing out their society's conforming and nonconforming views, opinions, and behaviors. This will allow my Characters to become three-dimensional creations rather than two-dimensional concepts with no life or identities. I also felt that it will help to produce entire societies with different views on what is deemed right and wrong. From this, it has sparked the concept of a documentary questioning and challenging why our social norms are what they are and what would happen if they changed.

Ghost Stories

Narrative structure

The film is made up of four short interlinking short films with repetitive items and themes based on the protagonists surrounding whilst in a coma after attempting to commit suicide.

The director creates a constant, consistent flow throughout the film using a verity of figures and representations of those figures throughout the four stories. The devices (figures and representations) used during the film are a hooded figure showing death he caused by letting an asthmatic child go into a situation he was not comfortable with causing an asthma attack. The representation of a breathing tube and his come is represented and foreshadowed by the young girl and creature at the end putting their fingers in his mouth. The foreshadowing of the coma is shown by the manikin in the basement of the first story wearing a hospital gown. Another device used was the use of a child which is subjected that he got but had to sacrifice his wife to get it.

This is also represented throughout the film by doles in victorian dresses. The victorian element is also put across in the film at the start during the psychic performance as it was set in a Victorian theatre and played on the idea that Victorians believed in spirits of the dead coming back to visit them and spoke to them.

The protagonist reveals his guilty concerns thought the people who surround him telling him stories of different stages of his life and the effects they may have on others shown through the similar themes are shown throughout and the use of foreshadowing to slowly reveal his life using a long internal monologue told by the mutable different figures from the hospital as to keep the viewer questioning what is happening and to keep their attention.