

| Key | Technique | Themes | Reader Response |
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| <p>TS= Topic Sentence outlines the main idea of the paragraph.</p> <p>TQ= Technique</p> <p>E1= Explanation of TQ1;</p> <p>E2=Explanation of TQ2; E3 = Explanation of TQ3</p> <p>X1= eXample of TQ No 1; X2= eXample of TQ No2; X3 = eXample of TQ No3</p> <p>R= Reader Response</p> | <p>TQ 1</p> <p><u>Weller used diction, character actions and personification to construct the theme.</u></p> <p>E1 (DICTION) Both times that William experienced racist behaviour, it was from individuals in authority positions; <u>they spoke rudely and aggressively towards him.</u> When William stopped at a bar to buy some beer, the barman immediately assumed that because he was Aboriginal, he represented trouble and stated, X1</p> <p>“Well then, you’re not gettin’ nothin’ from me. You can p... off, too, before I call the cops. They’ll cool you down, you smart black b.....”</p> <p>E1 (DICTION). continued: Weller deliberately had the barman <u>use swear words as well as racist terms when speaking with Billy.</u> “you smart black b....” was an example of offensive language delivered by someone who used his power to demonstrate prejudice.</p> <p>E2 (CHARACTER ACTION) We witnessed the same type of authority figure abusing his power when the policeman arrested William at the camp site. <u>The policeman acted violently towards Billy.</u></p> <p>X2</p> <p>“he grabs hold of Billy’s hand.....he twists it up behind Billy’s back and slams him against the blank blue side of the van.” and “He is shoved into the back, with a few jabs to hurry him on his way.”</p> <p>E3 (PERSONIFICATION) In addition to the violent actions, the <u>police van is constructed as a monster through the technique of personification.</u> Billy is almost perceived as being eaten alive by the van, which reinforces the policeman’s satisfaction with the his arrest.</p> <p>X3</p> <p>“He is thrown into the back of the van. The van starts up with a satisfied roar.....Hunches miserably in the jolting iron belly as the van revs over to the humpy.”</p> <p>E3 (PERSONIFICATION) Weller <u>has given the police van a human-like emotion of satisfaction which reinforces the attitude and behaviour of the policeman, who is so pleased that he managed to blame Billy for a crime.</u> In addition, “the jolting iron belly” of the van provides an imagery of entrapment that Billy now faces, in line with the entrapment he experiences because of his race.</p> | <p>Racism-</p> <p>TS: Racism is a strong moral issue still entrenched deep within today’s society.</p> | <p>R</p> <p>(Emotion)The theme of racism positioned us to respond with shame and embarrassment.</p> <p>(Intellectual)It is unthinkable that one person could treat another in such a degrading way, yet we hear many stories similar to William’s occurring all the time in society. It is essential that we learn from the deeply moving story of William Woodward and make changes to the attitudes of society.</p> <p>(Intertextual) In many respects, the theme of racism within Going Home is similar to the treatment of the young Aboriginal boy “Jasper” in Craig Silvey’s novel Jasper Jones where (because of his race) Jasper is wrongfully accused of a crime he did not commit.</p> |

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