

What makes an astute audience member say “hey I know who made this film” without seeing the title sequence? What makes a director’s unique style to their body of work?

### Tarantino’s technical codes (CAMELS)

Example 1: Non linear editing:

Analysis:

- Tarantino relies heavily on the use of non-linear narrative editing, using flash-backs and flash-forwards, discontinuous story lines and fragmented chapters to deliberately confuse the audience.

Evaluate:

- While he provides hints throughout the film, this disconnected narrative form relies on the audience to put the pieces back together and arrange them in plot coherence.

Evidence:

- In *Pulp Fiction* (1994), there a four distinct narratives that take place and the non-linear and discontinuous narrative sees the film move from one set of characters to another and so on. By the end of the film the four mini-narratives merge into one succinct narrative.
- This is also evident in both *Kill Bill Vol. 1 and 2* (2003 and 2004 respectively). In *Kill Bill Vol. 1* (2003) the film opens in the middle of the narrative with the protagonist exacting her revenge on her former colleagues. Fast forward a year later and *Kill Bill Vol. 2* (2004) opens with a flash-back to why the protagonist originally started her mass-murder rampage – to exact her revenge.

How this might look in a formal essay:

<p>Tarantino has earned his place as an auteur director through the common exploitation on non-linear narrative editing. This can be in the form of flash-backs, flash-forwards, discontinuous story lines and fragmented chapters to create confusion. <u>Grundy (2003) states that while Tarantino provides hints throughout his films to link narrative for his audiences, the disconnected narrative relies on audience participation to put the pieces of the narrative plot together.</u> This is clearly evident in <i>Pulp Fiction</i> (1994). There a four distinct narratives that take place and the non-linear and discontinuous narrative sees the film move from one set of characters to another and so on. By the end of the film the four mini-narratives merge into one succinct narrative. This is also evident in both <i>Kill Bill Vol. 1 and 2</i> (2003 and 2004 respectively). In <i>Kill Bill Vol. 1</i> (2003) the film opens in the middle of the narrative with the protagonist exacting her revenge on her former colleagues. Fast forward a year later and <i>Kill Bill Vol. 2</i> (2004) opens with a flash-back to why the protagonist originally started her mass-murder rampage – to exact her revenge.</p>		Point of the paragraph and analysis
		Reference to research (using correct formatting and evaluation)
		Evidence from three films that support my point. Using terms like “this is clearly evident” shows my reader that I am using evidence to support my point
		194 words

Other paragraphs I could also talk about:

- mise-en-scene – Tarantino’s use of natural framing character’s in door ways, window frames, mirrors etc
- camera angles – Tarantino’s use of the low angle or famously coined by fans of Tarantino as the “trunk shot”
- mise-en-scene and acting – LOTS of use of gratuitous violence with moments of comedy

Writing a bibliography:

1. Make sure your bibliography starts on a new page (not the bottom of your essay because there is space).
2. Follow Harvard referencing for your essay. In text it should look like this: author-surname only and year of publication in parentheses e.g. (Grundy, 2003)
3. Set your bibliography out as follows: name of website/author, year the article/page was published, the title of the webpage, the URL address with square brackets saying [ONLINE] first and the date you accessed it in square brackets.
4. Movies: Name of film, year it was made. DVD in square brackets with director’s name following. Where the DVD/film was made and the studio that made it.

Example below:

Bibliography:

1. Grundy, H. 2003. The Cineamatics. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://thecinemaniacs15.com/2013/02/20/quentin-tarantino-an-analysis/>. [Accessed 18 March 15].
2. Pulp Fiction, 1994. [DVD] Quinten Tarantino, USA: Universal Pictures.