





# **Guiding Questions**

- How does cinema negotiate the relationship between realism and 'truth'?
- How does comedy help us address potentially serious topics?
- What does the vampire tell us about otherness?
- And what does all this have to do with a bunch of vampires flatting in Wellington?





## **Lecture Breakdown**



• New Zealand Cinema

Genre and Parody

 Comedy Horror and the Mundane



Postcolonial Vampires

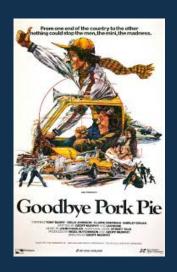


### **New Zealand Cinema**

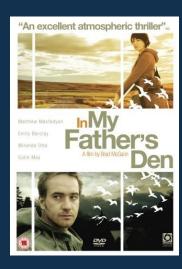


- Isolation
- Postcolonial context
- Journeys and escape
- Mundanity and Horror
- A likable grotesque
- Identity
- Rebellion







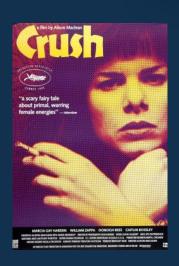


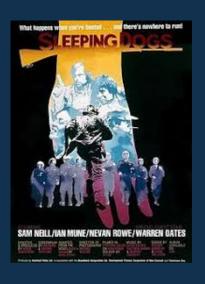


#### **Themes**



- landscape (as a metaphor for the psychological interior)
- Horror, unease and profound (settler) anxiety
- Adolescence and rites of passages
- Madness
- (kiwi) male culture









### **Cinema of Unease**

- "A society can be said to have come of age when it begins to live by the light of an imaginative order of its own."
  - Charles Brasch, quoted in Cinema of Unease



http:// www.nzonscreen.com /title/cinema-ofunease-1995





#### **The Kiwi Gothic**

- mirror to the psychic struggles of characters as well as the cultural tensions in settler nations
- terror and abuse, enclosure and entrapment, madness, death and emotional or sexual excess that are set in a variety of dark and gloomy sinister locations

#### Paravasini Gebert

The gothic "was, from its earliest history in England and Europe, fundamentally linked to colonial settings, characters and realities as frequent embodiments of the forbidding and frightening."



# **The Haunted House**



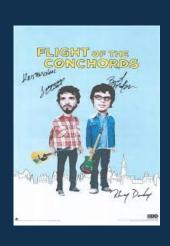








- visual and verbal humour
- Taika Waititi and Jemaine Clement



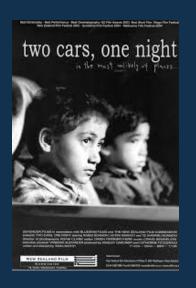






#### **Taika Waititi**

- Two Cars, One Night (2004)
- Eagle vs Shark (2007)
- Boy (2010)
- What We do in the Sadows (2014)
- Hunt for the Wilderpeople (2016)
- Thor Ragnarok (2017)
- Jojo Rabbit (2019)







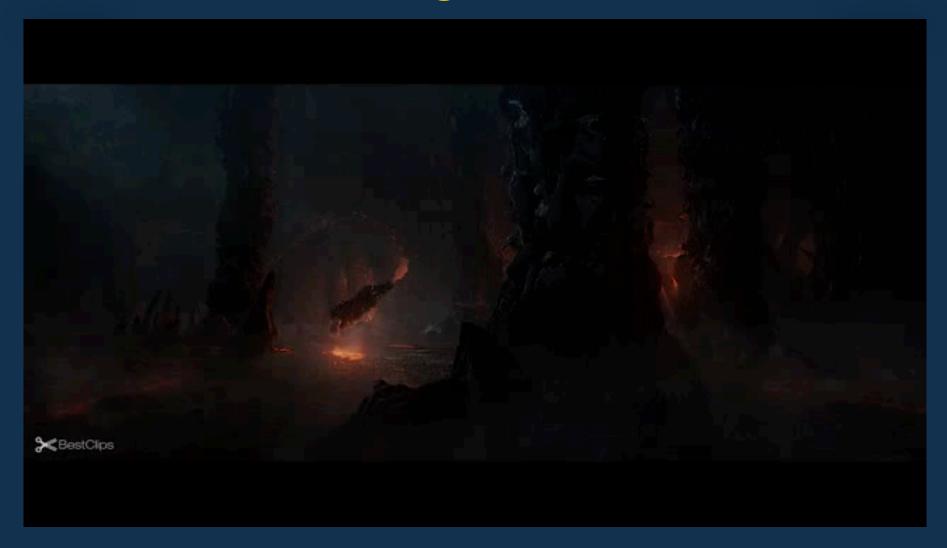








# **Thor Ragnarok 2017**





## What We do in the Shadows



- distinct New Zealand sensibility
- deadpan humour

• Genre parody: homage and critique

• intersections between the ordinary and the horrific







# Life Cycles of Film Genres

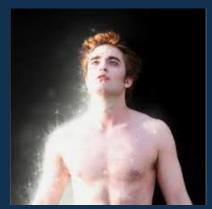


#### Four basic stages:

- 1) Experimental stage of conventional formulation
- 2) Classical stage of conventional stabilization
- 3) Refinement stage
- 4) The self-reflexive stage in which parody arises

Not a fixed sequence, but a rough pattern of canonization



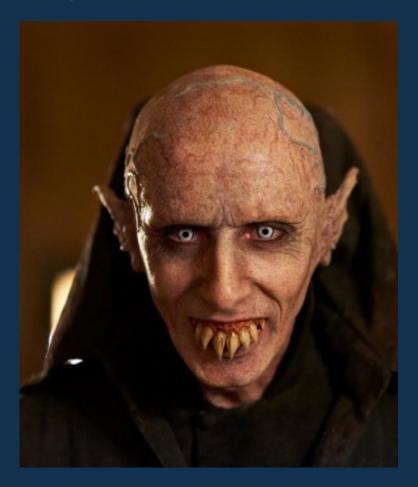








## Petyr



### Nosferatu







### Vladislav



### Dracula







# Bela Lugosi





# **Bram Stoker's Dracula**







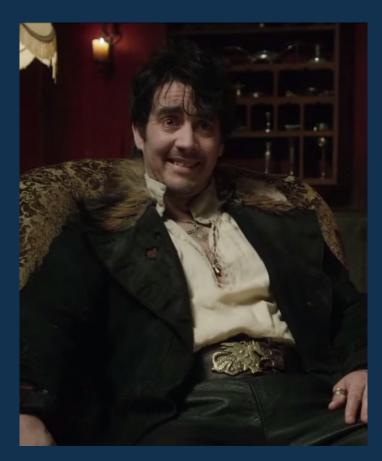




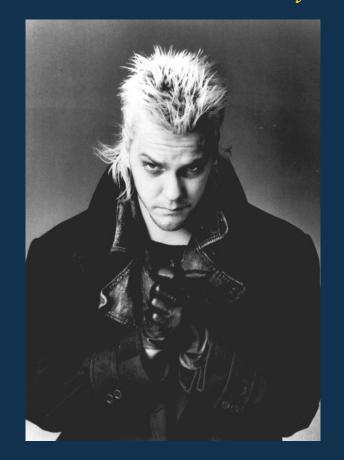




#### Deacon



#### David from Lost Boys







Viago

Lestat









# **Interview with the Vampire**







### Nick



### **Edward Cullen**



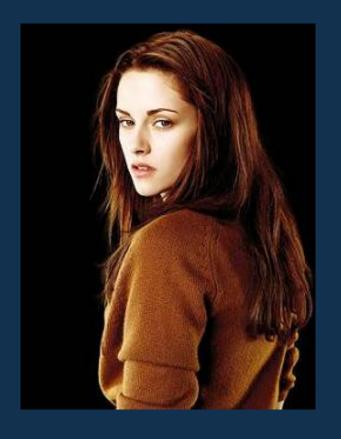




### Stu



Bella Swan









- Parodia: 'counter-song' or 'beside'
- distance and a closeness
- defamiliarises something familiar
- highlights a text's constructedness
- aesthetic or social critique/flattery
- intertextuality and transgression











- decoding a text in the light of another text
- Self reflexivity
- quoting
- mocking or flattery



'Imitation is the highest form of flattery.'





# The Bisgetti Trick

















#### Rick Altman

- Lexicon: the characters, the costumes, and various items comprising the film's iconography
- Syntax the narrative structure / the film's plot
- Film style: (including sound effects, camera movement and dialogue subtitles)









- Mocking both the vampire genre and the documentary genre
- Combining myth and realism
- outrageous fictions via a rhetoric of objectivity
- parody, and self-reflexivity
- ordinary and horrific





# Docu-genre and Reality TV



- Real life situation and demystification
- Character bonding
- Crisis moment and resolution
- Melt down
- Re –enactment scenes
- extensive archival footage







# **Coming out to Stu**









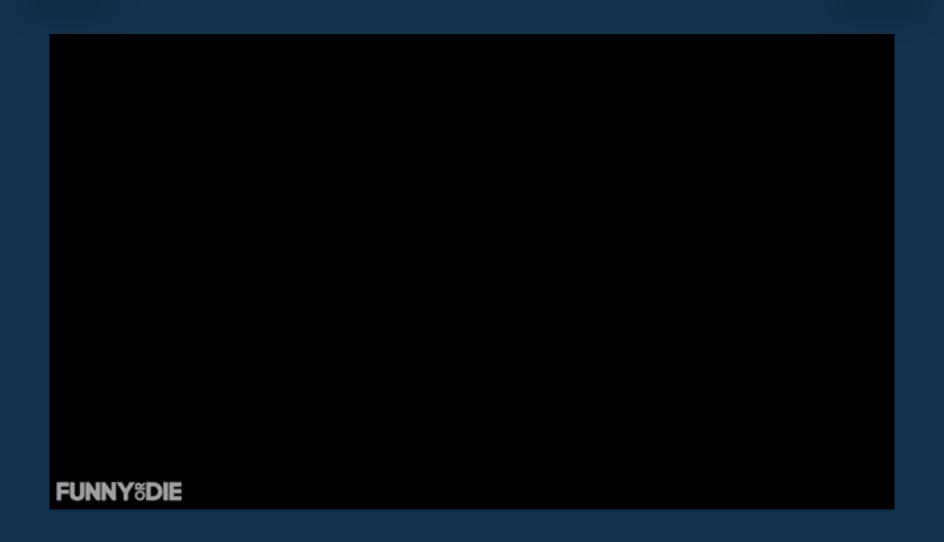
- Demystifying mythical monsters
- insight into the ordinary lives of vampires (demystification)
- revitalises the vampire (remythification)







# 7 Vampire myths debunked









#### Cinema verité

- observational cinema
- Heightens perception of cinematic truths but at the same time also questions it
- Handheld camera
- Zoom
- Rack focusing







# Forgotten Silver 1995



















#### **Slapstick**

- Slapstick occurs anytime things go wrong physically
- plays on our fear of physical and social maladjustment

Jerry Lewis: "I don't know that I have a carefully thought-out theory on exactly what makes people laugh, but the premise of all comedy is a man in trouble."



### "the premise of all comedy is a man in trouble"

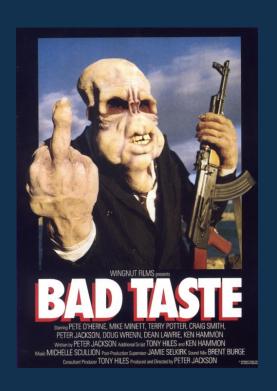




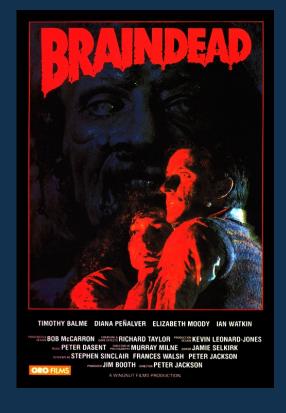




Splatter horror + slapstick comedy





















- impassive deadpan humour
- comedy and horror laughs and frights
- The ancient vampire is transferred into contemporary everyday New Zealand
- The characters don't fit in









- The horrific is utterly mundane
- Closely modelled on the British TV series *The Young Ones*
- growing up eternally





# **The Young Ones**

















## Werewolves









- vampire trope as an endless source of inconvenience
- The categories of what it means to be human are made strange
- Monsters, such as vampires, make us think about what is monstrous about being human















#### The Horror of the Mundane

- By rendering the horrific mundane, the film also suggests that there is something horrific about the mundane
- E.g. Jackie –outdoes them in cruelty
- a glimpse into everyday suburban psychopathic normality







# **Human Monstrosity**









- revisiting national myths
- Immigration
- 1) Vampire as feared and desired

Exoticism and demonization of the colonized subject

- 2) Vampire as exploitative loodsucker
- applied to the colonizer (e.g. Oliver Cromwell)









• The European as other





### Whanau









### **Awkward Cohabitation**

