

Phil

- Generally quiet
- Constantly eating → not worried about Adam's death or repercussions of death
- Thought of as intelligent by the others "Cathy says you're clever" (John Tate, Act 1)
- He listens
- The amoral character of the play

Phil and Leah

- it appears to be one-sided as Leah seems to be constantly trying to get Phil's attention with Phil not responding
- however when Leah leaves Phil gives her a sweet, hugs her and when she runs off says "Leah? Leah?" showing that he actually does care
- p58 "...you sit there and you say nothing for years..." they have been friends for a long time and so Phil knows Leah very well. Leah obviously feels she needs Phil, otherwise she would not have remained with him for so long.

Development

- Phil starts off as an outsider
- gains control through John Tate, Leah and Richard
- his language is progressively more violent and threatening
- ends silent and no real control

Conflict

- doesn't accept challenges and he ignores it or threatens it (from Brian for example)
- use of strong or harsh language e.g "Shut up" using plosive

Violence

- he delegates other people to do violent acts yet does not commit any personal acts of violence
- he is indirectly involved with what happened to Adam as he doesn't physically do anything

Power

- Phil takes control when asked, but he doesn't fight for power like John Tate and Richard do
- he is a natural leader as he is calm and speaks in full sentences (juxtaposing John Tate) and his sentences are well thought out. Also, people listen to him and they respect him.

Quotations

Phil's first plan

p 24 "Silence.

More silence."

- Phil waits for complete control and attention
- this shows his leadership abilities

"Cathy, Danny, Mark, you go to Adam's house, you wait until his mum's out, you break in"

- "wait" is an imperative to show command
- use of "you" shows that Phil is uninvolved. The repetition of pronouns is powerful.
- no full stop shows he continues to talk despite the others interrupting him

“Go in, go to his bedroom, find a pair of shoes...”

- his language is very precise and specific even though it is spontaneous. It is creepy how well thought out Phil's directions are to get rid of evidence

At the complaints Richard poses **“Me with Brian?”** Phil ignores them. He doesn't care if people interrupt they will just interrupt.

p25 **“Bad, very bad.”**

- answers as Danny only thinks about himself and as he wants to be a dentist teeth are an important factor. Phil listens and thus knows this, and adds detail so that Danny will follow through with the plan.

p40 **“Phil walks over to Brian and lays a hand on his shoulder.”**

- two interpretations:
 1. showing compassion or comfort
 2. threatening Brian

p40 **“Yes, yes, shhhh, yes. Sorry. You have to go in. Or we'll take you up to the grille.”**

- “shhh” is comforting even though the sentence is a threat. It lures Brian into a false sense of security and shows Phil's manipulative skills.
- the structure is simple and includes pauses and is slow in order to make everything clear to Brian
- there is a juxtaposition between the tone and the context of the subject
- “we'll” shows that Phil isn't taking responsibility
- the threat is used to show Phil's violence

p40 **“We'll throw rocks at you until you drop through. You'll drop through. You'll fall into the cold. Into the dark. You'll land on Adam's corpse and you'll rot together”**

- Kelly uses pointed, short sentences to add pauses so it sinks into the audience and into the mentally unstable Brian more.
- Phil is very calm and sounds very menacing due to the pauses and short sentences, as he has a calm collected way of speaking about a murder which makes it appear normal to him.
- “you'll” shows anger and direct aggression towards Brian
- “corpse” and “rot” are extremely emotive and negative words which sink into Brian and the audience. The connotations are with a gruesome death.

p58 → Phil splits up the group and thus the identity of the group is lost and the group loses power; individuals are weaker. If they have no power, they can't act badly again and therefore they can't rebel against Phil.

p58 **“I'm in charge. Everyone is happier. What's more important; one person or everyone?”**

- Phil explicitly says that he has power
- he uses justification against Leah so that she can't say he's wrong, because this was the point she was making earlier.
- this is proof that Phil does listen to Leah when she is seemingly rambling. Leah said this first on p47 and he quotes Leah back to herself.

p58 **“If he comes back our lives are ruined. He can't come back, Cathy.”**

- Cathy takes power here as she loves violence
- Phil knows that Cathy loves violence and this is the reason Phil knows Cathy can carry out the murder.

p60 "He's dead. Everyone thinks he's dead. What difference will it make?"

- they will all go to jail if the police find out they killed Adam
- this is a sensible and logical commend for Phil as it looks at the greatest good for the greatest number, even though it is the harsh truth.

Leah's leaving p61

"Complete silence."

- this is awkward for the audience. It shows that things are wrong and the audience become aware of the suspense. What the audience expects, however, does not happen.
- Leah is not speaking which shows a change in structure. Something is therefore wrong because of the change.

"He offers one to Leah."

- this is the first time he shares a sweet; it shows that he also realizes something is wrong and shows he actually doesn't have power when it comes to Leah because he can't control the situation and doesn't know how to handle the situation.

"Phil puts his arm around her."

- this shows affection
- Leah gets what she wants from Phil but she is not happy because Phil is not what she wanted him to be. Phil is thus a disappointment to Leah in the end.

