

HUMANITIES INSTITUTE
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The Wild Pear Tree 2018

Nuri Bilge Ceylan

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OVERVIEW

The Wild Pear Tree (Ahlat Ağacı), is one of the most mature of Nuri Bilge Ceylan's films. It tells a rural story about Turkey's people of little means, about the human condition in villages and small towns, and about money and its lack as the essential point of conflict between people. Rather than a series of events that result in sweeping changes in the lives of the characters, throughout the film we see the ordinary relationships and situations that arise from these relationships between Sinan and the people around him.

One of the few directors from Turkey who is known in the global cinema scene, Nuri Bilge Ceylan has established himself with the awards he won from the Cannes Film Festival. *The Wild Pear Tree* maybe the most daring of Ceylan's films with elements such as its thinly connected narrative structure, the temporal playfulness in Süleyman and Sinan's walk in the streets of Çanakkale, and the image of Sinan in the end showing him hung by the neck inside the well.

CINEMATIC NARRATION

In terms of cinematography and dramaturgy, every sequence and scene of the film is deep, layered, enriched by metaphors and meaningful. While this quality applies to the entirety of Ceylan's oeuvre, his latest films feels even more powerfully so. Therefore, the story he tells and the environment, the society and the characters within are depicted multi-dimensionally. The exploits of Sinan as he publishes his book and struggles to decide what to do after graduating university moves in an episodic structure as each new character introduced to the story demonstrates new aspects of the human condition. As in some of his earlier films, Ceylan uses metaphors such as apples, the howling wind, rustling leaves, and half-closed doors. The visual aesthetics and forms of earlier Nuri Bilge Ceylan films, in other words the framing, camera movements, mise-en-scène, location choices, and colors are also present in *The Wild Pear Tree* as powerful as ever.

SYNOPSIS

Sinan goes back to his hometown after graduating as a teacher. He has written a book during this time. He seeks help in order to become published to no avail. Either he will wait for his official appointment as a teacher or he will become an author and live an entirely different life. Sinan's father İdris is a teacher who will soon become retired. He has long since lost his passion for his job and he has become hooked on horse races, losing their house to his gambling debts. İdris, against the objections of the villagers and his family, is trying to find water in their field back in the village by digging a well. Lack of money is a constant source of argument in their house. Selling an old book inherited by his family and his father's dog in the village, Sinan finally finds the money to publish his book. He goes to do his military service and comes back. The only one in his family who has read his book is his father. No one has bought the ones he left in the bookstore. Sinan gets in the well that his father gave up on, digging further down.

THE PLOT

Sinan's return. Graduating from university in Çanakkale, Sinan returns to his family and his hometown. Walking towards home after getting off the bus, the jeweler stops him. He asks him to remind his father that he has bought gold from him and he has not paid yet. Sinan's father İdris is a teacher. He dreams about getting into livestock business after getting his retirement bonus. Sinan's mother Asuman and his sister Yasemin constantly insult and humiliate İdris for not providing a comfortable life for his family.

The well . İdris is struggling to dig a water well in the village. Together with Sinan, they go to village and try to dig further down. İdris's father is also helping them. İdris is stubbornly refusing to give up on finding water. His father insists that there is no water to be found. İdris has run into debt with a lot of people because of his gambling habits.

Sinan's book. Sinan asks the town mayor for support to publish his book. While the mayor appears to be interested in the book, he says that he does not have the budget to pay for it and sends him Sinan to İlhami who owns the sand quarry. Sinan goes but İlhami is not there.

Hatice. On the way back, he comes upon Hatice. Hatice is a high-school graduate. Sinan tells her that he intends to leave the town somehow, complaining about the narrow-mindedness of the people there. Hatice reacts to Sinan's ideas in a mocking, condescending way; she talks about her intentions to get married and stay at home but she is actually unhappy and she also wants to escape. She starts crying. She says that they will marry her to a jewel store owner. She sarcastically calls where she will be going "the treasure room". They kiss.

The teacher who cannot be appointed. Sinan's close friend from the university has become a police officer because of the difficulties of being appointed by the government as a teacher. Sinan talks to him on the phone while going to the coffeehouse. They call each other "bro". The police pro tells Sinan something that he did in a recent event. He has cracked the head of a protestor with his shield.

The lakeside . Hatice's wedding day. Sinan and his old friends watch from afar as Hatice, accompanied by traditional music, gets into a car to be taken to the groom's house. Later they go together to a beach by the lake. One of them, Ali Rıza, is the ex-boyfriend of Hatice. He blames Sinan for being jealous of their past relationship with Hatice, for leading her astray by giving her books. When Sinan mockingly implies that Hatice is actually interested in him, the other one breaks a beer bottle in half and attacks Sinan.

Money. In order to get appointed as a teacher, Sinan is going to the city to get into the national exam organized by the state. His mother asks Sinan's father to give money to his son. The father has no money. The usual argument about the lack of money ensues. Asuman borrows money from a neighbor and gives it to Sinan. After leaving the house, his father comes running after Sinan. He tries to give some advice about the exam. But his real purpose is taking some of the money Asuman gave Sinan. İdris is actually trying to gamble on horse races by lying to Sinan. Sinan realizes this.

The author. After the exam, Sinan goes to a bookstore to sell an old book. In the mezzanine of the bookstore, he sees a writer that he knows. He approaches the author. The author is Mr. Süleyman and he is reluctant to speak with Sinan; as an established writer, he is a little bit condescending towards Sinan. With the questions he asks, the comments he makes and with his behaviors, Sinan annoys Süleyman. After trying to patiently answer Sinan, Süleyman says that he has to go and leaves. Sinan goes after him, constantly making remarks as they walk. Süleyman gets angry and losing his temper shouts at Sinan. He leaves. Looking after Süleyman angrily, Sinan swears at him with a whisper. While he goes on looking, what goes on in Sinan's imagination transpires on the screen. All of a sudden, Sinan appears in front of Süleyman and asks him to read his novel and give feedback. Süleyman refuses. Sinan pushes a broken part of a statue on the bridge down into the river. When he realizes that he has been seen and he is about to get caught, he escapes into the wooden replica statute of the Trojan Horse. Just as he is about to get caught, he is shaken awake by the steward of the bus telling him that they arrived to the town.

About İdris. Walking back home after getting off the bus, a man that he meets on the road complains to Sinan about his father. Sinan gets angry and goes to the betting shop of horse races. İdris is inside, reading a newspaper. Sinan calls his father to account and insults him. The problem is İdris betting all his money on horse races, getting into debt left and right. Back at home, while looking at an old photo album, Asuman and Sinan talk about İdris. Asuman tells Sinan how İdris was a driven, hard-working successful teacher in the past. Sinan goes on belittling his father. Asuman defends İdris, says that he is a good father.

The lost money. A new tenant is moving in to the apartment block. İdris sends Sinan to help out. The tenant asks for a rope and he goes inside their home, waiting by the door near the coat hanger. Yasemin

gets uncomfortable and closes the living room door with smoked glass. Asuman is watching a film on TV. Yasemin sees a dark shadow at the entrance and goes out. She closes the door again. After a while, Sinan returns and he realizes that the pocket of his coat hangs open. He counts the money inside and finds that it is short. He thinks that someone in his family has it and starts shouting, asking them to give it back. They get into an argument.

Money for the book. Taking up the mayor's advice, Sinan takes his book to İlhami, the owner of the sand quarry. After reading a few pages, İlhami congratulates and compliments Sinan. However, their conversation turns sour after a while. İlhami thinks that Sinan is looking down on the Çanakkale Martyrs' Memorial. While Sinan is talking about deep subjects, about the human condition as if the man he is talking to can understand him. Sinan fails to get any money.

Ekrem. Sinan goes to the coffeehouse and snaps at Ekrem for goading his father to bet on horse races. Ekrem gets angry and leaves.

Lost dignity. Sinan looks for something in the cupboards of the house in the field. When he cannot find what he looks for, he goes to the village, to his grandfather's house. İdris is repairing the door. Sinan implies that he is repairing the door for his own ends: "Are you going to win back your lost dignity by repairing that door?" he says and does not miss out on the chance of insulting his father. After saying hi to his grandparents, Sinan starts rummaging through the closets in the house. He still cannot find what he is looking for. He goes up the hill near the house, lays down. Just then, his grandfather who is a retired imam starts reciting the azan because the new imam Veysel is away on a wedding.

The rope. Sinan goes back to the field. Walking towards the well, he sees the rope dangling from the branches of the tree, his father sprawled on the ground. He turns back and leaves the field. After a few steps he stops. His breath becomes ragged, he starts sweating. He turns back again and approaches İdris. İdris is not moving. There are ants crawling over his face and hands. Just then İdris opens his eyes. He says that he fell asleep, that he will stay and get the rock out from the well. He brings the subject to the money. He talks as if it was him who took the money and provokes Sinan. He tries to make Sinan openly accuse him of stealing the money. Sinan leaves.

Argument on religion. He sees two men on the road. One of them is up on a tree picking apples. After watching them from afar behind some bushes, Sinan throws a stone to the tree. The men get unsettled. Sinan reveals himself. The man on the tree is the village imam Veysel Hodja. He gets down from the tree. The other one is Nazmi, the imam of another village. Sinan says a few words to Veysel and he implies that he has not paid back for the gold that he borrowed from Sinan's grandfather. Veysel pays no attention. The conversation, with Nazmi joining in, turns to the subject of interpreting the Quran and keeping in pace with the changes in the world. While the two imams talk, both graduates of the religious vocational high-school, Sinan remains silent and listens to them. They walk towards the village. On the road they talk about belief, the existence of God, and whether religion can keep someone away from crime. Sinan explains what he thinks with rational arguments. They arrive at the village's coffeehouse. Just then İdris comes along with a car, a master craftsman for the well in the passenger seat and while he passes by the coffeehouse, he looks at them with a suggestive smile. The subject comes to İdris. Sinan says that both imam's wages are paid by the profits made from games of chance such as horse races and closes the subject.

The dog. To drive back to town, Sinan comes to get the car he left behind in front of his grandfather's house. İdris has put the car on sale. Just as he is about to get in the car, he notices the dog in his grandfather's garden. After a while a man is giving money to Sinan in a decrepit workshop. They shake hands. As he gets out to get in the car, he looks at the dog. Sinan has sold his father's dog.

Ahlat Ağacı. Sinan has published his book. He goes to İdris' school with a bag full of his books. The students are silently doing their homework and İdris is writing something on a paper. When Sinan gets in the classroom, İdris hides the paper under the newspaper. Sinan is holding a copy of his book that he took out from his bag. İdris is getting his bonus for the additional courses that he taught. Sinan says to him that his mother is asking him to pay the bill for the electricity that has been cut off. İdris snubs Sinan. He turns and scolds one of the students who are whispering between themselves. Sinan goes out without leaving his book behind.

“Everything thanks to you.” Sinan goes back home. Asuman is sleeping in the living room. While he is looking at his book in his room, his mother comes in. He gets angry at Sinan for not getting any money from İdris. Sinan signs his book and gives it to her mother. He has written this on the first page: “To my dear Mom, Everything thanks to you and just for you.” Asuman gets emotional and she cries. The subject comes to marriage. Sinan blames her mother for being foolish enough to marry his father. Asuman says that in his youth, İdris was a handsome young man who talked so beautifully.

The missing dog poster . İdris comes home. Asuman is smoking by the window, Sinan is reading in his room by candlelight. Asuman accuses İdris with filling out gambling bets on horses in his classroom. İdris crumbles and throws the paper that Sinan thought was a betting coupon in front of him. On the paper is a picture of a dog drawn by hand and a telephone number. Asuman tells Sinan that İdris has been crying over his lost dog.

The second return of Sinan. Sinan finishes his military service and comes back home. During this time İdris has been retired and he has started living in the village. Some of the furniture in the house has been replaced with the money from his retirement bonus. To make up room, Sinan’s books has been taken down into the basement, and some of them had gotten wet from the rain water coming in from the window. Sinan asks his mother and sister if they read his book. Yasemin has started but could not finish.

The dog. It is snowing. İdris’ dog runs and jumps into the sea. Sinan looks around the water but cannot see the dog anywhere.

The bookseller. Sinan goes to the bookseller in Çanakkale to find out if any of his books has been sold. His books have been moved into the storage because they were not selling.

The newspaper clipping. Sinan goes to the village to see his father. İdris has moved into a room under his father’s house. Sinan gets into the room and turns on the light. İdris is not there. Sinan looks inside his father’s wallet. He finds a newspaper clipping folded up four times. It is a short piece about Sinan’s book. He cries.

Maladjusted, lonely, misshapen. Sinan has fallen asleep on his father’s cot. In his dream he sees a baby inside a crib hanging down from the branches of a tree. Ants are crawling all over the baby. He wakes up. It is morning. He goes to the field. His father is there. İdris has a new dog. He has some sheep. Together, they get bales of hay from the village and get back. İdris has given up on digging once he realized that there would be no water. The well is abandoned. İdris tells Sinan that he has read his book. Sinan is surprised. They talk about the book’s subjects. Sinan says that he thinks that himself, İdris and his grandfather are all like the wild pear tree: “Maladjusted, lonely, misshapen”. İdris falls asleep where he sits. In the well, Sinan has hung himself with a rope. When İdris wakes up Sinan is not around. He feeds the sheep. While looking for Sinan he hears something from the well. Sinan is down the well, digging.

THEMES

Rural life. In Ceylan’s films, rural life is a frequent place and theme. In *The Wild Pear Tree*, there is a detailed depiction of life in rural geographies in addition to the reasons behind the desire to get out of there and the impossibility of escape. Poverty, monotony, corruption are among the qualities of what is represented in this depiction. With these qualities, represented through the characters, the rural life is depicted as impure, maybe a more visible reflection of what goes on in the center. Sinan and Hatice are the obvious representations of the desire to escape from rural life. For the others it’s a life to be lived whether you want to or not, or for people like Süleyman and Veysel somewhere filled with opportunities. Sinan summarizes the life there like this: “I’m a peasant, I’m poor, I’m unemployed.” This hopeless sentence lingers over the film’s entire narrative like an umbrella.

Fathers and sons. In *the Wild Pear Tree*, the conflict between fathers and sons is one of the prominent themes. Throughout the film, Sinan has many tense moments with his father İdris. Main subjects of their conflict are İdris’ irresponsible spending of money on horse races, getting in debt left and right, and stubbornly trying to find water in the field. Sinan is so filled with rage at his father that when Asuman defends her elopement with İdris in their youth his face contorts with jealousy and anger. Sinan is angry because his father’s creditors stop him on the road and complain about İdris, because he feels angry over being the son of a man who has lost his dignity, because İdris condemns his family to poverty, and maybe

most of all because he is scared to be just like him, poor and without any choice but to bear the weight of this impoverished life. Selling his father's dog, he makes money to publish his book but also takes his revenge over his father. Actually, Sinan is aware, deep down, that his father's behaviors are not the real reasons behind their poverty, behind their limited choices that does not allow them to lead a better life, but an unjust, inegalitarian system and an increasingly corrupt society. That is why while he defends his father in front of İmam Veysel, he says that his father wages "A kind of rebellion against the absurdity of life." The end of the film offers some resolution to the conflict between the father and son as Sinan takes over his father's life and therefore endorsing the rebellion of İdris in a sense. More importantly, only his father reads the book that Sinan wrote. This matters to Sinan when it comes to coming to terms with his father, even making peace with him.

CHARACTERS

<i>Sinan</i>	In his twenties. University graduate. The son of İdris and Asuman.
<i>İdris</i>	In his forties. Primary school teacher. Sinan's father.
<i>Asuman</i>	In her forties. Housewife, nanny. Sinan's mother.
<i>Süleyman</i>	In his forties. A writer.
<i>Hatice</i>	In her twenties. A friend of Sinan from high-school.
<i>Veysel</i>	In his early thirties. İmam.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

Sinan In his twenties. University graduate. The son of İdris and Asuman. He is not eager to be a teacher like his father or a teacher candidate who has to wait for years in order to be appointed. Neither choice would change his life, his financial circumstances, or his relationships with other people. He does not want to live in the town or the village, being condemned to rigid rural relationships that does not offer any meaningful choices. He looks for a way out. Sinan thinks that being an author would create an opportunity for him. Throughout his search for escape, he behaves immorally like when he lies or hides the truth. He is blunt and he says whatever is in his mind. His bluntness sometimes turns into condescension and provocation. Being plainspoken sometimes makes him rude. With the confidence of reading a few books, he can also be a know-it-all when it comes to asserting himself. His rage always spills out with his words. In conversation, he tries to wear down the other person with his condescension verging on mockery.

Blunt. When Asuman complains about İdris' passion for horse race and how spends all his money on them, Sinan looks down on his mother for marrying his father. He never misses the chance to point out that she made the wrong choice and now she has to live with it.

When the people who İdris borrowed money from see Sinan, they complain about İdris. Back from the exam, Sinan finds his father at the betting shop and there he calls him to account, and insults him.

When Veysel talks about İdris' gambling ways, Sinan points out that the salaries of imams are paid by the profits made from chance games like horse races and closes the subject.

Angry. When İdris is repairing his father-in-law's door, Sinan implies that he is doing it for his own ends: "Are you going to win back your lost dignity by repairing that door?"

By the lakeside, he implies to Hatice's ex-boyfriend that Hatice flirts with him too. A fight breaks out. He has achieved his goal by both belittling his friend and making him angry.

In a conversation with his mater, Asuman says: "If I knew then what I know now I would marry him again." Sinan, alluding to all women, answer her: "You are all the same... you exaggerate everything. I don't know where do you come up with all this love, all these sappy feelings." He is actually angry at his mother for defending his father but he holds himself back. He just insults his mother.

Know-it-all. Sinan sees Süleyman working on the mezzanine of the bookseller and he approaches him. Süleyman does not meet Sinan with much sincerity or humility. He even seems a little bit condescending. With sentences that make it obvious that he is a reader and a writer, Sinan talks about writers in a considerably derisive and critical manner. Süleyman gets annoyed. Somewhere in the conversation,

Sinan criticizes the words that authors choose when they write their own biographies in promotional texts. Süleyman says: "It's not right to judge a writer with their personality." Sinan answers: "How can you say that Mr. Süleyman! How can a writer speak truthfully about others when he is blind to his own reality?" Then Süleyman gets angry: "If your intention is to make me angry then there are many ways to get that done."

İdris In his forties. A primary school teacher. Once a hard-working teacher who enjoyed his vocation, with disappointments and economic struggles mounting up over time, he has turned to gambling and he has become indifferent to his standing in the community, neglecting his duties such as providing and securing a future for his family. He has become so indifferent that he may be called brazen. He does not shy away from lying to get some money in order to bet on horse races. It seems that he has lost the ability to be ashamed. His father, Asuman, Sinan and his daughter Yasemin frequently dress him down and insult him. İdris tries to brush all this off by answering them with a childlike laugh. He is so powerless that he may be called sheepish. On the other hand, he is an emotional, vulnerable man.

Indifferent. İdris is attempting to dig a water well in his father's field. With Sinan by his side, he starts the business of digging out a big rock inside the well but at the last moment the rope snaps and the rock falls back down to the bottom. While his father describes how he should tie the rope he starts chasing after a frog, trying to catch it. His father gets angry at him for fooling around.

Sinan is entering the exam for prospective teachers. His mother gives the money she borrowed from the neighbor to Sinan. İdris chases after Sinan and under the pretext of buying a meatball sandwich he snatches some of the money from Sinan.

The evening of the day Sinan comes back after graduation, the whole family is at home. Asuman and Yasemin is needling Sinan about how they lost their house because of İdris' horse races. İdris meets all these remarks with a laugh as if a joke was made. İdris asks Yasemin to bring his jacket. Yasemin replies: "It's right behind you, get it yourself." Not one of them take him seriously. In the face of all these words and behaviors all İdris does is laugh or make light of it.

Vulnerable. Sinan secretly sells his father's dog to find money for his book. Losing his dog, İdris cries for days. Asuman tells all this to Sinan, somewhat condescendingly, how İdris cries with sorrow, how he has nightmares, how he hangs posters all around so that the dog can be found. İdris has told Asuman that the only living thing who does not blame him is the dog.

Asuman In her forties. When İdris starts to spend all his money on gambling, she starts to look after other people's children. Asuman complains about having no money because of the irresponsible behaviors of İdris, she makes scornful remarks about him while also defending her husband against Sinan's words. She is a conservative and a hypocrite.

Conservative. When Sinan signs his book and gifts it to her mother, Asuman cries. It seems that she cries because of his son's accomplishment rather than the words Sinan wrote in the first page of the book: "To my dear Mom, Everything thanks to you and just for you." After reading the dedication, tears flowing down from her eyes, she says to Sinan: "I'm so happy! I always knew that you would accomplish something like this." Behind these words lies her victory over other people who thinks that Sinan is a crazy, weird kid; yet another part of her life that shames her in front of everybody, this time becomes something to be proud of.

Because they could not pay the bill, the electricity has been cut off. Asuman sends Sinan to school to get money from his father but when he turns back empty-handed, she gets angry at him. When Sinan says: "What could I do, you want me to beat it out of him?" she answers in a patriarchal way that also fans the flames between the father and son: "Sure. Beat him down, are you not a man! Who will beat him down if not you?"

Hypocrite. Sinan finds fault with her mother's choice to marry his father. Asuman defends her choice and İdris: "He was young, handsome, he would speak so beautifully. He was also educated. He would speak so beautifully you would just stare at him in wonder. While everyone was talking about money, about property and all that stuff he would talk about the smell of earth, about lambs, about the color of

meadows... If we could go back again, with what I know now, if I had another choice... I would marry your father again.”

A few hours after these words, Asuman sarcastically tells to Sinan how his father cries at nights over his lost dog, how he has nightmares. At that moment, it is as if she is not talking about the man who talked to her about lambs, about the color of meadows but a stranger, a funny anecdote that she recites while she eats sunflower seeds.

Süleyman In his forties. An author with a few books published, who is at least recognized by the region’s literary circles. He is an arrogant character who reflects this recognition in his relationships with others who he looks down upon.

Arrogant. While Süleyman is working at the mezzanine of the bookshop, Sinan sees him and approaches. During their conversation Süleyman acts in a condescending, uncommunicative manner, as if listening to Sinan is a privilege that he bestows on him. He occasionally gets prickly. Sinan’s veiled, arrogant remarks surely plays no little role in his growing anger. Sinan approaches the writer, introduces himself, and they shake hands. Barely hiding his impatience, Süleyman says “Yes, Sinan” as if he wants him to ask his question and go away as soon as possible. When Sinan talks about his novel’s style and subject matter and he describes it as “a playful meta-novel”, Süleyman repeats the description sardonically. Süleyman cares so little about what Sinan says, or maybe he wants to appear so above it all, he gets provoked by Sinan’s arrogantly put yet very cogent ideas and he insults him: “Now look here young man!... What was your name anyway?”

Hatice In her twenties. Sinan’s friend from high-school. She has not furthered her education after graduating from high-school. She is about to get married to a jewelry store owner. That is why she had broken up with his high-school boyfriend Rıza. She is aware that the life decided for her is going to make her unhappy. She acts as if it was her choice to not go to university, to marry with the jewelry store owner but she is sad and hopeless.

Unhappy. While Sinan is passing by, Hatice calls out to him to approach. She asks Sinan for a cigarette. They go behind a tree. She says: “Why must we always choose and live the life that is nearest to us. While there is so much beauty in life!” She talks about big cities, the crowds, fine dining. It is as if she is listing all the nice things she saw in films and series. She tries to find some happiness by kissing Sinan when she knows that she will always fail. But in that moment, as if she wants to take her anger out on Sinan, she bites his lips and draws blood.

Veysel In his early thirties, the imam of the village. Veysel is a representation of the hypocritical, opportunist character that especially became prominent in Turkey during the AKP administration, a figure who obeys rather than question, who turns this obedience into financial gain, and who does not hesitate to abuse the rights of others.

Opportunist. The scene that Veysel appears on the film is while he climbs a tree to pick apples, in other words while he is stealing apples. Down below is someone else who collects the apples that Veysel picks. He is also an imam from another village and Veysel’s friend from İmam Hatip, the religious vocational school. Veysel picks more apples than they can eat at that moment. Even this small detail demonstrates his opportunist character.

Veysel has been invited to a wedding, he has borrowed the gold that he would gift from Sinan’s grandfather, but he has not paid it back. He understands what Sinan is getting at from his veiled remarks but he does not say a word. In the end, he gets away with it.

Hypocrite. Even though he did not pay his debt to Sinan’s grandfather and even though morally he is not more innocent than İdris, Veysel talks about İdris’ obsession with gambling.

While İmam Nazmi talks about how the world changed, how the Quran must be reinterpreted in light of this transformation, Veysel opposes this idea. However, he does not think twice about using technologies such as motorcycles and phones, benefitting from the comforts they provide.



For the first time, Sinan feels the loss of his father.



Hatice and Sinan. Being at the starting line of a life already decided.



The well of İdris, Sinan's choice.



Mandatory military service is over. Sinan.



In his father's wallet, Sinan finds a newspaper clipping about his book.



Father, son, the well, rural life.