FILM & TV ANALYSIS
II. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

Philipp Kneis, M.A., Summer 2009

Introduction

- 1. What is it *About?*

- 2. Mise en Scène

- 3. Cinematography

- 4. Editing and Postproduction

1. What is it *About?*

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- filmic media tells a story through
  - images
    - meticulously prepared and set up…
    - …in scenes composed of several shots
    - edited to guide a narrative
  - and sound
    - dialog
    - soundtrack
    - music

1. What is it *About?*

- *Blue Velvet* (David Lynch, 1986)
  - **Overture, Opening** 00:00:00 - 00:04:05 Overture, Curtain, Mood, Tracking, Irony, Theme, Imagery

1. What is it *About?*

- film oftentimes looks "natural" and simple

- yet this is the *result* of careful planning and execution

1. What is it *About?*

- In order to achieve this, several things are needed:
  - Studio or outside Set (or computer/drawing board for animated)
  - Artistic, Technical and other Staff
  - Cast

  - Treatment --- Screenplay
  - Storybooks

  - Locations, Sets, Equipment, Lighting etc.
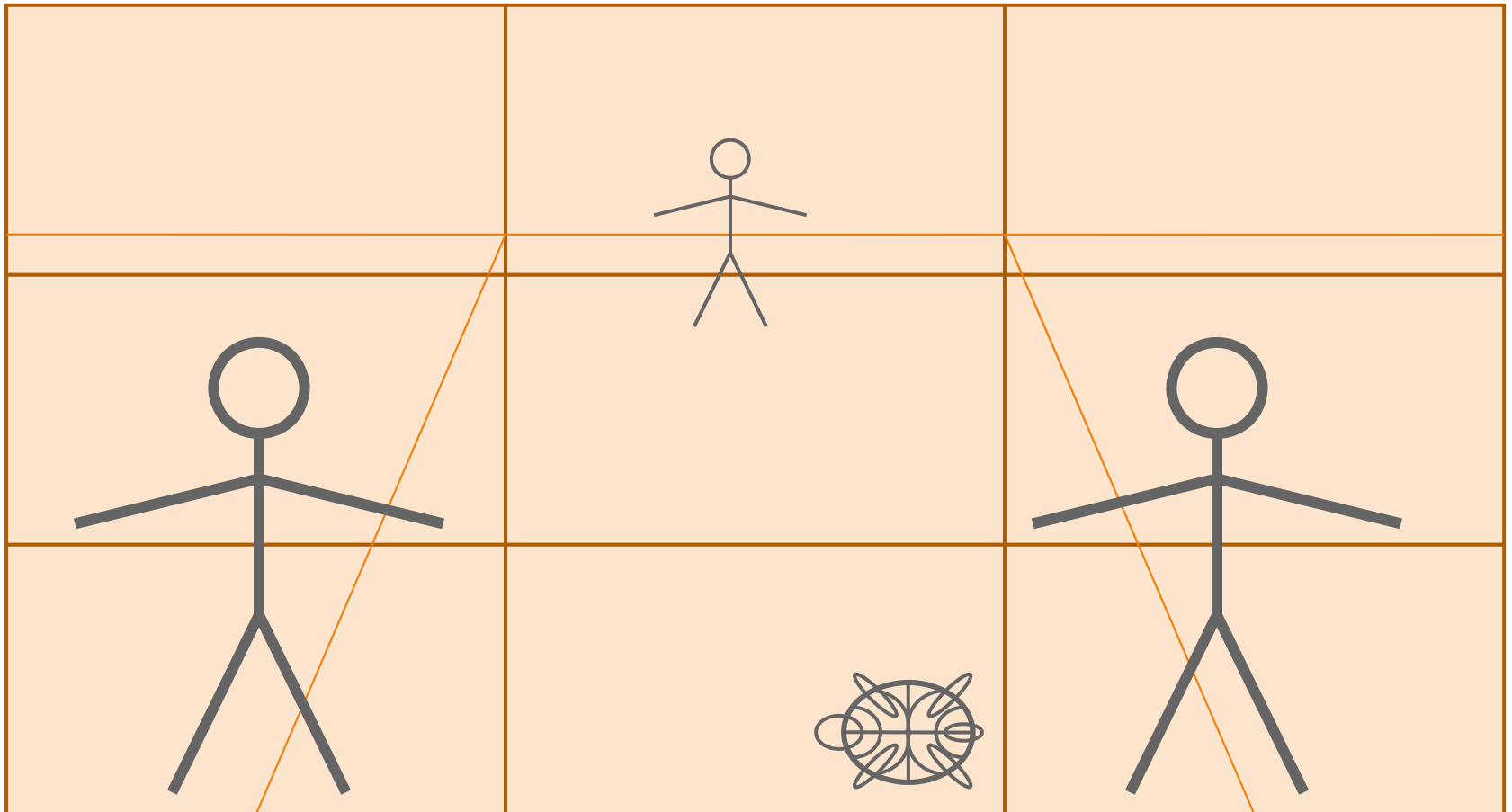 - Wardrobe, Make-up, Special/Visual Effects, Stunts

2. Mise en Scène

2. Mise en Scène

- Design: *look* of the settings, props, lighting, actors
- Composition: organization, distribution, balance, general relationship of actors and objects
  (Barzam, *Looking at Movies*, 92)

2. Mise en Scène

□ Picture Composition --- Thirds

2. Mise en Scène

- *The Black Dahlia*
  (Brian de Palma, 2006)
  - **Massacre - Murder victim discovered**
    00:19:40 - 00:24:40
    Extreme Long Shot, Moving Camera, Mise en Scène,
    What is Shown, What Not

3. Cinematography

3. Cinematography

- The actual camera work:
  - lighting
  - angles
  - color
  - overall style
  - lenses
  - framing of a shot
  - depth
  - framing and point of view
  - speed and length of a shot
  - CGI
- supervised by Director of Photography

3. Cinematography

- 3.1. Lighting
- 3.2. Distance / Field Size
- 3.3. Perspective
- 3.4. Moving Camera
- 3.5. Number of Shots

3. Cinematography

Birth

(Jonathan Glazer, 2004)

- **Opening**

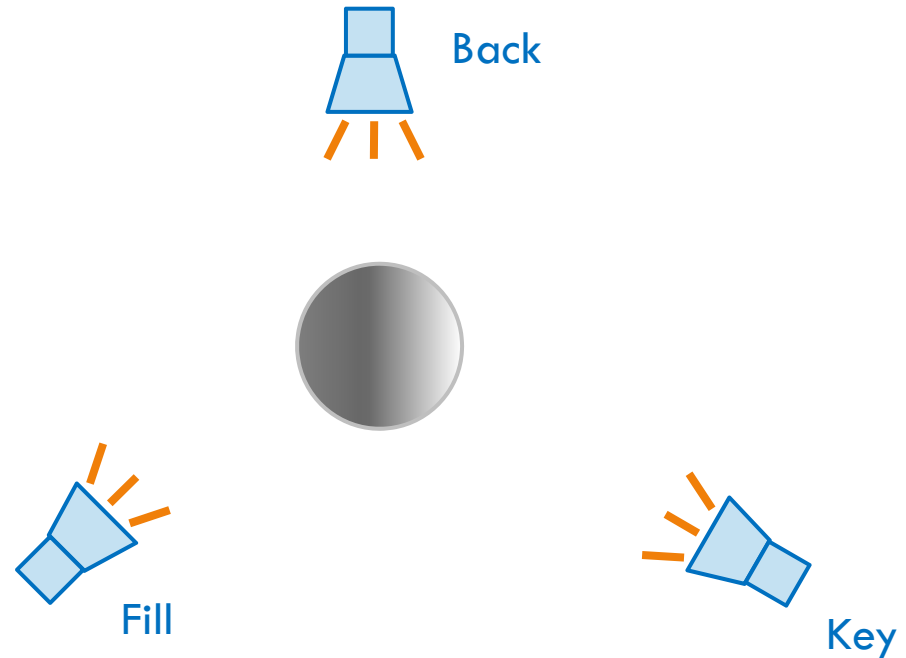 00:00:00 - 00:04:13

  Dolly Crane, POV, Music, Symbolism

- **Opera**

  00:24:20 - 00:28:00

  Extreme Close-Up --- Function?

3.1. Lighting

- 3-Point-Lighting
  - Back Light
  - Fill Light
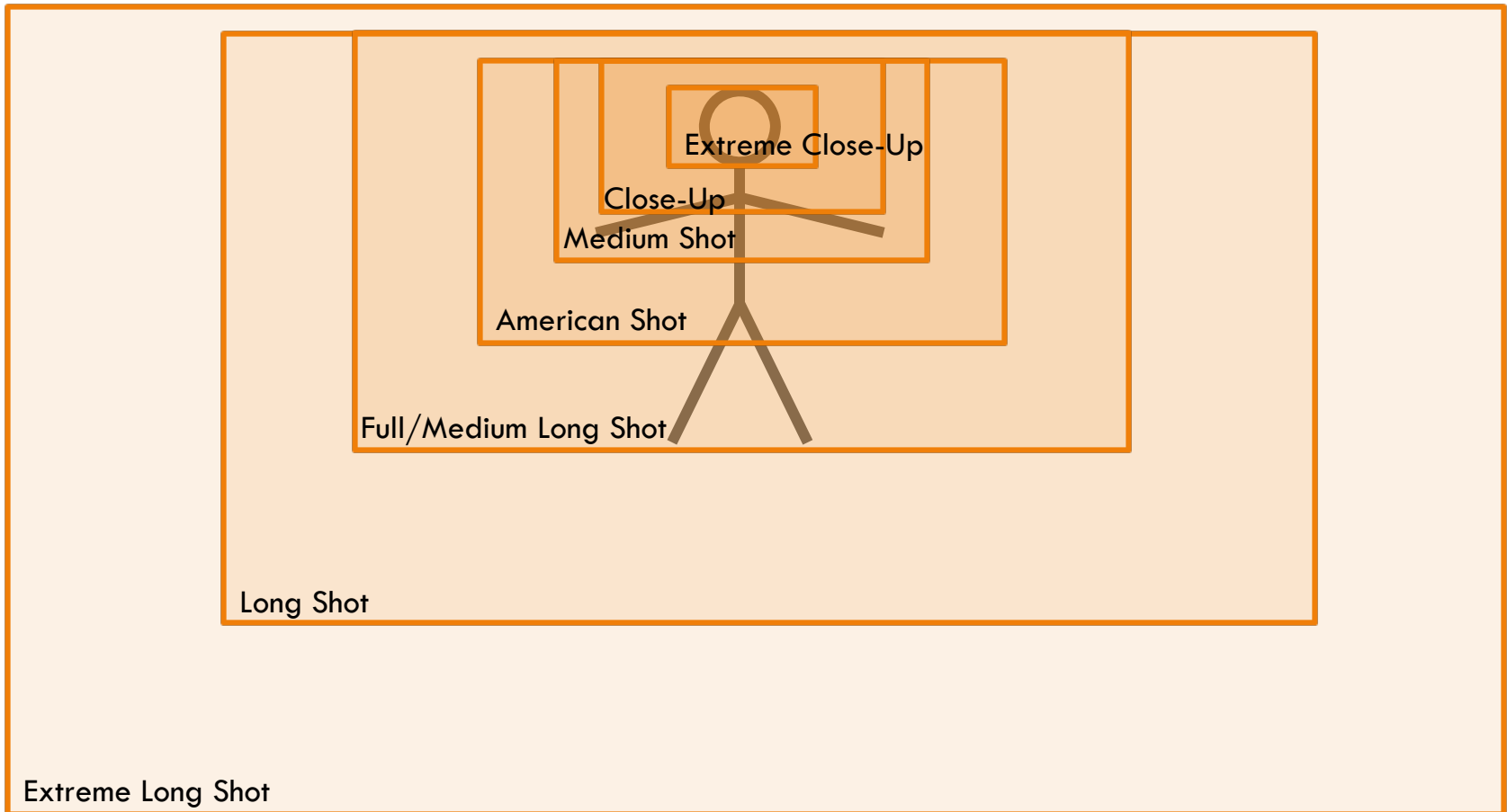 - Key Light

Back

Fill

Key

- Keys:
  - High Key: almost no contrasts (e.g. scenes in *2001*)
  - Natural (e.g. most comedies and drama)
  - Low Key: stark contrasts (e.g. horror)

3.2. Distance / Field Size

□ Long Shots: Establishing a Scene; Closer Shots: Detail/Emotions

Extreme Close-Up

Close-Up

Medium Shot

American Shot

Full/Medium Long Shot

Long Shot

Extreme Long Shot

3. Cinematography

- 🎬 *Per qualche dollaro in più (For a Few Dollars More) (Sergio Leone 1965)*
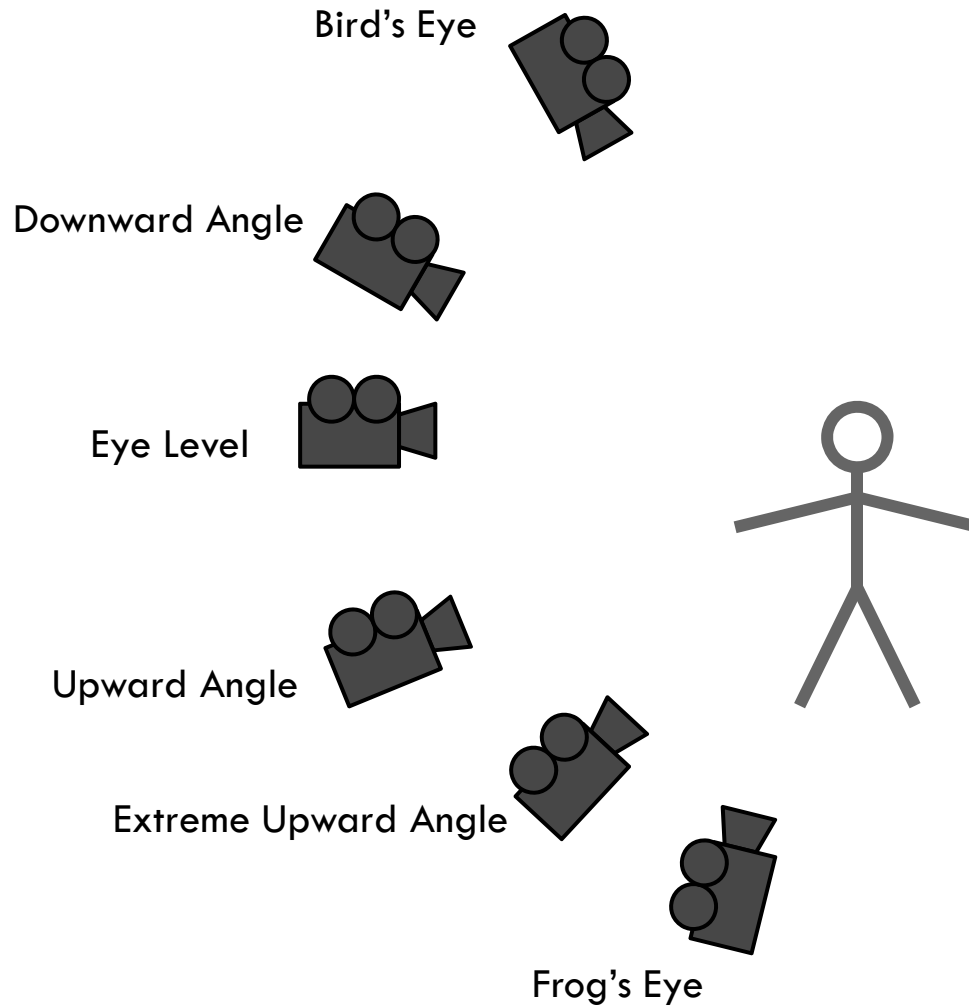 - 🎬 **Opening**
    00:00:00 - 00:02:00
    Extreme Long Shot
  - 🎬 **Climax**
    01:56:30 - 02:01:25
    Close-Ups, Music (on/off) --- Guiding of Narration
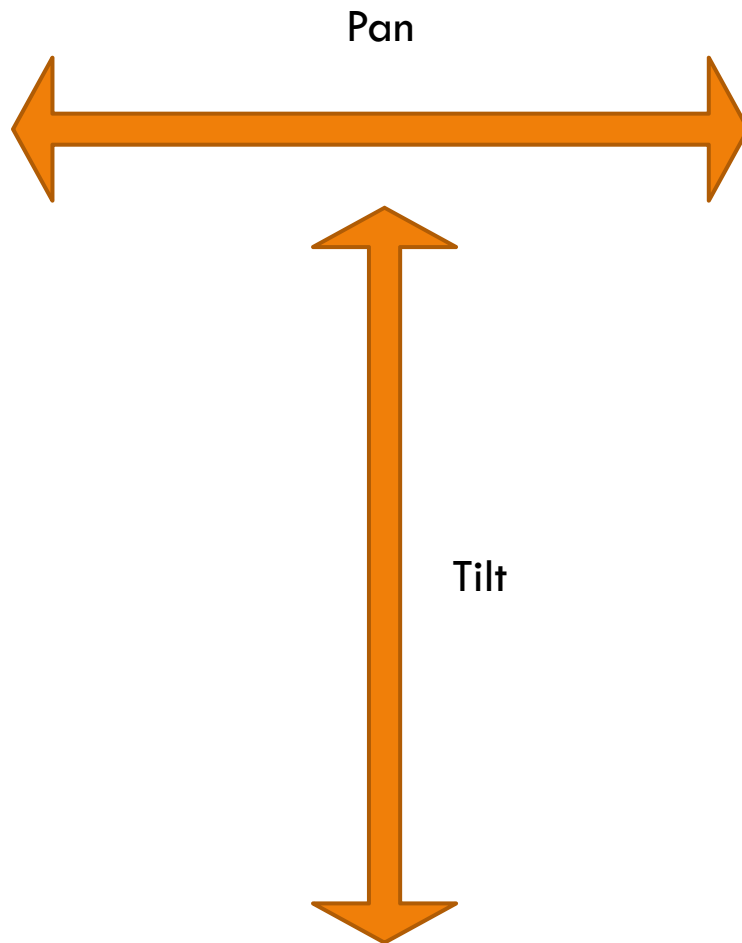
3.3. Perspective

Bird's Eye

Downward Angle

Eye Level

Upward Angle

Extreme Upward Angle

Frog's Eye

3.4. Moving Camera

- Moving Camera
  - Stationary
  - Steadycam
  - Handheld

3.4. Moving Camera

- Moves along an Axis

Pan

Tilt

3.4. Moving Camera

- Tracking
  - camera moves along on a Dolly, is moved along tracks
  - Natural sense of moving through space

- Zooming
  - camera is stationary
  - zoom through lens
  - unnatural

- Both can be combined

3.5. Duration / Number of Shots

- Shots can be
  - Long
  - Short

- the number of shots for a film has increased over time, it is usually higher in action films than in drama or comedy

4. Editing and Post-Production

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- Editing collates all filmed material and assembles the narrative
- guiding the viewer
- telling the story

4. Editing and Post-Production

🎬 *Quantum of Solace*
(Marc Forster, 2008)

🎬 **Opening**
00:00:00 - 00:04:00
Extreme Long Shot, Extreme Close Up, Freq Cuts
Bond entering Siena underground
Function – Characterization of Bond