

FILM & TV ANALYSIS

II. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

Introduction

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- 1. What is it *About?*
- 2. Mise en Scène
- 3. Cinematography
- 4. Editing and Postproduction

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1. What is it *About*?

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*?

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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*?

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- film oftentimes looks “natural” and simple
- yet this is the *result* of careful planning and execution

1. What is it *About*?

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- 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

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2. Mise en Scène

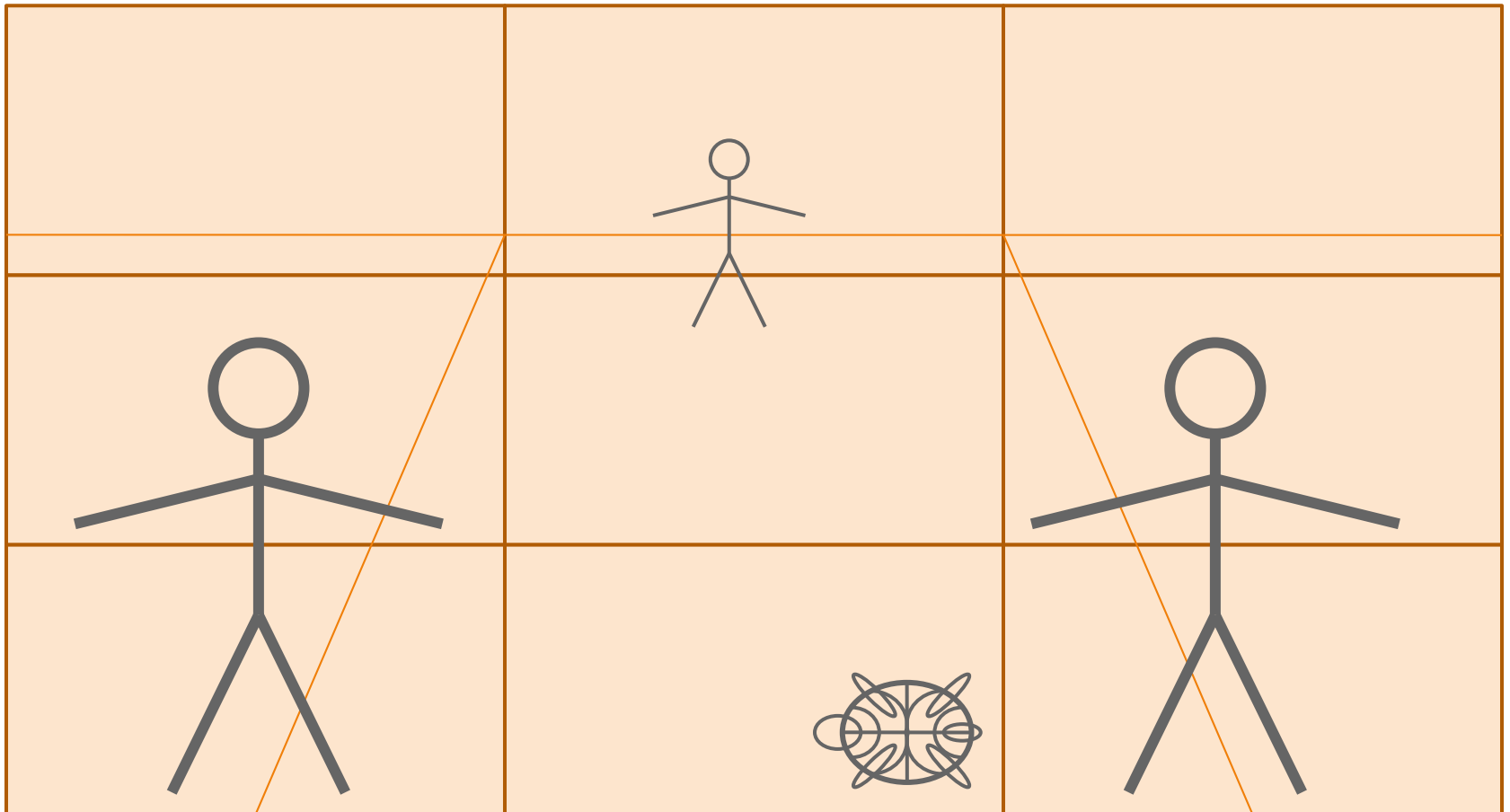
2. Mise en Scène

- 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

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□ Picture Composition --- Thirds



2. Mise en Scène

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 *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

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3. Cinematography

3. Cinematography

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- 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

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

3. Cinematography

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Birth

(Jonathan Glazer, 2004)

Opening

00:00:00 - 00:04:13

Dolly Crane, POV, Music, Symbolism

Opera

00:24:20 - 00:28:00

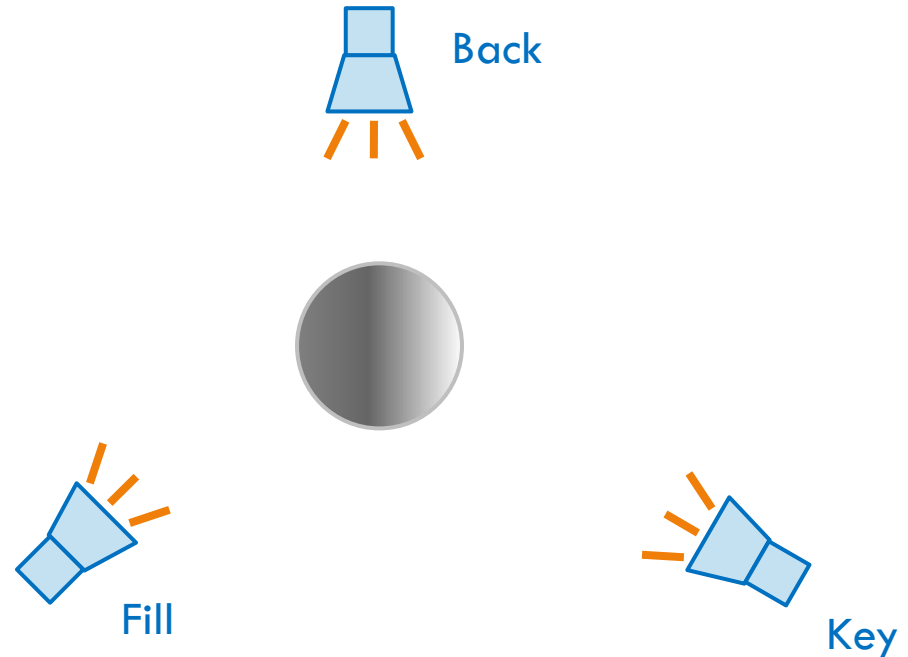
Extreme Close-Up --- Function?

3.1. Lighting

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□ 3-Point-Lighting

- Back Light
- Fill Light
- Key Light



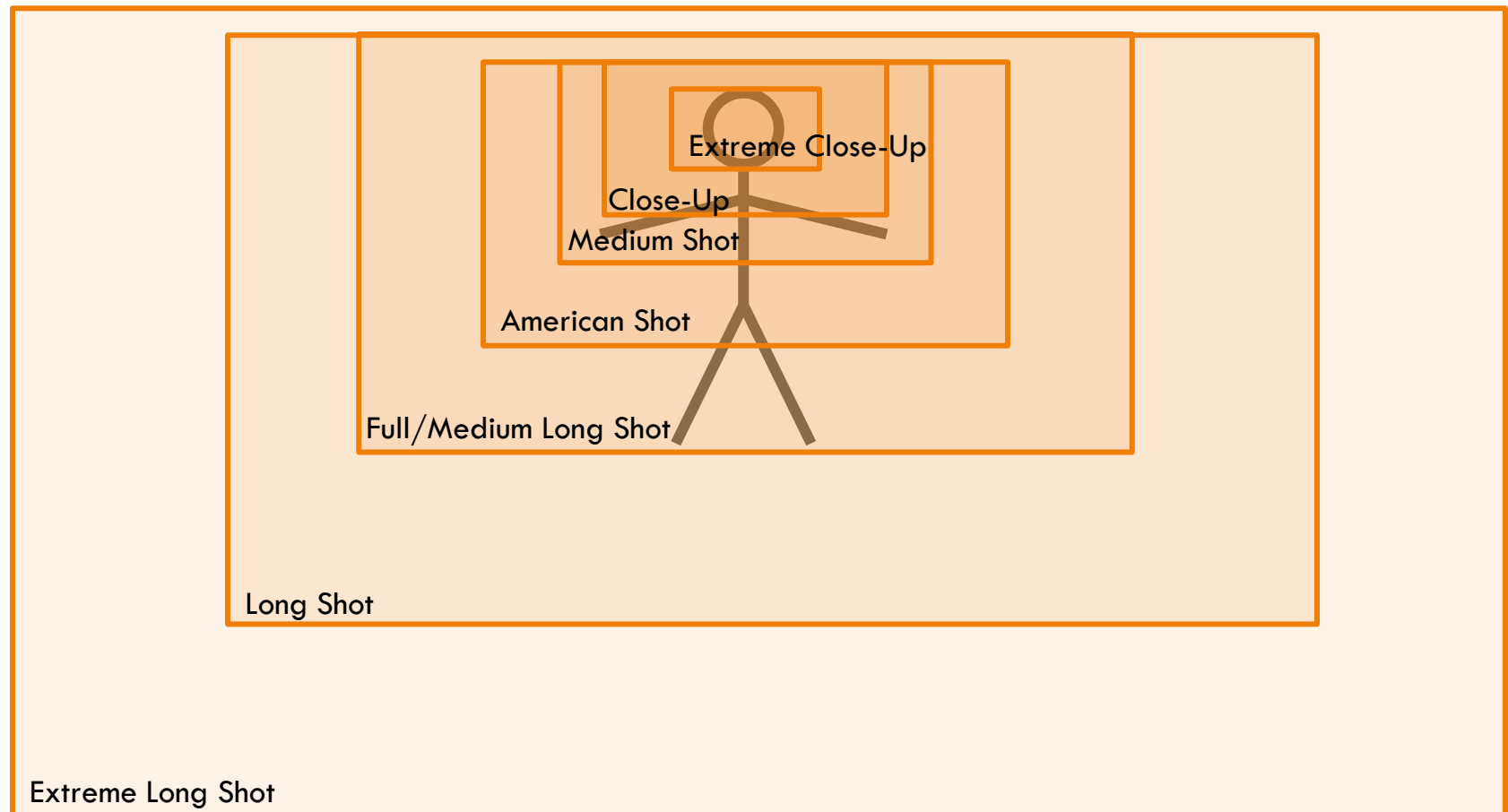
□ Keys:

- 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


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



3. Cinematography

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 *Per qualche dollaro in più (For a Few Dollars More)*
(Sergio Leone 1965)

 **Opening**

00:00:00 - 00:02:00

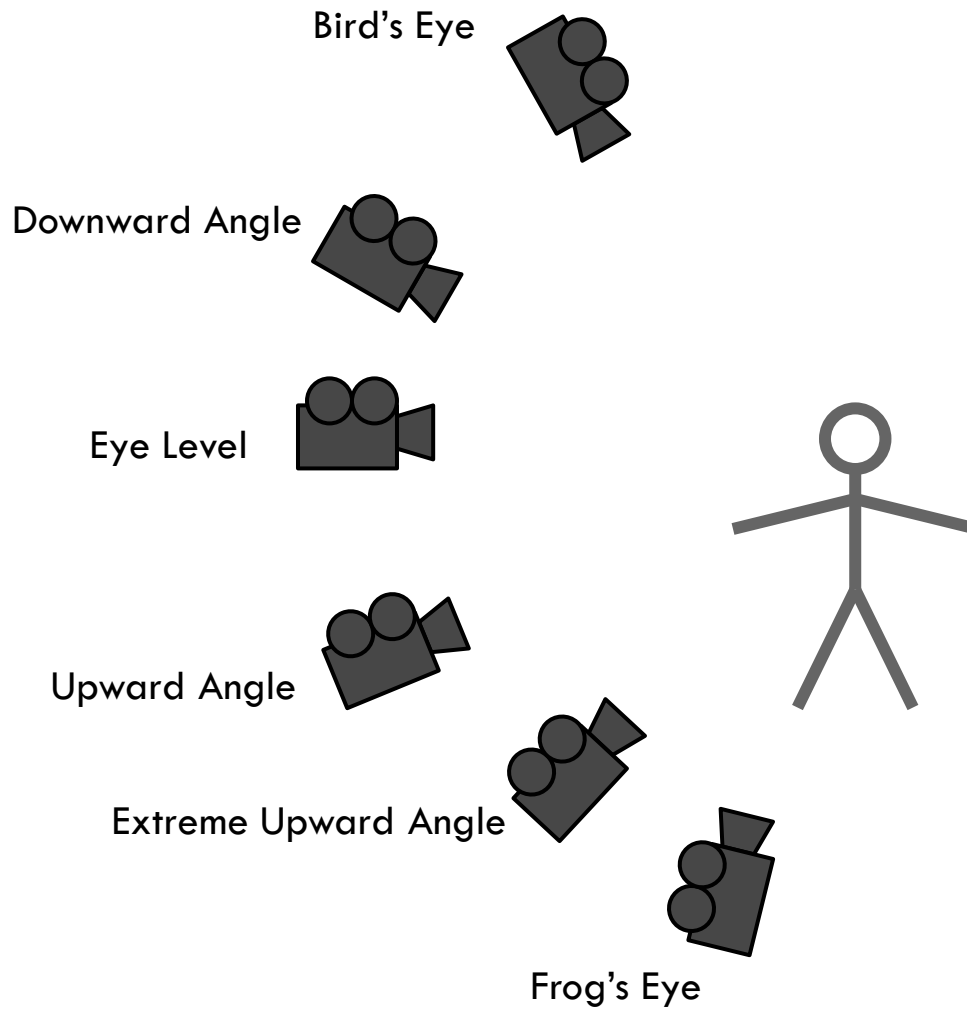
Extreme Long Shot

 **Climax**

01:56:30 - 02:01:25

Close-Ups, Music (on/off) --- Guiding of Narration

3.3. Perspective



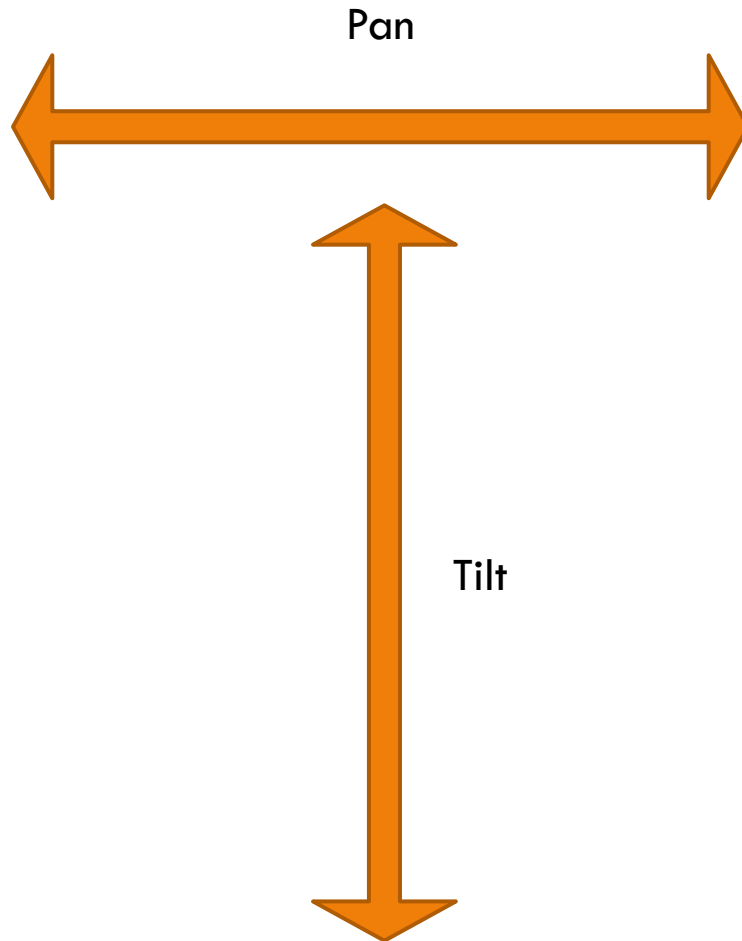
3.4. Moving Camera

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- Moving Camera
 - ▣ Stationary
 - ▣ Steadycam
 - ▣ Handheld

3.4. Moving Camera

- Moves along an Axis



3.4. Moving Camera

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- 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

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- 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

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

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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