



LLED 439: Performance Text and Film

Wednesday October 25

*Cinema is a matter of what's in the frame and
what's out.*

~Martin Scorsese

*** Slides, activities adapted
from B. Smilanich*

From last class

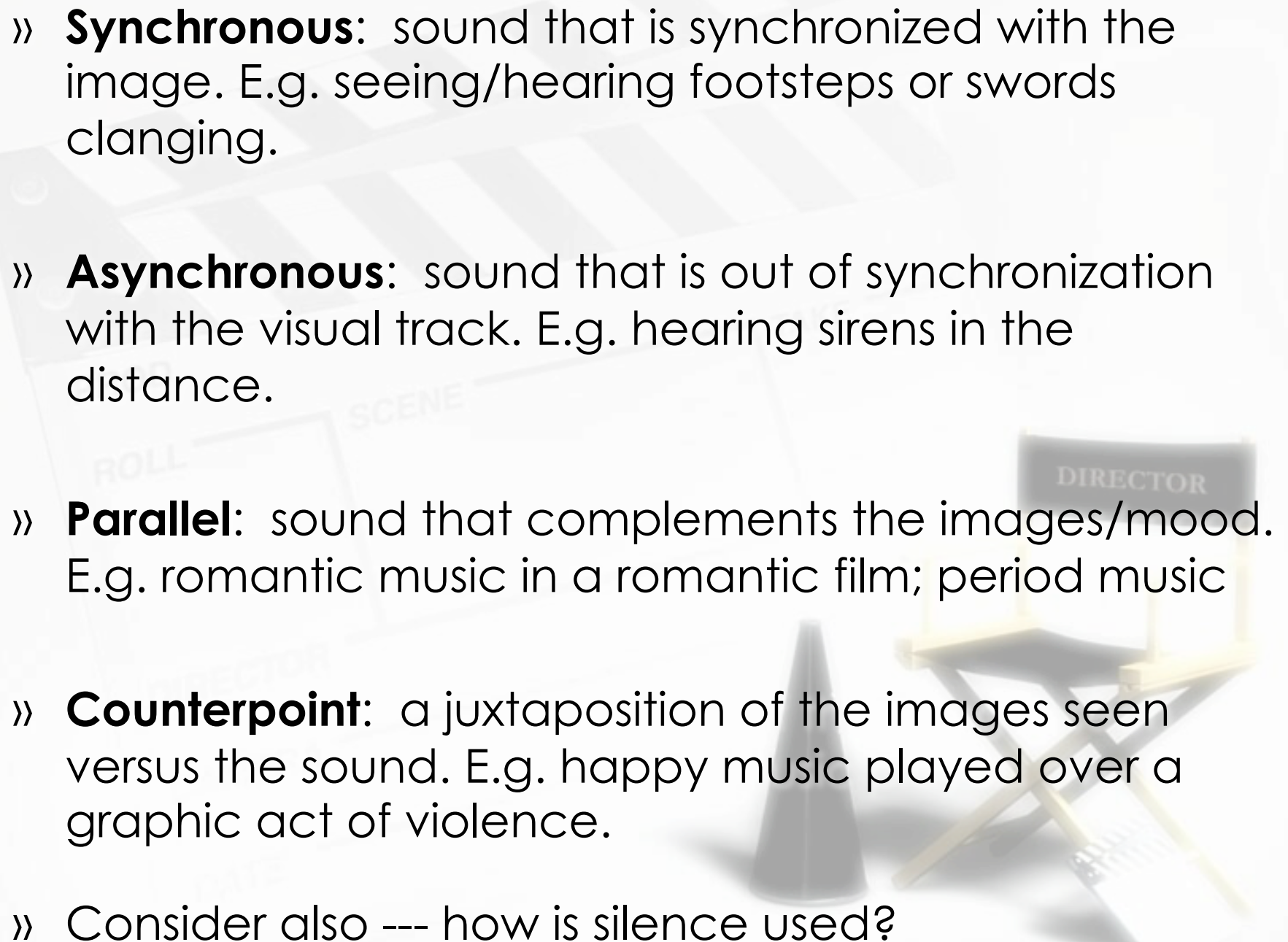
- » Consider also the role of the camera as a character:
 - slow push in
 - slow creep out
 - turning away
 - distraction
 - “yelling”
- » Bringing the cinematic techniques together.



Sound

- » **Diegetic sound:** sound that has a source in the world of the story.
 - E.g. dialogue, sounds made by objects, music coming from a car, etc.

- » **Nondiegetic sound:** sound coming from a source outside the world of the story.
 - E.g. narrator's commentary, sound effects, musical score, etc.

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- » **Synchronous:** sound that is synchronized with the image. E.g. seeing/hearing footsteps or swords clanging.
 - » **Asynchronous:** sound that is out of synchronization with the visual track. E.g. hearing sirens in the distance.
 - » **Parallel:** sound that complements the images/mood. E.g. romantic music in a romantic film; period music
 - » **Counterpoint:** a juxtaposition of the images seen versus the sound. E.g. happy music played over a graphic act of violence.
 - » Consider also --- how is silence used?

Lighting (Clarity)

- » Top lighting, Under lighting, Back lighting, Side lighting
- » **High Key Lighting** – even illumination.
- » **Low Key Lighting** – strong contrast between light and dark.
- » **Harsh Contrast** – dramatic streaks of light or dark.

MISE-EN-SCENE

- “to put on stage”
- This is the manipulation of staging and action within a shot **during** the filming.
 - » Contents: lighting, costume, décor, properties, actors.
 - » Organization: actor’s relationship with the décor, other actors, the camera (the audience).

** Louis Giannetti's *Understanding Movies*.







Shrek

Shrek/Donkey/Fiona Montage



