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Aspects of film form

Film style refers to recognizable cinematic techniques used by filmmakers to create specific value in their work. These techniques can include all aspects of film language, including: sound design, mise-en-scène, dialogue, cinematography, editing, or direction.[1] Style and the director A film director may have a distinctive filmmaking style that differs from other directors, similar to an author's own distinctive writing style. Through the analysis of film techniques, differences between filmmakers available to filmmakers, similar to an author's own distinctive writing style. Through the analysis of film techniques, differences between filmmakers, and the same apparent. [2] There are many techniques, differences between filmmakers available to filmmakers. the choices for the director. During the silent film era, filmmakers were not able to use synchronized dialogue until sound became possible in the late 1920s.[3] Films before the 1930s were black and white; now directors have the choice of shooting in color tints or black and white.[4] Directors can choose how to use film language. One of the most noticeable ways to affect film style is through mise-en-scène, or what appears on the screen. Lighting, costumes, props, camera movements, and backgrounds are all part of mise-en-scène. [5] Adjusting these techniques creates meaning and can highlight aspects of the narrative. Many filmmakers will create the overall film style to reflect the story. [2] Style and audience Many filmmakers tend to follow. The story in this style is told chronologically in a cause and effect relationship. The main principle in this film style is continuity editing, where editing, camera, and sound should be considered "invisible" to these elements. [6] While many filmmakers conform to these elements. [7] where editing, camera, and sound should be considered "invisible" to these elements. These filmmakers may violate the standard conventions of film in order to create an innovative style or draw attention to particular aspects of film language. The director decides what is and is not on the screen, guiding what the audience looks at and notices. Although the audience may not consciously absorb film style, it still affects the viewer's experience of the film.[2] When viewers watch a film, they may have certain expectations based on previous experiences of film because some techniques are commonly found in film and have become conventional. For example, after a long shot there may commonly be a cut to a closer view. If a character is walking across the stage, the audience expects the camera to pan or follow the character in our real world with out eyes, just as a camera pans to follow a character on the screen. The audience expects films to appear like real life, and be shot according to a certain style. Classical Hollywood narrative film styles and film styles are styles. genre should not be confused; they are different aspects of the medium. Style is the way a movie is filmed, as in the techniques that are used in the production process. Genre is the category a film is placed in regarding the narrative elements.[7] For instance, Western films are about the American frontier, romance films are about love, and so on. Film style categorizes films based on the techniques used in the making of the film, such as cinematography or lighting. Two films may be from the same genre, but may well look different as a result of the film style. For example, Independence Day and Cloverfield are both sci-fi, action films about the possible end of the world. However, they are shot differently, with Cloverfield using a handheld camera for the entire movie. Films in the same genre do not necessarily have the same film style are two separate, distinct terms in film. Types of film style are two separate, distinct terms in film. Types of film style are two separate, distinct terms in film. Types of film style are two separate, distinct terms in film. cinema Documentary mode Fly on the wall Cannibal Experimental Film noir Neo-noir Heimatfilm Kammerspielfilm Narrative Underground German underground German underground Horror Spaghetti Western Realist Social Kitchen sink Structural Surrealist Group styles While film style can describe the techniques used by specific filmmakers, it can also be used to describe a movement or group of filmmakers from the same area and/or time period. New Wave movements American ('New Hollywood' or 'Movie Brats')[8] Australian Film Revival') Brazilian ('Cinema Novo' or 'Novo Cinema') Brazilian ('Cinema Novo' or 'Novo Cinema') Brazilian ('Australian Film Revival') Brazilian ('Cinema Novo' or 'Novo Cinema') Brazilian ('Cinema Novo Cinema') Brazilian ('Cinema Novo Cinema') Brazilian ('C cinema movement German ('New German Cinema') Hong Kong — a movement led by director Tsui Hark Indian ('Parallel cinema') — began around the same time as the French New Wave Malayalam ('New generation') Mexican ('Nuevo Cine Mexicano') Nigerian ('New German Cinema') Nigerian Cinema' or 'New Nollywood') Persian/Iranian — began in the 1960s Romanian Taiwan Toronto Thai American groups/movements: American groups/movements: Brighton School British New Wave Documentary Film Movement Free Cinema French groups/movements: Cinéma du look Cinéma pur French impressionist New German Expressionist New on the Tiber Italian futurism Italian neorealism Poliziotteschi White Phones Telefoni Bianchi Other groups/movements: Budapest school Cinema da Boca do Lixo Dogme 95 Erra Cinema Nigerian Golden Age Grupo Cine Liberación New Queer Persian Film Polish Film School Praška filmska škola Pure Film Movement Remodernist Soviet Montage Soviet Parallel Swedish realism Third Cinema Video film era Vulgar auteurism Yugoslav Black Wave References ^ Kuhn, Annette; Westwell, Guy (2012). A Dictionary in Film Studies. Oxford University Press. ^ a b c d Bordwell, David; Kristin Thompson (2003). Film Art: An Introduction (Seventh edition ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill. ^ Dirks, Tim. "Film May 31, 2007. Retrieved June 13, 2017. ^ Chandler, Daniel; Munday, Rod. (2011). A Dictionary of Media and Communication. Oxford University Press. ^ "22 movie movements that defined cinema". Empire. Retrieved 2021-03-05. Further reading Julian Blunk, Tina Kaiser, Dietmar Kammerer, Chris Wahl, Filmstil. Perspektivierungen eines Begriffs. Munich: edition text + kritik, 2016. External links Media related to Films by genre at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "Score: 0% Rank: Correct Answer: Elements of film which is narrative, cinematography, sound, mise-en-scene, and editing. These five elements help determined by it as it also helps analyze a scene of the movie. In this case, The Graduate will be judged upon and explained through the elements. The first Element of Film is the movie but a narrative is similar to the plot of the movie but a narrative is talking about what the movie is, the characters and the world. The whole film follows the protagonist, Ben who is a recent college graduate that doesn't really know what to do with his life. The whole film is basically portraying the struggles of Ben as he tries to find his purpose. He undergoes serious relationship struggles as he has an affair with a fellow family friend, Mrs. Robinson is known to both families. Elaine intends to marry another man but Ben arrives and steals her away from the altar. At the end, they both sit in the bus and the look on their faces is the reality of what happened. A narrative is more like story telling as it shows character development. Second Element of Film is cinematography, which is basically 'writing in movement'. It is the way the film was framed, toned and colored in its own way of photography. Examples of cinematography that was seen in the film and one of them is The Party. In that scene, the camera gave a response to the audience as it used claustrophobic close ups to the main character, Ben. It gives the audience the 'suffocation' feel that the character itself is feeling throughout the scene. Another example is the Bus scene towards the end. In that scene, the camera takes a long take where we get to see the actor's performance (Dustin Hoffman who played Ben). The is able to take in the switch of panic as Ben still at the end of the movie, still doesn't know what to do. Although earlier, Ben was eager to find Elaine and the way the cameras portrayed that made the audience feel the pressure and the time of the wedding clicking, as his he struggles through his journey. The cinematography in the film is great example of showing the audience and connecting them to the character. The sound is one of the most powerful aspects in film that has three components to it. Sound in film has sound effects, dialogue and music. Music usually shapes the feelings and the perceptions of a scene in a film to the audience. Dialogue and sound effects go together in a way that they are essential that helps us bring us to the world of the film itself. In The Graduate, it has a song called "The Sound of Silence" as it is used many times throughout the whole film. It helps us understand the character, Ben, as he tries to find himself in the film mainly relates to Ben as it translates to his behavior, especially when he goes to search for Elaine. Mise-en-scene is practically everything that appears in the films' frame. Everything in the film counts for mise-en-scene. We can see it throughout the whole film of The Graduate. WHen Ben is in his car and when it stops out of gas, that signifies his search is over but he doesn't give up. There is a motif in the film which is the song, "Here's to you Mrs. Robinson" as it is played in the movie. That is another part of the mise-en-scene in the film. What I have noticed in this film, was that the director worked hard to put and try to incorporate 'real' life events in the film. The last part of Elements of Film is editing. A editor of a film works hard to put the whole movie together from all the scenes. Editor is also responsible for cuts being made in the film; scenes as an audience don't see. An example of editing is during the montage of The Graduate. There you can see how all the scenes connect to each other and how the music goes along with it. The whole scene shows how the film has captured Ben's mood the whole time, how he's drifting from one thing to the next. Its an example from transitions from one scene to the next. Using Elements of Film to analyze films, makes us understand their true structure and how they incorporate a big part in the film most of the time. In this case, The Graduate was one of the films that was a bit easy to see and understand these elements. Of course for most of the scenes, it's a bit tricky to point them out. In the end, we understand the true functions of the elements and we understand their purpose and the part they take in to make our movies as wonderful as they are now.

