



27

---

---

---

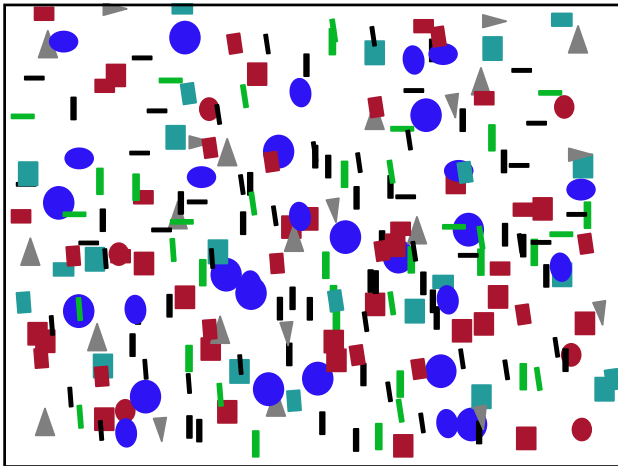
---

---

---

---

---



28

---

---

---

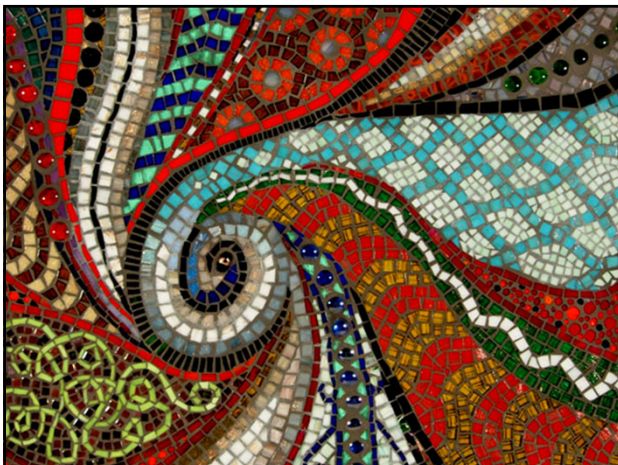
---

---

---

---

---



29

---

---

---

---

---

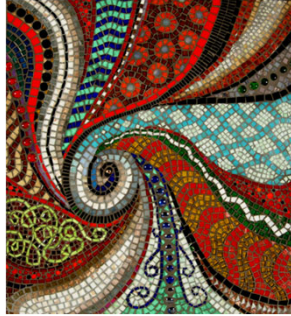
---

---

---

## Directors' Challenges

- Script
- Theme
- Creative control
- Funding & budget
- Shooting schedules
- Scenery, sets, backlots
- Weather
- Working with actors
- Costumes
- Camera work
- Editing and continuity
- Sound
- Studio politics
- Communicating visually



30

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



*The Pianist*



*Schindler's List*

31

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Vicarious Experiences



32

---

---

---

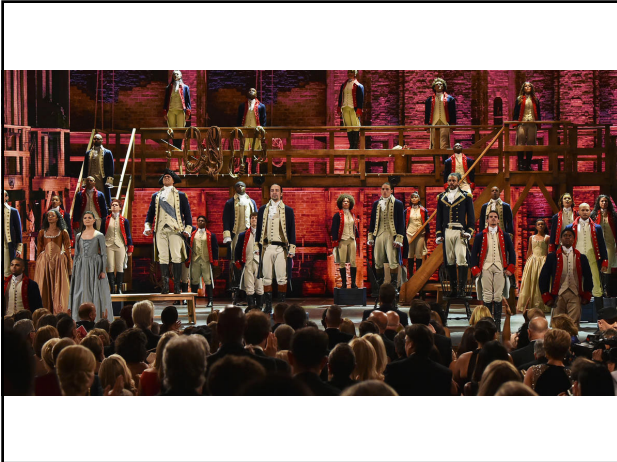
---

---

---

---

---



33

---

---

---

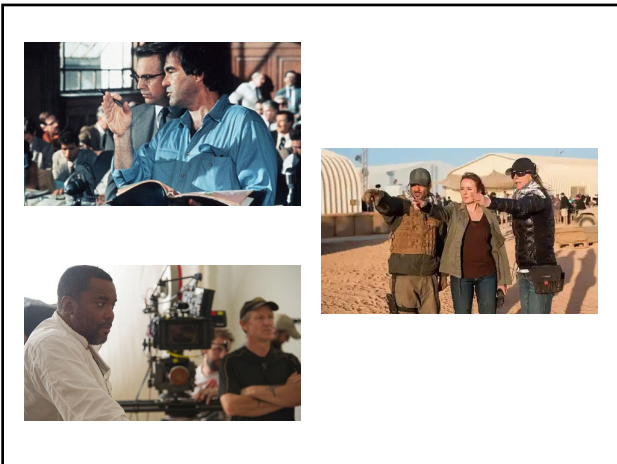
---

---

---

---

---



34

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



35

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Long Shot**



*The Pianist*

36

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Establishing Shot**



*Schindler's List*

37

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Medium Shot**

Framing shots



*The Pianist*

38

---

---

---

---

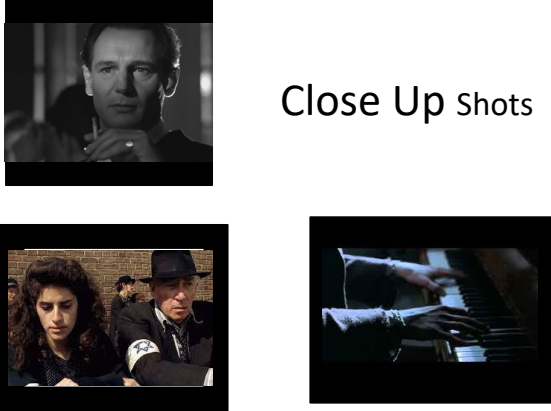
---

---

---

---

Close Up Shots



This slide features three film stills illustrating close-up shots. The top still shows a man's face in a dark setting. The bottom-left still shows a woman with curly hair and a man in a hat. The bottom-right still shows hands playing a piano.

39

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Close Up Shots



This slide features a single film still showing a close-up of a man in a military uniform with a peaked cap, pointing his finger at the face of another man in a dark cap.

40

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

Soft Focus



*Sound of Music*

41

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Rack Focus



*Downfall*

42

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Rack Focus



43

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Deep Focus



44

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Deep Focus



*Citizen Kane*

45

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### High Angle



*Alone in Berlin*

46

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Low Angle



47

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Eye Level



*Generation War*

48

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### High Angle to Eye Level



49

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Dutch (or Canted) Angle



50

---

---

---

---

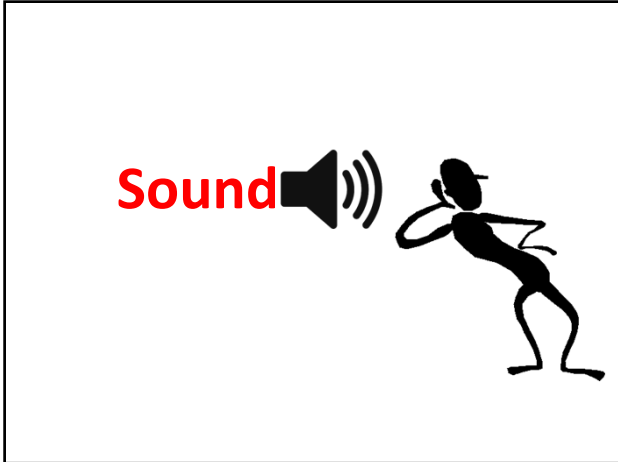
---

---

---

---





51

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Diegetic Sound**

- Sound that could be heard logically by the characters within the film
- Background noise, traffic, dialogue
- Audience and characters are sharing the experience
- Internal diegetic, meaning that the sound can be heard only within the mind of one character (suspense, foreboding, foreshadowing, irony)

52

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Non-diegetic Sound**

- Director intends the sound only for the audience, not the characters
- Create suspense, anticipation, manipulates mood somehow
- What moods are created with this sound clip?

53

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Moods created?




---

---

---

---

---

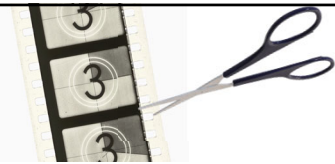
---

---

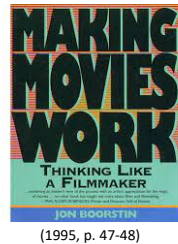
---

54

Editing



“Directors and editors are keenly aware of their power and responsibility. Together they pore over screen moments, refining them by fractions of a second. A well-edited movie has been built up and stripped down dozens of times, until the story is just so ...”




---

---

---

---

---

---

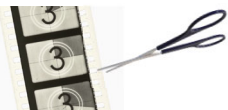
---

---

55

Crosscutting (parallel editing)

- Cut to action that is happening simultaneously
- Shows events occurring simultaneously in two or more spaces
- Can create suspense
- Can create connections between a person and his/her actions or between two or more characters who do not even see each other




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

56

### Cross Cutting *Schindler's List*



57

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Fade

- Scene fades to black or white
- Often implies that time has passed
- Tends to be particularly slow, not very realistic



58

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Dissolve

- An image fades into another
- Can create a connection between images, objects, or characters



59

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Flashback & Flash forward

- Movement into action that has happened previously
- Often signaled by a change in music, voice-over, or a dissolve
- What is the information that the audience is being given at the flashback?
- Who in the scene does not have information can add tension or foreshadowing?



60

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Eye-line Match or POV Shot

- Shot of a person looking, then a cut to what he or she saw, followed by a cut back for a reaction
- Looking at action or object that a character is looking at
- May reveal what the character is thinking
- Gets audience to feel what the character feels



61

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Filmmakers Ultimate Challenge?

“as it really was”?



62

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Imaginary Witness: Hollywood and the Holocaust (2004)**

**Essential Observations about Film as an Art Form when the Holocaust is the Subject:**

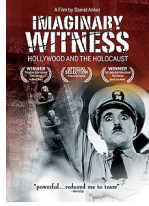
Annette Innsdorf: "Film gives the greatest illusion of truth. We assume there is a certain authenticity...always some degree of distortion." [near quotation]

Sidney Lumet: "unless you are doing a totally abstract movie, you are dealing ... the vocabulary is literal. ... How do you find a representative image?" [near quotation]

Steven Spielberg: "The Holocaust is perhaps the most difficult story to put on film ... ineffable experience only understood by those who experienced the camps." [near quotation]

"It's impossible to do it justice. .... It's impossible to portray it as accurate. .... You can never portray it, but the dilemma is should you not do it?" [near quotation]

"Ethos of Hollywood is first of all the art of the middle, that is, it's meant to appeal to everyone."



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---