



The Basic Principles of Creating Audiovisual Material

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Check audiovisual equipment

- ❖ Make a list of the things that you need and check if you have everything
- ❖ Do you have spare batteries and memory cards?
- ❖ Does the camera and the microphone work?
- ❖ Test an equipment by making a trial recording
- ❖ Check audio during trial recording: is the microphone firmly taped and positioned on the right channel?



Common mistakes

The material is not recorded

Always check whether the recording button is pressed, whether the battery is charged and if you have a spare memory card



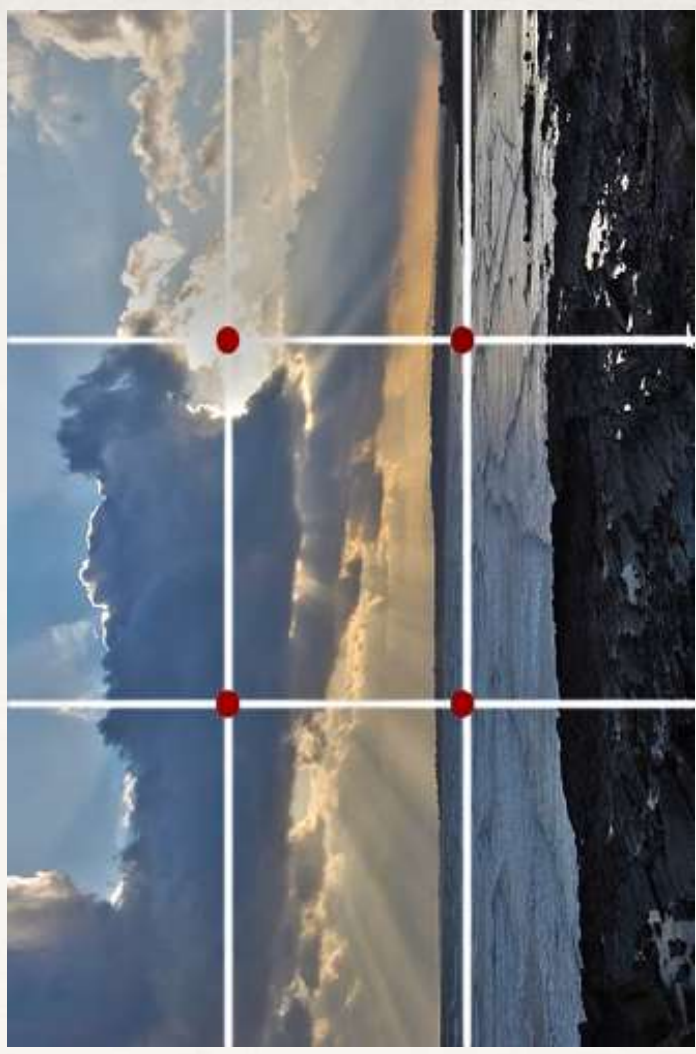
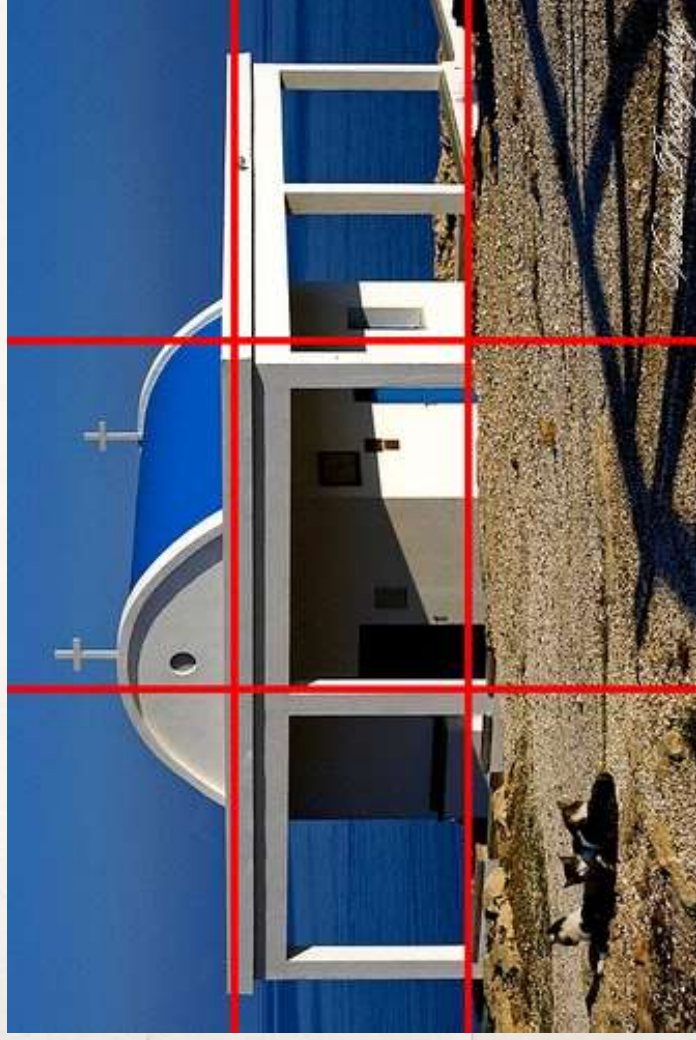
Rotation from horizontal level to vertical level

Do not turn the camera, shoot horizontally, it makes your montage easier



Crooked images

Look at the lines and try to keep the camera even, level to the horizontal lines – frame of the buildings. Always level a tripod before recording.



Shortcuts of the perspective

Do not raise up the camera. Move as far away from the building as possible and zoom in (if you have the opportunity) or – preferably – stand on some elevation (hill, bench, stairs, etc.).



Bad lighting

- ❖ Do not film a caller under the sun and against the window, in a place with variable light. Shot a scene preferably on a neutral background



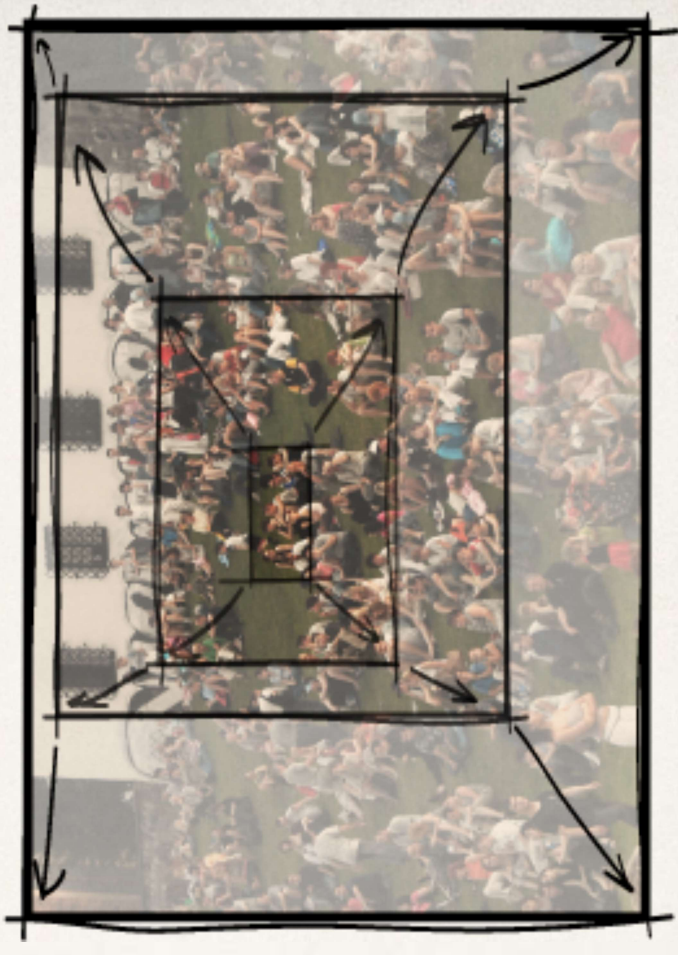
- ❖ Record under daylight in a well lit room



- ❖ Do not mix artificial light with natural light

Moving to much

- ❖ Give a scene time to resound (do not change the position of the camera constantly). Try to be calm during filming
- ❖ **Do not make jumpy zoom in – zoom out**
- ❖ Get closer to the subject with the camera instead of zooming
- ❖ If you zoom in with a camera on the tripod, set a good frame and give the scene a time



Out of focus

Turn on manual focus, zoom in, sharp the image, zoom out

Positives of autofocus

- ❖ For beginners
- ❖ It works in incalculable conditions
- ❖ It sharpens on a particular element from the frame
- ❖ It allows to focus on other aspects of film - composition, movement, etc.

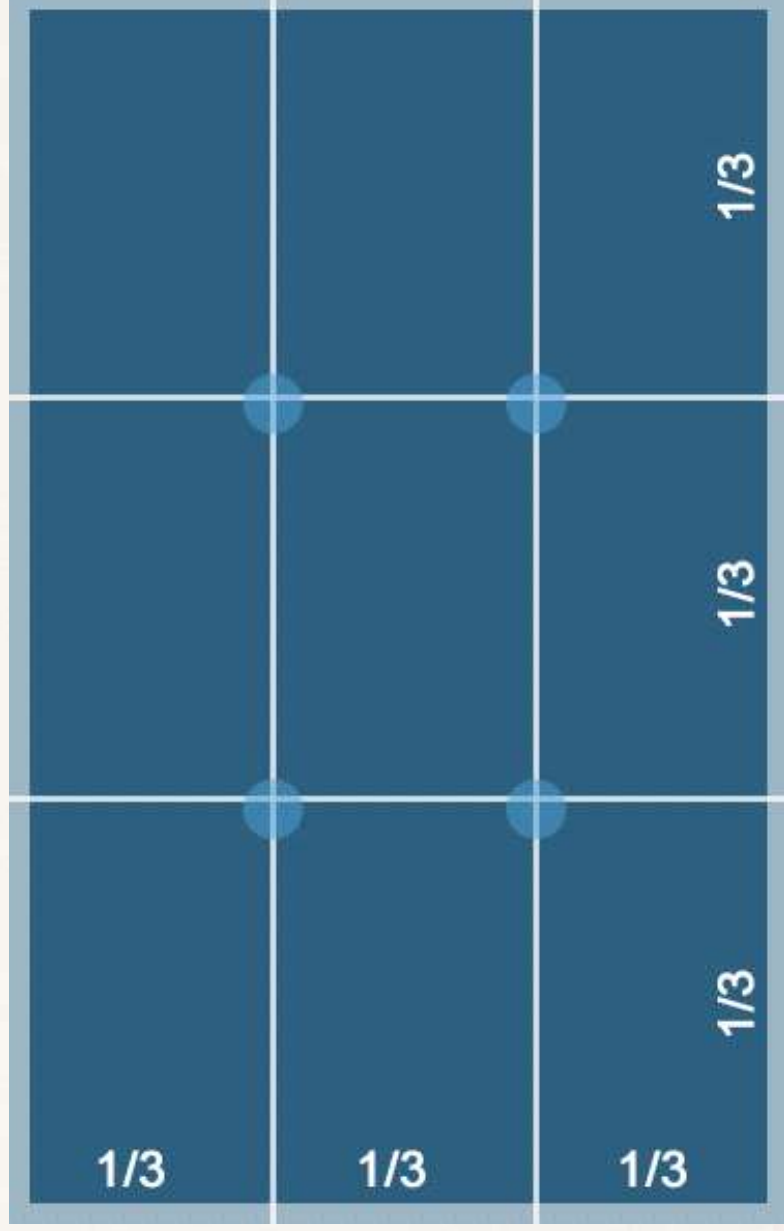
Negatives of autofocus

- ❖ Loss of focus when moving in the frame
- ❖ Lack of full control over depth of field
- ❖ Problem with changing lighting, blurring focus
- ❖ Engine noise



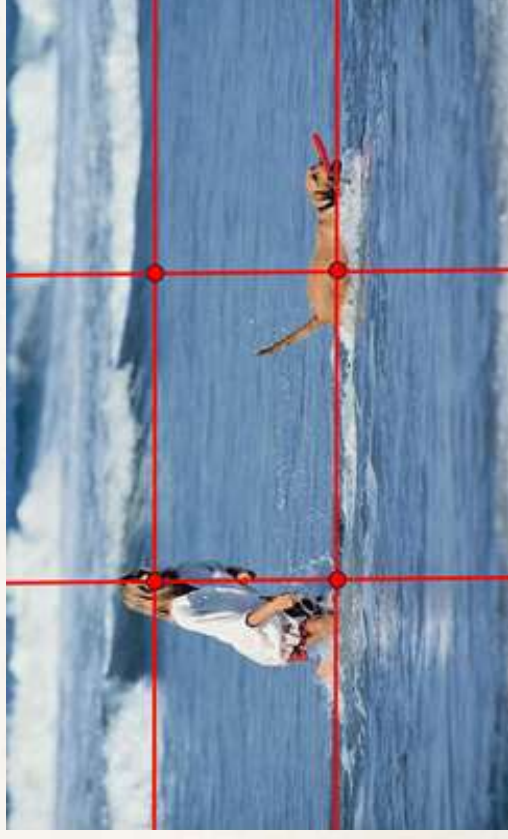
The composition of the picture

Lookroom, Headroom, The Rule of Third



The Rule of Thirds

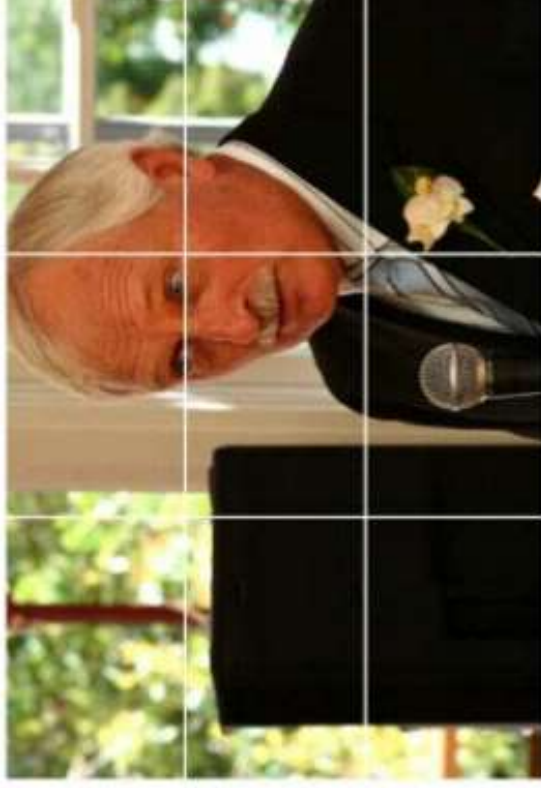
An image should be imagined as divided into nine equal parts by two equally spaced horizontal lines and two equally spaced vertical lines, and that important compositional elements should be placed along these lines or their intersections



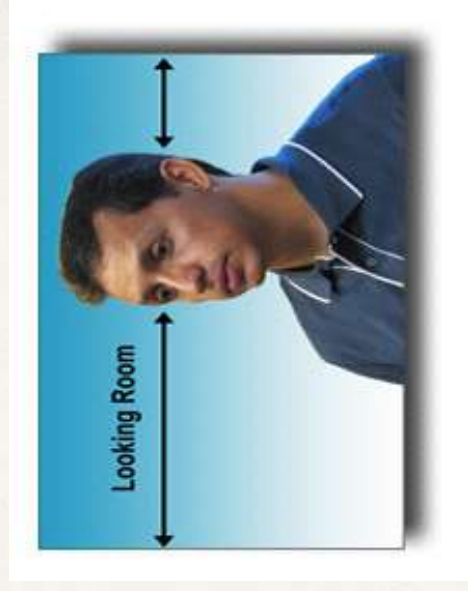
The Rule of Thirds

The Rule of Thirds

When shooting a close-up of the face, the eyes are the center of attention : divide the screen into thirds and try to compose your shot so they're at one of the points where the lines intersect.



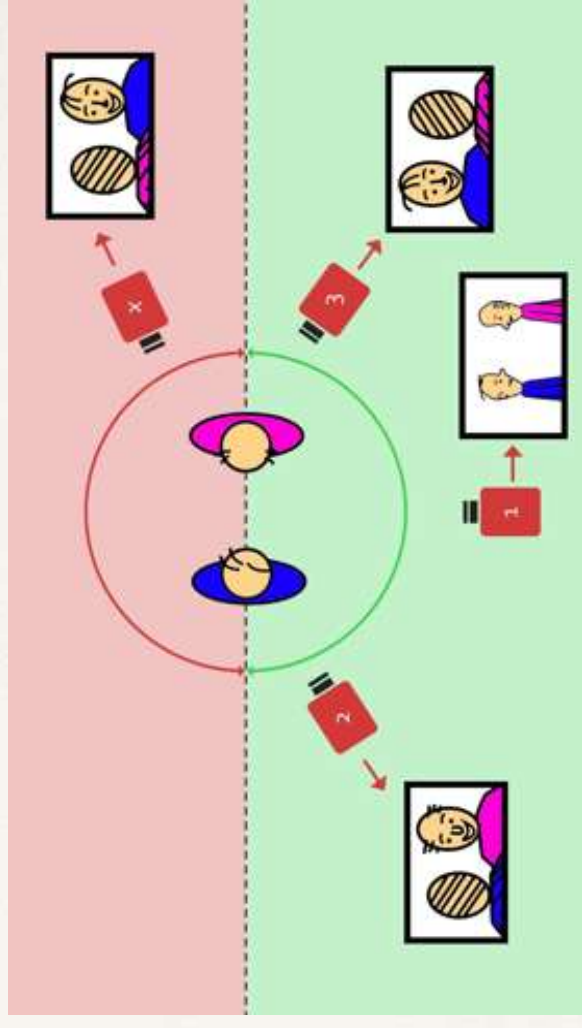
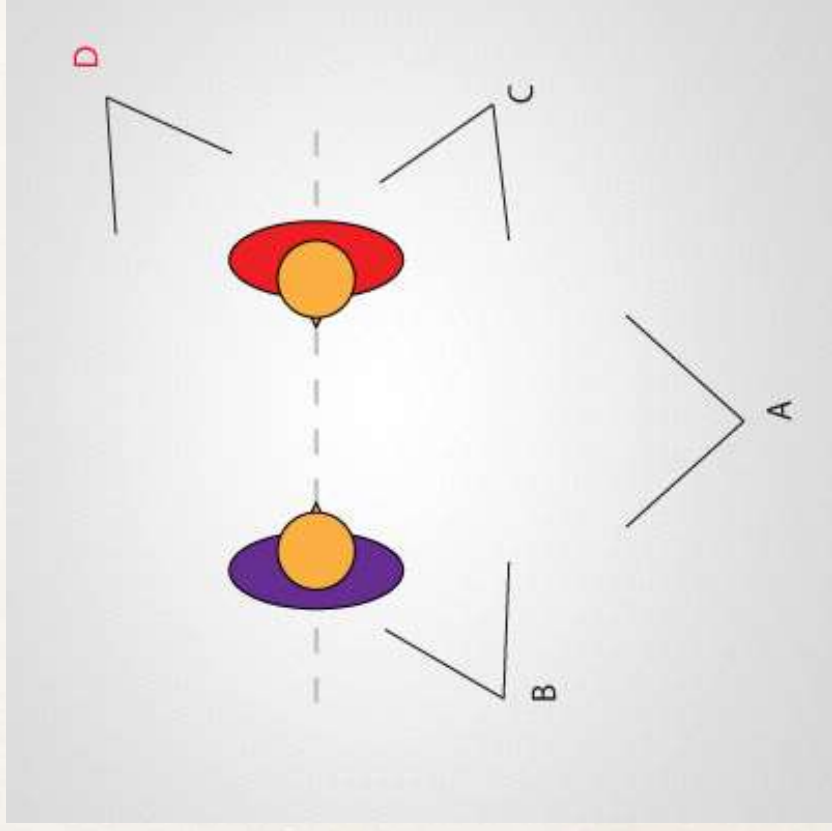
Lookroom and Headroom



The Lead Room is the space in front of where the actors are looking . In this shot from *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (1969), the lead room is on the left side of the frame.

180 degree rule

It allows you to record dialogue between characters correctly. According to this principle, we have to lead an invisible line crossing the two recorded callers and simply do not cross it during recording. (A, B, C – correct, D – incorrect)



Reasons you should use video in language documentation

- ✧ Gesture is an important part of communication
- ✧ Gesture is an important part of cognition
- ✧ Gesture is an important part of culture
- ✧ Having video as well as audio makes transcription easier, and ensures that the elements of discourse that are not in the spoken channel are still collected

Video and language documentation

- ❖ You have to discuss sharing and permissions with the community, and the individuals you are recording with and have the permission to record
- ❖ Setting up any recording situation is obtrusive
- ❖ Being comfortable with your equipment and making people feel comfortable with your presence mitigates many of those problems. Practice setting up as many times as you can before you begin the project. Record your friends and family. Know your equipment well enough now to continue chatting throughout the setup.

In video documentation of the language it is important that the gestures fit in the frame, do not go beyond the frame, are not cut



Bad framing: cutting people's legs and heads

- ❖ Try to be consistent in framing: if you change plan from far to near, from near to far pay attention to where do you stop framing
- ❖ Try not to "cut" the body at the height of the joints (ankles, knees, hips, etc.)
- ❖ When you are filming humans use: Wide shot, Medium shot, Medium close up, Close up, Extreme close up



Wide shot



Medium shot



Medium close up



Close up



Extreme close up



Story telling (add three plans)

- ❖ If you shot an event, except for the shooting the action itself, make an additional three plans
- ❖ Broad plan: A broad plan covering the area
- ❖ Changing angle: Place from another angle, e.g. a view of people watching events
- ❖ Detail: Closeup on smaller objects, details







Inter-cutable shots

A kind of shot helping to smoothly integrate scenes that do not take part in the narrative mainstream. For example, "a talking actor," "a ticking clock (inter-cutable shots)," "a talking actress" .



Sound problems

- ❖ Do not record sound only on the camera, have an external microphone
- ❖ Try not to record in the strong wind
- ❖ Dress up your microphone outdoor
- ❖ Avoid overdrive



JOY!

