



# **CHAPTER 3**

## **FILM LANGUAGE AND ELEMENTS OF STYLE**

**Putting It All Together: Mise-en-scene**

# REVIEW OF COMPOSITIONAL ELEMENTS

## WRITE THESE REVIEW ITEMS DOWN

- 1) Arrangement of objects or people within a frame.
- 2) Camera-to-subject distances and camera-to-subject angles
- 3) Elements of lighting, including contrast, depth, texture, direction, intensity, and quality
- 4) Camera movement in relation to the subject-both fixed and mobile
- 5) Editing shots into a scene, including transitions and emphasis on meaning, pacing, continuity, and point of view.
- 6) Sound elements – both music and sound effects.



# MISE-EN-SCENE

- Mise-en-scene is a type of analysis in which you identify all the elements of composition in a scene and explain how the elements work together to communicate mood and meaning.





## SCREENING SHEET 3-6

### *The Longest Journey*

Take out a sheet of paper please to complete this worksheet.

# THE LONGEST JOURNEY

## WHAT YOU WILL SEE.....

- This scene is the climax, or turning point, in *To Kill A Mockingbird*. It is an excellent example of camera distances and angles as well as sound and editing.



# SCREENING SHEET 3-6

## DIRECTIONS

- This is a challenging screening activity. Many things happen at the same time on screen – images and sounds working together to create meaning. Write down your observations using **COMPLETE** sentences. You will view the scene several times to complete all the needed analysis.



# SECTION 1

## CAMERA DISTANCE AND ANGLES

- 1) Identify a long shot and explain what information that shot presents the audience.
- 2) Describe a close-up shot in this scene.
- 3) As Jem begins the walk home, he appears nervous. How does the filmmaker suggest this?



## SECTION 2 AND 3

# LIGHTING AND CAMERA MOVEMENT

- 4) Describe the lighting in this scene. What is its intended effect on the audience?
- 5) Describe the lighting in the shot where Jem has fallen on his stomach and does not move. What does that emphasize?
- 6) Describe the camera movement in the attack scene. Does it pan, tilt, and/or zoom? Or is it fixed in one position? Explain your answer.



# SECTION 4

## POINT OF VIEW (POV)

- 7) Identify a subjective point of view shot before the attack begins.
- 8) In the shot so of Jem being attacked, does the camera use objective or subjective point of view? Explain how you can tell.



# SECTION 5

## SOUND

- 9) Identify at least two invisible sounds. What effect do these sounds have on the audience?
- 10) Describe how the music changes during this scene. Remember to try and use the *musical* vocabulary that we've discussed in class.



## SECTION 6

### IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT MEANING

- 11) What information is directly stated in the scene?
- 12) What information is implied in this scene?



## THINK MORE ABOUT IT

- 1) The filmmaker never clearly shows who the attacker is. Instead, the audience sees shadows and close-ups of hands and legs and hears grunts. In your opinion, why did the filmmaker decide to shoot this climactic scene from the film in this way?
- 2) At the end of the scene, how does the filmmaker indicate that there are two different people fighting?



# CHAPTER 3

## WRAPPING IT UP.....

- 1) Write down four items that you learned about film language that you did not know before we did this chapter.

