



*The Language of Film  
and TV*

# Summary

- 1. *Cinematographic Language*
  - *What cinema is*
    - 1.1 *Parts of the Cinematographic language*
    - 1.2 *Camera Movements*
    - 1.3 *Camera Angles*
    - 1.4 *Narrative structure of a film*
- 2. *The Language of Television*
  - 2.1 *Elements that form the language of Television*
  - 2.2 *Television genres*

# *1. Cinematographic Language*

*Cinema :*

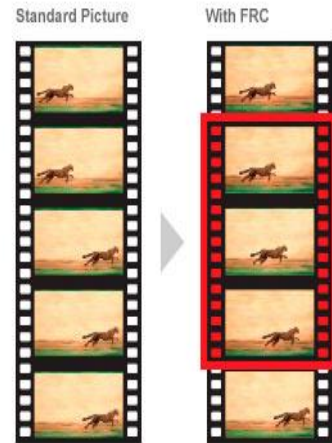
*Art and massive mean of communication. Its fundamental characteristic is to tell a story in movement, in a space and with specific sounds.*

## *Cinematographic language:*

*Images in movement, obtained by the projection of stills at a rhythm of 24 per second.*

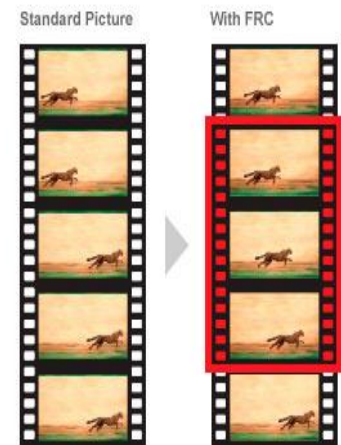
# 1.1 Parts of the Cinematographic language

- *The frame: The space that the lens of the cinematographic camera captures.*



- *The shot:* Is a frame from a certain space and an angle.

*Each shot has a different expressive value and they can be classified according to the broadness of the scene*



# *Types of Shot*

## *Extreme wide shot*

*Shows a broad view of the surroundings around the character and conveys scale, distance, and geographic location.*





# *Types of Shot*

## *Wide shot*

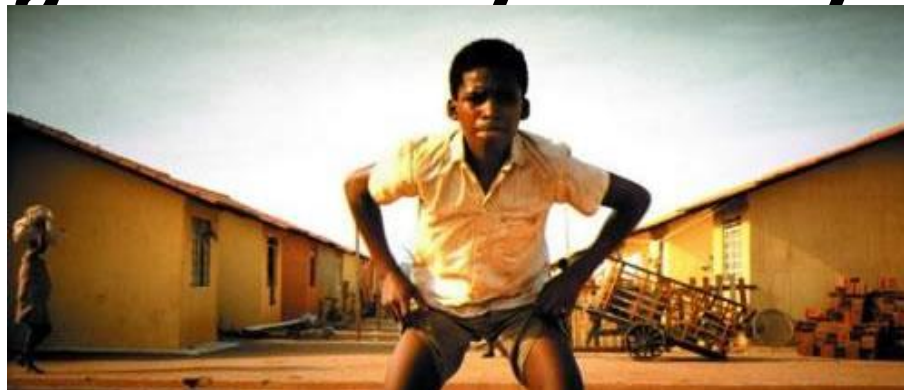
*Shows an entire character from head to toe.*



# *Types of Shot*

## *Medium wide shot*

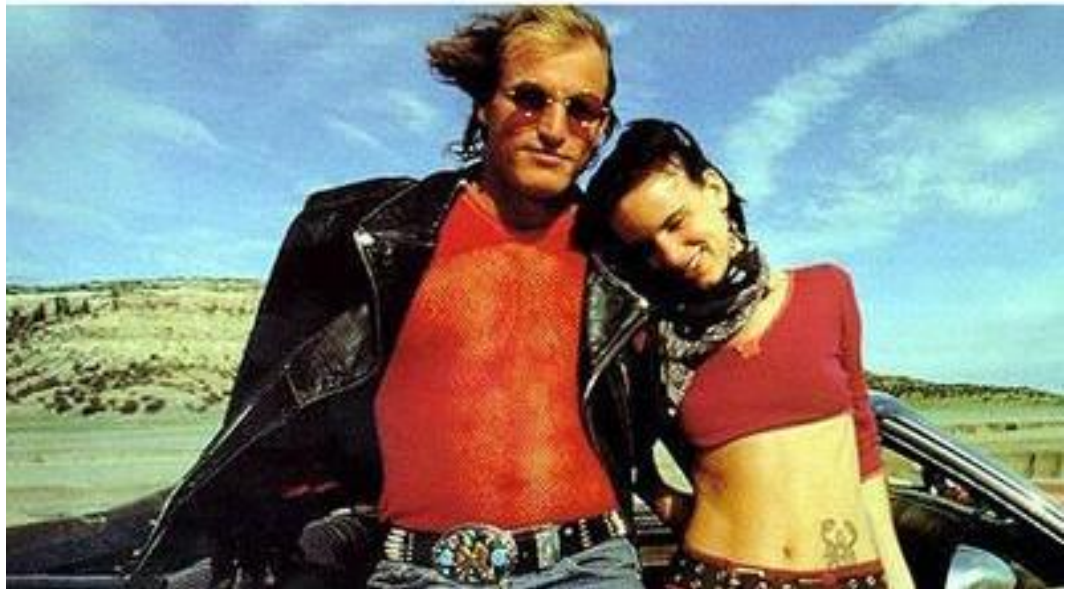
*Shows a character usually cut off across the legs above or below the knees. It is wide enough to show the physical setting in which the action is taking place, yet it is close enough to shoot facial expression.*



# *Types of Shot*

## *Medium shot*

*Shows a character's upper-body, arms, and head.*



# *Types of Shot*

## *Close-up shot*

*Shows a character's face and shoulders. It is close enough to show subtle facial expressions clearly.*



# *Types of Shot*

## *Extreme close-up shot*

*Shows only a part of a character's face. It fills the screen with the details of a subject.*



## 1.2 Camera Movements

*The movement of the camera is used to give flexibility to the narration, to accompany the movements of the characters and create subjective aspects.*

*There exist three camera movements:*

- *Panoramic*
- *The travelling movement*
- *Zoom*

# *Panoramic*

- *We use a tripod.*
- *You can turn the camera horizontally, vertically or sidelong.*
- *It is used to guide the look of the spectator for a specific route.*



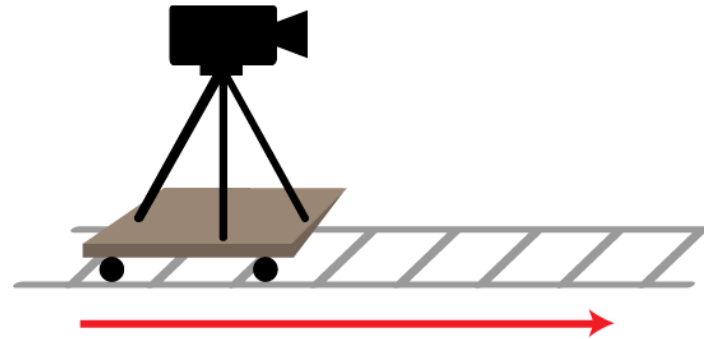
*Camera Pan*



*Camera Tilt*

# *The travelling movement*

- *Consists of moving the camera on a platform with rails.*
- *It is moved backwards and forwards.*
  - *The forward movement: drama*
  - *The backward movement: emotion or relaxation*
- *It can move to the side to follow a character*





# Zoom

- *It is not a camera movement but the objective of the camera*
- *It is used to create effect of distance and approach, with deformation of the real space.*



## 1.3 Camera Angles

*Are the view points from where the scene is filmed. They are used to create sensations of calmness, anxiety, superiority, etc.*

*Eye level:*

*The camera is parallel with the ground, at the height of the characters.*



*High angle:*

*When the camera is above and inclined towards the filmed scene.*



*Low angle:*

*It is the opposite of  
the high angle.*



# 1.4 Narrative structure of a film

*Three parts:*

- *Setup (of the location and characters)*
- *Confrontation (with an obstacle)*
- *Resolution (culminating in a climax and a dénouement).*
  - *Climax: the most exciting or important moment in a series of events, usually towards the end of the narrative.*
  - *Dénouement: a series of events that follows the climax, the conclusion of the story.*

## *2. The Language of Television*

## *2.1 Elements that form the language of Television*

- *The television studio*
- *The television production*
  - *The pre-production*
  - *The production*
  - *The post-production*
- *The screenplay*
- *The production*



# *The television studio:*

*The space where  
channels  
organize and realize the  
actions that  
take place in their  
production.*



# *The television production:*

## *- The pre-production*

- Hiring of a technical and artistic team*
- Creating graphic art: credits, titles and graphics (define the style of the programme)*
- Design the setting: the set, the lighting, the sound, etc.*

## *- The production*

- Get the technical elements ready*
- Organization of the actors, the guests, rehearsal, etc.*
- Record the programme*

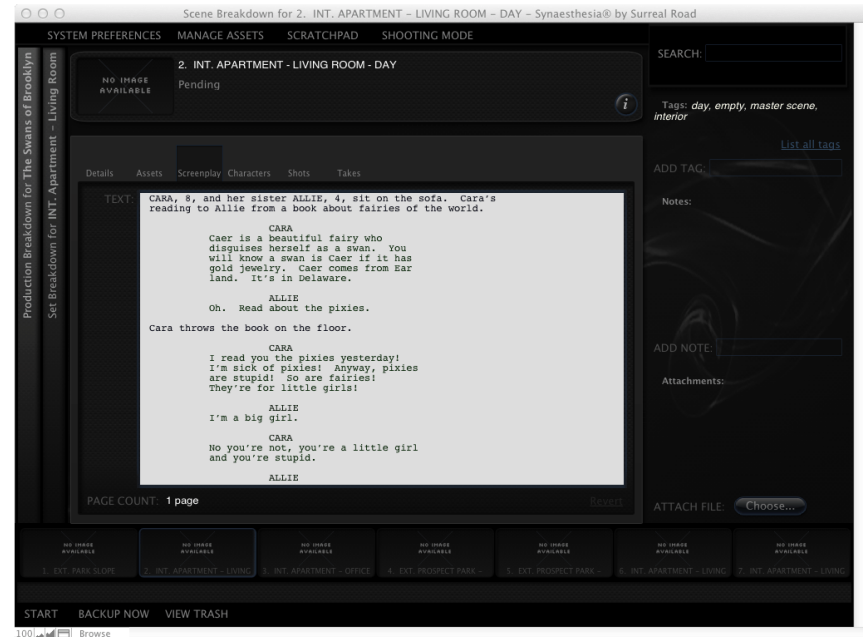
## *- The post-production*

- Edit the best shots*
- Make several copies of the recording to broadcast and store in the archive*

# The screenplay

- *It is the text in which we can read everything that happens in an audiovisual narration.*

- *The news*
- *Reports*
- *Interviews*
- *Fiction series*
- *Game shows, etc.*



# *The production*

- *Combine different shots so that the visual narration can be understood*
- *Decide about the location of the cameras*
- *Create an effective audiovisual rhythm to capture and hold the attention of the audience*



## 2.2 *Television genres*

*A range of audiovisual work and creation that has a language with specific characteristics and a degree of specific specialization.*

- *Entertainment*
- *Fiction*
- *Documentary, etc.*

# *Entertainment*

- *Includes: quizzes or game shows, reality, chat shows, shows, gala-shows, etc.*
- *Their contents are structured according to 4 basic concepts:*

- *Emotion*
- *Humour*
- *Feeling*
- *Surprise*



# *Fiction*

- *Includes: series, miniseries, TV movies, soaps, cinema*
- *Objective:*
  - *Present stories that bring us to spaces of fantasy, fear or happiness (smile).*



# Documentary

- *Tries to represent the reality as a fact, usually presented by a narrator, that has to give power to the theme.*
- *Objectives:*
  - *To teach, to inform, to describe, to report, etc.*

