



L' alumnat de 1r de batxillerat de la matèria de Comunicació Audiovisual, ha realitzat diferents falsos documentals a partir de la invenció d' un moviment d' avantguarda.

Us compartim algú exemple....

"El club del "bocata" perfecte"
Isabel Moraga i Roger Cádiz



"Com afecta La Isla de las Tentaciones als estudiants?"
Marta Rodríguez, Asley Mejia, Hugo Sangüesa i Naiara Henares.



Editing

Although some films can be edited in-camera by shooting the film in the exact order in which the shots will be seen by the viewer, this is not usually the case. Most editing is done **post-production**. That is, it takes place after the physical filming.

The film makers will often have hours of footage that they need to **cut down** and **rearrange** in order to create their desired effect.

This post production process is **critical** in positioning audience response as the editing process can shape or alter the meaning of what has been filmed.



Sequencing

Even in the most factual documentary, the sequence of events is not necessarily what happens in the real world. The film maker can only show **one thing at a time** but in the real world many things happen **simultaneously**.

In addition, a film maker can choose to **change the order of events**. Some scenes that were filmed at the end of the filming process, may be presented at another point in the documentary. Sometimes two scenes will be edited so they are presented one after the other as if they were **connected**, but they may not have actually been connected at all.

In this way film makers can actively decide to **misrepresent** people or events, ultimately shaping the viewer's perspectives. This is why it's important to consider the **order in which footage is arranged** and how this affects meaning.



Selection of Detail

As we've discussed previously, documentaries can be very **one-sided**.

Film makers can **choose** to only put in footage, arguments and interviews that support their perspective and can deliberately **leave out** those that do not.

Leaving out a piece of action or information can significantly influence a viewer's perception of **truth**. This is why we consider the editing of documentaries, rather than just considering the content, as what a film maker chooses to select and omit ultimately affects our understanding and opinion on the topic.





Definitions

These are some words we might use when discussing the editing process of a documentary.

Selection

When the film makers **deliberately include** or select certain footage (implying that it's important).

Omission

When the filmmakers **deliberately decide to omit** or leave out certain footage (implying that it could weaken their argument or perspective)

Foregrounding

When something is shown to the viewer **more than other things** or seen noticed by the viewer more than other elements.

Naturalisation

As a result of foregrounding, when we see something occurring frequently, we tend to assume it is **normal or natural** thus accepting it without thinking or criticising.

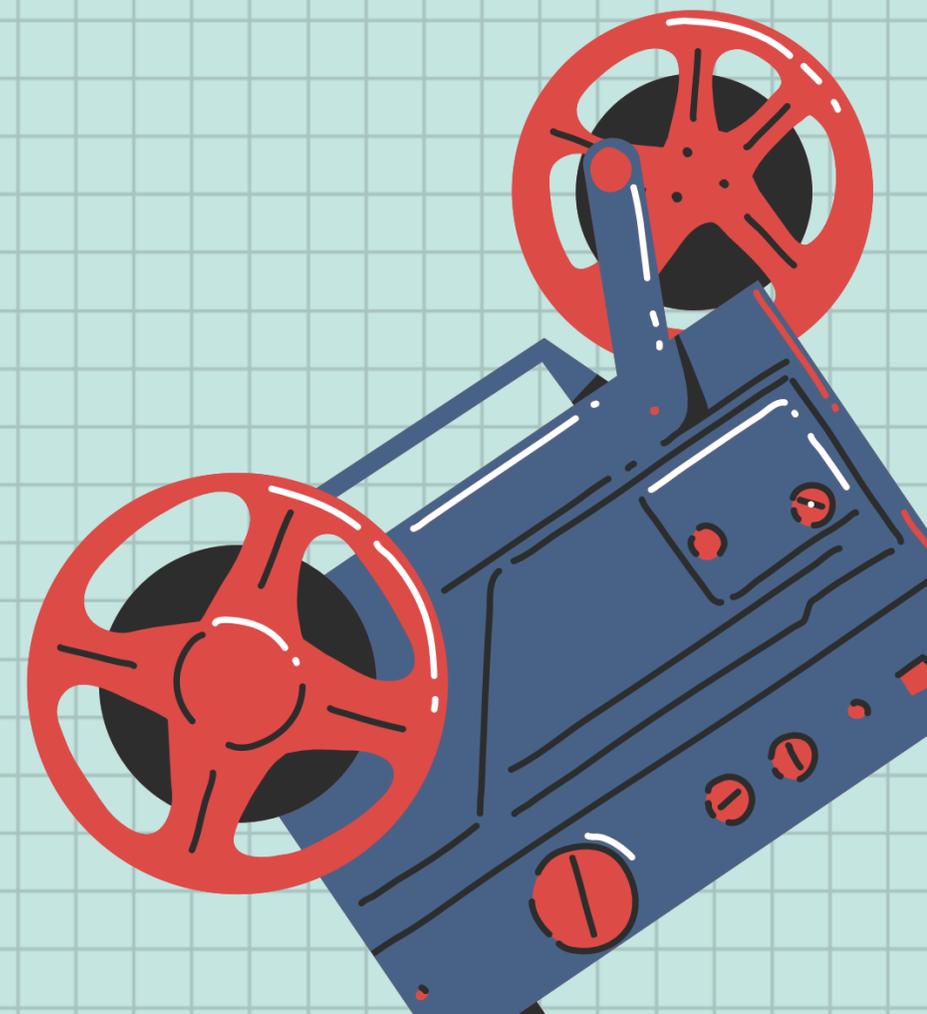
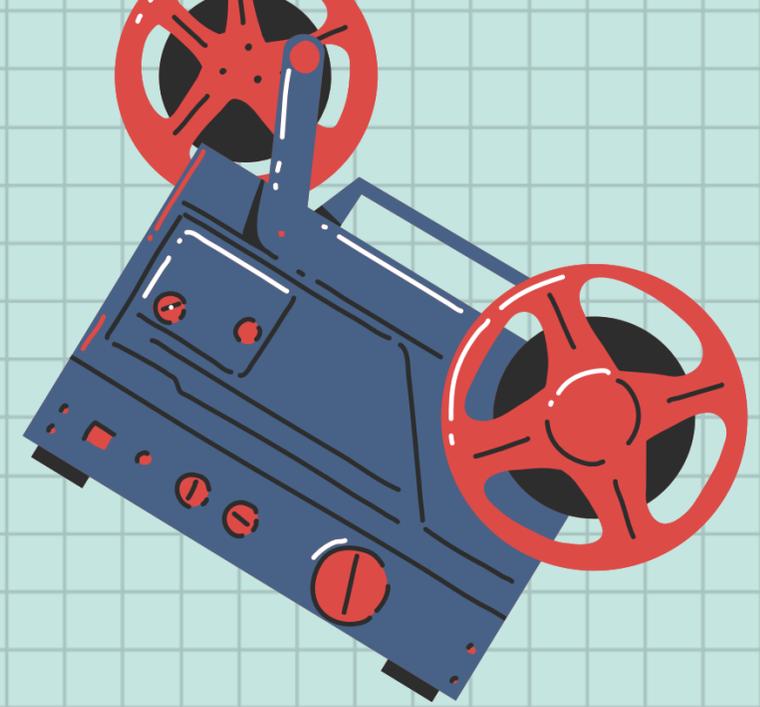
Your Turn

As we have now understood the function of documentaries, we will begin viewing one as the focus of our next unit.

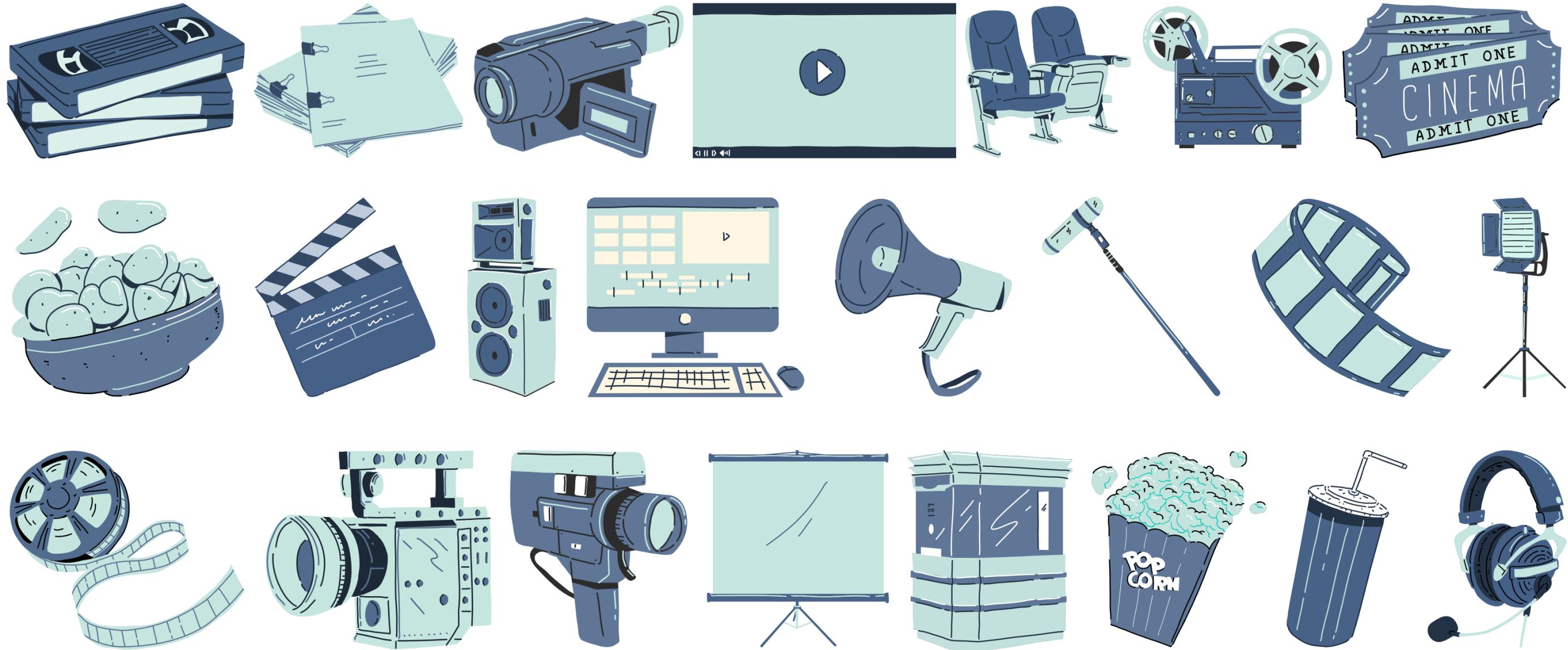
As we view each section of the film we will consider:

- The topic, issue and/or ideas conveyed
- The film maker's overall purpose
- The documentary conventions that have shaped or influenced audience response
- The editing processes that have influenced the meaning we make from the film

Hope you enjoy!



Elements Used:



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