

Coverage film directing essay examples

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The primary task of directing is interpreting the screenplay and translating it visually. Directing requires creative mind that chooses on the aesthetical and technical specifications that must be done with vision. To succeed in this mission, a director is involved from the commencement stages through the final phase of production. This essay seeks to analyze coverage as one of major area in film directing.

In reference to Cumming and Norwood (2012) coverage can be defined to as a cinematography term referring to shooting a scene from many angles and distances. Its main purpose is to accumulate a variety of raw material necessary for editing a scene together in an exhilarating visual and sensational experience for audience. According to Cumming and Norwood (2012) each of the shots made require different set up since a motion picture comprises of several shots. The shots are supposed to be made from the best angles to tell the story the way the audience should experience it. Often, this means the angle that gives most clear setting of the actors although in some cases it may be required to fool the audience by hiding some details. Cumming and Norwood (2012) states that every time the camera is moved from one position to another; it is important to evaluate if it is the best angle for narrating the part of the story. In reference to Stassart et al. (2011) camera angles are fundamental part in film work. In real life, one can only view the world from one angle unless one changes positions. While creating a movie, it is possible to jump to any angle that represent the moment of the story best.

In reference to Cumming and Norwood (2012) it is important to recognize to difference between scenes, sequence and shot while directing. A scene is defined as an exact location where the action is taking place. A shot on the <https://assignbuster.com/coverage-film-directing-essay-examples/>

other hand, is a single continuous angle of view that possibly shows one part of action as it happens (Stassart et al. 2011). Lastly is a sequence, which is a complete chapter of the narration. When a shot is made that is called a take (Stassart et al. 2011). If the take is done improperly then another take is repeated this is referred to as a retake.

An example that can elaborate better on scenes, sequence and shot can be explained as follows; a sequence starts with a teenage boy arguing with his father in the backyard, then the teen enters the house where he is in a heated discussion with the mother over shouting at the father and lastly he locks himself in the bedroom where he calls his friends and tells them that he wants to vacate their house. Such a sequence tells a complete section of a story but it has three scenes and several shots in every scene. Unless the actors are perfect there would be several takes of each shot (Mendiburu et al., 2012). Directing requires that the director in charge of coverage chooses the best scenes for his actors. It is possible for a sequence to comprise of just a single scene and for several sequences to be in a single scene. Conclusively, directing ensures the best way to cover the action scenes. Regularly, with constraints of money and time, these tasks are challenging more so with multifaceted scenes. It is the job of the director to set direction and keep all the actors on target throughout the entire project.

Reference

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