**Film Scene Analysis: Annotation Guide**

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| **Scene Chosen:** | | Subway Scene | **Characters Involved:** |  |
| **Key ideas presented:** | | The characters are escaping and the father tries to help the child forget this by creating an illusion that will interest the child to reduce his fear | **Duration and place in film:** |  |
| **Film Techniques** | | | | |
| **Cinematography** | **Camera Angles**  Close up   Extreme close up   Mid shot   Long shot   Wide shot   Aerial short   Birds eye view   High angle   Low angle   Over the shoulder  | **Purpose: What does this achieve? How does it relate to the key idea?**   * The close-ups achieve the purpose of showing emotions of the two characters as individuals on their own * Mid shots show a smaller surrounding of the characters, while the long shot indicates how the characters interact with the large environment. * The three aspects above show fear and space in context to the situation the characters are in. | **Impact on Audience: How does this make the viewer feel?**   * The viewer feels anxiety as they do not know what to expect next in the long wide space * Close-ups make the viewer feel sympathy for the child | |
| **Camera Movement**  Pan   Zoom   Tilt  | * It shows the surrounding for the characters as the camera pans * It creates anxiety as the camera shows small details in the scene that are crucial to the characters * These relate to the key idea in that they help to enhance anxiety as it is unknown what the characters will face on every frame as the camera pans. | * The viewer feels satisfied once the camera pans to the point where the characters are laying safely. * The viewers also feel anxious as the camera pans along the legs of the characters, as they do not know if they are alive or dead. | |
| **Lighting**  Bright   Dull   Gloomy   Natural   Warm   Cool  | * The light comes from the subway lights, which is relatively dark and gloomy * The scene is cool with lots of blues rather than yellow * There is a lot of contrast and dynamic range in the film * They help to present a cinematic style in the film | * Viewers feel that the film is rather cinematic and is in a scary setting * The dark, dull cool lighting also ensures the viewers feel the fear that would arise if the characters were caught in their course of hiding. | |
| **Mise-en-scene** | **Costumes** | **Purpose: What does this achieve? How does it relate to the key idea?**   * The characters are dressed in rather natural manner, with the father being dressed in official costumes. * The child is dressed warmly with a sweater * This shows that the child and father were caught up in a rather tight situation that was unplanned for, hence the difference in their costumes | **Impact on Audience: How does this make the viewer feel?**   * The costumes make the child stand out as he is in normal clothing, hence creating sympathy from the viewers * The costumes further increase concern from the viewers as they postulate hiding with the same costumes may lead to their capture. | |
| **Set Design/Props** | * The seat in which the characters sit is used to show they are tired * The time-travel machine sets the nature of anxiety especially when the characters press the button that is purposed to reverse time to an earlier date * Imaginary props such as the animals and the cave referred to by the characters further intensify the scene, as they show how the child and the father are imaginary. | * The set design intrigues the feeling of fear and anxiety for the viewers. * The viewers fear that the characters may be captured for the time-machine * The viewers also fear that the imaginary dinosaurs may step on them despite being imaginary * The viewers also become anxious to see if the time machine works and where it would lead the characters | |
| **Character Action & Dialogue** | * The characters engage with each other in a dialogue manner. * The child speaks in a calm voice and uses facial expressions to show he is not angered. * The older man is rather fearful but tries to adjust his tone such that the child would not fear and would remain strong | * The viewers can clearly anticipate the fear and anger the elder character has * The viewers see that the child is fearful, hence being skeptical about his speech lacking any fear | |
| **Post Production** | **Sound**  **Non-diegetic** (only the audience can hear)  **Diegetic** (the characters can hear) | * The sound design is diegetic as it can be heard by all; both characters and the audience. * Knocks on the door to the room in which the characters are hiding are heard, and it relates to the fear of being caught | * The audience feels fear for the characters as they are seemingly caught in a locked room * The audience further are anxious to see what will happen if the door is unlocked * The viewers feel sympathy for the child anticipating that he may be tortured if they are caught. | |
| **Special Effects** | * Special effects are seen in the color grading practice to tone down the scene to a dark and rather blue-white color scheme * Sound design is evidently used especially in the door knocks, hence selling the effect that someone is actually knocking on the door | * The special effects help the viewers to feel anxious and anticipate for what will happen next * The color scheme allows the viewers to feel as if the scene is rather fearful than it is. | |
| **Editing**  Cross cuts  Transitions | * Cross cuts are used to transition from one camera angle to the other. * Transitions are simple cuts without much effects | * The simple cuts make the viewers to feel that the film is rather continuous instead of being scripted * Smooth transitions also help the viewers to feel attached to the film. | |