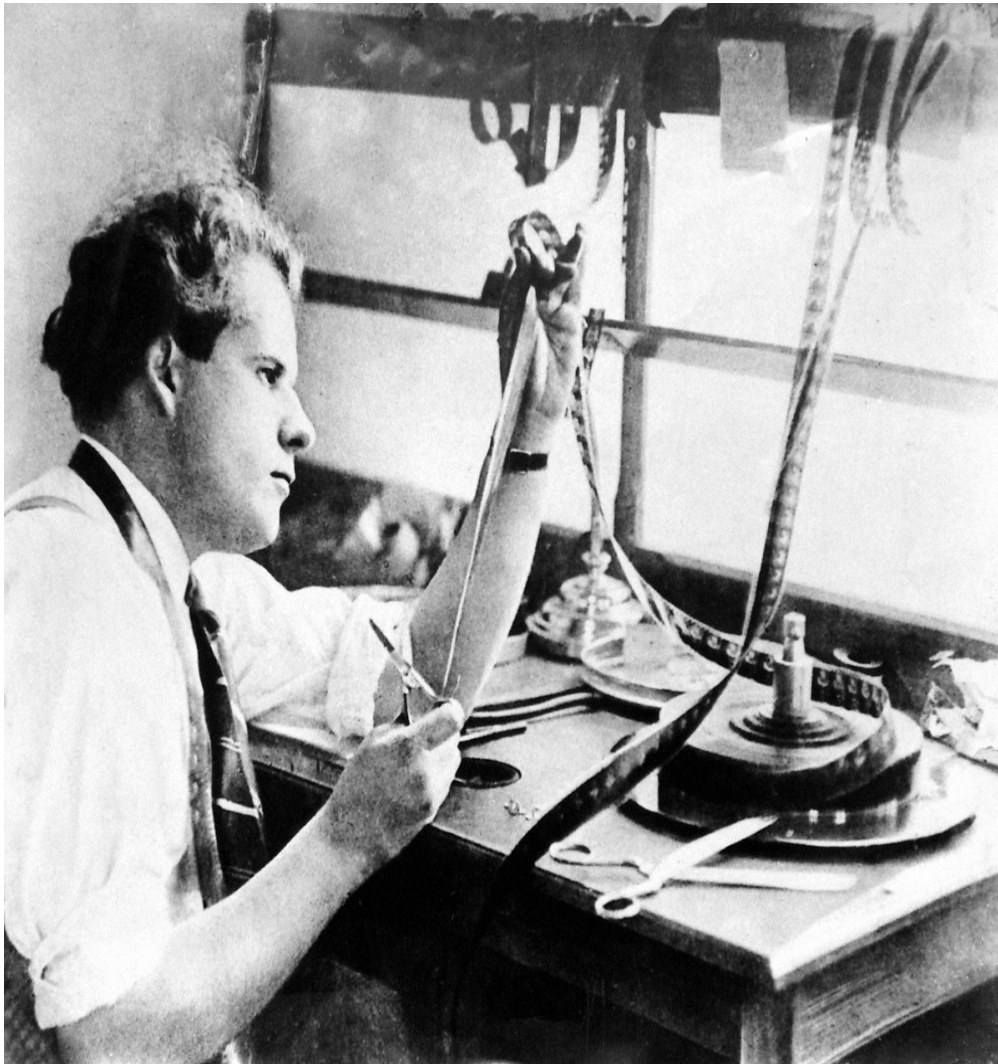


CUT –FILM EDITING




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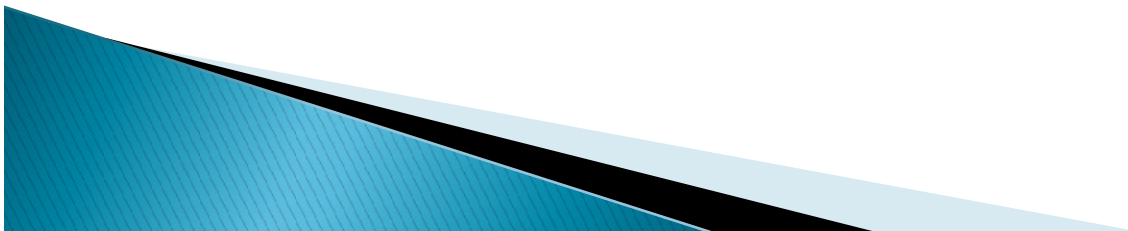
CUT

The hard cut is the basic type of cut in editing. This type of cut is utilized when you want to cut from clip to clip without any type of transition, or where you cut from the end of one clip to the beginning of another.

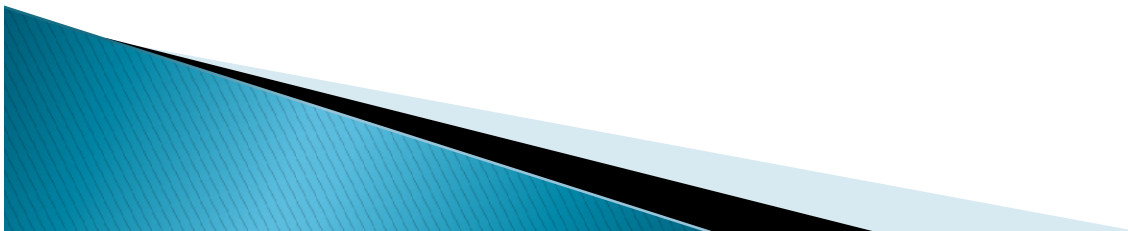
The jump cut is a technique which allows the editor to jump forward in time. We see an early version of this technique in Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin*, where the battleship fires a mortar round and we watch the destruction as various angles jump cut from one to another. In this very early version of the jump cut, contemporary audiences were introduced to a new way of time passage in film. It obviously gained traction and is one of the most used types of cuts today next to the hard cut.



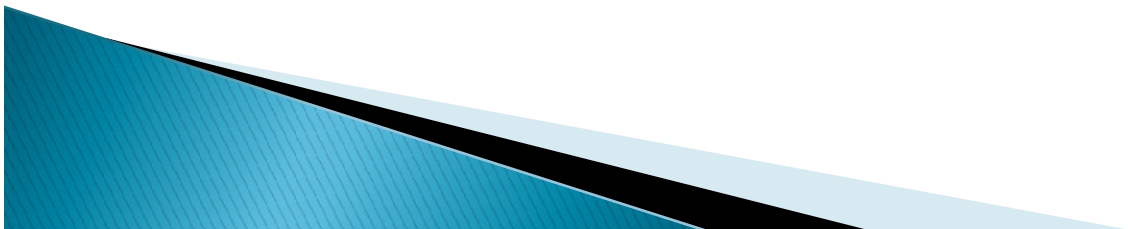
A J Cut is essentially the opposite of the L Cut. Here we hear the audio before we see the video. So, the audience is looking at clip A but still hearing audio from clip B. This type of cut is used quite often in all forms of filmmaking and videography, but you can see it quite often in content featuring an interview.



- ▶ A J Cut is essentially the opposite of the L Cut. Here we hear the audio before we see the video. So, the audience is looking at clip A but still hearing audio from clip B. This type of cut is used quite often in all forms of filmmaking and videography, but you can see it quite often in content featuring an interview.



- ▶ The technique of cutting on action is a huge component of, well, action films. Of course,
- ▶ The basic idea of cutting for action is that the **editor** cuts from one shot to another and matches the action of the shots. **Editing** is all about motivation.
- ▶ Cutaways take the audience away from the main action or subject. These are used primarily as transition pieces to give the audience a view of what is happening outside of the main character's environment.
- ▶ This also goes a long way in helping you emphasize specific details of the **mise-en-scène** and allowing you to add meaning to them.
- ▶ The technique of the cross-cut, also known as **parallel editing**, is where you cut between two different scenes that are happening at the same time in different spaces. When done effectively you can tell two simultaneous stories at once and the information being given to the audience will make complete sense.



- ▶ The match cut is the technique of matching the movement or space of two opposite environments together. This technique has been used for many years. It's most effective when you need to move the narrative along, but you need to find a way to connect them together seamlessly.

Montage

- ▶ The idea behind the montage is to use rapid cuts of imagery to help convey the passing of time or to help aid the context of the narrative.

