

TELEVISION PROGRAMMING AND PRODUCTION

BA(JMC) 206

Unit IV



Syllabus- Unit 3

Unit IV: [Post- Production]

1. Video Editing: Concept and Process
2. Basics of Continuity Editing
3. Idea to Screen
4. Pretesting and Evaluation: Tools and Techniques

VE: Concept and Process

- **Introduction**
 - **The technique of modifying and rearranging video clips to create a new piece is known as video editing. Editing is commonly seen as a component of post-production.**
 - **Other post-production chores include title, colour correction, sound mixing, etc."**



- Many single-camera or multi-cam projects shoot non-sequentially. Scenes are frequently filmed from multiple angles. Video editing involves assembling them to tell a story.
- Most TV shows are altered. Editing functions are constant, even though equipment and methods vary daily.
- Video editing is like designing a publication with good content.
- We write the content (film the rushes), edit the text (organise video and audio in a comprehensible manner), design (add special effects, balance and sweeten audio, add graphics/titles), and print (publish on tape or CD/DVD).
- All video content—films, TV series, ads, and essays—is edited. Single-camera post-production relies heavily on video editing. The best shots on tape or memory card are meaningless unless they are "well organised" into a show.

- The editing process actually starts during the shooting phase, where different shot sizes and camera angles are carefully selected to convey specific messages when combined.
- The relationship between shooting and editing is crucial, as it significantly impacts the final product and the audience's experience.
- While live multiple-camera productions involve spontaneous shot selection or switching, non-live single-camera or multiple-camera productions require meticulous choices during post-production editing. During post-production, there is always a need for improvement and fine-tuning.

- Video editing has become more accessible in recent years with the availability of editing software for personal computers. Video editing involves trimming segments, re-arranging clips, and adding transitions and special effects.
- Non-linear video editing refers to the process of removing unnecessary footage from raw video material to refine the story or the video's main point. The tools used in non-linear editing include a recorder to capture the video, a digitizer to convert it into a digital format usable by editing software, and a computer to run the editing program.
- There are various options available for each of these tools, but the ultimate concern should be the quality of the final product.

Process of Video Editing



- Rearranging, adding and/or removing sections of video clips and/or audio clips.
- Applying colour correction, filters and other enhancements.
- Creating transitions between clips.
- Multiple-camera productions involve a spontaneous and simultaneous selection. Single camera production involves script based shot material.
- There are many reasons to edit a video and your editing approach will depend on the desired outcome. Before you begin you must clearly define your editing goals.

Need of editing

- The editing process often starts with the author's idea for the work and continues as a collaboration between the author and the editor.
- Editing requires creative skills, human relations, and specific methods.
- In single-camera or multi-cam productions, shooting occurs non-sequentially, with scenes being shot multiple times from various angles.
- Video editing involves stringing together shots to construct a coherent story for viewers.
- Most television programs undergo some form of editing, despite equipment and techniques constantly evolving.

Need of editing

- Editing is crucial in preventing a complete mess in the final product.
- An editor is essential for all aspects of video production to come together and create a masterpiece.
- Video editing blends images and sounds to evoke emotional connections and immerse viewers in the film.
- Choosing the right video editor is as important as selecting the proper camera equipment.
- Editing helps organize shots into the correct sequence and allows for the removal or correction of mistakes made during production.
- It also enables trimming the video to the desired length and conveying the intended aesthetic to the audience.

Non-Linear Video Editing

- A non-linear editing system (NLE) is a digital audio workstation used for non-destructive editing of video or audio source material.
- NLE provides more flexibility and versatility compared to traditional linear editing methods.
- Video footage is recorded onto a computer hard drive and edited using specialized software.
- Once editing is complete, the final product can be recorded onto tape or optical disk.

Non-Linear Video Editing

- Non-linear editing is especially beneficial when all assets are in digital file format.
- NLE allows direct access to any video frame without sequential playback.
- Specific clips can be easily retrieved based on timecodes or descriptive metadata.
- The original source files remain unchanged during the non-linear editing process.
- This approach provides freedom to work on any segment of the project in any desired order.

Continuity Editing

- The Rules:

- ✓ Establishing shot
- ✓ Shot/ reverse shot
- ✓ 180° rule
- ✓ 30° rule
- ✓ Crosscutting
- ✓ Match on Action
- ✓ Eyeline Match
- ✓ Re-establishing shot

- The Benefits:

- ✓ The narrative has structure
- ✓ The shot sequences flow seamlessly into each other
- ✓ It's easy to watch the film!

- The Benefits:

- ✓ A system of cutting used to maintain continuous and clear narrative action by following a set of rules.

Establishing shot

- Definition: A long shot or extreme long shot, usually with loose framing, that shows the spatial relations between the important figures, objects and setting in a scene.



Shot / reverse shot

- Definition: Two shots edited together that alternate characters, typically in a conversation situation. Usually characters in one frame look left, and in the following frame look right.



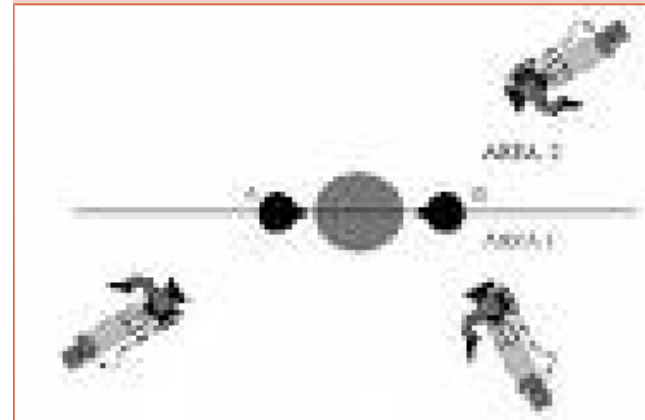
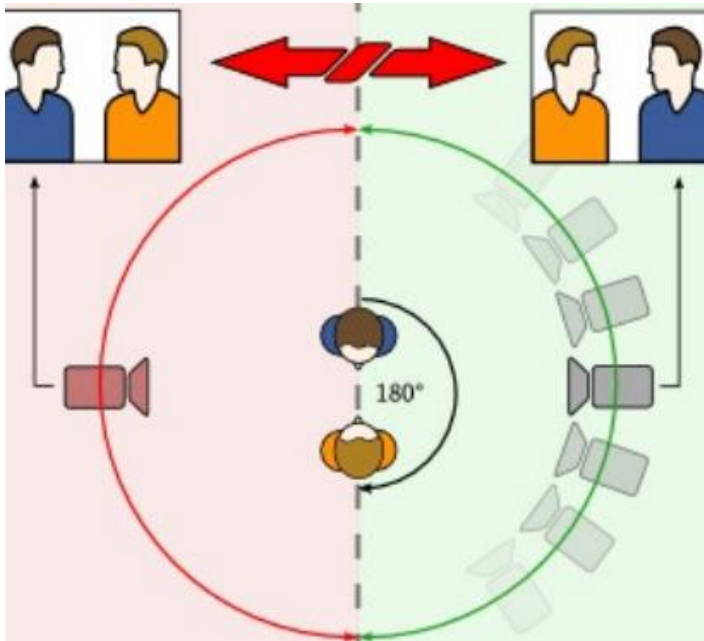
Shot-reverse-shot

- It may not be filmed in the correct order but will be edited together afterwards.
- Must ensure that the right amount of shots are filmed to make the 'shot reverse-shot' sequence work.

- If you're shooting two characters talking to each other, here's how to do it.
 - Film it once with a 'master shot', which shows both characters
 - Film it again with the camera in closeup on one character
 - Film it again with the camera in closeup on the second character.
 - Film individual shots of each character in 'big closeup' when you need to show strong emotion.
 - You can also include other shots, such as mid shots, if you need them.

180° rule

- Definition: The angle between any two consecutive shots should not exceed 180°, in order to maintain spatial relationships between people and objects in any given sequence of shots.



30° rule

- The angle between any two consecutive shots should not be less than 30°, in order to maintain spatial relationships between people and objects in any given sequence of shots.



Crosscutting

- Definition: Editing that alternates between shots occurring simultaneously in two or more different location.
- [\(784\) Vocal Adrenaline Bohemian Rhapsody Full \(Music Video\) - YouTube](#)

Match on Action

- Definition: A cut between two shots that places two different framings of the same action next to each other, making it seem to continue uninterrupted.
- [Matrix Best Scene - YouTube](#)

Eyeline Match

- Definition: A cut between two shots, in which the first shot shows a person looking off in one direction, and the second shot shows either a space containing what he or she sees, or a person looking back in exactly the opposite direction.

Ben-Hur



Re-establishing shot

- Definition: A shot that returns to a view of a space or location after a series of close ups



Re-establishing shot from *American Beauty* (Sam Mendes, 1999)

- **Introduction**
- We can ensure that our tests are accurate, fair, and reliable by testing the materials before they are utilised in actual exams. an early or preliminary trial run, usually for a new product.

Television Pilot

- A television pilot is a standalone episode created to pitch a TV series to a network.
- It is also known as a pilot or pilot episode and sometimes promoted as a telemovie.
- The pilot serves as a test episode to assess the potential success of the planned series.
- It plays a crucial role in determining whether the series will be picked up by the network.
- The pilot is a preliminary stage in the creation of a TV show, similar to how pilot studies precede significant research.

- In many cases, the pilot episode is the very first episode of a series that airs under its own name.
- The purpose of the pilot is to showcase the concept, characters, and potential of the series to network executives.
- Networks evaluate the pilot's reception, ratings, and audience response to make decisions about ordering additional episodes.
- The quality and reception of the pilot often influence the show's future prospects and potential longevity.

back door pilot

- A "back door pilot" is an episode of an existing popular show that features characters from a planned future television or film tie-in.
- The purpose of a back door pilot is to introduce these characters to the audience and gauge their reception before deciding whether to proceed with a spin-off series.
- Networks evaluate the back door pilot and determine if the potential benefits outweigh the costs of producing more episodes.
- If a pilot fails to generate interest and secure a series order, it is unlikely to be publicly released.
- Pilot episodes are typically the first episodes of a series, although there are exceptions.
- Directors, actors, and other stakeholders collaborate to choose the most promising pilot to be aired on networks, as they operate on a shared timetable.