

Videography 101

Editing

Ben Ellis, October 23, 2022

Organize your Files

- Get your files organized on your disk and in your project
- Follow Project, day, angle folder structure
- Don't forget audio, sound effects, and music

Determine Video Size and Frame Rate

- This should be decided before you begin filming
- 1920x1080 at 24 fps is standard HD for cinematic look
- For more cinematic look use 1920x817

Different Editing Transitions

- Standard Cut
- Jump Cut
- L Cut
- J Cut
- Montage
- Cutting on Action
- Cutaways
- Cross-Cut

A standard cut is also known as a hard cut. It is considered the basic cut in the art of editing. In this type of film cut, the editor cuts from one clip to another. The scene doesn't have to go through any transition. It presents less visual meaning, meaning that one clip is ended, and a new clip is initiated without any change.

A standard cut offers minimal aesthetic significance, but content creators often use it with a limited budget. A standard cut plays a pivotal role in bringing sophistication to the product.

The jump cut, as the name suggests, allows the scene to jump forward in time. The continuous sequential shot of the subject is broken into two parts to give the audience an illusion of the future. The jump cuts are often used for video interviews to show different angles effortlessly and jump from one to another.

The movement in time helps different film editors to create a connection between past and present and present to future. It is the most famous type of editing cut used by directors and producers.

Documentary producers and professional videographers incorporate L cut in their content creation. L cut indicates the action in one clip where sound is coming from the previous shot. With L shot in action, a natural flow of the scenes is ensured.

Additionally, L cut gives a deeper meaning to the conversation and brings meaning to the plot's central theme. The cut is extensively used in all kinds of filmmaking and cinematographic shots.

J cut is the opposite of L cut, where the sound of the next shot overlaps the video from the preceding shot. The audio serves as a lead-in to the visual cut as we hear the audio before jumping into the next shot. Essentially, the editors present the audience with visual information and help in establishing context.

This type of cut is all about the timing. If you understand when to operate J cut, you have covered your basis successfully.

The next on the list is a Montage Cut. It refers to the series of short steps that are well crafted to be in sequence with each other. The montage cut condenses space, time, and information while building anticipation and suspense in the film. The rapid cuts of imagery are put together to add to the context of the narrative.

Along with this, the montage cut showcases a set of related ideas that come together to add meaning and express one overarching central plot. The cut has been

used by the most fantastic action films, horror, and even comedies. The character development is shown in the most effortless fashion possible.

Another workable type of cut in the film revolves around cutting the action. The cutting on action states that the scenes are cut right after the scene is concluded, and the next shot showcases the scene's implications. As an exceptional component of action films, this cut maintains the movie's flow and presents the impression of continuous time.

The cut acts as a seamless way of taking the audience's eye from one shot and another and making them stick to the screen. The motion is matched between one shot to another thus, enhancing circulation.

The different types of cuts have their purpose in a film. The cutaways have an essential role. It takes the audience away from the primary subject and offers an insight into the environment. The specific details of the surroundings present the location and add meaning to the script.

Additionally, cutaways are used to give the audience a clue of what is happening and its implications on the character's life. Surroundings impact how the players act; therefore, it is essential to showcase it using different shots.

Bringing suspense and mystery to the scene, cross-cut plays a pivotal role in cutting between the two scenes happening simultaneously but in different locations. Also known as parallel editing, the editors use the feature to tell two different stories simultaneously. It makes the audience relate to the scenes and reflect upon their juxtaposition.

Moreover, it is a challenging task, but no one can stop the show from getting hit once-perfect timing is achieved. Cross-cut brings the audience speed with thrill, a win-win situation, don't you agree?

Question/Comments
