

Formation of Cinematography as Short Films in the World

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Abstract. Formation of cinematography as short films and development steps of this type of arts is written in this article. There is importance of short films that were made in the first decades of the XX century was elucidated.

Key words: cinematography, cinema, short film, film, director, author, filmmaker, creator, script, genre.

Introduction

"Cinema is an art that fosters human qualities, shapes artistic thinking, digital, nurtures enlightenment, respect, calms the human heart, undervalued, repetitive hostile art"¹. Indeed, cinema is among the most powerful forms of art that have an aesthetic effect on people, can cause emotional irritation.

"Despite the simplicity in the formation of short films, development in new genres always covers discussion topics"². The film has a short duration but showcases pressing issues in society and encourages the public to reflect. The uniqueness of this kind of cinema lies in the fact that directorial views are clearly manifested in it. A unique approach to covering topics in the cinema and a solution to the issue raised in the work will also be found.

"Moreover, short films are attractive to filmmakers as it allows them opportunities to employ unlimited resources or new materials to tap into the emerging film markets"³. This kind of cinema is improving and improving every year.

The peculiarities of the development of short films in cinema can be determined depending on its role and task in cinema. Such a development process is also observed in world cinema.

Methods

When talking about this type of cinema, it is appropriate to describe it as follows. The

¹ Rizayev Sh. Kino goyaviy-badiiy tarbiyaviy vositasi sifatida. // Yangi O‘zbekiston va milliy kinematografiya: taraqqiyot yo‘llarida. – Toshkent, 2021. – 20 bet.

² Nassar S. Short Film’s Global Role to Survey the Present and Influence the Future SDG’s by Tackling the Crucial Complications that Facing Humanity. // Research Association for Interdisciplinary. – Cairo, 2021. – P. 215

³ Sundquist J. The long and the short of it: the use of short films in the German classroom. // Die Unterrichtspraxis/Teaching German. – 2010, 43(2). – P. 123.

sources indicate that "A short film is a film with a size of no more than 4-5 parts (1200-1500 meters)," ⁴ the 1 part of the film with the screen time is 10 minutes. This definition refers to the modern period, that is, according to the digital camera, the concept of "short film" has changed a little. The size of this type of movie can last from a few seconds to 50 minutes.

It is known from the history of cinema that full-length films appeared with the development of technology. However, short films continued to be produced by filmmakers and developed as a form of independent filmmaking. There are several types and genres of short films, of which it is appropriate to list documentaries (chronicle, film stroke, pictorial film), popular science films (educational films, lecture films), animated and feature films (film story, movie tale).

American actor and screenwriter D.Saynfeld said: "If I wanted a long, boring story with no point to it, I would look into my life. When short films are at their best, they are the exact opposite of a long, boring story with no point to it"⁵. The editor of the film research R. Raskin, commented on the films in this direction: "I love brief narratives that are rich in texture, saturated with meaning and tell their stories without wasting a moment on filler of any kind. It is widely known that the short film is the poetry of filmmaking"⁶. Indeed, any younger reader is fond of reading an interesting work. Including, if filming is fashionable and impressive, it will attract the attention of viewers.

The film critic E.Kent gave definition to this type of cinema "Most importantly of all, is that really-powerful short films, regardless of genre, are about something. In some way they are commenting on our world and making us pause and think"⁷.

Short films, despite being the first form of cinema, play an important role in modern cinema. However, they (the second half of the 20th century and the first years of the 21st century) lagged slightly behind public, political and research. And when it came to the media, short films sounded like a small, not so significant form of feature films. Even a professor of film study at the University of Copenhagen also said "the short film is in many ways the neglected stepchild of cinema studies"⁸. Thus, it should be noted that due to the increased interest of the general public in short films, this area is relevant for in-depth study and analysis.

One of the main signs of modern culture is manifested in the acceleration of the rate of emergence and use of visual and textual information. Now the exchange of data goes into a form based on efficiency and longitude. This trend can be traced in cinema. The viewer prefers to watch the film and be surprised in a short period of time.

"As a result, short films are growing in popularity and demand for them. The film is distinguished by the dynamics of the plot, an unusual image of events, the uniqueness of the images of the hero. Short films were formed as an independent kind of cinema and gained their value. Some experts consider the popularity of short films one of the ten important

⁴ Кинословарь.М.: Советская Энциклопедия,1966. – С. 824.

⁵ Raskin R. A killer no filler. Film. // Intellect | publishers of original thinking. – Bristol, 2010. – P. 4.

⁶ Raskin R. A killer no filler. Film. // Intellect | publishers of original thinking. – Bristol, 2010. – P. 4.

⁷ Kent E. Notes on short films. – P. 1. www.eilishkent.com

⁸ Hjort M. What's so Funny? Reflections on Jokes and Short Films. *P.O.V.* 9 (2000), http://pov.imv.au.dk/Issue_09/section_2/artc4A.html (accessed 1 June 2009).

realities of the new century"⁹. If this idea is continued logically, film shows of this direction describe not only a story that a person can like in a short period of time.

"The main task of the author of a short film is to vividly, artistically and emotionally present his idea in filming. If we compare it with a full-length film, then in this form filmmakers have vivid advantages in their own way, including the author has the opportunity to choose a free topic, make decisions when using the audio language, find various experiments, research and unique directorial decisions"¹⁰.

The opinion expressed may lead to some dispute. That is, only the creators of short films, choosing a relevant topic, do the creators of a full-length film tell about the event that they would not like? The cinematographer always tries to reveal the social and everyday problem characteristic of modernity. These films require a lot of money and organizational work, which, in addition to the creative group, involves interference in the creative process of such representatives of the economy as the director, producer of films. A storm of art and industry in some cases can lead to creative restrictions. In particular, sometimes the director's interpretation is opposed. Due to the fact that the film adaptation in a new style poses a threat to the viewer to remain incomprehensible, the search and experience of the creator will be blocked. Naturally, such restrictions put the authors of films within a certain framework.

And the creators of the short film will experience financial pressure. Therefore, in the works of this direction, the theme, directorial approach and visual decision do not repeat each other. Each film opens a new world, describes the inner world of the author. It was this task that he began with to fulfill when cinema appeared. The invention of cinema allowed artists in a new, wider and more detailed plots. In this context, it is advisable to study the evolutionary process of short films.

Discussion

On December 28, 1895, the first film show of brothers Auguste and Louis Lumiere took place in the Grand Cafe auditorium in Paris. Then in 1896-1897 there were film screenings in different countries of the world. The first films were short films and lasted 15-20 meters, that is, one and a half minutes.

In the book "Writing the Short Film" by American theorists based on the script by P. Cooper and K. Dancyger there was noticed: "Cinema appeared as art, all films were short films. Indeed, films made before 1913 had a duration of 15 minutes or less"¹¹. In The American Film Institute Desk Reference there is written: In the silent and early sound era, shorts were viewed widely: until the 1910s, most films were shorts"¹².

According to chorus sources, all films made from the creation of cinema in 1895 to the first decade of the 20th century were short films. Of course, the technical capabilities of the first

⁹ Жданкина Г., Шипулина Н. Короткометражное кино: Жанровое своеобразие дебютов. // Вестник ВГИК. Том 12. – Москва, 2020, № 3 (45) ноябрь. – С. 68.

¹⁰ Жданкина Г., Шипулина Н. Короткометражное кино: Жанровое своеобразие дебютов. // Вестник ВГИК. Том 12. – Москва, 2020, № 3 (45) ноябрь. – С. 69.

¹¹ Cooper P. and Dancyger K. Writing the Short Film. 3rd ed. – California: Elsevier/Focal Press, 2005. – P. xi.

¹² Corey M, Ochoa G. The American Film Institute Desk Reference. – Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc., 2002. – P. 148.

cinema did not allow the film to be created for more than 20 minutes.

The study "Analysis: The Greatest Films of All Time 2012," conducted by the international magazine "Sights and Sound" in order to identify films created at a high level among short films, examined the opinion of 846 film critics around the world..., "¹³ marked by the first French theater director, actor and film producer J. Meles" Journey to the Moon "(1902). The film is the first made-in-fiction film to feature scientists "travels to the moon, the adventures they've had. The film reflects the alleged manifestations of identity, as well as special attention is paid to their unusual features.

The work of J. Méliès is dominated by fantastic works created on the basis of French folk folklore. He used various tricks to express each other's mysteries. J.Meles wrote: "A person who does not care about art does not engage in cinema. In cinema, you can make real things that cannot be implemented earlier. Modified turfs allow you to bring out the world of imagination. Taking advantage of this, you can create a real art spectacle that will bring great pleasure to everyone who understands that all types of art unite and strive to create cinema"¹⁴.

During his life, J. Meles made 450-500 films. Among them were such films as "Journey to the Moon" (1902), "Journey between Garoybot" (1904), "Conquest of the Pole" (1912).

According to a 2012 survey, the 12-minute film "Journey to the Moon," created in 1902, won a place among the 250 best short films, has not lost value since the formation of cinema until now, and the first films were created as real works of art.

Speaking about the formation and development of short films, it is worth noting the activities of one of the outstanding figures - director and producer M. Sennett. "From 1912 to 1917, under his leadership, the Keystone film company released short films in the genre of thousands of comedies" ¹⁵. He is not only a master of editing, but also prone to composure. "Due to his heroes being pulled from ridicule, from everyday life, but some of them were dressed, barren hats, glued with a mustache or beard, very fat or small, in one look they were remembered by the viewer" ¹⁶. Until the 1930s, Sennett was engaged in creativity. But after the rise of feature films and the discovery of sound in film in the late 1920s, his eccentric comedies fell on deaf ears.

However, Sennett left his name in history as the founder of American Comedy. He discovered several Hagwi actors in film. "His comedies became popular in the United States and Europe as a result of the performance of new comic actor Ch. Chaplin"¹⁷.

Ch. Chaplin made a huge contribution to the development of short films. According to statistics, each of the films performed by him was watched by about three hundred million people.

Ch. Chaplin was able to build the plot of the entire film based on a life event. His films also show a sad state of humor. Ch. Chaplin commented on this as follows: "While creating a

¹³ Sight and Sound. 2012 critics top 250 films. – London: British Film Institute, 2012, September.

¹⁴ Lapiere M. Antology. – Paris, 1946. – P. 43-44.

¹⁵ Corey M, Ochoa G. The American Film Institute Desk Reference. – Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc., 2002. – P. 148

¹⁶ Ж.Садул. Всеобщая история кино. Том 2. – М.: Искусство, 1963. – С. 141

¹⁷ Ж.Садул. Всеобщая история кино. Том 2. – М.: Искусство, 1963. – С. 141

comedy, I put the character into a difficult situation and look for ways to save him"¹⁸.

When making the film, Ch. Chaplin, in addition to performing the actors, attached great importance to the miscanadre. Inserting a camera at a point determines the tone of the movie. You don't need to use a close-up to make the viewer feel. On the contrary, you can achieve the goal only by reflecting some scenes on the long shot"¹⁹ For example, in his film "The Rink" ("The Rink," 1916), a young man enters figure skating. He provokes people around him by performing complex actions. At the figure skating ground, they begin to fall with each other. As a result, people are becoming more distant in the foreground of the frame, and in the background is the appearance of a tramp who continues to fly on ice. This will create a funny image of the tramp's face in a close-up shot.

Speaking about short films, Ch. Chaplin gave impetus to creativity: "The Tramp, by Charlie Chaplin, illustrate the common characteristics of these short films"²⁰. The Tramp is in a deplorable state, but attracts the image of a kind, romantic, truthful person. Despite the fact that he finds himself in various difficult situations, he strives for the best, does not stop dreaming. Ch. Chaplin attached importance to the discovery of the hero's inner world. Not only did he make effective use of acting, he worked on every detail (from the hero's costume to the accessory). However, the Tramp by Ch.Chaplin described comic philosophy in the films such as "His New Job" (1915), "The Tramp" (1915), "The Chempion" (1915), "The Bank" (1915), "One A.M" (1916), "The Immigrant" (1917), "Easy Street" (1917), "A dog's life" (1918), "Shuolders Arms" (1918), "Sunnyside" (1919) they also includes tragic sites. Despite the fact that the hero in the film "Immigrant" is doomed to live on gloomy conditions, his heart is filled with love, and in the film "Sleep with the Dog" - about a man trying to live a cruel life on the street, and at the same time caring for the dog, the film "The Bank" - the eternal love of the pharaoh of the bank, the film "Elkada" despair of a soldier before the war. " In the films "Immigrant," "Sleep the Dog, Live Mirza," Ch. Chaplin put forward the idea that a person can show love and not forget humanity in any conditions. The films "The Bank", "Shuolders Arms" depict the hope for a better life. In one ("The Bank"), through the fantasies of a lover who dreams of achieving love, the feeling of a hero is manifested, and in another ("Shuolders Arms") - the desire of mankind through the dreams of an objectionable soldier who wants to establish peace in the whole world. Although the image of the "Tramp" in the films of Ch. Chaplin manifests itself in funny situations, it reflects a complex lifestyle in society and ordinary people. "Film and theater director, screenwriter and teacher G. Kozintsev called Ch. Chaplin "King Lear" by W. Shakespeare, and also told the great artist: "He is a man who became a people's mocker from the circus"²¹

Short films. "The 16-minute film of the Spanish director L. Bunuel "Andalusian Dog" was shot in France in 1929. The script of the film was written by Spanish artist S. Dali. The script is based on the dreams of two authors and has no development of the plot event. Images in them can be analyzed through "psychoanalysis." For example, in the first shots, one person covers the workshop and walks around the eye of a woman sitting on her course.

¹⁸ Чаплин Ч. Моя биография. – М.: Искусство, 1966. – С. 205.

¹⁹ Чаплин Ч. Моя биография. – М.: Искусство, 1966. – С. 148.

²⁰ Cooper P. and Dancyger K. Writing the Short Film. 3rd ed. – California: Elsevier/Focal Press, 2005. – P. xi.

²¹ Теплиц Е. Вдохновение. 1928. // Ч.С.Чаплин. Сборник. – Москва, 1945.– С. 59.

From the diary, the woman goes to the lunar image. And a month crosses a long and thin cloud. This image, which has a slow meaning, is difficult to logically interpret. However, "Andalusian Dog" is one of the most popular films made in the surreal genre. Also, this film was the first work of L. Bunuel, as well as his creative activity. The director created films in the genre based on surrealism - memory and reality, the purpose of which is to surprise the viewer with unexpected images.

Conclusion

By the 1930s, feature films began to occupy a wide place in cinema and industry. Short films, however, cannot be completely forgotten. This can be seen on the example of Oscar cinema. In 1926, the film academy, organized by the movement of the head of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film company L. Meyer, was first presented in 1929. In 1932, awards in two directions were awarded at this major event ("Short Comedy Film," "Short Innovative Film"). He took part in the program "Short Comedy Film" ("The Loud Mouth" (1932); Thus, with the expansion of the technical capabilities of cinema, the creation of full-length films has been established, but short films continue to develop as a single direction. That is, technical progress did not approach this direction, but served as an instrument in its development.

Due to the growing popularity of feature films, short films began to deteriorate. "Into the 1940s, short films were added attractions, accompanying the main feature and making for a full evening of entertainment". Gradually, cinemas began to receive full-length films. However, short films have continued to be produced by directors who are already taking a step towards cinema. "Creators have begun to work effectively in a way that doesn't require a lot of money, but also allows them to express themselves"²². Shorts are playing a role of a training ground for young artists and they are continuing their research and creative experiment. They are raising the problems in their "little" affair, which can not be overlooked by "big movie" sponsors²³.

Despite the fact that short films performed the task of creative capabilities for debutants, art and film mutachism did not go unnoticed. This can be seen with the example of the Cannes Festival. It was founded in 1939 at the initiative of the Minister of Education of France J. Zei, but thanks to the Second World War, in 1946, in the sixth year of the existence of this international film festival (1951), the route of short films was established. It follows that short film gave way to a full-length film and continued to develop.

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²² Kasimova Nodira Saitjanovna. Features of Creativity in short films. The European Journal of Arts. 2020, (3). – P. 28.

²³ NS Kasimova. Expressing peculiar views in uzbek short films in the xxi century. Colloquium-journal, 2018 – P. 4.

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