

MAIN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD AND NATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY

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Annotation

This article describes the history of cinematography, the field of cinematography, the emergence of films, television activities, the main stages of development of world and national cinematography, the similarities and differences of world and national cinematography.

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At the end of the 19th century, a device was invented that could film moving objects, people, and animals in general. The name of this device is derived from the Greek words "cinema" - action and "grafo" and is called cinematographer. From that time on, the art of cinema, that is, the art of making films, appeared.

Cinematography is a type of artistic creation formed on the basis of technical means of cinematography, which is an important part of the art of the screen. , videocassettes and video discs. [1]

The art of cinema appeared at the same time as cinematography. Cinema, on the other hand, arose in connection with the development of science and technology and gradually became a necessary branch of modern economy, art and culture.

The film was created on December 28, 1895 in Paris by the inventors brothers Auguste and Louis Lumiere. [2]

Its emergence, in turn, was a stage of objective legitimacy in the history of human artistic culture. In cinema, the experience of literature, theater, fine arts and music, its aesthetic aspects are combined and absorbed, and reality is shown through a photographic image in its own means of expression. The art of cinema has a strong ideological and artistic influence on the socio-political and cultural education of the masses, the formation of people's consciousness, thoughts and views, aesthetic tastes and emotions, in general, the spiritual world.

The American film director D. Griffith played a significant role in the development of cinematography. He was the first to use expressive means such as a large plan, parallel montage, extended panorama. Chaplin, E. Stroheim, S. Eisenstein, K. Dreyer, K. Vidor, R. Claire also made a worthy contribution to the development of world cinema.

The beginning of the film begins with the "moving icons". It took many years to force the images to move, and this was accomplished through the efforts of many people. Let's go back to the 1800s, when

the first experiments were made to create images that give the impression of movement. Consequently, several cameras were installed to create a series of images of a running horse. By the late 1880s, coil film was invented.

Then there are cameras that capture a series of separate, alternating scenes of movement. These were the scenes of the film rotating as fast as they were filmed. This would create a moving image on the screen. These were "moving pictures" and very popular.

Initially, they were simple scenes from the surrounding reality, depicting sea waves, a running horse, children on a swing, and a train approaching the station. The first plot film was made in 1903 in the laboratory of Thomas Edison, and was called "The crash of the Great Train", and the film caused a stir. At that time, the film was shown in deliberately darkened tents.

The first permanent cinemas in the United States appeared in 1905 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The owners called them "cinematography." Soon they will open all over the country and everyone will go to the movies. Most of the first films were released in New York and New Jersey. It was not until 1913 that films began to be made in Hollywood. [3]

The art of cinema is the creation of a work by re-imagining the events of life in their own way or in a special way, or by means of animation. In cinema, literature, theater and fine arts, ethnic aspects of music are combined on the basis of specific, private means of expression. The art of cinema is an important tool in shaping the audience's perception, vision and aesthetic taste of reality.

Like theater and cinema, television is a synthetic art form. The difference and advantage of television from other types of art is that it is everywhere. If the film has the ability to show artistic images, it has the ability to convey information orally to television, to show public events. Television is a powerful tool for sorting, interpreting and understanding the environment.

Television broadcasts events on the basis of evidence in a convincing, direct, immediate and timely manner. The viewer can choose the TV programs and there is all-round convenience. The direction and location of TV programs have a clear and targeted audience. Public opinion is studied and taken into account on television. Broadcasts are programmed depending on the level of education, age and time of the audience. Watching and perceiving programs is two-sided, that is, one person and millions of viewers. [4]

Unlike other arts, television can show in several places at once. The personality and desire of the performer, the speaker play an important role in television. Unexpectedly, the documentary takes place in front of the viewer. The audience sees what the director sees as acceptable.

As in the movie, the TV screen is flat, small format, designed for the room. That is why television is a big art. You can watch TV as a home, rather than theater, cinema. Today, with the development of digital television, much attention is paid to image quality.

If we look at the different aspects of television in relation to cinema, its specific reproductive features include:

1. If the actor is forbidden to look at the camera in the cinema, he must look at the camera on television, because he is in communication with the audience.
2. In cinema, the spectator is an observer of what is happening, in television, he is a participant in that process, a participant sitting in silence.
3. The audience in the cinema is wide, the audience is large, the TV is at home, in the family.
4. You can build a story, a conversation for hours on TV, a movie can't stand a long conversation.
5. The movie suddenly, immediately creates the opinion of the team, you hear the opinion of the team on TV the next day.

6. You watch the reality show only on TV, you witness the late events in the cinema.
7. The influence of television is greater than that of theater and books.
8. The original truth and documentary is unique to television. You will immediately experience the daily reality.
9. The regularity of multi-part can be seen only on television.
10. In cinema, reality is refined and sorted. Television, on the other hand, portrays convincing, authentic and original documentaries.
11. You watch the film of your choice in the cinema hall, you watch and select it at home on TV. [5]

The cinema, theater and television not only used the means of expression, but also discovered their potential. Literary theater, one-actor theater, talk shows, various dialogues and many other genres of programs have appeared due to television.

Many series of films, television films, television adaptations of novels and short stories, epics, multi-camera shootings have become possible thanks to television. Editing techniques have changed significantly compared to cinema. Mounting methods appeared without any chemicals, without physical intervention. In turn, in addition to working with the author, actor and other creative team, the TV director was tasked to study the new television technology and make effective use of its potential. In addition to creative production, television directing has shown great organizational skills.

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