



Analysis of Film Editing Technology of Microfilm *I Am Fine*

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Abstract. Film is a comprehensive art. The film sound and painting on the screen were created by many artists and technical experts. Editors, directors, photographers and other creators must have a deeper understanding and grasp of the film's creative intent, overall concept, theme content, character plot, even scene, atmosphere, etc., so that the film under the scissors can shine. Film editing refers to the compilation of a large number of materials shot in a film into work with clear ideas, strict structure, continuity, fluency and artistic appeal through selection and combination. It is a re-creation of film shooting. It is an important part of film art creation. The previous research shows that montage editing technology, cross editing technology and overlapping editing technology play a very important role in micro movies. This paper studies and explores the role of these three editing techniques in the depression microfilm, and why these editing techniques are used to highlight some symptoms of depression. It enables people to understand the psychological state and daily life state of depressed patients more clearly after they fall ill so that people can more conveniently do some means to help depressed patients.

Keywords: clip · montage · editing technology · microfilm

1 Introduction

Editing brings together a wide range of film researchers who trail how the arts of editing works. They demonstrated the essential role it has played in cinematic history [1]. Along the way, people learn about a variety of filmmaking and editing techniques. Depression is now the most common mental disease, with continuous and long-term depression as the main clinical feature and is the most important type of mental disease in modern people. Clinically, it can be seen that people are depressed and unhappy in reality. They are depressed for a long time. From the beginning of depression to the end of grief, they have low self-esteem, pain, pessimism and pessimism. They feel that every day they live is torturing themselves in despair, negative, evasive, and even suicidal. The patient had somatization symptoms [2].

This research is to show the combination of film editing and depression. The short video uses montage editing, overlapping editing and cross editing. Through editing, the psychological state of the patients with depression is highlighted, so as to reflect the

symptoms of the patients with depression, and reasonable help methods are given. In the microfilm, the author mainly highlights the daily actions of depressed patients by means of montage, suggesting that depressed patients are out of tune with the busy crowd. Overlapping is a technique in editing, which is relative to “switching”, that is, people can slowly see the transition from one shot to another. For example, in the film promotion of *Titanic*, this special effect has been widely used. It is a brief overlap of two pictures, and it merely embodies the visual relationship that is similar to the transitional relationship between two shots connected by direct switching in many aspects. In the early days of silent films, when overlapping was first discovered, the use of it was freer and by means of cross editing, the author clips out some psychological states of depressed patients when they come on, such as being unable to sleep at night, having some self-injurious behaviors and easy to collapse emotionally [3].

2 Introduction of the Microfilm

This film tells the story of a girl suffering from depression, which is the personal experience of a friend of the author. Since the girl was a child, the family kept forcing her to do things she didn't like, forcing her to learn the piano, but she didn't like to play the piano. But if she made a mistake in the process of learning the piano, her mother would beat her with a stick and lock her in the piano room. Her father often got drunk. One day when he came home after drinking, she was studying. Her father asked her to pour water for him, but she didn't go. Her father took out his belt and beat her. Then he locked her in a small black room. Therefore, she was afraid of the dark from childhood. Her grandparents also have the idea of favoring boys over girls. They did not care about her when she was young, so she has been growing up in this environment since she was young. Later, when she was in high school, her classmates would bully her for no reason. Because she was fat at that time, her heart finally collapsed under the effect of this series of things. Depression was finally diagnosed. This short video mainly captures a series of depressive symptoms of her, including self-injuring behavior during emotional collapse and sleeplessness all night. She also hoped to ask for help from others, but she was always disappointed again and again. Finally, someone who cared responded to her. She also received medical treatment for both physical and psychological aspects.

The research background of this paper is written around the experience of girls, explaining the main symptoms of depression [4].

3 Montage Technique in the Microfilm

3.1 Montage Technique

Montage (French: montage) is a transliteration of a foreign language. It was originally an architectural term, meaning composition and assembly. After the invention of the film, it was extended to “editing” in French. In 1923, Sergei Eisenstein published an article “attraction montage” (old translation “juggling montage”) in the magazine “left-wing literary front”, which took the lead in extending montage as a special technique to drama, and later extended it to film art in his film creation practice, creating the film montage

theory and the Soviet montage school. In the 1920s, Eisenstein introduced montage. In theory, the French word montage is borrowed and extended to English. In the early 1930s, Chinese filmmakers realized the montage theory from the English film theory. At first, they tried to translate it into “weaving” and other meanings according to the Old French meanings. Later, they found that “old words were endowed with new meanings”, so they retained English transliteration and became a new noun [5].

3.2 A Symptom of Depression

The symptoms of depression are mainly manifested as obvious and lasting depression, which is often pessimistic. People with mild symptoms are often unhappy and pessimistic, and they are not interested in doing anything. People with severe symptoms will suffer, suffer from a mental breakdown, and have suicidal thoughts when doing anything. When patients are in low spirits, they will often fall into self-doubt and lower their self-evaluation. Feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, helplessness and valuelessness are often accompanied by self-blame and guilt. In serious cases, they may have evil delusions and hypochondriac delusions, and some patients may have hallucinations. The patient’s volitional activity was significantly and continuously inhibited [6].

3.3 The Application of Montage in the Microfilm

Azizah, S., rante, H., Susanto, D., and alimudin, claimed that everyone can have a different view of the film, such as the Kuleshov effect, which depends on the shooting method, and the audience will give it a specific meaning or emotion [7]. In this short video, montage shooting technology is used many times.

For example, in the 22nd second, the protagonist walks alone on the dark pedestrian bridge, indicating her loneliness with the atmosphere, and then walks through the busy crowd to show her uniqueness and show the characteristics of depression. Finally, she walked into the house and looked at the empty house and neat slippers, implying that no one in the house welcomed her. The scene of waving hands in one minute and twenty-four seconds in the film also suggests that in the dark, she also yearns for the bright world outside and wants to seek people’s help.

Encyclopedia Britannica Online pointed out that montage can also be applied to the combination of sounds for artistic expression. Dialogue, music and sound effects can be combined into complex patterns. For example, in a short video of 2 min and 1 s, there is a prompt to combine background music and video. On the video screen, when the hostess hid and was at a loss, the people she cared about finally found her and opened the curtains for her. The sun shone on her face. At this time, the music is synchronized, and the lyrics are: “I didn’t expect you to pull the curtains open for me.” This means that the girl’s heart knot has been opened. Here, it also highlights the characteristics of depression patients’ reduced willpower and needs for help from others.

4 Overlapping Editing Technology in the Microfilm

4.1 Overlapping Technology

Overlap is a skill in editing, which is relative to “switching”, that is, the transition from one shot to another can be seen slowly. For example, in the promotional film *Titanic*, this special effect has been widely used. It is a brief overlap of two pictures. It is just a concrete visual relationship like the transition relationship between two shots connected by direct switching in many aspects. In the early stage of silent film, when the overlapping was first discovered, the use of it was freer [8].

It rarely has a certain stereotyped “meaning” and is hardly used to indicate the passage of time. Because subtitles can be used to achieve this at that time, there is no need to overlap. For many years in the silent film period, the overlap was used as a “soft transition” from close-up to perspective (or vice versa) in a single continuous paragraph. More generally, they are used to create sculptural, rhythmic, or poetic effects (Abel Gonz, Sherman Durack, Jean Epstein, and Marcel Iepieux all provide examples).

Even after the appearance of sound, overlapping continues to be used very freely for various purposes. For example, in *Cheers* (L929), Reuben Marmorean used aliasing to move from the scene of a person making a phone call to the scene of the person answering the phone.

The overlapping is embodied in the fact that before the upper lens disappears, the lower lens gradually appears, and the two pictures overlap for several seconds. The superimposing mode can be that the previous picture is superimposed on the next picture, or that other pictures are superimposed on the main picture and finally ended on the main picture. Different overlapping modes have different performance functions. It can show obvious spatial transformation and time transition. It is often used to divide the time and space of different paragraphs or different scenes in the same paragraph, emphasizing the relevance and natural transition of the contents of the preceding and following paragraphs or shots [9].

It plays a prominent role in expressing the sense of time passing, which is not only reflected in the transition of paragraphs, but also in the emotional effect after the lens is connected. It shows rich visual effects, especially the continuous superposition of a group of lenses, which has a strong sense of visual flow and is convenient for creating an atmosphere and deepening emotions.

The long-time overlapping of the front and rear shots can emphasize the alignment relationship between the overlapping contents. Different superimposition speeds produce different emotional effects. The speed of superimposition is reflected in the length of time of lens overlap. Overlapping is sometimes called “soft transition”, because when the current rear lens assembly is not smooth and the lens quality is poor, such as uneven lens movement speed and unstable rise and fall amplitude, the influence of defects can be diluted by overlapping, and the jump of switching lens can be avoided [10].

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4.2 A Symptom of Depression

There are mainly sleep disorders. The sleep disorders of patients are mainly characterized by getting up early, generally 2 to 3 h earlier than usual, and the patients can't fall asleep again after waking up, tossing and turning. This is a characteristic of a depressive episode. Some people show difficulty in sleeping every day and lack of deep sleep; A few patients sleep excessively and do not wake up easily. In addition, the weight of patients is reduced, but they may also overeat. A few patients may overeat and gain weight.

4.3 Application of Overlapping Editing Technology in the Microfilm

Adhitya Putra, G.N., rajeg, i.m. and resen, i.w. 2018 claimed that overlapping effects can reflect a closer relationship between participants. Fossati G. and ebooks Corporation Limited 2009 pointed out that the overlapping effect can be better applied to film transition [11].

In the short video, two minutes to two minutes and twenty seconds of overlapping footage show that the woman can't sleep every night and is accompanied by self-mutilation. When she was most helpless, an important person in her protagonist's heart finally found her and opened the curtain, suggesting that she had healed her inner wounds, making the story more compact and reflecting the problem of physical symptoms of depression.

5 Crossover Technology in the Microfilm

5.1 Cross Technology

Dangerous films, horror films and war films often use this method to create chase and thrilling scenes. For example, in the section of crossing the Dasha River in the northern expedition, the three clues of our army and the enemy's rapid march to the Dasha River and the guerrilla's bombing of the dam are alternately spliced together, showing the soul-stirring battle. Cross editing is a commonly used editing technique, which means that the shots of people or things in different places are cross assembled at the same time.

The great director Nolan loves to use this editing technique. His films *Star Trek*, *dark rise*, *inception*, *creed* and *Dunkirk* are all. Cross editing makes Nolan. Not only Nolan's films, but cross editing has also been used in many film and television works, such as the *godfather* and *spy* films.

5.2 A Symptom of Depression

The duration of these emotions will vary according to the severity of depression. Mild depression may only have these emotions for a part of the day. For example, some people will say that their depression is especially serious in the morning, and they will feel more comfortable and better in the afternoon, with many mood swings. Then, in some serious cases, the emotion is the same throughout the day, and the patient will feel very weak [12].

5.3 Application of Cross-Editing Technology in the Microfilm

Baranowski, a.m. & Hecht, h.2017 believed that cross-editing technology played a great role in the coordination of movies [13].

In the time of two minutes and nineteen seconds, the protagonist could not sleep for many nights, walked down the stairs, cried, and walked carelessly. These scenes soften what the main characters do in different periods, make the movie rhythm more compact, make the story more harmonious, and bring greater influence to the readers. Here, it reflects the symptoms of “Lady asthenia” in depression.

6 Conclusion

Through the above analysis, the author confirms that more editing technologies are needed to enrich the microfilm, so that the film can be more perfect, the story can be more complete, and the reader’s interest in reading can be more attracted. In this study, the author studied how montage editing, cross editing and overlapping editing could better highlight the psychological state and reaction of patients with depression. Through these techniques, the author presents depression better and makes people a better understanding of depression.

There are some limitations in the use of the technology. In this video, the author should add some such technologies to make the video content completer and more professional. The author should add a paragraph where the protagonist walks alone on the road at the beginning, forming a sharp contrast with the busy crowd. This will make the author’s video more complete.

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