Exploration on the development of sound visualization genre films

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Abstract: Sound is an important part of everyday life, used to convey information and render emotions. Especially in film and television, the combination of sound and image conveys and expresses the meaning of the film differently.

This topic will focus on sound in film and television, as opposed to an audio-visual language where the picture is dominant, and will focus on the impact of sound on the picture and the emotional expression it brings.

Key words: Sound Visualization; Emotional transmission; Film & TV

1 Conclusion

Different with the silent film, the sound film can bring more experience to audiences. Audiences can not only see the performance from the screen but also can hear the voice. Films history changed after this film. Audiences can get different feelings and communication with characters through the shots. 'The Jazz Singer' (1927) is the first sound film in the world. A few paragraphs of dialogue appear in the film in order to surprise the audience. Audiences can see the pictures from the screen and can hear the voice of the characters.

The first sound film makes the audience were extremely shocked. Through the voice of dialogue or narration to explain, it can be better to convey the filmmaker's main ideas. It is more attractive the audiences to enjoy the sound films. Compared to silent film, which only uses the camera to record the actor's body language, sound films are better at reflecting interactivity.

2 Research proposal

2.1 Audio visual language

It is a form of art to build the characters or environment. With aesthetically and characteristic image to express. Let the characters and environment become meaningful. 'Audio-visual language is basic on montage.' The montage includes two parts, which are frames editing and frames compose. Many pictures make up for one work, and the process of making a film. Use different ways and filming style to narrative plot and characters. Exaggerated scenes can express strong emotions.

In film and television creation, often use a perceptible image to a metaphor for the outside world's feelings to get the emotional, mood or abstraction. In other words, symbols are used in order to illustrate the main opinions in the films. It will talk about an example is 'Forrest Gump.' The feather used in the beginning and end of the film. Audiences have different opinions about the symbol of a feather. The feather uses here means human's life. The most memorable line in this film if the following: Life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you're gonna get. Through these symbols, we can clearly understand what meanings the directors want to tell us from the films.

The audio-visual language also includes the choice of lens, light tone processing, scene scheduling, and so on.Compare these two films. 'The Graduate' and 'Lola Rennt.' In order to perform one movement, running, these two films use significantly different methods. Run in a telephone lens. Cut down the audiences' perspective. It gives us the characters may not run to the end.

The other example is 'Lola Rennt'. From this film, we can move with the main character and the view surround. Audiences may get much more feelings in running than 'run' in the 'The Graduate.' The audio-visual language is really important for each film. It is the basis of making a film, and it gives us different feelings. It is difficult and different and really interesting and important.

2.2 The background music

The sounds in films can be divided into sounds from characters, sounds from nature, and music. The film begins with the silent film. Audiences can see the characters' performances, but it is difficult to render emotion. Audiences may not understand the main idea from the directors.During the silent film era, audiences were attracted by conversations. However, the long conversations will let audiences feeling boring. Without the background music, if the film has less conflict, and limit the film movement. Therefore, the background music is significantly important for the film to express the emotion and abundant the time.

With the development of sounds recording, this era, films are not limited to music, and also use the nature sounds to help audiences to get the real feeling. There is an example. The film is 'Rhythm of the Rain. The sound of rain makes people feeling sad, but also help us meet the love. Like the girl in the picture, she is waiting for a boy. If we close our eyes, not just watch the picture, the sound of rain may let us become the girl in the film.

In most of nature, sounds are edited on the radio or just made by software. Nowadays, many artists focus on recording the sounds of nature without editing. That is a new way to make films realistic. Research from the 'Rick Viers.' He does the work of sound recording. These pictures are all from Rick Viers. They make a lot of noise to recording sounds. This film sound recording research is basic on his work experience. This is a useful way to recording the abnormal sounds. Like recording the animals voice nearby, or near the fire, it is dangerous. It is possible to break down the equipment. From this research, the author get one way to 'make' sounds. Because of the short-range

recording, the sounds are clear. Also, can get the abnormal sounds easily. The author interested in sound recording without editing and echo effects from 'Walter Murche.'

The nature sound or sound with surround noise may give us the real feeling that we become the characters in the film. It will help us to join into the feature fast. There are three forms of film: 2D, 3D, and 4D. From the 3D film, audiences can see the 'real things' in front of their eyes. From the 4D film, audiences will feel the rain or wind while watching the films. However, 2D just shows us the pictures and sounds. The same theory in sounds. Walter think, the tension produced by the metaphoric distance between sound and image serves somewhat the same purpose as the perceptual tension generated by the similar but slightly different images sent by our two eyes to the brain. In other words, the echo will give audiences much more powerful auditory sense.

Simply, different sounds represent different sense. The sound of rain represents sadness, but it also represents freshness. The sound of rhythm represents nervousness, but it also represents the surprising. Different sound forms also give us different feelings after listening to them. This background sound research helped the author and gave the author some new ideas for sound making.

2.3 Colors in the film

This is the 'Ltten's colour wheel.' It consists of primary colours, secondary colours, and tertiary colours. Different colours have different meanings. When there are mixed, then will getting the new ideas. When we mixed the colors in this ways. Each consist has different meanings. To use one of each has their own reason. Colours create the new language on the screen. All of them are design by directors. Colours express some of the emotions.

There is an interesting test for films. If we compress a film into one picture. '12 Angry Men' shows us the colour is in the middle of black and white, and close to grey. This film talks about a serious story, the colour of these three represents the moderatamente, heavily, and about spirit. 'Aladdin' shows us that the most used colour is blue. Blue represents magic and fantasy, and it can see that red is used more than any other colour in the film. Red represents enthusiasm and adventure. This film's main idea is about love, family, dancing, and adventure. These colours used in the film all have their reasons. Colours are one part of film language; we can get different feelings and emotions from different colours. Additionally, people with different cultural levels may have significantly different colour explanations.

2.4 Essay/ Art Film

In this part, the author will talk about some films include essay/ art films, MVs, and feature film. Essay/Art Film: The 'SALVAGE' gives a good sense of the screen in filmmaking. This film is good on screen colour and shots. The story talks about the fact that the girl does not know what the future and dreams are. When she finds the injured pilot, she guides the pilot to ask others for help. The white colour with grey background represents the pure world in her mind. From this editing, we can see the girl's mood clearly. Most are grey and white are used in this short film. This colour represents the ordinary, silence, and the mysterious. This is consistent with the theme of the film, and film's form of mysterious also gave people a sense of curiosity. The movement shot is good leads to the follow-up story.

The pilot's scarf is a good symbol in this film. The scarf likes the time. The time and road always guide the pilot. The scarf's colour is same as the girl's dress. In other words, the scarf also represents the girl. Compared to the black jacket, the white scarf is not a match for the man. Therefore, we, as viewers, can think that the white scarf is the road follow the girl. The jewellery on the girl's hand, this jewellery is like a rope to pulling the pilot. This 'rope' is in girl's hand, symbolising the guiding role of the girl. This is the interesting place, which is in the 'SALVAGE.' Looks like the ordinary objects, but they have the deep meanings.

This is an interesting form of short films, which is the MV. Basic on the music to make the short films. This MV give the author an example to understand how to use the nature view reasonable. Additionally, forests are not just in green, instead of the blue with green or red with green. The films also have a warm style. Use this style to explain the good mood or represent the happiness contents. In order to use the natural sunshine and a little rain will explain the sunny day after rainy. Yellow emits feelings of warmth, but blue and deep green give us the Impressions of cleanliness and freshness.

Conclusion

The short film director Kevin Tsai uses the four words 'shocking', 'reminder,' 'message,' and 'inspiring' in order to explain the meaning of the short film. To make a short film not only in information dissemination and professional production but also to witness the development of the times and audiences' demand. In the next short films, there will be more innovation and interactive contents. The exhibition platform will be more diversified and public.

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