



PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CINEMA ROLE IN ENRICHMENT

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajast>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

Submission Date: August 08, 2022, Accepted Date: August 15, 2022,

Published Date: August 23, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajast/Volume02Issue08-02>

Dadaxon Raimboyev

4rd year student of the faculty, Karakalpak Philology and Journalism, Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is about the types of cinematography and its impact on the audience, enriching their worldview.

KEYWORDS

Composition, angle, montage, color, image.

INTRODUCTION

The film portrays the protagonist in constant motion in relation to the whole being. It almost eliminates the distance between the spectator and the spectator. In other words, it covers the movements of thousands of people gathered in a large area, and at the same time vividly reflects the look of fear or joy in the pupil of one

of them. With a simple editing method, it can simultaneously show events that have taken place in different periods of human history or in different parts of the world. Its features, such as the image of a sprouting seed or a leaf, a flower opening or a roof closing, make the film a truly amazing event. The

possibilities of cinema in the artistic perception of the world, of man, are endless. When describing it as an art form, it is important to pay attention to these aspects first. What kind of art is cinema? Whether it is synthetic art, which has emerged as a result of scientific and technological progress, or literature in the artistic perception of the world, literature, fine arts, music, sculpture and other forms of art are not enough. art? The unit of space and time is a static phenomenon. The world is in constant motion. Space and time are in constant motion. This means that all human beings in the world are in motion, and the desire to see this movement in action, unlike ancient mummified bodies, has led man to perceive photography first as a form of art and then cinema as a form of art. The technical or chemical means involved in the creation of the film, as well as the soundtrack and the music, must be recognized in the light of the peculiarities of the great cinematic art. knoshedevr, which have become his favorite works, confirms.

The art of cinema reflects and interprets the development of sound screen images in the formation of man and the environment in which he lives. Unlike important fine arts or theater, it eliminates a certain distance between the spectator and the spectator. The spectator, sitting in one place, sees the events on the screen at the same time in the general medium or large plan. For example, it is possible to observe the experiences of thousands of people gathered in a large

square by seeing certain parts of them at once, even the expression on their face or eyes. To achieve this, cinematography has come a long way. He learned to use different methods of photography to make a complete impression on the audience about this reality and the person who moves in it. These include changing the angle of the shooting point, the maximum approach or distance to the subject of the shot, emphasizing certain details, arranging the sequence of shots according to their purpose, and so on. Artistic logic is achieved through the methods of editing, and the film is formed by the combination of parts or plates that fit the author's goal, ie the director's goal. Due to the montage, the art of cinema approaches time and existence freely, that is, in accordance with its purpose. A film or a movie is in constant motion. For example, in elementary school, a student receives a university diploma in an instant. He says goodbye to his girlfriend in Tashkent, and immediately falls into a circle of foreigners waiting for him in the far corner of the world, or the man who opened his heart to his friend immediately returns to the atmosphere of a few years ago because of this or that memory. A teenager addicted to computer games will move on to the environment of centuries ago or in the future because of their dreams. Mantage is not just a simple cinematic technique, but a powerful way to compare the images in a film to reflect them in a new spiritual unity or conflict. In order to keep the audience's attention, the montage also allows

different parts and episodes to go at a certain rhythmic tempo. The movement of the word on the screen is a deep dramatic work that finally excites the audience from a simple movie story or dramatic situation, due to the balance of unexpected interactions of different noises. Let's compare cinema with cinema. The actors on the stage are visible throughout their lives. In cinema, with the help of medium and large plans, the viewer feels different aspects of the actor's talent, his facial expressions and eyes. In addition, due to the skill of the cameraman and the manipulation, the image created by the actor is exaggerated and the necessary dramatic situations are clearly visible. This aspect of the film is not only about the protagonist, but also about everything or the event that is shown on the screen, even the scenery. Dignity selection, its composition and angle, different lighting styles, camera movement, etc. artistic means create this opportunity. Even the color makes a good impression on the viewer, as it is shown in the cinema in different styles according to the author's opinion. In a sound film, all the sounds that exist in nature are emphasized by the intangible emotions in the voice of the protagonist, so the viewer perceives the being and the person moving in it in a different way. Music is one of the most powerful artistic tools in the art of cinema. The expression on the musician's face reflects the emotions in the image. Even his fingers are moving in the background.

REFERENCES

1. Nargiz Kasimova Nozima Muratova „Online journalism" 2019
2. Amrullo Karimov Yusuf Hamdamov „Audiovisual journalism" 2019y
3. Yulduz Ortikova „Photojournalism" 2013y
4. Xilola Fayzullayeva "Radio and TV journalism" guide 2010y

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES