

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences Communication Science Bachelor Study Program

Document Code

UNESA															9.0						
					SE	ME	STE	ER L	EA	RN	ING	Pl	_ A N	I							
Courses			C	CODE			Course Family				Credit Weight			SI	EMESTI	ER		ompilati ate	on		
Cinematograp	hy		7	7020103077								T=3	P=0	ECTS=4	.77	4		Ар 20	oril 28, 23		
AUTHORIZAT	ION		s	P Deve	loper						Cours	e Cli	uster C	coord	dinator	St	udy Pro	ogram	Coor	dinator	
			Ρ	Puspita Sari Sukardani, S.T., M.Med.Kom						Vinda Maya Setianingrum, S.Sos., M.A.				s.,	Dr. Anam Miftakhul Huda, S.Kom., M.I.Kom.						
Learning model	Case Studie	es														•					
Program	PLO study program that is charged to the course																				
Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO-6	A C	Able to develop concepts of rules, research and processes in communication strategies related to the fields of marketing communications and media management.																		
	Program Objectives (PO)																				
	PLO-PO Matrix																				
			P.O PLO-6																		
	PO Matrix a	at the o	end of e	each le	earnin	g stag	e (Sub	o-PO)													
														1							
			P.O	>			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 			We		eek			<u> </u>						
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10)	11 1	.2	13	14	15	16	l
Short Course Description	This course introduces the principles of cinematography which include basic film concepts, film terminology, characteristics, types and formats of film presentation, structure, dramatic construction, visualization techniques, as well as the basics of film appreciation techniques. Also taught are technical skills in making films which are an integral part of understanding aesthetics, communication, social and cultural knowledge, and also the film business.																				
References	Main :																				
	 Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography : Theory and Practice : Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors . Focal Press. Burlington. Walker, Elsie. 2015. Undestanding Soundtrack Through Film Theory. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Elsaesser, Thomas, Malte Hagener. 2010. Film Theory: An Introduction Through The Senses . Routledge. New York. Stam, Robert. 2004. Film Theory : An Introduction . Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Victoria. Marcelli, Joseph. 1996. The Five C 19s of Cinematography: Motion Picture Filming Techniques Simplified . Cine/Grafic Publications. California. Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television . London: Focal Press Timothy Heiderich; Cinematography Techniques: The Different Types of Shots in Film; VideoMaker The New Storytellers: Documentary Filmmaking in the 21st Century; Contributing Authors: Pat Aufderheide, Larry Engel, Bill Gentile, Lindsay Grace, Larry Kirkman, Brigid Maher, Chris Palmer, Maggie Burnette Stogner, Russell Williams II: Editor: Maggie Burnette Stogner; 																				

 Supporting lecturer
 Vinda Maya Setianingrum, S.Sos., M.A. Tsuroyya, S.S., M.A. Puspita Sari Sukardani, S.T., M.Med.Kom.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evalua	tion	Learning Student A	_earning, g methods, ssignments, ated time]	Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

1	Students are able to know and understand the basic concepts of Cinematography	 Recognize the scope of Cinematography Get to know the types of films Understanding film as a form of social and cultural communication 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well, score 3 if done well, score 2 if done sufficiently, score 1 if not done. Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual DiscourseDiscussion 3 X 50	Material: Basic concepts of Cinematography References: Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography: Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors. Focal Press. Burlington.	2%
2	Students are able to understand the characteristics and principles of Cinematography	 Know the characteristics of Cinematography Know the principles of cinematography Know the stages of film making Able to create creative ideas and film themes 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done. Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and Instruction Small Group Discussion 3 X 50	Material: Characteristics and principles in Cinematography Reader: Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography: Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors. Focal Press. Burlington.	2%
3	Students are able to identify types of films and the stages of conducting basic research into film making.	 Able to identify types of films Able to identify examples of cinematographic works Able to explain the basic concepts of films Able to know the technical stages of film making research 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done. Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and Instruction Small Group Discussion 3 X 50	Material: Types of films and stages of conducting basic research into film making. References: Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography: Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors. Focal Press. Burlington.	2%
4	Students are able to understand shooting/camera techniques in cinematography	 Able to identify equipment for taking pictures/shooting Able to understand the use of tools and cameras in the filming process Able to understand technical camera terms in film shooting Able to understand visualization techniques Able to understand visualization techniques 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and InstructionPractice 3 X 50	Material: Camera shooting techniques in cinematography Reference: Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography: Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors. Focal Press. Burlington.	2%
5	Students understand about making scenarios in films	Able to understand scenarios in films Able to understand the stages of making a scenario Able to understand the elements needed in making a scenario Able to understand the flow / plot in a film	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse Small Group Discussion 3 X 50	Material: Making scenarios in films References: Brown, Blain. 2012. Cinematography: Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors. Focal Press. Burlington.	2%

6	Students are able to understand characterization/role characters in making films	 Able to explain the meaning of characterization in film stories Able to identify types of role characters in films Able to understand the concepts of Casting and Reading Able to determine/choose characters/roles according to the film scenario 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and Instruction Small Group Discussion 3 X 50	Material: Characterization and character roles in making films. Reference: <i>Elsaesser,</i> <i>Thomas, Malte</i> <i>Hagener. 2010.</i> <i>Film Theory: An</i> <i>Introduction</i> <i>Through The</i> <i>Senses.</i> <i>Routledge. New</i> <i>York.</i>	4%
7	Students are able to understand film editing	Able to understand basic editing in films. Able to understand the emphasis of editing in scenes to strengthen the story. Able to understand the use of visual effects (VFX) and special effects (SFX)	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and InstructionPractice 3 X 50	Material: Film editing References: Stam, Robert. 2004. Film Theory: An Introduction. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Victoria.	4%
8	Midterm exam	Able to answer questions according to the Cinematography context	Criteria: Maximum Value 100 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Written Test and Analysis 3 X 50		15%
9	Students are able to understand Directing Techniques	 Able to understand directing techniques Able to understand aspects of directing Able to understand the director's visualization style 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and Instruction Small Group Discussion 3 X 50	Material: Directing Techniques References: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	4%
10	Students are able to understand the stages of film production	Able to understand the film pre- production process Able to understand the film production process Able to understand the film post-production process Able to design the entire film production process according to the group	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Contextual Discourse and InstructionPractice 3 X 50	Material: Stages of film production Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	4%
11	Students are able to produce films in groups according to the concept	 Able to practice pre-production, production and post-production stages in film making Able to articulate creative concepts into the entire production process Able to manage team management in creative work Able to produce film works based on concepts agreed upon with the group 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Project Based Learning 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	4%

12	Students are able to produce films in groups according to the concept	 Able to practice pre-production, production and post-production stages in film making Able to articulate creative concepts into the entire production process Able to manage team management in creative work Able to produce film works based on concepts agreed upon with the group 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Project Based Learning 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	5%
13	Students are able to produce films in groups according to the concept	 Able to practice pre-production, production and post-production stages in film making Able to articulate creative concepts into the entire production process Able to manage team management in creative work Able to produce film works based on concepts agreed upon with the group 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done adequately; score 1 if not done Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Project Based Learning 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	5%
14	Students are able to produce films in groups according to the concept	 Able to practice pre-production and post-production stages in film making Able to articulate creative concepts into the entire production process Able to manage team management in creative work Able to produce film works based on concepts agreed upon with the group 	Criteria: Score 4 if done very well; score 3 if done well; score 2 if done well; score 1 if not done. Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Project Based Learning 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	10%
15	Students are able to present the results of the film they have made	 Able to present the results of the film work that has been made Able to explain brief concepts and stages of the film work being made Able to present final work results in accordance with specified achievements 	Criteria: Maximum Value 100 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Project Presentation Discussion & Evaluation 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	10%
16	Students are able to present the results of the film they have made	 Able to present the results of the film work that has been made Able to explain brief concepts and stages of the film work being made Able to present final work results in accordance with specified achievements 	Criteria: Maximum Value 100 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Test	Project Presentation Discussion & Evaluation 3 X 50	Material: Film production techniques Reader: Cury, Ivan. 2011. Directing and Producing for Television. London: Focal Press	25%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	50%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	27.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	2.5%
4.	Test	20%
		100%

Notes

- 1. Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- 2. The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- 3. Program Objectives (PO) are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- 5. Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 6. Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7 Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning. Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning,
- 9. Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and subtopics.

11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.

12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.