FILM/MEDIA 160

Interviewing and Working with Sound Lec 06 - Oct 17, 2012

Radio Drama



of the Worlds." led theoremule to the Air over station WABC and believe that an interplacatary conflict had started with invading Martians spreading wide death and destruction in New Jersey and New The radio play, as presented, was

to complete a contribut models are



Mercury Playhouse "The War of the Worlds" Orson Welles • 1938

Audio programming -- AKA podcasts

BBC African Perspectives

This American Life

http://www.thisamericanlife.org/play_full.php?play=62&act=1

NPR Radio Lab

What Did You Hear?

FILMP/MEDP 160 2012 Interview Assignment

Your second assignment for the semester is based on an interview with one of your classmates. To begin with, you will pre-interview a classmate in order to define a theme for your piece. As you listen to your classmate, try to identify something unique about their story that "grabs" you. The following week, you will interview the person using questions you have written up before the interview, recording the interview with the Zoom recorder. Finally, you will create an audio piece in Final Cut Express based on the interview.

When you do your recording, record ample material, but try not to go overboard. 15 minutes each should work. The final piece should be 4 to 6 minutes. The mix should use elements including the voice of the interviewee, ambient background sound, music, and other sounds as you see fit.

Remember to identify a theme that will make your piece say something special about the world, or the "human condition." A story becomes compelling when it communicates something unique that others can relate to.

The Interview



PRE-**INTERVIEW**: If you are interviewing someone about a specific topic, it is MUCH better to have good questions. A preinterview can help.







IT'S NOT JUST ASKING QUESTIONS

Interviewing is an opportunity to engage with another human being.

An art-form in itself

Needs to be prepared and totally present

Give listeners a window onto another person's experience

Interview Tips

Write down your questions

Work backwards from what you hope to get

Start with less challenging questions

Try and get a beginning middle and end (whatever that means to you)

Personal experience, the story of what happened, is usually more resonant than an opinion.

Ask questions that require more than a 'yes/no' answer; for example, use phrases like "How did you feel when..." or "Tell me about the time..."

LOCATION, LOCATION



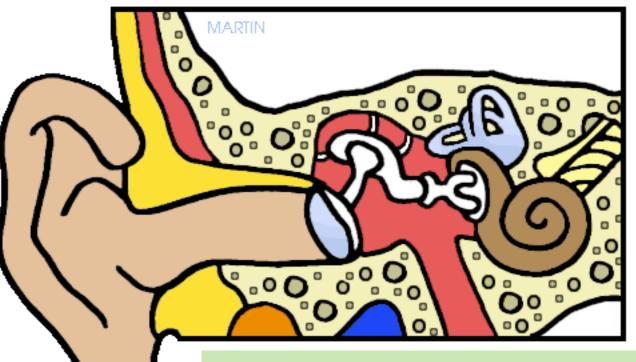
Are your questions part of the interview?



It's YOUR interview. Keep control...



FLOW: There is always a tension between **breaking flow** vs. getting something you'll need. Be ready to both interrupt and not interrupt. Don't be afraid to ask someone to rephrase for either an incomplete answer, or condensing an answer that is too convoluted. But stay calm and your subject probably will too.



Listen! Did you get what you wanted?

Follow up questions are often the most important. Listen for "keys" that will unlock deeper content.

Be prepared to ask the same question a couple of different ways.

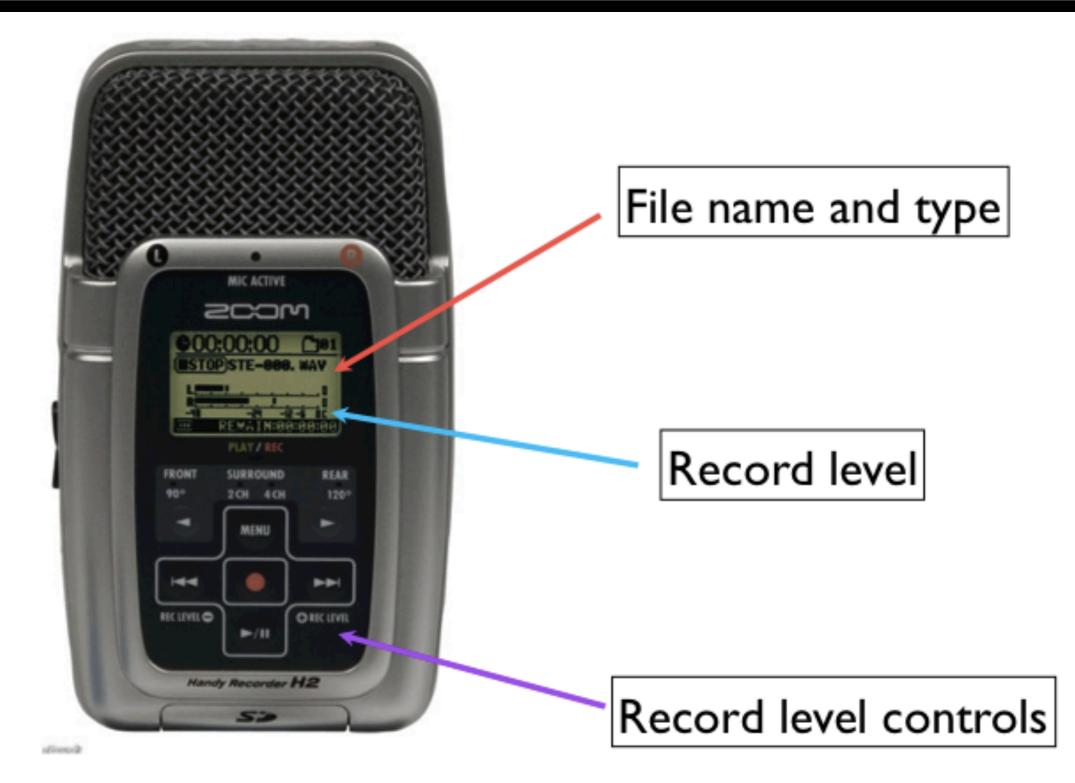
Sometimes a simple "why do you feel that way?" will work

Eye contact and other non-verbal cues can be important...

Turn On Your Story Radar



http://tejadamedia160.blogspot.com/





Record Levels

-3-

-6

-9

42

-15

-18

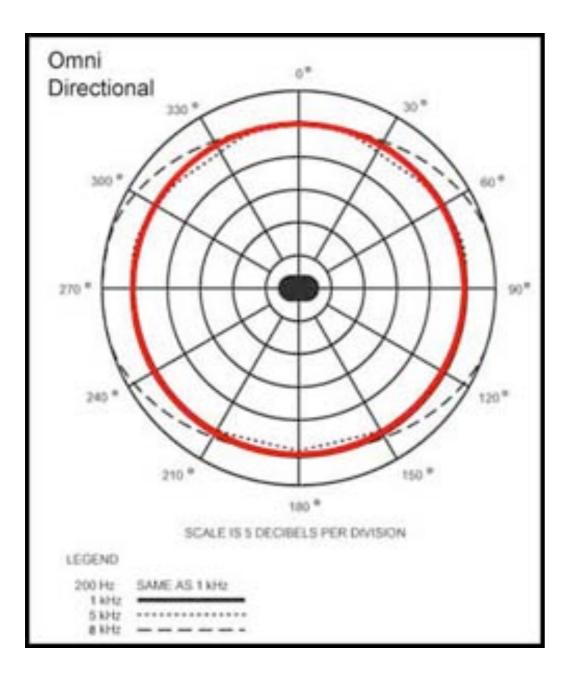
-21

-24

27

 The core of sound recording is 'riding gain' making sure your record levels are close to the max,but not over. In analog equipment this means a meter setting of 0dB. In digital it varies. On this digital Meter, 0dB is The maximum, and recording should 'peak' at about -12dB. The key is to prevent **Overmodulation** and distortion

Pickup Pattern



- Pickup pattern tells you WHERE a mic is sound sensitive.
- An omni-directional mic is equally sensitive to sound from any direction.

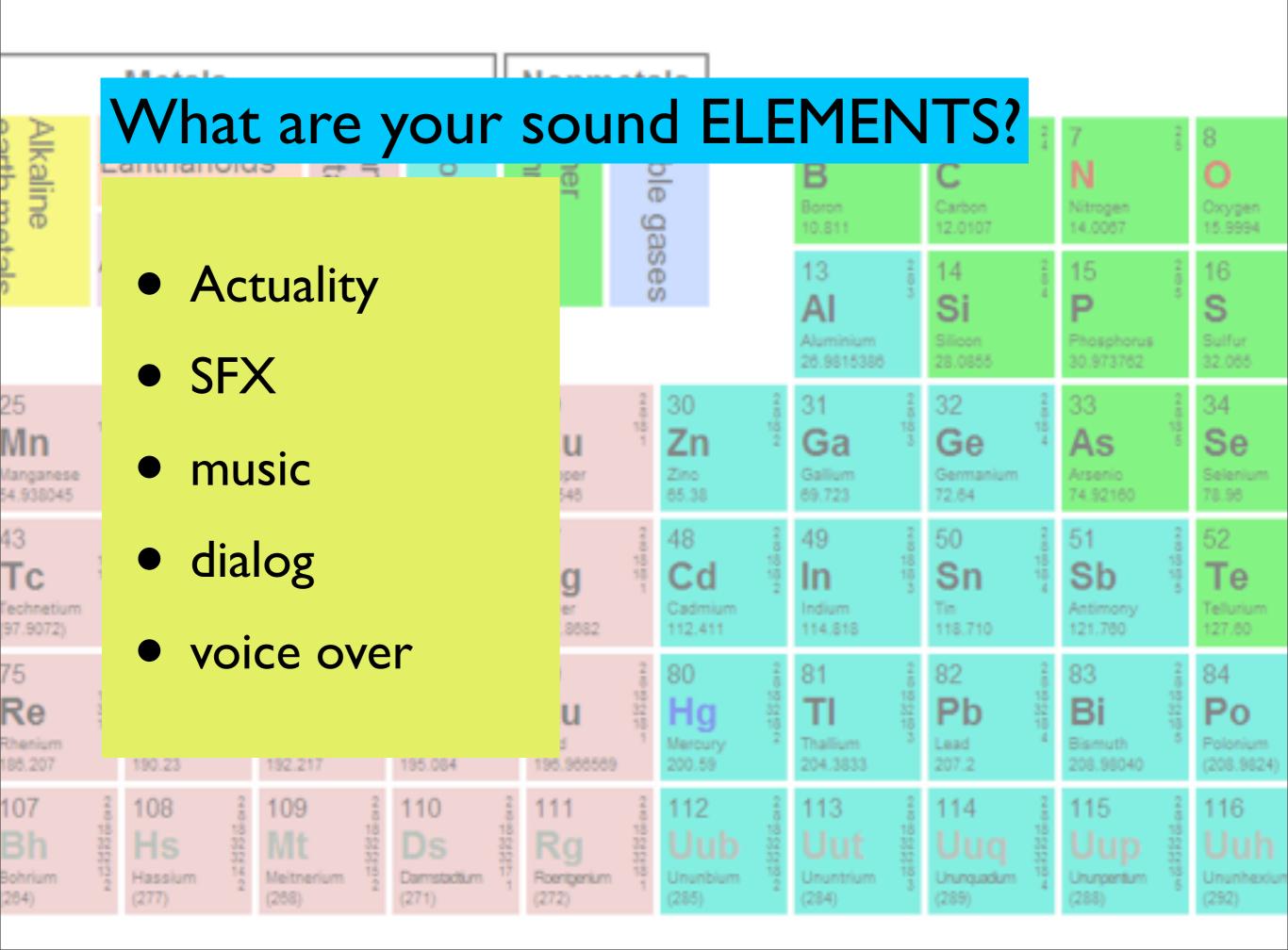
AUDIO RECORDING TIPS Do a test record before you set out. Record something and play it back. Listen. Everything okay?

Get close. The closer you are to the sound source, the better it will be. Even sophisticated shotgun mics are best at less than 4 feet.

Monitor your sound! If it is worth recording, it is worth listening to carefully, ie. Through (good headphones). If you don't like what you hear, whether it is hand noise on the recorder, or a bus going by, record it again.

Layering Sounds

- Talk Tracks (dialog, voice over, narration, etc.)
- Effects (actuality, ambience, SFX)
- Music



Pitfalls in Sound Design

Too much music

Use music as an accent or a background. Control levels to keep it from competing with voice and **mix it down**.

Don't fake it! (Use music and SFX to *enhance* what is there, not to try to instill some emotion that isn't.

The best sounds are often the ones you record yourself...

But sometimes you need some SFX....

- <u>sounddogs.com</u> (commercial SFX)
- <u>archive.org</u> (public domain material)
- <u>freesounds.org</u> (sound sharing)
- <u>mobygratis.com</u> (royalty free film music)

I'm an audio-phile...

.Wav file Waveform Audio File Format (uncompressed format developed by Microsoft. filetype used by Zoom recorder

.aiff fileAudio Interchange File Format (uncompressed Mac format.)
filetype used by Final Cut Pro

.mp3 file MPEG-1 or MPEG-2 Audio Layer 3 (compressed file developed by the Motion Picture Experts Group. **filetype used for digital playback, NOT for recording** Track layout for typical edit with 6 picture and 12 sound tracks...

