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Content editing examples in film

There are many different types of cuts in a film, and your role as an editor is far more than just splicing together clips. Editing is a key part of the movie making process, and the editor shapes the visual storytelling. A film cut is the point where one clip ends and another begins, and there are lots of ways that you can make this transition. Each will have a different impact on the way that the action flows, and as a result it will change the way that the story is experienced by an audience. Some of the different types of cuts in film include the standard or hard cut, jump cuts, J & L cuts, cutaways, cross cuts, cutting in action, montages, cut-ins and smash cuts. We'll break down each one of these to give you a quick overview so that you can improve your editing. A standard or hard cut jumps from one clip to another, like in Pulp Fiction where Vincent Vega and Mia Wallace are having a conversation whilst sitting across one another at a diner table. In that scene it's more of a practical scene that bounces back and forth from one another. The 'colder' editing approach fits the way that they are getting to know each other, rather than a softer or warmer approach using J or L-cuts. The standard cut creates a straightforward and clear transition and keeps the audience focused on the conversation or action. Quentin Tarantino often uses standard cuts to create tension in dialogue-driven scenes – Pulp Fiction is a great example of that. The J-cut gets its name from the shape of the edit in the editing software, where the sound precedes the action. The bottom part of the "J" is where the audio starts prior to the visual clip. This can build a sense of anticipation and seamlessly take you from one scene to another. An example could be where you see a child in his bedroom, hear a car pulling up outside, and we cut to the front of the house to see his father driving to their garage. We first hear the car whilst the camera is on the young boy, and experience a smoother transition when cutting to the car. Matthew McConaughey's famous humming scene from The Wolf of Wall Street is a perfect example of the sound coming before the visual. J-cut can help create a jarring or unsettling feeling, reflecting a character's mental state. Jean-Luc Godard's "Breathless" famously employed jump cuts to create a sense of urgency and disorientation. The L-cut is the opposite, where we see a scene and the audio lingers even though the camera has cut to the next scene. The bottom part of the "L" is where the audio track continues beneath the next clip. Let's go back to the diner with Vincent Vega and Mia Wallace, but instead of the standard edit cuts, we see a slightly different version. Perhaps Mia starts speaking, and we cut to see Vincent who is listening, but we still hear Mia's voice. That would be a basic L-cut, and part of the effect is that we are more connected to the previous speaker, even on a subconscious level. Along with J-cut, these two help create a more immersive experience by blending sound and visuals from different scenes. Steven Spielberg often uses these cuts to create a more engaging narrative – think of 'Jaws.' A match cut can be fun and effective and happens when the audio or visual elements are matched from one scene to another. Let's say the first scene ends in 1967 with a boy kicking a ball, we focus on the ball, and the scenes transition to see that ball still rolling, but the scene is now 2017 and picked up by the same person who is now 50 years older. Or it could be a war movie where we see a soldier in a bunker and hear the sound of machine gun fire, and the scene cuts to a hospital where we hear the fun fire but this time it is in the head of that same soldier who is now a patient. Or what about the genius match cut from Lawrence of Arabia? This kind of editing transition creates the effect of one longer scene, and skilled editors effectively extend the previous shot. Match cut creates a visual metaphor by linking two different scenes or ideas (thus, creating smooth transitions and thematic connections.) The cutaway shot is one of the editing techniques that most people are familiar with, as it literally cuts away from one image to another. In the example of the soldier in a war hospital, he could be speaking with a psychiatrist and retelling the story of how he ended up in the hospital. The patient could speak about going on a mission in the middle of the night, and whilst he is speaking the visual image will cut away to seeing him in the jungle walking with other soldiers in the darkness. The audio of him speaking to the psychiatrist could be continuous, and the scene would then cut back to the patient with the doctor. Even simple phone conversations become more engaging with this editing technique in play. Cutaway shots provides additional information or context that allows the audience to see something outside the main action. This is useful to create suspense, humor, or deeper understanding. Alfred Hitchcock, known for his mastery of suspense, often used cutaway shots to build tension. "Psycho" is a great example where such shots helped create an eerie atmosphere. A cross cut, also known as parallel editing, takes us between two scenes that are happening at the same time. Whilst there are many different types of cuts whilst editing, this is one approach that can help heighten the pace and tension. Here are a couple of examples. We might see a scene where a woman is standing in the kitchen making a cup of tea, and cross cut to her sociopathic ex-husband who is walking up the driveway armed with a big knife. Or in a different film, we see her in the kitchen making a cup of tea and cut to the driveway where her current husband is approaching the house holding a birthday cake and balloons. Cross cutting is at its best in these scenes from The Silence of the Lambs. The editor guides our focus between the scenes. Cross cutting builds tension by showing parallel actions. In his "The Dark Knight" Christopher Nolan used cross-cutting with precision to heighten suspense during the Joker's schemes. Cutting in action is where there is a seamless cut between two different shots, and as viewers we barely notice the difference because it happens in the same time sequence. We might see a wide shot of the back of the man-with-the-cape walking up the driveway towards his house, and then a close up of him turning the doorknob to let himself in (and perhaps back to a wide shot where the cake falls out of his hands, and a close up where we see the cake dropping on the floor). Now try to count the cuts in this sequence from Kill Bill. A montage typically shows a sped-up passage of time. This could be a sequence when the main character progresses from beginner to an advanced level, or if they are making a long journey. While it would usually take a lot of screen time to show their growth, it is quickly achieved in film-time. The Dirty Dancing montage shows Jonny teaching Baby how to Mambo and features the iconic scene of her dancing on the bridge. The montage speeds us through as she learns how to dance, although as the late great Patrick Swayze tells her, "The steps aren't enough. Feel the music". Montage evokes a sense of progress, growth, or passage of time. A cut-in is when there is a close-up during the scene, which directs our focus to one area. For example during a car chase you might cut to a close-up of the accelerator, or in a coffee shot you might cut to a steaming coffee machine - it all depends on what is relevant to the story and helps move the action forwards. The opening scene from Baby Driver is filled with cut-ins. Another practical, familiar use of cut-ins would be in a Stream-style shock horror movie that includes a cut-in close-up on the murder weapon. And finally, a smash cut is a sudden jump from scene to another. It can be a fast way to change scenes, and give the action forward. Reservoir Dogs has a scene where Steve Buscemi's character is having a quiet conversation, and then it immediately cuts to a bell ringing and we see him running along a sidewalk holding a briefcase. If you don't recall that scene, here is a collection of impactful smash cuts from more recent films. This is going to depend on the tone and style of your movie, and there are different ways to use the editing tools, just like there are different ways you would use a hammer, screwdriver or saw when doing home renovations. A helpful approach may be to look at some of your favorite films and see what kinds of editing decisions were made along the way. In terms of a broad scope, you might consider smash cuts for getting an upbeat pace, montages for telling longer stories in a shorter time period, or standard cuts for a more conventional romcom. Cut-ins are great for getting a deeper narrative, and cutaways are key for keeping your scene varied and engaging. Most importantly, the question to ask is: "Is this the best editing technique I can use for this transition in my film?" or just "is this the best kind of cut to help tell the story?" There are some basic rules that you can apply to give your film the maximum chance of success: The essence of the story is more important than the techniques. No amount of well-done transitions will make up for a story which is not well told. The editing techniques are like oil and brushes to a painter, and what the audience cares about is your story. It can be tempting to use lots of different editing techniques just because you have access to them, but sometimes you may want to keep the transitions minimal and allow the action of the scene to keep going until there is a good resolution. When an audience is watching a film and getting engrossed in the story, they don't want to be distracted by unnecessary cuts as this may take them out of the action. The J-cuts and L-cuts are especially good for this, and there are other good techniques to ensure that the sound and vision are working together to produce the best result. An extreme example would be a fast-cut music video or promo where there are different cuts to different beats of the music, and the opposite would be a standard cut where what you see is what you get, e.g. no frills, just clean, straight cuts. In an earlier example we looked at showing a transition of time from a young boy kicking a ball, to the same ball being kicked by his older self after a passage of 50 years. This kind of cut shows a thematic overlap, and equally you might want to contrast completely different scenes which are still held together by one theme, e.g. a movie like Four Rooms which has different stories that all take place in one hotel. It is more important that the cuts serve the emotional response you would like to elicit, rather than using the editing styles just because you can. Similar to a chef who chooses ingredients based on a dish he is cooking, or a painter who selects colors based on the painting she is creating. It is great if you have access to different film editing cuts and knowing how to use them will make you a better editor. The simplest rule to follow is "story, story, story!" and ensure that the techniques serve the story rather than vice versa. Happy editing! Fact Checked Content Last Updated: 12.11.2024 11 min reading time
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Editing techniques are crucial for crafting engaging and coherent media content. Understanding these techniques can dramatically impact the way you perceive films, videos, and even written materials. Let's investigate some of the commonly used editing methods.Cutting is one of the most fundamental editing techniques. It refers to the process of selecting and removing certain segments of a video or film to improve flow or pacing. Key cutting techniques include:
Straight cut: The most basic type, going directly from one shot to another without any visible transition.
Jump cut: A method that creates a jump in time, presenting the subject in two successive shots from slightly different angles.
Match cut: It relies on visual elements in two consecutive shots that mirror each other to create a seamless transition.
Historically, cutting techniques have evolved from simple in-camera edits to sophisticated digital processes, yet the essence of storytelling through cuts remains unchanged. Modern editors use digital software for precision and creativity, expanding on traditional methods to manipulate pacing and mood. For instance, non-linear editing systems (NLEs) like Adobe Premiere Pro and Avid Media Composer allow editors to cut and rearrange footage with unparalleled flexibility. These tools enable the integration of multiple audio and visual effects while maintaining narrative coherence, illustrating the perfect blend of technology and artistic vision.
Sound editing is the art of constructing and layering audio elements to enhance the visual narrative. Effective sound editing can transport the audience into the story's world. Important aspects include:
Dialogue editing: Ensures clarity and removes background noise to make speech intelligible and impactful.
Sound effects: Adds elements that mimic real-world sounds or create fantastical worlds unique to the film's universe.
Music scoring: Integrates music to evoke emotions and support the story's atmosphere.
When editing sound, small adjustments in volume and timing can drastically change the way you experience a scene, making this a powerful tool in the editor's toolkit.
Montage editing is a powerful technique to convey information quickly or to emphasize significant moments by assembling a series of short shots into a sequence. Key features include:
Condensing time: Quickly portrays a long period of events in a short span, often used in training or development sequences.
Building tension: Rapid cuts and dynamic music can create a dramatic effect, pulling the audience into the climax.
Juxtaposition: Placing contrasting images next to each other to convey a narrative or thematic concept.
Film editing is a fundamental aspect of filmmaking that can dramatically shape how a narrative is perceived. Mastering the essentials of editing techniques can enhance the storytelling potential of any video production.
Cutting refers to the selection of certain segments of a video or film to improve flow or pacing. Key cutting techniques include:
Straight cut: Direct transition from one shot to another without any visible change, often used to keep the narrative flowing seamlessly.
Jump cut: A disjointed transition that skips forward in time within the same scene, useful for creating a sense of urgency or disorientation.
Match cut: Align two similar visual elements in consecutive shots to create a strong thematic or narrative link.
Consider a scene depicting a character's morning routine: a jump cut could skip from brushing teeth to eating breakfast, conveying the passage of time efficiently while maintaining audience engagement.
The evolution of cutting techniques marks a significant shift in filmmaking techniques. Traditional film relied heavily on manual splicing of raw footage, a labor-intensive process that required precision and time. Today's digital advancements, with non-linear editing systems (NLEs) such as Final Cut Pro and DaVinci Resolve, allow for more creative possibilities. Editors can now experiment with multiple sequences, receive immediate feedback, and easily undo changes. These technologies enable even complex edits like split edits (L-cuts and J-cuts) without limitations, enhancing both efficiency and creativity.
Digital platforms also support collaborative editing, where multiple editors can simultaneously work on the same project, fostering a more dynamic and cohesive production process.
Sound editing encompasses constructing and refining audio elements to complement the visual narrative effectively.
Essential facets of sound editing include:
Dialogue editing: Focuses on clarity and consistency of speech, removing unwanted noise.
Sound effects: Adds realism or imaginative soundscapes crucial for immersion.
Music scoring: Enhances emotions and mood, often changing scene perception entirely.
Subtle sound alterations, such as introducing a soft background hum or adjusting ambient noise, can transform a scene's emotional tone, making viewers feel tension or comfort without explicit visual cues.
Montage editing is a method of conveying a larger narrative through a series of short, interconnected shots. This technique is particularly effective for:
Condensing time: Quickly portrays extensive events succinctly, ideal for sequences highlighting progress or growth.
Building tension: Utilizes quick shots in coordination with dynamic music to heighten drama.
Juxtaposition: Contrasts imagery to reveal deeper thematic meaning or irony.
Cinematic editing techniques are the backbone of storytelling in film and media. These techniques craft the narrative flow, control pacing, and influence emotional response, allowing directors to guide their audience through the unfolding story.
Continuity editing is a series of guidelines that ensure a logical coherence and seamless flow of narrative action in a film. The goal is to minimize audience distraction, keeping attention focused on the story itself. Common components employ continuity editing:
180-degree rule: Maintains spatial consistency by keeping the camera on one side of an imaginary line drawn between subjects.
Shot-reverse-shot: Frequently used in conversation scenes, alternating between two characters speaking to one another.
Eyeline match: Aligns a character's gaze with the object they are looking at, maintaining perspective clarity.
Breaking the 180-degree rule can disorient the viewer but may be used intentionally to create unease or dramatic impact.
Cross-cutting is an editing technique that interweaves separate scenes occurring simultaneously to create tension or highlight parallel realities. This technique can build suspense, by cutting back and forth between different narratives. It often sets up an impending intersection or outcome. Consider a scene of two characters racing to a common destination but shown from separate vantage points, progressively converging until they meet.
Cross-cutting has its roots in early cinema, exemplified by films like D.W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation". The technique evolved to include more complex visual storytelling in various genres. Today, cross-cutting not only generates excitement but also deepens thematic resonance by linking juxtaposing narratives, symbolizing duality, conflict, or destiny. Filmmakers exploit this method to explore themes of fate and inevitability, highlighting how different paths might converge into a singular event—a reflection on the intricate web of human connections.
Imagine a montage in a sports film showing an athlete's rigorous training. The sequence might start with early morning runs, followed by gym sessions, then diet planning, all set to an energizing soundtrack. This quick succession of events communicates dedication, progression, and the passage of time efficiently. A montage sequence effectively conveys narrative scope, summarizing prolonged periods in concise snapshots.
Common uses of montage include:
Character development: Showcases growth or transformation over time.
Setting mood: Uses music and imagery together to establish tonal shifts.
Enhanced narrative efficiency: Speeds up pacing by distilling scenes to their narrative essence.
Continuity editing is a fundamental technique that ensures narrative consistency, allowing viewers to seamlessly follow the storyline. It focuses on the smooth progression of time and action within a scene, minimizing disruptions and maintaining audience engagement. Utilizing guidelines like the 180-degree rule, match on action, and eyeline match, continuity editing ensures the spatial and temporal coherence of a film.
Continuity Editing: A filming and editing process ensuring that the narrative unfolds logically without breaking spatial and temporal coherence across successive shots.
Effective continuity editing can make even complex scenes appear natural and fluid, masking any edits from the audience's perception.
Montage editing employs a sequence of brief, edited shots to convey a story or idea efficiently. This technique is extensively used in films to illustrate the passage of time or to compress complex actions into a short, impactful sequence. In film history, the montage has become a quintessential storytelling tool to express intricate emotions or changes in characters. In "Rocky", the training montage is iconic, depicting the protagonist's rigorous regimen with briskly cut scenes set to uplifting music, encapsulating growth and determination in a short timeframe. The origins of montage editing trace back to Soviet cinema, with filmmakers like Sergei Eisenstein who pioneered it as a technique to create psychological and emotional impact. By juxtaposing disparate images, Eisenstein demonstrated how audiences would derive deeper meaning from the synthesis of shots. This ideology, known as intellectual montage, continues to influence modern filmmakers, who use it to imbue additional layers of symbolic interpretation in film narratives.
Rhythmic editing is concerned with creating a visual tempo through the length and pattern of each shot. It's a technique that matches the pace of editing with the film's action and/or audio elements, like music and sound effects, to enhance the emotional experience. This form of editing is integral in action sequences, where rapid cuts can increase tension and excitement.
Rhythmic Editing: A technique of arranging shots by their length and tempo to establish a dynamic pace in visual storytelling.
Considerations for rhythmic editing not only include the speed of cuts but how they correspond with sound design to maintain narrative energy. Transitions are critical in moving between scenes or shots, aiding in the narrative flow. Different types of transitions can evoke varying emotional responses and are chosen based on the story's requirements. Some common transitions include:
Cut: An immediate transition from one shot to another, often used to keep the pace steady.
Dissolve: Gradual transition where one image fades out as another fades in, suggesting a shift in time or place.
Wipe: One shot is replaced by another through a distinct motion across the screen, useful for dynamic scene changes.
In "Star Wars", George Lucas frequently used wipes to transition between scenes, enhancing the visual rhythm and maintaining the film's adventurous tone.
Editing Techniques: Refers to methods used to organize and manage visual and audio content for storytelling in media, including various film editing techniques.
Continuity Editing Definition: A technique aimed at maintaining coherent and smooth narrative flow by adhering to guidelines such as the 180-degree rule and eyeline match.
Montage Editing Examples: Uses a sequence of short, edited shots to quickly convey an idea or story, seen in iconic films like 'Rocky' for illustrating passage of time or character growth.
Rhythmic Editing Explained: Involves matching the tempo and length of shots to audio elements to create visual momentum, crucial in scenes demanding high tension or excitement.
Types of Transitions in Editing: Includes techniques like cuts, dissolves, and wipes, which help move between scenes and influence narrative flow and emotional response.
Cinematic Editing Techniques: Are foundational to film storytelling, controlling narrative progression, pacing, and emotional resonance through methods like cross-cutting and montage.
What are the most commonly used editing techniques in film and video production?
Common editing techniques in film and video include cut, cross-cutting, jump cut, match cut, dissolve, fade, montage, and parallel editing. These techniques help shape the narrative, create transitions, establish rhythm, and evoke emotional responses in the audience. How do editing techniques influence the pacing and narrative of a film?
Editing techniques influence pacing and narrative by determining the rhythm and flow, which can create tension or ease, highlight important events, or emphasize character development. Quick cuts speed up action, while longer takes slow it down, affecting viewer engagement and emotional response, shaping the film's overall storytelling. What software is recommended for beginners to learn editing techniques?
Beginners can start with software like Adobe Premiere Rush, iMovie, or DaVinci Resolve. These programs offer user-friendly interfaces and essential editing tools, making them ideal for learning basic editing techniques. How can editing techniques enhance the emotional impact of a scene in a film?
Editing techniques enhance the emotional impact of a scene by controlling pacing, juxtaposing shots to create tension or empathy, altering rhythm to match emotional beats, and using transitions and cuts to emphasize dramatic shifts, thereby guiding the audience's psychological and emotive responses. How have digital editing techniques evolved over the past decade?
Digital editing techniques have evolved to include more advanced, user-friendly software that enables precise and efficient editing, integration of AI for enhanced automation, and cloud-based platforms for collaboration. The rise of 4K and 8K technologies has improved video quality, while virtual and augmented reality have expanded creative possibilities. Save Article
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At StudySmarter, we have created a learning platform that serves millions of students. Meet the people who work hard to deliver fact based content as well as making sure it is verified. Lily Hulatt is a Digital Content Specialist with over three years of experience in content strategy and curriculum design. She gained her PhD in English Literature from Durham University in 2022, taught in Durham University's English Studies Department, and has contributed to a number of publications. Lily specialises in English Literature, English Language, History, and Philosophy. Get to know Lily
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an art that is generally left aside, however, when a film is edited correctly we are completely absorbed by the story and enchanted by the performances that we are unable to catch those minuscule gaps between shots. After pioneers of cinema all around the world began to experiment with storytelling and film editing, from Eisenstein to Godard or contemporary examples like Nolan, the doors of cinema opened to new grounds. In this article, we will make a journey through time to analyse the best examples of film editing to understand the evolution of this art form. Let's begin with the already named Eisenstein and his famous methods of montage. In words of Eisenstein: montage means combining illustrative shots - single in meaning, neutral in context - into intellectual contexts; i.e. combining two neutral images to illustrate a third. He established five different methods of montage but we will focus on his most acclaimed, the rhythmic montage (also referred to as continuity editing), by using the renowned Odessa steps sequence in Eisenstein's Battleship Potemkin (1925). In rhythmic montage, the shot length is dictated by structure of the overall sequence. A famous example of this type of film editing montage is the shower scene from Hitchcock's Psycho (1960), where the quick and jarring pace of the scene creates a feeling of suspense in the audience. The scene from Eisenstein's film has had such an incredible impact that it has been parodied and referenced in many other pieces as well, for instance, Brian De Palma's The Untouchables (1987). To improve your own films, create a specific rhythm in order to convey a desired feeling in the audience: dread, angst, suspense; choose wisely the timing of your shots and piece them together in a creative way. The Soviet theories revolutionised the way stories can be told, however, decades later, other film movements like the Nouvelle Vague expanded the canvas of film editing by experimenting with the pre-established limitations. A key example from the French New Wave of how narrative and storytelling were enhanced through film editing and experimentation is Godard's Breathless (1960). Godard implemented innovations in film editing such as the jump cut, a sudden cut between shots that resulted in commotion in the general audience who was familiarised with Hollywood's film editing style, traditional and continuous which created a sense of realism. Godard's experimentation with film editing was groundbreaking and influential. The reasons behind this choice are diverse, but could be related to the effect of urgency it creates on the spectator as it breaks the sense of continuity of the film causing the spectator to be more attuned with the story, or maybe it was an attempt to create a realistic view on life itself which does not always flow smoothly, but rather in a confusing, discontinuous way. To further improve your own projects, don't be afraid to experiment and remember: rules are made to be broken. Subvert your audience's expectations with unusual techniques and experiment with the possibilities of film editing. The Nouvelle Vague started a wave of creativity and experimentation with film editing which would influence all Europe, and specially the new talents from the New Hollywood post-Hays code. One of those new talents from the New Hollywood era is the auteur Francis Ford Coppola. In his epic war drama, Apocalypse Now (1979), he perfectly conveys the turbulent psyche of Captain Willard by using film editing techniques along sound design production. In the very first sequence of the film, opened by The Doors, the sound of a ceiling fan's blades slowly dissolve into the disturbing sound of a helicopter flying across the jungle in Cambodia. The film editing is combined with sound design to convey a certain mood in the scene which helps to transition between sequences while adding more layers of complexity to the characters. Near the end of the film, the film's editor, Walter Murch, employs another film editing technique of montage, the parallel editing. On one hand, we witness Kurtz's assassination, while on the other hand a water buffalo is sacrificed. This film editing technique can draw different meanings and obvious parallels between Kurtz's death and the sacrifice of the buffalo. Finally, we get another dissolve, this time of Kurtz's body floating in the water thus creating a feeling of detachment from his death whilst suggesting the possibility of his death being part of Willard's deranged mind. These techniques can greatly improve your own scenes by suggesting new meanings to the spectators, therefore making your film much more interesting by being creative with your shots and film editing. During the next decades, other films used film editing techniques to enhance the telling of their stories. One of the most memorable stories of cold-blooded murderers in Hollywood is that of Hannibal Lecter in The Silence of the Lambs (1991). The chilling performance of Anthony Hopkins wouldn't be as iconic as it is today without the tension built in the climax of the film, all due to the cross-cutting editing technique. Here, we see shots of FBI agent Sterling chasing after Catherine to save her from Hannibal mixed with shots of Lecter preparing to kill Catherine. This film editing technique builds tension in the spectator as the two narratives, happening at the same time, are mixed together in order to maximise the suspense in the film's climax by making Catherine's ending uncertain. To enhance your own narratives, you can order your shots from two different events happening at the same time to generate a response in your audience, specially convenient in genres like horror or thriller. Finally, one of the milestones of cinema that combined revolutionary film editing and storytelling which influenced later films such as the controversial Irreversible (2002), the film that placed Christopher Nolan as one of the most promising directors of our time, Memento (2000). Memento experimented with modern film editing techniques which greatly enhanced the film's narrative, its most important being the reversed chronological order in which the story is told, with some scenes even being shown in reverse motion, which helps the audience to get a glimpse of the life of the protagonist. On the other hand, other techniques like the freeze frame (another non-linear film editing technique) forces the spectator to literally stop to piece together the mystery of Leonard's past while also allowing the audience to empathise with the protagonist by seeing the world through his eyes. Furthermore, the freeze frame creates a feeling of suspense and anticipation as well, specially in moments when the character is in a threatening situation. Summarising, the film's editing techniques are essential part of the storytelling as they help the viewer to create a sense of empathy with the main character while building tension and suspense which, overall, enhances the cinematic experience Nolan offers. Memento teaches us how important film editing techniques are to complement other fundamental aspects of the film (narrative, performance, storytelling, ...). Remember to use a variety of these techniques to enhance the viewing of your audience and create an unforgettable and distinguished experience. This is the end of our journey through some of the greatest examples of film editing techniques used in Hollywood films, hopefully, you are able to include some of them in your projects and achieve an impressive result. Who knows, maybe you can also influence and revolutionise the industry with new visionary techniques. Who are the best proponents of film editing ? That's a debate for another time. But here's an interesting piece on the subject We love to talk about film editing. If you want to chat about it too, just get in touch through our Contact page.