

A Bitty Note of World Cinema

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Before **the** twentieth century, people were able to **view** moving pictures. **Those** "moving pictures"

\ˈtwen-tēth\ \ˈsen(t)-sh(ə)rē\ \ˈvyū\

were **then** named "**films**". At about the same **time**, **films** were actually **very** short. Subjects **usually**

\ˈak-çh(ə-w)ə-lē\ \ˈsəb-jikt\ \ˈyü-zhə-wəli\

included **views** of a couple of people **having** breakfast, a **kid** **playing** **with** a **banana**, a **man** doing

\ˈvyū\ \ˈbrek-fəst\

exercises, a **pig** **eating** an egg, or **even** just **several** **houses**, all **very** simple **ideas**. In other **words**,

\ˈek-sər-sīziz\ \ˈhau-zəz\

the early films were extremely "physical" and **casual**. **Then** people started **expressing** their

\ik-ˈstrēm-li\ \ˈfī-zi-kəl\ \ˈkəz-əl\

feelings, **nervous** or **anxious**, and their **thoughts** in films. **Later**, conversations and **interviews**

\ˈnər-vəs\ \ˈaŋ(k)-shəs\ \ˈthóts\ \ˈkän-vər-ˈsā-shən\ \ˈin-tər-vyū\

showed up in **films**, people call **those** **films** "documentary". **With** the **diversity** of contents, it

\-ˈmen-tə-rē, -ˈmen-trē\ \də-ˈvər-sə-tē, dī-\

appeared **genres**, but **few** **films** lasted **more** **than** an hour.

\ˈzhān-rə\

By 1914, national film industries were established. The great strength of the Italian industry was

\ˈnash-nəl, ˈna-shə-nəl\

\i-ˈsta-blish\

\ə-ˈtal-yən, i- also ˌi-\

historical epic, with large casts and massive scenery. The First World War definitely retarded

\ˈe-pik\

\ˈsē-nə-rē, ˈsēn-rē\

the film industry in Europe; meanwhile the American industry grew in relative importance.

Filmmakers in the U.S. earned millions of dollars, became rich and famous. But the facts behind

were revealed to be extremely commercial. During the 1960s, the cinema of France became

\ik-ˈstrēm\

\kə-ˈmər-shəl\

powerful. French New Wave directors broke the rules of Hollywood cinema narrative structure,

\ˈner-ə-tiv, ˈna-rə-\

such as campus life, urbanity or horror stories.

\ər-ˈba-nə-tē\

With the worldwide film boom, cinema probably became the most important tool of

communication and entertainment, and mass media. Cinema companies knew how to market a

movie. For some special occasions like Christmas, they would generally make blockbusters on

\ˈblæk-,bəs-tər\

shown in theaters. Additionally, filmmakers would offer trailers for audiences to have a quick

\ˈɒ-dē-ən(t)s, ˈä-\

preview. Moreover, you could see more and more inserted advertisement in films, such as Nestlé

\ˈprē-,vyü\

\in-ˈsərt\ \ad-vər-ˈtīz-mənt\

\ˈne-səl\

milk and diet Coke. It was regarded as an interesting phenomenon that recently filmmakers from

\fi-ˈnä-mə-,nän, -nən\

Korea got remarkable in Asia.