***“The Wonder Ring”* By Stan Brakhage: Film Analysis**

Student’s Name

Institutional Affiliation

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**Visual Composition**

The three shots from the *“The Wonder Ring”* shot clip by Stan Brakhage have different visual compositions. The producer keeps the camera in motion to achieve an analysis of the environment. The camera does not stand still for long. The camera moves from one focus to the other, depicting multiple features of the environment. The second shot shows the composition of a house in the staircase region, whereby the camera captures the scene slowly. The final third shot in the clip is the longest and involves fast movement. The scenes can be described by the different observations of the outside environment from the window of the train.

**Camera Movements**

The three shots in the clip embrace multiple camera movements diverse from each other. The first shot can be described to involve a view of a building from the window of the train, which changes to a view of the building from the inside. The director in the first shot mainly embraces the panning movement. The camera movement starts from a still point of view and then moves to show the interior of the building at the staircase area moving upwards slowly. The middle shot in the clip involves move tracking and zooming camera movements that slowly reveal the nature of the houses and building techniques. The third shot involving observation from a train window follows tracking and following camera shots with high speed and medium speed movements.

**Camera Position**

Multiple camera positions from the three shots in the clip portray different effects to view and perceive different feelings of the scenes. The first shot involves the camera position from a distance, and then it zooms and changes to inside a building scenario. The second shot requires camera positions involving a lot of zooming from a direct upright angle to capture most events. The third shot involving observation from the train window has the camera placed still, with little to no zooming. The movement is the fact, and the position of the camera is considered to be the direct view that captures different architects of buildings, among other features.

**Filming Speed**

The three shots indicate different filming speeds to achieve multiple events in the scenes. In the first shot, the camera is still, showing a building from a distance. Then what follows is another view, most probably from inside the building, filming slowly upwards the staircase. The second shot is also done at a moderate speed, filming different aspects of the building. The third shot depicts the fastest filming speed. The scene shows fast movement, which indicates that the camera is placed in a moving object. Also, the filming speed may mark the passage of time from how high the speed seems.

**Other Camera Work**

Other camera works from the clip involve focusing, changing exposure, zooming. The first shot effectively defines different camera focuses starting from a foreground focus. The camera is focused on one building, a scene that is intended to draw the attention of the viewer to focus on the building primarily. Then after a few seconds of focusing on one building, the camera changes to a background focus and deep focus, where the inside of the building is explored. Therefore, the initial focus prepares the mind of the viewer to be ready and to focus on the intended image so a to transition with a similar mentality to the inside of the building to get better, which they could have got from outside view.

**Viewpoints**

The main viewpoint in the clip is the first-person perspective. In its subjective nature, most of the scenes involve only one feature. Viewing buildings is the primary viewpoint for the shots, involving an outside view from the foreground and then background and deep focus.

**Lens Perspective**

The three shots embrace effective use of lens perspective. From the first shot, the focus on the building is from a distance to help the viewer be attentive to what is being focused on as a whole. After few seconds, the perspective changes to a close range, and the background focus on depicting the interior of the building. Also, the second shot involves a clear lens perspective, with the camera coming close to the interior of multiple buildings to depict their composition.

**Lighting**

Lighting has been embraced in multiple events of the shots to depict different scenarios. The shots embrace primarily natural lighting. For instance, the first shot entails natural lighting from the outside before transitioning to a background and deep view of the building, which embraces the same lighting. Rays from the outside are observable from the background and deep focus of the camera inside the building, drawing the viewer to imagine diverse scenarios of the original film.

**Types of Sound**

The is no specific sound recognizable in the three shots. The events unfold without any sound from the clip. There are no sound effects, environmental sounds, or music, among other sound elements. The clip is still.