

Description of the Film Categories (November 2021)

ANIMATION

What is the difference between traditional animation and digital animation?

The **traditional animation** uses methods that don't involve any kind of **digital** tools, while **computer animation** process uses computers. ... physical; **traditional animation** uses physical materials and activities, while **computer animation** uses virtual materials **in a digital** space.

TRADITIONAL ANIMATION

For this year's UIL contest, the TRADITIONAL ANIMATION category includes any film where 100% of the “frames” and their content are created by hand. The medium can be pencil, pen or brush on paper. The medium can also be hand-drawn images utilizing a pad or other digital drawing device. **The key here is that there is drawing by hand.** A *minimal* amount of digital effects may be added in post-production. Things like a sparkle, etc.

Claymation, Lego figure, still object animation, and other stop-motion techniques where each frame is set up and captured and then laid into a timeline would fit this category. **Again, the key is that each frame is created manually.**

DIGITAL ANIMATION

Any animation that involves creating key frames and the software creates the intermediate frames to create the illusion is considered digital. The use of digital 3D modeling would place the piece in the digital category.

We realize that there can be hybrids where animation and live action are utilized. Please consult with the UIL Office for aid in categorizing.

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NARRATIVE FILM

Narrative is generally accepted as possessing two components: the story presented and the process of its telling, or narration, often referred to as narrative discourse.

Story is a series of represented events, characters (or agents for some), and actions out of which the audience constructs a fictional time, place, and cause–effect

world, or diegesis. <http://www.filmreference.com/encyclopedia/Independent-Film-Road-Movies/Narrative-DEFINING-FILM-NARRATIVE.html#ixzz6ckmSs0Uf>

Documentary Films

A practice of filmmaking that deals with actual and factual (and usually contemporary) issues, institutions, and people; whose purpose is to educate, inform, communicate, persuade, raise consciousness, or satisfy curiosity; in which the viewer is commonly addressed as a citizen of a public sphere; whose materials are selected and arranged from what already exists (rather than being made up); and whose methods involve filming 'real people' as themselves in actual locations, using natural light and ambient sound. Although filmmaking of this type dates to the earliest years of cinema (see actualities; travel film), the term documentary was not coined until the 1920s, when the founder of the British Documentary Movement, John Grierson, defined it as 'the creative treatment of actuality'.

Kuhn, A. & Westwell, G. (2012). "Documentary." In A Dictionary of Film Studies.: Oxford University Press. Retrieved 17 Nov. 2016.

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Best Wishes on your filmmaking journey!

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