

# CINEMA AND LITERATURE



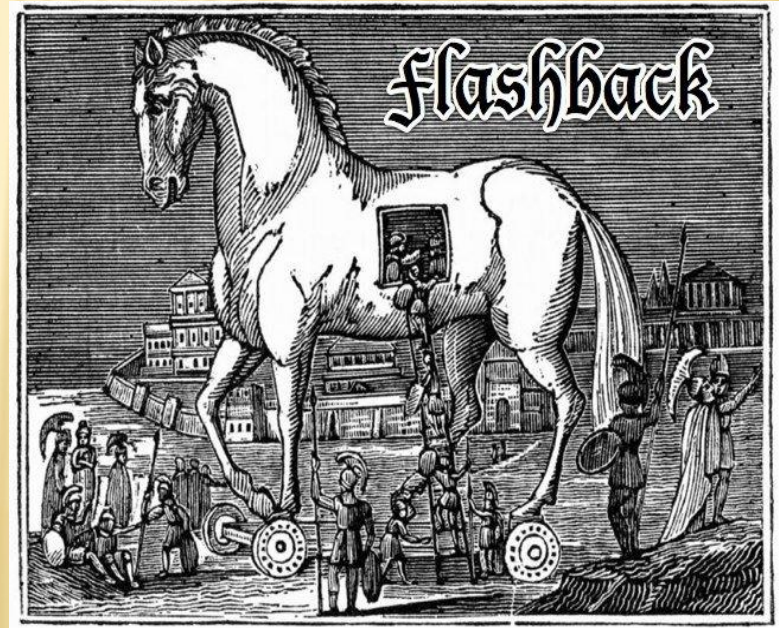
# HISTORY

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- Advent of cinema: Lumière brothers (1895).
- 1930-1960: golden age of cinema.
  - A. Anna Karenina
  - B. Jane Eyre
- Since 1970.
  - A. Coppola
  - B. Scorsese
  - C. Kubrick

# DIFFERENCES

- ❑ Multiple layers vs. Linear progression
- ❑ Flashbacks
- ❑ First-person narrators – subjective camera



# TYPES OF ADAPTATION

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## □ Transposition

Original text is transferred from written language to cinematic images.

“Bridge scenes”.

Problems: it leaves out subplots and characters.

Example: *Pride and prejudice* (1940), by Robert Leonard.

# TYPES OF ADAPTATION

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- Re-interpretation

Preserving original text but doing substantial reinterpretation to connect with contemporary world.

Minor method.

Example: Dracula (1992), by Ford Coppola

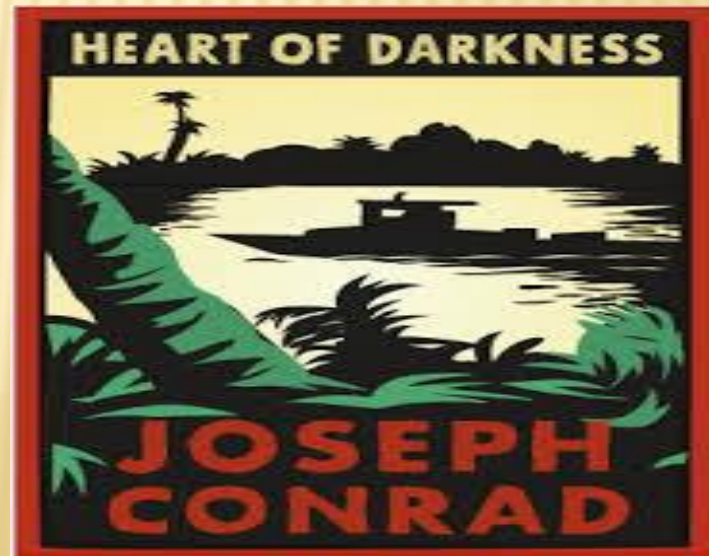
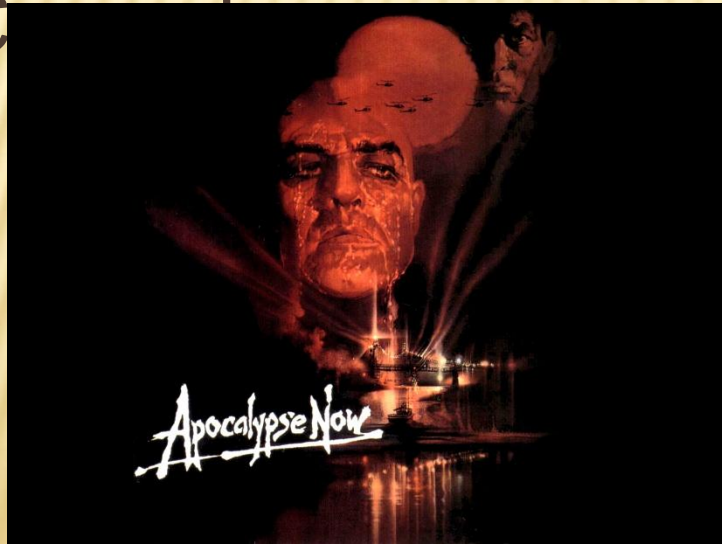
# TYPES OF ADAPTATION

- Free adaptation

Analogy: literary source as starting point of creative process.

Example: Apocalypse now (1979), by

C



# EFFECT OF CINEMA ON LITERATURE

- ❑ Fragmented structure of language and plot in modern novels (Citizen Kane and William Faulkner).
- ❑ Sudden beginning of modern novels, going straight to the action without any presentation.
- ❑ Travelling of the camera – progressive description in novels.