

Analysis of Cinematic Techniques in the Implementation of Color Grading

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ABSTRACT

In the era of the digital world, where the development of technology in the visual field is currently very rapid, there are more and more ways to present information to the public. This is because the form of the delivery process is easy to understand to find or display information in the digital world. One of the most effective media in today's digital era is film, so a simpler and more effective means of socialization is needed, namely making documentary films. Pampang Cultural Village, one of the tourist and cultural areas of the Dayak tribe in Samarinda, East Borneo, Indonesia. A village with aesthetic educational value, especially related to history, traditions and cultural values of the ancestors which are still well preserved. In order to make this documentary film more interesting to watch and the audience can feel the meaning contained in this film, this film uses Cinematic Techniques by applying color grading. There are several techniques that can be considered in documentary films, namely content data in the form of audiovisual media, production processes including scenario writing, editing processes and directing techniques. With this documentary, it is hoped that local and foreign communities will know that there are educational and aesthetic tourist attractions about the customs and culture of the island of Borneo. This research will present the results of Cinematic Technique Analysis in the Implementation of Color Grading

INTRODUCTION

In the era of the digital world, where technological developments in the visual field are currently very rapid, there are more and more ways to present information to the public. This is because the form of the delivery process is easy to understand for searching or displaying information in the digital world. There are various types of media to promote and convey information. One of the most effective media in the current digital era is film, so a simpler and more effective means of socialization is needed, namely making documentary films [1,2]. Pampang Cultural Village is one of the Dayak tourist and cultural attractions in North Samarinda District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. A village with educational aesthetic values, especially those related to history, traditions, and ancestral cultural values, which are still well maintained. The Dayak tribes in the Pampang Cultural Village are the Apokayan Dayak Tribe and the Kenyah Dayak Tribe which are indigenous tribes from the island of Kalimantan.

This documentary is a film that highlights the history, customs, culture, and diversity of the Pampang Cultural Village so that it can be better known and be used as a tourist destination by the community. To make this documentary more enjoyable to watch and make the audience feel the meaning of this film, this film uses cinematic techniques by applying color grading. In terms of author research, documentary films can be categorized as process-based research or film production research. Several techniques can be considered in documentary films, namely content data in the form of audiovisual media, and the production process includes screenwriting, editing processes, and directing techniques, the use of documentary films as a research method comes from the similarities in the process stages carried out between film making and the application of qualitative research methods [3].

The above problems became the basis for the research "Analysis of Cinematic Techniques in the Implementation of Color Grading" [4-5]. By analyzing this cinematic technique, it is hoped that the public, especially the younger generation, will be able to find out about the existence of educational and aesthetic tourist attractions about the customs and culture of the island of Kalimantan. Research related to the title Cinematic Techniques in Making Documentary Films has been carried out [6] in an article entitled "Designing Documentary Films for the Mount Penanggungan Archaeological Area" Documentary films are a creative way to present information produced for different purposes. In the concept of this era, the documentary aims to be a means of informing the public about Mount Penanggungan, especially about ancient, historical and cultural sites. The content research methodology is carried out through field observations, documentary research and interviews which are then transformed into a systematic story script. Additionally, the production was directed and produced as a documentary. The design of this documentary film provides two important pieces of information about Mount Penanggungan, namely the number of ancient monuments, historical and cultural information that surrounds Mount Penanggungan. Documentary films

have advantages over other media because they can create more complex stories and plots and create more imaginative visuals.

Research conducted [7] with the title "Use of Documentary Film Media in Developing Teaching Materials for Writing Short Stories for Class XI Students", Documentary films are a type of actual report film based on things that happened somewhere. Documentary films are films made based on real things. It is not fiction or the result of someone's analysis and imagination, so documentary films depict real and actual problems in human life. Documentary films are used as a reference medium for students when writing short stories because documentary films tell historical and real life stories that occur in students' daily lives. The development of teaching materials ranging from the ordinary to the creative can help the learning process itself, especially teachers helping students in the learning process so that they become enthusiastic and happy with various topics. The material prepared essentially includes knowledge and skills, and contains information, facts, concepts and learning objectives. The prepared teaching materials show how to write short stories inspired by documentary films.

Research conducted by [8] with the title "Content Analysis of the Application of Monochrome Video Clip Cinematography Techniques", video as a new mass media is part of electronic media and has film characteristics. Videos can also be used in the world of music, one of which is used as a music video. In making music videos, cinematography plays an important role in making the video interesting and conveying a good message. Therefore, this research aims to determine the cinematography techniques used in Monochrome video clips based on Joseph V Mascelli's theory which is known as the principle of camera angle, type shoot, composition. This research uses a quantitative content analysis method with a descriptive approach, with special documentation data collection techniques. The research results show that the most widely used camera angle technique is the eye level technique at 50.54%. The type of shoot technique that is widely used is long shoot at 39.78%. In the composition, a nose room of 50% is used. Thus, the conclusion that researchers draw from the Monochrome music video is that Davy Linggar as the director focuses on rendering objects and their surroundings. It turns out that almost all of the cinematography used is applied in monochrome video clips, so that the cinematography conveys the message very strongly and is conveyed well.

Research conducted [9] with the title "Application of Color Grading and Music Scoring Techniques in the Post-Production Stage of the Horror Film Forbidden Time", a film that is able to stir the public's emotions is the dream of filmmakers. The success of a film also depends greatly on the quality of its cinematic production. As well as the importance of continuous post-production stages so that the resulting film influences the mood and satisfaction of the audience. Color grading is carried out as a process of correcting or changing colors, modifying and enhancing video colors. The application of color grading can shape the character of a horror film. Color grading is used to color each scene, for example when you want to create a tense atmosphere, the color usually used is dark. Color is the eye's impression of an object reflected by light.

Emotionally, the meaning of a color can now indicate the impression one feels about something. Meanwhile, music is also an important part of the film. When music is combined with moving images, the atmosphere of the story is enhanced and forms a variety of experiences for the audience.

The theme of the research carried out by the author is making a documentary film which applies the concept of promoting tourism and culture with storytelling arranged using cinematic techniques and by applying color grading so that each scene shows the history, customs, culture and traditions of the Pampang Cultural Village, so that today's young generation does not forget customs and culture of the Indonesian nation and has become a tourist destination for local and foreign communities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview of Pampang Cultural Village

In the 1960s, the Dayak Apokayan and Dayak Kenyah tribes who at that time lived in the West Kutai and Malinau areas emigrated because they did not want to join Malaysia. Their nationalism made them survive in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Over the years they traveled and moved to meet their needs, they arrived in an area called Pampang. In Pampang Village, the Apokayan Dayak Tribe decided to settle down and began organizing various community activities such as working together, celebrating religious holidays and harvesting crops. [10] About 30 years ago, in June 1991, H. M. Ardans as the Governor of East Kalimantan at that time, inaugurated Pampang Village in Samarinda, East Kalimantan as a Cultural Tourism Village. The government sees positive activities in this cultural village, which can become a leading tourist asset both at home and abroad [11].

Pampang Cultural Village is located in North Samarinda District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The Pampang Cultural Tourism Village has become one of the cultural tourism destinations listed in the Decree of the Head of the Samarinda City Tourism Office Number 556.81/41/100.06 and was re-established by the Mayor of Samarinda based on the Decree on Determining Strategic Tourism Areas for the City of Samarinda Number 430/200/HK-KS /VI/2021 [12].

There are various types of dance that are performed in traditional events every weekend, namely Lemadalasan Dance, Nyelamasakai Dance, Tunggal Dance, Ajai Dance, Tebengang Madang Dance, Pemung Tawai Dance, Rope Weaving Dance, Hudoq Dance, Pampaga Dance and Leleng Dance. All of these dances certainly have their own meaning, including their movements. And usually, before the dance starts, there is an explanation about the meaning of the dance that is taking place. Uniquely, all Pampang Village dances involve visitors both young and old [11].

Flowchart

The flow diagram in this research is a description of the stages of documentary film development which consists of several stages, namely initial research, data collection, data analysis, pre-production stage, production stage, post-production stage and distribution stage. The flow diagram can be seen in figure 1.



Figure 1. Flowchart and Production Stage

Before conducting research, the author first studies everything related to the research topic in terms of making documentary films. The following are several things that need to be studied, including looking for references from journals or articles related to the research topic, consulting related to the research topic. Search for information by reviewing research that has been conducted [13-15]. Data collection in the form of history, customs, culture, traditions and traditional events from interviews and observations of the Pampang Cultural Village which was carried out as validity of information from the documentary film which will be published later.

1. Interview

Interviewing local people, one of whom was the Traditional Head of the Pampang Cultural Village

2. Observation

The author made observations in several places, in order to provide accurate and valid data information about customs, culture and traditions in the Pampang Cultural Village. The following are the places where the author made observations:

- a. Pampang Cultural Village.
- b. Regional Library and Archives Service.
- c. Region XIV Cultural Preservation Center.
- d. Samarinda City Youth, Sports and Tourism Department.

If all data collection is complete and valid, a summary of the data is made to be included in a script or story scenario. A summary of the data was made so that the data that had been collected was not too much and to sort out what was important to be shown in the film or not due to the limited duration of the film. In the design process, the author uses the cinematography method in his research activities because in the cinematography method the components of several stages in the design are relatively well known and some of the design stages are simpler and easier to carry out. This method has 3 stages, namely, the pre-production stage, the production stage and the post-production stage, after these 3 stages have been carried out they will then proceed to the distribution stage.

3. Pre-Production

The pre-production stage contains several activities such as determining ideas, writing a script or scenario, determining the appropriate setting or location, making a storyboard, determining sources, crew and determining implementation costs.

a. Determination Idea

To determine the initial idea to be developed into a complete script and screenplay, a background to the problem and references from the film concept are needed.

b. Scripting Scenario

The scenario design was carried out to determine the storyline that would be told in the making of this documentary film. The film starts with a shot of Samarinda City from above then goes straight to the roof of Lamin Pemung Tawai with the hornbill carving, then enters the front yard of Lamin Pemung Tawai and shows the front area of the lamin. Then, enter the part of the Dayak Traditional statue embracing each other. Next, enter the resource section telling the history of the village by Mr. Simson as the Traditional Head of the village by telling in detail from the beginning of the formation of the Pampang Cultural Village to the inauguration of the village by the Governor of East Kalimantan as one of the cultural heritages in the City of Samarinda, East Kalimantan. Mr.

Simson explained the characteristic of the Dayak people who use earrings to differentiate between men and women. Not only earrings, Mr. Simson also explained the meaning of the tattoos on the bodies of the Dayak people.

c. Determination Location

The location for the production process is determined so that the director gets an idea of how to prepare the shooting settings later and also makes the storyboard creation process easier.

d. Making Storyboard

Storyboard is a series of sketches made in a rectangular shape that depicts a storyline so that the crew can understand the message and space for movement during the production process [16]. The following is a storyboard that was done manually using pencils, markers and paper, the results of the storyboard can be seen in figure 2.



Figure2. Story Board

The results of the storyboard that has been drawn are scanned using a printer so that the resulting storyboard becomes a soft file in jpg format. After that, all the storyboard image files are imported into the storyboard in the Celtx application and the research report, can be seen in figure 3.

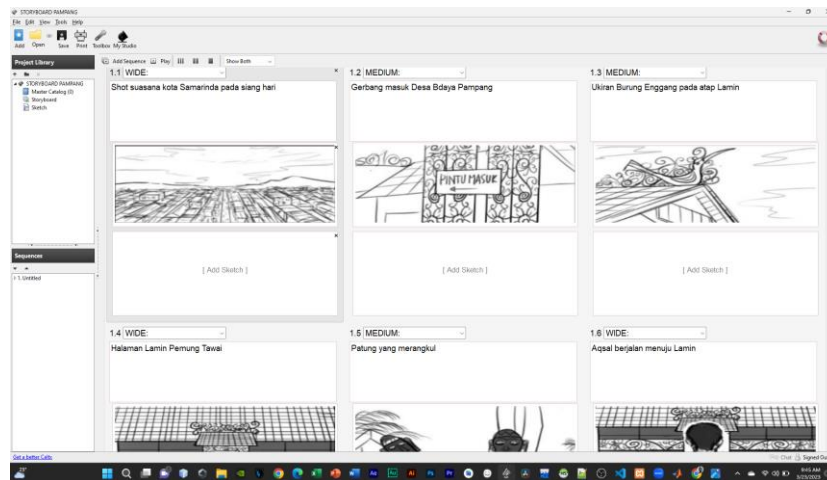


Figure 3. Storyboard in Celtx Application

The cast is selected based on the results of the scenario, where in the scenario there are characteristics of each character and the director sorts the cast, looking for the ones that best suit the scenario. The search for characters can also be done through Open Casting and can also directly appoint someone who the director feels is very suitable for the role in the scenario. Determining the Crew is also based on the expertise of a particular person by adjusting the existing Job Desk during the pre-production, production, post-production and distribution processes. When all previous stages are completed, determining implementation costs is also needed to support the ongoing film production process. Implementation costs include various things such as cast costs, crew, consumption during the production process, equipment and venue rental, promotions, and others.

This production stage is where all the material planned in the previous stage will be executed. What is meant by execution is the process of taking pictures in the form of video and recording sound as video narration. Even though everything has been well planned at the pre-production stage, it does not rule out the possibility of changes in conditions at the shooting location, an example that often occurs is weather conditions. For example, a scene is planned to be shot in a bright situation. However, because the weather is not favorable, the director and the core production team may decide to change the scene to rain according to the weather conditions. After completing the production stage to get a video that matches the scenario and storyboard that was created in the pre-production stage, then at this stage the recording results will be edited, sound arranging, adding effects, music scoring and color grading.

4. Post-Production is Usually Divided Into Two Stages, Offline and Online.

a. Offline Editing

Offline Editing is the process of stitching a film from the basic materials recorded in the previous production stages into one complete story.

b. Online Editing

Online Editing is after the video is stitched into one complete story, the film is continued to be polished. The process of polishing this video consists of coloring the film to achieve a certain desired feel or atmosphere, then the sound editing process, adding sound effects, inserting background music and changing dialogue according to script requirements, and the final process is creating graphics, text, and so on as needed. This distribution is the final stage, where the video results will be distributed and published on the internet for the public to watch.

METHODOLOGY

Initial Research

Before conducting research, the author first studies everything related to the research topic. The main parts to learn are:

- a. Documentary Film
- b. Cinematic Techniques
- c. Color Grading In Film

Data Collection

The first thing that was done was collecting data obtained from observations at the Pampang Cultural Village, Regional Library and Archives Service, Region XIV Cultural Preservation Center, Samarinda City Youth, Sports and Tourism Office. And direct interviews from the community, especially the Traditional Head of Pampang Village [17-20]. Observation conducted like figure 4.



Figure 4. Data Collection from Observation

Researchers analyze and sort data obtained from observations and interviews to be included in scenarios in the research. The Pre-Production Stage is the initial data search stage by researchers which serves as a guide for carrying out the production stage, the data obtained is then used as material to determine the plot of the film to be made. The pre-production stages in this research include:

The idea for analyzing cinematic techniques in implementing color grading was obtained when researchers watched several regional documentary films in Indonesia, one of which was "Magical Dewata" (2022) from Ferry Irwandi [8]. The film is a fairly complete documentary, in terms of shooting, historical information, narration and editing. Researchers want to create a concept that is different from other documentary films by combining color grading and cinematic techniques into documentary films. So that the younger generation can develop, preserve culture and make Pampang Cultural Village a tourist destination. After getting the idea, the researcher continued to the stage of writing the story scenario which was carried out using the Celtx application

in figure 5.

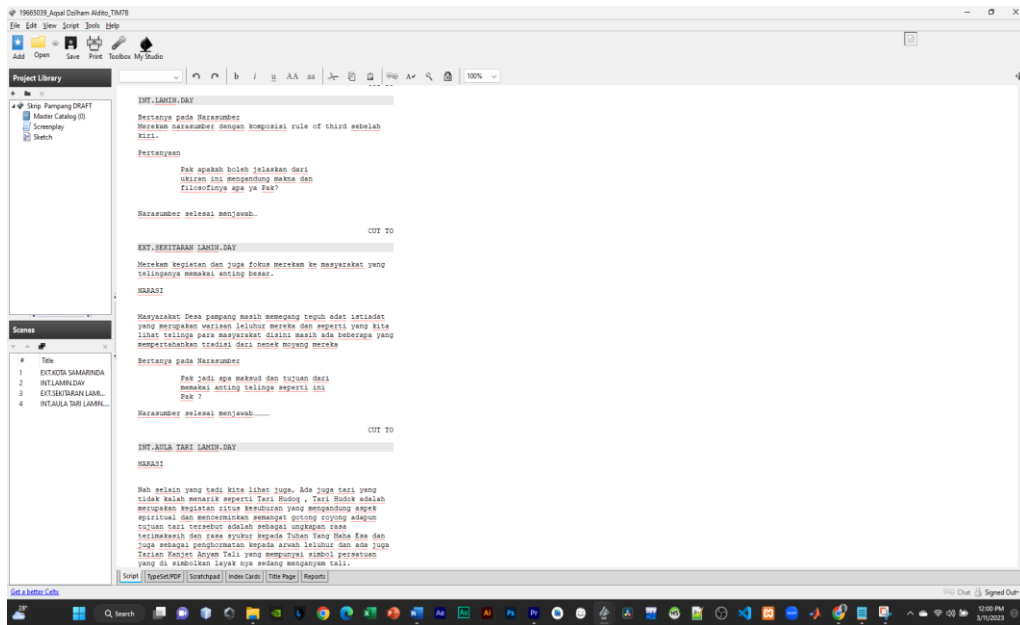





Figure 5. Scenario Writing on Celtx Software

Determining the capture location is prepared before the production stage to make it easier to determine the space for the crew to move according to the needs of the scenario. The following are the locations that will be used in shooting.

Table 1. Image Capture Locations

Scene	Location	Capture
1. EXT. SAMARINDA CITY- TOP VIEW - AFTERNOON	Samarinda City	
1. EXT. PAMPANG VILLAGE - TOP VIEW - AFTERNOON	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
2. EXT. ENTRANCE GATE LAMIN	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	




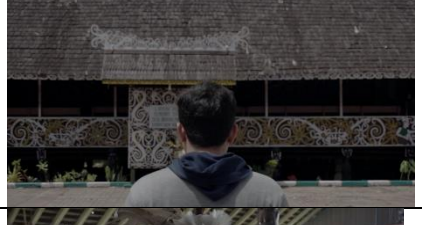


























3. EXT. ROOF LAMIN BURUNG ENGGANG	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
4. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
5.EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
6. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
7. INT. - LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
8. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	
9. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI	Wisata Budaya Pampang Street, Number.32, Samarinda City.	

Table 1 is a storyboard from the making of the documentary film Pampang Village which is equipped with descriptions of the images and information regarding the scene and how the storyboard images are.

Table 2. Storyboard and Captions

Scene	Capture	Shot	Description
1. EXT. SAMARINDA CITY		AERIAL SHOT	The atmosphere of Samarinda City during the day.
2. EXT. ENTRANCE GATE LAMIN		MEDIUM	Entrance gate to Pampang Cultural Village
3. EXT. ENTRANCE GATE LAMIN		MEDIUM	Hornbill carvings on the Lamin roof.
4. EXT. FRONT YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Shot of the Lamin Pemung Tawai yard.
5. EXT. FRONT YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM	Statues embracing each other
6. EXT. FRONT YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Aqsal walked towards Lamin
7. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		CLOSE UP	The resource person explained the history of the formation of Pampang Village
8. EXT. FRONT YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM	Children playing in the Lamin yard
9. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Community activities selling handicrafts from the Dayak tribe
10. EXT. YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		CLOSE UP	Dayak Tribe Children
11. EXT. . YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM	Statue in Lamin yard
12. EXT. . YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Hornbill Pillar Carving
13. EXT. . YARD LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI TAWAI		CLOSE UP	Sculpture carvings on the Lamin stairs
14. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		CLOSE UP	The resource person explained the meaning of the carvings on the walls of Lamin Pemung Tawai
15. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM	Carvings in Lamin Pemung Tawai
16. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM	Carvings in Lamin Pemung Tawai
17. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		CLOSE UP	Player of the Sape' musical instrument, which is a typical Dayak musical instrument

18. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		CLOSE UP	The resource person explained the meaning of the Dayak tribe's earrings and long ears
19. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		MEDIUM CLOSE UP	Long ears in Dayak women
20. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Nyelamasakai Dance
21. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Anyam Tali Dance
22. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Hudoq Dance
23. INT. LAMIN PEMUNG TAWAI		WIDE	Ajai Dance

Crew is needed to help during the pre-production, production and post-production stages. The following is the composition of the crew. This production stage is where all the material planned in the pre-production stage will be executed, such as taking pictures in the form of video and recording sound as video narration based on existing scenarios and storyboards. Taking pictures and recording sound is carried out based on certain techniques so that the results obtained are of good quality and interesting. When taking pictures there are two conditions, namely indoors/Interior (INT) and outdoors/Exterior (EXT). The following is documentation during the production process. The author conducted an interview with the Traditional Head of Pampang Village with a shot only showing the source and a close up shot of the Hudoq Dance which can be seen in figure 6.



Figure 6. Close Up Shot Shooting

Watch or read several references to techniques for taking pictures that are interesting and not mainstream, in this case the researcher got references when watching the film "Magical Dewata" (2022). In this film, director Ferry Irwandi uses a unique technique, namely where the resource person can have direct interaction with the audience by expressing himself facing the camera during the explanation. The researcher also applies this technique to several scenes, which can be seen in figure 7.

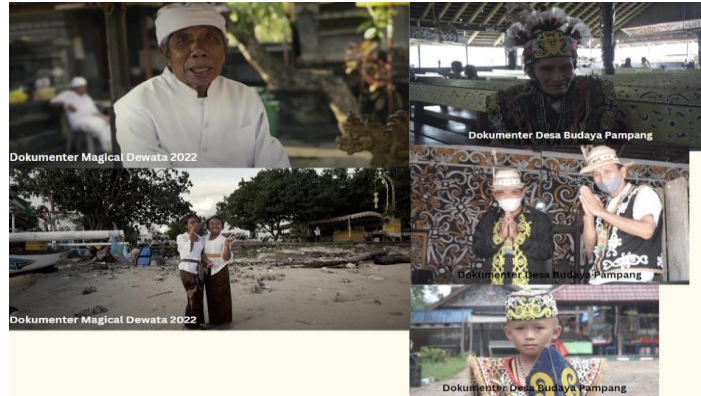


Figure 7. Uses the same Technique as the Magical Dewata Film

Taking aerial shots using drones also always has aesthetic value and is needed to show areas or objects such as buildings that you want to display very widely, which can be seen in figure 8.



Figure 8. Taking Pictures Using Aerial Shot

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The sound recording process is usually done at the same time as taking pictures, but for recording Voice Over (VO) narration the author used the Vivo Y19 Smartphone. After completing the process of taking pictures and sound in the previous stage, the next step is to enter the post-production stage, namely stitching the results from the previous stage into a complete video unit that is in accordance with what was planned. At this stage, the editor stitches the results of the shots to get a storyline according to the scenario using the Adobe Premiere Pro application [21,22]. The first thing to do is open the Adobe Premiere Pro application, then create a new project by clicking "New Project" and giving it a title or name. The project can be seen in figure 9.

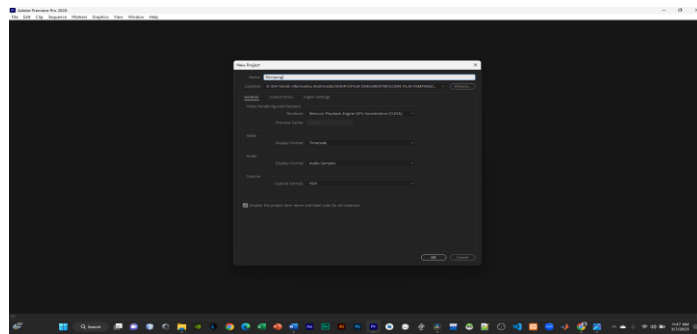


Figure 9. Process of Creating a New Project in Editing

After the project is finished, create a sequence on the New Sequence menu to get a timeline or container where the video will be stitched. Setting the sequence with a large resolution such as 1080p Full HD so that the video results are high quality, can be seen in figure 10.

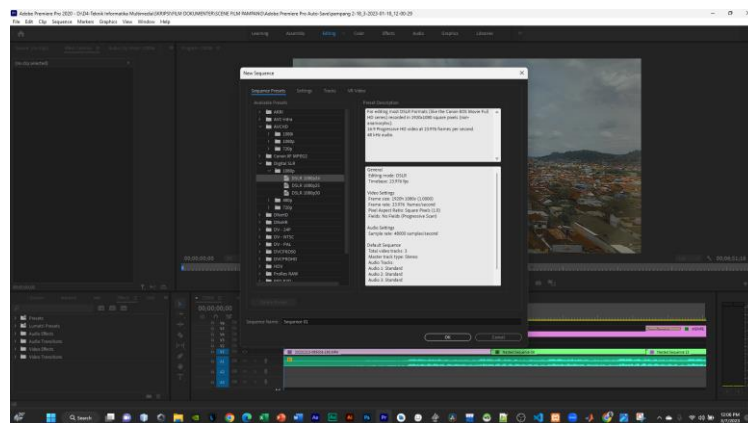


Figure 10. Creation of New Sequence

Once the timeline is available, import or insert the resulting files from the previous production process into the Adobe Premiere Pro project, which can be seen in figure 11.

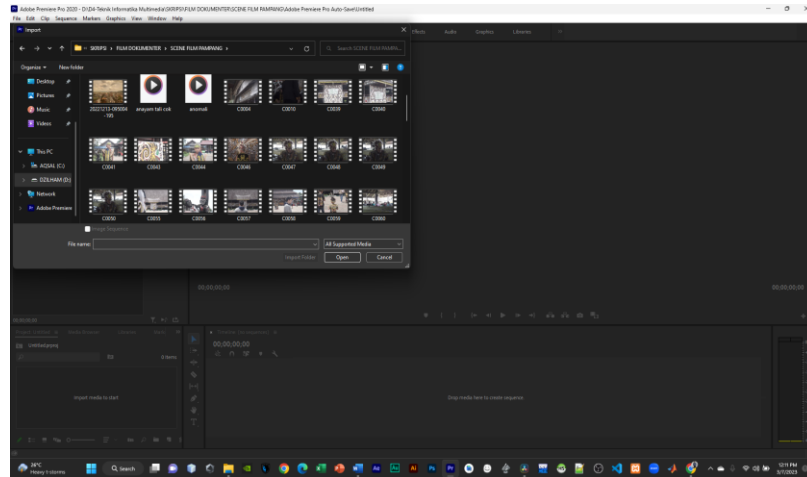


Figure 11. Import File

After importing the file successfully, then install and decide on the video/photo/audio that will be included in the story until the storyline can be understood and is in accordance with the story scenario design, which can be seen in figure 12.

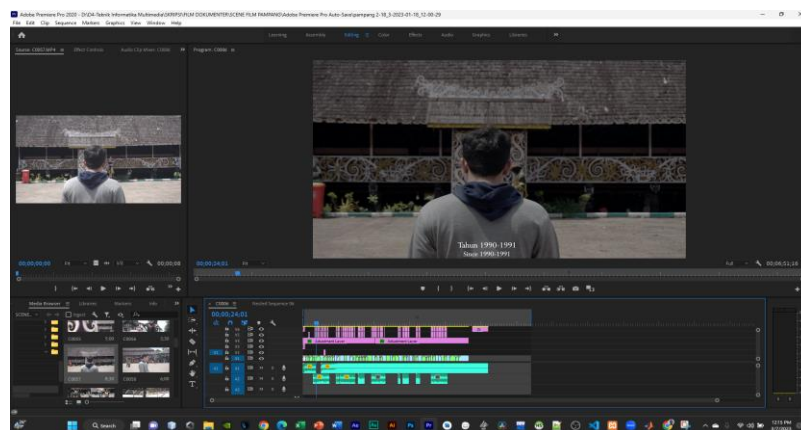


Figure 12. Film Stitching Process in Adobe Premiere Pro

After the offline editing process and the video has been obtained according to the storyline in the scenario, in this online editing process the results of the offline editing will be polished in such a way as to get the best and most complete video results as planned by the director. Based on figure 13, the aspect ratio used to support the cinematic aspect in this video is a 16:9 ratio, that is, the video will appear full screen.

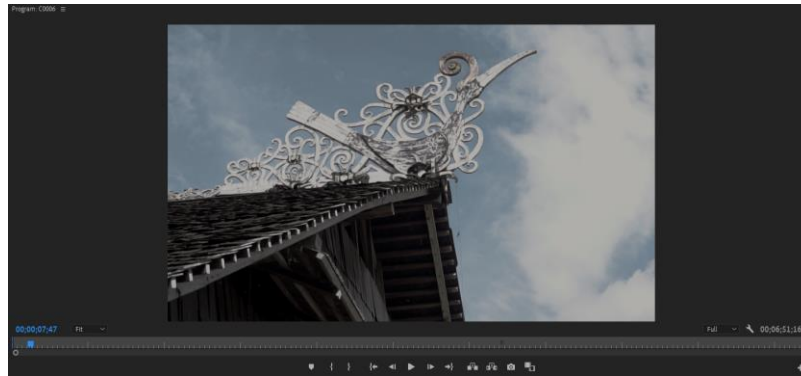


Figure 13. Aspect Ratio 16:9

This is a process where decibels are adjusted to the volume of audio background music when there is audio narration, which can be seen in figure 14.

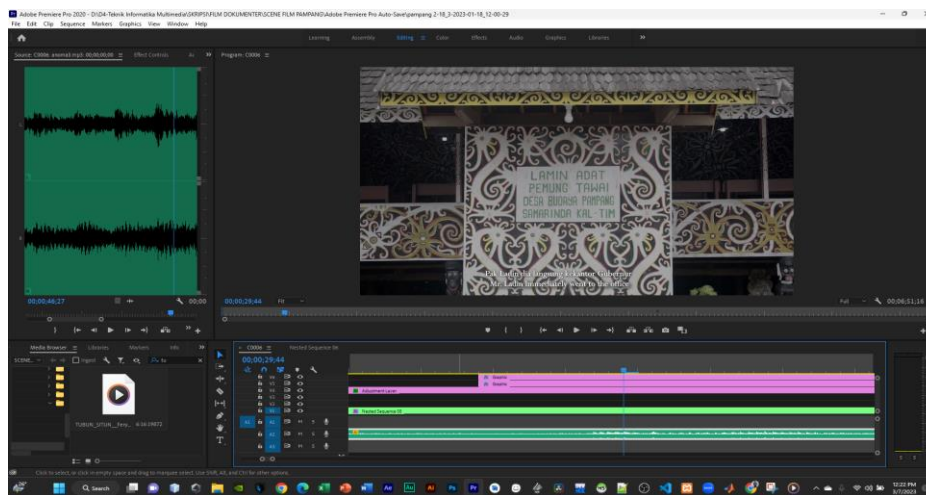


Figure 14. Process of Adding Background Music

Table 3. Background Music Used

	Scene	Judul Musik
1	Beginning	Shine - Onycs
2	Middle	Tubun Situn - Fery Sape'
3	Ending	Indonesia Pusaka - Fery Sape'
4	Trailer	Sape' Kalimantan

It is the process of coloring an image so that it looks more beautiful and has a mood that matches the setting of the story. Color grading was carried out using DaVinci Resolve software to maximize coloring in each scene [23], which can be seen in figure 15.

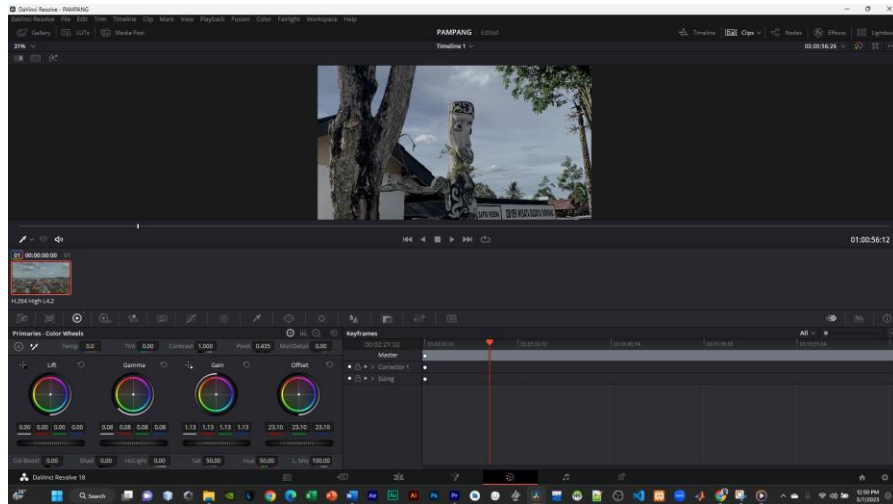


Figure 15. Color Grading Process in DaVinci Resolve Software

This is an effect available in Adobe Premiere Pro which functions to stabilize videos, where when taking a picture it shakes a little, the image will be perfected with a warp stabilizer, which can be seen in figure 16.

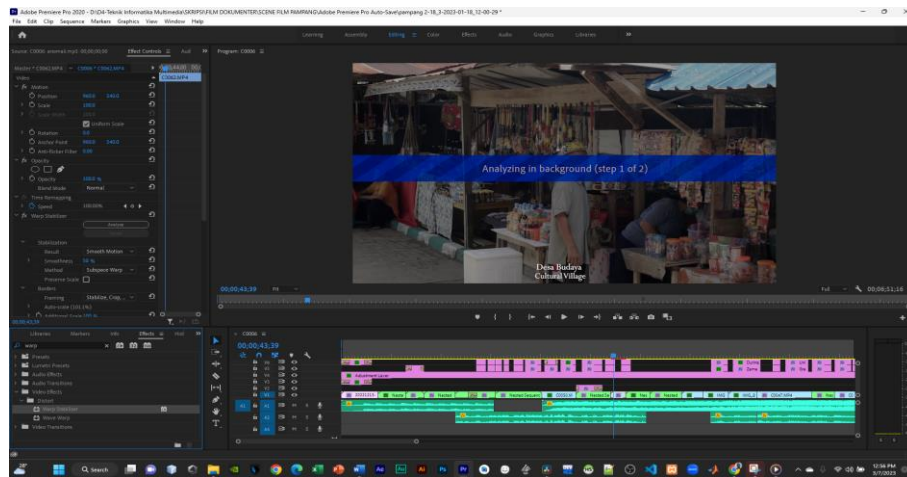


Figure 16. Process of Using the Warp Stabilizer Effect

It is an editing technique that makes videos move slower. The slow motion technique requires a camera that can record at 50fps and above so that the slow motion results are smoother. How to use the slow motion effect, namely making the video speed to 50% or below 100% and using Optical Flow in the Time Interpolation option, can be seen in figure 17.

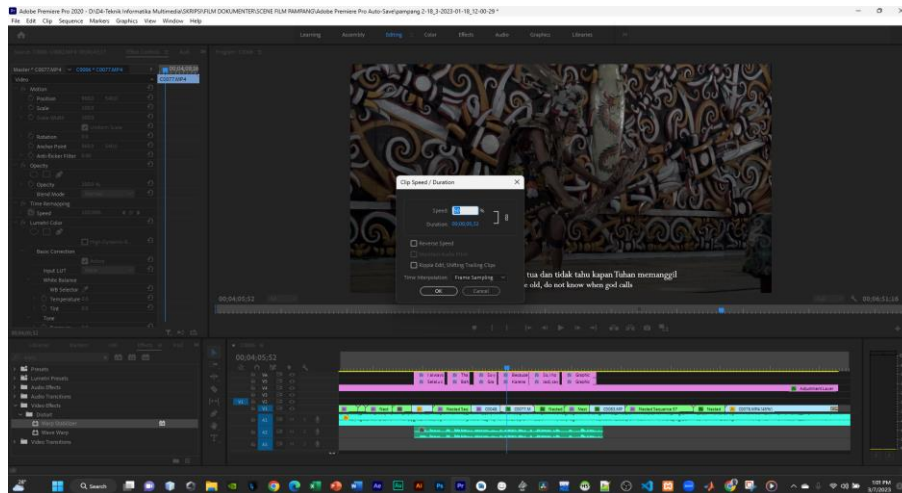


Figure 17. Slow Motion Editing Process with Time Interpolation

Adding text to provide information and narration in the video can be seen in Figure 18.

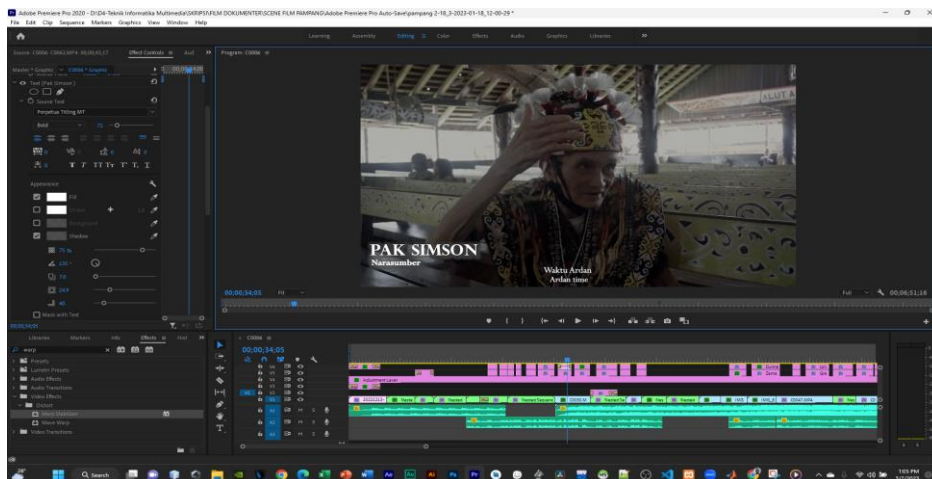


Figure 18. Addition of Narrative Text and Sources

Text creation runs from bottom to top which contains information about production from crew to support in the production process, which can be seen in figure 19.

If the rendering process has been completed, the film can be watched in one complete film in MP4 format which can be found in computer storage, which can be seen in Figure 21. If the rendering process has been completed, the film can be watched in one complete film in MP4 format which can be found in computer storage, can be seen in figure 22.



Figure 22. Rendered Film Results

Distribution is the final stage of making this documentary film, the aim is so that the video message can be conveyed to the public and can be watched as much as possible. The distribution of this video is forwarded to several parties for promotion and publication. The film was promoted on several social media platforms such as Instagram and Whatsapp, the video uploaded on social media was several pieces from the documentary film Pampang Cultural Village which had previously been rendered which was made into a trailer with a duration of 47 seconds which can be seen in figure 23.



Figure 23. Trailer

The video results have been published on the social media platform, namely YouTube, with the following link https://youtu.be/AxXv_chNf3w. The video results have been published on the official YouTube channel belonging to the Multimedia Informatics Engineering Study Program, namely

MULTIMEDIA POLNES, with a total of more than 600 views and more than 140 likes, which can be seen in figure 24.

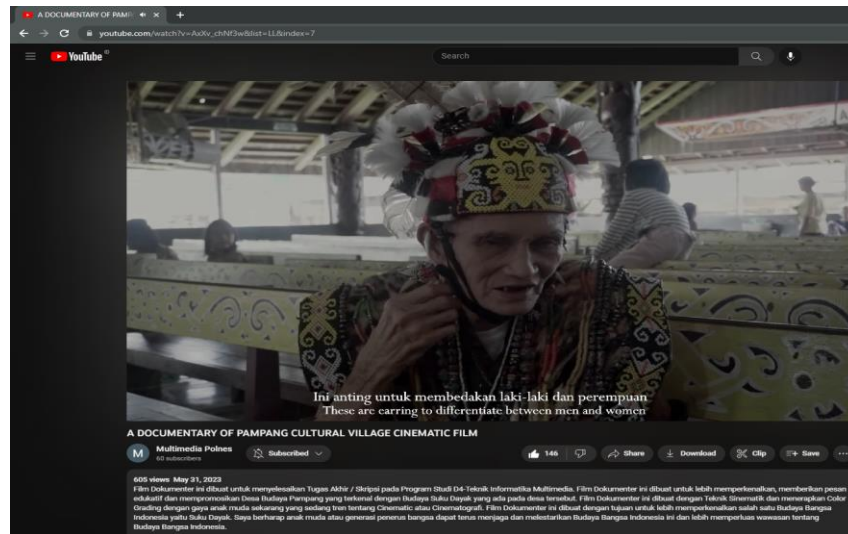


Figure 24. Pampang Cultural Village Documentary Film that has been Published

The following are some positive responses from the audience regarding the documentary film Pampang Cultural Village:

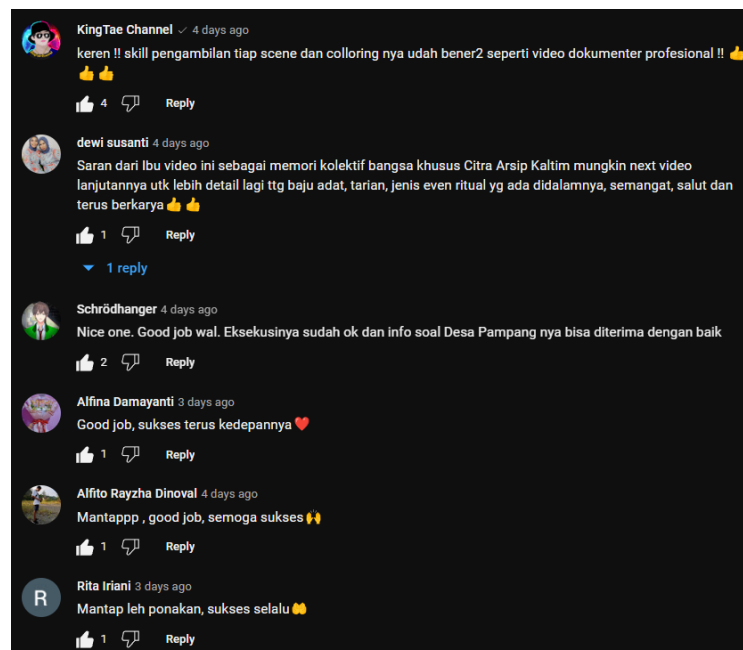


Figure 25. Audience Response to Documentary Films

Based on the results of the Pampang Cultural Village documentary film which has been published on YouTube, it can be said that the Pampang Cultural Village Documentary Film Using Cinematic Techniques by Applying Color Grading can be used as an information and promotional medium for the general public, especially the younger generation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

the Analysis of Cinematic Techniques in the Implementation of Color Grading. In making this documentary film there are several stages, including the pre-production stage, production stage, post-production stage and distribution stage. In all stages, good planning has been carried out with various research and techniques so that the film results are as planned and receive a good response from the audience. The results of the Cinematic Technique Analysis are suitable for use in the Implementation of Color Grading in making the Pampang Cultural Village documentary film.

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