Storytelling for Everyone Week Four



Edie Everett & Karon Weber 7 October 2024

Visual Storytelling

Storytelling for Everyone: Week Four

Week 1



All About Plots

Week 2



All About Character

Week 3



Building Worlds & Environments

Week 4



Visual Storytelling

Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Work On A Draft			

Visual Storytelling

How to communicate a story(mostly) in pictures



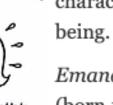


Word of the Week: Emanata

Emanata

Now that we have our characters, there's a lot more we can do with them to show what's going on inside them. Those of you who believe in mental telepathy should not be at all surprised at the things cartoonists have emanating from their characters. For instance:





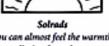
"Emanata" can come from things as well as people to show what's going on. Here are a few:





Waftaron Shows that the pie smells good

Indethers The coffee is hot.



You can almost feel the warmth radiating from the sun.

Emanata: Lines and squiggles that emanate from a cartoon character or object to indicate any of a variety of states of

Emanata was coined by the American cartoonist Mort Walker (born 1923), creator of the long-running comic strips Beetle Bailey and Hi and Lois. In his Lexicon of Comicana, (1980), Walker introduced a number of invented words, including:

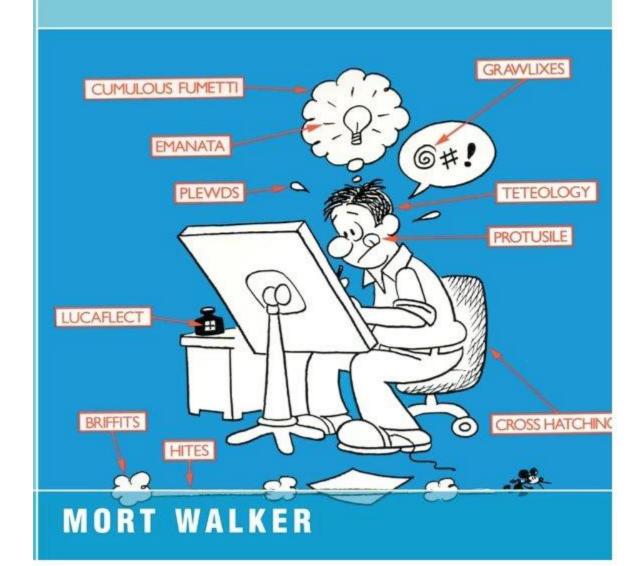
Plewds: teardrop shapes emanating from a character's head to express embarrassment or worry.

Blurgit: a combination of symbols expressing speed and action.

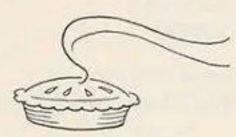
Neoflects: short, straight lines around an object to indicate that it's brand-new.

Jarns, **quimps**, **nittles**, **and grawlixes**: the squiggles, stars, and other glyphs that substitute for curse words.

The Lexicon of Comicana



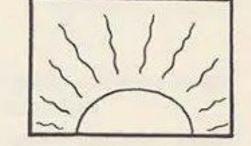
Emanata can come from things as well as people to show what's going on. Here are a few:



Waftarom Shows that the pie smells good.



Indotherm The coffee is hot.

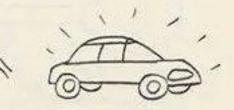


Solrads You can almost feel the warmth radiating from the sun.



Lapsebeams Used by cartoonists to show that time has passed.





Neoflect Lets us know that something is spanking new. Other emanata reveal internal conditions.





Man with squeans slightly drunk.



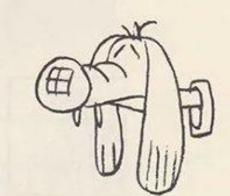
Man with squeans and a spurl loaded!



Squeans, spurl, crottle eyed, surmounted by thrush — it's "never-again" time!

LUCAFLECT

How can you tell if an area or object is round, wet or shiny? One very common gimmick is to show a window reflected in the object. This is *"Lucaflect."* It doesn't matter if a window is nowhere near. You will probably never be questioned about it. If you are, clam up and give only your name, rank and serial number . . . or go out and rent a window.

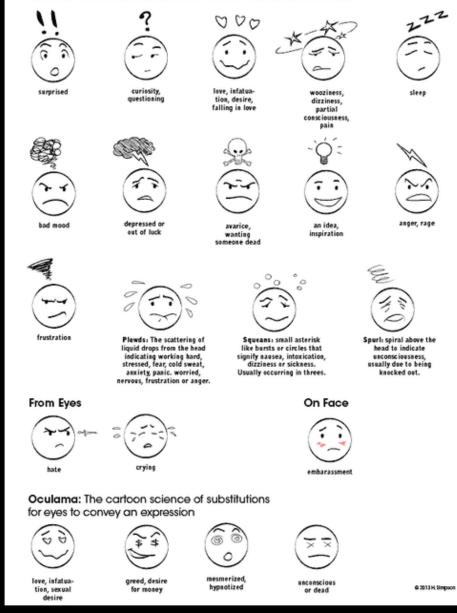






Emotions and expressions of mental state

Emanata: 1) Any lines indicating the emergence of a substance, such as steam blowing from a bull's nostrils, which suggest anger and about to charge. 2) What emerges from the character's head such as musical notes, hearts or stars that in intense situations can form a halo around a head.







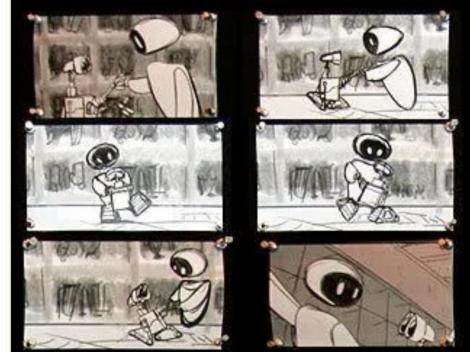
Visual Storytelling for the Camera



Storyboarding: grew out of animation tradition



work the story out on paper

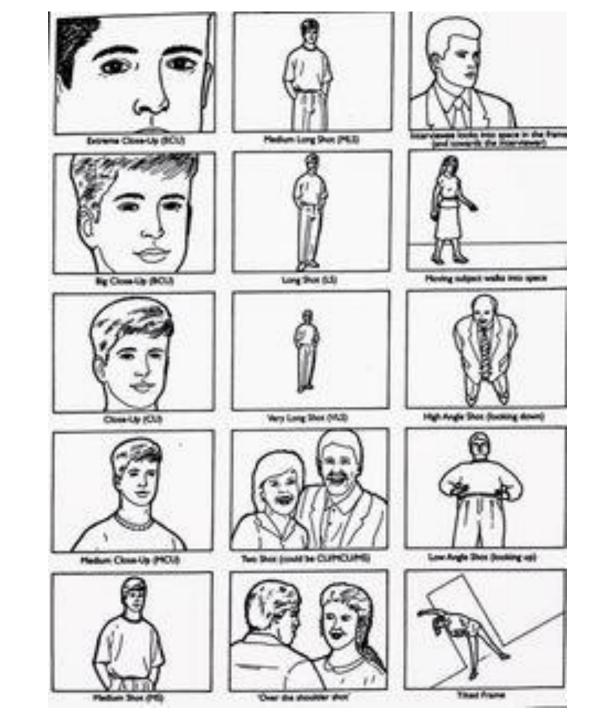


Storyboards



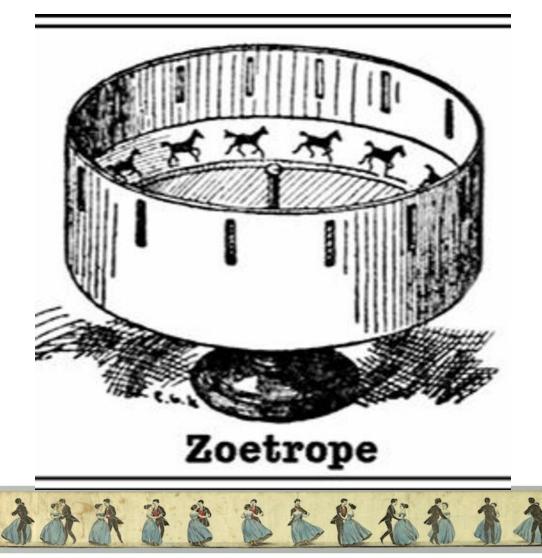
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSOJiSUI0z8

Expressing Action with a Consistent Visual Language



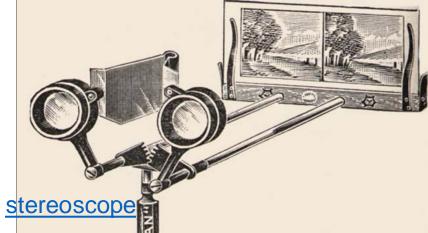


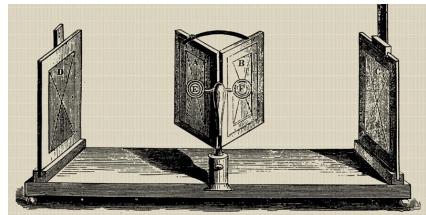
Working in a frame



Zoetrope strip, "Dancers," c. 1860, public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

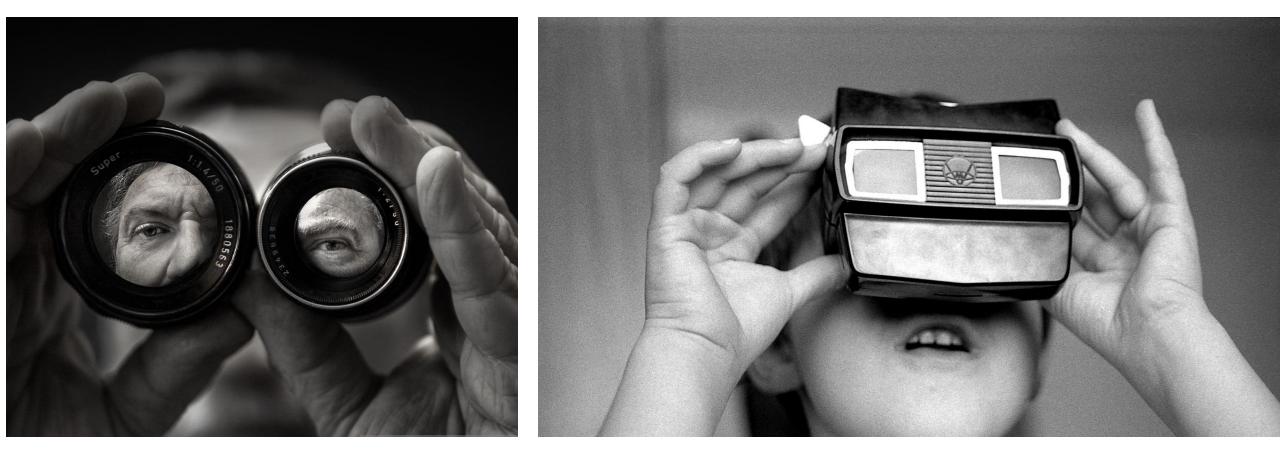








"Proper camera angles can make the difference between audience appreciation and indifference." J.V Mascelli, A.S.C.



What view do you present?

What view do they see?

The 5 Cs

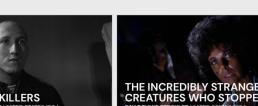
"Learn the right way to film, learn the acceptable methods, learn how audiences become involved in the screen story - and what viewers have been conditioned to expect through years of movie going".

Joseph V. Mascelli, A.S.C

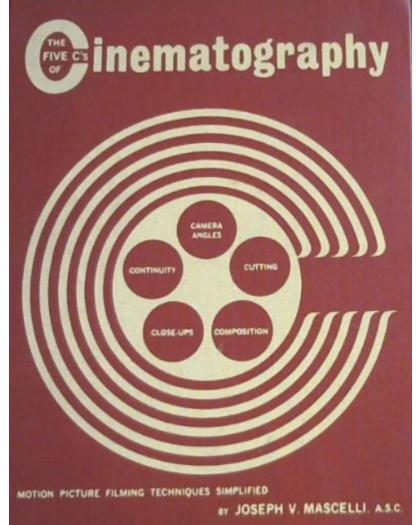
CINEMATOGRAPHER





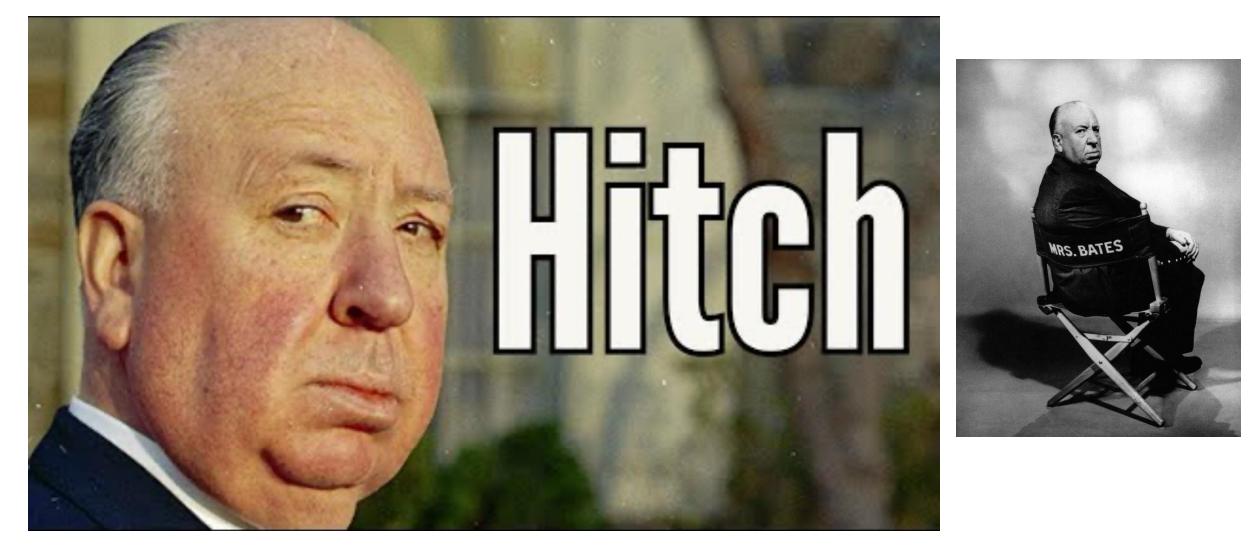


Camera Angles Composition Close Ups Continuity Cutting



https://mubi.com/cast/joseph-v-mascelli

Learning Visual Storytelling from the Master



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ab4MWBpz9GU

Where is the lens?



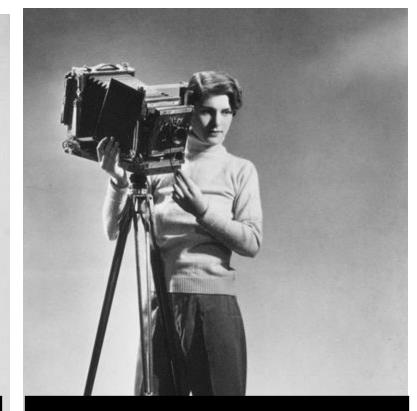
Objective

Side-line viewpoint through the eyes of an unseen observer



Subjective

Personal viewpoint – as an active participant in the moment



Point of view

The camera trades places with the person or thing in the frame.

Objective



Subjective





Point of View





Vivian Maier: selfie

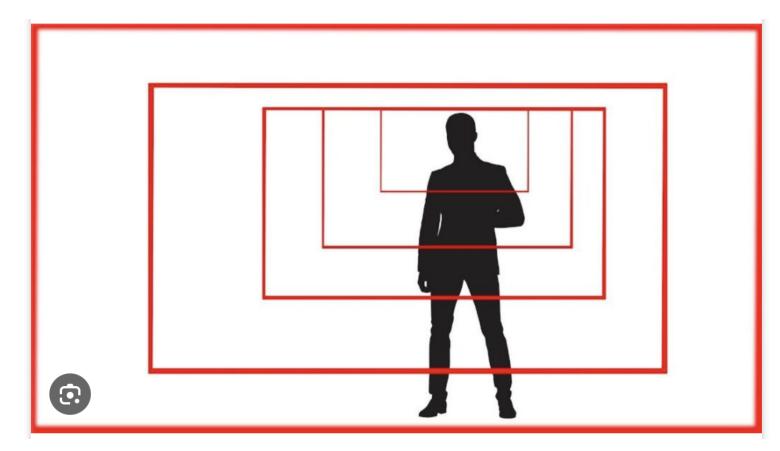
Lady In the Lake

https://blog.artsper.com/en/a-closer-look/10-facts-know-vivian-maier/

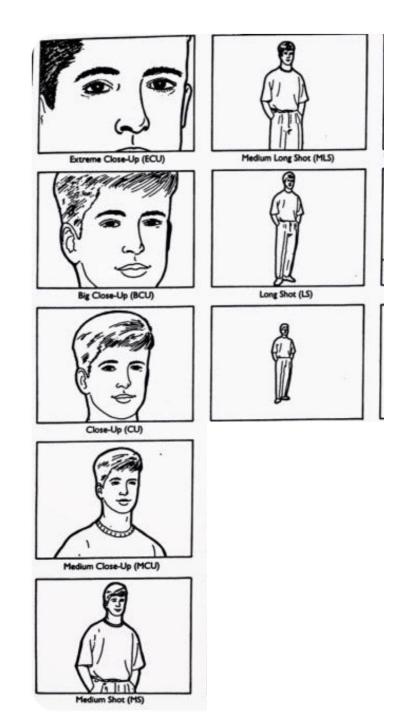
Point of View



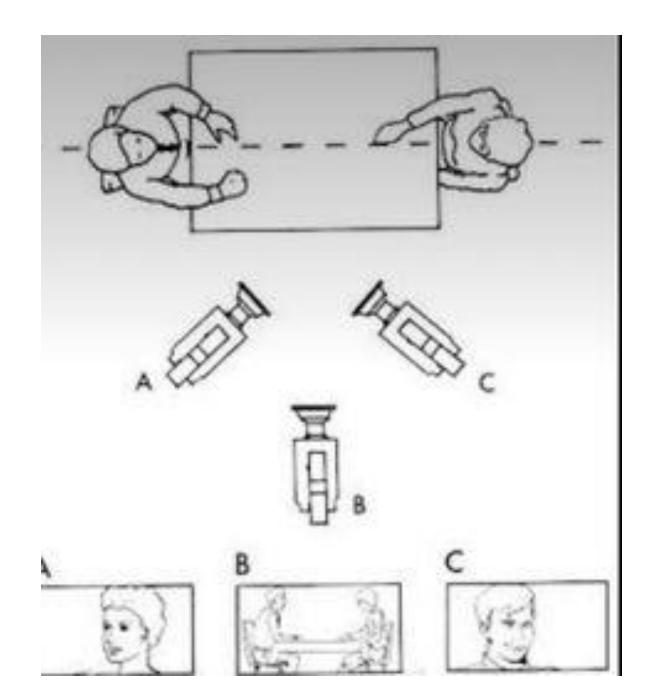
Framing terms



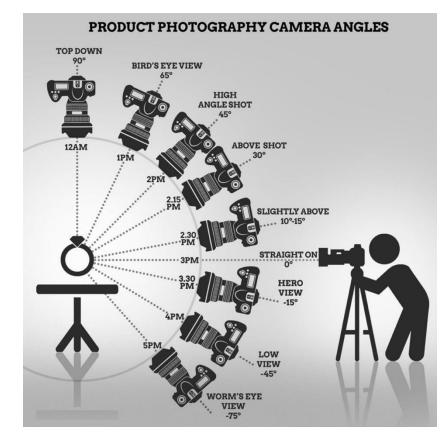
Master: establishing shot, Full shot, medium shot, head and shoulders, close up, extreme close up

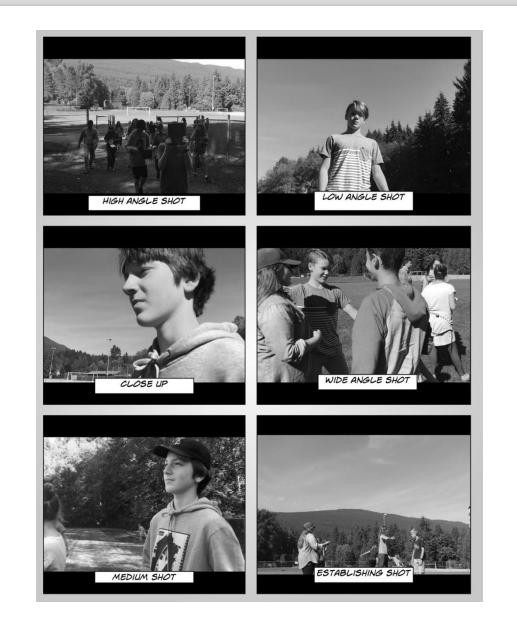


Three camera shoot



Camera angles: in space





Camera angles: on the subject

FRONTAL OR "STRAIGHT ON" Angle which displays the subject facing the camera. Good for conveying facial expressions but tends to feels flat.





PROFILE

Angle which describes subject if shot from the side. Good for describing subjects' relationship to environment or movement. Also suggests subject is hiding something or has an unknown side.

3/4 (THREE QUARTER)

Set up in which camera is angled between Frontal and Profile of subject. Conveys expression without feeling flat. Most commonly used shot to decribe conversation.

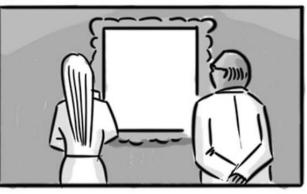


EYE RANKING ANGLE

Set up in which camera is positioned to share subjects horizon line allow veiwers to view things on the "same level" as subject. Allows audience to "feel" what subject is feeling.

Camera angles: the reverse

Reverse Shot: Reveal



Reverse Shot: Conversational



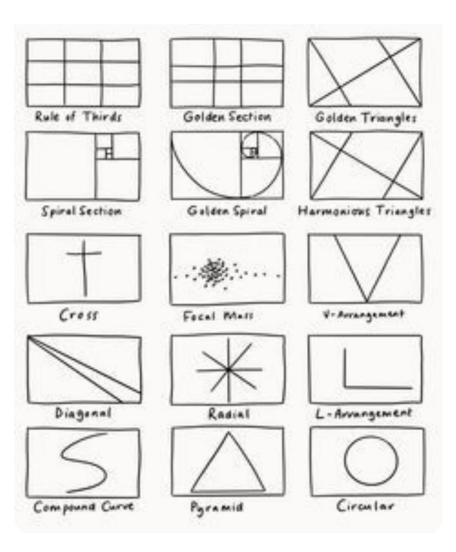


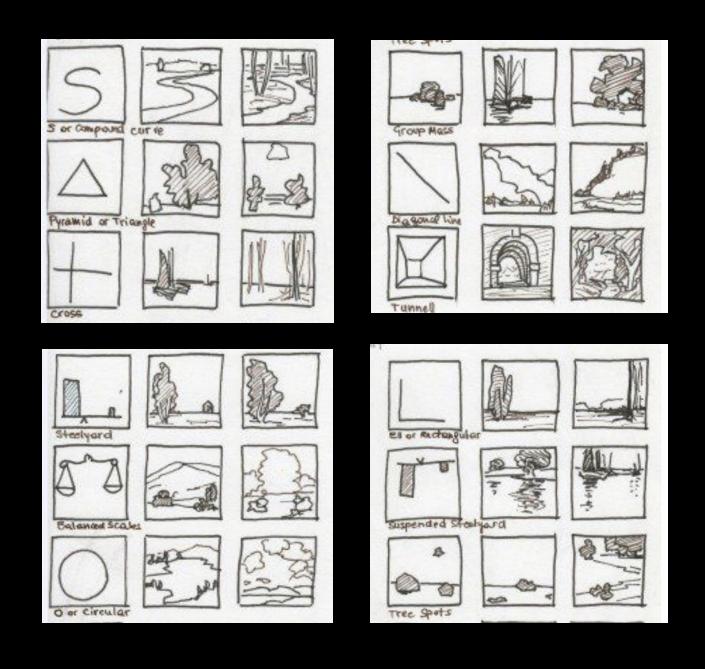


Camera angles: the reverse- shot reverse shot

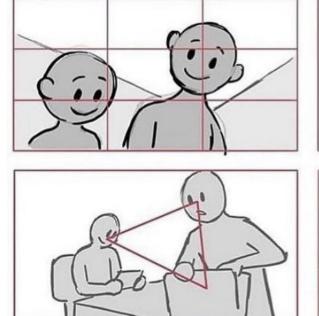


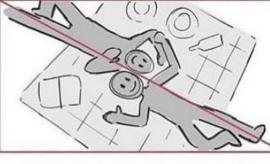
Composition is composition

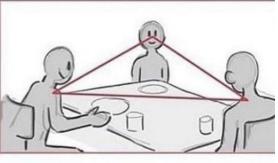


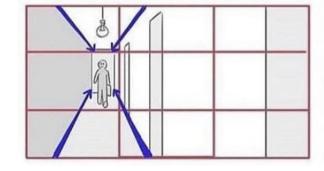


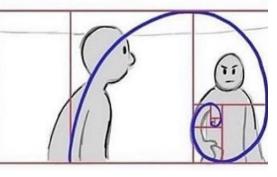
It is the same in film







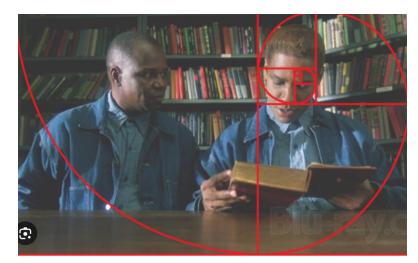




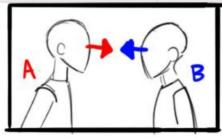
• Rule of Thirds In Action



• Golden Ration in Action



Composition: movement in the frame

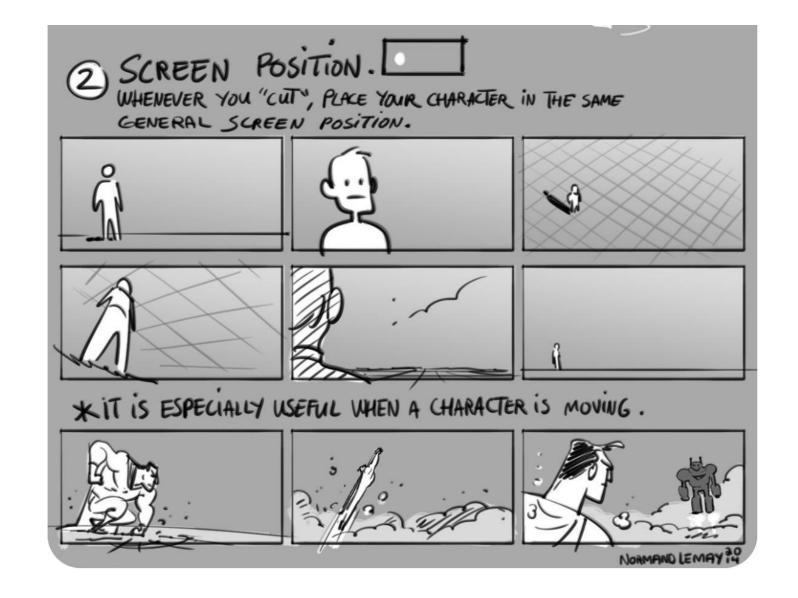


Notice how in the examples below, the camera is positioned in numerous types of angles, but the screen direction is staying consistent - Character A is ALWAYS on screen left looking screen right, and character B is always on screen right looking left.

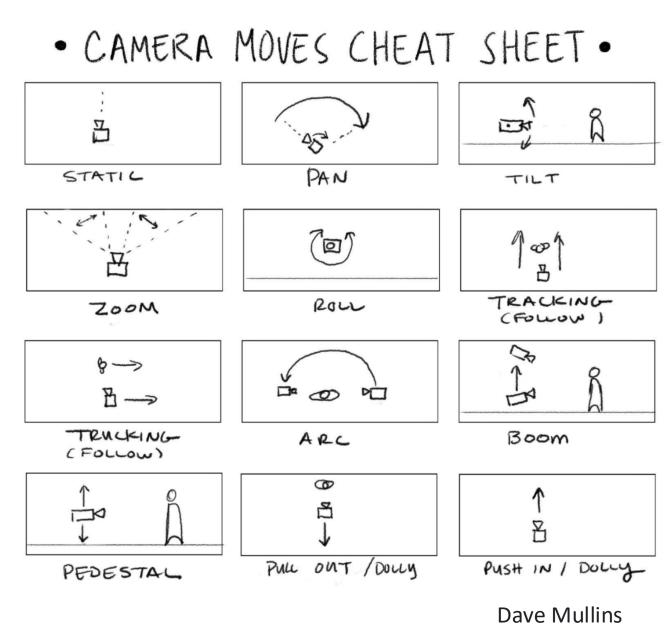


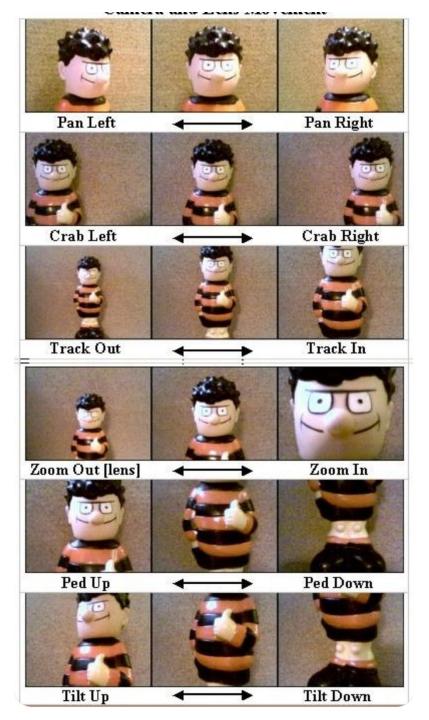
CG Boarding 20

Composition: screen position



Camera and Lens Movement





Composition: narrative changes with even slightest change in the composition



Player on right dominates scene because of more favorable positioning and lighting.



Player on right is favored in this two-shot because of better position and lighting.

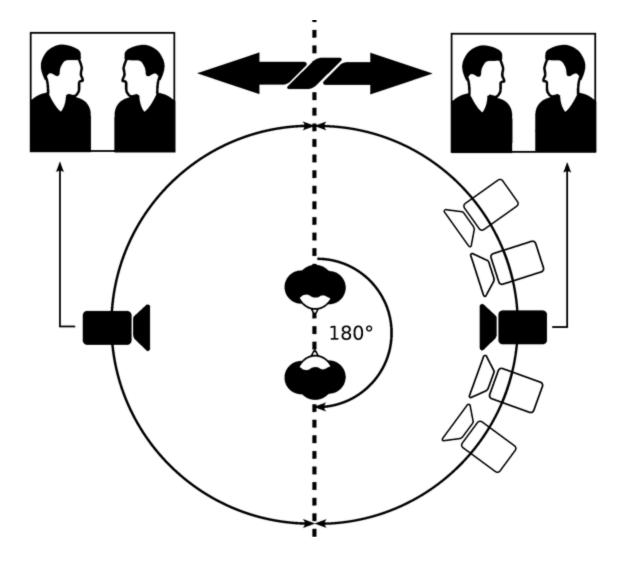






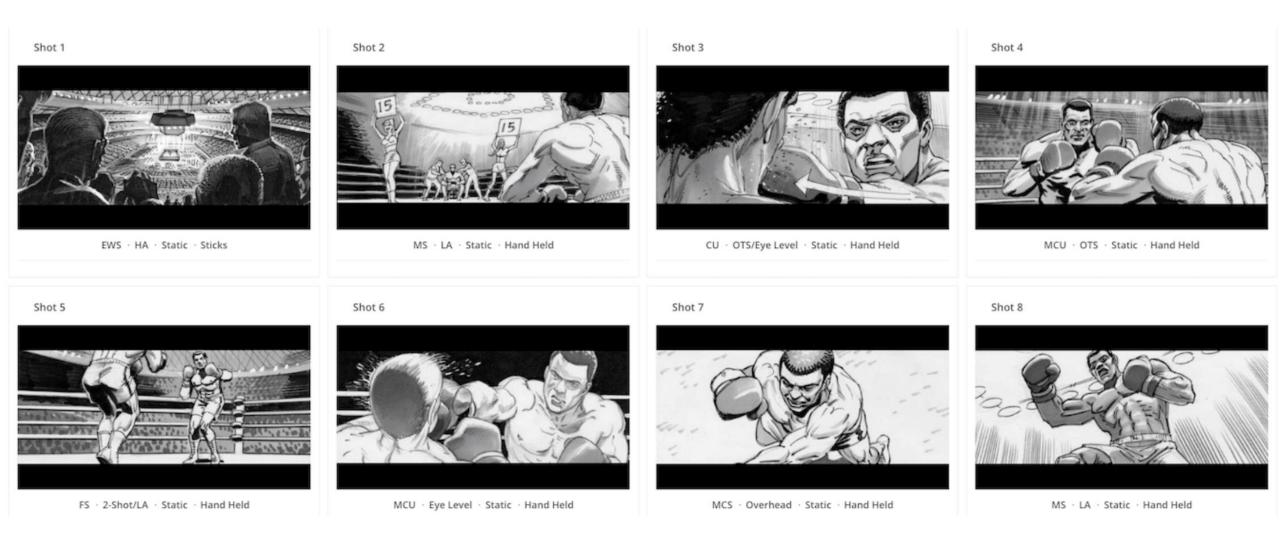


180-degree rule



The 180 rule dictates that in any scene which contains two or more actors there is an invisible line. The camera can move anywhere in the scene, provided it stays on one side of this line the duration of the scene.

Continuity: the logical progression



Your Turn













Encouragement for the week

Inspiration from the best storyteller I've met



Camera angles in action

