

### Introduction to Storyboarding



# Verbal Dialog

- Create an outline of the story by writing down the main points of action, listing action as opposed to description or states of being. Have a beginning, middle and end.
- The verbs you use are very important.
- Action is what drives a story. Points should be brief and specific.

### Example

- On a beautiful day Sally works in her garden.
- Jonathan enters, looking sad. He tells Sally that they can no longer be friends.
- Sally, now angry, stomps off.
- Jonathan, looking cautiously around, plucks Sally's most prized rose from the garden, hides it in his coat, and runs from the garden.

### The Board

A storyboard is the visual outline of the story. It will look a little like a comic strip.

It is used to tell the visual story and give an idea of how the film should look. Within each frame decide what shots to use, where the camera is placed in relation to the action, and the action of the scene. It is fine to use stick figures.

# Storyboarding

#### First Step

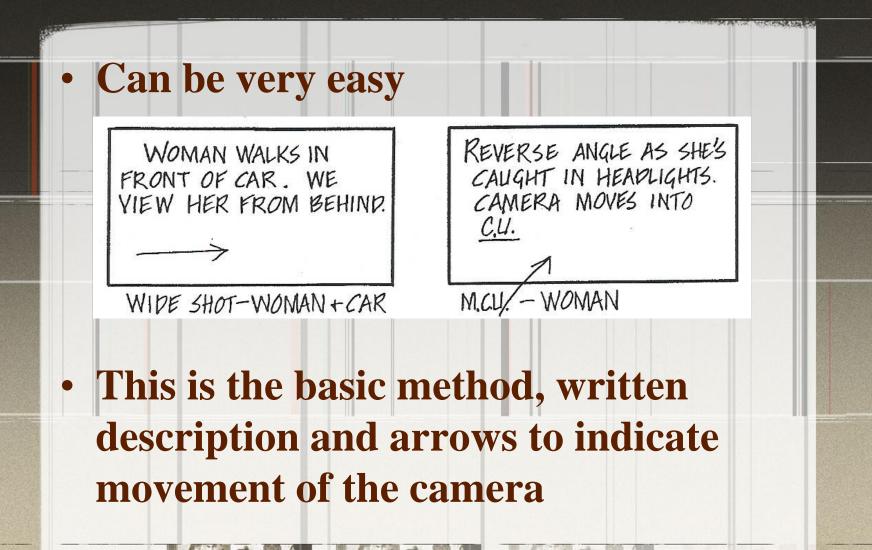
- Visualization process
  - Subject to change

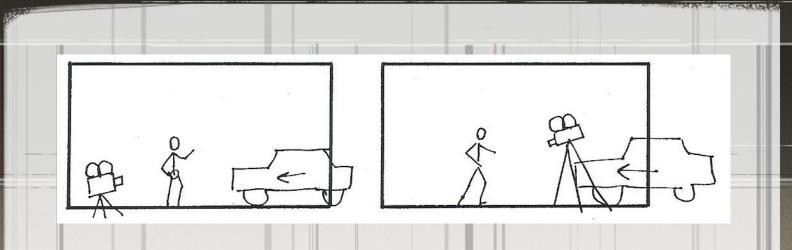
#### Storyboards serve two main purposes;

- to allow the film maker to pre-visualize his/her ideas and refine them
- to provide the clearest language to the production team

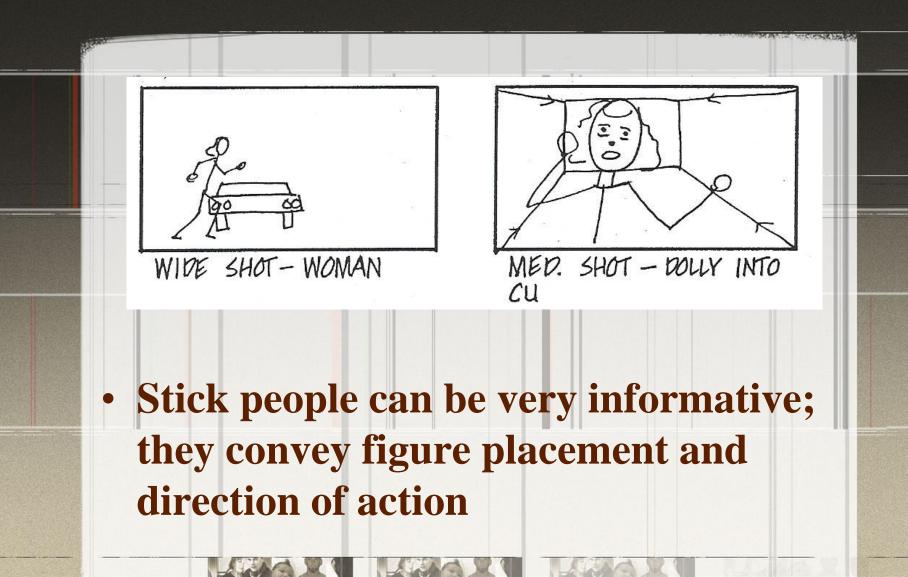
# Storyboarding

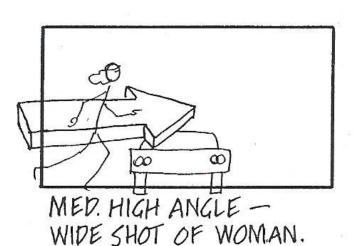
- Storyboards convey two kinds of information;
  - a description of the physical movement of the sequence
  - a description of the staging, camera direction, and the movement of any elements in the shot

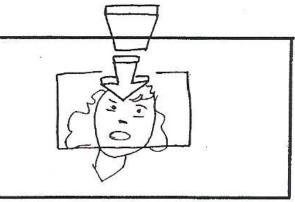




 drawings can be used to clearly show camera placement and direction of action







REVERSE TO M.C.U. DOLLY INTO C.U.

arrows drawn with perspective can show the angle of view the director would like to see

