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unfolding. The use of montage going in between the storylines is a portrayal of the conflict present in the films themes. The cinematic language is representing innocence and purity in the setting of a family baptism, but violence and death as Michaels men go around murdering his rivals. This scene is the perfect example of cinematic language. There is little dialogue telling the audience what is going on, but the use of montage, setting and action shows them instead. Moreover, its the visual contrast that speaks volumes about the films themes horrific acts of violence being carried out within the same moment as Michael speaks words renouncing sin. This duality is at the core of the film and we understand that by seeing it at the core of this climactic scene. The cinematic language of a montage is the only way to convey this duality, as it allows for many moments to be happening all at once. Now it is time to consider applying cinematic language to your screenplay. Ask yourself, am I communicating with my audience? Does this part of my screenplay mean something to the film as a whole? Here are some tips in creating a cinematic language throughout your screenplay. Before writing a scene, write down what you are trying to say. Writing down the meaning of the scene you are about to write can be useful when trying to create cinematic language throughout your screenplay. From there, you can begin to analyse how you are going to convey that meaning through cinematic language. You might use some of the following: Dialogue. Dialogue can be essential in communicating to the audience in either its abundance or scarcity. An abundance of dialogue can allow the audience to understand how the characters are feeling and representing themselves externally. Whereas a scarcity can increase the tension and atmosphere within the scene.Colour. Drawing attention to colour in your screenplay can be important if you want to create symbolism.Mise-en-scene. Outlining the mise-en-scene at the beginning of the scene you are writing immediately communicates to the audience the atmosphere and feeling of that scene. For example, a small, enclosed space with illogical arrangements can communicate claustrophobia and confusion. Whereas a large open field can communicate freedom.Performance. You cannot simply write how a character is feeling, it needs to be visually shown. If you state that this scene feels unreal, then the actor will take that to reflect their performance and act shocked, communicating to the audience how they feel instead of telling them through dialogue.Tone. Deciding if you want this scene to be fast or slow, jittery or confusing, determines how the film will communicate the mood of the narrative. Watching films and reading screenplays is a great way to enhance your understanding of cinematic language. Take a mental (or literal!) note when you recognise the use of cinematic language. Look out for: Mise-en-scene Colour and lighting Editing techniques, such as montage. Use of dialogue.Narrative (the timings of scenes and the importance of their placement in the narrative timeline).Cinematography choices.Sound. Although some of these concepts will not be included in your screenplay, it is essential that you understand how they are communicated in films and TV. This knowledge will enhance your writing and allow you to create meaning and depth to your screenplay within the very essence of the writing itself. Cinematic language is what makes a screenplay unique. Its what justifies the screenplays existence in the format it is in and creates a compelling argument for realisation. This is why its so important, a moment for the screenplay to stand up and shout about its form and the content within it. What is Cinematic Language? Cinematic language is the methods and conventions of cinema that are used to communicate with the audience. What Are the Elements of Cinematic Language? The elements of cinematic language include camera angles, focus and movements, mise-en-scene, lighting, sound and music, editing and performance. How to Use Cinematic Language in Your Screenplay? Be considerate of all the types of cinematic language even if you are not directly writing them. Always ask yourself what you are trying to portray in the scene that you are writing and analyse if all the different parts of your scenes are essential to the point and meaning of your screenplay overall. What did you think of this article?Share It,Like It, give it a rating, and let us know your thoughts in the comments box further down Struggling with a script or book? Story analysis is what we do, all day, every day check out our range ofscript coverageservices for writers &filmmakers. This article was written by Daisy Hirst and edited by IS staff.

What are language features. Language features in movies. What are film languages.