

English Terms about Cinema

Meaning IN Arabic	English Term	ت
حركة الكاميرا بشكل افقي من اليمين الى اليسار او بالعكس	Pan	1
وهي المساحة فوق رأس المودل والإطار العلوي للصورة	Headroom	2
حركة الكاميرا للأعلى	Tilt Up	3
حركة الكاميرا للأسفل	Tilt Down	4
مؤشرة للقطعة أو الكلايكت (بالفرنسية: Claque) وتعني «الطرق» هو لوح من الخشب يتصل بأحد طرفيه ذراع خشبية تتحرك بسهولة ولها صوت مسموع عند الدق عليه. وعادة ما يكون اللوح أسود اللون ومخططاً بالأبيض ونجده مقسماً إلى مربعات بوساطة اللون الأبيض. حيث يتم تدوين اسم المشهد، تاريخ التصوير، زاوية الكاميرا، عنوان الإنتاج واسم المخرج على اللوح وأي معلومة بخصوص المشهد.	Clacket Clapperboard	5
لوحة القصة : عبارة عن رسوم أو صور مرتبة بصورة متسلسلة الغرض منها عرض تصوير مبدئي للمشاهد في الأفلام والرسوم المتحركة والمواد الإعلامية والمواقع التفاعلية.	Storyboard	6
الديكوباج : السيناريو التنفيذي : هو إعادة كتابة السيناريو ، ولكن بشكل سينمائي ، أي كل ما يمكن مشاهدته أو سماعه في مشاهد ولقطات واضحة المواصفات الفنية ، متضمنة الحوار والمؤثرات الصوتية .	Decoupage	7

المُلخَص : وهو عبارة عن موجز لقصة الفيلم ، لا تتجاوز الثلاثة أسطر ، يتضح من خلاله العناصر الأساسية للفيلم (الشخصية - الزمان - المكان) وفيه تركيز مباشر على حبكة الفيلم ، من دون التطرق بشكل صريح الى نهاية الفيلم .	Synopsis	8
وهو عبارة عن كلمات دلالية تصف الفيلم بجملته أو جملتين لتعطي نبذة خاطفة ومُثيرة عن محتواه الدرامي ، ويسمى أيضاً في الأوساط السينمائية باسم Log line . ويمكن أن نصفه ببساطة بالـ(الإشارة - الوسم - أو البطاقة - أو العلامة - أو الكود) ، إذ أن جميع هذه التوصيفات تقودنا الى طبيعة وسمة التاك لاين .	Tag line	9
معالجة سينمائية : عبارة عن سرد مختصر لأحداث القصة السينمائية بزمان المضارع ، وتكون مقسمة الى مشاهد متتابعة ، ولا تحتوي في أغلب الاحيان على حوار .	Film Treatment	10

Past Simple

How do we make the Past Simple tense?

There are two basic structures for the Past Simple tense:

1. Positive sentences

subject	+	main verb
		Past Simple

2. Negative and question sentences

subject	+	auxiliary <i>do</i>	+	main verb
		conjugated in Past Simple		
		Did		base

Look at these examples with the main verbs *go* (irregular) and *work* (regular):

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I			Went	to school.
	You			worked	very hard.
-	She	did	not	Go	with me.
	We	did	not	Work	yesterday.
?	Did	you		Go	to London?

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
	Did	they		Work	at home?

From the above table, notice the following points...

For positive sentences:

- There is **no auxiliary verb**.
- The main verb is conjugated in the Past Simple, invariable: *-ed (or irregular)*

For negative and question sentences:

- The auxiliary is conjugated in the Past Simple, invariable: *did*
- The main verb is invariable in base form: *base*
- For negative sentences, we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and main verb.
- For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Emphatic did

Normally, for positive sentences we do not use the auxiliary *did*. But if we want to emphasize (stress) something, or contradict something, we may use it. For example: "I didn't use a spellchecker but I did use a dictionary." Here are some more examples:

- "Why didn't you go to the party?" / "I did go."
- It did seem a bit strange.
- After drinking it I did in fact feel better.

Past Simple with main verb *be*

The structure of the Past Simple with the main verb *be* is:

subject	+	main verb <i>be</i>
		conjugated in Past Simple
		was, were

Look at these examples with the main verb *be*:

	subject	main verb <i>be</i>		
+	I, he/she/it	was		here.
	You, we, they	were		in London.
-	I, he/she/it	was	not	there.
	You, we, they	were	not	happy.
?	Was	I, he/she/it		right?
	Were	you, we, they		late?

From the above table, notice the following points...

- There is **no auxiliary verb**, even for questions and negatives.
- The main verb (be) is conjugated in the Past Simple: *was, were*
- For negative sentences, we insert **not** after the main verb.
- For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the main verb.

How do we use the Past Simple tense?

We use the Past Simple tense to talk about an action or a situation - an event - in the past. The event can be **short** or **long**.

Here are some **short** events with the Past Simple:

<p>The car exploded at 9.30am yesterday. She went to the door. We did not hear the telephone. Did you see that car?</p>		
Past	present	future
The action is in the past.		

Here are some **long** events with the Past Simple tense:

<p>I lived in Bangkok for 10 years. The Jurassic period lasted about 62 million years. We did not sing at the concert. Did you watch TV last night?</p>
--

past	present	future
The action is in the past.		

Notice that it does not matter how long ago the event is: it can be a few minutes or seconds in the past, or millions of years in the past. Also it does not matter how long the event is. It can be a few milliseconds (car explosion) or millions of years (Jurassic period). We use the Past Simple tense when:

- the event is **in the past**
- the event is **completely finished**
- we say (or understand) the **time** and/or **place** of the event

In general, if we say the past **time** or **place** of the event, we must use the Past Simple tense; we cannot use the present perfect.

Here are some more examples:

- I **lived** in that house when I was young.
- He **didn't like** the movie.
- What **did** you **eat** for dinner?
- John **drove** to London on Monday.
- Mary **did not go** to work yesterday.
- **Did** you **play** tennis last week?
- I **was** at work yesterday.
- We **were** not late (for the train).
- **Were** you angry?