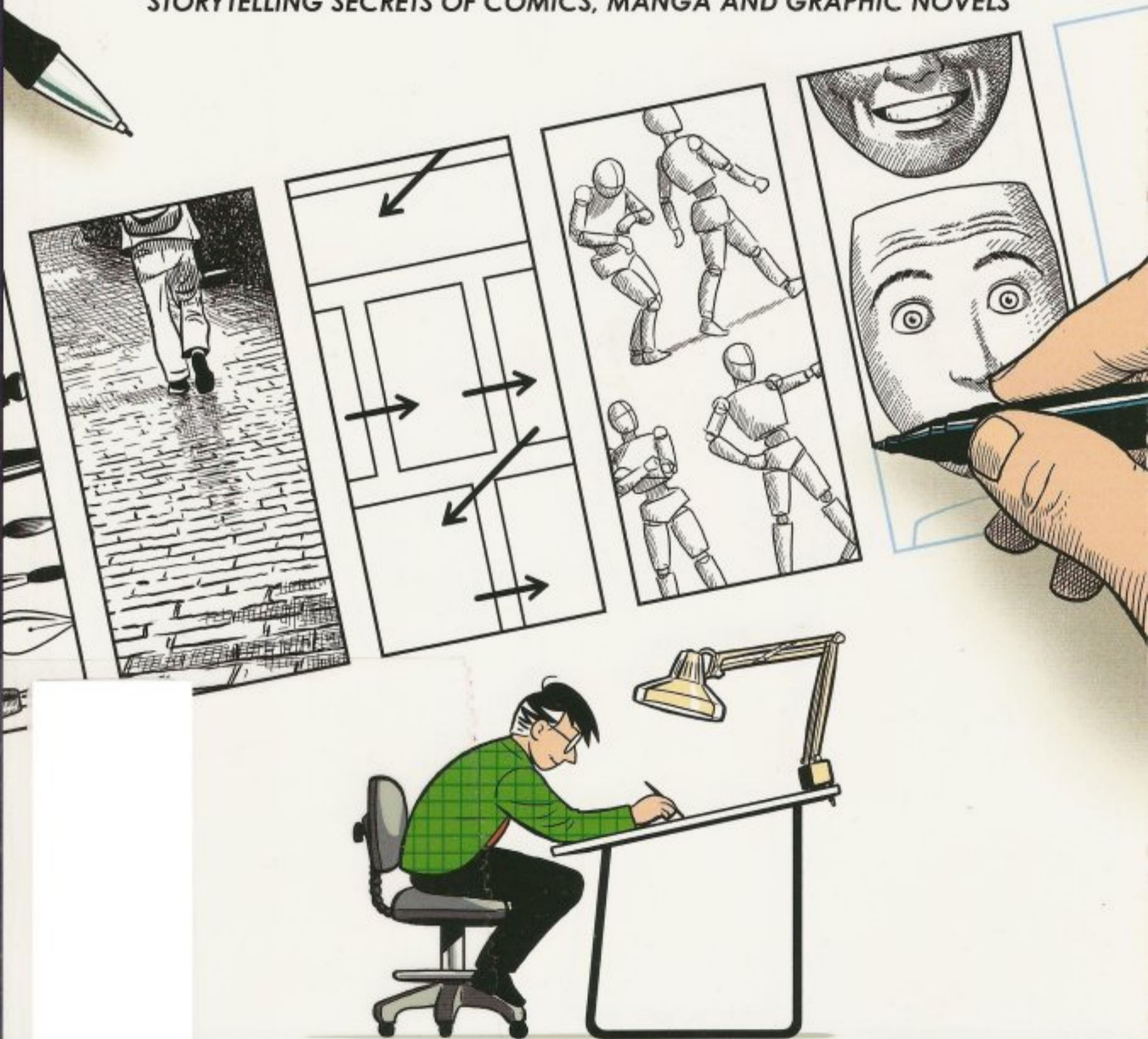


MARKING COMICS

STORYTELLING SECRETS OF COMICS, MANGA AND GRAPHIC NOVELS



FROM THE AUTHOR OF UNDERSTANDING COMICS

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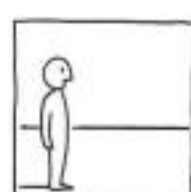
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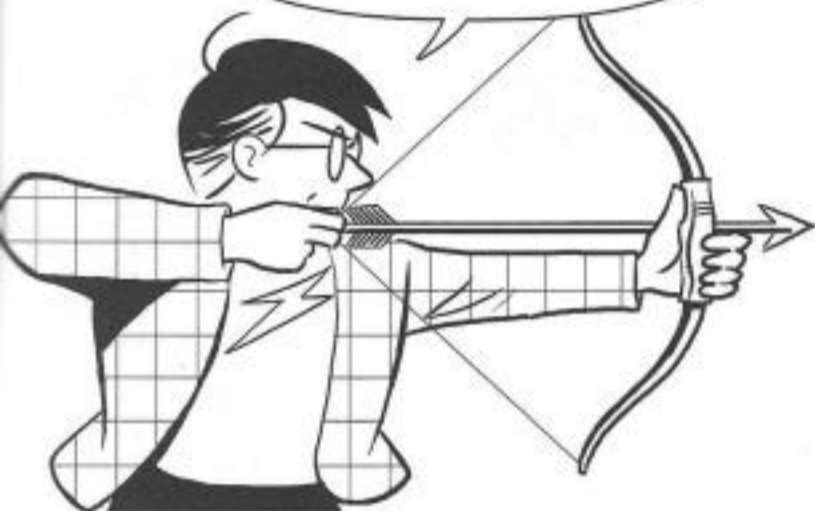
Chapter One

Writing with Pictures

Clarity, Persuasion and Intensity



TO
ACHIEVE THAT FIRST GOAL,
YOU'LL NEED TO LEARN THE
PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNICATING
WITH **CLARITY** --



-- AND TO ACHIEVE THE SECOND GOAL,
YOU'LL NEED TO LEARN WHICH ELEMENTS OF A
WORK CAN **PERSUADE** YOUR AUDIENCE TO
STAY WITH YOU.



IF THE
STORY YOU
HAVE IN MIND IS
COMPELLING,
IN AND OF ITSELF,
THEN **TELLING IT
STRAIGHT** WITH A
MAXIMUM OF
CLARITY MAY BE THE
ONLY PERSUASION
YOUR AUDIENCE
WILL NEED.

It was a dark
and stormy
night...



IN **COMICS**, THAT STORY WILL NEED TO TAKE
THE FORM OF **IMAGES IN SEQUENCE**,
PERHAPS WITH **WORDS** --



-- SO LET'S START BY
EXAMINING HOW THAT
CONVERSION IS DONE
WHEN **CLARITY** AND
COMMUNICATION
ARE THE PRIMARY
GOALS.



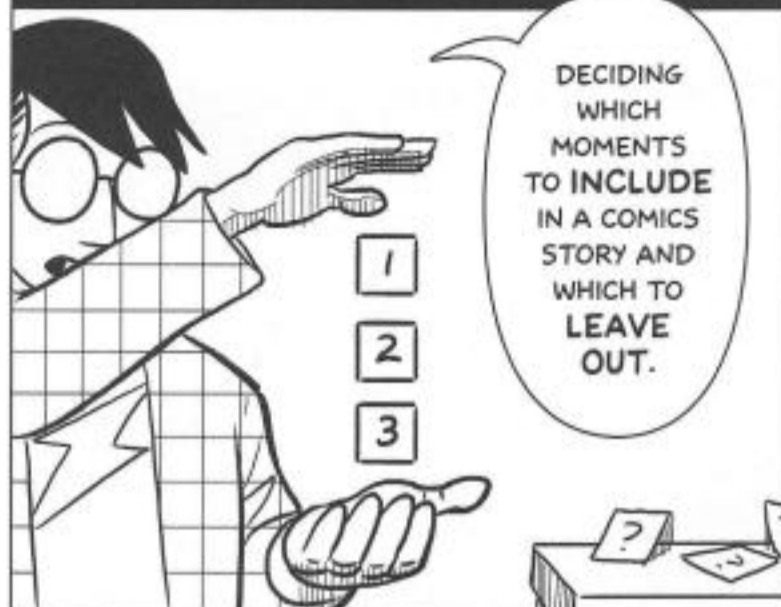
COMICS REQUIRES
US TO MAKE A CONSTANT STREAM OF
CHOICES REGARDING IMAGERY, PACING,
DIALOGUE, COMPOSITION, GESTURE AND
A TON OF OTHER OPTIONS --



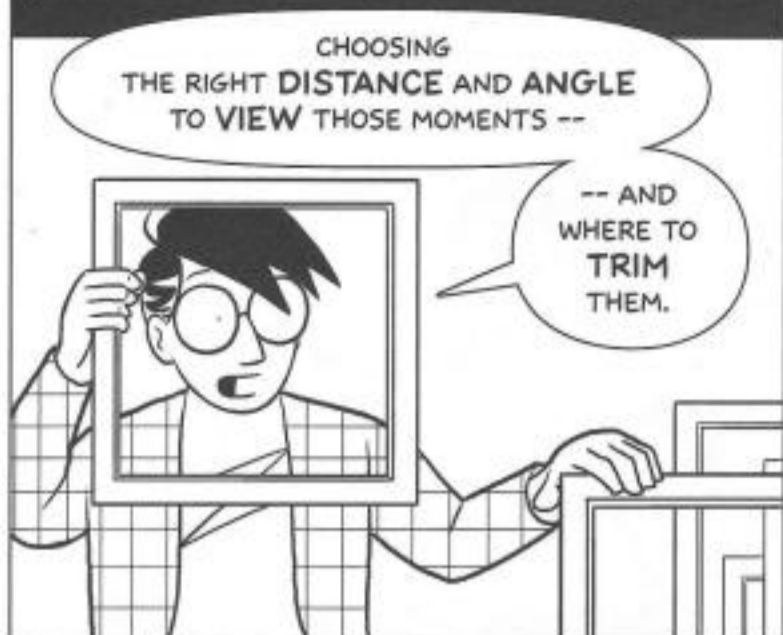
-- AND THESE
CHOICES BREAK
DOWN INTO **FIVE
BASIC TYPES**.



CHOICE OF MOMENT



CHOICE OF FRAME



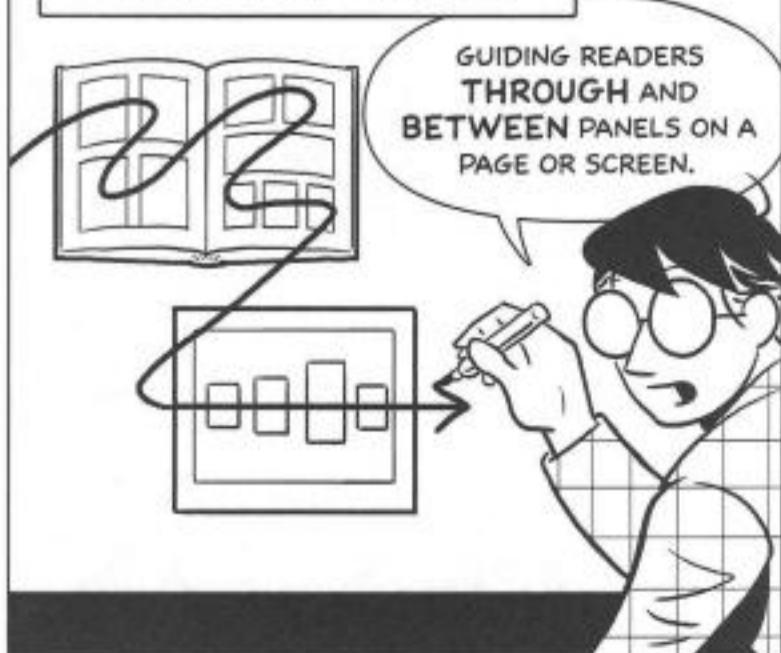
CHOICE OF IMAGE








CHOICE OF WORD








CHOICE OF FLOW



THESE ARE THE FIVE ARENAS WHERE YOUR CHOICES CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLEAR, CONVINCING STORYTELLING AND A CONFUSING MESS.

-  CHOICE OF MOMENT
-  CHOICE OF FRAME
-  CHOICE OF IMAGE
-  CHOICE OF WORD
-  CHOICE OF FLOW

STARTING AT THE TOP, LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT EACH ONE AND HOW THEY FIT TOGETHER.

-  CHOICE OF MOMENT
-  CHOICE OF FRAME
-  CHOICE OF IMAGE
-  CHOICE OF WORD
-  CHOICE OF FLOW

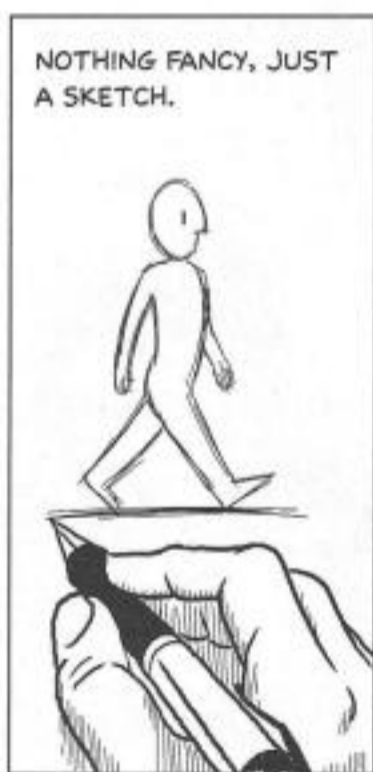
THESE EARLY CHOICES ARE COMICS' ROUGH **PLANNING STAGE** WHERE A STORY'S EVENTS ARE FIRST **BROKEN DOWN** INTO READABLE CHUNKS.



SUPPOSE, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT YOU WANTED TO SHOW A MAN WALKING...



NOTHING FANCY, JUST A SKETCH.



THEN, LET'S SAY THE MAN FINDS A **KEY** ON THE GROUND, PICKS IT UP, TAKES IT WITH HIM AND COMES TO A **DOOR**.

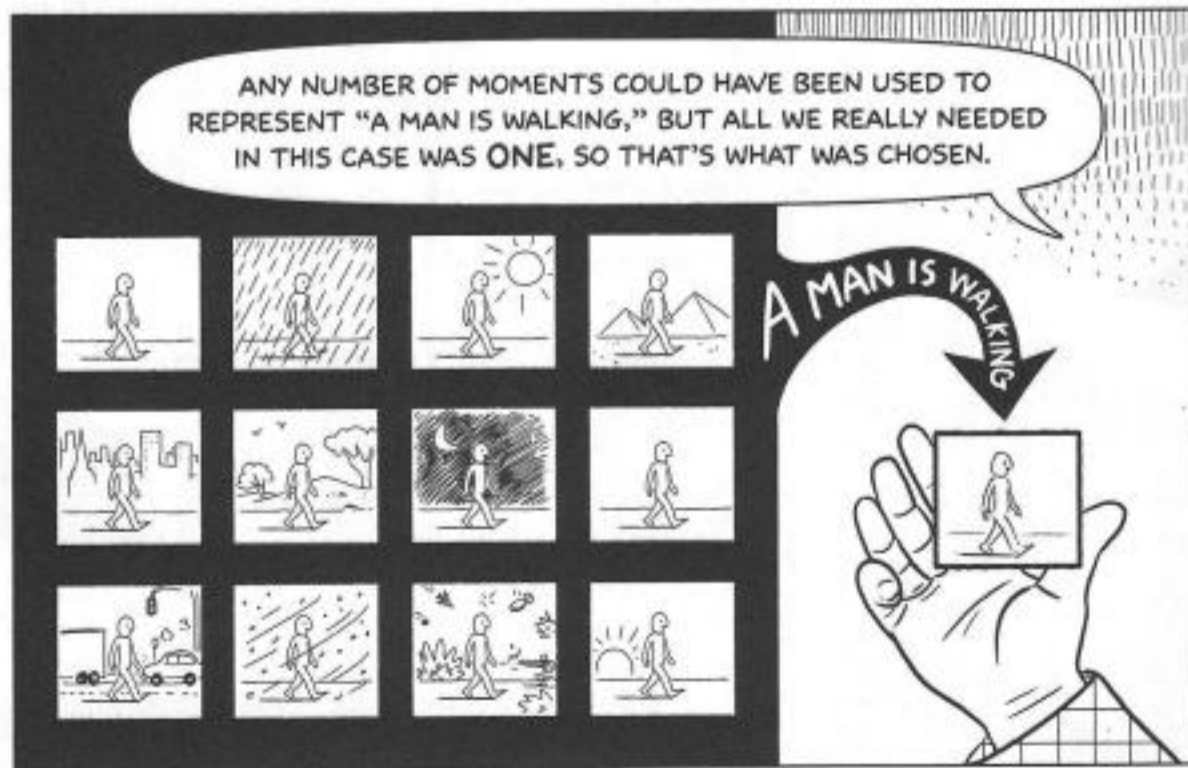
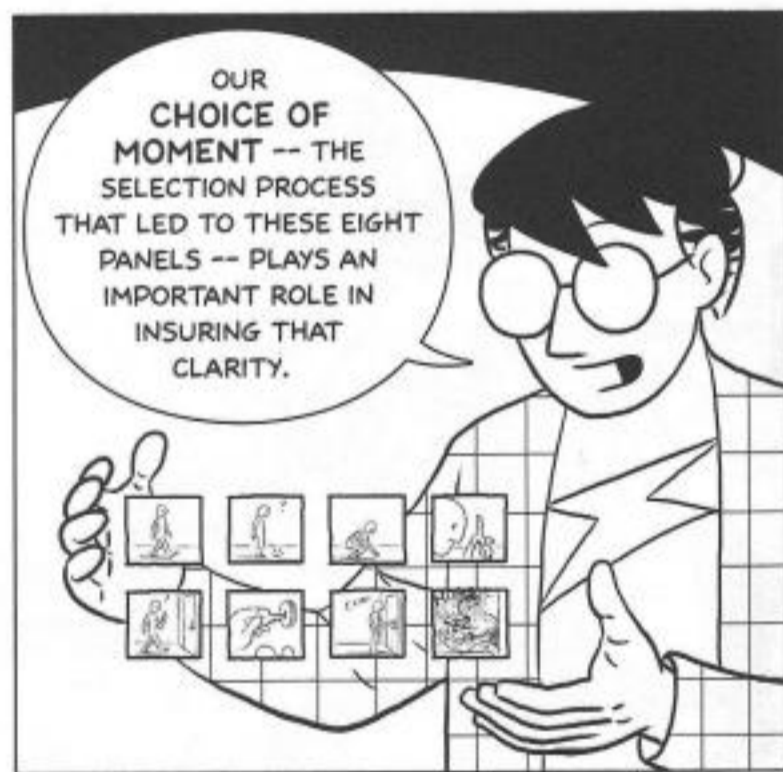
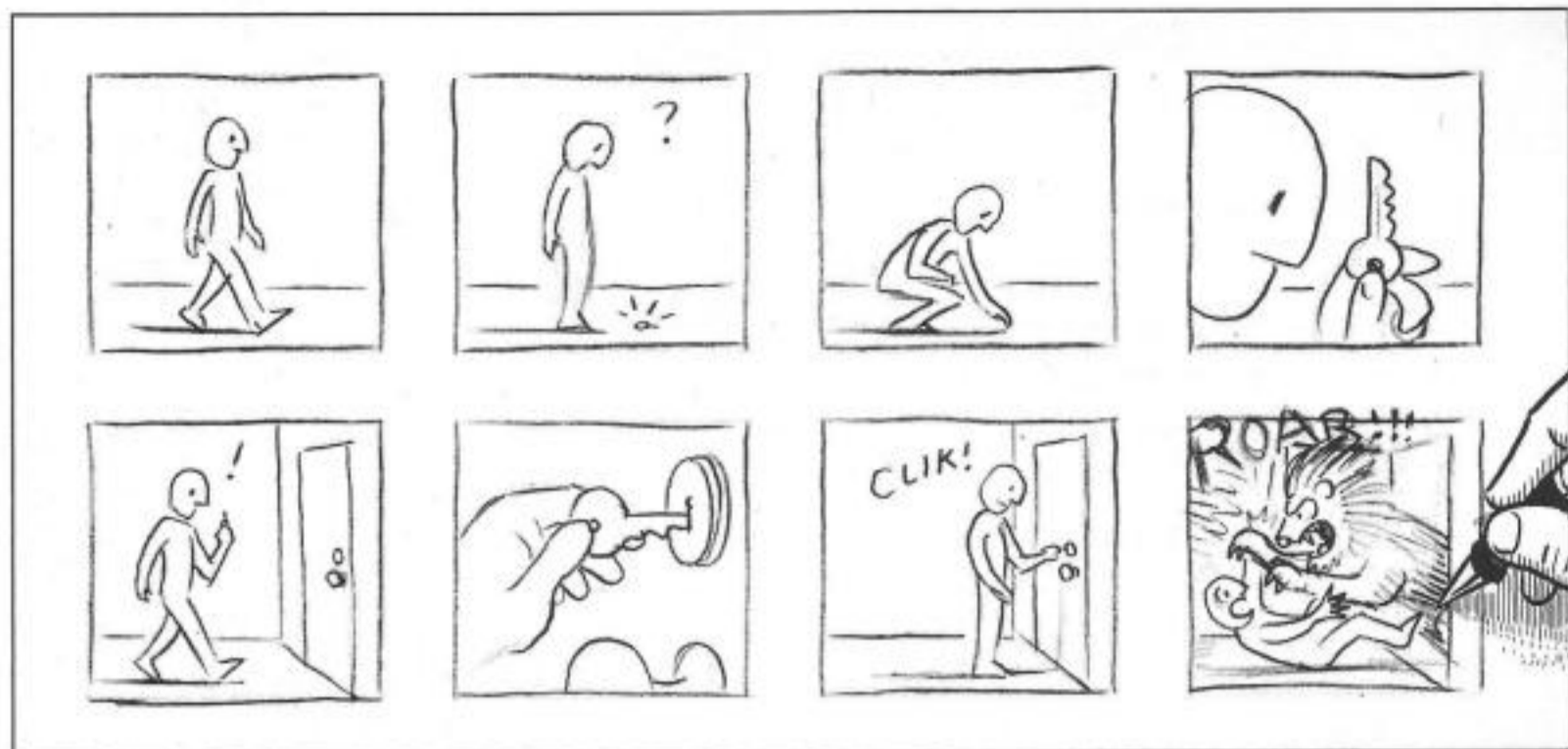


SO, HE **UNLOCKS** THE DOOR AND THEN A... I DUNNO... A **HUNGRY LION** JUMPS OUT!



HERE'S HOW A SEQUENCE LIKE THAT MIGHT TAKE SHAPE IN COMICS FORM.





EACH PANEL FURTHERS THE "PLOT."



"A man is walking."



"He finds a key on the ground."



"He takes it with him, then he comes to a locked door."



"He unlocks the door."

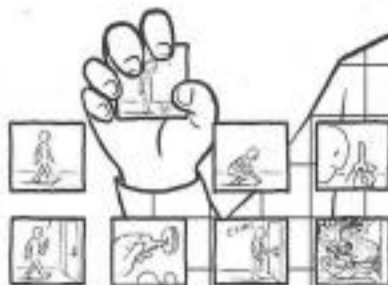


"Then a hungry lion jumps out."

AND IN THIS CASE, EIGHT PANELS IS WHAT WE NEEDED TO GET THE JOB DONE.



REMOVE ONE AND THE MEANING IS ALTERED.



A KEY FOUND --

-- BECOMES A KEY RETRIEVED.



OR A KEY FOUND --

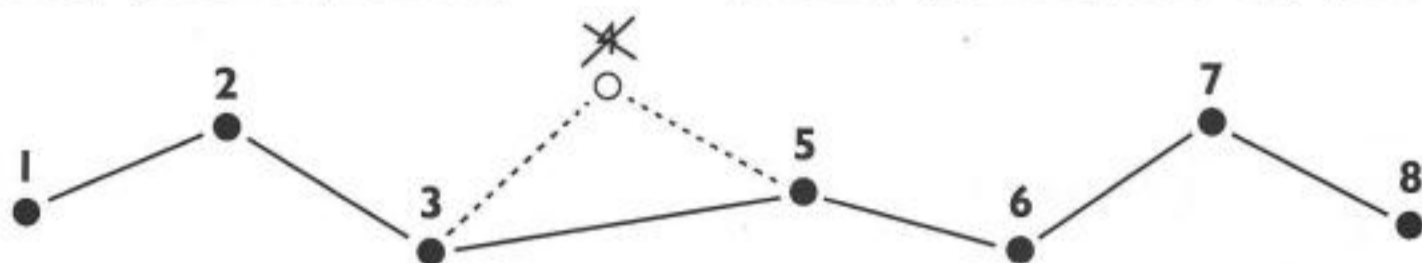


-- BECOMES THE FINDING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT.



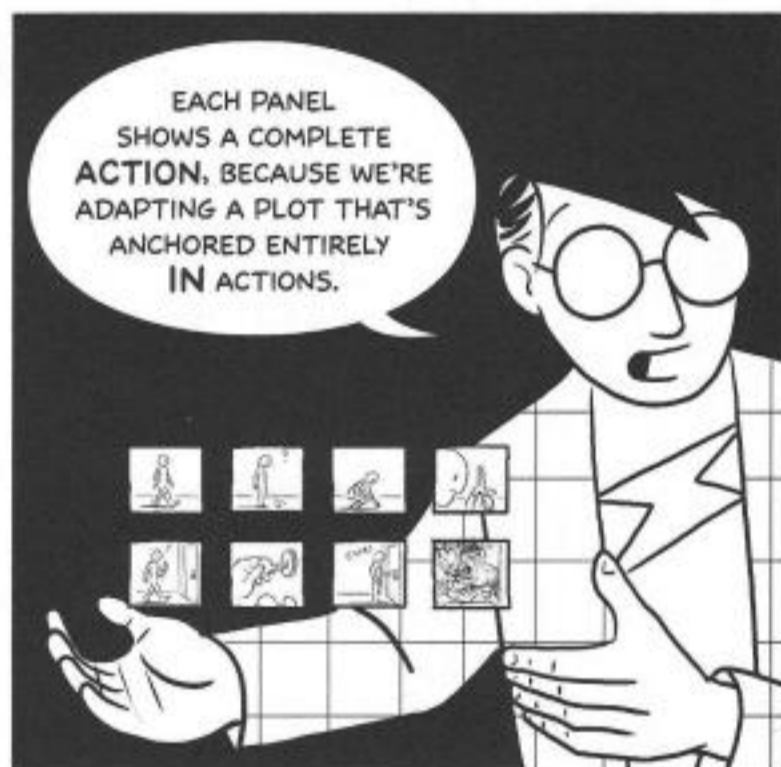
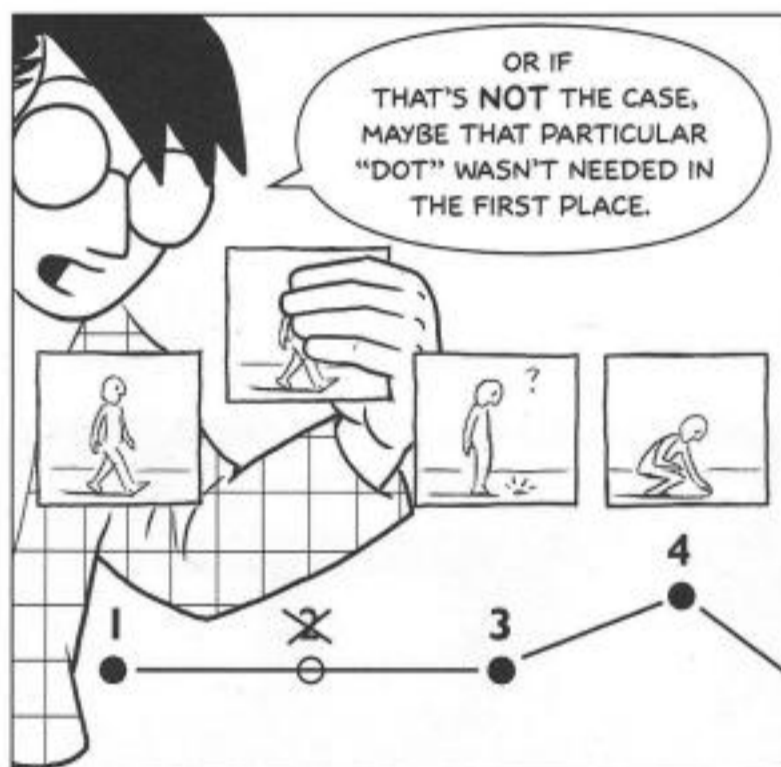
WHEN CLARITY IS YOUR SOLE PURPOSE --

-- YOUR STORY'S MOMENTS SHOULD BE LIKE A DOT-TO-DOT PUZZLE. REMOVE ONE DOT AND YOU CHANGE THE SHAPE OF THE STORY.



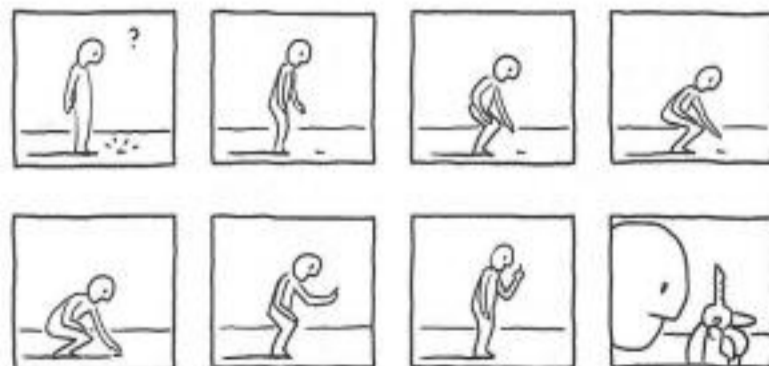
OR IF THAT'S NOT THE CASE, MAYBE THAT PARTICULAR "DOT" WASN'T NEEDED IN THE FIRST PLACE.

EACH PANEL SHOWS A COMPLETE ACTION, BECAUSE WE'RE ADAPTING A PLOT THAT'S ANCHORED ENTIRELY IN ACTIONS.



"HE FINDS A KEY ON THE GROUND" BREAKS DOWN INTO THREE SUCH ACTIONS: SEEING, REACHING DOWN AND EXAMINING (I.E., GIVING READERS A CLEAR VIEW OF THE KEY ITSELF).

IF THE PLOT CALLED FOR THE MAN TO "SLOWLY" REACH DOWN, A CERTAIN NUMBER OF EXTRA "DOTS" MIGHT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO SHOW THE FINDING OF THE KEY --



-- BUT BECAUSE WE'RE ILLUSTRATING THE FACT OF THESE ACTIONS, RATHER THAN THEIR QUALITY, ONE PANEL PER ACTION SEEMS TO BE ENOUGH.

CONSIDER WHAT YOU WANT FROM EACH PART OF YOUR STORY: DO YOU WANT TO JUMP AHEAD TO A KEY EVENT? DO YOU WANT TO PUT ON THE BRAKES AND FOCUS ON SMALLER MOMENTS? DO YOU WANT TO DRAW ATTENTION TO CONVERSATIONS AND FACES?

DEPENDING ON YOUR ANSWERS, YOU'LL FIND THAT CERTAIN TYPES OF TRANSITIONS BETWEEN PANELS MAY GET THE JOB DONE BETTER THAN OTHERS.

THESE PANEL TO PANEL TRANSITIONS COME IN SIX VARIETIES*, INCLUDING:



1. MOMENT TO MOMENT



A SINGLE ACTION PORTRAYED IN A SERIES OF MOMENTS.



2. ACTION TO ACTION



A SINGLE SUBJECT (PERSON, OBJECT, ETC...) IN A SERIES OF ACTIONS.



3. SUBJECT TO SUBJECT



A SERIES OF CHANGING SUBJECTS WITHIN A SINGLE SCENE.



4. SCENE TO SCENE



TRANSITIONS ACROSS SIGNIFICANT DISTANCES OF TIME AND/OR SPACE.



5. ASPECT TO ASPECT



TRANSITIONS FROM ONE ASPECT OF A PLACE, IDEA OR MOOD TO ANOTHER.



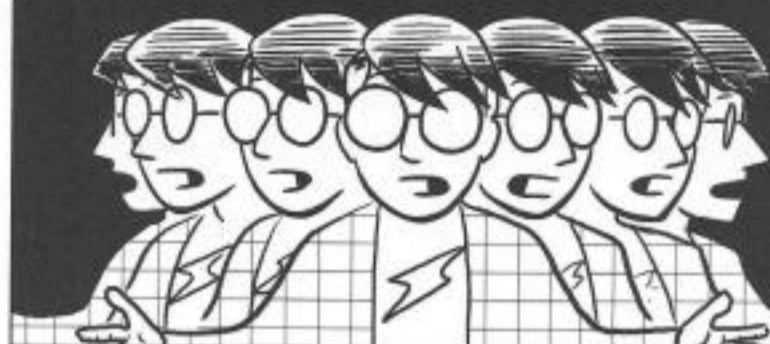
6. NON SEQUITUR



A SERIES OF SEEMINGLY NONSENSICAL, UNRELATED IMAGES AND/OR WORDS.

* SEE UNDERSTANDING COMICS PAGES 70-89 FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SIX TRANSITIONS.

MOMENT TO MOMENT
TRANSITIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE
USEFUL FOR SLOWING THE ACTION DOWN,
INCREASING SUSPENSE, CATCHING SMALL
CHANGES AND CREATING MOVIE-LIKE
MOTION ON THE PAGE.



2

ACTION TO ACTION
TYPES ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR
EFFICIENCY. THE CARTOONIST ONLY
PICKS ONE MOMENT PER ACTION, SO EACH
PANEL HELPS FURTHER THE PLOT AND
KEEP THE PACE BRISK.



3

SUBJECT
TO SUBJECT
TRANSITIONS ARE
EQUALLY EFFICIENT AT
MOVING THE STORY
FORWARD --

-- WHILE
CHANGING ANGLES
TO DIRECT READER
ATTENTION AS
NEEDED.*



* ALTHOUGH THEY PRIMARILY RELATE TO CHOICE OF MOMENT,
TRANSITIONS THREE AND FIVE ALSO TOUCH ON THE UPCOMING
TOPIC CHOICE OF FRAME.

4

SCENE TO SCENE JUMPS
CAN HELP COMPRESS A STORY DOWN
TO A MANAGEABLE LENGTH, WHILE STILL
ALLOWING FOR A RANGE OF TIME-SPANS AND
A BREADTH OF LOCATIONS. LOOK HARD AT
YOUR STORIES AND YOU MAY FIND YOU
CAN CUT A LOT OUT.



5

SOMETIMES
IT MAY SUIT YOUR NARRATIVE TO
HAVE TIME STAND STILL AND LET
THE EYE WANDER.

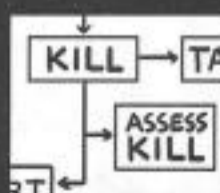
ASPECT TO ASPECT
TRANSITIONS DO JUST THAT, AND
THEY'VE BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN
JAPAN -- AND RECENTLY, IN NORTH
AMERICA -- TO CREATE A STRONG
SENSE OF PLACE AND MOOD.



6

AND FINALLY THE NON SEQUITUR,
WHICH, THOUGH IT MAY NOT DO ANYTHING
TO ADVANCE A STORY --

-- HAS
PLAYED A ROLE
IN EXPERIMENTAL
COMICS, PROVIDING
THE OCCASIONAL
NONSENSE GAG IN
OTHERWISE
RATIONAL
STORIES.



IF YOU HAVE A STORY THAT'S VERY PLOT-DRIVEN, YOU MAY FIND THAT A LOT OF ACTION TO ACTION TRANSITIONS WITH A FEW SUBJECT TO SUBJECTS AND SCENE TO SCENES ARE ALL YOU NEED.

THESE TEND TO CLARIFY THE FACTS OF A SCENE: WHO DOES WHAT, WHERE IT'S DONE, HOW IT'S DONE AND SO FORTH.



2. ACTION

3. SUBJECT

2. ACTION

4. SCENE

TRANSITIONS ONE AND FIVE, ON THE OTHER HAND, HELP CLARIFY THE NATURE OF AN ACTION, IDEA OR MOOD, AND WORK WELL IN MORE NUANCED OR EMOTIONALLY-DRIVEN STORES.



1. MOMENT TO MOMENT



5. ASPECT TO ASPECT

WHATEVER YOUR CHOICE OF MOMENT, THOUGH, CLARITY MEANS LETTING THESE TECHNIQUES OPERATE QUIETLY IN THE BACKGROUND AND LETTING THE CONTENT OF THE WORK SPEAK FOR ITSELF.



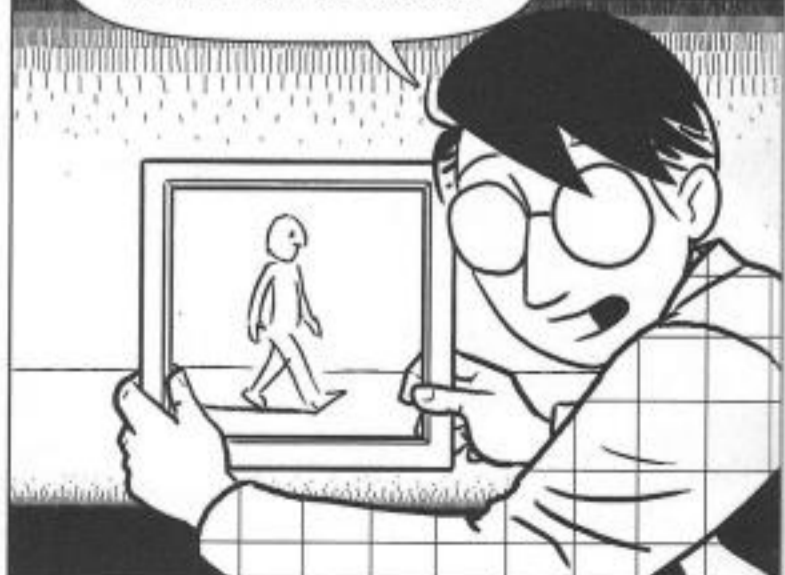
OF COURSE, CHOOSING THE RIGHT MOMENT IS ONLY THE BEGINNING.

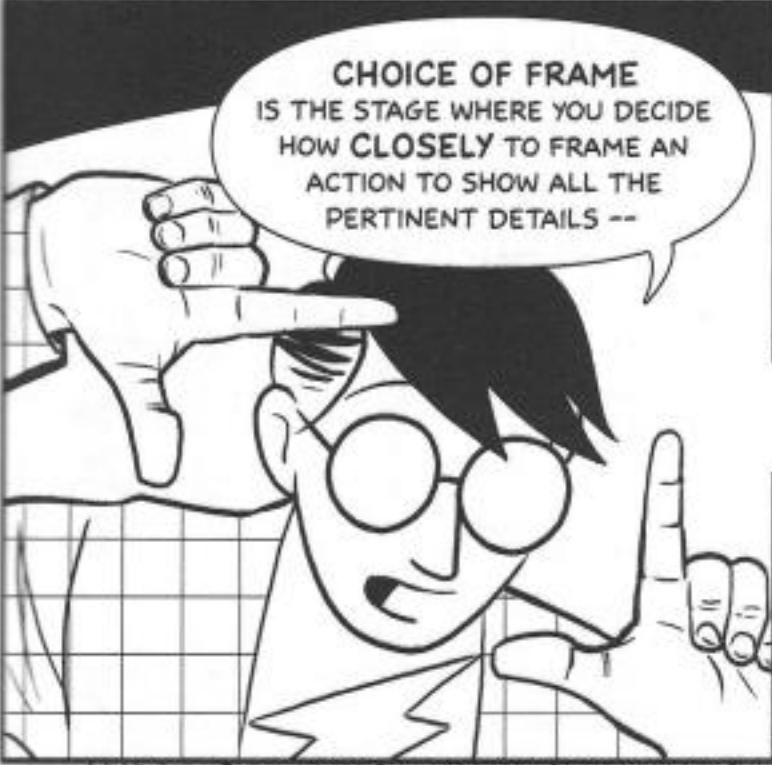


ONCE YOU'VE PICKED THE RIGHT MOMENTS FOR THE JOB, YOU'LL NEED TO SHOW YOUR READERS WHERE THAT MOMENT'S FOCUS LIES.




AND THAT'S WHEN PICKING THE RIGHT VIEW OF THAT MOMENT CAN BE CRUCIAL.







CHOICE OF FRAME
IS THE STAGE WHERE YOU DECIDE
HOW CLOSELY TO FRAME AN
ACTION TO SHOW ALL THE
PERTINENT DETAILS --




-- OR HOW FAR TO
PULL BACK TO LET
THE READER KNOW
WHERE AN ACTION IS
TAKING PLACE --



-- AND MAYBE
GIVE A SENSE OF
BEING THERE
IN THE PROCESS.



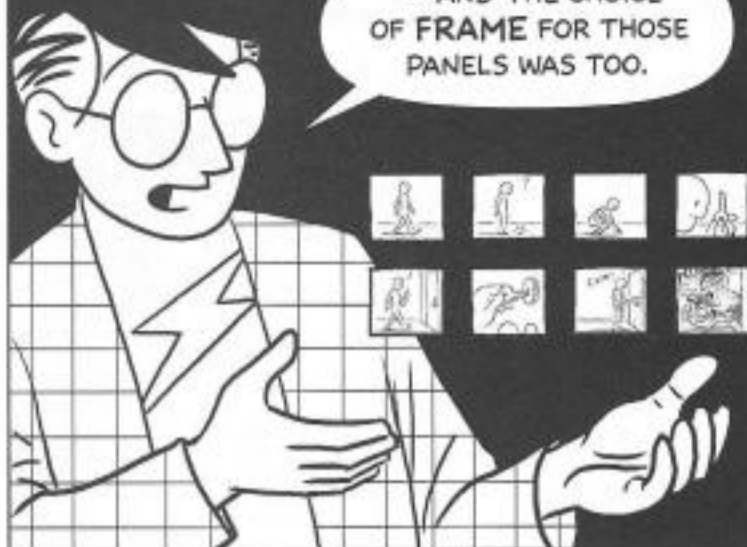
IT'S
THE STAGE
WHERE YOU
DECIDE HOW
COMPOSITIONAL
FACTORS LIKE
CROPPING,
BALANCE AND
TILT AFFECT
YOUR READERS'
IMPRESSIONS OF
YOUR WORLD --



-- AND
THEIR SENSE OF POSITION
WITHIN THAT WORLD.

THE CHOICE OF MOMENT FOR OUR ORIGINAL EXAMPLE WAS PRETTY **SIMPLE** (JUST STRAIGHT ACTION TO ACTION) --

-- AND THE CHOICE OF **FRAME** FOR THOSE PANELS WAS TOO.

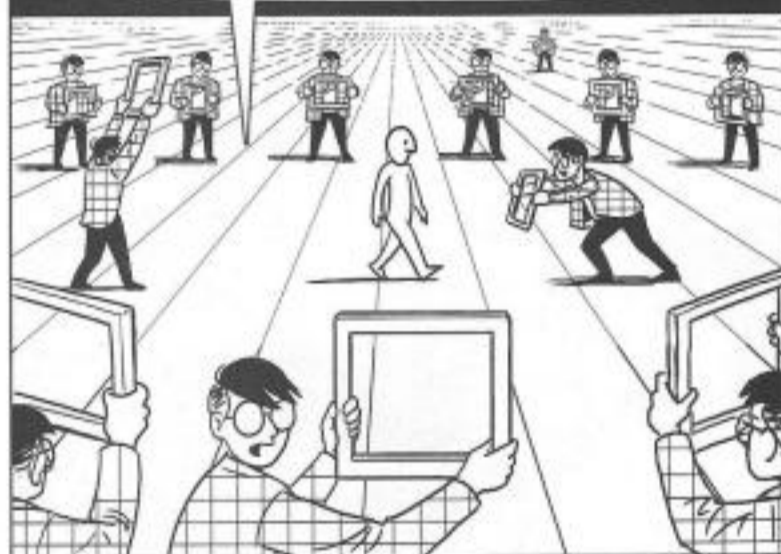


TWO OUT OF THE EIGHT PANELS FEATURED **CLOSE-UPS** TO SHOW A FEW IMPORTANT DETAILS --

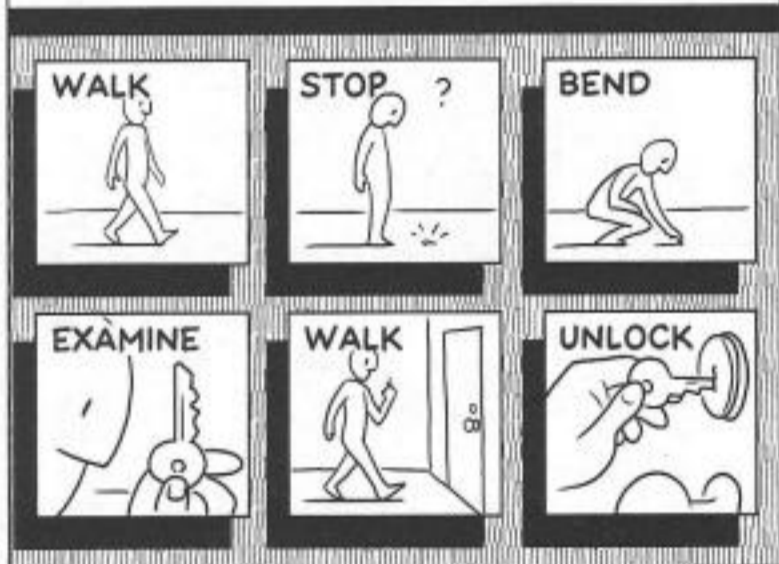


-- BUT OTHERWISE, THE ACTION WAS SHOWN FROM A FIXED MIDDLE **DISTANCE** AND FIXED **VIEWING ANGLE**.

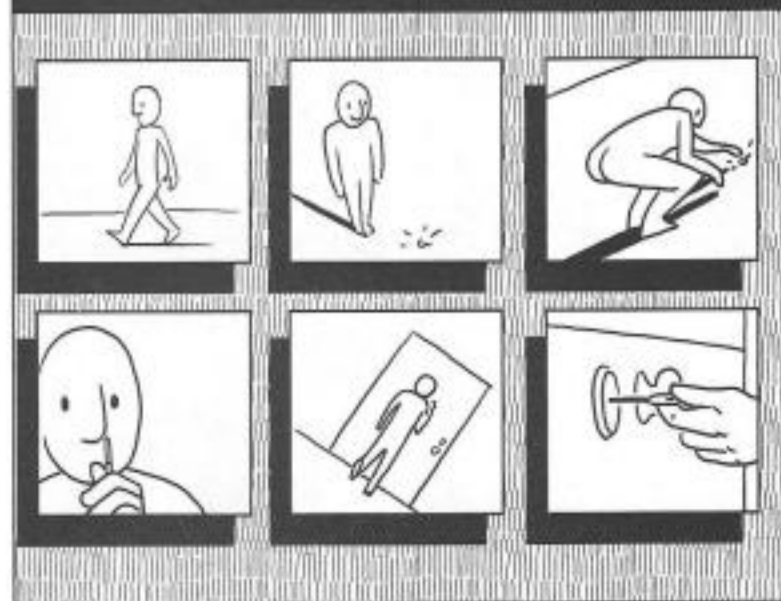
OUR TALE COULD HAVE BEEN SHOT FROM **MANY** ANGLES AND DISTANCES, BUT BY OFFERING A VIEW OF THE ACTION THAT BARELY CHANGES --



-- THE READER IS ENCOURAGED TO FOCUS ON WHAT **DOES** CHANGE, SUCH AS THE **POSITION** AND **ATTITUDE** OF THE CHARACTER, AS WELL AS HIS UNCHANGING FORWARD **STANCE** --



-- INSTEAD OF BEING **DISTRACTED** BY NEEDLESSLY VARYING SHOTS, IRRELEVANT TO THE NARRATIVE.



READERS **LIKE** CHANGE AND VARIETY, SO IT'S TEMPTING TO VARY ANGLES A LOT. JUST MAKE SURE THAT THE CHANGES IN YOUR **ARTWORK** --



THAT SAID, SOME SCENES REQUIRE FREQUENT CHANGES OF FRAME, SUCH AS THE FLIP-FLOPPING ANGLES OF SUBJECT TO SUBJECT TRANSITIONS USED TO CAPTURE THE RHYTHM OF TWO PEOPLE IN CONVERSATION.



AND THERE'S NO NEED TO KEEP EVERY PANEL AT EYE LEVEL.



A "WORM'S EYE" VIEW CAN GIVE WEIGHT AND GRANDEUR TO OBJECTS --



-- AND CHARACTERS --



-- WHILE GETTING ABOVE A SCENE CAN GIVE READERS ACCESS TO A WEALTH OF INFO ABOUT A SETTING --

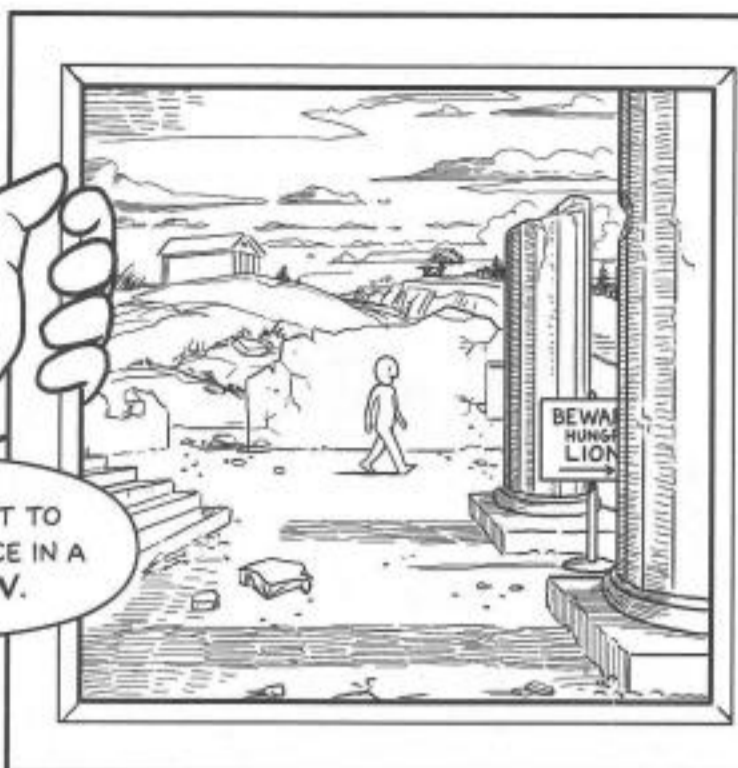
-- AND A SENSE OF "RISING ABOVE IT ALL" EMOTIONALLY AS WELL.



CONCEPTS LIKE
"A MAN IS WALKING" DON'T REQUIRE
PULLING BACK THE FRAME MUCH, BUT IF YOU
WANT YOUR READERS TO KNOW **WHERE**
THAT MAN IS WALKING --



-- YOU MAY WANT TO
INVEST SOME SPACE IN A
WIDER VIEW.



READERS
NEED THAT
INFORMATION
ESPECIALLY WHEN
MOVING FROM
SCENE TO
SCENE --

-- HENCE
THE TRADITION
OF THE
ESTABLISHING
SHOT: A BIG
LONG-SHOT PANEL
OR TWO AT THE
BEGINNING OF EACH
NEW SCENE, USUALLY
FOLLOWED BY SOME
MIDDLE GROUND AND
CLOSE-UP PANELS
OF INDIVIDUAL
CHARACTERS.

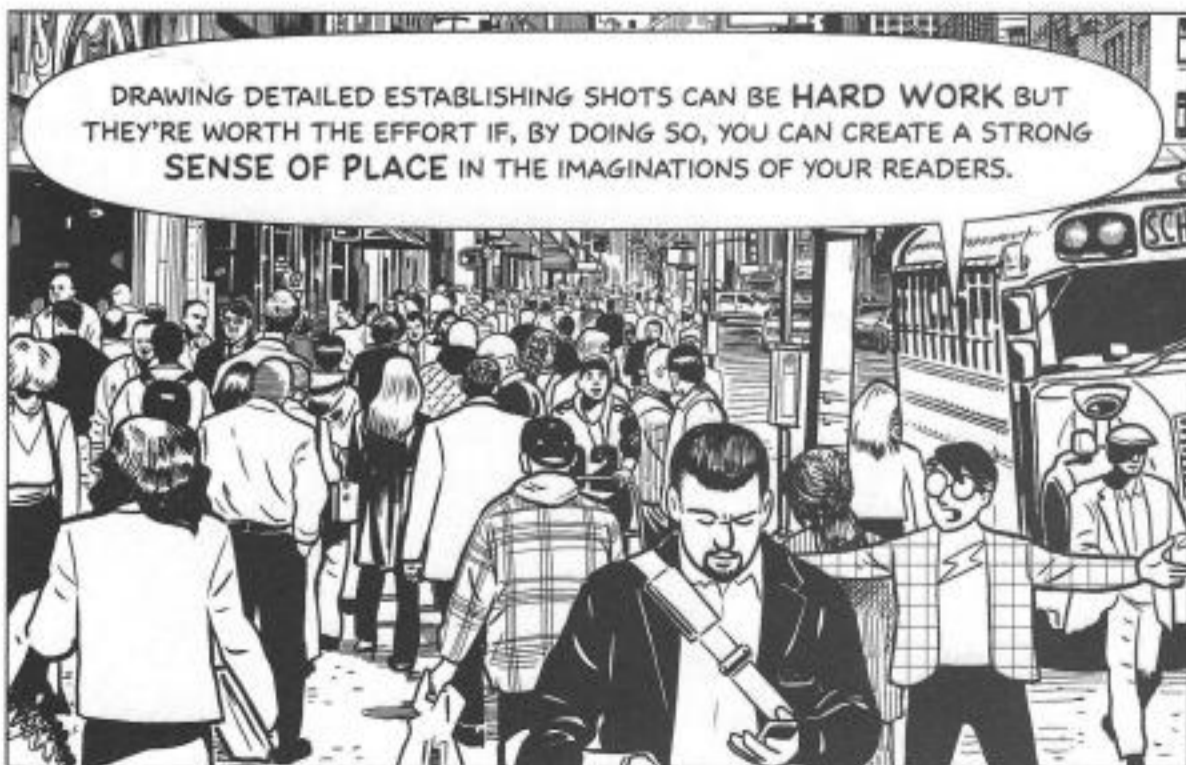


ON THE OTHER HAND, BECAUSE READERS WANT AND EXPECT THAT SENSE OF PLACE, A CLEVER STORYTELLER CAN CHOOSE TO DELAY THE ESTABLISHING SHOT TO INCREASE SUSPENSE --

-- OR TO MIRROR THE THOUGHTS OF A CHARACTER WHO'S TEMPORARILY UNAWARE OF HIS OR HER SURROUNDINGS.

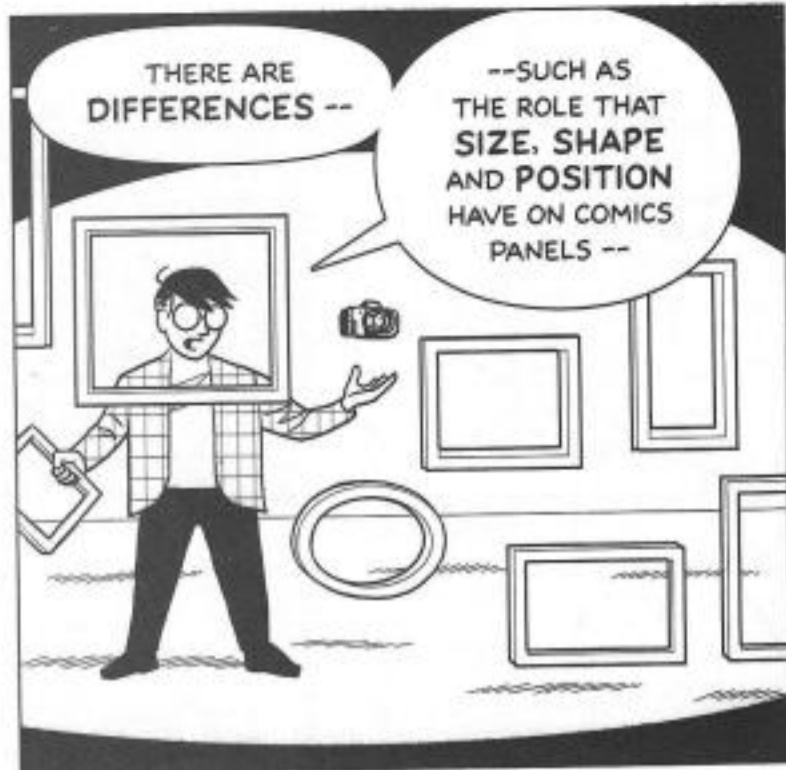
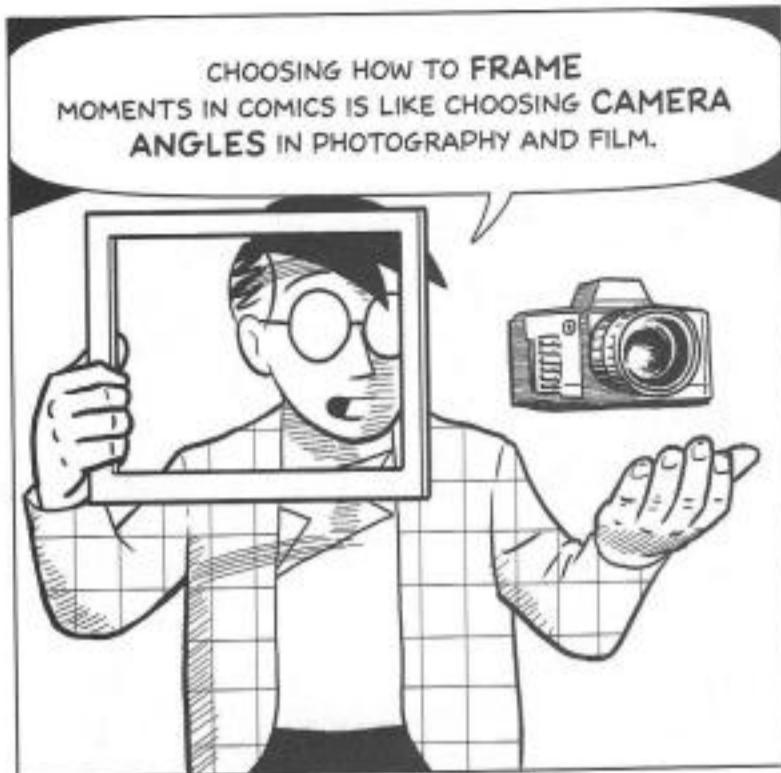


DRAWING DETAILED ESTABLISHING SHOTS CAN BE HARD WORK BUT THEY'RE WORTH THE EFFORT IF, BY DOING SO, YOU CAN CREATE A STRONG SENSE OF PLACE IN THE IMAGINATIONS OF YOUR READERS.

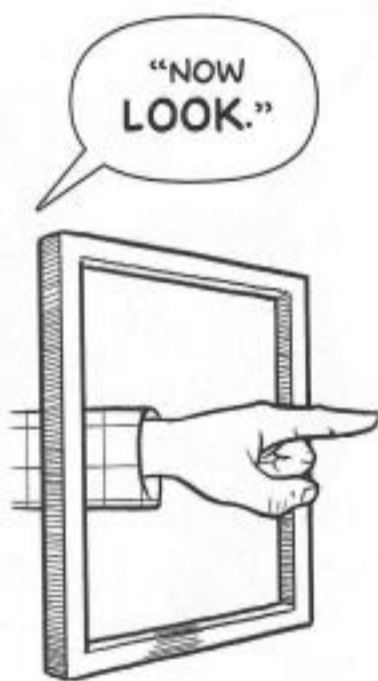
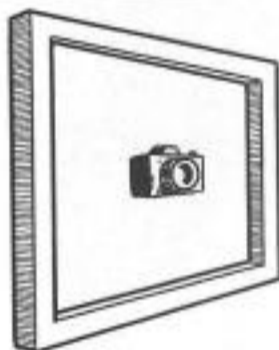


LOOK FOR MORE ON THIS TOPIC IN CHAPTER FOUR.





-- BUT TO THINK OF THAT FRAME AS THE READER'S CAMERA IS A USEFUL METAPHOR.



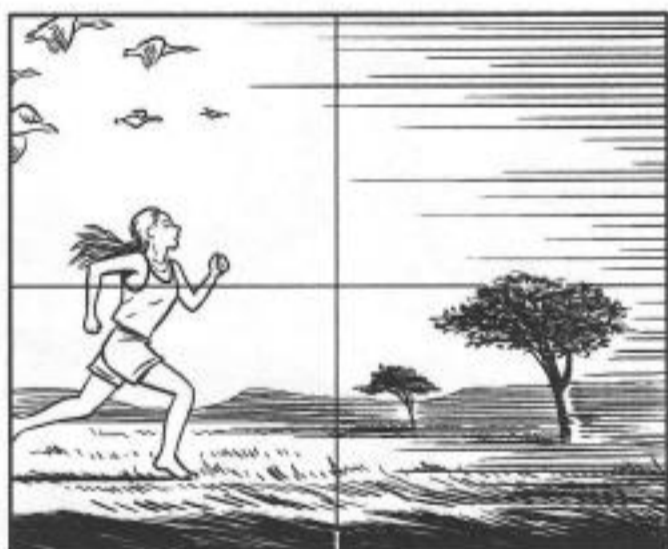
BUT THAT CENTER CAN ALSO POINT US TOWARD LESS TANGIBLE IDEAS, SUCH AS THE MOTION OF AN OBJECT --



-- A MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE --



-- A DISTANCE ABOUT TO BE CROSSED --



-- A DISTANCE CROSSED ALREADY --

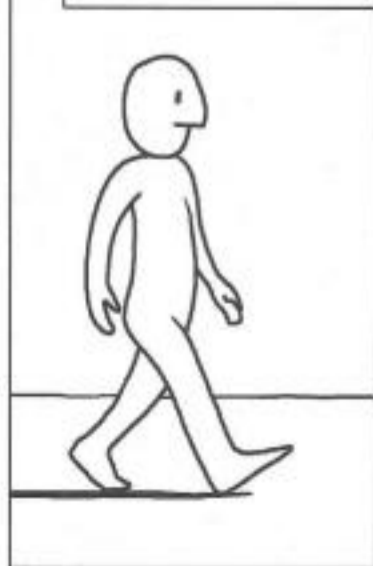


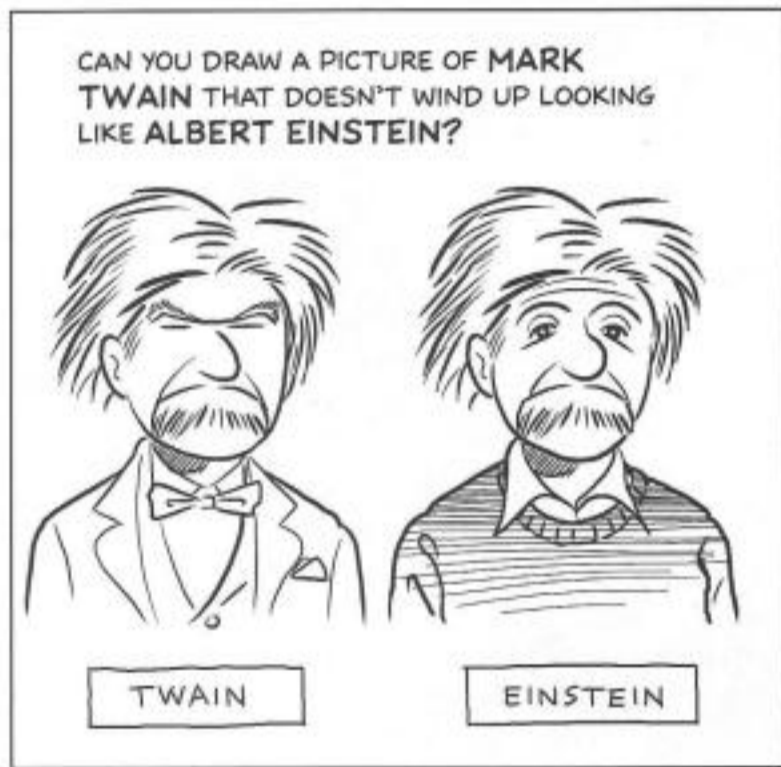
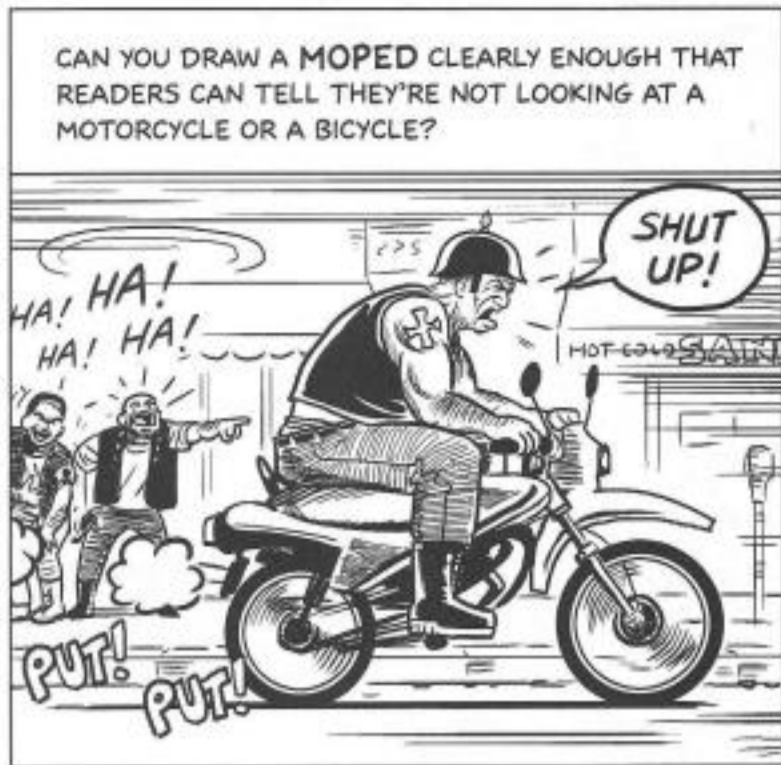
-- OR THE UNSEEN OBJECT OF A CHARACTER'S ATTENTION.



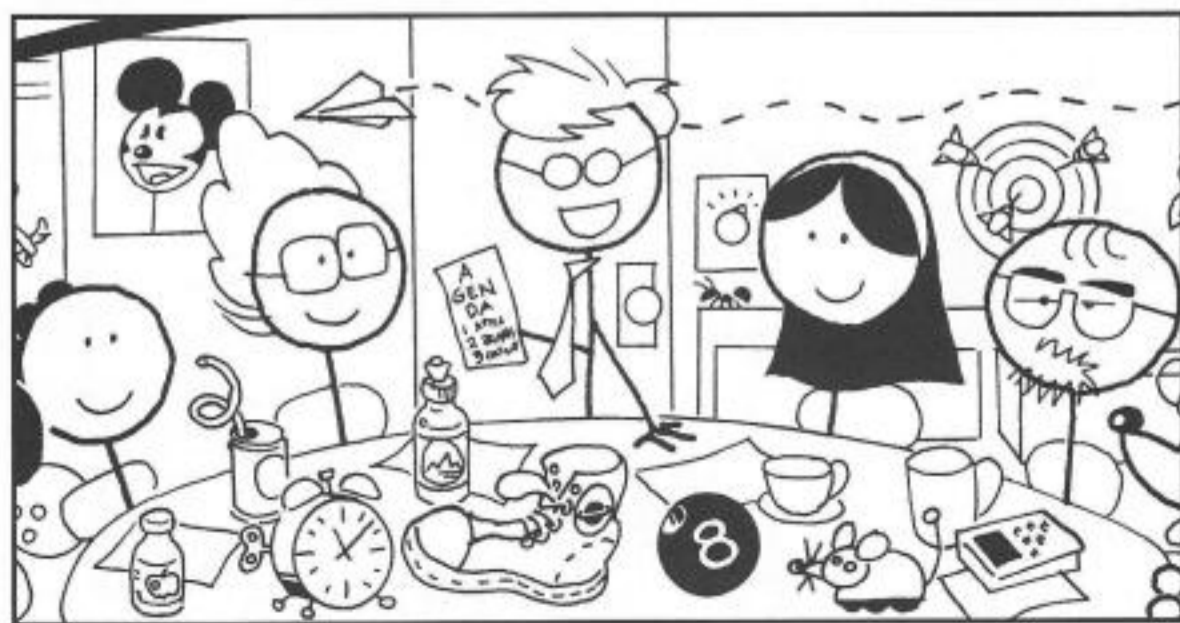
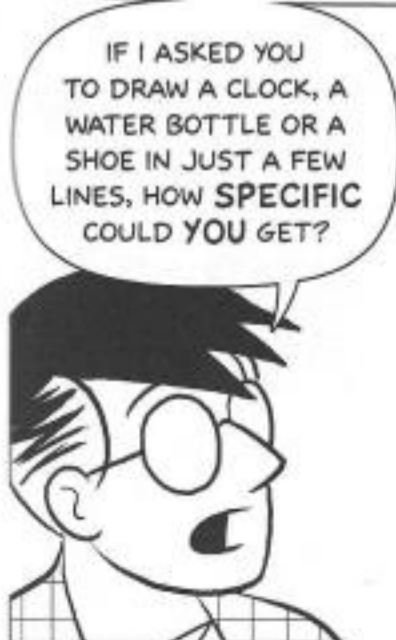


NO MATTER WHAT **STYLE OF IMAGE** YOU CHOOSE, YOUR PICTURES' FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT JOB IS TO COMMUNICATE **QUICKLY, CLEARLY AND COMPELLINGLY** WITH THE READER.





EVEN WHEN WORKING IN A MINIMAL STYLE LIKE STICK FIGURE MASTER MATT FEAZELL, YOUR PICTURES CAN STILL INCORPORATE A WEALTH OF REAL LIFE DETAILS.

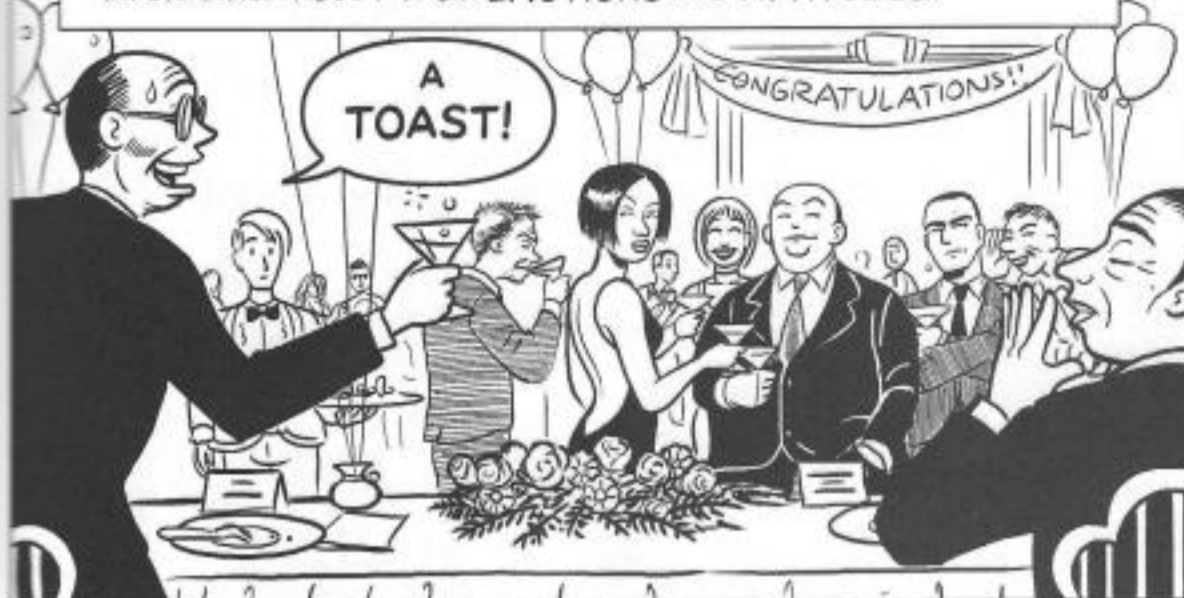




HOW YOU DRAW THE INTERIOR OF AN APARTMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, CAN TELL YOUR READERS A LOT ABOUT THE CHARACTER WHO LIVES IN IT.



THE STANCES AND EXPRESSIONS OF CHARACTERS -- EVEN WHEN SILENT AND IN THE BACKGROUND -- CAN GIVE READERS A WEALTH OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR EMOTIONS AND ATTITUDES.



A MINOR DETAIL IN THE ART CAN FORESHADOW MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN A STORY.



AN ABSTRACT, EXPRESSIONISTIC OR SYMBOLIC IMAGE CAN STRENGTHEN THE RECOUNTING OF AN INTENSELY FELT EMOTION.

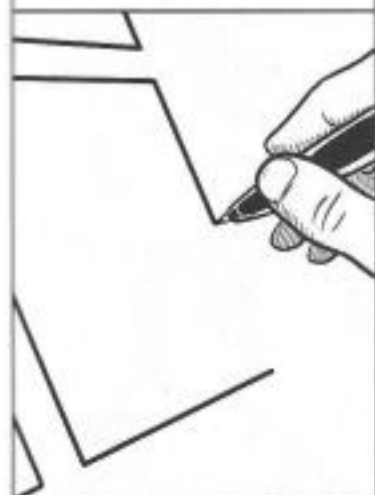
I wanted to burn my memories.



AN EXTREME STYLISTIC CHOICE CAN INVEST EVERY MOMENT OF A STORY WITH AN OVERRIDING MOOD.



THE ULTIMATE TEST OF CLARITY IN COMICS ARTWORK IS IN HOW WELL IT DELIVERS ON THE BASIC INTENT OF EACH PANEL.



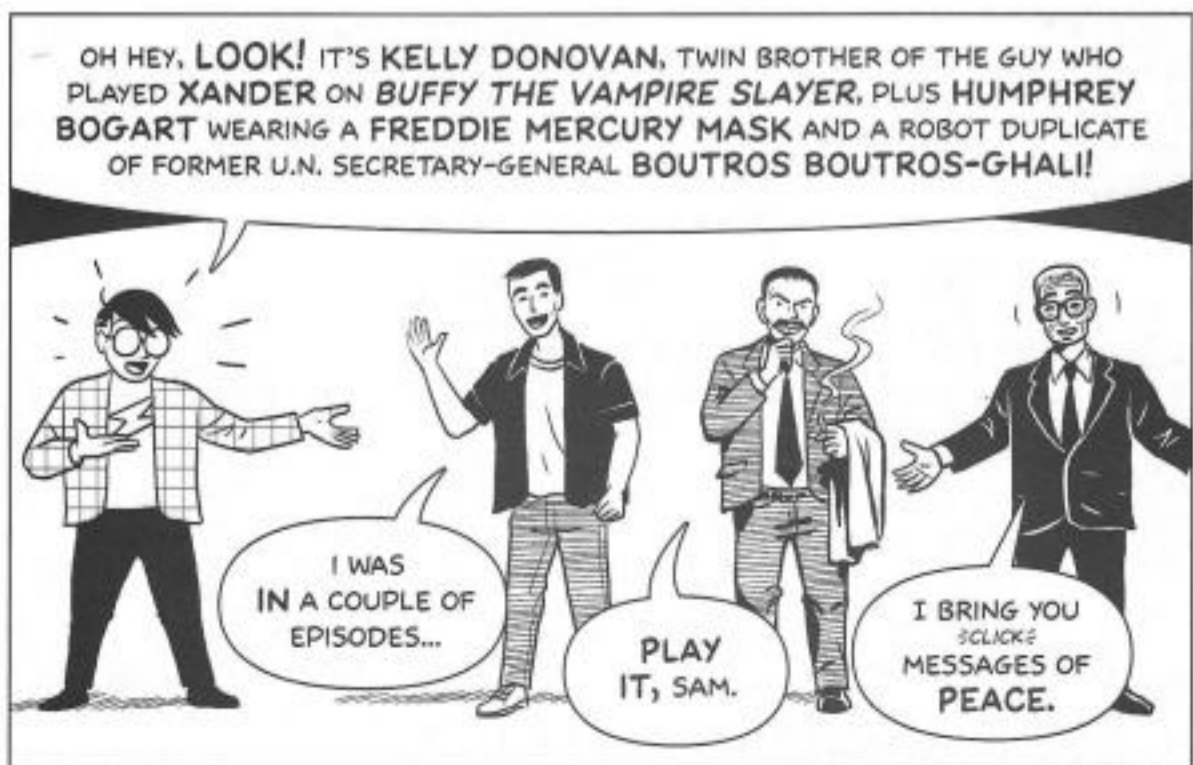
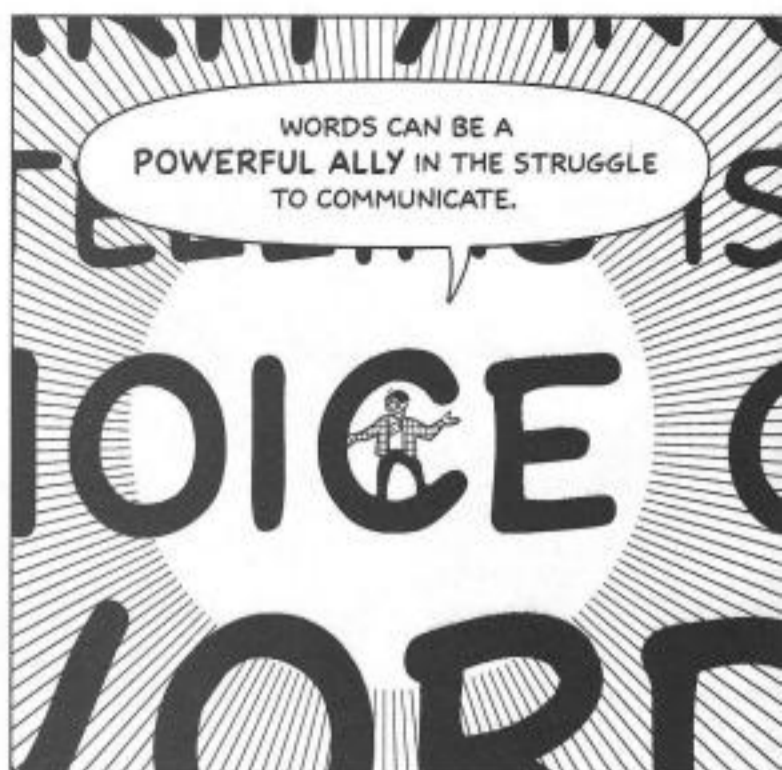
YOU MIGHT ALREADY BE ABLE TO DRAW LIKE MICHELANGELO, BUT IF IT DOESN'T COMMUNICATE, IT'LL JUST DIE ON THE PAGE --

-- WHILE A CRUDER BUT MORE COMMUNICATIVE STYLE WILL WIN FANS BY THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.

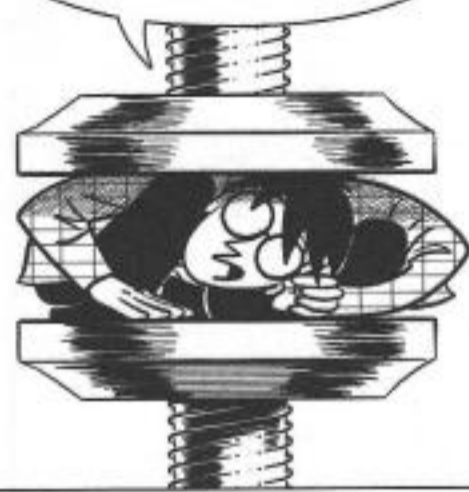


QUESTION NUMBER ONE: WILL READERS GET THE MESSAGE?





WORDS CAN BE USED TO COMPRESS A STORY, SUMMING UP VAST CHANGES IN A SINGLE CAPTION AS SEEN IN SCENE-TO-SCENE TRANSITIONS.



AND OF COURSE, WORDS TAKE CENTER STAGE WHEN REPRODUCING THE FINE ART OF CONVERSATION.



Words alone have been telling stories clearly for millennia. They've done just fine without pictures...

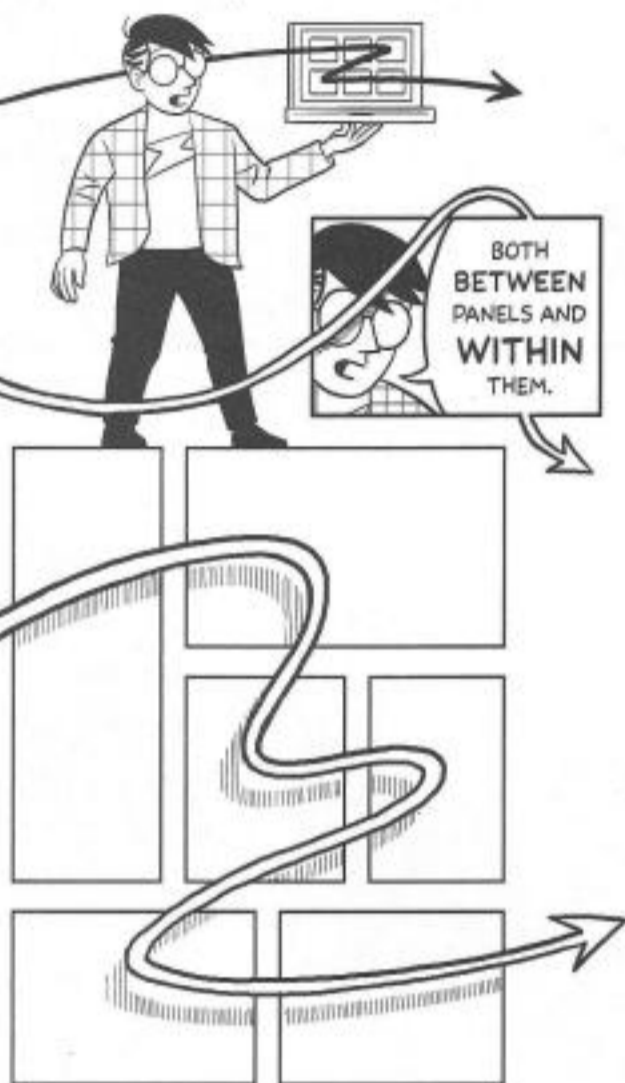
BUT IN COMICS, THE TWO HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER SEAMLESSLY ENOUGH THAT READERS BARELY NOTICE WHEN SWITCHING FROM ONE TO ANOTHER.



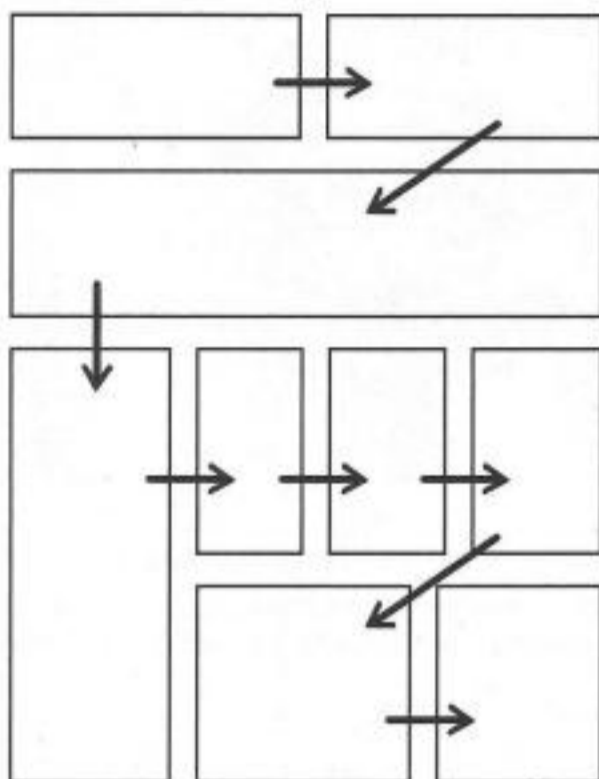
I HAVE A WHOLE CHAPTER ON THIS SUBJECT, BUT FOR NOW, SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT THE SECRET OF COMMUNICATING CLEARLY WITH WORDS IS JUST TO LET WORDS DO WHAT WORDS DO BEST --



FINALLY, AFTER CHOOSING JUST THE RIGHT MOMENTS, FRAMES, IMAGES AND WORDS, ALL THAT'S LEFT IS YOUR **CHOICE OF FLOW**: HOW YOU GUIDE YOUR AUDIENCE THROUGH YOUR WORK FROM BEGINNING TO END.








BETWEEN PANELS, YOUR CHOICE OF FLOW WILL RELY ON THE UNWRITTEN CONTRACT BETWEEN ARTISTS AND READERS WHICH STATES THAT PANELS ARE READ **LEFT-TO-RIGHT** FIRST, THEN **UP-TO-DOWN*** --



-- AND THAT **WITHIN** EACH PANEL, THE SAME PRINCIPLES WILL APPLY TO **CAPTIONS** AND **WORD BALLOONS**.



IT ALSO MEANS BEING ON THE LOOKOUT FOR ANY PART OF THE CREATIVE PROCESS THAT CAN **HELP** -- OR **HINDER** -- THAT FLOW.

-  CHOICE OF MOMENT
-  CHOICE OF FRAME
-  CHOICE OF IMAGE
-  CHOICE OF WORD
-  CHOICE OF FLOW

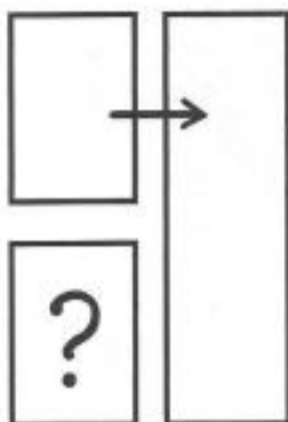


* OR RIGHT-TO-LEFT IN SOME CULTURES, OF COURSE.

THE EASIEST WAY TO AVOID PANEL-TO-PANEL CONFUSION IS TO JUST **KEEP IT SIMPLE**, BUT IF YOU LIKE TO MIX THINGS UP, KEEP A LOOK OUT FOR CERTAIN INHERENTLY **CONFUSING** ARRANGEMENTS LIKE THIS ONE --



-- IN WHICH HABIT WILL SEND YOUR READERS LEFT TO **RIGHT**, LEAVING THE LOWER LEFT-HAND PANEL **UNREAD** --



-- AND PRODUCING JUST ENOUGH **SPLIT-SECOND** CONFUSION TO **YANK** READERS OUT OF THE WORLD OF THE STORY.



SURE, THERE ARE WAYS TO **COMPEL** READERS' EYES TO MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

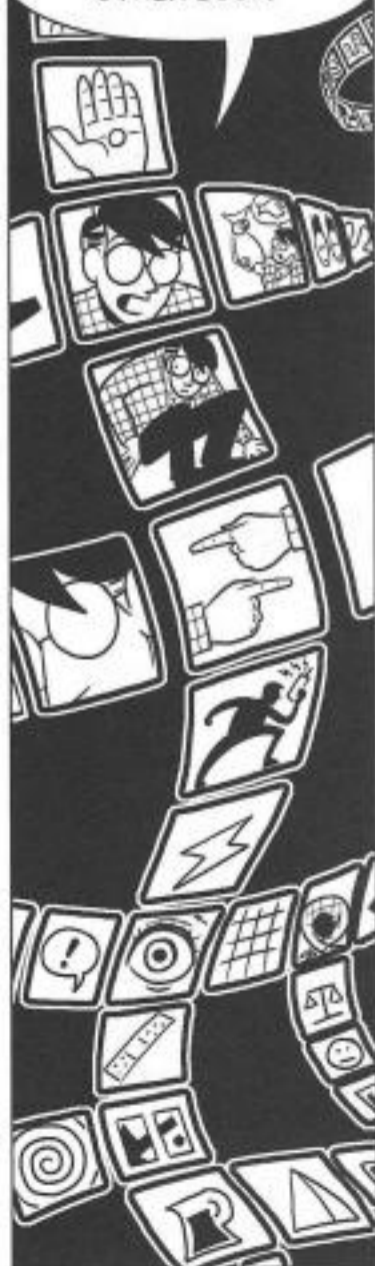


JUST MAKE SURE YOUR LAYOUT IS SERVING YOUR **STORY** --

-- INSTEAD OF THE **OTHER** WAY AROUND --



-- **UNLESS**, OF COURSE, YOU WANT TO GO THE **EXPERIMENTAL** ROUTE, AS I SOMETIMES DO, BUT THAT'S A WHOLE OTHER BOOK!

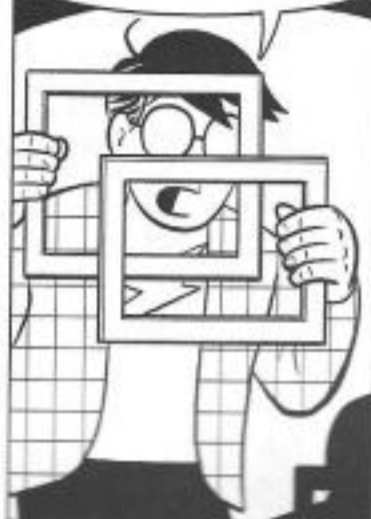


ANOTHER SOURCE OF "WHICH COMES NEXT?" CONFUSION OCCURS WHEN PANEL ARRANGEMENTS ARE OBFUSCATED BY TOO MANY "**FOURTH WALL**" BREAKS AND **BORDERLESS** IMAGES.



THE **COMPOSITIONS** AND **MOTION** IN YOUR FRAMES CAN HELP GUIDE THE READERS' EYES, BUT MAKE SURE THEY'RE BEING GUIDED IN THE **RIGHT** DIRECTION!

HOW YOUR CHOICE OF FRAME CHANGES FROM PANEL TO PANEL CAN ALSO AFFECT THE READING FLOW.



BY ROTATING THE VIEWING ANGLE TOO FAR BETWEEN PANELS, CHARACTERS CAN SEEM TO SWITCH PLACES, CREATING CONFUSION.



CONSIDER SHOWING YOUR WORK-IN-PROGRESS TO A FRIEND TO CATCH SUCH MIX-UPS IN THE ROUGH PLANNING STAGE -- AND IN THE FINISHED ART, OF COURSE.



DUDE, THIS GIRL'S BREAST DOES NOT LOOK RIGHT.

THAT'S SUPPOSED TO BE MY DAD!

CHOICE OF FLOW IS PARTIALLY ABOUT CLEARING YOUR READERS' PATHS OF OBSTACLES TO A SMOOTH READING EXPERIENCE.



NOT ALL PICTURES ARE CREATED EQUAL. READERS FOCUS ON AREAS OF CHANGE AND RELEVANCE TO THE STORY--



-- WHILE BACKGROUND DETAILS AND REPEATED ELEMENTS JUST FADE FROM VIEW AND ARE IGNORED.




LOOKING AT THE TABLE-CLOTH IN THAT LAST PANEL?

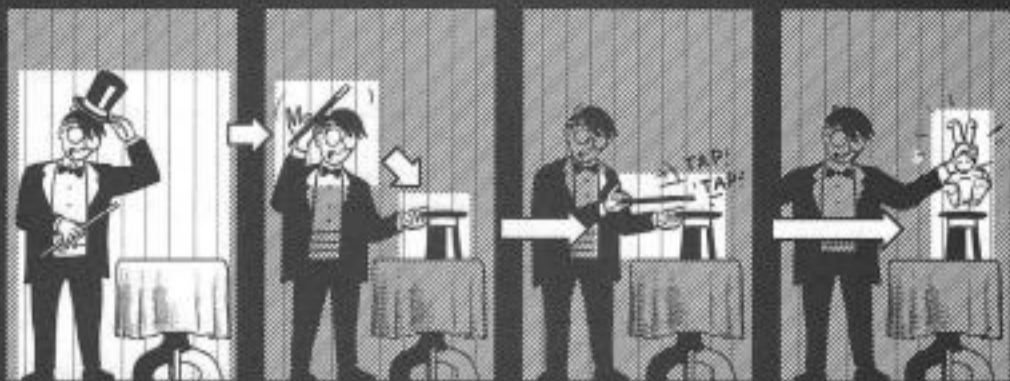


DIDN'T THINK SO.





THERE'S NO WAY TO FORCE READERS TO TAKE A SPECIFIC PATH, BUT WITH EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN RELIABLY PREDICT WHAT THEY'LL PAY ATTENTION TO -- AND BE DISTRACTED BY -- AND USE THAT KNOWLEDGE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.



YOUR READERS ARE HUMANS, JUST LIKE YOU AND ME, AND WE ALL SORT INFORMATION THE SAME WAY.



EVERY DAY, OUR FIVE SENSES TAKE IN AN OVERWHELMING AMOUNT OF INFORMATION, YET WE QUICKLY SEPARATE OUT WHAT WE CARE ABOUT FROM THE CHAOS AND DIRECT OUR ATTENTION TOWARD IT.



AND AT THE END OF THE DAY, IT'S THAT FLOW OF SELECTED MOMENTS THAT WE REMEMBER --



-- AND ALL THOSE OTHER SENSATIONS ARE LEFT ON THE CUTTING ROOM FLOOR.



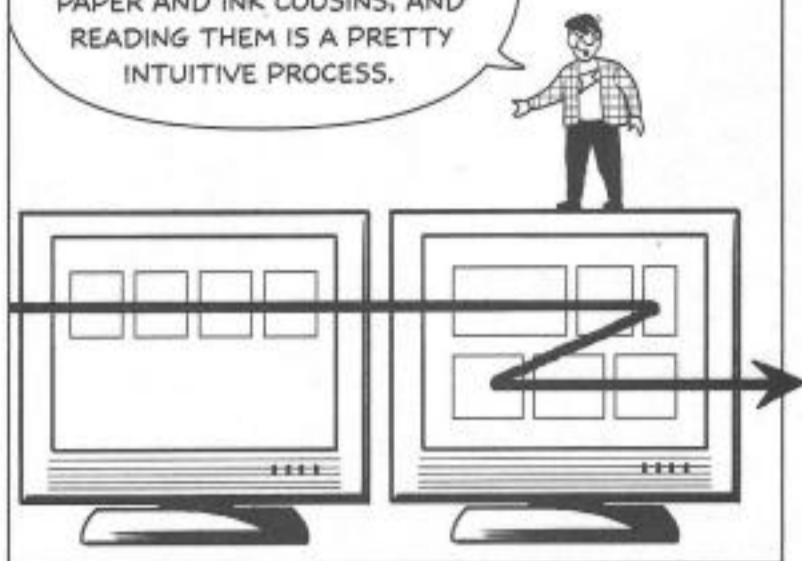
IN COMICS, YOU CAN DO A LOT OF THAT "CUTTING" BEFOREHAND TO INSURE THAT THE FLOW OF IMAGES READERS SEE ARE EXACTLY THE ONES YOU WANT THEM TO SEE, IN THE ORDER THAT BEST SERVES YOUR STORYTELLING GOALS.



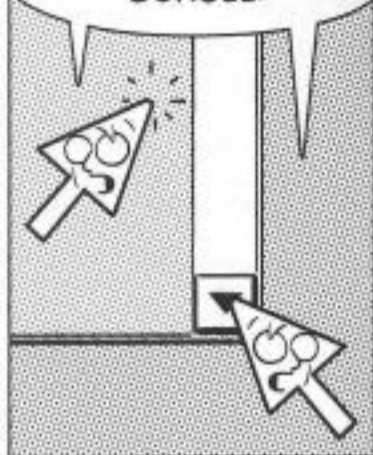
WEBCOMICS HAVE INTRODUCED NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR -- AND POTENTIAL OBSTACLES TO -- FLOW.



DAILY STRIPS AND SCREEN-FITTING COMICS PAGES FLOW IN MUCH THE SAME WAY AS THEIR PAPER AND INK COUSINS, AND READING THEM IS A PRETTY INTUITIVE PROCESS.



BUT MANY MULTI-PAGE WEBCOMICS YANK READERS OUT OF THE STORY BY CONSTANTLY FORCING THEM TO SCROLL, THEN HUNT, THEN CLICK, THEN SCROLL.



SOME NEW EXPERIMENTAL FORMATS ARE DISTRACTING BY THEIR NATURE, OF COURSE, BUT EVEN THESE CAN ALLOW FOR SMOOTH READING IF ALL THE NAVIGATING IS DONE WITH A SINGLE CONTROL LIKE AN ARROW KEY.



NO MATTER WHAT SHAPE YOUR COMICS TAKE, AS LONG AS NAVIGATING THROUGH THEM IS A SIMPLE, INTUITIVE PROCESS, THAT PROCESS WILL BE TRANSPARENT TO THE READER --



WE'LL GET DOWN TO SOME NUTS AND BOLTS REGARDING THIS TOPIC IN CHAPTER FIVE, AND ITS ONLINE EXTENSION, "CHAPTER FIVE AND A HALF."



FOR NOW, THOUGH, WHETHER YOU WORK IN PRINT, THE WEB OR BOTH: IMPROVING FLOW CAN HELP YOUR AUDIENCE ENTER THE WORLD OF YOUR STORY AND PASS FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER WITHOUT EVER BEING TORN AWAY BY THE WORLD OUTSIDE.



DO THAT, AND YOUR STORYTELLING CAN PUT ITS FULL WEIGHT BEHIND THE "STORY" WITHOUT THE "TELLING" GETTING IN THE WAY.



TOGETHER THESE FIVE KINDS OF CHOICES ARE WHAT COMMUNICATING THROUGH COMICS REQUIRES --



CLARITY

-- AND COMMUNICATING WITH CLARITY MEANS MAKING READER COMPREHENSION YOUR ULTIMATE GOAL.

CHOICE OF MOMENT

GOALS:

"CONNECTING THE DOTS," SHOWING THE MOMENTS THAT MATTER AND CUTTING THOSE THAT DON'T.

TOOLS:

THE SIX TRANSITIONS:
1. MOMENT TO MOMENT
2. ACTION TO ACTION
3. SUBJECT TO SUBJECT
3. SCENE TO SCENE
4. ASPECT TO ASPECT
5. NON SEQUITUR

MINIMIZING PANEL COUNT FOR EFFICIENCY, OR ADDING PANELS FOR EMPHASIS. CHARACTER OF MOMENT, MOOD AND IDEA.

CHOICE OF FRAME

GOALS:

SHOWING READERS WHAT THEY NEED TO SEE. CREATING A SENSE OF PLACE, POSITION AND FOCUS.

TOOLS:

FRAME SIZE AND SHAPE.

CHOICE OF "CAMERA" ANGLES, DISTANCE, HEIGHT, BALANCE AND CENTERING.

THE "ESTABLISHING SHOT." REVEALING AND WITHOLDING INFORMATION. DIRECTING READER FOCUS.

CHOICE OF IMAGE

GOALS:

CLEARLY AND QUICKLY EVOKING THE APPEARANCE OF CHARACTERS, OBJECTS, ENVIRONMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

TOOLS:

EVERY ARTISTIC/ GRAPHIC DEVICE EVER INVENTED.

RESEMBLANCE, SPECIFICITY, EXPRESSION, BODY LANGUAGE AND THE NATURAL WORLD.

STYLISTIC AND EXPRESSIONISTIC DEVICES TO AFFECT MOOD AND EMOTION.

CHOICE OF WORD

GOALS:

CLEARLY AND PERSUASIVELY COMMUNICATING IDEAS, VOICES AND SOUNDS IN SEAMLESS COMBINATION WITH IMAGES.

TOOLS:

EVERY LITERARY AND LINGUISTIC DEVICE EVER INVENTED.

RANGE, SPECIFICITY, THE HUMAN VOICE, ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, THE EVOCATION OF OTHER SENSES.

BALLOONS, SOUND EFFECTS AND WORD / PICTURE INTEGRATION*

CHOICE OF FLOW

GOALS:

GUIDING READERS BETWEEN AND WITHIN PANELS, AND CREATING A TRANSPARENT AND INTUITIVE READING EXPERIENCE.

TOOLS:

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PANELS ON A PAGE OR SCREEN, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF ELEMENTS WITHIN A PANEL.

DIRECTING THE EYE THROUGH READER EXPECTATIONS AND CONTENT.

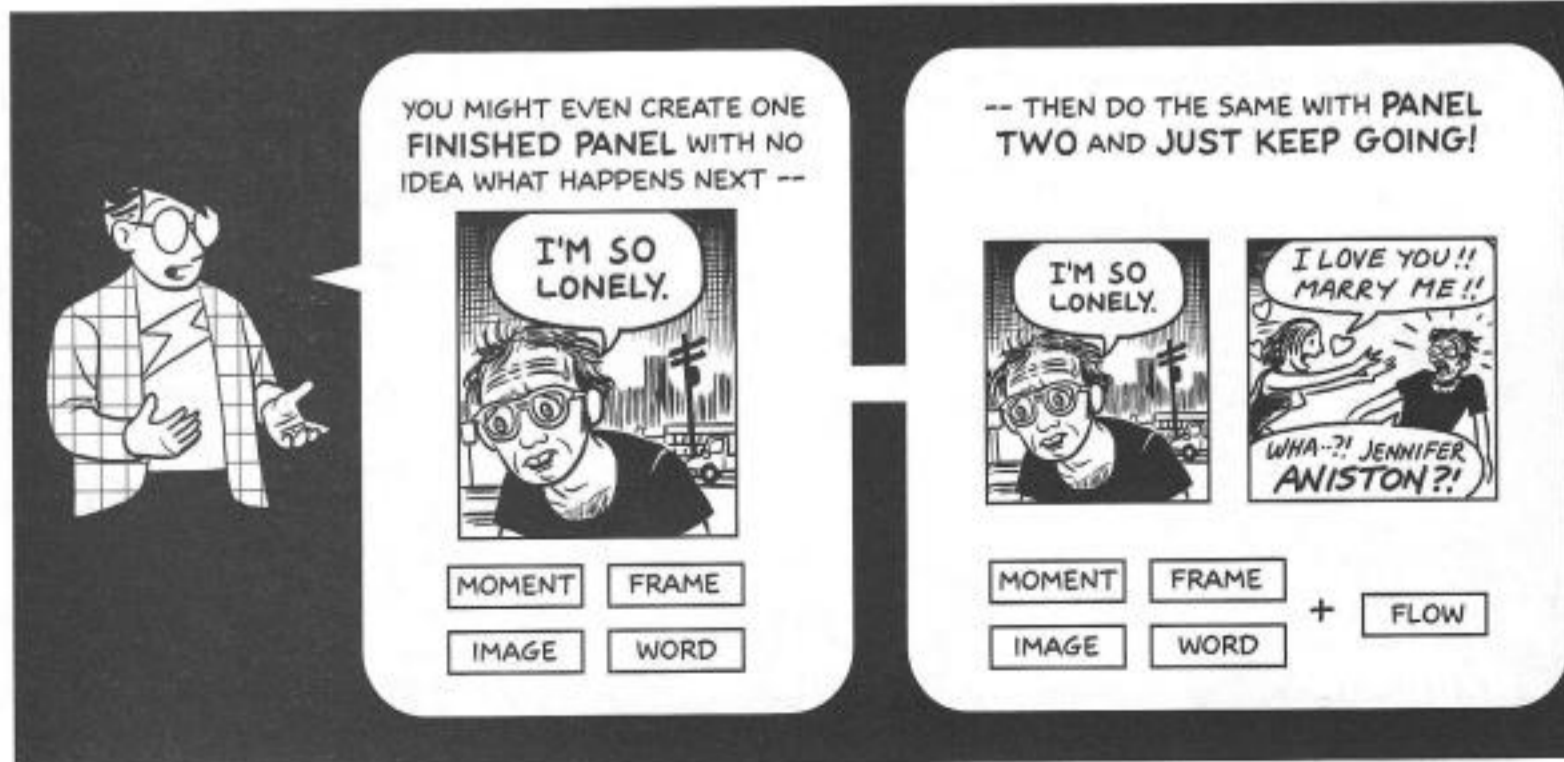
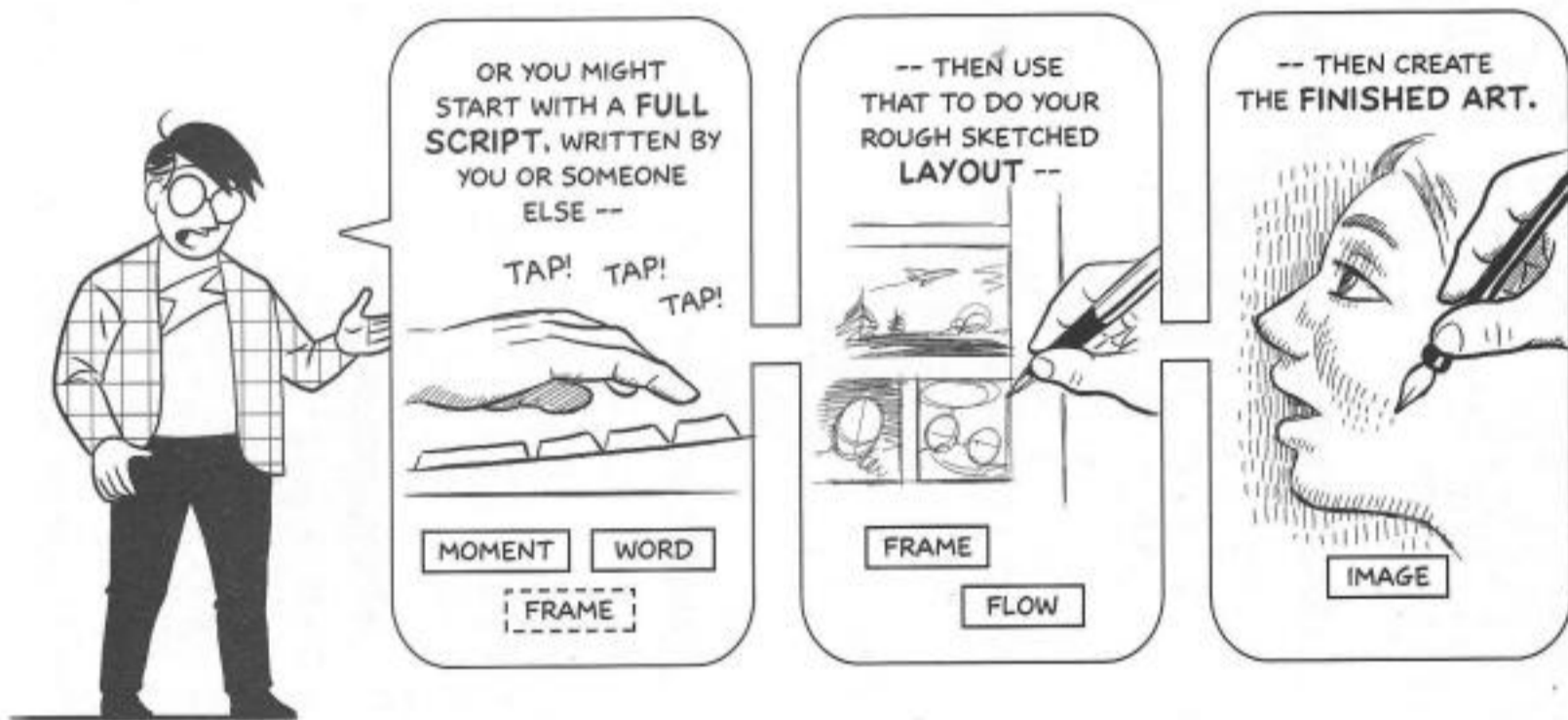
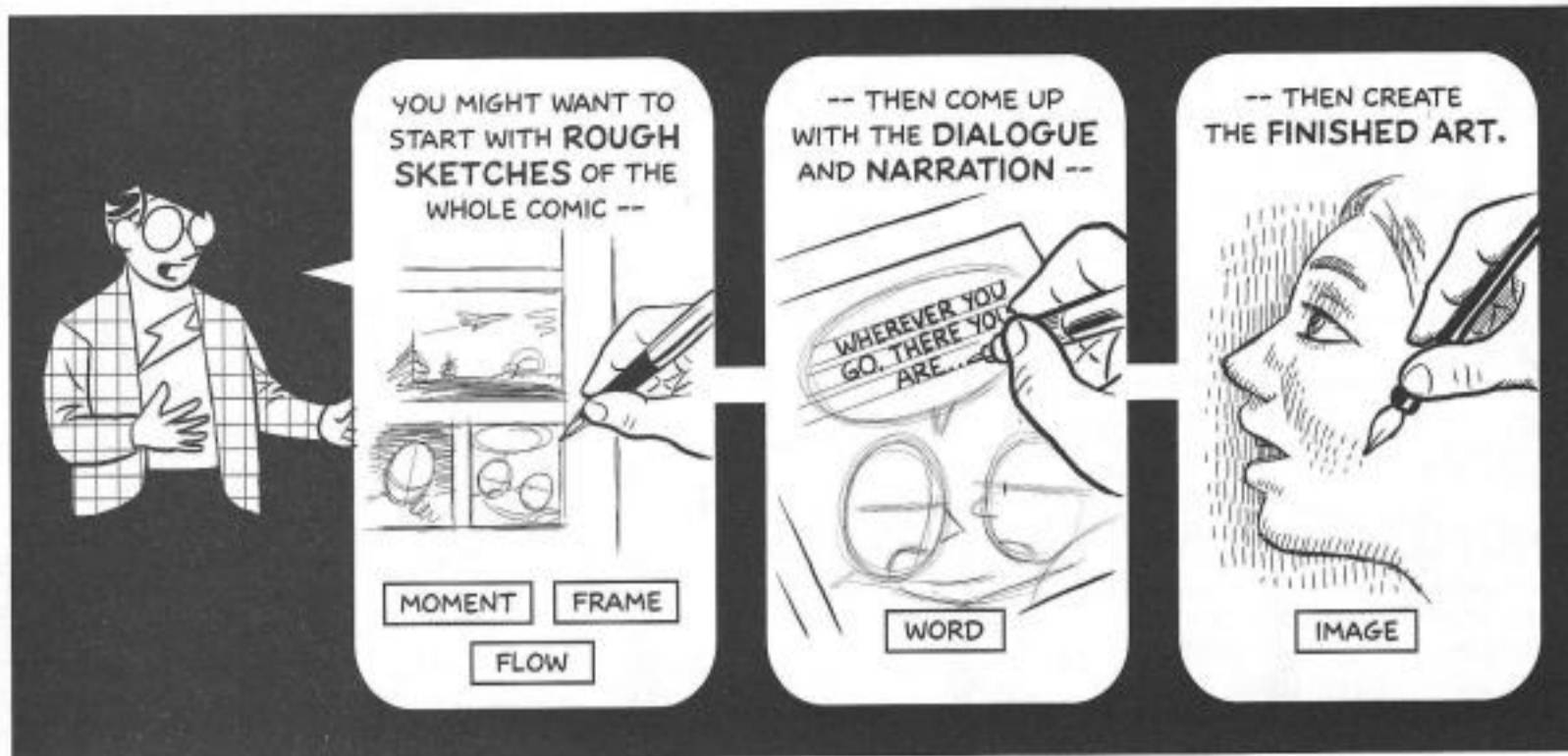
USING MOMENT, FRAME, IMAGE AND WORD IN TANDEM.

THESE AREN'T "STEPS" THAT HAVE TO BE TAKEN IN SOME PREDETERMINED ORDER.

MOST COMICS ARTISTS JUGGLE ALL FIVE AS NEEDED.

DECISIONS HAVING TO DO WITH MOMENT, FRAME AND FLOW ARE LIKELY TO BE MADE IN THE **PLANNING STAGES** OF A COMIC, WHILE IMAGE AND WORD DECISIONS ARE USUALLY BEING MADE RIGHT UP TO THE **FINISH LINE** --

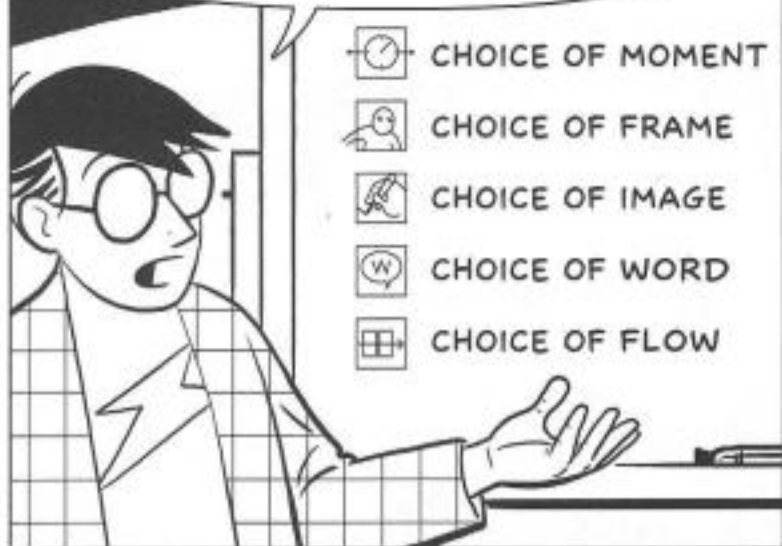
-- BUT YOU'LL FIND THESE CHOICES CAN FIT INTO ANY NUMBER OF **WORKING METHODS**.








NO MATTER WHAT **WORKING METHOD** YOU CHOOSE, MAKING COMICS COMES DOWN TO A SERIES OF DECISIONS --



-- AND EACH DECISION YOU MAKE CAN BE INFORMED BY, AND EVALUATED ON THE BASIS OF, THESE FIVE CATEGORIES.



-  CHOICE OF MOMENT
-  CHOICE OF FRAME
-  CHOICE OF IMAGE
-  CHOICE OF WORD
-  CHOICE OF FLOW

EXAMPLE: LET'S IMPROVISE A SIMPLE STORY, TOLD AS CLEARLY AS POSSIBLE, AND SEE HOW OUR FIVE KINDS OF CHOICES CAN BE MADE IN REAL TIME.



WE'LL START WITH A FEW **THROWAWAY** CHARACTERS.



AN UNDERCOVER COP.



A HAPLESS DOOFUS.



A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.



A SCRUFFY GUY.



LET'S START THEIR STORY WITH A BIG **ESTABLISHING SHOT** TO SHOW WHERE THE ACTION IS TAKING PLACE, THEN A **MIDDLE SHOT** TO INTRODUCE CHARACTERS A AND B, AND THEN A **CLOSE-UP** ON CHARACTER A.



THREE MOMENTS, ACCOMMODATING THREE DIFFERENT FRAMES ON THE SAME SCENE.



NO FIREWORKS IN THE **IMAGES** DEPARTMENT. JUST A FEW RECOGNIZABLE DETAILS, BUT OUR CHOICE OF IMAGE IS AT LEAST **SPECIFIC**. WE KNOW WE'RE IN A MIAMI-LIKE CITY; WE KNOW CHARACTER A IS A SERIOUS GUY.



WE KNOW WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW -- FOR NOW.

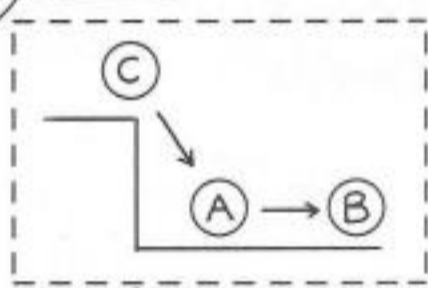
NOW AS A STARTS FOLLOWING B, NOTICE HOW BOTH ARE SHOWN IN FRAME, TO REINFORCE THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS. ALSO, DESPITE CHANGING VIEWING ANGLES, BOTH MAINTAIN A LEFT-TO-RIGHT FORWARD FLOW, TRACKING THE READER'S USUAL READING DIRECTION.



NEXT, BY SHOWING CHARACTERS A AND B FROM CHARACTER C'S POINT OF VIEW, WE GIVE READERS A CLEAR SENSE OF WHERE ALL THREE CHARACTERS ARE IN RELATION TO ONE ANOTHER.



IT WASN'T PRACTICAL TO SHOW ALL THREE CHARACTERS IN A SINGLE FRAME -- THEY'D BE TOO SMALL IN A LONG-SHOT -- BUT THE VISUAL FRAGMENTS STILL ADD UP TO A SINGLE IDEA.



THE DOUBLE-CIRCULAR SHAPE OF THE BINOCULARS IN THE FIRST PANEL TELLS US WE'VE INTRODUCED A THIRD POINT OF VIEW.

THEN WE PICK A LONG ENOUGH ANGLE TO SHOW C'S POSITION ON THE ROOF --

-- PLUS A CLOSE ENOUGH ANGLE TO SHOW C'S FACE AND THE BINOCULARS CLEARLY.

WE'VE ARRIVED AT THE NEXT IMPORTANT LOCATION, SO THE CAMERA PULLS BACK AGAIN FOR ANOTHER ESTABLISHING SHOT.

ALSO, WITH D'S INTRODUCTION, COMES OUR FIRST DIALOGUE.



THE NEXT TWO MOMENTS ARE FRAMED A BIT TOO CLOSE TO SHOW US EXACTLY WHAT IS BEING BOUGHT OR FOR HOW MUCH AND THE WORDS AREN'T VERY SPECIFIC EITHER. CHOICE OF FRAME AND CHOICE OF WORD ARE BOTH HOLDING OUT ON US!



BECAUSE OF THAT DELIBERATE LACK OF INFORMATION, WE ONLY KNOW WHAT CHARACTER A KNOWS. IN FACT, PANEL TWO HERE IS SHOT FROM A'S POINT OF VIEW, SO HIS DISCOVERY FEELS LIKE OUR OWN.



NOW, AS SOON AS WORDS ENTER, THE PICTURES ALONE WOULDN'T QUITE TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

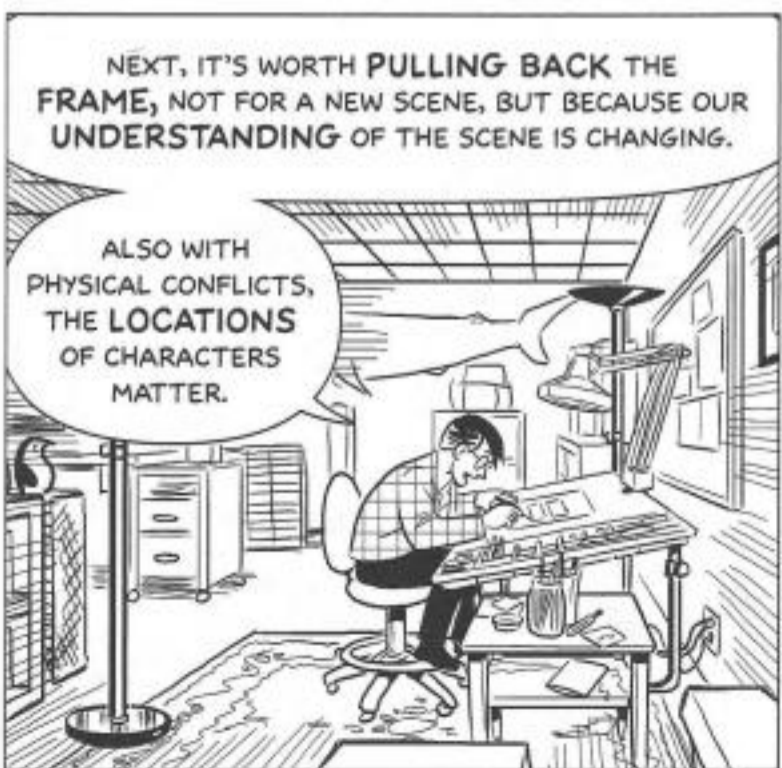


NOTICE TOO HOW MANY OF THESE ACTION TO ACTION CHOICES ARE COMPOSED FOR LEFT-TO-RIGHT FLOW RESULTING IN A SENSE OF FORWARD MOMENTUM.



YET, WHEN CHARACTER A TURNS HIS HEAD AGAINST THE FLOW, IT HELPS PUT ON THE BRAKES JUST AS THE ACTION SLOWS DOWN.

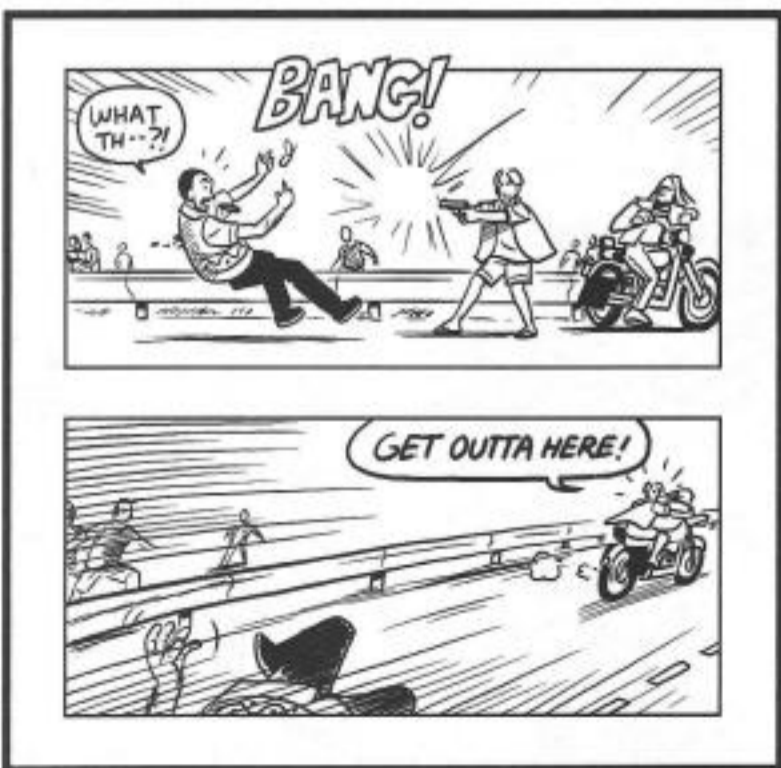


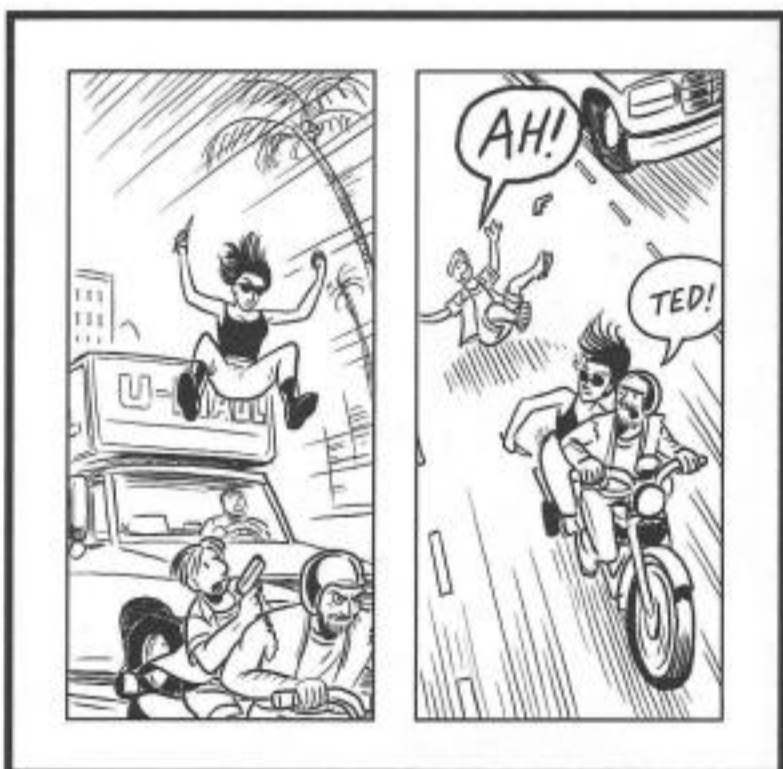
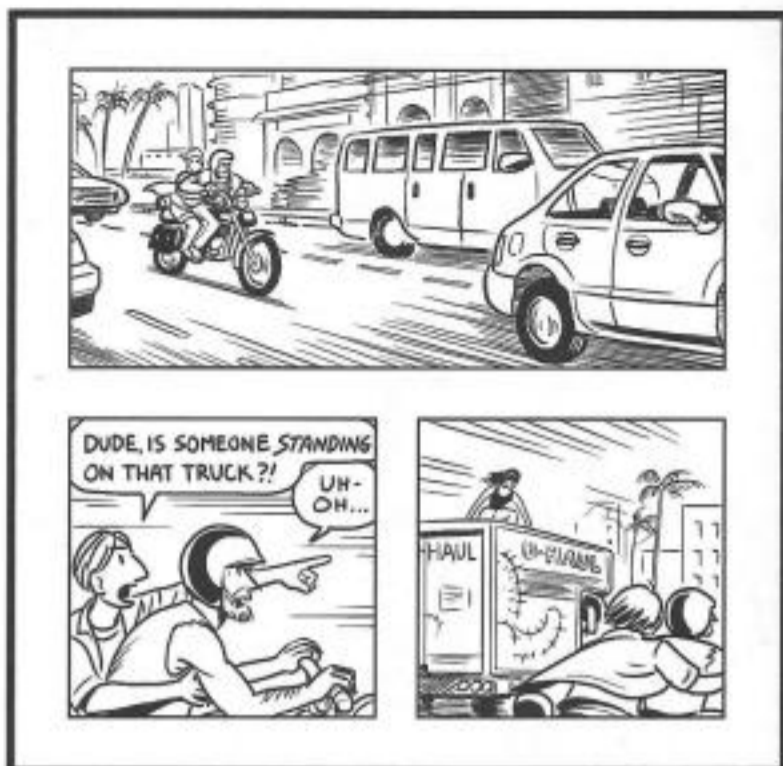
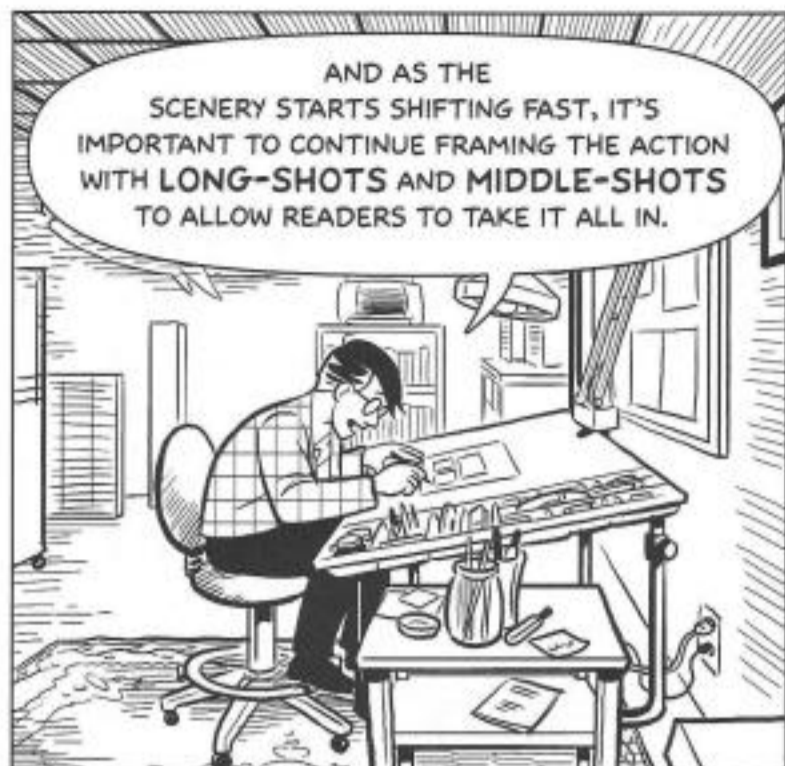


HERE ALSO, WE SEE HOW WORDS AND PICTURES
CAN OPERATE ON DIFFERENT PLANES: ONE
RELAYING DIALOGUE THAT ALL CAN HEAR; THE
OTHER SHOWING INFORMATION (THE AMOUNT OF
MONEY) THAT ONLY SOME KNOW ABOUT.



AND BY LETTING READERS "IN ON THE SECRET,"
OUR CHOICE OF FRAME AND IMAGE MAY LEAVE
THEM FEELING A BIT LIKE COLLABORATORS.





* OBVIOUSLY, THERE'S A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD STORYTELLING AND A GOOD STORY. I'M OFFERING THIS AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE FORMER ONLY.

NOTE THAT THE VISUALS IN THESE PANELS DON'T FEATURE MANY FANCY CAMERA ANGLES OR STUNNING IMAGERY. IF WE HAD TO RATE THE DRAMATIC CONTENT IN THE ART, WE MIGHT SAY "LOW" TO "MODERATE."



IN OTHER WORDS, THE CHOICES OF MOMENT, FRAME, LINE AND FLOW IN THESE EXAMPLES ARE GOVERNED BY CLARITY --



-- FAR MORE THAN THEY ARE BY --



NOW, DEFINING "INTENSITY" IS A SUBJECTIVE BUSINESS. FOR SOME PEOPLE, A COMIC FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT PANELS OF ONE PERSON ASLEEP IN THEIR BED, SHOT FROM THE SAME ANGLE AGAIN AND AGAIN, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED "INTENSE."



BUT FOR NOW, WE'LL USE IT TO REFER TO THOSE VISUAL TECHNIQUES WHICH ADD CONTRAST, DYNAMISM, GRAPHIC EXCITEMENT OR A SENSE OF URGENCY TO A PANEL.



TECHNIQUES SUCH AS...



EXTREME DEPTH CUES.

THE SENSE OF GREAT DISTANCES, EXTREME CLOSENESS AND THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THEM.



WILD VARIATIONS OF
FRAME SIZE AND SHAPE.



GRAPHIC CONTRAST.
BOLD JUXTAPOSITIONS OF COLOR,
SHAPE AND BRIGHTNESS.



EXAGGERATED POSES AND
EXPRESSIONS!!



VIRTUOSO
DRAWING
TECHNIQUE.

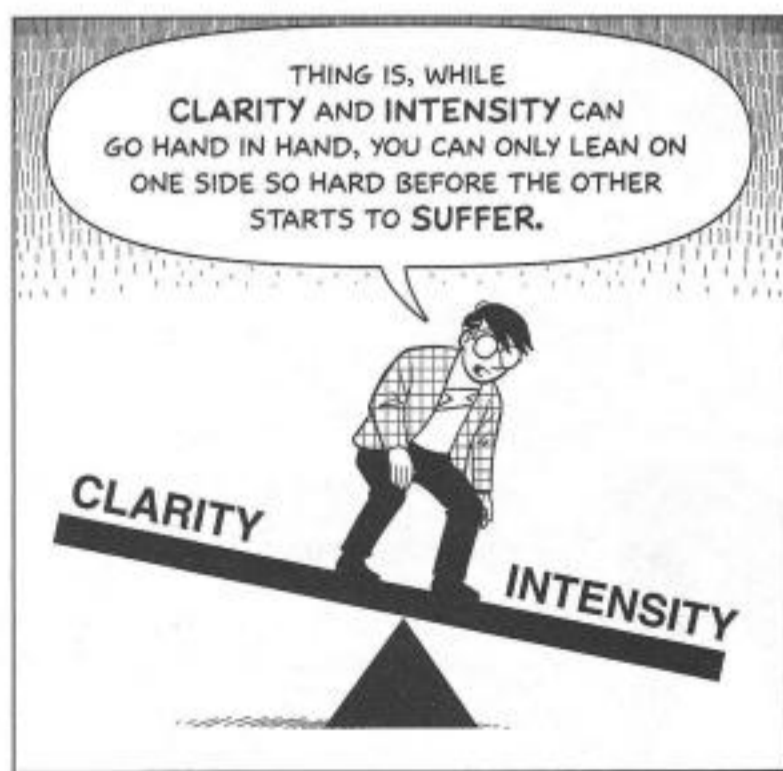


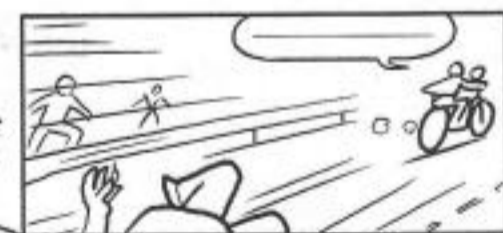
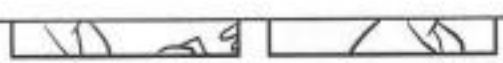
BREAKING THE FOURTH WALL.
BORDERLESS AND BORDER-BREAKING CHARACTERS
AND OBJECTS.



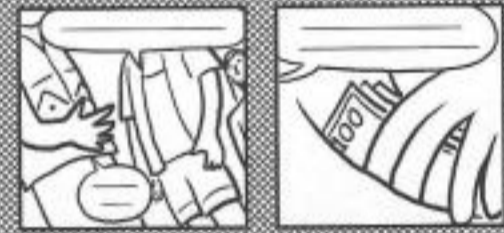
DIAGONALS.
TILTED SUBJECTS, ANGLES --







FOR EXAMPLE, IF WE TAKE THE **BASIC COMPOSITIONS** FOUND IN OUR SAMPLE STORY, AND APPLY EVEN A FEW OF THESE DYNAMIC EFFECTS --



-- SPECIFICALLY, MORE EXTREME **DEPTH CUES**, SOME **DIAGONALS**, MORE **EXAGGERATED POSTURES**, AND ONE OR TWO **FOURTH WALL BREAKS** --

-- THESE PANELS START TO FEEL A LITTLE MORE **LIVELY**, WITHOUT SACRIFICING MUCH **CLARITY** IN THE PROCESS.



BUT RAMP UP THOSE SAME ELEMENTS TOO MUCH AND YOU GET AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE JUMBLE.



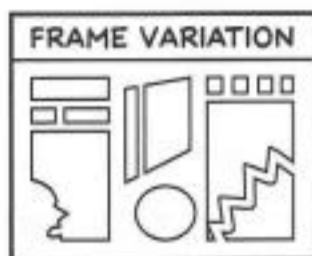
IN SUCH CASES, THE INTENSITY OF THE WORK AS A WHOLE CAN ACTUALLY GO DOWN.



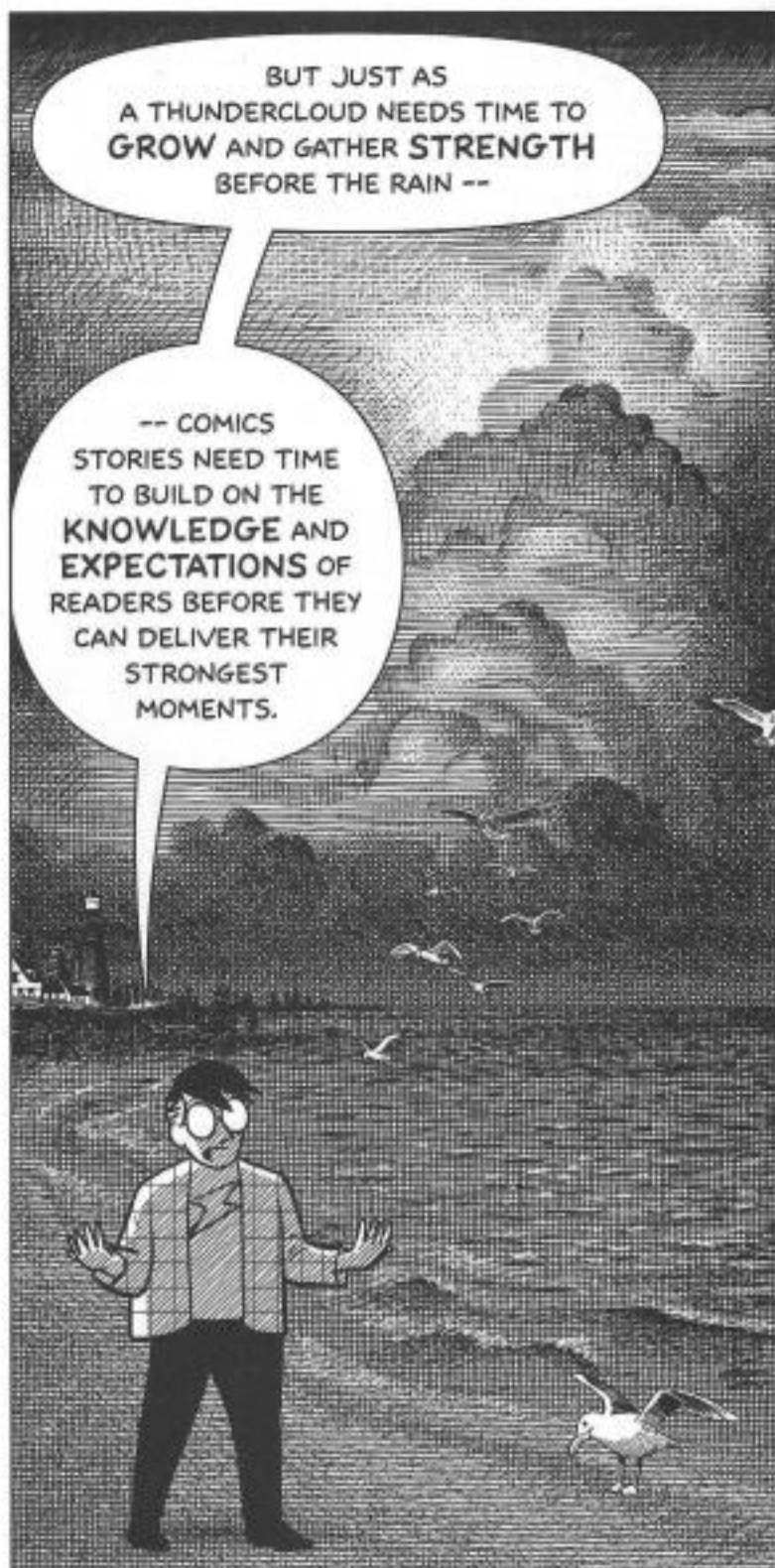
AFTER ALL, IF EVERY PANEL IS TURNED UP TO FULL VOLUME AT ALL TIMES, ANY HOPE OF DRAMATIC CONTRAST IS LOST!

IN FACT, THERE'S NO SINGLE LEVEL OF INTENSITY THAT'S LIKELY TO WORK IN EVERY PANEL. IT'S IN THE VARIATION BETWEEN PANELS THAT TRUE DYNAMIC EFFECTS ARE CREATED.





WHEN MAKING COMICS FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT'S TEMPTING TO TRY TO MAKE EVERY MOMENT OF A STORY HIT LIKE A THUNDERSTORM.



BUT JUST AS A THUNDERCLOUD NEEDS TIME TO GROW AND GATHER STRENGTH BEFORE THE RAIN --

-- COMICS STORIES NEED TIME TO BUILD ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPECTATIONS OF READERS BEFORE THEY CAN DELIVER THEIR STRONGEST MOMENTS.

READERS CRAVE DRAMATIC CHANGES, BUT TO HIGHLIGHT CHANGE REQUIRES AN UNCHANGING POINT OF REFERENCE.



THE FIXED, QUIET BACKGROUND SETS THE STAGE FOR THE CACOPHONOUS INTRUDER.



THE FIXED CAMERA ANGLE DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE ZOOM.



THE FIXED THREE-BY-THREE PANEL GRID PREPARES FOR THE IMPACT OF THE FULL-PAGE PANEL.



AND THE FIXED MIDDLE GROUND SHOT CONTRIBUTES TO THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF THE CLOSE-UP.

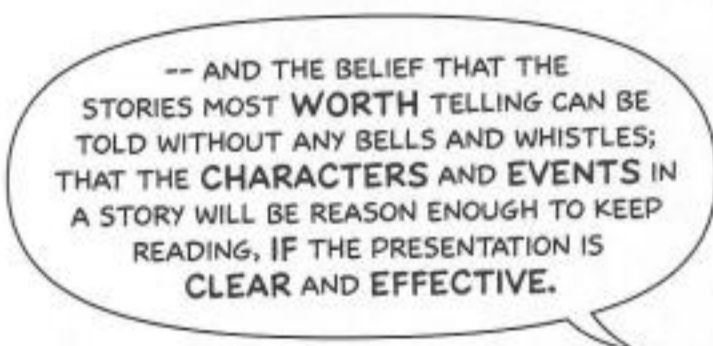
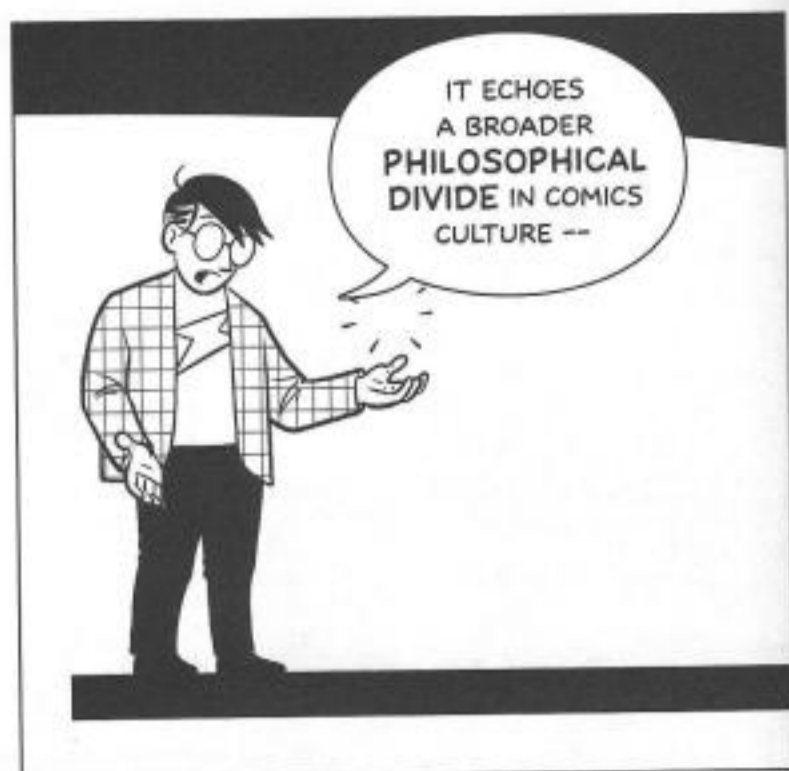
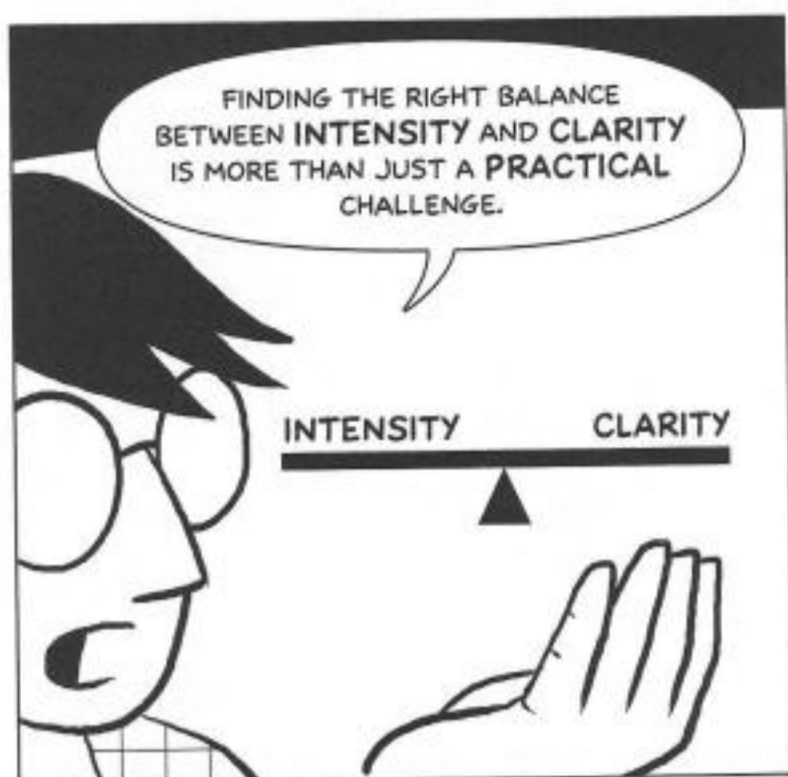


IN SHORT, SOMETIMES JUST TELLING IT STRAIGHT, WITH CLARITY AS YOUR GUIDE, IS THE BEST WAY FOR STORIES TO GATHER STEAM --








-- AND THEN STRIKE LIKE LIGHTNING WHEN IT COUNTS.







CLARITY IS THE PATH THAT LEADS TO THE GOAL OF UNDERSTANDING --

-  **MOMENT**
-  **FRAME**
-  **IMAGE**
-  **WORD**
-  **FLOW**



NOTES

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I: WRITING WITH PICTURES*

PAGE 1 - GUESSING WHAT YOU WANT

OKAY, I'M STARTING WITH SOME BIG ASSUMPTIONS HERE! THE KIND OF COMIC I DESCRIBE ON PAGE ONE ISN'T THE ONLY KIND OUT THERE. (IN FACT, I'LL TALK ABOUT THE VERY DIFFERENT GOALS SOME CARTOONISTS HAVE IN CHAPTER SIX.) BUT I DO THINK THIS IS THE GOAL MOST OF US START WITH: TO TELL A STORY THAT SWALLOWS THE READER WHOLE, USUALLY BECAUSE THAT'S THE EXPERIENCE WE HAD AS READERS THAT LED US TO COMICS IN THE FIRST PLACE.

TELLING STORIES IS WHY COMICS EXISTS, AND THE DRIVE TO MAKE THOSE STORIES MEMORABLE, MOVING AND INTOXICATING IS WHAT GIVES COMICS ITS CURRENT SHAPE, EVEN IF TOO MANY ARTISTS FAIL AT THAT MISSION.

IT'S LIKE LEARNING ABOUT SEX. EVEN IF MAKING BABIES IS THE LAST THING ON YOUR MIND, UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY STILL STARTS WITH THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

PAGE 2, PANEL 2 - TEACHING MYSELF

NO JOKE. I'M PLANNING A MAJOR GRAPHIC NOVEL AS MY NEXT BIG PROJECT AND CREATING THIS BOOK HAS HELPED ME PREPARE FOR IT. I HAVE A LOT OF BAD HABITS TO GET RID OF!

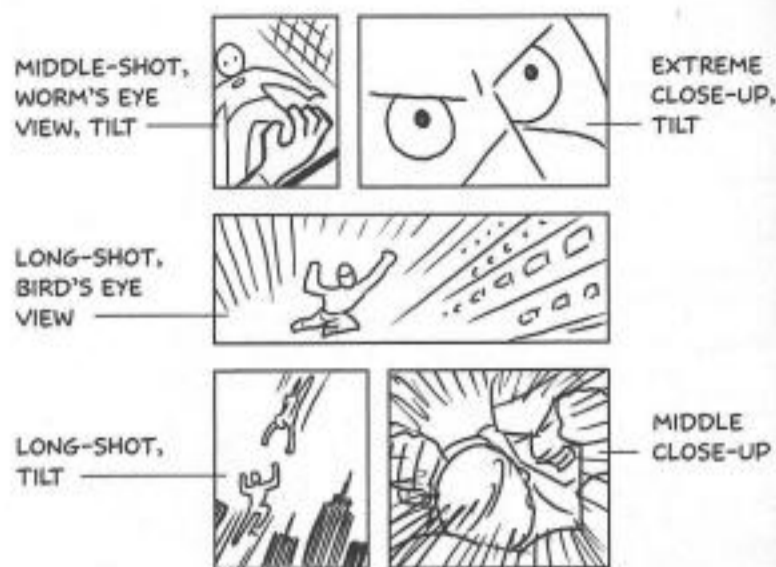
PAGE 5, PANEL 1 - ON MY EXAMPLES

THIS BOOK IS BLACK AND WHITE SO MOST OF MY EXAMPLES COME FROM GRAPHIC NOVELS, MANGA OR COMIC STRIPS WHICH FEATURE REPRODUCIBLE BLACK LINE ART. MOST WEBCOMICS, SUPERHERO COMICS AND CLASSIC EUROPEAN COMICS ARE IN COLOR AND HARDER TO REPRODUCE, SO YOU WON'T SEE AS MUCH OF THAT WORK REPRESENTED UNLESS THOSE SUBJECTS COME UP DIRECTLY. IT'S NOT MY PERSONAL PREFERENCE, JUST KEEPING THE EXAMPLES AS SHARP AND READABLE AS POSSIBLE. MOST OF THESE IDEAS SHOULD APPLY TO ALL KINDS OF COMICS. THAT SAID, IF I CAN PICK A COMIC I ADMIRE TO MAKE A GIVEN POINT, I PROBABLY WILL.

PAGE 19-25 - FRAMES AND GENRES

CHOICE OF FRAME CAN DIFFER FROM GENRE TO GENRE. SUPERHERO COMICS TEND TO FEATURE CONTRASTING DISTANCES, CHANGES OF HEIGHT AND LOTS OF DIAGONALS TO KEEP THINGS LOOKING DYNAMIC (AT LEAST

SINCE KIRBY REINVENTED THE GENRE, WHICH WE'LL DISCUSS IN CHAPTER SIX):



IN A DAILY GAG STRIP, ON THE OTHER HAND, AN ARTIST MIGHT GO FOR MONTHS WITHOUT EVER MOVING THE "CAMERA" TO GIVE THE COMIC A MUNDANE, DOWN TO EARTH FEELING ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT DRAMATIC STAGING WOULD UNDERCUT THE HUMOR:



FIXED MIDDLE-SHOT, FIXED ANGLE, NO TILT

PAGE 29 - DRAWING STYLES AND MOOD

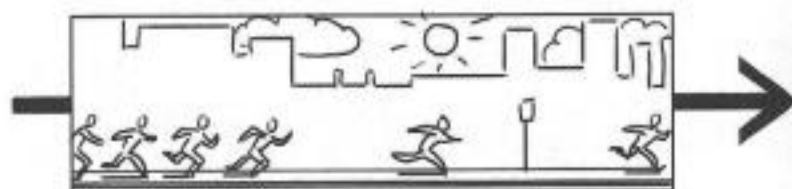
FOR A WHOLE CHAPTER ON HOW DRAWING STYLES CAN AFFECT MOOD, SEE *UNDERSTANDING COMICS*, CHAPTER FIVE, "LIVING IN LINE."

PAGE 36 - FLOW AND PANEL SHAPE

FLOW CAN BE AFFECTED BY PANEL SHAPE IN VARIOUS WAYS. YOUR READERS INSTINCTIVELY KNOW THAT AS THEIR EYES MOVE ACROSS A ROW OF PANELS, THEY'RE MOVING FORWARD IN TIME, SO A ROW OF NARROW PANELS WHICH DIVIDE THE READING FLOW INTO SHORT BURSTS ARE USEFUL FOR FAST, CHOPPY SEQUENCES:



WHILE WIDER PANELS CAN BE USED FOR MOMENTS THAT SHOULD PASS MORE SLOWLY.



* WILL EISNER HAS REFERRED TO HIMSELF AS "A WRITER WHO WRITES WITH PICTURES" AND I'VE HEARD ART SPIEGELMAN TALK ABOUT COMICS AS A FORM OF "PICTURE WRITING" SO THIS ISN'T MY TERM.

PAGE 37 - CATEGORIES AND LIMITATIONS

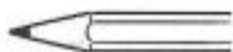
ARTISTS HAVE BEEN DRAWING WONDERFUL COMICS STORIES FOR WELL OVER A HUNDRED YEARS WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT TERMS LIKE MY FIVE CHOICES, OF COURSE. A LOT OF PURE INSTINCT GOES INTO MAKING COMICS. THESE IDEAS ARE MEANT TO **SUPPLEMENT** AND **INFORM** THOSE INSTINCTS, NOT **REPLACE** THEM.

IF YOU'RE CREATING A COMIC, AND A PARTICULAR PANEL OR PAGE DESIGN JUST FEELS RIGHT TO YOU, GO FOR IT. JUST BECAUSE YOU DIDN'T GO DOWN ONE OF MY NERDY CHECKLISTS FIRST DOESN'T MAKE IT ANY LESS VALID.

BUT, WHEN YOU COME BACK TO THAT COMIC AND SOMETHING NO LONGER FEELS QUITE RIGHT, OR WHEN A FRIEND READS IT AND DOESN'T GET IT, THAT'S WHEN I CAN PROMISE THAT YOUR SOLUTION LIES IN ONE OF THOSE FIVE COLUMNS. THAT'S WHEN YOU MAY WANT TO RECONSIDER SOME OF THE CHOICES YOU'VE MADE AND CONSIDER THE ALTERNATIVES.

PAGE 38 - ART STAGES

CREATING FINISHED ART HAS TRADITIONALLY INCLUDED SOME KIND OF UNDER-DRAWING WITH LIGHT (HARD) PENCIL AND/OR LIGHT BLUE PENCIL TO GET DETAILS AND PROPORTIONS RIGHT, FOLLOWED BY FINISHED INK DRAWINGS. IN THE INDUSTRY OVER THE YEARS, THESE SEPARATE TASKS -- OFTEN PERFORMED BY SEPARATE ARTISTS -- BECAME KNOWN AS "PENCILLING" (SIC) AND "INKING."



A LOT OF LONE COMICS ARTISTS STILL SPLIT THEIR COMICS ART INTO THESE SEPARATE STAGES. IT MAKES SENSE TO HAVE A NON-PERMANENT WAY TO WORK OUT WHERE LINES ARE GOING TO GO BEFORE INK HITS PAPER. STILL, I'M RELUCTANT TO USE THE TERMS BECAUSE THEY DON'T FIT WELL WITH OTHER TYPES OF FINISHED ART LIKE PAINT OR DIGITAL MEDIA.

THAT SAID, MOST CARTOONISTS GO THROUGH A FEW STAGES ON THEIR WAY TO FINISHED ART, INCLUDING:

- A ROUGH LAYOUT STAGE WHEN THEY FIGURE OUT WHERE EVERYTHING IS GOING TO GO ON THE PAGE.
- A PENCILLING-LIKE STAGE WHEN THEY WORK OUT THE PROPORTIONS AND DETAILS OF CHARACTERS AND OBJECTS IN THEIR STORY
- A FINISHED ART STAGE WHEN RENDERING DECISIONS ARE MADE FINAL.

PAGE 46 - INTENSITY BOOSTERS

ALTHOUGH THESE TECHNIQUES ARE DISCUSSED HERE AS WAYS TO PUNCH UP THE SURFACE APPEAL OF A WORK, THERE ARE ALSO PLENTY OF STRAIGHTFORWARD NARRATIVE USES, INCLUDING:

EXTREME DEPTH CUES TO IMPLY THE EXTREME SIZE OR MASS OF A CHARACTER OR OBJECT:



TILTED ANGLES TO REFLECT A CHARACTER'S SENSE OF DISORIENTATION:

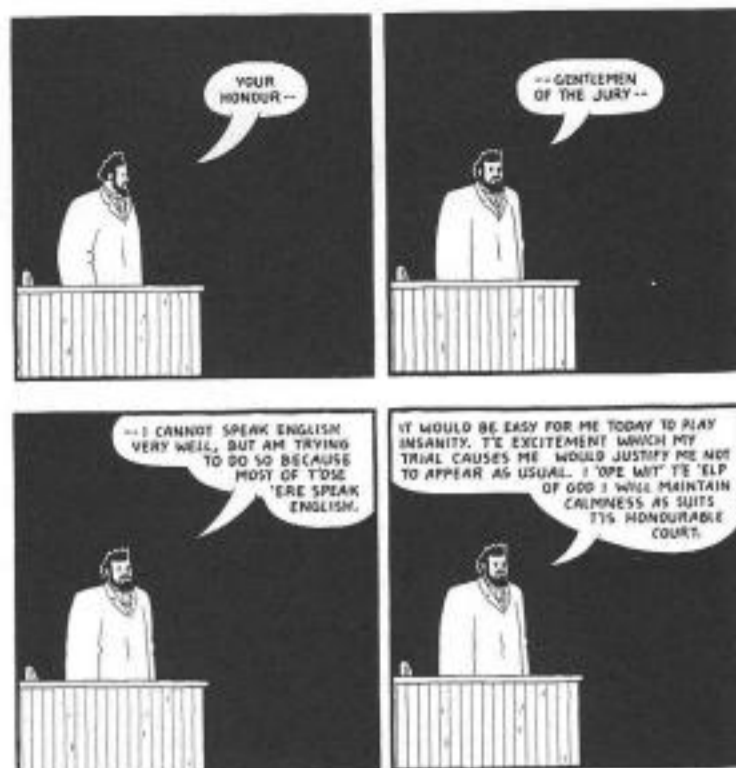


OR HYPER-RENDERING TO SHOW IMPORTANT DETAILS OF AN OBJECT:



PAGE 47, PANEL 7 - CLARITY WITHOUT INTENSITY

IT'S ACTUALLY PRETTY INTERESTING WHEN CARTOONISTS TRY DIALING DOWN THE INTENSITY NEARLY ALL THE WAY. CHESTER BROWN'S *LOUIS RIEL* INCLUDES STATIC CHARACTER POSTURES, VERY FEW CLOSE-UPS AND SOME DELIBERATELY MONOTONOUS LAYOUTS, BUT THE DRAMATIC EVENTS STILL PULL THE READER IN:



GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE "ALTERNATIVE COMICS" SCENE, INCREASINGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LITERATE GRAPHIC NOVEL MOVEMENT, USES THE DYNAMIC ACCENTS DISCUSSED ON PAGE 46 ONLY SPARINGLY, CREATING MOODS MORE AKIN TO A STAGE PLAY THAN A HOLLYWOOD BLOCKBUSTER. BROWN'S *LOUIS RIEL* IS AN EXTREME EXAMPLE, BUT LOOK AT MATURE GRAPHIC NOVELS LIKE SPIEGELMAN'S *MAUS*, WARE'S *JIMMY CORRIGAN* OR MARJANE SATRAPI'S *PERSEPOLIS* FOR EXAMPLES OF THAT GENRE'S MORE RESTRAINED ANGLES AND COMPOSITIONS.

OPTIONAL EXERCISES

NOTE: IF YOU'D LIKE TO EXPLORE SOME OF THESE TOPICS FURTHER (OR IF YOU'RE A TEACHER WHO'D LIKE TO INCORPORATE SOME OF THESE IDEAS INTO A CLASSROOM SETTING) I'VE INCLUDED SUGGESTIONS FOR EXERCISES IN THE NOTES SECTIONS OF THE FIRST FOUR CHAPTERS. THEY AREN'T NECESSARY TO GRASP THE IDEAS IN THIS BOOK, BUT YOU MIGHT FIND THEM USEFUL FOR GETTING A MORE HANDS-ON UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMICS-MAKING PROCESS.

1 - CHOICE OF MOMENT (PAGES 11-18)

PICK A FAVORITE MOVIE AND TRY ROUGHLY BREAKING DOWN THE STORY INTO JUST SIXTEEN KEY MOMENTS USING ONLY PICTURES, NO WORDS. MAKE SURE THEY'RE CLEAR ENOUGH AND CONNECTED ENOUGH THAT A FRIEND WHO HASN'T SEEN THE MOVIE CAN TELL YOU WHAT'S GOING ON WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION. QUESTION: IF YOU HAD TO CUT TO JUST EIGHT PANELS, WHICH ONES WOULD YOU DROP? HOW MANY PANELS WOULD BE ENOUGH TO SHOW ALL OF THE KEY MOMENTS OF THE STORY?

ABOVE: ART BY CHESTER BROWN (SEE ART CREDITS, PAGE 258).

2 - CHOICE OF MOMENT/CONNECTING THE DOTS (PAGES 13-14)

PICK A FEW OF YOUR FAVORITE COMICS AND TRY TO FIND AT LEAST ONE PANEL THAT COULD HAVE BEEN CUT WITHOUT ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE CLARITY OF THE STORY. CONSIDER WHAT MIGHT HAVE PROMPTED THE CREATOR(S) OF THE COMIC TO INCLUDE IT IN THE FIRST PLACE. WAS IT MEANT TO SLOW DOWN THE ACTION? OR FILL SPACE BEFORE A PAGE TURN? WAS IT GENUINELY USELESS OR WAS THERE A SUBTLER PURPOSE IN MIND?

3 - THE SIX TRANSITIONS (PAGES 15-18)

PICK ONE OF THESE THREE MINI-PLOTS AND CREATE A ROUGH SINGLE PAGE COMIC ABOUT IT USING ONLY ONE OF THE TRANSITION TYPES FROM PAGES 16 AND 17:

- THE QUEEN DIED AND THE KING DIED OF GRIEF AFTER HER.
- BOY MEETS GIRL, BOY LOSES GIRL.
- DOG EATS DOG, DOG BURPS, DOG FIGURE SKATES.

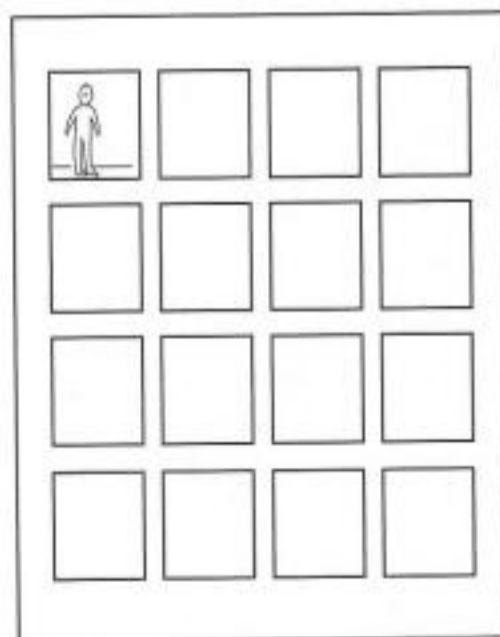
THEN TRY DRAWING A NEW PAGE OF THE SAME PLOT USING A DIFFERENT KIND OF TRANSITION AND SEE HOW IT AFFECTS THE STORYTELLING STYLE AND MOOD OF YOUR COMIC.

4 - CHOICE OF FRAME (PAGES 19-25)

BUY THE LATEST COMIC BY YOUR FAVORITE CREATOR. DON'T LOOK INSIDE, BUT INSTEAD GET A COMICS-SAVVY FRIEND TO COPY JUST THE PANEL BORDERS FROM A FEW PAGES AND WRITE A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF WHAT'S GOING ON IN EACH PANEL. TRY TO GUESS HOW YOUR FAVORITE CREATOR COMPOSED EACH PANEL AND DRAW A ROUGH VERSION INSIDE THE BORDERS. THEN TAKE A LOOK AT THE PRINTED COMIC AND COMPARE YOUR ROUGH VERSION TO THE REAL THING.

5 - CHOICE OF FRAME (PAGES 19-25)

SKETCH A 16-PANEL GRID ON A PIECE OF TYPING PAPER WITH A SIMPLE STANDING FIGURE IN THE FIRST PANEL:



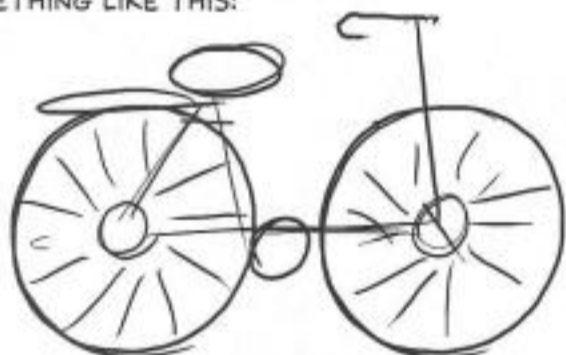
ASK A FRIEND TO DECIDE WHAT YOUR CHARACTER SHOULD DO IN PANEL TWO. DRAW THE SUGGESTION AND CONSIDER WHETHER IT WAS NECESSARY TO CHANGE THE VIEWING ANGLE. IF YOUR CHARACTER ENCOUNTERS AN ELEPHANT, DO YOU HAVE TO PULL BACK? IF HE/SHE CLIPS A TOENAIL, DO YOU HAVE TO PULL IN? DO ANY OF THE SUGGESTIONS REQUIRE A TILT OR ROTATION OF VIEWING ANGLE? DO ANY REQUIRE A CHANGE OF ELEVATION? REPEAT UNTIL THE PAGE IS FILLED!

6 - CHOICE OF IMAGE (PAGES 26-29)

TEST YOUR VISUAL MEMORY. TRY MAKING SIMPLE DRAWINGS OF FIVE COMPLEX ITEMS FROM MEMORY (EXAMPLES: A FIRE HYDRANT, YOUR FAVORITE SKYSCRAPER, A PAIR OF SCISSORS, A SNEAKER, A GAME CONTROLLER...). THEN FIND THE REAL THING OR CHECK THE WEB FOR PHOTOS. STUDY THE DIFFERENCES. THEN DRAW THE SAME ITEMS AGAIN FROM MEMORY AND SEE IF YOU CAN CAPTURE THEM MORE EFFECTIVELY.

ALTHOUGH DRAWING FROM MEMORY ISN'T AS NECESSARY TODAY AS IT WAS FOR MY GENERATION (YOU CAN PRETTY MUCH FIND A PHOTO OF ANYTHING ONLINE) PRACTICING IT CAN HELP ISOLATE THE MOST IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF SUBJECTS THAT CAN JOG READERS MEMORIES WITHOUT OVERLOADING THEM WITH UNNECESSARY DETAILS.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF ASKED TO QUICKLY SKETCH A BICYCLE FROM MEMORY, A LOT OF PEOPLE MIGHT SKETCH SOMETHING LIKE THIS:



BUT WITH REFERENCE, THE SAME NUMBER OF LINES MIGHT BETTER CAPTURE THE BASIC SHAPES OF A REAL BICYCLE:



7 - CHOICE OF IMAGE (PAGES 26-29)

CAN YOU DRAW AN UNOCCUPIED ROOM WITH ENOUGH DETAIL THAT A FRIEND CAN TELL YOU AT LEAST TEN MEANINGFUL THINGS ABOUT THE KIND OF PERSON THAT LIVES THERE, JUST BY LOOKING AT YOUR DRAWING?

[NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 3 FOR CHOICE OF WORD EXERCISES.]

8 - CHOICE OF FLOW (PAGES 32-36)

FIND A COMIC OR GRAPHIC NOVEL WITH A LOT OF VARIATIONS IN FRAME SIZE AND SHAPE. PICK AT LEAST TEN PAGES AND CONSIDER HOW YOU MIGHT ARRANGE THE SAME PANELS IF YOU HAD TO FIT THEM ONTO THE PAGES OF A DIFFERENTLY-SHAPED BOOK. WOULD SOME PANELS HAVE TO BE ADDED OR SUBTRACTED? HOW DOES THE NEW LAYOUT AFFECT TURN-OF-PAGE MOMENTS? CAN YOU KEEP THE READING ORDER EASY TO FOLLOW?

9 - CLARITY VERSUS INTENSITY (PAGES 45-52)

CAN YOU FIND A COMIC WHERE THE CLARITY OF SOME SCENES COULD BE IMPROVED BY DIALING DOWN THE INTENSITY OF SOME LAYOUTS? CAN YOU DO A ROUGH SKETCH OF YOUR IMPROVED VERSION? CONVERSELY, CAN YOU FIND A COMIC WHICH COULD BENEFIT FROM THE ADDITION OF SOME INTENSITY, WITHOUT SACRIFICING CLARITY IN THE PROCESS? HOW WOULD YOU GO ABOUT IT?

10 - LOOSENING-UP EXERCISES

A. QUANTO COMICS (INVENTED BY THE LEGENDARY DEWAN BROTHERS, TED AND BRIAN). GET TOGETHER WITH ONE OR MORE COMICS-MAKING FRIENDS. GET A FEW BLACK MARKERS AND SOME PLAIN WHITE PAPER. EACH ARTIST TAKES A FEW MINUTES MAKING A TITLE LOGO ON THE TOP OF A PAGE (TITLES SHOULD BE SOMETHING GENERAL LIKE "IS THAT YOUR DAD?," "BLIND DATE," "IGNORE IT AND IT WILL GO AWAY," "CLOSED MONDAYS," ETC.; AVOID OVERLY SPECIFIC TITLES LIKE "POPE BENEDICT AND JAMIROQUAI GO SKYDIVING OVER PENNSYLVANIA"). EACH ARTIST THEN TRADES PAGES AND DRAWS A ONE-PAGE COMIC TO MATCH SOMEONE ELSE'S TITLE. REPEAT UNTIL SLEEPY.

B. THE 24-HOUR COMIC (BEGUN IN 1990 AS A CHALLENGE TO MY PAL STEVE BISSETTE). DRAW AN ENTIRE 24 PAGE COMIC BOOK IN A SINGLE 24-HOUR PERIOD. NO SCRIPT. NO PREPARATION. ONCE THE CLOCK STARTS TICKING, IT DOESN'T STOP UNTIL YOU'RE DONE. GREAT SHOCK THERAPY FOR THE CREATIVELY BLOCKED. OVER 1,000 ARTISTS HAVE GIVEN IT A TRY SO FAR!

SUGGESTIONS: START IN THE MORNING, AFTER A FULL NIGHT'S SLEEP. PLAN TO HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD, CAFFEINE AND MUSIC AT THE READY. AND IF YOU DON'T DO IT AT HOME, YOU MIGHT WANT TO HAVE A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER GIVE YOU A RIDE WHEN YOU'RE DONE.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE YOUR COMIC IN THE COMPANY OF OTHER CRAZY ARTISTS, CHECK OUT 24HOURCOMICS.COM FOR DETAILS ON 24-HOUR COMICS DAY, AN ANNUAL CELEBRATION DURING WHICH GROUP EVENTS ARE HELD AT COMICS STORES AND OTHER LOCATIONS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

ADDITIONAL NOTES (INCLUDING MORE DETAILS ON THE 24-HOUR COMICS CHALLENGE) CAN BE FOUND AT: WWW.SCOTTMCCLOUD.COM/MAKINGCOMICS