

**Symbolism is not
always constant
in a scene and
may change
meaning as the
dramatic context
changes.**

**Editing is frequent
source of
metaphors in film,
for two shots can
be linked together
to produce a third
and symbolic idea.**

**There are a
number of
figurative
techniques in
cinema and
literature including
motifs, symbols,
and metaphors**

An allusion is a common type of literary analogy. It is an implied reference, usually to a well-known event, person, or work of art

There are four basic types of point-of-view in literary fiction that can apply to film, as well - the first person, the omniscient, the third person, and the objective

**The cinematic
equivalent to
the voice of the
literary
narrator is the
eye of the**

**In the third
person, a
nonparticipating
narrator tells a
story from the
consciousness of
a single**

Objective narration is the most detached of all points-of-view as it does not enter the consciousness of any character, but merely reports events from the outside.

**The loose
adaptation is
generally only an
idea or character
taken from a
literary source and
then developed
independently**

**Faithful
adaptations
attempt to
recreate the
literary source in
filmic terms,
keeping as close to
the spirit of the**