



# NOT IN GOD'S NAME

IN SEARCH OF TOLERANCE WITH THE DALAI LAMA

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

*Please note: This page is incomplete and will be updated soon.*

**Dispute**

**Resolution**

**Mediation**

**Negotiation**

**Diplomacy**

**Arbitration**

**Alternatives**

**Reconciliation**

**Peace Building**

**Dialogue**

**Restorative Justice**

**Litigation**

**Pacifist**

**Activist**

**Buddhism**

**Non-violence**

### **Documentary Terminology:**

A glossary of the terms used to define and describe the techniques and styles used in documentary films.

- **Authenticity** - What is on the screen has not been modified in any way.
- **Cinema Verite** - French, meaning "film truth." A term applied to documentary films in which there is raw interaction between the filmmaker and the film subject.
- **Commentary** - The narrative voice/perspective in the documentary film that presents the point of view of the film.
- **Compilation Film** - A documentary film that is comprised entirely of authentic archival footage.
- **Demonstrative Proof** - Emphasis on making evidence persuasive.
- **Editing** - The juxtaposition of two or more shots to create a meaningful relationship between them. Editing is extremely important in documentaries, establishing both the film's credibility and aesthetic.
- **Ethnographic** - Films featuring the cultural context of the human experience.
- **Expository Documentary** - A non-fiction film that emphasizes verbal commentary and argumentative logic.
- **Intertitle Text** - Appears periodically on screen to provide information such as the date, the time, the location or to identify a person shown on screen.
- **Long Take** - A single continuous shot of unusually long duration which eliminates the need to edit the scene.
- **Masked Interview** - An interview in which the filmmaker as interviewer is both off-screen and unheard.
- **Observational Mode** - Emphasizing the documentary filmmaker's engagement in observing the subject's daily life and circumstances and documenting them with an unobtrusive camera.
- **Participatory Mode** - Emphasis on the interaction between filmmaker and subject.
- **Performative Mode** - The emphasis of the filmmaker's subjective attitude or personal engagement with a subject to evoke audience reaction.
- **Perspective or Point of View** - In documentary filmmaking, perspective is the selection and arrangement of sounds and images to convey or imply the filmmaker's point of view about a subject.
- **Voice of Authority** - Someone whom we see and/or hear whose purpose it is to represent the point of view of the film.
- **Voice Over** - An off-camera voice that comments about the images on film.

### **The Perfect Shot:**

These are various techniques and shots used to tell the story:

**Storytelling Shots** - Images that tell the story without the need of a narrator.

**Emotional Shots** - Shots that have the unique ability to make people feel. Shots that have emotional content.

**General Coverage** - Shots that sets the contexts.

**Close-ups** - This is a visual effect that pulls the viewer in. Helps to pull viewer in on the subject.

**“Chill Footage”/Cinema Verite** - (Live action) film whatever is happening. “Just chill, let the camera capture it all.”

**Process Footage** - Film the making of the film. (Behind the scene footage of the process)

**Archival Footage** - Free footage usually from the Library of Congress or government sources. You can also ask community or the subject for original film or photographs.

### **Styles and Approaches to Documentary Filmmaking:**

#### **Conventional Documentary:**

- Introduces subject use “real” or archival and moving images.

#### **Experimental Documentary:**

- Highly personalized expression uses juxtaposition of images.

#### **Reenactments:**

- Use of actors to reenact an event as it was documented.

#### **Propaganda Film:**

- Powerful social and political influences.

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