



Journalism Multilingual Glossary

English	isiXhosa	Afrikaans
Advertorial – An advert that takes the form of an editorial piece, usually labelled as an advert.	Isaziso - Isaziso okanye upoposho olubhalwa ephapheni, maxa wambi luthethwe. Sidla ngokwaziwa okanye siqapheleke njengombhalo owazisa into ethile okanye isaziso/upapasho.	Promosie-artikel – ‘n advertensie wat die vorm het van ‘n redaksionele stuk, gewoonlik geëtiketteer as ‘n advertensie
Angle – The approach or focus of a story. This is sometimes known as the peg.	Indlela elenziwe ngayo ibali okanye ugqaliso lwebali - Maxa wambi yaziwa njengokuba sisikhonkwane sebali apho kubethelelwe khona into emayiqwalaseleke.	Gesigspunt – die benadering of fokus van ‘n storie. Dit word soms die haak genoem.
Assignment – a job given to a journalist by an editor	Umsebenzi - Umsebenzi onikwa intatheli nowenziwa ngumhleli.	Opdrag – ‘n taak wat aan ‘n joernalis gegee word deur ‘n redakteur
Attribute – to quote the original source of the material in an article.	Ukucaphula - Ukucaphula kwintsusa yokubhaliweyo kwinqaku	Erkenning gee – om die oorspronklike bron van die materiaal in ‘n artikel aan te haal
Background – information given to a reporter to explain more about the situation and details of a story. Sometimes shortened to BG.	Intsusa - Ulwazi olunikezelwa umcholacholi-zindaba ukucacisa ngakumbi ngemeko kwakunye neenkucakaca zebali. Maxa wambi iyashunqulelwa kuthiwe yi- BG.	Agtergrond – Inligting gegee aan ‘n verslaggewer om die situasie en besonderhede van ‘n storie verder te verduidelik. Soms afgekort na AG.
Beat – The area or subject that a reporter regularly covers.	Umba ogangathwayo - Umba osoloko ubethelelwa ugangathwa ngumcholacholi-zindaba.	Nuusronde – die area of vakgebied waarvoor ‘n verslaggewer gereeld berig

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Blind interview – An interview with an unnamed source.	Udliwanondlebe - olunomthombo okanye intsusa engaxelwanga.	Toe-oë-onderhoud – ‘n Onderhoud met ‘n onbekende woordvoerder
Blog – An online commentary or diary often written by individuals about hobbies or areas of specialist interest. Blogs commonly allow comments below entries and are published in reverse chronological order. Also known as a weblog.	I-blog - Ingxelo esebenzisa ikhompyutha yento okanye idayari/incwadi yezehlo ebhalwe ngabantu abathile malunga nezinto abazithandayo okanye indawo ezinomdla okhethekileyo owodwa. Ikakhulu ii- Blog zamkela iintethwana ezingaphantsi kwesihloko eso kuthethwa ngaso, kwaye ezi ntethwana zisasazwa zipapashwe ngokulandelelana ngamaxesha okuphikisana noku kuqhelekileyo. Oku kuthetha ukuba iintethwana ezifika mva zezona ziba sekuqaleni. Oku kwakhona kwaziwa njengophinye-phinye ekuthiwa yi-‘ <i>weblog</i> ’.	Blog – ‘n Aanlyn kommentaar of dagboek wat dikwels geskryf word deur persone oor stokperdjies of areas wat spesialiste interesseer. Blogs laat gewoonlik opmerkings onder inskrywings toe en word in omgekeerde chronologiese orde gepubliseer. Ook bekend as weblog of webjoernaal.
Blogger – A person who writes a blog	Umenzi we- blog	Blogger – Iemand wat ‘n blog skryf
Blurb – Brief introduction to the writer, usually following the headline.	Inkcazo yencwadi eshicilelwe kwisigqumathelo sencwadi leyo_ Intshayelelo emfutshane ngombhali edla ngokulandela inqaku elingundoqo nelibalaseleyo	Bioskets – Kort inleiding tot die skrywer, wat gewoonlik net na die opskrif/kop kom
Break – when a story is first published	Ukupapashwa kwebali okokuqala	Bekendmaak – wanneer ‘n storie die eerste keer gepubliseer word
Breaking news – Unanticipated events developing during the publication cycle, requiring updates and occasionally wholesale revision of pages.	Iindaba zeqbuliso ezingalindelekanga - Iziganeko ezingalindelekanga eziphuhla nezivela kumjikelo nakwingqokelela yopapasho. Ezi ziganeko zifuna uhlaziyo kunye nokuba ngamaxesha athile kumane kuphindwa-phindwa kufundwa amaphepha ngokutsha.	Vars nuus – Onverwagte gebeure vind plaas gedurende die publikasiesiklus, wat bywerking en soms volledige hersiening van bladsye meebring.
Budget – Also called The daily budget, or list of	Ibhajethi - Uluhlu lwamanqaku asajingayo	Nuuslys – Ook genoem “die daaglikse

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pending articles, either completed or imagined, typically discussed at an afternoon news meeting at which preliminary decisions about what is to go on the front page are made.	axhomelekileyo, agqityiweyo okanye asacingwe nje afana nqwa naxoxwe kwintlangano yeendaba esemva kwemini apho kuthathwa khona izigqibo zokuqala neziyintshayelelo zoko kuza kuvela kwiphepha- ndaba ngaphambili.	nuuslys”of lys van moontlike artikels, hetsy voltooid of denkbeeldig, gewoonlik bespreek by ‘n namiddagnuusvergadering waar voorlopige besluite geneem word oor wat op die voorblad gaan wees.
Bump – To move the position or timing of a story.	Ushenxiso -Ukushenxisa, ususe, utshintshe indawo elikuyo ibali okanye ixesha leballi elo.	Oorplaas – om die posisie of tydsbepaling van ‘n storie te verskuif
Buried lede/lead – The central element of an article mistakenly appearing deep in the text.	Isikhokelo esingesiso - Owona mongo nentsonkonqa yebali ubonakala ngempazamo kwi nzulu kokubhaliweyo	Weggesteekte inleiding/intro – Die hoofelement van ‘n artikel wat verkeerdelik diep in die teks voorkom.
Byline – A journalist’s name at the beginning of a story.	Igama lentatheli ekuqaleni kwebali	Naamreël/Naamlyn – ‘n joernalis se naam aan die begin van ‘n storie.
Circulation – Number of copies sold by newspapers or magazines	Iikopi eziliqela ezithengiswa ngamaphephandaba okanye iimagazini.	Sirkulasie – Getal kopieë van koerante of tydskrifte wat verkoop is.
Closed question – A simple yes/no question that does little to encourage an interviewee to open up.	Umbuzwana ongandisi kuthetha - Umbuzo ofuna nje impendulo engu –hayi okanye u- ewe, nto leyo engamkhuthaziyo ukuba anabe ekuthetheni lowo ubuzwa imibuzo kudliwanondlebe.	Geslote vraag – ‘n Eenvoudige ja/nee-vraag wat min doen om die ondervraagde aan te moedig om te praat.
Column – A regular feature often on a specific topic, written by the same person who is known as a columnist.	Umhlathi - Inqaku eliqhelekileyo elisoloko lingomba okanye isihloko esithile, libhalwa ngumntu omnye owaziwa ngokuba ngumbhali wemhlathi.	Rubriek/Kolom – ‘n Gereelde artikel dikwels oor ‘n spesifieke onderwerp, geskryf deur dieselfde persoon, wat bekendstaan as ‘n rubriekskrywer.
Cover story – Leading story used on front cover	Ibali elingundoqo - Ibali elibalaseleyo elisetyenziswa ngaphambili ekuqaleni kwephepha	Voorbladstorie/-artikel – Hoofstorie gebruik op die voorblad
Cuttings – A journalist’s collection of published print work. Also known as clips and sometimes presented as a portfolio.	Izicatshulwa ezisikiweyo - Ingqokelela yomsebenzi wentatheli obhalwe waza wapapashwa nokwaziwa njenge - <i>klip</i> engumsetyenzana ocatshulwe komnye ngenjongo ethile. Maxa wambi lo msebenzi uhanjiswa ngengepotfoliyo.	Knipselportefeulje – ‘n Joernalis se versameling gepubliseerde koerantwerk. Ook bekend as portefeulje.
Dateline – A line at the beginning of a story stating	Umgca womhla - Umgca osekuqaleni kwebali ochaza	Plekreël/pleklyn – ‘n reël aan die begin van

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the data and the location.	umhla kwakunye nendawo.	die storie wat die datum en die plek aandui
Deadline – The time at which an editor requests a journalist to finish an assignment	Ixesha elimisiweyo lokugqiba into ethile -Ixesha apho umhleli afuna intatheli ibe iwugqibile umsebenzi omiselweyo newabelweyo.	Spertyd – Die tyd waarop ‘n redakteur ‘n joernalis vra om ‘n opdrag te voltooi.
Direct quote – The exact reproduction of a quote word for word in quotation marks and correctly attributed.	Ucaphulo oluthe ngqo - Ukucaphula ngqo amagama acatshulwe ngamanye navalelwe kwiimpawu zocaphulo, yaza intsusa yawo yaxelwa.	Direkte aanhaling – Die presiese herhaling van ‘n aanhaling, woord vir woord tussen aanhalingstekens en korrek erken.
Draft – The first version of an article before editing and submission to the editor.	Umsebenzi ongekagqitywa - Icandelo lokuqala lenqaku phambi kokuba lihlelwe lidluliselwe kumhleli	Konsep – Die eerste weergawe van ‘n artikel voor redigering en inlewering by die redakteur.
Editorialise – To write in an opinionated way.	Ukwenza ibe linqaku lomhleli - Ukubhala ngendlela ebonakalisa ukubambelela kuluvo.	Kommentaar lewer – om te skryf op ‘n wyse wat jou eie mening aandui
Feature – A longer, more in-depth article	Inqaku - Inqaku elidana nelinobunzulu.	Glansartikel – ‘n Langer, meer in-diepte artikel.
Follow-up – An update on a previous story	Ukulandelela - Uhlaziyo lwebali elidlulileyo.	Opvolg (-berig) – ‘n Bywerking van ‘n vorige storie.
Freelancer – Someone who writes for multiple publications on a contract-to-contract basis	Umbhali othengisa umsebenzi wakhe - Umntu obhalela iindidi ngeendidi zabapapashi iincwadi, ekwenza oku ngesivumelwano esityikityiweyo kumpapashi ngamnye.	Vryskut – Iemand wat vir verskillende publikasies werk op ‘n kontrak-tot-kontrak-basis.
Freesheet – A publication that is free to consumers and generates its revenue from advertising.	Okubhaliweyo okusimahla - Okubhaliweyo okufumaneka simahla nokwenza ingeniso ngokupapasha.	Gratis blaadje/koerantjie – ‘n Publikasie wat gratis is vir verbruikers en sy inkomste genereer uit advertering.
Headline – The main title of the article.	Ingongoma ephambili - Elona gama nombhalo wenqaku ophambili.	Hoofkop – die hoofopskrif van die artikel.
House style – A publication’s guide to style, spelling and use of grammar, designed to help journalists write and present in a consistent way for their target	Isikhokelo - Isikhokelo sokubhaliweyo malunga nendlela yokubhala, upelo, nokusetyenziswa kwegrama; senzelwe ukuncedisana neentatheli	Stylgids – ‘n Publikasie se gids oor styl, spelling en grammatikagebruik, opgestel om joernaliste te help om op ‘n

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audience.	ukuze zibhale yaye zithi thaca umcimbi ngendlela engagungqiyo ukulungiselela abo kujoliswe kubo.	konsekwente manier vir hulle teikengehoor te skryf.
Kill – To cancel or delete a story.	Ukubhangisa - Ukuhlaba okanye ukurhoxisa ibali.	Pen – Om ‘n storie te kanselleer of te skrap.
Lead – the first paragraph or paragraphs of a story. Also known as lede or intro.	Intshayelelo - Umhlathi okanye imihlathi yokuqala yebali.	Inleiding – die eerste paragraaf of paragrawe van ‘n storie. Ook bekend as intro.
Lead time – the length of time between submission of copy to the editor and publication of the story in the publication.	Ixesha elisisikhokelo - Ubude bexesha phakathi kokungeniswa kwekopi kumhleli nokwazisa ibali ngokuphandle kupapasho.	Aanlooptyd – die tydsduur tussen die inlewering van kopie aan die redakteur en publikasie van die storie in die publikasie.
Leader – An article that shows the opinion of a newspaper.	Inqaku elibonisa uluvo lwephephandaba.	Hoofartikel – ‘n Artikel wat die menings van die koerant aandui.
Masthead – Main title section and name at the front of a publication.	Intloko - Esona siqendu siyintloko, negama elivela ngaphambili kokubhaliweyo. Igama negama lombhali nesihloko sencwadi, oku kuba sekuqaleni ngaphambili ukwazisa incwadi.	Naamblok – Hooftitelafdeling en naam aan die voorkant van ‘n koerant. Ook kopstuk en gewelnaam genoem.
News agency – Company that sells stories to newspapers or magazines.	Iziko leendaba - Inkampani ethengisela amaphephandaba okanye iimagazini amabali.	Nuusagentskap – Maatskappy wat stories verkoop aan koerante of tydskrifte.
Nut graf – Paragraph containing the essential elements of a story.	I-Nut graf - Umhlathi oqulathe ezona zinto zifunekayo nezibalulekileyo ebalini.	Kernparagraaf – Paragraaf wat die essensiële elemente van ‘n storie bevat.
Op-ed – A feature, usually by a prominent journalist, presenting an opinionated story.	Op-ed - Inqaku elidla ngokuba lelentatheli egqamileyo nelivela lilibali elibonisa ukubambelela kuluvo.	Meningstuk – ‘n Artikel, gewoonlik deur ‘n prominente joernalis, wat ‘n eie mening aanbied.
Pitch – Story idea sent to an editor by a reporter. Also called a query letter.	Uvakaliso –luvo - Inginga okanye uluvo ngebali oluthi luthunyelwe kumhleli luthunyelwa ngumcholacholi-zindaba. Ikwabizwa ngokuba yincwadi- mibuzo.	Storietema – Storietema gestuur aan ‘n redakteur deur ‘n joernalis. Ook ‘n navraagbrief.

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Query letter - a letter sent to an editor to propose a story for publication	Incwadi yesicelo - Incwadi ethunyelwa kumhleli ecela ukuba kupapashwe kwaziswe ibali.	Navraagbrief – ‘n Brief gestuur aan ‘n redakteur om ‘n storie vir publikasie voor te stel
Quote – Record of what a source or interviewee has said.	Ucaphulo - Ingxelo ngokuthethwe ngumntu ephuma kuye intetho okanye ngumbuzwa.	Aanhaling – Rekord van wat ‘n bron of ondervraagde gesê het.
Retraction – A withdrawal of a previously-published story or fact.	Urhoxiso - Urhoxiso lwebali okanye into ebambekayo ekhe yapapatshwa.	Terugtrekking – ‘n Herroeping van ‘n voorheen gepubliseerde storie of feit.
Revision – A re-written or improved story, often with additional quotes or facts.	Uhlaziyo - Ibali eliphinde labhalwa ngokutsha okanye lalungiswa iziphene, lidla ngokuba nocaphulo okanye izinto ezibambekayo ezongezelelweyo.	Hersiening – ‘n Herskryfde of verbeterde storie, dikwels met addisionele aanhalings of feite.
Run – To publish a story.	Inkqubo- papasho - Ukupapasha ibali.	Plaas – Om ‘n storie te publiseer.
Scoop – An exclusive or first-published story.	Iindaba ezifunyenwe nezishicilelwe kwiphephandaba ngokuphangela amanye amaphephandaba - Ibali elilodwa elahlukileyo okanye eliqala ukupapashwa nokwaziwa.	Nuustreffer/Eksklusiewe berig – ‘n Eksklusiewe of eerste gepubliseerde storie.
Subhead – A smaller one-line headline that divides up the larger text of a story.	Ingongoma encinci - Ingongoma encinci enomgca omnye eyahlula -hlula umthamo webali.	Onderkop – ‘n Kleiner enkelreël-opskrif wat die groter teksgedeelte van ‘n storie verdeel.
Tie in – Placing the fact of a new story within the context of past events. Also known as a tie back.	Ukuqhagamshelanisa - Ukudibanisa izinto ezenzekileyo zebali elitsha uzinxulumanise neziganeko ezadlulayo. Ikwaziwa nenge-tie back	Kontekstualiseer – Plaas die feite van ‘n nuwe storie binne die konteks van vorige gebeure. Ook bekend as verbandlegging.
Tip – A lead of piece of new information about a new story.	Isilumkiso - Isikhokelo okanye ukukrotyiswa ngolwazi olutsha ngebali elitsha	Nuuswenk – ‘n Wenk oor ‘n stuk nuwe inligting vir ‘n nuwe storie.
Film Studies terms		
180 degree rule - A screen direction rule that camera operators must follow – an imaginary line on one side	Umthetho wenqanaba eliyi 180 - Umthetho okhombisa ikhethini yebhanyabhanya ekufuneka	180 grade-reël - ‘n Skermrigtingreël wat kamera-operateurs moet volg – ‘n

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of the axis of action is made (e.g. between two principal actors in a scene), and the camera must not cross over that line – otherwise, there is a distressing visual continuity and disorientation; similar to the axis of action (an imaginary line that separates the camera from the action before it) that should not be crossed.	ulandelwe ngabasebenzisi zithatha- mfanekiso - kwenziwa umgca osengqondweni kuphela kwelinye icala lomgca ohamba embindini xa besenza ulinganiso (umzekelo: phakathi kwabalinganiswa ababini abangundoqo kumboniso lowo), kwaye isithatha-mfanekiso masingawutsibi lo mgca usengqondweni kuphela-kungenjalo , kukho ukuqhawuka okutyhafisayo nokulahleka okuthile okukufana nomgca ohamba embindini wokwenza intshukumo nomdlalo (umgca osengqondweni kuphela owahlula isithatha-mfanekiso kwintshukumo ephambi kwaso) ekungafunekanga uwelwe okanye utsitywe.	denkbeeldige lyn aan die een kant van die handelingsas word gemaak (bv. tussen twee hoofakteurs in ‘n toneel), en die kamera moet nie oor daardie lyn beweeg nie – anders is daar ‘n stremmende visuele kontinuïteit en disoriëntasie; soortgelyk aan die as van handeling ‘n bewegende lyn wat die kamera skei van die vorige handeling) wat nie gekruis mag word nie.
24 frames per second -refers to the standard frame rate or film speed – the number of frames or images that are projected or displayed per second	lifreyimi ezinga -24 ngomzuzwana - Oku kubhekisa kumlinganiselo wefreyimi osemgangathweni nje okanye isantya sefilimu – inani leefreyimi okanye iimifanekiso eyenziwe okanye ebonakaliswe ngomzuzwana.	24 rame per sekonde - verwys na die standaard raamtempo of filmspoed – die getal rame of beelde wat geprojekteer word of per sekonde vertoon word.
3-D - a film that has as three-dimensional, stereoscopic form or appearance, giving the life-like illusion of depth.	Imilinganiso emithathu - Ifilimu enemilinganiso emithathu, ebonakala ngathi yimifanekiso yenene, yaye iyakhohlisa ibe ngathi bubom bokwenyani ngathi iyaphila.	3-D - ‘n rolprent wat driedimensionele, stereoskopiese vorm of voorstelling het, wat lewensgetroue diepte-illusie bied.
Abstract (form) - a type of film that rejects traditional narrative in favour of using poetic form (colour, motion, sound, irrational images, etc.) to convey its meaning or feeling; aka non-linear; see also avant-garde	Imo ekhabayo - Uhlobo lwefilimu oluyikhabayo ingxelo eqhelekileyo kuba lukhetha ubuchule bemibongo (umbala, intshukumo, isandi, imifanekiso engenangqiqo, njalo njalo) ukuze lidlulise oko likuthethayo okanye libuvayo, into engenamlinganiselo wobude.	Abstrak (vorm) - ‘n tipe rolprent wat tradisionele narratief verwerp ten gunste van die gebruik van poëtiese vorm (kleur, beweging, klank, irrasionele beelde, ens.) om sy betekenis of gevoel oor te dra; ook bekend as non-lineêr; sien ook avant-garde.
Absurd – (absurdism): a stage, philosophical and literary term originally, adopted by film-makers, in which ordinary settings become bizarre, illogical, irrational, unrealistic, meaningless, and incoherent	Ubudenge - Eli linqanaba elisuka kuphandolwazi ngobunjani kwakunye namagama oncwadi. Eli nqanaba lisetyenziswa ngabenzi befilimu apho izinto	Absurd – absurditeit: oorspronklik ‘n verhoog-, filosofiese en literêre term, aangepas deur rolprentmakers, waarin gewone tonele bisar, illogies, irrasioneel,

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	nembonakalo nje zitshintsha zibe zizinto ezizodwa ezingaqhelekanga, ezingenangqiqo, ezingenabunyani, ezingathethi nto kwaye zingathethi nto inye, zingahlangani.	onrealisties, betekenisloos en inkoherent word.
Act – a main division within the plot of a film; a film is often divided by ‘plot points’ (places of dramatic change) rather than acts	Isenzo okanye umdlalo ngokwe filimu - Elona candelo lisoloko lingundoqo apha kwisigaba sefilimu. Ifilimu isoloko isahlulahlulwa ibe“ziindawana ezizigaba” (iindawana apho kubakho utshintsho oluvusa umxhelo) nangaphandle kwemidlalo ubuqu.	Toneel – ‘n hoofafdeling in die plot/intrige/knoop van ‘n rolprent; ‘n rolprent is dikwels verdeel deur ‘plotpunte’ (plekke van dramatiese verandering) eerder as tonele
Action – any movement or series of events (usually rehearsed) that take place before the camera and propel the story forward toward its conclusion.	Intshukumo -Nayiphi na intshukumo okanye uthotho lweziganeko (ezithanda ukusoloko umntu eziqhelisa nazo) eziqhubeka phambi kwesithatha-mfanekiso neziqhubela ibali phambili lilisa kwisiphelo salo.	Handeling – enige beweging of reeks gebeure (gewoonlik ingeoefen) wat voor die kamera plaasvind en die storie voortstu na sy gevolgtrekking.
Actor - refers either to a male performer, or to any male or female who plays a character role in an on-screen film.	Umdlali - Kubhekisa kumdlali nomlinganisi oyindonda okanye nakuyiphi na indoda okanye umntu obhinqileyo odlala indima yomlinganiswa kwifilimu yomboniso- bhanyabhanya.	Akteur - verwys na óf ‘n manlike toneelspeler, óf na ‘n man of vrou wat ‘n karakterrol speel in ‘n rolprent op die skerm.
Actress - refers to any female who portrays a role in a film.	Umdlalikazi - Kubhekiswa kuye nawuphi na umntu obhinqileyo onendima ayidlalayo kwifilimu.	Aktrise - verwys na enige vrou wat ‘n rol in ‘n rolprent vertolk
Adaptation - the presentation of one art form through another medium; a film based upon, derived from (or adapted from) a stage play (or from another medium such as a short story, book, article, history, novel, video game, comic strip/book, etc.) which basically preserves both the setting and dialogue of the original.	Ukulungelelanisa -Umboniso wohlobo oluthile lobuchule nobugcisa kusetyenziswa enye indlela, ifilimu esekwe nethathwe (okanye nelungiselelwe ukuze ifanele) kumdlalo weqonga (okanye kwenye into enjengebali elifutshane, incwadi, inqaku, imbali, inoveli, umdlalwana wevidiyo, isiqwenga okanye incwadi ehlekisayo, njalo njalo) nto leyo engundoqo ekugcineni isimo okanye isakhelo kwakunye nencoko	Verwerking - die aanbied van ‘n kunsvorm deur ‘n ander medium; ‘n rolprent gebaseer op, afgelei van (of verwerk van) ‘n toneelstuk (of van ‘n ander medium, soos ‘n kortverhaal, boek, artikel, geskiedenis, roman, videospelletjie, strokiesprent/strokies (prent) boek, ens.) wat basies sowel die dekor as dialoog van

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	okanye intetho yalapho uthathwe khona lo mboniso.	die oorspronklike behou.
Ad lib - a line of dialogue improvised by an actor during a performance.	I- ' ad lib ' - Umgca wencoko olungiswe msinyane waqanjwa ngumdlali ngexesha enza umdlalo ngalo.	Ad lib - 'n Uitgedinkte dialoogreël deur 'n akteur gedurende 'n optrede.
Aerial shot - a camera shot filmed in an exterior location from far overhead	Imifanekiso yasemoyeni - Imifanekiso ethathwe ngesithatha- mfanekiso yaza yenziwa imifanekiso-bhanyabhanya kwindawo engaphandle, ifotelwa phezulu kude kakhulu.	Lugskoot -'n kameraskoot verfilm in 'n buitelugplek van ver bokant in die lug
Allegory -taken in film terms to mean a suggestive resemblance or correspondence between a visible event or character in a film with other more significant or abstract levels of meaning outside of the film	Umzekeliso - Lithathwe kumagama asetyenziswa kwifilimu ethetha ukufana okugushe okuthile okanye ukungqinelana phakathi kwesiganeko esibonakalayo okanye umlinganiswa kwifilimu, oku kungqinelana namanye amanqanaba entsingiselo abalulekileyo nangaphathekiyo angaphaya kwefilimu.	Allegorie – beteken in rolprentterme 'n suggestiewe ooreenkoms tussen 'n sigbare gebeure of karakter in 'n rolprent en ander belangriker of abstrakte betekenisvlakke buite die rolprent
Allusion - a direct or indirect reference – through an image or through dialogue – to a classic, a person, a place, an external and/or real-life event, another film, or a well-known cultural idea	Ukubhekisa - Ukubhekisa okanye ukugqithisela okuthe ngqo okanye okungathanga ngqo, oku kusenzeka ngomfanekiso okanye incoko kubhekiswa kuncwadi olugqwesileyo, emntwini, kwindawo, kwisiganeko sangaphandle nesimalunga nezinto ezikhoyo ebomini okanye ezinjalo, kwenye ifilimu okanye uluvo ngenkcubeko olwaziwa kakhulu.	Sinspeling - 'n direkte of indirekte verwysing – deur 'n beeld of deur dialoog – na 'n klassieke item, 'n persoon, 'n plek, 'n eksterne en/of werklike gebeure, 'n ander rolprent, of 'n welbekende kulturele idee
Alternate ending - the shooting (or re-shooting) of a film's ending for its theatrical release, usually enforced by the studio for any number of reasons	Isiphelo esisengatshintsha - Ukufota (okanye ukuphinda kufotwe) isiphelo sefilimu kulungiselelwa ukuba ikhutshwe ibukelwe kwiithiyatha (amagumbi okanye iiholo zokubukela izinto), oku kudla ngokunyanzeliswa yindawo leyo ekwenziwa kuyo ifilimu, ngezizathu nezingaphi na ezininzi.	Alternatiewe einde - die skiet (of herskiet) van 'n rolprent se einde vir sy teatervystelling, gewoonlik verplig deur die studio om die een of ander rede(s)
Ambiance - the feeling or mood of a particular scene or setting	Uvakalelo - Uvakalelo okanye imo yomboniso othile okanye isakhelo.	Atmosfeer - die gevoel of stemming van 'n spesifieke toneel of dekor
Ambient light - the natural light (usually soft) or surrounding light around a subject in a scene.	Ukukhanya okungqongileyo - Ukukhanya kwendalo (okuthanda ukungakhanyi kakhulu) okanye ukukhanya okujikeleze loo nto isembonisweni.	Omringende lig - die natuurlike lig (gewoonlik sag) of lig wat 'n subjek in 'n toneel omring.

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Ambiguity - a situation, story-line, scene, or character, etc. in which there are apparent contradictions	Okungacacanga okuntsingiselo - mbini: Imeko, okubhekisele ebalini, umboniso okanye umlinganiswa, njalo-njalo, apho kukho impikiswano.	Meerduidigheid - 'n Situasië, storielyn, toneel, of karakter, ens. waarin daar klaarblyklik teenstrydighede is
Anachronism - an element or artefact in a film that belongs to another time or place	Into engasadibaniyo namaxesha anamhlanje - Into efunekayo neyenziwe ngumntu kwi filimu iyeyelinye ixesha okanye enye indawo.	Anachronisme - 'n element of artefak/kunsvoorwerp wat tot 'n ander tyd en plek behoort
Angle - refers to the perspective from which a camera depicts its subject	Indlela ethile yokubona into: Ibhekisa kwindlela yokubona ethile apho isithatha-mfanekiso siyibonisa ngayo into leyo siyifotayo.	Hoek - verwys na die perspektief van waaruit 'n kamera sy subjek uitbeeld
Animation - a form or process of filmmaking in which inanimate, static objects or individual drawings (hand-drawn or CGI) are filmed "frame by frame" or one frame at a time (as opposed to being shot "live"), each one differing slightly from the previous frame, to create the illusion of motion in a sequence, as opposed to filming naturally-occurring action or live objects at a regular frame rate.	Isingabomi - Indlela okanye inkqubo yokwenza ifilimu apho izinto ezingenabom nezingenamphumlo, izinto ezingashukimiyo okanye imizobo eyenziwe ngabantu (ezotywe ngesandla okanye I CGI) yenziwe yayifilimu isenziwa 'ifreyimi ngefreyimi' okanye ifreyimi enye ngexesha (oku kuphikisana nokuyifota njengoko iqhubeka), ifreyimi nganye isahluka kancinci kule ingaphambili, idlulileyo. Oku kudala ukubona nokucinga ngathi kukho intshukumo eyondeleleneyo engekho nengaqhubekiyo phofu. Oku kuphikisana nokuthatha imifanekiso yebhanyabhanya yesenzo esizenzekela ngokwasendalweni, okanye izinto eziphilayo ngesantya sefreyimi esiqhelekileyo.	Animasie - 'n vorm of proses van rolprentmaak waarin nielewende, statiese voorwerpe of individuele sketse (met die hand gemaak of RGB) "raam vir raam" verfilm word of een raam op 'n slag (teenoor regstreeks geskiet te word), waar elkeen effens verskil van die vorige raam, om die illusie van opeenvolgende beweging te skep, teenoor verfilming van natuurlike handeling of lewende voorwerpe teen 'n normale raamspoed

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<p>Anime - a distinctive style of animated film that has its roots in Japanese comic books (known as manga), yet covers a wide range of genres, such as romance, action/adventure, drama, gothic, historical, horror, mystery, erotica (hentai), children's stories, although most notable sci-fi and fantasy themes</p>	<p>Isimbo esisingabomi - Isimbo esisodwa sefilimu engusingabomi nentsusa yayo izincwadi zamaJaphani ezonwabisayo (ezaziwa ngokuba zi-'manga') kanti zikwachaphazela kakhulu iintlobo ezininzi zoncwadi ezinjengencwadi zothando, ezinokwenza into/ezamadelangozi, idrama, ezamabali ngabantu besizwe bakudala , imbali, izinto ezoyikisayo, ezimangalisayo, ezingenkanuko yenyama , amabali abantwana abancinci, noxa okuqwalaseleka kakhulu ingamabali asekw phezu kwezinto ezicingwayo nje malunga nokufunyanwa ngokwesayensi kwixesha elizayo kunye nemixholo yezinto ezimangalisayo abazicingayo abantwana.</p>	<p>Anime - 'n Kenmerkende styl van 'n animasietekenprent wat sy wortels in Japannese strokiesprentboeke (bekend as manga) het, maar 'n wye reeks genres dek, soos romanse, aksie/avontuur, drama, goties, histories, riller, misterie, erotika (hentai), kinderstories, alhoewel die opmerklikste wetenskapsfiksie en fantasiemas is</p>
<p>Antagonist- the main character, person, group, society, nature, force, spirit world, bad guy; or villain of a film or script who is in adversarial conflict with the film's hero, lead character or protagonist</p>	<p>Umchasi - Umdlali oyintloko, umntu, iqela , uluntu, indalo, amandla, ilizwe lemimoya, itshijolo, okanye itshivela lefilimu okanye lombhalo elikwimpixano enokuchasana negorha lefilimu, umlinganiswa ophambili okanye umdlali oyintloko.</p>	<p>Antagonis - die belangrikste karakter, persoon, groep, gemeenskap, die natuur, kragte, geesteswêreld, slegte ou of skurk van 'n rolprent of draaiboek wat in direkte konflik met die rolprent se held, hoofkarakter of protagonis is</p>
<p>Anthology film - a multi-part or multi-segmented film with a collection or series of various tales or short stories sometimes linked together by some theme or by a 'wrap-around' tale</p>	<p>Ifilimu yengqokelela yezicengcelezo - ifilimu eneendawana ezininzi okanye iziqendwana ezininzi ezihamba nengqokelela okanye uthotho lweentsomi ngeentsomi okanye amabali amafutshane adityaniswa yimixholo ethile maxa wambi okanye adityaniswa yintsomi ejikela iqukumbele konke.</p>	<p>Antologierolprent -'n multidelige of multigesegmenteerde rolprent met 'n versameling of reeks verskillende sprokies of kort stories, soms met mekaar verbind deur 'n tema of deur 'n raamvertelling</p>
<p>Anthropomorphism - the tendency in animated films to give creatures or objects human qualities, abilities, and characteristics</p>	<p>Ukubonwa kwezidalwa nezinto ezifana nezilwanyana, zibonwa njengomntu ophilayo - Umkhwa kwifilimu ezibusingabomi wokunika izidalwa okanye izinto iimpawu zomntu, ukwazi ukwenza into kwakunye neempawu.</p>	<p>Vermensliking - die neiging in geanimeerde rolprente om gediertes of voorwerpe menslike kwaliteite, vermoëns, en kenmerke te gee</p>

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<p>Anti-climax - anything in a film, usually following the film's high point, zenith, apex, crescendo, or climax, in which there is an unsatisfying and disappointing let-down of emotion, or what is expected doesn't occur.</p>	<p>Ukuphikisana novuthondaba - Nayiphi na into kwifilimu, edla ngokulandela iqondo eliphezulu lefilimu, inkcochoyi, ukuya inyukela phezulu okanye uvuthondaba, apho kubakho ukunganeliseki nokudana okuhlileyo komoya okanye xa obekulindelwe kungenzeki.</p>	<p>Antiklimaks - enigiets in 'n rolprent, wat gewoonlik volg op 'n rolprent se hoogtepunt, toppunt, kruin, crescendo, of klimaks, waarin daar 'n onbevredigende en teleurstellende hantering van emosies is, of dit wat verwag word, nie gebeur nie.</p>
<p>Anti-hero - the principal protagonist of a film who lacks the attributes or characteristics of a typical hero archetype, but with whom the audience identifies.</p>	<p>Umchasi-gorha -Umchasi oyintloko kwifilimu ongaphawulekiyo njengegorha okanye ongenazimpawu eziqhelekileyo zegorha elingumzekelo ofezekileyo, kodwa enguyena bamxhasayo ababukeleyo.</p>	<p>Anti-held - die hoofprotagonis van 'n rolprent wat nie die eienskappe of karaktertrekke van 'n tipiese held-argetipe het nie, maar met wie die toeskouers identifiseer.</p>