

# how to make a manga story

How to Make a Manga Story: A Step-by-Step Guide to Crafting Your Own Manga

**how to make a manga story** is a question that many aspiring artists and writers ask themselves when they want to dive into the fascinating world of Japanese comics. Manga has a unique blend of storytelling, art, and cultural elements that make it distinct from other comic styles. Whether you dream of creating an action-packed shonen series or a heartfelt slice-of-life story, understanding the basics of manga storytelling can help you bring your ideas to life. In this guide, we'll explore the essential steps and tips for creating an engaging manga story, from initial concept to character development and plot structuring.

## Understanding the Core Elements of a Manga Story

Before diving into drawing or scripting, it's important to grasp what makes a manga story compelling. Manga storytelling isn't just about pretty pictures—it's about weaving together characters, plot, and themes in a way that resonates with readers.

## What Sets Manga Apart from Other Comics?

Manga often emphasizes character depth, emotional arcs, and pacing that can range from fast and action-packed to slow and introspective. Unlike Western comics, manga is typically published in black and white, which means the storytelling relies heavily on line work, shading, and panel layout to convey mood and movement.

## Identifying Your Genre and Target Audience

One of the first decisions to make is choosing the genre of your manga. Popular genres include shonen (young male audience, action-oriented), shojo (young female audience, romance and drama), seinen (adult men, more mature themes), and josei (adult women, realistic romance and life challenges). Knowing your target audience helps tailor your story's tone, themes, and character dynamics.

## Crafting a Strong Story Concept

A manga story starts with a concept—an idea that can be as simple as “a boy discovers he has magical powers” or as complex as “a dystopian society where memories are currency.” The concept serves as the foundation for everything else.

# Brainstorming Your Manga Idea

Spend time brainstorming ideas without worrying about perfection. Consider:

- What kind of world do you want to create?
- What themes or messages do you want to explore?
- Who is your protagonist, and what do they want?
- What conflicts will drive the story forward?

Using mind maps or bullet lists can help organize your thoughts and spot connections between ideas.

## Developing a Unique Selling Point (USP)

With so many manga stories out there, having a unique angle makes your work stand out. This could be a twist on a classic trope, an innovative art style, or a fresh setting. For example, instead of a typical high school romance, maybe your story is set in a futuristic academy where emotions are regulated by technology.

## Creating Memorable Characters

Characters are the heart of any manga story. Readers connect with characters they find relatable, intriguing, or inspiring.

## Building Protagonists and Antagonists

Your protagonist should have clear goals, strengths, and flaws. Consider their background, personality traits, and motivations. Similarly, your antagonist isn't just a villain; they should have their own believable reasons for opposing the protagonist. This depth makes conflicts more engaging.

## Supporting Cast and Character Relationships

Secondary characters enrich the story world and provide different perspectives. Think about friends, mentors, rivals, or family members who influence the protagonist's journey. Relationships between characters can drive emotional arcs and subplots.

## Plotting Your Manga Story

A well-structured plot keeps readers hooked from the first page to the last.

# Outline Your Story Arc

Start by outlining the major events of your manga. A classic story arc includes:

- Introduction: Present characters and setting
- Rising Action: Introduce conflicts and challenges
- Climax: The turning point or major confrontation
- Falling Action: Consequences of the climax
- Resolution: How the story wraps up

You can create a chapter-by-chapter summary to keep track of pacing and story progression.

## Balancing Action and Dialogue

Manga storytelling uses a mix of dynamic visuals and dialogue to convey the narrative. Avoid heavy exposition; instead, show emotions through facial expressions and body language. Action scenes should be clear and exciting, while dialogue can reveal character traits and advance the plot.

## Designing Your Manga World

The setting plays a crucial role in immersing readers.

## Worldbuilding Basics

Whether your manga is set in a contemporary city or a fantasy realm, details matter. Think about the environment, culture, technology, and social norms. These elements influence character behavior and story events.

## Visual Consistency

Consistency in your world's design is key. For example, if your story involves a specific type of magic or technology, establish clear rules so readers understand what's possible and what's not.

## Transforming Your Story into Manga Panels

Once your story and characters are ready, it's time to start thinking about how to translate them visually.

# Understanding Manga Paneling

Manga uses various panel sizes and layouts to control pacing and emphasis. Smaller panels can speed up action, while larger ones highlight important moments. Experiment with different panel arrangements to find what best suits your story rhythm.

## Balancing Text and Art

Avoid overcrowding panels with too much dialogue or detail. Leave room for readers' eyes to flow naturally. Use speech bubbles effectively and consider sound effects ("sfx") to enhance the atmosphere.

## Tips for Aspiring Manga Creators

Creating a manga story can be challenging but rewarding. Here are some practical tips to keep in mind:

- **Read extensively:** Study different manga styles and genres to understand storytelling techniques.
- **Practice drawing regularly:** Improving your art skills will help bring your story to life.
- **Seek feedback:** Share your drafts with friends, online communities, or mentors to gain constructive criticism.
- **Start small:** Consider creating short one-shot manga to practice pacing and character development before committing to a long series.
- **Stay consistent:** Developing a regular schedule for writing and drawing helps maintain momentum.

## Publishing and Sharing Your Manga Story

Once you have a polished manga story, sharing it with others is the next exciting step.

## Traditional vs. Digital Publishing

You can submit your manga to publishers or magazines if you aim for traditional routes.

However, digital platforms like Webtoon, Tapas, or even social media allow creators to self-publish and reach global audiences instantly.

## **Building an Audience**

Engage with readers by responding to comments, posting progress updates, and participating in manga communities. Building a loyal fanbase can open opportunities for collaborations and professional growth.

Creating a manga story takes passion, creativity, and dedication. By understanding the fundamentals of storytelling, character crafting, and visual presentation, you can develop your own manga world that captivates readers and expresses your unique voice. Whether you're drawing for fun or aspiring to become a professional mangaka, the journey of making a manga story is an adventure worth embarking on.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the first steps to create a manga story?**

Start by developing a compelling concept or theme, then create interesting characters and outline the plot. Planning the story arc and key events helps provide structure before beginning the actual drawing.

### **How important is character development in a manga story?**

Character development is crucial as it drives the story and engages readers. Well-developed characters with clear motivations, flaws, and growth make the story more relatable and compelling.

### **What are effective ways to structure a manga story?**

Most manga stories follow a three-act structure: introduction, conflict, and resolution. Incorporate cliffhangers, pacing, and character arcs to maintain reader interest throughout the chapters.

### **How can I create engaging dialogue for my manga?**

Write dialogue that reflects each character's personality and advances the plot. Keep it concise and natural, using speech bubbles effectively to balance text and artwork without overcrowding the panels.

### **What tools and software are recommended for making a**

## **manga story?**

Popular tools include Clip Studio Paint, which is designed for manga creation, along with Photoshop or Procreate. Traditional methods like pen and paper are also effective, especially for initial sketches and layouts.

## **Additional Resources**

How to Make a Manga Story: A Professional Guide to Crafting Engaging Narratives

**how to make a manga story** is a question that captivates many aspiring creators interested in the dynamic world of Japanese comics. Manga, a storytelling medium known for its unique blend of art and narrative, requires more than just drawing skills; it demands careful planning, character development, and an understanding of pacing and thematic depth. This article delves into the professional process behind creating a manga story, exploring fundamental techniques, common challenges, and effective strategies that distinguish compelling manga from the rest.

## **Understanding the Foundations of Manga Storytelling**

Before diving into the technical aspects, it is crucial to understand what makes a manga story resonate with readers. Unlike Western comics, manga often emphasizes character-driven plots and emotional arcs, with a strong focus on visual storytelling. Knowing how to make a manga story begins with grasping these cultural and stylistic nuances.

## **The Importance of Genre and Target Audience**

Manga spans a wide range of genres—from shōnen (aimed at young males) and shōjo (targeted at young females) to seinen and josei (intended for adult men and women, respectively). Identifying the genre early helps shape the story's tone, themes, and complexity. For instance, a shōnen manga might prioritize action and friendship, while a josei manga often explores mature relationships and psychological depth.

## **Developing a Compelling Story Premise**

At the heart of every successful manga lies a strong premise. How to make a manga story that captivates involves crafting a concept that is both original and relatable. This can be achieved by blending familiar tropes with unique twists or by exploring unexplored themes. The premise serves as the foundation upon which the entire narrative is built, guiding character motivations and plot progression.

# Structuring Your Manga Story

Effective structure is critical for maintaining reader engagement. Manga stories typically unfold over serialized chapters, which requires careful pacing and cliffhangers to sustain interest.

## Plot Development and Story Arcs

Creating a manga story involves outlining the major plot points and dividing them into coherent story arcs. Each arc should have a clear goal, conflict, and resolution, contributing to the overall narrative progression. This serialized structure not only aids in storytelling but also in managing deadlines and production schedules.

## Balancing Dialogue and Visuals

One of the defining features of manga is the interplay between text and artwork. Knowing how to make a manga story visually compelling requires balancing dialogue with expressive illustrations. Overloading panels with text can disrupt flow, while sparse dialogue risks underdeveloped characters. Employing visual metaphors, dynamic panel layouts, and body language enhances the storytelling power of the manga.

## Character Creation: The Heart of Manga

Characters are the engines driving the manga story forward, and their development is critical to reader investment.

## Designing Memorable Characters

Character design in manga goes beyond aesthetics; it conveys personality, background, and emotional state. Consistency in design helps readers recognize and connect with characters, while subtle changes can reflect growth or transformation. Attention to details like clothing, expressions, and posture plays a vital role in making characters memorable.

## Crafting Motivations and Relationships

Complex characters often have layered motivations and evolving relationships. Exploring these elements adds depth to the story and encourages readers to empathize. For example, protagonists with clear goals but internal conflicts create tension and opportunities for development, while well-defined antagonists enrich the narrative by presenting credible challenges.

# Technical Aspects of Manga Creation

Beyond storytelling, how to make a manga story also involves mastering the technical skills necessary for production.

## Scriptwriting and Storyboarding

The script outlines dialogue, scene descriptions, and panel directions. Storyboarding (or creating a “name” in Japanese manga terminology) allows creators to visualize pacing, panel composition, and flow before final artwork. This step is indispensable for identifying narrative issues early and ensuring coherence.

## Artwork and Inking Techniques

High-quality artwork is a hallmark of professional manga. Artists use a combination of pencils, inks, screentones, and digital tools to create detailed and expressive images. Understanding shading, perspective, and anatomy contributes significantly to the visual impact. Additionally, mastering panel transitions and page layouts affects the reading rhythm and emotional intensity.

## Publishing and Marketing Your Manga

Creating a manga story is only part of the journey; reaching an audience is equally important.

## Choosing Between Traditional and Digital Publishing

The manga industry has evolved with technology, offering traditional print routes and digital platforms. Traditional publishing through magazines or publishers often requires submissions and acceptance, whereas digital platforms provide more accessible entry points and direct reader feedback. Each has pros and cons in terms of reach, revenue, and creative control.

## Building an Audience and SEO Optimization

For independent creators, understanding SEO and online marketing can enhance visibility. Using keywords like “how to make a manga story,” “manga character development,” and “manga storytelling techniques” in blogs, social media, and video content helps attract readers and fellow creators. Engaging with communities on platforms like Twitter, Pixiv, or Webtoon also fosters connections and exposure.



# Challenges and Considerations in Manga Story Creation

Despite the appeal, making a manga story is not without difficulties.

## Time Management and Creative Burnout

Serializing a manga demands consistent output, often under tight deadlines. Balancing quality and quantity can lead to creative fatigue. Effective scheduling, breaks, and collaboration can mitigate burnout but require discipline and planning.

## Cultural Sensitivity and Originality

Manga creators must navigate cultural contexts to avoid stereotypes or misrepresentations, especially when drawing inspiration from diverse sources. Striving for originality while respecting traditions enriches the work and broadens appeal.

## Conclusion: The Art and Craft of Making a Manga Story

How to make a manga story is a multifaceted endeavor that combines narrative artistry, visual skill, and strategic planning. From conceptualization through publication, each phase demands deliberate effort and a deep understanding of the medium's unique qualities. While challenges abound, the rewards of crafting a manga that resonates with readers and stands out in a crowded market are substantial. Aspiring creators who approach the process with professionalism, creativity, and patience stand the best chance of success in the vibrant world of manga storytelling.

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**how to make a manga story: Manga's First Century** Andrea Horbinski, 2025-10-28 A comprehensive English-language history of a beloved medium, Manga's First Century tells the story of the artists and fans who built a cultural juggernaut. Manga is the world's most popular style of comics. How did manga and anime—"moving manga"—become ubiquitous? Manga's First Century

delves into the history and finds surprising answers. In fact, manga has always been a global phenomenon. Countering essentialist myths of manga's emergence from the deepest wells of Japanese art, author Andrea Horbinski shows it was born in the early 1900s, a hybrid form that crossed single-panel satirical cartoons popular in Europe and America with the Edo period's artistic legacy. As a medium, manga initially focused on political commentary, expanding to include social satire, children's comics, and proletarian art in the 1920s and 1930s. Manga's evolution into a medium embracing complex, long-form storytelling was likewise driven by creators and fans pushing publishers to accept new, radical expansions in manga's artistic and narrative practices. In the 1970s, innovative creators and fans empowered a new breed of fan-generated comics (dōjinshi) and established robust audiences of adult, female, and queer manga readers, while nurturing generations of amateur and professional creators who continue to enrich and renew manga today.

**how to make a manga story:** *How to Draw Manga* Timothy Seelig, Yishan Li, 2011-11-15 An illustrated, step-by-step guide to drawing manga that covers tools and tips on how to use them, all stages of the creative process, and detailed descriptions on how to create a range of settings and characters.

**how to make a manga story: Professional Manga** Steve Horton, Jeong Mo Yang, 2008-06-17 Combine high-end manga storytelling theory and advice with the tools for digital creation in Manga Studio, guided by expert professional manga-ka. You'll discover manga storytelling techniques, from speed lines to technology, from toning to big sound effects. Steve Horton and Jeong Mo Yang then show you how best to accomplish these techniques using the leading manga art creation program, Manga Studio EX. Every ounce of theory is backed up with step-by-step manga illustrations and Manga Studio screenshots that show how these illustrations were created. See the techniques in action in *The Other Side of the Tracks*, a new manga short story in the book centerfold which demonstrates at least one example from every technique described. You can also follow the continuing story as a webmanga available at [comicspace.com](http://comicspace.com). And there's more! The companion CD includes trial version of Manga Studio EX along with high-resolution image files from the book. Smith Micro has also included a coupon for \$100 off the full version of Manga Studio EX.

**how to make a manga story: She and Her Cat** Makoto Shinkai, Naruki Nagakawa, 2024-01-23 Lying alone on the edge of the sidewalk in an abandoned cardboard box, a nameless narrator contemplates the indifferent world around him. With his mother long gone, his only company is the sound of the nearby train. Just as he fears that the end is near, a young woman peers down at him, this fateful encounter changing their lives forever.--

**how to make a manga story:** *How to Draw Shoji Supersize* Robert Acosta, Various, 2003 This book encourages manga fans to learn sequential storytelling, hone their art skills in anatomy, perspective, inking, body language and facial expressions, and discover how to post their comics on the web and find work in the comics field.

**how to make a manga story: Draw Manga** Bruce Lewis, 2005-10-24 Manga is the Japanese word for comic. The distinctive manga style - petite girls with huge eyes, spiked hair and funky clothes, kung fu fighting in edgy urban settings captured from unusual and dramatic angles - has entered the mainstream comics, graphics and advertising of the West and is an outstandingly popular style with aspiring comic artists. The 'how to' manga books currently available are translations from the Japanese. They are often poorly translated, containing cultural assumptions not necessarily obvious or applicable to a Westerner. 'Draw Manga' takes an entirely fresh approach. Bruce Lewis explains manga and its roots, teaches the conventions of manga illustration, but encourages the reader to develop their own unique style. Why ape manga when you can develop its exciting conventions in your own way? 'Draw Manga' builds your skills, from drawing the basic figure, creating believable characters and setting the scene, to developing a story and creating dramatic lettering. By the end of the book you will know how to create your own manga and how to publish your work on paper or online. This comprehensive approach to thinking and drawing manga is the essential guide.

**how to make a manga story:** *Dragon Ball Culture Volume 3* Derek Padula, 2015-02-06 Goku

begins a new adventure, and this time the quest is to conquer thyself. In *Dragon Ball Culture Volume 3: Battle*, you'll discover the origin of Goku's training mentality. You'll see how Akira Toriyama combines thousands of years of martial arts history and modern cinema together to create the Tenkaichi Budōkai. And you'll hear how *Dragon Ball* almost gets cancelled, but then changes its format to become the world's most recognized anime and manga series. Travel alongside Goku as he becomes the disciple of the world's greatest martial artist, meets his new training partner, and competes in the largest tournament on Earth. Will this wild monkey boy gain the discipline he needs to become the champion? Volume 3 explores Chapters 24 to 53 of the *Dragon Ball* manga. Let the battle begin!

**how to make a manga story:** *Sayonara Zetsubou-Sensei* Koji Kumeta, 2013-07-16 Teachers are supposed to inspire the younger generation to follow their dreams and achieve great things. However, our hero, Nozomu is not that teacher. Nozomu's probably the most depressive man in Japan--so depressive, in fact, that every little setback in life inspires yet another suicide attempt! But then why is being in Nozomu's class such a blast? Is it his quirky and endearing students? The bizarre adventures he leads them on? Or is there something after all to the Power of Negative Thinking? **SPRINGING INTO A SUMMER OF SELF-DISCOVERY** It's spring in volume 11, and Zetsubou-sensei and the students master the art of detuning; that is, purposefully inhibiting he performance of something. Then, during summer vacation, they go on journeys of self-discovery, confront a mob of zealous over-protectors, and dodge spy accusations on the beach. Finally, back in the classroom, they are caught off-guard by surprise inspections masterminded by Zetsubou-sensei and Chiri Kitsu! Includes special extras after the story!

**how to make a manga story:** *Manga Classics: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* Mark Twain, Crystal S.Chan, Chafed by the civilized restrictions of his foster home, and weary of his drunkard father's brutality, 14 year-old Huck Finn fakes his own death and sets off on a raft down the Mississippi River. He is soon joined by Jim, an escaped slave. Together, they experience a series of rollicking adventures that have amused readers, young and old, for over a century. The fugitives become close friends as they weather storms together aboard the raft and spend idyllic days swimming, frying catfish suppers, and enjoying their independence.

**how to make a manga story:** *Oreimo Volume 1* Tsukasa Fushimi, 2016-02-17 High-school student Kyosuke doesn't get along with his cranky, dismissive, and secretive 14-year-old little sister Kirino, but he finds himself somehow protecting Kirino's secrets — she's not only a fashion model and a great student, but she's got a huge collection of naughty video games and anime! This hilarious, charming hit series is filled with surprises and outrageous laughs. Who says girls can't be otaku, too?

**how to make a manga story:** *Oreimo* Tsukasa Fushimi, 2012 After discovering his fourteen-year-old sister Kirino's obsession with naughty video games and fantasy anime, seventeen-year-old Kyosuke suddenly finds himself forced to protect her secret.

**how to make a manga story:** *Comics in Translation* Federico Zanettin, 2015-12-22 Comics are a pervasive art form and an intrinsic part of the cultural fabric of most countries. And yet, relatively little has been written on the translation of comics. *Comics in Translation* attempts to address this gap in the literature and to offer the first and most comprehensive account of various aspects of a diverse range of social practices subsumed under the label 'comics'. Focusing on the role played by translation in shaping graphic narratives that appear in various formats, different contributors examine various aspects of this popular phenomenon. Topics covered include the impact of globalization and localization processes on the ways in which translated comics are embedded in cultures; the import of editorial and publishing practices; textual strategies adopted in translating comics, including the translation of culture- and language-specific features; and the interplay between visual and verbal messages. *Comics in translation* examines comics that originate in different cultures, belong to quite different genres, and are aimed at readers of different age groups and cultural backgrounds, from Disney comics to Art Spiegelman's *Maus*, from Katsuhiro Ōtomo's *Akira* to Goscinny and Uderzo's *Astérix*. The contributions are based on first-hand research

and exemplify a wide range of approaches. Languages covered include English, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, French, German, Japanese and Inuit. The volume features illustrations from the works discussed and an extensive annotated bibliography. Contributors include: Raffaella Baccolini, Nadine Celotti, Adele D'Arcangelo, Catherine Delesse, Elena Di Giovanni, Heike Elisabeth Jüngst, Valerio Rota, Carmen Valero-Garcés, Federico Zanettin and Jehan Zitawi.

**how to make a manga story: Manga and Anime Go to Hollywood** Northrop Davis, 2015-12-17 The media industries in the United States and Japan are similar in much the same way different animal species are: while a horse and a kangaroo share maybe 95% of their DNA, they're nonetheless very different animals-and so it is with manga and anime in Japanese and Hollywood animation, movies, and television. Though they share some key common elements, they developed mostly separately while still influencing each other significantly along the way. That confluence is now accelerating into new forms of hybridization that will drive much of future storytelling entertainment. Packed with original interviews with top creators in these fields and illuminating case studies, *Manga and Anime Go to Hollywood* helps to parse out these these shared and diverging genetic codes, revealing the cross-influences and independent traits of Japanese and American animation. In addition, *Manga and Anime Go to Hollywood* shows how to use this knowledge creatively to shape the future of global narrative storytelling, including through the educational system. Northrop Davis paints a fascinating picture of the interrelated history of Japanese manga/anime and Hollywood since the Meiji period through to World War II and up to the present day - and even to into the future.

**how to make a manga story: An Introduction to Japanese Society** Yoshio Sugimoto, 2014-09-24 'An Introduction to Japanese Society' is a provocative, insightful and highly accessible book comprehensively examining contemporary Japanese society. It provides an analysis of the view that Japan is characterised by groupism and homogeneity.

**how to make a manga story: By Your Side** Erica Friedman, 2022-05-31 The Untold Story of Lesbian Love in Japanese Anime and Comics... *By Your Side* is the complete Yuri resource I only ever dreamed could exist. Decades in the making, this glorious collection surveys, analyzes, and contextualizes Yuri with unparalleled detail and enthusiasm. Friedman graces readers with illuminating insights as they follow her through a century of the genre's evolution and revolution. By sharing her extraordinary knowledge, she provides inquirers, scholars, and aficionados alike with a deeper appreciation and understanding of lesbian anime and manga while galvanizing them towards the next era of Yuri. -Nicki Bauman, Yurimother

**how to make a manga story: Precarious Youth in Contemporary Graphic Narratives** María Porras Sánchez, Gerardo Vilches, 2022-09-26 This volume explores comics as examples of moral outrage in the face of a reality in which precariousness has become an inherent part of young lives. Taking a thematic approach, the chapters devote attention to the expression and representation of precarious subjectivities, as well as to the economic and professional precarity that characterizes comics creation and production. An international team of authors, young and senior systematically examines the representation of precarious youth in graphic fiction and autobiographic comics, superheroes and precarity, market issues and spaces of activism and vulnerability. With this structure, the book offers a global perspective and comprehensive coverage of different aspects of a complex and multifaceted field of knowledge, with a special attention to minorities and liminal subjects. The comics analyzed function as examples of ethical solicitation that bear witness of the precarious existence younger generations endure, while at the same time creating images that voice their outrage and might move readers to act. This timely and truly interdisciplinary volume will appeal to comics scholars and researchers in the areas of media and cultural studies, modern languages, education, art and design, communication studies, sociology, medical humanities and more.

**how to make a manga story: GameAxis Unwired** , 2007-02 GameAxis Unwired is a magazine dedicated to bring you the latest news, previews, reviews and events around the world and close to you. Every month rain or shine, our team of dedicated editors (and hardcore gamers!) put

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