

# SUBJECT: Media

## UNIT: Television



### Key Terminology

- **Genre:** A category of artistic composition, such as drama, comedy, or documentary.
- **Narrative:** The story or plot of a TV show.
- **Mise-en-scène:** The arrangement of everything that appears in the shot, including setting, props, lighting, and costume.
- **Cinematography:** The art of photography and filming.
- **Editing:** The process of selecting and arranging the best shots.
- **Sound Design:** The creation of sound effects, music, and dialogue.
- **Prime Time:** The period of the day when the largest number of people are watching TV.
- **Public Service Broadcasting (PSB):** A broadcasting system funded by a public body, such as the BBC.
- **Commercial Broadcasting:** A broadcasting system funded by advertising revenue.
- **Ratings:** A measure of how many people are watching a TV show.

### Key Concepts

- **Television Formats:** Different types of TV programmes, such as dramas, comedies, documentaries, and reality shows.
- **Television Audience:** The people who watch TV programmes.
- **Television Regulation:** The rules and regulations that govern the television industry, such as broadcasting standards and licensing.
- **Television Production Process:** The stages involved in producing a TV show, from scriptwriting to broadcasting.
- **Media Ownership:** The companies that own TV channels and the impact of ownership on programming.
- **Globalisation of Television:** The increasing interconnectedness of the television industry, with programmes being produced and distributed across borders.

### Analysis Techniques

- **Semiotic Analysis:** Analysing the signs and symbols used in a TV programme.
- **Narrative Analysis:** Analysing the story and plot of a TV programme.
- **Audience Analysis:** Analysing the target audience of a TV programme and how it appeals to them.
- **Technical Analysis:** Analysing the technical elements of a TV programme, such as cinematography, editing, and sound design.