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## CONCEPT GUIDE #1: MISE-EN-SCÈNE

**Backlighting:** Lighting that illuminates the person or object from behind, creating a silhouette

**Blocking:** The arrangement and movement of the actors in a scene.

**Character actors:** Actors who play recognizable character types, often repeated in many films.

**Chiaroscuro:** Dramatic, high-contrast lighting, emphasizing shadows and the interplay of light and dark.

**Directional lighting:** Lighting that appears to come from a particular source and direction.

**Fill lighting:** Lighting using secondary lights to balance the main (key) lighting; helps to reduce shadows and illuminate the entire scene.

**Frontal lighting:** Lighting that illuminates the subject directly from the front, or from a position near the camera.

**Hard lighting:** High-contrast lighting, with hard edges and distinctive shadows.

**High key lighting:** Key lighting that is bright and even, with few contrasts (uses a lot of fill light).

**Highlighting:** Extra lighting used to emphasize specific characters, features, or objects.

**Key lighting:** The main source of (artificial) lighting in a scene.

**Low key lighting:** Key lighting that is shadowy, with strong contrasts (uses very little fill light).

**Mise-en-scène:** All the elements placed in front of the camera to be photographed: settings and props, lighting, costumes, make-up, and actors and their behavior.

**Natural lighting:** Lighting derived from an actual, on-location source, rather than from added (studio) lights.

**Naturalistic:** Action, setting, or other aspect of mise-en-scène that tries to conform to the details of actual experience (as opposed to being symbolic or metaphorical).

**Soft lighting:** Low-contrast lighting, without dramatic contrasts of bright and dark.

**Three-point lighting:** Standard lighting arrangement, with key light, fill light, and backlight.

**Underlighting:** Lighting from below.