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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.