

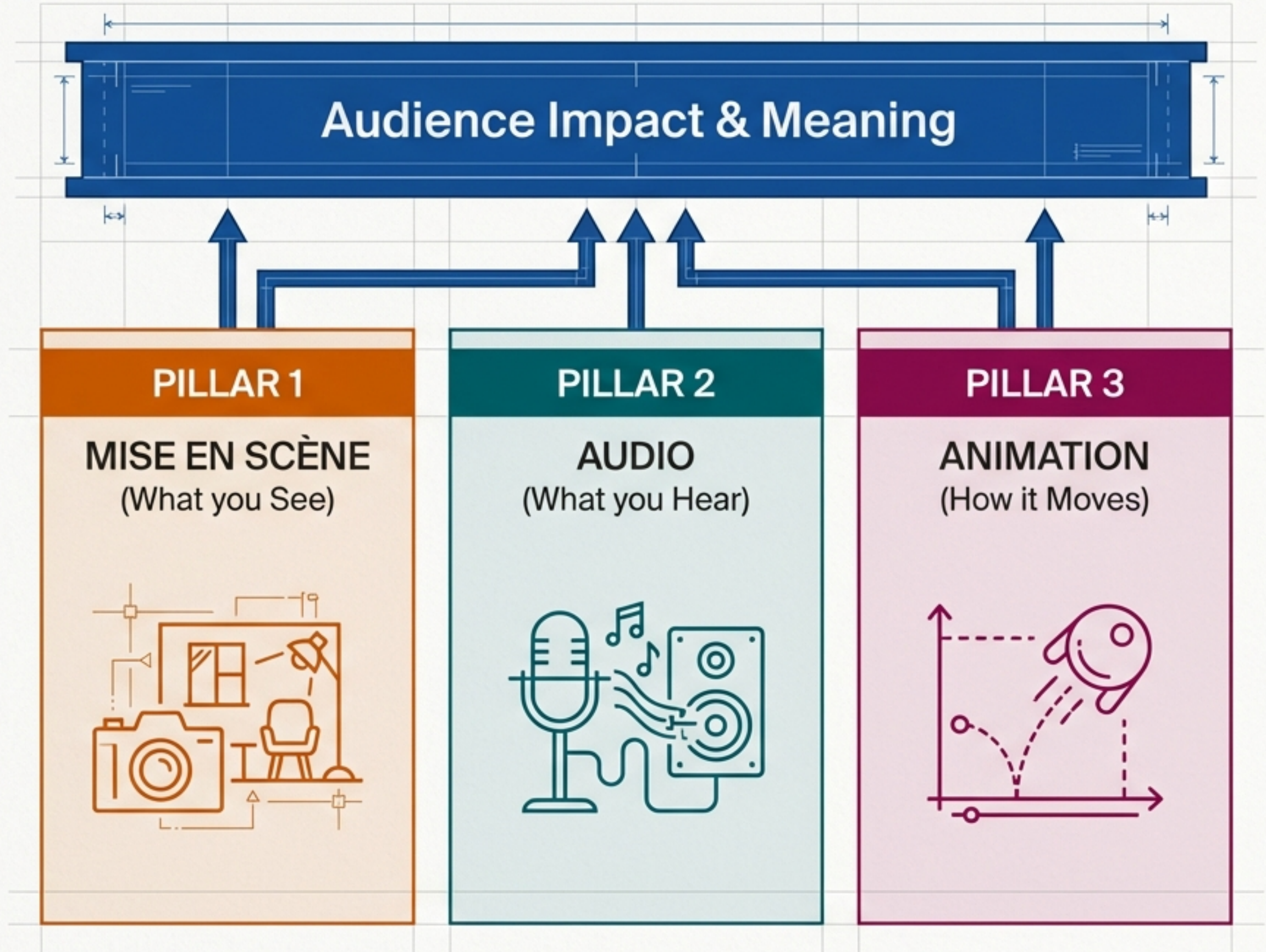


Deconstructing Media: The Three Pillars of Meaning

A Masterclass in Mise en Scène, Audio & Animation for R093 Success.

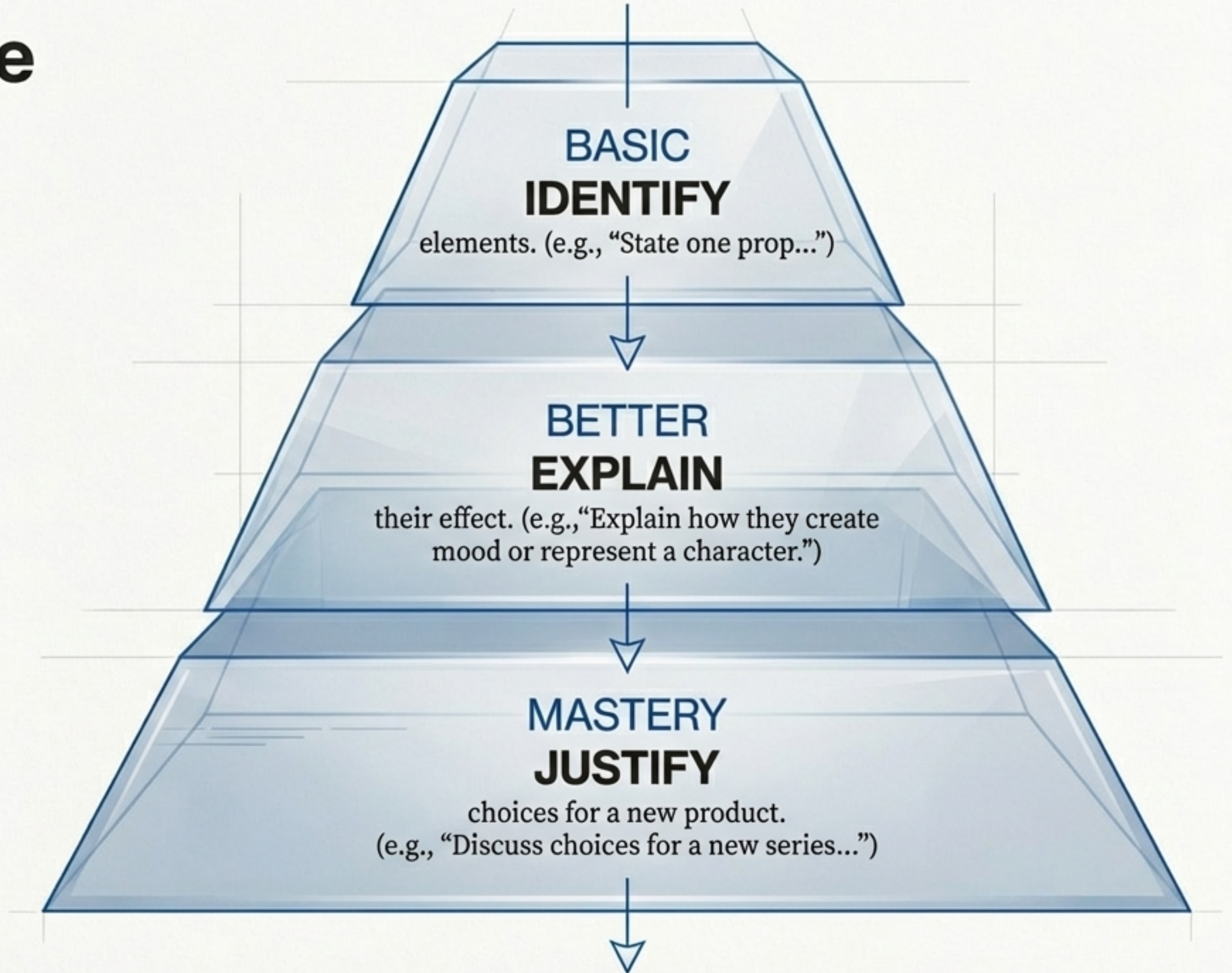
From Viewer to Analyst

To achieve top marks, you must understand how media products are *built* to create meaning. This rests on three foundational pillars that work together as powerful media codes to shape how an audience feels and what they understand.



From Knowledge to Marks

Mastering these three pillars allows you to answer every type of question the exam will ask.



Pillar I: Mise en Scène – Everything in the Frame

A French term (pronounced “meez-on-sen”) meaning “putting on stage”. It covers everything that appears within the frame to communicate genre, tone, and theme. It is the visual design of a shot.

Setting & Location
Source Serif Pro



Props
Source Serif Pro



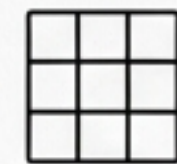
Costume & Make-up
Source Serif Pro



Colour
Source Serif Pro



Lighting
Source Serif Pro



Composition & Actor Placement
Source Serif Pro



Facial Expression & Body Language
Source Serif Pro

Reading the Visuals: What do they Suggest?

For each element, think: 'What does this tell the audience?'

Eleue Haas Grotesk Display Pro 65 Medium		Suggests
Business Suit (Costume)	→	Professionalism, Power, Formality.
Low-key Lighting	→	Mystery, Tension, Danger.
Warm Colour Palette (Reds, Oranges)	→	Energy, Passion, Urgency.
Urban Streets (Setting)	→	Modernity, Excitement, potential Danger.
Luxury Car (Prop)	→	Wealth, Aspiration, Status.

Exam Tip: Frame your analysis: 'The use of [mise en scène element] suggests...'

Pillar II: Audio – The Unseen Language

The complete soundscape of a media product. Audio is used to create atmosphere, build emotion, convey information, and guide user interaction. Even without visuals, sound can create images in the audience's mind.



Dialogue

Characters speaking.



Music

Soundtrack or theme music.



Sound Effects (SFX)

Added sounds like footsteps, doors, game sounds.



Ambient Sound

Background noise like traffic, birds, crowds.



Voiceover

A narrator speaking over the visuals.

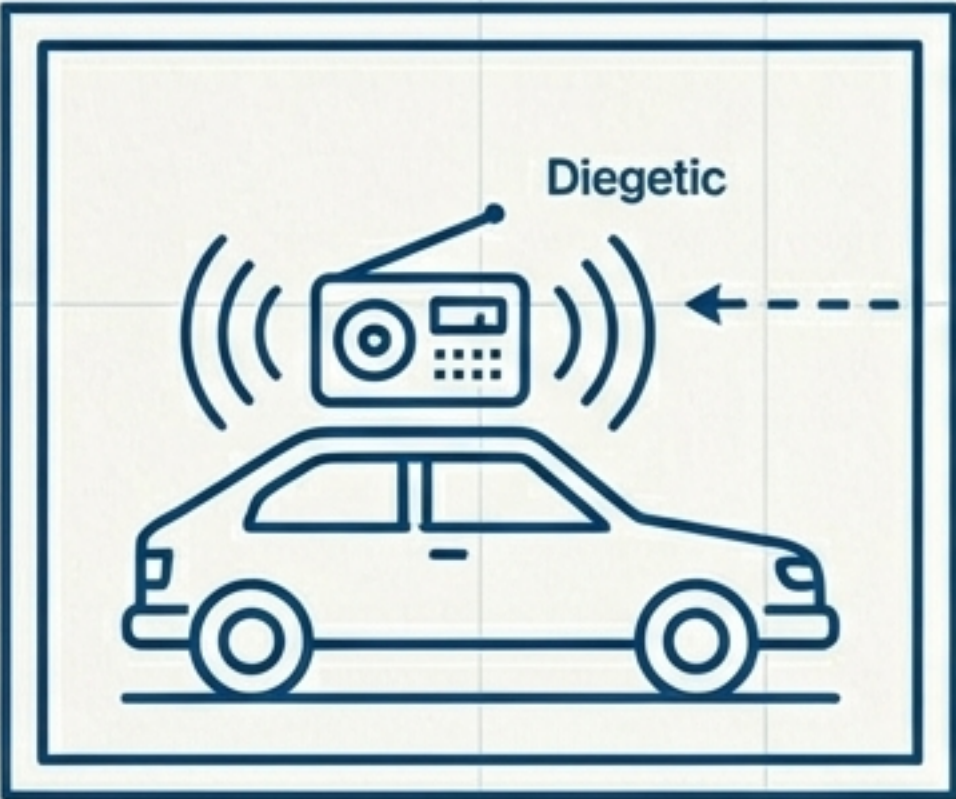
Diegetic vs. Non-Diegetic Sound: A Key Distinction

Diegetic Sound (The World of the Product)

Sound that the characters in the world can hear.

Examples: Dialogue, a car engine, a radio playing in the scene.

Effect: Builds realism, immersion, and helps the audience understand the location.



Non-Diegetic Sound (For the Audience Only)

Sound that only the audience can hear; added in post-production.

Examples: The film's musical score, a narrator's voiceover, commentary.

Effect: Directly shapes the audience's emotion and understanding of events.

Pillar III: Animation – Bringing Ideas to Life

The technique of creating the illusion of movement by showing a sequence of images or frames. It is used to tell a story, simplify information, add energy, or demonstrate a process.



2D Animation

Flat artwork or cartoons. Used in explainer videos, adverts, mobile games.



3D Animation

Rendered 3D models. Used in high-end games, films, product visualisations.



Stop-Motion

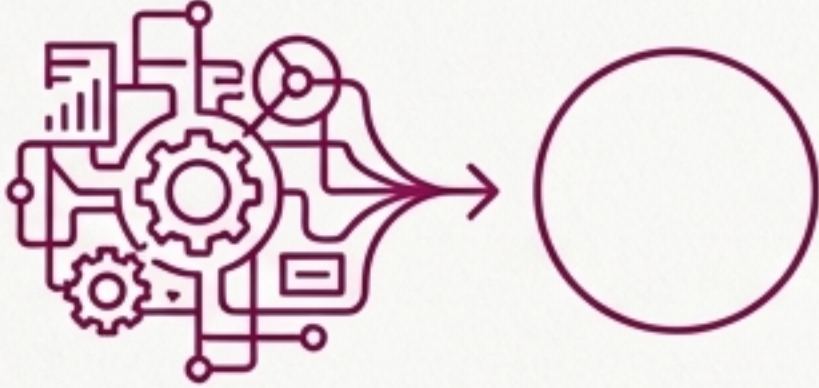
Physical models moved between photos. Used in stylised films, creative adverts.



Motion Graphics

Animated text, logos, and shapes. Used in title sequences, animated infographics, logo stings.

Why Animate? The Purpose Behind the Motion



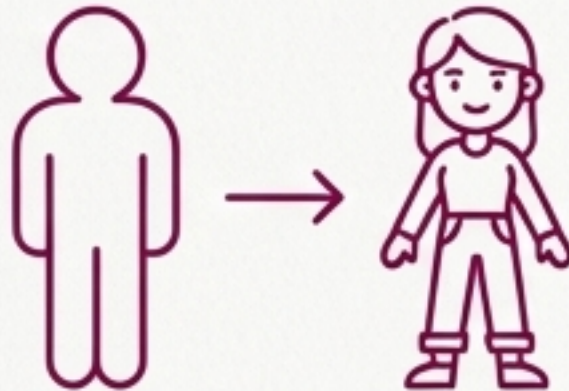
Simplify the Complex

To show something that cannot be filmed easily, like the inside of a machine or a fantasy world.



Enhance User Experience

To make interfaces feel responsive and modern (e.g., button, menu, and transition animations).



Appeal to an Audience

To engage younger audiences with colourful, stylised visuals.



Capture Attention

To create eye-catching movement in adverts, logos, and social media promotions.

The Unified Effect

The most successful media products blend all three pillars seamlessly to create a total experience.

**Mise en Scène (The Visual World) +
Audio (The Emotional Landscape) +
Animation (The Dynamic Energy) =**

Total Audience Impact

The Analyst's Toolkit: Key Concepts for High-Level Analysis

Composition

Rule of Thirds, Leading Lines (How objects are arranged to guide the viewer's attention).

Colour Theory

Warm vs. Cool Palettes, Symbolism (How colour choice creates mood and meaning).

Sound

Foley (Custom-recorded sound effects for realism), Diegetic/Non-Diegetic.

Animation

Frame Rate (fps) (Frames per second; 24fps for film, 30fps for smooth digital),

Keyframes (Major points of movement),
Easing (Makes movement look natural, not robotic).

Nailing the 2-Mark 'Explain' Question

Explain one way music can be used in a charity advert. (2 marks)

P

Point (1 Mark)

'Slow, emotional piano music could be used.'

+

E

Evidence/Effect + Explain (1 Mark)

'This creates a sombre mood, which encourages the audience to feel empathy for the cause and makes them more likely to donate.'

=

****Full 2-Mark Answer:****

Slow, emotional piano music could be used. This creates a sombre mood, which encourages the audience to feel empathy for the cause and makes them more likely to donate.

Conquering the 9-Mark 'Discuss' Question

A streaming service is launching a new animated series aimed at teenagers. Discuss how mise en scène, audio and animation style could be used in the opening sequence to attract this audience. Provide justified recommendations. (9 marks)

The Winning Structure

Paragraph 1: Mise en Scène

Justify choices for setting, props, and colour that appeal to teenagers (e.g., relatable settings, modern props, energetic colours).



Paragraph 2: Audio

Justify choices for the soundtrack, sound effects, and voice style (e.g., energetic music from a popular genre, dynamic SFX).



Paragraph 3: Animation

Justify the choice of animation style and pace (e.g., a fast-paced 2D style with motion graphics).



Conclusion

Briefly summarise why this specific combination of choices is the most effective for the target audience.

You Are Now Equipped To...



Identify key elements of mise en scène in any media product.
Source Serif Pro



Explain how different types of audio affect mood and meaning.
Source Serif Pro



Describe why a producer would choose a specific animation style. Source Serif Pro



Justify your own media choices for a target audience with clarity and confidence.



Go Build. Go Analyse. Go Succeed.

Creative iMedia R093