



## DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

- ❖ MODULE NAME: RADIO BROADCASTING
- ❖ MODULE CODE: JST 05103
- ❖ DEPARTMENT : JOURNALISM/ACADEMIC
- ❖ MODULE LEVEL: NTA LEVEL 5
- ❖ MODULE SEMESTER: ONE (1)
- ❖ TUTOR'S NAME: STELLA MSALIBOKO



OUR MOTTOR: MEDIA FOR DEMOCRACY



## THIS MODULE CONSIST OF THIRTEEN (13) TOPICS:

### ➤ **TOPIC 1**

Describe key Sound Technology Concepts.

### ➤ **TOPIC 2**

Describe different types of Microphones and Sound recorders

### ➤ **TOPIC 3**

Balance Sound in production of Radio Programmes

### ➤ **TOPIC 4**

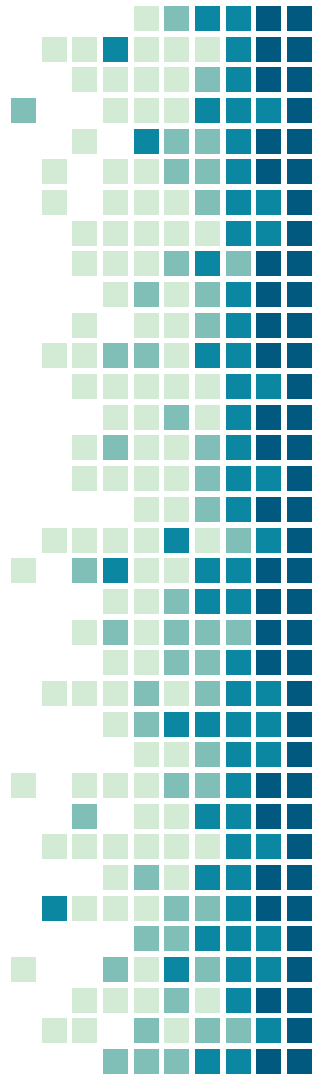
Demonstrate techniques of handling, use, and Maintenance of Sound recorders and Microphones.

### ➤ **TOPIC 5**

Demonstrate Radio Studio Manners

### ➤ **TOPIC 6**

Demonstrate Broadcasting Ethics in Producing Radio Programmes.



## TOPICS CONTINUED.....

### ➤ **TOPIC 7**

Demonstrate command of different Radio Studio Setting.

### ➤ **TOPIC 8**

Use different types of Microphones and Sound recorders in diversified environment to produce Sound Pogrammes.

### ➤ **TOPIC 9**

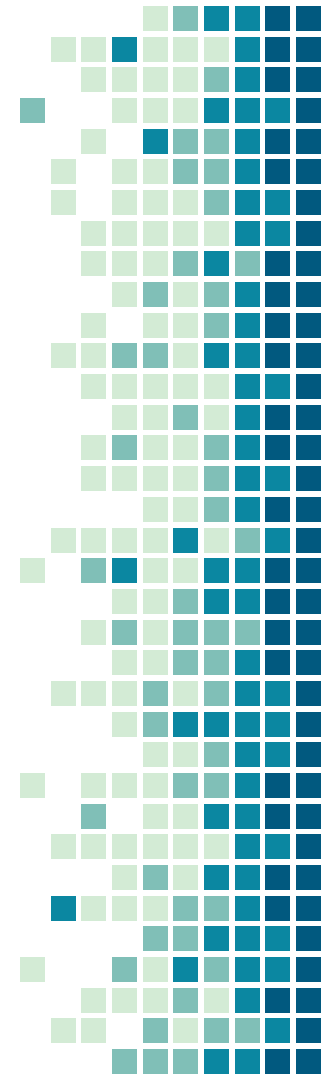
Use Computers to develop Radio Programmes,

### ➤ **TOPIC 10**

Apply Radio Broadcasting equipment in producing Programmes.

### ➤ **TOPICS 11**

Categorise Radio Programmes



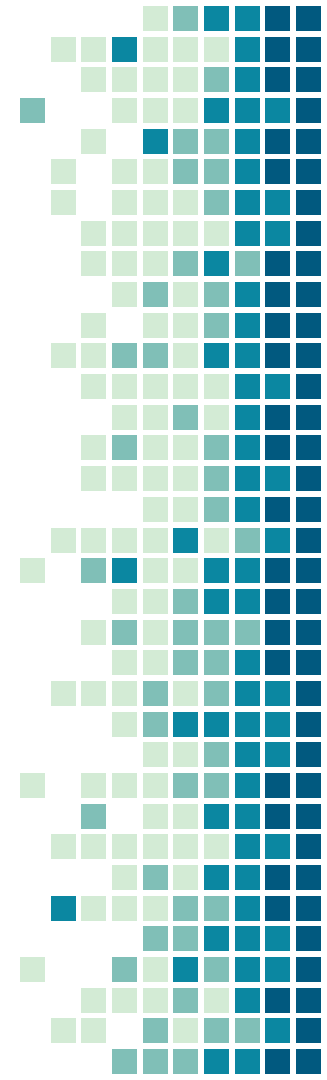
## TOPICS CONTINUED.....

### ➤ **TOPIC 12**

Demonstrate Steps of preparing Various Radio Programmes

### ➤ **TOPIC 13**

Produce Various Radio Programmes.

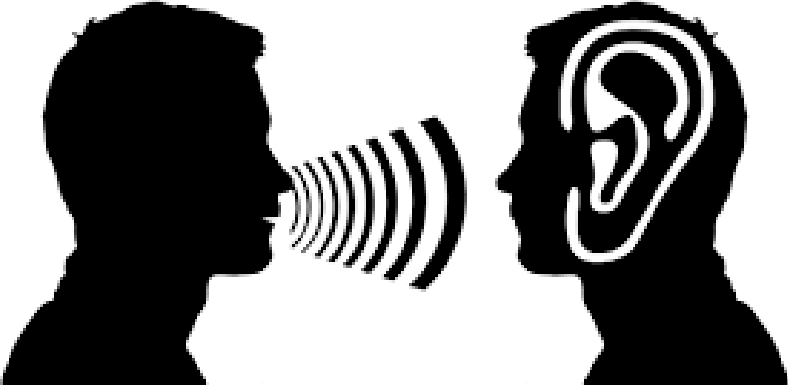


## TOPIC 1:SOUND CONCEPT (continued...)

### ➤ What is **SOUND**

is vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear. OR

**Sound** is a vibration that typically propagates as an audible wave of pressure, through a transmission medium such as a gas, liquid or solid. In human physiology and psychology, sound is the reception of such waves and their perception by the brain.

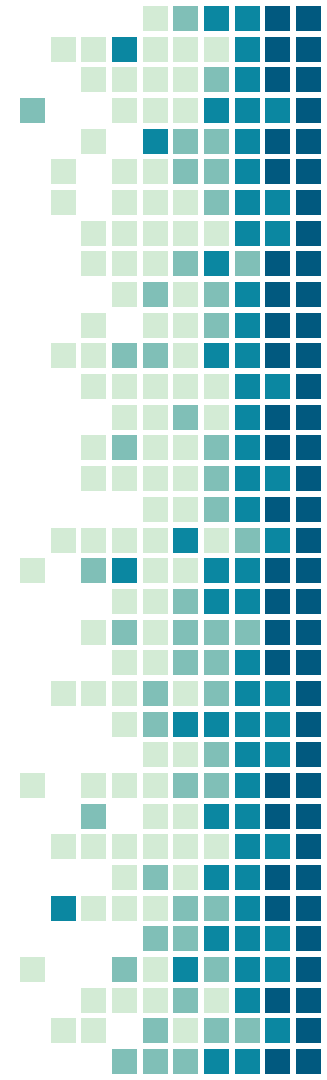


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- **A wave** is a disturbance that transfers energy through matter or space, with little or no associated mass transport.
- Waves consist of oscillations or vibrations of a physical medium or a field, around relatively

fixed locations

- **Waveform** is a curve showing the shape/layout of a wave at a given time OR
- **A waveform** is a variable that varies with time, usually representing a voltage or current. Waveforms are conventionally graphed

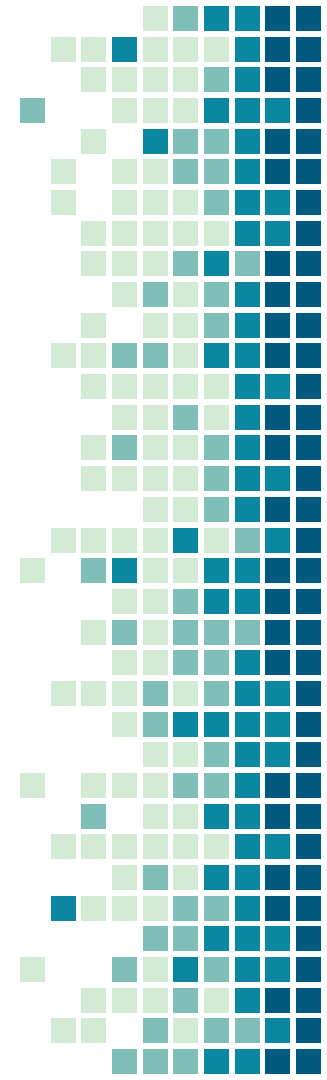


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- with time on the horizontal axis. In electronics, an oscilloscope can be used to visualize a waveform on a screen
- **Sound Wave** is the pattern of disturbance caused by the movement

of energy traveling through a medium(such as air, water, or any other liquid or solid matter) as it transmits away from the cause of the sound.

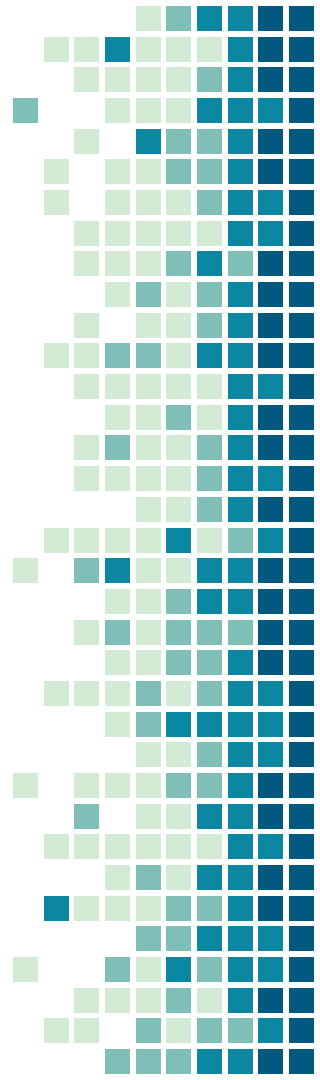
- The source is some object that causes a vibration, such as a ringing telephone, or a person's vocal chords.



## Continued...

- **Amplitude** refers to the length and width of waves, such as sound waves, as they move or vibrate Or the maximum displacement or distance moved by a point on a vibrating body or wave measured from its.

equilibrium position. ... For a longitudinal wave, such as sound wave. **Frequency is** the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time. It is also referred to as temporal frequency, which emphasizes the contrast to spatial frequency and angular frequency.





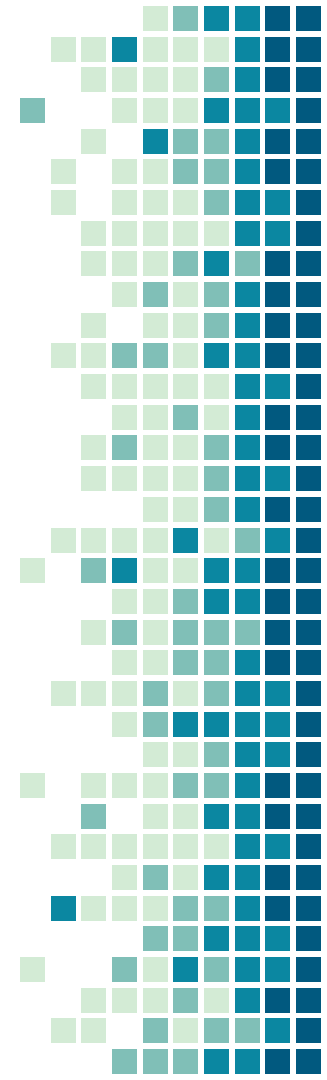
## Continued...

- The period is the duration of time of one cycle in a repeating event, so the period is the reciprocal of the frequency
- The difference between sound and light is that light travels faster than sound.

### ➤ **Types of SOUND**

Natural Sound are sounds produced by natural sources in their normal sound scape (environment), also natural sound is unprocessed sound.

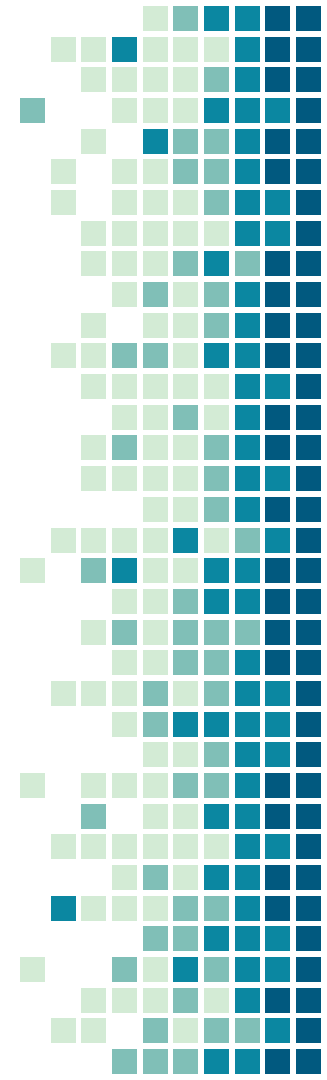
Humans are a product of nature this could be considered part of nature for example a human vocal.



## Continued...

- Artificial Sound is a wave or vibration, audible, electromagnetic, or other signal, generated by a human source.
- The purpose of generating artificial noise, whether intentional or not, may

vary, depending on what is considered noise in a particular context or is a created/processed sound by using computer for example sound Effects



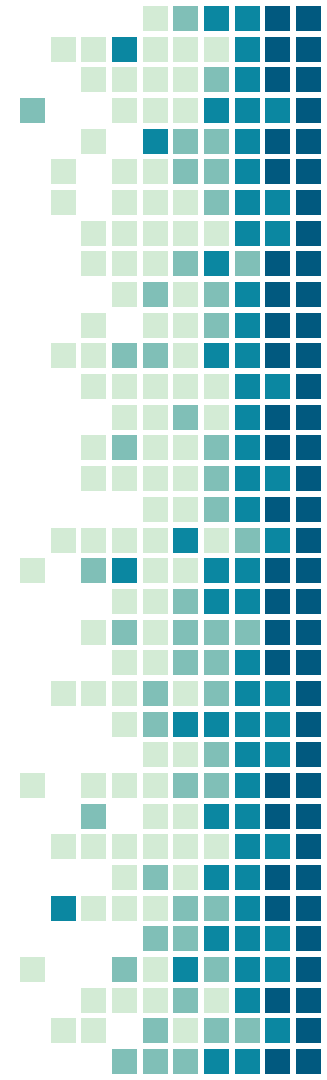
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➤ **USES OF SOUND IN  
STUDIO SITUATION**

- In communication
- In Advertisement
- Act like informer
- In Music

➤ **CHARACTERISTICS  
OF SOUND IN RADIO  
PRODUCTION**

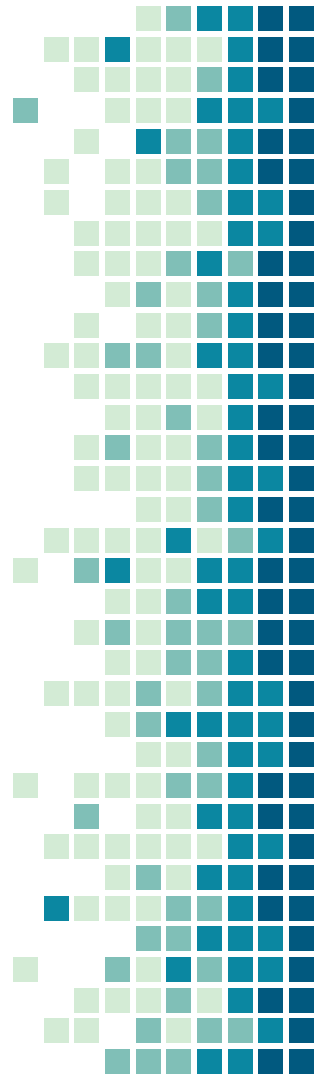
- Coherence
- Intensity
- Background Sound
- Echo
- Main sound/Pitch



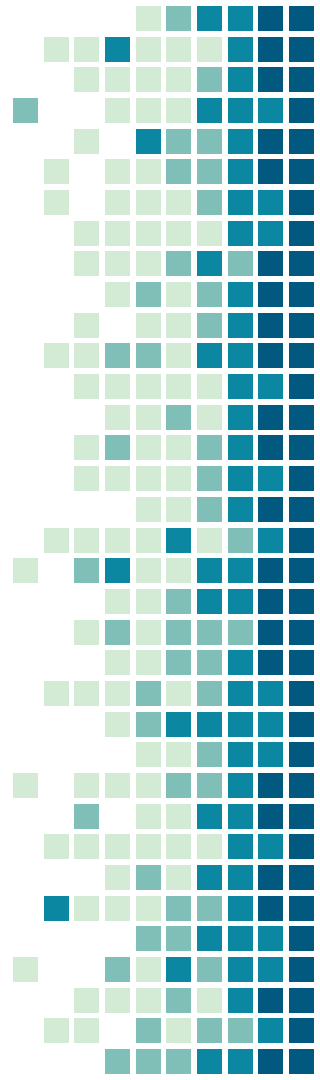
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- Sound Effects
- Loudness
- Quality

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mevjV5pcITc>



Any Question?



Full name: STELLA XAVIER MSALIBOKO

Department: JOURNALISM/ACADEMIC

Email Address: stella23feb@gmail.com

Phone number: 0687 308675



CONTACT TUTOR IN CHARGE