



# DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

MODULE NAME: RADIO PRODUCTION

MODULE CODE: JST 05103

DEPARTMENT : ACADEMIC

MODULE LEVEL: NTA LEVEL 5

MODULE SEMESTER: ONE

TUTOR'S NAME: STELLA MSALIBOKO



OUR MOTTOR: MEDIA FOR DEMOCRACY



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

### ➤ **TOPIC 1**

Describe different types of recording equipment used in production radio content.

### ➤ **TOPIC 2**

Describe different types of radio programmes.

### ➤ **TOPIC 3**

Describe relevant etiquette in a broadcast studio

### ➤ **TOPIC 4**

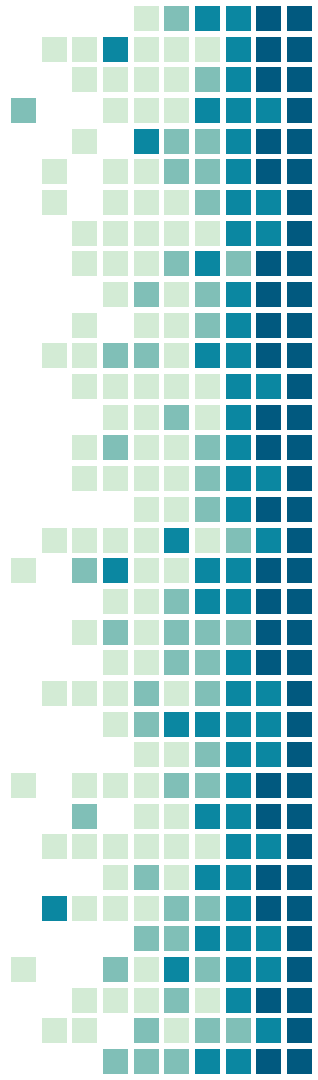
Explain roles of different personnel in radio production.

### ➤ **TOPIC 5**

Describe a standard setup for Radio Studio.

### ➤ **TOPIC 6**

Describe basic concepts related to sound in production of radio content.



# Continued.....

## ➤ TOPIC 7

Use electronic equipment for dissemination of radio content.

## ➤ TOPIC 8

Demonstrate pre-production processes of producing various radio programmes.

## ➤ TOPIC 9

Demonstrate techniques of handling recording equipment in radio production & broadcasting.

## ➤ TOPIC 10

Use electronic equipment and devices to develop radio scripts.

## ➤ TOPIC 11

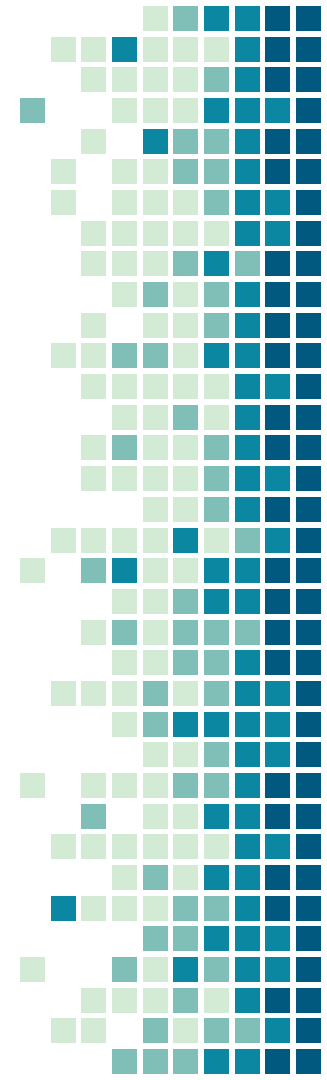
Demonstrate techniques of using recording equipment in radio production & broadcasting

## ➤ TOPIC 12

Apply electronic equipment in producing radio content.

## ➤ TOPIC 13

Demonstrate techniques of caring recording equipment in radio production & broadcasting.





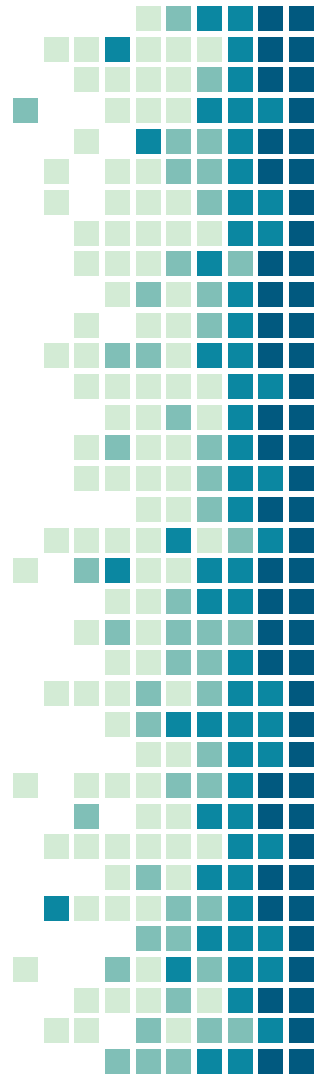
## TOPIC 1: SOUND (continued...)

### ➤ What is Sound?

**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.**

**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.**



Continued.....

- 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 with time on the horizontal axis. In electronics, an oscilloscope can be used to visualize a waveform on a screen.



## Continued.....

- 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.





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**Amplitude refers to the length and width of waves, such as sound waves, as they move or vibrate**

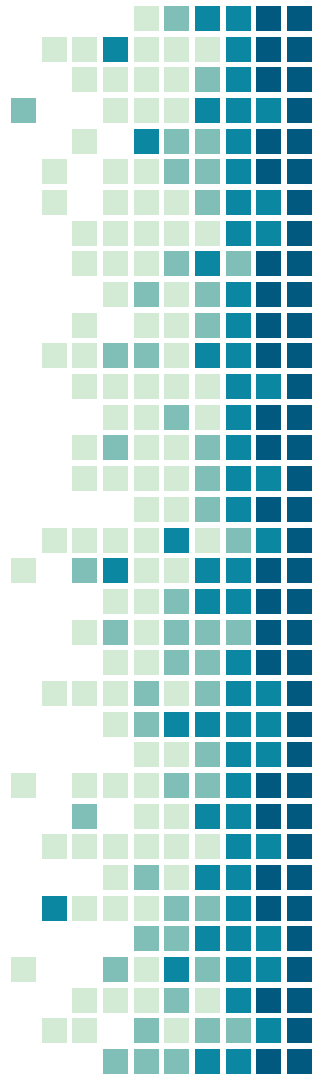
**Or the maximum displacement or distance moved by a point on a vibrating body or wave measured from its equilibrium position. ... For a longitudinal wave, such as a sound wave.**

**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. The period is the duration of time of one cycle in a repeating event, so the period is the reciprocal of the fr**

**The different 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.



## 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

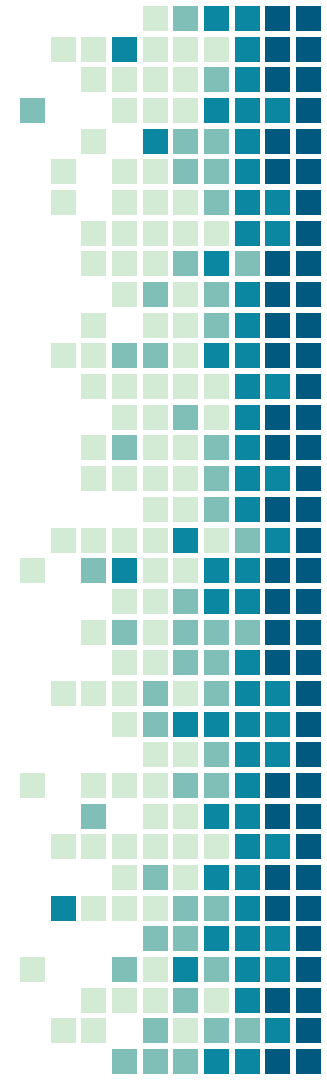
- Echo

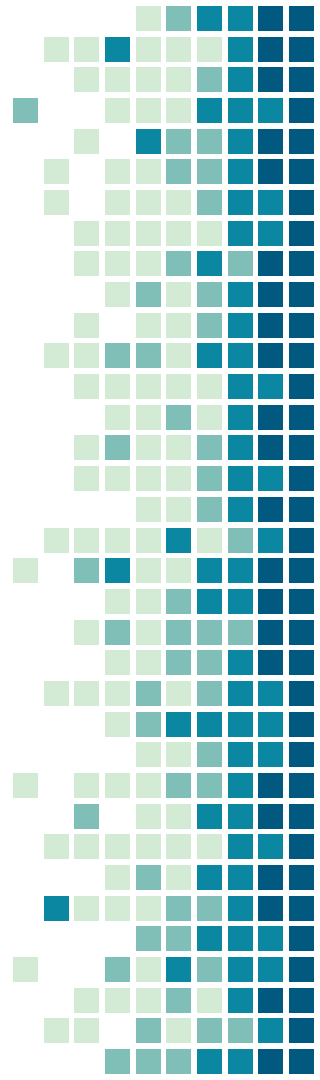
- Main sound

- Sound Effects

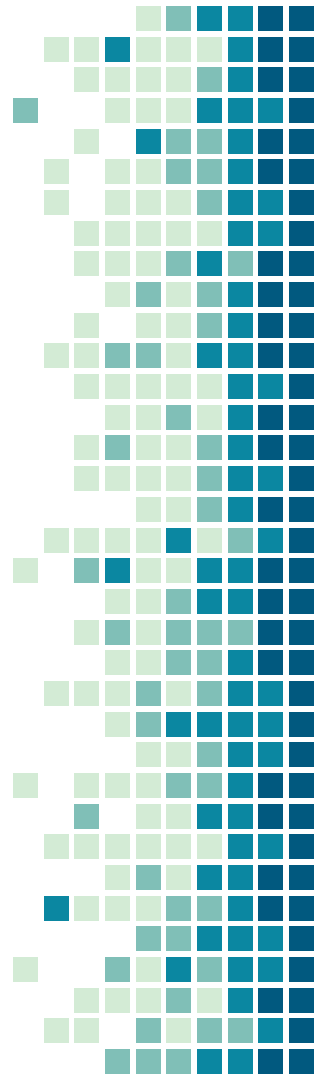
- Loudness

- Quality





Any Question?



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CONTACT TUTOR IN CHARGE