



Mise-en-scene refers to the arrangement of all the visual elements of a theatrical production within the stage or a given playing area.



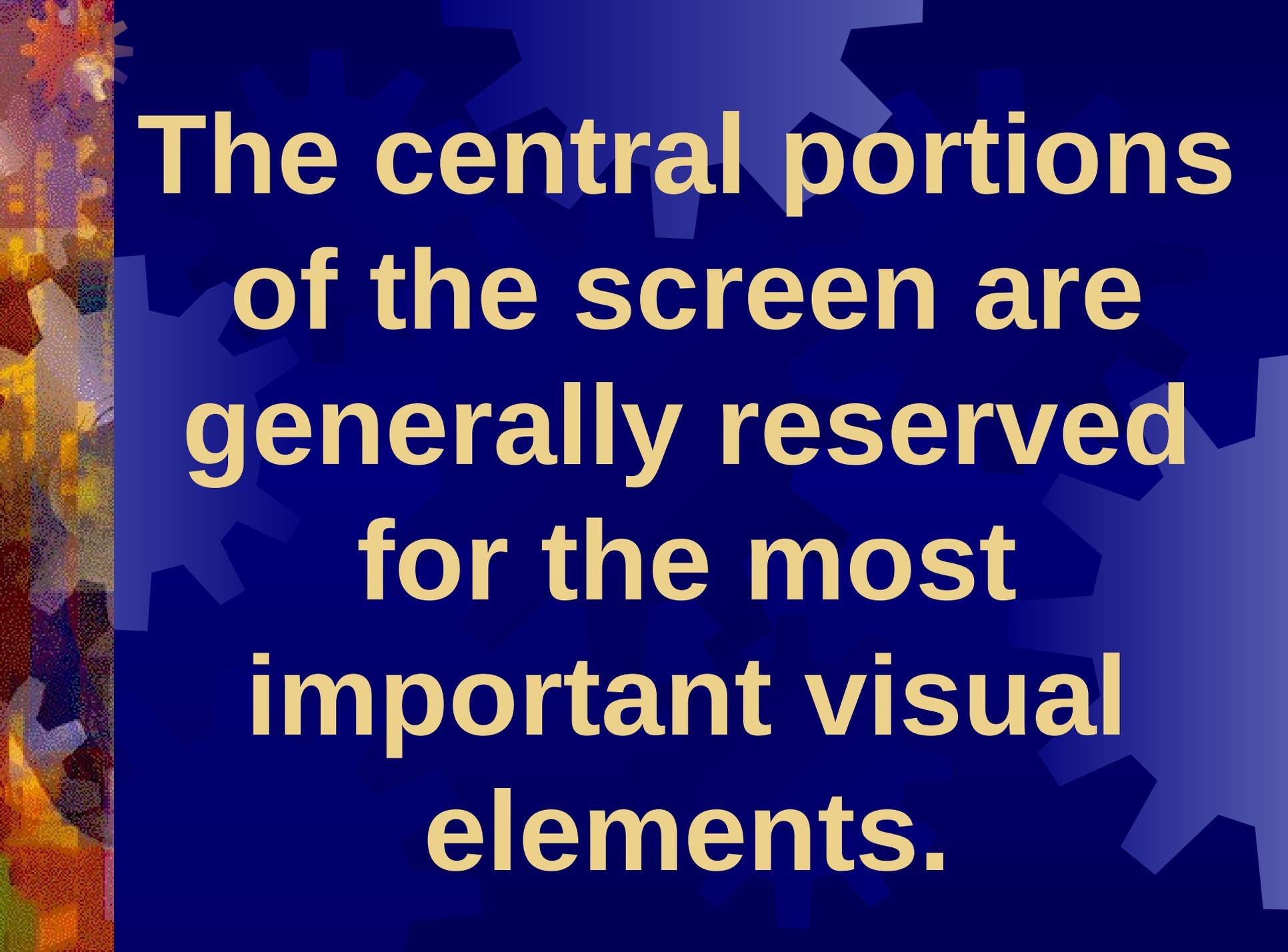
**Mise-en-scene
encompasses 4 distinct
formal elements: the
staging of the action, the
physical setting and décor,
the manner in which these
materials are framed and
arranged, and the manner in
which they are
photographed.**



**The frame
functions as
the basis of
composition in
a film image.**



**In the traditional
visual arts, frame
dimensions are
governed by the
nature of the
subject matter.**



**The central portions
of the screen are
generally reserved
for the most
important visual
elements.**



**The area near the
top of the frame
can suggest ideas
dealing with
power, authority,
and aspiration.**



The areas near the bottom of the frame tend to suggest meanings opposite from the top: subservience, vulnerability, and powerlessness.



The left and right edges of the frame tend to suggest insignificance, because these are the areas farthest removed from the center of the screen.



An actor can be photographed in any of five basic positions: full front – facing the camera, quarter turn, profile – looking off frame left or right, three-quarter turn, and with his/her back to camera.



The subdivisions from the way people use space into 4 major proxemic patterns include: the intimate – within inches, the personal – at arm’s length, the social – around ten feet, and the public – beyond ten to twelve feet.