

Asdasd

MASS media

We call mass media to those used as channels of transmission of messages to mass population cores. Are treated in the press, radio, cinema ... But our society can not be without their constant presence concevoir.

Features: Despite their differences are 4 common characteristics:

- typically use a very complex technology
- this complexity requires the presence of highly specialized professionals
- the receiver is always collective, ie the person receiving the message is a plurality of persons
- in most cases the messages are unidirectional ie without the possibility of response from the receiver

The media are therefore the most powerful instrument of social influence there. They have 3 purposes: to inform, educate opinion and entertainment.

Enter Code relacionados verbal and nonverbal, every media outlet has their own characteristics, but if something have in common is that they all use different communicative codes. For example, in the press affects the image, the headlines, the disposition of the text ... In the media influence the sets, gestures, music ...

TELEVISION: It's a medium that communicates through visual and acoustic stimuli. The transmission is carried out by waves transmitted from a transmitter station through an antenna, satellite or cable. This method uses the most known languages.

RADIO: It's a medium that communicates using acoustic stimuli. Therefore based on the oral. Also of great importance to music, sounds or special effects, silences ...

THE PRESS with this name is known to all regular appearance informative publications made in writing. The newspaper is published daily, therefore deals with instant information. However, the magazines are published weekly, biweekly or monthly. They do not raw immediacy. Anyway the press is not interested only in news but appear tmb other content that enrich the publication: advertising, humor ...

INTERNET: Internet likely to be included in the mass media. It is the quintessential social phenomenon of the '90s and is perhaps the most deeply rooted in youth has.

It is clear that the media have a crucial role in our society

Linguistic D

The Castilian is spoken not the same in all geographic areas of its domain. They are the Andalusian dialect of Castilian, the Extremadura, Murcia and the Canary Islands.

The Andalusian is a linguistic variety of Castilian that runs throughout the Autonomous Community of Andalucía Gibraltar, Ceuta and Melilla. The Castilian reaches this region in the Middle Ages, when the kingdom of Castile began the conquest of Andalusia and territories will gradually consolidate its mismo. Entre differences in the sound qualities are:

-Sese, Cecco, the aspiration of word-final s ...

On the morpho-syntactic Andalusian presents the same characteristics as Castilian, ruled only a quirk of you as the disappearance and replacement by you.

Stand on the lexical level archaisms and obsolete words old, Mozarabic ...

EXTREMEÑO is a dialect of Castilian considered a range between Castilian and Andalusian-influenced dialect lions. Its origin is related to the development of certain historical events during the reconquest of the lands were occupied by settlers Extremadura Castilian Leon. Later he came Andalusian influences

-Phonetic features: aspiration of the final s, use of the diminutive ending in ino ...

MURCIANO: like the Extremadura, is considered a variety of transit between Castilian and

Andalusian influences although Catalan and even aragones because they were the Aragonese who repopulated the land. Some of their linguistic features are: lisp, use of the diminutive-ico, use of words from the Aragonese and Catalan.

CANARY: it is a dialect that share linguistic features with the varieties in southern Spain and Spanish America.

The language spoken by natives of the islands, Guanche, disappeared with the arrival of Castilian in the fifteenth century.

The Castilianization was carried out by residents of Andalusian origin, which explains the similarities of the canary and the Andalusian.

Among their linguistic features are: lisp, loss of you who are replaced by you, the presence of words from the Guanche, use of words from the Portuguese, unlike the Andalusian intonation and intonation more similar to Caribbean