



Introduction

- Web 3.0
- Memes
- YouTube and videos
- Music videos
- Learning outcome 2. Gain a basic understanding of the three core areas (representation/consumption/production)
- Semiotic analysis of YouTube Video?

Web 3.0

- Web 1.0 first generation
- Web 2.0 participation/social networking
- Web 3.0 intelligent web
- Automatically delivering content to you that is relevant
- Making inferences and connections
- Semantic web

Meme

- Idea, behaviour or style which spreads from person to person
- Modified, refined, combined
- Internet meme – spreads from person to person via the internet
- Harlem Shake (0.36 mins)– grassroots
 - Norwegian army Harlem Shake (0.33 mins)
- Viral videos – Gangnam (3.57 mins)– corporate top down videos – Somebody I used to know
- Fox – Harlem Shake (0.36 mins)
- The Cloudy 2 Shuffle (0.32 mins)

YouTube

- Video-sharing website
- Created 2005
- Bought by Google 2006 (\$1.65 Billion)
- Used by corporations and individuals
- 1.2 Billion videos streamed a day
- Examples
 - Mashups (Cassette Boy) (2.27 mins) TV clips, music videos, video blogging, educational videos etc.

Videos on YouTube

- Me at the Zoo co-founder Karim at San Diego Zoo (0.18 mins)
- July 2006 >65,000 videos uploaded everyday
- 2008 agreements with MGM, LionsGate Entertainment, CBS
- Charging for certain channels 2013
- 2013 contract with Universal Music Group
- Subscription based service
- 2015 YouTube Kids
- Innocence of Muslims
- Celebrities on YouTube

Music videos

- 1980s and 1990s – music videos on MTV underwent censorship
- Today music videos dispersed across many websites – little vetting (except copyright)
- No standard format
- Wittgenstein – family resemblances ideas can be applied

Specific music videos

- New technologies often appear in music videos
- Kaleidoscopes e.g. Beyonces 1+1, Gnarls Barkley's Crazy (3.03 mins)
- Eyes need to capture the camera
- Mouth still needs to carry the text e.g. Nicole Scherzinger's Poison (3.55 mins)
- Hyper focus on face
- Music videos are self-reflexive/intertextual e.g. Paula Abdul Rush Rush

Online TV/Film

- Netflix founded in 1997
- DVDs initially by post
- Online services by subscription
- Collaborations with
 - DreamWorks Animation (series called Turbo Fast (1.13 mins) based on film Turbo)
 - Marvel Television to produce live action series with Marvel superheroes
 - Walt Disney – Star wars: The Clone Wars
- Film produced –
 - Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon II (2.43 mins)
 - *Beasts of No Nation*
- Black Mirror 2017 Netflix series (2018 Netflix)



Implications

- Debates around artificial intelligence
- Brief moments in films, games, television show
- Media is accelerated
- Things we do, see and produce become quantified
- Stereotypes in old media may reappear in new media



Summary

- Intelligent web 3.0
- Memes – internet memes
- YouTube videos
- Music videos
- Semiotic analysis of Music Video or YouTube Video e.g.

References

- Branston, G & Stafford, R. (2010) *The Media Student's Book*, Oxon, Routledge.
- Meikle, G. & Young, S. (2012) *Media Convergence. Networked Digital Media in Everyday Life*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mitra, B.M. and Golz, P. (2016) Exploring Intrinsic Gender Identity Using Second Life. *Journal for Virtual Worlds Research* Vol. 9(2), pp. 1-17.
- Railton, D. & Watson, P. (2011) *Music Video and the Politics of Representation*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.
- Vernallis, C.(2013) *YouTube, Music Video, and the digital cinema*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.