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"Broadcast" redirects here. For other uses, see Broadcast (disambiguation). Broadcasting is the distribution of audio and audiovisual content to dispersed audiences via an electronic mass communications medium, typically one using the electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves), in a one-to-many model.[1] Broadcast	asting began with AM radio, which came into popular use
around 1920 with the spread of vacuum tube radio transmitters and receivers. Before this, most implementation of electronic communication (early radio, telephone, and telegraph) were one-to-one, with the message intended for a single recipient. The term broadcasting evolved from its use as the agricultural m [2] It was later adopted for describing the widespread distribution of information by printed materials[3] or by telegraph. [4] Examples applying it to "one-to-many" radio transmissions of an individual station to multiple listeners appeared as early as 1898. [5] A broadcasting antenna in Stuttgart Over-the-air broadcasting evolved from its use as the agricultural m	nethod of sowing seeds in a field by casting them broadly about.
more recently, both radio and television transmissions have begun to be distributed by cable (cable television set) can receiving parties may include the general public or a relatively small subset; the point is that anyone with the appropriate receiving technology and equipment (e.g., a radio or television set) can receive	eive the signal. The field of broadcasting includes both
government-managed services such as public radio, community radio and public television, and private commercial television. The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, title 47, part 97 defines broadcasting as "transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed". not qualify under this definition. For example, amateur ("ham") and citizens band (CB) radio operators are not allowed to broadcast. As defined, transmission of radio and television programs from a radio or television station to home receivers by radio waves is refe	erred to as over the air (OTA) or terrestrial broadcasting and in
most countries requires a broadcasting license. Transmissions using a wire or cable, like cable television (which also retransmits OTA stations with their consent), are also considered broadcasts but do not necessarily require a license (though in some countries, a license is required). In the 2000s, transmissions of have increasingly been referred to as broadcasting as well.[7] Main article: History of broadcasting In 1894, Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi began developing a wireless communication using the then-newly discovered phenomenon of radio waves, showing by 1901 that they could be transmitted across the Atlanta articles.	
radio. Audio radio broadcasting began experimentally in the first decade of the 20th century. On 17 December 1902, a transmission from the Marconi station in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada, became the world's first radio message to cross the Atlantic from North America. In 1904, a commercial service was established became an important mass medium for entertainment and news. World War II again accelerated the development of radio AM broadcasting began in the 1920s and became an important mass medium for entertainment and news. World War II again accelerated the development of radio AM broadcasting began in the 1920s and became an important mass medium for entertainment and news.	ablished to transmit nightly news summaries to subscribing
aircraft and land communication, radio navigation, and radar.[10] Development of stereo FM broadcasting of radio began in the United States and the 1970s in the United States and the United States an	mission of moving pictures at the London department store
Selfridges. Baird's device relied upon the Nipkow disk and thus became known as the mechanical television. It formed the basis of experimental broadcasts done by the British Broadcast done by the	
the 1970s, with DBS (Direct Broadcast Satellites) emerging in the 1980s. Originally, all broadcasting was composed of analog signals using digital transmission. An analog signal is any continuous signal representing so example, in an analog audio signal, the instantaneous signal voltage varies continuously with the pressure of the sound waves. [citation needed] In contrast, a digital signal represents the original time-varying quantity as a sampled sequence of quantized values which imposes some bandwidth and dynamic range or	
broadcasting most frequently refers to the transmission of information and entertainment programming from various sources to the general public:[citation needed] Analog audio radio (HD radio), digital audio broadcasting (DAB), satellite radio and digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) Ar	nalog television vs. digital television Wireless The world's
technological capacity to receive information through one-way broadcast networks more than quadrupled during the two decades from 1986 to 2007, from 432 exabytes of (optimally compressed) information, to 1.9 zettabytes.[14] This is the information equivalent of 55 newspapers per person per day in 1986, and broadcast system, the central high-powered broadcast tower transmits a high-frequency wave sent by the tower is modulated with a signal containing visual or audio information. The receiver is then tuned so as to pick up the high-frequency wave sent by the tower is modulated with a signal containing visual or audio information.	and a demodulator is used to retrieve the signal containing the
visual or audio information. The broadcast signal can be either analog (signal is varied continuously with respect to the information) or digital (information) or digital (information). The broadcast signal can be either analog (signal is varied continuously with respect to the information) or digital (information) or d	
telephone lines, created by French inventor Clément Ader in 1881. Telephone broadcasting also grew to include telephone newspaper services for news and entertainment programming which were introduced in the 1890s, primarily located in large European cities. These telephone-based subscription services we offered a wide variety of programming. [citation needed] Radio broadcasting (experimentally from 1906, commercially from a transmitter, picked up by an antenna and sent to a receiver. Radio stations can be linked in radio networks to broadcast commercially from 1906, commercia	
or subchannels. Television broadcasting (telecast), experimentally from 1925, commercially from the 1930s: an extension of radio to include video signals. Cable radio (also called cable FM, from 1928) and cable television (from 1932): both via coaxial cable, originally serving principally as transmission media for principally as trans	programming produced at either radio or television stations,
but later expanding into a broad universe of cable-originated channels. Direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) (from c. 1974) and satellite radio (from c. 1990): meant for direct-to-home broadcast programming (as opposed to studio network uplinks and down-links), provides a mix of traditional radio or television broadcast programming. (See also: Satellite television) Webcasting of video/television (from c. 1993) and audio/radio (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional radio and television (from c. 1994) streams: offers a mix of traditional ra	improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources.
Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) There are several means of providing financial support for continuous broadcasting: for-profit, usually privately owned stations, channels, networks, or services providing fadvertisers for radio or television advertisements during or in breaks between programs, often in combination with cable or pay cable subscription fees. Public broadcasting: usually non-profit, publicly owned stations or networks supported by license fees, government funds, grants from foundations, corporate under the combination with cable or pay cable subscription fees.	
combination of these. Community broadcasting: a form of mass media in which a television station, or a radio station, is owned, operated or programming. Community stations are most commonly operated by non-profit group to provide programs of local interest known as local programming. Community stations are most commonly operated by non-profit group to provide programs of local interest known as local programming. Community stations are most commonly operated by non-profit group to provide programs of local interest known as local programming. Community stations are most commonly operated by non-profit group to provide programs of local interest known as local programming. The anchor withdraws the virtual currency, which is drawn by the platform. If the anchor withdraws the virtual currency, which is drawn by the platform. If the anchor withdraws the virtual currency which is drawn by the platform.	
union and the live broadcasting platform, and the anchor will get the salary and part of the bonus. This is the most common profit model of live broadcasters may rely on a combination of these business models. For example, in the United States, National Public Radio (NPR) and the Public Broadcasting corporate and charitable grants are generally given in consideration of underwriting spots which differ from commercial advertisements in the	adcasting Service (PBS, television) supplement public
prohibit the advocacy of a product or a "call to action". This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A television studio production of the production of the product of the	control room in Olympia, Washington, August 2008 An "On
Air" sign is illuminated, usually in red, while a broadcast or recording session is taking place. Radio Maria studio in Switzerland The first regular television broadcasts started in 1937. Broadcasts can be classified as recorded or live. The former allows correcting errors, and removing superfluous or undesired mate other techniques to enhance the program. However, some live events like sports television can include some of the aspects including slow-motion clips of important goals/hits, etc., in between the live television telecast. American radio-network broadcasters habitually forbade prerecorded broadcasts in the 1930s are the live television telecast.	and 1940s, requiring radio programs played for the Eastern
and Central time zones to be repeated three hours later for the Pacific time zone (See: Effects of time on North American broadcasting). This restriction was dropped for special occasions, as in the case of the German dirigible airship Hindenburg disaster at Lakehurst, New Jersey, in 1937. During World War II, pr on U.S. radio. In addition, American radio programs were recorded for playback by Armed Forces Radio radio stations around the world. A disadvantage of recording first is that the public may be used to pr	
script during a live radio broadcast, as occurred with propaganda broadcasts from Germany in the 1940s and with Radio Moscow in the 1980s. Many events are advertised as being live, although they are often recorded live (sometimes called "live-to-tape"). This is particularly true of performances of musical artist performance. Similar situations have occurred in television production ("The Cosby Show is recorded in front of a live television studio audience") and news broadcast may be distributed through several physical means. If coming directly from the radio studio at a single station or television station	ts on radio when they visit for an in-studio concert
and hence from the television antenna located on the radio masts and towers out to the world. Programming may also come through a communications satellite, played either live or recorded for later transmission. Networks of stations may simulcast the same programming at the same time, originally via microwa	eve link, now usually by satellite. Distribution to stations or
networks may also be through physical media, such as magnetic tape, compact disc (CD), DVD, and sometimes other formats. Usually these are included in another broadcast, such as when electronic news gathering (ENG) returns a story to the station for inclusion on a news programme. The final leg of broadcast may come over the air as with a radio station or television station to an antenna and radio receiver, or may come through cable television [18] or cable radio (or wireless cable) via the station or directly from a network. The Internet may also bring either internet radio or streaming media television to the recipient,	especially with multicasting allowing the signal and bandwidth
to be shared. The term broadcast network is often used to distinguish networks that broadcast over-the-air television set with a television set with a television set with a television so-called networks that are broadcast only via cable television (cablecast) or satellite television that the television programs of such networks. Radio station WTUL studio, Tulane University, New Orleans The sequencing of content in a broadcast is called a schedule. As with all technological endeavors, a number of technical terms and slang have developed. A list of these terms can be found at List of broadcast in	
through radio broadcasting or cable, often both simultaneously. By coding signals and having a cable converter box with decoding equipment in homes, the latter also enables subscription-based channels, pay-tv and pay-per-view services. In his essay, John Durham Peters wrote that communication is a tool used for sometimes a usefully distorting one—that helps us tackle basic issues such as interaction, presence, and space and time on the agenda of any future communication theory in general. [20]:211 Dissemination focuses on the message being relayed from one main source to one large audience without the exchange	for dissemination. Peters stated, "Dissemination is a lens—
changed or corrupted by government officials once the main source releases it. There is no way to predetermine how the larger population or audience will absorb the message. They can choose to listen, analyze, or ignore it. Dissemination in communication is widely used in the world of broadcasting. Broadcastin	ng focuses on getting a message out and it is up to the general
public to do what they wish with it. Peters also states that broadcasting is used to address an open-ended destination. [20]:212 There are many forms of broadcasting, but they all aim to distribute a signal that will reach the target audience. Broadcasters typically arrange audiences into entire assemblies. [20]:213 large number of followers who tune in every day to specifically listen to that specific disc jockey. The disc jockey follows the script for their radio show and just talks into the microphone. [20] They do not expect immediate feedback from any listeners. The message is broadcast across airwaves throughout the common process.	munity, but the listeners cannot always respond immediately,
especially since many radio shows are recorded prior to the actual air time. Conversely, receivers can select opt-in or opt-out of getting broadcast engineering Broadcast engineering is the field of electric and information technology, which deals with radio and television broadcast engineering. Audio engineering are also essential parts of broadcast engineering involves both the studio and transmitter aspects (the entire airchaid engineering).	
engineer, though one may now serve an entire station group in a city. In small media markets the engineer may work on a contract basis for one or more stations as needed.[21][22][23] Analog television Broadcast engineering Broadcast quality Broadcast television systems - contains the standards of the Conrad Dead air Digital television Electronic media European Broadcast television frequencies Out	e topic Broadcasting in the United States Cablecast Frank
television Society of Broadcast Engineers (SBE) Television broadcasting in Australia Television transmitter Transposer Wilkinsburg ^ Peters, John Durham (1999). Speaking Into the Air: A History of the Idea of Communication. University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-66277-0. OCLC 40452957. [page needed]	^ Douglas, Susan J. (1987). Inventing American Broadcasting,
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are now sent broadcast through the country by multiple telegraph". ^ "Wireless Telegraphy" Archived 27 July 2020 at the Wayback Machine, The Electrician (London), 14 October 1898, p. 815: "there are rare cases where, as Dr. Lodge once expressed it, it might be advantageous to 'shout' the message, spreading of Federal Regulation. (28 September 2017). Retrieved 2 October 2017. ^ Maccise, Diana Larrea; Montaser Marai (2018). "Mobile Journalism" (PDF). AlJazeera Media Training and Development Centre. Archived (PDF) from the original on 24 June 2021. Retrieved 24 June 2021. ^ Vujovic, Ljubo (1998). "Tesla Biog	graphy". Tesla Memorial Society of New York. Archived from
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United States: SAGE Publications, Inc., pp. 211–222, doi:10.4135/9781483329055.n23, ISBN 978-1-4129-0658-6, archived from the original on 22 August 2022, retrieved 23 August 2022, retrieved 25 August 2022, retrieved 26 August 2022, retrieved 27 August 2022, retrieved 28 August 2022, retrieved 29 August	ation (London: Sage, 1999), pp. 12-27 International
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1983 (Praeger, 1984). ISBN 978-0-275-91277-2 Sterling Christopher, and Kittross John M. Stay Tuned: A Comparative View, Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996. ISBN 1-56750-245-8 Wikimedia Commons has media Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Radio Locator, for American radio station with format, power, and coverage information. Jim Hawkins' Radio and Broadcast Technology Page - History of broadcast transmitter Indie Digital Cinema Services - Broadcast Industry Glossary Retrieved from "View synonyms for broadcast Industry Glossary Retrieved from "View synonyms	
from a radio or television station.to speak, perform, sponsor, or present on a radio or television program. The president will broadcast his message on all stations tonight.to cast or scatter abroad over an area, as seed in sowing.to spread widely; disseminate. She broadcast the good news all over town.to indicate un broadcast his punch and the other man was able to parry it. broadcast, broadcasted, broadcasted, broadcasting, to transmit programs or signals from a radio or television station.to make something to speak, perform, sponsor, or present all or part of a radio or television program. The Bosto	nwittingly to another (one's next action); telegraph.He
station.something that is broadcast.a single radio or television program.the broadcasting of radio or television messages, speeches, etc.a single period of broadcasting method of sowing by scattering seed.(of programs) transmitted from a radio or television station.of or relating to broadcasting.cast abroad or all of the station.	over an area, as seed scattered widely.so as to reach the
greatest number of people by radio or television. The vital news was sent broadcast to inform the entire nation. so as to be cast abroad over an area. to transmit (announcements or programme) on radio or television (intr) to take part in a radio or television programme (tr) to make widely known throughout an area (transmits) programme on radio or television or programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme on radio or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as modifier) the broadcast meaning programme or television (as modifier) the act of scattering seeds (as	ethod of sowing "Collins English Dictionary — Complete &
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broadcast the festival live and a cannon would even fire bacon butties into the campsite in the mornings, or so he claimed. The prom will have a matinee and evening performance and will be broadcast live on BBC Radio 3 and BBC Sounds. Discovery and combining it with the broadcast news operation, an idea that decades. About a dozen neighbours had gathered in front of the TV to watch the broadcast of the arrival of the two planes from El Salvador. The song - Which One - was revealed during an episode of the Canadian's Iceman stream, broadcast on Thursday, which was filmed around the city. What does broadcast mean	
in The network broadcasted cartoons every Saturday morning. In this sense a broadcast can be a single TV or radio program, as in the 6 o'clock news broadcast does not be recently make a next move obvious, as in The box broadcast also means to deliver a message on a transmitted program, as in The police broadcasted the press release on the evening news. More generall broadcasted her recent wedding engagement to all of her family members. Related to this sense, a broadcast to your classmates about the A you got on the test. Broadcast also means to mistakenly make a next move obvious, as in The box	ly, broadcast means to spread something widely, as in She
Coverage of the awards ceremony was the leading story on every news broadcast. broad-brushbroadcasterBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! © 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC The NVIDI.	IA Broadcast app transforms any room into a home studio. Take
your livestreams, voice chats, and video conference calls to the next level with AI-enhanced voice and video. Get a taste of what the Broadcast works with all of your favorite apps. And setting up is easy. Steal the show performance, and cutting-edge AI features. Powered by the 9th-gen NVIDIA Encoder (NVENC), GeForce RTX® 50 Series ushers in a new era of high-quality broadcasting with improved AV1 and HEVC encode quality. Plus, access exclusive optimizations and AI effects in your favorite broadcasting apps to transformance.	
broadcasts Meanings Synonyms Sentences broadcasted, broadcasts To communicate or transmit (a signal, a message, or content, such as audio or video programming) to numerous recipients simultaneously over a communication network. A radio station that broadcasts news; an agency broadcast programs by radio, television, or the Internet. To spread (information, gossip, etc.) widely. To make known over a wide area. Reporters who broadcast unchecked rumors in order to get the story out first; To scatter (seed) over a broad area rather than sow in drills. More Verb Definitions (4) The act or process of broadcast unchecked rumors in order to get the story out first; To scatter (seed) over a broad area rather than sow in drills.	
video programming. A program transmitted by radio, television, or the Internet. Communicated or transmitted by means of broadcast announcement. Of, for, or by radio, television, or Internet broadcasting. Scattered over a wide area. Also found in: Thesaurus, No broadcast: Broadcast address, Broadcast band (brôd'kast')v. broad-cast or broad-cast v.tr.1. To communicate or transmit (a signal, a message, or content, such as audio or video programming) to numerous recipients simultaneously over a communication network: a radio station that	Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia.Related to
donations over the internet.2. To make known over a wide area: reporters who broadcast unchecked rumors in order to get the story out first; "The birds sang in flight because that was the only way, in this treeless terrain, to broadcast their claims across their chosen pieces of land" (Kenn Kaufman). See Synonym	ns at announce.3. To sow (seed) over a wide area, especially by
hand.v.intr. To communicate or transmit a signal, a message, or content, such as audio or video programming, to numerous recipients simultaneously over a communication network.n.1. The act or process of broadcasting a signal, a message, or content, such as audio or video programming.2. A signal, message, or communication network: watched the morning news broadcast.3. The act of scattering seed.adj.1. a. Communication network: a broadcast announcement.b. Of or relating to the broadcasting of audio or video content over communication networks.	s, as in television or radio.3. Scattered over a wide
area.adv.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. ('bro:d,ka:st) vb, -casts, -casting, -cast or -casted1. (Broadcasting) to transmit (a (Broadcasting) (intr) to take part in a radio or television programme3. (tr) to make widely known throughout an area, esp by handn5. (Broadcasting) a. a transmission or programme on radio or televisionb. (as modifier): a broadcast signal. 6. (Agriculture	
method of sowing. adjdispersed over a wide area: broadcast seeds. advfar and wide: seeds to be sown broadcast. Collins English Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 ('brod,kæst, -,kast) vcast -cast ed, television station. 2. to speak, perform, or present on a radio or television program. 3. to cast or scatter abroad over an area, as seed in sowing. 4. to spread widely; disseminate, v.i. 5. to transmit programs or signals from a radio or television station. 6. to make something known widely; disseminate something. 7. to spread widely with spr	
program. n. 8. something that is broadcast. 9. a single radio or television program. 10. a single period of broadcasting. 11. a method of sowing by scattering seed. adj. 12. (of programs) transmitted from a radio or television station. 13. of or pertaining to broadcasting. 14. cast abroad or all over an area, as seed scattering area. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Past participle: broadcasting Imperative Present Preterite Present Continuous Present Continuous Present Preterite Present Continuous P	attered widely. adv. 15. so as to reach or be cast abroad over a
ContinuousFuture Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect ContinuousConditionalPast ConditionalImperativebroadcastbroadcastCollins English Verb Tables © HarperCollins Publishers 2011A method of spreading seed (or fertilizer) evenly over a wide area by scattering. Dictionary of Unfamiliar Words by Diagram Group Continuous Past Perfect Past Past Past Past Perfect Past Past Past Past Past Past Past Pas	Copyright © 2008 by Diagram Visual Information LimitedA form
of small-grain planting in which the seed was scattered randomly and not in rows. Broadcasting was usually done by hand, with the seed being carried in a sack.1001 Words and Phrases You Never Knew You Didn't Know by W.R. Runyan Copyright © 2011 by W.R. Runyan Noun1.broadcast - message that is transn brief) that is written or spoken or signaled; "he sent a three-word message"rebroadcast - a broadcast that is carried simultaneously by radio and television (or by FM and AM radio)telecast - a television broadcast newscast - a broadcast that is carried simultaneously by radio and television (or by FM and AM radio)telecast - a television broadcast newscast - a broadcast that is carried simultaneously by radio and television (or by FM and AM radio)telecast - a television broadcast newscast - a broadcast newscast newscast - a broadcast newscast newscas	a broadcast of news or commentary on the news2.broadcast - a
radio or television show; "did you see his program last night?" show - a social event involving a public performance or entertainment; "they wanted to see some of the shows on Broadway" news program, news show, news - a program devoted to current events, often using interviews and commentary; "we watch the again; "she likes to watch `I love Lucy' reruns" chat show, talk show - a program during which well-known people discuss a topic or answer questions telephoned in by the audience; "in England they call a talk show a chat show" game show, give away - a television or radio program in which contestants compete for	
series"; "the Masterworks concert series"instalment, installment, episode - a part of a broadcast serialsustaining program - a program without a commercial sponsorVerb1.broadcast - broadcast over the airwaves, as in radio or television; "We cannot air this X-rated song air, transmit, beam, sendsatellite - broadcast eventtelecast, televise - broadcast via television; "The Royal wedding was televised"interrogate - transmit (a signal) for setting off an appropriate response, as in telecommunicationrebroadcast, rerun - broadcast again, as of a film2.broadcast - sow over a wide area, especially by hand; "broadcast seeds"sow, seed -	st or disseminate via satellitesportscast - broadcast a sports
sowed sunflower seeds"3.broadcast - cause to become widely known; "spread information"; "circulate a rumor"; "broadcast the news"podcast - distribute (multimedia files) over the internet for playback on a mobile device or a personal computersow - introduce into an environment; "sow suspicion or beliefs"circulate	ate, go around, spread - become widely known and passed on;
"the rumor spread"; "the story went around in the office"carry, run - include as the content; broadcast or publicize; "We ran the ad three times"; "This paper carries a restaurant review"; "All major networks carried the press conference"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University Deam, send out, relay, televise, disseminate, put on the air CNN also broadcasts programmes in Europe.2. make public, report, announce, publish, spread, advertise, proclaim, circulate, disseminate, promulgate, shout from the rooftops (informal) Don't broadcast your business outside the family. Collins Thesaurus	of the English Language - Complete and Unabridged 2nd
Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002verb1. To make (information) generally known: Idioms: spread far and wide, spread the word. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishers 1995, 2002verb1. To make (information) generally known: Idioms: spread far and wide, spread the word. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishers 1995, 2002verb1. To make (information) generally known: Idioms: spread far and wide, spread the word. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishers 1995, 2002verb1. To make (information) generally known: Idioms: spread far and wide, spread the word. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishers 1995, 2002verb1. To make (information) generally known: Idioms: spread far and wide, spread far and wide far and wide	
laidų vedėjastelevizijos laidų vedėjasizplatītpārraidītradioraidījumstelevīzijas pārraideuitzendenuitzendingzaaienomroepenkringkastingsprogramsende utspreвещаниепередачатрансляцияпрограмматрансляцияпрог	
HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 ('bro:dka:st) – past tense, past participle 'broadcast – verb2. to make (something) widely known. wyd en syd versprei ἐνἐς οποβεςταβαν divulgar rozšířit verbreiten sprede διαλαλώ, κα tiedottaa yleisesti diffuser בו חור מולים בענים ב	οινοποιώdifundir, divulgar, transmitir kuulsaks tegema ن اطلاعات
广为人知 noun a television or radio programme. I heard his broadcast last night. uitsending بَرْنامَةُ إِذَاعي أُو تلفزيوني радиопредаване, телевизионно предаване transmissão vysílání, relace, program die Sendung udsendelse кпоµпήretransmisión, emisión tele(visiooni)saade, raadiosaade برنامه televisio- tai radio-ohjeln	ma émission שדור, שידור emitiranje adás siaran trasmissio
laida radioraidījums; televīzijas pārraide siaran uitzending kringkastingsprogram/-sending audycja برنامه ويژن يا ريڈيو كا نشرى transmissão emisiune передача vysielanie, program 廣播節目 радіопередача, телепередача, телепередача, телепередача (ке́зсіlék, állomás) penyiar annunciatore; cronista 放送者 radijo/televizijos laidų vedėjas, translimentoradó (készülék, állomás) penyiar annunciatore; cronista 放送者 radijo/televizijos laidų vedėjas, translimentorado (készülék, állomás)	liuotojas diktors penyiar omroeperkringkaster osoba prowadząca
program, nadawca פּטוּג jocutor reporter (radio/TV) диктор hlásateľ, -ka; reportér, -ka oddajnik spiker sändare מוֹע كا و μάτ thanh viên 广播员 broadcasting noun uitsaai, uitsending, omroep פֿיָם וּב οωμαση retransmisión, emisión ringhääling י נוֹשׁה זַי לי μάτ thanh viên (Rundfunk-) Fernsehüb באנת ματορ γαγινία ματορ (κατορ عالم γαγινία ματορ γαγινί	pertragung transmission; udsendelse; tv; radio δημιουργία και με ysielanie oddajanje prenos radio, sändning, sändande ΠΠΠΠΠΠ
Test distribution for the control of the contr	isión, emitir lähettää radiossa tai televisiossa, lähetys diffuser, én
for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: He began to roar a song and stamp back and forth before the foot-lights, wildly waving a glossy silk hat and throwing leers, or smiles, broadcast. He made his face into fantastic grim	naces until he looked like a pictured devil on a Japanese
kite. The new era began; the king was tried, doomed, and beheaded; the Republic of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death, declared for victory or death against the world in arms; the black flag waved night and day from the great towers of Notre Dame; three hundred thousand men, summoned to rise against the as if the dragon's teeth had been sown broadcast, and had yielded fruit equally on hill and plain, on rock, in gravel, and alluvial mud, under the clouds of the North, in fell and forest, in the vineyards and the olive-grounds and among the cropped grass and the stubble of the co	orn, along the fruitful banks of the broad rivers, and in the sand
of the sea-shore. Now the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world. However, as certain men have fertile, false, and useful vices, Fouquet, in scattering broadcast millions of money in the construction of this palace, had found a means of gathering, as the result of Levau, the architect of the building; Lenotre, the designer of the gardens; and Lebrun, the decorator of the northern and tropical floras, terminating in prairies abounding with pineapples and yams, tobacco, rice, cotton-plants, as	and sugar-canes, which extend beyond reach of sight, flinging
their riches broadcast with careless prodigality. Shirking and sharking in all their many varieties have been sown broadcast by the ill-fated cause; and even those who have contemplated its history from the outermost circle of such evil have been insensibly tempted into a loose way of letting bad things alone to tak wrong it was in some off-hand manner never meant to go right. Then he happened on a job to translate the advertisements of patent medicines which were sent broadcast to the medical profession in England. The	ke their own bad course, and a loose belief that if the world go
proportion of the patients suffered from those two diseases which a supine public allows, in its prudishness, to be spread broadcast. The assistant-surgeon for whom Philip dressed was called Jacobs. These parties were of the collecting hordes of the Waziri and their allies which Basuli had scattered his messengers privilege to the fullest extent, for some tried the pleasing experiment of drinking mild while standing on their heads, others lent a charm to leapfrog by eating pie in the pauses of the game, cookies were sown broadcast over the field, and apple turnovers roosted in the trees like a new style of bird. She never create dragon's teeth, whence sprung a harvest of armed enemies, against whom she rushed to battle. A sweep of chilly air passed by, rustling all the leaves and snow- ing the flaky ashes broadcast about the fire.	
dragon's teeth, whence sprung a harvest of armed enemies, against whom she rushed to battle. A sweep of chilly air passed by, rustling all the leaves and snow- ing the flaky ashes broadcast about the fire.	oa a mona, bat seemea aiways to be sowing broaucast the

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