Raveena Jain

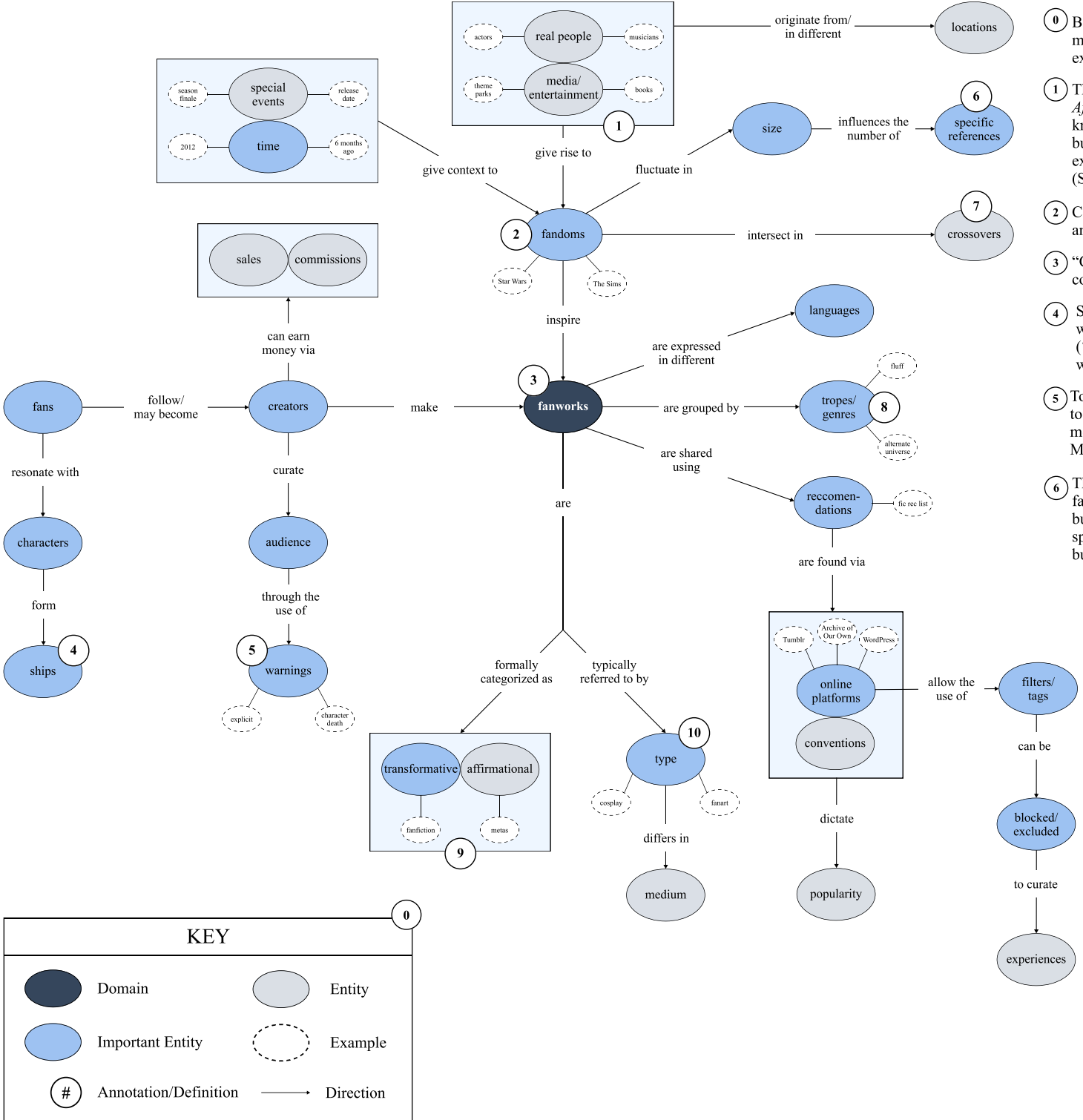**0** Because of my existing knowledge, to save time, I did not ask the experts to define most of the terms they used. However, to make the topic clearer for those with no pre-existing background, formal definitions are provided that align with the experts' usage.

1 The breakdown of *Real People* and *Media/Entertainment* as well as *Transformative* and *Affirmational* fanworks [9] was only used by the expert with an additional, academic knowledge of fan communities; this leads me to believe that these terms are relevant, but not typically used by the average fan. Moving forward, these divisions are not explicitly used as terminology should be based on what your intended audience expects (Spencer, 2010, pp. 211-212).

2 Communities or "subculture[s] composed of fans characterized by a feeling of empathy and camaraderie with others who share a common interest" ('Fandom', 2022).

3 "Creative work[s] produced by one or more fans, generally intended for other fans. A common defining phrase used in fandom is 'by fans for fans'" ('Fanwork', 2022).

4 Ship comes from the word relationship and shipping "is the act of supporting or wishing for a particular romantic relationship" between two or more characters ('Shipping', 2022). An OTP (One True Pairing) is the ship most important to a fan within a fandom.

5 To "warn readers or viewers of potentially disturbing content, including but not limited to...violence,...rape,...kinks, foul language, character death, detailed depictions of mental illness, spoilers,...or a host of other possibly offensive elements...or triggers. Many fans also expect a warning for an unhappy ending" ('Warnings', 2022).

6 This typically includes more niche elements and/or ones that were developed by the fans themselves (like an inside joke or a trait for a character that was invented by a fan but became widespread and popular). This could also involve elements that are specific to a fandom; for example, The Reichenbach Falls is not a character or a trope, but is still an important item to the BBC Sherlock fandom specifically.

7 A "fan-created work in which two or more fandoms are combined in some way" ('Crossover', 2022).

8 A "trope is often used to describe common plot devices" ('Trope', 2022). Genre is "commonly used...to indicate" the type of relationship pairing (e.g. same-sex, straight) and "may also be used...to classify fanfiction into literary genres" ('Genre', 2022). As seen in 'Category: Tropes & Genres,' these two elements can overlap and may be grouped together (2020).

9 Based on the expert who used these terms, transformative fanworks build upon the source content while affirmational fanworks just affirm the source content. From 'Transformative Work,' "transformative works are creative works about characters or settings created by fans of the original work, rather than by the original creators [and] in the words of the U.S. Supreme Court, adds something new, with a further purpose or different character, altering the [source] with new expression, meaning, or message" (2022).

10 Some of the most popular types of fanworks (that may also be referenced in other sections) include:
- cosplay: "a portmanteau of 'costume play,' is an activity and performance art in which participants called cosplayers wear costumes...to represent a specific character" ('Cosplay', 2022).
- fanart: "any amateur art for a specific TV show, movie, book, or other media event not owned or created by the [original] artist" ('Fanart', 2022).
- fanfiction: "a work of fiction written by fans for other fans, taking a source text or a famous person as a point of departure" ('Fanfiction', 2022).