

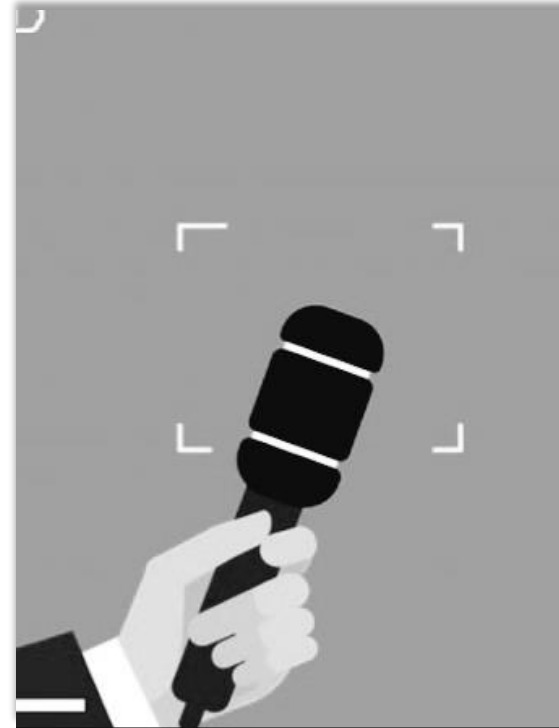
# TELEVISION JOURNALISM

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DEPARTMENT OF MULTIMEDIA

# TELEVISION JOURNALISM

TV as a magic box. Television is a system for converting visual images (with sound) into electrical signals, transmitting them and displaying them electronically on a screen. Television has become an intrinsic part of our life and established an important place in our lives. Since, the ancient times human beings have communicated in various ways with each other. Today, Television is one of the most popular medium of education and mass entertainment. It is a combination of both visual and audio medium



# TV AS A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION

Television is an audio visual medium of communication. It can be regarded as an extension of radio . The tv has become very popular just after its invention and considered as most powerful medium of mass communication.

## Characteristics of TV

- 1.Audio visual medium-while radio has sound television content includes both sound and visual
- 2.Domestic medium-to television we need not leave your drawing room
- 3.Live medium – the important characteristics of television is that is capable of being a live medium
- 4.Mass medium –all of us know there are a large number of people who cannot read or write. Such people may not be able to read a newspaper, but they can watch television

## Strengths of TV

- 1.It can be used to demonstrate process or physical skill
- 2.It can be used to show movements
- 3.It requires viewers attention
- 4.It can be used by those lacking reading skill

## Weakness of TV

- 1.It is primarily a our one communication medium. It lacks instant feedback
- 2.The production and transmission programme of are costly
- 3.The production process is very lengthy

# Formats of TV Production

1.Chat shows-These tend to be presented by a well known TV personality and are usually set in a studio based location.

2.Sports Programme -These can be delivered in multiple formats –from live games to magazine shows

3.Music Programme -That is continually evolving format taking in live performance.

4.Game Shows-

5.Reality Shows-These include shows such as star singer etc.

6.News –



# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NEWS CHANNEL

It is nice to view TV news channels, but there are complex arrangements behind such programmes. It includes its organizational and management. This needs several categories of skilled workers. The channel head, managing director, reporter, camera person, copy editor, Bulletin producer, news presenter etc. have to work in close cooperation to produce the programme.

**BREAKING NEWS**

# IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS

1. Programme department
2. Administrative Departments
3. Technical department



TELEVISION NEWS CHANNEL

1. Programme Department: In the programme department there is one functional producer. Under him or her more than one producer and an assistant producer is employed. The work of programme department is to produce interesting news, information and entertainment programmes.

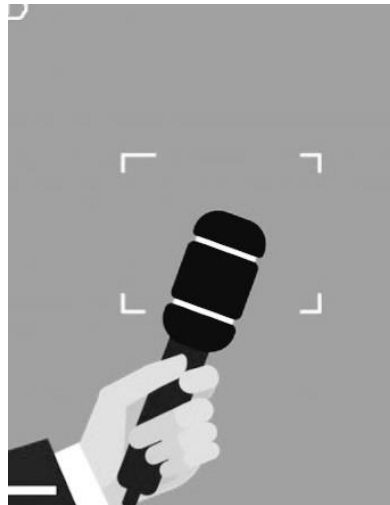
2. Administrative Department: The administrative departments look after the mostly all the administrative work of the organisation. Under the administrative department all other department works. The department is headed by a section officer.

3. Technical department: The department is run under the direct supervision of the Station Engineer. Under the central technical department, Executive Engineers run the show. The department has Programme transmission room, control room, electrical engineer, sound engineer and computer engineer

- **Producer:** There may be more than one producer in one news channels. A group of producers prepare news bulletin and the second group prepare special attractive programmes over the recent events. Daily news bulletin is prepared under the direct supervision of first producers.
- **Copy Editor:** To help the producers, a group of copy editors work, every time when new news comes in it is their duty to prepare correct and speedy bulletin.
- **Presenter:** They are the face of the channel. General public know the channel through the news caster or anchor. They are very popular among general public. The popular and reliability of a news channel depends upon a good news caster



- Reporter: The backbone of a TV news channel is the reporter. They are connected to the society, they reach the spot as soon as they get information where the incident has happened and get the information
- Cameraperson: Those who accompany the reporters to the incident spot and take photos or videos are known as camerapersons.
- Editor: The editor links write-up received from different sources are with visuals with proper timing and editing



- **Bulletin:** A short news announcement concerning some on-going news story at a regular interval like every hour in a news channel
- **Ingest:** The process of transfer of the visuals, audio from the camera after shooting.
- **Coverage:** The amount and quality of reporting or analysis given to a particular subject or event.
- **Newsroom** is that place where the news collected from various parts as from villages, districts, states and international news are edited and made it transmission worthy

# QUALITIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF TV REPORTER

- News sense: It is the basic quality of news man. Every reporter has to have news sense or nose for news to distinguish news from non-news. He should be able to compare various news values and decide where to bring his story and should not miss important details.
- Clarity: A reporter should have clarity of mind and expression. A person who is confused himself cannot tell a story to others
- Objectivity: Reporter and sub- editor should aim at objectivity while dealing with a story.
- Accuracy: A reporter should strive for accuracy. He should check and recheck his fact till he is satisfied that he has them accurate.
- Alertness: A reporter should always be alert while dealing with his subjects. Many major news breaks in the past were possible because of alertness of reporter.
- Patience: It is quality which helps a reporter in big a way for many a time almost daily.
- Self Discipline: One can achieve a degree of proficiency in sub editing or reporting by systematic effort and self control.

## This steps involving in TV reporting

- 1.Finding the story-It is the first and foremost step in gathering news
- 2.Developing the source-This is true intermediary phase of reporting
- 3.Gathering the facts-This is the final step in TV reporting.

- **The production control room (PCR)**, also known as the "gallery" is the place in a television studio in which the composition of the outgoing program takes place. It is distinct from a PCR in television studios where the activities such as switching from camera to camera are coordinated.

- **VC- Voice-over**

Voice-over (also known as off-camera or off-stage commentary) is a production technique where a voice that is not part of the narrative (non-diegetic) is used in a radio, television production, filmmaking, theatre, or other presentations.

Voiceover (VO) – A TV news story during which a news anchor or reporter reads a script live as video is played.

- **SOT** is an acronym for the phrase sound on tape. It refers to any audio recorded on analog or digital video formats. It is used in scriptwriting for television productions and filmmaking to indicate the portions of the production that will use room tone or other audio from the time of recording, as opposed to audio recorded later.
- **Voiceover-to-sound(VO/SOT)** – A TV news story during which a news anchor or reporter reads a script live as video is played up to a place when a news maker video/audio sound bite is played. At the end of the SOT, the reporter or anchor resumes reading with or without additional video

- **S.O.T.:** Sound-on-tape: sound and video recorded on the same machine, as distinguished from sync-sound recording with separate video and sound tape recorders
- **Live shot/Live Report** – A TV news story during which a news anchor or reporter is live at a remote location
- **Package (PKG)** - A report from a correspondent that contains a sound bite inserted between the introduction and the epilogue (usually inserted after the reporter's second or third sentence). These need an in-studio lead for the anchor.
- **Sound bite (SOT)** - edited slice of a newsmaker speaking. Similar to actuality in radio except the person can be seen. Often several SOT can be spliced together with the edits cover with video.
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- **Stand-up** – part of package with reporter on screen reading/presenting information
- **Piece to Camera** –In television a piece to camera (PTC) is when a television presenter. When a news or television show presenter is reporting or explaining items to viewing audience.
- **O.C. or O/C:** On camera; action in front of a TV camera, visible to the audience. In a TV script, it's a direction indicating on which person or scene the camera is focused.

# Electronic news-gathering (ENG)

Electronic news-gathering (ENG) is when reporters and editors make use of electronic video and audio technologies in order to gather and present news. ENG can involve anything from a single reporter with a single professional video camera, to an entire television crew taking a truck on location.

- Successful ENG reporting requires both on camera and behind camera skill.
- ENG –Getting the story,Presenting this information to the viewer

# Digital satellite news gathering (DSNG)

Television news has changed dramatically in the past few decades, and that's largely due to digital satellite news gathering (DSNG). We are able to watch events and reporting from around the world, such as wars and natural disasters, unfold in real-time because of DSNG technology. DSNG is a kind of electronic news gathering (ENG), which simply refers to all the electronic technologies that allow news reporters to broadcast from remote locations outside of a TV studio.

- Digital Satellite News Gathering-Important tool for live coverage from any spot
- OB VAN-Outside Broadcasting Van –outside broadcasting is the electronic field production of television or radio programmes from a mobile remote broadcast television studio

# TELEVISION INTERVIEWS

Interview are important part of tv news channel programmes.it give people an insight into the matter.

Types of Tv interview

**1. An opinion interview** is likely to include standard **interview** questions about your background, education and work experience as well. The interviewer might also include some behavioral **interview** questions, such as how you behaved in a past work situation and why.

## **2.Hard news interview**

The hard news interview is normally short to the point and to illustrate a bulletin or news item.

## **3.Informational Interview**

The Informational interview is similar to hard news interview but not necessarily be restricted main stories.

## **4.Remote interview(Telephone interview)**

The personality to be interviewed is not in the country or city and is interviewed on telephone.

## **5.Vox Pop Interview**

It is used in English in the meaning "the opinion of the majority of the people". In journalism, **vox pop** or man on the street refers to short interviews with members of the public

## **6.Personal Interview**

The personal interview might be a short interview with an important figure of a story about his/her likes and dislikes, hobbies and habites detailed interview exposing personality interview.



## **7. Entertainment Interview**

In this kind of interview in which light things are asked from interviewee

## **8. Emotional Interview**

In this kind of interview an attempt is made to lay bare someone's feelings.

## **9. Interpretative Interview**

Interpretative Interview divided into two

1. **Reaction story**-it is response either for or against what has happened

2. **Explanatory story**- This story provides details of a news story.



A **panel discussion** is a specific format used in a meeting, conference or convention. It is a live or virtual discussion about a specific topic amongst a selected group of panelists who share differing perspectives in front of a large audience.

A **debate** that is created for television relevant to the subject being discussed. The broadcasters are hosting and broadcasting a series of inclusive debates .

**Satire** is a genre of literature and performing arts, usually fiction and less frequently in non-fiction, in which vices, follies, abuses and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement.

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**PLEASE GIVE YOUR FEEDBACK  
THANK YOU**