

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33440
<b>Name</b>	Television reporting
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1301 - Degree in Audiovisual Communication	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	4	Second term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1301 - Degree in Audiovisual Communication	17 - Compl. training optional in year 4	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
PELLICER ROSELL, MANUEL D.	340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences

**SUMMARY**

"The television report is a theoretical-practical subject in which an approach to the audiovisual report genre is carried out in the context of factual reporting. The production process carried out in the classroom ranges from the thematic selection phase to post-production. At the same time, the correct use of the basic concepts of filmmaking, the planning of the staging and the digital editing and post-production process are emphasized.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**



### **Relationship to other subjects of the same degree**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### **Other requirements**

No prior Knowledges

## **OUTCOMES**

### **1301 - Degree in Audiovisual Communication**

- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students should be able to work as a team, communicate their own ideas and integrate themselves into group projects aimed at achieving results.
- Students should have the capacity and creativity to take expressive and thematic risks within the availability and time constraints of the communicative production, applying solutions and perspectives based on the development of the projects.
- Students should be able to obtain and select relevant information and sources in order to solve problems and elaborate on strategies.
- Students should possess the ability to organise and plan their tasks, performing them in an orderly manner and prioritising the journalistic processes in a logical manner.
- Students should be able to search for, select, read, interpret and analyse both written and audiovisual texts and documents (analytically, synthetically and critically).
- Students should have initiative, creativity, credibility, honesty, leadership spirit and responsibility, both personally and professionally.
- Students should be able to experiment and innovate through the understanding and use of the applied methods and technologies.
- Students should have an understanding of the different languages, codes and modes of representation used in the different technological and audiovisual mediums such as photography, cinema, radio, television, electronic image and video, internet etc., through their own individual industries and aesthetics, as well as through the evolution of their social and cultural relevance through time. This should generate the ability to analyse stories and audiovisual works, considering the iconic messages of the texts as products of the social, political and cultural conditions in which they were produced.
- Students should be able to understand and apply the techniques and processes of audiovisual production and transmission in the different phases, from the conception of a project until its commercialisation. This knowledge will lead to the development of the ability to plan and manage human resources, budget and technological resources, including all the processes involved in the management of audiovisual companies in their various fields.



- Students should be able to understand and apply the techniques and processes of audiovisual creation and transmission in their different phases, in not only cinema but also television, video and other multimedia forms from the point of view of the staging, from the initial idea until the final product. This leads to the ability to create and direct the staging of cinematographic, video-graphic or televised audiovisual productions, taking responsibility for the direction of actors and adjusting to the script, work plan or existing budget.
- Conocimiento teórico-práctico de las tecnologías aplicadas a los medios de comunicación audiovisuales (fotografía, radio, sonido, televisión, vídeo, cine, y soportes multimedia), incluyendo la capacidad para utilizarlos en la construcción y manipulación de los diversos productos que abarca el ámbito de la comunicación audiovisual.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Achieve a fundamental vision of the contents, competencies and skills to be acquired, as well as a clear perspective of the most relevant and necessary conceptual delimitations. Assimilate the relevant guidelines regarding the treatment of the texts proposed for individual reading, analysis and study. Know the guidelines to carry out the practical work in what affects the methodology and techniques that the students must master.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Reporting in television

1. Reporting in television
  - 1.1 Information genres
  - 1.2. The reportage in television programming
  - 1.3 The process of elaboration of the television reportage

### 2. The organization of production

- 1.1. The theme selection
- 1.2. The documentation process

### 3. The production process

- 1.1. The pre-script
- 1.2. The filming
- 1.3. The interview



#### 4. The production process

- 1.1. The viewing
- 1.2. The script

#### 5. The edition

- 1.1. The off and images
- 1.2. The montage

#### 6. Postproduction

- 1.1. Sound effects
- 1.2. The graphics

#### 7. The analysis of the report

- 7.1 Viewing and critical analysis of the report

### WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Laboratory practices	45,00	100
Theory classes	15,00	100
Development of group work	20,00	0
Development of individual work	40,00	0
Study and independent work	15,00	0
Readings supplementary material	15,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Cancelled

### EVALUATION

Contact the teacher



## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Artero Rueda, Manuel (2004): El guión en el reportaje informativo. IORTV. Madrid.
- Bandrés, E.; García Avilés, José A.; Pérez, Gabriel; Pérez, Javier (2000): El periodismo en la televisión digital. Paidós. Barcelona.
- Barroso García, Jaime (1994): Técnicas de realización de reportajes y documentales para televisión. IORTV. Madrid. U.D. 133.
- Barroso García, Jaime (2009): Realización de documentales y reportajes. Técnicas y estrategias del rodaje en campo. Madrid. Síntesis.
- Castillo, José Maria (2004): Televisión y lenguaje audiovisual. Madrid. IORTV.
- De la Torre, Blanca/ Llauredó Ester (1999): Una imatge val més. La feina de l'ENG-videoperiodista. Pòrtic. Barcelona.
- Fernández Díaz, Federico, Martínez Abadía, José, (1999): Manual básico de lenguaje y narrativa audiovisual. Paidós. Barcelona.
- León, Bienvenido (2009) Dirección de documentales para televisión. Guión, producción y realización. Eunsa. Pamplona.
- Úbeda, Joan. (1992): Reportatge a TV: el model americà. Barcelona. Íxia
- Vilalta, Jaume (2006): El espíritu del reportaje. Barcelona. UBe
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- York, Ivor. (1991): Principios básicos del reportaje televisivo. Madrid. IORTV.

### Additional

- Barroso García, Jaime (1989): Introducción a la realización televisiva. IORTV. Madrid.
- Barroso García, Jaime (1992): Proceso de la información de actualidad en televisión, IORTV. Madrid.
- DD.AA. (1999): Darrera la càmera. Quinze anys de 30 minuts 1984-1999. Pòrtic. Barcelona.
- González Requena (1989): El espectáculo informativo. Madrid. Akal.
- Millerson Gerald. (1990): Técnicas de realización y producción en televisión, IORTV. Madrid.