

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

Code	36625
Name	Informative genres
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2022 - 2023

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. Period	year
1334 - Degree in Journalism	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	1	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1334 - Degree in Journalism	7 - Información periodística y su tecnología	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
MARTINEZ GALLEG0, FRANCISCO ANDRES	340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences

SUMMARY

The subject Information Genres is part of the compulsory training module, together with other subjects such as Communication Technologies I and II, Interpretative Genres, Journalistic Genres of Opinion, Digital Journalism and Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Information.

Its development will be coordinated with the subject taught in the Foundations of Journalism, Interpretative Genres, Journalistic Genres of Opinion and Communication Technologies, especially given the context of multimedia convergence. This educational integration helps students to become familiar with the different genres and languages of the different media, but also to know how to adapt the same information to each case, from traditional to digital media.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

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

Other requirements

Relación con otras asignaturas de la misma titulación

No hay restricciones de matrícula respeta a otros asignaturas del plan de estudios.

Otros tipos de requisitos

Los alumnos que se matriculan de la asignatura no tendrán que tener unas competencias especiales previas ,más allá del uso correcto de las dos lenguas oficiales en la Comunidad Valenciana, un nivel básico de alfabetización digital y una capacidad crítica y seguimiento de la información de actualidad que permita contextualizar los acontecimientos.

OUTCOMES

1334 - Degree in Journalism

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- 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 have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- 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 be able to adapt to technological and socio-occupational changes.
- Students should be able to obtain and select relevant information and sources in order to solve problems and elaborate on strategies.
- Students should be able to express themselves fluently and effectively in their own languages, as well as in a third language (preferably English), taking advantage of the linguistic and literary resources that are most appropriate for the different forms of media.
- Students must be able to reasonably propose ideas from the basics of rhetoric, as well as to communicate through the techniques of persuasion.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Demonstrate the capacity and ability to perform the main journalistic tasks and to use information and communication technologies and techniques.
- Identify the particularities of the news item, the chronicle, the report and the interview.
- Illustrate the evolution of genres nowadays and the new reality of the media with the mixture of different genres.
- Cite the different genres, achieving through individual and group practice a suitable writing and structure with the time and space assigned for each of the works requested.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Journalism and the interpretation of current affairs

- 1.1. Journalism as a method of interpreting reality
- 1.2. Objectivity and impartiality
- 1.3. Facts, news and information

2. Journalistic genres

- 2.1. Journalistic genres: degrees of interpretation
- 2.2. Definition and classification proposals

3.

- 3.1. Information law
- 3.2. Professional ethics
- 3.3. Self-regulation
- 3.4. Inclusive language: oral, textual and graphic
- 3.5. The right of access to public information

4. The process of news production: production routines and professional figures

- 4.1. Press
- 4.2. Radio
- 4.3. Television
- 4.4. Multimedia

**5. Journalisc quality**

- 5.1. Definition, influencing factors, elements of analysis and implications
- 5.2. Uncertainties, risks and good professional practices
- 5.3. Detection of misinformation

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Computer classroom practice	40,00	100
Theory classes	20,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	25,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	20,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	15,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The methodology for teaching Information Genres combines three types of activities:

- 1) Theoretical classes: explanation of the theoretical contents. They are carried out on the basis of lectures and through inverse classes in which students will proactively develop answers to theoretical questions, analyse practical cases and debate on the concepts proposed.
- 2) Practical classes: elaboration of informative pieces of work by the students.
- 3) Lectures: based on the reading of two books, in the exam students will have to answer a question by writing a short essay.

EVALUATION

First sitting:

The evaluation of the subject has three different parts:

- 1) Theory: through a written exam, the knowledge acquired in the theory sessions will be assessed.
 - 2) Readings: Students will have to read and work on one or two books that deal with different aspects of journalism, from the foundations to the critical reflection of the current situation of the profession. From this exercise, students will have to answer an essay question.
 - 3) Individual and group practical exercises based on questions linked to the theoretical content.
- Attendance is compulsory and the theoretical knowledge will be put into practice through the writing of informative pieces and the monitoring of the entire production process. In order to be assessed, the practicals must be handed in by the deadline indicated by the teacher.

TYPE OF ASSESSMENT % OF FINAL MARK



- A) Individual written exam: 30 %.
B) Practical work: 60 % (practical work in class, 30 %; essays on compulsory readings, 30 %).
C) Participation and attendance: 10 %.

In order to pass the course as a whole, it is necessary to achieve at least 40% of the mark in each of the assessed parts.

Evaluation criteria 1) Theoretical part: The ability to synthesise, critique and analyse concepts and theoretical aspects raised in the course will be assessed.
2) Practical part: The writing of news items in accordance with news criteria; the ability to analyse and search for newsworthy aspects, according to the criteria of newsworthiness; the search for sources of information in one's own news items; the expression and correction of the language; the use of different languages depending on the media; innovation in the design of communicative strategies will be assessed.
3) Participation and attendance: Involvement in seminar activities and event coverage will be assessed, in addition to weekly class attendance.

Second call:

The three parts that make up the evaluation will be maintained, although the practices carried out in class will be replaced by a practical part in the final exam of the material. In this way, the theoretical-practical part of the final exam will count for 40 - 30 % and the essays from the compulsory reading books for 30%.

REFERENCES

Basic

- En l'aula virtual s'inclouran articles acadèmics i assagístics, així com altres materials de consulta actualitzats.

BURGUET ARDIACA, F. Construir les notícies. Una teoria de la redacció periodística. Barcelona, Editorial Dèria, 1997.

CANTAVELLA, J., SERRANO, José F. (coords.) (2008) Redacción para periodistas: informar e interpretar. Barcelona: Ariel Comunicación

FONTCUBERTA, Mar de. La notícia. Barcelona, Paidós, 1993.

VILAMOR, José R. (2000) Redacción periodística para la generación digital. Madrid: Universitas.

Additional

- BORRAT, Héctor. El periódico, actor político. Barcelona, Gustavo Gili, 1989. [2, 3, 5]
BURGUET ARDIACA, F. Les trampes dels periodistes. Barcelona, Edicions 62, 2004. [2,3]
GÓMEZ MOMPART, J. Ll. Los titulares en prensa. Barcelona. Mitre. 1982 [5]
GOMIS, Llorenç. Teoria del periodismo. Barcelona, Paidós, 1991. [1, 2]
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dInvestigació de la Comunicació, 1989.[6]

LÓPEZ HIDALGO, A. (2001): El titular. Manual de titulación periodística. Sevilla, Comunicación Social. Ediciones y publicaciones. [5]

MORAGAS, Miguel de (ed.). Sociología de la comunicación de masas. Estructura, funciones y efectos (vol. II). Barcelona, Gustavo Gili, 1994 [1].

NÚÑEZ LADEVÉZE, Luis. Introducción al periodismo escrito. Madrid, Ariel, 1995. [2,3]

PALAU SAMPIO, Dolors. Els estils periodístics. València. Publicacions de la Universitat de València, 2005. [2,3,6]

TUCHMAN, Gaye. La producción de la noticia. Barcelona, Gustavo Gili, 1983 [5]

TÚÑEZ, Miguel. Producir noticias. Cómo se fabrica la realidad periodística. Santiago de Compostela. Tórculo Edicións, 1999. [5]