

Writing for Journalism II

Code: 104989
ECTS Credits: 12

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2501933 Journalism	OB	2	A

Contact

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Teaching groups languages

You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject. Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2023.

Teachers

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Prerequisites

- Basic knowledge in writing in Catalan and Spanish.
 - Basic knowledge about theory and history of Journalism.
 - Basic knowledge of journalistic genre theory.
 - Contextual knowledge of current news: habit of reading the press.

Objectives and Contextualisation

- The student will know the history and theory of interpretative informative journalism and the genres of journalistic interpretation.
 - The student will acquire rudimentary knowledge of philosophy of language.
 - The student will develop critical thinking about the dominant paradigm in the field.
 - The student will identify and characterize the journalistic genres in their context.
 - The student will be able to write in a solvent way interpretative informative texts.

Competences

- Abide by ethics and the canons of journalism, as well as the regulatory framework governing information.
- Be familiar with and apply the theoretical and practical foundations of journalistic writing and narrative and its applications in the different genres, media and formats.
- Demonstrate a self-learning and self-demanding capacity to ensure an efficient job.
- Manage time effectively.
- Relay journalistic information in the language characteristic of each communication medium, in its combined modern forms or on digital media, and apply the genres and different journalistic procedures.
- Research, select and arrange in hierarchical order any kind of source and useful document to develop communication products.
- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Take account of social, economic and environmental impacts when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.

Learning Outcomes

1. Adapt written texts to the specific needs implied by the use of technologies and their systems to process, produce and relay information.
2. Analyse the sex- or gender-based inequalities and the gender biases present in one's own area of knowledge.
3. Apply ethical principles and legal standards in producing journalistic texts.
4. Communicate using language that is not sexist or discriminatory.
5. Consider how gender stereotypes and roles impinge on the exercise of the profession.
6. Demonstrate a self-learning and self-demanding capacity to ensure an efficient job.
7. Distinguish theories of journalistic writing and narrative to apply them to news and other journalistic genres in the print media.
8. Identify the social, economic and environmental implications of academic and professional activities within one's own area of knowledge.
9. Manage time effectively.
10. Research, select and arrange in hierarchical order any kind of source and useful document to develop communication products.
11. Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
12. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
13. Write all kinds of informative texts for the press, radio, television and multimedia.

Content

1. The history of genres of journalistic quality and their social function.
 - 1.1 Journalism as a Capitalist Business of Truth: The Story of W.R. Hear

- 1.2 The first definition of journalistic genres: facts are sacred, comments
- 1.2.1 The forms of the incorporation of the voices in the texts: articulation
- 1.2.2 Contributions of textual linguistics and pragmatics to informative wr
- 1.3 Another tradition of journalism is born from the margins: the consolid

- 2. Is journalism a priesthood of truth? The conflict between positivism and relativism and its political consequences
 - 2.1 Epistemology and philosophy of knowledge: what is language? Being
 - 2.2 Application to the linguistic and emparauladora work of journalism: re
 - 2.3 Journalism as a form of knowledge of a linguistic nature that seeks to
- 3. The theory of discourse genres and journalistic genres.
 - 3.1 The objectivist paradigm and its theory of genres: facts are sacred, c
 - 3.2 Contributions of the modern theory of discourse genres: Bakhtin and
 - 3.2.1 Types of genres: primary and secondary. Hybridization and innovat

4. Rhetoric and discourse theory: pragmatics and textual linguistics.

- 4.1 Rhetoric: the ars recta discendi and the ares bene discendi: the ability to find in each subject what is best sui

- 4.2 Formal rhetoric and logic: two opposite forms of plot work and linguistic knowledge. The distinction between

- 4.2.1 The syllogism of formal logic and the syllogism of rhetoric, the entimema. Presence of entimemes in journa

4.3 The parts of rhetoric: inventio, dispositio, elocutio, memoria and actio. Inventio, argumentation: figures, fallacies

5. The story and narratology.

5.1 The narrative paradigm: the story as a way of knowing and structuring the experience of the real. The figure of the

5.2 Narratology: Story Theory: Forms of Composition and Style. Stage writing in realist literature: detail and dialog

5.3 The point of view: the instance from which the story is told or shown. The

5.4 The plot: the temporal movements with which we construct the story

5.5 The characters and the spaces. Main and secondary characters, flat

6. The tradition of narrative journalism: 'new journalism'

6.1 The American tradition: the birth of pop culture and the emergence of

6.2 The Latin American school: Rodolfo Walsh, Gabriel García Márquez

6.3 The European School: Gunter Wallraff, Oriana Fallaci, Roberto Saviano. The diverse forms of the testimonial

6.4 Narrative journalism in Spain and Catalonia: from the textbooks of Ra

7. The informative interview and the character interview and its variants.

History of the genre and its constant and variable characteristics of function

8. The chronicle and its range

History of the genre and its constant and variable characteristics of function

9. The report

History of the genre and its constant and variable characteristics of function and form. The journalistic method: the

10. Other genres of journalistic quality with informative neighborhood.
The analysis, the report and the genres of the customs: picture, portrait &

PRACTICAL WORK

INSTRUMENTAL ONES

Practices of an instrumental nature are not assessable with the same weight as the scoring tests, but they are pa

II. Journalistic genres A. Informative chronicle (3 practices, the last two will be graded) B. Informative interview (2

Methodology

The course will have approximately 30 weeks over the two semesters. We will alternate, at least in the first semester (we will follow the recommendations of the authorities and the rectory in the second semester), the face-to-face weeks, in which 3h will be done. face-to-face practical work, in which readings, critiques and writing works with corrections will be made, with weeks of 3 hours of virtual work of theoretical work, which will be: online theory sessions, autonomous and supervised reading of texts, copies and theorists , which will then have to be commented on in live or written chats, with occasional commissions. Theory activities will be complemented with two course papers (or only one of a higher approach) of the essay type on current quality news journalism problems: emergence of new media, crises, new resources (algorithms, new narratives, newsgaming ...). The internship training activities include the writing of 16 internships throughout the course, 8 of the so-called instrumentasl, aimed at mastering stylistic, expressive and compositional skills, and 8 internships in the three main genres of journalistic quality: chronicle, interview and report.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Reading of theoretical texts and discussion in virtual formats (online chats) in dialogue with the theory sessions	30	1.2	1, 3, 7
The supervised activities are divided into master classes (10%), seminars (20%), laboratory practices (15%) and autonomous activities (55%)	30	1.2	1, 3, 7, 13
The supervised activities are divided into master classes (10%), seminars (20%), laboratory practices (15%) and autonomous activities (55%)	40	1.6	1, 3, 7, 13
Type: Supervised			
Reading of exemplary texts and face-to-face discussion on chronicles, interviews and reports	40	1.6	1, 3, 7, 13
Writing one or two papers (essays) on current problems of quality news journalism.	40	1.6	3, 7
Type: Autonomous			
Recommended reading of bibliography, both journalistic examples and theoretical references.	20	0.8	1, 3, 7, 13

Assessment

INTERNSHIPS IN JOURNALISTIC GENRES: they will be worth 85% of the final internship grade, and they will be

- Informative chronicle (20%).
- Informational interview (20%)
- Character/likeness interview (10%)
- Reporting (35%)

In order to be evaluated, you must have completed all the qualifying prac

The student can make up the internship as long as the failed grade is 3.5

In the case of a second registration, the student will be able to take a sin

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The student who commits any irregularity (copying, plagiarism, self-plagi

The two blocks of the subject, theory and practice, must be passed to pa

Class attendance (theory and practice) is mandatory, if a minimum of 80'

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Assess how gender stereotypes and roles affect professional practice.	2%	2	0.08	5
Analyze gender / gender inequalities and gender biases in the field of	2%	1	0.04	2

self-knowledge.

Communicate using non-sexist or discriminatory language.	2%	1	0.04	4
Demonstrate self-learning ability and self-demand to achieve efficient work.	2%	1	0.04	6
Identify the social, economic and environmental implications of academic-professional activities in the field of self-knowledge.	2%	1	0.04	8
Manage time properly.	2%	1	0.04	9
Reading of theoretical texts and discussion in virtual formats (online chats) in dialogue with the theory sessions: classroom work.	6%	20	0.8	1, 3, 7, 13
Search, select and prioritize any type of source and document useful for the development of communication products.	2%	1	0.04	10
That students can convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.	2%	1	0.04	12, 11
That students know how to apply their own knowledge to their job or vocation in a professional way and have the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and problem solving within their area of study.	2%	1	0.04	11
Writing 6 interpretive journalistic genres (3 chronicles; 3 interviews; and 2 reports)	59,5% (11,9% x 6 puntuables)	30	1.2	1, 3, 7, 13
Writing 8 instrumental practices on descriptive and narrative writing related to the expressive skills needed for journalistic genres.	10,5%	20	0.8	1, 3, 7, 13
Writing one or two papers (essays) on current problems of quality news journalism.	24%	20	0.8	1, 3, 7, 13

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Software

No aplicable at this subject.