

Basic News Broadcast Story Forms

Compilation and Editing

Dr. Sunil Dipak Ghodke

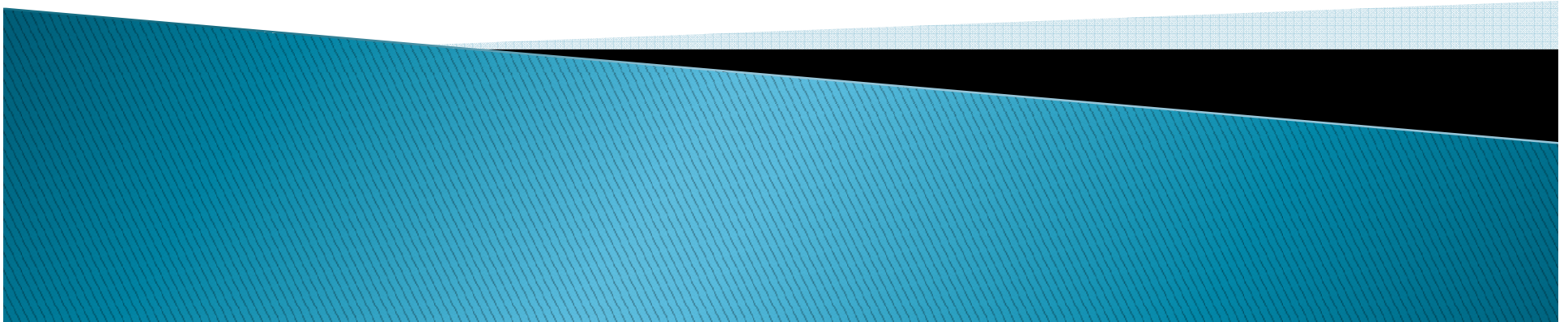
Assistant professor

Department of Media Studies

Mahatma Gandhi Central University,

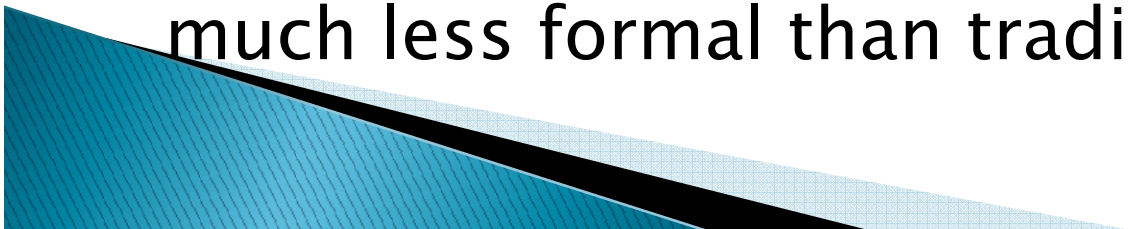
Motihari, Bihar - 845401

Email – snlghodke74@gmail.com



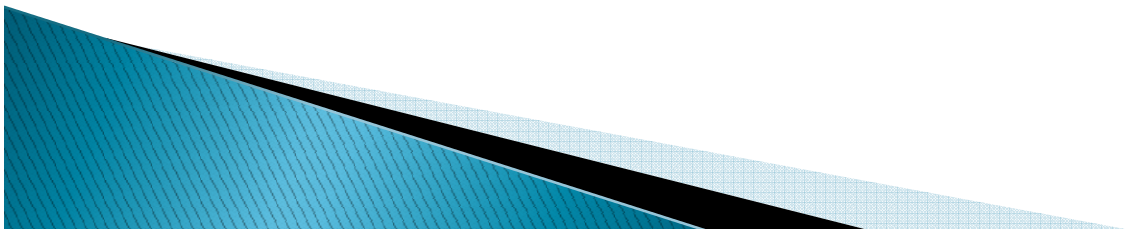
What is Broadcasting

- ▶ Broadcasting journalism, more commonly known as broadcast journalism, is a type of news reporting presented to the public electronically or by radio instead of being published in newspapers. Media in broadcast journalism includes television, radio, and the Internet. Broadcast journalism is meant to be dispersed more quickly than older forms of journalism, including print media, and is meant to be more accessible. Radio and television broadcasts are designed to get the news out to a wide variety of people in language that is much less formal than traditional print media.



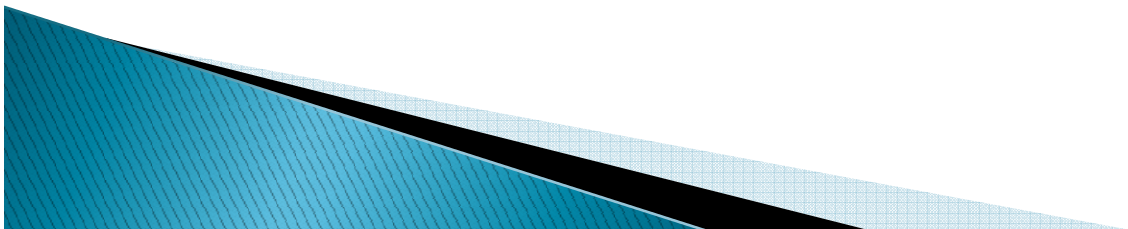
□The Term Broadcast

- ▶ The original term broadcast referred to the literal sowing of seeds on farms by scattering them over a wide field.
- ▶ It was first adopted by early radio engineers from the Midwestern United States to refer to the analogous dissemination of radio signals. Broadcasting forms a very large segment of the mass media.
- ▶ Broadcasting to a very narrow range of audience is called narrowcasting.



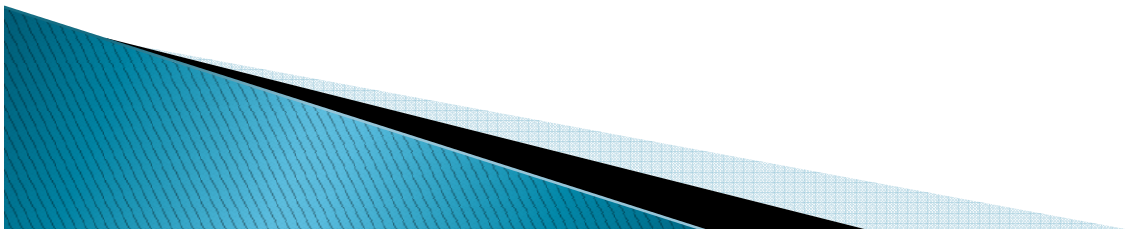
BASIC STORY FORMS

- ▶ The LIVE SHOTS
- ▶ The READER
- ▶ The VO
- ▶ The VO/SOT
- ▶ The REPORTER PACKAGE
- ▶ The DONUT PACKAGE
- ▶ PACKAGE
- ▶ The NAT/SOT
- ▶ The LEAD



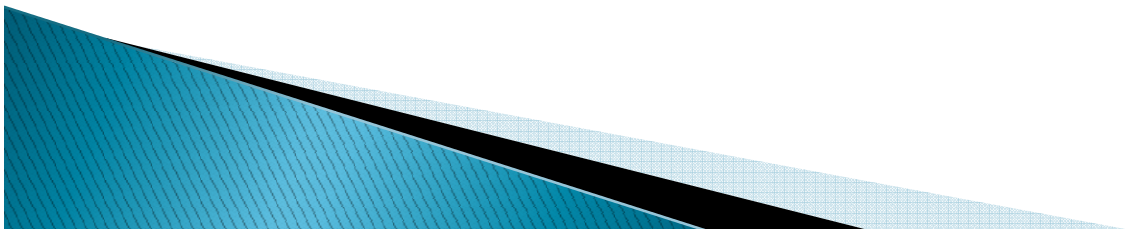
Live Shots

- ▶ An anchor will introduce the story and tell the audience that the broadcast is going live to the scene, then the reporter on the scene takes the story from there, either with standup, or interview.



THE READER

- ▶ Text only – no video, no sound on tape but may incorporate FULL SCREEN Graphics like a map or still photo
- ▶ Beginning Writers/Producers' jobs
- ▶ Very little production value – you might have an OTS (Over The Shoulder) Graphic
- ▶ Readers are always very short stories
- ▶ But are deemed important enough to run w/o video or sound

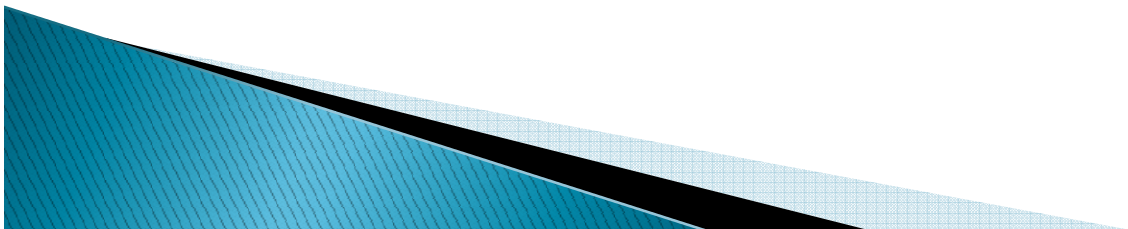


□ THE READER (VIDEO PICTURE EXAMPLE)



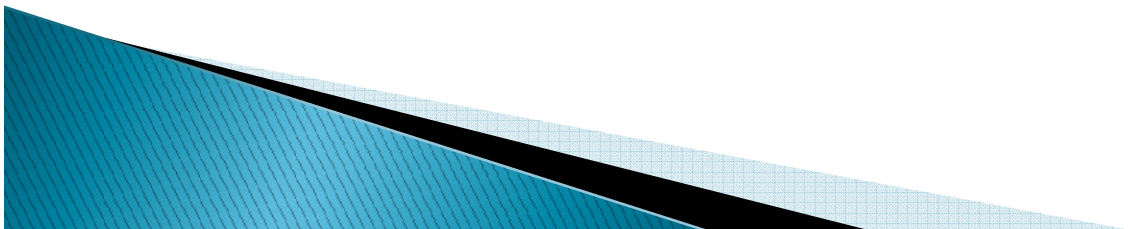
THE VO: VOICE-OVERS

- ▶ The VO: VOICE-OVERS (video graphics – read by anchor)
- ▶ Any story the anchor reads that also uses video – the voice is heard “over” the visuals
- ▶ Write directly to the visuals – the anchor talks about what we’re seeing while we’re seeing it



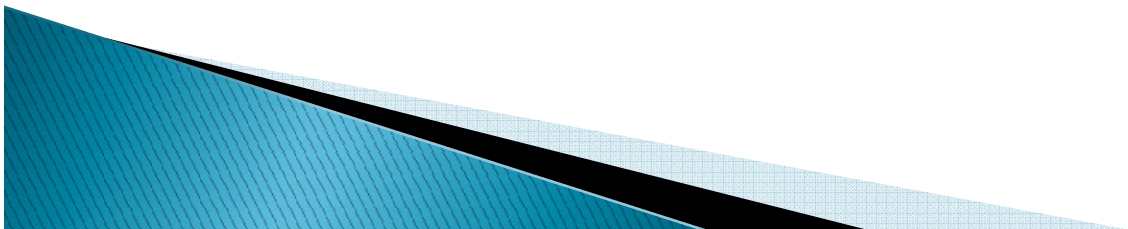
THE VO/SOT: VOICE-OVERS/SOUND ON TAPE

- ▶ The VO/SOT: VOICE-OVERS/SOUND ON TAPE (video + sound bite(s) – read by anchor)
- ▶ Any story the anchor reads that begins with visuals but also has a SOT sound bite(s) included
- ▶ SOT/sound bite = brief snippet of an interview edited to follow a certain amount of video/visuals/voiceover



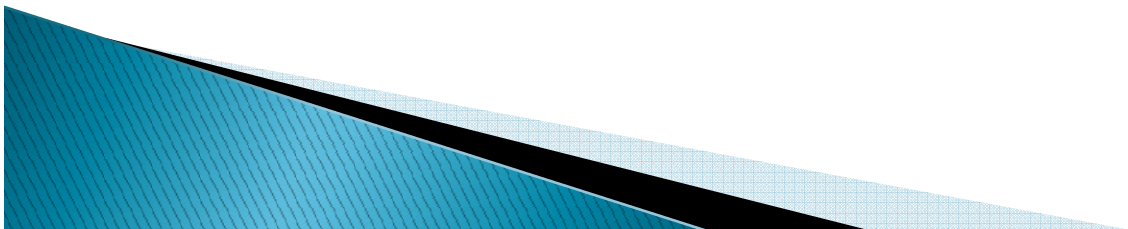
THE REPORTER PACKAGE

- ▶ The REPORTER PACKAGE (video + sound + narration presented by reporter but he or she is NOT present live and does NOT interact with the anchor(s) even though he or she might be taped in the studio)
- ▶ Always involves reporters and are packaged, fully self-contained pieces for your show
- ▶ Anchors read track for READERS, VOs, VO/SOTs, and the “lead-ins” and “tags” to PACKAGES while the REPORTER does the actual package narration
- ▶ First story type we’ve discussed that features a reporter rather than an anchor



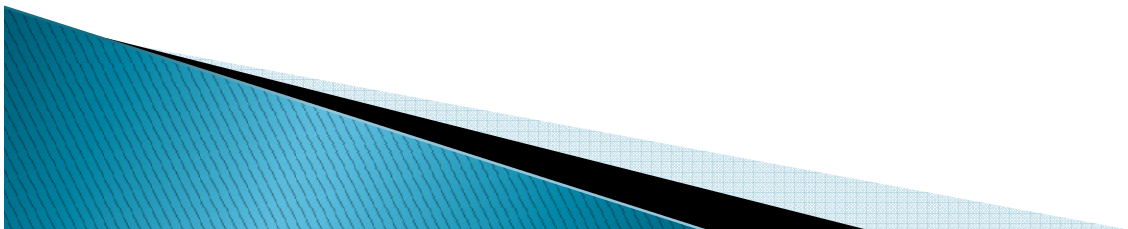
THE REPORTER PACKAGE

- ▶ Usually features a “stand-up” – when the reporter appears on- camera in the field and delivers some information/narration.
- ▶ The Reporter’s chance for face/screen time.
- ▶ The audience can now identify the reporter.



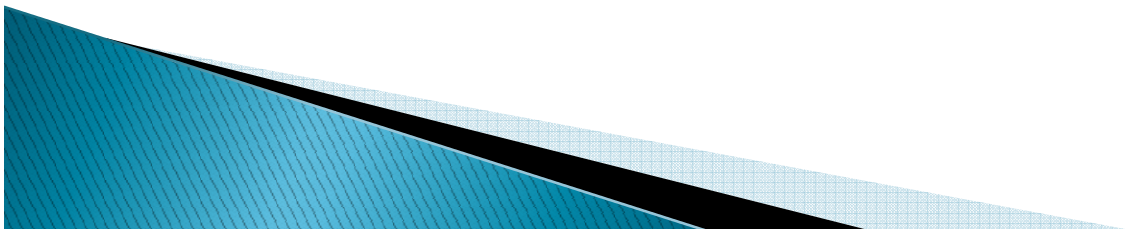
THE REPORTER PACKAGE

- ▶ Complicated and detailed script that incorporates visuals, SOTs, other audio and NAT(ural) sounds into one finished news story “package”
- ▶ Large job – usually one package per shift for reporter/producer



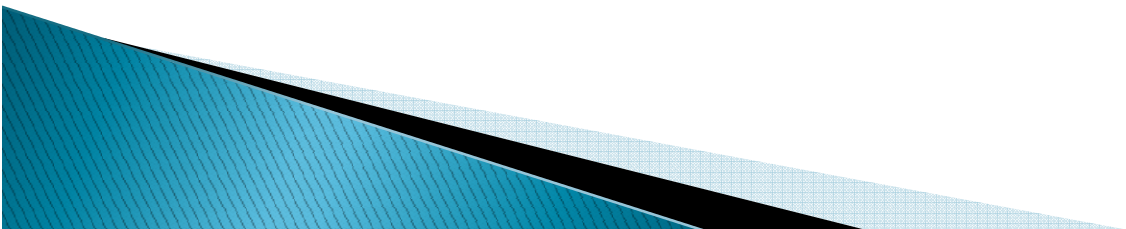
The DONUT PACKAGE

- ▶ The DONUT PACKAGE (reporter package + reporter is LIVE on scene or in the studio and interacts with the anchor(s) about the story)
- ▶ A reporter delivers the Intro and Tag to package live
- ▶ Often no stand-up in a donut piece
- ▶ Reporter talks with anchor about the story before and/or after it rolls
- ▶ Involves both the anchor and the reporter more fully in the story – can be very



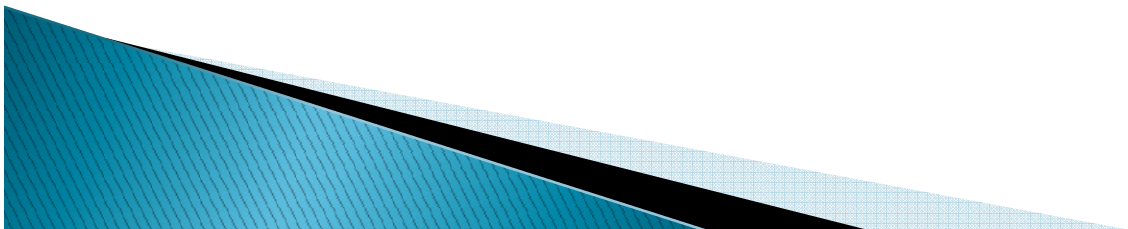
Package (sometimes Wrap)

- ▶ A pre-recorded, pre-produced news story, usually by a reporter, with track, sound, B-roll, and possibly a stand-up.



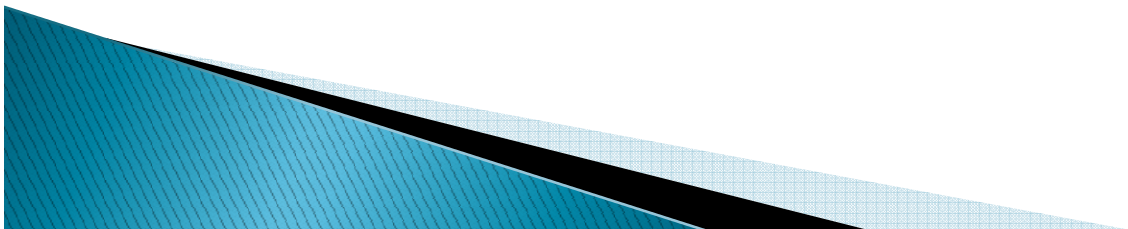
NAT/SOT

- ▶ This is a video instruction for “voiceover: natural sound on tape.” It is used when the intention is to place an audio track (voice, music and/or SFX) over video using its natural soundtrack. If you want a straight voiceover without the natural/raw sound, the video instruction is VO/SOT (voiceover/sound on tape)



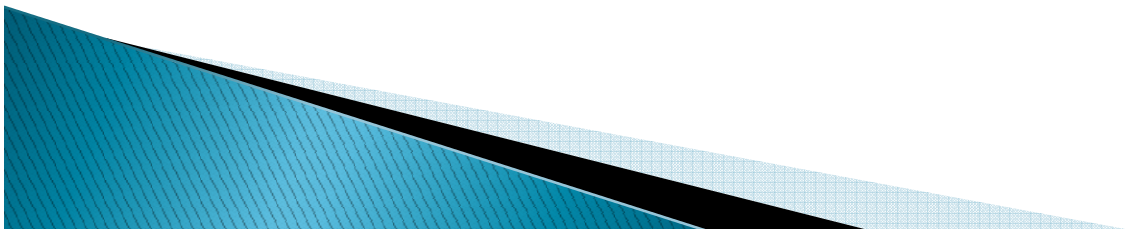
Lead

- The key information of the story, usually presented at the beginning of the segment. Not to be confused with the “lead story,” being the first presented in the broadcast and often the highest in priority (confusingly also referred to as the “lead.”)



References:

- ▶ https://study.com/what_is_broadcasting_journalism.html
- ▶ <https://www.slideshare.net/salmanbashir7/broadcast-media-78659697>
- ▶ <https://www.slideshare.net/arzoosahni/television-news-writing>



THANKS

