

7. CHARACTERISTICS OF JOURNALISTS pdf

1: 8 Must-Have Traits of Tomorrow's Journalist

These journalists are naturally immersed in successful, 21st-century journalism. They know they must understand and adapt to the needs and rhythms of different communities to be relevant. The 7 characteristics of great accountability journalists: An @AmPress report.

Journalistic Writing Good journalism has always been associated with competent writing and competent writing has always required an easy command of correct language and style. The style of a writer is an involuntary and intimate expression of his personality. The writer should match the mood of the audience. Style must be most unobtrusive. There are many ground rules for good writing. For example, good writing follows the ABCD principle: Accuracy, Brevity, Conciseness and Directness. A careful writer must remember the distinction between denotation direct meaning and connotation suggested meaning. The use of active voice should be avoided as it leads to brevity. The use of prepositions leads to the danger of circumlocution. The principle of innate selection and control of words most appropriate to the context must be followed. Simple, direct sentences are desired. Complex and compound sentences may provide the best vehicle for thought under certain circumstances, but also increase the probability of ambiguity. The desire for economy in words has produced tight, swiftly paced writing that has proved to be a boon to newspaper reading. Loose writing is inefficient writing that leads to wasting of words. But tightening that leads to omitting should not be overdone. Compact, usually short sentences, every word selected and placed for maximum effect. Short, terse paragraphs, each complete in itself and capable of being removed without destroying the sense of the story.

Conciseness The objective of effective journalistic writing should be to avoid cumbersomeness without becoming repetitive. Superfluous Words The articles the, a and an can be eliminated, as Weak: The Harvard students who heard the lecture Harvard students who heard the lectur The sentences may be shortened and made more forceful by making the verbs more direct, as: The group arrived at a decision. They did away with the old building. They razed the old building. Some of them are listed below: It is not necessary to include the state with the names of large cities, or to mention the state with the name of the city in the same state as the place where the newspaper is published. She lives in Los Angeles, California Better: She lives in Los Angeles. He lives in Catskill. The meeting will be held at noon. The meeting was held for the purpose of voting for the Chairman. The meeting was held to vote for the Chairman. The colour of the dress was red Better: The dress was red. A baby with brown eyes. A brown-eyed baby Weak: All women who are interested should come. All interested women should come. The following is a short list of redundant words commonly used:

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2: Characteristics of a Responsible Journalist - Woman

1. Determination. Finishing a story may not always be easy or even safe, but exceptional journalists display unwavering determination to report such events to the world. If journalists were to give up on a story every time a situation felt dicey or a key piece of information was difficult to obtain, many important world events would have gone unmentioned.

After reading you will understand the basics of this powerful communication skills tool. We communicate verbally, non-verbally and in writing. Unfortunately, the message does not always come across as intended. This can lead to miscommunication and small misunderstanding or the wrong impression. A good subdivision of subjects will clarify the message as a result of which there will be a complete overview of what is said.

Concreteness Concrete business communication is also about a clear message. This is often supported by factual material such as research data and figures. The words used as well as the sentence structure can be interpreted uni-vocally. Nothing is left to the imagination.

Courtesy In addition to considering the feelings and points of view of the target group, it is also important to approach the audience in a friendly and courteous manner. Use of terms that show respect for the receiver contribute towards effective communication. The same goes for the manner in which you address someone. Not everyone will be charmed if you use a familiar form of address and use of a formal address could come across as too distant.

Correctness A correct use of language has the preference. In written business communication, grammatical errors must be avoided and stylistic lapses or a wrong use of verbs are not sufficient either in verbal communication. A correct use of language increases trustworthiness and the receiver will feel that they are taken seriously.

Clarity Clear or plain language is characterized by explicitness, short sentences and concrete words. By avoiding parentheses and keeping to the point, the receiver will get a clear picture of the content of the message. Briefly-worded information emphasizes the essence of the message.

Consideration Communicating with the target group Consideration. In order to communicate well, it is important to relate to the target group and be involved. By taking the audience into account, the message can be geared towards them. Factors that play a role in this are for example:

Conciseness A message is clear when the storyline is consistent and when this does not contain any inconsistencies. When facts are mentioned, it is important that there is consistent, supporting information. Systematically implementing a certain statement or notation also contributes to clear business communication. When statements are varied, they will confuse the receiver.

Creativity A text will only be lively when the words and sentence structures are used creatively and when short sentences are alternated with longer sentences. Creativity is especially important in texts in which search words are used, it is essential that the search words are constantly used in a different setting.

Credibility By creating an atmosphere of trust in a conversation or text, you add credibility to the message. Develop your skills All kinds of factors play a role when people communicate. Do we know each other? What do we think of each other? What do I want from you and vice versa? You can learn how to communicate clearly and understandably. Do you recognize the practical explanation above or do you have more suggestions? Share your experience and knowledge in the comments box below. If you liked this article, then please subscribe to our Free Newsletter for the latest posts on Management models and methods. More information Aggarwal, Vir Bala and V. Handbook of Journalism and Mass Communication. Concept Publishing Company Murphy, H. How to cite this article: Retrieved [insert date] from ToolsHero: Your rating is more than welcome or share this article via Social media!

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3: Five character traits of exceptional journalists

Journalists may get a reputation for being aggressive and pushy, but without this very basic natural characteristic of persistence, they would stop at the first roadblock and rarely dig for the real story.

By Vadim Lavrusik Because of cutbacks at many news organizations, the jobs available are highly competitive. News companies are seeking journalists who are jacks of all trades, yet still masters of one or more. These new skills are especially relevant to startups that are looking to hire multi-skilled and social media-savvy journalists. These skills are presented in no particular order. Entrepreneurial and Business Savvy As the foundation of the longstanding business model crumbles, both new and experienced journalists are becoming entrepreneurial and starting their own publications. The journalist of tomorrow will have to understand the value of content and how the business model is changing, said Steve Buttry , C3 innovation coach at Gazette Communications. They will have to understand how to pursue commercial opportunities relating to the content. This means being able to report and present a quality story using multimedia, and having the skills to build and manage the platforms that present the stories. Creating Flash visualizations and building interactives that clearly display data are all key elements of online journalism. Open-minded Experimenter The challenge for new journalists will be a shift in mindset from control and content to openness and connectivity with audiences, said Alfred Hermida , Assistant Professor at the University of British Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. Hermida also says that though storytelling across multiple platforms will be important, the key will be to understand the strengths and weaknesses of different media so that the best one may be utilized for each story. This also means being a learner that can spot trends and understand what new technology can do, according to Michele McLellan , a media consultant who blogs for the Knight Digital Media Center on news innovation. The journalist of tomorrow should be willing to experiment with new tools, not be afraid of them. Multimedia Storyteller Today, many journalists need to have multimedia skills to tell stories through video, text, graphics, audio and photos. Former photographers and reporters are picking up video cameras and audio recorders to create a multimedia experience for readers. There are many resources out there for journalists to learn these skills, and many of the skills can be self-taught. One of the best ways to learn is through hands-on experience by starting a video blog. Experiment with free multimedia apps like live streaming from your mobile using Qik , or podcasting with free sites like BlogTalkRadio. If you have some money to invest, buy a camera that takes quality photos and shoots video. This means engaging with your audience, promoting content and building personal brands as a thought leader. Social media increasingly focuses credibility on individual journalists as opposed to the news organization. Mathew Ingram , Communities Editor at the Globe and Mail , said that future journalists will have the ability to find and connect with communities of interest both online and offline. Though right now, this role is often being filled by specialized community managers and social media editors. Ingram said that in the long term, every reporter should become their own community manager. Journalists of tomorrow will also have new beats. Typically, this has involved covering a specific subject, topic or community. Matt Thompson , interim Online Community Manager for the Knight Foundation , said he thinks technological skills are secondary to the core desire to provide community in formats they can connect with. Blogger and Curator To be a social journalist and one that engages in online communities, journalists will have to practice blogging regularly and serve as curators of other content on the Web. Journalists of tomorrow will be participating in the link economy by gathering, synthesizing and making sense of other content across the Web. Journalists can curate the Web using tools like Publish2, Twitter, StumbleUpon, and other social bookmarking and sharing tools. And with 86, print publishing workers laid off in the last year, there is some good potential for blogging to increase. Blogging should be done within organizations as well. This allows journalists to lend a personal tone to their company and connect with audiences. It will also help them build personal brands that they can carry beyond their current news organization. There are many free platforms available to bloggers. Multi-skilled Because of the difficult job market, Robert Quigley , Social Media Editor at the Austin American-Statesman , said that journalists no longer have the luxury of focusing just on one skill set. Journalists will need to have a

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combination of the skills mentioned, along with the fundamentals that have been taught for years. Fundamental Journalism Skills Though journalists are morphing into renaissance men and women with multi-layered skill sets, the fundamental skills of journalism will never be replaced. Skills like good writing, ethics, news judgment, investigation and verification will always be important, Buttry from Gazette Communications said. Brown-Smith said that it will be a marriage between core values and new media skills. These fundamental skills will be more important than ever as audiences search for credibility on the Web. What skills do you find to be the most relevant to journalism in the social media age? Please share them in the comments below. More journalism resources from Mashable:

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4: Digital journalism - Wikipedia

Late Saturday night, a gunman opened fire at the Southwest Side. The gunman knocked at the front door of the victim and when he answered, the gunman shot him several times in the head through his own burglar bars. The victim's wife and son were in the house at the time. Police responded to the.

What Makes a Story Newsworthy? A general definition is that news is what people want or need to know. Here are some of the qualities journalists look for in a story: In the news business, newer is better, and stories grow old in a hurry. People are more interested in home-grown news than in news from far-away places. A toxic waste dump in Russia is mildly interesting. A toxic waste dump in your neighborhood is major news! Will the information in this story change our lives? Is it an unusual story? For a while, U. Then it reached the point where it was almost more unusual for a church to not be sending people to Russia. In a novel-writing class, you learn that your story needs a conflict. But everybody loves conflict. The few who do are. This is a little hard to define, but the general idea is that people are interested in other people. This is part of human interest. People are more interested in famous people than in non-famous people. This is why "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" was a successful TV show, and why unsung heroes often remain unsung. Those are the basic aspects of newsworthiness -- timeliness, proximity, impact or consequence, novelty or rarity, conflict, human interest, and prominence. Few stories have all of these qualities, but most good ones have at least two or three.

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5: What Makes a Story Newsworthy?

7 Characteristics of Tripods Every Vlogger/Mobile Journalist Should Know Understanding Tripods You need a tripod. Whether you shoot digital, film or video, you need a tripod. There are seven characteristics common to all tripods: Collapsed size Size Load capacity Head .

How things work Author: It has certain glamour associated with it. But it is definitely risky. In this article, the author discusses the characteristics of a successful investigative journalist. Nowadays investigative journalism has become a distinct and prominent branch of journalism. An investigative journalist follows a lead, a particular story and delves deep into it. In many cases, investigative journalism is a risky affair. All over the world, there are many cases where investigative journalists have lost their lives while following different leads. However, investigative journalism provides a thrill which cannot be easily described. Many investigative journalists have become famous after successfully unearthing stories of corruption, irregularities and scandals. In this article, we are going to discuss various traits of a successful investigative journalist. Investigative journalist must have a good sense of news and leads An investigative journalist must have a very good sense of news. Investigative journalist must be analytical and organized The investigative journalist must be able to work in an organized manner. An investigative journalist must have a sharp analytical mind to analyze the issues and segregate the important leads from unimportant information. The journalist must be motivated by high journalistic ethics and morals An investigative journalist must be very honest and upright. He must be motivated by moral values and high standards of journalism. The sources are very important for an investigative journalist. The sources give a journalist various leads. Needless to mention that this is a risky affair for both the journalist and the source. So, an investigative journalist must protect the source. There should be a mutual trust between the source and the investigative journalist. Investigative journalist must be patient and self-driven An investigative journalist must be self-driven. Sometime it takes even more than a year to unearth the complete effect of corrupt practices or irregularities. Concluding comments Although investigative journalism is associated with a certain glamour, the newcomers in this field must not forget the risk and problems associated with this field. They must obey the journalistic ethos while following the leads. They must be prepared to take reasonable risk to pursue leads. Most of the investigative journalists make conscious endeavour to follow the example set by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, two investigative journalists who unearthed Watergate scandal during the early 70s in Washington Post. Article by Partha K.

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6: Journalistic Writing

Start studying Journalism: 6 Characteristics of Newsworthiness. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Newsworthiness What Makes a Story Newsworthy? News can be defined as "Newsworthy information about recent events or happenings, especially as reported by news media". But what makes news newsworthy? There is a list of five factors, detailed below, which are considered when deciding if a story is newsworthy. Normally, a story should perform well in at least two areas. Naturally, competition plays a part. If there are a lot of newsworthy stories on a particular day then some stories will be dropped. Although some stories can be delayed until a new slot becomes available, time-sensitive news will often be dropped permanently. **Timing** The word news means exactly that - things which are new. Topics which are current are good news. Consumers are used to receiving the latest updates, and there is so much news about that old news is quickly discarded. A story with only average interest needs to be told quickly if it is to be told at all. **Significance** The number of people affected by the story is important. A plane crash in which hundreds of people died is more significant than a crash killing a dozen. **Proximity** Stories which happen near to us have more significance. The closer the story to home, the more newsworthy it is. For someone living in France, a major plane crash in the USA has a similar news value to a small plane crash near Paris. Stories from countries with which we have a particular bond or similarity have the same effect. For example, Australians would be expected to relate more to a story from a distant Western nation than a story from a much closer Asian country. **Prominence** Famous people get more coverage just because they are famous. **Human Interest** Human interest stories are a bit of a special case. Human interest stories appeal to emotion. They aim to evoke responses such as amusement or sadness. Television news programs often place a humorous or quirky story at the end of the show to finish on a feel-good note. Newspapers often have a dedicated area for offbeat or interesting items.

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7: 7 Characteristics of Tripods Every Vlogger/Mobile Journalist Should Know - CDI Gadget

Like any type of writing, journalistic writing has a specific style that is identifiable by its characteristics. Through this lesson, you will learn about the function of journalism and explore.

Overview[edit] There is no absolute agreement as to what constitutes digital journalism. Mu Lin argues that "Web and mobile platforms demand us to adopt a platform-free mindset for an all-inclusive production approach" create the digital contents first, then distribute via appropriate platforms. However, it is likely that the exact nature and roles of digital journalism will not be fully known for some time. Teletext is a system allowing viewers to choose which stories they wish to read and see it immediately. The information provided through teletext is brief and instant, similar to the information seen in digital journalism today. American journalist, Hunter S. Thompson relied on early digital communication technology beginning by using a fax machine to report from the US presidential campaign trail as documented in his book *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail*. Videotex closed down in due to failing to meet end-user demand. All of them had closed by Next came computer Bulletin Board Systems. In the late s and early s, several smaller newspapers started online news services using BBS software and telephone modems. The first of these was the Albuquerque Tribune in It is believed that a major increase in digital online journalism occurred around this time when the first commercial web browsers, Netscape Navigator , and Internet Explorer A twenty-four-hour news cycle and new ways of user-journalist interaction web boards were among the features unique to the digital format. Later, portals such as AOL and Yahoo! They believe advertising is likely to be the best revenue model supporting the production of online news. Some news organizations use the Web exclusively or as a secondary outlet for their content. The Online News Association , founded in , is the largest organization representing online journalists, with more than 1, members whose principal livelihood involves gathering or producing news for digital presentation. Newspapers may lose classified advertising to websites, which are often targeted by interest instead of geography. These organizations are concerned about real and perceived loss of viewers and circulation to the Internet. Hyperlocal journalism, like other types of digital journalism, is very convenient for the reader and offers more information than former types of journalism. It is free or inexpensive. People can comment on articles and start discussion boards to discuss articles. Before the Internet, spontaneous discussion between readers who had never met was impossible. The process of discussing a news item is a big portion of what makes for digital journalism. People add to the story and connect with other people who want to discuss the topic. Digital journalism creates an opportunity for niche audiences , allowing people to have more options as to what to view and read. Digital journalism opens up new ways of storytelling; through the technical components of the new medium, digital journalists can provide a variety of media, such as audio , video , and digital photography. Digital journalism represents a revolution of how news is consumed by society. Online sources are able to provide quick, efficient, and accurate reporting of breaking news in a matter of seconds, providing society with a synopsis of events as they occur. Throughout the development of the event, journalists are able to feed online sources the information keeping readers up-to-date in mere seconds. Before the emergence of digital journalism the printing process took much more time, allowing for the discovery and correction of errors. News consumers must become Web literate and use critical thinking to evaluate the credibility of sources. Because it is possible for anyone to write articles and post them on the Internet, the definition of journalism is changing. Because it is becoming increasingly simple for the average person to have an impact in the news world through tools like blogs and even comments on news stories on reputable news websites , it becomes increasingly difficult to sift through the massive amount of information coming in from the digital area of journalism. There are great advantages with digital journalism and the new blogging evolution that people are becoming accustomed to, but there are disadvantages. The goals of print and digital journalism are the same, although different tools are needed to function. The interaction between the writer and consumer is new, and this can be credited to digital journalism. There are many ways to get personal thoughts on the Web. There are some disadvantages to this, however, the main one being factual information. There is a pressing need for accuracy in digital journalism, and until they find a way to press

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accuracy, they will still face some criticism. One major dispute regards the credibility of these online news websites. A digital journalism credibility study performed by the Online News Association compares the online public credibility ratings to actual media respondent credibility ratings. Looking at a variety of online media sources, the study found that overall the public saw online media as more credible than it actually is. This form of journalism has pushed journalists to reform and evolve. Older journalists who are not tech savvy have felt the blunt force of this. In recent months, a number of older journalists have been pushed out and younger journalists brought in because of their lower cost and ability to work in advanced technology settings. Hence audio or video backing is definite advantage. Newspapers rarely break news stories any more, with most websites reporting on breaking news before the cable news channels. Newspapers and TV cable are at a disadvantage because they generally can only put together stories when an ample amount of detail and information are available. Often, newspapers have to wait for the next day, or even two days later if it is a late-breaking story, before being able to publish it. Newspapers lose a lot of ground to their online counterparts, with ad revenue shifting to the Internet, and subscription to the printed paper decreasing. People are now able to find the news they want, when they want, without having to leave their homes or pay to receive the news[citation needed], even though there are still people who are willing to pay for online journalistic content. There has been a substantial effect of digital journalism and media on the newspaper industry, with the creation of new business models. The growth in digital journalism and the near collapse of the economy has also led to downsizing for those in the industry. Students wishing to become journalists now need to be familiar with digital journalism in order to be able to contribute and develop journalism skills. Not only must a journalist analyze their audience and focus on effective communication with them, they have to be quick; news websites are able to update their stories within minutes of the news event. Other skills may include creating a website and uploading information using basic programming skills. Critics believe digital journalism has made it easier for individuals who are not qualified journalists to misinform the general public. Many believe that this form of journalism has created a number of sites that do not have credible information. Sites such as PerezHilton. Some critics believe that newspapers should not switch to a solely Internet-based format, but instead keep a component of print as well as digital. Digital journalism allows citizens and readers the opportunity to join in on threaded discussions relating to a news article that has been read by the public. This offers an excellent source for writers and reporters to decide what is important and what should be omitted in the future. These threads can provide useful information to writers of digital journalism so that future articles can be pruned and improved to possibly create a better article the next time around. Implications on traditional Journalism[edit] Digitization is currently causing many changes to traditional journalistic practice. The labour of journalists in general is becoming increasingly dependant on digital journalism. Scholars outline that this is actually a change to the execution of journalism and not the conception part of the labour process. Some of which being outsourcing , algorithms , and automation. Because digital journalism takes place online and is contributed mostly by citizens on user generated content sites, there is competition growing between the two. Citizen journalism allows anyone to post anything, and because of that, journalists are being forced by their employers to publish more news content than before, which often means rushing news stories and failing to confirm information. Work outside traditional press[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message The Internet has also given rise to more participation by people who are not normally journalists, such as with Indy Media Max Perez. Bloggers write on web logs or blogs. Traditional journalists often do not consider bloggers to automatically be journalists. This has more to do with standards and professional practices than the medium. For instance, crowdsourcing and crowdfunding journalism attracts amateur journalists, as well as ambitious professionals that are restrained by the boundaries set by traditional press. However, the implication of these types of journalism is that it disregards the professional norms of journalistic practices that ensures accuracy and impartiality of the content. Recent legal judgements have determined that bloggers are entitled to the same protections as other journalists subject to the same responsibilities. In the United States, the Electronic Frontier Foundation has been instrumental in advocating for the rights of journalist bloggers. In arguments

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before us, the defence was referred to as the responsible journalism test. This has the value of capturing the essence of the defence in succinct style. However, the traditional media are rapidly being complemented by new ways of communicating on matters of public interest, many of them online, which do not involve journalists. These new disseminators of news and information should, absent good reasons for exclusion, be subject to the same laws as established media outlets. I agree with Lord Hoffmann that the new defence is "available to anyone who publishes material of public interest in any medium": The widespread use of the Internet all over the world created a unique opportunity to create a meeting place for both sides in many conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the First and Second Chechen Wars. Often this gives a unique chance to find new, alternative solutions to the conflict, but often the Internet is turned into the battlefield by contradicting parties creating endless "online battles. Blogs[edit] With the rise of digital media, there is a move from the traditional journalist to the blogger or amateur journalist. Blogging allows readers and journalists to be opinionated about the news and talk about it in an open environment. Blogs allow comments where some news outlets do not, due to the need to constantly monitor what is posted. By allowing comments, the reader can interact with a story instead of just absorbing the words on the screen. Some are not verified to be true. The Federal Trade Commission FTC established guidelines mandating that bloggers disclose any free goods or services they receive from third parties in response to a question of the integrity of product and service reviews in the online community. The early advances that the digital age offered journalism were faster research, easier editing, conveniences, and a faster delivery time for articles. The Internet has broadened the effect that the digital age has on journalism. Because of the popularity of the Internet, most people have access, and can add their forms of journalism to the information network. This allows anyone who wants to share something they deem important that has happened in their community.

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8: Five Principles of Ethical Journalism - Ethical Journalism Network

What are the best qualifications for becoming a journalist? After spotting this question posted by would-be journalists on the sub Reddit real journalism, I put it to senior editors on the Media Helping Media LinkedIn group and asked them what is the best degree for a career in journalism? The.

Five character traits of exceptional journalists Share Professional Development Share Some people choose a career in journalism because they want a way to pay the bills. Others choose the journalism field because they have a passion for the truth, the hustle of life and a strong attachment to the written word. This latter group of professionals is what we might call the exceptional journalists of our communities. If you want to become an even better journalist than the one you already are, work on improving these 5 character traits that all great journalists share. If journalists were to give up on a story every time a situation felt dicey or a key piece of information was difficult to obtain, many important world events would have gone unmentioned. For even the smallest news stories, a strong determination to do your job to the best of your ability can not only make you a better reporter, but also lead to career advancements and industry recognition in the future. The ability to be goal-oriented and think in terms of the distant future is another key quality of a good journalist. Did you think that your favorite new writers earned those bylines without hard work and sacrifice? Many exceptional journalists work their butts off in college, sacrifice time with their families and risk incurring the wrath of the public throughout their careers. But each of these obstacles must be handled and overcome by anyone who is looking ahead to the final goal. Having a passion for both your work and life is one of the most recognizable traits of all great journalists. Whether that passion is for justice, health, technology or education, passion is what fuels journalists to pour their hearts and souls into a story—it ensures that the finished product is the best and most informative article possible. Why did you choose this career path? How did you hope to contribute to the field? Breathe some new life into your journalistic passion, and try to find new ways to do this every so often. However, as a journalist, these feelings can affect the quality of your work. Keeping your passion alive is just one significant way your career and work can flourish. Exceptional journalists are able to subdue their personal biases in both of these instances and create an objective and informative article for every type of reader. For many of us, deeply political and moral issues strike a strong chord in our personal beliefs. Am I displaying biased writing in any way? If you can, have a friend with an opposite stance on an issue proofread your article before you submit it to your editors. Being more open-minded is a much-needed way to improve the quality of your journalism. This character trait of good journalists is both necessary and helpful for the career of any serious journalist, because it helps you maintain motivation in the face of terrible tragedies. In the end, you can only be as good of a journalist as you try to be. What other journalist character traits would you add to this list? Kayla Matthews is a productivity blogger with an enthusiasm for Green initiatives and promoting the betterment of society. Stack of newspapers via Shutterstock About the author.

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9: Characteristics of Investigative Journalists

The challenge for new journalists will be a shift in mindset from control and content to openness and connectivity with audiences, said Alfred Hermida, Assistant Professor at the University of.

Their interactivity is also navigational, which might be explained as in the case of mainstream news sites by the fact that they concentrate on content rather than connectivity. These sites seldom apply multimedia, unless they specifically intend to index images as for example specialized search engines offer jpeg or mpeg-searchbots with editorial annotation. This could be seen as serving as some kind of accountability one could argue: This generally results in different levels of interactivity being employed, including adaptive interactive options in particular see for example the options for files sections, shared agendas and chat sessions offered by free mailing list sites like Yahoogroups, Topica, Listbot. Added Value Experiences in training and interviewing online journalists and studying trade magazines show that these media professionals share a single question, to which they have two distinct approaches: The question in this context can be framed as: The second approach is pragmatic or pessimistic even: Coupling model I and II, we may now venture ahead with this question of added value to see how the identified journalisms online and their characteristics can in fact be considered to add value to the newsmedia on offer through other modalities radio, television, print, wire. Early research into readers of online news suggests that this cannibalistic attitude - offering shovelware and publishing news before they make it into the broadcasted program or the paper format - in fact serves two distinct audiences: Editors of news sites in The Netherlands for example lament the lack or quality of feedback they receive - which is understandable if one considers that the surfers who want to interact and have something to interact about, do not seem to want to do so at mainstream news sites. The cannibalization-discussion can be solved if the editors choose to provide added value to the audience particular to a site which offers content with internal hypertextuality and clear navigational interactivity; this is not the same audience as a print or broadcast product will have. Besides this, a recent study in the United States shows that frequent visitors of newspaper Web sites are in fact much more likely to start a subscription to the print version or buy single copies - instead of canceling a subscription because all content is offered for free online Nicholson, Mainstream news sites that seek to combine features with convergent multimedia, are faced with a more difficult discussion. Cottle shows that the introduction of the Internet in the BBC newsroom has caused feelings of stress and unrest among the journalists involved. All of a sudden one has to keep the online counterpart in mind, master the new technology, learn the skills and be reflexive about what it means to the values and standards in journalism - not a small task for any professional Deuze, The added value of these more elaborate - in terms of their multimediality - mainstream news sites must be defined in terms of their characteristics cf. I would to suggest that this means that the value of these sites and this kind of online journalism can be found in their sheer archival capacity: In doing so these sites offer the best value hypertextuality has to offer: A distinct added value in this respect can be, that an index-site uses functional interactivity through mailto: That this can be perceived to be an added value shows a recent study in the U. The added value of this group of sites connects with sites solely focused on sharing of information and discussing: Such sites enable people to discuss and share information on a wide range of topics or on a particular issue. This added value may be an answer to what Schudson argues about as a changing definition of citizenship: The fourth type of online journalism seems to have the potential of providing public service to this new type of citizenship, which is supported by the fact that it particularly flourishes in communities outside the mainstream such as activist groups. Schudson has a point in concluding that monitorial citizenship in this context is more demanding to the newsmedia than informed citizenship *ibid*. In terms of content this means annotated archival capacity, regarding connectivity this means providing moderated platforms for sharing and discussing content. Several authors seem to think so, whether they applaud or lament it - and note considerable changes, challenges and even threats to journalism as we have come to expect it under the influence of the Internet see for example debates in: Pavlik, ; Fallows, ; Porteman, ; Heinonen, In order for a newssite to become interactive in a participatory way or a discussion site to start offering quality editorial

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content the particular newsroom has to undergo quite a few changes and face some tough choices about values, goals and standards - let alone dealing with the problematic commercial aspects of electronic publishing routines and the impact such choices may have on management and newsroom organization. New Strategies Three strategies have been singled out for discussion here: These can be selected because the characteristics and added values of different types of journalism online can be addressed simultaneously with these strategies, which all to some extent start from the assumption that journalism indeed can utilize potentials online which add value to existing news media. Another reason for this selection is that the three options address three distinct elements of online publishing respectively, as well as offering ways to combine the strategies in one overall online journalism site - a point which will be argued in the discussion of this paper. Annotative Reporting As early as , new media commentators realized that journalists were not the only ones providing information anymore - in particular on the World Wide Web Lapham, That is an understatement to say the least: Paul envisaged a model of journalism based on hyperlinks, on a vision of the audience as active users instead of passive consumers of information, requiring "a whole new category of worker in the interactive products newsroom" Paul, Citizens will become more direct and active information seekers on subjects they are already familiar with - needing instrumental journalism - while they will continue to favor assistance in fields they are less familiar with - opting for orientational journalism Bardoel, Annotative reporting can be seen as a hybrid between these two options: To put it more explicitly: Some media critics lament this development; who needs yet another comment and opinion? Good examples of such early forms of annotative genres are sites like Slashdot, which allows users to create an environment in which people can both access as well as post information - or comments and discussion about information. In this respect annotative journalism should be defined as a form of service-oriented meta-journalism; journalism about journalism. This was a pure form of open source journalism: Open source journalism applies this principle to news stories - making them available for scrutiny and corrections before final publication Moon, Others strongly oppose use of open sources, claiming the tactic will hinder the practice of traditional journalism and allow experts to wrest editorial control from journalists and the outlets for which they write" The fundamental idea behind open source journalism can be seen as an advanced form of civic, public or communitarian journalism: It admittedly also blurs the boundaries of what one may see as journalism - but one can argue that this would be a top-down definition of journalism. The potentials and pitfalls of open source journalism should therefore be explored, not discarded. An early example of support for this potential came from a survey among Dutch online journalists in Hyperadaptive News sites The key to understanding many developments in particularly new media technologies is convergence; the merger of existing technological appliances with computerized networks, predominantly enabled by the digitalization of all information formats. This facilitates open communication between all devices used in some way or another to gather, select, edit and distribute information. But the convergence paradigm can be attributed to many developments in contemporary society, of which thinking about Web design and the future of the Internet as it integrates with all our household appliances such as the VCR, the TV and the mobile phone is but one aspect. Jenkins argues, that one can in fact distinguish five processes of convergence: As early as , Tim Guay wrote about the convergence of the existing Web publishing paradigms - multimedia, hypertextuality, interactivity - into what he predicted to become the future standard divergent paradigm: What these authors claim essentially means that what we consider to be the three separate characteristics of the Web will eventually diverge into a single paradigm of publishing. The next step of journalism in a converged and networked digital environment then must be seen as creating content in an environment which interacts with its surroundings without limitations of media formats or: Guay refers to this kind of design as hyperadaptivity: For journalism this means that it has to break away from two defining principles of the profession: This may not happen in online journalism, but I would like to argue that this is the realm of the media profession where we can try and experience it first-hand. Potential Strategies for Online Journalism.

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