

11/3/15

Monologues.

* reflection of one's feelings and thoughts.

~~* P - Inform; persuade; entertain.~~

* P - Inform; persuade; entertain.

A - whoever is listening.

T - highly varied; analytical or critical or depressed.

* Can be of two ^{kind} ~~fall~~ types:

x Classical

- Shakespeare

x Modern monologues

* Types of monologues

- Dramatic: consciously addressing audience.

- Narrative: story told in past tense.

- Active: clear goal

- Interior: thoughts, feelings spoken aloud.

* Not to be confused with monologues:

- Soliloquy: eg: 'To be or not to be'

- Apostrophe: speaking to inanimate objects.

- Aside - directly addressing audience and the actors do not know it.

19/3/15.

Articles.

1. Newsreport - factual: hard news.
2. Editorial
3. Feature - soft news, human interest stories.
4. Profile
 - interviews
 - testimonies
5. Website
 - profiles
 - colour piece
6. Blog post
 - expert round-up - voxpop
 - fly in the wall
7. Forum piece
 - behind the scenes
 - personal experiences
8. Investigative journalism
 - travelogues
9. Reviews
10. Obituary
11. Travelogue.
12. Brochure.

* Lede - the first sentence of an article. Next hook the reader.

* Nutgraph - paragraph that summarizes the main (Nutshell paragraph) points of the article; will be in the beginning, must answer 'Why care?' 'So what?'

* Fly on the wall - overall view.

* Colour piece - descriptive.

	Newsreport	Editorial.	Feature <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> newspaper magazine </div>
Purpose	Gives info to act upon.	Influence the masses	Analysis, profiling; entertaining; teach/explain.
Audience	Masses.	Masses.	Mass (news); Niche (mag)
Tone.	Neutral, factual formal.	Formal; Persuasive.	Formal, neutral (news) Dep. on purpose (mag)
Language & Style	Unbiased words, jargon, formal words, passive structure.	Argumentative, Dramatic, Opinionated. Techniques: stats, references, rhetorical devices.	Analytical, criticism/opinion - no journalist's views (news) Dep. on purpose (mag)
Structure.	Catchy headline - 6 words Lead para - sum of recent ^{max} events. Background info. Return to immediate situation. Eye witness account Look ahead to the future.	Introduction. → Hook + stand. Body → Opposing point → refutation. → Supporting own points. Conclusion (no new point) → Summary → Leave with thought → Rhetorical qs.	Hook, nutgraph. (mag) → no fixed format → dep. on tone; how you want to present it.

(Report)

Investigative

Website

Blog

Forum Piece

Journalism.

Exposé (crimes, coverups, collect evidence).

Give info

Sharing experiences, opinions ...

Discussion

Readers of the paper/magazine.

Niche

Niche

Niche

Formal, unbiased
Dramatic.

Dep. on purpose and audience.

Dep. on purpose and audience.

Dep. on purpose and audience.

Dramatic, unbiased,

* Static, not interactive.

* Interactive.

No opinions, fact and evidences

* Academic Lang.

* Spoken Lang

* Spoken language.

* Can be narrative or argumentative

* Intro, Body, Conclusion.

* Intro, Body Conclusions

* Latest before the older posts.

* Oldest post on top, comments below

* Can differ.

* Compulsory sub-headings

* Every post has a title.

* Many participants
6-8 people.
* Write date and

* Gives gist of para.

* Most attractive info time for every post.

* Most attractive info first

* 1st post: intro, explain.

- * Investigative journalism.
 - deals with controversial matters
 - expose crimes, cover-ups
 - gathering ~~ed~~ evidence.

Profiles

- * Profile: a short description of someone's life, work, character etc.
- * Characterising of a person through an unique quality of theirs; insight into a person's ^{actions} to justify.
- * Write as though ~~you~~ you've interviewed them.
- * focus on what's most compelling.
- * Look from what's interesting.
- * Show, don't tell.
- * Put your story in context: 'why shd I care?'
- * Fill holes
 - answer all questions you have raised.
- * Check for accuracy.
 - Spell names, titles right
 - Get facts right.
 - Get quotes in context
 - Prepare to ~~publicly~~ publicly defend facts.

Profile

Review

Obituary

Purpose

- Characterisation - Give a preview of through a quality what can be expected
- Job application - Critique (can be)

To inform; give overview of life; ask for a cause

Audience

Niche

- Mass, Niche.

Mass

Tone

Dep. on purpose and audience - Semi-formal to informal.

Semi-formal
Positive.

- Persuasive, opinionated.

Language & Style

* Quotes: v. imp. testimonies from other people.
* dep. on audience & tone

- Dep. on purpose & tone

* Positive language.

Structure

Intro

* Introduces topic

* Introduction: Lede (Who

Body

* Body: synopsis of

what, when, why, where, how

- Quotes from many people.
- give away spoilers

* Why he is set apart

* Body: background info

* Techniques used - comment on it

* Conclusion: info of

Conclusion

* Conclusion

funeral services, listing

- End with quote (resonant quote)

- your recommendation

family members;

- why should / should not

appeal for

- not typical conclusion - lead/watch it.

donations/causes;

quotes, poems

Brochure. Travelogue.

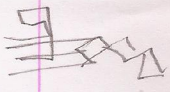
Advertisement - Sharing experiences
- make recommendations
- guide.

Plans Plans

Persuasive; semi-formal to informal.
Persuasive; semi-formal to formal.

Dep. on tone and audience.
Dep. on tone and audience.

* Intro * Account
* Body - Chronological
- subheadings * Suggestions
* Conclusion. * Recommendations
* Can be thematic * Guide - Advice.
* Caters to want/need or fear.



23/6/15. News Report vs Tabloid.

Genre.	Non-fiction, report, broadsheet	non-fiction, article
Purpose.	Info to act upon. focus on info	Entertainment (news based) human interest stories albeit scandalous.
Audience	Masses.	Masses although not suitable for all.
Tone.	Formal, neutral.	Semi-formal, dramatic, to informal conversational.
Language & Style.	specific, controlled language from a factual angle tradition/formal punctuation	commas omitted. manipulated punctuation. sensational words. lots of dashes:
Structure.	overall longer; smaller font small headlines; less frequent dashes; mostly conjunctions; news in ^{columns} days	overall shorter; bold headlines attractive & colourful fonts; stories on famous people short & sensational.
Content	Serious news. serious analysis of issues longer articles.	Sensational news. or serious news in a sensational way. Scandalous ^{new} camouflaged as serious news.

5/8/15.

Types of Non-fiction narrative.

- * Autobiography
- * Biography
- * ~~Her~~ Memoir
- * Reminiscences
- * Diary
- * Journal.
- * Personal account.

Autobiography

Biography.

Memoirs.

Purpose

Philosophy of life

- Historical record.
- Documentation.
- Clarifying misconceptions.

- sharing experiences
- share lessons

Audience.

Masses/Public.

• Masses, ^{used in} textbooks.

• Masses/Public

Tone.

Personal, emotional
Semi-formal.
retrospective.• Formal, 3rd person
• Usually neutral.
• Objective, Informative• Highly dramatic
• Semi-formal
to informalLanguage
& Style• Dramatic words
• Time adverbs
• elevated level
of vocab.• Time verbs
• Dramatic words
• Elevated level
of vocab.

• Narrative elements.

Structure.

• Chronological order
• Chronological
• Intro, body,
conclusion.

• Narrative structure

Content

• Experiences
• Clarifies misconceptions
• Quite retrospective.• Clarifies misconceptions
• Completely factual• Public events
• Based on facts
• Writer is involved
• Many narrative
styles.

Reminiscences. Personal Account

Diary

Journal (Personal)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• share experiences and lessons.• Names / Public• Highly dramatic• Semi-formal - informal• Narrative elements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• share lessons• Names / Public• Dramatic• Semi-formal to informal.• Not too dramatic• Narrative elements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• share experience• Can be historical record (as events given more importance)• not meant to be shared (self)• intimate tone• informal.• retrospective.• emotional• Simple vocab. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• share experience• reflect on them.• not meant to be shared - self• need not be formal• Semi-formal.• reflective and emotional.• Not too high vocabulary. |
|--|---|--|--|

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrative structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronological. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entries in chronology | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entries in chronology. |
|---|--|---|--|

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• private event nobody else knows• private feelings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Witness to incident not necessary involved.• Need not be about oneself | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• retrospective• gives feeling.• can sometimes be introspective• always informal• eg: Diary of Anne Frank. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reflective on incidents• write judgements.• Can be formal.• eg: Sketelton Creek |
|---|---|--|--|

15/9/15.

Spoken Language.

1. Speech
2. Play
3. Documentary
4. Radio scripts
5. TV scripts.
6. Voice overs.
7. Podcasts.
8. Debates.

* Speech → scripted ; formal.

* Talk → from experience ; semi-formal.

Pg. 108-111

Pg. 21-27

Pg. 46*

Spoken Language (formal)

Written language. (formal)

① Conversational tone

② Right then

• Conversational tone in spoken is not always informal.

③ Non sentences; non-conventional sentence structure.

④ Changes register easily

① Impersonal / neutral tone

② Read later.

Conversational tone in written is considered informal

③ Conventions are followed for sentence structures.

④ Sticks rigidly to one register & genre.

Language & Style:

• Simple sentence

• Start with main clause; not with subordinate clause.

• Avoid contractions, abbreviations, acronyms, too much jargon.

• Use active voice

• Use indirect speech

• Write as must be read.

• One idea per sentence

• No brackets.

Speech

Debate

Talk

	Speech	Debate	Talk
Purpose	Persuasive, dep. on topic.	Reasoning	
Audience	Dep. on purpose.		
Tone	highly formal emotional, dramatic, strong voice.	Highly formal. strong voice.	Semi-formal Conversational.
Language & Style	Logos, pathos, ethos. Imagery, Allusion. Rhetorical devices	Mostly Logos a little ethos.	Logos, ethos. Less pathos. Spoken language techniques. Anecdotes.
Structure	Intro, body, conclusion. Give oneself credibility.	For, against, for. → speech 1, speech 2, speech 3 Speech 1 - anticipate against points and refute them. Speech 2 - refute the other group as not more time to talk. Speech 3 - refute; preferably no new points.	Intro Body - Advice, do's & don't's. Conclusion. Summary of main points.
Content			

Voiceover
(VO)

Documentary

to inform.

factual.

bring change in
audience.

semi-formal
informative / dramatic
conversational.

Follow up from
spoken
language.

follow for
spoken language.

- ① Introduce an image
- ② Give background info
- ③ Clarify details.
- ④ Specific details in a complex picture
- ⑤ Fore shadowing of upcoming events

⑥ Summary/epilogue.

* Contains

* text explains the situation mainly a
* eg: running commentaries, narrator in plays. voiceover.

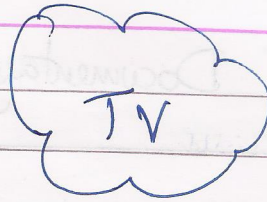
* A guide to let the viewers understand the action.

* Must be
credible.

* hook



- * Sound and voice.
- * script (vocabulary, text)
- * - very important
- * Voice modulation
- * Sound effects.
- * Make listener visualise with your words.



- * Visuals
- * Comprehensible as two senses are involved.
- * Body language
- * Commentary

Universal Abbreviations used in scripts.

- VO : voice over
- OS : off - screen.
- OC : off - camera.
- SFX : sound effects.

Documentary

- * Factual
- * Purpose: Awareness, Inform
- * flexible, natural.
- * not controllable
- * credibility - make it believable
- * always has a subject.
- * semi-formal, dramatic.
- * conversational - addressing

Films

- * Fiction.
- * Entertainment
- * fully-scripted.
- * need not have a subject.

Types of Documentaries

1) Classical cinema

- pics of real situations,
- structured
- 95% of real news, 5% added visuals

2) Direct cinema

- not scripted
- completely true

3) Docu-drama

- recreated scenes for people to visualise.

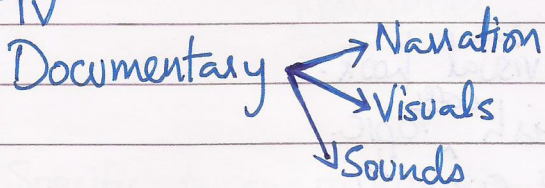
Techniques for writing documentary

- * Voice overs / narrators
- * Interviews (interviewer off-camera, interviewee on camera)
- * Talking head (reporter talking on camera)
- * Reporters (reporter talking off-camera)

Podcasts.

- * Portable + broadcast → portmanteau
- * Language and style of spoken language.

TV



* Visuals, Motions

* Must make audience react/show emotion

* Non-fiction only; grounded in accuracy.

* Can be used to inspire change in audience.

* Issue-specific

* MUST be credible.

* Sequence

→ Continuous

- chronological
- logical, functional
- illusion of continuity.
- shd end only at the end of film.

→ Compiled.

- many breaks as the scope is broad.
- events occurred independantly
- common aspect ties all shots together

* Documentaries are observational; the events would occur even if they have not been recorded.

* Montage: a ~~sequence~~ sequence of shots;

combines a number of shots to communicate a large amount of information.

* Talking heads: interviewee on-camera ~~or~~ and/or interviewer off-camera.

* Voiceover: narrator(s); audience relates to this person only through voice.

* Beginning: - Audiovisual hook.

- Establish ^{core} topic

- create curiosity

- create element of consequence

eg: cause and effect

- Can have an inciting incident

* Middle: - chain of logic

- Issues kept in strict focus - 'tight'

- try to break this into chunks structure.

- try to have rhythm and pace.

* End: - reiteration of the core topic.

- issues ~~are~~ resolved. (at least temporarily)

28/1/16

Newsletter.

- * Specific to an organisation; gives their views on the news; for those in the organisation to benefit.
- * Could have a theme.
- * Many different pieces of writing ~~with~~ comprising.
- * Usually 2-4 pages; in columns.
- * Can contain: profiles, opinions, announcements, ~~reports~~, reports...
- * Depends on purpose & audience; intention.
- * Could be formal / semi / informal; dep. on type.
- * Combination of many types of writing.
- * Use active sentences; simple, not too complex
- * Title for each piece - must be good.
- *