

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Overview:**
- ▣ Interpretative reporting means a kind of reporting in which reporter finds out the details of the event. It is done normally after the breaking news has gone on air and people are waiting for other details of the same news item.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

▣ Origin of Interpretative Reporting:

Before, during and even after the 1st world war newspaper reporters were restricted to factual reporting only. While reporting, they concentrated mostly on the following questions:

- ▣ 1) Who attacked whom?
- ▣ 2) Where the war was going on?
- ▣ 3) When the attack was carried out?
- ▣ 4) The loss of a country.
- ▣ 5) The gain of a country.
- ▣ 6) The new advancement in war.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Origin of Interpretative Reporting: (continued)**
- ▣ In this kind of reporting the neglected questions to be answered were why & how? Why the world got into war, how a country got defeated? The reasons and causes of the war were not reported. People were unaware of the reasons of the war. Associated Press of America was held responsible for keeping people unaware of expected war and the reasons of war. In 1920s and 1930s reporters were trained to make Interpretative Reporting out of factual reporting.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ Essentials of Interpretative Reporting:
- ▣ **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

The interpretative reporting builds up structure on the foundations of factual background of any news story.

- ▣ Most important 4 Ws in factual background are as under:
- ▣ What---?
- ▣ When---?
- ▣ Where---?
- ▣ Who----?

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

▣ WHAT:

Sometimes 'What' is more important than other question words.

- ▣ For instance, what happened---
- ▣ The happening may be as follows:
 - ▣ Train got off the rails.
 - ▣ Earthquake played havoc with people.
 - ▣ Pakistan and India signed an agreement of bilateral trade.

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▣ **WHEN:**

Sometimes when is more important.

- ▣ When is the first match between India and Pakistan?
- ▣ When are the presidents of two countries meeting?

▣ **WHERE:**

In some stories where is equally important.

- ▣ Where did two cars collide?
- ▣ Where did heavy rainfall come?

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ WHO:

In Sometimes, who is more important.

- ▣ Who won the match?
- ▣ West Indies or Australia?
- ▣ Who played first?
- ▣ Pakistan or India? etc.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS:**
- ▣ Eye witness account is the statement of the person who was present at the spot when any accident or event took place. Eye witness' statement is more important when the news is about accidents, fire stories, earthquake, floods, etc. The expressions of eyewitnesses must be recorded with their names and identifications.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **INTERVIEWS:**
- ▣ Interviews of concerned people such as Police officials, fire brigade, social workers, injured ones, relatives of dead ones, etc. are very important to build an interpretative report.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Interpretative Reporting Of Different News Stories**
- ▣ The points of interpretation present in different story types are as follows:

- ▣ **FACTUAL REPORTING OF ILLNESS STORIES:**

- ▣ **Who**

The name & identification of person who is ill

- ▣ **What**

The nature of the illness

- ▣ **Where**

Home, hospital

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING OF ILLNESS STORIES:
 - ▣ Cause of illness Condition –
 - ▣ Serious or critical Doctor's comments
 - ▣ Duration of illness
 - ▣ Family members at bed side
 - ▣ Visitors
 - ▣ Effect of illness on person's public position

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Factual Reporting of Speech Story:**
- ▣ Who---name(s)of the speaker(s)
- ▣ Where----venue (place where the speech is delivered)
- ▣ What----- the most significant point in the speech
- ▣ When-----time of the activity.

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Interpretative Reporting of Speech Story:**
- ▣ Speaker – present position
- ▣ Background of speaker, or / and the function
- ▣ Main points of the speech
- ▣ Background of any point if it relates to something already existing
- ▣ Purpose of the speech(background)
- ▣ Number of audience
- ▣ Reaction of different people and audience to the speech
- ▣ Important persons present

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Factual Reporting of PUBLICATIONS**

- ▣ **Factual background**

- ▣ **What?**

The name of the book

Genre – novel, biography, research

The topic of the book

- ▣ **Who?**

Writer's name, the publisher

- ▣ **Interpretative reporting of Publications:**

The author's introduction

Author's previous works

Present book's topic in detail

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Factual Reporting of Meetings:**
- ▣ Who---the active participants of the meeting
- ▣ When-----time and date when the meeting took place or is to be taken place
- ▣ Where-----the venue
- ▣ What-----the topic of the meeting, the result of the meeting
- ▣ Why-----the purpose of the meeting
- ▣ **Interpretative reporting of Meetings:**
- ▣ The background of the issue
- ▣ Previous meetings in the same context
- ▣ Previous meetings' results

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Factual Reporting of Events, Fairs, Exhibitions, Festivals:**
- ▣ What---the name of the event, the nature of the event
- ▣ Where---the venue
- ▣ When--- date and timing
- ▣ **Interpretative Reporting of Events, Fairs, Exhibitions, Festivals:**
- ▣ The historical background
- ▣ The details of festival
- ▣ The details of exhibition
- ▣ Introduction of exhibitionist

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Factual Reporting Of Death Stories:**

- ▣ Who – name and identification of deceased person

- ▣ When – time and date

Age at the time of death

- ▣ Where – place of death

- ▣ Why – cause of death i.e. natural or accident

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ **Interpretative Reporting of Death Stories:**
- ▣ Date of birth of the deceased
- ▣ Parents of the person, their status in society
- ▣ Survivors
- ▣ Previous residence if any, neighbors
- ▣ Education of the person, institutions where he had been studying
- ▣ Occupation
- ▣ Present status

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING

- ▣ Interpretative Reporting of Death Stories:(continued)
- ▣ Social activities
- ▣ Achievements
- ▣ Special interests & hobbies
- ▣ Survivors
- ▣ Spouse's information
- ▣ Government's promises to the survivors

REFERENCES

- ▣ Introduction to news reporting, Virtual University of Pakistan.
- ▣ Radio News Reporting & Production – MCM515, Virtual University of Pakistan.

That's All
Thank
You