

DEGREE CURRICULUM TELEVISION GENRES

Coordination: GOMEZ MORALES, BEATRIZ MARIA

Academic year 2022-23

Subject's general information

Subject name	TELEVISION GENRES				
Code	101980				
Semester	2nd Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION				
Typology	Degree		Course	Character	Modality
	Bachelor's Degree in Audiovisual Communication and Journalism		3	OPTIONAL	Attendance- based
Course number of credits (ECTS)	6				
Type of activity, credits, and groups	Activity type	PRAULA		TEORIA	
	Number of credits	3		;	3
	Number of groups	1			1
Coordination	GOMEZ MORALES, BEATRIZ MARIA				
Department	CATALAN STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION				
Teaching load distribution between lectures and independent student work	In-person hours: 60 Non in-person hours of self-employment: 90 Total: 150				
Important information on data processing	Consult this link for more information.				
Language	Catalan				
Distribution of credits	1 credit equals 25 hours of student work. Total: 150 hours (6 credits).				

Teaching staff		Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
GOMEZ MORALES, BEATRIZ MARIA	beatriz.gomez@udl.cat	6	Thursday and Friday (confirmation by email) Office 2.31

Learning objectives

- a. To understand television through the understanding and knowledge of its language, as well as the production and creation procedures.
- b. To approach the history, characteristics, structure and technological foundations of the television medium.
- c. To know and understand the different theoretical approaches to the study of television genres.
- d. To deepen the importance and the characteristics of the different genres and television formats.
- e. To develop a correct application of the construction processes and the expressive and narrative conventions of the different genres and television formats.
- F. To introduce the student in the production and realization of television genres.
- g. To promote creativity and the generation of new television content.

Competences

Basics

- CB3. Ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within the area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues.
- CB5. To develop learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy.

Generals

- CG3. To apply theoretical knowledge in practical activity.
- CG5. To develop the capacity of information management
- CG7. To develop a critical thinking and reasoning and knowing how to communicate them effectively.

Specifics

- CE10. To learn the contemporary traditions in the creation of fictional and informative discourses.
- CE13. To identify and apply acquire the theoretical and practical foundations of the audiovisual communication and the internet.
- CE14. To identify and apply the specific narratives and expositive skills of the audiovisual and interactive contents of an informative and non-informative nature.

Subject contents

- **Topic 1.** History and evolution of television and its genres: theoretical approach.
- **Topic 2.** Informative or non-fiction genre (news, interviews, reports, documentaries and special issues).

Topic 3. Fictional genre (formats: series, serial, miniseries, TV movie, sketch, and anthology/genres: comedy, drama, and action).

- **Topic 4.** Docudramatic genre (docusoaps, reality games and talk shows).
- Topic 5. Entertainment genres (contests, magazines, humour, etc.).
- Topic 6. Advertising genres (spots, brand content, product placement, telesales, etc.).

Methodology

Lecture classes. Oral exposition of the course content by the teacher.

Conferences. Public exhibition on a subject carried out by an expert.

Discussion addressed. Promote oral expression and comprehension in a collective conversation in which the subject can be prepared, but not the development of interventions.

Seminar. Work sessions of a small group that investigates an issue through dialogue and discussion, under the direction of a teacher or an expert, to deepen on monographic topics, based on the information previously provided by the teacher.

Group work. Learning activity that has to be done through collaboration among the members of a group.

Written work. Activity consisting of the presentation of a written document made by the student.

Case studies. Method used to study an individual, an institution, a problem, etc. in a contextual and detailed manner.

Formative activity	Hours allocated to the training activity	
	Face-to-face master class	37.5
Directed activities	Scientific and/or informative events	6.5
	Seminars, debates, presentations/exhibitions	6.5
Supervised activities	Works (follow-up)	2.5
	Guided discussion forums	2.5
·	Personalized attention (tutorials)	2.5
Autonomous activities Work and study		90
Evaluation activities	Evaluation activities	2
TOTAL		150

Development plan

Program	Timeline 15 weeks: 30 sessions
Bloc I Topic 1. History and evolution of television and its genres: theoretical approach.	4 sesiones

Bloc II Topic 2. Informative or non-fiction genre (news, interviews, reports, documentaries and special issues). Topic 3. Fictional genre (formats: series, serial, miniseries, TV movie, sketch, and anthology / genres: comedy, drama, and action). Topic 4. Docudramatic genre (docusoaps, reality games and talk shows). Topic 5. Entertainment genres (contests, magazines, humor, etc.). Topic 6. Advertising genres (spots, brand content, product placement, telesales, etc.).	24 sesiones
Bloc III Development of an own television project	2 sesiones

Evaluation

The final grade will be the result of these learning activities:

WRITTEN TESTS (40%). This section includes two syllabus follow-up tests, Part I and Part II, with a value of 20% each. The dates of both test will be determinated by the examination calendar of the Faculty of Arts. **Both PARTIAL tests are recoverable.**

WORK (50%). It includes a paper with three partial deliveries (follow-up, 20%), a final delivery (25%) and a final oral presentation (5%). The last session will be dedicated to the final oral presentations (in pitching format) and the final version of the work will be delivered. FOR MORE DETAILS ON THE CONTENT, DATE AND FORMAT OF THE PARTIAL AND FINAL DELIVERIES, REVIEW THE "EVALUATION" FOLDER, INCLUDED IN THE "RESOURCES" SECTION OF THE VIRTUAL CAMPUS. Only 25% of the final delivery is recoverable. In contrast, follow-up (20%) and final oral presentation (5%) are not recoverable.

ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION (10%). Includes attendance at master classes, interventions and classroom activities. Class attendance is mandatory and will be monitored at the beginning of each session and/or by conducting assessment activities during the session. **Class activities are not recoverable.**

IT IS NECESSARY TO APPROVE THE WRITTEN TESTS (AVERAGE) AND THE FINAL WORK TO PASS THE SUBJECT. In case of not passing one of these two parts of the evaluation, the average mark will not be calculated and the final mark of the subject will correspond to the mark of the suspended part.

The last weeks of the course will be devoted to revaluation activities. The student must recover each of the sections he/she has failed, whether it is the written tests (40%) or the work. The date of the written recovery tests, as well as the delivery of a new final delivery of the work, will be determinated by the examination calendar of the Faculty of Arts.

If plagiarised material and/or the use of fraudulent actions during the taking of exams is detected, we will apply what is established in the "Regulations for the Assessment and Grading of Student Learning in UdL Bachelor's and Master's Degrees" (https://www.udl.cat/export/sites/universitat- lleida/ca/udl/norma/.galleries/docs/Ordenacio academica/Normativa-davaluacio-i-qualif.-graus-i-masters-Acord-235-CG-21-7-2022.pdf).

Students who combine their degree with a full time job or a part-time job with schedules coinciding with classes have the right to ask for alternative assessment within 5 days after the beginning of the semester. For information, please send an e-mail to academic@lletres.udl.cat or ask for information at the Faculty's office (Secretaria de la Facultat de Lletres).

Bibliography

BASIC

ASA BERGER, Arthur (1992). Popular Culture Genres. Newbury Park: Sage.

BARROSO, Jaime (1996). Realización de los géneros televisivos. Madrid: Síntesis.

BIGNELL, Jonathan & ORLEBAR, Jeremy (2005). The Television Handbook. London & New York: Routledge.

CREEBER, Glen (2001). The Television Genre Book. London: BFI

- (2006). Tele-Visions. An Introduction to Studying Television. London: BFI.

CREEBER, Glen, MILLER, Toby & TULLOCH, John (2008). The Television Genres Book. London: BFI.

CRISELL, Andrew (2006). *A Study of Modern Television: Thinking Inside the Box*. Hampshire & New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

EDGERTON, Gary R. & ROSE, Brian G. (eds.) (2005). *Thinking outside the box: a contemporary television genre reader.* Lexington: University Press of Kentucky

GORDILLO, Inmaculada. (1999). Narrativa y televisión. Sevilla: Mad. S.L.

- (2009a). Manual de narrativa televisiva. Madrid: Síntesis.
- (2009b). La hipertelevisión: géneros y formatos. Quito: Ciespal.

HOLLAND, Patricia (2017). The New Television Handbook. New York: Routledge.

KAMINSKY, Stuart M. & MAHAN, Jeffrey H. (1988). American television genres. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

MORAN, Albert (2009). TV formats worldwide: localizing global programs. Bristol & Chicago: Intellect books.

ORLEBAR, J. (2011). The Television Handbook. London: Routledge.

SALÓ, Gloria (2003). ¿Qué es eso del formato? Cómo nace y se desarrolla un programa de televisión. Barcelona: Gedisa.

COMPLEMENTARY

CEBRIÁN HERREROS, Mariano (1992). Géneros informativos audiovisuales. Madrid: Ciencia 3.

- (2004). La información en televisión. Obsesión mercantil y política. Barcelona: Gedisa.

DIMAGGIO, Madeline (1992). Escribir para televisión. Barcelona: Paidós.

GALÁN, Elena & HERRERO, Begoña (2012). El guión de ficción en televisión. Madrid: Síntesis.

GARCÍA DE CASTRO, Mario (2002). La ficción televisiva popular. Barcelona: Gedisa.

HILL, Annette (2013). Reality TV: Audiences and popular factual television. London: Routledge.

LÓPEZ, Natxo (2008). Manual del guionista de comedias televisivas. Madrid: T&B.

MARÍN, Carles (2004). El lenguaje en los informativos de televisión. Palma de Mallorca: Calima.

MITTELL, Jason (2004). *Genre and television: from cop shows to cartoon in American culture.* New York & London: Routledge.

OLIVA, Llúcia & SITJÁ, Xavier. (1997). Las noticias en televisión. Madrid: IORTV.

OREN, Tasha & SHAHAF, Sharon (Eds.) (2012). Global Television Formats. New York: Routledge.

PAGET, Derek (1998). *No other way to tell it: dramadoc/docudrama on Television.* Manchester: Manchester University Press.

RODRÍGUEZ PASTORIZA, Francisco (1997). *Perversiones televisivas: una aproximación a los nuevos géneros audiovisuales*. Madrid: Instituto Oficial de Radio Televisión Española.

SEGER, Linda (2000). Cómo crear personajes inolvidables. Barcelona: Paidós.

VAN BAUWELL, Sofie & CARPENTIER, Nico (2010). Trans-Reality Television. Lanham, Md: Lexington Books.

VILLAGRASA, José María (2011). ¡Atrápalos como puedas! La competencia televisiva: programación y géneros. Valencia: Tirant lo Blanch.

VORHAUS, John (2005). Cómo orquestar una comedia. Barcelona: Alba.