

An exploration of the essential qualities of reporters who appear on the scene in on-the-spot reporting

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Abstract: *On-the-spot reporting refers to a news report in which a reporter conducts interviews and explanations on the spot in a TV news program. On-site reports include: news events themselves, news interviews, reporters' language expressions and other elements, so it has a severe test for the reporter's skills and strict requirements for the quality of the reporters. This paper will focus on the appearance reports of the reporters who appear on the scene, the interviews of the reporters who appear on the scene, the language expression of the reporters who appear on the scene, and the improvement of the quality of the reporters who appear on the scene. This paper explores the qualities that reporters need to have in on-the-spot reporting, and thinks about how to improve their qualities.*

Keywords: *on-screen reporters; on-the-spot reports; on-screen reporters' quality*

1. Introduction

On-the-spot reports in TV news have extremely high demands on the reporters who appear on the scene. Only with high professional quality can reporters stand out in the field report. This article focuses on what qualities the reporters who appear on the scene should have in the field report, and discusses how the reporters who appear on the scene should improve their qualities.

2. On-screen reporters in live reports

2.1. On-the-spot reports

Live coverage refers to the location where the news event takes place, and there are also reporters to report. There are mainly oral statements from journalists, on-site records, and oral statements from parties and witnesses. It is a reporting method that can best reflect the characteristics of radio and television news. That is, live reporting is a news report, a way of interviewing and explaining news. It requires reporters to be on the news scene, and to report the news events that are taking place in a language rather than a written way in a timely manner. At the same time, when the audience in front of the TV is watching live reports, what they see is timely, fresh, three-dimensional news presented in language. Therefore, the on-site report has the characteristics of documentary, on-site, and sense of participation.

2.1.1. Documentary

On-the-spot report is a way of presenting news, so it has the necessary properties of news. News is the reporting of recent facts. Among them, the word "fact" is particularly important. The news presented in the live report must be true, accurate and objective. Once the "classmen make an axe" and do not rely on objective facts, it will deviate from the essence of the news and the characteristics of the documentary on the spot. Therefore, when the reporters on the scene report, they must follow the characteristics of the documentary on the spot, and carry out objective, accurate and true reports on the news scene.

2.1.2. On-site

The biggest difference between live reports in TV news programs and newspapers and other paper media is in the aspect of liveness. The news report in the newspaper is that the reporter writes the news event and presents the news in the form of words. On the other hand, the live reports in TV news programs convey the news in the form of video and audio. Its on-site nature is mainly reflected in the need for reporters to appear on the scene of the news event, face the camera, and report the news from

time to time. The live report includes the scene of the news, the interviewee, the reporter itself, the sound of the same period and other elements. On-site reporting is a form of news reporting that combines sound and picture, and it brings the audience a "immersive" feeling at the news site.^[1]

2.1.3. Participation

Because of the on-the-spot nature of the on-site report, the reporter reports the news with sound and picture at the scene of the news event, so it brings the audience a sense of reality and participation. And this sense of participation is mainly manifested in that the reporter is the bridge linking the audience and news events. In the news scene, in the process of reporting and reporting news events in the face of the camera, reporters use the dual language of language and paralanguage. Although news is objective and journalists need to report the news objectively and calmly, the attitude of journalists will change when it comes to news events that are not used. The change of reporter's language and paralanguage, and the reporter's different attitude towards news broadcast will have an impact on the audience. For example, in the live coverage of the opening ceremony of the Beijing Winter Olympics in 2022, the language used by reporters in their news reports is positive and lively, which also reflects their attitude towards news. In the process of watching live reports, the audience's emotions and views on news events will also be affected. At the same time, the scene of the live report is what the audience can see, hear, and feel in time. For the audience, it seems as if they came to the news scene to watch the news that is happening.^[2] When reporters use language to broadcast, the process of communicating with the audience facing the camera and leading the audience to watch the news together is also the process of interaction between the audience and the reporter. In the live report, the audience is no longer the simple receiver of the news, and is no longer in a passive position, but has become the witness of the news and the interactor of the news.

2.2. Journalists appearing

Due to the documentary, on-site and participatory characteristics of on-site reporting, it has higher requirements for reporters who appear on the scene. This makes the reporters who appear on the screen need to use sound and subwords to accurately and objectively describe the news in a short period of time and to the greatest extent possible. Where news events occur, use the most objective and authentic methods to reproduce them. At the same time, due to the objectivity of news, journalists who appear on the screen must adhere to professional ethics, be in awe of news, and must not distort and distort facts, let alone be swayed by personal emotions. We should always follow the characteristics of news, and report the news objectively and calmly.

2.3. The role of reporters in on-the-spot reports

The reporter who appeared on the scene is the most critical person in the live report. The key to the quality of a live report is the reporter who appeared on the scene. Due to the characteristics of documentary, on-the-spot, and sense of participation in on-site reports, it is required that the reporters who appear on the screen need to create an "immersive" feeling for the audience. The reporter is the bridge and link that establishes the relationship between the audience and the news event, is the objective reporter of the news event, and is also the witness and participant of the news event. Its most critical role is to record the news scene objectively and truthfully, quickly organize the news to convey to the audience by language, and at the same time excavate and explore the story behind the news, and restore the news scene in depth.

In short, the role of reporters in the field report is to bring the audience to the news scene to experience the news, which is an extension of the audience's eyes. The process of reporters reporting on the spot is also a process of feeling the news scene for the audience and transmitting this feeling to the audience. The reporter is the witness of the news scene, the reporter of the news fact, and the extension of the audience's senses.

3. Comprehensive coverage is the key

3.1. Follow the authenticity of the news

The authenticity of news is the core of all reports, and it is also the professional code that journalists must abide by. In the process of news reporting, reporters who appear on the screen can adjust and change their attitude towards news reporting according to different news events, but they must pay

attention to their proportions. In the field report, the reporter should not have a strong personal subjective color, no matter what the news scene is, what the news event is, and how the news develops, they should report the news event rationally, objectively and comprehensively.

3.2. Carefully observe the scene

At the scene of news events, there are various news elements. Take the live coverage of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics as an example. There are various news elements such as scenes, fireworks, lights, characters, clothing, etc. at the scene of the Winter Olympics. If the reporter only reports on a single news element on the spot, the on-site report of the news will not be comprehensive, but one-sided. In the field report, reporters who appear on the scene should pay attention to the grasp of the angle of view, the presentation of information, the careful observation of the news scene, and the comprehensive, multi-angle and multi-level report on news events. On-site reporting reporters are an extension of the audience's senses. They are people who lead the audience to watch the news on the news site and feel the news. Only by reporting comprehensively and avoiding the omission of news elements can they report better news events. Patient exploration can achieve comprehensive coverage.

3.3. Mining the interviewees

There are various elements in the live report, and the interviewee is also the key to whether the live report is wonderful or not. When interviewing the interviewee, the reporter should be the leader of the interviewee's topic, be good at using interviewing skills, and deeply excavate the value behind the news. For interviewees of different personalities, different ages and different occupations, reporters need to switch to different interview methods. For example, when encountering an interviewee who is not good at expressing and is relatively introverted, the reporter should encourage and guide him so that he can express himself smoothly. During the interview process, reporters who appear on the scene should not be greedy and hastily, and the excavation of the interviewee is not in-depth or specific. At the same time, in the process of interviewing, reporters also need to have a strong sense of communication, establish friendly contact with the interviewee, and establish a suitable conversation site. When facing a special interviewee, we should stand in the interviewee's position, consider the interviewee's feelings, and pay attention to humanistic care.^[3]

4. Accurate expression is the core

On-site reporting is a news report delivered by reporters to the audience in audio language and sub-language at the news site, so it has strict requirements on the reporter's language ability and language skills. In the process of on-site reporting, only when the reporter's oral expression is standard and clear can they accurately summarize news events; only when they are cordial and comprehensive can they vividly describe the news scene.

4.1. The standard of language

In the process of on-site reporting, reporters should strictly use Mandarin to report. Mandarin is the only common language in our country, which has the characteristics of standard, fluency and strong expressiveness. In the process of reporting news events, if reporters cannot use Mandarin to report, it will likely lead to ambiguity in news.

4.2. Comprehensiveness of information

The information reported should be comprehensive. In addition to carefully observing the scene and excavating the value of news as mentioned above, reporters must also have strong language organizational skills if they want to report comprehensive news information. The on-the-spot report of the reporter who appeared on the scene is the report without the manuscript, and the report of the unpredictable news. News events are extremely sudden, and on-the-spot reporters make quick and timely news reports on the spot, which requires the reporters who appear on the scene to have the ability to quickly organize and report news events in language. This requires reporters to cover more comprehensive information in the language, so that the language is less and more precise, so that the cause, process and result of the news event can be reported in detail and concretely.

4.3. The correctness of the attitude

For different types of news events, reporters should pay attention to the choice of reporting attitude. Whether it is correct or not, it shows whether the news attitude presented by the mirror reporter is consistent with the news event itself. For example, when reporting news on topics related to scientific and technological progress, reporters should show a positive news attitude. If they are "sorrowful" and low-key in the report, it will definitely deviate from the news event itself, and it is an incorrect scene. reporting attitude. Therefore, in the process of on-site reporting, reporters who appear on the scene must pay attention to the grasp of emotion and proportion. Pay attention to changes and adjustments in attitudes towards news.

5. Improve the quality of journalists who appear on the scene

If you want to do a live report, the requirements for the reporters who appear on the screen are extremely high. Only with excellent language expression skills, keen observation skills, extensive knowledge accumulation, calm and calm attitude, and the ability to empathize with the audience can present reporters present wonderful on-site reports. ^[4] Therefore, how to improve the quality of the reporters who appear on the screen is a topic worth thinking about.

5.1. Extensive accumulation of knowledge

Due to the sudden nature of news, news events are unpredictable. When news events occur, reporters can only arrive at the scene immediately and report the existing news scene in time. Then, in the face of how to report the sudden and unpredictable news, it is a huge test for the reporters who appear on the screen. This requires reporters to have extensive knowledge accumulation.

If the reporters who appear on the screen do not have extensive cultural knowledge, they are likely to have a blank mind in the face of sudden news events, not enough stored corpus, and do not know how to organize language. If the reporter cannot organize the language to broadcast quickly at the news scene, not only will they miss the best time for the news report, but it may also lead to the failure of the entire on-site report. Therefore, reporters who appear on the screen must have extensive knowledge accumulation. Whether it is at work or in life, we should accumulate more cultural knowledge, whether it is reading books or listening to lectures, it is a good way to learn. Only by accumulating and learning more and improving their own cultural literacy in daily life can the reporters who appear on the screen cope with breaking news in the face of breaking news.

5.2. A calm mind

The categories of news are diverse, and the elements in the news scene are also diverse. When reporters are reporting on the news scene, they must not be anxious and confused, and must not be in a mess. No matter what kind of news events they face, journalists who appear on the screen should face them with a calm and calm attitude. If reporters cannot stabilize their mentality and report on news events objectively, they will not be able to restore the authenticity of the news to the greatest extent. Moreover, when people are nervous, it is easy to cause a decline in their language skills. If the reporters who appear on the screen are not calm and calm, and they are flustered, they will likely make mistakes such as misrepresentation and incomplete generalization of the news.

5.3. Careful eyes

The attentiveness and patience of the reporters who appear on the scene are also extremely important. There are many elements in the news scene, for example, the report on drama education entering the campus includes students, teachers, classrooms, student performances and other elements. Only when the elements in the news are reported more comprehensively, the content of the on-site report can be more substantial. Only by carefully observing the scene and having a careful conversation with the interviewees can the reporters appearing on the camera avoid one-sided reports and truly achieve comprehensive reports.

5.4. The ability to empathize with the audience

The reporter is the bridge between the audience and the news event in the live report. When

reporters are reporting on the scene, they not only need to consider the news events on the spot, but also the audience in front of the TV. Whether a live report can be satisfied by the audience depends on whether the reporter understands the audience, can empathize with the audience, and establish contact with the audience. This requires the reporters who appear on the screen to take into account the feelings of the audience in front of the TV, and communicate news with the audience with a sense of communication, instead of reporting the news coldly.

6. Conclusions

The live report is composed of the scene, the atmosphere of the scene, the emotions and emotions of the reporter, which greatly improves the authenticity and appeal of the news, and gives the audience a sense of participation. Through the narration of news reports, the story behind the news can be revealed, its meaning can be revealed, so that readers can have a deeper understanding of news events. Documentary journalism greatly improves journalists' observation ability, language expression ability, and interview and questioning ability. TV journalists should have precise control over their actions in front of the camera.

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