

CHALLENGES, LIMITS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE TELEJOURNALISM RESEARCHERS NETWORK

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ABSTRACT This article proposes a theoretical reflection on the challenges, limits and possibilities of network research, with emphasis on the case of the Telejournalism Researchers Network of the Brazilian Association of Journalism Researchers (SBPJor). In addition to a brief historical account of the network's years of existence, we will deal here with the publications already accomplished, the evolution of the empirical research works, the courses adopted and also the future plans for the amplification, in quantity and quality, of the commitments undertaken. The interaction between theory and practice has always been a basic milestone in the advancement of the group, composed of professors who have had professional activity in television broadcasting stations. TV enters into people's lives and cannot be seen as a mere support for electronic communication. Telejournalism is an interdisciplinary field which should be studied in its discursive and enunciative aspects. This article will offer some theoretical contributions from authors such as Castells, Bauman, Chauradeau, Thompson, Gomes and Mattos, among others, to help in shedding light on this path and stimulate the amplification of the theoretical debate proposed.

Keywords: Network. Telejournalism. Television. Everyday Life. Research.

INTRODUCTION

A synthesis of the ideas which inspire the members of the SBPJor Telejournalism Researchers Network is found already in the first book launched by the group in 2006. "Telejournalism occupies today an important place in Brazilians' lives", says the introduction to *Telejornalismo: a nova praça pública* (Telejournalism: the new public square) (Editora Insular, 2006), and on accentuating, adds that "the TV newscasts are today the Brazilian society's main source of information: cheaper, more convenient and with easy access". For this reason telejournalism should be studied intensely and in depth and, as we were already saying in those early times: "The Telejournalism

Researchers Network linked to SBPJor is not limited to this book or just to the authors who contribute to it. This was only the first of many steps which we have already taken and which we will also take towards the deepening of the academic research for a higher quality of the teaching and practice of telejournalism". The first book was basically a collection of our doctorate theses supplemented by the professional experiences and practices of the members of the group. It was enough to bring us to where we stand today and only the starting point for the following stages.

Five years, various congresses, articles, books, many theses and dissertations. In 2011, our group's commitment continues firm, although the challenges have increased as has the importance of television in the life of the entire society. In the introduction of *Telejornalismo: a nova praça pública*, the then president of SBPJor, Elias Machado, highlighted the research networks' initiative, pointing out that:

Each one of these articulations, which congregates colleagues from various Brazilian and foreign institutes presents a diversified set of actions, which range from the organization of coordinated roundtables in the annual congresses, publication of books and joint writing of scientific articles involving its members, to the development of comparative research works on specific themes (MACHADO, 2006).

Meditsch, commenting on the initiative of the publication mentioned, observed that:

Despite its presumably immense impact on society, telejournalism is still studied very little, and consequently is little known. Because it is so public, everyone has an opinion about it, generally full of prejudice. But few take the trouble to perform really scientific research on one of the most important phenomena in the contemporary world, or possess the qualifications required for doing this (MEDITSCH, 2006).

The reflection proposed some years before by Castells helped to cast light on the initial steps in the organization of the Telejournalism Network and to define its first commitments. He said that "People are increasingly organizing their meanings not around what they do, but based on what they are or think they are". And he supplemented this declaring that while this goes on, the worldwide networks of instrumental interchanges connect and disconnect individuals, groups, regions and even countries, in accordance with their pertinence to the achievement of the objectives processed on the network, "in a continuous flow of strategic decisions". And he emphasized: "Our societies are increasingly structured in a bipolar contrast between Network and Being" (CASTELLS, 1999).

As a historical trend, the dominant functions and processes in the Age of Information are increasingly organized around the Networks, which constitute the new social morphology of our societies, the logical diffusion of the networks substantially modifies the operation and the result of the productive processes and of experience, power and culture (CASTELLS, 1999).

Other classical or modern authors have also established in theoretical matrixes our first steps in the establishment of the network. In this sense we can focus on two: Patrick Chauraudeau and John B. Thompson. With reference to the first, in addition to the concepts of communication and strategy contract and informative types, we would like to highlight here the subjectivism of communicational activities: "Recounting and commenting events is an activity impregnated with subjectivities", says the author (2007), emphasizing that:

In order to report events the media make a selection based on three criteria: time, space and accident. Time: an event must be converted into news as quickly as possible; Space: antagonism between "Village" and "Planet"; and Accident: "unusual", defying the norms of logic (CHAURAUDEAU, 2007).

For the author, once the events are selected, the media report them in accordance with a *dramatizing script*, which consists, as we have seen with respect to September 11, 2001, of:

(1) showing social disorder with its victims and their persecutors; (2) appealing for the redress of this bad situation, questioning those responsible for this world; (3) announcing the intervention of a savior, a singular or collective hero with whom everyone can identify. Depending on the moment in which the event is apprehended, the insistence will fall more on the victims, or more on the persecutors, or on the savior (CHAURAUDEAU, 2007).

Exactly the way in which TV tells and retells its stories, in which it shows and reproduces social events with the dramatic flavoring chosen for each case or situation.

From the second author, John B. Thompson, it is relevant to cite the reference to public and private spaces: "With the media, public and private have acquired a new meaning. Public is what can be perceived by the eye of the media, on transmitting an event to millions of people, distant in space and remote in time. The political is now the virtual" (THOMPSON, 2002). In the same way, can anyone imagine a political scandal that has not had any repercussion after the embarrassing images of corruption, bribery and misrepresentation? There are scandals that were only shown by the media exactly because they took place in front of the TV cameras, hidden or not.

Brief historical account

In the first editions of the Brazilian Encounter of Journalism Researchers, in 2003 at the University of Brasília (UnB) and in 2004 at the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), the group's researchers already presented works on telejournalism. In 2003, at the UnB, four works were presented in individual communications¹. Already in this first encounter the idea arose of constructing a network, suggested by Beatriz Becker to the other participants.

In the next year, 2004, at UFBA, the debates involved 10 works in individual communications². Participation in these encounters and discussions with fellow researchers led to the proposal for the presentation of a coordinated communication on telejournalism in the following congress. And that is what happened: in 2005, at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Florianópolis (State of Santa Catarina), when the roundtable "Telejornalismo: diálogos teóricos" (Telejournalism: theoretical dialogs) took place, organized by Iluska Coutinho³. Having as its main topic telejournalism as a place where the major national topics achieve visibility, converting the exercise of the publicizing of facts with the practical possibility of democracy, the roundtable proposed a reflection on the field of TV journalism as a place for symbolical constructions of fundamental importance for the comprehension of the production, circulation and consumption of meanings of the society. Relevant topics were also discussed, such as telejournalism in everyday life being a place of security, the issues linked to persuasive communication and their influence in the TV discourse, being transformed into a practice of discursive mediation. The discussions were so productive and the debates were so enthusiastic that the coordinated and individual communications were revealed as insufficient to exhaust the topics. On the contrary, the intense, vigorous debate served to show the enormous challenge which was presented: it was necessary to go more deeply into telejournalism research and the best way to broaden the horizons would be the continuous, permanent interlocution among the researchers. In this way the concept of the Telejournalism Researchers Network of the Brazilian Association of Journalism Researchers was born. And it was already conceived with specific missions, such as the launching at each encounter of the SBPjor books about telejournalism capable of contributing to the qualification of the teaching, making up for the lack of publications on this topic.

In 2006, at the IV Encounter at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, with the official creation of the Network, the commitment

to publish annually was fulfilled with the launching of the first book: *Telejornalismo: a nova praça pública* (Telejournalism: the new public square) (Editora Insular: Florianópolis, 2006). It was the result of the research works carried out between one congress and another and already served as a motivation for new researchers to join the group. The advancement in the research works can be measured by the quality of the debates promoted in the coordinated communication⁴, held in the city of Porto Alegre (State of Rio Grande do Sul), which was organized by Iluska Coutinho and had the same title as the book that was launched. On that occasion there was a discussion regarding the importance of telejournalism which fulfills the role of systematizing, organizing and classifying reality and placing it in a hierarchy, and which is being transformed into the place where the major social topics acquire visibility. This whole process is produced in a complex field of construction, deconstruction, significance and re-significance of meanings. The final memorandum which summarized the works presented said that continuing the research performed previously, it was considered that the reflection on the field of telejournalism as a place for symbolic constructions is an initiative of fundamental importance due to its influence on social organization through information. The coordinated communication memorandum also said that the reflection on the field of telejournalism, its processes, methods and strategies has a significant impact on life in society because of its relevance, meaning and effectiveness for the comprehension of the habits, customs and life styles in democratic societies.

In the following congress, the fifth of SBPJor, in 2007 at the Federal University of Sergipe in Aracaju (State of Sergipe), the deepening of the research works expanded the network and there was the need for two coordinated communications in order to present the works⁵. There was debate on matters such as the place of reference of telejournalism in life in society, the TV newscast being a kind of public square where the topics that people discuss day-to-day circulate, like what used to occur in the central square, the *Ágora* of Ancient Greece. Humor, irony, emotion were indicated as some of the ingredients utilized by TV in its strategy to maintain the faithfulness of the public, becoming also the elements adopted to a greater or lesser degree in the dramatization of everyday matters, contributing to the transformation of the discourse into a spectacle. Another predominant issue in the debates was the continuous transition observed with the impact of the arrival of the new communication and information technologies which impose factors that

require constant research and permanent intellectual improvement on the part of the researchers in this field. The coordinated communication also sought to contribute to the epistemology of telejournalism, discussing its pedagogic function, raising issues, proposing reflections and questionings which would permit a better comprehension of the relation of power that everyday runs through what telejournalism shows and what it fails to show.

The thematic discussions and the advance of the research works evolved and contributed to the development of the second book: *A Sociedade do Telejornalismo* (The Telejournalism Society) (Editora Vozes: Petrópolis, 2008), launched at the sixth SBPJor congress in 2008, at the Methodist University of São Paulo (UMESP) in São Bernardo do Campo (State of São Paulo). In this encounter, an even greater amplification was observed of the extent and the depth of the studies, since the network included 15 telejournalism researchers who brought the contribution of their academic research carried out in several states of Brazil⁶. The roundtable “Telejournalism and Contemporaneity” analyzed the TV newscasts as principal institutions in the production and circulation of representations which are made public with each edition and proposed a reflection on the tensions which mark telejournalistic duties, their times and possible alterations resulting from the digital technologies. In addition to the professional practices and routines, the debaters observed that it was fundamental to investigate the discourses socially produced and disseminated by the TV newscasts, ascertaining how the latter place on the stage, legitimate and are legitimated by other voices and social actors. The roundtable “A place of reference” was devoted to examining, among other aspects, the fact that in contemporary societies, especially in Brazil, telejournalism, more than the work of mediation which it performs, fulfills the function of trying to recount, clarify, explain and guide the population with regard to the increasingly more complex world in which we live. Issues were also observed relating to the construction of a reporting syntax, examining how its constitutive units operate: off, sound, passages, stand ups, audio, images, art, videographism, audiovisual resources, etc. The roundtable also discussed the condemnatory sentences of telejournalism, seeking to deepen the discussions of the great distance existing between the Press and the Courts as a questioning of the borders between the right to information and the right to privacy.

At the seventh SBPJor congress in 2009, held in the Communication and Arts School (ECA) of the University of São Paulo,

more researchers came to the network, bringing new ways of looking, new interpretations and greater challenges to the group. But in this case there was a decision by the network to bring together the research works in a coordinated roundtable in order to correct the focus and give better direction to the next steps. We wanted to thus avoid a disorderly growth which would result just from the number of works presented. And the result was achieved fully with the accomplishment of the coordinated communication⁷. In this roundtable the debate regarding the transition from analogical to digital TV predominated, which was undoubtedly a relevant technical aspect, but which did not strip telejournalism of its main role. Our proposal was to go more deeply into the studies of audiences in order to evaluate how they take over and re-signify the communication process. We concluded that the uses of digital TV have in the interactive audience one of the pillars for us to comprehend joint participation in a collective project for the construction of knowledge. The concept of audiovisual journalism was included in the debates. And a useful reflection was made on the parameters of quality in the productive routines based on the political-social and cultural value of the journalistic reports in the new relations with time and space experienced in the contemporaneity and also on the processes of hybridization of supports and languages mediated by the digital technologies. The debates were extremely productive due to the quality of the research works presented and the theoretical evolution of the Network was evidenced by the launching of another book: *40 anos de telejornalismo em rede nacional: Olhares críticos* (40 years of telejournalism in a national network: Critical looks) (Editora Insular: Florianópolis, 2009)⁸.

The year 2010 marked 60 years of telejournalism in Brazil, and this was the challenge which led the Network researchers to advance in the more profound analysis of the issues referring to the study of television journalism. Accordingly, during the Eighth Encounter of SBPJor at the Federal University of Maranhão in São Luís, the book *60 anos de telejornalismo em rede nacional: História, Análise e Crítica* (60 years of telejournalism in a national network: History, Analysis and Criticism) (Editora Insular: Florianópolis, 2010) was launched, containing texts by 17 researchers of the network⁹. And the theoretical discussions were even more productive in the debates held by the authors and other researchers after presentation of the works included in the coordinated communication, “*A TV aos 60 anos: Influência, Identidade e Discurso*” (TV at the age of 60: Influence, Identity and Discourse). In the room where the works were debated there were more than 40 people who

were involved in very pertinent discussions of topics such as that of working with the idea of classifying telejournalism as a theoretical-methodological base concerned with identifying in the journalistic discourse the perspectives for the construction of meanings in verbal and non-verbal language. Another much debated point was the hegemony of the televised discourse in the shaping of the myth of the distinctively Brazilian character shown by the centralization of the ways of narrating the country. Editions of TV newspapers from several countries in various continents were also analyzed in qualitative and quantitative ways in order to identify those which present more contextualized and inventive reports or more diverse perceptions of events.

In 2011, at the Ninth Encounter of SBPJor in the Communication School (ECO) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, the Network was multiplied in size and quality in a clear sign of the qualitative and quantitative advance in academic research works carried out by its members. In this congress a total of 25 works on telejournalism were presented in coordinated (two roundtables, with a total of eleven works) or individual (14 works) communications¹⁰. The two coordinated communications included researchers from 11 Brazilian public universities who brought important contributions from their regions, from the north and south of Brazil, making possible various looks and interpretations for the advancement of telejournalism studies.

It is necessary to emphasize that the criterion adopted here was that of citing only the works presented by researchers of the Network in SBPJor congresses¹¹. Naturally, works on this topic are also presented in other seminars and scientific congresses, provoking discussions, agreements and disagreements, convergences and divergences which make up the richness of academic debate. It is also clear that throughout these years of the Network's existence, the exchange of experiences between the researchers was very useful, with highly productive debates and discussions. Telejournalism is an interdisciplinary field and its theoretical approaches include verbal and non-verbal language, narrative, discourse, enunciative spaces and enunciators, among other aspects. We have already advanced considerably, but there is still much to be done.

This is the main purpose of the Telejournalism Researchers Network: a network which is consolidated by the "looks" that it brings together. Active researchers, with continuous production and constant presence in the congresses and publications of the area bring their important contributions to the encounters, to the debates and to the publications which derive from them. The theoretical field should

advance continually, but our subject for study – telejournalism – is a mobile, dynamic and versatile subject. And the “researchers’ look”, needs to be alert to the changes, following at the required speed and with exact precision the movements of TV and its public. Television interferes directly in people’s lives. It is the Public Square of this Telejournalism Society, as we have said in the publications mentioned. And the social role of the area’s researchers is to be alert to the changes, knowing how to anticipate them and to evaluate the impact which they will have on people. We have already done much in these years briefly summarized here by the historical account of the SBPJor encounters, but there is still much more to be done. This is the challenge that we accept and for which we invite interested researchers to bring their academic contributions to our Telejournalism Researchers Network.

The SBPJor Research Networks’ Regulation¹² makes clear the entity’s willingness to contribute to the professionalization of the journalistic field through the articulation of Regional, National and International Research Networks. The document says that the SBPJor management understands that in the current phase of the research as a professional, specialized activity, the most appropriate place for the development of academic works with a high level are the Research Networks which make possible at the same time the rich exchange of experiences between its members and the maximizing of human, infrastructure and financial resources, and emphasizes that:

This regulation, instead of representing an obstacle to the networks’ creation, intends to create the institutional conditions so that they can fulfill their roles as the main academic space articulated by the researchers who are members of SBPJor (MACHADO, 2006).

The regulation in its Chapter 1 establishes that the Research Networks should be united around a thematic basis for the development of joint research projects and can be divided into three types: Regional, National and International, and should be coordinated by a full member, with his/her annual dues paid, and who will have a two-year term of office, renewable for the same period.

In Chapter II the regulation provides that the Research Networks should establish formal, permanent relations with the agencies for support of science and technology, and within a two-year period should have at least one research project approved by the SBPJor Scientific Board and submitted to the development agencies and other financing bodies. Among other commitments, the Research Networks must obligatorily present at least one proposal for a Coordinated Communication in the

annual encounters, present an annual report of its activities, bring its members together at each encounter and maintain an address on the Web to be lodged in the entity's portal. Our network is structuring its page on the Internet (www.telejornalismoemquestao.blogspot.com) in order to lodge it in the electronic address of SBPJor, after this experimental phase.

With the formal requirements satisfied, the International Network for Telejournalism Research was officially established at the national congress in Porto Alegre with ten members: Flávio Porcello (UFRGS) as coordinator, Alfredo Vizeu and Yvana Fachine (UFPE), Aline Grego (Unicap), Beatriz Becker (UFRJ), Célia Ladeira Mota (UnB), Christina Musse and Iluska Coutinho (UFJF), Sean Hagen (UFRGS) and as representative of a university from another country, João Carlos Ferreira Correa (University of Beira Interior, in Covilhã, Portugal). Researchers from universities in other countries, such as Celeste González de Bustamante, from the University of Arizona School of Journalism (United States) and Lila Luchessi, from the University of Buenos Aires and the National University of Rio Negro (Argentina), among other foreign researchers, also participated in the actions, discussions and debates.

The following publication of the Telejournalism Researchers Network was *A Sociedade do Telejornalismo* (The Telejournalism Society). The book, organized by Alfredo Vizeu, is a collection of articles by seven members of the group which present their reflections and analyses of telejournalism in the society.

In 2009, in the book *40 anos de Telejornalismo em Rede Nacional: olhares críticos* (40 years of Telejournalism in a National Network: critical looks), the twelve outstanding doctors among the group that established the Network sought to mark, with the publication, the date alluding to the four decades of TV journalism proposing a profound reflection in their critical looks. The effects of telejournalism in 40 years, the influence of the technical innovations and the political interferences, the transformation of the language and the new perspectives for the TV newscasts were some of the topics dealt with in this book.

In 2010, when TV in Brazil was completing six decades, a new thematic edition – bringing together 17 members of the Network – presented a new contribution to the matter: *60 anos de Telejornalismo no Brasil: História, Análise e Crítica* (60 years of Telejournalism in Brazil: History, Analysis and Criticism). In the preface, Marques de Melo emphasized that “the most impressive thing in this exercise of recovery of the advances and retreats of this segment of Brazilian journalism is the current nature which the authors demonstrated with respect to the

worldwide panorama”, and added:

Some of my former students, spread throughout the vastness of this country, are present in this collection, questioning the vehicle, the type of journalistic expression and the social impact generated within our society. Consequently, they assure a comprehension of the telejournalistic phenomenon’s complexity in a country whose population depends on TV to be informed and to participate in the worldwide *Ágora* (MELO, 2010).

And in the introduction, Hohlfeldt observed that:

On the occasion marking 60 years of presence/influence of television in Brazil, why not bring together a handful of reflections with respect to that technology? The result is this collection. Or better still, this anthology, in the sense that in reality it is not just a collection of a group of articles of quality with respect to television, but it is an anthology in the sense that it maps out some basic discussions: history, analysis and criticism. With emphasis on a format which is one of the most important and most productive in television, in any country in the world: telejournalism (HOHLFELDT, 2010).

Theoretical reflections

Gomes (2011) observes that telejournalism is a social construction in the sense that it develops in a particular economic, social and cultural formation and performs basic duties in this formation, and he complements this as follows:

In telejournalism, the image component makes a big difference. The variety of images offered also appears as a strong appeal to the audience and, in order to maintain the TV viewer caught in the televised flow, in telejournalism the images are structured in accordance with the esthetics of merchandise production (GOMES, 2011).

Bauman, in the book *Vida para consumo* (Life for consumption) (2007), talks about the “agoristic life” which tends to be hurried, since there is a “commoditization” of people, in a “fast foods” rhythm which is there to “protect the loneliness of the solitary consumers”. He observes that the “consumerist syndrome” involves speed, excess and waste and points out that in the “liquid-modern” world slowness indicates social death. Nowadays the managerial practice of provoking an atmosphere of urgency, or presenting a state of things like a state of emergency, is increasingly recognized as a quite effective method, preferred by many executives, of “persuading the managed people to accept placidly even the most drastic changes which essentially affect their ambitions and expectations – or, in reality, their very life” (BAUMAN, 2007).

And bringing the issue to the world of telejournalism, he emphasizes:

In an appropriate way, the announcers prefer to give the news of a political situation standing up, as if they had been caught in the middle of something totally different or having stopped for a moment before going on to some other place. Sitting on a bench would suggest that the news has a more lasting importance than what is intended, and a more profound consequence that the consumers situated at the other end of the mass communication channel, each one occupied with his own business, would supposedly be capable of enduring (BAUMAN, 2007).

In his book *Jornalismo: fonte e opinião* (Journalism: source and opinion), Sérgio Mattos emphasizes that journalism has been influenced by the conjectural changes of politics and the economy in a globalized climate and by the technological advances that are here “to demand changes of attitude, changes and adaptations in the manner of producing and distributing contents with ethics and social responsibility” (MATTOS, 2011).

A critical reflection of the theory and practice of telejournalism should be a permanent obligation of the researchers of this area. Participation in academic encounters, publications and debates needs to be stimulated and qualified. But only this is not enough. It is also necessary to reach the TV newsrooms, establish a useful contact with the professionals in the area, exchanging experiences, analyzing reports and studying the daily practice of telejournalism. Theory and practice are complementary. The academic world and the newsrooms also. The professionals who live the day-by-day life of journalists and researchers who study the topic need to dialogue. For this reason the arrival in our group of professionals active in the labor market has been growing and productive. And with the reciprocity of this exchange both sides come out ahead, in experience and practice.

The challenges are constant and the willingness to face them is growing. And the Telejournalism Researchers Network has made every effort to face them. Television is dynamic in all of its processes and the rapidity in identifying, interpreting and analyzing its phenomena is essential for the advancement of the research. Among the priority goals assumed by the group is that of expediting all the processes of analysis and interpretation of the data. The group's encounters should occur – physically or virtually – with greater frequency and intensity. The participation in congresses and seminars should continue strong and determined. The publication of articles in magazines, chapters and books is also a permanent goal to which all the members of the Network are committed. The site of the Telejournalism Researchers Network on the Web (telejornalismoemquestao.bolgspot.com) is in the final phase of construction, and should soon be lodged on the SBPJor

portal. But other important measures still need to be adopted in order to provide shelter and account for the growing academic production which results from the quantitative and qualitative growth of this group. The result of the empirical research works and their impact on telejournalism studies, the new knowledge systematized by the studies and the practical consequences of this scientific advance need to be consolidated, measured and evaluated. These are some, among so many other challenges to be faced in the next stages, but the constant, growing amplification of the Network in quantity and quality makes us confident that these goals will be achieved, contributing to a continuous deepening of scientific research in Telejournalism.

NOTAS

- 1 Beatriz Becker presented *Conservação & Transformação: Potencialidades e desafios dos discursos jornalísticos no Brasil contemporâneo* (Conservation & Transformation: Potentialities and challenges in journalistic discourses in contemporary Brazil), Iluska Coutinho showed *Algumas reflexões sobre as características do telejornalismo e os limites da TV como meio de informação* (Some reflections on the characteristics of telejournalism and the limitations of TV as a means of information), Leila Nogueira contributed with *Quebrando o espelho: uma análise comparativa do jornalismo nas TVs Uol e UERJ online* (Breaking the mirror: a comparative analysis of journalism in the Uol and UERJ online TVs) and other researchers – Bethânia Maria Villas Boas Barreto, Eliane Cristina Paula Tenório de Albuquerque and Anaelson Coelho de Souza – presented a joint work *Considerações sobre a influência da televisão no pensar, sentir e fazer regional* (Comments on the influence of television in regional thinking, feeling and doing).
- 2 These are the titles of the articles and their authors: Alfredo Vizeu (*Rede Globo Nordeste: as representações sociais de Pernambuco nas notícias do Jornal Nacional* – Globo Network Northeast: the social representations of the State of Pernambuco in the news of the *Jornal Nacional* newscast), Beatriz Becker (*Comunicação e Espaço Público: uma reflexão audiovisual sobre o Jornalismo como instrumento de emancipação social* – Communication and Public Space: an audiovisual reflection on Journalism as an instrument for social emancipation), Iluska Coutinho (*A dramaturgia do telejornalismo regional: um estudo da notícia na TV Panorama* – The dramaturgy of regional telejournalism: a study of the news on Panorama TV), Célia Mota (*Rio de Janeiro: o voto da desesperança* – Rio de Janeiro – the vote of despair), Itânia Gomes (*Brincadeira de bandido e mocinho:*

um exercício de análise do programa Cidade Alerta – Playing Cops and Robbers: an exercise in analysis of the program Alert City), Aline Grego (*Reportagem e edição: um campo de negociações mediado pelo tempo – Reporting and editing: a field of negotiations mediated by time*), Ana Lucia Medeiros Batista (*A mídia e eu: porque é que eu me amarro? – The media and I: why is it that I like it?*), Betânia Maria Villas Boas Barreto, Rodrigo Bomfim Oliveira and Andréa Alves Moreira (*Telejornalismo e espetáculo: observações sobre a construção do discurso jornalístico regional na TV – estudo de caso no sul da Bahia – Telejournalism and spectacle: observations on the construction of the regional journalistic discourse on TV – case study in the southern part of the State of Bahia*), Débora Lopez and Ivo José Dietrich (*A superficialidade nas reportagens apresentadas pelo Jornal Hoje: uma abordagem ducrotiana do telejornalismo brasileiro – Superficiality in the reporting presented by Jornal Hoje: a ducrotian approach to Brazilian telejournalism*), Fabiana Piccinin (*Notícias na TV global: diferenças (ou não) entre o telejornalismo americano e europeu – News on global TV: differences (or not) between American and European telejournalism*) and Luis Bittencourt (*Telejornalismo e repique emocional – Telejournalism and emotional pealing*).

- 3 The coordinated communication brought together the works by Alfredo Vizeu, Beatriz Becker, Célia Ladeira Mota and Flávio Porcello. Works by Dalmer Pacheco, Edna de Mello e Silva, Fernando Crócomo, Fernando Arteché Hamilton and Sheila Borges Oliveira were presented in individual communications.
- 4 The roundtable brought together works by Alfredo Vizeu, Beatriz Becker, Célia Ladeira Mota, Iluska Coutinho, Ivana Fechini, Aline Grego, Flávio Porcello, João Carlos Correia and Sean Hagen. Works by Clayton Antonio Santos da Silva, Donesca Calligaro, Fernando Arteché Hamilton, Francine Carolina Gemoski, Francisco Antonio Pereira Filho, Anelise Rotta de Oliveira, Michele Negrini, Rosane da Silva Borges and Yvana Fechine were presented in individual communications on telejournalism.
- 5 The roundtable organized by Flávio Porcello was called “Looking at telejournalism: everyday” and brought together works by Alfredo Vizeu, João Carlos Correia, Fabiana Piccinin and Sean Hagen; and the one organized by Iluska Coutinho, named “Telejournalism: theoretical dialogs” brought together works by Aline Grego, Beatriz Becker, Taísa Gamboa Viana, Célia Mota, Iluska Coutinho and Cristina Musse. The two together added up to ten works.
- 6 Iluska Coutinho coordinated the roundtable “Telejournalism and Contemporaneity: representation and production of public meanings”, with works by Aline Grego, Beatriz Becker, Célia Mota, Cristina Musse, Edna de Mello e Silva, Juliana Gutmann, Jhonatan Mata and Patrícia

- Magalhães. Flávio Porcello coordinated the roundtable “Telejournalism, a place of reference, interpretation of social reality and relations of trust”, bringing together works by Alfredo Vizeu, Sean Hagen, Sylvia Moretzsohn, Yvana Fechine and Luisa de Abreu e Lima. In individual communications on telejournalism, works by Águeda Cabral, Cristiane Lindemann, Daniel Barsi, Eloisa Klein, Lourdes Silva, Fabiene Sgorla, Maria Ivete Trevisan Fossá, Lara Linhares Guimarães, Luiza Lusvarghi, Marcelo Träsel, Mewlina de la Barrera Ayres and Vânia Maria Torres Costa were presented.
- 7 Flávio Porcello coordinated the roundtable “Digital television: the new challenges for telejournalism”, which brought together the works of Alfredo Vizeu, Beatriz Becker, Célia Ladeira Mota, Christina Musse, Iluska Coutinho, Débora Lapa Gadret, Fabiana Cardoso de Siqueira and Mariana Ferraz Musse.
 - 8 The publication included, in addition to the authors who participated in the roundtable, articles by Ana Carolina Temer, Águeda Cabral, Bianca Alvin Michele Negrini, Juliana Gutmann, Mila Pernisa and Tatiane Dias Pimentel.
 - 9 Sérgio Mattos, Guilherme Jorge de Resende, Alfredo Vizeu, Fabiana Siqueira, Ana Carolina Temer, Beatriz Becker, Lara Mateus, Célia Ladeira Motta, Christina Musse, Mila Pernisa, Edna de Mello e Silva, Liana Vidigal Rocha, Flávio Porcello, Débora Lapa Gadret, Iluska Coutinho, Jhonatan Mata and Valquíria Kneipp.
 - 10 One coordinated communication was organized by Edna de Mello e Silva, including works by her and by Liana Vidigal (UFT), Fabiana Piccinin (Unisc), Antonio Brasil (UFSC), Valquíria Kneipp and Suely Maciel (UFRN), Michele Negrini (UFPel) and Dione Moura and Luciane Agnez (UnB), and bore the title of “Mudanças estruturais no jornalismo: novas práticas, novos conceitos” (Structural changes in journalism: new practices, new concepts). The other one, organized by Flávio Porcello, had as its title “Linguagens, gêneros e narrativas nos processos editoriais do telejornalismo” (Languages, types and narratives in the editorial processes of telejournalism) and debated the works of Iluska Coutinho and Christina Musse (UFJF), Alfredo Vizeu, Heitor Rocha Tenafloe Lordêlo (UFPE), Flávio Porcello and Débora Bresciani (UFRGS), Beatriz Becker and Lara Mateus (UFRJ) and Fernanda Maurício da Silva (UFBA). An additional 14 works concerning telejournalism were presented in individual communications.
 - 11 Research performed by Jhonatan Mata (UFJF).
 - 12 Approved by the General Assembly on November 6, 2006 during the Fourth National Congress held in Porto Alegre.

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