Lesson 15: News & Media

Types of Media (Ви́ды СМИ)

First of all, in Russian the word 'media' is translated as '**сре́дства ма́ссовой информа́ции**' and often referred simply as '**СМИ**'. Sometimes you can see the word '**ме́диа**' as well, which came into the language from English.

'Media' refers to all forms of broad communication that reach large numbers of people. It includes:

- newspaper (газе́та) usually published daily or weekly;
- magazine (журна́л) usually published weekly or monthly;
- radio (ра́дио) and TV (телеви́дение) are two types of media that broadcast (веща́ть) electronically;
- the Internet (интерне́т).

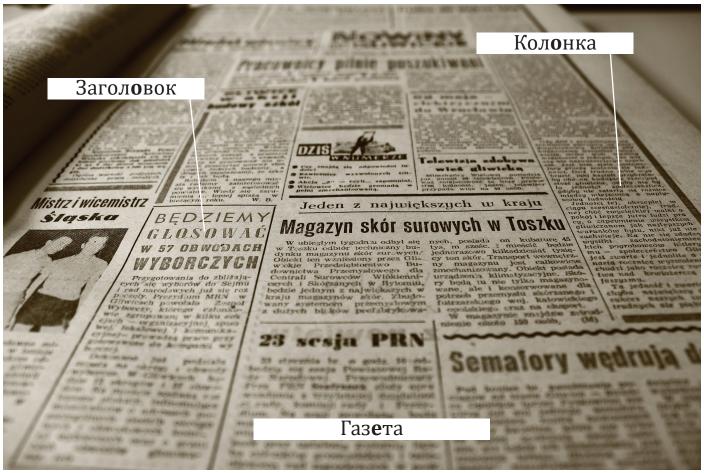
Newspaper (Газе́та)

You can buy newspapers and magazines in a newsstand (**газе́тный кио́ск**). Or you can buy a subscription (**подпи́ска**) and they will be delivered to your house.



The title of a newspaper article is called the 'headline' (заголо́вок). The most interesting or important news is usually printed on a front page (пе́рвая полоса́).

Text is usually placed in columns (коло́нка). When someone has a job for the newspaper or writes for one, they say 'he has a column in the newspaper' (у него́ коло́нка в газе́те).



Many newspapers include the following sections:

- Local news (местные но́вости), national news (национа́льные / росси́йские но́вости, national news for Russian is Russian news), and international news (междунаро́дные но́вости);
- information about events in the city/area, country, and world (информа́ция о собы́тиях в го́роде / стране́ /ми́ре);
- Business & Finance (би́знес и фина́нсы);
- Sports (но́вости спо́рта);
- Entertainment/Leisure (разде́л развлече́ний) this section has information about activities you might do for fun, like festivals, concerts, and plays. It might also have movie reviews (реце́нзия) evaluations of the new movies.
- Opinion / Columns (а́вторские статьи и коло́нки) the main articles of a newspaper are supposed to report only the facts, but some papers have a special section for expressing opinions.
- Classified ads or Classifieds (ча́стные объявле́ния) small advertisements by people who want to buy or sell things, looking for or offering a job, etc.
- Obituaries (**некроло́г**) reports about people who have died recently, describing the person's life or the words from the collegues, friends or relatives.

People Working in Media (Лю́ди, рабо́тающие в СМИ)

The general word for people who work in the media is the press (пресса). When a company, politician, or celebrity holds a press conference (пресс-конфере́нция), that's a meeting with reporters (репортёр). There is also a press release (пресс-рели́з), a publication designed specifically to inform the media about an event.

The word 'reporter' can be used for someone who writes articles for a newspaper or presents news on TV. People who stay inside the TV studio are the news anchors (веду́щий новосте́й or simply веду́щий). The news anchors usually introduce the story and then transfer it to a correspondent (корреспонде́нт), a reporter who presents news from another location. The person who films the correspondent is the cameraman/camerawoman (опера́тор).

Newspapers and magazines have an editor (**реда́ктор**) who revises and improves articles before they are published, and a proofreader (**корре́ктор**) who checks for errors.



Photograthers (фотограф) take pictures (фотогра́фия) for the media. The most aggressive photographers usually pursuing celebrities are called 'paparazzi' (па-пара́цци).

On the radio, a person who presents the show is called the 'host' (радиоведущий от sometimes ра́дио дидже́й). Many radio hosts are commentators: they are presenting their opinions, not just the facts. Radio shows often include sound bites (звуково́й фрагме́нт) – short audio recordings from previously recorded speeches (речь), interviews (интервью́), or events (собы́тие).



Journalism (Журнали́стика)

Some stories are interesting and deserve to be covered (освещать) or reported (рассле́довать) by the media. The "in-depth coverage" (всесторонее освещение) means a very detailed reporting about an event or issue. The news may include eyewitness reports (свиде́тельские показа́ния) – reports from people who saw the event personally, with their own eyes. A person from whom a journalist (журнали́ст) gets the information is called a 'source' (исто́чник информа́ции or simply исто́чник). Some sources have their names published, and others prefer to remain anonymous (анони́мный исто́чник).

Some people prefer to say things "off the record" (не для протоко́ла ог не для за́писи) – meaning their words should not be recorded or published. The mainstream media (the big, popular news agencies) is supposed to be objective (объекти́вный) – meaning to tell only the facts, without including opinions. However, it is possible to "spin" the facts – present them in a way that indirectly expresses an opinion, or influences the listener/reader in a certain way. The reporting that is not objective can be described as 'biased' (необъекти́вный). And the material that is specifically designed to influence the beliefs of the listeners/readers is called propaganda (пропага́нда). The media which is focused on sensationalism (сенса́ния) is called 'tabloid' (табло́ид) – magazines that focus on celebrity gossip (спле́тня), private information (информа́ция о ча́стной жи́зни) and rumors (слух), and stories that may or may not be true. The excessive publicity and excitement in media or advertising is often called hype (хайп). There might be a lot of hype around a new movie or a new product, or a report of a scandal, threat, or other major event.

Упражнения по произношению (Pronunciaton practice)

Ви́ды СМИ, сре́дства ма́ссовой информа́ции, СМИ, ме́диа, газе́та, журна́л, ра́дио, телеви́дение, веща́ть, интерне́т, газе́тный кио́ск, подпи́ска, заголо́вок, пе́рвая полоса́, коло́нка, у него́ коло́нка в газе́те, местные но́вости, росси́йские но́вости, междунаро́дные но́вости, информа́ция о собы́тиях в го́роде / стране́ /ми́ре, би́знес и фина́нсы, но́вости спо́рта, разде́л развлече́ний, реце́нзия, авторские статьи и колонки, ча́стные объявле́ния, некроло́г, лю́ди, рабо́тающие в СМИ, пре́сса, пресс-конфере́нция, репортёр, пресс-рели́з, веду́щий новосте́й, веду́щий, корреспонде́нт, опера́тор, реда́ктор, корре́ктор, фото́граф, фотогра́фия, папара́цци, радиоведущий, ра́дио дидже́й, звуково́й фрагме́нт, речь, интервью́, собы́тие, журнали́стика, освеща́ть, рассле́довать, всесторонее освещение, свиде́тельские показа́ния, журнали́ст, исто́чник информа́ции, исто́чник, анони́мный исто́чник, не для протоко́ла, не для за́писи, объекти́вный, необъекти́вный, пропага́нда, сенса́ция, табло́ид, спле́тня, информа́ция о ча́стной жи́зни, слух, хайп.

Quiz 1. Fill in the blanks

Журналист, подписка, международные новости, СМИ, фотограф, пропаганда, источник, свидетель, интервью, необъективный, пресс конференция, не для протокола, корректор.

1. I wouldn't trust Russian	, they all are
	as a of information, I wouldn't trust
3. I love this	, he is able to discover such interesting things!
4. He is a nice pictures!	, he works for a big newspaper and takes amazing
5. She is sure that the	is used only for internal
6, b	out police thinks it wasn't a suicide.
7. Why wouldn't they hire the text!	a better? They have so many mistakes in
8. They even had to organi	ze a to talk about this event.
9. I have a	_ for my morning newspaper.
10. They took an	from him, but he didn't sound very convincing.

Quiz 2. Fill in the blanks



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Keys to the Quiz 1. Fill in the blanks

- 1. I wouldn't trust Russian СМИ, they all are необъективный
- 2. They used a strange свидетель as a источник of information, I wouldn't trust him even as much as a burnt match.
- 3. I love this журналист, he is able to discover such interesting things!
- 4. He is a nice φοτογραφ, he works for a big newsapaper and takes amazing pictures!
- 5. She is sure the международные новости is used only for internal пропаганда.
- 6. Не для протокола, but police thinks it wasn't a suicide.
- 7. Why wouldn't they hire a better корректор? They have so many mistakes in the text!
- 8. They even had to organize a пресс конференция to talk about this event.
- 9. I have a подписка for my morning newspaper.
- 10. They took an интервью from him, but he didn't sound very convincing.

Keys to the Quiz 2. Fill in the blanks



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greitag, 24. April 1925

Anorr & Siril o.m. D. München

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Das deutsche Berg

Hindenburg

Wer Mark wählt ...

Колонка

Der Staatsmann

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Pflicht und Treue

gegen den großen Feldmarfchall im baherifchen Bolle erftiden können.

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Der Beichsblod Kindsskeitung Aubern Dr. Inng. Milnörn, Karlsplat 23/2.