## 13th International Association for Sport Information World Congress 11-13 March, 2009 - Canberra, Australia

Live sports coverage – an attempt to define a media genre.

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Building and sustaining sport information communities - through connectivity, collaboration and sharing



















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# Live sports coverage an atte<mark>mpt to define a med</mark>ia genre

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## The question of sports communication

Plurality of interpretations

Reduce communication to the usage of tools

lined to the commercial strategies

The less of the media The economic dimensions of sport

#### The economic prism

commercial approach a universal referent an indispensable source of finance, the media professionals are producers of meaning,

The analysis of sport: scientific diversity and wealth.



The political prism : sport and politics,
the political use of sport;
instrument of propaganda,
to reinforce or to create national prestige,
political instrument diplomatic recognition.

The history of the Olympic movement: "the conflict of memories" of the 20th century. (Vallet 1984).

The games are also one of the elements of state diplomacy and in this way become a war without weapons (Milza 1984).



The prism social: numerous studies
scientific convergences between the analyses
of the practices,
of the actors,
of the slow,
of the media and processes.

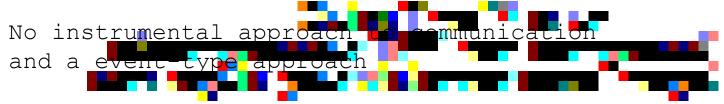
#### The anthropological prism :

ritualized event, theatralizes the essence of its social and symbolic resources (Bromberger 1987).



live sports ← → a

to the object "sport" and the coverage or show which prolongs it?



sport at the centre of a system of inter-relations, conveying meaning and representations, in an "effects" perspective.





### Live sports coverage : heterogeneity

What are the elements which define its unity? Sports programs in the media raise the question of its unity but also of its specifics concerning media productions.

In this case would it be fair to say that there is a specific mediagenre in relation to sport?



### Can live sports coverage be called a genre?

In media analysis, to the type of media concerned; the journalistic, the televisual and the radiophonic genres.

"One must be able to identify similarities and differences in matter to configure the meaning which results in the creation of categories".

Charaudeau (1999)

Televised sports coverage: multi-form reality the practice of sports and the shows which prolong the mediatisation which consecrates it.



Three traditional social functions of the television inform, educate or provide culture, entertain.



2008 Olympic Games in Beijing:political problematics
Illegal-drug:problems of health and cheating
Excessive behaviour of supporters:question of security
Booing during the national anthem:political or social dimension.

Sports coverage:not be reduced to the sporting acts. It offers a variety of meanings and operative elements which give it a status of "actor" in the public space.



Pleasure and emotion : pre-established categories

"Either we oppose two groups, the people who want entertainment and those who want culture, or we go beyond this division and provide programs of a general type for everybody".

Jost (1997)

Live sports coverage : entertainty field?

Emotions the uncertainty & media bedonism

t information and the sportsclops multiple experiences

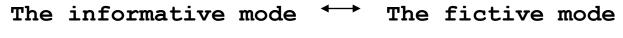
- + information and the spectacle & multiple expectations.
- + generate suffering, the rankings, the differences...

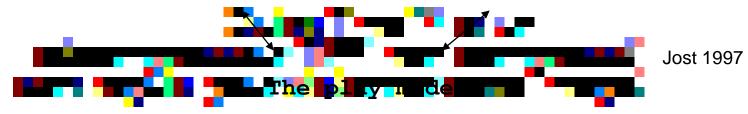
The television viewer watching the 'Tour de France' discover the different country history of the different regions the various local produce.

An athlete wrapped in their country's flag,
The podiums and athletes' tears & their national anthem



### Sport as a hybrid form and a mixing of genres





live sports coverage

Characterized by the mixing of and the hybridizing of genres

Bourdieu (1996)

"live sports coverage"

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informational dimensions, on the difference, the results, the conditions of performance, the expertise given...

A fictional dimension, through the technical means mobilized and the production procedures used.

The essence of sport universe of entertainment.

## Mixture of modes of speech.

Diversification in the views produced,

multiplication of the number of people involved, the diversification of locations,

(cabin, motorbike, ground, stands)

the statuses, (journalist, consultant)

the roles, (commentary, covering, providing expertise).

Produces a form of speech associating the following types; argumentative, descriptive, narrative



### An attempt to define the live sports coverage genre

"while the literary world has been debating the question of genres for almost two thousand five hundred years without producing any unanimous results, paradoxically, those in the world of television, who archive it brooserve it do not spend the description of the description of

François Jost (1995)

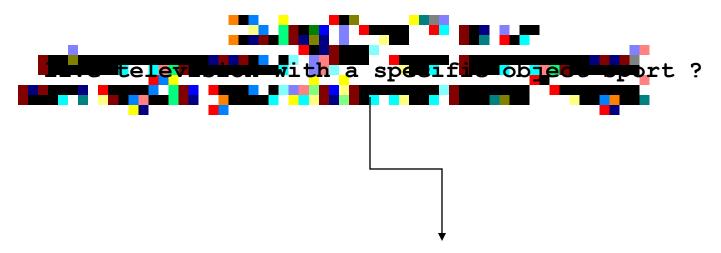
"live sports coverage" is not sufficient
/ positioning in the media space
Watching sport on television ?

sport = a polymorphic medium → polysemic messages



#### Multiple consonances

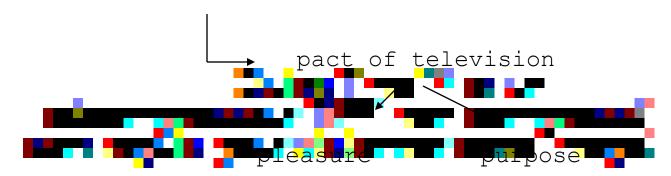
live coverage, sport, sports entertainment links between "in visu" ←→ "in situ."



The constraints and the stakes
The nature of the show produced.



Plurality, diversity, heterogeneity of televised sports entertainment



Charaudeau, 1991

contradictory feelings / the uncertainty
factual / fictional

"Process creating illusions, that is to say a group of strategies in trickery which affect neither the event nor its transformation into a narrative, but its transformation into a representation, to mime an enunciation of experienced reality which has fled."

(Jost 1995)

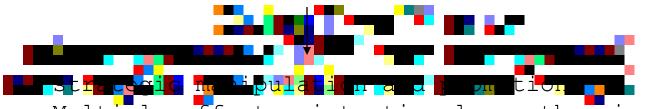


Media uses promotional ruses and forms of enhancement:

a form of enunciatively lying,

processes of appropriation reconstruction,

The concomitance live coverage ≠ the truth of the enunciation be based on a lie.



Multiple effects, intentional or otherwise. Nature of stakes and multiple promises

The promise of skilful play,
of uncertainty,
of the emotion of the awaited victory.
maintain interest,
define stakes (false or exaggerated).
Seduction,
sporting facts + other fictional dimen

sporting facts + other fictional dimensions, sporting imaginary.



The technical means, the creation of images, the modes of enunciation.

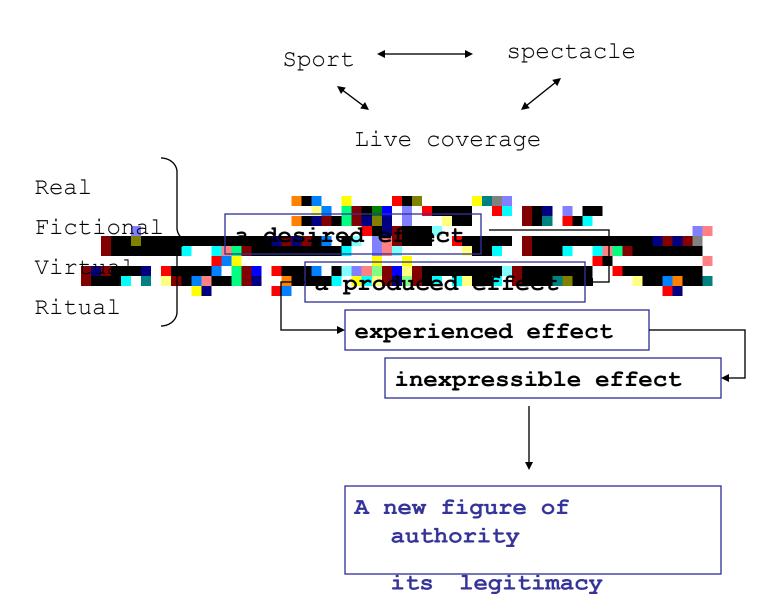
Production of polymorphic meaning.

The interactions of stakes and constraints which condition the expectation effects in terms of satisfaction and audiences

The question of the place of the real? a social mirror, the "mise en scène" of the supporters, Scenes of violence.
The legitimization of power Arena for claims of identity.

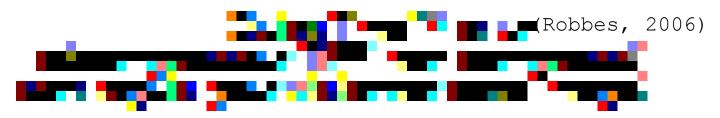
Combines game and spectacle ceremonial processes.







"Since the second half of the twentieth century we have been witnessing the increasing rise of an individual demand or claim to the detriment of social links, obliging us to rethink the latter".



Sports entertainment: the resurgence, in the renewing and in the reconstruction of these spaces and times,

Auxiliary to social, political and spiritual discourse, like so many construction elements of its communicational essence.







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