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## **Mediolinguistic analysis of radio news programs**

### **Summary**

This dissertation attempts to describe how radio news services function in modern media. Radio news programs are a traditional part of the daily program of any radio station, which still play a major role in the media world despite the following digitalisation of the media and the prevalence of new media.

The basic assumption of the study is that the type of media broadcaster influences the way radio news services function, so the research material consists of news programs of radio stations representing different types of broadcasters existing in the Polish media space, i.e. public, commercial and community broadcasters. The two most popular radio stations and their news programs were selected from each of the three broadcasting groups, i.e. Polish Radio First Program "Aktualności", Polish Radio Third Program "Serwis", RMF FM Radio "Fakty", Radio ZET "Wiadomości", Radio Maryja "Serwis informacyjny" and Radio Niepokalanów "Wiadomości".

The work involves looking at radio news services from two inseparable perspectives. First, I take news services as part of radio communication. Second, I accept, they are a text with a specific structure, subject matter and style conditioned by its practical application in media communication. The adopted mediolinguistic research perspective made it possible to distinguish the following stages of the research work.

Firstly, radio news programs were analyzed from the point of view of broadcasting-receiving relationships. For the communication of radio news services, seemingly so simple, numerous broadcast-receiver arrangements were indicated, which is probably due to the institutional nature of the selected broadcasting entities. The complexity of the communication layouts of the studied programs is also influenced by their multi-layered structure, which also includes the statements of various presenters, reporters or callers. Thus, the broadcasting layouts belonging to the radio news services include the following relationships: presenter-radio listener, presenter-leader, presenter-journalist, journalist-talker. These are the arrangements available to the radio listener. For the last three, the radio listener is an additional audience. Not all communication layouts are reflected in the linguistic exponents of the services. A greater number of different transmitter-receiver layouts characterizes the programs of private broadcasters than those of public or community broadcasters. This is due to the more complex structure of commercial programs.

Secondly, the types of quotations used in the selected programs are also discussed, as they are a common element of the services. Quotations in radio news services occur both in the statements of journalists covering the news and in the reports of reporters or correspondents. The most common types of citation include independent speech, dependent speech and narrated speech. The verbs of citation are of great

importance to the writers of radio news service texts, since radio communication has only a linguistic and para-linguistic code, so with their help the broadcaster can present to the listener what is not visible to him. Quotations are more common on public radio and Catholic radio, where reporters' accounts and authentic statements by callers are less common. In commercial radio, they are especially dominant in reporter coverage, as they help to effectively present the situation discussed in the news story.

Third, the structural-pragmatic analysis of the text frame, which is a key part of the program for establishing a relationship with the viewer, was made. In accordance with Maria Wojtak's concept of genre, the canonical and alternation shape of the frame of news services was distinguished, and the most representative linguistic means for its various elements were pointed out. A recurring element in the frame is the jingle, so a separate section of the work was devoted to it. The jingle, whether musical or spoken-word, in addition to its identifying and phatic function, also plays a key role in the station's self-promotion. This is especially the case for commercial radio stations.

Fourth, due to the common trend in the media space regarding the blurring of boundaries between media genres, it was shown that radio news services are a genre in the form of a collection. The simplified structure of this genre assumes the presence of the following elements: introduction, news digest, newsy (radio information), conclusion. The news digest and news includes various media genres: announcement, mention, press release, press news, correspondence, reporter's report, commentary and interview. The most diverse structure can be seen in the news services of private stations, which are dominated by commercial information. The news programs of the public or community stations have a more metrified structure, however, they are gradually succumbing to the trends set by the commercial media, due to the high competition in the media market.

A mediolinguistic analysis of radio news programs confirmed the influence of the institutional broadcaster on the delivery of these programs. The type of funding of the station primarily affects the function of the news program - for example, for a commercial broadcaster, the news function is sometimes dominated by the entertainment and self-promotional function. In addition, the research material from the period of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic highlighted that all the news outlets analyzed also had a mobilization function. Moreover, the shape of radio information is strongly influenced by the audience group - a typical viewer of public stations is accustomed to a commonly used program formula devoid of distracting elements; a viewer of commercial stations expects a high intensity of entertainment elements, and a social viewer expects conformity with his worldview conditioned by his religion.