8: Television play-by-play

Sport Journalism
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1

Recap: Radio broadcasting

- Introduction: game, significance, teams
 - Players, coaches, formations, jerseys
- Score and time every three minutes (min.); vary
- Recapitulate every 10-15 minutes
- Player identification; vivid descriptions
- Voice: clear, conversational, low, articulate
- "Random description" exercise + resources

...If radio involves conveying the sights, sounds, tastes, feelings from a game to the listeners at home...

3

Television broadcasting entails

- Being silent and letting the picture do the work, rather than explaining everything
 - Purpose: complement, enhance, contextualize the picture
- Connect the dots for the viewers so they do not wander off or get bored. Keep them interested, involved

*Ex.: U.S. college basketball

- Michigan Wolverines (4) vs. Louisville Cardinals (1)
- 2013 NCAA Championship game
- CBS; Jim Nantz (play-by-play), Clark Kellogg (former player, VP of Indiana Pacers), Steve Kerr (coach, former player), Tracy Wolfson (court-side reporter)
- Link to the game, Wikipedia page of the game

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Intro

- Link (till 1:50 or 2:40, Smith misses jumper):
 - 67th game, nearly month-long festival: "All comes down to this" (significance)
 - Referees
 - Opening tip-off
 - Expectations from color commentators
 - Identify players
 - Comment on overlooked goaltending

Intro

- Link (till 2:40):
 - Style is somewhat similar to radio, only less talking
 - People see the action so no need to describe every play
 - **Identify** players and **explain** what is going on
 - Color commentators: explain, interpret, contextualize

7

Play-by-play

- Explain plays: Avoid restating the obvious; rather, put it into perspective
- Replays: Do not say what we are seeing, but rather explain why are we seeing it
- Graphics, score, statistics: Do not read them, but rather explain, contextualize them
- Still important to remind the viewers of score and time; do not read but contextualize (scoring runs, difference)

Commenting

- Have one story, anecdote, detail for each athlete. Discuss potential stories with color commentator
- TV has more (and more private) access to athletes, coaches
 - Coach: "Give me one thought on every player we are going to see in your rotation. What is their role and how they play?"

9

Color commentator

- Provides color, background, insight. Explains plays, anticipates strategies, etc.
 - Usually former athlete or coach
- Usually speaks during breaks (free throws, time-outs) or when circumstances merit it
- Discuss mode of interaction! When to speak, designate signs (point, nod, tap)
- Color commentator is the star; makes sense, explains, interprets what happens

Play-by-play

- (LINK 32:10-34:25 and more):
 - "Pretty big three minutes coming up;" 35-23
 - What Louisville "has" to do, what they "want, don't want" to do.
 - Don't comment from one team's POV; rather make the game interesting to the audience (build excitement!)
 - "Flashbacks" re: what Hancock did the other night (relevant connection): "puts up six in 36 seconds"—reason to keep track of score
 - "Ready for another one..."

11

Play-by-play

- Time-out: "Emotionally, confidence-wise, they are where they need to be."
- Statistic at 35:58 (inbounds at 36-32): Hancock has the ball, then scores
- Avoid stating the obvious; instead, contextualize ("Four in a row in less than a minute and a half...
 Single-handedly bringing L. back into this game."
- Dunk at 36:50: "Louisville from ten down to taking the lead" (= score!)
- (Through foul just before exp. at 37:03)

Soccer

- Color analyst speaks when the ball is in midfield
- Early in the game, acknowledge everyone who touches the ball (name, number) several times
 - If possible, share a short story about each
- All: Retrieve media kits (also for assignment)

13

Content

- Know the teams: List of athletes with details.
 Research
- Keep track of the score and events (recall "preview articles" in lesson 2)
- Take notes, prepare notes. Have story sketches
- Periodically summarize what happened
- Practice
 - Openings. Summaries. Scores and times.

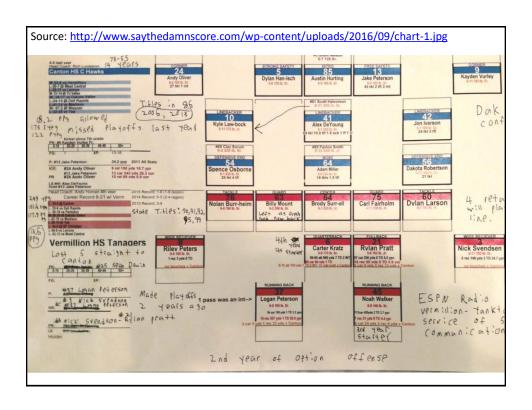
Game summary

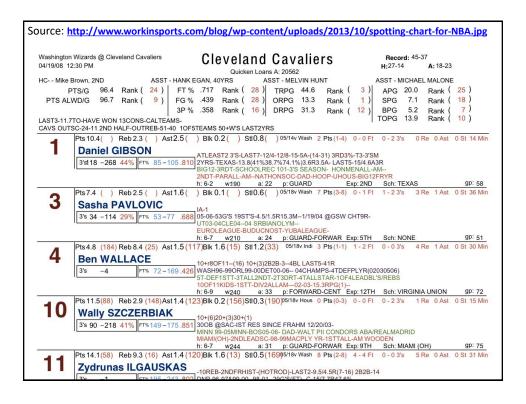
Explain the readers what and why happened

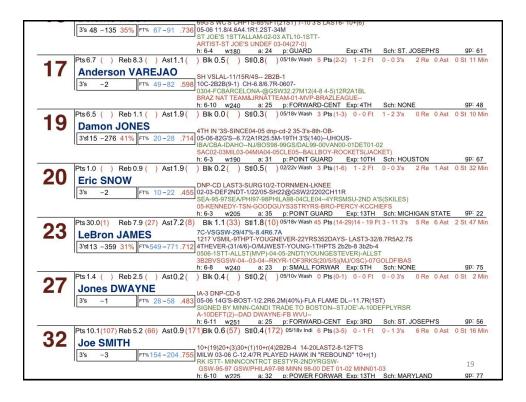


Spotting boards

- On a sheet of paper, list all the players, numbers, and some personal details
 - Position, height? Age, years pro?
 - Relevant statistics

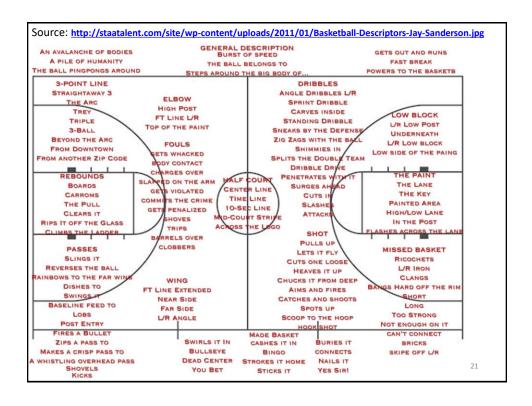


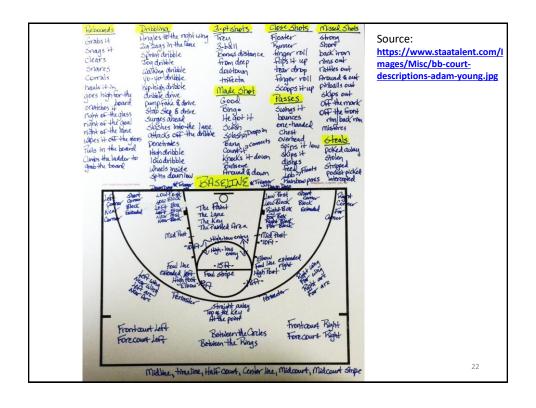




Vocabulary

- Enjoy (the) language. Make sure the words you use mean what you think they mean
- Vary terms to express the same meaning
 - When speaking extemporaneously, it is easy to fall back on individual familiar expressions
 - Compile a list of words and synonyms for common concepts; glance at it to jog your memory





GOALS: Shots:

X's goal illuminating the occasion X GOES FOR GLORY!!

What a goal! X! It's a sweetly struck volley

What an effort X Fires It GK was there
An absolute stunner X Wants to have a go No way past GK

Tremendous Strike X Sent her shot fizzing towards goal

What a Wonder-strike! X Steps into one GK got down well X with an absolute show-stopper! X Looking to bend one X!!! GAME ON! Good Hit! GK at Full Stretch X slips it in! Well Struck GK punches to safety X Flicks it in Sweetly struck GK Fists it clear

FEROCIOUS STRIKE X rising to meet it! (HEADER)
X! Emphatic Finish! X climbs the ladder! (HEADER)

Missed Shots: DEFENSE: PASSING:

CROSSING/FREE KICKS:

X's shot Skewing away from goal X! shot cannons off the crossbar POSITIONING: FOULS:

X! Flashes it Just wide It was X with the effort DRIBBLING/CREATING SPACE:

(If just wide) that shot looked useful SUBSTITUTIONS:

Source: https://staatalent.com/sportscasting-prep-tools/SOCCER%20SAYINGS-Marc%20Serber.pdf

Other resources:

 Glossary of basketball terms: http://www.saythedamnscore.com/2015/12/glossary-of-basketball-terms/

 Glossary of soccer terms: https://staatalent.com/sportscasting-preptools/SOCCER%20SAYINGS-Marc%20Serber.pdf

Consider using these for your play-by-play assignments!

Vocabulary exercise

- Ten ways to express score in basketball:
 - Good/no good. Scores. Hits it. Nets it. Got it.
 (That's) one/two/three
 - Types of shots: Lay-up, dunk, jam, slam, shoot, fade-away, in traffic...
- Retrieve resources provided yesterday!

25

Key When Speaking for Radio, TV

- Articulate words; pronounce words clearly
 - Open your mouth
 - Slurring, mumbling are unacceptable!
- Lower voice, but speak aloud
 - Authority, preservation
 - Do not yell!
- Conversational style: talk with people rather than announcing or lecturing to them

Key When Speaking for Radio, TV

- Try out different approaches but avoid copying
 - Cannot be anyone else but you
- Pronunciation of names: media director, media guide, athlete
 - Record the pronunciation, master it
- Explain what happens to "mom," analyze for "dad"
- · Have fun and enjoy yourself

27

TV production resources (opt.)

- 5-minute video on CBS TV sports production
- Production truck for an ice hockey game
- U.S. <u>Gymnastics broadcast</u>
- Alt. list of <u>expressions for the basketball court</u>: http://staatalent.com/site/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Basketball-Descriptors-Jay-Sanderson.jpg

Presentation

- Prompts posted on http://sportj.weebly.com:
 - Work in pairs to produce a 5' play-by-play audio clip
 - Games to be announced (2018 FIFA World Cup or 2010 FIBA basketball World Championship) can be retrieved from class monitors
 - Sign up in the coming minutes
 - Turn in: class monitors will deliver me the final audio clips tentatively Friday, May 24 (two months to c.!)
 - Presentations: Last two class meetings (May 30-31?)

29

Review

- Do not repeat but rather explain
 - Importance of silence
- **Significance** of game, play, performance...
- Identify players; contextualize score, time
- Color commentator: explains, interprets, anticipates. Is the star; discuss how to interact!
- Spotting board: info + comment/"story" ideas
- Vary jargon