

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT**

**Code:** 44894  
**Name:** New Journalism: Narratives, Modalities and Formats  
**Cycle:** Master's Degree  
**ECTS Credits:** 6  
**Academic year:** 2026-27

**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	1	Second quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So	Nuevos periodismos: relatos, modalidades y formatos	COMPULSORY

**COORDINATION**

PALAU SAMPIO MARIA DOLORES

**SUMMARY**

The subject New journalism: narratives, modalities and formats is part of the first semester of the official Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge Society, and is the last subject that closes this semester. Its contents, therefore, take into account the previous knowledge acquired by students in the previous subjects and is the first specific block dedicated to new journalism, specifically to aspects related to the narrative and presentation of content, the different modalities and formats.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE****RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS****COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES**



**2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So**

Achieve the organisational and relational capacity to integrate personal work and capacities into the collective work carried out in teams, even in multidisciplinary environments.

Be able to analyse large masses of data, opinion polls and/or measurements of a communicative nature (such as audience) in social, political and cultural processes.

Be able to carry out theoretical work in the specific field of communication and journalism.

Be able to differentiate and discuss concepts that account for the social, communicative and cultural transformations in advanced societies in recent decades: knowledge society, network society, globalisation, information society, audience democracy, audience fragmentation, cyberpolitics, networked communities and other similar concepts in the field of information and communication.

Be able to establish and delimit the profiles of rigorous and quality journalism in all kinds of fields but especially in those emerging from contemporary social reality in terms of sources, protocols of formulation, professional ethics and public responsibility.

Be able to locate, produce and manage information sources of all kinds in order to deal with information action on relevant social issues, such as freedom and safety, health, politics, cultural activity, communicative action, etc., by integrating information, communication and organisation technologies into the process.

Develop reliable, innovative and creative methodological responses for the analysis of and intervention in complex communicative situations.

Develop the capacity to adapt to possible organisational, time or availability limitations of material and/or personal resources in the field of intergroup and mass communication.

Recognise and explain the ethical and deontological implications and the social responsibility derived from the research outcomes and their effects on the decision-making of the actors involved.

Respect and promote fundamental rights, equal opportunities and non-discrimination on the grounds of economic status, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or beliefs.

Respect and promote the principles of equality between men and women, universal accessibility for people with functional diversity, democratic values, the culture of peace and sustainability.

Ser capaz de realizar trabajos prácticos, adaptados a entornos comunicacionales reales, con especificidad en los campos de la comunicación política y/o de las nuevas especializaciones periodísticas, aplicando los conocimientos, las capacidades y las habilidades adquiridas.

Show sensitivity for work carried out with rigor, commitment and emphasis, by using inclusive, non-sexist and non-discriminatory language.

Students should be able to integrate knowledge and address the complexity of making informed judgments based on incomplete or limited information, including reflections on the social and ethical responsibilities associated with the application of their knowledge and judgments.



Students should demonstrate self-directed learning skills for continued academic growth.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1.

- Definition and characteristics of quality journalism
- Proposals for analysis and responsibility in the production process and information context.
- Threats to quality in the current media context.
- Responsibility and accountability to the audience
- Slow journalism and the return to the essence of quality journalism.
- Investigative journalism
- In-depth journalism: explaining complexity
- Narrative journalism: the importance of storytelling

### 2.

Introduction to data journalism: Introduction to the discipline with a historical overview and showing the most award-winning and interesting works of recent years. Keys and methodology for working with data.

- Formats, open data and requests for information. A tour of the different legislations (European, national, regional and local) in the field of transparency. Open data portals and formats. Practical exercises.
- Excel for journalists: Theoretical-practical introductory session to Excel for journalists through "interview with data" exercises. They will learn how to face the most common challenges when working with data.
- Interactive visualisation: Theoretical-practical introduction to data visualisation with resources, online tools such as Datawrapper, RAWGraphs and Carto.

### 3.

Fact-checking as a basic tool of journalism

- The evolution and rise of fact-checking in the international sphere
- Disinformation in the current context: immediacy, social networks and credibility.

Working methodologies in fact-checking

- Professional models: independent platforms and projects linked to the media
- From political to scientific verification and false content disseminated through social media
- Case studies

-Characteristics of digital language and its application to journalism. Hypertext, multimedia, interactivity, memory.

-Linearity and multilinearity: the user as author? Questions of authorship and narration.

-Collaborative journalism: Is "citizen journalism" possible?

- From multimedia to transmedia. Definition and modalities of transmedia narrative and its application to



**4.**

- Characteristics of digital language and its application to journalism. Hypertext, multimedia, interactivity, memory.
- Linearity and multilinearity: the user as author? Questions of authorship and narration.journalism.
- From multimedia information to immersive journalism: theoretical principles and formats of digital journalistic narrative.
- Innovative journalism in the multimedia environment: characteristics and differentiating elements.
- Business models based on innovation
- Transformation processes in journalism specialising in subjects and territories: who sets the trends? in territories: who sets the trends?
- Case studies of specialised journalism in: politics, social-human rights, sports, verification and control.

**5. Podcast**

- Origins and evolution
- Characteristics and themes

**WORKLOAD**

**PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Activity	Hours
Theory	37,50
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>37,50</b>

**NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	12,40
Individual or group project	50,00
Independent study and work	50,00
Preparation of lessons	18,80
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	18,80
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>150,00</b>

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The teaching methodology combines different modalities, which include:

- Lectures, designed to present the concepts and raise the fundamental lines of the contents of the subject.



- Attendance and participation in workshops: with a theoretical-practical character, these sessions are designed to apply in the classroom part of the theoretical knowledge acquired in data analysis and problem solving, both individually and in groups in order to develop the skills of cooperative work.

## EVALUATION

The general marking scheme will follow the regulations of the University of Valencia approved by the Governing Council on 30 May 2017. ACGUV 108/2017. The module will be assessed through the following components, with the weighting indicated below contributing to the overall module mark: - An examination covering part of the module's content (60%) - Participation in the data journalism workshop, through individual or group practical work (20%). - The completion of an analytical course assignment that explores certain course content in depth, based on the applied analysis of current journalistic practices and essay-style reflection (20%). Second sitting: Marks will be carried over from the first to the second sitting (but not from one academic year to the next), meaning that students will only need to retake the elements in which they failed during the first sitting. Students must attend 80% of classes in order to be assessed, where applicable, on their class participation. Correct spelling and grammar will be required in both the exam and the practical exercises. Each spelling mistake, typographical error or incorrect expression will result in a reduction in the mark awarded, which may lead to a fail. Academic integrity is vital within academic communities and for the fair assessment of students' work. All work submitted for this course must be original. Work involving fraudulent collaboration will not be accepted, in accordance with the "Protocol for dealing with fraudulent practices at the University of Valencia, approved by the Governing Council on 14 July 2020. ACGUV 123/2020. The use of artificial intelligence tools must comply with the provisions of the "Guidelines for the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Teaching and Assessment Activities at the University of Valencia" or any regulations that may replace them.

## REFERENCES

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