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## Postprint of News Gathering and Editing Techniques for Radio Stations in the New Situation

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### Abstract

China's social development is advancing rapidly. While the new situation has created favorable opportunities for development across numerous sectors, it has simultaneously posed challenges to certain industries. Regarding the development of traditional radio broadcasting, although its inherent advantages persist under these new circumstances, it faces considerable pressure. Contradictions coexist with development, and pressures coexist with opportunities. To ensure that radio broadcasting advances with the times—particularly in synchronizing broadcast journalism with the new situation, new changes, and new rhythms—mastery of news gathering and editing techniques is essential for enhancing news quality. This paper focuses on exploring strategies for improving news gathering and editing techniques in radio broadcasting under the new situation, serving as a reference.

### Full Text

## News Gathering and Editing Techniques for Radio Stations in the New Situation

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**Keywords:** radio stations; news; gathering and editing techniques

**Abstract:** China's social development is changing with each passing day. The new situation has brought promising opportunities to many fields, yet it has also posed certain challenges to some industries. For traditional radio broadcasting, although its advantages remain, it is also encountering considerable pressure in this new context. Where contradiction coexists with development and pressure exists alongside opportunity, mastering news gathering and editing techniques becomes particularly crucial to ensure that radio stations advance with the times—especially in synchronizing broadcast news with the new situation, new changes, and new rhythms—and thereby promote the improvement

of news quality. This article focuses on exploring how to enhance radio news gathering and editing techniques in the new situation for reference.

In radio news programs, there exist numerous news gathering and editing techniques. However, influenced by certain methods, the overall state of radio news gathering and editing indeed needs improvement. Many radio stations attach insufficient importance to news timeliness during the gathering and editing process, resulting in poor news broadcast effects. At present, radio station development is affected by multiple factors, and the overall technical proficiency of radio news gathering and editing is far from ideal, placing considerable pressure on the development of radio stations. Therefore, researching, exploring, and mastering news gathering and editing techniques in the new situation holds even greater practical significance.

### 1.3 Unclear News Themes

The overall situation indeed needs improvement. For radio news gathering and editing, the process is rather cumbersome, involving collection, planning, and production promotion. To guarantee broadcast times, the entire workflow is time-constrained, easily leading to problems where the main subject is not prominent or clear, and the breadth of news received by audiences is insufficient. For example, in the “Three Closenesses” principle (being close to life, reality, and the masses), news communication fails to highlight themes prominently, making it difficult to achieve these goals. In contrast, rapidly developing new media enables audiences to promptly collect relevant news themes by simply searching for keywords, which immediately presents specific news links allowing them to understand entire events. This has, to a certain extent, affected radio station audience numbers and constrained radio station development.

### 1.1 Lack of Timeliness in News Content

Timeliness is the key to news, requiring the integration and condensation of various information within the shortest possible time to form concise and clear news expressions.[1] Compared with new media, traditional broadcast news still suffers from certain timeliness deficiencies. New media such as WeChat, Weibo, mobile broadcasting, and the internet can achieve fast, diversified editing modes in information dissemination, particularly when connected to mobile clients. New media news is becoming the current fast-food style of news expression, giving network media obvious advantages over traditional broadcast news. Due to the rapid development of science and technology, especially communication technology, when reporting the same news event, traditional broadcast news requires longer processes for gathering, editing, production, approval, and release (particularly in production and release) compared with mobile phones and online media, thus significantly diminishing timely dissemination.

## 1.2 Lack of Innovation in News Titles

In radio news gathering and editing, news title creation suffers from serious procedural rigidity.[2] Compared with emerging media, radio news titles have poor listenability and insufficient appeal to audiences, leading some to deliberately create sensational titles to attract public attention. This approach neither achieves ideal results nor serves the original purpose of news programs, making it hardly worthwhile. In radio news, titles need to be based on news content and presented in unique forms. When drafting radio news titles, editors must employ divergent thinking, break conventions, and boldly innovate through editing techniques and language skills to attract listeners' attention while ensuring news authenticity.

## 2.1 Improving Interview Efficiency

Interviewing is the primary step in news reporting and the top priority for improving news gathering and editing techniques.[3] To truly enhance interview quality and obtain effective information, various interviewing methods must be employed. Radio news gathering and editing personnel should focus on the following points to improve interview efficiency and quality. First, journalists must ask progressively deeper questions during interviews. Currently, most interviews include a questioning segment, requiring all journalists to study, explore, summarize, and refine questioning techniques and methods. When conducting interviews, they must have a clear understanding of key content and provide effective guidance to interviewees to collect more comprehensive and complete information about events. Before guiding interviewees, journalists should help them organize all clues and thoughts, then conduct reasonable analysis and verification of their narratives to ultimately extract truly effective information. Second, news gathering and editing personnel must pay close attention to details during interviews. Details determine success or failure, and interview details can directly affect the appeal and prominence of news reporting themes. Interview staff must cultivate their adaptability to employ correct response methods immediately when emergencies occur during interviews. Simultaneously, they should emphasize developing their ability to extract details in daily work and life by browsing and screening news information to grasp high-value information and highlight news themes. Additionally, they must accurately grasp the reality of news. Since news interviews reflect news events truthfully, interview staff must report occurrences objectively, present interviewees' and the public's viewpoints truthfully, manage relationships among various interviewees properly, ensure smooth interview processes, and guarantee news objectivity and authenticity.

## 2.2 Optimizing News Editing Methods

In broadcast news editing, editors need to optimize editing methods to better present news content. The editing process should be treated as artistic cre-

ation, as editing work itself requires secondary processing and re-creation of news manuscripts. News editing is not simply writing news content; it also requires editors to arrange and combine news manuscripts based on content, importance, broadcast time slots, and audience listening habits, using news materials appropriately. For recorded reports, editors must also reasonably edit, process, and audition recording materials to ensure optimal broadcast effects. Radio news gathering and editing work in the new situation places higher demands on editors, who should complete related work with high quality and fully leverage radio news characteristics. During news editing, editors must objectively reflect news facts, analyze issues from the audience's perspective while finding root causes to correctly guide audiences. News editing forms can, to a certain extent, play a guiding role. To enable audiences to understand news information faster, more comprehensively, and more accurately, editors must scientifically and reasonably design news columns, arrange news programs, and create corresponding, appealing sub-columns that audiences enjoy, thereby promoting the diversity, relevance, and listenability of radio news content. For example, the editorial department of Jinzhou Radio carefully designed derivative sub-columns such as news links, news tips, news revelations, and stories behind the news around its news programs, achieving excellent results and directly boosting Jinzhou Radio's news listenership ratings.

### 2.3 Identifying the Right Entry Point for Gathering and Editing

In the new situation, doing radio news gathering and editing well requires greater application of diverse interviewing techniques. Among these techniques, gathering and editing personnel should attach great importance to accurately selecting entry points. Whether the chosen entry point is accurate and novel greatly influences news dissemination impact and quality. First, when selecting entry points, editors must investigate and analyze the broad listening audience to truly understand their actual needs for radio news, enabling them to deliver authentic, vivid, and rich news information in forms that audiences can easily accept. Second, news gathering and editing personnel must analyze issues with clear targets, identifying the listening audiences for different radio news programs to select more targeted entry points. For instance, Jinzhou Radio's rural programs have always been popular with farmers because the editors' entry points consistently center on "three rural issues" work and farmers' needs, telling farmers' stories in farmers' language, interpreting agricultural and rural policies in farmers' language, and publicizing farmers' social lives, thoughts, expectations, and agricultural and rural development changes in farmers' language.

Objectivity, authenticity, and timeliness are the fundamental characteristics of radio news. In the new era, radio news workers should still prioritize maximizing timeliness improvement while emphasizing follow-up reporting of news events. Additionally, they must pay attention to expression modes. When writing news manuscripts, news gathering and editing staff must possess solid

writing skills, the ability to quickly extract important information from complex news information, and the capacity to express news events more accurately and concisely, all while ensuring news timeliness—meaning they must be able to issue manuscripts within the shortest possible time. Radio news gathering and editing work mainly involves four links: news events occurrence, journalist interviewing and writing, editing and revision, and news broadcasting.[4] To enhance news timeliness, the gathering and editing process must be streamlined as much as possible to shorten the time from news event occurrence to broadcast. This requires news gathering and editing personnel to draft interview content within the shortest time, reducing gathering and editing time and improving work efficiency.

In radio news publicity, news gathering and editing is an extremely important link, with the level of news gathering and editing techniques directly affecting publicity quality. In the new situation, news media types are increasing, the pace is accelerating, the news gathering and editing environment is becoming more complex, and audiences demand higher timeliness and quality in news products. Therefore, radio news gathering and editing personnel must continuously upgrade their techniques through research, exploration, and training, and apply diverse gathering and editing techniques to make radio news more dynamic and successful, contributing to the development of China's journalism industry.

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*Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.*

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