



Factual journalism: an analysis of g1's journalistic coverage of the Lázaro Barbosa case, the DF serial killer

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SUMMARY

This study aims to verify the main concepts of factual Journalism, having it as the theme of this work and applies this category to the general object of research that carries out an analysis of the journalistic coverage of Portal de Notícias G1 in the case of Lázaro Barbosa, the serial killer of DF, through Investigative Journalism. Specific objectives: analyze the history of investigative journalism in Brazil, its concept and its transformations over the years, identifying the changes and the reasons why these changes were happening within the scope of G1. For the development of this study, the bibliographic and descriptive method was adopted.

Key words:Factual journalism. G1. News portal. Lázaro Barbosa. DF serial killer.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the main concepts of factual journalism, having as the theme of this work and applies this category to the general object of research that performs an analysis of the journalistic coverage of the G1 News Portal in the case Lázaro Barbosa, the serial killer of the Federal District, through Investigative Journalism. Specific objectives: to analyze the history of investigative journalism in Brazil, its concept, and its transformations over the years, identifying the changes and reasons why these changes were happening within the scope of G1. For the development of this study, the bibliographic and descriptive method was adopted.

Keywords:Factual journalism. G1. News Portal. Lazarus Barbosa. Serial killer of the Df.

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to verify the main concepts of Investigative Journalism in Brazil according to the main authors, namely: Lopes and Proença (2003) Sequeira (2005) and Fortes (2005), in addition to analyzing the type of journalistic coverage used in the Lázaro Barbosa case, the DF serial killer on the G1 news portal.

The study of factual journalism becomes important for the academic community, as through this knowledge it is possible to identify and understand its characteristics and distinctions.

Nowadays, even after extensive studies on the G1 concept, there are still disagreements on the subject and especially on its forms and areas of activity. Therefore, this study is restricted to identifying the approaches used on the G1 News Portal, as this will improve the understanding and analysis of the delimited subject.

Portal G1's editor-in-chief is Cláudia Croitor. It has been on air since 2006 and is committed to bringing news in real time with credibility and precision, 24 hours a day.

G1 was chosen for this analysis because it is a news portal that addresses various topics, covering a wide range of subjects. In addition to being a vehicle with a large audience, it has Ali Kamel, as general director of journalism.

This study has the general research objective of carrying out an analysis of the journalistic coverage of G1, Portal de Notícias, through Investigative Journalism. Specific objectives: analyze the characteristics of the G1 portal's disclosures; identify the types of techniques used by the G1 portal.

Faced with these questions, scientific work will be discussed in the search for solutions, analyzes and dissertations on the subjects delimited by the problematization. The aim is to answer: What investigative journalism techniques are used on the G1 portal?

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For the development of this study, the bibliographic and descriptive method was adopted. The use of this methodology can be justified with a greater concern in this area with scientific rigor and depth of research. This scientific work, in addition to its academic relevance, highlights the social importance of the topic under analysis, because after examining concepts and characteristics of factual journalism, it will be possible to define it as a tool of public utility, which can be used to inform, report and denounce directly helping modern society.

Carrying out this study is justified as it allows us to deepen our knowledge of factual journalism, directing the research to the area of news portals.

From a scientific point of view, the present study is justified by bringing important implications to the field of Journalism, as it helps to understand how investigative journalism emerged, in addition to studying its elements and timeline.

2 THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

2.1 GENERAL ASPECTS ABOUT JOURNALISM

The history of journalism, or the development of news gathering and transmission, encompasses the growth of technology and commerce, marked by the advent of specialized techniques for collecting and regularly disseminating information that caused, as a history of journalism supposes, the steady increase in range of news available to us and the speed at which they are transmitted (BRAGA, 2006).

The modern newspaper is a European invention. The earliest direct ancestors of the modern newspaper were the handwritten news sheets that circulated widely in Venice in 1566 on a weekly basis, filled with information about wars and politics in Italy and Europe (BRUM, 2008).

Historian Johannes Weber says: "At the same time, then, as the printing press in the physical and technological sense was invented, "the printing press" in the extended sense of the word also entered the historical stage. The publishing phenomenon was born.

The German-language Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien, printed from 1605 onwards by Johann Carolus in Strasbourg, was the first newspaper. Other early works include the Dutch Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c. from 1618, which was the first to appear in folio, instead of in Quarto size (BRAGA, 2006). All this growth made journalists begin to have a different perspective on their job, previously proscribed as a secondary activity for students and candidates for positions in the public service.

Ferreira (2021), elucidates that journalism constantly seeks in its publications, with apparent collusion with the country's structures, to correspond to the demands and sensibilities of its audience.

Journalism becomes a career and its components begin to come together in unions and associations, in line with established ethical standards, and professional education courses begin.

2.2 WAYS OF DOING JOURNALISM

The journalistic environment appears divided into styles. There are types of journalism that show peculiarities in relation to the way they are reported, content preferences and technological foundations. Journalistic types can be exposed to various terminologies: investigative, scientific, cultural, literary, business, community journalism, web journalism, news, editorial, review, column journalism, among others (COSTA, 2010).

Journalism is and has been theorized, researched, studied and criticized around the world by people who come from a wide variety of disciplines. In fact, research on journalism and among journalists was established as a broad recognized field, particularly in the second half of the 20th century (OLIVEIRA, 2011).

The role and status of journalism, as well as mass media, have undergone changes in the last two decades, along with the advancement of digital technology and the publication of news on the Internet. This has created a shift in consumption of print media channels, as people increasingly consume news through e-readers, smartphones and other electronic devices (BONA et al., 2015).

News organizations are challenged to fully monetize their digital wing as well as improvise in the context at hand. that publish printed news. Newspapers have seen printing revenues sink at a faster rate than the growth rate of digital revenues (DOWNING, 2010).

In Traditional Journalism, the professional writes the news and prepares his texts according to the events that occurred. From the above, it is possible to define Journalism as news and news is nothing more than coverage of facts. What distinguishes one term from another are the techniques and practices of preparing this news. In the case of Traditional Journalism, we can define it as current, last-minute news about the day-to-day life of society in general.

2.3 FACTUAL JOURNALISM

Factual coverage is related to immediacy as it is responsible for reporting events in real time. It is noteworthy that the lead adopted in the newsrooms makes up the inverted pyramid which consists of ordering the text from the most important to the least important. Using this technique, it is possible for materials to be transmitted effectively. Although it is considered limited, the inverted pyramid is important in breaking news, as it allows the news to be structured beyond the dimension in which it is found, allowing the reader to choose the order of the news they want to read.

Related to facts, factual coverage theorizes the news construction process based on immediacy, with current reports about a given event, being a consequence of the rhythm adopted by most newsrooms (NEGREIROS, 2018).

Brief temporality is one of the characteristics of factual journalism, and can be associated with memory, with information in a continuous flow that is consumed quickly, which means that journalism becomes increasingly articulated depending on the demands of speed and instantaneity (RENAULT ; CATALDO, 2015).

3 METHODOLOGY

To develop the study, bibliographical research in books, magazines and articles was used in order to obtain the necessary theoretical basis, better positioning the reader on the topic covered.

The focus of the study lies in understanding and describing the Journalism present in the journalistic coverage of G1, the news portal in the case of Lázaro Barbosa, the DF serial killer. The research is rich in descriptions of people, situations and events, including transcriptions of interviews and testimonies from those interviewed by journalists.

As for the objectives of the work, it is an Exploratory and Descriptive research, counting on an analysis of G1's coverage of the Lázaro Barbosa case, highlighting it as a data collection instrument.

4 CASE STUDY - THE G1 NEWS PORTAL AND FACTUAL JOURNALISM

4.1 PORTAL FORMAT

The G1 news portal was chosen for this study and will be described in more detail later in this work.

Sites affiliated with G1 have the same sessions and editorials and insert their content through the CMA system. The videos are placed in a system patented by Rede Globo, called Ecoding Factory (EF) (LIMA, 2014).

News production routines begin with reporters from various states who follow the police beats, listening, monitoring and investigating the day's factual events. If there is no impactful fact, the routine continues with updating the news through suites and updates on cases already published. When there is no factual information, service notes and releases sent by press offices are published (LIMA, 2014).

With regard to coverage brands, it is possible to observe that the production of G1 articles is informative in nature, working with factual topics, breaking news and a wider diversity of topics.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF JOURNALISTIC COVERAGE OF THE LÁZARO BARBOSA CASE

4.2.1 know the case

Lázaro Barbosa, 32 years old, killed four people from the same family in Ceilândia, Federal District on June 9, 2021. He then fled to Cacoalzinho, municipality of Goiás, invading dozens of rural properties.

More than two hundred police officers from Goiás and the Federal District formed a task force, including the use of drones, sniffer dogs and helicopters. Known as the serial killer of Brasília, Lázaro remains on the run, leaving people dead during his journey, carrying out robberies, kidnappings and invasions.

On June 14, 2021, a civilian known as Babaçu and considered an experienced and excellent hunter in the region, officially began taking part in the search for the criminal.

In parallel, news began to emerge about a possible satanic ritual found by the police in Lázaro's house.

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4.3 SUBJECTS

ON JUNE 15, 2021, G1 IN BRASÍLIA PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE TITLED "POLICE INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUSPECTED OF MASSACRE IN DF HAD HELP FROM A COMPANY, AFTER WITNESS STATEMENT",

REPORTING THAT THE CIVIL POLICE OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT HAD STARTED INVESTIGATING WHETHER THERE WAS A SECOND PERSON WITH LÁZARO BARBOSA.

Loredo and Galvão (2021) say that the delegate in charge of the case, Raphael Seixas, raised the hypothesis that Lázaro had help to commit crimes, based on witness statements, in addition to the use of a car during the escapes. The article uses images and infographics that reinforce the accuracy of the information with formal and technical discourse.

Another prominent article was published on June 14, 2021, when Puljiz and Galvão addressed the police's statement that Lázaro Barbosa is called a Satanist.

The columnists were careful to present the meaning of Satanism and emphasized that the police found evidence that Lázaro participates in Satanist rituals. The article features an infographic of the crimes committed by Lázaro Barbosa from the 9th of June to the 14th of the same month.

In the article dated June 22, 2021, Alves and Galvão reported that the court had denied the request for a separate cell for Lázaro Barbosa. The incident occurred after the Public Defender's Office requested 'protection of the suspect's physical and mental integrity' in the event of capture. Judge Leila Cury from the Criminal Executions Chamber of the Federal District (VEP-DF) considered the request to be inappropriate.

The article also contains the judge's statement about the request:

"It is completely unreasonable to analyze the possible commission of torture, as one, because no criminal conduct was even described; two, because the person sentenced for this incident, identified as a potential victim, is not even in prison; and, three, because this Court is not competent to analyze and judge crimes, but to execute sentences", stated Leila Cury.

IN TURN, ON JUNE 23, G1 PUBLISHED THE ARTICLE TITLED: "EXPERTS SAY THAT LÁZARO BARBOSA HAS 'TRACTS OF PSYCHOPATHY'; CHECK CHARACTERISTICS".

It highlights that the disorder is characterized, in addition to intelligence, by the creation of one's own rules, without concern for others, and it is emphasized that a report carried out on Lázaro in 2013 indicated that he had traits such as "impulsivity",

"aggressiveness" and "sexual concerns". The examination was carried out when Lázaro was serving a prison sentence for rape, robbery and illegal possession of a weapon in Complexo da Papuda, he pointed out "negative traits" in the man.

Finally, it was reaffirmed that more than two hundred security forces agents were carrying out searches, with drones, sniffer dogs and helicopters, without success in finding the fugitive.

It can be considered that the news coverage of the Lázaro case is mostly factual in nature, which denotes its predominance in online news portals, which can tax production focused on investigative journalism to almost zero. The texts are concise, objective, with photos and videos about the case. The articles are focused on reporting the facts, with immediacy being their main characteristic, with hooks focused on current dates with an objective narrative.

CONCLUSION

In this work, a study was carried out on factual journalism, observing the aspects involved in this process, since news today is volatile and disappears quickly. This fact is a consequence of the industrial pace that has taken over newsrooms, online journalism and the strong competition from journalistic companies.

Therefore, G1 searches every day for breaking news that is important to society, aiming to determine the facts and the quality of the information that makes up the portal. It was found that G1 uses factual guidelines and case studies carried out reinforces the accuracy of the information.

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