Autobiographical analysis

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Main points

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- 3) Dispositions of Individual
- 4) Affective Response Analysis
- 5) Function
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10) Summary

What Autobiographical Analysis is?

- Autobiographical analysis is an approach that investigates media content as a way to promote personal discovery and growth.
- It examines the impact of the media on our attitudes, values, lifestyles, and personal decisions.
- The individual uses his or her own experience with the media as a springboard for analysis
- The autobiographical approach broadens the scope of media literacy education.

 This approach can also help bridge the disconnect between generations.

Audience Interpretation of Media Content

- A mass media text may be open to several interpretations, the text dictates a preferred reading, from the perspective of the media communicator.
- Selective exposure: it is process in which individuals choose what to watch and listen to, based to their personal values and interests.
- Selective perception: interpretation of content is colored by his or her predispositions and opinions.
- Selective retention: occurs when individuals remember or forget information.

Disposition of the Individual

- The Psychological context
- The Social context of a media presentation can have a significant bearing on how individuals respond to the content
- Content attributes: can affect behaviors and attitudes another attribute is how real the program appears to be.
- Gender: It can also be a factor in the negotiation of meaning
- Ethnic, racial, and class identity: members of different subcultures have distinct identifiable interest.

Affective Response Analysis

- We first react emotionally and them translate these feelings into words.
- Personal belief systems media programs give us an opportunity to try out emotions in a safe environment.
- People learn to react to media programs in ways that correspond to culturally acceptable gender role, woman cry, men rage.
- Coping strategies: the media have emerged as a principal arena in which people learn coping mechanisms:

Denial

Mockery or irony

Control devices

Partial or total avoidance

Reality checking

Repetition

Alibi

Changing the context

Function

 The effective media communicator is able to anticipate how the audience should react at each point of the presentation

- Advertisers manipulate the emotions of their audience to persuade them to buy their products.
- Media communicator maneuver the audience into emotional reactions that reinforce the prevailing ideology of the program.

Identification analysis and character

- Identification analysis is an approach in which individuals contrast media presentations with their own personal experience.
- Identification analysis can serve as a particularly effective counseling tool with young people who have difficulty talking about themselves.
- Audience members frequently identify with media figures

 Identification is a precondition of imitation, it is not a guarantee that people will adopt the modeling behavior

Narrative analysis

- Narrative analysis is a line of inquiry in which a story serves as a springboard for personal reflection and discussion.
- Narrative reconstruction: it refers to a process in which individuals recount a story they have seen, heard, or read in the media.
- Narrative forecasting: it refers to a process in which individuals put themselves in the situation depicted in the media program

Media Chronicles

- Media programming often assumes a personal significance that transcends its aesthetic or entertainment value
- The media program has become internalized as a part of our personal experience, and we may feel nostalgic about a program
- Media Programs may also be associated with seasonal activities

Empowerment Strategies

- Empowerment strategies: it encourages audience members to assume an active role in determining media content
- Empowerment circle: Eddie Dick and Elizabeth Thomas advocate a four step approach by which media literacy can effect social change, which they refer to as the empowerment circle
- Empowerment strategies in the classroom: students learn to develop an independence from the messages being conveyed through the media.

Summary

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- A mass media text may be open to several interpretations, the text dictates a preferred reading, from the perspective of the media communicator
- The effective media communicator is able to anticipate how the audience should react at each point of the presentation
- Narrative analysis is a line of inquiry in which a story serves as a springboard for personal reflection and discussion.

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