

Photojournalism: The story behind every picture

Photojournalism

- Telling a story with a picture
- Reporting with a camera
- Recording a moment in time
- The fleeting instant when an image sums up the story
- The "decisive moment"

Photojournalism

 Happiness, sadness, accomplishment, failure, relief, fear, death- the mosaic of our lives captured on film and on electronic discs.

Photojournalism: The Camera

- Lens It draws the light into the camera and focuses it on the film plane.
- Shutter It open and closes to control the length of time light strikes the film.
- Shutter Release The button that releases or "trips" the shutter mechanism.

Photojournalism: The Camera

- Aperture It dilates and contracts to control
 the diameter of the hole that the light
 passes though, to let in more or less light. It
 is controlled by the f-stop ring.
- Viewfinder The "window" through which you look to frame your picture.
- Camera Body The casing of the camera which holds the encloses the camera pats.

Photojournalism: The Camera

- Self-Timer This mechanism trips the shutter after a short delay - usually 7 to 10 seconds - allowing everyone to be in the photograph.
- Shutter Speed Control This know controls the length of time the shutter remains open. Typical shutter speeds are measured in fractions of a second, such as: 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500 and 1/1000 of a second.

Photojournalism: Aims

- It's not just a main picture in a national daily showing the key basket of a basketball player during championship game against its opponent. It's also the varsity team anywhere in Manila playing for the school's glory.
- > To make an accurate reporting of the subject's activities.
- > To convey the enormity of the event in human terms.
- To capture the essence of the winner's happiness, or lonely moments and despair of the losers.

Photojournalism: Aims

 Moments that are part of our historybig or small

■ In each case, the venues may be different, but the mission is the same- to inform, to report, to carry the scene to the reader, whether they are thousands of miles away, or just down the street. To show them something they might not have had a chance to see themselves. To grab a moment of history and preserve it for the future.

Content

The picture should tell a story.

Subject

The first step to taking any photograph is choosing a worthy subject. Look for people, physical landscapes and cultural markers that can help to tell a story.

Composition

The collection of elements in the picture, and how those elements compete for the readers' attention. As the eye tracks across the picture, the position of those elements, the composition, makes the eye move on or stop and study the image.

There are several styles of composition that can control the look of your photographs.
 Some pictures contain one of the elements, others will use several of the elements:

Rule of thirds





Linear Perspective

- the parallel line
- achieve depth of field





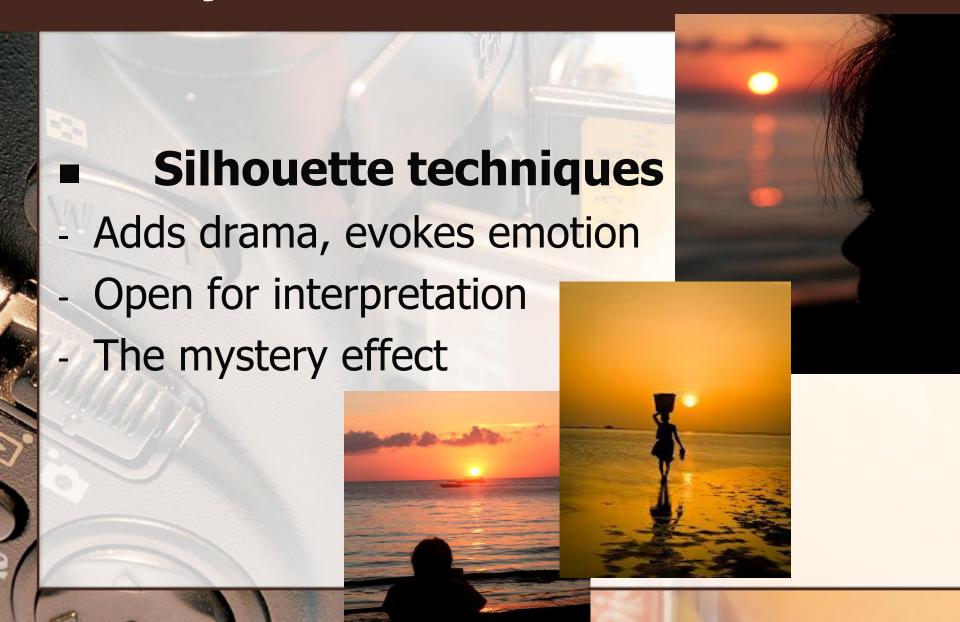




- Focus technique
- Give importance to specific subject







The decisive moment

- The peak of an event, situation, and the like
- Actions and emotions
- The 'shutter' moment



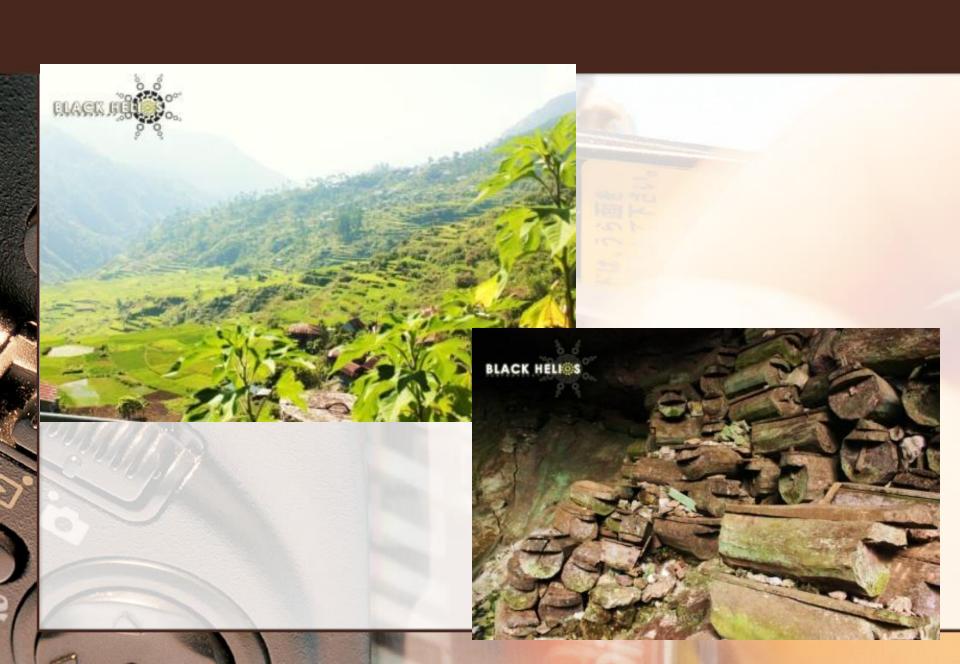


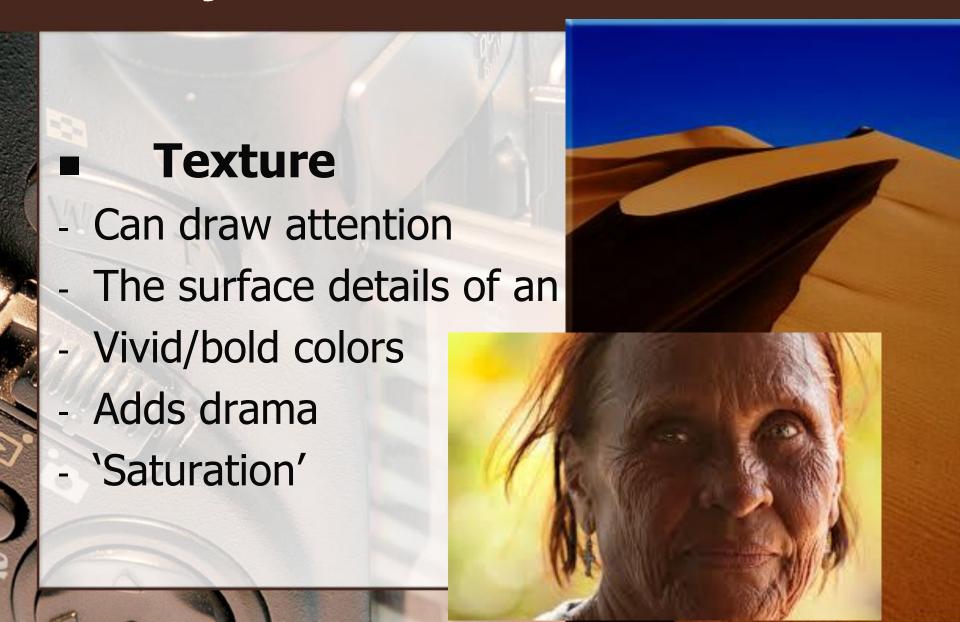
- Selective focus
- Focus
- Blurry BG ang FG



Depth of field and the Aperture

- Distance between the nearest and farthest objects in a scene that appear acceptably sharp in an image
- Small and large DOF
- F-stop
- Size of an opening within the camera lens that allows light to pass through the lens.





Juxtaposition

- Two objects are positioned next to each other with the intent of comparing or contrasting them
- Bring your photos to new levels
- Create photos that have an interesting or compelling story behind them, or even add a level of humor to what you're trying to convey





- Lighting as a creative device
- Key light
- Fill light
- Back light