With Mr. Agaba Issa Mugabo, we covered the following areas in as far as television production is concerned.   
  
To begin, we talked about television presentation where we classified the different jobs in television production which included being news anchors, presenters of different programs, news reporters, producers, editors, floor managers among others.  
  
We also looked at the different styles in how television stations present themselves which styles included the use of station identities or jingles that tell you which station you are watching, the use of short video clips which may be musical promoting a different programme, the use of continuity announcing among others by the use of digital onscreen graphics (DOG) and the end credit promotions(ECPS) it was said that all these determine the way a television station is perceived by its viewers.  
  
We discussed the job descriptions of a television presenter which included; doing research, presenting the information which may be news or any given program, interviewing guests, linking between different segments in the news through interacting with the public. Television presenters can also become producers, they develop story ideas, manage newsroom resources and equipments among others.  
  
We also looked at the different skills that a television presenter should have which included having good communication skills, good body language, good facial expressions in different situations, having good knowledge of television terminologies like (cut, action, pan, tilt) and operating systems, having self confidence, good interpersonal skills, good at outside broadcasting, ability to improvise, ability to memorize past facts and figures, ability to work calmly under stress and pressure, time management, having good knowledge of the topic discussed about in different fields for example politics, health, sports and others.   
Among the above skills, an individual can carryout a SWOT analysis to discover his/her weaknesses.  
  
We talked about television news and looked at the different categories of story structures, the way a story is organized depending on the style of the television station.   
The three structures included the inverted pyramid style where information is organized according to the order of importance.   
Facts are put in the first paragraph including the 5Ws and H (what, when, where, which, who and how) which gives the viewer to get the basic information required in the news.  
  
The narrative story structure is the second structure that was discussed.   
This is where the use of scenes, dialogue and examples before the story are required. Unlike the inverted pyramid, in narrative structure, we use indirect speech.   
We also try to express the ideas and motives of the words and actions of the characters in the news story.   
Here, there is liberty of the reporter to take a stand to agree or disagree with what happened.  
  
The hourglass style was the third style discussed which is used where there is news to break (breaking news) and a great story to tell.   
This has three parts that is to say; an introduction which tells news quickly, a turn which is a transition to the inverted pyramid to tell the listener what happened and lastly a narration which gives us the events on how it happened.   
On this hourglass style, the reporter has the freedom to exercise his story telling techniques.  
  
We also looked at scripting (writing news for television) we said that this seems so simple not until you try it the first time.   
It comes with experience that the more you practice it, the better you become.   
It was said that it is writing for the eye and ears, stories must be shorter and more concise than writing for print where stories should be 30 to 60 seconds long.   
The use of kiss rule should not be ignored of keeping the story simple and easy to understand.  
  
We also discussed the guidelines for television news writing which included writing the way we talk and avoid slangs, using one idea per sentence, use of subject verb object structure “who did what” not what was done by who, putting the attribution at the start of the sentence for example “the Kampala Lord Mayor said…”.   
  
We should also avoid starting a sentence with a quote or a question, we should identify the speaker before what is said, to always leave out irrelevant information such as age, addresses, job descriptions, middle initials and others unless important to the viewer.   
  
Avoiding symbols, punctuations and abbreviations should also put into account when writing for television news.  
  
For the interests of the news anchor, news should be written in capital letters because they are visually easy to read and understand, difficult words should be paraphrased, round up numbers and statistics where numbers from 1to 9 should be spelled in words and numbers from 10 to 1999 should be written in figures.   
Last but not least is to avoid symbols like /= for shillings, $ for pound and others that these should be written in words.