

**Ohrid Summer School August 2017**



DAAD Project:  
Hochschuldialog mit  
den Ländern des  
westlichen Balkans

Digesting Crises in Europe (DICE):  
Deconstructing and Constructing Media Texts  
in Dialogue with Students

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[https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations\\_js.php](https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations_js.php)

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digest *verb*BrE /daɪ'dʒest/ ; NAmE /daɪ'dʒest/ ; BrE /dɪ'dʒest/ ; NAmE /dɪ'dʒest/ 

## + Verb Forms

★ Add to my wordlist

1 [transitive, intransitive] **digest (something)** when you **digest** food, or it **digests**, it is changed into substances that your body can use

- *Humans cannot digest plants such as grass.*
- *You should allow a little time after a meal for the food to digest.*

## + Wordfinder

→ SEE RELATED ENTRIES: DIET

2 [transitive] **digest something** to think about something so that you fully understand it

- *He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.*

crisis *noun*BrE /'kraɪsɪs/ ; NAmE /'kraɪsɪs/ [countable, uncountable] (pl. **crises** BrE /'kraɪsɪz/ ; NAmE /'kraɪsɪz/ 

★ Add to my wordlist

1  a time of great danger, difficulty or confusion when problems must be solved or important decisions must be made

- *a **political/financial crisis***
- *the government's latest **economic crisis***
- *The business is still **in crisis** but it has survived the worst of the recession.*
- *The Labour Party was facing an **identity crisis**.*
- *an expert in **crisis management***
- *We provide help to families in crisis situations.*
- *In times of crisis I know which friends I can turn to.*
- *The party was suffering a **crisis of confidence** among its supporters (= they did not trust it any longer).*

# „Digesting Crises in Europe (DICE): Deconstructing and Constructing Media Texts in Dialogue“

media *noun*BrE /'mi:diə/ ; NAmE /'mi:diə/ 

★ Add to my wordlist

1  **the media** [uncountable + singular or plural verb] the main ways that large numbers of people receive information and entertainment, that is television, radio, newspapers and the Internet

- *the **news/broadcasting/national media***
- *The trial was fully reported in the media.*
- *The media was/were accused of influencing the final decision.*
- *Any event attended by the actor received widespread **media coverage**.*
- *He became a media star for his part in the protests.*

→ SEE ALSO MASS MEDIA, NEW MEDIA

dialogue *noun*(North American English also **dialog**)BrE /'daɪəlɒg/ ; NAmE /'daɪələ:g/ , /'daɪəlɔ:g/ 

[countable, uncountable]

★ Add to my wordlist

1 conversations in a book, play, or film/movie

- *The novel has long descriptions and not much dialogue.*
- *dialogues for language learners*

2 a formal discussion between two groups or countries, especially when they are trying to solve a problem, end a disagreement, etc.

- *The President told waiting reporters there had been a constructive dialogue.*

→ COMPARE MONOLOGUE

→ SEE RELATED ENTRIES: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

# Theoretical Implications

Definition of **construe** verb from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## construe *verb*

BrE /kən'struː/ ; NAmE /kən'struː/  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Construals> (10/05/17)  
[usually passive] (*formal*)

+ Verb Forms

★ Add to my wordlist

to understand the meaning of a word, a sentence or an action in a particular way

→ SYNONYM INTERPRET

- **construe something** *He considered how the remark was to be construed.*
- **construe something as something** *Her words could hardly be construed as an apology.*

In [social psychology](#), **construals** are how individuals perceive, comprehend, and interpret the world around them, particularly the behavior or action of others towards themselves.  
Halliday M.A.K., Matthiessen C.M.I.M. (2000). *Construing Experience Through Meaning: A Language-Based Approach to Cognition*. Continuum.

Definition of **deconstruct** verb from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## deconstruct *verb*

BrE /,diːkən'strʌkt/ ; NAmE /,diːkən'strʌkt/ 

+ Verb Forms

★ Add to my wordlist

- 1 **deconstruct something** (*specialist*) (in literature and philosophy) to analyse a text in order to show that there is no fixed meaning within the text but that the meaning is created each time in the act of reading
- 2 **deconstruct something (into something)** to separate something into the parts from which it is made up and put them together again in a different way
  - *Picasso deconstructed his subjects into cubes and colours.*
  - *deconstructed lasagne*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deconstruction> (10/05/17)  
Derrida's original use of the word "deconstruction" was a translation of *Destruktion*, a concept from the work of [Martin Heidegger](#) that Derrida sought to apply to textual reading. Heidegger's term referred to a process of exploring the categories and concepts that tradition has imposed on a word, and the history behind them.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Political Implications

official criteria:

- continuation
- civil societies
- democratic development
- ethnic conflict
  
- sustainable
- young research
- cross-national coop

### Project Team:

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## Hochschuldialog mit den Ländern des westlichen Balkans



Das Programm „Hochschuldialog mit den Ländern des westlichen Balkans“, das aus Mitteln des *Auswärtigen Amtes* (AA) gefördert wird, knüpft an das 2016 beendete Programm „Akademischer Wiederaufbau Südosteuropa“ an. Durch dieses neue Förderprogramm soll ein Beitrag zur Stärkung der Zivilgesellschaften, zur Demokratieentwicklung und zum Abbau ethnischer Konflikte in der Zielregion geleistet werden. Dadurch trägt das Programm auch zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung der akademischen Lehre und Forschung, zur Nachwuchsförderung sowie zur grenzüberschreitenden fachlichen Zusammenarbeit in der Region bei.

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[Der DAAD](#)

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## Ost-West-Dialog: Hochschuldialog mit den Ländern des westlichen Balkans

**14.06.2017: Ausschreibungstermin**

**25.09.2017: Antragsschluss**

### KURZBESCHREIBUNG

#### Ziel des Programms

Durch die Förderung soll ein Beitrag zur Stärkung der Zivilgesellschaften, zur Demokratieentwicklung und zum Abbau ethnischer Konflikte in der Region geleistet werden. Dadurch trägt das Programm auch zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung der akademischen Lehre und Forschung, zur Nachwuchsförderung sowie zur grenzüberschreitenden fachlichen Zusammenarbeit in der Region bei.

#### Was wird gefördert?

Gefördert werden Workshops, Tagungen, Seminare, Studienreisen, Sommerschulen oder Konferenzen, Gastaufenthalte sowie Studien- und Forschungsaufenthalte für Ausländer, die unmittelbar mit den beantragten Maßnahmen verbunden sind. Zur Projektdurchführung und -betreuung sowie Nachbereitung der Veranstaltungen kann Projektpersonal eingesetzt werden.

#### Wer wird gefördert?

Gefördert werden Studierende, Graduierte und Hochschullehrer der Zielländer und aus Deutschland, sofern ein unmittelbarer regionaler Bezug zum Thema der Veranstaltung besteht.

#### Wer kann einen Antrag stellen?

Antragsberechtigt sind deutsche Hochschulen bzw. deren Fachbereiche und Institute oder Forschungseinrichtungen, die partnerschaftliche Beziehungen zu Hochschulen oder Forschungseinrichtungen der genannten Regionen unterhalten.

#### Weitere Informationen

Die aktuelle **Programmausschreibung** einschließlich aller Anlagen finden Sie unter **Downloads (s.u.)**.

# **Previous Project** on Academic Writing

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Combining critical thinking and writing

Many modern philological syllabi include:

- IT skills
- writing skills
- text/source evaluation skills

e.g. evaluating research sources in Research Colloquia:

- authority
- accuracy
- objectivity
- currency
- coverage

e.g.

<http://www.umuc.edu/current-students/learning-resources/writing-center/online-guide-to-writing/tutorial/chapter4/ch4-05.html>



# Assessing the Credibility of Claims on the Web

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## ABSTRACT

In my doctoral research, I plan to address the problem of assessing the credibility of arbitrary claims made in natural-language text — in an open-domain setting. Automatic credibility assessment is a complex task depending upon many factors. To start with, we propose three factors which can help in assessing the credibility of textual claims: (i) the reliability of the web sources talking about the claim, (ii) the language style of the articles reporting the claim and, (iii) their stance (i.e., support or refute) towards the claim. In addition, we also focus on extracting user-interpretable explanations as evidence supporting the verdict of the assessment.

## Keywords

Credibility Analysis; Rumor Detection; Text Analytics

<b>Claim:</b> Facebook soon plans to charge monthly subscription fees to users of the social network.
<b>Assessment:</b> False
<b>Explanation:</b> The rumor that Facebook will suddenly start charging users to access the site has become one of the social media era's perennial chain letters.

Table 1: A sample claim with assessment and explanation.

**Limitations of State of the Art:** Prior approaches for credibility assessment (e.g., [4, 11, 12, 14]) are limited to the structured data – resolving conflict amongst multi-source data. Other credibility assessment approaches like [3, 9, 20] work only in restricted social media settings and rely heavily on platform specific features

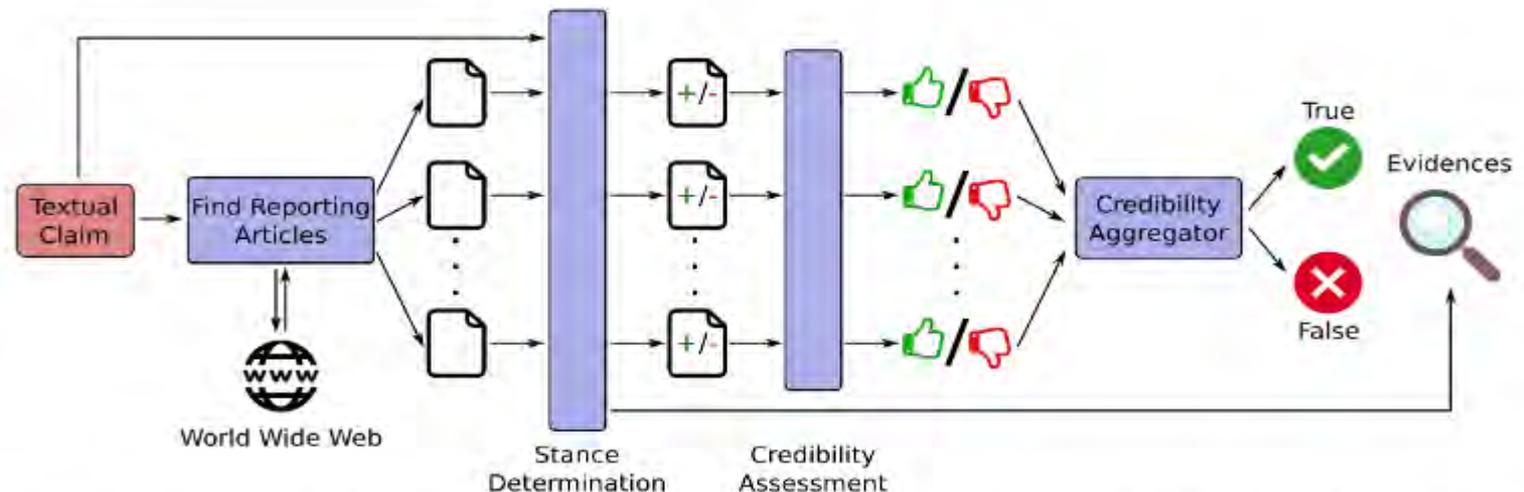


Figure 1: System framework for credibility assessment (+/- labels for articles indicate the stance i.e support/refute towards the claim).

## 1.3. Local Context: Fake news website

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake\\_news\\_website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake_news_website) created 16/11/16!!; 13/05/17)

**Fake news websites** (also referred to as **hoax news websites**)<sup>[11][2]</sup> are **Internet websites** that deliberately publish **fake news**—**hoaxes**, **propaganda**, and **disinformation** purporting to be **real news**—often using **social media** to drive **web traffic** and amplify their effect.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> Unlike **news satire**, fake news websites seek to mislead rather than entertain readers, often for financial or political gain.<sup>[6][4]</sup> Such sites have promoted political falsehoods in Germany,<sup>[7][8]</sup> Indonesia and the Philippines,<sup>[9]</sup> Sweden,<sup>[10][11]</sup> Myanmar,<sup>[12]</sup> and the United States.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup> Many sites originate, or are promoted, from Russia,<sup>[3][13][16]</sup> Macedonia,<sup>[17][18]</sup> Romania,<sup>[19]</sup> and the United States.<sup>[20][21]</sup> ...

### Fact-checking websites and journalists

**Fact-checking websites** **FactCheck.org**, **PolitiFact.com**, and **Snores.com**, authored guides on how to respond to fraudulent news.<sup>[4][133][134]</sup> FactCheck.org advised readers to check the source, author, date, and headline of publications.<sup>[133]</sup> They recommended their colleagues Snores.com, *The Washington Post* Fact Checker,<sup>[c]</sup> and PolitiFact.com.<sup>[133]</sup> FactCheck.org admonished consumers to be wary of **confirmation bias**.<sup>[133]</sup> PolitiFact.com used a "Fake news" tag so readers could view all stories Polifact had debunked.<sup>[134]</sup> Snores.com warned readers social media was used as a harmful tool by fraudsters.<sup>[4]</sup> *The Washington Post's* "The Fact Checker" manager **Glenn Kessler** wrote all fact-checking sites saw increased visitors during the 2016 election cycle.<sup>[136]</sup> Unique visitors to The Fact Checker increased five-fold from the 2012 election.<sup>[136]</sup> ... Full Fact worked with Google to help automate fact-checking.<sup>[137]</sup>

**FactCheck.org** former director Brooks Jackson said media companies devoted increased focus to the importance of debunking fraud during the 2016 election.<sup>[135]</sup> FactCheck.org partnered with CNN's **Jake Tapper** in 2016 to examine the veracity candidate statements.<sup>[135]</sup> Angie Drobnic Holan, editor of **PolitiFact.com**, cautioned media companies chiefs must be supportive of debunking, as it often provokes **hate mail** and extreme responses from zealots.<sup>[135]</sup> In December 2016, PolitiFact announced fake news was its selection for "Lie of the Year".<sup>[138][32]</sup> PolitiFact explained its choice for the year: "In 2016, the prevalence of political fact abuse – promulgated by the words of two polarizing presidential candidates and their passionate supporters – gave rise to a spreading of fake news with unprecedented immunity"<sup>[32]</sup> PolitiFact called

## 1.3. Local Context Macedonia: Fake news website

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake\\_news\\_website\\_created\\_16/11/16!!](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake_news_website_created_16/11/16!!); 13/05/17)

### Macedonia [\[edit\]](#)

Much of the fake news during the [2016 U.S. presidential election season](#) was traced to adolescents in Macedonia,<sup>[17][37]</sup> specifically [Veles](#). It is a town of 50,000 in the middle of the country, with high unemployment, where the average wage is \$4,800.<sup>[38]</sup> The income from fake news was characterized by *NBC News* as a [gold rush](#).<sup>[38]</sup> Adults supported this income, saying they were happy the youths were working.<sup>[39]</sup> The mayor of Veles, Slavcho Chadiev, said he was not bothered by their actions, as they were not against Macedonian law and their finances were taxable.<sup>[38]</sup> Chadiev said he was happy if fraud from Veles influenced the results of the 2016 U.S. election in favor of Trump.<sup>[38]</sup>

*BuzzFeed News* and *The Guardian* separately investigated and found teenagers in Veles created over 100 sites spreading fake news stories supportive of [Donald Trump](#).<sup>[17][40][41]</sup> The teenagers experimented with [left slanted](#) fake stories about [Bernie Sanders](#), but found that pro-Trump fictions were more popular.<sup>[40]</sup> Prior to the 2016 election the teenagers gained revenues from fake [medical advice](#) sites.<sup>[42]</sup> One youth named Alex stated, in an August 2016 interview with *The Guardian*, that this fraud would remain profitable regardless of who won the election.<sup>[17]</sup> Alex explained he wrote articles by plagiarism, [copy and pasting](#) from other websites.<sup>[17]</sup> This could net them thousands of dollars daily, but they averaged only a few thousand per month.<sup>[42]</sup>

The [Associated Press](#) (AP) interviewed an 18-year-old in Veles about his tactics.<sup>[39]</sup> A [Google Analytics](#) analysis of his traffic showed more than 650,000 views in one week.<sup>[39]</sup> He plagiarized pro-Trump stories from a [right-wing](#) site called *The Political Insider*.<sup>[39]</sup> He said he did not care about politics, and published fake news to gain money and experience.<sup>[39]</sup> The AP used [DomainTools](#) to confirm the teenager was behind fake sites, and determined there were about 200 websites tracked to Veles focused on U.S. news, many of which mostly contained plagiarized legitimate news to create an appearance of credibility.<sup>[39]</sup>

*NBC News* also interviewed an 18-year-old there.<sup>[38]</sup> Dmitri (a pseudonym) was one of the most profitable fake news operators in town, and said about 300 people in Veles wrote for fake sites.<sup>[38]</sup> Dmitri said he gained over \$60,000 during the six months prior through doing this, more than both his parents' earnings.<sup>[38]</sup> Dmitri said his main dupes were supporters of Trump.<sup>[38]</sup> He said after the 2016 U.S. election he continued to earn significant amounts.<sup>[38]</sup>



Fraudulent news stories during the 2016 U.S. election were traced to teenagers in [Veles, Macedonia](#). [\[17\]](#)

### 1.3. Local Context: Clickbait

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickbait>; 13/05/17)

**Clickbait** is a pejorative term for web content that is aimed at generating online advertising revenue, especially at the expense of quality or accuracy, relying on sensationalist headlines or eye-catching thumbnail pictures to attract click-throughs and to encourage forwarding of the material over online social networks.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Clickbait headlines typically aim to exploit the "curiosity gap", providing just enough information to make readers curious, but not enough to satisfy their curiosity without clicking through to the linked content.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>

From a historical perspective, the techniques employed by clickbait authors can be considered derivative of yellow journalism, which presents little or no legitimate well-researched news and instead uses eye-catching headlines that include exaggerations of news events, scandal-mongering, or sensationalism.<sup>[4][5]</sup>

Clickbait has also been used to political ends, and in this respect has been blamed for the rise of post-truth politics. Katherine Viner, editor-in-chief at the The Guardian has said that "chasing down cheap clicks at the expense of accuracy and veracity" undermines the value of journalism and truth.<sup>[13]</sup> Emotional subjects with stark headlines are widely shared and clicked, which resulted in what Slate described as an "aggregation of outrage" and a proliferation of websites across the political spectrum – including Breitbart News, Huffington Post, Salon, Townhall and the Gawker Media blogs – which profited by producing shareable short-form pieces offering simple moral judgements on political and cultural issues.<sup>[12]</sup>

Cf. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral\\_marketing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral_marketing) (13/05/17)



**Alle**

News

Bilder

Videos

Shopping

Mehr

Einstellungen

Tools

Ungefähr 17.400.000 Ergebnisse (0,67 Sekunden)

### [PDF] FAKE NEWS ANALYSIS & DETECTION

[courses.washington.edu/ling575x/.../6-masha-fake-news.pdf](https://courses.washington.edu/ling575x/.../6-masha-fake-news.pdf) ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

Linguistic approaches can likely help to identify fake news that are published in ... on features that have been used in deception detection research. By looking at ...

### Automatic deception detection: Methods for finding fake news

[onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pras.2015.../pdf](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pras.2015.../pdf) - Diese Seite übersetzen

von NJ Conroy - 2015 - Zitiert von: 14 - Ähnliche Artikel

Deception detection, fake news detection, veracity assessment, news .... identifies instances of rhetoric relations between linguistic elements. Systematic ...

### [PDF] Online Review Spam Detection by New Linguistic Features 1 ...

[https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/.../448\\_ready.pdf...](https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/.../448_ready.pdf...) ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

von A Karami - 2015 - Zitiert von: 2 - Ähnliche Artikel

3http://www.cnet.com/news/fake-reviews-prompt-belkin-apology/. Karami, A., Zhou, B. (2015). Online Review Spam Detection by New Linguistic Features.

### Automatic Deception Detection: Methods for Finding Fake News (PDF ...

[https://www.researchgate.net/.../281818865\\_Automatic\\_Deceptio...](https://www.researchgate.net/.../281818865_Automatic_Deceptio...) ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

Fake news detection " is defined as the task of categorizing news along a continuum of ..... identifies instances of rhetoric relations between linguistic. elements.

### [PDF] Fake News or Truth? Using Satirical Cues to Detect ... - ResearchGate

[https://www.researchgate.net/.../Fake\\_News...News/.../Fake-News-...](https://www.researchgate.net/.../Fake_News...News/.../Fake-News-...) ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

17.06.2016 - Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language ... lustrating the unique features of satirical news, ... While fake or satirical news.

### What is fake news? How to spot it and what you can do to stop it ...

<https://www.theguardian.com > Media > Social media> ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

17.12.2016 - 'Fake news' has rapidly become a catch-all term to discredit all kinds of ... not news" below the line on more light-hearted stories or features.

### Language-Independent Fake News Detection | Digital & Social Media ...

<https://www.scribd.com/.../Language-Independent-Fake-News-D...> ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen

Method to detect fake news based on linguistic cues. ... They focus on tweets using variety of features including user reputation. feature selection. fake news that ...

## 2. Concepts

### 2.1. Journalistic concepts

#### 2.1.1. Growing awareness of “fake”

# Newswriting

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Terms A-Z

- CORPUS
- ETHNOGRAPHY
- MEDIA\_LINGUISTICS
- PROGRESSION\_ANALYSIS
- VARIATION\_ANALYSIS
- VERSION\_ANALYSIS
- WRITING\_STRATEGY

START

PUBLICATIONS

SOURCES

DATA

TERMS

ASSIGNMENTS

ENDNOTES

LINEAR  
PATHS

## Working definitions of newswriting-related terms

This is a growing list of newswriting-related terms with a short working definition.

Please choose on the left:

- the first character of a term, and then
- click on a specific term

In the main window, a working definition of the term will appear. If further data on the selected term is available, a link will appear on the left and guide you, for example, to a related assignment.



## 2.1.2. Definitions of News

How do the changing interactions among political actors, publics, and the press affect the way we define the news? As a starting point, it makes sense to adopt a simple definition that expands political news beyond just what news organizations produce:

*news consists of*

*(a) the reporting of actions and events*

*(b) over a growing variety of publicly accessible media*

*(c) by journalism organizations and an expanding spectrum of other content producers, including ordinary citizens.*

As the news process expands beyond the legacy media, standards for selecting, formatting, sourcing, and documenting reports become less shared and more open to challenges about accuracy and relevance. Yet as some properties of news change, others remain the same. Doris Graber suggested that news is not just any information, or even the most important information, about the world; rather, the news tends to contain information that is *timely*, often *sensational* (scandals, violence, and human drama frequently dominate the news), and *familiar* (stories often draw on familiar people or life experiences that give even distant events a close-to-home feeling).<sup>84</sup> In this view, the news is constructed through the constantly changing interactions of journalists, politicians, and citizens often seeking different ends. (Bennett 2016: 24f)

## 2.1.3. From Gatekeepers and Spin to direct communication (P2P)

At the height of the mass media era, journalists were often regarded as “gatekeepers” who screened information (ideally according to its truth and importance. More recently, as the news habits change and the capacity for **direct news production and distribution by citizens grows**, gatekeeping by the legacy press is less effective and, in the view of some observers, less important.<sup>85</sup>

Despite all the changes outlined above, the legacy news reported by journalists remains important in the governing process, even as it may undermine the legitimacy of that same process for many citizens who consume it. The core question explored in this book is, *How well does the news, as the core of the national political information system, serve the needs of democracy?* (Bennett 2016: 25)

In public relations and politics, spin is a form of propaganda, achieved through providing a biased interpretation of an event or campaigning to persuade public opinion in favor or against some organization or public figure. While traditional public relations and advertising may also rely on altering the presentation of the facts, "spin" often implies the use of disingenuous, deceptive, and highly manipulative tactics...

As such, a standard tactic used in "spinning" is to **reframe, reposition, or otherwise modify the perception of an issue or event, to reduce any negative impact it might have on public opinion.** For example, a company whose top-selling product is found to have a significant safety problem may "reframe" the issue by criticizing the safety of its main competitor's products or indeed by highlighting the risk associated with the entire product category. This might be done using a "catchy" slogan or sound bite that can help to persuade the public of the company's biased point of view. This tactic could enable the company to defocus the public's attention on the negative aspects of its product.

... theory suggests, **the omnipresence of the Internet in some societies will inevitably lead to a reduction in the effectiveness of spin.** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spin\\_\(propaganda\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spin_(propaganda)) (13/05/17)

## 2.1.4. Post-truth politics ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-truth\\_politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-truth_politics); 13/05/17)

**Post-truth politics** (also called **post-factual politics**) is a **political culture** in which debate is framed largely by **appeals to emotion** disconnected from the details of **policy**, and by the repeated assertion of **talking points** to which factual rebuttals are ignored. **Post-truth** differs from traditional contesting and falsifying of **truth** by rendering it of "secondary" importance. ...

**Michael Deacon**, **parliamentary sketchwriter** for *The Daily Telegraph*, summarised the core message of post-truth politics as "Facts are negative. Facts are pessimistic. Facts are unpatriotic." He added that post-truth politics can also include a claimed rejection of **partisanship** and **negative campaigning**.<sup>[24]</sup> ...

**Social media** adds an additional dimension, as the networks that users create can become **echo chambers** (possibly emphasised by the **filter bubble**) where one political viewpoint dominates and scrutiny of claims fails,<sup>[4][6][33]</sup> allowing a parallel **media ecosystem** of websites, publishers and news channels to develop which can repeat post-truth claims without rebuttal.<sup>[34]</sup> In this environment, post-truth campaigns can ignore **fact checks** or dismiss them as being motivated by bias....

Data is becoming increasingly accessible as new technologies are introduced to the everyday lives of citizens. An obsession for data and statistics also filters into the political scene, and political debates and speeches become filled with snippets of information that may be misconstrued, false, or not contain the whole picture. Sensationalized television news emphasizes grand statements and further publicizes politicians.

## 2.1.5. Fake news ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake\\_news](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fake_news); 12/05/17)

*Fake news* is a new term, <sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> or [neologism](#), used to refer to fabricated news. Fake news originated in traditional news media but has now spread to online media. This type of news found in traditional news, [social media](#) or [fake news websites](#) have no basis in fact, but are presented as being factually accurate. <sup>[6]</sup>

...

Beginning in the 2017 school year, children in Taiwan study a new curriculum designed to teach critical reading of propaganda and the evaluation of sources. Called "media literacy," the course provides training in journalism in the new information society. <sup>[19]</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:How\\_to\\_Spot\\_Fake\\_News.pdf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:How_to_Spot_Fake_News.pdf)

# HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



## CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



## READ BEYOND

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



## CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



## SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



## CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



## IS IT A JOKE?

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



## CHECK YOUR BIASES

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



## ASK THE EXPERTS

Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

## 2.1.6. Media Texts: News to Newspapers and News Rooms (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News>; 03/08/17)

**News** is [information](#) about current events. [Journalists](#) provide news through many different [media](#), based on [word of mouth](#), [printing](#), [postal systems](#), [broadcasting](#), [electronic communication](#), and also on their own [testimony](#), as [witnesses](#) of relevant events.

Common topics for news reports include war, government, politics, education, health, the environment, economy, business, and entertainment, as well as athletic events, quirky or unusual events. ...

As its name implies, "news" typically connotes the presentation of new information.<sup>[4][5]</sup>

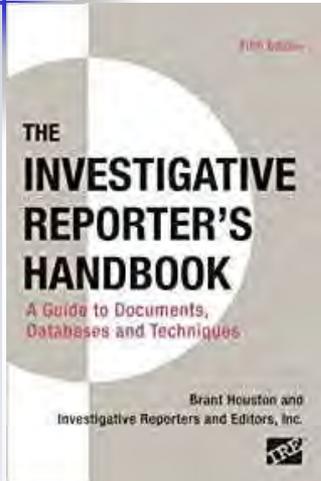
The newness of news gives it an uncertain quality which distinguishes it from the more careful investigations of history or other scholarly disciplines.<sup>[5][6][7]</sup> Whereas historians tend to view events as causally related manifestations of underlying processes, news stories tend to describe events in isolation, and to exclude discussion of the relationships between them.<sup>[8]</sup> News conspicuously describes the world in the present or immediate past, even when the most important aspects of a news story have occurred long in the past—or are expected to occur in the future. To make the news, an ongoing process must have some "peg", an event in time which anchors it to the present moment.<sup>[8][9]</sup> Relatedly, news often addresses aspects of reality which seem unusual, deviant, or out of the ordinary.<sup>[10]</sup> Hence the famous dictum that "Dog Bites Man" is not news, but "Man Bites Dog" is.<sup>[11]</sup>

Another corollary of the newness of news is that, as new technology enable new media

[Online journalism](#) is news that is reported on the [Internet](#). News can be delivered more quickly through this method of news as well as accessed more easily. The internet era has transformed the understanding of news. Because the internet allows communication which is not only instantaneous, but also bi- or multi-directional, it has blurred the boundaries of who is a legitimate news producer. A common type of internet journalism is called [blogging](#), which is a service of persistently written articles uploaded and written by one or more individuals. Millions of people in countries such as the United States and South Korea have taken up blogging. Many blogs have rather small audiences; some blogs are read by millions each month.<sup>[176]</sup> Social media sites, especially Twitter and Facebook, have become an important source of breaking news information and for disseminating links to news websites. Twitter declared in 2012: "It's like being delivered a newspaper whose headlines you'll always find interesting – you can discover news as it's happening, learn more about topics that are important to you, and get the inside scoop in real time."<sup>[177]</sup> Cell phone cameras have normalized citizen [photojournalism](#).<sup>[178]</sup> ...

Journalists are often expected to aim for [objectivity](#); reporters claim to try to cover all sides of an issue without bias, as compared to commentators or analysts, who provide [opinion](#) or personal point of view. The result is a laying out of facts in a sterile, noncommittal manner, and standing back to "let the reader decide" which view is true.<sup>[214]</sup> Several governments impose certain constraints against bias. In the [United Kingdom](#), the government agency of [Ofcom](#) (Office of Communications) enforces a legal requirement of

## 2.1.7. Investigative journalism as a form of News production



Houstan, Brant et al. (2008). *Investigative Reporter's Handbook: A Guide to Documents, Databases, and Techniques*. 5th Edition

**Investigative journalism** is a form of [journalism](#) in which reporters deeply investigate a single topic of interest, such as serious crimes, [political corruption](#), or corporate wrongdoing. An investigative reporter may make use of one or more of these tools, among others, on a single story:

- Analysis of documents, such as [lawsuits](#) and other [legal documents](#), tax records, government reports, regulatory reports, and corporate financial filings
- Databases of public records
- Investigation of technical issues, including scrutiny of government and business practices and their effects
- Research into social and legal issues
- Subscription research sources such as [LexisNexis](#)
- Numerous interviews with on-the-record sources as well as, in some instances, interviews with [anonymous sources](#) (for example [whistleblowers](#))
- Federal or state [Freedom of Information Acts](#) to obtain documents and data from government agencies

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investigative\\_journalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investigative_journalism) (12/05/17)

## 2.2. Applied linguistic concepts

### 2.2.1. Detecting news bias – fake news

Linguistic/Grammatical/POS approaches:

- more proper nouns (focused on celebrities)
- more adjectives and adverbs (indicative of sentiment)
- more comparatives and superlatives (*better, biggest, worst*)
- more question words (*where, how, why*)

Functional Linguistic approaches:

- personalisation: pronouns (*we*)
- stance: more boosters (*must, clearly*) than hedges (*may, possibly*)
- affect words, esp. negative (+anger)
- little metadiscourse (+conjuncts)

Artificial Intelligence approaches:

- more exclamation marks
- less sentence complexity: semicolons, quotes, articles, apostrophes, commas
- stance: headline-supporting and -conflicting evidence

## 2.2.2. Excursus: facts & truths

What are facts – alternative facts?

5 types of truth? <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth> (05/05/17)

- correspondence theory: states that the [truth](#) or [falsity](#) of a [statement](#) is determined only by how it relates to the world and whether it accurately describes (i.e., corresponds with) that world.
- coherence theory: regards [truth](#) as coherence within some specified set of sentences, [propositions](#) or **beliefs** ...
- discourse theory: holds that truth is whatever is agreed upon, or in some versions, might come to be agreed upon, by some specified group. Such a group might include all human beings, or a [subset](#) thereof consisting of more than one person.
- constructivist theory: truth is constructed by social processes, is historically and culturally specific, and that it is in part shaped through the power struggles within a community.
- pragmatic theory: truth is verified and confirmed by the results of putting one's concepts into practice ([Charles Sanders Peirce](#), [William James](#), and [John Dewey](#))

### 2.2.3. Objectivity ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalistic\\_objectivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalistic_objectivity); 12/05/17)

Journalistic objectivity requires that a journalist not be on either side of an argument. The journalist must **report only the facts and not a personal attitude** toward the facts. [5] While objectivity is a complex and dynamic notion that may refer to a multitude of techniques and practices, it generally refers to the idea of "three distinct, yet interrelated, concepts": **truthfulness**, **neutrality**, and **detachment**. [6]

Truthfulness is a commitment to reporting only accurate and truthful information, without skewing any facts or details to improve the story or better align an issue with any certain agenda. [6]

Neutrality suggests that stories be reported in an unbiased, even-handed, and impartial manner. Under this notion, journalists are to side with none of the parties involved, and simply provide the relevant facts and information of all. [6]

The third idea, detachment, refers to the emotional approach of the journalist. Essentially, reporters should not only approach issues in an unbiased manner, but also with a dispassionate and emotionless attitude. Through this strategy, stories can be presented in a rational and calm manner, letting the audience make up their minds without any influences from the media. [6]

## 2.2.4. Academic credibility according to sources

of concept sources (definitions):

<b>Learners' Dictionary?</b>	+ limited vocabulary
Wikipedia	+ anybody - concensus
Encyclopaedia	+ expert?
Textbook	+ introductory
Handbook	+ expert
Research article	+ current

Types of evidence:

- sources (quotations)
- examples
- statistics (+significance)

## 2.2.5. Media bias through language

**Media bias** is the bias or perceived bias of journalists and news producers within the mass media in the selection of events and stories that are reported and how they are covered. The term "media bias" implies a pervasive or widespread bias contravening the standards of journalism, rather than the perspective of an individual journalist or article. The direction and degree of media bias in various countries is widely disputed.

### Role of language

Language may also introduce a more subtle form of bias. The selection of metaphors and analogies, or the inclusion of personal information in one situation but not another can introduce bias, such as a gender bias.[62] Use of a word with positive or negative connotations rather than a more neutral synonym can form a biased picture in the audience's mind. For example, it makes a difference whether the media calls a group "terrorists" or "freedom fighters" or "insurgents". A 2005 memo to the staff of the CBC states:

Rather than calling assailants "terrorists," we can refer to them as bombers, hijackers, gunmen (if we're sure no women were in the group), militants, extremists, attackers or some other appropriate noun.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media\\_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_bias) (12/05/17)

Types of evidence:

- sources (quotations)
- examples

# 3. Exploring BYU Corpora for “fake” and “crisis”



[Upgrade](#) [Contributors](#)

[Academic site license](#)

Overview

**Corpora**

Size, speed, queries  
Insight into variation

Updates (May 2016)

[History / updates](#)

[FAQ / questions](#)

[Researchers](#)

[Register / create profile](#)

[Log in / password](#)

[Reset password](#)

Related resources

[Full-text data](#)

[Word frequency](#)

[Collocates](#)

[N-grams](#)

[WordAndPhrase](#)

[Academic vocabulary](#)

Problems

[Contact us](#)

Created by Mark Davies, BYU. [Overview](#), [search types](#), [looking at variation](#), [corpus-based resources](#), [updates](#).

The most widely used online corpora -- more than 130,000 distinct [researchers](#), teachers, and students each month.

English	# words	language/dialect	time period	compare
<a href="#">News on the Web (NOW)</a>	4.7 <b>billion+</b>	20 countries / Web	2010- <b>yesterday</b>	
<a href="#">Global Web-Based English (GloWbE)</a>	1.9 <b>billion</b>	20 countries / Web	2012-13	
<a href="#">Wikipedia Corpus</a>	1.9 <b>billion</b>	English	-2014	<a href="#">Info</a>
<a href="#">Hansard Corpus (British Parliament)</a>	1.6 <b>billion</b>	British	1803-2005	<a href="#">Info</a>
<a href="#">Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)</a>	<b>520 million</b>	American	1990-2015	*****
<a href="#">Corpus of Historical American English (COHA)</a>	400 million	American	1810-2009	**
<a href="#">Corpus of US Supreme Court Opinions</a>	130 million	American	1790s-present	
<a href="#">TIME Magazine Corpus</a>	100 million	American	1923-2006	
<a href="#">Corpus of American Soap Operas</a>	100 million	American	2001-2012	*
<a href="#">British National Corpus (BYU-BNC)*</a>	100 million	British	1980s-1993	**
<a href="#">Strathy Corpus (Canada)</a>	50 million	Canadian	1970s-2000s	
<a href="#">CORE Corpus</a>	50 million	Web registers	-2014	
<b>Other languages</b>				
<a href="#">Corpus del Español (see also...)</a>	2.1 <b>billion</b>	Spanish	1200s-1900s	*
<a href="#">Corpus do Português (see also...)</a>	1.1 billion	Portuguese	1300s-1900s	
<b>N-grams</b>				
<a href="#">Google Books: American English</a>	155 <b>billion</b>	American	1500s-2000s	*
<a href="#">Google Books: British English</a>	34 billion	British	1500s-2000s	
<a href="#">Google Books: Spanish</a>	45 billion	Spanish	1500s-2000s	

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CONTEXT

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FIND SAMPLE: [100](#) [200](#) [500](#) [1000](#)

PAGE: << < 1 / 205 > >>

CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT		<input type="checkbox"/> [?]	SAVE LIST	CHOOSE LIST	CREATE NEW LIST	[?]	SHOW DUPLICATES
1	17-07-12 US	RollingStone.com	A	B	C	off a June tweet that reads like a Greatest Hits of Trump-isms: " The <b>Fake News</b> Media has never been so wrong or so dirty. Purposely incorre	
2	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	assaulted each year. This is just the latest in Cosby's decades-long use of <b>fake news</b> to hide his actions. # (Fake news - a term bandied about	
3	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	women are still not believed when they report being assaulted by men supports the other <b>fake news</b> Cosby has been crafting for most of his	
4	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	in Cosby's decades-long use of fake news to hide his actions. # ( <b>Fake news</b> - a term bandied about since the 2016 election - encompasses not	
5	17-07-12 US	The Spokesman-Review	A	B	C	CNN sucks " chants at his campaign rallies or tweeting in all caps about " <b>fake news</b> . " # The negative assessments, bad as they are, are simpl	
6	17-07-12 US	Gallup	A	B	C	segments of the news media as an " enemy of the people " and " <b>fake news</b> . " # But even as Trump's clashes with the media continue,	
7	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	and in some cases, accidentally blurring confirmations of the journalism -- the alleged " <b>fake news</b> " -- they're loudly denying. You might reme	
8	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	on Clinton came from the Russian government. This time, rather than blurring " <b>fake news</b> " and whining about the " dishonest media, " Trum	
9	17-07-12 US	New Republic	A	B	C	of creating a " dysfunctional and socially destructive " environment for journalism by profiting from <b>fake news</b> . Oracle is financing a Google Tr	
10	17-07-12 US	Gizmodo	A	B	C	country and deserves to be in prison, but that photo of him is " <b>fake news</b> . " as they say.	
11	17-07-12 US	Nerdist	A	B	C	dead! # Varys Birdies in the sky They all retweeting my best lines Making <b>fake news</b> and ima make the kingdom mine Cuz you may think that i	
12	17-07-12 US	Jezebel	A	B	C	the Washington Post and scores of other reputable news source have been labeled as " <b>fake news</b> " by the President, but Fox News has escap	
13	17-07-12 US	New York Magazine	A	B	C	rail against leakers, and then dismiss the latest incontrovertible evidence of wrongdoing as " <b>fake news</b> "? Was Little Donald trying to protect I	
14	17-07-12 US	CBS News	A	B	C	morning, for example, he tweeted that stories that cite anonymous sources are " <b>fake news</b> , " but that's far from the truth. # Remember, whe	
15	17-07-12 CA	The Outlook	A	B	C	own circles. The media war on CNN and every newsgroup he describes as " <b>fake news</b> " is only adding to the embarrassment that the United.	
16	17-07-12 CA	Toronto Star	A	B	C	they still dominate and set the agenda, and, despite Trump's rantings about <b>fake news</b> , TV and print also impact influencers and politicians w	
17	17-07-12 GB	BBC News	A	B	C	news! " # 26 February: The president repeats that the allegations are " <b>fake news</b> ", saying on Twitter: " Russia talk is FAKE NEWS put out	
18	17-07-12 GB	BBC News	A	B	C	so badly (306), so they made up a story - RUSSIA. <b>Fake news!</b> " # 26 February: The president repeats that the allegations are "	
19	17-07-12 GB	Ilkley Gazette	A	B	C	programme' Newsnight' is a humorous look at the birth and proliferation of <b>fake news</b> in the time of Brexit and Trump. # Rachel Feldberg, D	
20	17-07-12 GB	Radio Times	A	B	C	So, what protective measures did the show rally to combat spoilers? Thrones created <b>Fake News</b> . In an interview on the Jimmy Kimmel show,	
21	17-07-12 GB	Metro	A	B	C	reading out a key selection of Trump's tweets, such as: ' The <b>Fake News</b> Media has never been so wrong, or so dirty. # ' Purposely	
22	17-07-12 GB	BBC News	A	B	C	allegations are " fake news ", saying on Twitter: " Russia talk is <b>FAKE NEWS</b> put out by the Dems, and played up by the media, in	
23	17-07-12 IE	Irish Times	A	B	C	Despite what Shane Ross says, the idea of an Irish Olympics is just feel-good <b>fake news</b> # Minister for Sport Shane Ross's idea of Ireland hosti	
24	17-07-12 IE	Irish Times	A	B	C	erving and hollow. It is baseless, transparent, populism. It's feel-good <b>fake news</b> . # It infers a government will consider sport as a functioning	
25	17-07-12 AU	The Canberra Times	A	B	C	been issued from his phone and the Oval Office will be revealed as just " <b>fake news</b> " from the political trenches by a grandstander obsessed	
26	17-07-12 AU	PopCulture.com	A	B	C	Donald Trump. Watch it for yourself in the video above. # " The <b>fake news</b> media has never been so wrong... or so dirty " Serkis reads in	
27	17-07-12 AU	The Sydney Morning Herald	A	B	C	raise revenue). Just as any news story with an error isn't " <b>fake news</b> ", any measure to reduce carbon emissions isn't necessarily a " tax	
28	17-07-12 AU	The Sydney Morning Herald	A	B	C	" phoney ". # Trump snr has repeatedly denounced charges of collusion as " <b>fake news</b> " and a " total hoax ". That line of defence has now	

# NOW Corpus (News on the Web)



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Frequency by year [\(See frequency by country\)](#)

SECTION (CLICK FOR SUB-SECTIONS) (SEE ALL SECTIONS AT ONCE)	FREQ	SIZE (M)	PER MIL	CLICK FOR CONTEXT (SEE ALL)
<a href="#">2010-A</a>	105	115.2	0.91	
<a href="#">2010-B</a>	63	129.2	0.49	
<a href="#">2011-A</a>	196	145.1	1.35	█
<a href="#">2011-B</a>	105	160.0	0.66	
<a href="#">2012-A</a>	126	185.1	0.68	
<a href="#">2012-B</a>	280	186.4	1.50	█
<a href="#">2013-A</a>	245	196.9	1.24	█
<a href="#">2013-B</a>	203	204.9	0.99	
<a href="#">2014-A</a>	336	209.8	1.60	█
<a href="#">2014-B</a>	287	219.9	1.30	█
<a href="#">2015-A</a>	294	223.8	1.31	█
<a href="#">2015-B</a>	371	289.1	1.28	█
<a href="#">2016-A</a>	868	684.5	1.27	█
<a href="#">2016-B</a>	33,236	853.8	38.93	████████████████████
<a href="#">2017-A</a>	100,737	863.6	116.65	██
<a href="#">2017-B</a>	4,970	52.9	93.93	████████████████████████████████████
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142,422</b>			SEE ALL TOKENS

NOW Corpus (News on the Web)



SEARCH

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CONTEXT

HELP

55	17-03-31	GB	BBC News	A	B	C	mix . # But in a world in which accusations of fake news and conspiracy are banded around freely , even ex
56	17-01-20	IN	News18	A	B	C	," Mosseri further noted . # " The amount of fake news on the platform , actually - and I'm not trying
57	17-04-24	NG	TheCable	A	B	C	would not lose any supporter . # The major challenge of fake news is that the false stories are peddled by websites wit
58	16-12-15	SG	THE BUSINESS TIMES	A	B	C	has been under fire for failing to stem an epidemic of fake news that some critics believe may have helped the elect
59	17-04-28	SG	Yahoo News	A	B	C	it is now , in the " new post-truth era of fake news " after the election of US President Donald Trump .
60	17-02-10	GB	The Zimbabwe Daily	A	B	C	? What purpose or agendas do some of the examples of fake news serve , and what can be done about it ? And
61	17-03-30	MY	malaysiandigest.com	A	B	C	disinformation in the US , including the possible generation of fake news for voters in key states , such as Wisconsin , Michig
62	17-04-16	KE	Daily Nation	A	B	C	outrageous statements , for example , the longer history of fake news about Africa is insidious , and costly . # For the
63	16-12-05	US	Raw Story	A	B	C	listening to the national discussion about the impact of fake news . " I would n't say I was following it ,
64	17-03-28	ZA	The Media Online	A	B	C	the country ," he said . The impact of fake news # When asked how fake news intertwines with
65	17-04-04	SG	Marketing Interactive	A	B	C	towards raising awareness about the impact and implications of fake news . # " We need to be able to inoculate the
66	16-12-21	US	Phys.Org	A	B	C	since the experiment , however , the volume and influence of fake news have expanded across the web from sources as dis
67	16-12-23	IN	The Wire	A	B	C	column from The Wire 's Public Editor : # Invasion of Fake News . Credit : Free Press/Flickr CC 2.0 # The season of
68	17-06-07	ZA	Independent Online	A	B	C	. # With online technology , however , comes issues of fake news , and this is what journalists now have to battle .
69	17-01-25	MY	New Straits Times Online	A	B	C	," part of its effort to root out the kind of fake news stories that critics contend helped Donald Trump b
70	17-05-11	GB	The Guardian	A	B	C	," but what people believe . There is a lot of fake news and alternative facts about Fifa circulating . Fifa
71	17-02-28	PK	The Express Tribune	A	B	C	expertise can be dismissed in favour of a corrupted narrative of fake news and alternative facts . Social media has not created
72	17-04-26	SG	The Straits Times	A	B	C	content ' # WASHINGTON * Thanks to the phenomenon of fake news , Google is going to start asking users for help with
73	16-12-07	US	WBUR	A	B	C	to democracy . This hour On Point : the problem of fake news , and what to do about it . -- Tom Ashbrook
74	17-05-03	SG	The Straits Times	A	B	C	it up . To look at how creators and purveyors of fake news might be deterred and perpetrators punished , it is
75	17-06-11	PH	Business Mirror	A	B	C	Congress is being asked to pass a law penalizing purveyors of fake news , including ranking Cabinet officials . # Citing " false
76	17-02-08	PH	Study International News	A	B	C	sure to use only legitimate sources . With the rise of fake news sites , it 's become easier to be fooled into believing
77	17-03-22	CA	Delta-Optimist	A	B	C	. # There 's one major problem with the rise of fake news - some people believe the story . We 've been led
78	17-06-28	GB	The Drum	A	B	C	by KPMG has recorded rising public concern at the rise of fake news , with half of consumers now troubled by the phen
79	16-12-21	AU	CNET	A	B	C	research center decided to build Hoaxy and track the spread of fake news to figure out how to address the public 's concerns
80	16-12-15	GB	Daily Mail	A	B	C	that it 's taking new measures to curb the spread of fake news on its social network . # Here are some key findings:
81	17-06-26	NZ	NZCity	A	B	C	to go viral . # The scientists say the spread of fake news needs to be taken seriously . # " Anecdotal evidenc
82	17-04-08	CA	CBC.ca	A	B	C	Adrienne Arseneault talks about finding herself the subject of fake news , and Radio-Canada reporter Brigitte Bureau talks a
83	16-12-08	US	TechCrunch	A	B	C	have work to do to try to stem the tide of fake news , " he said . " Let 's at least make
84	17-05-26	CA	The Globe and Mail	A	B	C	came onstage to say that , " in a time of fake news ... trust is more important than ever . Sixty-four per
85	16-12-12	AU	ABC Online	A	B	C	One Nation Party . # The research involved the use of fake news articles to measure the influence of news reports a
86	17-05-12	AU	The Sydney Morning Herald	A	B	C	Nozick back in the 1970s . Yet in a world of fake news , fake boobs , fake lips and fake photographs , who
87	17-01-12	ZA	Daily Maverick	A	B	C	Google has also undertaken to prevent its ads from appearing on fake news sites , hopefully depriving them of that financial

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CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT		<input type="checkbox"/> [?]	SAVE LIST	CHOOSE LIST	CREATE NEW LIST	[?]	SHOW DUPLICATES
1	17-07-12 US	Gallup	A	B	C	segments of the news media as an " enemy of the people " and " <b>fake</b> news. " # But even as Trump's clashes with the media continue,	
2	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	and in some cases, accidentally blurring confirmations of the journalism -- the alleged " <b>fake</b> news " -- they're loudly denying. You might remember	
3	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	Flynn by saying outright, " The leaks are absolutely real. The news is <b>fake</b> because so much of the news is fake. " If the leaks were real	
4	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	are absolutely real. The news is fake because so much of the news is <b>fake</b> . " If the leaks were real, then the reporting is accurate because it	
5	17-07-12 US	Salon	A	B	C	on Clinton came from the Russian government. This time, rather than blurring " <b>fake</b> news " and whining about the " dishonest media, " Trump Jr.	
6	17-07-12 US	Tulsa World	A	B	C	will appear next to your comments. If you see a questionable comment or a <b>fake</b> name, click the report button next to the comment. Review the g	
7	17-07-12 US	Gizmodo	A	B	C	complete photoshop job and needs to be called out as such, much like the <b>fake</b> photos of Steve Bannon that have been doing the rounds. It's not	
8	17-07-12 US	Gizmodo	A	B	C	that have been doing the rounds. It's not clear who first made the <b>fake</b> image, but the original photo is from November 12, 2005 at Mar-a-Lago w	
9	17-07-12 US	Gizmodo	A	B	C	country and deserves to be in prison, but that photo of him is " <b>fake</b> news, " as they say.	
10	17-07-12 US	Gizmodo	A	B	C	them. It's not clear if Anthony Bourdain realizes he's passing around a <b>fake</b> . # Donald Trump Jr. may be an incredible sleaze who sold out his	
11	17-07-12 US	The Verge	A	B	C	19454470 New AI research makes it easier to create <b>fake</b> footage of someone speaking Although the scientists behind it would really rather you c	
12	17-07-12 US	The Verge	A	B	C	of artificial intelligence that's sometimes overlooked is just how good it is at creating <b>fake</b> audio and video that's difficult to distinguish from realit	
13	17-07-12 US	Washington Times	A	B	C	# " Remember, when you hear the words ' sources say ' from the <b>Fake</b> Media, often times those sources are made up and do not exist, "	
14	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	assaulted each year. This is just the latest in Cosby's decades-long use of <b>fake</b> news to hide his actions. # (Fake news - a term bandied about	
15	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	women are still not believed when they report being assaulted by men supports the other <b>fake</b> news Cosby has been crafting for most of his life: "	
16	17-07-12 US	Philly.com	A	B	C	in Cosby's decades-long use of fake news to hide his actions. # ( <b>Fake</b> news - a term bandied about since the 2016 election - encompasses not just	
17	17-07-12 US	WIRED	A	B	C	. Just remember that the comments are part of the public record, and obviously <b>fake</b> names -- or racist comments about FCC Chairman Ajit Pai, w	
18	17-07-12 US	The Inquisitr	A	B	C	him in the country. However, will she be forced to stay in a <b>fake</b> marriage? Will he make her act like a loving wife in ways that will	
19	17-07-12 US	Tulsa World	A	B	C	will appear next to your comments. If you see a questionable comment or a <b>fake</b> name, click the report button next to the comment. Review the g	
20	17-07-12 US	WIRED	A	B	C	Title II without the knowledge of the people whose names were used. Although many <b>fake</b> comments are easily identifiable, sorting out the public	
21	17-07-12 US	CBS News	A	B	C	morning, for example, he tweeted that stories that cite anonymous sources are " <b>fake</b> news, " but that's far from the truth. # Remember, when	
22	17-07-12 US	CBS News	A	B	C	. # Remember, when you hear the words " sources say " from the <b>Fake</b> Media, often times those sources are made up and do not exist.	
23	17-07-12 US	The National Memo (blog)	A	B	C	" DonaldJTrumpjr posted the full email, as suspected the lying NY Times fabricated another <b>fake</b> story! " Another far-right troll, Jack Posobiec, wro	
24	17-07-12 US	RollingStone.com	A	B	C	off a June tweet that reads like a Greatest Hits of Trump-isms: " The <b>Fake</b> News Media has never been so wrong or so dirty. Purposely incorrect st	
25	17-07-12 US	The Spokesman-Review	A	B	C	CNN sucks " chants at his campaign rallies or tweeting in all caps about " <b>fake</b> news. " # The negative assessments, bad as they are, are simply	
26	17-07-12 US	Nerdist	A	B	C	dead! # Varys Birdies in the sky They all retweeting my best lines Making <b>fake</b> news and ima make the kingdom mine Cuz you may think that ima	
27	17-07-12 US	The Verge	A	B	C	Neutrality. " The Electronic Frontier Foundation # The activist group put up a <b>fake</b> " blocked " message from " Atcast " jokingly urging visitors to " U	
28	17-07-12 US	Jezebel	A	B	C	the Washington Post and scores of other reputable news source have been labeled as " <b>fake</b> news " by the President, but Fox News has escaped t	
29	17-07-12 US	Politico	A	B	C	wrote Wednesday, " when you hear the words ' sources say ' from the <b>Fake</b> Media, often times those sources are made up and do not exist. "	



SEARCH

FREQUENCY

CONTEXT

HELP

	<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTEXT	FREQ		ALL	%	MI	
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWS	20842		2710959	0.77	7.80	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIA	920		2002340	0.05	3.73	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	STORIES	714		772907	0.09	4.74	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPREAD	652		305816	0.21	5.95	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	FACEBOOK	563		874972	0.06	4.22	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	SITES	525		467575	0.11	5.02	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	STORY	456		1424202	0.03	3.21	
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRUMP	411		1150540	0.04	3.37	
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPREADING	402		68764	0.58	7.40	
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAKE	277		159604	0.17	5.65	
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROLIFERATION	208		23258	0.89	8.01	
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	FACTS	190		213020	0.09	4.69	
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISE	187		521307	0.04	3.37	
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	HATE	181		187774	0.10	4.80	
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	SO-CALLED	179		157354	0.11	5.04	
16	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROPAGANDA	175		60539	0.29	6.38	
17	<input type="checkbox"/>	WEBSITES	166		246306	0.07	4.28	
18	<input type="checkbox"/>	CNN	163		88971	0.18	5.73	
19	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUSSIA	152		406237	0.04	3.43	
20	<input type="checkbox"/>	ERA	151		244535	0.06	4.16	
21	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALTERNATIVE	149		248956	0.06	4.11	
22	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEECH	146		375121	0.04	3.49	
23	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOAXES	144		2124	6.78	10.94	
24	<input type="checkbox"/>	PHENOMENON	144		84856	0.17	5.62	
25	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMBAT	143		133026	0.11	4.96	
26	<input type="checkbox"/>	FALSE	139		200982	0.07	4.32	
27	<input type="checkbox"/>	TACKLE	131		153455	0.09	4.62	
28	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIES	120		174760	0.07	4.31	
29	<input type="checkbox"/>	REALITY	120		431946	0.03	3.01	
30	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIGHTING	116		349659	0.03	3.26	
31	<input type="checkbox"/>	MISINFORMATION	114		12875	0.89	8.00	

**NOW Corpus (News on the Web)**         

SEARCH                      FREQUENCY                      **CONTEXT**                      HELP

CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT    CHOOSE LIST  CREATE NEW LIST  

1	17-07-06 CA	National Post	A	B	C	last May after a fall at his home. # O'Reilly hosts his " No <b>Spin News</b> " podcast on his website, http: //www.billoreilly.com, contributes to Glenn Beck
2	17-04-24 US	Slate Magazine (blog)	A	B	C	more sexual harassment lawsuits.) But O'Reilly returned to his website for his No <b>Spin News</b> podcast on Monday, less than a week after being dismissed f
3	17-04-24 GB	The Guardian	A	B	C	of The O'Reilly Factor addressed the controversy in his podcast, titled No <b>Spin News</b> , by maintaining his innocence and vowing more details would soon co
4	17-04-24 AU	The Australian Financial Review	A	B	C	to make his first on-air comments since his firing on his podcast, " No <b>Spin News</b> ". An advertisement for the podcast, which requires a paid subscription,
5	17-04-24 AU	The Australian Financial Review	A	B	C	subscription, appeared on his personal website, declaring: " Monday. The No <b>Spin News</b> returns. " # On Sunday, Camerota, who worked at Fox <b>News</b>
7	17-04-23 US	Mediaite (1)	A	B	C	O'Reilly's personal website is currently promoting a new episode of his " No <b>Spin News</b> " podcast on Monday. # Even though O'Reilly and Fox <b>News</b> have d
8	17-04-23 US	Mediaite	A	B	C	ways, BillOReilly.com says in a big header right now " MONDAY. The No <b>Spin News</b> Returns. " # The podcast, which O'Reilly has done for years,
9	17-04-23 US	The Week Magazine	A	B	C	Factor was the highest-rated cable <b>news</b> program, has denied the allegations. # No <b>Spin News</b> will go live at 7 p.m. ET Monday, available for premium mer
10	17-04-23 US	Hollywood Reporter	A	B	C	deal. # Bill O'Reilly is making a comeback with the return of his No <b>Spin News</b> podcast. The former anchor of Fox <b>News</b> Channel's The O'Reilly Factoranno
11	17-04-22 US	The Hill (blog)	A	B	C	departed for a vacation that he would not return. # O'Reilly's " No <b>Spin News</b> " podcast is only available to premium members of his website who pay \$4.9
12	17-04-22 US	The Hill (blog)	A	B	C	public eye on Monday with the release of a new episode of his " No <b>Spin News</b> " podcast, according to his website. # O'Reilly's website was updated
13	16-12-08 MY	Free Malaysia Today	A	B	C	Jalan Tun Razak police station. # Rahman also claimed that Malaysiakini's tendency to <b>spin news</b> affirmed his suspicion that the portal was receiving funds
14	16-10-02 NZ	Scoop.co.nz	A	B	C	What is there to fear from comparatively small state backed-foreign <b>news</b> outlets? So they <b>spin news</b> or publish opinions contrary to the US narrative. So

**NOW Corpus (News on the Web)**         

SEARCH      FREQUENCY      **CONTEXT**      ACCOUNT

FIND SAMPLE: [100](#) [200](#) [500](#) [1000](#)  
 PAGE: << < 1 / 13 > >>

CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT    CHOOSE LIST  CREATE NEW LIST  

1	17-08-06 CA	Net Newslidger	A	B	C	. The marathon of speeches and meetings this year will address issues from the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> to climate change and the fight ag
2	17-08-03 IE	The Sociable	A	B	C	for refugee crises # One of the big things to come out of the refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> two years ago was the way in which refugees were usi
3	17-08-01 US	Chicago Tribune	A	B	C	army, after months of covert aid to rebel forces, generated the most serious <b>crisis in Europe</b> since the Balkan wars of the 1990s -- and perh
4	17-08-01 MY	The Sun Daily	A	B	C	stop and stare. # Founded in November 2015 at the height of the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> , the association BAAM aims to give asylum-seeke
5	17-07-30 IE	RTE.ie	A	B	C	the Mediterranean on 14 July as part of the Government's response to the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> . # The role of the Irish naval vessel is to
6	17-07-30 IE	Irish Times	A	B	C	to the Mediterranean July 14th as part of the Government's response to the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> . # It was commissioned in October last
7	17-07-30 NG	Vanguard	A	B	C	The scope of coverage in the exhibition titled, WANDERLUST, which include the refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> , the issue of displaced people in wa
8	17-07-28 PK	The Express Tribune	A	B	C	up migrant registration centres in Libya to help stem an influx that has sparked a <b>crisis in Europe</b> , although his aides said the scheme could
9	17-07-27 PK	Pakistan Observer	A	B	C	2011 to eliminate Bashar Assad, a program of action that led to the refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> and the rise of extremist groups in the Middle E
10	17-07-27 MY	malaysiandigest.com	A	B	C	facilitate the safe return and re-integration into the society of Ghanaians caught in the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> and elsewhere, says Preside
11	17-07-27 GH	Citifmonline	A	B	C	migration, to facilitate the safe return and re-integration of Ghanaians caught in the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> and other parts of the world. #
12	17-07-25 GB	HuffPost UK	A	B	C	in order to win. " # At one point he referred to the migrant <b>crisis in Europe</b> as " worth millions in advertising " as we discussed the impact of
13	17-07-21 PH	Minda News	A	B	C	and in the entire Middle East resulting to US economic and bank meltdown and refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> . # My worry, on the other hand, is t
14	17-07-20 NG	TheCable	A	B	C	enough. # There is no doubt that Africa's staggering growth is fueling migration <b>crisis in Europe</b> and keeping millions in poverty. This is part
15	17-07-11 NZ	New Zealand Herald	A	B	C	, in the midst of the Trump election, Brexit, and the ongoing refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> . # Described as Racism 2.0, the group's ongoing precoc
16	17-07-08 SG	The Straits Times	A	B	C	did recently shoot " The Flood, " a small indie film about the refugee <b>crisis in Europe</b> , an issue she cares about deeply, and more surprising,

Introduction

Concepts

Exploring BYU: NOW

(De-)Constructing

Conclusion

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Introduction

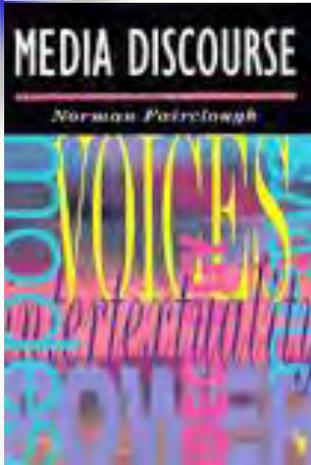
Concepts

Exploring BYU: NOW

(De-)Constructing

Conclusion

## 4. (De-)Constructing: **Critical Discourse Analysis**



**Critical discourse analysis (CDA)** is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse that views language as a form of social practice. Scholars working in the tradition of CDA generally argue that (non-linguistic) social practice and linguistic practice constitute one another and focus on investigating how societal power relations are established and reinforced through language use.<sup>[1]</sup>

Critical discourse analysis emerged from 'critical linguistics' developed at the University of East Anglia in the 1970s, and the terms are now often interchangeable.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Sociolinguistics was paying little attention to social hierarchy and power.<sup>[4]</sup> CDA was first developed by the Lancaster school of linguists of which Norman Fairclough was the most prominent figure.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Critical\\_discourse\\_analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Critical_discourse_analysis) (12/05/17)

## 4. (De-)Constructing: Framing

In the social sciences, **framing** comprises a set of concepts and theoretical perspectives on how individuals, groups, and societies, organize, perceive, and communicate about reality. Framing involves social construction of a social phenomenon – by mass media sources, political or social movements, political leaders, or other actors and organizations. Participation in a language community necessarily influences an individual's perception of the meanings attributed to words or phrases. Politically, the language communities of advertising, religion, and mass media are highly contested, whereas framing in less-sharply defended language communities might evolve imperceptibly and organically over cultural time frames, with fewer overt modes of disputation. Framing itself can be framed in one of two ways, depending on whether one chooses to emphasise processes of thought or processes of interpersonal communication. *Frames in thought* consist of the mental representations, interpretations, and simplifications of reality. *Frames in communication* consist of the communication of frames between different actors.<sup>[1]</sup>

One can view framing in communication as positive or negative – depending on the audience and what kind of information is being presented.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Framing\\_\(social\\_sciences\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Framing_(social_sciences)) (12/05/17)

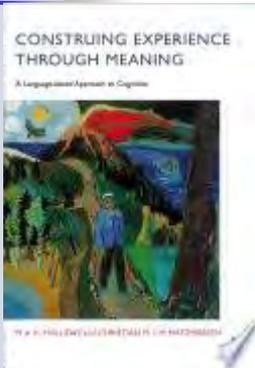
## 4. Constructing: Construing in SFG

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systemic\\_functional\\_linguistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systemic_functional_linguistics) (10/05/17)

For Halliday, all languages involve three generalised functions, or [metafunctions](#): one construes experience (meanings about the outer and inner worlds); one enacts social relations (meanings concerned with interpersonal relations), and one weaves together these two functions to create text (the wording). Because these functions are considered to come into being simultaneously—viz., one cannot mean about the world without having either a real or virtual audience—language must also be able to bring these meanings together: this is the role of structural organisation, be that grammatical, semantic or contextual. These three generalised functions are termed "metafunctions".<sup>[2]</sup>

In adopting a system perspective on language, systemic functional linguistics have been part of a more general 20th- and 21st-century reaction against atomistic approaches to science, in which an essence is sought within smaller and smaller components of the phenomenon under study. In systems thinking, any delineated object of study is defined by its relations to other units postulated by the theory. In systemic functional linguistics, this has been described as the trinocular perspective. Thus a descriptive category must be defended from three perspectives: from above ("what does it construe?" "what effect does it have in a context of use?"), below ("how is this function realised?") and round about ("what else is in the neighbourhood?" "what other things does this thing have to interact with?"). This gives systemic functional linguistics an affinity with studies of [complex systems](#).

## 4. Constructing: Construing in SFG



Halliday/Matthiessen (2000, 2006).

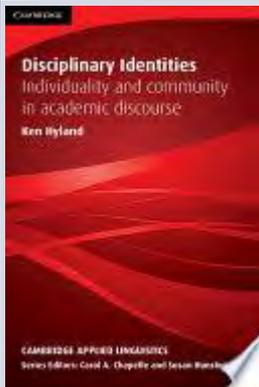
*Construing Experience Through Meaning: A Language-Based Approach to Cognition*. Continuum.

**Systemic functional grammar (SFG)** is a form of grammatical description originated by [Michael Halliday](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It is part of a social **semiotic** approach to language called ***systemic functional linguistics***. In these two terms, *systemic* refers to the view of language as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning";<sup>[2]</sup> *functional* refers to Halliday's view that language is as it is because of what it has evolved to do (see [Metafunction](#)).

These grammatical systems play a role in the construal of meanings of different kinds. This is the basis of Halliday's claim that language is *metafunctionally* organised. He argues that the *raison d'être* of language is meaning in social life, and for this reason all languages have three kinds of semantic components. All languages have resources for construing experience (the *ideational* component), resources for enacting humans' diverse and complex social relations (the *interpersonal* component), and resources for enabling these two kinds of meanings to come together in coherent text (the *textual* function).<sup>[9][10]</sup> Each of the grammatical systems proposed by Halliday are related to these metafunctions.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systemic\\_functional\\_grammar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systemic_functional_grammar) (12/05/17)

## 4. Constructing: Construing Hedging/Boosting



stance: boosting – hedging

In pragmatics (a sub-field of linguistics), a **hedge** is a mitigating word, sound or construction used to lessen the impact of an utterance due to constraints on the interaction between the speaker and addressee, such as politeness, softening the blow, avoiding the appearance of bragging and others. Typically, they are adjectives or adverbs, but can also consist of clauses such as one use of tag questions. It could be regarded as a form of euphemism.

Examples:

*There might just be a few **insignificant** problems we need to address.* (adjective)

*The party was **somewhat** spoiled by the return of the parents.* (adverb)

***I'm not an expert but** you might want to try restarting your computer.* (clause)

*That's false, **isn't it**.* (tag question clause)

Case Study (Vincenzo)

## 5. Conclusion

Philology & Journalism: same basic principles and issues  
in Academic and News Writing:

credibility of texts,

- of sources,
- of statistics,
- etc.

**=increasing demands in “literacy”**

contribution to personal & national development

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