English and Journalism in the 21st century

Roberta FACCHINETTI
Dipartimento di Lingue e Lett. Straniere
Università di Verona
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Words and loaded language in English journalism

**JOURNALISM** /ˈdʒɜːnlɪz(ə)m/

The role and status of *journalism*, along with mass media, have undergone profound changes. The essence of *journalism* is to provide citizens with reliable information through the discipline of verification.

**CITIZEN JOURNALISM** /ˈsɪtɪzn ˈdʒɜːnlɪz(ə)m/

**PARTICIPATORY JOURNALISM** /ˈpɑːtɪsɪpət(ə)ri ˈdʒɜːnlɪz(ə)m/

Notable examples of *citizen journalism* reporting from major world events are the Arab Spring, the Occupy Wall Street movement, and the 2013 protests in Turkey. Critics of the phenomenon, including professional journalists, claim that *participatory journalism* is unregulated, too subjective, amateurish, and haphazard in quality and coverage.
Giornalismo spazzatura

Si tratta di una forma di giornalismo nel quale il materiale raccolto viene utilizzato per creare articoli ed altri prodotti giornalistici allo scopo di “riempire spazi”, senza verificare o approfondire le notizie.

Il giornalismo spazzatura sguazza negli amori di 25 anni fa.

CHURNALISM /ˈtʃɜːnəlɪz(ə)m/

RUBBISH JOURNALISM /ˈrʌbiʃ ˈdʒɜːrnəlɪz(ə)m/

The neologism "churnalism" has been credited to BBC journalist Waseem Zakir who coined the term in 2008.

Rubbish journalism has increased to the point that many stories found in the press are not original.
Journalists are...

- the gatekeepers of information
- the filters of facts
- the safeguarders of truth
- the manipulative eye
- the interpreting voice
The News of the World was founded on October 1st, 1843, as a broadsheet. In 1984 Rupert Murdoch turned it into a tabloid, the Sunday sister paper of The Sun.

For over a century it had one of the greatest circulations in the UK destroyed by its own unorthodox frenzy to hit the headlines at all costs.

On July 4, 2011, the news broke that nearly a decade earlier a private investigator hired by the newspaper had intercepted and deleted the voicemail of missing British teenager Milly Dowler, who was later found murdered.

The paper was also alleged to have hacked into the phones of families of British service personnel killed in action.

Amid public outrage, the political and legal implications of the phone-hacking scandal led to the closure of the paper on July 10, 2011.
‘Drone journalism’

Drone journalism is the use of drones, or unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), for journalistic purposes, for information collection.

Two university journalism programs are testing drones in this context, namely the Drone Journalism Lab, founded in late November 2011 by Matt Waite, professor of journalism and mass communication at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the Drone Journalism Program at the University of Missouri.
Lexical choices reflect shifts in subjective meaning / connotation

They may be euphemistic
The inadvertent killing of soldiers by their own allies or compatriots: “friendly fire”

friendly fire n. Mil. weapon fire coming from one's own forces or allies, esp. (in later use) when it causes accidental death or injury to one's comrades.

1918  *N.Y. Times* 18 Oct. 11  A machine gun barrage laid down on the enemy emplacements was friendly fire from a unit not in their support and acting without orders to cover their advance.

1944  *N.Y. Times* 3 Apr. 1/5  Admiral Nimitz disclosed that thirteen Americans had been killed and forty-six wounded by friendly fire in another ‘tragic episode’ of the war.

1966  *Reader’s Digest* 105/2  ‘Drawing enemy fire from the right.’ ‘Negative, negative... Those are friendly troops down there.’ ‘Affirmative... Drawing friendly fire from the right.’

1991  *Independent* 22 Feb. 3/1  Since the war began, more American troops are thought to have been killed by ‘friendly fire’ than by the Iraqis, most by air-launched missiles.
FRIENDLY FIRE

IT WAS A TRAGIC DENOUEMENT to a story that should have had a happier ending. Last Friday night, on the road from central Baghdad to the airport, a car carrying Italian intelligence agents and Giuliana Sgrena, 36, a reporter for the Il Manifesto daily, who had just been released after a month as a hostage, was fired upon by U.S. troops. Sgrena was injured, intelligence agent Nicola Calipari was killed, and two other agents were wounded. "The strategic alliance with the U.S. isn't in question," Italian Foreign Under Secretary for Middle East affairs Alfredo Mantica told TIME. "But as a loyal ally, we expect answers. If there is ambiguity in the investigation, if those responsible aren't held accountable, it could create a devastating effect on public opinion." Amid new demands that Italian troops withdraw, officials tried to unpick the sequence of events that led to the shooting. U.S. military sources say the car "was approaching a coalition checkpoint in Baghdad at a high rate of speed" just before 9 p.m. on Friday. Mantica told TIME that "around 300" machine-gun rounds were fired at the car, adding that U.S. officials must explain "why it took dozens of minutes" for medical help to arrive. In Baghdad, the incident has provoked a sense of disbelief. The road to the airport is among the most dangerous in Iraq, and soldiers there are on hair-trigger alert. One thing investigators will need to discover is whether the Americans had been warned that the car was coming. Calipari, 51, credited with assisting in the release of Simona Pari and Simona Torretta, the aid workers kidnapped last year, was giving Sgrena news from home when they came under fire, she told RAI state television. "He leaned over me... and then he slumped down and I realized he was dead," she said. "We'd thought by then the danger had passed." —By Aperisim Ghosh and Jeff Israely

TIME, March 14, 2005
FRIENDLY FIRE

It was a tragic denouement to a story that should have had a happier ending. Last Friday night, on the road from central Baghdad to the airport, a car carrying Italian intelligence agents and Giuliana Sgrena, 56, a reporter for the Il Manifesto daily, who had just been released after a month as a hostage, was fired upon by U.S. troops. Sgrena was injured, approaching a coalition checkpoint in Baghdad at a high rate of speed” just before 9 p.m. on Friday. Mantica told TIME that “around 300” machine-gun rounds were fired at the car, adding that U.S. officials must explain “why it took dozens of minutes” for medical help to arrive. In Baghdad, the incident has provoked a sense of disbelief. The road to the airport is among the most dan-
Italian journalist freed after clash in Baghdad

From news reports

BAGHDAD; An Italian reporter held hostage for a month was freed Friday as U.S. troops clashed with insurgents west of Baghdad, killing three militans.

The journalist, Giuliana Sgrena, was wounded when American troops opened fire on a convoy carrying her to safety, and an Italian negotiator who help negotiate her release was killed, her newspaper, Il Manifesto, said in Rome on Friday.

Sgrena was taken to an American-run hospital for treatment for wounds to her shoulder, the newspaper said.

It is not clear where Sgrena was released, but Italy’s undersecretary for foreign affairs, Margherita Boniver, told Sky television news that her release “is confirmed 100 percent.”

Sgrena, 56, was kidnapped in Baghdad on Feb. 4 by gunmen who blocked her car outside Baghdad University. Last month, she was shown in a video pleading for her life and demanding that all foreign troops — including Italian forces — leave Iraq. Tens of thousands of Italians last month marched through Rome to demand her release.

Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini expressed “great joy and enormous satisfaction,” the ANSA news agency said.

The journalist’s father was so overwhelmed by the news that he needed assistance from a doctor, ANSA said.

News of Sgrena’s release came as two members of the United Iraqi Alliance dropped out of the political group Friday because of the coalition’s inability to carve out a deal for a new prime minister. They included one of its more well-known supporters, Abdul-Karim Mahmoud al-Mohammedawi. Dubbed “Prince of the Marshes,” Mohammedawi led the resistance movement against Saddam Hussein in the southern marsh region and heads the Iraqi political group Hezbollah.

A car bomb in Baquba on Friday killed one man and wounded four, the Defense Ministry said.

In other violence, three militants were killed in clashes between U.S. soldiers and insurgents in Baghda, 145 kilometers, or 90 miles, west of Baghdad, the ministry said. In the Wihda, about 40 kilometers south of Baghdad, residents attacked a group of militants, killing seven, the police said.

Violence that has killed hundreds of people the past three weeks led Prime Minister Ayad Allawi on Thursday to extend a state of emergency until the end of March. The order affects all of Iraq except Kurdish-run areas in the north.

(AP, AFP)

International Herald Tribune
March 5-6, 2005
Italian journalist freed after clash in Baghdad

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The killing of civilians: “collateral damage” (1990s, not yet in the OED as an entry)
From “second mortgage” to “home equity loan” (subprime mortgage crisis)

Advanced search results

Showing 1-2 of 2 results in 2 entries

View as: List | Timeline

Sort by: Entry | Date

1. **home equity** in home, n. and adj.  [View full entry]

   ...Go ‘piggybacking’: Take out a home-equity loan against your new house to me...

2. refi, n.  [View full entry]

   ...2002 Time 19 Aug. 66/2 Consider a home-equity loan to pay off the mortgage; it ...

Full Text
Home equity loan in the OED

Browse timeline results: Select a bar to view the results for that time period.
From “torture” to “enhanced interrogation techniques” (not in the OED yet)
This vocabulary handbook is all about words, language, and terminology. Words are more than they seem; they may possess more than one meaning or have a hidden connotation, which may change over time and depend on circumstances.

Knowing a language’s grammar and syntax will not suffice when trying to accurately pinpoint the meaning of a word. For our purposes, it is necessary to examine the meaning of a word or expression in the context of the conflict, where it may be loaded with different associations and meanings depending on whom you ask.
Palestinian and Israeli media have adopted terms that suit the needs of journalism, but also the needs of their respective sides of the conflict. Words that are regarded as incitement in Israel would be considered patriotic on the Palestinian side, and vice versa. As is commonly the case in actively conflicted regions, one society’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter.

None of us are naïve, and we all understand that words can only mediate reality, not define it. But words are also powerful, and they play a major role in shaping our consciousness and perceptions.

They can inflame the conflict, and may become a weapon more destructive than rockets, tanks, or aircraft. As the proverb says, ‘Life and death are in the power of the tongue’. This realisation is our guiding principle.
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<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Explanation of problematic or sensitive usage</th>
<th>Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>activity/ action</td>
<td>There is a Palestinian view that this term is problematic when used to describe an Israeli military operation in a way that diminishes its confrontational or violent nature. For example, ‘A soldier was wounded while carrying out a routine activity’.</td>
<td>military operation / military action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פעולות/ פעולות</td>
<td>(pe’ilut/pe’ula)</td>
<td>פעולות צבאית/ פעולות צבאית (pe’ilut/pe’ula tzva’it/ tzva’it)</td>
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<td>נחשת/عملיה</td>
<td>(nashat’amaliya)</td>
<td>מבצע (miviza [tzva’i])</td>
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<tr>
<td>נחשת/عملיה</td>
<td>(nashat’amaliya)</td>
<td>נחשת/عملיה צבאית (nashat’askari/’amaliya ’askariya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggression</td>
<td>There is an Israeli view that this word is problematic when used as a blanket description for Israeli military operations, such as an air strike or broader military assault, because it immediately assigns blame; however, the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) might argue that the operation was carried out against a specific person who is involved in attacks against Israel, and who they, therefore, consider a legitimate target.</td>
<td>strike / military assault / military operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תקף/תקף</td>
<td>(tokfanut)</td>
<td>תקפה (tkifa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עדוון/عدوان</td>
<td>(’udwan)</td>
<td>מתקפה (mitkafa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עדוון/عدワン</td>
<td>(’udwan)</td>
<td>غارة / ضربة (ghara/darba)</td>
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</table>
development
i.e. in the context of Jerusalem

There is a Palestinian view that the use of the word development in the context of construction activities in certain areas, for example in East Jerusalem, is objectionable.

The word development can sound very much like improvement or repairs; although Palestinians point out that the actions may involve the (hotly contested) destruction of the Palestinian or Muslim character of buildings and neighbourhoods.

There is an Israeli view that development is a standard term used to refer to the renovation or construction of properties and neighbourhoods.

disputed areas

Some commentators or officials refer to disputed areas or disputed territories, which the United Nations and/or other international bodies regard as being under Israeli occupation (see: occupation), including the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

There is technically a dispute, in that Israel does not accept these terms, but Palestinians and pro-Palestinians feel that reference to disputed areas legitimises the Israeli government’s control of them.

construction

גינה
(bniya)

התרבבות
(hitra’kha’voot)

بناء
(bina’)

West Bank/ East Jerusalem/ other specific geographical references (i.e. Use name of city or town).

השתלום / מזרח ירושלים /などが
(ha-gada / mizrakh yerushalayim / hashta’khim)

الضة الغربية، القدس الشرقية، مواقع
Journalism Research News is a news service gathering the news of research results, projects, funding and events from around the Europe to one place.

In addition, the site publishes articles delving deeper into various academic topics.

For scholars, students, journalists and interested laypeople.

They are on Facebook, Twitter and Flipboard.

You can subscribe to their weekly newsletter, which sums up everything they publish.

They develop their service based on people’s feedback.

You can get in touch with them via e-mail, social media or the contact form on the homepage.

The service is born out of the collaboration between the Department of Communication and the University Library at the University of Jyväskylä.
ARTICLE: More climate change news in UK than US media
“Language is the dress of thought.”

Samuel Johnson, *The Life of the most eminent English poets*, vol. I (1781)
2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES
Main source:

From occasional news pamphlets

- no periodicity
- focus on one or two relatively recent news events
- often within a highly moralistic framework

To the first extant periodical news publication: CORANTO

Coranto: English borrowing of a Spanish word, in turn taken from the French COURANT, meaning CURRENT, UP-TO-DATE)

No title, catalogued under its opening words: “The new tydings out of Italie are not yet com” (December 2, 1620)
The siege of Marston Moor

T his French Ambassador hath caused the Battle of Dunsop to be held bitterly at Elydng. the same where both the English and the French, had lost one another and the French had lost their heads. The French were in the charge of the English, and the English had the advantage of the French.

The English soldiers were waiting against their lands. In the same time that the English were waiting, the French were waiting in the same position, and their men were waiting in the same place, and the French were waiting in the same place. The French were in the charge of the English, and the English had the advantage of the French.

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The French were in the charge of the English, and the English had the advantage of the French.
1620: publication first in Amsterdam and other towns in Holland (1620)

1621: printed in London
   more or less literal translations of previously published Dutch newsheets

- factual, unadorned, news reportage.
- hard news with the focus on who, where, what and when.
- Little importance is given to why something happened since the various writers of the dispatches did not regard it as their duty to interpret events.

They were the purveyors of news; comment and analysis were generally left to the reader.
1622 onwards: editorial intervention

- No longer a succession of unrelated news dispatches from diverse parts of Europe
- The editor intervenes to provide a more coherent account of the latest news:

The editor *cum* news writer (they were generally the same person) is proposing to guide the reader from one publication to another through the news stories of the day.

- The editor frequently intersperses his factual recount of the news with more general *comment* upon what the news signifies in a wider framework of human action and behaviour.
1641: from international to home news
NEWSBOOKS

✓ Editorial intervention: collation and rewriting of news
✓ Metaphors and figurative language, proverbs, classical mythology (→ wide cultural dimension)
✓ Conversational tone
✓ Relationship between newswriter and reader (I, you, we)
✓ Title page headlines
by October 1655 the newsbooks were not just authorized but directly written on behalf of the government (Cromwell).

1660: Charles II restored to the throne

November 1665: first number of the *The Oxford Gazette*.

- *twice weekly* publication that in format, content and periodicity can be considered England’s first newspaper
16 November 1665

The Oxford Gazette
(The London Gazette)

The first English newspaper
The term 'newspaper' allegedly occurred the first time in 1670
The Daily Courant

- The first daily paper, 11 March 1702 (up to 1735)
- The first paper with the word *daily* in its title
- Appeared every morning on weekdays, Mondays to Saturdays
Overview of the 18th century

- Increased number of advertisements, often placed prominently on the front pages
- **Political contents** supplemented by **non-political news**, e.g. regarding social habits, fashions, theatre, etc.
- **Sports** news became a regular feature by the 1780s

- Towards the end of the 18th century: the basic shape of the modern British newspaper (→ English-speaking countries).
1730: the first paper relying entirely on advertisements, *The Daily Advertiser*
1731 *The Gentleman’s Magazine*

- First to use the word *magazine*

- A monthly digest of news and commentary + poetry

- Samuel Johnson’s first regular employment as a writer was with *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

During a time when parliamentary reporting was banned, Johnson regularly contributed parliamentary reports as "Debates of the Senate of Magna Lilliputia".
Newspapers in America

1721

The New-England Courant

founded in Boston by the Franklin Brothers.

The paper survived 5 years, had a very simple structure and ... several printing mistakes.
A few years later the German-American printer John Peter Zenger founded the *New-York Weekly Journal*

- Critical to the colonial governor
- → arrested in 1734 on libel charges
- → Zenger won
- → milestone not only in the field of law but also for the history of journalism; the final verdict was that every given statement was not automatically a libel if it was possible to be proved, thus sanctioning the freedom of the press which was ultimately included also into the American constitution.

They added a massive use of sensationalistic stories, emphasis on scandals and gossip, dramatization as well as rough social campaigns or even self-promotion;

+ ample use of new techniques, eye-popping headlines, graphics, purposely used colours, lavish drawings and pictures and also greater space left to the personal point of view of the reporters.

→ yellow journalism
In the Pacific Ocean: Australia

Australian journalism is a direct product of the British one.

In 1803 a former *Time*'s printer, George Howe, charged with shoplifting and then deported to the island, founded the first ever Australian weekly newspaper, the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, very close, both in format and content, to the typical European paper.

At the beginning: lack of timeliness (stories from the rest of the world usually came too late)

The new technologies led to the effective spread of a systematic regularization of journalism in Australia.
New Zealand 1840:

New Zealand Gazette
Wellington Spectator
New Zealand Advertiser
Bay of Islands Gazette
Back in Britain…
The 19th century

- 1815: taxes of four pence per copy to be paid.
- rising newspaper prices BUT this did not stop people from reading.
- Sharing copies or hiring them for a small fee from shops, and reading in coffeehouses, at inns and taverns was a common practice in the eighteenth century.
- One copy was probably seen by 10 to 30 readers.

1855: Stamp duties abolished
- Increased competition of newspapers, lower prices, papers affordable to a wider public
Technical innovations (new types of presses + invention of the telegraph for news gathering)

Industrialization → Changing living conditions
From the nineteenth into the twentieth century—

**New Journalism**

- Development of the popular press (1901—the first prototype of a British tabloid)
- Changes in newspaper content, layout and style
  - News values gained importance in the selection and processing of news.
  - The practice of rearranging and modifying source texts had an impact on the structural organization of news reports as well.
The emergence of the inverted pyramid structure, moving away from chronological accounts to prioritizing most important facts, is usually attributed to the period of New Journalism.

“By 1920 the inverted pyramid had become the only form of reporting taught to journalists” (Conboy, 2010: 138)

MAIN STEPS

- At first there were no thematic sections
- Then the abundance of facts available made it necessary to find some sort of organizing principle.
- By 1860 papers were regularly equipped with headlines, sometimes accompanied by a lead; so they already contained the seeds of the later top-down structure typical of news reports.
• News stories were increasingly placed on the front pages, which had long been preserved for advertisements.

• Tabloidization in the literal sense only started at the beginning of the twentieth century.

• New competitors in the media market:
  ◦ the cinema, which triggered a "visual reorientation of the press"
  ◦ the radio, which made newspapers pay more attention to truthfulness and reinforced the distinction of news and opinion in the newspaper.

• The press had to redefine their role, placing more emphasis on explanation, comment and also personalization—a development which was reinforced as the twentieth century proceeded and television became another major rival.
• The impact of the radio, with its medial and conceptual orality, made it easier for the language of immediacy to creep into the print news.

• 1950s: growing specialization in professional profiles. More and more domains were covered by experts in their fields. Thus, popular papers would, for example, hire a royal correspondent, a fashion expert, etc.

• Establishment of special sections in the newspapers
1960s – 1970s

- **The 1960s**: the years of change, of transgression, of defiance of tradition, of enterprise.

- The years of firsts:
  - the development of the first home video recorder, called *Telcan*
  - the marketing of the first successful Minicomputer
  - the launch of the *Telstar* satellite, allowing for the first trans-Atlantic radio satellite broadcast
  - the first prototypes of video conferencing, teleconferencing, email, and hypertext
  - (1969) the launch of *Arpanet*, the research-oriented prototype of the Internet.
The 1970s:

- digital cameras
- record moving videos
- personal computers and portable phones were developed
- the first fiber-optic cables transformed the communications industry, by permitting transmission over long distances and at higher bandwidths than any other form of communication
Between 1970s and 1980s

- Cable TV became more accessible → more popular
- The general public had regular direct access to information, thanks to TV and radio
- Colour was introduced in print and the majority of newspapers turned to ‘offset’ presses, thus being able to reproduce photos with higher fidelity and with better quality
The 1990s and the new millennium: the Information Age

- By the early days of the 21st century, all newspapers were using full colour extensively.
- new media platform, the Internet: its birth, with the proliferation of information sources and criss-crossing interconnected networks, has changed the way information is gathered and assessed to the point that “the audience relationship with the news is transformed from passive to active, enabling them to contribute, challenge and correct the journalism” (Lee Wright 2010: 76).

⇒ Information has gone GLOBAL (global coverage)
The 1990s and the new millennium: the Information Age

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→ Information has gone GLOBAL (global coverage)
News-chasing then, we’d hit the airport running, 
Often in just the clothes that we stood up in, 
With everything to gain, nothing to lose, 
A way with words and ‘certain rat-like cunning’
Was all it took, said our Nick Tomalin.
And what we did looked, read and felt like news.
But though the new technology abounded, 
The adventure ended, quietly and discreetly, 
On someone’s orders—none of us knew whose—
The death knell for real journalism sounded, 
When health and safety did for it completely, 
It died and was replaced by pseudo-news. (…) 
What’s missing is the authenticity, 
The being there which is the heart of news.
3. INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM

- JOURNALISTIC JARGON

- TEXT: multimodality and news packages, Social newsgathering, Social networks, Citizen journalism
Dizionario Giornalistico Italiano-Inglese

Roberta Facchinetti

G. Giappichelli Editore – Torino
From traditional journalism....

**VIGNETTA**

Disegno satirico che mette a nudo i difetti di un personaggio, di un ambiente o di una consuetudine sociale.

Í Italia manifestazione è dedicata una *vignetta* in prima pagina. Nel taglio basso di questa pagina troviamo una *vignetta* del famoso giornalista satirico.

**(EDITORIAL) CARTOON** /ˌɛdɪˈtɔːrɪəl kɑːˈtʊn/

By the mid 19th century, major political newspapers in many countries featured *cartoons* designed to express the publisher’s opinion on the politics of the day.

His *cartoons* are designed to make people laugh, which makes them drop their guard and see things the way he does.
Televisione che offre un palinsesto variegato.

Il mercato, attraverso la produzione di modelli di broadcasting mutuati dalla televisione generalista, ha tentato d’imporre un accesso dall’alto e gerarchizzato ai contenuti del web. Dopo l’esperienza nella televisione generalista, l’azienda si è già lanciata con trasmissioni via satellite e con l’apertura di una certa quantità di siti internet.

**Mainstream TV** /ˈmɛɪnstriːm ˈtiːvi:/

The programme was picked up by the satellite station, but was not shown on mainstream television, meaning many potential fans missed out on this fascinating series.
**CICALA**

Microfono di piccole dimensioni, utilizzato in trasmissioni televisive o radiofoniche, e appuntato al vestito in modo tale da consentire maggiore libertà nei movimenti.

- **LAV/la’valie maikrofon/**

**LAVALIER (MICROPHONE) / LAV / ‘lavalie ’maikrofon/**

**LAPEL MICROPHONE (MIC) / la’pel ’maikrofon/**

**CLIP-ON MICROPHONE (MIC) /klip on ’maikrofon/**

In television and documentary applications, the lavalier will typically be clipped to the subject’s clothing, such as a tie, jacket or collar, while the transmitter pack which the microphone is attached to may need to be hidden under a person’s clothing.

In theatre applications, where the microphone is used to amplify an actor or a singer’s voice, lavs are typically concealed in their hair. As long as the lapel microphone is plugged into the console, the person’s words are transmitted outward so that others can hear.
Lettura di una notizia fatta dal conduttore di un telegiornale senza fare uso di immagini o con la presenza di un’immagine fissa sullo schermo alle sue spalle.

Al vivo letto dal giornalista stasera sono state associate delle immagini fisse relative ai principali esponenti politici dei gruppi in parlamento.

Quando per una notizia è previsto un vivo, il conduttore non lancia il servizio, ma legge direttamente la notizia in studio, come fosse in radio.

**DRY ANCHOR** /drai ˈæŋkə(r)/

The dry anchor is a story format where anchors just read stories without visuals.

Nowadays channels add graphics to enrich the dry anchor format.
TROUPE  (franc.) /trup/

Gruppo di lavoro addetto alla ripresa di un servizio giornalistico televisivo.

La troupe che ha realizzato il film ha visitato una dozzina di città tra gli Stati Uniti e il Canada a fine autunno. Una troupe televisiva è stata ieri mattina nell’orto dei record per filmare la straordinaria altezza di una delle 6 piante di semi oleosi.

TV CREW  /ˌtiːˈviː kruː/

The Belgian TV crew in China was attacked by AIDS sufferers concerned that a foreign news report might impact their image. The television crew did a live television news report for an outside broadcast newscast.
VICEDIRETTORE

Giornalista di una testata giornalistica che sostituisce il direttore responsabile in caso di assenza.

Attualmente vicedirettore del noto quotidiano, quel giornalista gestisce anche il blog politico e conduce il programma televisivo in onda dopo il telegiornale.
Il direttore ha fatto sapere che sta cercando un nuovo vicedirettore per riorganizzare la squadra di redazione.

VICE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF /ˈvaɪs ˈɛdɪtə(r) ɪn tʃiːf/

The vice editor-in-chief is leaving, after seven years at the head of the magazine.
The vice editor-in-chief of the Hebei Youth Daily was assaulted and badly injured late Saturday near her residence.
Voce fuori campo

**VOCE FUORI CAMPO**

Testo letto dal giornalista a commento di un servizio televisivo, con voce registrata in studio e montata in accompagnamento alle riprese effettuate.

Dopo l’intervista, il servizio continua con la voce fuori campo della giornalista.

Dopo i primi secondi di servizio in lingua ufficiale, la voce fuori campo del giornalista si è sovrapposta al discorso del premier francese per tradurre e spiegare ai telespettatori i contenuti politici dell’incontro.

**VOICE OVER /voʊs ˈoevə(r)/**

The voice over is a story that can be read live by the news anchor himself while a video is being shown on screen.

Voice overs are one of the most common ways used to present broadcast stories.
virgolettato

**VIRGOLETTATO**

Parte di testo racchiuso tra virgolette e contenente una dichiarazione che viene utilizzato come elemento grafico in pagina per attirare l’attenzione dei lettori.

Qualora venissero pubblicati dei *virgolettati*, sappiate che non saranno attribuibili a me.

_Ho tratto il _virgolettato_ dal sito ufficiale del politico che si è espresso sulla vicenda._

---

**PULL QUOTE /pʊl kwəʊt/**

Well-placed pull quotes can serve as a hook to catch and hold your reader’s interest, increasing readership and comprehension.

_A pull quote should offer a strong visual contrast to your body text._
battage

**BATTAGE** *(franc.)* /bat'a:ʒ/  
Sovraesposizione a favore di un avvenimento o di un personaggio pubblico attraverso gli organi di informazione.

Il **battage** mediatico e culturale fornisce armi propagandistiche più potenti rispetto al passato.

Il **battage** televisivo contro un singolo ha il solo scopo di influenzare l’opinione pubblica.

**MEDIA HYPE**  /ˈmiːdiə hʌɪp/  
*Due to the mainstream media hype and political pressure, all minor accusations were changed into major offences.*  
*It is debatable whether there was a true tide of public opinion or an excess of media hype and pressure to intervene in the war recently.*
WEB EDITOR (engl.) /web ˈɛdɪtə(r)/

Redattore che cura la realizzazione di contenuti per il web.

Il web editor sa usare tutti quegli elementi multimediali che, insieme al testo, vanno a formare il contenuto. È necessario che il web editor segua passo per passo l’attività dell’agenzia, suggerendo possibili alternative del testo originale e prestando attenzione alle anomalie linguistiche del testo tradotto.

The workshop provided a valuable opportunity for web editors to meet their peers at other institutions and compare experiences. The web editor is faced with a daily dilemma – how to populate the web-site with content whilst having few resources to call upon.
**WEBZINE** (ingl.) /ˈwɛbzɪn/  

Magazine pubblicato e diffuso in Internet.

Il sito si presenta come una **webzine** dedicata ai temi sociali.

Interviste ai cineasti, recensioni, anteprime, monografie, notizie e tanto altro ancora sul cinema d'oggi e di ieri fanno di questo sito una **webzine** di vera cultura cinematografica.

The **webzine** presents articles and links for everything you want, be it history, mythology, spirituality, culture, art or society.

This is a free **webzine** offering up-to-date information on events and developments in the chemical sciences.
**data(base) editor** (ingl.) /'deɪtæ,bæsɪs 'edɪtə(r)/

Nuova figura giornalistica che, all’interno della redazione, si occupa di valorizzare i dati a disposizione, rendendoli più accessibili attraverso ricerca, statistica e grafica.

La creazione della figura di **data editor** suona come un tributo di Twitter al proprio ruolo di social network ‘giornalistico’ per eccellenza e apre nuovi scenari per la piattaforma di microblogging.

The Guardian News and Media news editor is leaving after 15 years with The Guardian to join Twitter in the US as its first **data editor**.
Data(base) journalism (engl.) /ˈdeɪtəˈbɪs ˈdʒɜːnlɪzm/  
Pratica che si avvicina alla ricerca scientifica nel realizzare inchieste il cui contenuto è organizzato attorno a dati matematici e statistici.

Gli sviluppi della rete Internet hanno dato una nuova definizione di database journalism che pone al centro del lavoro giornalistico i database, in opposizione a quanto avviene nel giornalismo tradizionale dove l’articolo è al centro del lavoro giornalistico.

Database journalism is a principle in information management whereby news content is organized around structured pieces of data, as opposed to news stories.

Data(base) journalist (engl.) /ˈdeɪtəˈbɪs ˈdʒɜːnlɪst/  
You don’t have to be a developer or a coder to be a data journalist.

Attualmente il termine è usato solo in lingua inglese.
THE TEXT
FROM MONOMODAL TO MULTIMODAL/MULTISEMIOTIC/CONVERGENCE JOURNALISM
INTERIM AL PREMIER FINO ALL’EXPO

L'obiettivo del premier un repulisti alla struttura di missione delle Infrastrutture. Per il dopo Lupi in pole Delrio. Nessun ministero di peso a Ncd (di A.Mauro)
SULLE ALPI FRANCESI SI PIANGE ANCHE LA FRAGILITÀ TEDESCA

DISASTRO GERMANWINGS - Il volto provato di Angela Merkel a Seyne-Les-Alpes, al fianco di Hollande e Rajoy, è il segno di una Germania ferita nell'orgoglio della perfezione industriale (VIDEO) (di A. Mauro)

Inquirenti al lavoro sulle cause. C'è un file audio nella scatola nera, ma serviranno settimane. Il mistero del mancato Sos (CRONACA)
The Guardian online Information graphics or infographics are graphic visual representations of information, data or knowledge intended to present complex information quickly and clearly.
Multimodality in journalism:
Various resources are activated by participants to organize their actions, i.e., gestures, body postures, movements, prosody, lexis and grammar.
→ these modalities are constitutively intertwined.

Through the centuries: from pictures to photos, from videos to sound, from intra-textual to inter-textual links, the ‘news piece’ has given way to the
- ‘news package’ / ‘multimodal story’ (Kolodzy 2013).

“Multimodality refuses the idea of the ‘priority’ of the linguistic modes; it regards them as partial means of making meaning. (Kress 2011: 46)
Convergence journalism: providing news to people when, where and how they want it using any and all communication tools available.

Multisemiotic journalism: not restricted to the semiotic system of language alone, since it also incorporates the semiotic system of images.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.1 Developing Standards of Excellence in Online Journalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speed and accuracy with depth in breaking news</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Making the most of the Internet’s capacity for speed while taking care to confirm the accuracy of information and disclose exactly what is known, and how, for any information that is not confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Providing context and background quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehensiveness in content</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Using multiple storytelling forms—text, graphics, audio, photos, video—in ways that take greatest advantage of their individual strengths and the sum of the parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open-endedness in story development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Developing stories in multiple stages in line with their appropriate life spans, drawing on contributions from the public with both respect and careful judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The centrality of conversation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fostering interaction with and among users through means including distinctive voice and personality, direct address, balancing monitoring and self-direction in discussions, and establishing a wide presence through social media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tools to tell a story: words, visuals and sound

FROM THE NEWS PIECE TO THE NEWS PACKAGE

**Words:** text (written word) + track (spoken word)

**Visuals:**
- still pictures: providing a sense of a person or place. They show the scene or the person. They can capture an emotion and provide an intimate look; they can freeze or stop the action and time
  - video: action or movement, providing immediacy and also intimacy + demonstrate, such as how something is made or done.
  - graphics: maps, graphs, pie charts, animation

**Sound:** giving voice to words + music (emotion)
From the news piece to the news package

Non-linearity + interactivity
HEADLINE: title of the story; when clicked, it often takes a reader to a separate page for a more detailed presentation

TEXT: body of the story; it may be either contained in one page or broken up into several connected links

PICTURE(S), including thumbnails

GRAPHIC: the logo, drawings, illustrations related to the news story
• **RELATED LINKS**: either highlighted within the paragraphs of a story or to the side or bottom of a page. This is a unique feature of the web that allows a reader to have a deeper or understanding of the background of the story.

• **AUDIO**: sound, music or voice-over recorded as a stand alone or mixed with a slide show or video

• **VIDEO**: with a sound bite or a separate news video package that accompanies the text of the story
• **SLIDE SHOW**: a collection of photos that looks more like a picture gallery with captions. Some slideshows have sound and voice.

• **ANIMATION**: moving images produced to add more impact to the story

• **INTERACTIVE FEATURES**: graphics designed to interact with the user. Examples include interactive files for the user to experience the news.

• **INTERACTIVE GAMES**: mini video game where the visitor can play the news. Example: «find your inner Italian» with questions as to whether or not a visitor fits into the ‘Italian way of things’.
THUMBNAILS: reduced-size version of images very frequent on webpages.

INNS (Image Nuclear News Stories): News reports where “a press photograph is combined with only (a heading and) a brief caption rather than an extended news report.”
At present:

Social *newsgathering*
- Professional
- Popular

Journalists the world over are struggling to cope with a social and mobile tsunami of ‘user generated content’, to use an increasingly inadequate phrase. Twitter and You-Tube will overwhelm news organisations who can’t master their potential.

A common mistake for those seeking to cope with this profound disruption is to confuse technology with innovation.

Algorithms, apps and search tools help make data useful but they can’t replace the value judgements at the core of journalism.
Genuine innovation requires a fundamental shift in how journalists think about their role in a changed world. To begin with, they need to get used to being ‘curators’; sorting news from the noise on the social web using smart new tools and good old fashioned reporting skills. I find it helps to think of curation as three central questions:

• Discovery: How do we find valuable social media content?
• Verification: How do we make sure we can trust it?
• Delivery: How do we turn that content into stories for a changed audience?

Without a doubt, verification is the greatest challenge. It’s also the greatest opportunity for ‘social journalists’ willing to leave the confines of traditional news organisations and perhaps even create their own.
Social newsgathering: Storyful

Storyful is the world’s first social media news agency. It was started in 2010 by Mark Little, a former foreign correspondent for the Irish national broadcaster, RTÉ. (Raidió Teilifís Éireann).

It works with the world’s biggest news organisations, discovering and verifying content from across the social web. Storyful’s raison d’etre was to devise a way to manage the huge amounts of content being shared on new social platforms by creating effective processes and technology to help filter “news from noise”.

Storyful’s team: thirty people, two-thirds are journalists, adept at scanning and interrogating content on YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, Instagram, Weibo and many other platforms around the clock.

blog.storyful.com
http://storyful.com/
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NQUGJ4O0ZPM&feature=player_embedded

**What we do**
- Storyful is the first news agency of the social media age. We help our clients discover, verify and distribute the most valuable content on social media platforms.

**For Newsrooms**
- Storyful helps your editorial team separate news from social media noise.

**For Digital Publishers**
- Storyful helps you secure the right to use valuable UGC (user-generated content) on all platforms.

**For Brands & NGOs**
- Storyful gives you tools to monitor social conversations and trends.
News transmitted via social media sites is the typical example of unmediated journalism.

Every single news update reaches us in the form of a(n instant) message;

once the message has been received, if we intend to read on, we click on the link, widen up the scope of our knowledge and may also reply by providing further data easily accessible to everybody.

‘real-time reaction’ $\rightarrow$ instant feedback (replies or re-tweets) $\rightarrow$ from the once ‘one-to-one/few’ e-mail communication to mass communication.
Social media place us on a live microphone, or even camera, all the time; they may be both intimate and broadcast; we can use them to contact one person or send a manifesto to millions and ‘expose’ ourselves by using the same forum both for public and for private business.

KEY DIFFERENCE from institutional, mainstream forms of journalism, of news-reporting and news-making: social networks are unmediated.

EX: Twitter, Facebook, blogs, and YouTube
Twitter

- Launched in 2006
- the SMS portal of the Internet, offering a social networking and micro-blogging service which enables “its users to send and read messages called tweets.
- Tweets are text-based posts of up to 140 characters displayed on the user’s profile page” (Twitter website) in reversed chronological order and posted via a range of technologies such as mobile phone, instant messaging clients and the web.
- (as to July 2011) Twitter is estimated to have 200 million users, generating 190 million tweets a day.
- It has been the main communication channel among Iranian protesters in the aftermath of the 2009 elections and one of the most exploited communicative tools for news-sharing in the 2011 Arab spring as well.
Facebook

- launched in 2004
- not been intended for exchanging news, though now it connects millions of people around the world and helps to share information on any topic;
- the specificity of personal profiles set up on Facebook tends to produce opinionated texts, rather than actual breaking news updates.
Blogs

- the epitome of unmediated journalism
- they can be opened by professional journalists and by ordinary citizens, thus leading to the so-called ‘citizen journalism’ of the web, which anybody can read and which can uncover mines of information.
- the most basic unit is the ‘post’, an individual message, frequently a comment to a previous post, logged in by a submitter with identifiable date and time of logging and—like tweets—presented in reversed chronological order on the blog page.
- Rutigliano et al. (2007), “traditional online news sites differ in structure from the weblogs, using the story as the basic unit, updating and changing these stories from one hour to the next. These story units do not accumulate as do posts on weblogs. They do not typically embed links to other stories in the site’s own archive” (Reese, Rutigliano et al. 2007: 244).
YouTube

• *YouTube* is an unmediated web TV, a worldwide video-sharing community where the participants—be they professionals like *CBS* and *BBC* or amateurs—upload any sort of video clips.
• Launched in February 2005 under the slogan ‘Broadcast Yourself’
• It now witnesses a massive circulation of news-related videos;
• by means of the ‘video-response’ option specific of *YouTube*, *YouTubers* can post videos to reply to and comment on previously posted videos, in the same way as they can post replies to other posts on a blog.
• However, while the interaction on blogs takes place largely via textual discourse, on *YouTube* dialogue is by means of video clips.
• Hence, any sort of material, including news stories, can be constantly updated and integrated with further details, which are first and foremost visual, but which may also include—as they frequently do—spoken and written language, sounds, and music.
WikiLeaks

- founded by Julian Assange
- This organization publishes leaked documents supplied to it anonymously by its media partners and so far has shaken the strongholds of world powers—mostly American—by publishing detailed records of the Afghan and Iraq wars, classified American diplomatic cables and records from the Guantánamo Bay detention centre, but also on extrajudicial killings in Kenya and on toxic waste dumping in Ivory Coast, among others.
- YouTube, blogs, Twitter, Facebook, and Wikileaks, among others, constitute what Craig (2011: 143) calls “the landscape of independent and community journalism”.
Citizen journalism

- This change in the news-making process and output has led scholars to add at least two new variables to the content and methodology of their studies:
  - (a) ‘citizen journalism’ as to the authorship of news and
  - (b) ‘the Internet’ as to the channel of communication.

Arianna Huffington, co-founder of the *Huffington Post*, a news website in the vanguard of integrating news with social media, remarks that people “don’t just consume news, they share it, develop it, add to it—it’s a very dynamic relationship with news” (quoted in the *Economist*, special report on “The news industry”, July 9, 2011).
Citizen Journalism /ˈsɪtɪzn ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzɪzm/

Participatory Journalism /pɑːˈtɪsɪpət(ə)ri ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzɪzm/

Notable examples of citizen journalism reporting from major world events are the Arab Spring, the Occupy Wall Street movement, and the 2013 protests in Turkey. Critics of the phenomenon, including professional journalists, claim that participatory journalism is unregulated, too subjective, amateurish, and haphazard in quality and coverage.
VALORI NOTIZIA

Criteri che guidano il processo redazionale di selezione dei fatti da trasformare in notizie.

La notiziabilità di un evento è determinata dai valori notizia. I valori notizia sono criteri valutativi convenzionali che regolano la selezione di un evento, perché contribuiscono a determinare la sua capacità di valere come notizia.

NEWS VALUES /njuːz 'vɛljuːz/

The prominence given to a story depends not only on its own news values but also on those of competing stories. Editors, reporters, and journalists determine which stories are and are not newsworthy by applying news values.
START SMALL, aim high

‘When Candidate A says it’s raining and Candidate B says it’s sunny, a journalist should be able to look outside.’

CAMPBELL BROWN, CNN anchor, on accusations of bias in the network’s coverage of the presidential campaign
- Good stories flow like honey,
- Bad stories are trapped in the craw.
- Think laterally


