

Racist Discourse in Canada's English Print Media: Findings from the Canadian Race Relations Foundation

加拿大英语媒体中的种族主义话语：来自加拿大种族关系基金会的发现

- People of colour are **underrepresented** and **largely invisible** in the media 有色人种在媒体中代表性不足，难以被看到
- When they do appear, they are often **misrepresented** and **stereotyped** 媒体中出现的有色人种经常被歪曲和刻板定型
- The **corporatist nature** of media influences the kind of news that is produced and disseminated 媒体的企业属性影响新闻类型的制作和传播

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- Despite claims of objectivity and neutrality by journalists, editors, and publishers, their individual and organizational beliefs, values, and interests impact on the production of news discourse 尽管声称客观中立，但个人和组织的信仰、价值观和兴趣影响新闻话语的产生
- Lack of awareness, understanding, or concern of the part of those who work in media that they may be contributing to **racism** - resistant to criticism 媒体从业者对于自己助长种族主义的现象缺乏认知和理解，对批评有抵触情绪

Bias in the Media 媒体中存在的偏見

Spin: 倾向性陈述

- Vague, dramatic, or sensational language 模糊、夸张、耸人听闻的语言
- Straying from objective, measurable facts 偏离客观、可衡量的事实
- Clouds the reader's view 掩盖模糊了读者的观点
- May imply bad behaviour 可能暗示不良行为

Unsubstantiated Claims: 未经证实的主张

- Claims/facts **without evidence** to back them up 缺乏证据支持的主张/事实
- Can occur in the headline or body of the article 可以出现在文章的标题或正文中
- Example: "long standing pattern," but no evidence 举例:"长期存在的模式", 但没有证据

— THE —
**DAILY
WIRE**

Socialist Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) continued her longstanding pattern of not understanding how things work on Thursday, this time indicating that she does not know the difference between a media company and a political party.

Bias in the Media 媒体中存在的偏見

Opinion Statements Presented as Fact 将意见陈述当作事实提出

- Subjective language/statements but **portrayed as reporting objectively** 主观的语言/陈述， 但被描绘成客观的报道
- Factual or more objective news pieces may still employ subjective statements or language 事实性的或更客观的新闻作品仍可能采用主观性陈述语言
- Interpretation can present the same events as different incidents 通过转述解释， 将同一事件表现为不同的事件
- Example: A political protest where people sat down and blocked traffic can be described as “peaceful” and “productive” or “aggressive” and “disruptive” 举例：人们坐下来阻断交通的政治抗议， 可以被描述为 “和平的 ”和 “有成效的 ”， 或者 “有侵略性的 ”和 “破坏性的”

Bias in the Media 媒体中存在的偏見

Sensationalism/Emotionalism 煽情/情绪化

- Information is presented in a way that **shocks** or makes a deep impression
信息呈现方式让人震惊或印象深刻
- False sense of culmination → all previous reporting has led to this ultimate story
虚假的高潮感→以前的所有报道都导致了这个最终故事
- Dramatic, vague, hyperbolic 戏剧性的、模糊的、夸张的
- Overuse of “breaking,” or “breaking news” 过度使用 "突发事件 "或 "重大新闻"

Bias in the Media 媒体中存在的偏見

Slant 立场傾斜

- When journalists only tell **part of a story** 当记者只讲述故事的一部分时
- When a particular angle or piece of information is highlighted/played up 当某一角度或某一信息被强调/渲染时
- Prevents readers from getting the full story 使读者无法获得完整的故事
- **Narrows** our scope of understanding 缩小了我们当理解范围

Omission 信息遺漏

- When media outlets choose not to cover certain stories or information that would support an alternative viewpoint/omit voices or perspectives on the other side 当媒体机构选择不报道某些故事或信息, 因为这些故事或信息可能会支持另一方的观点 / 被忽略的声音或角度
 - Political agenda 政治议程

Story Choice and Placement 故事选择与刊登位置

- Which stories does the outlet choose to cover or omit? 该媒体选择报道或省略哪些故事?
- Which stories does the outlet feature on its homepage? 该媒体在其主页上刊登了哪些故事?

Clickbait 点击诱饵 (“标题党”)

- A text or thumbnail link designed to **attract attention** and generate “clicks” to a website 一个文本或缩略图链接, 旨在吸引注意力并产生对网站的“点击”
- Increase website views/traffic and ad revenue 增加网站浏览量/流量和广告收入
- Typically deceptive, sensationalized, or misleading with emotional and stark headlines that spark curiosity 通常具有欺骗性、耸人听闻或误导性, 情绪化或引人注目的标题, 引发人们的好奇心

Clickbait 点击诱饵 (“标题党”)

- Are **widely shared** and clicked 被广泛地分享和点击
- When scrolling through Facebook, Twitter, Wechat, Youtube 当滚动浏览 Facebook、Twitter、Wechat、Youtube时
- Click-through rates (CTRs) on Youtube: “油管”(Youtube)上的点击率(CTRs)
 - Videos with a hyperbolic or misleading title displayed higher amounts of CTRs 带有夸张或误导性标题的视频显示出更高的点击率
 - Higher revenue and engagement for that content creator 对该内容创作者来说, 收入和参与度更高

Implicit Bias in the Media

媒体中隐含的偏见

Example: 举例

- Implicit bias, racism, and Islamophobia in the media 隐含在媒体中的偏见、种族主义、伊斯兰恐惧症等
- **Two different news stories: 两种不同的新闻故事**
 - Dec 31, 2020: A police officer in Calgary was killed when struck by a vehicle trying to flee a traffic stop 2020年12月31日:卡尔加里的一名警察被一辆试图逃离交通管制的车撞死
 - June 6, 2021: 4 members of a Muslim-Canadian family were killed on a stroll in London, Ontario 2021年6月6日:在安大略省伦敦市的一个加拿大穆斯林家庭4名成员在一次散步中被杀

London

Accused: white man 被告:白人男子

- Photo of him smiling from a recent fishing trip 选用照片是他最近一次钓鱼时的笑脸照片
- The news became a space for his family and friends to send their positive thoughts about him, praise him, and deny his Islamophobia and racism 该新闻变成家人朋友积极赞扬被告并否认伊斯兰恐惧症和种族主义的空间
- Spoke about how distraught he was, how happy he was on the fishing trip, how he had trouble with steering his truck 谈到他是多么心烦意乱, 他在钓鱼旅行中是多么的快乐, 他如何在驾驶卡车时遇到困难
- “Eventually, news outlets cited his mental illness, anger management and parent’s separation” 最后, 新闻媒体引用了他的精神疾病、愤怒管理和父母分居等情况

Only a few weeks ago, Veltman went fishing with friends and seemed to them as happy as ever, the co-worker said. A photo from that trip shows a smiling Veltman showing off his catch.

This past Thursday – three days before the fatal attack – Veltman was having trouble with the steering of his new truck, the co-worker said. “I actually drove with him on Thursday.”

He said on Friday, Veltman asked him to finish his work for him because a family member, maybe his grandmother or great-grandmother, had died, the man said.

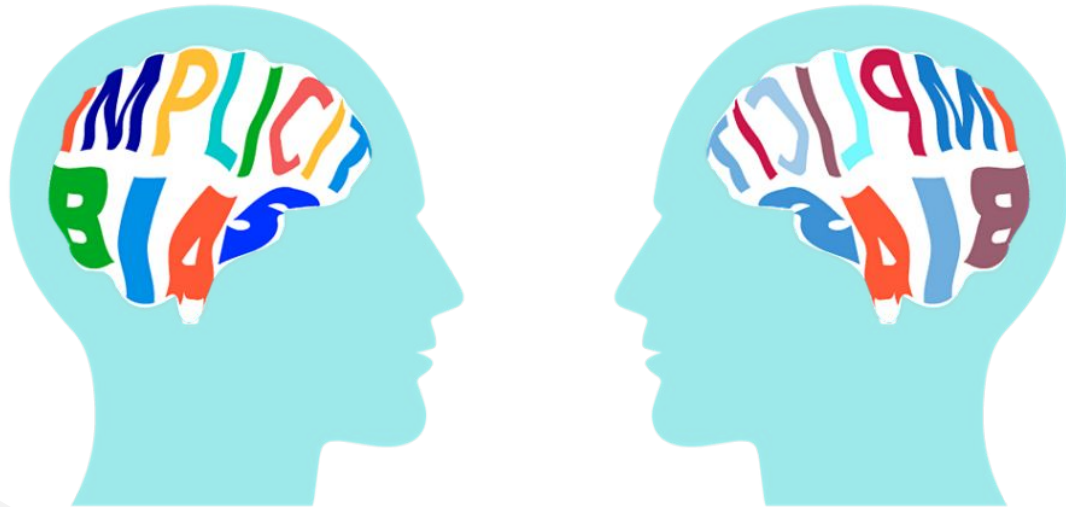
“He seemed broken up over it on Friday. That’s the last time I saw him.”

From the London Free Press

Calgary

Charged & arrested: two Muslim teenagers 被指控和逮捕者: 两名穆斯林青少年

- No family or friends were quoted in the media 媒体没有引用家人或朋友的话
- No one spoke to their characters or other personal information about them 没有人谈及他们的性格或其他关于他们的个人信息
- Photos used in media were mugshots 媒体所使用的照片都是面部照片(大头照)



Implicit Bias in the Media

媒体中隐含的偏见

- **Double standard** when it comes to white people vs racialized people when they commit the same crime 当白人与其他族裔的人犯下同样的罪行时, 有双重标准
- When a white person commits the crime: 当一个白人犯罪时
 - There is more likely to be **a life story that gives the accused characteristics** 更有可能有一个生活故事, 使被告人具有特征
- When a racialized person commits the crime: 当其他族裔犯罪时
 - **No backgrounds, excuses, or side stories** 没有背景、理由或侧面故事

Further examples: 进一步举例

- Terms such as “China virus” and “Wuhan virus” in popular media fueling the rise of anti-Asian racism since the start of the pandemic 流行媒体中的 “中国病毒 ”和 “武汉病毒 ”等术语助长了自大新冠病毒流行病开始以来的反 亚裔种族主义