

Newspaper Editorial Example

Using an original empirical study of the frame building process in the press, this book analyses the interplay between political economy and framing theories, focusing on what the frames found in the press can reveal about structural power struggles, and the contribution of journalism to democratic debate.

Newspaper Editorial Support for Freedom of Speech and Press, 1919-1969
Language Change in English Newspaper Editorials
BRILL

The book challenges the idea that processes of globalization are leading to an increasing homogenization of news on a worldwide scale by focusing on two defining crises of our time - 9/11 and the War in Afghanistan. The empirical analysis combines process-tracing, as well as both quantitative and qualitative content analysis of governmental discourses and news coverage of eight elite newspapers across the US, France, Italy and Pakistan. It develops a new multidisciplinary framework to explain news that brings together previously distinct levels of analysis: the micro level of the individual decisions made by journalists, the organizational environment of the news organization, national social and political contexts, the macro level of international relations. The book is going to be of interest primarily to academics and researchers, postgraduate students across communications, media studies, journalism, politics and international relations, as well as journalists, media practitioners and officials involved in public communication.

The Student Newspaper Survival Guide has been extensively updated to cover recent developments in online publishing, social media, mobile journalism, and multimedia storytelling; at the same time, it continues to serve as an essential reference on all aspects of producing a student publication. Updated and expanded to discuss many of the changes in the field of journalism and in college newspapers, with two new chapters to enhance the focus on online journalism and technology Emphasis on Web-first publishing and covering breaking news as it happens, including a new section on mobile journalism Guides student journalists through the intricate, multi-step process of producing a student newspaper including the challenges of reporting, writing, editing, designing, and publishing campus newspapers and websites Chapters include discussion questions, exercises, sample projects, checklists, tips from professionals, sample forms, story ideas, and scenarios for discussion Fresh, new, full color examples from award winning college newspapers around North America Essential reading for student reporters, editors, page designers, photographers, webmasters, and advertising sales representatives

To test whether the writing style in "up-market" English language newspaper editorials has become less formal over the past century as in many other genres, Westin studied language trends in three major British papers. After overviewing previous research on newspaper language, the author discusses methodological issues in using machine-readable corpora for analyzing linguistic change over time, and her multi-feature/multi-dimensional approach extending Biber's work on markers of personal involvement to include narrative and other forms of discourse. Charted results reveal both linguistic change and continuity. Appends the frequency counts for each of the study's linguistic features. Lacks an index. It is unclear whether Westin is currently affiliated with Uppsala U. or U. College of Gavle, Sweden. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The School of Journalism at Columbia University has awarded the Pulitzer Prize since 1917. Nowadays there are prizes in 21 categories from the fields of journalism, literature and music. The Pulitzer Prize Archive presents the history of this award from its beginnings to the present: In parts A to E the awarding of the prize in each category is documented, commented and arranged chronologically. Part F covers the history of the prize biographically and bibliographically. Part G provides the background to the decisions.

Provides information on stylistic aspects of research papers, theses, and dissertations, including sections on writing fundamentals, MLA documentation style, and copyright law

Writing well, and persuasively, is not only a discipline that can be learned, it is one deeply rooted in the classical arts of rhetoric and polemic. This book introduces the essential skills, rules, and steps for producing effective political prose appropriate to many contexts, from the editorial, the op-ed, and the polemical essay to others both weighty and seemingly slight.

In 1872 in the treaty port of Shanghai, British merchant Ernest Major founded one of the longest-lived and most successful of modern Chinese-language newspapers, the Shenbao. His publication quickly became a leading newspaper in China and won praise as a "department store of news," a "forum for intellectual discussion and moral challenge," and an "independent mouthpiece of the public voice." Located in the International Settlement of Shanghai, it was free of government regulation. Paradoxically, in a country where the government monopolized the public sphere, it became one of the world's most independent newspapers. As a private venture, the Shenbao was free of the ideologies that constrained missionary papers published in China during the nineteenth century. But it also lacked the subsidies that allowed these papers to survive without a large readership. As a purely commercial venture, the foreign-managed Shenbao depended on the acceptance of educated Chinese, who would write for it, read it, and buy it. This book sets out to analyze how the managers of the Shenbao made their alien product acceptable to Chinese readers and how foreign-style newspapers became alternative modes of communication acknowledged as a powerful part of the Chinese public sphere within a few years. In short, it describes how the foreign Shenbao became a "newspaper for China."

A tool and sourcebook, with reproducible pages, aids teachers using the newspaper in the classroom.

Discusses and illustrates every aspect of print and electronic editorial writing

Local newspapers can hold back the rising tide of political division in America by turning away from the partisan battles in Washington and focusing their opinion page on local issues. When a local newspaper in California dropped national politics from its opinion page, the resulting space filled with local writers and issues. We use a pre-registered analysis plan to show that after this quasi-experiment, politically engaged people did not feel as far apart from members of the opposing party, compared to those in a similar community whose newspaper did not change. While it may not cure all of the imbalances and inequities in opinion journalism, an opinion page that ignores national politics could help local newspapers push back against political polarization.

This book allows readers to bring newspapers into their everyday lives by promoting the idea that newspapers give us the opportunity to

perceive ourselves as intrinsically involved in local, national, and global discussions. The only book of its kind on the market today, it provides a base for the development of critical thinking, reading, and writing skills as it shows ways in which we can reference newspaper articles as we work through new ideas and problems we encounter. This reader contains timely and interesting selections, and its organization mirrors that of any typical newspaper. Selections are divided into a News section, a Business section, a Discovery section, a Sports section, and a Life section. Each storyline presented includes a sample of an editorial, a report, and a feature article. Storylines include: the Jessica Smart case; the USA Patriot Act; Jayson Blair and The New York Times; Amazon.com; lotteries; fast food; the Space Shuttle disaster; cyberspace; cloning; Michael Jordan; Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding; The US Olympic Hockey Team and the Gold Medal; fashion and fads; diet; and the 9/11 attacks. An excellent and exciting book that provides an excellent tutorial on how to read a newspaper for maximum effect and benefit. Will provide special insight for ESL students and others learning about newspapers and article-writing.

One of "our most insightful social observers"* cracks the great political mystery of our time: how conservatism, once a marker of class privilege, became the creed of millions of ordinary Americans. With his acclaimed wit and acuity, Thomas Frank turns his eye on what he calls the "thirty-year backlash"—the populist revolt against a supposedly liberal establishment. The high point of that backlash is the Republican Party's success in building the most unnatural of alliances: between blue-collar Midwesterners and Wall Street business interests, workers and bosses, populists and right-wingers. In asking "what 's the matter with Kansas?"—how a place famous for its radicalism became one of the most conservative states in the union—Frank, a native Kansan and onetime Republican, seeks to answer some broader American riddles: Why do so many of us vote against our economic interests? Where's the outrage at corporate manipulators? And whatever happened to middle-American progressivism? The questions are urgent as well as provocative. Frank answers them by examining pop conservatism—the bestsellers, the radio talk shows, the vicious political combat—and showing how our long culture wars have left us with an electorate far more concerned with their leaders' "values" and down-home qualities than with their stands on hard questions of policy. A brilliant analysis—and funny to boot—What's the Matter with Kansas? presents a critical assessment of who we are, while telling a remarkable story of how a group of frat boys, lawyers, and CEOs came to convince a nation that they spoke on behalf of the People. *Los Angeles Times

Although news outlets are meant to be impartial, they have never been perfectly unbiased. After the 2016 U.S. presidential election, the term "fake news" became part of everyday vocabulary, adding to the public's mistrust of the media. In today's society, learning how to cultivate media literacy by spotting unreliable sources and biased reporting is crucial. This volume explores the fake news phenomenon and offers readers tips on how to be critical of what they see reported. Full-color photographs, annotated quotes, engaging sidebars, and discussion questions enhance the compelling narrative as it explores this crucial aspect of a democratic society.

This work is a corpus-based study of the language of English up-market (quality) newspaper editorials, covering the period 1900-1993. CENE, the Corpus of English Newspaper Editorials, was compiled for the purposes of this study and comprises editorials from the "Daily Telegraph, "the "Guardian, "and "The Times "chosen to represent periods at ten-year intervals. The language of the editorials was investigated with regard to features that previous research had proved to be markers of such types of discourse as might be of interest to an investigation of the development of the language of newspaper editorials. To begin with, sets of features associated with the empirically defined dimensions of linguistic variation presented in Biber (1988) were compared across decades and newspapers; these dimensions included personal involvement and information density, narrative discourse, argumentative discourse, abstract discourse, and explicit reference. However, since the study showed that the features within each set often developed in diverging directions, the old sets were broken up and new ones formed on the basis of change and continuity as well as of shared linguistic/stylistic functions, specific for newspaper editorials, among the features involved. It then became apparent that, during the 20th century, the language of the editorials developed towards greater information density and lexical specificity and diversity but at the same time towards greater informality, in so far as the use of conversational features increased. The narrative quality of the editorials at the beginning of the century gradually decreased whereas their reporting and argumentative functions remained the same over the years. When the features were compared across the newspapers analyzed, a clear distinction was noticed between "The Times "and the " Guardian. "The language of the " Guardian "was the most informal and the most narrative while that of The Times was the least so. The information density was the highest in "The Times" and the lowest in the "Guardian. "In these respects, the " Daily Telegraph "took an intermediate position. The editorials of the " Guardian "were more argumentative than those of both the " Daily Telegraph "and" The Times. "As regards lexical specificity and diversity as well as sentence complexity, the " Daily Telegraph "scored the highest and "The Times "the lowest while the results obtained for the " Guardian "were in between the two."

An insider helps money-seekers crack their way into Craigslist! For those short on cash, the free website Craigslist provides a wide range of money-making opportunities, from selling personal items to setting up an entrepreneurial business to finding a new job. This guide provides the best strategies, creative ideas, and inside tips for maximizing the selling, buying, and bartering potential on the Craigslist. ? Maximizes opportunities for the over 500 Craigslist sites worldwide ? Over 40 million U.S. users and 12 billion page views each month, the eighth most-viewed English-language site in the world ? MSNBC report: large increase in items sold on Craigslist, even as economy slows ? A unique focus on money-making opportunities and job search capabilities within Craigslist

The volumes in this series set out to provide a contemporary record of the spread and development of the English language in South, Southeast, and East Asia from both a linguistic and literary perspective. Each volume will reflect themes that cut across national boundaries, including the study of language policies; globalization and linguistic imperialism; English in the media; English in law, government and education; 'hybrid' Englishes; and the bilingual creativity manifested by the vibrant creative writing found in a swathe of Asian societies. This book gives an in-depth analysis of the use of the English language in modern Japan. It explores the many ramifications the Japanese-English language and culture contact situation has for not only Japanese themselves, but also others in the international community. Data for this book has been gathered using anthropological ethnographic fieldwork, augmented by archival sources, written materials, and items from popular culture and the mass media. An interdisciplinary approach, including those of anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive science and symbolic anthropology, is taken in the exploration of the topics here. This book's arguments focus on four major theoretical linguistic and social issues, namely the place of the Japanese-English case in the larger context of 'World Englishes'; the place of the Japanese-English case in a general theory of language and culture contact; how Japanese English informs problems of categorization, meaning construction and cognition; and what it says about the social construction of identity and sense of self, nationalism and race. This book will be of interest to linguists, anthropologists, sociologists, cognitive scientists, and all readers who are interested in language contact, sociolinguistics, English as an international language, and World Englishes. It will also appeal to those who are interested in Japan and popular culture.

Much has happened in the newspaper profession and in the schools of journalism since this book was first published ten years ago. The newspapers have covered a World War and war periods have always brought the greatest changes in American newspapers have wrestled with doubled costs of production, reduced staffs, much merging, curtailed income, and are now deep in the perplexities of reconstruction. Meanwhile schools and courses in journalism have greatly increased in number, enrolment, and branches of instruction. When the book was presented in 1915, it was the first textbook entirely devoted to the problems and technique of newspaper desk work. It has, therefore, been widely used in classes in copyreading, headline writing, and make-up, as well as in newspaper offices. Its contents have been put to a severe test, and some have been found wanting. The author himself, in using it year after year in class, filled many page margins with suggestions

for improvement. Hence, in preparation for its tenth anniversary, it is well that the book should receive a thorough overhauling to bring it up to date, to put in some things omitted before, to make it more usable and teachable. Its general structure has not been changed. Most of the alterations are in the chapters on copyreading, headline writing, make-up, and type, but many additions have been made in other chapters. Class exercises have now been added to each chapter to present in brief much of the technique of teaching, as it has developed in the larger schools. They are intended to be suggestive, not only to the teacher, but to independent students and young newspaper workers. A bibliography has been added to suggest further reading. In the schools of journalism, the methods of teaching copyreading have developed during the period since first publication probably more than any other branch and have been somewhat standardized.

Newspaper Design showcases the best of editorial and graphic design from the most renowned newspapers across the world, and proves that skillful news design matters more than ever before. Over recent years, the world of news making has dramatically changed. Newspaper Design examines the forces that have transformed the industry and showcases the best of editorial design in the news context. Following the shift to digital, the role of visual journalists has evolved. As our reading habits change, so do the ways in which designers deal with typography, grid systems and illustration in order to tell a story in the most engaging way. Newspaper Design discusses the daily challenges of journalists and editorial designers, and introduces the work of the teams behind some of the most influential newspapers, such as the New York Times, the Guardian, and Libération. Unique insights from professionals paired with outstanding visual examples reveal the inner workings of the news industry and make Newspaper Design a must-have for designers, publishers and journalists. Javier Errea is the director of Errea Communications, president of the Spanish chapter of the Society for News Design, and coordinator for the Malofiej World Summit and International Infographics Awards.

Today, newspapers and magazines publish writing very similar in substance, style and structure. Writing Opinion for Impact will therefore be valuable to students of opinion and editorial writing, critical writing, and personalized feature and column writing for newspapers and magazines alike.

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