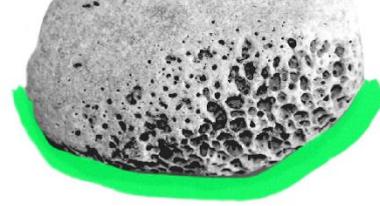**Online Hate Speech, Media Representation on Migrants/ Refugees**

Provisional programme [red.: 07/03/2021]

28 April 2022, Auditorium B 1 (Building 02)

Media Representation on Migrants/Refugees

Panel: 9.15 – 11.15 am

Andrea Pogliano

Re-thinking the politicization of migration: how media sociology may help political studies

This paper will discuss the politicization of migration in Europe, by showing how media phenomena such as 'media hype' and 'moral panic' help researchers to better understand politicization mechanisms, which are usually ignored in political studies, and to better understand the link between the politicization of migration and the threat frame (particularly the public order and the national cohesion *topoi*). Once established the framework, the paper will also discuss how the politicization of migration under the victim frame works. Specifically, two *topoi* of the victim frame (the humanitarian and the racism/xenophobia) will be explored in their relationship with mechanisms of politicization, using case studies from the Italian context. Finally, the paper will show the actual limits of a politicization of migration produced under the victim frame: the reliance to spectacular images (for the humanitarian *topos*) and the reliance to a very specific representation of racism, which exposes racism to a constant risk of being successfully denied in public debate.

Andrea Pogliano is lecturer of sociology of media at the Università del Piemonte Orientale. He is affiliate researcher at FIERI, a research Institute working specifically on migration, based in Torino (IT). His last book (in print) is *titled Media, policies and migrations in Europe* (Carocci, Rome, 2019). He has recently published the book chapter *Local Narrative-Making on Refugees: How the Interaction Between Journalists and Policy Networks Shapes the Media Frames*, for a Springer IMISCOE book (Glorious & Doomernik 2019). He has worked and published extensively on media images (photojournalism) of migration, both through discourse and frame analysis, and through ethnography of visual news making.

Sheila Khan & Helena Machado

"The empire coming home"*
The Media, the Public and the Imagination on the Other Today

Many of the issues surrounding the wave of migrants and refugees that abound in media narratives are a reflection of the humanistic and supportive state of mind in crisis in Europe. The fake news as well as the manipulation exercised through social networks clearly show the disbelief of European populations to values that were once declared as pillars at the root of European narrative, such as: democracy, freedom and civilization. Alongside a disappointment in economic behaviour with the financial crisis (2015), many Europeans saw migrants and refugees as the scapegoats for their economic and social weaknesses and insecurities. Against this backdrop, the resurgence of left and right populism is proof of the absence of dialogue in a political centre, with BREXIT (El-Enany,2018), the emergence of VOX in Spain, as well as the wave of right-wing extremist movements in Italy and Hungary is a clap and a nostalgic compliment to a more authoritarian, imperial, totalitarian and fascist past. In this sense, this communication seeks to think of the media as a social tool, which serves to debate and share, on the one hand, social anxieties and insecurities, and, on the other hand, the legitimation of a historical closure to solidarity and cultural and social inclusion of the 'Others'.

*Nadine El-Enany (2018), "The Next British Empire". IPPR Progressive Review, Volume (25): 33-38.

Sheila Khan is a sociologist, and currently a researcher at the Centre for Communication and Society Studies at the University of Minho. She holds a PhD in Ethnic and Cultural Studies from the University of Warwick. She is currently a postdoc researcher on the project funded by the European Research Council, EXCHANGE Project.

Helena Machado | Full Professor of Sociology at the University of Minho, Portugal. For the last 12 years I have been engaged in research in the intersection between science, technology and society studies and criminology. Her research focus is the sociological and bioethical aspects of forensic criminal DNA databases. In 2015, she was awarded a Consolidator Grant from the European Research Council (ERC), to conduct research into the societal, legal, ethical, and political challenges posed by criminal DNA databases and the transnational exchange of DNA data in the context of policing and judicial cooperation in the EU, with the name of EXCHANGE Project.

Zuhal Karakoç Dora

The effects of Hate Speech against Migrants: an International Dilemma between Preventing Terrorism and Causing Terrorism

The perception of 'security' and 'borders' has drastically changed from top to toe since the end of the Cold War. While more and more identity wars have come in sight, new strategies have been developed by the states against mass influx. Political, social and economic disorders, internal conflicts and international disputes caused countless people

to flee from their homeland in search of better conditions. According to the *World Migration Report* (2019), the number of international migrants reached 272 million, continuing an upward trend in all world regions. In 2019, regionally, Europe hosts the largest number of international migrants (82 million) when compared to the others. While Europe has long been a destination for migrants and refugees, 2015 saw a sharp rise in the numbers of refugees and migrants arriving. This was due to the chaos in most of the Middle Eastern countries, notably Syria. According to *Frontex*, about 900,000 refugees and irregular migrants crossed the EU's sea borders via the Eastern Mediterranean route. In October 2015, the monthly number of the refugees entering Europe (218,394) was almost equivalent to the total that entered over the whole of 2014, and more than 50 per cent of these were from Syria.

While the European states were intensively trying to overcome the issue, coordinated terrorist attacks around Paris killed 130 people and wounded 352 others on November 13, 2015. Just after 4 months, another coordinated terrorist attacks occurred in Brussels on March 22, 2016, killing 35 and wounding 340 people. The fact that these attacks were carried out by terrorists of migrant-origin led people to develop a hate speech towards migrants. The media played a great role in flaring up the discussions.

In this study, the EU's approach will be analysed in terms of migration policies and combatting terrorism. While, on the one hand, developing strategies to stop terrorist activities, the negative effects of hate speech press towards radicalism and feed terrorism, on the other hand. This will be examined from the perspective of globalization.

Key Words: Hate speech, migration, media, the EU, terrorism.

Zuhal Karakoç Dora is working at the Grand Assembly as Deputy President who was responsible for the coordination of Syrian Refugees in Turkey and projection and negotiation of the EU Facility for the Refugees in Turkey between the years 2016–2018. Now, while carrying out strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and gender based budgeting issues at the Grand Assembly, she is at the same time teaching "Immigration and Security" at TOBB University in Ankara, Turkey.

28 April 2022, Auditorium B 1 (Building 02)

Panel: 4.15 – 6.00 pm / 16h15 – 18h

Marta Filipa Marques Martins

(Re)constructing power relations across borders in politics of inclusion and exclusion: performing 'Europe's Others'

With the commitment to improve the European Union's transnational cooperation mechanisms, technological systems for the exchange of large-scale intelligence data for criminal investigations expanded. These infrastructures have been reinforcing a specific form of social surveillance at the EU level, (re)constructing power relations across borders. Based on critical surveillance studies and cultural media studies we elaborate on the notion of moral panics dramatized by the media which mobilize certain compositions of otherness, by constructing suspicion and criminalizing particular social and ethnic groups and nationalities.

Our sample includes news related to the coverage of high-profile transnational criminal cases published in newspapers of six European countries, i.e., Portugal, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Spain, Austria, Montenegro, and Serbia. This paper explores how the nature of EU transnational policing and cooperation (re)constructs geopolitical tensions by performing a division between 'us' and 'Europe's others' along symbolic moral and political borders. We argue that media portrays the dramatization of transnational narratives of risk and (in)security which redraws territorial borders in a politics of inclusion and exclusion. We conclude by emphasizing how media intersects geographic structures about transnational criminal cases whose constructed categories of suspicion target at already 'suspect communities´ that reformulated understandings of identity, community, and justice.

Marta Martins is a junior researcher at the Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS) at the University of Minho. Her Ph.D. research focuses on the media narratives about the application of DNA technologies in transnational criminal cases. Also, she explores the circulation of such media narratives in the community of forensic experts and other professionals dealing with crime control activities. At the moment, she joined the EXCHANGE Project – *Forensic Geneticists and the Transnational Exchange of DNA data in the EU: Engaging Science with Social Control, Citizenship and Democracy* (grant agreement n°648608) funded by the European Research Council (ERC) and coordinated by Prof. Helena Machado.

Mahmoud Baballah

The representation of the Muslim veiled Woman in the Western media as case study

Since the emergence of colonialism, the West and especially Europeans started an extensive exploration of the Middle East. Such large scale systematic study has become a lasting cultural reference in the mind of the West over the Middle East. Consequently, an increasingly globalized western media discourse has turned a spotlight on the Muslim world. Women's right within Islam has been brought to the front to be a big issue in Europe. The image of Muslim Veiled Woman has been represented in the western media under a lot of deception and misrepresentations, characterized by passive attitudes and inherited stereotypes based on agreed cultural archetype continuously portrayed in the media aiming to impose and maintain particular structure and representation. Therefore, the signifier, the veil, has been associated with Muslim woman's oppression and transporter of terrorism in the Muslim countries. Against this assumption, this paper will try to challenge such hatred media discourse which has shaped the relationship between the migrants and the citizens of the country of settlement.

Keywords: colonialism, Veiled Woman, inherited stereotypes, cultural archetype.

Mahmoud Baballah holds a Master Degree in Communication and Journalism and works at the King Fahd High School of Translation, University Abdelmalek Saadi, Tangier, Morocco.

Inês Amaral, Rita Basílio Simões e Filipa Filipe

O auge da crise migratória no Mediterrâneo: representações mediáticas de refugiados na Alemanha

Em 2015, à medida que o fluxo migratório para a Europa aumentava em resultado da crise migratória no Mediterrâneo, refugiados e migrantes alcançaram significativa visibilidade nos media europeus. Foi neste contexto que vimos emergir uma multiplicidade de discursos transmitidos pelos media, que criam e recriam identidades sociais, com frequência recorrendo a representações sociais estereotipadas. Assumindo o pressuposto de que aqueles que não estão representados no ecossistema mediático não são socialmente relevantes e que a relevância social se interliga com essas representações (Tuchman, 1978), os media desempenham um papel crucial na definição e reforço dos pilares culturais de uma sociedade. Entre as suas possíveis atribuições estão os discursos sobre o "outro".

As representações mediáticas contribuem para a perceção de uma realidade comum para um grupo específico. Refugiados e migrantes surgiram numa macro-narrativa (Corman, 2011) divulgada pelos media. Narrativas identitárias, de alteridade e securitização foram veiculadas refletindo relações de poder (Bourdieu, 1979) que se materializaram em discursos legitimários de significações consideradas dominantes (Fairclough, 1995).
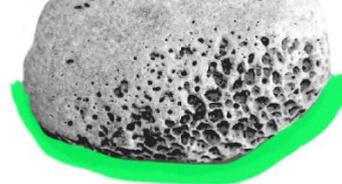
O objetivo desta investigação é identificar e analisar as representações mediáticas de refugiados na Alemanha a partir do estudo de caso das revistas *Der Spiegel*, *Focus* e *Der Stern*. A abordagem metodológica cruza a análise de conteúdo (Bardin, 1977) com a perspetiva sócio-semiótica visual de Kress e van Leeuwen (2000). O corpus de análise são 156 capas das revistas (52 por revista) publicadas durante o ano de 2015. Procuramos quantificar as representações, identificar padrões de representação e tom discursivo, categorizar o tipo de participantes representados, analisar a relação entre texto e imagem no sentido de compreender os processos conceptuais para além do significado representacional.

Inês Amaral é Professora Associada da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra e investigadora do Centro de Estudos de Comunicação e Sociedade (CECS, UMinho). Tem desenvolvido investigação sobre audiências; participação e *media* sociais; literacia mediática e digital; género e *media*.

Rita Basílio Simões é Professora Auxiliar da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra e investigadora do Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX da Universidade de Coimbra (CEIS20). Tem investigado género e *media*, comunicação e jornalismo, espaço público, crime e justiça criminal.

Filipa Filipe é licenciada em Ciências da Educação e pós-graduada em e-Learning pela Universidade de Coimbra. É mestre em Psicologia pelo Instituto Superior Miguel Torga. A sua tese de mestrado é sobre a qualidade da vinculação pais-filhos em crianças em idade escolar.

29 April 2022, 9.00 – 10.45 am

Auditorium B2 (Building 05)

Online Hate Speech on Migrants / Refugees

Rita Basílio de Simões, Sílvio Santos e Inês Amaral

Ódio e misoginia *online*: perceções de jovens adultos

As novas tecnologias digitais alteraram profundamente as práticas comunicacionais, com efeitos positivos na participação pública dos grupos sociais com menos status. A vulnerabilidade dessa participação, no entanto, coloca em perspetiva a promessa emancipadora dos novos ambientes comunicacionais. O modo como as plataformas digitais são facilmente contaminadas pelo discurso de ódio e misoginia tem atraído a investigação dedicada justamente aos limites do valor democrático da participação (Marwick & Miller, 2014; Shepherd *et al*., 2015; Ben-David & Matamoros-Fernández, 2016; Crawford & Gillespie, 2016). Ao mostrar que a maioria das vítimas são mulheres, particularmente jovens mulheres, a investigação feminista tem realçado como a normatividade *offline* é reproduzida online, fazendo emergir novas formas de violência baseada no género (Mantilha, 2015; Sundén & Paasonen 2018; Marwick & Caplan, 2018).

Apesar do interesse crescente em tipificar e mensurar a prevalência de discursos abusivos, pouca atenção tem sido dirigida para as perceções sociais. O propósito desta investigação é precisamente permitir uma aproximação aos modos como as perceções de jovens adultos das práticas digitais nocivas são colocadas no discurso e como essa discursivização se relaciona com as performances de género. A partir da realização de grupos de foco com 24 jovens raparigas e rapazes, de nacionalidade portuguesa e brasileira, e recorrendo à análise crítica do discurso feminista (Lazar, 2018), procuramos evidências de como as interações digitais nocivas são discutidas e das performances de género (Butler, 2004) emergentes nas suas autorrepresentações. Ao mostrarmos como as masculinidades hegemónicas se intersectam com diferentes forças ideológicas dominantes para reificar performances de género, mostramos também como essas performances podem ser desfeitas e refeitas, nomeadamente com o auxílio da literacia crítica digital.

Rita Basílio Simões é Professora Auxiliar da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra e investigadora do Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX da Universidade de Coimbra (CEIS20). Tem investigado género e media, comunicação e jornalismo, espaço público, crime e justiça criminal.

Sílvio Santos é Professor Auxiliar da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra e investigador do Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX da Universidade de Coimbra (CEIS20). As suas áreas prioritárias de investigação prendem-se com media sociais, literacias digitais e educação, história dos *media* e rádio.

Inês Amaral é Professora Associada da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra e investigadora do Centro de Estudos de Comunicação e Sociedade (CECS, UMinho). Tem desenvolvido investigação sobre audiências; participação e *media* sociais; literacia mediática e digital; género e *media*.

Sophie S. Alves

Border rhetorics and the normalization of hate speech in the United States

Anti-immigrant advocates, policymakers, researchers and the mainstream media have been paying more and more attention to the reproductive behaviors of Mexican women (Parrado, 2011). Indeed, Mexican immigrant women's fertility rates tend to be higher than those of non-Mexican women, black or white (Parrado, 2011). Therefore, there has been a rise in public concern towards what could be perceived as the 'Reconquista' of the nation, in other words the alleged plans by Mexican immigrants to reconquer the U.S. Southwest, territories that had pertained to Mexico before the Texas annexation (1845) and the Mexican Cession (1848), as a consequence of the Mexican-American War (Huntington, 2004) . Similarly, there is the fear of the nation's demise through the change in its racial complexion from a country dominated by white people to a country dominated by people of color (Buchanan, 2006). The Mexican population is specifically targeted to the point where Mexican immigrant women are now the focus of the discourse on the "Latino Threat" (Chavez, 2013) or what can be called now the "Mexicana Threat." Yet, Mexican immigrant women, whether they already have children or not, essentially go to the United States for economic and financial reasons, because they need to support their families (McGuire and Martin, 2007). Thus, how have Mexican immigrant women's reproductive choices come to be perceived as a threat that needs to be regulated by the U.S. government?
This paper will thus focus on politicians' hate speech and how it is broadcast in the media. It will examine the dehumanization of Mexican immigrant women in particular and reflect on the consequences of those narratives on lived experiences.

Sophie S. Alves is a Ph.D. student at the University of Arizona in Tucson. She is getting her degree in Mexican American Studies with a minor in Anthropology. She has a certificate in Gender and Women's Studies. Her research focuses on anti-immigrant discourses in the United States. She focuses on border rhetorics and how the U.S.-Mexico border is being produced and reproduced. She is particularly interested in the politics of reproduction and how Mexican immigrant women are being excluded from the national body.

Jurate Ruzaite

The pragmatics of cyberhate: The case of Lithuania

The current paper aims to identify pragmatic mechanisms and strategies used in hateful online comments against migrants in Lithuania. Recently, there has been an upsurge in researchers' concern with impoliteness strategies, such as mock politeness (Taylor 2015), name-calling (Vasilaki 2014), and the general phenomenon of impoliteness. These categories have proved to be effective when dealing with impolite behaviour in general and, as the current paper aims to show, can be successfully used when studying abusive content in hateful comments.

Following primarily the paradigm offered by Culpeper (2011), this paper takes a qualitative approach to cyberhate and studies four main strategies of impoliteness in hateful comments: (1) personalized negative vocatives (e.g. [you] [fucking/ etc.][moron/etc.]), (2) personalized negative assertions (e.g. [you] [are] [so/such an X]), (3) personalized negative references (e.g. [your] [stinking/little X]), and (4) (personalized) third-person negative references (e.g. [they] [are X]). This study also accounts for some additional (more varied) strategies, such as pointed criticisms/complaints, message enforcers, silencers, threats, and curses and ill-wishes.

The data used for this study includes 734 comments written in response to four news reports on issues related to migrants in two major Lithuanian news portals. The amount of data limited, but it is sufficient for the goals of this study, which primarily aims to map out the landscape of cyberhate directed against migrants in Lithuania.

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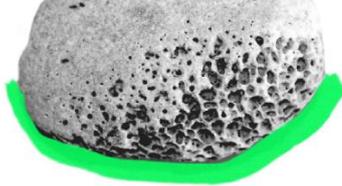
Jurate Ruzaite is Professor at the Department of Foreign Language, Literary and Translation Studies at Vytautas Magnus University, researcher at the Centre of Intercultural Communication and Multilingualism, Kaunas, Lithuania. Education professional with a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) focused in Linguistics from the University of Bergen (Norway).

Researcher and educator with rich experienced in (inter)national research projects, including a national project (*Semantika-2*, 2018-2019) in the framework of which a software for automated detection of offensive online comments in Lithuanian was created.

Coordinator of the joint-degree programme "International Master's in Sociolinguistics and Multilingualism"; Associate Editor of the *Lithuanian Applied Linguistics Journal*; board member of the Lithuanian Association of Applied Linguistics.

Research interests include sociolinguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, language and ideology, and hate speech.

Online Hate Speech,
Media Representation
on Migrants/ Refugees

29 April 2022, **2.30 – 4.30 pm / 14h30 – 16h30**

Auditorium B2 (Building 05)

Research projects *NETLang* and *DeOthering*

Sílvia Roque (co-PI of DeOthering*)

Deconstructing risk and otherness: hegemonic scripts and the power of counter-narratives

*POCI-FCT Project *Deconstructing Risk and Otherness: hegemonic scripts and counter-narratives on migrants/refugees and 'internal Others' in Portuguese and European mediascapes*

Isabel Ermida & Idalete Dias (PI & co-PI of NETLang*)

Constructing a corpus of online hate speech: methodological and technical challenges of the *NetLang* project

Linguistic patterns in a subset of the *NetLang* corpus

*FCT project *The Language of Cyberbullying: Forms and Mechanisms of Online Prejudice and Discrimination in Annotated Comparable Corpora of Portuguese and English*