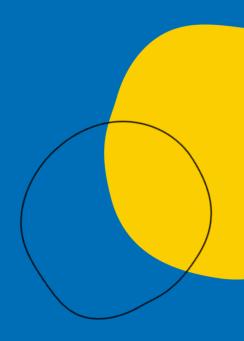


# Workshop on the topic of discriminatory language and narratives in media

2021









### Agenda

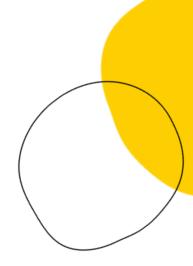
- **\***Welcome
- Names & getting to know each other
- Positioning exercise
- \* Input I: "What is media?"
- Break (optional)
- Critical media analysis
- Input II: How does discrimination work?
- **♦ Meme Generator**
- Closing

## How do we want to communicate with each other? Qunderstanding



### Rules for respectful and appreciative interaction

- Listen to each other and let the other person speak. This means make sure that you are muted and unmute yourself before speaking.
- To actively participate, you can use the handraising and chat function at any time.
- Avoid discriminatory and violent language whenever possible.
- Avoid doing side activities because the modules build on each other.
- Have fun! 😂





### Women are responsible for raising children

I fully agree

I do not agree at all



### The perspective of BIPoCs is missing from the media

I fully agree



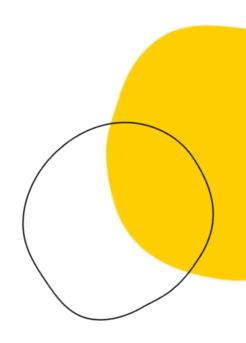
Anyone can achieve anything they want; they just have to work hard for it.

I fully agree



# What is media?

Input I







### **Definition** media



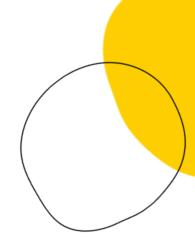
- Media is derived from the Latin word medium and translated into English it means something like "mediator" of information.
- Media is the plural of medium and usually refers to the mass media of modern society through which information can be made available to a large number of people.
- Media includes books, advertising, radio, film and television, as well as the so-called new media, such as digital media like the Internet, e-books, social media and smartphones.
- The word "press" is also used in a broader sense to refer to the totality of mass media. In the narrower sense, it refers primarily to newspapers, magazines and the news business.



### Function of the media

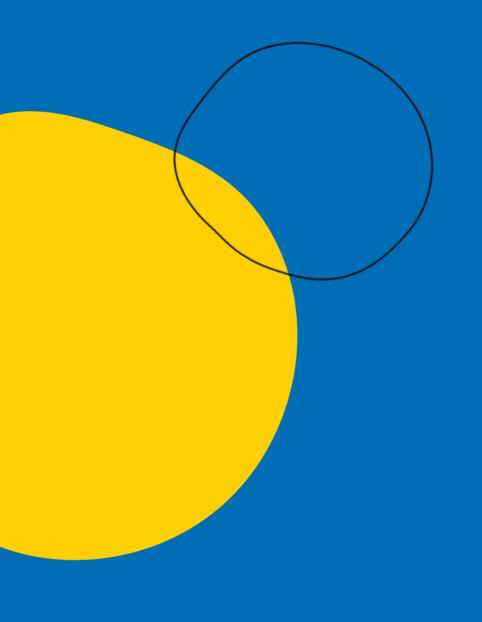


- Media pass on information to (a large number of) people through texts, images and audio
- However, this also gives them a great responsibility: they must/should research well and report truthfully and in a well-balanced manner. This is in line with the principles of the Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists (<a href="https://www.ifj.org/who/rules-and-policy/global-charter-of-ethics-for-journalists.html">https://www.ifj.org/who/rules-and-policy/global-charter-of-ethics-for-journalists.html</a>)
- Certain media content is problematic when it influences two things: how members of social groups perceive society and, conversely, how society treats members of these social groups.









### 10 Minutes Break

### **CRITICAL MEDIA ANALYSIS**





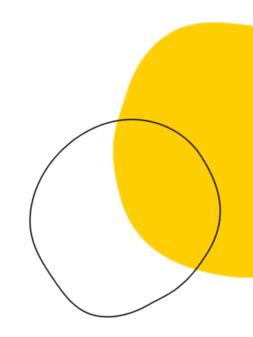
#### **CRITICAL MEDIA ANALYSIS**

- Who or what is the subject of the headline?
- How is the affected person/(social) group described?
- What are the consequences for the person or group concerned?



# How does discrimination work?

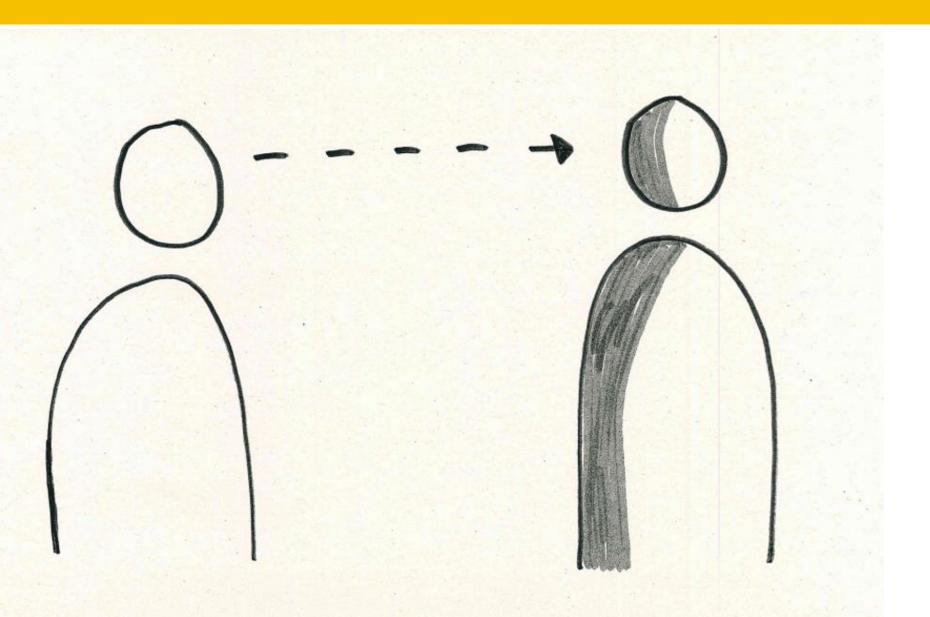
From images to discrimination Input II











**Feature** 





Group

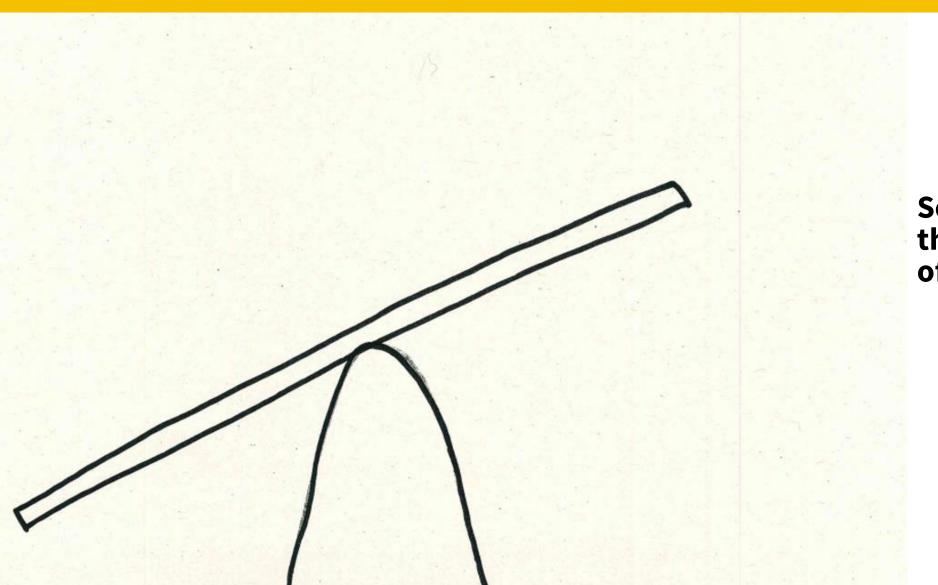




**Characteristics Behaviours** 

\* They are all...





Self-valorisation through devaluation of the "others"





### **Societal power:**

- Social
- Economic
- Political





Discrimination, exclusion, violence

### Meme Generator





What's on your mind? Get creative!

https://imgflip.com/memegenerator



### Thank you for your attention!

This educational material is licensed as CC BY-NC-SA and was developed within the Fellowship "Media & Democracy" of SPIEGEL Ed and the Schwarzkopf Foundation Young Europe.

