

DFG research project

Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

CODEBOOK (version 7.7)

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Preliminary note: the following coding steps record whether an explicit reference to

- (a) an **actor** (actor reference) (**coding step 8**),
 - (b) a **position** (position reference) (**coding step 9**) and
 - (c) a **justification** (justification reference) (**coding step 10**)
- is given.

A reference here represents a unique object–originator constellation. As described above, reference objects may be **actors** (coding step 8), **positions** (coding step 9), or **justifications** (coding step 10). By contrast, originators of references are always actors.

References to actors, positions, or justifications may be neutral, positive (e.g. approving), or negative (e.g. offensive) depending on the dominant overall impression of the reference.

Important: when identifying references, consider the entire article that is currently coded. This means, you should include the **entire presentation of the actor, position, or justification** in the article (and not only at its first mention) as a basis for your coding decisions.

10.CODING STEP: JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES

In this coding step, the justification references are coded. A justification reference represents a unique object-originator constellation. For each of these constellations, the coding steps 10.4 through 10.9 must be performed.

Caution: this concerns all justifications in the article which are referred to by at least one actor who does not themselves represent this justification!

Coding steps 10.1 to 10.3 record whether an actor (reference originator) establishes a relation to **justification** (reference object) and in which passage the reference is made. Coding steps 10.4 to 10.9 code features for each individual reference.

10.1. JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES: REFERENCE OBJECT JUSTIFICATION [JUSTREF_REF_OBJ_JUSTIFICATION]

A reference is defined here as a communicative act (linguistic or non-linguistic) which in its content is contingent upon another communicative act. Note that the communicative act referred to does not need to appear in the article. It must only be recognizable as a necessary prerequisite for the referring communicative act.

A justification can be referred to in various forms:

- 1) by **directly quoting** another justification,
- 2) by **indirectly quoting** another justification,

- 3) by performing **acts** that are directly aimed at another justification (e.g. attacks, demonstrations, etc.),
- 4) by **characterizing** another justification (e.g. in order to degrade them),
- 5) by **commenting** on or **evaluating** other justifications.

Such references to another justification may be neutral, positive (e.g. approving), or negative (e.g. offensive).

Coding instruction:

From the displayed list, in turn select **one of the justifications to which at least one actor who does not themselves represent this justification explicitly refers in the main text of the article**. This applies to both justifications that are regarded as **negative** and justifications that are regarded as **neutral** or **positive** by the originator of the reference.

In doing so, adhere to the order in which the justifications appear on the justification list. That is, you first code all references to the first justification, then those references made to the justifications listed second, third, fourth, etc. Finally, code the position references that are made by unlisted actors.

If no justification is referred to or if the reference is only implicit, code ‘No, no other justification reference’.

Example: *The following justifications are available for an article:*

1. *Without a prayer room, the university is losing the chance of a relationship of trust between university management and students*
2. *Religious freedom is endangered because prayer rooms have been closed*

With the statement, ‘And—if not? It is striking that the university is being treated as an institution that owes such a gesture to its devout Muslim students.’ a reference is made to justification 1 → select justification 1 as the reference object.

10.2. JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES: REFERENCE JUSTIFICATION OTHER

[JUSTREF_REF_JUSTIF_TEXT_ID]

For each justification reference, copy the passage in which the reference is made to the text box provided by marking it in Angrist and clicking on ‘Get selection’. If an actor refers to the same justification several times in the text, select the passage in which the reference becomes particularly clear. If you code an article in PDF format, enter the text manually.

Example: *an article contains the following section: ‘And—if not? It is striking that the university is being treated as an institution that owes such a gesture to its devout Muslim students—and only to them. However, many students, including Muslims, share the attitude of the university management on the secular constitution of our society, i.e. the separation of state and church’. → Here, select the passage ‘And—if not? It is striking that the university is being treated as an institution that owes such a gesture to its devout Muslim students’ and copy it to the text box provided for this purpose by clicking on ‘Get selection’.*

10.3. JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES: REFERENCE ORIGINATOR JUSTIFICATION [JUSTREF_REF_JUSTIF_ACTOR]

Code the actor/s who refer to the justification selected in the previous coding step (10.1 REFERENCE OBJECT JUSTIFICATION).

Coding instruction:

From the displayed list, select the actor who refers to the justification selected in the previous coding step (10.1 REFERENCE OBJECT JUSTIFICATION)

If several actors refer to the justification selected in the previous coding step (10.1 REFERENCE OBJECT JUSTIFICATION), code the individual references separately! Do not select more than one reference originator from the list.

For the **author** of an article, the following **special rule** applies: a reference to a justification made by the author is not given only by a justification being mentioned in the text. Even a direct or indirect quote, taken by itself, is not automatically understood as a reference. However, there may be explicit reactions to or comments on quotes and evaluations of justification that are coded as justification reference.

Caution: also unlisted actors (see coding step 6.2), who do not appear on the actor list of the currently coded article, may make a reference (i.e. the reference originator may also be a non-identifiable potential discourse participant)!

Example: *An article of the day contains the following sentence: ‘In view of the growing number of unbelievers and Muslims, it is clearly about one thing in particular: the salvation of the privilege of the churches to be able to give a state-funded, confessional-oriented religious education in the future.’ Here, the author of the text refers to the justification ‘due to the growing number of unbelievers and Muslims’ → select ‘reference originator: author’.*

10.4. JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES: GENUINE CONSTRUCTED RESPONSIVENESS [JUSTREF_GENUINE_CONSTRUCTED_RESP_JUSTIFICATION]

Code whether the justification reference currently coded is created by the referring actor or the author of the article.

Genuine responsiveness towards a position is given if the referring actor establishes the reference to another justification. This can be done either by direct speech (direct quote) or by indirect speech (indirect quote).

Constructed responsiveness towards a justification is given if not the referring actor establishes the reference to another position. Instead, the reference between the actor and the justification is created **exclusively** by the author of the article.

If it is not clear whether the reference was made by the actor themselves or by the author of the article, code ‘-99 Unclear’.

0 **Genuine** responsiveness

1 **Constructed** responsiveness

-99 **Unclear**

Note: not every reference by the author of an article necessarily is a form of constructed responsiveness. The author, as an independent actor, may themselves refer to other justifications. Such references are coded as genuine responsiveness.

Example: *an article contains the following section: ‘Anyone who sets up and propagates such rules should not be surprised if Muslims are encouraged to enforce these according to their home tradition.’*

Here, the journalist is the actor who represents the justification and who refers to the justification → code 1: Genuine responsiveness

10.5. JUSTIFICATION REFERENCES: VALENCE JUSTIFICATION [JUSTREF VALENCE_ JUSTIFICATION]

Code whether the reference to a justification contains an **explicit evaluation**. Here, we want to identify whether there is a positive or negative evaluation of the justification to which reference is made. Such an evaluation must be **explicitly** mentioned in the text and clearly recognizable, but it does not have to be particularly strong for positive or negative coding.

The evaluation has to refer to the justification, not to the actor who represents it or to the justified position itself. Evaluations of justifications, positions and actors often appear together. Here, only code the evaluation of the justification, not of the actor or positions.

Note 1: it is possible that a justification is explicitly rated positively or negatively due to the actor who represents it. This must be clear from the context of the article. In such cases, code the evaluation of both the actor and the justification (see coding step 9.4).

Note 2: if a justification is evaluated both positively and negatively in several references in the text (which are produced by the same actor in each case), then the dominant positive or negative overall impression is coded. Code ‘-99 Unclear’ only if there is no tendency towards a positive or negative evaluation and a clearly identifiable balance.

1 No evaluation

2 Positive

3 Negative

-99 Unclear

Example: *an article contains the following passage: 'an article contains the following section: 'Anyone who sets up and propagates such rules should not be surprised if Muslims are encouraged to enforce these according to their home tradition.'*

Here, associations are evaluated negatively due to their rules → code 2: negative