

Fox vs. Vox:

A linguistic assessment of subjectivity in U.S. news sources

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AllSides Media Bias Chart™

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BACKGROUND

- Many of us have different perceptions of the level and direction of bias in different U.S. news sources
- Starting framework: AllSides Media Bias Chart
 - Assesses bias, not accuracy in reporting
 - Based on input from ‘ordinary’ Americans and experts combined
 - Not AI-based
- Selected one source from the ‘Left’ side and one from the ‘Right’ side
 - Vox (left)
 - Fox (right)

LITERATURE REVIEW

How can we operationalize bias in a linguistic way?

- **Linguistic Models for Analyzing and Detecting Biased Language (Recasens, et. al, 2013)**
 - Framing bias: subjective or one-sided terms reveal author's stance on a topic
 - Factive verbs
 - One-sided terms
 - Subjective intensifiers
 - a) Schnabel himself did the fantastic reproductions of Basquiat's work.
 - b) Schnabel himself did the accurate reproductions of Basquiat's work.
 - **Intensification for discursive evaluation: a corpus-pragmatic view (Pan, 2021)**
 - Words like 'very', 'so', and 'really' add social and emotion-driven emphasis to utterances
 - Construction: Intensifier + adjective
 - Corpus: BNC Sampler
 - Tagset: CLAWS7 (degree adverbs / RG)
- For the purposes of this project, I decided to analyze the top 4 degree adverbs (subjective intensifiers) from (Pan, 2021) within my own corpus. These were 'very', 'so', 'quite', and 'too'.**



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

01

How do the frequencies of subjective intensifier constructions in the standard news articles compare to 'non-subjective' text?

02

Is there a significant difference in the prevalence of subjective intensifiers between the standard news articles and the 'opinion' articles from the same sources?

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- Step 1: Identify key subjective intensifiers and select news sources for analysis
- Step 2: Create the following lists of data:
 - 25 Fox News URLs
 - 25 Fox News Opinion URLs
 - 25 Vox URLs
 - 25 Vox (The Big Idea) URLs
 - Brown Corpus (unbiased?)
- Step 3: Scrape websites
 - BeautifulSoup
- Step 4: Data cleaning
 - Built some cleaning into web scraper
 - Headline, (subheading), text, source
- Step 5: Linguistic analysis
- Step 6: Statistical analysis

THE DATA

25 of most recent articles were taken directly from the 'Politics' page of each news source.

(These were not chosen based on any criteria except for their ability to be scraped by the parser I created.)

25 'Opinion' articles were also taken from each of the same sources.

Fox News

Standard:

- 20,442 tokens
- 20,417 bigrams

Opinion:

- 25,385 tokens
- 25,360 bigrams

Vox

Standard:

- 31,689 tokens
- 31,664 bigrams

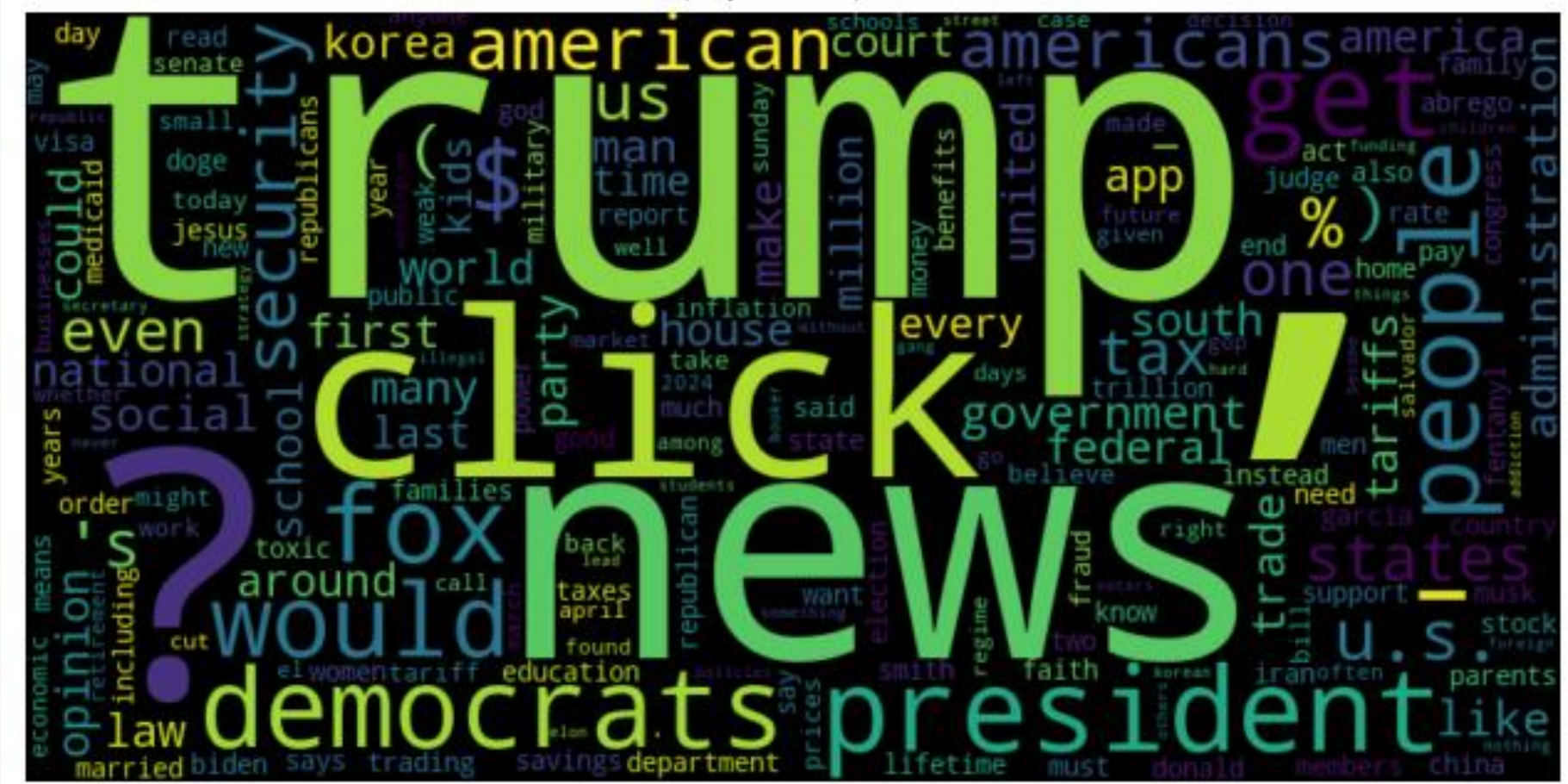
Opinion:

- 48,751 tokens
- 48,726 bigrams

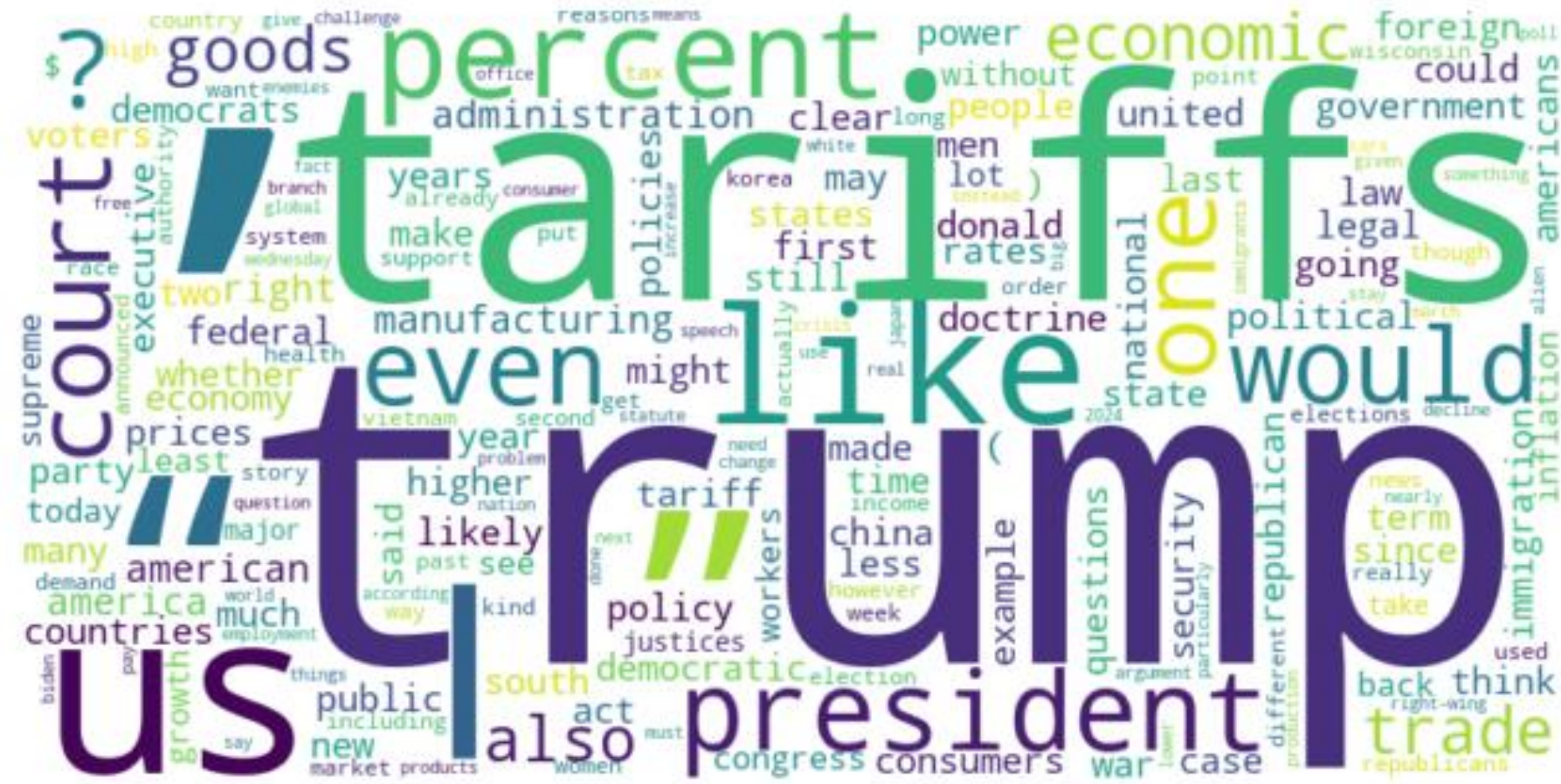
FOX NEWS



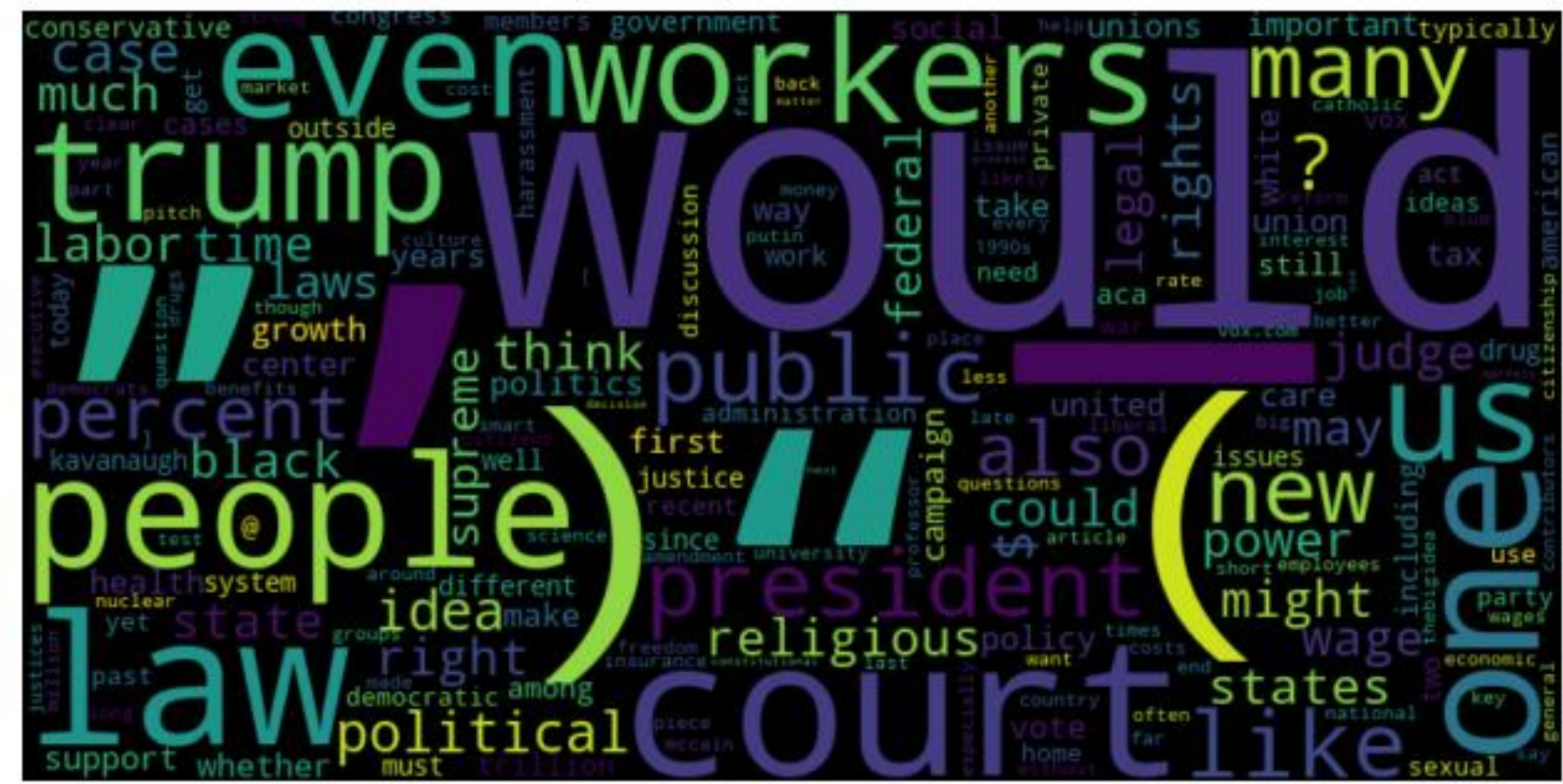
Fox News (Opinion) Word Cloud



VOX



Vox (The Big Idea) Word Cloud



Bigram Frequency Distributions

Fox News bigram frequency distribution (top 10)

{('!', 'nbsp'): 207, ('nbsp', ','): 207, ('.', '``'): 145, ('.', '""'): 137, (''', 's'): 91, ('of', 'the'): 88, ('.', 'and'): 80, ('fox', 'news'): 79, ('in', 'the'): 72, ('to', 'the'): 71}

Fox News Opinion bigram frequency distribution (top 10)

{('!', 'nbsp'): 675, ('nbsp', ','): 675, ('', 's'): 179, ('in', 'the'): 84, ('', 't'): 76, ('.', 'and'): 76, ('of', 'the'): 68, ('.', 'the'): 63, ('click', 'here'): 61, ('.', 'the'): 58}

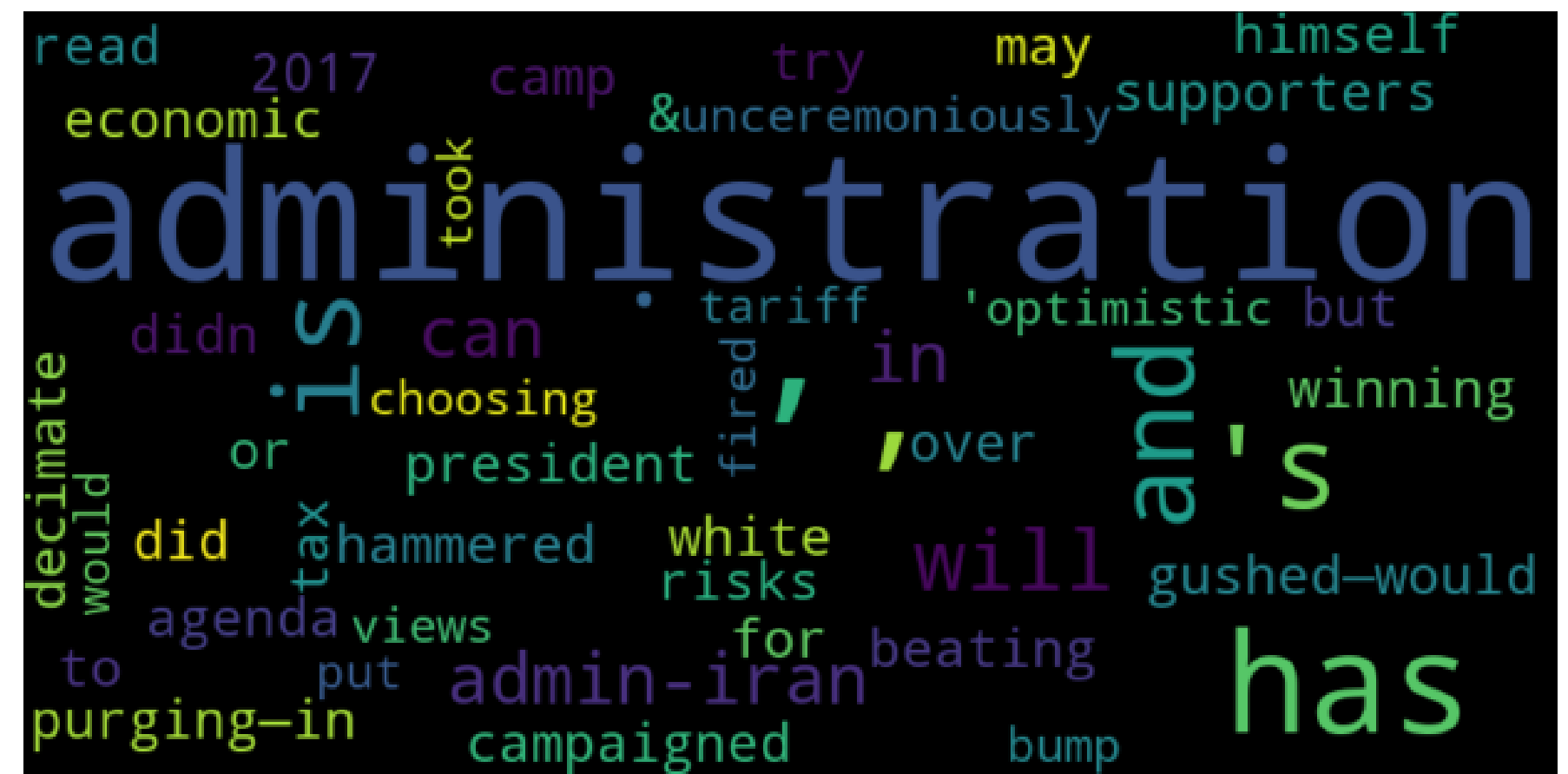
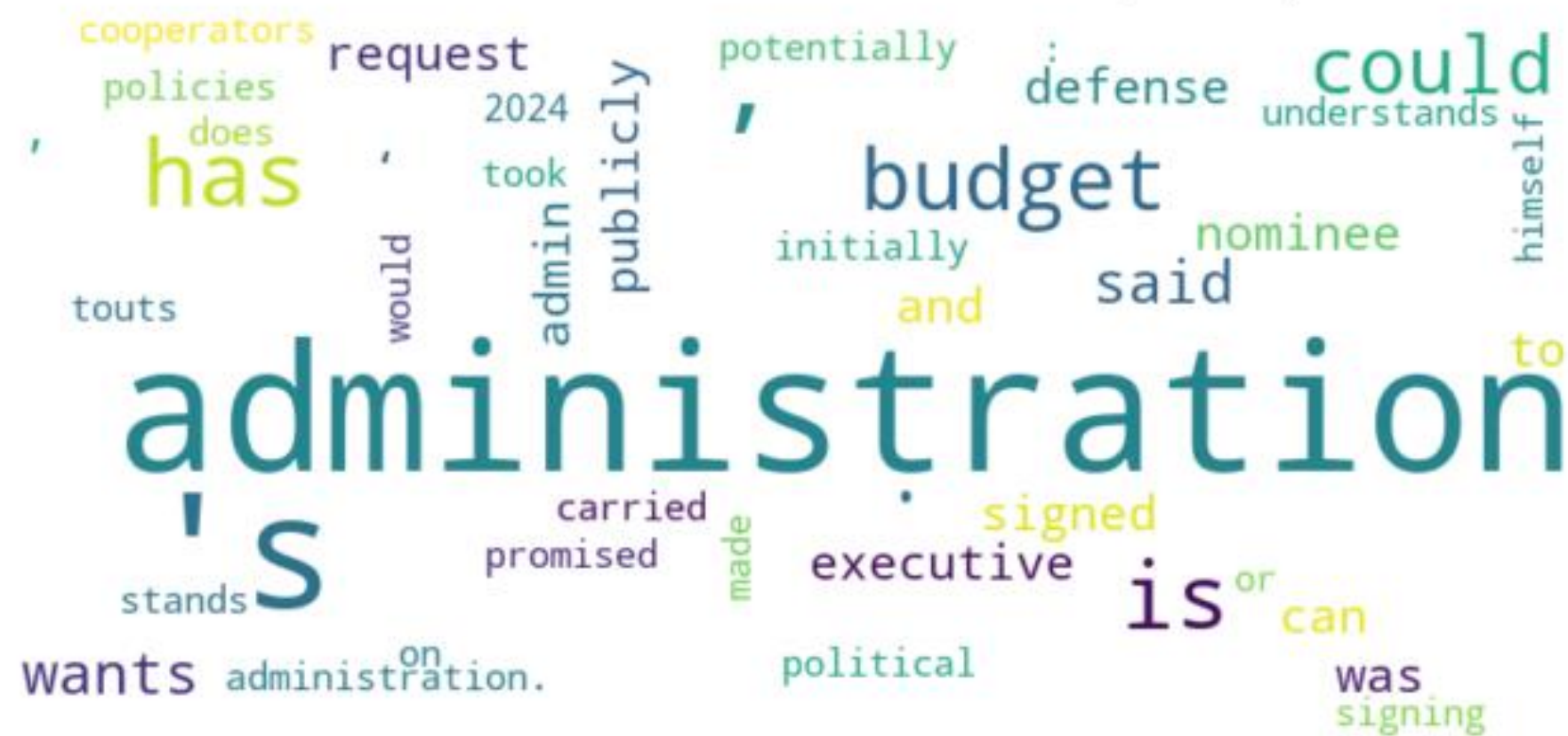
Vox bigram frequency distribution (top 10)

{('', 's'): 492, ('.', 'and'): 159, ('in', 'the'): 130, ('trump', ','): 127, ('of', 'the'): 121, ('.', 'the'): 112, ('.', 'the'): 98, ('', 't'): 82, ('.', 'and'): 74, ('.', 'but'): 72}

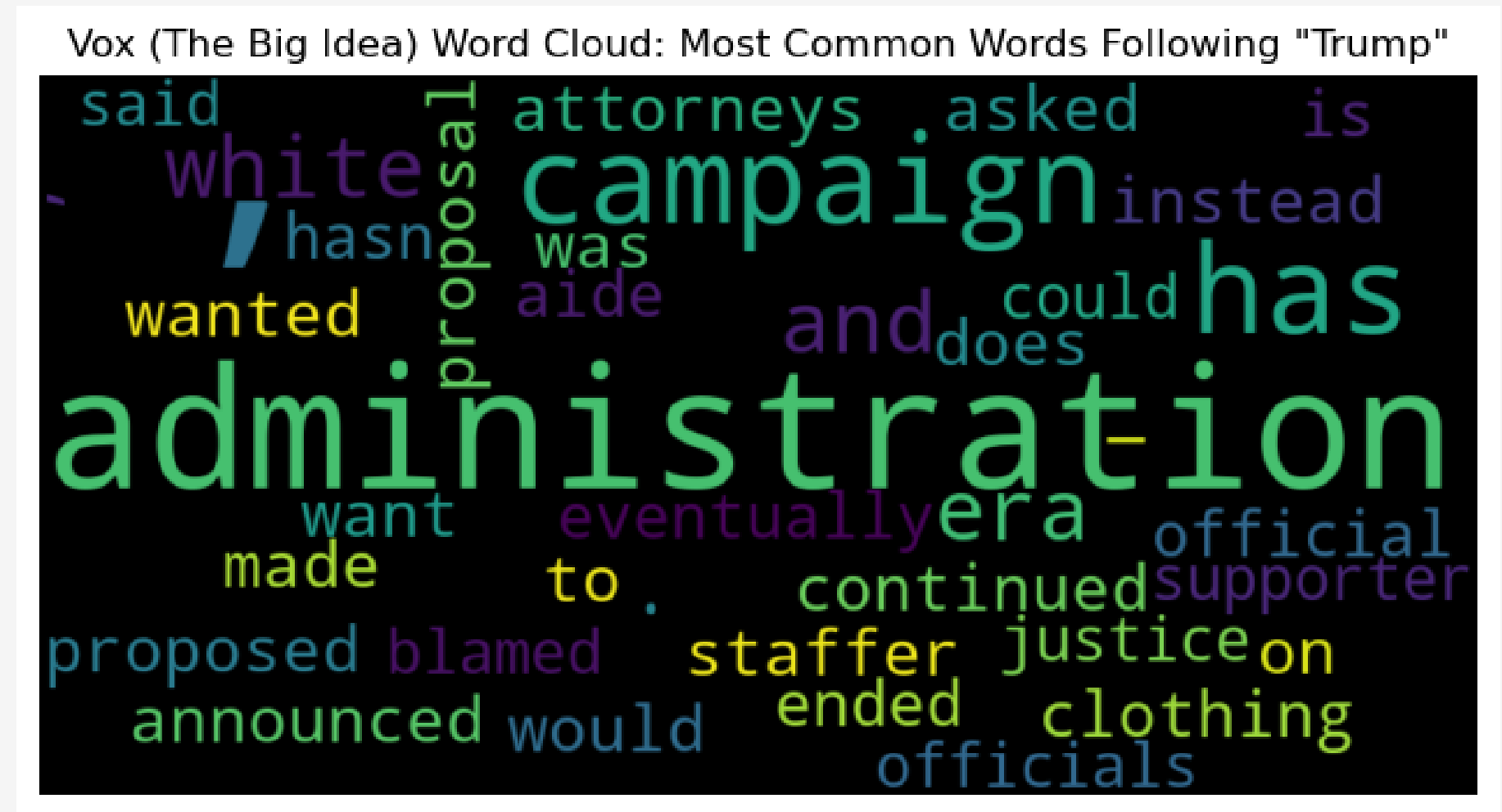
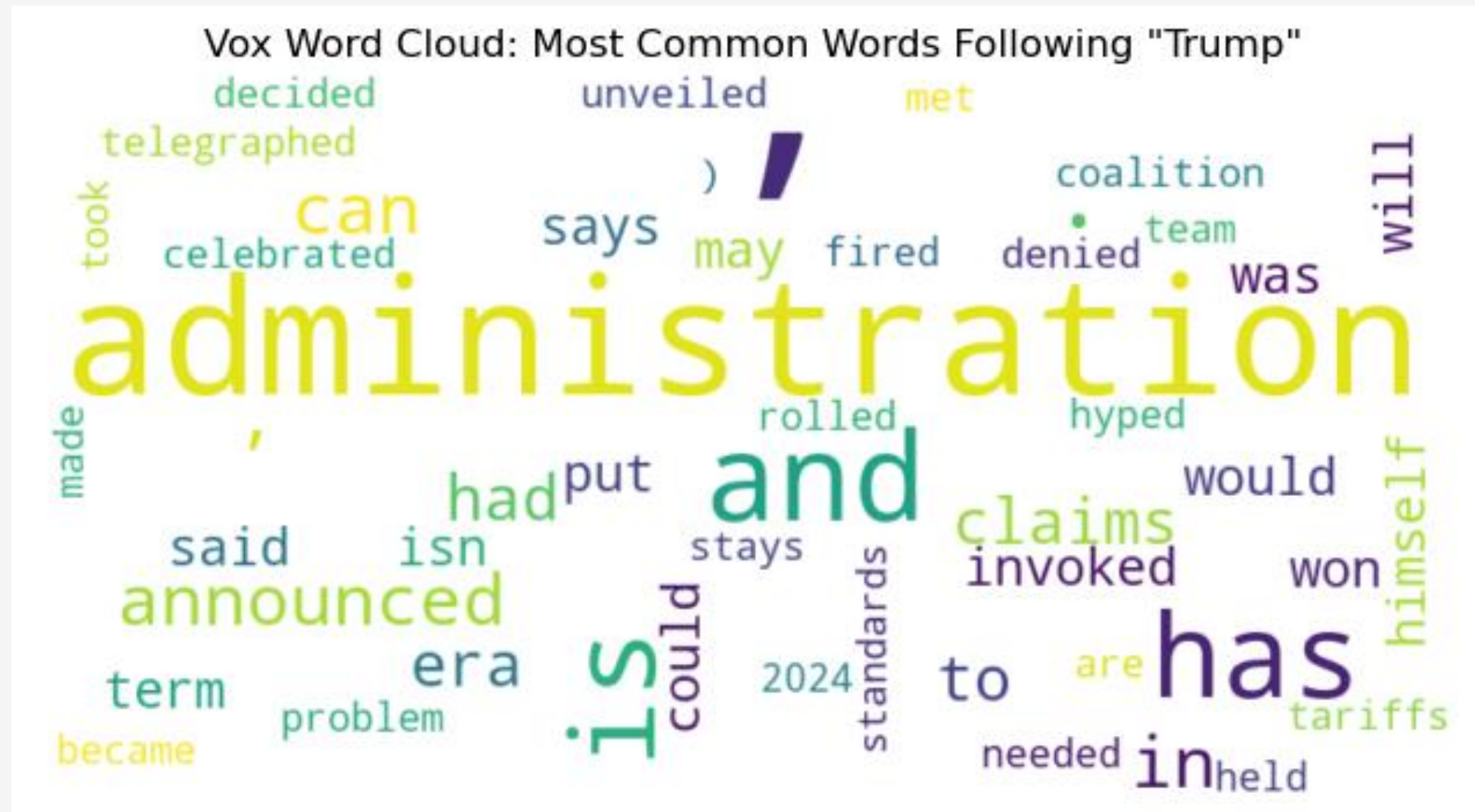
Vox (The Big Idea) bigram frequency distribution (top 10)

{('', 's'): 425, ('of', 'the'): 318, ('.', 'and'): 245, ('in', 'the'): 194, ('.', 'the'): 189, ('.', 'the'): 183, ('to', 'the'): 120, ('.', 'but'): 107, ('', 't'): 103, ('on', 'the'): 100}

FOX NEWS CFD: WORDS FOLLOWING 'TRUMP'



VOX CFD: WORDS FOLLOWING 'TRUMP'



NEXT STEPS



TAG BIGRAMS

Necessary to identify subjective intensifiers that are followed by **adjectives**

IDENTIFY SUBJECTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN ALL CORPORA

This will be accomplished through conditional frequency distributions. Finding ADJ words that follow each of the 4 intensifiers

COMPARE SUBJECTIVE CONSTRUCTION FREQUENCIES BETWEEN TEXTS

REFERENCES

Recasens, M., Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, C., & Jurafsky, D. (2013). Linguistic Models for Analyzing and Detecting Biased Language. Proceedings of the 51st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 1650–1659

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