

DFG research project

Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

CODEBOOK (version 7.7)

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General preliminary notes:

perform the following steps for each news item? to be coded. Observing the sequence of steps described in this codebook will facilitate coding.

Open codes should be made primarily in English. If this is not possible, code in German.

1. CODING STEP: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARTICLE

1.1 COUNTRY [COUNTRY]

Code the country in which the article was published.

- a Australia
- c Switzerland
- d Germany
- l Lebanon
- t Turkey
- u USA

1.2 MEDIA TYPE [MEDIATYPE]

Code whether the article was published in a newspaper, on a news website, or in a political blog.

- n Daily newspaper
- w News website
- b Political blog

1.3 DATE [DATE]

Enter the publication date of the article in the following format:

YY-MM-DD

Example: 15-10-03 → article published on October 3rd, 2015

1.4 MEDIA OUTLET [MEDIA_OUTLET]

From the displayed list, select the title of the medium in which the article was published.

1.5 ARTICLE TITLE [ARTICLE_TITLE]

Enter the full main title and subtitle of the article, separated by a slash (/), in the provided text box.

If you code an article in txt format, simply mark the title, copy it to the text box by clicking on ‘Get selection’, and then modify it manually (where applicable).

1.6 SECTION/CATEGORY [SECTION]

Code the section/category within the medium, in which the article appeared.

- 1 **Politics** – this includes articles published in the section/category domestic/national affairs, foreign affairs/world and politics.
- 2 **Economy** – this includes articles published in the section/category economy, finance, business or similar.
- 3 **Culture/society** – this includes articles published in the section/category culture, lifestyle, society, media, arts or similar.
- 4 **Local/regional** – this includes articles published in an unspecified section dealing with local or regional affairs/events (with varying section/category titles, e.g. ‘Local/community’, ‘Regional’, ‘City post’, ‘Around ...’, or simply naming the corresponding region/city). Caution: articles from the category ‘Local/regional’ that deal with political, economic or cultural topics should still be coded as ‘Local/regional’.
- 5 **Other** – to be applied only if the article cannot be assigned to one of the preceding sections/categories.
- 6 **No section/category** – to be applied only if the respective medium does not have a clear structure of sections/categories.

Note 1: blogs usually do not have a structure of sections or categories but consist of a single-page stream of posts, which are tagged specifically. Tags alone do not count as a section/category. In this case, code ‘6 No section/category’. However, sometimes the navigation bar on the upper or left margin of the website may be indicative of a section/category structure.

Note 2: to identify the section/category, use all the metadata displayed to you for the article to be coded (for example, section/category titles are often found in the URLs).

1.7 LENGTH [LENGTH]

Count the article’s number of words, *excluding* the main headline, title, subtitle, and teaser. Readers’ comments and subheadings in the main text of the article are not counted.

If you code an article in **txt format**, Angrist automatically enters the number of words in the text box.

If the article is **not** in **txt format**, estimate the number of words by counting the words in the first five lines of the article’s second paragraph, calculate the arithmetic mean of words per line and multiply it by the total number of lines in the article. In case of a fraction, round it up to the nearest integer (i.e. round 311.5 to 312).

Note 1: if the second paragraph comprises less than five lines, count the words in the first five lines of the third paragraph. If the article doesn’t contain a third paragraph, proceed as indicated in note 2.

Note 2: if the article consists of only one paragraph, count the words from the second up to - and including - the sixth line of the paragraph and then proceed as indicated in the coding instruction above.

Note 3: if the fifth line of the second paragraph ends with the first part of a hyphenated word, include this word in your count. Each number is counted as a word. Additional characters such as currency symbols are not counted (for example, ‘€ 500’ corresponds to 1 word). Words containing apostrophes are counted as one word (for example, ‘it’s raining’ corresponds to 2 words), as are hyphenated words (for example, ‘50-year history’ corresponds to 2 words).

1.8 FORM OF PRESENTATION [FORM_OF_PRESENTATION]

Code the (journalistic) genre of the article.

- 1 **News report**– (news) reports are fact-based coverage. They give an objective account of current events and differ considerably in content from opinions, analyses, and literary texts. They do not contain any personal assessments of the author.
- 2 **Opinion/comment** – opinion articles and comments are primarily interpretations, assessments and opinions of the author on a specific subject and are usually followed by the author’s name. This category also includes glosses, columns, and editorials. Editorials often appear on the front page and are meant to reflect the author's opinion on a topic. Glosses are brief opinion articles which typically employ a pointed argument and a polemic, funny, satirical, or biting rhetoric. They often appear as columns, i.e. in regular intervals and in a dedicated place in the newspaper (example: the *Streiflicht* on the front page of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*).
- 3 **Analysis** – analyses are meant to provide the reader with more background knowledge about a topic or a group of topics. Current daily events may serve as an occasion for analyses. Analyses examine topics systematically in order to identify and study the causes, characteristics and consequences of a situation/a condition/an issue. Causal analyses include, for example, historical observations of current events.
- 4 **Report** – reports describe the journalist’s personal experiences in an atmospheric way and also render feelings and impressions. Sometimes, the reported subject/main actors may play a more central role than the journalist.
- 5 **Interview/discussion** – interviews and discussions are written renditions of discussions or other exchanges between two or more persons. They are characterized by a clear change of the speaker.

- 6 **Critique/review** – critiques and reviews discuss current events and products in the field of culture (books, movies, events, etc.) and reflect the author's personal assessments (example: the discussion of a newly published political book is a critique/review. However, scientific studies are not cultural products in our sense; the presentation or discussion of them does not constitute a critique/review, but a report, analysis, or comment).
- 7 **Reprint** – reprints are excerpts from an (often not yet published) book or other media publications, which are not incorporated in an independent journalistic text.
- 8 **Letter to the editor** – letters are contributions published by non-journalistic writers on their own initiative that usually (but not always) refer back to previously published contributions.
- 9 **Other**
- 99 **Not specified**

Note: in **Appendix 1** you will find several illustrative examples of the different (journalistic) forms of presentation as an aid to your decision.

1.9 OTHER FORM OF PRESENTATION [FORM_OF_PRESENTATION_OPEN]

Preliminary note: code this variable only if you coded the previous variable 'Form of presentation' (1.8) with 'Other'.

In the open text box, enter the article's journalistic genre.

1.10 STARTING PAGE [STARTING_PAGE]

Preliminary note: code this variable only for daily newspapers!

nn Code the number of the page on which the article begins.

Example: an article begins on the third page of a newspaper, hence the page code for this article is '03'.

1.11 TONE OF THE ARTICLE (adapted from (Berry & Sobieraj, 2014)¹) [TONE]

How venomous is this? This variable asks your assessment of the overall tone of the article. This particular variable is about the intensity of the outrage.

Note 1: The term outrage refers to a particular form of political discourse involving the mindful attempt to provoke an emotional response from the audience, usually in the form of anger, fear, or moral righteousness. Outrage is often, but not always, accomplished through the use of categorical statements, exaggerations, and partial truths about opponents which may take the form of

¹ Berry, J. M., & Sobieraj, S. (2014). *The outrage industry: Political opinion media and the new incivility*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

individuals, organizations, or entire communities of interest (e.g., progressives or conservatives) or circumstance (e.g., immigrants). Outrage sidesteps the messy nuances of complex political issues in favor of ad hominem attacks, overgeneralizations, mockery, and dire forecasts of impending doom.

Outrage can occur in the following rhetorical means:

- (1) insulting language,
- (2) name calling,
- (3) emotional display,
- (4) emotional language,
- (5) verbal fighting/sparring,
- (6) character assassination,
- (7) misrepresentative exaggeration,
- (8) mockery,
- (9) conflagration,
- (10) ideologically extremizing language,
- (11) 'slippery slope' arguments,
- (12) belittling,
- (13) obscene language.

A brief description of each of these forms of outrage can be found in Appendix 3. For coding, refer exclusively to the descriptions available there.

Note 2: code the overall impression conveyed by the article, not just by parts of the article or single communicative acts reported in the article.

- 0 Overall tone is more aptly described as **conventional political speech**: Content and form OVERALL are more aptly described as “conventional” political speech, even if there are moments that technically count as outrage.
- 1 **Light** intensity outrage: Close to the border of “conventional” political speech.
- 2 **Moderate** intensity outrage: Outrage is present, but not overly emotional in form and/or content.
- 3 **Intense** outrage: There are windows of reason, but the content and/or form is generally quite emotional.
- 4 **Very intense** outrage: Content and/or form may match, but infrequently exceeds this level of emotionality.

Appendix 1: examples of forms of presentation

News report:

«Die Asche wird manchmal für Rituale verwendet»

In Köniz BE haben Unbekannte Grabnischen geöffnet und sieben Urnen daraus entwendet. Hinterbliebene sind traurig und wütend. Wird die Asche nun von Okkultisten verwendet?

Die Staatsanwaltschaft Bern ermittelt in einem mysteriösen Fall: Auf dem Friedhof in Köniz haben unbekannte Diebe sieben Urnen aus ihren Grabstätten entwendet, wie [TeleBärn](#) berichtete. Die Vorfälle ereigneten sich im Juli 2017, wurden jedoch erst jetzt publik. Als der Friedhofsgärtner im Sommer bemerkte, dass in einer Steinnische eine Urne fehlte, habe er alle Anlagen kontrolliert. Die Zuständigen mussten feststellen, dass insgesamt sieben Urnen samt der Asche fehlten.

«Dieses Urnensystem besteht auf unserem Friedhof jetzt schon 30 Jahre, aber sowas ist noch nie vorgekommen», sagt Hansueli Pestalozzi, Gemeinderat von Köniz. Bisher sei unklar, nach welchem Muster die Grabschänder ihre Opfer ausgesucht haben. Es gebe weder Anzeichen auf ein rassistisch



Pauline Hanson's anti-Islam post in wake of London attack slammed by Bill Shorten

By political reporter [Stephen Dziedzic](#)

Updated 4 Jun 2017, 9:22am

Federal Opposition Leader Bill Shorten has lashed out at Pauline Hanson after the One Nation leader used the London attacks to renew her call to stop Muslims from immigrating to Australia.

Senator Hanson took to social media in the immediate aftermath of the attack to say "stop Islamic immigration before it is too late".

It was accompanied by a graphic mimicking the "Run, Hide, Tell" emergency message released by British police earlier in the day.

[UK police were telling people to run to a safe place and hide if they were caught up in a terror attack,](#)



PHOTO: Bill Shorten said Pauline Hanson's tweet was "crass, idiotic and disgusting". (AAP/ABC)

RELATED STORY: [How the London Bridge and Borough Market attack unfolded](#)

Opinion/comment:



„SCHARIA POLIZEI“-KOMMENTAR

In der bunten Republik

VON JASPER VON ALTENBOCKUM - AKTUALISIERT AM 11.01.2018 - 20:59

Es wäre ein Treppenwitz der bunten Republik, wenn die sieben angeklagten Männer, die sich 2014 in Wuppertal als „Scharia Polizei“ ausgaben, ohne Sanktionen davonkommen. Das Landgericht Wuppertal hatte die Männer 2016 freigesprochen, weil es keinen Verstoß gegen das Uniformverbot sehen konnte. In der Tat lassen sich die Warnwesten, die sich die Männer übergezogen hatten und die Aufschrift „Sharia Police“ trugen, auch als Scherz verharmlosen.

Was das Wuppertaler Gericht dabei übersah, war die stadtbekannte Tatsache, dass die Männer, allesamt Salafisten, auch ohne Warnwesten in der muslimischen Gemeinde „Angst und Schrecken“ verbreiteten. So sah es damals der Generalsekretär der Wuppertaler Moscheen. Dass das Landgericht eine Verbindung zwischen Warnweste, Anmaßung und Einschüchterung nicht herstellen konnte, war eine beachtliche Fehlleistung – erklärt aber, warum in Nordrhein-Westfalen die Parallelgesellschaften wachsen und gedeihen.

Das Wuppertaler Urteil hat der **Bundesgerichtshof** jetzt zurechtgerückt. Selbst wenn die salafistische Provokation nicht gegen das Uniformverbot verstoßen haben mag, diente sie doch ganz offenkundig dazu, eine Autorität vorzutäuschen, um junge Muslime einzuschüchtern. Sie

Fünf vor acht / Albrecht Glaser

Das Islam-Paradox *Eine Kolumne von Jochen Bittner*



Der AfD-Bundestagsabgeordnete Albrecht Glaser hat eine interessante Frage gestellt: Kann für ein Glaubenssystem, das keine Religionsfreiheit gewährt, das Grundrecht der Religionsfreiheit aus Artikel 4 Grundgesetz gelten? Ist das nicht ein Paradox?

Leider hat er darauf eine unterkomplexe Antwort gegeben. "Der Islam ist eine Konstruktion, die selbst die Religionsfreiheit nicht kennt und die sie nicht respektiert. Und die da, wo sie das Sagen hat, jede Art von Religionsfreiheit im Keim erstickt. Und wer so mit einem Grundrecht umgeht, dem muss man das Grundrecht entziehen", sagte Glaser im April.

Die Grünen-Politikerin Katrin Göring-Eckardt schaffte es, diese intellektuelle Simplizität noch zu unterbieten, indem sie erwiderte, Glaser "erkennt das Grundgesetz nicht an". Weshalb die Grünen-Fraktion

Analysis:

Eigentlich waren wir religiös

Wie soll man mit Rechten umgehen? Argumente blocken sie ab, sagt unser Autor, der früher selbst ein Rechter war. Er empfiehlt das Schwierigste überhaupt: Menschlichkeit.

Von **Anselm Neft**

INHALT

Seite 1 — Eigentlich waren wir religiös

Seite 2 — Früher neuheidnisch, heute christlich-abendländisch

Seite 3 — Zugewandtheit und Ehrlichkeit als Mittel gegen rechts

Auf einer Seite lesen ›

Der Bestseller *Mit Rechten reden* von Per Leo, Max Steinbeis und Daniel-Pascal Zorn endet mit einer Einladung an die im Buch beschriebenen Rechten: Die Autoren, die sich selbst nicht als links, sondern als nicht rechts bezeichnen, würden gerne "auf zivilisierte Weise" mit diesen Rechten debattieren; hart im Argument, aber ohne jene reflexhafte Vorverurteilung, die – so die These des Buches – den moralistischen, den "linken" Umgang mit den Rechten ausmacht. "Wir vertrauen darauf, dass sich unter vernünftigen Leuten vernünftige Gespräche von allein ergeben", sagen die Autoren mit Blick auf die Rechten.

Adressiert sind damit nicht "gewaltbereite Neonazis", die man, wie weiter vorne im Buch zu lesen ist, "getrost" dem Verfassungsschutz, der

Politics • Analysis

Trump's anti-Muslim and anti-media tweets demonstrate deep insecurity

At some point overnight, conservative writer Ann Coulter retweeted a video posted by Jayda Fransen, a leader of the far-right group Britain First who was [convicted of harassment](#) last year for verbally abusing a Muslim woman in Luton, England. She was [arrested](#) in October for violating the terms of her bail by appearing on a neo-Nazi radio show.

Fransen's video was titled "Muslim migrant beats up Dutch boy on crutches!" Coulter retweeted it and also followed Fransen, whose Twitter feed is littered with similar examples of videos depicting individual Muslims in a deeply negative light.

President Trump [follows 45 people](#) on Twitter, and Coulter is one of them. That's probably how he saw the "Dutch boy" video Fransen posted, which he then retweeted.

Report:

Junge Türken in Istanbul

Jeder in seiner Welt

Wenige Wochen vor dem Verfassungsreferendum reiste Reporterin *Yasemin Ergin* in die Türkei. Sie will herausfinden, wie die politische Krise im Land das Leben junger Türken verändert hat.

Neulich bei Instagram fällt mir ein Foto auf, das Tugba gepostet hat. Es zeigt ihr Smartphone, auf dessen Bildschirm ein Porträt des türkischen Staatspräsidenten Erdogan prangt. Es ist ein politisches Statement, das auffällt inmitten der immer gleichen Selfies beim Kaffeetrinken mit Freundinnen, die Tugba sonst so teilt. Die Botschaft ist klar: Sie steht hinter ihrem Präsidenten und wird beim anstehenden Verfassungsreferendum, das Erdogan weiter stärken soll, mit "Ja" stimmen.

Ich rufe sie an, weil ich wissen will, wie es ihr so geht in den Wochen vor dieser Wahl, wie sie den Streit um die Abstimmung wahrnimmt, und was sie sich von der geplanten Verfassungsänderung verspricht. Viel kriege ich nicht aus ihr raus. Das Präsidialsystem werde dem Land guttun, sagt sie - und hoffentlich irgendwie für neue Jobs sorgen.

Kennengelernt haben wir uns vor wenigen Monaten während eines Reportagedrehs in Istanbul: Zusammen mit meiner Kollegin Katharina Willinger will ich herausfinden, wie die politische Krise im Land das Leben junger Türken verändert. Dafür sind wir

REPORTAGE

Mein Leben als Weihnachtsmann

VON MARTIN SUCHLAND - AKTUALISIERT AM 05.12.2003 - 17:07

Ich mach' das jetzt schon seit einigen Jahren. Irgendwann Anfang November kommt der erste Anruf, entweder von Stammkunden oder von einer Mitarbeiterin des Arbeitsamtes. Und obwohl ich mir beim Verpacken meines Weihnachtsmannkostüms im letzten Jahr noch gesagt habe, im nächsten Jahr hörst du nun aber auf mit diesem pseudoreligiösen Theater, werde ich, wenn ich die sanfte Stimme von Frau A. am Telefon höre, die mich seit vier Jahren regelmäßig einmal im Advent anruft, wieder schwach.

Und dann denke ich: So schlecht ist es bei der Familie A. ja nun auch wieder nicht gewesen. Ihr Mann, ein Bauunternehmer, wie Frau A. mir mal vertraulich in der Küche erzählte, ist zwar meistens etwas knurrig, wenn der Weihnachtsmann kommt, aber vielleicht ist er ja immer so. Ich treffe ihn nur Heiligabend in der guten Stube, um seine Tochter zu erfreuen. Das gelingt mir in der Regel spielend. Außerdem erweist sich Herr A., wenn ich gehe, dann auch wieder als recht großzügig.

Interview/discussion:

«In zehn Jahren haben wir einen muslimischen Feiertag»

Der protestantische Theologe Friedrich Wilhelm Graf fordert, dass religiöse Institutionen dafür sorgen, dass ihre Mitglieder den Rechtsstaat anerkennen. Dabei denkt Graf in der Gesprächsreihe «NZZ-Standpunkte» besonders an Muslime.

Wenn heute von Religion die Rede ist, dominiert – trotz dem ausgehenden Lutherjahr – der Islam den öffentlichen Diskurs. Terroristen, die vorgeben, im Namen des Islam zu handeln, ziehen in den Jihad oder verüben Anschläge in Westeuropa.

Warum ist ein gewaltbereiter Islam für einige so attraktiv?

Zu dieser Frage nimmt der protestantische Theologe Friedrich Wilhelm Graf in der jüngsten Folge von «NZZ-Standpunkte» Stellung. Die neuen Formen eines politisierten Islam seien durchaus moderne Phänomene. Zum Beispiel seien Salafisten «sehr protestantisch» in ihrer Vorstellung, zu einem «wahren Ursprung» zurückkehren zu wollen. Ohne Zweifel seien junge radikalisierte Muslime Menschen, die sich in einer als chaotisch empfundenen Welt an die «Wahrheit»

Interview with Emmanuel Macron

'We Need to Develop Political Heroism'

In a DER SPIEGEL interview, French President Emmanuel Macron talks about his first months in office, elaborates on his plans for Europe and discusses his developing relationship with German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

DER SPIEGEL: Mr. President, since entering office in May, you have made significant waves around the world. The German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, who you read during your university studies, once described Napoleon Bonaparte as "the *Weltgeist* ("world spirit") on horseback." Do you believe that a single person can, in fact, steer history?

Macron: No. Hegel viewed the "great men" as instruments of something far greater. It should be said that in referring to him in that way, he wasn't being particularly nice to Napoleon, because he of course knows that history can always outflank you, that it is always larger than the individual. Hegel believes that an individual can indeed embody the *zeitgeist* for a moment, but also that the individual isn't always clear they are doing so.

DER SPIEGEL: How must a president, a politician, behave to move things forward and to change history?

Macron: Personally, I don't think it's possible to do great things alone or through

Critique/review:

Ihr seid nur ein Haufen Scherben

Das ZDF führt Lessings Ringparabel wieder auf, am Beispiel einer jungen Frau mit Kopftuch: „Die Neue“

Es gibt ihn noch, den öffentlich-rechtlichen Lehr- und Erbauungsfilm, an dessen Ende die ohnehin in jeder Szene deklinierte Moral von der Geschichte noch einmal aufgesagt wird, zum Mitschreiben und Auswendiglernen. Stücke mit didaktischem Charakter tauchen im Fernsehen zwar immer wieder auf, doch in Reinkultur sind sie glücklicherweise nicht mehr die Regel. Diese allerdings wird heute im ZDF von der Ausnahme bestätigt – mit dem Film „Die Neue“, der davon handelt, wie eine Kopftuch tragende Schülerin eine Klasse aufmischt, das Leben ihrer Lehrerin durcheinanderbringt und austestet, wie weit sie es mit ihrer strengen Religiosität an der Schule bringen kann. Wobei die glaubensstrenge Sevda in ihrem jugendlichen Sturm und Drang zu einem reinen Leben, das sich in der Hingabe zu Gott erfüllt, selbstverständlich den Erwachsenen den Spiegel vorhält, um deren vermeintlich jämmerlich-verlogene Existenz zu entlarven.

Das ist ihre Interpretation von Goethes „Prometheus“, dessen Strophe ein Schüler zu Beginn des Films auf sagt: „Da ich ein Kind war / Nicht wußte, wo aus, wo ein, /kehrte mein verirrt es Aug / Zur Sonne. als

24. Januar 2018, 18:52 Uhr Reiseliteratur

Ein merkwürdiges Volk

Von Tacitus bis Cees Nooteboom: Rainer Wielands "Buch der Deutschlandreisen" ist eine wunderbare Gelegenheit, Deutschland von der Antike bis in die Gegenwart mit fremden Augen zu sehen.

Von Gustav Seibt

Diese Deutschen! Im Theater haben sie nummerierte Sitzplätze, aber ihre Straßen sind furchtbar. Hausmusik ist allgemein verbreitet, aber eines ihrer Lieblingsgetränke, eine Wein-Orangenschalen-Mischung namens "Bischof" erregt Übelkeit. Kaum freut man sich, dass selbst ihre Kurkapellen nur klassische Musik spielen, intoniert eine schon "Cavalleria Rusticana" und ein Liedchen namens "Daisy Bell".

Die Tannenwälder riechen gut, aber Köln wird seinem um 1800 erworbenen Ruf, es stinke bestialisch (der englische Dichter Coleridge zählte "siebenundzwanzig deutlich unterschiedene Gerüche und wahren Gestank") noch hundert Jahre

Reprint:

LESEPROBE

Ian McEwan: „Kindeswohl“

VON IAN MCEWAN

Familienrecht ist das Gebiet der Richterin Fiona Maye am High Court in London. Doch dann gerät sie in ein Dilemma, beruflich wie privat: Ein Auszug aus Ian McEwans neuem Roman „Kindeswohl“.

A Iso, was quält dich?“

Bei aller Dummheit und Unaufrichtigkeit dieses Wortwechsels war dies die einzig triftige Frage, und sie selbst hatte sie heraufbeschworen; aber da sie sich verunsichert und herablassend behandelt fühlte, antwortete sie fürs Erste nicht, sondern sah an ihm vorbei zu dem Flügel, auf dem sie seit zwei Wochen kaum gespielt hatte, und den dort feudal aufgereihten Fotos in ihren Silberrahmen. Beide Elternpaare, vom Hochzeitstag bis zum Greisenalter, seine drei Schwestern, ihre zwei Brüder, deren ehemalige und jetzige Ehefrauen und -männer (sie hatten, nicht eben loyal, niemanden ausrangiert), elf Neffen und Nichten sowie die dreizehn Kinder, die diese wiederum gezeugt hatten. Beschleunigtes Leben, zu Dorfstärke angewachsen, zusammengedrängt auf einem Stutzflügel.

BUCHAUSZUG

DIE DROGE LEISTUNG HAT MICH KRANK GEMACHT

Von Maximilian B.

7. Januar 2013, 18:42 Uhr — 76 Kommentare

01 — Die Droge Leistung hat mich krank gemacht

02 — Geistig und körperlich erschöpft

[AUF EINER SEITE LESEN](#)

Burn-out gilt als Phänomen der Arbeitswelt. Doch bereits junge Menschen neigen zur krankhaften Überforderung. Ein Student schreibt, wie ihn der Stress krank gemacht hat.

Vor fast drei Jahren hatte ich ein Burn-out. Mein innerer Motor gab ruckartig seinen Geist auf, und das war für mich völlig unbegreiflich. Ich war Anfang 20 und voller Zuversicht, allen Herausforderungen im Leben gewachsen zu sein. Gleich zu Beginn meines Studiums fühlte ich mich unterfordert. Also übernahm ich

Letter to the editor:

To the Editor:

I voted for Donald Trump, and I regret it.

I thought he would change his divisive rhetoric from the campaign trail and never imagined he would divide this country with lies and racism, bigotry and hate. I see a man working to destroy democracy with the help of Vladimir Putin by using disinformation to frustrate and confuse everyone as they weaken America's standing in the world.

I fear for my children's future and see a president and his family profiting off the office just as in authoritarian countries, with zero pushback from the Republican Party. Democracy will die if they continue.

SYDNEY COHAN, WESTWOOD, N.J.

Leserbriefe Nummer 50

"Die Schweiz hat tatsächlich eine Regierungskrise"

«Hat die Schweiz eine Regierungskrise?»

Frage der Woche, **SonntagsBlick** vom 11. Dezember 2005

Seit Jahren mischen sich **Bundesrat** und hohe Bundesbeamte im Vorfeld wichtiger eidgenössischer **Abstimmungen** mit unzähligen Auftritten, einseitig ausgerichteten Referaten und gezielten Beeinflussungsabsichten in die Meinungsfindung der BürgerInnen ein, obwohl dies nicht die Aufgabe der Exekutivbehörde ist. Dass dabei auch dutzende von Steuermillionen für eine flächendeckende Abstimmungspropaganda eingesetzt wurden, verschärft die Krise, weil sich der Stimmbürger als Steuerzahler betrogen vorkommt, falls er nicht im Sinne des Bundesrates abstimmen will. Der Bundesrat muss unbedingt wieder neutral werden und davon wegkommen Partei zu spielen!

Marcus Stoercklé jun., Basel

Appendix 2: list of country codes

Land	Shortcut				
Afghanistan	AF	Belize	BZ	(the)	
Åland Islands	AX	Benin	BJ	Central African Republic (the)	CF
Albania	AL	Bermuda	BM	Chad	TD
Algeria	DZ	Bhutan	BT	Chile	CL
American Samoa	AS	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BO	China	CN
Andorra	AD	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	Christmas Island	CX
Angola	AO	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)	CC
Anguilla	AI	Botswana	BW	Colombia	CO
Antarctica	AQ	Bouvet Island	BV	Comoros (the)	KM
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	Brazil	BR	Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)	CD
Argentina	AR	British Indian Ocean Territory (the)	IO	Congo (the)	CG
Armenia	AM	Brunei Darussalam	BN	Cook Islands (the)	CK
Aruba	AW	Bulgaria	BG	Costa Rica	CR
Australia	AU	Burkina Faso	BF	Côte d'Ivoire	CI
Austria	AT	Burundi	BI	Croatia	HR
Azerbaijan	AZ	Cabo Verde	CV	Cuba	CU
Bahamas (the)	BS	Cambodia	KH	Curaçao	CW
Bahrain	BH	Cameroon	CM	Cyprus	CY
Bangladesh	BD	Canada	CA	Czech Republic (the)	CZ
Barbados	BB	Cayman Islands	KY	Denmark	DK
Belarus	BY				
Belgium	BE				

Djibouti	DJ
Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic (the)	DO
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	EG
El Salvador	SV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Eritrea	ER
Estonia	EE
Ethiopia	ET
Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas]	FK
Faroe Islands (the)	FO
Fiji	FJ
Finland	FI
France	FR
French Guiana	GF
French Polynesia	PF
French Southern Territories (the)	TF
Gabon	GA
Gambia (the)	GM
Georgia	GE

Germany	DE
Ghana	GH
Gibraltar	GI
Greece	GR
Greenland	GL
Grenada	GD
Guadeloupe	GP
Guam	GU
Guatemala	GT
Guernsey	GG
Guinea	GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW
Guyana	GY
Haiti	HT
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM
Holy See (the)	VA
Honduras	HN
Hong Kong	HK
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR
Iraq	IQ
Ireland	IE

Isle of Man	IM
Israel	IL
Italy	IT
Jamaica	JM
Japan	JP
Jersey	JE
Jordan	JO
Kazakhstan	KZ
Kenya	KE
Kiribati	KI
Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)	KP
Korea (the Republic of)	KR
Kuwait	KW
Kyrgyzstan	KG
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	LA
Latvia	LV
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU

Macao	MO
Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of)	MK
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Marshall Islands (the)	MH
Martinique	MQ
Mauritania	MR
Mauritius	MU
Mayotte	YT
Mexico	MX
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FM
Moldova (the Republic of)	MD
Monaco	MC
Mongolia	MN
Montenegro	ME
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Myanmar	MM

Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands (the)	NL
New Caledonia	NC
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI
Niger (the)	NE
Nigeria	NG
Niue	NU
Norfolk Island	NF
Northern Mariana Islands (the)	MP
Norway	NO
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Palau	PW
Palestine, State of	PS
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines (the)	PH
Pitcairn	PN

Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Puerto Rico	PR
Qatar	QA
Réunion	RE
Romania	RO
Russian Federation (the)	RU
Rwanda	RW
Saint Barthélemy	BL
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	SH
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Martin (French part)	MF
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
Samoa	WS
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN

Serbia	RS
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	SX
Slovakia	SK
Slovenia	SI
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS
South Sudan	SS
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
Sudan (the)	SD
Suriname	SR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	SJ
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY

Taiwan (Province of China)	TW
Tajikistan	TJ
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ
Thailand	TH
Timor-Leste	TL
Togo	TG
Tokelau	TK
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Turkmenistan	TM
Turks and Caicos Islands (the)	TC
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA
United Arab Emirates (the)	AE
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	GB

United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)	UM
United States of America (the)	US
Uruguay	UY
Uzbekistan	UZ
Vanuatu	VU
Vatican City	VA
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VE
Viet Nam	VN
Virgin Islands (British)	VG
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VI
Wallis and Futuna	WF
Western Sahara*	EH
Yemen	YE
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW

Appendix 3: forms of outrage (adapted from Berry & Sobieraj, 2014) (coding steps 8.8 & 9.8)

1. *Insulting language*

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker uses insulting words in reference to a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party, or other organization or their behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views. This variable should specifically capture insulting words (stupid, pompous, idiot), not all insults more generally speaking. For example, describing someone as “a child” is insulting, but does not use insulting words so should not be counted as insulting language. For example, “asinine” in reference to a person or group’s behavior is “insulting language,” but if the person or group is called “asinine,” reserve this for the “name calling” variable.

Examples:

- “He needs to shut up.”
- “The whole idea was asinine.”
- “The policy was stupid, plain and simple.”

2. *Name calling*

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker engages in name calling in reference to a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization. Affectionate, light-hearted teasing should be weeded out. Instead, look for name-calling that is used to make the subject look foolish/inept, hypocritical, deceitful, or dangerous.

Examples:

- “He’s asinine.”
- “You are a lunatic.”

3. *Emotional display*

This variable is unlikely to appear in printed text (e.g., blog posts, webpages), but would most likely be communicated through “shouting” via the deliberate use of all caps, multiple exclamation points, enlarged text, etc. Emotional display is about the FORM of expression, see Emotional language for emotional content, although the two will often present concurrently and each should be noted.

Example:

- Use of all capital letters in a written document (for dramatic emphasis)

4. *Emotional language*

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker engages in verbal or written expressions of emotion in reference to a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization. Emotion words related to anger, fear, and sadness are the key indicators. Emotional language is about the literal content of what is said/written, rather than how it is communicated. Emotional display, on the other hand, is about the way something is said/written of expression.

Examples:

- “I’m furious!”
- “I’m infuriated!”
- “This is an outrage!”
- “This makes me sick!”

5. ***Verbal fighting/sparring***

This variable is intended to capture aggressive jousting between speakers. In interviews it may take the form of dismissive interruptions or rude exchanges between the interviewer and the interviewed characterized by a lack of civility.

Examples:

- Dismissive interruptions
- Talking over someone in an aggressive manner
- Saying things like “give me a break” or “come on” while someone else is speaking

6. ***Character assassination***

These are ad hominem attacks. This variable is intended to measure whether the author attempts to damage the reputation of a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party, or other organization by attacking their character. In politics, questioning the veracity of a statement is common, and should not be confused with character assassination, which is more extreme. Saying someone was not honest in a reply to a journalist is not character assassination, but saying that someone is a liar who cannot be trusted is character assassination.

Examples:

- “He is corrupt.”
- “McCain is a pure lying bastard! If he had a red tie on, he'd look you straight in the eye and insist it was blue.”

7. ***Misrepresentative exaggeration***

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker engages in very dramatic negative exaggeration in reference to the behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views of a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party, or other organization, such that it significantly misrepresents or obscures the truth.

Examples:

- “Obama is ‘Left of Lenin’.”
- “Democrats have designs on planting the seeds of socialism in the US.”
- “Obama backs a freedom of choice act to abolish every restriction on abortion in every state.”

8. ***Mockery***

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker makes fun of the behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views of a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization to make the subject look bad or to rally others in criticism of the subject. Affectionate, light-hearted teasing should be weeded out. Instead, look for humor that is

used to make the subject look foolish/inept, hypocritical, deceitful, or dangerous. It might also come in the form of a physical impersonation intended to make others laugh at the expense of the subject.

Examples:

- “Funny idea: that a politician is declared crazy when he talks about the state of the schools, the New Year's Eve in Cologne, or the traffic jam. The traffic jam, the great, misunderstood niche topic of our time that nobody else dares to talk about. Except Christian Lindner. Which is why he is tired. Very attractively tired.”
- “When Charlie Gibson asked about her foreign policy credentials, Sarah Palin said-- with a straight face--she lives near Russia. Yesterday, the McCain campaign said-- with a straight face--that by sitting next to foreigners for a few minutes while paparazzi took pictures, Palin was "boosting her foreign policy credentials" and giving herself "experience with foreign leaders...I think this new proximity approach to building a resume is brilliant! We should all do it; it saves so much time and effort. Why go to school and struggle with learning stuff and then have to spend years working your way up a career when you can simply plop yourself down next to something and get the same results? I could become a pediatric surgeon by having a latte in the Children's Hospital coffee shop. I could watch the Space Shuttle take off from that viewing spot across the water and become an astronaut.” (ridiculous/inept person)
- “If the subject matter weren't so serious and dire, this would be a comedy. This is a bunch of Senator Blowhards and Foghorns all giving their opening statements. We're looking at a Bunch of Colonel Sanders telling the chickens that they shouldn't have come into the coop. I mean these are the guys that screwed this up in many cases.” (ridiculous/hypocritical group)
- “Our illustrious leader reads from his teleprompter to tell us how our economy reached this point. It has nothing to do with policy over the last 7 years. It is because of "investors from abroad." He's so sweet. Just read or listen and make your own assumptions about these "justifications." Isn't our leader so sweet? I just want to pinch him on the cheeks and ask, "you do have Scotch nearby?" (note: also belittling)

9. **Conflagration**

This variable is intended to capture attempts made to escalate non-scandals into scandals. In this variable, record speech that overstates or dramatizes the importance or implications of minor gaffes, oversights, or improprieties. By non-scandal we refer to an episode, event, or trend that a learned, dispassionate observer would not consider significant or scandalous.

Examples:

- The relationship between Ayers and Obama, which was discussed during the 2008 election campaign. Ayers is a pedagogue and the founder of a left-wing radical organization. Later, it came out that they had no close relationship with each other, but knew each other only fleetingly because they lived in the same neighbourhood.
- In 2015, Syrian refugee Anas Modamani took a selfie with German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Shortly thereafter, several photomontages are published showing Modamani as a terrorist. In the attacks in Brussels or in Berlin, these images were

published on social networks again and again, although the man cannot be associated with any of these attacks.

10. ***Ideologically extremizing language***

This variable is intended to capture extremist language used to critically describe a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization or their behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views. Usually the descriptive language will be used as an implicit slur rather than as a simple description.

Examples:

- Left-wing
- Right-wing
- Far right
- Far left
- Radical
- Extreme
- Reactionary

11. ***‚Slippery slope‘ arguments***

This variable is intended to capture fatalistic arguments, which suggest that some behavior, policy, or decision is a small step that will inevitably pave the way for much more extreme behaviors, policies, or decisions. Slippery slope arguments make dire forecasts about the future. When in doubt, do not use this code. True slippery slope arguments should be easy to identify.

Example:

- “...the far Left couldn't care less about gay "marriage." They want to see the abolition of marriage as an institution and radical social change to redefine the human experience itself. This is precisely what we see in Scandinavian countries where this nonsense has played out to its logical extension: The rates of cohabitation are skyrocketing, and the institution of marriage is rapidly dying off. Girls and boys grow up in a culture and see no picture of marriage to emulate or aspire to. There is really no end to the aberrant forms of human sexuality that will come to the courthouse also demanding "marriage." And when marriage can mean anything, marriage means nothing.”

12. ***Belittling***

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker demeans a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization (or their behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views). Belittling generally attempts to deflate or undercut a person's status. For example, the speaker/author may suggest that an adult is childlike/immature, suggest someone fairly accomplished is of low class status, or imply that a man is in some way feminine. This may be done in the context of mockery or exaggeration.

Example:

- Dave Letterman’s joke, “So John McCain calls up and says I’m not going to be there kids, because everything is going to hell, but the funny thing is that no one told his vice presidential candidate, Sarah Palin, and honest to God, right now she’s still circling the theater in a white minivan. She’s gonna pick him up later...”

13. *Obscene language*

This variable is intended to measure whether the author or speaker uses obscene language in reference to a person, group of people (e.g., immigrants, journalists, Democrats), branch of the government, political party or other organization (or their behaviors, planned behaviors, policies, or views). For the purposes of this study, obscenities include:

- **F-word derivatives:** Words based on, or incorporating, the F-word. Examples include fucker and motherfucker.
- **Scatological terms:** Words that have to do with feces, urine and defecation. Examples include "shit," "bullshit," "shithead," and piss.
- **Anatomical terms:** Words referring to parts of the human anatomy, mostly the private parts, and are considered crude. Examples include "ass," "asshole," "dick," "dickhead," and "tits."
- **Mild obscenities:** Words used in everyday language, but that may be offensive to some. Examples include "damn," "hell," as well as milder forms of anatomical terms like "boobs."
- **Derogatory terms:** Words or expressions that are used to denigrate and insult one's racial or ethnic background, gender or sexual orientation: Examples include the N-word, whore/ho/slut, various anti-Semitic terms, and anti-homosexual terms like faggot.