MORES Project

Moral emotions in political communication - TASK 2.3

Emotionalization in the media

CODEBOOK GUIDELINE

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Authors: Nicolas **Hubé**, Keyvan **Ghorbanzadeh**, Laure **Beaulieu** and Anna **Corpel, CREM,** University of Lorraine (UL)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

The principle of the coding to be adopted is as follows: we adopt the first 3 items announced in the initial block from the news programme. If any MORES subjects appear during the news which have not been presented, we have to code them.
The coding is done in two sequences: first the announcements, then the reports.

PART I. General information

1.1 - Countries *

Only one answer possible

France Germany Hungary Poland

1. 2 - Channels to select *

Only one answer possible

FR1: TF1
FR2: F2
FR3: iTV/Cnews
G1: ARD Tagesschau
G2: ZDF Heute
G3: RTL Aktuell
HG1: MI
HG2: RTL Klub
HG3: TV2
PL1: TVP1
PL2: TVN
PL3: POLSAT

1.3 - Year *

Only one answer possible.

2014
2019
2024

2.0 - Number of announcements in total *

In this part we are coding a content of the announcements included in the promo (the introduction part of the newscasts where some news items are introduced.

Only one answer possible

1
2
3
More than 3
None

PART II. Basic characteristics of the announcement

In this part we are coding a content of the announcements included in the promo (the introduction part of the newscasts where some news items are introduced.

2.1 - MORES subjects/topics

Multiple answers possible

Example :
In this section, you can choose from several options. Take, for example, this announcement "1,000 days after the start of the war in Ukraine, how are Ukrainian refugees in Isère ?"
It deals with the Ukraine issue, as well as the immigration issue, so here you need to code [2] Migration crisis and [5] Ukraine.

Another example:
"European elections: we explain why environmental and climate issues are largely played out in Brussels". This announcement should be coded as [1] Environment and [4] European parliament elections.

[1] Environment
Refers to all ecological or human-environment topics, such as the care and conservation of the environment and their agents (i.e. plants, minerals and animals), and the risks and problems that they face (global warming, pollution of all types, natural disasters, … etc.).

Examples:
"Adapting to climate change: the European Court of Auditors sounds the alarm."
"Climate change boosts Olympic heatwave by three degrees."

[2] Migration crisis
Refers to migrants, immigrants, refugees and, more broadly, anything that deals with immigration as a crisis. The migration crisis is subjective and occurs when the migratory flow becomes very large or too large and poses a problem, real or imagined, for the host country or countries.

Examples:
" *US presidential election: the migration crisis is one of the key issues of the campaign."*
"Conference on the Law of the Sea and Solidarity: a first step towards raising awareness of the migration crisis."

[3] LGBT mobilization
Refers to all movements and individual or collective actions aimed at improving the living conditions of sexual and gender minorities, in particular those relating to male homosexuality, lesbianism, bisexuality, transidentity, intersex, non-binarity and any other queer identity in general.

Examples:
"Gay Chechen prisoners coerced into fighting in Ukraine, says rights group."
"Gwen Walz lance une initiative de mobilisation des électeurs LGBTQ+ à Philadelphie. »

[4] European parliament elections
Refers to the European elections, whether this concerns the organization of these elections, the participating political parties and their candidates, or the debates and results thereof.

Examples:
"What happens after the European elections?"
"Map: The 2024 European election results in France, town by town."

[5] Ukraine
Refers to Ukraine, whether it's about the war that's going on there, the inhabitants (way of life at this time, migration, the wounded, loss, etc.), the country's politics, the government and its head of state, etc.

Examples:
"War in Ukraine: the announced deployment of North Korean soldiers is an unprecedented escalation."
"Ukraine: Twelve injured in Russian strikes on Kharkiv."

[6] Israel/Palestine
Refers to the Israel/Palestine conflict, the policies of the Israeli government, as well as its army and its people, but also everything that refers to the armed 'attacks' and 'defences' of Israel. Everything that also refers to Palestine, the Palestinian people and Hamas and its army, everything that refers to 'attacks' and 'defences'. More broadly, anything that refers to these two entities, particularly in relation to the international arena, from the press to governments and citizens' movements.

Examples:
"Israel-Palestine: international inaction at what price?"
"Why does the Israeli-Palestinian conflict arouse so many passions in France?"

[7] None of them

2.2 - Topic (select up to three topics per announcement) *

From a cumulative perspective, the categories selected to characterize the topics are the same as those of the JRP collective research project (https://www.journalisticperformance.org/), which will then allow some results to be transposed into the field of television journalism studied here.

Multiple answers possibles.

[1] Government/Legislatures.
The story deals with formal and institutionalized power, including legislation, declarations by head of state, ministers, MPs, civil servants, local government employees, etc. International relations, State visits, activities and/or declarations from members of parliament, and Judicial Power (institutional or employee activities and/or declarations) are also included.

Examples:

"Senate voted in favor of death penalty."

[2] Campaigns/Elections/Politics. Stories about elections/campaigns for government at local, state and national levels, and stories focused primarily on the actions of political parties in general (regardless a context of political campaign).

Examples:
"Exit polls 2012: How the U.S. vote has shifted."
"Liberal HQ warns against hubris as Labor wipeout is not assured."

[3] Police and Crime (Internal order).
Stories about violent crime (including terrorism), white-collar crime, corruption, statistical data on crime, public safety and prisons.

Examples:
"Police arrested five of the suspects in Rome."

[4] Court. Stories about the inner workings of the court system, such as the appointment of judges, specific criminal or civil trials as well as stories about injunctions and the workings of the court/legal system (at all its levels).

Examples:
"Supreme Court challenges gay marriage in Brazil."
"Nebraska attorney general seeks to revoke license of only nurse at abortion clinic."

[5] Defense/Military/National Security. Information related to military policies (armed forces) and national/international defense, considering protective actions and exterior threats.

Examples:
"Minimal negative impact': Hamid Karzai's view of our Afghanistan role."
"Defence weighs suitability of Triton US drone program for maritime."

[6] Economy and Business. All non-legislative activities related to businesses, such as business and personal finance. Microeconomics (prices of goods and services, salaries, benefits and incomes, among others) and macroeconomics (total national production, sectorial production, employment and unemployment, balance of payments, inflation, etc.) are included within this topic.

Examples:
"Push on corporate tax rules goes global."
"Tata Steel reports loss in its fourth quarter on Europe weakness."

[7] Education. Refers to ALL primary, secondary and post-secondary education, whether public or private. It refers to information about education management and education practices as well as processes and instruments of measuring, results, curriculum, etc. It also includes extracurricular activities (debate, drama, service clubs, etc.) that are explicitly connected with schools.

Examples:
"Jagadguru Kripalu Parishat Education gets Rajiv Gandhi Global Excellence Award."

"Montgomery middle school students see their films on the big screen."

[8] Environment, Sustainability, Climate and Weather. Refers to all ecological or human-environment topics, such as the care and conservation of the environment and their agents (i.e. plants, minerals and animals), and the risks and problems that they face (global warming, pollution of all types, etc.).

Examples:
"Gujarat-based unit to work for environment conservation."
"Kosovo brown bears Ari and Arina released into sanctuary after a decade held captive in a cage."

[9] Energy and Resource Development. It considers matters related to the impact of energy sources and their mechanisms of exploitation and distribution (renewable, non-renewable clean and polluting energies, such as fuel, electricity, geothermal heat, etc.).

Example:
"A new study shows solar batteries have become 300 percent more efficient in the last five years."

[10] Transportation. Information related to mechanisms, management, operation and impact of all means of transportation (air, sea, land, public and private).

Examples:
"Beltway drivers' passing trick turns ramps into high-speed slalom."
"MARC trains will begin running on weekends."

[11] Housing, Infrastructure and Public works. Information on state policy, planning and construction of housing and infrastructure, including roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, trains, airports, irrigation reservoirs, river defenses, rain water collectors, telecommunications, neighborhoods land integration, etc.

Examples:
"Airports in China Hew to an Unswerving Flight Path."

[12] Accidents and Natural Disasters. Information on accidents provoked by man (air, sea, land or rail accidents, explosions, fires, etc.), as well as natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, mudslides, river overflows, and storms, among others.

Examples:
"Earthquake with a magnitude of 7.3 strikes Japan in same region devastated by earthquake and tsunami in 2011."
"Car chased by Prince George's police hits school bus in D.C."
"Man dies after police-involved shooting in Madrid."

[13] Health. Refers to stories on the health care system, public health, diseases/prevention. Health care system relates to stories that are focused on the integrity of the health care system generally, such as insurance, medical training, medical care in general, etc. It also deals with

stories of pandemics, epidemics, etc., that focus on the impact of health conditions on groups of people.

Examples:
"Corporate clinics on notice for profit fix."
"Shake-up looms for doctors in the bush."
"Hospitals treat more than 200, including dozens of children, after tornado hits Oklahoma."

[14] Religion and Churches. Information related to the spiritual development of individuals and the general population, considering the activities of institutions that administer faith (churches, for example), as well as debates on society's beliefs, values, morality.

Examples:
"Cardinals pick Bergoglio, who will be pope Francis."

[15] Labor and Employment. Issues of employment, including labor unions, labor-management negotiations, the labor pool, working conditions, wages, worker safety and protection, workforce development, employee benefits, labor standards, parental leave and child care, migrant and seasonal workers, etc.

Examples:
"The labor force in China has growm by at least 3 percent a year in each of the last ten years."

[16] Demonstrations and Protests. Situations, facts and actions depicting social conflict between two or more actors in society, for different reasons. It considers matters associated to demonstrations, marches, protests, strikes, occupations and other forms of demonstrating social disputes, independent of the matter at hand.

Examples:
"Chile student protest resume as 100,000-people march."

[17] Social Issues. Matters of class and inequality, human rights, poverty, development (or the lack of), immigration, racial and ethnic tensions, gender and sexual orientation issues, among others, all of them addressed from a macro perspective more than just one specific case.

Examples:
"Poverty is growing twice as fast in the suburbs as in cities."
"Life in the UAE: 'We expect anything from the authorities - we are afraid of everything'. Two of the 94 people on trial in the UAE talk to Amnesty International about the state of freedom of expression in the country."

[18] Media and Communication. News about communication outlets or tools that are used to store and deliver information or data. It is either associated with communication media, or specialized communication businesses such as print media and the press, photography, advertising, cinema, broadcasting (radio and television), and/or publishing. Here the focus is on media companies and tools and technologies. It also includes regulation and censorship.

Example:

"NBC-Univeral is in negotiations to syndicate Univision's ¡Despierta América! in parts of Latin America."

[19] Sports. Activities that are clearly sports related, including actual coverage of games and competition at any level and in all fields (football, soccer, tennis, etc.), reporting of results, records and awards, training and and adherence to rules. It also refers to news about sports-related celebrities, if the focus is on the practice of any sport activity.

Examples:
"Arturo Vidal arrived in Spain this morning to take part in the team's warm-up before the Champion Leagues. "
"That's how the president of the national professional football association justified the million dollars received by Dapisa, within the context of the scandal that broke out inside FIFA for paying bribes."

[20] Science and Technology. Developments and/or discoveries in all fields of science, as well as studies and technological development. It includes activities in the world of science (shows, contests, etc.), product launches, inventions, etc.

Examples:
"Virologists discover the "Achilles' heel" of Ebola. "
"The latest version of the Samsung Gallaxy cell phone with 9.1 hardware acceleration has arrived in Poland."

[21] Lifestyle and travel
Various aspects of lifestyle-related issues, such as leisure, social events, travel, fashion, beauty, wellness, home and garden, love and sex, diet and cuisine.

Example:
"*The new trend of two-piece wedding dresses sees women eschewing the princess look.****"***

[22] Culture
Events and activities related to the arts (literature, film, theatre, dance, classical and popular music, cuisine, etc.); policy concerning cultural institutions (e.g., museums); and historical and current single/collective reviews/critiques (academic and non-academic) of the arts and artistic events.

Examples:
"The first edition of this culinary encounter in this country comes to us from Paris's top ten restaurants]."
"A concert paying tribute to Mozart will be held at UCSD, San Diego."

[23] Entertainment and Celebrities
Stories referring to activities involving celebrities from the world of entertainment and/or show business and sports, as well as the coverage of massive/popular events such as shows, festivals, the activities of television celebrities, famous couples, gossip, **death of personality,** etc.

Example:
"Lady Gaga' concert fills the London Arena."
"Death of Alain Delon: read the reactions and tributes following the death of the French actor aged 88."
[24] Others Stories that do not clearly fit in any of the previous categories.

2.3 - Location *

The aim of this question is to identify variations in the emotionalization of news coverage depending on the distance between the audience and the facts being reported. In other words: for the same type of information - an election, a news item, a cultural event - are there variations in the emotional treatment of a subject depending on whether it takes place on national territory, in Europe or in the rest of the world?

Possibility of several answers. If a story at the Polish TV is about migrants at both sides of the Polish and Belarus border, then it is a 1 and 3, if the same story is in the French TV, then it is a 2 and 3.

Multiple answers possible

[1] National (domestic story)

[2] EU country

[3] Neighbouring European country (Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Switzerland, UK in 2024, Turkey, Serbia, Norway, etc.)

[4] Other foreign country (USA, China, Syria, Iran, Israel, etc.)

[5] No specific location

3. Tabloidization of the news stories

The aim of the following codes is to test the hypothesis of the tabloidization of news, which lies at the heart of the separation between "rational" and "emotional" news.

3.1- Reference to an infringement/offense *

The aim here is to get a quantitative idea of the number of subjects that make the headlines on TV news and that relate to an infringement, where moral judgements and emotions can be displayed. The term "infringement" provides a broad vision of what could be covered by a

diversified treatment, without presupposing that this treatment would only be interested in crimes. This notion has to be explicitly introduced as an infringement in the broadcast.
Infringement is understood here in the strict legal sense, i.e. we borrow the term from the legal lexicon. Infringement is therefore only understood within this framework, which is fluid and varies according to context (time, country, etc.). Infringement is therefore only defined by the legal framework.

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

3.2- Type of victims

[1] Collective
Refers to a group of people who are victimed to infraction/offense.

Examples:
"*Group of schoolgirls attacked by white army*."

[2] Individual
Refers to an individual person who are victimed to infraction/offense.

Examples:
"Two people arrested in Rouen after a group of people attacked a man."
"Assault on a schoolgirl in Montpellier: the public prosecutor's office refers to 'a group of teenagers who used to insult each other' on social networks."

[3] Institutional or organizational (public or private organization)
Refers to an institution or an organization of people who are victimed to infraction/offense.

Examples:
"The Internet Archive platform targeted by several computer attacks."
"Scandinavia: three Swedes arrested after actions against the Israeli embassies in Stockholm and Copenhagen."

[4] Not applicable

3.3 - Stage of the infringement coverage *

This question will enable us to identify variations in the emotionalization of an infringement, depending on the chronological moment at which journalists cover the information.
Only one answer possible

[1] Moment of the action (day one of the covered news)
Refers to the first day the information is processed.

Examples:
"Knife attack in the streets of Paris: death toll uncertain"

[2] Investigation
Refers to the time when the investigation is underway

Examples:
"The public prosecutor has opened a flagrante delicto investigation."
"Suspects have been seen in Belgium."
"Marine Le Pen was interviewed by the judge."

[3] Consequence
Refers to the moment when you become aware of the consequences of the offence.

Examples:
"The railroad line will be closed for the next three months following the sabotage."
"The company filed for bankruptcy after its boss committed fraud."

[4] Judgment/trial
Refers to the moment when you become aware of court decisions and/or the progress of the trial.

Examples:
"On the third day of the trial, the accused change their defense."
"The main suspect did not appear at the hearing this morning."
"Lawyers for the plaintiffs denounced the judge's impartiality."
"Maximum sentence for the group of accused."

[5] NONE

[6] Not applicable

3.4 – Category of infringement

Multiple answers possible

[1] Accident (transport crash, industrial accident)
A fortuitous event that has more or less harmful effects on people or property.

Examples:
"Vienne: after the farm accidents, safety is a priority."
"Drunk and drugged driver causes major accident, injuring two people, including Spanish Socialist MP Miguel Ortega."

[2] Physical aggression (attack, murder, massacre, mass dismissal)
Physical aggression occurs when an individual or group physically attacks another person, with or without the use of a weapon, or threatens to injure them. It may be an individual or a group of people attacking another with or without a purpose.

Examples:
"Montpellier: a woman denounces a physical and homophobic attack by several men."

"Assault on a career: employer's inexcusable fault."

[3] Verbal aggression (insult, etc.)
Personal attacks, such as criticism (in private or in public), mockery, insults, discriminatory comments, threats and any other form of violence against a person or group of people.

Examples:
"Paris 2024 Olympics: threats, verbal aggression and phone theft... Italy's water polo team suspended for six months."
"Mayor of Crèvecœur-le-Grand verbally attacked: 'A totally hysterical reaction."

[4] Intrastate conflict (civil war, autonomist movement)
War or conflict that takes place within a sovereign state and may involve that state.

Examples:
"Civil war in New Caledonia: a coup d'état in disguise."
"War in Sudan: 14 months of conflict, tens of thousands of deaths, 10 million refugees and no concrete solution."

[5] Interstate conflict (war)
A war between two or more sovereign states.

Examples:
"Live, war in Ukraine: three dead and fifteen injured in Russian bombardments in Zaporizhia."

[6] Sexual and sexist violence (child and domestic abuse, rape, domestic sexist violence)
When a person or a group imposes on another a comment (oral or written), behaviour or contact of a sexual nature.

Examples:
"Sexual and sexist violence in the student environment: parties, complaints... What the 67,000-strong study has to say."
"More than 370 million girls and women around the world were raped or sexually assaulted as children."

[7] Sexual scandal outside sexual and sexist violence (scandal : adultery, solicitation prostitution, pimping)
Stories relating to the sexual life of a person or group, in which acts or words considered scandalous, deviant or outrageous reverberate in the public eye.

Examples:
"Sex scandal in Turkey between referee and observer."
"The Royal Court reacts for the first time to the sex and homosexual scandal involving King Gustav V of Sweden."

[8] Offense to religion (blasphemy, insult to a religious authority, etc.)
Insulting a deity or deities, a religion, a religious authority through words, speech or actions.

Examples:

"Opening ceremony of the 2024 Olympics: Blasphemy or freedom of expression?"

[9] Offense of state values
The fact of going against, by words, deeds, values claimed, displayed by a State, a government.

Examples:
"Passing on and ensuring respect for the principles and values of the Republic."

[10] Attacks on state security (terrorism, spying, other state lobbying)
Crimes and offences against the external or internal security of the State, such as treason, espionage, plots and attacks.
Examples:
" In Tunisia, the courts accuse opponents, journalists and BHL of 'conspiracy'"
"A far-right masculinist was planning a mass murder in Bordeaux."

[11] State violence (police abuse, state racism, limitation of citizen's movement, etc.)
The use of force, intimidation or oppression by a government or governing body against citizens under the jurisdiction of that state.

Examples:
"Police violence: a man beaten up by two police officers in a Paris police station."
"Pensions: a group of experts commissioned by the United Nations expresses 'concern' about 'police repression'."
"The repression of non-violent demonstrations, a risk for our democracy."

[12] Corruption scandal
Stories relating to the perversion or a criminal offence committed by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, in order to acquire illicit advantages or to abuse their power for personal ends.

Examples:
"In Ukraine, forged certificates to escape the army: the corruption scandal that is rocking the country."
"Odebrecht affair: former Peruvian president Alejandro Toledo convicted of corruption."

[13] Health and sanitary scandal
Stories relating to medical and/or health malfunctions that are a matter for public health. This may involve epedemia, food poisoning, or the use of products that are now banned, …etc. A state or government can be involved, as can an agri-food company or a pharmaceutical laboratory, an individual or a group of people.

Examples:
"Tyre pollution: a new health scandal on the horizon?"
"Chlordecone health scandal: a new legal chapter with a highly anticipated appeal trial."

[14] Environmental disaster (flooding, fire, storm, nuclear incident, drought, temperature change, oil spill)

An irreversible change, often perceived as negative, in the natural complex, whether or not caused by human activity, which can lead to the death of living beings or cause a great deal of material damage, for example by displacing populations.

Examples:
"The mega-trial of mining giant BHP opened in London on Monday, nine years after an environmental disaster in Brazil."
"Risk of environmental disaster in the Red Sea: a cargo ship attacked by the Houthis has sunk off the coast of Yemen."

[16] None

4. Guilt and personalization of attributions of responsibility

These questions are based on the hypothesis that the moral emotionalization of news is particularly influenced by the personalization of the actors in news stories, which is a central modality of news reporting in the tabloid press. In the case of news items, this personalization is understood as guilt-tripping, and as certain works, such as those by political scientist Pipa Norris, show, the imputation of personal or collective guilt goes far beyond the so-called tabloid press to constitute a dominant framing of political news in the West. By means of these questions, we shall try to understand how the emotional work of journalists is articulated, or not, to imputations of responsibility/guilt.

4.1 – Imputation of human responsibility *

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

4.2 - Responsible anonymization *

This question refines the hypothesis that the emotional work of journalists is based on the identification of those responsible for the infringement covered by the media. The question of identification makes it possible to determine whether certain categories of actors are more inclined to be named as responsible, and this for certain categories of damage in particular.

Only one answer possible

[1] YES: Anonymization
[0] NO: No Anonymization
[2] Not applicable

4.3 - Type of responsibility

This category as to be coded in function of the explicit commentary of the journalists and the sources, in this case it's possible that there is a controversy about the" case" and that a multiple answer can be coded because there is more than one way to describe the actor.

Multiple answers possible

[1] Accused
[2] Guilty
[3] Suspect
[4] Innocent
[5] Contradictory judgements in the reportage
[6] Not applicable

5. Format of the subject announcement

By quantifying the labelling of exclusivity beyond the most popular media, this series of questions aims to re-evaluate this assertion, by verifying not only its quantitative reality in the least legitimate media, but also, perhaps, its diffusion in the media labelled as the most legitimate.

5.1 - Reference to exclusive information*

Only one answer possible – only if explicit

[1] yes
[0] no

5.2 - Reference to unexpected character of the event *

In order to refine this hypothesis, we propose to identify the comments made by journalists on the appearance of this new information in the news. The assumption here is that during the announcements of the TV newscast, journalists have a role in framing the reading grids they transmit to audiences. From this framing perspective, we propose to code the comments that journalists make on the irruption of an unexpected fact and on the modalities of its discovery by the journalistic field.

Examples: "scandal", "revelation", "shock", "unexpected", "surprise", "amazement".

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

5.3 - Reference to the consequences of information already covered? *

In the other direction, it seems interesting to test the commonplace according to which the commercial logics of information processing are necessarily based on the model of "one new subject chases another", when in reality the serialized form also responds to a very old logic of seeking out and even building audience loyalty. Here we look of a story that would be the follow-up of an already covered news.

Here are a few examples: *"feuilleton", "serie", "following...", "after...", "always on that subject...", "new information concerning X case", "new development", "return match...", "outcome", "resolution" etc.*

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

6. Sources

6.1 - Sources of information*

From a cumulative perspective, the categories selected to characterize the topics are the same as those of the JRP collective research project (https://www.journalisticperformance.org/), which will then allow some results to be transposed into the field of television journalism studied here.

This question identifies the sources used in the announcements. It serves a quantitative objective: to identify sources that are more or less institutionalized, in a logic where the emotional treatment of information is generally matched by sources that are less institutionalized, highly personalized or even embodied in single testimonials. It also serves a sorting objective, cross-referenced with the next questions on the staging of these sources. Sources have to be explicit in the news item.

Multiple answers possible

[1] State or Political Party Source

This refers to people who work administering the national, regional/provincial or municipal government. This category contains a wide array of government divisions and employees, including bureaucrats, administrators, representatives, executives, etc., who participate in governmental activities. It also refers to political associations (e.g., a political party, and/or members of these associations.

[2] Business or Company Source
This refers to actors from the commercial sector as well as trade groups. It includes representative from associations from the corporate sector, companies (public or private) and specific businessmen, or their employees, who are consulted either because of their relevance and specific weight, or as a testimony.

[3] Police and Security Source
This refers to sources serving in law enforcement and homeland security agencies. The sources include but are not limited to police officers, investigators, sheriffs, patrol inspectors, employees of immigration and customs enforcement agencies, as well as international law enforcement agencies such as Interpol.

[4] Legal and Court Source
This category includes different types of judiciary personnel, such as judges, magistrates, adjudicators, as well as public legal professionals, prosecutors, state lawyers, ombudsmen, public notaries, legal aid officers, and other court-related officials. This category also includes private legal professionals, such as lawyers. A reference to a lawyer should not automatically be coded in this category. The source must speak in their capacity as a representative of a specific person or institution.

[5] Military or Defense Source
This category refers to the military and defense services, such as the army, marines, navy, air forces, national and coast guards, intelligence services, as well as to spokepersons for such services.

[6] Science-Health Source
This category refers to different types of healthcare organizations and its personnel, including, but not limited to scientists, researchers, and public or private healthcare professionals of different specializations.
[7] Civil Society Source
It refers to members of an organized civil society, such as a NGO, union, church, or similar social organization, other than the state and business world. The source must speak in their capacity as a representative of their institution or group.
Please note that this type of source can be perceived and interpreted differently in various cultures. You should use it, as it would be considered in your culture.

[8] Religion/Church
It refers to members and/or leaders of institutions that administer faith (the catholic church, for example), as well as organizations and spokepersons involved in debating on society's beliefs, values, and morality (e.g., the masons).

[9] Citizen Source
This includes people as individual sources of information, and not in representation of anyone, as in the previous categories. This category contains regular citizens. These sources are defined as those who are speaking for themselves. This might also include a citizen blogger.

[10] Media Source
This refers to communication media outlets or to members that speak in representation of them, or the citation of information published in a media outlet, or journalists as individuals, other than the author of the news story. Code bloggers as a media source if it is clear that they are professional journalistic bloggers.

[11] Sport Source
This category refers to sources related to sport, including individual athletes, coaches, representatives of sport teams and other sport organizations, as well as spokepersons representing such entities. This category does not include fans or team supporters, who should be coded as citizen source (see instructions above).

[12] Performer, Artist or Celebrity Source
This refers to sources from the broad area of the entertainment field. It includes a wide array of organizations and actors working in the areas of music, theatre, film, photography, literature, painting, museums, fashion, design, and television shows. This category also includes celebrities as sources.

[13] Anonymous Source
This refers to unidentified sources**;** sources whose identity is not mentioned, and sources who are explicitly refered to as anonymous.

[14] Other Sources
This includes sources that cannot be assigned to any of the categories listed above.

[15] No explicit reference to source
The journalists do not mention any source from which the information in the announcement was gathered

6.2 - Announcing a testimonial *

The questions aim to refine the hypothesis that the work of emotionalizing news coverage is proceed by pinpointing highly individualized "narratives" and "testimonies". One of the results recently highlighted in the literature is that journalists themselves are staged as "great witnesses" to the events they cover. The questions that follow also focus on the staging of these testimonies, taking up the various hypotheses already outlined: personalization, nomination and designation of witnesses.

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

Examples:
"An exclusive testimony from one of the victims of the attacks"
"We welcome the former French President to our studio for a special interview with him."

6.3 - Details of how the testimony was gathered*

This question allows us to refine the hypothesis that journalists participate directly in a "strategic emotionalization" of their role by portraying themselves in their routine work of gathering information, and in particular the most fantasized aspects of journalistic work: danger of death, difficulty in reaching sources, unprecedented discoveries, etc. What makes the difference between these categories is the time factor, i.e., when the information was released, how and by whom.

Multiple answers possible

[1] Exclusive
Exclusivity is characterized by the novelty of the information. Information which are not only offered by a single media outlet, but has just been released, unveiled by the media.

Example:
"Australia's official definition of 'terrorism' to be reviewed for first time since September 11 attacks."

[2] Unpublished
Which has never before been published, edited, screened. This information was only released by a single media outlet, before being, perhaps, repeated by others.

Example:
"Information broadcast exclusively on this TV channel."

[3] Dangerous
A situation that constitutes a danger, that exposes the investigating journalist to a risk (physical harm, for example).

Example:
"War in Gaza: unprecedented media blackout and record number of journalists killed."

[4] Complicated
A situation where data collection by journalists is complicated and/or secret.

Example:
"Confidential Nestlé report reveals "high risk" of arsenic in Vittel water"

[4] None of the above

Examples:
"Exclusive new testimony from one of the plaintiffs"
"A rare interview with one of the members of these Mexican cartels"

[5] Not applicable

7. Emotions

7.1 - Emotionalized Pre-broadcast warnings*

This question aims to refine the hypothesis that journalists offer audiences frameworks for reading stories, by providing them with commentary on how they should be understood and received. The goal here is to reflect on the role of "pre- broadcast warnings" in the construction of a news framing that responds both to a so- called "voyeuristic" or "sensationalist" commercial logic and, at the same time, to a reaffirmation of the role of journalists in framing the news they broadcast, particularly in terms of "protecting audiences" and helping citizens to understand the news. This category as to coded when it's explicitly announced by the journalists.

Multiple answers possible

[1] Warning: shocking / violent / insulting comments
[2] Warning: protection of minors and sensitive audiences
[3] Warning: disassociation of journalists from statements to be broadcast
[4] No warning

7.2 - Reference to the emotions the report may provoke*

It seems interesting to us to break this down into two questions: 5.6.2 where it is the journalists who say, for example, "the images that follow are moving" or "the images that follow are

revolting": in other words, to record a commentary on the emotions felt by the journalists. And in 5.6.3, to identify the comments journalists make on the images: "a report showing all the anger of the Gazan people" or "a celebration of the 80th anniversary of the D-Day landings, during which solidarity between European peoples will be highlighted".

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[0] no

7.3 - Which emotions are mentioned in the announcement? *

Multiple answers possible

[1] Anger
A violent, temporary emotional state resulting from a feeling of aggression or discomfort, expressing strong dissatisfaction and accompanied by brutal reactions.

Examples:
"How dare you speak about the problem of the citizens of Budapest like that! You could improve the situation in many ways, but you are intentionally harming the people."
"We are fed up with all kinds of approaches that end up in attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs. We expect the international community to appreciate that the Hungarian people are mature and smart enough to make their own decisions about the future of their own country. Stop lecturing Hungary."

[2] Fear
Feeling of anxiety, apprehension, fear experienced in the presence or at the thought of a danger, real or supposed, of a threat, this emotion experienced in certain situations.

Examples:
"We are deeply concerned about the recent developments. Our top priority is the safety and well-being of our citizens. We are closely monitoring the situation and taking necessary measures"
"It is worrying how hostile the Hungarian government's attitude towards the US government is."

[3] Sadness
The state of being sad, melancholy or unhappy.

Examples:
"We are losing a generation. Here are the devastating impacts of COVID-19."

[4] Disgust
Sensation of disgust, gagging provoked by something or someone that disgusts. A feeling of aversion or repulsion provoked by someone or something.

Examples:
"As I watched President Trump's news conference today, I discovered that I was becoming more and more sick to my stomach."

"I have seen a disgusting video about Orbán, and even the Fidesz supporters may be embarrassed by his image."

[5] Guilt
The feeling of guilt felt by a subject, whether real or imaginary.

Examples:
"I apologise and acknowledge the government did not get everything right during the Covid 19 pandemic."
"In the public debate on abortion rights, I have failed all those that put their trust and confidence in me."

[6] Shame
Feeling of having committed an action unworthy of oneself, or fear of having to undergo the unfavourable judgement of others

Examples:
"No one likes to be ashamed. However, for the last few days or weeks, all Hungarians have had enough to be ashamed of."

[7] Pride
A feeling of pride, of legitimate self-satisfaction; what makes this feeling conceivable.

Examples:
"Despite the great difficulties, we fulfilled our promises."

[8] Sympathy
The spontaneous, warm inclination towards another person or situation.

Examples:
"For 2022, the candidate has used the big guns: winning over elected representatives with a gesture of sympathy."

[9] Empathy
The ability to feel and understand the emotions of someone else, or of a situation, to put oneself in someone else's shoes.

Examples:
"Medicine: 'Empathy produces an urgency bias that can lead to harmful consequences."
"Many managers have understood the benefits of showing empathy."
" François Gemenne: 'To save the climate, we need to show humility, empathy and a collaborative spirit'."

[10] Solidarity
Feeling of a moral duty towards other members of a group, based on identity of situation, interests, etc.

Examples:
"After the floods, solidarity gets organized."

"First aid boat unloaded in Gaza: 'It's a symbolic operation', according to Philippe Bonnet, from the NGO Solidarités international."

[11] Elevation

Examples:
"A new medal for Léon Marchand is the praise of all the French"
"A great moment of joy and jubilation: the Olympic opening ceremony was a success"

[12] Gratitude
Gratitude for a service, for a benefit received, affectionate feeling towards a supposed or actual benefactor.

Examples:
"The look of gratitude on the face of one of the 104 dogs rescued from a hurricane in just a few days."
"Lebanon expresses its gratitude to UNIFIL while strongly condemning the Israeli attacks."

[13] Joy
A feeling of pleasure or intense happiness, characterised by its fullness and limited duration, experienced by someone whose aspiration or desire has been or is being satisfied.

Examples:
"I am happy to report about progress."

[14] Not applicable

PART III. FULL REPORTS CODING

ln this part, we are coding a content of a 'body' of the news item that has been introduced in the promo (announcement) and a content of news items that have not been announced in the promo, but they refer to at least one MORES topic.

8.1 - Sequence in the line-up *

The coder has to manually enter the position of the report in relation to the other news items.

We do not count the announcement section as subjects. So, if the story announced in 1 arrives as the first story after the announcement section, it counts as the 1st story. If it comes second, it counts as the 2nd story. In the German case where there is no announcement section but an announcement- feature sequence, you have to count the stories covered. Example: 1st announcement + 1st report = position 1, then 2nd announcement + 2nd report = position 2.

8.2 - Reference to announcement

Only one answer possible

[1] Announcement 1
[2] Announcement 2
[3] Announcement 3
[4] Additional MORES Subject 1
[5] Additional MORES Subject 2
[6] Additional MORES Subject 3

8.2 MORES SUBJECT

Multiple answers possible

[1] Environment

Refers to all ecological or human-environment topics, such as the care and conservation of the environment and their agents (i.e. plants, minerals and animals), and the risks and problems that they face (global warming, pollution of all types, natural disasters, … etc.).

Examples:
"Adapting to climate change: the European Court of Auditors sounds the alarm."
"Climate change boosts Olympic heatwave by three degrees."

[2] Migration crisis

Refers to migrants, immigrants, refugees and, more broadly, anything that deals with immigration as a crisis. The migration crisis is subjective and occurs when the migratory flow becomes very large or too large and poses a problem, real or imagined, for the host country or countries.

Examples:
" *US presidential election: the migration crisis is one of the key issues of the campaign."*
"Conference on the Law of the Sea and Solidarity: a first step towards raising awareness of the migration crisis."

[3] LGBT mobilization
Refers to all movements and individual or collective actions aimed at improving the living conditions of sexual and gender minorities, in particular those relating to male homosexuality, lesbianism, bisexuality, transidentity, intersex, non-binarity and any other queer identity in general.

Examples:
"Gay Chechen prisoners coerced into fighting in Ukraine, says rights group."
"Gwen Walz lance une initiative de mobilisation des électeurs LGBTQ+ à Philadelphie. »

[4] European parliament elections
Refers to the European elections, whether this concerns the organization of these elections, the participating political parties and their candidates, or the debates and results thereof.

Examples:
"What happens after the European elections?"
"Map: The 2024 European election results in France, town by town."

[5] Ukraine
Refers to Ukraine, whether it's about the war that's going on there, the inhabitants (way of life at this time, migration, the wounded, loss, etc.), the country's politics, the government and its head of state, etc.

Examples:
"War in Ukraine: the announced deployment of North Korean soldiers is an unprecedented escalation."
"Ukraine: Twelve injured in Russian strikes on Kharkiv."

[6] Israel/Palestine
Refers to the Israel/Palestine conflict, the policies of the Israeli government, as well as its army and its people, but also everything that refers to the armed 'attacks' and 'defences' of Israel. Everything that also refers to Palestine, the Palestinian people and Hamas and its army, everything that refers to 'attacks' and 'defences'. More broadly, anything that refers to these two entities, particularly in relation to the international arena, from the press to governments and citizens' movements.

Examples:
"Israel-Palestine: international inaction at what price?"
"Why does the Israeli-Palestinian conflict arouse so many passions in France?"

[7] Not applicable

9. Sources of information/statements

9.1 - Sources of information/statements (other than in the announcement; more than one option can be coded) *

From a cumulative perspective, the categories selected to characterize the topics are the same as those of the JRP collective research project (https://www.journalisticperformance.org/), which will then allow some results to be transposed into the field of television journalism studied here.

Multiple answers possible

[1] State or Political Party Source

This refers to people who work administering the national, regional/provincial or municipal government. This category contains a wide array of government divisions and employees, including bureaucrats, administrators, representatives, executives, etc., who participate in governmental activities. It also refers to political associations (e.g., a political party, and/or members of these associations.

[2] Business or Company Source
This refers to actors from the commercial sector as well as trade groups. It includes representative from associations from the corporate sector, companies (public or private) and specific businessmen, or their employees, who are consulted either because of their relevance and specific weight, or as a testimony.

[3] Police and Security Source
This refers to sources serving in law enforcement and homeland security agencies. The sources include but are not limited to police officers, investigators, sheriffs, patrol inspectors, employees of immigration and customs enforcement agencies, as well as international law enforcement agencies such as Interpol.

[4] Legal and Court Source
This category includes different types of judiciary personnel, such as judges, magistrates, adjudicators, as well as public legal professionals, prosecutors, state lawyers, ombudsmen, public notaries, legal aid officers, and other court-related officials. This category also includes private legal professionals, such as lawyers. A reference to a lawyer should not automatically be coded in this category. The source must speak in their capacity as a representative of a specific person or institution.

[5] Military or Defense Source
This category refers to the military and defense services, such as the army, marines, navy, air forces, national and coast guards, intelligence services, as well as to spokepersons for such services.

[6] Science-Health Source
This category refers to different types of healthcare organizations and its personnel, including, but not limited to scientists, researchers, and public or private healthcare professionals of different specializations.

[7] Civil Society Source
It refers to members of an organized civil society, such as a NGO, union, church, or similar social organization, other than the state and business world. The source must speak in their capacity as a representative of their institution or group.
Please note that this type of source can be perceived and interpreted differently in various cultures. You should use it, as it would be considered in your culture.

[8] Religion/Church
It refers to members and/or leaders of institutions that administer faith (the catholic church, for example), as well as organizations and spokepersons involved in debating on society's beliefs, values, and morality (e.g., the masons).

[9] Citizen Source
This includes people as individual sources of information, and not in representation of anyone, as in the previous categories. This category contains regular citizens. These sources are defined as those who are speaking for themselves. This might also include a citizen blogger.

[10] Media Source
This refers to communication media outlets or to members that speak in representation of them, or the citation of information published in a media outlet, or journalists as individuals, other than the author of the news story. Code bloggers as a media source if it is clear that they are professional journalistic bloggers.

[11] Sport Source
This category refers to sources related to sport, including individual athletes, coaches, representatives of sport teams and other sport organizations, as well as spokepersons representing such entities. This category does not include fans or team supporters, who should be coded as citizen source (see instructions above).

[12] Performer, Artist or Celebrity Source
This refers to sources from the broad area of the entertainment field. It includes a wide array of organizations and actors working in the areas of music, theatre, film, photography, literature, painting, museums, fashion, design, and television shows. This category also includes celebrities as sources.

[13] Anonymous Source
This refers to unidentified sources**;** sources whose identity is not mentioned, and sources who are explicitly refered to as anonymous.

[14] Other Sources
This includes sources that cannot be assigned to any of the categories listed above.

9.2 - Witness type (if different than in the announcement; more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[0] none

[1] individual
[2] collective
[3] Not applicable

9.3 - Journalistic witness *

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

9.4 - Anonymization *

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

9.5 - Formal interview *

A formal interview is when the report consists solely of an interview (in a studio, in situ or as a videoconference)

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

9.6 - Location of interviewee*

Only one answer possible

[1] On set (in the TV studio)
[2] Off location (all other format: videoconference, in situ, etc.)
[3] Not applicable

9.7 - Details of testimony gathering * (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[0] None

[1] Exclusive
Information broadcast exclusively on this TV channel.

[2] Unpublished

Which has never before been published, edited, screened.

[3] Rare
Information that is rare, not easily accessible and not widely distributed.

[3] Complicated
A situation where data collection by journalists is complicated and/or secret.

[4] Dangerous
A situation which constitutes a danger, which exposes to a risk.

[6] Not applicable

10. Format

10.1 - Sources of images* (more than one option can be coded) *

This series of questions extends the first set of hypotheses on the specif1c formats used by journalists in their work of emotionalizing the news. Here, the questions return to the staging of authenticity, the monstration of the work of gathering data and the staging of the journalist in the field, making the quest for information a narrative in its own right, integrated into the treatment of the news.

Multiple answers possible

[1] In-House journalist's editorial images
[2] News agency images
[3] Corporate images
[4] Amateur images
[5] Historical archive footage
[6] Image stock footage
[7] Infographies (statistics, diagrams, schema, maps, etc.)
[8] Uncertain origin (in case of doubt of the origin)
[O] None (the whole subject is dealt with from the TV set)

10.2 - Format commentary* (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] voice-over commentary
[2] commentary by a reporter
[3] music background
[O] None

10. 3 - Format of images* (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] Static images: press briefing
[2] Moving images: reportage

10. 4 - Close up of expressive faces or hand gestures of persans portrayed in the report

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

10.5 - Staging the journalist* (more than one option can be coded)

Multiple answers possible

[1] visible journalist
[2] invisible journalist

11. Representation of the damages

11.1 - Live representation of the subject

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

11.2- Representation of damage *

Only one answer possible

[O] No real or reconstructed representation of the damage is broadcast
[1] lnfringement is filmed and broadcast as such
[2] Damage is filmed but blurred or soften (image from distance, blurred faces, blurred corpse)
[3] Damage is reconstructed
[4] Not applicable

12. Emotions

12.1 - Emotionalized Pre-broadcast warning* (more than one option can

be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] Warning: shocking/ violent/ insulting content
[2] Warning: protection of minors and sensitive audiences
[3] Warning: disassociation of journalists from remarks to be broadcast
[O] None

12.2 - Emotionalized sentences in the news report introduced by a journalist* (more than one option can be coded)

Multiple answers possible

[1] Anger
A violent, temporary emotional state resulting from a feeling of aggression or discomfort, expressing strong dissatisfaction and accompanied by brutal reactions.

Examples:
"How dare you speak about the problem of the citizens of Budapest like that! You could improve the situation in many ways, but you are intentionally harming the people."
"We are fed up with all kinds of approaches that end up in attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs. We expect the international community to appreciate that the Hungarian people are mature and smart enough to make their own decisions about the future of their own country. Stop lecturing Hungary."

[2] Fear
Feeling of anxiety, apprehension, fear experienced in the presence or at the thought of a danger, real or supposed, of a threat, this emotion experienced in certain situations.

Examples:
"We are deeply concerned about the recent developments. Our top priority is the safety and well-being of our citizens. We are closely monitoring the situation and taking necessary measures"
"It is worrying how hostile the Hungarian government's attitude towards the US government is."

[3] Sadness
The state of being sad, melancholy or unhappy.

Examples:
"We are losing a generation. Here are the devastating impacts of COVID-19."

[4] Disgust
Sensation of disgust, gagging provoked by something or someone that disgusts. A feeling of aversion or repulsion provoked by someone or something.

Examples:

"As I watched President Trump's news conference today, I discovered that I was becoming more and more sick to my stomach."
"I have seen a disgusting video about Orbán, and even the Fidesz supporters may be embarrassed by his image."

[5] Guilt
The feeling of guilt felt by a subject, whether real or imaginary.

Examples:
"I apologise and acknowledge the government did not get everything right during the Covid 19 pandemic."
"In the public debate on abortion rights, I have failed all those that put their trust and confidence in me."

[6] Shame
Feeling of having committed an action unworthy of oneself, or fear of having to undergo the unfavourable judgement of others

Examples:
"No one likes to be ashamed. However, for the last few days or weeks, all Hungarians have had enough to be ashamed of."

[7] Pride
A feeling of pride, of legitimate self-satisfaction; what makes this feeling conceivable.

Examples:
"Despite the great difficulties, we fulfilled our promises."

[8] Sympathy
The spontaneous, warm inclination towards another person or situation.

Examples:
"For 2022, the candidate has used the big guns: winning over elected representatives with a gesture of sympathy."

[9] Empathy
The ability to feel and understand the emotions of someone else, or of a situation, to put oneself in someone else's shoes.

Examples:
"Medicine: 'Empathy produces an urgency bias that can lead to harmful consequences'."
"Many managers have understood the benefits of showing empathy."
" François Gemenne: 'To save the climate, we need to show humility, empathy and a collaborative spirit'."

[10] Solidarity
Feeling of a moral duty towards other members of a group, based on identity of situation, interests, etc.

Examples:
"After the floods, solidarity gets organized."
"First aid boat unloaded in Gaza: 'It's a symbolic operation', according to Philippe Bonnet, from the NGO Solidarités international."

[11] Elevation

Examples:
"A new medal for Léon Marchand is the praise of all the French"
"A great moment of joy and jubilation: the Olympic opening ceremony was a success"

[12] Gratitude
Gratitude for a service, for a benefit received, affectionate feeling towards a supposed or actual benefactor.

Examples:
"The look of gratitude on the face of one of the 104 dogs rescued from a hurricane in just a few days."
"Lebanon expresses its gratitude to UNIFIL while strongly condemning the Israeli attacks."

[13] Joy
A feeling of pleasure or intense happiness, characterised by its fullness and limited duration, experienced by someone whose aspiration or desire has been or is being satisfied.

Examples:
"I am happy to report about progress."

[0] NONE

12.3 - Report on journalist's own emotions

Only one answer possible

[1] yes
[O] no

12.4 - Discursive mechanisms used in the media coverage by a journalist* (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] Humiliation
A feeling of being humiliated, of having one's pride and dignity damaged, a feeling of shame resulting from such and such a cause.

[2] Catastrophizing
A pessimistic attitude that predicts the worst.

[3] Idealization
The process by which the object (a situation, a person, etc.) of desire is invested by the subject with qualities that it does not objectively possess.

[4] (Self)victimization
Attitude which consists in considering oneself a victim, or in considering others (group, person, etc.), even when this is not the case, with or without the aim of obtaining rights, compensation, or simply public recognition.

[5] Antagonism
Refers to people or groups who oppose each other in an ideological struggle or conflict.

[6] Diabolization
To consider or present someone or something as evil, whether true or not.

[7] Celebration
Festivity, celebration of an event.

[8] Inclusion
The act of including something in a whole; the state of being included in something else: the inclusion of a new clause in a contract. Action of integrating a person, a group, putting an end to their exclusion (social, in particular).

[9] Containment
Prevent a group from progressing, contain it within certain limits. To stop a phenomenon.

[10] Validation
To make or declare valid a statement, an ideology, an action, etc.

[O] None

12.5 - Emotionalized sentences in the news report introduced by someone else* (other actor/source) (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] Anger
A violent, temporary emotional state resulting from a feeling of aggression or discomfort, expressing strong dissatisfaction and accompanied by brutal reactions.

Examples:
"How dare you speak about the problem of the citizens of Budapest like that! You could improve the situation in many ways, but you are intentionally harming the people."
"We are fed up with all kinds of approaches that end up in attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs. We expect the international community to appreciate that the Hungarian people are mature and smart enough to make their own decisions about the future of their own country. Stop lecturing Hungary."

[2] Fear
Feeling of anxiety, apprehension, fear experienced in the presence or at the thought of a danger, real or supposed, of a threat, this emotion experienced in certain situations.

Examples:
"We are deeply concerned about the recent developments. Our top priority is the safety and well-being of our citizens. We are closely monitoring the situation and taking necessary measures"
"It is worrying how hostile the Hungarian government's attitude towards the US government is."

[3] Sadness
The state of being sad, melancholy or unhappy.

Examples:
"We are losing a generation. Here are the devastating impacts of COVID-19."
[4] Disgust
Sensation of disgust, gagging provoked by something or someone that disgusts. A feeling of aversion or repulsion provoked by someone or something.

Examples:
"As I watched President Trump's news conference today, I discovered that I was becoming more and more sick to my stomach."
"I have seen a disgusting video about Orbán, and even the Fidesz supporters may be embarrassed by his image."

[5] Guilt
The feeling of guilt felt by a subject, whether real or imaginary.

Examples:
"I apologise and acknowledge the government did not get everything right during the Covid 19 pandemic."
"In the public debate on abortion rights, I have failed all those that put their trust and confidence in me."

[6] Shame
Feeling of having committed an action unworthy of oneself, or fear of having to undergo the unfavourable judgement of others

Examples:
"No one likes to be ashamed. However, for the last few days or weeks, all Hungarians have had enough to be ashamed of."

[7] Pride
A feeling of pride, of legitimate self-satisfaction; what makes this feeling conceivable.

Examples:
"Despite the great difficulties, we fulfilled our promises."

[8] Sympathy

The spontaneous, warm inclination towards another person or situation.

Examples:
"For 2022, the candidate has used the big guns: winning over elected representatives with a gesture of sympathy."

[9] Empathy
The ability to feel and understand the emotions of someone else, or of a situation, to put oneself in someone else's shoes.

Examples:
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"Many managers have understood the benefits of showing empathy."
" François Gemenne: 'To save the climate, we need to show humility, empathy and a collaborative spirit'."

[10] Solidarity
Feeling of a moral duty towards other members of a group, based on identity of situation, interests, etc.

Examples:
"After the floods, solidarity gets organized."
"First aid boat unloaded in Gaza: 'It's a symbolic operation', according to Philippe Bonnet, from the NGO Solidarités international."

[11] Elevation

Examples:
"A new medal for Léon Marchand makes all French proud"
"A great moment of joy and jubilation: the Olympic opening ceremony was a success"

[12] Gratitude
Gratitude for a service, for a benefit received, affectionate feeling towards a supposed or actual benefactor.

Examples:
"The look of gratitude on the face of one of the 104 dogs rescued from a hurricane in just a few days."
"Lebanon expresses its gratitude to UNIFIL while strongly condemning the Israeli attacks."

[13] Joy
A feeling of pleasure or intense happiness, characterised by its fullness and limited duration, experienced by someone whose aspiration or desire has been or is being satisfied.

Examples:
"I am happy to report about progress."

[0] NONE

12.6 - Discursive mechanisms used in the statements made by someone else* (other actor/source_ (more than one option can be coded) *

Multiple answers possible

[1] humiliation,
[2] catastrophizing,
[3] idealization,
[4] (self)victimization,
[5] antagonism
[6] diabolization
[7] celebration
[8] inclusion
[9] containment
[10] validation
[O] None

12.7 - Coverage of emotions experienced by others *

Only one answer possible

[1] Political actors (of the governing parties), government official and non- opponent political actors
[2] Opponent political actors
[3] Business actors
[4] Cultural actors and social elites (artists, celebrities, political commentators, intellectuals, Nobel Prices, scholars)
[5] Religious actors
[6] Citizens
[7] Civil society actors (NGOS, Trade union, think tank)
[O] None