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Linguistics and storytelling of main social movements in both sides of the Pyrenees

Our paper presentation highlights what Roland Barthes (1957) called a "myth". Some years later, Martí (2012, 2016) points out that this representation develops what he knows as press storytelling. That is the implicit language which builds social communication and which corpus analysis allows discovering. For Barthes, society suffers from an "ideological abuse" hidden in the press. The linguistic production reflects a personal choice that often contains some opinion or ideology (Van Eerden, 2020). To do so, on the one hand, we will delimit a Do-It-Yourself corpus based on all the articles about the "Yellow Vests" and "Nuit Debout" of the main Spanish newspapers. On the other hand, we will do the same about the "15-M movement" and the main feminist manifestations in Spain of the main French newspapers. They all belong to different political ideologies.

Therefore, we chose articles from 2010 to 2020 (because of the Covid 19 pandemic) of *El País*, *ABC*, *El Mundo*, *La Vanguardia*, *La Razón* and *Eldiario.es* in order to analyze their representation of the French social movements. We also took into account the articles of *Libération*, *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro* and *Mediapart* with the aim of showing how French press presents these main Spanish events. In order to study the semantics of these articles, we use some powerful and sophisticated tools such as Atlas.ti or Sketch Engine will allow us to arrange, reassemble and manage our corpus in creative and systematic ways. We will also compare the respective framing biases of media outlets towards movements happening in their own country with those happening in the other country. We decided to study these two countries because they are next each other and they have seen similar social movements in the last decade.

Besides, we will study the sentiment analysis and the semantics of our corpus. Indeed, it is worthy to study these movements because we have the hypothesis that press develops a storytelling of social movements because it is easy to model the reader's consciousness when speaking of a foreign reality. Actually, some of the conclusions we have reached affirm that the press is not manipulative but knows how to insist on the way of telling social movements so that the reader believes what is told as if it were a story.

