VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF FEMINICIDE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE MEXICAN WRITTEN PRESS

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Violence against women,

misogyny, sadistic sexuality and the social construction of masculinity which are ratified in court trials and represented in the media

INTRODUCTION



Feminicide, it is defined as the extreme form of gender violence against women, violating their human rights in public and private spheres



Digital Press,

analyses how journalistic texts approach language on the subject of feminicide on victims and offenders

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4 newspapers in Mexico **Content Analysis Study Dimensions** (national circulation and Categories 1) What is the language of journalists in the construction of the news in ideological plurality) 1) The fact (48%) 2) Justification of the perpetrator (33%) «La Jornada» 348 (20,7%) order to refer to victims and «El Universal» 549 (32,7%) 3) Social issues (16%) victimizers? «Milenio», 525 (31,3%) 4) Blaming the victim (3%) 2) What is the reporter's gender and «Reforma», 257 (15,3%), lo their relation to the type of language? 3) In which way these newspapers report to the victims and victimizers of 1.679 texts (100%) feminicide? N= 360 Narrative of Following-up or context, 81 articles (22.5%) Legal aspects and statistics, 91 articles (25.27%) feminicide 48% Rulings in judicial proceedings, Violent, drunk, possessive, 22 articles (6.1%) Categories 6 articles (1.6%) Insecurity, drug and women Blaming the Social issues eminicide victim Infidelity, 4 articles (1.1%) trafficking, 20 articles (5.5%) 16% Victims and 346 Troublesome relationships, Impunity, 12 articles (3.3%) perpetrators) 1 article (.27%)

Political and physical inequalities, 4 articles (1.1%) 1 article (.279



spaces, 1 article (.27%)

Quarrels, fights, 40 articles (11.1%)

Alcohol, drugs, diseases, 30 articles (8.3%)

Jealousy, hate, love, 15 articles (4.1%)

Justifying the perpetrator

33%

Economic problems, 13 articles (3.6%)

Suicide and failed suicide, 11 articles (3%)

Normality and personality, 9 articles (2.5%)



Blaming the victim and justifying the perpetrator, however, the ratio of blame is 3%, and the justification of the perpetrator is 34%, a figure that coincides with reports from other works

CONCLUSIONS



There is no gender difference of the reporter between the categories with the highest tendency, but there is when writing about the social issue's category



In the analysis of the language, it was found that all newspapers have a high percentage of the category related to the narratives of the facts



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