

CALL FOR PAPERS, 71

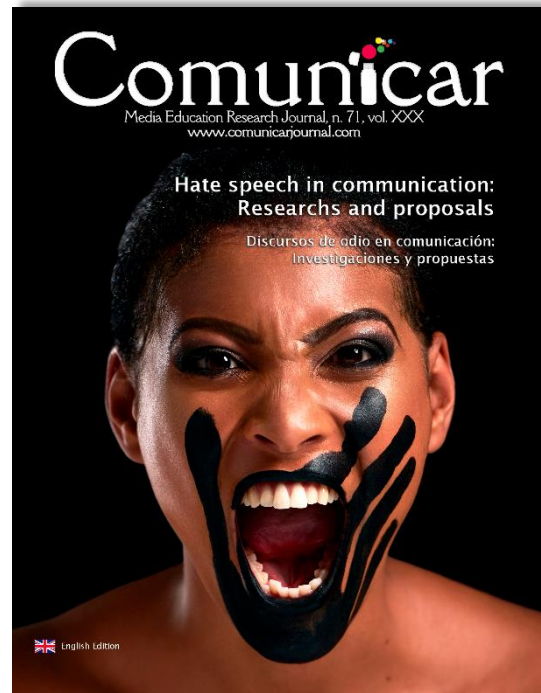
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Hate speech in communication: Research and proposals

Thematic Editors

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Scope

Hate speech is considered the conscious and wilful public expression of hostility and rejection towards individuals, groups or collectives, whether based on racial, ethnic, religious or national criteria, on the grounds of gender, sexual identity or orientation, or any other criteria, which promote intolerance, discrimination, stigmatization, violence, aggression or, in its most serious form, physical extermination. These discourses, traditionally reflected in the mass media and alternative circuits, currently focus their dissemination channel through online media, digital communities and social media. Therefore, this call is open to research that helps to understand this phenomenon, both from a perspective focused on the analysis of the messages, and on the background and repercussions of this type of discourse, as well as on prevention and intervention to minimise alleviate the impact of these messages.

Descriptors

- Discriminatory and vexatious stereotyping.
- Hate speech on social media and in semi-private communities.
- Hate speech in the mass media.
- Populism and politics.
- Rhetorical and linguistic-discursive strategies of hate speech.
- Bots and troll farms.
- Legislation, self-regulation and discourse moderation.
- Disinformation and hate speech.
- Audiovisual dimension of hate speech in TikTok, Instagram, memes...
- Prevention and containment of hate speech

Questions

- How is hate speech constructed in the mainstream media? What issues are most frequently linked to hate discourses and group marginalization? What identities or groups are subjected to the most discriminatory treatment? In what settings and frames does this discrimination or vexatious expression take place?
- What negative stereotypes are constructed in the media and public discourse referring to different groups and identities? How has the media representation of these groups changed? To what extent has their attribution of negative characteristics increased or decreased?
- What factors allow us to predict the expression of discourses of hate on social media and online platforms? What common characteristics (formal or thematic) present the most shared messages in these environments and in other semi-private communities? From the user's point of view, what features act as triggers for the publication of hate messages?
- What forms does hate speech take? What rhetorical and linguistic-discursive strategies do they employ, and according to what elements does their use vary?
- What are the consequences of voluntary or incidental exposure to hate speech on social media and the mass media, and what factors mediate or moderate those effects?
- Is there a relationship between political populism and hate speech? Given that populism draws on the distinction and confrontation of one group with another, does this translate into a greater use of hate speech by populist political parties and leaders?
- How can hate speech be combated, and what intervention strategies can be designed and applied from media and digital literacy to prevent or lessen the expression of hate speech and its effects?
- Is there a relationship between disinformation and different forms of hate speech? Are they interconnected realities?
- How is hate expressed in visually oriented or ephemeral social media? What characterizes hate speech in TikTok, Instagram or meme format?
- What are the differential characteristics of hate speech in the different scenarios (historical memory, sports, politics...) in which this discourse can be developed?

Editors

M^a Dolores Cáceres-Zapatero (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Sociology at the Universidad Complutense, she holds a Ph.D. in Information Sciences and is a visiting professor at the University of Montreal (Canada) and the Universidad de las Américas (Puebla, Mexico). She has taught undergraduate, graduate and doctoral study programs. Author of more than 70 scientific publications, she is a researcher in some 30 projects and has delivered more than 70 papers at national and international conferences. Dr Cáceres Zapatero co-directs the consolidated research group UCM: 940057

MDCS (Dialectical Mediation of Social Communication), rated "Excellent" by the Spanish Research Agency. She is President of the Madrid Association of Sociology, member of various scientific associations, including AE-IC, ECREA, and FES. She is a member of editorial, scientific and advisory boards of various scientific journals and sits on the Editorial Board of the "Clásicos Contemporáneos", published by the CIS. Her lines research is Communication Theory, Interpersonal Communication, Virtual Sociability, Digital Citizenship, and Media and New media.

Mykola Makhortykh (University of Bern, Switzerland)

postdoctoral researcher at the University of Bern, where he studies information behaviour in online environments. Before moving to Bern, Mykola defended his PhD dissertation at the University of Amsterdam on the relationship between digital platforms and war remembrance in Eastern Europe and worked as a postdoctoral researcher in Data Science at the Amsterdam School of Communication Research, where he investigated the effects of algorithmic biases on digital news consumption. Mykola's other interests include cybersecurity and artificial intelligence, digital war remembrance and critical algorithmic studies. His recent publications deal with online news consumption (New Media & Society), digital forms of war (counter)memory (Visual Communication) and the use of user-generated content for Holocaust remembrance (Holocaust Studies).

Francisco Segado-Boj (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, España)

Assistant Professor at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, where he co-directs the Research Group "History and Structure of Communication and Entertainment". Formerly he taught (2009-2019) at the Universidad Internacional de La Rioja and was a pre-doctoral researcher at the Universidad Complutense (2004-2008). His research thesis (UCM, 2008) analyzed the Spanish Transition to Democracy through political cartoons. His current lines of research focus on Online Journalism, Social Media, Meta-research in Communication and Scientific Communication. Dr Segado Boj was the principal researcher (2018-2019) of the project "Newsharing. News consumption on social media. Analysis of factors in the selection and dissemination of media content (CSO2017-86312-R)", funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. He has published around thirty papers in peer reviewed journals, including Comunicar, Telematics & Informatics and Journal of Scholarly Publishing. He is an accredited University Professor (2014), holds the I3 Certification (2020) and has two lines of research acknowledged by the CNEAI (2004-2009, 2010-2015).

Guidelines for authors and submission

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