

Le smartphone au cœur de l'information péril ou atout pour le travail dans les rédactions ?

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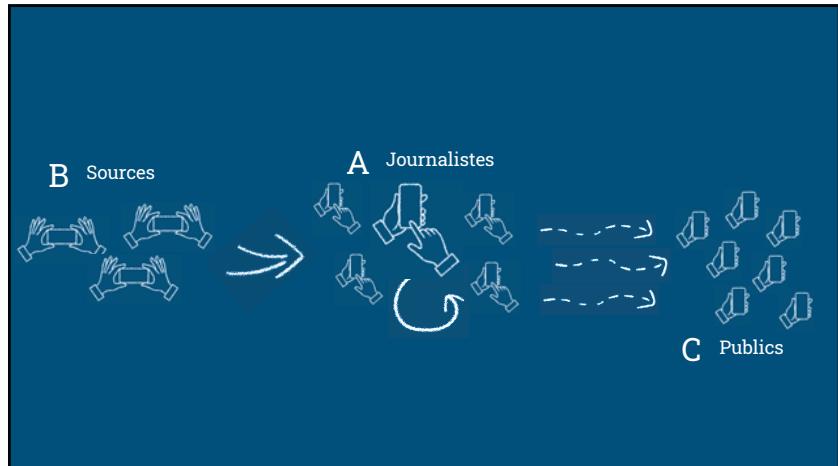
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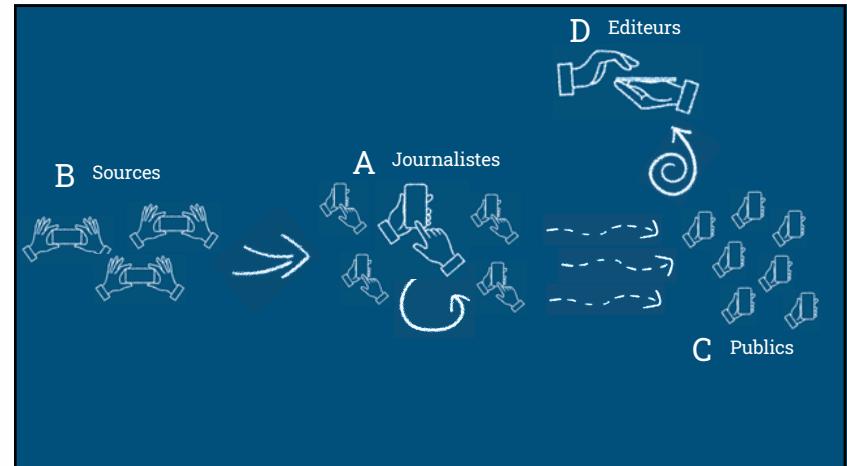
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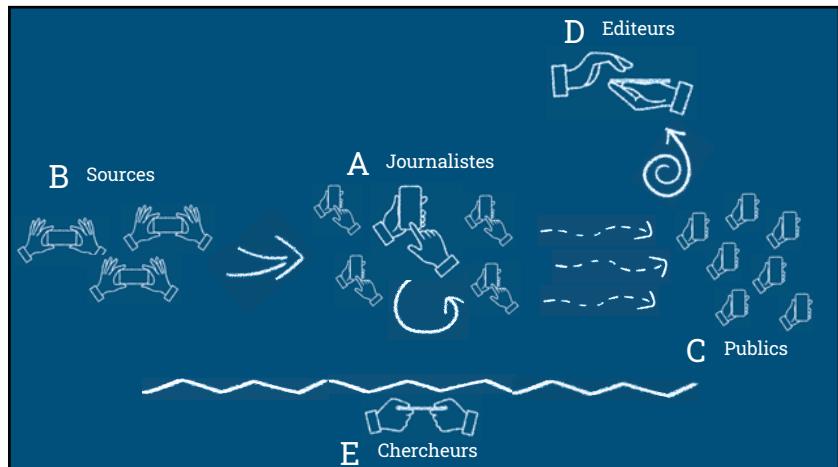
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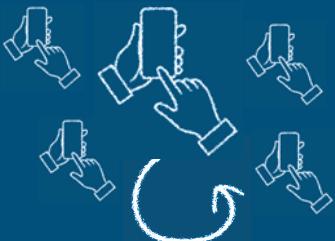
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Rôle du smartphone	Acteurs	Questions soulevées
A Outil de production	Journalistes	Travail collaboratif Données & multimédia
B Outil de sourcing	Sources	Journalisme citoyen Gatekeeping & fake news
C Outil de distribution	Publics	Sociologie de la réception Influence de plateformes
D Outil de monétisation	Editeurs	Apps & trackers symbiose Économie de l'attention & junk news
E Outil de recherche	Chercheurs	Journalism studies Méthodes numériques

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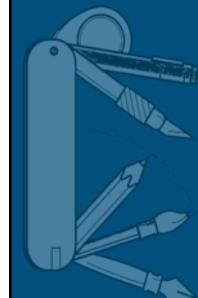
A

le smartphone comme outil de production



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Le couteau suisse du journaliste



- Une base de données portable → vérification en temps réel
- Un enregistreur multimédia → capture audio et vidéo
- Un outil d'écriture et d'édition → composition nomade
- Un connectivité à haut débit → publication en directe

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- ... et, aussi, un téléphone → communication portable

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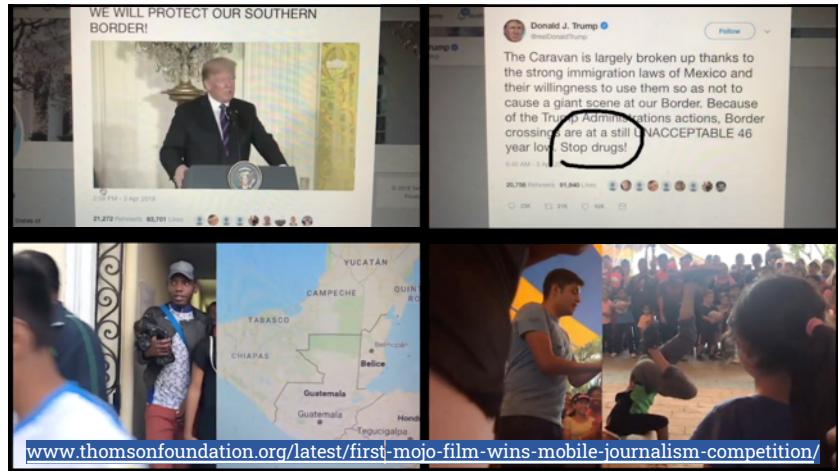
Le journalisme mobile (MoJo)

Le "journalisme mobile" consiste à utiliser toutes les possibilités offertes par un smartphone ou une tablette.

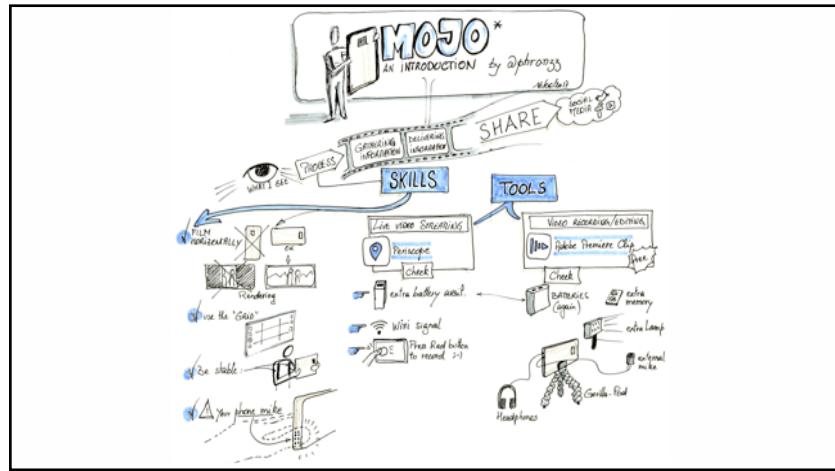
Turner et monter une vidéo sur son téléphone est l'application la plus concrète, mais les possibilités multimédias sont bien plus vastes... le principal enjeu est de créer des formats ad hoc ("nativs" dans le jargon numérique)... sans oublier que produire de l'information avec une application mobile, c'est aussi faire en sorte que le format final soit adapté à une consultation sur mobile.

mediatype.be

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Le journalisme numérique et de données

[les journalistes de données] ont en commun de concevoir des programmes informatiques qui sont présentés comme constituant intrinsèquement des produits journalistiques...

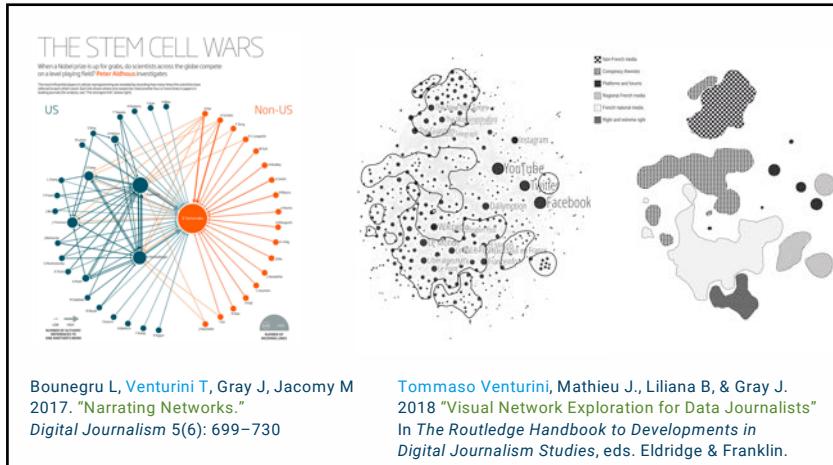
les contenus qu'ils conçoivent sont aussi bien des cartes interactives que des infographies, des bases de données interrogables ou d'autres formes de présentation en ligne. Leur fabrication repose sur une variété de compétences informatiques permettant de collecter, de traiter, de combiner et de visualiser des données – qu'il s'agisse de chiffres, de textes, de photographies ou de contenus audiovisuels disponibles sur des supports numériques.

Parasie, Sylvain, and Éric Dagiral. 2013. "Des Journalistes Enfin Libérés de Leurs Sources ? Promesse et Réalité Du 'Journalisme de Données'." *Sur le journalisme* 2(1): 52–63.

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datajournalism.com

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MAIS : Eloignement du « terrain »

« I only consider myself a journalist because I'm writing news and stuff. But I'm not going out. I'm not leaving my computer. I've talked to people on the phone sometimes. But I'm not going into the field »

Cité en Cohen, Nicole S. 2019. "At Work in the Digital Newsroom" *Digital Journalism* 7(5): 571–91.

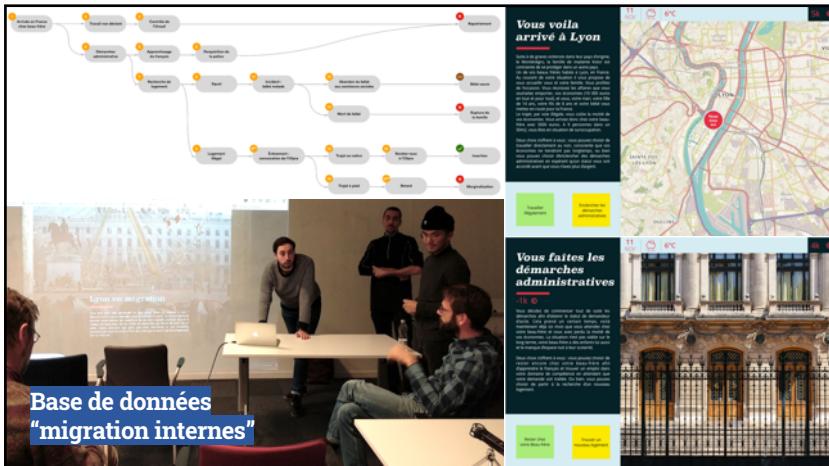
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Diversification des sources

Studies have demonstrated that journalists in most circumstances rely on a limited number of (elite) sources... authors have followed Davies in his hammering analysis of market-driven news production as "churnalism" in essentially recycling pre-packaged (mainly PR) sources and consequently acting as a mouthpiece for establishment (elite) actors. However, the information age changed journalistic news sourcing techniques drastically... In particular during breaking news and crises ... journalists rely on the internet to get information, for instance to search for eyewitness footage shot with smartphones, or to embed posts from social media in live blogs to stay on top of what is happening.

Van Leuven, S., Kruikemeier S., Lecheler S., & Hermans S. 2018. "Online And Newsworthy: Have Online Sources Changed Journalism?" *Digital Journalism* 6(7): 798–806.

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MAIS : Reporteurs sans frontières

« I'm constantly [working] outside of work. The moment I wake up I'm looking at my phone, I'm looking at night. I keep a little log on my iPhone of things that ... I might like to cover »

Cité en Cohen, Nicole S. 2019. "At Work in the Digital Newsroom" *Digital Journalism* 7(5): 571–91.

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Le journalisme citoyen et le « social news »

'Citizen journalism' refers to a range of web-based practices whereby 'ordinary' users engage in journalistic practices.

Citizen journalism includes practices such as current affairs-based blogging, photo and video sharing, and posting eyewitness commentary on current events. Sometimes the term is used quite broadly to include activities such as reposting, linking, 'tagging', rating, modifying or commenting upon news materials posted by other users or by professional news outlets.



Goode, Luke. 2009. "Social News, Citizen Journalism and Democracy." *New Media and Society* 11(8): 1287–1305

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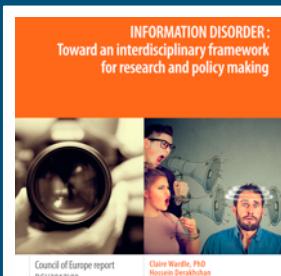


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MAIS : « Fake news » comme arme

"The term "fake news" has also begun to be appropriated by politicians around the world to describe news organisations whose coverage they find disagreeable.

In this way, it's becoming a mechanism by which the powerful can clamp down upon, restrict, undermine and circumvent the free press " (p. 16)



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A screenshot of the Trump Twitter Archive website. The search bar at the top contains the query 'fake news'. Below the search bar, there are several tweets listed, each with a timestamp, the tweet text, and a link to the full tweet on Twitter. The tweets are mostly in English and discuss topics related to fake news and politics. At the bottom of the page, there is a note about the archive being a backup of the original tweets.

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Sur les « junk news »

Gray, Jonathan, Liliana Bounegru, & Tommaso Venturini. 2020. "The Infrastructural Uncanny: 'Fake News' and the Fabric of the Web as Matter of Concern" *New Media & Society* (forthcoming).

Venturini, Tommaso. 2019. "From Fake to Junk News, the Data Politics of Online Virality" In *Data Politics: Worlds, Subjects, Rights*, eds. Bigo, Isin, & Ruppert. London: Routledge.

Venturini, Tommaso. 2019. "Fake News Are NOT a Real Problem." In *Busted! The Truth About the 50 Most Common Internet Myths*, eds. Matthias C. Kettemann and Stephan Dreyer. Berlin: Internet Governance Forum.

Venturini, Tommaso. 2018. "Sur l'étude Des Sujets Populaires Ou Les Confessions d'un Spécialiste Des Fausses Nouvelles." In *Les Fausses Nouvelles : Nouveaux Visages, Nouveaux Défis*. Montreal: Presses de l'Université Laval.

Bounegru, Liliana, Jonathan Gray, Tommaso Venturini, and Michele Mauri. 2018. *A Field Guide to "Fake News" and Other Information Disorders*. Amsterdam: Public Data Lab.

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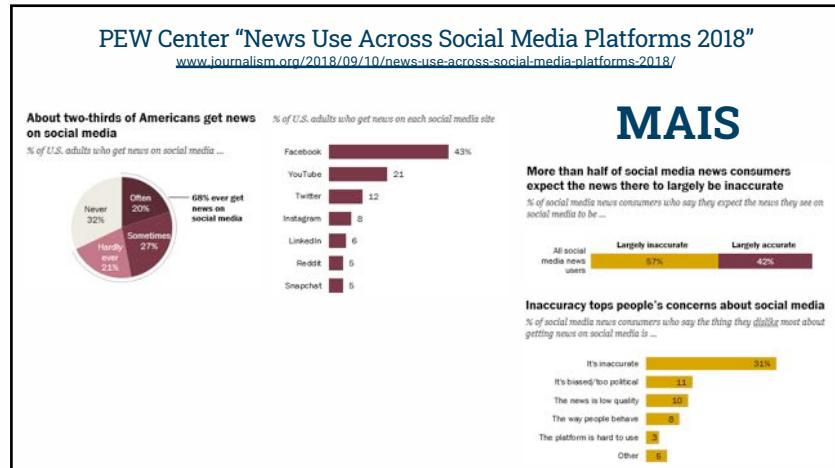
MAIS : « Fake news » et gatekeeping

“Social networks make it difficult for people to judge the credibility of any message, because posts from publications as unlike as the New York Times and a conspiracy site look nearly identical... by collating stories from multiple sources, the focus is on the story, and not on the source ... social recommendations guide readership rather than traditional gatekeepers” (p. 12)

INFORMATION DISORDER:
Toward an interdisciplinary framework
for research and policy making

Council of Europe report
DG/2017/09
Claire Wardle, PhD
Hussein Haideri

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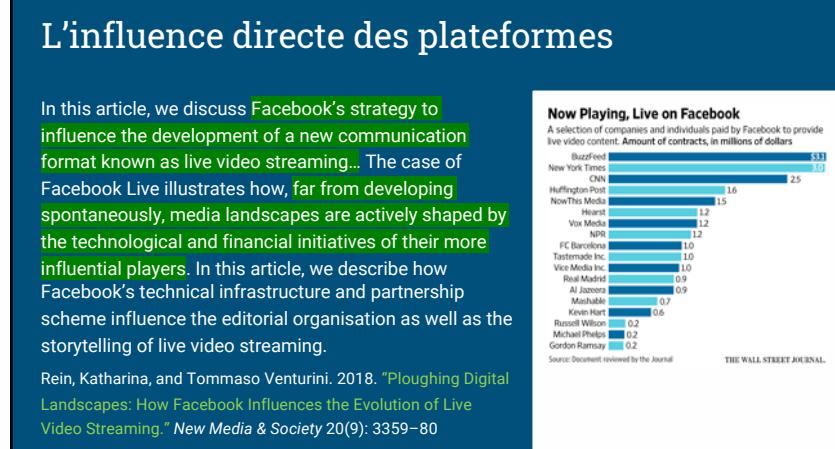
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MAIS : la logique des média sociaux

"Our sourcing and our distribution are both social ...
The angle is, what will people I'm engaged with on social media want to talk about or are talking about with these stories?"

Cité en Cohen, Nicole S. 2019. "At Work in the Digital Newsroom"
Digital Journalism 7(5): 571–91.

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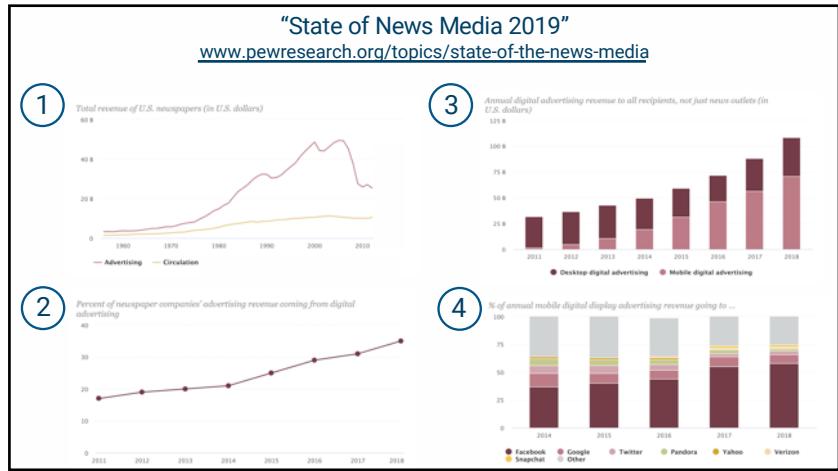
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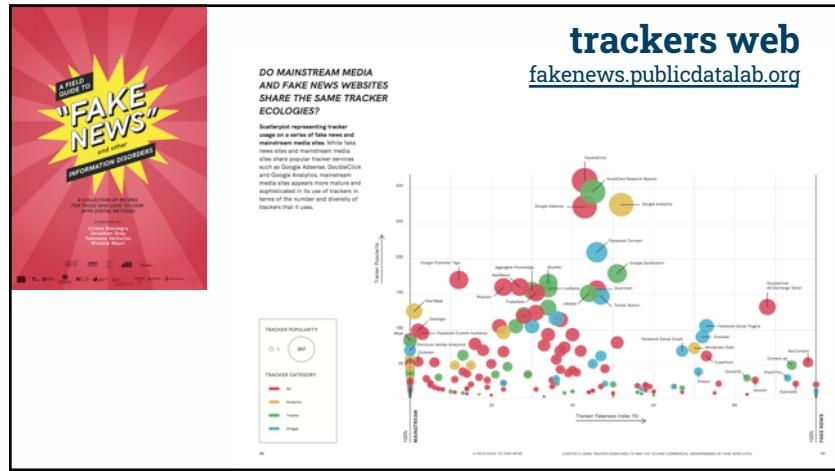
le smartphone comme outil de monétisation



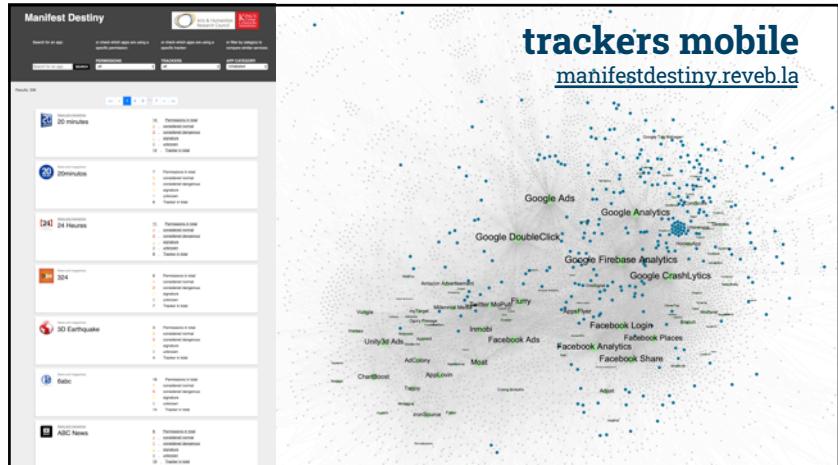
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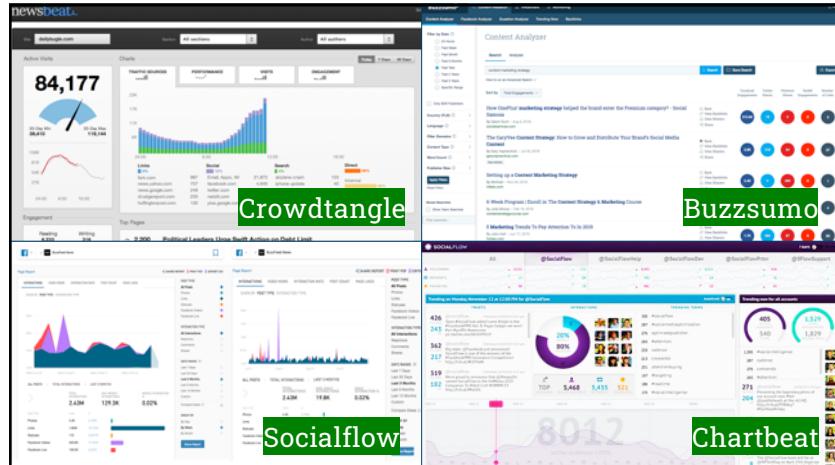
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Une meilleure connaissance du public

Rather than rhetoricing audiences as passive consumers of news that needed to be given 'the information they needed' by professional journalists, news consumers were increasingly being discussed as creative, active participants in the news-making process that needed to be simultaneously empowered, catered to, and captured for analytical measurement purposes...

Reporters might still resist deeper audience participation in, and feedback on, the news production process... but journalists can at least be expected to honor audiences insofar as they are taught to respect quantitative feedback about what it is that audiences want.

Anderson, C. W. 2011. "Between Creative and Quantified Audiences: Web Metrics and Changing Patterns of Newswork in Local US Newsrooms." *Journalism* 12(5): 550–66.

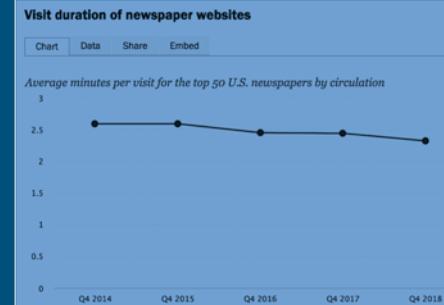
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MAIS: Obsession pour le métriques de visibilité

"I'm obsessed with stats and metrics and data... how well are we doing? How well did we do yesterday? What should we focus on today?"

Cité en Cohen, Nicole S. 2019. "At Work in the Digital Newsroom" *Digital Journalism* 7(5): 571–91.

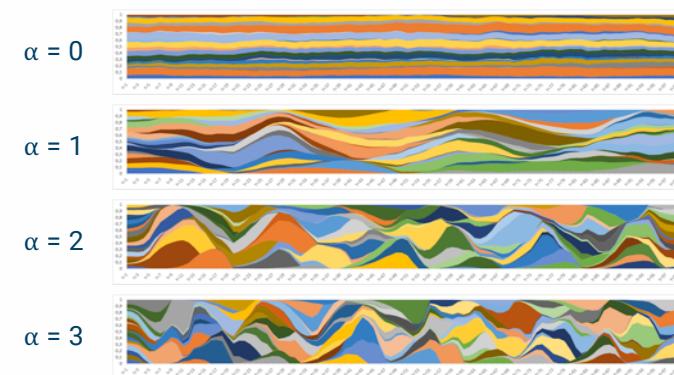
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PEW Center State, "State of News Media 2019"
www.pewresearch.org/topics/state-of-the-news-media

"What we are considering here, however, are the psychic and social consequences of the designs or patterns as they amplify or accelerate existing processes. For the "message" of any medium or technology is the change of scale or pace or pattern that it introduces into human affairs "

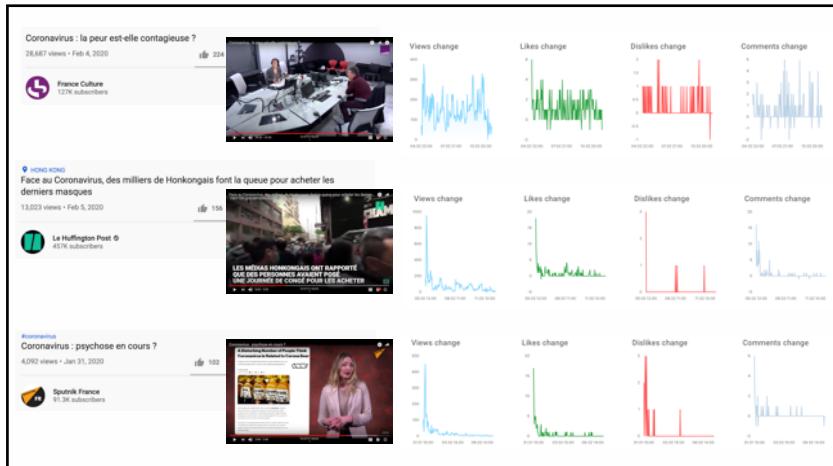
Marshall McLuhan. 1964
Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man



Venturini, Tommaso, Castaldo, Frasca Paolo (2020)
"Junk News Bubbles: Modelling the Rise and Fall of Attention in Digital Arenas" (forthcoming)

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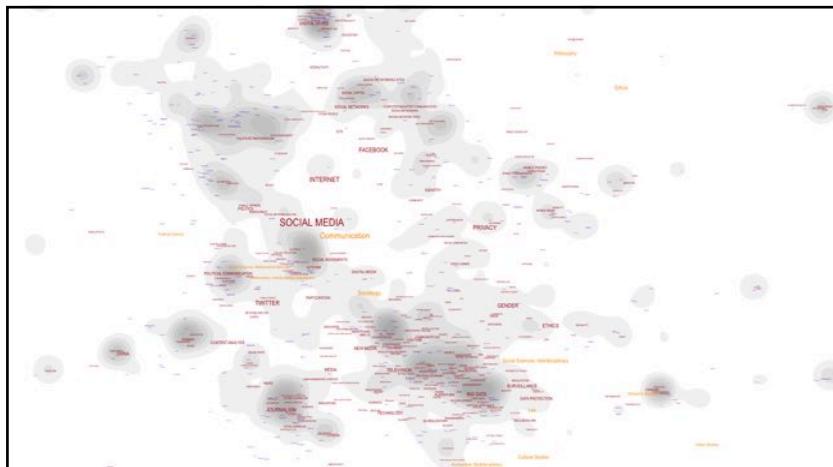
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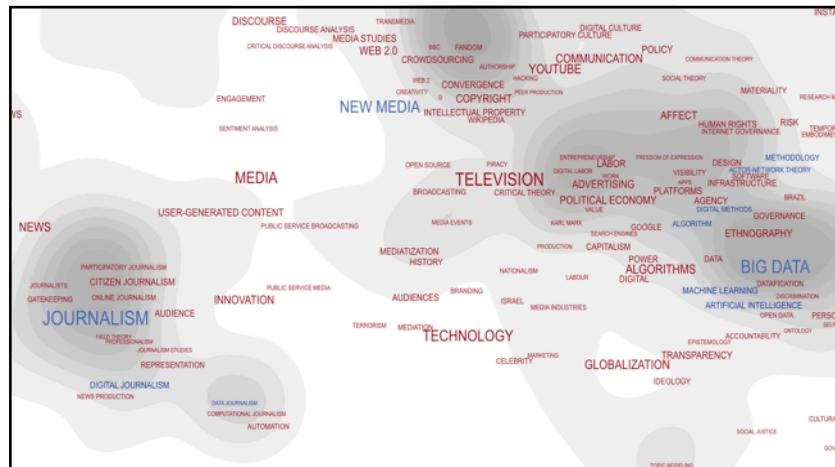
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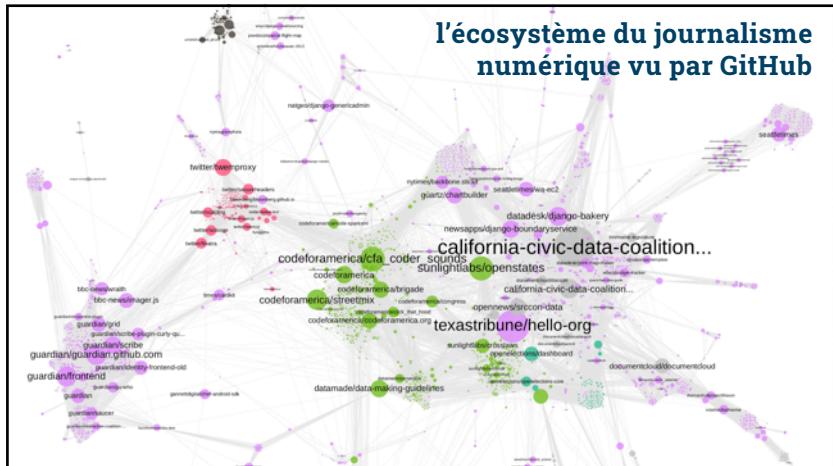
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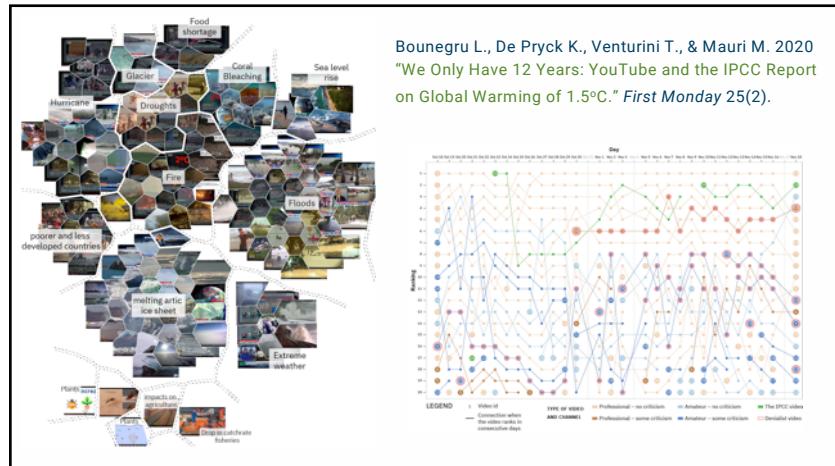
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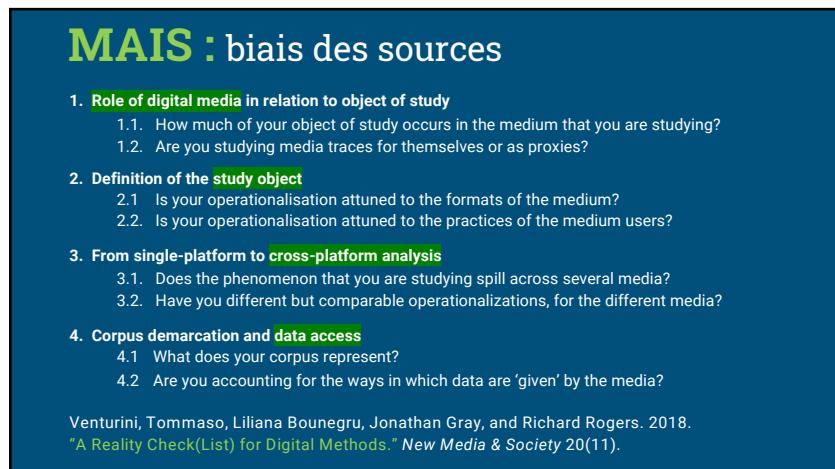
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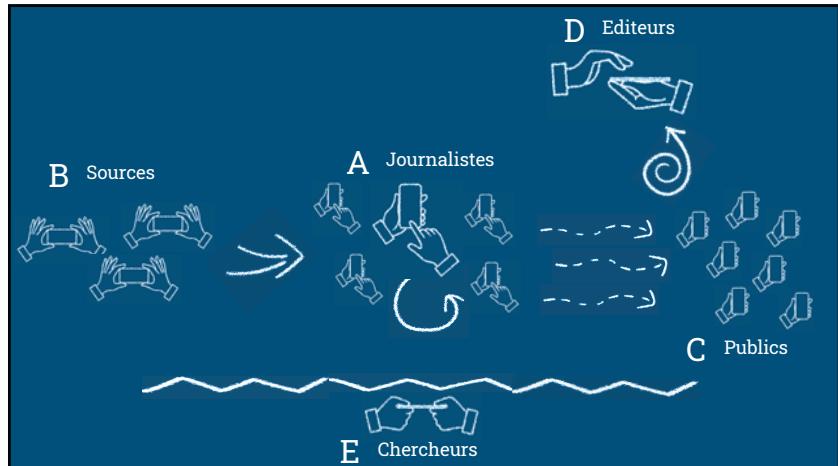
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Exercice pratique	
A Production	(par groupes de trois) Éditez un reportage collectif sur un événement multi-sites et soumettez-le par email avant la fin de l'évènement
B Sourcing	(individuellement) Trouvez plusieurs sources non-journalistiques d'informations en ligne et en temps réel et utilisez ce matériel pour rédiger un reportage
C Distribution	(individuellement) Cherchez un news publié sur plusieurs canaux des diffusions (dont une ou plusieurs app mobile). Comparez ses différentes versions et discutez en quoi elles diffèrent et pourquoi.
D Monétisation	(par groupes de trois) Rédigez une brève, diffusez-la sur plusieurs médias sociaux et préparez un rapport détaillé (quantitative et qualitative) sur son cycle de visibilité
E Recherche	(par groupes de trois) Investez une application de « mobile news » ou un logiciel pour le « mobile journalism » en utilisant les informations présentes sur son site, Github, app store...

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Merci !

tommasoventurini.it

| Everything | Publications (complete list) | Projects | Teaching | Conferences

January 2019

January 10 Bend it like Lefèvre. Or to use network Theory as a research method Conference / Science and Technology Studies

I TRIED THAT THE ANT DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER, EITHER.

January 11 We Only Have 12 Years: YouTube and the IPCC Report on Global Warming Report / Digital Methods

January 12 Visual Network Analysis at Lisbon INOVa Smart Data Sprint Conference / Digital Methods

January 13 SMART Data Sprint 27-29 January 2019 - Digital Methods Conference

January 14 Conference between the INOVa Smart Data Sprint and the Global Forum on Artificial Intelligence Data Science. I discussed the conceptual framework of the project and how it was started by reviewing the emerging literature on the topic. I also presented some characteristics of the infrastructures, methods and practices of the project. In my presentation, I proposed the concept of "data science" as a way to describe the kind of knowledge that attracts a large share of the scientific community and is becoming increasingly important in marketing for a long time. I also presented some results of the study, which this study examines the shifting nature of the data science field and the changes that polluted them and how they are related to the issue of climate change. We found that the data science field has been polluted by a mix of professional and amateur data scientists, who are not always expert in their field, but are still trying higher and more stable positions in the field. The discussion identified four main research themes: data science, data mining, data analysis, political and ideological polarization, and the role of data science in the field of climate science. The discussion also highlighted the importance of the periodically presented. Citizens of the world have been asked to contribute to the project and offered a long list of mistakes to point out, but not much advice on how to

January 15 Tommaso Venturini (AT ecaz.fr) is researcher at the University of Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée and recipient of the "Advanced Research" fellowship of the French National Research Agency (ANR). He is also associate researcher of CNRS and of the Institut des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (IHESS) in Paris. He is a member of the INOVa Smart Data Sprint and researches at the University of Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée and recipient of the "Advanced Research" fellowship of the French National Research Agency (ANR). From 2008 to 2012, he has been "Digital methods Network" at the International Conference of Digital Methods. From 2006 to 2009, he has coordinated the activities of the network "Digital Methods".

January 16 English CV on François Conferences & Seminars

My research activities focus on:
Digital Methods
Digital Methodologies
Content Mapping
Science & Technology Studies
Social Modelling

There have been leading scientist of the network "Digital Methods" and responsible for the Axis 3 of the project "Digital Content Mapping, Digital Methods, Data Visualization".

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