Interestingly, parents who express heightened worries about their teen's screen exposure are more likely to say they set screen time restrictions than those who do not. Some 63% of parents who worry a lot or to some degree about their teen's screen time say they at least sometimes set limits on that behaviour, but that number falls to 47% among parents who worry not too much or not at all. Not only do the majority of parents take actions to limit their teen's screen time, but most parents are at least somewhat confident that they know how much screen time is appropriate for their child (86%). This pattern holds true across multiple demographic groups such as gender, race and ethnicity, and educational attainment. In fact, four-in-ten parents are very confident about the right amount of screen time for their teen.

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Slávka Gracová

Research Report of Project VEGA 1/0192/18 Formation of Attitudes of Generation Y in the V4 Geographic Area to the Issue of Migrants Through Digital Communication on Social Networks
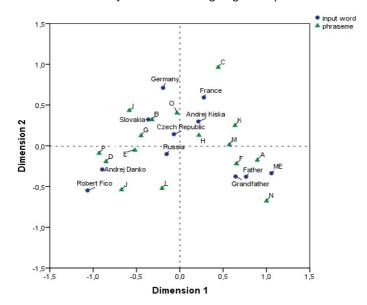
ABSTRACT

The refugee crisis and the rising number of asylum seekers is one of the primary concerns of the EU. Political discussions reflect humanitarian, social and economic implications of the constant influx of new asylum seekers coming mainly from Syria. Within the political sphere in the V4 countries it is possible to observe negative attitudes. In this context, it is very important to emphasize that we are living in a democratic society, where media represent the role of democracy guardians. On the other hand, social media offer space for expression to the general public opinions, and their potential is also fully exploited by political leaders. The potential of social media must be perceived also against the backdrop of risks stemming mainly from disinformation and manipulative tendencies. In order to identify and clarify the presence of manipulative techniques in the communication of political and social groups to the attitudes of Generation Y in the sphere of migrant tolerance we present some introductory findings under the scope of project VEGA 1/0192/18.

KEY WORDS

Social change. Democracy. Social media. Refugee crisis. Migration.

The Internet and social media represent the background for the voice of an alternative perspectives, feelings and opinions. Undoubtedly, social media offer space for the presentation of noble and magnanimous ideas, but it is questionable to what extent and in what way this potential will be utilized. These issues are addressed particular in the issue of online discussion about migrants through social networks. Content recipients should be able to think critically while evaluating the information offered in this online media space to avoid potential threats of fake-news or manipulative messages. In order to identify and clarify the presence of manipulative techniques in the communication of political and social groups to the attitudes of Generation Y in the sphere of migrant tolerance were presented some introductory findings under the scope of project VEGA 1/0192/18. Domestic and foreign scientific cooperation was established due to project realization and except Constantine the Philosopher University was project attended by Comenius University in Bratislava, the Metropolitan University in Prague, the Charles University in Prague, Ignatianum Academy in Krakow and the Institute of Polish Philology of Pedagogical University in Krakow. Within the framework of this project have already been carried out several studies which briefly summaries are going to be presented on the following lines.

Picture 1: *Perception of the Slovak political leaders/elites to migration evaluated by correspondence analysis (complete set).*

Source: SPÁLOVÁ, L., SZABO, P.: Migration Policy in the European Union - Methodological Modification of Psychosemantic Methods. In STANÍČKOVÁ, M., MELECKÝ, L., KOVÁŘOVÁ, E., DVOROKOVÁ, K. (eds.): International Conference on European Integration 2018 : Proceedings from 4th International Scientific Conference ICEI 2018. Ostrava : VŠB, 2018, p. 1334-1342.

The study titled *Migration Policy in the European Union – Methodological Modification of Psychosemantic Methods*[1] was focused to identification of the social representation of relation between political leaders in the Slovak Republic (President Andrej Kiska, Prime Minister Robert Fico, Head of Parliament Andrej Danko) and the political topic of security and migration in the EU context. Authors identified the stance of the politicians in relation to the issue of refugee crisis in

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the semantic field of adolescents. Their study was based on the results of previous qualitative analysis of the media discourse of the already mentioned political leaders in the period from July 2017 to January 2018 and the results of a modified semantic selection test[2] and confronted with results of study *Media Image of the Refugee Issue in Main Quality Newpapers SME and Mladá Fronta Dnes*[3]. Correspondent analysis has clearly identified the current perception of significant Slovak political elites by „Generation Z" (to comparison there were also analyzed terms Me, Father, Grandfather and countries France, Germany, Slovakia, Czech Republic). **Andrej Kiska** and term France activated **positive anchoring, whereas were associated with following phrasemes** *He keeps his fingers on the pulse, He is a person of good repute, He speaks words of wisdom, He can put two and two together.* **Political elites Robert Fico and Andrej Danko reflected negative perception**. This quadrant included the explicitly **negative phrasemes:** *He preaches water, but drinks wine. He does not have a clue. He has bats in the belfry. A leopard cannot change its spots. He is a yapper.* Selected EU countries *Germany, Slovakia and the Czech Republic* were I relation to migrants and refugee crisis associated on the adolescent semantic map in conjunction with the following phrasemes: *He has a skeleton in the cupboard.*

They pick on him. He is buttoned down. In this case, we **can see the critical approach of adolescents to migration policy** reflecting the **mistrust in the solution of the migration issues by the political representatives** of the countries concerned.

In the case of analysis of attitudes and perception of the issue of migration by the Y Generation is very important to take into account the *image* of the refugee crisis offered not only by political representatives, but also by representatives of democracy themselves – public media. Two studies were processed by this analysis: *Current discourse on them of migration in selected Slovak online media: thematic analysis in context of the European Union and V4 countries*[4] and Media discourse on the migration were analyzed also by study titled *Media discourse on the migration theme in reflection of political caricatures in countries V4*[5]. Štrbová and Púchovská identified and categorized topics arising within the framework of current public media discourse. Identified topics were subsequently divided according to their polarity into positive, neutral and negative ones. The analysis focused on mainstream (sme.sk), news (aktuality.sk, dennikn.sk), alternative (slobodnyvyber.sk, hlavnespravy.sk), and tabloid (topky. sk) online media. Among the **mainstream and news** online media **were identified topics of all polarity** linked with the **political, social and legal solutions with the dominance of negative polarity. Tabloids have presented only positive or negative discourse and the main topics were political, economic, social, legal solutions and assessment of current situation.** The **analysis of alternative online media proved that content** was mostly thematically related to the V4 countries representing mainly **political and social solution to the migration problem and the assessment of current situation.**

[2] SPÁLOVÁ, L., SZABO, P.: Mediálny diskurz témy migrácie vo vyjadreniach politických elít SR vo vybraných mienkotvorných denníkoch a na Facebooku. In ŠTEFANČÍK, R. (ed.): *Jazyk a politika. Na pomedzí lingvistiky a politológie III.* Bratislava : Ekonóm, 2018, p. 350 -361.

[3] SPÁLOVÁ, L., SZABO, P.: Media Image of the Refugee Issue in Main Quality Newpapers SME and Mladá Fronta Dnes. In CIBUĽA, A., KLENKA, M., VLKOVÁ, E. (eds.): *International Relations 2017: Current issues of world economy and politics : Conference proceedings 18th International Scientific Conference Smolenice Castle 30th November - 1st December 2017.* Bratislava : Ekonóm, 2017, p. 909-919.

[4] ŠTRBOVÁ, E., PÚCHOVSKÁ, O.: *Current Discourse on Theme of Migration in Selected Slovak Online Media: Thematic Analysis in Context of the European Union and V4 Countries.* Paper presented at International Scientific Conference Marketing Identity 2018 – Digital Mirrors. Smolenice, Slovakia, presented on 7th November 2018.

[5] SZABÓOVÁ, V., SPÁLOVÁ, L. WALOTEK-ŚCIAŃSKA, K.: *Migrácia a výroky politikov s ňou spojené ako námet pre karikatúru v krajinách V4.* Paper presented at International Scientific Conference Marketing Identity 2018 – Digital Mirrors. Smolenice, Slovakia, presented on 7th November 2018.

Picture 2: *Caricature exceeding into the Polish context*

Source: CHAPPATTE, P.: Poland and Hungary´s March Rightward Released on 12.03.2019. [online]. [2019-03-22]. Avalaible at: < https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/16/opinion/poland-and-hungarys-march-rightward.html>.

Obrázok č.2: Karikatúra *Slovenská inkvizícia*
Zdroj: Denník N, 23.07.2015

Picture 3: *Caricature of Róbert Fico from June 2015*

Source: SHOOTY: Slovenská inkvizícia. Released on 12.03.2019. [online]. [2019-03-12]. Avalaible at: <https://dennikn.sk/195393/shooty-slovenska-inkvizicia/>.

The analyses of media discourse on the background of political caricatures identified significant areas of perception of the positions held by the V4 political leaders (figure 5) by the authors of political caricature, and critically reflected the negative attitudes of the V4 political elites. It is important to note, that there have been identified also some differences in the depiction of migration in the Slovak, Czech, Hungarian and Polish context: in the **Slovak context, the Prime Minister Robert Fico and his statements were the primary source of political caricatures (figure 3), the Czech caricature (figure 4) was more symbolic and artistic and depicted the topic more generall**y, and we noted a **weak representation of authorial creations and media censorship in the Hungarian (figure 2) and Polish context.**

The elimination of political humor and satire in **Hungarian and Polish context draws our attention to the lack of participation in public life and political apathy.**

Presented results confirmed a dominant negative discourse of migrant and refugee crisis during the period, the so-called **cultural threat strategy**, and **security risks** in the political communication in the V4 countries.

Picture 4: *Winning caricature Uprchlíci a Evropané jako „Blbouni nejapní" by Marek Simon*
Source: KLEMPÍŘ, D.: Evropané jako „blbouni nejapní". Česká karikatura roku reaguje na uprchlíky. Released on 12.03.2019.
[online]. [2019-03-12]. Avalaible at: < https://www.blesk.cz/clanek/zpravy-kultura/359769/evropane-jako-blbouni-nejapni-
ceska-karikatura-roku-reaguje-na-uprchliky.html>.

Picture 5: *Caricature of the dispute between Viktor Orbán and Angela Merkel*
Source: The Economist: Point taken, Mr Orban. Released on 12.03.2019. [online]. [2019-03-12]. Avalaible at: <https://www.
economist.com/europe/2015/09/24/point-taken-mr-orban>.

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presented at International Scientific Conference Marketing Identity 2018 – Digital Mirrors. Smolenice, Slovakia, presented on 7ᵗʰ November 2018.

Lucia Spálová
Oľga Púchovská

Searching for Alternative Facts: Analyzing Scriptural Inference in Conservative News Practises

ABSTRACT

In her report Francesca Tripodi analyses the attitudes and behaviour of individuals spread around the United States and who consider themselves as Christians, conservatives and Republicans. The conservatism in the account is characterised by several observed principles: an emphasized connection between faith and patriotism through repeated rituals like Christian prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance, and reciting the Virginia Republican Creed; the problem of separation of church and state and a need to protect racial and religious identity with subsidized defence strategies. In this ethnographic work, the author presents how two Republican groups are searching for the truth in the contemporary media environment. The author conducted several individuals who describe themselves as Christians, conservatives and Republicans and she analysed how they conceptualize truth. The findings of the work provide a new foundation for understanding the relationship between so-called „fake news" and contemporary conservative political thought.

KEY WORDS

Alternative Facts. Fake News. Christians. Conservatism. Republicans. Scriptural Inference.

Using „conservative" in general identification does not necessarily means all Christians are conservative, but the author demonstrates how reading practises „trickle down" into Republican discourse. For analysing and comparing the attitudes of individuals, it was necessary to start with an analysis of how their political rituals are connected to a Christian worldview. In the research, the respondents desired communication about the separation of church-state. While institutions of education emphasize a government centred model of separation, preventing the church from unduly influencing policy, conservatives defend a church-centred version, where the separation is about protecting the church from the government. Protecting the church not only aligns with „law and order", but it also evokes a reference to protecting eroding ideals and their religious interests. For the respondents, Protestantism and patriotism are inextricably linked to protectionism. Conservatives believe that the United States is a Christian nation. For them, there is historical evidence that the US is fundamentally, rather than incidentally, Christian, and this belief spills over into how conservatives conceptualize the need to „protect" their nation. Commitment to protecting the nation was discussed in terms of physical safety but revolved around the protection of religious (i.e., Christian) and racial (i.e., white) identity. Protestantism, patriotism, and protection represent racial rationality and symbolic practices that reify racism in American politics. Conservatives are rearticulating the belief in „white victims" routinely evoked in news broadcasts and political campaigns. As such, „protection" efforts disproportionally target non-white and non-Christian Americans.