

FSD3385 KULTTUURIEROT, SUKUPOLVET JA MUUTOS EUROOPPALAISessa SANOMALEHDISTÖSSÄ 1960-2010: SANOMALEHTIARTIKKELIT

FSD3385 THE CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS, GENERATIONS AND CHANGE 1960-2010: COVERAGE IN EUROPEAN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

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CODE BOOK

Cultural Distinctions, Generations and Change: A Comparative Study of Five European Countries, 1960–2010

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Introduction

The Cultural Distinctions, Generations and Change (CUDIGE) project examines newspaper coverage of arts and culture between 1960 and 2010, in six countries (Finland, Sweden, Great Britain, France, Spain and Turkey), through content analysis. Content analysis can be defined as ‘[...] the systematic, objective, quantitative analysis of message characteristics’ (Neuendorf, 2002:1). Here, these message characteristics concern features of newspaper contributions on art and culture.

In general, this codebook provides information on all aspects of the data collection in the CUDIGE project, i.e. information on the selection of newspapers and newspaper contributions (e.g. sampling procedures), which characteristics are measured (variables), and how these characteristics are measured (definitions, operationalization procedures).

Data

The data collected in the CUDIGE project consists of the cultural sections of the six following newspapers: *Helsingin Sanomat* (Finland), *Dagens Nyheter* (Sweden), *The Guardian* (Great Britain), *Le Monde* (France) and *ABC (1960–1975)/El país (1976–2010)* (Spain). In addition to this, Dr. Irmak Karademir Hazir from the Middle East Technical University (Turkey) has collected a similar data set concerning Turkey and coded it according to the same principles. The Turkish newspaper is called *Milliyet*. Our six sample years are 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Cultural news tend to concentrate in the weekends, but according to our hypothesis the two weekend days (Saturday and Sunday) might stress different types of culture; also, different weekdays might play different roles in presenting specific cultural news. As cultural news are also subject to seasonal influences and possible cultural events, we decided to follow the example of Janssen et al. (2008) and create so-called constructed weeks (see also Riffe et al., 1993). We divided each year into three thirds (January to April, May to August, September to December) and used a stratified sampling procedure in order to select random dates to form one week for each third of each selected year. We thus have $3 \times 7 = 21$ editions per sample year from *Dagens Nyheter* and *Helsingin Sanomat*. From these two newspapers we have collected $6 \times 21 = 126$ editions each. The *Guardian* did not come out on Sundays and *Le Monde* on Mondays, so from them we have $3 \times 6 = 18$ editions per year, totaling $6 \times 18 = 108$ editions per newspaper. From the Spanish papers, *ABC* did not come out on Mondays and *El País* was the same in 1980, but later on it was published seven days a week. So from them we have 3

$x 18 + 3 x 21 = 117$ editions collected. In total the data is collected from 585 newspaper issues (711 when Milliyet included).

Nonetheless, the central unit of our analysis is the individual article. The final N of our data is 11 775 (13 161 when Milliyet included).

Definitions and selections of articles

Research units are newspaper articles found in the cultural pages. This includes all the editorial content of our data: editorial articles, lists and non-commercial announcements. Advertisement and all other commercial content will be excluded.

Editorial articles are defined as newspaper contributions that form separate text units that can be distinguished from other text units by clearly distinguishable demarcation symbols before and after the text, such as headings, demarcation lines or extra space. Each editorial article is coded as one unit.

Lists are defined as newspaper contributions that list things, whether cultural products, events or such. Typical EXAMPLES would be lists of newly published/recommended/seasonal cultural products (“The best books of this autumn”, “Parhaat joululahjalevyt”) or events (“5 top galleries of Berlin”, “Helsingin kulttuurikesävinkit”). The list is coded as one unit. ***NB! If the article is a list, code only numbers 001-005, 008, 009, 013, 026 and 027.***

Non-commercial announcements are defined as newspaper contributions that primarily announce some (cultural or other) event. Typical EXAMPLES would be lists of cultural products (upcoming performances, exhibitions, etc.) accompanied by practical information (dates, locations, prices, etc.) and sometimes a little information on its content. Also, these lists tend to be long as they aim to provide an overview of the supply. A block of non-commercial announcements (FOR EXAMPLE “Movies this weekend” or “Viikon teatteriesitykset”) is coded as one unit.

General instructions

When coding, in first place always use information provided in the article (for instance deciding the genre etc.). If you need to use Google (for instance for knowing nationalities of artists etc.), use the information provided on the first page. If this information is not found easily, leave empty.

Analyze the data in order. Files are in an alphabetical order and if the coders proceed in the same order, mistakes are less likely to occur and the background variables are easier to add. Save the

analysis named as [paper name][year][your initials], for example HS 1990 TLa. The paper names are shortened as HS, DN, GU, EP, ABC and LM.

Several EXAMPLES are underlined to help coding. The code list is divided into the following five parts:

- A. About the newspaper
- B. About the article
- C. The subject of the article/area of culture
- D. About the artist/piece of art
- E. About the content of the article



A: About the newspaper (Background variables)

Some variables will be added after coding. If the analysis (the Atlas.ti HU) is saved correctly and the data file names are original, the coder doesn't have to think about these variables.

- The name of the newspaper
- The possible supplement and the name of it
- The coder
- The date of publication (year, month and day)
- The weekday
- Total amount of pages in the newspaper issue
- Possible part of the newspaper (some of the newspapers have named different parts)
- Page number (referring to the original page numbering)
- The page number in the cultural section (in order: 1st cultural page, 2nd cultural page...)
- The total amount of pages in the culture section

B: About the article

In this part, there are four codes that cannot be left empty or missing: *the location on the page*, *the size of the article*, *the amount of lines on the first paragraph* and *the type of the article*. A possible subarticle (009) is coded as its own entity.

001 Location on the page

The location (**in vertical terms**) of the article on the newspaper page.

- a. Whole page/in the middle
- b. Upper half of the page
- c. Lower half of the page

➔ CRITERION: If the article crosses the horizontal “imaginary line” in the middle of the page or is situated on both sides of it, code a). All other cases are either b) or c).

002 The size of the article (text and pictures)

The size of the article in relation to the newspaper page. NB: Pay attention only to the main article independently of its possible subarticle.

- a. Multiple pages
- b. Whole page
- c. Half of the page
- d. Quarter page
- e. Smaller article
- f. Very small article
 - If the article is between categories, always code it as the bigger option.
 - With “very small article”, we refer to an article ten or less lines.

003 Picture(s)

If there is at least one picture or illustration, code this. If there are no pictures or illustrations, skip to code number 006. If the picture is about the writer of the article, leave empty.

- a. Yes, there is a picture

004 The size of the picture

The size of the picture(s) in relation to the article as a whole (all the pictures together!)

- a. Small picture(s) (text dominates clearly)
- b. Medium-sized pictures (roughly similar amount of text and pictures)
- c. Large picture(s) (picture(s) dominate(s) clearly)

005a The content of the picture

The three largest pictures of one article. In order: 005a, 005b and 005c. If the picture is about the writer of the article, leave empty. If the picture is blurry, leave empty.

NB! STILL PICTURES OF MOVIES ➔ Artist in action (b)

NB! MOVIE POSTERS ➔ Reproduction of artwork (e)

- a. Photograph of artist or performer
- b. Photograph of artist(s) or performer in action
- c. Cartoon/drawing of artist
- d. Photograph of both artist(s) and own artwork
- e. Photograph of (reproduction) of artwork
- f. Photograph of audience
- g. Photograph of audience and artwork
- h. Photograph of other persons
- i. Photograph of other persons and artwork
- j. Cartoon/drawing of other persons than artist
- k. Info graphs (a list inside an article is considered an info graph!)
- l. Other illustration

- a. Photograph of artist
FOR EXAMPLE portrait photography, pictures of the artist being interviewed, pictures of the artist at premieres and parties, private pictures of the artist.
 - Other persons are allowed to be in the picture.
 - Not if the photograph depicts the artist in action, FOR EXAMPLE acting, dancing, painting, singing → 2.
 - Not if the photograph depicts the artist together with his/her own artwork (FOR EXAMPLE in front of painting, signing book) → 4.
 - Not if the photograph depicts exclusively an audience → 6 or 7, or other persons → 8 or 9.
- b. Photograph of artist(s) in action
 - Photograph of the artist in 'artistic' action (FOR EXAMPLE performing, rehearsing or creating)
 - Other persons are allowed to be in the picture.
- c. Cartoon/drawing of artist
 - Not if a reproduction of a painting is published which is a self portrait of the artist → 5.
- d. Photograph of both artist(s) and own artwork
FOR EXAMPLE photograph of the artist in front of his/her own painting, a writer signing his/her own book.
 - Other persons are allowed to be in the picture.
 - Not if the artist is in the picture with someone else's artwork → 1 or 9.
- e. Photograph of (reproduction) of artwork
 - In case of a book/CD/video: also this category if the artist is on the front of the product, also if a picture of / from the book is used.
 - In case of a performance/film: not if the artist is photographed in 'artistic' action (FOR EXAMPLE acting in film, singing on stage) → 2. Other photographs of the artwork (FOR EXAMPLE location settings, props, also film posters) are included.
 - In case of a painting: also if the reproduced painting is a self portrait of the artist or portrait of other persons.
 - Not if also the artist (→ 4) or an audience (→ 7) is in the picture.
 - Not if persons other than the artist and an audience are in the picture → 9.
- f. Photograph of audience

Photograph exclusively of an art audience (no artists on it). Audience is confined to persons ‘consuming’ a cultural product (spectators of a performance, visitors of an exhibition or museum, fans, etc). Persons involved in producing, mediating, or funding cultural products, as well as policy makers, heirs and art collectors are not considered as audience, but as ‘other persons’ (see 8).

- If the product is also on the picture (FOR EXAMPLE people reading a book, watching a painting) → 7.
 - Other persons than the artist are allowed to be in the picture (but if the picture only contains other persons → 8).
 - Not if the audience is depicted in front of an artwork (FOR EXAMPLE in a museum) → 7.
- g. Photograph of audience and artwork
- Only if the photograph is exclusively of an audience + an artwork (FOR EXAMPLE before a painting in a museum).
 - Not if also the artist is in the picture → 1 or 2.
- h. Photograph of other persons
- i. Photograph of other persons and artwork
- Only if the photograph is exclusively of persons other than the artist and audience + an artwork
- j. Cartoon/drawing of other persons than artist
- Only if the cartoon/drawing is exclusively of persons other than the artist.
- This category includes audiences
 - Not cartoons /drawings of fictive persons, animals, objects → 12.
- k. Info graphs (figures, statistical pictures, country maps etc)
- Meaningful figures or statistics on cultural phenomena (objects, consumption, production, policy, business, funding, sales, etc.).
 - Not if it concerns topics unrelated to the arts → 12.
 - A list inside a bigger article is always an “info graph”!
- l. Other illustration(not depicting persons/ nor artwork)
- Photographs, drawings or other illustrations that do not depict an artist, artwork, art audience or other persons who are discussed, but rather indirectly relate to a discussed theme or discussed objects (usually illustrations found in newspaper archive).
- Also cartoons/drawings of fictive persons, animals, objects.
 - Also illustrations of which it is not clear what they depict.

005b The content of the picture

The three largest pictures of one article. In order: 005a, 005b and 005c.

- a. Photograph of artist or performer
- b. Photograph of artist(s) or performer in action
- c. Cartoon/drawing of artist
- d. Photograph of both artist(s) and own artwork
- e. Photograph of (reproduction) of artwork
- f. Photograph of audience
- g. Photograph of audience and artwork
- h. Photograph of other persons
- i. Photograph of other persons and artwork

- j. Cartoon/drawing of other persons than artist
- k. Info graphs
- l. Other illustration

005c The content of the picture

The three largest pictures of one article. In order: 005a, 005b and 005c.

- a. Photograph of artist or performer
- b. Photograph of artist(s) or performer in action
- c. Cartoon/drawing of artist
- d. Photograph of both artist(s) and own artwork
- e. Photograph of (reproduction) of artwork
- f. Photograph of audience
- g. Photograph of audience and artwork
- h. Photograph of other persons
- i. Photograph of other persons and artwork
- j. Cartoon/drawing of other persons than artist
- k. Info graphs
- l. Other illustration

006 Number of lines in the first text paragraph

Count the lines of the first text paragraph of the article. Start counting from the body text (omitting titles, subtitles, introductions (*ingressi*) or similar. A paragraph is usually marked by indentation, but also other visual means other of dividing text (bolding, italics...) should be taken into account. Count carefully!

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5
- f. 6
- g. 7
- h. 8
- i. 9
- j. 10

- k. 11
- l. 12
- m. 13
- n. 14
- o. 15 or more

007 Number of lines in the second text paragraph

Count the lines of the second text paragraph of the article.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5
- f. 6
- g. 7
- h. 8
- i. 9
- j. 10
- k. 11
- l. 12
- m. 13
- n. 14
- o. 15 or more

008 Type of the article

- a. Review/critique
- b. Interview/profile
- c. Commentary text
- d. Report/feature
- e. News
- f. Preview
- g. Announcement/list
- h. Artistic text/fiction
- i. Other

- a. **Review/critique**
 Substantial report on witnessed or experienced product that is explicitly mentioned (FOR EXAMPLE books, films, concerts) that generally contains both descriptive and evaluative elements.
- NB: It is still possible that a review contains (many) observations not addressing the central product (e.g. review of festival containing impressions of atmosphere).
 - Not if the author discusses a new product in a few lines (→ 7 Announcement)
- b. **Interview/profile**
 Focus on a conversation with an artist or an art related person.
- Code this if the article is explicitly presented as an interview or if it becomes clear from the story that the author met/spoke with the interviewed person (i.e. description of the setting in which interview took place). If this is not clear, and only then, (e.g. miscellaneous story with also review/background characteristics), take a minimum of 50% quotations as a criterion for an interview.
 - Not if a few citations from the central person/artist are a minor part of a news story (→ 5 News) or if old quotes are used to compile a background story (→ 6 Report).
- c. **Commentary text**
 Article in which a personal opinion is being voiced on a certain issue (incl. regular or irregularly published columns, commentaries, editorial comments, (guest) op-eds, letters to the Editor, etc).
- d. **Report/feature**
 Article that provides background information on an artist, product or discipline (incl. portraits, obituaries, reportages, and personal profiles).
- Include also if quotes are used, although the article is not explicitly presented as interview (or other elements dominate the article content).
 - Not if the central element of the story is an interview with someone (→ 2 Interview), if a particular product is being discussed (→ 1 Review), if the central element of the story is a personal opinion (→ 3 Commentary) or if the central element of the story is the topicality of the subject (→ 5 News).
- e. **News**
 Article in which a topical event is signaled and described (i.e. breaking news).
- Not if a new product is being discussed (→ 1 Review) or signaled (→ 7 Announcement) or in case of a longer article providing background information on an event (→ 4 Report)
 - FOR EXAMPLE: announcement that new product will arrive in six months → 5 News, announcement on front page on the day of arrival → 5 News, but a more thorough discussion of new product on the day of arrival → 1 Review, and a few lines about new product in a special rubric → 7 Announcement.
 - FOR EXAMPLE: when an artist dies: announcement on front page → 5 News, but obituary → 4 Report.
 - Generally, if the article is from a wire service, this is an indication that it is → 5 News.
- f. **Preview**
 Report on future event(s) and/or product(s). Code this only if the author of the article has not yet witnessed the event/product (usually: live performance).
- Not if the author has already witnessed the discussed product (FOR EXAMPLE films, earlier performances in tour) (→ 1 Review).
 - If an art product is broadcast on television (FOR EXAMPLE opera or theatre show on television) → 1 Review
- g. **Announcement/list**
 Short information (± 10-30 lines) about (the appearance/availability of) a new product. Generally, announcements contain only a little descriptive information and hardly any evaluative information (or the latter is 'borrowed' from a longer review published before. Usually in a special section carrying brief information about new books, exhibitions, movies, etc.
- Also if the article is explicitly part of a guide/agenda
 - Not if the new product is presented as 'News' (FOR EXAMPLE "Next year, the new book of ... will be released").
 - If the source is wire service, the article is not part of agenda or rubric but is located among other news articles → 5 News

- ***NB! If the article is a list, code only numbers 001-005, 008, 009, 013, 026 and 027.***
- If the same list includes several forms of art, code only the three first ones. If the list has separate titles, code each one as its own entity.

- h. Artistic text/fiction
Artistic text (FOR EXAMPLE poems, short stories, summer serials) usually written by an artist.
- i. Other

009 Subarticle

If the article is a subarticle of a bigger article, code this. Otherwise leave empty.

- a. Yes, the article is a subarticle

010 The name of the writer

If the name of the writer is mentioned, code this. Otherwise leave empty.

- a. Yes, the name of the writer is mentioned

011 The sex of the writer

The sex of the writer (judged from the name). If the writer is not mentioned, leave empty.

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Unclear

012 Picture of the writer

If there is a picture of the writer, code this. Otherwise leave empty.

- a. Yes, there is a picture of the writer

C: The subject of the article/area of culture

013a The area of culture

The area(s) of culture treated in the article. If more than one area of culture is mentioned [DISCUSSED], code the first mentioned cultural area as (a), the second mentioned cultural area as (b) and the third mentioned cultural area as (c). The area of culture should be a priori deduced from the headline (or similar) of the article itself. CODE POSSIBLE SECOND AND THIRD AREAS OF CULTURE ONLY IF THEY ARE DISCUSSED AT LEAST IN ONE PROPER PARAGRAPH (I.E. IN MORE THAN 3 CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES) OR IF THEY ARE MENTIONED IN THE TITLE (or introduction, besides the first and main area of culture). JUST A SHORT MENTIONING OF OTHER CULTURAL AREAS BESIDES THE FIRST IS NOT ENOUGH TO CODE THEM AS THE SECOND AND THIRD AREAS!

If the area of culture treated is dance (6), literature (11) or music (14), use codes 014, 015, and 016 to define the subgenre.

- a. Architecture
- b. Cabaret, musical show
- c. Comics
- d. Computer/consol games
- e. Cultural policy
- f. Dance
- g. Design
- h. Fashion
- i. Film
- j. Fine arts/visual arts
- k. Literature
- l. Media/journalism
- m. Multimedia/video
- n. Music
- o. Opera
- p. Photography
- q. Radio
- r. Science, society, philosophy
- s. Theatre
- t. TV
- u. Other

013b The area of culture

- a. Architecture
- b. Cabaret, musical show
- c. Comics
- d. Computer/consol games
- e. Cultural policy
- f. Dance
- g. Design
- h. Fashion
- i. Film

- j. Fine arts/visual arts
- k. Literature
- l. Media/journalism
- m. Multimedia/video
- n. Music
- o. Opera
- p. Photography
- q. Radio
- r. Science, society, philosophy
- s. Theatre
- t. TV
- u. Other

013c The area of culture

- a. Architecture
- b. Cabaret, musical show
- c. Comics
- d. Computer/consol games
- e. Cultural policy
- f. Dance
- g. Design
- h. Fashion
- i. Film
- j. Fine arts/visual arts
- k. Literature
- l. Media/journalism
- m. Multimedia/video
- n. Music
- o. Opera
- p. Photography
- q. Radio
- r. Science, society, philosophy
- s. Theatre
- t. TV

- u. Other

014a Dance

- a. Ballet
- b. Traditional folk dance
- c. Modern dance
- d. Other

014b Dance

- a. Ballet
- b. Traditional folk dance
- c. Modern dance
- d. Other

014c Dance

- a. Ballet
- b. Traditional folk dance
- c. Modern dance
- d. Other

015a Literature

- a. Fiction: Poetry
- b. Fiction: Novel
- c. Fiction: Whodunnit/thriller
- d. Other fiction
- e. Non-fiction: Philosophy/religion
- f. Non-fiction: Science/nature
- g. Non-fiction: History
- h. Other non-fiction
- i. (Auto)biography

015b Literature

- a. Fiction: Poetry
- b. Fiction: Novel
- c. Fiction: Whodunnit/thriller

- d. Other fiction
- e. Non-fiction: Philosophy/religion
- f. Non-fiction: Science/nature
- g. Non-fiction: History
- h. Other non-fiction
- i. (Auto)biography

015c Literature

- a. Fiction: Poetry
- b. Fiction: Novel
- c. Fiction: Whodunnit/thriller
- d. Other fiction
- e. Non-fiction: Philosophy/religion
- f. Non-fiction: Science/nature
- g. Non-fiction: History
- h. Other non-fiction
- i. (Auto)biography

016a Music

- a. Domestic hit music (eg. schlager, chanson...)
- b. Electronic dance music
- c. Jazz
- d. Pop & rock
- e. Rap & hip hop
- f. Traditional folk
- g. Western art/classical music
- h. World music, ethno
- i. Other

016b Music

- a. Domestic hit music (eg. schlager, chanson...)
- b. Electronic dance music
- c. Jazz
- d. Pop & rock

- e. Rap & hip hop
- f. Traditional folk
- g. Western art/classical music
- h. World music, ethno
- i. Other

016c Music

- a. Domestic hit music (eg. schlager, chanson...)
- b. Electronic dance music
- c. Jazz
- d. Pop & rock
- e. Rap & hip hop
- f. Traditional folk
- g. Western art/classical music
- h. World music, ethno
- i. Other

017 Children's culture

If any of the three coded subjects is especially for children, code this. Otherwise leave empty.

- a. Yes, the article is about children's culture.

D: About the artist/piece of art

CODE ONLY ONE, I.E. THE FIRST MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE (usually mentioned in the title/introduction, but not always)

018 Site of the cultural event

The country in which the event takes place. If there are several countries involved [WHICH MUST BE VERY RARE IN CASE OF EVENTS!] use "multinational".

- a. Domestic
- b. Finland
- c. France
- d. Spain
- e. Sweden
- f. UK
- g. Turkey

- h. Other Europe
- i. USA
- j. Canada
- k. Other America
- l. Russia/Soviet Union
- m. Asia, Australia, Oceania
- n. Africa
- o. Multinational

Typical EXAMPLES of events are theatre or cinema premieres, film festivals, (but not all film reviews), publications of books (not all book reviews), exhibitions, concerts, festivals etc – significant real-time cultural occasions in which there is a live public included.

019 Origin of the artist

The country of origin of the first mentioned original artist

In some cases, the origin of the artist might be “multinational” (code “multinational”), if the artist is a collective (e.g. band) or the article is about a piece of art equally made together by more than one artists (cf. a review of Lou Reed’s (USA) and John Cale’s (Other Europe) Songs for Drella). Multinationality is not specially emphasized or searched for, it is coded only if it is implied by the information given in the article, or if it is a well-known fact, or if it is implied in the title or introduction. (If Google says that AC/DC is an Australian band, it is coded as Australian band, even if there might be band members also from different countries.)

- a. Domestic
- b. Finland
- c. France
- d. Spain
- e. Sweden
- f. UK
- g. Turkey
- h. Other Europe
- i. USA
- j. Canada
- k. Other America
- l. Russia/Soviet Union
- m. Asia, Australia, Oceania

- n. Africa
- o. Multinational
 - With “artists”, we refer to the first-hand maker of the piece of art: for example directors, producers (films), authors (literature), painters, composers...

020 Origin of the performer or actor

The country of origin of the possible current performer. If there is no current performer, leave empty. About the option of multinationality, see instructions in 019 above. NB! The artist and performer can also be the same (for example in the cases of bands playing their own songs etc.)

- a. Domestic
- b. Finland
- c. France
- d. Spain
- e. Sweden
- f. UK
- g. Turkey
- h. Other Europe
- i. USA
- j. Canada
- k. Other America
- l. Russia/Soviet Union
- m. Asia, Australia, Oceania
- n. Africa
- o. Multinational
 - With “current performers”, we refer to a secondary actor in relation to the original artist. Typical EXAMPLES of current performers would be musicians performing music composed by someone else (current performer Salonen conducts original artist Bach), actors acting in a play written by someone else (current actor Hannu-Pekka Björkman performs original artist, playwright Beckett), movie actors (actress Penélope Cruz acting in director Almodóvar’s movie), translators translating the book of someone else (current actor Saarikoski translates an oeuvre of the original artist Joyce).

021 Time horizon of the event

The time horizon of the event (for definition of “event”, see code 018).

- a. Future

- b. Present
- c. Post-WWII
- d. Pre-WWII
- e. Historical/classic
 - “Future” means any reference to coming events: (“tomorrow”, “next week/month”)
 - “Present” means anything from “the moment of writing” to the whole present year (for EXAMPLE, an article written in the summer 1960 about the current spring’s theatre scene is coded as “present”)
 - Post-WWII: year 1950 → previous year of the publishing of article (for EXAMPLE, an article written in the summer 1960 about the previous year’s theatre scene is coded as “Post-WWII”)
 - Pre-WWII: 1850–1949
 - Historical/classic: anything before year 1850

022 Time horizon of the artist

The time horizon of the original artist. [In principle the artist might be in some rare cases unknown (e.g. if the article discusses the Bible, or the story about King Arthur); then code according to the time horizon of the piece of art.]

- TIME HORIZON OF THE ARTIST IN AMBIVALENT CASES → if some specific artwork is mentioned, use that time point; if not, use your common sense to take a decision according to the main phase of his/her artistic activity etc.
- a. Future
 - b. Present
 - c. Post-WWII
 - d. Pre-WWII
 - e. Historical/classic

023 Time horizon of the performer or actor

The time horizon of the possible current performer or actor.

- a. Future
- b. Present
- c. Post-WWII
- d. Pre-WWII

- e. Historical/classic

024 Format of the piece of art

The physical format of the piece of art treated in the article

- a. Live
- b. Recording
 - “Live” refers to physical, real-time cultural products like concerts, plays, festivals or exhibitions.
 - “Recording” refers to a recorded or distributable cultural products like films, CDs, DVDs, any kind of reading (books, magazines, etc.)...
 - If the article does not make reference to any cultural product which can be considered to be presented live or as a recording, leave empty.

E: About the content of the article

These will be coded only if the dimension is found from the article, otherwise leave empty.

025 Subjective dimension

Includes articles with the text written in first person (or if it includes clear pronouns referring to the first person (“In my opinion...”, “Me parece que...”).

- a. Yes, there is a subjective dimension.
 - The subjective dimension always means writing in the first person (“I’m sitting opposite to Jarvis Cocker, headman of Pulp, who nervously flips his cigarette...”)

026 Aesthetic dimension

Includes explicit judgements on the good or poor quality of the piece of art treated in the article.

- a. Yes, there is an aesthetic dimension.
 - Aesthetic dimension usually manifests itself through clear artistic judgements (“good”, “bad”, “sublime”, “innovative”, “poetic”, “spectacular”...)
 - NB: All reviews do not necessarily have an aesthetic dimension!
 - Any review with stars (usually from 0 to 5) is coded as with aesthetic dimension.

027 Commercial dimension

Includes explicit references to money or other economic indicators.

- a. Yes, there is a commercial dimension.

- All references to money mean commercial dimension: this means not only references to the cheapness or expensiveness of something but also mentions of commercial success (“cash magnets” or “selling gold” or that “something has attracted thousands of visitors”) or commercial failure (“the making of a film turned out to be a ruin”) or a real person (not a character of a piece of art) being rich/poor (“the director was a millionaire”)
- Artistic prizes with explicit mentions to money are coded (“the Finlandia prize was 5000 euros”)
- The mentioning of the price of a cultural product (for instance a book or a record) does not count for commercial dimension

028 Social/political dimension

Includes explicit references to politics.

- a. Yes, there is a social/political dimension
 - The social/political dimension manifests itself in references to words like “politics”, “society”, “power”, “equality”, “social classes”, “poverty” etc.

029 Generational dimension

Includes explicit references to generations.

- a. Yes, there is a generational dimension.
 - Code this, if in the article there are any generational names/labels (“Generation x”, “Generation Y”, “The multimedia generation”, “baby boomers” etc.)

030 -isms

Includes any “-isms”

- a. Yes, there are “-isms” in the article
 - Code this, if any nouns with the suffix “-ism” (or “-ismo”, “-ismi” etc. depending on the language) are used in the article (“humanism”, “liberalism”, “romanticism”, “eroticism”)

031 Number of references (artists, pieces of art) mentioned by name

The total number of cultural references (proper names of artists, pieces of arts, brands, products, or other culturally significant labels, such as “Oscar Wilde”, “Kesäillan valssi”, “Levis”, “Audi”, “Ateneum”, “Göteborgs stadsteater”, “Stockmann”...) in the article. IF THE ARTICLE IS A MOVIE REVIEW OF THE LATEST FILM BY FRANCIS FORD COPPOLA CALLED “THE GODFATHER II” (both director and the title of the movie mentioned somewhere), AND IT IS WRITTEN THAT “AL PACINO, PLAYING MICHAEL CORLEONE, IS PHENOMENAL IN

THAT ROLE AND REMINDS OF MARLON BRANDO AS VITO CORLEONE IN THE FIRST GODFATHER”, THE COUNT OF CULTURAL REFERENCES HERE IS 7 (Coppola, Godfather II, Pacino, Michael Corleone, Brando, Vito Corleone, Godfather I). SO ALL NAMES ARE COUNTED – except for names of geographical places!

- a. 1–5
- b. 6–10
- c. 11–20
- d. more than 20

References

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