

The media

Vocabulary

the media: *les médias*; a medium: *un média* (= *un type de média*); a media outlet: *un média* (*spécifique = un journal, une chaîne de télévision en particulier...*); media coverage: *couverture médiatique*

social media: *les réseaux sociaux*; a social media platform: *un réseau social*

a (news)paper: *un journal* (! a journal: *une revue scientifique*); a daily (paper): *un quotidien*; a weekly / monthly (magazine): *un (magazine) hebdomadaire / mensuel*
a news agency (Reuters, AP [Associated Press]): *une agence de presse*

a radio station: *une station de radio*; a TV channel / station: *une chaîne de télévision*

broadcast: *diffuser*

a programme, a show: *une émission*

a host: *un présentateur / une présentatrice*; an anchor: *la présentatrice / le présentateur d'un journal télévisé*

an editor: *un rédacteur en chef / une rédactrice en chef*

the editorial board: *le comité de rédaction*

syndicated: *partagé par plusieurs journaux* (a syndicated column, a syndicated cartoon)

news (*indénombrable*): *une nouvelle, des informations*; a piece of news, an item of news: *une nouvelle*

information (*indénombrable*): *une information, des informations*; a piece of information, an item of information:

une information

headline: *titre (lit.), la une (fig.)*; make the headlines: *faire les gros titres*; the front page: *la une*; front-page news: *une information qui fait la une*

sensationalist: *à sensation*; yellow journalism: *le journalisme jaune*; the gutter press: *la presse à scandales*; gossip: *ragots*

an article: *un article*; a story: *un reportage*; a column: *une chronique* (a columnist: *un chroniqueur / une chroniqueuse*); an opinion piece: *un texte d'opinion*; an op-ed (=opposite the editorial page): *une tribune (texte d'opinion d'un auteur extérieur à la rédaction)*

cover: *couvrir* ; report: *rapporter*

edit: *monter (au sens du montage d'un enregistrement sonore ou audiovisuel)*

advertising (*indénombrable*): *la publicité*; an advertisement: *une publicité*; advertise: *faire de la publicité pour*

the fourth estate: *le quatrième pouvoir*

bias: *biais, parti pris*; biased: *biaisé, partial*; unbiased: *impartial*; independent: *indépendant*; misinformation: *désinformation*; libel: *diffamation*

a press conference: *une conférence de presse*; a press briefing: *un point de presse*

freedom of speech: *la liberté d'expression*

censor: *censurer*; censorship: *la censure*

British media

In Britain, the name Fleet Street is used to refer to papers and journalists.

The press is split between quality papers and tabloids.

Many of them have a political stance and endorse candidates or parties for elections (an endorsement).

In 2011, the **Rupert Murdoch-owned** tabloid *News of the World* ceased publication after it was discovered to have hacked many people's phones.

(Among many other outlets, media mogul Murdoch owns the British papers *The Times* and *The Sun* and the American TV

channel Fox News. He uses his media empire to promote right-wing politics.)

The publicly-funded **BBC** (British Broadcasting Corporation) comprises several radio stations and TV channels. Its mission is to provide non-partisan, non-profit quality information and entertainment. Conservatives have sometimes accused the BBC of promoting left-wing politics (for example under the premiership of Margaret Thatcher). The BBC's monopoly on television ended in the 1950s, when the first private TV channels were created.

American media

The **First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**, which states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances" (my emphasis), is often considered to grant the media a vital role in American democracy.

The civic role of journalism was symbolised by **Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward** revealed in the *Washington Post* that President Nixon had bugged Democratic Party offices (the **Watergate** scandal) in 1972, leading to Nixon's resignation in 1974.

Each year, journalists and news outlets are distinguished by **Pulitzer Prizes**.

William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951) is perhaps the best-

known media mogul, whose name became a byword for sensationalist, manipulative journalism. He was the inspiration for Orson Welles's movie *Citizen Kane*.

Given the size and the diversity of the country, there are very few national newspapers, although some local ones have a nationwide readership and are considered 'newspapers of record'.

In 2013, Jeff Bezos purchased the *Washington Post*, raising concerns about the independence of a major newspaper.

Because there are several time zones in the U.S., national radio and TV outlets are not channels but **networks**. There is a publicly-funded radio and television service: **NPR** (National Public Radio) and **PBS** (Public Broadcasting Service). Conservatives often accuse public service media of left-wing bias. In May 2025, President Donald Trump decided to withdraw federal funding from NPR and PBS.

The media

Nombres

Différencier -ty (accent sur la première syllabe) / -teen (accent sur -teen")

douzaine : dozen

vingtaine : score

cent / centaine : hundred

mille / millier : thousand

million : million

milliard : billion

<i>nombre précis</i>	<i>ordre de grandeur</i>
<i>invariable : pas de -s</i> 100 = a/one hundred	<i>pluriel en -s</i>
<i>ne pas traduire « de »</i>	<i>de → of</i>

rapports : *per* ; ex. mph = mile(s) per hour

conventions d'écriture

- *entre trois chiffres* : virgule
- *séparateur décimal* = point
- *symboles d'unités monétaires avant le nombre, autres symboles après*

augmenter / diminuer de : by

pour cent : per cent (*invariable*)

vocabulaire :

- *Augmenter* : increase, go up, rise, grow, swell. *Augmenter fortement* (*ne pas ajouter de quantifieur à ces verbes*) : soar, boom, skyrocket, go through the roof.
- *Diminuer* : decrease, go down, decline, slump, drop, shrink, dwindle. *Diminuer fortement* (*ne pas ajouter de quantifieur*) : plummet, crash, collapse, plunge.
- *Au maximum* : at most/within ; *au minimum* : at least ; *au dessus de* : above/over ; *en dessous de* : below ; *à peine* : hardly/scarcely/barely.
- *On peut exprimer un commentaire subjectif sur une quantité en utilisant un adjectif introduit par « a »* : a balmy 26°C ; a whopping \$500 ; The winner ran the marathon in a dizzying 2 hours and 5 minutes although the year before he had run it in a disappointing 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Dates

- Les dates sont **toujours** des nombres ordinaux.
- Il existe plusieurs façons de les prononcer :
 - ([jour de la semaine]) [mois] (the) [date]
 - ([jour de la semaine]) the [date] of [mois]
- et plusieurs façons de les écrire :
 - dans l'ordre date-mois ou dans l'ordre mois-date
 - avec la date sous forme cardinale ou ordinale
- mais le format choisi à l'écrit n'a aucune incidence sur le format oral.
- Les numéros des années sont prononcés comme des suites de nombres de deux chiffres (= on compte implicitement les centaines).
- Pour les millésimes inférieurs à 10 on prononce « o » avant le dernier chiffre.
 - 1901 nineteen o one
 - 2000 two thousand
 - 2001 two thousand one / twenty o one
 - 2010 two thousand ten / twenty ten
- Remarque : Pas de virgule dans les numéros.

Answer the following questions:

- How many countries are ranked in RSF's World Press Freedom report?
- How many journalists have been killed in Gaza recently?
- How many journalists have fled Russia?
- When did the invasion of Ukraine begin?
- How many journalists were killed in 2024?

The media

Method and language: phrases to introduce documents

This column was published in *The Guardian* / on the *Monitor*'s website on the second of June, 2022.

Attention à ne pas confondre date de publication et date d'écriture : ~~The article was written on the second of June, 2022.~~

Attention au sens précis des mots : ~~The article was published by the journalist. The article was written by [the journalist] in [the paper].~~

The recording is an extract from a news bulletin / talk show... broadcast by the BBC on... / from a podcast released / uploaded...

Efforcez-vous d'intégrer les informations paratextuelles (sur la nature, la source, la date, l'auteur, etc, d'un document) dans des phrases denses en information qui présentent aussi les enjeux des documents : In this article published by [source] on the [date], [journalist's name] reports on [topic]... / In this opinion piece on [specific topic] published..., [author's name] argues that...

Method: titles

Le titre d'une parution (journal, magazine, livre, film ...) est cité en italiques (imprimerie) ou souligné (écriture cursive), sans guillemets. Tous les mots, sauf les mots grammaticaux les plus courants et brefs (a, the, to, of ...), prennent une majuscule.

Le titre d'un article, d'un essai ... inclus dans une parution est cité en caractères droits, non soulignés, entre guillemets. La plupart du temps, seul le premier mot prend une majuscule.

Ex. : The article "Donald Trump is trying to silence his critics. He will fail" was published in *The Economist* in September 2025.

Wordsworth's poem often referred to as "Daffodils" was published in *Lyrical Ballads*.

Article or no article?

Attention aux titres / noms de médias, qui prennent ou pas l'article défini, celui-ci n'étant pas toujours écrit :

Sous-titre : Jane Smith, *Washington Post*, January 10, 2026 → This article written by Jane Smith was published in the *Washington Post* on the tenth of January, 2026.

The Guardian, the (Los Angeles / New York / London, etc) *Times* *MAIS Time* (magazine), *the Christian Science Monitor, the Independent, the Washington Post ...*

Noms de chaînes de radio, de chaînes de télévision, etc: the BBC / NPR, ABC, CNN ...

Faites une phrase de présentation d'articles à partir des fragments suivants :

New York unveils groundbreaking plan for free college

Harry Bruinius, *Christian Science Monitor*, January 3, 2017

Twitter won't ruin the world. But constraining democracy would

Kenan Malik, *The Guardian*, Sun 28 July 2019

The machines are learning, and so are the students

By Craig S. Smith, *The New York Times*, Dec. 18, 2019

With WikiLeaks, Julian Assange did what all journalists should aspire to do

Patrick Cockburn, *The Independent*, 21 Feb 2020

American media wants to save democracy. Is it helping?

Matt Pearce, *Los Angeles Times*, July 29, 2022

Musk and Durov are facing the revenge of the regulators

Will Oremus, *Washington Post*, August 31, 2024