

no news
is good news

pas de nouvelles,
bonnes nouvelles

the press, the print media
a newspaper, a paper
a glossy magazine
a journal ['dʒɜːnl]
a journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst],
a newspaperman, a newsman
a commentator, a news analyst
a columnist ['kɒləmnɪst]
a correspondent
a reporter
to report on sth
a report
to inform
to investigate
investigative journalism
to cover an event
media coverage

la presse (écrite)
un journal
un magazine de luxe
un magazine (sérieux)
un journaliste

un commentateur
un chroniqueur
un correspondant
un reporter
faire un reportage sur qch
un reportage
informer
mener une enquête
le journalisme d'investigation
couvrir un événement
la couverture médiatique

Newspapers can be published in various formats, principally broadsheet (*grand format*) and **tabloid** ['tæblɔɪd]. Traditionally the **quality press** has used the former, larger, size, so that "**broadsheet**" has come to mean the same as "serious newspaper". Meanwhile the **gutter** ['gʌtə] **press** (*presse à sensation, à scandales*), which specializes in **junk food news** such as the private lives of celebrities, is strongly associated with the tabloid format. However, the need to reduce costs has led some of Britain's quality papers to become tabloids, notably *The Times* in 2004. *The Guardian* changed to the Berliner format, which is slightly larger than a tabloid. In the UK, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* are the only two dailies which have retained the broadsheet format together with two Sunday papers, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph*.

a news agency ['eɪdʒənsi],
a press agency
a news-stand
a newsagent
a newspaper proprietor

une agence de presse

un kiosque à journaux
un marchand de journaux
un propriétaire de journal

"If forced to choose between government without newspapers and newspapers without government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, 1776

a press baron, a press tycoon [tar'ku:n],	un magnat de la presse
a press magnate ['mægneɪt]	
a media mogul ['mæʊgəl],	un grand patron des médias
a media magnate	
to publish	publier
to print	imprimer
(media) hype [haɪp]	le battage médiatique
journalese [ˌdʒɜːnə'liːz]	le jargon des journalistes
an evening / a morning paper	un journal du matin / soir
a Sunday paper	un journal du dimanche
daily / weekly / monthly	quotidien / hebdomadaire / mensuel
the headlines	les gros titres
to hit the headlines	faire les gros titres
the front-page	la première page
an editorial, a leading article, a leader	un éditorial
a (news) editor, a chief editor	rédacteur en chef
the business section, pages	les pages affaires
a book / film review	une critique de livre / film
a literary / film critic	un critique littéraire / cinématographique
small ads, personal ads	les petites annonces
agony column	le courrier du cœur
an agony aunt	une rédactrice de la rubrique courrier du cœur
a graph, a chart	un graphique, un diagramme
a pie chart	un graphique circulaire, un camembert
a cartoon	un dessin humoristique
a caption	une légende
the comics	les bandes dessinées

The **phone-hacking scandal** broke out in July 2011 when *The Guardian* revealed that reporters working for *News of the World* (NoW), a Sunday tabloid, had engaged for a decade or more in phone-hacking (i.e. accessing the voicemail of other people's phones) in the pursuit of stories to publish. Its victims were mainly politicians, celebrities or members of the Royal Family but also relatives of deceased soldiers and even a schoolgirl who had been murdered. NoW was also accused of police bribery (*corruption*). The revelations resulted in an outcry (*tollé*) against the paper's owner, *News Corporation* and its boss, media mogul Rupert Murdoch. It led to the resignation of several high-ranking police officers and the eventual closure of NoW after 168 years in existence.

to subscribe to a magazine, to take out	s'abonner à un magazine
a subscription to a magazine	
a subscriber [səb'skraɪbə]	un abonné
readership	le lectorat, le nombre de lecteurs
circulation	le tirage
a copy	un exemplaire
an issue	un numéro
a newspaper cutting	une coupure de journal

The Fourth Estate is a phrase commonly used to refer to the media, and more specifically to the Press. The 18th century statesman, Edmund Burke, is rumoured to have coined

this expression in 1787 when reporters were first allowed to sit in a gallery of the House of Commons to watch the debates between the so-called “three Estates”: the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal and the Commons—which roughly correspond to the French division between clergy, nobility and commoners (*roturiers*) which existed at the time in the French *États généraux*. Since the Watergate scandal, which was made public by *Washington Post* journalists Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein and led to the resignation of President Nixon in 1974, the Press has been seen as a fourth branch of power in the USA, alongside the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary. The notion of the Fourth Estate therefore implies that the media play a regulatory role in a democracy by holding political leaders accountable to their fellow-citizens. Thus the press played a key role in the revelations made by Wikileaks (2010), Edward Snowden (2013), and the Panama Papers (2016).

current events, current affairs

a news item

a topical issue

a scoop

to reveal

to expose

a leak [li:k]

check / disclose one's sources

a disclosure

reliable / unreliable

biased ['bi:əst] , **prejudiced, partial**

unbiased, impartial

l'actualité

une information

un sujet d'actualité

un scoop

révéler

dénoncer

une fuite

vérifier / révéler ses sources

la révélation, la divulgation

fiable / peu fiable, sujet à caution

partial

impartial

No journalist ever got the front page by telling his editor that he wanted to write a story about how disaster was now less likely. Good news is no news, so the media megaphone is at the disposal of any politician, journalist or activist who can plausibly warn of a coming disaster. As a result, pressure groups and their customers in the media go to great lengths (*se donnent beaucoup de mal*) to search even the most cheerful statistics for glimmers of doom. The day I was writing a first draft (*version*) of this paragraph, the BBC reported on its morning news headlines a study that found the incidence of heart disease among young and middle-aged British women had “stopped falling”. Note what was not news: the incidence of heart disease had until recently been falling steeply (*fortement*) among all women, was still falling among men, and was not yet rising even among the female age group where it had just “stopped falling”.

Matt Ridley, *The Rational Optimist*, 2011

broadcast media

satellite / cable television

a TV channel, a TV network

a programme (GB), **a program** (US)

prime time

a TV show

a talk show, a chat show

a host [həʊst], **an anchorman**

radio et télévision

la télévision par satellite / par câble

une chaîne de télévision

une émission

les heures de grande écoute

une émission de télé

un débat (à la radio ou à la télévision)

un présentateur, un animateur

d'émission télévisée

a soap (opera), a serial ['siəriəl]
a phone-in

reality TV
live [laɪv]
a news bulletin ['bʊlɪtɪn]

a news flash, newsflash
a newsreader (GB), a newscaster (US)
to watch the news
a current affairs programme
a documentary
a TV viewer ['vjuːə]
a couch potato [kaʊtʃpə'tetəʊ]

a listener
audience ratings, audience figures
a commercial
a commercial break

to broadcast
privacy ['prɪvəsi GB, 'praɪvəsi US]
breach of privacy
libel ['laɪbl]
slander
to censor ['sensə]
censorship
to circumvent, bypass censorship
to sound, to ring the alarm bell
to blow the whistle on sb
a whistleblower

un feuilleton
une émission où les auditeurs
ou les téléspectateurs participent
en appelant
la télé réalité
en direct
un bulletin d'information,
un journal télévisé
un flash d'information
un présentateur du journal télévisé
regarder les informations, les actualités
une émission d'actualités
un documentaire
un téléspectateur
quelqu'un qui passe son temps
devant la télé
un auditeur
l'audimat
un spot publicitaire
une page de publicité,
une pause publicitaire
diffuser
la vie privée
atteinte à la vie privée
la diffamation
la calomnie
censurer
la censure
contourner la censure
tirer la sonnette d'alarme
dénoncer qn
un lanceur d'alerte

Fake news is news that is meant to mislead (*induire en erreur*) people, either via mainstream media (newspapers, radio or TV) or social media such as Facebook or Twitter. It is therefore similar to **disinformation**—not to be confused with **misinformation**, which is the spreading of false information without intent to deceive (*tromper*). Fake news has become common in the age of **post-truth politics** which started with the 2016 US presidential campaign which led to the election of President Trump and the Brexit referendum. Russia in particular has been suspected of creating anonymously-hosted websites whose purpose is to spread false news. The term has also been used by the very people who are suspected of spreading disinformation, notably President Trump himself who has kept lashing out at (*s'en prendre à*) respectable news organs such as the New York Times, in order to undermine the credibility of legitimate news stories.

Traduire en français

1. Hegel, the German philosopher, is believed to have said that "reading the morning newspaper is the realist's morning prayer".
2. Do you happen to have the latest issue of *Time magazine*?
3. The saying goes that "the pen is mightier than the sword" but some also say the tongue is mightier than the pen.
4. Fox News, a highly profitable American TV network, appeals to conservative viewers.
5. The BBC is funded almost entirely by a licence fee on television-owning households.
6. Beginning in the 1930s, radio began to threaten print journalism, a process that was later accelerated by the rise of television.
7. In 2010, Americans spent an average of 2.7 hours a day watching TV, which accounts for about half of their leisure time.
8. Will democracy suffer as more and more newspapers go bankrupt as a result of losing advertising revenues to the Internet?
9. The Washington Post ran a story last week about a widely-publicized experiment on the effect of prayer on people's health.
10. It's all very well to have libel laws that protect celebrities' privacy, but they should not impinge on the freedom of the press.

Traduire en anglais

1. À tort ou à raison, les médias sont souvent accusés de déformer la réalité.
2. La publication de dessins humoristiques montrant le prophète Mahomet a été suivie de plusieurs attentats à la bombe.
3. J'arrive à lire trois quotidiens par jour, du moins les grands titres et les pages affaires.
4. La concurrence des gratuits oblige même la presse de qualité à reconsidérer leur mode de fonctionnement.
5. Le meilleur exemple de journalisme d'investigation est le scandale du Watergate, qui a été révélé par le *Washington Post* et a conduit à la démission du président Nixon.
6. Une majorité de gens regardent les infos à la télé pendant le repas du soir.
7. Autrefois, la plupart des journaux britanniques avaient leur siège à Fleet Street, dans le cœur de la City.
8. Mais depuis les années 80, ils ont déménagé à Wapping ou à Canary Wharf, dans l'Est londonien.
9. Tout homme politique qui se respecte doit avoir un conseiller en communication, dont le travail consiste à surveiller son image dans les médias.
10. En 2009, c'est le *Daily Telegraph* qui a révélé que beaucoup de députés britanniques avaient utilisé l'argent des contribuables pour financer des dépenses privées.

Questions

Why is press freedom essential in a democratic society?
How has the information revolution affected the Fourth Estate?
To what extent can journalists manipulate public opinion?

01. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. un correspondant • 2. un documentaire • 3. une agence de presse • 4. une colonne • 5. révéler

02. Trouver les noms correspondant à ces définitions.

- is when untrue statements about someone are published to make people have a bad opinion of them.
- A is words printed under a picture, photograph etc. to explain or describe what it is.
- A media is a very rich, very powerful businessman who owns newspapers or TV networks.
- There is a when information that should have remained secret becomes public.
- A is a funny drawing especially about politicians or events in the news.

03. Former des noms avec le mot «news» pour traduire.

1. un flash d'information • 2. un journaliste • 3. un marchand de journaux • 4. un kiosque à journaux • 5. un présentateur de journal télévisé

04. Donner la traduction correcte des faux-amis suivants.

the <u>editor</u> of a magazine	.....
a television <u>programme</u>	.....
a film <u>review</u>	.....
a <u>chart</u>	.....
the <u>circulation</u> of a paper	.....
an <u>agony</u> aunt	.....
to <u>expose</u> wrongdoing	.....
a TV <u>host</u>	.....
to be <u>prejudiced</u>	.....
the April <u>issue</u> of a magazine	.....

05. Trouver le suffixe qui convient pour construire les dérivés suivants.

<i>couvrir</i>	to cover	media.....	<i>la couverture médiatique</i>
<i>un magazine</i>	a journal	.....	<i>jargon des journalistes</i>
<i>lire</i>	to read	.....	<i>lectorat</i>
<i>compter sur</i>	to rely	.....	<i>fiable</i>
<i>regarder</i>	to view	a TV.....	<i>téléspectateur</i>

Translation from English into French

1. Hegel, the German philosopher, is believed to have said that "reading the morning newspaper is the realist's morning prayer". **Hegel, le philosophe allemand, aurait déclaré que « la lecture du journal du matin est la prière matinale du réaliste. »**
2. Do you happen to have the latest issue of *Time* magazine? **Est-ce que par hasard tu aurais le dernier numéro de *Time* ?**
3. The saying goes that "the pen is mightier than the sword" but some also say the tongue is mightier than the pen. **D'après un dicton, « la plume est plus forte que l'épée », mais certains ajoutent que la parole est plus forte que la plume.**
4. Fox News, a highly profitable American TV network, appeals to conservative viewers. **Fox News, une chaîne de télévision américaine extrêmement rentable, séduit les téléspectateurs conservateurs.**
5. The BBC is funded almost entirely by a licence fee on television-owning households. **La BBC est presque entièrement financée grâce à une redevance payée par les ménages possédant une télévision.**
6. Beginning in the 1930s, radio began to threaten print journalism, a process that was later accelerated by the rise of television. **Dès les années 30, la radio a commencé à menacer la presse écrite, une évolution qui s'est accélérée plus tard avec l'arrivée de la télévision.**
7. In 2010, Americans spent an average of 2.7 hours a day watching TV, which accounts for about half of their leisure time. **En 2010, les Américains ont passé en moyenne 2,7 heures par jour devant la télévision, ce qui représente à peu près la moitié de leur temps de loisir.**
8. Will democracy suffer as more and more newspapers go bankrupt as a result of losing advertising revenues to the Internet? **La démocratie pâtira-t-elle, alors que de plus en plus journaux font faillite parce que leurs recettes publicitaires diminuent au profit d'Internet ?**
9. The Washington Post ran a story last week about a widely-publicized experiment on the effect of prayer on people's health. **Le Washington Post a publié un article la semaine dernière sur une expérience très médiatisée concernant l'effet de la prière sur la santé.**
10. It's all very well to have libel laws that protect celebrities' privacy, but they should not impinge on the freedom of the press. **C'est bien joli d'avoir des lois contre la diffamation pour protéger la vie privée des célébrités, mais il ne faut pas qu'elles empiètent sur la liberté de la presse.**

1. À tort ou à raison, les médias sont souvent accusés de déformer la réalité. **Rightly or wrongly, the media is often accused of distorting reality.**
2. La publication de dessins humoristiques montrant le prophète Mahomet a été suivie de plusieurs attentats à la bombe. **The publication of cartoons showing prophet Mahomet was followed by several bomb attacks.**
3. J'arrive à lire trois quotidiens par jour, du moins les grands titres et les pages affaires. **I manage to read three dailies a day, at least the headlines and the business pages.**
4. La concurrence des gratuits oblige même la presse de qualité à reconsidérer leur mode de fonctionnement. **The competition of free papers is forcing even quality papers to reconsider the way they are run.**
5. Le meilleur exemple de journalisme d'investigation est le scandale du Watergate, qui a été révélé par le *Washington Post* et a conduit à la démission du président Nixon. **The best example of investigative journalism is the Watergate affair, which was revealed by *The Washington Post* and led to the resignation of President Nixon.**
6. Une majorité de gens regardent les infos à la télé pendant le repas du soir. **A majority of people watch the news on television during the evening meal.**
7. Autrefois, la plupart des journaux britanniques avaient leur siège à Fleet Street, dans le cœur de la City. **Most British papers used to have their head offices in Fleet Street in the heart of the City.**
8. Mais depuis les années 80, ils ont déménagé à Wapping ou à Canary Wharf, dans l'Est londonien. **But since the 80s, they have moved to Wapping or Canary Wharf, in London's East End.**
9. Tout homme politique qui se respecte doit avoir un conseiller en communication, dont le travail consiste à surveiller son image dans les médias. **Any self-respecting politician must have a communications adviser, whose job consists in keeping an eye on his image in the media.**
10. En 2009, c'est le *Daily Telegraph* qui a révélé que beaucoup de députés britanniques avaient utilisé l'argent des contribuables pour financer des dépenses privées. **In 2009, it was *The Daily Telegraph* that revealed that many British MPs had used taxpayers' money to finance private expenses.**