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PHD

ISSUE:

PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECHES OF THE MAIN NEWS PROGRAMS ECUADORIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMS ON CRIME FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE INTERSUBJECTIVITY OF RESIDENTS OF THE BAKKER II NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATED IN THE CITY OF QUITO-ECUADOR.

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DEDICATION

To my daughter Nila who is my light, my reason for living who gives me so much love, To Rosita for being a woman extraordinary, who has given me her unconditional support, and my parents for giving me the encouragement and motivation so that I can study

.

GRATITUDE

To God for giving me life, to my daughter Nila for being the reason for living, to Rosita for giving me her support

unconditional thanks to my parents for motivating me to continue my studies.

To all the staff of Uniclau Laude International Christian University for the opportunity to

study at its prestigious university

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis seeks to analyze, from the philosophy of language, the discourses surrounding the crime as shown on Ecuadorian television news that influences intersubjectivity of the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood in the city of Quito, Ecuador; since it provides a new A philosophical approach to the study of crime for a better understanding of this topic.

It is important to emphasize that studies and research on crime have been ongoing since the disciplinary fields of sociology, anthropology, jurisprudence and even psychology; However, from the philosophy of language, studies on the discourse used by the media Communication about crime is scarce.

For these reasons, this thesis aims to contribute a new approach to the analysis of discourses on crime handled by the main Ecuadorian television news programs and How do discourses in the field of intersubjectivity influence the inhabitants of the Bakker neighborhood? II located in the city of Quito-Ecuador.

The philosophy of language studies the most relevant aspects of discourse, its meaning, significant, and its relationship to thought and the social environment from which discourse emerges. This research has four chapters. The first chapter contains the line of research, problem statement, general objective and specific objectives.

Chapter Two contains the theoretical framework of the present research, which will to allow understanding, from the perspective of the philosophy of language, the discursive handling of the main Ecuadorian television news programs, focusing on crime. Chapter three presents the Methodological framework of the research where evidence of hypotheses, referential framework and the process practical. The last chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations provided by the present research.

LINE OF RESEARCH

This work is based on the philosophy of language as a line of research because that analyzes social discourses surrounding a particular theme (thoughts, discourses, signs, meanings); in turn, the philosophy of language studies the relationships between the world and language, between the discursive , narrative with reality, with the saying and the fact; in this case, the present investigation analyzes the discourse of television news programs Ecuadorians, regarding crime and its influence on intersubjectivity (reciprocal process) of sharing knowledge from one person to another, within this knowledge are the experiences, discourses surrounding the theme of crime); with this line of investigation A philosophical approach to language will allow for a better understanding of the discourse surrounding crime. that are broadcast by the main Ecuadorian television news programs to the audience.

CHAPTER 1

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

This chapter presents the justification, objectives, hypothesis, and relevance of the topic Philosophical analysis of the discourses of the main Ecuadorian television news programs regarding to delinquency from the philosophy of language and its influence on the intersubjectivity of residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito, Ecuador

JUSTIFICATION:

The narratives surrounding criminal acts presented by the main television news programs In Ecuador, they have generally been from a linear perspective, for example in 2011 the The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) conducted a nationwide survey on victimization and perception of insecurity where data was collected through the survey1 people to establish the perception that citizens have about the institutions that should responsible for ensuring the safety of the population, resulting in high levels of perception of the increase in criminal acts, as well as the low credibility that citizens have confidence in the institutions responsible for guaranteeing public safety, without However, there has not been another national study on the subject recently. perception of crime in order to make a historical comparison; it is It is important to emphasize that the INEC 2011 study, despite using the survey as its instrument The analysis of the public's perception of crime omits two aspects important factors such as the sociocultural and economic context in which criminal acts emerge, and The way in which major television news programs handle criminal events is also problematic.

[1] See the surveys applied by the INEC in 2011 in the annexes section.

to promote fear in society and at the same time attract a larger audience for profit purposes economic.

The line of research used in this investigation is from the philosophy of language, since It will allow us to analyze the discursive construction of television news events surrounding the crime and its influence on the intersubjectivity of the people who live in the Bakker neighborhood II of the city of Quito-Ecuador.

The main television news programs in Ecuador control the narratives surrounding the events. Criminals are portrayed in a one-dimensional, sensationalist way; this is due, according to the authors Maxwell. Macomb and Donald Shaw (1972) that the media cause three effects of audience prioritization, and these are:

Thematization: Channels society's attention towards predetermined and more important topics than others.

Primacy: The speeches shown on television news programs are the ones that are most frequently attended. spontaneous to people when making decisions.

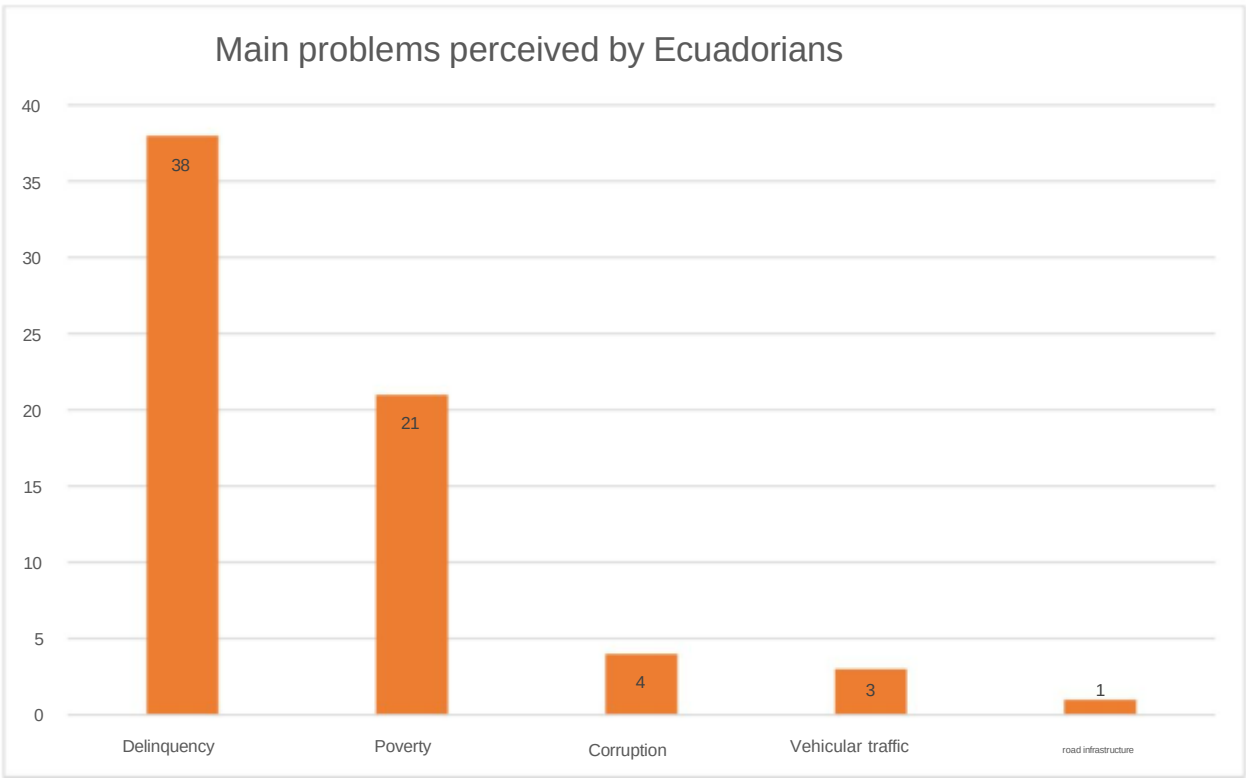
Framing: The way television news programs present the news (the image they show, the time, the presentation of the news).

It is important to mention that the main television news programs in Ecuador are under control centralized in the transmission of news, especially criminal acts, this has generated An increase in fear within Ecuadorian society. According to researchers at FLACSO headquarters In Ecuador, sociologist Jorge Núñez (2011) and sociologist Andreina Torres (2004) studied the media. Communication, especially television channels, aims to sensationalize the violence, crime with the purpose of generating a larger audience and more publicity part of the private sector to increase economic profit. In turn, the aforementioned Researchers believe that the perspective that the media has on the

Crime is recreated in people's social imagination through linear discourse, one-dimensional that crime generally emerges from places where there is greater Economic problems, slums; however, this perspective does not take into account the context sociocultural and economic factors, nor factors such as individual and group psychology of the person who commits the crime. In turn, with the media pressure exerted by the media of Communication with the current government causes the latter to take corrective measures against it. criminal acts in a punitive, sanctioning manner, with an increase in the number of people in prisons, but it does not analyze in depth the causes behind criminal acts such as the crisis of values, education, family environment, etc.

To provide greater objectivity in this research, the main problems will be analyzed. perceived by Ecuadorians, Quito residents, and also by the inhabitants of the Bakker neighborhood II, with the purpose of providing due justification through concrete data.

Chart 1



Source: Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Religious Affairs 2019

As can be seen in graph 1, 38% of the Ecuadorian population perceives that

Crime is the main problem in Ecuador, while for 21%

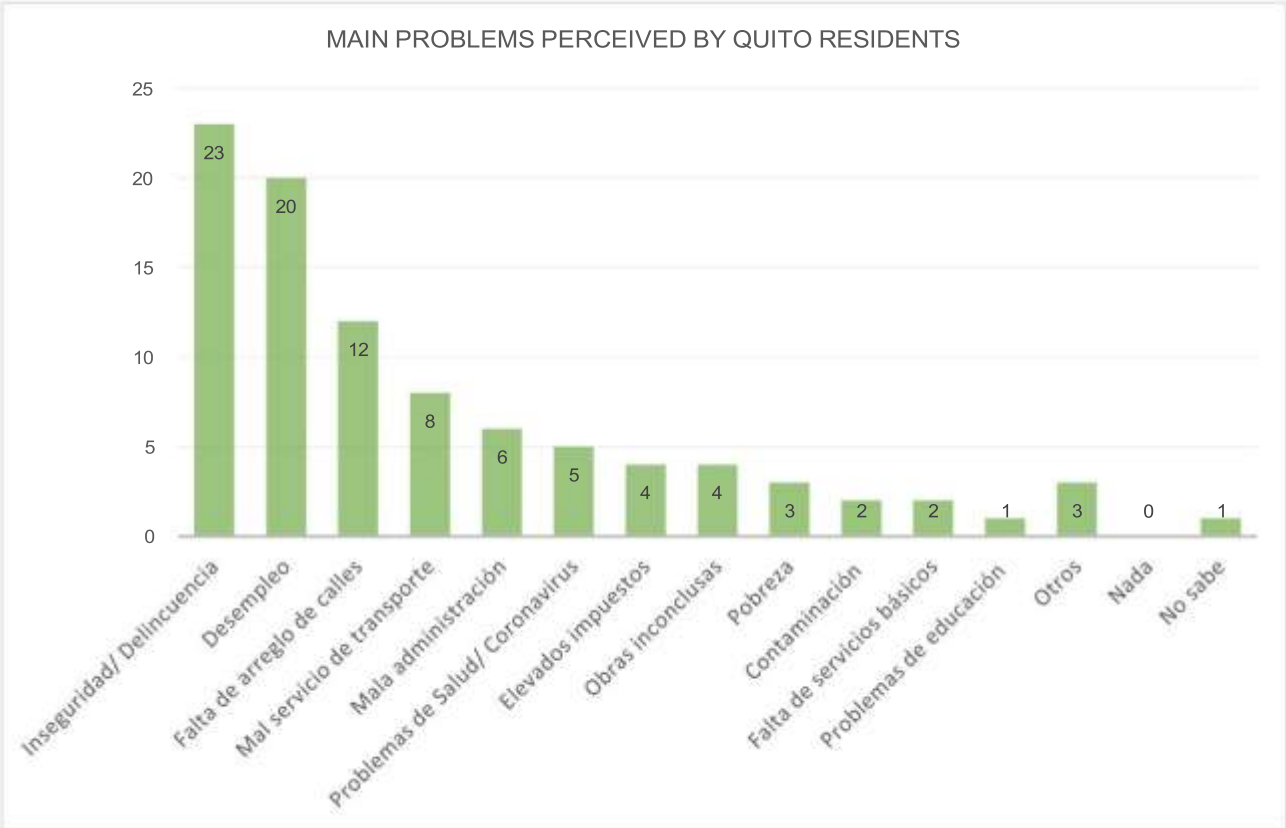
Poverty is the most prevalent issue for the Ecuadorian population, and its percentage is lower than 4% of the population.

Ecuadorians consider corruption to be the main problem; finally, for 3% of the

The Ecuadorian population considers vehicular traffic to be the main problem, and only the

1% of Ecuadorians consider that viability (roads, highways) is the main problem.

Chart 2



Source: Eduardo Cobos - Primicias; Quito Cómo Vamos. Date: December 10, 2021

In the city of Quito, 23% of Quito residents perceive crime as the main problem.

For 20% of Quito's population, unemployment is the main problem; for 12% of

For Quito residents, the lack of street repairs is a significant problem, while for 8% of the

For 6% of Quito residents, the poor service provided by public transportation is a major complaint.

The main problem, according to 5% of the city's residents, is poor management by the municipality.

Quito considers health problems, with the coronavirus being the main problem, to be the most pressing issue.

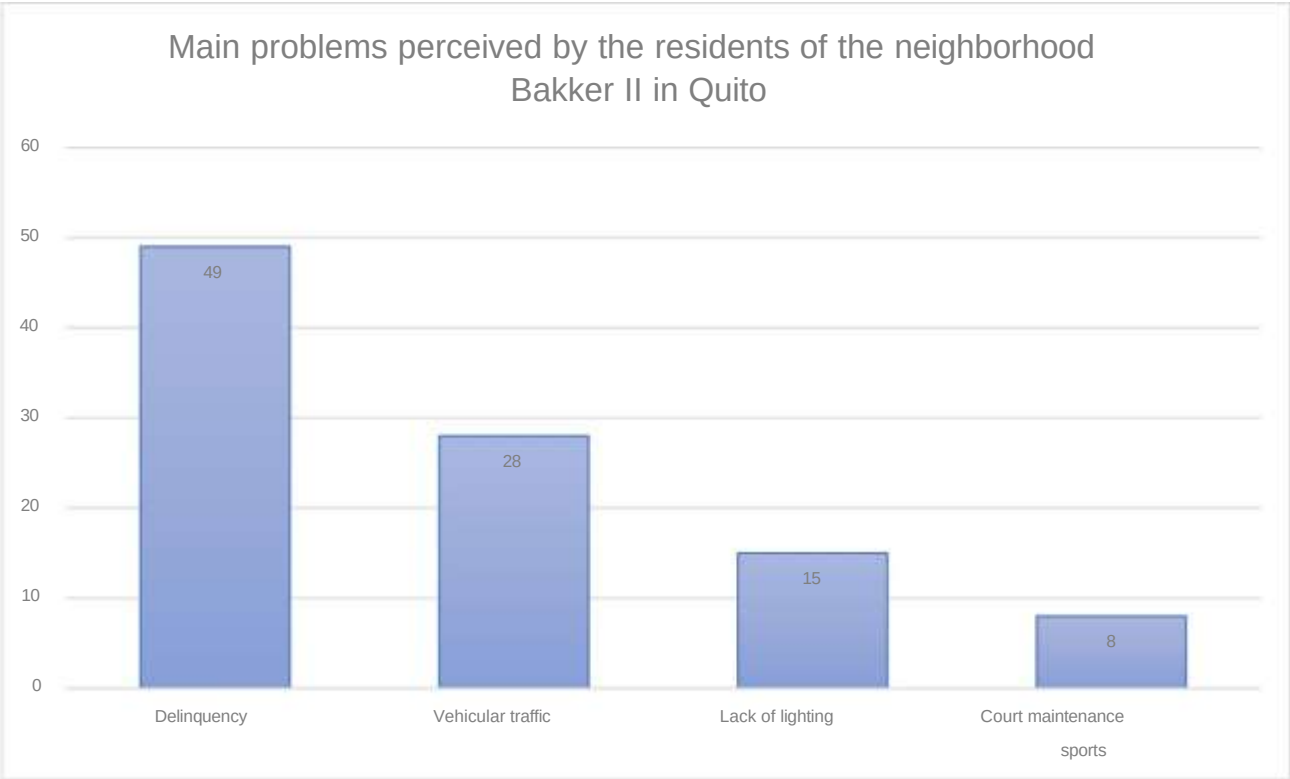
On the other hand, 4% of Quito's population considers tax evasion and unfinished works to be a

This is a problem for the city, with only 3% considering poverty to be a problem.

which affects the city of Quito, and finally, 2% of Quito residents consider that the lack of

basic services are a problem for the city.

Chart 3



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Graph 3 shows the main problems perceived by the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located

In the city of Quito, 49% of those surveyed consider crime to be a problem.

In the neighborhood, however, for 28% of those surveyed, vehicular traffic is a problem. , in

For 15% of those surveyed, the lack of street lighting was identified as a problem in the Bakker neighborhood.

II and only 8% of those surveyed consider the maintenance of sports fields to be

a problem for users and residents of the Bakker II neighborhood.

It is because of this problem, as perceived by the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood, that the

This research, since this perception comes from the discursive construction of the

Main news outlets in Ecuador covering criminal events influence intersubjectivity

of most Ecuadorians, Quito residents, and especially the inhabitants of the Bakker II neighborhood

where the present investigation is being conducted.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

GENERAL:

- To philosophically analyze the discourses of the main Ecuadorian television news programs in

on crime from the philosophy of language and its influence on the intersubjectivity of

residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito, Ecuador.

SPECIFICS:

1) To philosophically analyze the discourses of Ecuadorian television news programs regarding crime.
2) Compare the discourses of television news programs from the perspective of the philosophy of language Ecuadorians with the official figures published by the central government, with the purpose of contrast between the discursive and the objective.
3) To study the influence of Ecuadorian television news discourse on crime in the intersubjectivity of the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito-Ecuador

1.3 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY:

The relevance of this research lies in understanding how the main news programs

Television programs in Ecuador construct the discourse around criminal acts and how this influences

in the intersubjectivity of the inhabitants of the Bakker II neighborhood , This study aims to cover from

a philosophical dimension of language concerning discourse and its elements; in this way, a investigative contribution leaving aside the one-dimensional nature of discourses on criminal acts that are promoted by the main news programs in Ecuador, since they generally do not take into account the causes, the sociocultural context, the role of news presentation to the audience, and how This influences the intersubjectivity of people.

In turn, with a philosophical understanding of discourse, this research analyzes the positioning of the main television news programs in Ecuador, such as the image, The presentation, the duration of the news of the criminal act, is constructed as a discourse where it is subsequently reproduced by society, because television discourse influences in the field of the intersubjectivity of people.

This study also has methodological relevance because it will involve the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood in the participatory investigative construction and in this way to propose a different alternative to the understanding of discourses surrounding the facts criminal cases presented by the main news programs in Ecuador.

CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 UNDERSTANDING CRIME FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy, commonly understood as the mother of all sciences, has allowed us to

Understanding human beings and their relationship with the social environment through questioning

Cartesian introspective, since human beings, when questioning and reflecting on the various

"Aconteceres" allows you to identify problems for their subsequent solution, in this

In the case of the present research, philosophy contributes a profound reflection on the

criminal phenomenon.

Within the studies surrounding crime, several social sciences such as

sociology (study of society), anthropology (study of humankind), psychology (study of

The mind) has provided important contributions to the understanding of crime; for example, the

French sociologist Émile Durkheim (1858-1917) developed the concept of social anomie in his

In his work The Division of Labor in Society and Suicide (1883), he explains that anomie is the

absence of the norms of social coexistence, in this definition Émile Durkheim relates

that a person who commits crimes does so because they lack social norms , in turn

The author believes that society is what establishes social norms and regulates them through

of social mechanisms such as the police and judicial authorities; however

Émile Durkheim does not delve into how those social norms imposed by the

society, nor the role of the State in this construction of social norms, because

example in the former Soviet Union of Joseph Stalin (1878-1953) General Secretary of the Committee

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union between 1922 and 1952, and president of the

Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union between 1941 and 1953 that considers that any

Anyone who opposed the communist regime was to be killed by the KGB police or go to

to the concentration camps known as the GULAG (General Directorate of Camps and Correctional Labor Colonies) where they were tortured to death, in the former Union In the Soviet Union, social norms for social coexistence existed, but these norms were imposed. under a totalitarian regime where any person, regardless of age, gender, His economic status was against the regime; he had to face the consequences. Another An example is Nazism, promoted by the dictator Hitler (1889-1945), where the establishment of Social norms for social coexistence turned into the persecution of Jews where They were murdered or worse, taken to concentration camps like Auschwitz where They were practically massacred simply for being Jewish.

So, as can be seen, the French sociologist Émile Durkheim provides a guideline for Understanding the phenomenon of crime from the perspective of anomie, but at the same time not going into depth How social norms were constructed. It is important to emphasize the concept of anomie. The lack of rules is key to philosophy, since it is responsible for analyzing the The moral sphere of human beings; now anthropology, like sociology, has provided It makes significant contributions to the understanding of crime because it studies human beings and their behavior. physical, biological, and cultural characteristics and their process of adaptation to society; within Within the field of anthropology, there is the branch of criminal anthropology, which is a discipline which analyzes the biological factors that influence antisocial personality , in turn uses a methodology supported by a multidisciplinary base such as anatomy, ethnology, Demography, philology, physiology, psychology; despite the great contribution of anthropology For the understanding of crime, it only takes into account the individuality of the case of offender , that is, their own personal history without delving into the reflective process introspective reflection that human beings make on their lives in relation to morality, which is a topic which encompasses philosophy.

Psychology is a scientific discipline that studies mental processes (affectivity, emotionality, personality, will, teaching-learning process, intelligence, memory, sexuality) of the human being, the contribution of psychology to the understanding of crime It has been important because it has analyzed the personality of the offender and how it has been configured This personality has been present since childhood and has been influenced by the family and social environment. that a person becomes a criminal. Psychology uses social deviance to to understand crime since social deviance refers to behaviors that They significantly transgress the norms and values of a group or of global society; this Transgression can be expressed through the conduct of an individual or a group that violates normative rules, or when behavior does not conform to the expectations of the Society. Analyses of social deviance that consider all social deviation negative or pathological divergence of behavior, with respect to what is established by the current system, they interpret in a conservative manner the current social order and conceives of it as unquestionable and must to be accepted axiomatically. If, on the other hand, we understand that society is sick, then In light of what Fromm (1900-1980) calls the pathology of normality, transgressions to What is established may be symptoms.

Psychology allows us to categorize the various personality disorders that one may present Human beings as social deviance that can help to understand the phenomenon However, criminal behavior and social deviance are governed by a belief system. current systems that can be authoritarian, like Nazism, then that rejection of Nazism would have been considered a social deviation.

Now, philosophy, as mentioned earlier, is the mother of all sciences, including Sociology, anthropology, and psychology will take the factor of anomie very much into account. social deviance and cultural factors to better understand crime, and in turn

It will contribute from the philosophy of language with the purpose of unifying the concepts for a better understanding of the phenomenon of crime.

Now delving deeper into philosophy from its etymology (from the Latin philosophia, and this from the Greek (ancient ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ, *"love of wisdom")* is the science of universal laws that are They find both being (that is, nature and society) and thought subordinated to the Man, the process of knowledge. Philosophy is one of the forms of social consciousness. and is ultimately determined by the economic relations of society.
The fundamental question of philosophy as a special science lies in the problem of the relationship between thinking and being, between consciousness and matter. Every philosophical system constitutes a a concrete and developed solution to said problem, even if the fundamental question is not The term philosophy is first found in the system.
Pythagoras; Plato introduced it as a distinct science. Philosophy arose within society. Slavery as a science that united all the knowledge that man possessed about the objective world and about itself, a perfectly natural thing given the low level of development of knowledge in the early stages of human history.

In the course of the development of practice in the field of social production, and as Scientific knowledge accumulated, a process of "detachment" occurred "budding" of some sciences with respect to philosophy, at the same time as philosophy was forming as a science independent.

Philosophy as a science arises from the need to structure a general conception of world, to investigate its general principles and laws; it arises from the demand of a A method of thinking about reality based on rationality, on logic. Such a need This places the problem of the relationship between thinking and being at the forefront of the philosophy, since all philosophy relies on one or another solution to this problem, just as

The method and logic of knowledge. This also explains the polarization of philosophy.
in two opposing currents: materialism and idealism; between them it occupies an intermediate position
Dualism. The struggle between materialism and idealism runs, like a red thread, through all of history.
The history of philosophy is one of its fundamental driving forces. This struggle is found
closely linked to the development of society, to economic, political and
ideological aspects of the classes. By specifying the specific problems of philosophical science, it is
They differentiated within the philosophy itself different facets as more or less distinct parts
independent, sometimes with very marked differences. These parts are: ontology, the
epistemology, logic, ethics, aesthetics, psychology, anthropology, sociology, and
history of philosophy. At the same time, faced with the insufficiency of concrete knowledge, the
Philosophy attempted to replace the missing connections and laws of the world with others.
imaginary, thus becoming a special science of sciences, above all
all other sciences.

With regard to nature, this philosophy presented itself as natural philosophy; in the face of history
as a philosophy of history. The last system of this kind was that of Hegel's philosophy.
However, as knowledge increased and became more differentiated, they disappeared.
the reasons for the existence of philosophy as the science of sciences.

The clear conception of social necessity that gives rise to philosophy as a special science,
a clear understanding of the place it occupies and the role it plays in the culture as a whole
spiritual, as well as, therefore, what is the circle of their problems (their object) were reached
for the first time in Marxism-Leninism (Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism).
Theoretical knowledge of the phenomena of the surrounding world cannot exist without thinking
developed in the logical sense.

But, by virtue of the division of labor among the sciences, which was historically formed, it was

Marxist-Leninist philosophy has consistently developed this principle.

the conception of the objective world, a principle that has fertilized things through dialectics

spiritual materials, that is, the development of all concrete aspects of the world and of

knowledge itself).

Marxist philosophy considers logical forms and laws as apprehended laws and

proven by all human practice in the development of natural, historical processes

and social sciences, it eliminated the differentiation between ontology, logic, and epistemology.

The convergence of dialectics, logic, and epistemology constitutes the

cardinal principle of the philosophy of dialectical materialism. With this, the philosophical theory of

Marxism constitutes the dialectical materialist solution to the fundamental problem of

Philosophy, a solution developed in a concrete way, finished in all its details. The forms

And logical laws are presented, in this theory, as universal forms and laws reflected in the

Man's awareness of the course of every natural or socio-historical process, as degrees of the

Theoretical reproduction of objects in accordance with their actual development.

philosophy, developed from the indicated conception of its role, its object and its

true tasks in the development of human culture, appears as powerful

instrument of knowledge and action of people, as an active factor in further development

of knowledge and practice.

Thus conceived, philosophy includes its parts: psychology, anthropology, sociology, ethics, and...

Aesthetics are increasingly becoming independent sciences, which are considered sciences

philosophical only by the weight of tradition.

It is true that this tradition has its basis, since the sciences indicated are related to a high degree to the specifically philosophical problems, in particular to the the problem of the relationship between subject and object. Philosophy facilitates the development of the self-awareness of man, the understanding of the place and role of scientific discoverers in the system of general progress, human culture; with this, it provides a measure for to value these discoveries the loose links of knowledge in the conception of the world. Contemporary bourgeois theories inherently possess tendencies anti-philosophical.

These trends characterize, above all, neopositivism, which declares that Problems of philosophy are pseudo-problems; it aims to replace philosophical analysis of development of current knowledge and practice through language analysis science, that is, through the linguistic-semantic analysis of the external forms of thought, of language, the systems of signs with which thought is expressed, etc. In this way, the Philosophy, in essence, is being liquidated as a science. Hence, the only remaining path for The development of philosophy as a science is that of dialectical materialism, a continuation of the best traditions of universal philosophy.

2.2 THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE AS A DISCIPLINE OF PHILOSOPHY:

It would be reckless, within the limits of this study, to attempt a definition of the word philosophy. It has been used to refer to a whole family of inquiries and activities. Related ones The methods and validity of knowledge are encompassed by the term epistemology. that explore the most general principles that underpin the nature of reality are known under the name of ontology (or its metaphysical synonym). Speculations related to the Judgments of approval or disapproval regarding conduct are a subject of ethics. Finally, Theorizing about the nature of beauty and the evaluation of works of art is the task of aesthetics, not only as diverse and disconnected as branches of philosophy may be, but all have in common Their dependence on verbalism was common. Especially in all philosophical systems they were constructed in the form of elaborate hierarchies of propositions, validity was a function of strength persuasive through its verbal components. Language was the clay used by different thinkers. to model their theories. However, they didn't always approach the work in a way that was... explicitly their opinion regarding the relationship between speech and their research philosophical. One could argue, in fact, that the result of their inquiries was determined largely due to its implicit assumptions and conjectures related to the nature of speech human.

One of the oldest disputes in the field where language and philosophy intersect is related to with the fact of the individuality of things and the generality of language. Among the great thinkers, Plato was the first to explicitly state his opinion on the topic. Some historians claim that to understand Plato's attitude it is necessary Remember that as a young man he had been a disciple of Socrates, who paid with his life for the faith he had in the affinity between the language habits of their fellow citizens and the universal ideals of justice and reason.

The execution of his teacher led Plato to draw a clearer line between the world of the imperfect and crude phenomena and that of perfect and absolute ideas and that "are independent of the appearance and flow of things." In some of his writings he gave the impression to attribute to ideas a true existence outside of the mind of man.

This view was adopted by a large number of medieval scholastic philosophers, who, Because of their belief in the reality of ideas, they were known as realists. In their writings They used the term *universale* to refer to the ideas, as understood by Plato.

In reality, it cannot be stated with certainty that Plato, in his discussion of universals, proposed a genuinely metaphysical belief. And if their opinions on this point can be treated as a purely logical proposition, it should be credited with the useful distinction that established between the generalized or idealized concepts of objects (incorporated in language) and the numerous cases in which these concepts are valid.

Opponents of medieval realists argued that all general terms (such as reason, justice, etc.) were mere verbal manifestations, man-made names (nomina (in Latin) that were useful for classifying the many phenomena of the universe into more categories easily manageable. The supporters of this position were called nominalists.

Among modern thinkers, the great British empiricist John Locke was the first, in the 19th century XVII, in emphatically denying the existence of universals and in supporting an extreme position nominalist. His contemporary, Bishop George Berkeley, added to his rejection of the ideas universal the belief that the words of human speech could be considered almost as an obstacle to human thought, postulating that reasoning without words would be more free from errors. The following passage from the writings of David Hume, philosophical successor of Locke and Berkeley clearly summarizes the general position of the British empirical school of knowledge.

On this point, general ideas are nothing more than ideas attached to a certain term

" All *general ideas are nothing more than particular ideas, attached to a certain term that*

It gives them a broader meaning and in certain cases causes them to bring the

I recall individual ideas that are similar to them."

Immanuel Kant, the philosopher of the late 18th century, had a different opinion on the same point.

all free of ambiguity. Although he maintained, along with all the empiricists, that knowledge

He believed that man cannot transcend experience, and also believed that part of such knowledge

It possesses an a priori quality that cannot be deduced from experience. In his Critique of Reason

Pura offers a complete inventory of all the transcendental a priori forms employed by the

The mind of man in the knowledge of nature. Modern readers, sensitive to the subtle

the influence of language on thought, they cannot help but feel that said inventory

Kant had been profoundly affected by the Germanic vocabulary.

Some of the prominent thinkers of our time have shown a growing aversion

to consider linguistic and conceptual categories, except with reference to important contexts

situational. This is how, for John Dewey, language is a tool that man uses

to transform certain aspects of the experience into something new and different and in accordance with their

design. Scientific language aims to control and predict experience, at the same time

that aesthetic language seeks to intensify direct experience. Put another way,

Language should be understood in terms of the function it serves.

From a genetic point of view, and according to Dewey, language is a kind of appendage of the

Human biological activities. Since the adjustment, human survival has its roots

In group activities, language is essential for communication and cooperation.

And since the conception of nature made by man is ensured by the process of invention

The creative process of language, by allowing her to respond to stimuli in her physical absence, facilitates the process of enabling her to respond to stimuli.

The task of constructive imagination is to say that Dewey's position has been for the 1st contemporary social researchers find it more acceptable than any version of realism scholastic or of neo-Kantian opinions.

A good portion of lucid and combative thinking on the subject of language and philosophy has It emerged from the so-called "Vienna Circle." Its most important spokespeople today are Alfred J. Aver of Oxford, Karl Popper (now in Great Britain), Rundolf Carnap, Carl G. Hempel, and Philipp Frank. These thinkers are known as logical positivists or logical empiricists.

They have a critical and distrustful attitude towards traditional philosophy because of its use. her indiscriminate use of language. They are of the opinion that most of the "issues Philosophical questions are not problems to be solved, but riddles (or pseudo-problems) to be (dis) loose" The merit of this attitude lies in the fact that it warns thinkers about the Verbal traps await them when they are trying to formulate their problems. This is the moment in which there is still a possibility of revising the initial proposal in accordance with the criteria of the scientific method or dismiss the problem entirely as lacking substantial validity.

The virulent criticisms that the logical positivist school has launched against a large part of the Academic philosophy has, as one might imagine, provoked countless refutations equally harsh. Logical empiricists have been accused of undermining the lofty mission of philosophy, reducing it to the level of a "grammatical" discipline. The reality of the matter is that Most logical empiricists came to philosophy after having studied physics and other sciences, where she had been initiated into the most rigorous traditions of methodology scientific. However, if the requirements and criteria of this tradition were transferred to the philosophy, a great number of practicing philosophers would find themselves deprived of their most favorite topics and intellectual pursuits.

2.3 THE CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE:

According to the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), discourse is reasoning or exposition of some breadth on a subject, which is read or spoken in public (RAE, 2022), Another definition given by the RAE is that discourse is a reflection, reasoning about antecedents or principles (RAE, 2022), then we can infer that discourse is a reasoning or reflection about a social phenomenon; now if we transfer this definition to the discourse that gives us the In the philosophical field, we can see that the term "discourse" has been used throughout The history of Western philosophy, for example French philosophy, considers that discourses These are social practices that respond to conflicts that emerge in society. , now for the French philosopher Foucault (1926-1984) understood that discourse is a tool of power and control by hegemonic groups over the disadvantaged, thus creating an asymmetrical relationship of power. However, this analysis that Foucault explains reduces the term discourse as tool for mass control and manipulation; now for the philosophy of language, discourse It is an argumentative dialogue where each person explains social reality from their own perspective. individual experience, in this way the concept of discourse is a set of interactions social interactions between people where knowledge is built and embodied in the social relations; now with this philosophical perspective of language around discourse one can to analyze in more depth the concept of discourse as a dialogue of arguments in which People exchange ideas and experiences to try to find a solution to a social situation.

The social interactions that people carry out through speech are based either on personal, group, family or sociocultural experiences.

When a person interacts with another, they give a discourse based on their experience; however, It is important to emphasize that behind every speech a person gives, there are some significant background information mentioned earlier regarding the experiences of the person.

Now, within the context of social interaction and taking Foucault's concept as a reference point

The discourse can be understood as referring to the fact that within people's social interactions, their discourses

Besides being part of their experiences, they are also shaped by the sphere of hegemonic groups.

who use discourse as a tool of power with the purpose of controlling and manipulating the

people, for example during the Nazi era Hitler used speech to control

The German people, in turn, fostered hatred and prejudice against the Jewish people in this same way.

This discourse manipulation technique was used by communist dictators like Stalin in the former Soviet Union,

or Mao Zedong in communist China.

With these examples we can summarize that the discourse stems from both the experience of the

person and also from the external influence of hegemonic power groups.

Now that the concept of discourse is understood, it is important to know its structure, functions, and

Components that discourse has in social relations. Below, we see the structure

from the speech:

According to the structure:

Narrative discourse. It refers to events that are expressed in a context of time and space and that

They can be real or imaginary.

Descriptive discourse. It attempts to show the characteristics of what is expressed without making a judgment.

staff.

Expository discourse. It informs about something in an objective, clear, and orderly manner.

Argumentative discourse. It attempts to convince or persuade about something.

According to the area:

Political discourse. It communicates the political foundations and proposals of a political space and seeks to convince the

audience.

Religious discourse. It communicates the foundations of a creed through the dogmas of faith that govern a religion to generate loyalty and attract followers.

Advertising discourse. It communicates the characteristics of a good or service and aims to convince the audience to purchase it in the market.

Business discourse. It communicates the decisions, plans, or projects of an organization or company. and seeks to motivate employees, customers, and suppliers.

Academic discourse. It communicates new developments or proposals within the field of a school or university, its function is to communicate and generate community among the members of the organization.

Artistic discourse. It communicates emotions and feelings of a subjective nature; its function is to transmit and entertain.

Now we will look at the functions of discourse:

Depending on the speaker's stance, language within the discourse takes different forms and functions:

Expressive function. When the message aims to express a feeling.

Conative function. When the message seeks to attract the listener's attention and provoke a answer.

Poetic function. When the discourse prioritizes the form of the message.

Informative or referential function. When the message provides objective information.

Persuasive function. When the message aims to sell a good or service.

Entertainment function. When the message aims to amuse or relax.

The following section will examine the relevant factors: temporal, geographical, sociocultural, psychological factors that shape discourse.

Temporary

It is important to take into account the temporal component in which the discourse unfolds, this because because each stage of human history has seen major paradigm shifts in the society that has shaped the discourse, for example in the Renaissance period science is the new paradigm surrounding human thought and therefore its discourse on various topics It changes, as it did in the way diseases are explained through science and not from the religious perspective. Currently, the discourse, unlike in previous stages of Humanity has become virtualized, as we are now in the era of social networks where information Besides the exchange through social relationships, it also exists in the online world where the speech is accompanied by images, sounds, animations, etc.

Geographical.

Besides time, place is also a component of discourse since each city, province, The country and even the continent are different, and therefore the discourse changes since it is linked to the conditions specific to the place, that is, for a person born in a Middle Eastern country like Saudi Arabia will have a very different discourse as a person who is originally from a country Latin American countries like Ecuador, especially in matters of religion, politics, and economics. We can also mention that within the same country, such as Ecuador, there are very different discourses. different on various social phenomena such as economy, traditions, education if a

Is the person from the city or the countryside?

Sociocultural.

The social and cultural context in which a discourse emerges is very important for its understanding. that within the sociocultural sphere are found social conflicts, economic problems, Political, ideological, educational, religious, and sporting phenomena are, in turn, social phenomena. The above are molded to the interests propagated by the media. and the politicians where the power imbalances between the citizen and the

hegemonic groups, thus provoking a positioning of discourse from said groups hegemonic over the discourses that exist in society.

Psychological.

From a psychological perspective, the influence of discourse is highly relevant as it affects their belief system in relation to a social phenomenon, for example, if the media Politicians consistently and systematically promote discriminatory discourse against Some social groups can cause certain behaviors to exist in the rest of society. Discrimination, whether racial, ethnic, economic, or religious, unfortunately occurred. to demonstrate that during the Nazi era, propaganda from radio and other media outlets Newspapers fostered hate speech against the Jewish people, where sadly many They were murdered because of the psychological impact of these hate speeches. No It is not only the media that promotes this type of political discourse, but also advertising messages that influence both individual and collective behavior a society where consumerism is promoted, both of material objects (clothes, cell phones, automobiles, televisions, etc.) as well as ideological aspects (promiscuity, infidelity, violence etc.), it is important to emphasize that the media is made up of journalists, singers Actors, actresses, politicians, athletes, who are generally in front of a screen whether it's on television, a cell phone, a computer, or behind a microphone where he broadcasts his speeches towards society, or rather they are a means where the hegemonic groups that finance the mentioned individuals to deliver their speeches, whether political, ideological, economic benefits to society, and society accepts and complies with them.

2.4 THE DISCOURSE ON CRIME USED BY THE MAIN TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMS IN ECUADOR

2.4.1 HISTORY OF TELEVISION AND THE MAIN NEWS PROGRAMS TELEVISION PROGRAMS IN ECUADOR:

The history of television in Ecuador begins in 1954 when the engineer
American Hartwell found a television in the General Electric warehouses in New York,
He later repaired it and brought it to Ecuador, specifically to Quito, on July 11, 1959.
; in that same year, but in the month of August, the sesquicentennial of the National Union is celebrated
of journalists; later the television was moved to the gardens of the American school
so that the public can see it. (Cordova, 2010)

In the 1950s, Ecuadorian Linda Zambrano, along with her German husband Michael
Rosembaum travel to the International Technology Fair in Germany and there they find the
Television; on June 1, 1960, the first Ecuadorian television station was created, which was located
in the city of Guayaquil. The first broadcasts were made on December 12, 1960;
Later, in 1974, the television channel Teleamazonas broadcast its transmissions in color.
throughout the country. (Cordova, 2010)

It is important to mention that the television industry was privately owned; but the frequencies
television stations belonged to the Ecuadorian State and in the 1970s a development emerged
This was a significant development for Ecuadorian television stations; in this way, Channel 2 and Channel 8 were born in Guayaquil.
and Telecentro appears in Quito. (Cordova, 2010)

From 1970 to the present, television in Ecuador has become a part of society both
as a means of political information through news programs, as well as a means of
entertainment, whether through soap operas, movies, television series, cartoons, etc.
Television plays an important role in the space for social interactions and especially in fostering
social discourses from television that influence the opinion and behavior of

people in the face of a specific social phenomenon. It is important to emphasize that in Ecuador the

Channels with the longest history and longest track record in television are Ecuavisa, Teleamazonas, Telecentro, and

Next, the history of each of the aforementioned channels is shown.

Ecuavisa.

It is an Ecuadorian television station that was founded by Xavier Alvarado Roca and was for the first time

broadcast on March 1, 19672 , as Channel 2. Its main activity is the operation of the channel

of private television of the same name in Ecuador; it is operated by Corporación Ecuatoriana

by Televisión SA, in the city of Guayaquil, and by Televisora Nacional Compañía Anónima Tele

National Central America, in the city of Quito. On June 21, 1970, the television station Canal was founded.

8, also known as the National Union Chain. It is important to mention that the newspaper El

Comercio3 had Ecuavisa as part of its organization, however, in 1989 it was sold.

In 19945, Ecuavisa partnered with the Colombian television company RT; in 1995, however,

It had an alliance with Telemundo of the United States; likewise, Ecuavisa formed an alliance with the

RCN channel of Colombia in 2004 and renewed the alliance in 2015 and in 2020.

Ecuavisa has its own news program called Televistazo, which was the first program ever broadcast.

by Ecuavisa on March 1, 1967. It currently has 5 editions of the newscast

morning, community, central, Saturday, and Sunday programming. Ecuavisa also has the presenter

The journalist with the longest airtime in the world, Alfonso Espinoza de los Monteros,

The aforementioned journalist entered the Guinness World Records in 20148 ·

[2] The date information is available at the following link: https://es.wikidat.com/info/ecuavisa

[3] The newspaper El Comercio is one of the most important in Ecuador.
https://www.atdl.org/images/upload/revista/edicion/135/revista_135.pdf

[4] The data can be found at the following link: https://es.wikidat.com/info/ecuavisa

[5] idem

[6] idem

[7] The date information is available at the following link: https://es.wikidat.com/info/Televistazo

[8] Article from Vistazo magazine https://www.vistazo.com/actualidad/nacional/don-alfonso-el-anchor-de-noticias-con-mas-anos-en-tv-logra-un-nuevo-record-HB883009

Journalist Alfonso Espinoza de los Monteros has interviewed the main politicians and Presidents of Ecuador, among them we can mention: Velasco Ibarra and Otto Arosemena as candidates, as well as with former presidents Galo Plaza and Carlos Julio Arosemena.9

As a reporter, he interviewed Guillermo Rodríguez Lara and later Alfredo Poveda Burbano, in the years of the triumvirate. Presidents Jaime Roldós and Osvaldo Hurtado appeared on the Ecuavisa set. León Febres Cordero, Rodrigo Borja, Sixto Durán Ballén, Jamil Mahuad, Gustavo Noboa, Alfredo Palacio and Rafael Correa.

Lucio Gutiérrez interviewed Abdalá Bucaram as a candidate, while...

Rosalía Arteaga, Fabián Alarcón and Lenin Moreno, in their capacity as politicians.10

Teleamazonas.

The Teleamazonas channel was founded on February 22, 1974 by Antonio Granda Centeno; it was the The first channel to broadcast color images, it is operated by the Radio and Television Center, Cratel. SA in the city of Quito and by Teleamazonas Guayaquil SA in the city of Guayaquil.

It currently belongs to Grupo Teleamazonas.11

It began its test transmissions on November 5, 1973; however, on February 22

In 1974, it began broadcasting its first transmissions to the country. In 1973, Teleamazonas was the fourth.

The channel is the leading channel in Latin America in color broadcasting, second only to Brazil, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

Dominican Republic.12

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

[11] Article from the website https://es.wikidat.com/info/teleamazonas

[12] Article from the website https://es.wikidat.com/info/teleamazonas

The Teleamazonas channel underwent a major change in administration, as by 1997 the

Quito banker Fidel Egas bought the channel in a trust under the name Catrel-

At that time, Teleamazonas was jointly managed by Granda and Egas; however,

In 2001, banker Fidel Egas bought the entire channel.

In 2010, during the government of President Rafael Correa, through a mandate

The Constitution prohibits banks from holding shares in media outlets, as

the purpose of preventing the monopoly of certain economic groups, and also to prevent the

the interests of bankers take precedence over the interests of the economically disadvantaged classes

unfavorable13 .

Since 2011, it has signed agreements and strategic alliances that allow it to transmit information in a way that is effective.

Exclusive series and programs from Disney Channel, Disney Junior, Disney XD, Teletoon,

Fox, Universal Channel, MGM, Fox Life, FX, Sci Fi, Studio Universal, National Geographic

Channel, AXN, Sony Entertainment Television, and A&E respectively. It also broadcasts

dramas from the Colombian network Caracol Televisión, the Chilean network Canal 13 of Chile and

the Brazilian network Rede Globo respectively. In 2011 it aired a Televisa telenovela, the

What is the successful telenovela "Una familia con suerte"?14

It holds the exclusive broadcast rights for feature films from a group of Hollywood studios such as

Buena Vista International (Disney, The Walt Disney Company, Walt Disney Pictures, Walt Disney

Television Animation, Pixar, DiC Entertainment, Miramax, Marvel, Touchstone Pictures,

Touchstone Television, Hollywood Pictures, The Jim Henson Company and Jim Henson Television),

20th Century Fox, Universal Studios, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Dreamworks, Focus Features,

United Artists, Orion Pictures, Fox Searchlight, Sony Pictures, RKO Pictures, Revolution Studios,

Nelvana, Cookie Jar Entertainment, Columbia Pictures, TriStar Pictures and Screen Gems

13 Ibid.

[14] Article from the website https://www.ecured.cu/Teleamazonas

respectively. Since 2011, it has been an allied network of Telemundo in Miami and RTI Television in Colombia. It also broadcasts comedy series such as Tres Patines (which the same channel produced). a remake called La Tremebunda Corte).15

The Teleamazonas channel has in its programming a news program called 24 hours that was Broadcast from 1974 to the present; 24-hour news programs have existed since their inception Teleamazonas, but over time it has had variations, both in its schedules and in its After 1988, the broadcast aired at 8:00 PM, and in 1990 it was changed to 7:45 PM until... In 2004 it moved again to 8:00 PM, in 2005 it changed to 7:45 PM and the signals were separated by region (Quito and Guayaquil). In 2006 at 19:50 and in 2008 at 19:48. (Ordoñez, 2016)

Telecenter

The television channel Telecentro was founded on July 9, 1968 by the businessman Ismael Pérez, on May 30, 1969, officially began his first broadcast; it is a of the most watched channels in Ecuador according to Vistazo17 magazine

Telecentro launched its channel with programming aimed at the popular social classes, with family programs like Haga Negocio Conmigo, A todo dar, Cosas de casa, Mariaca en su Salsa, Emergency, Tuning In, Saturday Action, Intimacies, Super Baldies, Kids on TV (NTV), Prelude, Up with the Music, Door to Fame, Soul Train, Tiko, Uncle Johnny, Who Knows, He knows, Salsa 10, Grupo Adonay, One Hour, Universo Deportivo, Saturday People, Ecuatorianísima, Planeta 3, Chispitas y Chispazos18 .

[15] Article from the website https://www.ecured.cu/Teleamazonas

[16] Article from the website https://www.tctelevision.com/noticias/tc-television-cumple-51-anos-informando-y-entreteniendo-a-la-familia-ecuatoriana

[17] Ecuadorian magazine of training, politics and sports.

[18] Article from the website https://es-academic.com/dic.nsf/eswiki/1121579

Telecentro became known as TC Televisión on September 15, 1993, changing its image and name, and offering a revamped program. During 1994 and 1995, a total campaign with Podemos ver with 11 and then the Leaders in Audiences for 1995 TC Television construction begins on its new building.19

In 1997, the company expanded its facilities to accommodate the operation of other means of communication channels such as Gamavisión (now Gama TV), TVCable, CN3 (now CN+), CD7 (now CD)[20]

In 2001 and 2002, TC Televisión relaunched its "Let's Go for the State" campaign. The old jingle is revived with some modifications. Two years later, in 2004, TC Television launches a national unification campaign under the slogan and song “I was born in "This country" that to this day remains in the minds of all Ecuadorians, because the song was performed by Juan Fernando Velasco and Pamela Cortes and all our On-screen talent. In 2006, TC Televisión inaugurated its remodeled facilities in Quito .

The telecenter channel known as TC Televisión has 3 news programs in its schedule known as “The early riser” which is broadcast at six in the morning, “the news program” which is broadcast at 12 noon and finally the “prime-time news” which is broadcast at 7:00 PM, it is important to emphasize that the flagship newscast has been on television for 25 years Ecuadorian.

19 Ibid.
20 Ibid.
21 Ibid.

2.4.2 THE DISCOURSE OF THE MAIN TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMS IN ECUADOR REGARDING CRIME

During the 1990s in the Latin American region, it was gradually established

The content of television news programs includes news about crime, offenses, and robberies.

Homicides, sexual violence; this type of television news was becoming commonplace for the public.

, This led to an increase in the private security business, and in turn, more demands.

demands from both news anchors and the public towards the

police and prosecutors to act promptly and provide answers to the public with the purpose of

to give people security. In turn, television news programs, besides presenting news about

Criminal acts in other television time slots presented movies, series of content

violent, generating in society the normalization of violence in the content they present

Television channels, this paradox reveals the discourse of television news programs that lies

On the one hand, there is criticism of the state's inefficiency in curbing criminal activity, and on the other hand...

They promote violent content through films, TV series, and programming; that is to say,

It uses a double discourse in order to keep viewers constantly consuming the show.

of content with the purpose of significantly increasing the rating22 and therefore more guidelines

commercials that generate higher profits for members of television channels.

Television news programs, besides mediating the reality presented on television with the

social reality that individuals experience through their personal or collective experience ,

They also play a leading role, as they frame news events from a

personal perspective, whether against or in favor of the current national government, but not based on

to the demands of citizens who increasingly require that television news programs have

[22] Rating is a term that refers to the number of people watching a television program or listening to the radio

social responsibility when reporting in a more objective and unbiased way

politicians where I can represent the news facts as truthfully as possible.

Television news programs have an ideological character where they represent reality in a certain way

distorted and often biased, they are not in accordance with reality; however, despite

From this, the public accepts the reality presented in television news reports and equates it with

Social reality, this ideological factor in television news responds to the interests

economic and political factors affecting the owners of television channels , This ideological factor, in turn

It causes three hierarchical effects on the news event presented in the television audience, which

are:

23. Thematization: They divert the public's attention towards certain topics, such as more

important than others

24Primacy: the speeches that television news programs deliver are the ones that influence people.

time to make decisions or evaluate something.

25Framing: the procedure that television news programs give to an event (elaboration of causes,

consequences, effects on society) influences how people believe it is.

[23] Article from the book "Violence in the Media, News Generation and Citizen Perception" 2005

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

2.4.3 CRIME NEWS IN THE MAIN TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMS IN ECUADOR.

In Ecuador, people learn about local, national, and foreign events through
The media, especially television news programs, are generating a certain effect on society.
Ecuadorians have a dependence on news programs to stay informed about current events, so the
Information broadcast by news programs has a great impact on Ecuadorian society.
especially in the presentation of news that has a high content of violence for society;
It is important to clarify the conceptualization of violence in order to amplify the
concept of violence and avoid reductionism.

Now, for the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is: *"intentional use of*
Physical force or actual power, or a threat against oneself, a person, a group, or a community
which results in the likelihood of psychological harm, injury, death, deprivation or
poor development"26 .

The WHO believes that the effects of violence can be significantly reduced, in turn
The violence shown on the main television news programs in Ecuador is
related to the concept of violence referred to by the WHO.

It is important to emphasize that there are theories that have explained the influence of television, such as
One is the modeling theory of psychologist Bandura (1925-2021) where he studied learning
through observation and found that it was governed by four related mechanisms: the processes
attention, retention, production, incentive and motivation form of behavioral imitation
where the individual imitates what he sees on television and replicates it in his social, family, and work environment
, There is also Skinner's (1904-1990) reinforcement theory, which suggests that violence
The media reinforces the trend among the recipients, that is, in this case, the audience, also

[26] The WHO's definition of violence can be found at the following link
https://www.paho.org/es/temas/prevencion-violencia

There is the theory of collective behavior by sociologist NJ Smelser (1930-2017) which postulates that crowd behavior depends on the emotional interaction that occurs when the People are very close. All these theories have tried to explain, from their respective perspectives, the the influence that the media exerts on society, especially in this case of television news in the audience.

It is important to emphasize that these theories have a common denominator, which is the impact of the Violence shown on television and its effect on people's behavior towards it news events, where society, upon seeing this type of television news with violent content, This generates a greater demand among citizens for action from the authorities to ensure that it is carried out public policies to mitigate violence.

Now, within the content of television news shown on television, several authors Various criticisms have been made, such as that of the Ecuadorian author Sierra Álvaro (2005) in his The research *"The responsibility of the journalistic investigator of violence"* indicates that News is a selection process that focuses attention on a few newsworthy events. various events that occur at the local, national, and international levels; therefore, the The trend in television news is to give priority to news with violent content over Other news of a peaceful, educational nature; this selection of news is done in a conscious whose purpose is to negatively impact society , In this way one is very It is common for there to be more news about violent events than other news.

The researcher German Rey. (2005) in his research *Representation and media narratives Regarding insecurity,* he explains that the news aims to attract the audience's attention. with the purpose of generating a larger audience and higher ratings for their news programs, this explanation given by the The researcher's argument is very coherent, as it reveals the audience's acceptance of this choice. type of news , However, within the news presented by the news programs

Television programs do not present the respective analysis of the news or the causes , consequences that They can provoke in the public, for example, when in the main news programs Television news reports on crime stories present them as a simple event that happened in a specific place and time, but they do not analyze the socioeconomic and cultural context of the The reason for where that news story emerged. Likewise, news stories with violent content... They begin to trivialize, banalize, and above all, they turn into a spectacle for audiences. where no reflection is generated, only a fleeting media consumption of those news stories with high levels of violence.

In this sense, television news presented to the audience creates discourses about violence, criminal acts giving an increased impression of the threat and dangers of the reality.

When analyzing the way news events with violent content are represented in its various forms, whether through a chronicle, interview, or report, this information It aims to position itself in the intersubjectivity27 of people as the truth of the facts to the where the information provided by the media cannot be accessed directly communication.

The discourse of television news programs regarding crime aims to describe the It was a newsworthy event, but as mentioned earlier, the causes of the event were not explored in depth. leaving the news in a superficial state where people adopt that discursive superficiality and they reproduce it in their social and family spaces. In turn, this presentation of the facts News reports denote the role of the media, which is to keep society repeating their speeches without having the capacity to analyze the causes in depth, without

[27] A reciprocal process by which consciousness and knowledge are shared from one person to another. The term intersubjectivity is a philosophical concept that originated with German idealism and arose from the need to ontologically and socially ground the "other subject."

This contextualization of the event is causing people to be unable to demand anything from the authorities.

Local and governmental efforts to implement demanding public policies are also important to mention

The presentation of news stories about crime is another factor that is analyzed

Since the discursive narrative of the news event highlights the violent, the unusual, the exotic, such

like a reality show where television news is more concerned with promoting recruitment

audience that fosters reflective spaces.

Television news presents criminal events without context and without analysis.

It generates discrimination against sectors where economic hardship prevails and in turn causes a

false relationship between poverty and crime where this falsehood goes to the discursive sphere where the

People take it as reality and reproduce it. It is believed that the media's handling of these issues

The issue of crime influences people's behavior, generating fear and anxiety in them.

feelings of insecurity, but beyond the existence of a direct cause-and-effect relationship, this

Behavior influences the social perception that citizens have regarding crime. The

Overexposure of criminal acts in television news provokes discourses in society

Based on fear, these overexposures in television news programs are intended to

to capture a larger audience by exploiting the fear generated by these types of news events.

The way television news programs cover criminal events is simply to show the

audience without comparing the criminal facts with studies, statistics, experts in the

The topic, in other words, is that the criminal acts presented in the news aim to

trivializing violence, making a spectacle of it, demonstrating a lack of empathy on the part of journalists

towards the victims of crime

2.4.4 FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF DISCOURSE ON CRIME IN THE MAIN ECUADORIAN TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMS

Currently, Ecuadorian society is permeated by messages issued by

Television news programs not only convey positive messages and emotions, but also messages of

fear, dread, insecurity fostered by television news, criminal acts

It's a great hook to capture the audience, which can be translated into economic terms.

higher ratings and therefore higher profits for television news programs.

In this sense, Ecuadorian television news programs promote an inaccurate idea of reality.

social, causing alarm in society regarding crime, exaggerates about

Violent crimes reinforce stereotypes about poverty without taking into account the causes.

of crime.

Criminal acts generally make for television news programs a story that captures the public's attention.

audience, because news about crime has become an everyday topic

where people look to see if crime has increased or decreased and find out what

actions they can take to avoid becoming victims of crime.

To better understand how television news programs handle criminal events, it is necessary to

It is important to analyze how the news is constructed; for this, we will examine the following steps.

to have a clearer understanding of the construction of discourse around violence

- ÿ The opening, initial phrase.
- ÿ The lead, which anticipates the most important part of the news.
- ÿ The body, the news itself.
- ÿ The closing summarizes essential aspects.
- ÿ In addition to this structure, the following are fundamental:
- ÿ The reading and voice of the announcer.

ÿ Images that support the information.

ÿ The order in which the news is presented.

ÿ The support of certain television techniques, such as:

ÿ The script.

ÿ The label: a sign that details important aspects.

ÿ The burst: a sound or musical effect that signals the end or beginning of thematic blocks.

ÿ Catches: graphic elements that overlap on the upper side of the screen to

reinforce the content of the news story.

Another fundamental aspect in the discursive construction established by television channels in the In Ecuador, this type of news is frequently repeated in the audience for the purpose of to generate unrest in society as mentioned above; in turn, the images that are They show on screen the sensationalism, the crudeness, the morbidity, the violence of the event News reports revealing, first on Ecuador's main news programs, a lack of empathy with the victims and relatives of the victims and another the normalization28 of criminal acts in the Ecuadorian society where criminal acts are considered natural in Ecuador.

[28] Attributing social events, individuals, and groups to natural causes takes us away from understanding the social rules that guide behavior in society.

The following graphs better illustrate the construction of discourse in

regarding violence:

Illustration 1



Source: Teleamazonas Ecuador, September 26, 2019

Illustration 2



Source: Ecuavisa Ecuador, October 10, 2021

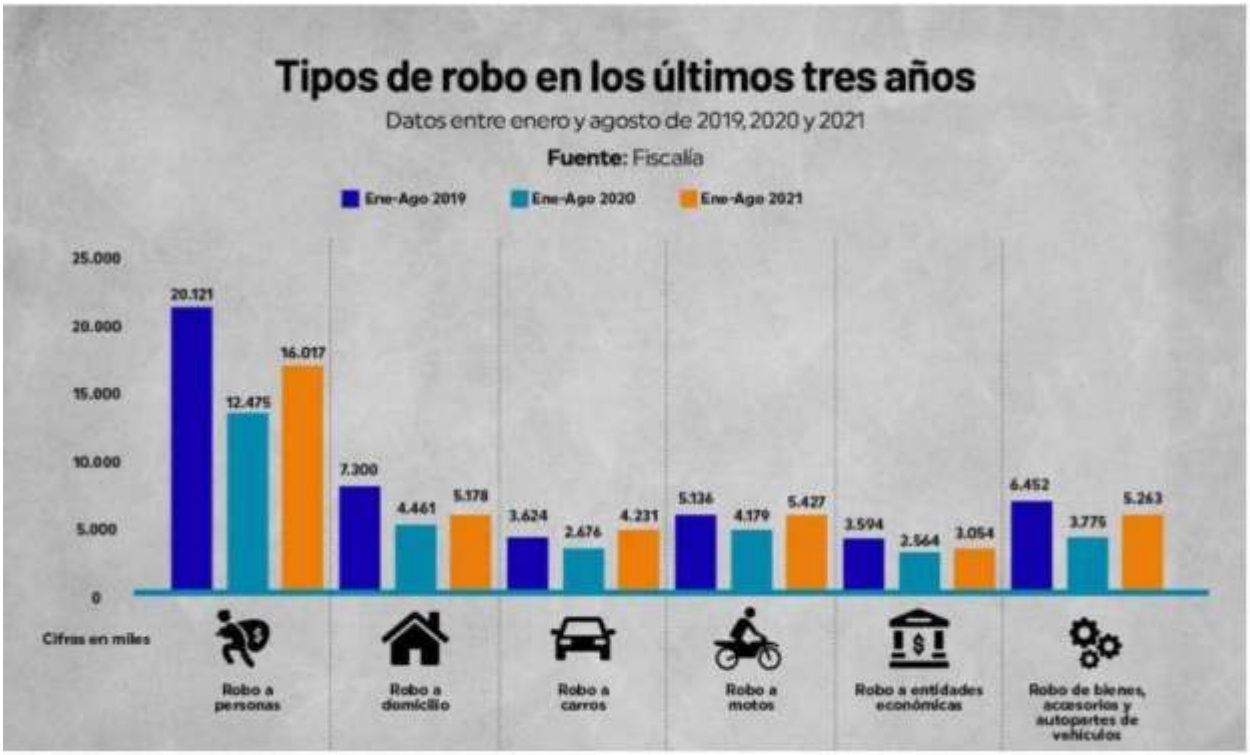
Illustration 3



Source: Teleamazonas Ecuador, March 4, 2022

As we can see in the illustrations, the use of firearms is clearly visible in the Illustrations 1 and 2, however, in illustration 3 an attack from behind on a student is observed where he is the victim of a crime, it can also be seen that in the 3 illustrations the Criminal acts occurred on the day when concern is increasing among the citizens, since it was thought that criminal acts only occurred at night. In the illustration 2. A subject is clearly seen pointing a firearm at another with clear intentions of kill him. These examples clearly illustrate what was mentioned earlier. sensationalism in mainstream news outlets regarding criminal acts and the normalization of criminal acts in Ecuadorian society.

Illustration 4



Source: Ecuavisa Ecuador, October 5, 2021

In illustration 4, the Ecuavisa news program presents the audience with the bar graph where

They categorize thefts in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021, with theft from persons being the most common crime.

The frequency of crime in society, in turn, is that of robbery of financial institutions, which is the least frequent.

This is due to the fact that banks have private security guards who protect the assets.

economics of the bank. The objective of presenting the bar chart by the

The goal of Ecuavisa's news program is to have correlation with other news related to criminal acts.

increased fear in Ecuadorian society and caused citizens' discourse in

opinions surrounding crime are influenced by what the Ecuavisa news program reports.

Illustration 5



Source: TC News. Ecuador. March 2022

Illustration 5 shows the crime news segment from the TC channel news program in Ecuador.

The image clearly and explicitly shows the trivialization of violence, where next to

The driver Rafael Cuesta's body is found lying on top of three other corpses, two of which are hanging and one of which is...

lying on the floor, denoting a lack of empathy towards the victims' families , So

as well as with the audience; in turn, this news segment has a sensationalist slant where

Its aim is profit rather than transmitting the news, much less protecting the sensitivities of the

viewers. This image, in turn, reveals that the information handled by the channel's news program

The Constitutional Court of Ecuador establishes a discourse in Ecuadorian society of the spectacle of death, where

Criminal acts, especially those that end in grotesque deaths, become normalized, generating in

society shows a certain degree of indifference towards these types of events.

As can be seen, in each of the illustrations presented, the handling of the

The main news programs in Ecuador aim to create fear-based narratives within society.

It affects their intersubjectivity and also their ability to profit economically by capturing more

audience presenting this type of news event.

Now it is important to delve deeper into how the main television news programs are presented.

Ecuadorians influence the intersubjectivity of people.

2.4.5 DISCOURSE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON INTERSUBJECTIVITY:

As mentioned earlier, discourse is the generalization of the notion of conversation to

In any form of communication, Foucault (1926-1984) stated that discourse is a system of

thought, knowledge, or communication that builds our experience in the world; now

With this definition, one can move on to understanding intersubjectivity29 , firstly the

The etymology of intersubjectivity is formed from Latin roots meaning that it communicates

between two or more subjects, its lexical components are: prefixes inter (between)- sub (below), *iacere*

(to make something go somewhere, giving it momentum) plus the suffix *(active*-passive relationship),

Now let's move on to understanding the concept of intersubjectivity.

According to the Austrian philosopher Alfred Schutz (1899-1959), intersubjectivity is a

Knowledge exchange is built through consideration for others and in interaction

with the other, what happens in everyday life, that is, the everyday world, is the region where being

Humans can intervene and even change it , within the exchange and interaction, the being

Humans can be understood by their fellow humans because the reality where human beings exist is

a communicative reality that is in constant social interactions where it allows the being

[29] This information can be found at http://etimologias.dechile.net/?intersubjetividad

humans deposit their meanings and signifiers of the world around them so that they can to develop, learn and transmit knowledge to other members of society.

Now, a communicative relationship is constructed between discourse and intersubjectivity, since Within social reality there are representations and symbolizations that are within the linguistic codes where they are expressed through discourse that are generated in relationships social. That is to say, discourse projects the meaning of what one wishes to signify with what is It says or refers to, discourse is also a means of understanding since it places in the first The two planes of speech, and the other of interlocution, are forms of rationality that discourses... make it possible to show the communicative interests that arise in the society where they are They originate in intersubjectivity, which is based on the presuppositions of speech acts. Discourse is constituted from the world of speakers, it involves the relationships of meaning among speakers from various perspectives of discourse interpretation with the that emerges from reality. The meaning of discourse is associated with semantic content. established between the sign and the reduction to a single meaning of the signifiers that carry the Language. The philosophy of language allows for an understanding of reality because it considers that Social facts and phenomena can be investigated linguistically.

It is important to note the valuable contribution made by the German philosopher Habermas (1929-) where places the subject in a symbolic world where these other subjects engage in discursive exchange, Furthermore, the aforementioned author explains the understanding of the communicative use of language that It explains intersubjective understanding from the reflective force for argumentation that It develops in understanding.

This interaction between discourse and intersubjectivity allows for a deeper understanding of the conditions of the intersubjectivity of the subject, that is, the speaker must have the intention of communicating a true propositional content so that the receiver can understand the sender's meaning.

The sender needs to demonstrate their intentions in a valid way so that the receiver can believe them. In their speeches, ultimately, the speaker has to choose the correct expression to agree, to disagree or agree with the recipient. In the social theory of the German philosopher Habermas (1929-) Based on formal pragmatic presuppositions of speech, communicative action refers us to the rational reconstruction of the communicative competence inherent in the part of rationality of sender, the specific communicative skills in the communicative action are achieved with The claims made by reason. What the German philosopher Habermas ultimately proposes (1929-) is to reconstruct in the public space the symbolic reality that the subject is in and how from This symbolic reality, intersubjectivity, has a place in the foundation of the discourses that are given from the outside world.

For Habermas (1929-) to understand that within linguistic communication there also exists Lack of understanding, misunderstanding, and lack of truthfulness constitute an interaction that does not This allows for a proper understanding; for this reason, Habermas (1929-) argues that the senders and receivers have a valid claim for the communicative action towards e understanding. For Habermas, accepting that the claims of an issuer require a Intersubjective recognition means a receiver who accepts the validity of what is said or done The receiver, by accepting the validity of the claims made by the sender, proposes that... to recognize the validity of the symbolic product based on compliance with the conditions of adequacy.

Habermas (1929-) also argues that there are 4 claims that allow for the intelligibility of discourse: intelligibility, truth, veracity and rectitude, with these 4 claims both the sender as the receiver allows for a better understanding of social reality; in this case, of the present Research on the discourses of the main television news programs regarding criminal events It lacks rectitude because, as mentioned earlier, violence has been trivialized. He has made a spectacle of the criminal acts in order to gain more viewers

and therefore have greater economic profitability. Another aspect that the speeches of the

The main problem with television news programs is that there is no truth in their content because they only present a criminal act without context or causes, generating a distorted reality of the environment where it occurs This event generated a perception of fear in society in the field of intersubjectivity.

2.4.6 FINAL SYNTHESIS OF THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As could be seen in the theoretical framework, the discourse of the main television news programs Ecuadorians' views on crime are constructed from sensationalism, yellow journalism, and normalization of crime whose objective is to capture the audience, this with the purpose of to generate higher ratings for television news programs and therefore attract more sponsors where the television channels can generate greater economic profits. It was also evident that journalistic handling of crime news stories where images of news stories about crime with high levels of violence, where the journalist

It merely serves to normalize criminal acts in society , Without analyzing the context, the the causes of how the crime occurs, and in turn, the image conveyed by the main news programs Television programs in Ecuador about crime clearly reveal the influence they have on the intersubjectivity of people and these in turn reproduce the social discourses of the television news programs in their environment, whether family, social, work, etc. The discourse that promotes The main television news programs surrounding the news events also have the purpose normalizing crime in society and not proposing recommendations to eradicate it This social problem affects Ecuadorian society.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK:

This chapter outlines the methodology used in this research, and demonstrates the

methodological approach, type of research, research design, data collection

Population sampling is also included in the data. (Rodriguez, 1999)

3.1 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH:

The methodological approach that the research will use is based on mixed triangulation between

The quantitative aspect refers to data obtained statistically, while the qualitative aspect refers to...

Information about the qualities of a social phenomenon, in this case discourse analysis.

The advantage of using a mixed methodology between qualitative and quantitative approaches lies in the fact that it allows us to know

to thoroughly examine the components of the phenomenon under study, such as discourse, and in which

You can compare information for a better understanding. (Rodriguez, 1999)

3.2 TYPE OF RESEARCH:

The type of research used is interdisciplinary research, as it seeks to build

new objects of knowledge and generally requires the creation of new languages

Scientists, in turn, using interdisciplinary methodology, can utilize the techniques of

collection of information concerning philosophy and especially the philosophy of language that

It is a fundamental part of the line of research on the philosophical analysis of the discourses of the

Ecuadorian television news programs about crime from the perspective of the philosophy of language and its

influence on the intersubjectivity of the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of

Quito, Ecuador

3.3 INFORMATION GATHERING TECHNIQUE:

Among the techniques that this research will use is a mixed survey that

It combines open-ended questions (the respondent is free to answer) and closed-ended questions (where

The interviewer chooses the option he considers correct) (Rodriguez, 1999) The following will be observed

Ecuadorian television news programs from various television channels, this with the purpose of...

can contrast, compare, liken, and differentiate the content of news programs and develop the

both open and closed questions.

3.4 SOURCES, TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS:

For primary sources, a mixed survey directed at residents of the Bakker neighborhood is used.

II located in the city of Quito, Ecuador, this with the purpose of obtaining information regarding

discourse of Ecuadorian television news programs and to understand how it influences their

intersubjectivity of the residents of the neighborhood

The technique of underlining and reading is used to develop the theoretical framework, as it allows

to extract the essential aspects and problems from bibliographic sources, in order to differentiate them from

Those that are secondary and not fundamental. (Rodriguez, 1999)

Underlining is generally done using vertical and horizontal lines, symbols of

admiration and questioning; likewise, the reading technique facilitates the understanding of texts

scientists more quickly and effectively. (Rodriguez, 1999)

The survey is used as an instrument since it is a procedure through which the

The researchers seek to obtain information from a group of individuals based on

a set of stimuli (questions) through which this information is sought

(responses), the survey is conducted with the problem we seek to understand and the subjects in mind.

to whom it is addressed. (Rodriguez, 1999)

3.5 INFORMATION ANALYSIS:

Descriptive statistics are used for statistical analysis in order to describe the results.
obtained quantitatively in the surveys and to be able to give a more objective assessment of
phenomenon to be analyzed and subsequently contrasted with the theory and provide a qualitative analysis of the results

3.6. POPULATION UNIVERSE:

In the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito, Ecuador, there are 90 people who live in the neighborhood, of which for the sample we would do it with people that would be equivalent to 60% of the residents who would give a high level of confidence to the survey results

Sample

55 residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito, Ecuador

Sample inclusion criteria

- Residents who have lived in the Bakker II neighborhood for more than 1 year
- Ages 16 and over

Total sample size: 55 people.

3.7 SAMPLE TYPE:

The sample type is non-probabilistic, where the choice of sample is based on characteristics
This sampling of the research can basically be by judgment, being in these cases a
biased sample. A judgment sample is one in which the
the most important components of the universe, to which precise percentages are assigned, this type
The sample aims to be proportional and representative. (Rodriguez, 1999)

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypothesis that this research will use is the discourses of the main news programs
Ecuadorian television programs about crime have a significant impact on the
intersubjectivity of the inhabitants of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito-Ecuador.

REFERENCE FRAMEWORK:

The present research uses philosophy as a frame of reference for its theoretical support.
central focus of the research since it will allow us to understand the phenomenon of crime from
the philosophical field, making a novel contribution to the study of crime; in turn the
This research draws from philosophy, specifically from one of its disciplinary branches, namely the philosophy of language.
since it will allow the understanding of the social construction surrounding the concept of discourse ,
as well as the different types of discourse that exist in society and how the media
Communication uses discourse with the purpose of sensationalizing criminal acts and of that
a way to reach a larger audience in order to generate more profit. Also the
This research reviews the history of the main television channels in the
Ecuador, describing the origins of each television channel, for this in the same way the
The research relies on data collection techniques or investigative sources to provide the
credibility and seriousness to the present investigation.

Another aspect of theoretical reference used in the research is the analysis of intersubjectivity
term or concept of psychology another branch of philosophy , in which it states that the
Intersubjectivity is a reciprocal process that consists of sharing through words the
experiences, life events, and knowledge of one person by another; in this case, the analysis focuses on the
influence of discourse surrounding criminal acts on the intersubjectivity of people and
how does this affect social relationships where certain stereotypes and prejudices emerge?
around the criminal acts presented by the main television channels in Ecuador.

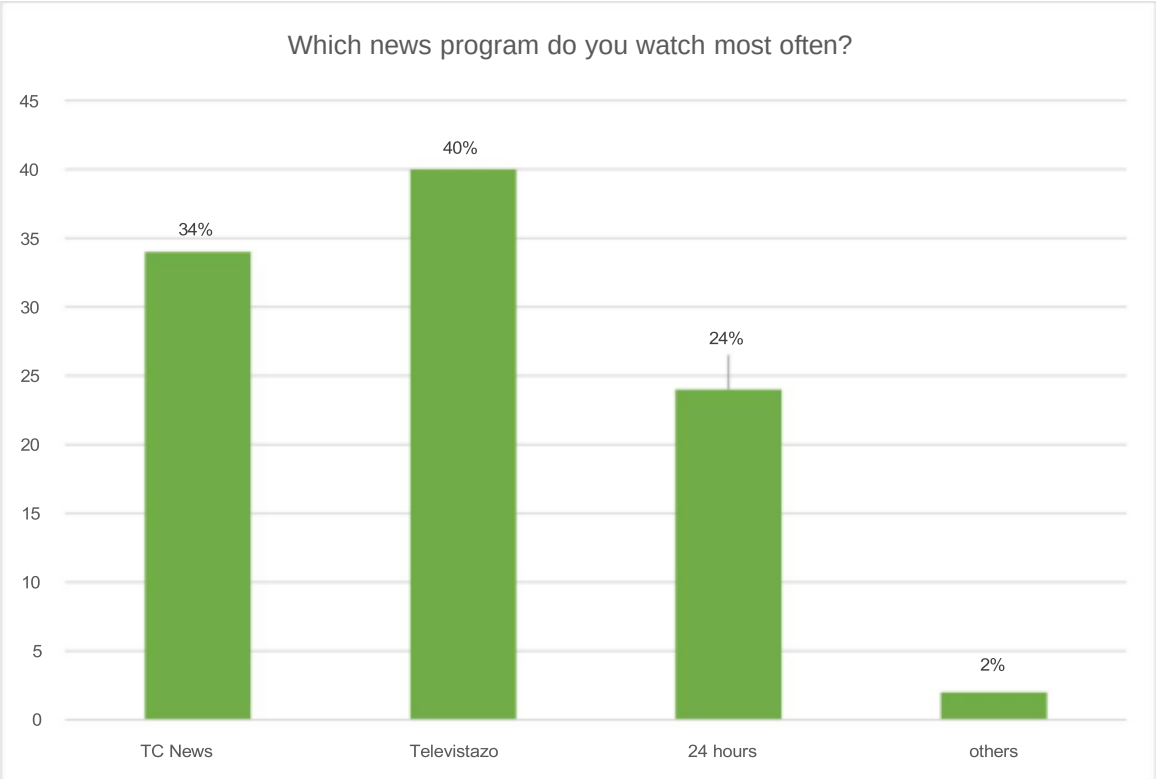
CHAPTER 4

PRACTICAL PROCESS

This chapter will examine the results of the surveys conducted among the residents of the neighborhood Bakker II, located in the city of Quito, Ecuador, with the purpose of objectively having, statistical and analytical results of the responses that will support the present investigation.

4.1 RESULTS:

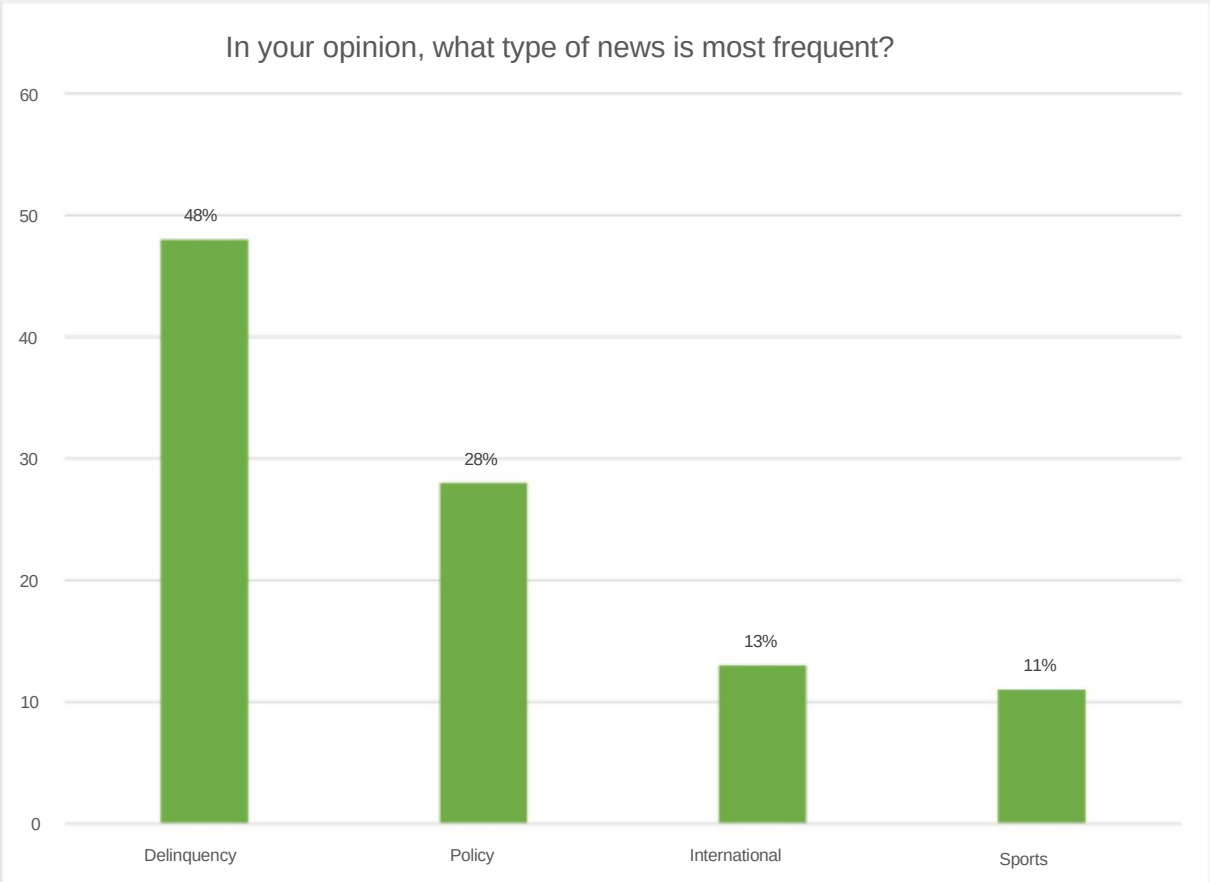
Chart 4



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Graph 1 shows that 40% of those interviewed watch the news on Televistazo, for 34% watch the news on Noticiero TC, while 24% of those interviewed watch The news on the 24-hour news channel, and finally only 2% of those surveyed watch the news on other channels. Most of those surveyed watch the news on Televistazo.

Chart 5



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

48% of those surveyed consider news about crime to be the most

frequent, however, for 28% of the survey participants they express that the news

Questions about politics are frequent; however, 13% of respondents indicate that the

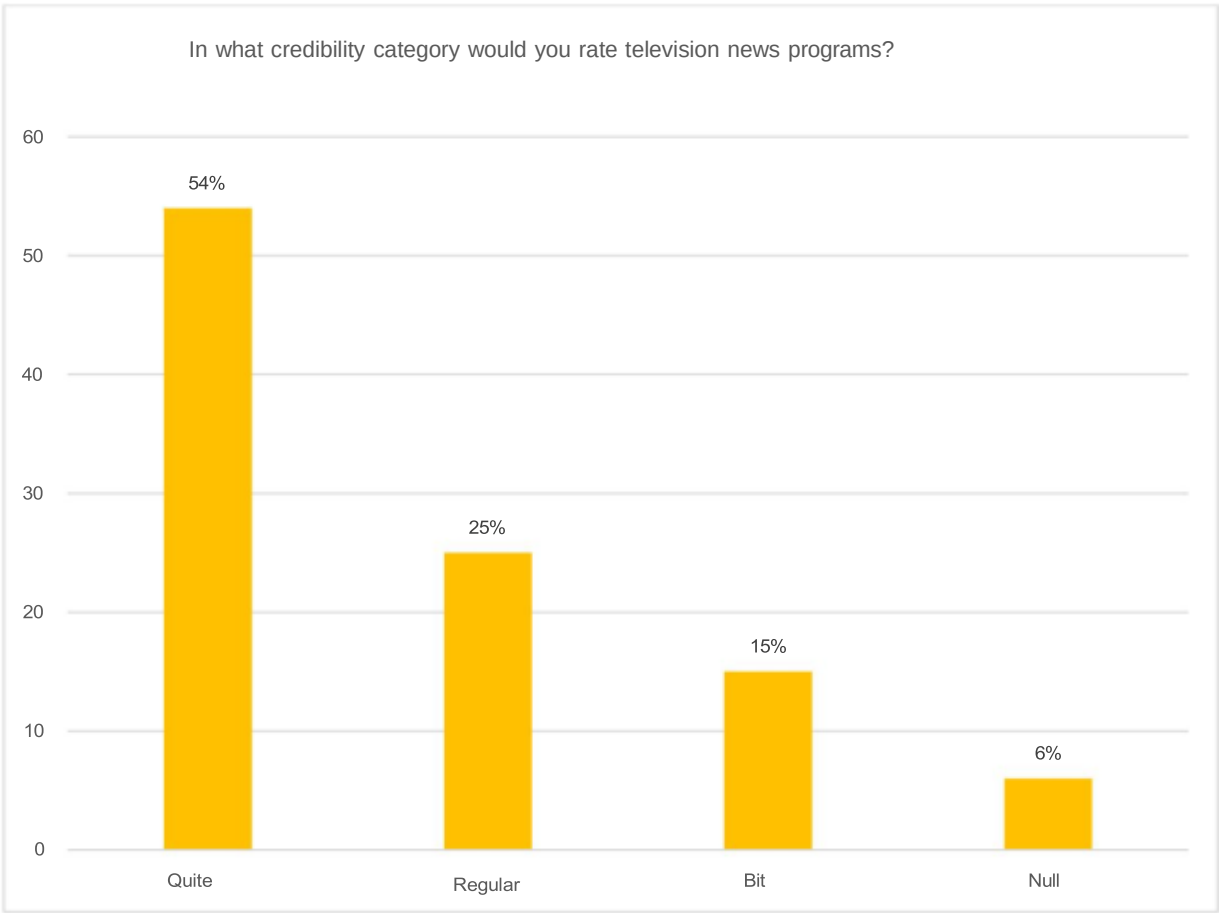
International news is frequent; finally, 11% of respondents reported that

Sports news is the most frequent. This chart shows that the majority

It is agreed that news about criminal acts is the most frequent in news broadcasts

television.

Chart 6



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Graph 3 shows that 54% of respondents have considerable confidence in the

Television news programs, on the other hand, 25% of those surveyed indicated that their credibility in them

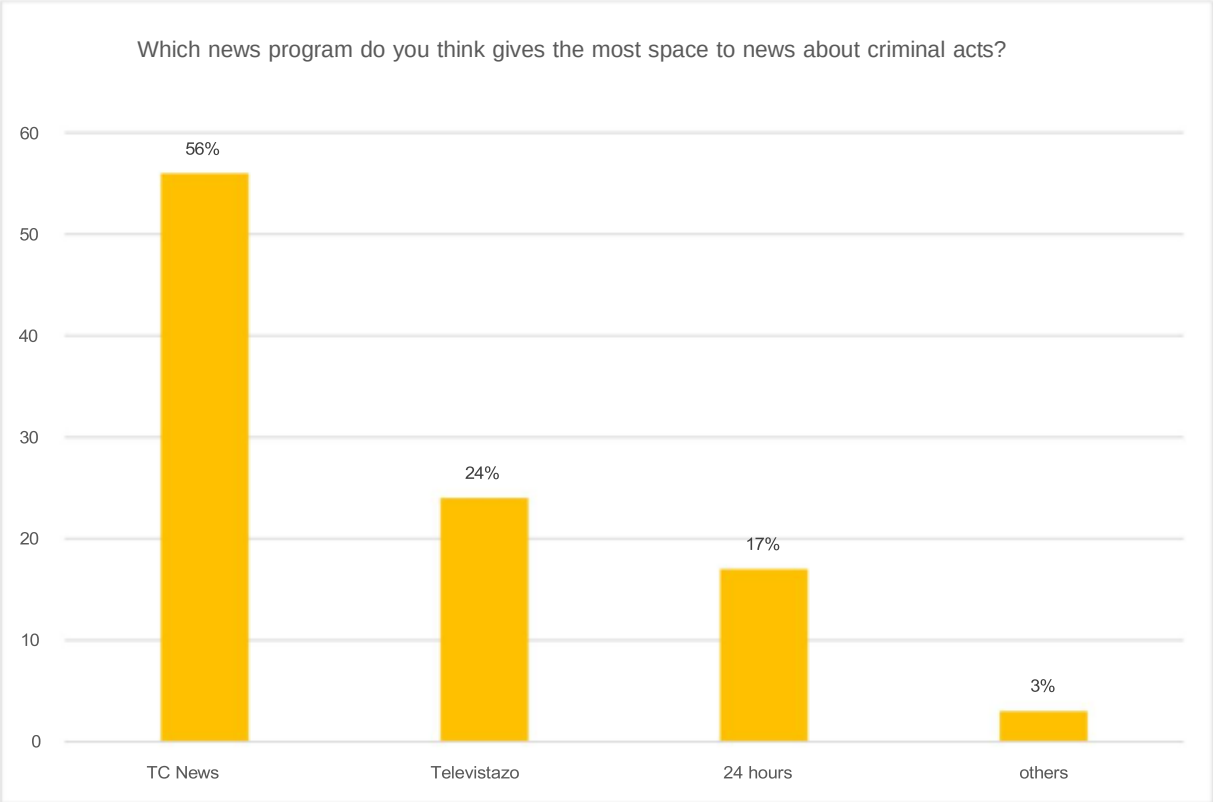
The news is average, with 15% of respondents indicating that it has little credibility, and

Finally, 6% of those surveyed stated that they have zero credibility in the news.

television. The graph below summarizes that the majority of respondents have quite a bit of television.

credibility in television news programs in Ecuador.

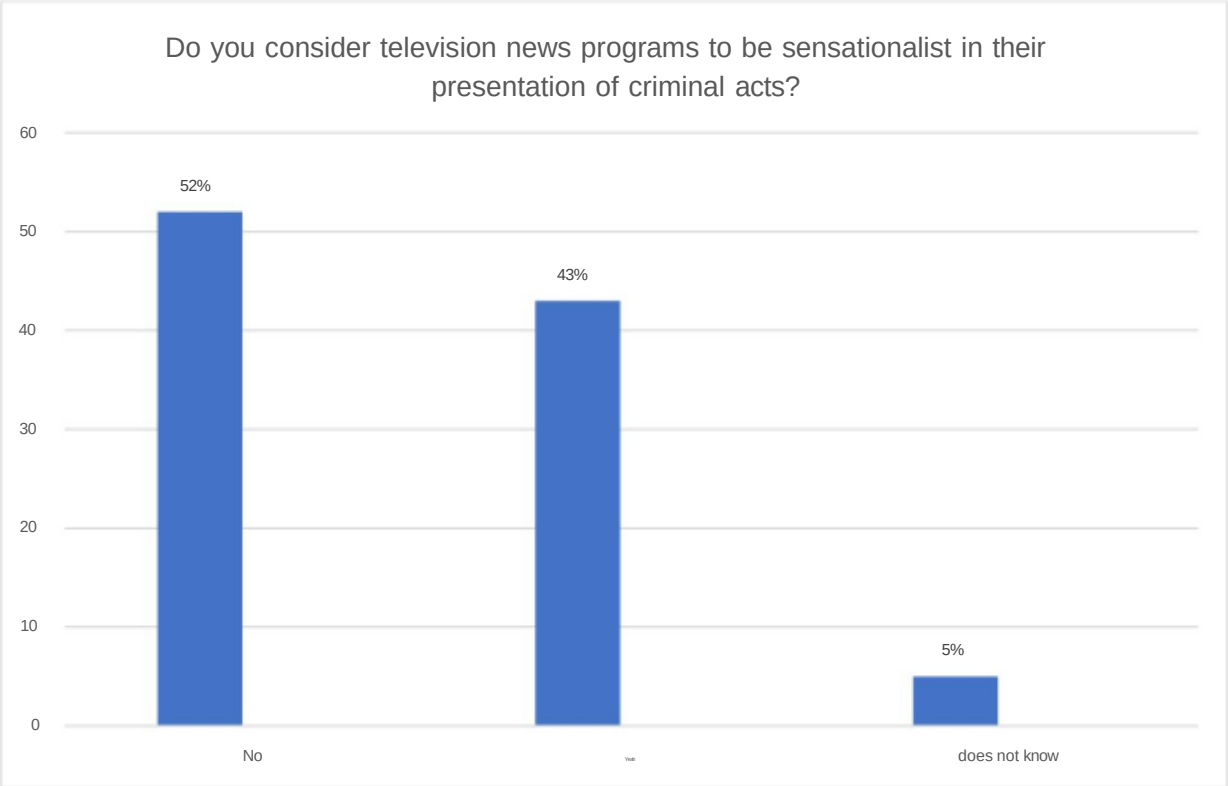
Chart 7



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In this graph 4 we can see that 56% of those surveyed think that the TC News gives More space should be given to news about criminal acts, according to 24% of those surveyed. The Televistazo news program gives airtime to crime news, according to 17% of viewers. Those surveyed indicated that the 24-hour news program gives more airtime to news about crime. and only 3% of respondents say that other news programs give more airtime to the News about crime. In summary, this graph 4 indicates that the majority of respondents He believes that TC's news program gives the most television airtime to news about the criminal acts.

Chart 8



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In graph 5, 52% of those surveyed believe that television news programs do not

They are sensationalist, in contrast to the 43% of those surveyed who think they are.

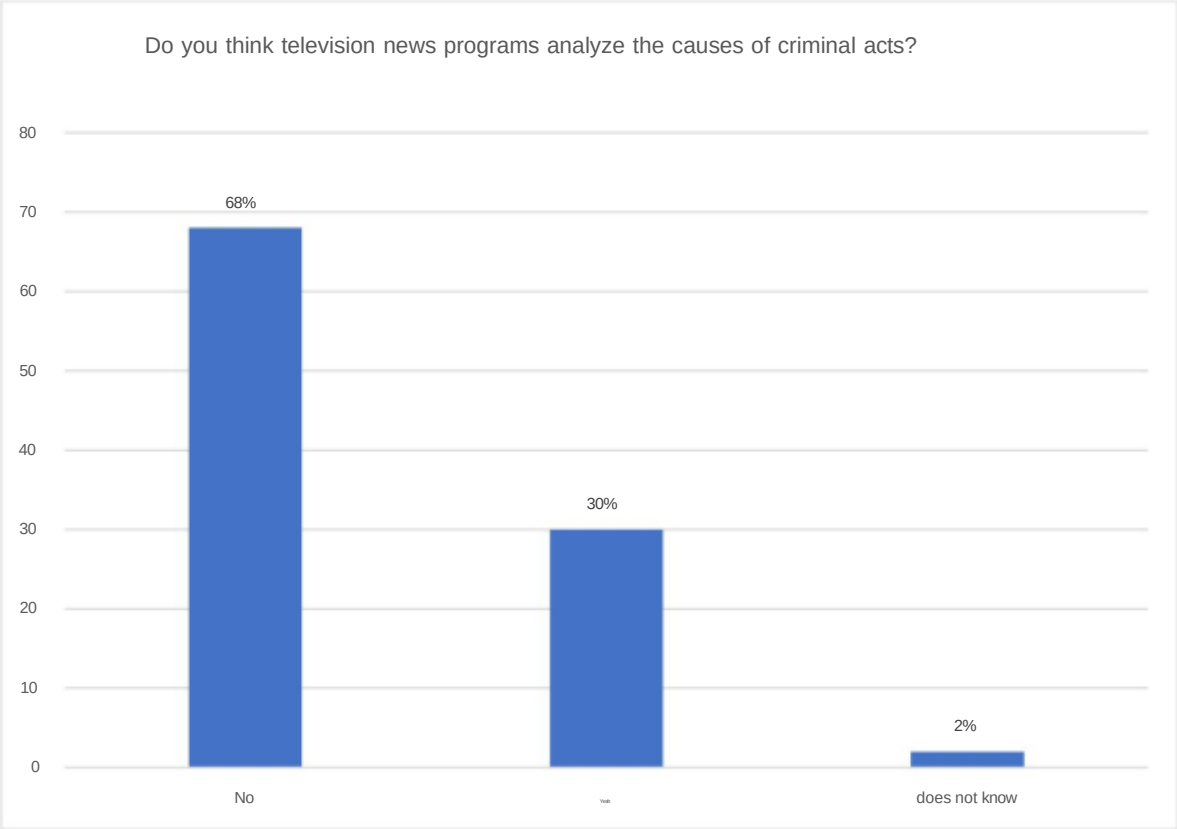
The news programs are sensationalist in presenting criminal acts to the audience, and only 5% of

Those surveyed think they don't know if the news is sensationalist. As we can see, there is a

There was a noticeable division among respondents regarding whether news programs are sensationalist in their presentation.

news of criminal acts.

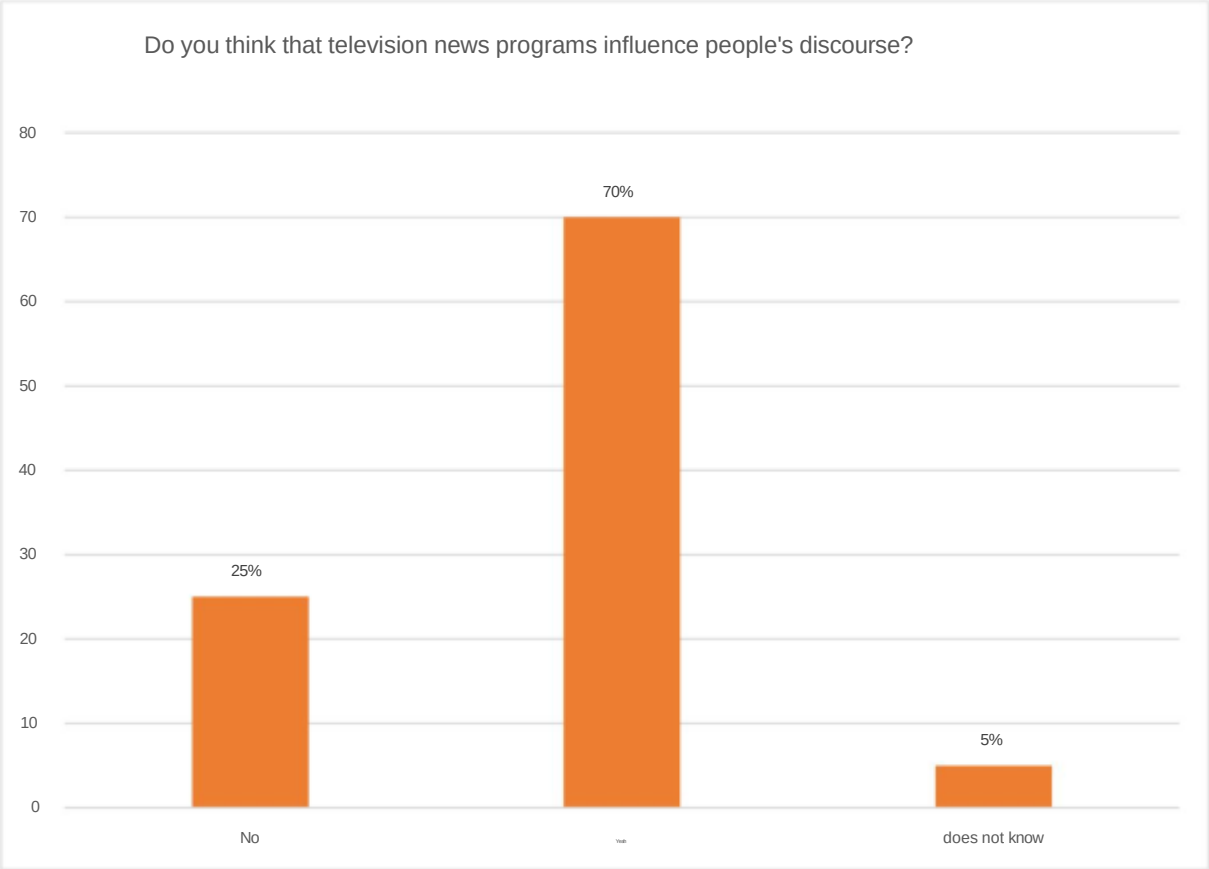
Chart 9



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Graph 6 shows that 68% of respondents indicated that television news programs do not They analyze the causes of criminal acts, while 30% of those surveyed express that, if there is an analysis of television news programs, only 2% of those surveyed stated which he is unaware of. It can be said that most agree there is no analysis of the news reports. television reports about the criminal acts.

Chart 10



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In graph 7, 70% of the people surveyed stated that television news programs do

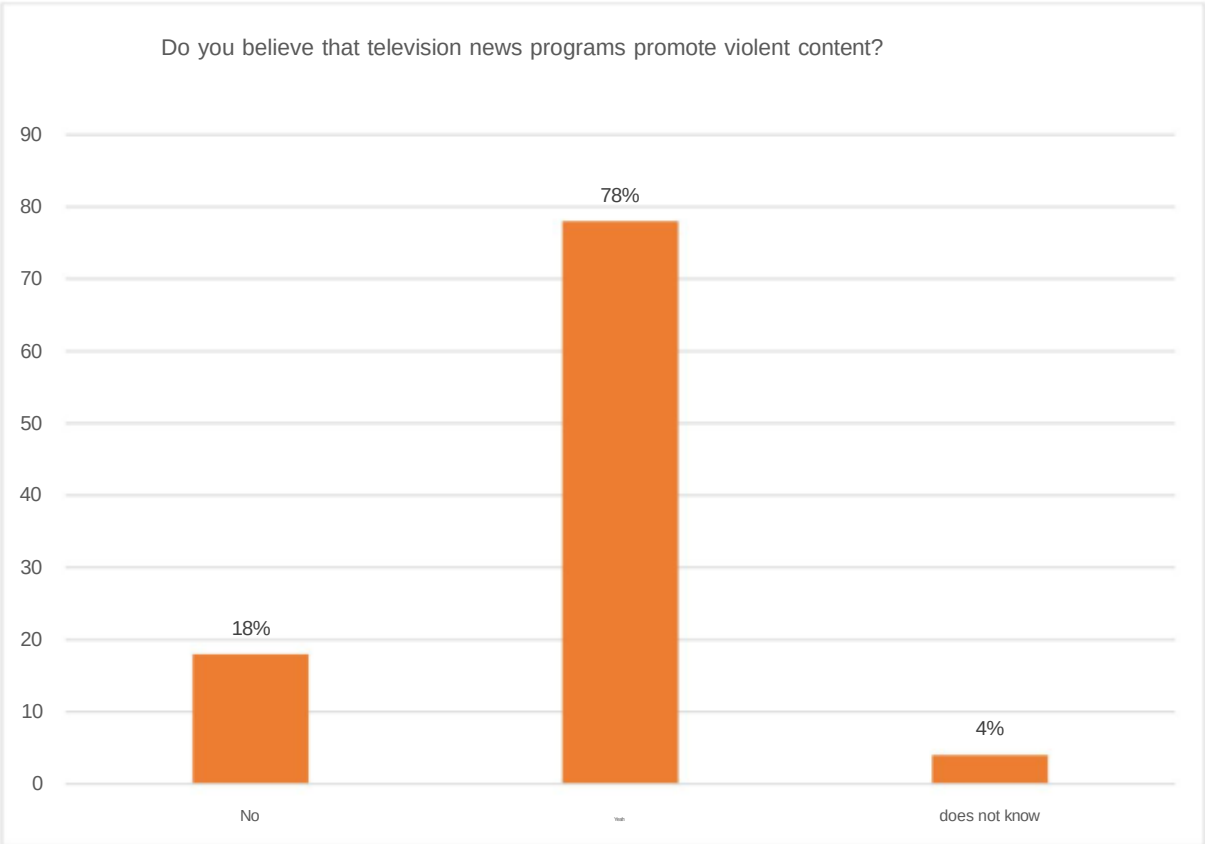
They influence people's discourse, while 25% of people say that it does not exist

influence of television news programs. As can be seen, the majority agree that there is an influence.

Influence of television news on the speeches of the residents of the Bakker neighborhood

II on the criminal acts

Chart 11



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In graph 8, 78% of respondents believe that television news programs do promote

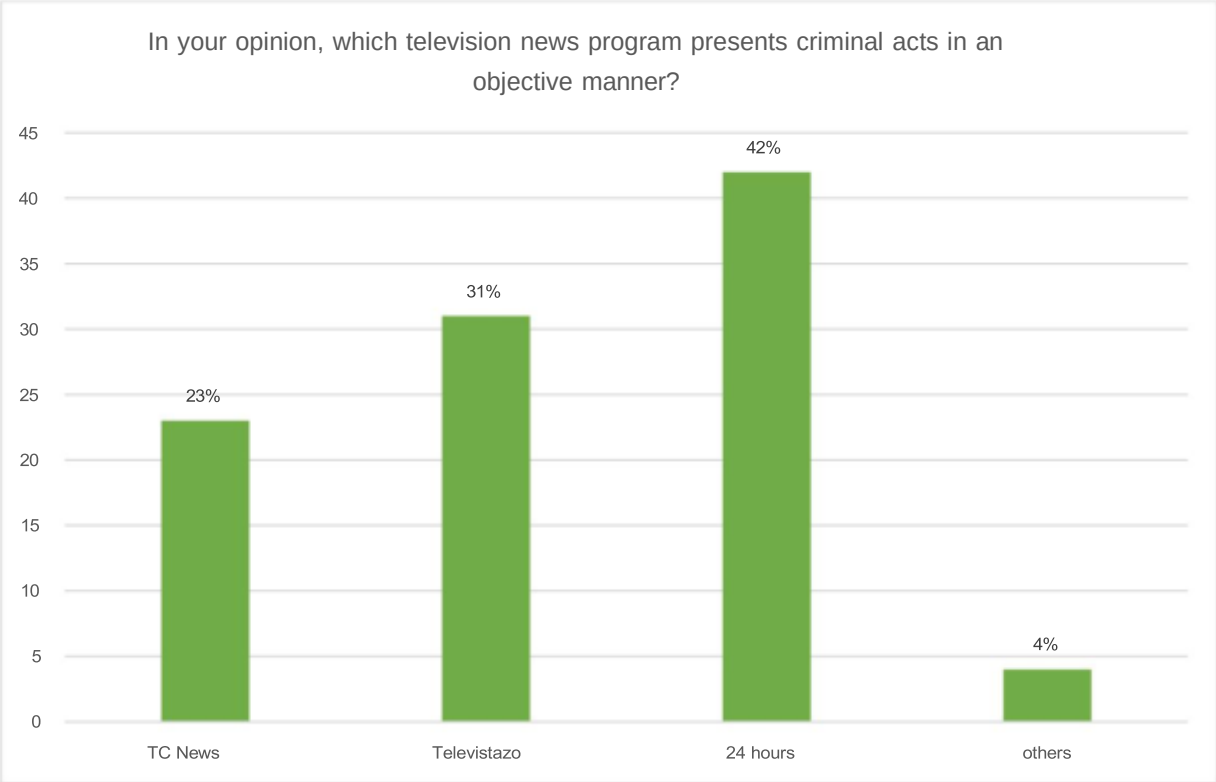
violent content for television viewers, while 18% say no and only 4% say no

Most of those surveyed are unaware of whether or not violent content is promoted in news broadcasts

television. The majority of those surveyed from the Bakker II neighborhood think that if

There is a promotion of violent content in television news programs.

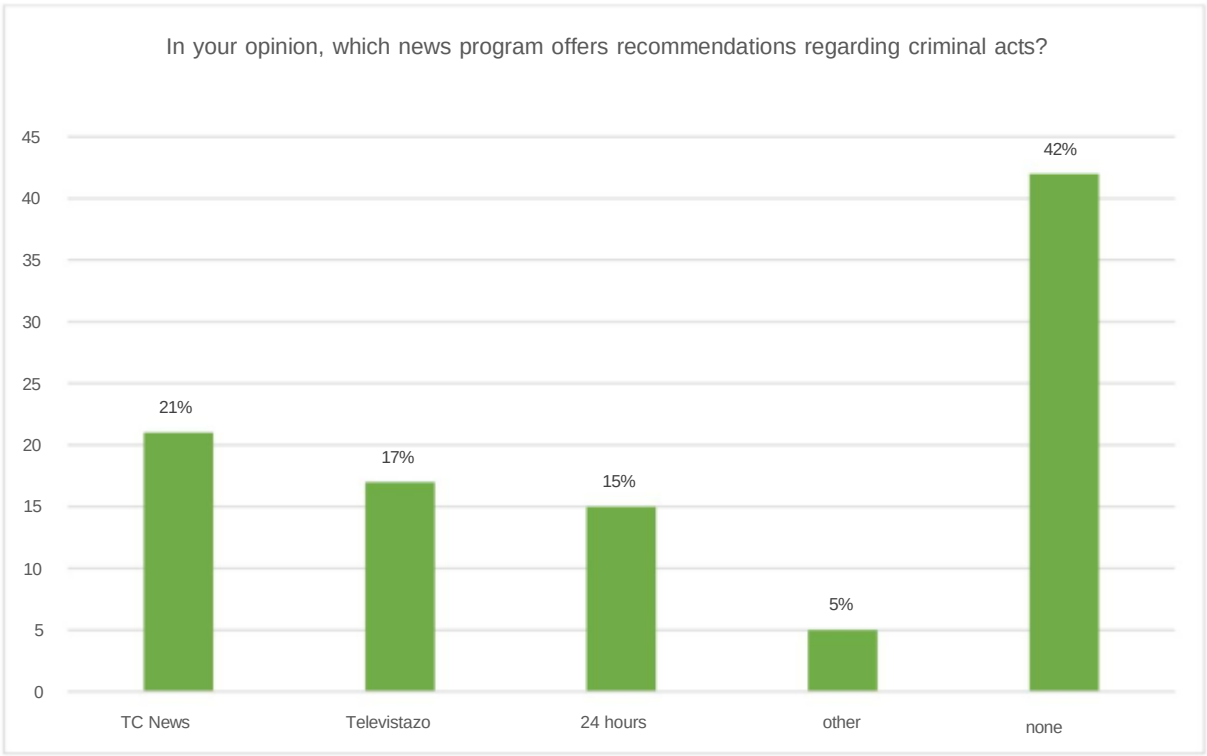
Chart 12



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In this graph 9, 42% of respondents believe that the 24-hour news program presents the news in an objective way, but 31% of those surveyed expressed that Televistazo is objective when However, 23% of those surveyed indicated that the news program was Noticiero TC. which presents the news objectively, and only 4% of those surveyed said other news programs They are objective when presenting the news. The 24-hour news program is preferred by most respondents. that presents the news objectively to the television audience.

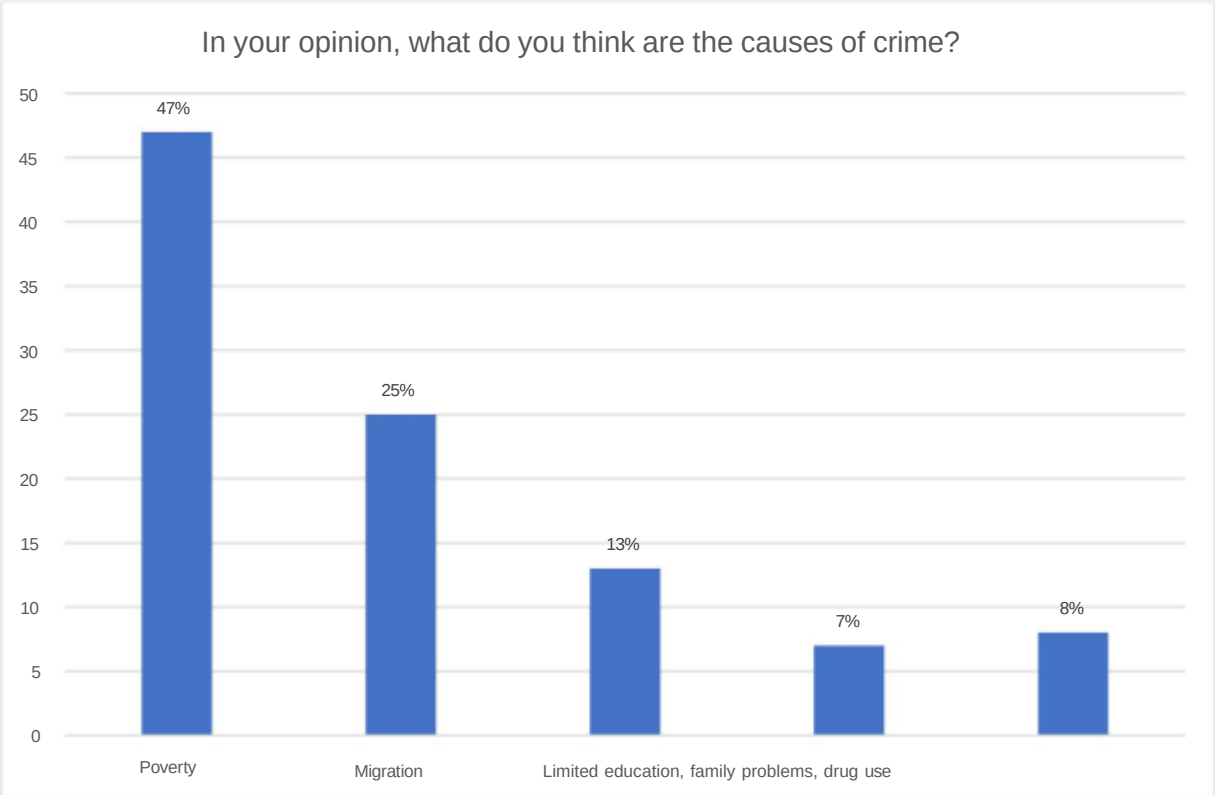
Chart 13



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Graph 10 shows that 42% of respondents stated that none of the news programs Television programs offer some recommendations regarding criminal acts; however, for 21% He believes that the TC news program does offer recommendations, as do the Televistazo news programs. with 17% and news channel 24 with 15% of respondents believe that there are recommendations, Finally, 5% of those surveyed stated that other news programs offer recommendations regarding the criminal acts. In summary, it can be said that the majority of those surveyed expressed who do not perceive recommendations from television news programs regarding criminal acts that They show it on the screen to the television audience.

Chart 14



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

Regarding graph 11, it can be seen that 47% of respondents consider that the cause

For 25%, it's poverty that causes crime; for 13%, it's migration; for 13%, it's the other cause.

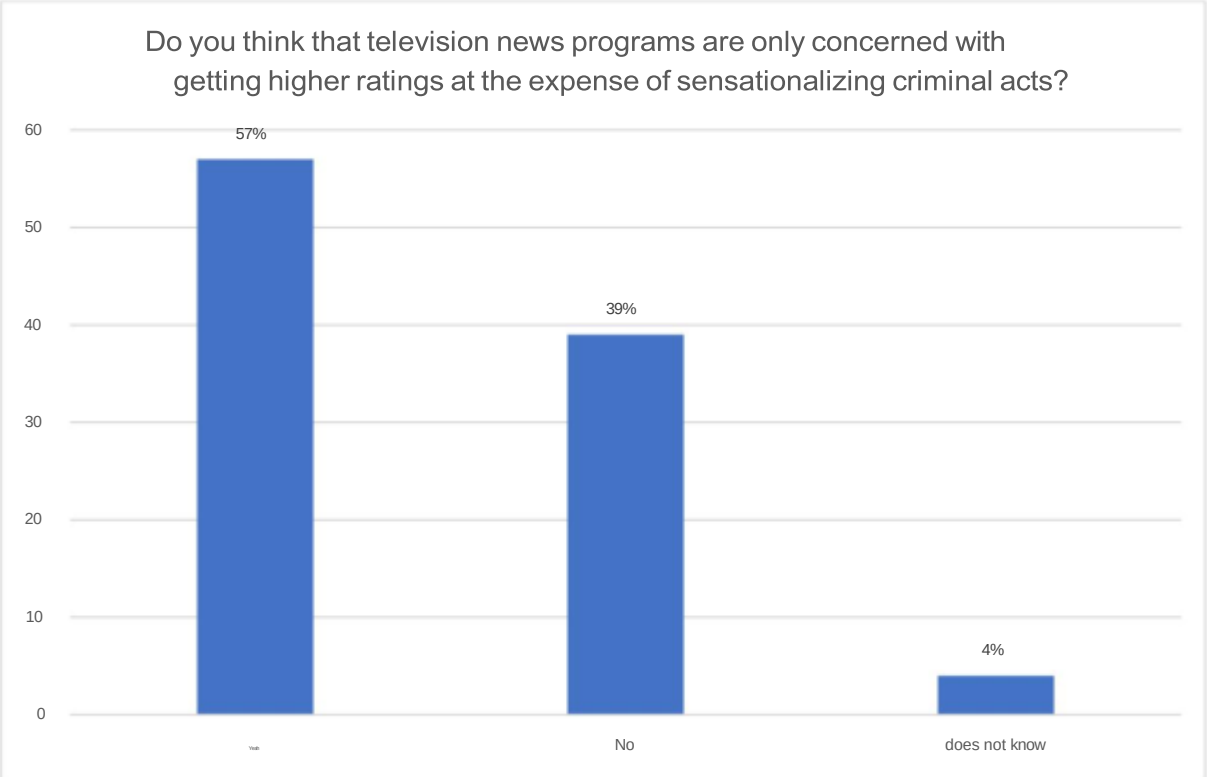
The main reason cited by respondents is the lack of education, while 8% of respondents cited consumption as the main reason.

drugs as a cause of crime, and for 7% of those surveyed, they say that it is the

Family problems as a cause of crime. The graph shows that the majority

He believes that the root or cause of crime is poverty.

Chart 15



Source: Survey conducted among residents of the Bakker II neighborhood by Andrés Gudiño, June 2022

In graph 12, 57% of respondents believe that television news programs only...

The ratings are a concern due to the sensationalism surrounding criminal acts, while 39% of

The respondents hold an opposing view, and only 4% of respondents do not know if

News programs are only concerned with ratings. In this graph, the majority of respondents think

that television news programs are only concerned with ratings for economic purposes

television channels.

4.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of surveys of residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of

In Quito, Ecuador, it was confirmed that the TV news program is the most watched by the majority of the respondents, this is because, as mentioned earlier in the theoretical framework, this

TC's news program relies heavily on sensationalism through its crime reports

focusing on criminal acts, promoting morbid curiosity and fear in order to attract more viewers

audience; in turn, most respondents agree that in all the main

In Ecuadorian news programs, news about criminal acts is the most frequently broadcast.

in the news , It was also observed that the majority of respondents believe that the

Television news programs have considerable credibility because they broadcast news related to the criminal acts from the spectacular perspective of violence, where the journalist comments on the news using a fairly fluent vocabulary, thus conveying seriousness and credibility to the audience

news presentation.

The survey also showed that for the majority of respondents among the residents of

Residents of the Bakker II neighborhood believe that the TC news program reports the most on criminal activity.

It conveys to the television audience that other news programs do, and this is related to the fact that the TC news program

It is the most observed by the majority of respondents. In turn, a considerable group of

Respondents indicate that all major television news programs operate from the

sensationalism to attract a larger audience to their news programs for the purpose of economic gain.

Similarly, the majority of those surveyed believe that the main television news programs in the Ecuador only presents the news about the criminal acts, but does not delve into the cause.

of the criminal act, this generates in the television audience a lack of debate, dialogue, analysis about how the crime occurred in order to later think about it, to reflect on some kind of

proposal or recommendation. Also, most respondents believe that there is a

influence means by the main news outlets on the speeches of the residents of
Bakker II neighborhood where they act based on what they see on the main news programs
television. Similarly, the majority of those surveyed believe that there is a
amount of violent content , This is worrying because news reports show the
normalization of violence towards the television audience, and where the audience in turn considers that
Violence is an intrinsic part of human nature and we act according to it; however, let us remember
According to the researcher, violence is a symbolic instrument learned in society.
Bandura, in accordance with Aristotle, believed that human beings are social beings and as such must be in
society building meaningful relationships, however, these authors mentioned
Previously they did not propose violence as part of the social being, but quite the opposite in
Aristotle, in particular, considers violence to be the irrational part of human beings. , that is to say
its primitive part that it shares in nature, remembering that the human being is at the pinnacle
of nature as a rational being.

In the survey, the majority of participants consider the news program to be the most objective.
who present the news 24 hours a day, this is because that newscast does not have a space for
crime reports, unlike the TC news program, and that the news anchors apparently
They show greater seriousness in reporting news related to criminal acts. Now too
It was evident that for the majority of survey participants, the main
Television news programs do not offer recommendations or solutions to criminal acts and
This, in turn, is related to the construction of the discourse of television news programs around
to criminal acts where the news does not analyze the causes, does not propose solutions, only
They sensationalize the crime news, leading most respondents to believe that the cause
Poverty is a major factor in crime in Ecuador.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

The present investigation has reached the following conclusions:

As a first conclusion, we were able to observe that the main television news programs in the Ecuador significantly influences the discourse surrounding criminal acts committed by Residents of the Bakker II neighborhood located in the city of Quito, Ecuador, witnessed this firsthand. instance to which in question 7 regarding whether participants consider that there is an influence of According to television news reports and the residents' speeches, the result was that 70% They considered that there is quite a bit of influence.

Another significant finding was that the main news outlets in Ecuador handle the news in around the criminal acts in a sensationalist, yellow journalism way, where the violence, and in turn, the normalization of violence is fostered in Ecuadorian society where In the social imagination of the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood, there is a belief that crime In Ecuador it's everywhere and at any time, meanwhile the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood They believe that crime stems from disadvantaged socioeconomic strata, falling in the fallacy of association where the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood relate poverty with delinquency.

We can also conclude that the role of the main television news programs in the Ecuador is about generating economic profit at the expense of capturing the audience through... sensationalism of the news, especially if it involves criminal acts.

In turn, another conclusion can be drawn which is that news presenters have a political discourse in the face of criminal acts, since if the central government has an affinity with the These media outlets, in turn, do not reveal to a great extent the shortcomings that the central government to be able to counteract crime, however if the central government does not have no relationship with the media, they in turn will exaggerate and sensationalism of news surrounding criminal acts.

Another conclusion is that the main television news programs only present the news on criminal acts without any type of causal analysis, nor proposals to be able to to confront crime, in this way by transmitting the criminal acts the discourses of the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

This research proposes the following recommendations with the aim of providing

To the residents of the Bakker II neighborhood in the city of Quito, Ecuador, a new critical perspective

from the philosophy of language, to understand how discourses surrounding criminal acts

that are shown by the main news programs in Ecuador do not significantly influence the

residents of the Bakker II neighborhood.

The first recommendation put forward by the research is:

Through the Bakker II neighborhood board, hold bi-weekly meetings, with the purpose of

to demystify the narratives surrounding criminal acts that are broadcast by major news outlets

television programs in Ecuador, and in this way, residents can develop a more critical perspective on them.

to the news

As a second recommendation, the research suggests that:

Through the Bakker II neighborhood board, work together with all the residents of

The aforementioned neighborhood is taking preventative measures against criminal activity, with the aim of ensuring that...

Residents of the Bakker II neighborhood feel safe in the neighborhood and are not alarmed by the speeches

sensationalist, yellow journalism from the main television news programs in Ecuador.

The third recommendation of the research suggests that:

To make an academic contribution from the field of philosophy of language on the understanding of

from the construction of discourses surrounding criminal acts issued by the main

television news programs in Ecuador reach various social institutions such as universities,

Observatory centers in the city of Quito, with the purpose of providing spaces for debate and discussion

of the issues related to criminal acts and in this way generate greater awareness in society

critical reflection and, in turn, demand that the main television news programs be more objective in to show news about criminal acts.

The fourth recommendation provided by this research is as follows:

Invite local authorities in charge of citizen security issues, journalists from the major television news programs to a meeting with the leadership members of the Bakker II neighborhood , with the aim of generating conversation, debates, and discussions around the speeches of the criminal acts presented by television news in Ecuador and which in turn with this a discussion involving journalists, local authorities, and residents of the Bakker II neighborhood speeches about criminal acts and providing viable solutions to crime

The fifth recommendation provided by the research is:

To negotiate with the neighborhood board of the Bakker II neighborhood for radio or television airtime and to present the research in a clear, concrete, and precise manner so that the audience can listen, observe a new approach from the philosophy of language regarding discourses Regarding the criminal acts broadcast on the main news programs in Ecuador, since In this way, the audience will have a more critical reflection on television content. special of the criminal acts.

GLOSSARY OF UNKNOWN TERMS

It is important to mention that the terms were consulted in the dictionary of the Royal

Royal Spanish Academy (RAE) 2021 version

Social anomie: A set of situations that arise from the lack of social norms or their

degradation.

Anthropology: A set of sciences that study the biological, cultural, and social aspects of

human being.

Audience: The public that listens to radio and television programs, or that attends an event or

show.

Criminal: Guilt, breach of the law. A voluntary or negligent act or omission punishable by law.

by law.

Social deviance: An abnormal tendency or habit in someone's behavior.

Discourse: Doctrine, ideology, thesis, or point of view

To spectacularize: To indicate that something becomes spectacular or turns into a spectacle.

That is, something that is offered to the eye or to intellectual contemplation and that is capable of attracting

to give attention and to move the spirit by instilling in it delight, wonder, pain, or other emotions

Aesthetics: The discipline that studies beauty and the philosophical foundations of art.

Ethics: Part of philosophy that deals with good and the foundation of its values.

Phenomenon: Any manifestation that becomes present to the consciousness of a subject and appears as

object of their perception.

Philosophy: A body of knowledge that seeks to establish, in a rational way, the most fundamental principles general principles that organize and guide the understanding of reality, as well as the meaning of action human.

Epistemology: The branch of philosophy that studies the principles, foundations, scope, and methods of human knowledge.

Hypothesis: It is provisionally established as the basis of an investigation that may confirm or deny the validity of that.

Social imaginary: It is a set of values, institutions, laws, symbols and myths common to a more or less specific social group and, in part, its corresponding society.

Intersubjectivity: A reciprocal process by which consciousness and knowledge are shared person to another. The term intersubjectivity is a philosophical concept that originated with idealism. German, and arises from a need to ontologically and socially ground the "other subject"

Logic: The science that explains the laws, modes, and forms of propositions in relation to their truth or falsehood.

Media: This relates to the media: Media conglomerate or group of Communication; Media bias. Media, fame, or attributes of a celebrity.

Methodological: It is a word generated from three words of Greek origin: metà (“more there”), odòs (“path”) and logos (“study”). The concept refers to the research plan that allows certain objectives to be met within the framework of a science.

Residents: One who lives or resides in a place

Narrative: They describe events and tell stories, while in arguments Reasons are given to justify certain conclusions.

Ontology: Part of metaphysics that deals with being in general and its transcendental properties.

Pathology: It is the branch of medicine and biology concerned with the study of diseases. More specifically, this discipline deals with the study of structural changes biochemical and functional factors that underlie disease in cells, tissues, and organs

Perception: Perception is the way in which the brain interprets the sensations it receives through the senses to form an unconscious or conscious impression of physical reality of their environment.

Psychology: The science that studies mental processes, sensations, perceptions, and Human behavior in relation to the physical and social environment that surrounds him.

Punitive: Punitive is understood as belonging to, alluding to, concerning and relating to punishment, penalty, punishment, sanction, sentence, penance, fine or excommunication, is not referred to in the physical area but a correction in which he has committed a fault.

Citizen security: It is the integrated action developed by the State, with the collaboration of the citizens and other organizations of public interest, aimed at ensuring their coexistence and peaceful development, the eradication of violence.

Signs: A material object perceptible to the senses, an event or action, that constitutes in knowledge is an indication, designation, or agent of another object, event, action, or subjective formation

Sociocultural: Pertaining to or related to the cultural state of a society or social group.

Sociology: It is the social science that deals with the scientific analysis of human society or regional population. In short, it can be said that this studies human society, to the human groups and the relationships that form society

Unidimensional: Of a single dimension. It is an analysis of Western societies that, under A pseudo-democratic disguise hides a totalitarian structure based on the exploitation of man for man

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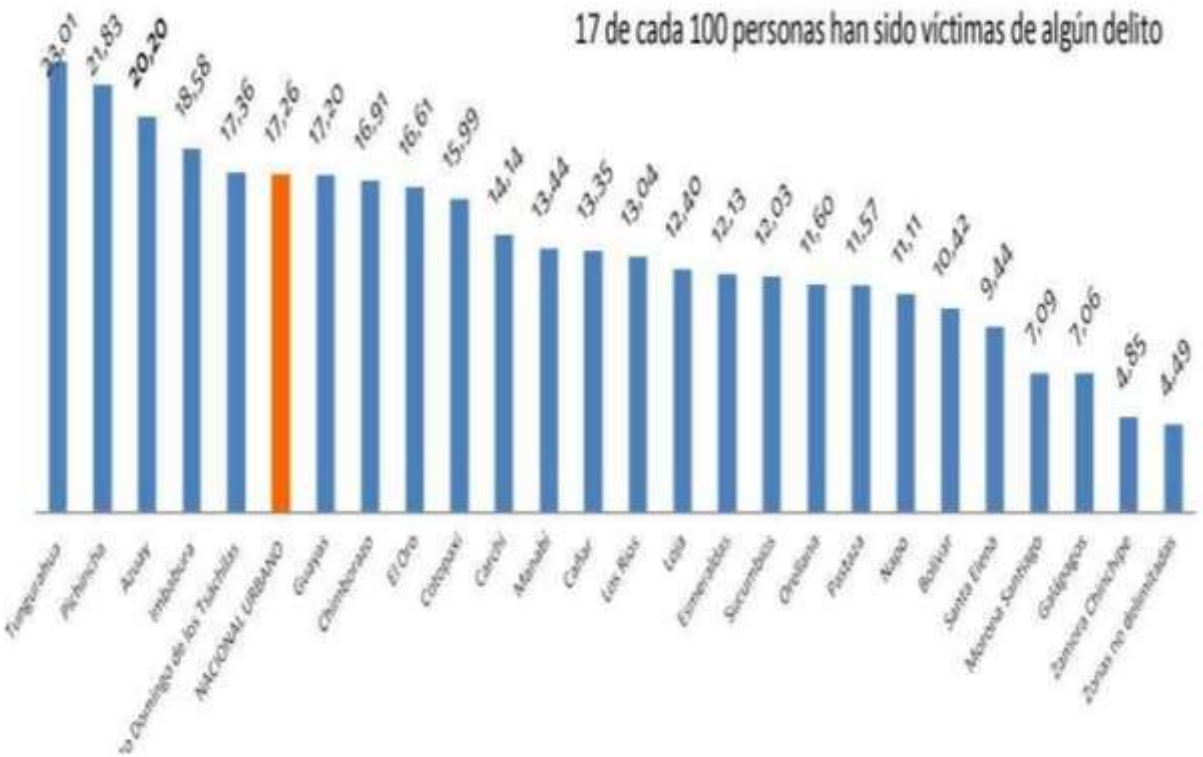
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APPENDICES

Prevalence of Crimes Against Persons (ALL CRIMES)



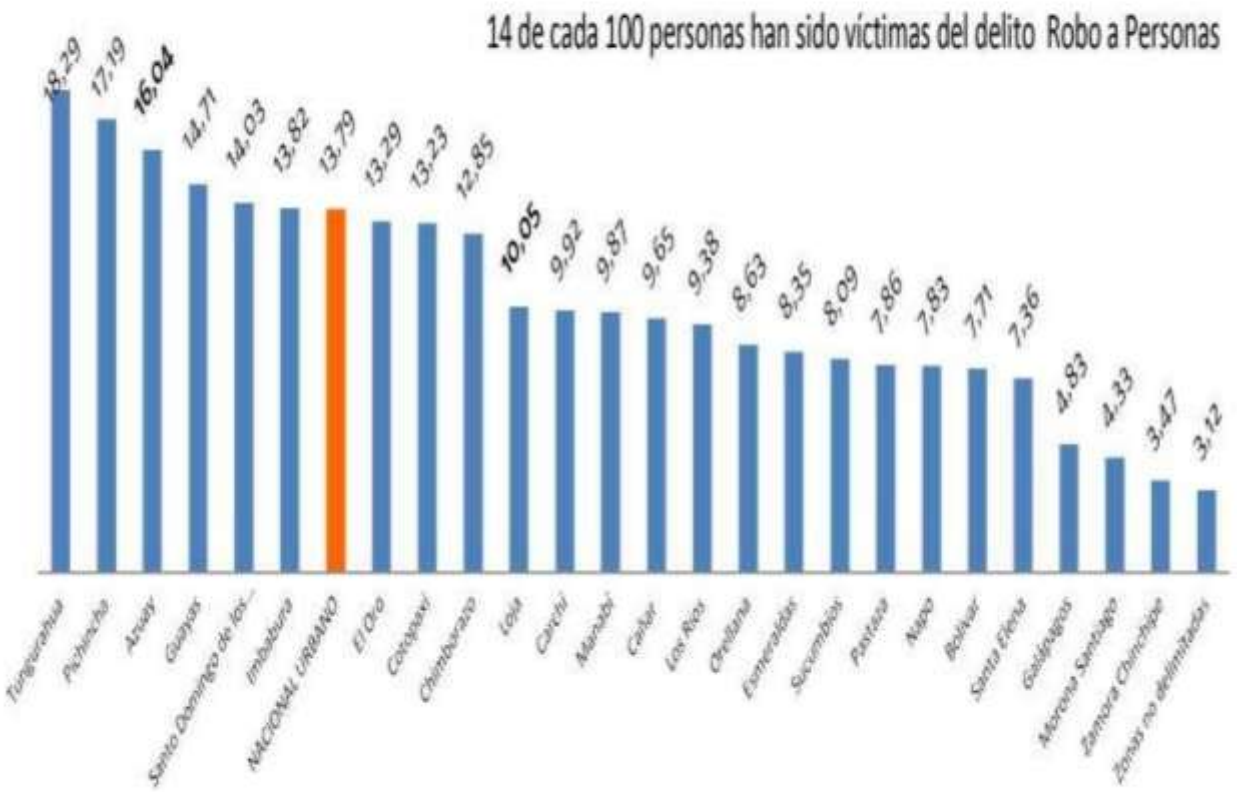
^ 4.1 Listed mentioned that from September 2010 to August 2011, it was victim of a crime such as: Robbery, Fraud,

Source: Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey 2011, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) Intimidation/threat, Wounds/injuries and Kidnapping.

Crime Prevalence: This refers to the population aged 16 and over who were victims of crimes such as: Robbery, Fraud, etc.

Intimidation/threats, injuries/wounds, and kidnapping, in the reference period from September 2010 to August 2011, with respect to the population investigated. 6

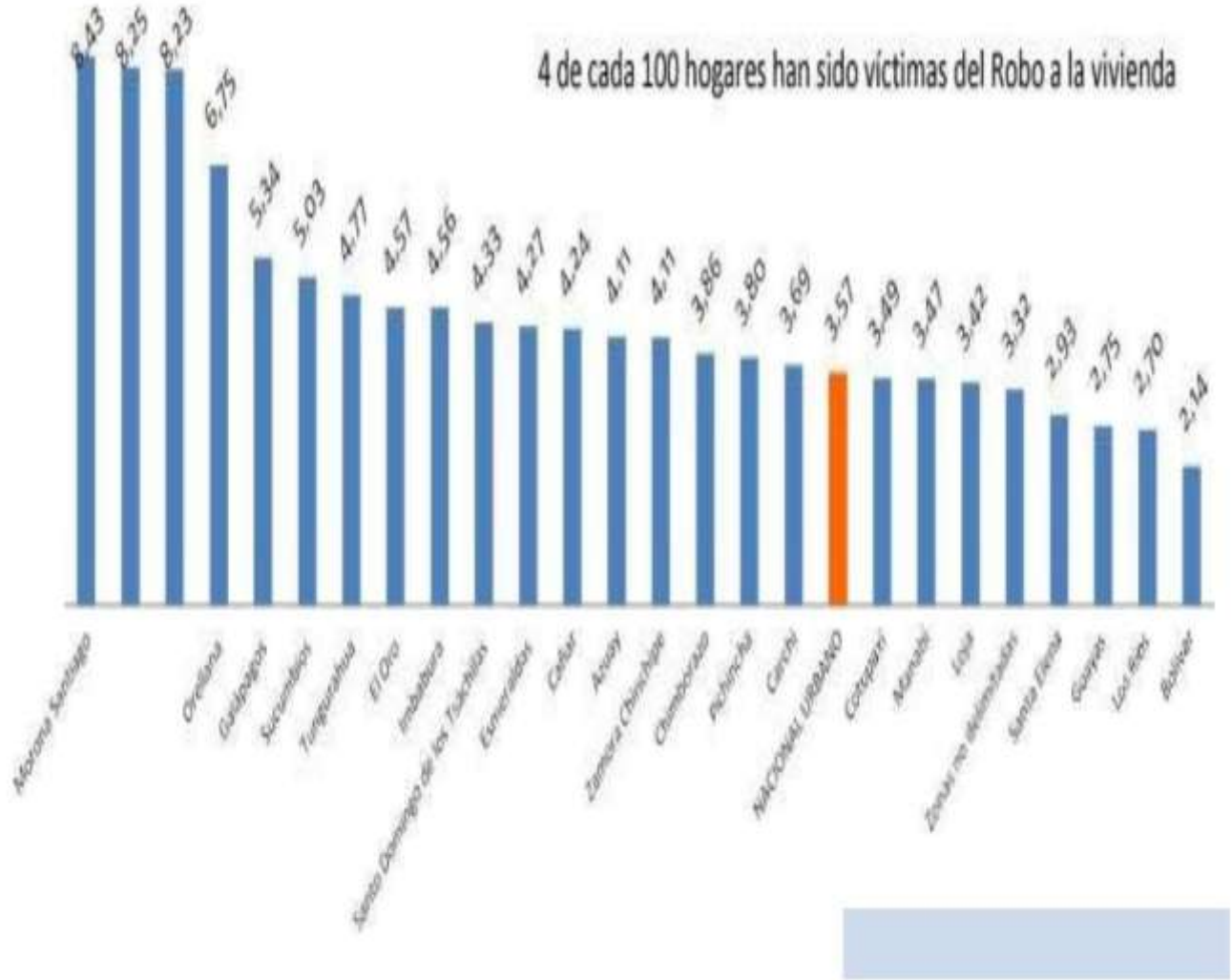
Prevalence of Crime (ROBBERY OF PERSONS)



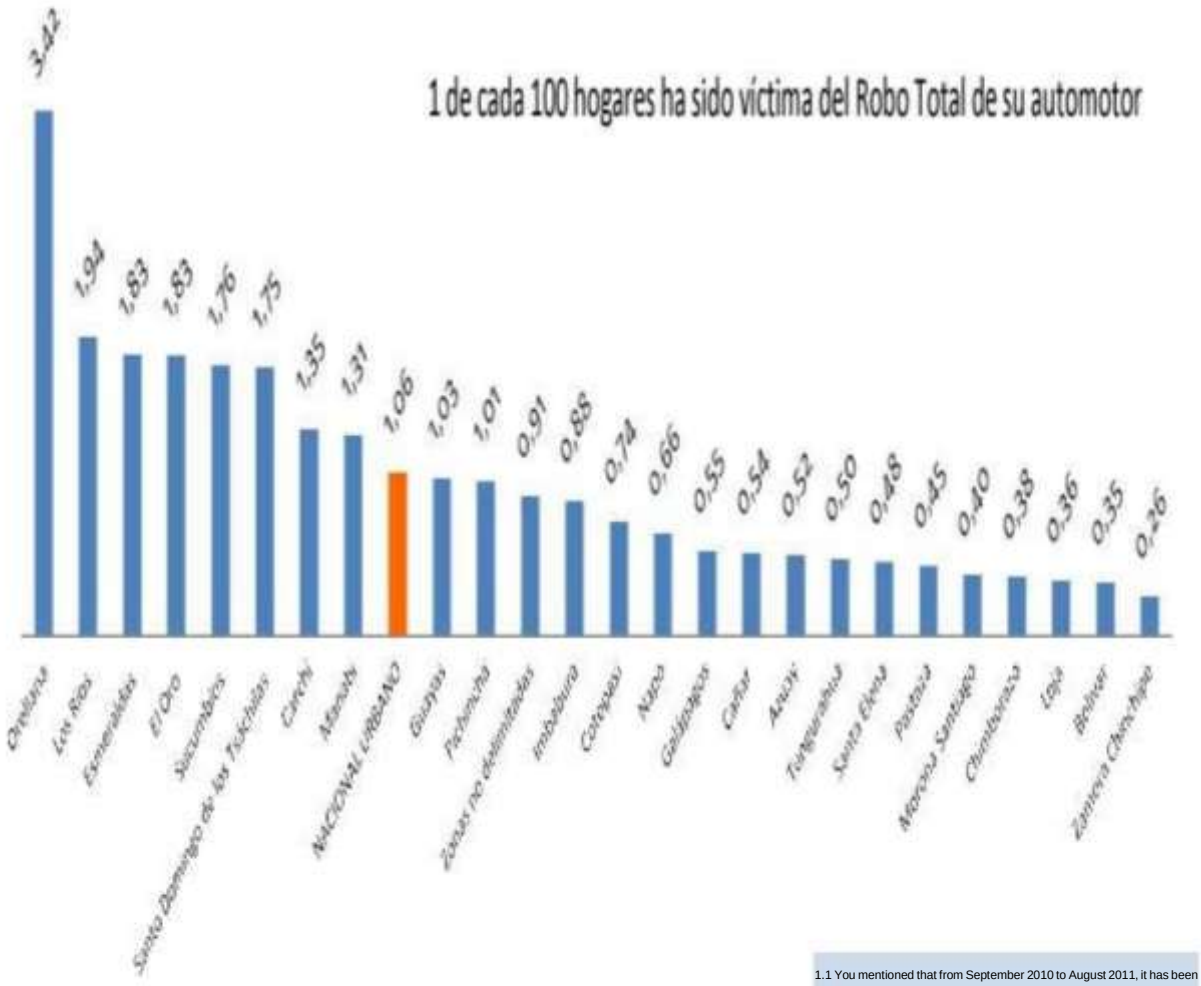
4.1 You mentioned that from September 2010 to August 2011, you were a victim of a crime such as: Robbery of persons.

Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

Prevalence of the Crime of Robbery Against Persons: This is the population aged 16 years and over who were victims of robbery against persons in the reference period of September 2010 to August 2011, regarding the population studied. 7


4 de cada 100 hogares han sido víctimas del Robo a la vivienda
8,43
8,25
8,23
6,75
5,34
5,03
4,77
4,57
4,56
4,33
4,27
4,24
4,11
4,11
3,86
3,80
3,69
3,57
3,49
3,47
3,42
3,32
2,93
2,75
2,70
2,14
Morona Santiago
Orellana
Galápagos
Sucumbíos
Tungurahua
El Oro
Imbabura
Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas
Esmeraldas
Cañar
Azuay
Zamora Chinchipe
Chimborazo
Pichincha
Carchi
NACIONAL URBANO
Cotopaxi
Manabí
Loja
Zonas no delimitadas
Santa Elena
Guayas
Los Ríos
Bolívar

Prevalence of Crimes Against Households (TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)



1.1 You mentioned that from September 2010 to August 2011, it has been victim of total car theft?

Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

Prevalence of the Crime of Total Motor Vehicle Theft: Households that were victims at least once of the crime of Total Motor Vehicle Theft in the period of Reference from September 2010 to August 2011, regarding the population that owns at least one vehicle (population at risk).

Prevalence of Crimes Against Households (PARTIAL THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES)



2.1 Did you mention that from September 2010 to August 2011 you were a victim of partial theft (accessories, parts or tools) of a motor vehicle?

Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

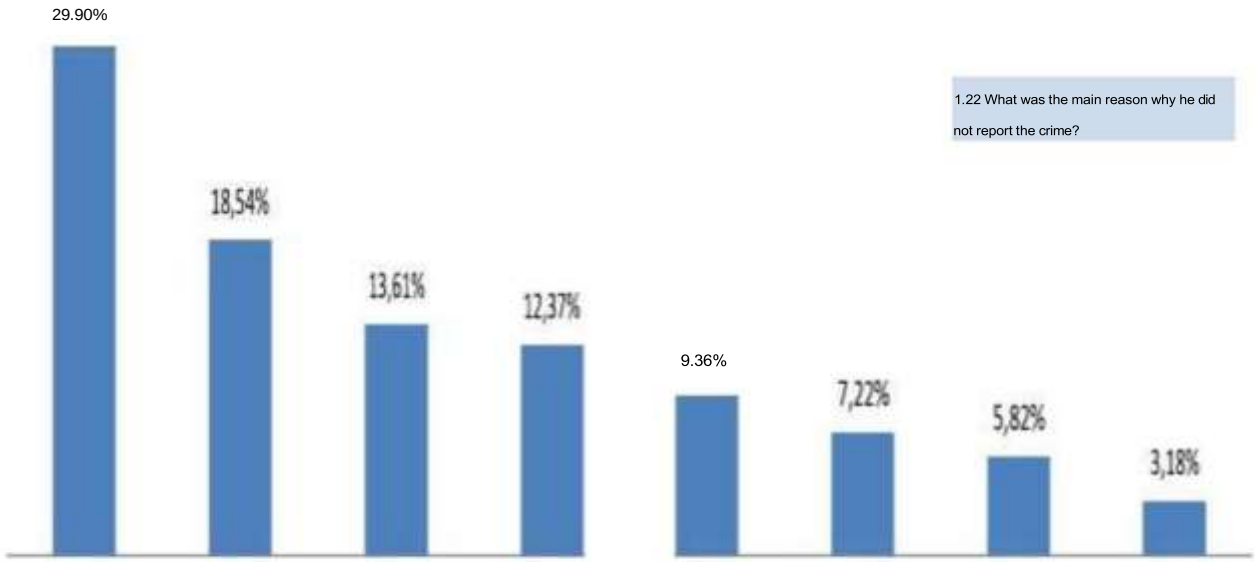
Prevalence of the Crime of Home Burglary: Households that were victims of the crime of Partial Theft of a Motor Vehicle in the reference period of September 2010

As of August 2011, regarding the population that owns at least one vehicle (at-risk population). 11

Reason why crimes are not reported (Last crime)

29.9% of people who were victims of a crime did not report it because

They do not trust the judicial system



I don't trust the police. I don't trust the police. Due to lack of time. Minor offense. Due to fear of retaliation. Lack of interest or negligence. Is unaware of the judicial system. Other police procedures.

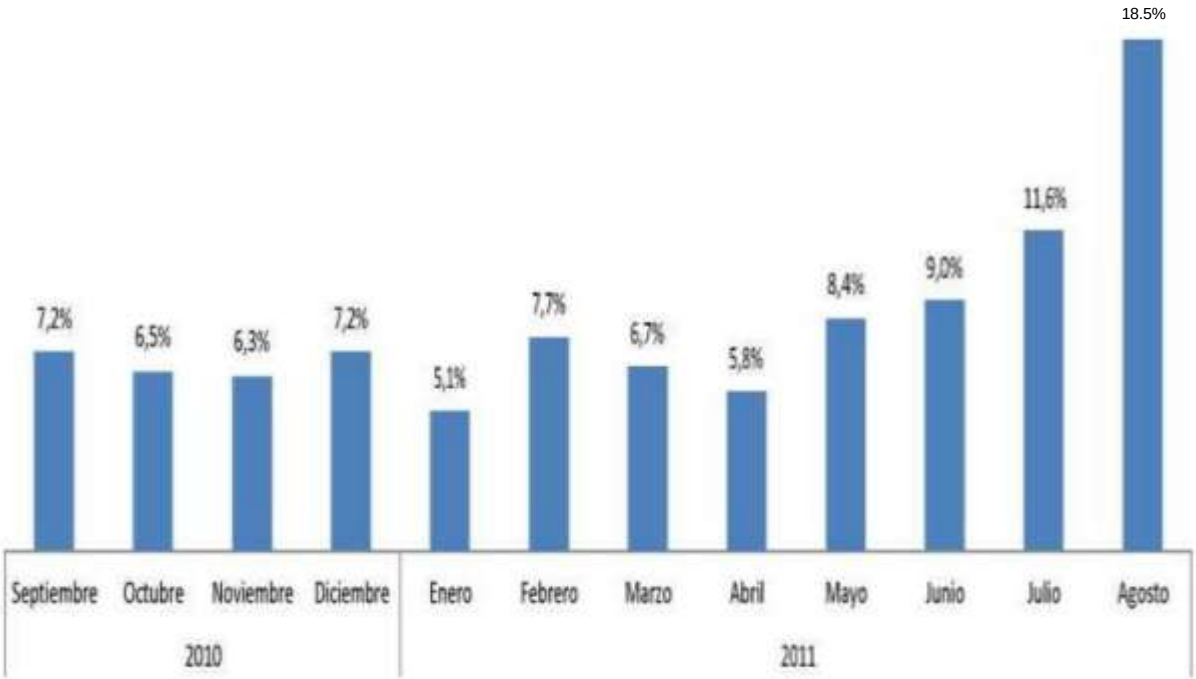
Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

Reason for not reporting: This is the relationship between the reason for not reporting the last crime, with respect to the total victim population that did not report the last crime, within the reference period September 2010-August 2011.

Note: For the calculation of this aggregate indicator, the crimes (Total motor vehicle theft, Partial motor vehicle theft, Burglary, Robbery of persons, Fraud, Intimidation/threat, Wounds/Injuries and Kidnapping) investigated in the 2011 Victimization Survey are taken into account. 14

Month of occurrence of the crime (Robbery of Persons) (Last crime)

18.5% of robberies against individuals occurred in the month of August (Last crime committed)



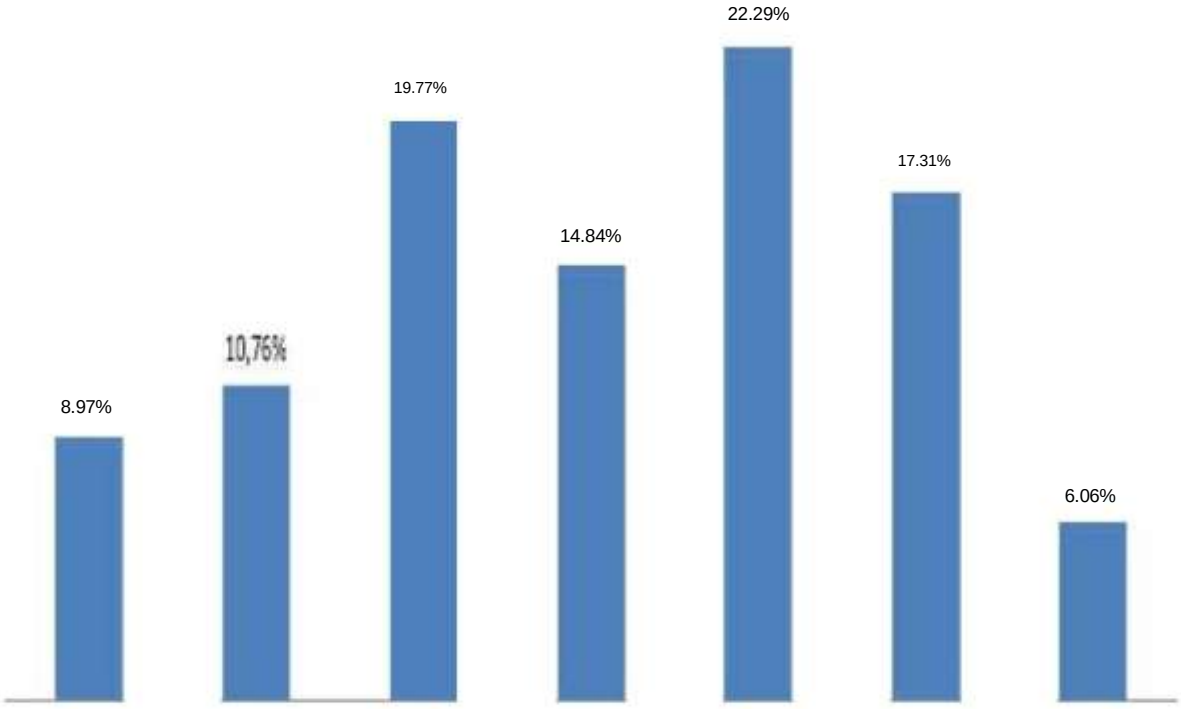
1.1i In what year, month, day and time did the last *(CRIME) occur?*

Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

16

Date of occurrence of the crime (Robbery of Persons) (Last crime)

22.29% of robberies against individuals occur on Fridays



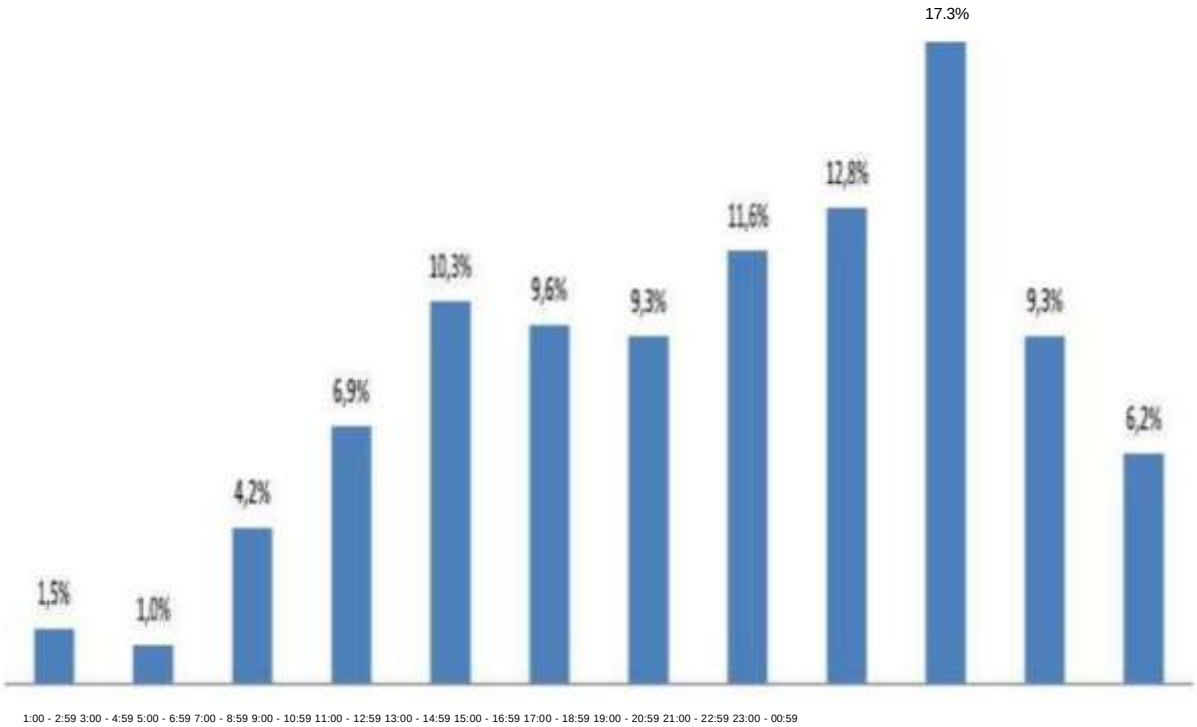
Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

1.1i In what year, month, day and time did the last *(CRIME) occur?*

17

Time of occurrence of the crime (Robbery of persons) (Last crime)

17.3% of robberies against individuals occurred between 7:00 PM and 8:59 PM



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

1.1 i In what year, month, day and time did the last *(CRIME) occur?*

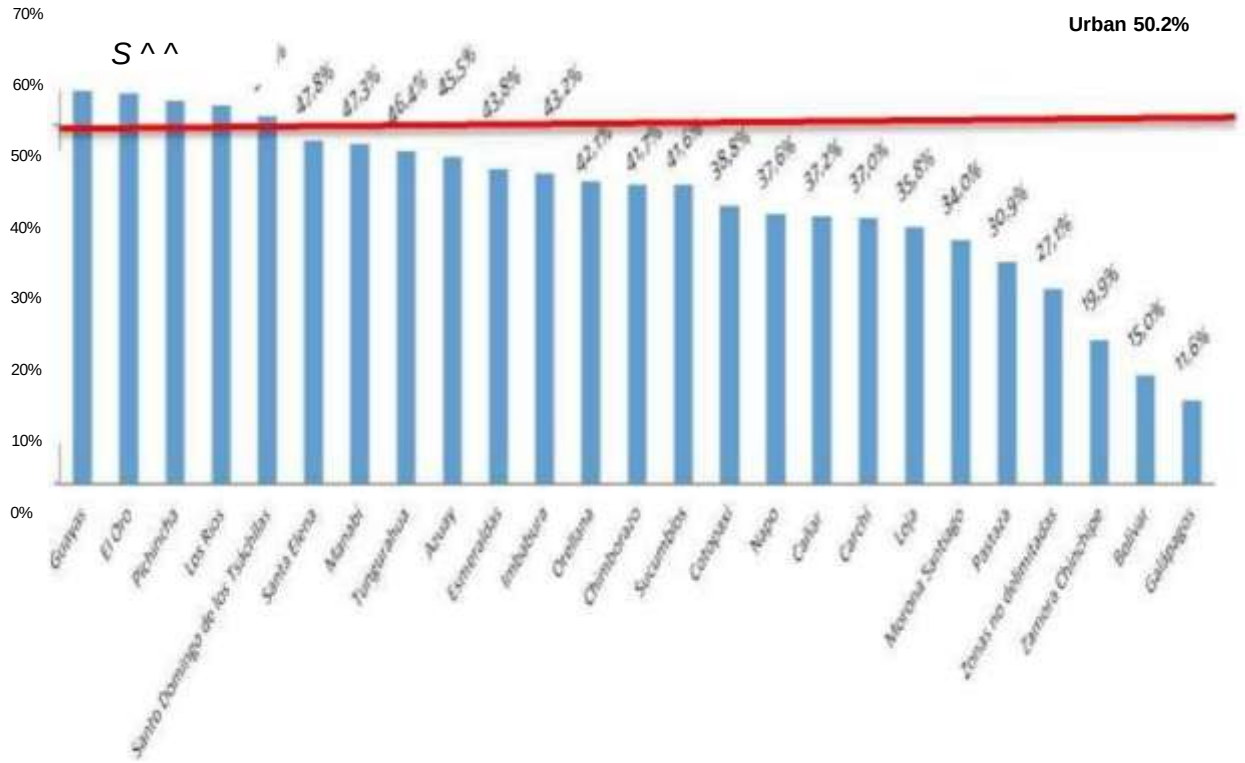
18

How unsafe do you feel in your neighborhood?

50.2% of people consider their neighborhood to be unsafe

National

Urban 50.2%



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

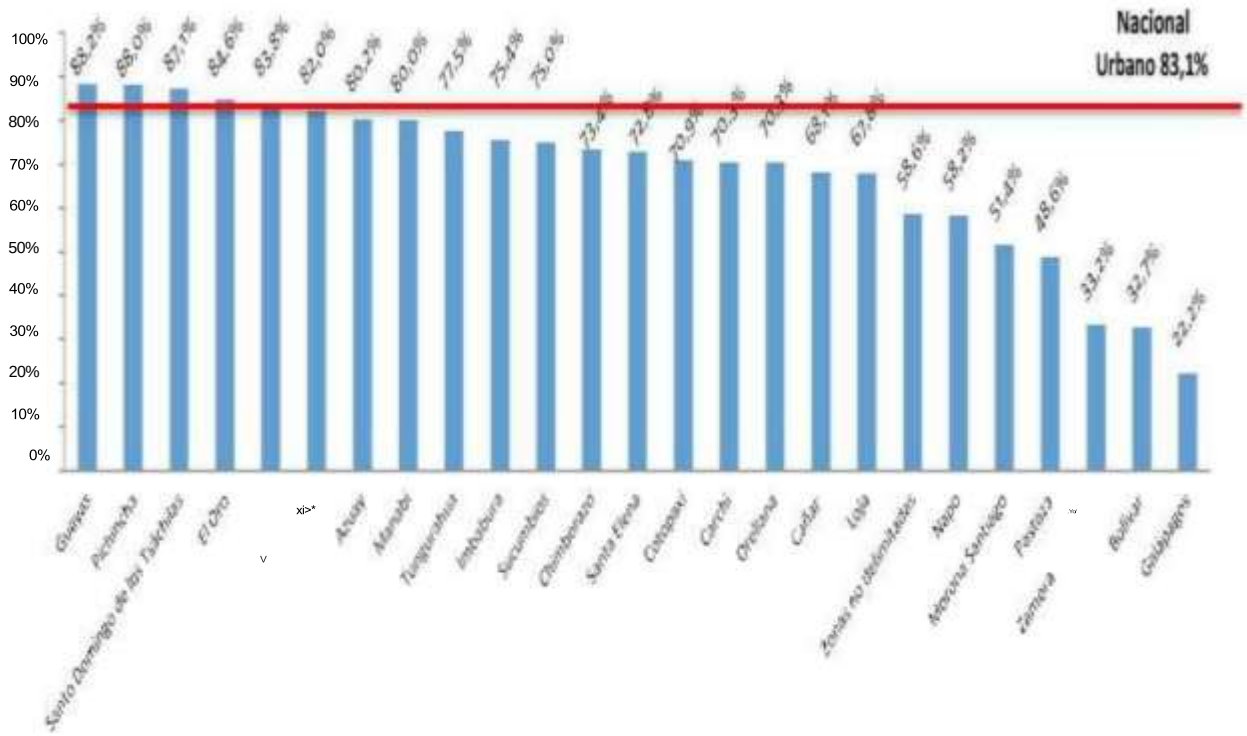
5.1 i How would you rate the safety in this neighborhood?

21

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

How unsafe do you feel in this city?

83.1% of people consider their city to be unsafe



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

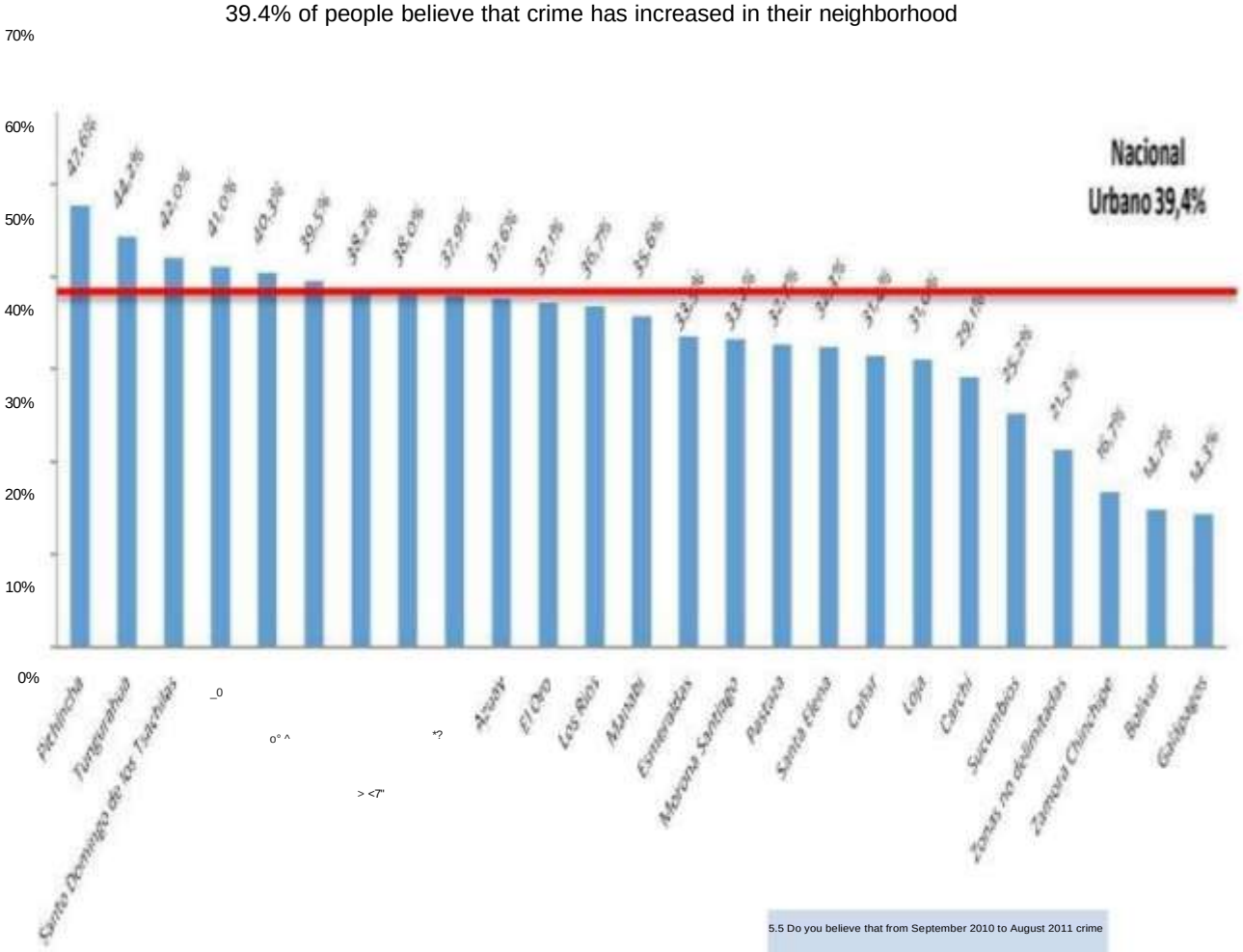
5.2 i How would you rate the safety in this city?

22

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

Do you think crime has increased in this neighborhood?

39.4% of people believe that crime has increased in their neighborhood



5.5 Do you believe that from September 2010 to August 2011 crime in this neighborhood increased?

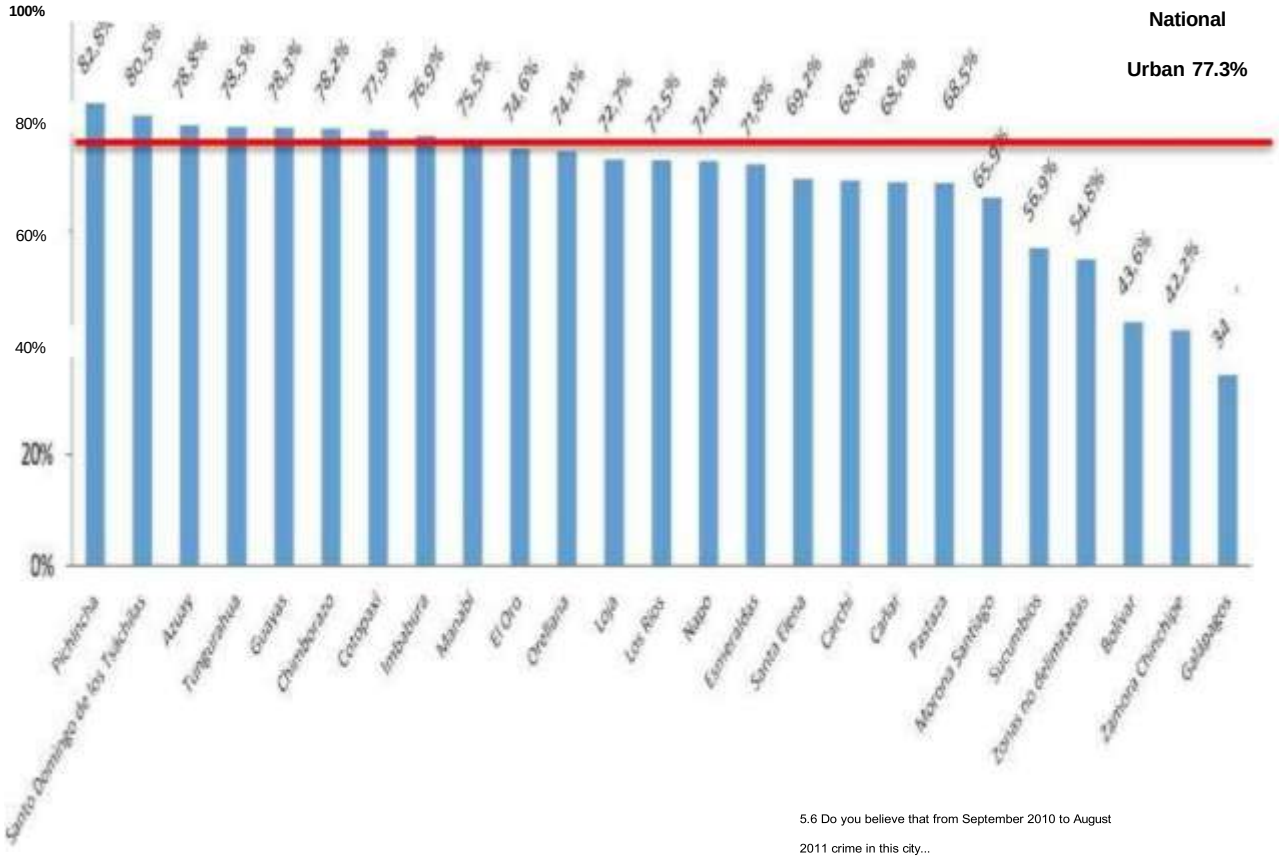
Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

Note: For this indicator, one person is randomly selected (informant) at the individual level; the response category considered was "increase".

23

Do you think crime has increased in this city?

77.3% of people believe that crime has increased in their city



5.6 Do you believe that from September 2010 to August 2011 crime in this city...

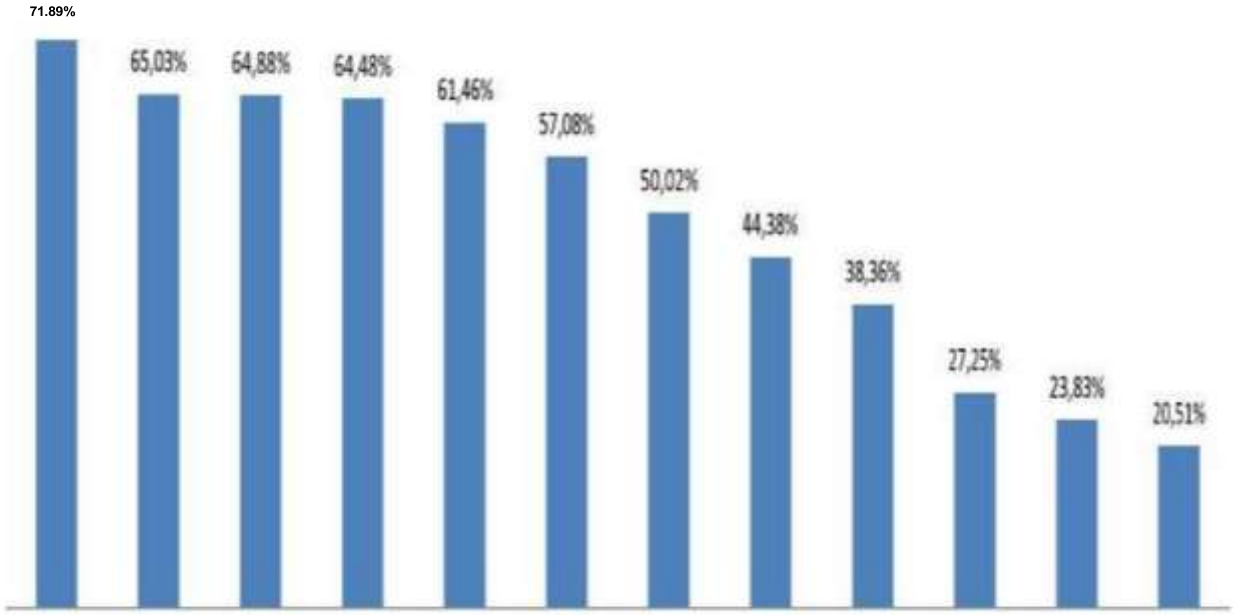
Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

24

Note: For this indicator, one person is randomly selected (informant) at the individual level; the response category considered was "increase".

How insecure do you feel in...

71.89% of people feel unsafe on public transport



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

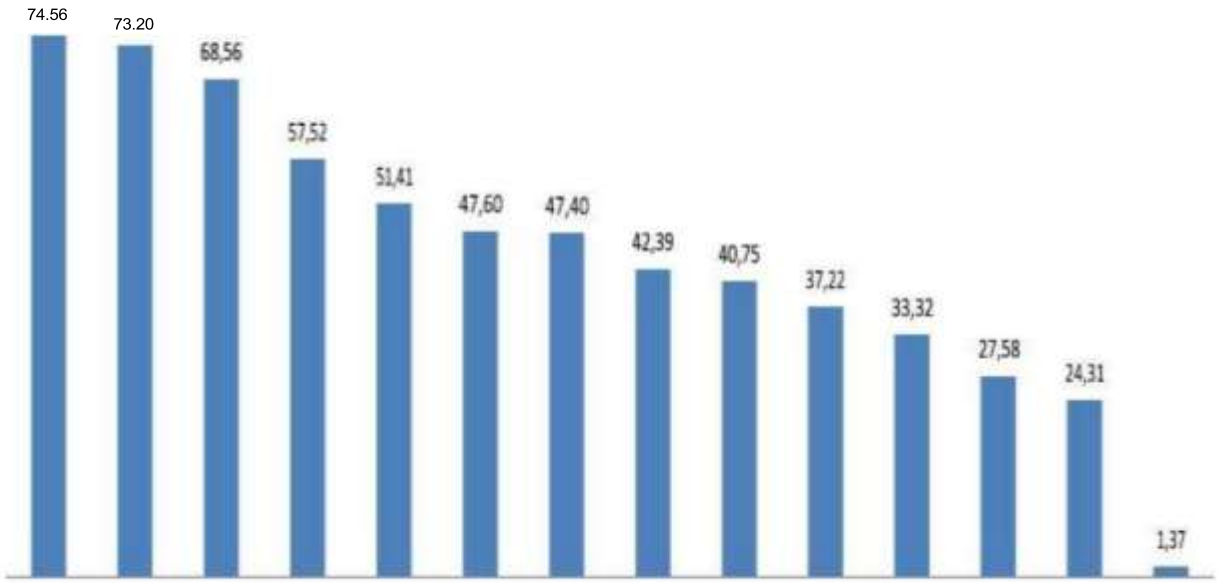
5.3 How do you feel in...

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

25

Out of fear of becoming a victim, I stopped...

74.56% of people prevent their children from going out for fear of them becoming victims of crime.



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

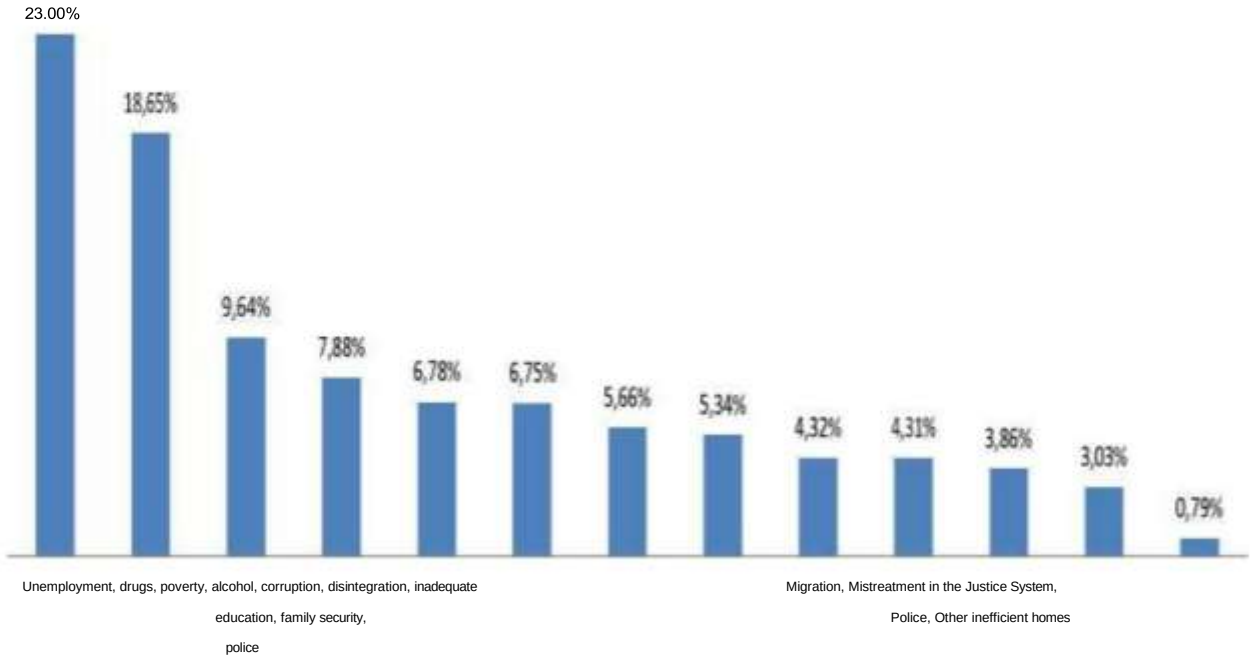
Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

5.9 Due to fear of becoming a victim of crime (robbery, assault, kidnapping, etc.) from September 2010 to August 2011, **I** stopped...

26

Causes of crime

23.0% of people think that unemployment is the main cause of crime



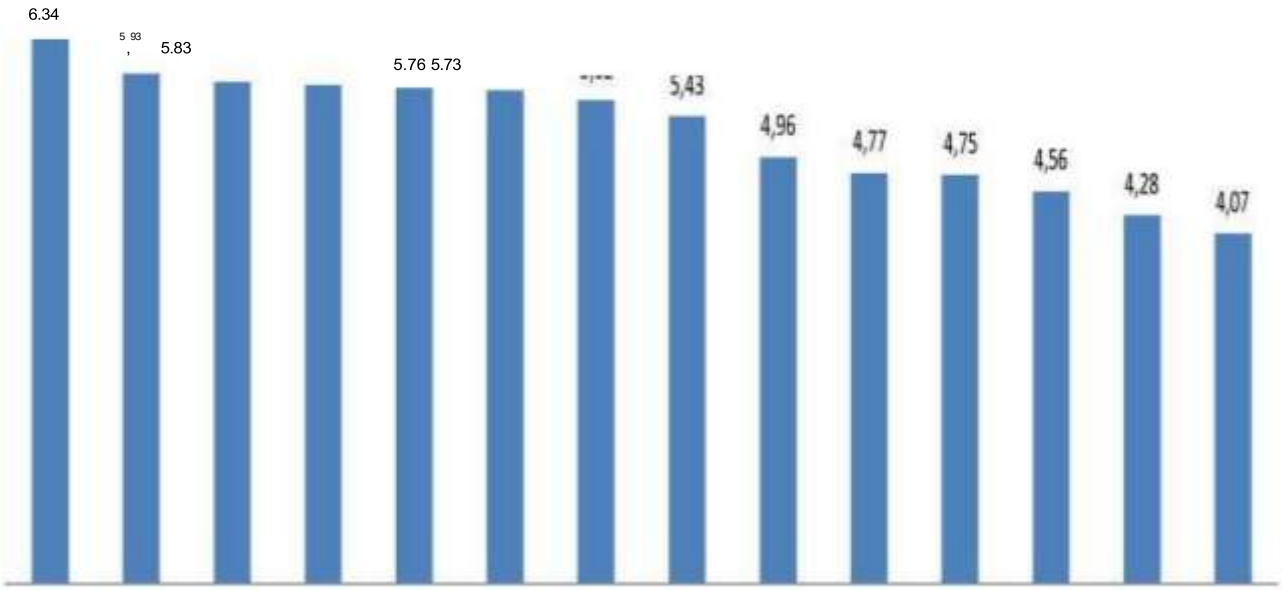
Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

5.4 In your opinion, what are the three main causes of crime in this city?

Perception of the Causes of Crime: Classify the main reasons/causes why people believe that crime exists.

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

Institutional Trust



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

5.15.- On a scale of 1 to 10, where "1" means No Confidence and "10" means Total Confidence, how would you rate the degree of confidence you have in.....?

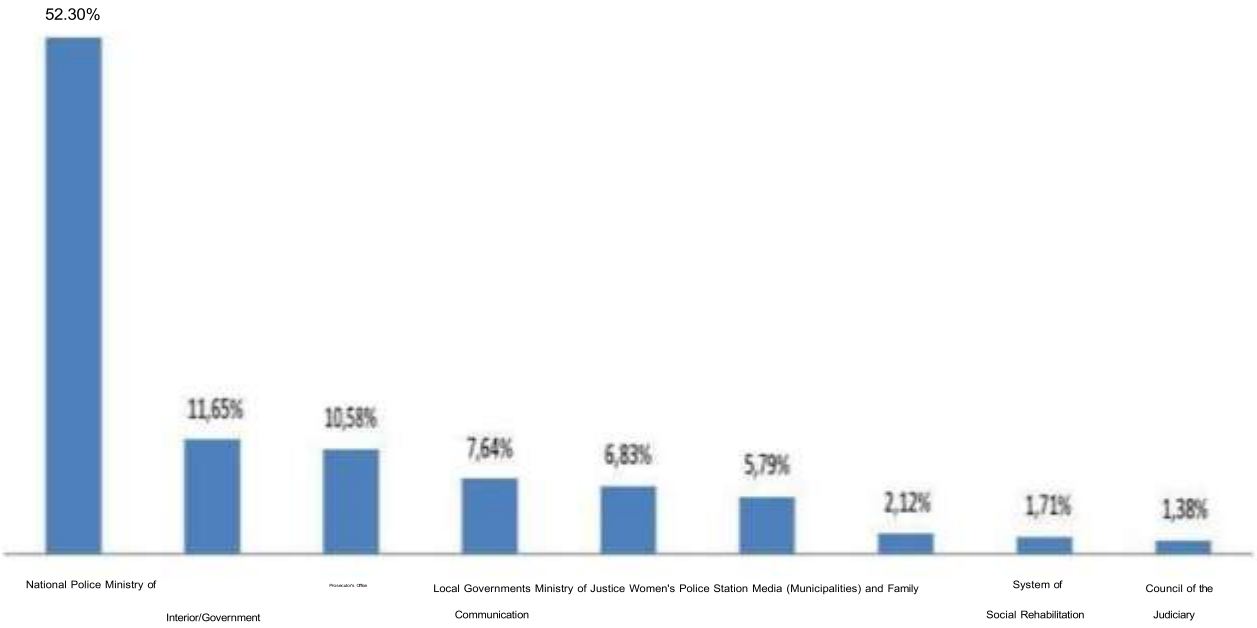
Perception of Institutional Trust: Measures the degree of trust people have in the effectiveness of the institutions responsible for resolving security problems.

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

30

Institutional responsibility

52.3% of people believe that The National Police must be in charge of the security of the citizens



Source: 2011 Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)

Note: For this indicator, a person is randomly selected (informant) at the person level.

5.16 In your opinion, what would be the three main institutions responsible for ensuring the safety of citizens?

32