Narrative patterns in the coverage of AI technologies in online science journalism

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Outline

- Al as a sociotechnical imaginary theoretical framework;
- Characteristics of science journalism literature overview;
- Aims and methods of this study;
- Data sources and analytic categories;
- Results and conclusions.



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Sociotechnical imaginaries [of AI]

- are **collectively imagined forms** of **social order** reflected in the design and realization of scientific and **technological projects** [including AI] (Jasanoff and Kim, 2009, p. 20).
- are discursively **constructed and communicated** as "future technologies" with **recommendations** for (national) strategies and policy documents [regarding AI] (Bareis and Katzenbach, 2021).
- articulated and reproduced in science journalism and popular culture through narratives and frames, which make consumers (re)imagine and (re)evaluate the potential implications of such technologies [as AI] (Genta and Riberi, 2019).











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Science journalism

- is placed in the fast-paced media supply chain, where it has to compete for attention with other media products (Nelkin, 1995)
- uses stylistic patterns that make copy and headlines newsworthy, attractive and emotional (Dahlstrom, 2014).
- evolves to fit in with digital formats personalized/targeted newsbites, briefings, social media posts – to keep consumers entertained and loyal (Lazzeretti, 2023)

My research so far has demonstrated a variety of linguistic resources that **represent and legitimize** specific versions of science through news stories and visuals (Molek-Kozakowska, 2017, 2018, 2022).



Aims and methods of this study (2023)

- to explore the narrative patterns in presenting AI as a revolutionary but controversial technology.
- using a triangulated dataset of over a hundred mini-narratives sourced from New Scientist, Nature daily briefings, and Scientific American (July-Dec. 2023)
- to identify the salient thematic scopes and narrative trajectories.
- to apply the categories of agency, sentiment, point of view, and news value to reconstruct each outlet's specific contribution to the evolving sociotechnical imaginaries of AI.



AI defined

- Al is a collection of technologies that relate to a computer system's capacity to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence (Nilsson, 2010).
- Generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT, DALL-E, Midjourney) involves the generation of new data (text, images, code) based on input data.
- Terms: "automation", "algorithms", "decision-making operational models", "deep-learning" or "neural networks" imply the ability to **process, interpret, find patterns in complex and large data** in a way that resembles "human-like" action (Beckett and Yaseen, 2023).



NewScientist Technology

nature briefing

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July –August 2023	34 headlines and leads
July-September 2023	29 briefing news items
September- December 2023	43 posts with article announcements



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Analytic categories

- theme (salient semantic macrostructure),
- agency (entity performing an action rather than being the action's accessory/instrument),
- sentiment (positive/negative/ambiguous/neutral + emotionality),
- point of view (narrator/protagonist/antagonist function + plot trajectory = dystopian/utopian)
- news value (consonance, eliteness, impact, negativity, personalization, positivity, proximity, superlativeness, timeliness, unexpectedness, Bednarek and Caple, 2017).



Preliminary results: NS

agency	position/role (alphabetical order)	evoked sentiment
Al as an	creator, doctors' assistant, interlocutor, navigator, pilot,	(rather) positive
actor	driver, protector from natural disasters or military attacks, research enabler	(n=10)
	author replacer, manipulator, self-conscious being, spy, trickster	(rather) negative (n=7)
Al as a resource	game-changer, harm minimizer, job creator, life simplifier, research tool, precision increaser, visuals improver	(rather) positive (n=10)
	democracy spoiler, heavy energy user, job eradicator, racist	(rather) negative (n=7)



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Preliminary results: NS narratives

- oscillating sentiments positive for biotechnology and applied sciences, negative for social and political sciences,
- claiming that Al's biases and low output quality are "taken care of",
- ambiguous predictions as to the business world and job market,
- favouring corporate (rather than state-based) development of AI,
- normalizing AI in "everyday life", inevitability of progress.



Preliminary results: NDB

- Al is a tool for researchers to "do better science", write better reports,
- known limitations of AI for science are being remedied,
- scientists' integrity will ensure self-regulation in AI use for research,
- Al risks addressed with regulation, better awareness of opportunities and equal access,
- Al's benefits for society override the risks,
- positive sentiment and calming emotional effect.



Preliminary results: SA

News Value	Number of instances
Consonance	11
Eliteness	7
Impact	27
Negativity	14
Personalization	11
Positivity	9
Proximity	8
Superlativeness	12
Timelines	11
Unexpectedness	19
	129

Dystopian agentive stories

Al is becoming **superior** to humans at many practical tasks and intellectual endeavors. It is adapting to human expectations in conversations, which makes it a **powerful manipulator**.

Utopian agentive stories

Generative AI transcends typically human modalities. It sees patterns where humans only see noise, making game-changing discoveries for humanity. AI is a benign entity that supports scientists in further improving our livelihoods.

Utopian non-agentive stories

Researchers and engineers are **able to control and improve** the uses of AI technologies for humanity's benefits.



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Concluding remarks

Science journalism presents AI as **reasonable technology**: maximizing efficiency, solving scientific problems, controlling forces of nature/illness, driving progress (Roderick, 2016).

This sociotechnical imaginary is used for **constructing desirable futures**: "background knowledge" against which democratic institutions justify their regulatory and investment decisions (Jasanoff, 2013).

Further research: sociotechnical imaginaries in science journalism can be seen as dominant ones, legitimizing and endorsing the interests of powerful institutions. There might be alternative ones, motivating Al regulation and control to be more compatible with societal rather than corporate values (Rudek, 2022).



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Thank you!

