



香港浸會大學
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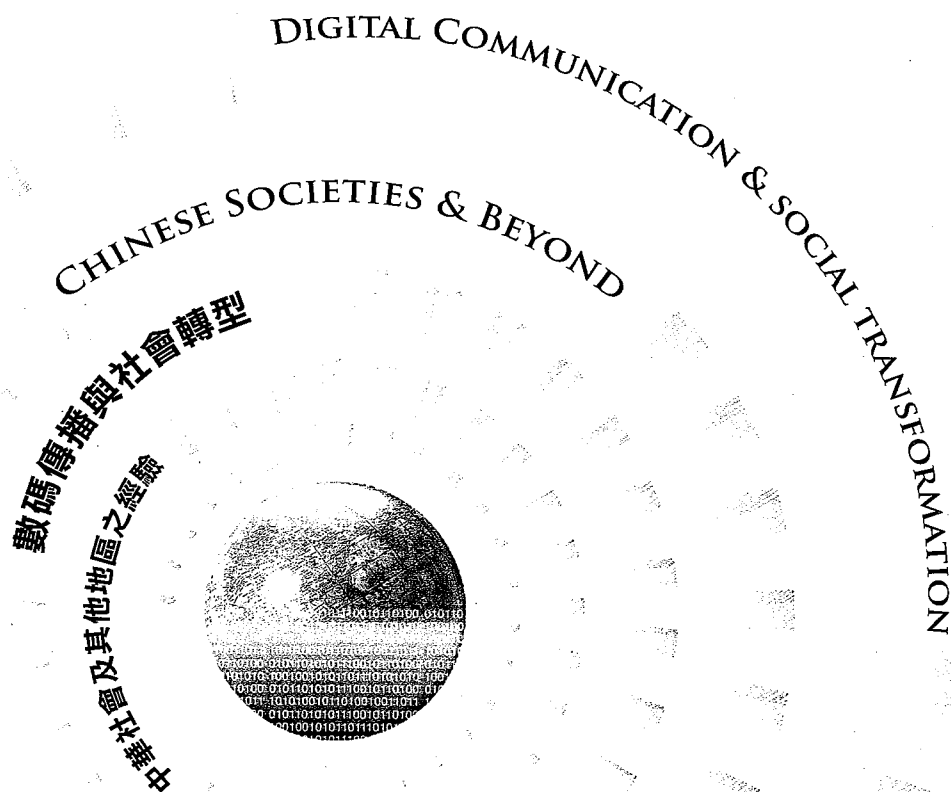


傳理學院
SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION

“數碼傳播與社會轉型：中華社會及其他地區之經驗” 國際研討會
International Conference of “Digital Communication and Social Transformation: Chinese Societies and Beyond”

論文概要

SYNOPSIS OF PAPERS



主辦：香港浸會大學傳理學院
香港浸會大學媒介與傳播研究中心及南京大學新聞傳播學院網絡傳播研究中心 聯合召集
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the workplace and companies are losing money on low internet security reasons. This finding is important for future research on IM usage in the workplace as these college students will join the workforce in the near future. Thus, new research is needed to better understand the role of gratification opportunities, gratifications-obtained and demographics in CMC preference in the workplace.

Despite the limitations, this research has successfully drawn 2 new gratification opportunities dimensions: multi-functions and synchronicity for computer-mediated communication mode which could be used as reference in future research.

Paper No. 060630-3

A Preliminary Study of Collaborative News Online: The Case of Chinese Wikinews

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Technology today is transforming citizens from passive consumers of news produced by professionals into active participants who can assemble their own journalism from disparate elements. Many collaborative news websites which largely rely on their users as information gatherers, editors, or commenters are available now for such citizen journalism practice.

Collaborative news model not only means that a lot of people collaboratively write and help edit the site but also means that the story itself is not the final product but just the beginning of the story to be followed by people's comments and discussions of the story. And eventually, a complete view of an issue is presented to the audience because many people are talking about it from different perspectives.

Wikipedia, the collaborative online encyclopedia, enables anyone to write and edit entries and records all changes, creating accountability and a remarkably accurate result. It has proved a great success. Wikinews, a new effort to encourage members of the open-source community to test their skills as citizen journalists, is operated and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation. The news site follows a similar set of rules as the encyclopedia and anyone can contribute, and articles are written collaboratively for a global audience.

This study is believed to be the first to focus on the Chinese Wikinews, set up on March 13, 2006. So the primary purpose of this study is to document some basic data of the early-staged collaborative news website and to make a preliminary interpretation of the data. To achieve the goal of this study, the following five major research questions are addressed:

1. What are the major types of news articles on the website?
2. What is the timeliness of the news reports?
3. How many reference resources are cited for each synthesis article on the average?

4. What is the frequency of updates for each synthesis articles on the average?
5. What is the percentage of original reports on the site? What are they about?

We randomly chose the date of May 29, 2006 and then all the 306 news articles were printed out for detailed content analysis.

Altogether nine different variables were identified, including (1) country origin of the news ---compared against the country listing in Wikinews; (2) type and category of the news---compared and analyzed against the 10 categories suggested by Wikinews; (3) length of news---a half-page measured as one unit; (4) number of reference sources---as listed at the end of each news article; (5) number of offline reference sources---the hyperlinks provided by each reference source;(6) number of photographs--- irrespective of format and size; (7) number of updates---the history record of the news article edits since the first version appeared; (8) time span (days) ---the history record of the news article between the first appeared and the most recent edited version; and (9) time span (days) of news published from the date of first reference source to the first reference source of the first version.

The 306 news articles by the randomly selected date of May 29, 2006 were content analyzed, which leads to the following conclusions:

1. The Chinese Wikinews site focuses mostly on Asian countries, with special emphases on the Chinese speaking areas.
2. Out of the 305 Wikinews articles, political news ranks number 1 while technological news number two followed by societal news and financial news categories.
3. By measuring the time span between the date of the WikiNews article publication and the date of the first cited reference at the end of the news article, we found that most of the news items on the Wikinews site were timely because they came out on the site within only 1 day.
4. Out of the 305 articles, 98.7 per cent WikiNews articles were synthesis articles. Only 4 articles were claimed to be original reports but the distinctions between the claimed original reports and the synthesis articles are unclear because some of claimed original reports also cite additional resources. The original news reports had more or less to do with the wikinews site.
5. It is a little surprising for us to find out that more than 60 percent of the synthesis articles only have 2 references. We can safely conclude that most of the synthesis articles couldn't provide a more rounded and detailed report as the Wikinews proclaimed because of limited references to contain all the available facts. Most news articles in the Chinese Wikinews are comparatively short in length, which is another indicator of the lack of in-depth of the news reports on the site.
6. The number of edits to the news item can reflect its popularity and attractiveness but, on the other hand, it can indicate the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the reporting. Analysis of the 305 news articles found that, on average, there are 7.1 times of editing updates per article. The minimum number of updates is 1 while the maximum number of updates is 48.
7. This study also found that only one third of the news reports were accompanied by photographs. And a correlation analysis was also conducted to reveal the

correlations among the variables.

This study is believed to be the first systematic study on the Chinese WikiNews through a content analysis of 306 articles published by a designated date. Important variables were identified for the measurement of the quality of the news articles. It documented some basic data of the early-staged collaborative news website and provided a preliminary interpretation of the data. The findings of this study will surely benefit the future research of Chinese Wikinews or the whole Wikinews project.

Paper No. 060701-1

同性恋网络使用情况调查----以北京拉拉沙龙为例

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一、研究背景及意义

正视同性恋现象的存在和如何使同性恋群体获得公正对待和同等权利已经成为我们必须予以重视和解决的一个问题,而网络是改变同性恋者社会处境,使其获得平等权益和发展机会的一种有效的信息工具。

二、文献回顾及理论探讨

同性恋者是最热衷于使用网络的一族,但在现有的公开发表的有关于男女同性恋及双性恋对网络的使用情况的研究成果中,实证研究远远不足。目前,中国大陆的同性恋与媒介研究主要集中于对媒介同性恋报道的解读。研究者认为目前媒介尤其是传统媒介对于同性恋的报道较少,存在着歪曲甚至歧视同性恋群体的现象。论文借助“使用与满足”理论以更好地分析同性恋的网络使用情况。

三、研究方法

论文主要采用的研究方法为问卷调查和深入访谈,调查访谈的对象为参加北京拉拉沙龙的部分同性恋者,应该说明的是,本研究的结论不能推及至其他同性恋者的网络使用情况,但可以在一定程度上反映同性恋群体的网络使用情况。

四、调查问卷分析结果

电脑和网络是同性恋人群方便接触和使用最多的媒介。而且被调查者大部分都把电脑和网络作为自己的主要信息来源和娱乐来源。在人际交往方面,互联网也已成为被调查者仅次于朋友的第二大人际交往来源。由此可见,在被调查者中,互联网在他们的日常生活中扮演的重要角色。这一方面是由于互联网在我国的迅猛发展,网民数量大幅上升;另一方面也是由于网络的特性可能使受众获得从其他传统媒体中不能得到满足的某些需求。根据前人的研究,传统大众传媒中与同性恋有关的报道量不足,对于同性恋者群体来说,他们无法从这些媒体上得到他们可以从互联网中得到的与同性恋有关的信息,而获得、分享以及主动传播同性恋相关信息是调查对象使用网络的重要原因。这从一定程度说明,网络已经成为同性恋群体获取同性恋相关信息的一个重要渠道。