Discursive News Values Analysis
An innovative approach to the analysis of news that is gaining relevance:

The objective of DNVA analysis is to see how verbal and visual texts (i.e. text and images) provide an answer to the question: “How is this news?” That is, how do semiotic (meaning-making) devices justify the newsworthiness of reported events or issues

(Bednarek & Caple, 2017, p. 2).

Bednarek and Caple (2014) also recommended as a shorter revision of their new methodological framework for analysing news discourse.
Their website offers coding manuals and additional materials that may be read and referred to in conjunction with the various case studies discussed in *The Discourse of News Values*. 
• The study of **news values** includes the study of the manipulation of linguistic resources to construct events as newsworthy.
• Reporters sell the news to us as news through verbal and visual resources.
• Examples of values that may indicate newsworthiness:
  • Proximity (to the audience)
  • Negativity (use of evaluative language)
  • Superlativeness (large scale/scope)
  • Timeliness (e.g. recency, newness)
  • Unexpectedness (e.g. unusuality)
• The goal of this approach is to show how these news values are constructed discursively through verbal and nonverbal resources.
**Timeliness**: indications of newness or change: fresh, new, latest, for the first time; explicit time references (today, yesterday, within days, now...); implicit time references (continues, ongoing, have begun to...), verb tense and aspect (have been trying, is preparing, is about to...); references to seasonal or current happenings/trends.
Ex. “A terrorist attack ... is now regarded as ‘likely’.”

**Negativity/Positivity**: negative evaluative language (terrible, dangerous, slaughter...); reference to negative emotion and attitude (distraught, worried; condemn, criticize...); negative lexis (conflict, damage, death, crisis, abuse, controversial, row...), other references to negative happenings (e.g. the breaching of socially approved behaviour/norms).
Ex. “[..] concerns about even remote chances of Ebola exposure” (reference to negative emotion)
Ex. “Nigeria has been declared officially free of Ebola” (positive lexis)
Possible research questions:

• Are particular topics associated with specific news values?
• Does this association have ideological implications? (DNVA may be used as a tool for Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA).
• Are specific news values emphasized, rare or absent in reporting on particular topics or events?
• What role do different (verbal/visual) components play? Do they reinforce, complement, or contradict each other? This can be used to identify (un)succesful practices for multimodal news stories.
DVNA can contribute to both media literacy and journalism education:

• how to teach and learn about journalistic texts (i.e. media literacy)
• how to teach students to create journalistic texts (i.e. journalism education).

https://www.newsvaluesanalysis.com/what-is-dnva/
REFERENCES
