ABOUT THIS COURSE

Course Purpose
To foster conceptual thinking in mass communication doctoral students by exploring the philosophy of science and the role of theory in scientific inquiry.

Course Description
This four-credit, advanced-level course is for doctoral students in the UF College of Journalism and Communications. It is designed to be taken in a doctoral student's first semester to provide a foundation for subsequent coursework and offer an overview of intellectual perspectives in our field. Three papers are required: two summary papers evaluating key elements of the philosophy of science and in theory, and a conference-quality conceptual paper explicating an original model or typology.

Course Objectives
The course is intended to enable you to:

1. Become adept at conceptual thinking and thus begin to teach yourself how to think like a social scientist.
2. Identify the fundamental elements and disagreements that define science as both a practice and a discipline.
3. Evaluate the role that theory plays in communication research, both normatively and descriptively, and identify the characteristics of "good" theory.
4. Immerse yourself in the intellectual rigor of academic research.

Required Textbooks


**Purchase an APA Stylebook**
The style guide used most often in our field is the American Psychological Association (APA) Publication Manual, sixth edition. It is available in a spiral-bound edition. Beyond its technical advice, it is an excellent primer in how to structure and write a research article.

Grading in this course presumes you have access to an APA Stylebook and are becoming familiar with its key elements. Perfection is not expected, but familiarity is.

If you are in legal studies, the Bluebook style manual can be used in this course.

**Writing Help**
Quality academic journals reject poorly written manuscripts no matter how good the research may have been. Therefore, doctoral students must be excellent writers, with a solid command of syntax and grammar for written English.

If your writing skills could stand improvement, the APA publication manual offers helpful grammar and writing advice. You may also wish to consider buying a writing guide such as Strunk & White’s *Elements of style* or Diana Hacker’s *Writer’s reference*.

In the past, some students who have felt less confident in their writing in English have asked for a recommendation for an editor or a proofreader. I can offer these:

• Dr. Johanna Cleary, retired UF professor, jcleary@jou.ufl.edu
• Catherine-Nevil Parker, freelance editor, cobradraumr@gmail.com

Please note that in listing these editors or proofreaders, I am in no way implying that I expect you to hire one of them or anyone else. Conversely, listing them here is in no way an implication that they will be available for you. Both are independent contractors who decide what work to take on, in a time frame of their choosing, and for a rate they set. I simply list them as good possibilities should you wish to know names.

**Other Readings**
Journal articles and other assigned readings are available through the course website on Canvas, the UF e-learning system. These readings are identified with a “PDF” in the class readings schedule later in this syllabus.

**Read on Your Own**
The assigned readings and textbook are insufficient to enable you to think like a social scientist. You will become a better scholar faster if you routinely immerse yourself in research articles found in better journals in our field, such as (in alphabetical order):

Join an Academic Association
Join at least one of these, the three leading academic associations in our field. Each offers reduced student rates. In alphabetical order:
- Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, or AEJMC. Mostly for mass communication. Membership begins anytime.
- International Communication Association, or ICA. Addresses both interpersonal and mass communication. Membership year begins October 1.
- National Communication Association, or NCA. Mostly for interpersonal communication. Membership begins anytime.

Class Participation
Part of becoming a scholar is learning how to engage others to challenge assertions. Thus, class participation is critical. Don’t let shyness or lack of confidence keep you from contributing to discussion, for it is when we engage each other that we learn the most. (Also, I call on people at random in class to encourage participation.)

Class participation depends on each student having read the material ahead of class. Therefore, you are expected to have read (or skimmed, as the schedule denotes) the material for each class.

Each student gets one “free pass” from having done the readings for that class to accommodate unexpected circumstances. If you wish to claim that pass, e-mail me ahead of class so I won’t think you’re trying to avoid participating and so I won’t call on you unless you volunteer. But do come to class.

Attendance is expected unless covered by the UF graduate school attendance policy.

Electronic Devices in Class
Please restrict the use of electronic devices to reading articles or taking (brief) notes. Put away your cellphone and ignore Facebook while in class.

Assignment Weighting
- Science paper ........................................ 20%
- Theory paper .......................................... 20%
- Explication paper introduction ............ 5%
- Explication paper ................................. 55%
Grading Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100 to 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>89 to 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>86 to 83</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>82 to 80</td>
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Grades are based on results, not effort. Details can be found in rubrics in this syllabus. Consult the UF graduate school catalog for details about the grading policy.

Academic Integrity

UF students live by an honor code that prohibits academic dishonesty such as (but not limited to) cheating, plagiarism, fabrication, engaging in unauthorized collaboration, reusing your master's thesis or a paper from another class, writing a similar paper for two classes, drawing too heavily on another's work for your own, and having someone else write your paper.

Be aware of the UF graduate school academic honesty policy as well the one in the college's Doctoral Handbook. Students have an affirmative obligation to know what is in the handbook and to abide by it. The handbook includes a detailed description of plagiarism, copies of which are available in Chinese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, and Spanish. If you are unsure of citation rules or what requires attribution, ask me before turning in a paper. Ignorance is not an excuse.

My default practice for an academic integrity violation is a failing grade for the course and to recommend removal from the graduate program.

Students with Disabilities

If you would benefit from disability-related accommodations, contact the Disability Resource Center as early in the semester as possible. The center will provide documentation so appropriate accommodations can be made. The center is in Reid Hall, 392-8565, accessuf@dso.ufl.edu.

Help with Coping

The UF Counseling and Wellness Center is a free resource for any student who could use help managing stress or coping with life. The center, at 3190 Radio Road on campus, is open for appointments and emergency walk-ins from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. To make an appointment or receive after-hours assistance, call 352-392-1575.

The UF Police can be reached at 392-1111 or, in an emergency, by dialing 911.

Course Evaluations

Students are expected to provide feedback on the quality of instruction in this course by completing online evaluations. You will be notified by email when the evaluations are open, near the end of the semester. Summary results are available to you and the general public.
ABOUT THE COURSE PAPERS

What makes this course 4 credit hours instead of the usual 3 is the range of material (years ago, the philosophy of science was a separate 1-credit course) and the three required papers. Two of those are shorter (8 to 10 pages) papers on assigned topics. The third is the major paper for the course, an explication paper of 20 to 25 pages of sufficient quality to be accepted by a regional academic conference. All three are explained below.

Why Two Summary Papers?
You will write two summary papers, each on a core element of the course: the philosophy of science and mass communication theory. These papers will help you prepare for potential qualifying exam questions. Here are examples of exam questions that draw from material covered in this course:

Philosophy of science
- Although rarely acknowledged, all social science research faces limitations in epistemology and ontology. Describe those limitations from a philosophical standpoint and how knowing them can inform and improve your dissertation.
- Drawing from Steven Chaffee’s book on the topic, discuss the process of explication beginning with the focal concept, and describe the steps you will need to take to delineate your study’s epistemological and ontological assumptions.

Theory
- Identify the benefits and limitations of theory in mass communication research in general, and for your dissertation in particular.
- What does “theory” mean in mass communication scholarship? What criteria determine whether a mass communication theory is “good”?

Thus, one purpose of these two summary papers is that you can pull these papers from your files and use them to help you prepare for a related qualifying exam question.

More important, these papers are designed to help you think conceptually. Wrestling with definitional issues in science and theory help you become a social scientist.

About the Two Summary Papers (Science and Theory)
1. These are summary papers, not original research studies.
2. Each paper must be 8 to 10 double-spaced pages, excluding references.
3. These are not full-blown papers, so no title page or abstract is needed. Start the first page with the title on the top and start the paper on the next (double-space) line.
4. These papers are overviews about science and theory in the social sciences or mass communication. They are not discipline-specific (advertising, journalism, etc.).
5. Most of these papers will summarize what you have learned from the readings and class discussion, so you won’t have many sources. Seven is sufficient. You may consult other sources beyond those assigned, but you are not required to do so.
6. Every academic paper has to advance an argument. Plan to spend your final 1 to 2 pages detailing the argument you wish to make. This will serve as your conclusion.

7. Use primary sources whenever possible. However, secondary sources, such as attributing to Godfrey-Smith a summary of Rene Descartes, are OK for these topical papers. (Note: Secondary sources are not allowed for the final explication paper.)

8. Cite all of your sources, but minimize citing class lectures. Published sources are always better than unpublished ones, and published academic sources are best.

(For more, see the Technical Details section, the Academic Writing Tips section, and the rubrics.)

**Summary Paper 1: Science**

Create a title such as “What Makes the Social Sciences Scientific?” or “Why Kuhn and Popper Matter.” The paper should summarize the key topics covered by the readings and class discussion while sustaining an argument that supports a conclusion.

The paper should address seven of these eight issues:

1. The ontological, epistemological, and axiological parameters of science.
2. How empiricism differs from rationalism.
3. How deduction differs from induction.
4. How Kuhn and Popper differed in their definitions of science.
5. Whether the social sciences can or should imitate the physical sciences.
7. Whether reality is independent of observation.
8. Systemic flaws that affect the ability of science to be self-correcting.

As you address those issues, you’ll want to focus on a single idea (the title of your paper) so that you can seamlessly connect these different concepts with smooth transitions.

Deadline: By 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, September 20, upload the science paper to the class website and place a paper copy in my mailbox.

**Summary Paper 2: Theory**

The two-fold purpose of the paper is to (a) define and justify mass communication theory and (b) trace its development and ongoing debates.

As with any academic paper, it will also advance an argument – in this case, regarding mass communication theory. Create a title such as “Exogenous Factors Shaping the Development of Mass Communication Theory” or “Why Mass Communication Theory Benefits from a Continual Dialectic between Critical Studies and Limited Effects Paradigms.”
This paper will address the development of theory as a singular idea, not individual theories. The easiest way to write this paper is to structure it in thirds: (1) a definitional beginning, (2) a historical middle, and (3) an argument at the end.

Beginning: Generally, the first two to three pages look like this:
- Paragraph 1: Foreshadow the conclusion of your paper in about three sentences.
- Paragraph 2: Define theory. Compare and contrast definitions we will explore in class and conclude with your preferred definition – either someone else’s or one you create.
- Paragraph 3: Describe three to five most salient characteristics of good theory. Draw from a variety of sources to identify the key attributes that, for you, make for good theory.
- Paragraph 4: Justify why theory matters for mass communication research.

Middle: This is about four pages, tracing the historical development of mass communication theory. You can view that development as a dialectic between either strong and limited effects or media effects and critical studies. Or, you can view the development as four trends (per Baran & Davis) or as an evolution (per Neuman & Guggenheim). If a paragraph relies solely on a single source such as Baran & Davis, which is acceptable for a summary paper, the citation goes at the end of the paragraph.

In addition, contextualize the development of mass communication theory by showing how it was shaped by factors such as world events, evolution in mass media, and advancements in psychology and sociology.

End: The end is your argument/conclusion of about two pages. Examples of questions that may help stimulate your thinking are:
- Could mass communication theory exist without sociology and psychology?
- Have we resolved the debate over whether media are powerful or have limited effects?
- Has mass communication theory developed in a reactionary way or along an upward continuum?
- Is critical studies one of four trends (Baran & Davis) or a separate paradigm?
- Why do we have so many theories?

Deadline: By 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, October 18, upload the theory paper to the class website and place a paper copy in my mailbox.

About the Explication Paper
Because this is an advanced-level course, the main work product is a paper of sufficient quality to be accepted at a regional conference such as the AEJMC Midwinter Conference or the Southeast Colloquium. Meeting this requirement is necessary to receive a passing grade for the course.
Because the purpose of this class is to improve your conceptualization skills, this is an explication paper, not one built on data. In other words, it relies on rationalism rather than empiricism.

Because explication papers without data are difficult to get accepted at a conference, the focal point of the paper is a model or typology. That model or typology will address or explain a latent problem, issue or phenomenon involving mass communication.

The explication paper should be 20 to 25 double-spaced pages, not counting the cover page or references. For more details, see the rubric later in the syllabus.

A good example of an explication paper is one that offers a model or a typology:

- A *model* uses moderators and a mediator, along with an independent variable and a dependent variable, to help explain relationships and causality among concepts. Examples: factors that influence how commercial weight-loss advertising is persuasive, why modalities matter in advertising messages, or how transparency in public relations facilitates crisis communication.

- A *typology* is a parsimonious classification or categorization of a phenomenon aligned with an explanatory factor. Examples: types of government public diplomacy using public relations theory, types of media literacy, or an examination of who benefits from convergence, all placed along a continuum.

We will talk more about models and typologies in class. Assigned for that week are papers that have been published in academic journals. Conceptual papers without data are only infrequently published in journals, though they are a little more common in conferences.

Unless a medical or family emergency arises, deadlines are firm:

- The first two to three pages are due by email by 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, November 1.
- Upload the final, completed paper to the course website by 9:00 a.m. Monday, December 12. (No paper copy required; I won’t have time to give detailed feedback.)

Feel free to consult with your doctoral adviser for ideas. You will submit your proposed introduction (2 to 3 pages) by November 1 so that we can discuss it when we meet individually for 15 minutes the next day. However, we can always meet sooner to discuss your ideas if you wish.

**Explication Paper Proposal Tips**

1. Begin with a *burning question*. Identify in writing something important for which you really want to know the answer such as, “Why are phones so addictive for young adults?” Without a good burning question, it’s impossible to develop a good model or typology. Further, the burning question comes first, and then the model or typology is developed to answer it. Developing a model or typology without first crafting a burning question is of no value.

2. Craft a burning question that can be answered conceptually but *without data*. For example, a question such as “Does personalization or customization increase
purchase intentions?” is best answered by data and would not be suitable for an explication paper.

3. Start your burning question with why or how.

4. As Chaffee wrote in *Explication*, the purpose of communication science is to reveal the hidden factors that influence what we see. So while observable characteristics such as age or gender may be important, the real power of a study comes in identifying latent characteristics such as homophily or para-social interaction.

5. Follow the example of the assigned journal articles that presented models or typologies without data. Each of the assigned papers identified a problem to be solved. Each explained how the model or typology helps solve that problem.

6. Identify the academic problem you wish to solve, or the problem you wish to solve academically.
   a. Solve an academic problem, such as the absence of a clear theoretical framework to differentiate Snapchat users.
   b. Or, solve a problem academically, such as a theory-driven explanation for how some Facebook users confer source credibility to casual connections.
   c. Don’t try to solve a professional economic problem, such as how TV stations can monetize a website or best practices for corporate reputation repair.

7. The proposal should identify the problem to be solved. It should identify the focal concept (per Chaffee’s *Explication*). If you’re presenting a model, list the independent and dependent variables. If you already have a rough draft of your model or typology, offer it in your proposal. Otherwise, at least list the focal concepts and any other key concepts you have identified for the model or typology.

8. The “problem to be solved” approach should guide how you write the proposal and your paper. Here’s one formula you can consider:
   a. In graph 1, identify the focal point. For example: “The 1.7 billion Facebook users are not monolithic in their use of the social network but instead seek specific uses that affect how they interact with people offline.”
   b. In graph 2, identify the problem. For example: “However, the academic literature does not adequately differentiate among Facebook users and thus fails to differentiate among the likely effects the social network has on interpersonal communication.”
   c. End graph 2 with the purpose statement. For example: “The purpose of this study is to advance a typology of Facebook users along a continuum drawn from social learning theory to guide research exploring how the social network influences certain types of interpersonal communication.”

9. Non-academic sources are permissible when explicating a current issue such as the use of big data in programmatic ad buying. However, published articles from peer-reviewed journals are best, and the paper requires 25 of them.

10. Be very specific in breaking down complex issues into small, discrete parts.

11. Narrow your focal concept. Then narrow it again. Most papers start out too broad.
Explication Paper Structure

A social science research paper involving data typically has five parts:

1. Introduction
2. Literature review
3. Method
4. Findings (data)
5. Discussion & conclusion

Because a model or typology has no data to report, the structure will be a little different:

1. Cover page with title and the author’s name (1 page).
2. Abstract of about 100 words (1 page).
3. Introduction (about 3 pages) as follows:
   a. Identify the problem to be solved academically.
   b. Have a sentence that begins, “The purpose of this study is to ....”
   c. Specify the paper’s unique contribution to academic knowledge and its “so what.”
   d. Identify a theoretical base.
4. Literature review (about 5 pages) that draws from previous studies to illuminate what is known about the problem to be solved.
5. Presentation of the model or typology backed by citations to related academic studies (about 10 to 12 pages). If you have a model, include propositions (which are untested hypotheses) at the end of each variable or construct.
6. Discussion/conclusion (about 3 pages) as follows:
   a. Explain how the model or typology advances academic knowledge.
   b. Detail (2 to 3 paragraphs) how the model or typology could guide future research.
   c. Identify the study’s limitations.
   d. Conclude with a graph with the most persuasive argument for the “so what.”

For All Three Papers: Technical Details

- **Purpose**: Each paper should have a sentence that begins “The purpose of this (paper/study) is to ...” In addition, address the “so what?” question in the introduction and conclusion.
- **Length**: Topic papers must be 8 to 10 double-spaced pages (not counting a reference list). The final project must be 20 to 25 double-spaced pages (not counting the cover page and the reference section).
- **Sources**: Use proper academic sources. Use the databases (Ebsco, etc.) available through the library, not solely Google Scholar. Also, Wikipedia is not an academic source.
• **Style:** Either APA (references) or Bluebook (footnotes, for legal papers) is acceptable. Style is an important element of academic writing.

• **Writing:** Clarity is essential in formal academic writing. Be precise in word choice, grammar and spelling. Follow grammar guides and dictionaries. Don’t worry about an occasional mistake. However, papers with writing that is obtuse, sloppy in the use of mechanics or hobbled by garbled syntax won’t be accepted for an academic conference – and thus won’t pass muster for this course.

• **Deadlines.** Unless an extraordinary circumstance such as a medical or family emergency arises, deadlines are firm.

For All Three Papers: Academic Writing Tips

1. Academic work is distinguished by frequent use of citations, the explication of terms and concepts, and writing that is focused and lucid.
   a. Cite early and often. Citations document where you got your material and serve as evidence. For your explication paper, more sources = a better paper. Also, in a conference-quality paper (the explication paper, not the summary papers), a majority of sentences will be followed with one or more citations.
   b. Define terms. Apply Chaffee’s *Explication*. Vanquish vagueness.
   c. Write lucidly. Multi-syllabic words swimming in a convoluted syntax is not academic.
   d. Prefer citations from research articles published in quality peer-reviewed journals.

2. Each paragraph should start with a topic sentence, which describes what the paragraph is about. In a well-written paper, topic sentences collectively serve as an outline or executive summary of a paper. Specific topic sentences will help you write more clearly. For example:
   a. Too vague: “Two famous writers about the philosophy of science, Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn, offered different views of science and how it is practiced.” (True, but this sentence doesn’t tell the reader how the two differed.)
   b. Better: “Kuhn described science as a communal practice while Popper saw it as an individual act, a disagreement that reflects a definitional divide in the philosophy of science.”

3. Topic sentences define the parameters of each paragraph. If the paragraph is going to explore how Kuhn and Popper differed in their definition of science, stick to that topic. Don’t drift into discussions of empiricism vs. rationalism or views of truth in that same paragraph. Those belong to different paragraphs.

4. Therefore, write all the topic sentences for the paper first, and then write the paper. If you do, your paper will be much better organized and read more fluently.

5. Each paragraph should have at least three sentences to develop the idea expressed in the topic sentence.
6. Skip the throat-clearing pronouncements such as “this paper will first describe ... then it will detail” or “in the next section we’ll explore.” Such pronouncements waste space and are suitable only for lengthy papers in legal journals.

7. Use past-tense verbs for references of previously published material.

8. A published study does not say or writes (present tense). It said or wrote (past tense).
   - Incorrect: Baran & Davis define theory as ...
   - Correct: Baran & Davis defined theory as ...

9. Do not use lengthy quotations in the literature review. Summarize and paraphrase the core idea in your own words. A brief quotation such as Klapper's “nexus of mediating variables” is OK. A quote so lengthy it requires a breakout paragraph is not.

10. Don’t use first-person pronouns such as I, we, or us to refer to yourself. Don’t use third-person references such as “the author” or “the researcher.” Instead, structure your writing so that authorship is not explicit.

11. Similarly, don’t use “I believe” or “I think” statements, which weaken your argument. The statement is what matters, not who said it.

12. Because what matters most in lit reviews is what is said, rather than who said it, references to authors should be reserved for citations.
   - Incorrect: As Godfrey-Smith (2003) wrote, induction is inherently flawed.
   - Correct: Induction is inherently flawed (Godfrey-Smith, 2003).

13. Support conclusions with evidence. A paper cannot conclude that “social scientists shouldn’t feel inferior to physical scientists” without first describing why inferiority exists and offering evidence for why the social sciences are equally valid. Unsupported assertions are not conclusions.

14. Use active voice to identify actors. Writing that “it is believed that science involves math” hides from the reader the key issue of who believes that statement.

15. Use your style manual (APA or Bluebook) for stylistic issues such as whether to refer to concepts with quotation marks, capital letters, or italics.

16. Adhering to American English grammar rules improves comprehension while using sloppy grammar impedes readability. You don’t have to know the difference between a transitive and intransitive verb to avoid sentence fragments, match singular nouns with singular pronouns, and use plural possessives properly. (Hint: “media” is a plural noun and thus requires a plural verb.)
### Tentative Schedule

**Part 1: Science paper**

| Day    | Date       | Topic                          |
|--------|------------|                               |
| Wed    | Aug. 24    | 1 Science Defined              |
| Fri    | Aug. 26    | 2 Epistemology                 |
| Wed    | Aug. 31    | 3 Popper & Kuhn                |
| Fri    | Sept. 2    | 4 Social Science               |
| Wed    | Sept. 7    | 5 Reality & Truth              |
| Fri    | Sept. 9    | 6 Does Science = Math?         |
| Wed    | Sept. 14   | 7 Systemic Flaws               |
| Fri    | Sept. 16   | 8 Review                       |

**Part 2: Theory paper**

| Day    | Date       | Topic                          |
|--------|------------|                               |
| Wed    | Sept. 21   | 9 Does Theory Matter?          |
| Fri    | Sept. 23   | 10 What Makes Good Theory?     |
| Wed    | Sept. 28   | 11 Media Effects               |
| Fri    | Sept. 30   | (no class; professor at conference) |
| Wed    | Oct. 5     | 12 Critical Studies            |
| Fri    | Oct. 7     | 13 Present and Future          |
| Wed    | Oct. 12    | 14 Review                      |
| Fri    | Oct. 14    | No class; Homecoming          |

**Part 3: Explication paper**

| Day    | Date       | Topic                          |
|--------|------------|                               |
| Wed    | Oct. 19    | 15 Explication                 |
| Fri    | Oct. 21    | 16 Building Theory             |
| Wed    | Oct. 26    | 17 Models                      |
| Fri    | Oct. 28    | 18 Typologies                  |
| Wed    | Nov. 2     | 19 In lieu of class, meet with professor |
| Fri    | Nov. 4     | 20 Explication paper work session |
| Wed    | Nov. 9     | 21 Explication paper work session |
| Fri    | Nov. 11    | No class; Veterans Day         |
| Wed    | Nov. 16    | 22 Class presentations 1      |
| Fri    | Nov. 18    | 23 Class presentations 2      |
| Wed    | Nov. 23    | No class; Thanksgiving break   |
| Fri    | Nov. 25    | No class; Thanksgiving break   |
| Wed    | Nov. 30    | No class so you can work on your paper |
| Fri    | Dec. 2     | No class so you can work on your paper |
| Wed    | Dec. 7     | No class so you can work on your paper |

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Paper due 9 am Tuesday, Sept. 20

Paper due 9 am Tuesday, Oct. 18

Intro due 9 am Tuesday, Nov. 1

Paper due 9 am Monday, Dec. 12
### Science Paper Rubric

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosophy of science summary (50%)</th>
<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper (1) analyzes and synthesizes at least seven of the core elements that define science and (2) clearly defines why these metaphysical issues matter to the practice of science.</td>
<td>Paper (1) summarizes at least seven of the core elements that define science and (2) partially describes why these metaphysical issues matter to the practice of science.</td>
<td>Summarizes fewer than seven of the core elements that define science or fails to describe why these metaphysical issues matter to the practice of science.</td>
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<th>Argument (20%)</th>
<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paper (1) advances a persuasive argument regarding one of the core definitional elements in the philosophy of science and (2) expertly applies it to the social sciences.</td>
<td>Paper (1) advances an argument regarding one of the core definitional elements and (2) applies it to the social sciences.</td>
<td>Fails to advance an argument or apply it to the social sciences.</td>
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<th>Sourcing (10%)</th>
<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>At least seven quality, primary sources are cited and the paper is appropriately sourced per academic style.</td>
<td>At least seven sources are cited and most material in the paper is properly sourced.</td>
<td>Fewer than seven sources are used, or too many sections of the paper lack proper sourcing.</td>
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<th>Writing (15%)</th>
<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>Writing is lucid and engaging: clear topic sentences, contextual transitions, precise syntax and word use, and superior use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</td>
<td>Writing is understandable: any errors in structure, word use, syntax or writing mechanics may slow readability but does not hamper comprehension.</td>
<td>Writing is too often difficult to decipher because of faulty reasoning, garbled syntax, or mechanical errors.</td>
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<th>Style (5%)</th>
<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>Consistently follows APA, Chicago, or Bluebook style.</td>
<td>A few style errors are made but without impeding readability.</td>
<td>Style errors are frequent or substantial enough to impede readability.</td>
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# Theory Paper Rubric

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<th>100-90 Excellent</th>
<th>89-80 Good</th>
<th>Less than 80 Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>Theory definition (30%)</td>
<td>Paper (1) compares and contrasts definitions of theory before arriving at one summary definition, (2) justifies three to five key elements that make for good theory, and (3) defends theory as foundational for mass comm research.</td>
<td>Paper (1) draws from several sources to define theory, (2) summarizes three to five elements that make for good theory, and (3) explains why theory matters.</td>
<td>Paper fails to adequately (1) define theory, (2) define good theory, or (3) explain why theory matters.</td>
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<td>Theory evolution (30%)</td>
<td>Paper (1) adroitly traces the evolution of mass comm theory and (2) contextualizes it among three developments: world events, media, and related disciplines.</td>
<td>Paper (1) traces the evolution of mass comm theory and (2) places it in context with two developments (world events, media, or related disciplines).</td>
<td>Paper fails to trace the evolution of mass comm theory or to place it in context with more than one development (world events, media, or related disciplines).</td>
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<td>Argument (20%)</td>
<td>Advances a persuasive argument regarding mass comm theory.</td>
<td>Advances an argument regarding mass comm theory.</td>
<td>Fails to advance an argument regarding mass comm theory.</td>
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<td>Sourcing (10%)</td>
<td>At least seven quality, primary sources are cited and the paper is appropriately sourced per academic style.</td>
<td>At least seven sources are cited and most material in the paper is properly sourced.</td>
<td>Fewer than seven sources are used, or too many sections of the paper lack proper sourcing.</td>
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<td>Writing (10%)</td>
<td>Writing is lucid and engaging: clear topic sentences, contextual transitions, precise syntax and word use, and superior use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</td>
<td>Writing is understandable: any errors in structure, word use, syntax or writing mechanics may slow readability but does not hamper comprehension.</td>
<td>Writing is too often difficult to decipher because of faulty reasoning, garbled syntax, or mechanical errors.</td>
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### Explication Paper Rubric

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<td><strong>Introduction (20%)</strong></td>
<td>Intro (1) identifies a compelling burning question involving mass communication, (2) clearly states a focal concept, (3) evokes latency, (4) fills an academic gap, and (5) can be answered without data.</td>
<td>Intro (1) identifies a burning question involving mass communication, (2) states a focal concept, (3) evokes latency, (4) fills an academic gap, and (5) can be answered without data.</td>
<td>Intro (1) lacks a burning question involving mass communication, or (2) lacks a focal concept, or (3) does not evoke latency, or (4) is duplicated by published research, or (5) is better answered by data.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Conceptual model or typology (60%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>For both:</strong> (1) is shaped by a theory, (2) is justified by observational evidence and published research from at least 25 articles from quality journals, and (3) offers at least six ready-to-be-tested propositions. <strong>Model:</strong> answers the burning question via a persuasive explanation for how the IV influences the DV through six to ten distinct moderators plus a mediator that are mostly latent variables. <strong>Typology:</strong> answers the burning question via a complete and orthogonal typology that offers its real insight by its pairing with an intriguing continuous variable.</td>
<td><strong>For both:</strong> (1) offers a theory, (2) is justified and explicated by observational evidence and published research from at least 25 journal articles, and (3) offers at least six propositions. <strong>Model:</strong> answers the burning question via a sensible explanation for how the IV influences the DV through six to ten distinct moderators plus a mediator that are mostly latent variables. <strong>Typology:</strong> answers the burning question via an orthogonal typology that offers insight by its pairing with another variable.</td>
<td><strong>For both:</strong> (1) lacks theory, or (2) offers insufficient evidence or cites fewer than 25 journal articles, or (3) offers fewer than six propositions. <strong>Model:</strong> fails to answer the burning question, or offers an unclear explanation for how the IV influences the DV, or offers too few or too many moderators, or lacks a mediator, or mostly involves explicit variables. <strong>Typology:</strong> fails to answer the burning question, or offers a typology that is neither complete nor orthogonal, or fails to pair the typology with one or more variables that can generate insight.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Conclusion (10%)</strong></td>
<td>Conclusion (1) suggests empirical study that could be conducted as a result of the model or typology, (2) identifies study’s conceptual limitations, and (3) describes how the model or typology advance theory.</td>
<td>Conclusion (1) suggests empirical study that could be conducted as a result of the model or typology, (2) identifies study’s conceptual limitations.</td>
<td>Conclusion only suggests empirical study that could be conducted as a result of the model or typology without identifying conceptual limitations or advancing theory.</td>
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| **Writing (10%)**      | Writing is lucid and engaging: clear topic sentences, contextual transitions, precise syntax and word use, and superior use of grammar, punctuation and spelling. | Writing is understandable: any errors in structure, word use, syntax or writing mechanics may slow readability but does not hamper comprehension. | Writing is too often difficult to decipher because of faulty reasoning, garbled syntax, or mechanical errors.
ASSIGNED READINGS BY DATE AND STUDY QUESTIONS

Part 1: Philosophy of Science

1. Wednesday, August 24: Science Defined
   Godfrey-Smith, Chapter 1: Introduction
   From this chapter, you should be able to:
   • Articulate why the philosophy of science matters
   • Trace the historical development of scientific thought
   Study questions:
   1. Why study the philosophy of science?
   2. How is epistemology different from metaphysics?
   3. Which of the four ways to approach the philosophy of science makes the most sense to you?

PDF 1a: The Scientific Method (handout)
   Study questions:
   1. Does this chart represent The or A scientific method?
   2. Is the scientific method a method or a philosophy?
   3. What is the starting point for this model?

   Study questions:
   1. Do you agree with the authors that all six characteristics must be followed in order for research to be scientific?
   2. What critiques can you offer for each of the six characteristics listed?

PDFs 1c: Science Timeline and 1d: Science Timeline Bios (handouts)
   Study questions:
   1. What generalities can you glean from these people and their approach to science?

PDF 1e: Philosophical Systems (handouts)
   Study questions:
   1. What trends do you see in these movements of history?

YouTube: Last Week Tonight with John Oliver: Scientific Studies (20 minutes)
   Study questions:
   1. Putting aside the comical errors made by selective television reporting, what insights do you glean from this video essay on the definition of science?
   2. Which of the limitations described in this video essay reflect the nature of science and which reflect systemic flaws?
2. Friday, August 26: Epistemology

Godfrey-Smith, Chapter 2: Logic plus empiricism
From this chapter, you should be able to:

- Differentiate empiricism from rationalism
- Describe why positivism arose and how it contributed to empiricism

Study questions:
1. How does empiricism differ from rationalism?
2. What is positivism and why did it arise?

Godfrey-Smith, Chapter 3: Induction and confirmation
From this chapter, you should be able to:

- Grasp the challenges in understanding how observation can confirm theory
- Identify shortcomings in deduction and induction

Study questions:
1. Differentiate between deduction and induction, and identify the significant strengths and weaknesses of each.
2. How do scientists respond to assertions that “evolution is just a theory”?
3. What types of theories can the social sciences prove?

Study questions:
1. What is the epistemological justification for treating feminist economics as a distinct branch of that social science?
2. If feminist economics is justified, what about feminist media studies?

Study questions:
1. (Note: This now-classic essay, cited thousands of times, was written in response to a 1986 book by Sandra Hardin, The science question in feminism, evaluating the epistemological role of gender in science. Godfrey-Smith rejects her critique in chapter 9.)
2. Haraway assails a central premise in science, rational and disembodied objectivity. Can science be science without objectivity?
3. How would embracing Haraway’s vision of feminist objectivity alter a researcher’s epistemology?

Study questions:
1. Has science rendered philosophy irrelevant? Why or why not?
2. What are the epistemological limitations of science?
3. Are fact-value distinctions a legitimate barrier between science and ethics?
3. Wednesday, August 31: Popper and Kuhn


Study questions:
1. Why did Popper reject induction as a way of knowledge? Which of his philosophical ancestors would have most agreed with him?
2. What did Popper propose as the “problem of demarcation” and how did he propose to solve it?
3. What is Popper’s falsification premise?

Godfrey-Smith, Chapter 4: Popper: conjecture and refutation

From this chapter, you should be able to:
- Summarize and critique Popper's falsification premise.

Study questions:
1. Why do scientists tend to see Popper as a hero?
2. Why was Popper worried about the “problem of demarcation”?
3. How did Popper define the practice of science?
4. What are the limitations of Popper’s falsification premise?
5. In Popper’s view of science, how important is theory?

Kuhn, T.S. (2012). The structure of scientific revolutions. Start with the introductory essay by Ian Hacking. For more on Kuhn and the book, see the entry in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Study questions:
1. What caused Kuhn to write the book, and what academic perspective did he take?
2. In the first sentence of the book, Kuhn wrote that he sought to change the current understanding of science. How was science understood then?
3. How did Kuhn define the practice of science? What process did he identify for how science worked?
4. Most people today would say the primary job of a scientist is to ascertain truth. What did Kuhn say is the scientist’s primary job?
5. What role did psychology play in Kuhn’s evaluation of how science worked?

Godfrey-Smith, chapters 5 & 6: Kuhn and normal science; Kuhn and revolutions

From this chapter, you should be able to:
- Understand the lasting impact of The Structure of Scientific Revolutions.

Study questions:
1. How did Kuhn and Popper differ in their understanding of whether science is truly open-minded, and which view do you find more convincing?
2. How did Kuhn’s work change our understanding of how science is practiced?
4. Friday, September 2: Social Science

Study questions:
1. What are the two arguments advocated in this chapter?
2. Why have the social sciences not found laws as have the physical sciences?
3. Which of the two approaches – naturalism and interpretivism – do you embrace and why?

Study questions:
1. The author declined to define social science. Would definition have strengthened or weakened his argument?
2. Which of the nine “grounds of comparison” seem most significant to you and why?
3. The author concludes that inferiority is in the mind of the public, a problem that is curable. Why haven’t we cured it in the half-century since this speech was given?
4. How might the author’s approach have differed if, instead of being an economist, he was a mass communication scholar?
5. How would this 1960 speech be different if he had given it after astronauts walked on the moon in 1969 or after the 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S.?

Study questions:
1. How do the authors define humanism and naturalism?
2. How do intentions distinguish the social sciences from the physical sciences?
3. Why is theory important to the social scientist?
4. What do the authors mean by “in the social sciences, concepts partially constitute the reality we study”? (p. 213)
5. How would you answer the question posed in the title?

Study questions:
1. Evaluate this statement: “The difference between the scientific study of behavior and that of physical phenomena is thus partly due to the relatively greater complexity of the simplest phenomena we are concerned to account for in a behavioral theory” (p. 72, his italics).
2. Critique this statement: “I would venture to say that it is extremely improbable that anything remotely corresponding to the simplicity and
importance of the concept of universal gravitation can possibly be found in
the field of psychology” (p. 75).

3. When the author says (p. 76, point 2) that there is a difference between
solving a problem and making progress, is he diminishing the work of social
scientists?

Godfrey-Smith, chapter 7: Lakatos, Laudan, Feyerabend, and frameworks (skim)
Objective: See that Kuhn is not the last word on how science works

Godfrey-Smith, chapter 8: The challenge from sociology of science (skim)
Objective: See that sociologists portray science as influenced by social forces

5. Wednesday, September 7: Reality and Truth
Godfrey-Smith, chapter 10, section 3: The theory-ladenness of observation
Study questions:
   • What is the “theory-ladenness of observation” and why does it matter?

Study questions:
   1. In your own words, what do epistemology, ontology, praxeology, and
axiology mean for mass communication scholars?
   2. The authors argue from a perspective that combines interpersonal and
organizational (or mass) communication. Do those two branches share
philosophic perspectives about the nature of truth, or is mass communication
different?
   3. The authors conclude that we must choose which type of communication
scholar we are. Which of the four types offered best fits you and why?
   4. On page 606, the authors assert that “journalism studies appears to be the
wing of the discipline most explicitly interested in contemporary
epistemological thought.” Do you agree or disagree, and why?

Psychology 22(3), 272-289. doi: 10.1177/0959354311430442
Study questions:
   1. What are the differences among correspondence, coherence, pragmatist and
deflationary theories of truth?
   2. This paper adopts the correspondence theory of truth, a viewpoint that most
philosophers reject. Do you find their argument persuasive? If the authors
are so confident, why did they hedge their bets in the conclusion?
   3. The chart on page 280 delineates a hierarchy of truth statements. Which of
the four does most research address? Which is the most important? If those
two answers are different, what does that say about social science research?
6. Friday, September 9: Does Science = Math?


Study questions:
1. What does the author mean by this statement (p. 2): “Epistemological probability first served as a metaphor for statistical probability, but the widespread adoption of statistical methods as a basis for scientific argumentation has reversed our understanding, so that we now use statistical probability as a metaphor for epistemological probability”?
2. What are some of the embedded, often unacknowledged and potentially problematic assumptions in standard hypothesis testing?
3. What elements of social science research are beyond our ability to measure?


Study questions:
1. What gets lost when social scientists focus their gaze on what can be measured?


Study questions:
1. This article was in a special issue of *Political Analysis* devoted to “causal complexity and qualitative methods.” How does that theme shape the scope of the arguments advanced in this paper?
2. The authors suggest (p. 228) that most political scientists (true for most all social scientists, too) mostly stick on one of the two cultures summarized on p. 229. Which culture feels most comfortable for you, and why?
3. How does the perspective of each culture shape the kind of questions asked?
4. In their discussion on causal effects, the authors note that some social scientists insist that generalizability is a core feature of science (p. 231), which in turn suggests quantitative methods. Which is the chicken and which is the egg in this equation?
5. How does a methodological preference help define science?


Study questions:
1. Why do the authors (who could be speaking just as vigorously about mass communication programs) think the academy has adopted the scientific model, and why do they think it a mistake?
2. Should science – does science – consider practical relevance important?
3. Is this critique more about social science “physics envy” or more about the academic reward system?
4. What axiology is embedded in this critique?
7. Wednesday, September 14: Systemic Flaws


Study questions:
1. In what ways does this article involve a distinction between empiricism and rationalism?
2. What is the point of his tongue-in-cheek riff on imaginary Planet F345?
3. Of the list in table 2 (p. 650), which ones reflect disagreements in the philosophy of science? And which are most significant?
4. In what ways do universities unwittingly perpetuate scientific errors?
5. Of the solutions proposed in this article, which would a philosopher of science would say is the most important?


Study questions:
1. What evidence supports or challenges the goal of the study, to achieve more reliable estimates of researcher engagement in questionable research practices?
2. Aside from fabricating data, which of these 10 questionable research practices do you find less defensible?
3. Presuming these results are indicative of our field as well, what do they tell us about the practice of science?


Study questions:
1. What does this article implicitly presume and explicitly assert about the philosophy of science?
2. Without getting lost in the details of the statistical tests, what assessment can you make about the methodology used?
3. What do the explanations for the findings (discussion section) tell us about science from both a descriptive and a normative approach?
4. Does this study question replication or affirm the decline effect (per Schooler)?
5. Is this study showing that half of studies in top quality journals could be reproduced an indictment of how science is practiced or confirmation that science works?


Study questions:
1. The chart on p. 300 shows that a preference for statistically significant results permeates many disciplines, including physical, life and social sciences. Why?
2. Are the issues cited largely individualistic or systemic?

Study questions:
1. What is the most likely cause for the decline effect: human or systemic factors?
2. Why does the decline effect seem evident in the life sciences and social sciences but not the physical sciences?
3. How does the way science is practiced contribute to the decline effect?


Study questions:
1. What is the problem with false positives?
2. Is the authors’ construct of “researcher degrees of freedom” a fair assessment, or is this just another example of publication bias?
3. How workable are the authors’ recommendations?


Study questions:
1. Without getting lost in the statistics, what is the central message of this study?
2. How is an effect size different from $p < .05$?
3. How practical are the authors’ recommended solutions?

8. Friday, September 16: Review

Part 2: Mass Communication Theory

9. Wednesday, September 21: Does Theory Matter?

Study questions:
1. Carefully evaluate the final paragraph on page 221, beginning with “From the broader literature.” What do these data and anecdotes tell us about the application of the scientific method to social science research?
2. The authors conclude that “theory is king” (p. 230) but then note that “theory” is rarely explained. What does the rest of the paper tell us about the state of theory in communication research?


Study questions:
1. The study found that 32% of articles published in three top journals in the 20th century referenced theory. Of that 32%, half (48%) were mere references. So is theory really king, as Neuman, et al., concluded?
2. Baran & Davis will tell us that four of the most important developments in the development of mass communication theory are the Chicago school, Vienna circle, Frankfort school, and British cultural studies. Yet the study found those four schools were mentioned in only 3% of 1,806 articles. What does that result suggest to you?
3. What does the list of most popular theories in Table 1 tell us about how social sciences differ from the physical sciences?


Study questions:
1. How does the author respond to concerns that data are gathered before identifying theory?
2. What two elements (p. 271) characterize “good” theory?
3. What does the author think of an emphasis on well-worn theories?
4. Do you find the author’s emphasis on theory as a bridging tool between academics and practitioners to be workable?


Study questions:
1. Do you agree that powerful computers with enormous linked data sets render the scientific method obsolete?
2. How could you rebut the argument that theory is irrelevant, that we can skip hypotheses and go straight to finding statistically significant correlations?


Study questions:
1. Has the era of mass communication been replaced by media communication? What evidence supports your position?
2. Reconsider Table 2 (p. 373) in light of today’s media reality. What would you change in the table and why?
3. Should the rise of the Internet, social media, and mobile communication change how we theorize about mass communication?


Study questions:
1. After re-evaluating four theoretical perspectives identified by Chaffee and Metzger, the authors conclude that remain valid pending adjustment. Is that to the field’s credit, or should some theories be allowed to die?
2. What does this article’s findings suggest to you about whether mass communication matters?

10. **Friday, September 23: What Makes Good Theory?**

Baran & Davis, chapter 1: Understanding and evaluating mass communication theory

Study questions:
1. Is a smartphone a mass communication device? Why or why not?
2. Why are lay people generally more willing to accept theory in the physical sciences than in the social sciences?
3. The authors cite four reasons for why applying the scientific method to the social world is difficult. Which of the four is the most significant and why?
4. Critique the authors’ definition of theory (p. 13) as “any organized set of concepts, explanations, and principles of some aspect of human experience.”
5. The authors suggest different criteria to evaluate each category of theory (p. 18). What would Popper and Kuhn think about that?
6. Compare the four trends (until this edition, the authors called these “eras”) identified in this book with the approach Neuman and Guggenheim take in the next reading. Which approach do you find more persuasive?


Study questions:
1. How do the authors seek to redeem communication theory?
2. How do you interpret the authors’ observation (p. 179) that few of the key theories in communication are cited in other disciplines?
3. Inter-coder agreement was low (p. 180) in trying to discern whether a journal article was implicitly relying on a theoretical tradition. What does that finding suggest about how communication scholars utilize theory?
4. How does the authors’ central point, that theory evolves, square with the views of how science works as expressed by Popper and Kuhn?


Study questions:
1. The authors note researchers “bemoan the fact that there is not more good theory in the field” (p. 100). Later (p. 105), the authors say theory and research are related. If there’s little good theory, is it because there’s little good research?

2. In evaluating theories (pp. 104-105), which of the seven attributes do you think is most important and why? Which is least important and why?

3. The authors list several analytical issues, starting on page 108. Which do you think is most important for your area of research?

4. In the final sentence, the authors assert they are outlining “the work of those who are within the scientific tradition” (p. 119). Whose work would be excluded?


Study questions:
1. How do the five characteristics of good theory that Kuhn chooses compare with the criteria identified by Chaffee and Berger?
2. How does Kuhn use this piece to respond to critics who said his Structure of Scientific Revolutions improperly injected subjectivity into objective science?
3. Critique Kuhn’s assertion in this piece that the five characteristics he identifies are values, not rules.


Study questions:
1. What is the third-person effect? (You’ll need to look elsewhere; this brief essay presumes you already know.)
2. Bryant and Miron found the third-person effect is one of the field’s most-cited theories, yet its origins were inauspicious. What does this article tell you about the development of mass communication theory?
3. What makes the third-person effect good theory?

11. Wednesday, September 28: Media Effects

Baran & Davis, chapter 2: Establishing the terms of the debate over media: The first trend in media theory – mass society and propaganda theory

Study questions:
1. The Fearful Reaction to New Media box on pp. 33-34 demonstrates that fears about media influence are not new. Fair enough. But why do these fears persist?
2. In many countries, broadcasting is seen as a public good. The U.S. has always seen broadcasting as a private business. Does ownership (public or private) affect how people view media?
3. Compare and contrast the Tönnies and Durkheim views of society.
4. From a mass society perspective, how are new media such as Google different from legacy big media? How are they similar?
5. What distinguishes “good” propaganda from “bad” propaganda?
6. How did behaviorism and Freudianism influence mass society theory?

Baran & Davis, chapter 3: Normative theories of mass communication

Study questions:
1. Are normative theories realistic in the United States, where media are owned by large corporations accountable to shareholders? Why or why not?
2. Which normative theory of the press do you embrace and why: marketplace of ideas or social responsibility?
3. Is journalism a profession?

Baran & Davis, chapter 4: The media-effects trend

Study questions:
1. Why did media effects succeed the mass society/propaganda trend?
2. Did the shift to media effects reflect a change in conceptualization or methodology?
3. Are middle-range theories mostly fresh ideas or restatements of old ideas?
4. How did developments in sociology affect the media-effects trend?
5. The authors once called this trend “limited effects,” as reflected in the portion of chapter 1, pp 21-22, that refers to the “limited-effects trend in media theory.” Is this just sloppy editing or are the terms interchangeable?

Baran & Davis, chapter 7 (stopping at p. 217): Audience theories: uses and reception

Study questions:
1. Why did audience-centered theories arise?
2. Defend or debunk the central tenent of these theories: media do not do things to people; instead, people do things with media.
3. Are audience-centered theories appropriate for today’s personal media era or are they tailored for media oligopolies?
4. Why were (and are) researchers reluctant to study the audience?
5. Is uses and gratifications a theory or a perspective?

Baran & Davis, chapter 8: Theories of media cognition and information processing

Study questions:
1. Are these theories about mass communication or psychology?
2. ELM is one of the most-used theories in mass communication research, especially in advertising. Is ELM a theory or a description of variance in cognitive effort?

Baran & Davis, chapter 9: Theories of the effect of media on society

Study questions:
1. Do media influence society? Or does society influence media?
2. Agenda-setting, perhaps the field’s most popular theory, says media don’t tell us what to think but what to think about. Is that a distinction without a difference?
Baran & Davis, chapter 10: Media and culture theories: meaning-making in the social world

Study questions:
1. The theories in this chapter take two perspectives. Culture-centered theories presume that culture influences our world and the role media play. Meaning-making theories presume that media influence how we understand our world and the role of culture. Which perspective do you find most persuasive?
2. Are the perspectives reflected by these theories more consistent with a meaning-making view or a critical/cultural studies view?
3. Is framing a theory or a method?

YouTube: Frank Capra Why We Fight, chapter 1 (Watch about 20 minutes or so)
Study questions:
1. Imagine you are Carl Hovland tasked with studying whether these films for U.S. soldiers in WW2 were effective. How would you measure it?
2. Is this education or propaganda? What’s the difference?

Friday, September 30: No class (professor at conference)

12. Wednesday, October 5: Theory Trend 3: Critical Studies
Baran & Davis, chapter 5: The emergence of critical cultural trend in North America
Study questions:
1. Why did the cultural/critical studies trend develop in response to the media-effects trend?
2. Was the cultural/critical trend a new development, or a longstanding perspective elevated to new importance?
3. Critical and cultural studies offer a perspective distinct from normative, data-driven mass communication scholarship. Are the viewpoints equally valid? Why?
4. The field of critical studies has always been embraced more in Europe than in the United States. Why?
5. Which of the branches or schools of critical/cultural studies do you find most attractive, and why?
6. Which statement about Marshall McLuhan do you find more persuasive: he was a (a) critical/cultural scholar or (b) technological determinist?
7. How would you respond to the criticism that critical/cultural studies are filled with people who always seem to find what they’re looking for?

Baran & Davis, chapter 7, pp. 217 to 224: Reception studies
Study questions:
1. Why does this section belong in chapter 5?
2. Does the research in this section affirm or challenge the common assertion that cultural/critical studies are more ideological than empirical?

Study questions:
1. Dialectic of Enlightenment, written between 1939 and 1944 by Jewish German exiles, is considered one of the most important critical evaluations of mass media ever written. What is your immediate reaction when you read this chapter?
2. This chapter is devoid of statistical analysis. Is it empirical? Is it scientific?
3. Is this chapter primarily rooted in World War II pessimism or is it a timeless critique of mass communication?
4. Which do you think is a more likely explanation for the authors’ views: audience passivity or industrial manipulation?

Baran & Davis, chapter 6: Theories of media and human development: children and adolescents

Study questions:
1. Are the theories and research findings presented in this chapter a reflection of the critical/cultural studies trend or a different trend?
2. Do mass media contribute to violence in society? Why or why not? How confident are you in your answer, and why?
3. Do video games contribute to violence in society? Why or why not? How confident are you in your answer, and why?

13. Friday, October 7: Present and Future

Baran & Davis, chapter 11: The future of media theory and research

Study questions:
1. The authors assert that people born after 1990 are more immersed in media than those born earlier. Do you agree? Or are people simply using different media?
2. Have mobile devices changed how people communicate? Or has the technology merely enabled people to fulfill existing desires regarding communication?
3. Which of the following best reflects your view and why?
   a. The Internet is a new form of communication.
   b. The Internet is like a telephone, fostering one-to-one communication.
   c. The Internet is like a mass medium, fostering one-to-many communication.
4. In this era of fragmentation – when the highest rated show on U.S. TV most nights reaches only four percent of the adult audience – is there still a mass media?
5. Argue both sides of this statement:
   a. The Internet requires new mass communication theory.
   b. Existing mass communication theories apply to the Internet.

Study questions:
1. According to Lang, what is our field’s paradigm?
2. How did agenda-setting theory fuel a Kuhnian crisis in the field?
3. What intellectual discipline arose in response to the crisis?
4. How does Lang answer the question of whether cultural/critical studies are scientific?
5. Critique Lang’s assessment (p. 23) that “I do not believe the discipline can survive much longer as a science if we continue to have only one successful independent variable (i.e., weight of coverage) and one generalizable result (i.e., the media have very small, weak, but persistent effects on people’s behavior).”
6. What does Lang promote as a solution to our field’s Kuhnian crisis?


Study questions:
1. Why do the authors presume (p. 708) that media communication has been in a “strong effects” period?
2. Why do the authors assert that the field may be returning to a “minimal effects” period?
3. Why are the authors dismissive of the agenda-setting “juggernaut” (p. 708)?
4. Why do the authors conclude that political communication “is adrift theoretically” (p. 713)?
5. Do you agree that an era of “the personally mediated society” (p. 723) requires new theorization?


Study questions:
1. Which arguments in Bennett and Iyengar do the authors of this article most wish to rebut?
2. These two articles offer an insight into both the nature of learned academic debate and the importance of explication (our next class). After reading both articles, which do you find more persuasive, and why?
3. Are we in an era of minimal effects?


Study questions:
1. Although focused on journalism studies, Singer’s evaluation speaks to the larger issue of conceptualizing “mass” media for the digital age. What is her suggestion for how to rethink media?
2. Singer identifies media effects theories in three general areas (behavioral, attitudinal, and cognitive) and shows that all have failed to live up to their theoretical predictions. Is this an indication that media theories are unable to predict?
3. What does Singer suggest is necessary for traditional theories to remain relevant today?


Study questions:
1. In the purpose statement for the paper (p. 310), the authors say they are responding to a call for theoretical innovation, evaluating modern definitions of information flow, and suggesting a way for research design to account for growing complexity. Which of these three does the paper do best?
2. Is this paper mostly applicable to the authors’ specialty of political communication or is it equally applicable to other specialties?
3. Does a curated flows perspective mostly supplement or mostly replace traditional notions of information flow in a mass media era?

Following are four brief entries on four theories for a digital age.


Study questions:
1. Which of your criteria for “good” theory is or are most salient for this theory?
2. Is this theory substantially distinctive for a digital age?


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14. Wednesday, October 12: Review

Friday, October 14: No class (Homecoming; UF holiday)

Part 3: Explication Paper

15. Wednesday, October 19: Explication


Study questions:
1. How is explication different from other forms of definition, and why is explication important for mass communication scholars?
2. Who among the people in our philosophy of science timeline would endorse the author's attempt to demarcate science (last paragraph p.3)?
3. How does reliability differ from validity, and why is validity different from truth? (pp.10-14)
4. What is a focal concept? (pp. 14-18)
5. What does the author mean by “The literature review is often a study in itself”? (p.21)
6. Why does communication study usually measure elements that are sufficient rather than necessary (p.32), and what’s the difference between those terms?
7. Restate this statement (top p.38) in your own words: “Formal operations, such as measurement, scaling, and statistical techniques, do not constitute definitions of concepts in themselves. It is safe to assume that no statistical formula was ever created with a concept of human communication in mind.”
8. The author says (p.43), “The choice of method should flow from the definition we are reaching.” What implications are embedded in that statement?
9. Most of the time, we’re looking for correlations between variables. Why, then, should we care about univariate research? (pp. 51-62)
10. Evaluate whether age (chapter 11) is a valid example for explication or an example of the malleability of language.

16. Friday, October 21: Building Theory

Shoemaker, Tankard, & Lasorsa, entire book

Preface and chapter 1:
1. What does it mean to “build” theory?
2. Critique the authors’ assertion (p. 3) that the scientific method does not differ substantially between the physical and social sciences, and evaluate how that presumption would apply to theory-building.

Chapter 2:
1. What are the differences among a construct, concept, and variable, and why can a concept never be measured completely (p. 28)?
2. What distinguishes a dependent variable from an independent variable?
3. What are the four types of variables?
4. Why do the authors assert (p. 22) that theory building is best done with continuous-level variables?
5. What are the types of validity and why do they matter?

Chapter 3:
1. When would you use a hypothesis? A research question? An assumption? A proposition?
2. Why is parsimony important in building theory?

Chapter 4:
1. What do the authors mean by “theoretical linkages”?
2. Does it matter whether research statements such as hypotheses are sprinkled through a literature review or grouped at the end of the lit review?
3. Most statistical tests presume a linear relationship between variables. Is that a fair assumption?

Chapter 5:
1. How can a theoretical statement with three variables be more powerful than one with two variables?
2. What are the types of three-variable relationships?

Chapter 6:
1. Four or more variables often result in models, such as on page 101. Why are models valuable in building theory?
2. Why is multiple regression important to use with four or more variables?

Chapter 7:
1. What makes Lasswell’s pithy statement (“who says what in which channel to whom with what effect?”) a model?
2. What are the primary functions of a model?
3. What are the steps in building a model?

Chapter 8:
1. What is the proper role of creativity in science?
2. Which of the authors’ creativity techniques (p. 150) seem most relevant to your research?
Chapter 9:
1. Apply the authors’ 10 steps to building theory (p. 170) to your own research interest and describe how those steps can help you improve your conceptualization.
2. Of the various methods listed to evaluate theory, which is the most scientific? Which would you guess is used the most often? If those are not the same, what does that say about the state of building mass communication theory?

Appendix A & Appendix B:
1. Hint: these appendixes can be very useful in writing research papers.

17. Wednesday, October 26: Models
Study questions:
1. What is the difference between a moderator and a mediator?
2. Without getting lost in the details, what types of statistical tests are useful to measure a moderator? A mediator?

Study questions:
1. Why does the placement of the moderator matter?
2. Note how the model is built on a typology (p. 648) and explication. Why are both explication and a typology important for this paper?

Study questions:
1. How do the authors make a case for their theoretical paper?
2. What kind of model is offered in this paper?
3. How do propositions differ from hypotheses?

Study questions:
1. Despite the lack of data, this paper has become influential in public relations research. What does this paper offer that made it so important?
2. How does this model differ from those in the other two papers?
3. How does this paper offer a “so what” for the proposed model?

Study questions:

1. Is this new theory of vivid media violence a new theory or a restatement? If the former, how does the author justify this new theory? If the latter, what would the author have needed to do differently in order to build a new theory?

2. In the model (p. 298), label the following: independent variable(s), dependent variable(s), mediator(s), and moderator(s).

3. What distinctive contribution does the author make toward mass communication theory?


Study questions:

1. What is the primary problem the authors seek to solve with this paper and why does it matter?

2. How do the authors determine which variables to include in their model?

3. The authors chose a linear model that excludes “ecological influences” listed at the bottom of Figure 2. Which of these would you have included in the model, and how would a redrawn model look? (Note: This would make an excellent question for a qualifying exam.)

4. What latent variables are missing here? Which ones would you include?

18. Friday, October 28: Typologies


Study questions:

1. How do the authors justify the use of metaphor as an organizing tool?

2. How does Table 1 advance the typology?


Study questions:

1. Although this paper is a bit dated, how does its typology contribute to academic understanding today?

2. The suggestions for future research are a bit thin and could have benefitted from testable propositions. Write two propositions this paper could have advanced.


Study questions:

1. How does this paper’s typology differ from those of the other two papers?

2. Does this paper flow from a theoretical base or does it create theory?