



# Discourse's Critical Analysis through Social Protests in Quito – October 2019

Pablo Vásquez Padilla<sup>1</sup>  Ana María Martínez\*<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Communicator in Media Reception Studies - Universidad Politécnica Salesiana 12 de Octubre 24-22, Quito, Ecuador 170143  
rock.pablo@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Digital Strategy Communicator - Transparency and Social Control Function 12 de Octubre N 24-185 y Madrid. Quito, Ecuador  
cinecumanda@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The research analyzes ideological positions on social networks during and after the events of October 11 and 12, 2019. Rhetorical resources are identified on Twitter, media and interviews published by those days. A methodological vision and analysis of results is applied, based on the complexity of the social phenomenon, incorporating ideas from authors such as Reguillo, Deluze, Guattari and Bourdieu. Modes of deployment of specific discourse structures are located, delimited and characterized in a specific context of social protests. The importance of Orozco in the relationship between qualitative and quantitative research is highlighted, as well as the use of semi-structured interviews. Discourse's Critical Analysis is used, using DCA matrices and concepts from authors such as Van Dijk and Fairclough.

**Keywords:** Discourse's Critical Analysis, social networks, social protests, rhetoric, media.

## 1 Introduction

The strikes in Ecuador began with the provisions of Decree 883, on October 2, 2019; The government reported: suspending the gasoline and diesel subsidy, "of all the economic measures announced by President Lenín Moreno, the elimination of the diesel and extra gasoline subsidy is the one that causes a direct reaction in the population." [1]

The mobilization lasted 11 days; according to the GK media "more than 20 thousand indigenous people mobilized to Quito" [2]. The information of the indigenous group was managed through social networks using the official account of the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities (CONAIE). Other formal and informal coverage proposals were organized between citizen communicators and professional communicators, who reported on real time the protest. In the case of the government, information was provided through its official pages; especially through the Twitter account of the Ministry of Communication and various reports in conventional media such as Ecuavisa,

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Teleamazonas, TVC, among others. Three days before the dialogue table was established, the most critical days were experienced, characterized by clashes between police and protesters.

On October 12, several groups joined together, as reported by Telesur in a compilation of several tweets.

The women's march joins several strikes that are taking place in the south and center of Quito, with which tens of thousands of people are expected to gather in the Ecuadorian capital in the next few hours in another day of protests against the "package" imposed by the Moreno's Government. With the cry of "No more deaths", a massive caravan supported by other women's groups left from a concentration point for indigenous people who arrived in Quito a week ago. [3]

Lenin Moreno decrees a 24-hour curfew with 2 hours notice to stop the waves of violence that began to multiply. Afterwards there was a fire in the State Comptroller General's Office and also fires broke out in Teleamazonas. The report on the channel's official account was at 3:14 p.m. and several media outlets such as El Comercio reported on Twitter at 3:57 p.m. In this context, in the account of María Paula Romo (Government Minister) at 1:08 p.m. this message is posted: "@PoliciaEcuador is going to evacuate the area around the Comptroller's Office so that the rescue teams can attend to the fire and the personnel inside. #ThisIsNotUnParo

In this context, the purpose of this research is to locate, delimit and characterize modes of deployment of specific discourse structures in the context of the October 2019 protests. To refer to the quantitative and qualitative scopes of the research, a statistical software analysis got the social network analytics of a total of 1120 responses on Twitter in different media accounts (quantitative), between which there were social organizations and authorities, focusing on interactions. An attempt is made to describe and analyze statements, expressions linked to experiences of reproduction, resistance or resignifications in discursive representations, evocations of narratives, justifications or criticism of the facts; among other rhetorical resources (for convincing or argumentation) present in expressions on the social network Twitter and expressed in 4 interviews (qualitative), to try to understand the different discursive strategies, the complexity of the phenomenon, the techno-social facet (discursive control) and specific political-ideological discursive approaches.

As a tentative premise linked to the proposed theoretical environment, we could mention that the discourses and allusions are corresponding, changing. Hence, the need to suggest descriptive-critical models for the understanding of the rhetorical strategies, imaginary-constructs and/or specific structures of meaning (deployment of discourses in the given context).

The different aspects of discursive communication not only refer to physical spaces, they are also deployed in new territories and forms of socialization, including digital

networks. In such complex problems for the political sphere such as strikes or mass protests, it is pertinent to develop new ways of reading and criticizing the different strategies of meaning constructing that social actors wield, in this case, from their social network using accounts such as Twitter, in addition to personal positions regarding the facts. This work takes as its starting point the methodological-analytical experience in "Discourse's Critical Analysis" (DCA), which has its origins in linguistic and semiotic studies. This method allows to analyze the expressions, words, tones, and contexts in which social actors communicate.

The studies that link ACD, social networks, partisanship, ideologies and social protests are varied and have dealt with social, political, religious, discursive genres, educational and ideological aspects. The application of integrative and interdisciplinary methods continues to characterize the approach to the problem posed.

Seiler Brylla in 2021 (Sweden) problematizes a historical discursive rhetorical area, the strategic communication of the RDA magazine in the 80s in Sweden, in the middle of the period of socialist government. She works in the analysis of the discursive content and the representation of reality, both outside and inside the aforementioned country. The letters to the editor of the magazine at that time are also analyzed, "narrative structures and strategies of the letters to the editor and it asks what and how it is told about the GDR and its citizens." [4]

Reggi Valeria in 2023 (Italy) proposes a discourse's analysis that allows evaluating the disposition of emotions in political discourses through a multi-modal approach (visual, textual, sound) and using case studies from ethnography and amplifying its scope, with online political communication in countries such as France, Italy and the United Kingdom. She describes the political climate in the field of technological communication immediacy. Likewise, she alludes to a qualitative-quantitative method. [5] While Borza Natalia in 2023 (Hungary) focuses on the discourse in the so-called populist political parties in the framework of the 2019 European elections. How identities and voting motivations were constructed on social networks and the recontextualization of the political message. Some mentioned authors such as Kohler, Filardo, Kopf that collaborated with her in this text. The vast majority of samples were taken from extensive interventions on social networks such as Facebook about the topic. They insist in using a Multi-modal method for the análisis of the samples (videos, comments on networks, among others). [6]

In this sense there is "a need to develop new analytical tools that allow us to unravel the complex strategies of meaning construction used by social actors". [7] This becomes evident in situations of mass protests or uprisings, where social media, as John Fiske argues, "plays a crucial role in shaping and disseminating discourse." [8] Likewise, Teun A. Van Dijk maintains that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) "offers a solid methodological framework to address these complexities, by allowing a close examination of expressions, words, tones and communicative contexts." For Judith

Butler, “this methodology not only reveals the ways in which power relations are produced and maintained, but also offers tools for resistance and subversion.”

For Teun Van Dijk (NLS) CDA is not so much a direction, school or specialty similar to the numerous remaining "approaches" in discourse studies; as an attempt to offer a different "way" or "perspective" of theorizing, analysis and application across the mentioned entire field of research. A more or less critical perspective can be found in areas as diverse and pragmatic, as conversation analysis, narrative analysis, rhetoric, stylistics, interactional sociolinguistics, ethnography or media analysis, among others. [8] CDA understands how discourse is reproduced over time through texts and speech that develop in different cases and conjunctures, it analyzes how dominant groups exercise power through the use of the word in certain (dominated) contexts. To understand speech, it is important to understand the difference between language and speech. Language manifests itself as the rational and logical way to represent thought and the different forms of appropriation and interpretation of reality, according to a series of intentions, motivations and needs that are experienced in a context and in a particular situation of social and pragmatic cognitive interaction. [9]

For the ACD, the direct and specific intervention of actors, groups (political-social), media, among others, which participated and assisted in different ways to the events developed in uprisings or mass protests, can be decisive. “CDA tries to find a critical perspective in areas of social research such as media analysis, representation of social problems and political issues that refer to actors and institutions.” [8]

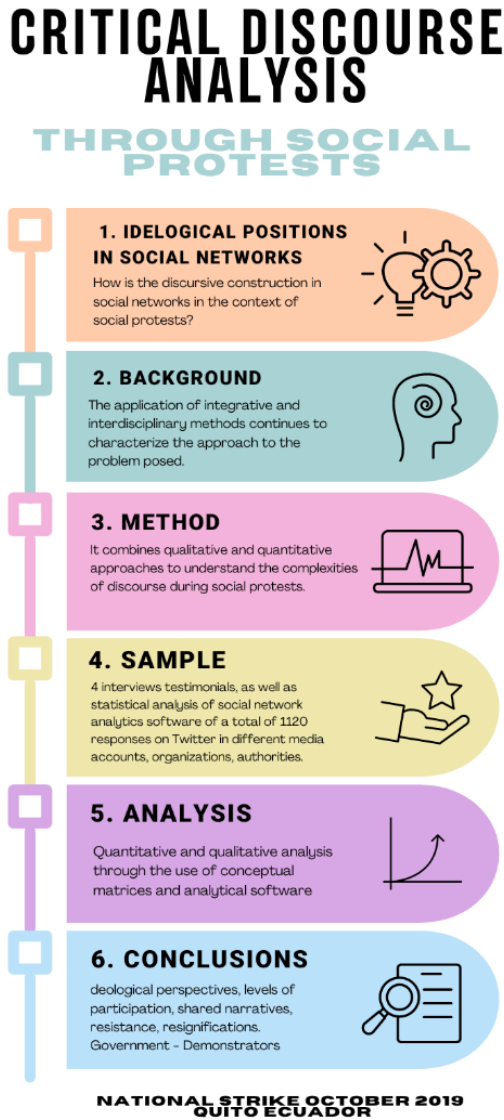


Fig. 1. ACD research problem and process- Source created by the author

## 2 Related works

### Critical Discourse Analysis - protests and social networks

ACD's interests are projected from linguistics, that is, in the meaning of words, organization, comprehension, reception of messages, rhetorical strategies, themes or agendas and communication effects. Hence, certain recent studies are derived towards specific issues such as communication and relational problems in the field of the COVID pandemic, for example, LITERA magazine with a CDA on the community's attitude towards the pandemic.

However, interest in protests or mobilizations is also shown with the ACD in the framework of the “Ni Una Menos” (Not anotherone less) protests in Argentina. [10] The magazine EMPIRIA publishes Javier Gil, it also presents an ACD based on the expansion of a tourist city and new resistance in Madrid Spain. [11] Bakhtiniana magazine focuses with Leslie Colima on an ACD of rap as a political discourse of resistance. [12] Furthermore, the production of meanings in Quevedo's political crises [13] and likewise, authors from Austria, Spain, Hungary, and Sweden also problematize the meaning, use, reappropriation, and practices of discourse in various social manifestations such as protests, dissertations, and political debates, [14] journalistic coverage, strategic communication, language analysis [6], power relations, among other topics.

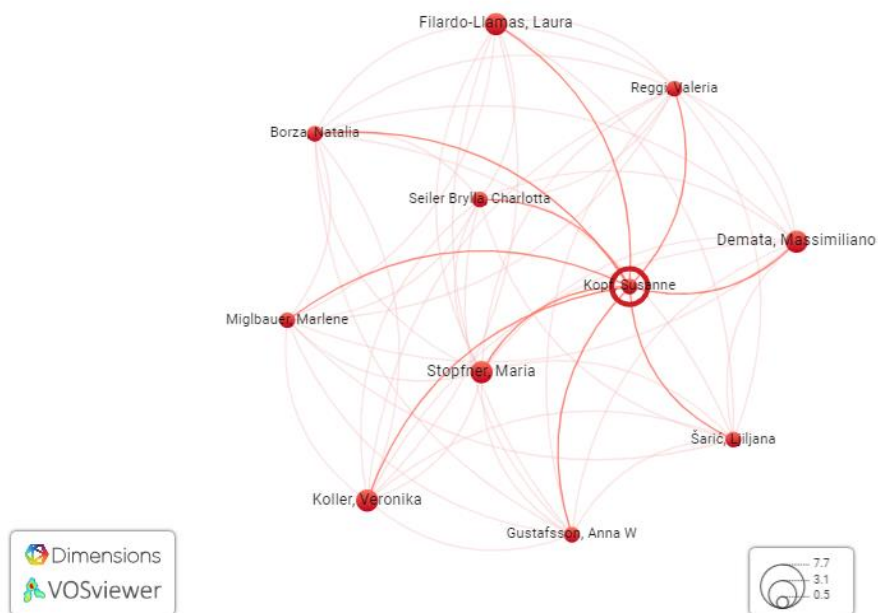


Fig. 2. Bibliometrics Critical Discourse Analysis in the field of social protests - Dimensions

Regarding content analysis (Twitter, critical discourse analysis – interviews and CDA-Twitter) that we could highlight in the field of CDA of political-ideological discursive problems. These works address similar problems to those highlighted in the present work, basing their analysis method on samples extracted from posts and dialogues on Twitter or from interviews. For example, Content Analysis on Facebook “Social protests in the era of post-truth: analysis of Fake New on the social network Facebook during the protests in Ecuador from October 3 to 13” the emphasis is placed on the use of matrices to analyze the use of words, expressions, images, topics, etc. of various publications collected on Twitter.

As a reference of CDA linked to Twitter in Colombia: “The political discourse of AUV3 on Twitter: between blaming, accusing and disapproving” of the Minuto de Dios University Corporation based in Bogotá. Here we analyze the discursive uses deployed in the context of the Colombian political situation of Twitter posts by former President Uribe a month before Iván Duque assumes the presidency of Colombia. CDA is approached from an exercise based on the understanding of categories raised in the texts “Ideology” and “Critical Discourse Analysis” by the author Van Dijk.

Regarding the use of texts systematized from interviews with CDA, we can highlight the work of Jaime Arant “The ideology of entrepreneurship, and “A look from critical discourse analysis.” in which systematization tables are used to make visible discursive uses, rhetorical forms (convincing strategies), context models, etc.; and other elements linked from the categorization of concepts used by the author Van Dijk in the texts “Semantics of discourse and ideology”, “Ideology: a multidisciplinary approach” and “Analysis of ideological discourse”. Some of these texts are also used in this ACD.

To contrast the use of data analysis software for CDA we could comment on a work in Argentina: “Opinion mining for the analysis of hate speech on social networks. A case study on Paulo Freire on YouTube during the period 2007-2019”, the software to be used takes the responses from the social network YouTube and uses graphs to break down the CDA.

The coverage of formal and independent media during the protests in the city of Quito between October 7 and 14, 2019 stimulated many debates on networks. The political-economic issue was consolidated as the central issue under discussion; however, many related topics such as democracy, legality, violence, protest, among others, configured a discursive scenario that largely represented the media-political and ideological experience of many on social networks. The use of networks in times of conflict has become a very widespread activity among the Quito population; according to the INEC in 2019, 95% of the population in Pichincha uses social networks and 16% uses Twitter.

[15]

### 3 Formulation of the problem and methodology

The mobilizations in October 2019 in Quito - Ecuador (National Strike), linked various forms of protest, enunciation, political position and informative treatments through discourse towards the dispute in the structuring of a certain public opinion, where the position of the Government, the indigenous movement and other social organizations, was disputed in the context of a series of socio-economic decisions. As a result, an escalation of clashes between citizens, police and military forces in the streets of Quito, took place for more than 15 days. The development of multiple rhetorics by specific political actors through traditional and new digital media is also noticeable through these days. The construction of information turned into a battlefield where editorial and ideological agencies fought for the meaning of facts, statements and decisions. The construction of specific rhetoric, regarding issues such as police repression in front of the National Assembly and the burning of the Comptroller's Office building, are only part of the complex social-communicational-discursive phenomenon in this case.

The proposed methodology for the research combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to understand the complexities of discourse during social protests. Four testimonial interviews were used (qualitative), as well as statistical analysis of social network using an analytical software of a total of 1120 responses on Twitter (quantitative) in different media accounts, social organizations and authorities, focusing on interactions. A total of four interviews were carried out with different social, political and economic perspectives on the same events.

The methodological approach is based on the Discourse's Critical Analysis (DCA), which allows us to examine expressions, words, tones and communicative contexts. The research is also based on the methodology proposed by Galindo Cáceres, who advocates a reflective and multidimensional look in social research. [16] Three axes are proposed to understand the analysis of the problem: the first, from the perspective of Rossana Reguillo, focused on the expressions of collective discontent in social networks and their relationship with social mobilizations (agency, pollination, rhizomic diversification); the second, based on Teun van Dijk, analyzes the discursive strategies and ideology present in the selected texts; and the third, influenced by Galindo Cáceres and Guillermo Orozco, addresses the delimitation of the object of study, the selection of tools and the collection of qualitative data. This methodology seeks to understand the structures of discourse and their relationship with social and political contexts during social strikes. [17]

This work bases its qualitative research through the use of discursive analysis matrices of interviews with people who were directly or indirectly involved with the events. Discourse's critical analysis in the ideological field (DCA) proposes that power groups are a source of origin to transmit and legitimize an idea or ideology among citizens, which is why opinion leaders are taken as the main focus in a certain group. (See Table 1) For Dijk, there is a discursive construction from the micro as individuals of society, but when representing a power group or organization, it is related to aspects of



reference and structure or macro themes, the two are a unified whole and depends on the focus of the analysis.

**Table 1.** Critical discourse analysis matrix for interviews on the national strike in Ecuador 2019. Own elaboration based on a proposal by Teun Van Dijk

Topic	Ideological Political Position
Global organization of the speeches	General idea of their position (macro)
Style	This section seeks to characterize the narrative and analyze the DCA of the writing (micro)
Mental model	Literal sentences that stood out in the interview
Communicative situation	Character description

For the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, interviews and testimonies were used. This is to get an in-depth understanding, along with statistical analysis of social media analytics software to examine quantitative data. This approach is exploratory and focuses on specific interviews and samples of interactions on the relevant Twitter accounts.

The four interviews are aimed at broadening the understanding of the events from different perspectives. Political advisors, institutional actors, and activists were consulted. To enrich the critical discourse analysis, four additional media samples were included, selected to represent different editorial lines and points of view.

For the analysis of interactions on Twitter, two events and prominent actors with opposite perspectives during the strikes are selected (Twitter accounts of Wambra Comunicaciones and the Minister of Government María Paula Romo in the context of events outside the Comptroller's Office of the State) as well as the way in which opposing media reported the events. This analysis was carried out using methodologies based on Teun Van Dijk's discourse analysis tools, which provides a solid framework to examine the expressions, words, tones and communicative contexts that are present in the conversations on this platform. For said analysis and methodology, Twitter was analyzed with the following sample in the Table 2:

**Table 2.** Number of responses to the analyzed tweets

Publication	Reply
CONAIE (Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador)	128 tweets
María Paula Romo	271 tweets
Confrontation in the Assembly (El Comercio)	45 tweets
Confrontation in the Assembly (Wambra Radio)	42 tweets
Burning of the Comptroller's Office (El Comercio)	367 tweets
Burning of the Comptroller's Office (Radio La Calle)	367 tweets

Which was guided by the following analytical-conceptual matrix (See Table 3):

**Table 3.** Critical discourse analysis matrix of Twitter posts Own elaboration from Teun Van Dijk

Support	Style	Description and analysis
Capture of the post	Global organization of speeches	In this section we seek to characterize the narrative and the DCA of the written (micro)
	Mental model (group ideologies)	Event models Group attitudes (macro-micro discursive dialectics)

Quantitative analyzes were carried out using tools such as Treeverse and WordArt. Treeverse made it possible to visualize the interactions within the tweets through a rhizomatic graphical representation, seeking to capture the complexity and concentration of these interactions, with a particular focus on the first hours after the tweets were published. Subsequently, WordArt was used to map the main words used in the text samples extracted from the tweets, offering a graphic representation of these keywords.

The rhizomatic deployment is linked to the proposal of Deleuze, who describes language as an intrinsically heterogeneous reality, composed of a multiplicity of dialects, slang and special languages. [18] This conception challenges the idea of a mother language and highlights the influence of a dominant language in various political

contexts. Language stabilization is associated with specific geographic and political entities, giving rise to semantic bulbs in their environment. (See Fig 3)

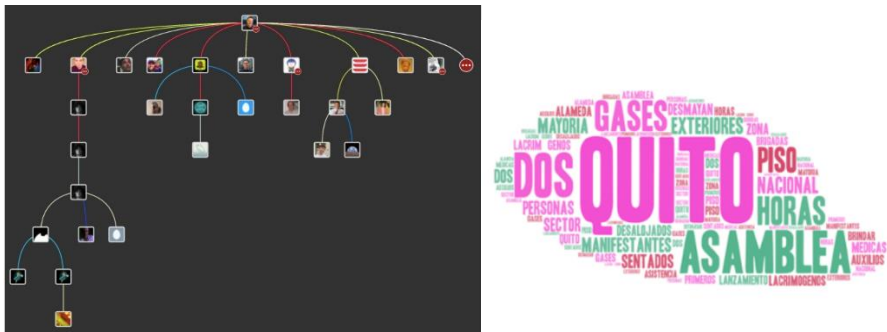


Fig. 3. Shows analysis with Treeverse and Word Cloud

For the analysis of the interviews in the context of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), an approach was implemented that covers both, micro and macro aspects, based on the theoretical proposal of the author Teun Van Dijk (See Table 4). This method allowed us to carefully examine both, the individual and concrete elements present in the discursive interactions (micro aspect), as well as the general trends and broader patterns that emerge at the structural level (macro aspect).

Table 4. Conceptual matrix for CDA from interviews carried out

Interview N. 1	Model event
<b>Name:</b>	Sample mechanism: Date: Circumstances: Participant: Regional origin: Training:
	Context model
	Group knowledge
	Group attitudes
	Group ideology

A specific table was designed that served as an analytical tool to break down and systematize the data collected during the interviews (See Table 5). This approach facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the discursive complexity present in the narratives of the interviewees, as well as allowing the identification of connections and relationships between the different levels of analysis, thus enriching the critical analysis

of discourse and providing a more comprehensive vision of communicative phenomena studied.

**Table 5.** Critical discourse analysis matrix for the interviews

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Ideological-political position</b>
Overall organization of the discourses	General idea of their position (macro)
Style	In this section we seek to characterize the narrative and analyze the DCA of the written (micro)
Mental model	Literal sentences that stood out in the interview
Communicative situation	Character description

## 4 Analysis of results

Some aspects of the events and consequences have been reevaluated, for example, Miguel preferred to go personally to break the media siege, recording the events from his role as an audiovisual producer. It must be clarified that Miguel walked to Quito in protest with his original community (Cayambe-Cangahua) it was a walk of about two days. His role was one of agency during the protest and in the interview, which happened a year and a half later, his discourse regarding the strikes had changed, he had different approaches.

Galindo Cáceres highlights that the approach to the object of study requires a third or fourth look, which implies a break with the traditional first-order approach: distancing between the researcher and the object of study. [16] The specific cases selected in the interviews required several sessions in some cases and various strategies such as meetings via Zoom to complete the testimonies and opinions. It was possible to contrast and characterize the discursive areas both during the events and after the events.

In the dialogue maintained by users Jonatan, Omar and Tom, Omar responds to María Paula Romo urging her to resign in favor of peace. Jonatan responds to Omar by blaming the protesters for the damage to businesses and other infrastructure in the city. Tom relativizes the care of the State to its assets and institutions, also suggests culprits and raises rhetorical questions that tend to question the protection actions that the user considers coherent at the time of the conflict. Jonatan expresses an appropriation of a certain discourse where the protesters are to blame for public disorder and various conditions such as the burning of the Comptroller's Office. (See Table 6)

**Table 6.** Tweet analysis matrix

Style	Tone	Overall organization of the discourses	Mental model (group ideologies)
News language	Informative	Labeling the national police as part of the actions	Calling the national police as an emergency alert
		Use of words such as "rescue teams", "attend to", "eviction" to describe the situation	Linking rescue words with the function of maintaining order in the conflict
		Use of the hashtag #ESTONoesUNPARO to discredit strikes.	Delegitimization of demonstrations through the hashtag.

### Critical Analysis of Interview Discourse

The Anonymous interviewee maintains a varied position, keeping certain hypotheses of the facts in favor of the country's institutions. He focuses on questioning the use of protest as a political platform. As for what they differ, for Miguel Imbaquingo, the political leaders of traditional parties are reprehensible for their dubious ambition for power and political opportunism, which sets up an insecure scenario for the democratic will. He refers to Correism as an important factor that influenced the events, while Patricia Yallico does not highlight Correism as an actor in the protests.

Both interviewees keep groups such as feminists, indigenous women, students, LGBTI groups and farmers, among other actors, visible. As Guattari outlines, a rhizome is a semiotic link of which he connects with different forms, decoding, meaning and diversification. The versions of events, hypotheses and ideological positions are nuanced from the specific and diverse experiences of those interviewed. (See Table 7)

**Table 7.** ACD ideological matrix interviews

<b>Topic</b>	<b>In favor of the strikes</b>
Overall organization of the discourses	His main rationale for being in favor of the demonstrations is to break the alleged media siege and being part of the organization as an indigenous leader.
Style	The interview was given because of his knowledge of social-political communication issues and in those days he was recording the demonstrations to report information.
Mental model	<p>As the legal representative of ALCAPANA, a digital media, her goal was to break the media siege.</p> <p>She says that on the day they burned the Comptroller's Office there were several women's and GLBTI groups.</p> <p>She talks about the importance of protest and human rights.</p> <p>She mentions the discontent of the protesters when they are called to speak and are "gassed". Women and children.</p> <p>Verified that they were not indigenous comrades who burned the Comptroller's Office; however, there were detainees.</p>
Communicative situation	Indigenous, feminist and leftist political leader. She works as an audiovisual producer, close to the leadership of CONAIE.

### Critical discourse analysis - Twitter

The nodes, according to Reguillo, can be diverse and join at different points and levels, called rhizomic transformation. [19] We see this represented when using treeverse for the publications of the Comptroller's Office and CONAIE. When displaying the information from the comments, the results were opposite, despite having

similar numbers of comments, the nodes in María Paula Romo's publication take longer in time unlike the CONAIE, this can be seen in the graphs of such publications.



Fig. 4. Captures of Twitter publications official CONAIE account October 11, 2019

Regarding the concept of agency, and through the systematization of the DCA of the tweets, it was possible to appreciate several connective actions, production of presences and experiences of an expanded public space. Through the use of the DCA matrix for Twitter, we were able to characterize the different types of debates, visibility of other problems and coverage of the events. Then the social agencies formed in the course of the events, raised through their speeches elements of appropriation, relativization of positions and various partisanships.

Table 8. Summary ideological conflict

Conflicting Ideologies on the event outside the Assembly		
1	2	3
Wambra's Perspective Radio	Enfoque El Comercio	Clash of Ideologies

<p>By focusing on the live coverage and on the denunciation of violence by the national police, it shows some emphasis on the belligerent groups.</p>	<p>Neutral language and apparent justification of police actions within the conflict, aligns more with a pro-authority view.</p>	<p>These differences in coverage and approach between media outlets reflect the conflict of ideologies, disputes over the meaning of the facts from political, ideological, legal, group, etc. points of view. Aspects present in the protests in Quito October 2019</p>
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## 5 Conclusions

- The matrices used present results from different points of experience (event models) and active or passive participation in the events. Different ideological positions are revealed, themes shared between specific groups and individuals, but that show features of certain dominant discursive elements during the events. The government, some media outlets, political leaders, etc., implemented a shared narrative in which the government's actions against the strikes were legitimate. Among these diverse ideological positions, there was also identification with the groups participating in the protest. The selected samples (4 in-depth interviews) have roles of political leadership and communicational and community activism, which can be seen in their expressions and experience. However, many positions regarding the events, had specific nuances to describe their experiences, points of view, hypotheses and possible perpetrators.
- The expressions, images, photographs, texts alluding to the events in question were specifically inscribed on certain surfaces that have been constructed from the personal, historical-political and community experiences of the interviewees and other actors who have participated in the publications of the Twitter accounts that refer to the narrated events.
- We have been able to appreciate what Rossana Reguillo calls rhizomic transformation, which is an agency linked to the insurrection and mobilization of the protest on the aforementioned days (October 11 and 12, 2019). In part, the mobilizations took place in the streets, but they had an impact on the networks. Connection nodes were configured to activate certain manifestations, expressions, emotions and other elements that make up the attitudes towards the events on the part of those who participated. Using the treeverse tool, it was possible to appreciate the characteristics of form and deployment of what Rossana Reguillo calls a node, which implies digital



and non-digital connections for action or enunciation. Dense, uneven joints, conglomerations, concentrations or uneven positions may be seen with respect to the writing graphed by the online application. The configuration of the inscription surface could also be seen, which is a space for socialization, dialogue or confrontation where the actors record their emotions, thoughts, ideologies, version of events, etc.

- It is important to dimension two areas: what was experienced at that time and the interpretations afterwards, and the qualities that the actors had. The exhibition studies specific cases that later review the experiences of October that managed to problematize and singularize the visions and discourses that were mentioned during the conflict. There were reflections, corrections in social media posts and personal analyzes shown by other actors in the conflict.
- The different discourses proposed for this DCA elaborate personal distinctions to characterize or specify their ideological-political position and action (passive or active) in the face of the facts. This is especially appreciated during interviews. Likewise, some share values of the dominant discourse, especially actors who coincide with the methods of the government-police and political parties-CONAIE, they are consolidated in approaches such as the care for the city's decoration, maintenance of order and marked hypotheses or syntheses. in publications on networks or in certain media coverage.
- On the part of certain actors, the social order is projected as a defining and legitimizing component to establish a position, regarding the facts. Sometimes, concepts such as peace and order support neutral or critical positions, especially after the events. While other actors hold concepts and inferences shared with the groups that stroked in October 2019. For these positions, the definition of culprits regarding the crisis, is the government (some blame it directly, others link it to the previous government, among other hypotheses), as well as violence by the police or protesters and the lack of attention to demands. Some actors present their speech without separating themselves from their community, without alluding to their individualism. While others openly identify themselves from participating in groups such as indigenous women, GLBTI groups, university students and/or farmers.

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