

In the Czechoslovak Constitution of 1920 (2), article 106 claimed equality for all residents with regards to religion, origin, race and language – it seemed out-groups would be a thing of the past. Nothing similar is present in the current Czech Constitution (1), possibly due to the difficulties of transforming the law into practice – there have always been out-groups, to different degrees, and varying over time. This study aims at revealing some of the factual descriptions of out-groups by in-groups (e.g. 3, 12) in the Czech printed media after 1989, combining the Czech Subjectivity Lexicon (4) with a subcorpus from the Czech National Corpus (www.korpus.cz) consisting of journalistic text in Czech from the SYN series release 8. This specific presentation looks at co-occurring

- nouns denominating nationalities with
- positively and negatively categorized adjectives.

The nationalities have been categorized according to

- a) the World Bank's four income groups,
- b) the World Bank's geographical and conflict-related groups (5).

The data consists of 4.5 million observations.

Main hypothesis:

The material's in-groups and out-groups correlate to both income classification and geographical distance from the focus country.

Second hypothesis:

There are clear trends to be seen over time, where the negativity is higher for certain nationalities during for example the economic crisis in 2008 and the refugee influx to Europe in 2015.

A combined qualitative analysis is deemed necessary here *inter alia* due to that the sheer frequency of certain nouns (e.g. from Sub-Saharan Africa) is so low, that the positivity and negativity must be scrutinised closer than for e.g. Central European nationalities.

The results point to a clear connection between a nation's low general income and the negativity about their inhabitants in the press, and a general negativity towards areas outside Central Europe and the Baltics, which in the presentation are scrutinised over time.