

School of Peacemaking and Media Technology in CA  
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# **HATE SPEECH**

## in the Election Discourse of Kyrgyzstan

Issue 3 / August-September, 2020

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A number of examples in the report are provided including links to the primary sources of information that comprise of hate speech. These examples are not intended for republishing, they are included for research use, and the authors are not responsible for their further dissemination.

The titles of stories, titles of stories, posts and materials used in this Report are not an expression of any opinion of the authors of the Report, but used as links to the analyzed media texts during of the research period.

Editorial team and analytical group:

- I. Sikorskaia
- G. Gadelyanova
- B. Tokoeva
- D. Ergeshov
- M. Rasuliev
- S. Naumov
- H. Husanov
- A. Amilaeva



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## Introduction

This issue # 3 is the result of ongoing multilingual media monitoring and analysis of online content in selected online publications and social networks regarding hate speech (hatred) in the discourse on the forthcoming parliamentary elections in Kyrgyzstan.

Media monitoring is based on both quantitative and qualitative methods such as critical discourse analysis and content analysis. During of the collection of baseline information and recording of incidents, computer-based linguistic analysis systems were used, and the manual method was applied to explore the content using special indicators<sup>1</sup>.

## Brief description and conclusions/findings

The conclusions/findings are the result of an analysis of recorded materials from online publications and user-generated content in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages from August 28, 2020 to September 7, 2020.

During the specified period, **1117** discovered materials were studied (which were considered as **100%** for further calculations) from those posted in **65** online media, on forums under published news, in groups and personal accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram<sup>2</sup>.

The number of analyzed media in comparison with the previous period increased due to the monitoring of additional content in the Uzbek language.

Experts analyzed how journalists in online media, commentators on forums and social networks portray candidates from political parties representing different groups and minorities of Kyrgyzstan. The main attention was paid to the analysis of media relations for women candidates, broadcasting their images to the audience in discussions on various platforms.

The studied content for the reporting period more saturated as campaign materials appeared. But just as in the previous period, the media published a variety of news and articles, depending on the editorial policy of the publication or the position of the website in relation to a particular party or candidate.

*The first conclusion/findings* made by the experts, shows that the ethnicity of some candidates, as well as last month, was discussed in a negative context, and commentators and trolls continued to develop this topic, forming ethnic intolerance. This type of intolerance found in the media is analyzed in detail in the "Trends" section of this report<sup>3</sup>.

In the previous monitoring period (from 16.08 to 27.08) this type of intolerance was also in the lead and intensified with the start of the campaign. And before that (from 15.07 to 15.08), the rhetoric against ethnic groups was 16% less than in the current period. From mid-July to mid-August, commentators focused more on the age of the applicants.

For example, Aryba.kg<sup>4</sup> published the material «Кыргызстан партиясы Кадыржан Батыровдун туугандарына таянабы? (translation - The party of "Kyrgyzstan" relies on a relative of Kadyrzhan Batyrov, yes?)" In which it is reported that Akhror Iminov is running for the Jogorku Kenesh from this party under No. 11. The author draws parallels in the article, calling him the "nephew" of Kadyrzhan Batyrov<sup>5</sup>, who "was among the separatists in 2010, inscribed with blood in the history of Kyrgyzstan<sup>6</sup>.



Screenshot of 1 Article "Does the party" Kyrgyzstan "rely on the relatives of Kadyrzhan Batyrov?", 06.09.2020 2010.

<sup>1</sup> Methodology of media monitoring and research is provided in the page 13.

<sup>2</sup> See description and diagram 3. Found materials by genre

<sup>3</sup> Trends, page 11 of this report

<sup>4</sup> Does the party "Kyrgyzstan" rely on the relatives of Kadyrzhan Batyrov? ", <https://aryba.kg/sayasat/3785-kyrgyzstan-partiiasy-kadyrzhan-batyrov-dun-tuugandaryna-tajanaby.html>

<sup>5</sup> Kadyrzhan Batyrov, a former leader of the Uzbek diaspora in Kyrgyzstan and a former member of the Jogorku Kenesh, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment for inciting inter-ethnic strife, calling for separatism and organizing mass riots in 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Note: Ethnic violence in the south of Kyrgyzstan in June 2010 between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks

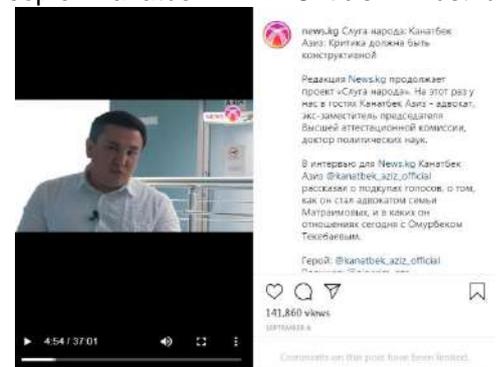
On September 4, 2020, when the campaign of agitation started, a promotional video clip about Kim In Sen, a candidate from the Ata Meken party on the Facebook page "Zhalbyrak TV - September"<sup>7</sup> under the named: "Kim In Sen: Кыргызстан - менин уй булом, менин олкум, менин «Ата-Мекеним»" (translation - "Kim In Sen: Kyrgyzstan is my family, my country, my homeland") was demonstrated. That caused the anger of commentators, one of whom called for violence, emphasizing the Korean ethnicity of the candidate, the second wrote that "other nations" could not be allowed in parliament, as "some non - Kyrgyz do not understand the Kyrgyz people."

The second conclusion/finding is that at the end of August - beginning of September 2020 there were fixed discussions with links to regionalism, which is one of the types of intolerance. Thus, this type of hatred has joined the list of detected hate speech trends. If from July 15 to August 27<sup>8</sup>, seven tendencies of intolerance in pre-election discussions were classified - ethnic, linguistic, age, gender, territorial, homophobia, Islamophobia - then by the end of the first decade of September the list of trends had increased and regional intolerance was included there. Although similar discussions existed in the online space and before that, they became more sensitive during that period, when Kanatbek Aziz, a candidate from the political party "Mekenim Kyrgyzstan" gave a preliminary interview to News.kg<sup>9</sup>. This candidate is a lawyer of Raimbek Matraimov, ex-head of the State Customs Inspectorate of the Kyrgyz Republic, a well-known to the audience from the journalistic investigations on corruption theme. In a 37-minute interview, answering questions from correspondent, the interviewee said:

*Translation of the screenshot 2: News.kg. Service of the people: Kanatbek Aziz: Criticism must be constructive*

The news.kg editorial office continues the project "Servants of the people". This time we have Kanatbek Aziz, a lawyer, ex-deputy chairman of the Higher Attestation Commission, Doctor of Political Science.

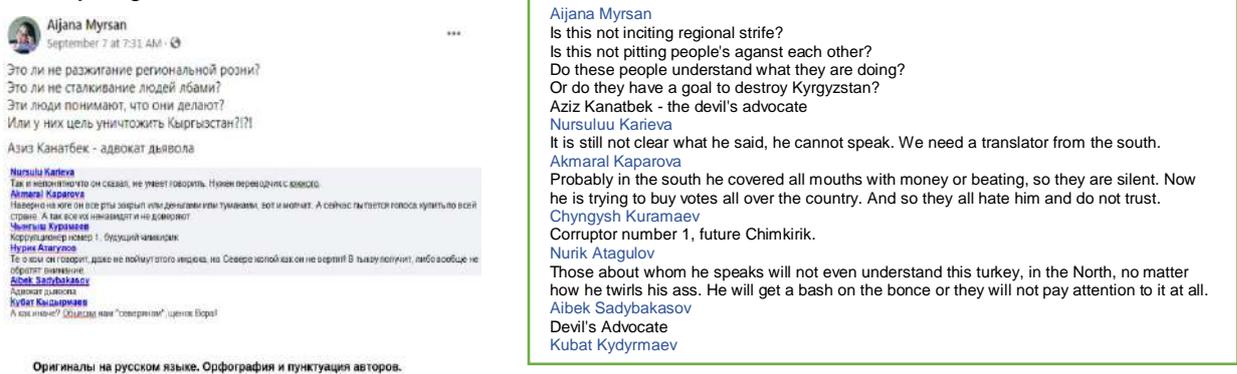
In an interview for News.kg Kanatbek Aziz @kanatbek\_aziz\_official told about the purchase of votes, about how he became a lawyer for the Matraimov family, and in what relations he had with Omurbek Tekebayev.



*Screenshot 2. Interview of Kanatbek Aziz to the portal News.kg, posted on Instagram - this online edition account.*

"It is necessary to understand that Raimbek Matraimov and his family were so demonized in Kyrgyzstan. And we have, unfortunately, the number of those who consider it in the north. Because there is no such problem in the regions. This mass has considered him to be a corruptor. " (original quotations in Russian, TV project "Servants of the People": Kanatbek Aziz: Criticism must be constructive)<sup>10</sup>.

Kanatbek Aziz's statement about his client, which, in his words, "demonstrates in the north [Kyrgyzstan]" has attracted many users and the Media. The topic of regional affiliation is very sensitive among the local electorate, so any statement related to this issue is accompanied by responses in different tones, but mostly negative.



*Screenshot 3. Comments of users under the post of the Facebook account of Aizhan Myrsaliyeva, candidates for deputy from the party "Social Democrats of Kyrgyzstan".*

<sup>7</sup><https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv/>  
<sup>8</sup>HATE SPEECH Discourse in the election of the Kyrgyz Republic, Issue 1, 2020, <http://ca-mediators.net/ru/5379-yazyk-vrazhdy-v-perdyvbornom-diskurse-monitoring-i-analiz.html>  
HATE SPEECH Discourse in the election of the Kyrgyz Republic, Issue 2, 2020, <http://ca-mediators.net/ru/5382-yazyk-vrazhdy-v-perdyvbornom-diskurse-kr-vypusk-2.html>  
<sup>9-10</sup>Interview with Kanatbek Aziz, 4'55 min. Instagram channel News.kg, 6.09.2020  
<https://www.instagram.com/news.kg>

Commentators accused the candidate of inciting inter-regional hatred, some in their discussions also used regional subtexts, clichés, called him “the devil's advocate,” and journalists quoted this.

An example of a reaction from the media and social networks: News video on the Facebook page of the April TV channel, 09/07/2020. “Kanatbek Aziz, who defended Tekebayev in the courts, he is an assistant lawyer of the Matraimov clan, he is called nothing other than the devil's advocate ...” - said the host Kanat Kanimetov, covering a selection of important news<sup>11</sup>.

*The third conclusion/finding* was that during the reporting period, propaganda articles, videos directed against political parties and candidates, which, according to the authors, are "pro-Western" and "grant-dependent", appeared on some portals and web pages. In previous media monitoring, anti-Western rhetoric was not recorded, experts associate its activation with the campaign of agitation start.

For example, Tezkabar in the editorial “Swindlers disguised as political parties?”, the original in Russian<sup>12</sup>, accuses the political parties “Reform”, “Bir Bol”, “Butun Kyrgyzstan” of links with NGOs and criminals.

Thus, the authors manipulate information, mixing concepts and making identification between nongovernmental organizations and criminals.

The material is supported by stereotypes, such as “the party of NGOs”, “anti-state intentions”, “NGO activists themselves conduct the talks with the gangsters,” “the gangsters were legalized, avoided suspicion”, “Butun Kyrgyzstan party is the champion in the number of fraudulent acts”, “ a criminally greedy bunch. ”

Other obviously propaganda videos were also posted on the Facebook pages of Arena.kg and Insider Kyrgyzstan.

Their content was mainly related to the political party "Reform" ("Reform - American Platform" Party, "US Puppets in Kyrgyzstan - who are they? "Commentators accused the candidate of inciting inter-regional hatred, some in their discussions also used regional subtexts, clichés, called him "the devil's advocate ", and journalists quoted this.

*Screenshot 4.* Video post from the "Insider Kyrgyzstan" Facebook page<sup>13</sup>

The authors portrayed this party as a destabilizing force funded from outside, and the goal of the political movement is to hold all kinds of protest actions in Kyrgyzstan.



Hundreds of trolling comments containing reduced vocabulary and provocative statements such as “we don't want to be slaves of Americans and gays”, “I want to live in a country free from Americans”, “Party Reform is shit” accompanied these videos, and users of the page shared them 2.09. 2020.

<sup>11</sup> TV April, <https://www.facebook.com/watch/april.tv.ru>

<sup>12</sup> “Swindlers disguised as political parties?”, <http://tezkabar.org/2020/09/07/%d0%b0%d1%84%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b8%d1%81%d1%82%d1%8b-%d0%bf%d0%be%d0%b4-%d0%b2%d0%b8%d0%b4%d0%be%d0%bc-%d0%bf%d0%be%d0%bb%d0%b8%d1%82%d0%b8%d1%87%d0%b5%d1%81%d0%ba%d0%b8%d1%85-%d0%bf%d0%b0%d1%80%d1%82/>, 7.09.2020,

<sup>13</sup> Facebook-page “Insider-Kyrgyzstan”,

And, finally, the fourth conclusion made by the experts based on the results of media monitoring showed that the Uzbek-speaking users of Kyrgyzstan are low in online discussions on elections.

For example, in the popular Facebook group “Ŷshliklar! Ŷsh Ŷzbeklar shevasida gaplashamiz”<sup>14</sup> (translation -" Oshane! Let's talk the dialect of Osh Uzbeks ") during the reporting period, only 5 posts about elections were published (four of which were self-promotion of candidates) and one comment. In it, the commentator asked voters not to sell their votes, and asked candidates not to buy them.

Online media having Uzbek-language pages, such as yntymak.kg, uzpress, kloop.kg during this period, published mainly duplicating news and articles translated from other languages.

Analysis of the content of hate speech in the detected content from August 28 to September 7, 2020 determined that the following types of intolerance were broadcast in the election discourse: ethnic (37%), regional (37%) flawed argumentation, identification, attribution (11%), including statements and accusing candidates and parties guilty by association with someone, becoming personalized, instilling fear and misrepresentation of an opponent's position. Then there was gender intolerance (10%), Islamophobia (4%), territorial intolerance (1%).

When classifying content, experts considered derogatory clichés, stereotypes towards minorities or other social groups, a personified analysis of the mention of these groups, people, xenophobic connotations, negative rhetoric, obscene and reduced vocabulary. Creolized texts (visual content, demotivators and memes) were also analyzed considering these markers.

## Recommendations

The main package of recommendations will be developed at the end of October 2020 based on the results of the final media monitoring, which includes research data from July 15, 2020 to October 10, 2020.

However, the interim results recorded in the current period underscore the need to pay attention to the following factors:

1. Journalists should be careful when describing the ethnicity of candidates, they should avoid drawing parallels between the ethnicity of candidates and the ethnic violence of 2010 and should not emphasize the ethnicity of people unnecessarily. The same approach should be applied when covering other factors of identification of candidates and citizens - language, culture, gender, religion, social, regional, territorial, professional status and political views.
2. The media should work to promote diversity in society, especially during the election period, and educate the audience to equally perceive all citizens of Kyrgyzstan, regardless of their affiliation.
3. The media should create a diverse range in their articles and reports, provide more information about the ethnic, linguistic, cultural, gender, religious, social and political diversity of parties, their aspects of programs in this direction.

It is necessary to inform the audience about how the parties are going to promote multiculturalism and tolerance, create conditions for the formation of a society in which “differences of citizens are not grounds for discrimination and do not influence political processes”, as declared in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040<sup>15</sup>.

4. Public speakers, opinion leaders on the Internet, users should understand the negative impact of hate speech, especially in conflict-sensitive issues, avoid citing it, using it in their speeches, do not use reduced vocabulary, do not share information containing erroneous identification and dividing statements in society.

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1673798935998189/>

<sup>15</sup> “Conditions have been created for the formation of a society in which ethnicity, attitude to religion, regional and tribal affiliation, and other cultural differences of citizens are not grounds for discrimination and do not influence political processes. The preservation and development of the national culture, its reproduction and dissemination, while preserving the ethnic, linguistic, cultural identity of the country's citizens, was ensured. ”, P. 25 of the National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2040, approved by the decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on November 1, 2018, [http://president.kg/ru/sobytiva/12774\\_utverghdena\\_nacionalnava\\_strategiiva\\_razvitiiva\\_kirgizskoy\\_respubliki\\_na\\_2018\\_2040\\_godi](http://president.kg/ru/sobytiva/12774_utverghdena_nacionalnava_strategiiva_razvitiiva_kirgizskoy_respubliki_na_2018_2040_godi)

## Context

On September 4, 2020, the election campaign of deputies of the Parliament began in Kyrgyzstan. The Central Election Commission (CEC) of the Kyrgyz Republic has registered the lists of candidates from sixteen political parties who will be admitted to the elections scheduled for October 4, 2020. Of the 120 active deputies, 88 go to the polls again.

During August and early September, the media reported cases of voter bribery and mass registration of applications from citizens to change their electoral addresses.

The possibility of submitting such an application is enshrined in legislation in the Kyrgyz Republic in order to create convenient conditions for people to vote, regardless of their place of residence. A citizen, having filled in a special form, can re-register and vote wherever it suits him. However, it turned out that this right can be used by unscrupulous supporters of parties.

A number of media outlets wrote about how, by “throwing” voters from polling station to polling station, the parties are thus trying to overcome the 0.7% barrier, having secured a certain number of votes in the cities of Bishkek and Osh. Kloop.kg journalists studied how this scheme works and cited a number of facts. The publication referred to the teacher of the Bishkek school No. 60, on the territory of which there are two polling stations. She told reporters how dozens of people were registered there every day, who were "paid money for their future votes" by the parties<sup>16</sup>.

For several days, a journalist from the 24.kg news agency recorded a mass gathering of people who came from Kant, 20 kilometers north of Bishkek, to re-register at polling stations in Bishkek. One of those who arrived told the newspaper that he was "promised 4,000 soms (\$ 51 USD) for a vote in support of one of the parties<sup>17</sup>."

By the end of the first decade of September, as the chairman of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic reported at a press conference, Nurzhan Shaildabekova, 488,873 people applied to change the polling station.

This fact caused many questions from both journalists and users - what is the reason for the fact that almost half a million people out of more than three and a half million registered voters suddenly wanted to change their voting places?

The president also acknowledged that similar phenomena occur during the pre-election period. On September 1, 2020, at a meeting of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic, Sooronbai Jeenbekov raised the issue of this and rebuked the heads of law enforcement agencies for not taking any measures, thereby encouraging people to "distrust the elections."

## Definition of hate speech and trolling

Hate speech (hatred) (Eng. Hate speech)<sup>18</sup> is all forms of self-expression that include the dissemination, provocation, stimulation or justification of racial, ethnic, religious xenophobia, homophobia, transphobia, migrantophobia and other forms of hatred based on intolerance and discrimination against minorities and groups of people on various social grounds. Such signs, according to Article 16, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, can be “disability, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other status, as well as other circumstances”.

In speech constructions, the hate speech has a flexible structure and two forms - negative evaluative, acceptable from the point of view of freedom of expression, which is most often found in public discourse, and illegal, criminalized by law.

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<sup>16</sup> Form No. 2 and bribery of voters. We tell you what the parties go to get into parliament

<https://kloop.kg/blog/2020/09/03/foma-2-i-podkup-izbiratelei-rasskazvvaem-na-cto-ident-partii-chtoby-proiti-v-parlament/>

<sup>17</sup> How parties train supporters: villagers are massively taken to polling stations in Bishkek

<sup>18</sup> Hate Speech Definition, p. 3, Research "Hate Speech in the Media and Public Discourse of the Kyrgyz Republic", 2015-2016, School of Peacemaking and Media Technology in Central Asia, URL <http://www.ca-mediators.net/ru/issledovaniya/216-rezyume-issledovaniya-yazyk-vrazhdy-v-smi-internete-i-publicnom-diskurse-2015.html>

**Content discrimination**<sup>19</sup> is the content of publications, speeches, media materials, which includes xenophobic stereotypes and clichés that stigmatize minorities and vulnerable groups. Content discrimination can take the form of under-representation or invisibility of minorities and social groups in the media and public discourse, or condemnation of people and groups that challenge xenophobic practices. Public denial of existing phenomena of discrimination (and associated ideologies and actions) is also content discrimination.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic grants every citizen the right to freedom of expression, freedom of speech and press<sup>20</sup>. The current legislation provides for criminal punishment for incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious or interregional enmity (hatred), propaganda of exclusivity, superiority or inferiority of citizens on the basis of their attitude to religion, nationality or race, committed publicly or using the media or the Internet<sup>21</sup>. This law has a broad interpretation and does not include the concept of hate speech or discriminatory speech.

In addition, the legislation does not contain the concept of negatively evaluative (acceptable) and illegal (criminalized) content in publications that may lead to hate crimes.

These factors affect both the insufficient counteraction to the propaganda of intolerance and the implementation of the political, social and cultural rights of minorities provided to them by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. Art. 16 clause 2 defines that “no one may be discriminated against on the basis of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other opinion, education, origin, property or other status, or other circumstances”.

Trolling, trolling in relation to the Internet, is a deliberate act (of a troll) when he makes objectionable and / or contradictory comments on various Internet forums with the intent to provoke an emotional reaction from readers and enter into an argument with them<sup>22</sup>. Trolling comments (t. c.) are identified as placing deliberately offensive, threatening, or provocative messages in discussion groups, online forums in order to attract the attention of the audience. Since they can be used as a tool for creating an attitude among the audience towards certain news stories<sup>23</sup>.

### Comparative analysis

For 9 days of monitoring<sup>24</sup>, experts studied the content of 63 online media, groups and personal accounts on social networks - Facebook, Instagram and Twitter<sup>25</sup>.

Since the end of August, our experts have also started monitoring the Uzbek-language media and groups on Facebook, and therefore we have added five media resources to the total number of media<sup>26</sup>.

Since the beginning of the election campaign took place in this reporting period, the amount of posted content about the upcoming elections has increased significantly. However, we did not analyze campaign materials, articles and visual materials of parties published in the online sphere and intended for mass distribution.

At the same time, if the remarks or statements of candidates from political parties contained hate speech, inhuman metaphors, the transition to personalities and separative vocabulary, as well as the subsequent reaction of the online audience, the experts documented this.

Media monitoring focused primarily on original journalistic and user-generated content, news commentary, forums, groups, and personal social media accounts. Trolling comments have also been viewed as part of hate speech, as they influence public opinion in online discussions.

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<sup>19</sup> CONTENT DISCRIMINATION REVISITED <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23124168?seq=1>

<sup>20</sup> Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, art. 31 p. 2, as amended on 28.12.2016, <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/202913?cl=ru-ru>

<sup>21</sup> Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, art. 313, 2019, <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111527>

<sup>22</sup> Urban Dictionary, URL <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Trolling>

<sup>23</sup> School of Peacemaking and Media Technology in Central Asia, Methodology for Research on Freedom of Expression and Hate Speech, <http://www.ca-mediators.net/ru/issledovaniva/5310-svoboda-vrazheniya-v-centralnov-azii-2019-regionalnye-trendy.html>

<sup>24</sup> The monitoring was carried out from August 17 to August 27, 2020.

<sup>25</sup> List of explored media objects, p.

<sup>26</sup> The same

The analysis recorded the use of various stereotypes, xenophobic connotations and reduced vocabulary when describing and portraying candidates and political parties. And user feedback reinforced these negative images by adding discriminatory, offensive language, clichés, and other stereotypical and derogatory labels to individuals in discussions.

Commentators spoke about them using such vocabulary as "crazy", "stupid" "enemy of the people", "fool woman", "American spy", "balcony sofa" iksperts ", " traitors ", " American puppets ", " purebred Kyrgyz ", " gomosnya ", " jackals ", " sart ", " chimkiriki ", " dogs ", " Islamists ", " extremist opposition "27.

Such a negative tone in discussions is often created in order to evoke hostility or public contempt for certain persons or parties.

The main disseminators of hate speech during this period, as well as in the previous period, were Internet users. (45%), who, in addition to creating posts, shared a lot of negative information.

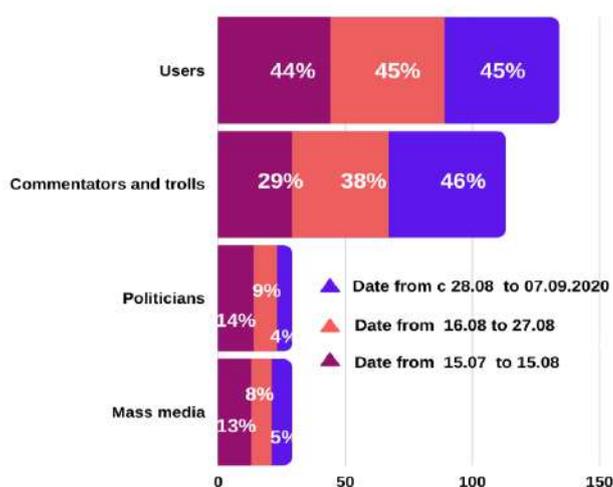


Diagram 1. Dynamics of hate speech perpetrators over the periods of media monitoring

Commentators and trolls accounted for 46%, which is 8% more than in the previous monitoring and 17% more than in mid-July.

Among the creators of trolling comments, not only anonymous individuals have been recorded, but also those who use trolling and flaming<sup>26</sup> - conflict genic speech forms in online communications - with the aim of emotionally and aggressively influencing a specific audience to create negativity against 'foreign' candidates and increase the rating " their own. "

The media (5%) and politicians (4%) were, accordingly, the next broadcasters of hatred over the period studied

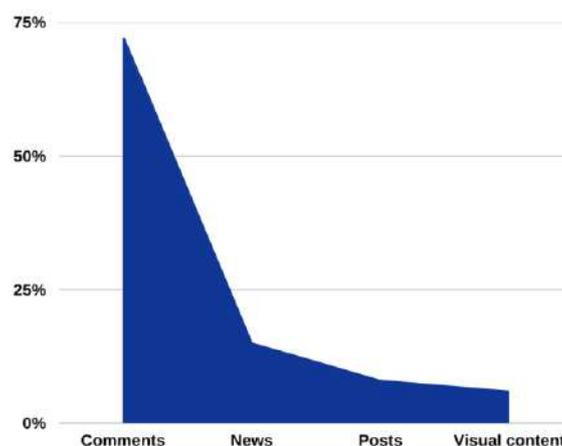
The negative rhetoric of politicians, starting from July 15, 2020, has decreased by almost three and a half times, which is reflected in the comparative dynamics of trends by types of intolerance in the detected content in the media and online discussions.<sup>29</sup> By the start of campaign of agitation in early September, political speakers had become more correct in their statements, so less hate speech was found in the media. Consequently, the dynamics of media in the rating of hate broadcasters, compared to the initial monitoring period, also decreased three times.

<sup>27</sup>Negative clichés and stereotypes prevalent in the local conversational environment.

<sup>28</sup> Flaming (English flaming) - dispute for the sake of dispute, war of words. This type of "fiery trolling" can be common on social media pages where people want to stir up controversy in order to harm an organization or disrupt their business; a hostile reaction to someone's group posting or email, publicly berating the person; Flaming can arise in response to inappropriate netiquette, annoyance with someone's comment or post, or as an escalation of discussion on a socially or emotionally sensitive topic. 2019, <https://websitebuilders.com/how-to/glossary/flame/>

<sup>29</sup>See Chart 4 of this report on page 17

Diagram 3. Discovered materials by genre, %



1,117 (100%) materials in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek were selected using linguistic markers, keywords on online media platforms, discussion groups and social media accounts covering the upcoming elections and candidates. Further, the selected content was subjected to extensive analysis.

The experts noted that the authors and the audience are more focused on individuals than on the programs of parties and their election promises. This is explained, first of all, by the interests of the audience: who exactly is this candidate represents: which region, who are his relatives, friends, acquaintances, what positions and in which power structures they occupy, what is the level of the candidate's financial condition, his property and opportunities, his connections with crime, and political views.

Selected materials were categorized as follows:

**08 (72%)** had comments under news and posts;

**-171 (15%)** had news and articles from online media on their portals and social networks;

**- 89 (8%)** were social media posts and **64 (6%)** were visual content, including demotivators, collages and memes.

Using a qualitative method of analysis, **379 (34%)**<sup>30</sup> materials containing hate speech and some trolling comments were selected. All documented information was classified according to the forms and types of intolerance, as well as sentiment.

Also, as in previous periods, the provocative and aggressive rhetoric found in the discovered content was clearly personified, emanating from both anonymous authors and the accounts of real people (they contained profiles and photos). These were mostly negative, offensive statements, reduced vocabulary in social networks, on the pages of news agencies, where users actively participate in discussions and express their opinions.

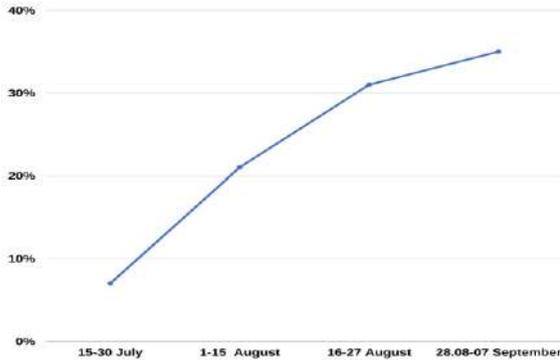
Although in modern linguistics reduced speech, which is based on normative contrast and denial of linguistic form, is not considered harmful, in certain socio-political and conflict-sensitive contexts it can take on different types of hate speech. This is what this media monitoring shows. Pre- and post-election situations, as well as voting days, are the environment when reduced speech can be perceived very sharply and correlates with hatred.

The dynamics of documented hate speech depicts a slight increase (+ 3.6%) over the monitored period.

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<sup>30</sup> Further, during a qualitative analysis and examination of the types and types of intolerance lexicon detected, these 379 materials were taken as 100%, classified and categorized

Chart 4. Dynamics of detected hate speech during the periods of media monitoring



This is due to the beginning of the campaign and the growth of political parties' activity, their meetings with voters and an increase in the amount of information about this in the media.

Journalists continued to analyze party lists and their composition, daily media reported cases of "bribery of voters" in the form of mass re-registration of citizens to change their place of voting. Reporters cited facts, examples, statements from people. In some online media and web pages, propaganda materials appeared that contained messages about alleged "subversive actions and negative American influence on the upcoming parliamentary elections."

Consequently, there was more reaction to this news, and speech aggression against opponents on social networks also increased.

For example, published on September 4, 2020, the results of a public opinion poll conducted by SIAR Research<sup>31</sup> and Consulting commissioned by the Center for Insights in Survey Research, including the topic of the upcoming elections and the level of public confidence in politicians, was criticized both in the media and on the Internet.

Journalists and commentators used hate speech, separative language and faulty reasoning to describe this survey in a negative context.



An example of an article from the online edition Sayasat.kg reprinted from the newspaper "Maidan" dated 09/08/2020 under the title: "Индуститут атпайдын кыйыр турдогу диверсиясы") translation - "Indirect sabotage of the pseudo institute").

Screenshot 5. The article " Indirect sabotage of the Institute "<sup>32</sup>

The author A. Belevov writes that foreign geopolitical partners are trying to "solve their problems through local NGOs" and are ready to fulfill any order for grants. He also points out that the results of such sociological polls "are being prepared in the destructive departments of the special services of some countries," and this study is "prepared by the US State Department."

In such a pre-election discourse, the use of "flawed attribution" is widespread, a type of hate speech, which is expressed in attributing hostile actions and dangerous intentions to representatives of a group, using distortions and dividing expressions.

Such language in the documented cases was mainly aimed at people, NGOs, political parties, reports and anything that, according to the creators of this hateful content, correlates with the United States.

An example from the video post "US Puppets in Kyrgyzstan. Who are they? ", Posted in Facebook page Arena.kg 2.09.2020<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Presentation with data from a survey of residents of Kyrgyzstan, conducted from 6 to 15 August 2020, [https://www.iri.org/sites/default/files/russian\\_version\\_kyrgyzstan\\_august\\_2020\\_slides\\_public\\_release.pdf](https://www.iri.org/sites/default/files/russian_version_kyrgyzstan_august_2020_slides_public_release.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Indirect sabotage of the Institute <http://www.sayasat.kg/en/mmkda-emne-skipper/86411-institute-of-atpaydin-ryyr-type-sabotage.html>

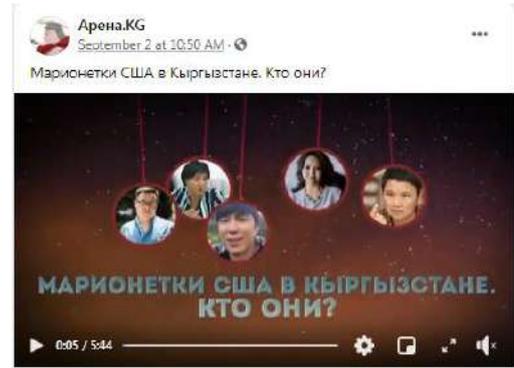
<sup>33</sup> Facebook-Page, [https://www.facebook.com/114670406850120/videos/788674665227751/?\\_ft\\_t=video&\\_ft\\_v=788674665227751&\\_ft\\_n=video](https://www.facebook.com/114670406850120/videos/788674665227751/?_ft_t=video&_ft_v=788674665227751&_ft_n=video)

The main message in this article is that the Party "Reform" intends to organize indefinite rallies in order to create "the illusion of political instability" in the country.

Screenshot of 6 video post from Facebook page Arena.kg

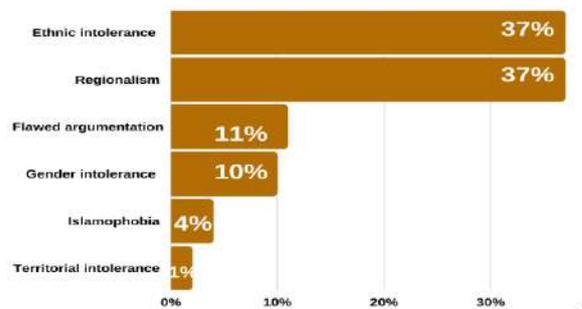
The post contains propaganda elements, its video sequence and voice-over text is built on a mixture of concepts, flawed argumentation to mislead the audience.

The names of candidates who are not members of the Party "Reform" but run on behalf of other political associations are given, clichés and stereotypes about "discrediting the authorities [in Kyrgyzstan] through financially dependent entities" are used. It is also emphasized that the party's goal is "to strengthen the protest mood in the society for destabilization."



### Trends

The main trends by type of intolerance, classified in selected materials found in media and online discussions, were identified in this period of media monitoring in the following categories:



Screenshot 7. Example of comments on the Facebook page of user D. Durusbekov

- Ethnic intolerance accounted for 37% of the total number of documented materials in which the ethnicity of some candidates was discussed in a negative context, basically these were the same persons as in the previous monitoring period. Xenophobic statements in relation to Uzbek ethnicity were directed against Akhror Iminov, a candidate from the Kyrgyzstan party. More than half of the comments from this number contained hate speech towards this candidate.

When user Daniyar Durusbekov wrote on his Facebook account that the candidate is Kadyrzhan Batyrov's<sup>34</sup> nephew, over fifty commentators immediately responded to this message.

Аскар Эргешов Кыргыз курул калдыбы? (перевод: "Кыргыздар совсем не остались?")  
 Бактыгул Бектемирова Обиевстанда кыргыз депутат барбыбы депти силер алек келди өзбек кытай дагы ким бар коюп алгыла парламентте кыргыз элини тагдыры чечиле турган жер ал мерген таа кыргыз кандулар и массе иштой тургандар келиш керек (перевод: "А в Узбекистане есть депутаты кыргызлы? Добавьте и узбеков, и китайцев, еще кого-то, в парламенте решается судьба кыргызов, туда должны придти представители кыргызлы, у которых работают мозги").  
 Бактыгул Бектемирова... Ак уй деген таа кыргыздар отура турган жер илтертеден ошолорой калмак казан калдыбы кошуу алып келди тагдырын эч качан чечкен эмес калдыбы Эп кашай берсеңи и кашап келген бирок ар нерсенин чеге бар (перевод: "В Белом доме должны сидеть чистые кыргызлы, с давних времен добавили калмаков, казахов, которые никогда не решился судьбу народа. Пусть народы живут, но во всем должен быть предел").  
 Алтынай Камбарова Кыргыз курул калдыбы? Астафиралык... Жол бербей коюш керек, шакалдарга места мек (перевод: "Кыргыздар совсем не остались? Нельзя давать им [прим. дрисши] места, шагалам нет места").  
 Смайлыв Мирдин Да в что государство узбек левел чиновник куда смотрите да ууу Гүля Камчиева Эшек сарттарга балке барбы ишуп парламент шайлооблыга (перевод: "Что нужно этим сартам. Но голосуйте за эту партию").  
 Оригиналы на кыргызском языке. Орфография и пунктуация авторов.

Askar Ergeshov There are no Kyrgyz left at all?  
 Baktygul Bektemirova Are there Kyrgyz deputies in Uzbekistan? Add Uzbeks and Chinese, someone else, the fate of the Kyrgyz is decided in parliament, pure-blooded Kyrgyz must come there, whose brains work.  
 Baktygul Bektemirova Pure Kyrgyz should sit in the White House, for a long time they added Kalmaks, Kazakhs who never decided the fate of the people. Let these people live here, but there must be a limit in everything.  
 Altynai Kambarova There are no Kyrgyz left at all? You can't let them. There is no place for jackals.  
 Smayilov Mirdin Why does an Uzbek climb into the state, where are you looking bureaucrat?  
 Gulya Kamchieva What do these sarts need. Do not vote for ...

Screenshot 7. Example of comments on the Facebook page of user D. Durusbekov

Other examples of ethnic intolerance have been documented against Ata Meken candidate Kim In Sung, due to his Korean ethnicity. In addition, the experts found xenophobic comments that raised the issue of the "purity of the nation" of some candidates.

<sup>34</sup> Kadyrzhan Batyrov, a former leader of the Uzbek diaspora in Kyrgyzstan, a former deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, was sentenced in absentia to life in prison for inciting ethnic hatred, calls for separatism and organizing mass riots in 2010 in the south of the country

An analysis of comments, context, and message chains showed that texts from this group of intolerance create a negative image of the Uzbek and Korean ethnic groups, and there are arguments about the superiority of the ethnic group (“pure Kyrgyz should sit in the White House”), which, according to the methodology, qualifies as an encouragement of discrimination, unwillingness allow the consolidation of other ethnic groups in the state.

Experts also found in this collection of materials such categories of hate speech as "denial of citizenship", when commentators attack ethnic groups and omit (or deliberately ignore) the fact that people of certain nationalities are citizens of Kyrgyzstan who have all the electoral rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic ... A number of separating expressions have been recorded

Experts qualified this amount of hate speech content (**37%**) as regional intolerance.

First of all, it was the statement of the candidate from the political party "Mekenim Kyrgyzstan" Kanatbek Aziz, which he said in an interview with News.kg that the former deputy chairman of the State Customs Inspection R. Matraimov, [approx. known to the investigative audience on corruption] and his family “demonized in the north [of Kyrgyzstan]. His remark provoked a negative reaction.

A number of media outlets published an excerpt from his interview, shaping him with a reaction from social networks using divisive vocabulary, discriminatory statements and stereotypes that encourage regional intolerance.

And in the comments, including the trolling ones, posted under the article by Kaktus.media “The candidate said that the Matraimovs are demonized in the north. He was reproached for regionalism "experts recorded stereotypical statements and clichés with connotations in relation to representatives of the southern region, such as" ex-Kokand Khanate"<sup>35</sup>, submitted by the ex-Kokand Khanate, "Kokand past", "in the south, the main landmark is just a fellow countryman ", " Jumped out from somewhere in the southern ayil".

References to regional superiority were also recorded during the discussion of the performance of akyn-improviser Aaly Tutkuchev, who sang in front of President Sooronbai Jeenbekov, officials and guests at a festive concert in honor of the Independence Day of the Kyrgyz Republic on August 31, 2020. In his speech, akyn mentioned the deputies and expressed his opinion about the upcoming parliamentary elections..

Vivien Talastantар кыйын негизи (перевод: "Таласцы в общем сильные")  
 Anargazy Botobaev Кыйын болуп эмне кылдынар айты Талас малас дөбөйлө (перевод: "Что вы сделали, что считаете себя сильными?")  
 Anargazy Botobaev Опионор жок экенин билебиз анан башка кыйын жалыңарды билбейт экенибиз (перевод: "Знаем, что у вас нет легких (среди кыргызов это означает бахвалство), других ваших качеств мы не знаем")  
 Vivien мен таластык эмесмин, ошолордун тырмалына жетип алчы, бечара. (перевод: "Я не таласский, беднягой, ты сначала хотя бы сравнись с их ногой")  
 Maks Begimbaev  
 Как мээңдөп жатысын анан тартып жатсан аньнде куну ас калды анан кот жалыйсын (перевод: "О чье ты говоришь недружок, ты болелешь за своего ака (на юге так называют братья), ему осталось недолго, скоро будешь лизать (нам) задницу").

Оригиналы на кыргызском языке. Орфография и пунктуация авторов.

Vivien. Talas people are generally strong  
 Anargazy Botobaev What have you done so you consider yourself strong?  
 Anargazy Botobaev We know that you are boastful, we do not know your other qualities  
 Vivien I am not from Talas, poor thing, you first compare yourself with their fingemail.  
 Maks Begimbaev What are you talking about dumbass, you are rooting for your aka (in the south, this is the name of the brother) he doesn't have long, you will soon lick our ass.

His speech caused aresonance, and commentators on social networks vigorously discussed this issue. Many of them focused on his belonging to the Talas region in a positive context, exalting himself and, at the same time, humiliating representatives of other regions.

Screenshot 8. An example of comments posted under the news on the Facebook page "JalbyrakTV - September", 08/31/2020<sup>36</sup>.

Such a speech approach in discussions is qualified as one of the mildest forms of hate speech "Discourse on the regional superiority of a particular group." However, the consequences of broadcasting and disseminating statements containing this form of intolerance can have a negative impact on communication between people and offline.

<sup>35</sup> A stereotypical expression in modern Russian and Kyrgyz languages, which has historical references to the southern part of Kyrgyzstan, which at the beginning of the 19th century was part of the Kokand Khanate (like the entire Fergana Valley, where the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan are geographically located), and as a result of its liquidation in 1876, the accession of the entire territory of modern Kyrgyzstan to the Russian Empire was completed.

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/kamchybek>

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/kamchybek>

<sup>39</sup> <https://ok.ru/novostikg/topic/152019868498791>

**Talant Omuraliev**  
 Тамаасы жок эле айтыптыр ..тимеле баткенденмин,таза кыргызбыз деп мактанып,калган кыргыздар таза эмес бенин?  
 (перевод - "Не в шутку она это сказала. Хвалится, что она с Баткена и там чистые кыргызы, остальные кыргызы не чистые что ли?")

**Айгерим Осмоналиева**  
 Бизди деле сартынар десе кымырабай журбуз го.Ага мынча теригишти дейм да  
 (перевод- "Нас тоже называют сартами, мы же не возникаем, что они до ней докопались")

**Азада Джунусова**  
 Кыргызстандын ар бир булун бурчунан Баткен элеме каада салтына урп адатына ыйманына,тилине асылып суйлогондор четтен чыгат,мышык сары айга жеталбай сасык экен дегендей,эмне учун биз ошолорду кечирим суратпайбыз,себеби алардын пас денгелине тушубуз желбейт.  
 (перевод - "Во всех концах Кыргызстана полно тех, кто доклевывается до языка баткенцев, до их традиций и обычаев. Почему мы их не заставляем извиняться, потому что не хотим не опускаться до их уровня").

**Азамат Кененбаев**  
 Не нарындыктарга соз тийгизип тура эмес  
 (перевод "Придираться к нарынчанам - неправильно").

Оригиналы на кыргызском языке. Орфография и пунктуация авторов.

**Vivien**. Talas people are generally strong  
**Anargazy Botobaev** What have you done so you consider yourself strong?  
**Anargazy Botobaev** We know that you are boastful, we do not know your other qualities  
**Vivien** I am not from Talas, poor thing, you first compare yourself with their fingernail.  
**Maks Begimbaev** What are you talking about dumbass, you are rooting for your aka (in the south, this is the name of the brother) he doesn't have long, you will soon lick our ass.  
**Talant Omuraliev** She said it seriously. She boasts that she is from Batken and there are pure Kyrgyz, the rest of the Kyrgyz are not pure or what?  
**Aigerim Osmonaliev** We are also called sarts, but we do not mess over, why do they pry out her  
**Azada Dzhunusova** All parts of Kyrgyzstan are full of those who pry out the language of the Battken people, their traditions and customs. Why don't we force them to apologize, because we don't want to stoop to their level.  
**Azamat Kenenbaev** To find fault with Naryn people is wrong

Screenshot 9. An example of comments posted under a post in Kamchybek Tashiev's Facebook account, 08/30/2020<sup>37</sup>.

Discussions with regional connotations and stereotypes were recorded on Facebook - the account of Kamchybek Tashiev, leader of the Mekenchil political party<sup>38</sup>. On August 30, 2020, the politician supported the People's Artist of the Kyrgyz Republic Salamat Sadykova and asked the users for forgiveness for her statements that the Kyrgyz living in the At-Bashi district of the Naryn region are "unclean". According to her, the true Kyrgyz live "in Alai, Alai-Kuu and Kara-Kuldzhinsky district of Osh oblast." "In At-Bashi and Naryn, people have incest with the Chinese. As a daughter of Batken, I say that the real Kyrgyz speak head-on," the singer said<sup>39</sup>. The defense and the request for her forgiveness from the candidate for deputies, some took for his pre-election course. Many supported him, while others entered controversy.

Experts classified 11% of materials containing hate speech as "flawed argumentation, identification, attribution". Statements related to this form of hatred include the use of dehumanizing metaphors, similes, offensive and controversial language.

This form of statements not based on objective facts, but is designed, in particular, on the feelings and prejudices of the information consumer. Flawed argumentation also includes certain types of propaganda, ad hominem attack, guilty by association and misrepresentation of an opponent's position. flawed argumentation of a group or person, supported by a negative stereotype and / or false attribution, when representatives of a group or minority are attributed with hostile actions and dangerous intentions are also forms of media speech related to this category of hate speech. In the period studied, this language was mainly aimed at candidates from the Reform party, when online discussions drew parallels between this political movement and the "American curators" to promote this party in the upcoming parliamentary elections in the Kyrgyz Republic.<sup>40</sup> Elements containing such intolerance included verbal aggression based on generalization and false identification of the "Reform" candidates on various grounds.

For example, 188 troll comments were posted and disseminated on 09/02/2020 under the post "Plans of pro-Westerners and Reforms": unlimited rallies, whatever the outcome of the elections" on the Facebook page of Arena.kg<sup>41</sup>.

Aggressive speech as expressed through negative stereotypes ("what reforms can these LGBT people offer?" the destruction of the Kyrgyz nation ", " NGOs and gay ketsin KRdan "(translation - " NGOs and gays went out of the Kyrgyz Republic. ")

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/kamchybek>

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/kamchybek>

<sup>39</sup> <https://ok.ru/novostikg/topic/152019868498791>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/>

<sup>41</sup> <https://argument.kg/?p=61658>

<https://aryba.kg/sayasat/3610-zhasalma-zhzdg-zhashtardy-aldyga-tizgen-partijalarga-kpchlk-naaryz.html>

<sup>42</sup> Some examples are provided in the Comparative Analysis section of this report.

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/>

<sup>44</sup> Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Countering Extremist Activity", dated 17.08.2005, Article 1, <http://cbd.miniust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/1748>

Other political parties were also hated under this category. On 28.08.2020, online media Argument.kg, Aryba.kg reprinted an editorial from the Asia News newspaper titled: "Ata Meken", "Reform", "Chon Kazat", "Birbol" Partyлары destabilizatsiaga alyp baryshaby? (translation - "The parties " Ata Meken ", " Reform ", " Chon Kazat ", " Birbol " lead to destabilization?).<sup>42</sup>

Screenshot 11. An example of this article in online media, reprinted from the newspaper Asia News, 09/28/2020

The article reported that "some parties know that they will not get into parliament and then will hysteria and destabilize the situation in the country."

Example Quote: "Is it true that the West is going to allocate millions to" chyrbashtar "soon?" (original in kyrgyz language, translation - "Is it true that millions will be sent here from the West to these 'brawlers'?").



The statements of the political scientist about the election program of the political party "Respublika" as a document of "extremist character" were also qualified according to the same type.

Screenshot 12. An example of an opinion posted on the Facebook page of Arena.kg on 09/05/2020<sup>43</sup>

Accusing the party program of extremism creates fear among the electorate and creates an image of a formidable enemy, since according to Kyrgyz laws, extremist activities are defined, ranging from violent changes to the constitutional order to terrorism<sup>44</sup>.

- Gender intolerance in this report includes 10% of the documented cases in which negative clichés and stereotypes were found regarding women deputies and candidates, the head of the CEC, the use of obscene language<sup>45</sup> and prison slang<sup>46</sup> against women. The decrease in this type of intolerance relative to the previous monitoring period (-2%) is due to the fact that the media and users began to post more information about party lists, analyze specific personalities, including candidates, who run from political parties.

For some women, the derogatory cliché "el dushmany" (translated as "enemy of the people") was used on social networks, which came into the modern vocabulary of the Kyrgyz and Russian languages from the political rhetoric of the Stalinist period, when Kyrgyzstan was part of the former USSR<sup>47</sup>.



Screenshot 10. An example of two demotivators from the Maalyamat Maidany Facebook page, from 08/28/2020 and 09/01/2020.

Эл душманы атанган депутаттыка аттанды translation: (Enemy of the people, Gulshat again came out as a candidate from "Birimdik").

On the second demotivator read: "Эл душманы Рита Карасартова # РЕФОРМА менен шайлоого аттанды!" (translation - "Enemy of the people Rita Karasartova went to the polls with # REFORMA")<sup>48</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Some examples are provided in the Comparative Analysis section of this report.  
<sup>43</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/>  
<sup>44</sup> Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Countering Extremist Activity", dated 17.08.2005, Article 1, <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/1748>  
<sup>45</sup> Obscene lexicon (from Lat. Obscenus) - "obscene, dissolute, immoral", abuse, obscene language, profanity.  
<sup>46</sup> Prison (criminal) slang is a social dialect, a form of anti-language that has come into spoken language. Many of the terms refer to criminal behavior, life in prison, court cases, street life, and various types of prisoners.  
<sup>47</sup> The cliché "enemy of the people" (from the Latin hostis publicus "enemy of society") was used in the former USSR since 1917 to designate class enemies and counterrevolutionaries.  
<sup>48</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/groups/mmaidan/>

And the subsequent reaction of users was also expressed in stereotypical statements.

Examples of comments posted under demotivators:

Iman Imanaliev (addressed to the candidate Rita Karasartova): «Койчей жинди катын да» (translation - "oh don't, crazy woman").

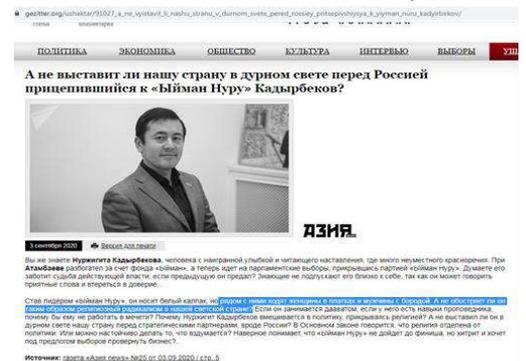
Ayperi Osmonaliev (addressed to the candidate Gulshat Asylbaeva): «Аларды» жылуу орундан козгоо оной-олтой эмес. Балкондордо чонойгондордун табияты ошондой (translation - "It is not easy work to move them" from a warm place ". This is the specificity of those who grew up on the balcony")<sup>49</sup>.

**Islamophobia** (4%) was expressed in some connotations and statements by opinion leaders on the Internet regarding the Yiman Nuru political party and its candidates. These were incorrect comparisons, the use of words such as "Islamists" and the stereotype "aggravation of religious radicalism".

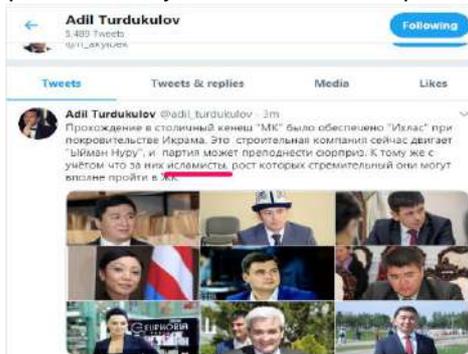
The online edition Gezitter.org, in a reprinted article from the Asia News newspaper with translation into Russian, reported that next to the party leader Nurzhigit Kadyrbekov, "there are women in headscarves and men with beards."<sup>50</sup>

Screenshot 11. An example of an article from the online edition Gzitter.ogr, from 03.09.2020

Quote: "Doesn't he thus exacerbate religious radicalism in our secular country? If he is doing daawat, if he has the skills of a preacher, why not work in a mosque? "



Civil activist Adil Turdukulov wrote on Twitter that the Yiman Nuru party may "surprise" the elections using the cliché "Islamists"



Screenshot 12. Opinion from Adil Turdukulov's Twitter account, 09/03/2020

An example of a quote from a tweet: "Considering that they [are] the Islamists, whose growth is rapid, they [the party] may well get into the Jogorku Kenesh."

And finally, territorial intolerance, when commentators compared "urban" candidates and mentioned "people from ail" using the clichés "myrka", "collective farmers" and "balconies" amounted to 1% during this period.

Comparison of the current trends in the types of intolerance with the two previous periods of research shows that ethnic and gender trends remain unchanged.

The diagram below shows that in the period from August 28 to September 8, 2020, there was less hatred against ethnic groups (-2%) than in the previous period of mid-August, however, this type of hate speech increased by 14% compared to July. ...

In the reporting period, gender intolerance was 12% less than before. This is mainly due to the start of the campaign, an increase in the number of materials and discussions about candidates, including women. The current monitoring did not record age and linguistic intolerance in the materials studied, and there were few discussions containing hate speech by territorial type - only 1%, which is 17% less than in July-early August.

As the pre-election struggle intensified, another trend in public discourse emerged - regional intolerance. Commentators and speakers became less restrained in their speeches and regional subtexts and clichés were recorded very often.

There were two and a half times fewer Islamophobic statements in the form of clichés in articles and posts than in the previous reporting period. Perhaps this is due to the growth of the general election discourse and the large number of alternative parties, where religious factors were less noticeable.

<sup>49</sup>The phrase "This is the specificity of those who grew up on the balcony" - in local discussions, the word "balcony" implies a subtext with reference to the derogatory cliché "balcony", qualified by the type of territorial intolerance, denoting the belonging of a person to the city, to houses with balconies, opposing them to the inhabitants of rural regions. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/mmajdan>. 08/28/2020, 09/01/2020

<sup>50</sup>[https://www.gezitter.org/ushaktar/91027\\_a\\_ne\\_vystavit\\_li\\_nashu\\_stranu\\_v\\_dumom\\_svete\\_pered\\_rossiey\\_pritsepivshiyasya\\_k\\_yyman\\_nuru\\_kadyrbekov/](https://www.gezitter.org/ushaktar/91027_a_ne_vystavit_li_nashu_stranu_v_dumom_svete_pered_rossiey_pritsepivshiyasya_k_yyman_nuru_kadyrbekov/)

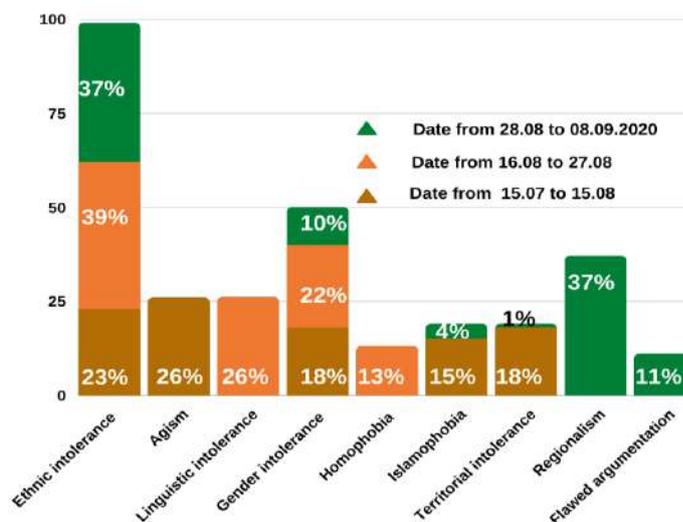
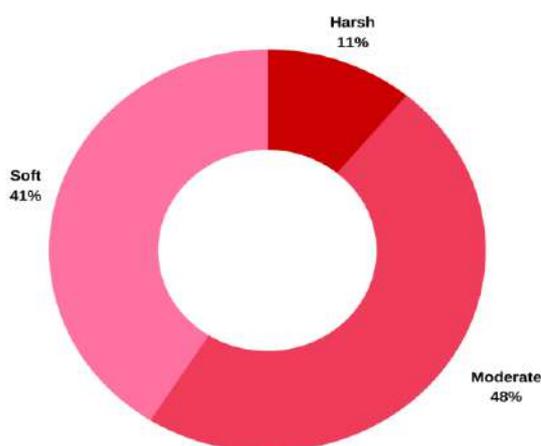


Chart 4. Comparative dynamics of trends by type of intolerance in detected content in media and online discussions for the period from August 28, 2020 to September 7, 2020

Homophobia in this period was not singled out in a separate block, since no trends were recorded, although several stereotypical statements referring to LGBT people were encountered in aggressive speech constructions in the category of intolerance “Erroneous argumentation, identification, attribution”.

### Forms and tonality



All recovered materials were sorted by hate speech form and tone. Using the method of quantitative analysis, the number of documented cases was distributed as follows, considering the types of hate speech:

- mild, to which 41% of the materials were attributed, moderate - 48% and 11% was attributed to the harsh form of hate speech.

Figure 5. Classification of analyzed forms of hate speech in detected content

The harsh form of hate speech often contains direct and veiled calls for discrimination, sometimes hypothetical, calls to prevent the entrenchment of a particular group in the country.

The moderate (or average) type, according to the methodology<sup>51</sup>, includes materials accusing the negative influence of a particular group / minority on public and political life and the state, accusing this group / minority of attempts to seize power or separatism, denial of citizenship, etc. a kind of hate speech is when a negative image of a group / minority is created and xenophobic comments are quoted.

<sup>51</sup>Research methodology, p. 16

The diagram below shows the tonality of the materials studied.

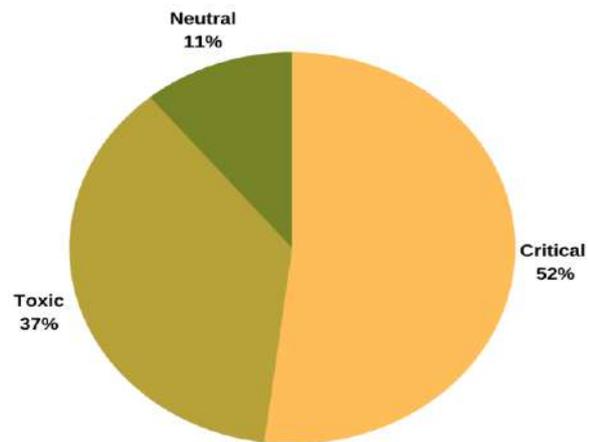


Diagram 6. Sentiment of analyzed content

In quantitative terms, it looks as follows: most of all in the studied content were found critical (52%) articles, posts and comments, propaganda, with targeted attacks on one or another party, 37% were in a negative tone with stereotypes, and the least amount was recorded in a neutral (11%) tone.

### Rating of hate attacks against political parties and candidates

Analysis of negative discourse and hate speech on the Internet against political parties recorded attacks against mainly nine of the sixteen parties allowed to participate in the elections. These are “Butun Kyrgyzstan”, “Kyrgyzstan”, “Reform”, “Ata Meken”, “Birimdik”, “Mekenim Kyrgyzstan”, “Chon Kazat”.

This rating indicates around what news in the media or high-profile messages about political parties and their persons in social media, the main discussions unfolded in the analyzed period.

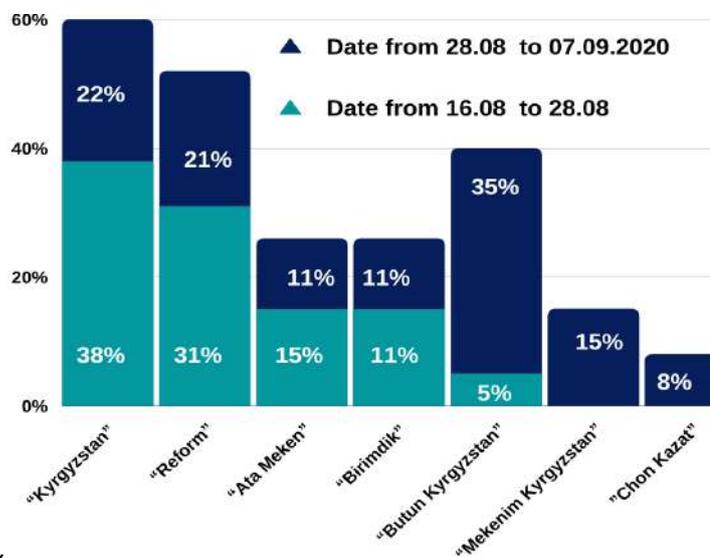


Chart 7. Rating of hate attacks by party

Experts selected 341 (in this section this number is taken as 100%) content, including demotivators and trolling comments, where the above parties were most mentioned and discussed. Therefore, this rating shows the ratio of hate speech by these political associations.

At the end of August and the first week of September 2020, the Butun Kyrgyzstan party was at the center of the hate attacks due to the reason that prompted the CEC to keep the party out of the elections.

Then the grounds for refusing to register the list from the party by the Central Election Commission were called “violations during the party congress, at which the list of candidates was nominated,” and non-observance of the procedure for nominating candidates. Earlier, a former member of the party, Tursunbai Bakir uulu, filed a complaint against the party with the CEC, when he did not find his name on the list of candidates from the party presented to the CEC. Prior to this, the politician called a press conference at which he said that “Adakhan Madumarov [party leader] brought the Chimkiriks to the top of the list of the party, who paid [for a place on the list] 200 thousand dollars.”<sup>52</sup>

Screenshot 13. An example of a demotivator from the *Maalyamat Maidan* Facebook page, from 08/28/2020

At the bottom there is an inscription «Адахан Мадумаров: Бизде ар бир мандат 200 миң доллардан сатыла» (translation - “Adakhan Madumarov: We have each mandate for 200 thousand dollars for sale”<sup>53</sup>



**Адахан Мадумаров:  
Бизде ар бир мандат 200 миң  
доллардан сатылат**

Online commentators have discussed this issue in a critical and

«Шоу-бизнес» Аизада Жамгырчиева "Макаленун"... ой, дастандын эмнесин билип калды?  
АЙЗАДА ЖАМГЫРЧИЕВА "МАКАЛЕНУН"... ОЙ, ДАСТАНДЫН ЭМНЕСИН БИЛИП КАЛДЫ?  
258 08-сентябрь, 17:02



Депутаттыка аттанган талапкерлер шоу-бизнес тармагына аралашып, жеңил пиардын артынан жеңилдеп калышканы жашыруун эмес. Жалаң бай-маналардан, коммерсанттардан куралган "Кыргызстан" партиясы коомчулуктун кайсы бир катмарын иренжитип турган чагы. Жерге түкүргөндөр арбы-ды! Ошол эле "Макале", "Сексалию" сыяктуу терс каармандар тетери кетишкени жалган беле?

aggressive tone towards the aforementioned persons. The harshest comments concerned the topic of "speculation about a place on the party list for \$ 200,000" against the party leader Adahan. Madumarova. “Butun Kyrgyzstan” ranks first in the rating -35% of comments and mentions in media containing hate speech, although in the last period it was in the last one. The next in the ranking is the Kyrgyzstan party (22%) with ongoing criticism of candidates from this political association. On September 1, the party was returned to the election race,

and earlier, at the end of August, the party was denied registration of the party due to some violations of the rules for filing documents.

Using expressive rude vocabulary, personification, clichés and stereotypes such as “makale”, “Seksalyu”<sup>54</sup>, addressing them to candidate Dastan Zhumabekov and his fellow party members, calling them “chimkiriks”,<sup>52</sup> commentators continued to attack the contenders, and journalists put these clichés in the headlines.

Screenshot 13. An example of a title and a quote from an article by Aizada Zhamgyrchieva (translation of the title - “Aizada Zhamgyrchieva: “ Makale ”... oh what did you learn from Dastan?), Published in the online media *Aryba.kg*<sup>56</sup> (translation of the last sentence from a quote containing a cliché - "This same Makale and Seksalyu disgraced, and now [they] are climbing [into parliament] again. And how long will our people cheat for money?").

Party leader Kanat Isaev was another target of the hate attacks. After the April TV channel aired a story titled КАНАТ ИСАЕВ ЭЛГЕ ФАК Ю КОРСОТТУБУ? "КЫРГЫЗСТАН" ПАРТИЯСЫ ИЧИНЕН ҮДЫРАЙ БАШТАДЫБЫ<sup>57</sup> "(translation - Kanat Isaev showed the people a “fuck you” [from English - raised middle finger when the rest of the fingers are pressed; is considered an obscene gesture, expression of negative emotions]?) where from an open window a man showed his middle finger. Later it became known that this was a party representative, not its leader. Despite this, the hatred towards the candidates has not diminished.

<sup>52</sup>Conflict between Adakhan Madumarov and Tursunbai Bakir uulu. The latter applied to the CEC, [https://kaktus.media/doc/419797\\_konflikt\\_adahana\\_madymarova\\_i\\_tyrsvnbaia\\_bakir\\_vyly\\_posledniy\\_obratitsia\\_v\\_cik.html](https://kaktus.media/doc/419797_konflikt_adahana_madymarova_i_tyrsvnbaia_bakir_vyly_posledniy_obratitsia_v_cik.html)  
<sup>53</sup><https://www.facebook.com/groups/mmaidan/>

<sup>54</sup> Ironic clichés that became a household word in the public discourse of Kyrgyzstan in 2019 in relation to Dastan Zhumabekov, the current speaker of the JK KR and deputy of the JK Tazabek Ikramov, who did not pronounce some words well in their speeches. Journalists and users ridiculed them for this and joked about them.

<sup>55</sup> "Chimkirik", Kyrgyz. (Russian "snot", "snotty"), a cliché that became negative and household name in June 2019 after the former president of the Kyrgyz Republic. A. Atambaev, speaking at the rally, criticized the parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, calling it the "Chimkirik parliament". This cliché is used in both Kyrgyz and Russian in public discussions and trolling comments. Examples from trolling comments posted under the article mentioned in this report, original in Russian, [https://kaktus.media/doc/419468\\_skandal\\_s\\_registraciey\\_partii\\_kyrgyzstan\\_chno\\_govoriat\\_chleny\\_cik.html.24.08.20](https://kaktus.media/doc/419468_skandal_s_registraciey_partii_kyrgyzstan_chno_govoriat_chleny_cik.html.24.08.20)

<sup>56</sup> <https://aryba.kg/madaniyat/3822-ajzada-zhamgyrchieva-makalenun-og-dastandyn-jemnesin-bilip-kaldy.html>

<sup>57</sup> Facebook page "April" TV channels <https://www.facebook.com/april.tv.kg>

An example of a quote from a comment by user Ruslan Tolkunbaeva under the video: «Депуттарга кыргыздын жазасын киргизиш керек, айткан ишин кыла албадыбы жон бареле акча жегени келдиби деп Таш бара кылыш керек». (translation - "It is necessary to introduce Kyrgyz rules for the deputies, since they did not fulfill their promises and came only to eat, we must throw stones at them"). The next attacked person from this party was Akhror Iminov. Journalists raised the issue of his family ties with K. Batyrov, the former leader of the Uzbek diaspora of Kyrgyzstan, ex-deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment for inciting ethnic hatred, calls for separatism and the organization of mass riots in 2010 in the south of the country. And commentators on social networks, discussing this person, used harsh vocabulary, xenophobic clichés, creating a negative image of the ethnic group<sup>58</sup>.

Slightly less, **21%** of hateful attacks were recorded against the political party "**Reform**". In the previous period, there were more such incidents against "Reform", as false parallels were drawn between this political organization and LGBT movements. This time, the hate spreaders focused on propaganda and false reasoning. For the most part, they concerned women candidates - Klara Sooronkulova and Rita Karasartova, who were accused of having links with "Western sponsors" and creating plans for destabilization after the elections.

In addition, a number of propaganda materials were recorded against the party, containing erroneous argumentation, accusations of association with "American curators," creating an image of the enemy.<sup>59</sup> Commentators and trolls on social networks also wrote that members of this party were "Russophobes and Nazis."

**Mekenim Kyrgyzstan** became the fourth party to be attacked by hate speech during the reporting period. It accounted for (15%) of such statements. However, more than half of them were a response to an interview with the candidate for deputy Kanatbek Aziz, who in his speeches used references to rationality in a conflict-sensitive context.

On the Maalyamat Maidan's Facebook page, visual content was posted with a paraphrased name instead of "Mekenim Kyrgyzstan" - "Zhegenim Kyrgyzstan" (translation - "I will eat Kyrgyzstan") and offensive comments addressed to candidates.



Screenshot 14. An example of a demotivator and obscene vocabulary in a comment from the Facebook page of Maalyamat Maidany 60

11% of the total number of monitored materials was recorded against the Ata Meken political party. Mainly targeted at party MP Kim In Sung due to his Korean ethnicity, some users accused him of bigamy, others called for violent action, emphasizing his "Chinese origin."<sup>61</sup>

Example of headline from the Facebook page "Zhalbyrak TV - September", 04.09.2020 "He married two Kyrgyz women. Chinese billionaire".<sup>62</sup>

Party "**Birimdik**", which in public discourse is called "pro-government" due to the fact that deputy Asylbek Jeenbekov, the brother of the incumbent President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sooronbai Jeenbekov, is running at number 27 on the party list, received a portion of hate speech (11%) after discussing it by name list.

Politically motivated statements intensifying hatred continued after criticism of the candidates Aida Kasymalivaya, Evgeny Strokova, Gulshat Asylbaeva, Dinara Isaeva, who, such as "merged with the authorities", as well as against Kanybek Tumanbaev.

<sup>58</sup> See the analysis in the Trends section.

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/groups/mmaidan/>

<sup>61</sup> Commenting on the post posted on the Facebook page "Zhalbyrak TV - September" <https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv/>

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv/>

The media wrote that he is a former driver of Ikram Ilyaminov, who for many years worked as a personal driver for Almazbek Atambayev, a former president of the Kyrgyz Republic who is now serving a prison term on charges of corruption and other malfeasance.

Screenshot 15. Article *Ikramdin shoopuru, sabatsyz Tumanbaevdin kedergisi tiyip kalbaiby?*

*Will the illiterate driver of Ikram Tumanbaev be a hindrance?*<sup>63</sup>

Journalists in the article directly ask the question, using a common cliché: "Will the illiterate driver by Ikram Tumanbaev be a hindrance? Roughly speaking, won't he be even lower than the "Chimkiriks?" Speech attacks against the candidate from the Chon Kazat party (8%) were expressed in the form of negative rhetoric and discrimination against psychiatric patients. Commentators and journalists accused him of "abnormality", "political prostitution" whose position is insincere and subject to frequent changes depending on the conjuncture. His "two-faced positions" were cited as an example.



Screenshot 16. The title of the article "Jalykeev psikhikalyk salamattygyn teksherip, soo ekenin dalildey alaby?!" (translation- "Jalykeev, having penetrated his mental health, can he prove that he is healthy?")<sup>64</sup>

"Madumarov concocted a ratification for the sale of Karkyra, he is a traitor and must answer before the law! Then Zhapykeev emotionally showed that Madumarov should be thrown into the trash like crumpled paper, shouted Syimykh Zhapykeev on his YouTube channel on June 18, 2020, "a post on the Facebook page of Arena.kg.<sup>65</sup> However, in September, Japykeev began to

support Madumarov, users wrote. This information quickly spread on social networks, commentators gave a negative connotation to the candidate, using derogatory rhetoric in relation to the Chon Kazat party.

### Methodology, analysis and qualification of hate speech

Pre-election multilingual media monitoring is based on both quantitative and qualitative methods. During the collection of baseline information and recording of documents, both computer linguistic analysis systems and a manual method were used to explore the content with a use of special indicators:

- keywords, cliches and stereotypes towards the ethnic, religious, gender minorities and social groups such as people with disabilities, the elderly, youth, representatives of different geographic regions/provinces, people with different social origin and status, people living with HIV, people with different political opinions, dissidents. The number of social groups during the examination is not restricted; it may vary depending on their vulnerability.

Consideration also was given to followings:

- the number of stories and posts in online publications and social networks;
- frequency of publications;
- genre of materials: post, news, analytics, multimedia (for online materials whether they contains all components (text, photo, video or audio), photo reportage, interview, survey, comment / opinion (editorial or author's);
- subject of the story/reportage;
- quotes - simple and translational;
- personalized analysis of mentioning of women, minorities and other social groups.

<sup>63</sup><https://aryba.kg/sayasat/3774-ikramdyn-shopuru-sabatsyz-tumanbaevdin-kedergisi-tijip-kalbaiby.html>

<sup>64</sup><https://aryba.kg/sayasat/3819-zhapykeev-psihikalyk-salamattygyn-tekshertip-soo-ekenin-dalildej-alaby.html>

<sup>65</sup><https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/>

This methodology was developed and improved by the Group of experts of the School of Peacemaking and Media Technology-in CA for ongoing media research and monitoring of discriminatory discourse<sup>66</sup>

The quantitative component covers the media selected for monitoring, social networks (groups and personal accounts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), as well as user comments on some information agencies' websites in discussions of news.

At this stage, experts recorded the frequency of hate attacks in the media space by gender, regional, territorial, ethnic, racial, religious and other social characteristics: such as the elderly, representatives of different geographic regions, people with different social origins and status, people with different political opinions and sympathies towards specific political parties, as well as the tonality of the stories/features, reports, posts, discussions in coverage of pre- electoral issues.

The materials were recorded in special analytical tables that included a screenshot of the discovered feature/story, reportage/report, post, comment or visual content containing hate speech.

The tonality of the material was evaluated in accordance with a few categories, such as state propaganda, criticism (emotionally colored lexicon and assessment of the authors' opinions with regard to objects, sometimes containing inhuman metaphors that frame things in a negative way some specific group), stereotypical, neutral, positive, scientific tone.

Personified mentioning of groups in different contexts and references to identity are indicators that help identify the level of hate speech content in the explored media.

Any discovered and recorded article, reportage, post, visual content that mentions at least once a group of people by gender, regional, territorial, ethnic, racial, religious and other social characteristics and characteristics with a use of conflict-generating stereotypes, cliches, discriminatory lexicon are considered as an analytical unit.

The qualitative component of monitoring includes analysis, qualification of types (soft, moderate, hard) and forms of discovered hate speech based on specific keywords and statements that frequently are found in the media texts of local mass media. Based on the methodology, 31 or more types of hate speech can be categorized - from forming of the negative image of the specific group up to calls for violence. Also qualitative analysis includes inappropriate mentioning and actualization of identity and attributes of belonging to a group/minority, indications on the connection (affiliation) with territories and regions/provinces, unification and generalization of individuals into a group, substitution of definitions, and hateful comparisons of groups between themselves.

Trolling and trolling comments in the information agency webpages in comments and social networks are also considered as one of the categories of hate speech. The main indicator is the posting of intentionally offensive, threatening or provocative messages in discussion groups, online forums in order to attract the attention of the audience. The effort of trolling can be considered as two following aspects: a) intention (what is the aim of the author?), b) disclosure of intentions (does the author is trying to deceive readers by hiding his/her real (i.e., malicious) intentions?).

The other two indicators are defined by (direct) answers towards the trolling effort: a) interpretation (how does the respondent perceive the troll's intention?) and b) response strategy (what is the reaction of respondent?)

Creolized texts (visual content) were analyzed visually based on the images and words contained therein. Based on the qualitative method, the current trends in hate speech were identified and categorized by types of intolerance.

The results of the quantitative analysis are presented in the diagrams in percentage. 100% means the total number of recorded materials containing hate speech during of the certain monitoring period that is indicated in the title of each issue of the Report.

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<sup>66</sup> Discrimination and intolerance in the public discourse of the Kyrgyz Republic, research, 2020, School of Peacemaking and Media Technologies in Central Asia, p. 35, Methodology, URL <http://www.ca-mediators.net/ru/issledovaniya/media-monitoring/5369-diskriminaciya-i-neterpimost-v-publicnom-diskursе-kyrgyzstana.html>

Monitoring in both Kyrgyz and Russian languages was delivered five times a week from 17 till 27 August 2020 in real time. The selected pages<sup>67</sup> were viewed at least three times every day.

**List of analyzed media objects and web pages** <sup>68</sup>:

1.	Eldick media	<a href="https://eldik.media/">https://eldik.media/</a>
2.	Aryba	<a href="https://aryba.kg/">https://aryba.kg/</a>
3.	Kyrgyzstan bugun	<a href="https://kyrgyztoday.org/">https://kyrgyztoday.org/</a>
4.	IA 24	<a href="https://24.kg/">https://24.kg/</a>
5.	Superinfo	<a href="https://www.super.kg/">https://www.super.kg/</a>
6.	IA 24	<a href="https://24.kg/">https://24.kg/</a>
7.	Sayasat.kg	<a href="http://www.sayasat.kg/kg/">http://www.sayasat.kg/kg/</a>
8.	Bagyt.kg	<a href="https://bagyt.kg/">https://bagyt.kg/</a>
9.	Kadam.media	<a href="https://kadam-media.kg/">https://kadam-media.kg/</a>
10.	Politclinica	<a href="https://pk.kg">https://pk.kg</a>
11.	Akipress	<a href="http://akipress.org/">http://akipress.org/</a>
12.	Turmush	<a href="http://www.turmush.kg/">http://www.turmush.kg/</a>
13.	Sputnik	<a href="https://ru.sputnik.kg/">https://ru.sputnik.kg/</a>
14.	Vesti.kg	<a href="https://vesti.kg/">https://vesti.kg/</a>
15.	Yntymak.kg	<a href="http://yntymak.kg/uz/">http://yntymak.kg/uz/</a>
16.	Kloop.kg	<a href="https://kloop.kg/">https://kloop.kg/</a>
17.	T-Media	<a href="http://t-media.kg">http://t-media.kg</a>
18.	Barometr.kg	<a href="https://barometr.kg">https://barometr.kg</a>
19.	Instagram channel «Barometr.kg»	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CEZPAjPjxU-/">https://www.instagram.com/p/CEZPAjPjxU-/</a>
20.	Govori.tv	<a href="https://govori.tv">https://govori.tv</a>
21.	April	<a href="https://april.kg/">https://april.kg/</a>
22.	Kabarlar	<a href="https://kabarlar.org">https://kabarlar.org</a>
23.	Sayasat	<a href="http://www.sayasat.kg">http://www.sayasat.kg</a>
24.	Teskabar	<a href="http://tezkabar.org">http://tezkabar.org</a>
25.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv">FB page “Jalbyrak TV – September”</a>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv">https://www.facebook.com/jalbyrak.tv</a>
26.	Azzatyk Freedom	<a href="https://www.azattyk.org/">https://www.azattyk.org/</a>
27.	Uzpress	<a href="http://www.uzpress.kg/">http://www.uzpress.kg/</a>
28.	CHON KAZAT Rasmei group	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/456498167859115/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/456498167859115/</a>
29.	Migrants	<a href="https://facebook.com/groups/migrantar">https://facebook.com/groups/migrantar</a>
30.	“Reform: political party	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reformakerek">https://www.facebook.com/reformakerek</a>
31.	Instagram – Turmush channel	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CEZQ8SIJe8K/">https://www.instagram.com/p/CEZQ8SIJe8K/</a>
32.	Maalymat Maidany FB Group	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=159975019051269&amp;set=g.1749896368659559&amp;type=1&amp;theater&amp;ifg=1">https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=159975019051269&amp;set=g.1749896368659559&amp;type=1&amp;theater&amp;ifg=1</a>
33.	Clara Sooronkulova	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100001543883725">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100001543883725</a>
34.	Aijan Chynybaeva	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D0%B9%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%A7%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0-271389356696785/">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D0%B9%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%A7%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0-271389356696785/</a>
35.	Arena.kg	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0KG-114670406850120/</a>
36.	Reporter.kg	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ReporterKGrus">https://www.facebook.com/ReporterKGrus</a>
37.	Elim uchun	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/541386569352399/?ref=pages_profile_groups_tab&amp;source_id=1545625505747971">https://www.facebook.com/groups/541386569352399/?ref=pages_profile_groups_tab&amp;source_id=1545625505747971</a>
38.	KYRGYZ ULUTTUL (NATIONAL) PATRIOTS MOVEMENT	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1782596268690189/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1782596268690189/</a>
39.	Asaba-Kyrgyz Tuusu.kg	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1897168236966385/permalink/3275086832507845/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1897168236966385/permalink/3275086832507845/</a>
40.	Independent Kyrgyzstan / Egenemduu Kyrgyzstan. (KpTS).	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/540883016366024/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/540883016366024/</a>

<sup>67</sup> Links to studied media are provided on page 10 of this report.

<sup>68</sup> The list is subject to change during monitoring, web pages may be added, on which hateful content will be recorded by machine or manual method. In the same way, some media objects may drop out of monitoring if the hate speech has not been identified there for a certain time.

41.	Bespredel KG	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/bespredelKG/">https://www.facebook.com/bespredelKG/</a>
42.	Aijan Chynybaevva	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D0%B9%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%A7%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0-271389356696785/">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%90%D0%B9%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%A7%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0-271389356696785/</a>
43.	Aijan Chynybaevva	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/aijan.chynybaeva/?hl=en">https://www.instagram.com/aijan.chynybaeva/?hl=en</a>
44.	Ahror Iminov	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ahror.iminov">https://www.facebook.com/ahror.iminov</a>
45.	Gulnur Toralieva	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=%D0%B3%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B0%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0&amp;epa=SEARCH_BOX">https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=%D0%B3%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B0%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0&amp;epa=SEARCH_BOX</a>
46.	Zarina Cherkibaeva	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/zarina.chekirbaeva">https://www.facebook.com/zarina.chekirbaeva</a>
47.	Rita Karasartova	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/rita.karasartova">https://www.facebook.com/rita.karasartova</a>
48.	Adil Turdukulov	<a href="https://twitter.com/adil_turdukulov">https://twitter.com/adil_turdukulov</a>
49.	Aida Kasymalieva	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/aida.kasymalieva">https://www.facebook.com/aida.kasymalieva</a>
50.	Janylyktar (news) Kyrgyzstan	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/271478863515240">https://www.facebook.com/groups/271478863515240</a>
51.	Kyrgyzstan against the Customs Union	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/KGvsTS">https://www.facebook.com/groups/KGvsTS</a>
52.	Kg Butun Kyrgyzstan	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/2172330959750595">https://www.facebook.com/groups/2172330959750595</a>
53.	Ata Meken	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/atameken.kg">https://www.facebook.com/atameken.kg</a>
54.	Kyrgyzstan political party	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/kyrgyzstan2010">https://www.facebook.com/kyrgyzstan2010</a>
55.	Birimdik political party	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100055391377066">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100055391377066</a>
56.	Bir Bol political party	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/3295561543840860">https://www.facebook.com/groups/3295561543840860</a>
57.	KAMCHYBEK TASHIEV	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/687374182048063/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/687374182048063/</a>
58.	Adahan Madumarov (closed group)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1504281456274859">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1504281456274859</a>
59.	Uzpress	<a href="http://www.uzpress.kg">www.uzpress.kg</a>
60.	Uzpress Facebook page in Uzbek	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UzPress-101825308174019/?pageid=101825308174019&amp;ftentid=entifier=150231866666696&amp;padding=0">https://www.facebook.com/UzPress-101825308174019/?pageid=101825308174019&amp;ftentid=entifier=150231866666696&amp;padding=0</a>
61.	Facebook Yntymak.kg in Uzbek	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/YntymakMedia/">https://www.facebook.com/YntymakMedia/</a>
62.	Kloop Facebook page in Uzbek	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/kloop.kg/">https://www.facebook.com/kloop.kg/</a>
63.	Facebook page Osh! We speak Osh Uzbek dialect	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1673798935998189/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1673798935998189/</a>

**About the organization. The School of Peacemaking and Media Technology in Central Asia** is an organization for the development of media, public relations, the promotion of freedom of expression, and fighting hate speech and discrimination in the mass media. This organization is specialized in media research and expertise of online content, the language of intolerance in the media, the Internet and public discourse, development of media campaigns on sensitive topics, training for journalists and online content developers, human rights defenders, including in the conflict zone.

[www.ca-mediators.net](http://www.ca-mediators.net);  
<https://www.facebook.com/peacemakingS/>;  
[peacemakingschool@gmail.com](mailto:peacemakingschool@gmail.com)