

# Exploring Entrepreneurial English in Digital Information: Harmonizing News Headlines with their Introductions in Phoenix

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## Abstract

*Entrepreneurial English is very necessary in digital information. This study investigates the place of digital copywriting in harmonizing news headlines and introductions of news in Phoenix. Data were randomly selected from recent news headlines and their introductions. Qualitative research design, Harold Hassell (1949)'s Model of communication and Summative Content Analysis were adopted as research design and theoretical frameworks. The result shows that all news headlines and their introductions in Phoenix capture control analysis, content analysis, medial analysis and effect analysis but some lack audience analysis. Results also show that five (5) headlines and five (5) introductions attracted the attention of the readers because of their contents and contexts; eight (8) were not attention-catching, and two (NH7 and I7) defined their attractiveness due to the audience decisions/choices. Only six (6) items were grammatical while (14) were not. However, copywriting is copiously relegated to the background in digital information on Phoenix. Online information should be written by copywriters so as to minimize or eradicate linguistics blunders of all sorts.*

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurial English; Digital information; Copywriting; News headlines.*

## Introduction

In today's information society, individuals encounter numerous challenges as they navigate through a vast amount of information to achieve their objectives. One of the key aspects in today's economy is effectively recording and organizing information for future retrieval. The proliferation

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of information gadgets, computer tools, and interconnected devices has shifted the responsibility of managing and organizing information onto individuals, whereas in the past, this task was largely handled by information professionals such as librarians and archivists.

The capability of individuals, organizations and other concerned agencies to provide information is increasingly intertwined with the sustainability of digital information access. Digital information, facilitated by the internet and various databases, play a crucial role in disseminating a wide array of valuable information on topics like education, health, employment, government, economic development, and community services. Digital information are essential components of evolving knowledge distribution landscapes, offering global access to a wealth of knowledge in various fields (Kljun and Dix, 2012).

However, in the contemporary world, the significance of access to digital information for social and economic advancement is evident. This has garnered significant national attention, both in Western countries and notably in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, emphasizing the importance of equitable access to digital resources (Glushko, 2015). Also, it has been widely discussed how important it is to ensure that everyone, irrespective of their background or level of education, has equal access to digital resources. The existing social and economic disparities between individuals who have access to information and those who do not are at risk of widening further if universal access to digital information is not provided. Access to digital resources is crucial for individuals who rely on it, and they can often access it locally. The availability of free digital resources at urban and suburban has significantly increased, thanks to advancements in information and communication technology. Consequently, the focus of digital information has shifted towards research and initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide and identifying underserved populations.

Irrespective of the accessibility of information to the public, the quality of digital information matters a lot. Therefore, entrepreneurial English skills (of digital copywriting) are sacrosanct in today's world; which is drifted towards a complete dependence on digitalization, entrepreneurship and a combination of psychomotor and affective domains rather than on cognition only. Ozdemir (2015) had earlier observed that our changing world demands entrepreneurial mindset and a good command of English. Digital information plays a major role in entrepreneurial English. In Nigeria for instance, a lot of graduates with threatening knowledge, certificates and degrees without entrepreneurial skills are roaming various streets seeking for white-collar jobs that are not existing at all or are reserved for the children of who-is-who in the society; hence, the need to embrace entrepreneurial mindsets and skills especially of copywriting.

The aspect of entrepreneurial skill that can essential provide appropriate digital information and possibly reduce unemployment is digital copywriting, a process of writing persuasive and convincing complete messages (on social media platforms, computers and other electronic gadgets) to capture the attention of potential customers in the real world. Digital copywriting is mostly needed now as the world is globally transforming from analogy to digitilisation. This study therefore aims at identifying the place of digital information in entrepreneurial English. Its objectives are to analyse and present appropriate ways digital information can be easily understood.

## **1. Literature Review**

### **1.1 Entrepreneurial English**

Entrepreneurship focuses on “discovery and exploitation of profitable opportunities” (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000) that are beneficial to the individuals, organizations and the society at large. Tiberius and Weyland (2022) observe that entrepreneurship is a highly relevant for economic growth. It is a determining factor of economic development (Thurik, 2009; Hessels and van Stel, 2011; Nowinski, Haddoud, Egerova and Czeglédi, 2019), social and structural changes (North, 2005) at every developmental stage of man generally. It is not only considered as a factor of economic growth but a useful personal development tools (Cardella, Hernandez-Sanchez and Garcia, 2020) now and in future.

Entrepreneurial English is synonymous to language and communication skills related to entrepreneurial skills. It is also the organizational or work-related English skills such as copywriting skills, proof-reading skills, technical writing skills, editing skills, listening skills, speaking skills, both verbal and non-verbal practical and communicative skills used in interactions in workplaces. Ozdemir (2015) observes that entrepreneurial mindset is important for successful career. It is an indispensable skill for personal, collective and societal transformations.

Entrepreneurial English is categorized under English for Specific Purposes (ESP). It focuses on “the practical and academic knowledge, skills and technique of copywriting, journalism, mass media, mass communication, etc. It is a distinctive example of the application of enterprise skills and attributes in a specific context (Rae, Martin, Antcliff and Hannon, 2012). It centres on the combination of English, vocational and technical skills for effective productivity in workplaces. Such a rare combination catapults those qualified to be self-reliable, employable and employers of labours in the nearest future.

### **1.2 Copywriting**

This is the process of writing persuasive statements for information purposes on sales and other aspects of human endeavours. It is the process of crafting contents for online audience. There are different types of copywriting such as direct-response copywriting (which focuses on deriving direct, immediate and measurable information from readers), business-to-customers (B2C), Business-to-Business (B2B), content marketing, social media copywriting, copywriting, creative copywriting, digital copywriting, marketing copywriting, SEO copywriting, technical writing, This research is based on social media copywriting (SMC); (Connors, 2023; AWAI) SMC focuses on copywriting that is done on Facebook, Tiktok, Instagram, Phoenix and the like.

#### **1.2.1 Digital Copywriting**

This is an electronic copywriting such as the ones in computer, internet and social media generally; it is a process of crafting contents for online audience; an e-commerce (Dopson, 2023) websites’ writings, e-articles, for blogs, and news sites, writings on social media platforms, video clips and other electronic texts. “Every piece of content” that someone reads on internet is said to be the work of a digital copywriter. E-copywriting or digital copywriting should be “persuasive,

accurate and possesses” conversion rate optimization, users experience (US), testing, web design, context marketing, search engine optimization (SEO) and social media integration (*Social media SEO*, infor@digitalschool) are types of digital copywriting.

### **1.3 Phoenix**

Phoenix is one of the latest, fastest and safest mobile browsers that originated from an American Company, Phoenix Technologies Limited. It stems from Firefox in 2002 (Phoenix technologies); and is meant to standalone rather than being in bundles. It is a free mobile web browser for android phones and tablets with over 70 million downloads (Brand Press, 2019). It is used by over 400 million active users for sending and dissemination of news for people all over the world. It is one of the most popular mobile browsers in Africa (Brand Press, 2019) besides, Chrome, Apple Safari, Opera, Microsoft Edge, Vivaldi, Epic, Brave, Internet Explorer and many others. Phoenix is the speeder version of open-source web browser from Mozilla development project with additional features such as customizable tool bar, new design etc. (computerworld.com).

### **2.4 News headlines and Introductions**

News headlines are the captions or titles of news while their introductions are the preambles or the first paragraphs of every news. News headlines are meant to give the readers “the major information continued in the story and at the same time persuade” (Kronrod and Engel, 2000) people to read the story through; while their introductions are meant to give the readers inciting exordiums of the story.

Some of these news headlines and their introductions are well written while majority of them especially from Phoenix (our research instrument) are not properly written. Those that do not conform to normal conventions are not properly written and such information in headlines can be misleading; this can as well lead to miscommunication and misunderstanding (Ecker, Lewandowsky, Chang and Pillai, 2014; Wei, 2017). Clarity, completeness, coherence, concreteness, grammaticalness, persuasiveness, attention catching, interest, good organisations, the “5w’s and H” (who, what, why, where, when and How) of news writing and many other elements of news writing should characterize both news headings and their introductions.

#### **2.4.1 Components of News Headlines and Introductions**

News headlines should be informative, persuasive, objective, clear, honest, interesting, accurate, specific, interesting and have the capacity to call the audience to action. It to inform the readers of who, what, where, when, why and how of a news (i.e. the 5W’s and H) (Hassell’s, 1948). Some written features of news headlines are its presentations in present and active verb, use infinite verbs, articles, conjunctions and avoid repetition and unidentified pronoun (spcollege. lib.)

The importance of news headlines are numerous; some of these are to capture readers’ attention, be sources of materials for search engines; inform, educate, enlighten, improves and broadens the readers’ knowledge, skills, thoughts and ideas.

## **2.5 Digital Information**

Digital information is typically created using a combination of computer and telecommunications systems to gather, store, process, and share data. While education and income are key factors influencing access to digital information, research suggests that individuals with higher income and/or educational levels are more likely to own or have access to a computer (Ratan, 1995). However, experts across various disciplines agree that universal access is crucial, regardless of financial status or educational attainment. Heuret, Gordon, Moore and Gordon (2001) explored the motivations and methods by which users access digital information, highlighting the significance of access over information quality and content value. Their findings underscore the urgent need to address the digital divide, as many individuals without internet access risk being left behind in the rapidly advancing information age.

The disparity between the affluent and less privileged segments of the American population, particularly within the middle class, is expected to widen both economically and socially, as advocated by proponents of inclusive access (Ratan, 1995). Within major urban and suburban areas, individuals of diverse ethnicities and the younger demographic are disproportionately represented among the disadvantaged, as highlighted in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's report "Falling Through the Net II: New Data on the Digital Divide" (1998). Despite a general increase in computer ownership and usage across the nation since 1994, African Americans and Hispanic Americans have lagged further behind their Caucasian counterparts in terms of online access and computer ownership.

In a comprehensive research initiative, Durrance and her colleagues delved into the utilization of community networks facilitated by public libraries for accessing the internet to address everyday challenges. Employing Brenda Dervin's sense-making framework (Dervin, Fraser, Gilson, Pusateri and Musselwhite, 1985), an online survey was administered following a two-stage survey involving public librarians nationwide. Subsequent in-depth interviews were conducted with network users, information providers, and library staff at three community networks situated in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Oregon (Durrance, Pettigrew and Unruh, 2002). The evolution of traditional information services, such as libraries, publishing, and media agencies, has been greatly aided by the digital nature of information commodities, facilitated by computers and the Internet. This digital transformation has expanded opportunities for both information creators and consumers to access a diverse array of information through the internet.

The challenges of this, nonetheless, are now clearly evident and can be categorized into three main issues. Initially, individuals frequently feel inundated by the sheer volume of information available (Simon, 1976). Secondly, there is a lack of adequate tools on the internet to assess the utilization of the information provided (Grote, Rose and Peter, 2002). Lastly, information services must generate revenue to cover expenses (Gallaughier, Auger and BarNir 2001), but establishing price regulations can be challenging. Consequently, content owners may hesitate to share their most valuable content (Davenport and Prusak, 1997; Kankanhalli, Tan and Wei, 2005).

This research holds significant importance due to its profound impact on the multitude of resources people rely on daily. Resources encompass any valuable entity that supports goal-oriented

actions (Glushko, 2015). As per this definition, a resource can range from physical objects to intangible information about objects. These information resources empower individuals in accomplishing their daily tasks (Jones, 2008). However, this work poses a formidable challenge for individuals as they navigate various obstacles linked to the ongoing advancement of digital information spaces, the proliferation of resources (Fisher, Brush, Gleave and Smith, 2006), the fragmentation of resources across numerous devices and contexts of use (Jones and Bruce, 2005), and the growing trend of sharing collections (Kljun and Dix, 2012). These tendencies heighten the risk of individuals struggling to comprehend their digital collections, leading to issues like misunderstandings, time wastage, and potential loss of critical information.

## **1.6 Content Analysis**

Content analysis (CA), a flexible method for analysing text data (Cavaragh, 1979 in Hsieh and Shannon, 2005), dates back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century Scandinavia; and was first used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a technique of analysis data. Text content is an umbrella term for anything that has to do with the themes and types of texts or talk in discourse, semantics, morphology, syntax, etc. CA focuses on both qualitative and quantitative data; qualitative data deal with the analysis of “language as communication in contents or contextual meanings” (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005); while quantitative content analysis deals with counting and intensification on classifying large numbers of words into manageable numbers (Weber, 1990). Context analysis can be inductive (when it starts with specificity and ends in generality) or deductive, (when it starts with generality and ends with specificity), manifest (within the text) and/or latent (beyond the text). Hsieh and Shannon (2005) observe that there are three modern approaches to CA; and these are; conventional content analysis, directed content analysis and summative content.

### **1.6.1 Conventional Content Analysis**

Conventional Content Analysis (CCA) or Inductive Category Development (Mayring, 2000) is the analysis of text contents generally; a technique derived from content analysis (Study.com) to develop categories from data gathered from communication-related events. It is an approach that is applied when there is a limited knowledge of an event and theory; a content analysis not informed by any specific theoretical framework (*Studocus*). A research is expected to develop codes, categories and themes from textual data (*delvetool*) rather than depending on the existing theories. To do a conventional content analysis, the analyst will first of all read and reread the data, makes notes, and codes into groups.

### **2.6.2 Directed Content Analysis**

Directed content analysis (DCA) approach is necessary where there is an incomplete existing theory or prior research about a phenomenon. The researcher uses a directed approach to explicate, expatiate and validate variables, theories and theoretical frameworks. Key concepts are first identified, thereafter, operationally defined before categorization and “questioning.”

### **2.6.3 Summative Content Analysis**

Summative content Analysis (SCA) is an inductive qualitative content analysis that involves

counting and comparing keywords of contents and later embarking on their interpretations of their manifest and latent contexts of texts and talks. In analysing data based on SCA, open coding will be done first, followed by grouping, categorization and abstraction.

### 1. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative descriptive research design. Kothari (2003) observes that a qualitative research deals with a qualitative phenomenon. Data were randomly gathered from recent happenings in economic and political scenes in Nigeria, Krippendorff (2004) was not mincing words by observing that every analysis requires a contents; this is very relevant in our analysis of randomly selected ten (10) news headlines and except of their introductions. From *Phoenix*, presented and analysed using Summative Content Analysis and Hassell’s (1948) Models of communication (specifically the popular “5Ws” (i.e. who, says what, in what channel, to whom, with what effect).

Binary features of plus (+), minus (-) and Not Applicable (NA) are used to indicate the presence, absence and non-relevance of each keyword. In news headlines and their introductions are abbreviated as NH and I respectively. Each of these categorizations is followed by numbers 1 to 10 accordingly. Frequency counts were used to determine the number of keywords available in each category.

### 2. Data Analysis of 10 News headlines and their introduction.

Binary features of plus (+), minus (-) and Not Applicable (NA) are used to indicate the presence, absence and non-relevance of each keyword. In news headlines and their introductions are abbreviated as NH and I respectively.

News-Headlines and their Introductions

Keywords	NH1	I1	NH2	I2	NH3	I3	NH4	I4	NH5	I5	NH6	I6	NH7	I7	NH8	I8	NH9	I9	NH10	I10
Who (control analysis)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Says what (content analysis)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
In which channel (medial analysis)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
To whom (audience analysis )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
With what effect (effect analysis)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Harmonisation	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
Clarity	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Interesting/Attention catching	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Accuracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -15 words	+	NA	-	NA	-	NA	+	NA	-	NA	+	NA	+	NA	-	NA	+	NA	+	NA
Verbosity/clumsiness	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
Grammaticality	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-

Specificity (when, day and time)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Present tense	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Use of infinitive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

The table reveals that all news headlines and their introductions in *Phoenix* capture control analysis, content analysis, medial analysis and effect analysis but NHs 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and I1, I5 and I9 lack audience analysis. A total of seven (7) NHs and (3) Is out of twenty (20) items lack audience analysis. In addition, five (5) headlines and five (5) introductions attracted the attention of the readers, eight (8) were not attention-catching, and two (NH7 and I7) defined their attractiveness due to the audience decisions/choices. Only six (6) items were grammatical while (14) were not. We discovered that there was no harmonisation between news headlines and their introductions in NHs 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10, and I1, I3, I5, I8 and I10. Also, we found out that there is no specification, as dates of events conspicuously miss from information, making it devoid of frankness, concreteness and accuracy.

### 3. Discussion of Findings

This study conduct an analysis using Summative Content Analysis and Herold Hassell “5ws” approach, our findings shed light on various aspects of the news headlines and introductions in *Phoenix*.

Firstly, our analysis revealed that the majority of news headlines and introductions covered in *Phoenix* encompassed control analysis, content analysis, medial analysis, and effect analysis. However, a significant number of news headlines (NHs 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10) and introductions (I1, I5, I9) were found to lack audience analysis. This lack of audience analysis was evident in a total of seven news headlines and three introductions out of the twenty items analyzed. The absence of a thorough consideration of the target audience in these items indicates a neglect of addressing the "to whom" aspect, ultimately diminishing the importance of audience understanding in the dissemination of news through *Phoenix*. This findings is similar to the works of Hsieh and Shannon (2005) that Content analysis deal with the analysis of “language as communication in contents or contextual meanings” (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005).

Furthermore, our investigation highlighted that certain news headlines and introductions successfully captured the readers' attention due to their engaging content and context. Specifically, five headlines and introductions were identified as attention-grabbing, while eight items failed to evoke reader interest. Notably, NH7 and I7 were notable for their ability to attract attention based on audience decisions and choices, demonstrating the impact of content relevance on audience engagement.

Moreover, the analysis unveiled a concerning disparity in grammatical accuracy, with only six out of the twenty items being grammatically correct. This discrepancy indicates a lapse in attention to detail in language usage, emphasizing the need for improved copywriting standards in digital content on *Phoenix*.



Additionally, our examination identified a lack of alignment between news headlines and introductions in several instances (NHs 1, 3, 5, 8, 10; I1, 13, I5, I8, I10), leading to inaccuracies, vagueness, and ambiguity in the presentation of news items. This lack of harmonization between headlines and introductions detracts from the clarity and coherence of the news content delivered through Phoenix. This finding is in agreement with the study of Ecker, et al (2014) and Wei (2017) that, headlines and introductions that does not conform to normal conventions are not properly written and such information in headlines can be misleading; this can as well lead to miscommunication and misunderstanding.

Lastly, our findings underscored the absence of event dates in the information provided, contributing to a lack of specificity, transparency, and accuracy in the news items. The omission of event dates compromises the completeness and factual accuracy of the news content, impacting its credibility and relevance to the audience.

In conclusion, the analysis highlights the critical areas of improvement needed in audience analysis, content quality, and grammar, alignment between headlines and introductions, and inclusion of essential event details to enhance the effectiveness and clarity of news delivery through Phoenix.

#### **4. Conclusion and recommendations**

In the realm of digital information dissemination, the role of entrepreneurial English plays a crucial yet often overlooked part in ensuring the effectiveness, credibility, and audience engagement of online content. The analysis conducted on news headlines and introductions in Phoenix has brought to light several deficiencies in key areas such as audience analysis, grammatical accuracy, specificity, and coherence. These shortcomings underscore the pressing need for a more prominent emphasis on copywriting expertise to enhance the overall quality of digital information on Phoenix.

The observed high percentage of absence of audience analysis, grammatical errors, lack of specificity, and harmonization between news headlines and introductions reflect a deficiency in the application of copywriting skills in crafting online content. Copywriters bring a unique set of skills and knowledge to the table, including a keen eye for audience understanding, proficiency in language usage, and the ability to create engaging and coherent narratives. By relegating copywriting to the background in digital information, platforms like Phoenix risk compromising the quality and impact of their content on readers.

To address these challenges, it is imperative to advocate for the involvement of trained copywriters in the creation and curation of online information. Copywriters possess the expertise to minimize or eliminate linguistic errors, ensure grammatical correctness, enhance specificity and clarity, and maintain consistency in messaging across different elements of content. By entrusting the writing process to skilled copywriters, digital platforms can elevate the standard of their output and establish a strong foundation of credibility and trust with their audience.

Furthermore, emphasizing the importance of copywriting in online communication is not only beneficial for content quality but also plays a significant role in attracting and retaining

audience interest. Well-crafted messages that are attention-catching, concise, and coherent have the potential to captivate readers and drive increased engagement with digital platforms. The ability of copywriters to weave compelling narratives, deliver information effectively, and create a seamless flow between headlines and introductions can significantly enhance the overall user experience and encourage repeat visits to online sites like Phoenix.

By investing in copywriting expertise, digital platforms can safeguard their credibility and reputation in the online domain. A rigorous focus on writing quality ensures that messages are not only informative but also persuasive, compelling, and trustworthy. As a result, the patronage of such sites is likely to increase as users recognize and appreciate the value of well-crafted content that speaks to their needs and preferences.

In conclusion, the integration of entrepreneurial English and copywriting skills into the creation of digital information on platforms like Phoenix is essential for elevating the standard of content, enhancing audience engagement, and reinforcing credibility. By prioritizing the role of copywriters and acknowledging their contribution to online communication, organizations can set a strong foundation for success in the digital landscape and cultivate a loyal and engaged user base.

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## Appendix

### ***Excerpt 1***

#### ***Headline 1***

Breaking :# CBN Breaks Silence On Shutting Down Financial Transaction Ahead of Presidential Election -#ObiDatti2023

#### ***Introduction 1***

The Genius Media Nigeria reports that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has denied plans to shutdown financial transactions from Tomorrow Thursday 23rd Of February , 2023 till Monday, 27th of February 2023

### ***Excerpt 2***

#### ***Headline 2***

Protest in Mowe turns bloody; two killed, others injured

#### ***Introduction 2***

Protest in Mowe, Ogun State turned boldly of Friday after one person was allegedly shot dead by soldiers who were deployed to disperse the protesters who had barricaded the Lagos- Ibadan Expressway.

Analysis

No specification, Friday, when

#### ***Headline 3***

Christian Atsu was unhappy in Turkey and wanted to leave...\_\_he had a flight the night before the Earthquake

#### ***Introduction 3***

Atsu has finally confirmed dead after almost two weeks of being missing under the rubble of the earthquake that struck Turkey on Monday, February 6th 2023

#### ***Headline 4***

Femi Adesina Reveals Why President Muhammadu Buhari Will Travel Out Of Country Today

#### ***Introduction 4***

As Femi Adesina, President Buhari's Special Assistant on Media and Publicity, explained, the president is leaving the Country today for a very important reason (Thursday)

#### ***Headline 5***

Vehicle Carrying Election Materials to Lagos Crashes In Abuja APC Suspends Orji Uzor Kalu, See Why

#### ***Introduction 5***

Nigeria security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) vehicle on election duty was involved in an accident Friday evening at Girl Roundabout bridge , Abuja

### ***Headline 6***

Man sentenced to death by hanging for killing his pregnant wife in Ondo

### ***Introduction 6***

An Ondo State High Court sitting in Akure on Thursday, February 23, sentenced one Oluwaseun Olabode to death by hanging for killing his 8-month pregnant wife, Adaeze Anye Olabode.

### ***Headline 7***

Banks Receive Fresh Order, To Shut Down From Monday over Naira Crisis

### ***Introduction 7***

The Association of Senior Staff of Banks, Insurance, and Financial Institutions (ASSBIF) has ordered all bank employees not to report to work until normalcy is restored.

### ***Headline 8***

Video: The Chairman Of The Labour Party In The 36 states Have Declared That Peter Obi Can't Win- Bashir Ahmad

### ***Introduction 8***

Ahead of the forthcoming presidential election, a Chieftain of the ruling All Progressive Congress and former presidential aide, Bashir Ahmed, has alleged that Labour Party Chairman across the 36 states of the federal said that the Labour Party's Presidential Candidate, Mr. Peter Obi, cannot win the presidential election on Saturday.

### ***Headline 9***

Hoodlums Burn Two Vehicles As Enugu State Residents Discovery Purported Sit At Home

### ***Introduction 9***

An incident which occurred at Eke-Obinagu in Enugu East local government area, Enugu East, revealed that hoodlums suspected to be members of the Indigenous People Of Biafra attacked and burnt two vehicles for disobeying sit-at-home order.

### ***Headline 10***

Fact check: Obasanjo did not go to INEC collation centre with original result sheet

### ***Introduction 10***

Social media posts have claimed that former president Olusegun Obasanjo, showed up at the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) collation centre in Abuja with original result sheets.