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THE SYMBOLIC LITIGATION OF ``LAVA JATO`` OPERATION: THE PRODUCERS OF THE MEANING OF CORRUPTION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the media translation of ``Lava jato`` Operation from 03/04/2016 to 05/07/2018. Such effort initially mobilizes a systematization of the different notions of the concept of corruption within the Social Sciences, assumes in the development of the research a certain epistemological premise, this one associated with the symbolic paradigm of the phenomenon, which circumscribes multiple agents in the scenario called political scandal, whose result constitutes a field of dispute to formulate the dominant version of what is Official and Universal within the State (BOURDIEU, 2014), explores through this theoretical precept a model of relational positioning that expresses both the selected agents and their corresponding structures in a two-dimensional plane Cartesian. Once this is done, it explores through a specific structure of agents, namely the specialized media, its position in the linguistic choice in imputing the term corruption, whose investigation describes whether it is arbitrated in a logic of classes, that is, in the face of structures, or, atomistic, around agents, which could in some way infer in constitutive traits in the general public's perception of corruption.

Keywords: Corruption. Elites. Media. Lava-Jato.

INTRODUCTION

Brazil at the beginning of the 21st century underwent a transformation in its institutional and social design, as the Workers' Party (PT), defeated in the previous elections to the executive, from 2003 took over the management of the country and remained in that position for fourteen years, initially by Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010), followed by Dilma Rousseff (2011-2016). This political period gave rise to a wide transformation in various dimensions of the social and political world, correlated to a growing dispute for political positions between autonomous fields that structure the State.

The proposed analysis focuses on a specific phenomenon of that time, namely, the construction of media information linked to the investigations of the ``Lava Jato`` Operation (OLJ), which has a touching influence on the Brazilian political rearrangement. Thus, it proposes to explore which disclosure mechanisms were adopted by the specialized media that mobilized the construction of the most famous political scandal in Brazil and brought corruption to the center of public debate (OLIVEIRA, 2017). That is, it proposes to investigate the possible occurrence of a specific pattern of information by the specialized media, which reverberates in the perception of the phenomenon.

The OLJ was a seven-year political/legal investigation. Starting on March 17, 2014 and ending on February 1, 2021, 79 operations were carried out in this period on bribery and corruption schemes. Investigations took place both nationally and internationally. Its name is due to the first police investigation, which gave rise to the others, carried out in ``lava jato`` operation.

For both, as a first movement, it will be necessary to select certain specific agents who occupied this social space, thus linking themselves to mediatized translation (SEEFELD; RESE, 2020); this selection criterion for these agents obeyed the qualifying concept of elites proposed by Monique Saint Martin (1995) for the author, being an elite means having a collection of material, symbolic and economic resources available, therefore, to the extent of the binomial possibility of the researcher and of the research resources, this theoretical precept was used to select eight agents, from 4 different social structures, namely, the political structure, Antonio Palocci and Luiz Inácio da Silva, economics, Alberto Youssef and Paulo Roberto Costa, legal, Sérgio Moro

and Deltan Dallagnol, specialized journalists, Flávio Ferreira and Ricardo Brandt.

In view of the social trajectories of these agents measured by variables such as sex, marital status, region of origin, schooling, titles of institutional consecration constituted, through statistical devices, the positioning of these agents in a Cartesian plane, which will make it possible to explore the constitutive approximations and distances of the profile of these agents. This background is an exploratory model that can be useful for future research that seeks to understand and expand this field of agents that interact in a context of political scandal.

It takes as a premise that political scandals give rise to disclosure in the crisis of officialdom and universality, in other words the constitutive magnitudes that sustain belief in the State. Pierre Bourdieu (2014) defines that the domain of the official and universal is the legitimacy sought by disputing agents, this effect makes private acts become state acts, assumed with the legitimacy of the "point of view of points of view". The State is in this perspective a constant conflicting composition between private agents to transform the particular into universal: "These particular interests work in such a logic that they will achieve this kind of alchemy that will transform the particular into universal" (BOURDIEU, 2014, p. 67). Therefore, the social agents who are willing to conquer the point of view associated with the point of view of points of view – public order – are necessarily linked to the conquest of bureaucracy, officialdom and the impersonal universal.

To achieve this de-particularization effect, this set of institutions we call:

> the State" must dramatize the official and the universal, it must show public respect for public truths, public respect for official truths in which the whole of society is supposed to recognize itself (BOURDIEU, 2014, p. 61).

Thus, to investigate a political scandal from this perspective is to be aware that these moments are crises of legitimacy in the production of what is official and universal by legitimate agents. Roberto Grun (2018) political scandal is the publicity of a contentious context between divergent elites that seek to affirm their official and universal version of what is the dominant management of the State. Corruption in this perspective is what correlates different social elites in a specific social space. The specialized media in turn it becomes a profitable agent, because it is responsible for translating this political scandal, positioning the agents, and the linguistic attributes that give meaning to the complaints.

The first section sought to go through the conceptual inventory related to the epistemic production of corruption, its multiple theoretical and methodological apprehensions and the limits that the concept produces. The second section defines the materials and methods used on the specific object. Thus, it positions qualified agents as elites in a Cartesian plan, through variables related to their social trajectory, so that with this, a starting model is configured that can be plurally explored. Finally, the last section specifically examines the linguistic format assumed by the specialized media to reverberate the term corruption, and how this form results in a certain informative pattern.

Therefore, the respective research was built on: 1) The Social Sciences and corruption; 2) Materials, Methods and the Cartesian Plane; 3) Examination of the Linguistic Production of Specialized Media; 4) Final considerations.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND CORRUPTION

THE INAUGURAL UNDERSTANDINGS OF CORRUPTION

To think about the concept of corruption is to be aware of being faced with a polysemic object, whose conceptual formulation is based on different areas of knowledge production.

> Because it is a normatively dependent concept, it is related to the dispute over the interpretation of the rules and principles that structure public life and, consequently, point out what is and what is not corruption. This dispute occurs in different fields, such as the field of political representation, the legal field, the market and the media. These fields absorb social, cultural, political and economic perspectives to understand the rules and principles and promote an understanding of corruption according to this dispute for values. This dispute occurs, above all, around the senses and meanings of political action and around the way in which different cases of corruption can be framed (AVRITZER, FILGUEIRAS, 2011, p. 12).

Given this magnitude, it is possible to divide the theoretical framework studied into two distinct historical moments. The first one from the beginning of the 20th century, aligned with a subjective and moral notion, manifested, above all, by an essayistic nature, little experimental. The second, from the late 1950s to the present day, with more methodological coercion that transformed the analysis of corruption, relating to various spheres of knowledge production, economics, social sciences, law, administration, among others.

The first historical moment, therefore, is related to a tradition of essentialist and moral analysis, whose elements are little nourished by methodological resources and hypothetical test elements. In particular, a kind of essay is formulated on notions of the subjectivity of the State agent, supported by universal moral values.

Such a subjective composition, when not manifested by State agents, would affect the development of the precepts of legality, impersonality and neutrality, that is, corruption would be a contentious tentacle of rationality with public affairs (WEBER, 2020)

In this line of influence, in the Brazilian case, the substantive relationship for the elaboration of the concept of patrimonialism, and consequently the corruption by this vertex, stands out, "The incorporation of the Weberian concept of patrimonialism, within the scope of some interpretations of Brazil, is normally the analytical focus for the problem of corruption" (FILGUEIRAS, 2009, p. 388).

The analysis of corruption was greatly influenced by this perspective in Brazil, and is still the case today. The moral understanding of Brazilians in spontaneous sociology, mainly linked to public servants, still operates today under this logic. "This type of reading impoverishes the analysis and impoverishes the possibility of social change. In addition, it fits the explanation of corruption to the formation of the Brazilian character and its natural dishonesty." (FILGUEIRAS, 2009, p. 390).

THE INCORPORATION OF METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

However, from the mid-1950s, the transformations in the constituent elements that structure the human sciences also reverberated in the production of the concept of corruption, in such a way that the object began to be explored by methodological dispositions, tested, compared, systematized in perspectives relational. Analytical resources that broaden understanding, including categorical ability across different traditions.

Alberto Vanucci and Fernando Rios Petrarca (2021), make an X-ray of the analytical traditions that systematize the concept in three central paradigms: the economic/functionalist, culturalist and neoinstitutionalist. The concept on the functionalist prism has a utilitarian reading of corruption (ROSE-ACKERMAN, 1978). It values the understanding of the rationalization of costs and benefits of the agents in the procedures they dominate. The system of institutional opportunities in this perspective allows agents to calculate their benefits and losses. In order to look for the greatest offer of private earnings. The culturalist notion adds the variable of social interactions sustained by cultural history, a factor that influences corruption. Granovetter (2000). In certain cultures, there is greater or lesser revulsion, due to the culturally shared ethos. is used as a method the comparison between different scenarios, through indicators of evolution. Societies that have not incorporated values of development and democratic modernity have an archaic culture, which ethically makes the fight against corruption impossible. between conventional and non-conventional sanctions, the forms of direct and indirect functioning that build the codes and rules that constitute the practices within a given institution. Indicators of this notion are linked to accountability instruments – horizontal and vertical (O'DONNELL, 2011).

It is evident that such systematization is prefaced given the magnitude of the object, however, it serves as confirmation that the concept of corruption incorporates different variables, which conform to a certain specific reason the core of the concept, that is, the culture, or the incentives of the institutional designs, operate as attributes that enable analytical ways to develop research, as an effect corruption is too biased by a partial form and not analyzed as a whole, which limits its growth in any way.

CORRUPTION AND THE POLITICAL SCANDAL

Depending on the objective expansion of research methods, the concept of corruption has expanded its core of perspectives both in the theoretical and methodological basis, new categories of definition have been granted, which are intrinsically correlated with the measurement methods, thus, opinion polls by example, fostered the emergence of the notion of perception of corruption, which is closely correlated with political scandals, that is, corruption is only assumed when it is disclosed, that is, reported to the general public, which enables the concept to have a comparative bias, covered by indirect measures.

> "Since it is not feasible to directly measure the phenomenon, given its nature, obtaining a factual measure of corrupt practices is unlikely. In this sense, indirect measures are presented as alternatives or approaches to recurrent corruption (one could cite at least the four most common ones: victimization of corruption, perception of corruption, tolerance and compilation of data from government agencies for controlling corruption)." (FRAIHA, 2014, p. 60)

This expansion is due to the need to touch on the effects of corruption, here it is necessary to distinguish between two theoretical frameworks related to the object, one that condenses its analysis in the perception of corruption by agents, and the other that formulates a formal typological concept, linked to spectra, cultural, social, economic and symbolic.

> "The study of corruption followed a tendency towards the process of conceptual stretching or an effort to stretch concepts and, without embargo, run the risk of making them close to deformity. There is, therefore, a trade-off between generalization necessary for comparative study and connotative precision. In this line of reasoning, approaches to corruption. Indicators of

Corruption Perceptions: Variations Under the Effect of Media and Political Behavior with a focus on the individual may ignore systemic aspects; on the other hand, systemic perspectives can ignore individual aspects" (FRAIHA, 2014, p.61-62)

That said, it is worth reflecting in advance that political scandals are closely related to the perception of corruption, and the media in this formula provides the symbolic systems that provide information about the denunciations of the legal crime of corruption and the codification of the reality of those involved. "Scandal refers to actions or events that involve certain types of transgressions that become known to others and that are serious enough to provoke a public response" (THOMPSON, 2002, p. 40).

In this reading, the perception of corruption is linked to the transduction of the phenomenon by socially sanctioned agents for this role "Now, some journalists consider themselves guardians of the public interest and act to reveal the secrets of powers" (CHAIA, 2001, p.64). The substratum of this revelation in the public harvest would be the political scandal.

> "One of the characteristics of media communication is the possibility of disseminating and circulating information regarding a given scandal in a sphere that transcends the time and space of its occurrence. The scandal can spread quickly and uncontrollably, making it difficult to reverse the process, so much so that one of the immediate consequences of a political scandal is the damage it brings to the reputation of the individuals involved, so this is a risk that is always present when a scandal erupts." (CHAIA, 2001, p.64)

With regard to the pretensions of this research, therefore, the relationship between specialized media and political scandal is a sensitive aspect to be explored. Speck (2000) expresses in the article "Measuring corruption: a review of data from empirical research" that

the format in which the media constructs the legal investigative political event, has a close connection with society's perception of state management, especially if the reported public agents are occupying government positions. Thus, it gives such an analytical perspective to the OLJ, with the objective of investigating the patterns, that this event was presented by the specialized media.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This article uses two methodological models and their respective collections of materials and corresponding theoretical frameworks to create them. Thus, to determine the social space studied, the theoretical basis used as a research strategy mainly proposed by Monique Saint Martin (1995) for the qualification and categorization of agents, and by Adriano Codato for the objective selection of these agents.

Both authors present and dialogue with the notion of elite, such theoretical precept is elementary to make the cleavage in the sample of this research, due to the magnitude of the object, considering that throughout this period several agents were related to the dissemination of the media specialized in the OLJ. Monique Saint Martin (1995) defines elites as this group of agents that manages to have a greater flow of capital, whether of an economic, social or cultural nature, in this sense, the elites for the Author would be this contingent of agents that mobilizes resources with greater notoriety of power possessed, here considers that such mobility also serves as a highlight for these agents to be selected.

Thus, the sample of these agents, although small, namely eight selected, represent those who were most important for the constitution of the media narrative called OLJ, while Alberto Youssef and Paulo Roberto Costa, representatives of the market facet, were responsible for establishing what was the

denounced schemes. Sérgio Moro and Deltan Dallagnol were the denouncers, and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Roberto Palocci, those who settled the political class in this system. "All citizens, in principle, are equal before the law, but not all have visibility, because they do not hold important public positions in a given society." (CHAIA, 2001, p.65)

As for the more specific core of this research, that is, those whose objective activity is analyzed from a practical perspective, they were selected because of the visibility and representativeness they assumed in the OLJ calculation. Both were part of a select group of journalists awarded for their coverage of this political phenomenon; moreover, they are still representatives of the newspapers with the greatest circulation in Brazil, Ricardo Brandt for the State of São Paulo-Estadão and Flávio Ferreira, Folha de São Paulo.

The words of one of these specialized journalists, Germano Oliveira, stand out. that made the difference in the coverage of ``Lava Jato`` operation, which ended up taking Lula behind bars. From left to right, Vladimir Neto from Tv Globo, Ricardo Brandt, from Estadão, André Guilherme, from Valor, the one who speaks to you, Germano Oliveira from Istoé, and Flávio Ferreira from Folha de São Paulo, this group is heavy and met today at the headquarters of TRF4".

Therefore, observe that the selected sample obeys an expressive logic of representativeness. Adriano Codato (2015) uses, in Methodology for the identification of elites, three ways to select elites. The positional method of formal content, that is, it associates the elite position, the placement in positions of regency within the institutional structure. The first consists of selecting agents in hierarchically leading positions through the formal cut, later applying this list to specialists, who provide a filter on those who are the ones who most stand out, according to their point of view.

In this research, the positional method and decisional.

That said, selected this sample explored through the method of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) the social properties of agents. Jean Paul Benzécri (1992), a French statistician, developed such a methodological instrument that allows the qualitative data of selected agents to be arranged in quantitative ratios in a structural, multidimensional and relational way.

The survey of these qualitative data was carried out in the face of biographical investigation through available channels, such as the internet, interviews, books, and other documentary modes, which made it possible to break down constitutive variables divided into categories.

Such positioning of these agents is described through the categories contained in the following variables. Gender, male and female; Religion, Catholic, Protestant, Islamic, no specific religion; Marital status, single, married, widowed and divorced; Profession, in this category a recoding process was necessary to give tangibility to the data. The path chosen was to recodify, through qualitative metrics, between liberal and career professions, the first being those that do not require approval in a competency test for their exercise, the other, requiring a competition or proof of specific competence for their exercise. The Network category and family structure was divided into the variables: direct, indirect and unrelated. The direct relationship is characteristic when the agent and his family descendants have the same professional occupation. In the indirect relation, the same qualitative form of professional occupation, that is, liberal or career, but of different professions and, finally, the modality "does not have a relation" to those that the relation does not keep any trace. The Region of Origin category was divided into North, Northeast,

South, Southeast and Midwest geographic modalities. The schooling category was divided according to the traditional variables: primary education, secondary education, higher education and post-graduation. The last category, consecration titles, was recoded into modalities related to the number of titles won. This way, it was divided into four frequencies of variables, those that do not have prizes, those of low frequency that have (1-3) titles; medium frequency (3-6) and, finally, high frequency titles, which have more than 6 titles.

With these categories instrumented, based on static calculations[1] of approximation and distancing through data processing software (R) it postulated the selected agents and their corresponding structures in a two-dimensional Cartesian plane. Therefore, relevant social properties are constituted, due to their positional contribution in the Cartesian plane. The implication of a certain variable in the Cartesian plane is proposed by mathematical equations. This contribution is acquired in view of its mass – the presence of the same variable in different agents –, as well as its distance from the central point, that is, the categorical weight and distance from.

The purpose of such a methodological proposal is to constitute a topographical model in the relationship of these agents and their structures, in order to explore the translation of their class habitus. the expression of the individual as a social agent, this assumed by processes of incorporation, due to the conditions of existence and experience to which he is subjected in his processes of perception and positioning in the world.

> Practices and properties constitute a systematic expression of the conditions of existence (what we call lifestyle) because they are the product of the same practical operator, the habitus, a system of durable and transposable dispositions that expresses, in the form of systematic preferences, the objective needs of which it is the product: the correspondence observed between the space of social positions and the space of lifestyles results from the fact that similar conditions produce replaceable habitus that engender, in turn, according to their specific logic, practices infinitely diverse and unpredictable in their singular detail, but always enclosed within the inherent limits of the objective conditions of which they are the product and to which they are objectively adapted (BOURDIEU, 1983, p.1).

Therefore, to think of agents in terms of their habitus is somehow to establish a substantial correlation with their social structures, which incorporated into them practical dispositions of correlation with the social world, that is, the habitus is the symbiosis between subjectivity and objectivity, agents and social structures.

This proposed model proposes to investigate whether there is a correspondence between the class trajectories and the positioning of agents in the Cartesian plane, remembering that such a model used in the work, can include new agents and structures, and further deepen the examination regarding the correspondence of habitus and class positioning, reverberating greater representativeness to the concrete case.

However, the sample collected already allows inferring certain significant notes.

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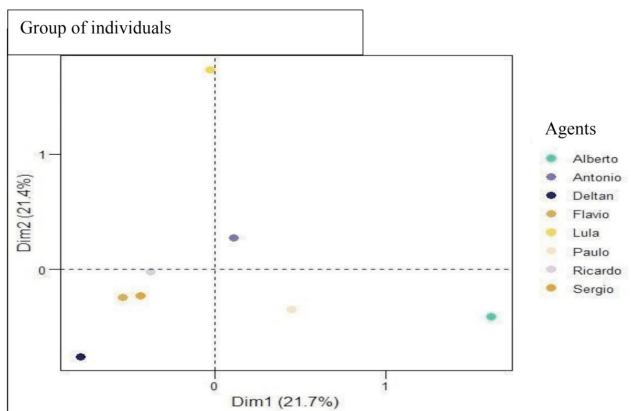
1. The approximation and distancing calculation formulas used in this research are found in the appendix of this work.

That said, through the positioning of these agents in the assumed model, four inferences can be postulated a) the extremity of the accused agents and the accusing agent b) the proximity of the agents of the media and legal elite c) the disparity of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva from the others d) the positional coercion of agents and their social structures.

This way, the topographic model is an inaugural resource that offers the possibility of bringing agents and corresponding social structures closer together, assuming that such correspondence can be seen as a necessary affiliation, which allows advancing in a more specific structural analysis of only one of these structures, namely, from the specialized media.

The second movement of this research, which tests the question raised, is the evaluation of the journalistic production of the phenomenon in the selected period. For that, it collected as a sample the headlines and auxiliary titles produced by Ricardo Brandt, Estadão and Flávio Ferreira, Folha de São Paulo, in this period.

The analyzed period sampled 13,500 (thirteen thousand and five hundred) articles produced by the newspaper Estadão and 4,609 (four thousand, six hundred and nine) articles produced by Folha de S. Paulo. In a pre-analytical procedure, only the articles produced by the research object agents were selected, with 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) produced by Ricardo Brandt from Estadão and 95 (ninety-five) by Flávio Ferreira from Folha de S. Paulo. The survey of the sample was possible due to the Lava Jato Museum, which was an information consortium created by several newspapers: Folha de S. Paulo, Estadão, O Globo, El País, among others, to document the history of OLJ, from as each newspaper made available all of its articles produced in the 79 phases of the operation, this database enabled the collection of information explored.

Given these data, the content analysis method was used to systematize the data in the proposed investigation. Content analysis subverts the disinterested logic of language, while seeking to understand the elective paths of interested communication. "Content analysis is a set of communication analysis techniques" (BARDIN, 1977, p. 31). For that purpose, a systematic analytical description of the language and content used is useful "The analytical description works according to systematic and objective procedures of description of the message content" (BARDIN, 1977, p. 34).

Moreover, the content analysis in this systematicity is configured through normative actions that have a certain form of treatment with the analyzed object. Strictly speaking, the method has a chronology to be obeyed around three chronological poles: "1) pre-analysis; 2) exploration of the material; 3) treatment of results, inference and interpretation" (BARDIN, 1977, p. 95).

It explored the frequency of the term corruption in headlines and auxiliary texts, as well as the positioning of the term, whether in relation to structures and agents or as a subject of the sentence, such a procedure was carried out through the linguistic analysis program MAXQDA+. MAXQDA+ is a qualitative data manipulation software, which enables the measurement of hermeneutic dimensions that help in the assumption of encoding frequencies, trends, categorizations, incidences of valence, among other purposes.

It is considered that for this treatment a second external encoder was not necessary, imbued with producing the valence of the data, given that the assumed data are categorical and the research is exploratory. Therefore, as they are data of this nature and not interpretive, only the exposition of the report was enough.

Thus, this was the methodological contingent of techniques and instruments used in this work, plus all the sampling materials that were necessary to produce the proposed investigation.

EXAMINATION OF THE LINGUISTIC PRODUCTION OF SPECIALIZED MEDIA

It advances in the analysis, and takes as its premise, the crisis in officialdom (BOURDIEU, 2007) as an object that the corruption denouncement provides in the social space, somehow fomenting an objective gap of dispute between different agents. It becomes plausible to somehow measure how this connotative linguistic device called corruption was displayed in the production of the specialized media that translated the political scandal of the OLJ.

Firstly, it proposes to situate the place where corruption was presented in the articles, that is, whether in the title or auxiliary text, which is the synopsis of the fact that is evident, this imperative imposes the way in which the phenomenon was translated by the specialized media. The notion of translation presented here is in line with the work of Michel Callon, "Some elements of a sociology of translation" (1986). The author describes how the concepts within the Social Sciences are manifested in different ways, a divergence that is assumed in the face of their translators, that is, in the opposite direction of the natural sciences, the concepts within social epistemology are associated with the manipulation resources mobilized by those who have the role of translating the phenomenon.

For such measurement, the author systematizes the translation process in four stages. The first would be the stage called problematization (problematization), which is the moment when a phenomen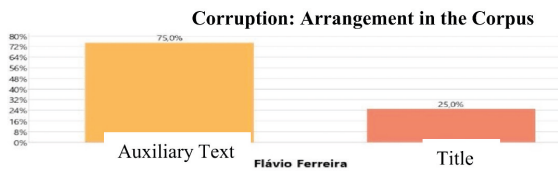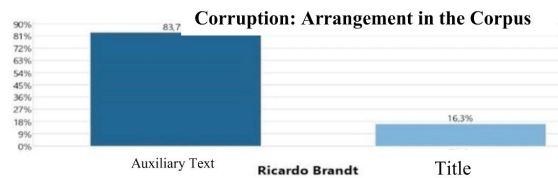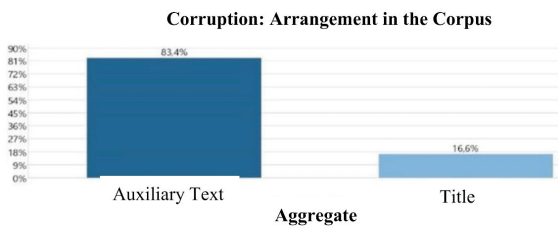on stands out as likely to be linked to a narrative construction. The second systemic element of translation would be theinteressment (interest), in this stage the agents build their versions related to the object, bringing with them the impressions as agents with different social trajectories. It is in this phase that the narratives are produced in a plural way, with different linguistic resource choices and syntactic positioning, in order to constitute a certain form of objectified reality, this one due to its subjective impressions, here the notion of habitus can be related as a form of incorporation of action processes, through an inheritance of conditions of experience and existence. "At this stage it is observed that media agents begin to choose their characters, highlight some events and privilege some data and evidence over others" (SEEFELD, RESE, 2020, p. 128).

The third stage in the elaboration of the translation of social facts through mediatization is called enrolment. In this phase, the phenomenon is associated with historical associations and thus it is categorized with a certain inventory of meanings. The second and third stages are closely correlated, while the interest in a particular prism is conditional on a historical inscription, which corresponds to a characteristic of translation, that is, the agent's voluntary choice of linguistic resources, very often corresponds to a structured way of producing history.

The last step is the mobilization phase. In it, the translators affirm their hegemonic version of the information, that is, the "true" narrative, negotiating spaces for the production, reproduction and dissemination of their language mode. That is, it is a search for the legitimate version, which, upon reaching this status, assumes in some way the doxic reason of the subject. "Such an agent seeks in this translation process to acquire legitimacy and act as an agent of social control, since this collectivity in the process of social

construction of the mediatized reality granted [it] the power of the voice to act" (SEEFELD, RESE, 2020. p. 129).

Bringing this methodological path made available by Callon (1986) due to the agents of the specialized media that produced the information about the OLJ, it first investigated how the term corruption was mobilized within the journalistic articles, that is, if it was located in the titles, the that reserves greater interest, or, in the auxiliary texts that underlines another importance to the linguistic artifice. Such investigation had the respective results.

Corruption: Arrangement in the Corpus

Aggregate

Corruption: Arrangement in the Corpus

Ricardo Brandt

**Corruption: Arrangement in the Corpus**

Flávio Ferreira

See, that the production of the agents in the sample is severely corresponding, constitutive traits that point to a certain position taking, how much of the informational mobilization (CALLON, 1986), that is, the linguistic term corruption few times when compared, occupied the place of centrality in the interest of the specialized media, mainly disposing its position in auxiliary texts.

The second proposal sought to describe how the textual relationship of corruption was, how it was associated in the OLJ translation, for which purpose this position was divided into three categories. The first is related to social agents, those who are the sample of the elaborated model. The second relates to the social structures of these agents, which are, respectively, political parties, the judiciary, companies and state-owned companies. And the third when corruption itself assumes the role of subject, which is when the utterance or auxiliary text is central, acting as an agent of action. As a result, the following results were obtained:
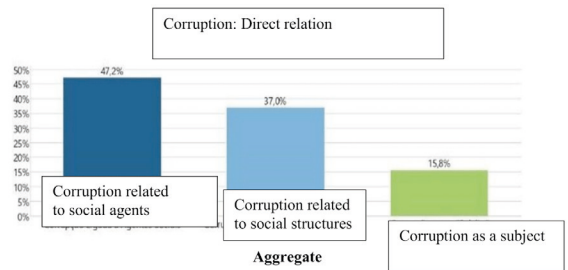
Aggregate

The first note when analyzed at the aggregate level is that the association of corruption has its highest incidence related to social agents, an inference that would allow the assumption of a corresponding mobilization (CALLON, 1986). However, when explored in relation to the agents separately, it absorbs a different finding. This is due to the fact that, on an aggregate level, the magnitude of Ricardo Brandt's narrative production has weight for the final attribution, a divergence that, when exposed in a particular way, assumes other data.

Corruption: Direct Relationship
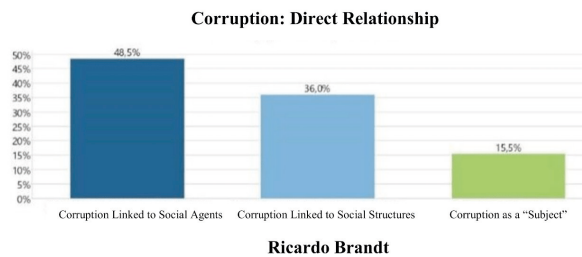
Ricardo Brandt

Corruption: Direct Relationship
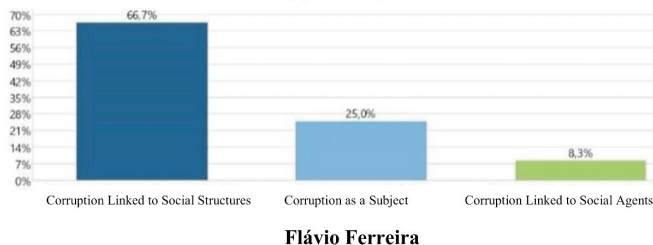
Flávio Ferreira

Therefore, there is a significant difference between the production of the analyzed specialized media agents: while Ricardo Brandt privileges corruption linked to social agents, Flávio Ferreira assumes a greater incidence in social structures, and lastly in agents. Such indications condition, in a certain sense, a significant difference regarding interest (CALLON, 1986). Thus, it is inaccurate to point out that there is a certain pattern in the communicative habitus of the agents in our sample, while the emphasis of both is divergent.

That is, although the positioning of the corruption artifact in the textual structure reserves correspondence, when analyzed its application in the face of the objects that form the political scandal it presents distinctive traits, therefore the mediatized translation (SEEFELD, RESE, 2020) of the ``Lava Jato`` Operation when analyzed under the prism on corruption is relatively corresponding among the sampling agents, as shown by the analytical trajectory of the content produced by them.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once this research trajectory was evidenced, it sought, in a sense, to bring a new analysis key to the OLJ that included in certain aspects the constitutive and practical dimensions of the agents related to this event. For that, it was anchored in the notion of corruption as a starting point, which allowed the understanding of these social facts that crystallize in the crisis of the State's belief

(BOURDIEU, 2014).

To do so, it sought to propose two analytical matrices, thus a positioning model anchored in multicausal formulas supported by the social properties of the agents, formed by variables such as: religion, marital status, profession, network and family structure, region of origin, education, titles of consecration.

Immediately, attention was turned to the specificity of a class fraction of this structure, namely, the specialized media, through the practical production of these agents, sought to show their positions taken in relation to the linguistic artifact of corruption, to explore, possible inferences that sensitize a linguistic pattern among the journalistic productions of the specialized media.

These data revealed a significant difference between the agents in the sample, while Ricardo Brandt from Estadão privileges social agents to the detriment of other forms, Flavio Ferreira from Folha de S. Paulo is more aligned with corruption in social structures, evidence that allows the inference that there are not, therefore, significant elements to affirm a certain orchestration of linguistic habitus found in the linguistic mobilization of these agents. Thus, the constitutive language patterns and features in the O LJ translation are, by this analysis, inferred as partially arranged.

ANNEXES

$$CtrK_1 = \frac{\left[\dfrac{\dfrac{nK}{n\ total}}{Q}\right] \cdot (dKG_1)^2}{\lambda_1}$$

The modality (nK) divided by the total number of respondents (n total), divided by the number of active questions (Q), multiplied by the square of the distance from modality K to the center (G) on axis 1 (dKG1) – look at the coordinate of the point on axis 1 – and divided by the eigenvalue of axis 1 (λ1).

The formula that determines the distance between agents in space is the following: the distance between agents A and B (dAB) squared (due to the answer given by each of them to a given question) is equal to 1 divided by the number of people who indicated modality X – chosen by A for that question – (nX), divided by the total number of respondents (total n), plus 1 divided by the number of people who indicated modality y – chosen by B for that question – (nY), divided by the total number of respondents (n total).

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