Social Identity and Punctuation Variation in the #BlueLivesMatter and #BlackLivesMatter Twitter Communities



Rachael Tatman & Amandalynne Paullada Department of Linguistics, University of Washington The 33rd Northwest Linguistics Conference University of British Columbia, May 5-7 2017

Data collection

- ► Account identification:
 - ▷ Collect usernames using Twitter's web-based interface to search for accounts associated with #blacklivesmatter and #bluelivesmatter ▷ Hashtags occured in either users' names or bios
 - \triangleright Identified 98 #blacklivesmatter, 90
 - #bluelivesmatter accounts
- ► Sampling from accounts: \triangleright Up to 50 tweets from each account sampled using public Twitter API (8 Dec., 2016) (some accounts had fewer tweets available through the
 - public API)
- ► Final data set:
 - \triangleright 5170 total tweets:
 - ► 2031 from 76 #blacklivesmatter accounts ► 3139 from 68 #bluelivesmatter accounts



- ► #Blacklivesmatter: \triangleright Users use less punctuation
- ▷ Relatively uniform distribution across tweets ► #Bluelivesmatter:
 - \triangleright Users use more punctuation overall
 - ▷ More punctuation at the beginning and end of tweets



Distinguishing lexical features

- #bluelivesmatter Tweets
- ► Tweets collected 8 Dec. 2016 only #bluelivesmatter Tweets mention Pearl Harbor

#blacklivesma

- standingrock girlposts nodapl [userName] userName justin whitney



References

- Sons, 2011
- Analysis in Social Media, volume 3, pages 11–19, 2013.
- Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics, 18(2):14, 2012. International journal of digital evidence, 4(1):1–13, 2005.
- IEEE Intelligent Systems, 20(5):67–75, 2005.
- properties of liwc2015. Technical report, 2015.
- 2011.

► 'Fist' emoji unique to #blacklivesmatter Tweets ► Unicode 'white star' symbol unique to

atter	#bluelivesmatter
	pjnet
	bluelivesmatter
	maga
	foxnews
	ussarizona
	thinblueline
	harbor

Top 7 most frequent words unique to each community.



William Labov. Principles of linguistic change, cognitive and cultural factors, volume 3. John Wiley &

Jacob Eisenstein. Phonological factors in social media writing. In Proc. of the Workshop on Language

] Tyler Schnoebelen. Do you smile with your nose? stylistic variation in twitter emoticons. University of

Carole E Chaski. Who's at the keyboard? authorship attribution in digital evidence investigations.

Ahmed Abbasi and Hsinchun Chen. Applying authorship analysis to extremist-group web forum messages.

James W Pennebaker, Ryan L Boyd, Kayla Jordan, and Kate Blackburn. The development and psychometric

Jennifer Golbeck, Cristina Robles, Michon Edmondson, and Karen Turner. Predicting personality from twitter. In Privacy, Security, Risk and Trust (PASSAT) and 2011 IEEE Third International Conference on Social Computing (SocialCom), 2011 IEEE Third International Conference on, pages 149–156. IEEE,