Mark my words!

Linguistic style coordination in social media

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Posture	Condon and Ogston, 1967

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Linguistic style	Niederhoffer and Pennebaker, 2002

When conversing, people non-consciously adapt to one another's communicative behaviors. [Giles et al., 1991; Chartrand and Bargh, 1999]

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Communicative behaviors are "patterned and coordinated, like a dance" [Niederhoffer and Pennebaker, 2002]

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Small scale, laboratory controlled studies.

Linguistic style:

How things are said as opposed to what is said

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A1: "At five o'clock."

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Example:

Q1: "At what time does your shop close?"

Q2: "What time does your shop close?"

A1: "At five o'clock."

A2: "Five o'clock"

[Levelt & Kelter, 1982]

Linguistic style:

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Example:

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[Levelt & Kelter, 1982]

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Example:

Q1: "At what time does your shop close?"

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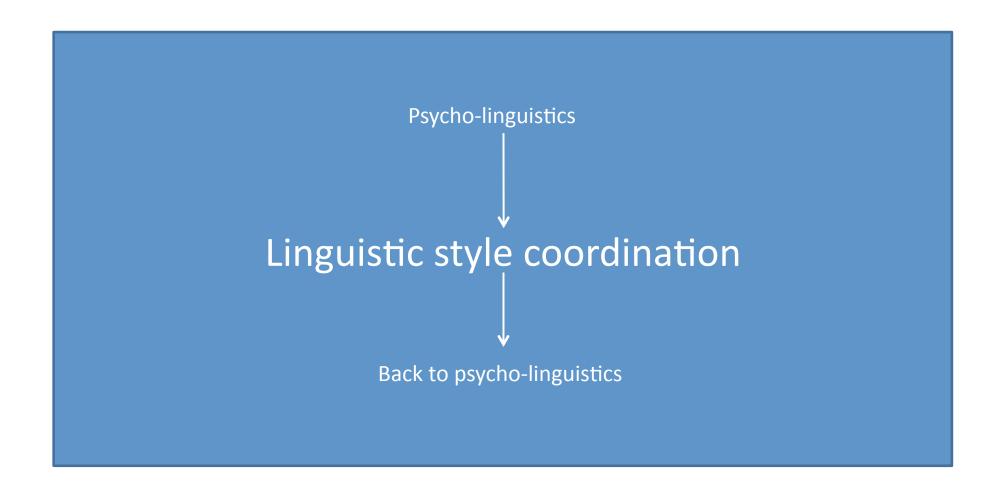
A1: "At five o'clock."

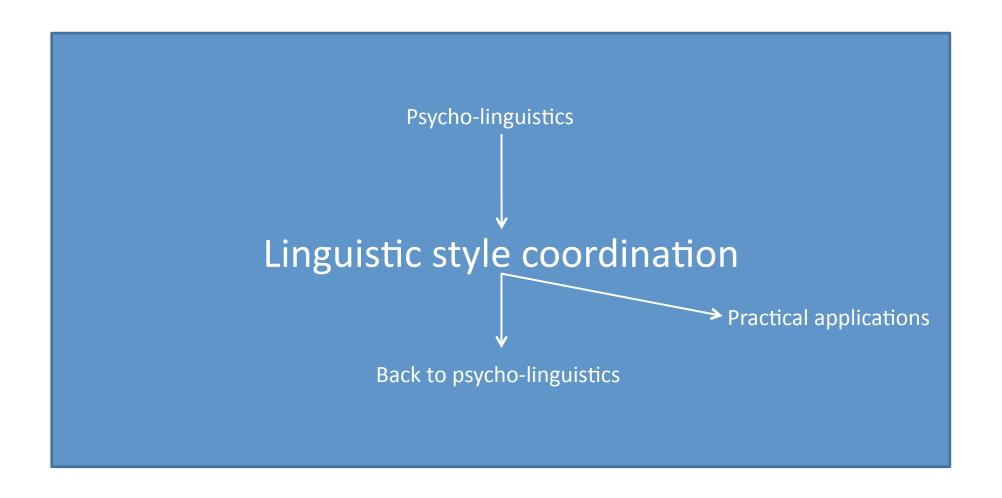
A2: "Five o'clock"

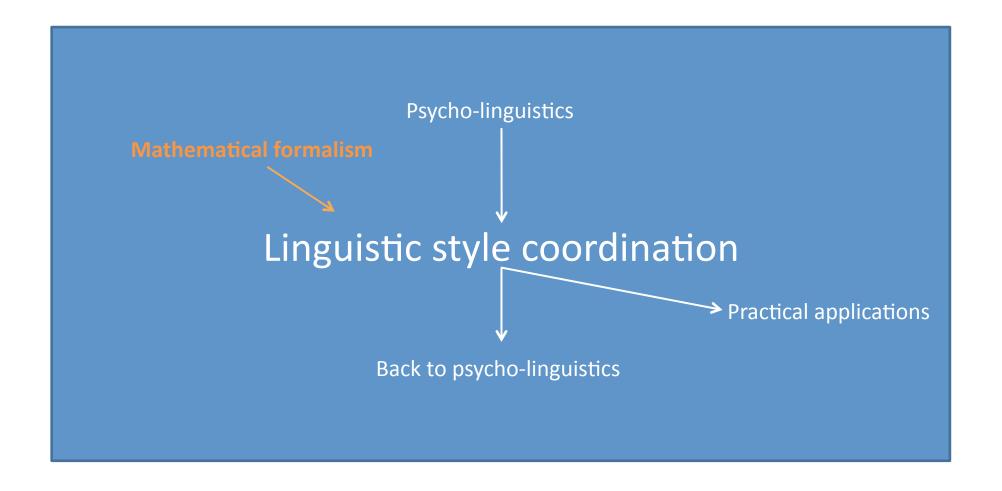
[Levelt & Kelter, 1982]

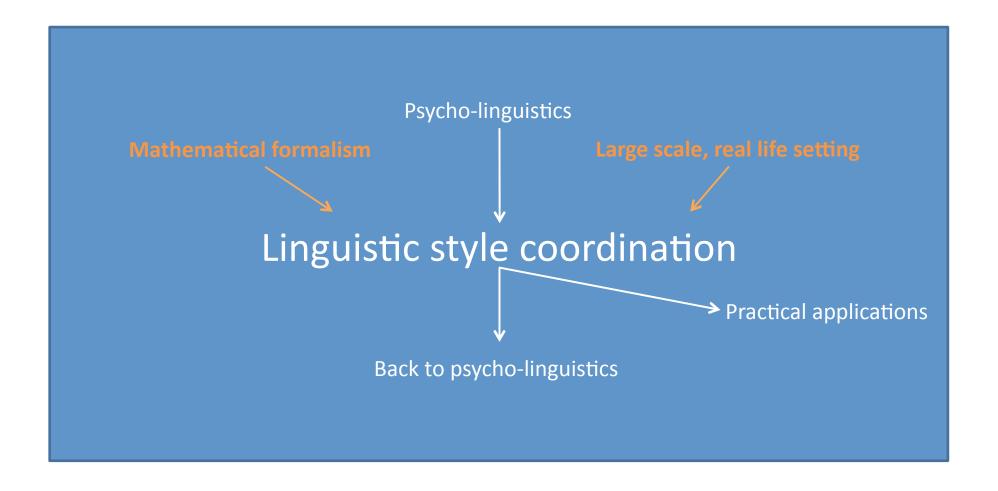
Linguistic coordination occurs:
instantaneously
non-consciously

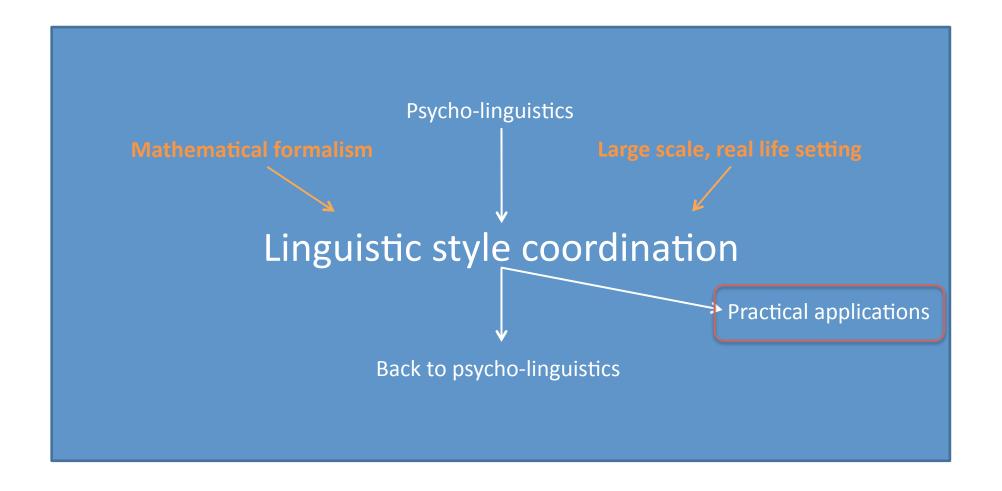
Psycho-linguistics Linguistic style coordination











Practical applications

Why bother?

Premise: Coordination has a positive effect on communication

[Giles et al, 2006]

Previously explored applications:

- Hostage negotiations [Taylor & Thomas, 2008]
- Treatment of mental disability [Hamilton, 1991]
- Psychotherapy [Ferrara, 1991]

Practical applications

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- Bigger tips! [Van Baaren et al, 2003]
 - when waitresses coordinate with the customers they get bigger tips

Practical applications

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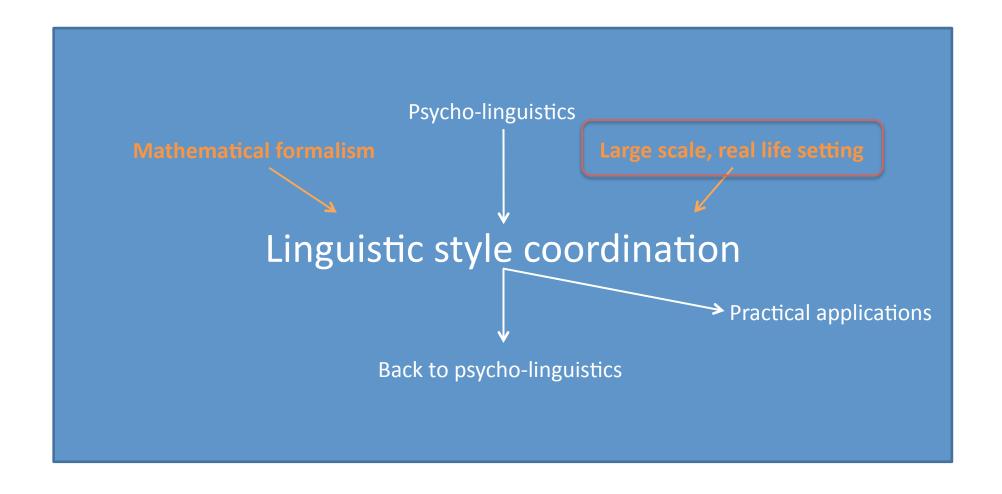
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By adding:

- Robustness (beyond small-scale, real-time, face-to-face etc.)
- Framework for working with coordination at a large-scale

we could use coordination for:

- Automated dialogue systems
- Detection of forged or unnatural conversations



Coordination on Twitter

Twitter conversations: a new opportunity

- Large scale and naturally occurring
 - ~37% of all tweets are conversational [Kelly, 2009]

Coordination on Twitter

Twitter conversations: a new opportunity / challenge

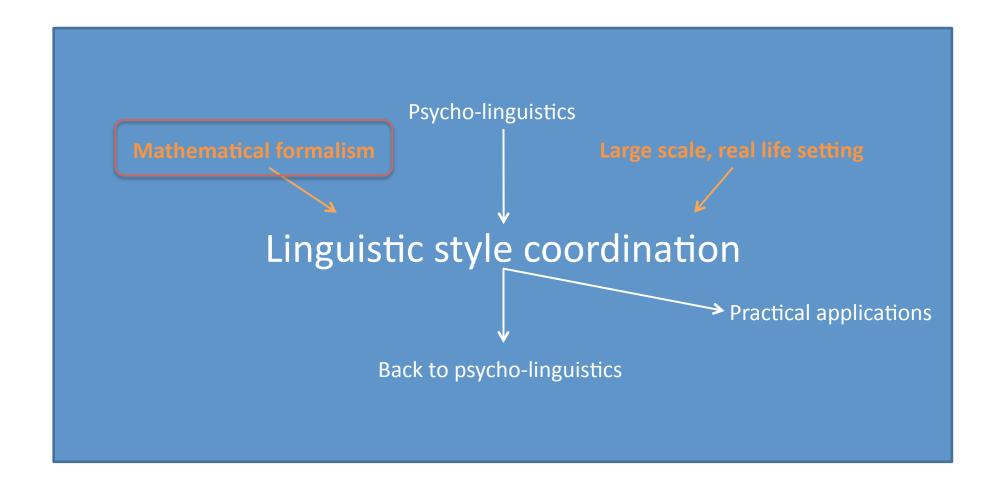
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- Unlike settings where coordination was observed:
 - not real-time
 - not face-to-face
 - 140 character restriction
 - wide spectrum of relation development stages (vs. inception-stage only in laboratory studies)

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Is the phenomenon robust enough to emerge under these constraints?



Pleased that the Senate has confirmed Elena Kagan as our 112th Supreme Ct. justice. I am confident she will make an outstanding justice.

about 22 hours ago via HootSuite



BarackObama

congrats 2 landon donovan 4 scorin game winning goal. grt job but u ain't scoring on me in shaq vs! good luck nxt round go usa

10:18 AM Jun 23rd via Twitter for iPhone



THE_REAL_SHAQ

A methodology borrowed from psycho-linguistics (LIWC):

[Pennebaker et al., 2001]

Feature families	Examples
Prepositions	at, to, with
Articles	the, an, a
Auxiliary verbs	maybe, perhaps
Conjunctions	and, whereas

9 feature families ~450 lexemes

Functional words, deemed by [Ireland et al., 2010] to be:

- Unrelated to topic
- Generated and processed non-consciously

(all results hold for all the 50 feature families we studied)

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Auxiliary verbs
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Personal pronouns

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Measuring linguistic style

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Auxiliary verbs
Prepositions

Personal pronouns



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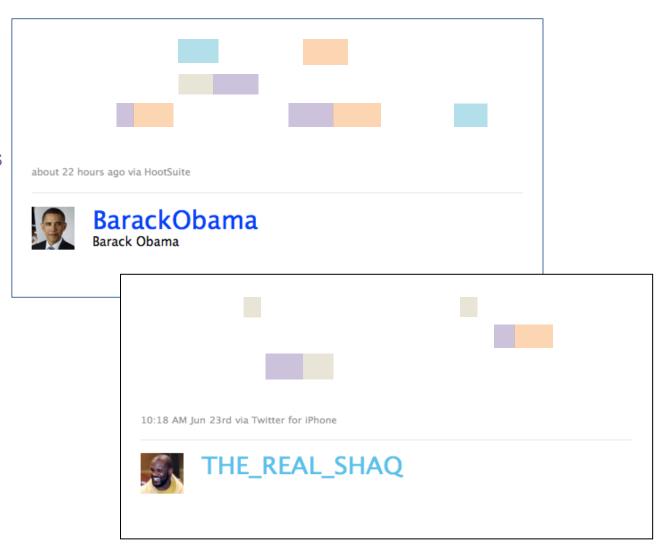


THE_REAL_SHAQ

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What we want: how much A's inclusion of an article immediately triggers the usage of articles in B's reply?

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What we don't want: how similar A's style is to B's style (e.g., effect of homophily)

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 $Coordination_{(B \ to \ A)}(art.) =$

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Trigger

 $Coordination_{(B \ to \ A)}(art.) = P(B^{art.} | B \ replied to \ A, \ A^{art})$

Baseline: controls for inherent similarity

What we want: how much A's inclusion of an article immediately triggers the usage of articles in B's reply?

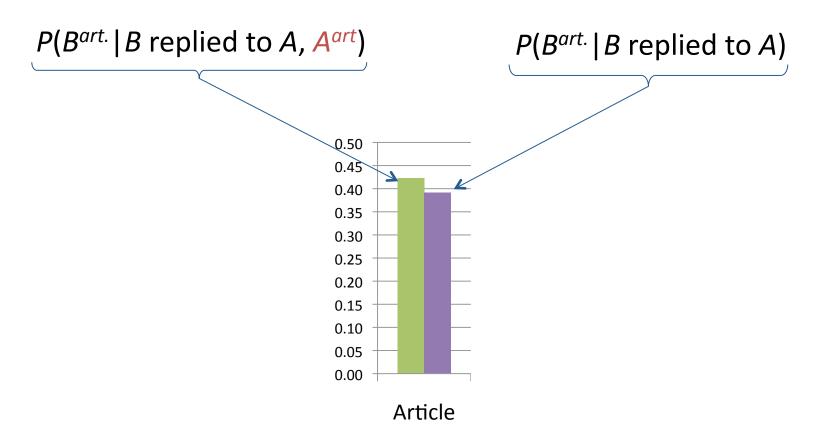
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Overall coordination: average over all pairs of users (*B*,*A*)

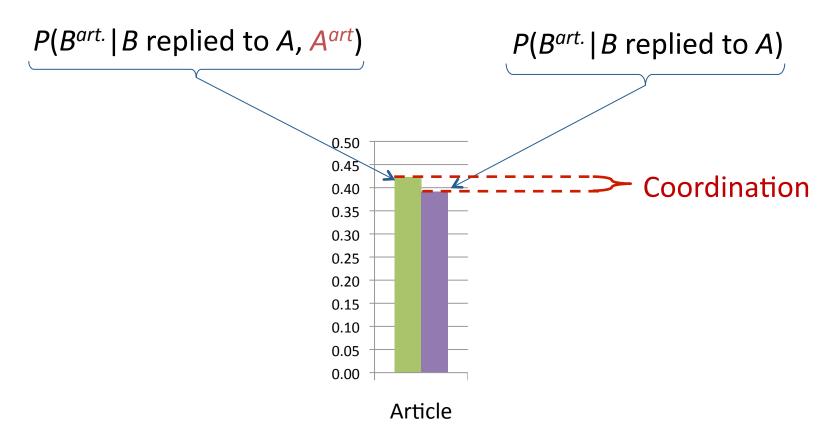
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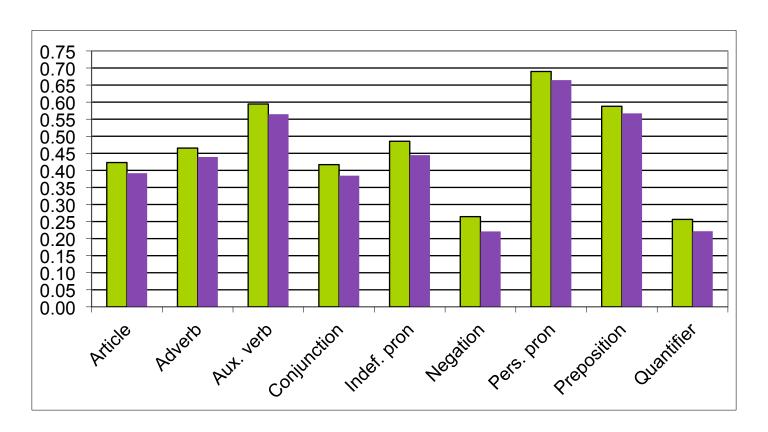
Empirical validation

Complete Twitter conversational history

for 2,200 pairs of users
215,000 conversations
Average of 100 conversations/pair
held over an average of 270 days

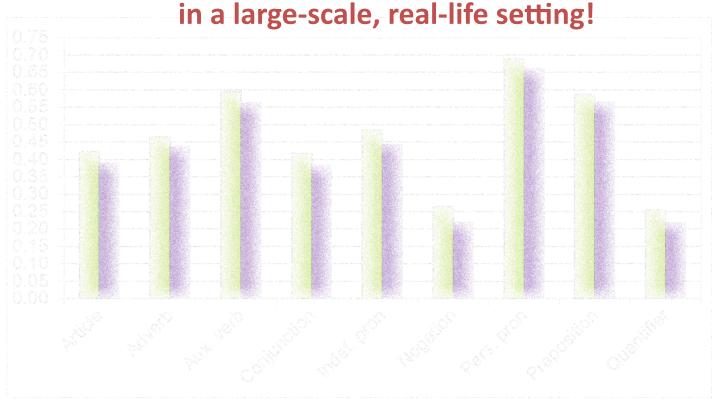
Empirical validation

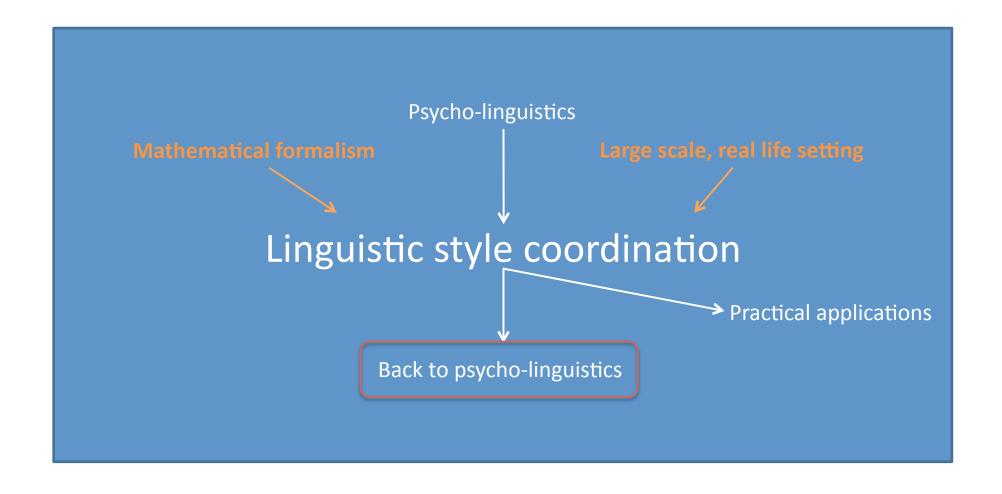
Statistically significant (p<0.0001) effect of coordination



Empirical validation

The first time coordination is shown to occur in a large-scale real-life setting!





Given two people, one can impose her style on the other more than vice-versa.

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```
Influence_{(A \ on \ B)}(art.) = Coordination_{(B \ to \ A)}(art.) 
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Given two people, one can impose her style on the other more than vice-versa.

$$Influence_{(A \ on \ B)}(art.) = Coordination_{(B \ to \ A)}(art.)$$
 - $Coordination_{(A \ to \ B)}(art.)$

A statistically significant imbalance between users is prevalent in Twitter.

> revealing a complexity of the phenomenon never observed before

Is coordination symmetric?

■ Symmetric: $Coordination_{(B \text{ to } A)}(F) > 0 \& Coordination_{(A \text{ to } B)}(F) > 0$

Asymmetric:

■ Default: Coordination_(B to A)(F) > 0 & Coordination_(A to B)(F) = 0

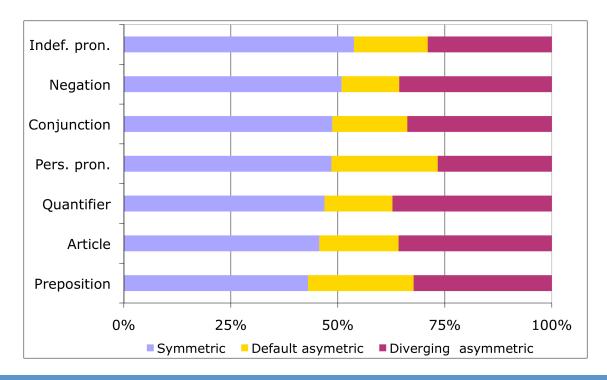
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What type of people have more stylistic influence?

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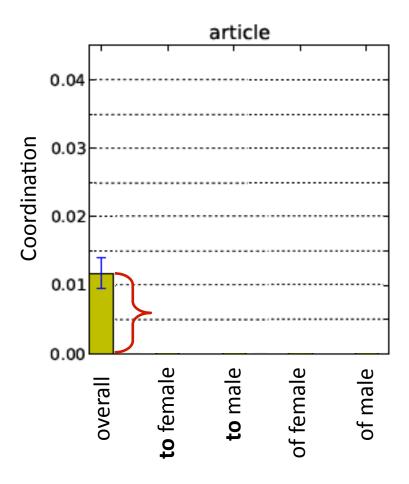
case study: gender (of movie characters)

Movie scripts conversation dataset

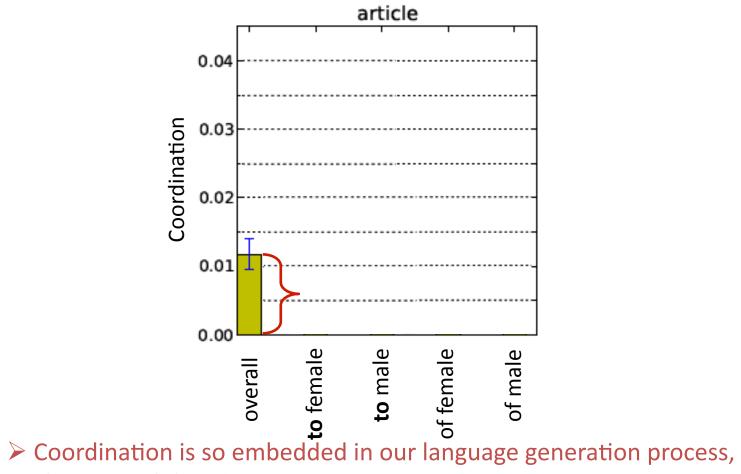
220,000 conversations
617 movies
between 9000 characters
with known gender!

Movie characters coordinate!

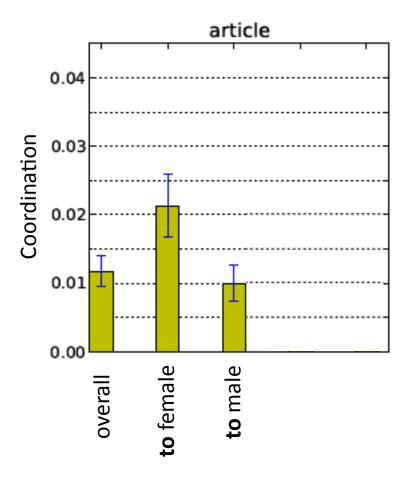
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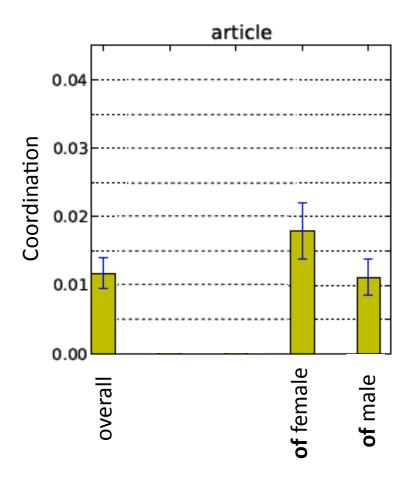


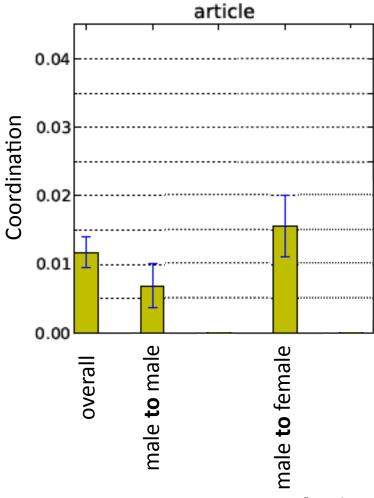
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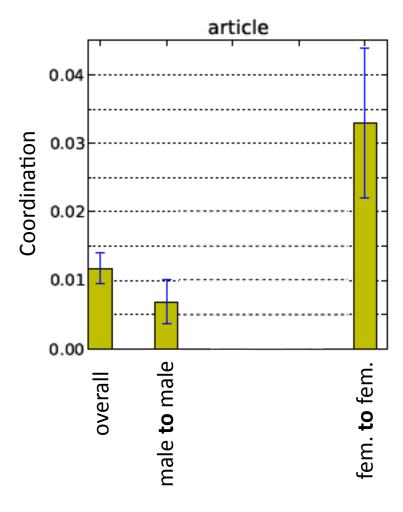


that it is exhibited even in our imagined conversations.









Contributions

