

Framing Social Movements on Social Media: Unpacking Diagnostic, Prognostic, and Motivational Strategies



Paper

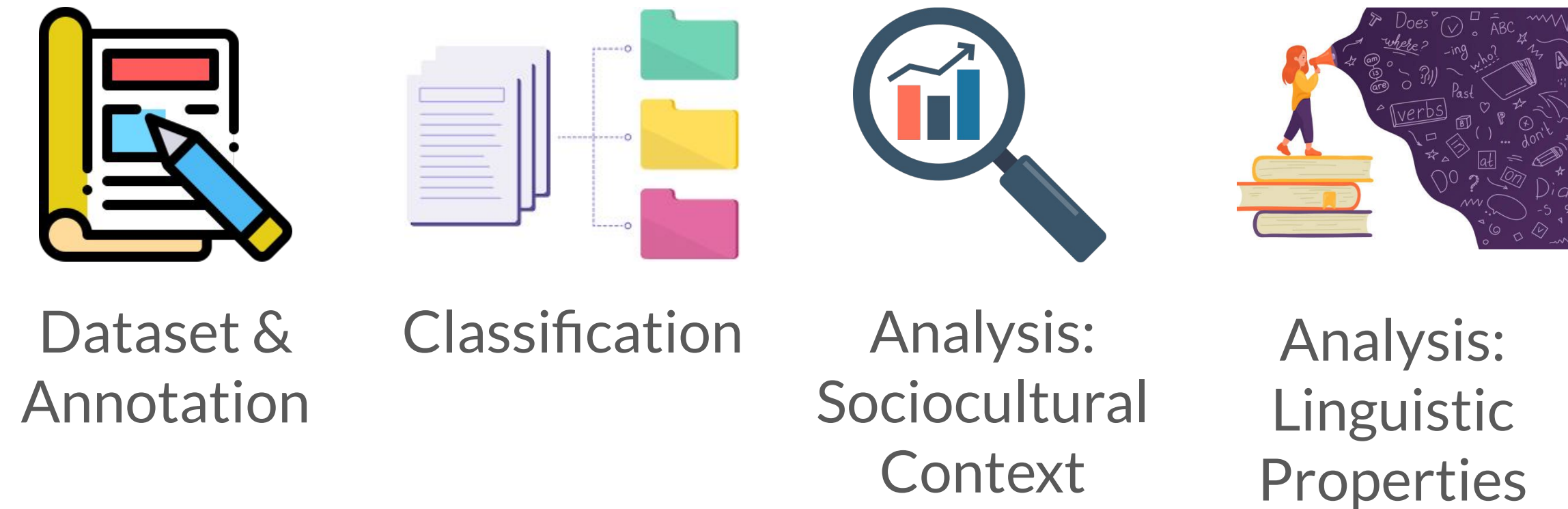
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How do people use **diagnostic**, **prognostic**, and **motivational** framing in Twitter messages related to social movements?

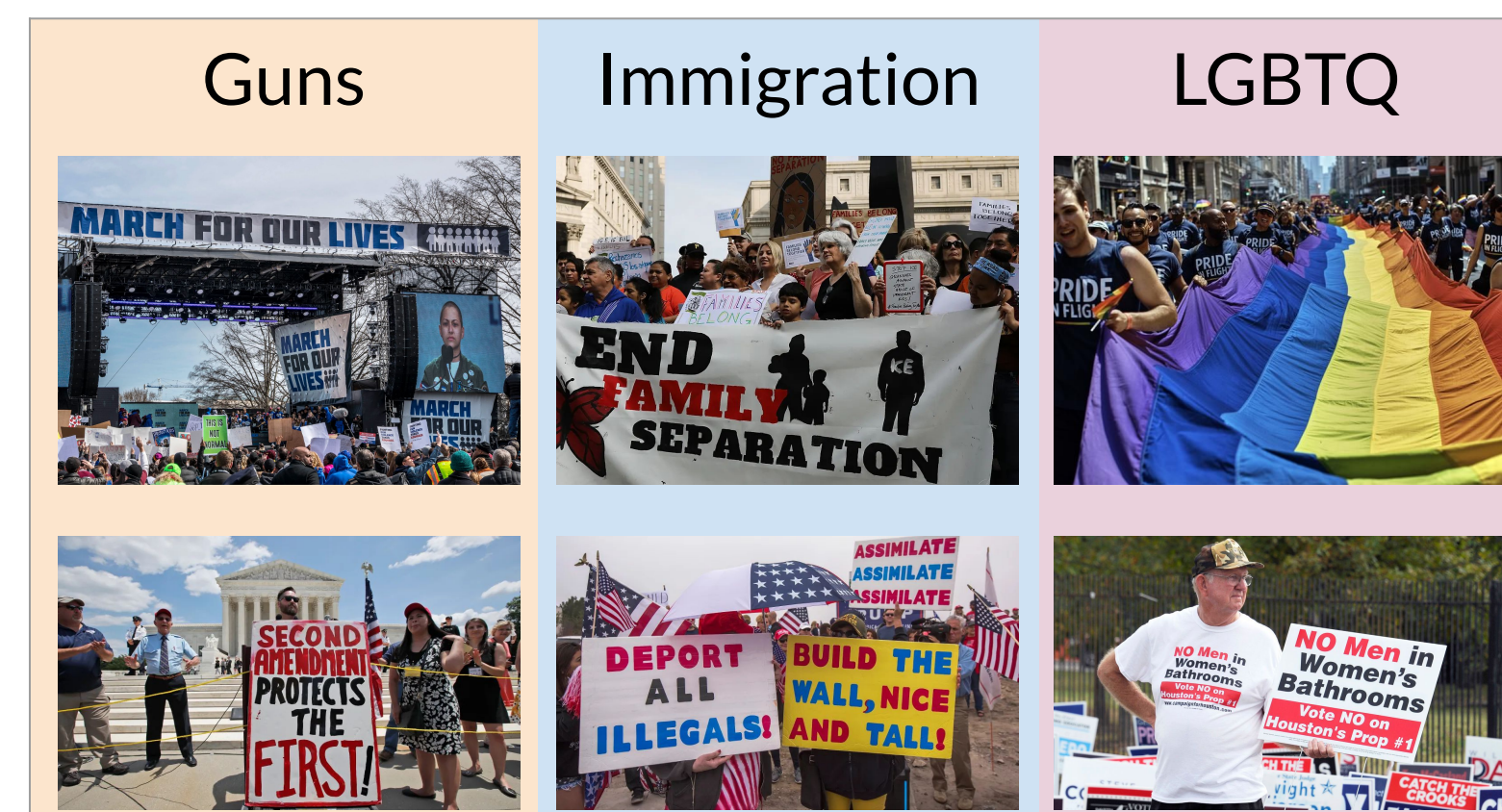


Motivation

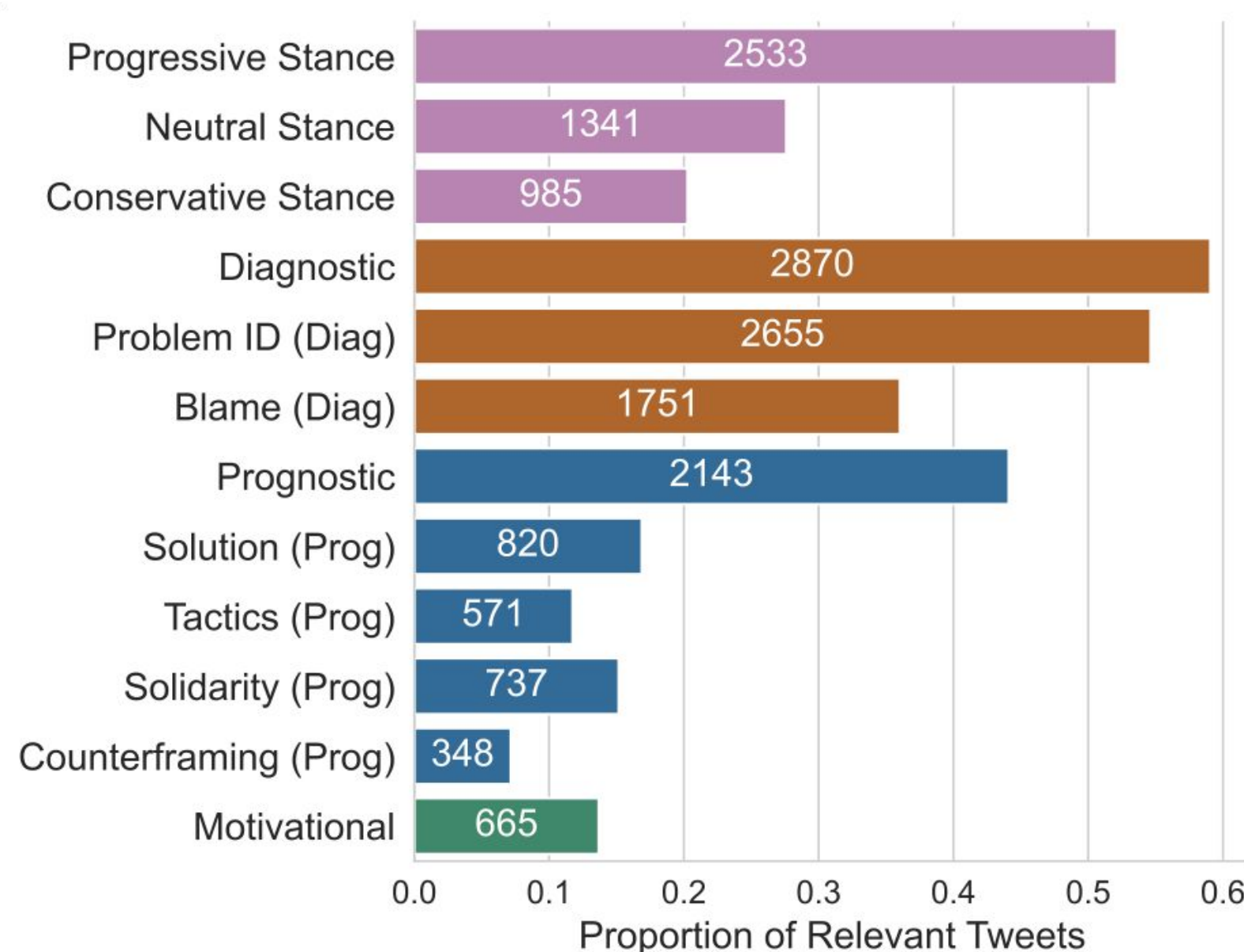
- Social movements create meaning through framing
- “Schemata of interpretation” that help people “locate, perceive, identify, and label” new information [Goffman, 1974]
- Collective action frames mobilize potential adherents and constituents, garner bystander support, and demobilize antagonists [Snow & Benford, 1988]

Dataset & Annotation

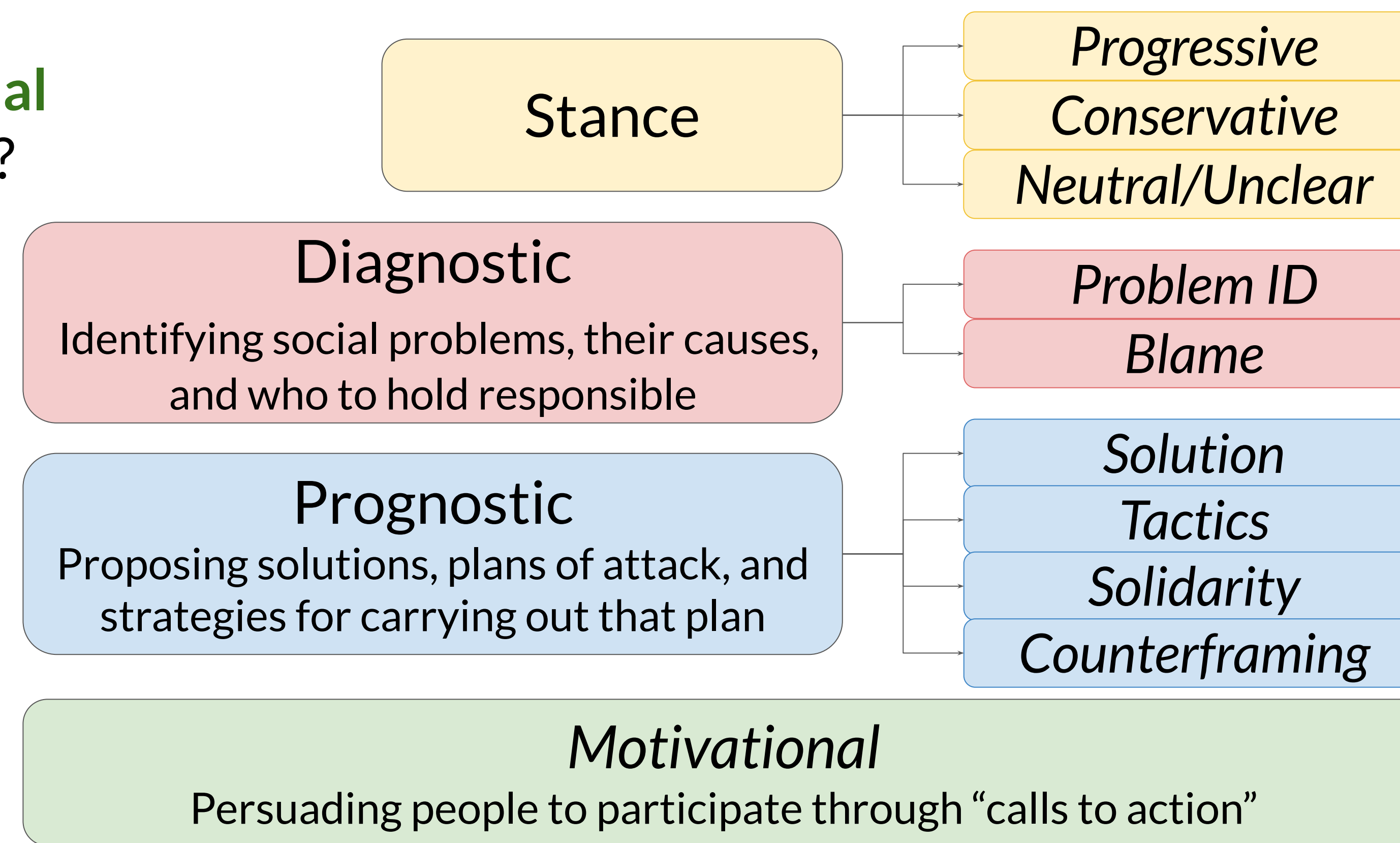
- Decahose tweets from movements around 3 issues: **guns**, **immigration**, and **LGBTQ rights** from 2018-2019
 - Both progressive & conservative movements
 - 2 months per issue (1 high protest activity, 1 average)



- Keyword expansion with seeds from frequent hashtags during protest events



- **1.85M** tweets in full data
 - 822K guns
 - 763K immigration
 - 268K LGBTQ
- **6,000** tweets manually labeled, 81% coded as relevant, further labeled for stance and framing



Classification

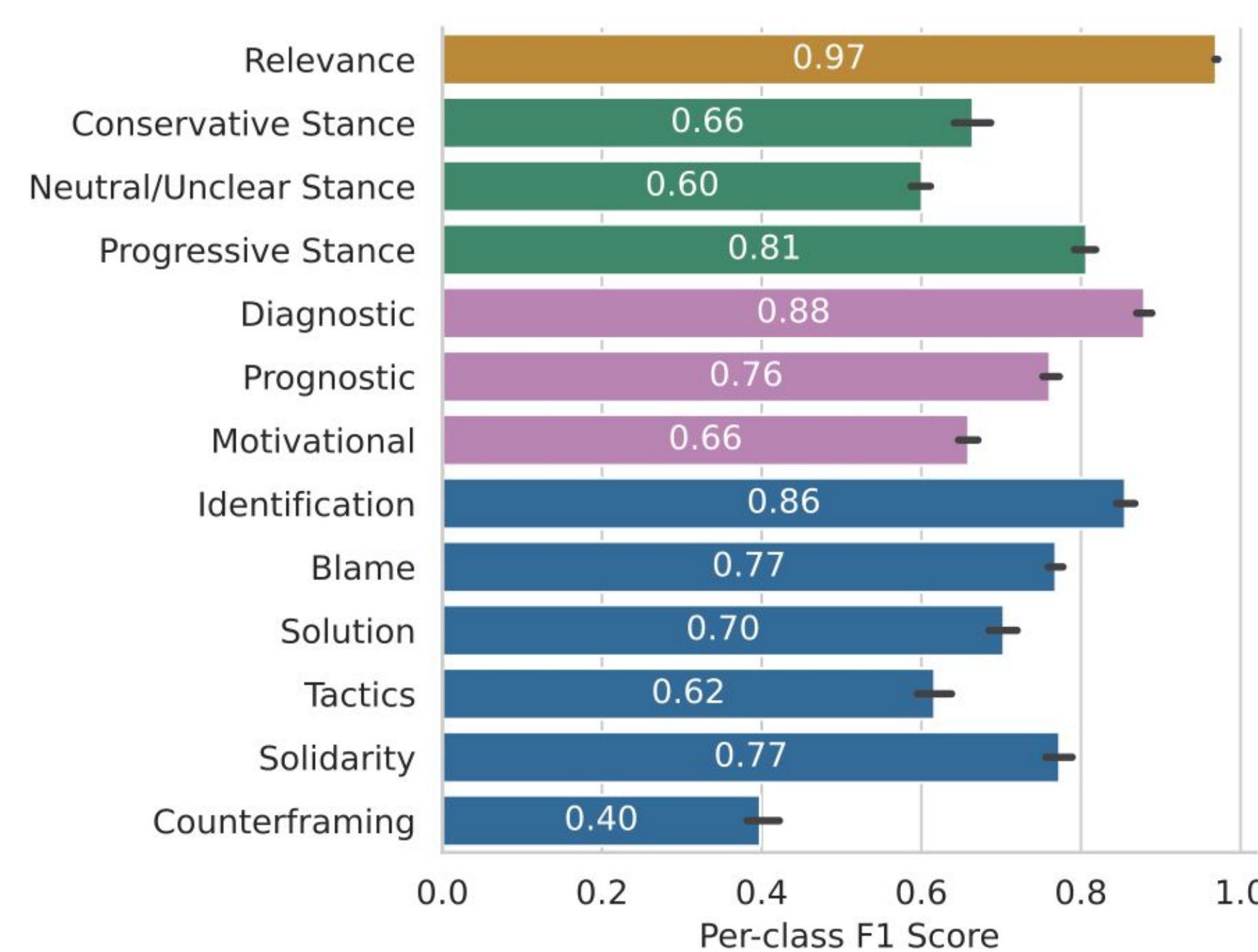
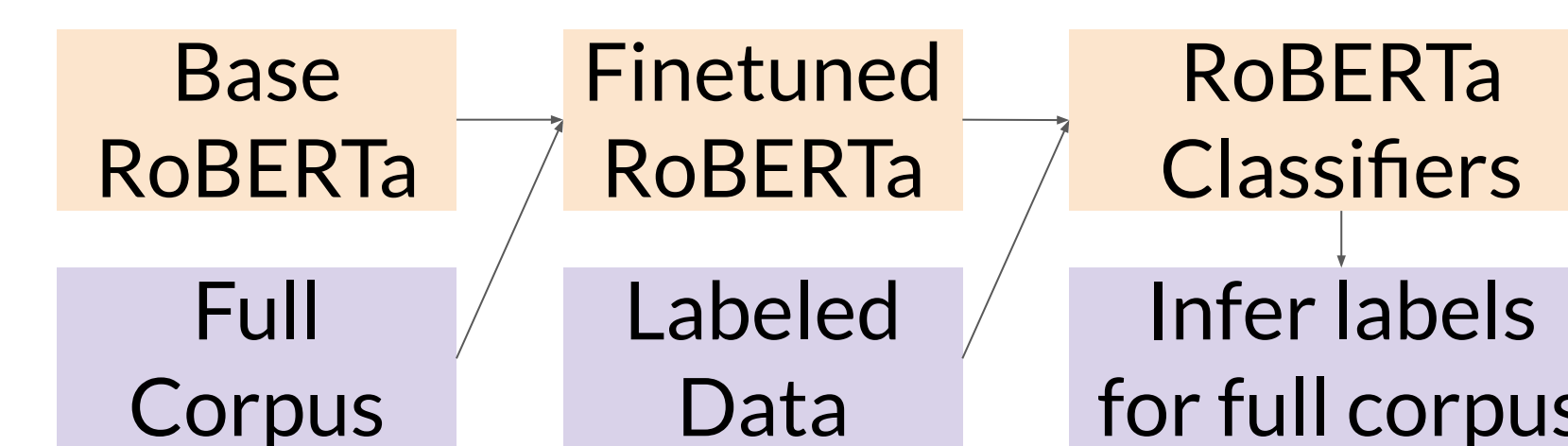
4 supervised classifiers:

Relevance (binary)

Stance (3-class)

Core Framing Task (binary, 3-label) (e.g. *prognostic*)

Frame Element (binary, 7-label) (e.g. *tactics*)



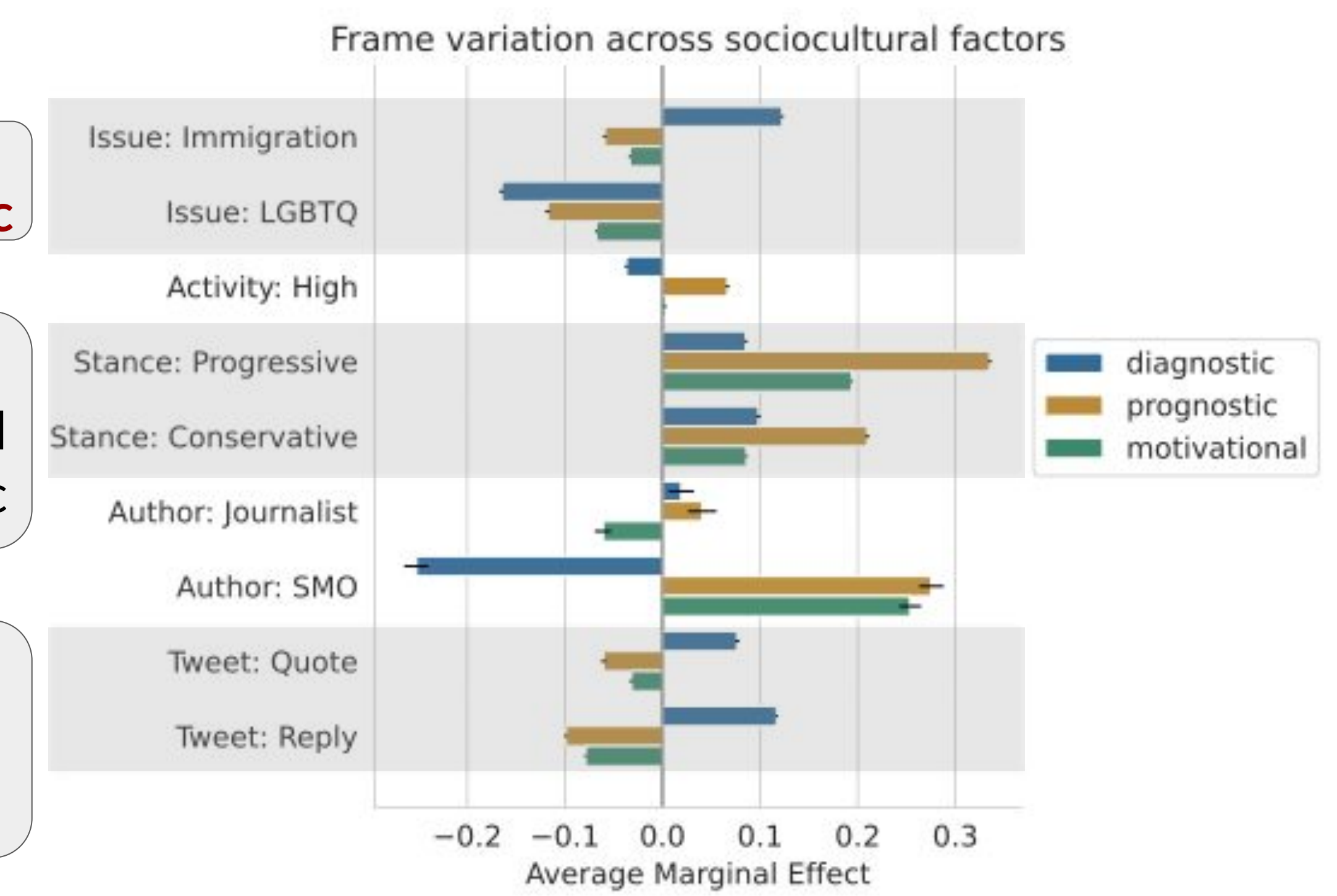
Guns → most **prognostic**
Immigration → most **diagnostic**

Unique role of **social movement organizations** → way more **prognostic** and **motivational** than journalists or the public

Broadcasts → **prognostic** & **motivational**
Replies → most likely to use **diagnostic**
Quote tweets → in-between

Variation across social context

- 3 movement-level factors
 - Issue area (guns, immigration, LGBTQ rights)
 - Stance (progressive, conservative, neutral)
 - Protest activity period (high or average)
 - 2 message-level factors
 - Author role (journalist, SMO, other)
 - Interaction type (broadcast, reply, quote tweet)
- Logistic regression models for each framing task



Linguistic properties of frames (methods: parsing, log-odds, and more regressions)

Pronoun person marking

- Diagnostic:** 3rd person (*they, their*)
- Prognostic:** 1st person (*we, our*)
- Motivational:** 2nd person (*you, your*)

Moral language

- Diagnostic:** adjectives of disapproval (*bad, sick, disgusting, wrong, evil, cruel*)
- Prognostic:** deontic modal verbs signaling obligation (*need, should, must*)

Verbs and their arguments

- Diagnostic:** violence (*kill, attack*) and neglect (*refuse, ignore, fail, lie*)
- Motivational:** join movement (*join_today*), pass/support legislation (*tell_congress*)