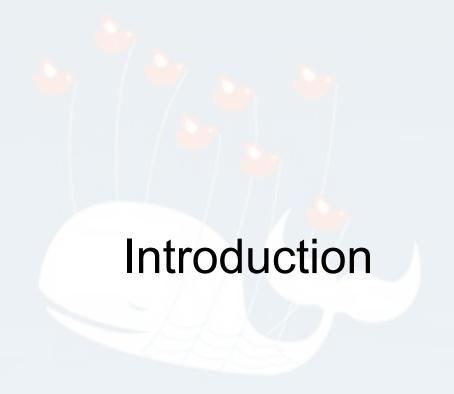
Twitter data as primary sources for historians: a critical approach

Lessons from two projects: the 2015 Greek referendum and the Centenary of the Great War on Twitter

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Twitter is over capacity.

Introduction: social networks online, a definition

» We define social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site. «

(Boyd Danah M et Ellison Nicole B., « Social Network Sites: Definition, History, and Scholarship », *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication* 13 (1), 01.10.2007, p. 210-230.)

Introduction: Twitter studies

 Since the beginning of Twitter, its data has been used in Humanities and Social Sciences for different purposes

See: Williams Shirley A., Terras Melissa M. et Warwick Claire, « What do people study when they study Twitter? Classifying Twitter related academic papers », Journal of Documentation 69 (3), 10.05.2013, pp. 384-410. En ligne: https://doi.org/10.1108/JD-03-2012-0027, consulté le 24.10.2018.

Two kinds of historian's work

Collective memory

Turgeon Alexandre, « Comment Travailler La Mémoire Sur Twitter. Quelques réflexions d'ordreméthodologique à partir de la Grande Noirceur et Révolution Tranquille 2.0 », Études canadiennes / Canadian Studies. Revue interdisciplinaire des études canadiennes en France (76), 01.07.2014, pp. 11-26.

Current time events

Ruest Nick et Milligan Ian, « An Open-Source Strategy for Documenting Events: The Case Study of the 42nd Canadian Federal Election on Twitter », The Code4Lib Journal (32), 25.04.2016. En ligne: http://journal.code4lib.org/articles/11358>, consulté le 24.10.2018.

Documenting the Now: https://www.docnow.io/

Introduction: why Twitter?

Because we can:

- Relatively (though less and less) open APIs
- Several free and one paying APIs
 - Search API (history)
 - Streaming API (what's going on, < 1% of)
 - «If you pay you can get whatever you want» API (but we don't pay, do we?)
- Lots of tools to collect tweets
 - twarc,
 - DMI-TCAT,
 - TAGS,
 - o etc.

Introduction

Plan

- I. Two projects, two theoretical backgrounds
- II. Two projects, many methods and tools for the creation and the analysis of the corpus
- III. Twitter hermeneutics

I. Two projects, two theoretical backgrounds

#ww1 - The collective memory of the Great War

- Context: Centenary of the Great War
 - First large series of commemorations in the social network online era
 - Multinational(-linguistic) comparisons possible (mainly French and English)
- Collecting tweets related to the Great War
 - **mainly** inductive approach
- Studying collective memory in the digital era
 - Digital memory studies (Andrew Hoskins)
 Hoskins Andrew (éd.), Digital memory studies: media pasts in transition, New York, Routledge, 2017.
 - Will collective memory «change» when confronted to information circulation on social networks online?

Boullier Dominique, « Big data challenges for the social sciences: from society and opinion to replications », arXiv:1607.05034 [cs], 18.07.2016.

#greferendum - Studying the 2015 greek referendum

- Context: Greek debt crisis, Eurozone crisis,
 - A rich, born-digital (SNS), transnational documentation
 - A personal experimentation: archiving and analysing an event
- Collecting the #greferendum tweets
 - An ad hoc collect
 - Holistic approach (by hashtag)
- Studying the event
 - An important concept for historians (Seignobos 1898; Nora 1972; Le Goff 1999; Sirinelli 2002)
 - Twitter: the medium of the event
- Studying Twitter as a source for historians
 - o non-institutional; decentralised; wild; born-digital

II. Two projects Many methods and tools

#ww1

Collecting tweets

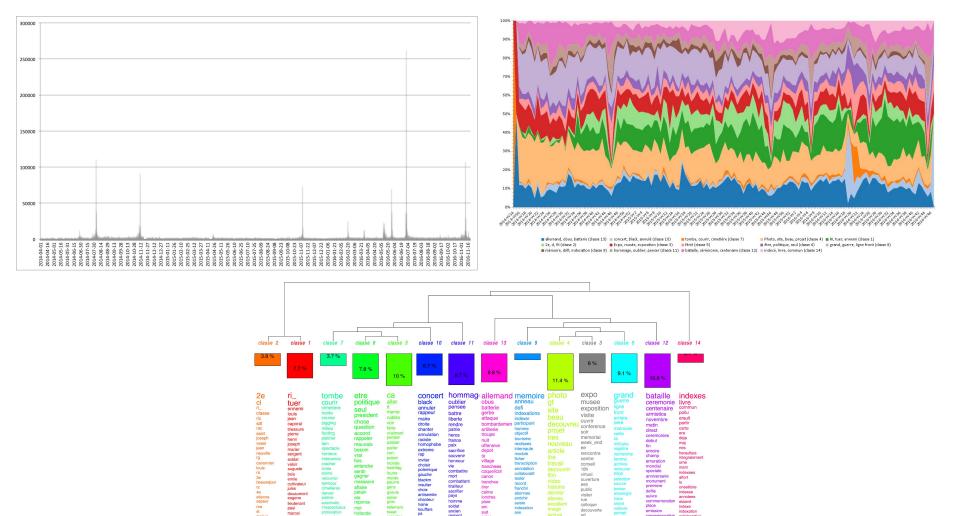
- 140dev [abandonned] and [the incredible] <u>DMI-TCAT</u>
 Rieder Bernhard et Borra Erik, « Programmed method: developing a toolset for capturing and analyzing tweets », Aslib Journal of Information Management 66 (3), 19.05.2014, p. 262-278.
- o a regularly updated tool, that can manage the many and regular changes in Twitter API
- o 5 Millions+ tweets, 1 million users (and GPDR headache) stored in a mariaDB database

Preparing Twitter data for analysis

- spreadsheets, OpenRefine, Dataïku DSS, SQL query, etc.
- «in-between» tools that we don't always talk about (but we should)

Analysing tweets

- IRaMuTeQ (iramuteq.org) = data mining
- Gephi = social networks analysis
- Dataïku DSS / spreadsheets for simple stats



marcel dcd

visiter rue colloque

decouverte

#greferendum: collecting tweets

- •Dates: 6-16 July 2015 (the "international" phase)
- •Holistic collect main hashtag: #greferendum
- •NodeXL: ≈ 20,000 tweets per day

204 714 tweets:

- •139 945 retweets (68,36 %)
- •8 686 replies (4,24 %)
- •56 086 unique tweets (27,39 %)

#greferendum: preparing data for analysis

OpenRefine => data (:hashtag) cleaning (:clustering)

TEI P5 XML => (a very basic) text encoding of data (:tweet text) - subcorpus par date

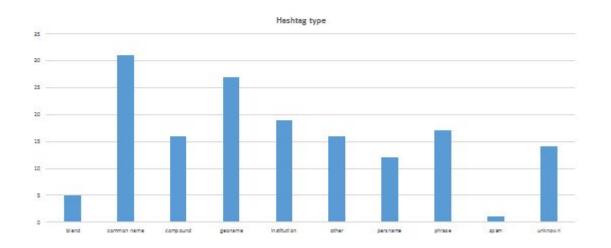
#greferendum: analysing tweet data

- Hashtags
 Qualitative work : a typology of the most frequent hashtags (frq>99, 158 words)
 R (wordcloud package) => textual data visualisation (:hashtags)
- Tweets

text statistical analysis (:cooccurrences) => TXM textométrie

- Users
 network metrics and visualisation => Gephi
 Qualitative work on most central accounts
- Domains: simple statistics with Voyant tools

Typology 1



Typology 2: hashtag function

Commentary: 14/158 (8,861 %)

Tag: 144/158 (91,139 %)

III. Twitter Hermeneutics

Hermeneutics of APIs

Twitter APIs constraints: choosing an API as the first step to interpretation

- Search API: 7 days in the past, around 3000 tweets per hour (some workarounds: https://github.com/taspinar/twitterscraper)
 Either sampling / or small corpus
- Streaming API: anticipation of what will be the past Limitation: 1% of the tweets that are being published Progressive construction of massive corpus

Hermeneutics of keywords: hashtags

Most research on twitter are based on keywords/hashtags which means that:

- The studied object must be quite well-known by the researcher to find the best keywords
- Hashtags / keywords are not conversation

D'heer Evelien, Vandersmissen Baptist, Neve Wesley De et al., « What are we missing? An empirical exploration in the structural biases of hashtag-based sampling on Twitter », First Monday 22 (2), 16.01.2017.

- Therefore
 - collecting massive data != collecting exhaustive data
 - sampling data can be better than massively collecting data
- Numerous ways to understand what a hashtag is

... some thoughts from the #greferendum corpus

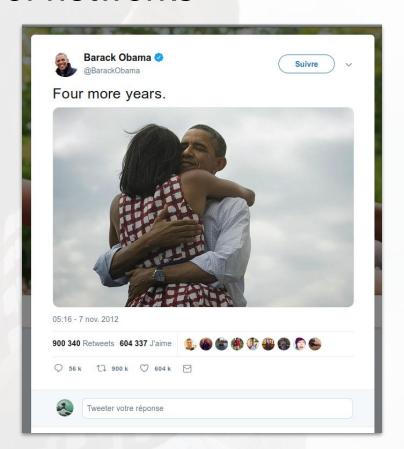
Hashtags

- tell the big story (quantitative + relational analysis)
- reveal different temporalities related to connected histories of the Eurozone crisis
- a common conversation? a European space? (cf. works of Camille Roth)

Hermeneutics of networks

See:

http://theconversation.co m/four-more-years-that-o bama-tweet-and-the-polit ics-of-intimacy-10606



... some thoughts from the #greferendum corpus

- main actors in a graphe main actors irl?
- what is a Twitter network?

Hermeneutics of tools

Hypothesis: a tool = a method = a theory = a specific way to interpret data

Gephi

Visualizing social networks => sociology of social networks != sociology of field and *habitus*

IRaMuTeQ

Théorie des mondes lexicaux

Reinert Max, « Une méthode de classification descendante hiérarchique: application à l'analyse lexicale par contexte », Les cahiers de l'analyse des données 8 (2), 1983, pp. 187-198.

- French School of Data Analysis (yes, there is one)
- Mondes lexicaux: one point of view = one coherent set of words = social representations
 (= Émile Durkheim)

... some thoughts from the #greferendum corpus

- Dataviz is useful... metrics are important
- How to be comfortable with the algorithm? (transparency, stability issues)
- Need for tools that behave well with multilingual corpora (TXM is fine)
- Preservation and sharing issues

Hermeneutics of Twitter: Twitter as a primary source

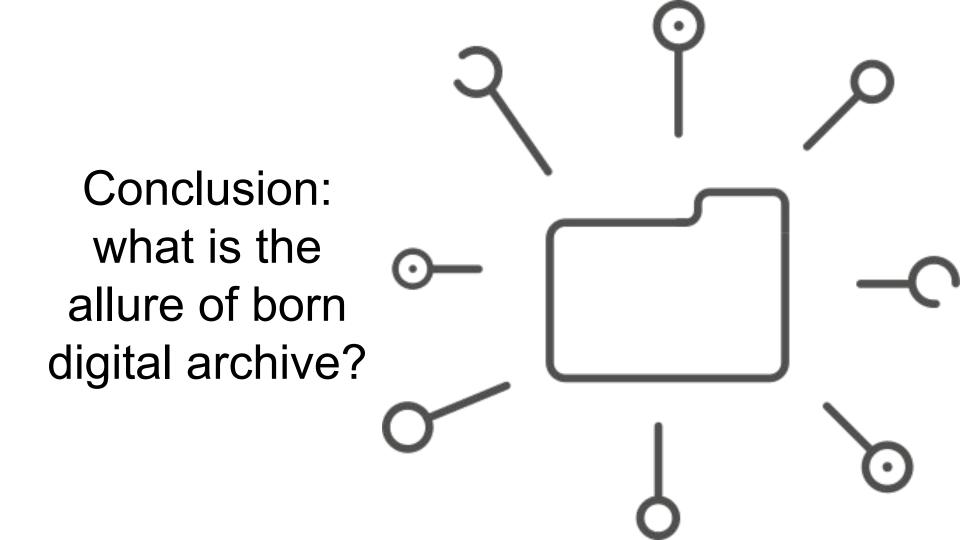
- A primary source in the historian's point of view
 Traditionally something that is fixed within a set framework (= the Archive)
- Twitter is always moving, is a "source" in the original meaning (source of water): something that is endlessly flowing, that cannot by definition be fixed
 Ex: The "four more years" Obama tweet
- What we do
 - transforming something that is not supposed to stay still into an archive, something that is fixed
 - What do we lose in this process?

Hermeneutics of Metadata

Information embedded in the metadata are crucial for the interpretation of a / numerous tweet(s)

Ex: timestamps and the interpretation of temporalities

- Timestamps in tweet metadata correspond to the unending (well...) and continuous feed of tweets that is the essence of Twitter
 - Western vision of time
- Many more artifacts of temporalities are embedded in the text of a tweet
 - How to deal with other kind of temporalities whereas collective memory, for instance, is the result of an interlacing of temporalities



What is a tweet?

Tweeter votre réponse

[{
 "created_at": "Thu
2017",
 "id": 87799460456
 "id_str": "8779946
 "text": "Creating a
Angular, Part 1: Add
https://t.co/xFox78ju
"truncated": false,
 "entities": {
 "hashtags": [{
 "text": "Angular"
 "indices": [103,
 }],

