

OPTED

**An inventory of citizen-produced political texts
(CPPT): data, tools, and methodology**

Shota Gelovani, Bente Kalsnes, Karolina Koc-Michalska, & Yannis Theocharis



Disclaimer

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Action under Grant Agreement no. 951832. The document reflects only the authors' views. The European Union is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained herein.

Dissemination level

Public

Type

Report



OPTED

Observatory for Political Texts in European Democracies:
A European research infrastructure

An Inventory of Citizen-Produced Political Text (CPPT): Data, Tools, and Methodology

Deliverable D2.1

**Authors: Shota Gelovani¹, Bente Kalsnes², Karolina Koc-Michalska³,
Yannis Theocharis¹**

¹ Technical University of Munich, Germany

² Kristiania University College, Norway

³ Audencia Business School, France

Due date: September 2021

1 Identifying citizen-produced political text

WP2 deals with citizen-produced political texts (CPPT), a concept that is developed for the purpose of the OPTED project. As with every new concept the first challenge to be tackled was providing an operational definition. This definition needs to be clearly distinguishable from those referring to texts produced by journalists (WP3), political organizations (WP4), and parliamentary, government and legal texts (WP5). Moreover, while our concept could have been defined based on existing conceptualizations of citizen/participatory journalism, the goal was to be broader so as to encompass other types of CPPT too, such as political opinions voiced via social networking sites. In this work, we define CPPT as “message/text produced by citizens either offline or online, and which represents their statement about a political process, a policy- or civic-related issue.” The first task of WP2 was to produce an inventory of articles that use CPPT as data, identify and code them across time and across different languages. To this end, we developed 37 search queries (Appendix A) to capture most of the target literature and scraped the search results. Through browsing the literature for CPPT using the said search queries and identifying relevant articles, we (1) aim to make the definition of CPPT even more accurate and do primary demarcation of this term potentially leading up to establishing its use outside of the OPTED project, (2) identify inventories, data, tools, methodologies, theories, and metadata from the articles about CPPT, (3) provide insights into the demand side of democracy, allowing us to identify differences from how the supply side is studied – in terms of data collection, analysis, or theoretical perspective.

The research was performed for scientific articles published in English and for scientific manuscripts published in eight European languages (French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish). This selection reflects our group’s context expertise and linguistic capacity. In the next sections we describe the data collection process and coding procedure of English and non-English articles so that users of this inventory can orient themselves and perhaps even replicate this effort in the future.

2 Coding Procedure I: Data Scraping, Coder Training, and Inter-Rater Reliability Tests

2.1 Coding English manuscripts

The first task was to identify articles that dealt with CPPT. As mentioned above, we developed 37 singular search queries. Among them 26 included a name of a social networking website (Facebook, Twitter, Reddit, TikTok, Telegram, WhatsApp, YouTube). While some of the remaining queries were aimed at exhausting CPPT produced online, the avenue for offline CPPT was noticeably more difficult to find, as no query except “*letters to the editor*” AND “*political*” produced relevant results. We had to choose between having several queries with high irrelevance rate, thus reducing the capacity to code relevant articles, and only having those queries that produced predominantly relevant results. We chose the latter option for reasons of feasibility.

A total of 16,595 articles from 2014 to 2020 have been scraped from Google Scholar using the *Publish or Perish* software. The period covers the most recent literature on CPPT and goes back as far as the output capacity of research assistants allowed. The reason behind starting from the most recent studies was the expectation that most of the literature would concern social networking sites. As the use of social networking sites is on a steady rise¹, it made more sense to start from the years where the most manuscripts were likely published. We initially planned to cover only 2016–2020, but it was broadened to 2014–2020, Due to the broad nature of several queries (i.e. ‘*letters to the editor*’ AND *political*, ‘*user-generated*’ AND *political text*, ‘*comments section*’ AND *political*), eight queries reached the software’s limit of one thousand articles, effectively excluding all results beyond the 1000th. Upon further examination of the results by the team members of the “large” queries, it became clear that the search results after the 200th position were predominantly (more than 95%) irrelevant, thus they were automatically removed. Additional criteria of relevance to the topic were applied when hand-filtering

¹ <https://wearesocial.com/digital-2021> [Last accessed on 23.09.2021]

the scientific articles. The following manuscripts have been deleted:

- Published in a journal from a completely irrelevant discipline (e.g., health, law, geography studies)
- Books, book chapters, book reviews, theses, non-academic articles, working papers, citations, presentations at conferences and articles not related to CPPT
- Manuscripts only uploaded to repositories (university repositories, Researchgate, arXiv, academia.edu, and various other repositories)
- Duplicates

The filtering left us with a total of 6,040 likely relevant articles in the period of 2014-2020. After filtering the articles, each of them got assigned a unique ID which consists of an abbreviation of the query used to identify that article, the year when the article was published, and a unique five-digit code. The ID allows us to track the articles all the way from scraping until the finalized dataset.

During the coding stage, the research assistants were further assigned with the task of assessing the relevance of the article and marking them as irrelevant if they did not meet basic criterion of using CPPT as data, resulting in 2,109 relevant English articles by the end of coding task. The conditions for irrelevance, of which the research assistants could only choose one, included:

- Data analyzed not CPPT (2,209 manuscripts marked as irrelevant on these grounds)
- No data analyzed (695)
- Data analyzed not political (634)
- No access (220)
- Book (66)
- Not written in English (51)
- Thesis or dissertation (24)
- Not academic (18)
- News article (10)
- Only published on a university website (3)
- Patent (1)

The research assistants did not encounter any significant issue in terms of accessing the manuscripts. Only 3.6% of all (relevant and irrelevant) scraped manuscripts were inaccessible for the research assistants. The wide access should be attributed to several factors, including the access provided by Google Scholar, the access provided by Audencia Business School to its plugin, allowing to unlock many manuscripts not available via Google Scholar, and the platform provided by the project coordinators (Slack) to the research assistants where they could ask each other whether they could access the manuscript from different universities. The research assistants followed the aforementioned three access options in that precise order and only marked the manuscript as inaccessible if they were unable to retrieve it even after the three steps.

A special coding scheme was developed to code the content of the manuscripts. In accordance with the OPTED project goals, it included (a) types of texts in CPPT and how they are produced (items 15, 16, and 20), (b) the predominant strategies for collecting CPPT (items 13, 14, 22, and 23), and (c) the varieties of tools and methodological approaches deployed to analyze CPPT (items 23, 24, 25 and 26), and article metadata (items 1 to 10). The codebook consisted of 26 items and included the following categories, some of which are self-explanatory:

1. Unique ID

- Unique ID was created by assigning an abbreviation, year, possibly a language code, and a five-digit number to each coded article. Language codes were only used for non-English articles. For instance, an English article published in 2016 which was found via search query *political tweets* would have an ID *pt_2016_XXXXX*. A French article from the same year and found with the same query would have an ID *pt_2016_fr_XXXXX*. Full list of search query abbreviations is available in Appendix A.

2. Number of citations
3. Author(s)
4. Title of the article
5. Year of publishing
6. Name of the publishing house
7. Article URL
8. Relevance of the article (removed from the final dataset, which consist only of the relevant articles, but still available in the earlier versions of the dataset)
 - Was only applicable for English articles, as non-English articles were manually browsed. The English RAs either selected *relevant* and entered the manuscript data into the database, or checked a reason why the manuscript was not relevant. The options included *no data, not CPPT, book, not academic, thesis, university website, news article, patent, student newspaper, not English, and no access*.
9. Category of the article
 - As all English manuscripts are journal articles, this item only has variance in non-English manuscripts and includes the following options: *journal article, conference proceedings, book, book chapter, thesis or dissertation, working paper and other* (later identified as reports).
10. Email of the author(s)
 - This information will be employed only internally within the WP2 for author surveys and in-depth interviews. This information is however publicly available and provided by Authors in the published manuscripts (after signing a contract with the publishing house). This part of the data would not be made publicly available when we would deposit the Excel files for general public.
11. DOI/ISSN
 - As a more stable alternative to the URL
12. Whether the CPPT data employed in manuscript focuses on electoral period(Yes/No)
13. Data collection period
14. Period that the data cover
15. Dataset URL
 - Provides useful insights into data availability in this strand of research and is linked with the work provided by WP8 and WP9
16. Sample description
 - This item was split into four sub-items that included (1) verbatim description of the sample, (2) sample size on a micro level, (3) sample size on a macro level (in case there were X comments from Y threads, X would be micro and Y would be macro), and (4) number of respondents (for interview or experiment-based studies). The first one includes either a copy-pasted description of the sample from the manuscript, or the research assistants' account on that. The remaining three only include numeric entries.
17. Number of countries analyzed in total
18. Countries analyzed
19. Regions analyzed
20. Languages analyzed
21. Data source, i.e. where the data come from (Facebook, Twitter, newspaper, blogs, organizations', parliaments' forums, etc.)
 - We tried to maximize the sources where CPPT could possibly come from and included *other* option as well (Please see Appendix B for a full list of data sources)
 - Part of the data collected would allow for the data linkage based on deliveries from other OPTED WP, for example with WP4 on newspaper-based text, WP5 parliamentary speeches etc.
22. Data collection method
 - **Self-copy-paste:** Data copied directly from the source without an intermediary software, 'by hand';

- **Company / bought:** Data purchased or obtained from a third-party app / software / company, i.e. there is quality in the data, but no control over it;
 - **Dictionaries/keyword searches:** Data collected by searching dictionaries / repositories / websites / apps for keywords;
 - **Interviews:** Data collected via interviews;
 - **Self-written program:** Data collected using a self-written program.
23. Software used for collecting/analyzing data
 - No clear distinction made as to which was used for collecting and which – for analyzing. Includes both higher (R, SPSS, MAXQDA) and lower level (online or self-written programs, as well as packages) software.
 24. Type of text analysis (quantitative/qualitative/mixed)
 25. Quantitative text analysis methods used
 - Full list in Appendix C
 26. Qualitative text analysis methods used
 - Full list in Appendix C

2.2 Coding non-English manuscripts

As WP2 aims to fill the gap in the existing research on CPPT across countries and languages, non-English studies were coded too. As automatized scraping was not conducted for the non-English manuscripts, the non-English language coders had to manually search Google Scholar and various local academic search engines to find only relevant articles. They provided the list of available non-English academic search engines they used (Appendix D). The primary reason for using this approach was that we expected a significant number of studies to be available via local search engines or university repositories, not via Google Scholar. Secondly, there was no suitable tool like the *Publish or Perish* software for country/language-specific academic search engines. In order to identify the relevant studies, we hired seven additional research assistants (RAs) who were native speakers of French, German, Italian, Norwegian (and Swedish), Polish, Portuguese, Spanish. The RAs were asked to translate the English queries to their language (see Appendix E), also in order to include the local context. Deviations from the original 37 English search queries were also allowed upon deliberation. The scope of publications was not limited to those published in the peer-reviewed journals, but included also conference proceedings, books, book chapters, theses or dissertations, and working papers. We decided to keep those other forms of scientific production, due to the specific country context, such as publication tradition (e.g. in book format) or low number of journal articles. The codebook was adjusted accordingly.

The coding of English articles resulted in 2,109 journal articles, while the coding of non-English manuscripts resulted in 659 journal articles, 253 theses or dissertations, 120 book chapters, 55 conference proceedings, 29 working papers, 20 reports, and 16 books. The high share of non-peer-reviewed publications may be attributed to relative novelty of CPPT as a research field and the challenges for non-English publishers. In English manuscripts, the share of quantitative or computational analysis methods was 31%, while in the non-English ones it was 20%. However, we believe, that the future research within CPPT may greatly benefit from the mix-language approach, as the research for the moment seems to be unevenly developed for non-English linguistic academic communities.

2.3 Training, coding, and inter-rater reliability tests

Before coding the articles, the research assistants were trained via Zoom. There were two separate training sessions, one for coders coding articles in English and another for those searching for and coding articles in other languages. It was due to the difference of tasks as local coders were also searching for manuscripts in their local language. Following, the RAs were asked to code ten test articles and provide feedback on the problems they faced while coding or suggest how to optimize the process. The questions and suggestions of the RAs were addressed and a FAQ was created and distributed to them.

An inter-coder reliability test was conducted resulting in a Krippendorff's alpha of 0.38. One of the reasons for the low alpha was the fact that the test was done in a spreadsheet, where the likelihood of coding errors was high. We also received this feedback from the coders themselves and, following this, replaced the spreadsheet form with Google Form for the main coding task. The Google Form included the same items as the spreadsheet but in a more user-friendly interface.

Research assistants in English were given the necessary materials for coding, such as their share of the entire database, composed of metadata (title, authors, URL etc.) of approximately 470 articles in a single spreadsheet, as well as the codebook. The spreadsheet was converted into a Google Form, where the main coding task was done. Similar procedures were applied to the RAs coding in other languages, who in addition also had to manually enter the meta-data (title, author, year, journal/conference/book name, URL) of the manuscripts into the code book. In addition, the manuscripts' category – i.e. journal articles, conference proceedings, book etc. was added.

A repeated inter-coder reliability test was conducted involving all 17 Research Assistants. This test showed an improvement of alpha to .56. Even though the coefficient is still low, it was ruled acceptable as not only the number of coders was very large but the task at hand was complex and allowed for some flexibility in terms of wording the responses, such as the description of sample, software name, and *other* options for several items.

As Table 1 shows, the coding task resulted in 3,260 relevant manuscripts. From 3,260 manuscripts, there were 2,765 journal publications, 253 theses or dissertations, 120 book chapters, 55 conference proceedings, 29 working papers, 22 reports, and 16 books.

	NUMBER OF CODED MANUSCRIPTS BY LANGUAGES IN WHICH THEY ARE WRITTEN									
	English	French	German	Italian	Portuguese	Spanish	Polish	Norwegian	Swedish	Total
Journal articles	2109	346	65	63	44	66	56	18	0	2765
Theses or dissertation	0	50	82	27	37	13	3	35	5	253
Book chapters	0	20	49	21	8	5	15	2	0	79
Conference proceedings	0	20	2	8	10	11	3	0	0	55
Working papers	0	7	20	0	0	1	1	0	0	29
Reports	0	1	11	0	2	0	1	5	2	22
Books	0	1	6	1	0	0	7	0	1	16
Total	2109	445	235	120	101	96	86	60	8	3260

3 Conclusion

Through an extensive literature review, this deliverable aimed to build an extensive inventory of (a) types of texts in CPPT and how they are produced, (b) the predominant strategies for collecting CPPT, and (3) the varieties of tools and methodological approaches deployed to analyze CPPT. We laid out the detailed steps of collecting relevant manuscripts for the systematic review in multiple languages and presented the numeric indicators of the dataset, which in itself is an inventory that includes a sizable part of the literature about CPPT produced in the period between 2014 and 2020.

The aim of the deliverable 2.1 is to deliver the technical and methodological description of the goals of WP2. The delivery indicates that the CPPT research in English and non-English academia differ in terms of publication patterns –there are fewer manuscripts written in the languages spoken in the Western Europe (French, German, Spanish, Italian) compared to English, but more compared to the languages spoken in the Central or Northern Europe. CPPT research is predominantly published in English – approximately 65% of the CPPT manuscripts in 2014–2020 were written in this language.

Deliverable 2.1 is an important building block towards the deliverable 2.2, which provides more detailed review of data, theories, methods, languages and other important indicators in the CPPT manuscripts. In combination, the deliverables 2.1 and 2.2 offer a contextualization of CPPT research in broader academic disciplines and show the main trends.

Appendix A

Search queries and their abbreviations

Original English search queries	Abbreviations
"comments section" political	csp
"facebook comments" political	fcp
"facebook group" OR "facebook groups" political text OR post OR comments	fgptpc
"facebook messenger" "political messages"	fmpm
"online forums" OR "online forum" political text OR post OR comments	ofptpc
"political blogs"	pb
"user-generated" political text	ugpt
"letters to the editor" political	lttep
"online comments" political	ocp
"political memes"	pm
"political tweets"	pt
Citizen-produced political text	cppt
facebook "political comments"	fpc
facebook "political messaging"	fpm
facebook "political posts"	fpp
facebook "political text"	fpt
instagram "political comments"	ipc
instagram "political messaging"	ipm
instagram "political posts"	ipp
instagram "political text"	ipt
"internet forum" OR "internet forums" political text OR posts OR comments	ifptpc
reddit "political comments"	rpc
reddit "political posts"	rpp
reddit "political text"	rpt
telegram "political messaging"	tpm
telegram "political text"	tpt
tiktok political	ttp
twitter "political messaging"	twpm
twitter "political posts"	twpp
twitter "political comments"	twpc
twitter "political text"	twpt
user-generated AND "political text" OR "political comments"	ugptpc
whatsapp "political messages"	wpm
whatsapp "political messaging"	wpmm
whatsapp "political text"	wpt
youtube "political comments"	ypc
youtube "political text"	ypt
textes citoyens en ligne	tcl
expression citoyenne en ligne	ecl
"participation citoyenne" OR "parole citoyenne" en ligne	pcl
Borgerjournalistikk	cj
sosiale medier AND politi*	smp
Norge AND politi* AND (leserbrev OR leserinnlegg) politisk*	nplte
politi* kommentar* AND Facebook	pcf
politi * AND Facebook	pf
politi AND Facebook OR blogg OR (leserbrev OR leserinnlegg)	pfbte
politi* AND internetfor*	pif

Appendix B

Full list of data sources

1. Facebook posts
2. Facebook comments
3. Facebook messenger
4. Original tweets
5. Retweets or replies
6. Instagram posts
7. Instagram comments
8. Reddit
9. WhatsApp private groups
10. WhatsApp semi-public groups
11. YouTube original videos
12. YouTube original posts
13. YouTube comments
14. TikTok
15. Political memes
16. Newspapers online
17. Newspapers offline
18. Letters to the editor or opinion pieces
19. TV online
20. TV offline
21. Citizen journalism
22. Pure players online
23. Blogs
24. Forums
25. Political websites deliberation websites
26. Institutional websites
27. Party websites
28. Other (specify)

Appendix C

Full list of quantitative/computational text analysis methods

1. Text statistics
2. Automated extraction
3. Dictionaries keyword searches
4. Natural language processing tools
5. Sentiment scoring
6. Semantic network tools
7. Topic models or text clustering tools
8. Word embeddings
9. Text similarity scoring
10. Document scoring
11. Domain specific software
12. Supervised machine learning
13. Unsupervised machine learning
14. Machine translation
15. Quantitative content analysis
16. Other (specify)

Full list of qualitative text analysis methods

1. Thematic qualitative text analysis
2. Evaluative qualitative text analysis
3. Type building text analysis
4. Qualitative content analysis
5. Grounded theory
6. Discourse analysis
7. Focus group
8. Interview
9. Observation
10. Other (specify)

Appendix D

Local academic search engines

3.1 French

- Sciences Po library
https://catalogue-bibliotheque.sciencespo.fr/discovery/search?vid=33USPC_SPO:SPO&lang=fr
- Université Paris 2 library
<https://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/search/basic?vid=0&sid=4fdf49ca-c93b-41b7-a932-519bfc497e23%40sessionmgr101>
- HalSHS
<https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/>
- Cairn
<https://www.cairn.info/>
- Erudit
<https://www.erudit.org/fr/>

3.2 German

- BASE Bielefeld Academic Search Engine
- EBSCOhost Political Science Complete

3.3 Italian

- University of Milan library
- University of Milan-Bicocca library

3.4 Norwegian and Swedish

- Library catalogue Bibsys ORIA
- National database IDUNN

3.5 Polish

- JSTOR
- Central and Eastern European Online Library
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (University of Warsaw Repository)
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Śląskiego (Silesian University Repository)
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (Jagiellonian University Repository)
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego (University of Rzeszów Repository)
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku (University of Białystok Repository)
- Adam Mickiewicz University Repository
- Repozytorium Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika (Nicolaus Copernicus University Repository)

3.6 Portuguese

- SciELO
<http://www.scielo.br/>
- ERIC
<https://eric.ed.gov>
- Periodicos CAPES
<http://www.periodicos.capes.gov.br/>
- BTDT
<http://bdt.d.ibict.br/vufind/>
- Science
<https://ciencia.science.gov/>
- Science Research
<https://scienceresearch.com>
- Banco de Portugal
<https://www.bportugal.pt/papers>
- RCAAP
<https://www.rcaap.pt/>
- Nucleo do Conhecimento
<https://www.nucleodoconhecimento.com.br>

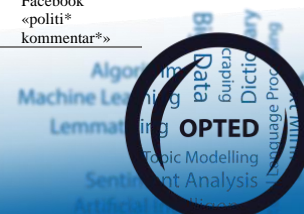
3.7 Spanish

- Web of Science
<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/basic-search>
- Dialnet
<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/>
- SciELO
<https://scielo.org/es/>
- Redalyc
<https://www.redalyc.org/>

Appendix E

Translations of English queries

Original English search query	French translation	German translation	Italian translation	Norwegian translation	Polish translation	Portuguese translation	Spanish translation	Swedish translation
"comments section" OR "political"	"section commentaire" politique	"Kommentarteil" "politisch"	"sezione commenti" politic*	Kommentarfelt * AND politi*	"sekcja komentarzy" polityczne OR polityka	"seção de comentários" político	"sección de comentarios" políticos OR política	Kommentarfelt * AND politi*
"facebook comments" OR "political"	"commentaires facebook" politique	"Facebook Kommentare" politisch	commenti Facebook politic*	Facebook AND kommentar* AND politi*	facebook komentarze polityczne OR polityka	"comentários de facebook" político	"comentarios en facebook" políticos OR política	Facebook AND kommentar* AND politi*
"facebook group" OR "facebook groups" OR "political text" OR "post" OR "comments"	"groupes facebook" OR "groupe facebook" texte politique OU "post" OU "commentaires"	"Facebook Gruppe" OR "Facebook Gruppen" politischer text OR "post" OR "Kommentare"	("gruppo Facebook" OR "gruppi Facebook") (contenuti OR "post" OR "commenti") politic*	Facebook grupp* (politi* AND (tekst* OR innlegg* OR kommentar*))	"grupa na facebooku" OR "grupy na facebooku" OR "facebookowe grupy" wypowiedzi OR komentarze polityczne OR polityka	"grupo de facebook" OR "grupos de facebook" texto político OR "postagem" OR "comentários"	"grupo de facebook" OR "grupos de facebook" textos políticos OR "post" OR "publicación" OR "comentarios"	Facebook AND kommentar* AND politi*
"facebook messenger" OR "political messages"	"facebook messenger" "messages politiques"	"Facebook messenger" "politische Nachrichten"	"Facebook messenger" "messaggi politici"	<facebook messenger> <politi* ytring*>	"facebook messenger" OR "messenger facebook" wiadomości polityczne OR polityka OR "tematyka polityczna"	"facebook messenger" "mensagens políticas"	"facebook messenger" "mensajes políticos"	
"online forums" OR "online forum" OR "political text" OR "post" OR "comments"	"forums en ligne" OR "forum en ligne" texte politique OU "post" OU "commentaires"	"Online Foren" OR "Online Forum" politischer Text OR "post" OR "Kommentare"	"forum online" (contenuti OR "post" OR "commenti") politic*	(Forum OR fora) AND politisk* (tekst* OR innlegg* OR kommentar*)	"forum internetowe" OR "fora internetowe" polityczne wypowiedzi OR posty OR komentarze	"fóruns online" OR "fórum online" texto político OR "postagem" OR "comentários"	"foros online" OR "foros en línea" OR "foro online" OR "foro en línea" textos políticos OR "post" OR "publicación" OR "comentarios"	forum AND politi*
"political blogs"	"blogs politiques"	"politische Blogs"	blog politic*	<(politikk OR Politi*) blogg*>	"blog polityczny" OR "blogi polityczne" OR "blog o polityce" OR "blogi o polityce" OR "blog o tematyce politycznej" OR "blogi o tematyce politycznej"	"blogs políticos"	"blogs políticos"	politik AND blog
"user-generated" OR "political text"	textes politiques "auto-édités"	"Nutzergenerierter" politischer Text	contenuti politic* ("prodotti da utenti" OR "prodotti dagli utenti")	Brukergenerert* politi* tekst*	wypowiedzi użytkowników polityka OR polityczne	"gerado pelo usuário" texto político	texto político "generado por usuarios"	
"letters to the editor" OR "political"	"lettres à l'éditeur" politique	"Leserbrief" politisch	"lettere all'editore" politic*	(leserbrev OR leserinnlegg) politisk*	"list do redakcji" OR "listy do redakcji" polityczne OR polityka	"cartas ao editor" político	"cartas al editor" políticas OR política	(kronik* OR ins) politik
"online comments" OR "political"	"commentaires en ligne" politique	"Online Kommentare" politisch	"commenti online" politic*	(politikk OR Politi*) kommentar* AND internett	"komentarze internetowe" OR "komentarze w sieci" OR "komentarze internautów" polityka OR polityczne	"comentários online" político	"comentarios online" OR "comentarios en línea" políticos OR política	
"political memes"	"mèmes politiques"	"politische Memes"	meme politic*	<(politikk OR Politi*) meme*>	"polityczne memy"	"memes políticos"	"memes políticos"	
"political tweets"	"tweets politiques"	"politische Tweets"	Tweets politic*	<(politikk OR Politi*) tweet*>	tweet polityka OR polityczne	"tweets políticos"	"tweets políticos" OR "tuits políticos"	
"Citizen-produced" OR "political text"	"textes politiques produits par des citoyens" OR "textes politiques citoyens"	politischer Text von Bürgern	contenuti politic* ("prodotti da cittadini" OR "prodotti dai cittadini")	Borger* AND <politi* tekst*>	obywatelskie wypowiedzi polityczne	Texto político produzido por cidadão	texto político producido por ciudadanos	Medborgare* AND <politi* text*>
facebook "political comments"	facebook "commentaires politiques"	Facebook "politische Kommentare"	Facebook kommenter politic*	Facebook <politi* kommentar*>	facebook komentarze polityczne OR	facebook "comentários políticos"	facebook "comentarios políticos"	Facebook <politi* kommentar*>



Original English search query	French translation	German translation	Italian translation	Norwegian translation	Polish translation	Portuguese translation	Spanish translation	Swedish translation
facebook "political messaging"	facebook "expression politique"	Facebook "politische Kommunikation"	Facebook messaggi* politic*	Facebook «politi* ytring*»	facebook "wiadomości prywatne" OR "prywatne wiadomości" polityka OR polityczne	facebook "mensagens políticas"	facebook "mensajería política" OR "chats políticos"	
facebook "political posts"	"posts politiques" facebook	Facebook "politische Posts"	Facebook post politic*	Facebook «politi* innlegg*»	facebook posty polityczne OR polityka	facebook "postagens políticas"	facebook "posts políticos" OR "publicaciones políticas"	Facebook «politisk* innlägg*»
facebook "political text"	"texte politique" facebook	Facebook "politischer Text"	Facebook contenuti politic*	Facebook «politi* tekst*» OR «politisk innlegg*»	facebook wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne	facebook "texto político"	facebook "texto político"	
instagram "political comments"	"commentaires politiques" instagram	Instagram "politische Kommentare"	Instagram commenti politic*	Instagram «politi* kommentar*»	instagram komentarze polityczne OR polityka	instagram "comentários políticos"	instagram "comentarios políticos"	
instagram "political messaging"	"expression politique" instagram	Instagram "politische Kommunikation"	Instagram messaggi* politic*	Instagram «politi* ytring*»	instagram "wiadomości prywatne" polityczne OR polityka	instagram "mensagens políticas"	instagram "mensajería política" OR "chats políticos"	
instagram "political posts"	"posts politiques" instagram	Instagram "politische Posts"	Instagram post politic*	Instagram AND «politi* innlegg*»	instagram posty polityka OR polityczne	instagram "postagens políticas"	instagram "posts políticos" OR "publicaciones políticas"	
instagram "political text"	"texte politique" instagram	Instagram "politischer Text"	Instagram contenuti politic*	Instagram «politi* tekst*» OR «politisk innlegg*»	instagram wypowiedzi polityczne OR polityka	instagram "texto político"	instagram "texto político"	
"internet forum" OR "internet forums" political text OR posts OR comments	"forums en ligne" OR "forum en ligne" texte politique OR posts OR commentaires	"Internet Forum" OR "Internet Foren" "politischer Text OR posts OR Kommentare"	"forum su internet" (contenuti OR post OR commenti) politic*	Internett (forum OR fora) AND (politi* AND (tekst* OR innlegg* OR kommentar*))	"forum internetowe" OR "fora internetowe" polityka OR polityczne wypowiedzi OR posty OR komentarze	"fórum da internet" OR "fóruns da internet" texto político OR postagem OR comentários	"foro de internet" OR "foros de internet" OR "foro en internet" OR "foros en internet" texto político OR posts OR publicaciones OR comentarios	
reddit "political comments"	reddit "commentaires politiques"	Reddit "politische Kommentare"	Reddit commenti politic*	Reddit «politi* kommentar*»	reddit komentarze polityka OR polityczne	reddit "comentários políticos"	reddit "comentarios políticos"	
reddit "political posts"	reddit "posts politiques"	Reddit "politische Posts"	Reddit post politic*	Reddit «politi* innlegg*»	reddit posty polityka OR polityczne	reddit "postagens políticas"	reddit "posts políticos"	
reddit "political text"	reddit "textes politiques"	Reddit "politischer Text"	Reddit contenuti politic*	Reddit «politi* tekst*»	reddit wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne	reddit "texto político"	reddit "texto político"	
telegram "political messaging"	"expression politique" telegram	Telegram "politische Kommunikation"	Telegram messaggi* politic*	Telegram «politi* ytring*»	telegram "wiadomości prywatne" polityka OR polityczne	telegram "mensagem política"	telegram "mensajería política" OR "chats políticos"	
telegram "political text"	telegram "textes politiques"	Telegram "politischer Text"	Telegram contenuti politic*	Telegram «politi* tekst*»	telegram wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne	telegram "texto político"	telegram "texto político"	
tiktok political	tiktok politique	Tiktok politisch	Tiktok politic*	Tiktok politi*	tiktok polityka OR polityczne	tiktok político	tiktok política OR político OR políticos	
twitter "political messaging"	"expression politique" twitter	Twitter "politische Kommunikation"	Twitter messaggi* politic*	Twitter «politi* (melding* OR ytring*)»	twitter "wiadomości prywatne" polityka OR polityczne	twitter "mensagem política"	twitter "mensajería política" OR "chats políticos"	
twitter "political posts"	"posts politiques" twitter	Twitter "politische Posts"	Twitter post politic*	Twitter «politi* innlegg*»	twitter posty polityka OR polityczne	twitter "postagens políticas"	twitter "posts políticos" OR "publicaciones políticas"	
twitter "political comments"	"commentaires politiques" twitter	Twitter "politische Kommentare"	Twitter commenti politic*	Twitter «politi* kommentar*»	twitter komentarze polityka OR polityczne	twitter "comentários políticos"	twitter "comentarios políticos"	
twitter "political text"	"texte politique" twitter	Twitter "politischer Text"	Twitter contenuti politic*	Twitter «politi* tekst*»	twitter wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne	twitter "texto político"	twitter "texto político"	
user-generated AND "political text" OR "political comments"	"textes politiques" OR "commentaires politiques" auto-édités	Nutzergeneriert AND "politischer Text" OR "politische Kommentare"	Commenti politic* ("prodotti da utenti" OR "prodotti dagli utenti")	Brukergenerert* AND «politi* tekst*» OR «politi* kommentar*»	użytkownicy AND wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne komentarze	gerado pelo usuário AND "texto político" OR "comentários políticos"	generado por usuarios AND "texto político" OR "comentarios políticos"	
whatsapp "political messages"	"messages politiques" whatsapp	Whatsapp "politische Nachrichten"	whatsapp messaggi* politic*	Whatsapp «politi* innlegg*»	whatsapp "wiadomości prywatne"	whatsapp "mensagem política"	whatsapp "mensajes políticos"	



Original English search query	French translation	German translation	Italian translation	Norwegian translation	Polish translation	Portuguese translation	Spanish translation	Swedish translation
whatsapp "political messaging"	"expression politique" whatsapp	Whatsapp "politische Kommunikation"	whatsapp messaggi* politic*	Whatsapp <politi* (melding* OR ytring)>	whatsapp "wiadomości prywatne" polityka OR polityczne	whatsapp "mensagens políticas"	whatsapp "mensajería política" OR "chats políticos"	polityka OR polityczne
whatsapp "political text"	"texte politique" whatsapp	Whatsapp "politischer Text"	Whatsapp contenuti politic*	Whatsapp <politi* tekst>	whatsapp wypowiedzi polityka OR polityczne	whatsapp "texto político"	whatsapp "texto político"	
youtube "political comments"	"commentaires politiques" youtube	YouTube "politische Kommentare"	Youtube commenti politic*	Youtube <politi* kommentar*>	youtube komentarze polityczne OR polityka	youtube "comentários políticos"	youtube "comentarios políticos"	
youtube "political text"	"texte politique" youtube	YouTube "politischer Text"	Youtube contenuti politic*	Youtube <politi* tekst*>	youtube wypowiedzi polityczne OR polityka	youtube "texto político"	youtube "texto político"	
	textes citoyens en ligne			Borgerjournalist ikk				Medborgarjour nalistik
	expression citoyenne en ligne			sosiale medier AND politi*				sosiale medier AND politik*
	"participation citoyenne" OR "parole citoyenne" en ligne			Norge AND politi* AND (leserbrev OR leserinlegg) politisk*				
				politi* kommentar* AND Facebook				politi* kommentar* AND Facebook
				politi * AND Facebook				
				politi AND Facebook OR blogg OR (leserbrev OR leserinlegg)				
				politi* AND internetfor*				
				avis (NO/DA) AND (kronik* OR leserinnlegg OR debattinnlegg)				tidning AND (kronik* OR ledare OR ins OR læserbrev (DA))
				Facebook AND politi*				Facebook AND politik
				Twitter AND politi*				Twitter AND politik
				Blogg* AND politi*				Blogg* AND politi