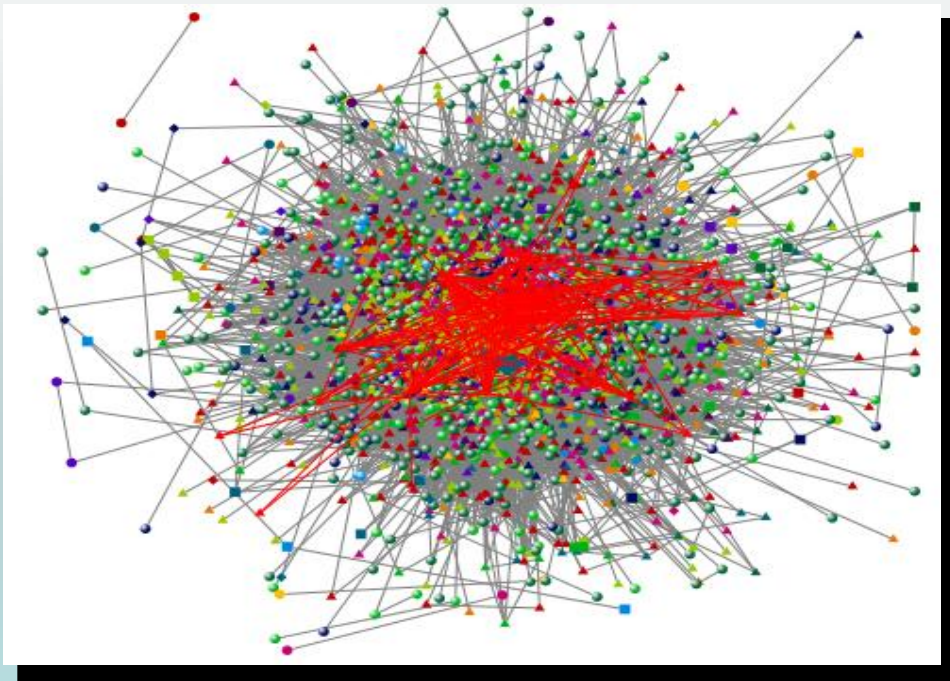


# Comment-based communities in the Russian Livejournal and their topical coherence



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# RESEARCH AGENDA

- Online discussions are socially important.
- In blogs, they develop in comments.
- **Comment-based networks may contain denser areas – communities – indicative of some (problematic) social issues.**
- However, most research on communities in blogs has been on friendship networks (Lescovec 2008, Zakharov 2007).
- Comment-based network research uses authors, not posts as nodes (Adamic et al 2008, Ali-Hasan & Adamic 2009, Gomez et al 2008).

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Do comment-based communities exist?
  - Comment-based community in blogs: exists when a certain (fuzzy) set of posts or bloggers is commented by a certain set of bloggers
- If so, do they form around common topics of the commented posts or around authors of the commented posts?

# NETWORK CONSTRUCTION

- For greedy community detection algorithms → bimodal post-commentator network projected to post-post network
- **Two posts are considered connected if they have been commented by the same blogger**
  - If they have been commented by two different bloggers, they gain two edges in common
  - If they have been commented twice by one blogger, they gain two edges in common
  - Self-commenting is excluded.

# RUSSIAN BLOGOSPHERE AND LiveJournal

- Russian blogosphere: about 58 mln blogs, 7-8 mln posts a day (without microblogs).
- Commenting: mostly locked within blog platforms (around 100, 5-6 leading).
- Livejournal (most politicized): 2 (4) mln accounts, 60-70 thousand posts a day.
- Followers-based ratings of bloggers are important in Russia.
- At rating level of 150 thousand LJ produces less than 1 post per blogger per month.

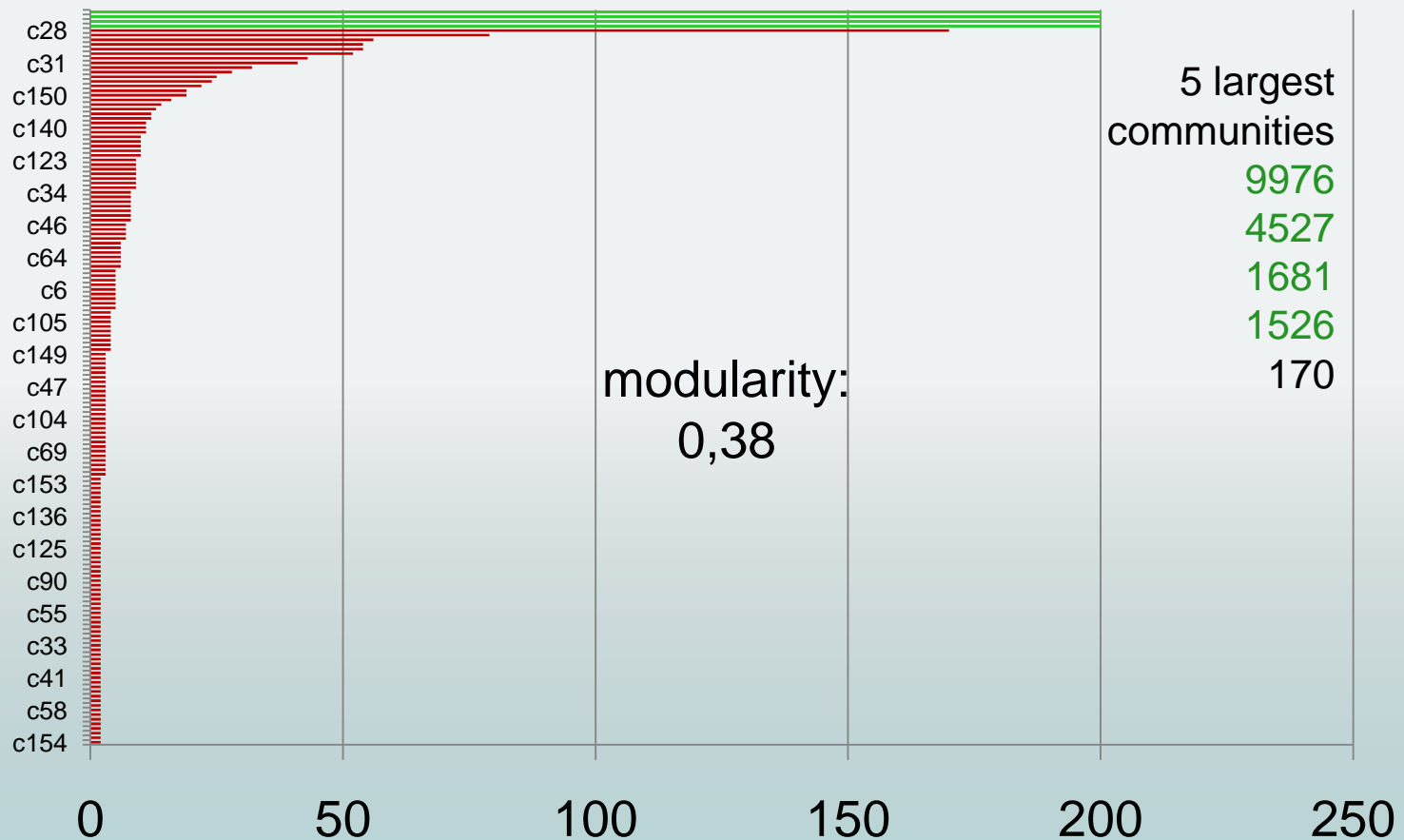
# DATA

- Top LJ 2000 bloggers (have 500+ followers, produce avg. 1 post per blogger per day, receive 20 times more comments).
- Time: April 1 – April 7 2013 (reasonable period for an event life-cycle, also: computational complexity limits).
- 24619 posts total, 19039 posts with comments, 1653 excluded for technical reasons = **17 386 posts in analysis.**
- 520 549 comments
- **≈ 4,5 mln edges “post-post”**, after self-comments are excluded; 391 posts had no shared commentators.
- **1667 authors**, 56217 commentators

# METHODS 1

- Data collection: Koltran / LINIS BlogMiner software (full-text & relational structure of LJ).
- Community detection: Louvain algorithm, developers' code.
- Community belonging / authorship correlation: SPSS, nominal measures of association.
- Topic similarity detection: LINIS TopicMiner & C++ codes:
  - Text clearing, cutting & lemmatization;
  - TF/IDF calculation (texts represented as lists of frequencies of words in them);
  - **Cosine similarity calculation** (each pair of texts compared on the basis of words frequencies in them);
  - Average similarity within comment communities compared to global average similarity.

# COMMUNITY STRUCTURE



Number of posts in communities: communities 0-158; number range: 2-9976  
Louvain, level 1.

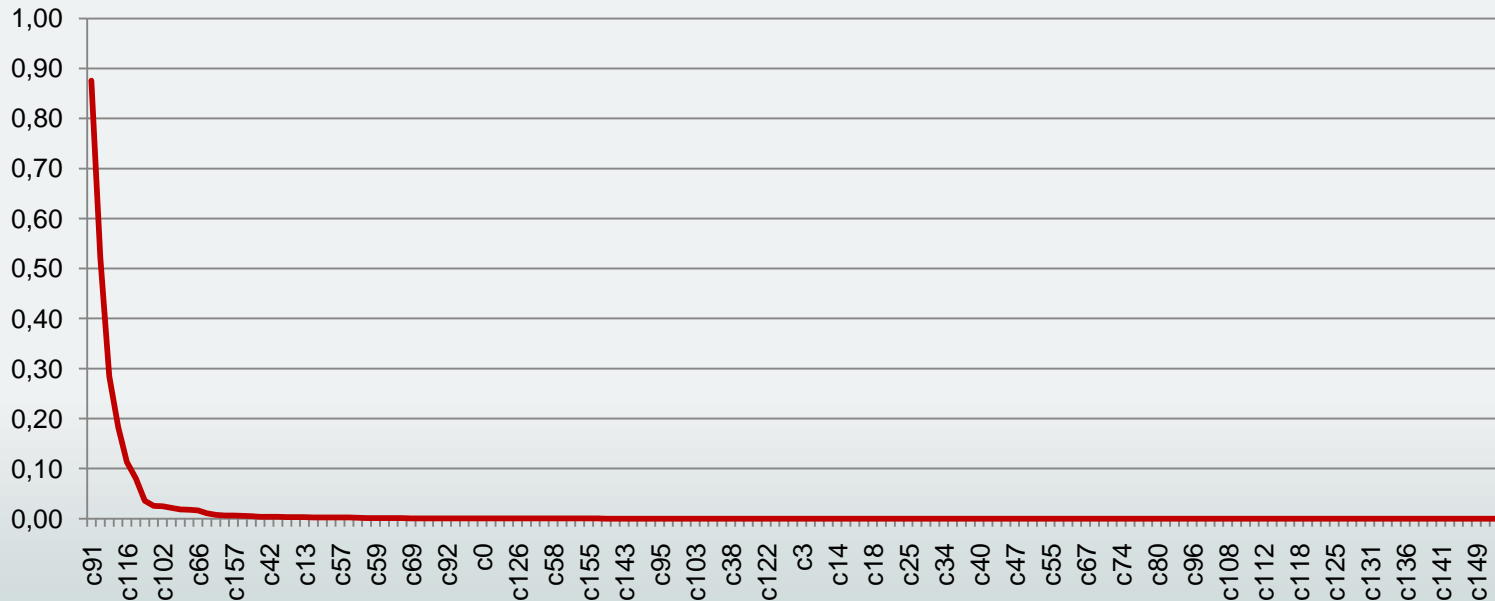


# AUTHORSHIP

		Value	Asympt. Std. Error	Approx. T	Approx. sig.
Lambda	Symmetric	,209	,003	59,644	,000
	Dependent blogger	,057	,002	26,346	,000
	<b>Dependent community</b>	<b>,522</b>	,007	56,832	,000
Goodman & Kruskal Tau	Dependent blogger	,041	,001		,000
	<b>Dependent community</b>	<b>,510</b>	,004		,000
Cramer's V		<b>,466</b>			,000
Contingency Coefficient		<b>,985</b>			,000

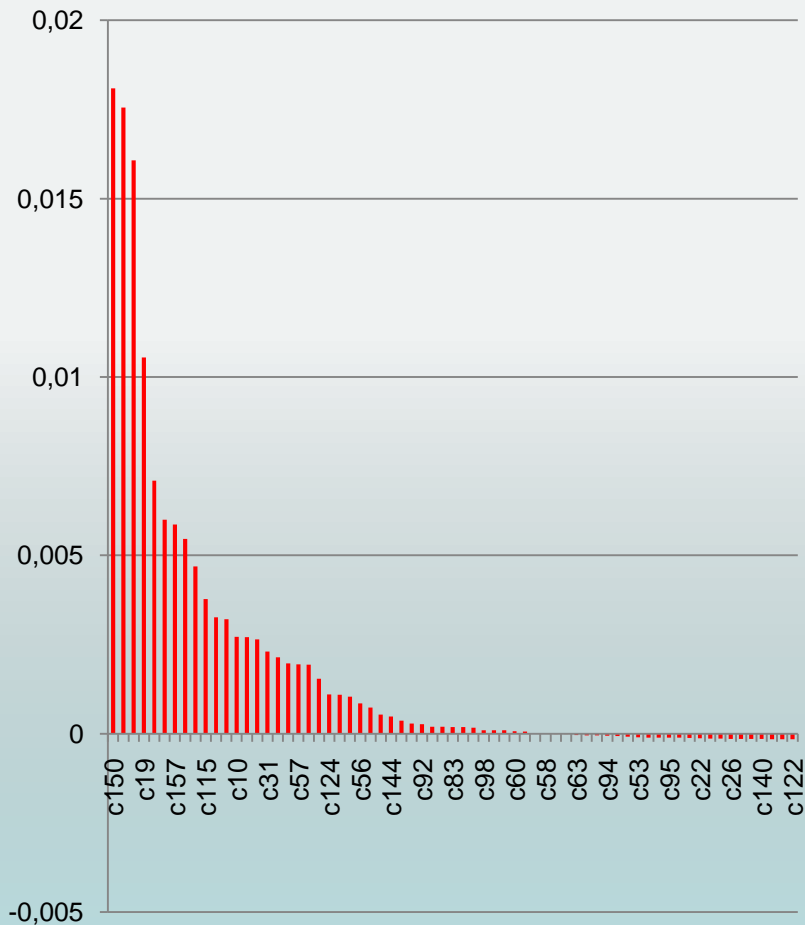
Belonging of a post to a community strongly depends on the post's authorship. I.e. communities tend to form around authors.

# TOPICAL SIMILARITY 1



- Global average cosine similarity: 0,00015924;
- **Intra-community average cosine similarity: 0,04916513 .**
- Distribution of intra-community cosine similarity means (see above) is power-law: there are tighter and looser communities.

# TOPICAL SIMILARITY 2



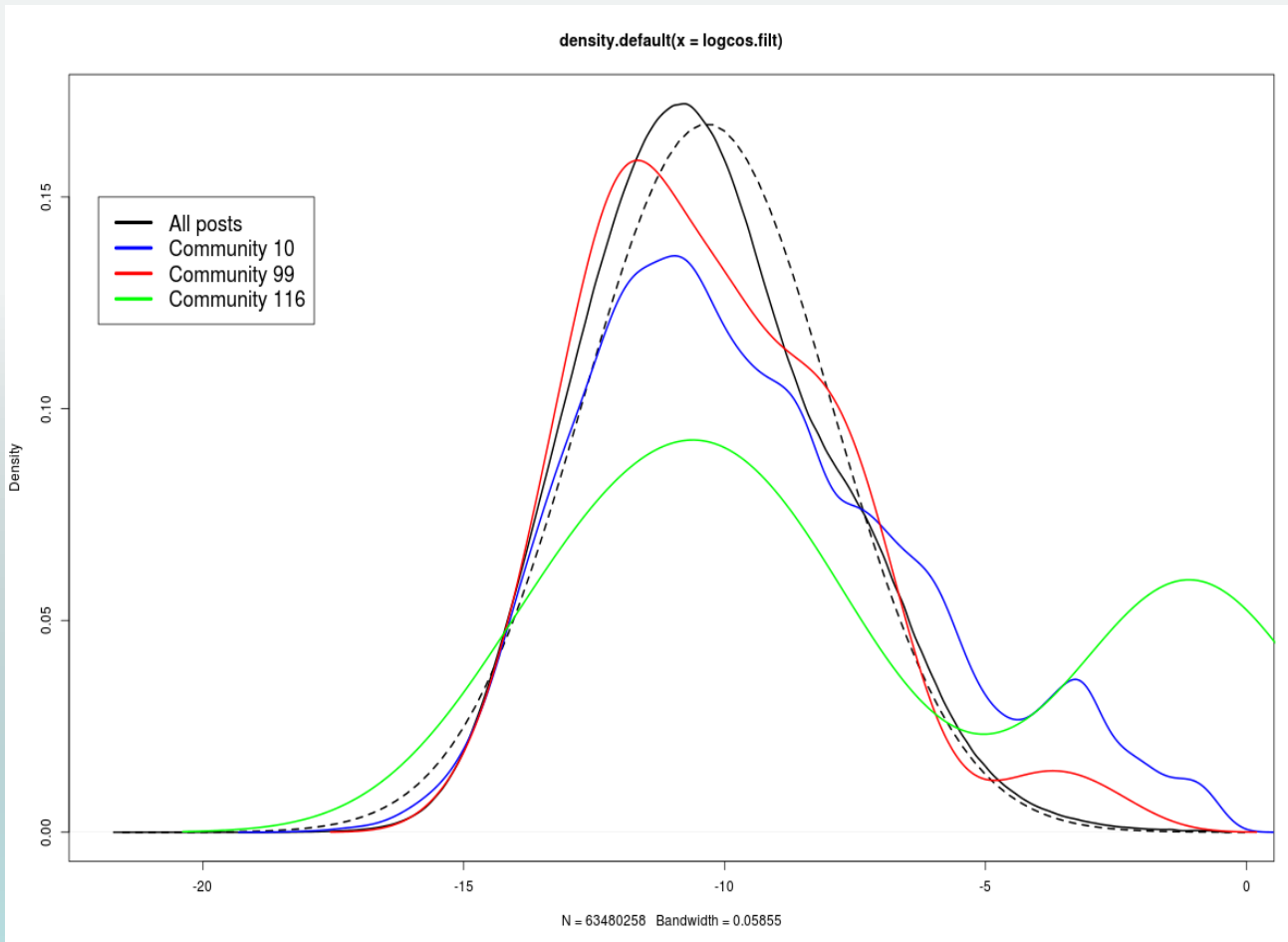
Middle part of intra-community cosine similarity means distribution. X axis: global average cosine similarity

Below average are multiple, but extremely small numbers. I.e. **topical similarity in a certain set of communities is manifest.**

# TOPICS IN COMMUNITIES: EXAMPLES

comm ID	num of authors in comm	num of posts in comm	description
c154	1	2	author: sontucio, one post is a cut version of another
c86	5	8	culture and privacy
c150	2	9	author: bragin_sasha - on politics in Ulianovsk region
c39	5	20	dominant author: lumbricus where she went and what pictures she took
c52	8	43	15 natashav, 7 orange_sky_bird, 14 pelageya, most are women; dominant topics: maternity, pregnancy, women problems; other private issues are present
c7	14	48	29 posts by hope1972, dominant topic: popstars and films; others also have a mixture of other issues.
c10	262	1135	Post/author distr. - power law, short posts (mean 83 words against global mean 375), private messages dominate

# TOPICS IN COMMUNITIES: INDICATORS

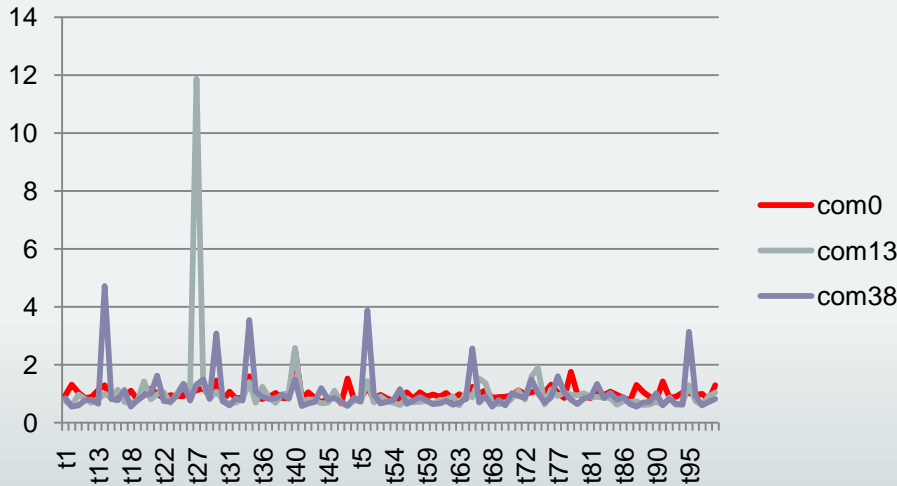


- Distributions of logarithms of cosine distances in communities where dominant topics are clearly present, have additional peaks.

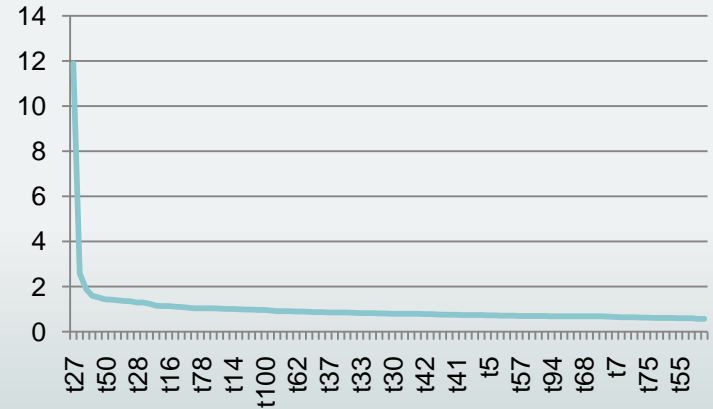
# METHODS 2

- LDA Gibbs-sampling 100-topic modeling (software: LINIS TopicMiner)
- Total weight of each topic calculated for each comment-based community
- Normalized
- Topics' weights variance calculated for each community
- Low variance = multitopic communities

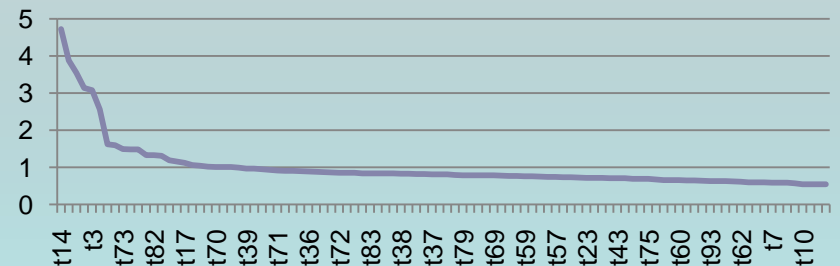
# MONO- AND MULTITOPICAL COMMUNITIES



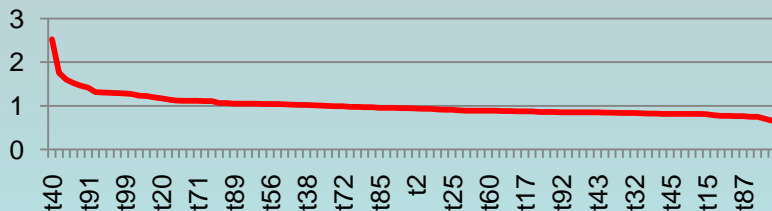
**Com13: books, film, fashion**



**Com38: personal stories, travel, fashion, pets**



**Com0: all topics**



# CONCLUSIONS

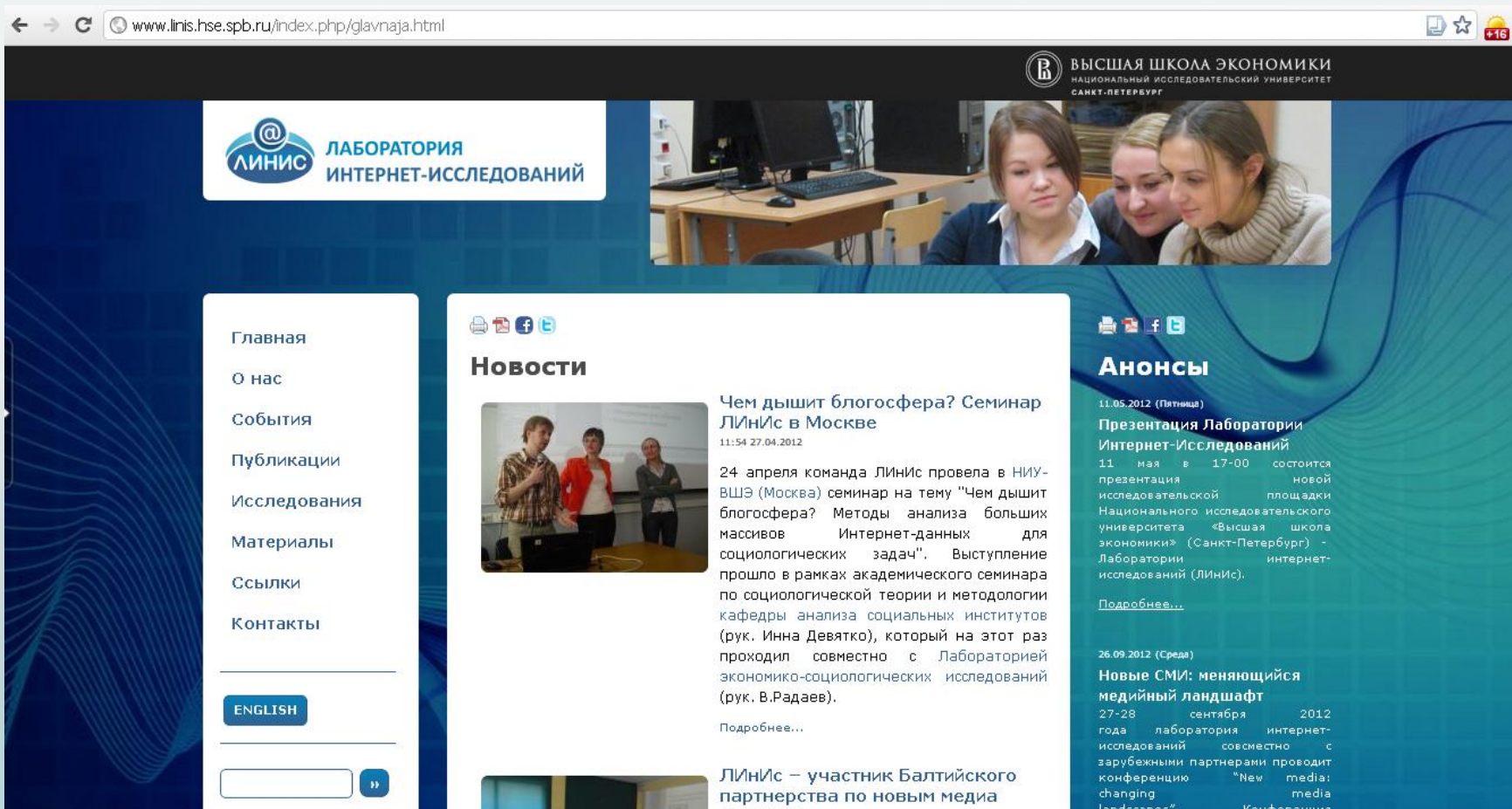
- Comment-based communities in top LJ exist; community structure moderately manifest.
- Communities are uneven in size.
- Graph is sparse and interconnected by a minority of active commentators.
- Most comments are done by non-top bloggers (fandom commenting)
- Communities strongly tend to emerge around authors of posts.
- Communities have a less manifest tendency to form around topics.
- Some communities are clearly centered around a limited number of topics; they can be detected and described.



# FUTURE RESEARCH

- Finalizing LDA results interpretation
- Inclusion of texts of comments into topic modeling.
- Bimodal post-commentator network clustering (inclusion of info about authors of comments).
- Author-commentator network analysis (fandom communities mining).

# THANKS!



The screenshot shows the homepage of the LINIS website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the LINIS logo and name on the left, and the HSE logo and name on the right. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image showing three young women looking at a computer screen. To the left of the banner is a sidebar with a menu containing links for 'Главная', 'О нас', 'События', 'Публикации', 'Исследования', 'Материалы', 'Ссылки', and 'Контакты'. Below the menu is an 'ENGLISH' button and a search box. The main content area is divided into three columns. The first column is titled 'Новости' (News) and features a news item about a seminar on 'Чем дышит блогосфера?' (What does the blogosphere breathe?). The second column is titled 'Анонсы' (Announcements) and features two announcements: one about a presentation on 'Презентация Лаборатории Интернет-Исследований' and another about a conference on 'Новые СМИ: меняющийся медийный ландшафт'.

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