COVID-19 and Vaccines: A Twitter Study About Qatar

Twitter Analysis

Twitter Analysis

- **Data Collection**

- Automatic Analysis

  - Disinformation

  - Propagandistic Content

  - Use of Propaganda Techniques

  - Framing

Twitter Analysis: Data

- We collected and analyzed tweets
  - about COVID-19 and vaccines
  - originating from Qatar
  - in English and Arabic
  - from two periods
    - February'2020 – August'2020
    - November'2020 – January'2021

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Twitter Analysis

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"We're not just fighting a pandemic; we're fighting an infodemic."

World Health Organization

The coronavirus is the first true social-media "infodemic"

Social media has zipped information and misinformation around the world at unprecedented speeds, fueling panic, racism ... and hope.

by **Karen Hao** and **Tanya Basu**   February 12, 2020

On January 19 — a week before the Lunar New Year — Tommy Tang left
Shenzhen with his girlfriend to visit her family in Wuhan for the holiday.
They had heard of the novel coronavirus (now officially known as COVID-
19), but as far as they knew, it was localized to a small area. The local
government had assured people that it would only affect those who visited a
specific food market and contracted it directly from wild animals.

https://www.technologyreview.com/2020/02/12/844851/the-coronavirus-is-the-first-true-social-media-infodemic/

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:2005.00033

Search...   All fields   Search

Computer Science > Computation and Language

COVID-19 e-print

Important: e-prints posted on arXiv are not peer-reviewed by arXiv; they should not be relied upon without context to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information without consulting multiple experts in the field.

Fighting the COVID-19 Infodemic: Modeling the Perspective of Journalists, Fact-Checkers, Social Media Platforms, Policy Makers, and the Society

Firoj Alam, Shaden Shaar, Fahim Dalvi, Hassan Sajjad, Alex Nikolov, Hamdy Mubarak, Giovanni Da San Martino, Ahmed Abdelali, Nadir Durrani, Kareem Darwish, Preslav Nakov

With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the political and the medical aspects of disinformation merged as the problem got elevated to a whole new level to become the first global infodemic. Fighting this infodemic is ranked second in the list of the most important focus areas of the World Health Organization, with dangers ranging from promoting fake cures, rumors,

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Fighting the COVID-19 Infodemic: Holistic Approach

(a) rumor in Arabic and English

(b) spreading panic

(c) joke

(d) bad cure

(e) xenophobic/racist/prejudices

(f) blaming/accusing the authorities

(g) advice/discussion of action taken

(h) conspiracies

SMARTBEAR
SwaggerHub™

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Info

Tags

Search

default ⌃

POST /article/propaganda
GET   /article/propaganda
POST /article/propaganda/sentences
GET   /article/propaganda/sentences
POST /article/bias
GET   /article/bias
POST /article/checkworthiness
GET   /article/checkworthiness
POST /claim/check
GET   /claim/check
POST /covid19disformation/{question_id}/{language}/{task}
GET   /covid19disformation/{question_id}/{language}/{task}

Models   ⊕

Aa   ☀   SAVE   ⌄

Read Only

```
1  # Example YAML to get you started quickly.
2  # Be aware that YAML has indentation based copting.
3  # Code completion support is available so start typing for
     available options.
4  swagger: '2.0'
5
6  # This is your document metadata
7  info:
8    version: 0.8.0
9    title: Tanbih API
10   description: |
11     Tanbih API allows user to estimate propaganda score on
         both article level
12     and sentences level and to predict bias on given piece
         of text. With current
13     version, the article level propaganda estimation is
         implemented.
14     Requests for estimation is done in a asynchronical way
         . Client will POST
15     a request for estimation, when successful, get a key
         in return; then client
16     will use this key in query parameter to pull the
         estimation result from
17     server.
18
19  host: webapi.tanbih.org
20
21  schemes:
22    - http
```

Tanbih API

0.8.0

[Base URL: webapi.tanbih.org]

Tanbih API allows user to estimate propaganda score on both article level
and sentences level and to predict bias on given piece of text. With current
version, the article level propaganda estimation is implemented.
Requests for estimation is done in a asynchronical way. Client will POST
a request for estimation, when successful, get a key in return; then client
will use this key in query parameter to pull the estimation result from
server.

Schemes

HTTP   ⌄

Arabic (February'2020 – August'2020): Q1-Q5
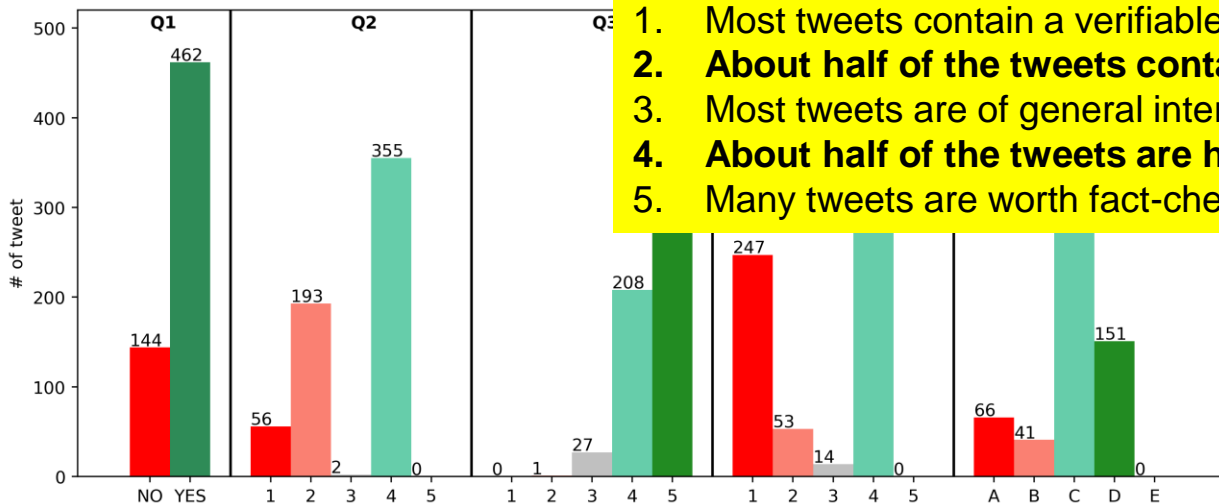
1. Most tweets contain a verifiable factual claim
2. **About half of the tweets contain false information**
3. Most tweets are of general interest
4. **About half of the tweets are harmful**
5. Many tweets are worth fact-checking

Q1: Does the tweet contain a verifiable factual claim?
- NO
- YES

Q2: To what extent does the tweet appear to contain false information?
- 1. NO, definitely contains no false info
- 2. NO, probably contains no false info
- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably contains false info
- 5. YES, definitely contains false info

Q3: Will the tweet's claim have an effect on or be of interest to the general public?
- 1. NO, definitely not of interest
- 2. NO, probably not of interest
- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably of interest
- 5. YES, definitely of interest
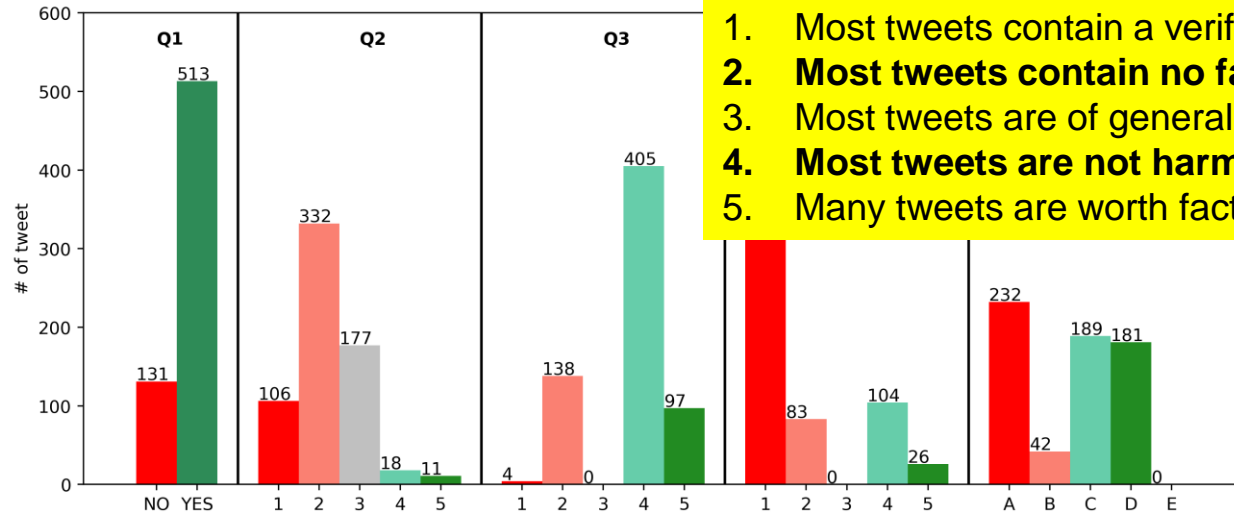
Q4: To what extent does the tweet harmful to the society, person, company or product?
- 1. NO, definitely not harmful
- 2. NO, probably not harmful
- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably harmful
- 5. YES, definitely harmful

Q5: Do you think that a professional fact-checker should verify the claim in the tweet?
- A. NO, no need to check
- B. NO, too trivial to check
- C. YES, not urgent
- D. YES, very urgent
- E. Not sure

English (February'2020 – August'2020): Q1-Q5

1. Most tweets contain a verifiable factual claim
2. **Most tweets contain no false information**
3. Most tweets are of general interest
4. **Most tweets are not harmful**
5. Many tweets are worth fact-checking

Q1: Does the tweet contain a verifiable factual claim?
■ NO ■ YES

Q2: To what extent does the tweet appear to contain false information?
■ 1. NO, definitely contains no false info   ■ 3. Not, sure   ■ 5. YES, definitely contains false info
■ 2. NO, probably contains no false info   ■ 4. YES, probably contains false info

Q3: Will the tweet's claim have an effect on or be of interest to the general public?
■ 1. NO, definitely not of interest   ■ 3. Not, sure   ■ 5. YES, definitely of interest
■ 2. NO, probably not of interest   ■ 4. YES, probably of interest
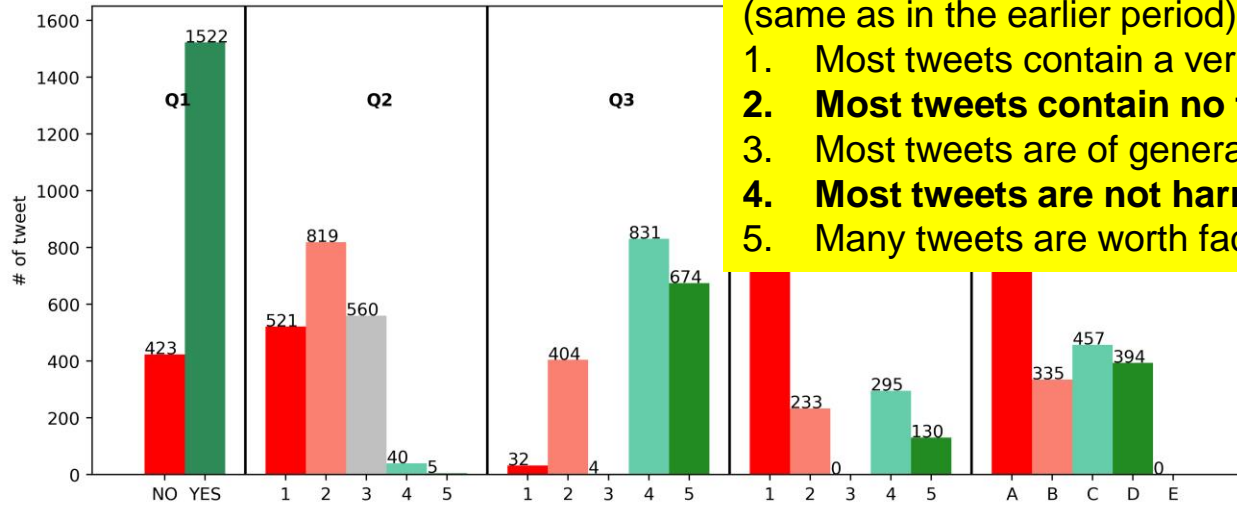
Q4: To what extent does the tweet harmful to the society, person, company or product?
■ 1. NO, definitely not harmful   ■ 3. Not, sure   ■ 5. YES, definitely harmful
■ 2. NO, probably not harmful   ■ 4. YES, probably harmful

Q5: Do you think that a professional fact-checker should verify the claim in the tweet?
■ A. NO, no need to check   ■ C. YES, not urgent   ■ E. Not sure
■ B. NO, too trivial to check   ■ D. YES, very urgent

English (November'2020 – January'2021): Q1-Q5

(same as in the earlier period)
1. Most tweets contain a verifiable factual claim
2. **Most tweets contain no false information**
3. Most tweets are of general interest
4. **Most tweets are not harmful**
5. Many tweets are worth fact-checking

Q1: Does the tweet contain a verifiable factual claim?
- NO
- YES

Q2: To what extent does the tweet appear to contain false information?
- 1. NO, definitely contains no false info
- 2. NO, probably contains no false info
- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably contains false info
- 5. YES, definitely contains false info

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- 1. NO, definitely not of interest
- 2. NO, probably not of interest
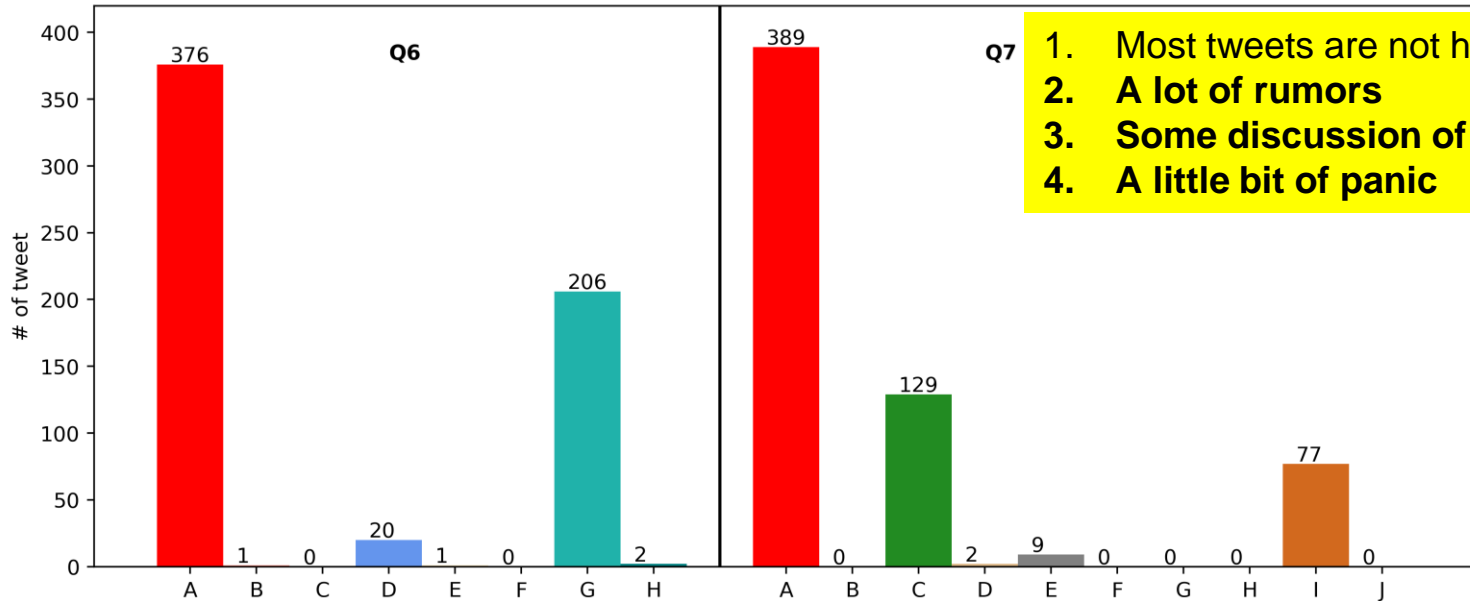- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably of interest
- 5. YES, definitely of interest

Q4: To what extent does the tweet harmful to the society, person, company or product?
- 1. NO, definitely not harmful
- 2. NO, probably not harmful
- 3. Not, sure
- 4. YES, probably harmful
- 5. YES, definitely harmful

Q5: Do you think that a professional fact-checker should verify the claim in the tweet?
- A. NO, no need to check
- B. NO, too trivial to check
- C. YES, not urgent
- D. YES, very urgent
- E. Not sure

Arabic (February'2020 – August'2020): Q6-Q7

Q6

Q7

1. Most tweets are not harmful
2. **A lot of rumors**
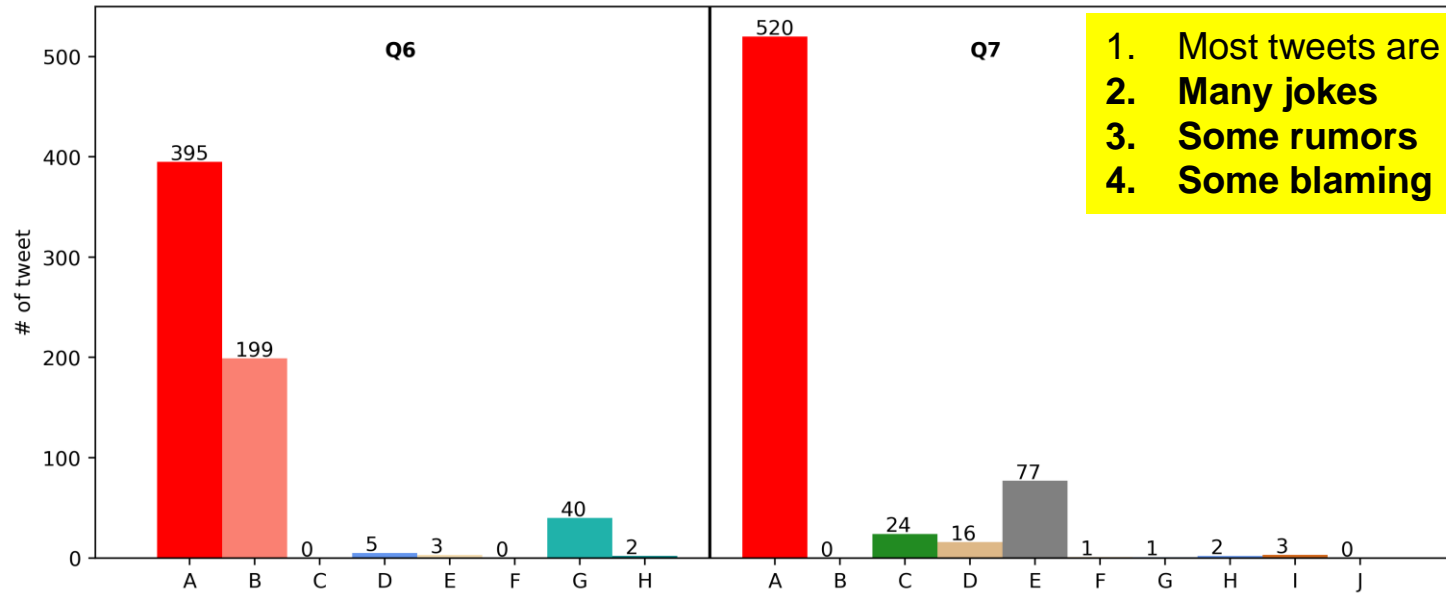3. **Some discussion of possible cure**
4. **A little bit of panic**

Q6: Is the tweet harmful for the society and why?

- A. NO, not harmful
- B. NO, joke or sarcasm
- C. Not sure
- D. YES, panic
- E. YES, xenophobic, racist, prejudices or hate speech
- F. YES, bad cure
- G. YES, rumor conspiracy
- H. YES, other

Q7: Do you think that this tweet should get the attention of any government entity?

- A. NO, not interesting
- B. Not sure
- C. YES, classified as in question 6
- D. YES, other
- E. YES, blame authorities
- F. YES, contains advice
- G. YES, calls for action
- H. YES, discusses action taken
- I. YES, discusses cure
- J. YES, asks question

English (February'2020 – August'2020): Q6-Q7

1. Most tweets are not harmful
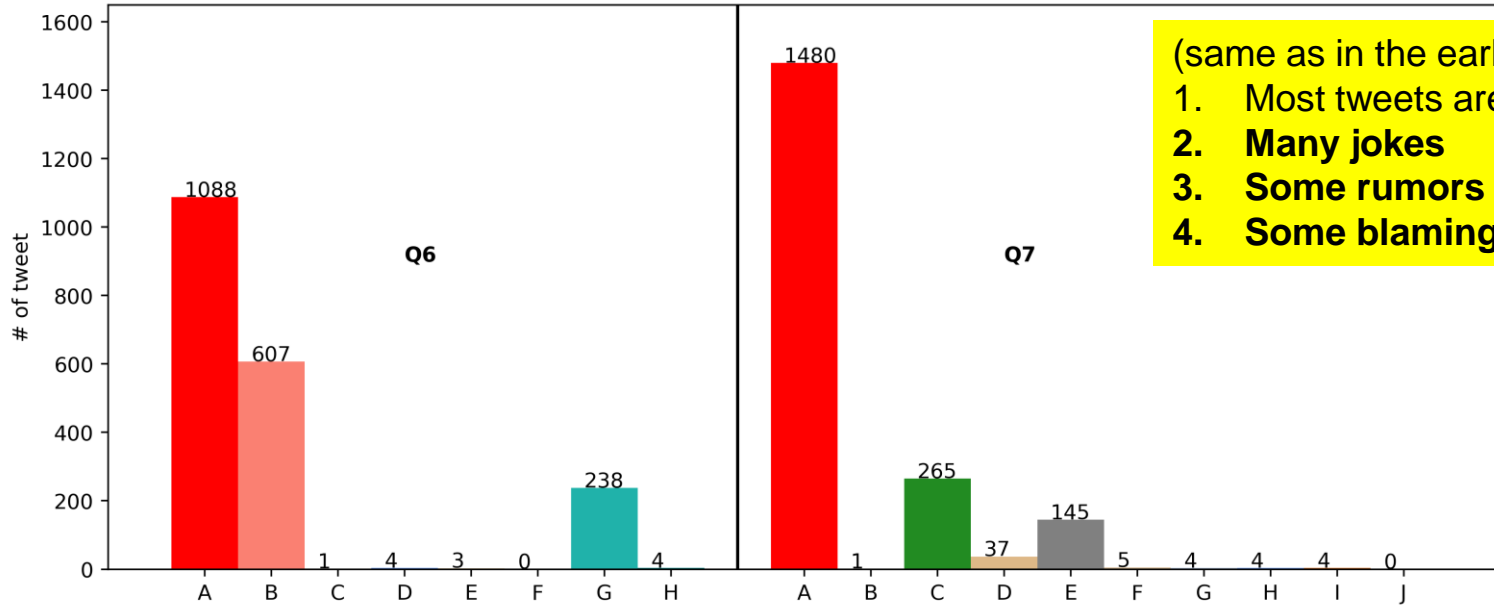2. **Many jokes**
3. **Some rumors**
4. **Some blaming**

15

English (November'2020 – January'2021): Q6-Q7

(same as in the earlier period)
1. Most tweets are not harmful
2. **Many jokes**
3. **Some rumors**
4. **Some blaming**

Q6: Is the tweet harmful for the society and why?

A. NO, not harmful
B. NO, joke or sarcasm
C. Not sure
D. YES, panic
E. YES, xenophobic, racist, prejudices or hate speech
F. YES, bad cure
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Q7: Do you think that this tweet should get the attention of any government entity?

A. NO, not interesting
B. Not sure
C. YES, classified as in question 6
D. YES, other
E. YES, blame authorities
F. YES, contains advice
G. YES, calls for action
H. YES, discusses action taken
I. YES, discusses cure
J. YES, asks question

Disinformation Analysis: Summary

- **Arabic tweets**
  - a lot of false information
  - a lot of rumors
  - some discussion of possible cure
  - very rarely panic

- **English tweets** (in both periods)
  - mostly factually true
  - many jokes
  - rarely rumors

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Twitter Analysis

- Data Collection

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  - Disinformation

  - **Propagandistic Content**

  - Use of Propaganda Techniques

  - Framing

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PROPPY
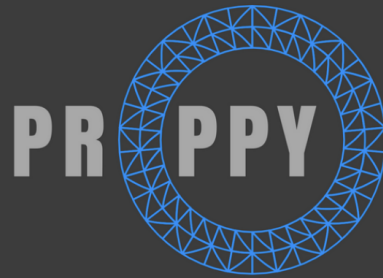
The propaganda analyzer !

What is Proppy?

Propaganda is the expression of opinion or action by individuals deliberately designed to foster their agenda.

Proppy is a system that organizes news articles into events and, for each event, shows articles according to their level of propagandistic content. We aim at raising awareness into individual readers as well as providing tools for organizations to monitor large amounts of news articles.

For the live demo:

Live demo
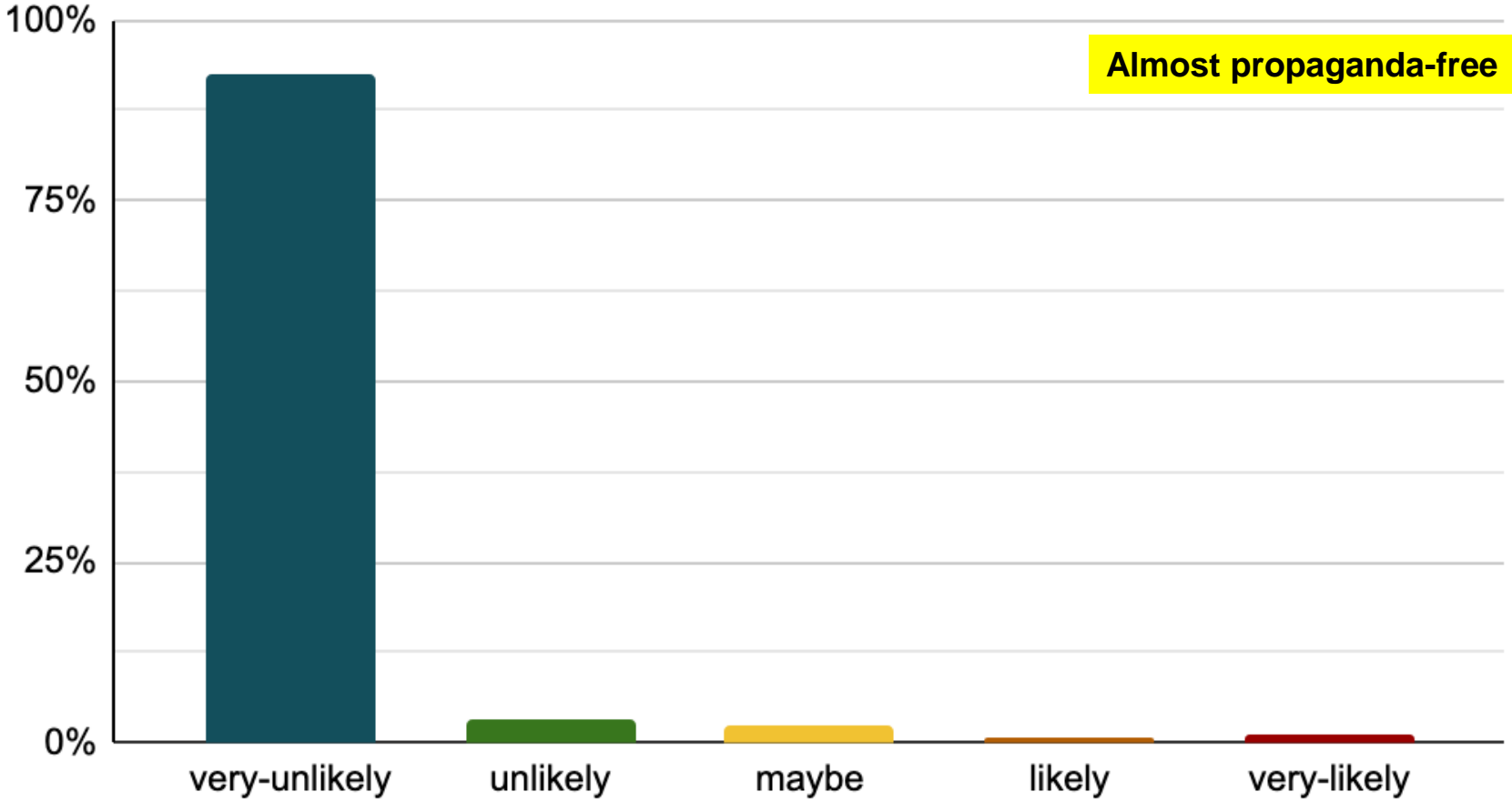
Arabic (February'2020 – August'2020): Propaganda

English (February'2020 – August'2020): Propaganda

One-third of the tweets are propagandistic

English (November'2020 – January'2021): Propaganda

(less than in the previous period)
One-fourth of the tweets are propagandistic
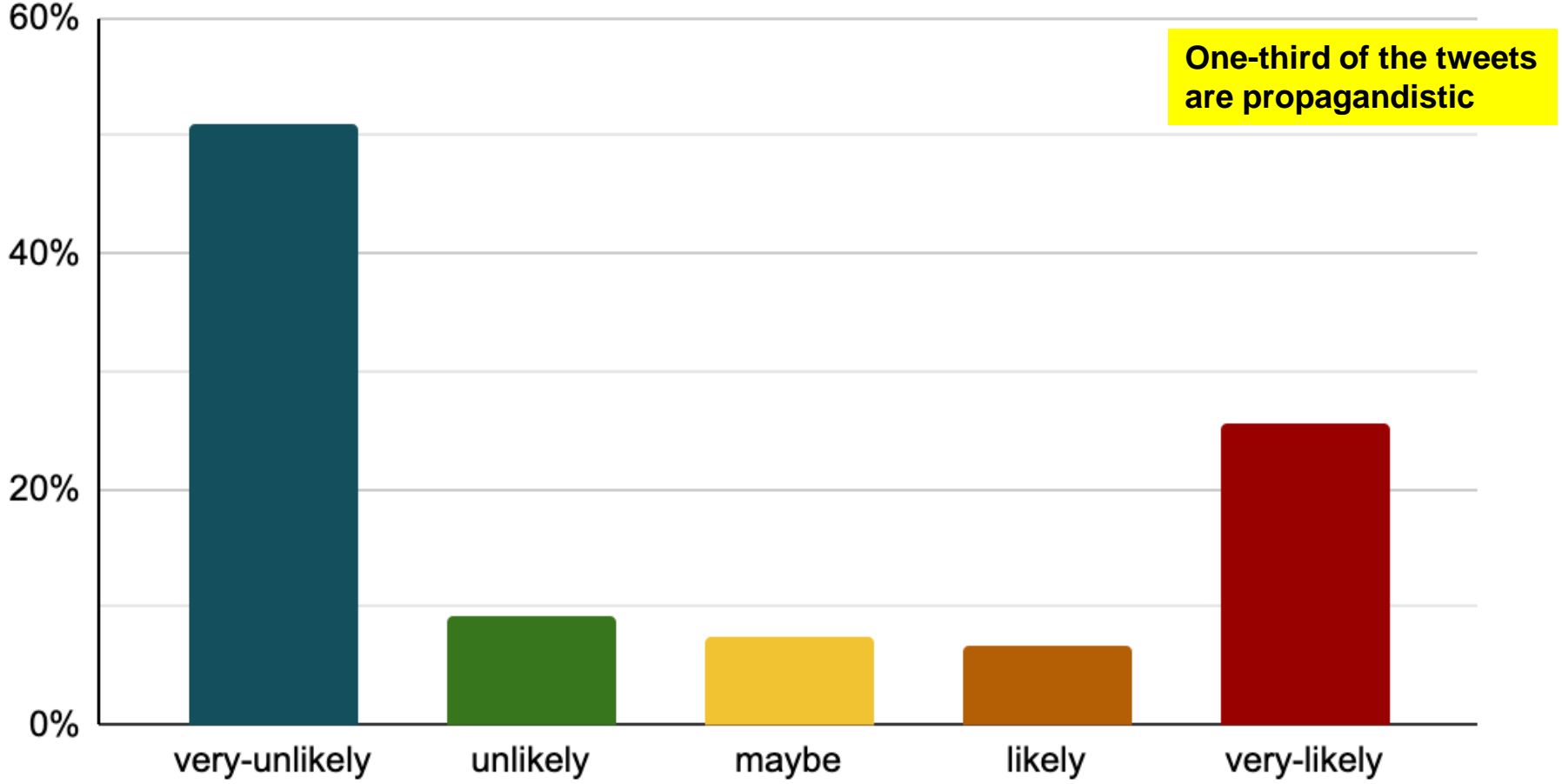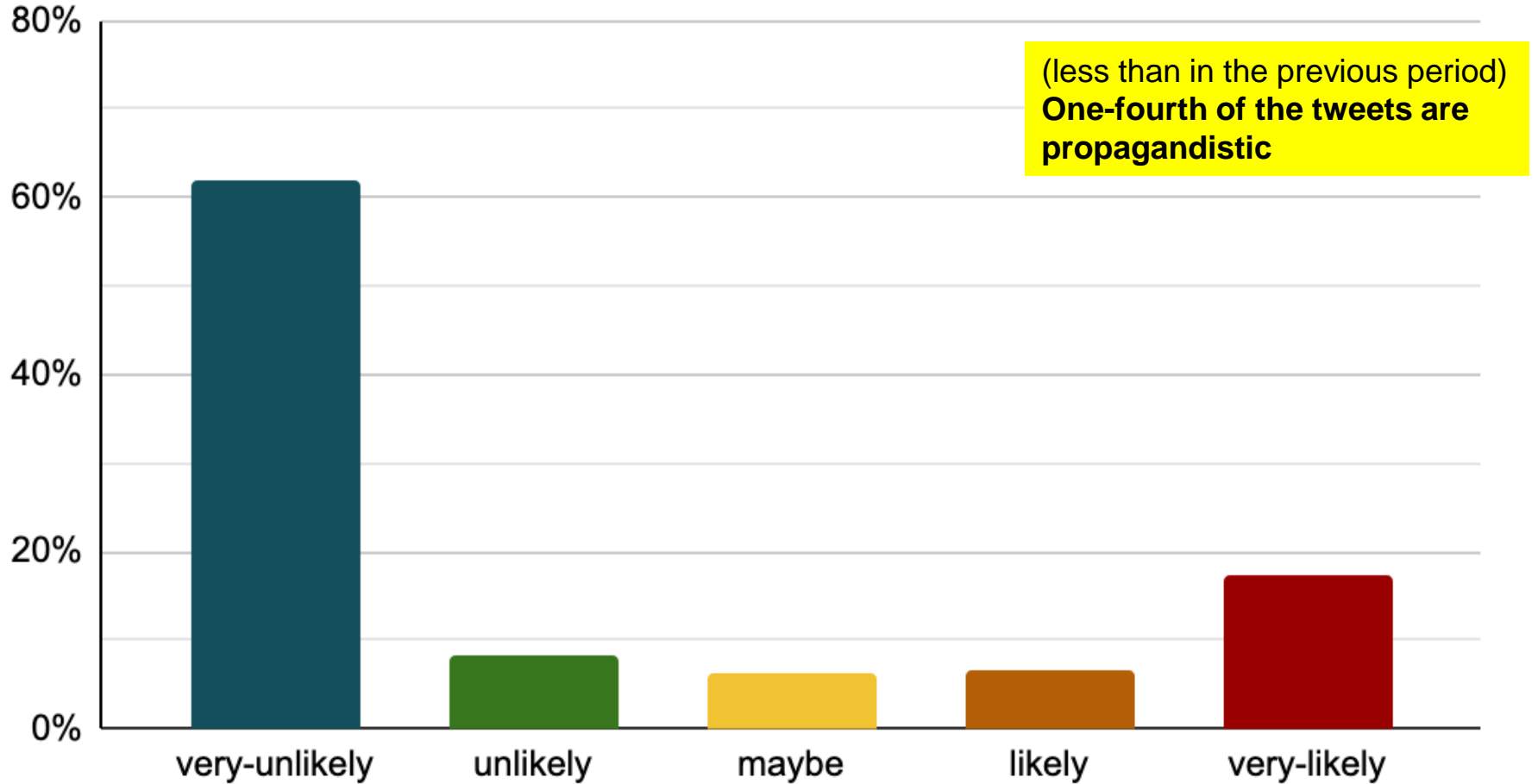
Propaganda Analysis: Summary

- **Arabic tweets**
  - propagandistic tweets are extremely rare

- **English tweets**
  - for February-August'2020, about 1/3 of the tweets are propagandistic
  - for November'2020-January'2021, propaganda goes a bit down to 1/4

Twitter Analysis

- Data Collection

- Automatic Analysis

  – Disinformation

  – Propagandistic Content

  – **Use of Propaganda Techniques**

  – Framing

Propaganda

- "Expression **deliberately** designed to **influence** the opinions/actions of other individuals or groups with reference to predetermined ends."

Institute for Propaganda Analysis

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Propaganda Techniques

Name Calling

Propaganda Techniques

Appeal to Fear

"We are in the middle of the sixth mass extinction, with more than 200 species getting extinct every day."

Greta Thunberg

- "Be careful, a limited aggression will not remain limited. We will pursue any aggressor,"[1] the head of the Guards, Major General Hossein Salami, said in remarks broadcast on state TV. "We are after punishment and we will continue until the[1] full destruction[8] of any aggressor."[1]

U.S. President Donald Trump on Friday approved sending American troops to bolster Saudi Arabia's air and missile defences after the Sept. 14 attacks.

Iran denies involvement in the attack, which was claimed by Yemen's Houthi movement, a group aligned with Iran and currently fighting a Saudi-led alliance in Yemen's civil war.

- Trump's move drew fire in Washington on Saturday from U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi, who called it his "latest outrageous attempt"[8] to circumvent Congress.

- "These unacceptable actions are cause for alarm," Pelosi said in a statement accusing Trump of turning "a blind eye"[8] to Saudi violence against innocent Yemenis, human rights abuses and the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

- "The United States[7] cannot enable more brutality and bloodshed,"[8] she added. "Congress will do our job to uphold the Constitution, defend our national security and protect the American people."[7]

☑ ■ 1 - Appeal to fear prejudice
☑ ■ 7 - Flag Waving
☑ ■ 8 - Loaded Language

☐ 0 - Appeal to Authority
☐ 2 - Bandwagon
☐ 3 - Black and White Fallacy
☐ 4 - Causal/Oversimplification
☐ 5 - Doubt
☐ 6 - Exaggeration, Minimisation
☐ 9 - Name Calling, Labeling
☐ 10 - Obfuscation, Intentional Vagueness, Confusion
☐ 11 - Red Herring
☐ 12 - Reduction ad hitlerum
☐ 13 - Repetition
☐ 14 - Slogans
☐ 15 - Straw Men
☐ 16 - Thought terminating Cliches
☐ 17 - Whataboutism

https://www.tanbih.org/prta
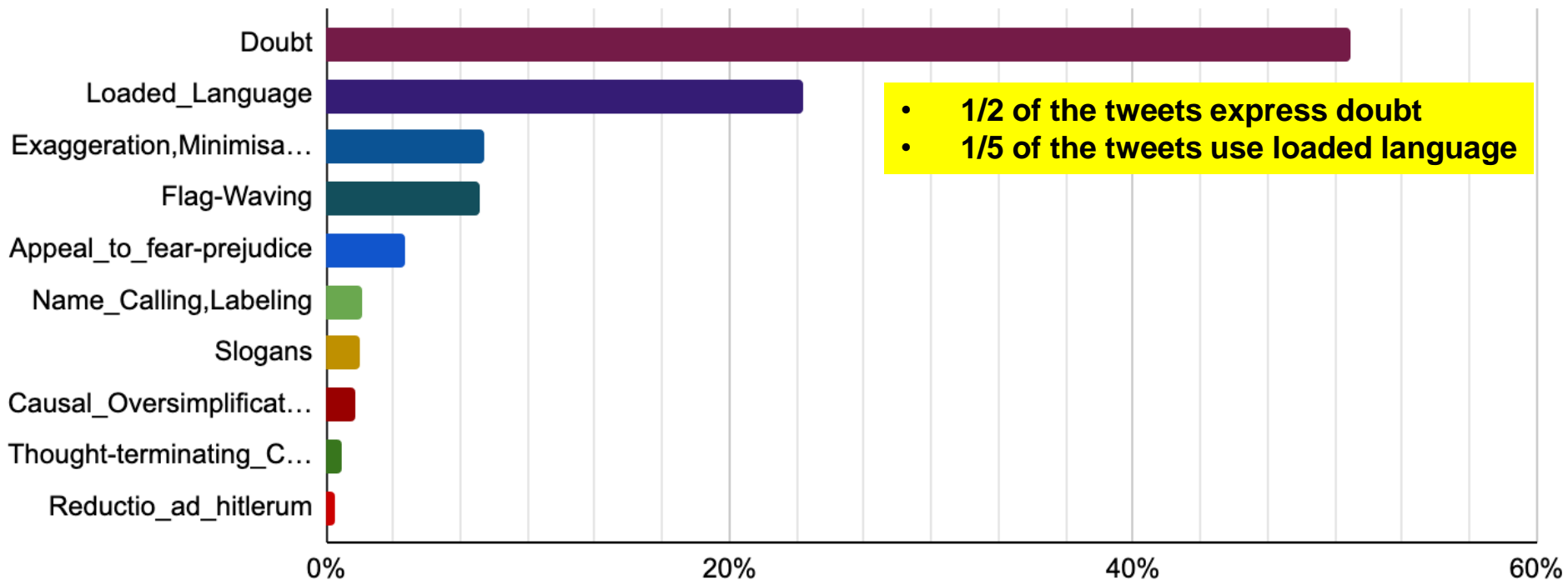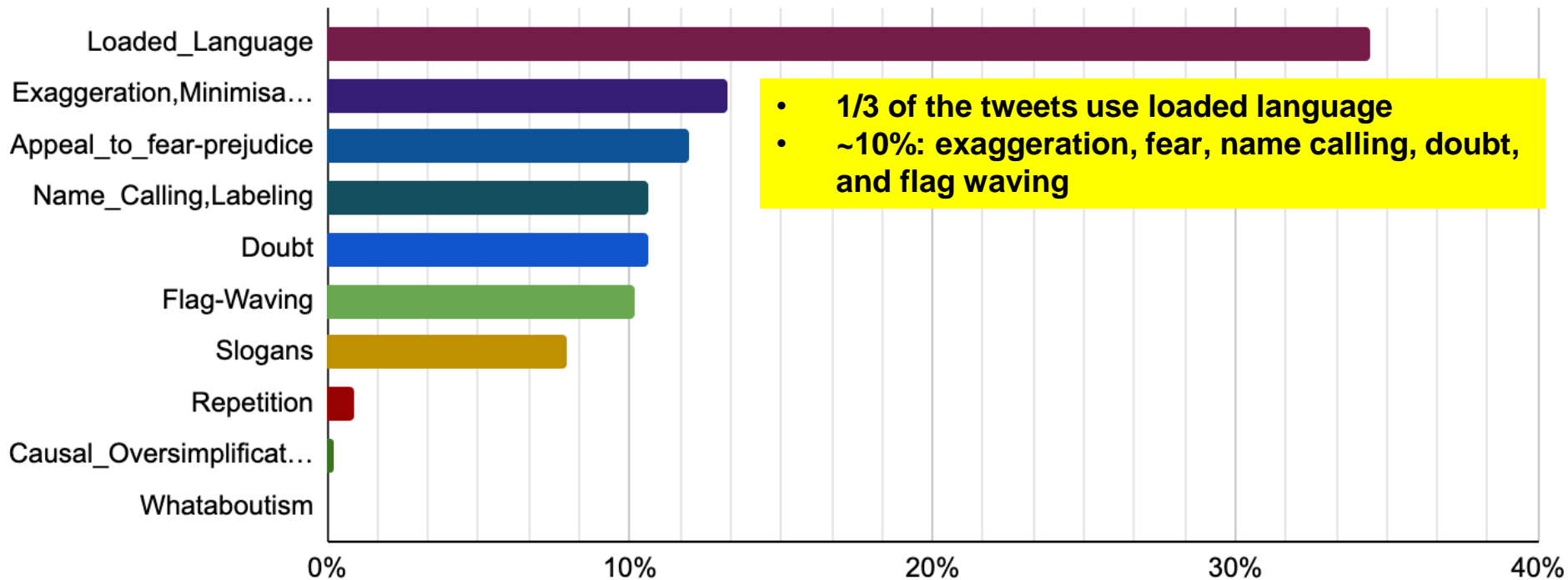
ACL-2020: *Prta: A System to Support the Analysis of Propaganda Techniques in the News.*
Giovanni Da San Martino, Shaden Shaar, Yifan Zhang, Seunghak Yu, Alberto Barrón-Cedeño, Preslav Nakov

Arabic (February'2020 – August'2020): Use of Propagandistic Techniques

- **1/2 of the tweets express doubt**
- **1/5 of the tweets use loaded language**

English (February'2020 – August'2020): Use of Propagandistic Techniques

- **1/3 of the tweets use loaded language**
- **~10%: exaggeration, fear, name calling, doubt, and flag waving**

English (November'2020 – January'2021): Use of Propagandistic Techniques

- 1/2 of the tweets use loaded language
- ~10%: flag waving, name calling, exaggeration
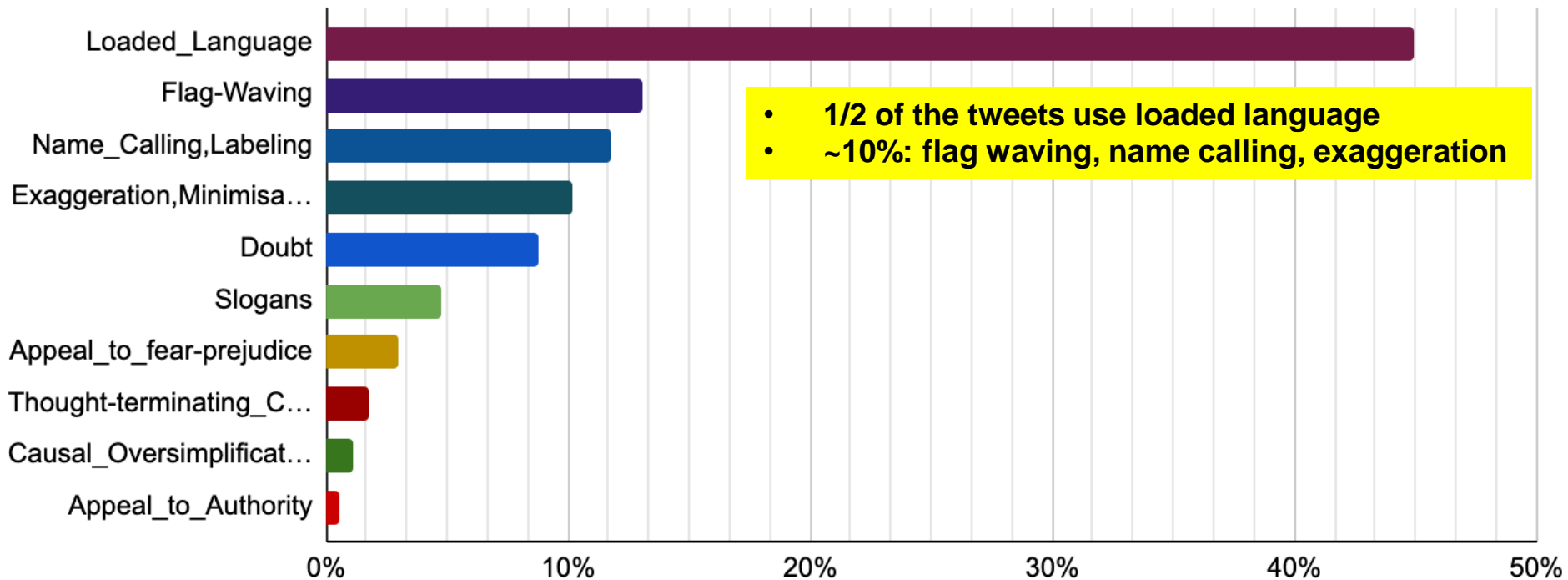
Propaganda Techniques: Summary

- **Arabic tweets**
  - Doubt (1/2 of the tweets)
  - Loaded language (1/5 of the tweets)

- **English tweets**
  - for February-August'2020
    - 1/3 of the tweets use loaded language
    - ~10%: exaggeration, fear, name calling, doubt, and flag waving
  - for November'2020-January'2021
    - 1/2 of the tweets use loaded language
    - ~10%: flag waving, name calling, exaggeration

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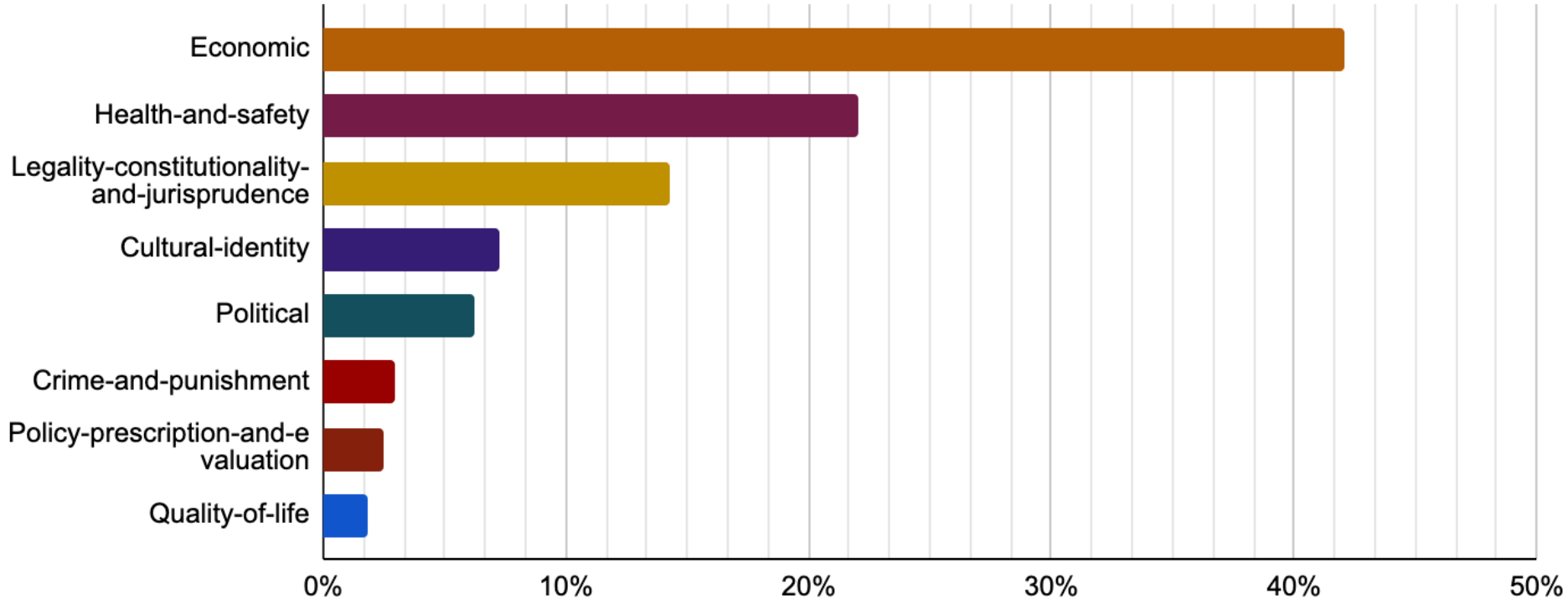
  – Use of Propaganda Techniques

  – **Framing**

Arabic (February'2020 – August'2020): Framing

- **Health & safety is the dominant perspective**
- **Economy comes second**
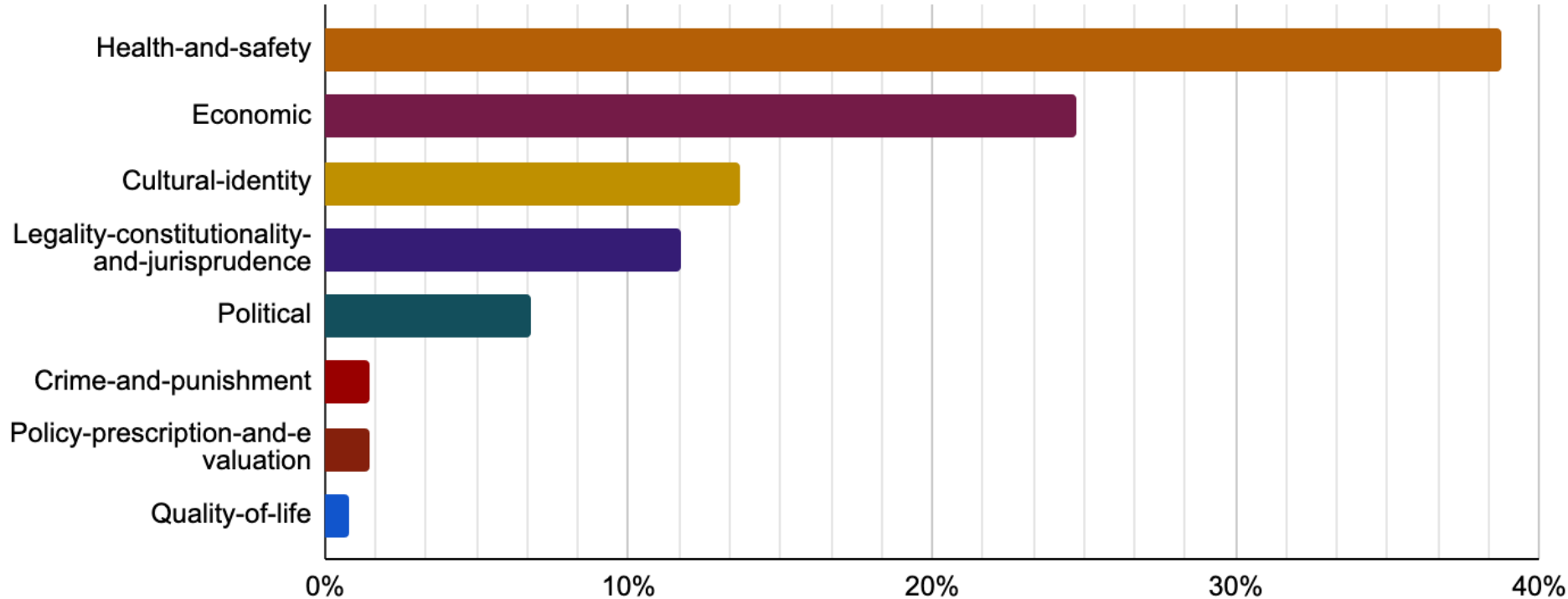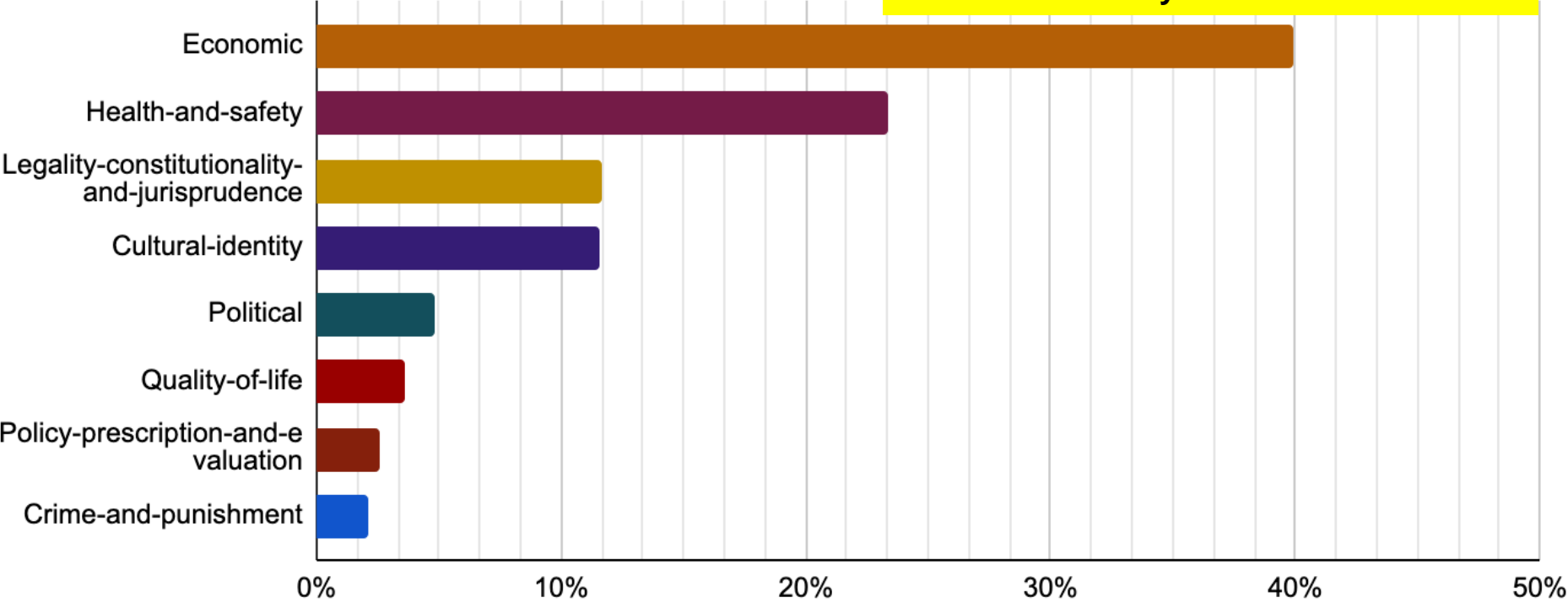
English (February'2020 – August'2020): Framing

- **Economy is the dominant perspective**
- **Health & safety comes second**

English (November'2020 – January'2021): Framing

(as in the previous period)
- **Economy is the dominant perspective**
- **Health & safety comes second**

Chart showing framing percentages:
- Economic: ~40%
- Health-and-safety: ~23%
- Legality-constitutionality-and-jurisprudence: ~11%
- Cultural-identity: ~11%
- Political: ~5%
- Quality-of-life: ~3.5%
- Policy-prescription-and-evaluation: ~2.5%
- Crime-and-punishment: ~2%

X-axis: 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%

Propaganda Techniques: Summary

- **Arabic tweets**
  - Health & safety is the dominant perspective
  - Economy comes second

- **English tweets** (both periods)
  - Economy is the dominant perspective
  - Health & safety comes second

Team & Acknowledgments

The Tanbih Team

Preslav Nakov

Firoj Alam

Shaden Shaar

Giovanni Da San Martino

Yifan Zhang

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  - Arabic Language Technologies group members (Fahim Dalvi, Dr. Nadir Durrani, Hamdy Mubarak, Dr. Ahmed Abdelali, Dr. Hassan Sajjad, Dr. Kareem Darwish) for collaboration on the COVID-19 data and models
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