

CHAPTER 2

Towards a typology of disagreement in online news comment on social networking sites

Violeta Gutierrez Figueroa¹, Louise-Amélie Cougnon²

¹*Université catholique de Louvain, ILC, MiiL*

²*Université catholique de Louvain, ILC, Cental & MiiL*

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This research forms part of a wider project on hate and conflict speech modelling. In this paper, we focus on the description of conflict constructions in French commentaries in response to press media posts¹. The corpus is made up of 16 posts that contain 21k words. We have chosen to focus on Reddit postings because it is a discussion forum that allows more space and freedom (although it has its own implicit rules – cf. section 2.3.1). To be more precise, this analysis is more about disagreement than conflict because (1) conflict is a rather subjective state of discussion and (2) the boundary between a discussion where people disagree and fight is very permeable. In order to investigate disagreement in online discussions, we first manually annotate disagreements' openings and closings in order to frame their typologies. We then extract descriptive statistics about their distribution and identify the linguistic markers of each type.

This research is driven by the following research questions: Is it possible to develop typologies for disagreement openings and closings in Reddit comments? Does the frequency of comment type change according to the depth of their levels depth? Can the typologies be formalized for automatic retrieval? Does the Reddit context shape the disagreement patterns in interaction?

¹ All examples are given in French and English (our translation) in Annex 1.

2.2. STATE OF THE ART AND POSITIONING

For the past 25 years, numerous linguistics studies have focused on interactions in computer-mediated communication (CMC). Of the various approaches possible, we chose to mainly follow conversation analysis (CA) for its ability to show how speakers perform interpersonal actions and how these actions are organised socially by language. The framework of CA allows a better understanding of how interactions are constructed by converging towards agreement (Sacks, 1987). In this perspective, disagreement is an important part of interaction in CMC, as it is opposed to this convergence (Shum, & Lee, 2013). For CA, “disagreement can be defined as the expression of a view that differs from that expressed by another speaker” (Sifianou, 2012, p. 1554). This definition is important because it introduces the notion of an individual’s “view”, which may not refer to the traditional true/untrue dichotomy. We chose to complete this definition with that of Rees-Miller (2000, p. 1088): “a Speaker S disagrees when s/he considers untrue some Proposition P uttered or presumed to be espoused by an Addressee A and reacts with an utterance the propositional content or implicature of which is Not P”. This second definition adds two nuances: “some proposition”, i.e. not all propositions (partial agreement is important in our typology); and “presumed to be”, reflecting a nuance that includes the notion of interpretation within disagreement.

Conflictual and non-collaborative interactions in particular have been studied in CMC, as disagreement is likely to happen in anonymous and equal-status online communities (Shum, & Lee, 2013). Some authors, such as Bou-Franch, & Garcés Conejos Blitvich (2014, p. 20), after an analysis of offline taxonomies of conflictual conversations, concluded that CMC requires new models that “can tackle the affordances of digital technologies”. Furthermore, each CMC subtype (social networks, forums, collaborative platforms) seems to have its own style of communication, with explicit and implicit rules that can lead to disagreement (Poudat, & Ho-Dac, 2019; Cougnon, & Bouraoui, 2017). Langlotz, & Locher (2012) suggest a new 5-class typology to annotate disagreement on scales related to aggression and face-threatening acts (FTAs). Aggression often features within disagreement studies. Two main points of view stand out in the literature: disagreement is considered either as a sign of intimacy and sociability (Simmel, 1961) or as a non-preferred response (Bilmes,

1988) or impoliteness (Sifianou, 2012). Given the anonymous status and lack of intimacy on Reddit, we will focus on the second perspective. In addition to this, our Reddit corpus is made up of commentaries on media posts, a context conducive to strong exchanges of oppositional views.

2.3. CORPUS AND METHODOLOGY

2.3.1. Corpus extraction

Based on its rules, Reddit falls somewhere between a social network and a discussion forum. It is the fifth most visited website in the USA, with 330 million active users monthly and more than 138,000 active communities². Two main features define Reddit's procedural purpose: (1) Posts receive up/down votes and either rise to or drop from the top of the page depending on the users' selected factor for sorting the content (hot, controversial, new, etc.). It is therefore the community that decides which posts are more visible and popular. (2) With the subreddit function, posts are classified according to a theme (e.g. r/gameofthrones) or a region (e.g. r/newyorkcity).

In this study, we extracted the posts from the subreddit r/france, which mainly deals with press media content shared by the participants. We used the Reddit API³ to retrieve posts and comments. We filtered the posts to eliminate those that were not news content. Then, we kept those posts that had at least 3 comments reaching depth-level 3, in order to make sure that the media content was debated to some extent and might contain disagreement. We selected a sample of 500 lines from 16 news posts with a total of 481 comments and 21,027 words⁴. The selection did not focus on any specific theme. All posts and commentaries are gathered in a csv file in a UTF-8 format and associated with metadata, such as the users' alias, time and depth of the message. An example of the extracted content is given in ex. 1⁵, which shows multilevel comments in a

² <https://www.redditinc.com/>

³ <https://www.reddit.com/dev/api/>

⁴ The corpus is not shared on an open access platform but it is available upon request from the researchers.

⁵ All examples are listed in Annex 1.

Reddit conversation about street dirt in French cities. Due to a technical limitation of the API, comments from a depth beyond level 9 were not retrieved.

2.3.2. Annotation scheme

In order to investigate the place of disagreement in online discussions, we first decided to manually annotate the corpus with ‘opening disagreement tags’. We conceived a 6-class annotation scheme. This annotation⁶ focuses on the operationalisation of disagreement, i.e. it looks as much into the intention of the speaker as into the reception thereof by his conversation partners, including their reactions through different levels of comment. It also tries to follow the 3 important CA concepts defined in section 2.2: subjective views (no true/untrue dichotomy), partial agreement and personal interpretation. The annotation tags are inspired by Muntigl, & Turnbull (1998), Plantin (2016) and Lu et al. (2011). The annotation scheme is illustrated by 6 language-independent diagrams illustrated in Annex 2. **IC = irrelevancy claim:** comment questioning the coherence of the speech of the interlocutor by asserting that his/her contribution has nothing or little to do with the current topic, that the argument is false or incorrect, that it lacks logic, that it is contradictory, etc. (ex. 2). The interlocutor is sometimes invited to propose an alternative argument. **CH = challenge:** comment highlighting reluctance in relation to the discourse of another speaker, often marked by a question mark or an indirect interrogative. Often followed by injunctions inviting the interlocutor to provide arguments. It can also indicate that it lacks context or complexity (ex. 3). **PE = personal experience:** comment advancing an argument of personal authority. The person who answers has already experienced the situation, he/she is an expert in the field or knows people with expertise on the topic in question. The presence of a clear marker such as "I" (ex. 1). **EK = external knowledge:** commenting on an argument with a quote from an external objective authority figure or statistics, numbers, one-time events, etc. (ex. 4). **CW = common wisdom:** comment advancing an argument that refers to common sense, to the collective unconscious, to received ideas and not to studies, historical events or any other type of concrete support (ex. 5). **PA = partial agreement:** comment that does not entirely dispute the other argument, agreeing with part of

⁶ The tagging process was done by both authors.

the statement, but disagreeing on another part. Often presented as "yes, but..." (ex. 6).

We also investigated the way each disagreement situation is ended. In order to achieve this, we decided to tag⁷ the types by following a pragmatic politeness approach. We drew up our own ASTI annotation protocol, partially based on Bou-Franch, & Garcés Conejos Blitvich (2014)⁸, and summarized below. This annotation scheme is illustrated by 4 language-independent diagrams illustrated in Annex 3: A = Announced withdrawal, and its subcategories: a) One or more speakers withdraw politely, the others carry on the discussion (ex. 7). b) One or more speakers withdraw impolitely, the others carry on the discussion (ex. 8). c) All speakers withdraw politely at the same conversation point. d) All speakers withdraw impolitely at the same conversation point. S = Straight unannounced withdrawal and its subcategories: a) All speakers withdraw at the same conversation point, simply quitting the conversation. In Reddit, this action only requires no further comments. b) One or more speakers withdraw by avoiding further comments, the others carry on the discussion. T = Third party intervention, and its subcategories: a) One or more speakers withdraw following a non-verbal event, e.g. after a violent series of down votes (ex. 9). b) One or more speakers, or their messages, are excluded (removed) by the moderators (ex. 10). I = Informal or formal acceptance, and their subcategories: a) The different conversation partners completely agree on one of the arguments previously enunciated in the conversation. b) The different conversation partners agree, but only on a part of one of the arguments previously enunciated in the conversation.

⁷ The tagging process was also done by both authors.

⁸ Notably, we excluded several types as "stand-off" and "dominant 3rd party intervention", which, for us, do not match terminal exchanges; they resemble more conflictual development units. The endings annotation was not subject to inter-coder agreement, as only one author annotated the corpus, due to time limitations.

2.4. ANALYSES

2.4.1. Disagreement openings distribution

The annotation⁹ statistics for each disagreement type presented in Table 1 show that the most frequent types illustrated are CW (common wisdom) and CH (challenge). Challenge is the most common type with a very high frequency rate (0.29) compared to CW in second place (0.25). This can be explained by the fact that users often want to challenge the limits of their interlocutors' argumentation. Common wisdom is also a frequent response type as it is considered by the annotators as being 'the catch-all type'. In addition to this, referring to common sense is the most popular way of arguing (Liguori, 2009, p. 124). We notice that these two categories form more than half of all disagreement tags (0.54), whereas, nuanced argumentation (PA) for example, only occurs in 12% of the cases. Regarding the mean length of disagreement openings, we observed that EK comments were by far longest (117.12 words per comment) followed by PE remarks. The length of EK comments can be explained by the significant presence of links and numbers. PE comment length might be explained by the fact that users tend to tell their own stories and, by doing so, tend to provide several details. We also realized that the shortest openings are the IC comments, which illustrates that in these disagreement types, users are not trying to give their point of view but only to question their opponent's ideas. We realized too that the most frequent opening types were also the shortest ones (31.71 words per CH comment and 40.96 words per IC comment). The high frequency of short comments goes hand in hand with the language economy principle (Bourdieu, 1977).

⁹ The annotation inter-coder agreement is quite low (Kappa = 0.324 for type tagging and Kappa = 0.483 for presence of disagreement tagging). This low rate can be explained by limitations we faced, namely, that irony is difficult to classify. After discussing these discrepancies, we annotated new data and improved the inter-coder agreement (Kappa = 0.429 for type tagging and Kappa = 0.612 for presence of disagreement tagging).

Type	Comments absolute frequency	Comments relative frequency	Average words per comment
IC	47	0.17	30.26
CH	77	0.29	31.71
PE	22	0.08	52.44
EK	20	0.08	117.12
CW	72	0.25	40.96
PA	32	0.12	41.83

Table 1: Stats on disagreement opening types in the Reddit corpus¹⁰

On Reddit, users have the opportunity to respond to a particular comment, thereby creating an additional comment ‘level’. We also analysed the depth of levels in our corpus. Results are illustrated in Figure 1. Unsurprisingly, the frequency of comments decreases as depth increases, with a more stable rate from level 6 depth onwards.

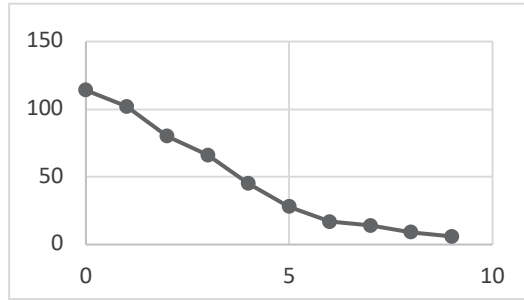


Figure 1: Distribution of comments per comment depth

We also searched for a link between the depth level of the comment and the type of disagreement openings, dividing the depth levels into 3 groups (0-2, 3-5, 5+). Our hypothesis was that the more a conversation deepens, the greater would be the complexity of arguments (multi-type) and the more factual these would become (EK). The chi-square test fails to reject H_0 ($p > 0.05$ $df=12$), which means that no disagreement type is more typical of a surface or a

¹⁰ The annotation process was undertaken by both authors. Statistics presented in this table are based on the tagging of only one annotator, considered, after discussion, to match the gold standard of annotation.

depth argument, each type happening at the same rate for each level. Therefore, comments do not appear to become more factual and/or complex at deeper levels.

2.4.2. Disagreement closings distribution

Bou-Franch, & Garcés Conejos Blitvich (2014) stipulate that, for a YouTube conversation, the most common type of terminal exchange in polylogue conflicts is withdrawal. In order to compare YouTube practices with Reddit practices, we manually annotated our corpus of 21,027 words¹¹. At first, the analysis highlighted a very high frequency of disagreement endings: 38 % of all comments (including comments that are in alignment with the message to which it refers) are disagreement closings, which reveals that most disagreements are concretely constituted of one single message with no supporting argumentation. Second, the distribution of closing types across categories (table 2) confirms the tendency found on other digital platforms, such as YouTube, of a ‘Straight withdrawal without announcement’ (column 3), which covers 81,43 % of disagreement closings, and is the most common type, with the subcategory ‘One speaker withdraws’.

Type	A	S	T	I
Freq %	2,86	81,43	2,14	13,57

Table 2: Stats on disagreement closing types in the Reddit corpus

This category is followed by ‘Informal or formal acceptance’ (column 5) (14 % of disagreement closings); this second frequency is interesting as it points to the fact that one-seventh of all disagreement developments lead to attempts at persuasion: results show that in nearly all cases it is the second subcategory of this type that is represented in our corpus, which means that agreement is only partial.

2.4.3. Linguistic markers

For each type of disagreement opening, a bottom-up approach allowed us to identify the linguistic particularities of each category. The linguistic markers that follow were manually compiled in order

¹¹ The inter-coder agreement is quite good (Kappa = 0.592 for type tagging and Kappa = 0.816 for presence of disagreement closing tagging).

to promote manual and automatic analyses. We mapped their distribution throughout the corpus in order to confirm if these features were helpful for purposes of recognizing the disagreement openings. In order to achieve this, we mainly used Unitex graphs.

Irrelevancy claims (ex. 11-16) were supposed to be recognizable by their specific lexicon (ex. 14), their verbal modes and clause types (ex. 15-16). Unfortunately, our analysis highlights the fact that these forms are not more prevalent in the IC. For instance, the proportion of exclamatory clauses are equivalent throughout the IC and CH arguments. We expected that disagreement by **Challenge** (ex. 17-23) would present a high frequency of direct interrogatives but results show that question marks are equally prevalent in IC and CH remarks and exclamation marks are nearly as frequent as interrogation marks in this category. We also believed there would be a significant use of indirect speech in this category, as users tend to challenge their opponents' point of view with rephrasing techniques (ex. 18), but here again, indirect speech is equally prevalent in CH and CW. Neither judgement expressions (ex. 20-21) nor strawman techniques (ex. 22-23) were representative of this category, as they were few in number and appeared in other categories too. The **Personal experience** type stands out through its significant use of the 1st person singular, often with repetition of the 1st pronoun (ex. 24) and of the simple past tense (present in half of the comments) which best reflects the expression of past personal experiences. We also found expressions of authority in two-thirds of the PE arguments (ex. 25). **External knowledge** involves the explicit mention of an external source in the form of a link embedded in a word or directly copy-pasted into the body of the comment, but links were equally prevalent in EK and PE arguments, appearing in one-third of both categories' arguments. Statistics, numbers and definitions (ex. 28) are common in this category, whereas percentages tend to appear almost exclusively in EK arguments. We expected that **Common wisdom** would often use reported speech to refer to what a group of people supposedly said, without providing any proof (ex. 1). Here again, we found that each word or expression of reported speech only appears a few times, but if we consider them all together, we observe that they are included in two-thirds of the total comments. Lastly, **Partial agreements** (ex. 29-34) comprise two main parts: approval *and* disagreement. The approval word or expression may directly be followed by the disagreement (ex. 29-30). We identified this canonical structure in half of the PA remarks.

Concession phrasings were also very common. On the whole, almost all PA arguments include at least one approval, disapproval or concession phrase. Besides *oui* (yes), other approval expressions (ex. 32) were more frequent and specific of this category, as well as alternative forms of *mais* (but) (ex. 33).

As for disagreement closings, the bottom-up approach enabled the detection of a few particularities per category. **Announced withdrawal** either involves the explicit mention of the departure (ex. 35 and 36), or refers to a state of argumentation being irremediable (ex. 37 and 38), but only the mention of one's departure stands out for this category, as the arguments that refer to a state of irremediable argumentation can also appear in *I* closings. The **Straight withdrawal** is most difficult to characterize, as no particular expression or lexicon is used. It is mostly an assertion, which includes (part of) the opposing argument and no explicit salutation or ending (ex. 42). This is, of course, a problem for automatic detection, as it is the most common type of closing. Closing by **Third party intervention** can be divided into messages that have been deleted by the moderators and which contain the tag *[deleted]* (ex. 10), which are highly recognizable, as well as reactions to massive downvotes on a previous message (ex. 9). The reactions to massive downvotes can also be noted as announced withdrawals and are therefore less typical of the category. Finally, **Informal or formal acceptance** can also be formalized thanks to its particular expressions of (partial) acceptance, notably with the use of adverbs (ex. 39), adjectives (ex. 40), verbs (ex. 41) or other expressions that mark the acceptance (ex. 42), and which are significant for this category.

2.5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This paper reveals several interesting trends about disagreement expression on Reddit. Speakers who stand out through their comments on a particular theme or newspaper article, usually use arguments that are not based on facts and references, but more on general assertions and common sense. This result is not surprising, given that common sense reasoning is “used by members of a society to produce and make intelligible courses of action in which they are engaged” (Trognon, 2002, p. 122). In addition to this, only 6.7 % of argumentation comments in our corpus are nuanced, whereas most of

them are very assertive. This reveals that assertiveness about common sense arguments constitutes the main disagreement strategy on Reddit. Concerning the disagreement endings, in their paper, Bou-Franch, & Garcés Conejos Blitvich (2014, p. 31) state that withdrawal “is the most socially disruptive form of termination”; and it is true in certain communication contexts, as in Vuchinich’s (1990, p. 135) corpus of transcriptions of family dinners, that withdrawal is disruptive “because it halts communication and prevents a smooth transition to a new speech activity”. However, as far as social networking chats or forums are concerned, this does not seem to be the case at all. If it is true that in everyday oral communication, withdrawal during disagreement remains problematic, online speakers apply different rules. In online forums, ‘withdrawal after disagreement’ seems to be the “unmarked attitude” (Bierwisch, 1980), because insistence on an opposite point of view could, for example, be treated as cyber-trolling (Buckels et al., 2014). On these Reddit chats, the unmarked practice seems to be that everyone gives his or her opinion, in what could be described as a succession of monologues, where dialogue is only made possible in the form of multi-level discussions. Even if there is disagreement (with the news article or with a speaker’s post), it seems there is no particular need to convince anyone else of such disagreement, but rather only to express oneself. On Reddit, posts have a very short lifespan, so speakers, even when disagreeing, very quickly move on to other reactions or events or newspaper articles. As each comment is often assertive, not nuanced and not supported by verifiable facts, conflict on Reddit often arises from disagreement.

These first results enable us to answer our initial research questions. It is possible to develop typologies for disagreement openings and closings in Reddit comments, but there is a need to clarify each type’s features and examples more precisely in order to reach higher inter-coder agreement. Comment types don’t change according to their levels’ depth, notably because the objective of interaction on Reddit is more about expressing oneself than convincing others. Reddit also distinguishes itself from other social networks by the options of voting, editing and the levels of comments that can for instance ease the conversational flow. Finally, the study showed that it is difficult to formalize each comment type for automatic retrieval: indeed, apart from PE, PA, T and I, it was difficult to identify specific features that enable automatic classification.

This first study of the corpus opens up interesting future avenues. Our working perspectives include, firstly, formalising repair strategies in order to semi-automatically find them and get an idea of their distribution; secondly, modelling linguistic features in order to enable classification of disagreement opening and closing types, and thirdly, deepening the conversation analysis approach of disagreement through a qualitative analysis of its internal development and of its consequences for social relations.

REFERENCES

- Bou-Franch, P., & Garcés Conejos Blitvich, P. (2014). Conflict management in massive polylogues: A case study from YouTube. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 73, pp. 19–36.
- Bierwisch, M. (1980). Semantic Structure and Illocutionary Force. In J. Searle, F. Kiefer, & M. Bierwisch (eds.), *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*. Reidel Publishing Company.
- Bilmes, J. (1988). The Concept of Preference in Conversation Analysis. *Language in Society*, Vol. 17, 2, pp. 161–181.
- Bourdieu, P. (1977). L'économie des échanges linguistiques. *Langue française*, Vol. 34, 1, pp. 17–34.
- Buckels, E., Trapnell, D., & Paulhus, D. (2014). Trolls just want to have fun. *Personality and Individual Differences*, Vol. 67, The Dark Triad of Personality, pp. 97–102.
- Cougnon, L.-A., & Bouraoui, J.-L. (2017). Orality and Literacy of Telephony and SMS. In K. Bedijs & Ch. Maaß (eds.), *Romance Languages in the Media*, Manual of Romance Linguistics, 23, De Gruyter, pp. 154–175.
- Langlotz, A., & Locher, M. A. (2012). Ways of communicating emotional stance in online disagreements. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 44(12), pp. 1591–1606.
- Liguori, G. (2009). Common sense in Gramsci. In Francese, J. (ed.), *Perspectives on Gramsci. Politics, culture and social theory*. Routledge.
- Lu, J., Chiu, M. M., & Law, N. W. (2011). Collaborative argumentation and justifications: A statistical discourse analysis of online discussions. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 27(2), pp. 946–955.

- Muntigl, P., & Turnbull, W. (1998). Conversational structure and facework in arguing. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 29(3), pp. 225–256.
- Plantin, C. (2016). *Dictionnaire de l'argumentation. Une introduction aux études d'argumentation*. ENS Éditions, Vol. 1.
- Poudat, C., & Ho-Dac, L.-M. (2019). Désaccords et conflits dans le Wikipédia francophone. *CORELA – COgniton, REprésentation, LAngage*, 31.
- Rees-Miller, J. (2000). Power, severity, and context in disagreement. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 32(8), pp. 1087–1111.
- Sacks, H. (1987). On the preferences for agreement and contiguity in sequences in conversation. In G. Button, & J. Lee (eds.), *Talk and social organization*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Shum, W., & Lee, C. (2013). (Im)politeness and disagreement in two Hong Kong Internet discussion forums. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 50(1), pp. 52–83.
- Sifianou, M. (2012). Disagreement, Face and Politeness. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 44, pp. 1554–1564.
- Simmel, G. (1961). The sociology of sociability. *American Journal of Sociology*, LV (3). Reprinted in T. Parsons et al. (eds.), *Theories of society*. New York: Free Press.
- Trognon, A. (2002). Speech Acts and the Logic of Mutual Understanding. In D. Vanderveken, & S. Kubo (eds.), *Essays in Speech Act Theory*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Vuchinich, S. (1990). The Sequential Organization of Closing in Verbal Family Conflict. In A. Grimshaw (ed.), *Conflict Talk: Sociolinguistic Investigations of Arguments in Conversations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 118–138.

ANNEXES

1. Examples & translations

Ex. 1 French

Depth	Comment
0	Ah putain j'attends le commentaire d'antiparisien la, j'espère qu'il sera inspiré.
-1	J'attends l'obligatoire "What about Marseille" en ce qui me concerne.
--2	Ah non mais Marseille c'est hors catégorie sinon ils gagneraient tout le temps
---3	Mh je suis déjà allé à Marseille et en terme de propreté Marseille et Paris ça se vaut.
----4	En temps normal je dirais que c'est à peu près pareil niveau saleté, par contre quand il y a une grève des éboueurs et du mistral à Marseille ça se transforme en décharge géante.

Ex. 1 English

Depth	Comment
0	Damn, I'm waiting for anti-Parisian's comment. I hope s/he'll be inspired.
-1	As far as I'm concerned, I'm waiting for the mandatory "What about Marseille".
--2	Oh no, Marseille isn't in this category, otherwise they'd always win.
---3	Well, I've been to Marseille , and in terms of cleanliness Marseille and Paris are on a par.
----4	Usually, I'd say that they're more or less the same in terms of dirtiness, but when the garbage collectors are on strike and the mistral wind is blowing, Marseille turns into a giant dump.

Ex.	French	English
2	Tu n'as pas entendu ce qu'ils se disaient, arrête d'inventer.	You didn't hear what they were saying. Stop making up stories.
3	Tu sous entends que la saleté est due a une dégradation dans l'éducation et qu'avant les gens ne salissaient pas les rues ?	Are you implying that the dirtiness is due to a degradation in education?
4	Je me souviens d'un certain nombre de fils twitter indiquant	I remember a number of twitter threads indicating that apparently

	qu'apparemment le Japon c'était pas forcément aussi rose qu'on voulait le faire croire niveau propreté.	Japan was not necessarily as rosy as we tend to believe in regard to cleanliness.
5	Le plus present etant celui qui ecrit partout "Vive le Roy".	The most common being the one who writes 'Long live the King' everywhere.
6	<u>J'ai pas dit le contraire</u> , seulement on en fait des caisses tout en passant quasiment sous silence le bon vieil antisémitisme bien blanc.	<u>I'm not saying otherwise</u> , only that we make a big deal about this while practically ignoring good old white anti-Semitism.
7	Je ne compte pas supporter ces attaques. Je me barre.	I can't handle these attacks. I'm leaving.
8	Purée, t'es tellement con ! Je ne peux juste plus te parler. Va te faire voir, moi je m'en vais.	Damn, you're so stupid, I can't bear to talk with you any longer. Go to hell, I'm going away.
9	Quel honneur, merci à tous pour votre vivacité downvote, j'ai pas les mots... Je suis sincèrement ému... peace	What an honour, thank you all for your brisk downvote, I have no words [...] I am sincerely moved... Peace

Ex. 10 French

Depth	Comment
0	Tiens, aucun nom. Si c'était boubakar, farid, ou jean-michel, on ne manquerait pas de mettre son nom complet. Je serais curieux de connaître le nom de l'auteur de ces idioties
-1	Ah le fameux "Mohammed n'aura pas sa barette" (sic) du parisien de 2002...
--2	[deleted]

Ex. 10 English

Depth	Comment	
0	Here, no name. If the name was Boubakar, Farid, or Jean-Michel, it will definitely be shown. I would be curious to know the author's name of this nonsense.	
-1	Oh, the well-known "Mohammed will not have his hash" (sic) from le Parisien 2002...	
--2	[deleted]	
11	N'importe quoi ton histoire	Your story is rubbish
12	Soit un minimum cohérent	Be a little bit coherent
13	C'est ridicule de l'attaquer sur l'âge	It's ridiculous to attack him on his age
14	cohérent, vrai/faux, mensonger, ridicule	coherent, true/false, fiction, fake news, absurd
15	T'as rien compris	You have not understood a thing!
16	Si seulement tu pouvais voir !	If you could only see!
17	?, !, euh...?	?, !, err...?
18	Tu sous entends que	You are suggesting that
19	ça n'a aucun sens	it doesn't make any sense
20	Bravo les jugements hâtifs	Bravo on the hasty conclusions
21	Merci pour ta pertinence	Thank you for being relevant.
22	AJA (aujourd'hui j'ai appris que)	TIL (Today I learned)
23	AJA qu'on a besoin d'être armé pour justifier une intervention des forces de l'ordre.... /s	Today I learned that one needs to be armed to justify police intervention ... /s
24	Pour avoir porté ma putain de bouteille en plastique à travers tout Tokyo sans trouver de poubelle je confirme	I can confirm it. I had to carry my plastic bottle across the whole of Tokyo without finding a trash can
25	En tant qu'ancien fumeur je peux affirmer que...	As a former smoker, I can say that...

26	J'ai vu une étude mentionnant	I saw a study mentioning
27	On peut voir sur la vidéo	One can see in the video
28	dixit wiki	according to wiki
29	Bien joué, mais il y a des contextes où ça ne marchera pas.	Well done, but there are contexts where it will not work.
30	Alors oui Lipscaeni et le petit Paris sont propres, la ville est sympa mais niveau propreté c'est comparable à une grande ville européenne en moins développée	So yes, Lipscaeni and little Paris are clean, the city is nice but [...] is comparable to a large and less developed European city.
31	Oui il y a aussi des voitures [...]. Mais quel est le risque que l'une d'elles [...] cogne la stèle ?	Yes, there are also cars [...]. But what are the odds [...] they hit the headstone?
32	effectivement, sans doute	indeed, without doubt
33	seulement, par contre, en revanche	just, on the contrary, however

Ex. 34 French

Depth	Comment
0	Alors qu'au contraire, le Japon est connu pour n'avoir aucune poubelle en ville et d'être pourtant propre. Question de culture surtout...
-1	Question d'éducation (parentale) [plus que de] culture, on a grandi dans le même pays, je ne jette pas n'importe où.

Ex. 34 English

Depth	Comment
0	On the other side, Japan is known for not having a single rubbish bin in town and yet being tidy. It is mainly a question of culture...
-1	It is more a matter of (parental) education than a cultural matter; we grew up in the same country and yet I do not throw stuff away anywhere.

35	On va s'arrêter là je crois	I think we should stop now
36	Bon, je me barre. J'en ai marre.	Well, I'm leaving. I'm sick of

		this.
37	accordons nous sur un désaccord dans la paix et l'amour éternel	let's agree to disagree on peace and eternal love
38	On pourrait débattre toute la semaine de oui ou non, qui a fait ci ou ça, mais je pense pas que ça mène où que ce soit	We could debate all week about yes or no, who did this or that, but I don't think that will lead us anywhere
39	seulement	it's only that...
40	ça me paraît raisonnable	it's reasonable
41	je suis d'accord avec...	I do agree with...

Ex. 42 French

Depth	Comment
0	Si seulement tu pouvais voir ce que j'ai dit plutôt que ce que tu imagines... Je ne t'ai pas traité de fou, je n'ai pas parlé d'asile, je t'ai juste dit que ça pourrait te faire du bien de voir un psy pour prendre du recul au lieu de mener une guerre perpétuelle contre des moulins de gauche
-1	J'en ai vu un assez longtemps et je lui dois sans doute en partie d'être ce que je suis aujourd'hui. Et je l'en remercie, j'ai fait du chemin et je n'ai plus envie de changer.

Ex. 42 English

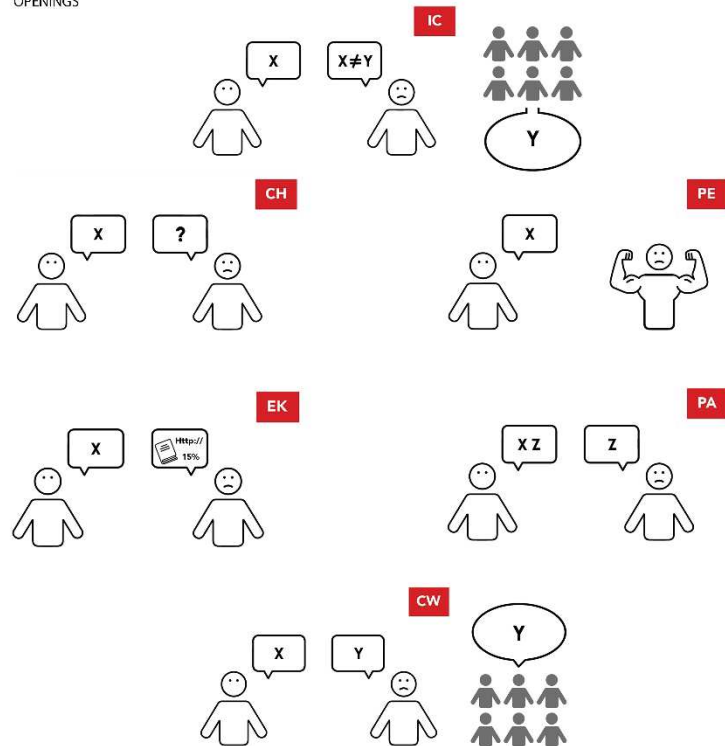
Depth	Comment
0	If only you could see what I said rather than what you imagine ... I didn't call you crazy, I didn't talk about asylum, I just told you it might be good to see a shrink, to step back instead of waging a perpetual war against the leftists.
-1	I've seen one long enough and I owe him probably part of what I am today. And I thank him for it, I've come a long way and I don't want to change anymore.

43	Mais notre culture rend (je le perçois comme ça) les femmes clueless sur comment crée le désir chez l'autre (edit : et avec l'autre !). Vu qu'on leur met dans la tête que "bah t'as juste à exister pour	But our culture makes (I perceive it like that) women clueless on how to create desire in the other (edit: and with the other!). Since we put it in their heads that "well, you just have to exist to get caught".
----	---	--

	pécho".	
44	En fait, tu n'es pas loin de la vérité.	You're not far from the truth, actually.
45	Non je pense que tu fais des raccourcis énormes et que tu n'as aucune idée du travail de CRS de la dureté du travail dans la VRAIE vie.	No, I think you are making huge shortcuts and you have no idea how hard the RSC work in REAL life.
46	Désolé mais pas d'accord.	I'm sorry, but I disagree.
47	Je remets pas <u>du tout</u> en cause leur droit a avoir une compétition équitable, mais je les trouve <u>simplement</u> pas <u>très</u> sérieux dans leur démarche et <u>plutôt</u> démagogues, criant au loup et n'apportant pas de solution.	I do not question <u>at all</u> their right to have fair competition, but I <u>just</u> do not find them <u>really</u> serious in their approach and are, <u>rather</u> , demagogues, crying wolf and not providing any solution.
48	Alors y a une part de préjugé. <u>Évidemment</u> , une vidéo brute, bon, <u>ça se suffit à soi-même</u> . <u>Mais bon</u> , Twitter la poubelle d'internet quoi.	So allow me to correct myself: there is some prejudice in what I said. <u>Obviously</u> , a raw video, well, that's <u>enough per se</u> . <u>But hey</u> , Twitter is the Internet's garbage.
49	On est d'accord sur la plupart des points	We agree on most of the points.

2. Disagreements Openings & Closings

OPENINGS



CLOSINGS

