# Article information:

An Exploratory Mixed-Method Analysis of Interpersonal Arguments on Twitter | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-41421-4_9>

# Article summary:

1. This study analyzed interpersonal arguments on Twitter, examining users' motivations, personality traits, and post-argument stress.

2. Results showed that personality traits predict argument goals and post-argument stress, and that argumentative exchanges on Twitter tend to be brief and underdeveloped.

3. The use of verbal aggressiveness detracts attention from the topic at hand and hinders attempts at persuasion by the other party.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "An Exploratory Mixed-Method Analysis of Interpersonal Arguments on Twitter" by Amy Janan Johnson and Ioana A. Cionea presents a study that analyzes the nature of online disagreements on Twitter, examining users' motivations, personality traits, and post-argument stress. The authors use a mixed-methods design to gather data from Twitter users and analyze it using statistical methods and thematic analysis.

Overall, the article provides valuable insights into the nature of online arguments on Twitter. The study's findings suggest that personality traits predict argument goals as well as post-argument experience of stress. Argumentative exchanges on Twitter tend to be brief and remain underdeveloped, mainly because of users' tendency to withdraw from most online conversations. The use of verbal aggressiveness detracts attention from the topic at hand.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. For example, the study only focuses on Twitter users, which may not be representative of all social media platforms or internet users in general. Additionally, the authors do not explore potential differences in argumentation styles based on factors such as gender or race.

Furthermore, while the study provides interesting insights into the motivations behind online arguments, it does not provide much evidence for its claims about post-argument stress or the effects of verbal aggressiveness. The authors also do not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings.

In terms of promotional content or partiality, there is no clear evidence that this is an issue in the article. However, it is worth noting that some of the sources cited in the references section may have their own biases or agendas.

Overall, while there are some limitations to this study and potential biases to consider, it provides valuable insights into online argumentation on Twitter and highlights areas for further research.

# Topics for further research:

* Gender differences in online argumentation styles
* Race and ethnicity in online disagreements
* Effects of verbal aggression on online discourse
* Post-argument stress and its impact on mental health
* Comparison of argumentation styles across different social media platforms
* Role of anonymity in online arguments and its effects on behavior

# Report location:

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