

# Evolution of Emotions and Sentiments in an Online Learning Community

Ifeoma Adaji

Computer Science Department  
University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada  
ifeoma.adaji@usask.ca

Oluwabunmi Olakanmi

Computer Science Department  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
olakanmi@ualberta.ca

## ABSTRACT

We explore how the emotions and sentiments of users of Stack Overflow evolve over time based on their reputation scores. In this initial exploratory study, we compute four dimensions of emotions and sentiments: *analytic*, *clout*, *authentic* and *tone* for the question and answer posts of users in our dataset. Our results indicate that Stack Overflow users, *experts*, and *non-experts*, become more *analytic* and less *authentic* over time in both question and answer posts irrespective of their reputation score. In addition, while the *clout* of non-experts decreased over time in both question and answer posts, the *clout* of experts only decreased in their answer posts and not in their question posts. These results, though preliminary, could throw some light on the evolution of the emotional state of learners in online learning communities such as Stack Overflow.

## CCS CONCEPTS

Human-centered computing → Collaborative and social computing systems and tools

## KEYWORDS

Community question answering, Sentiment analysis, Stack Overflow, Online learning community, Lifelong learning

## ACM Reference format:

Ifeoma Adaji, and Oluwabunmi Olakanmi. 2019. Evolution of Emotions and Sentiments in an Online Learning Community. In *Adjunct Proceedings of Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIED)*. Chicago, IL, USA, 5 pages.

## 1 Introduction

With the advent of Web 2.0, more people are seeking for answers to their computer programming questions on online forums such as Stack Overflow<sup>1</sup>. Stack Overflow is a question and answer site, where users can ask and answer specific computer programming questions. Active and helpful members of this community get rewarded for their participation in the form of reputation points

and privileges<sup>2</sup>. Despite the popularity of Stack Overflow and the reward system of the community, only a few users actively participate in the network [13].

Research [11] suggests that rewards can change the attitude and behavior of people in different ways. Because Stack Overflow is hugely based on rewards, it is important to investigate if people who have earned several rewards over time have changed their behavior in the community. It is equally important to understand the evolution of the behavior of users who have earned a few rewards in the community over time. Therefore, we carried out a preliminary study of the emotions and sentiments of some users in the community over a five-year period. Emotion and sentiments are central to cognition in learning because they can shape learners' engagement and also influence their overall learning experiences [6], [8], [4]. In online learning environments such as Stack Overflow, where there are no dedicated instructors, there is need to design the consciousness of users' emotions and sentiments into the system, in order to arouse their feelings of security and self-confidence, which are important to encourage their continued participation. Research has measured emotions in online learning environments [5], but the trends and changes in their emotions and sentiments have not been measured, particularly in the context of lifelong learning. Therefore, we measured the emotions and sentiments of Stack Overflow users with the aim of determining if the emotions and sentiments of learners change over time for users who have earned a high reputation, and also for users, who have not earned a high reputation. In addition, we wanted to determine if there were any changes in emotions and sentiments of these groups of users in their question and answer posts.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 Stack Overflow

Stack Overflow<sup>3</sup> is a community question and answer platform where users can ask and answer specific IT related questions. Authors of questions can earn reputation and rewards when their posts get upvoted. The upvotes and downvotes are used to

<sup>1</sup> <https://stackoverflow.com>

<sup>2</sup> <https://stackoverflow.com/help/whats-reputation>

compute the final score of a post and are also a means through which users earn reputation. By posting high-quality questions and useful answers, users can gain reputation. The higher the reputation score, the more privileges the user can earn. Privileges control what users can do in Stack Overflow. Stack Overflow currently has over 5 million users with over 11 million questions.

We chose Stack Overflow because it is a lifelong learning platform where professionals and programming enthusiasts can post questions and answers to support their continuous professional development. In addition, Stack Overflow data are readily available to be queried for the purpose of our research.

## 2.2 Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) Tool

In this paper, we identify the sentiments and emotions of users in Stack overflow using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count tool (LIWC) [12], [16]. The LIWC tool reads text and determines what percentage of words in the text reflect various dimensions of sentiments and emotions of the writer based on its built-in dictionary of over 6,400 words. Although LIWC computes several dimensions of emotions and sentiments, being an exploratory study, we are only interested in four dimensions in this study: *analytic*, *clout*, *authentic* and *tone*.

According to the LIWC tool<sup>4</sup>, the dimension *analytic* represents the extent to which people use formal words, and how logical and hierarchical their thinking patterns are. People low in analytical thinking typically write in more narrative ways, use less of formal logic and rely on knowledge gained from personal experiences [10]. On the other hand, people high in analytical thinking use formal logic, are more detailed in their explanations and avoid contradiction [10].

The dimension *clout*, as defined by the LIWC tool, is an indication of the social status, confidence or leadership displayed by an individual through their writing or speaking. People with higher clout typically use more first-person plural (such as “we”) and second-person singular pronouns (such as “you”). In addition, they use fewer first-person singular pronouns (such as “I”) [7]. People in this category tend to focus their attention outwards, towards the people they are interacting with. On the other hand, people low in *clout* are more self-focused and use more first-person singular pronouns (such as “I”) [7].

People that are high in the dimension *authentic*, according to the LIWC tool, reveal themselves to others (through their writing) in a more honest way. Such people are more personal, humble and vulnerable. On the other hand, people that are lower in

authenticity use words that show lower cognitive complexity and more negative emotion words [9].

*Tone*, according to the LIWC tool, describes the emotion of the author. It summarizes negative and positive emotion dimensions into one variable. The higher the number, the more positive the tone.

We chose the LIWC tool because it has been used extensively in research for analyzing user-generated content in online systems [1, 2], [3], [16], [7], [15]. In addition, while several sentiment analysis libraries and packages detect positive, negative and neutral sentiments, the LIWC tool detects sentiments in addition to other traits such as emotions and personality traits [16].

## 3 Data and Methodology

To carry out this study, we used data from Stack Overflow’s data explorer<sup>5</sup>. Stack Overflow’s data explorer enables one to directly query Stack Overflow’s publicly available dataset. We were interested in the emotions and sentiments displayed in the last five years by users who are currently active in the system and who joined the community about the same time, just before the five-year period. In addition, we were interested in both question and answer posts. Furthermore, we also wanted to compare the users who earned high reputation to those who do not have high reputation in the five-year period. To meet these criteria, we selected posts of users based on the following:

1. Question and answer posts of users who were created in January 2013
2. Question and answer posts of users who meet the above criteria and have been active in 2019

To split the posts of users into two groups based on reputation, we computed the average reputation score of users who met the criteria stated above. The average reputation is 551. We thus split our users’ posts into two groups; posts created by users with a reputation score of at least 551, *expert* group and those created by users with reputation score less than 551, *non-expert* group<sup>6</sup>. Table 1 summarizes the data that was collected from Stack Overflow for this study.

**Table 1.** Summary of data extracted from Stack Overflow’s data explorer for this study

Number of users		14,894
Number of question posts	Expert group	43,035
	Nonexpert group	38,334
Number of answer posts	Expert group	137,425
	Nonexpert group	32,480

<sup>5</sup> <https://data.stackexchange.com/stackoverflow/query/new>

<sup>6</sup> These users are not necessarily experts or non-experts in the community. The terminology was only used to differentiate between the groups.

<sup>3</sup> <https://stackoverflow.com/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://liwc.wpengine.com/interpreting-liwc-output/>

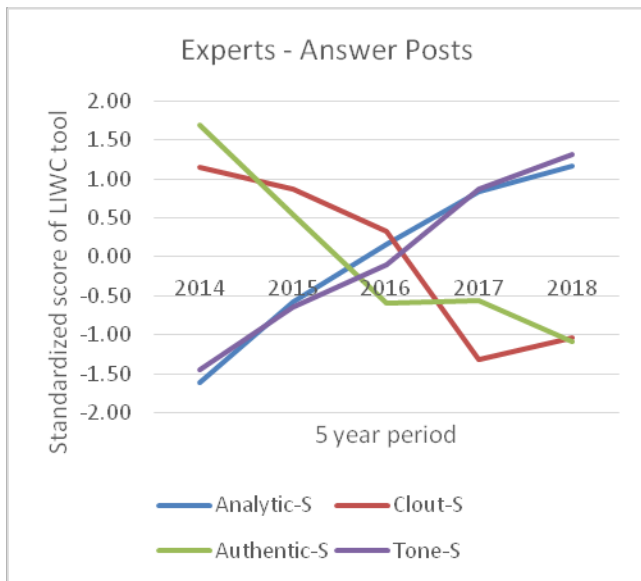
Using the LIWC tool, the dimensions *analytic*, *clout*, *authentic*, and *tone* were computed for each post for each year from 2014 to 2018. This was done for the *expert* and *non-expert* groups and for question and answer posts. The average score of each dimension for each year was then computed for each group of posts. We computed the Z-score of each year's average to standardize the scores across the four dimensions of *analytic*, *clout*, *authentic*, and *tone*.

## 4 Results and Discussion

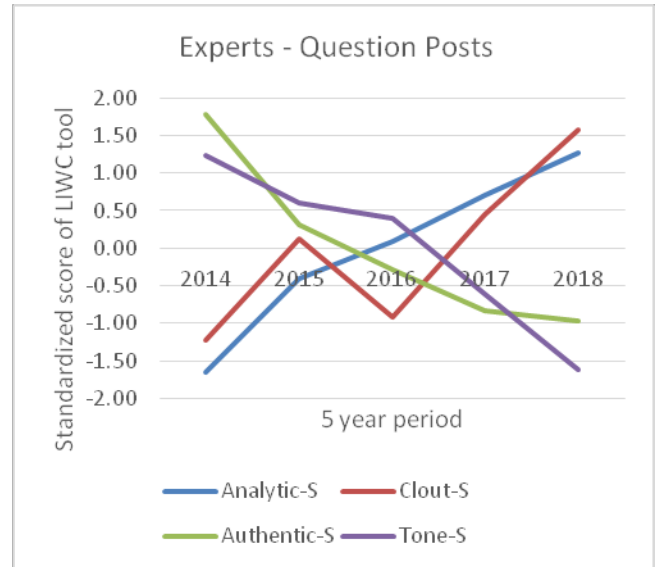
In this section, we present the results of our analysis of the emotions and sentiments expressed by both the *expert* and *non-expert* users in their question and answer posts.

### 4.1 Expert Users' Group

Figure 1a shows the standardized results for answer posts of the four dimensions of emotions and sentiments over five years for users in Stack Overflow who joined the community in January 2013, have a reputation score of at least 551 and have been active in 2019. We termed these users *experts* for the purpose of this study. Figure 1b shows the results of posts for the same group of users but for question posts.



**Figure 1a. Sentiments and emotions of answers posted by expert users in our data set over 5 years**



**Figure 1b. Sentiments and emotions of questions posted by expert users in our data set over 5 years**

Our results in figures 1a and b suggest that the *expert* users became more analytical in writing question and answer posts over time. According to the LIWC tool<sup>7</sup>, the dimension *analytic* suggests the extent to which people use formal words, and how logical and hierarchical their thinking patterns are. While people with low analytical thinking typically write in more narrative ways and use less of formal logic [10], people high in analytical thinking use formal logic and are more detailed in their posts [10]. Stack Overflow is a question and answer forum for computer programming questions. It is therefore not surprising that the users who have been active in the network over time have become more analytical in their writing.

Our results in figures 1 and b also suggest that expert users become less authentic over time in both questions and answer posts. According to the LIWC tool<sup>12</sup>, people who reveal themselves to others (through their writing) in an authentic or honest way are more personal, humble and vulnerable. On the other hand, people that are lower in authenticity use words that show lower cognitive complexity and more negative emotion words [9]. This result was unexpected because the increase in analytic writing which we described in the previous paragraph does not suggest lower cognitive complexity. Therefore, we plan to explore this finding in future work.

The LIWC tool<sup>12</sup> defines *clout* as the social status, confidence and leadership people display through their writing. As shown in figures 1a and b, while *clout* decreases over time for answer posts, it increases for question posts. People with higher *clout* typically use more first-person plural (such as “we”) and second-person

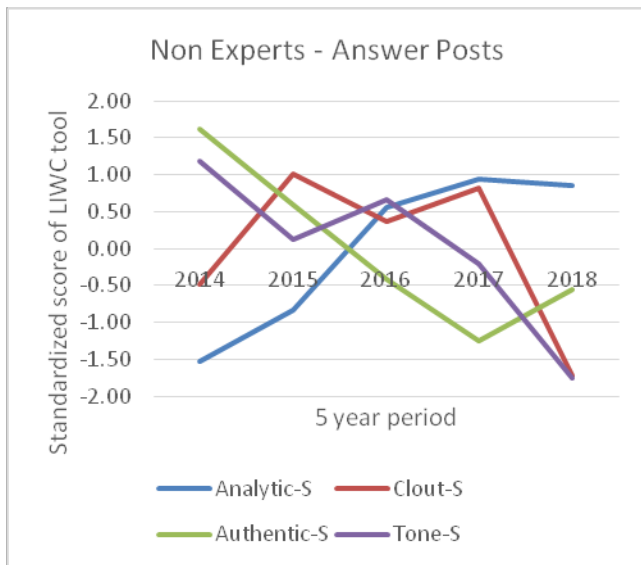
<sup>7</sup> <http://liwc.wpengine.com/interpreting-liwc-output/>

singular pronouns (such as “you”). In addition, they use fewer first-person singular pronouns (such as “I”) [7]. Our results could be an indication that over time when asking questions, *experts* have displayed more confidence and leadership and have used more of “we”s and “you”s and less of “I”s compared to when answering questions. We intend to explore this further in future research.

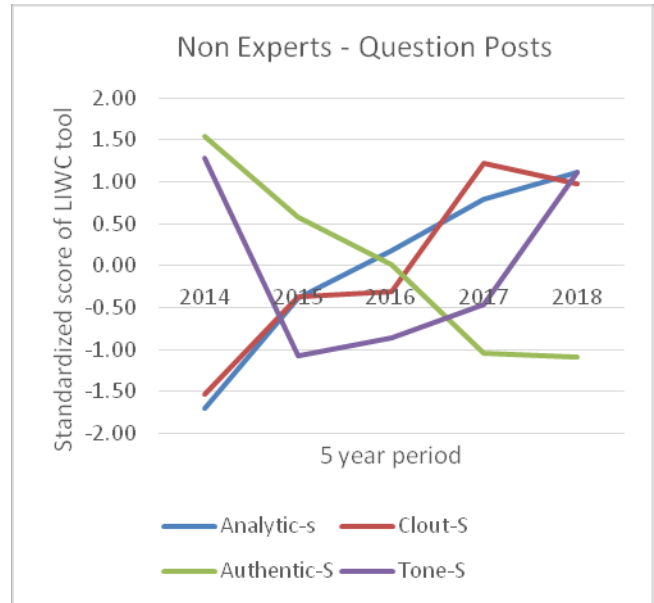
The tone of users, as indicated in figures 1a and b, increase over time in the answer posts and decrease in the question posts. The LIWC tool describes the tone as the emotions expressed by users in their posts. In the future, we will investigate this difference in emotions.

### 4.2 Non Expert Users’ Group

Figure 2a shows the standardized results for answer posts of the four dimensions of emotions and sentiments over five years for users in Stack Overflow who joined the community in January 2013, have a reputation score that is less than 551 and have been active in 2019. We termed these users *non-experts* for the purpose of this study. Figure 2b shows the results of posts for the same group of users but for question posts.



**Figure 2a. Sentiments and emotions of answers posted by non-expert users in our data set over 5 years**



**Figure 2b. Sentiments and emotions of questions posted by non-expert users in our data set over 5 years**

Similar to the posts of experts described in figures 1a and b, the analytical thinking of non-experts also increased over time for both question and answer posts as shown in figures 2a and b. This is expected since Stack Overflow is a computer programming question and answer platform where learning occurs over time [14]. Because computer programming is analytical, writing more analytical posts over time could occur for users who use the platform often. Since our dataset includes users who despite joining the platform in 2013, are still active in 2019, the result is not unexpected.

*Clout* decreased over time in both the question and answer posts of non-experts. *Clout* in LIWC refers to confidence and leadership. Our results could infer that the users with lower reputation scores are not confident in their posts, possibly because they are still learning.

The results presented here are our initial exploratory findings. More analyses have to be carried out to determine if, for example, the difference in sentiments and emotions over the five years are significant or not. We plan to do that in the future.

## 5 Conclusion and Future Work

We explored the five-year trend of sentiments and emotions of users on Stack Overflow. The results of our sentiment analysis using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count tool suggests that irrespective of their reputation score, users are more analytical and less authentic over time. While the *clout* of *non-experts* decreased over time in both question and answer posts, the *clout* of *experts*

only decreased in their answer posts and not in their question posts.

These results, though preliminary, could shed some light on the evolution of the emotional state and sentiments of learners in online learning environments such as Stack Overflow, based on their reputation. More analyses are being carried out to determine the significance of the differences in the sentiments and emotions of the five-year period.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Adaji, I., Oyibo, K. and Vassileva, J. 2018. Understanding low review ratings in online communities: A personality based approach. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings* (2018).
- [2] Adaji, I., Sharmaine, C., Debrowney, S., Oyibo, K. and Vassileva, J. 2018. Personality Based Recipe Recommendation Using Recipe Network Graphs. *International Conference on Social Computing and Social Media* (Las Vegas, Jul. 2018), 161–170.
- [3] Bazelli, B., Hindle, A. and Stroulia, E. 2013. On the Personality Traits of StackOverflow Users. *2013 IEEE International Conference on Software Maintenance* (Sep. 2013), 460–463.
- [4] Clarizia, F., Colace, F., De Santo, M., Lombardi, M., Pascale, F. and Pietrosanto, A. 2018. E-learning and sentiment analysis. *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Information and Education Technology - ICIET '18* (New York, New York, USA, 2018), 111–118.
- [5] Cleveland-Innes, M. and Campbell, P. 2012. Emotional presence, learning, and the online learning environment. *The International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*. 13, 4 (2012), 269–292.
- [6] Cleveland-Innes, M. and Campbell, P. 2006. Understanding emotional presence in an online community of inquiry. *In 12th Annual SLOAN-C ALN Conference* (Orlando, Florida, 2006).
- [7] Kacewicz, E., Pennebaker, J.W., Davis, M., Jeon, M. and Graesser, A.C. 2014. Pronoun Use Reflects Standings in Social Hierarchies. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*. 33, 2 (Mar. 2014), 125–143. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0261927X13502654>.
- [8] Linnenbrink-Garcia, L. and Pekrun, R. 2011. Students' emotions and academic engagement: Introduction to the special issue. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*. 36, 1 (Jan. 2011), 1–3. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cedpsych.2010.11.004>.
- [9] Newman, M.L., Pennebaker, J.W., Berry, D.S. and Richards, J.M. 2003. Lying Words: Predicting Deception from Linguistic Styles. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*. 29, 5 (May 2003), 665–675. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167203029005010>.
- [10] Nisbett, R., Peng, K., Choi, I., review, A.N.-P. and 2001, undefined 2001. Culture and systems of thought: holistic versus analytic cognition. *Psychological review*. 108, 2 (2001), 291.
- [11] Oinas-Kukkonen, H. and Harjumaa, M. 2009. Persuasive systems design: Key issues, process model, and system features. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*. 24, 1 (2009), 28.
- [12] Pennebaker, J. 2001. *Linguistic inquiry and word count: LIWC 2001*. Mahway: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- [13] Pudipeddi, J.S., Akoglu, L. and Tong, H. 2014. User churn in focused question answering sites: characterizations and prediction. *Proceedings of the companion publication of the 23rd international conference on World wide web companion* (2014), 469–474.
- [14] Rekha, V., Science, S.V.-P.C. and 2015, undefined Understanding the usage of online forums as learning platforms. *Elsevier*.
- [15] Riff, D., Lacy, S., Fico, F., Riffe, D. and Fico, F. 2006. *Analyzing media messages: Using quantitative content analysis in research*. Routledge.
- [16] Tausczik, Y.R. and Pennebaker, J.W. 2010. The Psychological Meaning of Words: LIWC and Computerized Text Analysis Methods. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*. 29, 1 (Mar. 2010), 24–54. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0261927X09351676>.