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Social Networks, Political Discourse and Polarization during the 2017 Catalan elections

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Abstract

This thesis investigates the political process in Spain and Catalonia during the Catalan election in December 2017. This regional election was unusual because of the independence process in Catalonia and its repression. Two parties, Ciudadanos (anti-independence) and Podemos (ambiguous position) and their leaders' activity in Twitter was analyzed. It was explored from three perspectives: social networks, lexical and emotional discourse and ideological polarization. Firstly, social networks were used to see the properties of the support communities of both parties. Interestingly unlike Ps, Ciudadanos' (Cs) metrics of cohesion showed that political communities of this party in Spain and Catalonia were remarkably well integrated. Secondly, using machine learning techniques, discourse cohesiveness of Ps and Cs' politicians was analyzed regarding the lexical and emotional content of their messages. The results showed that even though Cs' politicians were more lexically similar, Ps' were more similar in terms of emotions. Specifically, the study of emotions in the discourse shed light on populist messages from Cs. This party used anger and disgust to take advantage the polarized political scenario. Lastly, with a sample of users (N=2000) in Twitter, the relationship between dispositional emotions and ideological polarization was investigated. Results showed that users predisposed to anger were significantly more polarized and those predisposed to fear were significantly less polarized. Interestingly, even though predisposition to fear decreased polarization, the interaction between fear and anger significantly increased it. These results have interesting implications regarding the increasing opportunities of politicians to target the electorate based on personality or other personal characteristics.

Keywords: *Catalonian independence, Twitter, social networks, emotions, political polarization, ideology, framing*

Ackowledgments

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Table of appendices

Introduction

This study intends to answer various questions on the use of political language in social media and its impact on political networks formed on those digital platforms. Due to the political climate in Spain because of the Catalonian independence issue, this country was chosen to study these questions. The period of study involves the Catalan regional elections that took place on the 21st of December 2017. These were particularly tense elections because they followed the independence referendum that was held the 1st of October 2017. Consequently, the study of the political leaders' discourse and their networks throughout this period will shed light not only on the political leaders' positions, but also their interaction with their electorate during a polarized period.

Nevertheless, the interest of this thesis is not circumscribed to Catalonia only but to Spain as a whole. Although Catalonia is divided between pro-independence and anti-independence factions, Spain is overwhelmingly against the independence of a "*Comunidad Autónoma*" (CIS, 2017). So, it is interesting to investigate how national parties are able to articulate a discourse about Catalonia in both Spain and Catalonia. For that reason, the political parties chosen for the study were Ciudadanos and Podemos. In order to examine the political processes, Twitter interactions were analyzed. Twitter is a social media tool that makes the interaction between a political figure or a political party and the public possible (Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013). Thus, it is a useful tool to pursue the goal of this study: analyze the language & emotion applied to a political discourse.

The thesis has four chapters that are integrated within a broader about effects of language, political networks and emotions on the political process. The first chapter sets a

theoretical framework to analyze the issues of interest. The second one introduces a general analysis of the language used by politicians of the two parties mentioned above. But more importantly, it explores the spontaneous networks of Ciudadanos and Podemos politicians during the Catalan elections with special focus on key leaders' networks. The third chapter studies a new method to explore political messages in a polarized context. The discourse of Ciudadanos' and Podemos' Catalan and Spanish politicians is investigated in terms of lexical content and discrete emotions and comparisons will be drawn to explore the alignment between the two. The last chapter deals with a number of users that interacted before the election campaign with Albert Rivera (leader of Ciudadanos) and Pablo Iglesias (leader of Podemos) and analyzes the interaction between the discrete emotions that a message contains and the mentioned user behavior. These users are then analyzed in terms of their ideological leanings (i.e. their positions in the ideological spectrum). This work will contribute to a deeper understanding of political discourse on social media and its impact on their networks in polarized contexts.

Chapter 1. Theoretical framework: Spanish politics, social networks and emotions

Spanish Politics

Since Franco died in 1975 the Spanish political system had been pretty stable. In the first democratic national elections after the dictator died, the centrist party Unión de Centro Democrático (Union of the Democratic Center) or UCD won, led by its leader Adolfo Suárez who was the politician that brought democracy to Spain. He set the basis for today's modern democracy in Spain including the territorial organization of the country in what is known as *Comunidades autónomas* (autonomous communities). This type of territorial design grants a considerable self-governance to the regional autonomies which was especially important for historical regions in Spain such as Catalonia or the Basque Country that also speak another language other than Spanish and have a slightly different cultural history.

After the UCD government, the center-left leaning party Partido Socialista Obrero Español (Spain's Socialist Party) or PSOE and the center-right conservative Partido Popular (Popular Party) or PP have alternated in the Spanish government. PSOE was in power from periods 1982 - 1996 with Felipe González as Prime Minister (PM) and then from 2004 – 2011 with José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero as PM. PP was in power from 1996-2004 with José María Aznar as PM and from 2011 until the present day with Mariano Rajoy as PM. The alternation between these two parties was based on the fact that the electoral system punished small national parties such as Izquierda Unida (the Spanish Communist Party) or *Unión Progreso y Democracia* (center party). The system favored regional nationalist parties from Catalonia or the Basque Country and especially the big

state-wide parties PP and PSOE. Due to this electoral system, these two main parties were able to alternate in power and consolidate their domination of Spanish politics. Together, they reached a combined 84% of the votes in the 2008 national elections (Orriols & Rico, 2016). As stated above, the Spanish political system was dominated by PP and PSOE but the climate started to change in the 2011 elections, as for the first time the vote share of the two mainstream parties started to decrease (PSOE obtained its worst results in modern history). The right-leaning party PP won the elections and Mariano Rajoy became Prime Minister but his support declined rapidly the first year of government due, in large part, to corruption scandals and the unpopular austerity measures that he implemented (Garea, 2013; Inda & Urreiztieta, 2013). Although the mainstream parties were losing support, the smaller nation-wide parties like Izquierda Unida (IU) and Unión Progreso y Democracia (*UPyD)* were not able to capitalize on the dissatisfaction, opening a window of opportunity that was exploited by two new state-wide parties: Ciudadanos (Citizens Party-Party of the citizenry) and Podemos (we can) (Orriols & Cordero, 2016). The former was considered a center-right party and the latter was considered a "European version of 'left-wing' populism" (Sola & Rendueles, 2017, p. 6; Rodríguez-Teruel & Barrio, 2015). Both parties capitalized on the economic and corruption issues, both parties were led by charismatic leaders. Also, both became large parties in a very small window of time, overcoming the hurdles that the Spanish electoral system have for small like IU and UPyD.

After a tense electoral campaign, the election took place on the 21st of December and the results confirmed that the traditional two-party system was now a multiparty system (Orriols & Cordero, 2016). The incumbent PP won the election with 28.7% of the vote share (123 seats), the second party was PSOE led by Pedro Sánchez with 22% of votes (90 seats), the third party was Podemos (Ps) and its regional coalitions obtained 20.7% of

the votes (69 seats) and lastly Ciudadanos (Cs) obtained 13.9% of the votes (40 seats). In general, the new parties attracted a younger electorate that was very critical with the political and economic situation (Vidal, 2017). However, due to a combination of factors, such as congress fragmentation, bargaining complexity, uncertainty and the fact that ideological blocks that would naturally form coalitions did not have a clear majority, a government could not be formed for the first time in Spain's modern democracy (Simón, 2016). The second general election took place the 26th of June 2016 and the results were at this time more favorable for the PP party winning additional 4.4 percentage points of the votes and 14 more seats. Even though all the polls predicted that *Podemos* in coalition with *Unión Popular* (new brand for Izquierda Unida) would be the second party, it ended up behind PSOE and got the same number of seats it had won in the previous election. PSOE had a similar percentage of votes but it lost 5 seats while Cs lost around 1% of the votes and 8 seats (Delgado & Lopez Nieto, 2012). PP and Ciudadanos reached an agreement, but this agreement needed another large party (either Podemos or PSOE) to form a government. After a heated internal debate, part of PSOE Members of Parliament allowed the government of Mariano Rajoy to unblock the political situation. The leader of PSOE, Pedro Sánchez, resigned as a sign of protest. After his resignation, primaries were held; he stood for the elections and won. Consequently, he became the leader of PSOE once again.

Catalan Elections

As explained above, Spain is organized in 17 *Comunidades Autónomas*. This design grants regions a considerable autonomy and it was a very important condition for certain regions in Spain during the transition to democracy. One of these regions was Catalonia. The region had been ruled by the nationalistic center-right wing party CiU (*Convergència i Unió)* since the Spanish democratic transition. Nevertheless in 2003, the Catalan

regional brand of PSOE (Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya or PSC) obtained 12.8% of the votes and Pasqual Maragall, the PSC leader became President of the regional government in coalition with *Iniciativa per Catalunya – Verds* (IC-V, Initiative for Catalonia – Greens) and *Esquerra Republicana* (ERC, a Catalan radical left pro-independence party). Paradoxically, although PSOE is a state-wide party and Spain is overwhelmingly against Catalan independence (CIS, 2017), its regional branch the PSC, set the reform of the *Estatut de Catalunya* (Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia) as the main priority for its government. The *Estatut de Catalunya* is the document that regulates Catalan autonomy and the reform included certain provisions on identity politics, linguistic policies, institutional self-government and regional financing (Lago, Montero, & Torcal, 2007). The *Estatut de Catalunya* was approved by the regional government, by the Spanish Congress (due to a pact between CiU and PSOE) and ratified in a referendum. However, the state-wide conservative party PP challenged the statute before the Constitutional Court. In 2010, "of the statute's 223 articles, the court struck down 14 and curtailed another 27", which led to demonstrations in Catalonia against the ruling and eventually spurred the independence movement (Calamur, 2017; The Economist, 2010). In 2010, CiU won the elections and in 2012 after the blocking of a new fiscal arrangement that the leader of CiU was proposing, Artur Mas the leader of CiU called for elections. Artur Mas' party won the elections but it had to reach an agreement with the pro-independence party ERC in order to control the government. The deal included a "roadmap to hold a referendum on the independence before 2015" (Orriols & Rodon, 2016). In 2014, a referendum for the independence was held but the turnout was around 37% (Pérez & Ríos, 2014), and so it was not considered valid by the international media or international institutions (The Economist, 2014). For that reason, Artur Mas decided to call for an early election in 2015 and frame it as a referendum. The largest parties pro-

independence CiU and ERC ran in a coalition as Junts pel Sí and ran on an explicitly pro-independence platform. Junts pel Sí and the other pro-independence party CUP (Popular Unity Candidacy), won 47% of the votes and 53% of the seats in parliament (the Spanish and Catalan electoral system favors certain territories with smaller populations over urban centers. This coincidentally favors independence parties since those areas are the ones with the largest share of the votes.). Consequently, pro-independence parties had the majority of seats in the regional parliament but they did not reach the intended conclusive majority in votes.

After intense tensions within the pro-independence block that resulted in Artur Mas resignation as President of the regional government, a new government was formed with Carles Puigdemont as president of the Catalan government and Oriol Junqueras as his vice-president. Puigdemont was the new leader of CiU, now known as CDC (CiU was constituted by the coalition of CDC and UDC and the latter decided to break the coalition because it did not agree with the pro-independence position of CDC), while Junqueras was the leader of ERC.

Catalan politics were very polarized around the independence and the inter-territorial tensions between pro-independence parties in Catalonia and the Spanish state escalated rapidly (Colomer, 2017). Another referendum was held on October 1st, 2017 and the government (i.e. PP party) reacted with excessive force according to international media and many international institutions (Delclós, 2017). The Catalan regional government escalated the situation by announcing the *declaració unilateral de independencia* (unilateral declaration of independence) the 10th of October and the government applied the Article 155 of the Constitution, suspending Catalan's autonomy and calling for regional Catalan elections that were celebrated the 21st of December (Torres, 2017; Toyer & Dowsett, 2017). During the electoral campaign, some of the leaders of the pro-

independence parties flied to Belgium in order to avoid trial and preventive prison and other leaders such as Junqueras went to jail (Jones, 2017a; Jones, 2017b). The results of the election showed that the anti-independence party Ciudadanos won the elections (25.35% of the votes), the pro-independence JuntsxCat (i.e. new name for CDC) was the second party with (21.66% of the votes) and ERC was third (21.38% of the votes). The explicitly pro-independence parties obtained 47.5% of the votes which is a very similar figure to the proportion they obtained in 2015 election. This showed a very polarized electorate and political situation that remains pretty stable around solid irreconcilable blocks.

Empirical evidences show that factors that influence the electorate in supporting the independence are not only the Catalan identity but also socio-political variables such as use of the Catalan Language or watching Catalan TV channels (Serrano, 2013). In addition to these socio-political variables, valuing the economic benefits of the Catalan independence (Catalonia has a greater GDP per capita than the average Spanish GDP capita. Thus, Catalonia pays more than receives in taxed) also increases the likelihood of supporting the independence (Serrano, 2013).

As can be seen, the situation during the 2017 Catalan regional election was very polarized and emotionally charged, which constitutes a suitable scenario to study the campaign's language and emotions conveyed by the political messages during that period.

Ciudadanos

Ciudadanos was founded in June 2005 and it was led by a charismatic leader, Albert Rivera. It was born as a response to the Catalan nationalism that was (and still is) prevalent in Catalonia. The creation and growth of Cs responded to failure of representativeness at two levels: Firstly, in Catalonia, where the predominance of nationalism left a portion of the electorate that was against the Catalan nationalistic and

pro-independence movements underrepresented. Secondly in Spain, where after Rajoy's government corruption scandals, a sizeable proportion of the electorate that demanded political renewal, transparency and democratic regeneration was unsatisfied (Rodríguez-Teruel & Barrio, 2015).

Initially, the party ran exclusively in the regional Catalan election in 2006 for the first time and received 90,000 votes and three seats in Parliament. Their support came mainly from PSC voters that were alienated due to the party's alliances with Catalan nationalism. Encouraged by the electoral success in Catalonia, Cs ran in the 2008 general election with disappointing results (it only obtained 0.2% of the votes). Part of the explanation of these results was its direct competition, the party *Unión, Progreso y Democracia* (UPyD). This party created in Madrid, shared with Cs the opposition to nationalism, its opposition to decentralization and the critique to the established parties PP and PSOE (UPyD, 2008). For these unsatisfactory results and internal disagreements over a coalition with the association Libertas for the 2009 European elections, Rivera faced severe criticism that almost forced him to resign and severely weakened the party (Libertad Digital, 2009; Mayor, 2009).

Nevertheless, the situation changed dramatically in the following years. In 2010, the Catalan Statute was declared unconstitutional and that spurred the Catalan nationalist movements further. At the same time, the economic crisis that started in 2007-2008 was worsening by 2010 creating very high levels of instability and social unrest. The Spanish president at the time Jose Luis Rodríguez Zapatero from the left leaning party PSOE was forced to implement austerity measures such as the reducing the public servant's salary by 5% or freezing of pensions for the elderly (Garea, 2010; Abellán, 2010). The combative nationalism and the disaffection for PSOE and its regional branch PSC were contributors to the relative success of Ciudadanos in the November 2010 Catalan regional

elections. Ciudadanos increased its voting support to 105,000 votes (a small net increase of 15,000 votes) and more importantly, its leader Albert Rivera strengthen his position as the leader of the party. In November 2012, another regional Catalan election took place and the increasing polarization over the Catalan nationalism favored parties with stronger positions about the territorial issue such as Ciudadanos that improved its electoral results to 275,000 votes and nine seats in the Parliament. Simultaneously at the national level the right leaning PP substituted PSOE in the government after winning an absolute majority in the 2011 Spanish national elections. As previously mentioned, Rajoy's support was eroded rapidly as several corruption scandals involving the party were discovered and simultaneously unpopular austerity measures were implemented. Nevertheless, neither the opposition party PSOE nor UPyD or the other small parties were garnering the support that PP was losing. In other words, there was an opportunity (as outlined above) for a new party to attract dissatisfied voters who did not like with the available political options at the time. Ciudadanos took that opportunity up the 2014 European parliament election and obtained around 500,000 votes and two seats in the European Parliament.

Due to these unexpectedly good results, Albert Rivera was invited to participate in popular TV shows gaining rapid popularity due to his debating style and his charisma. In addition, Ciudadanos' stance against the rampant corruption scandals of the regional and national governments communicated a clean image to the public.

In the local and regional elections of 2015, Ciudadanos was able to spread all over Spanish local and regional institutions, establishing itself as a viable alternative to PP and PSOE. Of special importance were the regional election in Catalonia where Ciudadanos improved its previous results and obtained 25 seats. Ciudadanos was the second party in votes after Junts pel Sí and Inés Arrimadas the leader of Ciudadanos in Catalonia became the leader of the opposition. In the 2015 national election, Ciudadanos obtained 13.94%

of the votes and 40 seats in Congress. Although for Ciudadanos these results were remarkable, a new election had to be casted due to the impossibility to form a government (Simón, 2016). In June 2016, the new elections were celebrated and PP reinforced its victory. Ciudadanos lost 8 seats and 390,000 votes compared to the 2015 elections.

Lastly, in the December 2017 Catalan regional election Ciudadanos positioned itself as the sensible opposition to Catalan nationalism and pro-independence parties PDeCAT and ERC and in a very polarized and atypical electoral campaign, Ciudadanos obtained 25,35% of the votes and 37 seats in the regional parliament and became the party with more seats in the Catalan Parliament. Due to the lack of support from other parties, it was unable to form a government.

In terms of ideology, Cs claimed to be beyond the right and left labels and has been ambiguous in its ideological positioning. This was a strategy most likely designed to attract voters from different ideologies (Rodríguez-Teruel & Barrio, 2015). Nevertheless, in Cs' founding documents the party expressed ideas against Catalan nationalism and identified itself with three political branches in European politics:" liberalism, socialism and democracy" (Ciudadanos, 2007). However, the party's ideology remained ambiguous being defined as a left leaning social democratic party at times and right-leaning liberal (liberal in Spain is different to liberal in the United States where it denotes the left-wing Democratic party) at others. In the party's 2017 Assembly, Rivera proposed to re-define party's positioning to replace the social-democractic (*socialdemócrata*) label for liberal-progressive (*liberal-progresista*). After some internal deliberation, the change was approved (Mateo, 2017; Barandiarán, 2017). For a considerable part of the population that re-definition meant a right leaning turn with the objective of competing with with PP (Piña, 2017).

Podemos

Podemos (*We Can*) is a Spanish radical left-wing party founded in January 2014 by left-wing political intellectuals whose most visible personalities were Íñigo Errejón and Pablo Iglesias and the far-left party IA (i.e. Anticapitalist left) (Teruel, J. , Barrio, & Barberà, 2016). The party appeared in a context of the severe economic crisis and a large disconnection between the politicians and the electorate (Iglesias, 2015). As in the case of Ciudadanos, part of the explanation of its incredible success was a crisis of representation; a considerable proportion of the electorate did not feel represented by any of the existing parties. A reflection of this sentiment was the 15 M movement in Spain (*Los Indignados*) that was a series of decentralized, ground up and sometimes anarchic demonstrations in the streets protesting austerity measures and the lack of institutional representation for part of the population (Eklundh, 2014; Flesher Fominaya, 2015; López De Miguel, 2015). Podemos has been considered the natural heir of these movements (Chironi & Fittipaldi, 2017; Kassam, 2014; Miguel, 2015; Cordero & Montero, 2015; although also see Público, 2017). Only after few months of being founded, Podemos (Ps) ran for the 2014 European elections and obtained a stunning 8% of the votes and 5 seats in the European Parliament due to an exceptional digital campaign that attracted the attention of a considerable portion of the electorate (Casero-Ripollés, Feenstra, & Tormey, 2016). After this success, Pablo Iglesias participated in several TV shows gaining rapid popularity and establishing itself as a viable alternative to the mainstream parties PP and PSOE (Garea, 2014).

The local and regional elections of 2015 were an enormous success for Podemos (Kassam, 2014). The party ran with several left-wing local and regional parties and was able to win some of the biggest cities in the country, such as Barcelona, Madrid, Zaragoza and Cadiz in the municipal elections. The party seemed unstoppable but in the Catalan

regional elections where they ran as *Catalunya Sí que es Pot* in a coalition with ICV, Equo (an ecologist party), the Catalan branch of *Izquierda Unida* (*Esquerra Unida i Alternativa*) they obtained very disappointing results (only 8.94% of the votes, that is, less than the 9.90% that ICV obtained on its own in the previous election). Although Podemos obtained remarkable results for a party that was one and a half years old, these elections were a very important setback, especially considering that the Catalan election and the national elections were very close. After another extraordinary campaign, Podemos and its left-wing coalition (that included En Marea, En Comú Podem and Compromís) obtained 20.66% of the votes and 69 seats in congress. Although these were great results, it was not enough to overcome PSOE (that received 22.02% of the popular support) and thus, to become the main party in the left (Delgado & Lopez Nieto, 2012). After the impossibility to form a government the 2016 election took place and Podemos made a coalition with Unión Popular (the new brand for Communist Party *Izquierda Unida*) in a new attempt to overcome PSOE. However, this time Podemos failed to fulfill expectations and lost around 1,000,000 votes compared to the 2015 election. Those results eventually triggered fierce internal debate that put into question the appropriateness of the alliance with Unión Popular (UP) and divided the leadership of Podemos (Carvajal, 2017; Manetto, 27). Eventually, Pablo Iglesias got greater support and reinforced his leadership position (Escolar, 2017).

In the 2017 Catalan regional elections, Ps ran again within a left-wing coalition as Catalunya en Comú-Podem and defended the position of a legal and negotiated referendum between the Spanish government and the Catalan government. In a polarized context, this nuanced position was most likely one of the contributing factors of the bad results they obtained (Podemos lost 1% of the already poor 8.94% they obtained the previous elections) (Carvajal & Sanz, 2017). These Catalan elections were also not free

of controversy for the party. Pablo Iglesias had to expel the leader of Podemos in Catalonia due to his positions (expressed prior to the elections) that were closer to the pro-independence positions than to the official positions of Podemos.

Podemos' ideology could be classified as a radical left-wing Populist Party influenced by thinkers such as Ernesto Laclau or Antonio Gramsci and Latin-American political leaders such as Rafael Correa, Evo Morales and Hugo Chávez (Zarzalejos, 2016; Fort Apache, 2014; Sola & Rendueles, 2017). Podemos' populism could be described through its a direct, informal and personal communication style that appeals to the people, presents them as the citizens as the victims of a corrupted and technocratic political elite (i.e. *la casta*) that are the ones to blame for the crisis (Sanders, Molina Hurtado, & Zoragastua, 2017). The surge of left-wing populism that was critical with the austerity measures and the perceived corruption was a generalized phenomenon across Southern Europe (Hutter, 2018). As the empirical data shows, this party attracted not only old PSOE voters that were critical with the economic reforms and the corruption of the mainstream parties (Bosch & Durán, 2017), but also typical UP voters that were dissatisfied with the mainstream Spanish politics and chose to vote for a new party (Ramiro & Gómez, 2016). In terms of organizational systems, the party has experimented with types of membership and degrees of engagement with the party (Gomez & Ramiro, 2017), different types of territorial configurations (e.g. with local and regional coalitions encompassing a broad spectrum of leftist movements), and in general a different structural party design that enabled the party to grow rapidly (Chironi & Fittipaldi, 2017). However, it remains unclear how sustainable this might be in the long run (Teruel, J. , Barrio, & Barberà, 2016).

Twitter as a Research Tool

Social media have become a part of everyday routines and practices in many parts of the world. While much debate continues to surround the definition of social media, it is generally understood as web and app based "services that allow individuals, communities, and organizations to collaborate, connect, interact, and build a community by enabling them to create, co-create, modify, share, and engage with user generated content that is easily accessible (McCay-Peet & Quan-Haase, 2017, p. 23). Specifically, this study focuses on Twitter. Twitter is a microblogging social media platform that enables users to express and communicate short 140 (and now up to 280) character messages directly to *followers* and to amplify the message via retweets (Kwak, Lee, Park, & Moon, 2010). This platform has been proved to influence and be influenced by social, cultural and political discourse (Yang, Quan-Haase, & Rannenberg, 2016; Yan & Yasseri, 2017). Typically, Twitter has been approached as a tool to study a variety of topics. In order to better understand the sort of useful information that can be obtained through Twitter, it might be helpful to explore important topics and studies that used this platform for research.

There are two main types of studies relevant for this thesis based on the methodology: the ones that investigate language and the ones that investigate the structure and composition of Twitter social networks.

Language

The first type of study explores the language used by the users to make predictions and infer conclusions. Some studies approach the use of language from the topic and lexical perspective. In other words, they explore issues that are being discussed and the terms used in those discussions (Zhao, et al., 2011; Yang, Quan-Haase, & Rannenberg, 2016).

Some studies seek to compare how topics are discussed in traditional media with how they are being discussed on Twitter (Zhao, et al., 2011), to explore how a certain topic is perceived by the population (Yang, Quan-Haase, & Rannenberg, 2016), to investigate how wording affects the popularity of a certain message (Tan, Lee, & Pang., 2014) or to improve the method by which researchers are able to uncover topics in Twitter messages (Hong & Davison, 2010; Yan, Guo, Lan, & Cheng, 2013; Xin Zhao, Song, Achanauparp, Lim, & Li; Hasan & Ng., 2014).

Another branch of research that is based on an analysis of language focuses not on the topics, but on the language sentiment. An example is the study conducted by Bollen, Mao, and Zeng (2010) in which they were able to predict with an 87.6% accuracy the daily DJIA (Dow Jones Industrial Average) closing values by doing language analysis of Twitter posts. The authors used "two mood tracking tools", OpinionFinder (positive vs. negative mood) and Google-Profile of Mood States (6 mood dimensions: Calm, Alert, Sure, Vital, Kind, Happy) to predict X. In another study, Bollen, Pepe, and Mao (2009) showed that change in certain mood dimensions based on Profile of Mood States (Tension, Depression, Anger, Vigour, Fatigue and Confusion) correlated with certain specific events in the United States. For instance, during the 2008 elections tension increased by 3 standard deviations. This shows that the mood impact of external events can be measured by language analysis in Twitter. Other studies have tried to build a method to better predict the sentiment of Twitter messages taking a supervised (i.e. testing predictions against manually tagged data) approach (Kouloumpis, Wilson, & Moore, 2011; Speriosu, Sudan, Upadhyay, & Baldridge., 2011).

Although these studies are promising, the applicability of these studies faces important challenges such as spurious correlations, problems of scalability, noise accumulation among others (Fan, Han, & Liu, 2014). These problems might eventually lead to the

wrong conclusions. Consequently, one must be very careful when conducting this type of studies and make sure that no statistical mistakes or otherwise are done in the process.

Social Networks

The second type of study analyzes the structure and composition of Twitter social networks to observe various phenomena. Some studies use networks to explore language used in Twitter by looking at certain words or hahstags and semantic networks created around that keyword explore the structure and composition of networks. (Yan & Yasseri, 2017; Yang, Quan-Haase, & Rannenberg, 2016).

Another branch of studies focuses on the user rather than hashtags and/or keywords and word association. Some of these studies utilize social networks in Twitter to infer useful characteristics of the users (Zamal, Liu, & and Ruths, 2012; Nguyen, Gravel, Trieschnigg, & and Meder, 2013), the community as a whole (Zhang, Hamilton, Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Jurafsky, & Leskovec, 2017) and also the dynamics between the community and the user (Hamilton, Zhang, Niculescu Mizil, Jurafsky, & Leskovec, 2017).

Other type of relevant studies has looked at social media and social networks as a way to study protests and how they are organized (Yasseri & Cihon, 2016; Peña-Lopez, Congosto, & Aragon, 2014). Gonzalez-Bailon, Rivero and Moreno (2011) studied how the Arab spring unfolded in social media and which users were important in the contagion process. The researchers showed that the influencers (i.e., users who acted as seeds of information cascades) had a more central position in the network but not the early participants (leaders of the recruitment process). Other studies have focused on how emotion impacts the contagion process of protests and the networks created around it. Alvarez, Moreno and Schweitzer (2015) studied the 15M demonstration movement in Spain in Twitter and the social networks that emerged from that movement. They showed activity and information cascades are larger in the presence of negative collective

emotions. At the individual level, they showed that the level of integration of a particular user in the network (based on social network metrics) increased with the negativity of his/her language. Borge-Holthoefer et. al. (2015) looked at polarization in Twitter during the Egyptian coup d'état in July 2013. The researchers followed the two sides of the conflict on Twitter and the results showed that there was little evidence of users switching sides.

These studies showed the information that might be learned from the structural features, metrics and charachteristics of networks. They are helpful to explain inter-connections, proximity or relatedness among words, people or concepts. Also, they can contribute to explanations of the origin of a movement, its cohesiveness or its key nodes.

Twitter in Politics

Twitter is a widely used social media platform to converse about politics by political leaders and citizens (Barberá & Zeitzoff, 2017). In some countries such as the United States or Spain, the population of Twitter users is biased towards males and towards users with more extreme ideologies compared to the population in general but it is representative in terms of geographic location (Barbera & Rivero, Understanding the Political Representativeness of Twitter Users, 2015). There is also an obvious bias towards more active users (Mustafaraj, Finn, Whitlock, & Metaxas, 2011).

Following the previous classification, it might be interesting to review relevant studies regarding politics that used language and social network analysis to study Twitter.

The Language of Politics in Twitter

Politician's use of Twitter has been explored by several studies especially in the United States. Livne, Simmons, Adar and Adamic (2011) investigated the use of Twitter by political Democrat, Republican and Tea party candidates during the midterm 2010

elections. They measured the content cohesiveness of parties and politicians using text mining techniques. They found significant differences in the use of Twitter between the parties but Republicans were using the tool more effectively in terms of higher cohesiveness than Democrats. In spite of the Tea party's lack of leadership, Tea party candidates showed a high level of cohesiveness in their content. Tumasjan, Sprenger, Sandner, & and Welpe (2010) explored the 2009 German federal election to investigate in a multiparty context the German politician's use of Twitter. They used LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) a software that "assesses emotional, cognitive, and structural components of text" and calculates the amount of words in a sentence that belong to a certain category. The authors assessed the similarity (convergence) of the politician's speech by measuring the similarity of the sentences that the candidates tweeted. The results showed that leaders of political parties that could realistically form a coalition had greater convergence among one another than with others. Diakopoulos & Shamma (2010) performed a sentiment analysis during the first 2008 U.S. presidential debate and showed that sentiment analysis (positive vs negative) in Twitter can be used to detect sentiment pulse, anomalies in the debate or controversial topics.

Political Networks in Twitter

Networks in the political arena can be studied for very different reasons.

Several studies have tried to predict election results based on the number of Twitter mentions of the candidates (Tumasjan, Sprenger, Sandner, & and Welpe, 2010; DiGrazia, McKelvey, Bollen, & Rojas, 2013), features regarding language cohesiveness of the politicians' tweets compared to the party the politician belongs to and features regarding the candidate's networks (Livne, Simmons, Adar, & Adamic, 2011). Nevertheless, this optimism regarding the possibility of predicting elections with Twitter is, according to other authors, overstated (Gayo-Avello, 2011; Gayo-Avello D. , 2012; Metaxas,

Mustafaraj, & Gayo-Avello, 2011). In any case, Twitter might be an interesting method for studying political trends.

The study of Twitter political communities has attracted some attention because it might illustrate the online behavior of political communities. Several researchers have explored more generally behavioral patterns, network characteristics of the political communities in the United States and have found differences between republicans and democrats (Adamic & Glance, 2005). Conservatives seem to be more politically engaged in politics and follow more official accounts of the Republican party (Colleoni, Rozza, & Arvidsson, 2014). Their networks are densely-interconnected and, therefore, can spread information more effectively (Conover, Gonçalves, Flammini, & Menczer, 2012). Liberals tend to engage more in cross-ideological exchanges with conservatives in both political and non-political topics (Barberá, Jost, Nagler, Tucker, & Bonneau, 2015).

Another relevant topic explored through the study of networks is polarization within the political communities discussed above. Political polarization is a very heated topic in the media and academic discussion in several countries including Spain and the US (Balaguer & Sanz, 2010). Many authors have approached the topic and thus far there is mixed evidence of its existence (Morris & Abrams, 2008). Some authors have argued that social media worsen the political polarization creating a kind of echo-chambers where social network users tend to associate with other users that think alike (Dubois & Blank, 2018). That would contribute to perpetuate ideological beliefs and prejudices (Pariser, 2011; Sunstein, 2017). However, this has been very controversial and some empirical evidence does not support this hypothesis (Boxell, Gentzkow, & Shapiro, 2017). With regards to Twitter, on the one hand some authors have found evidence of political polarization due to the echo-chambers created (Conover, et al., 2011). On the other hand, some authors have also found evidence showing that Twitter might be a benign influence because "it

increases incidental exposure to political messages shared by peers" with which the user might not agree (Barberá P. , 2014).

Spanish politics in Twitter

Spain is one of the countries with the most Twitter users per capita (Mocanu, et al., 2013). For that reason, Spanish politics in Twitter has been widely studied from different perspectives. Studies in Spain have explored both politicians' use of the tool and the use of ordinary engaged citizens (García Ortega & Zugasti Azagra, 2014). García Ortega & Zugasti Azagra (2014) investigated the use of Twitter of the two main candidates, Rajoy and Rubalcaba in the 2011 Spanish national election. The findings showed that although both candidates interacted with other users to a certain extent, most of their tweets dealt with campaign issues and they used the tool as an online bulletin board. In another study, Aragón et.al. (2013) investigated the same 2011 national elections and collected over 3 million tweets. They explored the retweeting networks and the reply networks. The retweeting network displayed 7 political communities, one for each party that stood for the election: PP, UPyD, IU, ERC, CiU, EQUO (regional green party) and PSOE (PSOE's network was separated to some extent into two different clusters: one for the national party PSOE and one for the Catalan branch PSC). In order to estimate cohesiveness of each party, the graph was divided into 7 subgraphs, one for each party and for each party's subgraph several network metrics were calculated (clustering coefficient, the size of giant component and the average distance between two nodes). EQUO and UPyD's had the most cohesive networks. These two parties had the least mainstream coverage but they had the most cohesive network with very few nodes being isolated (as the giant component indicated). The communist party IU had the flattest network, most likely because of their horizontal organizational structure. There was very little overlap between the parties' network, especially between parties' leaders. According to the authors this

showed the fragmentation of the Spanish political landscape. The reply network showed a low response rate by politicians (from all parties' leaders) which showed that politicians use Twitter as a one-way flow for information.

The emergence of the new parties Podemos and Ciudadanos in the European elections changed the political landscape. Both parties, but especially Podemos, carried out very effective digital campaigns and several studies have looked at their usage patterns on Twitter. Ramos-Serrano, Fernández Gómez, and Pineda (2016) examined the conversation patterns of political leaders during the European elections. The researchers showed that Podemos and IU were the most interactive parties and Podemos was the party that used a more personal communication style (probably because Ps was very tied to its leader Pablo Iglesias). The mainstream and right-wing parties had proportionally less activity in Twitter. Casero-Ripollés, Feenstra, & Tormey (2016) studied Podemos' populist communication style on Twitter during the European elections. They classified the Twitter messages of the official profile of party and the profile of Pablo Iglesias and hypothesized that their messages would include the elements that characterize the populist discourse: construction of the people, anti-elitism, exclusion of out-groups and narrative of the "crisis". The researchers observed that content of Podemos' tweets displayed the four elements mentioned. Alonso-Muñoz, Marcos-García, & Casero-Ripollés (2016) investigated the presence in Twitter of the four candidates of the main Spanish parties Rajoy (PP), Sánchez (PSOE), Iglesias (Podemos) and Rivera (Ciudadanos) during the 2015 campaign. They found very little evidence of "real" interaction between the political leaders and the citizenry and pointed out that politicians' mostly interacted with journalists and other politicians. López-Meri, Marcos-García, & Casero-Ripollés (2017) followed the political leaders of the four main parties during the 2016 elections and classified their tweets according to its function. The researchers

proved that Rivera and Iglesias were the leaders who interacted the most with the citizenry (12.6% and 25.7% of all tweets respectively).

Lastly, some studies have also looked at the Catalan elections. Congosto, Fernández, & Egido (2011) followed the 2010 Catalan regional elections in Twitter. The researchers showed the formation of clear party-clusters of users (political communities) and they found a significant correlation between the number of votes and the number of candidate and party mentions in Twitter. López-Meri (2016) studied the 2015 Catalan elections. These elections were very polarized and centered on the secessionist movement with JuntsxSí (coalition of CiU and ERC) and CUP supporting it, Cs, PP and PSC against it and CSQEP in an ambiguous position. Twitter campaigns of the different parties replicated those patterns during the elections and the Catalan independence was the most discussed topic for all parties. Furthermore, the conversation between political leaders and citizens was very limited (also see (García-Carretero, 2017). Candidates devoted most of the time to institutional issues.

Emotions

Generally, researchers investigating language have only considered polarity (valence) but different negative emotions (e.g. anger vs sadness) can produce very different responses (Bodenhausen, Sheppard, & Kramer, 1994) and thus, studying discrete emotions instead might prove insightful. Although recent theories of emotions conceptualize emotions as more complex than only discrete states (Brown. & LeDouxa, 2017), this abstraction simplifies the computations needed to easily deal with emotions. The Emotions could be classified as momentary or dispositional. Whereas momentary emotions describe those "immediate affective response to a particular target", dispositional emotions are thought of as "tendencies to react with specific emotions across time and situations" (Lerner & Keltner, 2000; Larsen & Ketelaar, 1991). Both of these are explored from different

perspectives in this study. On the one hand, dispositional emotions are studied looking at their relationship with ideological polarization and behavior in social media. Understanding these relationships might help to advance not only in the understanding of emotions and social media but also emotions and political ideology. On the other hand, momentary emotions are studied through the emotional frames that politicians from different parties are trying to push forward. In other words, they are studied from the perspective of which types of emotions politicians are trying to convey with their messages.

In this thesis, the basic emotions considered were anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise (Ekman, 1992).

Dispositional emotions and Polarization

As explained in the introduction, in this section dispositional emotions are studied with regards to ideology and behavior. In order to accurately study the effect of emotion on users, it is important to pay attention to the effect of emotion on judgment, decision making, behavior. Some cognitive models such as the AIM model (Affect Infusion Model) have focused on how emotion affects judgment and decision making. The AIM model understands emotions and moods ("lower in intensity but more enduring than emotions") as affective states that although distinct from cognitive processes, "interact with and inform cognition and judgments by influencing the availability of cognitive constructs used in the constructive processing of information" (Forgas, 1995, p. 41). Emotionally loaded information "exerts influence on and becomes incorporated into the judgmental process, entering into the judge's deliberations" (Forgas, 1995, p. 39). That is especially the case when one uses a heuristic or substantive processing strategies. Heuristic strategy could be understood as the use of shortcuts to process information due to circumstances such as lack of time or other resources. The use of heuristics is very

common in the formation of social and political opinions (Lau & Redlawsk, 2001). The substantive strategy could be defined as selecting learning and interpreting novel information and relate it to previous knowledge structures. It normally occurs when "people engage in online processing to observe and interpret ongoing social behaviors" (Forgas, 1995, p. 54). Due to the volatile, on-line and fast nature of Twitter, the behavior of users is likely to be influenced by these processing strategies and thus their preference formation and behavior might be affected by emotions (Lerner, Gonzalez, Small, & Fischhoff, 2003).

The study of discrete emotions in Twitter in a political context might shed light on the interesting topics of polarization and social network formation. In order to understand how emotions affect those aspects, it is important to properly conceptualize emotions. There are two relevant ways (for this thesis) of characterizing emotions and each one highlights complementary elements:

Emotions could be classified according to the internal structure of emotions themselves (e.g. association of emotions and factor analysis) and physiological responses (e.g. facial expressions). According to this body of research, emotions could be classified into two dimensions: evaluation or pleasure (i.e. positive vs negative) and intensity or arousal (high vs low) (Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson, & O'Connor, 1987) or a three-dimension classification: pleasure (i.e. positive vs negative), arousal (high vs low) and dominance (powerful vs non-powerful) (Russell & Mehrabian, 1977; Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson, & O'Connor, 1987; Schlosberg, 1954). According to the three-dimension classification, the emotions would be positive (joy and surprise) or negative (anger, disgust, fear and sadness), high arousal (anger, fear, surprise), medium (disgust) or low arousal (joy, sadness) and high-dominance (anger, joy), medium (disgust, surprise) or low-dominance (sadness, fear). The distinction and relationship between evaluation and arousal is

particularly relevant for this thesis. According to Paulhus & Lim (1994), high arousal emotions lead to a polarization of evaluative social judgements. Consequently, it could be argued that user that are more predisposed to react with high arousing emotions might be more politically polarized than users barely aroused.

The second useful manner to conceptualize different emotions is as different cognitive appraisals of the environment according to the dimensions of "pleasantness, anticipated effort, certainty, attentional activity and responsibility/control" (Smith & Ellsworth, 1985). Emotions would vary along these dimensions differently, stemming from different appraisals of the situation. This would also advance a more detailed characterization of each individual emotion according to the unique pattern of cognitive appraisals: Joy is a pleasant emotion and would be related to little effort, high level of certainty. Surprise is relatively pleasant but unlike joy, it would be associated with uncertainty and attentiveness. Anger could be described according to the dimensions as an unpleasant emotion with high anticipated effort and would be also associated with the perception of high future certainty. Sadness would be unpleasant but in contrast to anger, it would be associated with the attribution of responsibility to situational factor and future uncertainty. Fear would be an unpleasant emotion associated with maximal uncertainty and extreme anticipated effort required in the future. Lastly, disgust would be an "unpleasant state involving considerable effort, high levels of certainty, a strong unwillingness to attend to the situation and it would also be associated to attribution of human control" (Smith & Ellsworth, 1985, pp. 831-834).

As can be seen with this description, emotions vary according to one's situation and one's perception of the situation. If discrete emotions have an effect on the polarization not based on arousal but on more subtle properties of emotions (i.e. their appraisal of the situations), there should not be a difference of polarization based on high-arousing and

low-arousing emotions but based on specific discrete emotions. Nevertheless, this is not the only aspect where emotions might impact the ideology and behavior. If emotions are cognitive appraisals of the environment, Twitter users might cluster together with users that resonate with that same appraisal or evaluation. For instance, although both fear and anger are unpleasant emotions, fearful users tend to be risk averse (and thus might seek other users and messages that avoid risk) but angry users seek risk (and thus might be more willing to accept more risky policies) (Lerner & Keltner, 2000).

According to most functional theories, the frequent and stable interactions between affective states (i.e. emotions and moods) and particular cognitions or images create patterns that shape one's vision of reality and personality (Izard, 1984). These patterns also shape the "ideo-affective posture" or in other words a set of feelings that loosely inclines an individual to resonate with a diagnosis of reality and an ideology (Tomkins, 1984). Consequently, discrete emotions (especially those that have a large impact on preference formation and behavior) might influence the creation of clusters of people that resonate with similar diagnosis of reality and ideologies.

Temporal emotions and Framing

Framing has been defined and used for decades in many social fields such as discourse analysis, literature, decision making, media studies and also in political sciences. It has two broad foundations: sociological and psychological (Borah, 2011). Framing in Sociology has been used to understand the process of how people construct meaning, how interactions are configured (Goffman, 1974; Goffman, Forms of Talk, 1981; Davies & Harré, 1990; Gordon, 2015). For the psychological foundation, framing is considered a cognitive bias that causes people to make different choices depending on how the information is presented to them (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981; Tversky & Kahneman, 1984; Nelson & Oxley, 1997). Framing in political and media communications takes

insights from both the sociological and psychological fields. According to framing in the Political Science, there are two types of frames: frame in thought, that refers to "an understanding of a given situation" and frame in communication refers to "words, images, phrases and presentation styles that speaker uses" when sharing information (Druckman, 2001). Emphasis framing effect shows that highlighting certain considerations causes individuals to focus more on these considerations when constructing their opinions (Druckman, 2001).

The usual method of studying emphasis framing is choosing an issue (hate group rally), and analyzing how a politician or the media frame the content in terms of information organization (free speech vs public safety) (Chong & Druckman, 2007). Nevertheless, other authors think that there is a part that has been overlooked: emotions (Kim & Cameron, 2011). As introduced before, emotional framing would consist in enhancing certain emotions temporally (i.e. temporal emotions) to highlight one aspect or another of the message. Nabi (2003) conducted an experiment to test the claim that emotion affects judgements and decision making and also that emotion can be used as a frame. In order to do so, she primed a group of participants the emotion of anger and another the emotion of fear and tested if the same situation (drunk driving) would produce differential judgements and responses. The results showed that participants primed with anger were more prone to attribute individual-focused (vs societal) causes and more retributive (vs protective) solutions compared to those individuals primed with fear. She showed that "emotions can promote selective processing of available information and guide decision making" and if evoked within certain contexts affect the recipient's goal or action tendency (Nabi R., 2003, pp. 229-230). Consequently, studying the emotions that certain frames or messages contain might be useful to understand what are the emotional messages that in this case politicians are trying to convey and how they are trying to

influence behavior. Although the research on the connection between emotional appeals, democratic elections and politics more generally is scarce, there are clear evidences of momentary emotions' influence on political behavior (Weber, 2013; Brader, 2005).

Twitter studies on Discrete Emotions: Beyond Valence

Studies of emotion or sentiment on Twitter have generally dealt only with the evaluative dimension. In other words, studies tend to classify content in terms of positive or negative sentiment (Vilares, Thelwall, & Alonso, 2015; Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013; Gao & Sebastiani., 2015; Kouloumpis, Wilson, & Moore, 2011; Stieglitz & Dang-Xuan, 2013). However, there is a new research field that has begun to take into account not only valence but also other dimensions and discrete emotions too. Mohammad & Turney (2010) created a manually annotated corpus detailing emotions associated to certain pieces of text. Subsequently, the authors built an emotion-lexicon based on the manually annotated corpus for the emotions of anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, trust. In another study, Mohammad & Kiritchenko (2015) were able to classify fine grain emotions on Twitter. Using Hashtags that expressed different emotions, the researchers were able to infer the emotions of certain sentences. Subsequently, the researchers performed a personality detection task using fine grained emotions such as excitement, guilt, yearning, and admiration to recognize different personalities associated with those emotions. The results were better in terms of predicting power than other comparable corpora or methods (recognition through essays or Facebook posts). Lastly, Calvo & Kim (2013) studied the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, joy and sadness. Using three different corpora, they were able to predict what emotion a certain sentence or text was conveying. They were also able to place these emotions according to valence, arousal and dominance of the emotion.

Research questions

In the literature review, different aspects have been explored. Firstly, the political landscape of the Catalan election from a historical perspective was revisited. Additionally, the circumstances of the parties studied in this thesis, namely Ciudadanos and Podemos were also explored. The history of the context served as a starting point to examine political dynamics in Twitter in chapter 2. Moreover, the relevant literature regarding temporal emotions (i.e. short-lived) and framing were introduced in relationship with the political discourse. Using twitter, the lexical and emotional framing of Podemos´ and Ciudadanos' politicians were studied in chapter 3. Lastly, dispositional emotions (i.e. tendencies to react with a certain emotion) introduced in chapter 1 were also investigated, especially with regards to ideology and polarization. These aspects were explored in depth in chapter 4 with information extracted from Twitter.

Consequently, as can be seen above, every remaining chapter answers a different set of research questions:

Chapter 2. Social network analysis in Twitter during the 2017 Catalan elections.

- What was the activity around the leaders of Podemos and Ciudadanos in Spain and Catalonia during the elections?

- What did the networks of Podemos' and Ciudanos' politicians during the Catalan election look like?

Chapter 3. Analysis of discourse and emotion in Twitter.

What does the lexical and emotional frames of Ps´ and Cs' politicians at Twitter look like?

- Have the politicians of the same party (either Podemos or Ciudadanos) similar messages based on a lexical analysis?

- Have the politicians of the same party (Podemos or Ciudadanos) similar emotional frames based on the emotion-analysis?

- How can the lexical and emotional content be compared between the political leaders of these two parties?

Chapter 4. Retweeter communities: emotion classification

- What were the patterns of behavior of the retweeter community during the Catalan Regional Elections?

- Does being predisposed to certain emotions (e.g. anger) explain the polarization on individual-user basis?

Generally, this study will help to enhance the knowledge we have about elections in social media, social movements and also the role of emotions in these processes. The different methodologies used are also helpful to study the Catalan political process in a more holistic way.

Chapter 2. Social Network analysis in Twitter during the 2017 Catalan elections

As previously mentioned, the Catalan elections were very polarized. Since the independence movement el 'procés' started, all the regional Catalan elections have been divided between those in favor of the Catalan independence and those against. The 10th of October Puigdemont, Prime Minister of the Generalitat (i.e. the Government of Catalonia), declared independence, breaking the law and defying the Spanish State. The Spanish government applied Article 155 of the Constitution suspending temporally the Catalan autonomy and called for new elections for the 21st of December.

As explained in the previous chapter, there was a sharp divide in the political spectrum between parties that defended the unilateral independence even if it meant breaking the current Spanish law: JuntsXCat (the new name for CiU, a liberal center-right party), ERC (republican left-wing) and CUP (radical left-wing party) and the parties against the independence or the so-called constitutionalists for its defense of the legal status quo that does not allow a referendum in Catalonia: PP, PSC (regional Catalan branch of the Socialist party) and Ciudadanos (Cs). The party CatComú-Podem (coalition that included Podemos for this election) had a more nuanced position. In this thesis two parties are studied, Ciudadanos and Podemos (and the coalition it is integrated in). In order to study the issue, two important topics must be explained: the main candidates of both parties and the positions regarding the independence issue. Separately, the networks of Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias, were also investigated. Since these two leaders will be the main focus the third chapter of the thesis and were the politicians that attracted the most attention, it might be interesting to set them apart and explore their activity.

Candidates

Ciudadanos presented a very similar set of candidates compared to the previous regional elections in 2017. The case of Podemos (Ps) is much more complicated. Ps stood for the 2017 elections with the almost the same coalition of parties it did in 2015 when it ran as Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot (CatSíqueesPot) but with different candidates due to internal tensions. The former coalition was formed by Podem (Catalan branch of Podemos), Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds (communist and ecologist party), Esquerra Unida i Alternativa (regional branch of Izquierda Unida, socialist-communist ideology) and Equo Catalunya (left-wing ecologist party).

Before the 2017 elections, there was a severe internal fracture within Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot. Within the coalition, some leaders such as Albano Dante Fachin the leader of Podemos in Catalonia, defended a referendum and a possible unilateral independence (even if that meant breaking the law). Even though he claimed not to be secessionist, others such as Coscubiela (member of ICV and spokesperson of Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot in 2015-2017) were closer to more moderate federalist positions (Gil, 2017; Ellakuría, 2017) and others such as Lluís Rabell (leader of the coalition in 2015 and an independent candidate) or Gemma Lienas (number 2 in the electoral list of Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot for Barcelona and also running as independent) held more ambiguous positions (Martí, 2015; Pascual, 2017). The internal struggles eventually resulted in Pablo Iglesias expelling Dante Fachin from Podem for his support of a unilateral referendum, since according to him those views did not represent Podemos as a whole (Gil, 2017; Piñol, 2017). Moreover, most of Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot leaders including Lluís Rabell, Gemma Lienas and Coscubiela did not stand for the 2017 regional elections.

The new coalition changed its name to Catalunya en Comú-Podem and included the same parties mentioned above with a new addition: Catalunya en Comú, a new party created in 2017. This party is an association of all the left-wing parties mentioned above, except for

Podem who maintained its independence. It is led by Ada Colau (charismatic mayor of Barcelona) and Xavier Domènech (leader of En Comú Podem, coalition of parties that integrated Podemos and that successfully ran in the 2015 and 2016 national elections in the region of Catalonia). Some of the previous MPs were substituted by Xavier Domènech or Elisenda Alamany (former spokesperson of En Comú Podem) among others (Gil, 2017; López de Miguel, 2017). Other MPs such as Jèssica Albiach Satorre (part of Podem) or Nuet (MP from EUiA) ran again as part of the new coalition.

Position regarding Catalonia's independence.

Cs was born to oppose to the independence movement and its position against the independence was clear in Catalonia and in the rest of Spain. Ps have always maintained an ambiguous position regarding the independence. Ps did not support neither the Spanish government in the application of the Article 155 of the Constitution nor the unilateral declaration of independence (López de Miguel, 2017; Marcos, 2017). The official position of the party was to support a negotiated, legal and binding referendum. For the referendum to be legal, the constitution should have been reformed beforehand. This would have required the approval of the Spanish congress. As previously mentioned, this is a problem because the majority of the Spanish electorate is against the Catalan independence and so, the other state-wide parties (PP, PSOE and Cs) do not have incentives to defend the referendum in Catalonia. Consequently, it is very unlikely that such referendum will ever take place if that methodology had to be followed. This position allowed Ps to present itself in favor of a theoretical referendum in Catalonia where the majority of people are in favor of a referendum but against a "real" referendum in Spain where the support for a referendum is small. However, this intermediate position in a polarized environment might be insufficient for the people that need a clear positioning in favor or against the independence.

The concerns for Catalan situation were not restricted to Catalonia but to Spain in general. It became the second most worrying concern for Spaniards just after the concerns for unemployment (CIS, 2017a; CIS, 2017b). As the Catalan election unfolded, the Catalan independence became the main issue in mainstream media. These were events of maximal tension and so Twitter activity regarding this topic should be high during events such as the Catalan election.

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The network of Cs was expected to be well integrated since the party was started in Catalonia and the reason of its emergence was the independence movement. Moreover, Ps maintains an intermediate position to cater to both Spanish anti-referendum sentiment and to Catalan pro-referendum sentiment. Furthermore, politicians integrated in Catalunya Sí Que Es Pot and later in Catalunya en Comú vary in their closeness to pro-independence or constitutionalist parties. Therefore, a less cohesive and more divided network was expected.

Hypotheses

Two types of networks were studied: (1) Retweet networks based on retweets and (2) mixed networks (that could be positive or negative) based on mentions and replies. In the mixed networks, clustering patterns should be more diffuse. Unlike mixed networks, retweet networks could be thought of as support networks if a retweet is generally

considered to be a sign of support. In orther words, users that retweet a message tend to agree with the message they retweet and thus, users in this network are likely to be supporters) If that is the case, the results should show clear communities supporting the politicians or parties. Additionally, a community or communities of detractors might also arise in the query. This is a result of the fact that the queries are the names of the politicians and these queries can obviously include negative messages towards the politicians. If these critical messages appear, they might be retweeted by a community of detractors and so a clear community of detractors might also arise.

Cs' candidates in Catalonia were close to Albert Rivera and the Cs' national party structure. Consequently, the retweet network was expected to be more integrated than Ps'. As previously mentioned, Fachin the previous leader of Podemos was still a powerful voice in the party in Catalonia even with Pablo Iglesias' expulsion. He was closer to pro-independence left-wing parties such as CUP and vocally opposed Ps' national position. Domènech was closer to Ps and to Pablo Iglesias, who participated in several campaign events with Domènech during the electoral campaign. Joan Coscubiela was the spoke person of Ps' coalition. He came from ICV party and defended a position that was closer to Ps' position than Fachin's. Lluis Rabell and Gemma Lienas were independent candidates and had ambiguous positions towards the independence. Consequently, due to the differences in opinion, Ps' support networks were expected to be less integrated than Cs'.

H1: Twitter activity will increase in events of maximal tension, especially in the case of Catalan politicians.

H2: Retweet networks will have clear patterns of support. Mention and reply networks patterns should be more less clear. In other words, they should not have a clear distinction between supporters and detractors.

36

H3: Cs will have a dense network and Ps a sparser one.

Data

In order to examine the Catalan Elections, around 4,000,000 tweets were collected from Twitter from the 10th of November year until the 11th of February year. Politicians from both parties were followed during this period. They were chosen based on their impact (number of followers) and relevance (position in the party).

Ciudadanos' politicians in Catalonia were Inés Arrimadas (402,000 followers), Carrizosa and Elisabeth Valencia, the least known of the three (1,575 followers). All of them had already been elected in the 2015 elections. In Spain, the studied candidates were its leader Albert Rivera (1,000,000 followers), Juan Carlos Girauta (78,200), Felix Álvarez (64,300), Toni Cantó (223,000), Irene Rivera (21,700), Melisa Rodríguez (11,400) and Patricia Reyes (9,913).

The average followers of Podemos leadership in Catalonia before the replacement taking into account Lluís Rabell, Gemma Lienas, Joan Coscubiela and Albano Dante Fachín was 66,876 followers. The new members included Xavier Domènech (new official candidate) who had significant influence (68,900 followers), Elisenda Alamany (7,147), Jèssica Albiach Satorre (4,733 followers), Marta Ribas (6,958 followers).

Politician	Number of followers
Inés Arrimadas	402,000
Carrizosa	21,500
Elisabeth Valencia	1,575
Albert Rivera	1,000,000
Carlos Girauta	78,200
Felix Álvarez	64,300

The replacement took place unexpectedly, when the study had already started (Lázaro, 2017). Moreover, the impact and influence of the previous members was considerably larger than the new leaders and probably still had a

Toni Cantó	223,000
Irene Rivera	21,700
Melisa Rodríguez	11,400
Patricia Reyes	(9,913)
Xavier Domènech	68,900
Albano Dante Fachín	220,000
Joan Coscubiela	48,000
Lluís Rabell	17,900
Gemma Lienas	7,300
Pablo Iglesias	2,300,000
Íñigo Errejón	797,000
Carolina Bescansa	161,000
Diego Cañamero	40,900
Irene Montero	242,000
Tania Sánchez	152,000

Table 2.1 Politicians and their number of followers

relevant voice in the organization. Consequently, Lluís Rabell, Gemma Lienas, Joan Coscubiela and Albano Dante Fachín were the politicians followed. In order to follow the activity aroun their names, the Twitter API was used. Additionally, Domenèch who became the leader of the new coalition, was followed as well. The new politicians in the new coalition also appeared in the networks, even though they were not explicitly searched for.

This might had likely given similar information as if they were explicitly in the initial query. Lastly, in Podemos Spain, Pablo Iglesias (2,300,000 followers) was followed along with Íñigo Errejón (797,000 followers), Carolina Bescansa (161,000), Diego Cañamero (40,900), Irene Montero (242,000 followers), Tania Sánchez (152,000).

Methodology

In order to study the networks and behavior of the politicians, 4,000,000 tweets were collected with the Twitter Streaming API. This application allows researchers to collect approximately 1% of all tweets in real time based on a specific query. The sample is not

perfectly representative but the more specific the query, the more representative the results tend to be (Morstatter, Pfeffer, Liu, & Carley, 2013). For that reason, it is important to narrow as much as possible the queries. Moreover, in order to maximize the amount of results, different accounts were used. Each user was searched individually by username and a sample of all tweets containing the name of the user (including tweets from the user, retweets, mentions and replies) were collected. All results were poured into a database. The search queries used in the Twitter Streaming API were:

- Politicians in Spain: "Tonicanto1, GirautaOficial, Felisuco_, ierrejon, DcaValle, mrhciudadanos, Irene_Rivera, PatriciaReyesCs, CBescansa, Irene_Montero, Ainhat"

- Politicians in Catalonia: "InesArrimadas, carrizosacarlos, evalmim, AlbanoDante76, gemmalienas, LluisRabell, jcoscu, XavierDomenechs"

- "Pablo_Iglesias_"

- "Albert_Rivera"

The database was processed with Neoj4 and Gephi (Bastian, Heymann, & Jacomy, 2009; Webber, 2012). Preliminary analyses were conducted using the library NLTK (Bird, Loper, & Klein, 2009).

In the graphs, the nodes or vertices represent the users that had at least one relationship in the graph. The links or edges represent the relationship between two users (nodes). These relationships could be a retweet one user makes to a user´s tweet, a mention that one user makes to another user or a user's reply to a user´s tweet.

In this analysis two types of graphs were created representing different things.

- Retweet graph: only took into account retweets. According to the relevant literature retweets are normally taken as an endorsement of the original tweet (Conover, et al., 2011; Guerrero Solé & Lopez Gonzalez, 2017). The retweet

graph could be defined as G^r (V^r, E^r) where V^r were the vertices (users) and E^r were the edges (retweets) that connected one vertex to another vertex. In the graph, $V^r = \{v_1^r, v_2^r, v_3^r \ldots v_n^r)$ were the set of users that were retweeted by another user or that actively retweeted a tweet from another user. In the graph, the directed edge e^r_{ij} indicated that user v_i^r retweeted v_j^r.

- Mixed graph: took into account mentions (might be positive or negative) and replies (that might be positive or more likely negative). This graph has a very similar structure to the other graph where G^{mr} (V^{mr}, E^{mr}) denotes that graph, V^{mr} are the vertices (users) and E^{mr} are the edges (mentions or replies). In this graph, $V^{mr} = \{v_1^{mr}, v_2^{mr}, v_3^{mr} \ldots v_n^{mr})$ denoted all the user in the network that either were replied or mentioned by someone or that replied or mentioned someone. The edge e_{ij}^{mr} connected the user v_i^{mr} that mentioned or replied to the user v_j^{mr}.

For each of these two types of graphs, three different networks were created.

- Spanish and Catalan politicians: all politicians from Spain and Catalonia from Cs and Ps (excluding the two leaders Pablo Iglesias and Albert Rivera) were included in the graph.

- Albert Rivera: due to the high activity surrounding Cs leader in Spain, a network was built based only on his user name.

- Pablo Iglesias: Ps leader was a similar case to that of Albert Rivera. Pablo Iglesias has more than 2 million followers and the activity surrounding his account might be better studied separately.

In conclusion, six different graphs emerged from the data: Support graph for Spanish and Catalan politicians depicted as G_{SC}^r (V_{SC}^r, E_{SC}^r), Mixed graph for Spanish and Catalan politicians G_{SC}^{mr} (V_{SC}^{mr}, E_{SC}^{mr}); a support graph for Albert Rivera shown as G_A^r (V_A^r,

E_A^r) and a mixed graph for Albert Rivera G_A^{mr} (V_A^{mr}, E_A^{mr}); a support graph for Pablo Iglesias shown as G_I^r (V_I^r, E_I^r) and a mixed graph for Pablo Iglesias G_I^{mr} (V_I^{mr}, E_I^{mr}).

Results

Before exploring the characteristics of the resulting graphs, a general analysis of the information gathered during the period of study might be informative.

General Analysis

The broad analysis includes tweeting frequency and usage patterns, languages used and most used words and n-grams.

Firstly, it might be of interest to analyze how the elections in Twitter developed across time. If hypothesis one holds, then during events of maximal tension such as the last debate before the Catalan elections (18th of December) or the day of the election (21st of December), Twitter activity should have been larger than in any other days. It is important to remember that the tweets collected constituted a sample of around 1% of all tweets containing the queries mentioned in the methodology. The tweets were collected continuously during the whole period of study except for 3 days (from the 4h to the 7th of January) for problems related with the API. The first graph corresponds to the activity of all the main politicians from Catalonia and Spain except for Rivera and Iglesias.
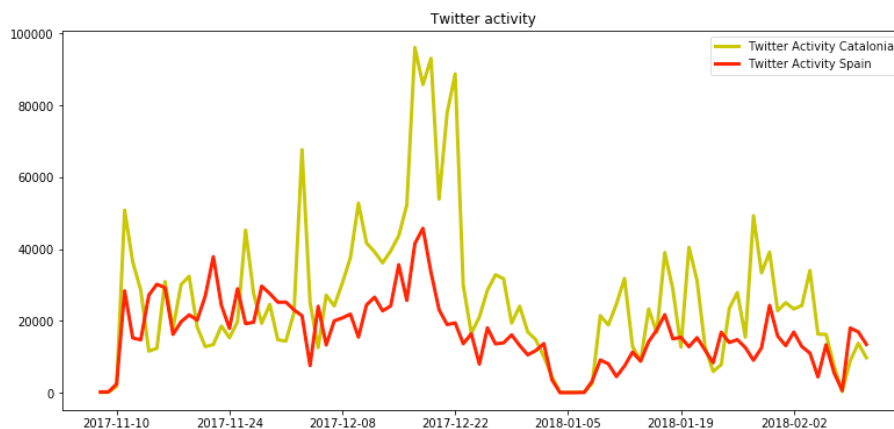
Figure 2.1 Twitter Activity of Cs and Ps politicians in Spain and Catalonia

Twitter activity was the highest during the week of the elections. As the data shows, the 5 days with the most activity were all days from December the 17th to December 22nd (the day of the Catalan election). Consequently, hypothesis one was confirmed; peaks of Twitter activity stemmed from events of maximal importance or tension.

It was also clear that even though accounts in Catalonia had a lower number of followers on average, they attracted much more activity, especially during the election week. Additionally, it should be noticed that there was a clear correlation between Twitter activity of politicians in Catalonia and in Spain.

In the case of Pablo Iglesias, his highest peaks of activity during this period corresponded to the 13th of December during the primaries of Ps in Madrid. Consequently, it was obvious that Iglesias' account was not very involved in the Catalan elections. Especially noticeable is the fact that his period of lowest activity (not counting the period when data could not be gathered) was from the 15th of December until the 20th (just before the elections). This suggests that Pablo Iglesias stepped aside for the electoral campaign until the last two days when the Twitter activity around his account started to rise again. In the case of Rivera, although his activity peaks were not the election period, during the election campaign and the week of the Catalan election, his account attracted more activity than Iglesias' during that period. Some of the peaks of his activity corresponded mostly to surveys that were predicting very good results for Cs in Catalonia (26th of November). Lastly, Twitter activity around the accounts of the two leaders was correlated but much less so than in the previous comparison.
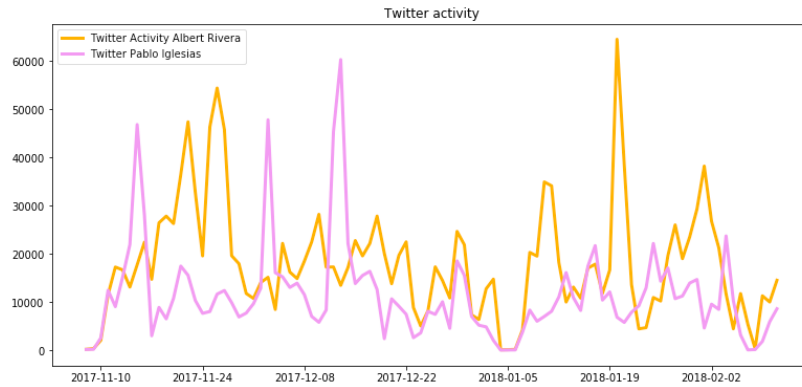
Figure 2.2 Twitter Activity of Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias

Frequent N-grams

Three set of word combinations were analyzed: unigram (one word), bigram (two words) and trigram (three words). The text of the tweets was trimmed to exclude stop-words (articles, prepositions etcetera) so, only meaningful words were kept in the analysis. In terms of the most frequent words or expressions, there were some remarkable commonalities between Spanish and Catalan politicians[1]. The most common word for Catalan and Spanish politicians was "Cataluña" (and also "Catalunya", Catalan spelling of Catalonia) which perfectly mirrors the main topic of the whole period of study. After Cataluña, the words "pp" (Partido Popular, the right-wing party), "21d" (i.e. the 21st of December), "gracias" (thank you), "españa" (Spain) were the most common words. They were also popular "gobierno" (government), "hoy" (today), "ahora" (now), "votar" (vote) and 155 (the article of the constitution that was applied suspending the autonomy of the Catalan government).

Unigram			
Ranking	Word	Number	% of the total words
1	cataluña	124426	0.443%
2	catalunya	124020	0.442%
3	pp	123454	0.440%

Bigram			
Ranking	Words	Number	% of the total words
1	gracias apoyo	18036	0.064%
2	spot electoral	17553	0.062%
3	vídeo campaña	16077	0.057%

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[1] The 30 most common unigrams, bigrams and trigrams are presented in the appendix A

4	21d	109040	0.388%
5	gracias	106517	0.379%
6	hola	100946	0.359%
7	españa	91072	0.324%
8	hoy	81251	0.289%
9	años	76052	0.271%
10	gobierno	73027	0.260%

Table 2.2 Top Unigrams Catalan and Spanish politician

4	hecho vídeo	16009	0.0570%
5	inés arrimadas	15974	0.056%
6	economia catalana	15972	0.056%
7	campaña espero	15919	0.056%
8	espero guste	15884	0.056%
9	🍑 hecho	15841	0.056%
10	hola 🍑	15812	0.056%

Table 2.3 Top Bigrams Catalan and Spanish politicians

Besides trigrams announcing new campaign videos or events such as "hecho video campaña" (done video campaign) the most repeated set of three words was about the state of the economy and the negative impact of the independence movement on it. The 13th most common trigram (in the appendix) was "luz pasarán #freedom11n" (light, they'll pass, #freedom11n). This trigram came from a tweet from Albano Dante Fachin arguing for the independence

Trigram			
Ranking	Word	Number	% of the total words
1	hecho vídeo campaña	15918	0.056%
2	vídeo campaña espero	15916	0.056%
3	campaña espero guste	15845	0.0565%
4	🍑 hecho vídeo	15840	0.056%
5	hola 🍑 hecho	15783	0.056%
6	anuncié elecciones supuesto	15170	0.054%
7	elecciones supuesto retroceso	15170	0.054%
8	supuesto retroceso economia	15167	0.054%
9	retroceso economia catalana	15167	0.054%
10	economia catalana mentira	15163	0.0540%

Table 2.4 Top Trigrams Catalan and Spanish politicians

movement and the freedom of Catalan politicians. This trigram was so common because it belonged to a tweet that was one of the most retweeted messages during the whole

period. The tweet said "Se va el sol, sigue la luz. No pasarán. #Freedom11N" (the sun goes down, the light remains. They won't pass. #Freedom11N).

Figure 2.3 Albano-Dante tweet

Obviously, this message was proactively supporting the pro-independence position which was not the official position set by Ps in Spain. This sheds light on the division that Ps was suffering over this contentious issue.

Regarding the most common ngrams of Rivera network during this period[2], the first unigram was "#equiparacionya" (equalization now). This referred to the hypothetically unjust situation of the police force regarding its salary. This is an issue clearly preferred for right wing politicians which was hinting Cs' process of moving towards the right of the political spectrum. In addition, one of the most frequent words was "Cataluña" (Catalonia) and also "España" (Spain), "españoles" (Spanish). Moreover, bigrams and trigrams were also about the Cs' campaign video for the Catalan election.
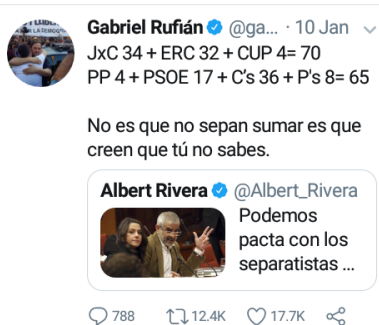
Figure 2.4 Gabriel Rufián tweet

Lastly, due to its high number of retweets, a specific tweet that mentioned Albert Rivera, was present in the bigrams and trigrams. For instance, "ERC 32 and PSOE 17" that are part of this tweet appeared both in the list of the most frequent bigrams.

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[2] The 30 most common unigrams, bigrams and trigrams are presented in the appendix E

Lastly, Pablo Iglesias' most frequent words[3] were "España" (Spain), "pp", "país" (country) and "Rajoy" (the leader of the right-wing party), "fascism" (fascism). These words show that Iglesias tended to concentrate in criticizing the opponent. Interestingly, Catalonia was not in the list of most frequent words.

Figure 2.5 Pablo Iglesias tweet

Furthermore, the bigrams and trigrams were also marked by one tweet that described an unfortunate situation where a Spanish soldier threatened Pablo Iglesias from inside a military tank. Because of the high number of retweets, this tweet appeared in the bigrams as "español tanque" (Spanish tank), "militar español" (Spanish soldier) and in the trigrams as "pilote tanque armado" (pilot an armed tank). Lastly, it was also important the bigram (12th most common) "raperos cárcel" (rappers jail). This topic addressed the problems in Spain with alleged lack of freedom of expression.

In this section, we could observe that the moments of greatest tension off-line were also the moments of most activity in Twitter. Additionally, it showed that all politicians were focused on the Catalan elections and on the Catalan independence process.

Network analysis

The keywords used in the queries of the API were the names of the candidates outlined in the methodology. This meant that an instance of a random Twitter user mentioning a candidate and highlighting negative characteristics of him/her could appear in the data. If that was the case, this negative message could be retweeted (mentioned or replied as well) by detractors that would be willing to take advantage of the chance of broadcasting (and

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[3] The 30 most common unigrams, bigrams and trigrams are presented in the appendix F

agreeing with) a negative message of a disliked politician. All graphs were presented for illustration purposes.

The resulting networks based on the queries outlined before were of two types: the retweet network that only took into account retweets and mixed network that took into account mentions and replies. The former was expected to create communities clearly dividing supporters from detractors. The latter would probably show a more unclear division. These patterns could be easily checked by focusing on the structural properties of the graph. In order to see if these mentioned patterns hold, communities and clusters were detected using the Louvain method (Blondel, Guillaume, Lambiotte, & Lefebvre, 2008; Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013). Using this method, nodes were colored depending on the community they belonged to. Subsequently, in order to graphically separate these communities, the layout algorithm "Force Atlas 2" was used to pull apart the different communities from each other. If retweet networks were clearly about support, then clear communities of supporters should emerge out of the network. Additionally, a community or communities of critics might also arise. If hypothesis 2 is correct and retweet networks are about support/opposition, then the two blocks should be clearly delineated. In order to check that the hypothesis was confirmed not spuriously due to the specific community detection method, the Louvain method was implemented in 3 different graphs. If the same patterns hold for the three of them, the results were likely not spurious.

Lastly, cohesion of Ciudadanos and Podemos support communities was estimated. Firstly, communities were detected and secondly the force atlas 2[4] (Jacomy, Venturini, Heymann, Bastian, & Muldoon, 2014) algorithm was applied. Afterwards, all Podemos

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[4] Force Atlas 2 is a layout algorithm that highlights community structure. It might help to better interpret how close two nodes and/or communities are.

and Ciudadanos politicians and their more proximate neighbors were filtered to test the cohesiveness. Two measures were estimated: the clustering coefficient, defined as the probability that two nodes within the same cluster/group are connected (Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013) and the average distance or the number of steps required on average to connect one node with another (Brandes, 2001). These tests would provide evidence to confirm or disconfirm whether Ciudadanos had a more integrated network than Ps or not (Hypothesis 3) during the period of study.

Spanish and Catalonian politicians

Retweet network

In this network three communities were clearly identified. The clearest one was Cs' (whose color in the graph was orange), which proved to be clustered together in the same area of the graph for Cs' politicians in Catalonia and Spain. This might indicate that the support of Ciudadanos in Catalonia and Spain came from the same community. Additionally, Podemos constituted another community whose color in the graph was purple. This community also showed a high degree of integration with two notable exceptions, Diego Cañamero (politician from Ps in Spain) and Albano Dante-Fachin. Both of them were closer to pro-independence positions than the rest of Ps. These two politicians belonged to the last community that appear in the graph (whose color in the graph was yellow) constituted by pro-independence personalities such as Gabriel Rufián (pro-independence politician) or Xavier Sala-i-Martin (an economist who has become a pro-independence activist). Additionally, it is important to remark that in general Cs' network is considerably larger than Ps'.
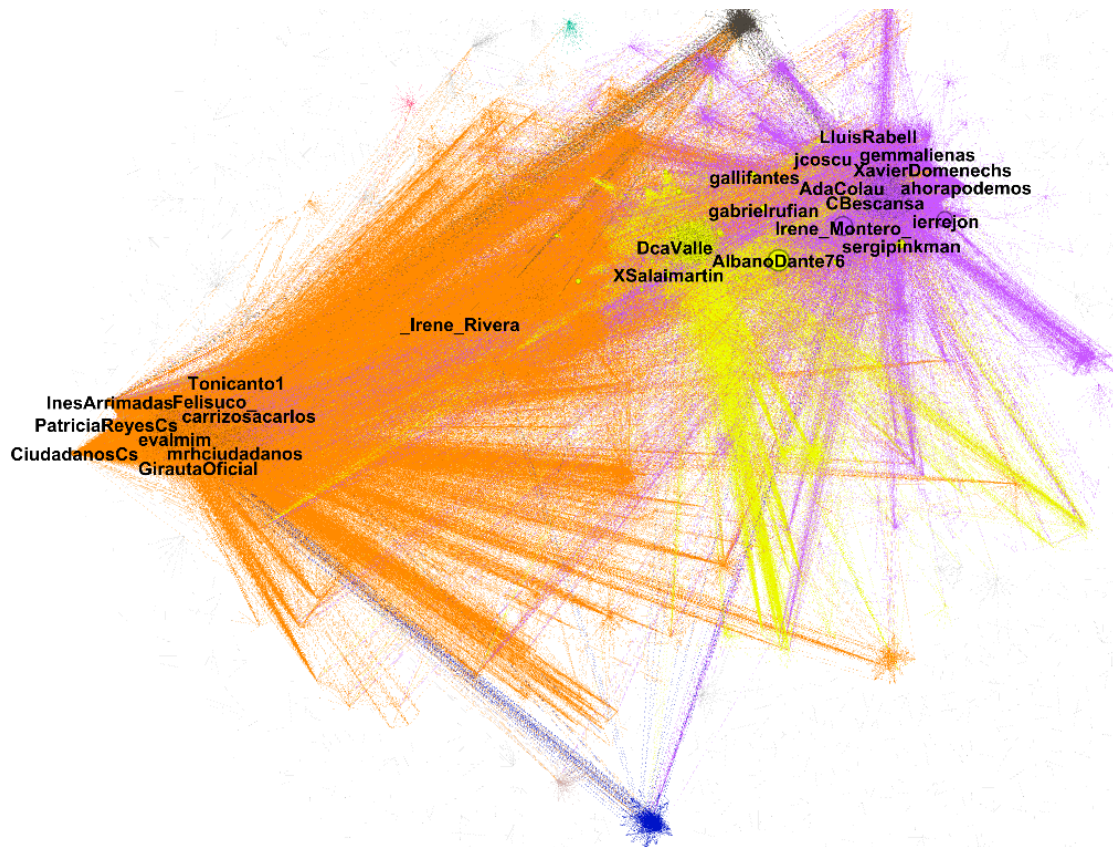
Figure 2.6 Spanish and Catalonia politicians' retweet graph; Resolution set at 5

Beyond the general analysis, several cluster metrics were calculated. To do so, clusters were separated into different graphs based on the clear identified communities. All politicians from Cs belonged to the same community and all politicians from Ps were part from the same community except for Diego Cañamero and Albano Dante-Fachin, both of whom were left out of the analysis. Cs' community were similar in size to that of Ps' community. The former average clustering coefficient was 0.128 and the average distance 5.15. In the case of Ps', the average clustering coefficient was 0.079 and the average distance 5.64. These results provide evidence confirming the hypothesis that Cs' community of support at least during the Catalan election, had more cohesion than Ps'. In other words, the support community of Cs as a party during the Catalan election was more integrated than Ps in Catalonia and Spain. This was expected since Ps ran as a diffuse coalition with other Catalan parties and thus, their integration with Ps in Spain was weaker.

The patterns of this network were unclear. In the case of Cs, Inés Arrimadas (the leader of Ciudadanos in Catalonia) was placed in a different community to that of the other members of Cs in Catalonia or in Spain. She was actually placed in the same community as some pro-independence personalities such as the economist Xavier Sala-i-Martin, the Twitter pro-independence account @sergipinkman (42,000 followers), or Carles Puigmont account (the leader of the pro-independence movement). In that network community, there were also Catalan news outlets such as ElNacional.cat or El Punt Avui or politicians with ambiguous positions regarding the independence such as Joan Joan Coscubiela. Then, it could be hypothesized that this community was constituted by accounts of general importance in Catalonia. The other Catalan politicians from Cs were placed with the national party of Cs. This might indicate that unlike Inés Arrimadas, they were more associated to Cs than to Catalonia.
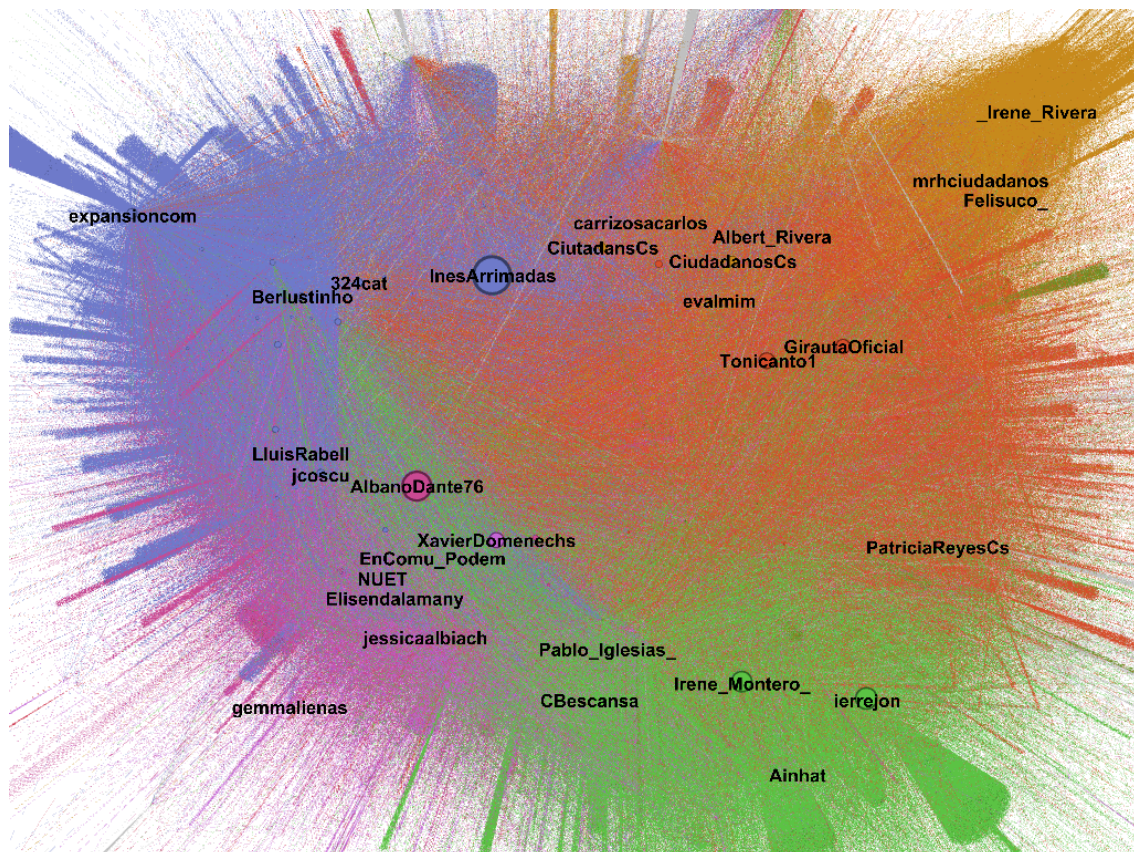
Figure 2.7 Spanish and Catalonia politicians' mixed graph; Resolution set at 5

In the case of Ps in Catalonia, all the official politicians (e.g. Xavier Domènech or Jessica Albiach) were associated with the same community, different from Ps in Spain. This might show their high degree of independence with regards to Ps in Spain.

Albert Rivera

Retweet network

Albert Rivera's retweet network was divided into two communities. One community was constituted by Podemos and pro-independence accounts (e.g. @sergipinkman). The other community encompassed Albert Rivera's account and his supporters. This further confirms hypothesis 2, showing that the retweet network is useful to observe support (and also opposition) communities. Isolating Albert Rivera's support community, the clustering coefficient and the average distance were estimated. Results showed that the clustering coefficient was 0.162 and the average distance was 4.
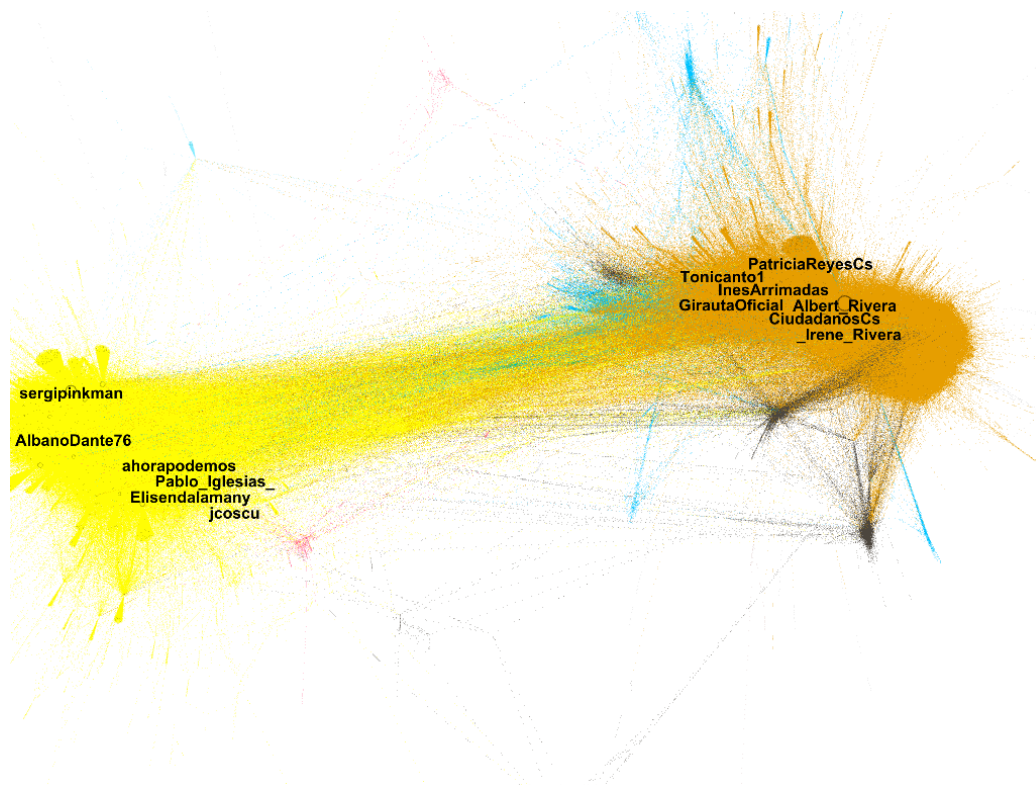
Figure 2.8 Rivera's retweet graph; Resolution was at 5

Mixed network
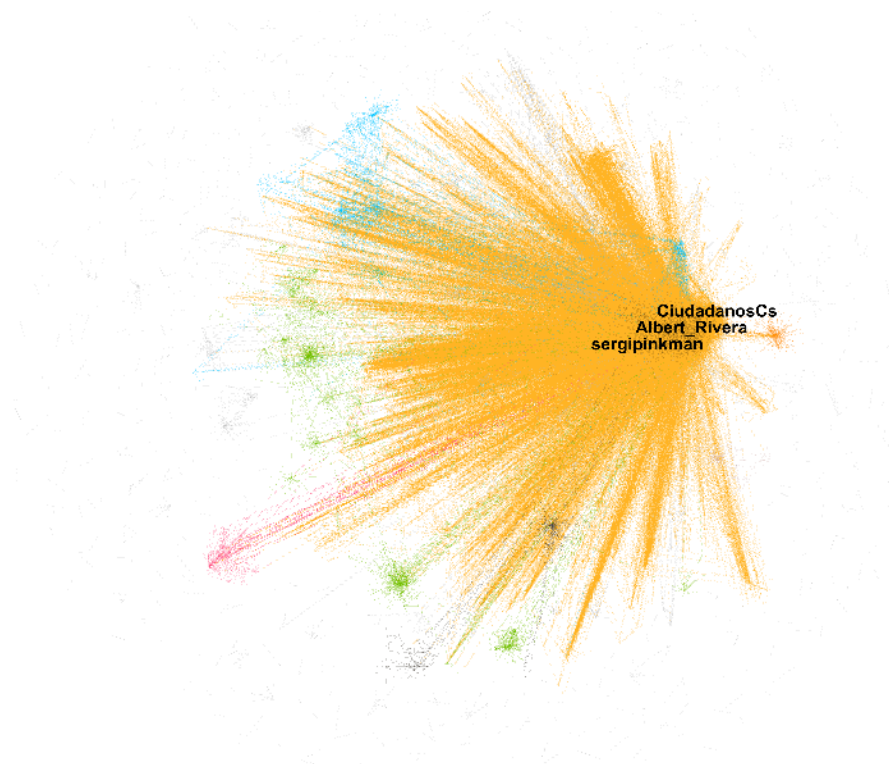
Figure 2.9 Rivera's mixed graph; Resolution set at 5

Rivera's mixed network was much more diffuse than his retweet network. Only one large community came out and it clustered together supporters (Ciudadanos) and detractors (sergipinkman). This means that the mixed networks could not be reliably used to establish supporter communities.

Pablo Iglesias

Retweet network

In the case of the retweeter network of Pablo Iglesias, there was a clear opposition of supporters and detractors. One that consisted of his opposition with accounts such as right-wing Twitter personalities, @JosPastr whose account has more than 100,000 followers and @Nanchinho (20,000 followers). They appeared in the network for mentioning the name of Pablo Iglesias (in a negative light) and receiving lots of support from people most likely leaning to the right. The other cluster consisted of the supporters including other Ps politicians and also pro-independence politicians. Decreasing

modularity resolution (i.e. making more fine-grained but also smaller communities), this cluster was subdivided into two communities. The first community would include himself, his party (@ahorapodemos) and other Ps politicians. The second one would include pro-independence politicians such as Carles Puigdemont (leader of the pro-independence movement). With smaller resolution, it was clear that both communities were divided, but they were still close in the graph (in other words, they partially shared their support). Iglesias' cluster (excluding the pro-independence community) was isolated and metrics were estimated. It has to be noted that Iglesias' network was smaller in size than Rivera's. The metrics showed that the clustering coefficient was 0.094 and the average distance was 4.755

If the pro-independence community was merged with Iglesias' (instead of estimating Iglesias' community on its own) and then metrics were calculated, the result of the clustering coefficient was 0.137 and the average distance was 5.4. As expected, including the pro-independence accounts, the community was much less integrated.
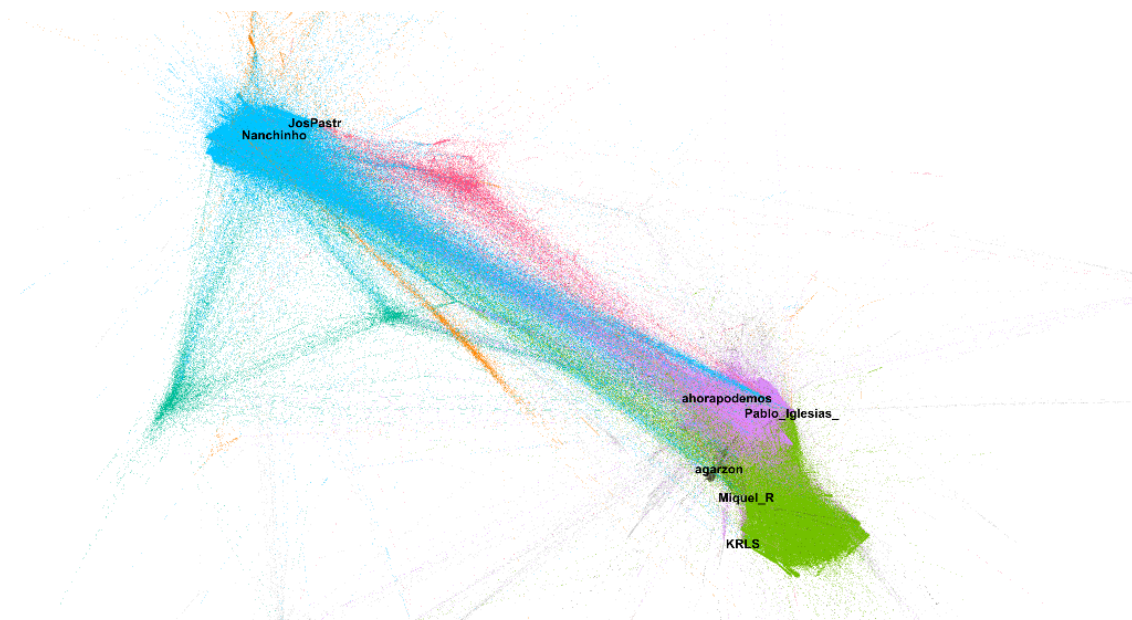
Figure 2.10 Iglesias' retweet graph; Resolution set at 3

Mixed network

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Lastly, Iglesias' mixed networks showed a very compact network with supporters and detractors. As in the retweet network, decreasing modularity resolution the difference between Ps and pro-independence communities reappeared. Nevertheless, in the case of the difference between supporters and detractors. Decreasing the modularity resolution, the difference between detractor accounts such as JosPastr and supporters such as iunida (the account of the communist party, very close to Ps) remains. Therefore, this further shows that it is difficult to distinguish in the mixed networks supporters and detractors.
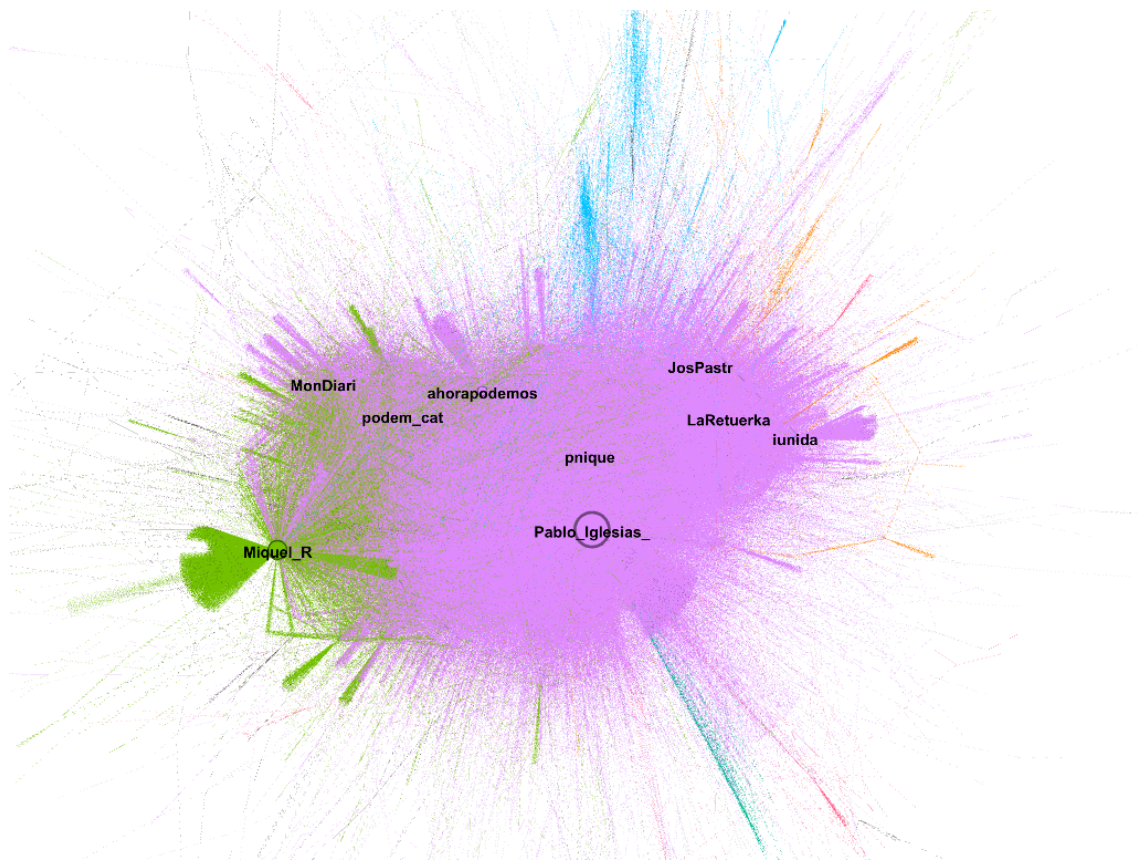
Figure 2.11 Iglesias' mixed graph; Resolution set at 3

Discussion

This chapter of the thesis provided a first overview of the development of the Catalan election on Twitter. Several Twitter accounts of Ciudadanos' politicians (constitutionalist and anti-independence) and Podemos' politicians (ambiguous position regarding the

independence) politicians were followed from the 10th of November (1 month and half before the elections) until the 11th of February (1 month after the elections). Queries in the API were the names of the politicians and thus, a sample of all tweets containing names of the Catalan or Spanish politicians mentioned were collected.

With this data, several general hypotheses of different nature were tested. Firstly, it was tested and confirmed that the volume of Twitter activity correlated with events of maximal importance or tension (i.e. the more important an event is, the more Twitter activity there was) during the period of study.

Secondly, two types of graphs were created to study the Twitter activity around politicians in Catalonia and in Spain from Podemos and Ciudadanos. These graphs were the retweet graph and mixed graph (mentions and replies). The former was shown in three different instances (Spanish and Catalonian politicians' graph, Rivera's graph and Iglesias' graph) that could be useful to delineate communities of supporters and detractors. Using the Louvain method (Blondel, Guillaume, Lambiotte, & Lefebvre, 2008; Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013), communities in Twitter could be successfully separated. This showed that for the retweet graph (but not for the mixed graph), all politicians from the same party and all activists with the same political leaning belonged to the same community. The fact that these communities were easily detachable, made possible the study of these communities in isolation. In particular, an interesting aspect was the structural cohesion of the support communities during the Catalan election. The cohesion for all politicians studied was measured by using the metrics of average clustering coefficient and average distance. Results showed that Ciudadanos support communities had considerably more cohesion than Podemos' during the Catalan election. Additionally, Rivera and Iglesias had very similar levels of cohesion.

Chapter 3. Lexical and emotional analysis in Twitter

In this chapter, the discourses of leaders of CatComú-Podem (i.e. Podemos' coalition. Hereafter named Podemos to encompass all members of this wider coalition) and Ciudadanos were examined. The discourse of politicians from (1) Ciudadanos in Spain, (2) Podemos in Spain and also from (3) Ciudadanos in Catalonia and (4) Podemos in Catalonia were investigated. Several comparisons were drawn: firstly, the discourse comparison within the same party (Cs in Spain vs Cs in Catalonia and Ps in Spain and Ps vs Catalonia) and also within the same region (Cs in Catalonia vs. Ps in Catalonia and Cs in Spain and Ps in Spain). The period of study was 3 months, it started one and a half months before the elections and ended one month and a half after. This general period covered the same issues: the elections (dealing with expectations before the Catalan election and with results after it) and the independence. Shortly after this period, the topics, sentiment and dynamics drastically changed with events such as motion of censure in Spain that ousted Mariano Rajoy and PP (Partido Popular) from the government in June 2018 (Torres, 2018). Consequently, the study of the Political discourse of Podemos and Ciudadanos during this period might shed light on the lexicon and emotion that characterized this convulse period.

Two different types of discourse analyses were conducted: lexical and emotion analysis: Firstly, the lexical analysis was conducted by comparing similarity of discourse among politicians within the same party, and between parties in Spain and in Catalonia. A twofold approach was used, including a quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Secondly, emotions in the discourse were considered and compared in a similar fashion. This analysis was also helpful to investigate the type of emotions that politicians from both parties were conscious or unconsciously trying to convey. These emotions can be

analyzed in light of the different temporary emotions that politicians were seeking to spread to spur political participation, create outrage or gain political support. The median percentage of tweets classified as conveying a specific emotion were compared between two groups in order to examine the divergences in emotions conveyed by them. This process was repeated for all emotions. Subsequently, the significance of this difference was investigated for all emotions. Unlike in the lexical comparison, in this analysis reliable differences among groups in the emotions conveyed during the Catalan elections were investigated to check if there were any specific patterns. This is a way to indirectly investigate specific patterns regarding the emotions that groups might express.

The results of this chapter shed light on the discourses around the elections and how politicians from different political leanings and regions expressed themselves around the main issues of the campaign. They also showed the level of lexical cohesiveness within each Ciudadanos and Podemos.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses revolve around lexical and emotional cohesiveness.

Lexical Analysis

<u>Lexical similarity</u>

Groups (in other words, Cs in Catalonia, Cs in Spain, Ps in Catalonia, Ps in Spain) should be more similar within them than with other groups since they should convey a cohesive message to attract voters and not confuse them. As mentioned before Ps in Catalonia was part of the coalition Catalunya En Comú-Podem which encompassed not only En Comú-Podem and Ps but also ICV, EUiA and Equo Catalunya. Consequently, this group is more loosely connected and thus their message might be less cohesive than Cs in Catalonia.

Moreover, regional similarity should be small since this parties hold very different positions. In other words, Cs and Ps in Catalonia and Ps and Cs in Catalonia). These would be explained by the disagreement of the the two parties on most points of view and political proposals. However, there should be a higher degree of similarity at the party level (especially in the case of Cs since this party was very involved in the Catalan elections).

H1: Groups will be more similar within them than with other groups.

H2: Regional similarity will be low.

H3: Party similarity will be high

Emotional Analysis

Emotion similarity

The second analysis will mainly deal with the degree of similarity of the emotions conveyed among politicians. There is no reason to expect different patterns to those of lexical similarity might emerge.

H4: Emotion similarity will show similar patterns to those exhibited in the lexical similarity analysis.

In the analysis testing for differences in the emotions among groups, each emotion was explored individually. Consequently, some emotions might show differences while others might not.

Although other parties in the Catalan elections are not analyzed, most parties made the Catalonia independence central in Twitter during the Catalan elections (Abad Liñán, Galán, & Alameda, 2017).

Group differences

Regional contrast

Regarding the comparison of C in Catalonia and P in Catalonia, C might show more happiness or joy messages since this party had good prospects for the elections and eventually won the regional elections. Although Ps coalition had a moderate position regarding independence (El Confidencial, 2017), the coalition also has a more social and activist leaning. This might result partly in outraged messages against corruption. Consequently, it is likely that proportionally more messages might convey outrage or anger before and after the elections.

In Spain, Cs might convey more negative arousing emotions (anger and fear) than Ps since this party at large was more invested and interested in adopting one of the extreme positions regarding the independence process in Catalonia. Conversely, Ps might be more contained since it maintained a more ambiguous position towards the hot polarizing topic.

H5: In Catalonia, Cs might display more joy or happiness than and Ps significantly more anger.

H6: In Spain, Cs might frame their messages more with more negative arousing emotions than Ps.

Party contrast

Attending to the polarization and the positions of Cs regarding the independence, Cs in Catalonia might have tried to convey fearful messages explaining the consequences of independence movement and joy to start a new era (creating additionally the impression of being the leaders of this new era). Conversely, C´s in Spain might have tried to convey anger compared to Cs in Catalonia to arouse votes in the rest of Spain that are against the independence.

Ps in Catalonia might have tried to convey more emotional messages than Ps in Spain since the period of the Catalan elections was very polarizing. Which emotions these will be is difficult to predict but they might be the ones more arousing such as anger or

happiness (as opposed to joy which is thought to be less arousing). This is because high arousing emotions encourage action and so it might encourage voting for Podemos. In an election where the abstention was going to be lower than in any other election as a result of the polarization (Calleja, 2017), it was important to reduce the abstention of their sympathizers as much as possible. As previously mentioned, these voters were less polarized on the independence issue.

H7: Cs in Catalonia will convey significantly more messages of fear as compared to Cs in Spain. Cs in Spain will express more messages that convey anger as compared to Cs in Catalonia

H8: Ps in Catalonia will convey more emotions generally, especially those more arousing (i.e. fear or anger or happiness) compared to Ps in Spain.

Data

All tweets written by the political leaders from Podemos and Ciudadanos (at regional and national level) were collected from the November 10th, 2017 until February 11th, 2018 with the Twitter Search API. In order to obtain the tweets, a search that filtered tweets according to to a politician's profile and with the condition that it could not be a retweet (so it had to be written by the politician himself or herself).

The politicians taken for the analysis were:

Ciudadanos in Spain: Toni Cantó, Félix Álvarez, Juan Carlos Girauta, Irene Rivera, Melisa Rodríguez, Patricia Reyes and Albert Rivera.

Ciudadanos in Catalonia: Matías Alonso, Inés Arrimadas, Ignacio Martín Blanco, Carlos Carrizosa, Carmen De Rivera, José María Espejo, David Mejía, Paramo, Sonia Sierra, Elisabeth Valencia.

Podemos in Spain: Carolina Bescansa, Cañamero, Íñigo Errejón, Irene Montero, Tania Sánchez and Pablo Iglesias.

Podemos in Catalonia: Xavier Domènech (Catalunya en Comú), Concepción Abellán (Ps), Elisabeth Alamany (Catalunya en Comú), Jessica Albiach (Ps and Catalunya en Comú), Cid (former ICV, now Catalunya en Comú), Yolanda López (Ps), Joan Josep Nuet (former EUiA, now Catalunya en Comú), Marc Parés (Catalunya en Comú), Marta Ribas (former ICV-EUiA, now Catalunya en Comú).

All politicians in Ciudadanos (in Catalonia and Spain) could not be taken into account since the study might have been too long and some attention to details would have been lost. In addition, some politicians either do not have a Twitter account or did not use it at all during the elections. As can be seen, all politicians examined in the study were MPs (national or regional) except for two politicians of Podemos in Catalonia. These two politicians were added (Concepción Abellán and Marc Parés) due to the small representation of Podemos' coalition in the Catalan Parliament. Although these two politicians are not in the parliament, they are of significant importance to the party's organization, communication and social media activity.

Methodology

The discourse of politicians was compared on two levels of analysis: lexical and emotional. All politicians were individually analyzed and then compared within the same group with the objective of assessing political discourse and checking its cohesiveness. As mentioned above, there were two main analysis, lexical and emotional and within them two main comparisons were drawn by party and by region.

Lexical analysis

Lexical Similarity

For this section of the analysis, Gensim library was also used, specifically its module of similarity queries (Řehůřek & Sojka, 2010). The degree to which the discourse is similar between politicians was also studied. This was done by considering the cosine similarity[5] between the vectors that stem from the documents and corpus previously mentioned. As in the lexical analysis, the lexical similarity was assessed in terms of party (politicians from Cs and politicians from Ps) and region (politicians from Catalonia & politicians from Spain). The similarity between two politician's discourses in Twitter (i.e. tweets) is measured from 0 to 1 where 0 indicates no similarity and 1 indicates maximum similarity.

Emotion analysis

In addition to the lexical analysis, an analysis based on emotions was also conducted. In order to do so, tweets had to be classified based on emotions. As mentioned above the emotions considered were anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise (Ekman, 1992) and also happiness. Happiness was considered since it might be qualitatively different from joy due to its high-arousal nature. All tweets were classified according to these emotions. One tweet could be classified as conveying more than one emotion or no emotion at all. Tweets were classified using Python and the Scikit-Learn library for machine learning (Pedregosa, et al., 2011). In order to be able to categorize sentences according to emotions, some tweets written by Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias were manually classified (more on the process of manual categorization in chapter 4) and used to train an algorithm. Because of the numerous emotions (7 possible non-excluding categories), the number of sentences labeled with a specific emotion was not large. Therefore, to increase positive evidences of emotional sentences, two available databases with manually tagged sentences were used: International Survey of Emotion Antecedents and

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[5] Cosine similarity is a measure of similarity between two non-zero vectors.

Reactions (ISEAR) dataset (Scherer, 2005) and Tweet emotion intensity dataset from the shared task of the 8th Workshop on Computational Approaches to Subjectivity, Sentiment and Social Media Analysis (Bravo-Marquez, 2017b; Mohammad & Bravo-Marquez, 2017). These sentences were manually tagged for other studies by other researchers investigating discrete emotions in the fields of psychology or/and computer science. These sentences were in English and since the study used sentences in Spanish, they had to be automatically translated using Python's API of Yandex (Yandex, 2014-2018). Using the Python library for machine learning Scikit-Learn (Pedregosa, et al., 2011), several different algorithms were trained with different parameters and with the manually tagged sentences after some normalizations using NLTK library (Bird, Loper, & Klein, 2009). These models were then used to predict the tweets of Cs and Ps politicians in Spain and Catalonia to find out the percentage of messages that could be characterized as conveying one of the seven emotions studied in this thesis: happiness, joy, surprise, anger, sadness, fear and disgust. A tweet could convey several emotions at once (e.g. a tweet could convey anger and fear) and so the classification had to be conducted on emotion by emotion basis. In other words, the algorithm had to classify sentences as conveying the specific emotion or not conveying the emotion on individual basis.

Subsequently, the similarity of the emotions conveyed between politicians' discourse was studied using a similar methodology to that of the lexical similarity. Lastly, systematic differences between political groups in the emotions conveyed were also anayzed. In order to test the difference, the percentage of sentences that conveyed the specific emotions investigated was taken into account for each politician. Subsequently, the results were investigated on two levels: party (i.e. Cs in Spain vs Cs in Catalonia & Ps in Spain vs Ps in Catalonia) and region (i.e. Cs in Catalonia vs Ps in Catalonia & Cs in Spain vs Ps in Spain). In order to see if there were statistical differences between the

studied groups the Mann Whitney U test was employed. This test measures whether there are significant differences between two group or not and it is understood as a non-parametric alternative to t-test.

Results

Lexical analysis

<u>Lexical Similarity</u>

The lexical similarity was tested by comparing each politician´s discourse with the rest of them. Several comparisons were performed among politicians from the same region and from the same party. Implicit in the territorial and party comparisons, the intragroup coherence will be depicted since all politicians´ comparisons will be simultaneously plotted, including comparisons of politicians in the same group.

In order to make the comparisons, a number of lexical dimensions (topics) needs to be set to observe the similarity. In this case, 5 topics were set in all comparisons since when more than 5 topics were set, repeatitive topics seemed to emerge. For each pair of politicians, the cosine similarity was estimated and the result was a number ranging from 0 to 1; The higher the number the more similar the discourse of these two politicians. The results are presented in a squared heatmap using matplotlib (Hunter, 2007). The intersection of two politicians (e.g. Inés Arrimadas & Xavier Domènech) in the graph is the degree similarity between these two politicians. The similarity is depicted in the graph with a square and three different colors and intensity. Dissimilarity is expressed with the red color and the darker the color the higher the disimilarity. Blue and especially dark blue, indicates that the degree of similarity is closer to 1 and white color is intermedium similarity. Since the matrix is symmetrical, all intersections are repeated twice (e.g. Inés Arrimadas ∩ Xavier Domènech & Xavier Domènech ∩ Inés Arrimadas). The diagonal in the center is the intersection among themselves and thus the similarity degree is 1.

Analysis by Region

The first comparison presented here is Ciudadanos in Catalonia and Podemos in Catalonia.
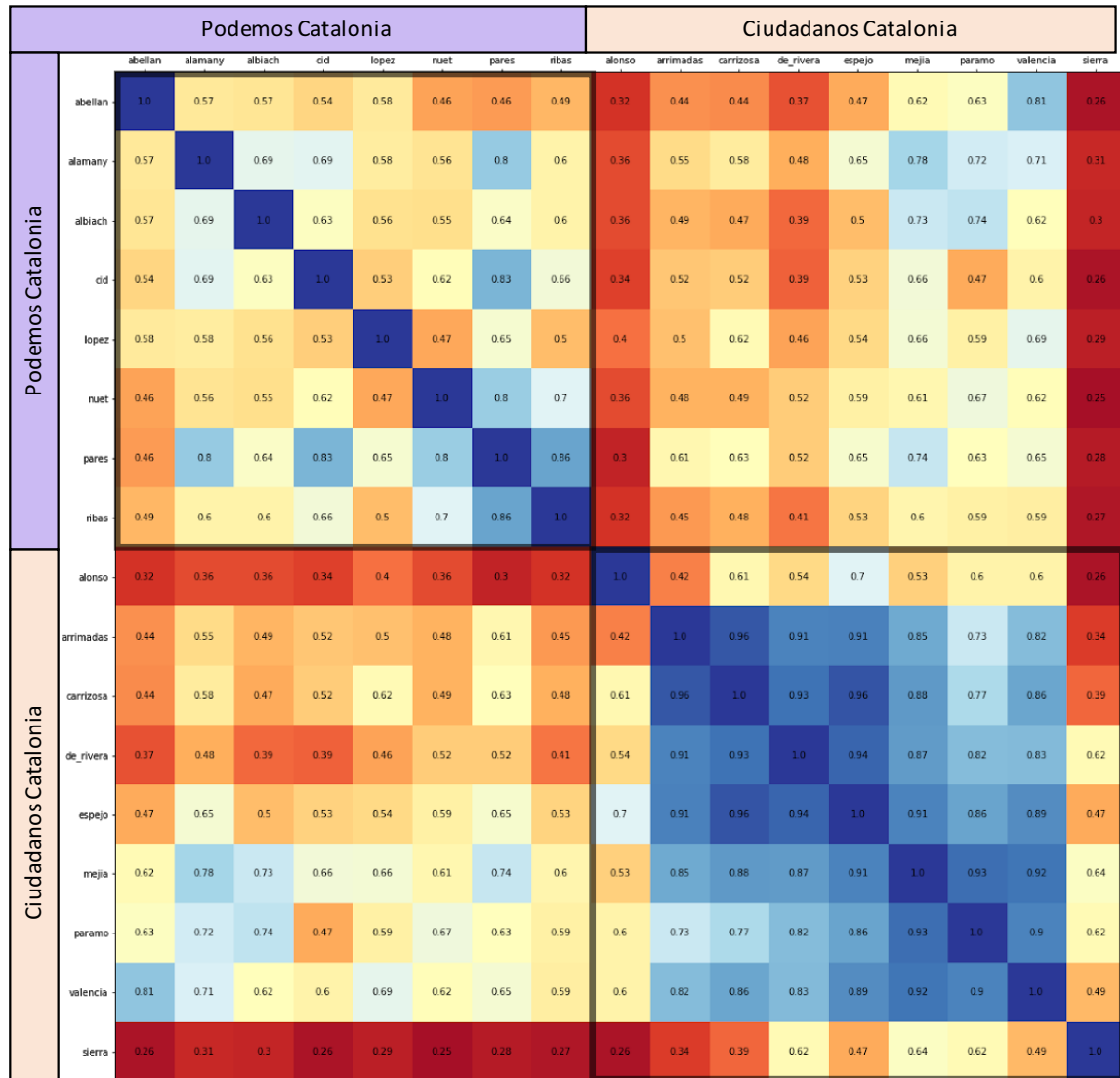
Figure 3.1 Lexical similarity between Cs and Ps politicians in Catalonia

The black squares superimposed on the image highlight the area that displays the similarity within the same group (i.e. politicians in Podemos Catalonia and politicians in Ciudadanos Catalonia). Generally, intra-group discourse was more similar than the discourse across groups. Interestingly, as the colors of the square show, the similarity of the discourse of Ciudadanos in Catalonia is stronger than the similarity of Podemos discourse. A reason that might explain this is that Podemos in Catalonia is not a uniformed

party but a coalition of parties (namely En Comú-Podem). As an example, within the coalition of En Comú-Podem, the cosine similarity of Joan Josep Nuet, politician that comes from the old party EUiA, with other politicians such as Concepción Abellán that comes from Podemos in Catalonia, is one of the lowest figures (0.46) most likely because of their different origins and backgrounds.

The second comparison is Ciudadanos and Podemos in Spain. Xavier Domènech is included in this comparison since he was part of Podemos in Spain until the Catalan elections when he decided to run in the Catalan elections. In this case, the picture that emerges is less clear. Nevertheless, Ps has a more cohesive discourse (the similarity figures are higher) than Cs since Ps politicians have a high degree of similarity. This might show that Ps as a party has a very cohesive and clear message at the national level but that the coalition in Catalonia has a more dissimilar message. This would also help to explain why Podemos had very good results in the general elections (where Catalonia is a region of Spain) but worse results at the regional ones in Catalonia. Surprisingly, Girauta who is Ciudadanos' spokesman at Congress has very low similarity with the rest of Ciudadanos in Spain. In general, Cs does seem to have a very cohesive discourse with some exceptions.

| | Ciudadanos Spain | | | | | | | Podemos Spain | | | | | | |
	canto	feliusco	melisa_rodriguez	irene_rivera	patricia_reyes	girauta	rivera	bescansa	canamero	tania_sanchez	errejon	montero	domenech	iglesias
canto	1.0	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.42	0.89	0.9	0.96	0.84	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.94
feliusco	0.98	1.0	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.39	0.8	0.96	0.97	0.92	0.84	0.8	0.75	0.98
melisa_rodriguez	0.99	0.96	1.0	0.93	0.94	0.33	0.91	0.85	0.95	0.79	0.67	0.72	0.74	0.92
irene_rivera	0.96	0.99	0.93	1.0	0.95	0.44	0.78	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.86	0.7	0.78	0.95
patricia_reyes	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.95	1.0	0.34	0.82	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.63	0.97
girauta	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.44	0.34	1.0	0.44	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.33
rivera	0.89	0.8	0.91	0.78	0.82	0.44	1.0	0.61	0.77	0.55	0.48	0.51	0.47	0.71
bescansa	0.9	0.96	0.85	0.94	0.93	0.37	0.61	1.0	0.95	0.96	0.87	0.87	0.77	0.99
canamero	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.31	0.77	0.95	1.0	0.87	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.98
tania_sanchez	0.84	0.92	0.79	0.92	0.92	0.25	0.55	0.96	0.87	1.0	0.97	0.79	0.68	0.95
errejon	0.75	0.84	0.67	0.86	0.86	0.22	0.48	0.87	0.75	0.97	1.0	0.7	0.52	0.86
montero	0.75	0.8	0.72	0.7	0.83	0.23	0.51	0.87	0.88	0.79	0.7	1.0	0.47	0.88
domenech	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.63	0.21	0.47	0.77	0.75	0.68	0.52	0.47	1.0	0.74
iglesias	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.33	0.71	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.86	0.88	0.74	1.0

Figure 3.2 Lexical similarity between Cs and Ps politicians in Spain

Analysis by Party

The last analysis performed is the party level analysis. In other words, Ciudadanos' discourse in Catalonia and in Spain. As can be seen in the graph below, there was a large divide between Ciudadanos' politicians in Catalonia and in Spain. However, within groups there was cohesion, which indicates that they speak and deal with similar topics. As an example, Melisa Rodríguez had a lower similarity with Ciudadanos Catalan politicians than other politicians. An explanation might be that this politician is further away from the Catalan problem since she is in the Canary Islands (she won her seat in Parliament for that region) and might not be as influential and as involved in the Catalan

issue as other politicians might be. In any case, it is surprising that Girauta is so different from the rest of the politicians.

| | Ciudadanos Spain | | | | | | | Ciudadanos Catalonia | | | | | | | | |
	canto	feliusco	melisa_rodriguez	irene_rivera	patricia_reyes	girauta	rivera	alonso	arrimadas	carrizosa	de_rivera	espejo	mejia	paramo	valencia	sierra
canto	1.0	0.89	0.15	0.72	0.87	0.27	0.52	0.5	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.62	0.6	0.68	0.62	0.44
feliusco	0.89	1.0	0.56	0.93	0.99	0.35	0.69	0.72	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.71	0.76	0.82	0.78	0.74
melisa_rodriguez	0.15	0.56	1.0	0.59	0.59	0.13	0.3	0.49	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.26	0.4	0.42	0.38	0.77
irene_rivera	0.72	0.93	0.59	1.0	0.91	0.45	0.79	0.9	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.85	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.86
patricia_reyes	0.87	0.99	0.59	0.91	1.0	0.3	0.68	0.69	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.75	0.72
girauta	0.27	0.35	0.13	0.45	0.3	1.0	0.44	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.36	0.27	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.16
rivera	0.52	0.69	0.3	0.79	0.68	0.44	1.0	0.68	0.53	0.57	0.52	0.6	0.68	0.63	0.85	0.48
alonso	0.5	0.72	0.49	0.9	0.69	0.27	0.68	1.0	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.91
arrimadas	0.44	0.55	0.19	0.75	0.48	0.27	0.53	0.94	1.0	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.88	0.76
carrizosa	0.43	0.54	0.16	0.74	0.48	0.23	0.57	0.93	0.99	1.0	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.91	0.89	0.73
de_rivera	0.41	0.54	0.23	0.76	0.48	0.36	0.52	0.93	0.99	0.98	1.0	0.96	0.95	0.9	0.86	0.77
espejo	0.62	0.71	0.26	0.85	0.66	0.27	0.6	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.96	1.0	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.8
mejia	0.6	0.76	0.4	0.91	0.72	0.31	0.68	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.98	1.0	0.99	0.96	0.87
paramo	0.68	0.82	0.42	0.92	0.78	0.23	0.63	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.9	0.98	0.99	1.0	0.94	0.88
valencia	0.62	0.78	0.38	0.93	0.75	0.33	0.85	0.95	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.92	0.96	0.94	1.0	0.79
sierra	0.44	0.74	0.77	0.86	0.72	0.16	0.48	0.91	0.76	0.73	0.77	0.8	0.87	0.88	0.79	1.0

Figure 3.3 Lexical similarity between Cs politicians in Spain and in Catalonia

Lastly, Podemos in Spain and Catalonia were also considerably dissimilar and as mentioned before Podemos' discourse in Catalonia did not present high similarity.

	Podemos Spain							Podemos Catalonia							
	bescansa	canamero	tania_sanchez	errejon	montero	domenech	iglesias	abellan	alamany	albiach	cid	lopez	nuet	pares	ribas
bescansa	1.0	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.84	0.75	0.97	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.46	0.84	0.57	0.55	0.66
canamero	0.94	1.0	0.9	0.76	0.9	0.81	0.98	0.95	0.83	0.89	0.67	0.89	0.68	0.71	0.79
tania_sanchez	0.94	0.9	1.0	0.96	0.78	0.71	0.96	0.86	0.72	0.84	0.6	0.79	0.64	0.59	0.73
errejon	0.85	0.76	0.96	1.0	0.7	0.55	0.86	0.72	0.57	0.7	0.5	0.63	0.46	0.4	0.56
montero	0.84	0.9	0.78	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.89	0.75	0.54	0.62	0.47	0.61	0.42	0.37	0.49
domenech	0.75	0.81	0.71	0.55	0.5	1.0	0.73	0.94	1.0	0.98	0.75	0.99	0.61	0.89	0.85
iglesias	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.86	0.89	0.73	1.0	0.91	0.75	0.85	0.61	0.83	0.68	0.63	0.75
abellan	0.92	0.95	0.86	0.72	0.75	0.94	0.91	1.0	0.95	0.97	0.69	0.98	0.63	0.79	0.81
alamany	0.76	0.83	0.72	0.57	0.54	1.0	0.75	0.95	1.0	0.98	0.77	0.99	0.62	0.89	0.85
albiach	0.84	0.89	0.84	0.7	0.62	0.98	0.85	0.97	0.98	1.0	0.79	0.99	0.69	0.88	0.89
cid	0.46	0.67	0.6	0.5	0.47	0.75	0.61	0.69	0.77	0.79	1.0	0.74	0.62	0.86	0.85
lopez	0.84	0.89	0.79	0.63	0.61	0.99	0.83	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.74	1.0	0.69	0.88	0.87
nuet	0.57	0.68	0.64	0.46	0.42	0.61	0.68	0.63	0.62	0.69	0.62	0.69	1.0	0.83	0.92
pares	0.55	0.71	0.59	0.4	0.37	0.89	0.63	0.79	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.83	1.0	0.97
ribas	0.66	0.79	0.73	0.56	0.49	0.85	0.75	0.81	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.87	0.92	0.97	1.0

Figure 3.4 Lexical similarity between Ps politicians in Spain and in Catalonia

The hypotheses in this section were confirmed.

- Groups in general seemed to be similar among themselves compared to other groups (H1).

- Additionally, Cs in Catalonia seemed to be more similar than Podemos' politicians in Catalonia (H2).

- Regional similarity (i.e. Cs in Catalonia vs Ps in Catalonia & Cs in Spain vs Ps in Spain) was low but contrary to expectations party similarity was also low (H3, H4).

Emotion analysis

Emotion similarity

As explained above, the results of the emotion analysis are presented in a similar fashion. The first analysis conducted was the (dis)similarity of emotions among different groups. Results are presented using the same method as in the section above. The hypothesis stated that studying emotion similarity, comparable patterns to those unveiled in the previous section will emerge. Assuming this hypothesis is correct, similarity within groups should be high, especially for Cs in Catalonia. There should not be much similarity within parties (Cs or Ps) nor within regions (Catalonia or Spain).

Before investigating emotional similarity, it might be helpful to explore the classification of the sentences in different emotions. As explained in the methodology, tweets were classified on individual basis with different algorithms. These were always selected based on the rate of success in predicting sentences. As an example, for the emotion of anger the multinomial Naive Bayes classifier was used. The algorithm was trained with manually tagged sentences with the goal of classifying sentences into sentences conveying anger and not conveying anger. This algorithm is based on features and frequencies of words associated with a given emotion. In this specific example, words strongly associated with anger were "furioso" (angry), "enojar" (get angry), "sangre" (blood), "hervir" (boil), "mierda" (shit) and words not associated with anger were "socio" (associate), "felicidades" (congratulations), "hablar" (speak). In order to test the quality of the model, the sentences were divided into train and testing set. The model was trained with the sentences that belong to the training set and then based on that model the sentences of the testing set were classified. Since these sentences were already manually classified, the accuracy of the model was examined by observing the percentage of coincidence between the sentences that the model classifies as conveying anger (or not

70

anger) and what is manually tagged as conveying anger. The accuracy rate was 79% and the ROC metric that indicates the likelihood of a sentence that conveys anger (or non-anger) as being correctly categorized as such (which has a slightly different meaning to that of the accuracy metric), was 84.1%. The model in general made more mistakes in classifying sentences conveying anger as not conveying anger (false negatives) than vice-versa (false positive). This means that the model rarely attributed the anger emotion to a sentence that did not convey anger, but failed to identify a few sentences that conveyed anger. This process was repeated for every other emotion studied (disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise and happiness). Some of examples of tweets classified as conveying certain emotions are:

<div align="center">

Anger   Disgust

</div>

Figure 3.5 Inés Arrimadas Tweet

Figure 3.6 Juan Carlos Girauta Tweet

<div align="center">

Fear   Joy

</div>

Figure 3.7 Xavier Demènech Tweet

Figure 3.8 Íñigo Errejón Tweet

<u>Sadness</u>   <u>Happiness</u>
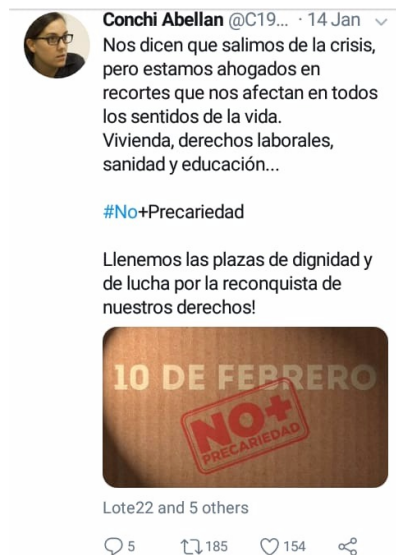
Figure 3.8 Concepción Abellán Tweet

Figure 3.9 Melisa Rodríguez Tweet

Regarding emotional similarity analysis, cosine similarity was used as a proxy of emotion-similarity. In this case, instead of vectors based on lexical content, they were based on emotional content. Cosine similarity measures are very similar to correlation between vectors (i.e. correlation between the proportion of emotions among the politicians).

For all politicians, vectors were created expressing the emotional content of the politicians' tweets. The vectors for each politician i were defined as $V_i = (v_{i\ anger},\ v_{i\ disgust},$

$v_{i\ happiness}$, $v_{i\ joy}$, $v_{i\ sadness}$, $v_{i\ surprise}$). Each element of the vector V (e.g. v_{anger}) represented the proportion of sentences classified as conveying a specific emotion. Similarity scores ranged from 0, when similarity was the lowest to 1, when the similarity was the highest. In the graph, this was represented with three colors: red (and especially dark red) when similarity approached 0; white where the similarity was medium and blue (and especially dark blue), when the similarity was high.

Firstly, the comparison between the parties in Catalonia was plotted. As can be seen, emotional patterns are less clear than lexical but they can nonetheless be grasped. Podemos in Catalonia is a more cohesive group than Ciudadanos in terms of emotion. The politician Joan Josep Nuet was significantly different compared to the rest of politician. In the case of Ciudadanos, José María Espejo was significantly different. However, the two groups were considerably more similar within them than across them.

	alamany	lopez	abellan	nuet	pares	cid	albiach	ribas	domenech	espejo	sierra	valencia	paramo	de_rivera	alonso	mejia	arrimadas	carrizosa
alamany	1.0	0.97	0.99	0.8	0.9	0.97	1.0	0.92	0.98	0.67	0.82	0.69	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.8	0.87	0.92
lopez	0.97	1.0	0.96	0.79	0.79	0.93	0.97	0.92	0.96	0.61	0.92	0.74	0.97	0.94	0.76	0.8	0.92	0.85
abellan	0.99	0.96	1.0	0.86	0.88	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.99	0.67	0.85	0.69	0.9	0.92	0.84	0.79	0.88	0.92
nuet	0.8	0.79	0.86	1.0	0.57	0.91	0.82	0.96	0.8	0.51	0.74	0.36	0.64	0.91	0.5	0.44	0.63	0.63
pares	0.9	0.79	0.88	0.57	1.0	0.85	0.89	0.7	0.88	0.71	0.58	0.65	0.78	0.63	0.98	0.81	0.75	0.96
cid	0.97	0.93	0.98	0.91	0.85	1.0	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.71	0.79	0.56	0.83	0.91	0.79	0.69	0.81	0.86
albiach	1.0	0.97	0.99	0.82	0.89	0.97	1.0	0.93	0.99	0.7	0.86	0.72	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.9	0.93
ribas	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.7	0.96	0.93	1.0	0.93	0.57	0.87	0.58	0.82	0.98	0.66	0.65	0.8	0.78
domenech	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.8	0.88	0.95	0.99	0.93	1.0	0.65	0.88	0.79	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.95
espejo	0.67	0.61	0.67	0.51	0.71	0.71	0.7	0.57	0.65	1.0	0.52	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.75	0.58	0.68	0.68
sierra	0.82	0.92	0.85	0.74	0.58	0.79	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.52	1.0	0.82	0.92	0.95	0.6	0.8	0.94	0.74
valencia	0.69	0.74	0.69	0.36	0.65	0.56	0.72	0.58	0.79	0.45	0.82	1.0	0.87	0.67	0.75	0.97	0.91	0.82
paramo	0.92	0.97	0.9	0.64	0.78	0.83	0.92	0.82	0.93	0.55	0.92	0.87	1.0	0.88	0.78	0.9	0.96	0.87
de_rivera	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.63	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.92	0.53	0.95	0.67	0.88	1.0	0.61	0.7	0.87	0.75
alonso	0.86	0.76	0.84	0.5	0.98	0.79	0.86	0.66	0.87	0.75	0.6	0.75	0.78	0.61	1.0	0.88	0.8	0.97
mejia	0.8	0.8	0.79	0.44	0.81	0.69	0.82	0.65	0.87	0.58	0.8	0.97	0.9	0.7	0.88	1.0	0.93	0.92
arrimadas	0.87	0.92	0.88	0.63	0.75	0.81	0.9	0.8	0.92	0.68	0.94	0.91	0.96	0.87	0.8	0.93	1.0	0.88
carrizosa	0.92	0.85	0.92	0.63	0.96	0.86	0.93	0.78	0.95	0.68	0.74	0.82	0.87	0.75	0.97	0.92	0.88	1.0

Columns under "Podemos Catalonia": alamany, lopez, abellan, nuet, pares, cid, albiach, ribas, domenech. Columns under "Ciudadanos Catalonia": espejo, sierra, valencia, paramo, de_rivera, alonso, mejia, arrimadas, carrizosa.

Figure 3.10 Emotional similarity between Cs and Ps politicians in Catalonia

Secondly, in Spain Podemos and Ciudadanos ´ heatmap was more difficult to interpret. Nevertheless, Ciudadanos seemed to be somehow more cohesive than Podemos. This effect was especially driven by Iglesias, who displayed high levels of dissimilarity with almost all other politicians.
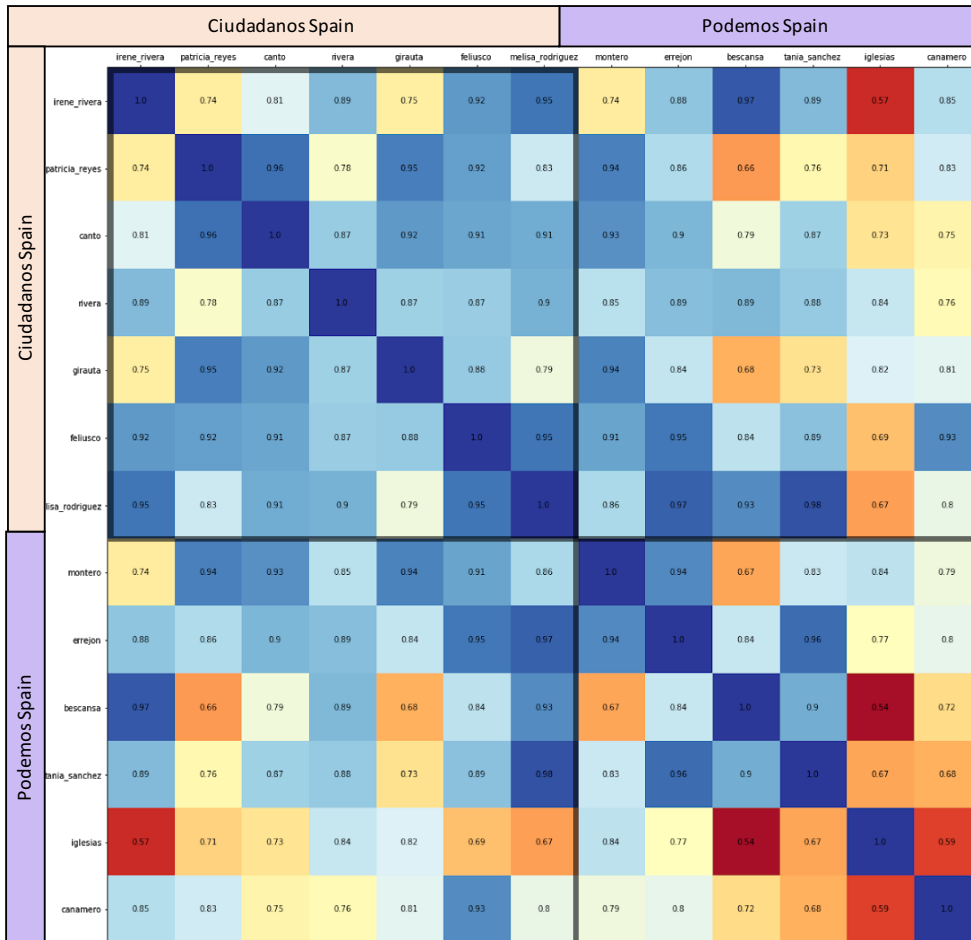

Figure 3.11 Emotional similarity between Cs and Ps politicians in Spain

The last comparisons were the ones within party. In the case of Ciudadanos, both regional groups displayed similarity with no specific patterns.

| | Ciudadanos Spain | | | | | | | Ciudadanos Catalonia | | | | | | | | |
	irene_rivera	patricia_reyes	canto	rivera	girauta	feliusco	melisa_rodriguez	espejo	sierra	valencia	paramo	de_rivera	alonso	mejia	arrimadas	carrizosa
irene_rivera	1.0	0.74	0.81	0.89	0.75	0.92	0.95	0.62	0.84	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.98
patricia_reyes	0.74	1.0	0.96	0.78	0.95	0.92	0.83	0.51	0.74	0.41	0.6	0.88	0.5	0.47	0.62	0.64
canto	0.81	0.96	1.0	0.87	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.54	0.85	0.61	0.7	0.92	0.56	0.63	0.76	0.7
rivera	0.89	0.78	0.87	1.0	0.87	0.87	0.9	0.69	0.82	0.71	0.79	0.87	0.77	0.77	0.87	0.82
girauta	0.75	0.95	0.92	0.87	1.0	0.88	0.79	0.56	0.69	0.37	0.57	0.85	0.55	0.45	0.62	0.63
feliusco	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.87	0.88	1.0	0.95	0.68	0.85	0.64	0.83	0.93	0.77	0.73	0.83	0.87
melisa_rodriguez	0.95	0.83	0.91	0.9	0.79	0.95	1.0	0.61	0.96	0.82	0.93	0.96	0.77	0.86	0.94	0.88
espejo	0.62	0.51	0.54	0.69	0.56	0.68	0.61	1.0	0.52	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.75	0.58	0.68	0.68
sierra	0.84	0.74	0.85	0.82	0.69	0.85	0.96	0.52	1.0	0.82	0.92	0.95	0.6	0.8	0.94	0.74
valencia	0.83	0.41	0.61	0.71	0.37	0.64	0.82	0.45	0.82	1.0	0.87	0.67	0.75	0.97	0.91	0.82
paramo	0.91	0.6	0.7	0.79	0.57	0.83	0.93	0.55	0.92	0.87	1.0	0.88	0.78	0.9	0.96	0.87
de_rivera	0.86	0.88	0.92	0.87	0.85	0.93	0.96	0.53	0.95	0.67	0.88	1.0	0.61	0.7	0.87	0.75
alonso	0.91	0.5	0.56	0.77	0.55	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.6	0.75	0.78	0.61	1.0	0.88	0.8	0.97
mejia	0.91	0.47	0.63	0.77	0.45	0.73	0.86	0.58	0.8	0.97	0.9	0.7	0.88	1.0	0.93	0.92
arrimadas	0.91	0.62	0.76	0.87	0.62	0.83	0.94	0.68	0.94	0.91	0.96	0.87	0.8	0.93	1.0	0.88
carrizosa	0.98	0.64	0.7	0.82	0.63	0.87	0.88	0.68	0.74	0.82	0.87	0.75	0.97	0.92	0.88	1.0

Figure 3.12 Emotional similarity between Cs politicians in Spain and in Catalonia

In the case of Podemos, although the group in Catalonia had lower scores of lexical similarity (they might have been dealing with different topics), they had higher scores of emotion similarity. That might indicate that Podemos in Catalonia had a clear emotional framing. Podemos in Spain were more divided in terms of emotions expressed.

In conclusion, the results show a very different picture to the lexical similarity analysis (contrary to H9). Although Podemos in Catalonia appeared more divided in the lexical analysis, it conveyed more cohesiveness in the emotional analysis. This might show the intent of Ps politicians in Catalonia to make a larger effort to converge emotionally since lexically the positions differed more. For all the other groups, the overall picture was more difficult to interpret.

	montero	errejon	bescansa	tania_sanchez	iglesias	canamero	alamany	lopez	abellan	nuet	pares	cid	albiach	ribas	domenech
montero	1.0	0.94	0.67	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.8	0.83	0.85	0.97	0.55	0.9	0.83	0.96	0.81
errejon	0.94	1.0	0.84	0.96	0.77	0.8	0.93	0.97	0.95	0.89	0.7	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.94
bescansa	0.67	0.84	1.0	0.9	0.54	0.72	0.87	0.86	0.89	0.65	0.82	0.81	0.88	0.81	0.94
tania_sanchez	0.83	0.96	0.9	1.0	0.67	0.68	0.87	0.94	0.89	0.76	0.66	0.84	0.9	0.9	0.92
iglesias	0.84	0.77	0.54	0.67	1.0	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.68	0.78	0.42	0.74	0.65	0.77	0.62
canamero	0.79	0.8	0.72	0.68	0.59	1.0	0.9	0.79	0.91	0.83	0.88	0.94	0.9	0.86	0.88
alamany	0.8	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.63	0.9	1.0	0.97	0.99	0.8	0.9	0.97	1.0	0.92	0.98
lopez	0.83	0.97	0.86	0.94	0.67	0.79	0.97	1.0	0.96	0.79	0.79	0.93	0.97	0.92	0.96
abellan	0.85	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.68	0.91	0.99	0.96	1.0	0.86	0.88	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.99
nuet	0.97	0.89	0.65	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.8	0.79	0.86	1.0	0.57	0.91	0.82	0.96	0.8
pares	0.55	0.7	0.82	0.66	0.42	0.88	0.9	0.79	0.88	0.57	1.0	0.85	0.89	0.7	0.88
cid	0.9	0.94	0.81	0.84	0.74	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.98	0.91	0.85	1.0	0.97	0.96	0.95
albiach	0.83	0.95	0.88	0.9	0.65	0.9	1.0	0.97	0.99	0.82	0.89	0.97	1.0	0.93	0.99
ribas	0.96	0.97	0.81	0.9	0.77	0.86	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.7	0.96	0.93	1.0	0.93
domenech	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.62	0.88	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.8	0.88	0.95	0.99	0.93	1.0

Figure 3.13 Emotional similarity between Ps politicians in Spain and in Catalonia

Group differences

Finally, instead of looking at the similarity, this section of the chapter focused on the significant differences in emotions conveyed. In other words, with the Mann-Whitney U test, individual emotion's group differences were studied[6].

As with the other sections, regional and party analyses were performed. In Catalonia, only one difference in emotion between groups approached significance and it was the emotion of joy (p=0.09). In this case in Catalonia, Ciudadanos seemed to convey joy proportionally more than Podemos. For Spain, there were no significant differences

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[6] Mann-Whitney U assumptions are fulfilled since groups of politicans are independent (no politician is in two groups) and distributions of observations have approximately a similar shape.

between the two parties. In the case of party analysis, only Cs had significant differences between Catalonia and Spain. In particular, C's in Spain used more disgust ($p<0.05$) and anger ($p<0.05$) in their messages. Consequently, some of the hypotheses were confirmed while others were not.

- H5 was partially confirmed since Cs in Catalonia expressed more joy than Ps but Ps did not express significantly more anger than Cs.

- Additionally, H7 was also partially confirmed as Cs in Spain conveyed more anger (most likely to take advantage of the anti-independence sentiment in Spain) but Cs in Spain did not express more fear than Cs in Catalonia. Unexpectedly, disgust was also more expressed in Cs in Spain than Cs in Catalonia.

- H6 and H8 were not confirmed since no other reliable effects were found according to the data.

Discussion

The information and more importantly the frames politicians use to tackle political issues have a decisive impact in how the electorate processes the information (Druckman, 2001; Nelson, Clawson, & Oxley, 1997). Consequently, in order to understand the development of the political process, it is key to understand the frames politicians and the political elite employ. Although previous work that deals with these issues has been mostly qualitative, this section has approached the subject with a qualitative and quantitative approach to obtain a deeper understanding of this topic.

In general, this section dealt with political discourse during the Catalan election in Catalonia and in Spain. Politicians from Ciudadanos (Cs) and Podemos (Ps) in Catalonia and in Spain were analyzed and compared. The objective was to explore the discourse cohesiveness among politicians in the same group (Cs in Catalonia, Cs in Spain, Ps in

Spain and Ps in Catalonia), the same party (Cs and Ps) and the same region (Catalonia and Spain) and differences between groups.

In terms of lexical cohesiveness, Cs in Catalonia were the most cohesive (considerably more than Ps in the same region). Party (Cs in Spain vs Cs in Catalonia & Ps in Spain vs Ps in Catalonia) and regional (Cs in Catalonia vs Ps in Catalonia) cohesiveness were low. Surprisingly, emotions showed a very different pattern to that of the lexical analysis with Ps in Catalonia being the most cohesive. This might display a difference in approach to politics between Cs and the Ps coalition in Catalonia. The former was more lexically cohesive and the latter more emotionally cohesive.

With regards to group differences, Cs in Catalonia expressed significantly more joy than Ps. There might be multiple reasons for that but the main one is likely to be the fact that Cs in Catalonia was expecting good results and eventually won the elections. In addition, this party in Spain loaded more with emotions like disgust and anger their messages.

In the case of Ciudadanos, this party uses different language at different territorial levels. This is obvious in the low level of lexical party cohesiveness. This is most likely because the targets of political messages were very different. In Catalonia, Ciudadanos had the objective to attract more moderate voters and in Spain it was to attract more right-wing voters that had traditionally voted for PP. In general, this meant that although at a superficial level they were both defending the same idea (Spain's territorial unity), the discourses and the way to approach it was very different. These differences in discourse are perfectly illustrated in the emotional analysis. Ciudadanos in Spain used significantly more anger than Podemos in Spain (H7) and more disgust than Ciudadanos in Catalonia. Both of these emotions are reliable sources of moral outrage (Salerno & Peter-Hagene, 2013; Haidt, 2012; Schnall, Haidt, Clore, & Jordan, 2008). Therefore, the approach in Spain was to appeal to gut feelings and moral outrage against the independence

movement. In other words, the party at the national level was leveraging the Catalan issue and specific emotions that evoke a sense of moral outrage to create a new patriotic and nationalistic movement. Although not everybody agrees (Orriols L. , 2018), some argued that the roots of these phenomena were populist (Simancas, 2018; Amón, 2018). This data suggests that this diagnosis might be accurate since the party used the external enemy (independence movement in Catalonia) and appealed to the mentioned emotions during the whole independence issue. Moreover, it had clear contradictions inside the party, fact that is evident even in the low lexical cohesiveness of the party in Spain as compared to its Catalan branch. These contradictions along with the search for the hegemony probably characterized the party Ciudadanos during this period (Galindo, 2018).

The case of Podemos was certainly different. Podemos in Catalonia ran as a coalition with other four left-wing parties. The lexical differences showed this fact since the topics discussed within the coalition were different, probably as a result of the organizational structure. Additionally, it was obvious from both the lexical and the emotional analysis that there was very little connection with Podemos in Spain. Nevertheless, the emotional analysis also exhibited high internal cohesiveness within Podemos in Catalonia. This suggests that even though in a coalition the topics discussed might be very different, the emotions transmitted might be similar and thus effective at least at the emotional level.

In conclusion, an analysis of the political actors' discourse was conducted at two levels, the emotional and the lexical. The findings indicate that the lexical level of analysis is not enough to properly understand the Spanish (and probably worldwide) political landscape. The emotional aspect of political messages, conscious or unconsciously conveyed, might be of capital importance to understand framing and intentionality of the political elite. Lastly, both lexical and emotional information might also be of interest for informed citizens in their voting decisions.

Chapter 4. Retweeter Communities: Dispositional emotions and Polarization

In this chapter, the relationship between polarization and dispositional emotions was explored. In order to make this chapter tractable, only the two leaders of the parties and their followers were studied in this chapter: Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias.

As seen in chapter one, frequent interactions between emotions, moods and images and cognitions create patterns that aid the shaping of one's vision of reality and ideological position. Particularly, of interest for this thesis are dispositional emotions (i.e. tendencies to react with specific emotions across time and situations) that incline an individual to agree with a certain diagnosis of reality that might be more or less extreme (Tomkins, 1984; Lerner & Keltner, 2000; Suls & Wan, 1987). The study of this relationship was conducted not with professional politicians but with ordinary citizens. To conduct this experiment two elements were necessary: a classification of ordinary users based on their dispositional emotions and a polarization metric. Once these two elements were obtained, their relationship could be investigated.

Classification of ordinary users

The process of user classification had to rely on Twitter information exclusively since there was not external verifiable information of a user outside of Twitter. Consequently, instead of directly observing the personal characteristics of the users, classification relied on users' behavior in Twitter during period of the study.

The classification process started by classifying Rivera and Iglesias tweets based (among other things) on the emotions those messages convey. The initial classification of the tweets was used to classify retweeters (i.e. users in the study) based on their retweeting patterns. This was based on the assumption that if most ordinary users use Twitter' s

retweeting feature as a way of endorsing a message and of increasing the reach of a particular message (Guerrero Solé & Lopez Gonzalez, 2017; Conover, Gonçalves, Flammini, & Menczer, 2012), then, looking at the retweeting behavior of users (in other words, which tweets the users choose to or not to retweet) would be a way to see endorsement patterns of these users. If a specific emotion (or other factor) consistently influenced the endorsement of certain messages (for instance, if an ordinary user tends to retweet messages that convey anger), then the emotional predisposition of this specific emotion in the user would become obvious. In other words, this would imply that emotional predispositions can be known from the emotions that these users tend to agree with. A first interesting result stemming from the user classification, is the composition of politicians' retweeters by emotions. In other words, the proportion of Rivera or Iglesias' retweeters that are assigned to one emotion or another.

Ideology and Polarization

Another key element of the study was the polarization and ideology estimates for ordinary citizens. The origins of the concept of ideology date from the late 18th century but that was adopted and popularized by Marx and Engels. Ideology is understood in two different ways. From the perspective of the social sciences, ideology is an abstract and internally coherent system of beliefs and meanings and from the Marxist perspective, it is a "propagandistic belief systems that is typically misleading and systematically" distorted (Jost, Nosek, & Gosling, 2008). The former has been the definition that most social scientist have adhered to and it is the most useful for this thesis. Usually the systems of belief that constitute an ideology are presented as a continuum with two opposite poles that constitute the extreme positions: conservatives or right wing and liberals, socialists, progressives or left-wing. These belief systems are grounded on differences at the personality, temperamental and attitudinal level (Jost, Kruglanski, & A.W. Sulloway,

2003) and represent different perspectives on how the society and the world are and how they ought to be. Conservatives tend to place more value than liberals in traditional values, stability, conformity and liberal appreciate progress, equality (e.g. economic equality), flexibility more than conservatives (Jost, Kruglanski, & A.W. Sulloway, 2003; Jost, Nosek, & Gosling, 2008). This is obviously reflected in policies: conservatives have a preference for non-interventionist policies such as economic deregulation, small government, protection of traditional values and religions and liberals have a preference for policies that promote equality such as welfare and affirmative action (Bobbio, 1996). Although concrete specifications seem to vary somewhat, these general dimensions seem to remain constant across most countries and cultures (Jost, Kruglanski, & A.W. Sulloway, 2003). Although these two extreme belief systems are thought to be the extreme poles of the ideological spectrum, most people tend be at more moderate positions within this continuum. Within this framework, it might be appropriate to define polarization as the process of moving away from the center toward the extremes (Fiorina & Abrams, 2008). Consequently, a polarized individual would be defined as that individual that can be placed at the extremes of the ideological scale. Therefore, in order to study the relationship of polarization and emotional predispositions, the placing of individuals in this continuum is essential.

Dispositional emotions and Polarization

Lastly, the effects of two features -- arousal and cognitive appraisal -- on polarization were investigated.

Hypotheses

Emotional predispositions and political polarization

As explained in chapter one, emotions could be characterized based in two different ways, conceptual dimensions and cognitive appraisals of the environment. The former refers to

the internal structure of emotions and characterizes emotions based on the cognitive evaluation of the situation.

Arousal Hypothesis

Regarding the first characterization, emotions could be classified along two dimensions: evaluation (positive vs negative emotions) and arousal (high vs low arousal emotions). As explained in chapter 1, according to the psychological literature, high arousal emotions might lead to more polarized statements and behaviors (Paulhus & Lim, 1994). Consequently, common users that are more predisposed to the emotions that have high levels of arousals should be more polarized.

In this thesis, the several emotions considered (anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise and happiness) had different levels of arousal. Consequently, the hypotheses are:

H1: Emotional arousal will contribute to polarization

H1.1: Twitter users that display anger, fear and/or surprise (high arousing emotions) will be most polarized

H1.2: Twitter users that display joy and sadness (low arousing emotions) will be least polarized

Appraisal and Interaction Hypothesis

The other set of hypotheses come from the understanding of emotions as appraisal tendencies or in other words different cognitive activations (e.g. anger can be associated with risk seeking behavior or high anticipated effort) that predisposes the user to appraise past, current and future events differently. Since emotions vary across these dimensions, the general interpretation of the situation might vary. These should include the interpretation of political events and thus the ideology and how polarize one is. For instance, an unemployed person predisposed to anger (emotion associated with the

attribution of responsibility of negative events to other people and with high certainty) is more likely to attribute his/her situation to other people or institutions (e.g. the opposing political party in government) and thus, he/she might be more polarized than someone that is not. There are six appraisal dimensions: pleasantness, attention, anticipated effort and situational-human control, responsibility/control and certainty, and the two last ones are the most relevant in the study of polarization. An emotion that appraises the situation as being under human control (and not situational control) is more likely to categorize bad situations as the product of someone (for instance, the political opponent). In addition to that, if a retweeter is predisposed to an emotion characterized by certainty, then it is unlikely he/she is open to other points of view. Consequently, retweeters predisposed to emotions that have such appraisals will be more polarized. The emotion that best fulfills this description is anger which tends to be associated with blame (Quigley & Tedeschi, 1996), moral outrage (Skitka, Bauman, & Mullen, 2004) and a decrease in willingness to listen to opposing points of view (Song, 2017). Disgust might also lead to polarization since it shares some of this characteristics with anger and it has been shown to be a moralizing emotion (Haidt, 2012; Schnall, Haidt, Clore, & Jordan, 2008) and to increase prejudices and harsh judgements (Wheatley & Haidt, 2005). Both of them have been seen in previous studies as causing polarization (Terrizzi, Shook, & Ventis, 2010). Unlike in the arousal hypothesis, fear would be an emotion that would be expected to decrease ideological extremism since it is described as being a situational and low certainty emotion. This is partially supported by evidence since it has been shown that in the long run fear might contribute to tolerance of the opposing political view in moments of crisis through "in-group enhancement, and value affirmation" (Skitka, Bauman, & Mullen, 2004) and also to the seeking of new information that sometimes challenge pre-existing beliefs (Marcus & Mackuen, 1993; Song, 2017). Moreover, sadness is associated with

low certainty and situational control (Smith & Ellsworth, 1985; Keltner, Ellsworth, & Edwards, 1993). So, if it has any effect, it is expected to increase moderation. Lastly, positive emotions are associated with broadening the scope of thought and exploring new ideas and perspectives (Fredrickson B. L., 2001; Fredrickson B. , 1998). Consequently, the hypothesis can be summarized:

H2: Predisposition of emotions associated with certain cognitive appraisals (high certainty and human control) will be more polarizing than the others.

H2.1: Twitter users that display anger and disgust will be most polarized.

H2.2: Twitter users that display fear, happiness and joy will be the least polarized

Lastly, it is also possible that interactions between individual emotions can lead to polarization or political moderation. If that were the case, these emotions would have a multiplicative effect in terms of polarization. The studies that explore interactive effects are scarce since most of the literature has focused on intense, short-lived emotions rather than dispositional emotions and it is difficult to intensely feel more than one emotion (e.g. fear and anger) simultaneously. However, this is not the case for dispositional emotions since one person can be more predisposed than others to feel more than one emotion. If that is the case, there is a possible interesting interaction between anger and fear. Although anger is a clear candidate to be a polarizing emotion in itself, it has been advanced that fear might contribute to enhance certain effects of anger such as aggressiveness (Zhan J. , Ren, Fan, & Luo, 2015; Zhan J. , et al., 2018). Additionally, the interaction between disgust and anger has been shown to increase moral outrage and thus hypothetically ideological radicalization (Salerno & Peter-Hagene, 2013).

H3: Interactions of emotions might contribute to polarization

H3.1: Common users that are predisposed to display anger and fear will be more polarized than the ones who are not.

H3.2: Common users that are predisposed to display anger and disgust will be more polarized than the ones who do not display those tendencies.

Users who are predisposed to feel anger and fear will contribute significantly to polarization.

Data

For this last chapter, several sources of information from Twitter were used. Some users were selected randomly under certain conditions and they were monitored in several ways. The Twitter Search API was used to follow weekly all the tweets that the selected users retweeted during the week (the timeframe was weekly due to the API time limits in performing reliable queries). Additionally, a sample of their activity in Twitter was tracked using the Twitter Streaming API. This was searched by using queries with the screen name if these Twitter users.

Lastly, in order to perform the polarization measures, the Twitter profile of all politicians (with Twitter profile) from the main parties in Spain PP, PSOE, Podemos and Ciudadanos in Spain and Catalonia were collected with public Twitter lists and then all the followers of each one of these politicians were gathered.

Methodology

In this chapter, there are 4 different parts: select some common users, categorize them based on emotions, estimate their political ideology and observe factors that influence the political ideology.

Selection of ordinary users

During the week of the 19th of November all tweets written by Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias and the retweets by ordinary users were gathered. Out of these users that retweeted Rivera and Iglesias' tweets, 2,000 users (1000 each) were pseudo-randomly

(active users were preferred to non-active users) selected. These users (retweeters) had to have two characteristics: retweeted more than one tweet of the political leader and not be member of the party (this was inferred by the description of the profile). 1000 for Albert Rivera and 1000 retweeters for Iglesias were finally selected and followed throughout the whole period of study. This sample size would mean that the sample is large enough to reliably capture effects but not so large that it becomes unmanageable.

Emotional classification of ordinary users

The selected users were followed every week using the Twitter search API. Unlike the Streaming API, the Twitter search API can be programmed to return all tweets, retweets and mentions that a certain user has written.

For each group of retweeters mentioned previously, all retweets to tweets of their respective political leaders were collected from November 26th until the end of the study period on January 13th. Simultaneously, all tweets written by Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias (they could not be retweets to other tweets) were also collected. Rivera and Iglesias' tweets needed to be classified in terms of the emotions that these tweets intended to convey. This classification would be helpful to categorize users based on emotions.

To do so, the software Pybossa, an open-source system developed for online crowdsourcing surveying, was employed. The system includes the use of Python, Postgres, Javascript to conduct online surveys and handle the data stemming from it. Therefore, using Pybossa, around 550 Tweets from Albert Rivera and around 300 from Pablo Iglesias were classified based on the emotions the tweets conveyed. All tweets could be classified as not conveying any emotion or conveying one or more emotions. The tweets were displayed into the computer screen using Pybossa and 3 volunteers in this study categorized them tweet by tweet. These research assistants were previously trained so they had a consistent judgement in their categorization. In order to ensure evade

bias, sentences were randomized and the author of the tweet was not revealed in the questions of the survey. The question that appeared in the screen during the survey was: "This sentence makes me feel" (*Esta frase me transmite*) and the tweet showed up. The options were anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise or/and happiness[7]. Research assistants could select one or more emotions or no emotions at all if they believed that no emotions were conveyed in that particular tweet (in other words, the message was emotionally neutral).

After all tweets were classified, the behavior of retweeters was scrutinized. During the same period (November 19th - January 13th) all the retweets from these users to Albert Rivera and to Pablo Iglesias' tweets respectively were collected. Then, for each user i and political leader j (either Albert Rivera or Pablo Iglesias) a vector $V_{ij} = (v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_N)$ was created accounting for the retweet/s (or lack of thereof) of the user and thus, v_n is 0 if the user i has not retweeted the tweet n of political leader j or takes 1 if this user has retweeted the tweet n. In order to classify users, logistic regression was used to determine the factors that affect retweeting behaviors of ordinary users that were expressed with the feature vectors. This methodology was used instead of other machine learning methods because these regressions were an uncomplicated alternative that would help to control for many factors and because the objective was not to make predictions but to understand factors that were at play. The regression was ran with the Python libraries Scikit-Learn and Statsmodels (Seabold & Perktold, 2010; Pedregosa, et al., Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python, 2011)

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[7] There is a sample of the questions in the survey in the Appendix B

Political Ideology

Ideology is a very complex concept and very difficult to quantify. However, in order to estimate the relationship between polarization and emotions, a method to estimate political ideology was necessary. Moreover, this estimation had to be conducted only with Twitter information since that was the only information available. In order to calculate politician and ordinary users' ideology, a Bayesian Ideal Point Estimation was employed (Hoff, Raftery, & Handcock, 2002), as this method has proven useful to study ideologies in politics (Bonica, 2014; Clinton, Simon, & Rivers, 2004; Poole & Rosenthal., 1985). The type of methodology followed was similar to Barberà (2015). This approximation only uses Twitter information and is continuous and thus, a polarization metric can be estimated by observing the scores of every user.

As explained in Barberà (2015), these metrics leverage on the fact that people in general prefer to be exposed to opinions that reinforce their prior beliefs since an individual prefers generally to be exposed to opinion-reinforcing political information than information that challenges their prior beliefs (Stroud, 2008). Consequently, ideology of a user could be estimated depending on who these users choose to follow. This is expressed as the choice (or possibility) y_{ij} of user $i \in \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_n\}$ to follow a politician (or more generally elite) account $j \in \{j_1, j_2, ..., j_m\}$. If user i decides to follow account j, then the target variable y_{ij} takes the value 1, if user i does not follow the account j, then the target variable y_{ij} takes value 0. Then, relying on the fact that people tend to prefer to follow people with opinions that reinforce their previous beliefs, the likelihood y_{ij} of user i following politician account j will be higher when user i is closer ideologically to politician's j ideology. The ideological difference between user i and the politician j can be expressed as their squared Euclidean distance in the latent ideological dimension between user i and politician j: $\lambda (\theta_i - \varrho_j)^2$ where λ is a normalization constant, θ_i is a

parameter that represents the ideology (i.e. continuous unidimensional variable) of user i and ϱ_j represents the ideology of politician j. In order to build a complete model, more factors that could be tentatively interpreted as baseline likelihoods for the users and the politicians needed to be included in the model. In the case of user i, this means factors such as the interest of the user in politics, expressed initially as a factor of number of politicians that i follows (i.e. the more politicians i follows, the more likely it will be that i follows j). Moreover, for politician's account j, the factors compute concepts such as popularity (i.e. account j will have higher chances of being followed by user i if j is very popular, regardless of the ideology). All these factors need to be considered and so, the resulting likelihood that user i will follow politician's account j is:

$$P\,(y_{ij}=1|\alpha_j,\,\beta_i,\,\gamma,\theta_i,\varphi_j)=\text{logit}^{-1}(\alpha_j+\beta_i-\gamma\|\theta_i-\varrho_j\|^2)$$

In this function, the parameter α_j indicates a certain baseline likelihood of political account j to be followed, β_i the baseline likelihood that the ordinary user i will follow j, θ_i and φ_j are the two parameters that express ideologies, being θ_i the ideology of the user i and φ_j the ideology of the political account and lastly γ is a normalizing constant. As can be seen, $+\alpha$ and $+\beta$ contribute to increase the likelihood of user i following politician's j but since $-\gamma\|\theta i-\varrho_j\|^2$ is negative, the higher the ideological differences the lower the likelihood of i following j.

These parameters needed to be estimated and this was accomplished by using the maximum likelihood estimation and by using Bayesian statistics. In order to estimate all parameters a hierarchical setup was employed and Markov-Chain Monte Carlo methods were used, specifically a Hamiltonian Monte Carlo algorithm to improve efficiency (Barberá P. , 2015). Following Barberà, a No-U-Turn sampler was used (a variant of the Montecarlo Hastings algorithm) was used to estimate the parameters using Stan, a platform to perform statistical modelling (Stan Development Team, 2012). In in Barberà

(2015), samples of the parameters were taken from Normal Distributions ($\alpha \sim N(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_\alpha)$ / $\beta \sim N(\mu_\beta, \sigma_\beta)$ / $\gamma \sim N(\mu_\gamma, \sigma_\gamma)$ / $\theta \sim N(\mu_\theta, \sigma_\theta)$, $\varrho \sim N(\mu_\varrho, \sigma_\varrho)$)), data was simulated and the parameters were estimated.

Finally, the parameters that deal with the ideology of each user i (i.e. θ_i) and the parameter that reflects the ideology of each politician j (i.e. ϱ_j) were extracted. This methodology has not only been tested and validated with external data (Barberá P. , 2015), but also used in several studies dealing with ideology, media bias and polarization in Twitter among other issues (Barbera, 2015; Barberá, Jost, Nagler, Tucker, & Bonneau, 2015; Barberá & Sood, 2015).

Emotional predispositions and political polarization

As indicated in the previous sections of this chapter, two different sections will be explained in the result section: classification of tweets and ordinary users based on emotions and the relationship between emotions and polarization.

Results

As in indicated in the previous sections of these chapter, three different sections will be explained in the result section: classification of tweets and ordinary users based on emotions, the relationship between emotions and polarization and lastly the relationship between emotions and social networks.

Emotional classification of ordinary users

As explained in the methodology, all Rivera and Iglesias tweets were collected from November 26th until January 13th. They were then manually classified by 3 research research assistants based on the emotions that these tweets conveyed: anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, happiness or/and no-emotion.
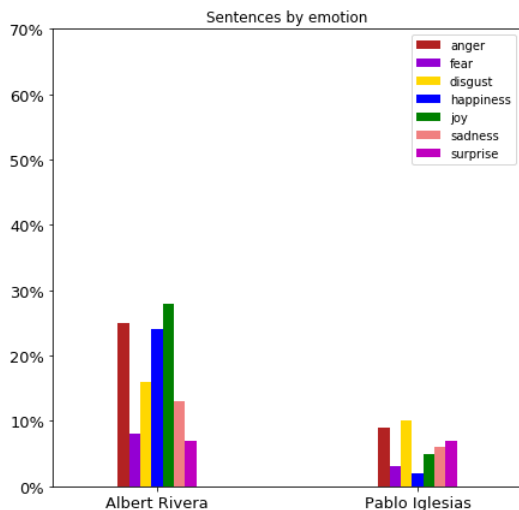
Figure 4.1 Proportion of sentences conveying one or more emotions by politician

Overall, a larger number of Rivera's sentences conveyed one specific emotion or another. In the case of Rivera, joy was the most frequent conveyed emotion with 28% of the tweets[8]. As for Iglesias, disgust and anger were the most conveyed emotions with 18% of all tweets.

In order to make statistical tests, a contingency table for each emotion was created[9].A $\chi 2$ test was conducted for every emotion to see significant differences between Rivera and Iglesias. The results showed that Albert Rivera wrote significantly more tweets conveying anger, joy and happiness and Pablo Iglesias conveying surprise.

Once the tweets were manually classified, the classification of users could be conducted. As explained in the methodology section, 1000 users that retweeted Albert Rivera and 1000 users that retweeted Pablo Iglesias at least once during the week of the 19th of November were randomly selected. Later on, they were followed from November 26th until January 13th.

The classification of the retweeters was conducted in several stages. Firstly, for both politicians (i.e. Albert Rivera or Pablo Iglesias) a vector V_j was created defined as $V_j= (t_{j1}, t_{j2}, …, t_{jk}, …, t_{jN})$ that reflected all the tweets N that the politician wrote during the period of the study. Subsequently, for each retweeter $i,$ a vector y_{ij} was created as a target variable that represented whether a user had retweeted a given tweet or not. The vector was defined

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[8] Percentages were calculated based on the tweets of each politician separately

[9] A sample of the contingency table is in the appendix F

as $y_{ij}= (r_{ij1}, r_{ij2}, \ldots, r_{ijk}, \ldots, r_{ijN})$ where i was a retweeter of politician j. Each retweet r_{ijk} of the column vector took the value 1 if the user i had retweeted the tweet t_k from its political leader j or 0 otherwise.

As explained previously, the aim of this section is to explain the factors that influence (increase the likelihood) ordinary users to retweet their political leader. In order to ascertain the factors that might explain the retweeting behavior of the users, a logistic regression for each retweeter was conducted where the retweeter vector was the dependent variable and several factors including the demotions that the tweet conveyed were set as possible explanatory variables. Although the main concern of this section was dispositional emotions, a sizeable number of variables were included in the model in order to control for possible factors that might influence the retweeting behavior. As previously explained dispositional emotions were the main variables of interest. However, temporary emotions might confound the analysis. Consequently, the variables of emotions had to be controlled for temporality.

As said above, control variables helped to control for factors other than emotions that might have affected the retweeting behavior. These were time of the tweet, whether the tweet was before or after the elections, length of the tweet and temporality of emotions.

Time of the tweet:

$X_1 \sim V_{morning}= (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was in the morning and 0 otherwise

$X_2 \sim V_{afternoon}= (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was during the afternoon and 0 otherwise

$X_3 \sim V_{night}= (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was at the night and 0 otherwise

Before or After the elections

$X_4 \sim V_{\text{elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was after the Catalan elections and 0 otherwise.

Length of the tweet (Continuous Variable)

$X_5 \sim V_{l\text{ength of the tweet}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value of the number of words that the tweet k had.

As explained, temporality had to be controlled in order to make sure that the emotions being measured were dispositional and not temporary. Although it is not possible to be absolutely certain that temporality has been controlled totally since for instance one can be depressed (or sad) for some long period of time and then recover, it is clear that this factor needs to be controlled. The Catalan elections were a very emotionally charged topic and many politicians were trying to appeal to emotions (anger or fear, for instance) and thus trying to provoke emotional responses in the electorate, which most likely includes the Twitter users selected for this study. For that reason, in order to make an effort to control for temporality, interactions terms were created. In other words, one variable for each emotion was created accounting for tweets that conveyed a specific emotion and that were written during the election campaign, just before the Catalan election. This would effectively be a way of controlling for users affected by emotions only temporally.

Interaction terms:

$X_6 \sim V_{\text{anger*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying anger and it was written before the catalan elections and 0 otherwise.

$X_7 \sim V_{\text{happiness*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was categorized as conveying happiness and and it was written before the catalan and 0 otherwise.

$X_8 \sim V_{\text{sadness*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying sadness and and it was written before the catalan and it was written before the catalan and 0 otherwise.

$X_9 \sim V_{\text{joy*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying joy and and it was written before the catalan and 0 otherwise.

$X_{10} \sim V_{\text{disgust*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying disgust and and it was written before the catalan and 0 otherwise.

$X_{11} \sim V_{\text{surprise*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying surprise and 0 and it was written before the catalan and otherwise.

$X_{12} \sim V_{\text{fear*before the elections}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying fear and and it was written before the catalan 0 otherwise.

Lastly, variables for emotions were created to account for persistent dispositional emotions.

Emotions

$X_{13} \sim V_{\text{anger}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying anger and 0 otherwise.

$X_{14} \sim V_{\text{happiness}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was categorized as conveying happiness and 0 otherwise.

$X_{15} \sim V_{\text{sadness}} = (t_1, t_2, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying sadness and 0 otherwise.

$X_{16} \sim V_{\text{joy}} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying joy and 0 otherwise.

$X_{17} \sim V_{disgust} = (t_1, t_2, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying disgust and 0 otherwise.

$X_{18} \sim V_{surprise} = (t_1, t_2, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying surprise and 0 otherwise.

$X_{19} \sim V_{fear} = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{N)}$ where t_k took the value 1 if the tweet was labelled as conveying fear and 0 otherwise.

These 19 variables were included in the model (although in the case of the non-binary categorical variables one of the variables had to be excluded and used as a baseline variable for multicollinearity reasons). Due to the large number of variables, L1 regularization (LASSO) was applied to the regression. This method is used to reduce the variance of regression models and to also prevent overfitting (unjustified optimism of the explanatory power of specific variables). Moreover, this is also used when there are a large number of variables in a model and some of them have to be selected as being the most meaningful (Steyerberg, Eijkemans, & Habbema, 2001). Consequently, the regression selected only the variables that meaningfully explained the retweeting behavior of the users. The correlations among the variables were not severe[10]. Obviously, there was correlation among the main variables and its interactions but multicollinearity was not a big issue (VIF were relatively low).

Out of the 1000 retweeters, the ones that retweeted less than 5% of the retweets were excluded because with so little retweets it would have been difficult to find reliable result with the logistic regression. The final number of users that was studied was 808 Rivera retweeters and 856 for Pablo Iglesias retweeters (very close to each other). Below the factors and the number of users that significantly affected by those factors is presented.

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[10] The correlation of the variables is in the Appendix G

More than one factor could be found significant (i.e. factors are non-excluding) for one user and some user might have no significant factor in his/her retweeting behavior.

As before, a χ2 test was conducted to observe significant differences between Rivera and Iglesias' retweeters regarding how they were affected by a given emotion. (i.e. comparing Rivera retweeters un/affected by anger and Iglesias retweeters un/affected by anger). Before analyzing the emotion classification, it might be interesting to briefly look at the other control variables. A significantly (p<0.01) larger number of Rivera's retweeters were more active after the elections. Similarly, a significantly higher number of Rivera retweeters (p<0.01) were more active in the night and a larger number of Iglesias' retweeters were significantly more active in the morning (p<0.01).
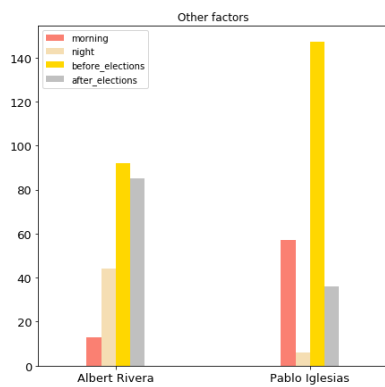
Figure 4.2 Users affected by other factors
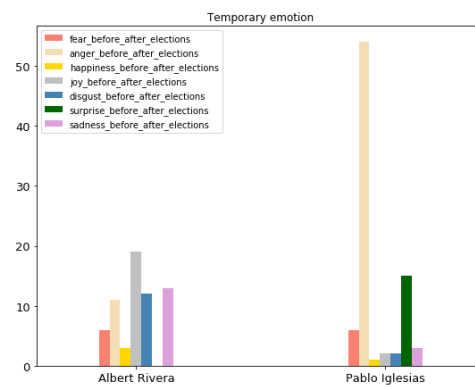
Figure 4.3 Users affected by temporal emotions

With regards to temporal emotions, Iglesias retweeters were much more responsive to anger (significantly more retweeters retweeted messages conveying anger) before the election and generally during the whole period.
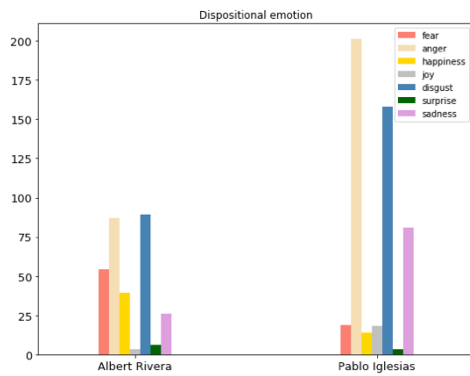
Figure 4.4 Users affected by dispositional emotions

This shows that although there were significantly more Iglesias retweeters responsive to temporal anger compared to Rivera retweeters (p<0.01), they were generally more predisposed to anger (p<0.01).

Substantially more Rivera retweeters were predisposed to fear (p<0.01) and significantly more Iglesias retweeters (p<0.01) were more responsive to disgust and sadness.

For both Iglesias and Rivera's retweeters, emotions were an important factor. A considerable number of 218 Rivera's retweeters and 416 of Iglesias' retweeters (p<0.05) were significantly more likely to retweet a tweet labelled as conveying one or more emotions (a user could be affected by more than one emotion).

Political Ideology

The procedures to estimate the ideology of individual users was detailed in the methodology. Due to time constraints, some minor changes were introduced in the methodology that Barberà used in 2015. Barberà (2015) conducted his experiments in two stages using *Stan* for the first stage (Stan Development Team, 2012) and using *R* programming language in the second one. For this thesis, since the only purpose of this process was to estimate the ideology of a limited number of retweeters and politicians, *Stan* was sufficient. In order to estimate the ideology, politicians from Spain and Catalonia were extracted from the big 4 parties: Cs, PP, PSOE and Ps. These politicians were extracted from several Twitter lists that contain all politicians from Spanish Congress of Deputies and the Catalan Parliament and all the followers of these politicians were collected, making a total of 307 politicians with an available twitter account. With

the objective of having informative users with a minimum interest in politics, all users that followed at least 5 politicians were collected. Out of this, a sample of 10,000 random users were selected. To this sample, all Iglesias and Rivera retweeters that followed more than 3 politicians (to be able to properly estimate their ideology) were also added. Additionally, in order to further test the validity of the results and following a similar procedure as the one outline in the methodology for Pablo Iglesias and Albert Rivera, 500 retweeters of Mariano Rajoy (leader at the time of the PP, right wing party) and 500 of Pedro Sanchez (leader of the PSOE, center-left party) were selected and included in the sample that would be used to estimate the ideology of politicians. This would be useful to later compare users that are sympathetic to the 4 main political parties and their relative ideologies. This eventually resulted in a sample of almost 13,000 Twitter users that were used to estimate the ideology of both users and politicians.

As explained above in the methodology section, the resulting probability function that user i will follow politician's account j is:

$$P\left(y_{ij}=1|\alpha_j, \beta_i, \gamma, \theta_i, \varphi_j\right)=\text{logit}^{-1}\left(\alpha_j +\beta_i -\gamma\|\theta_i - \varrho_j\|^2\right)$$

where θ_i expresses politician's ideology, ϱ_j expresses the user's ideology and α_j and β_i are parameters that represent factors such as politician's popularity and user interest in politics respectively. In order to approximate the parameters, maximum likelihood estimation method was employed. Within the Bayesian framework, the posterior density of each parameter could be approximated by using Markov-Chain Monte Carlo methods. Using a hierarchical set up, the parameters were drawn from Normal Distributions ($\alpha \sim N(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_\alpha) / \beta \sim N(\mu_\beta, \sigma_\beta) / \gamma \sim N(\mu_\gamma, \sigma_\gamma) / \theta \sim N(\mu_\theta, \sigma_\theta), \varrho \sim N(\mu_\varrho, \sigma_\varrho)$). Here, for identification purposes, μ_ϱ, and σ_ϱ were set as 0 and 1 respectively (i.e. the average ideology of politicians was 0 and the standard deviation was 1) and μ_α was also set as 0. Additionally, to identify the model and to speed up convergence, initialization values were originally

set for the parameters α_j and β_i as a function of the number of followers of j and the number of users that i follows respectively, ϱ_j were set initially at -1 if the politicians belonged to a left-wing party (i.e. Podemos or PSOE) and +1 if the politician belonged to a right-wing party (i.e. Ciudadanos or PP) and lastly, all θ (parameter that measured the ideology of ordinary users) were initially set to 0, or in other words politically centered. Moreover, since α estimates factors such as politician's popularity and β factors such as citizen's interest for politics, α initialization value for politician j was set as the logarithm of number of accounts following j and β initialization value for politician for ordinary account i was set as the logarithm of number of political accounts followed by i. Obviously the values of these parameters varied with simulations, eventually converging to the proper values.

The data was simulated (with as many iterations as necessary) by initially making random draws from the multivariate normal distribution of θ and γ, and the initialization value for ϱ, α and β and progressively converging to the proper values. The final values were not affected by the initial values chosen for identification purposes and seemed quite robust (Barberá P. , 2015).

Firstly, the general ideology of politicians and followers is presented. As can be seen there are three peaks in politician's ideology. This is showing an extreme left set of politicians, a center or center left set of politicians and a center-right set of politicians. This might be showing that there are no extreme-right politicians in Spain (Alonso & Rovira Kaltwasser, 2015) but there are extreme-left wing politicians (most likely those that belong to Podemos, the radical left party). Followers were more centered and less spread-out with two main peaks, one bigger at the center-left and one at the center right.
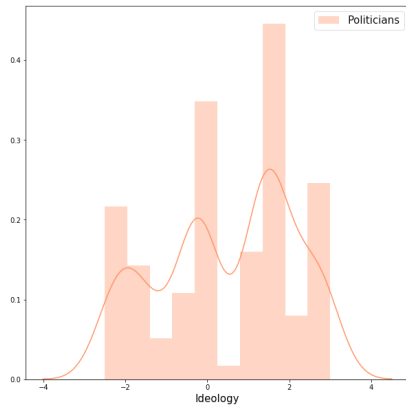
Figure 4.5 Politicians ideology
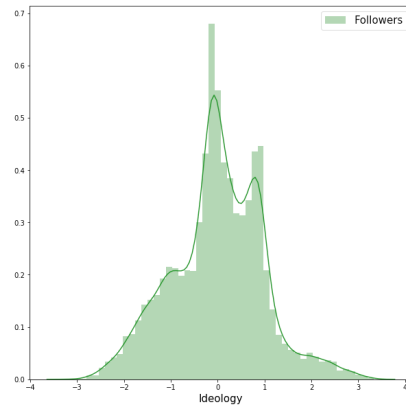
Figure 4.6 Followers ideology

Secondly, the ideology of politicians by party is presented. The ideology was conceived as a normal distribution with 0 as the average ideology and +/-1 as a standard deviation. The results showed reasonable patterns, being Podemos' average score -1.9 (i.e. left wing), PSOE's average scores -0.2 (i.e. center left), PPs scores +1.4 (right) and Ciudadanos' average scores +2.5 (i.e. right wing) with a set of politicians in the center-right.
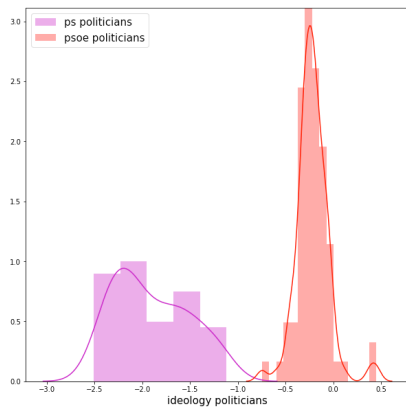
Figure 4.7 Left Wing politicians' ideology
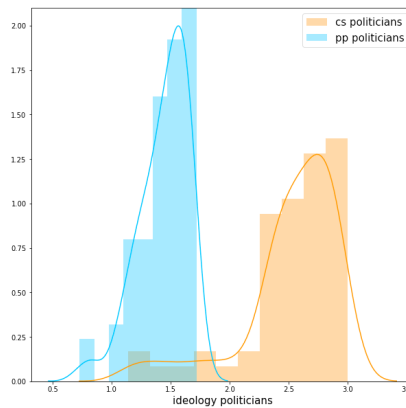
Figure 4.8 Right Wing politicians' ideology

Understandably, Podemos is more extreme to the left than PSOE. However, even though polls before the elections showed that Ciudadanos was more centered than PP, the results indicates the contrary. This might be the product of several factors but mostly that Ciudadanos have been moving to the right as a consequence of the territorial conflict. As has been outlined thorough this thesis, the political right in Spain has always defended

Spain's unity as opposed to Catalonia's independence and referendum and Ciudadanos has been the party that has more firmly defended this. This has widened its support among the right voters that have been disappointed with PP and also has radicalized right wing positions in Ciudadanos, with the final strategy of appealing to these dissatisfied voters (Losada, 2018; Terraza, 2017).

It is also interesting to see how both PP and PSOE have much less variation in their distribution than the new parties Cs and Ps. This might be the product of tight control that old parties have, as opposed to the new parties. Another possibility is that the new parties have larger coalitions, Ps encompassing far left anti-capitalist politicians and also somewhat more moderate politicians. Cs also encompasses moderate centered politicians (especially from the Catalan regions where some of their voters are old PSOE politicians), liberal politicians (moderate right wing) and right-wing politicians that are more nationalistic.

Lastly, another aspect that needs to be taken into account is that although 12,000 users is a large enough sample, all people selected were obviously active Twitter users which means that the sample was not representative. Additionally, Twitter users that were selected to estimate ideology had to follow at least 5 political accounts and Thus they had to be politically active. These users have been shown to be for instance more urban, younger than the average population (Gayo-Avello D. , 2012; Gayo-Avello, 2011) although most likely this effect is not disproportionately large (Barbera & Rivero, 2015). As explained above, a similar sample of users that tended to retweet the leaders of the 4 major parties was drawn and their ideology was observed. The sample size of Cs' retweeters (Albert Rivera) and Ps' retweeters (Pablo Iglesias) was approximately 1,000 users for each and for PP (Mariano Rajoy) and PSOE (Pedro Sánchez) it took into account

approximately 400 users. The average of ideology of Cs retweeters was 1.15, of PP retweeters was 0.8, of PSOE -0.1 and of Ps -1.2.
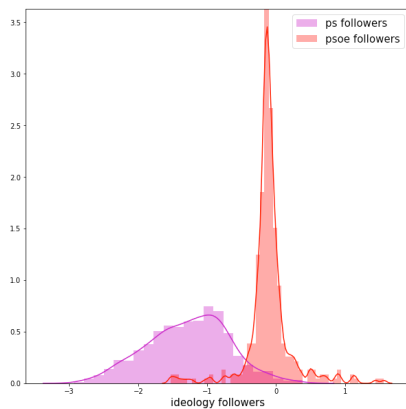
Figure 4.9 Left Wing followers' ideology
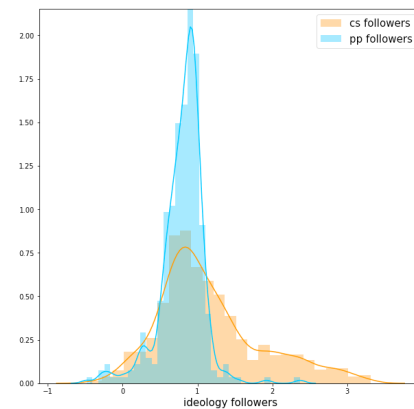
Figure 4.10 Right Wing followers' ideology

As can be seen for each party, the ideology distribution for all parties' retweeters resembled the ideology distribution of their respective politicians being Ps left-wing, PSOE center-left and PP and Cs right-wing. The last important comparison is the direct comparison of selected retweeters and politicians.
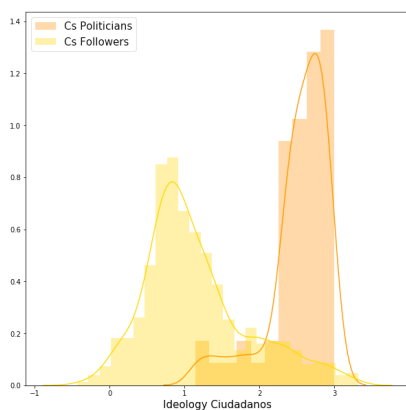
Figure 4.11 Ciudadanos' ideology
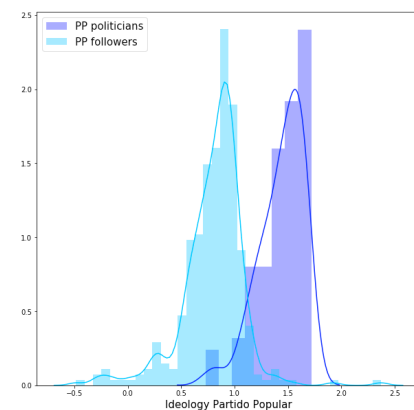
Figure 4.12 Partido Popular's ideology
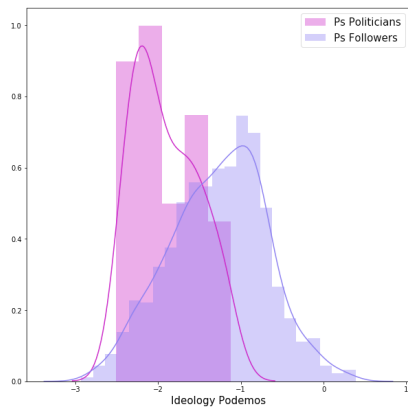
Figure 4.13 Podemos' ideology
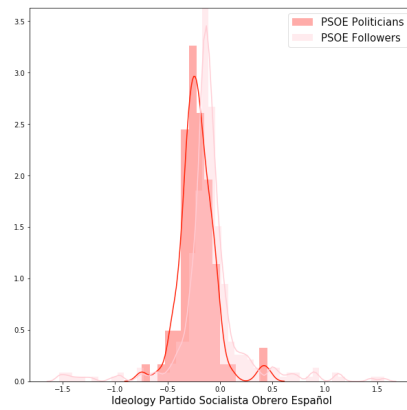
Figure 4.14 Partido Socialista Obrero Español's ideology

As can be seen, there the ideology distribution of the selected retweeters mimic quite well the distribution of politicians in all cases. However, it is important to notice that in all cases retweeters were more moderate than politicians. PSOE politicians were the ones that replicated better the ideology of their followers.

Emotional predispositions and political polarization

Once the ideology of the retweeters that had been followed throughout the period of the study was estimated and collected, the relationship between polarization and emotion was investigated. Two analyses were conducted for each politician's retweeters to answer the hypotheses: arousal level and individual emotion level. In the arousal level, emotions were classified based on arousal to see if there were differences in polarization based on arousal (which would confirm the arousal hypotheses). Subsequently, emotions were introduced individually to check for possible individual effects of emotions based on appraisal tendencies and also the interactions that were hypothesized to have an effect. If the individual emotions or interactions had an effect, then the hypothesis of individual emotions and/or interactions would be confirmed.

In order to conduct the test, the classification of users that was previously done was used as a way to derive characteristics of the users that could explain the ideological polarization. In other words, a set of independent variables were used to explain the levels

of polarization of individuals. These explanatory variables used were derived from the logistic regression that was previously conducted and that allowed us to recognize behavioral and personal characteristics of the user. As explained previously, of special interest in this thesis is the effect of emotions on polarization. If a specific emotion (in some few cases more than one emotion) or other factor/s was relevant (i.e. it was selected as statistically significant factor), the user was classified as being affected positively by that specific factor (i.e. that specific factor increased the likelihood of retweeting certain tweet). This created categorical variables that expressed the characteristics of a specific user (e.g. the user used to retweet in the morning or not) and these variables along with other controlling variables were used to explain ideological polarization. Additionally, the β parameter in the model used to derive the ideology of users was employed. This parameter was used as a controlling variable that represented political engagement. The variables that were inputted into the model were vectors that accounted for the characteristics of the individual retweeter. For each politician j (Albert Rivera and Pablo Iglesias), vectors were created representing individual retweeters of each politician and their characteristics. These vectors representing the individual characteristics were:

Morning

$V_{j\ morning} = (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was a morning user (i.e. tended to retweet more during the morning). If so, the element in the vector that reflects the characteristics of user k would take the value 1, and it would take 0 otherwise.

Night

$V_{j\ night} = (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was a night user (i.e. tended to retweet more during the night). If so, the element in the vector that reflects the characteristics of user k would take the value 1, and it would take 0 otherwise.

Before the elections

$V_{j\ before\ the\ election}$= ($u_{j1}$, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN}) where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more active before the elections than after (i.e. tended to retweet more before the elections). If so, the element in the vector that reflects the characteristics of user k would take the value 1, and it would take 0 otherwise.

After the elections

$V_{j\ after\ the\ election}$= ($u_{j1}$, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN}) where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more active after the elections than after (i.e. tended to retweet more after the elections). If so, the element in the vector that reflects the characteristics of user k would take the value 1, and it would take 0 otherwise.

Political Interest

$V_{j\ political\ interest}$= ($u_{j1}$, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN}) where u_{jk} expressed the interest or engagement in politics. This figure is derived from the β term in the equation estimating political ideology.

Temporal emotions

$V_{j\ temporal\ emotion}$= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN}) where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was temporally (since it was such an emotionally charged time) affected by an emotions (anger, fear, disgust, sadness, surprise, happiness and joy) before the elections (i.e. tended to retweet or agree more if a tweet expressed a specific emotion or sentiment before the elections). If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

Arousal

$V_{j\ high\ arousal}$= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, ... u_{jk}, ..., u_{jN}) where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet (or to agree with) a tweet that expressed a high arousal emotion (fear, surprise or anger). If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

$V_{j\ medium\ arousal}= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet (or to agree with) a tweet that expressed a medium arousal emotion (happiness or disgust). If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

$V_{j\ low\ arousal}= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet (or to agree with) a tweet that expressed a low arousal emotion (joy or sadness). If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

In the rare case a user was predisposed to two emotions of different arousals (less than 2%), the user was classified based on the highest arousing emotion.

Dispositional emotions

$V_{j\ dispositional\ emotion}= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet (or to agree with) a tweet that expressed a specific emotion for the whole time of the study. If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

Interactions

$V_{j\ interaction\ fear\ and\ anger}= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet a tweet that expressed a fear and anger for the whole time of the study. If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise.

$V_{j\ interaction\ disgust\ and\ anger}= (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where u_{jk} expressed whether user k was more likely to retweet a tweet that expressed a disgust and anger for the whole time of the study. If so, the element of user k in the vector would take the value 1 or 0 otherwise. The other variable that needed to be estimated was the dependent variable that had to be explained, political polarization. Although retweeters were more moderate than the politicians, almost all Rivera retweeters (Ciudadanos) were in the right politically (i.e. Ciudadanos ideology > 0) and almost all Iglesias' retweeters were in the left (i.e. Podemos ideology < 0). This meant that it could be easily assumed that the more to the right a

107

Rivera retweeter was, the more polarized he/she was and that the more to the left an Iglesias retweeter was, the more polarized he/she would be. If the parties selected were centrist (as in the case of PSOE), then this would not be possible since the extremism could come from the right or the left. However, since the retweeters of Rivera were clearly in the right and the retweeters of Iglesias in the left side of the political spectrum, this assumption is reasonable. The measure of ideology was a continuous measure that represented polarization and thus, the vector response variable. For each politician j, a vector $V_{j\,ideology}$ was created such that $V_{j\,ideology} = (u_{j1}, u_{j2}, \dots u_{jk}, \dots, u_{jN})$ where p_{jk} expressed the ideology of retweeter k from politician j. The average ideology of Rivera (Ciudadanos) retweeters was 1.15 and of Pablo Iglesias (Podemos) was -1.2. The retweeter that was more to the right in the case of Albert Rivera had an ideology estimated at value +3.3 and the retweeter more to the left of Pablo Iglesias was -2.9. Both vectors (one for each politicians) were used as response variables. Since ideology was a continuous variable, a linear regression methods could be employed.

Two linear regressions were conducted for each politician, one testing the arousal hypothesis (and thus, emotions with high arousal were clustered together and similarly with medium and low arousal emotions) and the other testing individual emotions and the interaction study in this thesis. The results of the linear regressions had to be interpreted differently depending on the politician. For Albert Rivera's retweeters regression, if the coefficient of an explanatory variable was positive, it would mean that specific explanatory variable contributed positively to the polarization of the user and if the coefficient was negative that variable contributed to de-polarization. In the case of Pablo Iglesias, if in the regression the coefficient of a specific explanatory variable was negative, it would mean that this explanatory variable contributed to polarization but if

the coefficient was negative it can be understood that this variable contributes to moderation.

Out of the 2000 users that were followed, those users that could not be reliably classified in the logistic regression or the ones that could not be placed in the ideological scale had to be also discarded. As a result, the regressions of Rivera included 767 users and Iglesias' 793 users.

Arousal Hypothesis

The results showed that there were no differences in terms of polarization based on arousal. Neither Albert Rivera nor Pablo Iglesias showed significant differences based on arousal. None of the groups of emotions based on arousal were different from each other ($p > 0.05$)[11]. Consequently, it can be concluded that arousal does not significantly impact polarization.

Arousal Hypothesis

	Rivera	Iglesias
Intercept	1.65***	-1.4***
High arousal (reference group low arousal)	-0.17	-0.031
Medium arousal (reference group low arousal)	-0.23	0.055
No emotions (reference group low arousal)	-0.3	0.00047
Morning users	0.2	-0.26
Night users	0.69**	-0.25*
After elections	0.32***	-0.01
Before elections	0.15*	-0.03
Political interest	0.28***	-0.22***

*Significance level p<0.1 represented as *, p<0.05 ** and p<0.001 ****

Table 3.1 Logistic Regression Arousal Hypothesis

Appraisal and Interaction Hypothesis

In order to observe these hypotheses, emotions and the interaction taken into account were explored individually. The momentary emotions were also included in the

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[11] The complete results of the regressions are presented in the appendix H

regression to control for temporary emotion effects. Here are also reported the rest of effects of other variables that were included in the model as control variables[12].

The results of both politicians' retweeters showed very similar picture even though they are in opposite extremes (left vs right wing) in the political spectrum. All the effects tended to be stronger for Rivera than for Iglesias' retweeters. In terms of control variables, Rivera retweeters' were significantly more polarized if they were more likely to retweet Rivera after the Catalan elections ($p<0.01$) and during the night ($p<0.01$). A significant effect ($p<0.05$) showed that Iglesias' retweeters that were more likely to retweet in the night, were also more polarized. For both set of Twitter users, political engagement significantly ($p<0.01$) increased polarization. None of the other control variables were significantly relevant to explain polarization.

Lastly, the emotions variables presented some interesting results. Neither in the case of Albert Rivera nor Pablo Iglesias retweeters, the variables that accounted for temporary effects of emotions were relevant. This might indicate that temporary emotions do not influence polarization since radicalization tends to be a long run process. Those Rivera's retweeters predisposed to the positive emotion of happiness were significantly more polarized than the others. However, this effect was not replicated in the case of Iglesias' retweeters. Although this might seem a contradiction, some evidence suggests that enthusiasm (i.e. happy) affects conservatives and progressives differently. Whereas in progressives enthusiasm encourages them to seek more information in general, in the case of conservatives it discourages them to look for counter-attitudinal information that disconfirm their prior beliefs and hypothetically to become more polarized (Song, 2017).

Appraisal and Interaction Hypothesis

	Rivera	Iglesias
Intercept	1.35***	-1.4***

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[12] The complete results of the regressions are presented in the appendix I

Anger	0.32***	0.022
Fear	-0.27**	0.24
Disgust	-0.04	0.0034
Sadness	0.12	-0.067
Surprise	0.13	-0.1
Joy	0.64*	-0.15
Happiness	0.24**	-0.09
Momentary anger	-0.13	0.1
Momentary fear	-0.05	-0.17
Momentary disgust	-0.12	-0.17
Momentary sadness	-0.12	0.077
Momentary surprise	0.0032	0.12
Momentary joy	-0.081	-0.35
Momentary happiness	0.22	
Morning users	0.26	-0.24
Night users	0.64**	-0.22**
After elections	0.29***	-0.016
Before elections	0.15*	-0.05
*Anger*Fear*	0.53*	-0.63**
*Anger*Disgust*	-0.35	-0.17
Political interest	0.27***	-0.22***

Significance level p<0.1 represented as *, p<0.05 ** and p<0.001 ***

Table 3.2 Logistic Regression Appraisal and Interaction Hypothesis

Moreover, Rivera's retweeters predisposed to anger significantly increased polarization ($p<0.01$). However, this effect in the case of Pablo Iglesias was not present. Although predicted as a factor that could potentially increase political radicalism, disgust was not a significant factor in neither of the regressions. Dispositional fear significantly decreased polarization ($p<0.01$) in the case of Rivera as predicted by research on emotions and politics (Skitka, Bauman, & Mullen, 2004; Marcus & Mackuen, 1993). In the case of Iglesias, the tendency to also *decrease* polarization was clear but the effect only approached significance ($p=0.1$). Importantly, temporal fear did not decrease polarization significantly for neither Rivera nor Iglesias' retweeters. This means that the effect was only present on those users predisposed to fear not the ones only temporally sensitive to it. Finally, according to the interaction hypothesis, some interactions could enhance polarization effects. The results showed that although fear on its own decreases the

polarization, the interaction between anger and fear significantly increases polarization in the case of Rivera (p=0.078) and in the case of Iglesias (p<0.05). The interactions between disgust and anger were not significant.

Discussion

In this section of the thesis, the ideology and polarization were studied using Twitter and social media. This social media was a cost and time efficient method to broadly study these ideas. Ideology, ideological bubbles and polarization and are popular topics in the social media literature (Barbera, 2015; Adamic & Glance, 2005; King, Orlando, & Sparks, 2016; Conover, et al., 2011; Colleoni, Rozza, & Arvidsson, 2014). However, in this thesis the goal was not only to study superficially ideology and levels of polarization but also to study the possible factors that impact them both. Polarization has been shown to make people irrationally dislike more their political opponents (Shanto, Sood, & Lelkes, 2012) which makes it very difficult to work with other people. This might have implications for the current state of affairs since polarization along with populism has severely eroded modern liberal democracies (Enyedi, 2016; Silva, 2018; Palonen, 2009). Consequently, it is important to understand the factors that have an impact on polarization.

In this section, the influence of emotional predispositions on polarization in Twitter has been studied. If emotions influenced polarization, there were three set of hypothesis: the arousal hypothesis, cognitive appraisal hypothesis and interaction hypothesis. The arousal hypothesis was not confirmed since users predisposed to high arousal emotions were not more polarized than users predisposed to low arousal emotions. The cognitive appraisal and interaction hypothesis were partially confirmed. A more detailed analysis could be performed because each emotion and regression was separately inputted into the regression. The most interesting patterns were those that arose in both ends of the political

spectrum since they are more generalizable. In both cases, predisposition to fear were a strong factor leading towards de-polarization. Fear in the long run might increase tolerance for other political ideas (Skitka, Bauman, & Mullen, 2004) and also it might increase counter (and pro) attitudinal information seeking (Marcus & Mackuen, 1993) which might lead to de-polarization. Predisposition to anger was also a significant predictor of polarization for user in the right (Rivera retweeters) but not in the left. Although anger was not significant in the case of Iglesias, for users in the right (Rivera retweeters) and in the left (Iglesias' retweeters) the interaction between anger and fear significantly increased polarization ($p<0.05$). This might indicate that this interaction variable has a substantially different effect to that of fear. Whereas fear decreases polarization, the interaction of fear and anger increases it. These results bring to attention the important role of emotions in the polarized political climate. It also shows that it is important to have a nuanced conceptualization of how emotions differently interact with polarization. Emotional valence (positive vs negative) does not correctly explain the different impact of fear and anger: both emotions are negative but whereas the former decreases radicalization the latter increases it.

In general, it is important to understand not only the rational and ideological basis of polarization (some of them very well understood) but also its irrational or emotional basis. If liberal democracies have to work, the first step in the right direction is towards understanding the phenomena that are hindering (or even precluding) their normal processes. As these results show, emotional predispositions are important factors impacting polarization. Understanding them might also be a step forward in preventing populists from exploiting people's feelings and emotional predispositions for their benefit.

Conclusions

In this thesis, the convulse period of the Catalan election and its political impact was analyzed using Twitter as a research tool. Two parties were studied during the election, Ciudadanos (Cs) and Podemos (Ps) since they were new interesting parties, their electorates were considerably younger than the electorates of the established parties PP and PSOE. This work was structured in four chapters where the first set the theoretical grounds, the second one dealt with the elections more generally and focusing on networks in Twitter around the candidates, the third chapter dealt with lexicon and emotions conveyed by the politicians of Cs and Ps and the last chapter dealt with emotions and polarization.

After setting the theoretical framework in the first chapter, the second chapter dealt with what Twitter activity looked like across the Catalan election. Three different hypotheses were explored. Firstly, it was confirmed that the intensity of events was correlated the intensity of Twitter activity. Secondly, two types of networks were created: retweet and mixed (mentions and replies). The former was clearly structured into two (or more) clusters of supporters and detractors. The understanding of the retweet graph might unveil support communities and even might enable the targeting of potential voters. Thirdly, the cohesion of the politicians' networks was explored using several network metrics. Cs' seemed to be a more integrated party as a whole than Ps. This might be influenced by two prominent factors: Ps in Catalonia ran as a coalition and it had a major crisis right before the election and one of Cs big issues is Catalan nationalism; most of the important politicians and most of the supporters in Catalonia (and in Spain) became interested in the party due to the complicated situation of Catalan nationalism. Therefore, unlike Ps, for Cs the Catalan election was a big uniting force.

The second chapter also dealt with cohesiveness but in this case the lexical and emotion cohesiveness of politicians' discourse. Using several machine learning and natural language processing Python libraries (Řehůřek & Sojka, 2010; Pedregosa, et al., 2011), lexical and emotional similarity were tested for Ps and Cs. The results showed that Cs in Catalonia and in Spain were remarkably similar in terms of the lexicon used. Although Ps politicians were not very cohesive in their lexicon used, they were remarkably uniform in the types of emotions conveyed. Lastly, systematic differences of emotions in messages of political groups were tested. The results showed that Cs in Spain was more likely to write messages using the emotions of outrage and anger. This probably was the first hint of a mild turn of Cs to right-wing populism. The beginning of projects such as España Ciudadana (patriotic movement propelled by Cs), showed the will of Cs to use that anger and outrage in their advantage to win votes in the long run (Moraga, 2018).

Lastly, the last chapter studied in depth the relationship between emotions and polarization. A large sample of users that followed and assiduously retweeted Pablo Iglesias (the leader of Ps) and Albert Rivera (the leader of Cs) were selected to test this hypothesized relationship. To do so, users were classified according to the factors that influenced their retweeting behavior (conceived as a Twitter tool of agreeing with certain messages). Some of the factors included in this classification were dispositional (i.e. more persistent) emotions. Subsequently, the ideology of the users was estimated through statistician inference using *Stan* (Stan Development Team, 2012). Lastly, the relationship of certain factors (especially dispositional emotions) associated with retweeting behavior and ideological polarization was tested. The results showed that users predisposed to anger were more likely to be polarized but users predisposed to fear were more likely to be moderate. Additionally, the interaction between anger and fear was seen to polarize, even tough fear on its own had the opposite effect.

General Discussion

In general, the section of this thesis answered different questions using methodologies typically used by digital humanities and computational social sciences.

A general overview of how the election developed in Twitter was explained in the second chapter. Although other aspects of the network could be studied, cohesion seemed to correctly introduce the concepts of integrity of political communities. In other words, how integrated nodes that supported a candidate or party were. This was important because it explored structural cohesion (i.e. how interconnected party's networks were).

The third chapter dealt with a different type of cohesion. This type would only take into account politicians' discourse, not other network features. That is, no other accounts would be taken into account except for politicians and their speech. This was measured at two levels in an attempt to capture the richness of speech of politicians from Cs in Catalonia and Spain and Ps in Catalonia and Spain. The results showed a different picture at purely lexical and emotional cohesion level. The former was dominated by Cs in Catalonia which meant they had clear instructions or guidelines (explicitly stated or not) on topics they had to talk about. The latter by Ps in Catalonia, which is less likely to thought of or dissected in some specific guidelines. Additionally, it was rather obvious that Cs in Spain was making an attempt to capitalize on certain emotions. Moreover, although Cs' politicians had always been opposed to populism, this trend indicated that they were at least partially initiating a populist movement themselves. This movement was based not on the confrontation with the elites (since Cs' was at least partially, a technocratic party (Orriols L. , 2018) but with an "external" enemy, in this case Catalan pro-independence parties and institutions. This populist appeal was not convenient in Catalonia since in order to expand their support, Cs had to appeal to more moderate voters. For that reason, in order to increase their electoral success, the emotional content

of Cs messages in one region and in the other was different. This might also show a certain moral flexibility of political parties and of the electorate (Bauman, 2000). Consequently, at least up to this point, Cs was allowed to take positions based not on what they thought was consistently morally correct but based on what the majority thought was correct, or more accurately what their potential future voters thought was correct (Barceló, 2018; eldiario.es, 2018; Díaz, 2018). Although in this study Cs appeared to be relying on populist appeals due to the circumstances, this does not mean than Ps can or will not do the same in the future.

Lastly, the fourth chapter tested a specific relationship and revealed that whereas certain dispositional emotions contribute to polarization, others have the opposite effect. This could be important for mobilization of campaign volunteers or possible voters (Issenberg, 2013). Additionally, this could also be helpful to understand the basis of certain people's political radicalization and how to counteract it.

Contributions

This work will help to advance in a more efficient and automatized analysis of the political landscape. Using the methodologies employed throughout this thesis, a systematic analysis of elections and political parties from other countries could be conducted. Following the structure of this thesis, a party's networks and its charchteristics could be studied using graphical representations of their networks and commonly used metrics to estimate their cohesion. Subsenquently, the discourse of the politicians could be analyzed at a lexical and emotional level to establish the type of strategy of the different political parties. Lastly, an analysis of a party's electorate, its predispositions and its ideology could be conducted to establish possible polarizing or moderating strategies that parties might use.

In the second chapter, general network analysis was applied to the Catalan case. This analysis contributed to the fields of digital humanities and politics in three broad ways. Firstly, Twitter activity was correlated with events of importance (i.e. the more important a day/event was, the more activity in Twitter there was). This has been seen in other studies (Aragón, Kappler, Kaltenbrunner, Laniado, & Volkovich, 2013) and it means that tracking the activity of Twitter could be a proxy to discern which events or dates are more important for the citizenry. Secondly, estimating several metrics of the Twitter (retweet) networks of parties or politicians might be a solid first approximation of how structurally integrated the support for a party or a politician is. This could be especially useful for political opponents that are eager to understand what the support of certain political movements look like and maybe how to start to break it.

The third chapter dealt with political discourse analysis and included emotions in addition to the lexical aspect of it. This is a badly needed holistic approach to the usual discourse analysis and it is especially important nowadays when a big part of the political discourse is emotion-based (Marcus & Mackuen, 1993; Weber, 2013; Marcus G. E., 2000). Analyzing both aspects might also shed light on phenomena that would not be obvious only performing one analysis. For instance, in this thesis, the emotional analysis helped to spot the beginning of a populist discourse coming from Cs. This trend became apparent when this party started a new movement "España Ciudadana" (Moraga, 2018) that was at least partially built on the anger and outrage against the Catalan pro-independence movement and that some journalists and politicians from other parties already categorize as populist (Martiarena, 2018).

Lastly, the fourth chapter dealt with emotions and political polarization. With this political landscape where politicians use social media to micro-target their audiences and potential electorate (Issenberg, 2013), classifications of users based on emotions might

be a way to understand better a user at a deeper level. Understanding the user in terms of emotion might give information about how polarized, combative, engaged or disengaged an individual is. Consequently, a political party could use that information to mobilize volunteers, detect potential voters or increase turnout among their voters.

Limitations and Future work

This work had several general limitations. Firstly, only information from Twitter was used to study the behavior of the electorate. This limited the amount of information that could be reliably generalized. Although external information could have been used, this work should be understood as the first approximation to the complex problem of better understanding political and social problems using social media tools.

Additionally, there are some specific limitations to the chapters than conform this thesis. Chapter 2 dealt with social networks based on queries with the name of the candidates. Information could have been more complete if hashtags were introduced in the queries (although the drawback might have been the lack of internal uniformity since criteria in the queries would not have not been perfectly consistent).

The third chapter also had some limitations. The lexical similarity test conducted to test discourse similarity among politicians, was very likely not absolutely precise, especially when the number of tweets was low. This might have caused some inexactitudes, especially in the case of some Cs candidates that are not very active in Twitter. Another important limitation was the precision of the machine learning to predict discrete emotions conveyed in certain sentences. With the objective of increasing the positive evidences of specific emotions, manually tagged from non-political databases partially fed the algorithm. Since the field of this databases was not politics, there could have been some inexactitudes in the classification of processes.

Lastly, the fourth chapter had an important limitation regarding the generalization of the study's results to the general population. A common problem throughout the studies that use Twitter as a source of information is that the sample that comes out of it is almost certainly skewed, favoring those users that tend to be more active in Twitter than the average (Mustafaraj, Finn, Whitlock, & Metaxas, 2011). This was especially the case in this chapter where information about of users' retweeting behavior in Twitter was used to predict user typology. Obviously, those users who avoided retweeting where less likely to be selected in the sample of users to study (since they would be less likely to appear as a retweeter). Consequently, the users studied in this chapter were more active in Twitter than average. In addition, these users were probably younger and more educated than the general population since Twitter users are on average young and of a higher class than the average population (Gayo-Avello, 2011; Gayo-Avello D. , 2012). Furthermore, users selected to be part of the sample used to estimate ideology are probably skewed in the same manner. Consequently, it is also important to notice that conclusions about ideology have to be cautious since not all population was represented in the sample.

As said above, future work should deal with the further external validation of the contributions made by this thesis. Further testing the methodology and hypotheses raised in this study in some other election in another country might be helpful to establish its generalizability. Specifically, in the second and third chapter, it would be a sound idea to include more sentences to have more robust results. Lastly, in the case of the fourth chapter, tracking retweeting behavior of user for a longer period of time might help to understand more reliably the factors that decisively influence the behavior on Twitter. In addition, when estimating ideology more dimensions in the Euclidean space could be and not only right or left. For instance, in Catalonia independence parties tend to agree on most issues because most political debate in this region deals with the independence.

However, JuntsxCat is right-wing and ERC is left-wing. That is because in Catalonia (and maybe at other levels of analysis) the right-left distinction is not the only essential one to understand the situation, but also the ideological distinction of territorial decentralization. For instance, although Cs and JuntsxCat are both right-wing, they are political adversaries due to the different understanding of how competences should be distributed across territory (JuntsxCat wanting maximal decentralization, even independence and Cs seeking the opposite). Consequently, including another dimension might further improve the ideological estimation. This was not very important in Spain since right-wing is associated with territorial centralization and left-wing with more decentralization (although this tendency is not very prominent and left-wing parties tend to have an ambiguous position because the independence position is a very unpopular issue in Spain, outside Catalonia). But if Catalan or nationalist parties were to be included in an analysis, this aspect of ideology would have to be taken into account.

As mentioned before, more generally big data faces some challenges such as data reliability or interferences such as bots in Twitter, fake accounts in social media among others (Bessi & Ferrara, 2016). This is thought to have played a role in some elections and political processes. Moreover, another problem with big data and social media is that the online profile of someone might not exactly coincide with the off-line personality. This should also be taken into account when generalizing the results. Additionally, information that one can extract from Twitter cannot be perfectly generalized since the Twitter population only represents a subset of the total population (Mustafaraj, Finn, Whitlock, & Metaxas, 2011; Gayo-Avello D. , 2012).

It might be useful for future work to control for interference such as bots and to validate with external data the Twitter users and their profiles.

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144

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Appendices

A) <u>Letter of Consent</u>

Western Arts&Humanities

Discourse and Social Network Analysis in Politics

Principal Investigator: Juan Luis Suarez, Associate Vice-President (Research)

<u>Letter of Information</u>

1. Invitation to Participate

You are being invited to participate in a research project conducted by researchers at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities focusing on political activity in Twitter. The purpose of this letter is to provide you with the information required to make an informed decision regarding your participation in this research study. Your decision whether or not to participate will not adversely affect your relationship with the University or your grades, if applicable. Please read the information below, and ask questions about anything you do not understand, before deciding whether or not to participate.

2. What participation entails

If you agree to take part in this study, you will be asked to individually read sentences and rate them based on certain sentiment categories. The categories will be positive, negative, anxiety, anger, sadness, certainty, past and future orientation. You will rate them using a 5-point rating scale. After reading this letter and signing the consent form, you will be asked to participate during two 30-minute sessions with an 10-minute break in between. During these two sessions, you will be asked to assess as many sentences as time permits, bearing in mind that there is no time limit for assessing each sentence, and that there is no minimum nor maximum number of sentences you are required to assess.

3. Purpose of this Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate how certain emotions are associated with certain sentences.

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4. Inclusion Criteria

To participate in this study, you need to be over 18 years old. You have to be a native speaker of Spanish or have an advanced level (3300 or above) in the language and you have to be able to read Spanish to participate since the tweets are in Spanish.

5. Possible Risks and Harms

This study does not involve any anticipated physical or psychological risk.

6. Possible Benefits

There will not be any direct bene t for participants. This study will help to understand better emotions in the political discourse

7. Compensation

You will not be compensated for your participation in this research.

8. Voluntary Participation

Participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate, refuse to answer any questions or withdraw from the study at any time with no effect on your future (care/academic status/employment etc). You do not waive any legal right by consenting to this study.

9. Confidentiality

All data collected will remain confidential and accessible to the investigators of this study. For publication purposes the anonymized data might be shared with independent researchers and/or in an open access repository. If the results are published, your name will not be used. If you choose to withdraw from this study, your data will be removed and destroyed from our database. Representatives of The University of Western Ontario's Non-Medical Research Ethics Board may require access to your study-related records to monitor the conduct of the research.

10. Contacts for Further Information

If you require any further information regarding this research project or your participation in the study you may contact Juan Luis Suarez:

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant or the conduct of this study, you may contact The Office of Human Research Ethics

11. Publication
If the results of the study are published, your name will not be used. If you would like to receive a copy of any potential study results, please contact Juan Luis Suarez

This letter is yours to keep for future reference.

Version date: 10/02/2018

2 of 3

Consent Form

Project Title: Discourse and Social Network Analysis in Politics

Study Investigator's Name: Juan Luis Suarez

I have read the Letter of Information, have had the nature of the study explained to me and I agree to participate. All questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

Participant's Name (please print): _____

Participant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Person Obtaining Informed Consent (please print): _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

B) <u>Sample of question in the survey</u>

0 - Si la frase NO le transmite la emoción mencionada

1 - Si la frase SI le transmite la emoción mencionada

<u>Sample question:</u>

Q1 Ruedas rajadas y pintadas: el día a día del acoso separatista a jueces y fiscales en Cataluña.
Cut and painted wheels: the daily life of the separatist harassment of judges and prosecutors in Catalonia.

Esta frase me transmite:
This sentence makes me feel:

	NO	SI
Amor	○	○
Alegría	○	○
Sorpresa	○	○
Enfado	○	○
Tristeza	○	○
Miedo	○	○

Sample of the questions in the survey

C) <u>List of all Stimuli in the Questionnaire</u>

List of all the stimuli: Rivera

Tweet number	Tweet Code	Text in the tweet
0	9.34485E+17	'El Govern debate un documento que propugna la infiltración nacionalista en todos los ámbitos sociales' 1990... https://t.co/fjc6J2nQp5
1	9.34484E+17	Esta noche me entrevista @_InakiLopez_ y sus colaboradores en @SextaNocheTV en @laSextaTV. Os espero. https://t.co/fNAesVyP04
2	9.34442E+17	'Rivera llama al voto útil y pide el apoyo a los socialistas hartos del 'procés'. vía @EFEnoticias https://t.co/94u9eplnuQ
3	9.34436E+17	Why did Russian social media swarm the digital conversation about Catalan independence? https://t.co/QdrNUE8mRw
4	9.34418E+17	A las víctimas de violencia machista: "No estáis solas, estamos con vosotras". Vía @Servimedia https://t.co/XfzBetdk3f
5	9.34408E+17	Cs es la casa de todos los españoles que defienden la libertad y la igualdad. Creemos en un país diverso y unido, que no se enfrente por territorios, una España de ciudadanos libres e iguales. https://t.co/UPeou37vyC
6	9.34361E+17	Kasia es una mujer valiente, y su testimonio nos recuerda que queda mucho por hacer. La violencia machista no es solo una amenaza para las mujeres, es un desafío para nuestra sociedad y nuestra democracia. Juntos, acabaremos con esta lacra. No estáis solas https://t.co/lqndqPU7zS
7	9.34351E+17	Aquí @JorgeBustos1 explica por qué el bipartidismo y los nacionalistas nos 'quieren' tanto... 'Odiar a Ciudadanos'. https://t.co/hIWxankKLg

8	9.34176E+17	Unas semanas después de estar en Almería, volveré por mi querida Andalucía, en el encuentro de @La_Ser con @juanmarin_cs, en Sevilla. https://t.co/FfNqdx30mk
9	9.3417E+17	Mi apoyo a jueces, fiscales y servidores públicos que persiguen delitos para protegernos, bajo presión y coacción. https://t.co/zGyIC7ksRN?amp=1
10	9.34094E+17	Ruedas rajadas y pintadas: el día a día del acoso separatista a jueces y fiscales en Cataluña. https://t.co/4D1zpS83sL
11	9.3405E+17	Mis compañeros @CsHospitalet han sufrido ya 9 'ataques puntuales'. Los nacionalistas odian la libertad, nosotros la amamos. #NonosCallaran https://t.co/REBb8Wr5cL
12	9.34029E+17	Sánchez e Iceta han asegurado que no quieren llegar a acuerdos con los constitucionalistas. Nosotros sí sumaremos con todos los que quieran poner fin a la pesadilla del procés separatista. https://t.co/HS2zq7tJ0h
13	9.34015E+17	Sobre el nuevo amaño del Cupo Vasco "Es injusto, se está dopando un 30% a una comunidad que debería aportar" https://t.co/XujuhvLRj5
14	9.33968E+17	Gracias @AlainCuenca, al grupo de expertos en general, vuestro informe sobre la financiación autonómica es muy razonable. En Cs lo asumimos. https://t.co/GNvCBsBZfC
15	9.33844E+17	'Oportunismo fiscal', editorial de @el_pais, crítica con el oportunismo de PPSOE contra el interés de los españoles. https://t.co/CsXxLjmBS5
16	9.33839E+17	La Junta electoral da la razón a @CiudadanosCs y prohíbe a TV3 llamar "Govern en el exilio" a Puigdemont y cía. https://t.co/vzMEmmjNrb
17	9.33811E+17	La número dos de la candidatura de Colau: "Yo soy independentista" vía @libertaddigital https://t.co/whW6kjzMDf
18	9.33797E+17	Políticos imputados por malversación de fondos públicos... Podemos y Colau sacrificando a Barcelona en el altar separatista. https://t.co/9xpxHG3DuX
19	9.33794E+17	Mientras nacionalistas y PSOE bloquean la bajada IRPF de Cs para todos los españoles, con el #Cuponazo pagamos la bajada a empresas vascas. https://t.co/zVOAd1FfjL
20	9.33783E+17	Si quieres saber cómo te afecta y por qué es injusto e insolidario el #Cuponazo vasco, amañado por #PPSOE y nacionalistas, aquí te lo explico en pocos minutos desde la tribuna del @Congreso_Es https://t.co/Z692d7d6F5
21	9.33757E+17	Sobre la injusticia del cupo vasco, 'La magia del cuponazo', por @Enric_Hernandez en @elperiodico https://t.co/DryslYLGeG
22	9.33726E+17	Otro ejemplo de la estafa que representan los políticos separatistas y el fracaso del procés en Europa. https://t.co/UyNioRXhvR
23	9.33678E+17	Sánchez y PSC son más de pactar gobiernos con ERC, como hicieron con Carod Rovira, o meter a gente de CIU en listas. Tomen nota para #21D. https://t.co/Xw3O2zlBX7
24	9.33668E+17	'Rivera califica el cupo vasco aprobado de «amaño político» y asegura que no es fruto de ningún «cálculo técnico»' https://t.co/UVfb5g3yQn
25	9.3366E+17	Hoy nos hemos quedado 'solos' con la mayoría de españoles, con nuestra enmienda a la totalidad al amaño político del #cuponazo, y defendiendo la solidaridad y la igualdad entre españoles. https://t.co/kchzjtZaGc
26	9.33643E+17	No más triquiñuelas y amaños de #PPSOE con los nacionalistas. Hoy Cs vota contra el #Cuponazo vasco y a favor de la transparencia y la igualdad de todos los españoles; es hora de una reforma sería y justa del régimen de financiación autonómica. https://t.co/7P13W7x5F9
27	9.33428E+17	Entre el lío de dar un golpe de estado, la fuga, la destrucción de papeles... un descuido lo tiene cualquiera. https://t.co/ku4IrU9Cta
28	9.33419E+17	Y aún cree que La Caixa, Planeta, Codorniu etc tienen sede social en Cataluña y que Europa reconoce la independencia de Cataluña... #Lost https://t.co/6HkSiEttck
29	9.3334E+17	Seguimos trabajando para lograr la #EquiparaciónYa que merecen la @policianacional y la @guardia_civil. Hoy nos hemos reunido con los representantes de @jusapol https://t.co/JA5FfJnZxe
30	9.3333E+17	Arrimadas: "Si ganamos el 21-D, Cataluña dejará de ser un problema para Europa" https://t.co/ceIaCLKNU0
31	9.33326E+17	Mientras Puigdemont hace 'turismo a la fuga', en CAT ⬆ el desempleo, se van las empresas y se ahonda la fractura social. Los políticos separatistas querían dar un golpe 'contra España', pero en realidad el golpe nos lo han dado a todos los catalanes. https://t.co/O1fdPnyw4a
32	9.33319E+17	'España y el efecto naranja'. Por @jazarzalejos en @elconfidencial https://t.co/abMAaCJb3T
33	9.33265E+17	'PP-PSOE ignoran a sus expertos y pactan renovar el cupo vasco sin enmiendas'. Un 'trágala' insolidario inaceptable https://t.co/ASrQMcMpvd
34	9.33263E+17	'Las aulas como ariete contra España', editorial @elespanolcom https://t.co/pC5h2BrUL0
35	9.33254E+17	El régimen bipartidista-nacionalista pierde los nervios ante el fin del cambio de cromos. Los españoles toman nota. https://t.co/eZ3WIDq76u
36	9.33251E+17	'Colau y la Generalitat boicotearon la candidatura de Barcelona para la EMA'. https://t.co/lalsWq7Vye?amp=1
37	9.33049E+17	Hoy el PSOE ha seguido negando la evidencia: la ocupación de las aulas por parte del separatismo. No podemos permitir que en ningún lugar de España se utilicen las aulas para intentar adoctrinar a nuestros hijos https://t.co/QbhIiq5E6p
38	9.33046E+17	Rivera muestra la Constitución en Congreso al defender una ley que evite que el nacionalismo se apodere de las aulas https://t.co/yaJZHeS3JM
39	9.3304E+17	PSOE, Podemos y separatistas rechazan el proyecto de ley de Cs para desarrollar la Alta Inspección educativa. https://t.co/Q50plJKaX9
40	9.33032E+17	Esta tarde nos hemos reunido con los principales sindicatos de la Policia Nacional. Aquellos que defienden nuestra democracia y nuestras vidas, merecen trabajar con dignidad y con un salario igual para todos los CFSE. Es de justicia. https://t.co/7pRAR7GpGO

41	9.33002E+17	Ya basta de mirar hacia otro lado, como hicieron PPSOE durante décadas. Hoy he defendido en el Congreso la ley para garantizar una educación de calidad, libre de manipulación y propaganda ideológica, para formar a ciudadanos libres e iguales. https://t.co/MbqoM4GMdk
42	9.32949E+17	PPSOE y nacionalistas vascos nos quitan el derecho a enmendar la ley del cupo vasco que afecta a todos los españoles https://t.co/xppYlviwIo
43	9.32898E+17	Gracias al ex primer ministro @manuelvalls por su apoyo a la democracia española y a la unión de todos los europeos. https://t.co/e30NkbqvQZ?amp=1
44	9.32701E+17	El programa del PSC-PSOE parece un programa electoral de Pujol o Artur Mas... pasándose por el forro el marco constitucional. https://t.co/YAQR2rETPp
45	9.32642E+17	Qué rabia que el golpe separatista nos deje a los barceloneses y a España sin esta sede europea. Paremos esta ruina. https://t.co/OraczMr6od
46	9.32618E+17	Bienvenido a España y a la libertad, @alcaldeledezma. Contad con el apoyo de la inmensa mayoría del pueblo español, y de toda Europa. Es la hora de la unidad de los demócratas venezolanos para derrotar la tiranía de Maduro. https://t.co/rCOydv9vtS
47	9.32553E+17	Es hora de impulsar una reforma que permita una financiación justa para todas las CCAA; no de profundizar la desigualdad entre españoles. Votaremos en contra del #cuponazo vasco que #PPSOE y nacionalistas han amañado a oscuras. https://t.co/vBVNaScgcK
48	9.32518E+17	Si quieren saber por qué es injusto el amaño del cupo vasco que ha hecho Rajoy con los nacionalistas, lean esto. https://t.co/2kUImg4rA6
49	9.32516E+17	A partir de las 9h me entrevista @carlos__alsina en @MasDeUno @OndaCero_es. Os espero. https://t.co/p3z0BCFUN0
50	9.32296E+17	Queremos financiación justa para las CCAA, no privilegios amañados con los nacionalistas. https://t.co/2PHPKGDuLi… https://t.co/PmNuXdYwt5
51	9.32293E+17	@Apapell @raflopeserralvo Sí, Boadella hizo lo mismo hace años, ni siquiera la aceptó, se la otorgó el tripartito de Maragall con ERC.
52	9.32254E+17	'¿Hay una espiral de silencio en Cataluña? Estos datos sugieren que sí'. El #21D hay que romper el silencio, votando https://t.co/2NmAi0jrYB
53	9.32248E+17	Hoy nos conjuramos otra vez en el Tívoli de Barcelona: no descansaremos hasta acabar con la pesadilla del 'procés' en las urnas; vamos a abrir una nueva etapa de libertad y convivencia en Cataluña, para darnos la mano de nuevo todos los españoles. https://t.co/Auqhlnz5GL
54	9.32235E+17	Hoy ha sido un día emocionante: hemos vuelto al Tívoli, 11 años después donde nació Cs, para conjurarnos y derrotar al separatismo el #21D #EquipoCs https://t.co/PJyIurqn4d
55	9.32187E+17	Encuesta @GAD3_com: ERC 23,1% Cs 22,3% JuntsxCat 16,7% PSC 15,1% PP 7,8% Podem 7,6% CUP 5,8% A 1 punto de finiquitar el procés y ganar #21D https://t.co/c4J2vVuF9I
56	9.32017E+17	Stalin era más fino, nunca se hubiera dejado una pierna de un 'traidor' en sus fotos 😐. https://t.co/2c1hiLOZuU
57	9.32009E+17	Hace 11 años nos conjuramos en el Tívoli para construir una alternativa ciudadana frente al nacionalismo. Mañana volvemos allí, te esperamos https://t.co/5bLKeTZE9e
58	9.31988E+17	Las CUP, alegrándose del fallecimiento de un servidor público. Vergüenza ajena, viendo que éstos han mandado en Cataluña 2 años. Ya basta. https://t.co/F0vQ2u2dw8
59	9.31974E+17	Conmovido con la terrible noticia. Mi más sentido pésame y todo mi apoyo a la familia del fiscal Maza, y a sus compañeros en la Fiscalía General del Estado. DEP https://t.co/Ji7mmZpKky
60	9.31954E+17	Multitudinaria protesta de policías y guardias civiles para equiparar su sueldo con las policías autonómicas https://t.co/TKm1oVKtQl
61	9.319E+17	Fascistas sois los que pretendéis echar de Barcelona a la mayoría de barceloneses, o de Cataluña a la mayoría de catalanes. Nunca lo lograréis. Bcn es mi ciudad, Cataluña mi tierra y España mi país. https://t.co/5q12C8UKJG
62	9.31895E+17	Colau ha decidido sacrificar Barcelona en el altar del independentismo. Mi ciudad tiene que volver a ser un referente del turismo, y no seguir sufriendo el lastre del separatismo ni las ocurrencias de una alcaldesa irresponsable. https://t.co/fjNKD7B9zR
63	9.31887E+17	El turismo no sólo es una industria; es también cultura, gastronomía, historia, diversión... Una manera de vivir el mundo. Lucharemos para que BCN vuelva a ser la ciudad abierta y moderna que siempre fue, y para que España sea líder del turismo del futuro https://t.co/fmz9JhNc4h
64	9.31881E+17	Barcelona debe volver a ser un referente de turismo y no sufrir los lastres del 'procés' ni las ocurrencias de Colau https://t.co/hUFUMPEhQh
65	9.3188E+17	'Rivera afea a ERC y a JuntsxCat que tengan en sus listas a imputados por malversación' vía @expansioncom https://t.co/1SvxjhYC4w
66	9.31817E+17	Ciudadanos vuelve al Tívoli: de 'outsiders' a mirar a la Generalitat en 11 años https://t.co/kjRsyUU5jS
67	9.31808E+17	Bienvenido a España, @AlcaldeLedezma, bienvenido a la Libertad. Hoy los demócratas te abrimos los brazos, así como Venezuela abrió los suyos a miles de españoles en la época más negra de nuestra historia. Nos vemos muy pronto. https://t.co/NOoJNREpoW
68	9.31609E+17	Cs estará mañana en la manifestación a favor de equiparación salarial de la GC y la PN. Mi apoyo y reconocimiento a los que se juegan la vida por nuestra seguridad y libertad. Sin #EquiparaciónYa no habrá Presupuestos 2018 https://t.co/VspJZRvJPS
69	9.37098E+17	TV3 protesta en directo: No les gusta que la justicia les prohíba mentir a los ciudadanos. Y así llevan décadas. https://t.co/v9Vp1vTsMP
70	9.37045E+17	🎥 Perquè Catalunya és la meva terra, y España es mi país en una Europa sin fronteras. ♪♫Ahora sí, salimos a las calles. ♪♫Ahora sí, un cambio de verdad. ♪♫Ahora sí, una mujer valiente. #AraSiVotarem #AraSiCiutadans ¡No te pierdas nuestro himno de campaña! https://t.co/y4GiloNrf4

71	9.37034E+17	No puede haber ni un solo lugar de España donde un ciudadano no pueda mostrar con libertad nuestra bandera constitucional. Todo mi apoyo a la familia que sufrió hoy la agresión en #Balsareny. El #21D hay que ganar en las urnas a los intolerantes https://t.co/y0rKQoZ4Ak
72	9.36998E+17	Los catalanes que defendemos la libertad y la igualdad de todos los ciudadanos, no somos 'fachas', somos españoles. https://t.co/y6ACY4E0oZ
73	9.36963E+17	La diversidad y la libertad van de la mano, pero la diversidad no justifica diferencias ni privilegios entre ciudadanos iguales, todos somos españoles. https://t.co/jsd5dyWZvn
74	9.3689E+17	Por qué el PP prefiere que gane el PSC y no Ciudadanos en Cataluña. https://t.co/qXl8y9u5Hu
75	9.36887E+17	Buenos días, en un rato nos vemos en Badalona en el Acto de Presentación del Equipo Naranja. https://t.co/B1QzrCnGib
76	9.36696E+17	El populismo antisistema de la ANC https://t.co/1jR9n0bZ1h
77	9.3669E+17	Siguiendo con preocupación las noticias sobre el tren detenido en Galicia y las posibles víctimas. https://t.co/bF8G43LWga
78	9.36689E+17	It's an honor that Cs has been chosen to host the 2018 congress of the European Liberal Democrats. Your home is also in Spain #ALDECongress https://t.co/VbfwxjCnbR
79	9.36683E+17	Es un honor que Cs haya sido escogido como anfitrión del congreso 2018 de los liberales demócratas europeos. España es también vuestra casa. https://t.co/QLjnYliJwE
80	9.36673E+17	It was a honor to share our liberal values and our project for the European citizens with @vestager and @BartSomers. We trust in the future. https://t.co/J21sGO3FbT
81	9.36632E+17	Un año más recordamos en el #DíaMundialDelSIDA a los que nos abandonaron por esta enfermedad. Recursos para la investigación, prevención y educación son fundamentales para acabar con ella. https://t.co/6xUc3XeOJ9
82	9.36631E+17	It was great meeting @Xavier_Bettel, a liberal who leads a solid and ambitious project for Luxembourg #ALDECongress https://t.co/zbAl8fWgCc
83	9.3663E+17	Productiva reunión con @Xavier_Bettel, un liberal que lidera un sólido proyecto de futuro para Luxemburgo #ALDECongress https://t.co/FEpcc25WOO
84	9.36618E+17	Siempre es un honor hablar sobre los valores liberales y Europa con @vestager. Una mujer con una sólida visión de futuro #ALDECongress https://t.co/7r9jHudjfh
85	9.36599E+17	It is always an honor to discuss on liberal values and the European Union with @vestager. A woman who looks forward to the future #ALDECongress https://t.co/JT9ZhHj0wY
86	9.36566E+17	'Ciudadanos, la opción preferida para los desencantados del PSOE' https://t.co/gyzSHRVWgt
87	9.36507E+17	A ver cómo explica esto Rajoy: 'El PP apoyaría antes a Iceta que a Arrimadas para evitar un trasvase de votos a Cs' https://t.co/SNUJKWws6G
88	9.36206E+17	Pucherazo hizo ERC el 9N y 1-O con Junqueras contando votos y adelantando resultados. ¿Miedo a las urnas de verdad? https://t.co/LtiQ6Ut01o
89	9.362E+17	Los separatistas piden y Podemos ejecuta: Iglesias recurre al TC para que no se aplique la Constitución en Cataluña https://t.co/ZfLbgS2ldf
90	9.36142E+17	El Gobierno PP incumple, no evalúa los libros de texto. Por eso prevé la Constitución una alta inspección educativa. https://t.co/QCaxI5xpFT
91	9.35939E+17	Esta noche a partir de las 22:10h me entrevistará @v_arribas en la @Lanoche_24h de @24h_tve. Os espero. https://t.co/Cos99VdTVe
92	9.35931E+17	No estamos de acuerdo con la propuesta del PSOE de condonar la deuda de los 2 tripartitos y del gobierno Puigdemont. https://t.co/vG5rJx99Mf
93	9.3592E+17	Rivera de la Cruz, a Bildu: «Digan que se avergüenzan de lo que hizo ETA y me creeré que les conmueve el "Guernica"» https://t.co/4gTBuMuwWv
94	9.35882E+17	Siguiendo con preocupación la evolución de los heridos del accidente del tren que cubría la ruta Málaga-Sevilla. Todo mi apoyo y deseos de pronta recuperación. https://t.co/KuxaM8hwWz
95	9.35865E+17	'Los Pujol habrían escondido 2.400 millones de euros en Panamá' via @laSextaTV https://t.co/sy6lWVrt9Q
96	9.35864E+17	'Los Pujol tienen exactamente 3.300 millones de euros, de momento' via @libertaddigital https://t.co/dMstrA9gAh
97	9.35861E+17	El Clan Pujol me ha demandado por denunciar los millones de euros que nos robaron durante años a todos los catalanes. No consiguieron callarnos entonces, no lo conseguirán ahora #STOPcorrupción https://t.co/hhf2LCYAzZ
98	9.3579E+17	El PSOE dedica la sesión de control al gobierno... a Ciudadanos. Como diría Lakoff, 'no pienses en un elefante...naranja 🍊'. https://t.co/QygZmi1gDo
99	9.35776E+17	El ex PM francés, ex militante socialista, Manuel Valls: "La socialdemocracia se está muriendo" en @el_pais https://t.co/TzbA33KJfX
100	9.3564E+17	¿Vamos a permitir que la Sra. Rovira lleve las riendas de la Generalitat? Nos merecemos una presidenta competente, preparada para gobernar para todos los catalanes. #AraSíVotarem #21D https://t.co/H2FDfLdFbI
101	9.35578E+17	Puigdemont y Junqueras son unos máquinas uniendo a los españoles 😊 https://t.co/Jr4KPdq8yS
102	9.35561E+17	La Guardia Civil implica a Marta Rovira en la organización del referéndum ilegal del 1-O https://t.co/ynWUNzfX4l
103	9.35521E+17	"Puigdemont es el espantapájaros de las empresas en Cataluña" vía @OndaCero_es https://t.co/wDqZ9lD7mM
104	9.35471E+17	Si ganan los mismos, harán lo mismo. Los que respetamos la ley y la convivencia estamos obligados a sumar y derrotar al separatismo. https://t.co/xHIESJ9gHq
105	9.35454E+17	El separatismo está hundiendo también a los comercios catalanes... https://t.co/XAcjRDfMHO
106	9.35408E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 8:40h me entrevista @carlosherreracr en @HerreraenCOPE en @cope_es. Os espero. https://t.co/G4EntrXfDD
107	9.35283E+17	'Zurdos' , por Félix de Azúa, en @el_pais https://t.co/Ihhxffgffw

108	9.3524E+17	Bruselas pone cerco a las subvenciones de Rajoy a las centrales de carbón. https://t.co/M1qdY31gCm
109	9.35237E+17	Ciudadanos pide a la Junta electoral que obliguen a retirar símbolos partidistas de los Aytos en Cataluña. Ya basta. https://t.co/S4XHNn9vPR
110	9.35213E+17	Ha sido un honor compartir nuestra visión del futuro de España con centenares de estudiantes de @UCOMILLAS, en ICADE. Gracias a todos. https://t.co/OY66zTpfBT
111	9.35212E+17	La Junta Electoral vuelve a dar la razón a Cs: exige neutralidad a TV3 y prohíbe que hable de "Govern en el exilio". https://t.co/8cn2yOwAGv
112	9.3514E+17	Esta tarde a partir de las 16h participaré en la conferencia "Desafíos y futuro de España" en la @UCOMILLAS. Para los que os hayáis quedado fuera por temas de aforo, podréis seguirlo aquí https://t.co/nQ6KwYObS2
113	9.35126E+17	Ciudadanos es la casa común de todos los españoles que defienden la libertad, la igualdad y la unión. Bienvenidos. https://t.co/6amK8vJ7Zz
114	9.35117E+17	Ahora para el PP defender la solidaridad con una financiación justa para todas las autonomías es malo. Los nervios. https://t.co/LqxV2TLGsA
115	9.35096E+17	'Los apellidos de las listas de Ciudadanos son los más representativos de Cataluña' vía @elmundoes https://t.co/QPq68OPSHx
116	9.35059E+17	Los dirigentes PSC siempre han traicionado a la mayoría de sus votantes, entregándose al nacionalismo ¿Rectificarán? https://t.co/fIw9fKD5aw
117	9.35055E+17	Mi pésame y mi apoyo a la familia y compañeros de Romero de Tejada, Fiscal superior de Cataluña. DEP. https://t.co/smmv969uBR
118	9.35052E+17	Una televisión pública del Estado cuyo trabajo diario es erosión al Estado. 'TV3 debe ser neutral', vía @el_pais https://t.co/Fl1YUFJyYI
119	9.35049E+17	Arrimadas pide a Iceta que apoye un gobierno constitucionalista tras el 21-D https://t.co/n9V5lgLAaX
120	9.34881E+17	La Unión Europea nació por la paz, para luchar contra los nacionalismos, y evitar enfrentamiento y nuevas fronteras entre europeos. Si ganamos el 21D será una gran noticia, también para Europa. https://t.co/AWSTdBu5w6
121	9.34872E+17	Como Le Pen: 'Puigdemont ve la UE como un "club de países decadentes" y plantea que Cataluña vote su salida' https://t.co/3sNPfkJVMk
122	9.3484E+17	Ha sido emocionante volver hoy a L'Hospitalet, mi casa, para presentar la campaña de @CiutadansCs #21D. Gracias por el cariño que nos dais. https://t.co/Z9xOj45oIJ
123	9.34837E+17	La Junta electoral da la razón a Cs y obliga a Colau a retirar del Ayto. la pancarta de apoyo a los políticos presos https://t.co/FEU7RHO1Ru
124	9.34797E+17	'Rivera y Arrimadas le dan la vuelta al eslogan del 1-O: "Ahora sí votaremos" ' vía @elespanolcom https://t.co/hmIHbdM4U8
125	9.34787E+17	El #21D votaremos por nuestro futuro, pero también por los que ya no están, por nuestros abuelos y padres, que tanto lucharon por esta democracia. Votaremos para hacer realidad esa Cataluña que soñamos para nuestros hijos. Ha llegado la hora #AraSiVotarem https://t.co/gaNhVDvsrS
126	9.34767E+17	Nuestro cartel de campaña: Ahora sí, Votaremos #AraSíVotarem 💪🍊 https://t.co/YF7WBueywy
127	9.34713E+17	Los enemigos de España son los enemigos de Europa. Ahora Convergencia ya es antieuropea. En el fondo, todos los populismos son iguales. https://t.co/jMJiCkKXL5
128	9.3471E+17	Nos vemos en un rato en el acto de presentación de campaña y cartel electoral de @CiutadansCs, en L'Hospitalet, en casa. ¡Os esperamos! https://t.co/TFY6tMuEMk
129	9.34706E+17	Qué haría el nacionalismo sin victimismo...El procés está agotado y es agotador 😴😵 https://t.co/LLXlpcclN5
130	9.34687E+17	"Cs si que va a intentar sumar, no estamos para sectarismos y tonterías" https://t.co/MMDmHr9RjP
131	9.34551E+17	Nosotros sí vamos a tender la mano a todos aquellos que quieran acabar con el proceso separatista, para liderar una nueva etapa de libertad, esperanza y convivencia #L6Nrivera https://t.co/BlwncXBvHK
132	9.34549E+17	Gracias a todos los que habéis seguido y comentado la entrevista en @SextaNocheTV #L6NRivera, y al equipo del programa. https://t.co/rBgmbAgUGW
133	9.34542E+17	Encuesta @metroscopia: ERC 26,5% Cs 25,3% PSC 14,9% JxCat 13,6% Podem 6,7% CUP 5,9% PP 5,8% La fuerte subida de Cs pondría fin al procés. https://t.co/iUNJOvnSLJ
134	9.34485E+17	'El Govern debate un documento que propugna la infiltración nacionalista en todos los ámbitos sociales' 1990... https://t.co/fjc6J2nQp5
135	9.39525E+17	Mañana estaré en el acto de @Cs_Tarragona con @InesArrimadas @malonsocs y @Lroldansu. ¡Os esperamos! https://t.co/YERyXg8Jwr
136	9.39498E+17	Para que el #21D no se pierda ni un escaño con la maldita ley electoral, concentremos votos en Cs e @InesArrimadas. https://t.co/q3z01eFZx8
137	9.39489E+17	Impresionante el ambiente vivido hoy junto a los compañeros de @Cs_Girona. Gracias por ser tan valientes. Si algún día gobernamos España, para mí el último pueblo de Girona será tan importante como la Castellana. https://t.co/Nqeh5NSRx9
138	9.39485E+17	Quiero una España moderna en una Europa sin fronteras. Yo quiero que nuestros hijos puedan decir en un futuro que ellos son de los Estados Unidos de Europa 🇪🇸🇪🇺 https://t.co/ZbraCwPOWt
139	9.3928E+17	Encuesta @SociometricaEs #21D: ERC 22,5% Cs 21,5% JxCat 19,4% PSC-PSOE 14,4% Podemos 7,4% CUP 5,5% PP 5,4% @CiutadansCs, el cambio. https://t.co/ECMSST5HBr
140	9.39229E+17	Mañana participaré en el acto central de @Cs_Girona junto a @InesArrimadas y @GironaJean. ¡Os esperamos! #AraSiCiutadans #AraSiVotarem https://t.co/p7BU0rzlx0

141	9.39211E+17	Cuando los extremistas se quedan sin argumentos, solo les queda intentar silenciarnos o sabotearnos. Ganaremos #21D https://t.co/biuCpxRTgZ
142	9.39207E+17	Será un honor compartir reflexión sobre el futuro de Europa con dos personas de primer nivel: Valls y Vargas Llosa. https://t.co/TKSdmZBLjc
143	9.39158E+17	Todo mi apoyo a mis compañeros de @Cs_Lleida. Por mucho que nos insulten no lograrán pararnos en las urnas. Hemos roto el silencio. ¡Ánimo! https://t.co/CM3afXnUP7
144	9.39146E+17	Hoy se cumplen 27 años del atentado de ETA en Sabadell, donde asesinaron a seis policías. Para nosotros los héroes no son los terroristas, sino nuestros servidores públicos y sus familias. Mi recuerdo y cariño para todos ellos. https://t.co/xh83u4GcY3
145	9.3891E+17	Los nacionalismos son supremacistas, pretenden imponernos una identidad única. Los demócratas debemos unirnos para defender una sociedad abierta, en la que se respeten los derechos y libertades de todos. https://t.co/UX9tYMgfmO
146	9.3887E+17	🌈'Australia aprueba la histórica ley del matrimonio homosexual' vía @el_pais https://t.co/4nwYXKg013
147	9.3885E+17	Esta noche a partir de las 22:25h os espero en mi entrevista con Antonio Jiménez en @ElCascabelTRECE en @TRECE_es. https://t.co/81tCqaX7lN
148	9.38818E+17	'Jordi Sánchez pide al Supremo convertir la cárcel en un plató y acceso a Internet' vía @elespanolcom https://t.co/7xJpqqCojA
149	9.38793E+17	Concretamente imputados por malversación de fondos, prevaricación, desobediencia, sedición o rebelión. Ahora 'Europa es facha ' y tal. https://t.co/LrIZghfFfP
150	9.38765E+17	Hoy nos hemos reunido con @Cermi_Estatal, la plataforma que representa a casi 4 millones de españoles que viven con alguna discapacidad, para escucharles y ayudarles en sus justas reivindicaciones. La igualdad es cosa de todos. https://t.co/7h1XRJx7JI
151	9.38732E+17	No queremos más nacionalismo, ni más tripartitos, ni más 3%. Queremos un cambio para Cataluña: vivir una nueva etapa de esperanza liderada por una presidenta que nos respete a todos los catalanes. https://t.co/3Vs1tM26P0
152	9.38672E+17	Buenos dias, a partir de las 9h me entrevista @PepaBueno en @HoyPorHoy en @La_SER. Os espero. https://t.co/Hjxiir6VNL
153	9.38419E+17	El mejor antídoto contra los que quieren dinamitar nuestra Constitución es salir a ganar el #21D. Así seguiremos garantizando la libertad, igualdad y unión entre todos los españoles. https://t.co/dR51mGXfhI
154	9.38365E+17	«Es realista pensar que podemos gobernar en Cataluña» @InesArrimadas https://t.co/4u0A4f4Zr1
155	9.38327E+17	¡Feliz #DíadelaConstitución a todos! Nuestra ley de leyes se puede mejorar, pero ahora más que nunca hay que aplicarla para que se garantice la libertad, la igualdad, la solidaridad y la unión entre españoles. https://t.co/jG3cM3ihCo
156	9.3818E+17	España sigue perdiendo peso entre los altos cargos de organismos europeos. Nuestra política exterior necesita más liderazgo y más influencia https://t.co/XZImbCs7jw
157	9.38173E+17	Casi todos las CCAA se suman a @CiudadanosCs y píden el fin del #cuponazo pactado por Rajoy-Sánchez y los nacionalistas. Hemos roto el tabú https://t.co/wK2r6qrVv6
158	9.38166E+17	Los demócratas respetamos los resultados de las elecciones y la ley. Otros la violáis y señaláis a los catalanes que no apoyamos vuestro golpe. https://t.co/DqXcPx8LId
159	9.38151E+17	Arrimadas plantea destinar el dinero de los "chiringuitos independentistas" a fines sociales https://t.co/4RecUJjdiR
160	9.3815E+17	Los nacionalistas piensan que todo es de su propiedad: 'su' televisión pública, 'sus' escuelas, 'sus' calles, 'sus' subvenciones... Se equivocan, lo pagamos todos y es de todos. https://t.co/Rre1Q8iLAs
161	9.38147E+17	El fugitivo que se cree presidente de una 'república'... 'Fantasías Puigdemont'. https://t.co/ZUpE7EJtia
162	9.38133E+17	Gracias a todos los que nos habéis dado vuestro aliento hoy en #GranollersNaranja. Siempre es un orgullo volver a casa, #AraSiVotarem https://t.co/I6OkGnPnor
163	9.38043E+17	Hoy estaré apoyando a @CiutadansCs y a @InesArrimadas en Granollers, en casa. Ya queda menos para el cambio en Cataluña. #AraSíVotarem https://t.co/PoKeXQevKs
164	9.37996E+17	Por mucho que sigáis señalando nuestros comercios y a nuestras familias no nos callareis. Os ganaremos, votando. Nos vemos hoy en Granollers https://t.co/mWScq3Ovg0
165	9.37983E+17	Imprescindible leer hoy a @frdelatorre para entender el timo del #Cuponazo. Queremos igualdad y transparencia. https://t.co/o6qCe46Wkt
166	9.37965E+17	'Inés Arrimadas afirma que Cs va a "enterrar" el proceso independentista', vía @europapress https://t.co/u3YHUphFYm
167	9.37964E+17	Merecido reconocimiento de la Policia de Londres a uno de nuestros héroes, Ignacio Echeverría. Un abrazo grande a su entrañable familia. https://t.co/53FcfgJtDl
168	9.37831E+17	Hace 11 años nació @CiutadansCs, una plataforma civil que soñaba con una Cataluña para todos. Hoy empezamos una campaña histórica y estamos muy cerca de lograr ese sueño #AraSíCiutadans https://t.co/FFDQlvoQmv
169	9.37776E+17	En TV3 a los que insultan a la mayoría de catalanes y a todos los españoles les premian. Pagado por todos. https://t.co/pkF9z13KHX
170	9.3777E+17	Nuestro artículo sobre la crisis separatista en la portada de @nytimes. Los catalanes le debemos una explicación al mundo. https://t.co/15dKh8qYy3
171	9.37763E+17	Hemos perdido a uno de nuestros europeístas. Descanse en paz Manuel Marín. https://t.co/Nf2FpSzoOp
172	9.37758E+17	'Albert Rivera describe en el NYT un independentismo catalán supremacista, excluyente y populista' vía @europapress https://t.co/T8BigC3enU
173	9.37757E+17	Podemos pide al TC que se anulen las elecciones autonómicas por considerarlas ilegítimas. Y se presentan, claro. https://t.co/uUlzC0ATms

174	9.37746E+17	'Rivera destaca en The New York Times el "sentido de supremacía" que define al separatismo catalán' vía @A3Noticias https://t.co/qx1beKvzjj
175	9.37725E+17	Una pena que el PP pactara con Mas los presupuestos donde se pagaban esas 'embajadas' y que los tripartitos del PSOE con ERC las abriera https://t.co/Vnye3NjMSP
176	9.37724E+17	Today I write in the @nytimes about the separatist crisis in Catalonia. Coexistence and union are the best options to articulate a common project for the future of Spain and Europe. Our civil and European values must beat nationalism in the elections. https://t.co/ex2HpbNhhV
177	9.3772E+17	Hoy escribo en el @nytimes sobre la crisis separatista en Cataluña. La convivencia y la unión es la mejor opción para articular un proyecto común para España y Europa. Nuestros valores civiles y europeístas deben ganar al nacionalismo en las urnas. https://t.co/snwCzflxZX https://t.co/NoN0Lfdm08
178	9.37654E+17	Ciudadanos ganaría las elecciones el #21D, según el CIS. Sí, se puede acabar con la pesadilla separatista. Seguimos https://t.co/owOrDbbb4g https://t.co/jIMeJTDcHO
179	9.37646E+17	Es el riesgo de llevar en tus listas electorales a imputados por malversación y sedición, como hace ERC y Convergència para el #21D. https://t.co/rSeoTmxH7t
180	9.37627E+17	La solución para garantizar los servicios públicos en toda España es una financiación justa para todas las CCAA, dentro de una hacienda común; no dinamitarla en 50 #cuponazos para aniquilar la solidaridad, tal y como proponen el PSOE y los nacionalistas vascos. https://t.co/IY1u0VW3lS
181	9.37603E+17	Cataluña es la comunidad con el entramado de entes públicos más sobredimensionado. Más reformas y menos quitas. https://t.co/hXT2RjindZ
182	9.37443E+17	Lo van a tener complicado Sánchez y Rajoy para explicarle a los españoles que vetan a @InesArrimadas si @CiudadanosCs somos lista más votada https://t.co/MCHyeTaysp
183	9.37412E+17	Si dejamos a los separatistas sin mayoría, lideraremos una alternativa constitucionalista que finiquite el 'procés'. https://t.co/lIipD1nsVI
184	9.3736E+17	Todos tenemos capacidades y discapacidades, y todos debemos tener igualdad de derechos y oportunidades. Rompamos barreras en el #DiaInternacionalDiscapacidad https://t.co/KK0lfEHHkq
185	9.37339E+17	Romper la hacienda común era una propuesta de Artur Mas, copiada y asumida ahora por Sánchez y el PSOE. https://t.co/MZXD0sbT7E
186	9.37296E+17	Mala noticia @junqueras: esta vez solo se podrá votar una vez, mayores de edad, respetando la ley, habrá censo, y no podrá decidir resultado https://t.co/CvvnKXbAK3
187	9.37259E+17	A los partidos nacionalistas no hay que copiarles, como hace el PSC, hay que ganarles. Mi entrevista hoy en @abc_es https://t.co/4nEeyjk6JZ
188	9.42079E+17	El #21D no solo decidimos el futuro de Cataluña y del conjunto de España, también nos jugamos si Europa será la patria de nuestros hijos #EuropaEsNuestroFuturo https://t.co/I3wM23rTmg
189	9.42064E+17	Vargas Llosa: 'No hay partido más reaccionario que la CUP y más progresista que Ciudadanos' https://t.co/PsPkO2PSEh
190	9.4197E+17	Eres grande @javierimbroda, y por eso también le vas a ganar este partido al cáncer. Mucha fuerza amigo, un abrazo. https://t.co/crW6mmUKA8
191	9.41777E+17	Mañana será un gran día, será un lujo compartir acto sobre el futuro de Europa con @manuelvalls Vargas Llosa e @InesArrimadas. Os esperamos. https://t.co/0iw7q3gwzj
192	9.41752E+17	Parece claro que solo @CiudadanosCs puede ganarle las elecciones a los separatistas. Que no se pierda ni un voto https://t.co/C35suC44nn
193	9.4167E+17	Gracias a @La_SER Andalucía por haberme invitado esta mañana a participar con @juanmarin_cs en el 40 aniversario del 4-D. https://t.co/94qJlnmZu0
194	9.41663E+17	Esta mañana he visitado el ayuntamiento de Sevilla, donde me he reunido con su alcalde y con nuestro grupo municipal. https://t.co/FkvLF4CFET
195	9.41449E+17	Todo mi apoyo a los familiares de las víctimas del tiroteo de Albalate de Arzobispo, y todo mi reconocimiento a la valiente labor de la Guardia Civil, entregando su vida por nuestra seguridad. Mis pensamientos con sus familiares y compañeros. https://t.co/1B0OwfTrAR
196	9.41396E+17	Mañana a las 10h estaré en Sevilla con @juanmarin_cs en en el encuentro organizado por @La_SER. Os espero. https://t.co/DDxgkomvuY
197	9.41391E+17	Encuesta @metroscopia: Cs 35-36 ERC 33 JxCat 22 PSC 20 Podemos 11 CUP 8 PP 5-6 La victoria de Cs pondría fin al procés. #AraSiVotarem https://t.co/1PwP7iSWQQ
198	9.41374E+17	PPSOE no quieren que se cumpla la nueva reforma de RTVE: impiden que se escoja por concurso público a su presidente. https://t.co/euqw2e1TTC
199	9.41369E+17	Este sábado hablaremos del futuro de Europa y de la defensa de nuestros valores civiles, con @manuelvalls y Vargas Llosa. Os esperamos. 🇪🇺 https://t.co/oOS7UVBPdo
200	9.41355E+17	Qué desgracia... mi pésame a las familias. DEP. https://t.co/PPs4uOqpC8
201	9.41345E+17	'Ni impunidad ni indulto posible' , editorial @elmundoes https://t.co/jsqZ1YQzsQ
202	9.41336E+17	Los catalanes no podemos aguantar 4 años más de Gobierno separatista, es una ruina para empresas y trabajadores. https://t.co/tBE8LZkfRV
203	9.4125E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 11:50h os espero en mi entrevista con Ferreras en @DebatAlRojoVivo en @laSextaTV. https://t.co/iY4CtXmZWW
204	9.41022E+17	Una nación democrática tiene la obligación de preservar la libertad y el respeto a los símbolos constitucionales que nos representan a todos. Luchemos contra el odio con educación y justicia. https://t.co/ZKpA9YreW5
205	9.40942E+17	No queremos que nadie se tenga que marchar de Cataluña por culpa de políticos irresponsables. Hay que ganar el #21D https://t.co/hTchcZ3Ce8
206	9.40888E+17	Si quieren prohibir los indultos a políticos por malversación o prevaricación, vote Cs. Si quieren indultos a políticos, vote PSC-PSOE https://t.co/ZICeJDsxYc

207	9.40862E+17	Entiendo los insultos de unos y los nervios y ataques de otros. Ya queda menos para poner fin al procés. Hay que concentrar el voto en Cs. https://t.co/dDCJY7U2i5
208	9.40858E+17	Hay que curar el odio que algunos han inoculado contra los símbolos que nos unen. Mi apoyo a la familia de Victor. https://t.co/1hZqeH8zBA
209	9.407E+17	Quiero una sociedad abierta, una Europa unida sin nuevas fronteras, con más libertad y más igualdad para todos los europeos. Solo la convicción en nuestros valores democráticos nos llevará a derrotar a populistas y nacionalistas. https://t.co/Eob5IRLqgs
210	9.40678E+17	Ante la falta de argumentos algunos separatistas ya han pasado al insulto y al machismo. Contestaremos, en las urnas https://t.co/8ZxUaX6vmH
211	9.4063E+17	Las lenguas tienen dos tipos de enemigo: los que las prohíben y los que las imponen. No hay diversidad sin libertad https://t.co/eqzKgOP7KQ
212	9.40628E+17	Europa es el refugio de la democracia y los derechos humanos. Los presos políticos y la oposición venezolana han sido galardonados con el Premio Sakharov en el @Europarl_ES. Ha sido un honor estar con vosotros un día como hoy. https://t.co/9I7gjI7iIz
213	9.4058E+17	Quieren tapar la cartera con la bandera, pero no hay 'estelada' tan grande para tapar la corrupción del 3%. https://t.co/JE382gyciE
214	9.4058E+17	No queremos un presidente imputado por prevaricación o malversación, necesitamos una presidenta y un gobierno con las manos limpias para poder 'tirar de la manta' de la corrupción. https://t.co/mfxTYCGuky
215	9.40561E+17	Today I met @EP_President in the European Parlament. Thank you President for defending the union of all the Europeans. Together we will work for the freedom and equality of our citizens, towards a Europe without borders. https://t.co/4rUEMODKEJ
216	9.40548E+17	Jornada de trabajo hoy en el Parlamento Europeo. La política española y para los españoles también se hace en la Unión Europea. https://t.co/HCJozZ6qOc
217	9.40545E+17	Me he reunido en el Parlamento europeo con @EP_President. Gracias Presidente por defender la unión de todos los europeos. Juntos trabajaremos por la libertad y la igualdad de los ciudadanos para una Europa sin nuevas fronteras. https://t.co/Sv9KsqwI14
218	9.40489E+17	El PSC 'denuncia' a Cs por tener la bandera oficial catalana y española en el Ayto de Santa Coloma. Patético. https://t.co/Y8sSaI9n8L
219	9.40485E+17	Nos jugamos el futuro, como dice @manuelvalls : "En Catalunya también se decide el futuro de Europa" https://t.co/Stk7TDvaf4
220	9.40349E+17	'Girona cambia la plaza de la Constitución por plaza del 1-O con el voto del PSC' . No tienen remedio... https://t.co/Ce0l7wnpk3
221	9.40238E+17	Atento a las noticias que llegan desde Nueva York. Mi más firme condena a este nuevo ataque, y deseos de pronta recuperación para las víctimas. Juntos, derrotaremos a la barbarie. https://t.co/niRkIvZNx0
222	9.40174E+17	Tener un certificado lingüístico es un mérito, pero no tenerlo no puede ser un impedimento para ser un buen médico. https://t.co/84JWjw9QRd
223	9.4017E+17	Cataluña no merece ni vetos ni sectarismo; los catalanes necesitamos un gobierno transversal que devuelva la normalidad democrática y respete a todos los ciudadanos. https://t.co/hQONCQ1mR7
224	9.40119E+17	A partir de las 9h os espero en @telecincoes en mi entrevista con @anarosaq en @elprogramadear. https://t.co/BewfvvcM4D
225	9.40118E+17	No creo que la mayoría de valencianos vean a Plácido Domingo como su gobierno, 'uno de fuera'. El nacionalismo resta https://t.co/4RfZilHxEJ
226	9.40114E+17	El daño del separatismo a la economía catalana es ya una realidad para el 70% de catalanes. https://t.co/g21O4rmUoJ
227	9.39939E+17	Los 4.800 bots que jalearon el 'procés' desde Rusia. Vía @el_pais https://t.co/ImHsu7pLm1
228	9.39872E+17	Despés de 40 años de nacionalismo solo con un cambio podremos 'levantar las alfombras' de la Generalitat. https://t.co/e9w4AuTCT9
229	9.39859E+17	"Albert Rivera apela al "voto útil" el 21D en un multitudinario acto en 'casa' de Puigdemont" vía @elCatalan_es https://t.co/2loZmG9iw3
230	9.39858E+17	El respeto a los Derechos Humanos es la condición esencial para vivir en una sociedad de ciudadanos libres e iguales. Luchemos juntos para defenderlos en todo el mundo #DiaDeLosDerechosHumanos https://t.co/iBhVMIUXjj
231	9.39852E+17	Solo Cs puede ganarle las elecciones a ERC, y liderar un cambio en Cataluña después de 40 años de nacionalismo. https://t.co/QFYKL01djS
232	9.39836E+17	Este corazón tribandera nos representa a todos; pero también representa nuestras instituciones, nuestras libertades y nuestro futuro #AhoraSíCambio https://t.co/JUMQECbebK
233	9.39835E+17	Hoy centenares de tarraconenses nos habéis dado vuestro apoyo y cariño. Juntos pondremos fin al procés que tanto sufrimiento nos ha generado a los catalanes #AhoraSíCambio https://t.co/oh3klnP39j
234	9.39631E+17	Cs abandera el 'seny' ante el «caos» separatista https://t.co/4ij2B0bTd6
235	9.39583E+17	Encuesta @LaVanguardia Cs 23,1% ERC 21,5% JxCat 18,2% Psc 16,5% Podem 7,4% PP 7,1% CUP 5% El separatismo perdería la mayoría y Cs ganaría https://t.co/WtGMyxmaaR
236	9.44531E+17	'El TC declara ilegal el decreto por el que el PP se cargó el consenso en RTVE para poner el presidente a dedo' https://t.co/xuEFyUXu5U
237	9.44528E+17	'Las claves del millón de Ciudadanos: robó a todos los partidos y creció en todas partes' vía @indpcom https://t.co/4EhPihUB3b
238	9.44527E+17	'El PP parece no entender la libertad de prensa' , editorial @abc_es https://t.co/03dv9ommCW
239	9.44523E+17	Las 10 primeras capitales catalanas ya son naranjas. 'Ciudadanos le quita al PSC todos sus feudos' https://t.co/8Kw9355J40
240	9.44509E+17	Inés Arrimadas: "Treinta años de nacionalismo no se solucionan en unas elecciones" . https://t.co/G5w37yu5PX

241	9.44357E+17	Felicidades a @lavoztelecinco por reunir en #LaVozFinal tanto talento y ofrecer música en directo. España esta llena de grandes artistas. https://t.co/t3IyxyJaq3
242	9.44262E+17	Muy atento a las noticias que llegan desde Alcalá de Henares, por el accidente del tren de Cercanías. Nuestros deseos de pronta recuperación a todos los heridos. https://t.co/Mr1VOqm9e7
243	9.442E+17	España necesita un proyecto de libertad e igualdad, sin imposiciones ni privilegios; de unión, sin divisiones; un nuevo proyecto de futuro que vuelva a ilusionar a la mayoría de los españoles. https://t.co/yE5S5BpQHY
244	9.43991E+17	¡Hemos ganado las elecciones en Cataluña! Gracias al 1.100.000 valientes que habéis llenado las urnas de ilusión. España necesita un nuevo proyecto de futuro 💪🔶🇪🇸 #CataluñaSomosTodos https://t.co/IthekwWCVn
245	9.43879E+17	Afortunadamente a la presidenta la escogemos todos los catalanes, no solo estos reaccionarios. ¡Todos a votar! https://t.co/5Fu8inE5dy
246	9.43843E+17	Gente auténtica a las puertas del colegio electoral en L'Hospitalet. Gracias señora por su energía y su cariño. Cataluña somos todos. #21D https://t.co/MXqSWoB5xM
247	9.43823E+17	El jefe de 'la banda del 3%' ya ha ido votar por la independencia. Tu voto vale igual que el suyo, no te quedes en casa. https://t.co/XcAg0wS1eD
248	9.4382E+17	Ya queda poco para tener una presidenta y un gobierno que respete a todos los catalanes. Hay que acabar con el odio, el insulto y la amenaza https://t.co/lXTcFQeW8V
249	9.43815E+17	Quiero agradecer a los 4.000 #ApoderadosCs del #EquipoNaranja que están desplegados por cientos de municipios de toda Cataluña ¡Hoy estamos haciendo historia! #EleccionesCataluña https://t.co/B2FjZDEToX
250	9.43808E+17	Si ganan 'los mismos' volveremos a las declaraciones de independencia y a la fractura social, si hay cambio volveremos a la convivencia y a la unión de todos los españoles. https://t.co/MjIaEfOtJ6
251	9.43794E+17	Ahí va mi voto, por la dignidad de los que supieron construir nuestra democracia y por el futuro de nuestros hijos en una Cataluña de todos. https://t.co/vLFO2C0YPU
252	9.43771E+17	Si tú también quieres un cambio en Cataluña, vamos a votar, para que mañana comience un futuro de libertad, convivencia, esperanza y unión. https://t.co/9oRVhOPW4m
253	9.43526E+17	La lucha por la igualdad y contra la discriminación es de todos. Hoy #DiadelaSolidaridad ayudemos a divulgar la campaña #PartirDeCero de @gitanos_org. Estamos con vosotros https://t.co/KpExNZDBL1
254	9.4348E+17	Mucho ánimo @InesArrimadas , pronto sustituiremos los insultos y amenazas por respeto y convivencia. 'Ladran, luego cabalgamos'. https://t.co/n8sE3xIJje
255	9.43254E+17	"Tenemos la oportunidad histórica de ganar al separatismo en las urnas", @InesArrimadas, próxima presidenta de la Generalitat. https://t.co/JTpy9U9Ml7
256	9.43253E+17	Por primera vez en 37 años hay un proyecto que puede ganar al nacionalismo en las urnas y construir una Cataluña de todos. #AraSiCiudatans. https://t.co/PpM08P8tTO
257	9.43251E+17	'Cs ve cercano el millón de votos para ganar al separatismo' https://t.co/VfAUkCwgNE
258	9.43247E+17	Esto es grave: primero dieron un golpe a la democracia y ahora pretenden hacer trampas en las mesas electorales. Todos a votar y a vigilar. https://t.co/DFMR5YdbJJ
259	9.4324E+17	El Rey, el pueblo español y Europa dieron la cara por nosotros. Ahora nos toca a nosotros ganar al nacionalismo en las urnas y abrir una nueva etapa de unión y esperanza #YoVotoCiutadans https://t.co/DfCIAt9ngQ
260	9.4322E+17	El #21D nos jugamos recuperar la convivencia, la economía, la tranquilidad, el futuro, y sobre todo la dignidad. ¡Ganaremos!#AraSiCiudatans https://t.co/ooMXQHa7Gp
261	9.4311E+17	Sr. Sánchez y Sr. Iceta, la 'senyera' y la bandera nacional son de todos. El PSC pidió descolgarlas, no lo lograron. https://t.co/l5arY7jEZ0
262	9.43056E+17	Hoy cerramos una campaña histórica que puede poner fin a 37 años de nacionalismo en la Generalitat y abrir una era de libertad e igualdad. https://t.co/niUFOjzyNv
263	9.4287E+17	Ser españoles nos da derecho a votar a partidos políticos, incluso a los que pretenden liquidar la democracia española. En Qatar no se puede https://t.co/UCT7d1mlii
264	9.4286E+17	'Así es la predicción final de las encuestas en Cataluña' vía @el_pais https://t.co/26rFAM0Sqq
265	9.42844E+17	'La « terreur » des indépendantistes catalans' vía @lemondefr https://t.co/r31q3E6yKa
266	9.428E+17	Solo hay una manera de ganar al nacionalismo en las urnas el #21D. No se puede perder ni un solo voto, porque nos lo jugamos todo. Pongamos fin al 'procés'. #GanemosJuntos #AraSiCiutadans https://t.co/sF0foH0Sra
267	9.42776E+17	Madrid merece un gobierno de personas respetuosas y preparadas para gestionar la capital. Justo lo contrario a esto. https://t.co/EpNWxSci2Q
268	9.42754E+17	Pedimos igualdad y dignidad: que @policia y @guardiacivil que defienden nuestra libertad y nuestra seguridad cobren lo mismo por hacer el mismo trabajo que el resto de policías. Apoyaremos los presupuestos si se hace justicia #EquiparacionYa https://t.co/M7FawiIPSY
269	9.42723E+17	'Evitemos la ruina de Cataluña', lo que nos jugamos en economia, empleo y empresas el 21D, por @lugaricano https://t.co/dKy3UmMNz2
270	9.42704E+17	A partir de las 12h os espero en mi entrevista con @susannagriso en @EspejoPublico en @antena3com. https://t.co/jrlE0ICA0c
271	9.42657E+17	"El voto a Cs para el 'procés', el voto al PSC ya ha hecho dos tripartitos con ERC" https://t.co/YmvP9EwAKt
272	9.4265E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 8:30h me entrevista Federico Jiménez Losantos en @eslamananadeFJL en @esRadio. Os espero. https://t.co/3dayFPh4iz
273	9.42443E+17	Felicidades a @JessicaVallMo por proclamarse campeona de Europa de 200M Braza 🥇, y por el bronce en los 100M. https://t.co/taxaxMYDpG

274	9.42427E+17	Son muchas manos y muchos corazones trabajando con ilusión en esta campaña histórica. Son los voluntarios del #EquipoNaranja 🍊💪 Muchas gracias por entregaros de esa manera por el sueño de una nueva Cataluña para todos. #InésPresidenta https://t.co/qYOZMTb1Pb
275	9.42415E+17	'Ciudadanos celebra su acto más multitudinario a la conquista del área metropolitana' vía @el_pais https://t.co/XaSmFienXg
276	9.42402E+17	Arrimadas ve 'hambre de cambio' y pide concentrar el voto en Ciutadans el 21-D https://t.co/GcFmQJulmM
277	9.42402E+17	El próximo #21D los catalanes haremos historia votando desde nuestro corazón, el símbolo de todo lo que nos une. Abriremos una nueva etapa con más igualdad, más libertad y más unión. #InésPresidenta https://t.co/ZfH8fLJiac
278	9.42183E+17	El nacionalismo crece por falta de respuestas a los problemas, pero nunca es solución. La solución es la renovación. https://t.co/w9euBWLrD7
279	9.42182E+17	Manuel Valls, en un acto de Ciudadanos: "El nacionalismo es guerra", citando al ex Presidente Mitterrand. https://t.co/AWxAh2ziHU
280	9.42179E+17	'El nacionalismo en Cataluña' de Mario Vargas Llosa en @el_pais https://t.co/fZv1lN5Ivc
281	9.42166E+17	Merci @scazebonne et @EnMarcheEsp pour nous avoir accompagné aujourd'hui dans l événement pro UE avec @manuelvalls et Vargas Llosa. L'Europe est aussi notre patrie. https://t.co/j7Fywg6jon
282	9.42159E+17	Mañana os espero con @InesArrimadas en L'Hospitalet en el Acto Central de Campaña de Cs #21D https://t.co/jCZUSN1Wwt
283	9.42154E+17	'Rivera rechaza un "Brexit" de Cataluña' y pide que la salida de Reino Unido sea una vacuna' vía @europapress https://t.co/2wmiNTjQK8
284	9.42107E+17	Ayer firmé a favor de #EquiparacionSalarialYa de todas las policías y GC. Igual trabajo, igual salario. Lo exigimos para presupuestos 2018. https://t.co/sgdksVCwjP
285	9.47078E+17	@OskitarQ @PatriciaReyesCs @GSubrogada @CiudadanosCs Está ya registrada nuestra proposición de ley, cuando nos toque la defenderemos en el pleno del Congreso en 2018. Saludos.
286	9.4704E+17	Mi último artículo del año: balance de 2017 con la mirada en el futuro. España necesita un nuevo proyecto nacional. https://t.co/o2CT5BQOyJ
287	9.47035E+17	Imprescindible lectura para entender el 21D. 'Así se explica la victoria de Ciudadanos', por @jazarzalejos https://t.co/lHtpHdMmhm
288	9.46844E+17	'Las cinco brechas salariales entre policías nacionales y autonómicos' vía @La_SER https://t.co/j4uq6wTxdP
289	9.4683E+17	Cs alerta que el Gobierno intenta 'marear la perdiz' con la exigencia de la equiparación salarial de policías. https://t.co/O2EEIaXVYs
290	9.46825E+17	Encuesta @s_logica diciembre: PP 24,8% PSOE 23,8% Cs 22,8% Podemos&cía. 16,1% Seguimos trabajando por un nuevo proyecto nacional . https://t.co/2s9OPm5tTx
291	9.46711E+17	«El hundimiento del bipartidismo ha impedido un gobierno constitucionalista en Cataluña» https://t.co/D0M8lLd4k8
292	9.46707E+17	"Estamos ante el fin de ciclo del bipartidismo" https://t.co/FekI6AlHfo
293	9.46707E+17	Solo acordaremos los presupuestos si hay una bajada de IRPF que alivie los bolsillos a la clase media trabajadora. https://t.co/sSd4I6c8Rr
294	9.46707E+17	Estamos a las puertas del fin de ciclo del viejo bipartidismo. Necesitamos un nuevo proyecto nacional, moderno y diverso, que una e ilusione de nuevo a la mayoría de españoles https://t.co/Y61ShnhwJB
295	9.46501E+17	@CsBarbera Descanse en paz José, mi apoyo y cariño a su familia y compañeros, siempre generoso y enganchado a su cámara desde que nació @CiutadansCs
296	9.46383E+17	Girauta: "Ciudadanos aspira a gobernar España" https://t.co/fvyL7eG0vB
297	9.46335E+17	Esto del PSOE parece una inocentada... Proponen que todas las CCAA puedan convertirse en naciones, a la carta. https://t.co/3gEoSdq9lu
298	9.463E+17	Encuesta @publico: PP 25,8% PSOE 23% Cs 22,3% Podemos&cía 17,6% Cada vez más cerca de un nuevo proyecto para España https://t.co/0UWSqi7VaI
299	9.46096E+17	No se pierdan esta genialidad del gran @_ManuSanchez_ '¿Es Tabarnia? Que se ponga' https://t.co/2Fx6fXKVps
300	9.46089E+17	Ojo, los de ERC se han vuelto 'unionistas', y nos acusan a la mayoría de catalanes de 'soberanistas'. El invento #Tabarnia hace milagros 😂. https://t.co/1P4yMHdsU3
301	9.46085E+17	Jordi Pujol Ferrusola entrega medio millón "de amigos y familiares" y sale de prisión. https://t.co/hEzfsjv1rY
302	9.46024E+17	Algunos países se hacen respetar ante los ataques de la tiranía. https://t.co/j5f9brWhbF
303	9.45958E+17	Los grupos políticos debemos luchar contra el terrorismo y por la libertad, no 'observarlo' o hacer de comentaristas https://t.co/BckRRxLczW
304	9.45935E+17	Macron es el Personaje 2017 para @elmundoes. Esta es mi visión sobre su proyecto liberal y progresista europeo. https://t.co/wJQO9Wlmxj
305	9.45748E+17	6 años incumpliendo con @policia @guardiacivil: si el Gobierno no incluye nuestra exigencia #EquiparacionSalarialYa no apoyamos presupuestos https://t.co/xyyroMi4td
306	9.45637E+17	Si los nacionalistas alegan el inexistente derecho a dividir, cualquiera puede hacerlo. Prefiero diversidad y unión. https://t.co/sHEn2ZL2oF
307	9.45635E+17	La ley de autónomos Cs elimina obstáculos a los emprendedores, ayudará a crear empleo y a poner en marcha sus sueños https://t.co/PypvuasKab
308	9.45271E+17	🎄¡Feliz Navidad a todos! Disfrutad estos días junto a vuestras familias y amigos. Y a quienes os toca trabajar al servicio de los demás, gracias por vuestro esfuerzo. Mis mejores deseos https://t.co/MdP8n9KWwy

309	9.45035E+17	El #DiscursodelRey nos representa: orgullosos de nuestra democracia, de lo que hicimos juntos, de lo que nos une, pero con la ambición de un futuro mejor para una España moderna, diversa y unida https://t.co/n3du7UEEcu https://t.co/cvkdKRSUZe
310	9.44943E+17	Villegas: «El camino del "procés" está en vía muerta, no tiene futuro» entrevista en @abc_es https://t.co/ZypZLPzvsd
311	9.44904E+17	Despúes de la victoria del #21D, vamos a seguir luchando con más fuerza que nunca, con más apoyos que nunca, por la igualdad, la libertad y la unión de todos los españoles ¡Visca Catalunya, Viva España y Viva Europa! https://t.co/mmwLrbsDJv
312	9.44665E+17	La Constitución es garantía de libertades frente al nacionalismo. 'Cómo tratar las fracturas', por Félix Ovejero. https://t.co/76YriJuuaO
313	9.44584E+17	Buen trabajo de @CsRegionMurcia, hemos logrado, como en Andalucia, suprimir el impuesto de sucesiones en el acuerdo de presupuestos 2018. https://t.co/2lHps4LRAy
314	9.44576E+17	La ley electoral que PPSOE y nacionalistas han blindado 40 años impide un gobierno para la mayoría de catalanes. https://t.co/JIfLSs8DKo
315	9.50081E+17	En vez de 'combatir a Cs' deberían combatir la corrupción, la precariedad laboral, la burocracia o el nacionalismo. https://t.co/gKugNlhe1e
316	9.5002E+17	El Gobierno no puede arrastrar los pies, menos en temas que afectan a la seguridad. La coordinación entre CCAA y diputaciones es fundamental https://t.co/G02cz4tcpD
317	9.49977E+17	Con un gobierno conformista y un PSOE bloqueando las reformas que Cs lidera para modernizar España, no avanzamos. https://t.co/wPvNXUqXDB
318	9.49772E+17	Encuesta @SociometricaEs: PP 24,1% 🔽 Cs 23,9% 🔼 PSOE 22,5% 🔽 Podemos&cía 16,2% 🔽 Cada vez más españoles piden un nuevo proyecto nacional💪 https://t.co/4hmg7JvtYJ
319	9.4969E+17	Es legítimo que Junqueras recurra al TC. Lo que no fue legítimo, por eso está entre otros asuntos imputado, es que violara sentencias del TC https://t.co/GqoiS6CFoU
320	9.49669E+17	Nadie mejor que @jmespejosaav para presidente, gran jurista de la lista ganadora que hará respetar la Constitución. https://t.co/RxR36Dzrwq
321	9.49664E+17	'Ciudadanos en Valencia: frente al pasado y la confrontación'. Valencia merece un alcalde como @Fginer. https://t.co/0WMXHeD9As
322	9.49659E+17	El PSOE bloquea mejoras 'naranjas' para los españoles: la rebaja del IRPF e IVA del cine o el permiso de paternidad https://t.co/bcfCpHhHOF
323	9.49595E+17	'Felipe VI, Rivera y Arrimadas son los mejor valorados por la gestión de la crisis catalana' vía @elespanolcom https://t.co/wIlxGHJh3c
324	9.49387E+17	@jtorresb78 https://t.co/1Vn723a4l1
325	9.4937E+17	Espero que los niños disfruten de esta noche mágica, y que los 'reyes' disfrutéis viendo esas miradas llenas de ilusión 😉 #FelicesReyes! https://t.co/fW0oHfs8Fu
326	9.49366E+17	PPSOE quieren mantener sus privilegios y así seguir poniendo y quitando jueces. Cs hemos propuesto despolitizar Fiscalía y Poder Judicial. https://t.co/ShAeAjFwDK
327	9.49342E+17	Personajes destilando odio y violencia contra los jueces cobrando millones de TV3. Por cosas como esta ha llegado el nacionalismo tan lejos. https://t.co/n0zSBVEfRh
328	9.49037E+17	Los nacionalismos son una amenaza a la convivencia y a la economía, en España y en Europa. Como ejemplo la amenaza de Junqueras, el 'religioso hombre de paz'... https://t.co/QHZqtYK8Zc
329	9.49028E+17	Ha ganado @CiudadanosCs e @InesArrimadas, y ERC habéis perdido. Junqueras está imputado por delitos muy graves. Volved a la realidad. https://t.co/Ft2bhc2b6Y
330	9.48939E+17	Europa da la razón a @CiudadanosCs, pero PPSOE prefieren que los políticos elijan al Consejo Gral. Poder Judicial. https://t.co/wITaRJmjMk
331	9.48892E+17	Hoy hemos tenido la primera reunión de dirección @CsCongreso para preparar el inicio del año. Ganas de trabajar y servir a los españoles. https://t.co/kir0k0KIzJ
332	9.48678E+17	Adiós a una tradición de 20 años: ninguna selección ha querido jugar contra Cataluña por el separatismo. https://t.co/g93uAup2J4
333	9.48599E+17	Cs cumplimos los acuerdos, el Gobierno debe cumplir, también contra la corrupción. Si no, no cuenten con nosotros. https://t.co/Y7JAaEDLno
334	9.48558E+17	Gran trabajo @guardiacivil. Pero algo falla en nuestro sistema penal si un maltratador con orden judicial puede secuestrar a su ex pareja. https://t.co/euXBjh141x
335	9.4853E+17	Una mujer feminista sacrificando su sueño por enfrentarse a los enemigos de la libertad: "Sólo yo elijo cómo visto" https://t.co/kwNFxbbOke
336	9.48523E+17	El bipartidismo se va agotando, pero defiende sus privilegios para evitar las reformas políticas que necesita España https://t.co/tzvdFcFmr4
337	9.48507E+17	No es una obsesión de Cs, también lo pide el Consejo de Europa. Gobierno y Congreso debe actuar contra la corrupción https://t.co/DKU7usmfVk
338	9.48294E+17	¿Podrían dejar a los niños que disfruten de la cabalgata de los reyes magos sin ideologías ni sectarismo, por favor? https://t.co/sAGscE6Q31
339	9.48165E+17	Espejo: "Si Ciudadanos gobierna en España, el independentismo caerá por su propio peso" https://t.co/78BWG6TrmZ
340	9.47894E+17	Por fin entra en vigor la primera ley impulsada por Cs en el Congreso: la #LeydeAutónomosCs. Los que se la juegan al emprender su propio proyecto merecen que les quiten obstáculos https://t.co/vRjUrlQb73
341	9.47551E+17	Os deseo a todos un año lleno de oportunidades y ganas de cumplir vuestros sueños. Y confío que juntos recuperemos la ilusión por compartir un gran proyecto común: la España de los ciudadanos. #Feliz2018! https://t.co/TcFnOO1z7M
342	9.47434E+17	Mi pésame y apoyo a la familia de Diana Quer, DEP. Que caiga todo el peso de la ley sobre el culpable de tanto dolor. https://t.co/UcgMcH7QKf

343	9.47177E+17	@baro3 @InesArrimadas Que PSOE y PNV han bloqueado los presupuestos 2018, y depende de su aprobación la puesta en marcha del nuevo incremento de paternidad.
344	9.47126E+17	El ex 'president' fake desde Matrix.... https://t.co/PAlcK3ghPG
345	9.52186E+17	Cada vez más españoles piden un nuevo proyecto nacional de modernidad, regeneración y unión. Gracias por la confianza, seguimos trabajando. https://t.co/cKC5WKUJeJ
346	9.52159E+17	'Cifuentes tenía autorización desde agosto para dar la información que niega a la comisión de investigación' https://t.co/Rv7zaAJm3B
347	9.52148E+17	En @elconfidencial : 'Rivera se arma para dar el 'sorpasso' naranja con las encuestas y el bloqueo de Rajoy' https://t.co/kwdvo9pHVO
348	9.52138E+17	'España vira al centro', por José Juan Toharia https://t.co/9Z6zq04wHD
349	9.51881E+17	"Tabarnia investirá el próximo martes 'telemáticamente' a Albert Boadella como presidente en el exilio" 😂😂. https://t.co/OACywmsZGC
350	9.51877E+17	'La hora de Ciudadanos' , por @enavarrogil https://t.co/Crz06AgUoP
351	9.51798E+17	Reunido con el equipo de dirección de @CsCongreso. Estamos trabajando las reformas que necesita España para construir un nuevo proyecto nacional. https://t.co/59NaDLxyaB
352	9.5178E+17	Encuesta @metroscopia @el_pais: Ciudadanos 27,1% PP 23,2% PSOE 21,6% Podemos 15,1% Seguimos trabajando para ofrecerle a los españoles un nuevo proyecto nacional https://t.co/4SRNzMBkbq
353	9.51769E+17	Este hombre está huido de la justicia y enajenado de la realidad. https://t.co/qdTL7urkbE
354	9.51753E+17	El martes estaré con Renzi en Roma para defender conjuntamente una reforma democrática en una Europa más unida. https://t.co/t4fxzBJ9d1
355	9.51406E+17	No vamos a permitir que se pisotee el reglamento del Parlament para una investidura por Skype de un prófugo de la justicia. Si lo intentan, Cs recurrirá al TC para que invaliden el fraude. https://t.co/tc3kBHg5ae
356	9.51391E+17	Siempre ayudando al separatismo: Podemos hace innecesaria la vuelta de los fugados y allanan el camino a Puigdemont https://t.co/FW1SFqGKE3
357	9.51371E+17	Vamos a construir un nuevo proyecto nacional, ilusionante y moderno que trabaje por la igualdad y la unión de todos españoles. https://t.co/bXo0ByLh9N
358	9.51347E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 08:30h me entrevista @susannagriso en @EspejoPublico en @antena3com. Os espero. https://t.co/Og4xokktXq
359	9.51226E+17	PSOE y PP se tapan las vergüenzas del saqueo del bipartidismo de amiguetes en las Cajas. https://t.co/tv4IAk3uWT
360	9.51191E+17	Cs impulsó la comisión del saqueo de las Cajas. Los españoles hemos pagado la fiesta del bipartidismo de amiguetes. Aquí @toniroldanm lo explica muy claro. https://t.co/36W9luNItT
361	9.51187E+17	PPSOE quieren saltarse la nueva ley y elegir a dedo la dirección de RTVE. En Cs queremos a los mejores por concurso https://t.co/SYJ8Da3x1r
362	9.51171E+17	En Cs hemos registrado la Ley de segunda oportunidad. Hay que ayudar a millones de españoles que con la crisis se han caído y quieren volver a levantarse. https://t.co/pdrF0tmzLO
363	9.51167E+17	Un nuevo informe del Senado de EEUU: "El Kremlin dirigió una campaña de desinformación en Cataluña" https://t.co/CnSZ8O8Y4a
364	9.51122E+17	La genial pregunta de un diputado de Ciudadanos que dejó a Rato mudo y con esta cara. https://t.co/1nV42bXGUM
365	9.51051E+17	"La investidura telemática sería meterse de lleno en el ámbito de la ilegalidad", según los expertos https://t.co/UhC001pIce
366	9.51049E+17	Esto es lo que hacían y trataban de ocultar Puigdemont, Junqueras y el resto de golpistas con el dinero de todos. https://t.co/WGBCxQ97eo
367	9.51047E+17	La nueva ley de Cs ha entrado en vigor. Hemos aprobado medidas para quitar obstáculos y hacer más fácil la vida de 3 millones de autónomos. https://t.co/BNcELHsJOM
368	9.51031E+17	La subida de impuestos de Sánchez recaería sobre ahorradores y usuarios. 'Propuesta equivocada' https://t.co/VXVVPmHGYN
369	9.5084E+17	Todo mi apoyo a las familias señaladas por los nacionalistas. No estáis solos, somos mayoría en Cataluña. https://t.co/Su0h7VsLQB
370	9.50798E+17	Podemos pacta con los separatistas e impide cualquier posibilidad de que @CiudadanosCs pueda gobernar en Cataluña. https://t.co/SsgMCQb4vC
371	9.50782E+17	Podemos vuelve a elegir a los separatistas, alargando la agonía del agotador procés. https://t.co/D36EH6lVQD
372	9.50767E+17	Artur Mas anuncia su renuncia a la presidencia del PDeCAT a pocos días de la sentencia del caso Palau. https://t.co/qHxh9O9QfH
373	9.50724E+17	Solo podremos pagar las pensiones con empleo de calidad y más natalidad. Al PSOE solo se le ocurre subir impuestos ante cualquier problema. https://t.co/unTKT3X5D5
374	9.50496E+17	En cambio en Ciudadanos nos marcamos como prioridad 2018 frenar la precariedad laboral, la corrupción y el separatismo, y modernizar España. https://t.co/TcxxP4gFD1
375	9.50444E+17	El bipartidismo ha llegado a su fin y somos conscientes de que los españoles esperan mucho de nosotros. Estamos dispuestos a darles ese proyecto que necesitan, un proyecto para una España moderna, unida y diversa; la España del S. XXI. https://t.co/naZulqfadB
376	9.50437E+17	Esperemos que el PP piense más en los españoles que en dinamitar el acuerdo de investidura para proteger a sus imputados por corrupción. https://t.co/8dDKdF377F
377	9.50359E+17	Valiente discurso de @Oprah anoche en los Globos de Oro. Un alegato a favor de la igualdad y en homenaje al coraje de tantas mujeres que han gritado "ya basta". No os lo perdáis. https://t.co/Dkhl0BE4wZ
378	9.50318E+17	Reunidos en Ejecutiva Nacional. Queremos un 2018 de reformas políticas, modernización de la economía y defensa de un nuevo proyecto nacional https://t.co/oxlem0nzVD

379	9.50276E+17	El nacionalismo es una amenaza a la convivencia. Los cobardes totalitarios vuelven a señalar el comercio de mi madre. Nunca nos callaréis. https://t.co/jxCf6Tdj9l
380	9.50146E+17	Ciudadanos adelanta al PP en la provincia de Granada para autonómicas y se erige en segunda fuerza. https://t.co/0kiCetGR7k
381	9.54762E+17	.@CSainz_oficial es un piloto que aúna talento, experiencia y valentía, y por eso ha vuelto a ganar. ¡Enhorabuena! https://t.co/2DokiMmyAS
382	9.54726E+17	Por igualdad y dignidad Guardia Civil y Policia Nacional merecéis el mismo salario por el mismo trabajo. Los españoles os lo debemos y luchando juntos lo conseguiremos. Felicidades @jusapol por el éxito hoy #20EBarcelona. Emocionante final visto desde el escenario https://t.co/saEms0Iv6p
383	9.54663E+17	La violencia machista se llevó otra vida anoche en Los Realejos. Mi total condena a este brutal acto, y mi apoyo a sus familiares y a todas las víctimas que sufren esta lacra social #NiUnaMás https://t.co/kBxz7cM1xx
384	9.54659E+17	El bipartidismo solo se une para boicotear la reforma política y social que necesita España, por @GabrielaBustelo https://t.co/jWnWbLwknt
385	9.54636E+17	Encuesta @s_logica: Ciudadanos 24,1% PSOE 23,4% PP 21,8% Podemos&cía. 17,8% Seguimos trabajando para liderar un nuevo proyecto español 🇪🇸 https://t.co/ottR2prDu3
386	9.54486E+17	Un miembro del @Senadoesp de ERC llamando colonos a 1.100.000 catalanes, votantes del primer partido de Cataluña, por no ser nacionalistas. https://t.co/9tSwVQ14nG
387	9.54482E+17	En palabras del PP el presidente 'conciliador' de ERC. https://t.co/qPp7m0m8FU
388	9.54464E+17	Mañana estaré apoyando a nuestras FCSE en las calles de Barcelona. No habrá presupuestos sin #EquiparaciónYA. Queremos igualdad y dignidad. https://t.co/u6ABfO7KCZ
389	9.54457E+17	¡Enhorabuena @javierfernandez! Con tu trabajo, constancia y esfuerzo estás haciendo historia en el patinaje sobre hielo y llevando a lo más alto a España 🇪🇸 https://t.co/dYeT6AIO3a
390	9.54445E+17	Ayer estuve viendo el musical #Forever. Si eres fan de Michael Jackson es imposible que no se te vayan los pies ! https://t.co/eQH1JKYnkj
391	9.54381E+17	Son millones de profesionales españoles los que hacen de España el mejor destino turístico, y millones los que disfrutamos viajando por nuestro país. Ayer estuvimos apoyando el turismo de calidad en #FITUR2018 https://t.co/MXbUiKiMJy
392	9.54319E+17	Los catalanes que queremos seguir siendo españoles y europeos nunca vamos a permitir que las amenazas liquiden nuestra libertad. Gracias a las FCSE y a la Justicia por defender nuestros derechos. https://t.co/DLnVYBb7uL
393	9.54008E+17	Los políticos separatistas y los populistas han perjudicado a nuestro turismo. España es un país abierto al mundo y también nos gusta ser turistas en el mundo #FITUR2018 https://t.co/AqOyU3hoz5
394	9.53982E+17	Vamos a pedir en el Congreso que se celebre cuanto antes el debate del Estado de la Nación. España necesita un nuevo proyecto nacional fuerte y unido. https://t.co/sHJ4dgb5yy
395	9.53894E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 09:05h os espero en mi entrevista con @carlos__alsina en @MasDeUno de @OndaCero_es. https://t.co/WfCed8ysZq
396	9.53737E+17	Alabar a los separatistas y criticar a los que defendemos juntos la democracia, la estrategia del PP. Así les va... https://t.co/jojbBXefLV
397	9.53717E+17	Sra. De Gispert se dice 'ganaste las elecciones en Cataluña'. https://t.co/p7Xy0QvTio
398	9.53682E+17	Este discurso es un buen resumen del nacionalismo: supremacismo, mentira y victimismo a la vez. https://t.co/uCwJrmrjrg
399	9.53641E+17	"Vamos a apoyar que el PPC tenga subgrupo parlamentario" vía @abc_es https://t.co/CvvSt8sX7Q
400	9.53562E+17	En Cataluña el nacionalismo ha llegado tan lejos porque #PPSOE han minusvalorado el peligro que supone para nuestra democracia y para la unión de todos los españoles. https://t.co/aZsT4qmh6Z
401	9.5353E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 09:05h os espero en mi entrevista con @anarosaq en @elprogramadear en @telecincoes. https://t.co/EWZ94AWExR
402	9.53529E+17	Cs planteamos un pacto para despolitizar Poder Judicial, Fiscalía y TC, no para que PPSOE sigan metiendo las zarpas. https://t.co/qxcZYHTGCg
403	9.53403E+17	'Rivera se reúne con Renzi para trazar una hoja de ruta europeísta conjunta' vía @larazon_es https://t.co/tJPfVswiMX
404	9.53399E+17	'Rivera y Renzi se unen contra el populismo en la UE y por más reformas políticas' vía @EFEnoticias https://t.co/YF7TqQ7qWe vía @EFEnoticias
405	9.53277E+17	Hoy he comido en Roma con @matteorenzi. Europa debe reafirmarse en los valores comunes que la vieron nacer, y avanzar hacia las reformas políticas e institucionales que refuercen el proyecto europeo. https://t.co/ucMyTR8eG6
406	9.53248E+17	Espero que el gobierno pase del ninguneo de años a @policia y @guardiacivil a los hechos. Sin #EquiparaciónYa no apoyaremos los presupuestos. https://t.co/rNxzxbtFgR
407	9.53177E+17	¿Podrían dedicar tiempo a combatir la precariedad laboral, la burocracia, la corrupción o el nacionalismo? Gracias. https://t.co/jZfULs0P4E
408	9.53168E+17	PPSOE quieren seguir poniendo y quitando jueces. Están frenando las reformas políticas que Cs propone y que España necesita. https://t.co/RWM76rUiUl
409	9.52971E+17	Artur Mas y los dirigentes nacionalistas negaron en el Parlament durante años ser la banda del 3%. Hoy la justicia lo ha confirmado #StopCorrupció https://t.co/fyHTYbbceo
410	9.5268E+17	Encuesta @GAD3_com @abc_es Ciudadanos 26,2% PP 24,7% PSOE 24,2% Pod 14,7% Cada vez más españoles apoyan un nuevo proyecto nacional 🔵🔵🍊 https://t.co/vg4gycteTO
411	9.52668E+17	Nadia contra el Estado Islámico, una mujer valiente que quiere llevar a La Haya a los yihadistas que la esclavizaron https://t.co/ghhVXKAWNy

412	9.52622E+17	Una nación no es solo su contabilidad; es también una buena educación, la calidad en el empleo, la separación de poderes o la unión de todos los ciudadanos. https://t.co/F31riJPAFR
413	9.52525E+17	'Auge de Ciudadanos' https://t.co/Aw31MGd9W8
414	9.525E+17	Aquí os dejo mi entrevista en @el_pais explicando el nuevo proyecto nacional que queremos liderar para España : https://t.co/X304J58baV
415	9.52479E+17	Dos grandes películas, La Librería y El Autor, ganan el @PremioForque. Enhorabuena a @CoixetIsabel, Manuel Martín y a los equipos que han hecho posible este triunfo. Todo el reconocimiento y apoyo al cine español #23Forqué https://t.co/5esDM3ON6C
416	9.57395E+17	El TC no suspende la sesión de investidura como pidió el Gobierno, pero la condiciona a la presencia del candidato. https://t.co/IdCkSIJQAY
417	9.57352E+17	Quien no asista al pleno de investidura para huir de su responsabilidad penal ante la justicia no puede ser presidente, es de sentido común. https://t.co/Oo689KSTFo
418	9.57303E+17	España luchará por el oro en la final del balonmano europeo después de un partidazo ante Francia. ¡Bravo! ♂ https://t.co/WGOQ8NiFQ3
419	9.57271E+17	'Albert Rivera acude a la pasarela madrileña en apoyo a la moda española' vía @abc_es https://t.co/eWO5y34SjH
420	9.57268E+17	Los demócratas siempre recordaremos a Gregorio Ordóñez, un valiente asesinado por ETA por defender la libertad y la unión de los españoles. https://t.co/NdhOAUm5Ke
421	9.57266E+17	La @MBFWMadrid es una de las mejores pasarelas del mundo, y muestra el talento de diseñadores y marcas españolas. Hoy estuve en el desfile de @UlisesMerida https://t.co/OiJVTFOk1V
422	9.57215E+17	En Europa hemos pasado en pocas décadas del terror del nacionalismo fascista a la Europa unida, libre y próspera. En honor a las víctimas del #Holocausto, no abandonemos nunca nuestra lucha por la libertad #WeRemember https://t.co/UCUeuoveMi
423	9.57209E+17	El terror ha golpeado salvajemente, de nuevo, el corazón de Kabul. Condenamos esta atrocidad, y enviamos nuestras condolencias al sufrido pueblo afgano. Ni un paso atrás, siempre unidos contra la barbarie terrorista. https://t.co/CrD49aLNHO
424	9.57199E+17	Pensar que la dirección policial de Puigdemont colaboraría para evitar el referéndum ilegal fue un error de Gobierno https://t.co/2Y2YIbHCCu
425	9.57195E+17	Estamos ante el fin de ciclo del bipartidismo, y Cs está liderando de la mano de la sociedad civil un nuevo proyecto nacional, que ponga a España por delante de siglas de partido e ilusione de nuevo a la gran mayoría de los españoles. https://t.co/0We2DKq0eA
426	9.57171E+17	'El principio del fin bipartidista' https://t.co/R5JD8g4gmB
427	9.5704E+17	Canadá y EEUU ya sancionan a los dirigentes de la tiranía chavista. Francia se suma, Rajoy aún no ha movido un dedo https://t.co/Xz6ztx07p1
428	9.56936E+17	Atentados del 17-A: ¿algo que ocultar? Por @Enric_Hernandez https://t.co/oyKdqUVHaD vía @Elperiodico
429	9.5689E+17	Todos los españoles somos iguales ante la ley, y merecemos que nuestros votos valgan lo mismo. Necesitamos una nueva Ley electoral justa y listas abiertas. Espero que #PPSOE dejen de dar la espalda a los ciudadanos y apoyen esta reforma democrática https://t.co/sDTDFb8qO0
430	9.56867E+17	Apoyamos al Gobierno, le pedimos que haga su trabajo e impida una investidura fraudulenta del prófugo de la justicia https://t.co/rkMf7x2WcN
431	9.56626E+17	Le pedimos al Gobierno en abril que retirara a nuestro embajador. Ahora le expulsa Maduro. https://t.co/fDgsunRpNd https://t.co/F7lVrZRK1W
432	9.56547E+17	Siempre es una buena ocasión para disfrutar de Toledo. Hoy y mañana reunimos aquí la Ejecutiva Nacional Cs para marcar los objetivos de 2018 https://t.co/rFeZiaw8PL
433	9.56486E+17	'Una investigación ineludible', editorial @el_pais sobre la comisión para investigar los atentados de Cataluña. https://t.co/RCnBa3Xs4c
434	9.56484E+17	Los empresarios del caso PP confirman que el partido conservador también exigía mordidas de los contratos públicos. https://t.co/hNPEYSPf5x
435	9.56291E+17	Hoy tuve dos 'oyentes' de lujo en mi conferencia: Francesc de Carreras y Teresa Freixes. Dos grandes catedráticos, ambos profesores míos, compañeros de causa constitucionalista y los dos buenos amigos. https://t.co/ZTgBJ3mdgR
436	9.56266E+17	'Rajoy, con la corrupción en los talones' por @oneto_p. #CasoPP https://t.co/1ojWJUYsKY
437	9.56259E+17	Cs es un nuevo proyecto nacional basado en tres pilares: una clase media trabajadora fuerte; la regeneración y renovación política; y una España de ciudadanos libres e iguales, en una Europa más unida. https://t.co/DPuXVRL4JZ
438	9.56256E+17	Ciudadanos lleva al Congreso el "desinterés" de Rajoy sobre desigualdad salarial entre hombres y mujeres https://t.co/fH2Y7M8PVF
439	9.56185E+17	'Albert Rivera le reclama directamente a Rajoy la dimisión de la imputada Barreiro' vía @laverdad_es https://t.co/spa7T9wVcp
440	9.56169E+17	El caso PP está lastrando la legislatura, mientras Rajoy rompe el pacto de investidura blindando a una imputada por corrupción en el Senado. https://t.co/l7EYMWnmcD
441	9.55911E+17	Mañana explicaré los pilares de nuestro proyecto nacional para el futuro de España en el desayuno de @NewEconomyForum en Madrid. https://t.co/AAiT4brzo4
442	9.55805E+17	Claro, solo queréis destruir España, pero sin acritud... https://t.co/EnqMNYCJ0T
443	9.55805E+17	Igual que hicieron después de los ataques terroristas en EEUU o Francia, estamos obligados a investigar en el Congreso los atentados en Barcelona y Cambrils. Necesitamos aprender de los errores para proteger mejor a los ciudadanos y derrotar al terrorismo https://t.co/ca1QhyG4My
444	9.55796E+17	'Ciudadanos pedirá una comisión de investigación sobre los atentados de Barcelona y Cambrils' https://t.co/hdgTP52H8G
445	9.55796E+17	Algunos temas que tenemos que investigar en @Congreso_Es para luchar mejor contra el terrorismo, por @ErnestoEkaizer https://t.co/CgOwtvzuTw

446	9.55747E+17	Investiguemos los atentados de BCN y Cambrils. Aprendamos de los errores para luchar mejor contra el terrorismo. https://t.co/329xIUipaU
447	9.55711E+17	A partir de las 09:30h os espero en mi entrevista con @SergioMartinTVE, en @Desayunos_tve. Podéis seguirlo en directo por @La1_tve: https://t.co/IwnHGDeRb1 https://t.co/NDSB4KHxEp
448	9.55709E+17	¡Enhorabuena, @mrhciudadanos! Crece cada vez más la influencia de Cs en la familia liberal demócrata europea. https://t.co/zfkYuVtCW9
449	9.55705E+17	¡Felicidades @liliantintori y @leopoldolopez por la llegada de Federica! Ojalá viva en un futuro en una Venezuela libre y próspera. Besos. https://t.co/R94UTXNcgA
450	9.55704E+17	Imputados y prófugos de la justicia, no están de Erasmus ni atrapados por una nevada 'en el extranjero'. https://t.co/Y0M1DP4kJN
451	9.55556E+17	A TV3 se le ha 'extraviado' la intervención de esta profesora cuestionando la falta de respeto a la democracia de Puigdemont. https://t.co/0N2mdqBBDT
452	9.55517E+17	"Es una vergüenza que la Universidad de Copenhague invite a un fanático como Puigdemont" vía @indpcom https://t.co/wHWOqUpezR
453	9.55458E+17	Un prófugo de la justicia imputado por 5 delitos, que ha perpetrado un golpe contra la democracia, no debe ser presidente de una autonomía. https://t.co/4yT6T0ZRsm
454	9.55351E+17	Ni autocrítica por el fracaso en Cataluña ni por sus casos de corrupción. La solución para Rajoy es atacar a Cs. https://t.co/IGbWDSbBgQ
455	9.55347E+17	La dirección de Mossos intentó destruir la alerta de EEUU sobre la Rambla. Puigdemont lo ocultó. Esto es muy grave. https://t.co/ycdivHxNQl
456	9.55218E+17	'Rajoy, en cuestión', Editorial @el_pais . https://t.co/WDf8hfkKp5
457	9.55045E+17	Al revés, la tarifa plana anual de la ley de autónomos de Cs ayuda a que se pongan en marcha nuevos negocios y se contraten más trabajadores https://t.co/5LZO84sG4G
458	9.5504E+17	Torrent 'el conciliador', que diría el PP https://t.co/Xz08k0p1BJ
459	9.55002E+17	La conciliación laboral y familiar es fundamental para la productividad y la felicidad en nuestra sociedad. https://t.co/5QHLv25ZOv
460	9.54796E+17	Hoy hemos salido a las calles de Barcelona a reivindicar algo que es de justicia: la #EquiparaciónYa. Por la dignidad de los policías, de los guardias civiles, y de sus familias. Os lo merecéis, los españoles os lo debemos, lo conseguiremos https://t.co/XjLRaoHhJn
461	9.59835E+17	La dirección de Mossos habría ordenado quemar actas del asedio a la Guardia Civil que incriminan a los 'Jordis'. https://t.co/RtofqpQ7Fi
462	9.59814E+17	Gracias jóvenes de @enmarchefr @EnMarcheEsp por participar en #CampusJovenCs. Por una España y una Francia unida en la Europa del futuro. https://t.co/vaCoPP8ZgQ
463	9.59801E+17	Hay que ganarle la batalla intelectual, social y política al nacionalismo, en España y en Europa. https://t.co/eZLbjMW4pb
464	9.59783E+17	Esta mañana he participado en el Campus #JcsSalamanca. Nuestros jóvenes son el futuro y está en sus manos liderar un cambio político en España y en Europa. https://t.co/MHQpeixjEo
465	9.59548E+17	En marzo exigimos al Ministerio cambiar el reglamento de venta de entradas para acabar con la reventa fraudulenta; un año después el problema persiste y el Gobierno sigue sin hacer nada #U2 https://t.co/HeQueJFaXH
466	9.59543E+17	Google CEO: 'Artificial Intelligence is more profound than electricity or fire' - CNNMoney https://t.co/KF2CwWbNZY
467	9.59529E+17	Otro caso de reventa fraudulenta. Le pedimos hace un año al Gobierno que modificara el reglamento y no ha hecho nada https://t.co/4zshU33K6i
468	9.59508E+17	Comparto lo que dice mi compañero de Gregorio Ordóñez. Nunca olvidaremos su valentía y su defensa de la libertad. https://t.co/RcPzeWbM5Y
469	9.59468E+17	Mañana intervendré en el Campus Joven de @jovenesCs @CiudadanosCs en #Salamanca. Os espero. https://t.co/RNOw95aN5v
470	9.59413E+17	Hemos logrado suprimir el Impuesto de Sucesiones en Andalucía y Murcia, y vamos a luchar para que se suprima en ARAGÓN y en toda España. No es justo pagar dos veces por lo que es tuyo. https://t.co/wtGifI2F1c
471	9.59393E+17	Sánchez solo quiere escuchar en el Congreso a los dirigentes socialistas que apoyen su 'nación de naciones' https://t.co/IQHc4XH4mU
472	9.59385E+17	Montoro admite que la Generalitat pudo engañarle con el FLA y Rivera exige explicaciones https://t.co/ohYHZxCxwd
473	9.59223E+17	No os perdáis el @MHNLOfficial: talento, fusión, grandes éxitos y diversión. Aquí con Miguel de Paramo, el crack que lidera este espectáculo https://t.co/ZHfRyGxMpE
474	9.59141E+17	'Ciudadanos da un salto en su discurso: Estamos preparados para gobernar' https://t.co/bC4wC7ZeOV
475	9.59112E+17	Reyes (Cs) explica a Podemos por qué no se suma a la huelga feminista: "Algunas somos feministas pero no comunistas" https://t.co/sPbRJpkg64
476	9.59105E+17	Cada vez más descarado: el bipartidismo se enroca y PPSOE se conjuran para frenar las reformas democráticas. https://t.co/7tpD6LXo3y
477	9.59104E+17	Y mientras Rajoy incumpliendo con la #EquiparacionYa a @policia y @guardiacivil, que cobran bastante menos por el mismo trabajo. https://t.co/yu29u4dH60
478	9.59102E+17	Si PPSOE bloquean la reforma del Poder Judicial para despolitizar la justicia Cs no firmará un pacto de defunción https://t.co/E9ExysIU0W
479	9.59098E+17	La despoblación es un problema nacional. Haremos un plan para que se cree empleo y lleguen servicios a todos los rincones de España. https://t.co/zlVbq7YfpE
480	9.59095E+17	Si Rajoy incumple su palabra y no hay #EquiparacionYa no habrá presupuestos. Espero que rectifique. https://t.co/0SwZgsGpSv
481	9.5909E+17	Soler (C's) toma la iniciativa sanitaria en Cataluña. https://t.co/O55hqs4pbc

482	9.59086E+17	Gracias al presidente @JLambanM por recibirnos hoy en la sede del gobierno de Aragón. Una oportunidad para abordar los asuntos que preocupan a los aragoneses y a todos los españoles. https://t.co/IWkDXSFZyc
483	9.59065E+17	Hoy compartimos en Zaragoza las líneas estratégicas de nuestro proyecto nacional. Gracias al equipo del @heraldoes y a su director Mikel Iturbe por la invitación. https://t.co/qkGwxnJJ7Q
484	9.59043E+17	Los españoles debemos cuidar nuestros valores civiles y constitucionales, y dotarnos de un nuevo proyecto de país. Tenemos el reto de impulsar la modernización de España para garantizar otros 40 años de democracia, libertad y prosperidad https://t.co/Zfks8VHKAo
485	9.59039E+17	Gracias a los cientos de ciudadanos que anoche dejaron pequeño el Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos de Teruel. Juntos compartimos la ilusión por una nueva etapa en cada rincón de España #TeruelNaranja https://t.co/xY3lkKbMow
486	9.58822E+17	Gran noticia para la libertad y el bilingüismo. Los enemigos de las lenguas las prohíben o las imponen. https://t.co/01dPLTVqn6
487	9.58811E+17	¿Han pagado el golpe con dinero del Estado? El juez saca los colores a Montoro:Puigdemont financió el 1-O con el FLA https://t.co/slcAlOmtQU
488	9.58796E+17	Desde Cs estamos impulsando reuniones con los otros partidos para conseguir una nueva ley electoral con listas abiertas y en la que los votos de todos los españoles valgan igual. #PPSOE llevan 40 años sin cambiarla https://t.co/v6JIy224lK
489	9.58745E+17	Hemos presentado nuestras enmiendas al Código Penal para garantizar el cumplimiento efectivo de las penas. Quien la hace, la paga. https://t.co/ulUoM77K9e
490	9.58684E+17	Es inexplicable que el Gobierno volviera a errar ayer en el dispositivo policial. A pesar de ello, nuestros diputados salieron con la cabeza alta y representaron la dignidad del pueblo español ante los insultos de los radicales nacionalistas. https://t.co/u0PI7Ru3Ye
491	9.58607E+17	Buenos días , en unos minutos me entrevistan en @HerreraenCOPE en @cope_es. Os espero. https://t.co/vNlUnmFN6u
492	9.58589E+17	Ciudadanos presentará una iniciativa para que los partidos con casos de corrupción devuelvan el dinero robado. https://t.co/g0IR07s67d
493	9.58471E+17	Buen trabajo de @sfernandezh @nievesherrero_ y todo el equipo de @telemadrid con el documental #LaNocheDelRey. https://t.co/rwBvEy9j3x
494	9.58441E+17	Tiene razón, no pertenezco a la 'raza catalana' sino a la raza humana, y nací en Bcn, a mucha honra. Los supremacistas como ud. me dan pena. https://t.co/wOfwcvi8MP
495	9.58434E+17	Sr. golpista y prófugo, puede usted entregarse a la justicia de una vez y dejar de dividir a los catalanes y de hundir más nuestra economía? https://t.co/9lRkRnK2JX
496	9.58424E+17	¿Nos puede explicar el Gobierno qué dispositivo había previsto para Mossos?¿Cómo es posible que unos radicales pongan en jaque al Parlament? https://t.co/gfQHNN2sjW
497	9.5842E+17	Mañana por la tarde estaré en el encuentro ciudadano en Teruel. ¡Os espero! https://t.co/QSlJyMMxep
498	9.58406E+17	Así han tenido que salir hoy del #Parlament los diputados de @CiutadansCs, primer partido de Cataluña. Intolerable el odio que genera el nacionalismo. Todo mi apoyo, compañeros. https://t.co/lru6KSwj1n
499	9.58403E+17	Intolerable que los diputados del 1er partido de Cataluña tengan que salir rodeados e insultados por nacionalistas. https://t.co/E7gUvhsIpf
500	9.58391E+17	Se ha acabado el tiempo de Puigdemont, de la burla a la ley y de intentar romper España https://t.co/V82WFdstOF
501	9.58391E+17	Es justo ir a votar con una nueva ley electoral con listas abiertas y que los votos de los españoles valgan igual. https://t.co/J15pDGLoZB
502	9.58383E+17	Hoy hemos visitado la sede de la Real Academia Española, para conocer los proyectos de una institución con más de 300 años de historia en la protección y promoción de nuestra lengua común. Gracias a Darío Villanueva y a todo el equipo de @RAEinforma por la invitación. https://t.co/VIElkYulNj
503	9.58318E+17	Le deseo a SM el Rey Don Felipe muchas felicidades y acierto, hoy que cumple 50 años. Gracias por defender en tiempos difíciles la unión de todos los españoles con responsabilidad, transparencia, humildad y valentía. https://t.co/ysLr9Y6Zc2
504	9.58061E+17	Ha sido un honor asistir a la presentación del libro de Sosa Wagner, un gran constitucionalista, europeista y amigo. Y un placer escuchar y compartir un rato con Joaquín Leguina y Nicolás Redondo. https://t.co/W9VQYMTJW2
505	9.58036E+17	Esta noche me entrevista Pedro Piqueras en @informativost5 @telecincoes, os espero. https://t.co/mRdZFD6U5C
506	9.58036E+17	El #Cuponazo que amañaron PPSOE y nacionalistas de espaldas a los españoles es insolidario y fraudulento. https://t.co/FhtlaEoJdN
507	9.58034E+17	La tarifa plana de un año de la nueva ley de autónomos de Cs estimula la puesta en marcha de nuevos negocios. https://t.co/fm7MFhRkex
508	9.58007E+17	El partido de Puigdemont y Mas tapa la cartera con la bandera separatista https://t.co/djWSxiKn5L
509	9.58001E+17	Otro ataque al coche de una compañera de @Cs_Girona. Los fascistas no lograrán doblegar nuestra voluntad de unión y libertad. Todo mi apoyo. https://t.co/u5zS7liSmI
510	9.57917E+17	Se empieza a demostrar lo que ya pensábamos: la dirección política de Mossos estuvo del lado de los golpistas. https://t.co/FXyRuKfm9t
511	9.57722E+17	¡Y a la quinta fue la vencida, España campeona de Europa de balonmano! Orgulloso de nuestros #Hispanos, enhorabuena equipo ♂ https://t.co/7D0KZpAQgN
512	9.57718E+17	Los españoles obligados a viajar a paises que sí han regulado #GestacionSubrogada. Este año se votará la ley de Cs. https://t.co/3xmfASVoD0
513	9.57714E+17	El socialismo, sin respuestas en la globalización. Debemos ofrecer un proyecto nuevo alternativo a los conservadores https://t.co/N4ZKdul6Ec

514	9.57664E+17	En nuestra democracia nadie está por encima de la Constitución. Los terroristas y los golpistas nunca doblegareis al pueblo español. https://t.co/b37KLadm7t
515	9.57628E+17	Qué grande es el Señor @rogerfederer https://t.co/o6zvuipAW3
516	9.57623E+17	'Franco, Franco, Franco', por Javier Cercas. https://t.co/aJUexGmVEe
517	9.57562E+17	Lean a De Carreras para entender lo del TC: da la razón al Consejo de Estado pero condiciona investidura a presencia https://t.co/26rku1UAf8
518	9.62325E+17	Las escritoras españolas responden a Irene Montero: «Decir portavozas no nos hace ni más iguales ni más libres» https://t.co/w0kDjnE2uU
519	9.62022E+17	El expresidente Zapatero no puede confundir el rol de mediador con el apoyo a Maduro y su tiranía. https://t.co/oiLpKzZiQP
520	9.6202E+17	Si Rajoy sigue sin cumplir con #EquiparacionYa que exigimos para @policia @guardiacivil no apoyaremos presupuestos. https://t.co/TIUcqMZBqH
521	9.6199E+17	Cambiamos la ley RTVE para que se eligiera al presidente por concurso público. PPSOE se lo quieren cargar. Ya basta. https://t.co/KroD6Oqp77
522	9.61982E+17	Encuesta @metroscopia: Ciudadanos 28,3% 🔺 PP 21,9%🔻 PSOE 20,1%🔻 Podemos 16,8%🔻 Seguimos trabajando por un nuevo proyecto nacional . https://t.co/dg1rDgF6Th
523	9.61979E+17	Esto querría decir que Rajoy nos mintió el miércoles en el @Congreso_Es... https://t.co/FerrtkSwug
524	9.61976E+17	Un certificado lingüístico es un mérito para ser funcionario, pero no puede ser nunca una barrera discriminatoria. https://t.co/vluIr3SUGe
525	9.61938E+17	Cada vez más españoles quieren un nuevo proyecto nacional. Seguimos creciendo para poder unir y modernizar España. https://t.co/CYpCEk8BaC
526	9.61915E+17	Rajoy se comprometió con Cs a apoyar la reforma electoral (exigencia núm. 93) a cambio del Sí en la investidura. Espero que rectifique y cumpla su palabra. https://t.co/aZqwDD3rgw
527	9.61915E+17	"Nadal tiene tanta roca en la mente como en el brazo" Os dejo mi entrevista en @diarioas, en la que hablamos de @RafaelNadal, de fútbol, de mi afición a las motos y mi admiración por Crivillé y Nieto. Gracias a @AS_Relano y a todo su equipo. https://t.co/4XklmItjLA https://t.co/dCCrcxzXYk
528	9.61704E+17	Enhorabuena Antonio y Javier por ese campeonato mundial de debate universitario. https://t.co/d1Hl37qJNN
529	9.61684E+17	El Financial Times lleva a su portada el crecimiento de Ciudadanos en las encuestas. https://t.co/H63mzkQGxm
530	9.61669E+17	Mi entrevista en @TheEconomist https://t.co/u9vkp9FMfB
531	9.61652E+17	PP-PSOE se unen para tumbar la ley de Cs para proteger a funcionarios que denuncien casos de corrupción politica. https://t.co/owq9SJP7Ua
532	9.61553E+17	Buscaremos un consenso amplio para salir del bloqueo del #PPSOE y dar respuesta a lo que quieren los españoles: votar en las próximas elecciones con una nueva ley electoral más justa y con listas abiertas. https://t.co/4BXUALAdKt
533	9.61531E+17	En la nueva ley electoral proponemos que los ciudadanos huidos de la Justicia no puedan ser cargos públicos. https://t.co/1Yn3zaf2PC
534	9.61529E+17	El Sr. Rajoy tiene dos opciones: cumplir su compromiso con Cs y ejecutar las reformas que le exigimos para apoyar la investidura; o enrocarse, seguir incumpliendo y quedarse solo, anteponiendo su interés partidista al interés general de los españoles. https://t.co/K3cAtfaCCj
535	9.61497E+17	Buenos días, a partir de las 08:30h me entrevista @MenendezRNE en las @LasMananas_rne en @rne 📻 Os espero. https://t.co/Rqc6UFORnI
536	9.61319E+17	Cs lleva al pleno de la Asamblea de Madrid la ley que protege a funcionarios que denuncien corrupción. https://t.co/9hHKadpFzG
537	9.61264E+17	No firmamos un pacto contra la Justicia. PPSOE quieren que los partidos sigan eligiendo al Poder Judicial. Ya basta. https://t.co/eh3pu0EDqx
538	9.61262E+17	Los nacionalistas son insaciables en el privilegio y en la división. Ahora el PNV pide un referéndum separatista. https://t.co/ywq24gkD9I
539	9.61194E+17	El Gobierno incumple sus compromisos y decepciona cada día a más españoles. Desde Cs no vamos a permitir que Zoido y Montoro se burlen de @policia, @guardiacivil y de sus familias #EquiparaciónYa https://t.co/qDTJtbZrqM
540	9.61166E+17	Rajoy desmiente al juez y a la Fiscalía: asegura que no se destinó dinero del Estado al referéndum ilegal 1-O. Si miente, ¿quién va a dimitir? https://t.co/5TaPImWlNA
541	9.61143E+17	Montoro negó en agosto que Puigdemont y Junqueras pudieran usar dinero público para financiar el referéndum separatista. El juez y el fiscal han dicho lo contrario hace unos días. Hoy le pregunto a Rajoy en @Congreso_es https://t.co/rJdCKyggpM
542	9.60961E+17	Millones de niñas sufren #MutilacionGenitalFemenina, no podemos permitir esta aberración. Defendamos juntos la libertad de las mujeres #EndFGM https://t.co/eLHLHuyODI
543	9.60932E+17	La igualdad efectiva se logra con políticas, no con eslóganes. El aumento de los permisos de paternidad nos permite avanzar en la conciliación familiar y reducir la brecha salarial #ReformasNaranjas https://t.co/EoKxiZDXal
544	9.6091E+17	Macron envía mensaje de firmeza a los nacionalistas corsos. El nacionalismo es la mayor amenaza a la Unión Europea. https://t.co/sjhgwrefyV
545	9.609E+17	Si todos los españoles tenemos derecho a la sanidad ¿por qué no tenemos tarjeta sanitaria e historia clínica única? https://t.co/FJXlZDSk2r
546	9.60894E+17	Los problemas del S.XXI ya no se solucionan con la vieja dicotomía izquierda-derecha. Los liberales debemos aportar soluciones a los ciudadanos, y combatir políticamente con más libertad e igualdad a populismos y nacionalismos.Mi entrevista en @FT https://t.co/5pxMtn9IGH

547	9.60866E+17	Ciudadanos registra una iniciativa para un MIR educativo con una prueba común en toda España. https://t.co/7G8FPF1U61
548	9.60827E+17	Se incrementan los permisos de paternidad a raíz de las 2 nuevas semanas exigidas por Cs en los presupuestos 2017. https://t.co/2OupL2dVSZ
549	9.60791E+17	Algunos están más preocupados por perder sillones y enchufados que por combatir al nacionalismo o a la corrupción. https://t.co/Sst7ZtOfUf
550	9.60787E+17	'Premio a la claridad', Editorial @el_pais sobre el último CIS. https://t.co/rG1dMe9nuy
551	9.60558E+17	El PSOE confunde a corruptos y bipartidismo con España. No se confundan, España es un gran país, a pesar de ustedes. https://t.co/SPgGbgRL0W
552	9.6052E+17	Cs adelanta a Podemos, mientras PP y PSOE caen en intención de voto, según el CIS https://t.co/SGeW7AUxXe
553	9.60509E+17	Empate en intención directa CIS entre Ciudadanos, PSOE y PP. Seguimos creciendo para ofrecer a los españoles un nuevo proyecto nacional https://t.co/2OauRIwout
554	9.60425E+17	Futura alcaldesa de Madrid @begonavillacis 'La alternativa creíble a Carmena es Ciudadanos, el bipartidismo lo sabe' https://t.co/nEDPWMDZnN
555	9.60421E+17	Queremos un pacto nacional ambicioso, una revolución educativa para el futuro de España. El bipartidismo lo bloquea https://t.co/JalOcPCUZ3
556	9.60257E+17	Entrevista @nortecastilla. Hablamos de soluciones: despoblación, agua, empleo, autónomos, Cataluña o ley electoral. https://t.co/YGXzyQl2uk
557	9.60255E+17	Auténtico el gran @AEscohotado, un hombre libre. https://t.co/VsaXQHB1ww
558	9.60232E+17	Parece que la nueva estrategia del PP es parecerse a Convergència. ¿Quieren ocupar el espacio del 3%, el espacio del nacionalismo, o ambos? https://t.co/sAaYYYgv66
559	9.6016E+17	Mi apoyo a los que libráis cada día la batalla contra el cáncer; mi recuerdo para aquellos que ya no están; y mi reconocimiento a los que dedicáis vuestro talento a encontrar fin definitivo a esta enfermedad #DiaMundialContraElCancer https://t.co/PMnKR4zaqk
560	9.60131E+17	Fernando Giner: «Voy a centrar todos mis esfuerzos en ser alcalde de Valencia» https://t.co/pQmAvFWGu5
561	9.60118E+17	En Ciudadanos nos estamos preparando y mejorando cada día para gobernar a partir de 2019 y hacerlo mejor que PPSOE. https://t.co/anVLa1GkJo
562	9.60117E+17	Felipe González: "Si yo estuviera en la situación de Rajoy, cedería el paso" https://t.co/hwbmYD3dAg

List of all the stimuli: Iglesias

0	9.34466E+17	🎗 Contra las violencias machistas, #PactoFeminista #DíaContraLaViolenciaDeGénero #NiUnaMás https://t.co/GfStrPICqE
1	9.34417E+17	"Todos los conflictos territoriales en España han tenido que ver con intereses monárquicos. Si tuviéramos esto más claro, seríamos más republicanos. Los reyes siempre piensan primero en ellos y luego en el país" Lean todo el artículo de @MonederoJC 👇 https://t.co/6drzs26gHG
2	9.34371E+17	El Ministro del interior felicita a la policía por la detención de Federico Jiménez Losantos que dijo "Cuando veo a los de Podemos, si llevo arma disparo" Oh wait! 👇 https://t.co/bmM6xLYZQf O lo que viene siendo el Gobierno usa a la policía sólo para proteger a los suyos
3	9.34201E+17	@Cosmonauta84 @AoDespair Vista. Es execelente... El ambiente universitario progre americano de los 70 está hecho con encanto
4	9.34184E+17	@huetzin_c @AoDespair En España creo que en Wuaki
5	9.34183E+17	@adela_vila @AoDespair No me vendría mal uno
6	9.34183E+17	@_Gafas_y_reloj_ @AoDespair Creo que Wuaki
7	9.34183E+17	@rubiolax @AoDespair @NetflixES Anoto
8	9.34182E+17	Me acabo de enterar que ya ha empezado la tercera temporada de Gomorra 🤓 Pedazo de serie italiana al nivel de las mejores de la HBO. @AoDespair debería verla si no lo ha hecho ya https://t.co/7ey8rBqokG
9	9.34099E+17	Comienzan las jornadas #VolverAMirarnos. Desde hoy hasta el domingo podréis participar en los debates sobre un proceso constituyente y la necesidad de recuperar el Estado para tod@s. Todas las charlas se darán por streaming en https://t.co/9QJC8g8BW1 https://t.co/11qh2y6J0D
10	9.34018E+17	Si no habéis visto a @MayoralRafa responder ante la desinformación del Real Instituto Elcano, hacedlo, de verdad. Contra la intoxicación 👇 https://t.co/MWOYy5OvU8
11	9.33767E+17	"Un chiste nunca puede ser una injuria". Quien no lo entienda únicamente demuestra estar falto de sentido del humor. Nuestro apoyo a @guillemarvel. Le entrevistan en @publico_es 👇 https://t.co/rUEtSY3PSN
12	9.33658E+17	Ante unas élites que buscan cerrar por arriba la brecha abierta por el 15M, organizamos en Córdoba las jornadas 'Volver a mirarnos' para debatir acerca de un proceso constituyente y un proyecto de país que recupere el Estado para tod@s. Más info aquí 👇 https://t.co/jEsT4UuRbh https://t.co/aluUs9zpwD
13	9.33617E+17	Este domingo la ruta #ConectarEspaña hace parada en Córdoba. Nos vemos a las 12.30 horas en el Teatro Duque de Rivas con @TeresaRodr_ y @joanmena 😉 Toda la info 👇 https://t.co/WFHNotyhC4
14	9.33604E+17	Con "El poder del perro" aluciné. "El cártel" me encantó también. Vamos a ver qué onda con esta que @Nega_Maiz no ha parado de recomendarme... https://t.co/Hv64hQXtmD

15	9.33413E+17	Quién mancha la imagen de un servicio público imprescindible como la policía, no debe vestir el uniforme que representa al poder municipal ni llevar pistola. Bravo por la policía municipal de Madrid. Ojalá los jueces hagan también justicia https://t.co/3Wxa1VUgaR
16	9.33316E+17	El Ministro Catalá ha vuelvo a demostrar hoy 2 cosas: 1) No soportan una oposición de verdad 2) El PP parasita el Estado para proteger a sus corruptos Vean 👇 https://t.co/vBfnHtsnUA
17	9.33314E+17	Hoy nos hemos reunido con Mahmud Abbas. Le hemos transmitido nuestro compromiso con la causa palestina. Pero no bastan buenas palabras; con Israel no sirven de nada. El Gobierno español debe reconocer ya al Estado palestino y sus socios (PSOE y Cs) deben también exigírselo. https://t.co/RPTkNttWA5
18	9.33269E+17	"La Contrarreforma es a España lo que la Ilustración es a Francia, la revolución industrial al Reino Unido, el romanticismo a Alemania o el liberalismo a EEUU" Un texto provocador y lúcido de @pvallin con influencias del pesimismo histórico de @jorgedioni https://t.co/f7OFuZN4pF
19	9.33247E+17	Por hacer un chiste vía tuit sobre Carrero Blanco te puede juzgar y condenar la Audiencia Nacional. Por un espectáculo de marionetas puedes acabar en la cárcel. Mientras, neonazis de uniforme patrullan armados 👇 Nazis fuera de la policía ya https://t.co/TY3sEuFHMB
20	9.32713E+17	Este país no volverá a ver un cambio constitucional como el de nocturnidad veraniega que PP y PSOE hicieron con el 135. Nos aseguraremos de que la ciudadanía vote cualquier cambio que se quiera hacer en la Constitución. Esta noche en @rne 👇 https://t.co/J0APQmde3f
21	9.32581E+17	Señor Montilla, no desprecie a las ciudades autónomas de Ceuta y Melilla. Comprender la diversidad y defender la fraternidad solo es posible desde el respeto https://t.co/JmbbjR3b65
22	9.3258E+17	@Laverbeke @marianorajoy @Albert_Rivera @sanchezcastejon @change_es Para que no suceda, nosotros decimos: educación, formación, detección y sensibilización. Si pasa, acompañamiento específico. Y si ocurriese lo peor, pensiones de orfandad dignas.
23	9.32564E+17	Felicidades compañera @labeasanchez Son ustedes la esperanza democrática de Chile. La dignidad y la justicia social se construirá con ustedes ✊
24	9.32562E+17	Podemos al servicio del Kremlin... y yo con estos pelos 🙆... Cada uno homenajea el aniversario de la muerte de Franco a su manera... https://t.co/ov9HEZ9h6d
25	9.32533E+17	Son minoría dentro de la Policía Municipal, pero no parece sensato que aquellos que deben garantizar la seguridad de la ciudadanía se expresen así acerca de la alcaldesa de todos los madrileños. Que se investigue y asuman las responsabilidades. https://t.co/0gOU7w1ljb
26	9.32003E+17	Unid@s por Madrid para seguir gobernando en la ciudad y gobernar en la Comunidad. Gracias @Julio_Rodr y @ierrejon https://t.co/koIjM1ATss
27	9.31985E+17	Por muchas que hayan sido nuestras críticas al Fiscal General del Estado, sentimos su muerte y respetamos su inteligencia. Nuestro más sentido pésame a sus colegas, amigos y familiares
28	9.31864E+17	Después de 40 años de abandono, hoy es el día en el que el protagonista es el pueblo extremeño. Os merecéis tener el #TrenDignoYa que Extremadura necesita https://t.co/K3OXGS8GcR
29	9.31642E+17	Unidos Podemos en el Congreso, @FacuDiazT y @maltorres en el @teatrokamikaze con @NTMEP ... Qué mejor homenaje a la toma del Palacio de Invierno 🏰 https://t.co/b29BcWnrbs
30	9.36932E+17	En un tiempo en el que muchas familias extremeñas, y españolas, siguen padeciendo desahucios, quise terminar ayer con un poema en castúo de José María Gabriel y Galán que relata un embargo. Debería encogernos a todos el alma 👇 https://t.co/ElnKNQ5f1l
31	9.36754E+17	@NTMEP @maltorres @APM En enlace no va. El de redes que tenéis no llega ni a bot ruso 🏰
32	9.36712E+17	Desde un lugar donde asesinaron a 4000 extremeños por luchar contra el fascismo, reivindicamos la memoria, por mucho que les pese a los canallas que quieren enterrarla. Y a M. Rajoy le decimos que nosotros preferimos a una mujer como Rosalía de Castro antes que a un golpista 👇 https://t.co/eORtd38Hki
33	9.36656E+17	No le pido al PP, al PSOE y a Cs que respeten a Unidos Podemos, pero sí que respeten a los millones de ciudadanos que nos votaron. Siguen pensando que el Estado son ellos. Su autoritarismo, su corrupción y su prepotencia son la mayor amenaza contra España https://t.co/yXtqMmRy5L
34	9.36624E+17	Hoy, #DíaMundialContraElSida, contra el estigma y la serofobia 👉 información e inversión. https://t.co/zjq0CpXuYk
35	9.36563E+17	📖 Extremadura es fundamental para entender lo que significa y lo que ha significado España, y a veces parece que se invisibiliza. Por eso queremos estar hoy allí (a las 19.00 horas en Badajoz). Entrevista en Canal Extremadura Radio 👇https://t.co/L7CKAa9EeZ
36	9.36251E+17	Este artículo dice más de la situación de la soberanía en España (y en Catalunya) que todas las banderas juntas. No oirás hablar de esto en la televisión 👇 https://t.co/NkhHGZmly8
37	9.36216E+17	La ruta 'Conectar España' por la plurinacionalidad, la solidaridad y la fraternidad llega mañana a Badajoz. Nos vemos en el Palacio de Congresos a las 19.00 horas. Como siempre, habrá streaming para l@s que no podáis acudir 😉 https://t.co/wd4cajz0xH
38	9.36176E+17	Memoria y justicia. Justicia y memoria. Que cunda el ejemplo. Un abrazo fuerte, @JuanDiegoBotto https://t.co/4vrP0LMxvV
39	9.36159E+17	@Nega_Maiz Una nueva genialidad de David Simon... Deseando que llegue la segunda temporada
40	9.3595E+17	🖋 "Extremadura tiene derecho a un tren digno y a la altura de su gente. Son ellos quienes sufren cada día las consecuencias de tener un tren del siglo XIX". Un artículo de @alvarojaen2015 e @ionebelarra 👇 https://t.co/2nPRZBhtc4
41	9.35846E+17	No dejéis de leer esta serie que inician hoy @nachoalvarez_ y l@s compañer@s de la Secretaría de Economía 👇 https://t.co/LxcogG3i8a
42	9.35838E+17	Los trabajadores y trabajadoras del sector del taxi han sido fundamentales para poner sobre la mesa los peligros que entraña la 'uberización' de la economía. Por eso apoyamos su movilización

		de hoy. ¿En qué consiste la 'uberización' de la economía? Os lo cuenta @MayoralRafa 👇 https://t.co/0xdx8TyZ3C
43	9.3559E+17	La deuda pública al 100% del PIB, políticas de precariedad que impiden que trabajadores paguen buenos impuestos, amnistías fiscales que permiten a los ricos no pagar... Pero quienes sí pagan son los Aytos. que cumplen. Ese es el problema del país con el PP https://t.co/7afkWm5ir8
44	9.35587E+17	Una noticia que no abrirá telediarios 👇 LAS ACUSACIONES SOBRE IRÁN Y VENEZUELA El Senado confirma que la única 'prueba' de Riobóo e Inda sobre la financiación de Podemos es un mapa de España https://t.co/7Y9eqwei6B
45	9.35503E+17	Siempre es mejor el original que la copia, hablando sobre todo de políticas #Copieunos https://t.co/SILkvY928M
46	9.35475E+17	A pesar de los intentos de veto, nuestra propuesta para revertir los efectos de la reforma del 135 de PSOE y PP será debatida en Pleno 👇 https://t.co/aMeF1eIh2M
47	9.35164E+17	¿Quiénes son los antipatriotas? 👇 https://t.co/t2GakWza7Z
48	9.35124E+17	Ana Pastor ha vetado TODAS las propuestas de Unidos Podemos; incluyendo a Martín Pallín (ex magistrado del Supremo), Pérez Royo (catedrático de Constitucional) y Rodríguez Palop (profesora de Derecho). El cuerpo de la notica lo aclara pero el titular es una vergüenza 👇 https://t.co/PIUXi6Xaxt
49	9.35101E+17	Palabras justas y hermosas que hablan de la Catalunya y la España que queremos construir. Gracias @joanmena 👇 https://t.co/VX80Hep6lV
50	9.35091E+17	Con su discurso, el rey se puso de lado de quienes defienden la excepcionalidad y la renuncia a los principios básicos de la democracia 👇 https://t.co/lvx39yYWBp
51	9.34874E+17	Algunas reflexiones sobre el Senado y sobre la dudosa constitucionalidad de la aplicación del 155 esta tarde en charla con Pérez Royo 👇 https://t.co/d6saUBN4hW
52	9.34729E+17	Nos vemos en una hora en el Teatro Duque De Rivas de Córdoba con @TeresaRodr_ y @joanmena para mostrar que la bandera de nuestra patria es la que cuida. Podréis seguirlo en streaming aquí 👇 https://t.co/FMl90lliyV https://t.co/Y7YJlFZsIH
53	9.34466E+17	💃 Contra las violencias machistas, #PactoFeminista #DíaContraLaViolenciaDeGénero #NiUnaMás https://t.co/GfStrPICqE
54	9.39442E+17	Fue una de las mejores profes que nos dio clase en el master de humanidades de la Carlos III. Lean a @RemediosZafra 👇 https://t.co/QpCtJ4kr5O
55	9.38889E+17	Impresionante @UlyMartin 2 vidas interiores muy distintas en esta serie de fotos ... https://t.co/6muNGvOoT3
56	9.388E+17	Si hubiera voluntad política, en los próximos meses podríamos afrontar una reforma electoral para que la expresión de la ciudadanía se muestre de forma correcta 👇 https://t.co/0NlmxFg4xm
57	9.38782E+17	Es casi una burla que una Cámara territorial en España represente a las provincias. En algún momento habrá que afrontar qué representa el Senado 👇 https://t.co/VOUg4b4xyM
58	9.38679E+17	El reconocimiento de Jerusalén como capital de Israel es una violación del Derecho internacional y un nuevo intento de humillar al valiente pueblo palestino. La tibieza cómplice de nuestro Gobierno y de los partidos monárquicos no sólo es vergonzosa; es además irresponsable
59	9.38531E+17	Vivimos una situación de excepcionalidad constitucional y política, que tiene una expresión jurídica que alude a dos artículos: el 135 (crisis del modelo social) y el 155 (crisis del modelo territorial). Lo explico aquí 👇 https://t.co/TOU2YoKvGv
60	9.38363E+17	Habría que llegar a tres grandes acuerdos de país: uno sobre el modelo social, ahora roto, que garantice los derechos sociales; un nuevo acuerdo territorial, que exige que se sienten y dialoguen quienes piensan distinto; y un gran acuerdo frente a la corrupción 👇 https://t.co/JoQx4Npeb6
61	9.38008E+17	Recordad que mañana celebramos el día de la Constitución con un debate acerca del modelo constitucional: 'Conectar España: nuevos acuerdos para un impulso constituyente'. Estaremos a las 18.00 horas en el Colegio de Arquitectos (Madrid) junto a Javier Pérez Royo y @MEugeniaRPalop https://t.co/vneQvPaTTW
62	9.3778E+17	¿Y esta noche a las 22.30 en La Farga de Hospitalet qué, @XavierDomenechs? ¿Abrigo de candidato Borgen o no? 😏 https://t.co/zJW3S3VSgK
63	9.3773E+17	Catalunya no necesita más discursos que agreden o que se envuelven en banderas. A partir del 21D, Catalunya necesita una persona que sea capaz de sentar en una mesa a quienes piensan distinto y, entonces, dialogar. Esa persona existe, es @XavierDomenechs 👇 https://t.co/RSW2IoSqPL
64	9.37695E+17	Tenéis que escuchar esto. Grande, @LeticiaDolera 👇 https://t.co/RsFNgJod9y
65	9.3767E+17	Ni un paso atrás en la defensa de los derechos humanos. Ni un paso atrás en la defensa de los derechos de las personas migrantes. Todo nuestro apoyo, @HelenaMaleno. Tu trabajo es fundamental #DefendiendoAMaleno https://t.co/SbDdBrBMZ9 https://t.co/dlMvv3QPHm
66	9.37661E+17	Hace 40 años, el pueblo andaluz hizo posible lo imposible. Demostró en una masiva movilización que en democracia la voluntad popular sirve para informar nuevas leyes. ¡Felices #40Años4D, feliz #4DAndalucía! https://t.co/S1CrLiDKvp
67	9.37401E+17	Nadie olvida que partidos que hoy dicen emocionarse con banderas distintas, ayer no tenían inconveniente en compartir la bandera suiza para sus cuentas ni tampoco ponían problemas a la hora de aprobar juntos recortes a lo público 👇 https://t.co/0Nc8fxsicb
68	9.37256E+17	Avui posarem a Catalunya en marxa amb el programa de la gent. Ganes d'estar ja amb @XavierDomenechs i @Elisendalamany a Sant Adrià de Besòs 👇 https://t.co/MfSwwGcxti
69	9.4207E+17	Que no se llenen la boca con la palabra patria quienes se dejan comprar por empresas energéticas. Ser realmente patriota es atreverse a multar a Endesa por cortar la luz a familias sin recursos, como ha hecho el Ayuntamiento de Barcelona 👇 https://t.co/YJeIWUMrQf

70	9.41961E+17	Nos vemos en una hora acompañando a @XavierDomenechs en el acto central de @CatEnComu_Podem en Nou Barris 😉 Por cierto, aquí tenéis unas cuantas cosas interesantes sobre Xavi 👇 https://t.co/Lj4yOJdhfE https://t.co/27pxiOsIOc
71	9.41759E+17	Así se gobierna en Barcelona y así aspiramos a gobernar en Catalunya y en España. Bravo Ada, bravo comunes ✊ https://t.co/EZJOdkuP40
72	9.41685E+17	Enhorabuena a @Daniel_Ripa y a @LanderMartinez_, secretarios generales de Podemos Asturias y Podemos Euskadi. También a tod@s l@s demás miembros electos de los Consejos Ciudadanos de ambos territorios. ¡Seguimos!
73	9.41668E+17	Nos llamarán radicales por decir esto, pero es la verdad: la lucha contra el cambio climático es incompatible con que haya exministros o expresidentes del PP y del PSOE sentados en los Consejos de Administración de empresas energéticas. Hay que prohibir las puertas giratorias 👇 https://t.co/yeE2DIdX2Y
74	9.41632E+17	@NFratoianni @liberi_uguali @ahorapodemos @CatEnComu_Podem @UnPaisenComu @XavierDomenechs @PodemosInter @pbustinduy @EuroPodemos @MiguelUrban @eldiarioes @andresgil @sindolafuente @NFratoianni! Buona fortuna e coraggio ai compagni e compagne di #LiberiEUguali. Ci vediamo presto! ✊
75	9.41625E+17	El exministro Soria abrió las puertas de los contratos públicos a su amigo Miguel Ángel Ramirez, rey de las empresas piratas. Desde ese día la epidemia se extiende a muchas administraciones. ¿Consecuencias? Cientos de trabajadores sin cobrar en Canarias, en Madrid... Basta ya. https://t.co/ptQaEp6agy
76	9.41617E+17	Aunque nos den unos y otros, toca decir la verdad. La estrategia de confrontación y promesas incumplibles del procesismo ha reforzado al bloque monárquico, a la extrema derecha y ha dañado el autogobierno de Catalunya. Hoy solo @XavierDomenechS puede liderar un cambio de fase 👇 https://t.co/avx60RRn0K
77	9.41432E+17	Felicidades a @Julio_Rodr_ a @isaserras y a tod@s l@s nuev@d consejer@s. Ahora a trabajar junt@s para seguir ganando Madrid https://t.co/s8t2PIlS8Q
78	9.41407E+17	Y mientras en el periódico de Alfonso Rojo... 😳 ❄ https://t.co/1tXjXJaBO9
79	9.411E+17	Han pasado 29 años...Era yo un mico...pero no olvido la conversación con mi padre, sobre estas horas, en la que me explicó el significado democrático de aquella huelga, quizá la más importante de las últimas décadas. Porque fueron somos, porque somos serán https://t.co/vXqi8pat2s
80	9.41086E+17	Premio Azote del Gobierno para @Irene_Montero_ y de senador revelación para @oguardingo Orgullo de parlamentarios 😊😊😊 https://t.co/VXQ4NmjqtA
81	9.40978E+17	La dignidad democrática de nuestro país exige que nuestros compatriotas que se han visto obligados a irse puedan ejercer su derecho a votar. Hay que derogar cuanto antes el voto rogado 👇 https://t.co/D7NLBXkWR8
82	9.40916E+17	Cualquier día querido @arsenioescolar te dicen que en vez de escribir sobre los artículos de la Constitución que se incumplen, presentes un recurso al TC ♂ https://t.co/RfUAtrwo6u
83	9.40866E+17	¿Sabe el PP que la Constitución contiene estos artículos? Artículo 20: libertad de expresión. Artículo 31: sistema tributario justo. Artículo 47: vivienda digna y adecuada. Artículo 50: pensiones dignas. Da la sensación de que el Gobierno usa la C.E. como si fuera una bandera 👇 https://t.co/oDmkV5YI1g
84	9.40665E+17	¿Por qué será...? 👇 https://t.co/IVkfiFJ8oH
85	9.40651E+17	Aunque pilote un tanque y vaya armado, este pobre infeliz es patético. Pero es vergonzoso que vista el uniforme de las Fuerzas Armadas y es también vergonzosa la doble vara de medir en España: titiriteros y tuiteros a prisión y fascistas impunes 👇 https://t.co/ujTkPRFEFS
86	9.40604E+17	Hay una alternativa eficiente y probada a la desastrosa gestión del PP. Los Ayuntamientos del cambio han demostrado que se puede gobernar mejor y de manera eficaz. Defiendo en el Pleno nuestra propuesta de ley de modificación de la regla de gasto 👇 https://t.co/ssCNssXgj7
87	9.40594E+17	En breve, defenderé en el Pleno del Congreso nuestra propuesta para modificar la regla de gasto del señor Montoro, que asfixia a los Ayuntamientos que saben gestionar sus cuentas. Podréis seguirlo en directo aquí 👇 https://t.co/i4dpH0bwRV
88	9.40574E+17	Nadie nos podrá acusar de no haber dicho la verdad en Catalunya. Se la hemos dicho al bloque monárquico, quienes incumplen la Constitución de forma sistemática; también a los de la vía unilateral, a quienes insistimos que prometer algo que no se puede cumplir es una estafa 👇 https://t.co/TE6H8Sj9Jz
89	9.40546E+17	🗳 En estos momentos se están decidiendo los Consejos Ciudadanos de Asturias y del País Vasco. Si eres inscrito o inscrita en alguno de ellos, vota en https://t.co/ElPQjahCTX tanto tu Consejo Ciudadano como a tu nuevo secretario o secretaria general. https://t.co/Psj8VWQYXM
90	9.40541E+17	🗳 Estamos eligiendo al Consejo Ciudadano de Madrid. Julio Rodríguez ha presentado una candidatura de unidad, como pedisteis. Ahora toca que la apoyéis con vuestro voto. Podéis hacerlo en https://t.co/6Sg5RJyNvb hasta el miércoles a las 12.00 horas de la mañana. https://t.co/qq5GTamwxY
91	9.40515E+17	Nos ha dejado a la edad de 101 años, Manuel López, el último piloto de combate de la Gloriosa, la "heroica y sufrida" aviación de la República que defendió la democracia en nuestra patria. Que la tierra te sea leve ✊ https://t.co/OT0WpnBEg3
92	9.40311E+17	Es una vergüenza que ciertos temas estén fuera de foco en la campaña catalana. Las cosas de comer no son épicas, pero son imprescindibles para la dignidad de Catalunya y de España. Aquí unos datos que no conocen Arrimadas ni Rovira 👇 https://t.co/BnoyBMNYP3
93	9.40271E+17	@MiguelGonzCa @Metekos1974 @NewLeftReview Y el enlace al artículo completo ♂
94	9.4019E+17	Estas Navidades, escoge las #CampanadasEspartanas. Y cuando decidas la bebida, no olvides a @cocacolaenlucha 👇 https://t.co/Dh1LbOKjfE

95	9.39586E+17	Un valioso análisis de Perry Anderson en la @NewLeftReview para entender la situación política en Francia y su (nula) repercusión en la Eurozona con Macron al mando 👇 https://t.co/aEhwpwJN3o https://t.co/rApBuM8Pj0
96	9.44276E+17	Todo mi cariño para las personas heridas en el accidente del Cercanías en Alcalá de Henares. Os deseo una pronta recuperación. Agradecer además el enorme trabajo de los profesionales de los servicios de emergencia.
97	9.43972E+17	Con DUI y 155 ganan la derecha y el bloqueo. Liderazgo de derechas en el procesismo y liderazgo de la derecha reaccionaria en los monárquicos. Orgulloso de @XavierDomenechs y @CatEnComu_Podem por defender los derechos sociales, el diálogo y la democracia. Somos oposición y futuro https://t.co/kJdlK3iy86
98	9.43801E+17	Si hay quienes tienen tanto miedo a hablar de memoria histórica es porque es lo que nos permitirá construir un proyecto de patria para el futuro; una patria que reivindique unos valores que nada tienen que ver con admirar a ricos y a reyes 👇 https://t.co/heA9xPaNuJ
99	9.43778E+17	Todo mi apoyo a los bomberos de Málaga (@encierrobombmlg) que están hoy reclamando de nuevo unas condiciones laborales dignas. No es patriota quien desmantela y precariza unos servicios públicos que garantizan la seguridad de la ciudadanía #ApoyoBomberosMálaga https://t.co/IcyZ8ID22d
100	9.43581E+17	Hilo brillante de @_espatricia sobre el cine quinqui de Eloy de la Iglesia. Para leer escuchando "Llamando a las puertas del cielo" de @Nega_Maiz 👇 https://t.co/iwRstTFovI
101	9.43448E+17	Hemos visto a tuiteros, músicos y titiriteros ser condenados absurdamente. Esperemos que amenazar desde un tanque del @EjercitoTierra tenga consecuencias 👇 https://t.co/fe6yPefGkO
102	9.4344E+17	A muchos les molestarán estas palabras de Juliana de hoy. Las verdades, a veces, son amargas y difíciles de tragar 👇 "Independentistas sin independencia, republicanos sin república, unionistas sin unión. Y un Estado que ya no teme despreciar el 155" https://t.co/2ZgyoqpWlE
103	9.43236E+17	De parte de @XavierDomenechs, tres cosas para quienes aún están pensando qué votar el 21D. Os pedimos el voto porque① "Somos los más coherentes, pese a todo lo que han dicho"② "Nunca hemos mentido y nunca os mentiremos"③ "Somos como tú". https://t.co/st5gtzVhMC
104	9.43207E+17	Se habla mucho últimamente de patria, soberanía, de ser revolucionario... Pero las palabras muchas veces se las lleva el viento. Los hechos, no. Y aquí van unos cuantos hechos del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona #DomènechPresident 👇 https://t.co/nuCgUMxGra
105	9.432E+17	Venga @MonederoJC ¿Te animas a hacer este sueño realidad? Yo estoy dispuesto a aprender a montar a caballo 😇 https://t.co/wvR21r6cSi
106	9.43121E+17	Todo puede cambiar con @XavierDomenechs. Nos vemos hoy a las 19.00 horas en el Teatro Josep Ma de Sagarra, en Santa Coloma de Gramenet, para el acto final de campaña de @CatEnComu_Podem 👇 https://t.co/otR3j4MN3n
107	9.42806E+17	Este miércoles tendré el honor de conversar en Valencia con Enriqueta Horcajuelo acerca de la memoria histórica y de su lucha por exhumar los restos de su padre. En este documental podéis conocer más acerca de su historia 👇 https://t.co/RNI8gwUjsn https://t.co/kzjD4heFGk
108	9.42777E+17	¿Qué opinan de esto aquellos que se dicen patriotas pero luego se dejan comprar por empresas que juegan con la vida de la gente? Quien permite esto no es un patriota, es un sinvergüenza. https://t.co/3iXkBxvao3
109	9.42725E+17	Cada vez más catalanes piensan que Catalunya necesita cambiar de fase y pasar de pantalla. La persona idónea para llevar este cambio a cabo es @XavierDomenechs, que está demostrando mucho más sentido común que el resto de candidatos 👇 https://t.co/2b9FvfzizO
110	9.42655E+17	Un multimillonario de derecha volverá a gobernar en Chile y América Latina que sigue girando. Lo debatíamos en @Fort_Apache_ con @lorenafreitez Boaventura de Sousa, Andrea Benites @TxemaGuijarro @ensanro y Augusto Zamora 👇 https://t.co/M7bWAPn2RP
111	9.42374E+17	A la gente aún indecisa en Catalunya, más que pedirles el voto, queremos decirles que no olviden quiénes son las fuerzas políticas que cuentan con políticos en escaños de Endesa, Abengoa o Iberdrola. Frente al voto de la venganza, está la esperanza de @CatEnComu_Podem 👇 https://t.co/mUkvzRQ7N2
112	9.42338E+17	🇨🇱 Hoy Chile decide en la segunda vuelta de sus elecciones presidenciales. Buena parte de nuestr@s compañer@s del Frente Amplio han llamado a votar para frenar a la derecha radical. Que la esperanza derrote al miedo ✊
113	9.47074E+17	Si el Tribunal de cuentas hubiera encontrado en Podemos lo que ha encontrado en Ciudadanos no se hablaría de otra cosa hoy en las teles 👇 https://t.co/Tlzmumjgka
114	9.46768E+17	No hagas RT. Para subsistir sin miedo con el PP, dedícate a defraudar a Hacienda, a desahuciar familias, a cortar la luz a familias sin recursos, haz un Máster en destrucción de discos duros, crea una caja en B, despide a alguien o págale menos... Y miente, miente siempre. https://t.co/unQrBwDQdk
115	9.46736E+17	Era argelino y tenía 36 años. ¿Su delito? Emigrar en busca de una vida digna. Estaba encarcelando en Archidona. Se ha suicidado. Mientras, cientos de corruptos disfrutan de la más vergonzosa impunidad. Basta de injusticia y de racismo institucional #ZoidoDimisión #NiCarcelNiCIE https://t.co/q7edblUymB
116	9.46734E+17	La muerte de Carmen Franco, heredera de las propiedades incautadas por la dictadura franquista, pone de relieve una necesidad: que el Pazo de Meirás sea devuelto con urgencia a su legítimo heredero que es el pueblo gallego. Humillaciones franquistas nunca más https://t.co/m5CPSlPpay
117	9.46318E+17	@Nega_Maiz Rectificar en cine es un placer. Nunca he sido de Haneke pero te reconozco autoridad y la veré
118	9.45989E+17	Un año más demostrando que sabemos gobernar mejor y con una gestión más eficaz. Madrid #SienteElCambio 👇 https://t.co/Pqnhvn4cA0

119	9.45752E+17	Fujimori fue juzgado por crímenes de lesa humanidad. Aquello sentó un precedente internacional de dignidad y justicia. El indulto que se le ha regalado es un acto indigno contra las víctimas y la democracia en Perú. Todo mi apoyo al pueblo peruano que marcha por su dignidad https://t.co/r16wbuun0N
120	9.45231E+17	¿Hay un resurgir de la extrema derecha en España? En @Fort_Apache_ lo analizamos con @javier_franze @VerstryngeJorge @ManoloMonereo @SanchezCedillo Mirta Núñez y Jose Manuel Querol 👇 https://t.co/9tZYjAmf9V
121	9.45032E+17	Cambia el tono del 3-O, pero el Rey abraza el argumentario del PP: La crisis pasó, en Catalunya todo arreglado y la corrupción es un fenómeno meteorológico sin caras ni nombres. España no necesita reyes sino servicios públicos de calidad, trabajo digno y diálogo. #DiscursoDelRey
122	9.49992E+17	Un texto cruel, lúcido y valioso de Víctor Lenore 👇 https://t.co/Nkm2GUCnt4
123	9.49982E+17	2. Felicidades a las trabajadoras y trabajadores públicos (militares, policías y Guardia Civil, personal de tráfico, profesionales sanitarios...) que han vuelto a dar la cara. Defender la patria no es dar vivas al Rey y envolverse en banderas, sino proteger y defender lo público https://t.co/l490yg8CbE
124	9.49981E+17	1. La falta de previsión es un clásico cada invierno. Muchos vivas al Rey y mucha bandera pero la corrupción y la incompetencia son la realidad del Gobierno. Cumpliremos nuestro deber y pediremos la comparecencia del Ministro de Fomento para que explique lo sucedido en la AP-6. https://t.co/JEMuEuKXpm
125	9.49634E+17	El plan de Enric Juliana y Antonio García Ferreras para dar jaque al Estado... Sencillamente brillante. Ahora lo comprendo todo 🙄 https://t.co/1aQJhBGTLd
126	9.4961E+17	El problema no es que Luis del Val sea basura homófoba, sino la impunidad de la radio de la elite episcopal en el país de la ley mordaza y los tuiteros encarcelados. Niñ@s en riesgo de pobreza por la corrupción y el aparato de propaganda episcopal luchando para que no sean gays🙄 https://t.co/Z8m0n4mq8A
127	9.48947E+17	El país al que nos debemos y el que vamos a defender 👇 https://t.co/mRTfr6EK4m
128	9.48272E+17	@BlancaCuratai Tienes toda razón en lo primero. En lo de no reproducir textos o prohibir libros no estoy de acuerdo. Saludos y disculpa
129	9.4827E+17	En este "hijo de puta lo serás tú" de un preso esposado a su torturador, hay más nobleza que en todos los títulos nobiliarios de España juntos. Si hay que sentirse orgulloso de ser español es por personas así, no por reyes, cortesanos o millonarios 👇 https://t.co/uIiXWuUoZg
130	9.47579E+17	@magandarillas @JA_DelgadoRamos Es la reflexión de un jesuita. Feliz año 😘
131	9.47579E+17	Triste cosa es no tener amigos, pero más triste debe ser no tener enemigos, porque quien enemigos no tenga, señal de que no tiene ni talento que haga sombra, ni valor que le teman... ni cosa buena que le envidien (Baltasar Gracián) Feliz año PS: Gracias @JA_DelgadoRamos 😉
132	9.47482E+17	Todo nuestro apoyo y cariño a la familia y personas cercanas de Diana Quer. Lamentamos mucho el desenlace. Es violencia machista y hace falta que se priorice como Cuestión de Estado.
133	9.47403E+17	En @Fort_Apache_ analizamos las claves políticas de 2017 en un debate con @LuciaMendezEM Antonio García Santesmases @andresgil @pardodevera @ManoloMonereo y @pvallin Un año difícil y determinante políticamente 👇 https://t.co/9i590bLzVR
134	9.52128E+17	Hoy toca reflexión y no tener miedo a la autocrítica acerca de lo sucedido en 2017. A partir de ahí, en 2018 tenemos la enorme responsabilidad de lograr que la España del 15M venza a la vieja España de la guerra de banderas. Mi intervención en el CCE 👇 https://t.co/SNMCck3N1N
135	9.51755E+17	@llorens73 @ArgeliaQueralt Vaya zasca 😏
136	9.51743E+17	🇩🇪Los socialistas alemanes prometieron en campaña que no gobernarían con la derecha. Hoy reeditan la Gran Coalición con Merkel. Suena familiar: promesas de izquierdas en campaña y luego lo de siempre https://t.co/SkWVHhTeVj
137	9.51501E+17	Lo ocurrido en la AP-6 no solo demuestra la nefasta gestión de las crisis por parte del Gobierno; también revela lo que sucede cuando se opta por privatizaciones. ¿Resultado? La ciudadanía acaba pagando mientras los amigos de los de las puertas giratorias engrosan sus bolsillos https://t.co/b30kMHddpu
138	9.51484E+17	Hoy ha estado en el Congreso la ministra de los recortes, del 135 y de las puertas giratorias. Si no saben quién es, @MayoralRafa se lo cuenta, con los puntos sobre las íes 👇 https://t.co/Tki2NnjF5R
139	9.51469E+17	En Aragón trabajaremos para revalidar el cambio y la confluencia en Zaragoza y para ganar y gobernar en la comunidad y en más ayuntamientos. Mañana de trabajo muy fructífera con @Laenredadera https://t.co/JCTJlDnU7j
140	9.51464E+17	-La delegación del Gobierno en Cantabria no ordenó a la policía identificar a los agresores -El juez archiva por falta de autor conocido -Si hubiera sido en un mitin de Rajoy ¿Habría actuado igual la Delegación del Gobierno? -Otra vez los fascistas disfrutan de impunidad https://t.co/e3QUrJQz59
141	9.51379E+17	-Las clases sociales existen y tienen intereses diferentes -Viejuno, comunista, traidor a España, abogado de separatistas, te vas a desplomar en las encuestas, no te escondas en tuiter, hay que ser liberal, Venezuela, Irán, bot ruso, softpaper... -Toma un chupito de @Tyrexito https://t.co/aPHuSovkd3
142	9.51186E+17	Porque no hay que olvidar lo importante, hoy hemos querido mandar de nuevo nuestro apoyo a @HelenaMaleno, que ha tenido que declarar ante un juez por algo tan 'delictivo' como salvar vidas. #DefendiendoAMaleno https://t.co/d6MoTu0XtU
143	9.51123E+17	@ZazoGil @Irene_Montero_ @AkalEditor Merece mucho la pena. Abrazo grande
144	9.51074E+17	¿Quién puede estar en contra de #UnaLeyDeTodas que reclama, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente❓1️⃣ Que no haya desahucios sin alternativa habitacional2️⃣ Que se garanticen los suministros básicos. 3️⃣ Que se multen a los bancos que no ofrezcan alquileres sociales. https://t.co/Eax0DmkVFg

145	9.51072E+17	@kanuterio 😎
146	9.50829E+17	Hace falta pasar de las musas al teatro, y que el PSOE lleve sus intenciones no solo a los desayunos informativos, sino también al Congreso. @nachoalvarez_ sobre las pensiones 👇 https://t.co/QRCS39dMdS
147	9.508E+17	No todos tuvieron la suerte de tener una madre vallecana 😊 Orgulloso de verte en la prensa del barrio defendiendo al barrio madre @TurrionLuisa 😊 ☺ https://t.co/iYFCpCdo2f
148	9.50698E+17	@Berto_Romero @BobPopVeTV @MonederoJC @LateMotivCero @ierrejon Para los que no somos millennial y crecimos con "Los ricos también lloran" Beto es una referencia sentimental: ¡Beto es tu hijo! https://t.co/o7JkTdW9nN
149	9.50682E+17	Un sindicalista ejemplar, un trabajador comprometido con su labor docente, con sus estudiantes, con sus compañeros y con la educación pública. Y además una gran persona. Gracias por existir Agustin https://t.co/0qglkUtO5b
150	9.50666E+17	Don't Imitate, Innovate decía una campaña publicitaria. En cualquier caso es buena noticia que otros partidos hagan suyas nuestras propuestas. Los impuestos a la banca son una necesidad democrática, social y económica https://t.co/kEgza2ziBz
151	9.50453E+17	Viendo #PúblicoAlDía en directo, el primer informativo audiovisual emitido por un diario digital en España. Hacía mucha falta 👇 https://t.co/g9VOqXgoUp Y después @MonederoJC cruza la frontera en su nuevo late night
152	9.5042E+17	Solidaridad y suerte a los trabajadores y trabajadoras de @tiempo e @interviu Es una pena que el periodismo dependa solo de la rentabilidad y del dinero
153	9.50388E+17	Mientras siguen engañándonos con una absurda batalla de culpas, al menos Rajoy podría ir aplicando a su ministro las medidas que él mismo reclamaba en 2009 👇 https://t.co/I1WiIYizbM https://t.co/27DkE3I4zK
154	9.50339E+17	Esta noche arranca el nuevo informativo online de Público presentado por @ElenaParrenoG y @pau_garcesR. A las 21:15 @MonederoJC cruzará la frontera mejor pertrechado que nunca Y muy pronto me pongo de nuevo a los mandos de Otra Vuelta de @la_tuerka 😈 https://t.co/fWQDnEuxOd
155	9.54472E+17	Hoy @javierfernandez ha vuelto a demostrar que se merece todas las portadas. Enhorabuena por el sexto campeonato de Europa 😉
156	9.54438E+17	@Jamica74 Me gusta mucho también @MichelleDockery brutal
157	9.54437E+17	@Anuskanimalista ☺
158	9.54419E+17	@MireiaMarcoC Claro
159	9.54418E+17	Efectivamente la nueva temporada mola 😎 ... by order of the peaky blinders https://t.co/A7jOjmBL7s
160	9.54417E+17	@Nega_Maiz Completamente de acuerdo...Saber además que Tommy Shelby de jovencito was in the house tiene su encanto 😊 https://t.co/rn1oAgKWQH
161	9.54367E+17	¿No tendrá esto algo que ver con que ayer presentamos una iniciativa parlamentaria exigiendo un debate sobre el Estado de la nación? Es solo un suponer 🙂 https://t.co/FOOgSzvf2p
162	9.54321E+17	No puede ser que siga siendo solamente la gente normal quien haga esfuerzos para salir de la crisis. Los bancos, que han gastado 40.000 millones no devueltos, tienen que empezar a esforzarse de la misma forma. Por eso presentamos una Proposición de Ley para un impuesto a la banca https://t.co/W38ePswajt
163	9.54292E+17	En este país, por cierto, mientras hay gente con dificultades para llenar su nevera, sigue siendo una vergüenza el tren de vida de Urdangarin. ¿Pero luego somos nosotros los que tenemos problemas con la patria? No, ser patriota gobernar para la gente 👇 https://t.co/GXl3qdeYqM
164	9.54073E+17	Frente a la demagogia y la mentira cuñadana, clases de matemáticas con @MonederoJC 👇 https://t.co/pLaDe4jP1x
165	9.5401E+17	🎥 Hoy la @coordinadoradep nos ha transmitido en una reunión que cada día, en España, mueren 90 personas con derecho a prestación por dependencia sin recibirla. Es una auténtica vergüenza nacional y parece que el PP no tiene interés en solucionarlo 👇 https://t.co/UpAZgdpoW2
166	9.53961E+17	🎥 No hay excusa alguna que justifique que no haya habido un Debate sobre el Estado de la Nación desde 2015. La situación que vivimos es alarmante, y por eso no pararemos hasta que el Gobierno de Mariano Rajoy se digne a tener tal debate con la oposición 👇 https://t.co/k1LOnCq7lG
167	9.53924E+17	El humor nos hará libres. Grande José Mota ayer @enlafronteratv de @MonederoJC. No os perdáis la entrevista completa aquí 👇 https://t.co/JhgfSfuDVB https://t.co/c5aU97Eky9
168	9.53917E+17	Cuando queráis voy a cantarme algo con @Buenafuente y @Berto_Romero 🎤🎸🎼🎙️ https://t.co/veQsIydPwO
169	9.53721E+17	📺 En 5 minutos empieza @enlafronteratv, con @MonederoJC a los mandos. Podéis seguirlo en directo aquí 👇 https://t.co/dKPRvaVJuZ https://t.co/5avUZArSPM
170	9.53704E+17	🎥 Hoy hemos podido comprobar in situ la situación de las obras en las instalaciones de Prado del Rey (CRTVE), además de mantener una reunión muy útil con su Comité Intercentros. Nos dejaremos la piel para que CRTVE no siga siendo un aparato de propaganda del Partido Popular 👇 https://t.co/WkDMJwijco
171	9.53569E+17	Dedicad unos segundos a pensar dónde estabais en enero de 2014. Pensad si entonces os imaginabais que nacería Podemos y que pasarían cosas como estas que durante 4 años ha recogido la cámara de @danigagophoto. Felices #4AñosPodemos. Y lo que nos queda 😉 https://t.co/5ZfsNEfDP8
172	9.53382E+17	🎥 Tenemos que lograr que la agenda social vuelva a ser un elemento esencial. Hay que volver a hablar de paro, vivienda, pobreza energética, la precariedad en el empleo... Debemos hablar de las

		cosas de comer y no tanto de banderas. Muchísimas gracias por estar siempre ahí 😉 https://t.co/z6HwhVciHt
173	9.53329E+17	Muchas felicidades a mi compañero @grancocolio un joven que hoy cumple 90 años y sigue junto a su hijo y junto a nosotros al pie del cañón. Porque fuisteis, somos, porque somos, serán ✊ https://t.co/TfRmj2K9Bw
174	9.53247E+17	Igual es hora ya de que la cadena pública cumpla con el artículo 35 de la Constitución, con la Ley Orgánica 3/2007 del 22 de marzo (artículo 5), y con el artículo 28 del Estatuto de Trabajadores, ¿no? 📝 https://t.co/mnP3Mcy4CT https://t.co/gBKpp7Xid6
175	9.53226E+17	Cuesta encontrar definiciones afables para quien no solo usa cárceles para encerrar migrantes, sino que además trata de expulsar del país a testigos en el caso de la muerte de Mohamed Bouderbalal en Archidona. Esta es la clase de gente que nos gobierna. https://t.co/0KnX4ZP7Da https://t.co/fYSZAyFwOO
176	9.53208E+17	Esta noche estaré en @informativost5 para una entrevista con Pedro Piqueras. Nuestra obligación es y seguirá siendo la de rendir cuentas. Os espero a las 21.00 horas en https://t.co/J2yuPkn7IR 😉 https://t.co/VzLXhQVP8B
177	9.52966E+17	Cada vez que hoy los puños y las voces se alzan y corean "sí se puede" suena la voz de Rosa Luxemburgo. Ella formulaba una consigna de idéntico espíritu, empujada por las urgencias de aquella Europa estremecida por nuevas esperanzas: Socialismo o barbarie fui, soy, seré... https://t.co/TeFzUyavp8
178	9.52931E+17	@_espatricia Tomo nota. Con todo, es uno de los programas más vistos de la cadena. Creo que hay un público nada marginal que busca algo diferente, y es lo que tratamos de hacer. Echa un ojo a @enlafronteratv de @MonederoJC y al nuevo telediario de @publico_es por cierto
179	9.52918E+17	La ONU alerta de que ya hay refugiados muriendo de frío en esta vergonzosa Europa. De los 17.337 que el Gobierno de Rajoy prometió acoger, solo ha recibido a 2.688. El incumplimiento de algo tan básico como los DDHH debería acarrear graves consecuencias. https://t.co/fF5RYYrPmb
180	9.52876E+17	Ni España ni Catalunya se merecen partidos que utilizan la corrupción como forma de Gobierno. PP y PdeCAT/CDC recortan, privatizan, mienten y dejan a la ciudadanía en una situación de desigualdad insostenible. https://t.co/zmxfGddtS8
181	9.52513E+17	En @Fort_Apache_ debatimos sobre Geopolítica y sobre las implicaciones de la política exterior de Rusia y China para entender el nuevo tablero global. Un debate con @ManoloMonereo @VerstryngeJorge Marga Ferré, @Haltozano @TxemaGuijarro y Carlos Prieto 👇 https://t.co/W1DQG0qLw5
182	9.5226E+17	Leímos un editorial de El País justificando las medidas de Macron contra la "desinformación". Hoy, cuando una sentencia les obliga a rectificar a ellos, les preocupa la libertad de información y el derecho de crítica. A ver si nos aclaramos https://t.co/HJOxE8HRw9
183	9.57408E+17	@Jordi_RG @GomorrahSeries Salgo en ese docu 😏
184	9.57406E+17	Supera todas mis expectativas la tercera temporada de @GomorrahSeries Ritmo y tensión en un descenso a los infiernos donde los mafiosos aparecen como lumpencapitalistas en una tragedia shakesperiana Nápoles por momentos recuerda al Baltimore de The Wire. Una pasada de serie https://t.co/hjDK2Gettj
185	9.5734E+17	@BENIDORMFCB ¿Niestsche? 🤔 https://t.co/hc1WIlRxR6
186	9.5734E+17	@CarmenR10563857 No le cuentes a tu conocido que Vargas Llosa escribía como los ángeles ... Y lo que dice ese conocido de Padura además, no es verdad. Otra cosa es que sea más de Heráclito que de Marx...
187	9.57337E+17	@PachongaMartine Yo pensé lo mismo pero hoy he descubierto que además de gatos hidráulicos existen perros ignífugos 😜
188	9.57336E+17	-¿Usted tiene algo en contra de los presentimientos? -No me gustan: Yo soy marxista -Mire usted, yo soy dialéctico. De la escuela de Heráclito, claro... Por eso creo en la telepatía Diálogo genial ... https://t.co/aYjYgKyIod
189	9.57323E+17	"Los que sobrevivimos a los campos no somos testigos verdaderos. Somos los que, a través de la prevaricación, la habilidad o la suerte, nunca tocamos fondo" Primo Levi El 27 de enero del 45, el ejército soviético entró en Auschwitz y liberó a los prisioneros. Nazis nunca más https://t.co/80tB9Cn7rx
190	9.57313E+17	"Seguimos siendo huérfanos de Pinone" es la divisa de cualquier amante del buen baloncesto. Nunca pensé que escribiría esto: Qué hermosura este artículo de @Ruben_Amon sobre el mejor equipo de baloncesto junto a la Penya; el Estudiantes. Felices 70🍀 https://t.co/jFoPo31FJ3
191	9.57225E+17	El simple hecho de haber afirmado que la homosexualidad produce patologías debería ser suficiente para que no ocupara un cargo en el TEDH, pero que además mienta en su currículum le resta toda credibilidad como jueza. https://t.co/oMqnjll6My
192	9.56863E+17	Leyenda urbana, señor Alcaraz, son los banqueros que se preocupan por los problemas de la gente y no solo por llenar sus bolsillos y los de sus amiguetes. https://t.co/ikHFwDMnDw
193	9.56847E+17	Se me revolvió el estómago cuando vi a aquel miserable torturar a una cría de jabalí. Cuidar y respetar a los animales, más allá de ideologías, nos hace ser una sociedad mejor. No podemos consentir la impunidad de los que se divierten haciendo daño https://t.co/b8oKM84Ef4
194	9.56837E+17	No podemos permitir que las banderas vuelvan a tapar los problemas reales, como los de las mujeres con las que ayer se reunió @Irene_Montero_. ¿Su preocupación? Coser zapatos cobrando 2 euros la hora 👇 https://t.co/85FbCPG7XX
195	9.56655E+17	Acabo de ver Crimen y telón de @ronlalateatro V I B R A N T E E M O C I O N A N T E Edipo, Sófocles, Aristóteles, Shakespeare, Valle Inclán ... Y hasta Mariano Rajoy y Tabarnia. Teatro 🎭 de altos vuelos pero para todos los públicos. He alucinado ☺ https://t.co/OyqvYNmMsl
196	9.56619E+17	Qué falta hacía que alguien como @monederoJC trajera un poco de aire fresco frente a los monólogos de tantos años de caverna. @enlafronteratv es otra forma de hacer televisión muy

		necesaria hoy en día. Recordad, a las 21.15 aquí 👉 https://t.co/MO0tVV0pqk https://t.co/mxxtmwbOiK
197	9.5657E+17	💻 Pensar que Ciudadanos no apoyará los Presupuestos por cancelar una reunión es casi de chiste. Dijeron que no apoyarían la investida de Rajoy y no tardaron en hacerlo. Sostienen a Díaz en Andalucía, a Cifuentes en Madrid y no tengan dudas, seguirán sosteniendo a Rajoy 👇 https://t.co/CRPSGJoeKH
198	9.56544E+17	💻 Es una vergüenza para España que el presidente del Gobierno nos tome el pelo no queriendo responder a un tema tan importante como que la brecha salarial entre hombres y mujeres es del 23% 👇 https://t.co/sWiGFAVY7m
199	9.56493E+17	Lo nuestro no es la política de desayunos informativos, por eso proponemos hoy una Proposición de Ley para #RescatarLasPensiones y asegurar una vida digna para los más de 9 millones de pensionistas de nuestro país. Lo explica @Alber_Canarias 👇 https://t.co/s776aFSVXC
200	9.5647E+17	📝 Por mucho que Rajoy hable de recuperación o Ciudadanos cante el "yo soy español, español, español", la realidad es que cientos de miles de compatriotas sufren para llenar su nevera. Nuestra obligación es que sean estos los temas que estén sobre la mesa 🎥👇 https://t.co/7Zm6tfRKZ7
201	9.56434E+17	"El bloque reaccionario no da soluciones a la corrupción, la desigualdad y la crisis territorial" Entrevista con @andresgil y @ikaitor sobre el momento político y nuestros desafíos https://t.co/uQZPoCJWfl https://t.co/ySXgdUcViS
202	9.56154E+17	No quedan ya X que desvelar en la trama del Partido Popular: son corruptos y ya no solo lo dicen los jueces, ahora hasta los suyos lo confirman. https://t.co/tVlNuPaY6t
203	9.5614E+17	Confiamos en que el Tribunal al que hoy acude @LulapeloBrasil resuelva una aberración por la cual pretenden que no se presente a las próximas elecciones. Es el pueblo de Brasil quien tiene que decidir su futuro. Todo nuestro apoyo desde @ahorapodemos. https://t.co/ZF25emN5Aw
204	9.56097E+17	Aquella noche en Atocha los cachorros del franquismo dispararon a los defensores de la clase obrera. La respuesta fue un silencio atronador y millares de puños en alto. Esos millares de valientes eran la resistencia democrática española. Porque fueron somos, porque somos serán https://t.co/PtS2CqGsSq
205	9.55879E+17	El proyecto Castor y Florentino Pérez: cómo cobrar 1.350 millones de euros por provocar 500 terremotos. Os lo explicamos 👇 https://t.co/s6L2lggnmM
206	9.55871E+17	5 libros que debes leer "by order of the Peaky fucking Blinders" Muy bueno que esto de @eudald31 https://t.co/X8I53CTvj1
207	9.55805E+17	"La empatía hacia el quinqui, que arrastraba un encanto letal: ser la raspa más incómoda para un país que aspiraba a europeizarse" Más allá del titular, muy buena entrevista de @lorenagm7 a Los Chichos Échale un ojo @Nega_Maiz https://t.co/9hRU60PMbC
208	9.55776E+17	En el Congreso hablamos de la estafa de Castor y de los 1.300 millones de euros de los españoles que se llevó la empresa de Florentino Pérez. Ninguna televisión y casi ningún periódico lo cuentan. Así funciona el poder en España: banderas y silencios https://t.co/6nZMMdJYr0
209	9.55762E+17	Respecto al desastre del proyecto Castor, queremos que el Gobierno exija a ACS que devuelva los 1.350 millones de la indemnización y que el señor Florentino Pérez no reciba más adjudicaciones públicas. ¿Van a poner una bandera por encima para tapar también esto? 👇 https://t.co/RITcCBwyAc
210	9.55745E+17	@CHANCE_es Sin problema. Ya imaginaréis que me encantaría 😊
211	9.55714E+17	-¿Javier Bardem ha hecho de ti? -What? -Dice Europa Press que ha sido uno de sus trabajos más difíciles -Creo que me han confundido con Pablo Escobar 🙈 -Era lo único que te faltaba 😂 https://t.co/RIEPYgMC8g
212	9.55521E+17	🎰Está trucado el juego jóvenes de Alsasua llevan ya más prisión que Barrionuevo Riot Propaganda termina y no tiene relevo nos vemos en los piquetes 2017 el año del bolardo las ojeras de Ferreras el flequillo de Cristina Pardo🎰 @RiotPropaganda_ qué época https://t.co/4z7WtsSRIo
213	9.5547E+17	En el diccionario del Gob. del PP, 'recuperación' significa: "En términos de renta, favorecer 4 veces más a los más ricos que a los más pobres". Desolador el informe #SinTratoNoHayContrato de @OIconversa. Quien permite que estos sean los datos de España es de todo menos patriota https://t.co/y0nqLgz0rs
214	9.55404E+17	La corrupción del PP no solo les interpela a ellos. ¿Por qué? Porque si Rajoy y su partido gobiernan es gracias a los votos de Ciudadanos. Y no solo eso, si no queremos que siga el Gobierno del PP, existe la opción de la moción de censura... Pero el PSOE no quiere. @pnique 👇 https://t.co/Yr1jTa5Sn8
215	9.55365E+17	El PAR llevó a La Muela a la ruina por una corrupción sin fin y el PP completó el desfalco. Hoy, con un gobierno de la gente, el pueblo vislumbra una salida decente y es algo que ni PAR ni PP pueden soportar. Paremos el #GolpeEnLaMuela https://t.co/oCP7BEV7HZ
216	9.5506E+17	@PacoCuellarPGS Rara vez el ensayo sociológico, politológico o histórico alcanza la grandeza de la novela social o histórica. Cervantes hace mucho, Montalbán y Padura hace nada con sus novelas negras sociales, lo demuestran. Pero claro que sí, hay que leer de todo; novelas también. Abrazo
217	9.55054E+17	La hornada que creyó, luchó y luego no obtuvo demasiadas recompensas... bolsas de nailon en los pies y un encuentro cara a cara con el diablo... Me está encantado la última novela de Padura https://t.co/dECANQoGem
218	9.54996E+17	¿Volverá Lula? Brasil ha pasado de referencia de desarrollo y progresismo al golpe de Estado y a la descomposición de su sistema político. En @Fort_Apache_ debate con @betovasques75 @brenobringel @SanchezCedillo Esther Solano, Bruno Ayllón y José Medina https://t.co/586eq1nscr

219	9.5984E+17	Contra la especulación, por el medio ambiente y porque Cantabria no se vende, acude mañana a la concentración contra el macropuerto deportivo que quiere construir el Gobierno de San Vicente de la Barquera. Hay alternativas que no son dañinas 👇 https://t.co/7iDRRLoW30
220	9.59769E+17	@pepablanes Hubiera deseado más presupuesto para ver una batalla entre isabelinos y carlistas más espectacular, pero me encantó. Impresionantes Ramón Agirre y Eneko Sagardoy e impresionante la historia, la época y la emoción que transmite el gigante guipuzcoano. Muy recomendable https://t.co/8pMKpsCkdE
221	9.5949E+17	🎥 Niveles de paro que son medalla de oro y plata en Europa, niveles de precariedad escandalosos, 9 de cada 10 contratos son temporales, los contratos duran una media de 53 días, brecha salarial del 23%... ¿Y de verdad tienen la poca vergüenza de hablar de recuperación? 👇 https://t.co/8sov0PxA8F
222	9.5948E+17	♀ Nosotras sí nos metemos en eso. ¿Por qué? Porque la brecha salarial es una brecha en la dignidad de todo un país. Si no hay igualdad entre hombres y mujeres, no hay democracia 👇 https://t.co/wq0DHMUBnz
223	9.59182E+17	@Vir_Rodel Claro 😅
224	9.59182E+17	@pepablanes A ver si mañana la puedo ver. Me atrae mucho la historia del gigante vasco
225	9.59171E+17	@YolandaVillaron @PabloHasel Todo aquel que repriman por escribir o cantar, por mucho que nos insulte, por mucho que encarne la más patética caricatura de la enfermedad infantil, merece nuestra solidaridad. Lo que es imperdonable es ver cine en lugar de leer a Enver Hoxha 😘 https://t.co/QxDEHgu4HV
226	9.59165E+17	Sobrecogido tras ver "Estiu 1993" de Carla Simón. Es una verdadera proeza de honestidad fílmica. Hiperrealismo y espontaneidad que transmite una ternura que atraviesa. Lo que logran Bruna Cusí y las pequeñas Laia y Paula es abrumador. Una obra maestra https://t.co/zgdGrFKqMZ
227	9.59101E+17	@sergueypiwenko @Juliaenlaonda 😘
228	9.58957E+17	"50 años de Felipe VI" "Se coronó tras la imputación de su hermana Cristina por el caso Nóos, alentó el 155 y arropó al "compiyogui" por las tarjetas 'black'" Pocos se atreven a decir las verdades que dice @andresgil en este artículo. Periodismo valiente https://t.co/auz4XXY9eb
229	9.58786E+17	La revista Forbes lo ha nombrado mejor CEO de 2017. En este vídeo, @MonederoJC te cuenta lo que otros no se atreven a decir sobre Florentino Pérez 👇 https://t.co/vvy0qOFc6U
230	9.58723E+17	Alfonso Rojo y respeto no son conceptos que se lleven muy bien. Mucha suerte a Amaia y a Alfred 😉 https://t.co/sLhwFjC9rb
231	9.58714E+17	🚒 Un país decente tendría que defender a los trabajadores y trabajadoras que no solo nos protegen a nosotros, sino también nuestro entorno natural. Es un honor servir como instrumento para que los derechos de las bomberas y bomberos forestales se conviertan en ley 👇 https://t.co/vJfn1NZtEK
232	9.5866E+17	Si tan solo un céntimo de dinero público se ha destinado a publicidad institucional para felicitar al rey cuando hay familias que no llegan a final de mes por las políticas del PP, alguien tendrá que dar muchas explicaciones 👇 https://t.co/hBKSuRhXTS
233	9.58636E+17	A veces hay que decir las verdades más duras cantando. Bravo Ángeles de la guarda; pelos de punta 👇 https://t.co/2aj2L9Kmn6
234	9.58623E+17	Quizá no debería haber controles anti-doping sólo en el deporte 🤔 https://t.co/jSvcXYQYGk
235	9.58371E+17	Esto es lo que hace el PP con la Televisión pública que pagan todos los españoles ¿Programas especiales para hablar de desigualdad, desahucios o corrupción? Para eso no, para hablar del toisón de oro de 50.000 euros sí Qué vergüenza https://t.co/7xqOP7ti7f
236	9.58363E+17	@XavierDomenechs @shakira Mola el tema de Shakira y Carlos Vives pero reconoce que tú y yo somos más de Easy Rider 😎 https://t.co/JwPOJgiUt1
237	9.58363E+17	@XavierDomenechs @shakira Siempre te propuse que llegáramos al Congreso al estilo "Amanece que no es poco" pero tu gente de prensa no te dejaba 😇 https://t.co/xgDJnx1Evd
238	9.58337E+17	No haré ningún comentario. Simplemente lean este hilo que define muy bien al señor director del periódico ABC de Sevilla Juzguen ustedes mismos 👇 https://t.co/pi1AxS1IDd
239	9.58327E+17	El modelo económico del PP, sumado a la prórroga de los Presupuestos, no hace más que profundizar en los recortes. Nosotr@s, que somos alternativa a sus políticas en los principales Ayuntamientos, presentamos unos Presupuestos que piensan en rescatar a la gente, no a los bancos https://t.co/8xCUH4TXxI
240	9.58309E+17	💻 ¿Por qué estos últimos días el Tribunal Constitucional ha demostrado estar desvirtuado? Te lo explica @MonederoJC @enlafronteratv 👇 https://t.co/DjwUqleKsa
241	9.58296E+17	No son Mortadelo y Filemón, ni el profesor Bacterio, ni la T.I.A. Es Barcelona en 2018. Además te tengo dicho @XavierDomenechs que vayas al Parlament en bici 🚁 https://t.co/IcduVJrqQr
242	9.58267E+17	@sandra_escacena A ti por la interpretación
243	9.58126E+17	@xKenel @paco_plaza A ello voy
244	9.58126E+17	Acabada "Verónica" de @paco_plaza Nunca pensé que que "Senderos de Traición" acabaría siendo banda sonora de una peli de terror en 2017. Es una señal; Bunbury debe venir a OVT https://t.co/ISyRgY3U2m
245	9.58119E+17	@sandra_escacena Peaky Blinders by order of the Peaky fucking Blinders https://t.co/KFKa8jWJh0 Y despés ponle los cuernos a Netflix con la HBO y David Simon
246	9.58118E+17	@MatameTete @paco_plaza @sandra_escacena Ya ves 😳
247	9.58118E+17	@MISTERYINKANA @paco_plaza @sandra_escacena Ana Torrent es una bestialidad de actriz; memoria sentimental del mejor cine español
248	9.58116E+17	@MISTERYINKANA @paco_plaza @sandra_escacena La monja ciega se sale
249	9.58116E+17	@deadasfvck_ Si te gusta el terror (y los 90) mola

250	9.58115E+17	Héroes del silencio, Vallecas en el 91, monjas hablando de Becquer, una ouija y mucho miedo (¿a crecer?) Me está gustando "Verónica" de @paco_plaza Espectacular @sandra_escacena con algo de esa niña de O. Ogro y El espíritu de la colmena (Ana Torrent) que está magnífica de madre https://t.co/rUDh3lxeJk
251	9.58063E+17	Parece de chiste que las fuerzas políticas aun tengamos que opinar sobre lo que debería hacer la jueza Elósegui tras saberse que falseó su currículum. ¿Alguien se imagina que un estudiante hace lo mismo al pedir una beca? No se la darían, ¿no? Pues para la jueza, igual 👇 https://t.co/iwFgiejx8Z
252	9.58047E+17	Si la ley fuera igual para todos, algunos seríamos millonarios a costa de recibir insultos. Pero la ley no es igual para todos en España y los corruptos, con o sin sangre azul, siguen impunes y bien protegidos https://t.co/LlExC4p2mZ
253	9.58039E+17	@frangrande83 Se hace lo que se puede 😉 https://t.co/H4JJScEBZU
254	9.58032E+17	@cansada99 Eso lo llevo desde los 12
255	9.58032E+17	@RicardoMunilla2 Encantado
256	9.58029E+17	@OscarAlvarez48 Ojalá
257	9.58028E+17	Cuando tienes 39 y ves a dos cuarentones hacer esto te sientes bien, muy bien 😌 Vaya par de genios https://t.co/Y7zwGzqJLC
258	9.58008E+17	@Carlesnicu Muy pronto 😈
259	9.58007E+17	La economía, como dice @nachoalvarez_, no es plastilina; uno tiene que decidir si apuesta por hacer felices a los banqueros o a la ciudadanía. Cuando gobernemos, nosotr@s apostaremos por lo segundo. Aquí tienes nuestros Presupuestos alternativos 👇 https://t.co/4Wm68EgdGX https://t.co/TlZyoVQPiw
260	9.57989E+17	@smunozroncero Hiciera lo que hiciera 🙈... Lo que nunca me perdonarán algunos amigos cinéfilos es citar una película dirigida por Spielberg...
261	9.57988E+17	Hay muchas razones por las que sentirse orgullos@s de nuestro país. Nosotr@s queremos que la ciudadanía, allá donde vaya, se sienta también orgullosa de un país que tenga escuelas infantiles gratuitas y de un Estado que ayude a las familias en situación de dependencia 👇 https://t.co/ncg3uqJMQY
262	9.57608E+17	🇲🇽 En @Fort_Apache_ analizamos la situación política en México donde arranca la precampaña electoral. Una mesa con Rosa De la Fuente, Adazhaira Chávez, Lola Sepúlveda, José Manuel Martín Medem, Armando G. Tejada y Antonio Palazuelos https://t.co/Qvy5j6h7zf
263	9.57585E+17	Que el TC, en un simple auto de admisión, prohíba procedimientos de voto que no se han producido, revela no ya la excepcionalidad sino la precariedad de nuestro Estado de Derecho. Eso sí, feliz cumpleaños majestad y que nadie hable de la brecha salarial y de la pobreza energética
264	9.57583E+17	Cuando Podemos participa en gobiernos se consiguen cosas como esta Gracias compañer@s de @CLM_Podemos https://t.co/fz7E72mVYp
265	9.62351E+17	Nuestras amigas de @Anageniapeludos necesitan nuestra ayuda. Comprando estas camisetas, les ayudamos con los gastos de residencia y veterinarios de sus perros hasta q sean adoptados. Echemos una mano entre tod@s Gracias @Anuskanimalista https://t.co/nPPQ2cZ0WN
266	9.62018E+17	Reunión muy provechosa la de hoy con @LanderMartinez_, secretario general de @PodemosEuskadi_. Ideiak elkarbanatzen alternatiba aurrerakoiak aurrera eramateko 2019ari begira. https://t.co/RNelL4oSL8
267	9.62001E+17	La iniciativa de #NoMásPrecariedad mañana se dejará escuchar en más de 30 ciudades de España https://t.co/ox80FjeTVF
268	9.61944E+17	Los señores que atacan a Irene Montero son los mismos que no soportan la revolución social y política de las mujeres. Deberían tranquilizarse y empezar a acostumbrarse a que las mujeres jóvenes se van a seguir abriendo paso a pesar de ellos 👇 https://t.co/7G1Zmakwwe
269	9.61896E+17	@kolontai1959 @losdesayunos @La1_tve 😊 Que lo digas tú es más que un elogio. Gracias
270	9.61842E+17	Hasta siempre compañera https://t.co/TqdNfyu40Z
271	9.61583E+17	81 años del asesinato de 5.000 civiles a manos del almirante Salvador Moreno, quien los bombardeó mientras huían de Málaga a Almería en lo que se conoce como #LaDesbandá. Pero Rajoy no entiende por qué le quitan su nombre a una calle 👇 https://t.co/rs8FUMpT7Z
272	9.61569E+17	@AnaLucasEspin Exacto
273	9.61568E+17	Dice la RAE a proposito de la palabra "fácil": "Dicho especialmente de una mujer: Que se presta sin problemas a mantener relaciones sexuales" Hacer una sociedad mejor y más justa para las mujeres implica también mejorar y cambiar el lenguaje para hacerlo inclusivo #portavoza
274	9.61548E+17	"Por lo general, los que son idiotas de izquierdas con veinte años, son idiotas de derechas con cincuenta. Jiménez Losantos es listo, pero siempre ha sido sectario. Y eso, aunque no lo seas, te hace parecer idiota" @MonederoJC https://t.co/V1HKVdQ2hT
275	9.61544E+17	🎥 Estamos seguros de que un acuerdo acerca de la reforma electoral no solo dignificaría enormemente nuestro Parlamento, sino que serviría para satisfacer una aspiración mayoritaria en la ciudadanía española 👇 https://t.co/IfZBHPG49F
276	9.61529E+17	Hace casi diez años que Rajoy gritaba: "Paco, estamos contigo y la historia será feliz, para disgusto de los inquisidores" Hoy, el presidente le reprocha a Iglesias que le pregunte por la corrupción y le llama "Torquemada". Artículo de @JesusCintora https://t.co/u44dCxrSeC
277	9.61523E+17	La pesadilla de los negristas. La actualidad de Gramsci y lo nacional-popular Un debate muy interesante entre @cformenti y @emmanuelrog https://t.co/BUSXuVuPQW
278	9.61298E+17	@NTMEP Que no me llevas a cenar 😡
279	9.61289E+17	Nos vemos a las 19.00 horas en el Círculo de Bellas Artes de Madrid para presentaros nuestra propuesta de una #LeyElectoralMásJusta. La resumimos en este vídeo 👇 https://t.co/vaQG57g4Io

280	9.6121E+17	🎥 Le pregunto a M punto Rajoy si le ha sorprendido que Ricardo Costa afirmase en sede judicial que el PP se financiaba en negro. Le propongo además un ejercicio de memoria. ¿Qué decía Rajoy del PP valenciano? 👇 https://t.co/YhUPJ03xjB
281	9.61179E+17	El PP usando al Ministerio de Educación para hacer propaganda de partido. Patrimonialización de las instituciones públicas se llama. Usen las cuentas del PP, no las del Ministerio. Y además, como bien saben los profesores y profesoras, mienten https://t.co/c3bvPJV5a3
282	9.61156E+17	#JuegoDeLectura 1. Sube la portada de un gran libro y no digas por qué. 2. Di quién te nominó: @SofCastanon 3. Nomina a otras personas: @Irene_Montero_ @andresgil @MonederoJC @MEugeniaRPalop @ionebelarra @Yolanda_Diaz_ @XavierDomenechs @agarzon @pnique @GloriaElizo https://t.co/JcuWOhgIqF
283	9.60926E+17	Así funciona el poder en España: el Gobierno literalmente al servicio de los poderosos y contra los ciudadanos y los consumidores. Evole pone al descubierto las vergüenzas de la industria cárnica de El Pozo y ¿Advinen a quien defiende el Gobierno? https://t.co/ckD6p9Be2i

D) Ethics Approval

Date: 14 February 2018

To: Juan Suarez

Project ID: 110243

Study Title: Discourse and Social Network Analysis in Politics

Application Type: NMREB Initial Application

Review Type: Delegated

Full Board Reporting Date: 02/Mar/2018

Date Approval Issued: 14/Feb/2018 17:08

REB Approval Expiry Date: 14/Feb/2019

Dear Juan Suarez

The Western University Non-Medical Research Ethics Board (NMREB) has reviewed and approved the WREM application form for the above mentioned study, as of the date noted above. NMREB approval for this study remains valid until the expiry date noted above, conditional to timely submission and acceptance of NMREB Continuing Ethics Review.

This research study is to be conducted by the investigator noted above. All other required institutional approvals must also be obtained prior to the conduct of the study.

Documents Approved:

Document Name	Document Type	Document Date	Document Version
A. Letter of Information and consent form (Version 10-02-2018)	Written Consent/Assent	10/Feb/2018	2
B. Survey questionnaire (Version 10-02-2018)	Paper Survey	10/Feb/2018	2
C. Email Template (Version 10-02-2018)	Recruitment Materials	10/Feb/2018	2

No deviations from, or changes to the protocol should be initiated without prior written approval from the NMREB, except when necessary to eliminate immediate hazard(s) to study participants or when the change(s) involves only administrative or logistical aspects of the trial.

The Western University NMREB operates in compliance with the Tri-Council Policy Statement Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS2), the Ontario Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA, 2004), and the applicable laws and regulations of Ontario. Members of the NMREB who are named as Investigators in research studies do not participate in discussions related to, nor vote on such studies when they are presented to the REB. The NMREB is registered with the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services under the IRB registration number IRB 00000941.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Katelyn Harris, Research Ethics Officer on behalf of Dr. Randal Graham, NMREB Chair

Note: This correspondence includes an electronic signature (validation and approval via an online system that is compliant with all regulations).

Page 1 of 1

E) Unigrams, Bigrams, Trigrams

<u>Catalan and Spanish politicians</u>

Unigram

Ranking	Ngram	Number	% of the total words
1	cataluña	124426	0.443698999
2	catalunya	124020	0.442251216
3	pp	123454	0.440232879
4	21d	109040	0.388833032
5	gracias	106517	0.379836097
6	hola	100946	0.359970096
7	españa	91072	0.324759739
8	hoy	81251	0.289738377
9	años	76052	0.271198916
10	gobierno	73027	0.260411866
11	dice	66054	0.235546378
12	ahora	65523	0.23365285
13	catalanes	65246	0.232665077
14	votar	64557	0.230208126
15	presidenta	61910	0.220769011
16	partido	59941	0.213747623
17	vez	56542	0.201626901
18	país	55685	0.198570867
19	ciudadanos	55535	0.198035972
20	155	54952	0.195957014
21	día	54780	0.195343667
22	parlament	54039	0.192701286
23	hecho	53218	0.189773627
24	🍊	52736	0.188054831
25	catalana	52331	0.186610614
26	elecciones	51668	0.184246378
27	política	51139	0.182359982
28	bien	51079	0.182146024
29	mejor	50718	0.18085871

Ranking	Ngram	Number	% of the total words
30	gente	49906	0.177963145

Bigram

Ranking	Ngram	Number	% of the total words
1	gracias apoyo	18036	0.064315779
2	spot electoral	17553	0.062593417
3	vídeo campaña	16077	0.05733005
4	hecho vídeo	16009	0.057087564
5	inés arrimadas	15974	0.056962755
6	economia catalana	15972	0.056955624
7	campaña espero	15919	0.056766627
8	espero guste	15884	0.056641818
9	🍊 hecho	15841	0.056488482
10	hola 🍊	15812	0.056385069
11	partido popular	15585	0.055575594
12	elecciones supuesto	15174	0.054109982
13	supuesto retroceso	15172	0.05410285
14	anuncié elecciones	15170	0.054095718
15	retroceso economia	15167	0.05408502
16	catalana mentira	15164	0.054074322
17	mentira elect	15156	0.054045795
18	sigue luz	14432	0.051464034
19	sol sigue	14431	0.051460468
20	pasarán freedom11n	14431	0.051460468
21	luz pasarán	14430	0.051456903
22	nueva etapa	13595	0.04847932
23	ortega smith	13292	0.047398832
24	100 000	13185	0.047017274
25	pongo menos	12820	0.045715696
26	revés salimos	12805	0.045662206
27	menos revés	12803	0.045655074
28	marta rovira	12635	0.045055992
29	beber hará	12627	0.045027464
30	chica beber	12619	0.044998936

Trigram

Ranking	Ngram	Number	% of the total words
1	hecho vídeo campaña	15918	0.056763061
2	vídeo campaíña espero	15916	0.056755929
3	campaña espero guste	15845	0.056502746
4	🍊 hecho vídeo	15840	0.056484916
5	hola 🍊 hecho	15783	0.056281656
6	anuncié elecciones supuesto	15170	0.054095718
7	elecciones supuesto retroceso	15170	0.054095718
8	supuesto retroceso economia	15167	0.05408502
9	retroceso economia catalana	15167	0.05408502
10	economia catalana mentira	15163	0.054070756
11	catalana mentira elect	15156	0.054045795
12	sigue luz pasarán	14430	0.051456903
13	luz pasarán freedom11n	14430	0.051456903
14	sol sigue luz	14430	0.051456903
15	pongo menos revés	12802	0.045651508
16	menos revés salimos	12800	0.045644376
17	violento chica beber	12613	0.044977541
18	chico beber hará	12612	0.044973975
19	hará violento chica	12612	0.044973975
20	beber hará violento	12612	0.044973975
21	chica beber violen	12595	0.044913353
22	beber violen verdad	12554	0.044767149
23	violen verdad encon	12541	0.044720791
24	apoyo violencia brutal	11174	0.039846114
25	21d apoyo violencia	11173	0.039842548
26	voto psc 21d	11172	0.039838982
27	psc 21d apoyo	11172	0.039838982
28	violencia brutal sufrimos	11169	0.039828284
29	brutal sufrimos 1	11167	0.039821152
30	sufrimos 1 cualquier	11166	0.039817587

Rivera

Unigram

185

ranking	ngram	number	% of the total words
1	equiparacionya	182670	1.656660078
2	gracias	147871	1.341063023
3	apoyo	73049	0.662491718
4	hoy	55732	0.505441394
5	rivera	54839	0.497342651
6	albert	54090	0.490549864
7	pp	53915	0.488962764
8	cs	52170	0.473137112
9	españa	50866	0.461310952
10	hola	49534	0.449230855
11	mismo	46483	0.421560904
12	cataluña	43624	0.395632229
13	años	43033	0.390272366
14	psoe	38111	0.345634052
15	🍊	37735	0.342224055
16	españoles	37670	0.34163456
17	🎥	37367	0.338886611
18	sr	37088	0.33635632
19	ciudadanos	32213	0.292144255
20	ahora	31752	0.287963381
21	gobierno	31658	0.287110882
22	erc	31132	0.282340513
23	espero	30605	0.277561076
24	ley	29859	0.270795496
25	justicia	28535	0.258787953
26	trabajo	28197	0.255722583
27	igualdad	27500	0.249401391
28	ver	26339	0.238872118
29	partido	26226	0.237847305
30	hecho	25831	0.234264994

Bigram

ranking	ngram	number	% of the total words
1	gracias apoyo	42980	0.389791702
2	albert rivera	31534	0.285986308

3	mismo trabajo	16243	0.147310065
4	hecho vídeo	15983	0.144952089
5	vídeo campaña	15974	0.144870466
6	campaña espero	15935	0.14451677
7	espero guste	15870	0.143927276
8	hola 🍊	15862	0.143854723
9	🍊 hecho	15859	0.143827515
10	equiparacionya unidosxlaequiparacion	14744	0.133715422
11	spot electoral	13830	0.125426227
12	apoyo equiparacionya	12795	0.116039666
13	19 diciembre	12055	0.109328501
14	información crucial	12007	0.108893182
15	4 70	11977	0.108621108
16	diciembre 22h	11943	0.108312757
17	pp 4	11854	0.107505603
18	erc 32	11844	0.107414912
19	34 erc	11840	0.107378635
20	4 psoe	11838	0.107360497
21	32 cup	11829	0.107278875
22	cup 4	11822	0.107215391
23	jxc 34	11816	0.107160976
24	psoe 17	11796	0.106979593
25	70 pp	11792	0.106943317
26	Cs 36	11792	0.106943317
27	17 Cs	11790	0.106925178
28	sepan sumar	11734	0.106417306
29	65 sepan	11728	0.106362892
30	sumar creen	11726	0.106344753

Trigram

ranking	ngram	number	**% of the total words**
1	hecho vídeo campaña	15937	0.144534908
2	vídeo campaña espero	15935	0.14451677
3	campaña espero guste	15864	0.143872861

4	🍊 hecho vídeo	15859	0.143827515
5	hola 🍊 hecho	15857	0.143809377
6	19 diciembre 22h	11943	0.108312757
7	pp 4 psoe	11838	0.107360497
8	34 erc 32	11838	0.107360497
9	erc 32 cup	11827	0.107260737
10	32 cup 4	11818	0.107179114
11	jxc 34 erc	11813	0.107133769
12	cup 4 70	11796	0.106979593
13	4 psoe 17	11793	0.106952386
14	psoe 17 Cs	11790	0.106925178
15	17 Cs 36	11789	0.106916109
16	4 70 pp	11789	0.106916109
17	70 pp 4	11782	0.106852625
18	Cs 36 8	11769	0.106734726
19	36 8 65	11766	0.106707519
20	8 65 sepan	11728	0.106362892
21	65 sepan sumar	11726	0.106344753
22	sepan sumar creen	11726	0.106344753
23	daremos información crucial	11538	0.104639755
24	22h daremos información	11537	0.104630686
25	diciembre 22h daremos	11537	0.104630686
26	información crucial perdonamos	11517	0.104449303
27	crucial perdonamos olvid	11505	0.104340473
28	abrir pequeño hilo	11273	0.102236432
29	aguanto hipocresía abrir	11273	0.102236432
30	hipocresía abrir pequeño	11273	0.102236432

Iglesias

Unigram

ranking	ngram	number	% of the total words
1	españa	56801	0.777329954
2	hoy	41127	0.562828982
3	pp	40463	0.553742046

		number	% of the total words
4	pablo	38671	0.529218265
5	país	28001	0.383197761
6	ver	27592	0.377600537
7	tanque	26895	0.36806199
8	rajoy	25734	0.352173536
9	iglesias	25195	0.344797243
10	gracias	23101	0.316140548
11	español	22439	0.307080982
12	años	22243	0.304398693
13	militar	22236	0.304302897
14	gobierno	20573	0.2815445
15	verdad	20266	0.27734316
16	gente	19564	0.267736188
17	ahora	18953	0.259374564
18	vídeo	17898	0.244936736
19	fascismo	17120	0.234289692
20	parece	17012	0.232811697
21	día	16356	0.223834241
22	claro	16276	0.222739429
23	vergüenza	15742	0.215431562
24	hola	15613	0.213666178
25	juzgado	15433	0.211202852
26	partido	15415	0.210956519
27	dice	15269	0.208958488
28	cosas	14928	0.204291853
29	video	14732	0.201609565
30	gran	14429	0.197462966

Bigram

ranking	ngram	number	% of the total words
1	pablo iglesias	18354	0.251177162
2	militar español	12545	0.171680151
3	darle sorpresa	12025	0.164563876
4	español tanque	12017	0.164454394
5	tanque armado	11935	0.163332213
6	sorpresa puigmdemont	11781	0.1612247

189

7	tanque darle	11776	0.161156274
8	video militar	11775	0.161142589
9	puigmdemont 70	11771	0.161087849
10	70 toneladas	11761	0.160950997
11	toneladas puro	11725	0.160458332
12	puro am	11659	0.159555112
13	cárcel canciones	9581	0.13111738
14	raperos cárcel	9580	0.131103695
15	españa docena	9577	0.131062639
16	canciones decena	9577	0.131062639
17	docena raperos	9577	0.131062639
18	decena cómicos	9575	0.131035269
19	cómicos juzgado	9511	0.13015942
20	pobre infeliz	8151	0.111547622
21	infeliz patético	8123	0.111164438
22	pilote tanque	8111	0.111000216
23	aunque pilote	8110	0.110986531
24	armado pobre	8108	0.11095916
25	vista uniforme	8103	0.110890735
26	patético vergonzoso	8103	0.110890735
27	vergonzoso vista	8101	0.110863364
28	día hoy	6947	0.095070706
29	gran día	6705	0.091758901
30	miedo pp	6557	0.0897335

Trigram

ranking	ngram	number	% of the total words
1	militar español tanque	12017	0.164454394
2	darle sorpresa puigmdemont	11781	0.1612247
3	tanque darle sorpresa	11776	0.161156274
4	video militar español	11775	0.161142589
5	español tanque darle	11774	0.161128904
6	sorpresa puigmdemont 70	11770	0.161074163
7	70 toneladas puro	11722	0.160417277
8	puigmdemont 70 toneladas	11687	0.159938296
9	toneladas puro am	11659	0.159555112

10	cárcel canciones decena	9577	0.131062639
11	españa docena raperos	9577	0.131062639
12	docena raperos cárcel	9577	0.131062639
13	raperos cárcel canciones	9577	0.131062639
14	canciones decena cómicos	9575	0.131035269
15	decena cómicos juzgado	9511	0.13015942
16	pobre infeliz patético	8112	0.111013901
17	pilote tanque armado	8110	0.110986531
18	aunque pilote tanque	8110	0.110986531
19	armado pobre infeliz	8108	0.11095916
20	tanque armado pobre	8108	0.11095916
21	infeliz patético vergonzoso	8101	0.110863364
22	vergonzoso vista uniforme	8100	0.110849679
23	patético vergonzoso vista	8099	0.110835994
24	gran día hoy	6692	0.091580994
25	insultados acosados amenazados	6691	0.091567309
26	conseguido tt mundial	6691	0.091567309
27	hoy conseguido tt	6691	0.091567309
28	tt mundial insultados	6691	0.091567309
29	día hoy conseguido	6691	0.091567309
30	mundial insultados acosados	6691	0.091567309

F) Contingency matrix for the χ2. Sample for anger

	Pablo Iglesias	Albert Rivera	Total
Non anger	247	420	667
Anger	53	142	195
Total	300	562	862

G) Correlation matrix among the variables.

Rivera Variables

	anger	happy	sad	joy	disgust	surprise	fear	morning	night	Nº word	Catalan Elect	Anger inter	Happin. int	Sadn int.	Joy inter	Disgust int	Surprise int	Fear int
anger	1.00	-0.33*	-0.08	-0.35	0.27*	-0.09	0.09*	0.01	-0.06	-0.08	0.01	0.63*	-0.22*	-0.06	-0.21*	0.18*	-0.09	0.09
happiness	-0.33*	1.00	-0.2*	0.2*	-0.24*	-0.07	-0.17	0.01	0.03	0.19*	-0.06	-0.21*	0.69*	-0.13*	0.14*	-0.16*	-0.04	-0.12*
sadness	-0.08	-0.2*	1.00	-0.22*	-0.01	-0.04	0.12*	-0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.13*	0.67*	-0.13*	-0.02	0.00	0.09
joy	-0.35	0.2*	-0.22*	1.00	-0.25*	0.01	-0.15*	-0.02	0.01	0.22*	0.03	-0.21*	0.09	-0.14*	0.61	-0.18*	0.02	-0.13*
disgust	0.27	-0.24*	-0.01*	-0.25	1.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.09	-0.01	0.19	-0.17*	-0.01	-0.16*	0.68*	-0.04	-0.02
surprise	-0.09	-0.07	-0.04	0.01	-0.04	1.00	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	0.59*	-0.05
fear	0.09	-0.17*	0.12*	-0.15*	0	-0.03	1.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.1*	-0.11*	0.10	-0.11*	-0.01	-0.05	0.71*
morning	0.01	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.01	1.00	-0.36*	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.04
night	-0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.36*	1.00	-0.08	-0.02	-0.04	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03
Length words	-0.08	0.19	0.00	0.22	-0.09*	-0.07	0.00	-0.01	-0.08	1.00	-0.07	-0.03	0.12*	0.03	0.18*	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01
Catalan Elections	0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	-0.07	1.00	-0.37*	-0.39*	-0.26*	-0.39*	-0.3*	-0.16*	-0.21*
Anger interact	0.63*	-0.21	-0.06	-0.21	0.19*	-0.10	0.1*	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	-0.37*	1.00	-0.14*	0.01	-0.12*	0.36*	-0.06	0.21*
Happiness interact	-0.22*	0.69	-0.13	0.09	-0.17	-0.06	-0.11	-0.06	0.05	0.12*	-0.39*	-0.14*	1.00	-0.08	0.3*	-0.11*	0.00	-0.08
Sadness interact	-0.06	-0.13*	0.67*	-0.14	-0.01*	-0.01	0.1*	-0.03	0.00	0.03	-0.26*	0.01	-0.08	1.00	-0.07	0.05	0.04	0.19*
Joy interact	-0.21*	0.14*	-0.13	0.61*	-0.16*	0.00	-0.11*	-0.03	0.03	0.18	-0.39*	-0.12*	0.3*	-0.07	1.00	-0.11*	0.10	-0.08
Disgust interact	0.18*	-0.16*	-0.02	-0.18*	0.68*	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.05	-0.3*	0.36	-0.11*	0.05*	-0.11	1.00	0.00	0.03
Surprise interact	-0.09	-0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.59*	-0.05	0.00	0.05	-0.02	-0.16*	-0.06	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.00	1.00	-0.03
Fear interact	0.09	-0.12*	0.09	-0.13	-0.02*	-0.05	0.71*	-0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.21*	0.21	-0.08*	0.19*	-0.08	0.03	-0.03	1.00

The Asterisk (*) indicates significance level of p<0.01

Iglesias Variables

	anger	happiness	sadness	joy	disgust	surprise	fear	morning	night	Nº_words	Catalan_elec	anger_interact	happiness_int	sadness_int	joy_int	disgust_int	surprise_int	fear_interact
anger	1	-0.102	-0.01	-0.149*	0.142	-0.108	-0.038	0.04	-0.113	0.179*	-0.061	0.622*	-0.072	0.021	-0.081	0.151*	-0.08	-0.054
happiness	-0.102	1	-0.082	0.255*	-0.105	-0.042	-0.054	0.073	0.014	0.086	-0.06	-0.064	0.699*	-0.039	0.146	-0.054	-0.056	-0.026
sadness	-0.01	-0.082	1	-0.118	-0.042	-0.117	0.087	-0.037	-0.048	0.211*	0.092	-0.029	-0.057	0.476*	-0.065	-0.091	-0.093	-0.043
joy	-0.149	0.255*	-0.118	1	-0.152*	-0.094	-0.079	0.059	-0.068	0.101	0.032	-0.092	0.102	-0.056	0.548*	-0.079	-0.081	-0.037
disgust	0.142	-0.105	-0.042	-0.152	1	-0.163*	-0.042	0.06	-0.098	0.171*	0.06	0.09	-0.073	-0.083	-0.083	0.517*	-0.083	-0.055
surprise	-0.108	-0.042	-0.117	-0.094	-0.163	1	-0.056	0.004	0.055	0.024	-0.057	-0.078	-0.061	-0.07	-0.07	-0.056	0.635*	-0.046
fear	-0.038	-0.054	0.087	-0.079	-0.042	-0.056	1	-0.028	-0.082	0.132	0.068	-0.071	-0.038	-0.043	-0.043	-0.06	-0.062	0.474*
morning	0.04	0.073	-0.037	0.059	0.06	0.004	-0.028	1	-0.404*	0.156*	-0.077	0.04	0.096	-0.067	0.012	-0.028	0.103	0.021
night	-0.113	0.014	-0.048	-0.068	-0.098	0.055	-0.082	-0.404*	1	-0.139	-0.051	-0.012	-0.019	0.014	-0.035	-0.008	-0.051	-0.056
Length words	0.179	0.086	0.211*	0.101	0.171	0.024	0.132	0.156*	-0.139	1	-0.084	0.09	0.06	0.116	0.087	0.064	0.044	0.065

Catalan Elections	-0.061	-0.06	0.092	0.032	0.06	-0.057	0.068	-0.077	-0.051	-0.084	1	-0.376*	-0.202*	-0.229*	-0.229*	-0.32*	-0.33*	-0.152*
Anger interact	0.622*	-0.064	-0.029	-0.092	0.09	-0.078	-0.071	0.04	-0.012	0.09	-0.376*	1	-0.045	0.096	-0.051	0.309*	-0.02	-0.033
Happiness interact	-0.072	0.699*	-0.057	0.102	-0.073	-0.061	-0.038	0.096	-0.019	0.06	-0.202*	-0.045	1	-0.027	0.232*	-0.038	-0.039	-0.018
Sadness interact	0.021	-0.039	0.476	-0.056	-0.083	-0.07	-0.043	-0.067	0.014	0.116	-0.229*	0.096	-0.027	1	-0.031	-0.043	-0.044	-0.02
Joy interact	-0.081	0.146	-0.065	0.548*	-0.083	-0.07	-0.043	0.012	-0.035	0.087	-0.229*	-0.051	0.232*	-0.031	1	-0.043	-0.044	-0.02
Disgust interact	0.151	-0.054	-0.091	-0.079	0.517	-0.056	-0.06	-0.028	-0.008	0.064	-0.32*	0.309*	-0.038	-0.043	-0.043	1	-0.001	-0.028
Surprise interact	-0.08	-0.056	-0.093	-0.081	-0.083	0.635*	-0.062	0.103	-0.051	0.044	-0.33*	-0.02	-0.039	-0.044	-0.044	-0.001	1	-0.029
Fear interact	-0.054	-0.026	-0.043	-0.037	-0.055	-0.046	0.474	0.021	-0.056	0.065	-0.152*	-0.033	-0.018	-0.02	-0.02	-0.028	-0.029	1

The Asterisk (*) indicates significance level of $p < 0.01$

H) Linear regressions Arousal Hypothesis

Rivera's Retweeters regression

	coef	std err	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	1.6556	0.242	6.840	0.000	1.180	2.131
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="low_arousal"))[T.high_arousal]	-0.1729	0.250	-0.693	0.489	-0.663	0.317
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="low_arousal"))[T.medium_arousal]	-0.2334	0.252	-0.925	0.355	-0.729	0.262
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="low_arousal"))[T.no_arousal]	-0.3021	0.242	-1.246	0.213	-0.778	0.174
C(morning, Treatment(reference="non_morning"))[T.morning]	0.2761	0.173	1.593	0.112	-0.064	0.616
C(night, Treatment(reference="non_night"))[T.night]	0.6951	0.242	2.876	0.004	0.221	1.170
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.after_elections]	0.3229	0.083	3.912	0.000	0.161	0.485
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.before_elections]	0.1548	0.087	1.789	0.074	-0.015	0.325
political_interest	0.2808	0.024	11.611	0.000	0.233	0.328

Iglesias' Retweeters regression

	coef	std err	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-1.4147	0.029	-48.707	0.000	-1.472	-1.358
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="no_arousal"))[T.high_arousal]	-0.0312	0.047	-0.663	0.508	-0.124	0.061
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="no_arousal"))[T.low_arousal]	0.0557	0.089	0.625	0.532	-0.119	0.231
C(arousal, Treatment(reference="no_arousal"))[T.medium_arousal]	0.0047	0.063	0.075	0.940	-0.118	0.128
C(morning, Treatment(reference="non_morning"))[T.morning]	-0.2617	0.271	-0.966	0.334	-0.793	0.270
C(night, Treatment(reference="non_night"))[T.night]	-0.2561	0.098	-2.606	0.009	-0.449	-0.063
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.after_elections]	-0.0158	0.096	-0.165	0.869	-0.203	0.172
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.before_elections]	-0.0354	0.052	-0.678	0.498	-0.138	0.067
political_interest	-0.2284	0.017	-13.202	0.000	-0.262	-0.194

I) Linear regressions Appraisal and Interaction Hypothesis

Rivera's Retweeters regression

	coef	std err	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	1.3549	0.035	38.671	0.000	1.286	1.424
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]	0.3219	0.095	3.380	0.001	0.135	0.509
C(fear, Treatment(reference="non_fearful"))[T.fearful]	-0.2716	0.112	-2.416	0.016	-0.492	-0.051
C(disgust, Treatment(reference="non_disgusted"))[T.disgusted]	-0.0458	0.087	-0.524	0.601	-0.217	0.126
C(sadness, Treatment(reference="non_sad"))[T.sad]	0.1263	0.165	0.767	0.443	-0.197	0.449
C(surprise, Treatment(reference="non_surprised"))[T.surprise]	0.1328	0.300	0.442	0.659	-0.457	0.722
C(joy, Treatment(reference="non_joyful"))[T.joyful]	0.6414	0.379	1.692	0.091	-0.103	1.386
C(happiness, Treatment(reference="non_happy"))[T.happy]	0.2422	0.115	2.105	0.036	0.016	0.468
C(momentary_anger, Treatment(reference="non_temp_angry"))[T.temp_angry]	-0.1337	0.219	-0.609	0.542	-0.564	0.297
C(momentary_fear, Treatment(reference="non_temp_fearful"))[T.temp_fearful]	-0.0535	0.315	-0.170	0.865	-0.673	0.566
C(momentary_sadness, Treatment(reference="non_temp_sad"))[T.temp_sad]	-0.1248	0.217	-0.576	0.565	-0.550	0.300
C(momentary_disgust, Treatment(reference="non_temp_disgusted"))[T.temp_disgusted]	0.0032	0.246	0.013	0.990	-0.479	0.486
C(momentary_joy, Treatment(reference="non_temp_joyful"))[T.temp_joyful]	-0.0813	0.185	-0.440	0.660	-0.444	0.281
C(momentary_happiness, Treatment(reference="non_temp_happy"))[T.temp_happy]	0.2273	0.635	0.358	0.721	-1.019	1.474
C(morning, Treatment(reference="non_morning"))[T.morning]	0.2634	0.174	1.511	0.131	-0.079	0.606
C(night, Treatment(reference="non_night"))[T.night]	0.6482	0.242	2.674	0.008	0.172	1.124
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.after_elections]	0.2971	0.083	3.596	0.000	0.135	0.459
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.before_elections]	0.1548	0.086	1.790	0.074	-0.015	0.324
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]:C(fear, Treatment(reference="non_fearful"))[T.fearful]	0.5340	0.303	1.764	0.078	-0.060	1.128
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]:C(disgust, Treatment(reference="non_disgusted"))[T.disgusted]	-0.3573	0.236	-1.516	0.130	-0.820	0.105
political_interest	0.2716	0.024	11.198	0.000	0.224	0.319

Iglesias' Retweeters regression

	coef	std err	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-1.4037	0.029	-48.317	0.000	-1.461	-1.347
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]	0.0224	0.056	0.400	0.689	-0.088	0.132
C(fear, Treatment(reference="non_fearful"))[T.fearful]	0.2472	0.157	1.576	0.116	-0.061	0.555
C(disgust, Treatment(reference="non_disgusted"))[T.disgusted]	-0.0034	0.064	-0.053	0.958	-0.129	0.122
C(sadness, Treatment(reference="non_sad"))[T.sad]	-0.0679	0.068	-0.999	0.318	-0.201	0.066
C(surprise, Treatment(reference="non_surprised"))[T.surprised]	-0.1035	0.311	-0.333	0.739	-0.714	0.507
C(joy, Treatment(reference="non_joyful"))[T.joyful]	-0.1574	0.129	-1.216	0.225	-0.411	0.097
C(happiness, Treatment(reference="non_happy"))[T.happy]	-0.0906	0.157	-0.577	0.564	-0.399	0.218
C(momentary_anger, Treatment(reference="non_temp_angry"))[T.temp_angry]	0.1055	0.082	1.280	0.201	-0.056	0.267
C(momentary_fear, Treatment(reference="non_temp_fearful"))[T.temp_fearful]	-0.1783	0.222	-0.804	0.421	-0.613	0.257
C(momentary_sadness, Treatment(reference="non_temp_sad"))[T.temp_sad]	0.0777	0.313	0.248	0.804	-0.537	0.692
C(momentary_disgust, Treatment(reference="non_temp_disgusted"))[T.temp_disgusted]	0.1577	0.381	0.414	0.679	-0.591	0.906
C(momentary_joy, Treatment(reference="non_temp_joyful"))[T.temp_joyful]	-0.3587	0.380	-0.944	0.345	-1.104	0.387
C(momentary_surprise, Treatment(reference="non_temp_surprised"))[T.temp_surprised]	0.1273	0.157	0.810	0.418	-0.181	0.436
C(morning, Treatment(reference="non_morning"))[T.morning]	-0.2475	0.270	-0.915	0.360	-0.778	0.283
C(night, Treatment(reference="non_night"))[T.night]	-0.2282	0.099	-2.309	0.021	-0.422	-0.034
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.after_elections]	-0.0167	0.096	-0.174	0.862	-0.205	0.171
C(elections, Treatment(reference="indifferent_to_elections"))[T.before_elections]	-0.0505	0.053	-0.963	0.336	-0.154	0.053
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]:C(fear, Treatment(reference="non_fearful"))[T.fearful]	-0.6301	0.290	-2.171	0.030	-1.200	-0.060
C(anger, Treatment(reference="non_angry"))[T.angry]:C(disgust, Treatment(reference="non_disgusted"))[T.disgusted]	-0.1736	0.108	-1.601	0.110	-0.386	0.039
political_interest	-0.2241	0.017	-12.829	0.000	-0.258	-0.190

J) Markov chain Monte Carlo Diagnostics

Settings:
Number of warm-up steps=100
Number of iterations=250
Chains=1

accept_stat__	stepsize__	treedepth__	n_leapfrog__	divergent__	energy__
0.857142857	0.00390625	2	7	1	985672.1861
0	11.09485178	0	1	1	825474.5192
0	1.736122218	0	1	1	825574.2259
0	0.163874173	0	1	1	825671.5184
0	0.012384712	0	1	1	825370.87
0.9214662	0.000852272	7	127	0	824518.0396
1	0.000960077	9	511	0	591074.038
0.995488183	0.001534711	8	255	0	585378.8252
0.00050685	0.002606281	3	10	1	530346.1654
0.99978458	0.000200548	10	1023	0	530404.6172
0.999999596	0.0003716	10	1023	0	528248.1919
0.999999592	0.000707067	10	1023	0	521568.6761
0.941748931	0.001366113	10	1023	0	513031.3112
0.185215177	0.002216049	3	11	1	509562.2583
1	0.000341297	10	1023	0	509577.292
0.998313837	0.000676739	10	1023	0	509193.9016
0.997664727	0.001331406	10	1023	0	509451.6115
0.054267538	0.002601209	3	8	1	509327.9103
0.999775362	0.000289414	10	1023	0	509476.2267
0.995622814	0.000573799	10	1023	0	509334.4068
0.999873916	0.001114094	10	1023	0	509335.0209
0.84097864	0.002170724	9	511	0	508971.7429
0.000324844	0.002628705	3	9	1	508986.0068
0.998708778	0.000275914	10	1023	0	509002.8846
0.986570927	0.000535037	10	1023	0	509300.4464
0.998452216	0.000991671	10	1023	0	509202.5226
0.370569427	0.001882101	9	511	0	509151.372
0.997517662	0.000605974	10	1023	0	509290.4718
0.955606337	0.001140213	10	1023	0	509409.7722
0.932094928	0.001891093	9	511	0	509290.1313
0.148239679	0.002916385	2	7	1	509232.1936
0.999050633	0.00053123	10	1023	0	509205.4515
0.86363923	0.000984362	10	1023	0	508960.085
0.945643931	0.001257485	10	1023	0	508872.9484
0.977929905	0.001988255	9	511	0	508927.027

0.221611518	0.00339681	2	5	1	508856.4451
0.986728588	0.000799953	10	1023	0	508867.5707
0.929531931	0.001395826	10	1023	0	508973.1455
0.703706257	0.002084334	9	511	0	508945.7927
0.925500676	0.001739219	10	1023	0	508868.4081
0.992220239	0.002549739	9	511	0	509146.9999
0.028185964	0.00439351	1	3	1	509413.4095
0.998947732	0.000679137	10	1023	0	509297.4215
0.957419586	0.001191255	10	1023	0	509208.5146
0.778781223	0.001871137	9	511	0	509009.4606
0.988011708	0.0018882	9	511	0	508914.2332
0.020112366	0.003161663	3	9	1	509067.984
0.993514685	0.000512156	10	1023	0	508847.4348
0.981369038	0.000870034	10	1023	0	509151.2674
0.993971784	0.001425275	10	1023	0	509021.7216
0.364386829	0.002388697	9	511	0	508948.6135
0.999036078	0.000910167	10	1023	0	509069.195
0.997320424	0.001536676	10	1023	0	509204.47
0.731619394	0.002565979	9	511	0	509003.4762
0.995900083	0.002311915	9	511	0	509129.5899
0.396115326	0.003811138	2	5	1	509107.23
0.980526127	0.001601857	10	1023	0	509173.3473
0.807222127	0.00253939	9	511	0	509007.495
0.989224183	0.002714489	9	511	0	508676.5191
0.030047199	0.004346801	2	5	1	508648.1866
0.909715989	0.000828303	10	1023	0	508604.609
0.977339764	0.001114586	10	1023	0	508829.8489
0.609441756	0.001732403	10	1023	0	508994.0704
0.997871708	0.001203401	10	1023	0	509081.4825
0.990565892	0.001943639	9	511	0	509204.9797
0.093375504	0.003072808	9	511	0	508997.4754
0.972885694	0.000709747	10	1023	0	508954.2177
0.999307179	0.001080715	10	1023	0	508868.1673
0.912278562	0.001731685	10	1023	0	508839.8435
0.971670404	0.002298361	9	511	0	508870.7046
0.333387404	0.003442717	2	7	1	508733.1562
0.964928825	0.001360496	10	1023	0	509028.1148
0.989425102	0.002005789	9	511	0	509129.7673
0.007494621	0.003096875	2	6	1	509097.7161
0.999864458	0.000636926	10	1023	0	509288.1725
0.998362472	0.001005547	10	1023	0	509362.8522
0.945110723	0.001575028	10	1023	0	509352.2262
0.977227611	0.00220534	9	511	0	509392.1555

0.174529492	0.003281878	2	6	1	509306.7345
0.88075066	0.000978813	10	1023	0	509133.6015
0.929468978	0.001202092	10	1023	0	509176.1866
0.950026487	0.001622106	10	1023	0	509175.8215
0.499905014	0.00227231	9	511	0	509163.5814
0.846590273	0.001313373	10	1023	0	509094.9401
0.876083111	0.001499939	10	1023	0	509037.8863
0.808011172	0.001811357	10	1023	0	509522.9981
0.781519849	0.001914196	9	511	0	509433.6806
0.964581095	0.001921099	9	511	0	509416.4934
0.272780639	0.002736723	9	511	0	509255.7288
0.97472915	0.001039575	10	1023	0	509384.7749
0.865752618	0.001508604	10	1023	0	509474.9614
0.815333247	0.001775789	10	1023	0	509349.0072
0.883060248	0.001898174	9	511	0	509105.7834
0.999108537	0.002301657	9	511	0	509404.4828
0.074945236	0.003458819	3	9	1	509270.2548
0.928881193	0.000931335	10	1023	0	509249.803
0.999453535	0.001229271	10	1023	0	509227.2216
0.867012286	0.001843026	10	1023	0	508811.9134
0.902245736	0.002159932	9	511	0	508990.2342
0.505013251	0.002695591	9	511	0	509064.3415
0.957269962	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508794.3885
0.967084346	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509087.3584
0.750863769	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508949.75
0.999636014	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509049.2242
0.846728741	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509190.3424
0.994552974	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509145.6535
0.916027895	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509008.4405
0.697071029	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509063.9385
0.978917918	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509022.7675
0.937573418	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508967.0405
0.997178481	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508989.1148
0.904356316	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509158.4761
0.859787081	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509331.229
0.997067292	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509094.5998
0.949243912	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509200.0007
0.898080223	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509430.9221
0.995106822	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509259.7322
0.999517163	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509184.8279
0.983990169	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508887.3673
0.987097212	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508858.9807
0.97957757	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509125.5766

0.930518688	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509004.9504
0.984667713	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508994.7596
0.970738904	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509177.1603
0.80332175	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509019.4761
0.982142715	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509070.2436
0.924591067	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508896.2444
0.999960249	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508867.9594
0.992323903	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509092.7179
0.625820516	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509100.1476
0.958958822	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509011.8933
0.99718836	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509109.0669
0.939536797	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509204.1827
0.949012144	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509322.4692
0.978897832	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509220.5983
0.982606551	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509215.16
0.664098233	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509062.0051
0.875384493	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508991.1488
0.814238517	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509191.6177
0.967888377	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508998.1518
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0.887040064	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508895.3459
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0.890009622	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508632.3487
0.894905447	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508987.1575
0.997970763	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508895.2449
0.617011039	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509063.215
0.902710124	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509199.7658
0.999371484	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508936.9535
0.997302031	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508890.264
0.980175296	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509051.9095
0.658810383	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508941.4946
0.901751206	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509165.718
0.943015198	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509159.1031
0.938824764	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509074.4446
0.984079504	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509091.4907
0.98615973	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509111.6324
0.847474104	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509236.8024
0.988603047	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509172.8787
0.915050177	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509030.638
0.990123675	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509170.438
0.992070223	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509094.7622
0.810012858	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509144.6215

0.999819183	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508862.8507
0.979776619	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509027.768
0.994991254	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508927.3055
0.902854401	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509126.104
0.978179904	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508984.233
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0.736495438	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509344.7427
0.9908668	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509370.8931
0.997653644	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509240.0576
0.999193792	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509017.4387
0.833622505	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509213.9712
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0.90216596	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509236.7395
0.769988863	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509107.1329
0.82168351	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509131.3316
0.998164286	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509300.718
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0.821468235	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509331.1108
0.993808717	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509424.0998
0.992199914	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509330.8023
0.99985242	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509342.0524
0.996553117	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509140.9822
0.750951369	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508988.8294
0.990920036	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508939.8086
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0.802440272	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508967.267
0.991336085	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508838.2411
0.929852179	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508883.4806
0.92881607	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509116.9956
0.847503365	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509030.2159
0.90632934	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509294.4128
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0.80026422	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509285.8203
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0.992747094	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509189.3253
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0.948223452	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509097.3695
0.999010829	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509251.4004
0.996345324	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508964.9787
0.941894655	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509014.9125
0.931283878	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509270.4542
0.858518951	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509369.0418
0.650938099	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509370.6341
0.999947535	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509339.983
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0.996018621	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509277.2603
0.988411139	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509391.6983
0.923158942	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509223.7796
0.989819827	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509100.7331
0.979916547	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509033.4305
0.997543921	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509120.5641
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0.897956059	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509183.8858
0.780470084	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509410.444
0.985736766	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509241.257
0.93516828	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509174.0076
0.996826151	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509068.2529
0.905957124	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509137.8014
0.969504712	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509137.2075
0.972376901	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509121.5979
0.981301268	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509269.8456
0.908111435	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509042.1547
0.897850343	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509188.5703
0.997247607	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509064.367
0.98951222	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509009.1046
0.939141901	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509165.6544
0.98089009	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508980.6767
0.916846393	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509084.7732
0.986522782	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509066.8901
0.960774706	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508832.993
0.922471859	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509023.4563
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0.85435291	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509058.3767
0.926572577	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508849.178
0.930164141	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509004.9145
0.99293134	0.001702047	10	1023	0	508961.9515
0.925709955	0.001702047	10	1023	0	509151.2652

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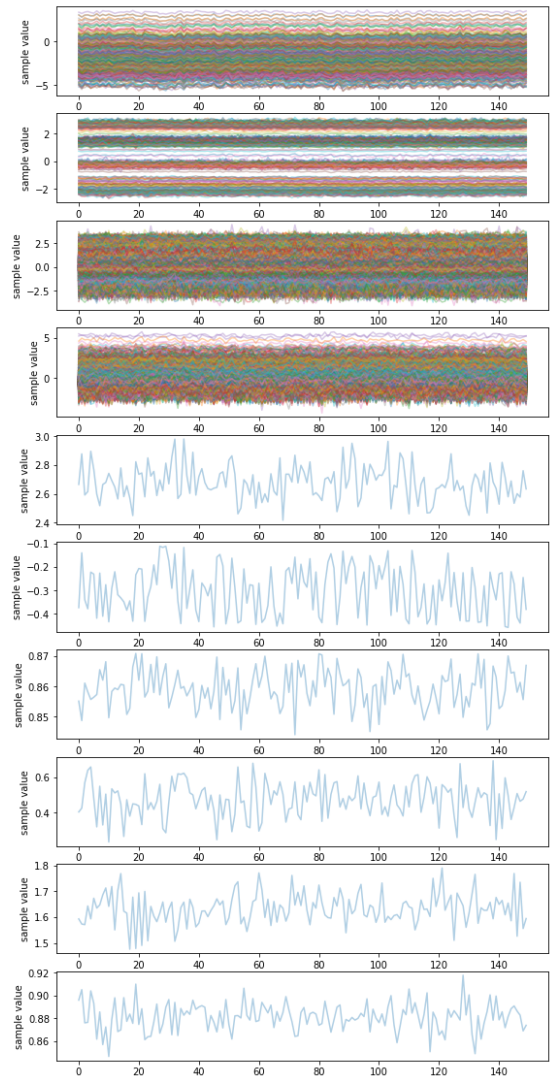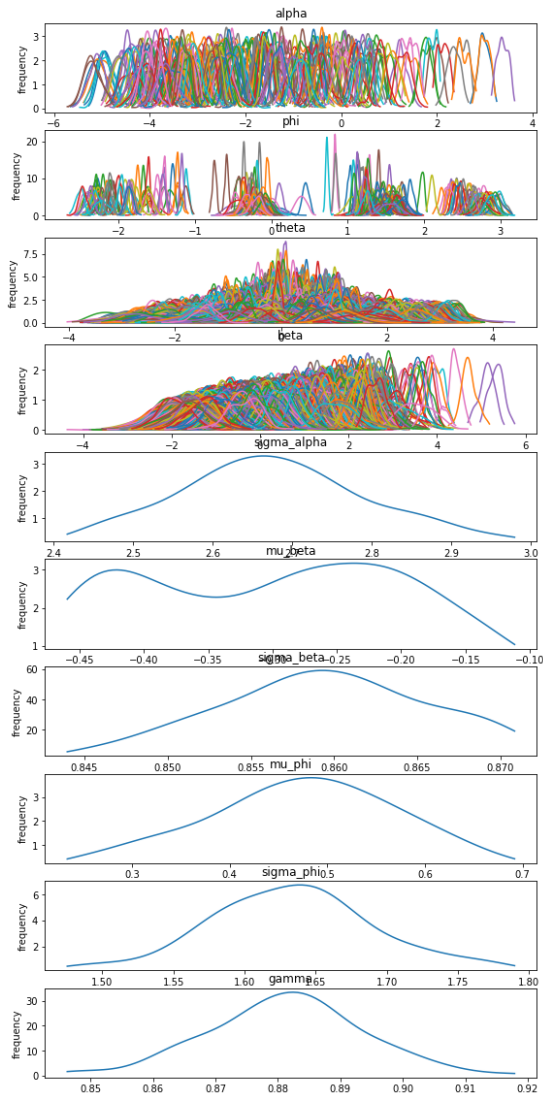
Curriculum Vitae

EDUCATION

University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario

Hispanic Studies, Linguistics

Date of Graduation: 08/2018

Dissertation Title: Social Networks, Political Discourse and Polarization during the 2017 Catalan elections

Dissertation Advisors: Juan Luis Suárez, Vice President of Research

Esade Business School, Barcelona, Spain

Master of science international management (CEMS)

Date of Graduation: 06/2016

Esade Business School, Barcelona, Spain

Bachelor of Business Administration

Date of Graduation: 07/2013

RELATED WORK AND EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant - The University of Western Ontario, 2016-2018

Assistant Researcher - CulturePlex lab, University of Western Ontario, 2016-2018

CONFERENCES

QODAS - "Influence of individual differences on the deletion and weakening of Spanish intervocalic <d>"

OSUCHiLL 2017 - "Language and Dialect in contact: production of palatal approximant and voiceless alveolar affricate in Majorcan Catalan"

MOT - "Influence of native language and early education in Majorcan Catalan production"