

# Meme-tracking and the Dynamics of the News Cycle

Leskovec, Backstrom, and Kleinberg

# The Dichotomy of Influence

- Tension exists between the **global influence** of mass media and the **local influence** of social structures.
- How does information transmitted by the mass media interact with the inherent personal influence of social networks?

# The rise of the 24-hour News Cycle

- **Social media** means the dichotomy between **global** and **local influence** is evaporating.
- The **speed** of media reporting and discussion has **intensified**, leading to a rapid progression of stories with no pauses.
- These factors have led to the creation of the **24-hour News Cycle**.

# 24-hour News Cycle

- A succession of story lines that **evolve** and **compete for attention** within a relatively stable set of broader topics produce a dynamic effect called the **news cycle**.
- What is another word for these competing story lines?

# Memes

- A meme is a unit of cultural ideas, symbols or practices, which is transmitted from one mind to another.
- Memes are regarded as cultural analogues to genes, in that they **self-replicate**, **compete**, and respond to selective pressures.

# Important Questions...

- How do memes travel between blogs and mass media outlets?
- How do memes grow and decay?
- Can we model the dynamics of the 24-hour news cycle?

# What this paper offers

- Methods for identification of unique memes in on-line text ([meme clustering](#))
- Analysis of memetic interplay between blogs and mass media outlets ([global meme analysis](#))
- Analysis of meme growth and decay over some finite lifespan ([local meme analysis](#))
- Introduction of a model for representing the dynamics of a news cycle ([global meme modeling](#))

# Data set

- Data from Spinn3r on the 3 months leading up to the 2008 U.S. Presidential Election:
  - 1 million news articles and blog posts per day
  - Essentially a complete online media coverage:
    - 20,000 sites that are part of Google News
    - 1.6 million blogs
  - From August 1 to October 31 2008
    - 90 million documents from 1.65 million sites, 390GB
  - We extract 112 million quotes (phrases)



# Terminology

**item** - a blog post or news article

**phrase** - a quoted string that occurs in one or more items

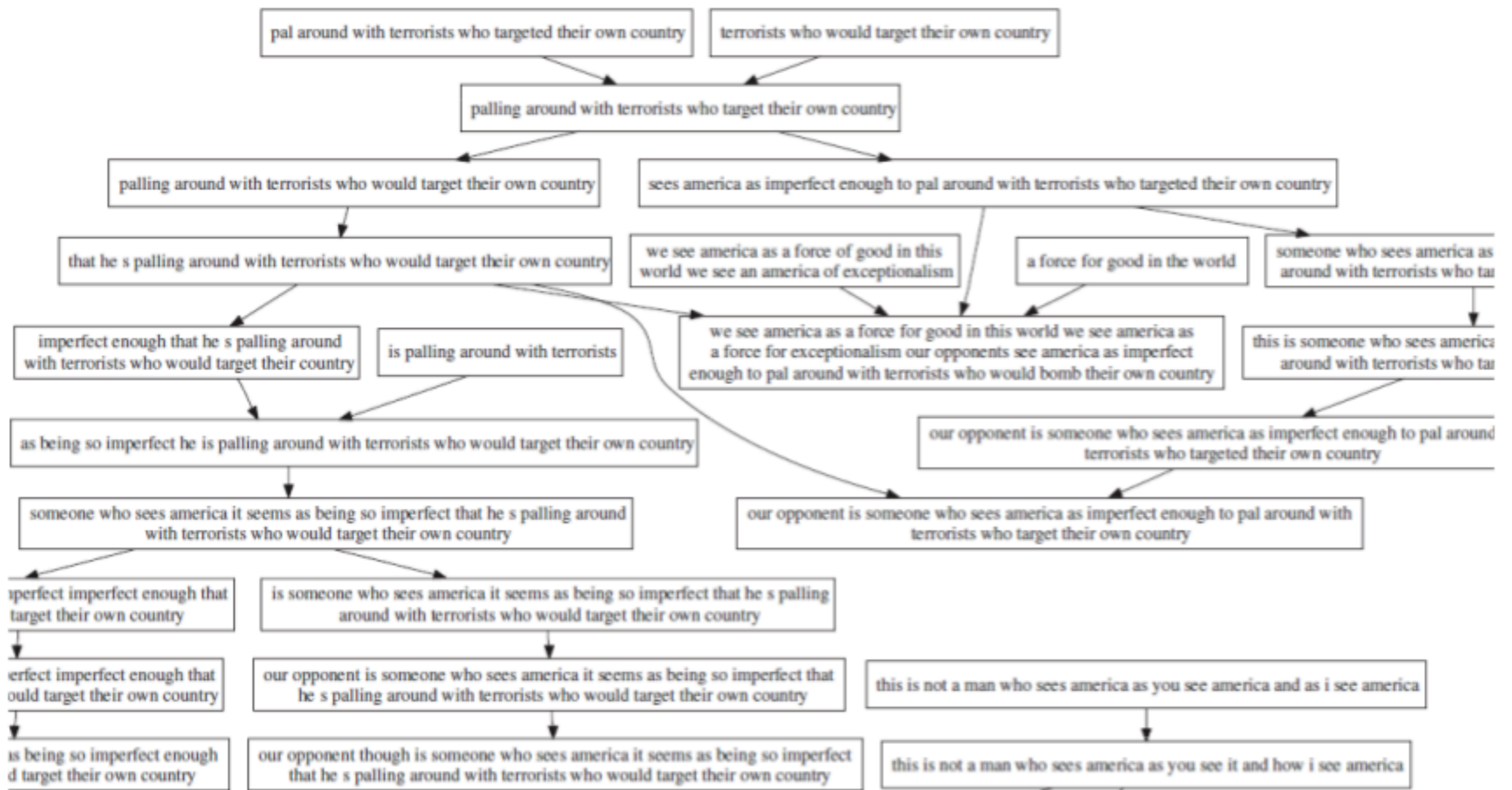
**phrase graph** - a graph where each node is a phrase variant, and directed edges connect related phrases

**phrase cluster** - collections of phrases deemed to be close textual variants of one another

# Memetic Mutations

- Memes may undergo slight mutations over time; to recognize a meme is to recognize a cluster of all of its **mutational variants**.

# Variations in Phrases



**Phrase:** Our opponent is someone who sees America, it seems, as being so imperfect, imperfect enough that he's palling around with terrorists who would target their own country.

# Meme Clustering

Purpose: To produce phrase clusters which represent a discrete meme and all of its mutational variants so the meme can be tracked in on-line text.

This is a two-step process:

- (1) Given a meme, build a phrase graph.
- (2) Partition this graph into subgraphs of phrase clusters.

# Phrase Graph

## Pre-processing

lower bound  $L$  on word-length of phrases

lower bound  $M$  on the frequency of a phrase within the corpus

upper bound  $\epsilon$  on the fraction of all occurrences that some phrase  $P$  occupies within any single item (to eliminate spam)

In this application:

$\epsilon = 0.25, L = 4, M = 10$

# Phrase Graph

## Building the graph:

G is constructed on the set of quoted phrases

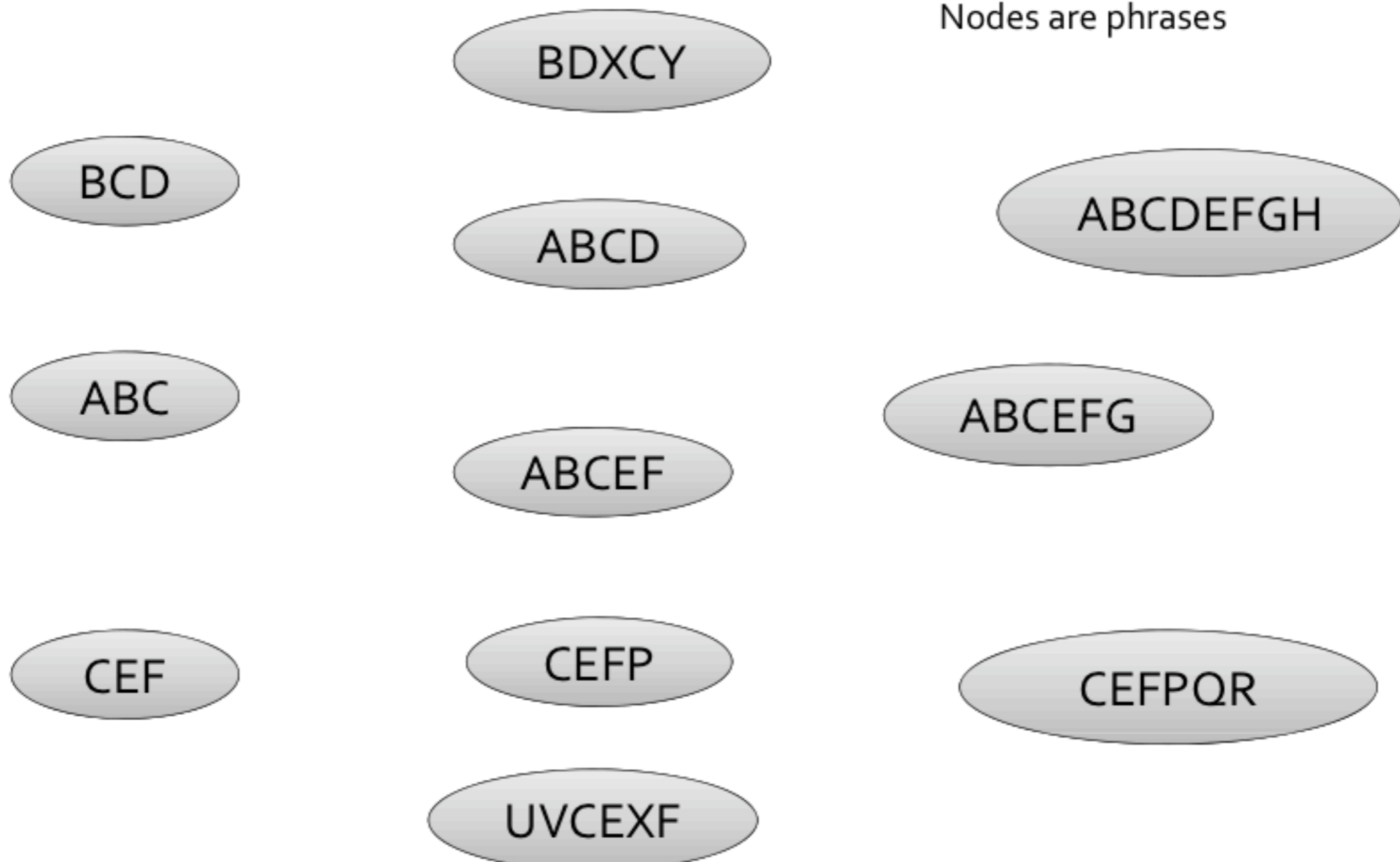
Vertices represent each variation of a phrase

Edges  $(p,q)$  are included for every pair of nodes  $p, q$  such that  $p$  is strictly shorter than  $q$ , or there is at least a  $k$ -word consecutive overlap between  $p$  and  $q$

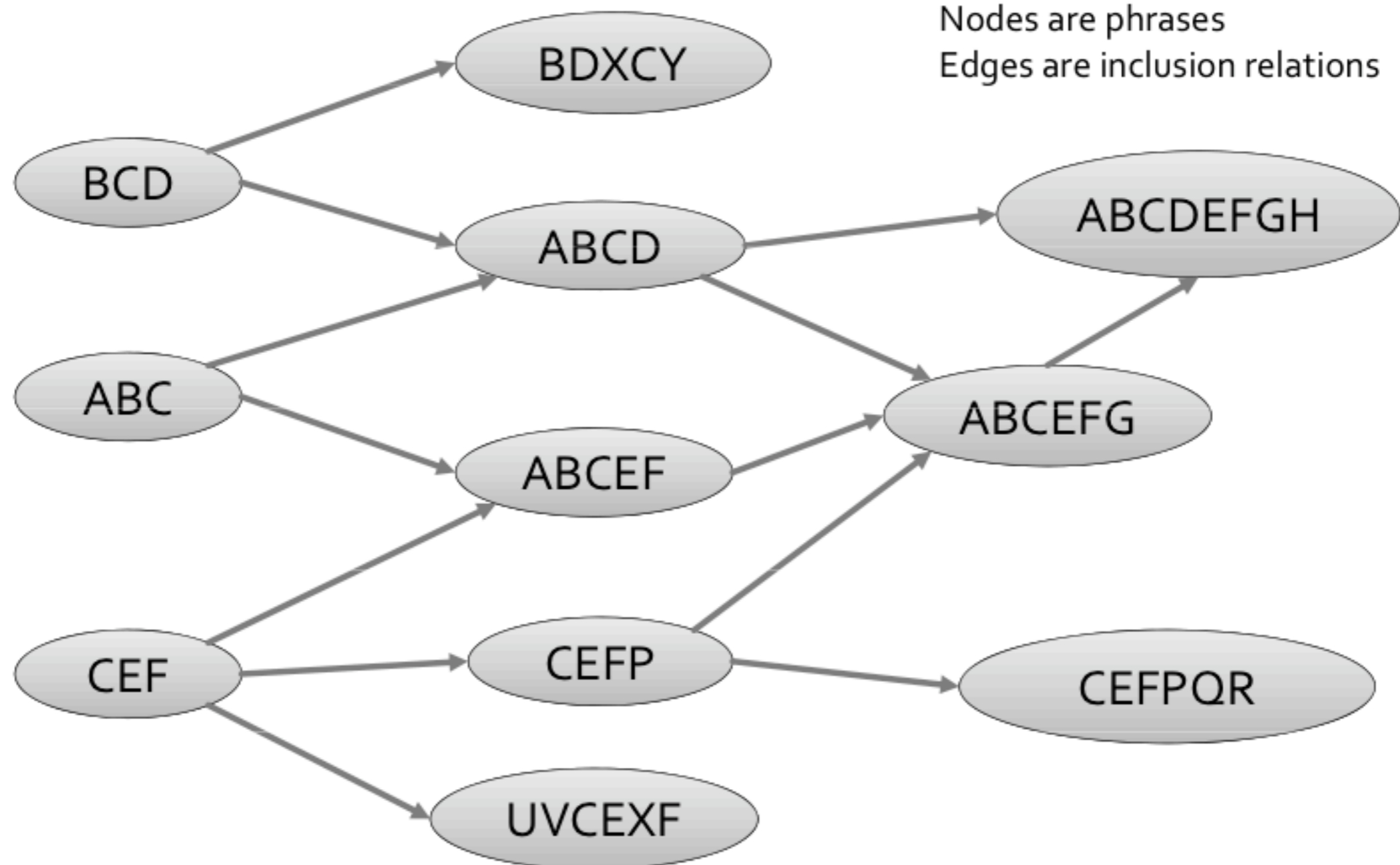
For each edge, a weight  $w$  is specified which decreases in the distance from  $p$  to  $q$ , and increases in the frequency of  $q$  in the corpus.

# Phrase Graph

Nodes are phrases

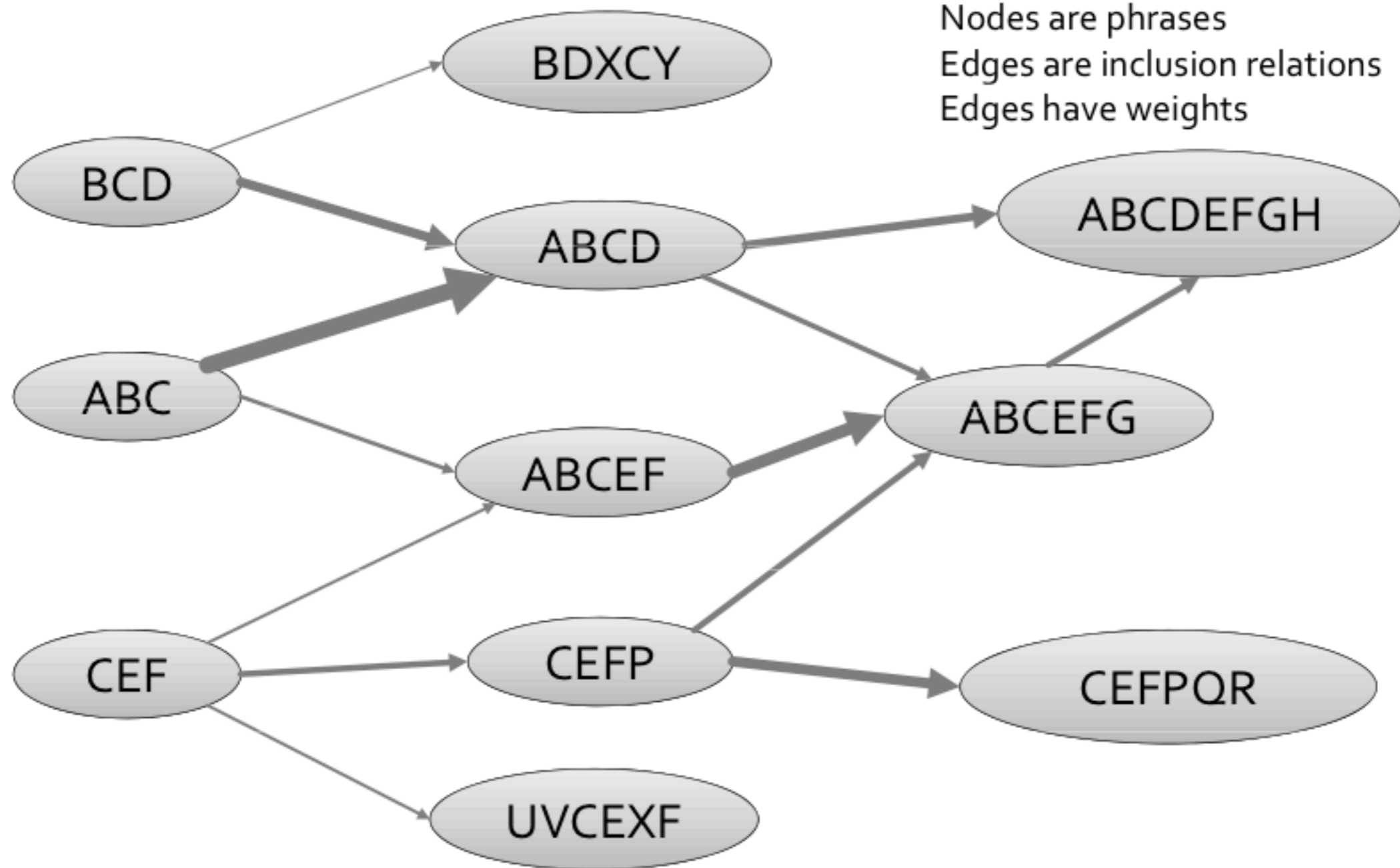


# Phrase Graph



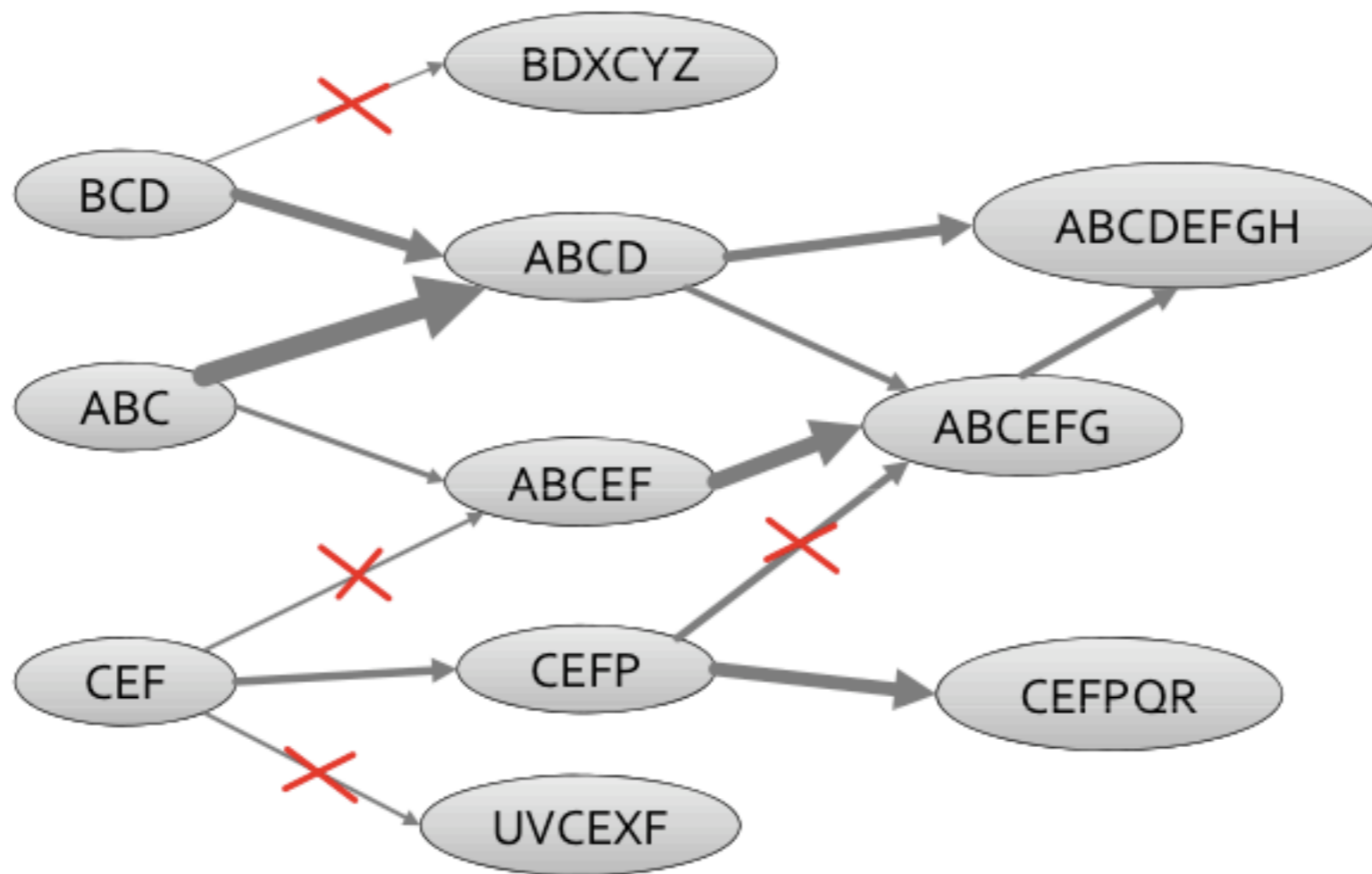


# Phrase Graph



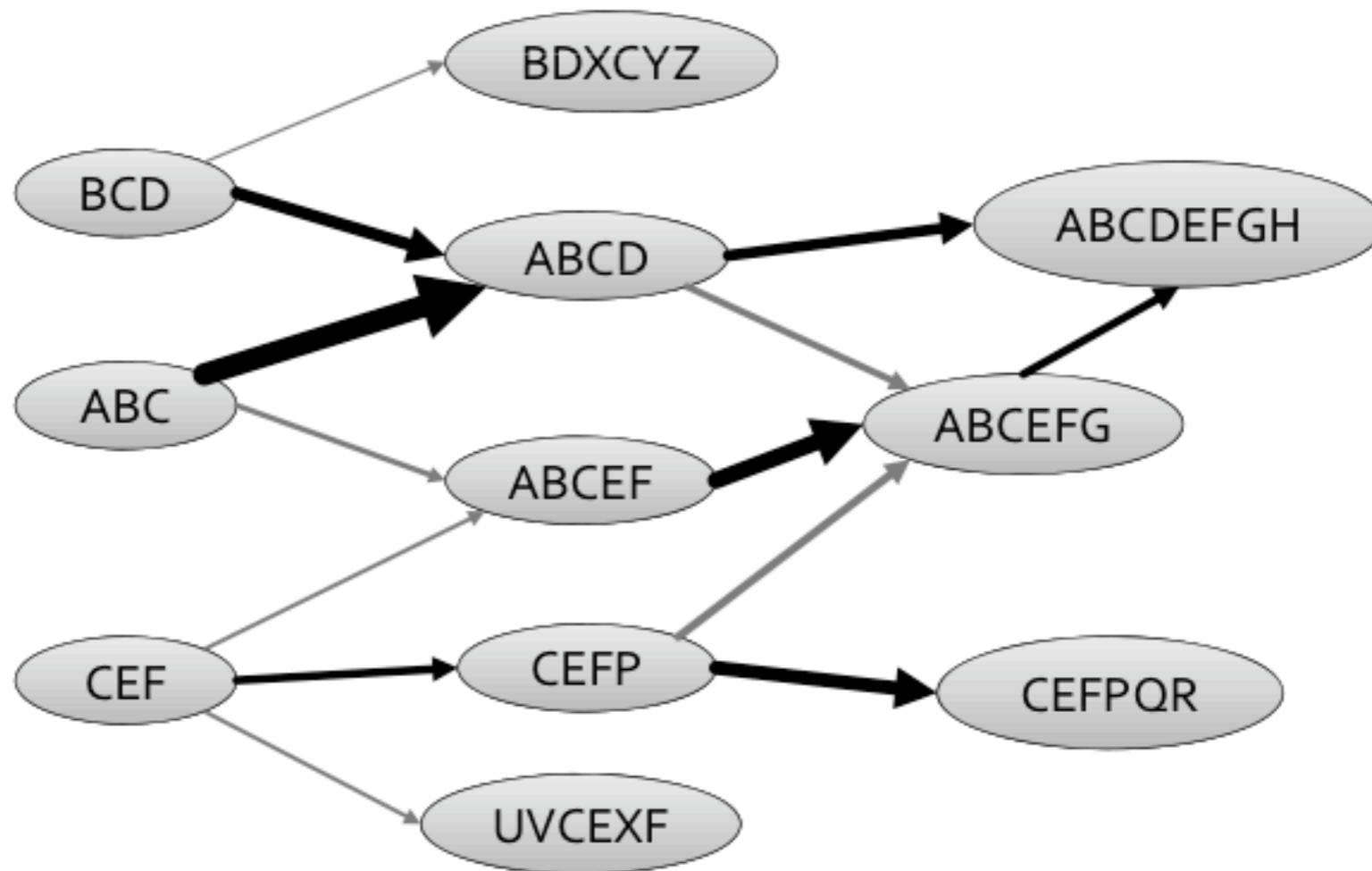
# Phrase Partitioning

- **Objective:** in directed acyclic graph (approx. quote inclusion), delete min total edge weight s.t. each connected component has a single “sink” node



# Phrase Partitioning

- **Observation:** enough to know node's parent
- **Heuristic:** proceed top down and assign node to strongest cluster



# Phrase Cluster!

| Quoted text   | Volume |
|---|--------|
| the fundamentals of our economy are strong  | 3654   |
| the fundamentals of the economy are strong  | 988    |
| fundamentals of our economy are strong  | 645    |
| fundamentals of the economy are strong  | 557    |
| if john mccain hadn't said that the fundamentals of our economy are strong on the day of one of our nation's worst financial crises the claim that he invented the blackberry would have been the most preposterous thing said all week | 224    |
| fundamentals of the economy   | 172    |
| the fundamentals of the economy are sound   | 119    |
| i promise you we will never put america in this position again we will clean up wall street   | 83     |
| the fundamentals of our economy are sound   | 81     |
| clean up wall street  | 78     |
| our economy i think still the fundamentals of our economy are strong  | 75     |
| fundamentals of the economy are sound   | 72     |
| the fundamentals of our economy are strong but these are very very difficult times and i promise you we will never put america in this position again   | 68     |
| the economy is in crisis  | 66     |
| these are very very difficult times   | 63     |
| the fundamentals of our economy are strong but these are very very difficult times  | 62     |
| do you still think the fundamentals of our economy are strong genius  | 62     |
| our economy i think still the fundamentals of our economy are strong but these are very very difficult times  | 60     |
| mccain's first response to this crisis was to say that the fundamentals of our economy are strong then he admitted it was a crisis and then he proposed a commission which is just washington-speak for i'll get back to you later      | 55     |
| i still believe the fundamentals of our economy are strong  | 53     |
| i think still the fundamentals of our economy are strong  | 50     |
| cut taxes for 95 percent of all working families  | 50     |

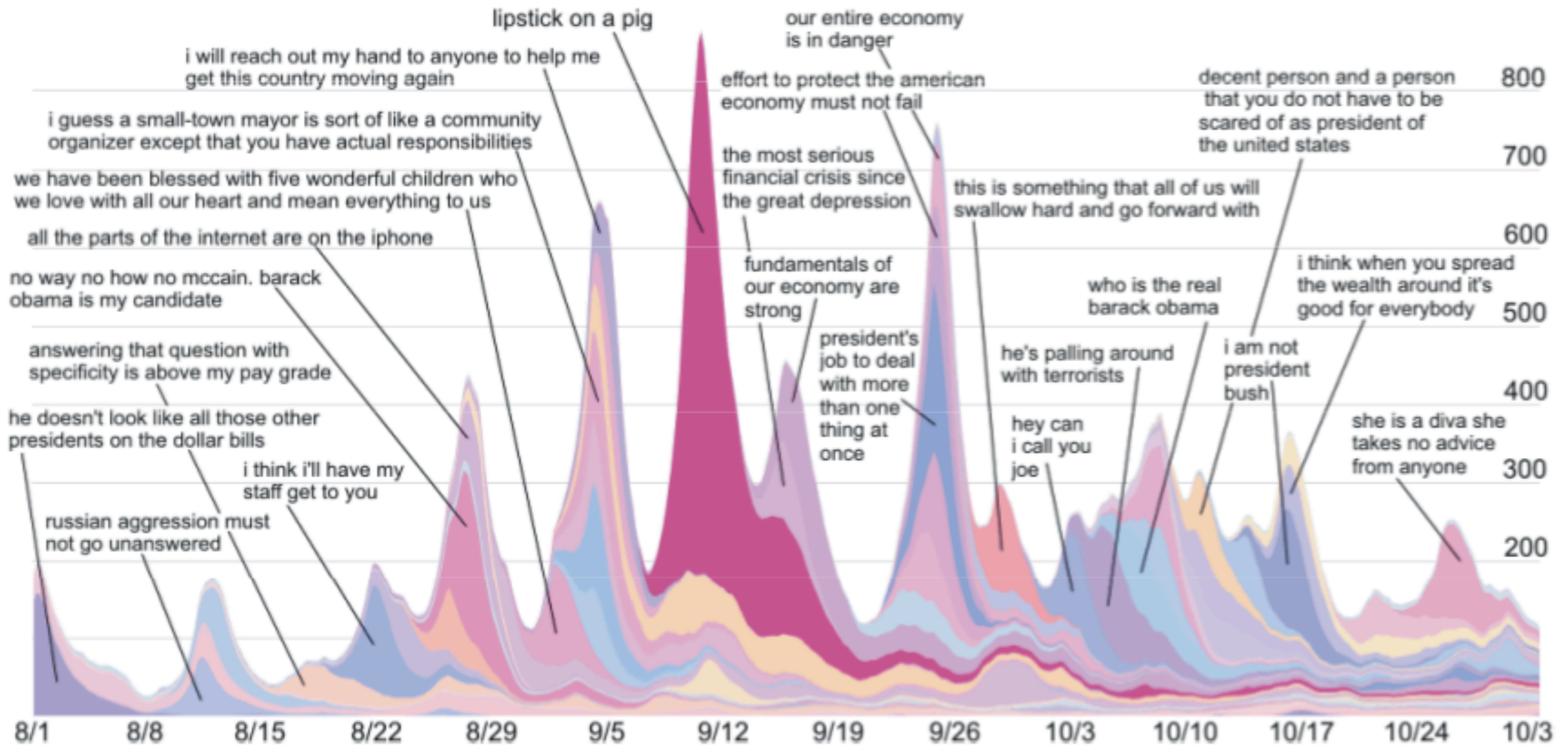
# Global Analysis

**thread** - for a given phrase cluster, a thread is the set of all items (news articles or blog posts) containing some phrase from the cluster

The top 50 threads for the period Aug. 1 2009 - Oct. 31 2009 are plotted in order to measure temporal variation.

The area of each thread corresponds to the number of unique occurrences of that thread at a specific point in time.

# Top 50 Threads, Aug - Oct 2009



# Modeling the News Cycle

- What ingredients are essential to qualitatively reproduce the observed dynamics?
  - Temporal variation has potential connections with natural processes
    - Species competing for resources in an ecosystem.
    - Biological systems synchronize to favor small number of individuals [Lacker-Peskin 1981]
- $N$  news sources, one new story per time step. Source's choice of what to cover controlled by:
  - **Imitation**: increasing in number of sources covering story
  - **Recency**: decreasing in time since story's appearance
  - **Attractiveness**: prefer more interesting stories

# Modeling the News Cycle

$t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, T$

$N$  media sources; each reports on a single thread in a given time-step

each given source  $N$  chooses a thread  $j$  with probability proportional to:

$$f(n_j)\delta(t - t_j)$$

$n_j$  is the number of stories previously written about thread  $j$

$t_j$  is the time when  $j$  was first produced

$\delta()$  is an exponentially decaying recency function

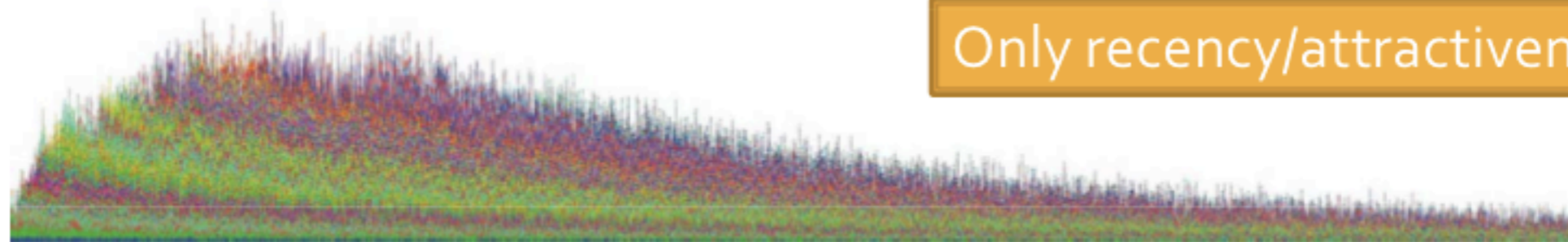
$f()$  is a monotonically increasing imitation function



# Modeling the News Cycle



Only imitation



Only recency/attractiveness

Don't need attractiveness!

Imitation & Recency



# Local Analysis

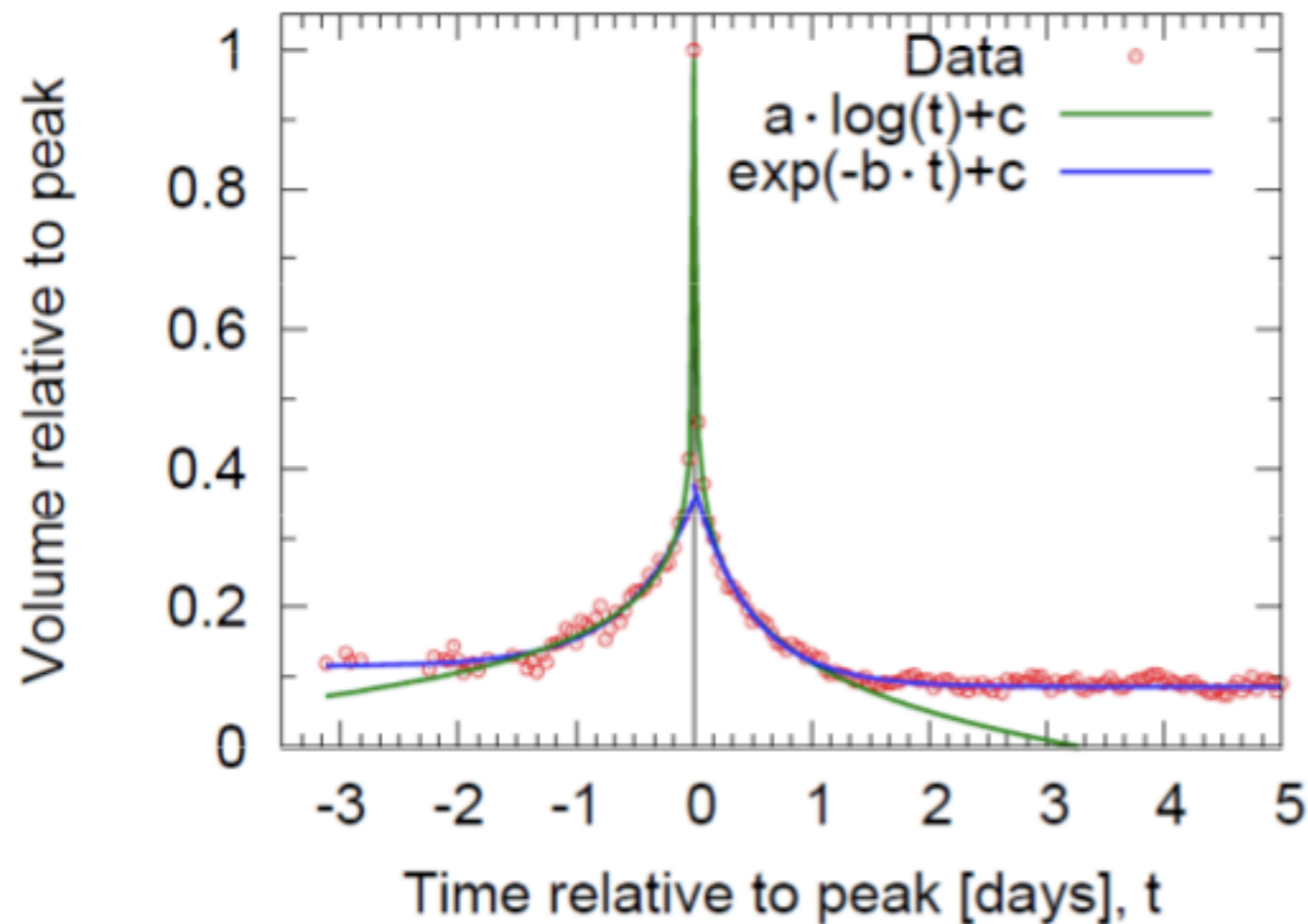
Given some thread  $p$ , its **volume** at a time  $t$  is simply the number of items it contains with time-stamp  $t$ .

Given some thread  $p$ , its **peak time** is defined as the median of the times at which  $p$  occurred in the data set.

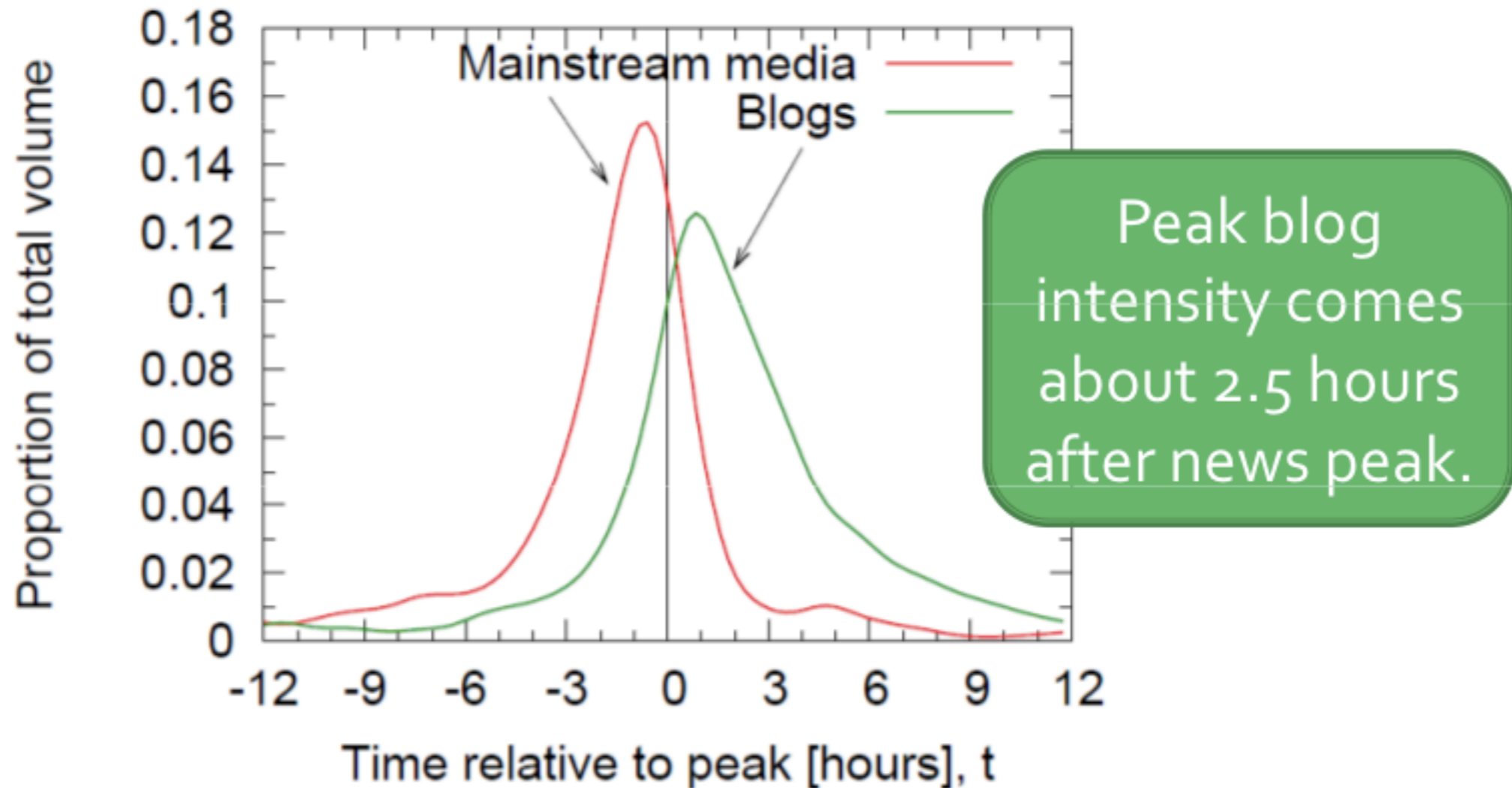
To study birth and decay of memes, the peak times of 1,000 phrase-clusters were calculated. The volume curves were plotted and normalized to  $t = 0$ .

# Local Analysis

- Can study typical phrase cluster volume curve
- Peak behaves like a delta function (infinity at  $t=0$ )
- Phrases are very short lived



# Interaction of News & Blogs



- Using Google News we label:
  - Mainstream media: 20,000 sites (44% vol.)
  - Blog (everything else): 1.6 million sites (56% vol.)

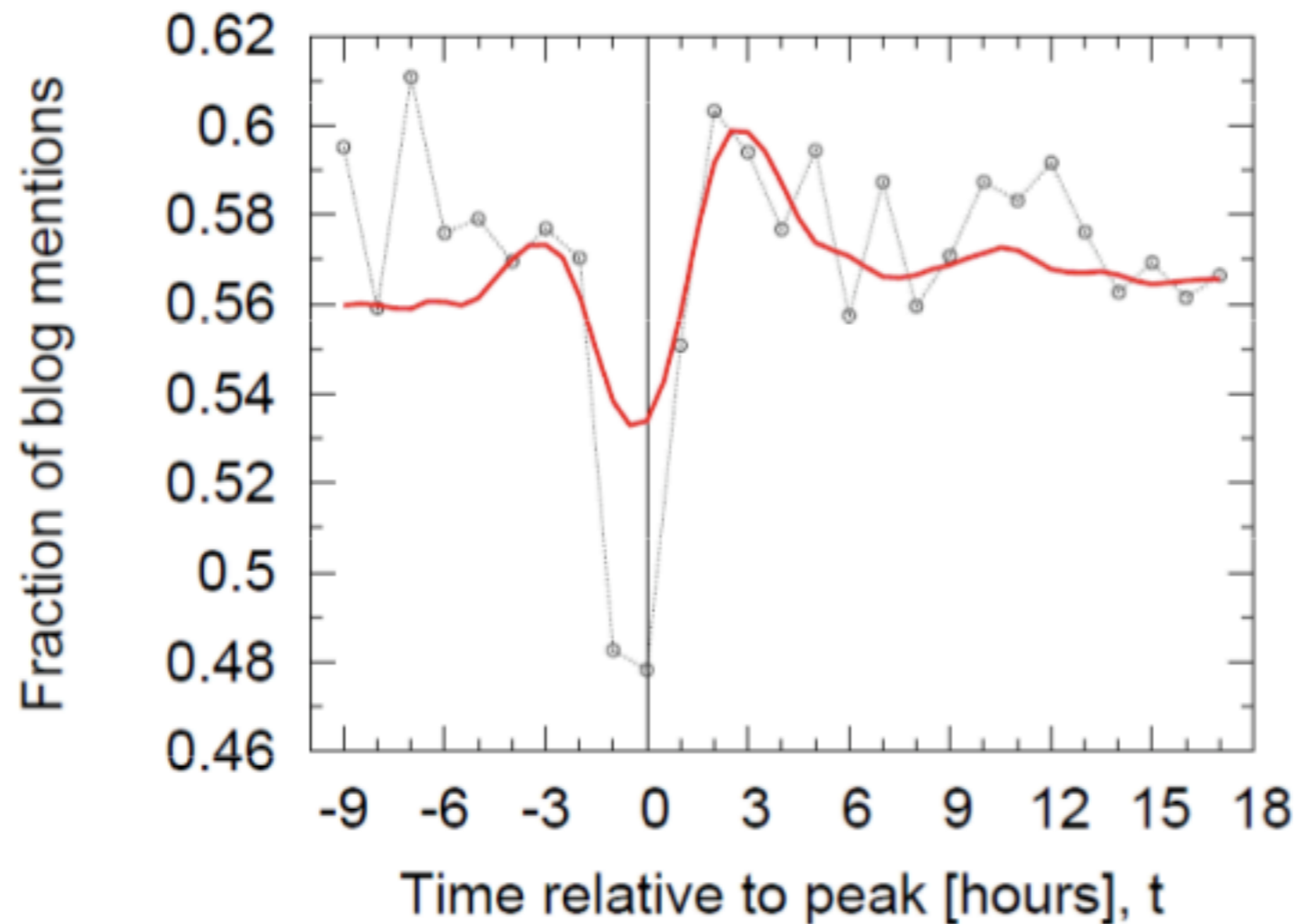
# Relative Speed of Blogs

- Can classify individual sources by their typical timing relative to the peak aggregate intensity

|                    | Rank       | Lag [h] | Reported | Site                              |
|--------------------|------------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Professional blogs | 1          | -26.5   | 42       | hotair.com                        |
|                    | 2          | -23     | 33       | talkingpointsmemo.com             |
|                    | 4          | -19.5   | 56       | politicalticker.blogs.cnn.com     |
|                    | 5          | -18     | 73       | huffingtonpost.com                |
|                    | 6          | -17     | 49       | digg.com                          |
|                    | 7          | -16     | 89       | breitbart.com                     |
|                    | 8          | -15     | 31       | thepoliticalcarnival.blogspot.com |
|                    | 9          | -15     | 32       | talkleft.com                      |
|                    | 10         | -14.5   | 34       | dailykos.com                      |
|                    | News media | 30      | -11      | 32                                |
| 34                 |            | -11     | 72       | cnn.com                           |
| 40                 |            | -10.5   | 78       | washingtonpost.com                |
| 48                 |            | -10     | 53       | online.wsj.com                    |
| 49                 |            | -10     | 54       | ap.org                            |

# News “Pulse”

- Can study “oscillation” of attention between news and media



**Questions?**