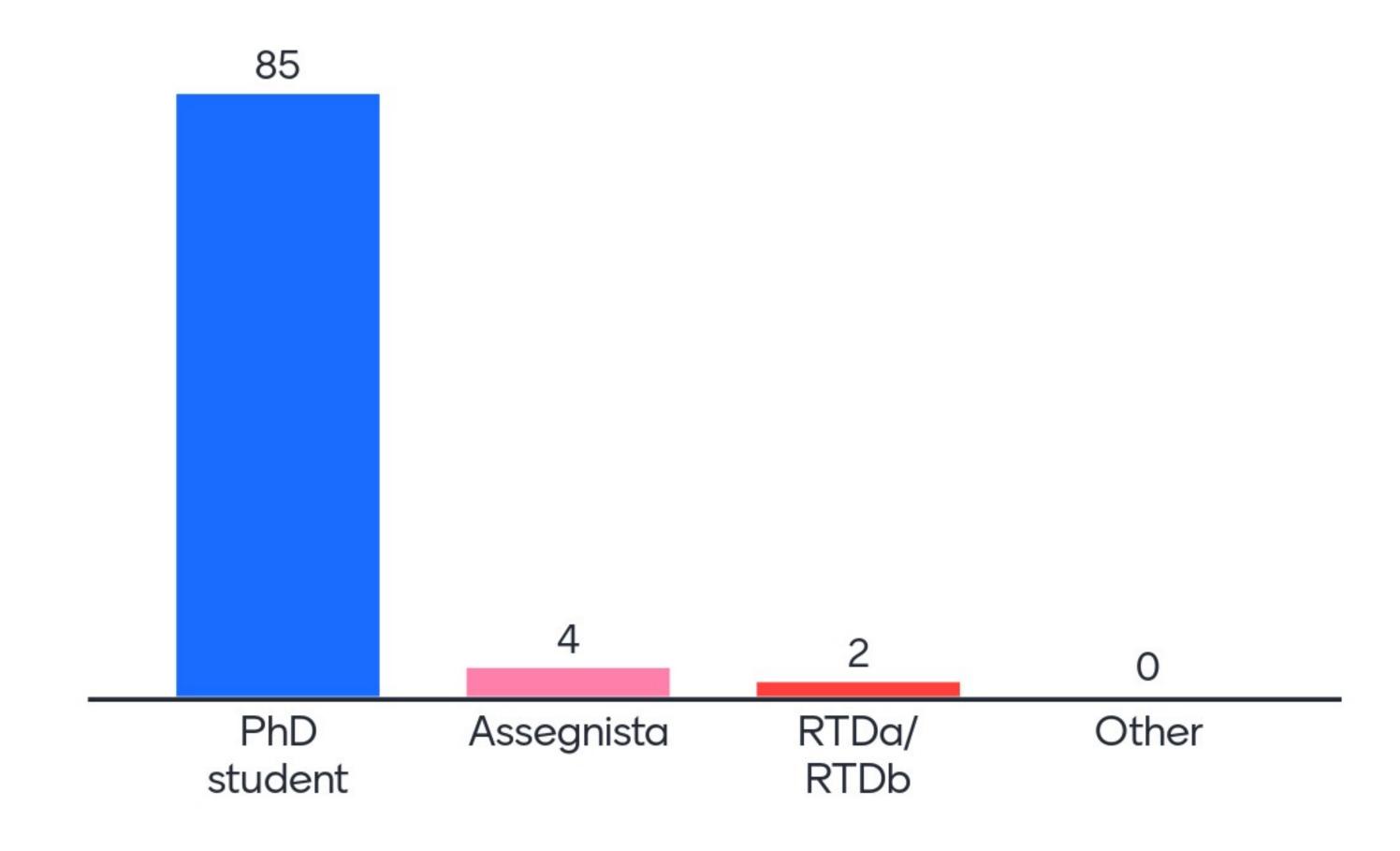


Twitting science: the viewpoint of scientists

Silvia Piconese

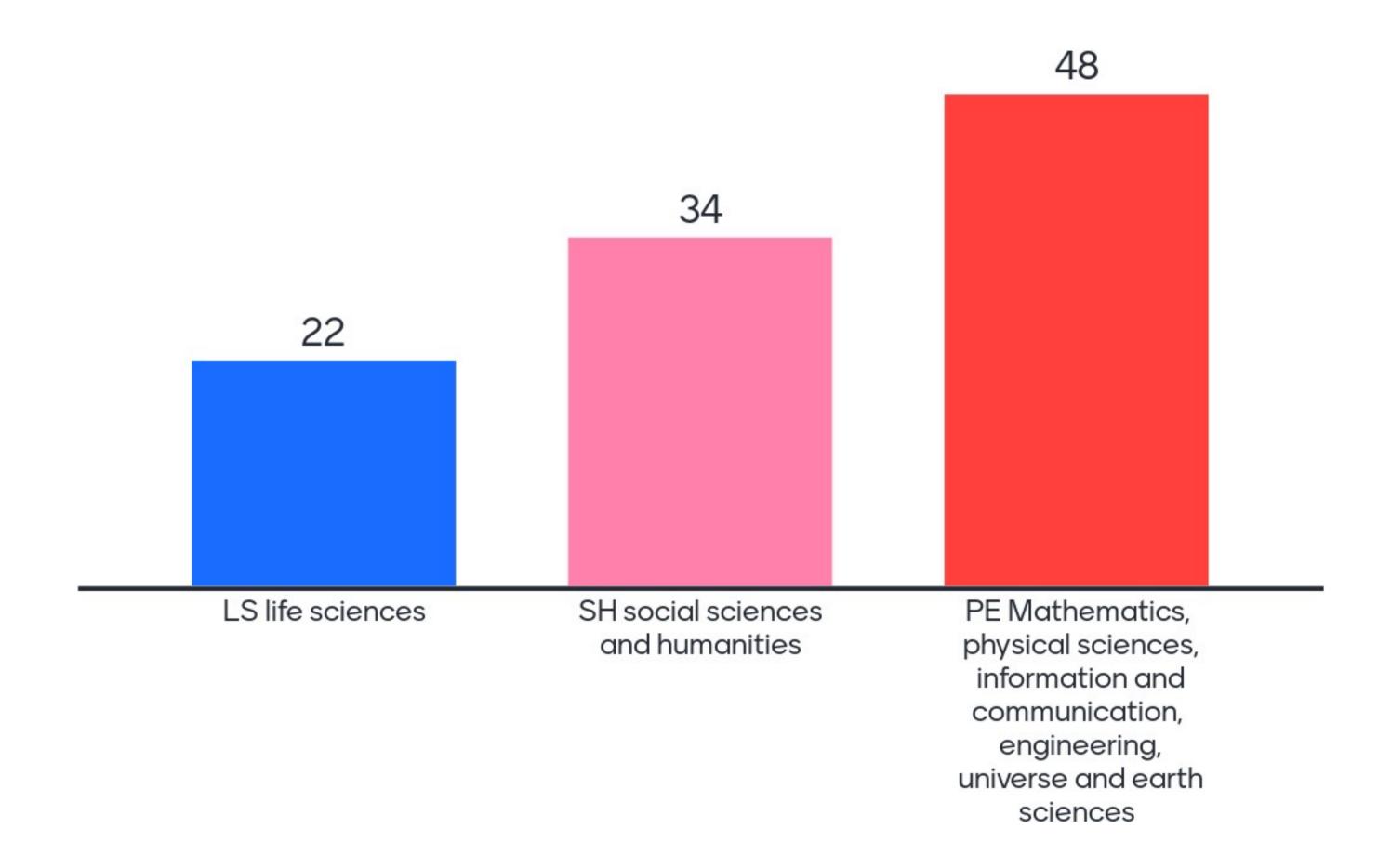
immunologist @ Sapienza University

Which is your current position?





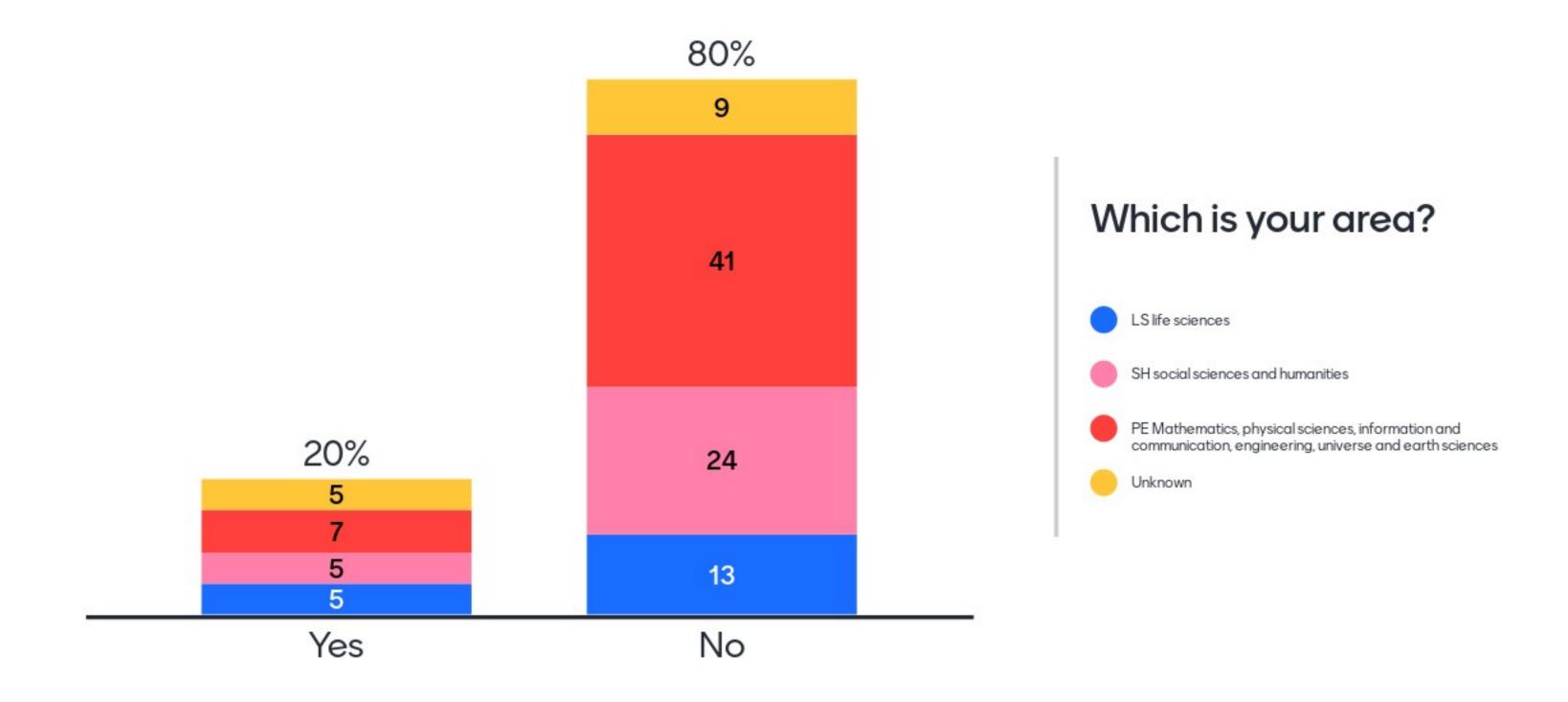
Which is your area?







Have you have ever attended a communication course?



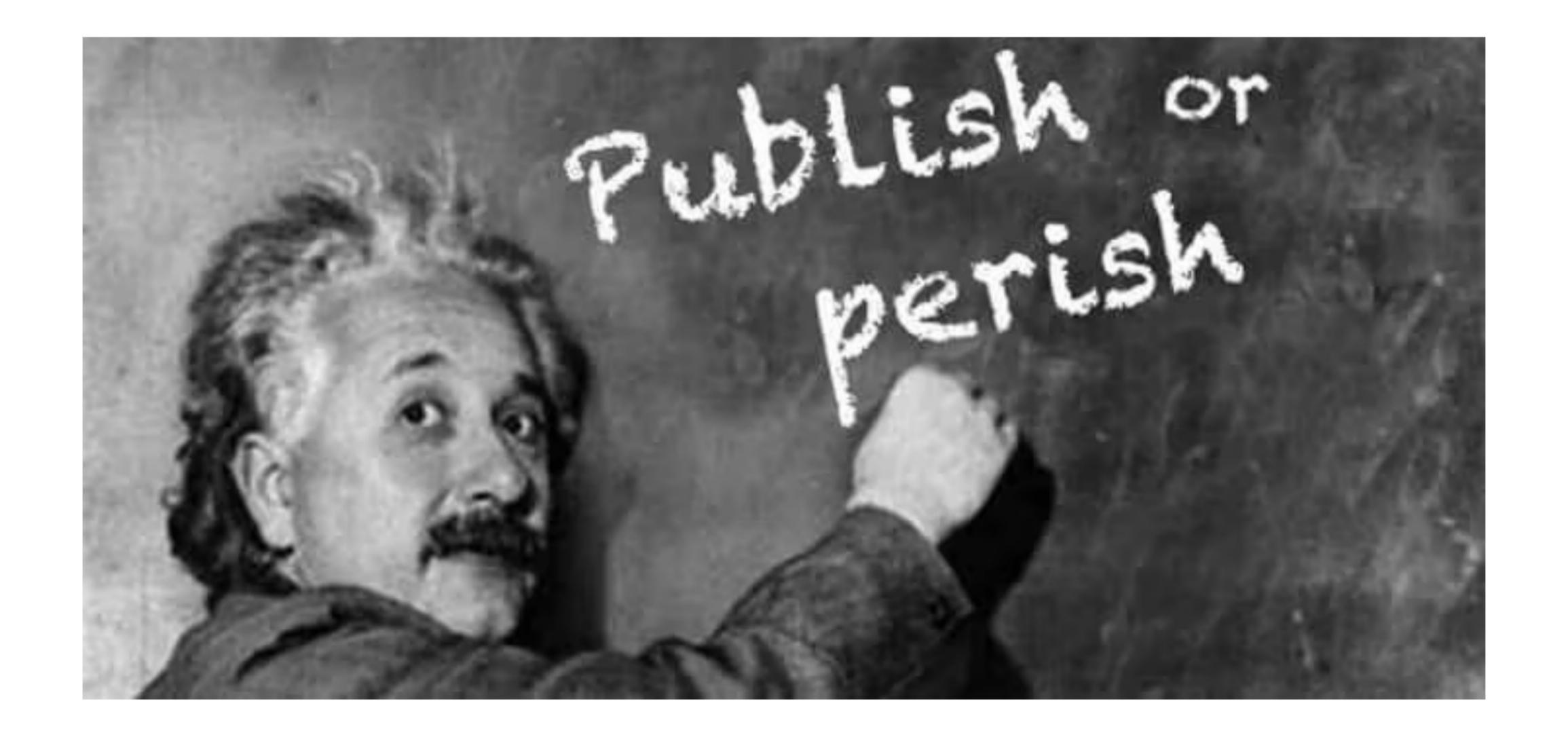


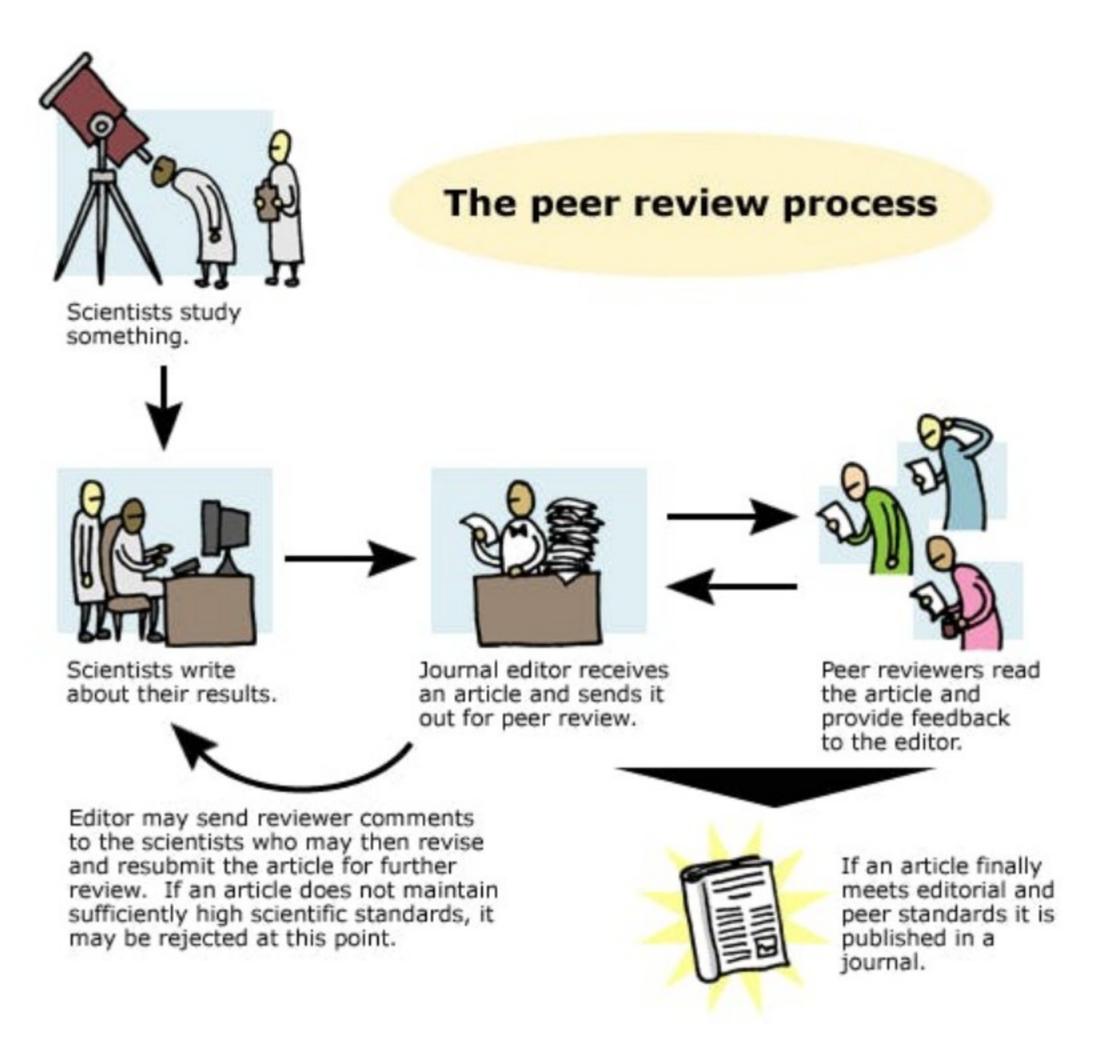
Outline:

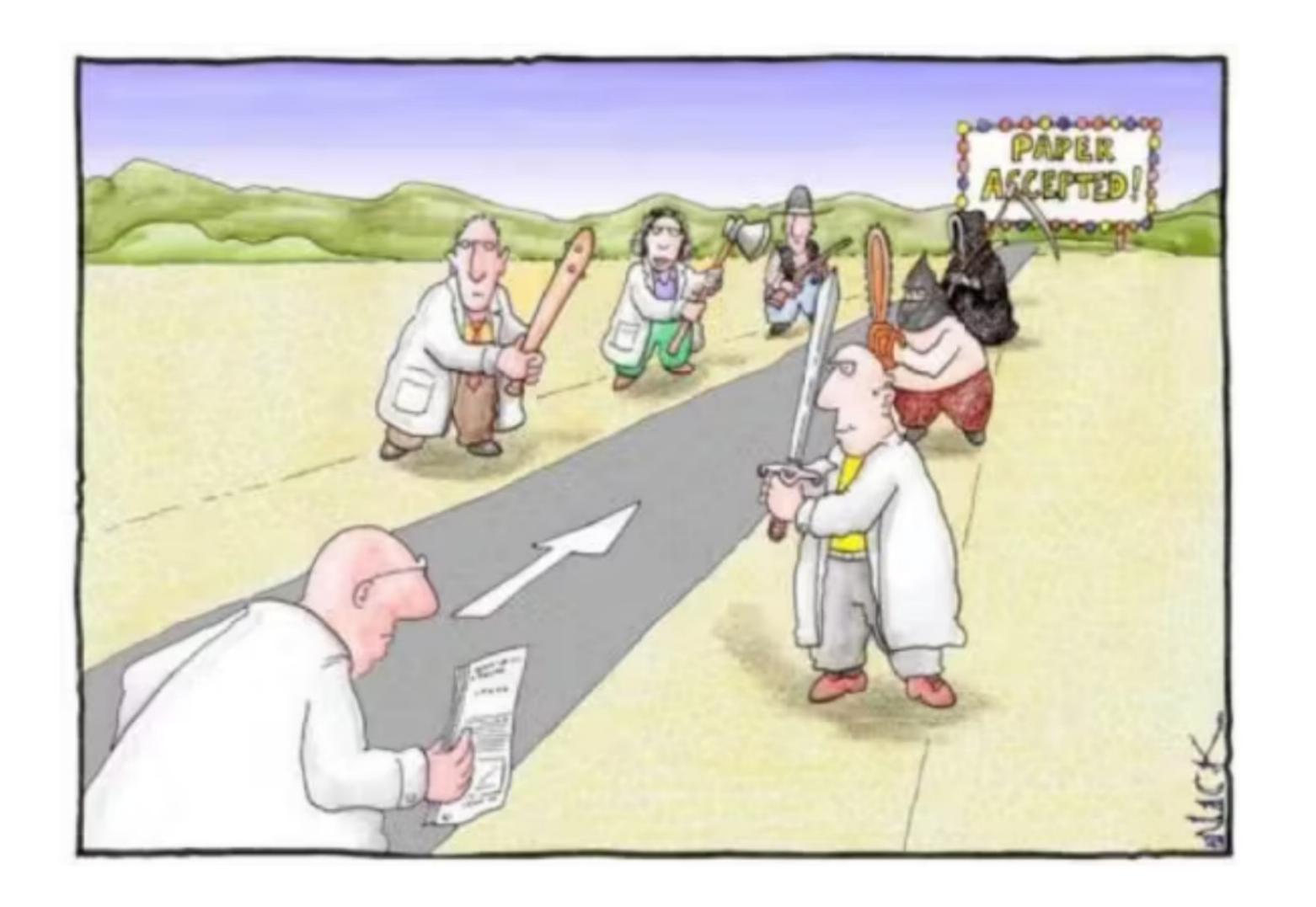
- the process of scientific publication
- tips to use twitter
- + twitter & dissemination
- twitter & communication (pros and cons)
- → the X factor



The process of scientific publication



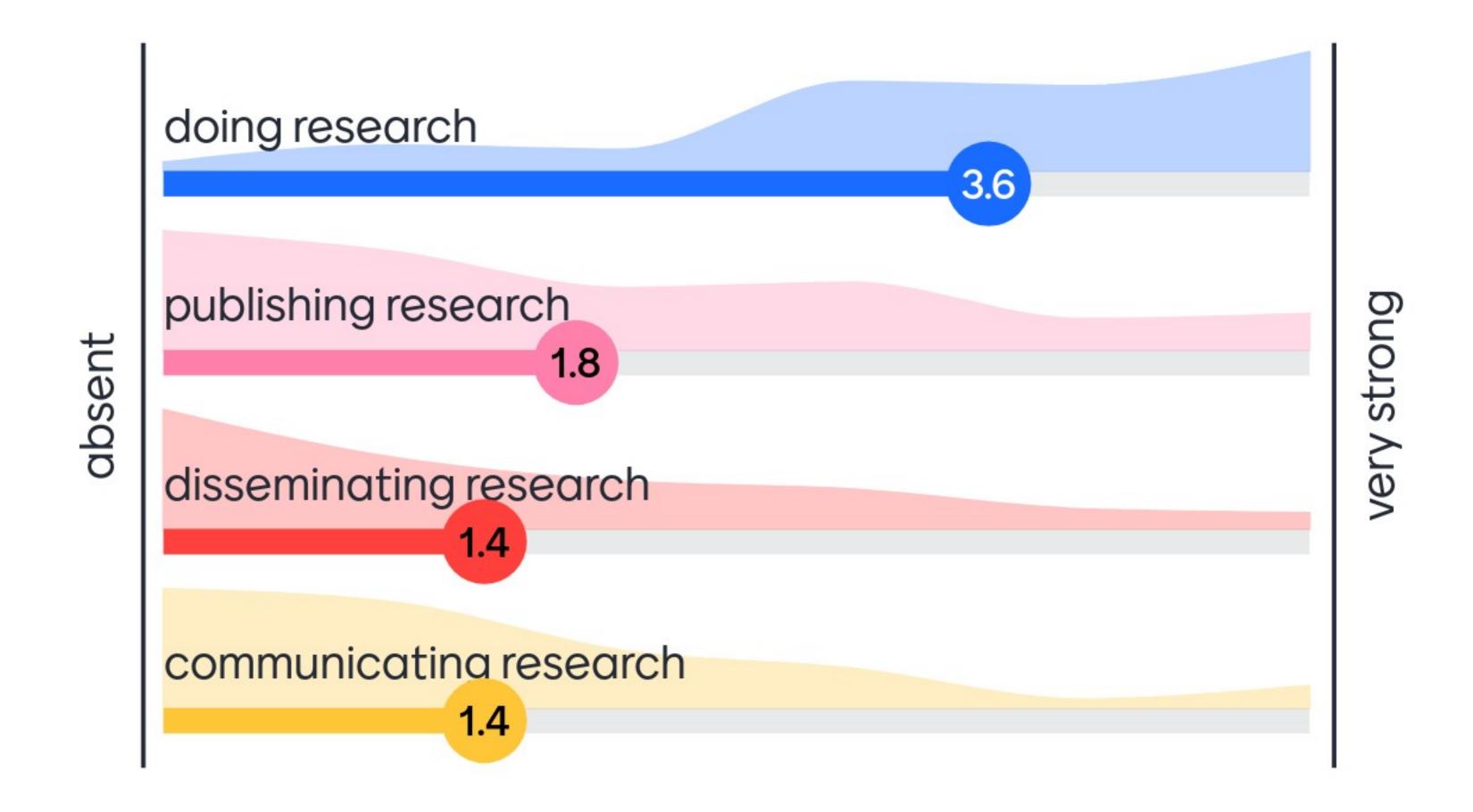






Communication	Dissemination
About the project and results	About results only
Multiple audiences Beyond the project's own community (include the media and the public)	Audiences that may use the results in their own work e.g. peers (scientific or the project's own community), industry and other commercial actors, professional organisations, policymakers
Inform and reach out to society, show the benefits of research	Enable use and uptake of results

Rate your past and current experience in

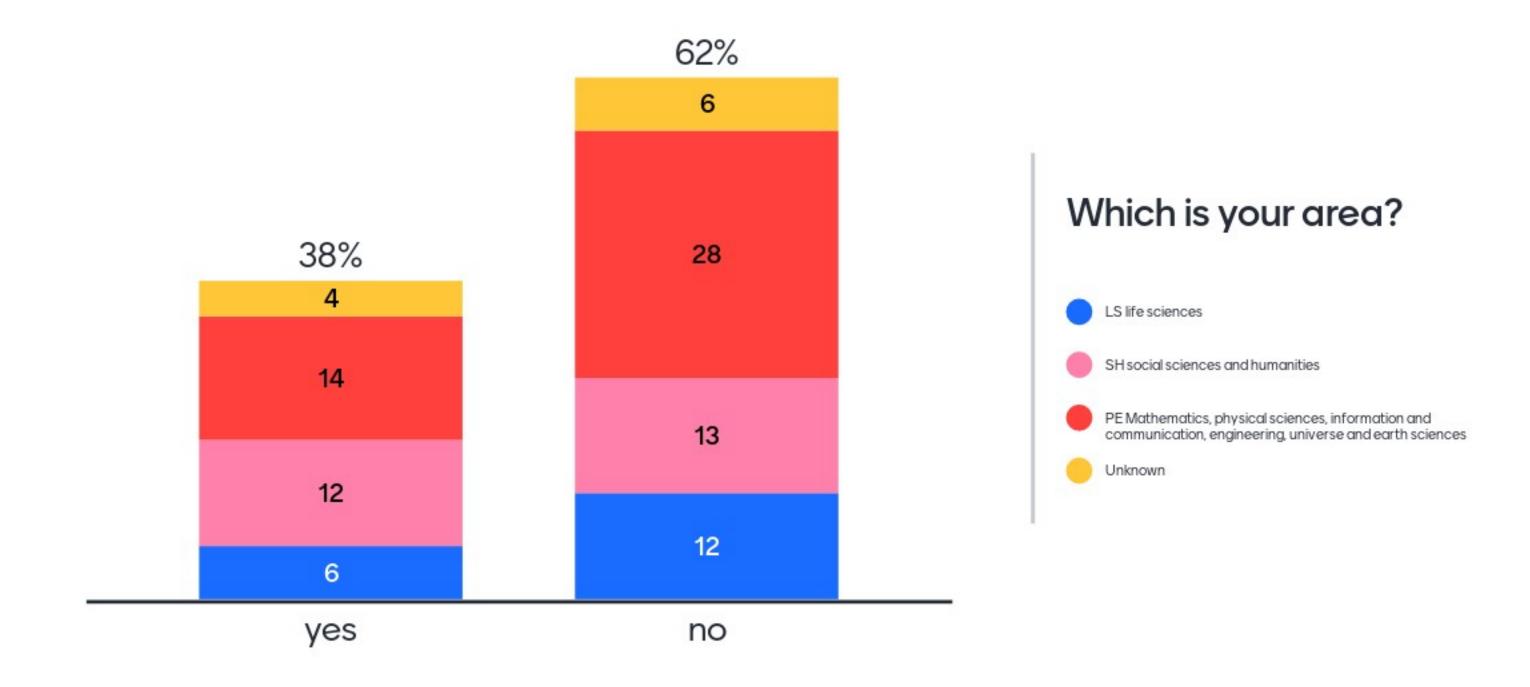




Tips to use twitter (X)



Do you currently have a twitter (X) account?

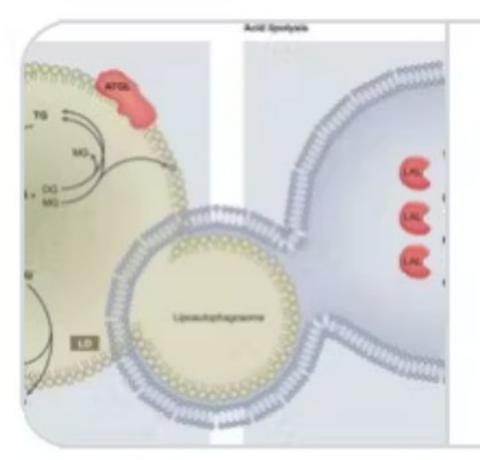


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Nature Metabolism Retweeted

James Olzmann @OlzmannLab · 10h

Excellent review on #LipidDroplet lipolysis out from @MartinaS_lab and Zechner and colleagues. Simple "Lipolysis: cellular mechanisms for lipid mobilization from fat stores"



nature.com

Lipolysis: cellular mechanisms for lipid...

Nature Metabolism - Zechner and colleagues discuss mechanisms facilitating the mobilization o...



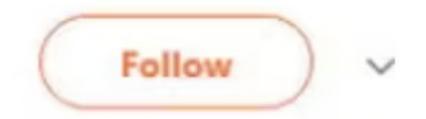
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19









The 280-character limit is a terrible idea. The whole beauty of Twitter is that it forces you to express your ideas concisely (1/47)

2:15 PM - 26 Sep 2017



ARTICLE

https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-019-0280-3

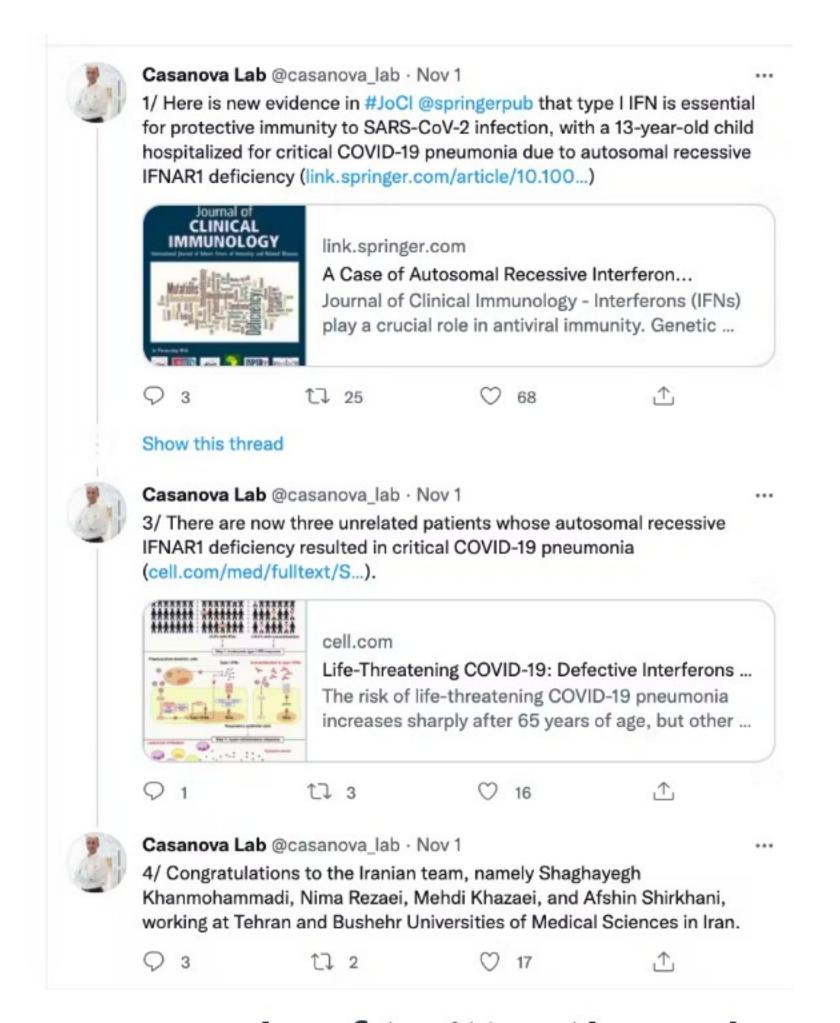
OPEN

How character limit affects language usage in tweets

Arnout B. Boot¹, Erik Tjong Kim Sang², Katinka Dijkstra¹ & Rolf A. Zwaan¹

ABSTRACT In November 2017 Twitter doubled the available character space from 140 to 280 characters. This provided an opportunity for researchers to investigate the linguistic effects of length constraints in online communication. We asked whether the character limit change (CLC) affected language usage in Dutch tweets and hypothesized that there would be a reduction in the need for character-conserving writing styles. Pre-CLC tweets were compared with post-CLC tweets. Three separate analyses were performed: (I) general analysis: the number of characters, words, and sentences per tweet, as well as the average word and sentence length. (II) Token analysis: the relative frequency of tokens and bigrams; (III) part-of-speech analysis: the grammatical structure of the sentences in tweets (i.e., adjectives, adverbs, articles, conjunctives, interjections, nouns, prepositions, pronouns, and verbs); pre-CLC tweets showed relatively more textisms, which are used to abbreviate and conserve character space. Consequently, they represent more informal language usage (e.g., internet slang); in turn, post-CLC tweets contained relatively more articles, conjunctions, and pre-positions. The results show that online language producers adapt their texts to overcome limit constraints.



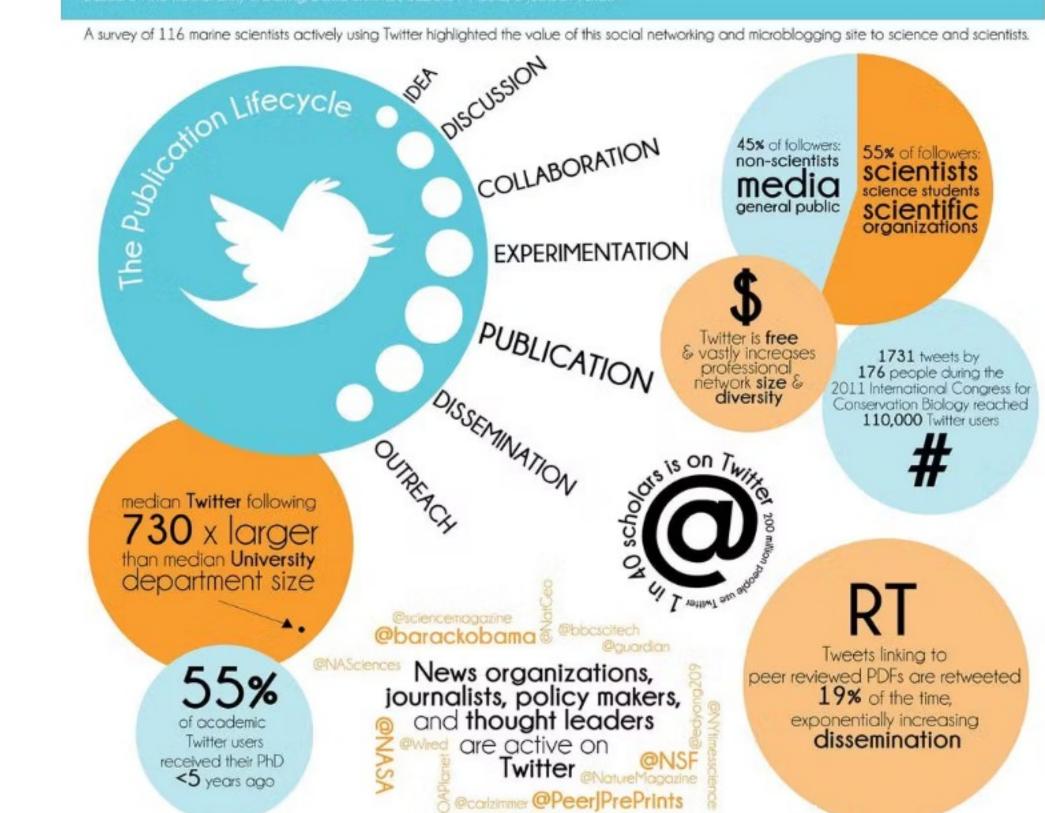


example of twitter thread



Twitter and dissemination

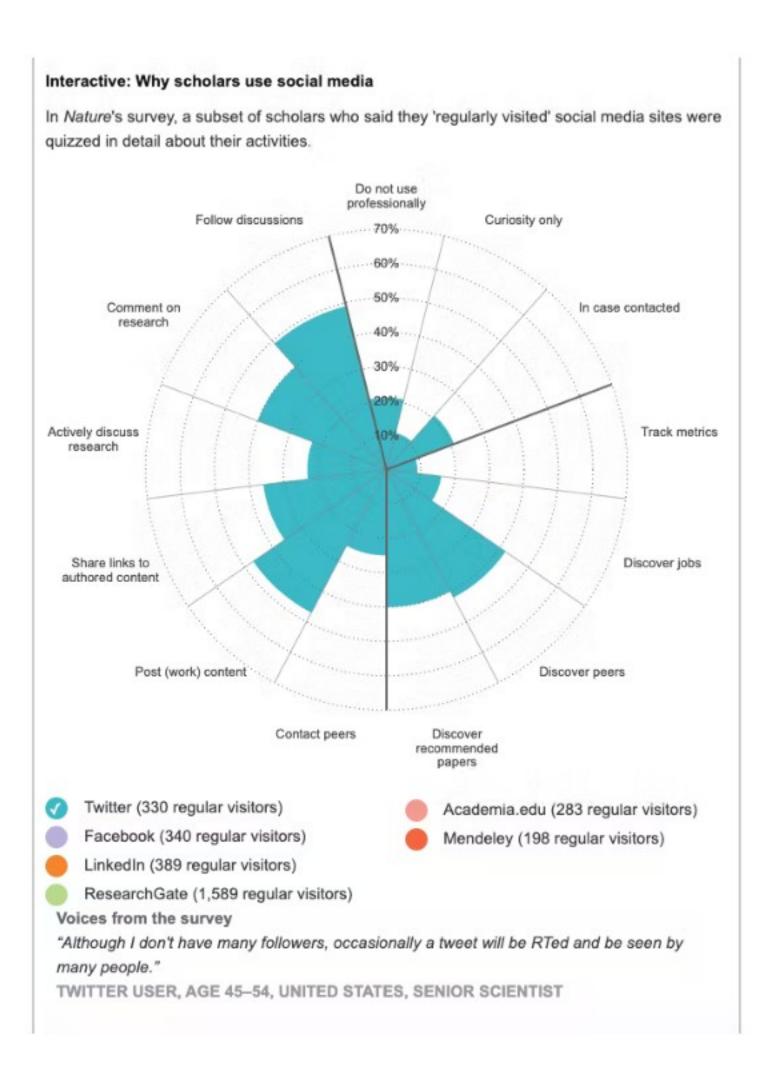
The role of **Twitter** in Science Publication and Communication Based on the work of Emily S. Daving, David Shiffman, Isabelle M. Cote, & Joshua A. Drew*



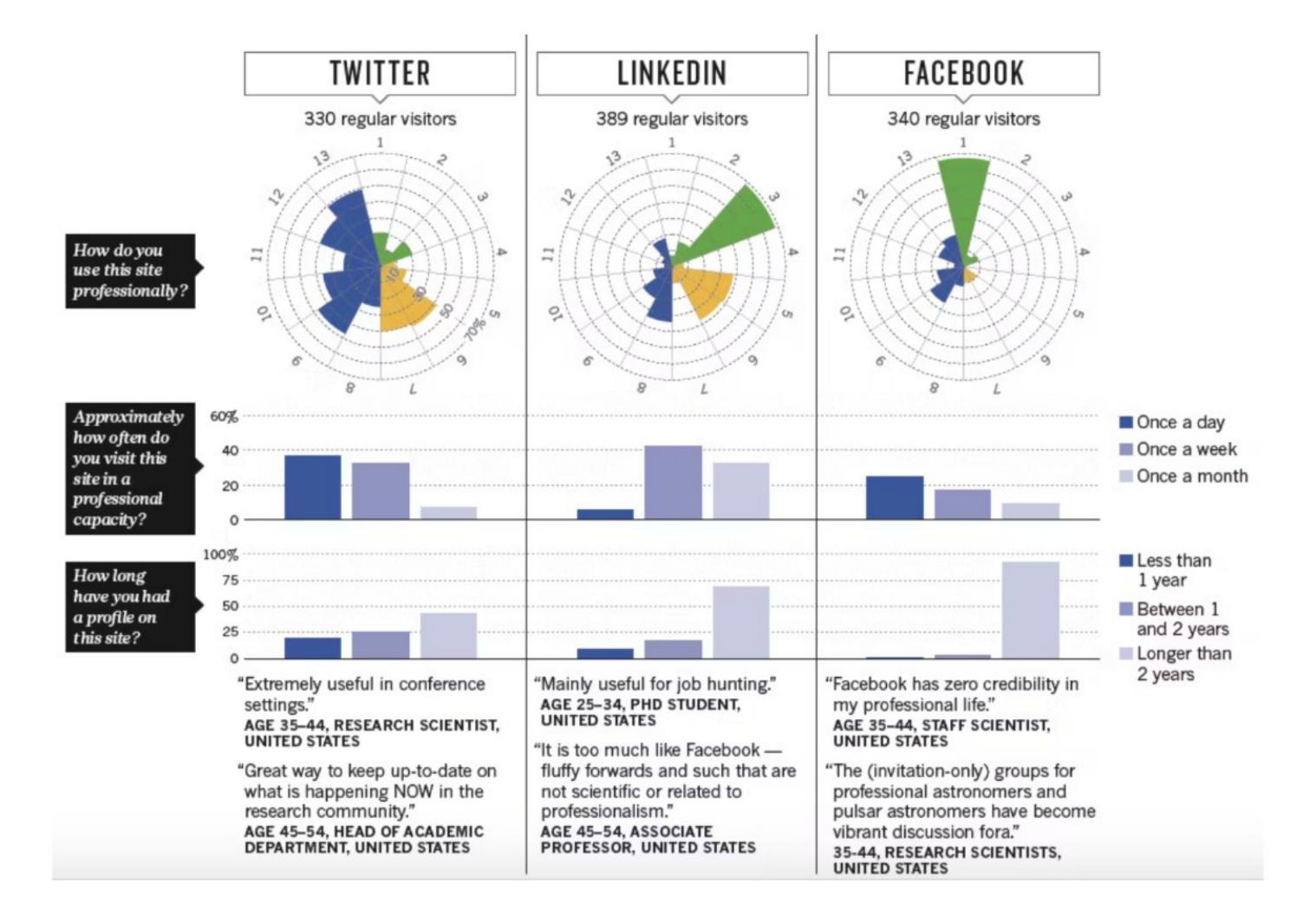
"Infographic compiled using data from Darling et al. 2013, Peerl PrePrints before publication in Ideas in Ecology and Evalution, and references therein, by KatiePhDicom.



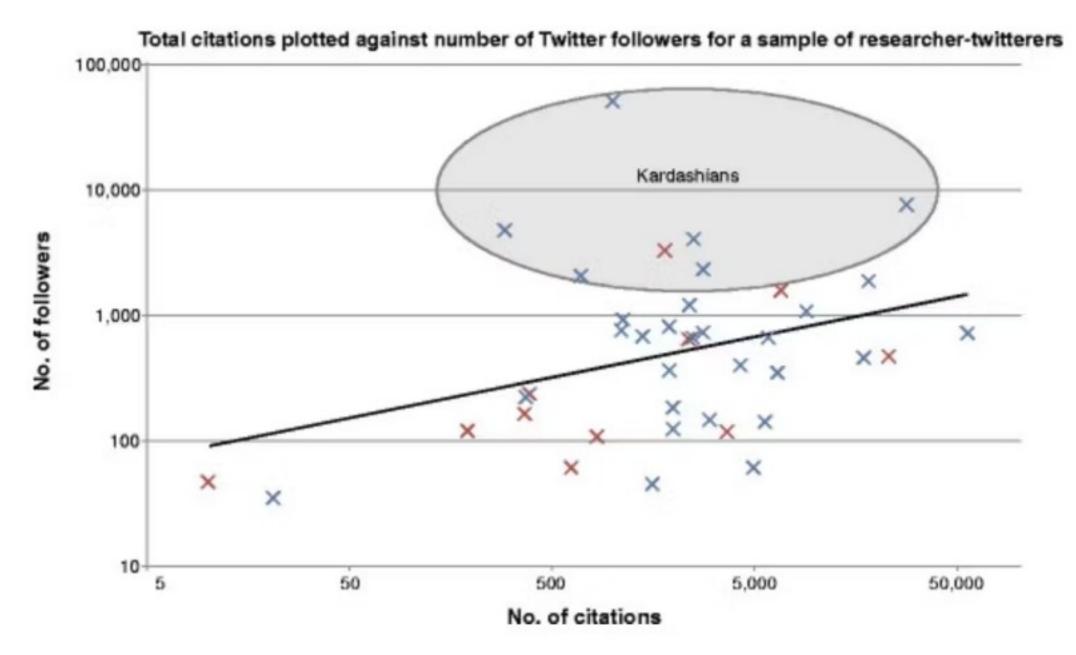








From: The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists

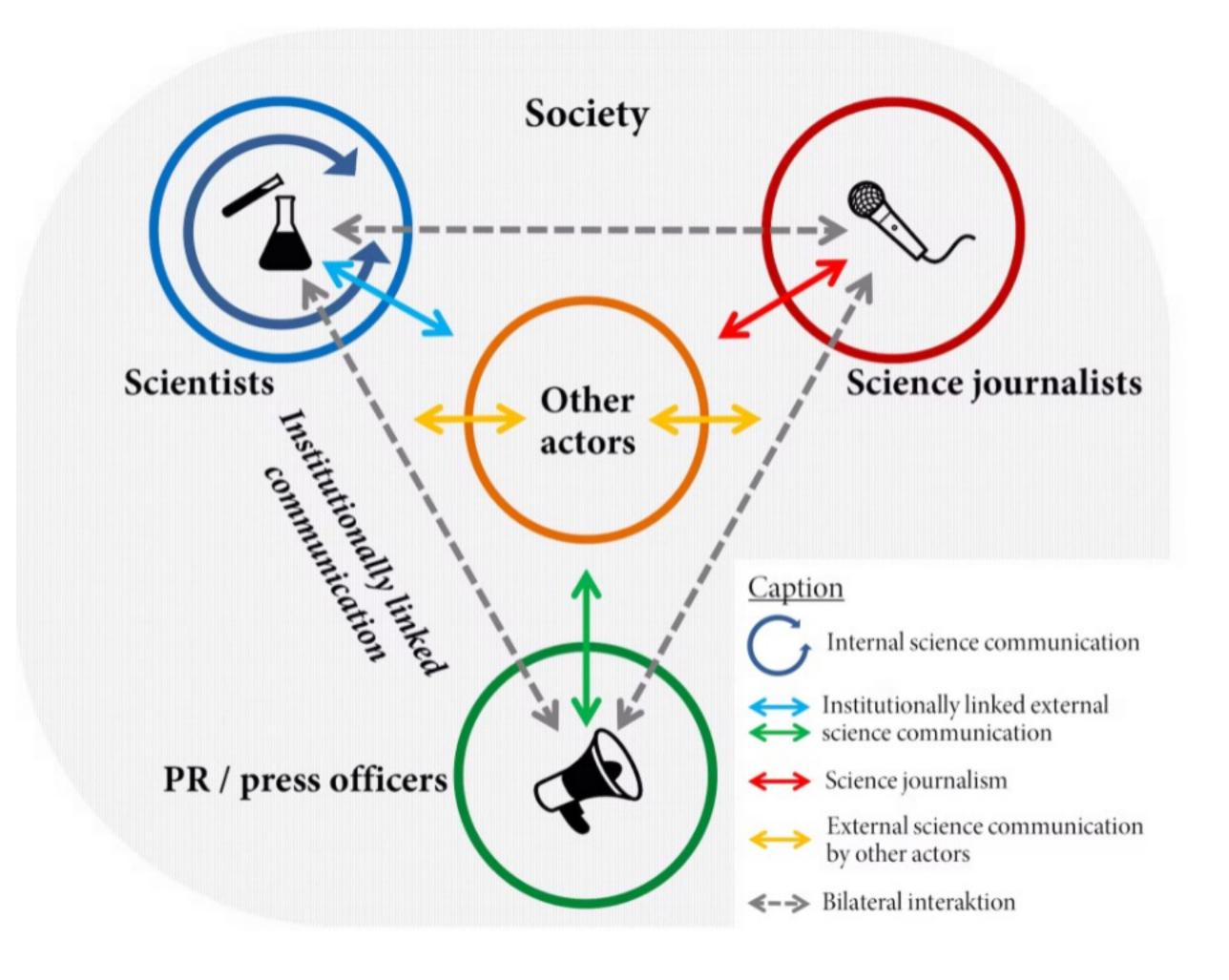


Twitter followers versus number of scientific citations for a sort-of-random sample of researcher tweeters. Red crosses represent female tweeters and blue crosses represent male tweeters. The black trendline describes the best fit to the data. Those individuals with a highly overinflated number of followers (when compared with the number predicted by the trendline) are highlighted by the area labeled Kardashians.



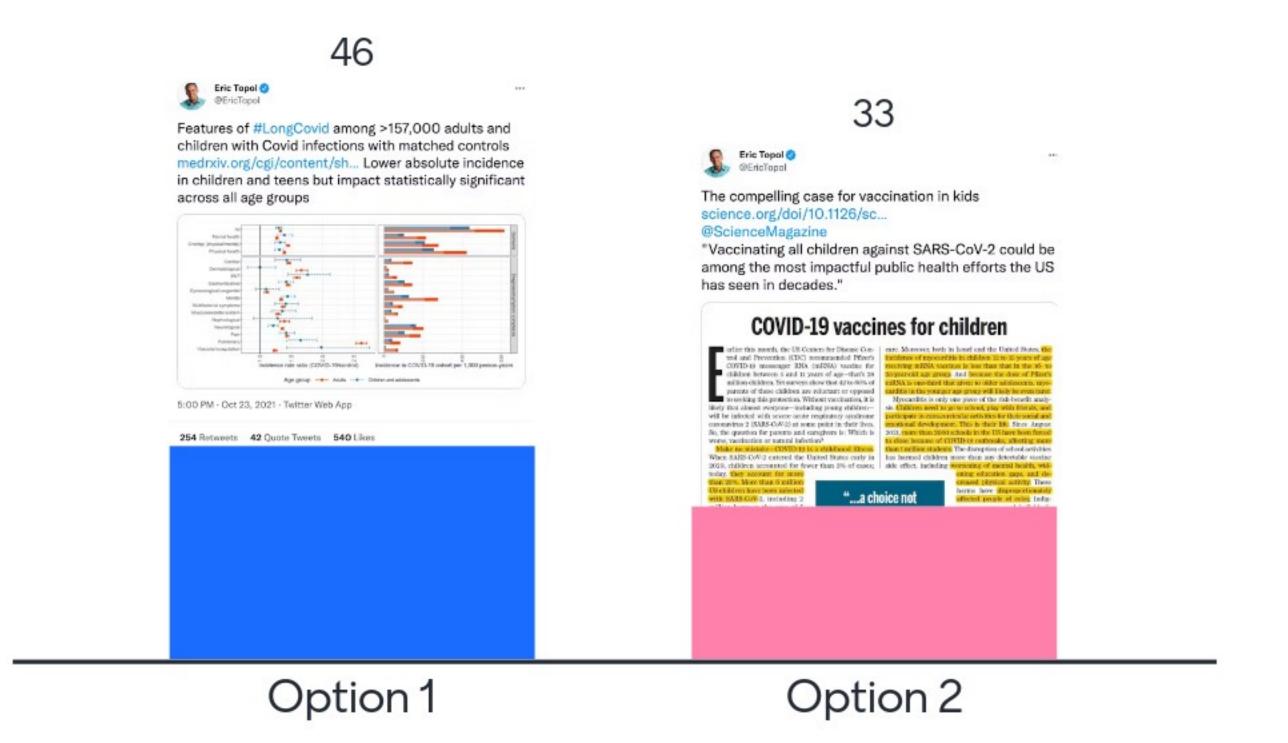
Twitter and communication

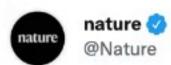




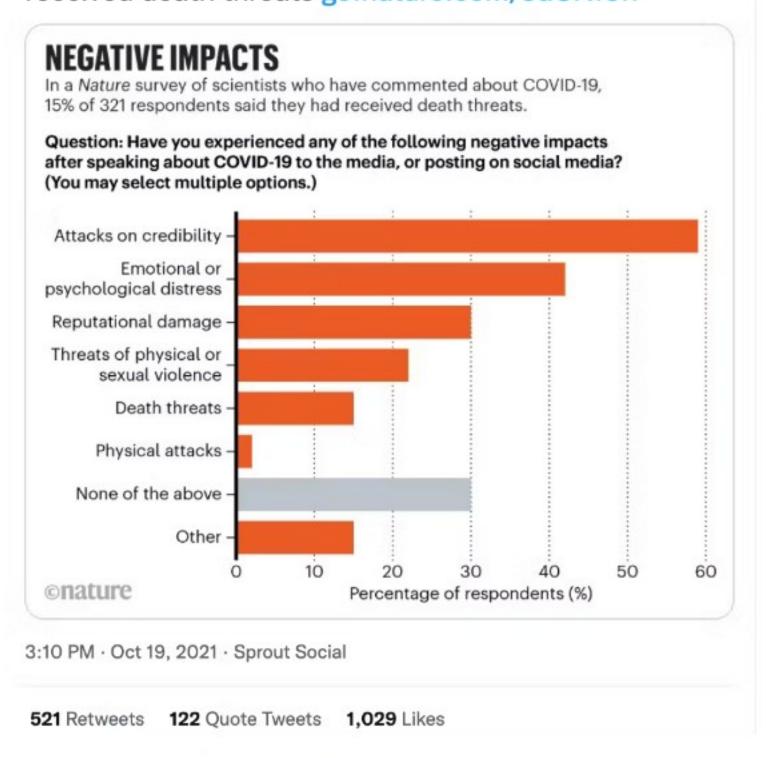


Which of the two tweets is more appropriate for the public?





A Nature survey of more than 300 scientists who have given media interviews about COVID-19 has found wide experience of harassment or abuse – with 15% having received death threats go.nature.com/3aCNf9n



Negative impact



the X factor



Major changes from Twitter to X

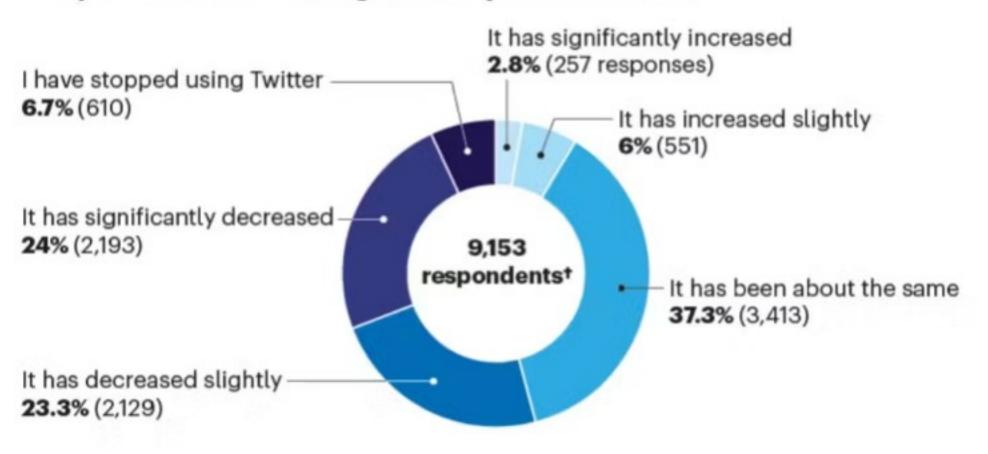
- Iimiting the number of tweets users can see
- -> cutting down on content moderation
- verification that grants paying members additional privileges
- -> character limit from 280 to 4,000 (with subscription).



SIGNS OF DISSATISFACTION

More than half of researchers responding to a *Nature* survey in July* said that they were reducing or entirely stopping their use of Twitter. Many also said that they have opened accounts on other social-media platforms in the past year.

Has your Twitter use changed in the past six months?



Have you opened accounts on other social-media platforms in the past year?





What is being lost

- → community for scientists, particularly for those from under-represented groups
- control on misinformation
- access to open application programming interface (API)

Which is the role of scholars in society? Emoji only 200 responses



