

Community, Consensus, Coercion, Control: Does CS*W Support Collaboration in Different Language Editions of Wikipedia?

ANONYMIZED FOR REVIEW

Is Wikipedia a standardized platform with a common model of collaboration or is it a set of 288 language editions with distinct collaborative models? In the last 20 years, researchers have extensively analyzed the complexities of group work that enable the creation of quality articles in the English Wikipedia but most of our intellectual assumptions about collaborative practices on Wikipedia remain solely based on this anglo-centric perspective. For example, an influential model of collaboration on the English edition platform characterizes collaboration by classifying “power plays” to understand how editors claim control in debates about article content. We leverage that model to reclassify power plays in the current English, French and Spanish editions of Wikipedia. Our findings show that editors engaged in article content debates in each of these three language editions use similar types of power plays. Our study thus suggests that similar forms of editor interactions and facilitation strategies are practiced across this multilingual online platform.

CCS Concepts: • **Human-centered computing** → **Computer supported cooperative work**.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: language, collaboration, Wikipedia, qualitative

ACM Reference Format:

anonymized for review. 2020. Community, Consensus, Coercion, Control: Does CS*W Support Collaboration in Different Language Editions of Wikipedia?. *J. ACM*, (2020), 32 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnn>. nnnnnnnn

1 INTRODUCTION

Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia built through the diverse collaborative activities of its many contributors. The success of the initial English edition quickly spawned many different language editions - over 288 different language editions currently exist. With the many differing editions, and many differing ideas about how things get done, it is important to recall what Kling noted almost 30 years ago, that there are many different “C” words capable of describing how groups work together [16] (e.g., coercive, cordial, convivial, contrarily, controlling, etc.). However, sadly, in nearly 20 years of Wikipedia research, the majority of what we think we know about Wikipedia collaboration is largely based on the English language edition.

Understanding how well prior Wikipedia research findings generalize from the English language edition to other language editions of the platform is an important problem. Our study examines one prior collaboration model to understand (a) how it currently exists in the English Wikipedia (EN) and (b) whether it is present in two other Wikipedia language editions, French (FR) and Spanish (ES). These languages were chosen because they are all within the top 10 largest Wikipedia platforms.

Author's address: anonymized for review.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

© 2020 Association for Computing Machinery.

0004-5411/2020/-ART \$15.00

<https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnn>

FR is the 5th largest Wikipedia edition and ES is the 8th¹ and we had access to individuals who had high proficiency in all three of these languages.

The French (FR), Spanish (ES) and English (EN) language editions of Wikipedia vary in size and number of editors. Compared to EN, FR and ES are notably smaller and have fewer editors. Because these differences occur across platforms, we cannot assume that editor interactions and collaborations occur similarly to the English language edition. Collaboration is critical to the development of the platform. Researchers have shown that collaboration across platforms is different and new investigations are needed to account for variations in collaborative behaviors in all language editions of Wikipedia [5]. With our knowledge of the differences of each of these platforms and lack of research in other languages, it is critical to understand how different the collaborative practices may be across language editions.

For this investigation, we specifically ask: How do findings from a collaboration model developed on the English Wikipedia translate to French and Spanish Wikipedia?

To answer this question, we began our investigation by looking at research depicting how groups work together in EN. One prior study developed a qualitative coding scheme that characterized the different types of power plays editors use to justify their edits to Wikipedia articles on the EN Wikipedia [17]. This paper found that editors use policy to control or power over other users to make editing decisions. This collaborative model had been demonstrated in EN but has not been shown to occur in other language Wikipedias, like FR or ES. Our study dives deeper into the qualitative model presented in Kriplean et al. to understand whether these types of collaborative practices are or are not different in various languages. From an online editor's perspective, it is important to understand the critical role that policy plays in arguments that happen in peer production communities. More importantly, this study contributes to an understanding of how collaboration models generalize across different languages and can help us understand linguistic assumptions in online communities that could be the basis for future research.

A team of researchers with language proficiency in English, Spanish and French analyzed conversations occurring on talk pages in the three Wikipedia language editions. The methodology for this study is based on [17], but it is not a direct replication. To accommodate for the differences across language platforms, we had to adjust the methodology, which we describe in our methods section. Our findings show how a prior EN collaborative model renders in two other language editions of Wikipedia.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The past decade has seen a surge of activity in peer-production projects, where work is conducted by volunteers who make their own decisions about what they want to contribute (e.g., edit). One of these collaborative production communities is Wikipedia. Wikipedia continues to expand [10, 18, 19, 27] and attracts editors from all around the globe with their individual perspectives about topics of interest and how collaboration should occur on the platform [21]. In particular, the English Wikipedia has continued to expand its collaboration between editors. In the last 10 years, Wikipedia has continued to grown to over 6 million articles², and the readership has also expanded to around the world. Prior research has even shown that multilingual users on all Wikipedia editions are more active than editors who only edit one language edition [9]. With these different views,

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Wikipedias

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Size_of_Wikipedia

there are conflicting ideas on talk pages. A platform like Wikipedia that has mass participation includes many types of social dynamics that include conflict and cooperation [17].

To mediate these social dynamics, editors use policy. These policies are constantly evolving to handle the different types of discussions that happen around article creation and curation. Editors on Wikipedia work to create and change these policies overtime. For editors to develop an in-depth and quality encyclopedia, they must collaborate [14, 15]. Indirect work between editors has increased and the creation and curation of policy procedure and other Wikipedia specific pages has gone up [15]. Most of the collaboration on Wikipedia happens on talk pages, also called discussion pages, which are the most active site of collaboration among editors who wish to discuss edits that need to be made to articles. Each article has its own individual talk page and the size of these pages is dependent on the amount of collaboration occurring. Previous work has shown that prior to editing articles in EN, editors will first discuss the changes that need to be made on the talk page [28]. Talk pages have been so critical in the development of EN articles that archival processes have been created to help keep talk pages less convoluted and up to date. The WP:ARCHIVENOTDELETE guideline page³ provides guidance and specific rationale for when and why to archive talk pages, preserving important rationale for future inspection. Prior work has shown that talk pages are where policy is used on Wikipedia [26].

Wikipedia was built to give free access to encyclopedias in all languages. In total, over 298 different language editions of Wikipedia exist; with 288 actively growing and over 20 editions having more than 100,000 articles. Understanding the continuing development of this platform is literally of global interest. Much of the research on Wikipedia, however, has been conducted using the English edition. Consequently, our understanding of how editors aid in the growth of the world's premiere peer production community is based on practices in only one language edition, leaving open questions about norms in the other 287 active editions of the encyclopedia.

Understanding Wikipedia language editions is critical for global developmental reasons, but additionally, such multilingual research could also provide insights into see how law – policy and precedent – impacts the curation of the content.

2.1 How is policy used to promote decisions on Wikipedia talk pages?

As Wikipedia continues to expand, the debate about the democratization of Wikipedia has become more pertinent [13]. Prior research has shown that editors create proposals that become formalized into policies, processes and guidelines. As the platform evolves, these policies become more regimented [4, 28] and are used by editors to validate their requests and suggestions for editing. Prior research shows even with the development of these complex policies, Wikipedia remains a decentralized platform [7, 8]. The decentralization of policy and governance demonstrate the current state of the platform by highlighting the concerns of editors who write these policies [4]. These policies allow editors to speak up about their concerns on the platform and help negotiate these issues [23]. Moreover, policies help mediate conflict as editors write articles and help promote coordination [28].

The policy environment contains a complex web of essays, guidelines, processes, official policies and more. On talk pages, editors typically reference these policies using hyperlinks to validate their decision and help others come to a consensus. Prior research has shown that the use of policies in talk pages discussions help educate new users, dissuade those that cause vandalism or violate community norms and persuade others to scope the article in the appropriate way [3, 22, 28]

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Archiving_a_talk_page

Using any resource from the policy environment can be considered as a “power play” [17, 22]. That is editors can cite policy as a vie of power to validate their own arguments for why an edit should be included in an article. Policies are dynamic and govern how users behave on Wikipedia.

Researchers have noted that the development of the policy environment on Wikipedia is an example of successful “commons-based governance” [25]. The policies are fluid enough to evolve as the platforms continue to expand to provide for the needs of the editors who use them and are governed by them [8, 29].

2.2 Multilingual Policy on Wikipedia

Policy plays a large role in all language editions of Wikipedia. Research has focused on understanding the differences between language editions of Wikipedia, with a focus on the “neutral point of view” (NPOV) policy⁴ that requires all content to be written from a neutral perspective, “representing fairly, proportionately, and, as far as possible, without editorial bias, all of the significant views that have been published by reliable on a topic.” Across language editions, NPOV helps guarantee that content bias arising from editions are reduced, a possible bias that the community refers to as linguistic point of view (LPOV) [20].

A global consensus hypothesis for WP has been proposed in which claims that the encyclopedic world information is homogeneous across completely different languages and cultures, that respects the NPOV policy because information represented across different language editions should not be different [12]. Researchers have demonstrated that this hypothesis is false [12]. Moreover, Callahan and Herring demonstrate that articles concerning famous people exhibit variations in cultural and historical views between Polish and English Wikipedia articles and additionally show an English language content advantage each within the length of content and quality (Callahan and Herring, 2011). Another study focuses on measurement of self-focus bias on Wikipedia across fifteen different language versions to highlight that every language version offers distinctive data [11].

Systems like Omnipedia and Manypedia have been created to compare and analyze content from numerous language editions of Wikipedia [2, 20]. These systems enable users to actively look for “information exclusive to unfamiliar language editions and strategically compared how language editions outlined concept” [2]. Manypedia allows LPOV and facilitates comparisons of content across the language editions, serving to highlight content bias for Wikipedia users and editors. Analysis on multilingual Wikipedia content has gone so far as making assumptions about cultural factors based on the language and content variations in the Wikipedia language editions [20].

English Wikipedia has a volume of content advantage, with its greater number of articles and editors; however, each language edition has distinctive information [6, 12]. According to these studies, this distinctive information is due to how languages are structured, translation problems, and cultural issues.

Few studies have tried to understand the behavior of contributing editors on Wikipedia across language editions. Nemoto and Gloor [24] compared conflict resolution in 5 totally different language editions, employing a social network analysis lens. They noted that countries with lower Human Development Index like Russia and Poland show less interest in curating, creating and maintaining Wikipedia than high index countries such as Denmark and Germany. Another study analyzes editor conflicts to demonstrate that Wikipedia is not only an encyclopedia but is also a social sphere with a spread of various interests and preferences [30]. These studies analyze editor behavior by deciphering article edit history and editor talk pages to tie their cultural findings back to the cooperative and coordinating implications of the editors’ work.

⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Neutral_point_of_view

Prior work has shown that editors use policy to mediate their collaboration, which brings rise to conflict and consensus. Current research has focused on policy use on Wikipedia and has shown that content across language editions is different. However, there has been less work on policies across language editions and how policies are used in talk pages to help promote decisions in article curation.

2.3 Replicating an English Wikipedia Finding

Our study considers whether the collaborative model presented in Kriplean et al. [17] continues to exist in EN and whether those findings hold true in FR and ES. In this study we attempt to apply the same methodologies as in the original study. However, as we began to apply the methods we realized that they needed adaptation to the different language editions. The methodology section further elucidates these changes. Here we briefly describe the methods of the original study.

Kriplean et al. note that the diverse perspectives of editors on Wikipedia create a complex web of problems in the collaborative work of creating articles [17]. While the use of policy has helped frame strategies and processes to help solve these problems, there are still debates that arise in talk pages about whether a given policy applies, or which policy applies, and how that policy might apply as editors debate the quality of article content and what content belongs. Kriplean et al. analyze active talk pages to see how policies are being leveraged to create a consensus about changes that are being made on articles. These debates lead to "power plays" that show how editors gain control over an article so they can delete, insert, or modify specific content. These power plays illustrate how the creation of policies and the way they are leveraged by editors contribute to the growth of EN article content.

In the Kriplean et al. study, the dataset consisted of a tail sample of talk pages with 250 or more revisions. Edits to Wikipedia follow a power-law distribution [1] and the tail sample constitute the most active pages. The authors define critical sections as portions of a talk page at a period of time when both the talk page and the associated article page have relatively large number of revisions. Critical sections of talk pages were the subject of the analysis. The authors then classified critical sections to allow for a purposeful sample from different categories of discussions. The category scheme included two natural categories created by the Wikipedia community; Featured Articles and Controversial Articles. These two natural categories are attached to articles following Wikipedia defined processes. The third category was based on the density of policy mentions in the full set of critical sections. Every critical section could be marked as (a) Featured or Not Featured, (b) Controversial or Not Controversial, and (c) Policy-rich or Policy-lean. For a visual example of how this classification scheme can guide sampling, see Figure 8 below.

Kriplean et al. then analyzed a sample of critical sections using a Grounded Theory approach. They used open coding and axial coding to identify a range of behaviors and categories that characterize a range of power plays. Our study attempts to replicate this approach on EN and extend the power play findings on FR and ES by applying and adapting the methods from Kriplean et al.

3 METHODOLOGY

To understand if a collaboration model from EN translates to FR and ES, we leveraged the coding schema developed in Kriplean et al. to analyze article talk pages in all three language platforms [17]. Kriplean et al. present a clear collaboration model that has been impactful in the Wikipedia research community. For example, this research is one of the few papers presenting a collaboration model cited in the Wikipedia article about Academic studies about Wikipedia⁵. Moreover, we chose

⁵https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_studies_about_Wikipedia

to replicate this collaboration model because it provides a detailed methodology and we had access to an author of the original study to ask additional clarifying questions.

In our methodologies, we followed the original study as closely as possible. However, it was not possible to conduct a direct replication of the study because of subtle differences in how article pages are categorized, how talk pages are structured, as well as how policy is described and tracked across the language editions. While we needed to make adjustments to the data collection and sampling methodology to accommodate these differences, it is important to note that all of the characteristics for the collection and sampling are present in the three language editions we study here. We discuss how the subtle differences may impact our findings in our discussion below.

3.1 Collect Active Talk Pages

The data analyzed was based on the current page version at the time of the collection. The differing editions, EN, FR, ES, were collected at slightly different dates, but all data were collected during 2018. At a high level, the process of collection required us to (a) collect lists of all featured and controversial articles, (b) collect a list of known, defined policies, and (c) collect a random control sample of articles (excluding any featured or controversial articles). It is important to note that the analysis was of the article talk pages, so we need to know the status of an article to be able to categorize the article talk page appropriately. The control sample was collected to control for potential biases that stem from analyzing the talk pages of featured and controversial articles. Featured articles require a lot of editing to gain status as a featured article thus may have more threads on the talk pages. Controversial articles typically have lots of debate and may have more policy references to help editors come to a consensus. Table 1 provides some descriptive statistics of the collected data. We describe the data collection in more detail below.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for the policy factor score in the article-level classifications (Control, Featured, Controversial) in EN, FR and ES

Sampling Variables	English			French			Spanish		
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Control	15528	2.170	2.303	3536	0.370	0.760	2834	2.589	3.784
Featured	5408	1.029	2.301	1733	0.150	0.722	1107	1.831	2.578
Controversial	2401	1.820	2.301	41	0.878	0.760	331	3.320	3.434

M = mean, *SD* = standard deviation

Table 2 shows a within sample comparison of the policy factor scores (defined below). Since the policy factor score is a function of differing editor behavior, the table illustrates significant differences in the amount of policy use. This suggests that focusing analysis on any one sampling variable would likely lead to some unclear bias in the analysis. Using all three classifications in our data set allows us to achieve a more holistic representation of each language platform.

Our data collection began with the compilation of all of the articles included in controversial and featured categories for each language. These categories are article-level classifications that are decided by Wikipedia editors. Similarly to the policies, each language does not have the same categorization schema. To gather the list, we can either use the list of categories or a Wikipedia quarry⁶ to gather all the names of the articles within a specific category or scrape the editor created list on the specific Wikipedia list article. When using quarry, each article that is classified is tagged

⁶<https://quarry.wmflabs.org/>

Table 2. Within sample comparison of the policy factor scores at each article-level classification in all three languages. The policy factors scores were significantly different for all classifications in EN, FR and ES.

Variable	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
English		
Control vs Controversial	6.944	< 0.05
Controversial vs Featured	14.007	< 0.05
Control vs Featured	31.385	< 0.05
French		
Control vs Controversial	4.255	< 0.05
Controversial vs Featured	6.374	< 0.05
Control vs. Featured	10.233	< 0.05
Spanish		
Control vs Controversial	3.357	< 0.05
Controversial vs Featured	8.495	< 0.05
Featured vs. Controversial	6.132	< 0.05

with a template⁷ so we collected all of these pages. However, since the tagging of templates is a manual process, it is not always done. We additionally collected pages through the controversial and featured list articles⁸. To make sure that we had the most complete list of controversial and featured articles, we compared the list of articles gathered from quarry and the list of articles gathered from the editor-curated lists on the Controversial and Featured list articles.

The second step of data collection was collecting a list of policies for each language. Each language does not necessarily have the same policies. There are multiple ways to gather this data and required triangulation of multiple techniques. Some language editions have compiled lists of all rules and guidelines⁹. These lists are maintained by editors and may be incomplete.

To gather the most accurate list, we used the data provided from these lists, along with other data gathering techniques. This included using the interlanguage links¹⁰ on the English Wikipedia as it had the largest and most comprehensive set of policies. Additionally, we could scrape policies if they were listed under a particular category¹¹. We used all of this data to compile the most current and comprehensive set of policies for each language. For each policy, we collected the link to the page, the shortcuts and the full name of the policy article. We used the Wikipedia quarry tool to collect data from a particular template or category. Each policy could potentially be tagged with a template that cites what type of policy it is. Lastly, we also tried to categorize types of policy. We limited our data set to guidelines, policies and processes because each language did not have the same categorization themes. However, these larger categories; guidelines, policies and processes did exist in EN, ES and FR.

We collected a set of control articles based on the random article feature of the respective Wikipedia language edition. Articles that are featured or controversial often receive lots of editing attention and are often some of the longest on any given Wikipedia. We defined a set of basic

⁷<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Templates>

⁸https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:List_of_controversial_issues

⁹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Shortcut_directory

¹⁰https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Interlanguage_links

¹¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Wikipedia_policies

criteria which are common attributes of articles that are reasonably developed that all of our random control pages would need to meet. The criteria are as follows: (a) control articles could not be classified as stubs, lists, or disambiguation pages, (b) control articles and associated control talk pages needed to both be at least 5000 characters long, (c) control articles needed to have at least one included image or one infobox.

In all three languages, we generated a sample of control articles, all controversial and all featured articles. The talk pages associated with an article page, especially when the article is actively edited, can get long and unwieldy. When that happens editors will archive the talk page, starting a new talk page. We monitored for this. We wanted talk pages that had content that could be analyzed. If a talk page had been recently archived, then we wanted the archived page. Like most things in Wikipedia, doing this based on time and/or edit counts can be misleading because different pages have differing activity. We inspected talk pages and talk page archives across the different language editions and settled on a page size threshold for each of the language editions. If a current talk page was below the threshold, we parsed the page for an existing archive, and if an archive existed, we took the archived page for our analysis. If there were no archive, or if the archived talk page was smaller in size than the current talk page, we kept the current talk page for the analysis. The cutoff was 8000 characters for English and 3000 characters for French and Spanish. Our thresholds are in line with prior work that suggests there are fewer archived talk pages and less content on current, active talk pages [5].

For each language edition this resulted in a set of sample pages that was too large for a manual systematic qualitative analysis. We then created purposefully sampled subset for our analysis.

3.2 Talk Page Sampling

In the original paper, the authors found critical sections of each talk page to analyze. Critical sections are the most active parts of a talk page [17]. However, only collecting critical sections in other language editions would not allow for a sufficient amount of data to analyze because prior research shows that talk pages have much less content in other languages than in EN [5]. For that reason, we deviated from the original methodology towards analyzing the entirety of active talk pages based on the length of the talk pages.

Kriplean et al. [17] used a policy factor score to distinguish critical sections that were saturated with policy mentions from those that were not. We adapted the policy factor score from Kriplean et al. [17] to understand which talk pages were policy laden. The policy factor score calculation is useful because it helps control for the disparate sizes between language editions.

The policy factor (pf) score is a function of the number of policy links and specific policy mentions ("p") and the total number of revisions to the talk page ("t") such that

$$pf = (p/t) * \ln(p * t) \quad (1)$$

A talk page was considered to be policy rich when the that talk page's policy factor score was twice the average policy factor for the entire set of talk pages in the sample. All pages that do not meet the threshold as policy rich are considered policy lean. When calculating the average policy factor score for the set of talk pages we excluded pages that had a zero score for their policy factor. Thus, by default talk pages that have no policy links or policy mentions are policy lean.

We chose a sample of talk pages for articles that were controversial, policy-rich and featured where there was heavy online interaction and debate between multiple editors. Table 3 highlights the size of the sample dataset coded. Figure 1 represents the overall dataset gathered and the sample of pages coded in the final analysis for each language. ES and FR languages had no articles that were both controversial and featured. All other articles were chosen at random so that there could

Fig. 1. Breakdown of size of sample collected in the initial data set. Number in parentheses represents the sample coded. The sample was chosen so each article categorization had similar representation but ES and FR did not have articles that were both controversial and featured.

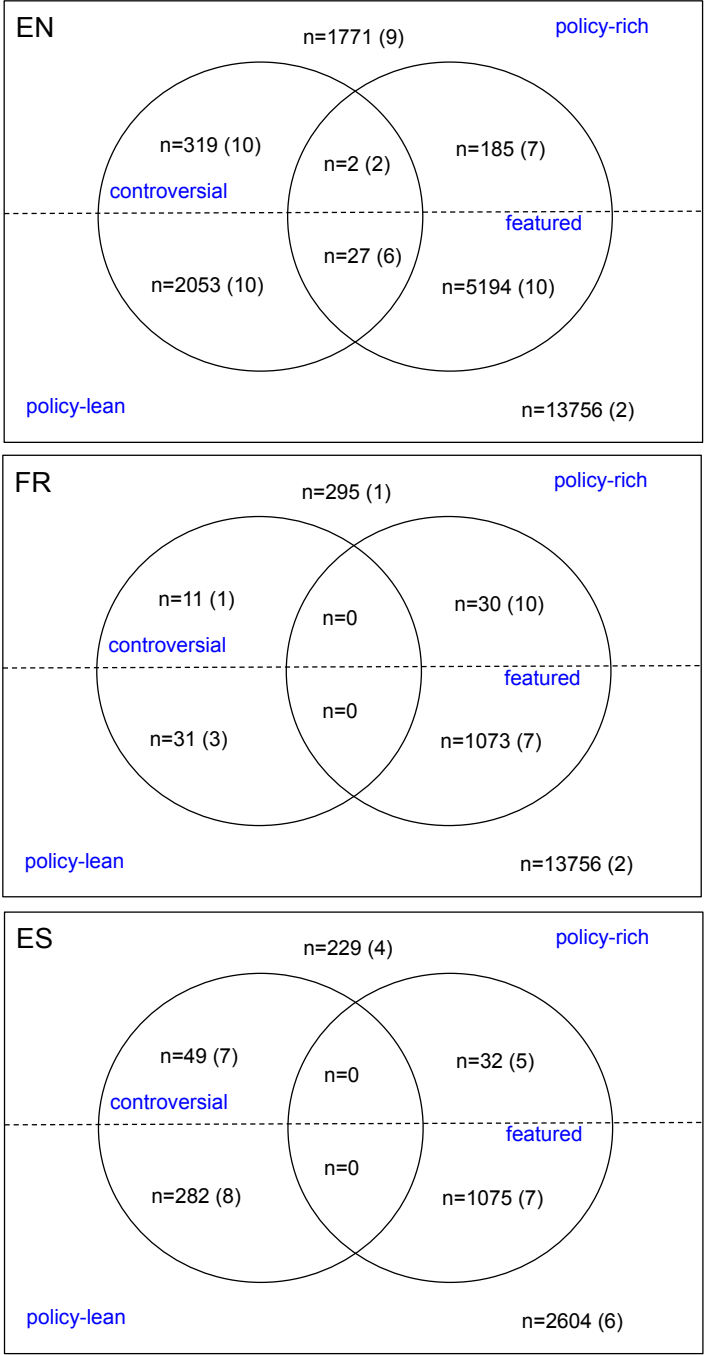


Table 3. Size of sample dataset coded in each language

	Total Talk Pages Coded	Total Posts Coded
English	56	916
French	36	539
Spanish	37	598

Table 4. Definition of power plays taken from Kriplean et al. [17]

Power Play	Definition
Article scope	Central and peripheral content is strictly delimited by an individual or core group of contributors.
Prior consensus	Decisions made in the past are presented as absolute and uncontested.
Power of interpretation	One sub-community commands greater authority than another.
Legitimacy of contributor	Traits of a contributor (e.g. expertise) are used to bolster or undermine a position.
Threat of sanction	Threatening to use sanctioning mechanisms (e.g. blocking) or to pursue formal arbitration.
Practice on other pages	Content organization on other articles is used to validate or discredit contributions.
Legitimacy of source	The cited source is discredited.
None	Conversation is only one editor, no debate or does not contain any of the above power plays.

be equal representation from each type of article categorization (featured, controversial, both, policy-rich and policy-lean).

3.3 Data Coding

Three groups of EN, ES and FR speakers, all proficient in their respective languages, were gathered to code the dataset. Following Kriplean et al., all these qualitative coders were trained on a sample dataset and followed as closely as possible the codes as defined in the original paper 4. When necessary, we worked with an author of the original paper to clarify any questions about the power plays. The power plays are identified in Table 4.

To gain agreement between coders, we conducted consensus coding rather than using an inter-rater reliability measure. This approach was necessary because coding talk page conversations involves a degree of interpretation and shared consensus helped ensure that these interpretations were consistent beyond the level of an individual. Each conversational thread is very different and we expect that inter-rater reliability would still show high variance. Additionally, working across different language cultures and with different linguistic knowledge, a given individual might not have appropriate background to identify what given word means in a particular use context. Consensus coding allowed us to leverage more participants in a reasoned debate about the subjectivity of conversation threads and of linguistic meanings.

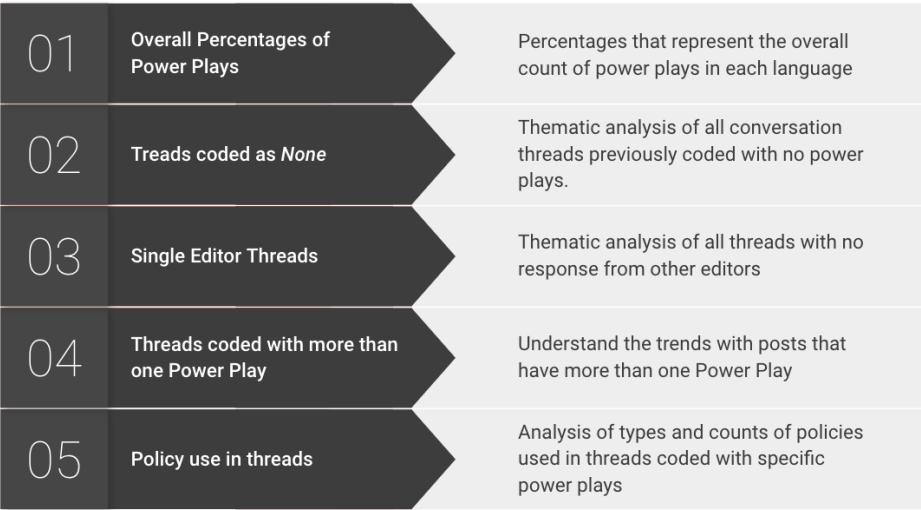
When analyzing each talk page in every language, two researchers with language proficiency coded each conversation thread, separately. To ensure reliability in coding, these two researchers

would compare their codes in person. When any discrepancies were found, that discussion thread would be brought to the entire language-specific research team. Together, the team would discuss until a consensus was met. This method encouraged collaboration within coding during our research. No one was working on one page or conversation thread alone. Everyone was held accountable for the pages that they were coding and they could rely on each other in creating consistent codes.

As a check on the coding consistency, a third reviewer sampled 20% of the three categories of most frequently used power plays to measure the error rate. These three categories were Article Scope, Power of Interpretation and Legitimacy of Source. From our extra sampling we found very low error rates (>2% in the article scope and power of interpretation categories). However, in each language we found out that the definition of Legitimacy of Source had been misinterpreted by members of the research team in our initial coding (error rate of >15%), so a third coder revisited and re-coded all posts that had been previously labeled as Legitimacy of Source. This misinterpretation occurred because many discussions in EN, FR and ES center around sources but because our goal is to stick as closely to the original coding schema, only posts that "discredit" a source can be coded as a Legitimacy of Source power play. [17].

3.4 Data Analysis

Fig. 2. Five layers of analysis were performed to qualitatively understand the collaboration model in each language



We began the data analysis by analyzing the overall percentage of frequencies of coded power plays. In the findings section, we detail the similarities among the languages. However, there were some interesting findings that required further qualitative analysis. To understand in depth the overall percentages, we added 4 layers of qualitative analysis. These analyses were developed as we continued to explore our sample dataset. In Figure 2 we list each step of the analysis process. The findings section details the findings from each layer and how we decided on the next step in the analysis.

Table 5. Percentage of the frequency of power plays across all three language editions.

	English	French	Spanish
Article scope	14.0%	14.2%	8.7%
Prior consensus	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Power of interpretation	9.9%	12.2%	13.9%
Legitimacy of contributor	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Threat of sanction	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Practice on other pages	1.4%	4.1%	1.5%
Legitimacy of Source	6.1%	3.7%	2.3%
None	68.0%	61.6%	70.9%

4 FINDINGS

Overall our findings show that the use of power plays across three different language editions are similar. We now present the findings through five layers of analysis.

The first layer of analysis included overall percentages of the frequency of power plays from the coded data sample. As shown in Table 5, the overall percentages of the frequency of power plays across EN, ES and FR include similarities and subtle differences. English and French had the highest instances of Article Scope, both at approximately 14.0%. EN, FR and ES all have similar Prior Consensus frequencies. This similarity suggests that Wikipedia editors in all language editions hold relevance and proof as the most important reasons for changes and the addition of information into articles. All of the language editions had a very small frequency of Threat of Sanction. ES and EN have less than 1.5% Practice on Other Pages. Legitimacy of Contributor in FR and ES both represent less than 2% of conversation threads. In all language editions, editors are collaborative and open to debates, which is a behavior that has continued to evolve since the original study conducted by Kriplean et al. [17].

The overall percentages of the frequencies also show some minor differences among the language editions. While Power of Interpretation has the highest frequency in Spanish both English and French had more frequency Article Scope. However, analyzing secondary codes in the fourth layer of analysis, we found that Power of Interpretation and Article Scope were power plays that coders could not distinguish between in some conversational threads. In Table ?? from the EN article on American Imperialism, editors note that there is not enough information in the current article and, furthermore, that the current content is biased towards only “positive aspects.”

These editors do not agree that the editor who started this thread has suggested the right plan of action to fix the EN article. They do agree that the content from the EN and ES article might need further verification and may be missing content (Article Scope), but they do not agree that the right thing to do is translate from one language to another. Each author contributes their own opinions to this argument based on their respective interpretations (Power of Interpretation).

Moreover, there is a small variation in frequency for Practice on Other Pages, Legitimacy of Source and Threat of Sanction power plays in all three language editions. These differences reflect a small percentage of the sample coded and highlight that each of the language platforms is completely separate with its own characteristics.

One of those most notable similarities between all three language editions was that over 50% of the coded samples had no power play. The second phase of analysis showed even more similarities between the language editions to better understand what type of conversations occurred during the examples that were coded as None. In this analytical phase, the first author re-coded approximately 50% of each post that was categorized as None. Most posts were conversational contributions about

Table 6. Example taken from EN to demonstrate the use of Power of Interpretation and Article Scope power plays. Further examples can be found in the Appendix.

Editors use both Power of Interpretation and Article Scope power plays (EN)
<p>too few information and only positive aspects,better to translate spanish version and put it here. [edit]</p> <p>This page has so little information it looks as an attempt to hide bad things done by the United States and only show the good aspects which are actually fewer than the the bad ones that the spanish article shows. Seems USA does not want their children to see what they do. In other countries, the Spanish article is much more complete and has much more information. It seems that American imperialism extends to Wikipedia by hiding information to their own people. http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialismo_estadounidense Talks about much more than what is in the current page. And has better references. And other countless things that could be considered as imperialism. [U1] (talk) 23:14, 5 June 2015 (UTC)</p> <p>The Spanish article has a lot of un cited sections that looks like a lot of just personal opinion, there are things that can be added to this article but just adding a lot of pov into the article doesn't improve it, also you need to relate things to actual american imperialism, you can't just be say that all the bad things America has done have been because of imperialism, there actually has to be some relation. Also lets remember this is not a forum. - [U2](talk) 23:28, 5 June 2015 (UTC)</p> <p>there are things after ww1 but they are inside other parts,and not enough mentions of meddling in latin america. besides,this are a lot of references to the main things,just see them. and if you say that invading countries to change their goverments directly for their resources,using mass media such as cnn as propaganda to help in a coup or to get a positive view of an invasion,financing counter revolutionaries and oposition persons and dictators that have commited genocide is not imperialism then what is it? you also have not said anything about the united states training counterrevolucionaries and dictators in the school of the americas ive left a link to the english wikipedia article,training other countries troops to keep dictatorships in power in exchange of favour for american companies is not imperialism?William M.hijo (talk) 00:25, 6 June 2015 (UTC)[U1] (talk) 00:25, 6 June 2015 (UTC)</p> <p>This is seriously just you using the talk page as a place to spew your POV, constructive suggestions would be welcome, your personal POV isn't. [U2] (talk) 19:51, 20 June 2015 (UTC)</p> <p>I don't speak Spanish and have not looked at the Spanish WP article spoken of above. To the extent that this article might overlook mentioning "invading countries to change their goverments directly for their resources", "using mass media such as cnn as propaganda to help in a coup or to get a positive view of an invasion" (this item in particular strikes me as questionable – it brings to mind a picture of master manipulators in the U.S. Government controlling CNN and other parts of the U.S. news media from behind the scenes, which I very much doubt is happening), "financing counter revolutionaries and oposition persons and dictators that have commited genocide is not imperialism", "the united states training counterrevolucionaries and dictators in the school of the americas", etc., perhaps there should be mentions, or more mentions, or more prominent mentions relating to those areas here and WP:SS links (or more links, or more prominent links) to detail articles on or fitting with those sub topics. The question of whether this article gives due weight to the viewpoints expressed by some reliable sources that the U.S. has acted and still does act in an imperialistic manner probably does deserve some consideration. Perhaps the Views of American imperialism section could use some expansion and balancing. [U3] (talk) (earlier Boracay Bill) 23:43, 20 June 2015 (UTC)</p> <p>I've never been impressed with editors whining about an article and then suggesting other people do things to improve it. The suggestion here is that someone else do some translating and editing. That's just lazy. Nothing is stopping you from making edits yourself.[U4] (talk) 08:58, 30 August 2016 (UTC)</p>

Table 7. Example taken from FR to demonstrate a thread with no power play. Further examples from ES and EN can be found in the Appendix.

Thread with no power play (FR)
<p>The Meiji era toilet [edit]</p> <p>Does anyone know how the toilet of wealthy Japanese people work near Nakatsugawa . Really, I have no idea what we can do with this. - [U1] December 4, 2005 02:10 (CET)</p> <p>I am very happy that the curiosity of the Wikipedists is carried to this so useful furniture! [U2]</p>

Table 8. Example taken from FR to demonstrate a thread where editors are debating the neutrality of the article (WP:NPOV). Further examples from FR and EN can be found in the Appendix.

Editor uses Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV (ES)
<p>Remove the tag [edit]</p> <p>It is totally neutral. The reference to the pejorative character of the word 'pseudo-science' is nothing more than a description and note of the evolution of the meaning of the word .- [U1] (discussion) 19:48 Aug 14, 2010 (UTC).</p> <p>No, it is not neutral at all. Someone has dedicated himself to modifying the article again, doing a barbaric work like modifying a reference to say something that was not originally there (see in the history the change made to the first reference on the original Truzzi article). I will check it again. Greetings, [U2] - comments? 08:08 Sep 23, 2010 (UTC).</p> <p>Done. I have deleted spurious comments, without referencing, falsifying references and simple personal opinions. I reset the countdown to see if there are objections to the withdrawal of the non-neutrality template. Greetings, [U2] - comments? 08:20, September 23, 2010 (UTC).</p>

the topic of the article rather being focused on editing the article. These posts included questions about the topic of the article, vandalism, article topic debate, bots, discussion about a relevant source or minor fixes. Across these posts, there was no debate occurring and/or it was not clear what was being edited. Table 7 highlights a thread from the French article on Japanese toilets. An editor asks a question about how a toilet is used and one person responds. However, neither of these authors discusses a contribution that will be made to the article.

The large frequency of conversation threads coded as None may be because we coded non-critical sections which include some posts without debate content. Furthermore, many conversations coded as None included only a single author. In the third layer of analysis, we took a deeper look at these single author conversations, we found that they did not result in any further action on the article or between editors in any language.

In the fifth layer of analysis, we wanted to understand how policy is being used in each of the language editions, we conducted a policy analysis of 20% of three largest power plays. Our findings show some similarities. In all three language editions, WP:NPOV is frequently used. Furthermore, there is a clear connection between Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV. In Table 8, from the ES article, Pseudoescpticismo, editors discuss removing the NPOV template from the article. They

are debating whether the article is neutral and use their own interpretations of the state of the article to validate their argument.

These results confirm that neutrality is still a top pillar of Wikipedia across language editions and show that other language editions seemingly follow the regulations that was initiated in the original English language edition.

5 DISCUSSION

Our analysis shows strong similarities in collaborative practices related to article content disputes across EN, ES, and FR language editions of Wikipedia.

Our first layer of analysis focused on understanding the differences in overall power play percentages. It was difficult to make any statistically significant claims from the percentages because they showed some striking similarities and some interesting subtle differences across power plays and languages.

Reflecting this finding back on the original model of power plays suggests something deeper. [17] propose a qualitative model of power plays and demonstrate where they are at work. By picking up that model and applying it across these three different settings, we are beginning to support the argument that the model is complete. There were no consistent, uniform omissions of any categories across all the languages, and further a careful reanalysis of the “None” category, which we did to identify any new types of power plays, did not yield additional categories. This is relatively strong evidence that this model fully characterizes the space of policy-mediated argumentation during the creation and maintenance of Wikipedia articles.

Prior research from Bipat et al. show that a replication of a collaboration model from EN does not currently quantitatively exist in EN and might never have in FR and EN [5]. Qualitatively, the model had both strong similarities and differences in all three languages. Unlike Bipat et al., this paper provides a theoretical contribution that highlights a strong qualitative replication of a prior collaboration model. In a time when there is a replication crisis in the social sciences, it is notable that there still exists Wikipedia studies that can be replicated.

Finding strong support for the completeness of the Kriplean et al. model is valuable, but this work also illustrates the value of conducting qualitative work in more than two language editions. By considering this same scheme across three different languages we have stronger support for the value of the coding scheme and how it describes the collaborative activities of Wikipedia contributors.

The similarity between the language editions highlights how independent the power play argument structure is from the policy regime. Across language editions, policies were not used in strong relation with various power plays. We highlight some implications that these findings may have for the future of research on collaborative platforms

In a previous study [5] of collaborative practices in EN, FR and ES, differences in how much collaboration was occurring were evident. Prior research shows that while it is possible to productively adapt models from prior Wikipedia research to other language editions, our study demonstrates that findings based on a study of one language edition alone cannot automatically be extended to other language editions. Beyond this, the findings from this study show that with deeper qualitative analysis, the practice of collaborative consensus making is actually quite similar across language editions.

All three of the language editions hew closely to the “Five Pillars” of Wikipedia. That the WP:NPOV (neutral point of view) policy is prominent in discussions across all three language editions helps illustrate this adherence. The reasons this holds true across editions may be that it is a principle that runs deeply through the project, through encyclopedic traditions, and down into western beliefs about the freedom and availability of knowledge. This tradition is not completely

lost on us. As we found this stability across the three languages that we analyzed, we began to wonder again at whether there are Wikipedias in other languages, perhaps Chinese or Arabic, that might exhibit a slightly different collaborative structure than what we have validated across English, Spanish, and French. For now, we leave that question open for future study.

A global system like Wikipedia must be understood as a sum of all of its parts—with the language editions being sub-instances that are unique. Users distributed around the globe create content so it is important that researchers treat Wikipedia as something more than what is evident in the EN instance of the system. An inclusive, global language perspective will allow researchers to better understand how to handle the fluidity of user experience across the various language versions. While we have demonstrated that there are some similarities across western languages, future research needs to further explore languages that might not fall within these Western European language norms.

6 LIMITATIONS

Our study has two main limitations. First, we tried to stick as closely as possible to the original study but could not always do so perfectly because of the differences in the technical specifications of each language. At the same time, we tried not to add our own interpretations based on unknown assumptions about the cultural differences at play in each of these editions. We used, as much as possible, the same methodologies across each language and used similar selection criteria when choosing the data samples from EN, ES and FR. Our data shows very small percentage differences between some of the coding dimensions. Additionally, we acknowledge that we are a different group of researchers than those who conducted the original study and thus likely to impart our own interpretations on the coding scheme. Both of these limitations fall under the nature of qualitative research, where one interpretation by a group of researchers can never be precisely the same as another.

7 CONCLUSION

Our study leverages a prior qualitative coding scheme derived from observed behaviors in EN to see if similar collaborative behaviors exist in FR and ES. Our findings show that with deeper qualitative analysis, the EN collaborative model does exist in the other languages. Furthermore, we did not find the existence of any new collaborative practices in EN signaling a completeness of the original qualitative scheme. We highlight the value in conducting qualitative analysis on 2 or more languages as we now have deeper understanding of the collaborative models across platforms. This knowledge is critical for researchers and Wikipedia contributors as the platform is used by a global population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

anonymized for review

REFERENCES

- [1] Rodrigo B Almeida, Barzan Mozafari, and Junghoo Cho. 2007. On the Evolution of Wikipedia.. In *ICWSM*.
- [2] Patti Bao, Brent Hecht, Samuel Carton, Mahmood Quaderi, Michael Horn, and Darren Gergle. 2012. Omnipedia: Bridging the Wikipedia Language Gap. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (Austin, Texas, USA) (*CHI '12*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1075–1084. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2207676.2208553>
- [3] Emily M. Bender, Jonathan T. Morgan, Meghan Oxley, Mark Zachry, Brian Hutchinson, Alex Marin, Bin Zhang, and Mari Ostendorf. 2011. Annotating Social Acts: Authority Claims and Alignment Moves in Wikipedia Talk Pages. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Languages in Social Media* (Portland, Oregon) (*LSM '11*). Association for Computational Linguistics, USA, 48–57.

- [4] Ivan Beschastnikh, Travis Kriplean, and David W McDonald. 2008. Wikipedia Self-Governance in Action: Motivating the Policy Lens.. In *ICWSM*.
- [5] Taryn Bipat, David W. McDonald, and Mark Zachry. 2018. Do We All Talk Before We Type? Understanding Collaboration in Wikipedia Language Editions. In *Proceedings of the 14th International Symposium on Open Collaboration* (Paris, France) (*OpenSym '18*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article Article 18, 11 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3233391.3233542>
- [6] Ewa S Callahan and Susan C Herring. 2011. Cultural bias in Wikipedia content on famous persons. *Journal of the American society for information science and technology* 62, 10 (2011), 1899–1915.
- [7] Andrea Forte and Amy Bruckman. 2008. Scaling consensus: Increasing decentralization in Wikipedia governance. In *Proceedings of the 41st Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS 2008)*. IEEE, 157–157.
- [8] Andrea Forte, Vanesa Larco, and Amy Bruckman. 2009. Decentralization in Wikipedia Governance. *J. Manage. Inf. Syst.* 26, 1 (July 2009), 49–72. <https://doi.org/10.2753/MIS0742-1222260103>
- [9] Scott A. Hale. 2014. Multilinguals and Wikipedia Editing. In *Proceedings of the 2014 ACM Conference on Web Science* (Bloomington, Indiana, USA) (*WebSci '14*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 99–108. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2615569.2615684>
- [10] Aaron Halfaker, R. Stuart Geiger, Jonathan T. Morgan, and John Riedl. 2013. The Rise and Decline of an Open Collaboration System: How Wikipedia’s Reaction to Popularity Is Causing Its Decline. *American Behavioral Scientist* 57, 5 (2013), 664–688. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764212469365> arXiv:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764212469365>
- [11] Brent Hecht and Darren Gergle. 2009. Measuring Self-Focus Bias in Community-Maintained Knowledge Repositories. In *Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Communities and Technologies* (University Park, PA, USA) (*Camp;T '09*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1556460.1556463>
- [12] Brent Hecht and Darren Gergle. 2010. The Tower of Babel Meets Web 2.0: User-Generated Content and Its Applications in a Multilingual Context. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (Atlanta, Georgia, USA) (*CHI '10*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 291–300. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1753326.1753370>
- [13] Jane Im, Amy X. Zhang, Christopher J. Schilling, and David Karger. 2018. Deliberation and Resolution on Wikipedia: A Case Study of Requests for Comments. *Proc. ACM Hum.-Comput. Interact.* 2, CSCW, Article Article 74 (Nov. 2018), 24 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3274343>
- [14] Aniket Kittur and Robert E. Kraut. 2008. Harnessing the Wisdom of Crowds in Wikipedia: Quality through Coordination. In *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* (San Diego, CA, USA) (*CSCW '08*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 37–46. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1460563.1460572>
- [15] Aniket Kittur, Bongwon Suh, Bryan A. Pendleton, and Ed H. Chi. 2007. He Says, She Says: Conflict and Coordination in Wikipedia. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (San Jose, California, USA) (*CHI '07*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 453–462. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1240624.1240698>
- [16] Rob Kling. 1991. Cooperation, Coordination and Control in Computer-Supported Work. *Commun. ACM* 34, 12 (Dec. 1991), 83–88. <https://doi.org/10.1145/125319.125396>
- [17] Travis Kriplean, Ivan Beschastnikh, David W. McDonald, and Scott A. Golder. 2007. Community, Consensus, Coercion, Control: Cs*w or How Policy Mediates Mass Participation. In *Proceedings of the 2007 International ACM Conference on Supporting Group Work* (Sanibel Island, Florida, USA) (*GROUP '07*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 167–176. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1316624.1316648>
- [18] Shyong (Tony) K. Lam and John Riedl. 2009. Is Wikipedia Growing a Longer Tail?. In *Proceedings of the ACM 2009 International Conference on Supporting Group Work* (Sanibel Island, Florida, USA) (*GROUP '09*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 105–114. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1531674.1531690>
- [19] Shyong (Tony) K. Lam and John Riedl. 2011. The Past, Present, and Future of Wikipedia. *Computer* 44, 3 (March 2011), 87–90. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2011.94>
- [20] Paolo Massa and Federico Scrini. 2012. Manypedia: Comparing Language Points of View of Wikipedia Communities. In *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual International Symposium on Wikis and Open Collaboration* (Linz, Austria) (*WikiSym '12*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article Article 21, 9 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2462932.2462960>
- [21] David W McDonald, Chunhua Weng, and John H Gennari. 2004. The multiple views of inter-organizational authoring. In *Proceedings of the 2004 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work*. ACM, 564–573.
- [22] Jonathan T. Morgan, Robert M. Mason, and Karine Nahon. 2012. Negotiating Cultural Values in Social Media: A Case Study from Wikipedia. *2012 45th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences* (2012), 3490–3499.
- [23] Yiftach Nagar. 2012. What Do You Think? The Structuring of an Online Community as a Collective-Sensemaking Process. In *Proceedings of the ACM 2012 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* (Seattle, Washington, USA) (*CSCW '12*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 393–402. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2145204.2145266>

- [24] Keiichi Nemoto and Peter A. Gloor. 2011. Analyzing Cultural Differences in Collaborative Innovation Networks by Analyzing Editing Behavior in Different-Language Wikipedias. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 26 (2011), 180 – 190. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2011.10.574> The 2nd Collaborative Innovation Networks Conference - COINs2010.
- [25] Elinor Ostrom. 1990. *Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action*. Cambridge university press.
- [26] Jodi Schneider, John G Breslin, and Alexandre Passant. 2010. A content analysis: How Wikipedia talk pages are used. (2010).
- [27] Bongwon Suh, Gregorio Convertino, Ed H. Chi, and Peter Pirolli. 2009. The Singularity is Not near: Slowing Growth of Wikipedia. In *Proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Wikis and Open Collaboration* (Orlando, Florida) (*WikiSym '09*). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article Article 8, 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1641309.1641322>
- [28] Fernanda B. Viegas, Martin Wattenberg, Jesse Kriss, and Frank van Ham. 2007. Talk Before You Type: Coordination in Wikipedia. In *Proceedings of the 40th Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS '07)*. IEEE Computer Society, USA, 78. <https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2007.511>
- [29] Fernanda B. Viégas, Martin Wattenberg, and Matthew M. McKeon. 2007. The Hidden Order of Wikipedia. In *Online Communities and Social Computing*, Douglas Schuler (Ed.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, 445–454.
- [30] Taha Yasseri, Anselm Spoerri, Mark Graham, and János Kertész. 2014. The Most Controversial Topics in Wikipedia. *Global Wikipedia: International and cross-cultural issues in online collaboration* 25 (2014).

A FULL DATASET

Fig. 3. The sample dataset coded from EN. This table includes the article title, the article-level classification and policy link and phrases frequency.

title	type	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
4chan	archive	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	47	TRUE	4	54
7 World Trade Center	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	2645	FALSE	0	7
A Visit from St. Nicholas	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	110	FALSE	1	13
A Very Merry Unauthorized Children's Scientology Pageant	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	47	TRUE	2	26
Absolut Vodka	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	56	TRUE	2	48
Alcoholics Anonymous	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	3794	FALSE	0	12
American imperialism	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	40	TRUE	3	26
Anarchy	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	64	TRUE	2	45
Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	45	FALSE	2	14
Autism	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	4916	FALSE	1	4
Birthright Israel	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	299	FALSE	1	17
Book of Mormon	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	46	TRUE	2	26
Borat	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	631	FALSE	1	31
Bud Dunn	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	81	TRUE	4	60
Cloning	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	493	FALSE	1	23
Combined drug intoxication	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	65	TRUE	8	40
Cry Me a River (Justin Timberlake song)	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	69	FALSE	1	23
Dungeons & Dragons	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	76	TRUE	6	35
Eye movement	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	56	TRUE	8	63
Falkland Islands	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	7198	FALSE	3	20
Family Research Institute	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	41	TRUE	3	24
First inauguration of Barack Obama	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	649	FALSE	2	30
Groin attack	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	71	FALSE	1	8
Hacker News	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	95	TRUE	9	44
Han Solo	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	61	TRUE	4	30
Hanukkah	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	49	TRUE	5	28
Henry Moore	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	47	TRUE	3	41
Ho Chi Minh	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	36	TRUE	4	28
Hurricane Fabian	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	87	FALSE	1	30

Fig. 4. The sample dataset coded from EN continued.

title	type	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
IsAnybodyDown?	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	88	TRUE	3	40
Johns Hopkins University	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	27	TRUE	3	30
Josh Duggar	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	467	FALSE	1	16
Kirsten Dunst	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	47	TRUE	2	38
L. Ron Hubbard	archive	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	122	TRUE	6	61
Lindsay Lohan	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	32	TRUE	1	24
Los Angeles Rams	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	72	TRUE	5	48
Moon landing conspiracy theories in popular culture	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	43	FALSE	2	12
Nelson Mandela	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	2439	FALSE	0	0
Pseudoscience	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6655	FALSE	6	29
Racism in the United States	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	37	FALSE	2	12
Ron Weasley	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	48	TRUE	4	29
The Cloisters	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	85	FALSE	1	23
Rush Limbaugh	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	82	TRUE	3	57
Russian interference in the 2016 United States elections	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	11167	FALSE	1	18
Sexuality after spinal cord injury	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	76	FALSE	2	11
Shadow the Hedgehog (video game)	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	542	FALSE	4	34
Shaun White	archive	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	75	TRUE	1	39
Silverchair	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	173	FALSE	4	34
Street newspaper	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	98	FALSE	1	21
Styracosaurus	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	81	FALSE	2	15
Subculture	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	112	FALSE	2	25
Success Academy Charter Schools	archive	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	31	TRUE	7	52
The Blind Side (film)	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	126	FALSE	2	25
The Fountainhead	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	71	TRUE	1	39
The Judd School	archive	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	44	TRUE	3	31
Virgin Killer	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	1221	FALSE	1	29
Winter War	current	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	1358	FALSE	1	24

Fig. 5. The sample dataset coded from FR. This table includes the article title, the article-level classification and policy link and phrases frequency.

title	length	which	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
Airbus A330	16189	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	34	FALSE	0	1
Anatole de Montesquiou-Fezensac	31611	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	80	FALSE	0	7
Arsenal Football Club	37123	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	159	FALSE	0	1
Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Rouen	31210	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	76	TRUE	2	12
Convulsionnaires	33995	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	21	TRUE	0	7
David Guetta	17544	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	116	FALSE	0	0
Domestication	103641	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	228	TRUE	1	34
Empire ottoman	20739	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	56	FALSE	0	4
Frederika de Hanovre	23864	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	81	FALSE	0	1
Godemichet	18698	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	84	FALSE	0	9
Guerre de Gaza de 2014	303784	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	400	TRUE	5	50
Hannibal Barca	29152	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	124	TRUE	1	23
Hyères	33734	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	127	FALSE	1	3
Juifs	32363	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	51	FALSE	0	2
Kilimandjaro	32415	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	77	FALSE	0	0
L'île-d'Yeu	24844	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	37	FALSE	0	2
Laboratoire de Bure	32816	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	95	FALSE	2	10
Laboratoire de Bure	32816	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	95	FALSE	2	10
Les Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry	24034	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	41	TRUE	1	13
Match Isner - Mahut lors du tournoi de Wimbledon 2010	34463	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	92	TRUE	4	13
Misogynie	18588	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	46	FALSE	0	1
NCIS : Enquêtes spéciales	37263	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	92	FALSE	0	1
Paracétamol	32518	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	92	FALSE	0	0
Pièce commémorative de 2 euros	28563	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	90	TRUE	1	19
Premier peuplement de l'Amérique	31966	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	40	FALSE	1	4
Prolégomènes de la guerre israélo-arabe de 1948	25899	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	68	TRUE	1	25
Révolution de Mars	17129	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	45	FALSE	0	0
Saison 2012 de l'équipe cycliste Omega Pharma-Quick Step	30142	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	61	FALSE	0	1

Fig. 6. The sample dataset coded from FR continued

title	length	which	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
Salamandre (entreprise)	18408	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	323	FALSE	1	9
Sherlock Holmes contre Jack l'Éventreur (jeu vidéo)	17857	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	29	TRUE	1	8
Titanic (film, 1997)	32056	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	114	FALSE	0	2
Toilettes japonaises	15809	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	51	TRUE	0	12
Train	32332	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	109	FALSE	0	2
Vancouver	21660	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	59	FALSE	1	0
Vassiliki Thánou-Christophilou	31529	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	69	FALSE	0	1

Fig. 7. The sample dataset coded from ES. This table includes the article title, the article-level classification and policy link and phrases frequency.

title	type	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
Adam Smith	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	39	TRUE	7	32
Análogo a la Tierra	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	36	TRUE	1	33
Anticatalanismo	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	38	FALSE	0	13
Avatar (película)	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	40	TRUE	0	46
Big Bang	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	47	FALSE	1	14
Brad Pitt	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	25	FALSE	4	17
Bratislava	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	17	FALSE	0	11
Cáncer de pulmón	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	64	FALSE	1	25
Cardcaptor Sakura	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	43	TRUE	5	32
Che Guevara	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	39	FALSE	3	29
Copa Mundial de Fútbol de 2014	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	54	FALSE	5	31
David Bowie	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	16	FALSE	0	4
Derecho a poseer armas	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	38	TRUE	5	40
Estela Giménez	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	21	TRUE	1	29
Game of Thrones (serie de televisión)	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	38	FALSE	3	17
Gangnam Style	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	23	FALSE	2	13
Héroes del Silencio	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	51	TRUE	7	44
Historia del fútbol	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	19	FALSE	0	6
Ignacio Escolar	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	23	TRUE	8	35
Incesto	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	25	TRUE	1	24
Islamofobia	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	19	FALSE	0	20
Islas Malvinas	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	52	FALSE	1	22
Megafauna	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	13	TRUE	0	19
Ninja	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	13	TRUE	3	30
Paracetamol	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	16	FALSE	0	4
Península de Azuero	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	28	TRUE	9	44
Pseudoescepticismo	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	50	TRUE	4	39
Salvador Allende	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	38	FALSE	0	8
Sol	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	33	FALSE	0	6

Fig. 8. The sample dataset from ES continued

title	type	random	controversial	featured	revision_count	policy_rich	policy_links	policy_phrases
Transexualidad	current	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	32	TRUE	4	30
Tsunami	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	32	FALSE	3	7
U2	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	37	TRUE	2	36
Vladimir Putin	current	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	40	FALSE	1	21
WALL·E	current	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	29	FALSE	1	13

B ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

Table 9. Example of EN conversation thread with no power play. The editors states a fact and there is no response or debate.

EN Example: Thread with no power play
True Heart [edit] The 1997 movie "True Heart" isn't mentioned in either the body of the entry or the filmography. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/True_Heart . [U1] (talk) 17:59, 3 July 2009 (UTC)

Table 10. Example of ES conversation thread from the Tsunami article where both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation are at play. The editors want to merge the page Tsunami and Tidal Wave. However, they cannot agree because they have their own opinions of the definitions of Tsunami and Tidal Wave.

ES Example: Editors use both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays
Fusión de Tsunami y Maremoto [editar] Pienso paricularmente que este art/ículo está demás. Podría ser fusionado conTsunami o entodo caso se renombraría a Tsunami o maremoto, para evitar el miniesbozo. Un abrazo.–Ari 18:31 13 mar, 2005 (CET) Totalmente de acuerdo, ver tsunami, además la definicion de maremoto contienen multitud de errores. si tiene tantos errores arreglalos tù. para eso es esta enciclopedia...no solo para atacarla De acuerdo, debe ser redirigido a Tsunami. Esta definición es errónea y por último innecesaria. El término maremoto es por demás confuso. –Miguel Vera 09:15 15 oct 2007 (CEST) Es totalmente incorrecto la redirección. Un tsunami no implica obligatoriamente un maremoto, y un maremoto no genera obligatoriamente un Tsunami. son cosas distintas.–Dogor (discusión) 23:42 10 ene 2019 (UTC)

nonebbl@id@@spanishid@@spanish spanish
nonebbl@id@@spanishid@@spanish

Table 11. [Translated] Example of ES conversation thread from the Tsunami article where both article scope and power of interpretation are at play. The editors want to merge the page Tsunami and Tidal Wave. However, they cannot agree because they have their own opinions of the definitions of Tsunami and Tidal Wave.

[Translated] ES Example: Editors use both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays

Tsunami and Tidal Wave fusion [edit]

I particularly think that this article is too much. It could be merged with Tsunami or in any case it would be renamed to Tsunami or tidal wave , to avoid the mini sketch. A hug .- Ari 18:31 Mar 13, 2005 (CET)

Totally agree, see tsunami, also the definition of tsunami contain many errors. If it has so many errors, fix them yourself. that's what this encyclopedia is for ... not just to attack it Okay, so you must be redirected to Tsunami . This definition is wrong and ultimately unnecessary. The term tidal wave is quite confusing. - Miguel Vera 09:15 Oct 15, 2007 (CEST)

Redirection is totally wrong. A tsunami does not necessarily imply a tidal wave, and a tidal wave does not necessarily generate a tsunami. they are different things .- Dogor (discussion) 23:42 Jan 10, 2019 (UTC)

Table 12. [Translated] Example of FR from the Train article that demonstrates the use of both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays. Editors are debating whether content from the Railway article is too similar to the Train article.

[Translated] FR Example:Editors use both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays

Redundancy with railway? [edit]

After starting to work with the Railway article , it seems to me that a lot of the information given is very very close to the Train article . This is why I appeal to your comments on these two pages: wouldn't there be interest in differentiating them? What do you think should appear on each of these pages? How to manage the case of the common parts (story for example)? Please place your responses on this page to group the items. Vvlt March 15, 2007 at 3:31 pm (CET)

In my opinion it should be differentiated as much as possible, train should rather treat the train as rolling stock consisting of a convoy and railway as a general article (= rail transport) encompassing the different aspects, taking into account that there are also railroad. Spedona Papoter March 29, 2007 at 10:46 pm (CEST)

The differentiation and specificity of the two articles "railway" and "train" can certainly be justified in different ways, so a choice must be made. For example: "railroad" can encompass technology, economics and politics, while "train" can be more "human" in the sense of "rail convoys" + "transport" + "man around and inside". The presentation can be organized in two "chapters": - 1 Rail convoys: equipment used, use, destinations, ... (current paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5); - 2 "Culture": representations and imaginary that it produces (current paragraph: 6). It is possible to balance the two by avoiding identical developments with "chemin de fer" Whatever the choices, this page needs improvements, see corrections (the etymology paragraph is not consistent with train in the wiktionnaire), the iconography presents more motor cars than "trains", the history could "specialize" on the convoy, ... I also find that lists should be avoided, they lengthen the page without giving interest to reading, if they are essential, it is better to create a "list page" and put a link. Although (d) August 12, 2009 at 10:04 am (CEST)

For the article train, in my opinion, it should not be limited to the pure train convoy. There are now trains of a lot of things: road, of machines (example of the trains with billet, in steel industry), etc ... Otherwise, it is sure, there is job, these articles are almost in ruins. As a starting point, the English article train is not bad at all, including in its integration into railroad. Vvlt [chatting] August 12, 2009 at 12:25 (CEST)

So you have to rename the Rail Train page because "Train" existed long before the railway and continues its own life in many areas, but Train in the railway sense is indeed an article of maximum importance of the Ferrovipedia project. Sincerely Although (d) August 12, 2009 at 1:12 p.m. (CEST)

In fact, after reflection, "Train" in the railway sense seems dominant and the homonymy page is there to open the subject to other uses of the word Train having enough interest to have an article. Although (d) August 12, 2009 at 1:34 p.m. (CEST) The rail "train" is dominant, that's right. The other trains are less common to the public, and in my opinion, there is less demand on the subject. The English article is actually not bad; to see to start, because you have to start. It is by scaffolding that the article will gain importance and that we will know where to go. Trizek bla , August 12, 2009 at 4:50 p.m. (CEST)

Table 13. Example from FR that demonstrates the use of both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays. Editors are debating whether content from the Railway article is too similar to the Train article. They are debating a merge of both articles.

FR Example: Editors use both Article Scope and Power of Interpretation power plays

Redondance avec chemin de fer ? [modifier le code]

Après avoir commencé à travailler avec l'article Chemin de fer, il me semble que beaucoup d'infos données sont très très proches de l'article Train. C'est pourquoi je fais appels à vos commentaires sur ces deux pages: n'y aurait il pas intérêt à les différencier ? Selon vous, quels éléments doivent figurer sur chacune de ces pages ? Comment gérer le cas des parties communes (histoire par exemple) ? Veuillez placer vos réponses sur cette page pour regrouper les éléments. Vvlt 15 mars 2007 à 15:31 (CET)

A mon avis il faudrait différencier autant que possible, train devrait traiter plutôt du train en tant que matériel roulant formé d'un convoi et chemin de fer comme article généraliste (=transport ferroviaire) englobant les différents aspects, en tenant compte qu'il existe aussi voie ferrée. Spedona Papoter 29 mars 2007 à 22:46 (CEST)

La différenciation et la spécificité des deux article "chemin de fer" et "train" peut certainement se justifier de différentes manières, il faut donc faire un choix. Par exemple : "chemin de fer" peut englober la technologie, l'économie et le politique, alors que "train" peut être plus "humain" au sens "convois ferroviaire" + "transport" + "homme autour et dedans". La présentation peut s'organiser en deux "chapitres" : - 1 Convois ferroviaire : matériel utilisé, utilisation, destinations,... (paragraphe actuels 1,2,3,4,5) ; - 2 "Culture" : représentations et imaginaire qu'il produit (paragraphe actuel : 6). Il est possible d'équilibrer les deux en évitant les développement identiques avec "chemin de fer" et en développant le deuxième "chapitre", il y a de la matière avec des sources. Quel que soit les choix, cette page a besoin d'améliorations, voir de corrections (le paragraphe étymologie n'est pas cohérent avec train dans le wiktionnaire), l'iconographie présente plus des motrices que des "trains", l'historique pourrait se "spécialiser" sur le convois, ... Je trouve également qu'il faut éviter les listes, elles allongent la page sans donner de l'intérêt à la lecture, si elles sont indispensables, il vaut mieux créer une "page liste" et mettre un lien.Quoique (d) 12 août 2009 à 10:04 (CEST)

Pour l'article train, à mon sens, il ne faut pas se limiter au pur convoi ferroviaire. Il y a maintenant des trains de tas de choses: routiers, de machines (exemple des trains à billettes, en sidérurgie), etc... Sinon, c'est sûr, il y a du boulot, ces articles sont quasiment en ruines. En point de départ, l'article anglais train n'est pas mal du tout, y compris dans son intégration dans chemin de fer. Vvlt [papoter] 12 août 2009 à 12:25 (CEST)

Alors il faut renommer la page Train ferroviaire car « Train » existait bien avant le chemin de fer et continue sa vie propre dans beaucoup de domaines, mais Train au sens ferroviaire est bien un article d'importance maximum du projet Ferrovipédia. CordialementQuoique (d) 12 août 2009 à 13:12 (CEST)

En fait, après réflexion, « Train » au sens ferroviaire semble dominant et la page d'homonymie est la pour ouvrir le sujet vers les autres utilisation du mot Train ayant suffisamment d'intérêt pour avoir un article.Quoique (d) 12 août 2009 à 13:34 (CEST)

Table 14. FR example of conversation thread with no power play. Translation is included in the findings section.

FR Example: Thread with no power play
La toilette de l'ère Meiji [modifier le code] Quelqu'un sait-il comment foncitonne la toilette de riches japonais près de Nakatsugawa. Vraiment, j'ai aucune idée ce qu'on peut faire avec ça.–[U1] 4 décembre 2005 à 02:10 (CET) Je suis très heureux que la curiosité des wikipédistes se porte à ces meubles tellement utiles ![U2]

Table 15. [Translated]FR conversation thread where editors debate neutrality of the article. In this thread, the editors do not think that the content on the David Guetta article is objective.

[Translated] FR Example: Editors uses Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV
Manque de neutralité [modifier le code] This pleasant-looking article is nevertheless too subjective Àmha to be encyclopedic. Choixpeau March 22, 2006 at 10:15 (CET) Indeed, the text comes from its official site! Boxx April 21, 2006 at 10:59 pm (CEST) The article has been deleted and recreated. You can improve it, without pumping on other sites! :) - ChtiTux May 14, 2006 at 09:18 (CEST) The article was enriched with real information concerning its beginning - The preceding message, unsigned , was deposited by the IP 77.195.35.18 (discuss), on July 14, 2007 at 01:38 (CEST). What Stephanie Binet forgets is that David Guetta creates hundreds of jobs a year, so his opinion of "class struggle" and such is very subjective, even anecdotal, for an encyclopedic article ... Especially since this journalist , if she is not an intern, is not a figure of authority. Unknown to the battalion ... - The above message, unsigned , was deposited by At08 (discuss), on August 26, 2010 at 7:36 pm (CEST). - You are not talking about the entire length of your article, his Spanish experience Outside his period in Ibiza was a springboard on what is David Guetta and also Cathy today It is a big gap in this article which summarizes quite bad biography of Guetta I find And the single which launched Guetta is not from 2002 but from 2001 "Just a Little More Love" with the American singer Chris Willis Also know that the novice who would read this article, will think about reading of this one, that David Guetta is a Franco-French product, having made his career in France, only in France. Except any DJ even in apprenticeship, knows that Guetta has its primordial past as a DJ in Ibiza

Table 16. FR conversation thread where editors debate neutrality of the article. In this thread, the editors do not think that the content on the David Guetta article is objective.

FR Example: Editors uses Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV

Manque de neutralité [modifier le code]

Cet article d'un style agréable est néanmoins trop subjectif Àmha pour être encyclopédique. Choixpeau 22 mars 2006 à 10:15 (CET)

En effet, le texte est issu de son site officiel ! Boxx 21 avril 2006 à 22:59 (CEST).

L'article a été supprimé puis recréé. Vous pouvez l'amélioré, sans pomper sur les autres sites ! :) –ChtiTux 14 mai 2006 à 09:18 (CEST)

L'article a été enrichi avec des vraies infos concernant ses début— Le message qui précède, non signé, a été déposé par l'IP 77.195.35.18 (discuter), le 14 juillet 2007 à 01:38 (CEST).

Ce que Stephanie Binet oublie, c'est que David Guetta créé des centaines d'emplois par an, alors son avis de "lutte des classes" et cie est bien subjectif, voire anecdotique, pour un article encyclopédique... Surtout que cette journaliste, si elle n'est pas stagiaire, n'est pas une figure d'autorité. Inconnue au bataillon...— Le message qui précède, non signé, a été déposé par At08 (discuter), le 26 août 2010 à 19:36 (CEST). - Vous ne parlez aucunement sur toute la longueur de votre article, de son expérience espagnole Hors sa période à Ibiza fut un tremplin sur ce qu'est David Guetta et aussi Cathy aujourd'hui C'est une grosse lacune de cet article qui résume assez mal la biographie des Guetta je trouve Et le single qui à lancé Guetta n'est pas de 2002 mais de 2001 "Just a Little More Love" avec le chanteur américain Chris Willis Sachez aussi que le novice qui lirait cet article, penserait à la lecture de celui ci, que David Guetta est un produit franco-français, ayant fait sa carrière en France, uniquement en France. Hors n'importe quel Dj même en apprentissage, sait que Guetta à son passé primordial de DJ à Ibiza

Table 17. [Translated] Conversation thread from ES Abortion article. There is no power play. Editors state a fact and no debate occurs.

[Translated] ES Example: Thread with no power play

Legal Aspects [edit]

The legal aspect article is repeatedly deleted. I redirect to the corresponding section on induced abortion until the topic is defined 14-06-2010 slogan (discussion) 15:19 23 Jun 2010 (UTC)

It is corrected and the article Legislation on abortion in the world has not been deleted for a long time.

Table 18. Conversation thread from ES Abortion article. There is no power play. Editors state a fact and no debate occurs.

ES Example: Thread with no power play
Aspectos legales [editar] El articulo aspecto legales es borrado insistentemente. Redirijo a la seccion correspondiente en aborto inducido hasta que se defina el tema 14-06-2010 lema (discusión) 15:19 23 jun 2010 (UTC) Está corregido y desde hace tiempo no se borra el artículo Legislación del aborto en el mundo

Table 19. Example

Table 20. ES example of conversation where WP:NPOV is used. Translation is included in the findings section.

[Translated] Editor uses Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV (ES)
Quitar la etiqueta [editar] Es totalmente neutral. La referencia al carácter peyorativo de la palabra 'pseudociencia' no es más que una descripción y apunte de la evolución del sentido de la palabra.– 84.79.39.72 (discusión) 19:48 14 ago 2010 (UTC). No, no es en absoluto neutral. Alguien se ha dedicado a modificar de nuevo el artículo, haciendo barrabasadas como modificar una referencia para que diga algo que originalmente no estaba allí (véase en el historial el cambio realizado a la primera referencia sobre el artículo original de Truzzi). Voy a revisarlo de nuevo. Saludos, Richy - ¿comentarios? 08:08 23 sep 2010 (UTC). Hecho. He eliminado comentarios espúreos, sin referenciar, falseando las referencias y simples opiniones personales. Reinicio la cuenta atrás para ver si hay objeciones a la retirada de la plantilla de no neutralidad. Saludos, Richy - ¿comentarios? 08:20 23 sep 2010 (UTC).

Table 21. EN conversational thread with no power play. The editors ask a question and no debate occur after content was removed.

EN Example: Thread with no power play
bonebed in Arizona?? [edit] Hey, does anybody know anything about the bonebed discovery from Arizona? can't find anything on google Cas Liber 06:13, 29 May 2006 (UTC) I've found nothing, either, so I've removed it. Firsfron of Ronchester 21:32, 15 February 2007 (UTC)

Table 22. EN conversational thread from the article Ron Hubbard. The editors are debating the neutrality of the article but their perspectives are validated by their own opinions.

EN Example: Power of Interpretation and WP:NPOV
<div>Early Life [edit]</div> <div>I have revised a short section on "Early Life" regarding his travels in Japan in China. This is in the interest of NPOV; the section (and the whole article itself) lies too heavily on Miller and Attack, whose perspectives on Hubbard are not neutral.NestleNW911 (talk) 23:57, 7 September 2012 (UTC)</div> <div>This is a common error I see from editors - an insistence that the sources have to be neutral. They do not. NPOV requires us to represent "fairly, proportionately, and as far as possible without bias, all significant views that have been published by reliable sources." It says nothing about sources being neutral, quite obviously. (And if neutrality is your goal, adding a long quote from the hagiographic publication "Ron the Philosopher" is a strange way of going about it!) Replacing the existing content with that publication also, it seems to me, misses the point being made - that Hubbard's diaries conflict with the later stories about his travels. It's not "critics of Hubbard" who are suggesting a different account - it's Hubbard's own diaries which state that. Attack and Miller are not giving their opinion of Hubbard's travel, they are describing the contents of the diaries. There's no dispute over the accuracy of their descriptions - the diaries were a central issue in the litigation over Bare-faced Messiah and the individual quotes were claimed by the CoS to be copyright violations. Priorityman (talk) 23:19, 8 September 2012 (UTC)</div>