

# Usage of Twitter vs X to refer to the same-named platform

## Sources justification

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### 1 So What Do We Call Twitter Now Anyway?

Conger (2023) is used to support several parts of the introduction that pertain more to the actual rename than any of the underlying science, and to support the stated change in the Associated Press Stylebook (APStylebook), as I was unable to quickly find a source on the APStylebook website itself to find it. I was unwilling to buy it to prove my point. Due to its nature as a newspaper article, this was the only source I could not procure a PDF for. The Rijksuniversiteit Groningen does offer free access to students and personnel to the New York Times (NYT) however, none of the claims it supports are unreasonable, so in this one case, I felt it defensible to use it anyway. While not peer-reviewed in the traditional sense, the NYT is a known newspaper of record, and as such can be assumed reliable, especially for the facts it is used for.

### 2 Brand Presence in Digital Space

Rowley and Edmundson-Bird (2013) is used together with James Andrew Kenyon and Bodet (2018), Edelman (2010), and Keller (1993) to support the concepts and importance of branding in the introductory section, which is relevant to the context of the study, as it proves that knowing whether or not this case of rebranding is successful is important

### 3 FACT: a Framework for Analysis and Capture of Twitter Graphs

Schroeder et al. (2019) is used as the framework of choice for retrieving the data from Twitter, because of its ability to easily find tweets containing keywords which were sent at some point in time. This paper introduces it and gives a quick overview of its capabilities.

### 4 COCO: an annotated Twitter dataset of COVID-19 conspiracy theories

Langguth et al. (2023) is used as an example of a paper which carries out a much more complex variant of the work I want to do using FACT.

### References

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- Langguth, J., D. Schroeder, P. Filkuková, S. Brenner, J. Phillips, and K. Pogorelov (2023, 04). Coco: an annotated twitter dataset of covid-19 conspiracy theories. *Journal of Computational Social Science* 6, 443–484.
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