# "Bro Bro China Flies at Wills": Political Idolization in China

A Literature Review

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1. Introduction

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#### Political Idolization: Individual-level

- Media start to notice a recent phenomenon of idolizing Donald Trump. (The New York Times, 2017; The Rolling Stone, 2019; The Observer, 2020).
- This is particularly popular in China.
  - ► On Bilibili, netizens call him CHUAN Jianguo (川建國) as an imaginary Chinese spy mess the US up (The New York Times, 2020).

#### Political Idolization: Individual-level









Figure 1. Fandom-style playful supports for Mr. Trump by young netizens on Bilibili.

## Political Idolization: Country-level

- We theorize Political Idolization as a process idolizing any political entity in political discourse.
- Apart from the idolizing an individual, a country can even be idolized.
- Fandom Girls (飯圈女孩) idolizes China as "Bro Bro China" (阿中哥哥) and produces fanatic slogans in the expedition to Facebook in August 2019, in line with earlier actions by Diba (帝吧) against "HK independence".

### Political Idolization: Country-level



Figure 2. Some playful expressions during the 2019 Fandom Girls' Expedition

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# The Fandom Girls: The Real Little Pink Idolizing China

- Diba: labeled as the Little Pink, the inventor of "burst the bar" (爆吧) (Chen & Lin, 2016; Liu, 2019), and the vanguard of protestive expedition to Facebook (The Economist, 2016; Yang & Chen, 2017; Yang et al., 2017).
- However, Fandom Girls suits the label of the Little Pink more, with their pick-color boys' love origin, intensive use of anime, comic, game, novel (ACGN) elements and playful expressions to idolize China.

# The Fandom Girls: The Real Little Pink Idolizing China

- Not yet a concrete research comparing the two vectors.
- Diba Expedition in 2016 is found to argue for the superiority of China with absolute, paternalistic and hierarchical tone (Ma & Huang, 2017; Guo & Yang, 2016; Wang, 2016; Wang, 2019).
- The Fandom Girls personifies China as Bro Bro China:
  - ▶ Bro Bro China flies at wills, Chinese children fly with you (阿中哥哥勇敢飛,中華兒女永相隨).
- Fandom Girls is more related to our aim to understand Political Idolization.

### The Fandom Girls: The Real Little Pink Idolizing China

- Necessary to make a descriptive inference about how Fandom Girls differs from Diba in expressive characteristics and political idolization.
- They both retweeted the same posts (Li, 2019), so we can control the setting when comparing them.

#### Hypothesis One

The Fandom Girls tends add personified and fanatic elements in the responses to the statement of the state media than those by the Diba and is more likely to contribute to political idolization.

# Playfully Idolizing Expressions: The Impact in Political Discussion

- The research outcomes on the effect on adding playfulness in politics vary
- Ismangil (2018) observed the intensified nationalistic sentiments in online gaming environment. But Kyriakidou (2018) suggested that playful international singing contest can mitigate nationalistic sediments.
- Some warn the danger of backfire of inappropriate jokes (Kramer, 2011) or intrusion of playfulness in serious discussion (Edgerly et al., 2016).

# Playfully Idolizing Expressions: The Impact in Political Discussion

- For 2016 Diba Expedition, there are unsubstantiated claims that the heavy use of playful memes and parody can reduce extreme sentiments (Guo & Yang, 2016; Wang, Li & Wu 2016; Mao & Cai, 2017), or mitigate confrontations (China Daily, 2019; The Observer, 2019).
- However, the fanatic words and memes may be considered as intrusive and offensive. In the 2019 expedition during Anti-Elab Movement, Hong Kong netizens were antagonized by such and planned a revenge(Chen, 2019).

# Playfully Idolizing Expressions: The Impact in Political Discussion

 Without consensus, it is worth our empirical investigation in knowing whether the feminine and ACGN-toned idolizing approach of the Fandom Girls can mitigate radical sediments or will antagonize the audience.

#### Hypothesis Two

The idolized expression by the Fandom Girls are more likely to reduce the radical sentiments in online political discourse than the more patriarchal ones (as may be concluded in Hypothesis One) by the Diba, but may further stimulate extreme sentiments as compared to political expression without such expressions.

# Methodological Review

- In previous studies on the Diba, qualitative and machine enhanced methods both are used when analyzing the expedition data.
- Randomized sampling (Fang & Repnikova, 2018; Yang et al., 2017), choosing the most commented post (Yang et al., 2017), extracting repetitive comments (Wang, 2019) and calculating the word frequency and co-occurrence (Wang, 2019; Wu et al., 2019), helps to reduce the sample size and facilitate closed-up analysis in characterizing Diba.

# Methodological Review

- **Dictionary method**: easy and intuitive, heavily depends on the predefined dictionary.
- **Supervised learning**: domain-specific and easy to validate, where a model is trained to predict the remaining data.
- **Unsupervised learning**: explosive, heuristic, discovers categories and contribute to coding scheme.

# Methodological Review

 We may start with the easiest dictionary approach, further use unsupervised learning to explore the data and supervised learning to further catch the nuances of different categories.

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### Question and Answer

• Ask anything about our presentation.

Thanks for Listening:)