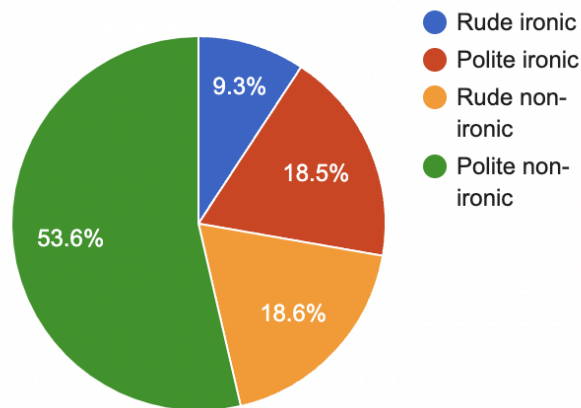


Answer distributions among participants

1. Superior-to-inferior PD scenarios

<i>Question/ answer</i>	Rude ironic	Polite ironic	Rude non-ironic	Polite non-ironic
1	3%	13%	3%	80%
2	10%	30%	7%	53%
3	4%	13%	4%	78%
4	9%	26%	0%	65%
5	14%	23%	36%	27%
6	9%	14%	55%	23%
7	10%	14%	29%	48%
8	15%	15%	15%	55%

In general:

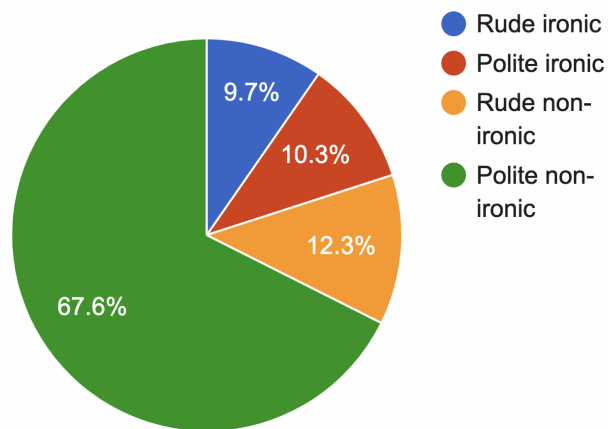


2. Inferior-to-superior PD scenarios

<i>Question/ answer</i>	Rude ironic	Polite ironic	Rude non-ironic	Polite non-ironic
1	7%	0%	7%	87%

2	9%	4%	4%	83%
3	9%	14%	5%	73%
4	0%	18%	9%	73%
5	14%	27%	5%	55%
6	19%	5%	24%	52%
7	5%	10%	35%	50%
8	15%	5%	10%	70%

In general:

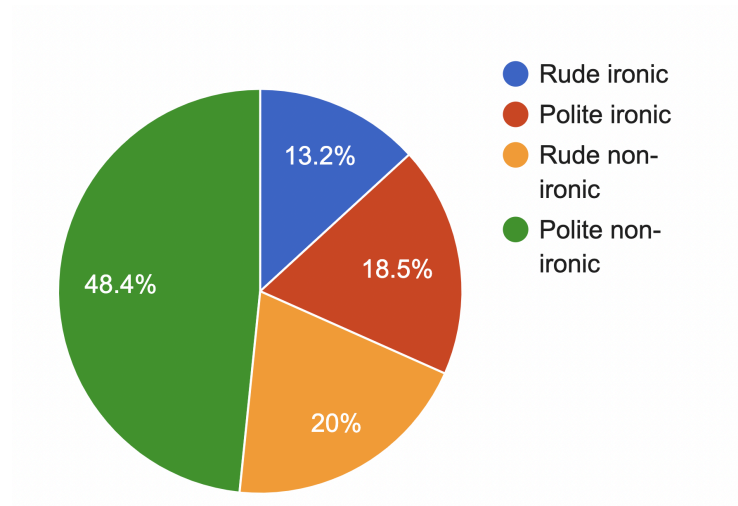


3. Equal PD scenarios

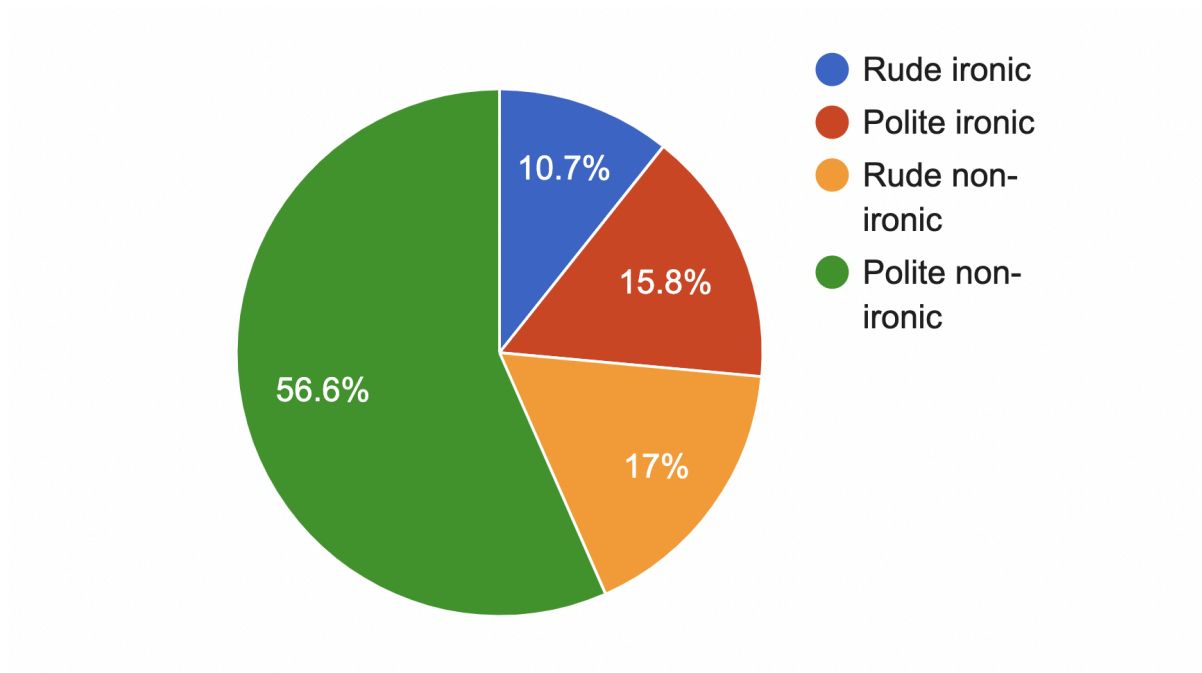
<i>Question/ answer</i>	Rude ironic	Polite ironic	Rude non-ironic	Polite non-ironic
1	13	30	3	53
2	17	7	7	70
3	9	4	26	61
4	5	27	23	45
5	9	32	9	50

6	18	18	18	45
7	24	19	48	10
8	10	10	25	55

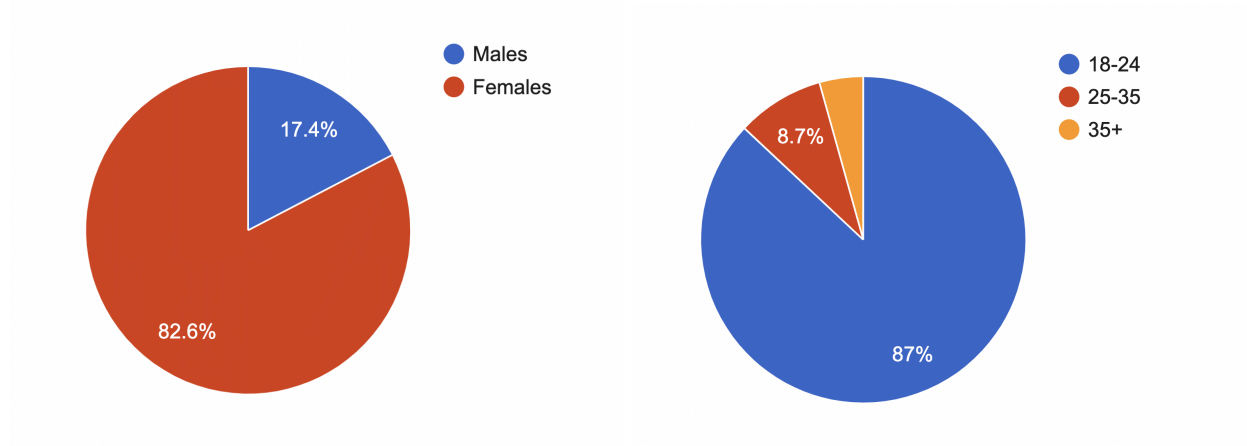
In general:



4. A general statistical summary across all three power dynamic scenarios



Gender and age distribution among participants



Interpreting the statistical analysis results

Model name	Correlation	p-value	<0.05?	z-value	> 1.96 ?	Null Hypothesis
irony_model1	age x ironic	0.00847	significant	-2.633	significant	rejected
irony_model4	age x polite	0.242	not significant	-1.17	not significant	not rejected
irony_model5	gender x ironic	0.919	not significant	0.102	not significant	not rejected
irony_model8	gender x polite	0.79	not significant	0.267	not significant	not rejected
power_d1	sup.inf x ironic	0.289	not significant	1.061	not significant	not rejected
power_d4	sup.inf x polite	0.908	not significant	-0.116	not significant	not rejected
power_d5	inf.sup x ironic	0.00103	significant	-3.284	significant	rejected
power_d8	inf.sup x polite	0.0253	significant	2.237	significant	rejected
power_d9	equal x ironic	0.0271	significant	2.211	significant	rejected
power_d12	equal x polite	0.0359	significant	-2.098	significant	rejected

- We have calculated the relationship between each variable through the Mixed Methods Model formulas on R (given in our code).
- Then we compared each p-value of each dependent-nondependent relationship calculation to 0.05, as it is the most common threshold to analyze the statistical significance of the observations. If the p-value was higher than 0.05 we would reject the null hypothesis (null hypothesis being that there is no relationship between our variables), thus confirming our prediction. Secondly, we also compared the z-values of our observation. If they were more than the module of 1.96 we would also reject the null hypothesis.
- As a result, 5 of our null hypotheses were rejected, confirming our predictions, and showing a statistical significance between our independent and dependent variables. The other 5 stood the null hypothesis, thus not confirming our predictions about the significant effect between the other independent and dependent variables.