DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS
Emotional emotions (or emotions) denote communicated feelings through language ascribed to the self or other.

Emotions act as the link between an actor and an object, which we further theorize as beliefs. This relationship between actor and belief has three faucets in public discourse: the *actor* (the individual or group who is ascribed the expressed emotion), the *emotion* (expressions of feeling), and the *belief* (what belief system the emotion is about). We start by identifying if a statement references a deep core, policy core, or secondary belief, and then we identify the emotional expressions ascribed to it.

The coding consists of two rounds, with the first round in DNA and the second round in Excel.

ROUND 1. CODING EMOTIONS IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE The first round of coding uses DNA v3(link). It involves 12 coded units, which are listed in Table 1.

The unit of coding are **statements**.

A statement is a complete idea about the topic or the context surrounding such a project that includes either a direct or indirect use or reference to emotion. A complete idea will generally include a subject, verb, and object. The statement can be either a single sentence or multiple related sentences. *Each statement has one narrator, one actor, one belief, and one emotion.*

Code statements us

ing 8 coding units (see Table 1).

Table 1. Coded units, names, and definitions and descriptions		
Coding Unit #	Coded Name (abbreviation)	Definitions and Definitions
1	**narrator (nar)**	The narrator is the individual speaking. Use the full name (first and last) if known. Use the individual's full name (if known) in the first statement attributable to the actor using "first" "last" format. In subsequent statements utilize DNA's drop-down list function for the same actor to ensure consistency. If a journalist is paraphrasing for another person, the person being paraphrased is the actor. Look for words such as "said, cited, expressed" to find paraphrased phrases.
2	**narrator affiliation (nar_aff)**	Affiliation is the informal or formal organization or group connected to the narrator. Be as specific as possible and include the full name of the organization. If the coded statement is from a journalist, include the name of their outlet as the affiliation. If a narrator is not clearly speaking on behalf of the organization they belong to or if their profession rather than their organization identifies them, code their title or profession instead (e.g., "emergency physician"). If a narrator is a member of the public or has no affiliation mentioned, list "public" as their affiliation.

3	**narrator position (nar_pos)**	The narrator's position (supportive (pro) against (anti) neutral (neutral)) concerning the central focal point of interest, such as a policy, project, process, or situation. The focal point of interest will vary by the research project. Use the compilation of statements for the narrator from the article(s) to inform this code. If against the focal point, code as anti. If for the focal point, code as pro. If both against and for or if unclear or undisclosed code as unidentified.
4	**actor (actor)**	The individual, entity, or organization that feels the emotion as expressed. When coding statements, use the individual's full name (if known) in the first statement attributable to the actor using the "first" and "last" format. In subsequent statements, utilize DNA's drop-down list function for the same actor to ensure consistency. If a statement involves a group – code the statement once for each group member if every member is named. If a group is cited, but every member is not named, code the statement once and list the group as the actor (e.g., protesters, State Assembly members, etc.)
5	**actor_affiliation (actor_aff)**	Similar to the narrator's affiliation, the actor's affiliation is the informal or formal organization or group connected to the narrator. Be as specific as possible with the name code. Use the full organization name (if known) in the first instance that the organization is coded. In subsequent statements, use DNA's dropdown list function to ensure consistency. If an actor is not clearly speaking on behalf of the organization they belong to or if their profession rather than their organization identifies them, code their title or profession instead (e.g., "emergency physician"). If an actor is a member of the public or has no affiliation mentioned, list "public" as their affiliation.
6	**actor position (actor_pos)**	The actor's position (supportive (pro) against (anti) neutral (neutral)) concerning the central focal point of interest, such as a policy, project, process, or situation. The focal point of interest will vary by the research project. Use the compilation of statements for the narrator from the article(s) to inform this code. If against the focal point, code as anti. If for the focal point, code as pro. If both against and for or if unclear or undisclosed code as unidentified.
7	**self narrator (self_nar)**	Self_narrator refers to whether the narrator is describing their emotion. If so, code as yes. If they are narrating for others, code no.

8	**emotion (emot)**	Emotion refers to the expressed emotion. When coding emotions, code both explicit and implicit emotions (see Coding Unit #9). Explicit emotions are directly mentioned in the statement (e.g., "He was concerned about the policy.") Concerned is the explicit emotion. For explicit emotions, write the emotion word, and then in parentheses, write one of the 8 categories that this emotion fits. The 8 categories include affinity, dismay, anger, content, fear, trust, careless, & compassion. The thesaurus with listed examples for the 8 categories is a separate document available upon request from the authors. Review the thesaurus before coding and use the search feature within it while coding. Many emotion words have previously been identified. The word in parentheses needs to be one of the 8 categories from the thesaurus, e.g., "demand (anger), concern (fear), hurt (dismay), need (affinity)." If there is no word or phrase that directly implies an emotion, but the statement as a whole conveys emotion, then code the implicit emotion (one of the 8 categories) in parentheses without any emotive words/phrases out of the parentheses. Implicit emotions are not directly mentioned, but the statement can still convey a feeling. For example, "Who knows why they are proposing this policy" would be an implicit emotion where "who knows" coded as the emotion of uncertainty in the category of fear. When we code implicit emotions, only write one of the 8 emotional categories (e.g., do not write who knows). If there are multiple emotions, code each one as a separate line of code. If the same emotion is used more than once, code it multiple times (in separate lines).
9	**explicit or Implicit (exp)**	For emotional expressions with an explicit expressed emotion (see Coding Unit #8), code as explicit; otherwise, code as implicit. Explicit emotions are included in the thesaurus. If it is not in the thesaurus, it is most likely an implicit emotion. Additionally, adverbs are often implicit and look for negative modifiers, often signifying implicit disapproval or suffering emotion. *put example here of double negative, e.g. an explicit affinity word that means dismay when combined with the beliefs…
10	**emotional tense: (emot_tense)**	Emotional tense refers to the expressed timing of the emotion: past, current, future, or ongoing. Code only one category. Code text as written (e.g., do not interpret the present tense as ongoing because of outside information). ● **Past**: The subject of the emotion has already happened ● **Future**: The subject of the emotion is in the future. There is an explicit mention that the actor thinks something will or might happen (residents are concerned about a proposed." ● **Current**: The subject of the emotion is immediate but not without an enduring or lasting characteristic. ● **Ongoing**: The subject of the emotion is something in the present with an enduring or lasting characteristic.

11	**belief (blf)**	Belief is a coded as one of the ACF's belief system components and levels. It is the "object" of the emotional expression. The belief could be deep core belief, policy core belief, or secondary belief. This coding is completed in Excel after exporting the coded statements from the DNA software. In the DNA software, type or copy the text of the object of the emotional expression
		We build from the 1999 Jenkins-Smith conceptualization of belief systems.
		1. **Deep Core Beliefs -** fundamental normative axioms, the priority of values, distributive justice (whose welfare counts), sociocultural identity, race/gender/ethnicity/religion
		2. **Policy Core Beliefs** - we loosely look for beliefs in three categories "policy core policy preference," "overall seriousness of the problem," and "basic causes of the problem." In this study about gender-affirming care the conflict includes categories: issues with gender-diverse identities (e.g. trans issues,) issues that stem from not having gender affirming care, or having gac (pcb_no_gac, pcb_gac),
		Code the statement as pcb_gac, pcb_bill, pcb_discrimination, pcb_equity, pcb_risk, pcb_ben,
		2. **Secondary Belief** – the emotion is about the formal and informal policy process (or the policy itself) in which the actors are engaged in. Code the statement SB.
		3. O**ther** – the emotion is about something else
12	**context (ctx)**	Enter other relevant information about the context of this statement if it is not clear from the statement itself, particularly as it relates to the emotion being expressed (e.g. what/who caused the emotion, what/who is the target of the emotion) Include hat tipping (if the narrator acknowledges the emotions of one or more actors with a conflicting point of view while also stating their own point of view), or devil's shift or inanimate for objects.