**2019/6/17 14:00 -15:30**

**2019/6/18 15:40 -16:30**

**遵从自然规律，明确的框架，积极解决问题**

**2019/6/19 17:40 - 18:30**

**写成文字，你有米**

**Variables-X：积极事件**

**Variables-Y：压力**（已验证：ref1，2，3）

**假设H1：积极事件对压力具有缓解作用，使压力强度降低，压力持续时间变短**

**假设 H2：积极事件对压力具有缓解作用，使用户对压力主题的谈论减少**

Study1：学校规划积极事件对青少年压力的缓解作用

Method：Frequency

1. 压力强度下降，压力区间变短

（H1：积极事件使压力强度-平均/累积-下降，压力持续时间变短）

1. 谈论学业相关词汇减少（H2：主题词减少，主题词比例下降）
2. 总结：case study初步验证了1. 通过微博可以观察到积极事件对压力的缓解作用，这一途径是可靠的；2.这是对于特定已知事件的观察，如何自动感知到积极事件

(测量并验证X：Study2，基于微博抽取积极事件和影响区间）

**假设H3：积极事件的缓解作用在微博三方面有关联：发博行为，微博压力强度，微博语义**

1）（发博频率，有压力的发博频率，积极的发博频率，原创微博的发博频率）

**H3-1：有压力的用户倾向于发布更多的压力微博和原创微博，更少的积极微博**

2）（压力级别，压力区间长度，压力方差，压力峰值）

**H3-2: 积极事件使得压力强度下降，区间变短 (study1)**

3）（积极情绪词频率，积极事件主题词频率，自我描述词频率；压力情绪词频率，

压力事件主题词频率）

**H3-3：经历积极事件的用户倾向于谈论更多积极事件相关词汇以及自我描述词汇；更少压力相关词汇**

Method：quantify impact（是否显著-Study3 knn）

**假设H4: 积极事件的缓解作用产生于前后两个方面**

**H4-1: 积极事件使青少年在压力事件发生后迅速恢复；**

**H4-2：积极事件使青少年在压力事件发生时压力波动幅度下降**

Method：temporal order (大小关系-Study3 t-test)

Study4-explore：融合积极事件影响，更准确predict future stress

**解决问题**：积极事件的缓解作用和微博行为存在潜在关联关系 X->Y (Z1,Z2,Z3)

**意义**：1）解决传统方法不能及时连续检测的问题

2）对积极事件压力缓解作用的新假设-验证：stress-buffer和微博表现具有关联，

且作用于区间的前后两方面

3）上述假设成立，根据发布微博可提取积极事件，并对压力缓解情况做预测

**假设的写法：**

People with higher intensity of stressful life events tend to …

The intensity of stressful life events is a) positively related to .., and b) negatively related to …

Thus, we test the following hypothesis:

Thus, our assumption, based on this theoretical framework, is that Facebook use can lead to depression when it triggers the feeling of envy among users.

**Ground原则：**

1. ~~X, Y, 必须是准确的；~~
2. ~~在此基础上的假设只需要数据结果，不需要人来参与~~

**Work to do**

1. ~~逻辑框架梳理~~
   1. ~~你做了什么~~
   2. ~~转换成心理学的套路 🡪 相当于验证了什么~~
   3. ~~就用直白的话，先别包装~~
2. Reference：variables相关
3. ~~可以看看别人的框架（已有的几篇），但是不要被限制住~~

**Tips**

1. psychological stress直接改成stress
2. ~~基于已有的改~~
3. 你的研究应该是一句话（结构化，术语）可以概括出来的
4. 你可以在传统框架下，加入你的东西；
5. 没什么不好下手的。都是按照一个基本结构来写的。简洁明快清晰。
6. 要有起始句，是一个推断/结论，比如：

The link between Facebook use and depression among college students is starting to attract scholarly attention, but scholars disagree about the nature of the relationships. 然后开始讲几个study。The present study aims to contribute to this growing area of important research by examining whether or not heavy Facebook use leads to depression among college students.

Thus, though the literature hints at a dynamic among Facebook network size, perceived social support, and psychological well-being, the nature of these relationships is still unclear.

1. Research Methodology板块第一部分为：Research model或者Research procedure，突出你的model或者整个流程（尤其是自动抽取+假设验证+预测相结合的三个模块）
2. 你要不要单独写一个Hypothesis-test的模块出来(参考原paper)
3. 传统写法-paper1
   1. Introduction半页
   2. Literature介绍各个变量及相关工作(variables/即X,Y)
   3. Method = (sample, variables/即measures/即X,Y)
   4. Results = (RQ1 asked, H2 predict, H3 predict, Finally RQ3 asked)
   5. Discussion = (First, we found that..; Second, we found that..; Third, we found..)
4. 传统写法-paper2
   1. Introduction
   2. Background = (variable X, variable Y)
   3. Current study = (This study.. To summarize, the following hypothesis were tested.)
   4. Method = (Participants, Measures (questionnaire, SNS indicator))
   5. Results = (The correlations between X and Y1; The relationship between X and Y2; X and Y: the eliminating role of S (Introduction, Hypothesis1, Hypothesis2))

Results的开头是 Pearson correlations between self-esteem and each personality were first tested.

Results = (4.1 Hypothesis testing + 4.2 Predicting depression and satisfaction)

其实你假设验证的只有两个方面：**1）3组SNS indicators (KNN); 2) 前后影响 (t-test)**

Study 1算X1->Y，即学校规划积极事件对青少年微博压力的缓解作用；

在此基础上，X2->Y1,2,3，以及X2 -> Y(pre,post)

Study 4算 explore

1. 你的结构
   1. Introduction
   2. Background = (Positive events X, Stress Y, X->Y, SNS indicators of Stress Y1,2,3)
   3. Current study (This study.. To summarize, the following hypothesis were tested)

+ frame work简图

* 1. Study1: Relationship between scheduled positive events and teen’s SNS stress
     1. Method = (Participants, Measures (X scheduled positive events, Y [stress, topic]))
     2. Results = (H1; H2)
  2. Study2: Relationships between positive events and SNS stress indicators
     1. Measures-X: Automatically detecting positive events
     2. Measures-Y: SNS indicators
     3. Model-1: KNN
     4. Result-1: Correlation between positive events and SNS stress indicators
     5. Model-2: t-test
     6. Result-2: Whether positive relieve monotonic negative effect and the monotonic positive effect on SNS stress indicators