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Who we target and how we feel:

A computational analysis of outgroups and emotions in affective polarization

Abstract: Affective polarization is documented to be on the rise and affecting democracies around the world. Rooted in social identity theory, affective polarization is understood as increasing negative feelings towards one's outgroup, usually considered to be people supporting opposing parties. However, this understanding is based on survey measures that predetermine the outgroup and do not provide insight into which specific emotions are experienced beyond simply negative ones, raising the question of who the outgroup is in reality and which discrete emotions are expressed towards this outgroup. We address these questions by analyzing over 21,000 Reddit posts through natural language processing with an LLM. We find that the main focus of negative feelings, i.e. the outgroup, is party elites rather than partisans, revealing a need for greater scholarly attention to vertical affective polarization directed at elites rather than horizontal polarization directed at fellow citizens. Moreover, we find that the most frequently expressed emotion towards this outgroup is disapproval. Our insights contribute to a deeper, more nuanced understanding of affective polarization.

Keywords: Affective Polarization; Social Identity; Emotions; Large Language Models; Natural Language Processing

1. Introduction

Democracies around the world have in recent years become affected by a new type of polarization that has caught the interest of many social science scholars: affective polarization. While polarization generally refers to the distance between citizens' policy positions, *affective* polarization is commonly understood in the literature as the tendency of citizens who support opposing parties to *dislike* each other [12]. This antipathy has negative consequences for societies, as it can lead to an erosion of social cohesion and democratic norms and encourage dehumanization, discrimination and even political violence [2,7].

To explain the phenomenon of affective polarization, scholars have historically drawn on *social identity theory*. According to Tajfel's [17] foundational work, people distinguish between their ingroup and outgroup based on shared characteristics and develop positive feelings towards the former, and most likely, negative feelings towards the latter. In affective polarization research, the outgroup that people increasingly dislike is usually considered to consist of people supporting the opposing party or parties [12,13]

However, as Bakker and Lelkes [1] point out, the definition of affective polarization and its outgroup is based on existing survey measures rather than the other way around, i.e. carefully developing a concept and *then* finding appropriate measures. Specifically, the definition stems from the American National Election Study's (ANES) so-called 'feeling thermometer' survey question. This question asks respondents to rate their feelings towards certain parties or people who support these parties on a scale ranging from cold or negative (0) to warm or positive (100) [12]. This reversed process of concept development begs the question of whether the outgroup that people have increasingly negative feelings towards really is the 'out-party', or perhaps a different group. The feeling thermometer – the most widely used measure of affective polarization – predetermines the outgroup to be out-party partisans without providing an opportunity to find out if this is the case in reality.

Moreover, a second limitation of survey measures like the feeling thermometer is that they do not provide insight into which specific emotions affectively polarized people feel towards their outgroup, beyond simply cold or negative ones. Yet, knowing which specific emotions are behind a more general negative evaluation of an outgroup would be highly informative, since different emotions can lead to different behavior [16]. For instance, anger and hope lead to political action [3], whereas anxiety or fear provoke information-seeking and political learning [19,20].

In this paper, we aim to address these limitations of survey research by analyzing over 21,000 Reddit posts in left- and right-leaning political subreddits with the use of a Large Language Model (LLM), identifying who is considered the outgroup and which specific emotions are expressed towards this outgroup. The rich data in combination with the usage of the LLM enables a deeper understanding of how affective polarization manifests itself in reality, adding complexity and nuance to the account

retrieved from survey research. In this way, we aim to contribute to a more comprehensive definition of affective polarization.

In the next section, we will briefly review relevant literature and discuss the theoretical background of our study. In the following section, the methodology is discussed in more detail, after which we present our results. Finally, the implications of our findings for the study of affective polarization are discussed.

2. Background

2.1 Outgroups

Our research is rooted in social identity theory, which argues that people are quick to make ingroup/outgroup distinctions, even based on trivial shared characteristics [17]. In affective polarization, most scholars assume the outgroup to be based on identification with a political party [12]. Following this view, many argue that partisan identity is becoming more dominant and ‘absorbing’ other social identities, such as those based on race or class [11].

These arguments are mostly based on the two-party system context of the United States, where most affective polarization research is done. In multi-party contexts, however, the divide between ‘in-party’ and ‘out-party’ is not as clear-cut. Research has found that in such contexts, negative feelings towards other citizens increase with ideological distance rather than partisanship [7]. This finding discredits the argument of partisanship as the most dominant social identity.

Moreover, some studies measure affective polarization with feeling thermometers about parties generally rather than partisans specifically [22]. This may lead respondents to evaluate party leaders instead of voters. Although these evaluations are related, they are not perfectly correlated [6]. Therefore, Harteveld et al. [22] distinguish between vertical affective polarization, directed at parties and their elites, and horizontal affective polarization, directed at fellow citizens.

Due to the explanatory nature of our study, we do not formulate formal hypotheses but expectations based on the dominant tendencies in existing literature. Since the majority of affective polarization research considers the outgroup to be rooted in partisanship, our first expectation is that *the outgroup in affective polarization is out-party partisans*.

2.2 Emotions

Political psychology research argues that politics is ‘affective’: emotions play a central role in politics [1,23]. However, despite affective polarization essentially concerning *affect*, emotions are not studied as much in this literature. Still, some work is relevant to our objective of discovering which specific emotions are experienced by affectively polarized individuals. For instance, Renström et al. [15] found that anger increases affective polarization while fear does not. This implies that anger may be a

prominent emotion in affective polarization. Similarly, Versteegen [21] conducted interviews with German radical right supporters and found that one of the most dominant emotions expressed in relation to these supporters' outgroup was anger. Additionally, Berntzen et al. [2] found that people are more willing to escalate into extreme behavior such as intolerance when the political outgroup provokes fear, anger and especially disgust in them. This shows that people tend to experience these emotions towards the outgroup. Based on these findings, our second expectation is that *affectively polarized individuals feel anger, fear and disgust towards the outgroup*.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data

The data for this study comes from 19 conservative- and liberal-leaning subreddits, such as alltheleft, conservatives, liberal and republican. We combined two datasets that were scraped by Kaggle.com users. The first dataset contains 12,324 posts covering the time span from January 2009 until March 2022. The second dataset contains 8,416 posts over the period from July 2024 until February 2025.

We decided to incorporate Reddit data in our research for several reasons. Reddit data provides a high-n sample without the need to establish a survey or conduct external research, making it highly convenient and efficient. Reddit data is also innately high in ecological validity as it consists of organic data posted online by people interested in politics without the coercion of researcher or survey bias, making the findings highly generalizable. Furthermore, the combination of using Reddit data with an LLM may provide unique insights into the specific emotions which are expressed beyond the feeling thermometers' warm and cold feelings, as well as accurately capture who is considered the outgroup in affective polarization based on real-world data.

3.2 Method and Operationalization

We used a combination of two Large Language Models (LLMs), OpenAI GPT-4.1 and OpenAI GPT-4.1 mini, to perform natural language processing of the data. We engineered our prompt for the model to answer two classifications of each analyzed Reddit post: one classifying the outgroup at which the post is directed, and one classifying the emotion(s) expressed in the post.

For our outgroup categorization process, we asked the GPT-4.1 mini to freely, inductively identify the outgroup in a random sample of 2000 Reddit posts from our data. (view Appendix A). After several trials, the LLM initially generated a total output of 79 unique outgroups. GPT-4.1 was subsequently implemented to sort these 79 outgroups into 20 general categories, specifying that these categories need to be theoretically and conceptually coherent (view Appendix B). Then, through human-AI collaboration, we qualitatively checked and modified these 20 categories for coherence and theoretical soundness. Finally, we arrived at 19 outgroup categories, and an additional 'No outgroup' and 'Other' category (see Table 1).

Table 1. Outgroup Categories and Examples

Outgroup Category	Description / Examples
Economic Elites	Examples: "Wealthy elites", "Billionaires", "Top 1%"
Corporate Entities	Examples: "Mega corporations", "Pharmaceutical companies"
Media Entities	Examples: "Mainstream news outlets", "FOX News"
Republican Party Supporters	Examples: "Trump supporters", "MAGA crowd", "Utah Republicans"
Democratic Party Supporters	Examples: "Biden supporters", "DNC Democrats", "Florida Democrats"
Far-Right Individuals	Examples: "Far-right conservatives", "Alt-Right individuals", "KKK supporters"
Far-Left Individuals	Examples: "Marxists", "Communists/Marxist-Leninists"
Government Entities	Examples: "U.S. government", "Federal employees", "Government officials"
Nationalists	Examples: "Nationalists", "Christian Nationalists"
Immigrants	Examples: "Undocumented immigrants", "Illegal migrants"
Ideological Conservatives	Non-party conservatives. Examples: "Moderate conservatives", "Capitalists"
Ideological Liberals	Non-party liberals. Examples: "Liberals", "Progressives"
Republican Party Elites	Leadership and officials. Examples: "Donald Trump", "Trump Administration"
Democratic Party Elites	Leadership and officials. Examples: "Biden", "Biden Administration"
Law Enforcement Entities	Examples: "US police", "ICE", "Immigration enforcement agents"
Demographic Groups	Examples: "Women", "Black people", "Queers", "Poor people"
Religious Groups	Examples: "Religious conservatives", "Conservative Christians"
Social and Economic Activists	Examples: "UBI supporters", "Antiwork movement", "Climate alarmists"
Conspiracy Theorists	Examples: "QAnon supporters", "Anti-vaccine individuals"
No outgroup	No outgroup is present
Other	Outgroup does not fit listed categories

To identify the specific emotions expressed towards the outgroup, we asked the LLM to categorize every Reddit post in which an outgroup was identified with a discrete emotion based on an established set of emotions (see Table 2). This set of emotions was taken from the “GoEmotions” dataset created by Demzsky et al. [5], which was generated specifically to detect emotions on Reddit posts and comments.

Table 2. *Emotion categories*

Emotion Categories
Neutral
Admiration
Amusement
Anger
Annoyance
Approval
Caring
Confusion
Curiosity
Desire
Disappointment
Disapproval
Disgust
Embarrassment
Excitement
Fear
Gratitude
Grief
Joy
Love
Nervousness
Optimism
Pride
Realization
Relief
Remorse
Sadness
Surprise

Subsequently, we implemented the LLM to deductively code data sample according to the outgroup and emotion categories we developed. For the process of creating the final prompt, we went through several iterations of trials, as well as a lot of refining and fine-tuning to make the prompt as specific as possible for the LLM to work accurately [18]. For example, in an early version of our prompt, the LLM sometimes just identified the primarily mentioned group in the post as the outgroup, even if this was not an outgroup; this resulted in the need to further specify what an outgroup is. We also had to strongly specify for the results for each post to contain exactly one outgroup and one emotion from the list. The final prompt resolved most of the conceptual and technical issues we had (view Appendix C). Additionally, we performed a round of human validation of the coding, blind coding a random sample of 50 posts and comparing our results with the LLM’s findings. This comparison found an agreement of 80% (view appendix D).

We will discuss the overall frequencies of outgroups and emotions, as well as the distribution of emotions per outgroup, in our results.

3.3 Ethics

Due to the large n of our data sample, it is impossible to obtain consent from all the Reddit users whose posts we analyzed. To safeguard anonymity for these users, we have deleted personal information such as usernames from the data, and only the title, text, and subreddit origin data remains in our final processed dataset. This is especially important as OpenAI collects all the data it receives to improve its LLMs, meaning that sensitive and confidential information must not be included in our data [18]. Although a majority of these posts only discuss concurrent political events, figures, or groups without discussing any personal information, we did our best to manually check and remove personally identifying information, ensuring true anonymity as much as humanly possible. Lastly, ChatGPT's energy usage and negative environmental impact has also been noted in our research. We predominantly implemented GPT-4.1 mini in our study to decrease both financial costs and energy usage, only using GPT-4.1 when necessary (such as categorizing the outgroups).

4. Results

4.1 Outgroups

First, we calculated the frequency distribution of the identified outgroups. Of the original 21,644 analyzed Reddit posts, a final sample of 13,648 posts were targeted towards an outgroup. For the first two frequency distributions, we decided to create three merged non-directional groups (party elites, partisans and ideological groups) based on their directional groups (e.g. democratic/conservative party elites, democratic/conservative party supporters, ideological conservatives/liberals and far-right/far-left individuals), doing so to look at their general trends before analyzing the effect of political affiliation later on.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of outgroup categories in our sample, with the overwhelmingly dominant outgroup being party elites (27.9%), followed by government entities (13.2 %), partisans (12.4%) and economic elites (10.3 %). Thus, our expectation that the main outgroup would be partisans is not met. There was also a relatively large proportion of the outgroups (9.1%) classified as ‘Other’. This may be partially due to the limitations of the LLM in applying the outgroup categories to a non-American setting. For example, since the majority of the Reddit posts discusses American politics, the LLM wrongly interpreted “Russian Government Entities” as “Other” instead of “Government Entities”. Three out of the top four outgroup categories (Party Elites, Government Entities and Economic Elites) take up 50.6% of the sample and are all authority groups. This suggests that political discourse on Reddit is heavily targeted towards elites and figures of power rather than ordinary citizens such as partisans and ideological groups.

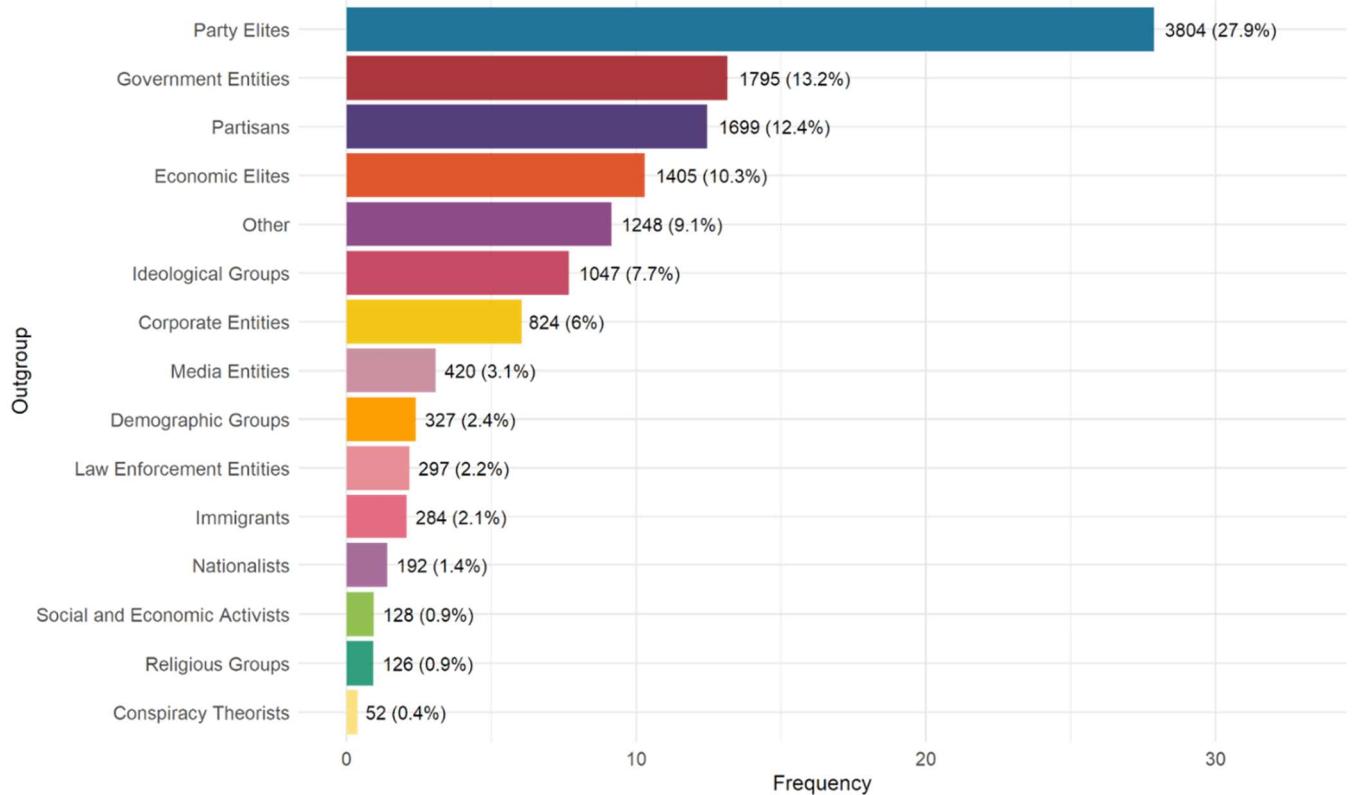


Figure 1. Distribution of Outgroup Categories in Sample ($n = 13,648$)

4.2 Emotions

Second, we calculated the frequency distribution of the emotions identified in our data. Figure 2 shows that disapproval is the most dominant emotion expressed with 30.6%, almost double that of our second highest emotion group (neutral, 16.3 %). There are several possible reasons for why disapproval is identified very frequently by the LLM. First, it is the emotion that can be most easily identified if more specific negative sentiments such as anger or disgust are not present in posts. This dominant proportion of disapproval may also be due to limitations concerning the GPT model and the selection of emotions, which will be touched upon in the discussion. After neutral, anger (12.1%), disgust (8.5%), and fear (6.8%) are the emotions with the highest frequencies. The last 6 emotions shown in Figure 2 (embarrassment, relief, grief, gratitude, remorse, realization) were identified no more than 10 times. Overall, much more negative than positive emotions were expressed towards the outgroup.

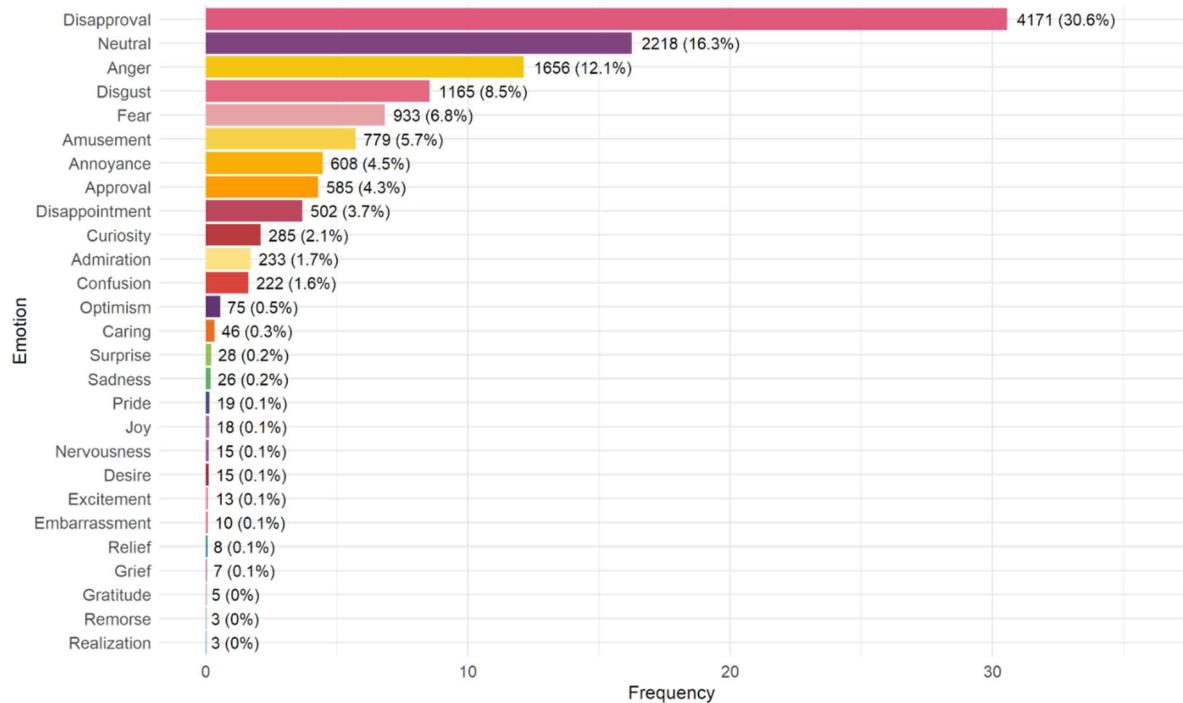


Figure 2. Distribution of Emotion Categories in Sample ($n = 13,648$)

4.3 Emotions per outgroup

Figure 3 represents a heatmap showing the proportion of each emotion per outgroup category.

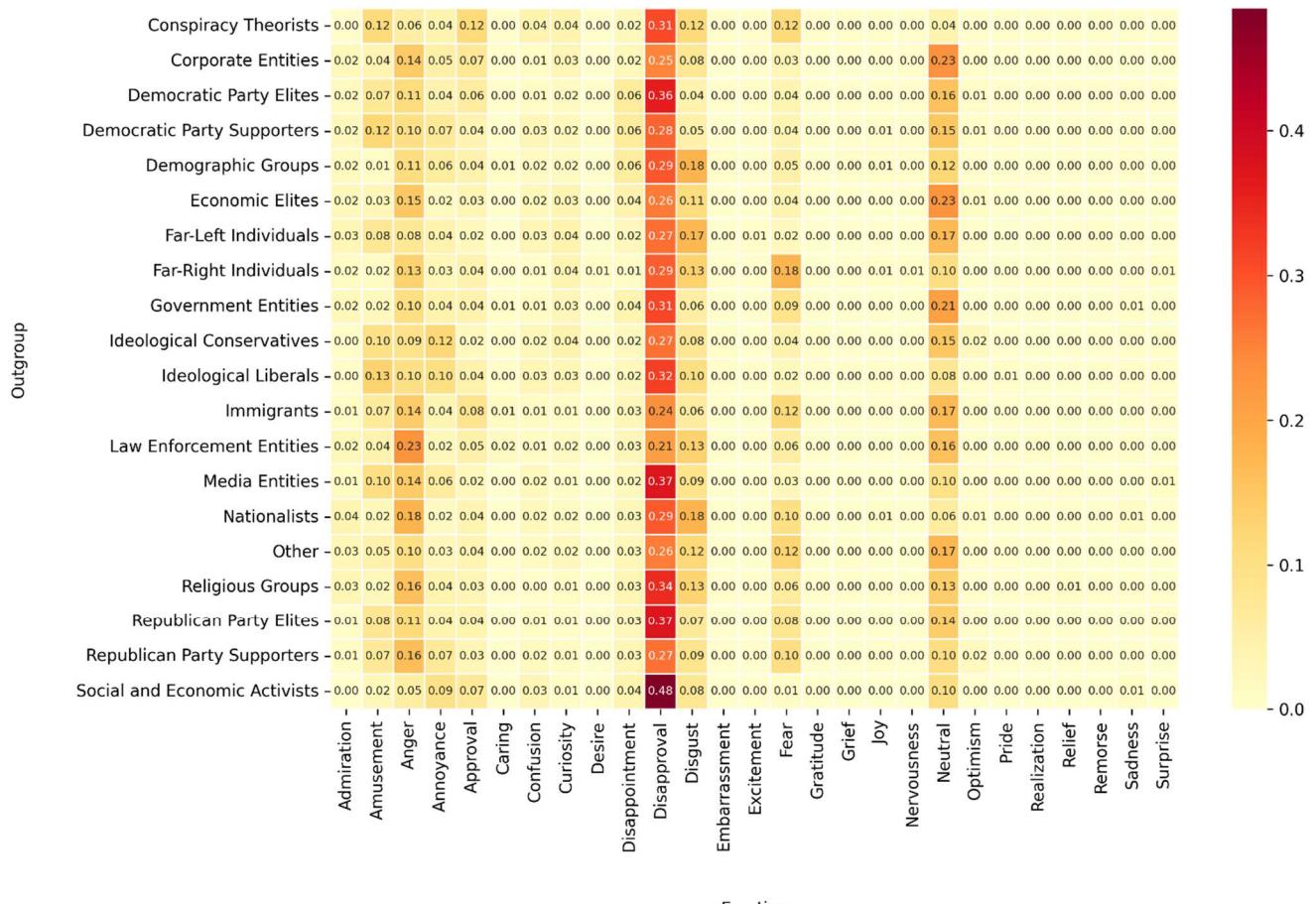


Figure 3. Normalized Heatmap of Emotions Distribution per Outgroup in Sample ($n = 13,648$)

The theme of relatively muted emotional diversity highlighted in our previous sections is re-emphasized again here. Disapproval is the most dominant emotion identified for all outgroups, with the exception of Law Enforcement Entities, where anger is the dominant emotion. Neutral is again a very frequent emotion across most outgroups, although not the second-most frequent emotion for all. Disapproval is especially high when Reddit users target social and economic activists (0.48, a 0.11-point difference from the second highest outgroup). After disapproval and neutral, disgust and anger are also high across many outgroups, with anger identified the most when targeting law enforcement entities (0.23) and nationalists (0.18) and disgust having the highest proportion when addressing nationalists (0.18), demographic groups (0.18), and far-left individuals (0.17).

Considering Figure 4, it is also observable that partisan and ideological groups have different emotional distribution tendencies based on their political affiliation. Left-leaning groups are met with more amusement, whereas the far-right is met with a much higher proportion of fear. An interesting observation is that there is a higher proportion of anger targeted towards Republican partisans compared to Republican party elites, and that only extreme ideological groups (far-left and far-right) have a high proportion of disgust compared to other ideological and partisan outgroups.

Our expectation that anger, fear and disgust would be the emotions expressed towards the outgroup has been somewhat confirmed, since anger, disgust and fear are in the top five emotions overall and across many groups, but disapproval and neutral are more frequent.

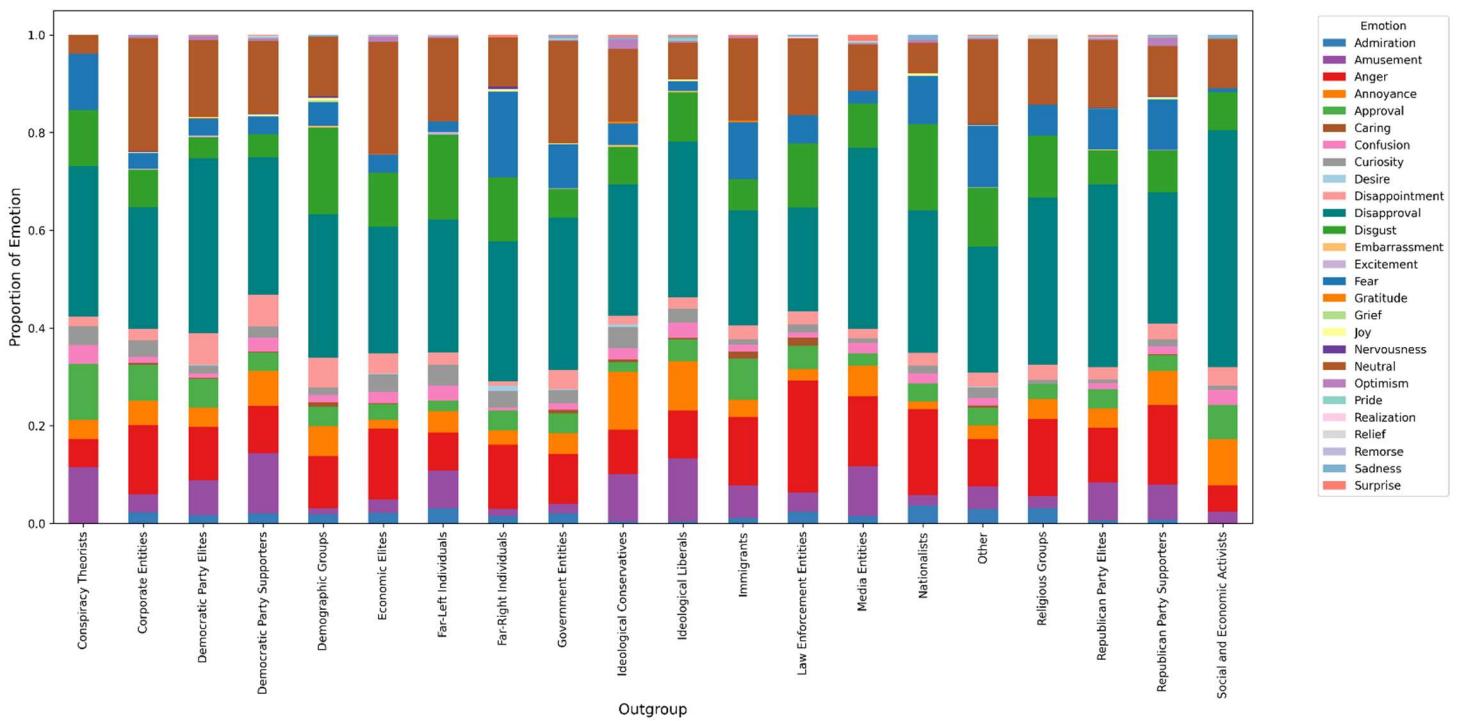


Figure 4. Normalized Stacked Bar Chart of Emotions Distribution per Outgroup in Sample ($n = 13,648$)

5. Discussion and Conclusion

In this study we investigated who the focus of the negative feelings in affective polarization are, and which specific emotions are behind these negative feelings, addressing limitations of widely used survey measures. By identifying outgroup and emotion categories in Reddit posts, we found that the most prominent outgroup consists of party elites and that the most prominent emotion expressed is disapproval.

The finding that party elites are the most prominent outgroup contradicts the dominant understanding of affective polarization as antipathy between partisans. This implies that vertical rather than horizontal affective polarization deserves more attention in the literature, especially considering the fact that three out of the four most prominent outgroups in our data are elites instead of ordinary citizens. Asking respondents to rate partisans in a survey might overestimate horizontal affective polarization. Based on our findings, we agree with Harteveld et al. [22] and Röllicke [16] in the need for a clearer distinction between horizontal and vertical polarization, but we add to this a plea to devote more attention to the latter. While critical evaluations of political elites are of course a typical aspect of politics, our analysis specifically identifies *outgroups*, meaning that the outgroup ‘party elites’ represents only elites of the opposing party. When people see such elites as an outgroup and develop negative feelings towards them, this can have political consequences such as decreased political trust. Since we have only focused on the outgroup, future research could investigate if and to what extent people have positive feelings towards in-party elites and whether this has consequences such as a lack of criticism or a glorification of in-party elites.

Regarding emotions, the most frequently expressed emotion overall is disapproval. Disapproval is rarely analyzed in political psychology research, in contrast to emotions like anger, disgust and fear. Anger and disgust are the most frequently expressed emotions after disapproval and ‘neutral’ and have been found specifically to lead to problematic behavior such as radical-right voting and intolerance [2,20]. However, these emotions are not as dominant as disapproval, which could be seen as a milder emotion. This suggests that the political and societal consequences of affective polarization might be overestimated.

When analyzing emotions per outgroup, no large differences between the most dominant outgroups were found. This indicates that emotions in affective polarization are unique to the phenomenon itself instead of specific groups. An exception is the finding that Republican partisans seem to be targeted more with anger than Republican party elites, towards whom disapproval is more often expressed. With the negative behavioral consequences of anger in mind, this is in line with the argument of Harteveld [7] that horizontal affective polarization is more concerning than vertical polarization.

Some limitations of our research need to be considered when drawing conclusions based on our findings. First, due to our limited budget and time constraints, we relied on a less robust and reliable GPT model (4.1 mini) than we would have liked (4.1), which resulted in an 80 percent coding accuracy

during validation. Furthermore, the extremely low proportion of the 6 least frequent emotions suggests that GPT-4.1 mini struggled in analyzing more complicated emotions. Future research could replicate our study with a more powerful LLM to increase the reliability and validity of results. Moreover, the English-language subreddits that we analyzed are mostly focused on the US, a two-party system. A more extensive dataset beyond Reddit may enable the analysis of political posts that cover a multi-party context, potentially leading to different insights and results [7]. It is also possible that political sorting impacts our data, as ideologically homogenous subreddits might mirror echo chambers.

Finally, our emotion categories are based on the framework developed by Demzsky et al. [5] as this framework was specified to Reddit posts. This framework, however, is quite emotionally complicated and varied. A large portion of the data sample were very short posts, and even if some negative sentiment was expressed, it is hard to analyze it as anything beyond disapproval. Using a smaller sample of less posts but with richer and more expressive posts may give us insight on a more diverse distribution of emotions among subgroups. Additionally, when substituting this framework by another widely used one such as that of Cowen and Keltner [4], which does not include disapproval, it could be interesting to see which emotion would replace disapproval as the most dominant emotion.

Despite these limitations, our study provides some initial insight into the relevance of vertical affective polarization and the specific emotions expressed towards the outgroup. In this way, we contribute to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of affective polarization.

6. Acknowledgement

ChatGPT and the GPT APIs were hugely helpful and important to this project. As discussed in our methodology section, our entire research hinges around the usage of LLMs such as GPT-4.1 and GPT-4.1 mini for textual analysis. Furthermore, ChatGPT was extremely useful in programming and generating the codes to run our LLM analysis on Visual Studio Code; it was also instrumental in helping to create data tables in LaTeX and graphs and charts in Python and R. Overall, ChatGPT helped us significantly with this project, throughout various steps on the way.

The data and code used in this project were uploaded to our GitHub Repository:

<https://github.com/huy-phm/cssaproj>

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Response to Peer-Reviews

First, we would like to thank both reviewers for the time they invested in reviewing our paper and for their valuable insights. We shortly describe each comment and explain how we incorporated them.

Both reviewers suggested we adjust our title to be more specific and compelling. We incorporated this by changing the first part of our title.

Regarding the introduction, it was suggested to first define polarization before defining affective polarization. We agree more clarity is beneficial here, so we explained how polarization is generally understood in political science and how affective polarization differs this understanding. Furthermore, one reviewer commented on the lack of clear time/context of the phrase “emerging interest in the phenomenon”. Accordingly, we removed this phrase to avoid confusion. Moreover, one comment addressed some informal phrasing. While we believe that academic writing should not be more complicated than necessary, we did incorporate this feedback in some of the most informal phrases like “what is actually going on”. Additionally, it was pointed out that our introduction could be more concise. Accordingly, we shortened the introduction section and moved some of its contents to our background section which was still missing in our first version. Finally, a reviewer commented on our reference to the ANES and its implication that all foundational work on affective polarization was done in the US, which the reviewer was not sure about. To clarify that it is indeed specifically the ANES that the concept stems from, we included that most affective polarization research is indeed done in the US.

Regarding the methodology section, both reviewers suggested making a list or table of the outgroup categories to increase readability. We followed this suggestion by creating tables. Also, one reviewer pointed out that listing all of the included subreddits might be redundant, which we incorporated by presenting only a selection of subreddits, which was helpful in conserving space. Moreover, it was suggested to define each emotion and its political relevance. While this is a good point, we decided to focus on justifying our investigation into emotions overall instead of justifying each emotion, because we rely on a standard, widely used list of emotions in line with the exploratory nature of our research. This approach naturally comes with the inclusion of more and less politically relevant emotions. Additionally, the lack of transparency on the handling of multiple identified emotions was pointed out, which we in turn briefly addressed in our methodology section, referring to the appendix in which more details on this can be found. Furthermore, a reviewer commented on the lack of transparency on our prompt engineering process. We completely agree and elaborated on aspects like testing multiple prompts. We appreciate the comment about the temperature settings of the LLM, as we were not aware of this and made sure to check this. For conserving space and because we used the default setting, we did not address this aspect specifically in our paper.

Regarding the ethical aspects of our study, one reviewer pointed out that our claim of anonymity is unsubstantiated and that we could better justify our use of Reddit posts without consent. We incorporated this feedback by elaborating on our efforts to adhere to ethical standards, including

references as suggested. The other reviewer suggested bringing together all ethical considerations into one section or only mentioning them where they are relevant. We were not sure what they meant exactly since we believe we already wrote one comprehensive section, but we made sure to maintain this in our final paper.

Finally, we corrected the typographical issues that were pointed out. Two comments, about a phrasing in the introduction and the presentation of results, were no longer relevant after rewriting our paper, which is why we did not incorporate these.

Appendix A: Outgroup identification prompt

"You are a political scientist with expertise in affective polarization and outgroup dynamics. "

"Your task is to identify the outgroup targeted in a political social media post (if any). In the context of research "

"on affective polarization, the outgroup is a group with a different political or social identity than the person writing the post "

"and is often met with negative feelings.\n\n"

"Use only the content of the post for analysis. You may use the subreddit name for general context only when necessary "

"to disambiguate vague references (e.g., 'they,' 'those people'). Do not use the subreddit as part of the post content.\n\n"

"Inductively identify the outgroup based on the content. Use your judgment to determine the most accurate and specific label for the group being targeted or criticized. "

"Keep the label as short as possible without important information (maximum 10 words).\n\n"

"If the post targets an abstract or vaguely defined group, infer the most plausible outgroup based on context. If necessary, assign a general label "

"(e.g., 'Ideological opponents' or 'Political elites'). Do not over-interpret.\n\n"

"Prefer existing labels when possible.\n\n"

"Respond only with the name of the outgroup. If no outgroup is present, respond with: No outgroup."

Appendix B: Outgroup categorization prompt

You are a political scientist with expertise in affective polarization, elite theory, partisanship, nationalism, and culture war conflicts.

Please condense the following list of political or social outgroups into *20 generalizable and theoretically coherent categories*, based on established literature in political science.

Make sure to separate ordinary citizens from elites/higher-level entities. For instance, do not put Trump supporters and Trump administration into the same category.

Also, make sure to distinguish between partisans (like Republican or Democrat voters/supporters) and people with more abstract ideologies (like conservatives or liberals/leftists).

Moreover, distinguish between Republicans/Trump supporters and far-right conservatives/alt-right supporters/KKK supporters.

Each category should:

- Group related outgroups under a unifying theoretical label,
- Be distinct and mutually exclusive,
- Include a short label (2-10 words),
- Be useful for empirical coding of political discourse.

Provide the output as a list of 20 categories. For each, give:

1. A short category label,
2. 2-5 example outgroups from the original list that fall into that category.

Here is the list:

```
outgroups = [  
'Capitalists' 'No outgroup.' 'US elites' 'Undocumented immigrants'  
'Political elites' 'US police agencies' 'Fascists'  
'Government authorities' 'Anti-Communists' 'Anarchists'  
'Illegal migrants' 'Red States' 'Communists' 'Liberals' "India's elite"  
'China' 'Center/liberal people' 'U.S. government supporters'  
'Republicans' 'Trump Administration' 'Woke corporations' 'Canadians'  
'Those harmed by the vaccine' 'Progressive educators'
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'White supremacists' 'Supporters of the former president' 'Bolshevik'
'Trump administration' 'Ultraconservatives' 'Democrats' 'The state'
'Immigration enforcement agents' 'Loser Left' 'Far-right conservatives'
'Anti-abortion activists' 'Liberal Reddit users' 'KKK supporters'
'Mainstream Media' 'Republican Party' 'Trump supporters'
'Alt-Right individuals' 'American companies' 'Fox News'
'Utah Republicans' 'Chinese Communist Party' 'Nationalists'
'Biden Administration' 'Hillary Clinton supporters' 'Biden supporters'
'Statists' 'Pro-slavery Democrats' 'Moderate conservatives'
'Kamala Harris supporters' 'Wealthy gentrifiers' 'Wealthy elites'
'Pharmaceutical and health insurance companies' 'Leftists'
'Government agents' 'Conservatives' 'Socialists'
'Alt-right and Conservative ideology' 'Corporations'
'Coca Cola executives' 'Right-wing individuals' 'Texas Republicans'
'Landlords' 'The left' 'Hollywood' 'Police officers'
'Anti-LGBTQ individuals' 'Conservative agitators' 'Scientists'
'Far-left party members' 'Ultra wealthy 0.1%ers' 'Anti-CRT advocates'
'Western Leftists' 'Bollywood.' 'Never-Trump Republicans' 'David Hogg'
'Colombian government' 'CNN viewers'
'ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement)' 'Israeli government'
'Trump officials' 'Divisive teachers' 'Journalists'
'Public health officials' 'Wealthy individuals'
'Corporate media and social media companies' 'Union-busting industry'
'US government' 'Pro-migration lobbyists' 'Florida Democrats' 'Big oil'
'Political leaders' 'Tories' 'The you know who' 'Christian Nationalists'
'Donald Trump and his children' 'Professional-managerial class'
'Uncommitted delegates' 'DNC Democrats' 'Jeff Bezos supporters'
'Left-wing activists' 'Nazis' 'Republican party and administration'
'Trump allies' 'Democratic socialists' 'US-funded separatists'
"Progressives opposed to 'Latinx' usage" 'Fascists and capitalists'
'Protesters' 'Supporters of Universal Basic Income (UBI)'
'Militia allies' 'Men' 'Supporters of Trump' 'Illegal aliens'
'U.S.-Trained Soldiers' 'Democratic Party' 'MAGA supporters' 'Teachers'
'Ivy League elites' 'GQP supporters' 'Working people'
'Right wing colleagues' 'Third way proponents' 'Modern leftists'
'U.S. officials and European leaders' 'Christian nationalists'
'Idaho progressives' 'Trump foes' 'The Federal Reserve and its owners'

'Liberal media' 'Billionaires' 'Transgender activists'
'Ukrainian Neo-Nazi groups' 'Business groups' 'Donald Trump supporters'
'ISIS' 'Conservative book banners' "Men's Rights Activists (MRAs)"
'Libertarians' 'Warmongers' 'Leftist statists' 'Radical feminists'
'Lefties' 'The Left' 'Economic oppressors' 'US and European politicians'
'Republican politicians' 'Supporters of Donald Trump' 'Jewish activists'
'Far-right parties' 'Election conspiracy theorists' 'Employers'
'The Government' 'Transgender youths' 'Right-wingers' 'QAnon supporters'
'Fox News viewers' 'Republicans and corporate elites' 'Populist right.'
'Mega corporations' 'Communists/Marxist-Leninists' 'Police critics'
'Far-right groups' 'Pro-choice advocates' 'Big Pharma'
'Men who deny patriarchy' 'Anti-vaccine individuals' 'Trans activists'
'MAGAs' 'Elite capitalists' 'Marxist-Leninists' 'Federal health workers'
'Marxists' 'Religious conservatives' 'Anti-Trump Republicans'
'Political authority' 'Transgender individuals' 'Progressives'
'Corporate executives' 'Scandinavian prison systems'
'Conservative Party supporters' 'Climate alarmists' 'The top 1%'
'Chinese Communist Party (CCP)' 'Immigrants' 'Religious individuals'
'Student-loan companies' 'Capitalist governments' 'Liberal economists'
'Social Democrats' 'Deep State' 'Left Wing Capitalists'
'Anti-vaccine protesters' 'Israeli settlers' 'Hillary Clinton'
'Mainstream news outlets' 'Conservative men' 'Argentina'
'Pro-Palestinian activists' 'Pro-sex work advocates'
'WEF (World Economic Forum)' 'Conservative elected officials'
'Insurrectionists' 'Transgender minors' 'Republican lawmakers'
'Antiwork movement' 'The Right' 'Republican Party supporters'
'Pro-intervention politicians and media figures' 'Federal employees'
'USAID' 'QAnon followers' "Canada's Conservatives"
'Food bank corporations' 'Conspiracy theorists'
'Reactionary politics supporters' 'Red states'
'Freedom Convoy supporters' 'Mao Zedong romanticists' 'Trans people'
'Republican Party members' 'Power elite' 'Russian colonialism'
'Cristina Fernández de Kirchner supporters' 'The Taliban' 'White men'
'Bankers' 'Democrats/leftists' 'Governments' 'Conservative Christians'
'Freeloaders' 'Far-right individuals' 'The rich' 'Chinese billionaires'
'U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)'
'Conservative politicians' 'Proponents of capitalism' 'Oath Keepers'

'Socialists/Communists' 'Wealthy capitalists' 'Far-right extremists'
'Billionaire capitalists' 'Mitch McConnell supporters' 'Far left.'
'Corporate party elites' 'Masking advocates' 'Non BIPOC people'
'Social media groups' 'Mainstream media' 'Fellow GOP members'
'Ukrainian government officials' 'Dr. Anthony Fauci' 'Kazakh Government'
'White colleagues' 'Politicians and government workers'
'Ukrainian government' 'Those in love with money and red hats'
'Transgender community' 'The right' 'Trump family' 'The press corps'
'TERFs' 'Russian companies' 'Rural Trump voters' 'Centrists' 'Academics'
'Imperialist forces' 'Ultra MAGA supporters' 'Poor people'
'Republican Senators' 'Bureaucrats and politicians' 'Zionists' 'Workers'
'People who do not identify as gender nonconforming' 'Incels' 'Commies'
'Chinese government and its allies' 'U.S. government officials'
'Florida GOP' 'Traitors' 'Native Americans' 'Police' 'NATO/US'
'The white class' 'Anti-LGBT+ lawmakers' 'US Big Tech' 'DEI advocates'
'Government officials' 'Israel' 'The Far Right' 'Israeli supporters'
'White people' 'The average individual' 'Wealthy families'
'Conservative opponents' 'Fox News hosts' 'Modern capitalists'
'NATO supporters' 'Israeli settlements' 'Liberal insiders'
'American Republicans and Arab Muslims' 'Doomers' 'Transgender opponents'
'Ideological opponents' 'DSA supporters' 'Pro-war advocates'

]

Appendix C: Final analysis prompt, including emotions

OUTGROUP_PROMPT_BASE = """You are a political scientist with expertise in affective polarization and outgroup dynamics. Your task is to identify the primary outgroup targeted or mentioned in each political social media post.

An outgroup is a group that differs in political or social identity from the likely perspective of the post author and explicitly or clearly implicitly criticized, blamed, mocked, or spoken about with negative sentiment.

Do not infer an outgroup based solely on the presence of a political figure or group name—only do so if there are indicators of criticism, sarcasm, hostility, blame, confusion, disagreement or negative sentiment directed toward that group, and/or if there are indicators of the group having a different social or political identity than the post author.

Use subreddit context to help infer the likely ideological leanings of the author only when necessary, and do not over-rely on it.

If multiple outgroups are mentioned, select the one that is the main target of criticism or negative emotion.

You must respond with exactly one label from the list below, and only from the list. Use the label exactly as written, with no changes, no additions, and no new categories.

If the post refers to a group that does not match any label, respond with: Other.

If no outgroup is present in the post (as defined above), respond with: No outgroup.

Do not invent new labels (e.g., “NATO”, “Russian Government Entities”). Only choose from the list below.

Outgroup Categories with explanations and/or examples between brackets:

1. Economic Elites [Examples: "Wealthy elites", "Billionaires", "Top 1%"]
2. Corporate Entities [Examples: "Mega corporations", "Pharmaceutical companies"]
3. Media Entities [Examples: "Mainstream news outlets", "FOX News"]
4. Republican Party Supporters [Voters and followers of and citizens in agreement with the Republican Party, not to be confused with the party's leadership. Examples: "Trump supporters", "MAGA crowd", "Republican Party voters", "Utah Republicans"]

5. Democratic Party Supporters [Voters and followers of and citizens in agreement with the Democratic Party, not to be confused with the party's leadership. Examples: "Biden supporters", "Hillary Clinton supporters", "DNC Democrats", "Florida Democrats"]
6. Far-Right Individuals [Examples: "Far-right conservatives", "Alt-Right individuals", "KKK supporters"]
7. Far-Left Individuals [Examples: "Marxists", "Communists/Marxist-Leninists"]]
8. Government Entities [Examples: "U.S. government", "Government authorities", "Federal employees", "Government officials"]]
9. Nationalists [Examples: "Nationalists", "Christian Nationalists"]]
10. Immigrants [Examples: "Undocumented immigrants", "Illegal migrants"]]
11. Ideological Conservatives [People who hold a conservative or right-leaning ideology, but are not specified to support a specific party. Examples: "Conservatives", "Moderate conservatives", "Capitalists"]]
12. Ideological Liberals [People who hold a liberal, left-leaning or progressive ideology, but are not specified to support a specific party. Examples: "Liberals", "Liberal economists", "Progressives"]]
13. Republican Party Elites [Official leaders, elected officials, high-profile politicians or administration members affiliated with the Republican Party, not to be confused with general party supporters. Examples: "Leaders and officials of the Republican Party", "Donald Trump", "Trump Administration"]]
14. Democratic Party Elites [Official leaders, elected officials, high-profile politicians or administration members affiliated with the Democratic Party, not to be confused with general party supporters. Examples: "Leaders and officials of the Democratic Party", "Biden", "Biden Administration"]]
15. Law Enforcement Entities [Examples: "US police agencies", "Immigration enforcement agents", "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)"]]
16. Demographic Groups [Examples: "Women", "Black people", "Transgender individuals", "Queers", "Homosexuals", "Poor people"]]
17. Religious Groups [Examples: "Religious conservatives", "Conservative Christians"]]
18. Social and Economic Activists [Examples: "Supporters of Universal Basic Income (UBI)", "Pro-Palestinian activists", "Climate alarmists", "Antiwork movement", "Progressive Educators and Advocates", "Transgender activists"]]
19. Conspiracy Theorists [Examples: "Election conspiracy theorists", "QAnon supporters", "Conspiracy theorists", "Anti-vaccine individuals"]]
20. No outgroup [No outgroup is present.]
21. Other [Outgroup does not fit any of the listed categories.]

Format:

1. [Outgroup Label]
 2. [Outgroup Label]
- ..."""

EMOTION_PROMPT_BASE = """You are an expert on emotions expressed in political social media posts. Your task is to identify the primary emotion expressed toward the outgroup in each social media post. Focus specifically on the emotion directed at the outgroup, not the general tone or mood of the post.

If more than one emotion is present, select the emotion which you believe to be the most relevant in relation to the targeted outgroup and sentiment of the post. Subreddit context can be used to infer tone or intention, but do not depend on it more than necessary.

If the post expresses no discernable emotion toward the outgroup, respond with "Neutral".

Only choose one emotion per post from the following list. Do not invent or infer other emotion categories.

Emotion labels (select one only):

Neutral, Admiration, Amusement, Anger, Annoyance, Approval, Caring, Confusion, Curiosity, Desire, Disappointment, Disapproval, Disgust, Embarrassment, Excitement, Fear, Gratitude, Grief, Joy, Love, Nervousness, Optimism, Pride, Realization, Relief, Remorse, Sadness, Surprise

Format:

1. [Emotion]
 2. [Emotion]
- ..."""

Appendix D: Human validation of LLM

Title + text	Subreddit	Outgroup - HUMAN	Emotion - HUMAN	Outgroup - LLM	Emotion - LLM
Shelling on the eve of the "invasion". Why did the escalation begin in the Donbass	socialism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Trump Court Filing on Company Finances Contradicts Statement	Liberal	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
Turkey: The Trade Unions Are An Obstacle To All Workers' Struggles - Internationalist Communist Tendency	socialism	No outgroup		Social and Economic Activists	Disapproval
Trump teases a presidential run and dangles pardons for January 6 rioters at Texas rally	Liberal	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
Mitt Romney warns against filibuster but too cowardly to vote for voting rights	democrats	Republican Party Elites	Disgust	Republican Party Elites	Anger
Solidarity Needed!	alltheleft	No outgroup		No outgroup	
I just figured out liberals. - The only thing they care about is being nice! They hated Trump but love Biden even though they have many of the exact same policies because Biden is "nice" and comes off as a affable old man. They don't want to hear anything negative about dems because that's not "nice". They don't want to hear about kids in cages anymore because it's not a nice thing to hear. As soon as Biden was elected, they all went back to sleep about things like the environment, immigrants, social and racial equality because those aren't nice things they want to hear and Biden is a nice guy who will take care of it.	alltheleft				
Liberalism is the cult of niceness. Oh you can still murder brown people, both foreign and domestically, but not the "nice" ones. You can still increase the defense budget each year to support our "nice" guy troops, but don't you ever send out a mean tweet, because they won't shut up about it.	alltheleft	Ideological liberals	Annoyance	Democratic Party Supporters	Disgust
Are professional athletes part of the working class?	DemocraticSocialism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Generals Warn Of Divided Military And Possible Civil War In Next U.S. Coup Attempt	Liberal	No outgroup		Republican Party Supporters	Fear
Is Bolivia On Its Way Towards Socialism	DemocraticSocialism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Portugal faces snap elections after MPs reject budget	SocialDemocracy	No outgroup		No outgroup	

USAs Capital Income Distribution	Social Democracy	No outgroup		Economic Elites	Neutral
Fox News Aired Dangerous Rhetoric in the Weeks Leading to January 6	Liberal	Media entities	Disapproval	Media Entities	Disapproval
Jesse Jackson, William Barber arrested protesting filibuster and Manchin	progressive	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Gang rape probe reveals mass trafficking of women from Bangladesh into India	feminisms	Other	Disgust	Other	Disgust
What is the habit of conservatives called where they want to break everything down into simple mantras? Like "the government that governs best governs least"? - My late grandfather was very well read and he had an idiom for every occasion. My girlfriend's dad does the same thing. It seems like conservatives want to simplify everything into a mantra, a rule of thumb, or some kind of general principle. Oh, and my grandfather was very much a 1%er. Not quite billionaire class, but up there. - Does the tail wag the dog or does the dog wag the tail - There's no such thing as a free lunch - Taxation is theft - States rights					
It just seems like the conservatives love their mantras, no matter how reductionist they are. What is this called?	progressive	Ideological conservatives	Confusion	Ideological Conservatives	Annoyance
Women: Empowered Enough??	feminisms	No outgroup		Demographic Groups	Neutral
Border Patrol Can't Use Horses ex 🐾 like Canada is on Truckers so Yes. YES, Use These Creepy Bad Boys On Our Borders. That'll Close 'em Up Quick.	conservatives	No outgroup		Immigrants	Approval
Fox News Contributor Admits to Creating Fake Story About Canadian Woman Being 'Trampled' to Death	Libertarian	Media Entities	Disapproval	Media Entities	Disapproval
Lara Trump hammers Dr. Fauci: 'Get the masks off our kids'	republicans	Democratic Party Elites	Anger	Democratic Party Elites	Anger
Florida governor poll: Gov. DeSantis holds strong lead in bid for re-election	republicans	No outgroup		No outgroup	
"All Hell Would Break Loose" Trump Slams Mainstream Media Covering For Clinton	republicans	Media entities	Anger	Media entitites	Anger
What People Get Wrong About Payday Loans Thomas Sowell	Capitalism	No outgroup		Other	Neutral

There's something I've noticed in every Anarcho-Capitalist group I'm part of... - Is it just me or does it seem like any group that's about Anarcho-Capitalism there seems to be a bunch of commies that join the groups just to constantly put their two cents in on everything we post. Whats with communists and socialist-anarchists having to weasel their way into places that have nothing to do with them? What do they get from joining Ancap groups that they adamantly disagree with? Even on facebook I've noticed this trend too.	anarchocapitalism	Far-left individuals	Annoyance	Far-left individuals	Annoyance
The Case Against Patents - Journal of Economic Perspectives	anarchocapitalism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Reading "What A Strike Is" by Peter Kropotkin	Anarchism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
anarchist essays/poetry/literatures ~5 pages in length? - i'm starting a zine. while my main goal is to decouple my local music and art scenes from social media, i'd like to print some leftist thought and literature as well. can you help me build up a stock of short, publishable pieces of writing that i can include? any recommendations of contemporary writers i should check out? are *you* a contemporary writer i should check out?	Anarchism				
thanks for the help	Anarchism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
how to organize a freemarket better? - i was at some freemarkets in my city (Russia), sometimes i was even kinda an organizer. but i always felt that the events been unsuccesful - very few city people came there, chaos with items, and finally it looked mostly just like another punk Party, not social action. i have no experience on fm's in other cities and countries, but i think somewhere fm's are made much better. do you have some tips or guidelines how to make a freemarket well?	Anarchism	No outgroup		No outgroup	
I'm just crying my eyes out. President Trump has handed his press conference over to victims of Hurricane Helene and is asking them on national television to name the insurance companies that have stiffed them. THIS IS MY PRESIDENT. - The forgotten man will be forgotten no longer us	Republican	Corporate Entities	Disappointment	Corporate Entities	Admiration
Laid out four articles published this week for print distribution - "The sky is falling; We've got this - Four articles and essays on the impending Trump presidency and what we can do about it"	Anarchism	Republican Party Elites	Nervousness	Republican Party Elites	Fear
Oversight committees?	Conservative	No outgroup		Government Entities	Confusion

		Law Enforcement Entities	Amusement	Law Enforcement Entities	Amusement
Report: Female Secret Service agent shoots self in leg while trying to holster gun	Conservative	Republican Party Elites	Concern	Republican Party Elites	Fear
Vladimir Putin Claims Trump Is 'Not Safe,' Citing Assassination Attempts	Liberal	Republican Party Elites	Concern	Republican Party Elites	Fear
Trump trying to unfire people - Turns out just firing people at random without much concern as to what they do is a really bad idea.	Republican	Republican Party Elites	Disgust	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
CNN turns on Biden as anchor makes stunning claim about the one pardon he could be keeping secret	Republican	Democratic Party Elites	Disapproval	Democratic Party Elites	Disapproval
Democratic Senator Says He Will Block All Trump State Department Nominees Until USAID Is Back	democrats	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Anger
Who are these little boys?	democrats	No outgroup		No outgroup	
trump was nice enough to screenshot all the folks in Congress who support of his tariffs!	democrats	Republican Party Elites	Disgust	Republican Party Supporters	Amusement
Donald Trump blames Obama, Biden, DEI for DC Plane Crash	democrats	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
How to Save the Democrats	democrats	No outgroup		Republican Party supporters	Neutral
How Machiavelli can Help us understand Trump's Autocratic Ambitions	neoliberal	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
Trump suggests no laws violated if he 'saves' country	politics	No outgroup		Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
Trump begins firings of FAA air traffic control staff just weeks after fatal DC plane crash	politics	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
Trump's Funding Freezes Bruise a Core Constituency: Farmers A rapid-fire array of directives by the Trump administration have left farmers and businesses in rural America reeling.	politics	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval	Republican Party Elites	Disapproval
FK Hearts & Hammers: A Socialist Valentine 🌹 Join us for an evening of love, solidarity, and revolution! Hearts & Hammer is more than just a fundraiser—it's a space to connect, create, and celebrate our shared vision for a better world. All proceeds support our organizing efforts. (NYC) - - 🗓 Saturday, February 15th, 2025 - ⏰ 6 - 9 PM	socialism	No outgroup		No outgroup	

- 🌟 Bula Arts & Culture | 58-14 Roosevelt Ave
“Let me say, at the risk of seeming ridiculous, that the true revolutionary is guided by great feelings of love.” – Che Guevara

🎟️ Ticket Tiers:

- ❤️ Solidarity Sweetheart – \$20 (Entry + 1 Raffle Ticket + Food)
- ❤️ Comrade’s Embrace – \$30 (Entry + 1 Raffle Ticket + Food + 1 Drink Voucher)
- 🔥 Revolutionary Love – \$40 (Entry + 2 Raffle Tickets + Food + 1 Drink Voucher)

🎟️ Get your ticket & support the movement! Click the link in bio or bit.ly/Heartshammers

🎤 Event Activities:

- 🎰 Raffle Prizes – Win unique gifts like artwork, books, and more (donations welcome!)
- 🍞 Baked Goods & Drinks Stand – Enjoy homemade treats and refreshing beverages.
- 🎨 Socialist Valentine Print Blocks – Create and purchase one-of-a-kind Valentine prints.
- 🌿 Tarot Readings – Discover what the cards hold for you with a personal reading.
- 📸 Photobooth – Capture memories with friends and comrades.
- 🎨 V-Day Card & Zine Making – Get creative with handmade cards and zines.
- 💼 Merchandise Sales – Support us by grabbing some socialist swag.
- 🎤 Live Performances – Experience poetry and musical performances from local artists.

Come with a date, a comrade, or solo—either way, you’ll leave with a heart full of revolutionary love. ❤️

PSL (Party for Socialism and Liberation)

Join the Fediverse: Mastodon, Peertube, Pixelfed: easily replace Twitter, Instagram and YouTube: PeerTube: An alternative to Big Tech's video platforms ➡ Cold War 2: US officials call to overthrow China's gov't, expand military budget to \$1.4 trillion:				
How do serial killers reintegrate in society? - So I'm from Romania and a few years back a notorious serial killer, named Marius Csampar, was freed from prison because of his old age(he's not that old) and good behavior, having previously been moved from a maximum security prison to a more relaxed one. He regularly goes live on TikTok and people don't seem to know who he is because he's been imprisoned since before the revolution took place, so a lot of time. My question is, should extreme crime offenders be accepted in society this easily? Don't get me wrong, I don't agree at all with the current prison system and I think rehabilitation should be the priority, but I feel weird about a serial killer creating a new persona for himself.				
EDIT: I made a mistake, he was arrested in 1998.	socialism	No outgroup	No outgroup	
What are some good, informative books about how the US and other capitalist nations actively attacked and suppressed socialist nations to prevent them from succeeding? - Methods were used like embargoes, sanctions, economic isolation, coups, sabotage, assassinations, proxy wars and even open warfare involving superpowers. Then ever since the 90s capitalists have claimed that socialism doesn't work or can't work. Ted Turner used the platforms that he owned to spam the US with such lies. The British Empire did a lot of that too when they were the world's #1 power. The rulers of both nations couldn't stand the thought of nations existing for reasons other than a few getting rich by exploiting everyone else. Also, what are some good, informative books about the suppression of socialist movements in capitalist countries?				
edit. If only the incredible geography of the US and its near guarantee of prosperity could be put to use benefiting all of humanity, not just a tiny fraction.	socialism	Ideological Conservatives	Anger	Economic Elites

On Monday, former Attorney General Patrick Morrisey will be inaugurated as Governor of West Virginia. Where does he stand on key issues facing working people? Who is he really fighting for? - ➔ On January 20th, tens of thousands will come together in cities and towns across the country, including West Virginia, in a nationwide mobilization opposing the far-right, billionaire agenda. The fight starts now. Join the movement!

!! Join us at the Eastern Panhandle Liberation Center on January 20th for a Fight Back Forum! Hear from local organizations and activists about how they plan on fighting back under the incoming Trump administration and find out how you can get involved!

Monday, Jan. 20

6:00pm

242 N Queen St, Martinsburg, WV

Images Source:

PSL (Party for Socialism and Liberation)

PeerTube: An alternative to Big Tech's video platforms

Hi! I hope everyone had a great weekend! ❤️ I looked so cute last night 😍

Yo, catcus fucking girl. what are yout thoughts on stem cells? - Let's see who has the better take.

	socialism	Economic Elites	Disapproval	Economic Elites	Anger
PeerTube: An alternative to Big Tech's video platforms	worldpolitics	No outgroup		No outgroup	
Hi! I hope everyone had a great weekend! ❤️ I looked so cute last night 😍	worldpolitics	No outgroup		No outgroup	