

Change My View

Do Moral Appeals Facilitate Compromise?

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Abstract

The American electorate is becoming increasingly polarized. According to research in moral psychology, these growing disagreements between liberals and conservatives can be attributed to fundamental differences in the moral frameworks that shape individual ideology. Indeed, scholars suggest that ideologues would be more likely to reach compromise if both sides spoke the same “moral language.” While this implicit assumption has intuitive appeal, it remains largely untested empirically. Drawing on a unique dataset from the online discussion board *Reddit*, this paper examines how moral appeals can affect individual persuasion and the likelihood of compromise.

Keywords: Moral Foundations, Conviction, Attitude Change, Persuasion, Compromise

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Recent years have witnessed a resurgence in partisan polarization in the United States. Politically engaged citizens hold more diverging policy views, are more ideologically extreme, and exhibit stronger negative affect towards out-partisans than in the past (Hetherington, 2001; Abramowitz and Saunders, 2008; Iyengar, Sood, and Lelkes, 2012; Mason, 2015; Huddy, Mason, and Aarøe, 2015; Iyengar and Westwood, 2015). A growing literature in moral psychology attributes this divide (at least partially) to fundamental differences in moral frameworks that guide liberal and conservative thinking (e.g., Haidt, 2012; Graham et al., 2013). A recent analysis by Garrett and Bankert (2018), for example, finds that individual tendencies to moralize politics exacerbates affective polarization between Democrats and Republicans, which ultimately results in greater social distance and hostility towards out-partisans. More generally, moral conviction as an attribute of attitude strength has been shown to have wide-ranging behavioral consequences (Skitka, Bauman, and Sargis, 2005; Skitka and Morgan, 2014), including diminishing people's willingness to compromise in the realm of politics (Ryan, 2014, 2017).

Do these findings imply that morality in politics is always bound to foster disagreements and hostility between opposing views? Recent research building on Moral Foundations Theory pioneered by Haidt (2007) and colleagues suggests otherwise. According to this view, disagreements about morality are rooted in the underlying intuitions that form people's moral frameworks (Haidt, 2012). For instance, differential emphasis on basic moral dimensions predicts attitudes on culturally divisive issues such as abortion, the death penalty, or same-sex marriage (Koleva et al., 2012). More importantly, however, speaking the same "moral language" can overcome ideological divides. Indeed, political arguments can persuade individuals holding opposing views to the extent that they are emphasizing common moral ground (e.g., Day et al., 2014; Feinberg and Willer, 2015). Moral frames that rely on this logic, for example, were shown to be effective in convincing conservatives to embrace environmental protection policies and sustainable behavior (Kidwell, Farmer, and Hardesty, 2013; Feinberg and Willer, 2013).

However, few studies examined the persuasiveness of congruent moral appeals beyond the context of simple framing scenarios. Instead, they mostly focus on the effect of isolated mes-

sages without giving participants real opportunities to respond or engage in a dialogue. Political discourse is more complex and it is therefore unclear whether previous findings directly translate into more dynamic environments. Accordingly, the suggested potential of moral arguments to help overcoming disagreements—for example in the context of political discussions—is largely assumed as a potential implication and has not been subjected to a direct empirical test. Political discussions are an important source of information for citizens (Huckfeldt et al., 1995) and they have been shown to increase engagement and tolerance of opposing views (Mutz, 2002). Furthermore, Druckman and Nelson (2003) demonstrate that elite framing effects—often viewed as a potential source of polarization—can be mitigated by discussions in heterogeneous groups. Other research shows that such conversations can overcome polarization and partisanship (Klar, 2014). Notwithstanding, most research on deliberation pays little attention to the actual discussion contents. As a result, we know very little about the role of moral arguments as a potential moderator of discussion effects, which—depending on the perspective in moral psychology—might hurt or harm the potential for compromise.

The present study fills this gap by analyzing the content of more than 10,000 conversations on the active *Reddit* community /r/ChangeMyView¹ (CMV). Discussions on CMV—which are anonymous but at the same time successful in maintaining civil discourse—provide an ideal environment to explore correlates of argument persuasiveness across a wide array of topics. For the analyses presented here, I rely on a dataset of matched argument pairs extracted from CMV by Tan et al. (2016), who focused on the role of linguistic features that predict argument strength. My analysis extends these results by examining the effects of moral appeals on attitude change. The results show that moral arguments can facilitate compromise, but only to the extent that they are congruent with the moral framework of the opposing discussant.

¹<https://www.reddit.com/r/changemyview/>

1 Theoretical Background

Politics is centered around persuasion and the exchange of opposing arguments. Officeholders, legislators, and activists spend much of their time trying to convince citizens to support one policy over another. As Cobb and Kuklinski (1997) eloquently note, “[p]ersuasion, changing another’s beliefs and attitudes, is about influence; and influence is the essence of politics” (88-89). Of course, attempts to persuade are not only limited to elite communications. Citizens discuss political issues with their peers, which turns social networks into a major information source influencing individual attitudes (e.g., Huckfeldt et al., 1995; Ahn, Huckfeldt, and Ryan, 2010; Lazer et al., 2010). The following sections briefly discuss previous approaches to persuasion in politics and connects them to research in moral psychology that helps inform our understanding of the nature of compelling arguments.

1.1 Two Routes to Persuasion

One influential framework to conceptualize and explain persuasive communication is the Elaboration - Likelihood Model (ELM) developed by Petty and Cacioppo (1986a,b). The theory distinguishes two separate routes to persuasion, each characterized by their distinctive consequences for a message’s effectiveness to change people’s attitudes. The first type—the *central route*—is a result of thoughtful processing and a thorough evaluation of the argument’s merit. According to this process, people who are sufficiently motivated will incorporate arguments after careful consideration and updated their attitudes accordingly. The second type of persuasion, on the other hand, does not require elaborate processing but rather relies on simple cues based on the source of the argument (e.g., group membership, attractiveness, etc.). This route to persuasion is called the *peripheral route* and it can operate without much scrutiny regarding the content of the message (see also Chaiken and Eagly, 1989, for a similar distinction between systematic and heuristic processing). It follows from this distinction that people’s motivation and capability to engage in elaborate processing determines whether the persuasiveness of communications is

driven by argument strength itself or rather peripheral cues.

Since contextual factors and individual predispositions affect whether messages are closely scrutinized, different types of arguments may be more or less effective under varying circumstances. For example, Cobb and Kuklinski (1997) analyze the influence of an argument's complexity on its persuasiveness in two issue areas (NAFTA and health care). Interestingly, they find that while complex arguments were more compelling in the context of international trade, simple arguments proved more effective when discussing the issue of health care. However, the question why these differences arise is left largely unanswered by Cobb and Kuklinski (1997). One explanation for the inconsistencies is the variation in people's motivation and ability to engage in more thoughtful processing (i.e., their elaboration likelihood). In the absence of such motivation, they are more likely to rely on peripheral cues which renders complex arguments ineffective. A potential motivating stimulus—it turns out—may be the argument's linkage to a person's values. For example, Nelson and Garst (2005) presents experimental evidence showing that people are paying more attention to messages that are consistent with their own value orientation. Participants who received messages that evoked their own values engaged in deeper processing which ultimately made them favor strong arguments and resist weak ones.

Moral appeals may therefore influence the effectiveness of persuasive communications through multiple channels. They may directly improve the merits of the argument itself (central route), they may serve as identity-based cues and heuristics (peripheral route), or they may increase a person's motivation to scrutinize a message in a more elaborate way (see also Petty and Cacioppo, 1986b). As will be further described below, the present analysis focuses on the influence of moral appeals on argument strength in the context of elaborate processing and the central route to persuasion.

1.2 Morality and the Potential for Compromise

There are two broad strands of literature in moral psychology that ultimately lead to diverging predictions regarding the effects of moral appeals on argument persuasiveness. Research on *Moral*

Conviction conceptualizes moralization as a unique feature of attitude strength (Skitka, Bauman, and Sargis, 2005). According to this view, moral convictions are perceived as “absolutes, or universal standards of truth that others should also share” (Skitka, 2010, 269). As such, moral convictions are viewed by individuals as applying to everyone (universality), they do not require an immediate underlying rationale but are rather seen as facts about the world (objectivity), they can be independent of authority and group norms (autonomy), they elicit strong emotional reactions, and they have an inherent motivational quality (motivation/justification) (Skitka, 2010).

Building on this work, Ryan (2014) argues that moral convictions are not restricted to issues that are traditionally perceived as “moral,” such as abortion or same-sex marriage, but can also include other issues such as economic policies. The degree of moral conviction may therefore vary between individuals as well as across issues. Ryan (2014) further shows that the propensity to moralize—i.e. the tendency to view an issue as a question of “right and wrong”—is related to political participation, extreme political attitudes, arousal of negative emotions, and hostility. In a subsequent study, Ryan (2017) suggests that moralization reorients behavior from maximizing gains to the general adherence to rules. Across multiple studies, the author shows that this tendency translates into stronger opposition to compromise about political issues and decreased support for compromising politicians. These patterns should also translate into attitudes towards—and interactions with—others who hold opposing views. Indeed, moral conviction has been shown to be related to stronger preferences for social distance from (and hostility towards) attitudinally dissimilar others and lower cooperativeness in groups holding heterogeneous views (Skitka, Bauman, and Sargis, 2005). This theoretical perspective therefore ultimately suggests that arguments that emphasize an issue in terms of deeply held moral mandates should entrench people to maintain their prior attitudes and therefore reduce the argument’s persuasiveness.

However, not everyone agrees with this general prediction. In fact, *Moral Foundations Theory* (MFT) offers a more differentiated view regarding the role of moral appeals in facilitating compromise. The theory proposes a taxonomy of basic moral intuitions that is closely related to ideological thinking. According MFT, liberals focus on *individualizing* moral foundations, which

include care/harm and fairness/cheating. Conservatives, on the other hand, also emphasize the remaining *binding* foundations of loyalty/betrayal, authority/subversion, and sanctity/degradation (Haidt and Graham, 2007; Graham, Haidt, and Nosek, 2009). Differential emphasis on these moral dimensions is systematically related to attitudes towards a wide variety of divisive political issues (e.g. Koleva et al., 2012; Kertzer et al., 2014; Low and Wui, 2015), personality traits like individual social dominance orientation and right-wing authoritarianism (Federico et al., 2013), as well as voting behavior (Franks and Scherr, 2015). Overall, this body of research suggests that liberals and conservatives endorse different moral foundations and that these differences are closely related to political attitudes, evaluations, and behavior.

An implicit assumption made in this literature is that liberals and conservatives would be more likely to come to agreements *if only they focused on the same moral foundations*. For example Haidt (2012, 365) concludes in his book *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion*: “Once people join a political team, they get ensnared in its moral matrix. They see confirmation of their grand narrative everywhere, and it’s difficult—perhaps impossible—to convince them that they are wrong *if you argue with them from outside of their matrix*” (emphasis added). In an different article, Graham, Haidt, and Nosek (2009, 1040) contend that their findings “help explain *why liberals and conservatives disagree on so many moral issues* and often find it hard to understand how an ethical person could hold the beliefs of the other side: Liberals and conservatives *base their moral values, judgments, and arguments on different configurations* of the five foundations.”

Several framing studies that examined the effects of moral arguments that are congruent with ideological predispositions support this view. For example, binding appeals have been shown to increase recycling behavior among conservatives, whereas individualizing arguments were effective among liberals (Kidwell, Farmer, and Hardesty, 2013). Similarly, Feinberg and Willer (2013) find that pro-environmental frames emphasizing concerns related to the purity dimension reduce attitudinal gaps of conservatives vis-à-vis liberals. Further studies suggest that morally congruent appeals are effective in shifting attitudes of ideologues on various other issues as well (e.g., Day

et al., 2014; Feinberg and Willer, 2015).

Both theories of morality therefore lead to diverging expectations regarding the effect of moral appeals on the potential for compromise: While the moral conviction literature suggests that *any* type of moral appeal should make it harder to overcome disagreements, moral foundations theory contends that agreement can be facilitated if two discussants focus on the same underlying moral dimensions. The question whether emphasizing the same foundations can facilitate compromise has important implications—especially in our current political environment. Somewhat surprisingly, however, this claim has not been subjected to a direct empirical test in the context of political discussions.

1.3 Hypotheses

The structure and dynamics of political discussions can be prohibitively complex, making it difficult to derive clear expectations regarding the persuasiveness of individual arguments and their role in achieving compromise. In order to gain some analytical leverage, consider the following simplified scenario of a conversation between two discussants, \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , who disagree on some issue x . Suppose further that only \mathcal{A} 's opinion is malleable and may change as an outcome of the discussion. \mathcal{B} 's own position is firm and she is solely trying to challenge \mathcal{A} 's view. The conversation begins with \mathcal{A} making an opening statement describing and defending her opinion—potentially relying on moral justifications. \mathcal{B} then engages in the discussion and may try to persuade \mathcal{A} using either moralized or non-moralized arguments. Both theoretical perspectives described in the previous section suggest contrasting hypotheses regarding the persuasiveness of \mathcal{B} 's appeals:

H1 (Moral Conviction): Arguments that involve moral appeals will be *less* persuasive than arguments that do not involve moral appeals.

H2 (Moral Foundations): Arguments that involve moral appeals will be *more* persuasive than arguments that do not involve moral appeals, but only if they are congruent with the opening statement's moral framework.

To reiterate, in this unidirectional model of a discussion, only \mathcal{A} stands to maintain or change

her prior view, whereas \mathcal{B} attempts to persuade her discussant. Compromise is achieved in this scenario if \mathcal{B} is able to persuade \mathcal{A} to change her attitude. One of the main advantages of this structure is that it enables a clear analytical distinction between statements that are intended as justifications to defend and bolster one’s own view (i.e., \mathcal{A} ’s arguments) and challenges that are targeted to alter a discussant’s opinion (i.e., \mathcal{B} ’s arguments), which is not feasible in a free flowing discussion where—at least potentially—all views are malleable. The following section illustrates how conversations on the Reddit community `/r/ChangeMyView` resemble this stylized conceptualization of a discussion and therefore provide an ideal environment to test both competing hypotheses.

2 The Subreddit “ChangeMyView”

Reddit is an online discussion board organized into thematic forums called *subreddits*. Users can join these communities based on their interests and each subreddit has its own norms and etiquette that are enforced by voluntary moderators. `/r/ChangeMyView` (CMV) is a subreddit where participants can initiate a discussion by posting an opening statement establishing a personally held view on a particular issue (e.g., “CMV: I believe that the gay marriage discussion isn’t as important as the media portrays it to be.”), followed by a brief explanation of their underlying rationale. Other users are then invited to challenge the original poster’s (OP) opinion by providing counterarguments. OPs respond to the challenges and—crucially—identify individual posts that changed their mind by awarding a “Delta” (Δ). The community is dedicated to civil discourse—even for divisive issues—and encourages OPs to be open to changing their views and to award Δ s genuinely (see also [Jhaver, Vora, and Bruckman, 2017](#)).² To date, the subreddit has more than 500,000 subscribed users.

As an illustrative example, consider the following discussion on marriage equality that was posted in 2014. The thread begins with the following opening statement (the posts were slightly

²The current set of rules for original posts as well as responses can be accessed at <https://www.reddit.com/r/changemyview/wiki/rules>. See the Appendix for an overview.

edited for readability):

CMV: I believe that the gay marriage discussion isn't as important as the media portrays it to be.

The real problem is the concept of marriage itself. In my view, LGBT couples are already married, regardless of the legislation that is imposed on them. Marriage isn't a set of civil rights that confirms your connection to your partner, it's the choice you make to be in private, daily, lifelong commitment to another being.

Tradition dictates that in order to be 'properly' married you have to exchange vows, get a ring, and have a massive celebration (the set of traditions change based upon the culture.) but marriage isn't that, it is simple commitment to another person. The main issue that gay marriage has is that not all couples are given the same civil liberties, but this does not mean that their marriages are void. Marriage isn't decided by bystanders, it's decided by the people who live inside the union. It is for this very reason that a gay couple getting married doesn't affect your own marriage.

I've held this opinion for a while but have never had the opportunity to see if it stood up to criticism. CMV.

Here, the OP argues that marriage equality should be less of a controversy since the defining feature of marriage is the commitment in a relationship rather than its legal status. Several users argued against this view from various perspectives. Below is a sample response that ultimately lead the OP to award a Δ to indicate that it changed his or her view:

That would be true if it was just some odd tradition. But it isn't just the ceremony, but also a tax.

Right now there is a gay tax. Gay couples have to pay higher taxes than straight couples because the government gives a tax break for married couples. The reason for this is that married couples tend to be more efficient and better for the government. The government wants to encourage marriage, so as with all things they encourage they subsidize it.

Gay people provide the exact same benefits to marriage, if not more! Adoption being the largest one.

This tax comes through in multiple ways. The yearly tax and through inheritance. The government doesn't tax inheritance as much for marriage, but if they are simply partners then they get taxed when their "partner" dies.

The state also doesn't allow for gay couples see their loved ones in hospitals or prison because they aren't married.

If this was just in the church I wouldn't care. But this is much more than that.

However, other discussants were less successful in persuading the OP. In contrast to the previous example, the following response did not receive a Δ :

If gay marriage is not allowed in a state

1. Their marriages technically *are* null and void, as the state does not recognize them.
2. Marriage is not actually decided by the people in the union, since there are legal requirements as well as legal benefits. Which brings me to my next point.
3. There are several legal benefits (as well as tax benefits) to being married. States which do not allow gay marriage do not give these legal benefits to gay couples.

You might believe you are married to someone, but the term “marriage” is a political one indeed since it has legal ramifications.

While both responses emphasize the importance of legal considerations in justifying the need for marriage equality, only one of the contributions persuaded the OP sufficiently such that he awarded a Δ .

This online format provides an ideal opportunity to explore the correlates of argument persuasiveness consistent with the stylized structure outlined in the previous section. Discussions begin with a short explanation of a person’s opinion on a given topic. Multiple users attempt to counterargue the OP’s point of view from various perspectives in a civil dialogue. Most importantly, OPs explicitly identify and label arguments they deemed persuasive enough to change their views. The nature of the conversations on CMV as well as the anonymity of individual users turns the focus on the content and merits of arguments (i.e., the central route to persuasion) rather than source cues and identity-related factors. Furthermore, in contrast to past framing studies, which had little leverage to incorporate people’s initial justifications for their views in the analysis, it allows for an examination of a wide array of issues. Lastly, as will be further discussed below, the fact that OPs evaluate a multitude of available arguments allows for a unique counterfactual design to study persuasive messages.

Recent research in machine learning and computational linguistics has started to use CMV to study online discussions (Wei, Liu, and Li, 2016; Hidey et al., 2017). The following analyses

leverage a set of matched argument pairs extracted from CMV by Tan et al. (2016), who explore interaction dynamics on CMV by analyzing linguistic features (such as, for example, the use of personal pronouns) that predict persuasiveness as well as the malleability of original posts. Their dataset includes more than 10,000 discussions that were posted on the subreddit between January 2013 and May 2015. It is important to note that the analysis published by Tan et al. (2016) focuses less on the content of discussions (i.e., *what is being said*) but rather examined discussion dynamics and linguistic characteristics (i.e., *how it is expressed*) to predict persuasiveness. The following analyses explicitly turns to the effects of moral content on discussion outcomes.

3 Opinion Change in Online Discussions

Consider again the simplified model of a discussion between person \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , where \mathcal{A} stands to defend her view against the challenges put forward by \mathcal{B} . While the hypotheses specified above are focused on the persuasiveness of \mathcal{B} 's arguments (i.e., discussion posts that respond to the OP in the context of CMV), it is helpful to first explore the opening statements initiating each discussion and examine the extent to which OPs are willing to award Δ s in the first place.

To provide an initial overview of the range of topics that are covered in the set of 10,000 discussions included in the data, I extract 20 clusters of co-occurring terms via Latent Dirichlet Allocation (Blei, Ng, and Jordan, 2003). The topic model is solely based on contents of the original posts starting each discussion thread (disregarding subsequent comments). Statements were pre-processed by removing numbers, punctuation, symbols, hyphens, URLs, as well as stopwords. All remaining terms were stemmed and only included if they appeared in at least 10 different posts. Figure 1 presents the average topic proportions across opening statements based on the model. For each topic, the plot additionally displays the ten most likely word stems as well as a descriptive label on the y-axis.

Conversations on CMV range across a variety of topics such as economic issues, gender/sexuality, or domestic and international politics. Of course, it could be argued that some of these topics—

for example those related to religion—more easily lend themselves to concerns about morality. Notwithstanding, recent work in moral psychology by Ryan (2014) and others routinely emphasizes that in principle, any issue bears the potential to be moralized by individuals. In order to preclude any concerns about potential confounding effects related to topic selection, however, the main analyses reported below focuses on comparing arguments *within* a given discussion thread.

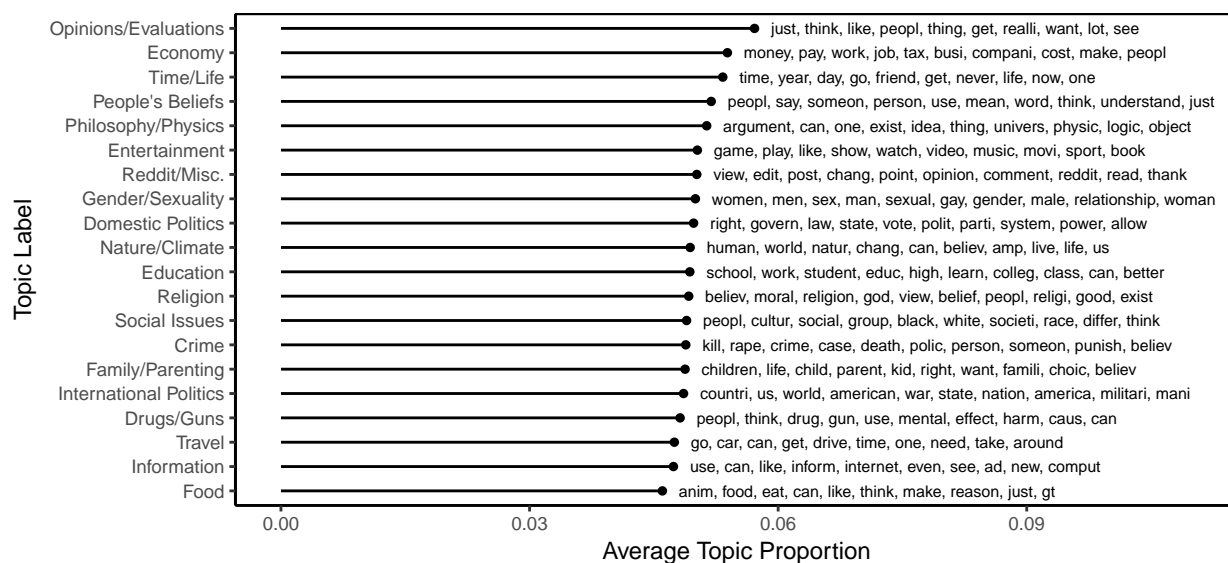


Figure 1: Average topic proportions in original posts on /r/ChangeMyView/ based on a basic LDA model with 20 topics. The plot additionally displays the ten most likely terms associated with each respective topic.

The Internet is not necessarily known as a place where people are willing to change their mind about *any* issue. Yet, CMV maintains an open atmosphere that encourages users to acknowledge arguments that change their perspective. The rules of the subreddit state that users should “Award a delta if you’ve acknowledged a change in your view. [...] Please note that a delta is not a sign of ‘defeat’, it is just a token of appreciation towards a user who helped tweak or reshape your opinion. A delta also doesn’t mean the discussion has ended.”³ Of course, this does not imply that every OP awards a Δ throughout a conversation. Figure 2 displays the number of discussion threads included in the dataset where OPs indicated that one of the responses changed

³ <https://www.reddit.com/r/changemyview/wiki/rules>, last accessed April 22, 2018

their mind.

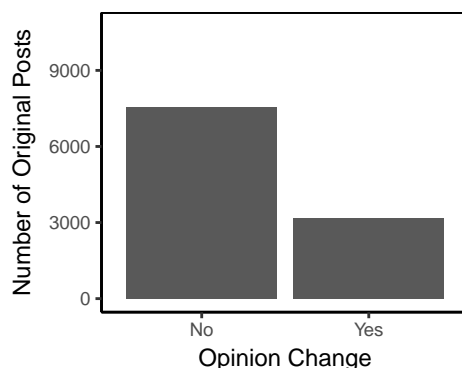


Figure 2: Number of original posts on /r/ChangeMyView/ that resulted in opinion change (Δ awarded by author) versus not.

In about two thirds of discussions on CMV between 2013 and 2015, OPs did not award a Δ for any of the counterarguments that were put forward, which leaves about 3,000 individual threads where OPs indicated that at least one of the responses changed their views. Interestingly, additional analyses included in the appendix show that there are only minimal differences in topic proportions between discussion threads that resulted in persuasion versus threads that did not.

In their original study, Tan et al. (2016) mainly investigated linguistic patterns (e.g., use of personal pronouns) and differences in style (formatting etc.) that predicted resistance to persuasion among OPs. They conclude for instance that “comparative adjectives and adverbs are a sign of malleability, while superlative adjectives suggest stubbornness.” The goal of the present analysis, however, is to go beyond pure linguistic style and explore the role of moral appeals in facilitating or inhibiting compromise. In order to capture moralized arguments, I rely on the Moral Foundations Dictionary proposed by Graham, Haidt, and Nosek (2009), which contains lists of word stems that signal each of the five moral foundations (care, fairness, loyalty, authority, sanctity) as well as a category of general moral terms.⁴

Figure 3 displays the percentage of dictionary terms for each foundation in the opening statements initiating a discussion on CMV (in proportion to the total number of words in each post). The plot compares the reliance on moral terms between OPs that later reported that they

⁴See Appendix A for the complete dictionary.

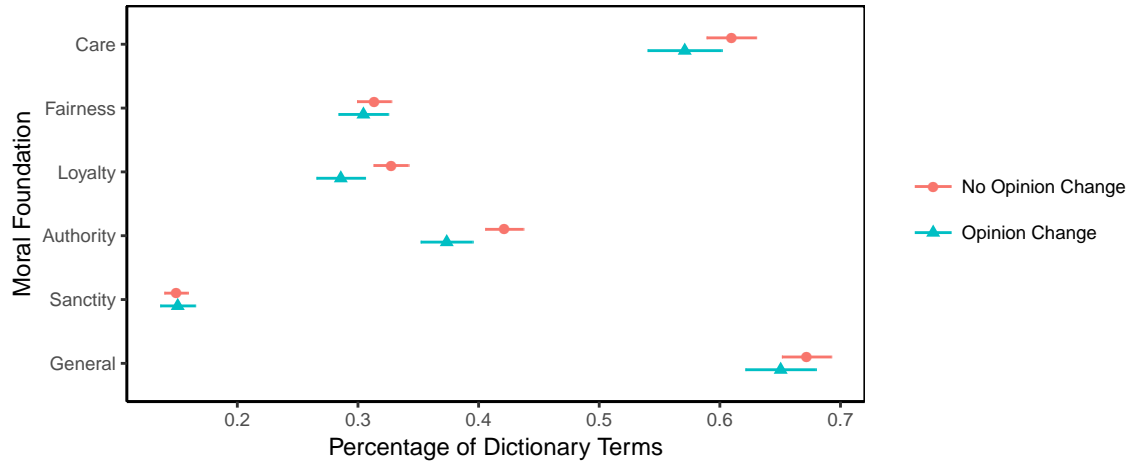


Figure 3: Moral Foundations and Persuadability: Average percentage of dictionary terms relative to the total number of words in each original post starting a discussion, comparing original posts where the author subsequently awarded a Δ (opinion change) or not (including 95% confidence intervals).

changed their view versus OPs who did not. As an initial observation, it is interesting to note that the distribution of dictionary terms across foundations is strikingly similar to the proportions of moral terms in open-ended responses to likes-dislikes questions included in the American National Election study (c.f., Kraft, 2018): The most prevalent dimensions are *care* and *authority*, while occurrences of *sanctity* are largely negligible. More important for the purposes of this paper, however, is the fact that the percentage of dictionary terms for two foundations is significantly larger among opening statements that resulted in opinion change than among those that did not ($p < .01$ in both cases after accounting for multiple comparisons using Bonferroni correction). More specifically, OPs who did not award any Δ s in the subsequent discussion put a significantly stronger emphasis on moral considerations related to loyalty and authority. Similar results can be obtained after aggregating all moral dictionary terms in one category: OPs who were not persuadable on CMV make stronger use of moral terms *in general* than OPs who indicate that the discussion changed their view ($p < .001$).

This initial result is consistent with the moral conviction literature, which posits that people who hold moralized attitudes are less willing to compromise (e.g., Skitka, Bauman, and Sargis, 2005; Ryan, 2014, 2017).

However there are important issues, especially with regard to potential selection bias and related confounders. As such, we really want to hold the discussion constant and compare the relative persuasiveness of arguments that are competing against each other in an effort to persuade the OP.

4 What Makes an Argument Persuasive?

The main interest of this paper is not the persuadability of OPs (which is certainly driven by unobserved confounding variables). Instead, we want to look at the persuasiveness of counterarguments that are made in response to the opening statements.

The previous section demonstrated that the usage of moral terms in initial statements by OPs is predictive of the malleability of their opinions. Next, I directly examine the effectiveness of specific counterarguments that were brought forward to challenge the OPs' views. Tan et al. (2016) propose a selection of argument pairs that respond to an original post with only one being successful in changing the OPs view while being relatively similar in terms of their word choice.

[Elaborate on argument pair selection etc.]

More specifically, Tan et al. (2016) select similar argument pairs based on their Jaccard similarity:

$$\text{Jaccard}(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}, \quad (1)$$

where A and B are the sets of words in both counterarguments. In other words, they match each successful counterargument to an unsuccessful response that shares the largest proportion of common words (disregarding stopwords).⁵ As Tan et al. (2016, 5) describe: "This leads to a balanced binary prediction task: which of the two lexically similar rooted path-units is the successful one?"

The analyses reported below rely on the approach implemented by Tan et al. (2016) to select matched argument pairs. To reiterate, I therefore focus on discussions in which OPs awarded

⁵Elaborate on additional selection criteria.

at least one Δ . The response that received a Δ is then matched to another counterargument that was not successful in changing the OPs view but is as similar as possible in terms of its vocabulary. Note that this strategy should make it difficult to find differences in the moral foundation dictionaries as argument pairs are matched based on their lexical similarity.

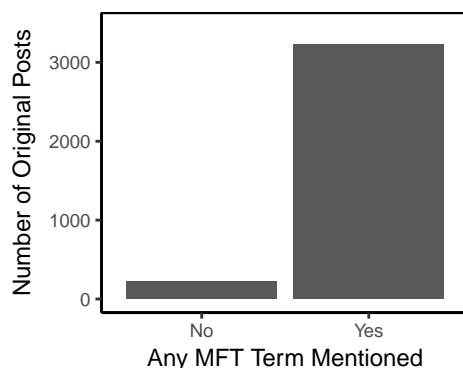


Figure 4: Number of original posts in the paired argument data that included *any* term mentioned in the moral foundation dictionary.

One might worry that this selection on discussions where OPs ultimately awarded a Δ might discard all cases where the initial statement emphasized moral considerations. Luckily, that is not the case. Figure 4 shows that almost all of the opening statement in the matched pair selection mention at least one of the moral dictionary terms. Furthermore, the proportion of moral dictionary terms among this set of opening statement shows the same pattern as in Figure 3 (see Appendix B for details).

However, one issue that remains unresolved using this approach is that the matching procedure only focuses on the set of words that are used and does not take into account the length of each response. Figure 5 displays the distribution of the differences in word counts between successful and unsuccessful argument pairs. Clearly, longer responses are more likely to be awarded a Δ , which might be problematic when examining the effect of moral dictionary terms.

While it could be argued that the proportion of dictionary terms should be unaffected by differences in argument length, I take additional precautions proposed by Tan et al. (2016) to check the robustness of the results. First, I do not only examine differences when looking at the entire response path in the discussion between two users, but restrict the analysis on the

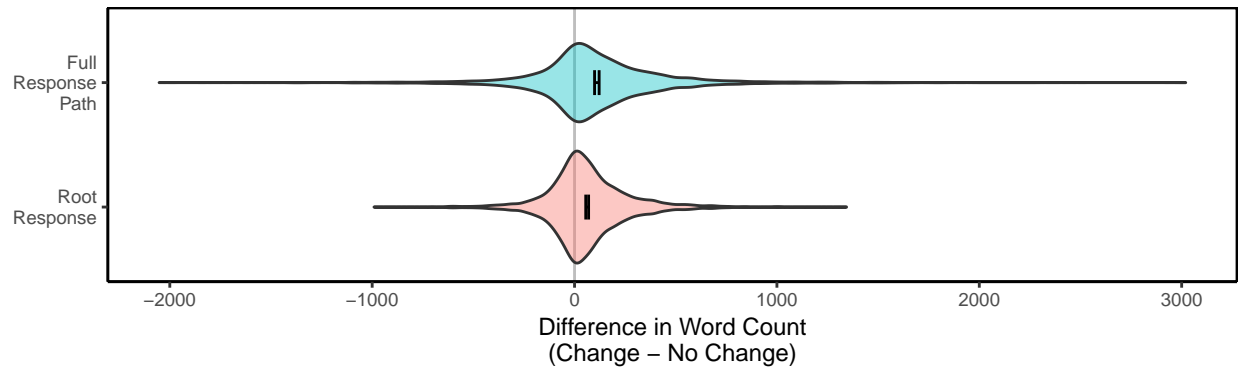


Figure 5: Difference in response lengths between successful and unsuccessful counterarguments. The narrow black bars display the 95% confidence interval of mean differences.

initial response to the opening statement only. As can be seen in figure 5, the differences in word counts between argument pairs are significantly smaller. As a second step to account for the issue of response length, I additionally truncate the longer response of a given pair such that both responses contain the same number of words. Using this framework, I now turn to the analysis of the persuasiveness of moral arguments made within discussion on CMV.

4.1 Moral Appeals are Futile...

Figure 6 displays the difference in dictionary term proportions between matched discussion contributions that were successful versus unsuccessful. Positive values indicate that arguments that received a Δ contained a larger percentage of dictionary terms, and vice versa.

The results show that evoking moral considerations in counterarguments does not affect the likelihood of changing the OP's view on a given issue. This result is not consistent with the moral conviction literature which would have predicted that moral appeals should in fact decrease the likelihood of compromise and opinion change.

4.2 ...Unless We're Speaking the Same Moral Language

However, moral foundations theory argues that we cannot view moral appeals independent of the moral framework of the discussion partner. Instead, what is seen as decisive is the congruence

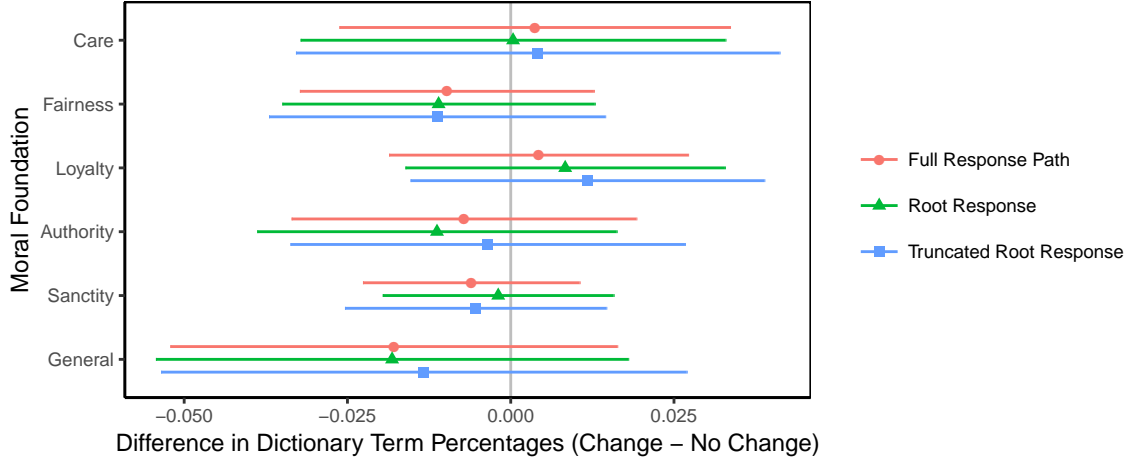


Figure 6: Moral Foundations and Persuasiveness: Average difference of dictionary term percentages relative to the total number of words in each post, comparing counterarguments where the OP subsequently awarded a Δ (opinion change) or not (including 95% confidence intervals).

in moral arguments between both discussants. I measure moral congruence by computing the similarity in dictionary scores between opening statements by OPs and the respective counterarguments. More formally, moral congruence is written as:

$$\text{moral congruence} = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{||\vec{x}|| ||\vec{y}||}, \quad (2)$$

where \vec{x} is the vector of dictionary counts in the OP's opening statement and \vec{y} is the respective vector for a response. The measure ranges from 0 (no moral overlap) to 1 (equal emphasis on the same moral foundations).

Figure 7 displays the difference in moral congruence between successful and unsuccessful counterarguments. Positive values indicate higher congruence in moral appeals among counterarguments that were ultimately awarded a Δ by OPs. The results clearly show that congruence in moral appeals is larger in persuasive than non-persuasive arguments.

This finding is especially noteworthy since the original analysis by Tan et al. (2016, 6) concluded that persuasive arguments used more different wording from the original post.

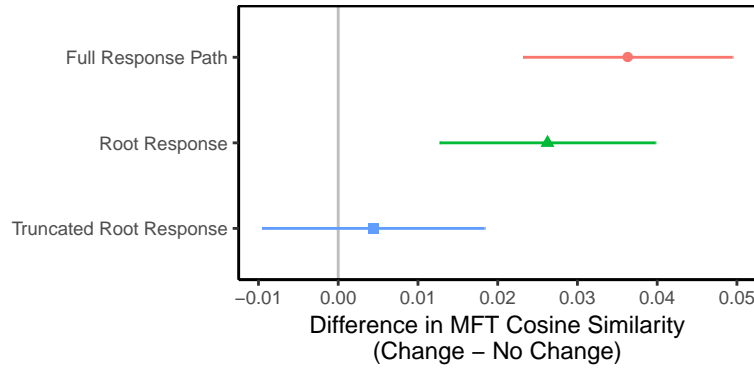


Figure 7: Moral congruence and persuasiveness: Average differences between successful and unsuccessful counterarguments in cosine similarities with the opening statements (including 95% confidence intervals).

5 Conclusion

The results presented in this paper are consistent with moral foundations theory and contradict previous research on moral convictions. While the general moralization of arguments appeared to have had little impact on their persuasiveness, the results show that moral congruence with initial statements are more likely to be effective in changing a person's view. As such, moral appeals can facilitate compromise and change people's minds as long as they are consistent with their existing moral frameworks. To summarize, being able to speak the same moral language might therefore help to bridge the growing divide between liberals and conservatives.

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