**Vader compound score:**

Each word in a comment gets a **valence score** (positive or negative) from VADER’s dictionary.

Compound = sum of valence score/ sqr(sum of valence score^2 \*a //a == normalisation constant

Pos + neg + neu = 1

Example:

"I love this song but hate the video"

* pos = 0.3 (love)
* neg = 0.3 (hate)
* neu = 0.4 (the rest)
* compound ≈ 0.0 (mixed sentiment → balances out).

Boxplot:

Visualize the emoji count that maximize the compound scoreA chart with different colored squares

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Polarisierung:

Using following formular to calculate the polarisierung for each individual comment:  
2\*(min(pos,neg)) which gives a score between 0-1

How to interpreate:

High if there are are a lot of comments whith positivivity and negativity withing 1 sentence.

Approach2:

Average polarisation across all comments, 2×min(sum of all pos and neg​)

How to interpreate:

High values mean there are **many positive and many negative comments** → community divided.

Low values mean consensus (almost all positive or all negative).

**Where do the numbers come from? How are they calculated?**

Most of the LIWC output variables are percentages of total words within a text. For example, imagine you have analyzed a blog and discover that the Positive Emotions (emo\_pos) number was 4.20. That means that 4.20 percent of all the words in the blog were positive emotion words.

A few LIWC variables are calculated differently from the others: word count (WC), words per sentence (WPS), and the [summary measures](https://www.liwc.app/help/liwc#Summary-Measures). WC is the raw number of words within a file. WPS is the mean number of words within each sentence within the file.