



Investigating Lexical Sophistication in L1 and L2 Diplomatic Tweets: A Quantitative Comparative Analysis of Digital Diplomacy

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To My Dear Parents

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Abstract

Lexical sophistication provides a significant contribution to L2 writing quality which affects the power of the intended message. To explore the significance of the topic in public diplomacy, especially digital diplomacy, the current study aims to investigate the employment of lexical sophistication in digital diplomatic writings in one of the most common social media platforms used by diplomats, Twitter. The researcher investigates 24,000 tweets collected from 8 official foreign affairs accounts (3,000 tweets per account) over the period of 2019 to early 2023. Statistical analysis by means of the Tool for the Analysis of Lexical Sophistication (TAALES) was used, and it measures a wide range of classic and newly developed indices of lexical sophistication, including indices related to lexical properties at both the word and phrase level, and word and n-gram frequency, range, association strength, recognition norms, semantic network, contextual distinctiveness, and other indices, used to compare the production of L1 language users with L2 language users. To fulfill the aim of this study and answer the research questions, an L1 subcorpus was created, which included tweets from the *FCDOGovUK* account of the United Kingdom and the *StateDept* account of the United States of America. In addition to that, an L2 subcorpus was created and included tweets from various accounts representing different countries mainly the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Qatar, and the Republic of Tunisia. Findings of the analysis revealed that there is a difference in the total frequency of words. Native speakers' tweets tend to be more expressive at the level of word frequency, while non-native speakers use more sophisticated lexical items. However, the numbers show a slight difference. Moreover, native speakers employ more formal styles with a slight difference as well. The most important implication is that Arab countries could pay more attention to their accounts in English. The study suggests that the construct of lexical sophistication is not restricted to the properties of words in isolation but involves collocational knowledge.

Keywords: lexical sophistication, L1, L2, digital diplomacy, writing quality, Twitter

Table of Contents

Chapter I: Introduction	
1.1. Introduction	2
1.2. Diplomacy and Public Diplomacy	2
1.3. Public Diplomacy and Diplomatic Language	6
1.3.1. Rhetoric and Diplomatic Language	10
1.4. Digital Diplomacy	11
1.4.1. Technological Tools of Public Diplomacy	13
1.4.2. Twitter	15
1.5. Research Problem	17
1.6. Research Questions	18
1.7. Objectives of the Study	19
1.8. Outline of the Thesis	20
Chapter II: Literature Review	
2.1. Introduction	23
2.2. Language Complexity	28
2.3. Lexical Sophistication	32
2.4. Complexity and Formal Language	35
Chapter III: Research Design and Methodology	
3.1. Introduction	40
3.2. Corpus Data and Method of Investigation	41
3.3. Procedures: Lexical Sophistication Tool (TAALES 2.2)	43
Chapter IV: Results and Discussion	
4.1. Results	50

4.2. Discussion	73
Chapter V: Conclusion	
5.1 Conclusion	77
5.2. Limitations	79
5.3. Suggestions for Further Research	79
References	81
Appendixes	97

List of Tables

Table 1: Screenshot of Sample Tweet Collection	43
Table 2: TAALES 2.2 Indices of Lexical Sophistication	44
Table 3: Overview of the Diplomatic Tweets Corpus	50
Table 4: Correlations between Lexical Proficiency Scores	56
Table 5: Correlations between L1 and L2 Proficiency vs BNC and COCA	58
Table 6: Psycholinguistic Norms and Contextual Distinctiveness across L1 and L2 Proficiency	62
Table 7: Formality Indices in L1 vs L2 Tweets	67

List of Figures

Fig. 1: Simonion Stage of Public Diplomacy Development	3
Fig 2: Szondi's Model of Public Diplomacy Dimensions	4
Fig 3: Types of Language Complexity	28
Fig 3: Types of Lexical Complexity	29
Fig 4: Johnson's Descriptors of Lexical Complexity	30
Fig 5: Element of Lexical Richness	30

Chapter I

Introduction

Chapter I

1.1. Introduction

During the last decade, the concept of diplomatic language has gained significant attention with the outbreak of technological advancements and the spread of social media. Additionally, the concept of electronic diplomacy or e-diplomacy has emerged to have a crucial role in diplomatic interaction. The following subsections provide insights into diplomacy, diplomatic language and e-diplomacy.

1.2. Diplomacy and Public Diplomacy

Melissen (2005) defines ‘diplomacy’ in its traditional form as a kind of international relations that depends mainly on negotiations between official representatives of countries to introduce peaceful solutions to any international difficulties (p. 5). It was traditionally linked to tension and conflict between countries, and it is described as a means of low intensity conflict resolution (Frederick, 1993). Wang (2006) asserts that it is usually done at the level of governments and sometimes behind closed doors (p.39). However, there is another form of diplomacy, so-called *public diplomacy*, which is defined as “diplomacy conducted openly; official efforts to influence public opinion in service of diplomatic goals” (The *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2023), in which a channel is built between members of governments and audiences to achieve certain

communication purposes, creating a form of dialogue (Simonin, 2008, p. 24). The second form of diplomacy is what is meant in this study; the messages sent by certain actors whether official or not to convey a specific message affecting the public audience. Simonin says that the term ‘public diplomacy’ that is highly used by the United States Information Agency was coined by Edmund Gullion, the Dean of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, in the 1960s (p. 24). He explains that the concept has traced a long bath to gain its final meaning as follows:

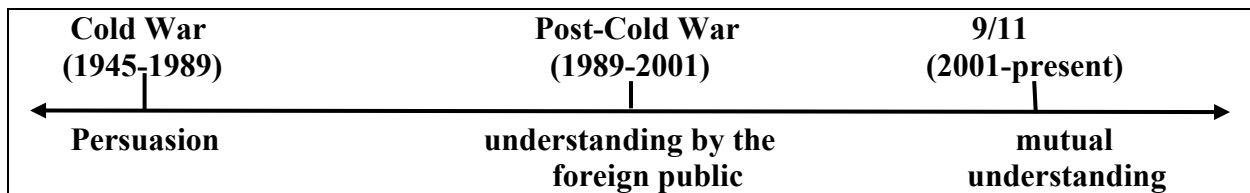


Fig. 1: Simonin’s Stage of Public Diplomacy Development (cited in Auer & Srugies, 2013)

Gullion (1966) asserts that public diplomacy was employed during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union as a means of persuasion to affect people’s opinions and attitudes whether by individuals, organizations, or governments. It is mainly described as a one-way communication which aims to shape state’s foreign policy decisions (Gullion, 1966). In the second stage that had begun after the end of the Cold War, public diplomacy has been defined as “a government’s process of communicating with foreign publics in an attempt to bring about understanding for its nation’s ideas and ideals, its institutions and culture, as well as its national goals and current policies” (Tuch, 1990, p. 3). The third stage which began after the attacks of 9/11 is the turning point as public

diplomacy has been described as a two-way process of communication. Leonard *et al.* (2002) assert that public diplomacy is the combination of understanding the needs of other countries and building relationships with their peoples taking into consideration their cultures or “communicating our points of view; correcting misperceptions; looking for areas where we can find common cause” (p. 8). Furthermore, Yepsen (2012) claims that the practitioners of public diplomacy are aware of the fact that they should make use of a two-way communication (p. 9). It seems obvious that there are two sides whether one of them is governmental or not. Although that is the most common view, it is opposed by Gilboa (2000) as he considers public diplomacy as “a model of one-sided communication” closely related to propaganda (p. 290).

Szondi (2009) developed a model to visualize dimensions of public diplomacy, as follows:

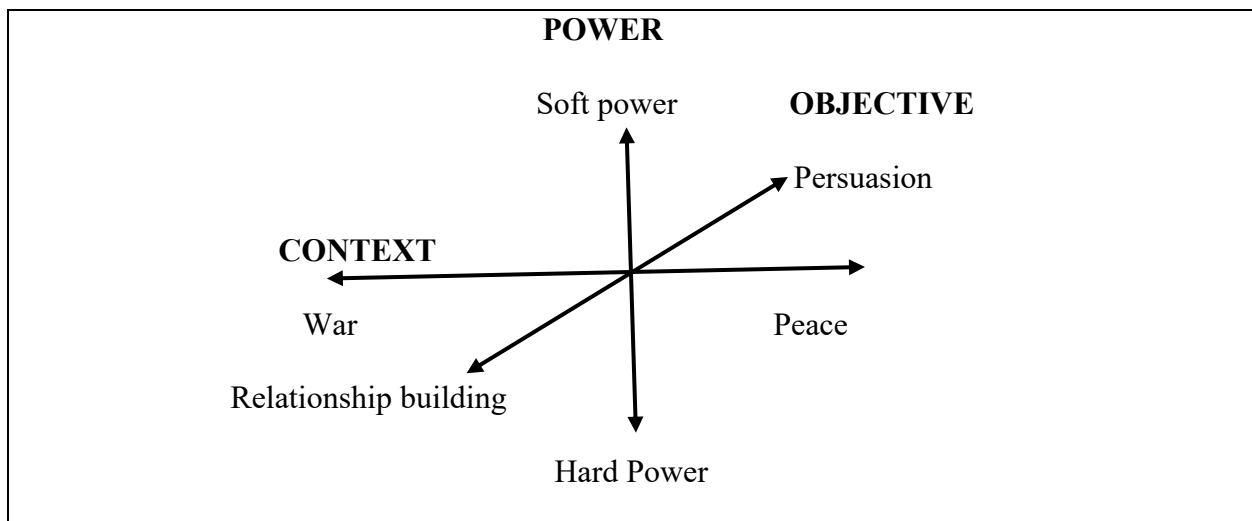


Fig 2: Szondi's Model of Public Diplomacy Dimensions

In his model, the first dimension refers to the relation between the communicating country and the target country in which peace and war are conditions. The objective of communication from persuasion to relationship building is the second dimension in which a kind of symmetrical public diplomacy is established. In this kind of diplomacy, an equal chance and mutually beneficial for each party occurs to influence policy outcomes. Nye (2004) provides a detailed explanation of a third dimension, so-called power, describing it as “the ability to affect the outcomes one wants” (p.4). The contradiction between soft and hard types shows the diversity of capabilities and resources employed by a nation to achieve certain goals and affect others. Nye clearly describes the *soft power* as “the ability to shape the preference of others” (p.5). This kind of power or the power of attraction is the central key point in public diplomacy. In the same line, Melissen (2005) asserts that public diplomacy is the significant tool of soft power. However, the way of dealing with public diplomacy differs from one country to another and this, for sure, affects the practice of it. Melissen (2005) explains that UK, for instance, employs public diplomacy to “inform and engage individuals and organizations overseas, to improve understanding of, and influence for, the United Kingdom in a manner consistent with governmental medium and long-term goals” (p.56). Though public diplomacy in Germany is employed to create support through showing Germany's

foreign policies and domestic policies. Szondi (2009) summarizes the stages of development of public diplomacy by stating, “a clear shift can be detected from achieving behavioral goals to attitudinal/ cognitive goals; ranging from information provision to communication; persuasion to relationship building; and managing publics to engaging with publics” (pp. 16-7).

1.3. Public Diplomacy and Diplomatic Language

Public diplomacy study is a new field of linguistic discussions. The study of the new concept begun only in the early 1990s (Signitzer, 1992). In modern English being diplomatic means being skilled in negotiating, especially between states or people; tactful in dealing with people (*Collins English Dictionary*, 2023). Berridge (2015) describes diplomacy as “the principal means by which states communicate with each other, enabling them to have regular and complex relations. It is the communications system of the international society”. Its major functions are gathering information, clarifying intentions, negotiation, mediation, lobbying, generating goodwill, or even propaganda. Hence, using a special type of language in conveying all these functions is crucial. Functions of diplomacy are merely thoughts that can be shaped through language. Language as a means of communication can be limited or flexible depending on their users. Communicative use of language can also differ whether individually or publicly. These overlapping features of communication means and a tool for diplomacy

make both language and diplomacy affect each other. Sharp asserts in his article in *Language and Diplomacy* (2001) that diplomacy is dependent on language in all diplomatic settings and to achieve his concept of “shared understanding” (p.95). Hence, language used in diplomatic settings should be shaped carefully. Diplomats shape their language to present or defend their country’s national interests; absolve actors of responsibility; declare or camouflage intentions; soften, prevent, or eliminate conflict and tension; or to buy time. The version of language shaped for diplomatic purposes is called diplomatic language. Sir Nicolson (1939) clarifies that “it is used to describe that guarded under-statement which enables diplomats and ministers to say sharp thoughts to each other without becoming provocative or impolite” (p.226). This means the diplomatic language should be formal, verbose, courteous, and respectful. The most important feature of it is to be acceptable but at the same time it may be deceptive and ambiguous. Nicolson determines seven virtues the ideal diplomat should have “(1) Truthfulness, (2) Precision, (3) Calm, (4) Good temper, (5) Patience, (6) Modesty, (7) Loyalty” (p.104). In fact, these seven ideals should be reflected in their language.

Scott (2016) argues that by employing formality and courteousness diplomats acknowledge to others or present secure face-space in dealing with negative impact of rejection and disagreement. Formal variety whether used individually or collectively can protect the personal integrity of the interlocutor(s).

Formal register also helps to add importance to the speaker's message. Ambiguity also is a crucial feature of diplomatic language that helps in reducing responsibilities, moving from one side to another and retreating previous situations to get opposites sometimes. It makes it harder for the other side to concentrate on the topic and gives its user space and time for arranging cards. However, it is a context-based notion achieving different communicative goals.

One of the most significant features of formal language is “verbosity” described as the “substitute for action” in *Language and Diplomacy* (2001, p. 112). However, the word choice in language, especially in diplomatic language, is mainly a strategic option to achieve certain goals. By formal language, diplomats try to get common tongue to secure face-space or to preserve the intercultural boundaries. Nick (2001) asserts that the use of complex structure may make the audience lose the line of thoughts intended by the speaker or the producer. Hence, if complex sentences and digressions are intended to achieve certain diplomatic aims, they are accepted. Nevertheless, diplomatic language should be clear providing answers to the public about the policy of their producers. At the same time, formal register gives diplomatic language its superiority and solidarity.

Although the term ‘diplomatic’ relates diplomatic language to the diplomacy field, the diplomatic language is found in our everyday communication. Ordinary people employ it to negotiate private issues or in their work. It appears in any

stressful context in life to reduce offence; to achieve politeness; or to win or lose gracefully. In this daily basis, it is used with the same features employed by diplomats, that is to say, it is polite, precise, verbose, and ambiguous. We all use techniques of diplomacy and tactfulness.

Language is the main weapon of diplomats; they always tend to speak more visually and expressively and provide little information. Diplomatic language is mainly functional with accurate evidence and deep analysis of countries' policies. However, with the spread development in communication technology and transmitting information, there is a huge shift in all the traditional criteria of judging any form of language, especially diplomatic which is functional by its nature. In this respect, Cull (2012) emphasizes the role of new media and new channels of communication to facilitate new public diplomacy efforts among international stakeholders. Transmitting information becomes fast beyond imagination. Politicians, diplomats and even heads of states may tweet a message in a second about certain events impacting the domestic scene and even the international setting.

1.3.1. Rhetoric and Diplomatic Language

One significant point that can be inferred from the previous discussion is that diplomatic language is the art of conveying a message effectively, that is, persuasively and tactfully without resorting to (unnecessary) confrontation. Hence, it can be concluded that persuasion is the heart of it. The Aristotle principles of rhetoric which are still applied till now, give the most accurate criteria to measure persuasiveness as a strategy employed by its users to persuade opponents or even supporters of an idea or concept. Users of persuasion may be an ordinary person, a diplomat, a politician, or even a president. Aristotle (2019) describes persuasion as the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion (Book I, 2019, Part 2). Furthermore, Aristotle determines three characteristics of the person who uses persuasion strategies effectively: “the ability '(1) to reason logically, (2) to understand human character and goodness in their various forms, and (3) to understand the emotions-that is, to name them and describe them, to know their causes and the way in which they are excited” (Book I, 2019, Part 2).

1.4. Digital Diplomacy

Seib (2016) addresses diplomacy in the digital age; and refuses the term digital diplomacy, warning that it is ‘misleading’ in seeming to grant a greater role to technology than warranted. Seib argues that although it has grown in

importance, technology has only a limited role to play in diplomacy. The decision-making process of diplomacy depends on people and policy, and technology offers instruments to make it more effective (p. 23). Seib concludes that changes occurring in diplomacy mean not that the core of diplomacy has changed. On the contrary, he stresses that “traditional diplomacy is alive and well. It will remain healthy, but it will share the stage with a newer, more public-oriented diplomacy. It will be up to practitioners across the board not just to ensure peaceful coexistence between old and new, but also to take full advantage of their complementary strengths” (2016, pp.129-30).

However, Snow (2010) says that “in global communications ideas matter. But ideas alone can’t make any measurable difference if they are not properly marketed to an audience, be it a consumer or citizen” (p. 84). Simon (2012) supports Snow, adding that countries need a tool for projecting attractiveness nationally or internationally. This kind of practice has existed for a long time, but it has been developed greatly. Simon believes that public policy is the means for managing a country’s reputation, rather than just a matter of trying to ‘sell’ an idea or policy to foreign audiences. Simon clarifies that public diplomacy is different from traditional diplomacy, in that traditional diplomacy is mainly between countries at an official level, employing diplomats to get the job done, whereas public diplomacy is a government’s attempt to reach, not another country’s

government, but directly the audiences of interest. That is to say, the target is people or the public, and not well-educated officials. By the revolution in all the communication tools the new public diplomacy has merged which involves more than just governmental action. It involves the public and citizens.

Snow (2010) asserts that the new tools of communication (social media platforms) create a huge shift in public diplomacy forms. It has not been the old diplomacy model solely. Now, new public diplomacy with new features arises, such as:

- Publics to Publics (P2P) communication: Communication is now run between groups of people, rather than between governments or between governments and publics.
- Unofficial (private citizens, practitioners) character: Anyone can now stand up and take initiative trying to export or to manage the country's reputation.
- Everybody's doing it: Absolute participation.
- Active and participatory public
- Dialogic and exchange oriented, two-way symmetric.

That is to say, "today's global media and global celebritydom can elevate a person without any formal elite education in foreign policy onto a platform that can reach

more global publics than any foreign minister or most heads of state” (Snow, 2010, p.90).

The most notable observation here is that public diplomacy may be directed to both foreign public and domestic public as well. Additionally, Melissen asserts that it is hard to establish clear cut boundaries between public diplomacy (aimed at foreign audiences) from public affairs (aimed at domestic audiences) as technology and social media make it complicated to know which is which (2005, p. 13).

Riordan (2005) asserts that public diplomacy is a central crucial element in day-to-day diplomatic activities (p. 180). Hence, the study of public diplomacy cannot be limited to governmental structures. It is included also in the civil society levels (Melissen, 2005, p.11).

1.4.1. Technological Tools of Public Diplomacy

Public diplomacy as any process of communication needs tools or channels to reach the public too and create the communication itself. In fact, these tools have been developed beginning with the traditional printed press to the other mass media platforms such as the TV and the radio and finally to the social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Flickr, Twitter, etc. All these tools are used to direct the public opinion and show the policy of countries not only by Ministries of Foreign Affairs but by public figures and activists, as it is not used

for official matters only. Social media is “web-based services that allow individuals, communities, and organizations to collaborate, connect, interact and build community by enabling them to create, co-create, modify, share and engage with user-generated content that is easily accessible” (McCay-Peet & Quan-Haase, 2017, p. 56). Fouts (2010) asserts that countries need to pay drastically more attention to their identity in internet-based platforms according to the study of the role of emergent media, social media on cultural relations, public diplomacy, and cultural diplomacy. He says that “for the social media, virtual world and physical world interactions are not mutually exclusive. They are part of a broader tapestry of interactions that a country should employ to manage its brand. Choosing virtual does not mean excluding the physical” (p. 118). As mentioned before, the proliferation of digital technology in information and communication transforms public diplomacy from one-way to multi-way communication.

Andreasz and Haenlein (2010) describe the concept of "social media" as the use of Internet and mobile technologies to transform communication into interactive dialogue. They add that it is "a collection of internet applications based on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2, which allow for the creation and sharing of content that is created" (p. 60). In the same vein, Kaplan and Haenlein (2011) describe social media as a set of internet-based applications built on the technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that enable user-generated

content to be created and exchanged. The emergence of social media has been enabled by universally accessible communication technology, wireless and mobile technology, and web-based applications. This has enhanced participatory communication, provides the flow of messages from many-to-many, and together with the concept of ‘user generated content’ as the Web 2.0 has given rise to social media (Kaplan & Haenlein 2011). Social media has different forms of presentation; it can be in the form of social networking sites such as “Facebook” and “Twitter”, or it can be in the form of content communities such as “YouTube”, or in the form of social blogs, and so on and so forth. The main difference here is basically related to the media richness aspect which is described by Breuer (2011) as “self-disclosure is crucial for interpersonal trust and self-presentation, as it allows individuals to present a certain image of themselves to others.” (p.2).

1.4.2. Twitter

Twitter is a special form of social media which is founded by a research project in the field of microblogging. The project began in 2006 in San Francisco, USA. It was launched officially as a service for public around the world by the end of the same year. Then in the beginning of 2007, it took its special name. They add that the special name is taken from the bird tweet as the logo expresses. Special social networking website offers 140-character mini-blogging SMS. (Alfailakawi & Anzi, 2016). These short messages allow users to keep in touch

with each other easily and to share opinions with possible hyperlinks and attached photos. Such popular tweets are retweeted frequently and can be used to reinforce a message as they are repeated among groups of users who are strongly connected (Boyd, Golder, & Lotan, 2010). Many linguistic and psychological theories have investigated the use of social media and its effect in people's lives, measuring language use or behaviors such as satisfactions. Whatever these theories measure, their aims always focus on three main objectives: detecting the motives of use, emphasizing a deep understanding of the communication process through the results achieved, and providing social networks to its users with several satisfactions such as content satisfaction, social satisfaction and communication satisfaction (Delio, 2003, p. 177). Compared to traditional media such as television or radio, Twitter has very low-cost offering a reach of over 1,000 people for less than \$3 (Singh, 2016). It enables users to engage directly on a one-to-one basis or one-to-many basis. One-to-one interactions through private messages, retweets or replies encourages interpersonal communication with individual users. Networks on Twitter do not depend on person-to-person interactions and users generally have more followers than they are aware (Gruzd, Wellman, & Takhteyev, 2011). This means there is an asymmetric connection among users where one user may follow another without being followed in return. Moreover, Twitter's @username and hashtag features act as communicative channels that help to interact, connect, and

thus increase a user's social network. In this study, the crucial effect of this platform is emphasized and linguistic recommendations are given for better use of it especially in the public diplomacy field.

1.5. Research Problem

This study compares the linguistic performance of (L1) and (L2) users in terms of *lexical sophistication* in one of the most effective social media platforms, namely Twitter. To measure any linguistic performance in any communicative exchange, whether to native speakers or second language users, three crucial criteria are discussed: complexity, accuracy and fluency referred to as CAF by Rosmawati (2014, p.77). Wolfe-Quintero *et al.* (1998) differentiate between two types of complexity: grammatical and lexical. He explains that *lexical complexity* occurs when “a wide variety of basic and sophisticated words are available and can be accessed quickly” (p. 101), whereas *grammatical complexity* occurs when “a wide variety of basic and sophisticated structures are available and can be accessed quickly” (p. 69). Furthermore, they distinguish between complexity and accuracy since the former describes the speakers' language knowledge while the latter measures the appropriateness of language use. Fluency describes the automaticity of language use or “how comfortable the second language writer is with producing language” (p.13). The three above-mentioned criteria measure the language user's performance as a whole.

However, the study concentrates on only one sub-aspect of complexity—so-called *lexical sophistication* to determine its effect in diplomatic language.

Lexical sophistication or what is called advanced vocabulary plays a crucial role in conveying meaning and shape the style of the message sent by the speaker whether formal or informal. The problem that this research explores is to compare and analyze these lexical exchanges in the digital diplomacy space and inspect the differences towards a better understanding and enhanced language use.

1.6. Research Questions

To achieve the main objective of the study, the following questions are answered:

- How sophisticated is the lexical production of English L2 speakers in diplomatic tweets?
- What is the most significant difference in the lexical sophistication of English diplomatic tweets between English native speakers (L1) and non-native speakers (L2)?
- How different are L2 diplomatic tweets from L1 diplomatic tweets in their levels of formality?

- What are the variables that affect the levels of lexical sophistication in both groups of diplomatic tweets?

1.7. Objectives of the Study

The current study aims to investigate how sophisticated the lexical production of the selected diplomatic tweets and how language is portrayed in digital diplomacy produced by diplomatic officials who have been tweeting in English. This is done by using multiple measures of lexical sophistication (Wolfe-Quintero, Inagaki, & Kim, 1998) taking into consideration correlating these measures with the tweets' first language (L1) versus their second language (L2) lexical production as well as L2 production, thus highlighting discrepancies in English diplomatic tweets between native speakers and non-native speakers of English. Examining the differences in the lexical sophistication in L1 and L2 diplomatic tweets is vital to ensure that discrepancies in the use of lexis between native and non-native speakers, if any, are diminished and that the standardized levels of formality are maintained to ensure the effective employment of digital diplomacy.

The study also aims to focus on lexical sophistication and its frequency and how it is employed within digital diplomacy, thus potentially filling in the gap in literature that did not delve into the two fields in such a manner, which gives the study great significance. The research study focuses on the analysis of frequency

lists in order to get substantial findings, as examining that would create a niche to fully understand the drastic role language occupies in the digital space of Twitter by English native speaking diplomats and non-native ones. Presumably, no similar previous studies have been conducted. Hence, this adds to the significance of its problem and findings.

1.7. Outline of the thesis

This thesis is divided into four chapters and a conclusion. The first chapter is the introductory section of the study, showing the aims and problem of study, questions of the study, and general background about diplomatic language and Twitter. The second chapter handles the literature review. The third chapter examines the methodology and research design. The fourth chapter shows the results. The last chapter is the conclusion and implications.

Summary

This chapter introduces the objectives of the study as investigating the use of lexical sophistication to empower message on social media (Twitter) by L1 and L2 users. It elaborates on the historical development of the concept of diplomacy beginning with the tradition old diplomacy till the modern-day digital diplomacy, taking into consideration Aristotle concept of persuasion. Diplomatic language features are also discussed especially the functional aspect. It is mainly used as a

strategic tool to shape mutual relations between producers and receivers whether nationally or internationally. The effect of rapid advancement of communication technology creates new channels to spread the country's policies. Twitter as one of these channels and the selected platform of investigation of this study is also discussed as it elaborates the mechanism of producing a message on it. The next chapter discusses the literature review of the study: lexical sophistication.

Chapter II

Literature Review

Chapter II

Literature Review

Words remain the most important tool the writer has to work with. A rich vocabulary allows a writer to get a richness of thought onto paper. However, the writer's real pleasure comes not from using an exotic word but from using the right word. (Fletcher, 1993, p. 32)

2.1. Introduction

Language users constantly think about how to convey meaning effectively in their spoken or written discourse. Thus, vocabulary is a crucial part in a speaker's linguistic knowledge to achieve successful interaction. Vocabulary is also a significant criterion in the process of evaluating any speaker's performance of language. However, L2 speakers' vocabulary knowledge should be used appropriately in their text production to achieve successful communication and achieve their communicative purposes (Arnaud, 1984; Nation, 2001). In the context of diplomacy, the proportion of the use of advanced words (i.e. lexical sophistication) is expected to be higher. However, it seems that L1 diplomats differ from L2 diplomats in their use of advanced words.

Accordingly, vocabulary knowledge or lexical knowledge includes several sub-categories discussed by many linguists. Carter (2012) describes the process of vocabulary acquisition as a complex process since it requires acquiring the item

form and all its meanings in different contexts. Nation and Meara (2010) explain that new users of English as a foreign language can use General Service List (GSL) by Michael West's (1953). The list contains the most frequently used words—almost 200 words. Coxhead (2000) compiled another list of more specialized so-called Academic Word List (AWL) to help those who use academic vocabulary. However, the common use of words is an early stage in language acquisition. Linnarud (1986) asserts that rare word usage is the indicator of the high level of language proficiency and for sure high writing quality. Moreover, variety and richness in vocabulary use are also strong indicators of high quality and proficiency in language use. Daller *et al.* (2007) classify vocabulary knowledge into three main dimensions. The lexical size which describes the overall quantity of vocabulary the user of a language acquires is the first dimension. Lexical depth is the second dimension which describes the user's ability to know all meanings of the words he knows in different contexts. The last dimension is related to fluency in which the user can use words appropriately and vastly without hesitation. On the other hand, Laufer *et al.* (2004) perceive that lexical knowledge is mainly “starting with a superficial familiarity with the word and ending with the ability to use the word correctly in free production” (p.400).

The most crucial observation here is that vocabulary knowledge is a huge concept that cannot be measured by only one single criterion according to the large

number of details related to it. Lexical use varies according to contexts and situations as well. Hence, Olinghouse and Leaird (2009) argue that in academic domain the proper way of measurement is basically focused on the content words which can be described as lexical richness. To know whether the text or discourse is rich, it is imperative to first measure the total number of words – so-called “token” – and then the types or ratio of words – so-called the type-token ratio (TTR) (Kim & Jeon, 2016). These data are mainly counters of word frequency in the discourse or the text under investigation (Meara, 2005).

To trace the path of vocabulary knowledge measurement, Read (2000) describe lexical richness in terms of the following:

1. lexical diversity (i.e., type-token ratio),
2. lexical variation (e.g., type of different word type but focused on lexical word),
3. lexical sophistication (i.e., the proportion of advanced words),
4. average word length, and
5. lexical density (i.e., the proportion of lexical words in the whole text).

Opposing Read, McCarthy (2005) considers lexical richness to be a synonym of lexical specification and lexical diversity and cannot be included in it. According to McCarthy lexical diversity is a separate concept by itself. Sharing McCarthy’s

view, Grant and Ginther (2000) investigate 90 sample of written English essays in their empirical research in terms of essay length, lexical specificity, lexical features, grammatical structures, and clause level features. They consider lexical specificity and lexical features as different metrics. However, they assert that writing proficiency is a matter of well use of both lexical features and syntactic aspects.

Another important study is by Morris and Cobb (2004) regarding lexical knowledge of 122 TESL students. They set up a vocabulary profile for each student with 300 words. They examined the students' writing scores which seem to be correlated to their scores in the grammar course introduced in their program. Additionally, Bestgen (2017) provides two datasets of EFL students based on their writing production. He uses formulaic measurements in his study such as lexical sophistication and lexical diversity. The findings show the close connection between sophistication and diversity on one side and the writing quality on the other side.

In linguistics, complexity is a basic descriptor of a language user's performance. The concept of "complexity" is mainly an umbrella concept which can be a result of morphological, phonological, syntactic, and semantic complexity. However, it is a vital tool for language evaluation. The level of complexity varies according to the used code, e.g., dealing with pidgin is very

different from dealing with well-formed languages such as English or Arabic whether with their high or low variety. The contradiction between complexity and simplicity helps understand what complexity really is. This special kind of relation can be discussed in terms of “absoluteness”. Ma Qinghua (2006, p.176) sees complexity as an absolute notion, whereas simplicity is a relative. He believes that there is nothing can be described as simple absolutely. For example, any single phone such as “c” which is pronounced /s/ sometimes and /k/ another times. This shows that phones are not just isolated items, they have different representations through systematic relationships in different phonemic environments. Hence, even phones cannot be absolutely simple. He adds that there is no absolute simplicity at syntactic level as well, e.g. coordinate structures are ordered based upon other interfaces: phonetic, semantic or even pragmatic. However, McWhorter (2008, p. 167) has another view of seeing complexity as a relative notion regarding the degree of complexity. He determines certain aspects to evaluate language complexity:

- a) over specification, that is, the extreme specialization of the semantic category;
- b) structural elaboration, that is, the extreme specialization of the structural rules;
- c) Irregularity (pp. 167-168)

2.2. Language Complexity

Bulté and Housen (2012) explain that there are three types of language complexity: propositional complexity, discourse-interactional complexity, and linguistic complexity, indicated as follows:

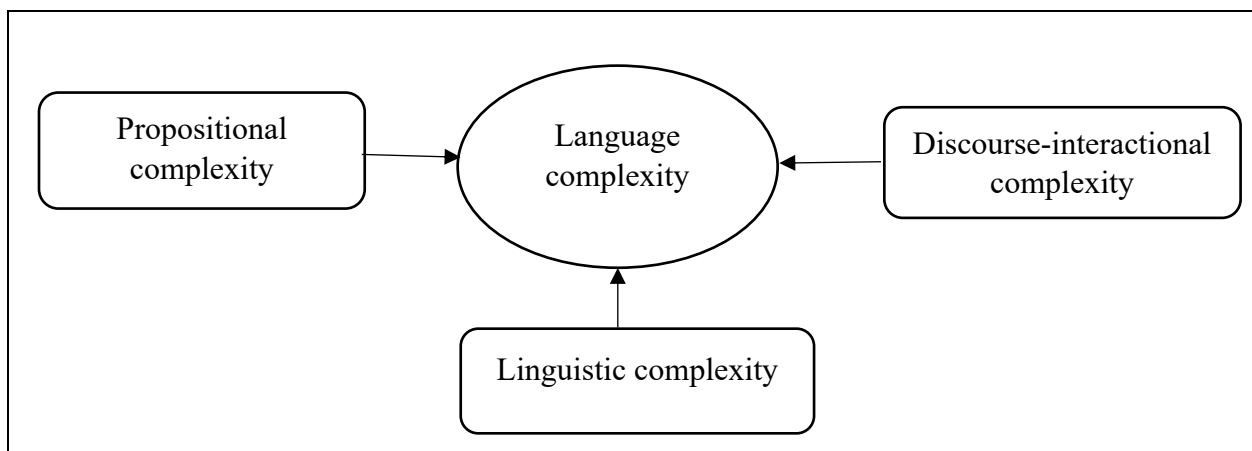


Fig 3: Types of Language Complexity

This study focuses only on one aspect of linguistic complexity, namely lexical complexity or lexical sophistication as vocabulary is considered to be the heart of the meaning-making process to understand discourse (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

Basically, linguistic complexity is measured by two major notions: syntactic (structure) and lexical (vocabulary) aspects. Lexical complexity refers to the language user's choice of sophisticated words in both spoken and written varieties. It always indicates the effectiveness of the communicated message. Lexical complexity is measured according to different levels of analysis. Lu (2012)

introduces his own classification of language complexity showing that it is mainly measured through three areas: density, sophistication, and variation. According to Lu, density is the matter of counting words (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs) in relation to the whole text or discourse words. Almost the same formula is applied to determine word variation but regarding types of words counting not numbers. In this formula, the total number of word types is compared with the total number of word tokens (TTR). On the other hand, sophistication deals with another criteria which focuses on the ratio of the advanced or unusual words to the total number of lexical words in the text. Bulté and Housen (2012) and Skehan and Foster (2012) develop this approach to contain multi-dimensional analysis. They add the concept of richness. Skehan (2009) classifies the lexical complexity – in more detailed diagram – into three major areas as follows:

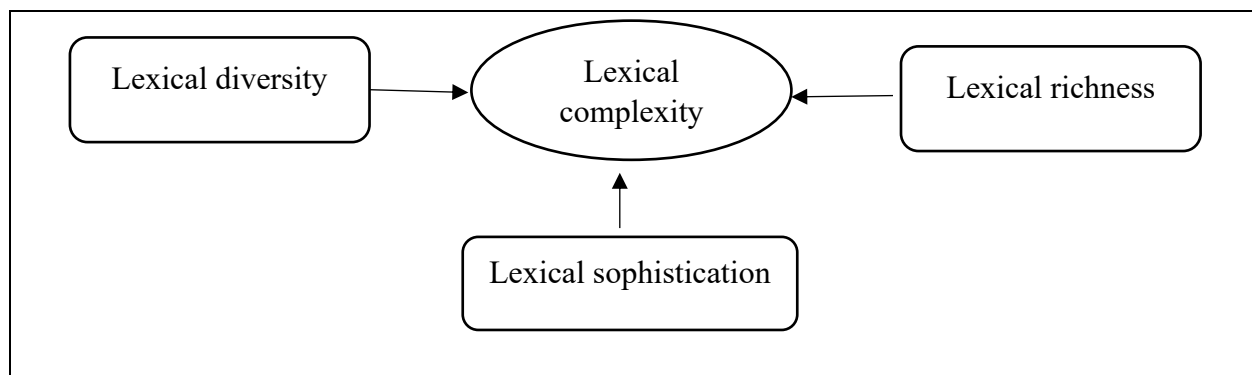
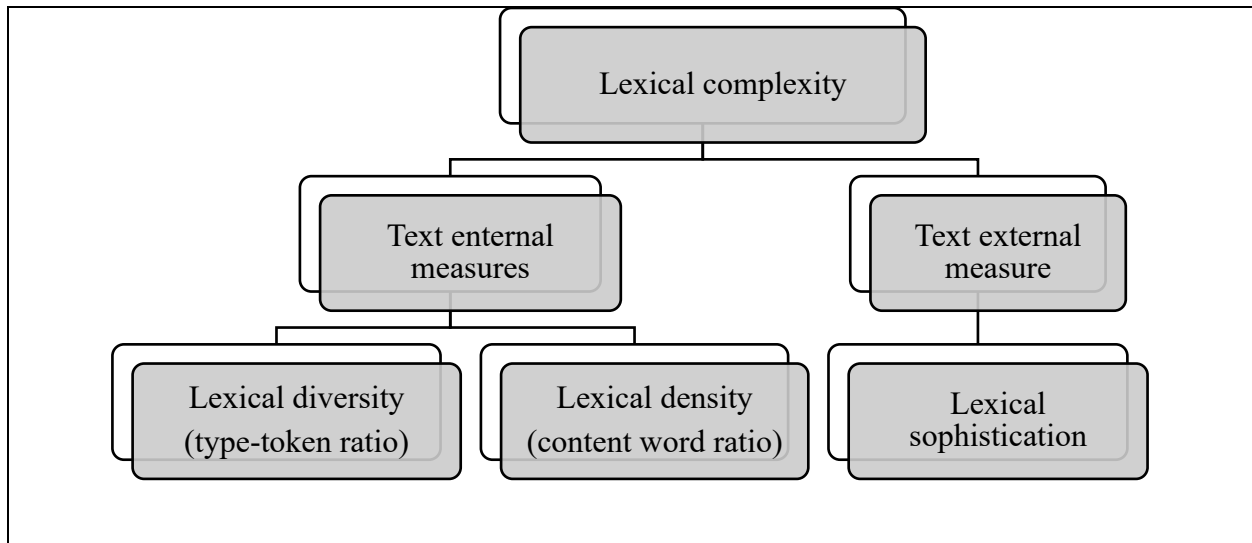


Fig 3: Types of Lexical Complexity

In defining lexical sophistication, Nation (1995) says that in lexical text, sophistication is determined by the number or percentage of advanced words by

using Lexical Frequency Profile (LEP) to show the size of the used vocabulary (p. 308). Johnson (2017) refers to two major descriptors of lexical complexity, internal and external measures as follows:

Fig 4: Johnson's descriptors of lexical complexity



Vocabulary knowledge is also labeled as lexical richness which is described in terms of four elements:

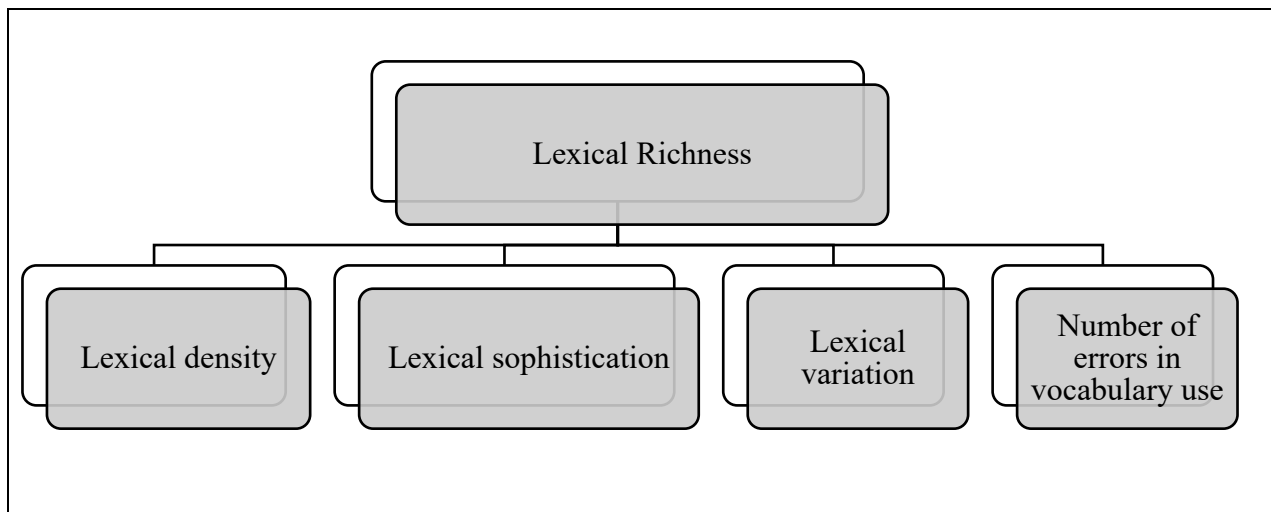


Fig 5: Element of lexical richness

In this taxonomy, lexical richness is a crucial indicator of the quality of writing and language proficiency (Jarvis *et al.*, 2003). It is divided into four areas as shown above. Lexical density refers to the size of the content words such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs and lexical verbs. These types of parts of speech carry the meaning within sentences. Lexical sophistication— so-called lexical rareness—is described according to the number of advanced words employed within the text. Hence, it requires a kind of metric to decide which words are sophisticated.

On the other hand, the complexity of structure is always described as syntactic complexity which is related to syntactic variation in the production of syntactic structures with different sophistication levels (Ortega, 2003). Norris and Ortega (2009) postulate that syntactic complexity or the "multi-dimensional construct" have to be operationalized is gaining traction, with phrasal (e.g., mean length of clause, complex nominals per clause) subconstructs being included, global (e.g., mean length of T-unit), and clausal (e.g., subordinated or coordinated clauses per T-unit). This extension provides a conceptualization of how linguistic features are used to highlight and structure complexity in order to construct various meanings (Casal & Lee, 2019). It supports Lu's (2010) definition of syntactic complexity as the use of sophisticated and various structures that allow expansion of the capacity to use the additional language in ever more mature and skillful

ways, tapping the full range of linguistic resources offered by the given grammar to successfully fulfill various communicative goals (Ortega, 2015). Furthermore, Ortega (2003) explains the meaning of syntactic complexity as the level of sophistication and the range of forms occur in a text or discourse. It means that many aspects are gathered to create language structural complexity such as the range of structural types, the sophistication level of these structures, the quantity of inserting clauses and the length of the structure production. The variation creates various global measurements of the concept. Some of these measurements are in terms of the length concept. Atkinson-King and Brown (1975) propose length-based measures in the process of language acquisition by children. Whereas Bardovi-Harlig (1992) suggest a less common approach which is designed for low-level of proficiency of language, focusing on the tool of T-unit or coordinate clauses. Furthermore, Elder and Iwashita (2005) introduce a common measure in terms of subordinated clauses by calculating all clauses of a given unit. Another common measure is by calculating the most commonly used length structure by Norris and Ortega (2009). However, Stockwell and Harrington (2003) produce a systematic study to measure the syntactic complexity using six indicators: clauses per T-unit, dependent clause per clause, T-unit per sentence, length of sentence, length of clause, length of T-unit.

2.3. Lexical Sophistication

Pierrehumbert (2012) defines lexicon as the “locus of creativity in language” (p.16). Hence, lexical knowledge gains attention in many fields of study. Laufer and Nation (1995) talk about the multi-dimension aspect of lexical knowledge in the context of both quality and quantity. In terms of quantity notion many indicators can refer to the large amount of words and variation in using language by L2 users. The large number of words and multi-word expressions affect lexical proficiency of L2 users positively. In terms of quality, lexical sophistication adds a lot to lexical proficiency and writing quality (Kyle & Crossly, 2016). Moreover, Laufer and Nation (1995) assert that a crucial lexical component of lexical complexity is lexical sophistication which increases both the quality level and quantity of lexical knowledge. To describe a piece of writing of high quality, one of the main indicators is mainly lexical sophistication. To describe lexical items of being sophisticated, many linguistic criteria may be applied. Coltheart (1981) proposes the psycholinguistic measure that include psycholinguistic properties of words such as concreteness, familiarity, meaningfulness and imageability. Balota *et al.* (2007) proposes another measure in terms of word length and orthographic neighbors. Ellis (2002) introduces the measurement of corpus-driven frequency as the most common approach in measuring lexical sophistication. The frequency indices lead to the appearance of a range indicator which refers to the various

contexts in which the word may occur (Adelman *et al.* 2006). Both indices are used to judge the lexical sophistication level within a text or discourse.

1. Lexical Frequency: it is the proxy of lexical sophistication. Crossley *et al.* (2015) assert that words with lower frequency rate are common in high-level writing which can be described as having sophisticated rare words. On the other hand, n-gram or multi-word combinations frequency has a positive effect on writing quality (Kyle & Crossley, 2016). Furthermore, more advanced n-gram can be described as an idiomatic item that is basically sophisticated element.
2. Range: it refers to various contexts or types of texts in which the word appears (Adelman *et al.*, 2006). Kyle and Crossley (2016) assert that the most sophisticated lexical items appear in fewer contexts. It is a matter of rareness. It is considered as the opposite of n-gram since proficient users prefer to use word combinations that appear in various contexts.

To measure lexical sophistication, words are classified into five groups to apply the comparison: all words (AL), i.e., content and function; content words (CW), content words are those lexical items that carry meaning within the text such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs and lexical verbs; function words (FW), they are the lexical items that indicate meaning relation with the text such as prepositions, auxiliaries, determiners, pronouns and conjunctions; bigram and trigram, both refer

to the word combination whether two-word combination or three-word combination.

2.4. Complexity and Formal Language

Leech and Svartvik (2002) describe informal language as “the language of ordinary conversations, of personal letters, and private interaction in general” (p. 30). In contrast, formal language is described as “the language we use publicly for a serious context, for example in official reports, business letters, regulations and academic writing” (p.30). They confirm that “the difference between <formal> and <informal> usage is best seen as a scale” (p. 31). In the formality scale, ceremonial addresses and academic writing are the highest level of formality whereas casual conversations are the lowest level. In this context, tweets, chats and other forms of writing on social media can be misdescribed in general as informal as casual conversation. However, what is discussed in this study is a special kind of tweets which are regarded as an official form of writing according to their special diplomatic nature. Knight *et al.* (2013) recognize that “levels of formality across e-language as a specific genre is something that remains under-explored in corpus-based analyses of real life” (p.132). Hence, absolute judgment cannot be given to all kinds of e-language or generalize certain description; it mainly depends on the context and the communicative purpose of using language. Heylighen and Dewaele (2002) assert that context is a crucial aspect in dealing with the notions of

formality and informality. They define context as “everything available for awareness which is not part of the expression itself, but which is needed to correctly interpret the expression (p.4). In the same line, they demonstrate that formal language is explicit and clear. Moreover, it does not need background knowledge, therefore it cannot be misinterpreted.

Additionally, Coffin *et al.* (2003) describe the notion of formality in language as “the use of technical, elevated or abstract vocabulary, complex sentence structures and the avoidance of the personal voice (I, you)”. Furthermore, they add certain features for formal writing as follows:

- a. High lexical density
- b. High nominal style
- c. Impersonal constructions
- d. Hedging and emphasizing (p. 28)

Since lexical complexity refers to the difficulty or sophistication of the vocabulary used in a given text, formality refers to the level of politeness or formality in a given language. Biber *et al.* define formality as “a dimension of language variation that refers to the degree of explicitness or abstraction in the expression of propositional content” (p. 375). They explain that more formal language tends to be characterized by a higher level of explicitness and abstraction, with a focus on precise definitions and technical terms. Informal language, on the other hand, tends to be characterized by a greater use of idiomatic expressions,

vague or general terms, and more colloquial language.

Several studies have found that more formal language tends to be characterized by greater lexical complexity, often measured in terms of the use of rare or low-frequency words, longer words, or words with more syllables. In a study of formality and lexical complexity in political speeches, Stubbs (1996) found that more formal speeches tended to have higher levels of lexical complexity, as measured using rare or low-frequency words. He suggests that this reflects the need for politicians to present themselves as knowledgeable and authoritative, and to differentiate themselves from more informal or populist forms of discourse. Likewise, Hyland and Tse (2004) found that academic texts were characterized by a high proportion of rare or low-frequency words, as well as a greater use of longer and more complex words compared to non-academic texts in their study of lexical complexity in academic writing. They suggest that this reflects the formal and technical nature of academic writing, which often requires precise and specialized language.

To conclude, this chapter explained the notion of language complexity discussion its forms and reason. Furthermore, it explained in more detail the concept of lexical knowledge and its importance in language proficiency and writing quality. Writing quality can also be affected by other aspects which relate

also with lexical sophistication such as formality. Formality affects and is affected as well by the word choice, especially if these words are sophisticated. The analytical part of the study is based on the lexical indicators mentioned in this chapter.

Chapter III

Research Design and Methodology

Chapter III

3.1. Introduction

The present study employed a quantitative study based on corpus analysis taken from official diplomatic accounts on Twitter. This study design is a comparative study concluded to investigate the difference, if any, between the lexical sophistication of L1 and L2 writings by diplomatic actors or not.

Attention to text complexity is drawn in a variety of fields such as cognitive science, psychology, sociolinguistic, artificial intelligence, education, and many other areas of study related to language production. Lexical sophistication – as one of textual complexity – can be measured differently.

Word frequency is a crucial indicator of writing and speaking proficiency which is shown in different corpora such as the British National Corpus (BNC; BNC Consortium, 2007), SUBTLEXus (Brysbaert & New, 2009), or the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA; Davies, 2010). Data of these corpora are used as L1 source. The Tool for the Analysis of Lexical Sophistication (TAALES) is employed to make the comparison between L1 and L2. The first version of this tool was developed by Kyle and Crossley in 2015 to provide a free automatic tool for measuring lexical sophistication using new indices. The first version calculates only word frequency, n-gram frequency, word range, psychological linguistic

properties of words and academic language. The second version expands these indices to include features such as word recognition norms, semantic network, n-gram strength of association, n-gram range, word neighborhood and contextual distinctiveness. The last version includes 104 indices which can be used in different domains to evaluate writing quality; and speaking and writing proficiency (Kyle & Crossley, 2018). In the following section some indices covered in TAALES are described.

3.2. Corpus Data and Method of Investigation

In order to compare the written English composed by diplomats from English-speaking countries and their counterparts from the Arab world, the researcher investigated 24,000 tweets collected from 8 official accounts of countries' foreign affairs (3,000 tweets per account) over the period of 2019 to early 2023. Tweets were retrieved via the official Twitter developer platform. The corpus compilation follows standards set by McEnery and Hardie (2011) in terms of:

1. Representativeness: The corpus should be representative of the language or genre being studied. This means that the corpus should include a wide range of texts that are typical of the language or genre, rather than being biased toward certain types of texts or authors. Thus, 3,000 tweets were pursued to retrieve from eight diplomatic accounts of English-speaking and non-speaking countries'

correspondent foreign affairs with equal shares of tweets. However, in order to control for potential imbalances in word count, after the cleaning and filtration process, the number of tweets from non-English primary language countries was adjusted to compensate for the increased number of words in tweets from Arab secondary language countries.

2. Size: The corpus should be large enough to provide a robust sample of the language or genre being studied. This means that the corpus should be large enough to allow for reliable quantitative analysis and to provide a comprehensive view of the language or genre.

3. Annotation: The corpus should be annotated with relevant linguistic information, such as part-of-speech tags, lemmatization, and syntactic parsing. This allows for a more detailed and accurate analysis of the corpus. The annotation process has been automatically accomplished by the adopted corpus tool - to discuss in the coming section.

4. Accessibility: The corpus should be accessible to researchers, with clear documentation and a user-friendly interface. Corpus data can be accessed through the Open Scientific Framework (OSF) for future studies.

The tweets that were gathered for this study underwent a rigorous cleaning process in which the researcher removed all duplicate tweets, forms of multimedia,

hashtags, URLs, and extraneous symbols. Furthermore, tweets that consist of only a single word or an acronym, such as COP27, were excluded from the dataset.

Whitespaces were also trimmed. The researcher, afterward, reviewed all tweets manually to ensure non-textual content removal. Tweet metadata (including details of the user account, text, posting date, time, and source links) are saved to excel sheets (see the screenshot below). The final corpus files were then saved in CSV files to process via the lexical sophistication tool, TAALES (version 2.2), which is what the current study uses.

Table 1: Screenshot of sample tweet collection

B	C	D	E	F	G
from_user	text	created_at	time	source	profile_image_url
FCDGovUK	RT Today PM and Foreign Sec travel to Washington DC for meetings with and The UK and US are strong friends, partners and allies. We are working together as a to tackle the most pressing global issues.	Thu Sep 23 07:46:30 +	23/09/2021 08:46:30	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	RT World leaders have a small window of time left to deliver on their climate commitments ahead of The UK will be making the case for action on climate change this week at	Thu Sep 23 07:45:18 +	23/09/2021 08:45:18	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	Quiz question: where was the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly held? As the 76th Session is underway, read our blog post to find out more about the UKs involvement in the creation of theUN	Thu Sep 23 07:34:38 +	23/09/2021 08:34:38	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	RT Rich nations have reaped the benefits of pollution for generations. We have a duty to help developing countries grow their economies in a green and sustainable way. Im calling on leaders to meet our \$100bn pledge to the worlds poorest.	Thu Sep 23 07:21:30 +	23/09/2021 08:21:30	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	NEWS: readout from and meeting at the UN General Assembly.	Thu Sep 23 07:06:06 +	23/09/2021 08:06:06	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	Today PM and Foreign Sec travel to Washington DC for meetings with and The UK and US are strong friends, partners and allies. We are working together as a to tackle the most pressing global issues.	Thu Sep 23 07:05:59 +	23/09/2021 08:05:59	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com
FCDGovUK	RT "This is about more than foreign policy in the abstract, but delivering for people across the UK and beyond" Foreign Sec writes in the on how we're putting the UK at the heart of a network of international partnerships:	Thu Sep 23 07:05:54 +	23/09/2021 08:05:54	Twitter Web App	http://pbs.twimg.com

3.3. Procedure: *Tool for the Analysis of Lexical Sophistication (TAALES 2.2)*

The study deploys lexical sophistication to examine the tweets' complexity posted by native-English-speaking diplomats and Arab speakers using TAALES software in assessing written texts (Crossley & Kyle, 2017, 2018). TAALES (The Automated Assessment of Lexical Sophistication) is a lexical sophistication tool

that measures the lexical diversity and complexity of the text. The tool was first introduced in a paper by Graesser, Lu, and Pareti (2011) and has since been used in various studies to analyze the lexical sophistication of written text, including tweets.

TAALES uses several measures to assess lexical sophistication, including the Type-Token Ratio (TTR), psycholinguistic norms, semantic network, etc. The TTR measures the ratio of unique words to total words in a text, with a higher ratio indicating greater lexical diversity. It also measures the richness of the vocabulary, taking into account the frequency of words in a text. According to Crossley & Kyle (2017 & 2018), it features the following indices to inspect lexical complexity in texts.

Table 2: TAALES 2.2 indices of lexical sophistication

Index type	Indices	Corpora/databases represented	Example indices
Word Frequency	206	11	Average lemma frequency of content words-academic subcorpus of COCA
Word Range	178	8	Average lemma range of content words-magazine subcorpus of COCA
Psycholinguistic Norms	14	2	Average concreteness score for content words
Age of Acquisition/Exposure	14	2	Average age of exposure score for all words
Academic Language	26	2	Normed academic word list counts
Contextual Distinctiveness	33	5	Average number of elicited word for content

Index type	Indices	Corpora/databases represented	Example indices
			words
Word Recognition Norms	24	1	Average word recognition score for content words
Semantic Network	14	1	Average polysemy score for nouns and verbs
Ngram Frequency	248	6	Average bigram frequency – newspaper subcorpus of COCA
Ngram Range	76	5	Average trigram range – fiction subcorpus of COCA
Ngram Association Strength	225	5	Average bigram collexeme strength score – spoken subcorpus of COCA
Word Neighbor Information	42	1	Average number of phonological neighbors for content words
Other	3	1	Average character bigram frequency – HAL corpus
Total number of indices:	1103		

The table lists various indices provided by the TAALES tool for measuring lexical sophistication. Some of the most important indices to use in analyzing tweets written by L1 and L2 speakers of English include:

1. Type-Token Ratio (TTR): This index, which falls into the *word frequency* and *word range* indices, measures the ratio of unique words to total words in a text, with a higher ratio indicating greater lexical diversity. This index can

be used to compare the lexical diversity of tweets written by L1 and L2 speakers.

2. Word frequency: This index measures the frequency of words in a text or corpus. It can be used to compare the overall vocabulary usage of L1 and L2 speakers in their tweets. Word frequency indicates the occurrence number of a word within a text. The sophisticated lexical items are those words which are less frequent in a reference corpus.
3. Academic Language: This index measures the presence of academic words in a text. It can be used to compare the level of academic language used by L1 and L2 speakers in their tweets.
4. Contextual Distinctiveness: This index measures the distinctiveness of words in a text, based on their context. It can be used to compare the usage of contextually distinct words by L1 and L2 speakers in their tweets.
5. Psychological norms include familiarity, imageability, meaningfulness and concreteness. They are indices of early stage of learning language, so using their opposite is a clear indicator of language proficiency and high writing quality.
 - a. Word familiarity: familiar words are those words which occur more frequently in texts (Schmitt & Meara, 1997).

- b. Word imageability: Ellis and Beaton (1993) clarify that in the process of new language acquisition, imageability is crucial since any concept or word which involves a mental image is always recalled quickly and easily. They relate imageable words to context availability that increase learner's lexicon but not the matter of complexity.
- c. Word meaningfulness: Toglia and Battig (1978) explain that the concept of "word meaningfulness" refers to the word associations with other words. Crossley and Salsbury (2010) suggest that the higher proficiency learners use more sophisticated lexical items that have fewer word associations.
- d. Word concreteness: Crossley *et al.* (2009) reports that word concreteness refers to the number of concrete words which are always learned earlier as they are more easily than abstract words.

Therefore, these indices provide a comprehensive way to measure and compare the lexical sophistication of the diplomatic discourse written by L1 and L2 speakers of English which is adhered to in the present work. Hence, the researcher performed the following setting to investigate the lexical complexity of the collected data:

1. Frequency, range, and academic word options: BNC N-grams, and BNC word frequency, besides the academic formulas list and the academic word list, were inspected.
2. Index types: age of exposure, contextual distinctiveness, ELP word information, ELP word recognition norms, and psycholinguistic norms were all investigated.
3. COCA corpora comparison: the researcher has set TAALES parameters to compare the collected corpus to news texts in terms of word, bigram, trigram frequencies, and ranges.

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

Chapter IV

4.1. Results

The table below gives an overview of the outcome corpus texts from Twitter.

Table 3: Overview of the Diplomatic Tweets Corpus

Subcorpus	Twitter Accounts and Nationality	Cleaned tweets	Words
L1 Diplomatic Tweets	FCDOGovUK (UK)	2985	94354
	StateDept (USA)	2825	95336
L2 Diplomatic Tweets	MfaTunisia (Tunisia)	646	18293
	bahdiplomatic (Bahrain)	1421	18778
	OFMUAE (UAE)	1578	18997
	KSAmofaEN (KSA)	2774	76806
	MofaQatar_EN (Qatar)	2796	50432

The table presents a summary of a subcorpus of diplomatic tweets, classified into two categories: L1 and L2. Within each category, the table lists various Twitter accounts representing different nationalities, the number of cleaned tweets, and the number of words associated with each account. The L1 subcorpus includes tweets from the *FCDOGovUK* account of the United Kingdom and the *StateDept* account of the United States, with a ratio of cleaned tweets to words of approximately 32:100 and 28:100, respectively. The L2 subcorpus includes tweets from various accounts representing different countries such as Bahrain, Qatar, Tunisia, UAE,

and Saudi Arabia with the highest ratio of cleaned tweets to words coming from the MfaTunisia account of Tunisia at 29:100 and the lowest from the KSAmofaEN account of Saudi Arabia at 18:100. It can be also noticed that the average number of words per tweet in the L1 subcorpus is 32, while the average number of words per tweet in L2 subcorpus is 19.9. In other words, L1 tweets tend to be more expressive than those composed by L2 posts in almost double the number of words used in a single tweet.

The study shows that native speakers of English had a higher TTR, indicating greater lexical diversity, compared to non-native speakers. The study also found that non-native speakers used more complex words, compared to native speakers. These findings suggest that while non-native speakers may have a more limited vocabulary, they are able to use more complex and sophisticated words in their tweets. This highlights the importance of considering both lexical diversity and complexity when assessing the lexical sophistication of written text. That explains the hypotheses of the current research work in contrast to L2 speakers' production in regular settings, such as classrooms and workplaces.

It is important to note that the TAALES tool does not consider the context of the text, which can greatly influence the lexical sophistication of the text. Additionally, the study only measures lexical sophistication and does not take into account other aspects of language use, such as grammar or syntax. Thus, TAALES is a valuable tool for measuring the lexical sophistication of written text, including tweets. The tool can be used to analyze the lexical diversity and complexity of tweets written by native speakers of English and non-native speakers.

Crossley and Kyle (2018) provides an overview of the Tool for the Automatic Analysis of Lexical Sophistication (TAALES) and its applications for automatically assessing features of written text. TAALES is a context and learner-independent natural language processing (NLP) tool that provides counts for 100's lexical features. It was developed as an effort to improve upon the lexical features reported by the NLP tool Coh-Metrix. The current version of TAALES is user-friendly, includes both a user manual and an index description guide, and has been widely used in a number of research studies in disciplines such as writing assessment, speech analysis, creativity and humor, and text readability. The tool calculates a wide range of classic and newly developed indices of lexical sophistication, including indices related to lexical properties at both the word and phrase level, and word and n-gram frequency, range, association strength, recognition norms, semantic network, contextual distinctiveness, and other indices.

Initial results from the data collection indicate a lower production in Arab diplomatic tweets when compared to their native-English speaking counterparts (see the corpus overview in the previous section, Table 1). The mean number of words per tweet in the L1 subcorpus is 32, whereas the mean number of words per tweet in the L2 subcorpus is 19.9. This implies that tweets composed in L1 tend to be more verbose, as evidenced by the fact that they utilize almost double the number of words in comparison to tweets composed in L2. The subcorpora in question displays a variety of Twitter accounts representing distinct nationalities, along with the corresponding data on the number of cleaned tweets and the number of words associated with each account. The L1 subcorpus encompasses tweets from the *FCDOGovUK* account of the United Kingdom and the *StateDept* account of the United States, with a ratio of cleaned tweets to words of approximately 32:100 and 28:100, respectively. The L2 subcorpus comprises tweets from a variety of accounts associated with different countries such as Qatar, Tunisia, Bahrain, UAE, and Saudi Arabia. The highest ratio of cleaned tweets to words among these accounts is observed in the *MfaTunisia* account of Tunisia at 29:100, whereas the lowest ratio is found in the *KSAmofofaEN* account of Saudi Arabia at 18:100. Additionally, the study has shown that within the L1 and L2 subcorpora, there are variations in the ratio of cleaned tweets to words among different Twitter accounts representing various nationalities. These findings may have implications

for the use of social media as a tool for cross-cultural communication and for understanding language usage patterns in digital contexts.

To investigate the lexical sophistication between written tweets of Arab diplomats (L2) and native English-speaking counterparts (L1), 165 indices were applied in TAALES 2.2 to model the variance in holistic scores of lexical proficiency. The presented data in Table 2 compares the outcome of various psycholinguistic metrics and norms between Arab diplomatic tweets (L2) and tweets of native English speakers. The metrics examined include the MRC Familiarity, MRC Concreteness, MRC Imageability, MRC Meaningfulness, Age of Acquisition, and Brysbaert Concreteness Combined for distinct variables such as Arabic Words (AW), Common Words (CW), and Function Words (FW) across multiple countries, including Bahrain, KSA, Tunisia, UAE, Qatar, UK, and USA.

For MRC Familiarity, the scores for Arabic L2 tweets range from 565.51 (Bahrain - AW) to 610.85 (KSA - FW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 585.92 (UK - AW) to 610.87 (USA - FW). Scores for MRC Familiarity tend to be higher for tweets posted by Arab diplomats when compared to those composed by US and British counterparts, with an average difference of 20 points. Regarding MRC Concreteness, the results of Arabic L2 tweets range from 318.67 (Bahrain - AW) to 468.61 (UAE - CW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 300.36 (USA - AW) to 372.61 (USA - CW). It is apparent that the

scores for MRC Concreteness tend to be lower for Arabic L2 tweets when compared to native English tweets, with an average difference of 25 points. However, MRC Imageability scores for Arabic L2 tweets range from 353.51 (Bahrain - AW) to 476.65 (UAE - CW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 330.48 (USA - AW) to 410.39 (USA - CW). It is apparent that the scores for MRC Imageability tend to be lower for Arabic L2 tweets when compared to native English tweets, with an average difference of 20 points. In terms of MRC Meaningfulness, the scores for Arabic L2 tweets range from 337.68 (Bahrain - AW) to 283.40 (UAE - FW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 344.87 (USA - AW) to 287.58 (USA - FW). Thus, MRC Meaningfulness tend to be inferior in Arab diplomatic tweets when compared to native English tweets, with an average difference of 8 points.

For Age of Acquisition, the scores for Arabic L2 tweets range from 6.22 (Tunisia - AW) to 8.44 (KSA - CW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 6.09 (USA - AW) to 7.29 (USA - CW). It is apparent that the scores for Age of Acquisition tend to be higher for Arabic L2 tweets when compared to native English tweets, with an average difference of 1.5 points. For Brysbaert Concreteness Combined, the scores for Arabic L2 tweets range from 2.44 (Tunisia - AW) to 3.37 (UAE - CW) while the scores for native English tweets range from 2.50 (UK - AW) to 2.91 (USA - CW).

Table 4: Correlations between lexical proficiency scores

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
MRC Familiarity AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	565.51	573.54	587.18	571.10	572.84	585.92	587.53
MRC Concreteness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	318.67	316.54	291.68	385.74	315.67	304.12	300.36
MRC Imageability AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	353.51	339.89	319.10	403.59	346.45	333.57	330.48
MRC Meaningfulness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	337.68	327.97	325.05	370.08	343.63	346.69	344.87
MRC Familiarity CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	531.97	534.77	556.67	552.50	541.14	562.98	563.44
MRC Concreteness CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	430.49	428.91	379.98	468.61	412.64	371.10	372.61
MRC Imageability CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	448.78	448.62	413.61	476.65	434.86	407.04	410.39
MRC Familiarity FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	607.08	610.85	610.80	609.82	608.95	610.77	610.87
MRC Concreteness FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	215.44	226.52	231.58	231.17	226.61	237.87	236.68
MRC Imageability FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	236.11	235.91	246.15	252.47	246.21	254.23	253.35
MRC Meaningfulness FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	255.08	258.47	274.51	283.40	272.20	286.85	287.58
Age of Acquisition AW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	6.96	6.41	6.22	6.69	6.54	6.01	6.09
Age of Acquisition CW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	8.44	8.00	7.78	7.50	7.92	7.10	7.29
Age of Acquisition FW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	4.43	4.38	4.32	4.35	4.32	4.33	4.35
Brysbaert Concreteness Combined AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	2.67	2.61	2.44	3.14	2.66	2.55	2.50
Brysbaert Concreteness Combined CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	3.12	3.17	2.88	3.37	3.03	2.94	2.91
Brysbaert Concreteness Combined FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	1.88	1.82	1.89	2.03	1.91	1.96	1.93

Note: MRC= MRC psycholinguistic database (Wilson, 1988); AW= all words; CW= content words; FW= function words

When corpus data is compared to reference corpora, BNC and COCA, either group demonstrates variant levels of lexical complexity in what they post on Twitter. Table 3, below, presents the correlations between native speakers of English (the United Kingdom and the United States’ diplomats) and the non-native speakers’ proficiency (of the sampled diplomatic tweets in the Middle East) from one side, and the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Corpus of Contemporary

American English (COCA) from another. Here, written and spoken frequency and range of words, as well as bigram and trigram frequency are measured.

Results show that there is a positive correlation between L1 and L2 proficiency and the BNC and COCA for all countries included in the table. The correlation coefficients for written word frequency range from 0.15 for Bahrain to 0.57 for the United Kingdom and 0.51 for the United States. The correlation coefficients for spoken word frequency range from 0.14 for Bahrain to 0.70 for the United Kingdom and 0.63 for the United States. In terms of bigram frequency, the correlation coefficients range from -1.84 for Bahrain to -1.59 for the United Kingdom and -1.57 for the United States. Similarly, the trigram frequency correlation coefficients range from -2.28 for Bahrain to -2.19 for the United Kingdom and -2.14 for the United States.

In conclusion, findings suggest that there is a strong positive correlation between L1 and L2 proficiency and the BNC and COCA across all countries and measures included in the table. This indicates that individuals with higher levels of L1 and L2 proficiency are likely to have a greater familiarity with the language patterns and structures found in the BNC and COCA.

Table 5: Correlations between L1 and L2 proficiency vs BNC and COCA

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
BNC Written Frequency AW	Word Frequency	10.06	12.50	11.25	4.23	9.44	8.76	8.98
BNC Written Frequency AW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	-0.48	-0.29	-0.31	-1.25	-0.50	-0.36	-0.35
BNC Written Range AW	Word Range	56.20	62.05	64.22	38.02	58.18	65.09	65.21
BNC Spoken Frequency AW	Word Frequency	7.07	9.42	9.05	3.64	7.42	7.46	7.68
BNC Spoken Frequency AW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	-0.65	-0.34	-0.30	-1.17	-0.51	-0.39	-0.35
BNC Spoken Range AW	Word Range	45.68	54.08	57.94	34.09	50.12	57.94	58.64
BNC Written Frequency AW	Word Frequency	0.15	0.22	0.38	0.10	0.23	0.57	0.51
BNC Written Frequency CW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	-1.40	-1.30	-1.32	-1.77	-1.39	-1.13	-1.19
BNC Written Range CW	Word Range	34.37	38.64	41.28	25.09	37.43	47.32	45.95
BNC Spoken Frequency AW	Word Frequency	0.14	0.23	0.44	0.12	0.25	0.70	0.63
BNC Spoken Frequency CW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	-1.61	-1.37	-1.34	-1.74	-1.43	-1.22	-1.21
BNC Spoken Range CW	Word Range	17.75	24.25	29.04	17.68	23.21	35.36	34.54
BNC Written Frequency FW	Word Frequency	29.51	31.81	27.42	23.63	27.42	23.83	23.32
BNC Written Frequency FW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	1.31	1.29	1.19	1.17	1.23	1.07	1.07
BNC Written Range FW	Word Range	99.03	98.87	98.36	98.73	98.70	97.76	97.85
BNC Spoken Frequency FW	Word Frequency	19.96	22.79	20.62	17.19	20.05	19.03	18.87
BNC Spoken Frequency FW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	1.13	1.16	1.08	1.03	1.12	1.02	1.02
BNC Spoken Range FW	Word Range	97.61	97.45	96.82	97.25	97.54	96.53	96.86
BNC Spoken Bigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.32	0.45	0.41	0.15	0.29	0.24	0.23
BNC Spoken Bigram Frequency								
Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	-1.84	-1.61	-1.52	-1.93	-1.69	-1.59	-1.57
BNC Written Bigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.45	0.75	0.62	0.23	0.43	0.29	0.31
BNC Written Bigram Frequency								
Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	-1.65	-1.45	-1.50	-1.77	-1.59	-1.60	-1.59
BNC Spoken Trigram								
Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
BNC Spoken Trigram								
Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	-2.28	-2.19	-2.17	-2.24	-2.22	-2.19	-2.14
BNC Written Trigram								
Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
BNC Written Trigram								
Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	-2.54	-2.28	-2.29	-2.37	-2.36	-2.34	-2.31
BNC Spoken Bigram Proportion								
50k	Ngram Frequency	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.17	0.35	0.36	0.39
BNC Written Bigram Proportion								
50k	Ngram Frequency	0.42	0.47	0.42	0.19	0.41	0.41	0.41
BNC Spoken Trigram								
Proportion 50k	Ngram Frequency	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.09
BNC Written Trigram								
Proportion 50k	Ngram Frequency	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.10
COCA News Range AW	Word Range	0.38	0.43	0.46	0.21	0.39	0.45	0.46
		10390.0						
COCA News Frequency AW	Word Frequency	8034.06	0	9445.91	3323.52	7873.99	7581.95	7828.48
COCA News Range AW								
Logarithm	Word Range	-1.00	-0.88	-0.86	-1.60	-0.96	-0.84	-0.79
COCA News Frequency AW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	2.44	2.63	2.63	1.65	2.48	2.60	2.66
COCA News Range CW	Word Range	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.20
COCA News Frequency CW	Word Frequency	156.90	202.35	376.86	108.61	243.85	544.80	634.42
COCA News Range CW								
Logarithm	Word Range	-1.48	-1.42	-1.40	-1.90	-1.42	-1.25	-1.22
COCA News Frequency CW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	1.55	1.63	1.66	1.17	1.63	1.83	1.86
COCA News Range FW	Word Range	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.92
		26553.4 23374.3					20712.0	20327.2
COCA News Frequency FW	Word Frequency	23725.70	1	9	19912.80	22940.78	9	9
COCA News Range FW								
Logarithm	Word Range	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
COCA News Frequency FW								
Logarithm	Word Frequency	4.20	4.22	4.13	4.11	4.17	4.03	4.03
COCA News Bigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	272.40	470.33	376.18	140.35	263.20	184.52	190.51
COCA News Bigram Range	Ngram Range	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09
COCA News Bigram Frequency								
Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.98	1.23	1.19	0.93	1.08	1.08	1.11
COCA News Bigram Range								
Logarithm	Ngram Range	-1.96	-1.74	-1.76	-1.99	-1.86	-1.83	-1.81
COCA News Bigram								
Association Strength (MI)	Ngram Association Strength	2.13	1.69	1.50	2.35	2.06	1.74	1.75
COCA News Bigram								
Association Strength (T)	Ngram Association Strength	12.85	20.68	-0.07	30.57	28.87	29.40	31.03
COCA News Bigram								
Association Strength (DP)	Ngram Association Strength	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06
COCA News Bigram								
Association Strength (AC)	Ngram Association Strength	16690.44	0	0	8871.49	16607.28	5	0
COCA News Bigram Proportion								
100k	Ngram Frequency	0.46	0.51	0.47	0.22	0.47	0.48	0.51
COCA News Trigram								
Frequency	Ngram Frequency	5.20	8.15	9.50	10.17	8.96	7.65	14.59
COCA News Trigram Range	Ngram Range	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
COCA News Trigram								
Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.23	0.38	0.39	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.43
COCA News Trigram Range								
Logarithm	Ngram Range	-2.63	-2.48	-2.46	-2.53	-2.47	-2.47	-2.43
COCA News Trigram Unigram								
to Bigram Association Strength								
(MI)	Ngram Association Strength	2.47	2.35	2.56	3.37	3.24	2.95	2.91
COCA News Trigram Bigram to								
Unigram Association Strength								
(T)	Ngram Association Strength	13.38	11.57	6.57	17.72	14.42	14.29	17.70

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
COCA News Trigram Bigram to								
Unigram Association Strength								
(DP)	Ngram Association Strength	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.21
COCA News Trigram Bigram to								
Unigram Association Strength								
(AC)	Ngram Association Strength	406.22	581.91	666.38	843.29	660.07	568.96	1178.30
COCA News Trigram								
Proportion 100k	Ngram Frequency	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.12	0.14

Note: BNC= British National Corpus; COCA= Corpus of Contemporary American English; AC= approximate collexeme strength; DP = Delta P association score; MI = mutual information; MRC = MRC Psycholinguistic Database; AW= all words, CW= content words

Moreover, Table 6 examines the psycholinguistic norms and contextual distinctiveness in several languages and regions. The table is divided into several sections, with the first two columns indicating the proficiency levels. The remaining columns provide various measures of psycholinguistic norms and contextual distinctiveness for different categories, such as familiarity, concreteness, imageability, and meaningfulness, as well as age of acquisition and semantic distinctiveness. The data shows a range of values for each measure across native and non-native English writers and correspondent regions. For example, in the section *MRC Familiarity AW*, the measure of familiarity for all words ranges from 565.51 in Bahrain to 587.53 in the USA. Similarly, in the section *Age of Acquisition AW*, the age of acquisition for words in the English script ranges from 6.22 in Tunisia to 6.69 in the UAE. It is also important to note that some of these measures may have statistically significant differences between languages and

regions. For example, in the *MRC Concreteness AW* section, the concreteness measure of words in the English language in Tunisia (291.68) is significantly lower than the concreteness measure in the UAE (385.74) with $p < 0.05$. Similarly, in the *Brysabaert Concreteness Combined FW* score, the concreteness measure of words written in the English by Tunisian officials (1.89) is significantly higher than the concreteness measure in the USA (1.93) with $p < 0.05$.

Table 6: Psycholinguistic Norms and Contextual Distinctiveness across L1 and L2 Proficiency

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
MRC Familiarity AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	565.51	573.54	587.18	571.10	572.84	585.92	587.53
MRC Concreteness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	318.67	316.54	291.68	385.74	315.67	304.12	300.36
MRC Imageability AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	353.51	339.89	319.10	403.59	346.45	333.57	330.48
MRC Meaningfulness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	337.68	327.97	325.05	370.08	343.63	346.69	344.87
MRC Familiarity CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	531.97	534.77	556.67	552.50	541.14	562.98	563.44
MRC Concreteness CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	430.49	428.91	379.98	468.61	412.64	371.10	372.61
MRC Imageability CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	448.78	448.62	413.61	476.65	434.86	407.04	410.39
MRC Familiarity FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	607.08	610.85	610.80	609.82	608.95	610.77	610.87
MRC Concreteness FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	215.44	226.52	231.58	231.17	226.61	237.87	236.68
MRC Imageability FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	236.11	235.91	246.15	252.47	246.21	254.23	253.35
MRC Meaningfulness FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	255.08	258.47	274.51	283.40	272.20	286.85	287.58
Age of Acquisition AW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	6.96	6.41	6.22	6.69	6.54	6.01	6.09
Age of Acquisition CW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	8.44	8.00	7.78	7.50	7.92	7.10	7.29
Age of Acquisition FW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	4.43	4.38	4.32	4.35	4.32	4.33	4.35
Brysabaert Concreteness Combined AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	2.67	2.61	2.44	3.14	2.66	2.55	2.50
Brysabaert Concreteness Combined CW	Psycholinguistic Norms	3.12	3.17	2.88	3.37	3.03	2.94	2.91
Brysabaert Concreteness Combined FW	Psycholinguistic Norms	1.88	1.82	1.89	2.03	1.91	1.96	1.93
Free Association Response Types CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	45.29	44.99	43.66	43.04	45.61	41.97	41.99
Free Association Response Tokens CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	90.48	91.44	87.51	88.75	90.20	83.33	84.28
Free Association Stimuli Elicited CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	12.94	13.50	17.09	12.71	14.60	21.68	21.83
McDonald Co-occurrence Probability CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	1.30	1.14	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.02
Hoffman et al. Semantic Distinctiveness CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	1.74	1.79	1.85	1.67	1.78	1.90	1.88
Free Association Types Response FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	45.65	43.55	41.17	39.77	42.61	39.28	39.07
Free Association Tokens Response FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	95.79	92.72	93.44	95.54	93.26	90.84	91.36
Free Association Stimuli Elicited FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	7.89	6.77	8.19	9.41	8.59	9.59	8.83
McDonald Co-occurrence Probability FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.93	0.86	1.07	1.41	0.98	1.05	1.06

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
Hoffman et al. Semantic Distinctiveness FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.33	2.33
Academic Word List All	Academic Language	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08
Academic Formulas List All	Academic Language	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Academic Formulas List Core	Academic Language	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Academic Formulas List Spoken	Academic Language	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Academic Formulas List Written	Academic Language	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL Frequency	Word Frequency	3737871.35	499691.00	4571187.58	195053.077	373234.051	371393.471	377617.879
HAL Frequency Logarithm	Word Frequency	11.69	12.34	12.41	10.59	11.84	12.37	12.38
Orthographic Neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	5.44	6.08	6.59	5.96	6.02	7.03	6.90
Phonological Neighbors (homonyms excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	8.68	11.80	13.30	16.69	11.77	15.12	14.83
Phonological Neighbors (homonyms included)	Word Neighbor Information	9.47	12.80	14.37	17.92	12.94	16.40	16.16
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	1.57	2.10	2.45	3.34	2.13	2.85	2.75
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones included)	Word Neighbor Information	8.55	8.97	9.23	8.78	8.91	9.08	9.09
Orthographic Neighborhood Frequency	Word Neighbor Information	8.21	8.54	8.63	8.26	8.35	8.46	8.47
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones included)	Word Neighbor Information	7.96	8.21	8.11	7.58	7.92	7.88	7.91
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	8.02	8.24	8.11	7.58	7.84	7.89	7.91
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones included)	Word Neighbor Information	8.60	8.99	9.31	8.79	8.95	9.12	9.15
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	8.55	8.97	9.23	8.78	8.91	9.08	9.09
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest orthographic neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	2.19	2.04	1.99	2.10	2.08	1.90	1.93
Average log HAL frequency of closest orthographic neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	7.93	8.15	8.19	7.92	8.04	8.19	8.16
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest phonological neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	2.12	1.99	1.94	1.89	2.00	1.79	1.85
Average log HAL frequency of closest phonological neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	8.33	8.65	8.63	8.32	8.45	8.60	8.58
HAL Frequency CW	Word Frequency	64533.44	88965.73	206267.87	59196.05	121110.17	356675.19	317708.44
HAL Frequency Logarithm CW	Word Frequency	9.50	9.82	10.01	9.25	9.72	10.56	10.44
Orthographic Neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	2.19	2.72	3.57	4.48	2.91	4.90	4.41
Phonological Neighbors (excludes homonyms) CW	Word Neighbor Information	5.68	7.79	8.58	16.25	7.34	10.98	10.26
Phonological Neighbors (includes homonyms) CW	Word Neighbor Information	6.52	8.86	9.45	17.53	8.33	11.99	11.36
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones excluded) CW	Word Neighbor Information	1.18	1.64	1.80	3.28	1.53	2.37	2.09

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones included) CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.31	8.05	7.80	7.99	7.65	7.88	7.74
Orthographic Neighborhood Frequency CW	Word Neighbor Information	6.71	7.34	7.31	7.53	7.02	7.48	7.43
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones included) CW	Word Neighbor Information	6.93	7.12	6.93	7.03	6.93	7.00	6.96
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones excluded) CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.05	7.22	6.92	7.03	6.82	7.01	6.96
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones included) CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.33	8.01	7.88	7.97	7.63	7.89	7.77
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones excluded) CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.31	8.05	7.80	7.99	7.65	7.88	7.74
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest orthographic neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	2.60	2.48	2.43	2.30	2.49	2.20	2.27
Average log HAL frequency of closest orthographic neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.13	7.30	7.31	7.51	7.23	7.54	7.46
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest phonological neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	2.45	2.38	2.37	2.04	2.36	2.07	2.20
Average log HAL frequency of closest phonological neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	7.43	7.55	7.54	7.86	7.53	7.79	7.69
HAL Frequency FW	Word Frequency	10661379	117728	1047147	893846	103459	940203	921872
HAL Frequency Logarithm FW	Word Frequency	.62	13.35	0.53	0.79	30.96	7.88	0.06
Orthographic Neighbors FW	Word Neighbor Information	15.82	15.82	15.64	15.57	15.72	15.44	15.43
Phonological Neighbors (excludes homonyms) FW	Word Neighbor Information	11.56	10.71	10.67	11.42	11.72	10.63	10.83
Phonological Neighbors (includes homonyms) FW	Word Neighbor Information	14.33	17.35	19.67	18.30	19.88	22.14	22.03
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones excluded) FW	Word Neighbor Information	15.02	18.25	21.03	19.39	21.37	23.87	23.71
Phonographic Neighbors (homophones included) FW	Word Neighbor Information	2.30	2.74	3.34	3.57	3.22	3.66	3.78
Orthographic Neighborhood Frequency FW	Word Neighbor Information	10.19	9.72	10.19	10.52	10.24	10.23	10.23
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones included) FW	Word Neighbor Information	9.75	9.51	9.64	9.76	9.75	9.57	9.55
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones excluded) FW	Word Neighbor Information	9.23	9.21	9.12	9.14	9.13	8.99	8.99
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones included) FW	Word Neighbor Information	9.25	9.22	9.16	9.16	9.16	9.02	9.02
Phonographic Neighborhood Frequency Logarithm (homophones excluded) FW	Word Neighbor Information	10.23	9.76	10.24	10.56	10.30	10.29	10.28
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest orthographic neighbors FW	Word Neighbor Information	10.19	9.72	10.19	10.52	10.24	10.23	10.23
Average log HAL frequency of closest orthographic neighbors FW	Word Neighbor Information	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.42	1.40
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest phonological neighbors FW	Word Neighbor Information	9.42	9.28	9.32	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.24
	Word Neighbor Information	1.51	1.47	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.33	1.31

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
Average log HAL frequency of closest phonological neighbors FW	Word Neighbor Information	9.99	10.10	10.04	9.94	10.02	9.92	9.94
Character Bigram Frequency	Character Bigram Frequency	3896.88	3929.43	4076.46	4502.83	4011.34	3978.26	4085.74
Lexical Decision Time	Word Recognition Norms	663.86	652.64	648.51	708.26	655.06	638.84	640.50
Lexical Decision Time (z-score)	Word Recognition Norms	-0.45	-0.49	-0.49	-0.33	-0.48	-0.53	-0.52
Lexical Decision Time (standard deviation)	Word Recognition Norms	237.60	237.72	226.62	261.39	234.46	219.33	219.98
Lexical Decision Accuracy	Word Recognition Norms	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.88	0.96	0.96	0.96
Word Naming Response Time	Word Recognition Norms	642.05	632.44	629.29	668.06	632.82	619.73	622.77
Word Naming Response Time (z-score)	Word Recognition Norms	-0.39	-0.43	-0.45	-0.28	-0.44	-0.48	-0.47
Word Naming Response Time (standard deviation)	Word Recognition Norms	149.48	143.47	142.89	172.11	142.50	134.86	137.17
Word Naming Response Accuracy	Word Recognition Norms	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.99
Character Bigram Frequency CW	Character Bigram Frequency	4247.52	4282.55	4098.95	4434.91	4156.19	3921.47	4064.74
Lexical Decision Time CW	Word Recognition Norms	691.25	683.74	675.84	735.20	682.26	656.48	659.93
Lexical Decision Time (z-score) CW	Word Recognition Norms	-0.35	-0.38	-0.40	-0.25	-0.39	-0.46	-0.45
Lexical Decision Time (standard deviation) CW	Word Recognition Norms	251.76	251.69	237.67	277.47	251.30	226.22	227.03
Lexical Decision Accuracy CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.85	0.96	0.97	0.97
Word Naming Response Time CW	Word Recognition Norms	663.81	655.74	654.42	688.50	654.39	635.81	642.06
Word Naming Response Time (z-score) CW	Word Recognition Norms	-0.29	-0.33	-0.33	-0.19	-0.34	-0.41	-0.39
Word Naming Response Time (standard deviation) CW	Word Recognition Norms	150.63	145.08	149.02	180.52	146.41	138.82	142.38
Word Naming Response Accuracy CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.98	0.99	0.99
Character Bigram Frequency FW	Character Bigram Frequency	3232.93	3445.73	4044.74	4758.43	3739.54	4079.13	4119.93
Lexical Decision Time FW	Word Recognition Norms	613.23	611.31	613.16	611.97	608.72	609.97	610.69
Lexical Decision Time (z-score) FW	Word Recognition Norms	-0.63	-0.63	-0.62	-0.63	-0.64	-0.63	-0.63
Lexical Decision Time (standard deviation) FW	Word Recognition Norms	211.41	219.16	212.33	203.93	205.76	208.04	209.17
Lexical Decision Accuracy FW	Word Recognition Norms	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96
Word Naming Response Time FW	Word Recognition Norms	601.83	601.49	596.79	595.03	596.06	593.43	593.19
Word Naming Response Time (z-score) FW	Word Recognition Norms	-0.59	-0.57	-0.59	-0.62	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60
Word Naming Response Time (standard deviation) FW	Word Recognition Norms	147.36	141.32	134.97	142.07	135.84	128.40	129.17
Word Naming Response Accuracy FW	Word Recognition Norms	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
LSA Contextual Distinctiveness (top 3 cosine)	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18
LSA Contextual Distinctiveness (maximum cosine)	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30
LSA Contextual Distinctiveness (all cosine)	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
LDA Age of Exposure (inverse average)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.42
LDA Age of Exposure (inverse slope)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	1.15	1.16	1.24	1.41	1.20	1.18	1.19

Variable	Category	L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
		Bahrain	KSA	Tunisia	UAE	Qatar	UK	USA
LDA Age of Exposure (.40 cosine threshold)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	3.51	3.47	3.48	3.81	3.50	2.99	3.04
LDA Age of Exposure (inflection point)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	5.81	5.73	5.74	6.07	5.74	5.32	5.29

Levels of Formality in Comparison

Following the discussion in the literature review, concerning measures of lexical complexity, the study investigates formal exhibits in both quantitative and qualitative methods to identify the possible convergences/divergences between the two diplomatic groups of tweets.

TAALES 2.2 provided over 400 classic and new indices of lexical sophistication, and includes indices related to a wide range of sub-constructs. Included were indices for both single words and n-grams. Starting with version 2.2, *TAALES* also provided comprehensive index diagnostics. Some of the indices that may be relevant to investigation of formality include 1. Word length, 2. Word frequency, 3. Word range, 4. Word recognition norms, 5. Semantic network, and 6. Word neighbors, as seen in table 7 below:

Table 7: Formality Indices in L1 vs L2 Tweets.

		L2 Proficiency				L1 Proficiency		
Index	Category	Bahrain		KSA	Tunisia	UAE	UK	USA
MRC Familiarity AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	0.69603		0.70268	0.63718	0.45934	0.68003	0.67887
MRC Concreteness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	0.59410		0.64464	0.60198	0.42333	0.64242	0.64468
MRC Imageability AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	0.69379		0.70054	0.63636	0.45728	0.67881	0.67741
MRC Meaningfulness AW	Psycholinguistic Norms	0.51220		0.55837	0.52244	0.29547	0.57161	0.56905
Age of Acquisition AW	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.86543		0.84851	0.80900	0.60115	0.83800	0.85612
BNC Written Frequency AW	Word Frequency	0.95159		0.96617	0.92041	0.88367	0.95171	0.95370
BNC Written Frequency AW Logarithm	Word Frequency	0.95159		0.96617	0.92041	0.88367	0.95171	0.95370
BNC Written Range AW	Word Range	0.95159		0.96617	0.92041	0.88367	0.95171	0.95370
BNC Written Frequency AW	Word Frequency	0.92882		0.94611	0.87479	0.86240	0.92775	0.92893
BNC Written Frequency CW Logarithm	Word Frequency	0.92882		0.94611	0.87479	0.86240	0.92775	0.92893
BNC Written Range CW	Word Range	0.92882		0.94611	0.87479	0.86240	0.92775	0.92893
BNC Written Bigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.41535		0.47303	0.41679	0.18525	0.41174	0.40866
BNC Written Bigram Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.41535		0.47303	0.41679	0.18525	0.41174	0.40866
BNC Written Trigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.13693		0.17224	0.11940	0.03754	0.10289	0.10236
BNC Written Trigram Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.13693		0.17224	0.11940	0.03754	0.10289	0.10236
COCA News Range AW	Word Range	0.96123		0.97133	0.93834	0.95594	0.96087	0.96900
COCA News Frequency AW	Word Frequency	0.96123		0.97133	0.93834	0.95594	0.96087	0.96900
COCA News Range AW Logarithm	Word Range	0.96123		0.97133	0.93834	0.95594	0.96087	0.96900
COCA News Bigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.49161		0.54172	0.50459	0.23837	0.51714	0.55388
COCA News Bigram Range	Ngram Range	0.49161		0.54172	0.50459	0.23837	0.51714	0.55388

		L2 Proficiency					L1 Proficiency	
COCA News Bigram Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.49161		0.54172	0.50459	0.23837	0.51714	0.55388
COCA News Bigram Range Logarithm	Ngram Range	0.49161		0.54172	0.50459	0.23837	0.51714	0.55388
COCA News Bigram Association Strength (MI)	Ngram Association Strength	0.49161		0.54172	0.50459	0.23837	0.51714	0.55388
COCA News Trigram Frequency	Ngram Frequency	0.12489		0.19375	0.15335	0.04785	0.13905	0.16671
COCA News Trigram Range	Ngram Range	0.12489		0.19375	0.15335	0.04785	0.13905	0.16671
COCA News Trigram Frequency Logarithm	Ngram Frequency	0.12489		0.19375	0.15335	0.04785	0.13905	0.16671
COCA News Trigram Range Logarithm	Ngram Range	0.12489		0.19375	0.15335	0.04785	0.13905	0.16671
COCA News Trigram Unigram to Bigram Association Strength (MI)	Ngram Association Strength	0.12436		0.19111	0.15215	0.04743	0.13824	0.16597
COCA News Trigram Bigram to Unigram Association Strength (MI)	Ngram Association Strength	0.12463		0.19194	0.15210	0.04696	0.13829	0.16564
McDonald Co-occurrence Probability CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.77823		0.79294	0.70918	0.56335	0.77527	0.79205
Hoffman et al. Semantic Distinctiveness CW	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.87836		0.82356	0.78573	0.67508	0.84200	0.83392
McDonald Co-occurrence Probability FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.99950		0.99931	0.99779	0.99898	0.99899	0.99775
Hoffman et al. Semantic Distinctiveness FW	Contextual Distinctiveness	0.98973		0.98184	0.95386	0.97898	0.95279	0.95268
HAL Frequency	Word Frequency	0.92683		0.89402	0.87022	0.72854	0.90345	0.91117
HAL Frequency Logarithm	Word Frequency	0.92683		0.89402	0.87022	0.72854	0.90345	0.91117
Orthographic Neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	0.92683		0.89402	0.87022	0.72854	0.90345	0.91117
Phonological Neighbors (homonyms excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	0.92683		0.89402	0.87022	0.72854	0.90345	0.91117
Phonological Neighbors (homonyms included)	Word Neighbor Information	0.92683		0.89402	0.87022	0.72854	0.90345	0.91117

		L2 Proficiency				L1 Proficiency	
Orthographic Neighborhood Frequency	Word Neighbor Information	0.63313		0.65630	0.63921	0.45839	0.69391 0.69776
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones included)	Word Neighbor Information	0.69363		0.70144	0.67720	0.57830	0.73648 0.73970
Phonological Neighborhood Frequency (homophones excluded)	Word Neighbor Information	0.70130		0.71970	0.68671	0.58709	0.74441 0.75098
Average Levenshtein Distance of closest orthographic neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	0.91373		0.87267	0.84694	0.70859	0.88028 0.89509
Average log HAL frequency of closest orthographic neighbors	Word Neighbor Information	0.91373		0.87267	0.84694	0.70859	0.88028 0.89509
HAL Frequency CW	Word Frequency	0.89233		0.83052	0.79503	0.67876	0.85511 0.86304
HAL Frequency Logarithm CW	Word Frequency	0.89233		0.83052	0.79503	0.67876	0.85511 0.86304
Orthographic Neighbors CW	Word Neighbor Information	0.89233		0.83052	0.79503	0.67876	0.85511 0.86304
Lexical Decision Time	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Lexical Decision Time (z-score)	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Lexical Decision Time (standard deviation)	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Lexical Decision Accuracy	Word Recognition Norms	0.91804		0.88804	0.85115	0.71174	0.88427 0.89726
Word Naming Response Time	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Word Naming Response Time (z-score)	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Word Naming Response Time (standard deviation)	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Word Naming Response Accuracy	Word Recognition Norms	0.91517		0.87465	0.84841	0.70985	0.88411 0.89703
Character Bigram Frequency CW	Character Bigram Frequency	0.88755		0.80944	0.79260	0.67732	0.85501 0.85160

		L2 Proficiency				L1 Proficiency	
Lexical Decision Time CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87515	0.75676	0.79949	0.76045	0.65663	0.82600 0.84114
Lexical Decision Time (z-score) CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87515		0.79949	0.76045	0.65663	0.82600 0.84114
Lexical Decision Time (standard deviation) CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87515		0.79949	0.76045	0.65663	0.82600 0.84114
Lexical Decision Accuracy CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87938		0.82095	0.76479	0.65888	0.82623 0.84150
Word Naming Response Time CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87515		0.79949	0.76045	0.65663	0.82600 0.84114
Word Naming Response Time (z-score) CW	Word Recognition Norms	0.87515		0.79949	0.76045	0.65663	0.82600 0.84114
LDA Age of Exposure (inverse average)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.53563		0.44003	0.40966	0.52008	0.45508 0.45449
LDA Age of Exposure (inverse slope)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.53563		0.44003	0.40966	0.52008	0.45508 0.45449
LDA Age of Exposure (.40 cosine threshold)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.53563		0.44003	0.40966	0.52008	0.45508 0.45449
LDA Age of Exposure (inflection point)	Age of Acquisition/Exposure	0.53563		0.44003	0.40966	0.52008	0.45508 0.45449

Based on the data presented in table 7, it can be observed that the corpora of tweets composed by native English-speaking diplomats have higher average scores in several metrics related to formality, including word concreteness, abstractness, and lexical diversity, compared to those composed by Arabic-speaking country diplomats (corpora from KSA, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Tunisia). Upon examining the scores for each corpus, it can be noted that the corpus of tweets

composed by native English speakers exhibits higher scores for syntactic complexity, lexical diversity, and word concreteness than the corpus of tweets composed by Arabic-speaking country diplomats, which suggests that the former is more formal in its language use compared to the latter. The higher scores for syntactic complexity and lexical diversity in the native English-speaking diplomats' tweets indicate a more sophisticated use of language, with a wider range of vocabulary and more complex sentence structures. Additionally, the higher score for word concreteness in the native English-speaking diplomats' tweets suggests that the language used is more precise and specific, which is a hallmark of formal language use.

It is noteworthy to mention that among the corpora from Arabic-speaking countries, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) corpus exhibits the highest levels of formality. The higher average word length of the UAE corpus (4.42) compared to the other corpora from Arabic-speaking countries suggests a higher degree of lexical complexity and, thus, a more formal register. Moreover, the UAE corpus scores highest in the use of academic words (10.51) and lowest in the use of slang words (0.19), which are typical features of formal language. In fact, the UAE corpus exhibits a slightly higher level of formality compared to both the corpora of tweets composed by native English speakers from the UK and USA. The table provided indicates that the UAE corpus has an average score of 4.67, while the

corpora of tweets composed by native English speakers from the UK and USA have scores of 4.37 and 4.27, respectively, which further supports the claim that the language used by UAE diplomats in their tweets is more formal than that used by diplomats from the UK and USA.

The formality scores of these corpora may have implications for language proficiency. The higher formality scores in the native English-speaking diplomats' tweets may suggest a higher level of proficiency in formal English language use, whereas the lower formality scores in the Arabic-speaking country diplomats' tweets may suggest a lower level of proficiency in formal English language use. Additionally, the higher level of formality in the UAE corpus compared to the corpora of tweets composed by native English speakers from the UK and USA may suggest a higher level of proficiency in formal English language use among UAE diplomats. Similarly, the lower level of formality in the Arab corpus may suggest a lower level of proficiency in formal English language use among Arab diplomats. However, it is important to note that formality scores are just one aspect of language proficiency, and other factors such as communicative competence, fluency, and accuracy also need to be considered in determining language proficiency.

4.2. Discussion

The twofold objective of this study was (1) to investigate how sophisticated the lexical production of selected diplomatic tweets in English by Arab actor, and (2) to compare this lexical production between native English speakers' and non-natives' production in terms of sophistication as well. To fulfill this goal, the linguistic analysis of 24,000 tweets was conducted using the Tool for the Analysis of Lexical Sophistication (TAALES) to extract a comprehensive lexical sophistication feature from the selected tweets. The research questions are now discussed in relation to the findings:

RQ1: How sophisticated is the lexical production of English L2 speakers in diplomatic tweets?

To answer this question, the measurement of word frequency is crucial since sophisticated lexical items are always the less frequent items within the corpus. Hence, tweets include less frequent lexical items that have more sophisticated words and are considered of high quality (Crossley et al., 2017). To compare both groups of L1 and L2, we can return to Table (1) in which L1 tweets are described to be more expressive with nearly double the number of L2 tweets words. However, word frequency indicator in Table (3) comparing with BNC/COCA has demonstrated that L2 tweets are more sophisticated with less frequent words than L1 tweets. Another predictor of lexical sophistication is psycholinguistic norms.

TAALES computes indices related to meaningfulness, familiarity, concreteness, and imageability which are shown in Table (4). In fact, all these indices refer to low level of language proficiency as proficient users of language always use more sophisticated words that are less familiar, less imageable, more abstract and have fewer associations (semantic relations) with other words. The numbers in Table (2) demonstrate that Arab diplomats use more sophisticated words than L1 users at the level of all words (AW) and content words (CW) in terms of psycholinguistic features. In fact, it is a slight difference in TTR or in psycholinguistic indicators.

RQ2 • What is the most significant difference in the lexical sophistication of English diplomatic tweets between English native speakers (L1) and non-native speakers (L2)?

As mentioned in the answer to the previous question, the non-native speakers' lexical production is more sophisticated although the production of L1 users are more expressive with almost double the number of words.

RQ3: How different are L2 diplomatic tweets from L1 diplomatic tweets in their levels of formality?

Findings of analysis in Table (5) show that native speakers employ more formal language. However, UAE exhibits more formal variety in comparing with all the other Arab countries and even in comparing with USA and UK.

RQ4: What are the variables that affect the levels of lexical sophistication in both groups of diplomatic tweets?

In measuring the lexical sophistication in both groups, the analysis is based on certain variables such as lexical diversity, lexical density, and psycholinguistic norms and formality. However, there are some obstacles such as the careful behavior of Arab countries in producing a message in English. This matter is evident in the word count in comparison with USA and UK. In fact, the well-organized official account in English was the Qatari one. Tunisia tweets, on the other hand, were the lowest diplomats to express official opinions in English on social media. Tweets of UAE include the highest score of formality, concerning the highest use of academic words and the lowest level of using informal words. Moreover, the degree of formality in UAE tweets is higher than the level of formality in L1 tweets. Hence, it is recommended that Arab diplomats pay more attention to their English accounts to convey their message clearly and professionally.

Chapter V

Conclusion

Chapter V

5.1. Conclusion

Countries strive to establish stable relations with each other for decades.

Diplomatic language without any doubt is a crucial tool to achieve stability in nations' relations. Diplomatic meaning creation is the matter of quality rather than the matter of quantity. In other words, to investigate any diplomatic messages, certain linguistic features are more significant than text length or number of words. This study focuses on these messages' lexical sophistication as a matter of quality. Findings of the study show that native speakers use more informative texts with an excessive number of content words to create their message, whereas second language users produce smaller texts, with almost half of the number of words included in L1 texts. However, sophisticated words are extremely employed in L2 tweets rather L1 tweets. It appears that successful diplomatic meaning creation requires a well-formed vocabulary knowledge to communicate effectively. This vocabulary knowledge includes sophistication to reflect language proficiency and formality. Vocabulary knowledge of language users is basically shown in their choice of words to convey their intended meaning explicitly or implicitly. Findings reveal that Arab users of English language tend to be concise and accurate in their diplomatic tweets. L2 messages are sent clearly with advanced words. Lexical

richness does not mean lexical sophistication although sophisticated words are included as a sub-category in it, especially in the context of L1; more words are employed to show richness and simple words to reach a large number of audiences. The two different strategies of employing vocabulary knowledge are employed to achieve communicative goals of each group. Categorically, the effectiveness of each strategy depends on the producer's intention. This functional and strategic aspect of employing vocabulary cannot provide an answer of why it is used. However, we can describe the mechanism of its application and the power of a certain message produced in an expressive or a sophisticated manner.

The findings provide support for the view of paying more attention to English diplomatic accounts by Arab countries on social media whether individual or official. English, as the most extensively used lingua franca, is the way to spread diplomatic, political, economic, *etc.* point of views. Conveying diplomatic messages requires employing language carefully. The study shows that while some countries such as Qatar has well-organized accounts in English and introduce well-prepared content regularly, other countries such as Tunisia pays less attention to transfer their diplomatic ideas to the West. Hence, this study is mainly established to highlight the significant role of using English accurately and proficiency to share to the world the intended messages of Arabic speaking communities.. The findings of the study also support the view of Kyle et al. (2017) which suggests

that the construct of lexical sophistication is not the matter of the properties of words in isolation, but collocational knowledge has to be involved.

5.2. Limitations

The study is limited in a number of matters. First, to evaluate the language quality, whether spoken or written, many aspects and measures should be taken into consideration, particularly the syntactic and lexical complexity; coherence; and cohesion. However, this study focuses solely on one aspect of lexical complexity, that is, lexical sophistication (i.e. the production of advanced words). More reliable findings could be obtained if analysis were conducted about more aspects of language complexity.

7.3. Suggestions for Further Research

Following the limitations of this study, discourse cohesion could be among the linguistic complexity features which could be investigated as a good indicator of writing quality. Cohesion can be considered at sentence level (local), paragraph level (global), and/ or text level in the analysis of diplomatic tweets. Also, connectives can be discussed in relation to cohesion as they create different cohesive relations such as logical, additive, temporal and casual relations (Halliday & Mattiessen, 2014). Furthermore, a wider scope could be conducted to include the diplomatic tweets of all Arab countries for more in-depth analysis.

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Appendixes

Appendix A

L2 Corpus						
Individual/ Entity	Account	Date	Content	ST Word Count	Link	Category/ Theme
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020- 08-14	Today we usher in a new era of peace between Israel and the Arab world. I just came from an historic virtual conference between myself, President Donald Trump and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed of the United Arab Emirates.	38	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020- 08-14	We announced the establishment of a full and formal peace between Israel and the UAE. It includes the mutual opening of embassies, direct flights and many, many other bilateral agreements.	30	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020- 08-14	This is the greatest advancement toward peace between Israel and the Arab world in the last 26 years and it marks the third formal peace between Israel and an Arab nation.	31	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020- 08-14	In 1979, Prime Minister Menachem Begin made peace with Egypt. In 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed a peace treaty with Jordan. And today, I am honored to announce a formal peace agreement with the United Arab Emirates.	38	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020- 08-14	I believe that there is a good chance that we will soon see more Arab countries join this expanding circle of peace.	22	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations

Individual	Netanyahu	2020-08-14	شكر الرئيس المصري السيسي والحكومتين العمانية والبحرينية على دعم اتفاقية السلام التاريخية بين إسرائيل والإمارات التي توسع دائرة السلام وتعود بالفائدة على المنطقة بأسرها	25	https://bit.ly/3liPrZF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-08-14	رئيس الوزراء نتنياهو: السلام عليكم وعلينا. الإمارات إسرائيل	7	https://bit.ly/3oDooup	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-08-14	اهلا وسهلا بالمتابعين الجدد من الإمارات ودول الخليج! إسرائيل الإمارات	9	https://bit.ly/3oEgXTx	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	I want to thank President Trump for his critical help in brokering this historic accord. And I want to thank him for his revolutionary Vision for Peace, which is the most realistic and important formula for peace in the region.	40	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	President Trump's Middle East plan served as a basis for today's historic peace announcement. Israel and the UAE are two of the most advanced countries in the world.	28	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	Together, we will transform the region and forge an even better future for our people. This is a future of peace, a future of security and a future of prosperity.	30	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	I've always believed that we could establish peace with the Arab world and I have been working towards that lofty goal for decades. You may not know it, but I've been doing it all the time in meetings that are publicized and in many that are not.	47	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	In recent years, Israel under my leadership has made advancements in ties with such countries as Sudan, Oman, Bahrain	25	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations

			and other nations in the Gulf.			
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	I have reason to be very optimistic that today's announcement with the UAE will be followed by more Arab nations joining our region's circle of peace.	26	https://bit.ly/2YCUOua	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	I am very grateful to Israel's ambassador to the United States, for helping bring about the historic peace treaty with the UAE.	22	https://bit.ly/3oIzYnN	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-08-14	He worked quietly behind the scenes with great determination and skill with his Emirati counterpart and the White House team to bring this about. The State of Israel is most thankful to you, Ron.	33	https://bit.ly/3oIzYnN	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-08-14	I thank Egyptian President al-Sisi, and the governments of Oman and Bahrain, for their support of the historic peace treaty between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, which is expanding the circle of peace and will be good for the entire region.	42	https://bit.ly/3uOpbcZ	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-08-24	Today I had an important meeting with my friend Secretary Pompeo I thanked him for America's great support for Israel, the snapback sanctions on Iran and the peace agreement with the UAE. More good news soon	36	https://bit.ly/2YrpxdV	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	This day is a pivot of history. It heralds a new dawn of peace. For thousands of years, the Jewish people have prayed for peace. For decades, the Jewish state has prayed for peace.	43	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations

			The people of Israel well know the price of war.			
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	I know the price of war. For those who bear the wounds of war cherish the blessings of peace. And the blessings of the peace we make today will be enormous.	31	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	I have worked to make Israel strong, very strong, for history has taught us that strength brings security, strength brings allies and ultimately—and this is something President Trump has said again and again—ultimately strength brings peace.	36	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	This week is Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year, and what a blessing we bring to this new year, a blessing of friendship, a blessing of hope, a blessing of peace. I am grateful to you, President Trump, for your decisive leadership. You have unequivocally stood by Israel's side.	49	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	You have boldly confronted the tyrants of Tehran. You've proposed a realistic vision for peace between Israel and the Palestinians. And you have successfully brokered the historic peace that we are signing today.	33	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	I am grateful to Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed of the United Arab Emirates and to Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed. I thank you both for your wise leadership and for working with the U.S. and Israel to expand the circle of peace	43	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations

Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-15	I am grateful to King Hamad of Bahrain and to Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al-Zayani, for joining us in bringing hope to all the children of Abraham.	26	https://bit.ly/3DuaYoF	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-09-15	Thank you President Trump. You have unequivocally stood by Israel's side and boldly confronted the tyrants of Tehran. You've proposed a realistic vision for peace between Israel and the Palestinians. And you have successfully brokered the historic peace that we are signing today.	43	https://bit.ly/2WZ0UnW	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-09-29	That is why the international community must insist that Hezbollah stop using Lebanon and Lebanese civilians as human shields.	19	https://bit.ly/3KSyXCp	Issue/Crisis
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-29	We all saw the terrible explosion at Beirut port last month that affected a quarter of a million people. Here are the actual coordinates of where the next explosion could take place - the Beirut neighborhood of Janah.	38	https://bit.ly/35Au153	Issue/Crisis
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-29	Hezbollah is keeping a secret arms depot there — right next to the international airport, and meters away from a gas company and a gas station. And it's embedded in civilian housing. I say to the people of Janah, you've got to act now.	44	https://bit.ly/35Au154	Issue/Crisis
Individual	Netanyahu (thread)	2020-09-29	I say to the people of Lebanon, Israel means you no harm. But Iran does. Iran and Hezbollah have deliberately put you and your families in grave danger. Just a few days ago, one of these	44	https://bit.ly/35Au155	Issue/Crisis

			depots exploded at Ain Qana in south Lebanon.			
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-10-22	We are making history. Each day brings a new breakthrough. As part of the Abraham Accords, today's aviation agreement not only opens a direct route between Israel and Bahrain but also brings Asia and the Pacific closer for Israeli travelers. Another glorious day for peace.	45	https://bit.ly/3r8gppT	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-11-08	Congratulations Joe Biden and Kamala Harris. Joe, we've had a long & warm personal relationship for nearly 40 years, and I know you as a great friend of Israel. I look forward to working with both of you to further strengthen the special alliance between the U.S. and Israel.	49	https://bit.ly/340Jtqw	Bilateral Relations
Individual	Netanyahu	2020-11-09	Thank you Donald Trump for the friendship you have shown the state of Israel and me personally, for recognizing Jerusalem and the Golan, for standing up to Iran, for the historic peace accords and for bringing the American-Israeli alliance to unprecedented heights.	42	https://bit.ly/3ucRPX0	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-25	We will not give in, ever. We respect all differences in a spirit of peace. We do not accept hate speech and defend reasonable debate. We will always be on the side of human dignity and universal values.	37	https://bit.ly/3ua6mm2	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	لا شيء يجعلنا نتراجع، أبداً. نحترم كل أوجه الاختلاف بروح السلام. لا نقبل أبداً خطاب الحقد وندافع عن النقاش العقلاني.	28	https://bit.ly/3s5lJto	Issue/Crisis

			سنقف دوماً إلى جانب كرامة الإنسان والقيم العالمية			
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	خلافاً لكثير مما سمعت وشاهدت على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في الأيام الأخيرة، فإنّ بلدنا ليس لديه مشكلة مع أي دين كان. وجميع هذه الأديان تمارس بحرية على أرضه. ليس هناك وصم: فرنسا متمسكة بالسلام وبالعيش معاً.	36	https://bit.ly/3GhBen8	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	Contrairement à ce que j'ai beaucoup entendu et vu sur les réseaux sociaux ces derniers jours, notre pays n'a de problème avec aucune religion. Elles s'y exercent toutes librement ! Pas de stigmatisation : la France est attachée à la paix et au vivre-ensemble.	44	https://bit.ly/3KSCsZz	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	لن أقبل على الإطلاق أن يتمكنا من تبرير العنف. وأعتبر أنّ رسالتنا تكمن في حماية حرياتنا وحقوقنا	17	https://bit.ly/3GeYZMK	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	نسبوا إليّ أنني "أدعم الرسومات الكاريكاتورية المهينة للنبى". أنا أؤيد أن نتمكّن من الكتابة والتفكير والرسم بحرية في بلدي، إنّه حق وإنّها حرياتنا. وأنا أدرك أن هذا يمكن أن يكون صادمًا واحترم ذلك، ولكن يجب أن نتحدث عنه.	38	https://bit.ly/3rZvskV	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	رأيت العديد من الأشخاص في الأيام الأخيرة يقولون أشياء غير مقبولة عن فرنسا، ويؤيدون جميع الأكاذيب التي قبلت بحقنا وبحق ما قلته، ويتواطؤون ضمناً مع الأسوأ.	26	https://bit.ly/3rdc0C6	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	رأيت الكثير من الأكاذيب، وأريد أن أوضح ما يلي: إنّ ما نقوم به حالياً في فرنسا هو مكافحة الإرهاب الذي يُرتكب باسم الإسلام، وليس الإسلام بحدّ ذاته. وقد أودى هذا الإرهاب بحياة أكثر من 300 شخص من مواطنينا	38	https://bit.ly/3s5K56g	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-10-31	La laïcité n'a jamais tué personne.	6	https://bit.ly/3owLRg3	Issue/Crisis
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2020-11-05	Le combat contre le terrorisme passe par le renforcement des contrôles aux frontières	17	https://bit.ly/3gaQWWI	Issue/Crisis

			intérieures de l'espace Schengen.			
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-06-30	The struggle for gender equality is far from won. It's a battle today, but tomorrow it must be a matter of fact. Let us be the Generation Equality. With all our might!	32	https://bit.ly/3g9pSXW	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-06-11	We have a responsibility to set clear goals and make concrete commitments to meet the challenges of our time. This G7 must be one of action. I am glad to see you again, dear partners and friends. Let's get to work, together.	42	https://bit.ly/32HbnHs	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-06-11	Now that we are together, united, determined to make a difference, it's time to deliver. I'm sure we will, Joe Biden	21	https://bit.ly/3ubM7V3	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-06-12	What we need is cooperation: leadership is partnership.	8	https://bit.ly/346mudH	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-06-10	Making vaccines a global public good. Vaccinate the world. Now. That is the responsibility of the G7. That is the ambition that France is carrying.	25	https://bit.ly/3s1gzPg	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	Vaccination against COVID is a global public good!	8	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	We must address two challenges at the same time. The first is the immediate response to the crisis. The second is to prepare, as of today, for the future, and to make sure that, together, we will be ready to address similar pandemics in the future.	46	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	Universal access to Covid vaccines is not only a moral imperative. It is a necessity for global health security. With the WHO, our European partners, Cyril Ramaphosa, we launched	37	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19

			the ACT-Accelerator last year, co-chaired today by South-Africa.			
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	We established COVAX to make sure that the most vulnerable countries would have access to vaccines. But it is not enough. The battle is far from over. The global vaccination divide remains unacceptable, and the gap must be closed.	39	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	France has decided to share more than 30 million doses with COVAX to speed up vaccination in low-income countries, as part of a European initiative. We are glad to see that other countries are following.	35	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	Africa requires 20% of all vaccines, but only produces 1% of the current vaccines globally. This situation is neither fair nor sustainable. We must build stronger production capabilities. This is the meaning of the initiative on the manufacturing of vaccines we are launching.	43	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-28	I call on global vaccines, therapeutics and test-producers to engage in licensing agreements so as to deploy their innovations throughout the world. Let's do it together!	26	https://bit.ly/3gb57ec	COVID-19
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-18	Africa's key asset is its young people. They are the most dynamic in the world. But support to the sector has never been a priority. We are correcting that paradox now, with the launch of	40	https://bit.ly/3reUbCS	Bilateral Relations

			an alliance for African entrepreneurship.			
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-18	We have taken the first step in what we have agreed to call a New Deal with Africa. The context is exceptional: at stake is not only the end of the crisis, but also our ability to reinvent our growth model.	41	https://bit.ly/3reUbCS	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-05-17	The success of Sudan's transition depends largely on the reconstruction of its economy, but its debt is a burden. We are advocating for debt cancellation, purely and simply. That is our commitment to the young people of Sudan.	38	https://bit.ly/3IJK9iI	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron	2021-05-17	France is proud to be the door through which Sudan is fully re-entering the community of nations. France is proud that it is here, at the Champ de Mars, that the Sudanese transition is today presenting itself as a model for Africa and the world.	45	https://bit.ly/3s5KDcv	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	There is no place for terrorist and violent extremist content anywhere, whether it be online or offline. This is why New Zealand and France launched, two years ago, with Leaders of Governments and Tech companies, the Christchurch Call to action.	40	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	The Christchurch Call to action is a series of measures to prevent the downloading and dissemination of terrorist and violent extremist content, to improve transparency in the	43	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations

			detection and removal of content, to ensure that algorithms do not direct users towards these content.			
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	Our Call has been heard: 55 States, including all of the EU Member States, the European Commission, two international organizations and ten companies are in! Reinforced by the Christchurch Call Advisory Network made up of 47 civil society organizations with strong expertise.	42	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	I would like to thank the new States providing their support to the Christchurch Call to action. I am pleased to announce that the United States, Tunisia, Peru, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, and Estonia have now joined the Christchurch Call Community.	41	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	We share a belief: the fight against terrorist and violent extremist content cannot be waged at the cost of our values: open societies, the rule of law, and a free, open and secure Internet. It is up to us, democracies and defenders of freedoms, to find the right solutions.	49	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations
Individual	EmmanuelMacron (thread)	2021-05-14	It is our duty to protect our citizens. We all have a role to play in continuing to implement the engagements of the Christchurch Call. This evening, we reaffirmed our willingness to continue down this road, together.	37	https://bit.ly/32HS8gX	Bilateral Relations

Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	Statement The negative and surprising attitude of Canada is an entirely false claim and utterly incorrect.	17	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	We have been briefed by what the Canadian foreign minister and the Canadian embassy to the Kingdom released on what they named "civil society rights activists", and we affirm that this negative and surprising attitude is an incorrect claim.	39	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	The Canadian position is an overt and blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and is in contravention of the most basic international norms and all the charters governing relations between States.	37	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	The Canadian position is a grave and unacceptable violation of the Kingdom's laws and procedures. In addition to violate the Kingdom's judiciary and a breach of the principle of sovereignty.	30	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	KSA through its history has not and will not accept any form of interfering in the internal affairs of the Kingdom. The KSA considers the Canadian position an attack on the KSA and requires a firm stance to deter who attempts to undermine the sovereignty of the KSA.	48	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	Using the phrase (immediately release) in the Canadian statement is very unfortunate, reprehensible, and unacceptable in relations between States.	19	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis

Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	Any other attempt to interfere with our internal affairs from #Canada, means that we are allowed to interfere in Canada's internal affairs.	22	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	The KSA announces the summoning of the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Canada.	16	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	We consider the Canadian ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia persona non grata and order him to leave within the next 24 hours.	24	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2018-08-06	The KSA announces the freezing of all new trade and investment transactions between the KSA and Canada. The KSA reserves its right to take further action.	26	https://bit.ly/3ILXrvi	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes the United States' commitment to cooperating with the Kingdom in defending its sovereignty and to confronting threats targeting it, as expressed in POTUS's speech today.	31	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	The Kingdom reiterates its firm stance in supporting efforts to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Yemen. The Kingdom welcomes the United States' position underscoring the importance of supporting diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation in Yemen,	40	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	including the efforts of the Martin Griffiths. Within that framework, the Kingdom has undertaken several important steps to improve the chances of advancing the political	39	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations

			track, including the Coalition's unilateral cease-fire declaration, in response to the UN SG call			
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	The Kingdom looks forward to working closely with President Biden's Administration and with the US Envoy for Yemen, Timothy Lenderking, the United Nations, all Yemeni parties and the members of the Coalition, in the hope of reaching a comprehensive political solution in #Yemen,	43	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	in accordance with UNSC Resolution 2216, the GCC Initiative and the outcomes of the Yemeni National Dialogue.	17	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	That is the path the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pursuing to help the brotherly nation of Yemen advance towards stability and prosperity. The Kingdom will continue its efforts to alleviate the humanitarian suffering of the brotherly people of Yemen.	40	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	The Kingdom's humanitarian assistance has surpassed \$17 billion in the past few years alone, and the Kingdom calls on all friendly nations and international organizations to intensify their humanitarian and relief assistance to the Yemeni people.	36	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also looks forward to the continuation and strengthening its cooperation and coordination with the United States to address regional challenges,	25	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations

Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	including advancing the Middle East peace process, resolving conflicts and promoting stability in Flag of Lebanon, Flag of Syria, Flag of Iraq, Flag of Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel countries as well as confronting terrorism and extremism, and address the repercussions of Covid19 and work, as partners in the G20,	53	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2021-02-05	towards stabilizing international energy and financial markets and strengthening cooperation in the area of environmental protection, to advance our shared interests and to promote peace and stability in the region and the world.	33	https://bit.ly/3s5W7wm	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-29	Statement We strongly condemn and denounce the terrorist attack that occurred near the Notre Dame church in Nice, France, which resulted in the death and injury of several people.	30	https://bit.ly/34gueJY	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-29	We reiterate the Kingdom's utter rejection of such extremist acts that are inconsistent with all religions, human beliefs and common sense. We affirm the importance of rejecting practices that generate hatred, violence and extremism.	34	https://bit.ly/34gueJY	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-29	We offer our condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims, the government and the people of France, and we wish for the injured a speedy recovery.	28	https://bit.ly/34gueJY	Issue/Crisis

Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-27	Statement An official source at KSA MOFA: We reject any attempt to link Islam with terrorism, and we denounce the offensive cartoons of the Prophet of Guidance and the Messenger of Peace, or any of the prophets and messengers, peace be upon them.	44	https://bit.ly/32HqIb0	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-27	An official source at KSA MOFA: We condemn all terrorist and extremist acts, regardless of the perpetrator.	17	https://bit.ly/32HqIb1	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-27	An official source at KSA MOFA: We call for intellectual and cultural freedom to be a beacon that radiates respect, tolerance and peace.	23	https://bit.ly/32HqIb2	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-10-27	An official source at KSA MOFA: We reject all practices and actions that generate hatred, violence and extremism and violate the values of coexistence and mutual respect among peoples of the world.	32	https://bit.ly/32HqIb3	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-04	Statement The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is watching with grave concern the aftermath of the explosion that occurred in the port of Beirut today, which resulted in deaths and injuries.	31	https://bit.ly/3KVv8MR	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-04	Statement We express our sincerest condolences and sympathies to the families of the victims and the injured. We ask God to have mercy on those who died in this tragic event, to grant those injured a speedy recovery, and to protect Lebanon from all harm.	46	https://bit.ly/3KVv8MR	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-04	Statement We affirm the Kingdom's full support and solidarity with the	16	https://bit.ly/3KVv8MR	Issue/Crisis

			brotherly people of #Lebanon.			
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	Statement KSA MOFA followed up on what was issued by STLebanon, which pronounced its verdict in the case of the assassination of the former PM of Lebanon, Mr. Rafik Hariri, which included a conviction of an element affiliated with Hezbollah who committed this heinous crime.	46	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers the judicial ruling as the emergence of truth and the beginning of achieving justice by pursuing, arresting and punishing those involved.	30	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	The Kingdom's government, by calling for justice and the punishment of Hezbollah and its criminal elements, stresses the need to protect Lebanon, the region and the world from the terrorist practices of this party.	34	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	This party (Hezbollah), is considered a tool of the Iranian regime and has proven its involvement in sabotage and terrorist acts in many countries, and the assassination of Mr. Rafik Hariri was one of the most affecting crimes on the security and stability of Lebanon.	45	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	The Kingdom of #SaudiArabia aspires for peace and security to prevail in Lebanon by ending the unlawful possession and use of weapons and strengthening the Lebanese state for the benefit of all its citizens without exception.	36	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis

Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-08-18	The dear Lebanese people deserve stability in their homeland, growth in their economy, and security that dispels terrorism.	18	https://bit.ly/3s76ccN	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-04-16	Saudi Arabia pledges \$500 million to combat COVID-19 and calls on G20 to fill \$8 billion funding gap to deliver vaccine.	21	https://bit.ly/3uc3oxn	COVID-19
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-03-05	An official source denounces #Iran's "irresponsible action" of allowing Saudi citizens entry to its territories without stamping their passports	19	https://bit.ly/3s9I3Cq	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-03-05	These actions are a proof of Iran's direct responsibility in increasing COVID-19 infections and in the virus's outbreak all around the world	22	https://bit.ly/3s9I3Cq	Issue/Crisis
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-02-27	We ask God Almighty to spare all humanity from all harm CoronaVirus COVID-19	12	https://bit.ly/3ALfvmp	COVID-19
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	Statement The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has viewed the U.S. Administration's announcement of its peace plan titled: "Vision for Peace, Prosperity, and a Brighter Future".	32	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	In light of the announcement, the Kingdom reiterates its support for all efforts aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive resolution to the Palestinian cause.	25	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	Since the time of the Founder King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud, and through the reign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques	43	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations

			King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been at the forefront of the efforts...			
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	...in support of the brotherly Palestinian people, and in standing by their side in all international forums to attain their legitimate rights.	22	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	Among these efforts was the presentation of the Arab Peace initiative in 2002, which stressed, in clear terms, that a military solution to the conflict has not brought peace or security to any party, and that comprehensive and just peace is a strategic option.	44	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	The Kingdom appreciate the efforts of President Trump's Administration to develop a comprehensive peace plan between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and encourages the start of direct peace negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, under the auspices...	38	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	KSAmofaEN (thread)	2020-01-29	...of the United States, and to resolve any disagreements with aspects of the plan through negotiations, in order to move forward the peace process to reach an agreement that achieves the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.	37	https://bit.ly/3He6nch	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-01-13	Now in Washington, DC... Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry participates in the US-held meeting for Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan on the GERD, with the	26	https://bit.ly/3rdNyR4	Bilateral Relations

			presence of the World_Bank.			
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-02-06	Now... the 36th Ordinary Session of the African Union Executive Council, chaired by Egypt... FM Sameh Shoukry delivers the opening remarks of the meetings.	24	https://bit.ly/33YDHGa	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-02-06	Glimpses from the participation of FM Sameh Shoukry in the 36th Ordinary Session of the African Union Executive Council, in preparation for the AU summit on Feb 9 - 10, 2020.	31	https://bit.ly/3IPd1Gn	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-02-06	On the sidelines of the African Union Executive Council, FM Sameh Shoukry meets with the new Kenyan Foreign Minister Raychelle Omamo to discuss ways of enhancing cooperation between the two countries.	31	https://bit.ly/344p1oH	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-02-07	As part of the continued cooperation.. Minister Shoukry meets with Minister of International Relations of South Africa Naledi Pandor to consult on bilateral relations & continental issues of common interest.. on the sidelines of the AU meetings	37	https://bit.ly/3KTujEj	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-03-17	At the outset of his African tour.. Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry arrives at Bujumbura, where he is received by Foreign Minister Ezechiel Nibigira	23	https://bit.ly/3rW4vi8	Bilateral Relations

Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-03-17	Now.. Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry meets with President of Burundi Pierre Nkurunziza to deliver a message from President Al-Sisi regarding the latest developments on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, as well as discuss bilateral cooperation	35	https://bit.ly/344HIJ5	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-03-18	On the second leg of his African tour... Minister Sameh Shoukry now meets with South African President Cyril Ramaphosa to deliver President Al-Sisi's message regarding developments on the GERD, as well as discuss several bilateral and regional issues	38	https://bit.ly/3AY46jv	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2020-03-19	Happening now.. Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry meets Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Palamagamba Kabudi, to deliver President Al-Sisi's message on the latest developments of the GERD, and consult on ways to strengthen bilateral relations	34	https://bit.ly/3ISr52a	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2021-09-29	Happening now... Consultations between FM Sameh Shoukry and US National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan within the framework of the strategic ties between Egypt and the US, to discuss a number of bilateral and regional issues of common interest.	38	https://bit.ly/3gaSxvz	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MfaEgypt	2021-09-25	At the end of his visit to NY.. FM Sameh Shoukry expresses Egypt's appreciation to the efforts exerted by the UNSG Mr. António Guterres to maintain intl. peace and security and to promote	47	https://bit.ly/3rdTYQ7	Bilateral Relations

			the UN role, and discusses with him the main issues on the UN agenda.			
Entity	MfaEgypt	2021-09-25	Starting his meetings today in NYC, FM SamehShoukry meets with Armenian FM Ararat Mirzoyan to discuss aspects of the historical relations between the two countries, as well as exchanging views on issues of common interest.	35	https://bit.ly/3s2L1bI	Bilateral Relations
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-10	Spokesperson for the MOFA of the IR Iran says the first group of Bahraini citizens who had been stranded in Iran following the outbreak of coronavirus has returned home under the auspices of the Sultanate of Oman	37	https://bit.ly/3IUHLWL	COVID-19
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-13	SAMOUSAVI9 rejects US report on Iran's human rights situation: a regime whose president proudly issues the order to assassinate the most decent children of Iran, is not in a position to give human rights prescriptions to other countries.	38	https://bit.ly/3INhJ7G	Issue/Crisis
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-15	In a phone call, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of UAE reaffirmed his country's solidarity with Iran in the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak.	26	https://bit.ly/3AISxwm	COVID-19
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-21	In a phone conversation with UNSG antonio guterres, FM Zarif stressed the need to abolish the inhumane, cruel, illegal and unilateral sanctions the US has imposed against	34	https://bit.ly/3o8LwQs	COVID-19

			people of Iran as they fight COVID-19.			
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-21	FM Zarif held phone conversation with EU HR Josep BorrellF about the obstacles that US sanctions have created in fight against COVID-19 outbreak in Iran.	25	https://bit.ly/3AlZnSm	COVID-19
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-25	In a phone conversation, FM Zarif discussed the COVID-19 outbreak with his Russian counterpart Sergei Lavrov, who said Moscow wants the US to lift the sanctions that hinder Iran's fight against the epidemic.	33	https://bit.ly/3IRLkwU	COVID-19
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-03-29	From the letter to UNSG: our people are told by the US Secretary of State that their government must submit to outrageous diktats "if they want to eat". Now the same shameless US official has gone as far as publicly holding medicine for Iranians to ransom. End Iran Sanctions	49	https://bit.ly/32PSKkU	Issue/Crisis
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-04-26	After 2 years in office, US Secretary of State Pompeo, a.k.a Secretary of Hate, has literally achieved NOTHING in diplomacy. During his tenure, the Earth globe europe-africa has been less secure & the Flag of United States has been more hated, humiliated; no peace achieved and no stability restored globally! Shame	50	https://bit.ly/3IR1WER	Issue/Crisis

Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-05-08	It is 2 yrs since the US regime has pulled out of JCPOA. But according to surveys from the beginning of the exit, people and communities in America have disapproved Trump's decision to exit the Deal. Trump has failed to be listened and followed. Never Trust Irresponsible US	47	https://bit.ly/3ocA0Dy	Issue/Crisis
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-05-11	The US regime has been descent into lawlessness & to keep that abject 'track record', the regime has bullied & coerced States to keep mum on any sort of its infringements of Intl law. This is Trump's America who take hostage the Rule Of Law across the Earth globe europe-africa with common good at stake.	55	https://bit.ly/3IRtjyB	Issue/Crisis
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2020-06-18	Iran welcomes UN Human Rights urgent debate on human rights violations in the US. Systemic racism, police brutality & violence against peaceful protests represent just the tip of the iceberg. It's high time Earth globe americas works for the US regime's human rights accountability at home & abroad.	48	https://bit.ly/3Gmv2KQ	Issue/Crisis
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2021-08-04	Iran's FM Spokesman described as totally suspicious the reports of successive security incidents involving vessels in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, warning against any effort to create a vicious atmosphere to pursue certain political goals.	38	https://bit.ly/3ueHERQ	Issue/Crisis

Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2021-07-12	FM Zarif condemned Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Jansa's unacceptable participation and imprudent remarks in the MKO terrorist group's virtual gathering, and called on the European Union to express its position on the issue	33	https://bit.ly/3gc2lp9	Bilateral Relations
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2021-08-27	Qatar's FM & Deputy Prime Minister congratulated Dr. Hossein Amir Abdollahian on his appointment as Iran's Foreign Minister. In a telephone call, Sheikh Mohammad extended the Qatari Emir's greetings to the Iranian president.	33	https://bit.ly/3ISEY0g	Bilateral Relations
Entity	IRIMFA_EN	2021-09-09	MOFA and International Cooperation of the United Arab Emirates has phoned Iran's FM Amirabdollahian to congratulate him on his appointment as the Islamic Republic's new top diplomat.	27	https://bit.ly/3s1WisU	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AnwarGargash	2020-01-08	Essential that the region pulls back from the current & troubling tensions. De escalation is both wise & necessary. A political path towards stability must follow.	26	https://bit.ly/33Yek7r	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AnwarGargash	2020-01-17	Looking forward to a successful Berlin Conference in our joint efforts towards an end to the conflict in Libya. The UAE unreservedly supports German efforts in convening the conference & the international community's goals of peace & stability in Libya	40	https://bit.ly/3s3FDVB	
Individual	AnwarGargash	2020-04-06	Our thoughts & prayers tonight are with PM Boris Johnson. Wishing him a speedy and full recovery. He is a resilient	26	https://bit.ly/3IUubSW	COVID-19

			fighter & will pull through.			
Individual	AnwarGargash	2020-12-17	Abraham Accords have opened up possibilities for peace in the region including Arab Peace Initiative. Following years of stagnation, Accords bring new urgency for engagement on negotiating table. Fears of annexation no longer foreseen despite earlier skeptical reports by experts	40	https://bit.ly/3HfSY3F	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AnwarGargash	2021-02-04	The UAE ended its military involvement in Yemen in October of last year. Eager to see the war over, the UAE has supported UN efforts & multiple peace initiatives. Throughout the the UAE has remained one of the largest providers of humanitarian assistance to the Yemeni people.	47	https://bit.ly/3s6UtKZ	Bilateral Relations
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2019-08-06	Indian leader , former External Affaires Minister , who always called me “My Brother “ , Sushma Swaraj , is not with us Anymore. Rest In Peace “ My dear Sister “ India and Bahrain will miss you	39	https://bit.ly/3Hqi5kk	Bilateral Relations
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2019-08-24	The Kingdom of Bahrain welcomes HE Narendra Modi, the Honourable Prime Minister of #India .. our historic, generational and civilizational ties are exemplary and a source of mutual pride	29	https://bit.ly/3giUpCs	Bilateral Relations
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2018-07-23	Bahrain welcomes and supports the clear , strong and principled stand of President Donald Trump and the U.S Government against the Iranian Regime and it’s evil ambitions . The	41	https://bit.ly/35xZsNe	Issue/Crisis

			World should stand with the U.S and the Proud People of Iran			
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2018-09-16	Hello jack. Thank you for relieving the brotherly real people of #Iran from all the IRGC fake accounts . Keep going , Iranian people at home and abroad agree with you	31	https://bit.ly/3geRTgy	Issue/Crisis
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2018-10-18	It was obvious that the former administration had a love affair with Communists , anarchists and Theo-Fascists; most notably the Ayatollahs regime	22	https://bit.ly/3ATH1OU	Issue/Crisis
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2020-04-12	Wishing the world a happy Easter . May we overcome the Coronavirus and congregate again Easter Sunday	17	https://bit.ly/3L2NImh	COVID-19
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2020-05-23	Our hearts are with the people of Brotherly Pakistan for the terrible plane crash tragedy in Karachi . Our thoughts are with the families and the bereaved. Karachi Plane Crash	31	https://bit.ly/3IWfUFp	Issue/Crisis
Individual	khalidalkhalifa	2020-11-14	In the dark times of sadness and grief we pray for the Mercy and Solace of God as we seek the comfort of light. Wishing the Hindu Citizens and residents of Bahrain , India and around the World a blessed day of Diwali .	45	https://bit.ly/3GkQPT3	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-19	“Congratulations NASA on the successful landing of NASA Persevere on Mars. Not only will the rover send back important scientific data, but it also represents the US’ continued leadership on the cutting edge of space exploration.”	36	https://bit.ly/3uzFeNR	Bilateral Relations

Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-20	“In the UAE, we are pleased to be traveling with you on that journey. The UAE USA partnership has been crucial to the success of the Hope Mars Mission, which recently arrived into orbit around the Red Planet and will share insights on the Martian atmosphere.”	46	https://bit.ly/3uzFeNR	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-21	“Space cooperation gives me hope about the potential of int'l cooperation to address shared challenges and opportunities. Importantly, these pioneering missions also inspire a new generation of scientists and engineers who will lead us into the future.” – Ambassador Al Otaiba	41	https://bit.ly/3uzFeNR	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS	2021-02-17	Welcome to Twitter! “To our history-making new ambassador to Israel Amb AlKhaja , welcome to Twitter. I look forward to working with you and UAE in Israel as we open this new chapter of relations between the UAE and Israel. Congratulations and Mabrouk.” - Amb Al Otaiba	46	https://bit.ly/34b9vrk	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS	2021-02-14	“Congratulations to my friend and colleague Mohamed Alkhaja, the UAE’s first Ambassador to Israel. Mohamed will be a great champion of the Abraham Accord -- of people-to-people exchange, of trade and investment, of regional peace and stability. I look forward to visiting him soon in his new post”. - Ambassador Al Otaiba	51	https://bit.ly/3L5QQxR	Bilateral Relations

Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-14	Today, Ambassador Al Otaiba sent the below letter to Rep. Ro Khanna:	12	https://bit.ly/3J15xAp	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-14	“Over thirteen years in Washington, and even longer in public service, I have raised many issues with many people – but I have never once raised my voice. (1/3)	29	https://bit.ly/3J15xAp	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-14	“Making my point directly and calmly is more my style. And that’s how I remember all of our meetings. Let’s prove the point that two passionate advocates can have another direct and calm discussion about serious issues. (2/3)	38	https://bit.ly/3J15xAp	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-14	“Please join me as a guest on my podcast – #Podbridge. The show is about exactly that – building bridges between the Middle East and the US.	27	https://bit.ly/3J15xAp	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-02-14	The theme and our measured conversation will speak loudly for itself, so we won’t have to.” (3/3)	17	https://bit.ly/3J15xAp	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS	2021-02-06	Ambassador Al Otaiba reflects on Pontifex's historic visit to the UAE in 2019, and how the visit and signing of the Document on Human Fraternity continue to inspire the country to take action to live out values of coexistence and peace.	41	https://bit.ly/32QkhT6	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-01-27	Today, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, Ambassador Al Otaiba spoke to Sara Bloomfield. We Remember Please see statement from the UAE Embassy below: (1/3)	23	https://bit.ly/3L0SErR	Bilateral Relations

Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-01-28	"Today, we join the international community and remember the six million Jews and millions of others murdered by the Nazis. We also pay tribute to all those who survived the horrors of the Holocaust. The hatred that contributed to the genocide remains present today." (2/3)	45	https://bit.ly/3L0SErR	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS (thread)	2021-01-29	"We all have a responsibility to counter all forms of antisemitism & hate by promoting tolerance, inclusive dialogue, and mutual respect across all backgrounds and faiths. We must continue the vital work of building bridges of community & condemning those who promote hate." (3/3)	44	https://bit.ly/3L0SErR	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS	2021-01-21	Congratulations to Gen Lloyd Austin on his confirmation as US Secretary of Defense UAE armed forces worked closely w/ Gen. Austin as Commander of CENTCOM, and we look forward to continuing our cooperation to preserve security and peace. UAE USA	41	https://bit.ly/3L5X13G	Bilateral Relations
Entity	UAEEmbassyUS	2021-01-20	Ambassador Yousef Al Otaiba congratulates Joe Biden on his inauguration as the 46th US President. The UAE looks forward to working together on pressing challenges like global health, climate change and violent extremism. UAE USA UAE statement:	36	https://bit.ly/3Gq3moa	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AdelAljubeir (thread)	2020-12-01	Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif is desperate to blame the Kingdom for anything negative that happens in Iran. Will he blame us for the next earthquake or flood?	27	https://bit.ly/3rIJ8m	Issue/Crisis

Individual	AdelAljubeir (thread)	2020-12-01	It is not the policy of Saudi Arabia to engage in assassinations; unlike Iran, which has done so since the Khomeini Revolution in 1979. Ask us, and ask many other countries who have lost many of their citizens due to Iran's criminal and illegal behavior!	45	https://bit.ly/3rIJ8m	Issue/Crisis
Individual	AdelAljubeir (thread)	2021-05-08	Now that the truth about the so-called "Bezos Hack" has been revealed, will those who accused the Kingdom and cast aspersions upon it come forward and acknowledge their mistake?	29	https://bit.ly/3rjiwqR	Issue/Crisis
Individual	AdelAljubeir (thread)	2021-05-08	or will they simply delete their tweets and hope that their positions at the time disappear into the sunset?	19	https://bit.ly/3rjiwqR	Issue/Crisis
Individual	JZarif	2018-04-30	BREAKING: The boy who can't stop crying wolf is at it again. Undeterred by cartoon fiasco at UNGA. You can only fool some of the people so many times.	29	https://bit.ly/3J2e99Z	Issue/Crisis
Individual	JZarif	2018-04-30	Pres. Trump is jumping on a rehash of old allegations already dealt with by the IAEA to "nix" the deal. How convenient. Coordinated timing of alleged intelligence revelations by the boy who cries wolf just days before May 12. But Trump's impetuosity to celebrate blew the cover.	47	https://bit.ly/34tt6Tk	Issue/Crisis
Individual	JZarif	2018-07-23	COLOR US UNIMPRESSED: The world heard even harsher bluster a few months ago. And Iranians have heard them —albeit more civilized ones—for 40 yrs. We've been around for millennia & seen fall of empires, incl our own, which lasted more than the life of some	48	https://bit.ly/3L4y0XN	Issue/Crisis

			countries. BE CAUTIOUS!			
Individual	JZarif	2018- 10-04	لقد دأب الرئيس ترامب متكررا على إهانة السعوديين من خلال القول بأنهم ليس بمقدورهم البقاء لمدة أسبوعين من دون دعمه لهم. هذه هي مكافأة الوهم بأن الأمن يمكن تأمينه بالاستعانة بالخارج. إننا نمدّ مجدداً أيدينا الى جيراننا قائلين لهم: دعونا نبني "منطقة قوية" ولنوقف هذا الغرور الاستكباري	46	https://bit.ly/3utfZwe	Issue/Crisis

Appendix 2

L1 Corpus

Individual/ Entity	Account	Date	Content	ST Word Count	Link	Category/ Theme
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-08-14	Kudos to the US Embassy in Islamabad team who is doing great work to assist U.S. citizens in Pakistan during the coronavirus pandemic. If you're a U.S. Citizen abroad, we're here for you. Register to receive important travel information.	38	https://bit.ly/3L6IISS	Bilateral Relations
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-06-16	Good luck and go get 'em Gary Woodland today at U.S. Open. You are making Kansas proud. Your folds of honor gear says a lot about you. Rock Chalk Kansas Proud	31	https://bit.ly/3AZesPS	Personal
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-06-24	Productive meeting with King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud today to discuss heightened tensions in the region and the need to promote maritime security in the Strait of Hormuz. Freedom of navigation is paramount.	34	https://bit.ly/3uu0OTI	Bilateral Relations
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-06-24	Great discussion today with H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan	36	https://bit.ly/35S4pRi	Bilateral Relations

			in Abu Dhabi on the need to promote freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and to work together to counter #Iran's malign activity.			
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-06-25	Constructive meetings in Jeddah and Abu Dhabi. The U.S., Saudi Arabia, and UAE are committed to a global coalition that strengthens peace, security, and prosperity in Asia, Europe, and the rest of the world	34	https://bit.ly/3gpCgTO	Bilateral Relations
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-06-29	Sarah Huckabee put her heart and soul into serving Donald Trump Administration and the American people. She did her job with strength, dignity, and professionalism. We'll miss her, but happy that she'll get to spend more quality time with her beautiful family.	42	https://bit.ly/3sjcKVF	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-07-07	All Americans should be glad to see Afghans sitting with Afghans to begin the tough task of ending their country's conflict and building a shared future together. Afghan Peace Process	30	https://bit.ly/3uoBZZn	US Politics

Individual	SecPompeo	2019-07-13	We applaud #Greece for joining the 54 other countries that recognize Interim President Guaido. The U.S. continues to work with the international community in support of the people of Venezuela as they seek to restore democracy, prosperity & stability to their country.	42	https://bit.ly/3LdOUDe	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-07-13	Chilling testimonies at OAS by Venezuelan human rights activist Tamara Suju and former political prisoner Ivan Simonovis, held for 15 years by the former Maduro regime. Their stories illustrate the horrors political prisoners face in Venezuela under Maduro.	38	https://bit.ly/3Hq4wBo	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2019-07-29	I recently offered to travel to Tehran and speak directly to the Iranian people. The regime hasn't accepted my offer.	20	https://bit.ly/3gn61V6	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2019-07-29	We aren't afraid of Zarif coming to America where he enjoys the right to speak freely. Are the facts of the khamenei regime so bad he cannot let me do the same thing in	44	https://bit.ly/3gn61V6	US Politics

			Tehran? What if his people heard the truth, unfiltered, unabridged?			
Individual	SecPompeo	2019-07-30	Wheels up today for Asia and the Pacific. I'm looking forward to reaffirming our commitment to #ASEAN and deepening our long-standing alliances and vibrant bilateral relations in the region.	29	https://bit.ly/3Hwg0n2	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2020-06-17	I've not read the book, but from the excerpts I've seen published, John Bolton is spreading a number of lies, fully-spun half-truths, and outright falsehoods.	25	https://bit.ly/3Gzlo7n	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2020-06-17	It is both sad and dangerous that John Bolton's final public role is that of a traitor who damaged America by violating his sacred trust with its people. To our friends around the world: you know that President Trump's America is a force for good in the world.	48	https://bit.ly/3Gzlo7n	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2020-05-25	Glad to congratulate John Ratcliffe on his confirmation as the Director of National Intelligence.	14	https://bit.ly/3B1XIaA	US Politics

Individual	SecPompeo (thread)	2020-05-25	John is the right choice for President Trump's national security team: a strong leader who will put America's security first. Happy to serve alongside him as I did in Congress!	30	https://bit.ly/3B1XIaA	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-05-27	Today, I reported to Congress that Hong Kong is no longer autonomous from China, given facts on the ground. The United States stands with the people of Hong Kong.	29	https://bit.ly/3smxuvC	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-06-06	The Chinese Communist Party's callous attempts to exploit George Floyd's tragic death for its own political gain will fail. During the best of times, Beijing ruthlessly imposes communism. Amid the most difficult challenges, the United States secures freedom.	38	https://bit.ly/35T4FiX	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-05-23	Why can't Venezuelans watch Fútbol Total? Because Nicolás Maduro drove DirecTV out. Protecting his cronies and their money is more important than allowing ten million citizens access to uncensored information.	30	https://bit.ly/3LccW1p	US Politics

Individual	SecPompeo	2020-06-09	The United States stands with the United Kingdom against the Chinese Communist Party's coercive bullying tactics. We stand ready to help our British friends build critical infrastructure.	27	https://bit.ly/3sfKSSp	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-06-12	There is no equivalence between the United States and China. We have rule of law. China doesn't. We have free speech. They don't. We defend religious freedom; China continues its decades-long war on faith. China ruthlessly imposes communism. The United States secures freedom.	43	https://bit.ly/3Go4c4Q	US Politics
Individual	SecPompeo	2020-05-20	The United States condemns Supreme Leader Khamenei's disgusting and hateful anti-Semitic remarks. They have no place on Twitter or on any other social media platform. We know Khamenei's vile rhetoric does not represent the Iranian people's tradition of tolerance.	39	https://bit.ly/332Zo7q	US Politics
Entity	CanadaFP	2020-09-20	People of #Venezuela deserve free & fair elections. Canada continues to support the	27	https://bit.ly/3sl56Kh	Issue/Crisis

			people of Venezuela & Interim President Guaido in their fight to restore democracy. UNGA75			
Entity	CanadaFP	2021-01-18	Canada is deeply concerned as Navalny is again targeted by Russian authorities and detained upon arrival in Russia. The Russian government must ensure his safety and answer the questions around his poisoning. The world is watching.	36	https://bit.ly/3LfkT60	Issue/Crisis
Entity	CanadaFP	2020-09-15	Canada strongly condemns the execution of Navid Afkari in Iran. The death penalty is a cruel form of punishment that violates Human Rights, and Canada opposes it in all forms and under all circumstances.	34	https://bit.ly/3sq6Ceu	Issue/Crisis
Entity	CanadaFP	2018-05-29	Canada is appalled, though not surprised, by the evidence the panel of independent experts found supporting the allegation that crimes against humanity have been committed in Venezuela. For more details, please read	32	https://bit.ly/3rtdXKV	Issue/Crisis
Entity	CanadaFP	2018-08-06	Canada is deeply concerned by Saudi Arabia's expulsion of the	12	https://bit.ly/3utqgca	Issue/Crisis

			Canadian ambassador			
Entity	CanadaFP	2018-11-28	Canada condemns remarks made by Hassan Rouhani at the International Islamic Unity Conference, calling into question the legitimacy of Israel. Canada's commitment to Israel's security is unwavering and ironclad and we fully support Israel's right to live in peace.	39	https://bit.ly/3si7ulc	Issue/Crisis
Entity	CanadaFP	2018-08-03	Canada is gravely concerned about additional arrests of civil society and women's rights activists in Saudi Arabia, including Samar Badawi. We urge the Saudi authorities to immediately release them and all other peaceful human rights activists.	36	https://bit.ly/3Gv7uTK	Issue/Crisis
Individual	cafreeland	2018-08-02	Very alarmed to learn that Samar Badawi, Raif Badawi's sister, has been imprisoned in Saudi Arabia. Canada stands together with the Badawi family in this difficult time, and we continue to strongly call for the release of both Raif and Samar Badawi.	42	https://bit.ly/3B1KZ83	Issue/Crisis

Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-02-04	Dairy Milk has been a firm favourite for generations, so it's fantastic to see this Great British brand making more chocolate bars in its historic Birmingham home. Cadbury UK	29	https://bit.ly/3AZQ2py	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-02-19	The G7 is the great gathering of like-minded, liberal, free-trading democracies. We stand together on many issues around the world. I look forward to working closely together ahead of the G7 summit in Cornwall in June.	36	https://bit.ly/3Gwwpq8	Bilateral Relations
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-02-25	Welcome news that rough sleeping has gone down by 43% since 2018 - but we won't rest until everyone in this country has a place to call home. We are continuing to work with councils & charities, providing £750m for programmes over the next year to end rough sleeping.	49	https://bit.ly/3LbyR98	UK Politics

Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-03-02	Let's bring football home in 2030. I would love for the home of football to host the 2030 World Cup, and it would be a wonderful thing for the whole country to savour. We want to do much more to encourage sport post-pandemic and see a bonanza of football in the years ahead.	51	https://bit.ly/3rw08LB	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-03-13	The brutal murder of 16 primary school children and their teacher in Dunblane 25 years ago shocked the world. We must never forget all those who lost their lives on that terrible day. Today my thoughts are with the bereaved, the survivors, and the whole Dunblane community.	46	https://bit.ly/3HwQP3O	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson (thread)	2021-03-13	Tonight Carrie and I will be lighting a candle for Sarah Everard and thinking of her family and friends. I cannot imagine how unbearable their pain and grief is. We must work fast to find all the answers to this horrifying crime.	42	https://bit.ly/3JbDm1s	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson (thread)	2021-03-13	I will do everything I can to make sure the	24	https://bit.ly/3JbDm1s	UK Politics

			streets are safe and ensure women and girls do not face harassment or abuse.			
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-03-15	Buses are lifelines and liberators, connecting people to jobs they couldn't otherwise take, sustaining town centres and protecting the environment. As we build back from the pandemic, better buses will be one of our first acts of levelling up.	39	https://bit.ly/34FEGL3	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-03-16	This evening I met with ministers, senior police officers and CPS UK to discuss further steps needed to protect women and girls and make sure our streets are safe. The horrific case of Sarah Everard has unleashed a wave of feeling about women not feeling safe at night	47	https://bit.ly/3rvRz3k	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-01-07	Disgraceful scenes in U.S. Congress. The United States stands for democracy around the world and it is now vital that there should be a peaceful and orderly transfer of power.	30	https://bit.ly/3sl4btl	Bilateral Relations

Individual	BorisJohnson	2020-11-25	Monti (aged 8) wrote to me asking if Father Christmas will be able to deliver presents this year I've had lots of letters about this, so I have spoken with experts and can assure you that Father Christmas will be packing his sleigh and delivering presents this Christmas	49	https://bit.ly/3skOK4s	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-02-03	Alexey Navalny's decision to return to Russia after being poisoned was a truly brave and selfless act. In contrast, today's ruling was pure cowardice and fails to meet the most basic standards of justice. Alexey Navalny must be released immediately.	40	https://bit.ly/3BhT7l7	Bilateral Relations
Individual	BorisJohnson	2021-07-12	This England team deserve to be lauded as heroes, not racially abused on social media. Those responsible for this appalling abuse should be ashamed of themselves.	25	https://bit.ly/3oxdllv	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2020-06-18	Dame Vera Lynn's charm and magical voice entranced and uplifted our country in some of our darkest hours. Her voice will live on to lift the hearts of	31	https://bit.ly/34CpoH6	UK Politics

			generations to come.			
Individual	BorisJohnson	2019-06-13	Racist thuggery has no place on our streets. Anyone attacking the police will be met with full force of the law. These marches & protests have been subverted by violence and breach current guidelines. Racism has no part in the UK and we must work together to make that a reality.	51	https://bit.ly/3ux39x7	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2020-06-07	People have a right to protest peacefully & while observing social distancing but they have no right to attack the police. These demonstrations have been subverted by thuggery - and they are a betrayal of the cause they purport to serve. Those responsible will be held to account.	48	https://bit.ly/34iaYMH	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson (thread)	2021-04-18	Plans for a European Super League would be very damaging for football and we support football authorities in taking action. They would strike at the heart of the domestic game, and will concern	38	https://bit.ly/3B3P2kc	UK Politics

			fans across the country. (1/2)			
Individual	BorisJohnson (thread)	2021-04-18	The clubs involved must answer to their fans and the wider footballing community before taking any further steps. (2/2)	19	https://bit.ly/3B3P2kc	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2020-04-12	It is hard to find the words to express my debt to the NHS for saving my life. The efforts of millions of people across this country to stay home are worth it. Together we will overcome this challenge, as we have overcome so many challenges in the past. Stay Home Save Lives	52	https://bit.ly/34Kohp2	UK Politics
Individual	BorisJohnson	2019-10-05	Great to hear you're no longer running scared. The voters have a choice: getting Brexit done with me, or the pointless delay you're offering. Name the date.	27	https://bit.ly/3GwDNSA	UK Politics
Individual	jacindaardern (thread)	2021-01-07	Like so many others, I've been watching what's happening in the United States. I share the sentiment of friends in the US - what is happening is wrong.	28	https://bit.ly/3LdBuat	Bilateral Relations

Individual	jacindaardern (thread)	2021-01-07	Democracy - the right of people to exercise a vote, have their voice heard and then have that decision upheld peacefully should never be undone by a mob. Our thoughts are with everyone who is as devastated as we are by the events of today. I have no doubt democracy will prevail.	52	https://bit.ly/3LdBuat	Bilateral Relations
Individual	jacindaardern (thread)	2019-03-15	What has happened in Christchurch is an extraordinary act of unprecedented violence. It has no place in New Zealand. Many of those affected will be members of our migrant communities – New Zealand is their home – they are us.	40	https://bit.ly/3rxkcgD	Issue/Crisis
Individual	jacindaardern (thread)	2019-03-15	The person who has committed this violent act has no place here. To those in Christchurch; I encourage you to stay inside and follow the instructions of New Zealand Police . The Police Commissioner will be making a public statement at 5pm. I will update everyone again later this evening.	49	https://bit.ly/3rxkcgD	Issue/Crisis

Individual	jacindaardern	2019-05-17	On my way home to NZ and heard the news that former Aussie PM, Bob Hawke, has passed away. I never had a chance to meet Bob, but it was easy to feel like you knew him. He was such a charismatic figure and one clearly driven by his love of people. Rest In Peace, Bob	56	https://bit.ly/3rvRIInp	Issue/Crisis
Individual	jacindaardern	2020-11-07	Congratulations President-elect Joe Biden & Kamala Harris on your victory in the US Presidential election. With so many issues facing the international community, your message of unity is one we share. New Zealand looks forward to working with you both!	40	https://bit.ly/3JbhJi8	Bilateral Relations
Entity	MFATNZ	2019-03-18	“Muslims are part of our community”. In Jacinda Ardern’s immediate response to the Christchurch terror attacks, she said that NZ stands in solidarity with the Muslim community in NZ and around the world against terrorism and hate. See the full response:	41	https://bit.ly/3J8JI1R	Issue/Crisis

Entity	MFATNZ	2020-03-14	New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern has announced travel restrictions in response to COVID-19. SafeTravel will provide more guidance on this soon, but in the meantime, New Zealanders are being encouraged to use the 'East Coast Wave' as a greeting. Ngāti Kahungunu explains:	43	https://bit.ly/34EcnNe	Issue/Crisis
Entity	MFATNZ	2019-03-16	Comments by Australian Senator Fraser Anning do not represent the views of New Zealanders. Fraser Anning is not a New Zealander and his extreme views are condemned by politicians in New Zealand and in his own country. Australia. Christchurch TERRORIST attack	41	https://bit.ly/3rzZKMn	Issue/Crisis
Individual	MarisePayne	2020-02-01	We now advise Australians do not travel to China following advice from the Chief Medical Officer of an increased risk of novel #coronavirus across all of mainland China. If you are in China, leave as soon as possible. Many airlines have temporarily reduced or stopped flights.	46	https://bit.ly/34Hvhmg	Issue/Crisis

Individual	MarisePayne	2020-10-08	Excellent to speak with my friend Dr Jaishankar . As democracies we value an open, stable & secure region. We discussed development in the Indo-Pacific driven by country priorities & strong progress of our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Congrats again on the book Jai.	42	https://bit.ly/3HCKCmU	Bilateral Relations
Individual	MarisePayne	2021-01-07	Very concerned by scenes at the US Congress. I condemn any violence to interfere with democratic processes. This will not impede the transfer of power, US institutions are robust & its democratic strength resides in the full breadth of its people who are no part of this violence.	48	https://bit.ly/3gusek7	Issue/Crisis
Individual	MarisePayne	2020-03-17	Australians who are overseas & want to come home are advised to do so as soon as possible by commercial means. Transport options will likely become more limited as countries respond to the COVID-19 outbreak & dfat's capacity to provide consular	45	https://bit.ly/3gusyiP	Issue/Crisis

			help may be limited.			
Individual	MarisePayne	2021-01-19	Australia is concerned by the arrest of Alexei Navalny upon his return to Russia. We stand with partners in calling on Russian authorities to release Mr Navalny immediately.	28	https://bit.ly/3stbu2c	Issue/Crisis
Individual	MarisePayne	2020-03-18	For the first time, dfat has raised the advice for all travel abroad to Level 4: Do not travel. This recognises the risk posed by COVID-2019 infection overseas & abrupt changes to border restrictions in other countries - especially during school holidays.	42	https://bit.ly/3GCctCr	Issue/Crisis
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2020-12-09	It has been a great honour and privilege to serve as Australia's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and Yemen. I finish my term on 10 December and I would like to thank all my friends and colleagues for making my posting such a rewarding experience. A fond farewell to all!	51	https://bit.ly/3rBa32z	Bilateral Relations

Individual	AusAmbKSA	2019-07-21	Yesterday I had an opportunity, along with all resident Ambassadors in Riyadh to have a fascinating tour of NEOM. The scenery was incredible!	22	https://bit.ly/3uAfFfn	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2019-08-15	Members of our Embassy team were in Makkah for the Hajj. It was a great opportunity to meet people from all over the world and visit the Australian camp and greet many of the 4500 Australians who were there. A vivid reminder of the incredible diversity of humanity.	48	https://bit.ly/34OPJ52	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2020-04-23	Tonight is the opening night of Ramadan, please find attached a video message from me to mark the occasion - wishing everyone a happy, healthy and safe Ramadan. Ramadan Kareem!	30	https://bit.ly/3suU319	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2020-09-22	I was delighted today to welcome Ahmed Al-Mohaimeed to our embassy. Ahmed, a Master of Accounting alumni @MonashUni, received an Australian Bravery Award for his heroism in January 2018, when he jumped	48	https://bit.ly/3GBIP03	Bilateral Relations

			into the Yarra River and rescued a man who was drowning. Ahmed is a true hero!			
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2020-09-22	لقد شرفني أن أقدم بشكل رسمي للسيد أحمد المحميد وسام الشجاعة الأسترالي عن عمله البطولي عندما قفز في نهر يارا وأنقذ رجلاً كان يغرق. أحمد بطل حقيقي! مبروك أحمد.	29	https://bit.ly/3HxqLFD	Bilateral Relations
Individual	AusAmbKSA	2019-04-10	سعدت كثيراً لاستضافة مئات الشباب والشابات السعوديين الذين درسوا في الجامعات الأسترالية في حفل عشاء للخريجين من أستراليا. وكان رائعاً أن نسمع عن تجاربهم العظيمة وشعور المودة تجاه الشعب الأسترالي. ليلة مؤثرة مليئة بالاحاديث الودية والصدقات.	36	https://bit.ly/3smAY1g	Bilateral Relations
Entity	PresidencyZA	2021-07-16	"May God bless South Africa and protect her people." Protect South Africa	12	https://bit.ly/3rxY3im	South Africa Affairs
Entity	PresidencyZA (thread)	2021-11-26	NCCC MEETING BROUGHT FORWARD The National Coronavirus Command Council meeting which was earlier announced as scheduled for Sunday, 28 November 2021, has been brought forward to Saturday, 27 November 2021.	30	https://bit.ly/376gL8V	South Africa Affairs

Entity	PresidencyZA (thread)	2021-11-26	The Council will assess developments in the COVID-19 pandemic, including scientific updates around the newly detected coronavirus variant, which has been named Omicron by the World Health Organisation.	28	https://bit.ly/376gL8V	South Africa Affairs
Entity	PresidencyZA (thread)	2021-11-26	The outcomes of this meeting will give direction as to whether further consultation is required at the level of the President's Coordinating Council (PCC).	24	https://bit.ly/376gL8V	South Africa Affairs
Entity	PresidencyZA (thread)	2021-11-26	The Minister in the Presidency, Mondli Gungubele, also wishes Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi a speedy recovery after he tested positive for the Covid-19. Minister Motsoaledi remains in good health and he is currently in self-isolation.	38	https://bit.ly/376gL8V	South Africa Affairs
Entity	PresidencyZA (thread)	2021-11-26	Government urges all South Africans to vaccinate and to remain disciplined in applying the known safety measures, to ensure a safe and joyful festive season with	40	https://bit.ly/376gL8V	South Africa Affairs

			families and friends. ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Pretoria			
Entity	NigeriaGov	2021-05-27	President Mbuhari celebrates with Nigerian Children as they mark Children's Day at the State House, Abuja. Aso Villa Today	18	https://bit.ly/3HSyMUT	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	NigeriaGov	2019-08-15	NOTIFICATION: Twitter Handle Change From AsoRock to NigeriaGov, to more accurately reflect the fact that this handle represents, and exists on behalf of, the Federal Government of Nigeria. Thank you for following.	33	https://bit.ly/3HT7IoL	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	NigeriaGov	2022-03-07	Beware of Fake News	4	https://bit.ly/3tD2iZF	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	NigeriaGov	2022-03-02	All hands on deck. Govt At Work NG	8	https://bit.ly/3sRjdsV	Nigeria Affairs

Entity	NigeriaGov (thread)	2019- 12-08	STATE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE PRESIDENT MBuhari SALUTES ANTHONY JOSHUA ON COMEBACK VICTORY President MBuhari thumbs up World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, anthonyfjoshua, for regaining his belts on Saturday night in a rematch with Mexican, Andy_destroyer1 .	32	https://bit.ly/35JMPPw	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	NigeriaGov (thread)	2019- 12-08	The President rejoices with Joshua, saluting him for bringing joy to millions of Nigerians at home and in the Diaspora, who had rooted for him to regain the titles he lost about six months ago.	35	https://bit.ly/35JMPPw	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	NigeriaGov (thread)	2019- 12-08	“The downfall of a man is truly not the end of his life. There’s always another, and better day. This is a lesson we must all learn from you as a country,” President MBuhari tells the comeback world champion.	39	https://bit.ly/35JMPPw	Nigeria Affairs

Entity	NigeriaGov (thread)	2019-12-08	He wishes anthonyfjoshua well as he seeks to bring more glory to Nigeria, and to the boxing profession. Femi Adesina Special Adviser to the President (Media and Publicity)	27	https://bit.ly/35JMPPw	Nigeria Affairs
Entity	GhanaPresidency	2022-03-03	Working Together, Bouncing Back Better Ghana At 65 Cape Coast 2022 Building Ghana Together	11	https://bit.ly/3tCfNsJ	Ghana Affairs
Entity	GhanaPresidency	2019-08-21	Interesting lessons from the National Folklore Board. Follow them FolkloreGH for more nuggets like this. Know Your Folklore World Folklore Day 19	22	https://bit.ly/3KskYCo	Ghana Affairs
Entity	GhanaPresidency	2020-11-06	Happy Farmers' Day!!!	3	https://bit.ly/3HTgXVZ	Ghana Affairs
Entity	GhanaPresidency	2020-11-12	Announcement of the death of former President Rawlings	8	https://bit.ly/3CpNCkP	Ghana Affairs
Individual	JoeBiden	2020-12-01	My message to everyone struggling right now is this: Help is on the way.	14	https://bit.ly/3pQaftA	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2020-12-06	My dad used to say, "Joey, I don't expect the government to solve my problems. But I expect it to understand my problems." Folks out there aren't looking for a handout — they just need help.	51	https://bit.ly/364qY59	US Politics

			They're in trouble through no fault of their own, and they need us to understand			
Individual	JoeBiden	2020-12-01	Jill and I send our best wishes to everyone celebrating the Hmong New Year. Things look a little different this year, but we hope your festivities are safe and joyous as you mark the possibilities of new beginnings. Nyob Zoo Xyoo Tshiab!	42	https://bit.ly/3sWEsJw	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-11-22	Not one, not two, not sixteen—seventeen Nobel Prize-winning economists agree that my Build Back Better Act will ease longer-term inflationary pressures and grow our economy.	25	https://bit.ly/3MALb1	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-12-06	I'm proud to say that the typical American family has more money in their pockets than they did last year, or the year before that, thanks to the American Rescue Plan.	31	https://bit.ly/3pQbby6	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-11-25	Thanksgiving is a special time to reflect on what the year has brought, what lies ahead, and a time to be grateful that from darkness there is light, hope, and	38	https://bit.ly/3pRku0B	US Politics

			progress. From my family to yours, happy Thanksgiving.			
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-12-02	No parent should have to sit outside a fast food restaurant to use the internet so that their child can do their homework. Our infrastructure law will expand access to affordable, high-speed internet, helping every household access what they need to work, learn, and live.	44	https://bit.ly/3vLpojE	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-12-02	Republicans would rather the bills at your kitchen table be higher so the taxes in big mansions can be lower. Let me tell you something: Nothing will be more expensive for American families than a NO vote on the Build Back Better plan.	43	https://bit.ly/3vVpN2W	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2021-12-06	Time for action.	3	https://bit.ly/3Ky5TPL	US Politics
Individual	JoeBiden	2020-05-07	Real presidents lead. Reality TV presidents don't.	7	https://bit.ly/3vNC7SL	US Politics

ملخص الرسالة

يعتبر "التعقيد اللفظي" أحد الظواهر اللغوية التي تسهم بشكل أساسي في جودة كتابة اللغة الثانية وتؤثر في قوة رسالتها المقصودة، وللاستقصاء أهمية هذه الظاهرة في الدبلوماسية العامة وخاصة الدبلوماسية الرقمية تم دراسة توظيف التعقيد اللفظي في الدبلوماسية الرقمية بواسطة الدبلوماسيين لتحقيق أهداف تواصلية مقصودة على أحد أشهر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي "تويتر". تم تجميع قرابة 24.000 تغريدة من ثمانية حسابات للشئون الخارجية لبعض الدول بما يعادل 3000 تغريدة لكل حساب في الفترة بين 2019 و 2023 .

تم استخدام أداة التحليل التلقائي لكروسل وكيل (2018) لقياس التعقيد اللفظي (TAALES) وتطبيقاتها لتقييم خصائص النصوص المكتوبة والتعقيد اللفظي تلقائياً. يقيس التحليل الإحصائي بواسطة أداة تحليل التعقيد اللفظي العديد من المؤشرات المرتبطة بخصائص الكلمة والعبارات وتكرار الكلمة وبعض التراكيب وسياقات استخدام الكلمة وقوة الارتباط ومعايير الإدراك والعلاقات الدلالية والتمييز الإدراكي وغيرها من المؤشرات التي تستخدم في مقارنة اللغة من مستخدم اللغة الأصليين ومستخدميها كلغة ثانية.

لتحقيق الهدف من الدراسة تم انشاء متن وثائق فرعي (1) يتضمن حساب وزارة الخارجية البريطانية وكذلك حساب وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية، بالإضافة إلى متن وثائق فرعي (2) الذي يحتوي على تغريدات رسمية لمملكة البحرين والمملكة العربية السعودية ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ودولة قطر والجمهورية التونسية. وأظهرت النتائج اختلاف في تكرار الكلمات فبدأ مستخدم اللغة الأصليين أكثر تعبيراً على مستوى التكرار بينما استخدم المتحدثين غير الأصليين اللغة الانجليزية ألفاظاً أكثر تعقيداً ولكن أظهرت الأرقام اختلافاً طفيفاً، علاوة على ذلك استخدم المتحدثون الأصليون للغة أسلوباً أكثر رسمية بفروق أيضاً طفيفة على المستوى الإحصائي. وجاءت التوصية الأهم لهذه الدراسة بأن تولي الدول العربية عناية أكبر بحساباتها الرسمية باللغة الانجليزية على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، كما تؤكد الدراسة على أن بناء التعقيد اللفظي لا يقتصر على خصائص الكلمة بمفردها وإنما يتطلب معرفة المتلازمات اللفظية.

جامعة البحرين

كلية الآداب

قسم اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها



استقصاء تعقيد مفردات اللغة الأولى واللغة الثانية في التغريدات الدبلوماسية: تحليل كمي مقارن للدبلوماسية الرقمية

بحث تكميلي مقدم لقسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها لنيل درجة الماجستير في الدراسات التطبيقية في اللغة الإنجليزية

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جامعة البحرين

2023