INDEX

Anchoring, 12, 21
  emotional, 12
  European Union (EU) membership, 25–27, 29
  thematic, 12
Application Programming Interface (API), 7
Artificial Intelligence (AI), 71–72

Black Lives Matter protests, 70–71
Blogs, 66
@BorisJohnson, 36–39
#BrexitBusTour, 38
Brexit referendum, 2–6, 47
  dual role and political discourse, 64
  Twitter, 34
British news media, 14, 65–66
British politicians, 13–14, 34, 40

Chi-squared test, 9–11
Collective cognition, 23, 31
Computational thematic analysis, 7
Conservative Party, 3–4, 37
COVID-19, 70–71

@Daily_Express, 42
@DailyMailUK, 42
@David_Cameron, 36–37, 48, 51–54, 56–57
Democracy, 18–19, 25–26, 69
Dictatorship, 12, 25–26
Dodgy govt, 58

Echo chamber effects, 48–49, 60, 68–69
Elasticsearch, 16
European Communities (EC), 4
European media, 35
European Union (EU), 1
  NaziOrigin, 25–26
  Naziroots, 25–26
  Project Hope, 28
European Union (EU) membership, 21
  anchoring, 25–27
  objectification, 27–28
Euro-scepticism, 2–5, 44–45

Facebook, 49, 69

Gephi, 16
Global financial crisis, 2–3, 35
Globalisation, 33, 67–68
  British New Labour governments, 33
  populism, 4
  Twitter, 44–45

Hashtags, 7, 9–10, 24–25

Illegal immigration, 42–43
Immigration, 3, 27–28, 42
  free movement, 38
  illegal immigrants, 38
  issues, 27–28
  media tweets, 42
#IndependenceDay, 26–27
Instagram, 69
#Ivotedleave, 58

Kibana, 16

Labour Party, 3–4

Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA), 16, 56–57, 59
Leave and Remain, 25–30, 36, 61, 63–64
Legitimising racism, 58
Liberal Democrat echo chamber, 49

Media, 35–36
Media tweets, 40–41
  economy, 42
  immigration, 42
Migrant crisis, 42

National Health Service (NHS), 2–3, 21, 39
  objectification, 28
Nationalist populism, 67–68
NaziOrigin, 25–26
Naziroots, 25–26
Neoliberalism, 4–5
News media, 13–14, 34, 65–66
  supply and demand relationship, 35
  tweeting practices, 40–43
@Nigel_Farage, 36–38, 48, 51–53, 55, 59

Objectification, 12, 21
  European Union (EU) membership, 27–30
  National Health Service (NHS), 28
Ontologisation, 12

#Pencilgate, 58
Personification, 12
Political communication, 65–66, 69–72
Political disagreement, 50
Political discourse, 63–64
Political homophily, 47–51
Populism, 2–5, 33, 64, 68
  legitimising and mainstreaming, 68–69
  marginal political ideology, 34
  news media, 34
  Twitter, 34
Populist politicians, 35–36, 64
Populist referendum, 60–61
Pre-referendum tweets, 9–10
Pro-Brexit tweets, 51
#ProjectFear, 26–27
#ProjectHope, 26–27
Public fear, 42

Qualitative thematic analysis, 51–53

Racism, 58
Referendum, 28, 40
  Brexit, 2–5
  British news media, 13–14
  British politicians, 13
  political discourse, 63
  politician spoken news sources, 41
  social representations, 9–12
  Twitter, 1–2
Retweeting, 15, 51–53

@SkyNews, 43
Social media, 1, 5–6, 48–51, 65
  everyday practice, 22
  political communication, 69–72
  popularity, 66
  populism, 34–35
  populist politicians, 35–36
  promises and problems, 67–69
  social representations, 23–24
Social network analysis, 7, 51–53
Social representations theory, 17–19, 21
  anchoring, 23
  objectification, 23
  political object, 24
  political values, 24
Social thinking, 23, 31

Term frequency and inverse document frequency (TF-IDF), 11–12
@TheSun, 42
Topic modelling, 7, 53–60
Traditional content analysis, 7

Tweeting practices, 30
British politicians, 1, 13–14
news media, 1, 13–14, 40–43
politicians, 37–40
Twitter, 1, 11, 37
Application Programming Interface (API), 7
British politicians, 13–14, 34
data collection, 8
democratic potential, 65–69
dual role, 64
European Union (EU) membership, 25–30
hashtags, 7
news media, 13–14
political discourse, 64
populism, 6, 34
referendum, 1–2, 6
social representations theory, 17–19
trend over time, 7–8
users' responses to politicians, 14–16
word limit, 35–36

UK Independence Party (UKIP), 1, 4–5, 35
United Kingdom (UK), 1, 21–22
globalisation, 33
populism, 34

#Voteleave, 24–25, 28

YouTube, 66