

# Linguistic Mimicry and Trust in Text-Based CMC

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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between linguistic mimicry and trust establishment in a text-chat environment. Twenty-six participant pairs engaged in a social dilemma investment game and chatted via Instant Messenger (IM) after every five rounds of investment. Results revealed that, *within chat sessions*, lexical mimicry (repetition of words or word phrases by both partners) was significantly higher for high-trusting pairs than for low-trusting pairs, but that lexical mimicry *across chat sessions* was significantly higher for low-trusting pairs than for high-trusting pairs. Theoretical and applied implications are discussed.

## Author Keywords

Lexical Mimicry, Rapport, Trusting Language, Trust, Social Dilemma, Instant Messaging (IM)

## ACM Classification Keywords

H.5.3 [Information Interfaces and Presentation]: Group and Organization Interfaces – collaborative computing, computer-supported cooperative work

## INTRODUCTION

Behavioral mimicry is a well-established social phenomenon that has been shown to yield a number of collaborative benefits. People mimic one another's facial expressions [4], gestures and body posture [3, 8], and speech characteristics such as pitch, volume and rate [5]. This nonverbal and paralinguistic mimicry is hypothesized to serve as a form of social grooming that ultimately supports the fluidity of an interaction [1, 3]. In other words, when speakers adapt their nonverbal behaviors to match those of their speaking partner, they indicate that they are accommodating and of like mind. These adaptations are associated with a number of outcomes including how much people like one another [3], perceived levels of credibility and attractiveness [10], and feelings of rapport [16].

What happens, however, when we interact in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) environments that do not

provide support for the transmission of nonverbal or paralinguistic cues? Instant Messaging (IM), text (SMS) messages, and blog posts all occur in text-based environments where a number of these cues are not available. In such cases, do we fail to reap the social benefits of mimicry? Or, do we compensate by using a form of linguistic mimicry that makes use of the limited cues available? To explore this question, we examine the language of participant pairs who used IM to communicate during a trust-building task. We analyze the various forms of linguistic mimicry that take place during their IM discussions, and demonstrate a relationship between linguistic mimicry and overall trust outcomes.

At a theoretical level, the results of this work can be used to better understand the communication strategies individuals use in establishing trusting, successful relationships through text-chat. At an applied level, this work can inform the design and development of technologies to support geographically distributed work teams, online relationship building, or even online technical support communication.

## BACKGROUND LITERATURE

### Mimicry

Previous research has demonstrated that nonverbal mimicry in conversation can strengthen a relationship between individuals by increasing the degree to which they like one another [3] and build rapport [16]. While much of this research has examined the role of nonverbal mimicry such as body language and eye gaze, mimicry also exists at the verbal level. According to Communication Accommodation Theory, individuals may adjust their communication styles to be more or less like their communication partners [5], and converge on linguistic dimensions such as vocabulary or jargon as a way of signaling affinity toward their communication partners [17]. It is this convergence on linguistic dimensions that we term linguistic mimicry.

### Trust in CMC

Early research questioned the efficacy of text-based CMC environments as vehicles through which trust could be established, suggesting that they did not provide enough nonverbal social cues to foster trust development [2]. More recent studies have challenged this view and demonstrated that while trust may develop more swiftly in face-to-face settings, individuals can reach similar levels of trust in text-based CMC environments when given enough time

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[18]. However, the vast majority of research on trust development in CMC focuses primarily on outcome measures of trust. Only recently has work begun to examine the processes by which groups develop trust. One mechanism through which we believe trust may be achieved is through the use of linguistic mimicry.

### Mimicry, Trust, and CMC

Few studies have explicitly looked at the relationship between mimicry and trust. Recently, Maddux and colleagues examined the effect of nonverbal mimicry on negotiation outcomes and reported a mediating effect of trust, such that increased amounts of nonverbal mimicry of person *A* increased the level of trust felt by person *B* for *A* [9]. However, this study only examined nonverbal mimicry that was induced by a confederate. Perhaps closest to this work is a study that examined linguistic style matching in text-based CMC environments [13], where pairs converged on the number of words used and across some content categories. However, the authors found little evidence of an association with rapport. While previous research has demonstrated the effects of nonverbal mimicry on outcomes such as rapport and liking, no studies to our knowledge have focused on the effects of linguistic mimicry on outcome measures of trust in computer-mediated environments. Drawing on both the linguistic mimicry and CMC trust literature, we hypothesize that in a text-chat environment, forms of linguistic mimicry will be correlated with higher levels of trust established between individuals.

## METHOD

### Participants

Participants ( $N=52$ , 44% male, 56% female) were students at a mid-sized Midwestern university. They were randomly assigned to pairs and they did not know one another before the study. Of the 26 pairs, 6 were male-male, 9 were female-female, and 11 were male-female.

### Procedure

The data for this paper were collected using a variant of the DayTrader task paradigm originally developed by Bos and colleagues [2] and modified by Nguyen & Canny [12]. DayTrader is a multi-round social dilemma game that requires participants to communicate with each other and establish trust over time in order to perform well (for a critique see [14]). It is the communication sessions used in the service of trust building that we analyze in this paper.

Participants played 28 rounds of the investment game and could chat via IM with their partners for up to 5 minutes after every 5 rounds. Participants were given 60 tokens each round and could either keep or invest any amount in the group market. Withheld tokens guaranteed individuals a two-fold return, while the tokens in the group market were tripled and then split between both participants. Thus, the pair as a whole could make the most by investing all of their tokens in the group market. Withholding contributions from the group increased one's individual earnings but

decreased the earnings of one's partner. For this reason, investment in the potentially higher paying group option required a willingness to trust one's partner.

In addition to this general payoff mechanism, we instituted a random market fluctuation of  $\pm 3$  tokens which allowed players to hide a defection within the market noise. This ability to better hide one's defection creates a more realistic setting because individuals often do not know whether or not they have been cheated [14]. We also awarded a 200 token bonus after every 5 rounds of investment to the partner that earned the most over the previous 5 rounds (partners split the bonus if they earned the same amount). Participants were not informed of bonus earnings until the end of the game, which also made defection harder to detect. Participants were paid between \$10 and \$25 based on individual earnings.

### Analysis

Our corpus contained a total of 11,501 words, with an average of 442 words per pair (ranging from 66 to 814). Overall, there were 1,550 lines of chat, with an average of 11.9 lines of chat per chat session.

#### Linguistic Mimicry Coding Scheme

We created a coding scheme to measure several types of mimicry between participants, both within and across chat sessions. Our scheme differentiates between simple repetition (e.g., where one person repeats themselves) and mimicry (e.g., where the non-issuing partner repeats something stated by the other person). An instance of mimicry was only counted when both partners used the same term or terms. For example, if *A* used an expression and *B* then used the same expression, *B*'s utterance and all subsequent repetitions by either partner were coded as mimicry. Our scheme consisted of the following categories:

*Lexical*: repetition of a word or word phrase by both partners, excluding numbers, connecting words (e.g., *the*, *and*, *or*) and being verbs, unless used in conjunction with other repeated words (within and across chat sessions).

A: Have you been investing large or **small** amounts?

B: **small**

B: and you?

A: mostly **small** also

*Syntactic*: direct repetition of a verb phrase or phrase structure by both partners within a chat session.

A: if you played fair i would **put in 60**

B: rounds 19 and 20 you didn't **put in 60** either

*Emotion-related Characters*: repetition of emoticons or exclamation points by both partners within a chat session.

A: do you want to continue with that plan then?

B: of course!

A: sure thing!

*Text-chat Abbreviation*: repetition of IM-specific characters (e.g. "u" instead of "you") by both partners within a chat session.

B: what did **u** get?

...

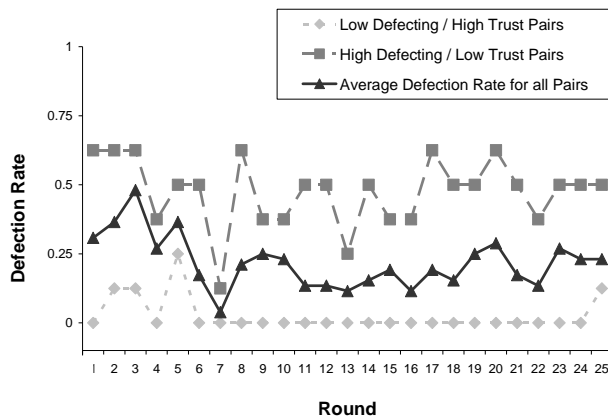
A: how about i tell you my second to last so **u** know i'm telling the truth...

Two independent coders overlapped in their ratings on 10% of the corpus (inter-rater reliability was acceptable ( $\kappa=.77$ )).

## RESULTS

While most trust studies use group earnings as a measure of the level of trust achieved among a group, a more sensitive and accurate measure of trust is the amount of defection that occurs across partners during each round of investment. We define defection as an instance where a participant invests less than he or she expects his or her partner to invest (this was asked before each investment). For each round, the count of defection is either zero (neither partner defected) or one (one or both partners defected). We use this measure of defection as a proxy for the level of trust achieved between the partners.

Figure 1 illustrates the defection rate across investment rounds<sup>1</sup>. The top and bottom lines illustrate the average number of defections for the four pairs that defected the most and least, respectively, while the middle line represents the average number of defections across all pairs.



**Figure 1: Defection Rate by Round**

To model the relationship between the linguistic dimensions captured in our coding scheme and the overall counts of defection, we used a repeated measures Poisson regression<sup>2</sup> that adjusts for the within-group correlation in the data [15]. In addition to the linguistic dimensions previously discussed, word count was also included in the model as a covariate which allows the linguistic dimension coefficients to be treated as rates.

As noted in Table 1, the amount of lexical mimicry that occurred *within chat sessions* was associated with a significant decrease in the amount of defection that occurred ( $p=.05$ ). That is to say, the greater the amount of lexical mimicry that occurred within a chat session, the less likely participants were to defect on one another.

<sup>1</sup> We omit practice rounds 1-5, as well as rounds 26-28, which are used to keep the pairs from guessing when the game will end.

<sup>2</sup> The number of defections has the distributional form typical of count data (i.e., a high count of zeros with a long-tail).

Variable	Coeff.	S.E.	z-score	p-val	% change defection
Lexical (across sessions)	0.098	0.046	2.14	<b>0.03</b>	<b>+10.3%</b>
Lexical (within sessions)	-0.102	0.053	-1.91	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>
Syntactic	-0.051	0.095	-0.54	0.59	
Emotion-related Characters	-0.035	0.194	-0.18	0.86	
Text-chat Abbreviation	-0.282	0.146	-1.93	<i>0.06</i>	<i>-24.4%</i>

N = 130

**Table 1: Defection by Linguistic Mimicry**

The following excerpt demonstrates this pattern. The pair on the left exhibits a relatively high degree of lexical mimicry where partner *B* reproduces two of the same word phrases as partner *A*. However, the pair on the right exhibited little repetition of words or phrases generated by each other.

### High Lexical Mimicry

A: so I'll keep my end  
**around 40**...but if u **drop**  
on me then it's 0 from  
then on  
B: **around 40?**  
A: invest  
B: i won't **drop on you**

### Low Lexical Mimicry

B: so that last round did not go  
well  
A: seems like the market's  
fluctuating quite a bit, huh?  
A: no not really  
B: hi, yea or ur investments  
were

We found a reverse effect, however, of lexical mimicry *across chat sessions* such that higher amounts of lexical mimicry across sessions were correlated with higher amounts of defection ( $p=.03$ ). While at first glance this may appear counter-intuitive, an examination of the transcripts revealed that this finding is likely driven by repeated use of standard response words (e.g., “yeah”, “ok”, etc.); we return to this point and examine it in the light of theoretical support in the discussion section.

There was also a trend regarding the relationship between trust and the use of text-chat abbreviations such that greater amounts of abbreviation mimicry appeared to be associated with lower levels of defection ( $p=.06$ ). As the following excerpt of high text-chat abbreviation demonstrates, partner *B* repeats partner *A*'s use of the abbreviation “k”. Alternatively, in the low abbreviation mimicry example, *B* did not repeat *A*'s use of the abbreviation “u.”

### High Mimicry of Text-chat Abbreviation

A: k, because i was about to  
ask you the same thing  
B: i suppose she did tell us  
that our payoffs would  
change a bit due to that  
A: k  
B: k we done?

### Low Mimicry of Text-chat Abbreviation

A: so i will start with 60, u  
with 0  
[...]  
A: goodluck  
B: yes.  
B: **you** too

Contrary to our predictions, measures of syntactic mimicry and emotion-related character mimicry were not found to be associated with trust ( $p=.59$  and,  $p=.86$ , respectively).

## DISCUSSION

Consistent with previous work on verbal and nonverbal mimicry, this study demonstrated that forms of linguistic mimicry are associated with the establishment of trust between strangers in a text-chat environment. High-trusting

pairs mimicked each other's words and text-chat abbreviations within chat sessions more so than did low-trusting pairs. Interestingly, low-trusting pairs exhibited more lexical mimicry *across chat sessions* than did high-trusting pairs. After examining the qualitative chat data, we discovered that lexical mimicry within chat sessions consisted of more content words (e.g. "agree", "invest") whereas lexical mimicry across chat sessions consisted mostly of standard response words (e.g. "yeah", "okay"). These findings suggest that partners who exhibit within-session mimicry are more attuned to each other's language.

Conversely, partners who exhibit across-session mimicry are merely repeating common forms of social responses. That this type of lower-level mimicry is associated with higher amounts of defection makes sense in light of previous research which suggests that language of deceptive individuals contains fewer markers of cognitive complexity (e.g. motion verbs) [6, 11]. The argument is that deception requires a certain amount of cognitive effort. If cognitive resources are depleted, deceptive individuals may have fewer resources to attune to a partner's language and thus employ less effortful forms of mimicry rather than more effortful, content-related mimicry. While further work is needed to sharpen the distinction between various forms of mimicry, our findings highlight the importance of considering temporal and structural aspects of mimicry.

#### FUTURE WORK

There are a number of ways in which we plan to extend this work. First, although we have identified certain types of linguistic mimicry that are correlated with trust, we lack an understanding of whether mimicry increased trust or trust increased mimicry. By varying the existence of mimicry through an experimental manipulation, we can uncover the causal relationship. In addition, we plan to examine the relationships between trust, mimicry and other variables such as personality traits or propensity to trust others. Research has demonstrated that certain dispositional traits may affect trust outcomes in virtual groups [7] and we aim to incorporate these traits into our model of interpersonal trust in CMC environments.

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