

# Natural Language Processing & Ideology

A mechanical inference on the pathology of  
words

# I have 9.5 minutes of your time.



This talk will be:

10% of Modern Philosophy

30% Problem statement and EDA strategies and challenges

40% break down of Modeling and Challenges

20% to connect my conclusions

# Meet Slavoj Žizek

Slavoj Žižek is a Slovenian philosopher,  
cultural critic, and Lacanian  
psychoanalyst.  
And his magnum opus is...



THE *SUBLIME* **OBJECT** OF *IDEOLOGY*.....

# The Sublime Object of Ideology

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*The Sublime* - from Kant

**the sublime as horrible; filling the mind with agitation, until it abandons sensibility altogether**

The Object - from Hegel

**One's self-consciousness, in fact, will be dependent on one's recognition of those others as similarly recognizing oneself as a self-conscious subject to the broader object.**

Ideology - from Marx

**Ideology functions as the superstructure of a civilization: the conventions and culture that make up the dominant ideas of a society**



# WHAT DOES THAT MEAN TO ME AMIR?

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does written text inherently hold a relationship to something intrinsically “ideological” or ideology and very much so do we get trained on data very much like machines?

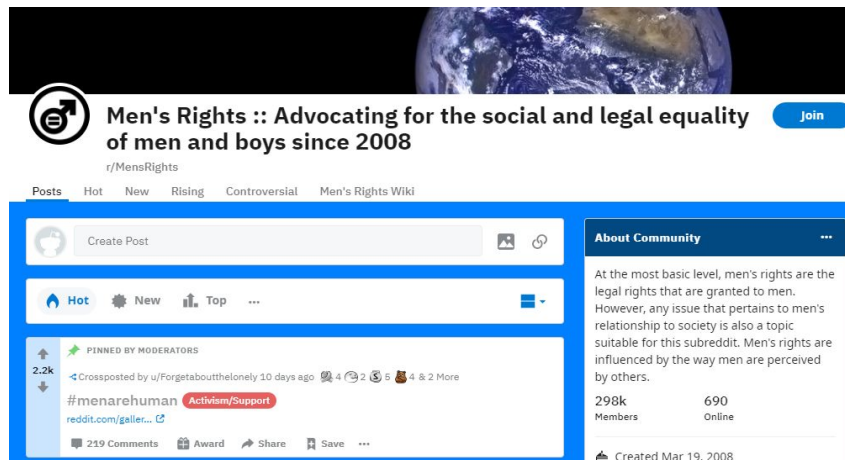
Problem Statement:

**Can Natural Language Processing with help of SKLearn distinguish between two ideologically oppositional subreddits?**

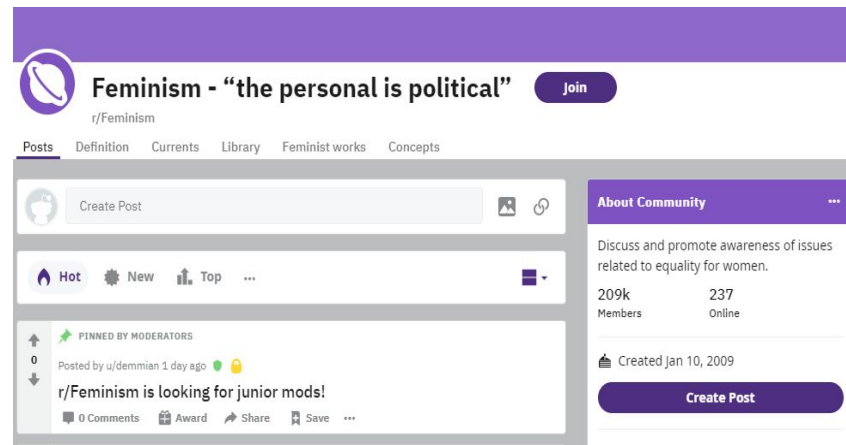
# Two ideologically opposed, adversarial and extremely parallel subreddits

— — —

r/MensRights



r/feminism





# We don't care what they think as long as they express it.



We only want to know can our models accurately distinguish them. I have no dog in this fight and my purposes are purely scientific and ontological.

So they will be known as GROUP A= Feminism and GROUP B= Mensrights

# The Data

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We combined **19,891** rows from Group A and **6,885** Group B that is composed of both submissions and also comments from the Pushshift Reddit API.

They were uniformly organized with the origin, text and timestamp.

The biggest challenge was having a large enough sample. Mostly due to the fact that there were some issues within the data we acquired that would be counterproductive to both NLP and statistical modeling.

# Why did you pull so much stuff?

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This is due to the fact that reddit post have embedded markup tags that are very difficult to get out of the text. What comes through the API payload is not “raw text”.

[ removed ]

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Controversial topics violate either the moderator's guidelines or they violate Reddits guidelines when they are removed this particular tag is left. It was however a pain to get

ANSWER:

•[Regex]\*

# Vast majority of EDA was done mostly with Regular expressions

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1. Terminated Markup url title and links
2. Removed all special chars, punctuations and numbers.
3. Removed [ Removed ]
4. Removed [ Deleted ]
5. Removed /n, /t, /r in the text

Upon effectively cleaning the entire data model performance improved. Clean data clean results.

# Lexicon analysis

— — — Let's look at a comparison of the 5 most popular words for Group A and Group B.

Group A

women	5915
men	5873
amp	2231
woman	1204
feminism	1107

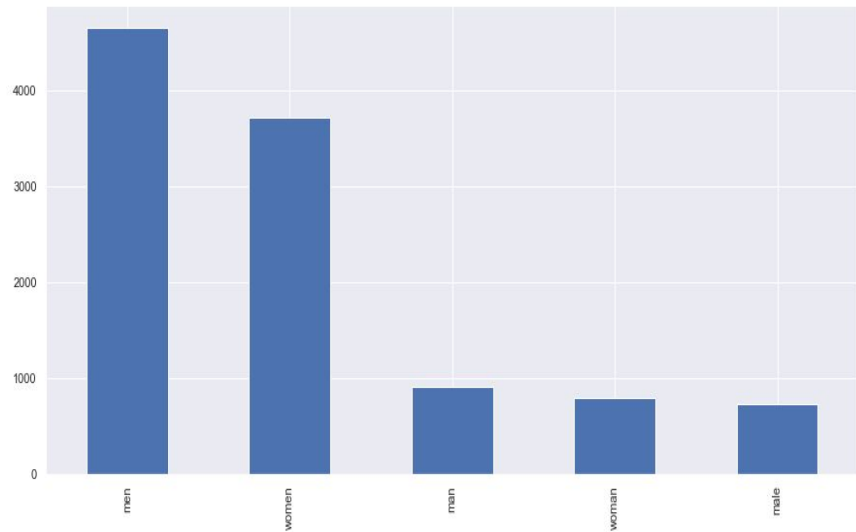
Group B

men	4651
women	3724
man	793
woman	793
male	721

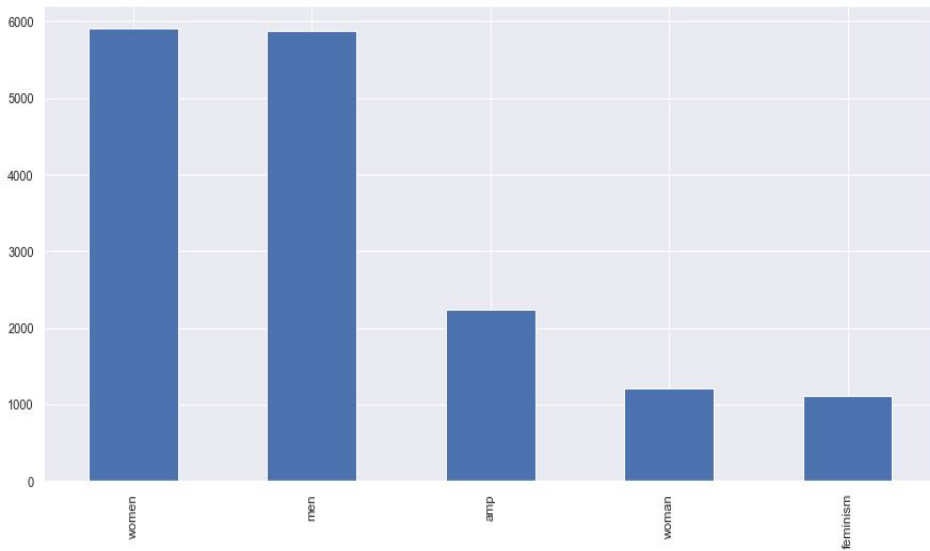
# MAN, WOMAN where present in both only one actually mentioned itself by a ideological name that was group A

— — —

Group A

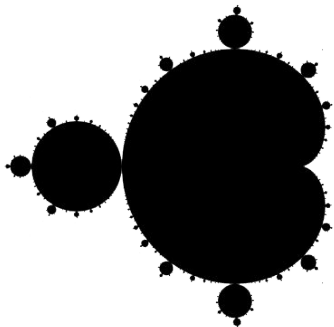


Group B



# Sentiment Analysis

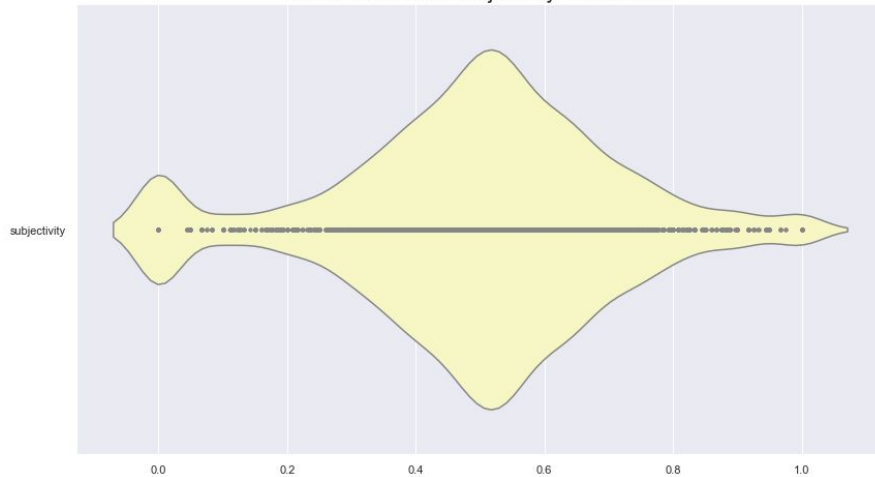
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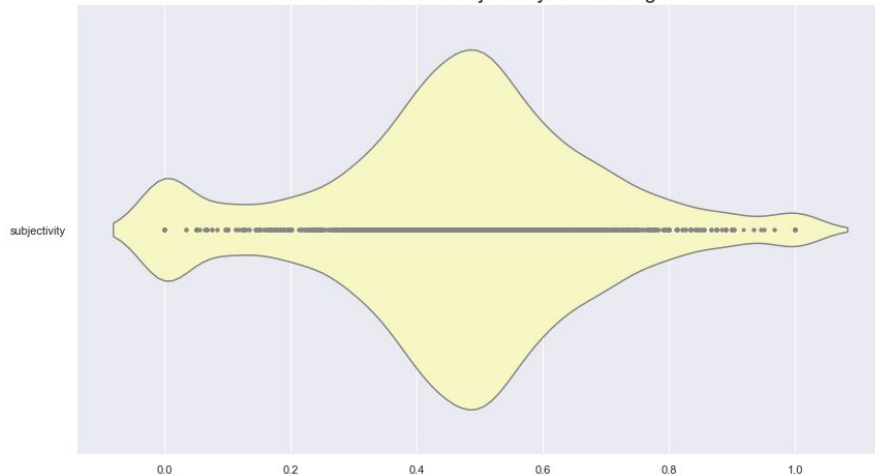
## TextBlob

Textblob subjectivity analysis for both shows an ALMOST identical violin plot. The numerical average is 0.489847 for Group A and 0.463823 for Group B.

The distribution of subjectivity in Feminism

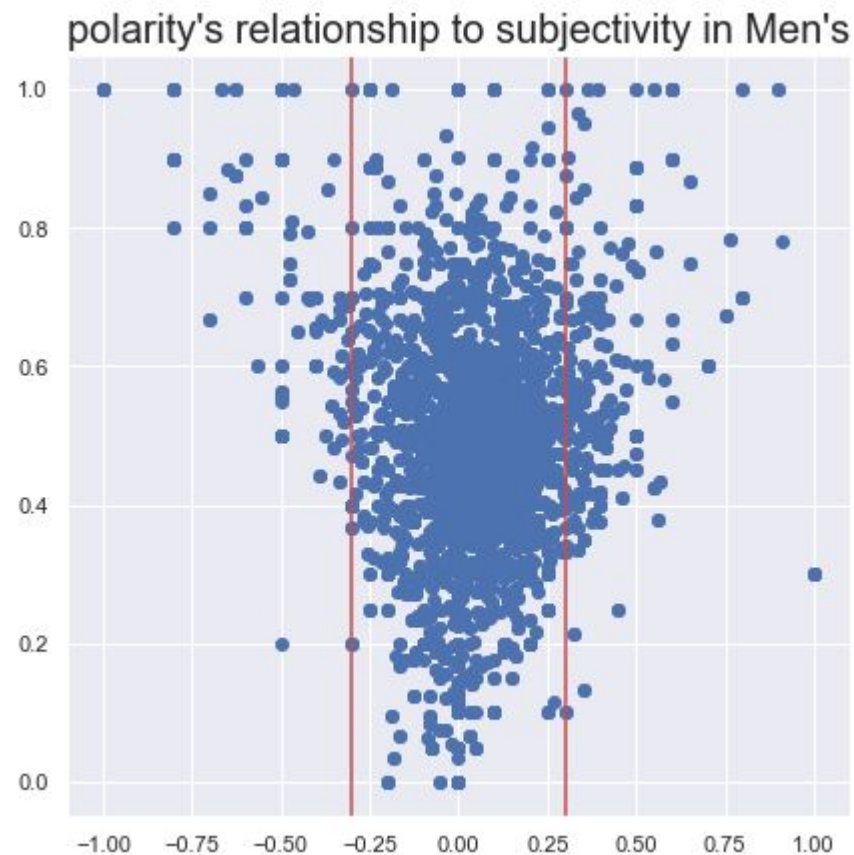
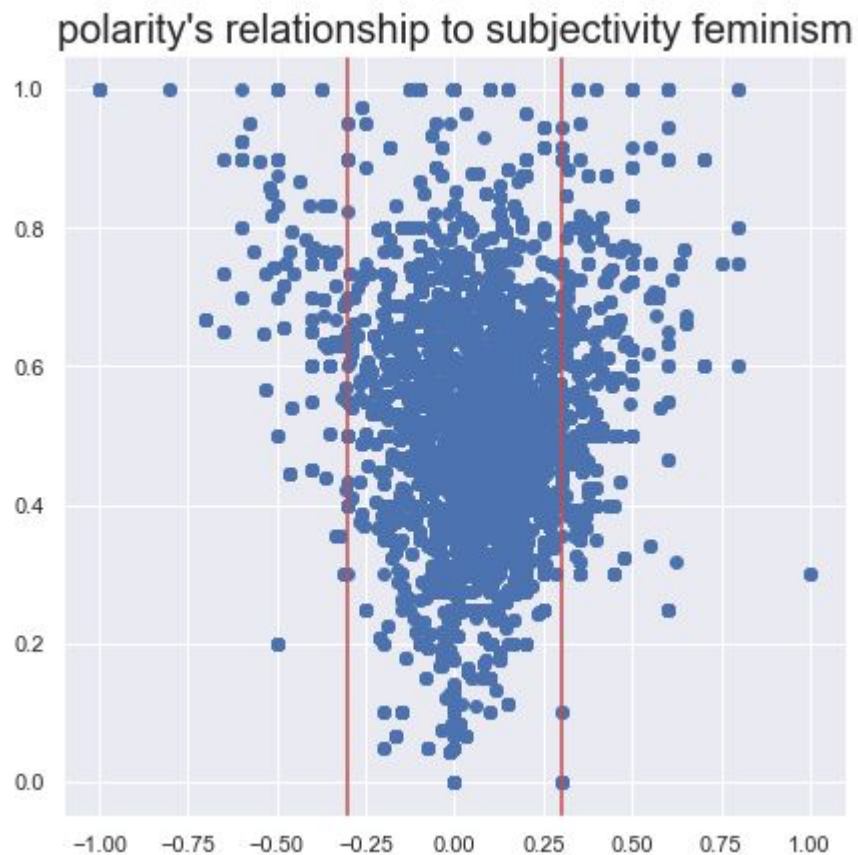


The distribution of subjectivity in MensRights





# Comparing the relationships between sentiments



**So can my models find mensrights(group b)?**

# Model Overview

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## SVM

Black box model with two main parameters. Right from the start took more than hour to run gridsearch and about 45 minutes with stringent EDA I have it down to 25-30.

## Logistic Regression

Logistic regression was easier to implement, interpret, and very efficient time wise.

# Data overview

— — —

## Group A:

8551 Rows after eda

### Initial Concern:

that having more data would skew the results somehow in a way where the group. Also having so many removed and deleted submissions and comments that somehow that would not give an accurate training data

## Group B:

4331 Rows after eda

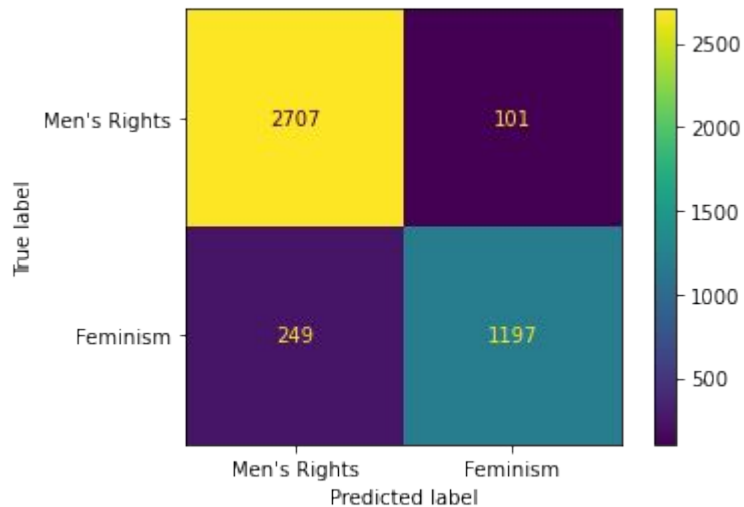
### Initial Concern:

Somehow that the eda robbed the text of its ability to somehow be distinguishable.

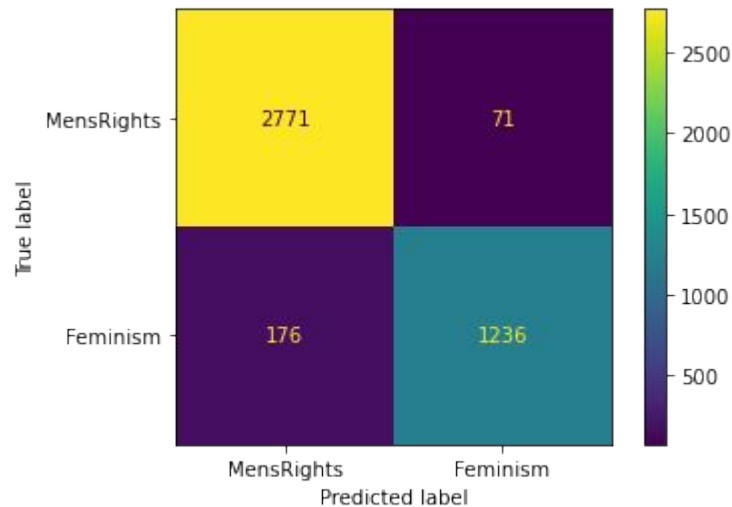
# Comparing Confusion Matrices

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## SVM



## Logistic Regression



As it relates to the question asked two slides back we can effectively pick Group B which would be the TP(True positive).

# The classification report and looking outside the TP

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SVM

Did less better predicting the MensRights group and the True negative the Feminist subreddit.

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.915765	0.964031	0.939278	2808.000000
1	0.922188	0.827801	0.872449	1446.000000
accuracy	0.917724	0.917724	0.917724	0.917724
macro avg	0.918976	0.895916	0.905864	4254.000000
weighted avg	0.917948	0.917724	0.916562	4254.000000

Logistic Regression

The winner in this situation.

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.940278	0.975018	0.957333	2842.000000
1	0.945677	0.875354	0.909158	1412.000000
accuracy	0.941937	0.941937	0.941937	0.941937
macro avg	0.942978	0.925186	0.933245	4254.000000
weighted avg	0.942070	0.941937	0.941342	4254.000000

# Why? Did SVM not perform better in this case:

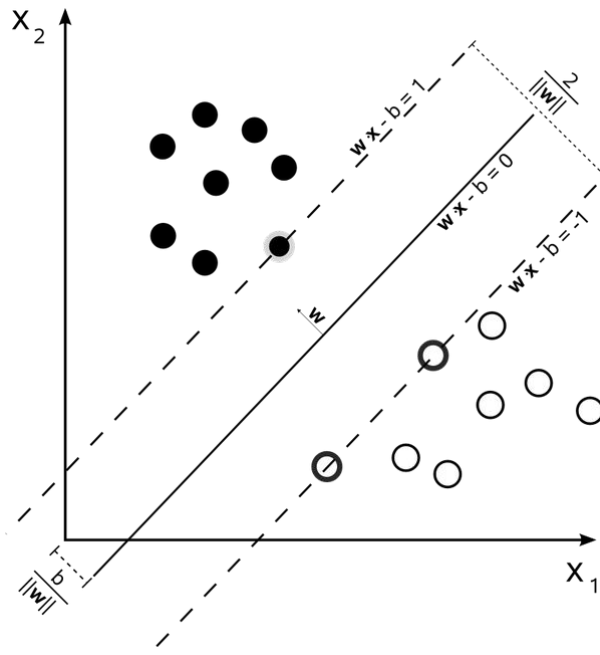
— — —

Here is what I think might be why:

“postulate a probability distribution and thus does not assume any randomness. It merely tries to draw a simple line(or plane or hyperplane in higher dimensions) to separate the data points into two parts.” Well maybe it had a harder time dealing with the harder to distinguish cases.

Daeyoung Lim, “Self-proclaimed Bayesian”

[What is the difference between Support Vector Machine and Support Vector Regression?](#)



# Conclusion

Did we gain any insight to text without full context delivering to a machine an ideological paradigm.

**1. So can my models find mensrights(group b)?** Despite similarities in sentiment, similar words or overall focus on the same subject a machine can and is able to distinguish them

**2. Can Natural Language Processing with help of SKLearn distinguish between two ideologically oppositional subreddits?** Yes, they can.

This means that there is to a lesser or greater degree ideology embedded in language.

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