# University of Tokyo: Text-as-Data Day 2, Part I

Arthur Spirling

June 4, 2017

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cover some 'major' dictionaries in social science and move on to supervised learning problems.

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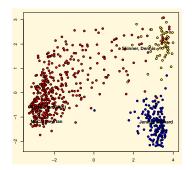
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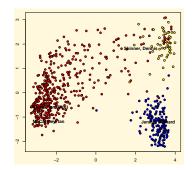
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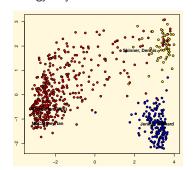
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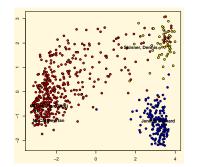
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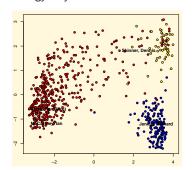


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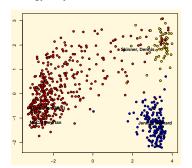


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    - → just add up the number of times the words appear and multiply by the score (normalizing by doc dictionary presence)

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great savage crisis wasting tenuously killing superficially swelled bad complex drunk enough

brutal

negative 11

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\$23% Zoolander 2

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- 3 Why might be generally nervous about BOW approaches?

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- e.g. context matters: "was not good" gets +1!

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- Lasswell dictionary: "commonsense categories of meaning", 8 basic value categories
- Semin and Fielder categories: interpersonal/pyschological properties of words

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Entry ABILITY	Source H4Lvd	Positiv Positiv	Negativ	Pstv	Affil	Ngtv	Hostile	Strong Strong	Power
ABJECT	H4		Negativ					Ü	
ABLE	H4Lvd	Positiv	Ü	Pstv				Strong	
ABNORMAL	H4Lvd		Negativ			Ngtv			
ABOARD	H4Lvd								
ABOLISH	H4Lvd		Negativ			Ngtv	Hostile	Strong	Power
ABOLITION	Lvd								
ABOMINABLE	H4		Negativ					Strong	
ABRASIVE	H4		Negativ				Hostile	Strong	
ABROAD	H4Lvd								
ABRUPT	H4Lvd		Negativ			Ngtv			
ABSCOND	H4		Negativ				Hostile		
ABSENCE	H4Lvd		Negativ						
ABSENT#1	H4Lvd		Negativ						
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e.g. ADULT has two meanings: one is a 'virtue', one is a 'role'

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Affiliation	4.7%	2.1%
Hostile	3.6%	1.1%
Power	8.5%	1.8%
Submission	2.1%	1.0%

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Virtue	3.9%	2.7%
Vice	1.7%	1.1%
Overstated	5.6%	3.9%
Understated	0.6%	2.5%

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e.g. all anger words (e.g. hate)  $\subset$  negative emotion  $\subset$  affective processes  $\subset$  psychological processes

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## Pennebaker & Chung, 2007: Computerized Analysis of Al-Qaeda Transcripts

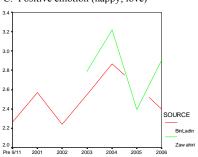
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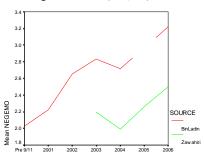
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#### D. Negative emotion (hate, sad)

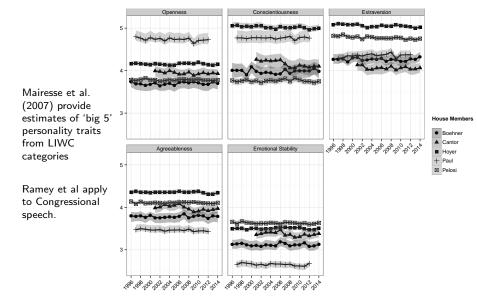


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Ramey et al apply to Congressional speech.



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```
1 1 1 ECONOMY/+State+/Budget
Budget

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Increase public spending

1 1 1 1 1 ECONOMY/+State+/Budget/Spending/Health

1 1 1 1 2 ECONOMY/+State+/Budget/Spending/Educ. and training
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1,036 of 1,144 people found the following review helpful

★★★★★ With Great Powers Comes Great Responsibility

By Tommy H. on July 17, 2009

I admit it, I'm a ladies' man. And when you put this shirt on a ladies' man, it's like giving an AK-47 to a ninja. Sure it looks cool and probably would make for a good movie, but you know somebody is probably going to get hurt in the end (no pun intended). That's what almost happened to me, this is my story...

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btw humans *not* very good at producing discriminating terms for e.g. opinion mining (Pang et al, 2002)

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# Hierarchical Coding Scheme (CAMEO)/Dictionary

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120: Reject, not specified below

121: Reject material cooperation

1211: Reject economic cooperation 1212: Reject military cooperation

122: Reject request or demand for material aid, not specified below

1221: Reject request for economic aid 1222: Reject request for military aid

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CAMEO	1222
Name	Reject request for military aid
Description	Refuse to extend military assistance.
Example	The Turkish government has refused to commit to any direct assistance to
	the US-led war against Iraq, citing domestic opposition.

# Actors (CAMEO)/Dictionary

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UGAREBLRA	Lord's Resistance Army
UIG	Uighur (Chinese ethnic minority)
UIS	Unidentified state actors
UKR	Ukraine
URY	Uruguay
USA	United States
USR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
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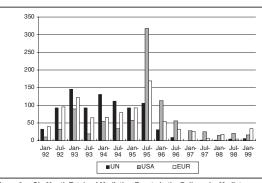


Figure 3: Six-Month Totals of Mediation Events in the Balkans by Mediator NOTE: UN = United Nations; USA = United States; EUR = major European states, plus the European Union.

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June 4, 2017

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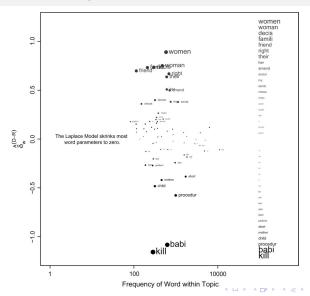
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June 4, 2017

Most Democratic and Republican Words on Abortion (106th, Laplace prior)

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# Supervised Learning

# Naive Bayes Classification

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but this is not what we want:

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We're interested in the probability that an email is in a given category, given its features—i.e. frequency of terms.

The conditional probability of a term  $t_k$  occurring in a document, given that document is of class c, is  $= Pr(t_k|c)$ 

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$$Pr(A|B) \propto Pr(A) Pr(B|A)$$

Here, Pr(A) is our prior for A, while Pr(B|A) will be the likelihood for the data we saw.

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### Partner Exercise

1 We know Pr(A, B) = Pr(B, A). Can we conclude Pr(A|B) = Pr(B|A)?

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- 3 A subject claims to have psychic abilities—he can tell you how a (fair) coin will come down in nine tosses. He has less than a  $\frac{1}{500}$  chance of being correct by chance, but he succeeds in the task! Do you 'update' that he has psychic abilities? Why or why not?

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where Pr(c) is the prior probability of a document occurring in class c; and  $Pr(t_k|c)$  is interpreted as "measure of the how much evidence  $t_k$  contributes that c is the correct class"

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- and denominator is the total number all terms in the training documents in *c*.

-()

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	1	money inherit prince	spam
	2	prince inherit amount	spam
training			

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training	1	money inherit prince	spam
	2	prince inherit amount	spam
	3	inherit plan money	ham
	4	cost amount amazon	ham
	5	prince william news	ham

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	1 2	money inherit prince prince inherit amount	spam
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test	6	prince prince money	?

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June 4, 2017

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- → Laplace smoothing, equivalent to a uniform prior on term (each term occurs once for each class).

Sparsity can be a problem in the training set. Suppose, in our training set of spam emails, we never see the word 'cost' (but it does occur in the ham set), and it shows up in our actual email tomorrow.

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- $\rightarrow$  well,  $\Pr(t_k|c) = \Pr(\text{`cost'}|\text{spam}) = 0$ . And that will be multiplied into the product. So,  $\Pr(\text{spam}|d) = 0$ .
- So may want to add one to each count:  $\frac{T_{ct}+1}{\sum_{t'\in V}(T_{ct'}+1)}$  to avoid wiping out the products (or causing problems for taking logs). Equivalent to adding size of the vocabulary to the counts within the class.
- → Laplace smoothing, equivalent to a uniform prior on term (each term occurs once for each class). Use slightly different smoother for Bernoulli case.

() June 4, 2017

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- 1 Why does this happen?
- 2 What does this imply about the relationship between estimation ('modeling') and accuracy?

# Indonesian cleric's support for ISIS increases the security threat

July 20, 2014 10.14pm EDT

#### Noor Huda Ismail

PhD Candidate in Politics and International Relations , Monash University



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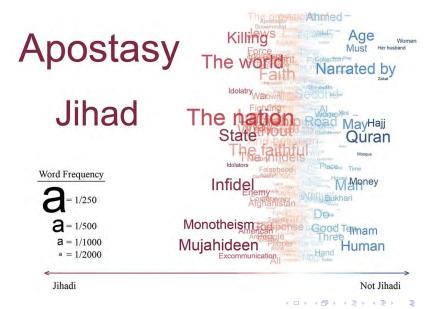
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Then for each cleric, concatenate all works into one and give this 'document'/cleric a score.

## Discriminating Words

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### Validation: Exoneration

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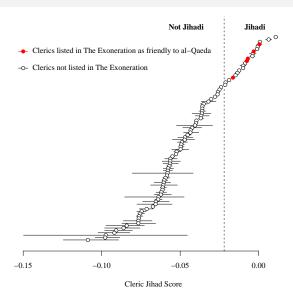


Figure 4.9: Jihad Scores Predict Inclusion in The Exoneration







Long standing interest in scaling political texts relative to one another:



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- e.g. are parties moving together over time, such that manifestos are converging?
- e.g. do members of parliament speak in line with their constituency's ideology (roll calls typically uninformative)?
  - → LBG suggest a way of scoring documents in a NB style, so that we can answer such questions.

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  - 3 Score the virgin texts (test set) of texts using those word scores, possibly transform virgin scores to original metric.

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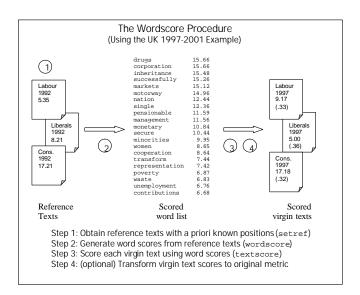
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## New Labour Moderates its Economic Policy

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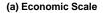


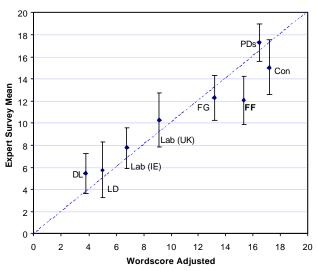
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while Beauchamp (2011) provides comparison and extension to more purely Bayesian approach.

# Special Topic: Estimating Proportions

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  - → would like unbiased approach (and be nice if non-parametric), that avoids the intermediate step of document classification.

() June 4, 2017

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# What to do

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NB "among all documents in a given category, the prevalence of particular word profiles in the labeled set should be the same in expectation as in the population set". This is key assumption. btw, what happened to the danger of drift?!

Performance: Congress, Editorials, Enron

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FIGURE 4 Additional Out-of-Sample Validation

