# An Introduction to Analyzing Political Texts Part II

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and move on to supervised and unsupervised learning problems.

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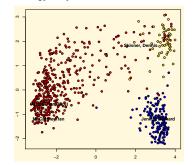
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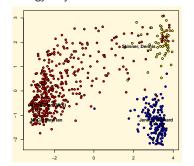
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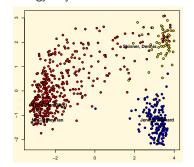
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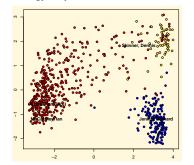
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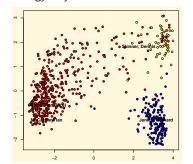


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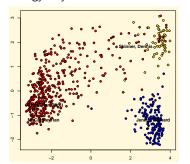


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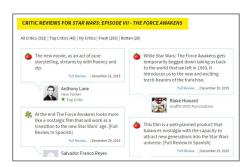
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    - → just add up the number of times the words appear and multiply by the score (normalizing by doc dictionary presence)

November 14, 2019

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- 3 Why might be generally nervous about BOW approaches?

\$23% Zoolander 2

Dictionaries: Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC)

Pennebaker et al,

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Based on somewhat involved human coding/judgement and proprietary.

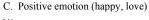
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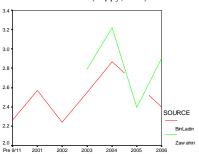
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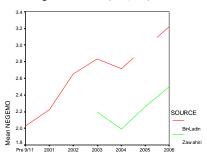
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#### D. Negative emotion (hate, sad)



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# **Supervised Learning**







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- 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 "naive Bayes" 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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- NB any new words in the virgin document that were *not* in the reference texts are ignored: the sum is only over the words we've seen in the reference texts.

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$$P_{iR} = \frac{0.025}{0.025 + 0.005}$$

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  - $\rightarrow$  can rescale these back to original (-1,1) dimension.

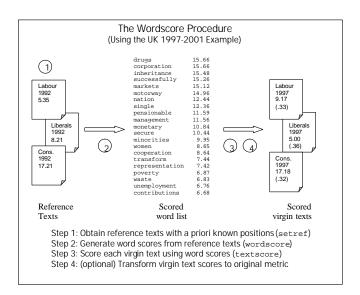
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### New Labour Moderates its Economic Policy

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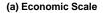


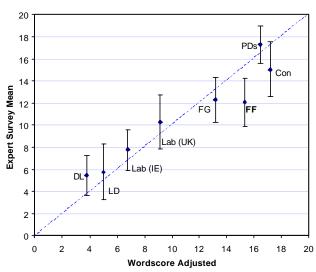
#### New Labour Moderates its Economic Policy



## Compared to Expert Surveys

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but Lowe (2008): no statistical model, inconsistent scoring assumptions, and difficult to pick up 'centrist language' (is equivalent to any language used commonly by all parties for linguistic reasons).

## **Unsupervised Learning**

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(not "what is the recall/precision/accuracy?")

# Topic Models

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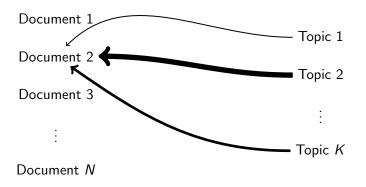
"who pays more attention to education policy, conservatives or liberals?"

### **Topic Modeling**

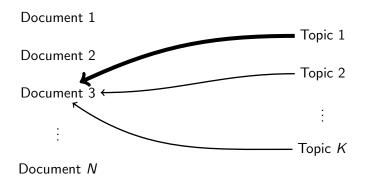
# **Topic Modeling**

Document 1	
Document 2	Topic 1
Document 2	Topic 2
Document 3	:
:	•
Document N	Topic <i>K</i>

# Topic Modeling



# Topic Modeling



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Now, where do the words in the documents come from?

For each document...

• Randomly choose a distribution over topics.

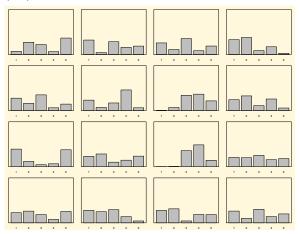
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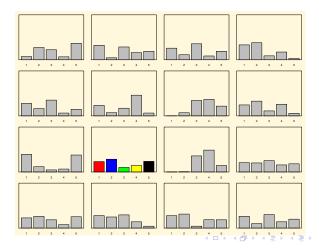
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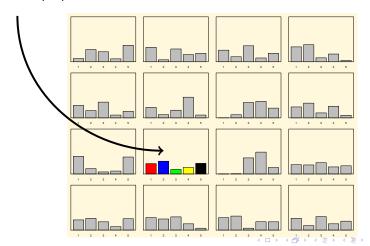
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Randomly choose a distribution over topics.





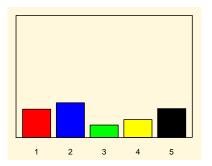


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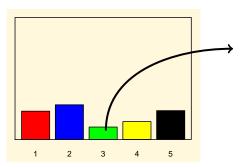
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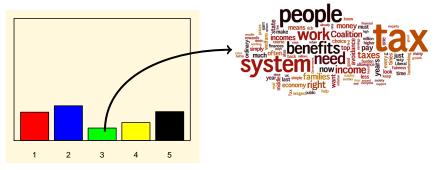
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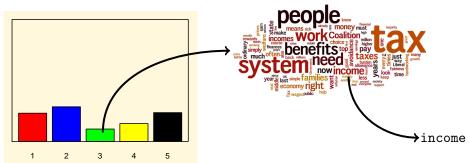
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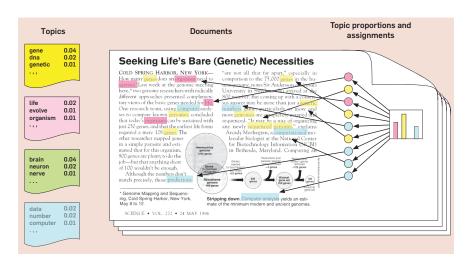


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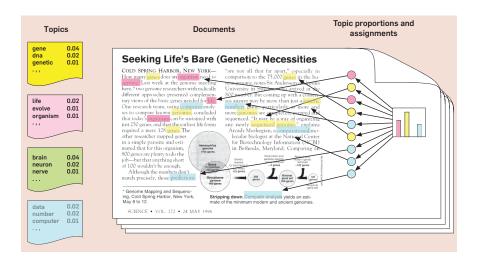
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→ Latent Dirichlet Allocation. **LDA** 



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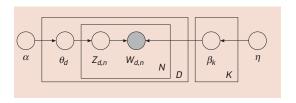
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This is a complicated estimation problem, so we typically simulate/approximate the solution.

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	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5
conservative	0.00188	0.00088	0.00185	0.00221	0.00168
party	0.00145	0.00067	0.00066	0.00577	0.00093
general	0.00073	0.00033	0.00018	0.00192	0.00040
election	0.00079	0.00053	0.00022	0.00235	0.00076
manifesto	0.00059	0.00078	0.00032	0.00099	0.00048
:	:	:	:	:	:
		•			:

'Top' 6 most frequent words in each topic:

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3	government	people	new	government	labour
4	new	continue	work	people	shall
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Meaningless 'junk' topics not unusual:

#### Continued...

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2	local	government	people	labour	government
3	government	people	new	government	labour
4	new	continue	work	people	shall
5	tax	can	[markup]	shall	can
6	liberal	conservative	support	britain	policy

Up to analyst to label the topics!

Meaningless 'junk' topics not unusual: debate as to whether one has to interpret every topic.

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5
doc 1	0.00009	0.00009	0.00009	0.00009	0.99965
doc 2	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.99954
doc 3	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.99959
doc 4	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.99978
doc 5	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.99991
doc 6	0.00019	0.00019	0.00019	0.00019	0.99924
•				•	

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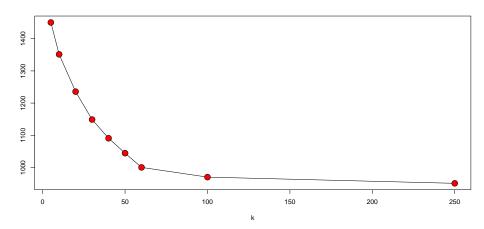
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But: the topic models that hold-out calculations suggest are optimal and not much liked by humans! "Reading Tea Leaves: How Humans Interpret Topic Models" by Chang et al.

# Perplexity Likes a Lot of Topics (manifestos)



# Pork to Policy (Catalinac, 2016)

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7,497.



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November 14, 2019

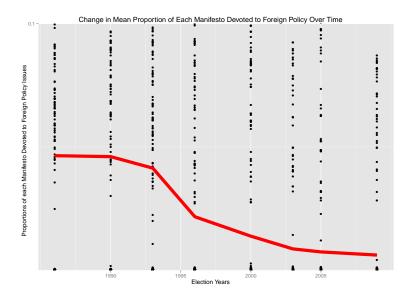
# Topic Distribution over Words

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Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6
1改革	年金	推進	区	政治	日本
2 郵政	円	整備	政策	改革	1
3 民営	廃止	図る	地域	国民	外交
4 小泉	改革	つとめる	まち	企業	国家
5 構造	兆	社会	鹿児島	自民党	社会
6 政府	実現	対策	全力	日本	国民
7官	無駄	振興	選挙	共産党	保障
8推進	日本	充実	国政	献金	安全
9 民	増税	促進	作り	金権	地域
10 自民党	削減	安定	横浜	充	拉致
11 日本	一元化	確立	対策	選挙	経済
12 制度	政権	企業	中小	禁止	守る
13 民間	子供	実現	発電	憲法	Pat 20
14 年金	地域	中小	推進	腐敗	北朝雪
15 実現	ひと	育成	エネルギー	団体	教育
16 進める	サラリーマン	制度	企業	区	責任
17 断行	制度	政治	声	ソ連	カ
18 地方	議員	地域	実現	守る	割る
19 止める	金	7萬 7止	活性	平和	安心
20 保障	民主党	事業	自民党	円	目指す
21 財政	年間	2文革	地方	反対	割り
22 作る	特易	確保	尽くす	真	憲法
23 賛成	郵政	強化	商店	是正	可能
24 社会	道路	教育	いかす	- <del>18</del>	ì
25 国民	交代	施設	全国	悪政	未来
26 公務員	社会保険庁	生活	政党	抜本	ひと
27 力	月額	支援	ひと	定数	再生
28 経済	手当	環境	支援	政党	将来
29 🖹	談合	発展	経済	金丸	解決
30 年心	本語	练筹	2E 24	沙軍	31. *

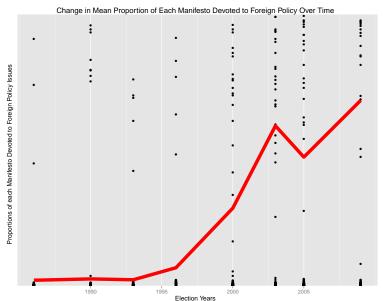
## Change in proportion of 'Pork' Topic

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# Special Topics: Structural Topic Model

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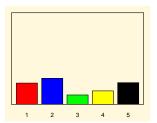
Also allows us to 'test' hypothesis in more sensible way (though be careful!)

Compare: Per Document Topic Distribution  $(\theta)$ 

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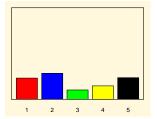
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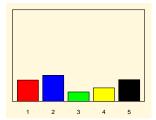
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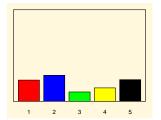
e.g. perhaps male author (X = 0) documents have different topics relative to female (X = 1) author docs.

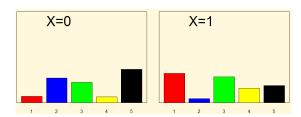


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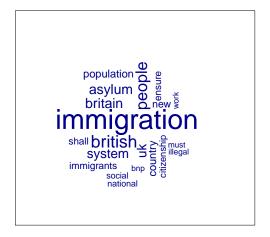
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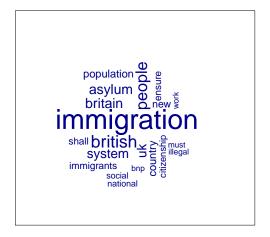


LDA: topic ('immigration') has a given distribution over words.

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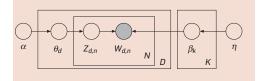
population population

responsibility
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checks
people
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importation
people
system
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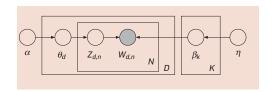
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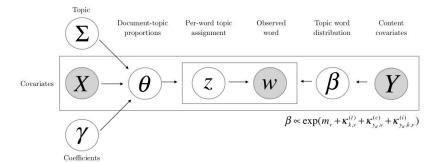
Compare: Plate Diagram

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# More Slides: Naive Bayes

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→ fast, simple, accurate, efficient and therefore popular.

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November 14, 2019

Reminder: Bayes' Theorem

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Recall that:

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  - but then, since Pr(A, B) = Pr(B, A), we must have Pr(A|B) Pr(B) = Pr(B|A) Pr(A), and thus...

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- the probability that A occurs given that B occurred = the probability of both A and B occurring, divided by the probability that B occurs.
- e.g. you know a die shows an odd number, what is the probability that this odd number is 3?  $\Pr(3|odd) = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$ .
  - of course, it is also true that  $Pr(B|A) = \frac{Pr(B,A)}{Pr(A)}$ .
  - but then, since Pr(A, B) = Pr(B, A), we must have Pr(A|B) Pr(B) = Pr(B|A) Pr(A), and thus...Bayes' law

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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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- 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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()

	email	words	classification
	1	money inherit prince	spam
	2	prince inherit amount	spam
training			·

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

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	1	manay inharit minaa	
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test	6	prince prince money	?

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Pr}(\text{prince}|\text{ham}) = \frac{1}{9} \\ & \text{Pr}(\text{prince}|\text{ham}) = \frac{1}{9} \\ & \text{Pr}(\text{money}|\text{ham}) = \frac{1}{9} \\ & \text{Pr}(\text{ham}|\text{d}) \propto \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9} = 0.00082 \end{aligned}$$

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training	1 2 3	money inherit prince prince inherit amount inherit plan money	spam spam ham
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training	1 2 3	money inherit prince prince inherit amount inherit plan money	spam spam ham
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	_		
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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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## Jihadi Clerics

Training set:

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Can assign a *Jihad Score* to each document: basically the logged likelihood ratio,  $\sum_i \log \frac{\Pr(t_k|\text{Jihad})}{\Pr(t_k|\neg \text{Jihad})}$  (note: doesn't know what 'real world' priors are, so drops them here)

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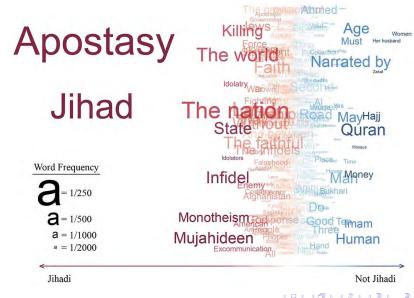
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Then for each cleric, concatenate all works into one and give this 'document'/cleric a score.

# Discriminating Words

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## Validation: Exoneration

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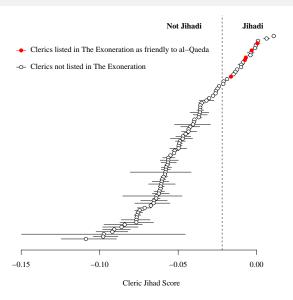


Figure 4.9: Jihad Scores Predict Inclusion in The Exoneration