# Introduction to the Text Mining and Data Mining

Week 07



## The basic concept of Text Mining

The corpus is a large, organised collection of texts for analysis.

The document represents each of the corpus's units.

Types mean a unique word.

Tokens are any word, so the token count is the number of words.

e.g. A corpus is a set of documents. This is the second document in the corpus.

It consists of two documents, each of which is a sentence. The first document contains 'six types' and 'seven tokens'. The second has 'seven types' and 'eight tokens.'

## The basic concept of Text Mining

#### stems

words with suffixes removed (using a set of rules)

#### **lemmas**

canonical word form (the base form of a word that has the same meaning even when different suffixes or prefixes are attached)

WORD	win	winning	wins	won	winner
STEM	win	win	win	won	winner
LEMMNA	win	win	win	win	win

**Keys:** such as dictionary entries, where the user defines a set of equivalence classes that different group word types

"Key" words: Words selected because of special attributes, meanings, or rates of occurrence

**Stop Words:** Words that are designated for exclusion from any analysis of a text

#### **Document Term Matrices**

D1 = "I like databases"

D2 = "I dislike databases",

	I	like	dislike	databases
D1	1	1	0	1
D2	1	0	1	1

- A document-term matrix is a mathematical matrix that describes the frequency of terms that occur in a collection of documents.
- A vector of words represents each document
- •Which shows which documents contain which terms and how many times they appear. Note that, unlike representing a document as just a tokencount list, the document-term matrix includes all terms in the corpus (i.e. the corpus vocabulary), which is why there are zero counts for terms in the corpus which do not also occur in a specific document.

#### The process of Text Mining

- 1. Remove capitalization, punctuation
- 2. Segment into words, characters, morphemes
- 3. Discard Order ("Bag of Words" Assumption)
- 4. Discard stop words
- 5. Create Equivalence Class: stem, lemmatize, or synonym
- 6. Discard less useful features
- 7. Other reduction, specialization

## High Frequency does not mean good.

- 1. High Frequency is useful; if sugar appears near an apricot, that's useful information.
- 2. But overly frequent words like "the", "it", or "they" are not very informative about the content
- 3. Some terms carry more information about the contents
- 4. Need a function that resolves this frequency paradox!

## How to weight text data

term frequency Some approaches trim very low-frequency words.

Rationale: get rid of rare words that expand the

feature matrix but matter little to substantive analysis

document frequency Could eliminate words appearing in few documents

inverse document frequency Conversely, could weight words more that

appear in the most documents

tf-idf a combination of term frequency and inverse document frequency, common method for feature weighting

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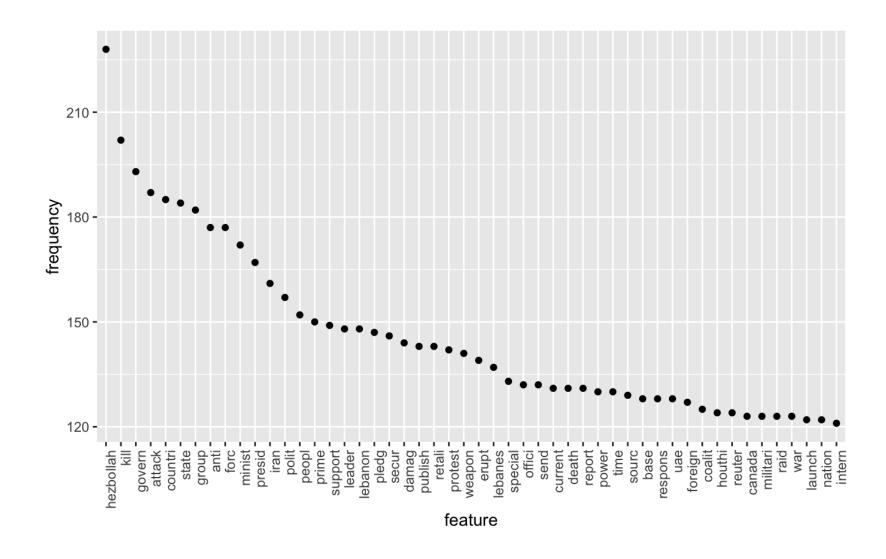
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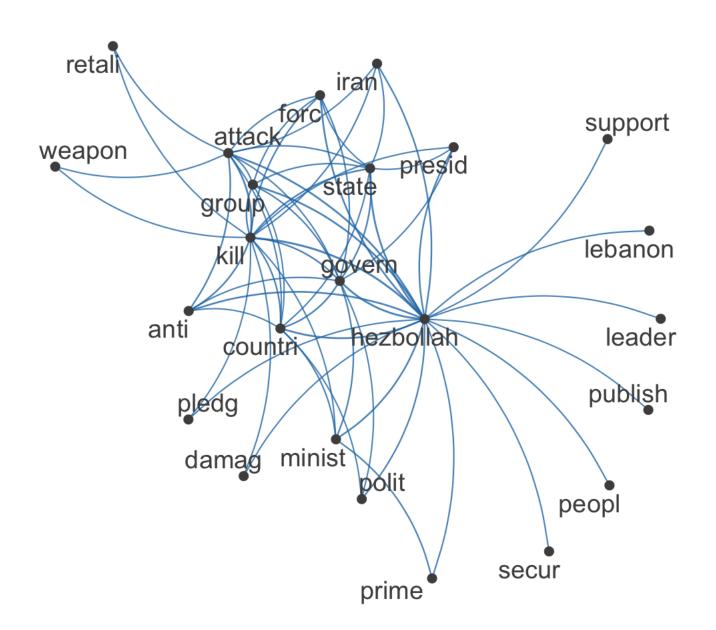
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# Frequency

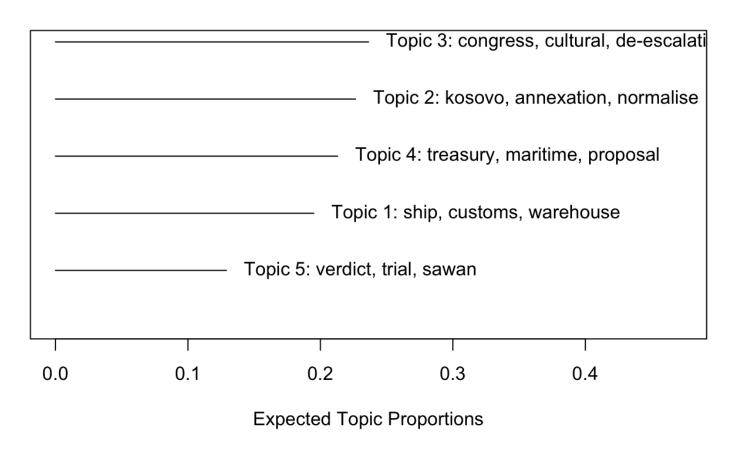


#### **Co-occurrence Network**

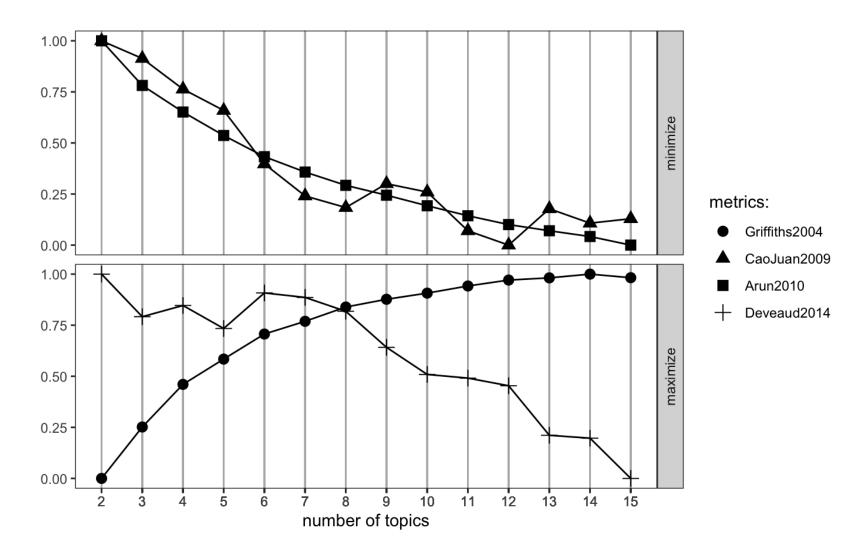


## **Topic Analysis**

#### **Top Topics**



# **Topic Analysis**



#### **Next Week**

# We don't have a lecture next week

Week 8: Mid Terms