

## Assignment Title

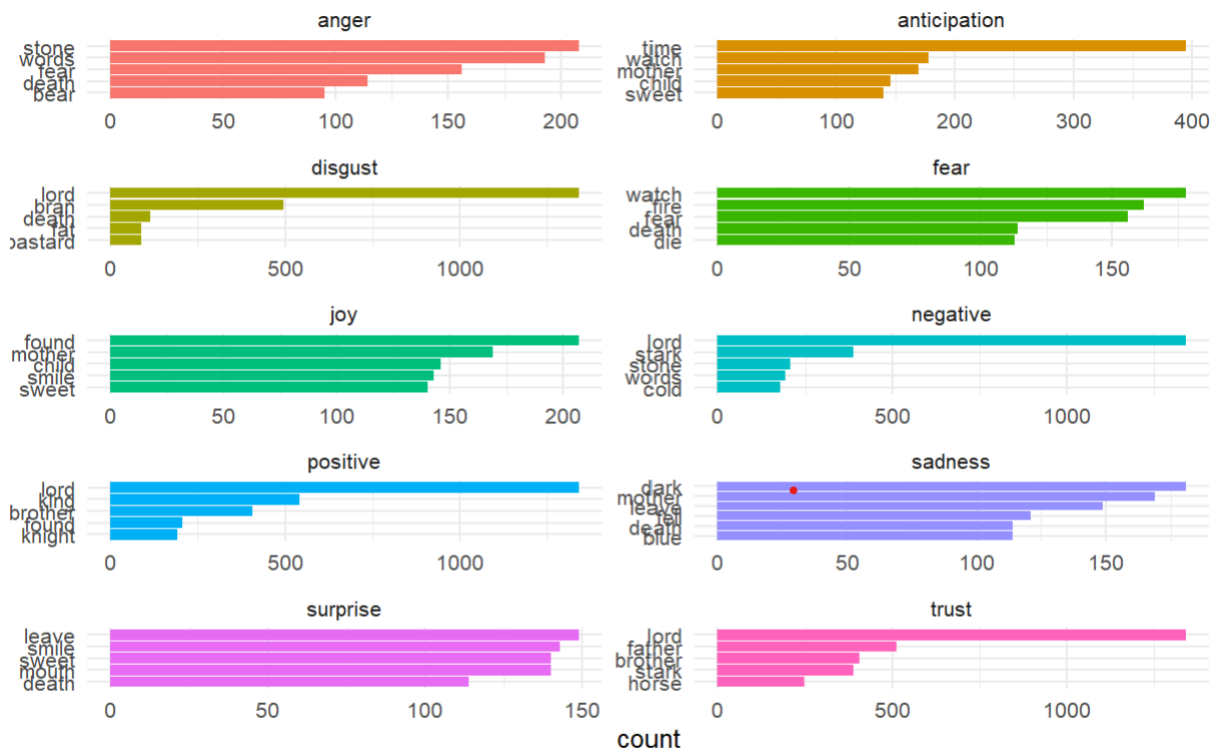
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**Date:** 23/03/202

**URL to Github code** (where is the code for your visual) :

<https://github.com/Flakdk99/Casper-og-Marcus-DAM-Final-projekt/blob/main/Portfolio/Visualisation%20assignment.html>

**Visualisation:** (include a legible and meaningful graphic with clear labels and no scientific notation)



**Significance:** Explain in 250 words what your visualisation (sentiment chart, map, or colonial legacy timeseries or regression chart) represents and what are its implications vis-a-vis your [historical] research question? Also, consider briefly what your visual does not show.

This is a sentiment analysis bar chart that shows common words in the books and the emotions that are connected to them. A word can be associated with multiple associations, as we see with the word 'lord' which is associated with trust, disgust, positive, and negative. Something this visualisation highlights well, which is a theme in the books, is the duality of how power is used, and how the people in power (lords) are perceived. A lord can be viewed both negatively and positively depending on the beholder. There are some associations I do not necessarily agree with, because the lexicon is missing the context of the book and associating words like stark negatively, while most readers would associate the Stark family with more positive emotions. Another example is the word bear, which appears in the anger bar chart, and it is hard to tell if the lexicon associates the anger emotion in relation to the animal or as in endure.

The latter is probably the correct context regarding Game of Thrones, but the lexicon does not know this. The negative and positive chart becomes a bit hard to read, as there are 6 words represented here as opposed to 5 in the others. This is because many more words are included in these polar categories. Another problem with this sort of sentiment analysis is that words are analysed without the context of the full sentence. The same word can be viewed both positively and negatively depending on the sentence, such as “he nearly died, but survived” and “he died”. The former being much more hopeful and positive than the latter.