Unit 1: Preprocessing

IPM Text Analysis

Dr. Rochelle Terman

Department of Political Science
University of Chicago

July 2018

Goal: Prepare texts into format used for computational text analysis
Method: Preprocessing recipe
Decisions: Feature selection, Non-english and multilingual issues.

Key Terms:

- Corpus / document
- Encoding
- Preprocessing
- Tokens, grams
- Stemming / Lemmatize,
- Bag of Words
- Document-Term Matrix

Key R Packages

- `tm`

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Within each corpus we will have separate articles, stories, volumes, each treated as a separate entity or record. Each unit is called a document.

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Within each corpus we will have separate articles, stories, volumes, each treated as a separate entity or record. Each unit is called a document.

Documents come in a variety of formats, but plain text is best (e.g. `.txt`, `.csv`).

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Within each corpus we will have separate articles, stories, volumes, each treated as a separate entity or record. Each unit is called a document.

Documents come in a variety of formats, but plain text is best (e.g. `.txt`, `.csv`).

Plain text is encoded in different ways. `UTF-8` is best.

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Within each corpus we will have separate articles, stories, volumes, each treated as a separate entity or record. Each unit is called a document.

Documents come in a variety of formats, but plain text is best (e.g. `.txt`, `.csv`).

Plain text is encoded in different ways. `UTF-8` is best.

Corpora often come with metadata (e.g. author, date, label.)

Preparing a Corpus

A corpus (pl: corpora) is a collection of texts, usually stored electronically, and from which we perform our analysis. A corpus might be a collection of news articles from Reuters or the published works of Shakespeare.

Within each corpus we will have separate articles, stories, volumes, each treated as a separate entity or record. Each unit is called a document.

Documents come in a variety of formats, but plain text is best (e.g. `.txt`, `.csv`).

Plain text is encoded in different ways. `UTF-8` is best.

Corpora often come with metadata (e.g. author, date, label.)

My preferred structure: Each document a row, one column for text, and other columns for metadata.

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)
3) Discard stop words

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)
3) Discard stop words
4) Combine similar terms: Stem, Lemmatize

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)
3) Discard stop words
4) Combine similar terms: Stem, Lemmatize
5) Discard less useful features $\rightsquigarrow$ depends on application

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)
3) Discard stop words
4) Combine similar terms: Stem, Lemmatize
5) Discard less useful features $\rightsquigarrow$ depends on application
6) Other reduction, weighting

Preprocessing Texts

One (of many) recipe for preprocessing: retain useful information

1) Remove capitalization, punctuation
2) Discard Word Order: (Bag of Words Assumption)
3) Discard stop words
4) Combine similar terms: Stem, Lemmatize
5) Discard less useful features $\rightsquigarrow$ depends on application
6) Other reduction, weighting
7) Output: Document-Term Matrix, each element counts occurrence of a particular term in a particular document

1. Remove capitalization, punctuation, numbers

Assumption: capitalization, punctuation does not provide useful information.

1. Remove capitalization, punctuation, numbers

Assumption: capitalization, punctuation does not provide useful information.

```
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether
that nation, or any nation
```

1. Remove capitalization, punctuation, numbers

Assumption: capitalization, punctuation does not provide useful information.

```
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether
that nation, or any nation
```

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

1. Remove capitalization, punctuation, numbers

Assumption: capitalization, punctuation does not provide useful information.

```
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether
that nation, or any nation
```

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

Caution

```
``Turkey'' = ``turkey''
```

2. Discard Word Order (Bag of Words) $\rightsquigarrow$ Tokenize

Assumption: Word Order Doesn't Matter.

2. Discard Word Order (Bag of Words) $\rightsquigarrow$ Tokenize

Assumption: Word Order Doesn't Matter.

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

2. Discard Word Order (Bag of Words) $\rightsquigarrow$ Tokenize

Assumption: Word Order Doesn't Matter.

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

```
[now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing,
whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]
```

2. Discard Word Order (Bag of Words) $\rightsquigarrow$ Tokenize

Assumption: Word Order Doesn't Matter.

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

```
[now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing,
whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]
```

```
[a, any, are, civil, engaged, great, in, nation, now, or,
testing, that, war, we, whether]
```

2. Discard Word Order (Bag of Words) $\rightsquigarrow$ Tokenize

Assumption: Word Order Doesn't Matter.

```
now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether
that nation or any nation
```

```
[now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing,
whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]
```

```
[a, any, are, civil, engaged, great, in, nation, now, or,
testing, that, war, we, whether]
```

Tokenization

Tokenization

Unigrams `[now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing, whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]`

Tokenization

Unigrams [now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing, whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]

Bigrams [now we, we are, are engaged, engaged in, in a, a great, great civil, civil war, war testing, testing whether, whether that, that nation, nation or, or any, any nation]

Tokenization

Unigrams [now, we, are, engaged, in, a, great, civil, war, testing, whether, that, nation, or, any, nation]

Bigrams [now we, we are, are engaged, engaged in, in a, a great, great civil, civil war, war testing, testing whether, whether that, that nation, nation or, or any, any nation]

Trigrams [now we are, we are engaged, are engaged in, engaged in a, in a great, a great civil, great civil war, civil war testing, war testing whether, testing whether that, whether that nation, that nation or, nation or any, or any nation]

How Could This Possibly Work?

Speech is:

- Ironic

  `Thanks, Obama`

- Subtle Negation (Source: Janyce Wiebe) :

  `They have not succeeded, and will never succeed, in breaking the will of this valiant people`

- Order Dependent (Source: Arthur Spirling):

  `Peace, no more war`

  `War, no more peace`

How Could This Possibly Work?

Three answers

1) It might not: Validation is critical (task specific)
2) Central Tendency in Text: Words often imply what a text is about `war, civil, union` or tone `consecrate, dead, died, lives`.

   Likely to be used repeatedly: create a theme for an article
3) Proof in the pudding: Bag-of-words assumption works for a number of applications.

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

`she, he, her, his`

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

`she, he, her, his`

Many English language stop lists include gender pronouns

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

`she, he, her, his`

Many English language stop lists include gender pronouns

- Exercise caution when discarding stop words

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

`she, he, her, his`

Many English language stop lists include gender pronouns

- Exercise caution when discarding stop words
- You may need to customize your stop word list$\rightsquigarrow$ abbreviations, titles, etc.

3. Discard stop words

- Stop Words: English Language place holding words

  `the, it, if, a, able, at, be, because...`
- Add "noise" to documents (without conveying much information)
- Discard stop words: focus on substantive words

Note of Caution: Monroe, Colaresi, and Quinn (2008)

`she, he, her, his`

Many English language stop lists include gender pronouns

- Exercise caution when discarding stop words
- You may need to customize your stop word list$\rightsquigarrow$ abbreviations, titles, etc.

4. Combine similar terms

Reduce dimensionality further

4. Combine similar terms

Reduce dimensionality further $\rightsquigarrow$ combine similar terms (tense and number).

4. Combine similar terms

Reduce dimensionality further $\rightsquigarrow$ combine similar terms (tense and number).

- Words used to refer to same basic concept

4. Combine similar terms

Reduce dimensionality further $\rightsquigarrow$ combine similar terms (tense and number).

- Words used to refer to same basic concept

  `family, families, familial` $\rightarrow$ `famili`

4. Combine similar terms

Reduce dimensionality further $\rightsquigarrow$ combine similar terms (tense and number).

- Words used to refer to same basic concept

  `family, families, familial` $\rightarrow$ `famili`

- Stemming/Lemmatizing algorithms: Many-to-one mapping from words to stem/lemma

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word
- Porter stemmer, Lancaster stemmer, Snowball stemmer

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word
- Porter stemmer, Lancaster stemmer, Snowball stemmer

Lemmatizing algorithm:

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word
- Porter stemmer, Lancaster stemmer, Snowball stemmer

Lemmatizing algorithm:

- Condition on part of speech (noun, verb, etc)

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word
- Porter stemmer, Lancaster stemmer, Snowball stemmer

Lemmatizing algorithm:

- Condition on part of speech (noun, verb, etc)
- Verify result is a word

Comparing Stemming and Lemmatizing

Stemming algorithm:

- Simplistic algorithms
- Chop off end of word
- Porter stemmer, Lancaster stemmer, Snowball stemmer

Lemmatizing algorithm:

- Condition on part of speech (noun, verb, etc)
- Verify result is a word

Other common steps

- Remove sparse terms (rare words)

Other common steps

- Remove sparse terms (rare words)
- Remove other terms (e.g. proper nouns).

Other common steps

- Remove sparse terms (rare words)
- Remove other terms (e.g. proper nouns).
- Weight some terms more than others (tf-idf)

All together now...

```
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created
equal.
```

All together now...

```
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created
equal.
```

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

All together now...

```
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created
equal.
```

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

```
four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal
```

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

```
four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal
```

Step 2: Tokenize:

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

```
four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on
this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and
dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal
```

Step 2: Tokenize:

```
four, score, and, seven, years, ago, our, fathers, brought,
forth, on, this, continent, a, new, nation, conceived, in,
liberty, and, dedicated, to, the, proposition, that, all,
men, are, created, equal
```

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

Step 2: Tokenize:

`four, score, and, seven, years, ago, our, fathers, brought, forth, on, this, continent, a, new, nation, conceived, in, liberty, and, dedicated, to, the, proposition, that, all, men, are, created, equal`

Step 3: Remove stop words:

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

Step 2: Tokenize:

`four, score, and, seven, years, ago, our, fathers, brought, forth, on, this, continent, a, new, nation, conceived, in, liberty, and, dedicated, to, the, proposition, that, all, men, are, created, equal`

Step 3: Remove stop words:

`four, score, seven, years, ago, fathers, brought, forth, continent, new, nation, conceived, liberty, dedicated, proposition, men, created, equal`

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

Step 2: Tokenize:

Step 3: Remove stop words:

`four, score, seven, years, ago, fathers, brought, forth, continent, new, nation, conceived, liberty, dedicated, proposition, men, created, equal`

Step 4: Applying Stemming Algorithm

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

Step 2: Tokenize:

Step 3: Remove stop words:

`four, score, seven, years, ago, fathers, brought, forth, continent, new, nation, conceived, liberty, dedicated, proposition, men, created, equal`

Step 4: Applying Stemming Algorithm

`four, score, seven, year, ago, father, brought, forth, contin, new, nation, conceiv, liberti, dedic, proposit, men, creat, equal`

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:

Step 2: Tokenize:

Step 3: Remove stop words:

Step 4: Applying Stemming Algorithm

```
four, score, seven, year, ago, father, brought, forth,
contin, new, nation, conceiv, liberti, dedic, proposit,
men, creat, equal
```

Step 5: Create Count Vector

Stem	Count
ago	1
brought	1
seven	1
creat	1
conceiv	1
men	1
father	1
⋮	⋮

All together now...

Step 1: Remove capitalization and punctuation:
Step 2: Tokenize:
Step 3: Remove stop words:
Step 4: Applying Stemming Algorithm
Step 5: Create Count Vector

Stem	Count
ago	1
brought	1
seven	1
creat	1
conceiv	1
men	1
father	1
⋮	⋮

Document-Term Matrices

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{array}{c|cccccc} & \text{Word1} & \text{Word2} & \text{Word3} & \dots & \text{WordP} \\ \text{Doc1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Doc2} & 0 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \text{DocN} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{array}$$

Document-Term Matrices

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & \text{Word1} & \text{Word2} & \text{Word3} & \dots & \text{WordP} \\ \text{Doc1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Doc2} & 0 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \text{DocN} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{array}$$

$\boldsymbol{X} = N \times P$ matrix

- $N =$ Number of documents

Document-Term Matrices

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & \text{Word1} & \text{Word2} & \text{Word3} & \dots & \text{WordP} \\ \text{Doc1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Doc2} & 0 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \text{DocN} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{array}$$

$\boldsymbol{X} = N \times P$ matrix

- N = Number of documents
- P = Number of features

Document-Term Matrices

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & \text{Word1} & \text{Word2} & \text{Word3} & \dots & \text{WordP} \\ \text{Doc1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Doc2} & 0 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \text{DocN} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{array}$$

$\boldsymbol{X} = N \times P$ matrix

- $N =$ Number of documents
- $P =$ Number of features
- $\boldsymbol{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{iP})$

Document-Term Matrices

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & \text{Word1} & \text{Word2} & \text{Word3} & \dots & \text{WordP} \\ \text{Doc1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Doc2} & 0 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \text{DocN} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{array}$$

$\boldsymbol{X} = N \times P$ matrix

- $N =$ Number of documents
- $P =$ Number of features
- $\boldsymbol{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{iP})$

$\boldsymbol{X}$ = main input for many computational text analysis applications.

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.
- Stop words: Each language has its own list of stop words.

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.
- Stop words: Each language has its own list of stop words.
- Stemming/Lemmatization: Not all languages require stemming (Chinese), and others require more complex lemmatization (Hungarian)

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.
- Stop words: Each language has its own list of stop words.
- Stemming/Lemmatization: Not all languages require stemming (Chinese), and others require more complex lemmatization (Hungarian)

Solutions

1. Language-specific processing and software (e.g. `tm`, `txtorg`.

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.
- Stop words: Each language has its own list of stop words.
- Stemming/Lemmatization: Not all languages require stemming (Chinese), and others require more complex lemmatization (Hungarian)

Solutions

1. Language-specific processing and software (e.g. `tm`, `txtorg`.
2. Translate everything into English or other common language (e.g., Google Translate), especially if doing cross-language work

Multi-language Issues

Non-English languages pose specific challenges:

- Tokenization: Some languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Lao, do not have spaces between words and cannot be parsed into individual units.
- Stop words: Each language has its own list of stop words.
- Stemming/Lemmatization: Not all languages require stemming (Chinese), and others require more complex lemmatization (Hungarian)

Solutions

1. Language-specific processing and software (e.g. `tm`, `txtorg`.
2. Translate everything into English or other common language (e.g., Google Translate), especially if doing cross-language work

To the R code!