

Computational Text Analysis for Content Analysis

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POLS 2395 Environmental Politics

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during the presentation!*

Workshop Agenda

- Introduction to definitions and key terms in computational text analysis (What)
- Discussion on its applications and uses in research (Why)
- Demonstration of web-based text analysis tools (How)
 - Word Counter, Word Trees, Voyant, Lexos

Slides, handouts, and data available at

http://bit.ly/diti-spring2022-Env_Pol-aldrich



Workshop Outline

- Introduction
- Examples from practice
- Text preparation
- Tools:
 - Word Counter and Word Trees
 - Voyant
 - Lexos



Introduction



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Computational Text Analysis

Text analysis is a process to make inferences based on textual data. Computational text analysis refers to the array of methods used to “read” texts with a computer. It is similar to statistical analysis, but the data are texts (words) instead of numbers.

Text analysis:

- Involves a computer drawing out patterns in a text, and a researcher interpreting those patterns.
- Includes methods such as word count frequency, nGrams, and sentiment analysis.



Why Computational Text Analysis?

Computational text analysis can help us **analyze very large amounts of data, identify keywords, and discover patterns** in a corpus of text(s). Using text analysis, researchers may **find surprising results** that they would not have discovered from close reading or traditional methods alone.

From collections of texts, researchers can discover keywords that serve as a proxy for major trends in societies, cultures, and policies. For example, computational tools can reveal patterns on how public officials communicate policies, which issues are of concern, which phrases leaders regularly employ, and much more.



Key Terms

- **Corpus (plural–corpora):** A collection of texts used for analysis and research purposes.
- **Stop words:** Words that appear frequently in a language, like pronouns, prepositions, and basic verbs. These are often removed for computational analysis. Some English stop words include: a, the, she, he, I, me, us, of, is, would, could, should, etc.
- **Word Count Frequency:** Counting the total times a word appears in a text/corpus or the percentage of how often it appears.
- **nGram:** A continuous sequence of n items in a text. A bigram (or 2 continuous words) could be ‘United States,’ while a trigram (3 words) could be ‘yes we can.’
- **Sentiment Analysis:** Measuring the sentiment of a text based on a scale such as negative/positive or happy/sad. Each word has a particular weight to determine where on the scale it falls, and these weights are calculated to determine a text’s overall sentiment.



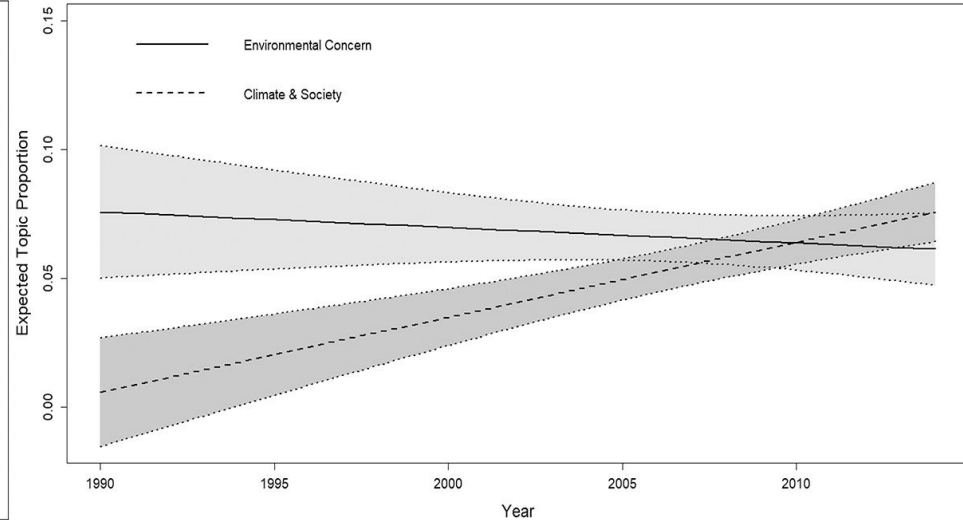
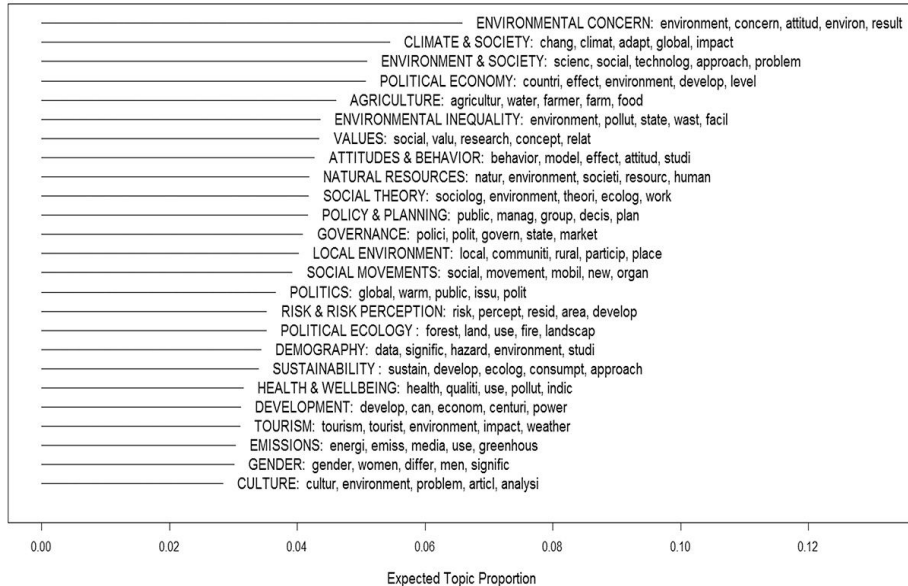
Examples from Practice



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Key Topics in Environmental Sociology



Topical prevalence of 'Environmental Concern' and 'Climate & Society' over time, 1990 – 2014 (with 95% confidence intervals).

Jeremiah Bohr & Riley E. Dunlap (2018) Key Topics in environmental sociology, 1990–2014: results from a computational text analysis, *Environmental Sociology*, 4:2, 181-195, DOI: [10.1080/23251042.2017.1393863](https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2017.1393863)



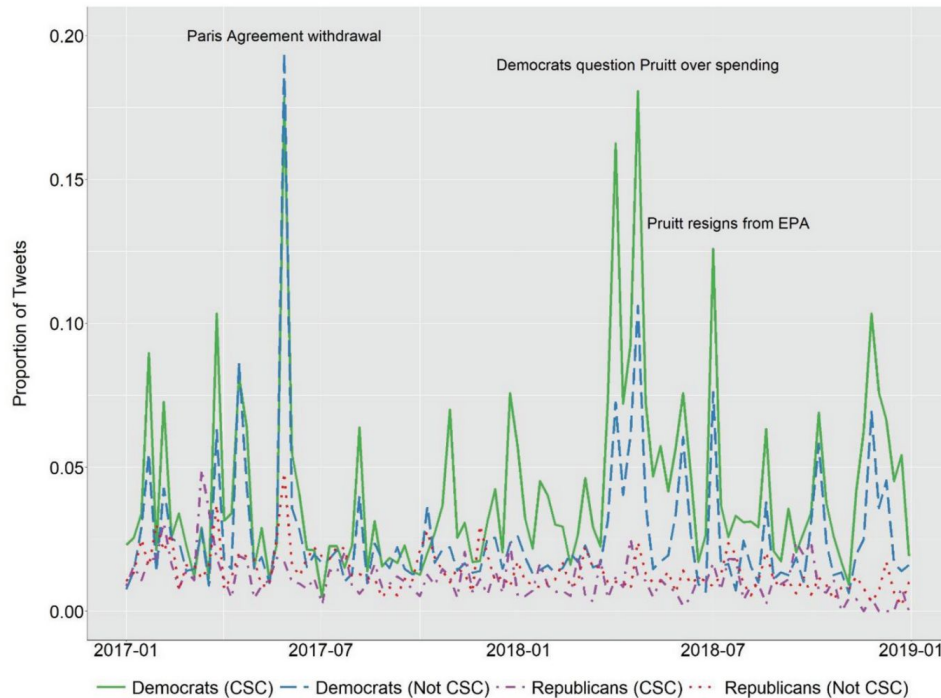
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U.S. Environmental Politics

To what extent politicians publicly discuss environmental issues in line with public opinion and economic characteristics of their constituents?

- Nominally pro-environment Republicans representing more moderate constituents fail to oppose their partisan colleagues, particularly during the Trump administration's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. At the same time, very few openly attacked climate science



Weekly proportions of tweets discussing environmental issues sent by the 115th House of Representatives.

[Key events and challenges: a computational text analysis of the 115th house of representatives on Twitter](#) - Jeremiah Bohr in Environmental Politics (2021), 30 (3): 399-422



Additional Examples

- [National interests and coalition positions on climate change: A text-based analysis](#) - Paula Castro in *International Political Science Review* (2020) ,42 (1): 95-113
- [The Meaning of Action: Linking Goal Orientations, Tactics, and Strategies in the Environmental Movement](#) - Laura K. Nelson and Brayden G King in *Mobilization: An International Quarterly* (2020) 25 (3): 315–338.
- [Posts mentioning ‘Black lives matter’ spiked on lawmakers’ social media accounts after the death of George Floyd](#) - Pew Research Centre



Text Preparation



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Corpus Building

Questions to consider before you begin:

- What are my research questions and why am I creating a corpus?
- What am I asking my corpus to do?
- What text(s) should form my corpus to answer my research questions?
- How should I organize my corpus to streamline my research processes and save time?



Preparing Your Text

1. Choose the texts or text selections that you would like to include.
2. Create a folder on your computer or cloud storage where you will store your corpus. Give it a clearly descriptive name, without spaces or special characters.
3. If you are using a text that isn't already plain text, then copy and paste your text into a **plain text editor** (on Macs: Text Edit; on Windows: Notepad)
 - a. Mac users, you may need to make your Text Edit into a 'plain text'. Open Text Edit, go to Preferences, and make sure "plain text" is selected
4. Save the text as a plain text file (with a .txt extension). Always make sure to name your files so you know what is in them!
5. Repeat steps above for each text in the corpus.



Our Text

Our text is plain text (.txt file) of [President Joe Biden's speech at COP26 Climate Summit 2021 at Glasgow](#). The primary objective is to explore this text using web-based computational text analysis tools.

We will also use [Greta Thunberg's](#) and [Kausea Natano, Prime Minister of Tuvalu](#) to see how a corpus can be analyzed. The primary objective is to compare and contrast the three speeches.

([Tuvalu](#): An island nation in Oceania)



Sample Corpus

The following .txt files are available on:

<http://bit.ly/diti-spring2022-aldrich>



Exploratory Tool: Word Counter



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Word Counter

- <https://databasic.io/en/wordcounter/>
- A user-friendly **basic word counting tool**
- It allows you to count words, bigrams, and trigrams in plain text files and to download spreadsheets with your results
- The max file upload is 10MB
- The default is to lowercase all words and remove stopwords, but you can control these options



Word Counter Examples

Word Counter will show you a word cloud, which can give you a sense of the **most used words in a document**. Words used more often are bigger, and ones used less often are smaller.



Word Counter Examples

TOP WORDS ⬇

Word	Frequency
world	13
us	11
united	11
energy	11
climate	9
states	9
decade	8

Shows the top words
in the text.

Stopwords aren't removed for
the bigrams and trigrams
because they need context.

BIGRAMS ⬇

bigram ²	Frequency
it s	11
the united	11
the world	10
in the	9
united states	9
that s	7
we have	7

TRIGRAMS ⬇

trigram ²	Frequency
the united states	9
to meet the	3
this is a	3
1 5 degrees	3
around the world	3
ladies and gentlemen	2
this is the	2
and to raise	2



Exploratory Tool: Word Tree



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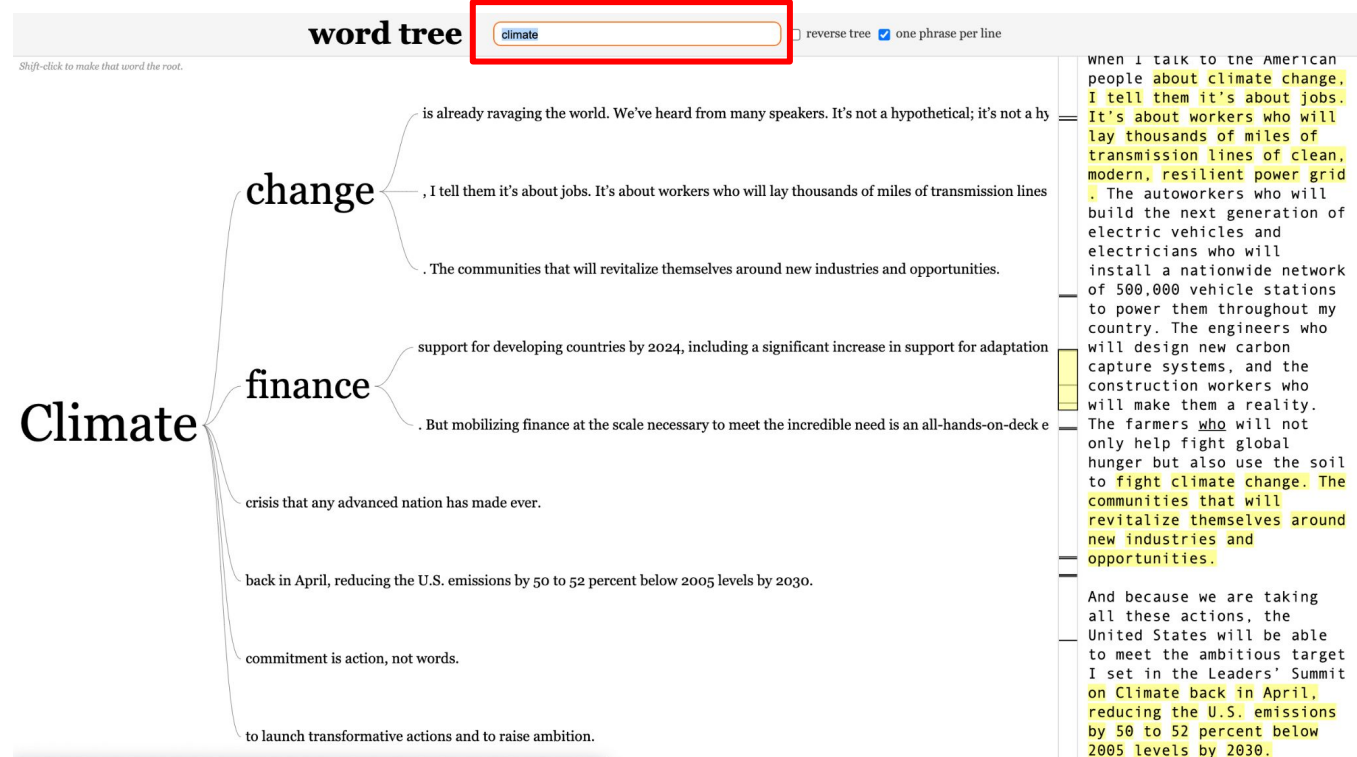
Word Tree

- <https://www.jasondavies.com/wordtree/>
- A word tree **depicts multiple parallel sequences of words**
- This is a good way to see patterns in word usage, based on words that appear before and after a term or terms of interest.
- There are some restrictions in size: fewer than 1 million words should work



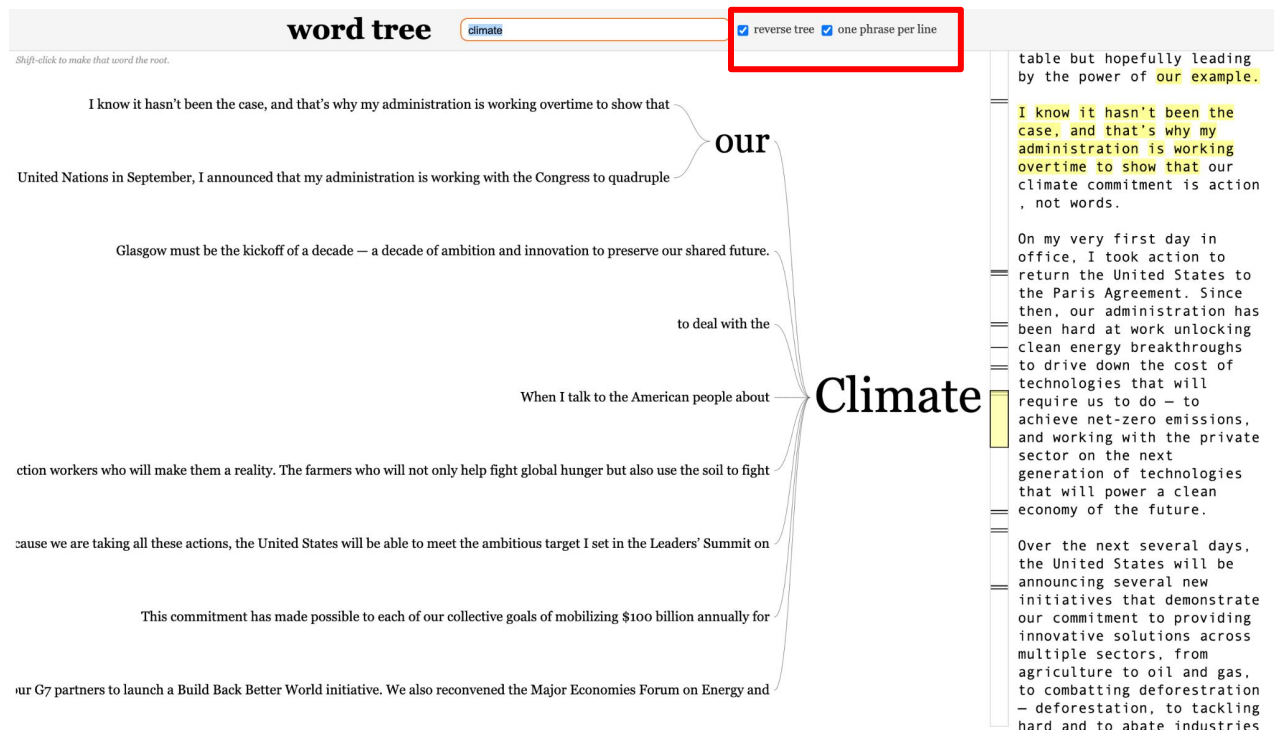
Word Tree Example

Reflects the focus of the speech on climate change and finance.



Word Tree: Reverse Trees

It is worth reversing the tree to see the words that often precede it. To do this click “reverse tree” next to the search bar.



Your Turn!

Use the sample text or texts of your choice and begin practicing web-browser text analysis. **Explore Word Counter and Word Tree!**

Discussion Prompts

- What limitations are you observing? What functionalities do you wish these tools might offer?
- Even with these limitations, how can you apply these simple tools in your research and exploration?



Powerful Platform: Voyant



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Voyant

Voyant makes it possible to **perform analyses on one or multiple files in many ways**, including word counts, nGrams (n=number of words), word frequency distributions, word trends across documents, and concordances. It also makes nice visualizations!

<https://voyant-tools.org/>



VOYANT

see through your text

Add Texts

Type in one or more URLs on separate lines or paste in a full text.

Open Upload Reveal

Click on Upload and navigate to the folder with the text document you wish to analyze.

Alternatively, insert URLs or full text into the textbox.

Click here for help and advanced options



Voyant: Basic Dashboard

Results:

From Climate Ready Boston you can see the default results page with multiple panes:

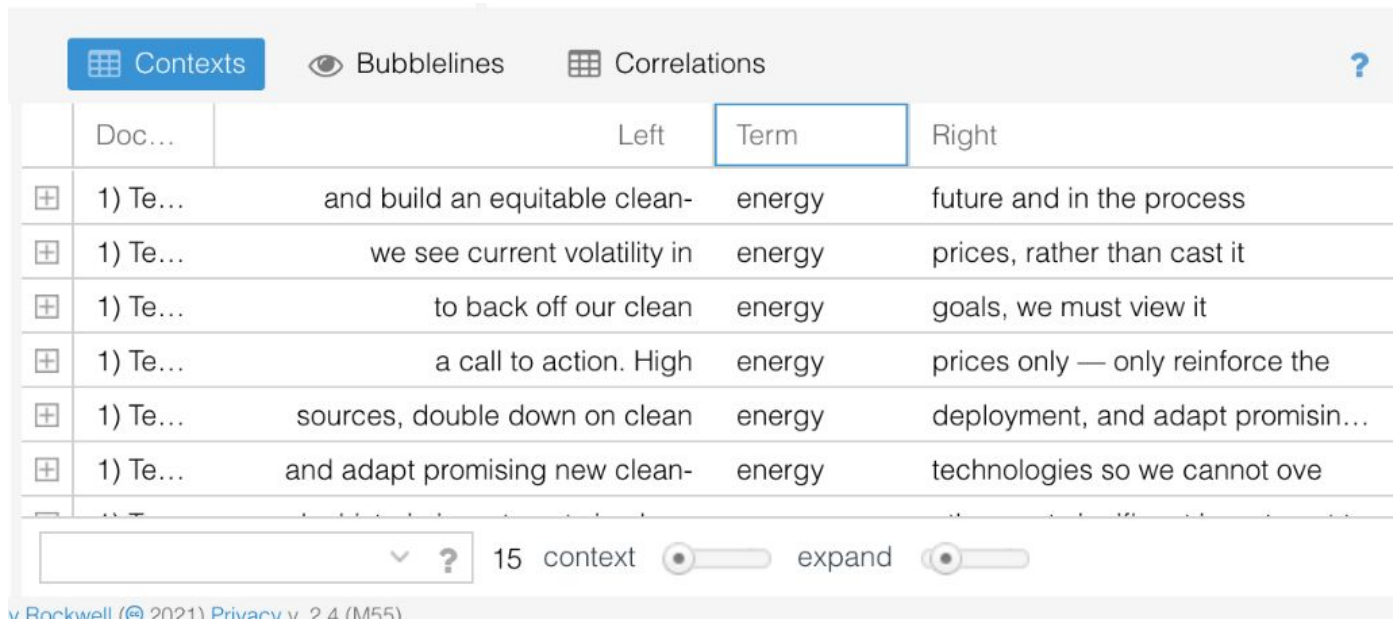
- A word cloud
- Reader section
- Trends
- Document summary
- Word contexts

These boxes can all be changed!



Voyant: Contexts (concordances)

Contexts, or concordances, show the different contexts around particular search terms. For example, you can see all the times the word “energy” appears in the text and the contexts in which it appears.



	Doc...	Left	Term	Right
+	1) Te...	and build an equitable clean-	energy	future and in the process
+	1) Te...	we see current volatility in	energy	prices, rather than cast it
+	1) Te...	to back off our clean	energy	goals, we must view it
+	1) Te...	a call to action. High	energy	prices only — only reinforce the
+	1) Te...	sources, double down on clean	energy	deployment, and adapt promis...
+	1) Te...	and adapt promising new clean-	energy	technologies so we cannot ove

15 context expand contract

v. Rockwell (@ 2021) Privacy v. 2.4 (M55)



Voyant: Changing displayed results

Hover on the right top corner of a pane and buttons will appear. Select the panes button and choose a new option from the dropdown menu



For our new pane option, we have chosen the WordTree visualization from the ‘visualization tools’ dropdown sub-menu. You can select the number of “branches” by dragging the scroll button at the bottom.

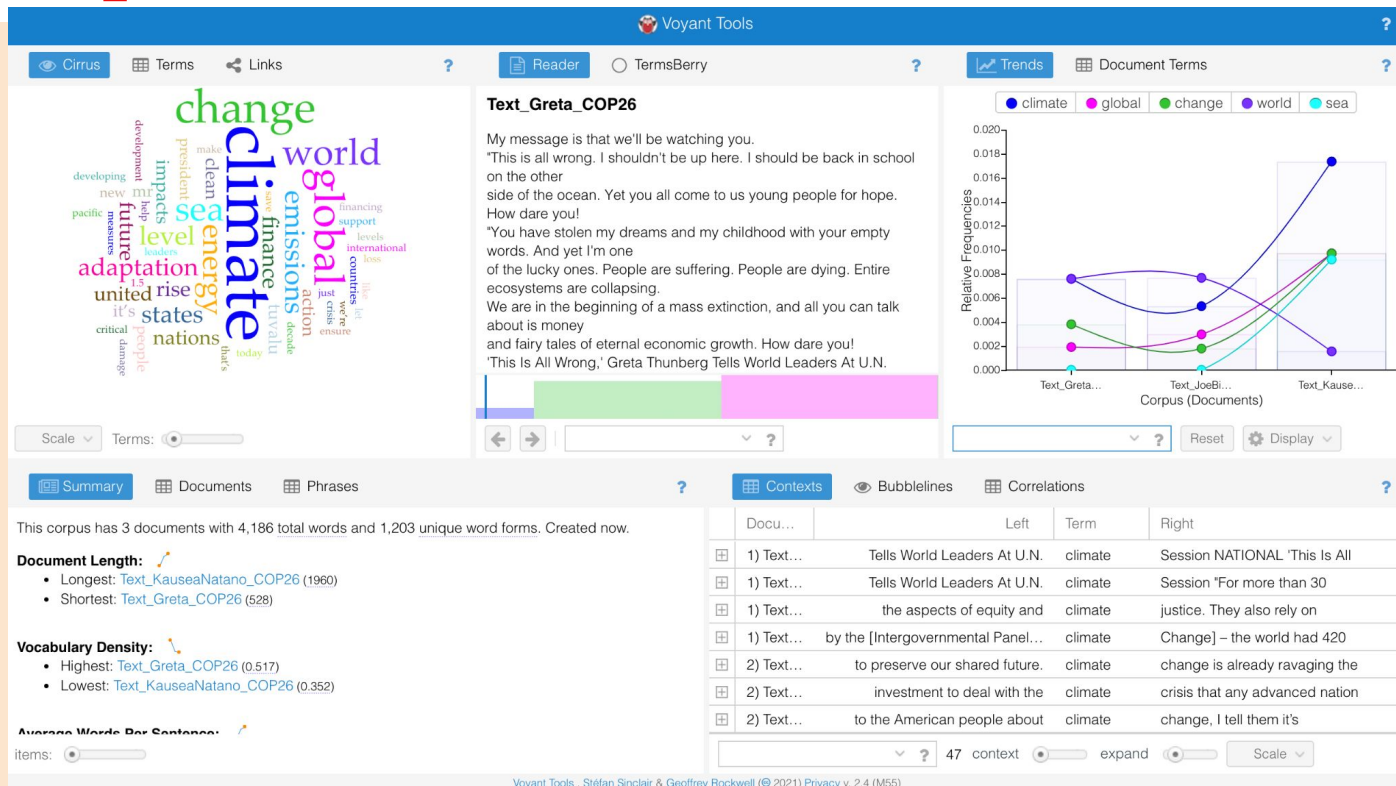


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Results page of the corpus containing climate reports of 5 cities.

- A word cloud: combining all texts
- Reader section: scroll down all texts
- **Trends: relative frequency of terms across all texts - good for comparison**
- **Document Summary- good for comparison**
- Word Contexts: separate for all texts



Your Turn!

Use the sample text or texts of your choice and begin practicing web-browser text analysis. **Explore Voyant's features!**

Discussion Prompts

- What do you find challenging or exciting about this tool?
- What interesting or surprising results came up?
- How might you interpret those results based on what you know about your field?



Powerful Platform: Lexos



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Lexos

Lexos provides a step-by-step guide for text uploading, preparation, and analysis.

- **Upload:** upload your .txt file
- **Manage:** select the files you want to prepare and analyze
- **Prepare:** prepare your text for analysis
- **Visualize:** create visualizations of patterns across your corpus or in single texts
- **Analyze:** analyze your text

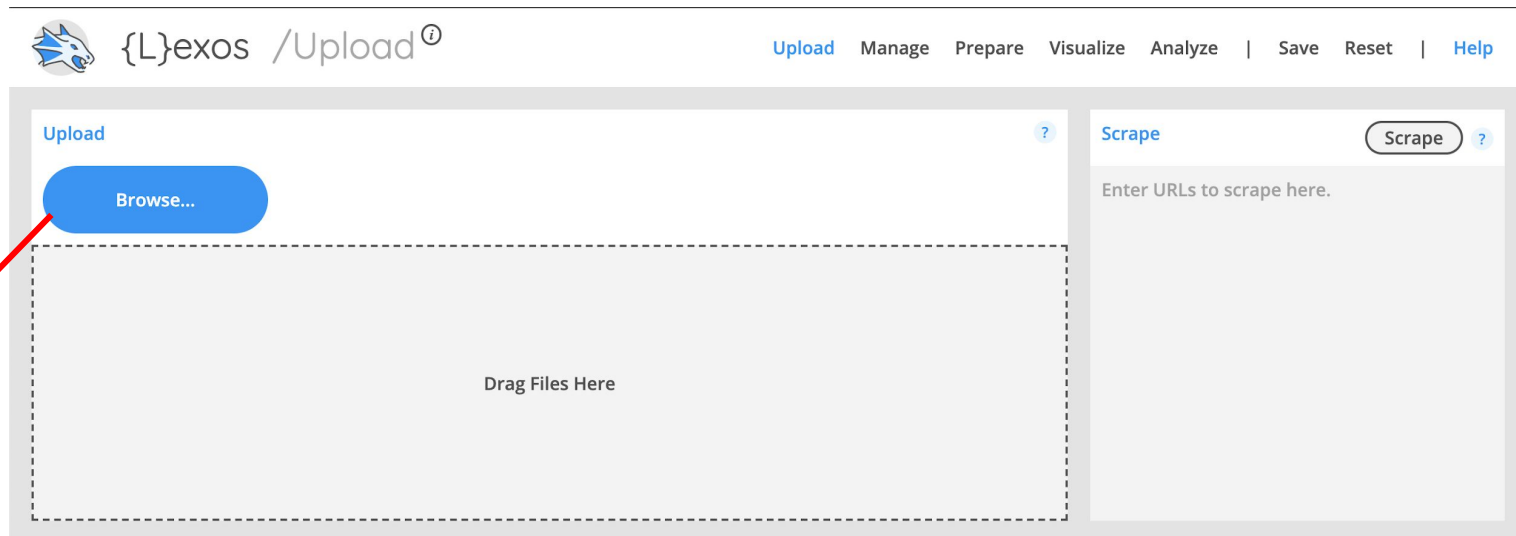
<http://lexos.wheatoncollege.edu/upload>



Lexos: Upload

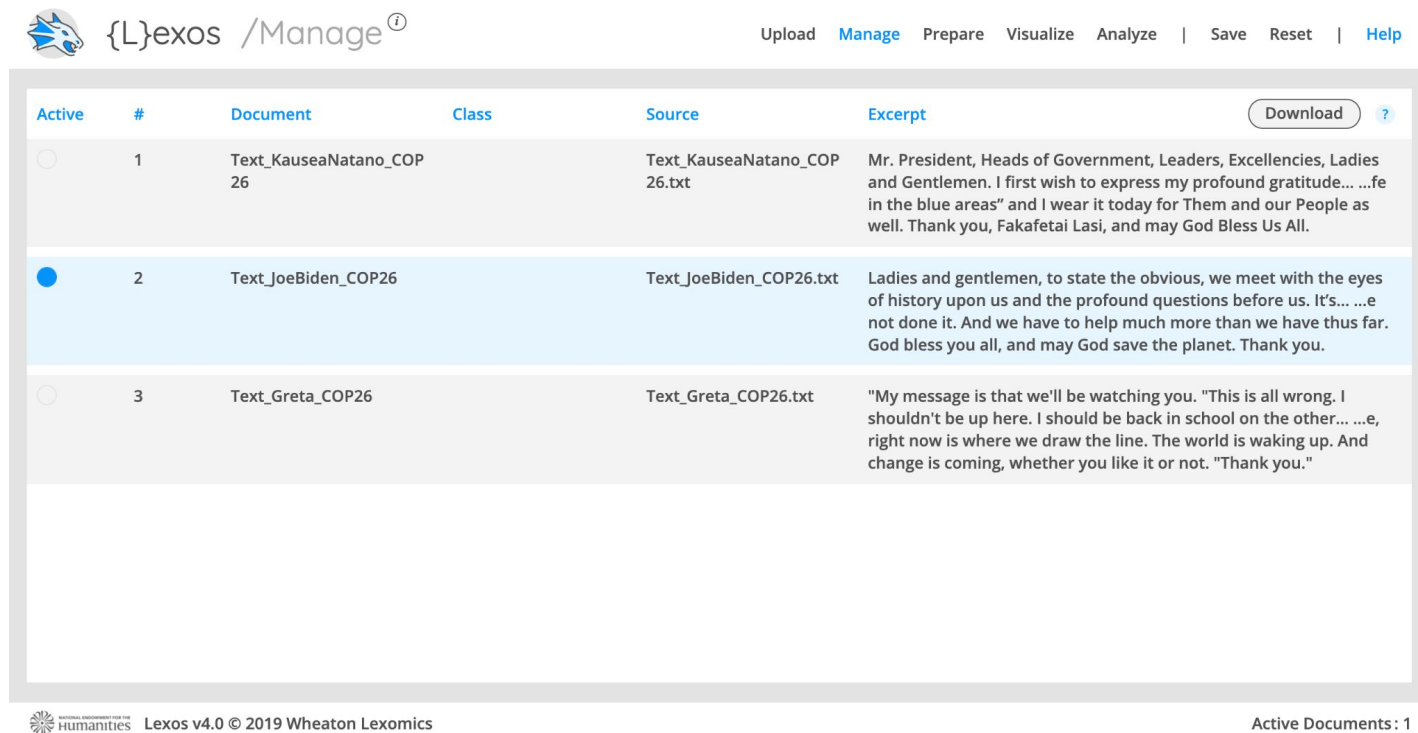
Click Browse and select your entire text (or drag file into the “Drag Files Here” area)

You will not get a super visible notification when the upload is done - click “Manage” to double check that the text file is there.



Lexos: Manage

Make sure the document you want to use is selected (blue = selected, gray = not selected)



The screenshot shows the Lexos Manage interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Lexos logo, the text "{L}exos /Manage", and a series of links: Upload, Manage, Prepare, Visualize, Analyze, Save, Reset, and Help. Below the navigation bar is a table with the following columns: Active, #, Document, Class, Source, and Excerpt. The table contains three rows of data. The first row is gray, the second row is blue (selected), and the third row is gray. A "Download" button is located in the top right corner of the table. At the bottom of the interface, there is a footer with the Humanities logo, the text "Lexos v4.0 © 2019 Wheaton Lexomics", and the text "Active Documents: 1".

Active	#	Document	Class	Source	Excerpt
<input type="radio"/>	1	Text_KauseaNatano_COP26		Text_KauseaNatano_COP26.txt	Mr. President, Heads of Government, Leaders, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. I first wish to express my profound gratitude... ..fe in the blue areas" and I wear it today for Them and our People as well. Thank you, Fakafetai Lasi, and may God Bless Us All.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	Text_JoeBiden_COP26		Text_JoeBiden_COP26.txt	Ladies and gentlemen, to state the obvious, we meet with the eyes of history upon us and the profound questions before us. It's... ..e not done it. And we have to help much more than we have thus far. God bless you all, and may God save the planet. Thank you.
<input type="radio"/>	3	Text_Greta_COP26		Text_Greta_COP26.txt	"My message is that we'll be watching you. "This is all wrong. I shouldn't be up here. I should be back in school on the other... ..e, right now is where we draw the line. The world is waking up. And change is coming, whether you like it or not. "Thank you."



Lexos: Prepare (scrub)

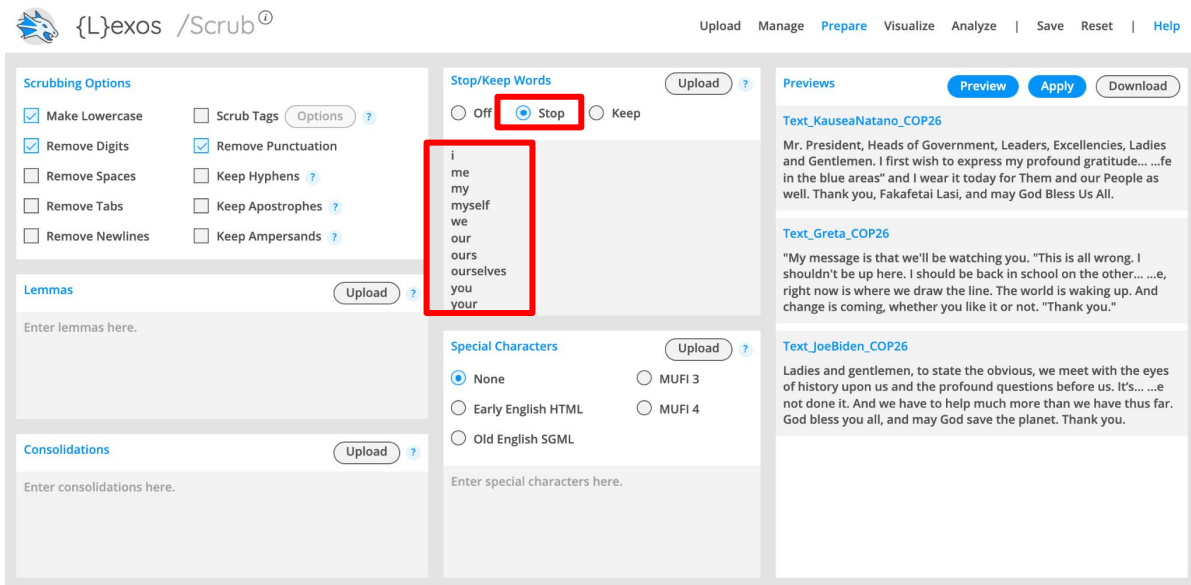
Lexos demonstrates some more advanced options you have for preparing your corpus. By “scrubbing,” you are transforming the texts in your corpus and making choices that will impact your results. Here are some possibilities:

- **Make Lowercase:** make all your letters lowercase. Even though you know “A” and “a” are the same letter, the computer treats these as two separate characters. Lowercasing removes this distinction.
- **Remove Punctuation:** remove punctuation, which may influence your results.
- **Stop/Keep Words:** remove a list of words (or keep only words from a list). Usually you would remove **stopwords**, or the most common words in a language (English: the, a she, her, it, him, they, etc).
- **Lemmas:** standardize to the *stem* of word. For example, you can stem all forms of talk: talking, talked, talks, etc. to “talk”



Lexos: Removing Stopwords

Get a list of English stopwords here: <https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280> (there is also a copy on the GitHub page). Copy and paste the stopwords (or upload the .txt file) into the “Stop/Keep Words” box then select “Stop”



The screenshot shows the Lexos web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Upload, Manage, Prepare, Visualize, Analyze, Save, Reset, and Help. The main interface is divided into several sections:

- Scrubbing Options:** Includes checkboxes for Make Lowercase, Remove Digits, Remove Spaces, Remove Tabs, Remove Newlines, Scrub Tags, Remove Punctuation, Keep Hyphens, Keep Apostrophes, and Keep Ampersands.
- Stop/Keep Words:** A section with radio buttons for Off, Stop (selected), and Keep. Below this is a text box containing a list of stopwords: i, me, my, myself, we, our, ours, ourselves, you, your. This section also has an Upload button.
- Lemmas:** A section with a text box for entering lemmas and an Upload button.
- Consolidations:** A section with a text box for entering consolidations and an Upload button.
- Special Characters:** A section with radio buttons for None (selected), Early English HTML, and Old English SGML, and buttons for MUI 3 and MUI 4.
- Previews:** A section showing three text previews: Text_KauseaNatano_COP26, Text_Greta_COP26, and Text_JoeBiden_COP26.



Lexos: Applying your Preparations

BEFORE PREP

Previews

Preview

Apply

Download

Text_JoeBiden_COP26

Ladies and gentlemen, to state the obvious, we meet with the eyes of history upon us and the profound questions before us. It's... ..e not done it. And we have to help much more than we have thus far. God bless you all, and may God save the planet. Thank you.

AFTER PREP

Previews

Preview

Apply

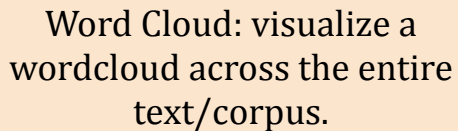
Download

Text_JoeBiden_COP26

ladies gentlemen state obvious meet eyes history upon us
profound questions us simple act necessary seize enormous
opportunity... ..ch deforestation problems far
overwhelming obligation nations fact done help much thus
far god bless may god save planet thank

Once you have made decisions about your preparations, click “**Apply**” and wait a few minutes. Because the program is going through each document and completing all the processes you selected, it needs some time. Then, you will see the final results of your preparation! You can also **download** your new corpus and use it with other tools.



[illegible]

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Lexos: Visualize > Multicloud

Multicloud

Font: (Open Sans

Term Count: (100

Color: (Default

Generate



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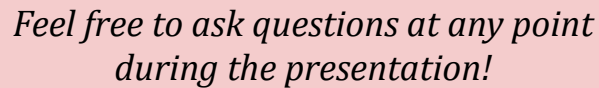
Lexos: Rolling Window

Rolling windows allow you to look at word trends across **one** document. To use a rolling window, first select a single text in the "Manage" screen, then:

1. Go to “Visualize-> Rolling Window” and type in a search term you want to visualize. You can also search multiple terms by clicking “String” and separating words with a comma (heat, health, flood, storm)
2. Choose a Window size (the number of words each “window” contains). For shorter documents, it’s good to have a number like 300/500. For larger documents, you may want to make your window larger. Play around with the window size until you get a visualization that makes sense.
3. Click “Generate”



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Lexos: Analyze > Dendrogram

The dendrogram demonstrates similarity between the different documents. Dendrograms require at least two documents to compare. Dendrograms are able to show the hierarchy between objects. Dendrograms show:

- Similarities between texts
 - The greater the distance between texts, the less similar they are
 - The smaller the distance between texts, the more similar they are



Lexos: Dendrogram

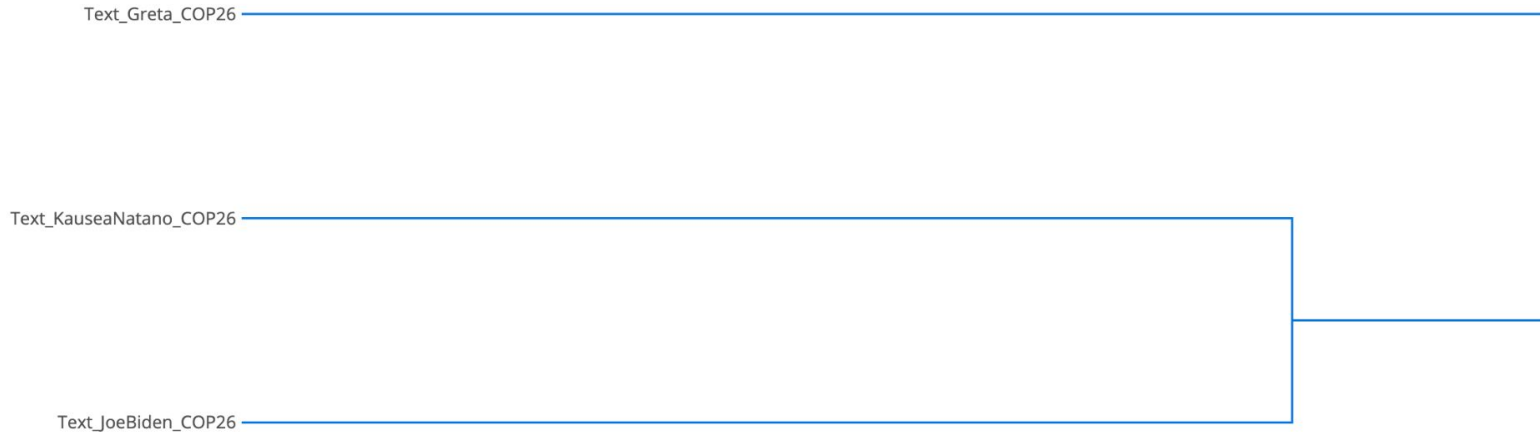
The dendrogram demonstrates similarity between the different documents.

Dendrogram

Generate

PNG

SVG



Lexos: Save or Reset Your Results

Lexos allows you to **save** your results as a Lexos file. If you do this, you can re-upload the Lexos file any time to access your cleaned-up corpus as well as the different analyses you've done. You can also download modified text files from the “Manage” page, which you can use with other tools if you would like.

You can also save individual visualizations as images (PNGs).

Finally, if you want to start over, you can “Reset” your Lexos dashboard.



Your Turn!

Use the sample text or texts of your choice and begin practicing web-browser text analysis. **Explore Lexos's features!**

Discussion Prompts

- What difference did you notice between Voyant and Lexos?
- Which tool do you prefer and why?
- How would you want to use these tools in this class and future?



Thank you!

If you have any questions, contact us at nulab.info@gmail.com

Developed by Vaishali Kushwaha and Garrett Morrow

Delivered by Vaishali Kushwaha and Tieanna Graphenreed

DITI Research Fellows

Digital Integration Teaching Initiative

Slides, handouts, and data available at

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You also have access to DITI Canvas Module on Computational Text Analysis.

Schedule an appointment with us! <https://calendly.com/diti-nu>

