### Computational Text Analysis for Content Analysis

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POLS 2395 Environmental Politics
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#### **Workshop Agenda**

- Introduction to key terms and concepts in computational text analysis (CTA).
- Discussion of CTA's applications and uses in research.
- Introduction to web-based text analysis tools.
  - Word Counter, Word Trees, Voyant, Lexos

Slides, handouts, and data available at:

https://bit.ly/sp24-aldrich-pols2395



# What is Computational Text Analysis?



#### **Computational Text Analysis**

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 is 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, keywords in context, computational modeling (with machine learning), and sentiment analysis.
- Is conducted using web-based tools or coding languages like Python and R.



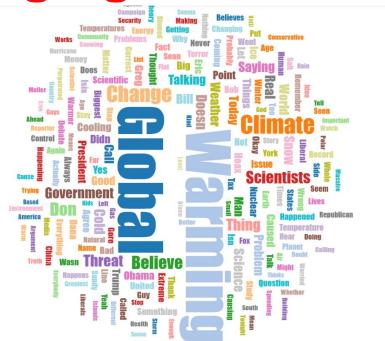
#### Why Computational Text Analysis?

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

For example: "Gendered Language in Teacher Reviews" by Ben Schmidt shows stark differences in the ways that male and female professors are reviewed on "Rate My Professor."



#### Language used in Climate News



Word Cloud of TV News on "Global warming." Terms like "believe" and "threat" appear frequently with "global warming" in TV news coverage since 2009.

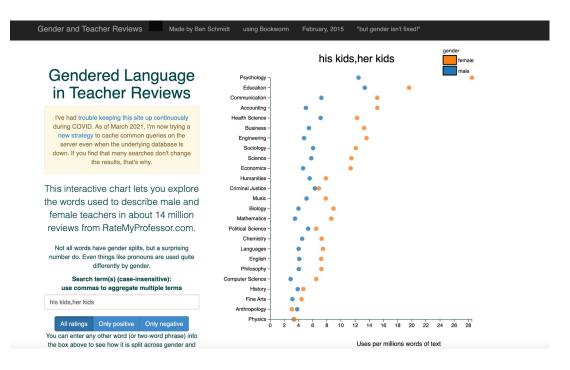
Go to the <u>Television Explorer</u>. Search "global warming," "climate crisis," "greenhouse effect."

- What do you notice about the TV coverage of these terms over time? What is surprising?
- How do you think political values affects climate language?
- How might this language shape policies?



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#### **Gendered Language**



Go to <a href="mailto:bit.ly/schmidt-gender">bit.ly/schmidt-gender</a> and try a few queries. For example:

- Smart
- Ditzy
- Unprofessional
- Nice
- —How do you think Schmidt determined gender for this tool?



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#### **Key Terms**

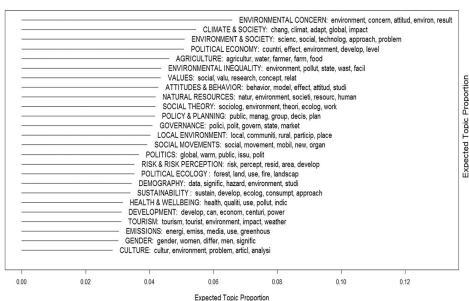
- **Corpus (plural-corpora)**: A collection of texts used for analysis and research purposes.
- **Stop words**: Words that appear frequently in a language, like pronouns, prepositions, and basic verbs. These are often removed for computational analysis. Some English stop words include: a, the, she, he, 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.



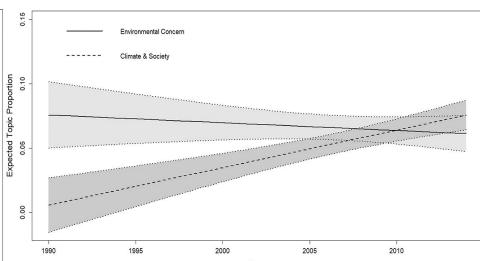
# **Examples from Practice**



#### **Key Topics in Environmental Sociology**



25 topics ranked from most to least prevalent in the corpus of 815 environmental sociology articles, including the top five associated word stems. The *x*-axis represents the proportion of each topic within the overall corpus.



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

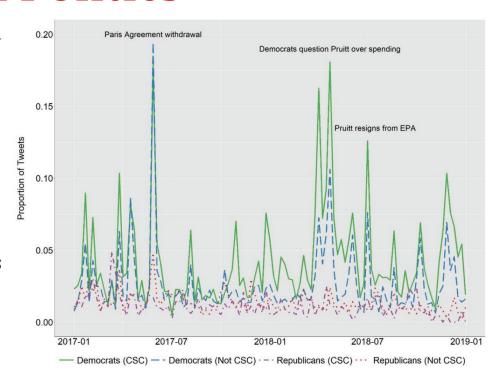
Jeremiah Bohr & Riley E. Dunlap (2018) Key Topics in environmental sociology, 1990–2014: results from a computational text analysis, Environmental Sociology, 4:2, 181-195, DOI: 10.1080/23251042.2017.1393863

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#### U.S. Environmental Politics

To what extent do politicians publicly discuss environmental issues in line with public opinion and the 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.

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



#### **Additional Examples**

- <u>National interests and coalition positions on climate change: A text-based analysis</u> 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.

## **Text Preparation**



#### **Corpus Building**

#### Questions to consider as you begin your research:

- 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.
- 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 <u>President Joe Biden's speech at COP27 Climate Summit 2022 in Egypt</u>. The primary objective is to explore this text using web-based computational text analysis tools.

We will also use the speeches of climate activist <u>Leah Namugerwa</u> and <u>Kausea Natano, Prime Minister of Tuvalu</u> to see how a corpus can be analyzed. The primary objective is to compare and contrast the three speeches.

(<u>Tuvalu</u>: An island nation in Oceania)

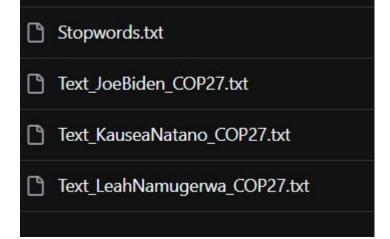


#### Sample Corpus

The following .txt files are available on:

#### http://bit.ly/sp24-aldrich-pols2395

- For each file, click "Raw" in the top right corner.
- Right-click (PC) or Ctrl-click (Macs)
   on the text and choose "Save As."
- Save as a .txt file on your computer.





# Exploratory Tools: Word Counter and Word Tree



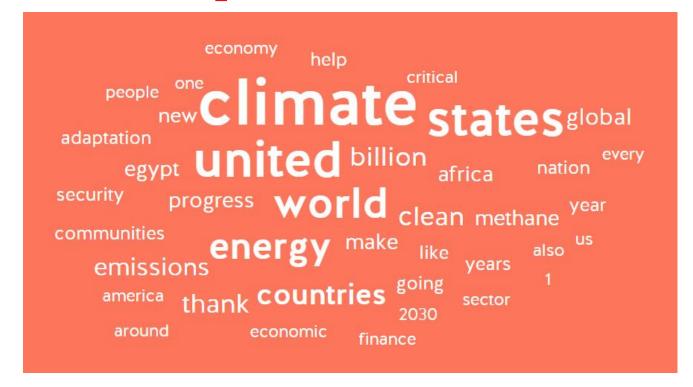
#### **Word Counter**

- 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 ①	
Word	Frequency	
climate	35	
united	27	
states	27	
world	22	
energy	19	
countries	14	
thank	12	
clean	12	
billion	12	
emissions	11	
global		

Shows the top words in the text.

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

	BIGRAMS <b>③</b>		
bigram <sup>©</sup>	Frequency		
the united	27		
united states	27		
we re	20		
the world	19		
it s	14		
of the	14		
in the	13		
and the	12		
444000000000000000000000000000000000000			

TRIGRAMS ①			
trigram <sup>©</sup>	Frequency		
the united states	27		
in the united	5		
around the world	5		
that s why	5		
thank you thank	4		
you thank you	4		
the climate crisis	4		
united states is	4		



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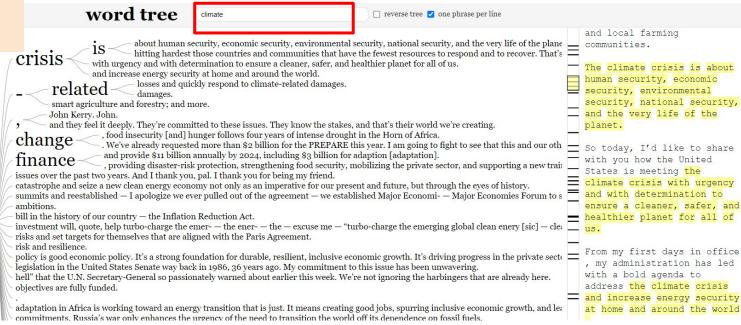
#### **Word Tree**

- 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 with this tool: fewer than 1 million words should work.
- Upload your text, enter a keyword or phrase to search, then try reversing the tree.
- It's often useful to search frequent terms identified by WordCounter



#### **Word Tree Example**

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



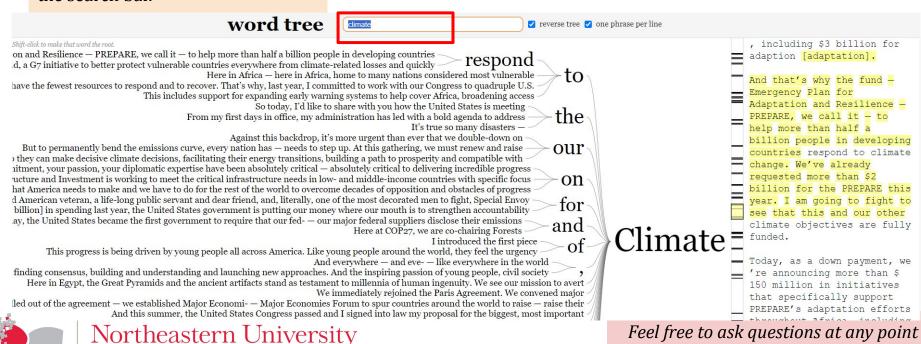


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#### **Word Tree: Reverse Trees**

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.

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during the presentation!

#### **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?
- Even with these limitations, how can you apply these tools in your research of environmental issues?
- What types of text would be interesting to explore with these tools?



# Powerful Platform: Voyant

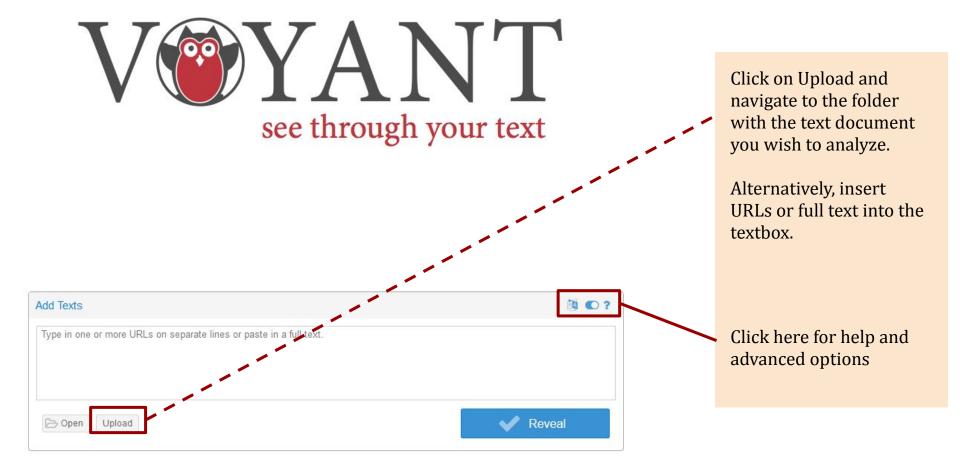


#### Voyant

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/







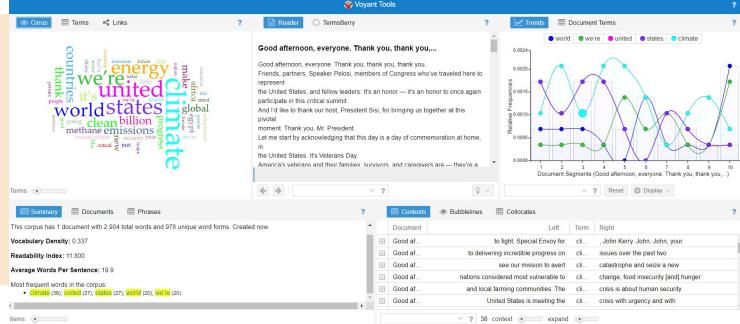
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**Voyant: Basic Dashboard** 

You can see the default results page with multiple panes:

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

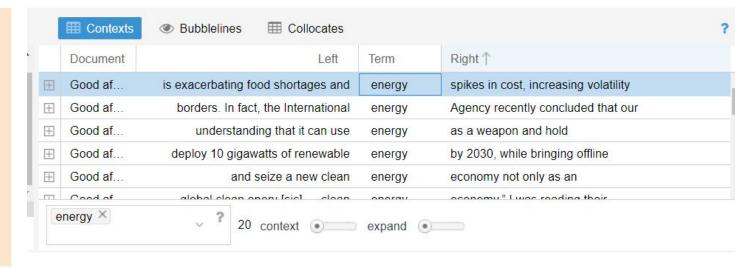
These boxes can all be changed!





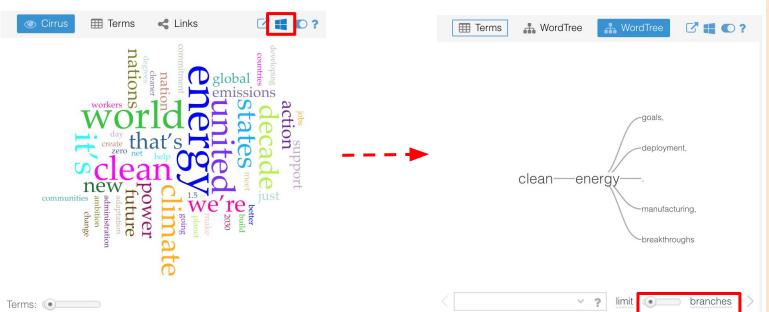
#### **Voyant: Contexts (concordances)**

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.



#### **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



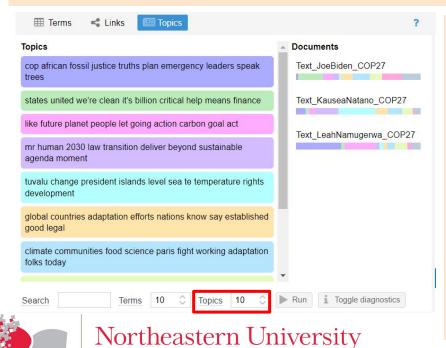
For our new pane option, we have chosen the WordTree visualization from the 'visualization tools' dropdown sub-menu. You can select the number of "branches" by dragging the scroll button at the bottom.



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#### **Voyant: Topics tool**

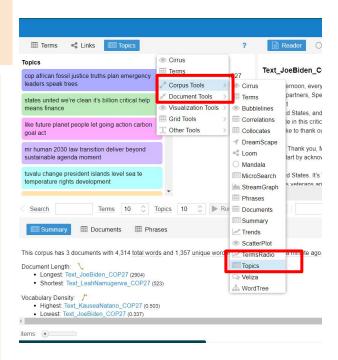
You can view major topics across the corpus or individual documents by hovering over the windows icon and choosing the Topics tool under Corpus or Document tools.



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From the output we can see that the topic with words like "justice, truths, emergency" is in the speeches of President Natano and activist Leah Namugerwa.

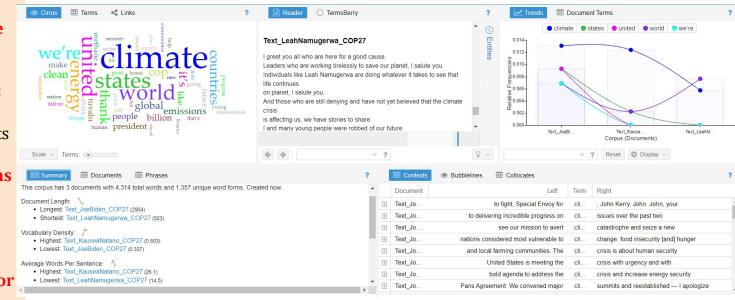
Try changing the number of topics to see how this changes the results.



#### **Voyant: Corpus Dashboard**

## Results page of the corpus containing three speeches

- 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





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#### **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 interesting or surprising results came up?
- How do you interpret those results based on what you know about current climate and energy talks?
- If you wanted to study an issue like drinking water pollution in the US, what kinds of documents and texts would be useful to compare?



# Powerful Platform: Lexos



#### 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

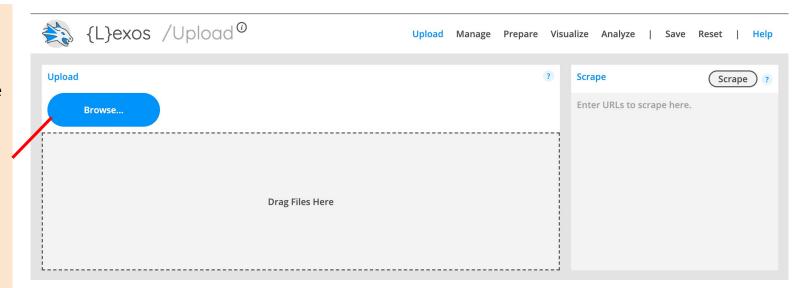
#### http://lexos.wheatoncollege.edu/upload



### **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 doneclick "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)

(0)	(L) CXOO	/ Franage			The same of the sa				
Active	#	Document	Class	Source	Excerpt	Download ?			
	1	Text_JoeBiden_COP27		Text_JoeBiden_COP27.txt	Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you, thank you, thank you. Friends, partners, Speaker Pelosi, members of Congress who've travee're working toward. And we can do it together. I am confident. Thank you, thank you, thank you. And may God bless you all.				
•	2	Text_KauseaNatano_COP27		Text_KauseaNatano_COP27. txt	Mr. President/Chairman, Distinguished dele your astute leadership in guiding our 27th C many other development challenges. I thank wish COP 27 all the success. Tuvalu mo te At	onference oferbates k you for this opportunity and			
	3	Text_LeahNamugerwa_COP 27		Text_LeahNamugerwa_COP 27.txt	I greet you all who are here for a good cause tirelessly to save our planet, I salute you. Inc force action is right now and right here at th we can do this TOGETHER. Thank you.	dividualsure. The time to			



{| }exos /Manage<sup>()</sup>

Prepare Visualize Analyze | Save Reset

### **Lexos: Prepare (scrub)**

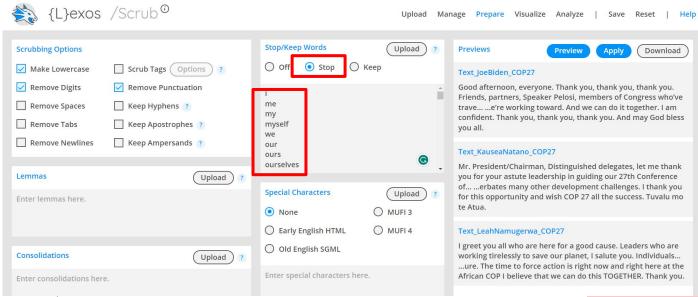
Lexos demonstrates some more advanced options you have for preparing your corpus. By "scrubbing," you are transforming the texts in your corpus and making choices that will impact your results. Here are some possibilities:

- **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: <a href="https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280">https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280</a> (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"





### **Lexos: Applying your Preparations**



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.

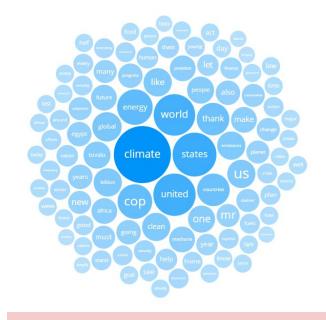


### **Lexos: Visualize**



Word Cloud: visualize a wordcloud across the entire text/corpus.

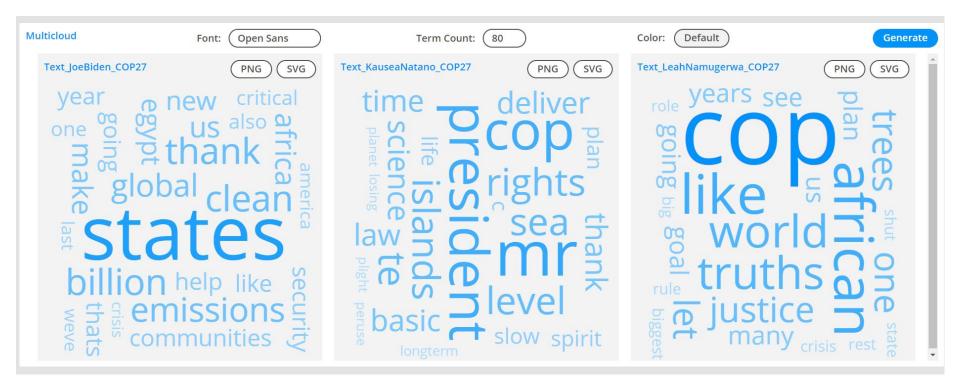
Bubbleviz: visualize word counts through bubbles across the entire text/corpus.





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### **Lexos: Visualize > Multicloud**





## Voyant vs. Lexos: Wordclouds

How does the Voyant wordcloud below compare to the own made using Lexos?



Lexos Wordcloud



What could be causing this distinction? This helps demonstrate the importance of understanding what a tool is doing to the texts in the background.



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# **Lexos: Rolling Window**

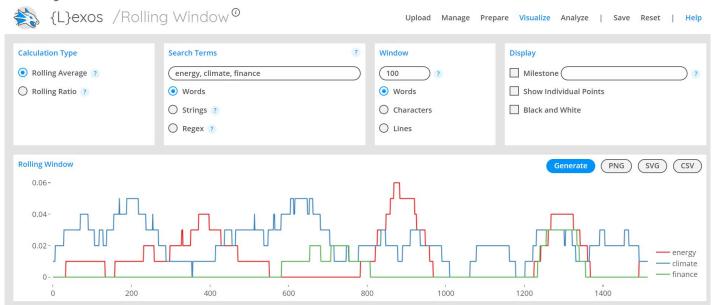
Rolling windows allow you to look at word trends across **one** document. To use a rolling window, first select a single text in the "Manage" screen, then:

- 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.
- 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"



# **Lexos: Rolling Window Results**

Using Joe Biden's speech, and searching for the words 'energy', 'climate' and 'finance' with a window of 100 (since this is a small document), we can get an idea of how these terms work together in the report.





# **Lexos: Analyze > Top Words**

The top words tool lets you compare word usage between individual documents and your corpus as a whole. If you want to make more specific comparisons, you can also assign "classes" to subsets of tools with the "Manage" screen.

- Words with high positive scores are used more often in each document, relative to the rest of the corpus.
- Words with high negative scores are **used less often**.

Hit the "Generate" button to see the top words for your texts.



# **Lexos: Analyze > Top words**

То	p Words						Generate Download	?		
	Oocument "Text_JoeBiden_CO Corpus	P27" Compared To The	Document "Text_KauseaNatano_COP27" Compared To The Corpus			Document "Text_LeahNamugerwa_COP27" Compared To The Corpus				
t	uvalu	-2.7333	tuvalu	3.9876	Â	african	4.3036			
c	ор	-2.4436	mr	2.9494	ı	cop	4.1579			
			united	-2.4199		truths	3.8478			
			islands	2.3988		speak	3.331			
			level	2.3988		trees	3.331			
			rights	2.3988	•	leaders	2.9602	•		

# **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.

{L}exos /Dendrogram	0		Upload Manage	Prepar	e Visualize	Analyze   S	ave Reset	He
Options  Distance Metric: Euclidean ?  Linkage Method: Average ?  Orientation: Left	Tokenize  By Tokens  By Characters  Grams: 1	?	Normalize  Proportional Raw TF-IDF ?	?	Cull Use the to		ns ? ments ?	?
Dendrogram  Text_LeahNamugerwa_COP27						Generate	PNG	SVG
Text_JoeBiden_COP27								
Text_KauseaNatano_COP27								



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### **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 Voyant and/or Lexos's features!** 

#### **Discussion Prompts**

- What interesting or surprising results came up?
- If you wanted to study an issue like drinking water pollution in the US, what kinds of documents and texts would be useful to compare?
- Between Voyant and Lexos, which tool did you prefer and why?
- Which features do you think will be useful in your analysis?



# Thank you!

If you have any questions, contact us at <a href="mailto:nulab.info@gmail.com">nulab.info@gmail.com</a>

Developed by Dipa Desai, Vaishali Kushwaha, and Garrett Morrow Delivered by Dipa Desai and Hunter Moskowitz

DITI Research Fellows
Digital Integration Teaching Initiative

- Slides, handouts, and data available at <a href="http://bit.ly/sp24-aldrich-pols2395">http://bit.ly/sp24-aldrich-pols2395</a>
- We'd love your feedback! Please fill out a short survey here:
   <a href="https://bit.ly/diti-feedback">https://bit.ly/diti-feedback</a>
- Schedule an office hours appointment with us!



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