Summary

October 29, 2023

[1]: print("""

This is demonstrating various Natural Language Processing techniques we've \Box \Box learned so far in this class.

I got a small sample of some of my friend Conor's poetry, taken from some $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\hookrightarrow}$ portfolio submission he did a bit ago. It's 8 pages total, though I had to $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\hookrightarrow}$ skip the 7th since it's doesn't have any real text on it.

I read the text from a PDF directly via pypdf, including the titles for each ⇒poem & the name at the start, and then do a little immediate clean-up for ⇒some of the punctuation. It's mostly just putting periods at the end of ⇒stanzas without punctuation, since otherwise the tokenizer gets a little ⇒confused on what to break on - I didn't have to do this, but it seemed more ⇒conducive to interesting data.

After, the sentences are tokenized and some basic exploratory processing is $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\hookrightarrow}$ done. Following that, the text is cleaned up - non-alpha words are purged, $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\hookrightarrow}$ all words are cast to lowercase, etc.

Then, TF-IDF vectorization is done to get some of the most "important" sentences in the text - the top 3 are printed. It's a little biased towards slonger sentences but it's not like the text isn't full of some of those.

Following the TF-IDF, less technical things are done - a WordCloud on both the original and cleaned up text, translating the original text to spanish, susing displacy to identify important words in the original/cleaned up text, sand then finally POS tagging & FreqDist counting of words in the original/scleaned up texts.

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Overall, this was pretty interesting data to look at. I was curious to \sec_{\square} \hookrightarrow which words were most common here and what that says about the poetry, $\operatorname{but}_{\square}$ \hookrightarrow also curious from a technical standpoint what happens with really $\operatorname{long}_{\square}$ \hookrightarrow 'sentences' like in Conor's poetry.

It's especially interesting the things that spacy highlights – like "grey $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\ominus}$ forecast" as a person, for some reason, which is obviously not right. I $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\ominus}$ guess it doens't really like very figurative/flowery language.

The WordClouds were also pretty fun to look at - I didn't realize "back" was $_{\sqcup}$ $_{\hookrightarrow}$ such a common word in general let alone in this poetry.

One downside I did notice - TF-IDF seems very awkward for very varying sentence_\(\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}\) \(\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}\) liked the longest sentences, presumably since they share_\(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}}\) \(\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}\) a lot of similarities etc. with the other ones, but that's something to_\(\text{\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}}\) \(\text{\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}}\) \(\text{\text{\text{olimite}}}\) with future datasets.

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