

MEMORANDUM

To: All BA members

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Date: Nov 16, 2016

Subject: Trump's Linguistic Effectiveness Report

Introduction

In this report, we are going to select four speeches to analyze Trump's speech style. Our object is to find the insights on Trump's linguistic effectiveness.

Methods

1. Create a Corpus for the Speeches

a. Create Corpus

```
newscorpus2 <- corpus(DT$Full_Text,
docnames=DT$Speech_Topic, docvar=NULL)
#clean corpus
newcorpus2<- toLower(newscorpus2, keepAcronyms = FALSE)
cleancorpus2 <- tokenize(newscorpus2,
                        removeNumbers=TRUE,
                        removePunct = TRUE,
                        removeSeparators=TRUE,
                        removeTwitter=FALSE,
                        verbose=TRUE)
```

b. Explore the Corpus:

```
> summary(newscorpus2) #summary of corpus
Corpus consisting of 4 documents.
```

	Text	Types	Tokens	Sentences
Speech1	536	1910	170	
Speech2	1469	6426	453	
Speech3	1129	8613	639	
Speech4	959	2783	138	

Source: /Users/apple/* on x86_64 by apple
Created: Mon Nov 14 22:01:04 2016

2. Complete a frequency analysis of word usage

a. Generate (DFM):

to create a custom dictionary list of stop words:

```
swlist2 = c("thank", "much", "can", "will", "just", "trump")
```

```
dfm2<- dfm(cleancorpus2,
           toLower = TRUE,
           ignoredFeatures = c(swlist2, stopwords("english")),
           verbose=TRUE,
           stem=TRUE)
```

Reviewing top features:

view(dfm2)

	everybody	sorry	keep	waiting	complicated	business	received	call	secretary	clinton	congratulated	us	victory	family	hard-fought	campaign	mean	fought	hard	hillary
Speech1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	7	2	5	1	5	2	1	3	1
Speech2	3	0	4	1	1	1	0	4	2	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	15
Speech3	10	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	27	1	7	0	1	1	0	1	0
Speech4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	13	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11

topfeatures(dfm2, 100) # displays 100 features

```
> topfeatures(dfm2, 100) # displays 100 features
```

people	going	great	know	re	country	now	one
121	102	73	72	72	70	54	50
want	don	say	us	said	get	immigration	right
50	50	46	45	42	40	36	35
like	back	clinton	take	even	states	make	number
33	32	29	29	29	29	29	29
need	many	really	new	ll	hillary	world	illegal
29	28	28	28	28	27	27	27
jobs	time	united	also	billion	military	american	big
27	26	26	26	25	25	24	24
years	china	president	believe	got	never	good	work
24	24	23	23	22	22	22	21
happen	tell	think	love	way	mexico	border	money
21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20
audience	come	administration	immigrants	defense	america	law	member
20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18
million	ve	plan	go	ever	office	bring	build
18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17
things	first	countries	system	obama	day	put	nothing
16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15
thousands	iraq	everybody	call	job	look	lot	place
15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
needs	criminal	nice	support	folks	end	two	state
14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13
today	politicians	leaders	family				
13	13	13	12				

Analysis of DFM:

First, because the texts are speeches, so I choose to create new dictionary to screen out some common words in speeches, such as “can”, “thank”, “will”, “much” and “just”. In the DFM, we can see that Mr. Trump’s most frequent words are “people”, “going”, “great”, “know”, “re-”, “country”, “now”, “one”, “want”. These words are all simple monosyllables. In addition, besides the top 10 frequent words, we can also see some common topics, such as “immigration”, “military”, “jobs”, “Mexico”, “China”, “criminal”. Furthermore, he also mentioned his competitors Hillary a lot in his speeches.

b. Find Root words:

```
dfm.stem2 <- dfm(cleancorpus2, toLower = TRUE,
  ignoredFeatures = c(swlist2, stopwords("english")),
  verbose=TRUE,
  stem=TRUE)
```

```
topfeatures.stem2 <- topfeatures(dfm.stem2, n=50) #fifty common words
```

```
topfeatures.stem2
```

```
> topfeatures.stem2
```

peopl	go	countri	know	great	re	want	immigr	now	say	one	don	get
121	119	87	75	74	72	59	58	54	54	54	50	48
need	us	said	state	job	take	make	right	work	like	year	clinton	american
46	45	42	42	41	38	38	35	34	34	34	32	32
back	illeg	number	come	even	build	happen	law	mani	realli	new	ll	hillari
32	31	31	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	28	28	27
time	world	unit	thing	also	tell	border	think	billion	militari	call		
27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	24		

Analysis of Root Words:

The root words can be used to justify the conclusion showed in the “Analysis of DFM”, which indicate the most frequent root words and the most likely topics in Mr. Trump’s speeches.

c. Analyzing DFM with bigrams:

```
cleancorpus_bi <- tokenize(newscorpus2,  
                           removeNumbers=TRUE,  
                           removePunct = TRUE,  
                           removeSeparators=TRUE,  
                           removeTwitter=FALSE,  
                           ngrams=2, verbose=TRUE)
```

```
dfm.bigram2 <- dfm(cleancorpus_bi, toLower = TRUE,  
                  ignoredFeatures = c(swlist2, stopwords("english")),  
                  verbose=TRUE,  
                  stem=FALSE)
```

```
topfeatures.bigram2 <- topfeatures(dfm.bigram2, n=50)
```

```
topfeatures.bigram2
```

```
> topfeatures.bigram2  
 united_states    hillary_clinton    audience_member    illegal_immigrants    middle_east  
          25             24             17             13             11  
    re_going    law_enforcement    criminal_aliens    president_obama    bring_back  
          11             9             9             7             7  
    ll_say    net_worth    missile_defense    take_care    right_now  
           6             6             6             5             5  
    great_job    immigration_system    special_interests    open_borders    number_one  
           5             5             5             5             5  
    right_people    islamic_terrorism    web_site    make_america    member_yes  
           5             5             5             5             5  
    saudi_arabia    nice_person    foreign_policy    great_people    american_people  
           5             5             5             4             4  
    many_many    sanctuary_cities    air_force    billion_dollars    one_thing  
           4             4             4             4             4  
    day_one    even_know    common_sense    need_somebody    re_gonna  
           4             4             4             4             4  
    common_core    radical_islamic    tremendous_potential    inner_cities    truly_great  
           4             4             3             3             3  
    talented_people    new_york    four_years    white_house    illegal_immigration  
           3             3             3             3             3
```

Analysis of bigrams:

The bigrams provide more detailed information. Mr. Trump’s speeches focus on making United States a great country, his most frequent topic would be “illegal immigrants” and “jobs”.

3. Complete a sentiment analysis

```
mydict2<- dictionary(list(negative = c("detriment*", "bad*", "awful*", "terrib*",  
"horribl*", "stupid", "weak", "loser", "tough", "dangerous", "zeor", "hate", "worse"),
```

```
postive = c("fantastic", "classy", "good", "great", "super*", "excellent",  
"yay", "win", "smart", "amazing", "terrific"))) ###create your own dictionary
```

```
dfm.sentiment2 <- dfm(clean_corpus2, dictionary = mydict2)
topfeatures(dfm.sentiment2)
View(dfm.sentiment2)
```

	negative ↕	positive ↕
Speech1	6	34
Speech2	20	28
Speech3	24	53
Speech4	2	3



Sentiment analysis:

The outcomes indicate that speech 1 (victory speech) used more positive words; speech 2 used more positive words but the difference between negative words and positive words is small; speech 3 use more positive words; speech 4 is more neutral because there are few emotional words.

	negative	positive
Speech1	15%	85%
Speech2	41.67%	58.33%
Speech3	31.17%	68.83%
Speech4	40%	60%

4. Common topics in the corpus

```
prevfit2 <- stm(docs, vocab,
               K=3,
               verbose=TRUE,
               data=meta,
               max.em.its=10)
```

```
topics <- labelTopics(prevfit2, topics=c(1:3))
topics    #shows topics with highest probability words
```

```
#explore the topics in context. Provides an example of the text
help("findThoughts")
findThoughts(prevfit2, texts = DT, topics = 1, n = 1)
```

```
help("plot.STM")
plot.STM(prevfit2, type="summary")
plot.STM(prevfit2, type="labels", topics=c(1,2,3))
plot.STM(prevfit2, type="perspectives", topics = c(1,2))
```

<p>Topic 1:</p> <p>peopl, immigr, now, say, get, state, take, right, happen, realli, time, much, militari, love, nation, got, never, enforc, money, leader</p>
<p>Topic 2:</p> <p>great, one, need, said, can, make, just, like, work, year, back, clinton, american, number, illeg, build, world, hillari, thing, tell</p>
<p>Topic 3:</p> <p>will, countri, know, want, trump, job, thank, come, even, law, mani, new, also, border, unit, think, million, call, big, china</p>



Common topic analysis:

According to the two charts shown above, the common topics are:

1. Immigration Issue
2. How to make America to be great
3. Trump will bring jobs to the country

Context analysis (the screen shots below are just two sample words):

`kwic(clean corpus2, "believe", 5)`

`kwic(clean corpus2, "great", window = 3)`

	contextPre	keyword	contextPost
[Speech1, 1163]	A very special person who	[believe]	me I read reports that
[Speech2, 1791]	are we doing Hard to	[believe]	Hard to believe Now that
[Speech2, 1794]	Hard to believe Hard to	[believe]	Now that you've heard about
[Speech2, 2089]	work with us I really	[believe]	it Mexico will work with
[Speech2, 2098]	work with us I absolutely	[believe]	it And especially after meeting
[Speech2, 2112]	wonderful president today I really	[believe]	they want to solve this
[Speech2, 2258]	so great It's hard to	[believe]	people don't even talk about
[Speech2, 2847]	And they will go face	[believe]	me They're going to go
[Speech2, 4080]	the right people doing it	[believe]	me very very few will
[Speech2, 4362]	take them back Hard to	[believe]	with the power we have
[Speech2, 4370]	power we have Hard to	[believe]	We're like the big bully
[Speech2, 4735]	If people around the world	[believe]	they can just come on
[Speech3, 242]	They are not our friend	[believe]	me But they re killing
[Speech3, 457]	hotel in Syria Can you	[believe]	this They built a hotel
[Speech3, 794]	from to percent Don t	[believe]	the Don t believe it
[Speech3, 798]	t believe the Don t	[believe]	it That s right A
[Speech3, 1138]	They will not bring us	[believe]	me to the promised land
[Speech3, 1274]	level that you wouldn t	[believe]	It makes it impossible for
[Speech3, 3190]	my opinion the new China	[believe]	it or not in terms
[Speech3, 3460]	them one for each country	[Believe]	me folks We will do
[Speech3, 4236]	there except for us And	[believe]	me you look at the
[Speech3, 5671]	I don t have to	[believe]	it or not I m
[Speech3, 5894]	builds walls better than me	[believe]	me and I ll build

	contextPre	keyword	contextPost
[Speech1, 196]	and unify our	[great]	country As I've
[Speech1, 214]	an incredible and	[great]	movement made up
[Speech1, 421]	care of our	[great]	veterans who have
[Speech1, 505]	We have a	[great]	economic plan We
[Speech1, 546]	We will have	[great]	relationships We expect
[Speech1, 552]	expect to have	[great]	great relationships No
[Speech1, 553]	to have great	[great]	relationships No dream
[Speech1, 564]	challenge is too	[great]	Nothing we want
[Speech1, 709]	me right now	[Great]	people I've learned
[Speech1, 724]	every regard Truly	[great]	parents I also
[Speech1, 757]	brother Robert my	[great]	friend Where is
[Speech1, 779]	that's okay They're	[great]	And also my
[Speech1, 786]	late brother Fred	[great]	guy Fantastic guy
[Speech1, 796]	was very lucky	[Great]	brothers sisters great
[Speech1, 799]	Great brothers sisters	[great]	unbelievable parents To
[Speech1, 876]	much What a	[great]	group You've all
[Speech1, 1034]	is Jeff A	[great]	man Another great
[Speech1, 1037]	great man Another	[great]	man very tough
[Speech1, 1432]	to do a	[great]	job and I
[Speech1, 1449]	will do a	[great]	job We will
[Speech1, 1455]	will do a	[great]	job I look
[Speech2, 209]	also discussed the	[great]	contributions of Mexican-American
[Speech2, 679]	many of the	[great]	parents who lost
[Speech2, 998]	Force veteran a	[great]	woman according to
[Speech2, 1536]	our country with	[great]	dignity So important
[Speech2, 1911]	Immigration offices very	[great]	people Among the
[Speech2, 1976]	will build a	[great]	wall along the
[Speech2, 2006]	it And they're	[great]	people and great
[Speech2, 2009]	great people and	[great]	leaders but they're

The outcomes indicate that Mr. Trump applied catchphrases, which are the speech styles that salesmen use, such as “believe me”, “many people are saying” and “great”.

Summary

Mr. Trump usually applies simple monosyllables in his speeches; he basically just uses casual speech in a public setting. In addition, Mr. Trump’s speeches are filled with sentiments when the speech topics are relating immigration and jobs, which indicates that he is adept in connecting audiences on an emotional level. He often uses catchphrases, which are actually versions of speech mechanisms that salesmen use. Furthermore, the topics he often targets in his speeches are “immigration” and “jobs”.

I will be glad to discuss these conclusions and follow through on how to compute statistical significance between Trump’s and other presidents’ speech styles.

Thank you.