

# Intelligent Systems

## Natural Language Processing

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### 1 Problem

I decided to explore corpus from the Leipzig Corpora Collection. I chose to examine two corpus in Spanish, the news corpus for years 2018 and 2021. I took the smallest size of corpus, which is 10 thousands sentences as it enables fast computation of the results. One of the interesting features of these two corpus is their location in time. The data for one of them was collected before the Covid-19 pandemic hit the planet, while the data for the second one was collected during the pandemic. The datasets used for this project can be found at the following website : [https://wortschatz.uni-leipzig.de/en/download/Spanish#spa\\_news\\_2021](https://wortschatz.uni-leipzig.de/en/download/Spanish#spa_news_2021).

### 2 Experiments done

The code presenting all experiments done during this project can be found at [https://github.com/Simiavarone/IS\\_NLP](https://github.com/Simiavarone/IS_NLP). In order to perform a comparative analysis of the two corpus previously mentioned, I analysed an histogram presenting headlines length as well as the dendogram for each corpus. These two plots didn't give very useful information. The computation of the distance between the documents was quite long when taking all the lines in the corpus into account. Therefore, this computation was done with only 20% of the lines present in each corpus. The lines selected for the computation were sampled randomly without replacement from the original corpus.

When examining the top features (with  $n = 30$ ) for each corpus, more interesting information appears. It is also worth mentioning that I did the same experiments on the 100 thousands lines corpus that can be found at the same web address. This path didn't give more exciting results so the idea of using larger corpus was quickly abandoned.

### 3 Analysis of results

Figures 1 and 2 show the histograms of headline length for years 2018 and 2021 respectively. In these figures we observe a slight difference between these two time periods. There were more short headlines in 2018 than in 2021.

In figures 3 and 4, you can see the dendograms for years 2018 and 2021 respectively. These dendograms present an interesting feature of the data. For year 2018, the maximum distance between the headlines (above 500) is higher than for year 2021 (comprised between 400 and 500). An interpretation of this observation could be that as the pandemic rose in 2021, lots of articles were talking about it, thus reducing the distance between articles.

Finally, you can observe top and bottom features for years 2018 and 2021 respectively in figures 5 and 6. We can clearly notice that some tokens related to the Covid-19 pandemic appear in the top features. These tokens are : `salud`, `pandemia`, `covid-19` and `casos`.

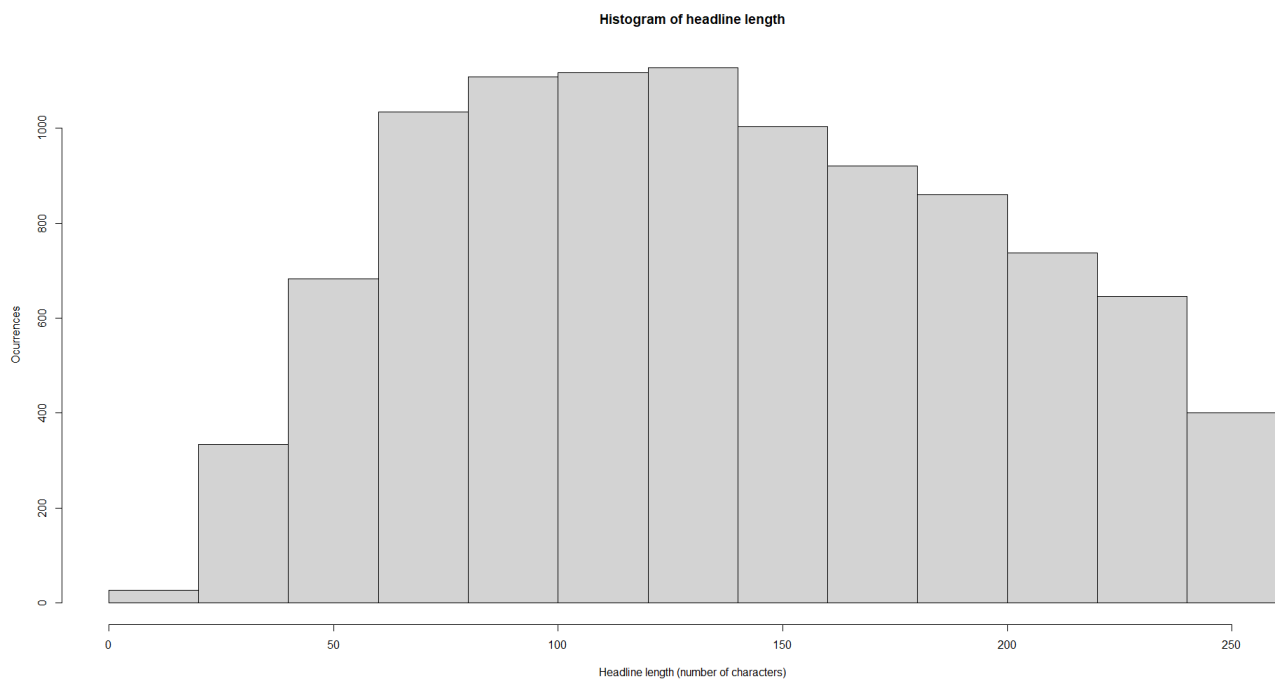


FIGURE 1 – Histogram of headline length, year 2018

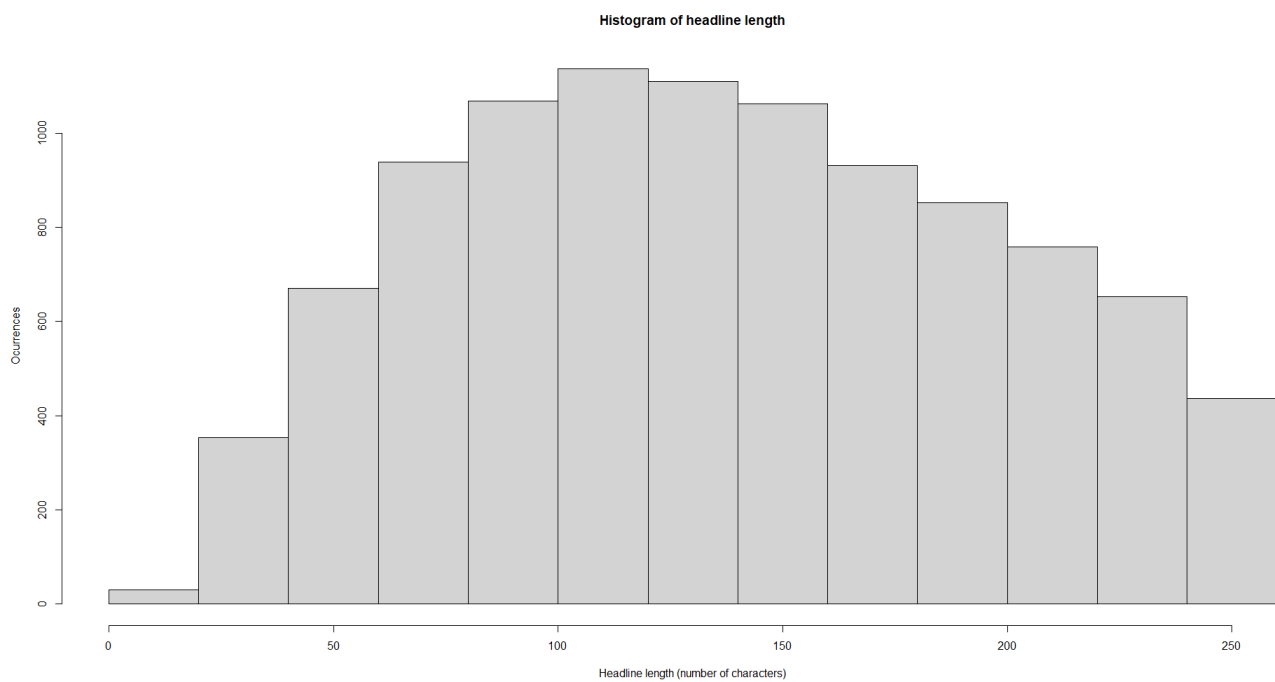


FIGURE 2 – Histogram of headline length, year 2021

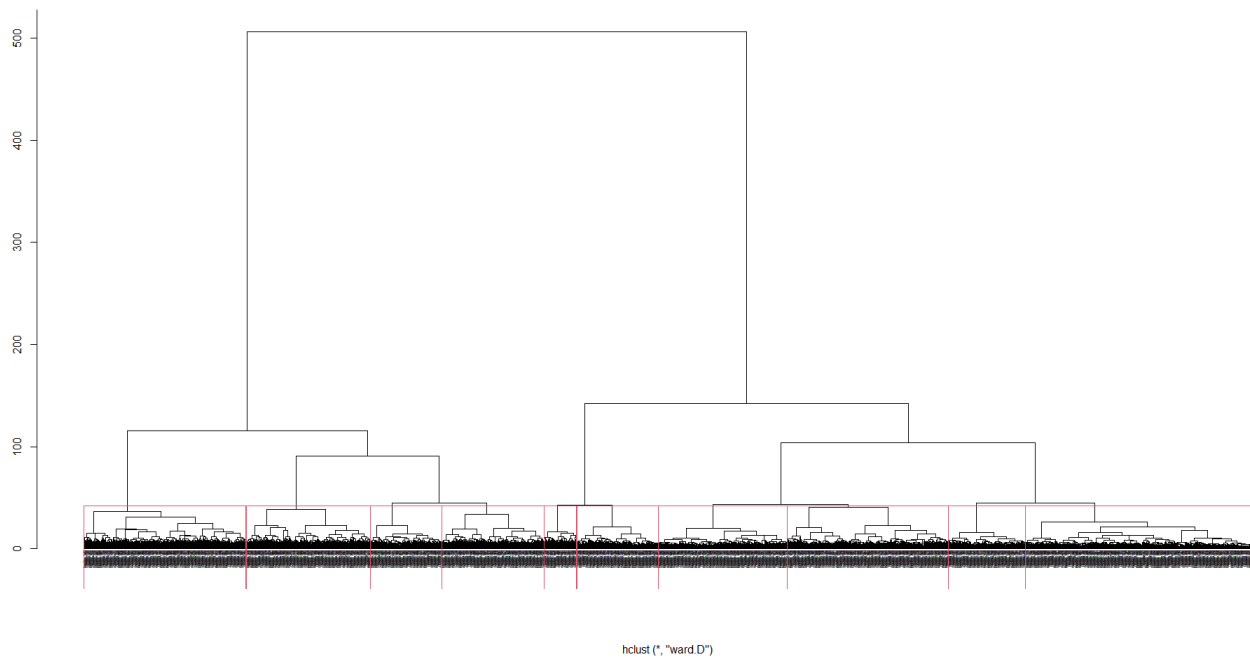


FIGURE 3 – Dendrogram for year 2018

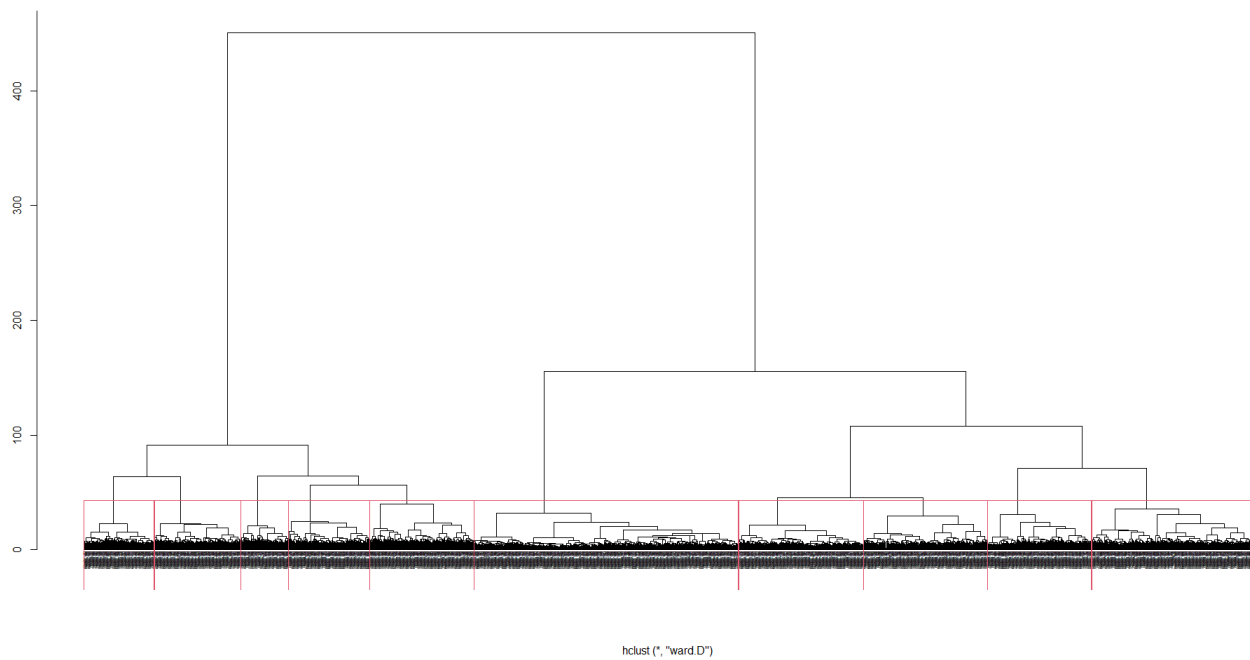


FIGURE 4 – Dendrogram for year 2021

```

> tf
años      si      dos      ser      año      parte  gobierno  dijo      país      además  según      así      personas  nacional presidente  hoy      tres
415      344      322      317      313      294      274      271      248      244      225      220      215      213      209      207      192
hace      ciudad lugar      vez      tiempo cada millones  vida      caso      día      ahora      tras      puede
187      185      183      182      181      180      179      177      174      174      173      171      171
> topfeatures(dfm_caps0_filtered, decreasing = FALSE, n = 30)
abancay-  andahuaylas  orosco      huayana      abel      sustentó  imparcialidad  abinader  articular      uca      trabajaremos  comen
1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
palomas    fecanaco      traemos      abrimos      ginebra      abunda      sucesivas      implicaron  atascos      ilusionado  académicamente  competen
1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
ervin      rutinario  prosaico  convirtiese  gn1      kaabi
1          1          1          1          1          1

```

FIGURE 5 – Top and bottom features for year 2018

```

> tf
años      si      dos      personas  año      ser      así      país      parte  además  millones  día      salud  gobierno  cada  pandemia  dijo
408      380      336      329      314      309      268      263      261      249      249      239      234      234      223      222      221
según covid-19 días presidente  casos  puede  pasado  nacional  tras  momento  vez  hace  ahora
214      205      203      202      197      188      187      186      182      180      180      179      178
> topfeatures(dfm_caps0_filtered, decreasing = FALSE, n = 30)
privaba      chandle      amaine      bartlett      vaticano      abaurrea      espriella      barsa      debito hematológicasu      ponchito      inquietó
1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
vigiló      esférico  destituciones  sagastume  integramos  simpatías      ironizó      paraguay      hacerles      retrató      aborígenes  adrenalina
1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
acompañamos  guilera  colaboraciones  tangana      mostramos      sepáis
1          1          1          1          1          1

```

FIGURE 6 – Top and bottom features for year 2021