Sentiment Analysis of Cultural Heritage Texts:

Anne Frank Diary of Young Girl

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***Abstract* -** *Sentiment analysis applied to historical documents helps us in peeling off the layers of cultural background in a novel way. The emphasis of the research is on Anne Frank's emotional diary, which is an important historical document that presents us with a penetrating and vivid impression of that turbulent time. By harnessing natural language processing (NLP) tools allow us to dip into the sea of sentiments and bring them to a surface. Anne Frank’s diary gives us access to the inner world of a young Jewish girl – her fears, thoughts and dreams that were set against the greatest tragedy the world has ever gone through – the World War II. Consequently, one can decipher Anne’s sentences to expose the psychological emotions that she incorporates in her memory. NLP algorithms enable us to discover joy, sorrow, courage, and fortitude –emotions that reverberate throughout time. Sentiment analysis helps us unwrap such subtleties which give us a glimpse into Anne’s inner universe. In her hiding inside that attic, her hopelessness, her glimpses of happiness and sheer defiance are all vividly depicted. We discover dynamics of time—how Anne’s feelings change in turn. Through the combined efforts of the disciplines this study sheds light on the complexity of human emotions including resilience and the lasting effects of historical narratives.*

*The bravery of Anne Frank, depicted in her diary, sends out a powerful life-lesson that remains resonant throughout history. Those pages, scattered with ink, are a strong symbol of endurance and hope, showing how the human spirit can prevail at a difficult time.*

# Introduction

In the era of digital technologies, where machines translate language and images convey stories, the place of NLP methods in historical discourse hints at the journey into the uncharted territory. In the fading colour of the ink from the letter, the parchment manuscript, and the brittle pages of the diary remain—the footprints of lives, of the dreams and the challenges that lie in the way. The emotional component of history is scrutinized by our research, beginning with Anne Frank's diary, an outstanding example from the 20th century. Anne Frank's diary appeared to be an incredibly personal narrative— a tiny sparrow making an attempt to sing under the storm. Anne’s reflections—her joys, fears, and desires, helps us appreciate better what she goes through. We walked carefully, as Anne tried to deal with the consequences of youth, love, and the Nazi threat in the following pages.

Using natural language processing (NLP) algorithms, or computational tools, we determined phrases, unveiled metaphors, and study the sentiments richly woven in Anne’s writing. Armed with advanced methods, the aim goes farther, from mere sadness and happiness With the use of the NRC Emotion Lexicon, emotions were extracted and sentiment analysis was performed by computing sentiment scores and classifying them using sentiment categories. Besides, to illustrate the outcome, a data visualization technology was applied with Streamlit. It is revealed the nuances shades, quiet bravery, fleeting moments of beauty. The exploration does not stop at an individual sentiments tsunami but instead pushes further to surface the complex temporal patterns of emotions. It invites reflection: What a time was that when airstrikes eroded all hope! And if fear stole the lights of love’s bloom?

The analyses generate vivid representations that become a mosaic of emotional experiences that is shared. Anne's heartbeats echo the other hearts of soldiers, refugees, dreamers. This project, which incorporates the language with the help of technology and history, can extend our knowledge of cultural heritage.

Examining Anne Frank’s diary brings to light the uplifting power of the human spirit as well as long-term influence of the diary on our understanding of history and bravery. In these penned thoughts, the role of guardians of memory is taken for granted. Anne's courage struck the hearts of many, and her strength became a lighthouse for all generations.

In essence, the study of Anne Frank's emotional journey encompasses both space and time, encouraging contemplation on the ability for Understanding, kindness, and resilience. While emerging into her story, one would feel taking a trip back in time and be inspired by her unbeatable spirit of courage, hope and determination when precipitated by difficult moments.

# Literature review

The primary step in preparing text data for sentiment analysis and other natural language processing (NLP) applications is data cleansing. It incorporates various techniques and methods employed to ensure data accuracy, overall structure and reliability of the data that is processed. The most significant part in data cleaning including the ones such as text normalization, tokenization, stop word removal, and date pattern recognition will be extensively discussed in this literature review with emphasis on their importance to sentiment analysis. First, textual information must be normalised to have a unified format that can be analysed, and text normalization is the initial stage in data cleaning. This step involves cleaning whitespace data, converting text to lowercase, eliminating punctuation in the text and any other anomalies that could be present in the dataset. Researcher can reduce variances and inconsistency in the text by standardizing it; that will make next processing stages easy and enhance the quality of sentiment analysis result.

**Bird, Klein, and Loper (2009)** highlighted the intricacies of text normalization methods in their book “Natural Language Processing with Python”,by broadening this scope from sentimental analysis to natural language processing (NLP) applications. The Analysis shows the wide range of techniques to normalize the text that will standardize the textual material. These techniques basically aimed to lowercasing the text, removing punctuations and dealing with whitespace or any other inconsistencies found in the text material.

By carefully examine these techniques author highlights the importance of these initial steps in NLP framework. These techniques help to address such inconsistency in the text which can help to avoid inaccurate and unreliable sentiment analysis results. To analyse these issues in details, they have suggested useful tips how to preprocess the data, focused on important aspects to strategized these NLP techniques to ensure the quality and effectiveness of Sentiment analysis. Practitioners who are working on such textual data for sentimental analysis, this book work as a foundation.

Furthermore, Recognizing the patterns in this textual data is also a crucial task, especially for sentiment analysis, the book also provides a guidance on how to observe such patterns in the text. For which it goes into detail about using special algorithm and expression to identify such patterns. It gives proper explanation on how these algorithm and expression works to find out these patterns like some common date style in text which helps to pull out date related information accurately. By combining language elements and context clues, these algorithms are able to handle various date formats, making text analysis more precise in real-life situations.

**Jurafsky, D., & Martin, J. H. (2019)**. in his book, "Speech and Language Processing" (third ed., 2019) provide an insightful overview of basic natural language processing (NLP) methods. It basically covers the tokenization method. which is an initial stage in preparing text for analysis by diving text into meaningful token or words. In addition, author also discuss about the stop words, words with less semantic value end up being discarded Also, examine the normalization techniques. Stemming and lemmatization involves such word-stemming techniques where phrases are converted to their root or base forms to improve the consistency of the dataset and simplifying the analytical processes. Jurafsky and Martin significantly contributed to the field of NLP through their research.

In "Introduction to Information Retrieval," **Manning, Raghavan, and Schütze (2020)** provides tokenization strategies, discuss different approaches gives valuable insights into methods which are essential for efficiently preparing textual data. These resource offers an in-depth overview of tokenization methods, explaining how to segment text at both word and sentence level. Manning, Raghavan, and Schütze offers outline of these methodologies to efficiently extract relevant information from textual data.

It is essential for researchers to understand these tokenization techniques before started working on sentiment analysis or other NLP projects. Word level segmentation makes it easy to extract key features from text which later will examine for sentiment analysis. On other hand , in sentence level segmentation text divides into sections which helps in textual analysis. Author provides overview of such tokenization methodologies to preprocess the textual data for precise sentiment analysis results.

Furthermore, Manning, Raghavan, and Schütze underline the importance of stop word removal as a preprocessing step. Stop words are the common words with low semantic value. By removing them researcher can reduce the noise and focus on relevant text. Manning et al. focus on the significance of removing these stop words in increasing the precision and quality of sentiment analysis result.

**Mohammad and Turney (2010)** have made a huge contribution to emotion analysis approaches by not only developing the NRC Emotion Lexicon, but also to data cleaning techniques. Researchers who want to determine emotional content from a text data, lexicon is the essential tool. The method used by Mohammad and Turney including word-emotion relationships into an large lexicon which make it easier to analyse emotional details that are embedded in text.

NRC Emotion Lexicon contains words labelled with emotions, it is easier for researchers to understand the emotional content of textual data. Mohammad and Turney created a systematic labelling method to create link between words and a range of emotions, including joy, sadness, anger, and fear etc. Researchers not only can capture a wide range of emotions but also conduct proper sentiment analysis of textual data using this NRC Emotion Lexicon.

In addition, Mohammad and Turney included the development and validation of this NRC Emotion Lexicon using advanced linguistic and computing techniques. Which will help to ensure lexicon reliability and accuracy. Also, they have included various innovative ways for identifying and classifying emotional expressions in text. Mohammad and Turney created a strong foundation for sentiment analysis research by using these techniques.

They also proved that, In sentiment analysis how important lexicon-based methodologies are. Their approach helps to spot the emotional content in textual data by providing large collection of word-emotion correlations. This allows researchers to understand the useful insights into the underlying sentiments and attitudes expressed by authors. Furthermore, NRC Emotion Lexicon is essential to examine the emotional dynamics of textual data in fields such as psychology, marketing, and social sciences.

**Hutto and Gilbert (2014)** also made a big impact on sentiment analysis by developing the VADER lexicon, It is a specialized tool designed to analyse sentiment in social media writing. VADER integrates sentiment scores for emoticons as well as words, in contrast to typical sentiment lexicons. This enables a more contextually relevant and sophisticated analysis of text data from social media networks like Facebook and Twitter. VADER supports fine-grained sentiment analysis using emotive symbols and linguistic clues to identify the nuances of casual, conversational language commonly employed in social media chats. This tool is useful for the researchers who are trying to evaluate sentiment in online conversations.

Further, A python framework called streamlit app developed by **Allaire et al.** and companions for dynamic data visualization. Its user-friendly interface and effortless interaction with data science libraries make it more efficient for data analysis. Data visualizations became very easy after introduction of streamlit. Researchers can use various techniques to create attractive as well as interactive visualizations from complex dataset.

 "Python Data Science Handbook." Book written by VanderPlas offers a thorough study of Python-based data science tools and methodologies in his book. VanderPlas covers various visualization libraries including Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Plotly. The book explains how to create stories that are both visually appealing and educational through in-depth talks and examples. Book can guide researchers who are not that familiar with various visualization techniques. It is a great resource for the people who wants to use best visualization tools for their data analytics project especially combined with frameworks like streamlit.

The textual data will have to be pre-processed, using various techniques, including normalization, tokenization, stop words removal and date pattern recognition before sentiment analysis into account. By Using Lexicon Based soft method and streamlit modern tool, the researcher can understand in detail of hidden emotions dynamics in textual information. This way, one can see human emotions and behaviour from the new direction through the textual analysis.

# Specification

# Design

## Choice of Technologies

In constructing the sentiment analysis framework for Anne Frank's Diary, carefully selected the technologies that would support principles of interpretability, accuracy, and robustness. In order to build a robust platform for the analytical process, the chosen technologies were selected with the complexity and the historical nature of the diary's content keeping in mind. Through entire process of sentiment analysis of Anne frank’s diary from preprocessing the data till data visualization, this pipeline requires a seamless interaction of tools which will handle variety of language nuances and extract emotional insights. To achieve significant and relevant results for sentiment analysis purpose, each technology must be evaluated for its suitability in realizing this goal.

### Python

Python serves as the fundamental language for the implementing of NPL techniques, such as: data preprocessing, sentiment analysis, and visualization, in this project. Python is famous for its simplicity, readability, and versatility. It gives a rich selection of libraries that are uniquely made to deal with a large set of data science tasks. Particularly for sentiment analysis of Anne Frank’s Diary, python’s flexibility and extensive library architecture allows smooth interaction of various components of analysis pipeline. Because of its simple syntax and detailed documentation, both new and experienced user can use it.

Moreover, Python's compatibility with other languages and platforms makes it more useful for interacting with external resources and deploying analysis frameworks within different environments. Its interoperability with libraries such as NLTK, TextBlob, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Streamlit researchers can fully include these specialized tools in sentiment analysis without the need of training the module.

Basically, Python is an integral part of creating a custom-built sentiment analysis for text data such as Anne Frank’s Diary since it is easy to learn (as its syntax is user-friendly) and has a large variety of libraries that the data science community commonly uses as a tool for analysis.

### NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit):

One of the most integral part of natural language processing (NLPro) is the Natural Language Toolkit, or NLTK. Due to its large set of tools, NTLK plays a major part in the sentiment analysis. Its flexibility implies the fundamental operations need to be executed including text preparation such as the tokenization, stemming, lemmatization, and part-of-speech tagging. While stemming and lemmatization take the words to their basic formation, tokenization is the one that partitions the text into smaller pieces to deal with later. NLTK part-of-speech tagging also allows for in-depth word analysis and providing parts of speech as well. Apart from preprocessing, the NLTK offers a variety of other advanced sentiment analysis tools. It is possible to implement lexicons, machine learning, and rule-based techniques for the purpose of capturing sentiment polarity, intensity, and subjectivity in various types of unstructured data. Including numerous tools within a single coherent structure, NLTK makes sentiment analysis easier to use by adding the ability to see into the nuances of the emotions that Anne Frank describes. Altogether, NLTK is a useful tool for NLP researchers that simplifies their task of getting useful information from textual data.

### NRC Emotion Lexicon

NRC Emotion Lexicon is the most important external resource while extracting emotions from text data especially for sentiment analysis of Anne Frank's Diary. The words in this dictionary that have been annotated with their corresponding emotions cover the whole range of human feelings such as joy, sadness, fear, anger, trust, disgust, surprise, and anticipation. Such a vocabulary helps the analyst identify first those emotional expressions that are present in the diary and secondly improve the precision of sentiment analysis. On the other hand, the NRC Emotion Lexicon was created to be wide in order to support the accuracy and richness of the sentiment analysis findings. It, therefore, gives a detailed examination and covers the complex emotional subtleties described in Anne Frank's story. The well-defined architecture facilitates its smooth implementation into the sentiment analysis process where words are assigned to appropriate emotional categories. In the process of such alignment, researchers will identify recurrent topics depicted in the diary entries and their role in the emotional background of the diarist. Moreover, they can track the slight emotional signs and determine the nature of emotion. Her Diary's emotional depth is more understandable mostly through the NRC Emotion Lexicon, which provides insights that are necessary for doing an in-depth sentiment analysis.

Sentiment analysis of Anne Frank's carried out precisely due to use of these methods, which led to a deep exploration of the historical relevance and emotional depth that were in the text.

### Pandas

A Python module which primarily works on structured data and especially is responsible for data processing is called Pandas which is known for its reliability. Data structures, Series and Data Frame, which have different purposes are the central element of the Python library.

* Series: It acts as pre-labelled an array intended to deal with one-dimensional data. It supports an array of data types such as strings, floats, and integers. Also, it allows indexing them by labelling and manipulating them in a fast and convenient way.
* Data Frame: The data frame is the two-dimensional structure which is easy to customize and looks like a spreadsheet or a table with rows and columns. When done, column (which is equal to the Series) can be saved and be easy to formulate and analyse the tabular data.

Integration with Data Visualization: Pandas is able to do a lot more than just generate charts and graphs, as these will end up being more intelligent data plots which can plot from Data Frame objects. It is in an effortless way linked to the data visualization libraries like Matplotlib and Seaborn. Panda is an important tool that can be used to organise, structured and to classify the text outtake from the diary of Anne Frank to understand the sentiments of the diary.

It makes these pre-processing and transformation steps straightforward; thus, users are enabled to efficiently dig into the data diary and get meaningful information analysis.

### Streamlit

In this project, the Python framework of Streamlit—which is for building user-oriented web applications—acted as the base ingredient. Interactive platform for visualizing the sentiment analysis results of Anne Frank's diary database via Streamlit's user-friendly interface. Through the interactive graphs and charts, Streamlit, was able to tell the history of this diary's empirical expression, which created an interesting and engaging user interface. Apart from that, the Streamlit platform became more helpful with the complete integration of it with popular data visualization tools like Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Plotly. This connection allowed to include rich graphics as well, which eventually made it even more understandable for a reader to see a pattern of emotions and moods in a journal. In summary, Streamlit was very effective in allowing the environment for interpretation and analyses on Anne Frank's story to be interactive and to be maintained.

* Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Plotly:

Matplotlib, Seaborn and Plotly are the three popular Python libraries that are widely used for data visualization.

The Streamlit application's aesthetics and analytic depth were greatly increased by these libraries. They made it possible to come up with the most appealing and educational of plots, charts, and graphs by merging them with Streamlit natively.

#### Matplotlib:

The Streamlit application, that parses diary of Anne Frank heavily contributed by Matplotlib, which is one of the most well-known and highly appreciated open-source libraries with large set of plotting tools and flexibility, performs visualizations. By using Matplotlib's array of useful plotting functions, one can illustrate the rich variety of storylines with attractive plots and charts, and the information contained in the diary's text was depicted accordingly.

The ability to create line plot to track the sentiment over time is one of the best capabilities of Matplotlib. The reliance on these plots allowed the audience to trace the sentimental movement of the time during many Anne Frank diary entries experiments. It highlighted the changes in sentiments and themes of high importance. users can feel the emotions of the diary and see the contextual factors underlying the sentiment's variation with the matplotlib software. Matplotlib helped creating a bar chart which represented the frequency of the various emotions that were punctuated in the diary, these charts offered readers much details about the frequency of certain feelings she had, such as happiness, depression, and anger, which made them able to map the emotional and philosophical sides behind Anne Frank's story. Through Matplotlib, it is easy to design the visuals to suit sentiment analysis requirements and the nature of the diary's text using its wide range of plotting options, giving users important information about the emotional qualities of the text.

#### Seaborn

The Seaborn package, which is opened on Matplotlib, played an important role which made it possible for the Streamlit app to develop impressive graphics that are based on the diary of Anne Frank. Using a sophisticated plotting function of Seaborn and an intuitive interface, it is easy to create appealing charts that were simpler to understand. Through using Seaborn tools it became the easiest to improve such elements as color schemes and storylines, for which the diary’s emotional tone can be accurately visualized. Additionally, using Seaborn's built in options for plotting statistical trande made it easy to identify the complex relationship found in the diary's textual content. Data visualization tools utilize Seaborn libraries to encourage developers to study the emotional route of journey recorded in the diary and reveal individual shifts and slight changes in emotional expression through differentiation. The Seaborn library allowed for a more satisfactory user experience and, in turn, reading maps, brought to life the emotional space of the book in a way easy to use and to appreciate.

#### Plotly

Plotly is particularly known for its adaptability and interactivity, consequently Plotly incorporated additional plot dynamic interactive features specialized for the the sentiment analysis of Anne Frank's diary and thus increased the usefulness of the Streamlit program. Using Plotly's complete variety of chart types, such as line plots, scatter plots, or 3D visualizations, was created for the better user experience and more realistic immersion in the final results from the sentiment analysis conducted on the diary text content. Through the implementation of interactive charts from Plotly into Streamlit technology, users has the opportunity to effectively modify and interact with the visualizations, which in turn enhanced connection with the tale of Anne Frank documented in her diary. The opportunity to zoom in on particular areas, hover the cursor over it to see more information, and switch between different viewpoints or angles gave a visual understanding of the evolving emotional terrain portrayed by the diary. Also, Plotly interactivity and animation features enabled to effectively illustrate complicated emotional change and sentiment fluctuations without overloading viewers with information. Finally, viewers could click on any plot data to see an expanding graph together with additional information and with the help of that able to gain more knowledge about Anne Frank's story.

## Design Method

The goals and specifications for Anne Frank's diary sentiment analysis provided are thoroughly examined before designing, The aim of this first part is to be sure to set clear goals, know the project objectives as well as the user expectations.

A diagram of a process

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: Flow Chart of Sentimental Analysis of Historical Data

### Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

Before implementing sentiment analysis, the stage of data acquisition and preparation is crucial to make the data more accurate and coherent for the Anne Frank’s Diary dataset. The following thorough procedure is carried out:

* Attempts are made to find respective digital copies of Anne Frank's Diary from the sources considered as the most trustworthy. To get the text in a machine-thought-out format this could imply entering the official digital archives, online websites containing such information, or publishers approved to be doing that.
* For analysis the existing digital copies of the Diary of Anne Frank, which can be easily downloaded in different electronic formats, i.e. PDF, DOCX or TXT are used for analysis. To know where to get the versions close to an authentic story for example by looking at libraries, schools or sites for historical fiction are the places where these can be found.
* These methods such as tokenization, lower casing and stop word removal are employed to transform the text into a suitable format for further checking.
* The diary's numerical values, dates, other non-linguistic content is processed and treated appropriately. Sentiment analysis processes have been created to ensure that only essential language content is analyzed.
* To ensure that such algorithms are not compromised, special character and punctuation handling will involve spotting and dealing with a special symbol and punctuation sign which may be present in the text. In such a case, a user may remove these characters or change them by inserting a space or any other reasonable placeholder. The core of preprocessing tools includes cleaning and standardizing the text by removing unwanted characters, which ensures that sentiment analysis algorithms can focus on essential linguistic features instead of being distracted by noise. It turns out that this procedure is aimed at the assurance of data consistency and quality, which generates more accurate and credible sentiment analysis results.
* Data integrity tests will be performed to ensure the accuracy of the processed text from the diary of Anne Frank. Besides these, verifications such as validating the data types, finding duplicates, recognizing punctuation marks; the wrong data types and confirmation of correct data are included. The accuracy of the data is protected, and errors such as duplicates, or incomplete data are minimized through the careful monitoring of these details. These approaches are critical because they not only make the sentiment analysis that will occur a refined one but also increase the reliability of the analysis and hence enable reliable conclusions to be drawn from the relevant historical text data.

These steps would be carefully followed to guarantee an adequate preparation for the “Anne Frank's Diary” database that would lead to rightful and reliable results.

### Evaluation of Technologies and Methodologies

In a systematic approach, several dimensions, such as precision, scaling, computational efficiency, and ability to adapt to the language's evolution, are considered while selecting the sentiment approach for historical contexts. To successfully differentiate the sentiments in historical documents, the technology needs to have accuracy, capability and scalability which gives a way to work with big amounts of data effectively. Real-time analysis is related to computational efficiency and while the cultural context and cliche expressions appear to be a nuisance, they need to be handled with some flexibility. The systems that are integrated into your existing analysis can easily be employed through compatibility and integration with the current systems. The result of this comprehensive evaluation leads the way in determining the most suitable methodology. Based on such, the foundation for reliable sentiment analysis solution that is customized towards the historical text data is laid down.

### Selection of Natural Language Processing (NLP) Techniques

Considering the complexities and subtleties of historical language, design priorities the use of natural language processing techniques which is efficiently capable of handling contextual uncertainty and historical vernacular.

#### Tokenization

Tokenization is the primary step in Natural Language Processing (NLP) wherein text is divided into small units of tokens. In order to get word level analysis, word tokenization breaks text into unique words. This segmentation is a fundamental step in many of NLP tasks, such as named entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and part-of-speech tagging. With NLP toolkit in Python, there is an NLTK package known as the word\_tokenizer() function, that helps in the breakdown of sample sentence shown into words or word tokens. Textual data breakdown to a word level provides for more deeper language processing and analysis.

#### Regular Expressions (Regex)

A regular expression, also known "regex", will be able to extract and identify its patterns from text data. As a instance, re module is used to locate dates in a text. This be achieved through the creation of a regex pattern that is able to locate the dates within the format "Monday, January 1, 2024". While for the purpose of this, compiling (re.compile()) functions will be used to specify the regex pattern explicitly for text related data, and findall() functions will be adopted to capture all the dates which were found , through regex code , will ensure precise location and processing of the date related text , which will assist later tasks of analysis.

#### Stopword Removal

Words like articles (e.g.,"a," "an," "the"), conjunctions (e.g., "and," "or," "but"), and prepositions (e.g., "in," "at," "on"), which have just merely a little influence over the meaning of text in natural language processing, are known as "stop words". While stopwords may not be as significant, they are used for specific purposes and may be avoided to help the sentence to be more precise. The code utilizes STOPWORDS corpus offered by NLTK, which has predefined list of stopwords for English. word\_tokenize() is then used to tokenize the text into individual words. Next all words occurring from the NLTK stopwords corpus are excluded and each tokenized word is compared with that compilation. In this particular step, the text data will be cleaned for tasks like sentiment analysis or topic modeling by removing all the stopwords from it. This feature refines the quality of text data by eliminating words which are frequently encountered yet lack any useful meaning. By virtue of the algorithms, these NLP approaches afford the code to easily pre-process the text, extract meaningful data, and make analysis of sentiment on text data.

### Integration of Emotion Lexicon Method

#### The NRC Emotion Lexicon loading

Utilizing the NRC Word-Emotion lexicon consisting of words assigned into emotion categories and sentiments values will be the initial step for the sentimental analysis. Scan the lexicon file to extract the words associated with sentiment value and emotions. The information needs to be stored in a well-organized data structure to allow for easy retrieval at a time when other operations will be needed.

#### Extract Emotions

Iteratively look over each word in the pre-processed text, searching for matches in the NRC Emotion Lexicon. Figure out semantic values and emotions that are associated with each word in the dictionary. Add prominent emotions, e.g., "sadness," "anger," "fear," "joy," "trust," " disgust," "surprise," and "anticipation," related to every word that occurs throughout the text." In order to perform the depth of the emotional analysis, counts of every emotion need to be countered to analyse the intensity and frequency of words, within the text.

### Sentiment Analysis Process

Sentiment analysis procedure involves preparing the text, retrieving the emotion as well as calculating the sentiment score, and then labelling sentiment based on the previously defined criteria.

#### Calculate Sentiment Score

Sentiment analysis involves several some important steps in determining sentiment scores. The predesigned lexicon is used to obtain both positive and negative emotions lists. The gather the number of each positive and negative emotion is done through the iteration of the emotions dictionary. The sum of counts of both positive and negative emotions is calculated separately to get the positive negative score. At the end, the negative score is deducted from the positive one and this give us a sentiment score. This method provides invaluable information on overall sentiment expression in the text, by computing sentiment analysis based on the frequency of both positive and negative emotions.

#### Label Sentiment

To label sentiment based on sentiment scores, Predefined threshold or criteria is set to classify this sentiment into different labels. Sentiment labels are assigned based on the scores after using conditional statements. As "Highly Positive"(score > 10) and "Positive"(score < 10) emotions are categorized as Positive sentiment. The zero score refers to "Neutral," the range between -10 and 0 is "Negative," while anything below -10 is considered "Highly Negative," giving a clear picture of polarity.

### Date Pair Analysis

Date Pair Analysis works in two stages: first it detects date pairs of various types inside Anne Frank's diary ( where date format is " Day, Month Date, Year") and second it extracts sentiment scores and emotions from the text between each pair of dates. This technique of classification allows the reader to follow not only temporal patterns but also see the diverse emotional moods portrayed whilst reading. The approach gets you a systematic way to understand how Anne feelings transform through time: happy, trustful times, to sad, unfair, and furious feelings. The application of sentiment analysis is used to determine emotional states which not only improves our understanding of Anne’s experiences but also takes us on a journey of her emotions as narrated in her diary.

Sentiment scores and sentiment collected between each date pair can also be saved in a CSV (Comma-Separated Values) file that may serve as a base for further the analysis and visualization. This file would have sections and count of words that relate to emotional states (e.g. Joy, Sadness, Anger, fear, Trust, disgust, surprise and anticipation), besides time scale that show their durations (e.g. starting point and end point). Moreover, the CSV would have two columns, "Sentiment Label" and "Sentiment Score" that would shed light on the emotional content of each time frame. Researchers can be conducted more in-depth investigation, see the chronological patterns, and have insight into Anne's emotional progress which can be made possible by this systematic style.

### Visualization Using Streamlit

To speed up development of the visualization tool in Streamlit, ensure the data set is structured such that it contains sentiments scores, emotional categories, and metadata. Promptly after that, run pip install streamlit to have your Streamlit installed. Then, design a Streamlit application with options to use interactive features and plots by importing the needed libraries such as Matplotlib and Pandas. Include line and bar chart visualizations for displaying sentiment trend lines and emotional dynamics after the application has been loaded with a dataset. Create a unique and user-friendly design, with customized interface and visualizations that match to user’s specific needs. Finally, perform testing of the program for precision and operation, debug and fix the bugs you find and finally add the program to a hosting system that will enable its usage. On a high level, the whole process of methodology is entirely composed of preparation of the data set, the Streamlit installation, the creation of the visualization, the User Interface design, the test, and the debugging, and the deployment.

# Implementation

## Preprocessing and Data Cleaning

* Text Extraction: for the purpose of obtaining the content of the PDF file (Anne Frank's Diary(PDF)), use the library of pdfplumber. It can be done by simply running the process on every page or over the whole PDF file.
* Text Preprocessing: To acquire the scraped text and make it prepared for the analysis, one can use range of preprocessing methods as the following.
* Noise Removal: Eliminate the characters signs and other writings which do not have importance to the language character. Try to eliminate any irregularities that rise because of the digital objects extracted from the pdf documents such as line breaks, hyphens and abnormal spaces.
* Removal of Non-Linguistic Content: Extract and remove unnecessary attributes that could be some information regarding numbers or meta data.

A computer code with text

Description automatically generated

* Tokenization: This step will help in follow up analysis by division of the text into smaller sections as either words or tokens. Divide the document into small text pieces using word tokenize() function NLTK or other tokenization methods.
* Eliminate Stop Words: Through preliminary Stage, attention should be paid to the main text by removing the most common stop words such as articles, prepositions, conjunctions. There you will use a custom stopwords set or NLTK’s built-in standard set. A computer screen shot of a computer code

  Description automatically generated
* • Data integrity: Checking viability of data type, revealing duplicates, and missing data are all included in the integrity of data. Which involves maintaining consistent and accurate types of data extraction and meta-data taken and filtering out duplicate entries to get rid of redundancy and correcting any miss or incomplete entries by substitution or elimination whatever is not perfect for additional analysis.
* Pre-processed Text Saving: Following the cleaning and pre-processing of textual data save it in a form which you can use to analyze, like .docx file (Anne-Frank-The-Diary-Of-A-Young-Girl.docx). Make sure that the file is not modified and in the desired format for analysis in the future.

The textual data extracted from Anne Frank’s diary by this process definitely holding all the qualities of being reliable, correct and best for analysis and interpretation.

A text on a page

Description automatically generated

Figure 2: Sample of Original data of Anne-Frank-The-Diary-Of-A-Young-Girl

A screenshot of a text

Description automatically generated

Figure 3: Sample of Filtered data of \_Anne-Frank-The-Diary-Of-A-Young-Girl

## Sentiment Analysis and Emotion Extraction

The aim is to analyze a text from Anne Frank's Diary for sentiment detection, and emotion extraction. The NRC Emotion Lexicon loading, sentiment score computation, sentiment labeling with predetermined thresholds, date pair identification within the diary text, emotion extraction from preprocessed text, and save these into a CSV file are vital tasks organization for processing. The addition of these chores to the design is intended to show the depth of the diary's emotional content making it available for further analysis and interpretation.

### NRC Emotion Lexicon Loading

Bringing up the NRC Emotion Lexicon is the aim of this step; it is a carefully selected lexicon that contains words that are labeled with emotions and have sentiment ratings associated with them.

For example,

The word 'war' taken from the NRC Emotion Lexicon. While the term 'war' is typically considered a negative word with the emotion of fear therefore receiving a sentimental score of 1 for fear and 0 for the other emotions.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

File input/output (I/O) procedures are used to access the NRC Emotion Lexicon, which is saved in a text file format, at the start of the implementation process. It is possible to extract individual words, the emotion categories they belong to, and the sentiment values associated with them by methodically parsing each line of the lexicon file. Next, the recovered information is arranged in a structured data format (a dictionary, for example) to make it easier to find and use later on in the emotion extraction procedure. Through a thorough integration of the NRC Emotion Lexicon into the sentiment analysis pipeline, this all-encompassing approach guarantees insightful information on the emotional content of the text data.

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

### Emotion Extraction

The code iteratively reads through the pre-processed text to identify emotions by the matches from NRC Emotion Lexicon. The code checks out if the word belongs to the NRC Emotion Lexicon. As soon as a match is found, the standard term is connected to the dictionary's description of that group of emotions. Then, these emotions are tied for each category, which provides a deep understanding of the emotional content of the text. The system uses iterative approach to exactly understand and extract the emotions' and in this way it ensures that the base of further process of sentiment analysis and interpretation have a solid foundation.

A computer screen shot of text

Description automatically generated

### Sentiment Score Calculation and Labeling

In this step, the sentiment score is calculated by adding the scores of positive emotions and negative emotions which were extracted from the text data and presenting the difference of the two in a comparative way. The approach to the implementation includes integration of both positive feelings including joy, trust, and excitement for instance, while also taking into account the negative emotions like sadness, wrath, fear, and disgust among others. This method sums up positive and negative scores contributed by the numbers of sentiments (either positive or negative). Then, total sentiment of the article is calculated via subtracting negative score from positive value. With the help of this technique, the text readers can detect sentiments that lay within the text; hence discovering the main emotional theme serves as a point of entry for other things such as analysis and interpretation.

Sentiments are detected and subsequently, they are grouped into distinct sets which include highly positive, positive, neutral, negative and highly negative based on the defined threshold values to allow for the classification of grouped sentiments. This method is accomplished by establishing the thresholds or bandwidths, within which the sentiment scores would fall in each of the categories of sentiments. The system next determines a sentiment label for each sentiment score using the predefined thresholds. The polarity of the text is annotated based on its sentiment score which is then matched with a pre-defined criterion to get the appropriate sentiment label. As a result, sentiment pattern analysis will become coherent and the emotional context behind the text data will be clear to reveal.

A computer screen shot of a program

Description automatically generated

### Date Pair Analysis

Sentiment and emotion analysis like this can be enabled through segmenting the diary text. Therefore, the purpose of this section is to find date pairings (the date entries). Finding the date pattern using regular expression is one of the implementation processes. Next, the code runs through these pairs several times to carry out sentiment scores and emotion extraction in each pair. Temporal analysis is made possible through data storage and identification of start and end dates. This method discovers trends in emotional trends across time.

### CSV Data Export

To enable further investigation or visualization, the extracted emotions and sentiment scores between date pairs must be saved in a csv file (emotions\_between\_dates\_with\_sentiment.csv). The writing of data into CSV format is done by I/O Operations, including file writing. In order to help to understand and manage the stored data well, it is very important to ensure that all columns should have their proper headers.

The above comprehensive process makes sure that the design produces exact sentiment analysis and emotion extraction from Anne Frank’s diary, which, in turn, assists in studying change in emotional patterns over time.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure 4: Sample of emotions\_between\_dates\_with\_sentiment.csv.

## Visualization in Streamlit

The sentiment visualization technique involves such visual components as a word cloud, histogram, pie chart and line chart that show sentiment score distribution and word usage. The sentiment distribution, crucial connections between the emotion-words found within the text, and emotional shift throughout the narrative are depicted in these charts. Each visualization is created via Python code (app.py), which is needed to make the application interactive and user-friendly by using Streamlit's functions and visualization libraries. The app can be released on platforms after the test version, which ensures the functionality has been completed.

In the next part, a more detailed assessment of the visualization elements, pivoting around their design, implementing, and contribution clauses will be performed.

# Visualization

**Analysing Sentimental Trends of Anne Frank's Diary**

Streamlit a Python library capable of developing interactive web applications is used in the visualization stage to extract emotive themes in Anne Frank's diary. Streamlit is the suitable tool for development of data applications, and it makes it easy for you to combine interface, data processing, and visualization in a single Python script.

## Understanding Streamlit

* Streamlit provides a user-friendly interface whereby you can directly create web apps from Python scripts.
* A programmer can instruct the application about its structure, behavior, and layout using the widely adopted syntax of Python.
* The standard command is irrelevant as Streamlit performs the operations of data loading, visualizing, and user interface element handling automatically.
* It is quite easy to use interactive widgets such as buttons, sliders and dropdown menus to increase user interaction and data exploration.

## Downloading Streamlit

The installation of Streamlit can be done through the Python package manager i.e "pip". Using your terminal or command prompt, type the following command to install it. Using your terminal or command prompt, type the following command to install it:

pip install streamlit

• Streamlit's Use in Visual Studio:

To use Streamlit in Visual Studio via Python, you must install Python on your computing device first. Once Python being installed, visual studio can start and a new Python project needs to be opened then follow the prompts to set up Streamlit. After that, get started with shaping the code of your Streamlit application by creating a new Python file (.py file).

## Sentimental Trends Visualization Requirements

Before starting the visualization process make sure that the following requirements are satisfied.

• Anne Frank's Diary dataset: Extract the data from Anne Frank’s Diary in the format like CSV files.

• Essential libraries: Install necessary external libraries like Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly and wordcloud for better and interactive visualization

• Streamlit: Also make sure that streamlit has been set up properly.

## Visualization Method

Streamlet, this is a web–based application that aids the users to easy analysis of emotions within the diary of Anne Frank. The application will show the emotions number, the distribution of sentiment based on the score, frequency rate of words, along with others illustrated through different chart types of namely word clouds, pie charts, histograms, and line charts. Besides this, the users will be given the opportunity to engage with those visualizations so that they can get an insight into the distribution of the sentiments and patterns of emotions.

## Graphs and Visualizations:

### Graph 1: Emotion Counts over Time

The counts of different emotions throughout time in Anne Frank's diary are shown in Figure 5: Emotionality is especially important over time. The plot is created using Python libraries Matplotlib and Streamlit. A multiselect widget enables people to select only certain emotions they want to analyse in detail.

A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generatedEach color of the scale resonates each feeling represented in the graph. The graph displays the following emotions: surprise, joy, anger, sadness, fear, trust, disgust, anticipation. x-axis shows the start date , and the y-axis present the number of each emotion. The graph presents the frequency of each emotion through time in the most appropriate and directly visualizable way. Readers gains a better understanding of the emotional impressions as wrote down by Anne in her diary through observing the repeated patterns and variations in her emotions. The graph will include user-selected emotions. Consequently, the graph is adjusted to highlight the selected emotions and also present them in a clear pictorial manner through showing number of occurrences over time. In case, no emotion is chosen from the multi-widget option then a notice would be inferred which asks the user to select emotion from the multiselect widget to visualize. In general, the graph of the frequency of emotions in Anne Frank's diary presents a detailed and dynamic view of the emotional topics through the text, and it invites the reader to contemplate on the emotional significance of the text.

Figure 5: Emotion Counts over Time

Selected Emotions for Counts over time: Joy and Anger

**Insights:**

Joy and Anger are the opposite extremes of the two selected emotions for the analysis. The timeline of these emotions' counts can be seen on the graph. Graph shows off that at first, number of joy emotions was more than anger in the beginning. However, as the calendar ticks by in the end the amount of Anger is greater than the amount of the Joy. The fact that this discovery suggests that Anne Frank's diary's emotional value altered from time to time. The diary notes could have initially recorded some happier events or emotions. However, as days were passing there was noticeable shift towards those instances in the diary where the readers can find more display of wrath or anger. This perception highlights the dual nature aspect of Anne Frank's emotional life portrayed in the diary and demonstrates a shift from a dominant number of happy emotions to a stronger level of taste to anger.

### Graph 2: Emotion Distribution Pie Chart

As shown in the Figure 6: The Emotion Distribution Pie Chart. The pie charts are used to show emotions distribution among the data set. The function that is written in Python for the pie chart adds the totals for each emotion and employs Matplotlib and Streamlit to make the diagram. The data chart demonstrates percentages of each emotion types. The pie chart above shows the percent distribution of each emotion. In this, the name of each emotion are in a list along with the proportion of the overall count which is adjacent with each label. The chart colours function as a useful tool by making it easier to differentiate the moods and contrast them. In general, the pie chart will provide the audience with a visual aid for the understanding and the evaluation of the emotional content.

**Insights:**

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generatedThe journal, which Anne Frank penned while at the Nazi hideaway, went on to reveal the full range of emotions addressed by the young girl. The recurrence of a feeling of fear (13.3%) and sadness (12.8%) reflects the problems and relatively uncertain situation she has been experiencing. On the other hand, the narration might also speak a tone of joy (14.11%) and anticipation (15.12%) which are the words that indicate an optimist and some positive outlook. However, other than that, considered the type of trust (17.7%) which shows that people require each other for emotional support or happiness. Through the change of mood from 10.7% (which is angry), 8.2% (which is disgusted), and 8% (which is really surprised), you can see the depths of the emotions of a Holocaust survivor while trying to survive the harsh conditions of their struggle for survival. Moreover, Annes emotional journey shows a spirit of courage that is capable of boldly walking the hardest way under these emotions which cover the battle, grief and endurance.

A pie chart with different colored circles

Description automatically generated

Figure 6: Emotion Distribution Pie Chart

### Graph 3: Sentiment Score Distribution Histogram

The sentiment score distribution obtained from the examination of Anne Frank's diary is represented graphically in the "Figure 6: "Emotion Scoring Distribution - Histogram" graph. The y-axis represents the frequency of every sentiment score slice, and whereas x-axis is the one that shows the sentiment scores, which are separated into bins. each containing one of the assigned sentiments The color-variety in the custom colortmap is used for denoting the range of sentiment score from negative to positive and is applied to bars of the histogram. This colour range begins from dark red through red to green and ending at the dark green which shows the spectrum of emotions. This graph provides an overview of the distribution of the sentiment scores throughout the diary, and thus, offers a framework to capture the major sentiments and their frequencies recorded by Anne Frank in her story.

Figure 7: Sentiment Score Distribution Histogram

**Insights:**

There are various things to note about the histogram that represents Anne Frank's feelings: 1. Correspondingly, the majority of distribution for the data consists of the values to the left of zero, and so the data is likely dominated by a lot of these negative sentiment scores. 2. The most bars place between scores 0 and –20, which all are the negative range representing the fact that the sentiment score is likely to be frequently recorded in this area in the diary. 3. There is a high concentration of ratings around the neutral zone which suggests that numerous emotion scores fall into this category. 4. However, there is a noticeable decrease in the intensity of positivity (there exist fewer bars at the extreme positive end of the scale) and at the same time the frequency of highly positive sentiments is lower than the highly negative ones. This histogram clearly shows that, a graph can be graphically shown where the position of maximum is negative, the diary of Ann Frank registers a large volume of negativity. Considering the broader picture, these observations may become beneficial to the readers after sharing them in regard to Anne Frank's story.

**A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated**

Figure 8: Correlation Heatmap

### Graph 4: Correlation Heatmap

Based on the count column, the correlation matrix is formed. The correlation matrix data is used to construct the heatmap (Figure7: Correlation Heatmap) - A visualization method where each cell represents a degree of correlation coefficient between two variables and the colour saturation explains the correlation level. The correlation values are depicted using the 'RdBu' colorscale, which shows either the shades in between depending on the strength of the correlation; red indicates a positive correlation, while blue symbolizes a negative one. Updated layout is added and a title is included after the heatmap is plotted by Plotly's Heatmap function. For illustration purposes, heatmap is created using Streamlit's plotly\_chart method.

**Insights:**

A correlation heatmap, which is a graphical representation of the correlation matrix between a set of variables, is shown in the image. In this case, it seems that the variables stand for the relative intensities of the different emotions ranging from "Joy" to "Sadness," "Anger," "Fear," "Trust," "Disgust," "Surprise" and "Anticipation."

This is a summary of how to interpret this heatmap:

1. Colours: Colour scale of the heat map covers from red to blue, and it is shown by a colour bar on the right side of the screen. For instance, the red shows the correlations become higher positive, the blue shows the negative, and the colours in between show different values ranging from positive to negative.

2. Correlation Values: The heatmap would highlight the emotions on the X- (horizontal) and Y- (vertical) axes where each square (or cell) represents the correlation between them. A perfect positive correlation shown by a correlation value of 1 for an example and a perfect negative correlation shown by a correlation value of -1 in example, and no correlation stands for a correlation value of 0.

3. Interpretation: With regard to this, the cell marked -0.611338, which is red, is present at the intersection of the X-axis labelled "Disgust Count" and the Y-axis labelled "Surprise Count." As the correlation between itself and any particular variable is always equal to 1 (that is perfect positive correlation), the heat map is typically symmetric to its diagonal line.

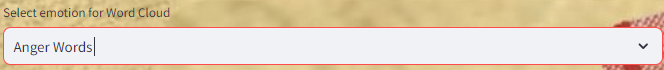
When analysing data, the heatmap is more effective in directly displaying relationships between variables so that patterns and connections are easily grasped.

### Graph 5: Word Clouds for Emotions

A close up of words

Description automatically generatedA word cloud displayed in Figure 8: Selected Emotion, Word Cloud created using the emotion from the dataset of Anne Frank's diary. A user can select the emotion for which they intend to create the word cloud by using a dropdown menu in Streamlit app. When an emotion is chosen from the database, the code connects all the words linked with this feeling. Finally, it generates the word cloud representation by employing the `WordCloud` class of the `wordcloud` library. Every word in word cloud is coloured with a predetermined color scheme that is based on the given emotion. The app interface displays the created word cloud image. This allows the viewers not only to focus on the emotional themes and sentiments described by Miss Anne Frank in her diary, but they can also have a visual reflective which includes the main expressions associated with given emotional details.

Figure 9: Word Cloud of selected emotion.

- Selected emotion for Word Cloud: Anger Words 

**Insights:**

A word cloud which is a graphical way of a representation of text data and each size word is an indication of its correlation or its frequency. This particular word cloud, which belongs to "Graph 5: "Word Clouds for Emotions," and the theme "Anger Words" is one of the many parts of the collection or the presentation. With the red-colored word cloud, the text illustrates the anger element. Words of all sizes are visible, including the following: "death," "fear," "lonely," "rage," "bad," "awful," "fight,", "hurt," "crazy," "upset", "hate", and "scream" and the others. In the light of the data used in this word cloud, the larger the word, the stronger it triggers the sentiment of anger. This visualization device is frequently used to quickly focus on the most important parts in the document, it may be also used to group words according to distinct themes or feelings categories by using color. In this case, since red is often associated with intense emotions, especially anger or fury, this use of red on words that communicate wrath is in accordance with standard cultural nuances.

### Graph 6: Distribution of Sentiment Labels with Extreme Scores

A visual representation of the sentiment label distribution

with extreme scores in the diary dataset of Anne Frank, displayed in Figure 10: Distribution of Sentiment Labels with Extreme Scores as a bar chart. In order to prepare data for graphing, the code defines sentiment categories, such as "Neutral," "Highly Negative," "Negative," and "Highly Positive." Subsets of the dataset are then extracted by iteratively going over each sentiment category. The number of sentiment labels and the extreme score—which might be either the maximum or minimum for positive or negative sentiments—for every subset are determined and recorded in a dictionary named `plot\_data'. After that, a bar chart is plotted using Matplotlib and this dictionary, with a bar for each sentiment label. The extreme score is indicated at the top of each bar, and the height of each bar reflects the number of sentiment labels. Each sentiment type has a unique color given to it to improve visual separation. Lastly, the `st.pyplot()` function is used to display the bar chart inside the Streamlit app interface. By displaying extreme scores linked to certain sentiments, this visualization provides readers with insights into the distribution of sentiment labels inside Anne Frank's diary.

**Insights:**

A graph of a distribution of samples

Description automatically generatedA bar chart labeled "Graph 6: Distribution of Sentiment Labels with Extreme Scores" is displayed in the picture. The distribution of various sentiment labels, together with their corresponding counts and extreme scores, are shown in this graph.

Figure 10: Distribution of Sentiment Labels with Extreme Scores

Five categories are displayed on the graph's "Sentiment Label" x-axis:

Highly Positive, Positive, Negative, Highly Negative or Neutral

The "Count" of occurrences for each sentiment label is shown by the y-axis, which runs from 0 to 50.

The chart features color-coded bars with numerical values representing the number of occurrences above them and a "Extreme" score:

The green bar in the "Highly Positive" category has a count of 45 ,The green bar in the "Positive" category is lighter and has a count of 10.

A pink bar with a count of 10 represents the "Negative" category. The red bar in the "Highly Negative" category has a count of 40. A grey bar with a count of 0 and an extreme score of 0 represents the "Neutral" category.

Based on this data, we may deduce that most sentiments were categorized as "Highly Positive" or "Highly Negative" as a result of the sentiment analysis, with "Highly Positive" sentiments being somewhat more common. Few "Positive"

and "Negative" sentiments were found, and no instances of "Neutral" sentiment were noted. The extreme scores most likely reflect the sentiment's intensity or strength.

### Graph 7: Emotion Transition Diagram

A representation of the emotions transitioning between various states found in Anne Frank's diary dataset is called an Emotion Transition Diagram(Figure10: Emotion Transition Diagram). The DiGraph() function in NetworkX is then used to generate a directed graph object G. The method then extracts pairs of successive emotions—the present feeling and the subsequent emotion—by iterating through each row of the dataset. The transition from one emotion to the next is represented by an edge that is added to the graph G for each pair. Following the construction of the graph, the code uses the spring layout technique to determine the node positions, which are then stored in the pos variable. The nodes are positioned with the assistance of this layout technique to reduce edge overlap.

Next, using the subplots() function in Matplotlib, a new figure and axis are produced for the display, with the size of the figure specified. NetworkX's draw() method is used to draw the graph.

Using the st.pyplot() function, the graph is finally shown in the Streamlit app . Users can gain insights into the flow and order of emotions with this depiction.

A diagram of a negative and negative

Description automatically generated

Figure 11: Emotion Transition Diagram

**Insights:**

An "Emotion Transition Diagram," a kind of directed graph that shows how one emotional state might change into another, as depicted in the image. Four primary emotional states are shown as nodes in this diagram:

1. Highly Negative

2. Negative

3. Positive

4. Highly Positive

5. Neutral

Arrows connecting each node to the others show potential transitions between various emotional states. The fact that the arrows return to the same node indicates that an emotional state can endure for a long period.

This is a thorough description of the diagram:

- "Highly Negative" can stay that way or change to "Negative."

- The state "Negative" may change to "Neutral," "Positive," or return to "Negative."

- "Positive" can change to "Neutral," "Highly Positive," or stay "Positive."

It is possible for "Highly Positive" to change back to "Positive" or to stay "Highly Positive."

It is possible for "Neutral" to change into any of the four emotional states or to stay in "Neutral."

The figure only shows that these transitions are possible—not their likelihood or frequency. It's a visual depiction that could be utilized to comprehend and forecast emotional trajectories in user experience research, psychological investigations, or sentiment analysis algorithms.

### Graph 8: Animated Time Series

The Animated Time Series visualization displayed in Figure 11: Animated Time Series shows how Anne Frank's diary's emotion counts changed over time.

The relevant colors are established for the emotions of interest, which include Joy, Sadness, Anger, Fear, Trust, Disgust, Surprise, and Anticipation. Next, we use Plotly's `make\_subplots()` function to generate a subplot with a line chart showing the progression of emotion counts over time.

Furthermore, important events from Anne Frank's diary, such the "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising," "First entry after D-Day," and "First entry after Hiding," are specified together with the corresponding dates. Then, to represent these occurrences, vertical lines are added to the plot, and text that includes the event name, date, and sentiment for that day is displayed.

Lastly, Plotly's `st.plotly\_chart()` method is used to display the animated time series graph inside the Streamlit app interface, enabling users to interact with and see the shifting emotional trends throughout Anne Frank's diary.

**Insights:**

The diary of Anne Frank documents her personal experiences and her journey throughout the turbulent time she spent hiding from Nazi prosecution, from July 1942 to after August 1944. Anne's emotional reactions to different events are depicted in an animated time series graph that shows how her emotions have changed over this period.

**July 8 1942,**"**First entry after hiding"**: This is the first time Anne has thought about anything since she and her family went into hiding. As Anne struggles with the difficulties and uncertainties of concealment, the rise in A screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generatednegative emotions like despair, fear, and rage around this period represents the terrible reality of their circumstances.

Figure 12: Animated Time Series

**June 9, 1944, "First entry after D-Day**": Anne's diary entries after the Allied invasion of Normandy can show a range of feelings, such as relief and hope, but also possibly some concern or fear for what lay ahead. The comparatively numb emotional reaction on this particular occasion points to a wide range of complicated emotions as Anne negotiates the changing nature of the conflict.

**April 19, 1943 "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising":** Anne was probably deeply affected by this incident because she could relate to the suffering of individuals who were subjected to persecution and opposition in the Warsaw Ghetto. The increased negative feelings associated with this day are a reflection of Anne's compassion, grief, and rage over the atrocities committed during the Holocaust.

In summary, the animated time series graph provides an insight into Anne Frank's emotional state, showcasing her humanity, resiliency, and empathy throughout hardship. In the midst of conflict and persecution, it offers a moving depiction of her journey as she struggles with fear, despair, hope, and the complexity of human feeling.

### Graph 9: Highest Count of Each Emotion with Date

The maximum counts of the various emotions found in the dataset are shown in a bar chart with the title " Figure 12 : Highest Count of Each Emotion with Date" along with the dates that correlate to them. The code then pulls the dataset's columns that correspond to different emotions and creates a

dictionary that assigns a colour to each emotion to help with visual identification. It then determines the highest count and the date that corresponds to it for every emotion in the dataset. A bar chart with emotions on the x-axis, maximum counts on the y-axis, and colours chosen from a predefined colour dictionary is made using Plotly. The relevant dates of the maximum counts are displayed as text labels on each bar.

**Insights:**

The dates on the graph match significant events that Anne Frank experienced while she was hiding, offering insight into her emotional journey:

- **March 6, 1944**: The "Joy Count" peak may represent a joyful or consoling occurrence under the challenging circumstances of hiding. This contentment is probably a

result of their friendship, their shared laughing, and the enjoyment of small pleasures like music listening.

- **July 8, 1944**: Anne's feelings over her captivity and her desire for liberation are reflected in the top of the "Sadness Count". As Anne considers the risks and uncertainty of their circumstances, she struggles with extreme sadness. She feels a great deal of anxiety about being found out and about maybe losing her treasured journal.

- **April 11, 1944**: This date stands out since it was the apex of the "Anger," "Fear," "Surprise," and "Anticipation" tallies. On April 11, 1944, indignation is aroused by Anne's invasion of privacy, especially when it is suggested that her diary be destroyed in order to hide their hiding site. There is a strong sense of injustice and outrage at this invasion of her personal space and the danger to her treasured writings. During a break-in panic, Anne feels terrified since she knows that something will be discovered. When she waits for the police to arrive, she feels vulnerable and on edge due to the mystery surrounding the intruders' intentions.

**- June 13, 1944**: The "Trust Count" peak points to a period of hope or faith, perhaps resulting from a sense of trust or camaraderie among the hiding place's occupants.

**- March 14, 1944**: Anne's disgust or annoyance with the harsh circumstances of concealment or with other people's disagreements may be reflected in the "Disgust Count" peak.

A graph of different colored squares

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 13: Highest Count of Each Emotion with Date

The graph, when viewed against the backdrop of the Holocaust and the difficulties of confinement, offers a comprehensive perspective of Anne Frank's emotional landscape throughout her time in hiding. It captures moments of joy, sadness, fear, trust, disgust, and anticipation.

### Graph 10: Emotion Timeline Analysis

Using Streamlit and Plotly, this code section creates an interactive line chart named " Figure 13: Animated Time Series: Evolution of Emotion Counts over Time". Users can examine how various feelings' emotion counts have changed throughout time. Users can choose the emotion they wish to analyze from a dropdown menu in the sidebar. The chosen emotion's count over time is shown as a line graph, with various emotions represented by different colors. Users may see changes in emotion counts over the course of the timeline thanks to animation features, which improves the interactive experience. This graphic provides insights into Anne Frank's emotional journey during the era

of the diary entries and helps to comprehend the temporal patterns of emotions reflected in her writing.

**Insights:**

The "Emotion Timeline Analysis" with a particular emphasis on how fear counts have changed over time. Given the setting of Anne Frank's diary, this study is especially important since it sheds light on the emotional journey she went through while hiding. The "Fear Count," represented on the y-axis, represents the frequency of fear-related events or feelings that are recorded in Anne Frank's diary. On the other hand, the timeline is represented by the x-axis, which runs from July 1942 to July 1944 and represents the time that Anne was imprisoned in the Secret Annex.

Analysing the graph indicates variations in the fear score, which correspond to times when Anne Frank felt particularly anxious or uneasy. Fears of Nazi discovery or the difficulties of incarceration are likely associated with major events or times of increased stress, as evidenced by peaks in the fear count, such as the noteworthy rise around October1943.   
In summary, this examination illuminates the psychological distress that Anne Frank experienced throughout her incarceration, providing an insight into the worries and fears she faced on a daily basis. It emphasizes how deeply her experiences affected her mental health and how her journal will always be valuable as a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit in the face of hardship.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

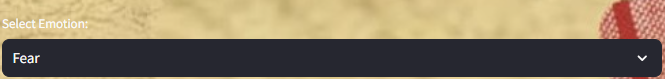
Figure 14: Animated Time Series: Evolution of Emotion Counts over Time

### Graph 11: Customize Dashboard

A customizable dashboard using Streamlit, named " Figure 14: Customize Dashboard - Bar Chart of Sentiment Score against Start Date" Users can personalize and see data on this dashboard in a way that suits their tastes. Users can choose the kind of chart (line, bar, or scatter plot) and the variables for the X and Y axes from dropdown menus using interactive widgets in the sidebar. The 'Start Date' column is converted to datetime format for appropriate processing of the data when the user makes selections. Then, using the graphing library Plotly, several visualizations are produced according to the user's selections.

These visuals, which display the chosen Y-axis variable against the 'Start Date' on the X-axis, can be line plots, bar plots, or scatter plots. Using a specified dictionary, the color of the plotted data points or lines is adjusted based on the associated emotion with the chosen Y-axis variable. Ultimately, the generated visualization appears inside the Streamlit application, enabling users to dynamically interact and examine the data according to their choices.

* Selected Emotion for Timeline Analysis:Fear



**Insights**:

The chosen bar graph visualization's X-axis denotes the "Start Date," which shows the chronology of observations or events that, based on Anne Frank's diary, most likely runs from July 1942 to July 1944. The "Sentiment Score" is a Y-axis that illustrates the degree of emotional intensity or polarity linked to every recorded entry or occurrence. With each bar representing the sentiment score recorded on a particular date, the bar graph offers a clear and succinct depiction of the sentiment scores over time.

* Selected Chart Type: Bar chart
* Selected X-axis: Start Date
* Selected Y-axis: Sentiment Score

A black and tan striped background

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

Figure 15: Bar Chart of Sentiment Score against Start Date

### Graph 12: Sentiment Distribution Over Time

The distribution of sentiment labels across the timeframe indicated by the "Start Date" column in the dataset is shown visually in a scatter plot named "Graph 12: Sentiment Distribution Over Time". Labels f or sentiment include "Highly positive," "Positive," "Highly negative," "Negative," and "Neutral." Every point on the scatter plot represents a note or observation made by Anne Frank; the date is indicated by the x-coordinate, and the sentiment label associated with that note is indicated by the y-coordinate.

The sentiment labels are color-coded to make them easy to distinguish: "Neutral" is light grey, "Highly Negative" is dark red, "Positive" is dark green, and "Highly Positive" is green.

This graph offers insights into the emotional patterns and oscillations within Anne Frank's diary entries by displaying the sentiment distribution over time.

**Insights:**

In the picture, there is a scatter plot with the title " Figure 15: Sentiment distribution over time." The graphic seems to be displaying sentiment analysis findings for the July 1942–July 1944 time period.

The date is shown on the x-axis, while the sentiment level is shown on the y-axis. Different colors correspond to five various feeling levels:

- Highly Positive (light green)

- Positive (dark green)

- Neutral (grey)

- Negative (red)

- Highly Negative (dark red)

Every dot on the plot indicates the sentiment score for that specific date. The dot's location on the y-axis represents the sentiment level, and its location on the x-axis represents the sentiment's recording date.

Figure 16: Sentiment distribution over time.

The frequency of Highly Negative thoughts increases noticeably toward the end of the timeframe, indicating a period of increased emotional suffering or despair. This increase in intensely negative feelings may be related to important occasions or difficulties that Anne and her family encountered, which would deepen our comprehension of the psychological effects of being confined during a war.

### Graph 13: Sentiment Labels Distribution

The distribution of sentiment labels in the dataset is shown graphically in the provided pie chart. The sentiment labels are assigned different colors to visually represent them. 'Highly Positive' is shown in green, 'Positive' in light green, 'Highly Negative' in dark red, 'Negative' in red, and 'Neutral' in light grey. The chart presents the percentage of each sentiment category in relation to the total, offering a concise summary of the sentiment distribution. In summary, this method successfully creates a concise and visually attractive display of sentiment label distribution, which assists in analyzing and understanding the sentiment patterns within the dataset.

**Insights:**

The pie chart provides an insight into the distribution of sentiments found in Anne Frank's diary entries. Here is a comprehensive overview of the sentiment categories:

Highly Negative: Indicated by the largest red section, which makes up 19% of the chart, a significant number of the entries express strongly negative sentiments.

Neutral: The smaller red slice next to it represents 23.8%, indicating a significant but somewhat less intense negative

sentiment compared to the 'Highly Negative' category.

**A pie chart with different colored circles

Description automatically generated**

Figure 17: Sentiment Labels Distribution

Academic: The analysis of Anne Frank's emotional expressions reveals that only a small grey segment, accounting for 2.4% of the entries, indicates minimal neutrality. The majority of her entries tend to lean towards either positive or negative sentiments.

Positive: The majority of the entries, about 29.2%, are filled with positive emotions, which is quite impressive considering the challenging circumstances described in the diary.

Positive: The lighter green slice, which makes up 25.6% of the entries, reflects moments of hope, resilience, and optimism in the face of adversity.

In general, the chart presents a sentiment analysis that shows a mostly positive sentiment (54.8% when combining Positive and Highly Positive), with negative sentiments (including Negative and Highly Negative) making up 42.8% of the data. The Neutral category remains relatively small compared to the others, highlighting the emotional intensity that permeates Anne Frank's diary entries.

### Density of Emotion Words in Diary of Anne Frank

Employing Streamlit's `st.markdown` function, "Table1: Density of Emotion Words in Diary of Anne Frank: Number of Emotion Words in Every 10,000 Words" was created. Statistics on the frequency of emotion words in Anne Frank's diary entries are shown in the table. For every emotion category—joy, sadness, anger, fear, trust, disgust, surprise, and anticipation—it computes and shows the mean and standard deviation.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Table 1: Density of Emotion Words in Diary of Anne Frank: Number of Emotion Words in Every 10,000 Words

A “Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of polarity words density in Diary of Anne Frank” showing the polarity word density in Anne Frank's diary together with its mean and standard deviation. the

columns that list the number of words with positive, neutral, and negative polarity and classify them appropriately. The word counts for each polarity are then represented by concatenating these columns into a single list. The code adds up the word counts in each column, computes statistics across the rows, and determines the mean and standard deviation for each polarity group. Using Streamlit's `st.write()` function, the results are arranged into a DataFrame for improved formatting and are shown as the mean and standard deviation of the polarity word density

for positive, neutral, and negative categories in Anne Frank's diary.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of polarity words density in Diary of Anne Frank

**Insights:**

This study provides an insight into the emotional terrain that the journal portrays, highlighting the frequency and diversity of feelings like happiness, despair, rage, fear, trust, disgust, surprise, and expectation.

For example, a prominent prevalence of trust-related themes or phrases in Anne Frank's work is suggested by the higher mean density of terms associated to trust when compared to other emotions. On the other hand, a relatively reduced emphasis on disgust expressions is indicated by the lower mean density of terms associated to disgust.

Additionally, the standard deviation values show the range of emotional expression in the diary and shed light on the variability or dispersion of emotion word density. Higher standard deviations are indicative of a wider range of emotional expression, whereas lower standard deviations are indicative of a more stable emotional tone.

The second table goes even farther into sentiment analysis, classifying words into sentiments that are favourable, neutral, and negative. This study provides a more sophisticated comprehension of the diary's overall emotional sentiment. Insights into Anne Frank's emotional experiences and views throughout the period recorded in the diary can be gained from the mean density and standard deviation values for each sentiment category, which highlight the emotional intensity and diversity in her writing.

# Functionality

Assessing the functionality of sentiment analyses for Anne Frank's diary entries requires a thorough evaluation of their ability to capture the subtle emotional nuances present in historical text. The main emphasis is on a custom sentiment analysis designed specifically for this purpose, using advanced methodologies, linguistic resources, and sentiment lexicons created for historical language. Conducting an exhaustive examination of sentiment analysis tools like NLTK and the NRC Emotional Lexicon provides valuable insights into their effectiveness in analysing historical data and maintaining the legitimacy of Anne Frank's narrative. The assessment takes into account various factors, including precision, significance in the historical context, comprehension, and the preservation of narrative integrity. By analysing empirical results, we are able to dig into the intricate performance of each tool, emphasizing their accuracy, contextualize sensitivity, and faithfulness to the original narrative tone. Suggestions for further improvement and future research recommendations focus on enhancing the effectiveness of the custom sentiment analysis and expanding its usefulness in historical research. Later enhancements could involve integrating additional lexicons or resources to achieve a more comprehensive coverage of emotions. This would enhance the analysis and offer a more profound understanding of Anne Frank's emotional journey. This assessment highlights the importance of sentiment analysis in shedding light on the emotional aspects of historical texts and enhancing our comprehension of the human experience throughout history.

# Appraisal

# Summary and Conclusions

The sentiment analysis project sought to explore the emotional landscape portrayed in Anne Frank's diary entries, offering valuable insights into her experiences and reactions during the turbulent era of World War II. Through the application of natural language processing techniques, we were able to gain valuable insights into Anne's emotional experiences as documented in her diary entries. The analysis classified emotions into predetermined sentiment categories, such as highly positive, positive, neutral, negative, and highly negative, offering an in-depth comprehension of Anne's inner world amidst the chaotic time of World War II. By analyzing visualizations and reports, we discovered patterns, trends, and varying levels of emotions expressed over time. This gave insightful information about Anne Frank's struggles, fortitude, and hopeful moments amid hardship.  
Analysing Anne Frank's diary sentimentally has allowed us to see the emotional journey of a young girl living through one of the saddest periods in human history. Through close reading and visualization of her journal entries, we have been able to uncover the complex dynamics of her feelings, which included both profound sadness and worry as well as happy and hopeful moments.

This investigation has not only enriched our comprehension of Anne's personal challenges and determination but has also provided a glimpse into the wider experience of humanity during the genocide Looking ahead, the analysis provides valuable insights into the enduring effects of hope, courage, and the unwavering adaptability of humanity, even in the face of the most difficult situations.

# Future Considerations

In order to make sentiment analysis better, assess existing approaches, investigate cutting-edge NLP strategies like deep learning models, and incorporate extra lexicons or resources for more comprehensive emotion coverage. Create a methodical enhancement plan that includes steps for data preprocessing, training models, and evaluation. For validation, work with experts and make iterations based on their input. For the sake of openness and upcoming advancements, record decisions and outcomes.

# Acknowledgements

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* Add more

# Appendices

READ Information about the Final Report, the Appendices, and What They Should Contain on my dundee