# Fundamentals of Quantitative Text Analysis

Mate Akos 2019 September

MTA TK PTI

## For today

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Goal of the course
- 3. What is QTE?
- 4. Key concepts, assumptions
- 5. Workflow of QTE
- 6. Data

#### About me

- Research Fellow at MTA Centre for Social Sciences
- Previous work on text analysis of IMF Article IV reports, network analysis of fiscal instututions
- PhD (soon to be defended) from CEU (with a brief visiting position at KU Leuven)

#### Contact

- · email: aakos.mate@gmail.com
- all course materials: slides and code: https://github.com/aakosm/QTA\_SZISZ\_2019; readings in dropbox folder

## About you?

- · your background, interests
- experience with R (or Python?)
- specific interest in this course

#### Goals of the course

- · Provide bird's-eye view of quantitative text analysis
- · Some lecture content but heavy emphasis on applied work
- · Befriending R
- Learn to critically evaluate competing methods and when to use which
- Provide the ability to carry out a project using the QTA toolset

## course requirements

- · Attendance and participation 15%
- Small assignments 5% each
- · Project proposal presentation 10%
- Final project 55%
  - · 3500 word limit
  - · topic up to your imagination
  - structure in the syllabus

# Quantitative Text Analysis





Gyanúsan drága és értelmetlen szerződést kötöttek a szocialisták az ügyvédjükkel

Majdnem ötmillió forintot kap azért, hogy az önkormányzati választásról felvilágosítsa az országgyűlési képviselőket. Azokat a képviselőket, akik önkormányzati választáson nem is indulhatnak.



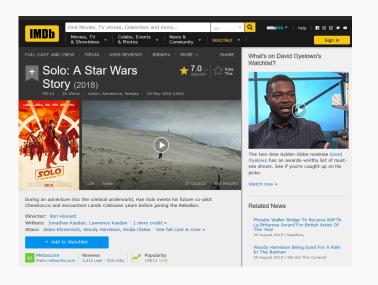
érkezett: az autósport még mindig nagyon veszélyes

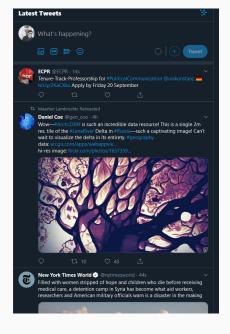
A hétvégi halálos baleset után világossá vált, általában épségben ki lehet szállni a roncsokból. De nem mindig.

→ Még súlyosabb is lehetett volna a spái F2-es baleset

ÍGY LEHET FELISMERNI. HA VALAKI ÉTELFÜGGŐ

Csűrös Karola: Örökké fog tartani az a fájdalom, amit érzek Soha nem tudja már feldolgozni férje, Horváth Ádám elvesztését.





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- New era of open source statistical computing: R and Python
- Cheap and accessible way to deal with huge amount of data
- "amplifying and augmenting careful reading and thoughtful analysis" (Grimmer and Stewart 2012)

#### The other side of the coin

- Be mindful of the assumptions made during the analysis (e.g.: bag of words approach)
- · validate, validate, validate
- Be especially cautios with unsupervised learning methods (more on this later)

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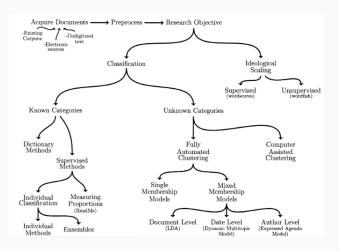
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- 1. "All quantitative models of language are wrong-but some are useful.
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- 3. There is no globally best method for automated text analysis.
- 4. Validate, Validate, Validate."

#### Workflow and methods of QTA



## Key concepts

- Unit of analysis: documents or texts (depends on your research)
- Population of documents: the corpus (collection of corpus: corpora)

#### Bag of words assumption:

- word orders rarely matter
- break the text into smaller units (tokens), usually individual words
- · Single words: unigram
- If word ordering matters: n-grams (for 2 words: bi-grams;
   3 words: tri-grams)

## n-gram example

```
tokens from 1 document.
text1:
[1] "The" "quick" "brown" "fox" "jumps" "over"
[7] "the" "lazy" "dog"
tokens from 1 document.
text1:
[1] "The quick" "quick_brown" "brown_fox"
[4] "fox_jumps" "jumps_over" "over_the"
[7] "the lazy" "lazy dog"
```

### Key terms

- · types: unique word
- tokens: any word (total count = total words)
- stemming: removing suffixes from the words
- stop words: set of words to be removed from the documents, because they do not contain relevant information.
- · dictionary: A set of tokens with equivalent meaning

## Stemming example

```
tokens from 1 document.
text1:
[1] "political" ","
                              "losing"
[5] "parliament" ","
                              "John"
tokens from 1 document.
text1:
[1] "polit" ","
                              "lose"
[5] "parliament" ","
                              "John"
```

### What would be your stopwords for this sentence?

"My fellow citizens: I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you've bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors."

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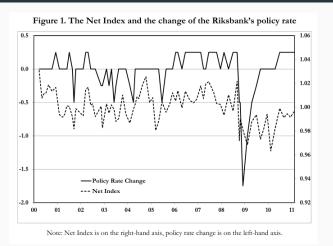
"fellow citizens: stand today humbled task, grateful trust you've bestowed, mindful sacrifices borne ancestors."

[1]	"i"	"me"	"my"
[4]	"myself"	"we"	"our"
[7]	"ours"	"ourselves"	"you"
[10]	"your"	"yours"	"yourself"
[13]	"yourselves"	"he"	"him"
[16]	"his"	"himself"	"she"
[19]	"her"	"hers"	"herself"
[22]	"it"	"its"	"itself"
[25]	"they"	"them"	"their"
[28]	"theirs"	"themselves"	"what"
[31]	"which"	"who"	"whom"
[34]	"this"	"that"	"these"
[37]	"those"	"am"	"is"
[40]	"are"	"was"	"were"
[43]	"be"	"been"	"being"

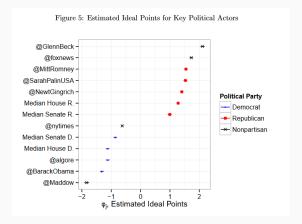
## Typical workflow

- 1. Selecting texts, compiling the corpus
- 2. Cleaning text
  - · Make the text machine readable
  - Stemming
  - · Removing stop words, numbers, separators
  - Define documents/unit of analysis (reports, sentences, paragraphs, etc.)
- 3. Preprocess text
  - · From words to numbers
  - · Defining features (ngrams)
  - · Creating a document-feature matrix
- 4. Reporting

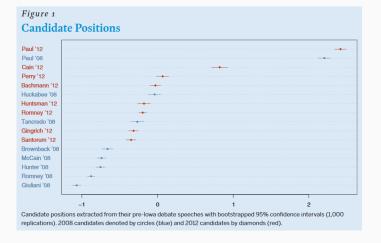
## Some examples of applications



Sentiment analysis of central bank minutes (dictionary method) in Apel, M., & Grimaldi, M. (2012). The information content of central bank minutes. *Riksbank Research Paper Series*, (92).



Ideational scaling of twitter users, in Barberá, Pablo. 2015. "Birds of the Same Feather Tweet Together: Bayesian Ideal Point Estimation Using Twitter Data." *Political Analysis* 23(1):76–91.



Unsupervised scaling of US politicians, in Medzihorsky, J., Littvay, L., & Jenne, E. K. (2014). Has the tea party era radicalized the republican party? Evidence from text analysis of the 2008 and 2012 republican primary debates. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 47(4), 806-812.

## Where to get data

- already existing datasets (party manifesto data, un speeches, etc)
- news aggregators (lexis nexis is the cheapest)
- webscraping websites (rvest for R, beautilfulsoup for Python)
- replication data repositories
- · social/news media APIs (Twitter, NYT, etc.)
- · Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

## using R for QTE

### Why R?

- · Open source and free
- Designed for statistical analysis
- · Widespread use in academic and data science community
- Great transferable skillset
- · Huge and versatile package ecosystem

#### For the next week

#### Download and install R and RStudio (both free)

- Download R for windows from here: https: //cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/base/
- Download R for OSX from here: https://cran.r-project.org/bin/macosx/
- Download RStudio: https://www.rstudio.com/ products/rstudio/download/

### What we'll do with R

- · Learn the basic operations for handling data in R
- Learn to use packages designed for text analysis and handling texts
- Learn how to write papers/reports in R in publication quality