

Labeling News Headline Topics with Unsupervised Learning

Matthew Radovan, Chris Cross, Sasankh Munukutla

CS 221: Artificial Intelligence
Stanford University

Problem

- Unsupervised topic modeling
 - Extracting representative topic words in a text dataset
 - Assigning texts to topics
- Challenging when working on short texts without pretrained semantic knowledge

Motivation

- 70% of Americans are fatigued by the amount of news available
- Effective topic modelling makes news understandable

Dataset

 Dataset of ~8000 article headlines and descriptions from NewsAPI

Pre-processing Initial Text UK Supreme Court hears government side in vital Brexit case Lowercase + No Punctuation (Simple) Stopwords Removed uk supreme court hears government side in vital brexit case UK Supreme court hears government side vital brexit case Only Nouns (PoS Tagged) UK Supreme Court government side Brexit case Pruned Word Length supreme government brexit

Clustering Algorithms

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

(Word Length)

- Most common approach - baseline
- Creates clusters based on topic and word distributions

K-Means

 Given featurized data, optimize clusters' means and cluster assignments for each articles

Topic Keyword Model (TKM)

- Scores for each potential keyword w/ joint probabilities
- Finds probability of topic given sum of keyword scores

Cluster keyword extractors

Count-based

- Simplest, and baseline disregards uniqueness
- Ranked based on frequency of term within cluster

Logistic regression-based

- logistic regression on features
 (label = cluster assignment)
- Selects highest weight coefficients for each topic

Centroid-based

- Maximize uniqueness of words prior to relevance of words
- Assign selected words to clusters based on relevance to cluster

Pseudo TF-IDF

- Attempts to factor in uniqueness of keywords in topic extraction
- Uses inverse frequency across all clusters to normalize

Approach

Featurize (Pre-processing)



Cluster Data (Clustering Algorithms)



Extract Topics (Keyword Extractors)

Count

Simple

0.99

0.98

0.97

0.96

Pseudo TF-IDF

Challenges

Quantitative Results

Ability to Re-classify Keyword-Only Texts

Centroid

No Stopwords

Featurizer

Accuracy of predicting clusters through

keyword-only text vs. through full text

(same classifier; 100% accuracy on full text)

Comparison of Best and Worst Featurizer

(in terms of clustering - Davies-Bouldin Index)

Nouns

- Curse of dimensionality for K-Means
- High computation time for certain models and keyword extractors
- Clustering algorithms (and unsupervised learning in general) hard to evaluate due to subjectivity
 - Hence, qualitative analysis of topics becomes necessary

Qualitative Analysis

Examples of articles from good cluster [word length]

- Article on Cory Booker's promises for worker rights
- Beto O'Rourke's gun buy-back program
- Democrats targeting Gen Z for the upcoming election

Examples of articles from bad cluster [simple]

- Trump and Graham clashing on Iran policy
- Iowa poll on Democratic candidates

Good examples of keywords

"whistleblower", "investigate", "president", "zelensky", "ukraine"

Bad examples of keywords

• "in", "the", "a", "to", "of", "and", "for", "on", "as", "is", "his", "trump"

Key Insights

- Good accuracy does not mean good clustering or vice versa (Word Length had the best accuracy but Nouns had the best clustering)
- Word Length is the best featurizer in terms of accuracy
- Centroid is generally the best extractor, but best extractor can vary by featurizer (*Logistic Regression* was best on *No Stopwords*)
- K-Means performed far better for clustering than TKM and LDA

Conclusion

Ability to automatically determine key topics in news with >99% accuracy

Social Impact

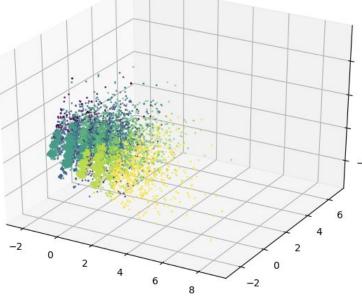
- Identify current and relevant issues
- Understand specific topics, especially critical issues like climate change, without being inundated by unrelated articles

Acknowledgements

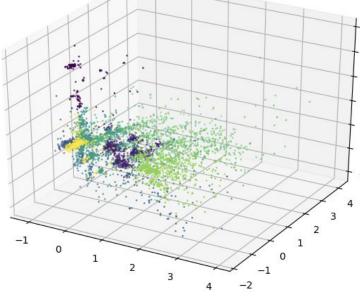
- NewsAPI
- scikit-learn
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References

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Simple (Worst)



Word Length

Nouns (Best)

^{*}TKM and LDA performed poorly, so K-Means was utilized as clustering algorithm