

# Unit 2: Dictionary methods

## FSU Summer Methods Workshop

Dr. Rochelle Terman

Department of Political Science  
University of Chicago

May 2019



**Today:** Measuring expressed sentiment in documents

**Goal:** Classify (measure) sentiment in texts

**Method:** Dictionary methods

**Today:** Measuring expressed sentiment in documents

**Goal:** Classify (measure) sentiment in texts

**Method:** Dictionary methods

### Game Plan:

- 1) Dictionaries
- 2) Applying dictionaries to text to measure sentiment
- 3) Applications, interpretation, and pitfalls

## Key Terms:

- Dictionary
- Sentiment analysis
- Word weights

# Dictionaries

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.

# Dictionaries

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.

```
## 1    2-faced  negative
## 2    2-faces  negative
## 3         a+   positive
## 4   abnormal  negative
## 5   abolish   negative
## 6  abominable  negative
## 7  abominably  negative
## 8   abominate  negative
## 9  abomination negative
## 10   abort     negative
```

# Dictionaries

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)

```
## 1    2-faced  negative
## 2    2-faces  negative
## 3         a+   positive
## 4   abnormal  negative
## 5   abolish  negative
## 6  abominable  negative
## 7  abominably  negative
## 8   abominate  negative
## 9  abomination  negative
## 10   abort    negative
```



# Dictionaries

##	word	sentiment
##	<chr>	<chr>
## 1	abacus	trust
## 2	abandon	fear
## 3	abandon	negative
## 4	abandon	sadness
## 5	abandoned	anger
## 6	abandoned	fear
## 7	abandoned	negative
## 8	abandoned	sadness
## 9	abandonment	anger
## 10	abandonment	fear

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)
  - Specific Emotion (Anger, Joy, Sadness)

# Dictionaries

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)
  - Specific Emotion (Anger, Joy, Sadness)
  - Not all English words included (many are neutral)

##	word	sentiment
##	<chr>	<chr>
## 1	abacus	trust
## 2	abandon	fear
## 3	abandon	negative
## 4	abandon	sadness
## 5	abandoned	anger
## 6	abandoned	fear
## 7	abandoned	negative
## 8	abandoned	sadness
## 9	abandonment	anger
## 10	abandonment	fear

# Dictionaries

##	1	2-faced	negative
##	2	2-faces	negative
##	3	a+	positive
##	4	abnormal	negative
##	5	abolish	negative
##	6	abominable	negative
##	7	abominably	negative
##	8	abominate	negative
##	9	abomination	negative
##	10	abort	negative

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)
  - Specific Emotion (Anger, Joy, Sadness)
  - Not all English words included (many are neutral)
- **Word weights / scores**
  - Binary: {Positive (+1), Negative (-1)}

# Dictionaries

##	1	abandon	-2
##	2	abandoned	-2
##	3	abandons	-2
##	4	abducted	-2
##	5	abduction	-2
##	6	abductions	-2
##	7	abhor	-3
##	8	abhorred	-3
##	9	abhorrent	-3
##	10	abhors	-3

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)
  - Specific Emotion (Anger, Joy, Sadness)
  - Not all English words included (many are neutral)
- **Word weights / scores**
  - Binary: {Positive (+1), Negative (-1)}
  - Numerical: {-2, -1, 1, 2}

# Dictionaries

##	1	abandon	-2
##	2	abandoned	-2
##	3	abandons	-2
##	4	abducted	-2
##	5	abduction	-2
##	6	abductions	-2
##	7	abhor	-3
##	8	abhorred	-3
##	9	abhorrent	-3
##	10	abhors	-3

- **Dictionaries** are lists of words belonging to a category.
- **Sentiment** dictionaries: Lists of words scored according to some emotion or opinion content of the words.
  - Broad Sentiment (Positive, Negative)
  - Specific Emotion (Anger, Joy, Sadness)
  - Not all English words included (many are neutral)
- **Word weights / scores**
  - Binary: {Positive (+1), Negative (-1)}
  - Numerical: {-2, -1, 1, 2}
- Non-sentiment dictionaries: Words about sports, food, places...

# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )

# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )
- 2) Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC)

# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )
- 2) Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC)
- 3) Harvard-IV-4



# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )
- 2) Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC)
- 3) Harvard-IV-4
- 4) Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)

# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )
- 2) Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC)
- 3) Harvard-IV-4
- 4) Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)
- 5) Proprietary software (e.g. Diction)

# Off the Shelf Dictionaries

- 1) General Inquirer Database  
(<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/> )
- 2) Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC)
- 3) Harvard-IV-4
- 4) Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)
- 5) Proprietary software (e.g. Diction)
- 6) Many many more....

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget's Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words



# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks
  - a) Undergraduates: Pizza → Research Output

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks
  - a) Undergraduates: Pizza → Research Output
  - b) Mechanical Turkers

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks
  - a) Undergraduates: Pizza → Research Output
  - b) Mechanical Turkers
    - Example: { Happy, Unhappy }

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks
  - a) Undergraduates: Pizza → Research Output
  - b) Mechanical Turkers
    - Example: { Happy, Unhappy }
    - Ask turkers: how happy is elevator, car, pretty, young

# Generating Dictionaries

Three ways to create dictionaries (non-exhaustive):

- 1.) **Statistical methods** (Distinctive / separating words, next class)
- 2.) **Manual generation**
  - Careful thought (prayer? epiphanies? divine intervention?) about useful words
  - Ex: LIWC: “ We drew on common emotion rating scales...Roget’s Thesaurus...standard English dictionaries. [then] brain-storming sessions among 3-6 judges were held” to generate other words
- 3.) **Crowdsourcing**: Populations of people who are surprisingly willing to perform ill-defined tasks
  - a) Undergraduates: Pizza → Research Output
  - b) Mechanical Turkers
    - Example: { Happy, Unhappy }
    - Ask turkers: how happy is elevator, car, pretty, young
    - Output as dictionary

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP}), i = (1, \dots, N)$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$



# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

$Y_i \approx \text{continuous} \rightsquigarrow \text{Classification}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

$Y_i \approx$  continuous  $\rightsquigarrow$  Classification

$Y_i > 0 \Rightarrow$  Positive Category



# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

$Y_i \approx \text{continuous} \rightsquigarrow \text{Classification}$

$Y_i > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Positive Category}$

$Y_i < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Negative Category}$

# Applying Dictionaries to Documents

- Vector of word counts:  $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iP})$ ,  $i = (1, \dots, N)$
- Weights attached to words  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_P)$ 
  - $\theta_p \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
  - $\theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$

For each document  $i$  calculate score for document

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

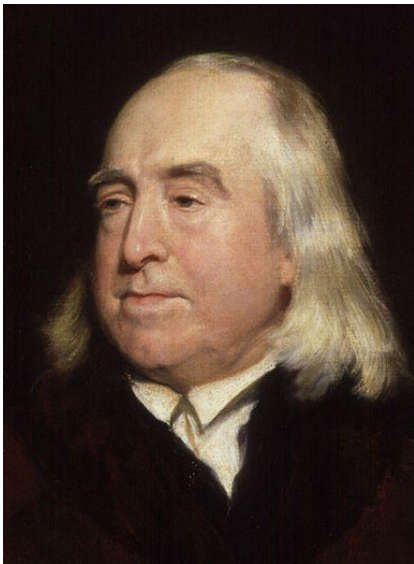
$Y_i \approx \text{continuous} \rightsquigarrow \text{Classification}$

$Y_i > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Positive Category}$

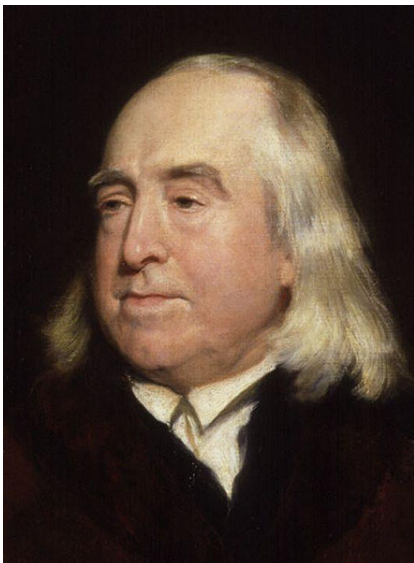
$Y_i < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Negative Category}$

$Y_i \approx 0 \text{ Ambiguous}$

# Measuring Happiness

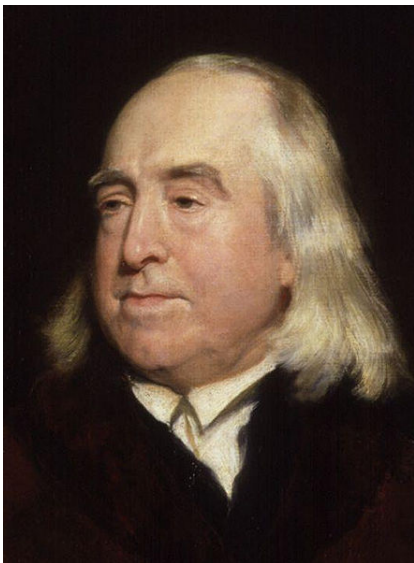


# Measuring Happiness



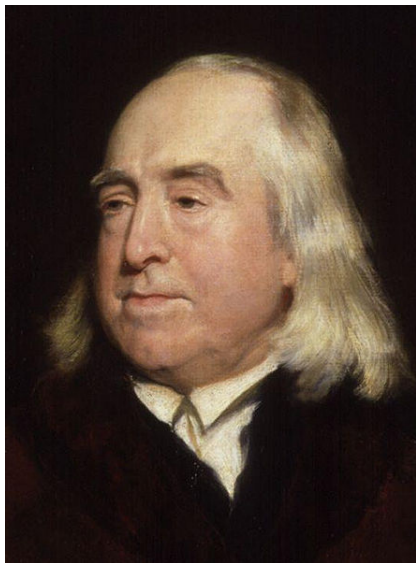
- Quantifying Happiness: How happy is society?

# Measuring Happiness



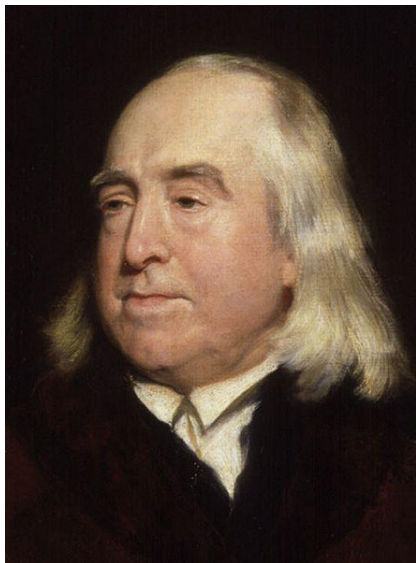
- Quantifying Happiness: How happy is society?
- How Happy is a Song?

# Measuring Happiness



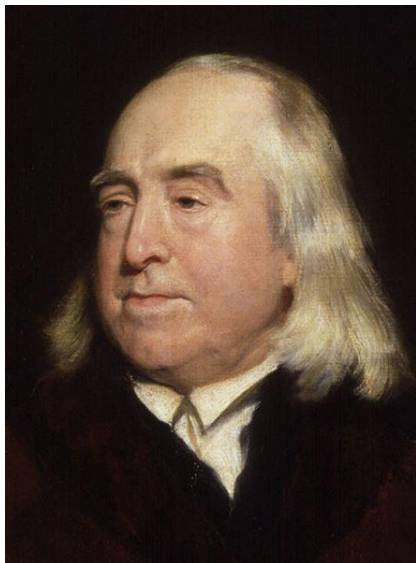
- Quantifying Happiness: How happy is society?
- How Happy is a Song?
- Blog posts?

# Measuring Happiness



- Quantifying Happiness: How happy is society?
- How Happy is a Song?
- Blog posts?
- Facebook posts? (Gross National Happiness)

# Measuring Happiness



- Quantifying Happiness: How happy is society?
- How Happy is a Song?
- Blog posts?
- Facebook posts? (Gross National Happiness)

Use **Dictionary Methods**



# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?  
**Happy** : triumphant (8.82)/paradise (8.72)/ love (8.72)

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?  
**Happy** : triumphant (8.82)/paradise (8.72)/ love (8.72)  
**Neutral**: street (5.22)/ paper (5.20)/ engine (5.20)

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?
    - Happy** : triumphant (8.82)/paradise (8.72)/ love (8.72)
    - Neutral**: street (5.22)/ paper (5.20)/ engine (5.20)
    - Unhappy** : cancer (1.5)/funeral (1.39)/ rape (1.25) /suicide (1.25)

# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?
    - Happy** : triumphant (8.82)/paradise (8.72)/ love (8.72)
    - Neutral**: street (5.22)/ paper (5.20)/ engine (5.20)
    - Unhappy** : cancer (1.5)/funeral (1.39)/ rape (1.25) /suicide (1.25)
- **Happiness** for text  $i$  (with word  $p$  having happiness  $\theta_p$  and document frequency  $X_{ip}$ )



# Measuring Happiness

Dodds and Danforth (2009): Use a dictionary method to measure happiness

- **Affective Norms for English Words (ANEW)**
- Bradley and Lang 1999: 1034 words, Affective reaction to words
  - On a scale of 1-9 how happy does this word make you?
    - Happy** : triumphant (8.82)/paradise (8.72)/ love (8.72)
    - Neutral**: street (5.22)/ paper (5.20)/ engine (5.20)
    - Unhappy** : cancer (1.5)/funeral (1.39)/ rape (1.25) /suicide (1.25)
- **Happiness** for text  $i$  (with word  $p$  having happiness  $\theta_p$  and document frequency  $X_{ip}$ )

$$\text{Happiness}_i = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P \theta_p X_{ip}}{\sum_{p=1}^P X_{ip}}$$

## Lyrics for Michael Jackson's Billie Jean

"She was more like a beauty queen  
from a movie scene.  
:  
And mother always told me,  
be careful who you love.  
And be careful of what you do  
'cause the lie becomes the truth.  
Billie Jean is not my lover,  
She's just a girl who claims  
that I am the one.  
:  
:

### ANEW words

$k$	$v_k$	$f_k$
1. love	8.72	1
2. mother	8.39	1
3. baby	8.22	3
4. beauty	7.82	1
5. truth	7.80	1
6. people	7.33	2
7. strong	7.11	1
8. young	6.89	2
9. girl	6.87	4
10. movie	6.86	1
11. perfume	6.76	1
12. queen	6.44	1
13. name	5.55	1
14. lie	2.79	1

$$v_{\text{text}} = \frac{\sum_k v_k f_k}{\sum_k f_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow v_{\text{Billie Jean}} &= 7.1 \\ \text{-----} \\ v_{\text{Thriller}} &= 6.3 \\ v_{\text{Michael Jackson}} &= 6.4 \end{aligned}$$

## Lyrics for Michael Jackson's Billie Jean

"She was more like a beauty queen  
from a movie scene.  
:  
And mother always told me,  
be careful who you love.  
And be careful of what you do  
'cause the lie becomes the truth.  
Billie Jean is not my lover,  
She's just a girl who claims  
that I am the one.  
:  
:

### ANEW words

	$v_k$	$f_k$
k=1. love	8.72	1
2. mother	8.39	1
3. baby	8.22	3
4. beauty	7.82	1
5. truth	7.80	1
6. people	7.33	2
7. strong	7.11	1
8. young	6.89	2
9. girl	6.87	4
10. movie	6.86	1
11. perfume	6.76	1
12. queen	6.44	1
13. name	5.55	1
14. lie	2.79	1

$$v_{\text{text}} = \frac{\sum_k v_k f_k}{\sum_k f_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow v_{\text{Billie Jean}} &= 7.1 \\ \text{-----} \\ v_{\text{Thriller}} &= 6.3 \\ v_{\text{Michael Jackson}} &= 6.4 \end{aligned}$$

Happiest Song on Thriller?

## Lyrics for Michael Jackson's Billie Jean

"She was more like a beauty queen  
from a movie scene.  
:  
And mother always told me,  
be careful who you love.  
And be careful of what you do  
'cause the lie becomes the truth.  
Billie Jean is not my lover,  
She's just a girl who claims  
that I am the one.  
:

### ANEW words

$k$	$v_k$	$f_k$
1. love	8.72	1
2. mother	8.39	1
3. baby	8.22	3
4. beauty	7.82	1
5. truth	7.80	1
6. people	7.33	2
7. strong	7.11	1
8. young	6.89	2
9. girl	6.87	4
10. movie	6.86	1
11. perfume	6.76	1
12. queen	6.44	1
13. name	5.55	1
14. lie	2.79	1

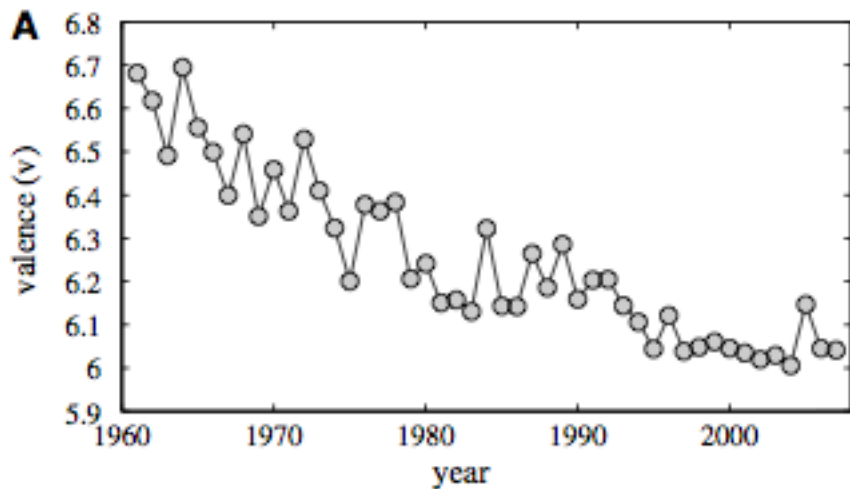
$$v_{\text{text}} = \frac{\sum_k v_k f_k}{\sum_k f_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow v_{\text{Billie Jean}} &= 7.1 \\ \hline v_{\text{Thriller}} &= 6.3 \\ v_{\text{Michael Jackson}} &= 6.4 \end{aligned}$$

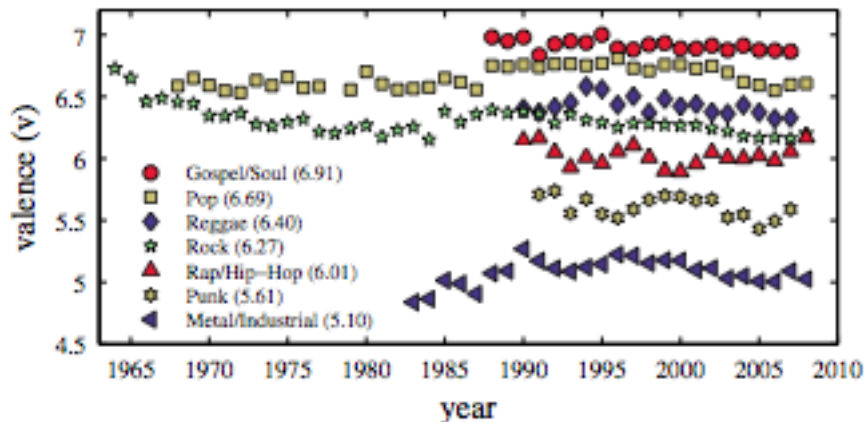
Happiest Song on Thriller?

P.Y.T. (Pretty Young Thing) (This is the right answer!)

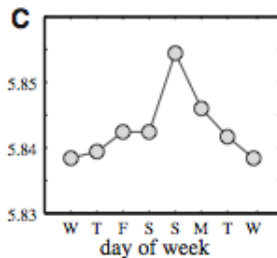
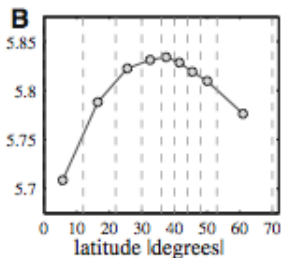
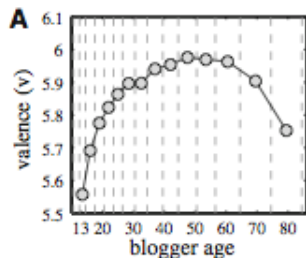
# Happiness in Society



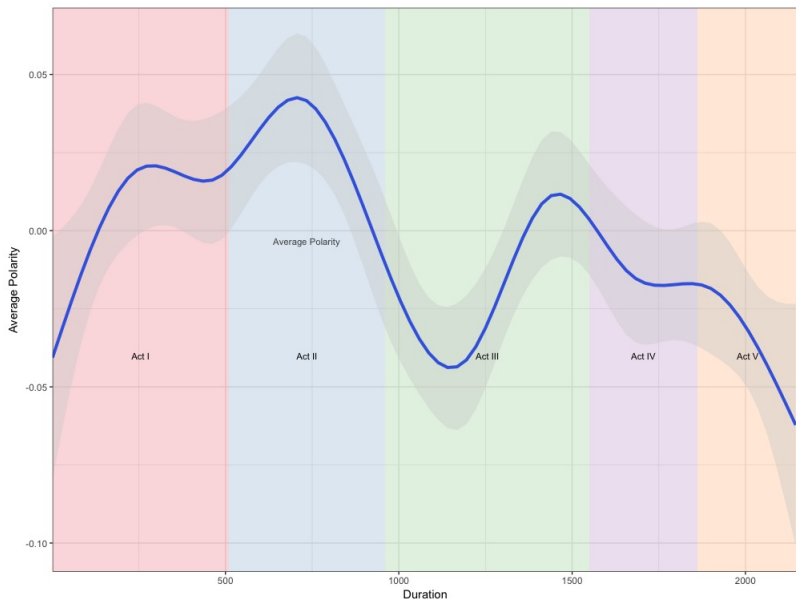
# Happiness in Society



# Happiness in Society



# Visualizing Plots: Romeo & Juliet





# Emotional Contagion on Facebook

[www.pnas.org](http://www.pnas.org)

## Experimental evidence of massive-scale emotional contagion through social networks

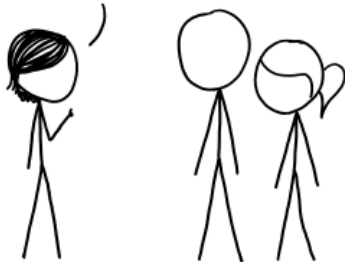
# Emotional Contagion on Facebook

FACEBOOK SHOULDN'T CHOOSE WHAT  
STUFF THEY SHOW US TO CONDUCT  
UNETHICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

THEY SHOULD ONLY MAKE THOSE  
DECISIONS BASED ON, UH...

HOWEVER THEY WERE  
DOING IT BEFORE.

WHICH WAS PROBABLY  
ETHICAL, RIGHT?



# Use with Caution!

- Most dictionary methods do not take into account qualifiers (e.g. “no good”).

# Use with Caution!

- Most dictionary methods do not take into account qualifiers (e.g. “no good”).
- Ignores sarcasm, irony, nuance.

# Use with Caution!

- Most dictionary methods do not take into account qualifiers (e.g. “no good”).
- Ignores sarcasm, irony, nuance.
- Dictionaries are **context dependent**.

# Use with Caution!

- Most dictionary methods do not take into account qualifiers (e.g. “no good”).
- Ignores sarcasm, irony, nuance.
- Dictionaries are **context dependent**.

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports



# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysems**

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:  
tax, cost, capital, board, liability, foreign, cancer,  
crude (oil), tire

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:  
tax, cost, capital, board, liability, foreign, cancer,  
crude (oil), tire
- **73%** of Harvard negative words in this set(!!!!)

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:  
tax, cost, capital, board, liability, foreign, cancer,  
crude (oil), tire
- **73%** of Harvard negative words in this set(!!!!)
- Not Negative Harvard, Negative in Accounting:

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:  
tax, cost, capital, board, liability, foreign, cancer,  
crude (oil), tire
- **73%** of Harvard negative words in this set(!!!!)
- Not Negative Harvard, Negative in Accounting:  
felony, litigation, restated, misstatement,  
unanticipated

# Validation, Dictionaries from other Fields

Accounting Research: measure **tone** of **10-K** reports

- **tone** matters (\$)

Previous state of art: Harvard-IV-4 Dictionary applied to texts

Loughran and McDonald (2011): **Financial Documents are Different**,  
**polysemes**

- Negative words in Harvard, Not Negative in Accounting:  
tax, cost, capital, board, liability, foreign, cancer,  
crude (oil), tire
- **73%** of Harvard negative words in this set(!!!!)
- Not Negative Harvard, Negative in Accounting:  
felony, litigation, restated, misstatement,  
unanticipated

**Context Matters**



R Code!