RECSM Summer School: Social Media and Big Data Research

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Course website:

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Dictionary Methods Applied to Social Media Text

Dictionary methods

Classifying documents when categories are known:

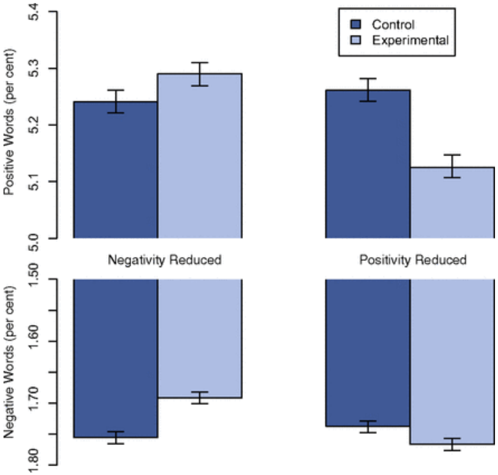
- Lists of words that correspond to each category:
  - Positive or negative, for sentiment
  - Sad, happy, angry, anxious... for emotions
  - Insight, causation, discrepancy, tentative... for cognitive processes
  - Sexism, homophobia, xenophobia, racism... for hate speech

  many others: see LIWC, VADER, SentiStrength, LexiCoder...
- Count number of times they appear in each document
- Normalize by document length (optional)
- Validate, validate, validate.
  - Check sensitivity of results to exclusion of specific words
  - Code a few documents manually and see if dictionary prediction aligns with human coding of document

Linquistic Inquiry and Word Count

- Created by Pennebaker et al — see `http://www.liwc.net`
- uses a dictionary to calculate the percentage of words in the text that match each of up to 82 language dimensions
- Consists of about 4,500 words and word stems, each defining one or more word categories or subdictionaries
- For example, the word *cried* is part of five word categories: sadness, negative emotion, overall affect, verb, and past tense verb. So observing the token *cried* causes each of these five subdictionary scale scores to be incremented
- Hierarchical: so "anger" are part of an *emotion* category and a *negative emotion* subcategory
- You can buy it here: `http://www.liwc.net/descriptiontable1.php`

Example: Emotional Contagion on Facebook



Source: Kramer et al, PNAS 2014

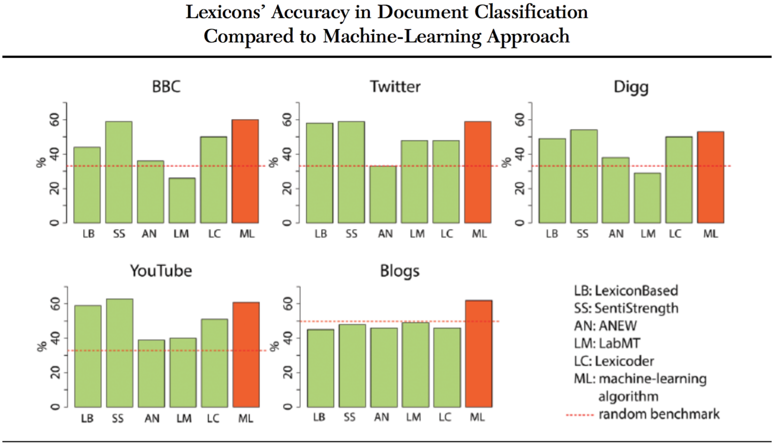
Potential advantage: Multi-lingual

APPENDIX B
DICTIONARY OF THE COMPUTER-BASED CONTENT ANALYSIS

	NL	UK	GE	IT
Core	elit*	elit*	elit*	elit*
	consensus*	consensus*	konsens*	consens*
	ondemocratisch*	undemocratic*	undemokratisch*	antidemocratic*
	ondemokratisch*			
	referend*	referend*	referend*	referend*
	corrupt*	corrupt*	korrupt*	corrot*
	propagand*	propagand*	propagand*	propagand*
	politici*	politici*	politiker*	politici*
	bedrog	*deceit*	täusch*	ingann*
	bedrieg	*deceiv*	betrüg*	
			betrug*	
	verraa	*betray*	*verrat*	tradi*
	verrad			
	schaam*	shame*	scham*	vergogn*
			schäm*	
	schand*	scandal*	skandal*	scandal*
	waarheid*	truth*	wahrheit*	verità
	oneerlijk*	dishonest*	unfair*	disonest*
			unehrlich*	
Context	establishm*	establishm*	establishm*	partitocrazia
	heersend*	ruling*	*herrsch*	
	capitul*			
	kapitul*			
	kaste*			
	leugen*		lüge*	menzogn*
	lieg*			mentir*

(from Rooduijn and Pauwels 2011)

Potential disadvantage: Context specific



Source: González-Bailón and Paltoglou (2015)

How to build a dictionary

- The ideal content analysis dictionary associates all and only the relevant words to each category in a perfectly valid scheme
- Three key issues:

Validity	Is the dictionary's category scheme valid?
Recall	Does this dictionary identify *all* my content?
Precision	Does it identify *only* my content?

- Imagine two logical extremes of including all words (too sensitive), or just one word (too specific)

How to build a dictionary

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4. Use regular expressions to see whether stemming or wildcarding is required