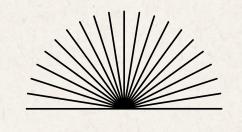
SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS ACROSS DECADES

Beyda Bucak

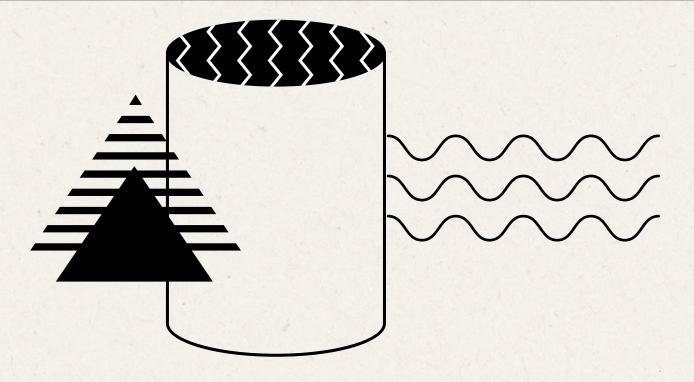


Content

01	Overview
02	Timeline
03	Technologies
04	Code Examples and Workflow
05	Analysis Results

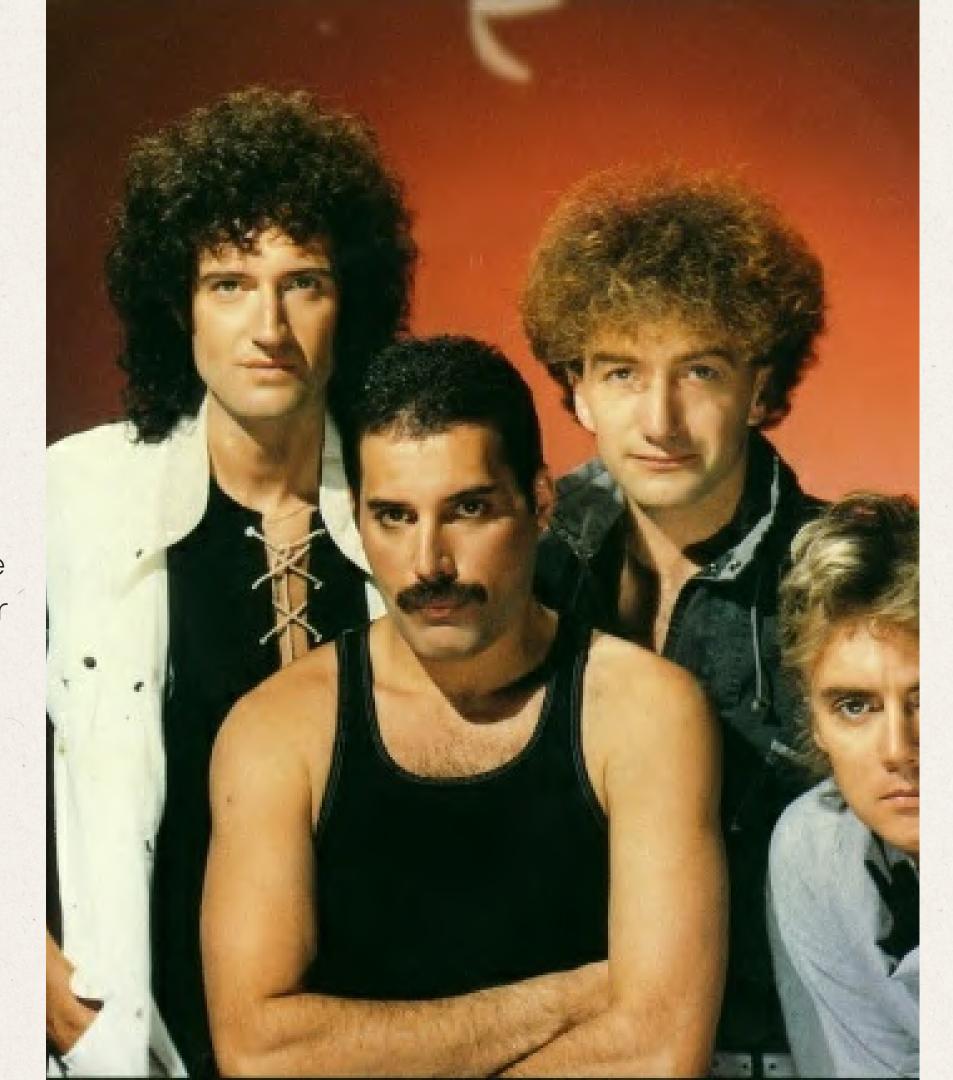
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on The aim of the project is to clearly demonstrate how changing lyrics over different periods impact emotions.

02 It also aims to visualize how lyrics change over time and present the most frequently used words.



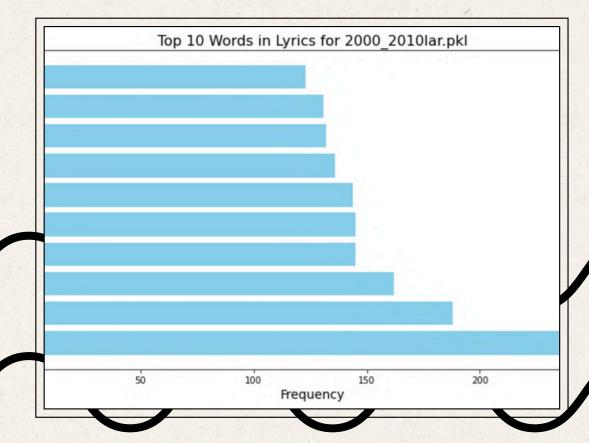
Overview

The project involves sentiment analysis of lyrics from songs released in specific periods.

Project Phases Cleaning and Start of the **Analysis Presentation** Manipulating **Project** Data Collecting Selecting Data Visualization Data Model

Technologies and Libraries





Programming Language:

Python

Libraries:

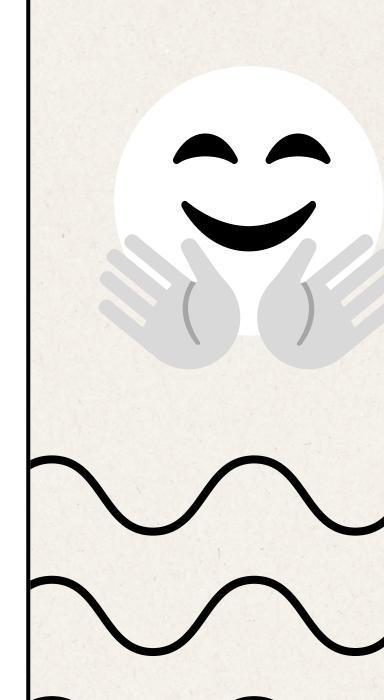
Data and File Management

pandas pickle os

Natural Language Processing

transformers
nltk
scikit-learn
hugging face
Visualization

matplotlib seaborn



1960lar:
the beatles
elvis presley
aretha franklin
bob dylan

1980ler: michael jackson madonna prince U2

1990lar:
Nirvana
Radiohead
Tupac
Mariah Carey
Dr. Dre

2000-2010lar:
Eminem
Beyonce
Rihanna
Drake
Justin Bieber

2020'ler:
The Weeknd
Post Malone
Taylor Swift
Billie Eilish

1960lar.json 1980ler.json 1990lar.json 2000_2010lar.json 2020ler.json

```
import lyricsgenius
token = "_NLwHnz0CM2_6n0Ntl6A6bcsHSmV1KR_ynMrzBly54jcs0_ElN2Q1UW8a3E0GskR"
genius = lyricsgenius.Genius(token)
genius.verbose = False
genius.remove_section_headers = True
genius.timeout = 15
artists = [
    "Elvis Presley", "Aretha Franklin", "Bob Dylan",
    "Michael Jackson", "Madonna", "Prince", "U2",
    "Nirvana", "Radiohead", "Tupac", "Mariah Carey", "Dr. Dre",
    "Eminem", "Beyonce", "Rihanna", "Drake", "Justin Bieber",
    "The Weeknd", "Post Malone", "Taylor Swift"
for artist_name in artists:
    try:
        artist = genius.search_artist(artist_name, max_songs=20, sort="popularity")
        if artist:
            print(f"\nSanatçı: {artist.name}")
            for song in artist.songs:
                print(f"- {song.title}")
            filename = f"{artist.name.replace(' ', '_')}_Lyrics.json"
            artist.save_lyrics(filename)
            print(f"{artist.name} şarkı sözleri '{filename}' dosyasına kaydedildi.\n")
        else:
            print(f"{artist_name} için sonuç bulunamadı.\n")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"{artist_name} için bir hata oluştu: {e}\n")
```

Creating Json Files For Artists

- lyricsgenius
- genius API

```
donem2000_2010lar = [
    "Eminem_Lyrics.json",
    "Beyonce_Lyrics.json",
    "Rihanna_Lyrics.json",
    "Justin_Bieber_Lyrics.json",
    "Drake_Lyrics.json"
donem2020ler = [
    "The_Weeknd_Lyrics.json",
    "Taylor_Swift_Lyrics.json",
    "Post_Malone_Lyrics.json"
donemler = {
    "1960lar.json": donem1960lar,
    "1980ler.json": donem1980ler,
    "1990lar.json": donem1990lar,
    "2000_2010lar.json": donem2000_2010lar,
    "2020ler.json": donem2020ler
```

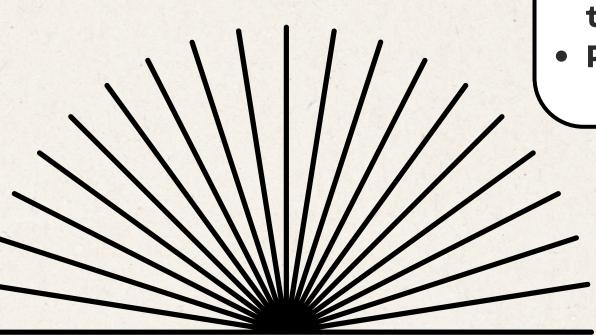
Creating Json Files for Decades

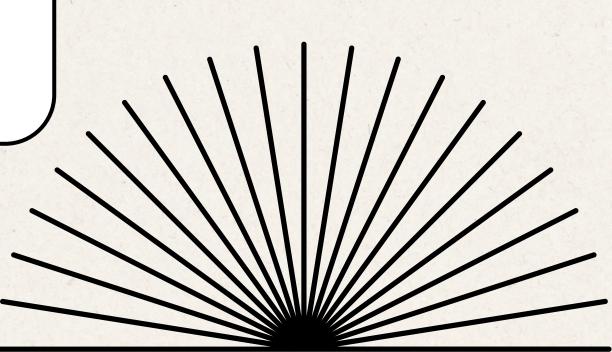
```
for donem_dosya, sanatci_dosyalar in donemler.items():
    combined_data = {"artists": []}
   for sanatci_dosya in sanatci_dosyalar:
        sanatci_dosya_path = os.path.join(json_folder, sanatci_dosya)
       try:
            with open(sanatci_dosya_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
                data = json.load(f)
                if "artists" in data:
                    combined_data["artists"].extend(data["artists"])
                else:
                    combined_data["artists"].append(data)
       except Exception as e:
            print(f"{sanatci_dosya} işlenirken hata oluştu: {e}")
            continue
   with open(donem_dosya, "w", encoding="utf-8") as f:
        json.dump(combined_data, f, ensure_ascii=False, indent=4)
   print(f"{donem_dosya.split('.')[0]} kaydedildi.")
```

Artists & Decades Json Files

Artists and Decades CSV Files

- Better readability
- Standardization for data processing
- Making it compatible with Pandas and other tools
- Providing flexibility for future use





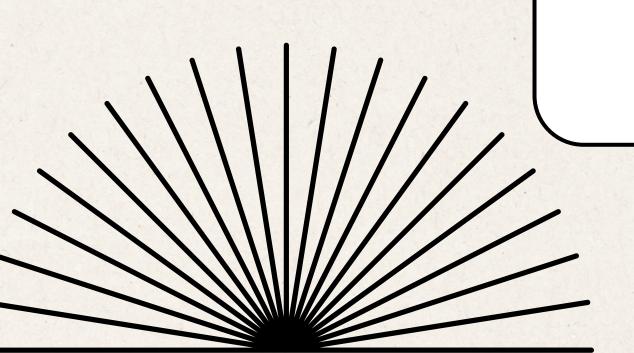
```
[238]: print("Her bir DataFrame'deki eksik değerlerin sayısı:\n")
       for name, df in dataframes.items():
           print(f"{name} için eksik veri durumu:")
           print(df.isnull().sum())
           print("-" * 50)
       Her bir DataFrame'deki eksik değerlerin sayısı:
       2000_2010lar.csv için eksik veri durumu:
       artist_name
       song title
       release_date
       album
       lyrics
       dtype: int64
       Drake_Lyrics.csv için eksik veri durumu:
       title
       release_date
       album
       lyrics
       dtype: int64
       Radiohead_Lyrics.csv için eksik veri durumu:
       title
       release date
       album
       lyrics
       dtype: int64
       Post_Malone_Lyrics.csv için eksik veri durumu:
       title
       release date
       album
       lvrics
       dtype: int64
```

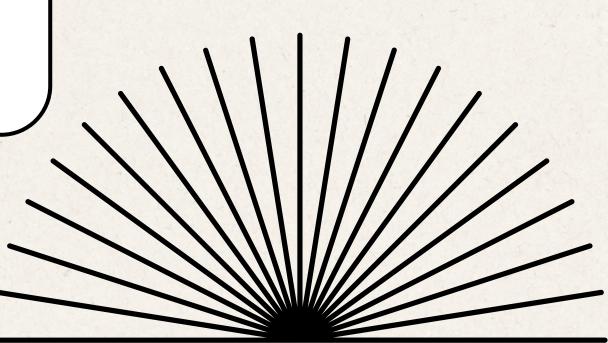
```
for name, df in dataframes.items():
    df.dropna(inplace=True)
    df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
    df['release_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['release_date'], format='%Y-%m-%d')
    df["year"] = df["release date"].dt.strftime('%Y')
df 60lar= dataframes.get('1960lar.csv')
df_60lar.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 73 entries, 0 to 72
Data columns (total 6 columns):
    Column
                  Non-Null Count Dtype
    artist_name 73 non-null
                                  object
    song_title 73 non-null
                                  object
    release_date 73 non-null
                                  datetime64[ns]
             73 non-null
    album
                                  object
            73 non-null
                                  object
    lyrics
                 73 non-null
    year
                                  object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), object(5)
memory usage: 3.5+ KB
```

Artists and Decades CSV Files

Artists and Decades Pickle Files

- Faster loading
- Less disk space usage
- Data storage compatible with Python
- Data transfer without reprocessing





1990lar.pkl dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.

```
import pickle
import os
pickle_folder = './pickled_data'
if not os.path.exists(pickle_folder):
    os.makedirs(pickle_folder)
    print(f"'{pickle_folder}' klasörü oluşturuldu.")
for name, df in dataframes.items():
    pickle_file_path = os.path.join(pickle_folder, f"{name.replace('.csv', '.pkl')}")
    try:
        with open(pickle_file_path, "wb") as pickle_file:
            pickle.dump(df, pickle_file)
        print(f"{name.replace('.csv', '.pkl')} dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"{name.replace('.csv', '.pkl')} dosyasını kaydederken hata oluştu: {e}")
2000_2010lar.pkl dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.
Drake_Lyrics.pkl dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.
Radiohead_Lyrics.pkl dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.
Post_Malone_Lyrics.pkl dosyası başarıyla kaydedildi.
```

- pickle
- os

```
import pickle
import os
pickle_folder = './pickled_data'
pickle_file_path = os.path.join(pickle_folder, "Madonna_Lyrics.pkl")
with open(pickle_file_path, "rb") as pickle_file:
    df = pickle_load(pickle_file)
print(df.lyrics[0])
77 ContributorsTranslationsPortuguêsItalianoEspañolLike a Prayer Lyrics
Life is a mystery
Everyone must stand alone
I hear you call my name
And it feels like home
When you call my name
It's like a little prayer
I'm down on my knees
I want to take you there
In the midnight hour
I can feel your power
Just like a prayer
You know I'll take you there
```

```
Import IC
import pandas as pd
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
custom_stop_words = ['oh', 'a', 'you','let', 'youre', 'get', 'aint', 'say','know', 'yeah', 'lyrics', 'ah
stop_words.update(custom_stop_words)
def clean_lyrics(lyrics):
    if not isinstance(lyrics, str): # Ensure the input is a string
        return ''
    lyrics = re.sub(r'\setminus[.*?\setminus])\setminus(.*?\setminus)', '', lyrics)
    lyrics = re.sub(r'\d+', '', lyrics)
    lyrics = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', lyrics).replace('\n', ' ')
    lyrics = re.sub(r'\bcontrib\w*\b', '', lyrics, flags=re.IGNORECASE)
    lyrics = lyrics.lower()
    lyrics = ' '.join([word for word in lyrics.split() if word not in stop_words])
    lyrics = ' '.join([word.split('embed')[0] if 'embed' in word else word for word in lyrics.split()])
    return lyrics.strip()
```

```
import pickle
pickle_folder = './pickled_data'
pickle_file_path = os.path.join(pickle_folder, "Beatles_Lyrics.pkl")
with open(pickle_file_path, "rb") as pickle_file:
    df = pickle.load(pickle_file)
print(df['clean_lyrics'][0])
```

yesterday troubles seemed far away looks though theyre stay believe yesterday suddenly half man used rday came suddenly go wouldnt said something wrong long yesterday yesterday love easy game play place y go wouldnt said something wrong long yesterday might yesterday love easy game play place hide away

Model ve Analysis

return sentiment_label, sentiment_score.item()

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
pickle_folder = './pickled_data'
pickle_files = [f for f in os.listdir(pickle_folder) if f.endswith('.pkl')]
def get_sentiment(lyrics):
    inputs = tokenizer(lyrics, return_tensors="pt", truncation=True, padding=True, max_length=512)
    with torch.no_grad():
        outputs = model(**inputs)
        logits = outputs.logits

    Hugging Face

                                                                       • transformers
    probs = torch.nn.functional.softmax(logits, dim=-1)
                                                                       • twitter roberta base sentiment
    labels = ['negative', 'neutral', 'positive']
    sentiment_score, sentiment_label_idx = torch.max(probs, dim=-1)
    sentiment_label = labels[sentiment_label_idx.item()]
```

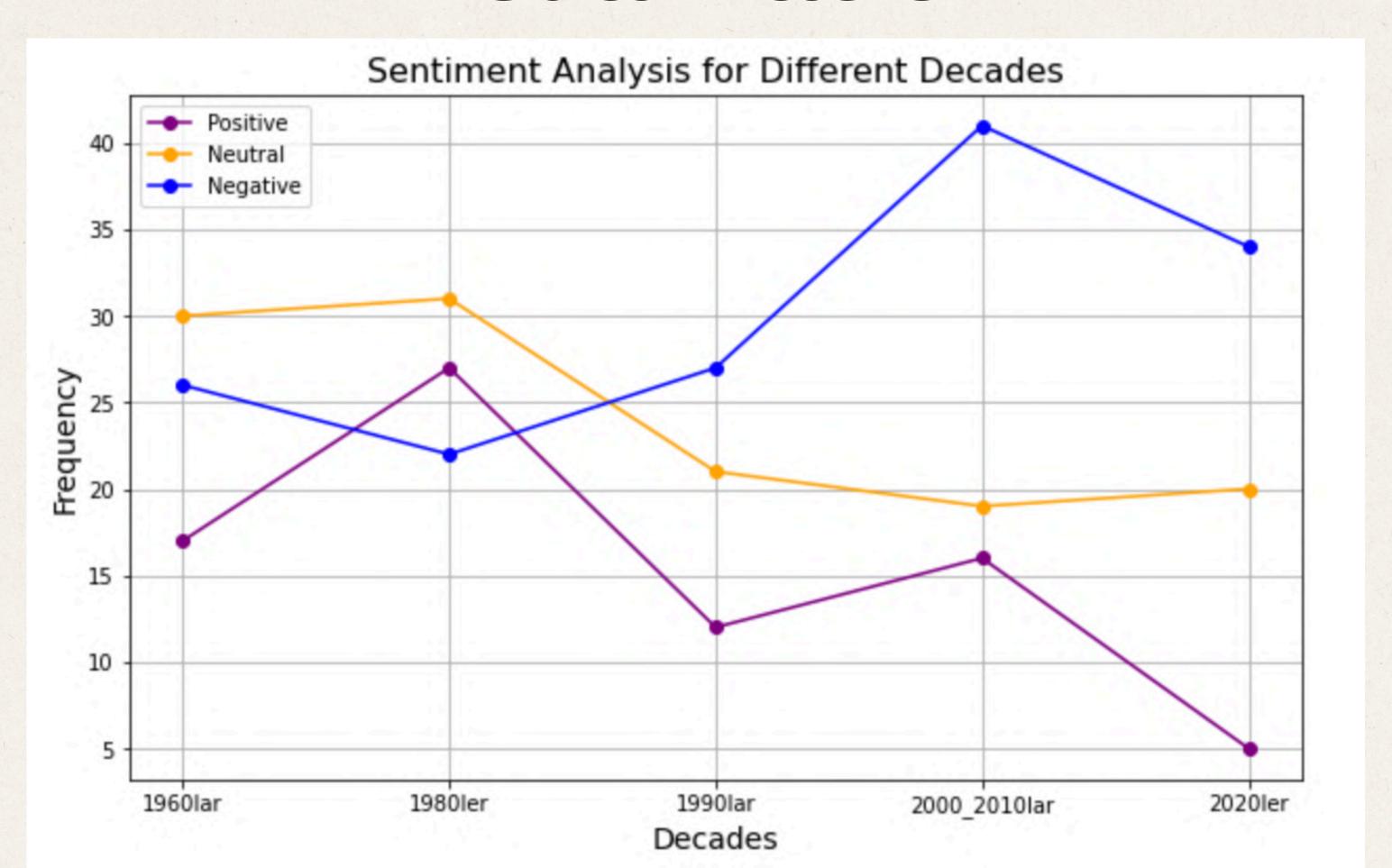
Model ve Analysis

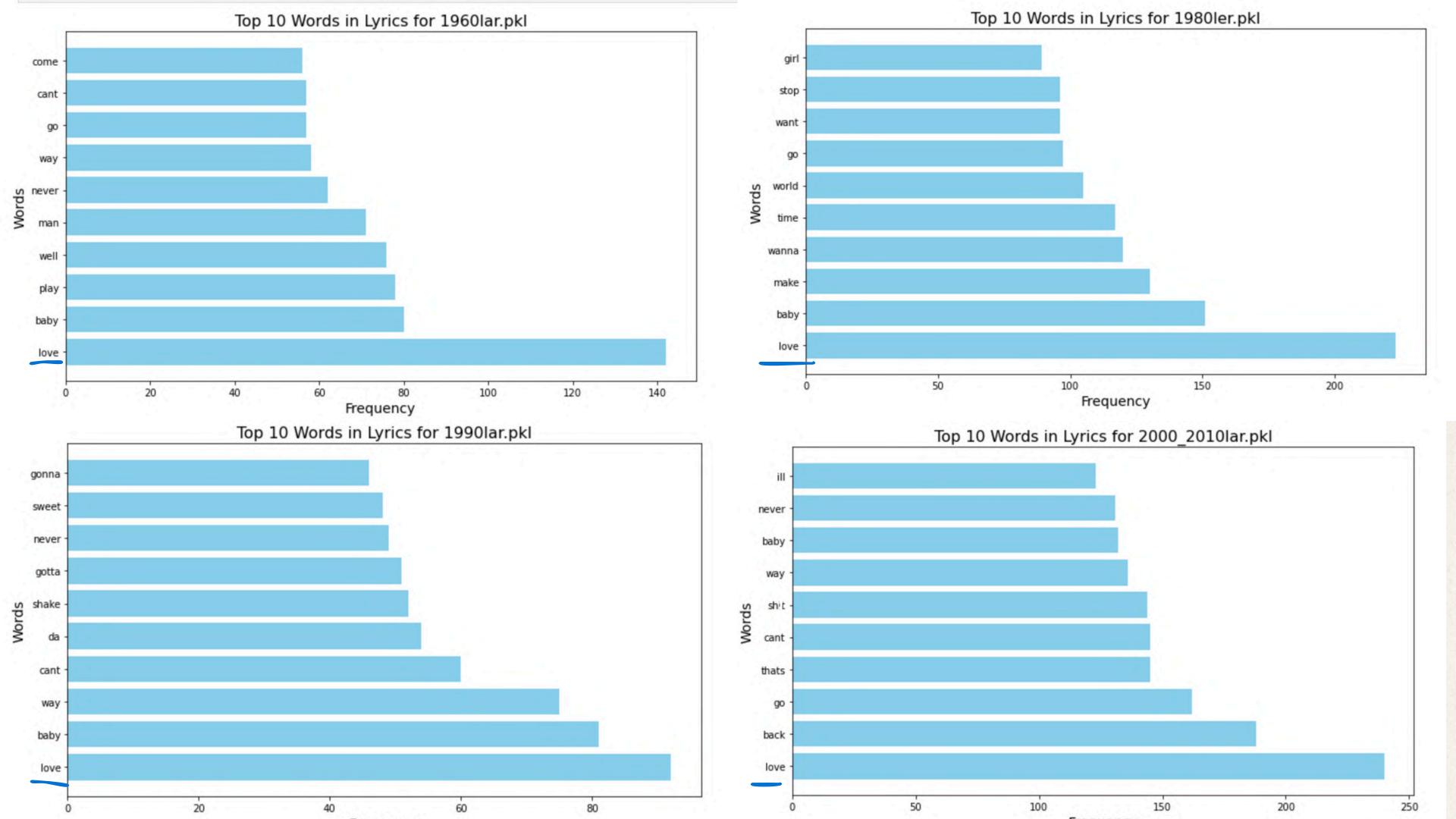
```
Sentiment analysis for 1960lar.pkl:
neutral
            30
            26
negative
positive
            17
dtype: int64
Sentiment analysis for 1980ler.pkl:
neutral
            31
            27
positive
negative
dtype: int64
Sentiment analysis for 1990lar.pkl:
negative
            27
            21
neutral
positive
            12
dtype: int64
Sentiment analysis for 2000_2010lar.pkl:
negative
            41
neutral
            19
positive
            16
dtype: int64
Sentiment analysis for 2020ler.pkl:
negative
            34
neutral
            20
positive
dtype: int64
```

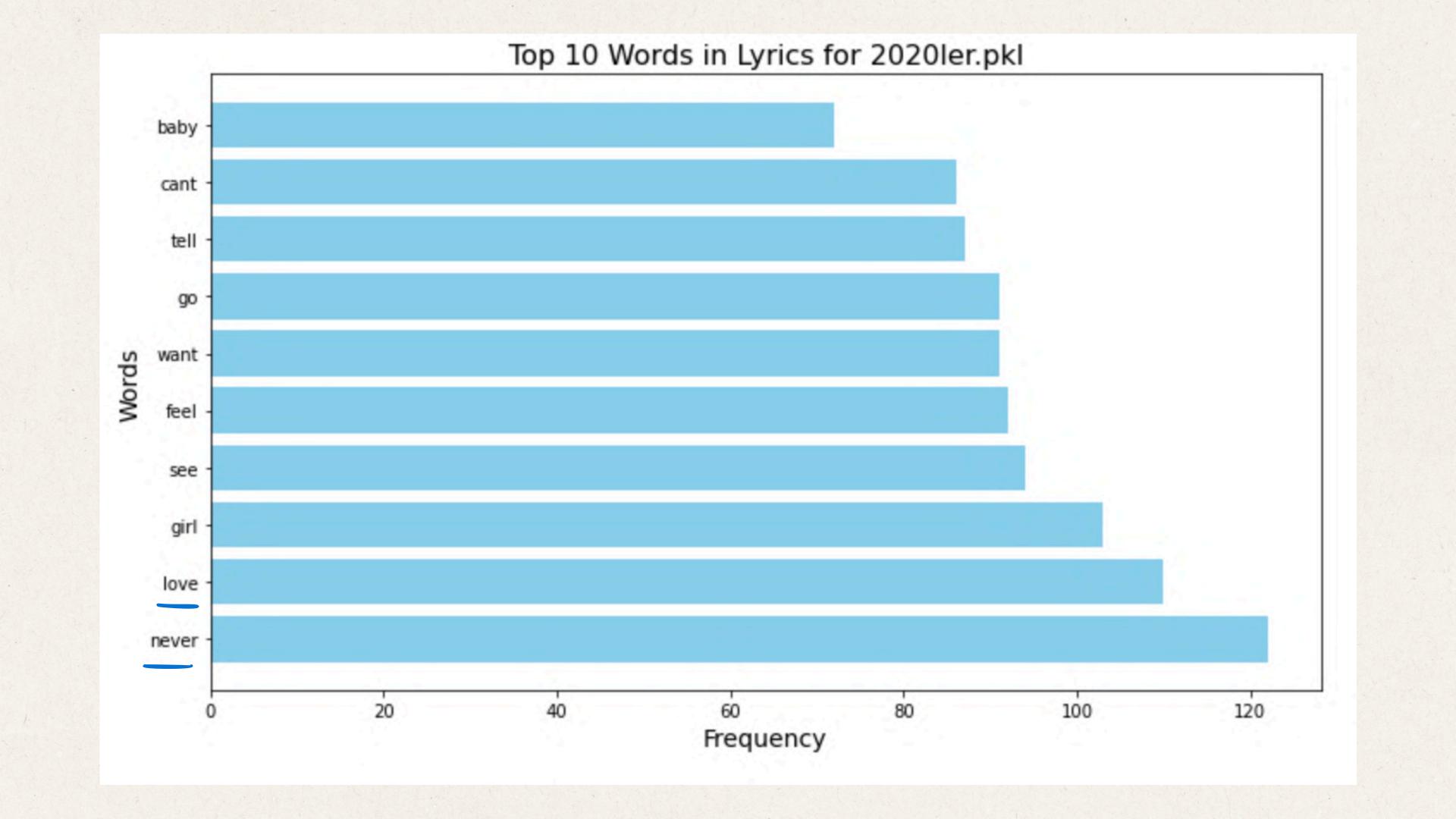
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
sentiment data = {
    "1960lar": {"positive": 17, "neutral": 30, "negative": 26},
    "1980ler": {"positive": 27, "neutral": 31, "negative": 22},
    "1990lar": {"positive": 12, "neutral": 21, "negative": 27},
    "2000_2010lar": {"positive": 16, "neutral": 19, "negative": 41},
    "2020ler": {"positive": 5, "neutral": 20, "negative": 34},
sentiment_df = pd.DataFrame(sentiment_data).T
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(sentiment_df.index, sentiment_df['positive'], label='Positive', marker='o', color="purple")
plt.plot(sentiment_df.index, sentiment_df['neutral'], label='Neutral', marker='o', color="orange")
plt.plot(sentiment_df.index, sentiment_df['negative'], label='Negative', marker='o', color="blue")

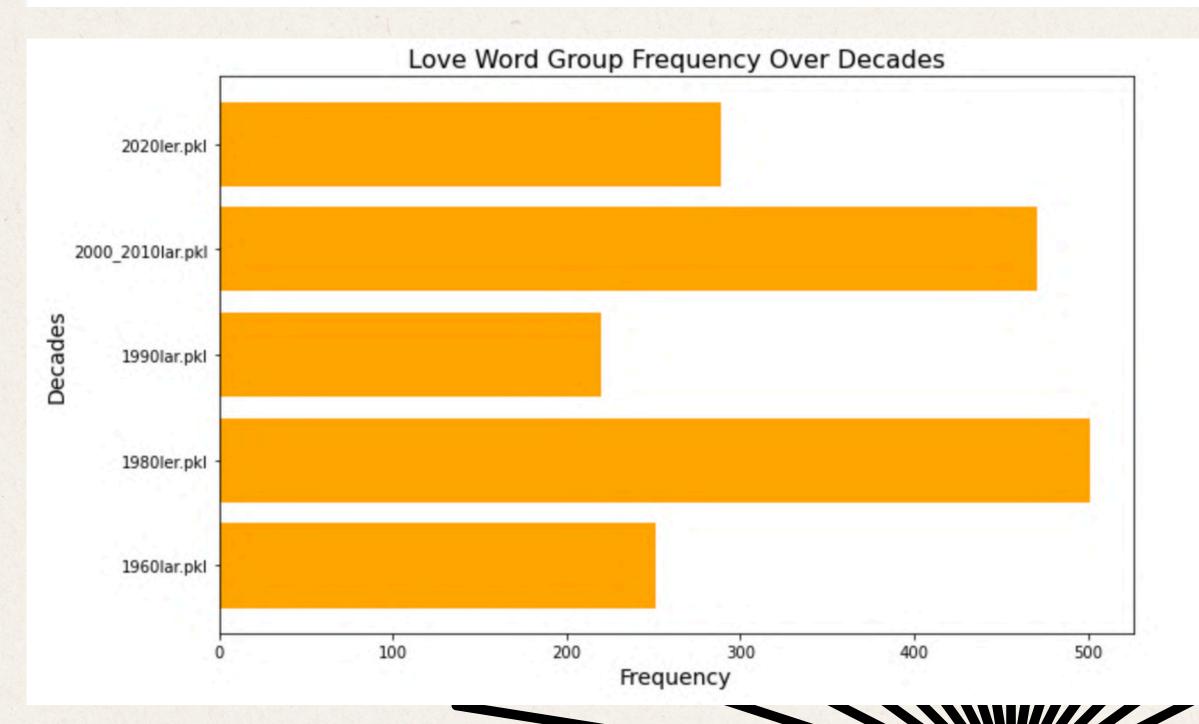
    matplotlib
```

Visualization







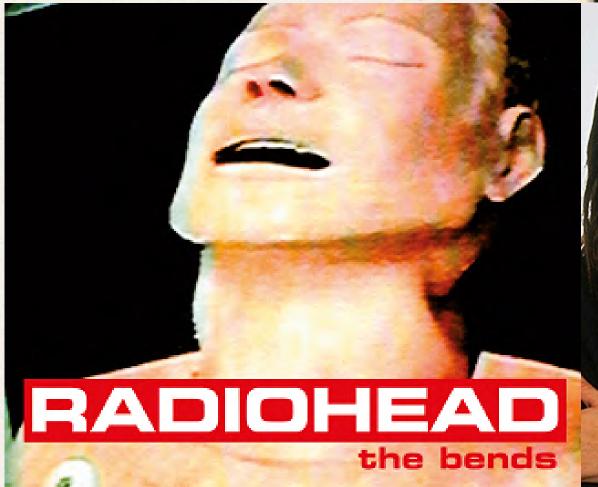


1980s

- Pop
- Romance Ballad



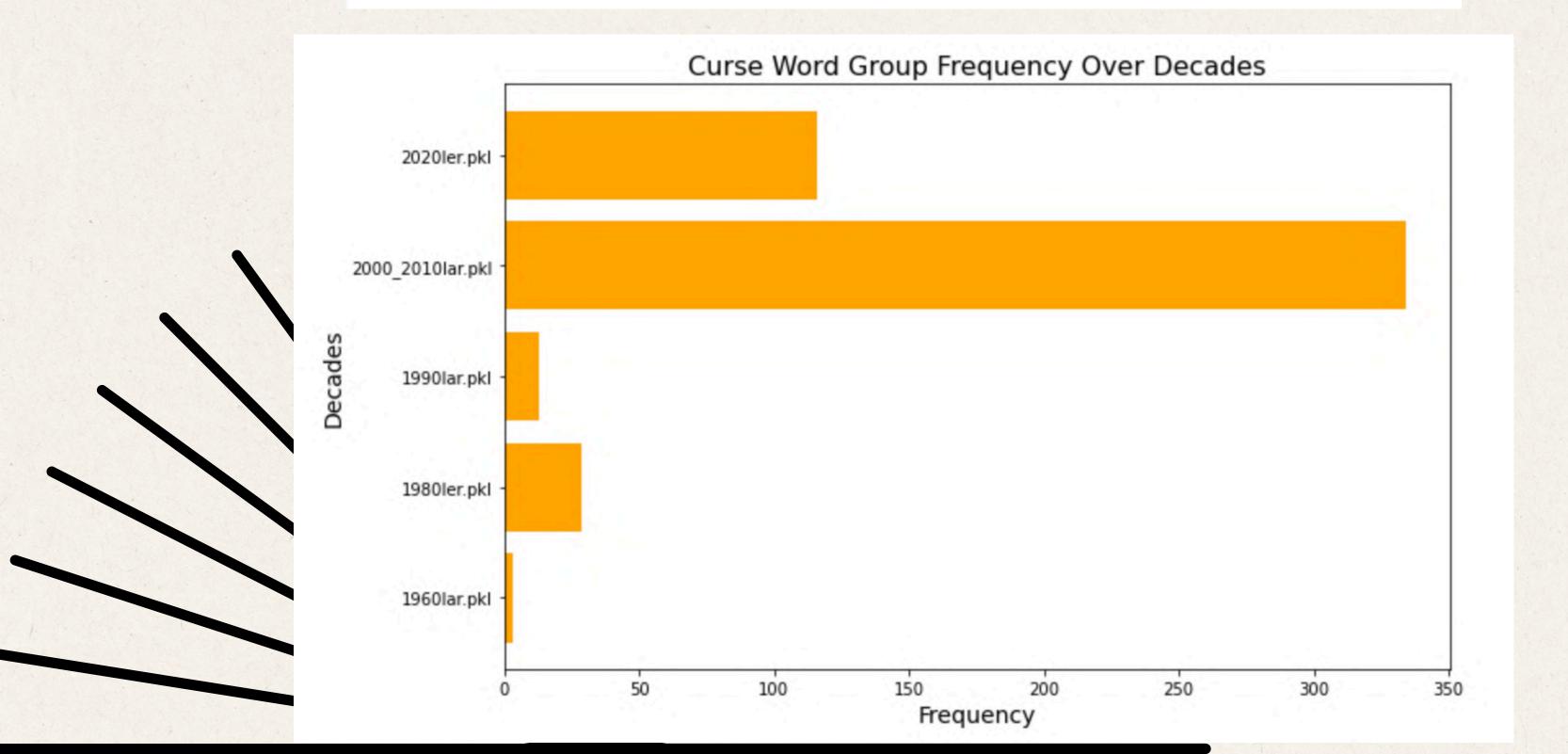






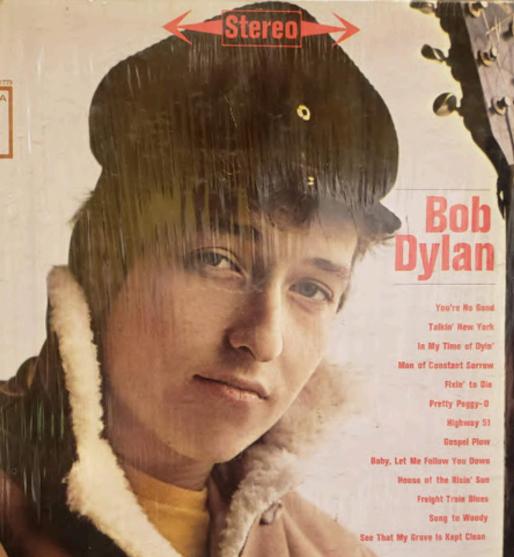
1990s

- Grunge
- Alternative
- Rebellion

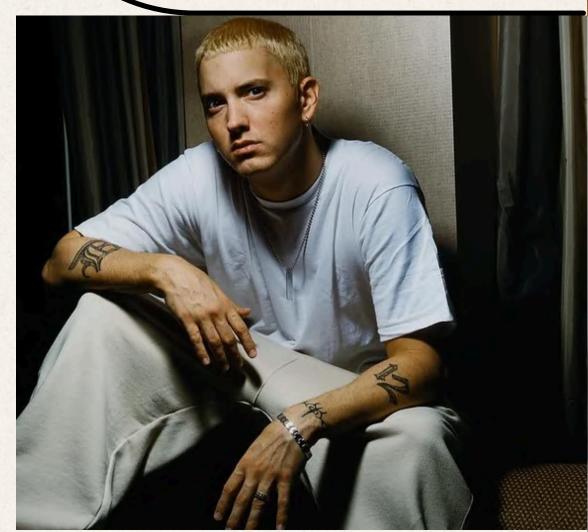


1960s

- Conservatism
- Censorship



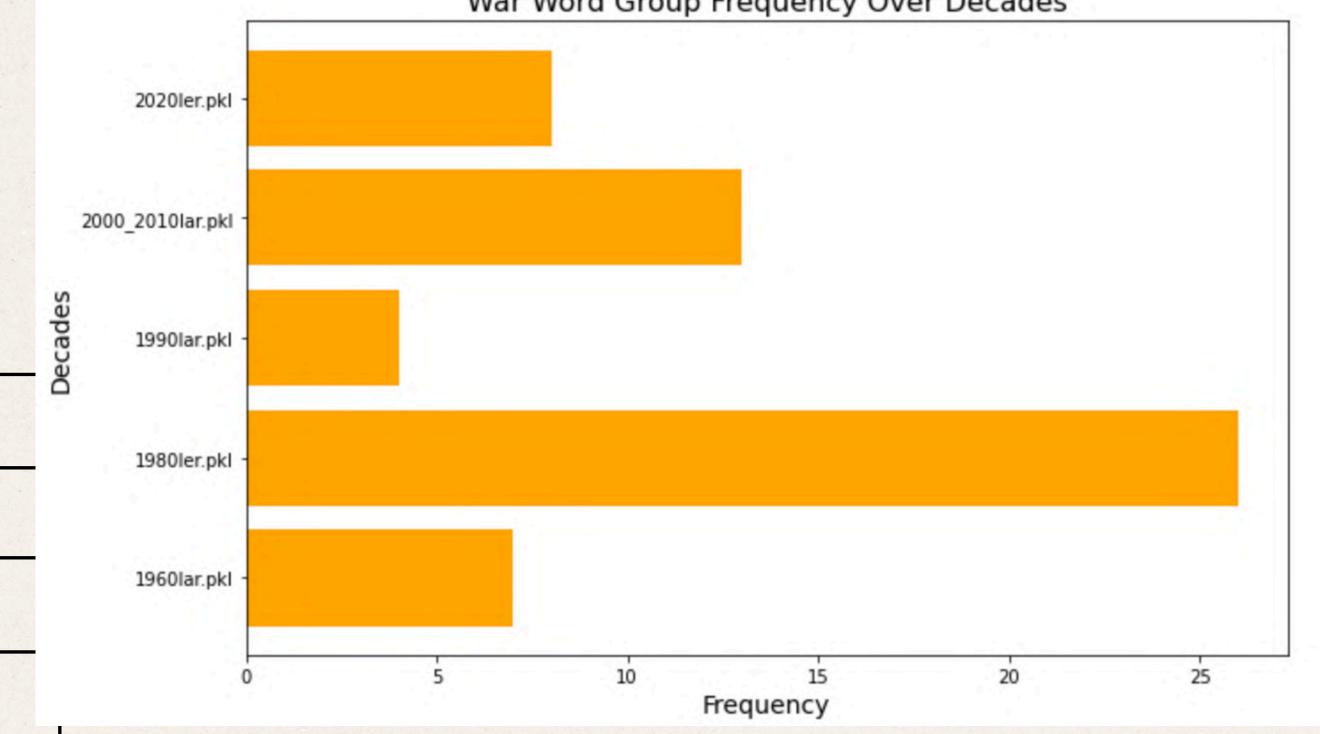






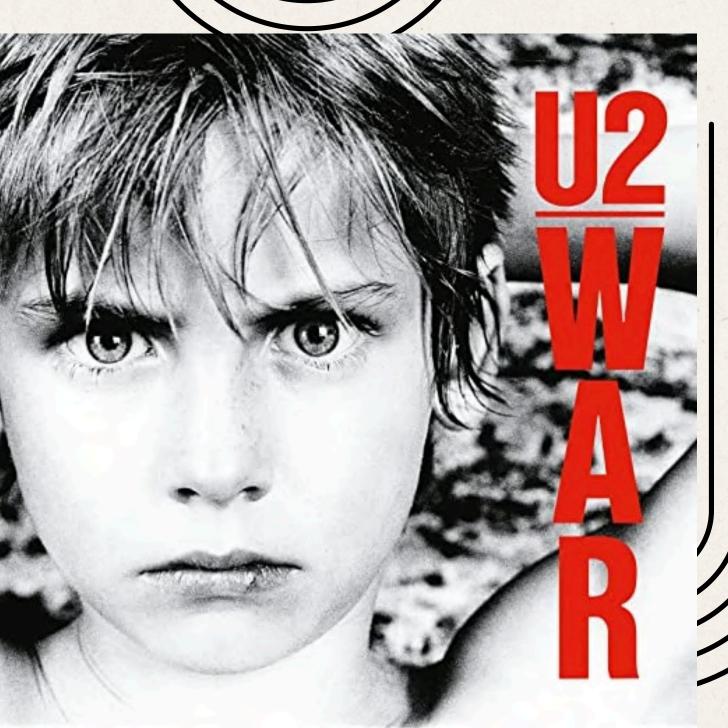
2000s

- Gangsta Culture
- Rap and Hiphop
- Language without censors



1980s

- End of Cold War
- Protest Music





Result

This project examined the emotional and thematic changes in song lyrics over time. The analyses showed an increase in negative emotions and profanity, as well as a more prominent reflection of societal events like war in the lyrics. These findings reveal that music is a powerful tool reflecting the mood of society and the socio-political structure of the era.

Thank you.

Sources

https://chartmasters.org/most-successful-artists-by-decade/

https://huggingface.co/cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest

https://lyricsgenius.readthedocs.io/en/master/

https://genius.com/api-clients

https://medium.com/@cd_24/lyrics-analysis-with-

nlp-techniques-4-sentiment-analysis-on-albums-

88363eac33fb



cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest · Hugging Face

We're on a journey to advance and democratize artificial intelligence through open source and open science.

huggingface



Most successful artists by decade

This article will tell you which artists are among the most successful ones for each decade since the 50s to the 20s. Who are the winners?



Lyrics Analysis with NLP Techniques (4): Sentiment Analysis on Albums

Previously, we made some word clouds on the albums made by John Mayer. Today, we will deep dive into content analysis to figure out what...

Medium / Apr 3, 2023