

Text Analysis: An Introduction with R

Social Science Data Analytics Workshop

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Michigan State University

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 - Very little/no math

Text Analysis- what is it?

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- Or to categorize texts into different classes
- But, new ways to use them in experiments, etc.!

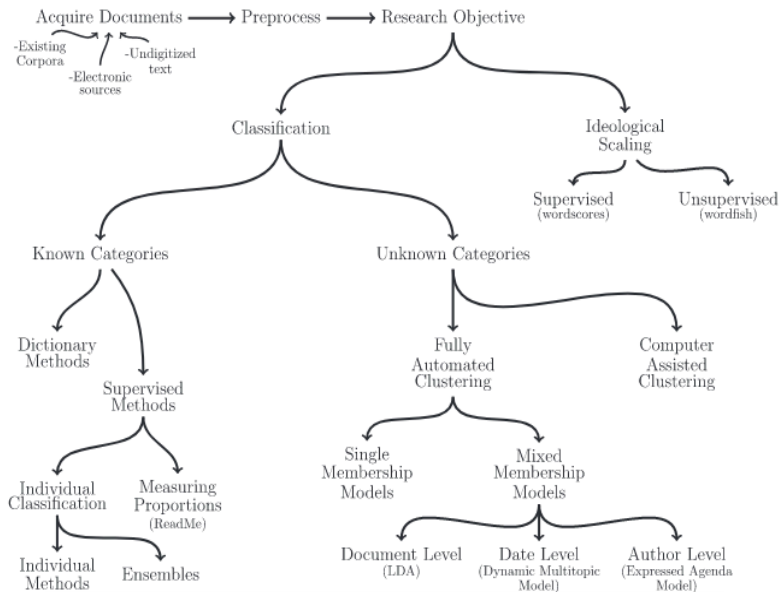


Fig. 1 An overview of text as data methods.

Supervised vs Unsupervised

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 - Explore the hidden or latent structure in unlabeled data

Assumption

Bag of Words

- We typically format text data as a document term matrix
 - Rows = documents, columns = terms
- Disregards grammar and word order
- *Terms* are typically single words, but can be other things that we *tokenize* the text into
 - *Tokens* are just units of the text used in the analysis
 - We can tokenize text into sentences, paragraphs, n-grams (collections of words or sentences), etc.

	I	love	programming	in	R
Document1	0	2	3	0	3
Document2	1	1	1	1	1
Document3	1	1	0	3	0

Classifying Known Categories

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- Dictionary methods use sets of words that are associated with certain labels to do this

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- Dictionary models classify documents using the score of each word in the document, the number of word occurrences, and the number of total words

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 - **Score = 0.3**

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 - But these often struggle when applied to niche sets of documents or new domains
 - E.g. scoring the sentiment of Islamic State propaganda without a purpose-built dictionary
 - Words like *martyr* and *caliphate*
- Easy to create custom dictionaries or add to existing dictionaries

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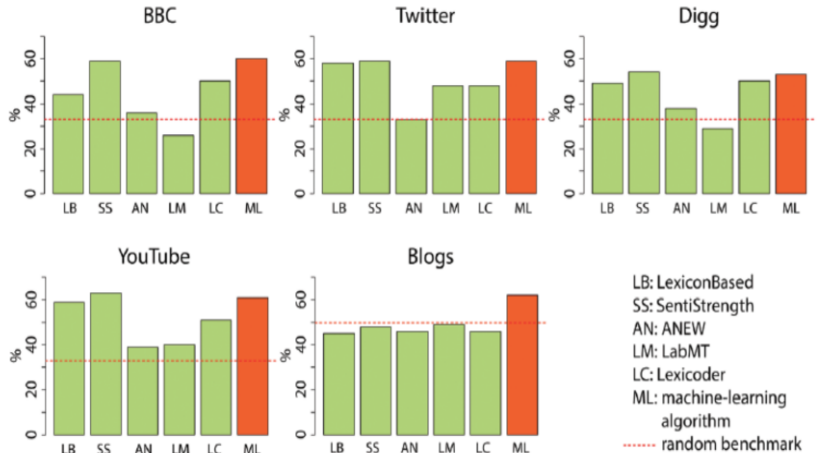
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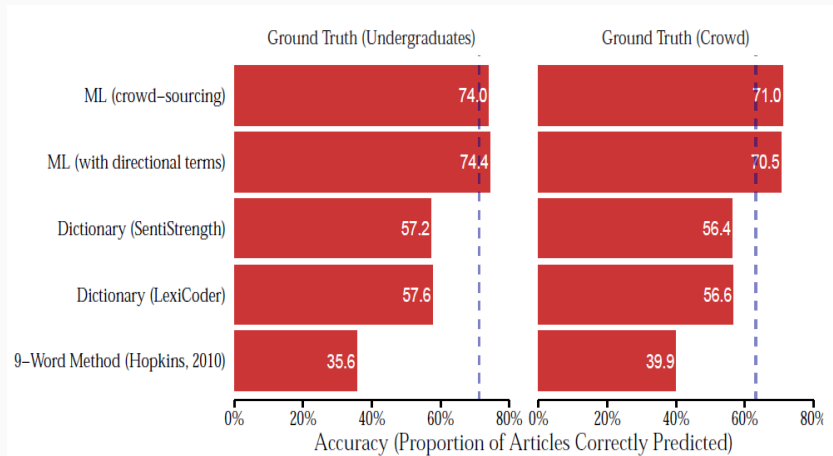
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- Supervised learning will outperform dictionary methods in classification tasks given sufficient training set

Lexicons' Accuracy in Document Classification Compared to Machine-Learning Approach



Gonzalez-Bailon and Paltoglu (2015)



Barbera et al (2017)

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 - We do want to use a number of tools to assess the performance of the labels (percent agreement, correlation, etc.)

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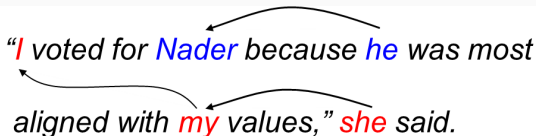
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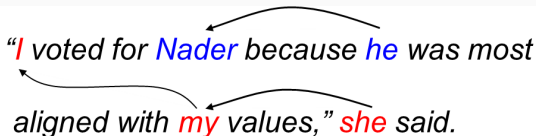


"I voted for Nader because he was most aligned with my values," she said.

The diagram shows three curved arrows indicating coreference resolution: one from 'I' to 'she', one from 'he' to 'Nader', and one from 'my' to 'values'.

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 - Locates all words that refer to the same entity in a text

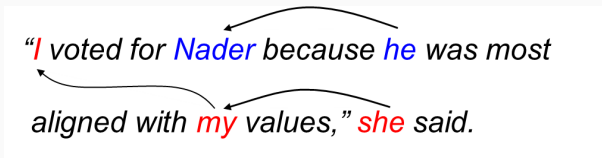


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- Stanford CoreNLP natural language software

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- Need to balance the bias-variance tradeoff
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 - Don't overfit and accept bias but reduce variance (allow noise in training set)

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 - Measure can be used in future observational studies

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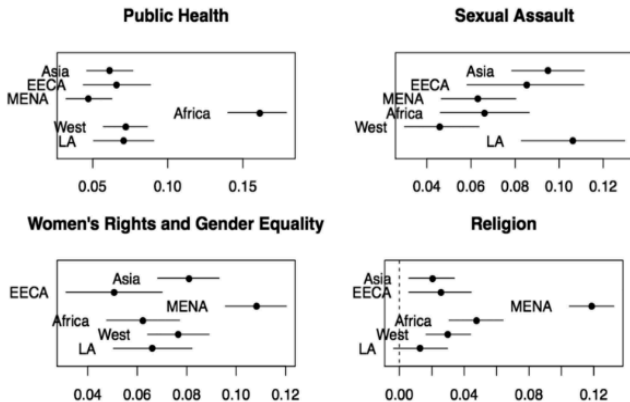


Figure 4. Expected document proportions for four topics

- Expected document proportion of an unseen document as a function of region and year
- Terman (2017)

R sesh!

https://github.com/caleblucas/text_analysis