

quanteda

Quantitative Analysis of Textual Data

INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE WORKSHOP 2023

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AGENDA



Text Analysis



Use Cases



Intro to Quanteda



Quanteda Basics



Workflow



Why Quanteda?



Further Resources

TEXT ANALYSIS

TEXT DATA

Why Text Data?

Text is everywhere!

Larger volumes of text increasingly easily available due to social media and digitalisation

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

Natural Language = Human Language

Enables machines to process, understand, interpret or generate natural language

Examples: Chatbots, Speech Recognition, Translation

QUANTITATIVE TEXT ANALYSIS

Subfield of NLP

Use of statistical/computational methods to derive quantitative information from text

Examples: frequency analysis, keyword extraction, sentiment analysis, text visualisation

USE CASES

SOCIAL SCIENCE USE CASES:

PARTY MANIFESTOS

POLITICAL SPEECHES

SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS

OPEN-ENDED SURVEYS

TODAY'S USE CASE:

**BARACK OBAMA'S
BEST* SPEECHES**

Sharififar, M., & Rahimi, E. (2015). Critical discourse analysis of political speeches: A case study of Obama's and Rouhani's speeches at UN. *Theory and Practice in Language studies*, 5(2), 343.

<https://www.academypublication.com/issues2/tpls/vol05/02/14.pdf>

QUANTEDA

R package:

For managing and analysing textual data

Available via CRAN as modular packages

quanteda: Core NLP + textual data management functions

quanteda.textmodels: text models + supporting functions

quanteda.textstats: Statistics for textual data

quanteda.textplots: Plots for textual data

Available via GitHub:

quanteda.sentiment: Sentiment analysis using dictionaries

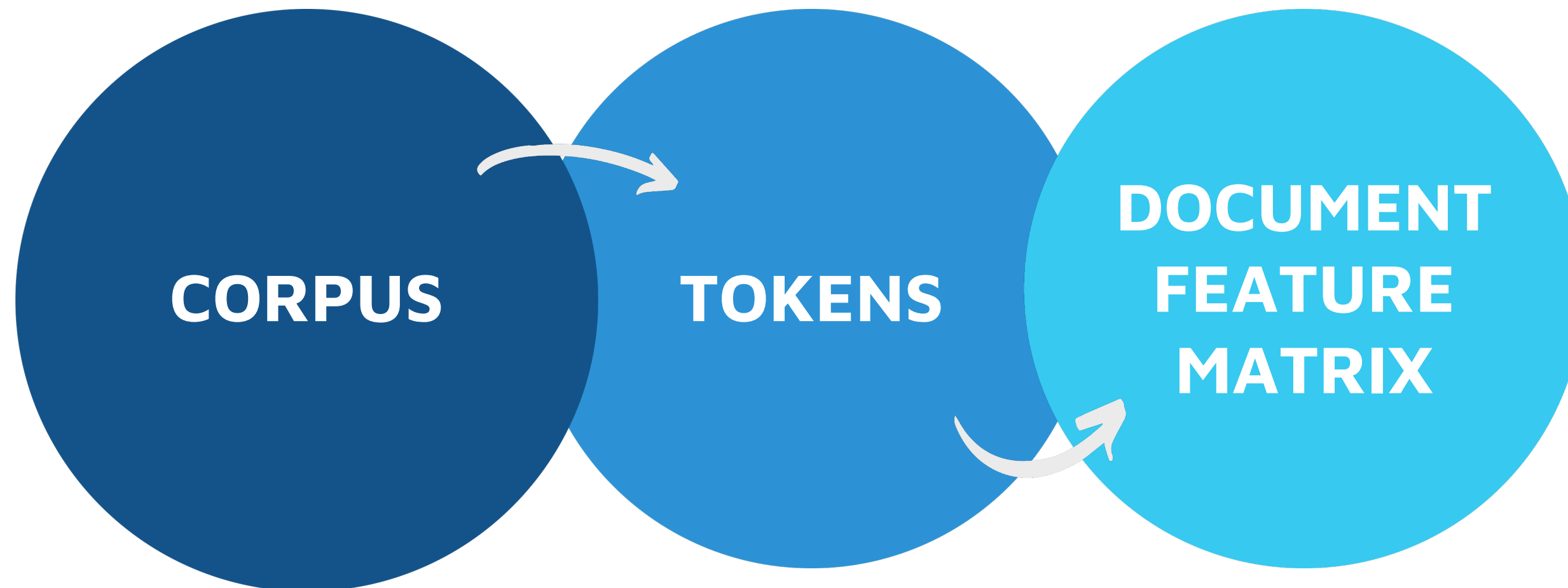
quanteda.tidy: Extensions for manipulating document variables using tidyverse functions

QUANTEDA BASICS



The quanteda workflow is structured around

THREE MAIN OBJECTS:



CORPUS



What?

Primary data structure for storing and organizing text data and docvars

Why?

Static “Library” → Copy of original input data

Corpus format required to use quanteda functions

How?

Saves text data with docvars in a data frame

Documents are represented as separate elements --> can be accessed by an index or docvars

Corpus consisting of 53 documents, showing 53 documents:

	Text	Types	Tokens	Sentences
text1	46		63	3
text2	78		118	5
text3	39		56	3
text4	20		24	1
text5	58		91	2

Docvars?

Document-level or metadata attributes

TOKENS



What?

Tokens = Basic units of text data

Comprise usually of words grouped as semantic units

Preserves the position of words

Why?

Preprocessing, cleaning and feature extraction operations are performed on tokens

Positional string analysis

How?

Tokenization = Process of splitting text into tokens

Stores tokens in a list of vectors

Tokens consisting of 1 document.

text1 :

```
[1] "fellow"      "citizens"    "stand"      "today"      "humbled"    "task"       "us"
[8] "grateful"    "trust"       "bestowed"   "mindful"    "sacrifices"
[ ... and 1,110 more ]
```


DOCUMENT-FEATURE MATRIX (DFM)



What?

Matrix format: Represents frequencies of features in documents

Rows = correspond to documents

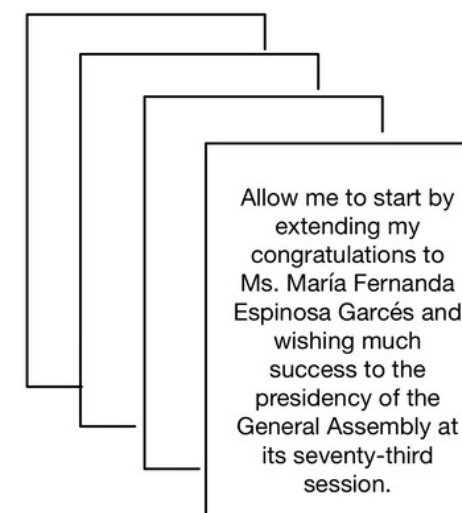
Columns = correspond to text features (i.e. tokens)

Why?

Data format for further analysis

Non-positional analysis

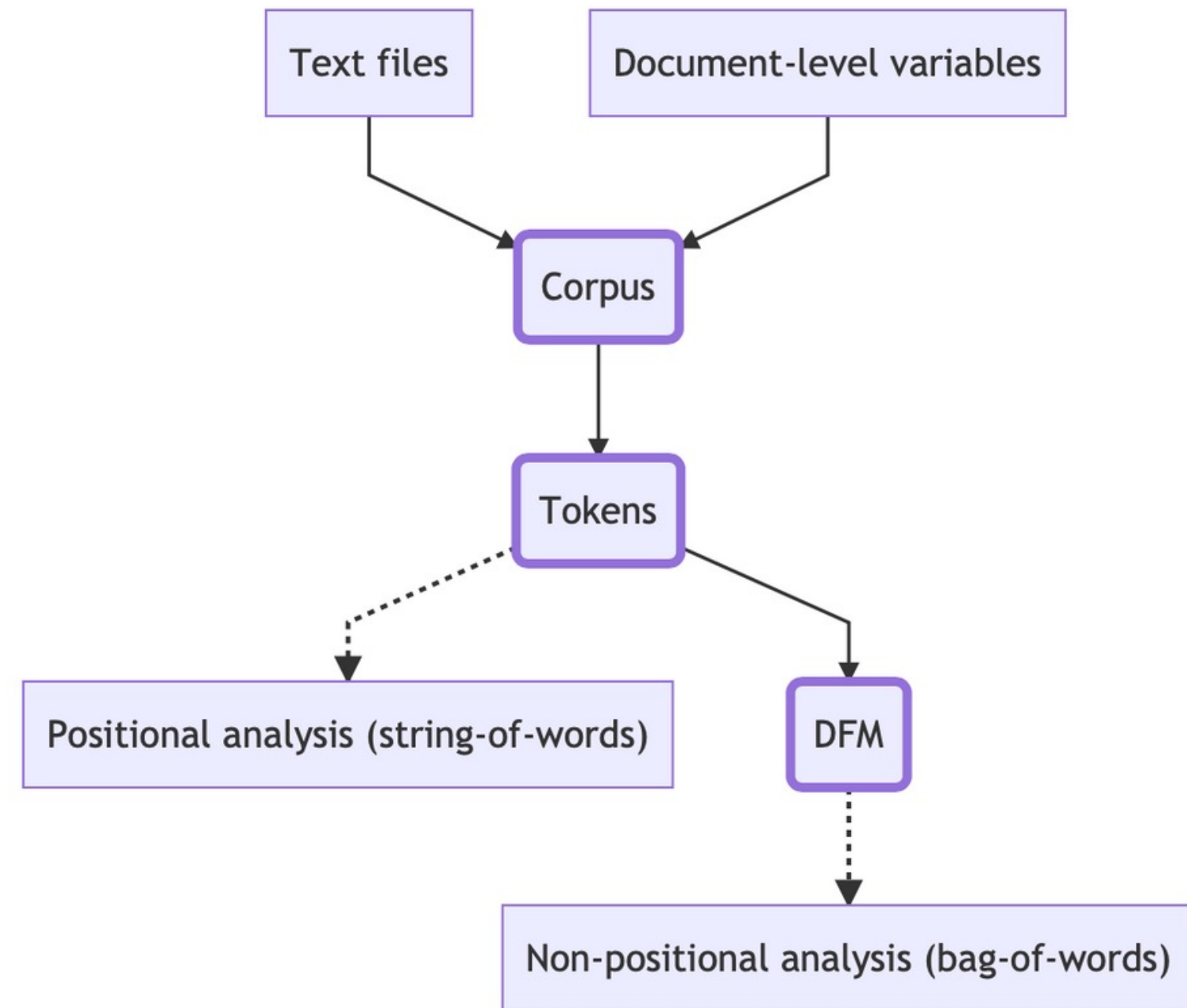
Documents



Vector-space representation

	united	nations	peace
Doc 1	6	9	16
Doc 2	18	13	9
Doc 3	42	17	5
Doc 4	13	11	10

WORKFLOW 🦵



WORKFLOW

Raw Text Data

Preprocessing

Analysis

Allow me to start by
extending my
congratulations to
Ms. María Fernanda
Espinosa Garcés and
wishing much
success to the
presidency of the
General Assembly at
its seventy-third
session.

quanteda

Tokenization

Removing stop words, stemming, ...

Feature Selection

DFM

	united	nations	peace
Doc 1	6	9	16
Doc 2	18	13	9
Doc 3	42	17	5
Doc 4	13	11	10

Statistics: **quanteda.textstats**

- Word frequencies
- Key phrases
- Lexical diversity
- Similarity

Models: **quanteda.textmodels**

- Supervised ML
- Unsupervised ML
- Word embeddings
- Topic Models

Plots: **quanteda.textplots**

- Networks
- Word clouds
- Keyness

WORKFLOW 🦵

GETTING STARTED

```
library(rvest)
library(stringr)
library(tidyverse)
library(quanteda)
library(quanteda.textplots)
library(readtext)
library(gt)
```

READ DATA INTO R

```
#Save the link as object
obama_speeches <-
"http://obamaspeeches.com/P-Obama-Inaugural-Speech-Inauguration.htm"
obama_inaugural <- read_html(obama_speeches)
```



WORKFLOW

CREATING A CORPUS

With Selector Gadget we identify the structure in the html containing the text. (Copy it direct from the bar, do not click on the xpath function.)

```
```{r}
inaugural_speech_container <- obama_inaugural |> html_nodes("br+ table font+ font")

Extract the text from the container
inaugural_speech_text <- html_text(inaugural_speech_container)

Print the speech text
cat(inaugural_speech_text, sep = "\n")
```
```

My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition. Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents. So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans. That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred.

```
```{r}

inaugural_df <- rbind(inaugural_speech_text)
inaugural_speech_corpus <- corpus(inaugural_df)
inaugural_speech_tokens <- tokens(inaugural_speech_corpus)

summary(inaugural_speech_corpus)
```
```

Corpus consisting of 1 document, showing 1 document:

| | Text | Types | Tokens | Sentences |
|-------|------|-------|--------|-----------|
| text1 | 939 | 2692 | 109 | |

WORKFLOW

PREPROCESSING: TOKENS + CLEANING

```
inaugural_speech_tokens <- tokens(inaugural_speech_corpus, remove_punct = TRUE,  
remove_numbers = TRUE, remove_symbols = TRUE)  
  
inaugural_speech_tokens <- tokens_remove(inaugural_speech_tokens, stopwords("en"))  
inaugural_speech_tokens <- tokens_remove(inaugural_speech_tokens, c('the', 'and',  
'that', 'to', 'can', 'must', 'of', 'every', 'words', 'let', 'end', 'whether'))
```

WORKFLOW

DOCUMENT FEATURE MATRIX

```
inaugural_speech_dfm <- dfm(inaugural_speech_tokens)
print(inaugural_speech_dfm)
```

TOP FEATURES

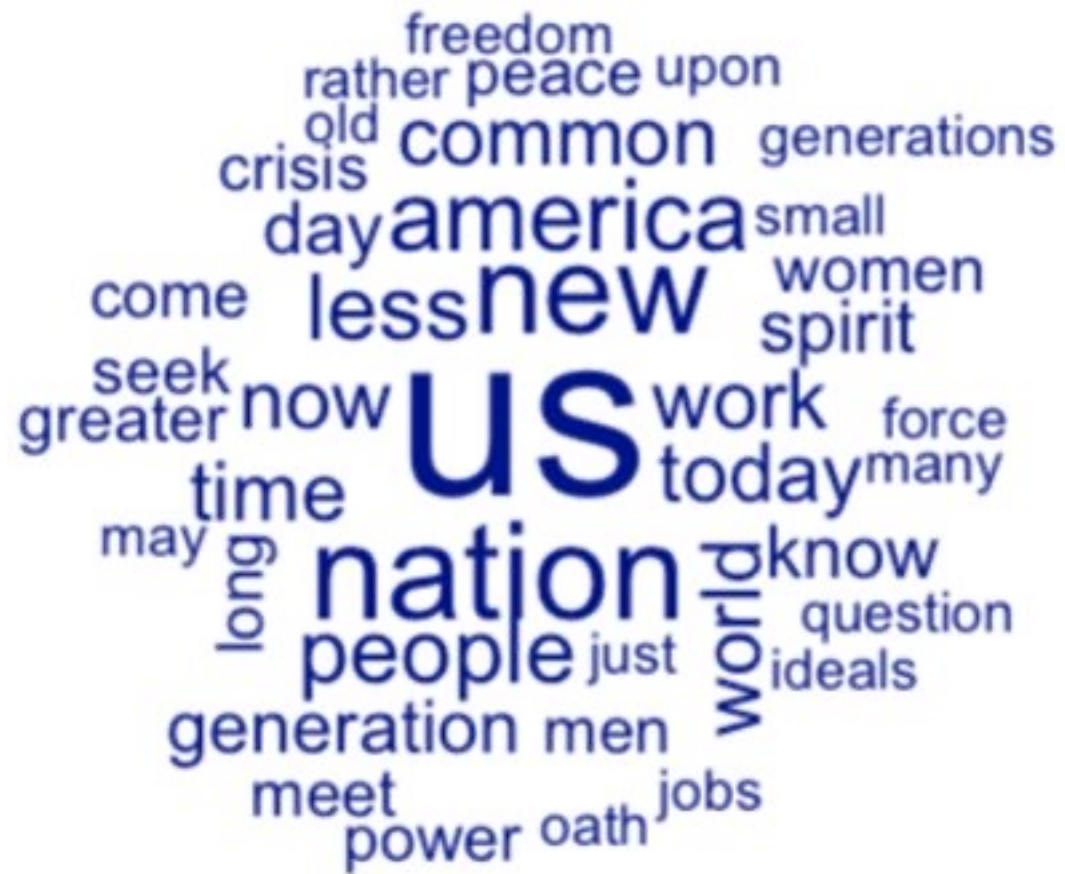
Explore which are the most frequent words in the discourse.

```
```{r}
topfeatures(honest_gov_speech_dfm)
```
```

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------|----|----|
| the | , | . | and | of | to | a | that | in | is |
| 173 | 160 | 126 | 125 | 117 | 94 | 76 | 73 | 61 | 46 |

WORKFLOW

ANALYSIS



Inaugural Speech (2009)



An Honest Government – A Hopeful Future (2006)

WHY QUANTEDA?

1

Compatibility: E.g.: Tidyverse and `|>`

2

Well maintained package: Quanteda Initiative

3










Easy to use: for beginners but offers complex functions too

4

Efficient: Fast and efficient package for processing large text data

FURTHER RESOURCES



-  [Quanteda Website](#)
-  [Quanteda Tutorial on the Quanteda Website](#)
-  [Quanteda Cheat Sheet](#)
-  [Presentation by quanteda founder Kenneth Benoi at the University of Münster](#)
-  [A Beginner's Guide to Text Analysis with quanteda \(University of Virginia\)](#)
-  [quanteda: An R package for the quantitative analysis of textual data, JOSS, 2018](#)
-  [An Introduction to Text as Data with quanteda \(Penn State and Essex courses in "Text as Data"\)](#)
-  [Advancing Text Mining with R and quanteda: Methods Bites](#)
-  [Quanteda initiative](#)