Sentiment Analysis of Star Wars (4-6) Movie Scripts

Contents

```
1 Dependencies
                                                  1
 Reading in clean data
                                                  1
 Tokenize and remove stop words
                                                  1
 Check which sentiment lexicon categorizes most words
5 Visualisations of sentiments
                                                  3
   3
   Dependencies
1
library(tidyverse)
library(tidytext)
```

2 Reading in clean data

```
sw_scripts <- read_csv("clean_data/original_sw_trilogy.csv")</pre>
```

3 Tokenize and remove stop words

I will use single words as my token as I am interested in the sentiments of words.

```
sw_tokens <- sw_scripts %>%
unnest_tokens(
  word,
  dialogue
) %>%
anti_join(stop_words)

sw_tokens
```

4 Check which sentiment lexicon categorizes most words

Before analysing the sentiment of the text, I want to check which lexicon is able to categorise/rate most words.

Available lexicons in tidytext::get_gentiments():

- · Bing
 - 2 categories: positive or negative
- AFINN
 - 11 ratings: integer between -5 (negative) and +5 (positive)
- Loughran
 - 6 ratings: negative, positive, litigious, uncertainty, constraining, or superfluous
- NRC
 - 10 categories: 8 basic emotions (anger, fear, anticipation, trust, surprise, sadness, joy, or disgust) and 2 sentiments (negative or positive)

```
unique_words <- sw_tokens %>% distinct(word)

# available lexicons in tidytext::get_sentiments()
lexicons <- c("bing", "afinn", "loughran", "nrc")

# create list of joined datasets with available lexicons
nested_df <- lexicons %>%
    map(~left_join(unique_words, get_sentiments(.), by = "word"))

# attach lexicon names to list
names(nested_df) <- lexicons

for (lexicon in lexicons){

# 2nd element is sentiment category or rating
sentiments <- nested_df[[lexicon]][[2]]

# count all values without attached sentiment
missing <- sum(is.na(sentiments))

print(str_glue("{lexicon}: {missing} uncategorised words"))
}</pre>
```

```
## bing: 1930 uncategorised words
## afinn: 2018 uncategorised words
## loughran: 2170 uncategorised words
## nrc: 1690 uncategorised words
```

Seems like the NRC lexicon is able to categorise most words, so I will use it for my sentiment analysis.

5 Visualisations of sentiments

5.1 Set theme for all plots

```
theme_set(theme_minimal())
```

5.2 Create dataset with all NRC-categorised script words

```
sw_sentiments <- sw_tokens %>%
inner_join(get_sentiments("nrc"), by = "word")
```

```
sw sentiments %>%
 filter(sentiment == "anger") %>%
  group_by(character) %>%
  summarise(anger_count = n()) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  arrange(desc(anger_count)) %>%
  slice_head(n = 10) \%
  ggplot(aes(
   x = reorder(character, anger_count),
   y = anger_count,
   fill = anger_count == max(anger_count))
   ) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip() +
 labs(
   x = NULL,
   y = "Number of words with angry sentiment",
   title = "Which Star Wars character expresses most anger?",
   subtitle = "Data from the original trilogy (Episodes 4-6)"
 ) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c(`TRUE` = "red", `FALSE` = "grey50"), guide = F)
```

Which Star Wars character expresses most anger? Data from the original trilogy (Episodes 4–6)

