Natural Language Processing
(IST-664 2022-1005)

Homework Assignment: #2
Student Name: Ryan Tervo

ASSIGNMENT OBJECTIVE:

- Conduct sentiment analysis from the Homework #1 texts.
- The first homework assignment texts were 'melville-moby_dick.txt' and 'carroll-alice.txt'.

PART 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

- To gain understanding of the sentiment you will extract those sentences that contain adjective or adverb phrases.
- Once you extract these sentences, you will do a descriptive statistics about them, e.g.,
  -- Average length of a sentence
  -- Top 50 adjective/adverb phrases (by frequency)
  -- Top 50 adjective/adverb words
  -- Top 50 nouns or verbs
- You are encouraged to combine these findings with the other fields of the text (ngrams, frequency of POS tags by group, etc).
  -- You can use tables or figures to show these summaries.

PART 2: INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS:

- Provide interpretation of the Part 1 results.
- What do you learn from these results?

PART 3: VISION FOR THE FUTURE

- The last thing to do is to envision how you would conduct a sentiment analysis on the review texts.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

- Use Jupyter Notebook to develop a report to explain your processing and analysis process.
- Integrate all of your Python codes, outputs, and detailed writeup explaining your workflow and interpretation in the notebook and export the report as a HTML file for submission.
- As always, please explain your process – both for cleaning and for analysis.
- Each student should submit a HTML report exported from Jupyter Notebook that includes your Python codes, outputs, and detailed writeup explaining your workflow and interpretation of the results.

- How to Submit this Homework:
  -- Go to the 2U system and the Assignment for Homework #2 and attach your report.

Your submission should include:

1. A HTML report with description of the cleaning and analysis processes and results of the analysis and interpretation of the results, including tables/figures.
2. Include your thoughts on how to conduct sentiment analysis in the above report.

In [1]:
```
#   PART 0:  INITIAL SETUP
############################################################
```

```
#   IMPORT LIBRARIES:
import nltk
from   nltk import FreqDist
import re
import pandas as pd

#   DEFINE FUNCTIONS:
##################################################################
def TagFunction(grammar_re, taggedtext):
    grammar_label = grammar_re.split(':')[0]

    #   PARSE EACH SENTENCE:
    chunk_parser = nltk.RegexpParser(grammar_re)

    grammar_tags = []
    for sent in taggedtext:
        if len(sent) > 0:
            tree = chunk_parser.parse(sent)
            for subtree in tree.subtrees():
                if subtree.label() == grammar_label:
                    grammar_tags.append(subtree)

    #   STORE PHRASES:
    grammar_phrases = []
    for sent in grammar_tags:
        temp = ''
        for w, t in sent:
            temp += w+ ' '
        grammar_phrases.append(temp)

    #   FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS
    freq_grammar = nltk.FreqDist(grammar_phrases)
    return grammar_tags, grammar_phrases, freq_grammar


#   DEFINE VARIABLES:
##################################################################
#   Select File Names out of nltk corpus
fileName1 = nltk.corpus.gutenberg.fileids()[7]
fileName2 = nltk.corpus.gutenberg.fileids()[12]

#   Gather text for those two files.
fileText1 = nltk.corpus.gutenberg.raw(fileName1)
fileText2 = nltk.corpus.gutenberg.raw(fileName2)

#   Determine the number of tokens in each text.
fileTextLength1 = len(nltk.word_tokenize(fileText1))
fileTextLength2 = len(nltk.word_tokenize(fileText2))

#   Print File Names to ensure the write text was selected.
print('For for the first  text I selected was "' + fileName1 + '"      and it has ' +
str(fileTextLength1) + '  tokens prior to any processing.')
print('For for the second text I selected was "' + fileName2 + '" and it has ' +
str(fileTextLength2) + ' tokens prior to any processing.')
```

```
For for the first  text I selected was "carroll-alice.txt"      and it has 33494  tokens pri
or to any processing.
```

```
For for the second text I selected was "melville-moby_dick.txt" and it has 255028 tokens pri
or to any processing.
```

In [2]:
```
##########################################################################################
```

PART 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

To gain understanding of the sentiment you will extract those sentences that contain adjective or adverb phrases. Once you extract these sentences, you will do a descriptive statistics about them, e.g.,

- Average length of a sentence
- Top 50 adjective/adverb phrases (by frequency)
- Top 50 adjective/adverb words
- Top 50 nouns or verbs

You are encouraged to combine these findings with the other fields of the text (ngrams, frequency of POS tags by group, etc).

- You can use tables or figures to show these summaries.

In [3]:
```
#   PART 1.1:  TOKENIZE:
#   SPLIT TEXT INTO SENTENCES:
textsplit1 = nltk.sent_tokenize(fileText1)
textsplit2 = nltk.sent_tokenize(fileText2)

#   APPLY WORD TOKENIZER TO EACH SENTENCE:
tokentext1 = [nltk.word_tokenize(sent) for sent in textsplit1]
tokentext2 = [nltk.word_tokenize(sent) for sent in textsplit2]

#   TAG TEXT:
taggedtext1 = [nltk.pos_tag(tokens) for tokens in tokentext1]
taggedtext2 = [nltk.pos_tag(tokens) for tokens in tokentext2]

#   DEFINE RE TAGS
grammar_adjph = "ADJPH: {<RB.?>+<JJ.?>}"
grammar_advph = "ADVPH: {<RB>+<RB>}"
#grammar_other = "ahhaha"

#   RUN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION:
grammar_adjph_tags1, grammar_adjph_phrases1, grammar_adjph_freqDist1 =
TagFunction(grammar_adjph, taggedtext1)
grammar_advph_tags1, grammar_advph_phrases1, grammar_advph_freqDist1 =
TagFunction(grammar_advph, taggedtext1)

#   RUN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION:
grammar_adjph_tags2, grammar_adjph_phrases2, grammar_adjph_freqDist2 =
TagFunction(grammar_adjph, taggedtext2)
grammar_advph_tags2, grammar_advph_phrases2, grammar_advph_freqDist2 =
TagFunction(grammar_advph, taggedtext2)
```

In [4]:
```
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
```

In [5]:
```
#   PART 1.2a:  IDENTIFY
#############################################################
print('For for the first  text I selected was "' + fileName1)
```

```
#   TOP 50 ADJECTIVE PHRASES
#################################################################
print('\nText1 - Top adjective phrases by frequency: \n' + '-'*75)
for word, freq in grammar_adjph_freqDist1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) <= 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1

    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)
print('Length of adjective phrase sentences: ', len(grammar_adjph_tags1))


#   TOP 50 ADVERB PHRASES
#################################################################
print('\nText1 - Top adverb phrases by frequency:  \n' + '-'*75)
for word, freq in grammar_advph_freqDist1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)
print('Length of adverb phrase sentences: ', len(grammar_advph_tags1))


#   TOP 50 ADJECTIVE TOKENS:
#################################################################
adjective_tokens1 = []
for sentence in taggedtext1:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['JJ', 'JJR', 'JJS']: # adjective, comparative, superlative
            if len(word) > 1:
                adjective_tokens1.append(word)
freq_adjective1 = nltk.FreqDist(adjective_tokens1)

print('\nText1 - Top 50 Adjective Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_adjective1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 ADVERB TOKENS:
#################################################################
adverb_tokens1 = []
for sentence in taggedtext1:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['RB', 'RBR', 'RBS']: # adverb, comparative, superlative
            if len(word)>1:
```

```
                adverb_tokens1.append(word)
freq_adverb1 = nltk.FreqDist(adverb_tokens1)

print('\nText1 - Top 50 Adverb Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_adverb1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 NOUN TOKENS:
######################################################################
noun_tokens1 = []
for sentence in taggedtext1:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['NN', 'NNS', 'NNP', 'NNPS']: # noun, noun plural, proper noun,
proper noun plural
            if len(word) > 1:
                noun_tokens1.append(word)
freq_noun1 = nltk.FreqDist(noun_tokens1)

print('\nText1 - Top 50 Noun Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_noun1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 VERB TOKENS:
######################################################################
verb_tokens1 = []
for sentence in taggedtext1:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['VB', 'VBD', 'VBG', 'VBN', 'VBP', 'VBZ']: # verb, verb past tense,
verb gerund, verb past principle, vrb non 3rd person singular, verb 3rd person
singular present   ural
            if len(word) > 1:
                verb_tokens1.append(word)
freq_verb1 = nltk.FreqDist(verb_tokens1)

print('\nText1 - Top 50 Verb Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_verb1.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)
```

```
    ##################################################################
    # Now we have two lists of POS tags combinations we can compare
    # We need to get the sentences back from the tagging exercise and run some stats

    # Create a list of original sentences from the ADJECTIVE phrase subset:
    adjph_whole_sentences1 = []

    # loop over the sentences in the adjective phrase sentences we created:
    for sents in grammar_adjph_tags1:
        temp=''
        for (word, tag) in sents:
            temp += word+' '
            adjph_whole_sentences1.append(temp)

    print('\n', '=' * 50, '\n', len(adjph_whole_sentences1))
```

For for the first text I selected was "carroll-alice.txt

Text1 - Top adjective phrases by frequency:

so much	8
very curious	6
very glad	5
very much	4
very little	4
very likely	3
so many	3
too much	3
very tired	2
quite natural	2
very deep	2
n't much	2
very few	2
very good	2
as much	2
so grave	2
always ready	2
very uncomfortable	2
almost wish	2
very difficult	2
quite silent	2
certainly too much	2
not much	2
so large	2
n't very civil	2
very interesting	2
once more	2
very sleepy	1
so VERY remarkable	1
so VERY much	1
too dark	1
VERY good	1
rather glad	1
no longer	1
too large	1
too small	1

```
not much larger          1
really impossible        1
almost certain           1
very nice                1
now only ten             1
too slippery             1
very fond                1
very small               1
quite surprised          1
quite dull               1
now more                 1
so desperate             1
very hot                 1
ever so many             1
Length of adjective phrase sentences:  222

Text1 - Top adverb phrases by frequency:
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
as well                 15
very soon                6
very politely            5
down here                4
very much                4
just as well             4
so VERY                  3
very well                3
so far                   3
Just then                3
back again               3
well enough              3
down again               3
as soon                  3
very carefully           3
As soon                  3
so often                 3
not quite                3
very nearly              3
n't quite                3
as long                  3
just now                 3
very slowly              2
very earnestly           2
not even                 2
too far                  2
as hard                  2
rather not               2
very gravely             2
very humbly              2
very angrily             2
so easily                2
certainly too            2
rather timidly           2
'All right               2
n't very                 2
'Exactly so              2
asleep again             2
never even               2
```

```
n't even                 2
never before             1
never once               1
suddenly down            1
not much                 1
not here before          1
too long                 1
VERY deeply              1
now only                 1
not possibly             1
quite plainly            1
Length of adverb phrase sentences:  235

Text1 - Top 50 Adjective Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
little                   124
other                    40
great                    39
much                     34
large                    33
last                     32
more                     31
first                    31
such                     26
poor                     25
thought                  24
good                     24
long                     23
same                     23
curious                  19
sure                     19
next                     18
old                      17
right                    16
low                      14
high                     14
whole                    13
mad                      13
many                     12
glad                     11
own                      10
small                    10
few                      9
best                     9
different                9
least                    9
afraid                   8
white                    8
ready                    8
dear                     8
beautiful                8
golden                   7
larger                   7
enough                   7
deep                     6
nice                     6
dry                      6
```

```
bright                  6
melancholy              6
offended                6
full                    6
sharp                   6
hot                     5
likely                  5
nervous                 5

Text1 - Top 50 Adverb Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
n't                     203
not                     128
very                    126
so                      91
again                   83
then                    72
quite                   48
now                     47
as                      45
just                    44
never                   41
only                    41
here                    39
down                    36
once                    31
well                    31
back                    31
too                     25
rather                  25
soon                    24
up                      24
away                    23
yet                     21
ever                    20
even                    17
much                    17
more                    16
indeed                  15
perhaps                 14
anxiously               14
hastily                 14
first                   13
However                 13
certainly               13
far                     13
suddenly                12
there                   12
still                   12
about                   12
always                  12
else                    11
hardly                  11
enough                  11
really                  10
nearly                  10
So                      9
```

```
Then                    9
angrily                 9
together                9
timidly                 9

Text1 - Top 50 Noun Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Alice                   390
Queen                   72
time                    65
King                    60
Turtle                  58
Mock                    56
Hatter                  55
Gryphon                 54
way                     53
head                    50
thing                   49
voice                   47
Rabbit                  44
Duchess                 42
tone                    40
Dormouse                39
March                   34
moment                  31
'It                     31
Hare                    31
nothing                 30
things                  30
door                    30
Mouse                   29
eyes                    28
Caterpillar             27
day                     25
course                  25
Cat                     25
'You                    24
round                   23
White                   22
words                   21
minute                  21
sort                    20
feet                    19
anything                19
hand                    19
dear                    18
house                   18
use                     17
question                17
side                    17
table                   17
something               17
jury                    17
court                   17
garden                  16
end                     15
idea                    15
```

```
Text1 - Top 50 Verb Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
said                    456
was                     361
had                     183
be                      145
do                      113
's                      105
is                      104
know                    87
were                    86
went                    83
have                    80
did                     74
see                     66
began                   58
'm                      54
say                     51
think                   49
thought                 47
go                      46
looked                  45
got                     45
get                     44
are                     42
came                    40
herself                 38
've                     38
been                    38
're                     36
made                    30
found                   30
looking                 30
put                     29
replied                 28
seemed                  27
going                   27
make                    27
heard                   26
come                    25
tell                    25
took                    23
felt                    23
added                   23
getting                 22
like                    22
find                    21
does                    20
tried                   19
being                   19
take                    18
spoke                   17

 ==================================================
 464
In [6]: #--------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In [7]:
```
#   PART 1.2b:  IDENTIFY
#################################################################
print('For for the second  text I selected was "' + fileName2)

#   TOP 50 ADJECTIVE PHRASES
#################################################################
print('\nText2 - Top adjective phrases by frequency: \n' + '-'*75)
for word, freq in grammar_adjph_freqDist2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) <= 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1

    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)
print('Length of adjective phrase sentences: ', len(grammar_adjph_tags2))


#   TOP 50 ADVERB PHRASES
#################################################################
print('\nText2 - Top adverb phrases by frequency:  \n' + '-'*75)
for word, freq in grammar_advph_freqDist2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)
print('Length of adverb phrase sentences: ', len(grammar_advph_tags2))


#   TOP 50 ADJECTIVE TOKENS:
#################################################################
adjective_tokens2 = []
for sentence in taggedtext2:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['JJ', 'JJR', 'JJS']: # adjective, comparative, superlative
            if len(word) > 1:
                adjective_tokens2.append(word)
freq_adjective2 = nltk.FreqDist(adjective_tokens2)

print('\nText2 - Top 50 Adjective Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_adjective2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 ADVERB TOKENS:
#################################################################
```

```
adverb_tokens2 = []
for sentence in taggedtext2:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['RB', 'RBR', 'RBS']: # adverb, comparative, superlative
            if len(word) > 1:
                adverb_tokens2.append(word)
freq_adverb2 = nltk.FreqDist(adverb_tokens2)

print('\nText2 - Top 50 Adverb Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_adverb2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 NOUN TOKENS:
######################################################################
noun_tokens2 = []
for sentence in taggedtext2:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['NN', 'NNS', 'NNP', 'NNPS']: # noun, noun plural, proper noun,
proper noun plural
            if len(word) > 1:
                noun_tokens2.append(word)
freq_noun2 = nltk.FreqDist(noun_tokens2)

print('\nText2 - Top 50 Noun Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_noun2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
    elif len(word) <= 14:
        tabMult = 2
    else:
        tabMult = 1
    print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)


#   TOP 50 VERB TOKENS:
######################################################################
verb_tokens2 = []
for sentence in taggedtext2:
    for word, pos in sentence:
        if pos in ['VB', 'VBD', 'VBG', 'VBN', 'VBP', 'VBZ']: # verb, verb past tense,
verb gerund, verb past principle, vrb non 3rd person singular, verb 3rd person
singular present   ural
            if len(word) > 1:
                verb_tokens2.append(word)
freq_verb2 = nltk.FreqDist(verb_tokens2)

print('\nText2 - Top 50 Verb Tokens\n' + '-'*75 )
for word, freq in freq_verb2.most_common(50):
    if len(word) < 7:
        tabMult = 3
```

```
        elif len(word) <= 14:
            tabMult = 2
        else:
            tabMult = 1
        print(word, '\t'*tabMult, freq)

    ######################################################################
    # Now we have two lists of POS tags combinations we can compare
    # We need to get the sentences back from the tagging exercise and run some stats

    # Create a list of original sentences from the ADJECTIVE phrase subset:
    adjph_whole_sentences2 = []

    # loop over the sentences in the adjective phrase sentences we created:
    for sents in grammar_adjph_tags2:
        temp=''
        for (word, tag) in sents:
            temp += word+' '
            adjph_whole_sentences2.append(temp)

    print('\n', '=' * 50, '\n', len(adjph_whole_sentences2))
```

For for the second text I selected was "melville-moby_dick.txt

Text2 - Top adjective phrases by frequency:

---

so much	23
so many	21
once more	19
not so much	10
too much	9
as much	8
so wide	6
very large	5
so good	4
very little	4
as good	4
so saying	4
little more	4
not much	4
so small	4
so full	4
most appalling	4
so nigh	4
very curious	4
very much	4
so great	3
so important	3
still stranger	3
very similar	3
still more curious	3
very old	3
Very good	3
so remarkable	3
well nigh	3
still greater	3
so strange	3

```
very easy               3
however much            3
far other               3
very learned            3
very severe             3
not true                2
most monstrous          2
very great              2
so little               2
most convenient         2
most dangerous          2
just previous           2
too late                2
more wonderful          2
still further           2
most direful            2
most violent            2
somewhat similar        2
most conscientious      2
Length of adjective phrase sentences:  1627

Text2 - Top adverb phrases by frequency:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
not only                50
as well                 35
not so                  28
so long                 18
so much                 15
so far                  13
not yet                 13
thus far                12
so soon                 10
ere long                10
so very                 9
as soon                 8
even so                 8
back again              8
so often                7
very much               6
even then               6
down there              6
never yet               6
not altogether          5
far away                5
Well then               5
not very                5
so strangely            5
just now                5
almost entirely         5
not always              5
still further           4
not then                4
even now                4
not possibly            4
not well                4
ye now                  4
then again              4
```

```
very well                 4
yet not                   4
there again               4
not even                  4
almost wholly             4
not wholly                4
aloft there               4
ye not                    4
not now                   4
very often                4
as much                   3
forward again             3
not far                   3
pretty nearly             3
very probably             3
just here                 3
Length of adverb phrase sentences:  1235

Text2 - Top 50 Adjective Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
old                       429
other                     409
great                     290
last                      275
such                      258
more                      248
little                    238
same                      210
own                       201
long                      188
good                      173
first                     172
many                      161
white                     158
much                      131
small                     121
whole                     115
full                      111
poor                      104
few                       92
thy                       92
certain                   87
strange                   87
high                      86
most                      84
dead                      80
black                     79
large                     76
wild                      76
least                     75
young                     75
true                      73
vast                      69
sperm                     67
general                   64
present                   64
whale                     61
```

```
hard                    60
thou                    60
entire                  55
fine                    54
curious                 53
open                    52
second                  52
short                   51
broad                   51
lower                   51
best                    50
particular              49
ye                      48

Text2 - Top 50 Adverb Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
not                     1170
so                      769
now                     645
then                    570
only                    324
there                   321
still                   299
very                    294
here                    270
yet                     263
more                    252
again                   252
n't                     250
never                   195
ever                    190
most                    190
almost                  186
too                     182
even                    179
far                     155
away                    151
well                    148
once                    142
So                      141
Now                     139
down                    138
as                      119
long                    114
soon                    113
just                    110
thus                    107
also                    88
much                    87
back                    87
perhaps                 82
indeed                  82
up                      81
however                 80
always                  80
sometimes               76
rather                  68
```

```
often                   68
together                64
enough                  59
Then                    55
ere                     54
ye                      51
Well                    51
aloft                   49
therefore               49

Text2 - Top 50 Noun Tokens
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
whale                   718
Ahab                    495
man                     472
ship                    441
sea                     349
time                    316
boat                    280
Whale                   270
head                    266
way                     262
Stubb                   251
Queequeg                244
whales                  232
men                     231
Captain                 212
hand                    194
Starbuck                191
thing                   188
side                    178
ye                      172
world                   166
water                   166
Pequod                  164
day                     157
deck                    157
eyes                    155
sort                    151
CHAPTER                 150
part                    148
boats                   140
air                     138
life                    135
crew                    135
Sperm                   133
things                  132
round                   131
night                   130
God                     128
feet                    125
hands                   120
something               119
thou                    113
body                    110
sir                     110
times                   110
```

line	108
captain	108
moment	105
place	105
Flask	104

Text2 - Top 50 Verb Tokens

is	1722
was	1639
be	1027
had	767
have	763
were	679
are	586
's	426
been	415
do	363
said	302
has	291
seemed	282
did	264
say	233
see	229
being	219
go	178
made	175
seen	160
know	147
come	138
cried	138
came	130
take	117
thought	114
found	113
tell	113
called	112
saw	109
let	108
think	107
make	105
ye	98
went	97
heard	96
does	91
get	90
stood	86
am	84
seems	84
seem	84
going	79
look	76
done	74
known	73
put	70
give	68
round	67

```
stand                     66

 ================================================
 3487
```

In [8]:
```
#-------------------------------------------------------------
```

In [9]:
```
#   PART 1.3a:  PERFORM STATISTICS:
    #   Now we have two lists of POS tags combinations we can compare
    #   We need to get the sentences back from the tagging exercise and run some stats
print('For for the first text I selected was "' + fileName1)

#   CREATE LIST OF ORIGINAL SENTENCES FROM THE ADJECTIVE PHRASE SUBSET:
adjph_whole_sentences1 = []
for sents in grammar_adjph_tags1:
    temp=''
    for (word, tag) in sents:
        temp += word+' '
        adjph_whole_sentences1.append(temp)
print('\nText1 - Length of Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
print(len(adjph_whole_sentences1))


#   CREATE LIST OF ORIGINAL SENTENCES FROM THE ADVERB PHRASE SUBSET:
advph_whole_sentences1 = []
for sents in grammar_advph_tags1:
    temp = ''
    for (word, tag) in sents:
        temp += word+' '
        advph_whole_sentences1.append(temp)
print('\nText1 - Length of Adverbe Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
print(len(advph_whole_sentences1))


#   COBMINE LISTS TOGETHER TO HAVE A SINGLE LIST OF ADJECTIVE/ADVERB PHRASES:
    # Useful to know which sentences are heavy in qualifiers
adv_adj_phrase_sentences1 = adjph_whole_sentences1
for sent in advph_whole_sentences1:
    # if a sentence is not in the adjective phrases list imported
    if sent not in adv_adj_phrase_sentences1:
        # attach that sentence
        adv_adj_phrase_sentences1.append(sent)
print('\nText1 - Length of Adverbe + Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
print(len(adv_adj_phrase_sentences1))

#########################################################################################

# Following our NLTK textbook, Writing Structural Programs chapter
# section on Procedural vs Declarative style (http://www.nltk.org/book_1ed/ch04.html)
#########################################################################################


#   CORPUS STATISTICS--SENTENCES LENGTH
    # Calculating the average length of sentences in the entire corpus
    # from http://www.nltk.org/book_1ed/ch04.html
total_corpus1 = sum(len(sent) for sent in textsplit1) # remember: 'textsplit' is our
text split into sentences
print('\nText1 - Average Length of Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
```

```
    print(total_corpus1 / len(textsplit1))


    #   CALCULATE THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE SENTENCE:
        # We can then compare the average length of the adjective phrases to
        # the average sentences we calculated for all sentences in the corpus
    total_adjph_sentences1 = sum(len(sent) for sent in adjph_whole_sentences1)
    # adjph_whole_sentences stores our adjective phrases
    print('\nText1 - Average Length of Adjective Phrases:\n', '-'*75)
    print(total_adjph_sentences1 / len(adjph_whole_sentences1))
```

```
For for the first text I selected was "carroll-alice.txt

Text1 - Length of Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
464

Text1 - Length of Adverbe Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
484

Text1 - Length of Adverbe + Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
633

Text1 - Average Length of Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
87.26892307692307

Text1 - Average Length of Adjective Phrases:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
9.262243285939968
```

In [10]:
```
#---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ---------------------
```

In [11]:
```
#   PART 1.3b:  PERFORM STATISTICS:
    #   Now we have two lists of POS tags combinations we can compare
    #   We need to get the sentences back from the tagging exercise and run some stats
print('For for the second text I selected was "' + fileName2)


#   CREATE LIST OF ORIGINAL SENTENCES FROM THE ADJECTIVE PHRASE SUBSET:
adjph_whole_sentences2 = []
for sents in grammar_adjph_tags2:
    temp=''
    for (word, tag) in sents:
        temp += word+' '
        adjph_whole_sentences2.append(temp)
print('\nText2 - Length of Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
print(len(adjph_whole_sentences2))


#   CREATE LIST OF ORIGINAL SENTENCES FROM THE ADVERB PHRASE SUBSET:
advph_whole_sentences2 = []
for sents in grammar_advph_tags2:
    temp = ''
    for (word, tag) in sents:
```

```
            temp += word+' '
            advph_whole_sentences2.append(temp)
    print('\nText2 - Length of Adverbe Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
    print(len(advph_whole_sentences2))


    #   COBMINE LISTS TOGETHER TO HAVE A SINGLE LIST OF ADJECTIVE/ADVERB PHRASES:
        # Useful to know which sentences are heavy in qualifiers
    adv_adj_phrase_sentences2 = adjph_whole_sentences2
    for sent in advph_whole_sentences2:
        # if a sentence is not in the adjective phrases list imported
        if sent not in adv_adj_phrase_sentences2:
            # attach that sentence
            adv_adj_phrase_sentences2.append(sent)
    print('\nText2 - Length of Adverbe + Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
    print(len(adv_adj_phrase_sentences2))

    ###############################################################################

    # Following our NLTK textbook, Writing Structural Programs chapter
    # section on Procedural vs Declarative style (http://www.nltk.org/book_1ed/ch04.html)
    ###############################################################################


    #   CORPUS STATISTICS--SENTENCES LENGTH
        # Calculating the average length of sentences in the entire corpus
        # from http://www.nltk.org/book_1ed/ch04.html
    total_corpus2 = sum(len(sent) for sent in textsplit2) # remember: 'textsplit' is our
    text split into sentences
    print('\nText2 - Average Length of Sentences:\n', '-'*75)
    print(total_corpus2 / len(textsplit2))


    #   CALCULATE THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE SENTENCE:
        # We can then compare the average length of the adjective phrases to
        # the average sentences we calculated for all sentences in the corpus
    total_adjph_sentences2 = sum(len(sent) for sent in adjph_whole_sentences2)
    # adjph_whole_sentences stores our adjective phrases
    print('\nText2 - Average Length of Adjective Phrases:\n', '-'*75)
    print(total_adjph_sentences2 / len(adjph_whole_sentences2))
```

For for the second text I selected was "melville-moby_dick.txt

```
Text2 - Length of Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
3487

Text2 - Length of Adverbe Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
2563

Text2 - Length of Adverbe + Adjective Phrase Whole Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
4234

Text2 - Average Length of Sentences:
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
123.65489240763297

Text2 - Average Length of Adjective Phrases:
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.43410486537553
```

PART 2: INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS:

- Provide interpretation of the Part 1 results.
- What do you learn from these results?

The sentiment analysis had mixed results. In terms of being able to distinguish between the two books (Alice in Wonderland and Moby Dick), the sentiment analysis did allow these books to be distinguished and identified. This is because the analysis did a good job at picking out specific sentiment phrases and did a great job with finding key nouns. The issue came in when trying to connect the specific sentiment to the specific objects or nouns with the two stories. This portion, in my opinion, is where the sentiment analysis faultered or stumbled. It was like we had a collection of objects and a collection of sentiments but not a good way to know which one went with which.

A good analogy of the current state of sentiment analysis would be two tables in a database. One table has the sentiment phrases and the second had the objects or nouns. I believe the sentiment analysis techniques used can successfully populate those two tables. The part that is still missing and needs further development is relating those two tables together correctly. That is, identifying which records in one table are associated with the records in the other. Without that proper relating the sentiment analysis loses the context and thus becomes difficult to interpret. The good news is that since we know what the 'missing link' is (pun intended) we know where we need to spend our efforts.

I learned that NLP is much more complicated than I ever gave thought to in the past and that substantial progess has been made in this area. However, there is still much more to do to get to a point in which a computer can understand Natural Language. The challenges have been identified and while progress is slow it is definitely something that we will figure out one day. I'm not sure we will figure it out in 5 years or 50 years from now but I strongly believe it is something humanity will accomplish eventually.

On very macro scale I have come to believe that AI and NLP are far more related then I ever thought possible. While many metrics are undoubtadly available to give an indication of how advance an AI system is I suspect in the end the truest test will can we talk to it and it understand what we are saying. That will be the point in which AI will have reached a turning point in the development of these systems.

In [12]:
```
#------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----------------------
```

PART 3: VISION FOR THE FUTURE

- The last thing to do is to envision how you would conduct a sentiment analysis on the review texts.

I can envision sentiment analysis being used in two complementary ways. In the short term, I think the sentiment analysis will be used to process large volumes of short texts in which the topic is highly focused. For example, these techniques could be used to analyze customer product reviews or comment boards. The reason for these limitations is due to the challenge of accurately and consistently attributing specific sentiment to a specific topic or subject.

In addition, in the near term, I believe there will a great deal to improve our systems ability to accurately contribute sentiment to a specific subject or topic. This will be a major topic of study, analysis, and will sure to have triumphs. Unfortunately it is highly likely that progress will remain steady and slow. This gives a great deal of opportunity for research and develoment for those interested in this field of exploration.

In the long term, I can see sentiment analysis being used in virtually every area of our lives. As sentiment analysis improves and accuracy increases the application space will grow wider and more complicated. So, in the short term, perhaps relatively simple texts in which the subject or topic is limited. Over time more complicated texts and stories until reading is as easy for the computer to do as doing mathematics currently is. This is truly an exciting time in the field.

In [13]:
```
#----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]: