



Text Analysis in R

Processing unstructured data



Unstructured Data

In the past, we can only process numerical data (e.g., sales, profit, volume, quantity, etc.).

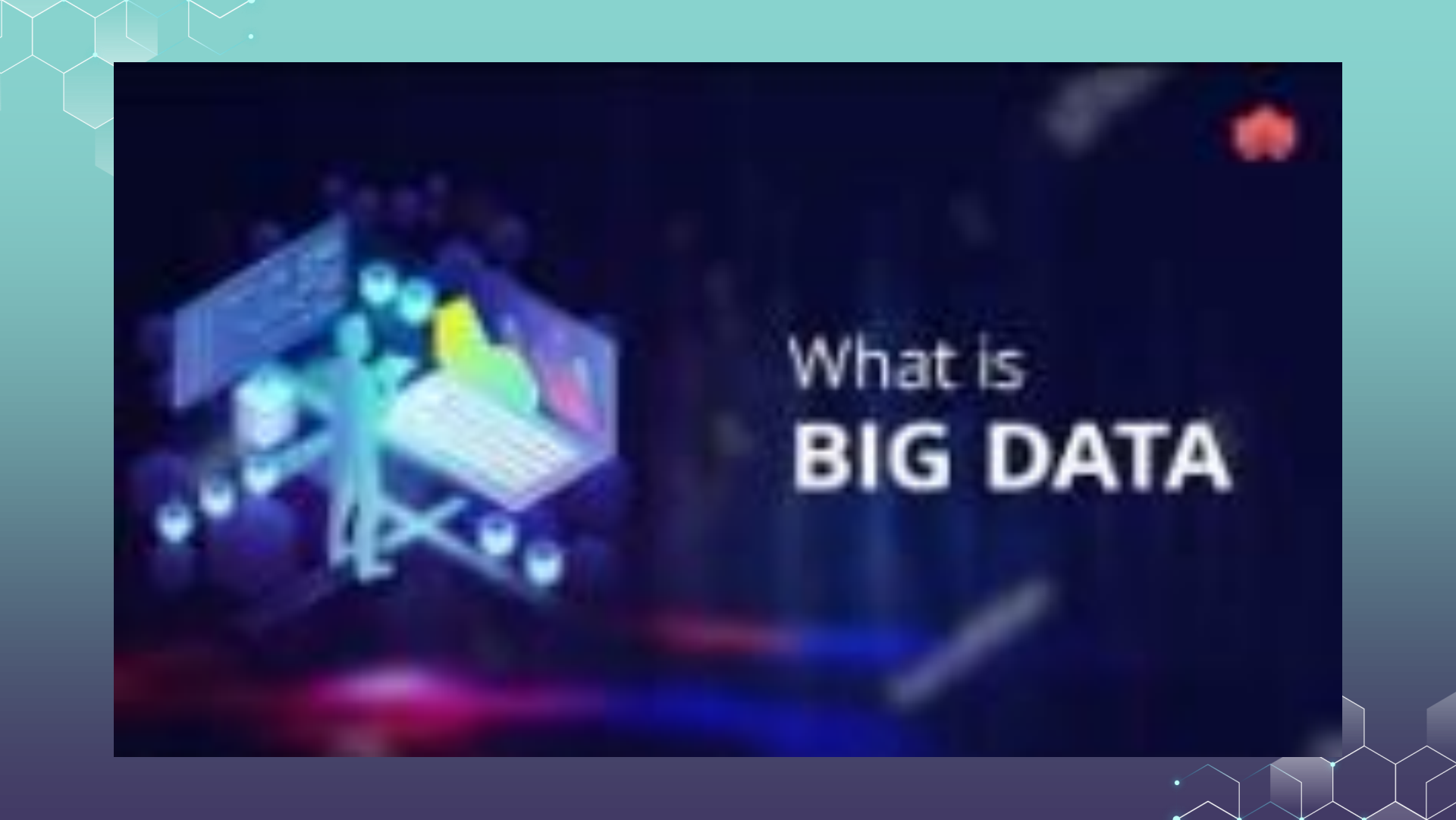
However, today, more and more data are unstructured.
Text, video, audio, images, etc.

To take advantage of unstructured data, we have to find a way to extract information from unstructured data.

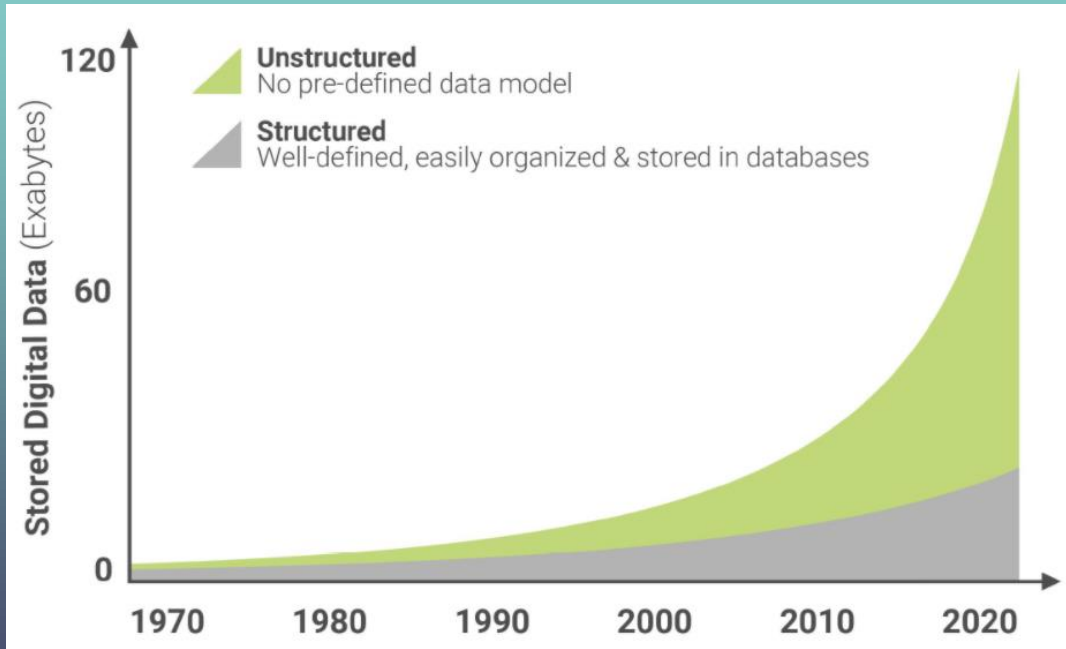




What is
BIG DATA



Unstructured Data is Growing Exponentially...



- 1 Exabyte = 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes



Text Data

Text data is one of the most commonly used types of unstructured data.

Text data is typically generated by users themselves.

Online reviews, movie critics, Tweets, SMS,
WhatsApp/WeChat/Facebook messages...





Text Data

Yet text data cannot be easily analyzed.

For example, how to run a regression with consumer reviews?

We need to extract meaningful measures from text!

Discussion: *Which measure can be extracted from text data?*





Analyzing Text with R

The simplest answer: The length of the text (e.g., number of letters/characteristics). It captures the amount of information in the text.

Let's do this in R.



Analyzing Text with R

Here, we resort to the R package “stringi”.

```
install.packages("stringi")  
library("stringi")  
text = "What is the length of this sentence?"  
print(stri_length(text))
```

What is your output? (It should be 36).

Analyzing Text with R

You can also work on Chinese:

```
text = "欢迎学习大数据"  
print(str_length(text))
```

Or emojis:

```
text = "@_@!! 😄😄😄"  
print(str_length(text))
```

Analyzing Text with R

Now let us count the number of words in a text. Here, we assume that words are separated by spaces.

```
text = "Welcome to HKU!"  
word_count = sapply(strsplit(text, " "), length)  
print(word_count)
```

Note: in some cases, words are separated by other things such as a dash (e.g., “big-data”), in this case you need to write another code.

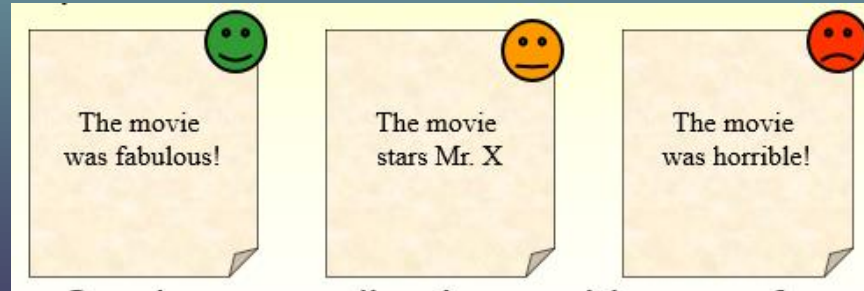
Analyzing Text with R

Counting sentences is a bit more difficult because you can have multiple stops in a single sentence. Instead of explaining the mechanism, you can just try the following codes which help you make the count:

```
text <- 'Hello world!! Here are two sentences for you...'  
length(gregexpr('[:alnum:] [.!?]', text)[[1]])
```

Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment Analysis is arguably the most important type of text analysis. Basically, we want to classify text based on the *valence*, which can be either positive or negative (sometimes it can also be neutral).



Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis can generate not only the valence of the text, but also the degree (e.g., strongly positive vs. slightly positive). Consider the following two sentences:

Strongly positive: **HKU is doing a great job in academic research.**

Slightly positive: **HKU is doing well in academic research.**




Sentiment Analysis Matters!

Today, many hedge funds collect data from social media (e.g., twitter, Facebook, 微博), detect individual sentiment toward a company, and infer its stock price accordingly.

Wisdom of Crowds: The Value of Stock Opinions Transmitted Through Social Media



Sentiment Analysis Matters!

 Finextra

Quant trader turns to reddit for sentiment forecaster

New York-based quantitative hedge fund Cindicator Capital is advertising for an active member of the wallstreetbets subreddit community to ...

3 weeks ago

 Business Wire

Join the Swarm of Retail Investors Driving Sentiment. New ...

An investment in VanEck Vectors® Social Sentiment ETF (BUZZ) may be ... participant concentration, new fund, absence of prior active market, ...

5 days ago

基于情感分析的交易策略：加密对冲基金如何利用AI实现
绝对收益能力

It Integrates



Cognitive Science



Machine Learning



**Natural Language
Processing**





Discussion

Question: In your own opinion, how should we do sentiment analysis?





Sentiment Analysis

The basic idea of sentiment analysis is rather simple.

We can build two lexicons (i.e., dictionaries) of positive and negative words. Here are some examples:

Positive: great, amazing, fantastic, excel, ...

Negative: ugly, terrible, awful, failed, ...

Click [here](#) to see examples of sentiment lexicons.



Sentiment Analysis

You can also do this for other languages, as long as you have a “sentiment lexicon”.

You can find one on our course website.

词语	极性
脏乱	2
糟报	2
早衰	2
责备	2
贼眼	2
战祸	2
招灾	2
折辱	2
中山狼	2
清峻	0
清莹	1
轻倩	1
晴丽	1
求索	1
热潮	1
仁政	1
荣名	1
柔腻	1
瑞雪	1




Sentiment Analysis

Naturally, if a sentence contains more positive words, it likely expresses some positive feeling.

Instead, a sentence containing many negative words are likely to express a negative emotion.

In addition, some words are “more positive” than others. For example, “great” and “awesome” are stronger than “OK” and “so so”. In this case, we can assign different weights to different words.





Sentiment Analysis

We can further go beyond sentiment analysis to achieve other purpose.

What is the emotion of the text (e.g., sadness, happiness, excitement, joy, anger).

Detect illegal content from text message.

You can try the following (Chinese) one provided by [Baidu](#).



Sentiment Analysis

We can further go beyond sentiment analysis to achieve other purpose.

What is the emotion of the text (e.g., sadness, happiness, excitement, joy, anger).

Here is a place where you can extract emotion from the text.

Sentiment

Emotion

Keywords

Entities

Categories

Concept

Syntax

Semantic Roles

Sentiment Analysis

Let's try the following functions on R. "syuzhet" an algorithm that does sentiment analysis. It returns a positive (negative) value when the sentence is positive (negative).

```
library("syuzhet")  
text = "HKU is a fantastic school, I love it."  
syuzhet_vector <- get_sentiment(text,  
method="syuzhet")  
head(syuzhet_vector)
```

Sentiment Analysis

There are also other algorithms such as “bing” and “afinn”. They use different scales, but the idea is similar. For details about these functions, please click [here](#).

```
text = "HKU is a nice school and I like it."  
bing_vector <- get_sentiment(text, method="bing")  
head(bing_vector)
```


Sentiment Analysis

The function `afinn` is more or less the same, though the scale is larger:

```
text = "HKU is a nice school and I like it."  
afinn_vector <- get_sentiment(text,  
method="afinn")  
head(afinn_vector)
```

Getting Emotions

The package also allows you to get emotions through the function `nrc`:

```
text = "HKU is a terrible school."  
print(get_nrc_sentiment(text))
```



Exercise

Try the three algorithms yourself.

Do you find any issues with the sentiment analysis? What have you found?
Discuss the issues with your classmates!



Issues

The algorithms are not great in processing negations. Here are some examples:

I don't think HKU is a great school.
None of us like HKU.

In Chinese/Cantonese, we have “不”, “非”, “否” “冇”, “唔”, “未” ...

Solution

Dealing with negations is a complex issue, and here we only introduce the simplest methods. Let us take “not” as an example.

When we see “not”, we take the opposite of every word after it until we reach the first punctuation. Here is one example:

I did not **like this movie**, but I enjoy this cinema...

Now, like -> not like, this-> not this, movie -> not movie...

But we keep “enjoy”, “cinema” unchanged.



Other Tricks

We can assign lower weights to a sentence that ends with a question mark. For example, “Do you think HKU is a great school?” carries lower weight than “I think HKU is a good school”.

We can assign higher weight to a sentence that uses capital letters. For example, “HKU is a GREAT school” carries higher weight than “HKU is a great school”.



Other Tricks

If a sentence used a “booster word”, then we should assign higher/lower weights to the sentence.

Examples of booster words with a/an

Increased weight: **completely, remarkably, tremendously, ...**

Decreased weight: **marginally, occasionally, slightly, ...**

Other Tricks

We also look for “but” in a sentence. Words that appear before “but” deserve a lighter weight, and words that appear after “but” deserve a higher weight. For example

HKU has a lot of problems, but it is still my favorite school.

“problems” appear before “but”, so it receives a lower weight.
“favorite” appears after “but”, so it receives a higher weight.

Other Tricks

In addition to looking at positive and negative words, we should also pay attention to phrases. Here are some examples:

Installing Tableau Public is **a piece of cake**.

Buying the new iPhone costs me **an arm and a leg**.

我为了买iPhone去**卖了肾**

Other Tricks

In addition to looking at positive and negative words, we should also consider emojis:

I got an email from HKU admission office today 😄

I got an email from HKU admission office today 😭

Sentiment Analysis

Previously, we showed that when we only calculate sentiment based on positive/negative words, we are very likely to make mistakes. Here, we introduce a more accurate algorithm in R that alleviates these issues.

```
install.packages('sentimentr')  
library("sentimentr")  
text = 'I am good'  
sentiment_by(text)
```

Sentiment Analysis

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

I like HKU. (0.288; positive)

I do not like HKU. (-0.223; negative)

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

I like HKU. (0.288; positive)

I really like HKU. (0.45; more positive)

Sentiment Analysis

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

HKU is my favorite school. (0.335; positive)

HKU is my FAVORITE school. (no adjustments made)

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

HKU is my favorite school. (0.335; positive)

Is HKU my favorite school? (no adjustments made)



More Challenges: Sarcasm


This phone has an awesome battery back-up of 38 hours.

This phone has an awesome battery back-up of 2 hours.

It's +25 outside and I am so hot.

It's -25 outside and I am so hot.

This is the best laptop bag ever. It is so good that within two months of use, it is worthy of being used as a grocery bag.





More Challenges: Comparison

This product is second to none.

This one is better than the old one.

This one is better than nothing.



More Challenges: Ambiguity

In English, a word can have different meanings in different contexts. Here are some examples:

Low cost is positive whereas **low salary** is negative.

Limited edition is positive while **limited food** is negative.

“The story is unpredictable.” -- It is hard to say whether this is a positive or negative description.



Objective Sentences

I followed his recommendation and bought the stock at \$200. Now the stock price is \$100.

There are neither positive words nor negative words in the sentence, yet the sentence is negative.

He started learning R last year. Today, he does not know how to run a linear regression.



Conditional Sentences

If I see a **great** smelling cake in the supermarket, I will buy it home.

There is a positive word “great” in the sentence, but this sentence does not contain any sentiment itself.

If you are looking for an **awesome** MSc program, join HKU.

Still, this is a conditional sentence, but it has its own sentiment.

Aspirations

I am **dying** to see the new movie “Matrix 4”.

Even though you have the word “dying”, this sentence is clearly positive.

I really want to join HKU.

There are no positive words but the sentence is positive.



Intensions

I am going to throw my Lenovo laptop out of the window.

Clearly negative.

I am returning this table to IKEA tomorrow.

Again, this is negative.





Indirect Opinions

With R, I can complete all data analysis in 1 hour that used to take me 3 hours in the past.

After getting the new lenses, I am able to drive at night again.





More Challenges

For some issues, we can develop better lexicons (i.e., dictionaries) to detect the sentiment of specific words (e.g., we can label “low cost” as positive but “low salary” as negative).

But this does not completely solve the issue. For example, it would be rather difficult to understand sarcasm using the lexicon approach.

Let's watch a video...



Two Approaches of Sentiment Analysis






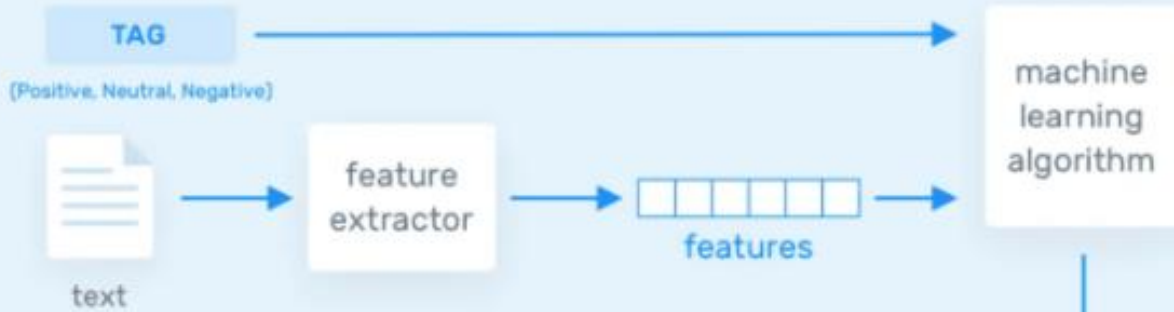
Sentiment Analysis

As illustrated in the video, an alternative approach to sentiment analysis is to use machine learning methods.

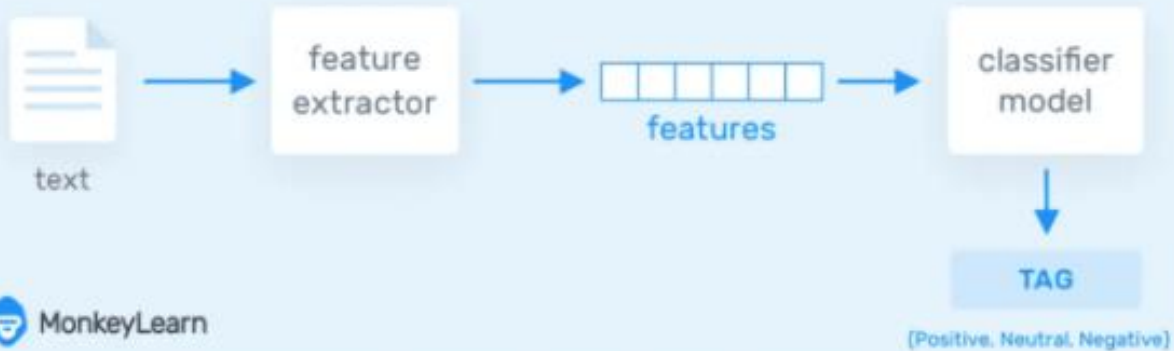
In general, machine-learning based sentiment analysis has two steps: training and prediction.



(a) Training



(b) Prediction



Sentiment Analysis

Training data: We need to first use humans to code text data. For example, we rate “**My salary is very low**” as a “**negative**” sentence.

Here, you can think “**My salary is very low**” as your independent variable (X) and “**negative**” as your dependent variable (Y).

In training, we look for a function $f(\cdot)$ such that $f(X) \approx Y$.

Sentiment Analysis

Basically, we can turn each word into a number, so that we can turn a sentence into a number (X).

For the output, you can let $Y \in [-1, 1]$, and when it is positive (negative), it represents a positive (negative) sentiment.

What about the function $f: X \rightarrow Y$? How does this function look like?



Sentiment Analysis

In machine-learning based sentiment analysis, several algorithms are adopted to match your X with Y . These algorithms are:

Naïve Bayesian, Support Vector Machine, Deep Learning, ...

They are just like linear regression, though more complex than it.



Beyond Sentiment Analysis

With machine learning methods, we can achieve a lot more than simple sentiment analysis. For example, we can “calculate” a couplet (in Chinese: 对联) based on your input. Let’s play a small game [here](#).

风吹柳绿送旧岁

换一换

上联：风 吹 柳 绿 送 旧 岁

下联：雨 润 花 红 迎 新 春



Topic Models

A story has its own topics, a novel has its own topics, and a film also has its own topic. Similarly, when we have text documents, they must also contain a few topics.

In topic modeling, we are concerned with the fundamental question: “What are the topics that a document is about?”






Do we need topic modeling?

In today's world, there are huge volumes of text information generated everyday. Of course, we don't have time to read them, and we often lack the expertise to understand them.

But we often need to know what they are talking about. For example, Tim Cook, Apple's CEO, may be concerned about how consumers think about Apple.





Motivating Examples

What are the topics that a document is about?

Given one document, can we find other documents about the same topics?

How do topics in a field change over time?





Discussion

In your opinion, what is a topic?






Discussion

In your opinion, what is a topic?

A topic is a distribution over words. For example, when you mention the following words frequently, you are likely to talk about the topic “marketing”: **advertising, distribution channel, pricing, product, sales, market research, ...**






Discussion

In your opinion, what is a topic?

A topic is a distribution over words. For example, when you mention the following words frequently, you are likely to talk about the topic “flight”:
airport, ticket, delay, shuttle bus, check-in, business-class ...





Discussion

How to find out topics from a number of documents?






Discussion

How to find out topics from a number of documents?


This is a complex process. The basic idea is, words of the same topic would often appear together. For example, “airport” and “shuttle bus” often appear in the same sentence because they belong to the same topic; “university” and “education” often appear in the same sentence as well. However, “airport” and “education” do not appear frequently in the same sentence.





Example

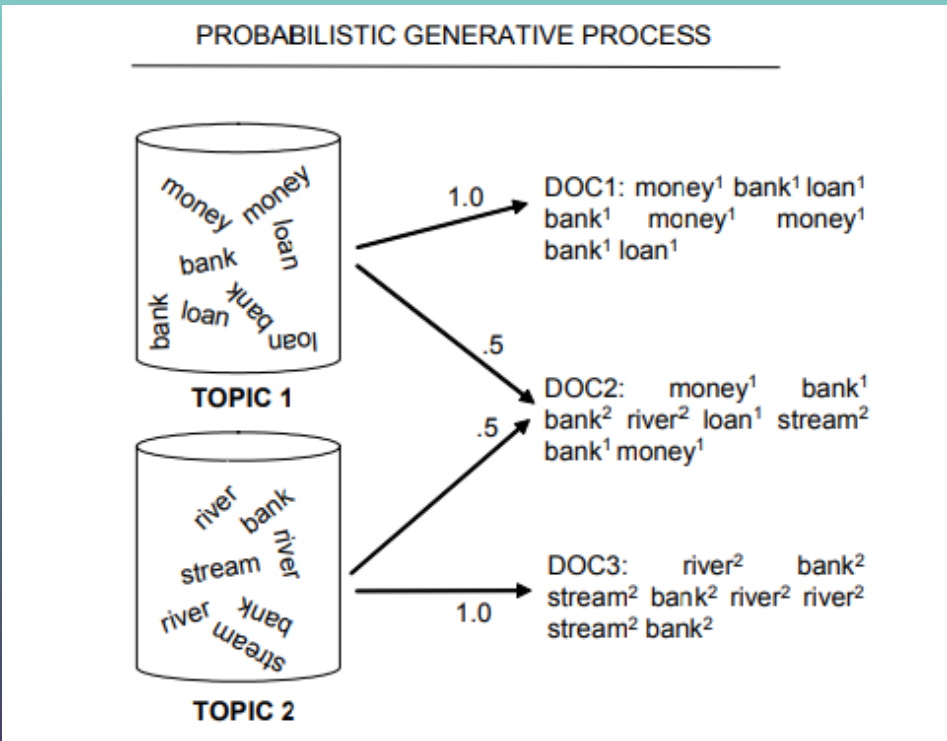
Excellent company to deal with. I use this company all the time. The only problem I had is they say no money is taken from your account until the order has been fully processed. I have come across and order that has been cancelled then have to wait for the money to be put back into my account because...



Example

Excellent company to deal with. I use this company all the time. The only problem I had is they say no **money** is taken from your **account** until the **order** has been fully processed. I have come across and **order** that has been **cancelled** then have to wait for the **money** to be put back into my **account** because...

The Big Picture



Each document can be generated from multiple topics (e.g., half topic 1 and half topic 2).

Topics

gene 0.04
dna 0.02
genetic 0.01
...

life 0.02
evolve 0.01
organism 0.01
...

brain 0.04
neuron 0.02
nerve 0.01
...

data 0.02
number 0.02
computer 0.01
...

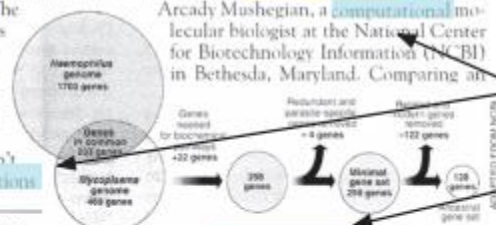
Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many **genes** does an **organism** need to **survive**? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for **life**. One research team, using **computer** analyses to compare known **genomes**, concluded that today's **organism** can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 **genes**. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those **predictions**

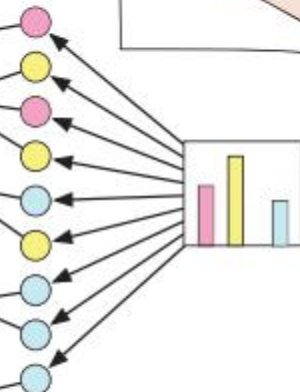
"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 **genes** in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a **genetic** numbers game, particularly as more and more **genomes** are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly **sequenced genome**," explains Arcady Mushegian, a **computational** molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an



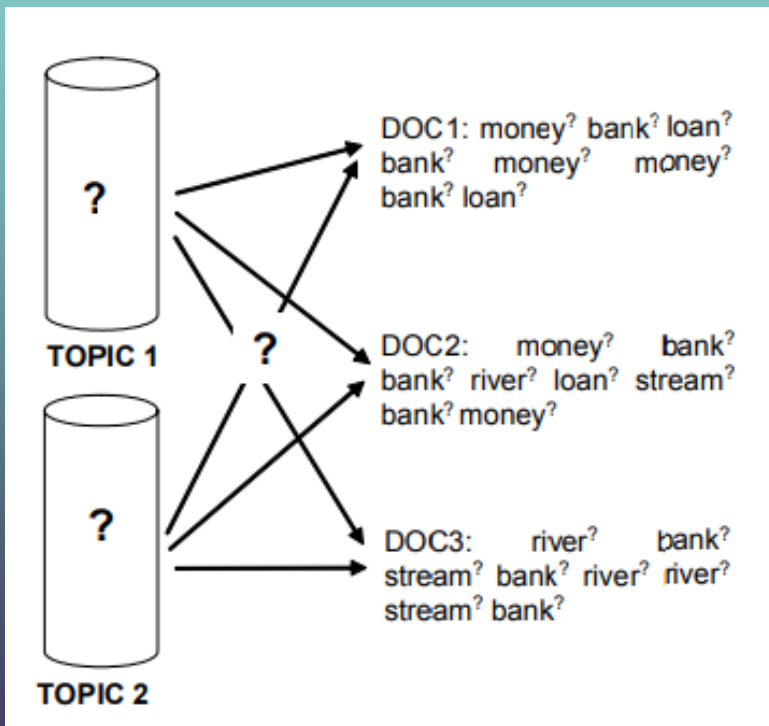
Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

Topic proportions and assignments



The Big Picture



However, what we want to do is not to generate documents using the topics, but to infer topics from the documents.



The Big Picture

Theoretically, you can try different topics and see which topics can likely generate the documents you have at hand.

Of course, this is an impossible task because there are infinitely many topics that can be used.

Computer scientists use statistical methods to infer the topics from the document. This is very complex; the methods include Gibbs sampling, variational Inference, ...

You need a stat degree to understand this; so, we will not cover it.



If you are interested...

If you are interested in topic modeling, please check the original publication [“Latent Dirichlet allocation \(LDA\)”](#) here. If you can understand it, you could be a great data scientist.



Topic Modelling



- Process to find the topics that are related to the set of documents



Demonstration of LDA

Please visit [here](https://mimno.infosci.cornell.edu/jsLDA/jslda.html) for an online demonstration of LDA.

<https://mimno.infosci.cornell.edu/jsLDA/jslda.html>

The source files are available on the course website.

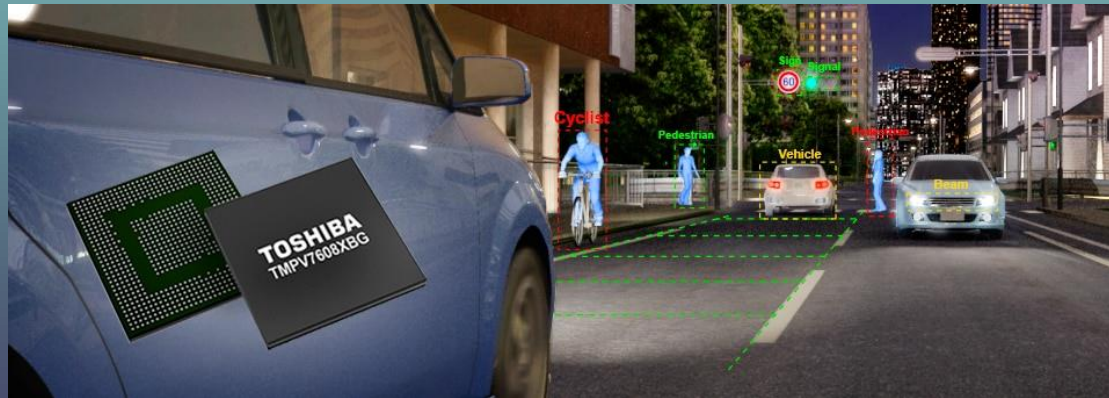


An LDA Example of Chinese Medical Text

Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5
消化	风湿	血糖	眼球	胰腺
胃炎	关节	糖尿病	眼睑	肝癌
幽门	激素	空腹	结膜炎	腹部
食管	抗体	胰岛素	角膜	多发
名称	名称	肾上腺	睫毛	腹水
...
Topic 6	Topic 7	Topic 8	Topic 9	Topic 10
云芝糖肽胶囊	血管瘤	白内障	输尿管	输尿管
右旋布洛芬栓	痔	模糊	肾积水	膀胱
左克	皮肤	青光眼	睾丸	肾结石
腔隙	红斑	视网膜	左侧	双肾
尿急	素	名称	扩张	血尿
...
Topic 11	Topic 12	Topic 13	Topic 14	Topic 15
皮肤	月经	黄疸	消化不良	胆碱
头发	怀孕	胆红素	下舌段	利福喷汀胶囊
湿疹	卵泡	茵栀黄	前臂骨折	肝脾康
脱发	输卵管	肺炎	直头	心静脉
皮炎	卵巢	胆汁淤积	尼麦角林片	胃好
...
Topic 16	Topic 17	Topic 18	Topic 19	Topic 20
鼻腔恶性肿瘤	脑神经	胆囊	脾恶性肿瘤	胎儿
抗药性	硝苯地平缓释片	胆结石	急性炎症	怀孕
中央部	泰诺	形态	清热解毒胶囊	羊水
碳酸酐	自身抗体	扩张	合酶	胎毒
肠溶胶囊	右缘	胆囊炎	健脾丸	流产
...
Topic 21	Topic 22	Topic 23	Topic 24	Topic 25
胆红素	肌酐	心电图	超声	先舒
抗体	肾病	胸闷	坐月子	止血
肝病	激素	高血压	善存	间变
抗病毒	肾炎	心率	腰椎骨折	磷霉素
肝硬化	血尿	名称	胃好	后角
...
Topic 26	Topic 27	Topic 28	Topic 29	Topic 30
失眠	头孢地尼	纵隔囊肿	甲亢	肥胖
焦虑	中耳炎	海藻	甲状腺	无血管
抑郁症	盐酸左氧氟沙星胶囊	脊柱后凸	优甲乐	测试
入睡	骨化	体重减轻	怀孕	磷酸肌酸
名称	呼吸困难	骨髓炎	抗体	普宁
...

Beyond Text Information


Image recognition allows us to identify objects from photos. This is a machine-learning based approach.





Question

How can market participants (firms, consumers, government, platforms) benefit from image recognition technologies?







Beyond Text Information

Vocal analysis allows us to identify emotions from audio pitches. How can we benefit from this technology?





Beyond Text Information

The Power of Voice: Managerial Affective States and Future Firm Performance

WILLIAM J. MAYEW and MOHAN VENKATACHALAM*



Beyond Text Information

