

WZB

Basic idea of dictionary-based text classification

- Presence of or rate at which a <u>set of predefined key words</u> occurs in a document is used to classify or scale the document into/along theoretically relevant categories
- + Intuitive and easy to apply
- + Replicable and expandable to various theoretical concepts
- Variety of human language: false positives and false negatives
- Appropriate normalization required ...

2

Example I: Debating the EU in national parliaments (Rauh & De Wilde 2018, EJPR)

 Question: Do national parliamentary debates enhance the public accountability of EU decision-making?

(If so, they should mirror EU authority, decision–making, public demand, and feature a balance of government and opposition...but party strategies...)

• Text analysis approach

- Build a full-text corpus of parliamentary debates in various EU member states (get it here: <u>www.bit.ly/ParlSpeech</u>)
- Find typical ways of referencing the EU polity, politics, and policies on n-gram level (= reading lots of speeches!)
- o Generalize these examples by *regular expressions* and build a respective *dictionary*
- o Count, normalize and aggregate EU references to party-month level
- o Relate this to relevant external data

3

3

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Rauh & De Wilde (2018): Text data

	Period available	N speeches	Ø speeches per month	Ø terms per speech	Unique terms
DE: Bundestag	1991-03 / 2013-09	149,553	607.94	550.82	600,925
ES: Congreso	1989-11 / 2015-10	131,986	515.57	526.92	360,012
NL: Tweede Kamer	1994-12 / 2015-11	787,879	3396.03	165.57	401,471
UK: House of Commons	1988-11 / 2015-01	1,463,637	5361.31	202.07	1,037,450

Table 1: Domestic plenary debate corpora

4

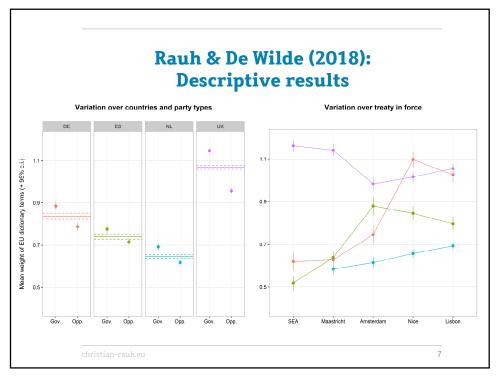
Rauh & De Wilde (2018): Dictionary (English version, other languages more complex)

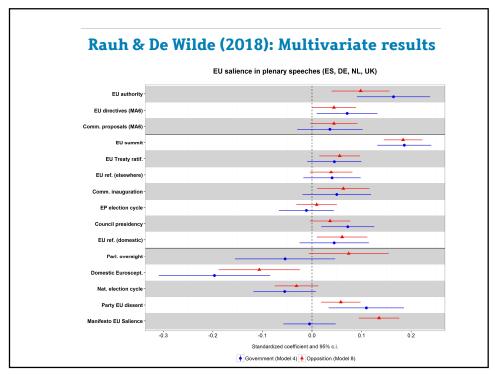
EU polity	EU politics	EU policy
(eu ec)[1-9]{1,2}	ecb	(c e)sdp
(european europe's eu's) constitutional treaty	ecj	(common/european) foreign and security polic(y/ies)
(rome maastricht amsterdam nice lisbon) treat(y ies)	ер	(common european) security and defen(s c)e polic(y ies)
ec('s){0,1}	european (official(s){0,1} civil servant(s){0,1})	eurozone euro zone euro area
economic and monetary union	european (politics policy)	cfsp
eec('s){0,1}	european central bank	european ([a-z]*){0,1}polic(y ies)
emu	european commission(er/ers){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(act(s){0,1} bill(s){0,1} law(s){0,1} legislation(s){0,1} statute(s){0,1}
eu('s){0,1}	european competenc(e es ies)	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(aim(s){0,1}]goal(s){0,1} target(s){0,1}
euratom('s){0,1}	european council	european ([a-z]*){0,1}decision(s){0,1}
european ([a-z]*){0,1}(integration unification cooperation)	european court of justice	european ([a-z]*)(0,1)directive(s)(0,1)
european_communit(y ies)	european election(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*)(0,1)engagement(s)(0,1)
european (economic atomic energy)communit(y ies)	european executive	european ([a-z]*){0,1}guideline(s){0,1}
european institutions	european level(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(measure(s){0,1}(action(s){0,1})
european project(s){0,1}	european member state(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(provision(s){0,1} prescription(s){0,1}
european treat(y ies)	european parliament	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(requirement(s){0,1} allowance(s){0,1}
european_union('s){0,1}	european procedure(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(standard(s){0,1} norm(s){0,1}
single european act	european summit(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}agenda(s){0,1}
treat(ylies) of (rome maastricht amsterdam nice lisbon)	mep(s){0,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}budget(s){0,1}
treaty establishing a constitution for europe	policy on europe	european ([a-z]*){0,1}f(u o)nd(s){0,1}
treaty on (the functioning of the){0,1}european union		european ([a-z]*){0,1}programme(s){0,1}
		european ([a-z]*){0,1}regulation(s){0,1}
		european ([a-z]*){0,1}strateg(y ies)
		european (case-law jurisprudence legal)
		european (single internal)market(0,1)
		european [a-z]* union
		european currenc(y)ies)
		european mandate(s){0,1}
		police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters
		single currency
		stability and growth pact

5

Rauh & De Wilde (2018): Dictionary (English version, other languages more complex)

	EU policy
	(c e)sdp
	(common european) foreign and security polic(ylies)
	(common european) security and defen(s c)e polic(y ies)
ervant(s)(0,1))	eurozone euro zone euro area
	cfsp
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}polic(y ies)
,1}	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(act(s){0,1} bill(s){0,1} law(s){0,1} legislation(s){0,1} statute(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(aim(s){0,1} goal(s){0,1} target(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}decision(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}directive(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}engagement(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}guideline(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(measure(s){0,1}(action(s){0,1})
ły.	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(provision(s){0,1} prescription(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(requirement(s){0,1} allowance(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}(standard(s){0,1} norm(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}agenda(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}budget(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}f(u o)nd(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}programme(s){0,1}
	european ([a-z]*){0,1}regulation(s){0,1}
	surppean (In. 71* VI) 1)strateg(viies)





Example II: NGOs in the public discourse on the WTO (Rauh & Bödeker 2014 mimeo)

• **Question:** Which (type of) non-governmental actors participate in the public discourse on the World Trade Organization?

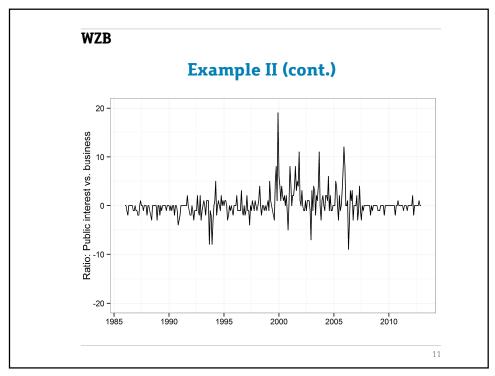
Approach

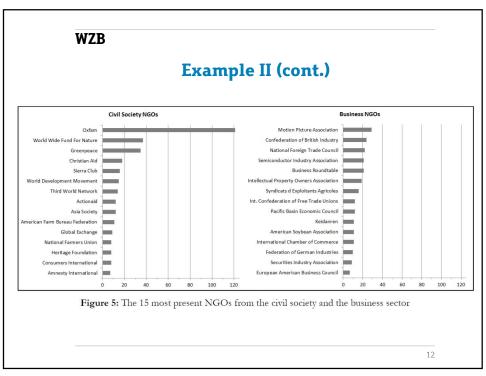
- o Financial Times (UK), Straits Times (S'pore), New York Times (US)
- Download, parse and clean all 11.388 <u>articles</u> from LexisNexis that mention the <u>WTO in headline or lead</u> (1985-2012)
- o Generate encompassing <u>list of all transnational NGOs</u> (Sources: WTO stakeholder directory and UN ECOSOC database)
- o Tag and count the occurrence of each of these NGOs in the articles
- o 'Manually' classify tagged NGOs as 'business' or 'public interest'
- o Aggregate and analyse the data

9

9

Example II (cont.) 10 10 10





Sentiment analysis

- Typical dictionary application

- o Do the analysed messages convey information positively or negatively (tone)?
- o Sentiment dictionary: List of terms with individual tone scores; usually ranging between -1 (negative) and 1 (positive)
- Sentiment at document level: rate at which positively or negatively connoted words occur (often: relative to the overall number of terms in document)

13

13

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Exemplary sentiment dictionary (Young and Soroka 2011)

Exemplary terms (stemmed) from the Lexicoder Sentiment dictionary

Positive connotation	Negative connotation	
ALLEVIAT*	ABSURD*	
BENEFIT*	BELLIGEREN*	
COOPERAT*	CONFRONT*	
DESERV*	CONTAGIOUS*	
EXCITE*	FALTER*	
FAIR*	HELPLESS*	
OUTSTAND*	IDEOLOGUE*	
PERFECT*	LOSE*	
RESOLV*	NEGLECT*	
USEFUL*	SCANDAL*	

All in all, the LSD has 4,567 unique entries

14

Sentiment analysis: our mock example from yesterday

Fictitious speech

Expressed evaluations towards China (pos/neut/neg)?

"China is a powerful neighbour.

Clearly, the Chinese political system hardly lives up to our ideals about popular democracy. But China has proven to be a reliable and trustworthy trading partner.

We are concerned with its military strength, though bilateral talks have improved significantly. Nevertheless, China's decision as of yesterday is absolutely unacceptable to us."

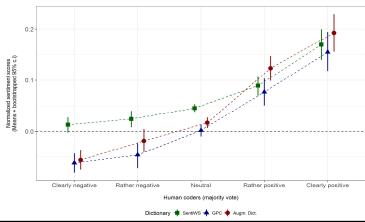
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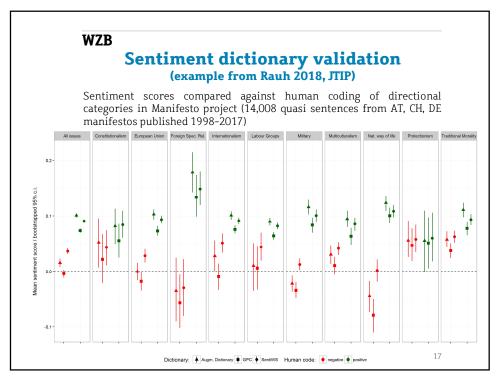
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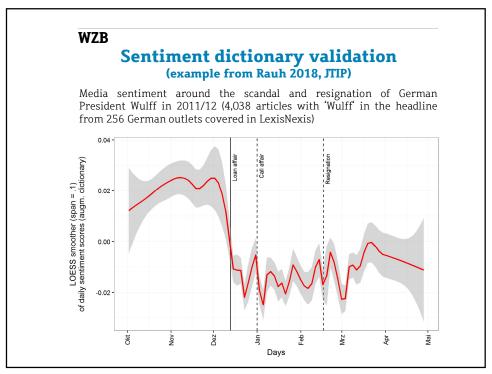
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Sentiment dictionary validation (example from Rauh 2018, JTIP)

Automated sentiment scores of 1,500 randomly sampled sentences from speeches in the German Bundestag compared to judgement by three human coders





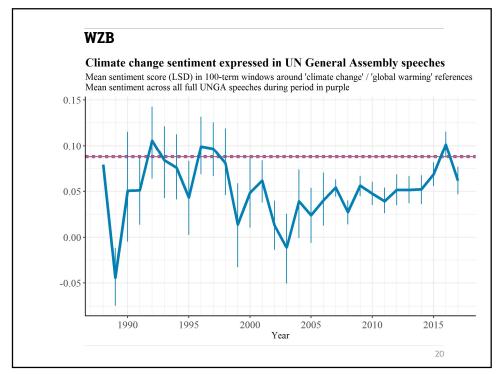


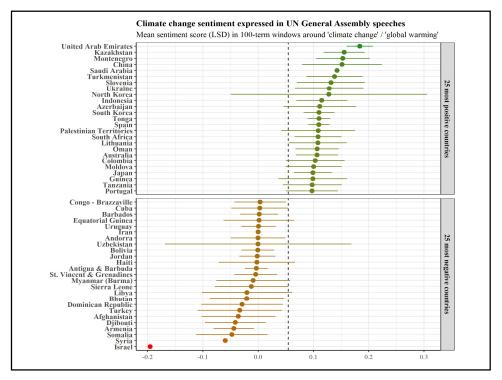
A sentiment analysis applied to our running example

- How positively or negatively do national delegates in the United Nations General assembly speak about climate change?
- ➤ And: Does this meaningfully capture expressed political *positions* on climate change issues?
- Approach
- Apply the Lexicoder sentiment dictionary with the respective functions in the quanteda R package to the corpus created above
- > Normalized sentiment score in 100-term window around climate change references

19

19





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Text examples with rather extreme sentiment scores

Positive outlier (UAE)

"[....] meantime , we welcome the positive results of the West Point conference on combating terrorism , and look forward to the success of the next conference , to be held in the Republic of Korea. As part of our efforts to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the challenges of climate change and in order to assist States most at risk from the adverse effects of that phenomenon, we have initiated a partnership programme with the Pacific small island developing States , and we call upon the international community to support and expand the partnership at the global level . It is our hope that States parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change will achieve concrete results before the forthcoming Conference in Mexico . We are pleased to see that the accord establishing the International Renewable Energy Agency has entered into force after ratification by the required number of States . In its capacity as host country , the United Arab Emirates continues [...]"

22

Text examples with rather extreme sentiment scores

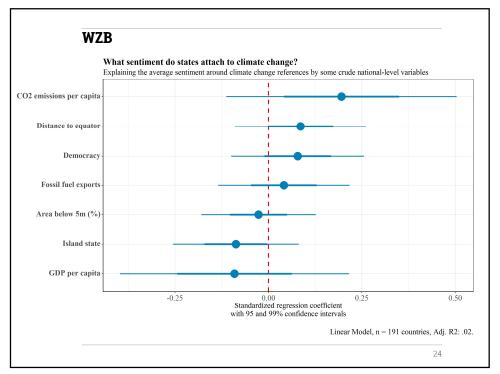
Negative outlier (ISR)

"[....] is not just a problem for my country, it is a problem for the other countries too. If the United Nations spends so much time condemning the only liberal democracy in the Middle East, it has far less time to address war, disease, poverty, climate change and all of the other serious problems that plague the planet. Are the half-million slaughtered Syrians helped by Member States' condemnation of Israel? The same Israel that has treated thousands of injured Syrians in our hospitals, including a field hospital that I built right along [...]"

- Context matters: the message clearly conveys negative sentiment but is not really about climate change (mitigation!?)...
- Be aware of such sources of interpretation/measurement error! Always inspect sample texts!

23

23



Pitfalls of dictionary approaches

- Validity of the derived measures not granted
 - Can the theoretical concepts/objects of interest be captured at term/document level?
 - Do term level scores closely align with the typical word usage and with your object of inference in the analysed context?
- \Rightarrow Use 'off-the-shelf' term lists developed in other contexts only with extreme caution
- \Rightarrow Ideally: Develop your own dictionaries tailored to your research question, exploit regular expressions for flexibility
- ⇒ Apply/calculate context-specific baselines
- ⇒ In any case: Validate your results!

 (e.g. against human coders or external data related to your concepts)
- \Rightarrow Validated sentiment dictionary for English political language: Young and Soroka (2011, PC)
- \Rightarrow Validated sentiment dictionary for German political language: Rauh (2018, ΠP)
- \Rightarrow Validated auto-translated sentiment dictionaries for diff. languages: Proksch et al (2019, LSQ)

25