# Exploratory Text Analysis and The Middle Distance

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Joint Work with Aditi Muralidharan Collaborators: Bryan Wagner, Chris Fan, Rex Ganding Sponsored by NEH HK50011

## Usage: "Middle Distance" in Portraiture

In common with most of van der Weyden's male portraits, Antoine is shown half profile, staring aloofly into the middle distance.



Portrait of Antoine, 'Grand Bâtard' of Burgundy, van der Weyden (Wikipedia)

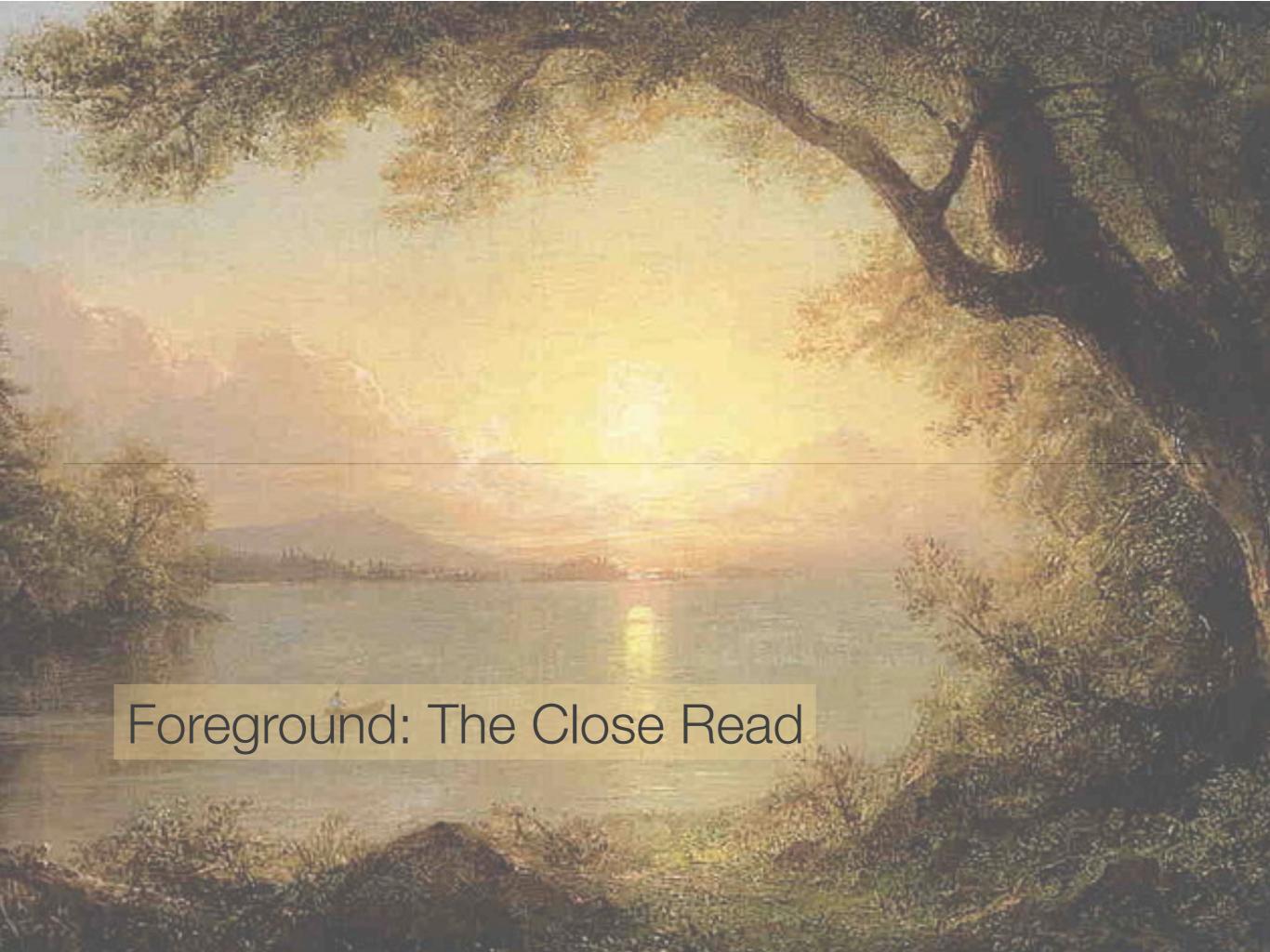
#### Outline

- Close Reading
- Distant Reading / Culturomics / Text Mining
- Exploratory Text Analysis: What is Needed & Related Work
- WordSeer: Case Studies
- What Remains to be Done

Background: Distant Read (Text Mining)

Middle Distance: Sensemaking

Foreground: The Close Read

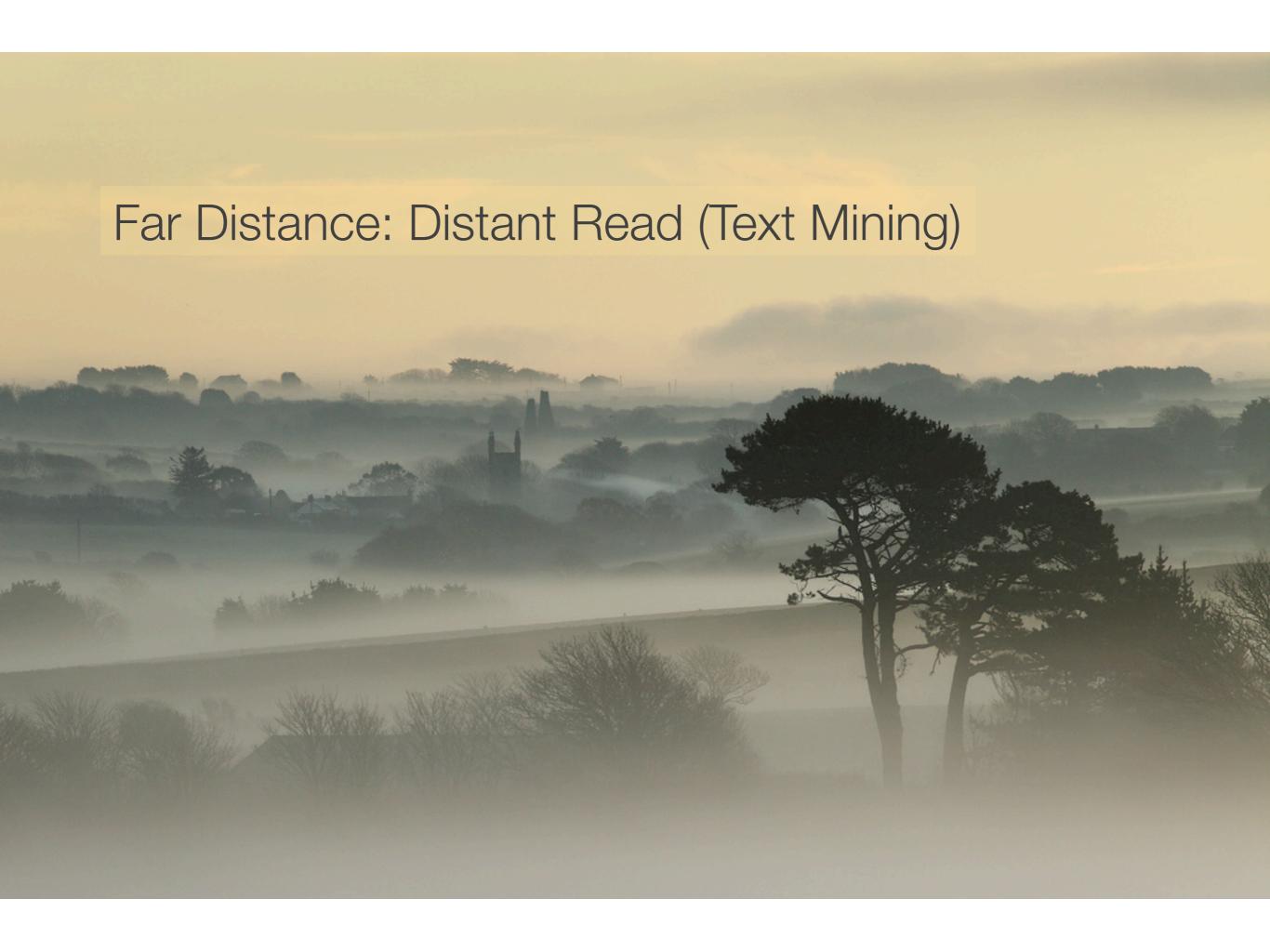


#### Definition: "Close Read"

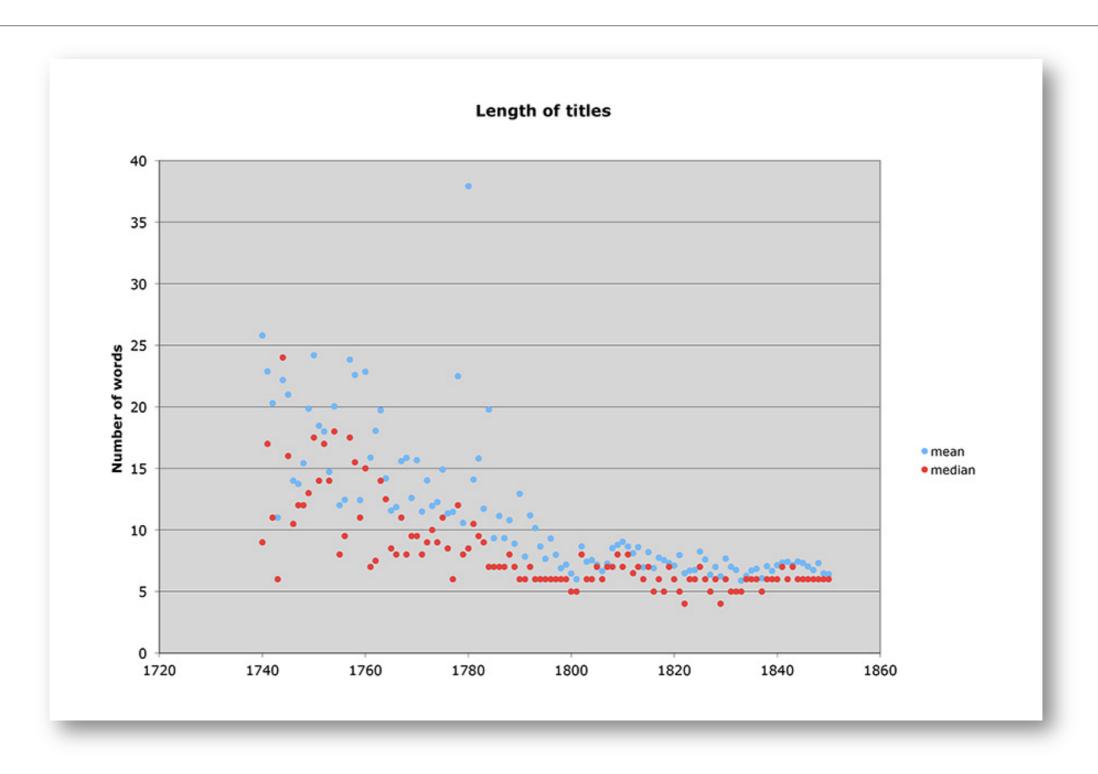
"Close reading describes, in literary criticism, the careful, sustained interpretation of a brief passage of text. Such a reading places great emphasis on the particular over the general, paying close attention to individual words, syntax, and the order in which sentences and ideas unfold as they are read."

"Power and Passion in Shakespeare's Pronouns Interrogating 'you' and 'thou'" Penelope Freedman, 2007, MPG Books, 280 pp.

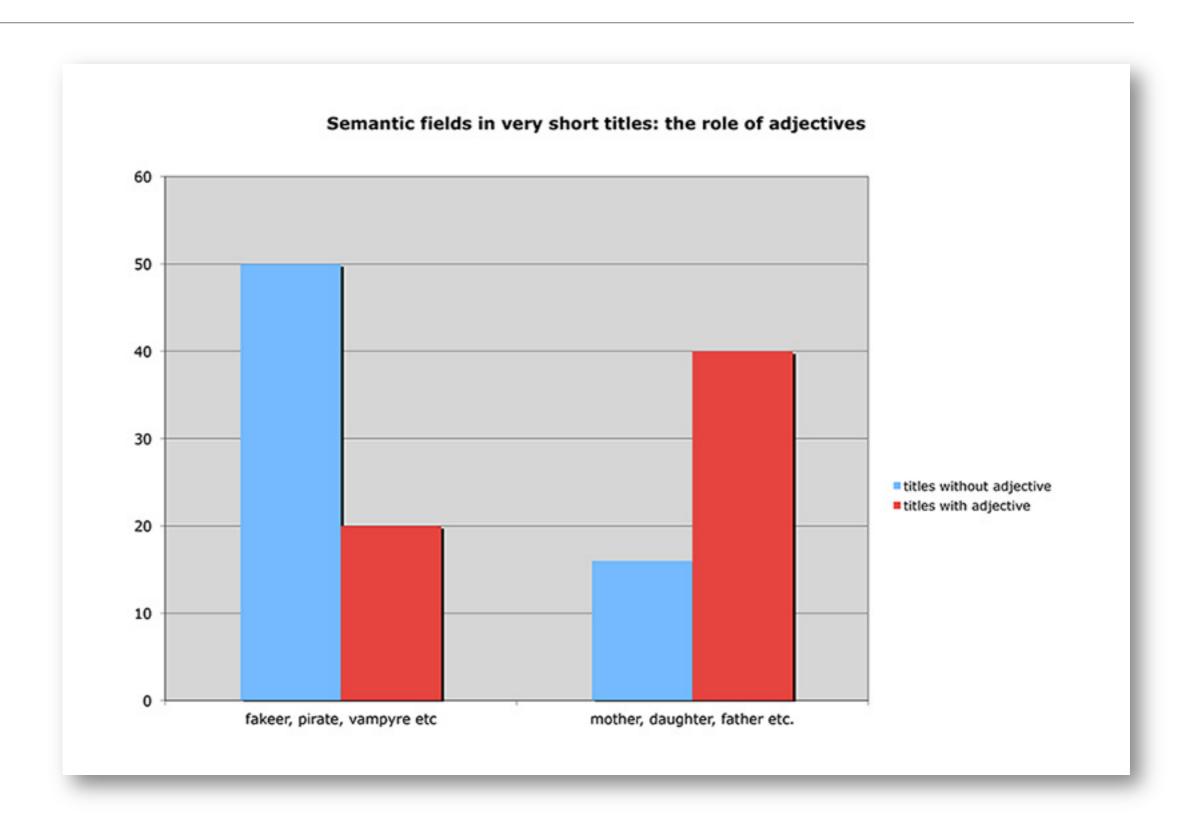
"The subtleties of the use of 'you' and 'thou' that have emerged ... can seem, at worst, random or, at best, unfathomable. ...



# Text Mining in Moretti, "Distant Reading", 2013 Shrinking Book Title Lengths Across the Years

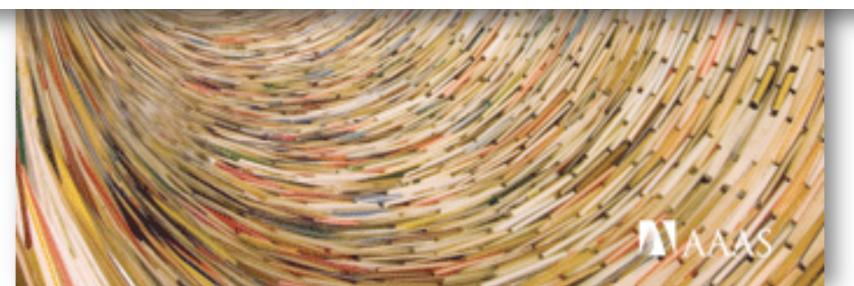


# Text Mining in Moretti, "Distant Reading", 2013 Comparing Uses of Adjectives in Book Titles

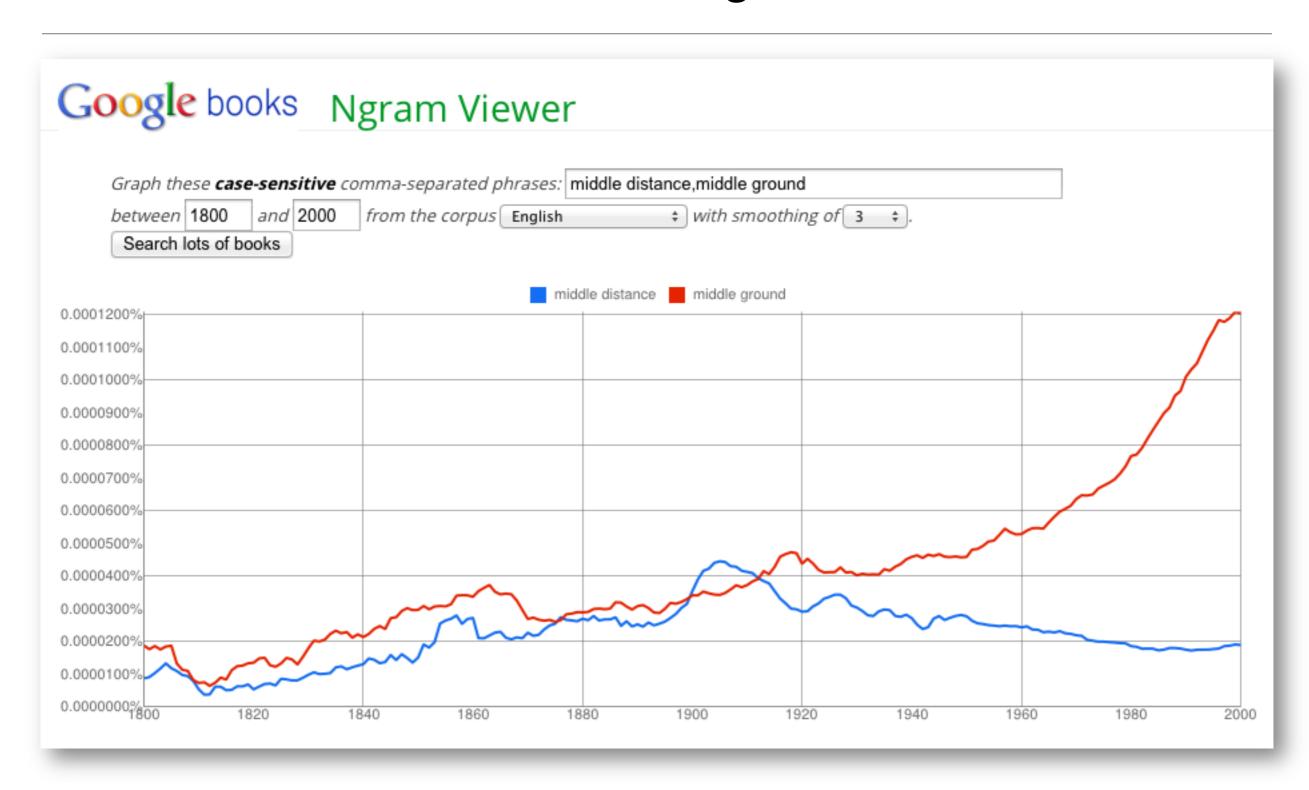




Quantitative Analysis of Culture Using Millions of Digitized Books. Jean-Baptiste Michel\*, Yuan Kui Shen, Aviva Presser Aiden, Adrian Veres, Matthew K. Gray, The Google Books Team, Joseph P. Pickett, Dale Hoiberg, Dan Clancy, Peter Norvig, Jon Orwant, Steven Pinker, Martin A. Nowak, and Erez Lieberman Aiden\*. Science 331 (2011)



# "Distant Read" Example: Ngram Viewer applied to middle distance vs. middle ground



She <u>drank</u> a cup of coffee.
They usually <u>drink</u> coke after work.
Sharon <u>drinks</u> champagne to celebrate.

She drank a <u>cup of coffee</u>.

They usually drink <u>coke</u> after work.

Sharon drinks <u>champagne</u> to celebrate.

She drank a cup of coffee.

They usually drink coke after work.

Sharon drinks champagne to celebrate.

He drank concrete with dinner.

She drank a cup of coffee.

They usually drink coke after work.

Sharon drinks champagne to celebrate.

X He drank concrete with dinner.

Kenneth Church and Patrick Hanks  Table 5. What Can You Drink?			
drink/V	martinis/O	12.6	3
drink/V	cup_water/O	11.6	3
drink/V	champagne/O	10.9	3
drink/V	beverage/O	10.8	8
drink/V	cup_coffee/O	10.6	2
drink/V	cognac/O	10.6	2
drink/V	beer/O	9.9	29
drink/V	cup/O	9.7	6
drink/V	coffee/O	9.7	12
drink/V	toast/O	9.6	4
drink/V	alcohol/O	9.4	20
drink/V	wine/O	9.3	10
drink/V	fluid/O	9.0	5
drink/V	liquor/O	8.9	4
drink/V	tea/O	8.9	5
drink/V	milk/O	8.7	8
drink/V	juice/O	8.3	4
drink/V	water/O	7.2	43
drink/V	quantity/O	7.1	4

Word association norms, mutual information, and lexicography KW Church, P Hanks - Computational linguistics, 1990

## Text Mining: Semantic Relation Detection

- Goal: automatically augment a lexical database
- Many potential relation types:
  - ISA (hypernymy/hyponymy)
  - Part-Of (meronymy)
- Idea: find unambiguous contexts which (nearly) always indicate the relation of interest

## Text Mining: Semantic Relation Detection

(S1) Agar is a substance prepared from a mixture of red algae, such as Gelidium, for laboratory or industrial use.

(1a)  $NP_0$  such as  $NP_1$  {,  $NP_2$  ... , (and  $\mid$  or)  $NP_i$ }  $i \ge 1$  are such that they imply

(1b) for all  $NP_i$ ,  $i \ge 1$ , hyponym $(NP_i, NP_0)$ 

Thus from sentence (S1) we conclude

hyponym("Gelidium", "red algae").

Automatic acquisition of hyponyms from large text corpora MA Hearst - Proceedings of the 14th conference on Computational Linguistics, 1992

## Lexico-Syntactic Patterns

 $\implies$  hyponym("bruise", "injury"),

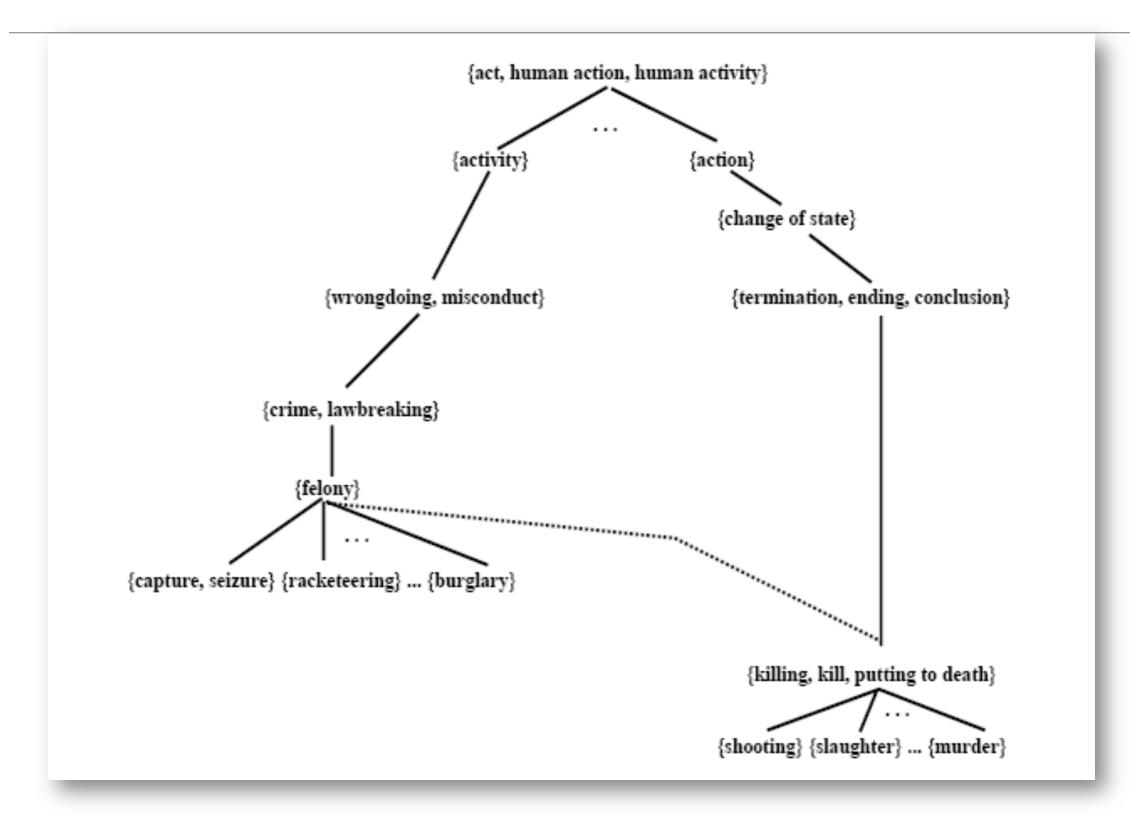
hyponym("broken bone", "injury")

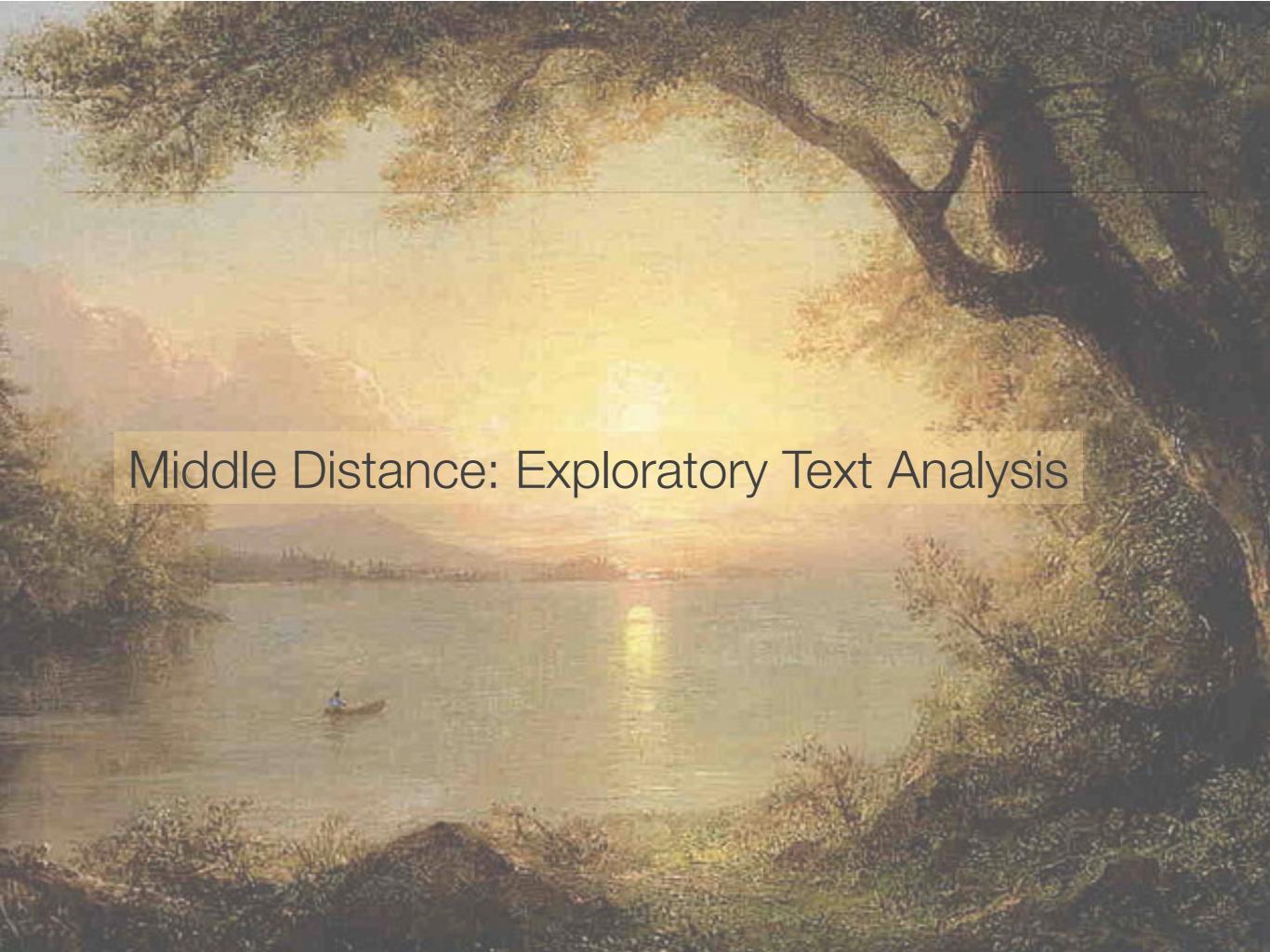
```
(2) such NP as {NP ,} * {(or | and)} NP
... works by such authors as Herrick, Goldsmith, and Shakespeare.

⇒ hyponym("author", "Herrick"),
hyponym("author", "Goldsmith"),
hyponym("author", "Shakespeare")
(3) NP {, NP} * {,} or other NP
```

Bruises, ..., broken bones or other injuries ...

# Text Mining: Adding a New Relation to a Lexicon





In life, we tend to focus on the endpoints, not the middle.

Chess:

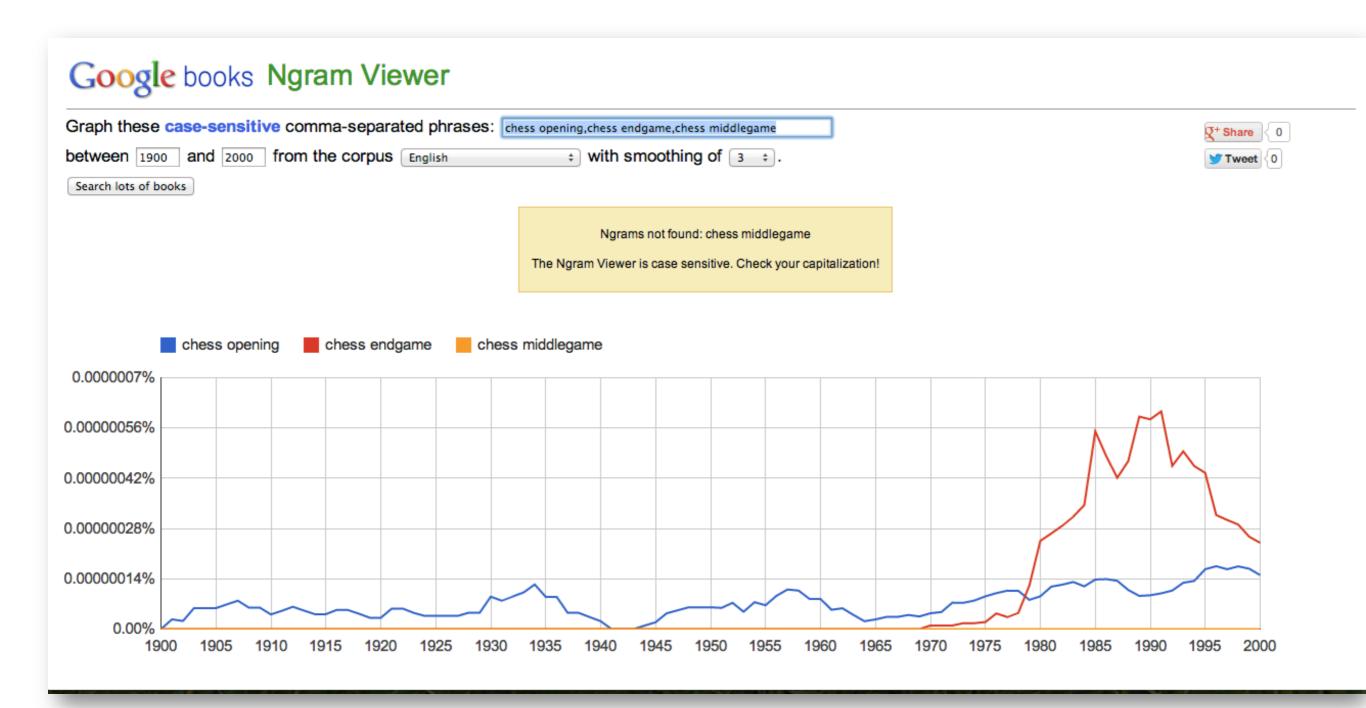
Opening

Endgame

Middlegame



### Ngram Viewer on the Chess Metaphor



#### WordSeer:

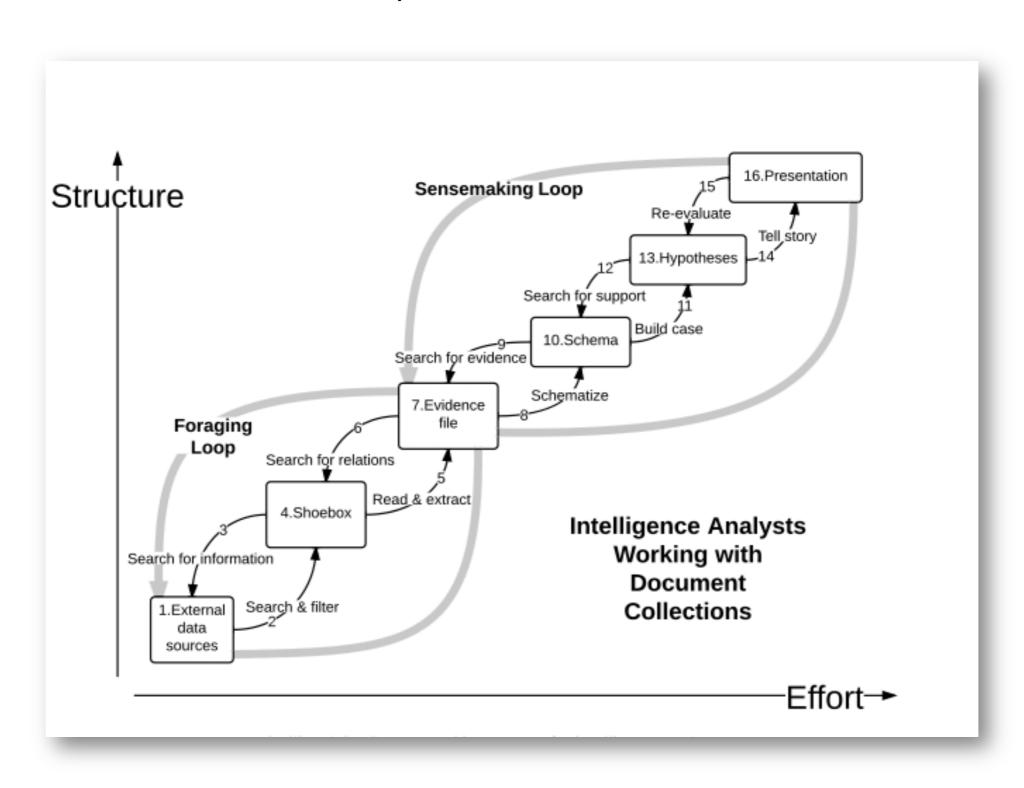
## Exploratory Text Analysis at the Middle Distance

- Goal: help scholars analyze literary text.
- Method: combine natural language processing, information visualization, and search user interface design.
  - Support the "middle game"
  - Midway between close read and distant statistics.
  - Help with hypothesis formulation, verification, and refinement.
- New Goal: Help with Qualitative Coding!

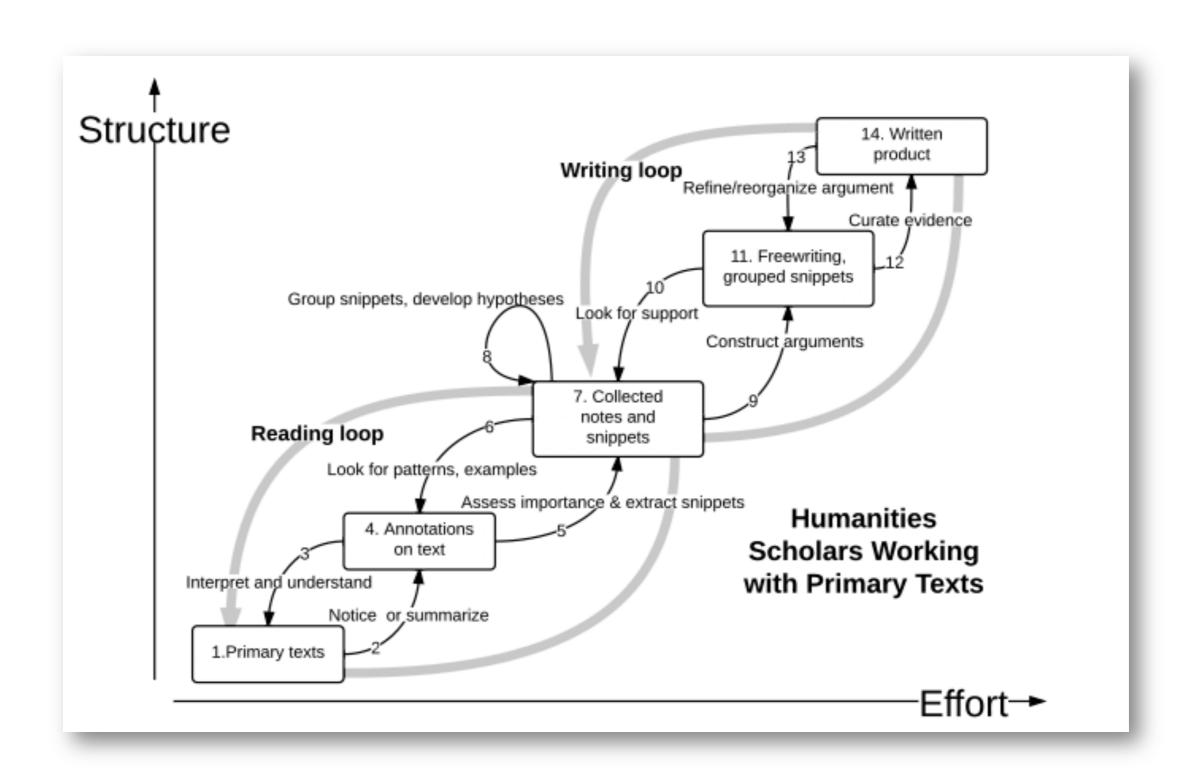
# WordSeer Motivation: What do Literary PhDs Want to Do?

- Interviewed 12 PhD students in literature and history departments
- Some key requirements:
  - Annotating while reading (12/12)
  - Looking for something specific in the text (12/12)
    - Different ways in which a concept is discussed (7/12), attractive, slim, tall
    - How common a concept is (3/12)
      - "I've been trying to find out if anyone has ever been positive towards the 'new woman', being approving of her. I would love to see how often that phrase shows up during the 1960s" P12
    - Syntactic patterns and regularities (2/12)
      - "I look for grammatical patterns, clauses, or any kind of list. Like, "I want to the post office, the supermarket, and church".
      - "I went to the post office, the supermarket, and church". P1

# Intelligence Analysts' SenseMaking Loop (Pirolli, Russell, Card)



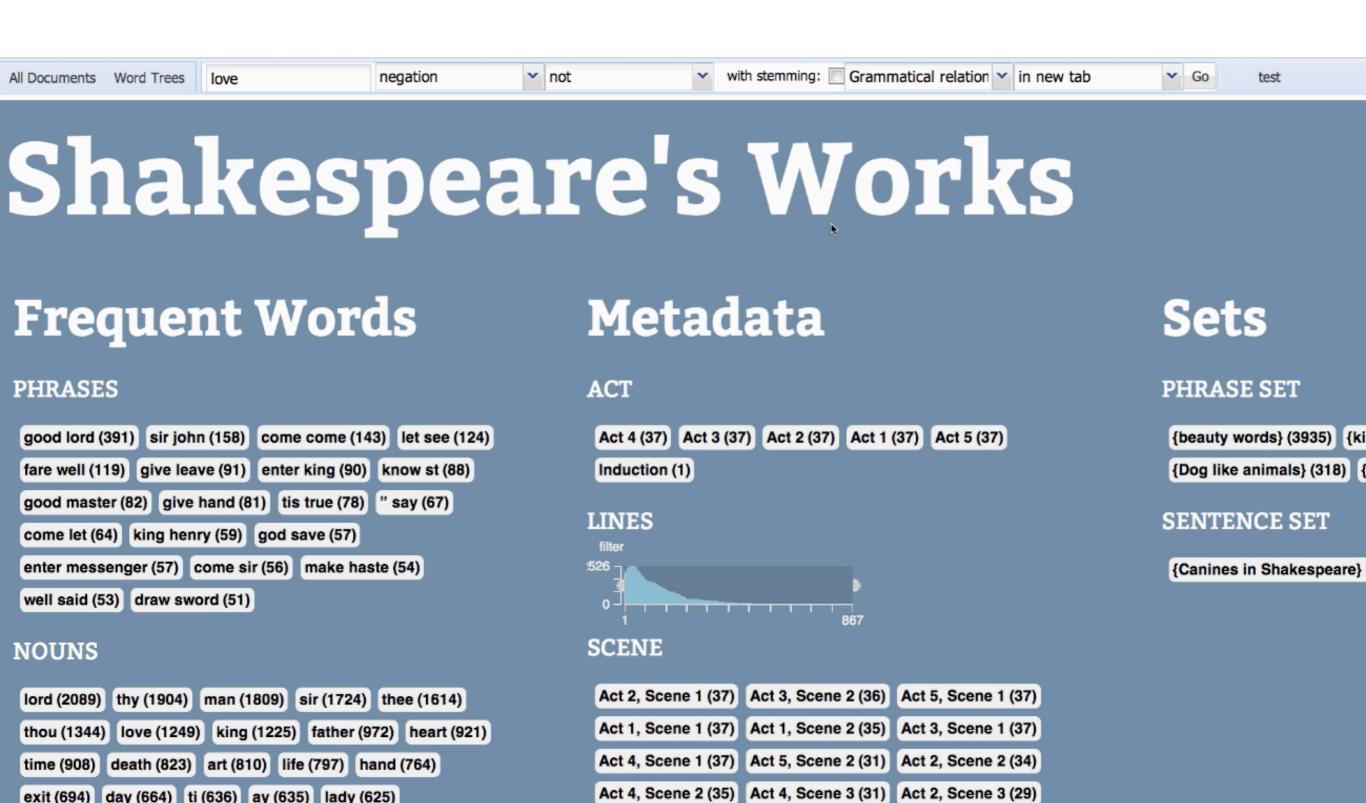
## Digital Humanities SenseMaking Loop



# WordSeer Interaction Paradigm: "Text Sliding"

- A slice is a set of sentences, and
- A view is a visual representation of the data in a slice
  - Including a list of sentences, a visualization, data charts
- Text sliding moves from one view of a slice to another, including:
  - Showing a different view of the same slice, or
  - Narrowing (by selecting metadata or other filters), or
  - Broadening (by removing filters), or
  - Creating a new slice (moving laterally) including:
    - Slicing on one of the words from the context
    - · Slicing on a related word from a word in the context.
    - Slicing based on grammatical relations of a word in the context.

#### WordSeer Video Demo



# Related Work: Exploratory Text Analysis Tools

- EDA on text has different demands than on DBMS's
  - Unstructured information
  - Very high dimensionality of text.
- It was big in the '90's, but is less active now.
  - Most systems focus on recognizing entities and showing relations among them
  - Very few focus on the details of language behavior.

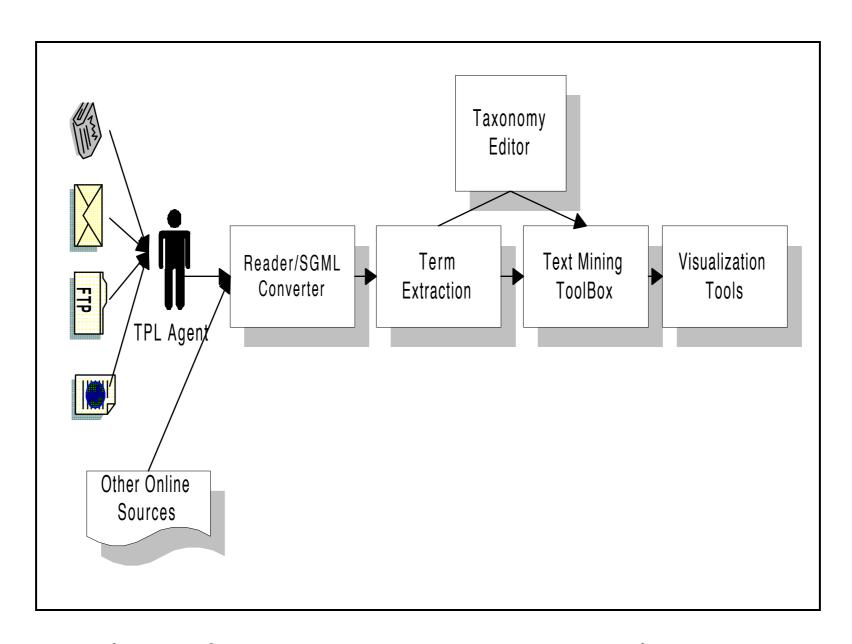
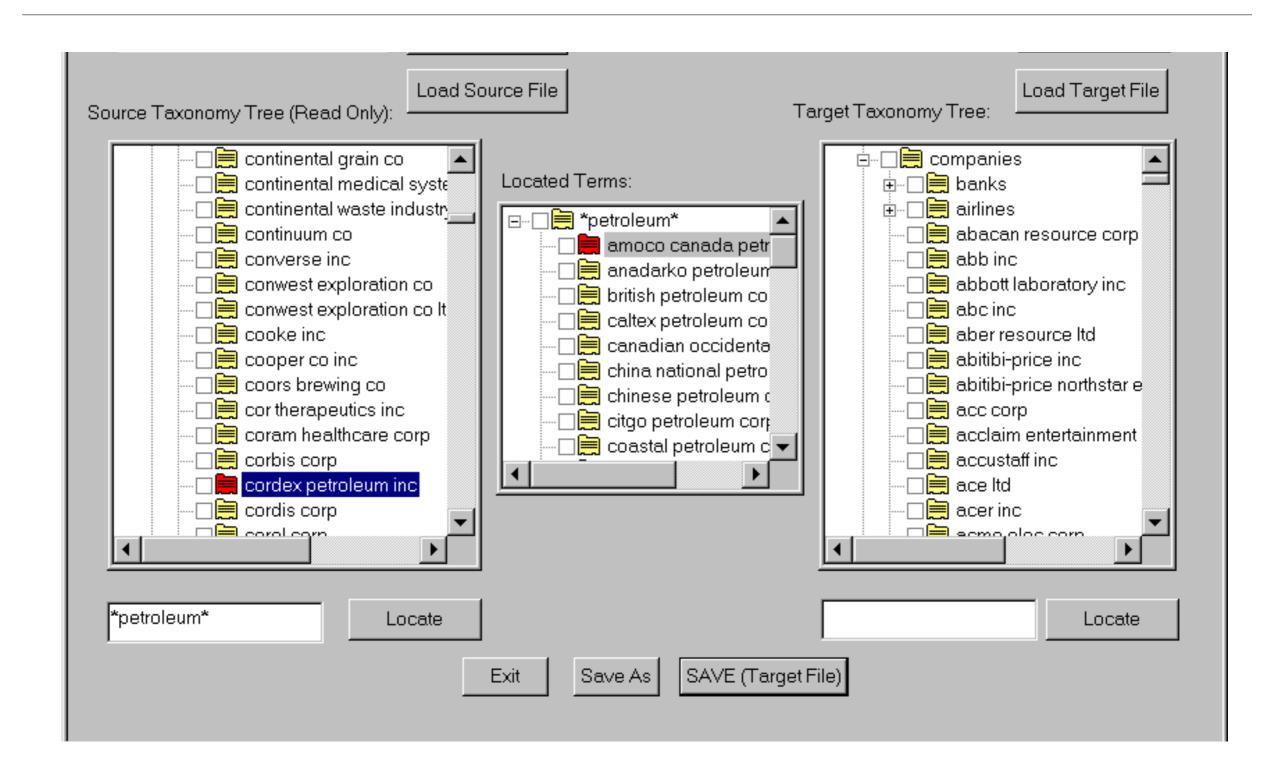
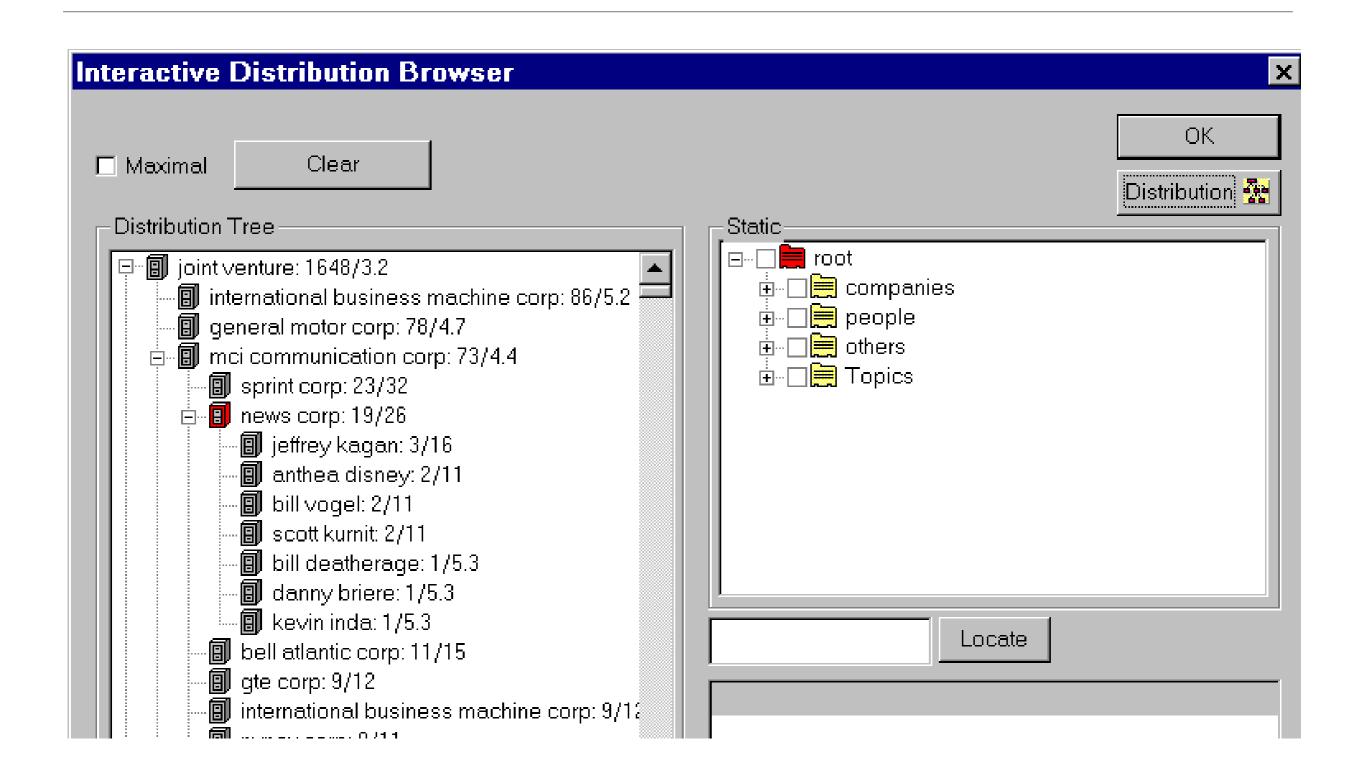


Figure 2. Document Explorer architecture.





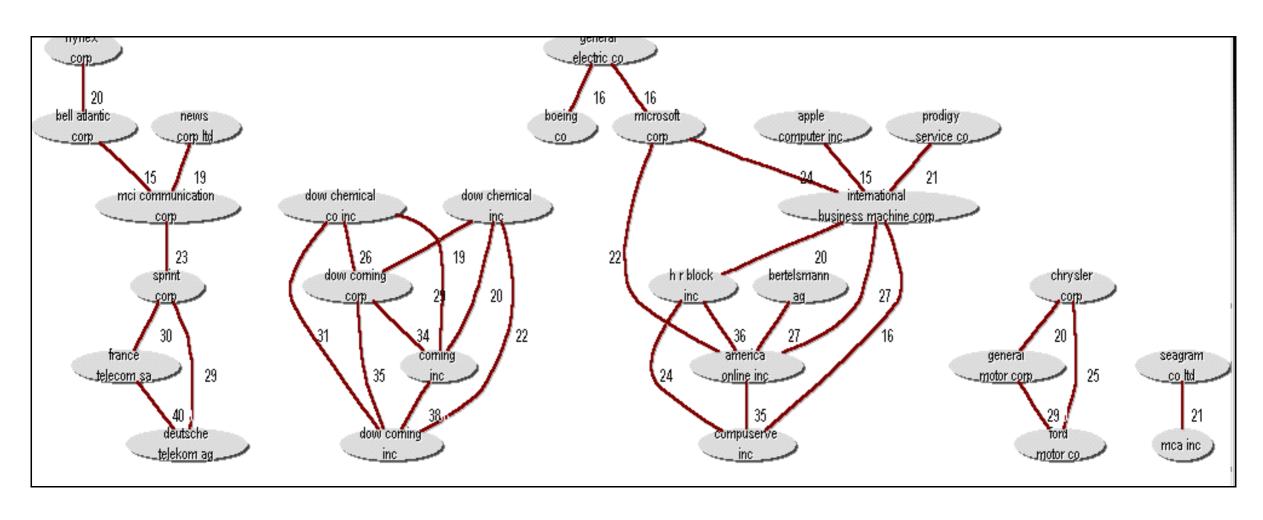


Figure 12 – Context Graph (Companies in Context of "Joint Venture")

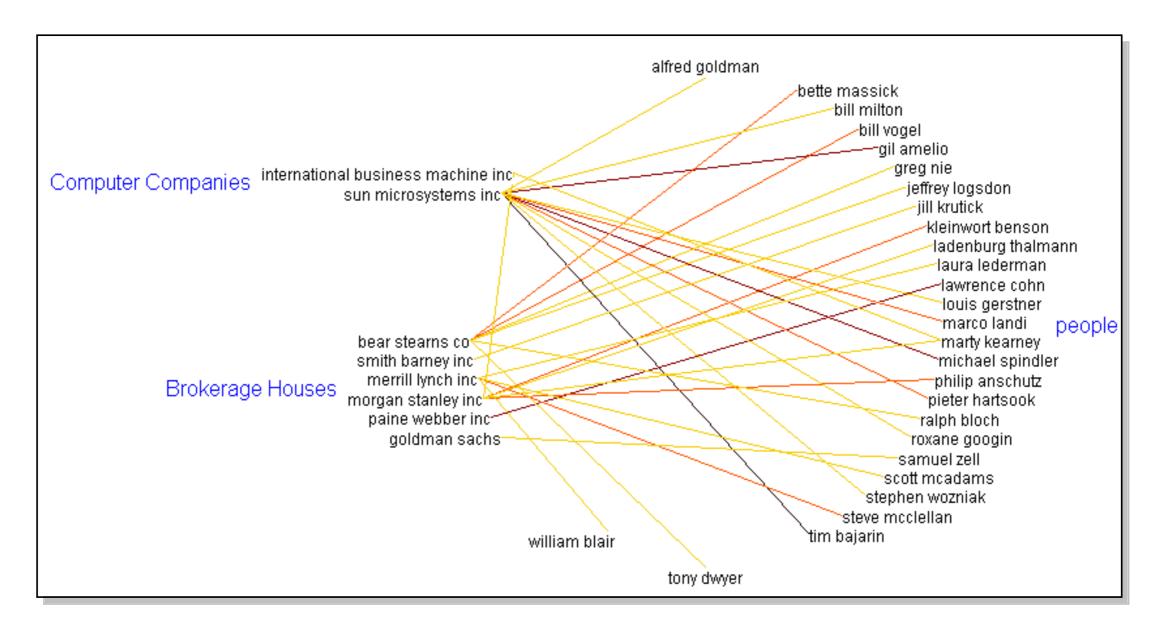
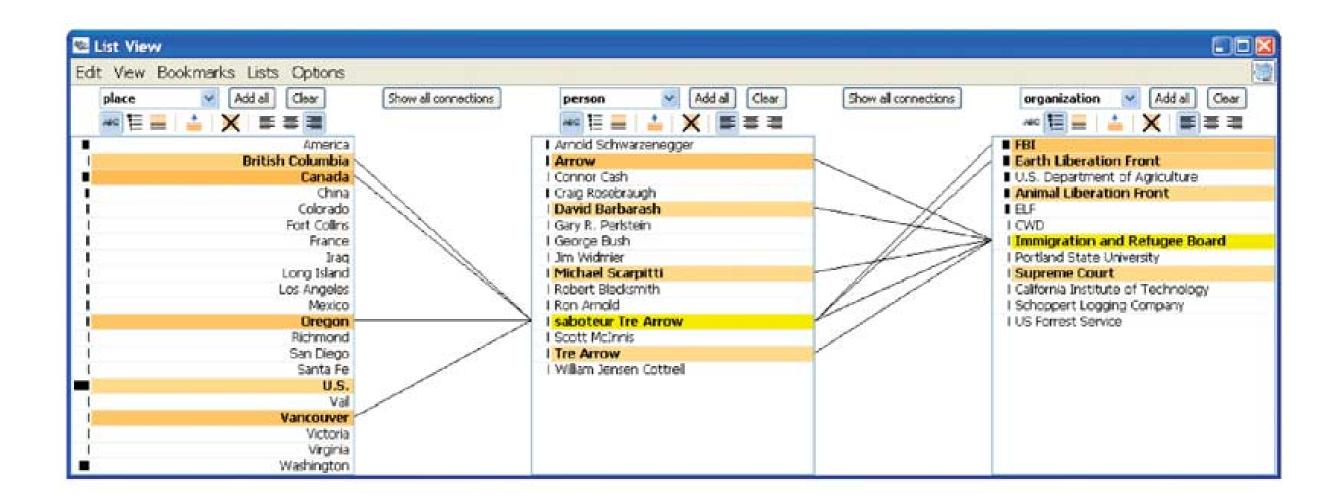


Figure 13 – Category Graph (relationship between People, Brokerage Houses and Computer Companies in Context of "merger")

#### Stasko et al., Jigsaw, Information Visualization 2008

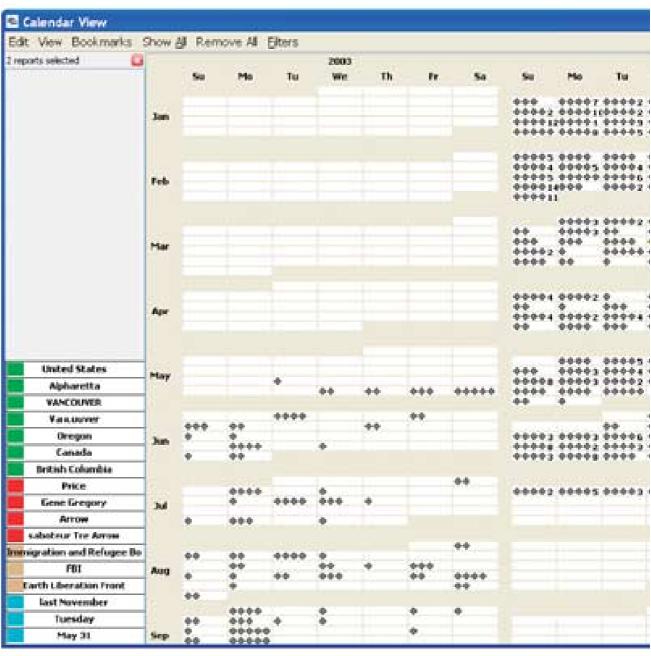


#### Stasko et al., Jigsaw, Information Visualization 2008



#### Stasko et al., Jigsaw, Information Visualization 2008





### IBM Content Analytics Version 2.2 (2011)

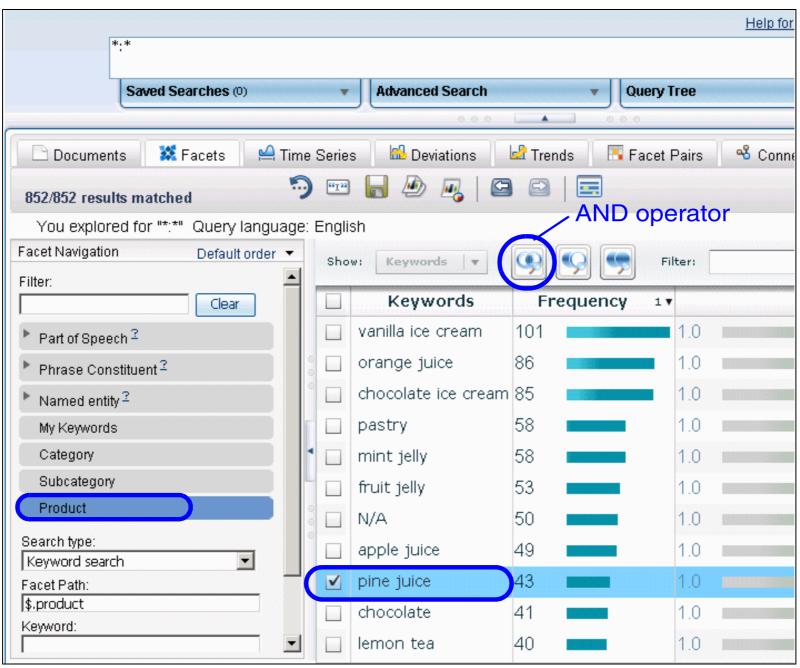


Figure 5-17 Selecting the Product facet and pine juice and clicking the AND operator

## IBM Content Analytics Version 2.2 (2011)

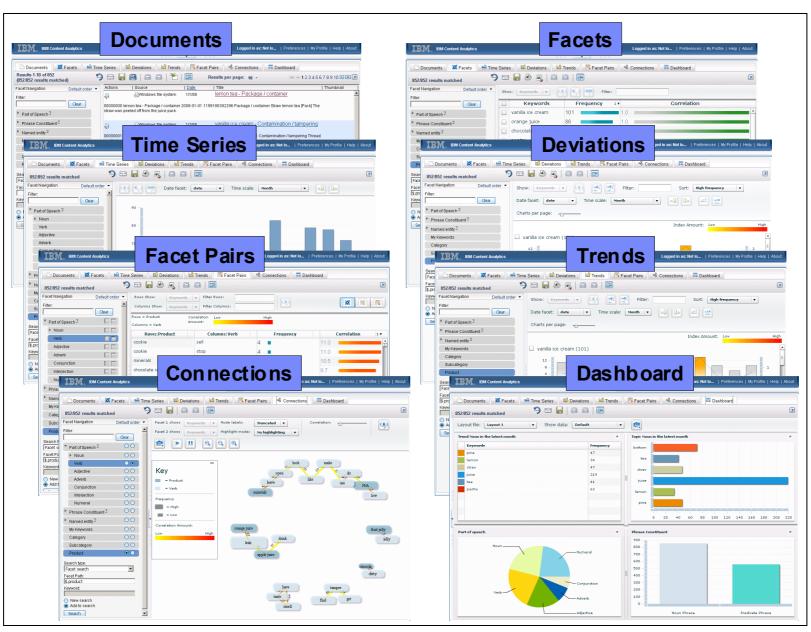


Figure 6-1 All views available in the text miner application

## IBM Content Analytics Version 2.2 (2011)

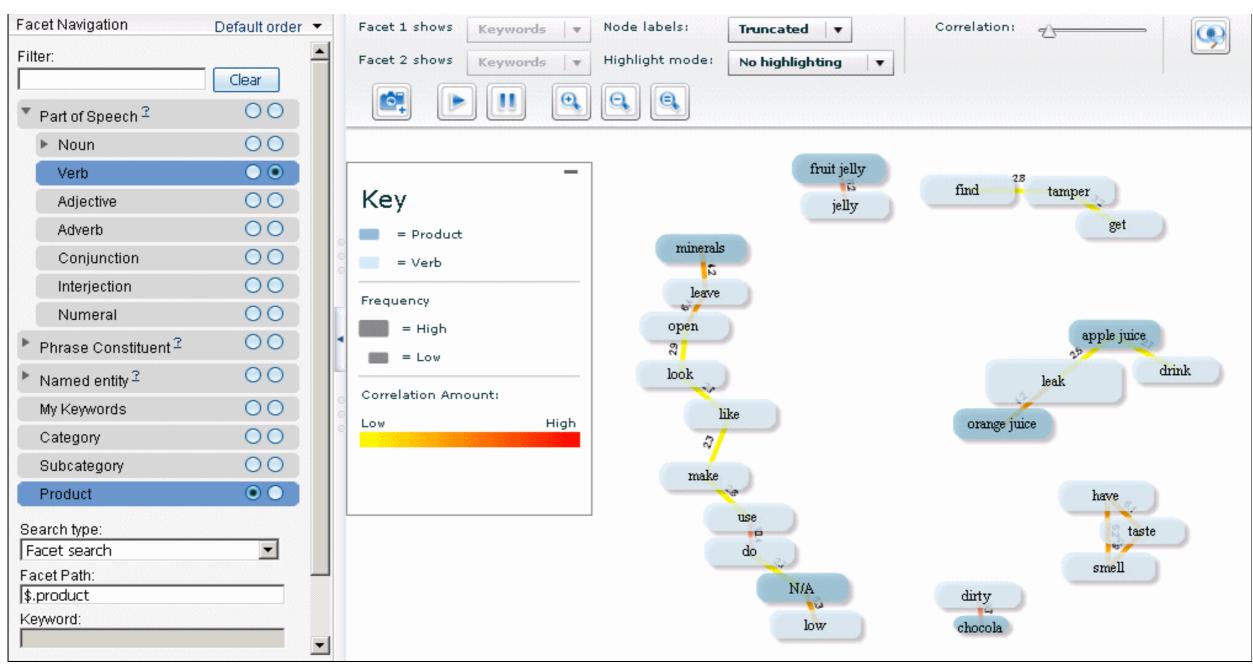
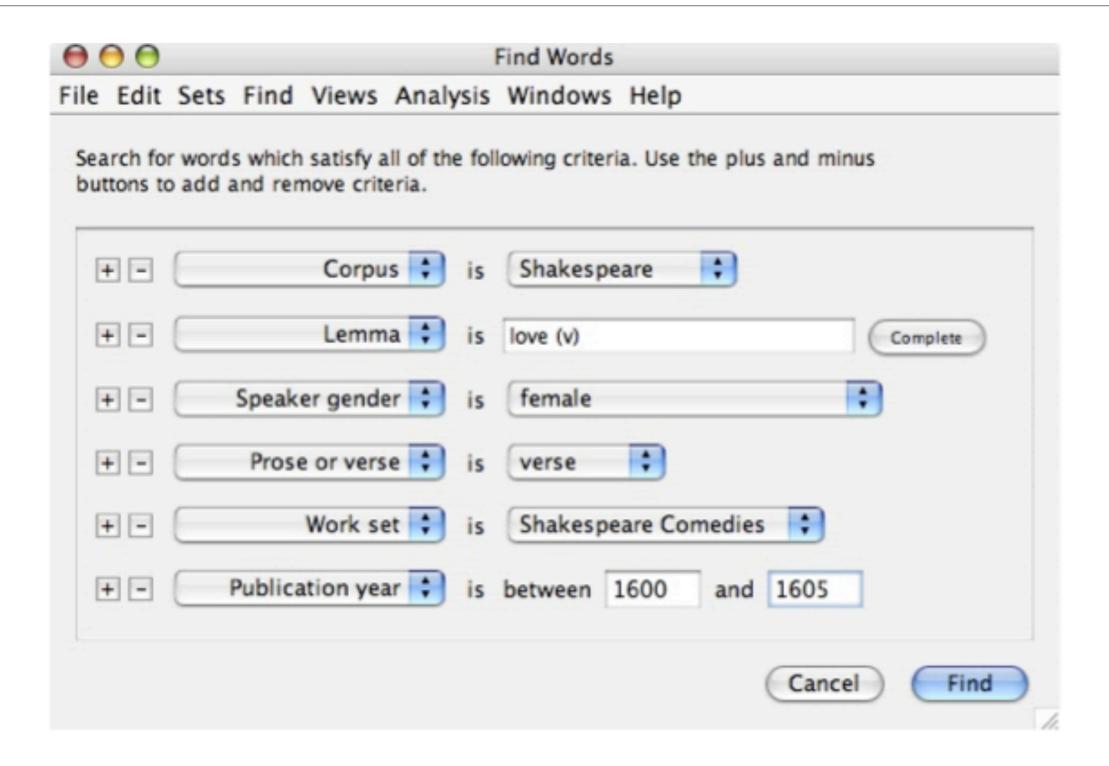
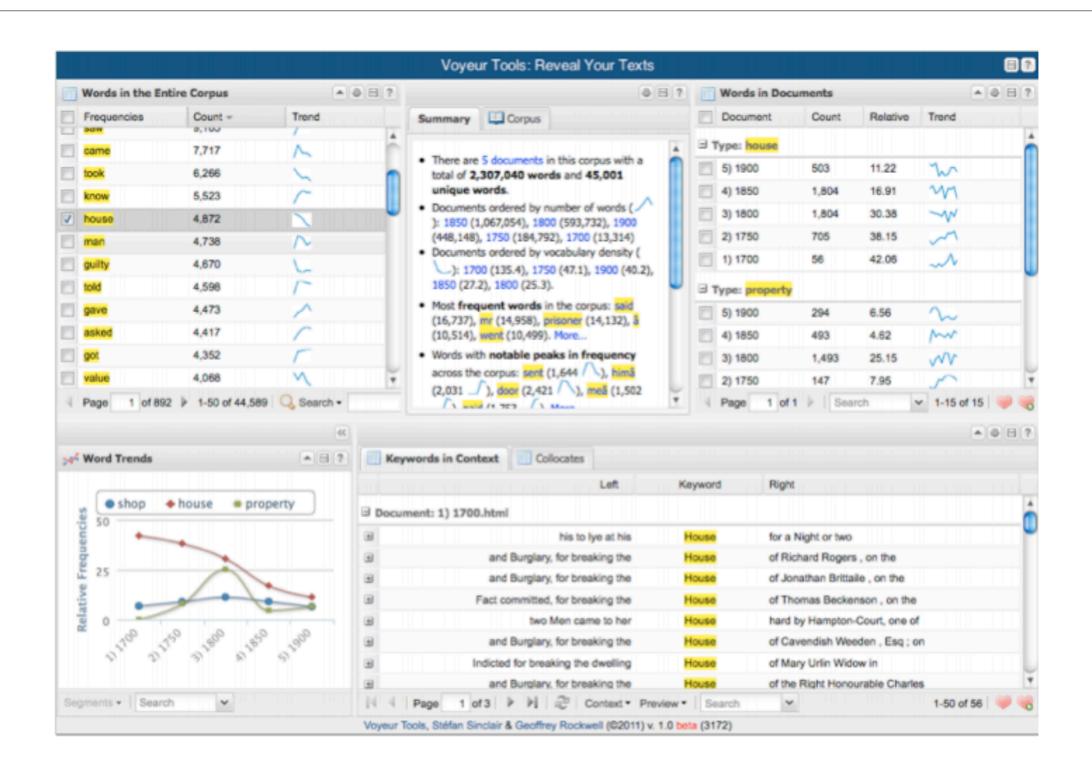


Figure 6-20 Connections view when selecting Product facet and Verb facet

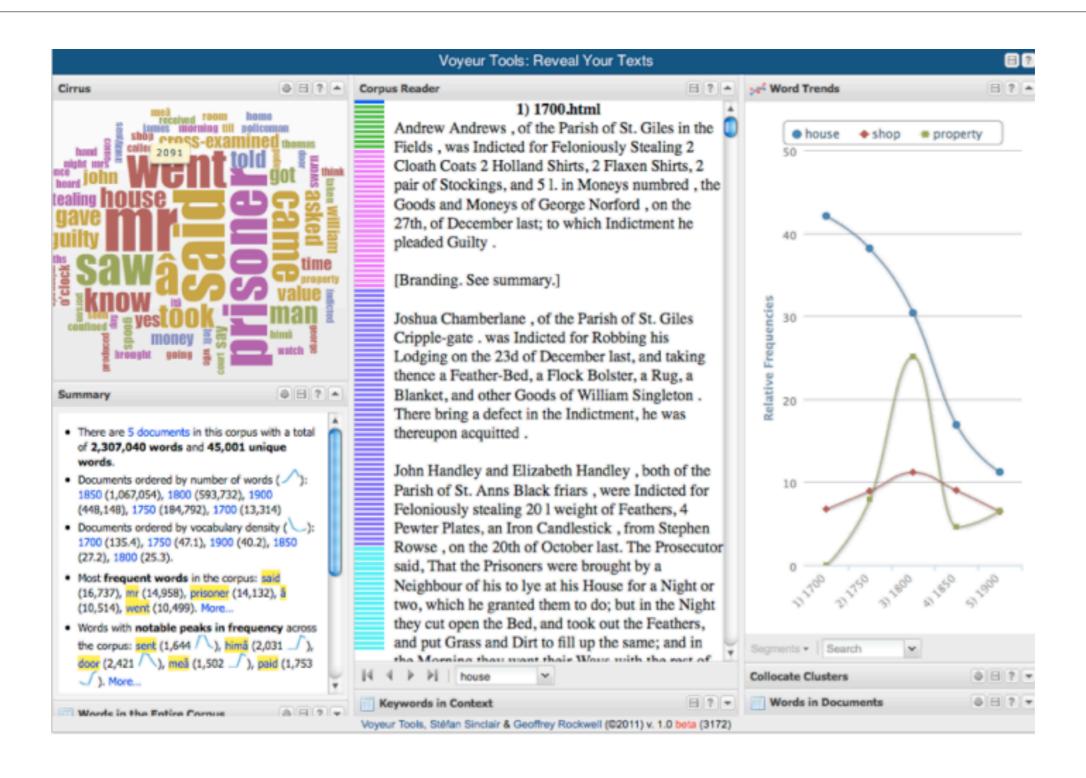
#### Mueller, WordHoard, Shakespeare, 2008



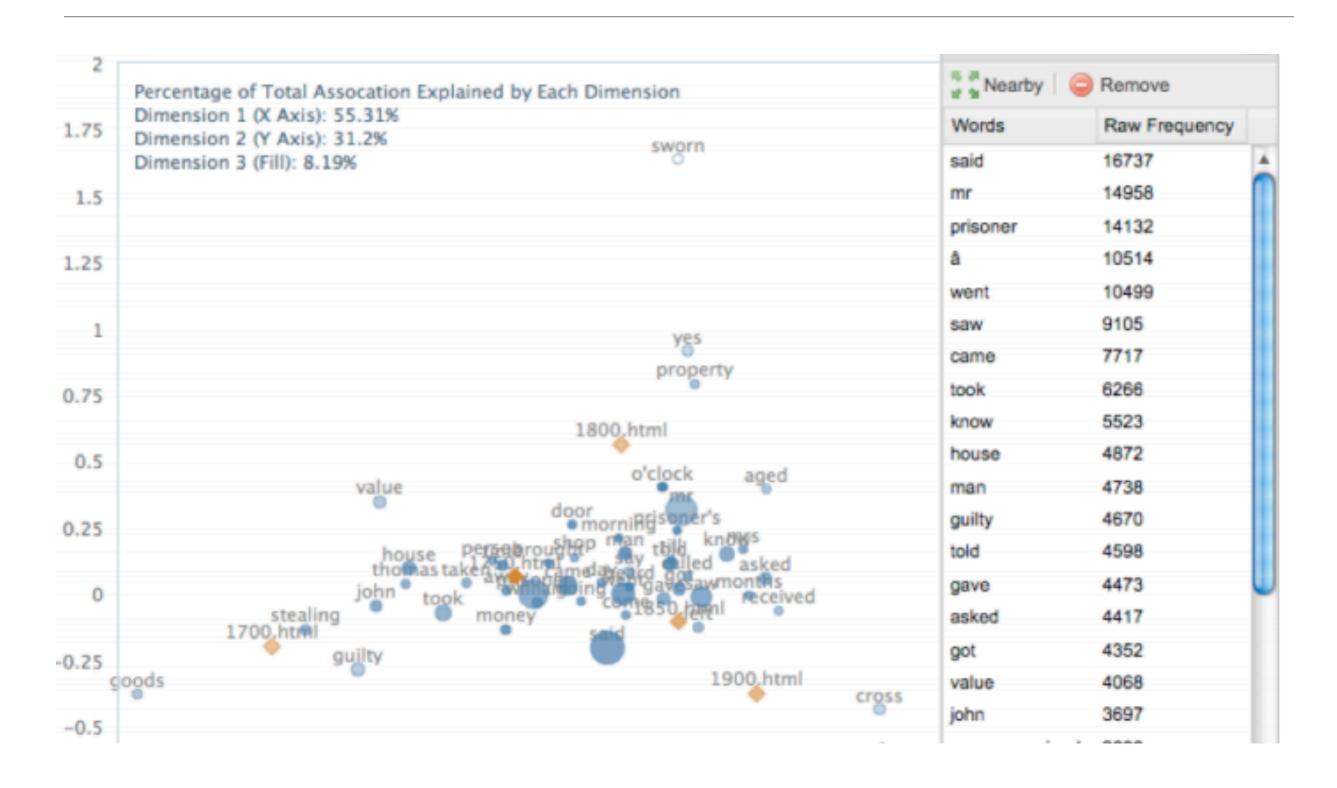
### Sinclair & Rockwell, Voyant/Voyeur, TLLO 2009



# Cohen et al., Voyeur, criminalintent.org 2011 (only works on one text collection)



## Cohen et al., Voyeur, criminalintent.org 2011



#### Don et al., FeatureLens, CIKM 2007



Applied to Gertrude Stein's The Making of Americans

# What WordSeer Supports that is Missing from Existing Tools

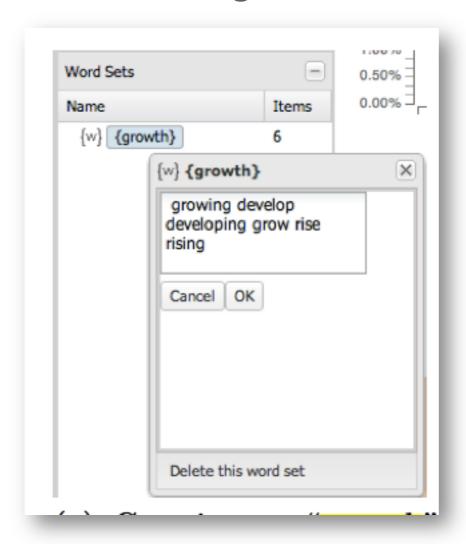
- Seeing analyzed text in context
- Fluidly building rich queries from context
- Easily create new classes of concepts from the text
- Flexible, context-based syntactic analysis
- Flexible, multi-way comparisons

#### Case Studies

- 1. Literary scholar studying American literature's reaction to China's rise
- 2. English Composition Educator analyzing student essays
- 3. My colleagues and my analysis of use of a MOOC forum

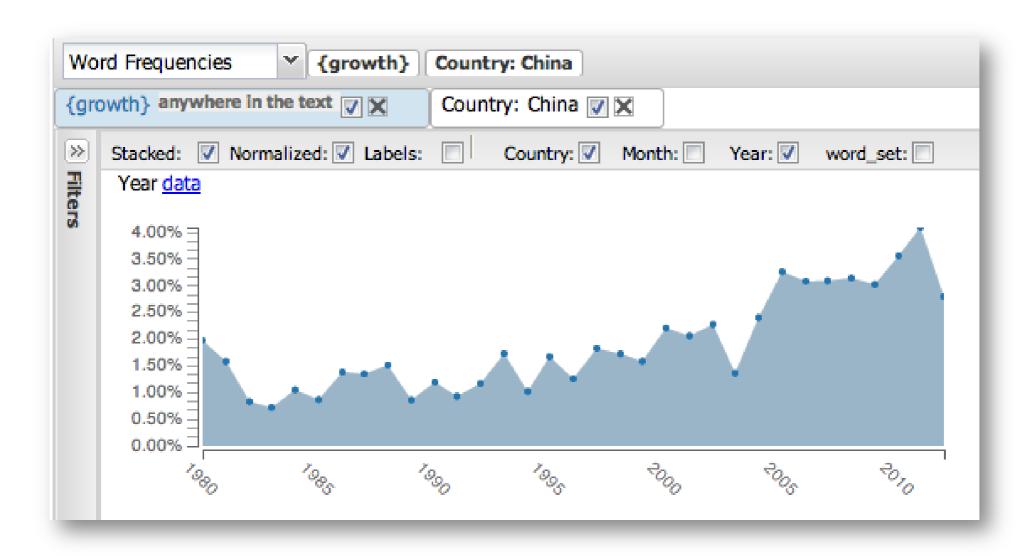
# China Scholar: Concept Trend

- Interested in: How U.S. perceptions of China and Japan responded to China's rise over the last 30 years.
  - Created a wordset with growth terms



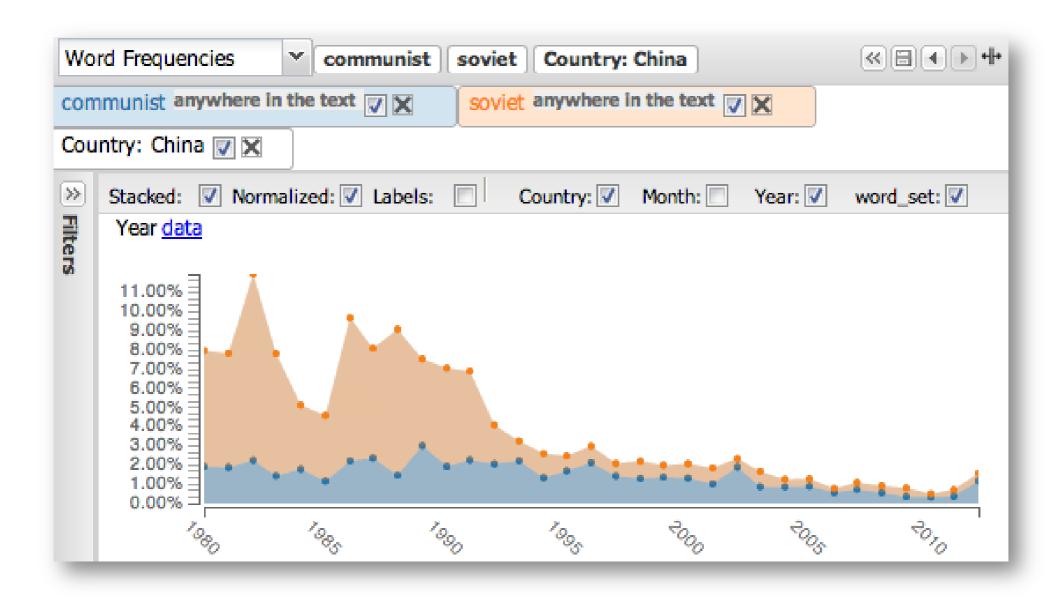
# China Scholar: Concept Trend

 Confirmed his intuitions about China's rise by checking whether growth-related words became more frequent over time in editorials about China



# China Scholar: Compare Trends

Interested in: how China talked about over time: cold war rhetoric



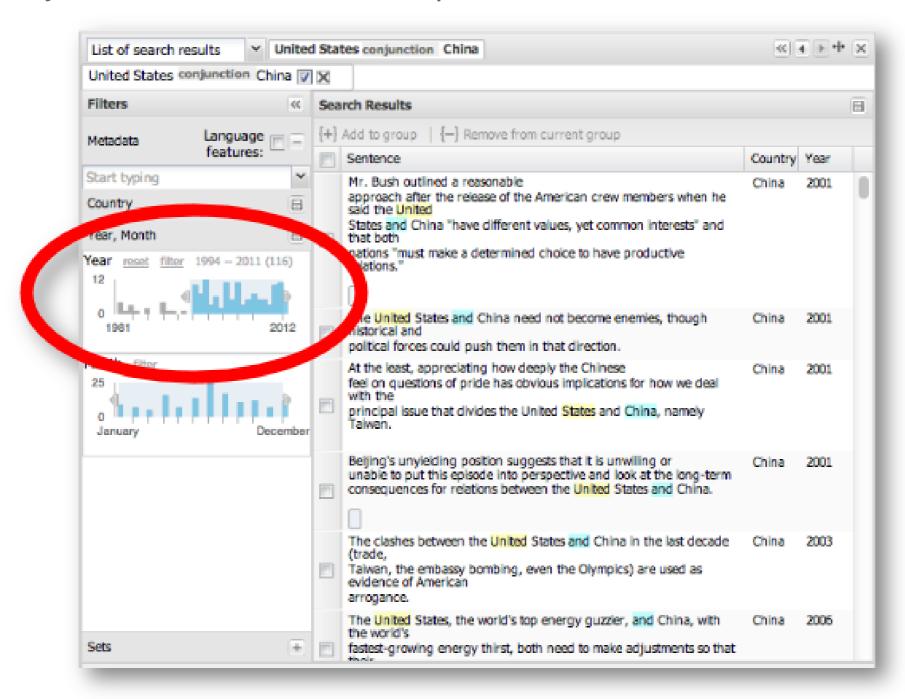
# China Scholar: Mid-90s Onward: conjunction(China, U.S.)

- China joined the WTO in 2001; this is when China-US relations are thought to have become more inter-dependent.
- Idea: use a grammatical search to find interdependence: conjunction, e.g.:

"The <u>United States</u>, the world's top energy guzzler, **and** <u>China</u>, with the world's fastest-growing energy thirst . . . " (April 2006). "

# China Scholar: Mid-90s Onward: conjunction(China, U.S.)

Conjunctions much more frequent after 1994



# China Scholar: Explore the "Grammatical Neighborhood"

 Interested in: how China is talked about: anything interesting or unexpected?

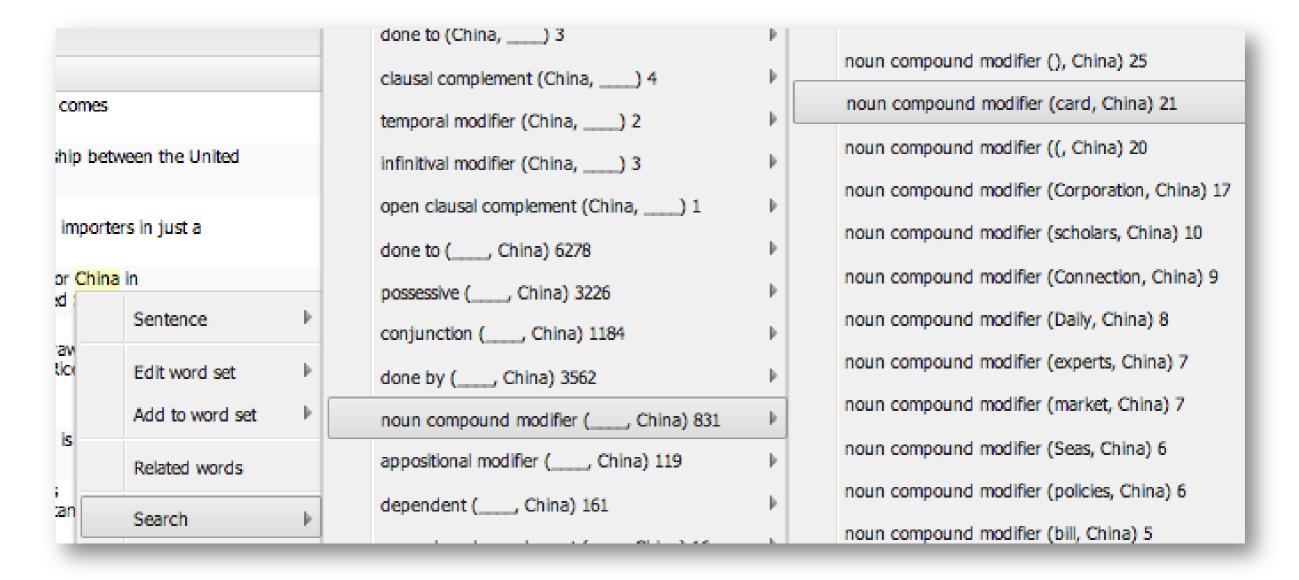
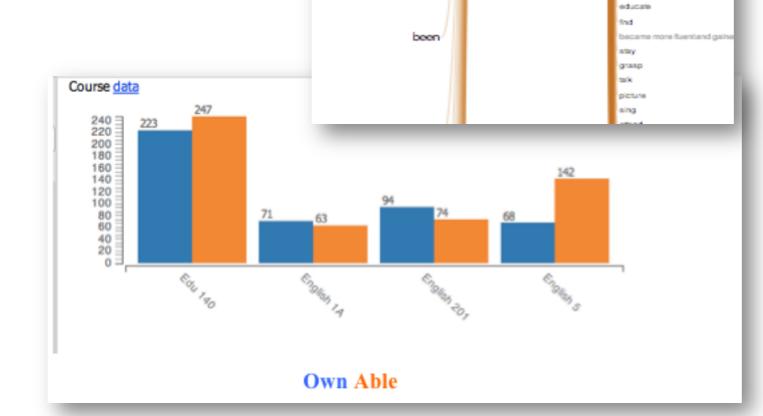






Figure 2 - Most Frequent Adjectives



was

be

being

to

able

understand

communicate

use

STORK

learn make

write

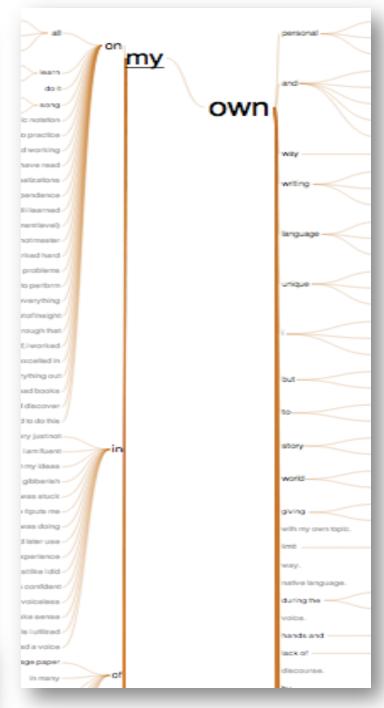
operate expand

help me

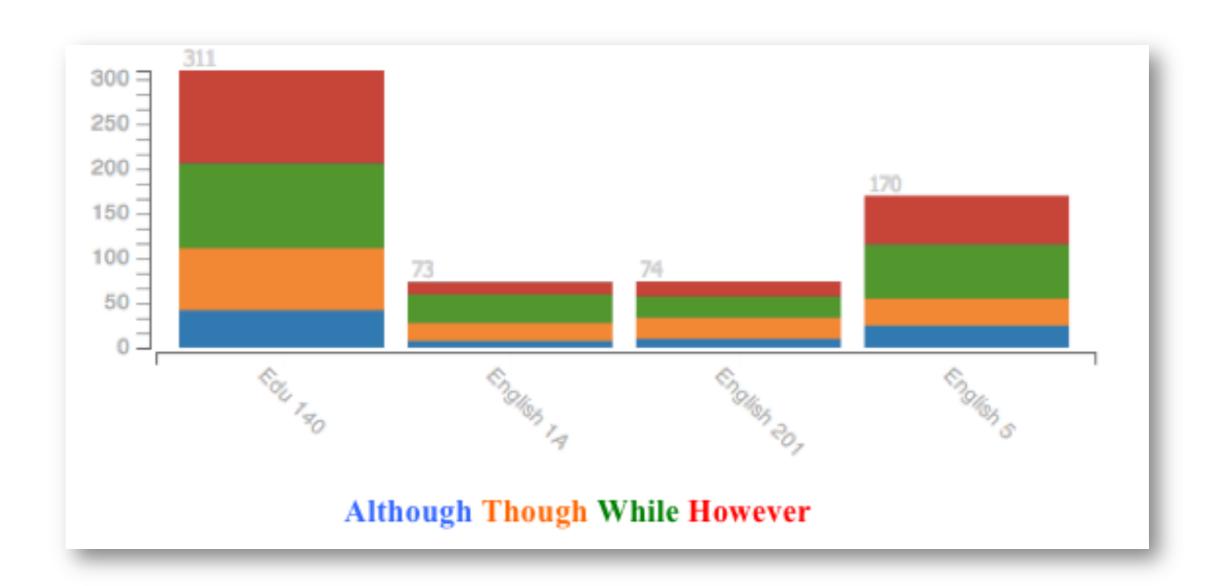
comprehend move

begin

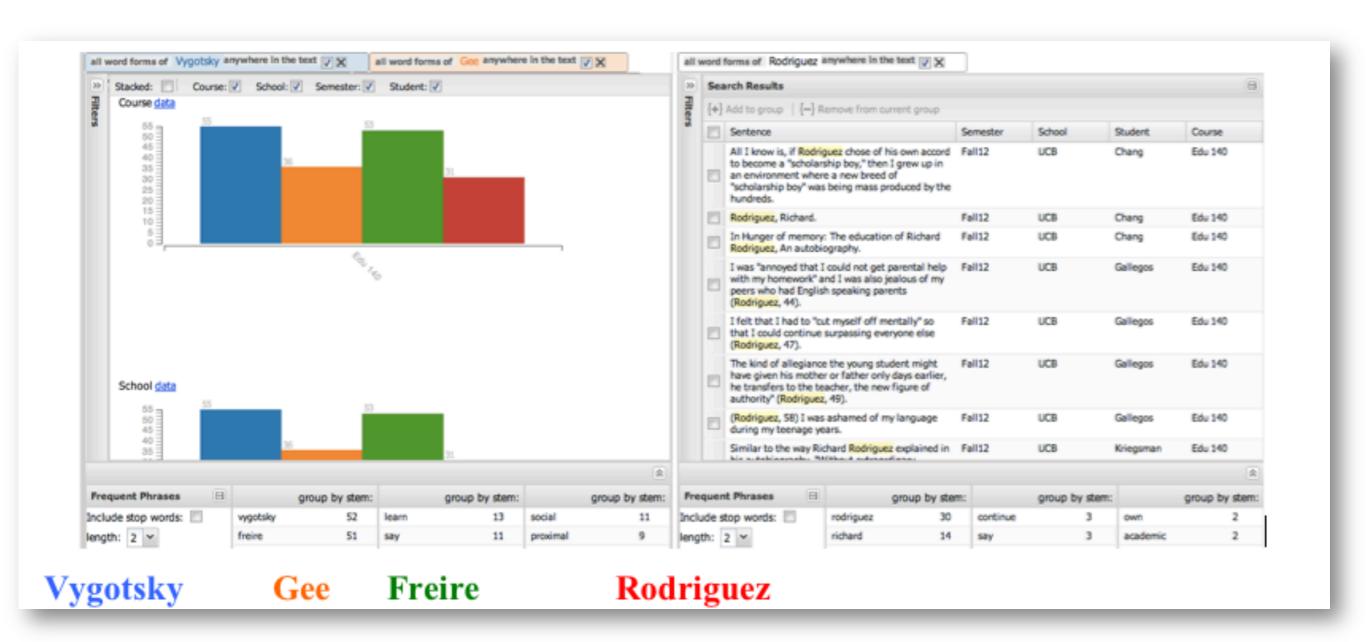
say



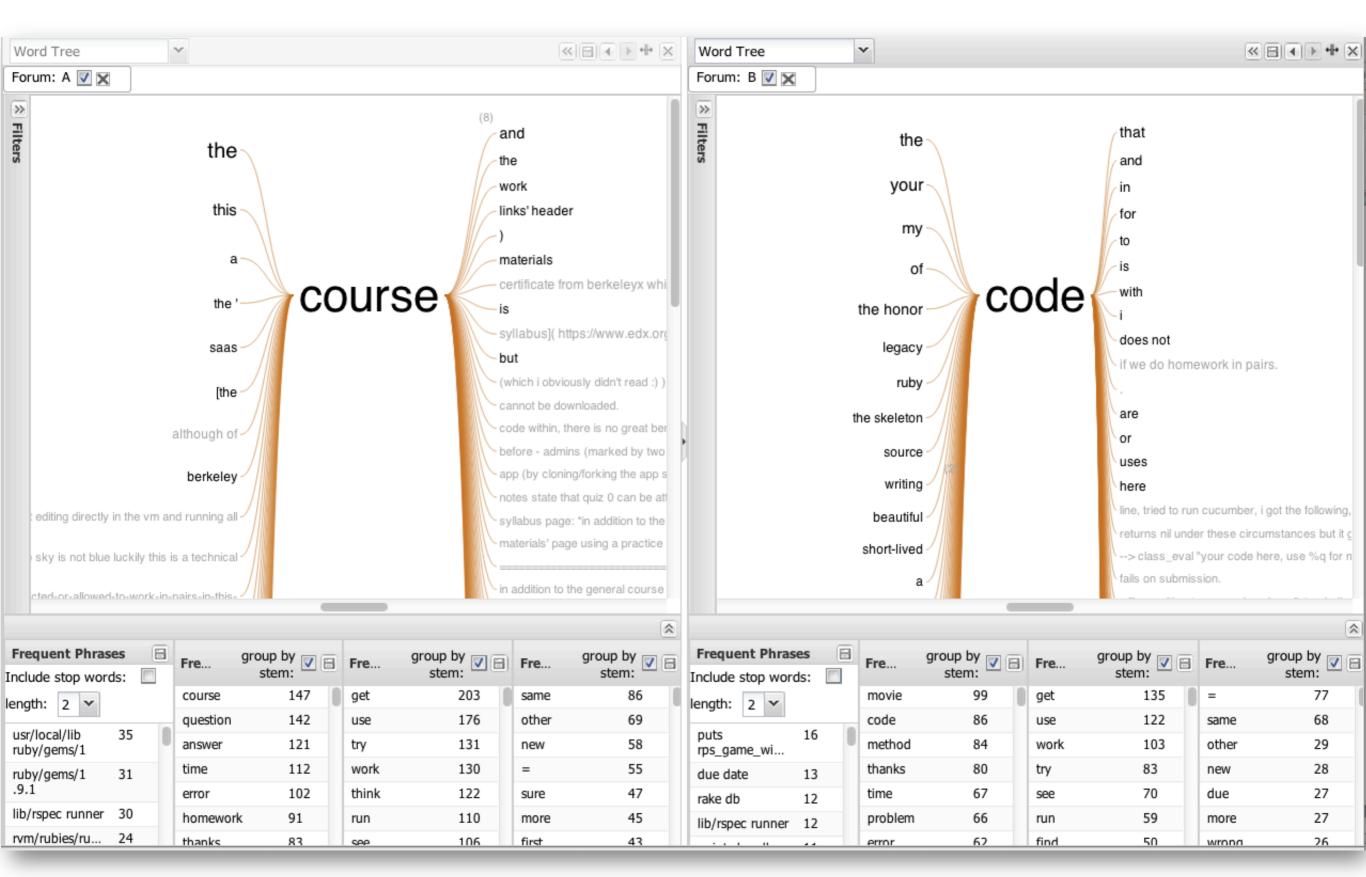
# Literacy Essays



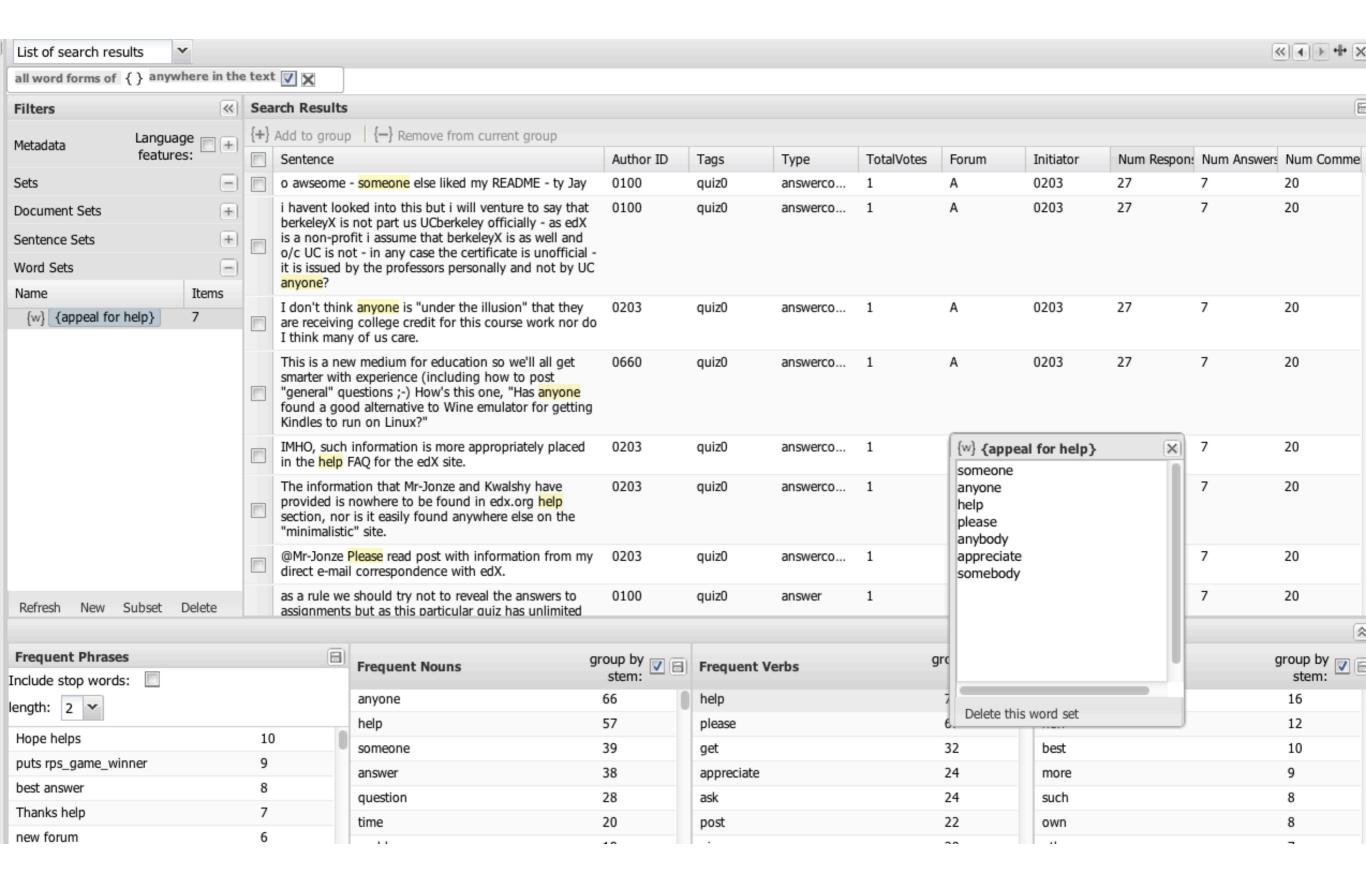
# Literacy Essays



# Forum Analysis



# Forum Analysis



# What's Missing?

- Integration of thesauri / taxonomies
- More sophisticated syntactic pattern matching
- Tools to learn from examples
- Tools to check "the rest" of the hypothesis

#### Conclusions

- "Big data" is often not explored in a sophisticated way
  - Instead, perhaps we should focus on mediumsized, motivated slices to gain more insight.
- Interfaces and analysis should support the "middle game"
  - Midway between close read and distant statistics.
  - Help with hypothesis formulation, verification, and refinement.



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