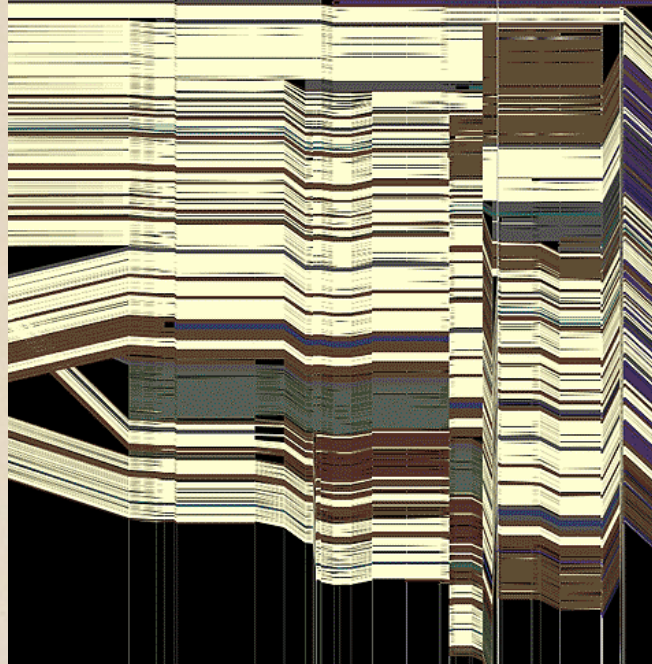
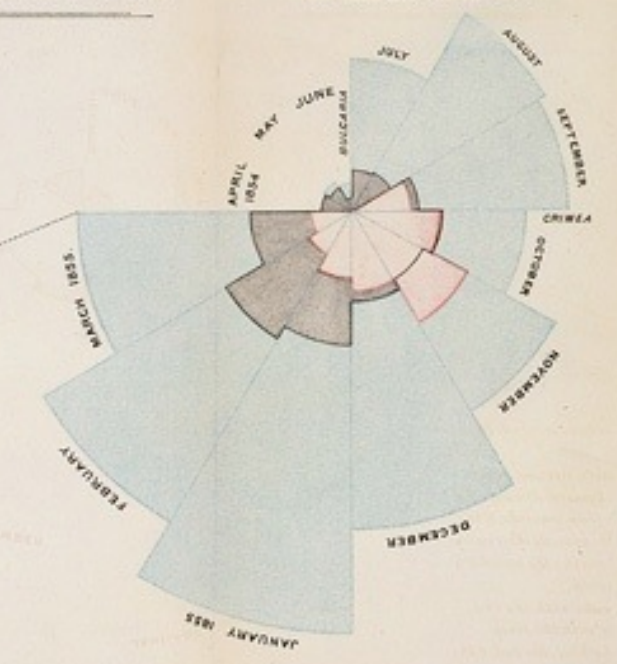


# CSE 412 - Intro to Data Visualization

# Text Visualization



Jane Hoffswell University of Washington

# Why Visualize Text?

# Why Visualize Text?

**Understanding** – get the “gist” of a document

**Grouping** – cluster for overview or classification

**Comparison** – compare document collections, or inspect evolution of collection over time

**Correlation** – compare patterns in text to those in other data, e.g., correlate with social network

# Text Visualization Challenges

## High Dimensionality

Where possible use text to represent text...  
... which terms are the most descriptive?

## Context & Semantics

Provide relevant context to aid understanding.  
Show (or provide access to) the source text.

## Modeling Abstraction

Determine your analysis task.  
Understand abstraction of your language models.  
Match analysis task with appropriate tools and models.

**Example:**  
**Health Care Reform**

# Example: Health Care Reform

## **Background**

Initiatives by President Clinton (1993)

Overhaul by President Obama (2009)

What questions might you want to answer?

What visualizations might help?

# Obama on Health Care, 2009

September 10, 2009

TEXT

## **Obama's Health Care Speech to Congress**

Following is the prepared text of President Obama's speech to Congress on the need to overhaul health care in the United States, as released by the White House.

Madame Speaker, Vice President Biden, Members of Congress, and the American people:

When I spoke here last winter, this nation was facing the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We were losing an average of 700,000 jobs per month. Credit was frozen. And our financial system was on the verge of collapse.

As any American who is still looking for work or a way to pay their bills will tell you, we are by no means out of the woods. A full and vibrant recovery is many months away. And I will not let up until those Americans who seek jobs can find them; until those businesses that seek capital and credit can thrive; until all responsible homeowners can stay in their homes. That is our ultimate goal. But thanks to the bold and decisive action we have taken since January, I can stand here with confidence and say that we have pulled this economy back from the brink.

I want to thank the members of this body for your efforts and your support in these last several months, and especially those who have taken the difficult votes that have put us on a path to recovery. I also want to thank the American people for their patience and resolve during this trying time for our nation.

But we did not come here just to clean up crises. We came to build a future. So tonight, I return to speak to all of you







# Word Tree: Word Sequences

## Visualizations : Word Tree President Obama's Address to Congress on Health Care

Search     Start  End

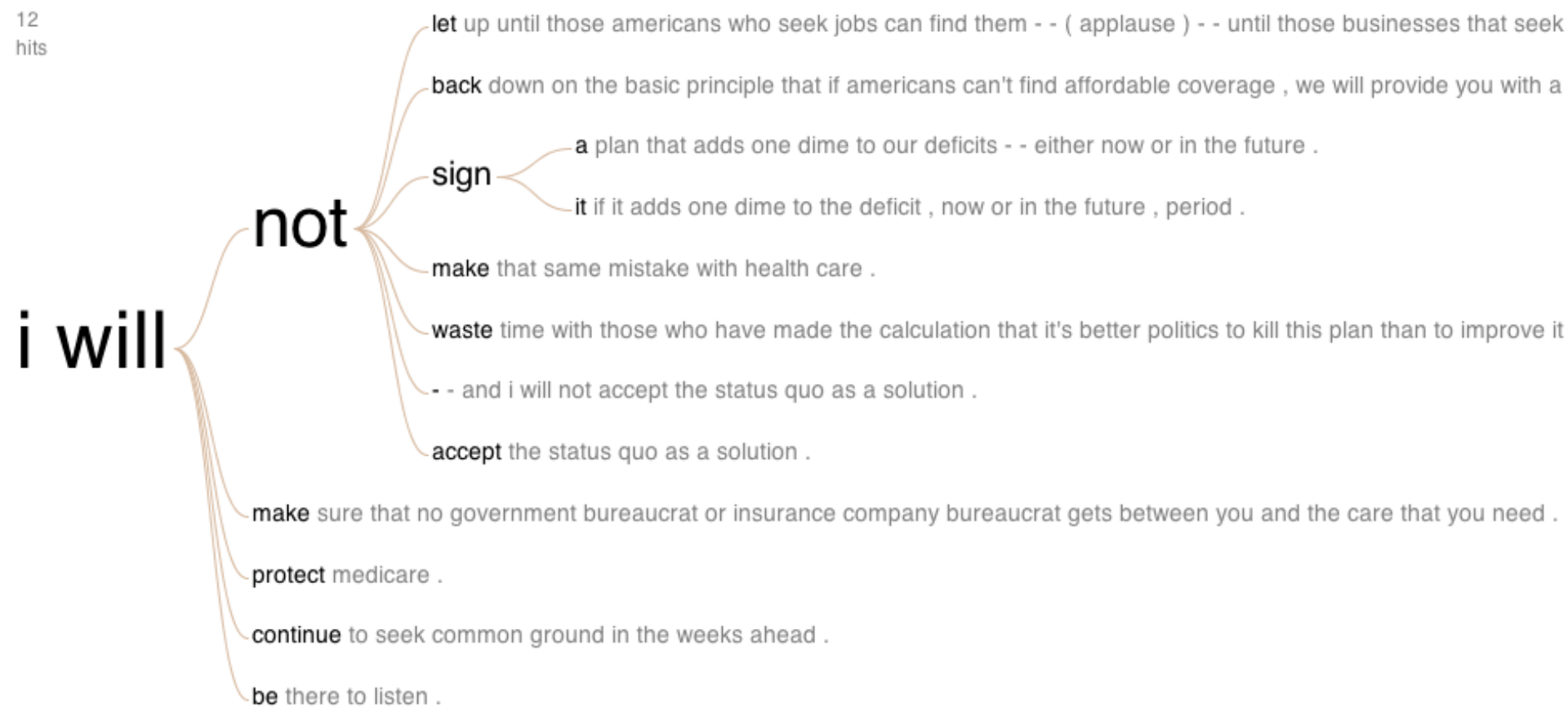
52 hits



# Word Tree: Word Sequences

## Visualizations : Word Tree President Obama's Address to Congress on Health Care

Search     Start  End



# Gulfs of Evaluation

Many text visualizations do not represent the text directly. They represent the output of a **language model** (word counts, word sequences, etc.).

Can you interpret the visualization? How well does it convey the properties of the model?

Do you trust the model? How does the model enable us to reason about the text?

# Text as Data

# Taxonomy of Data Types (?)

1D (sets and sequences)

Temporal

2D (maps)

3D (shapes)

nD (relational)

Trees (hierarchies)

Networks (graphs)

Are there others?

The eyes have it: A task by data type  
taxonomy for information visualization

[Shneiderman 96]

# Unstructured Text

Words have meanings and relations

Correlations: *Hong Kong, Puget Sound, Bay Area*

Order: *January, February, March, April, May, June*

Membership: *Tennis, Running, Swimming, Hiking, Piano*

Hierarchy: *Person > Applicant > Job Candidate, Submitter*

Antonyms & synonyms

# WordNet: Structure, Relations

## WordNet Search - 3.1

- [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)

Word to search for:

Display Options:

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

Display options for sense: (gloss)

### Noun

- **S: (n) applicant, [applier](#)** (a person who requests or seeks something such as assistance or employment or admission)
  - **[direct hyponym](#) / [full hyponym](#)**
    - **S: (n) [aspirant](#), [aspirer](#), [hopeful](#), [wannabe](#), [wannabee](#)** (an ambitious and aspiring young person)
    - **S: (n) [bidder](#)** (someone who makes an offer)
    - **S: (n) [claimant](#)** (someone who claims a benefit or right or title)
    - **S: (n) [job candidate](#)** (an applicant who is being considered for a job)
    - **S: (n) [material](#)** (a person judged suitable for admission or employment)
    - **S: (n) [petitioner](#), [suppliant](#), [supplicant](#), [requester](#)** (one praying humbly for something)
    - **S: (n) [possible](#)** (an applicant who might be suitable)
    - **S: (n) [probable](#)** (an applicant likely to be chosen)
    - **S: (n) [submitter](#)** (someone who submits something (as an application for a job or a manuscript for publication etc.) for the judgment of others)
  - **[direct hypernym](#) / [inherited hypernym](#) / [sister term](#)**
  - **[derivationally related form](#)**

**hyponym:** member of a broader class

**hypernym:** broad category of which the focus word is a member



# Text Processing Pipeline

## Tokenization

Segment text into terms.

Remove stop words? *a, an, the, of, to be*

Numbers and symbols? *#huskies, @UW, OMG!!!!!!*

Entities? *Washington State, Seattle, U.S.A*

# Text Processing Pipeline

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Segment text into terms.

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## Stemming

Group together different forms of a word.

Porter stemmer? *visualization(s), visualize(s), visually* → visual

Lemmatization? *goes, went, gone* → go

# Text Processing Pipeline

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Segment text into terms.

Remove stop words? *a, an, the, of, to be*

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## Stemming

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## Ordered list of terms

# Bag of Words Model

Ignore ordering relationships within the text

A document  $\approx$  vector of term weights

Each dimension corresponds to a term (10,000+)

Each value represents the relevance, e.g., term counts

Aggregate into a document-term matrix

Document vector space model

# Document-Term Matrix

Each document is a vector of term weights

Simplest weighting is to just count occurrences

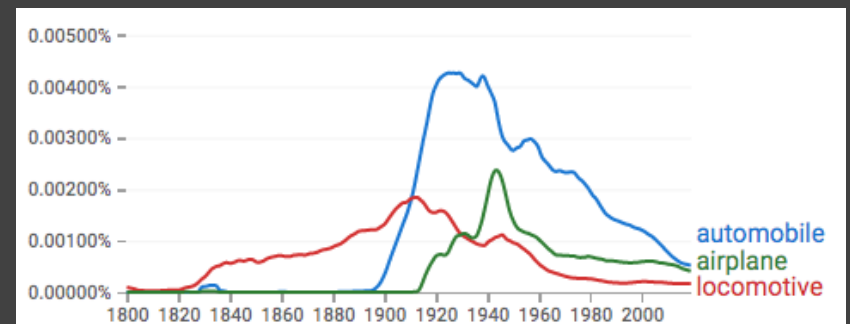
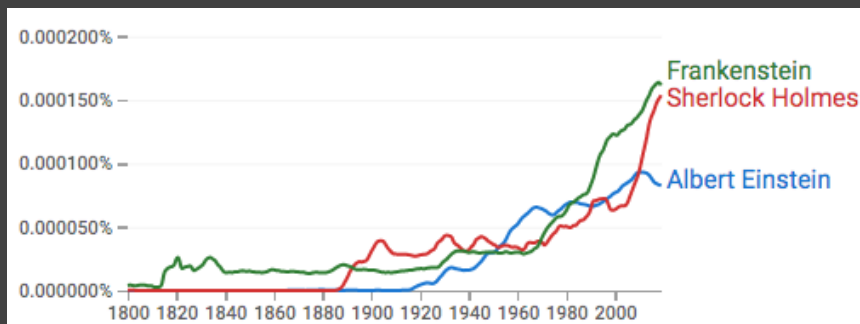
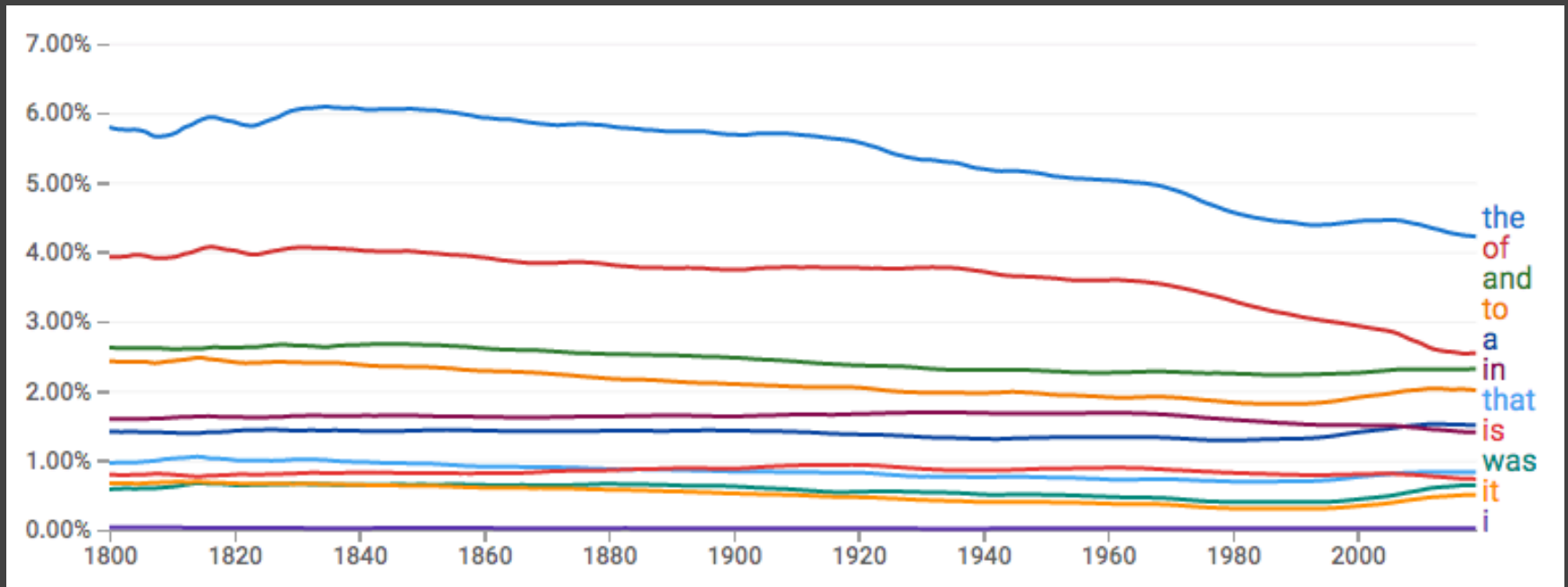
	Antony and Cleopatra	Julius Caesar	The Tempest	Hamlet	Othello	Macbeth
Antony	157	73	0	0	0	0
Brutus	4	157	0	1	0	0
Caesar	232	227	0	2	1	1
Calpurnia	0	10	0	0	0	0
Cleopatra	57	0	0	0	0	0
mercy	2	0	3	5	5	1
worser	2	0	1	1	1	0

# WordCounts

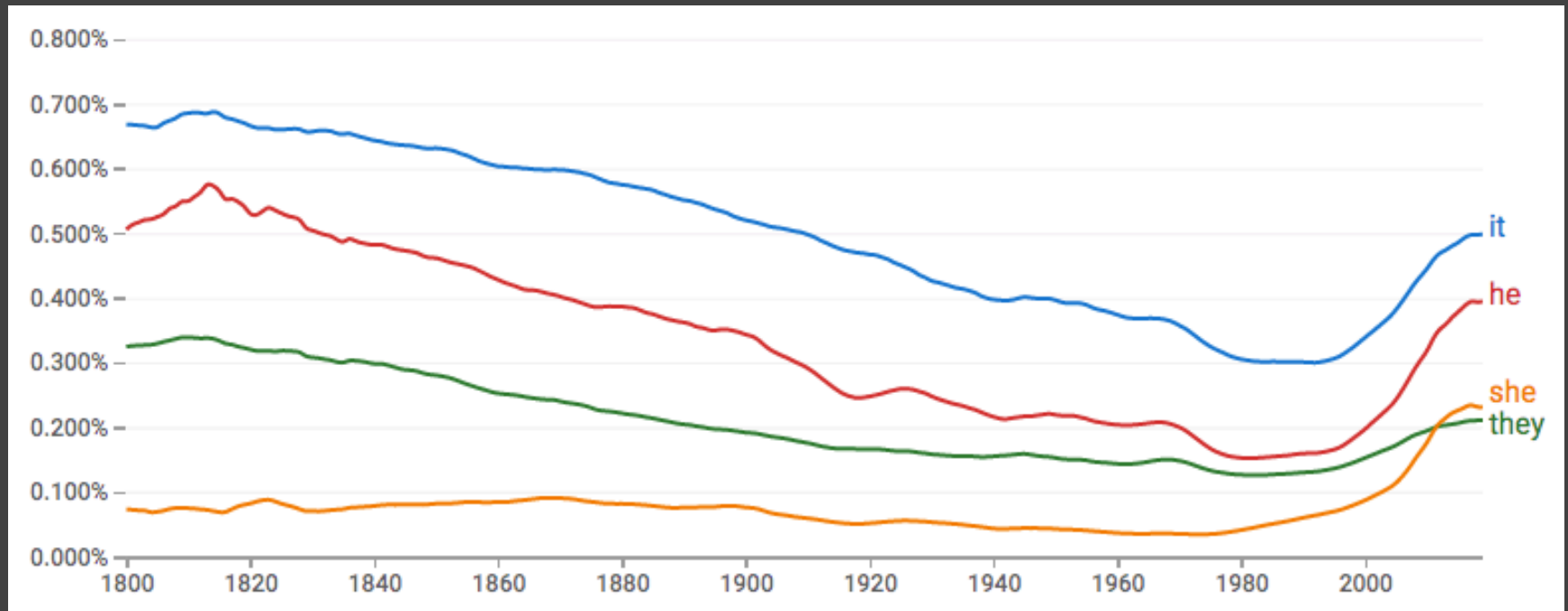
[Harris '04]

The screenshot displays the WordCounts website interface. At the top right, there is a button labeled "WORDCOUNT". Below this, a navigation bar contains "PREVIOUS WORD" on the left and "NEXT WORD" on the right. The main content area shows a horizontal bar representing the frequency of words. The word "the" is the largest and is labeled with a red "1" below it, indicating its rank. Other words like "of", "and", "to", and "ain" are smaller and labeled with red numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Below the bar, the text "CURRENT WORD" is visible. At the bottom, there are input fields for "FIND WORD:" and "BY RANK:", followed by "REQUESTED WORD: THE" and "RANK: 1". On the right side, it says "86800 WORDS IN ARCHIVE" and "ABOUT WORDCOUNT".

# Google Ngram Viewer



# Google Ngram Viewer



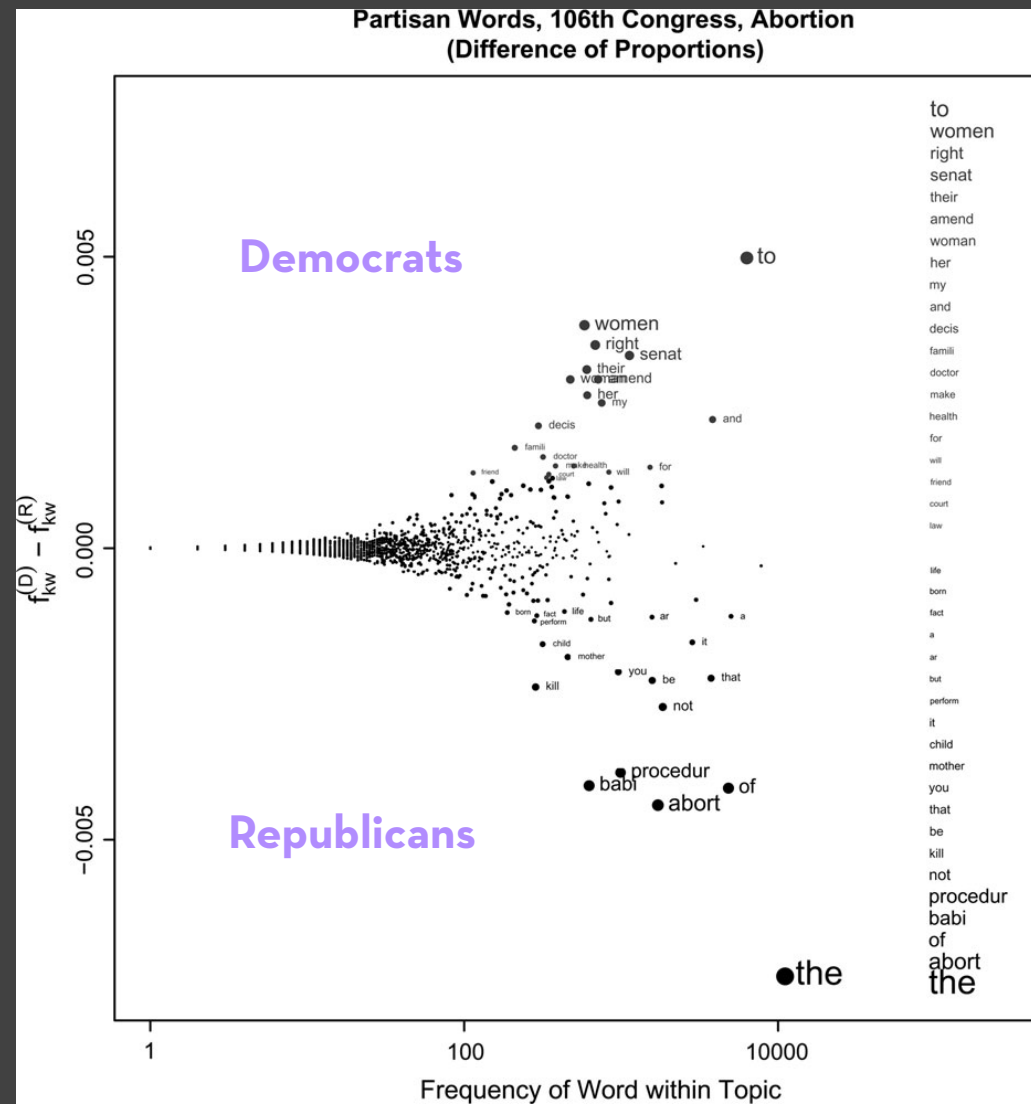


**Given a text, what are the  
best descriptive words?**

# Lexical Feature Selection [Monroe et al. '08]

Top 20 words labeled

Visualize proportion relative to the word frequency in overall document collection



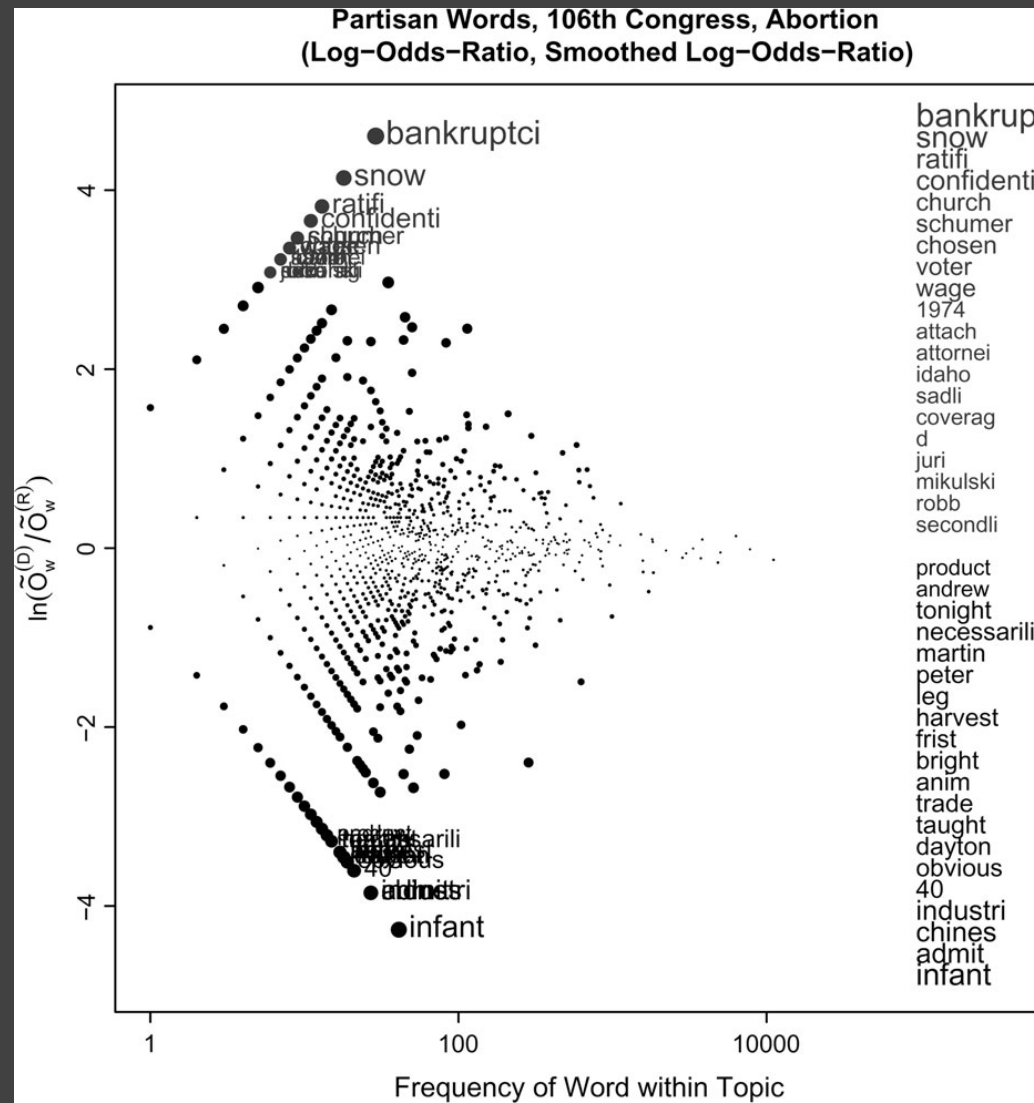
# Lexical Feature Selection [Monroe et al. '08]

Top 20 words labeled

Log-odds-ratio

Symmetric display  
between two parties

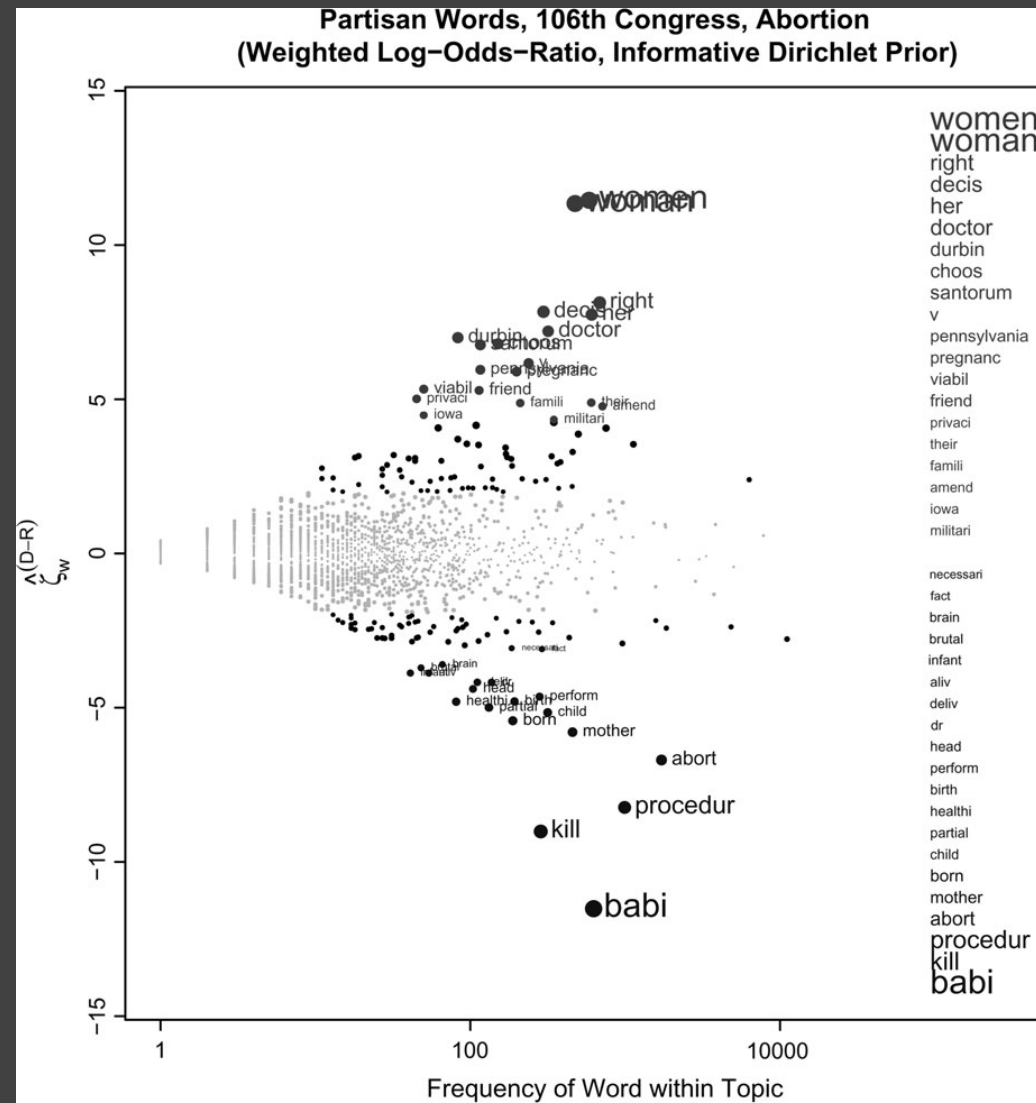
Words only spoken by  
a particular party (and  
not the other party)



# Lexical Feature Selection [Monroe et al. '08]

Top 20 words labeled

Leverage word priors:  
expected distribution  
of words (across many  
Senate topics)



# Limitations of Freq. Statistics

Typically focus on unigrams (single terms)

Often favors frequent (TF) or rare (IDF) terms

Not clear that these provide best description

A “bag of words” ignores information

Grammar / part-of-speech

Position within document

Recognizable entities

# Bag of Words Model: Word or Tag Clouds



# Tag Clouds

## Strengths

Can help with overview and initial query formation.

## Weaknesses

Sub-optimal visual encoding (size vs. position)

Inaccurate size encoding (long words are bigger)

May not facilitate comparison (unstable layout)

Term frequency may not be meaningful

Does not show the structure of the text



# Size: Perceptual Biases

[Alexander et al. '18]

Factor	Factor agreement					
	agree		neutral		disagree	
word length	<b>hello</b> sam	bigger font, longer word	<b>hello</b> world	same length	<b>hello</b> goodbye	bigger font, shorter word
word height	<b>help</b> corn	bigger font, taller word	<b>plot</b> flop	same "raw height"	<b>corn</b> help	bigger font, shorter word
word width	<b>joyful</b> letter	bigger font, wider word	<b>litter</b> fillet	same "raw width"	<b>little</b> hummed	bigger font, narrower word

# Size: Perceptual Biases

[Alexander et al. '18]

Label	E/P	Effect of $\Delta$ font size	Primary bias factor	Effect of bias factor agreement	Additional factor	Accuracy at min $\Delta$ font size			Notes
						agree	neutral	disagree	
len1	P	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.860	0.879	0.753	Word length biases perception of font size
len2	P	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	base font size <sup>†</sup>	0.801	0.810	0.754	We see a greater bias at larger base font (30 px versus 20 px)
len3	P	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	base font size <sup>†</sup>	0.825	0.838	0.642	Tested wider variety of baseline font sizes
len4	E	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.992	0.942	0.867	Bias still present with English words and denser word clouds
height1	P	✓	word height <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.974	0.909	0.684	Character heights bias perception of font size
height2	P	✓	word height <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.929	0.810	0.529	Proportional difference in font size seems to matter more than absolute difference
height3	P	✓	word height <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.937	0.795	0.525	Bias still present when word clouds use sans serif font
height4	P	✓	word height <sup>†</sup>	✓	base font size <sup>†</sup>	0.931	0.790	0.479	We see a greater bias at larger base font (30 px versus 20 px)
height5	P	✓	word height <sup>†</sup>	✓	base font size <sup>†</sup>	0.963	0.854	0.489	Accuracy hits ceiling between 20-25% size difference
width1	E	✓	word width <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.975	-	0.909	Bias present when length is held constant and width varies
width2	E	✗	word length <sup>†</sup>	✗	-	0.982	-	0.982	No bias when width is held constant and length varies
box1	E	✓	word width <sup>†</sup>	✗	-	0.914	0.932	0.908	No bias with corrected-width rectangular bounding boxes
big1	P	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	-	0.888	0.888	0.888	Tested wider variety of length differences
big2	P	✓	word length <sup>†</sup>	✓	number of near misses	0.811	-	0.562	"largest word" task Tested wider variety of length differences

# Size: Perceptual Biases

[Alexander et al. '18]



# Yelp Review Spotlight

[Yatani et al. '11]

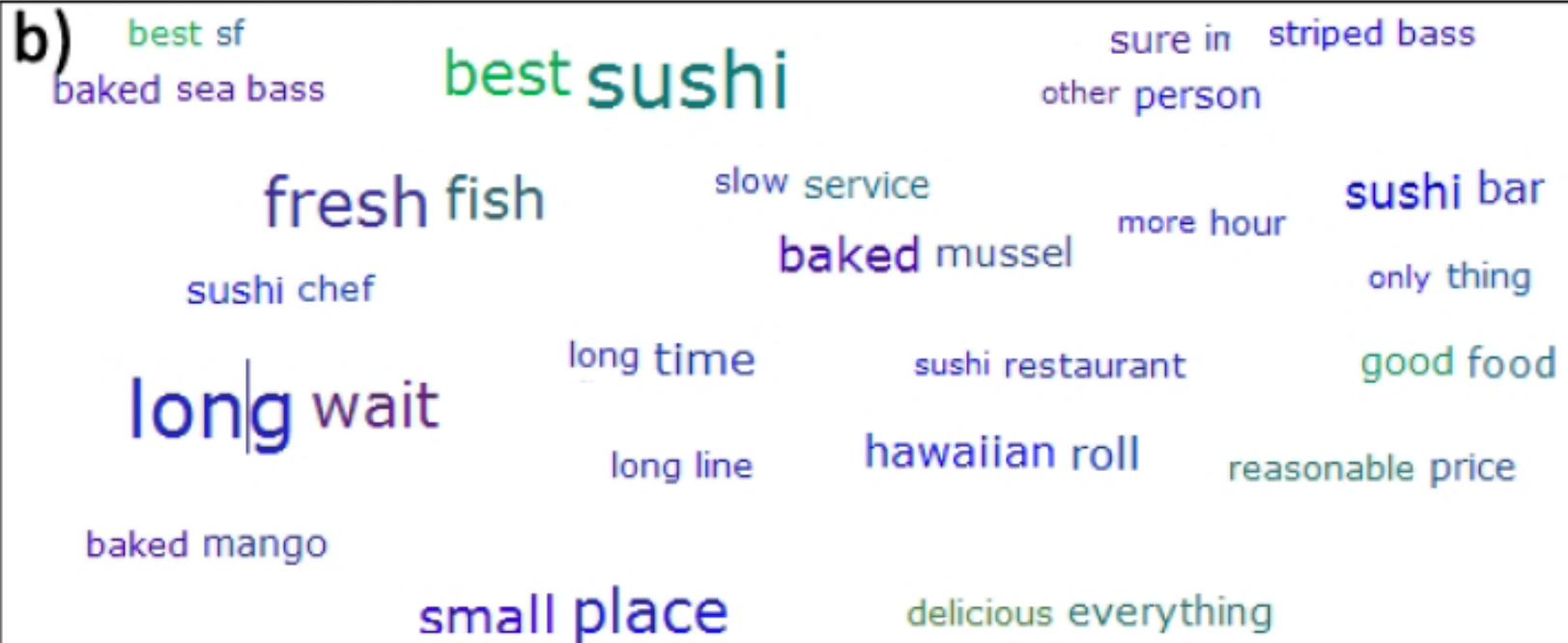


“long wait” or “no wait”?

what type of sushi roll?

# Yelp Review Spotlight

[Yatani et al. '11]



***Mentioned 63 times***

possess sage of the halos wisdom , and know in advance sushi zone only accepts cash and the waits will be **long** and arduous .

yes , its a **long** wait , learn the master of zen if you want to eat here .

# Descriptive Phrases

Understand the limitations of your language model.

Bag of words: (1) easy to compute, (2) single words, (3) loss of order

Select appropriate model and visualization

Generate longer, more meaningful phrases

Adjective-noun word pairs for reviews

Show keyphrases within source text



# Context and Structure



# Concordance

Concordance - Larkin.Concordance

File Text Search Edit Headwords Contexts View Tools Help

Headword	No.	Context...	Word	...Context	Reference
HEAR	15	That my own	heart	drifts and cries, having no...	Deep Analysis
HEARD	9	By the shout of the	heart	continually at work	And the wave
HEARING	7	Nothing to adapt the skill of the	heart	to, skill	And the wave
HEARS	3	The tread, the beat of it, it is my own	heart	,	Träumerei
HEARSE	1	Because I follow it to my own	heart		Many famous
<b>HEART</b>	<b>25</b>	My	heart	is ticking like the sun:	I am washed t
HEART'S	2	The vague	heart	sharpened to a candid co...	The March Pa:
HEART-SHAPED	1	Contract my	heart	by looking out of date.	Lines on a Yo
HEARTH	1	Having no	heart	to put aside the theft	Home is so Sa
HEARTS	7	And the boy puking his	heart	out in the Gents	Essential Bea
HEARTY	1	A harbour for the	heart	against distress.	Bridge for the
HEAT	6	These I would choose my	heart	to lead	After-Dinner F
HEAT-HAZE	1	Time in his little cinema of the	heart		Time and Spa
HEATH	1	This petrified	heart	has taken,	A Stone Churc
HEATS	1	How should they sweep the girl clean...	heart	,	I see a girl dra
HFAVF	1	Hands that the	heart	can govern	Heaviest of fl

Centred Left-aligned Index

Words: 7318    Tokens: 37070    At word: 2990    Deleted lines: 1 [24]    Word sort: Asc alpha (string)    Context sort: Asc occurrence order

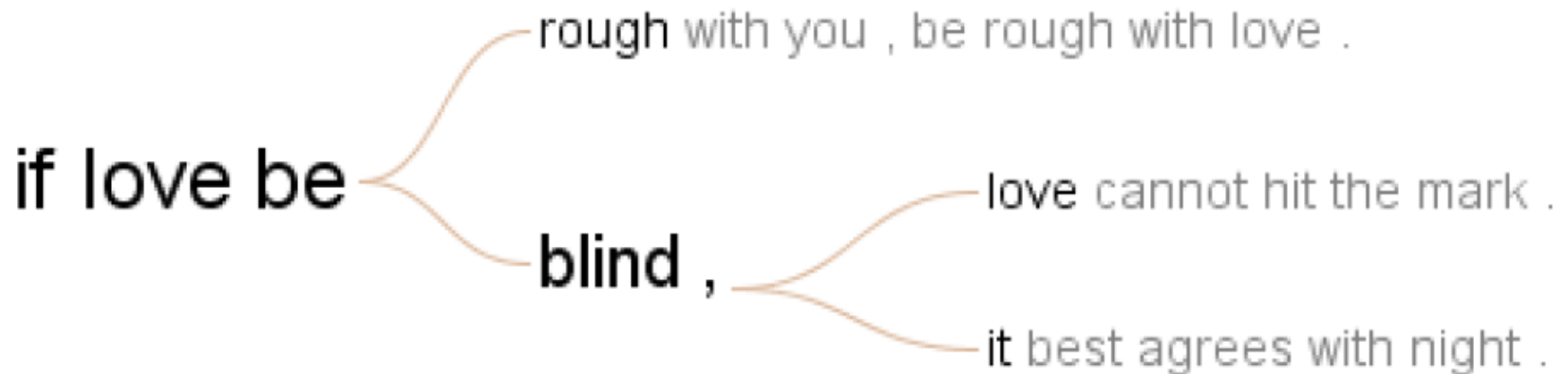
# Context & Structure

[Wattenberg et al. '08]

if love be rough with you , be rough with love .

if love be blind , love cannot hit the mark .

if love be blind , it best agrees with night .

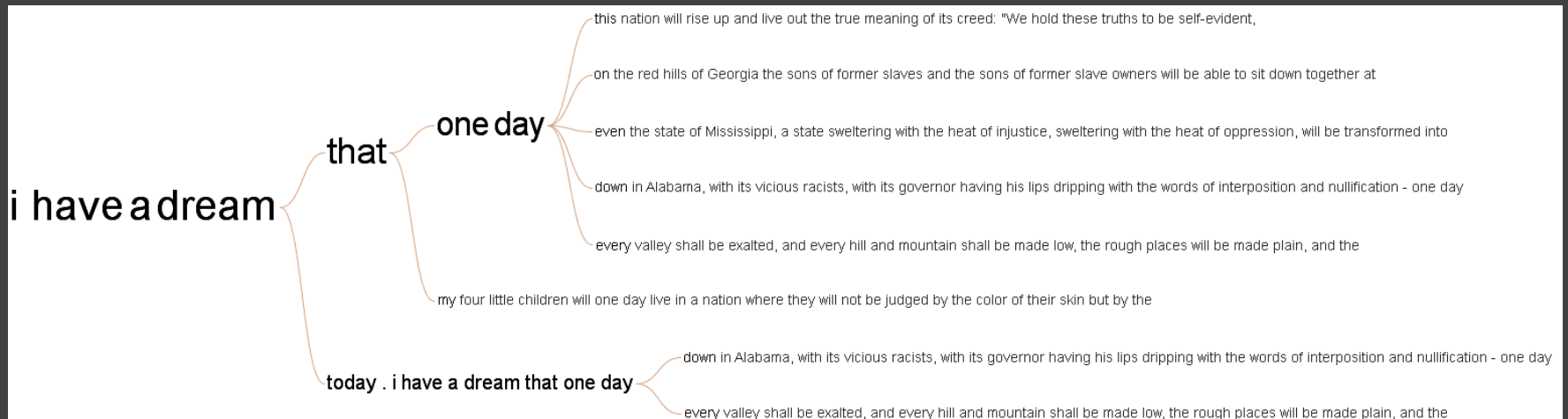


# Word Tree

[Wattenberg et al. '08]

## Recurrent themes in speech structure

### Visualization of all occurrences of "I have a dream" in Martin Luther King's historic speech:



# Visualizations : Word tree / Alberto Gonzales

Creator: [Martin Wattenberg](#)  
Tags:

explore  
visualizations  
data sets  
comments  
topic hubs

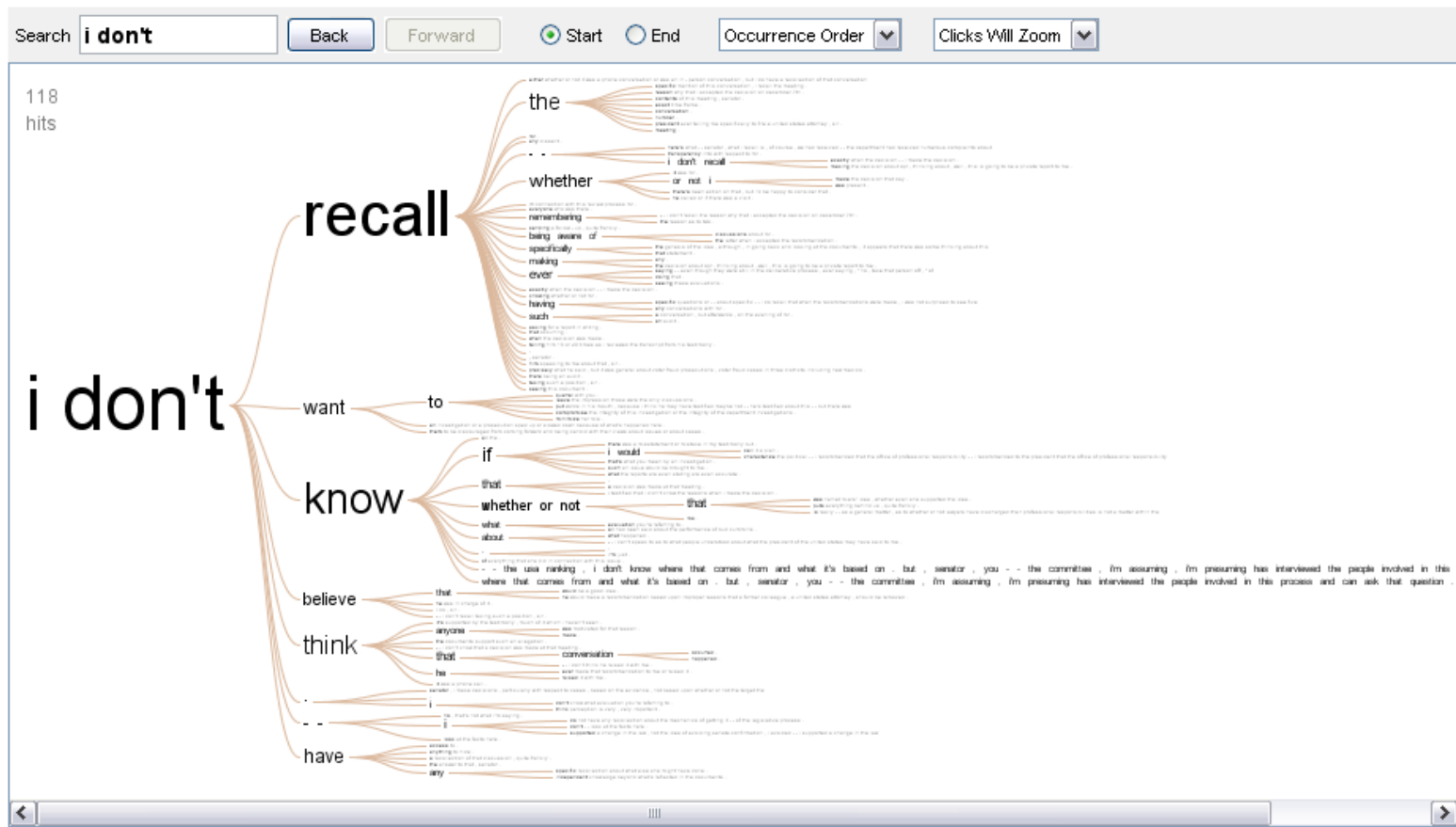
participate  
create visualization  
upload data set  
create topic hub  
register

learn more  
quick start  
visualization types  
data format & style  
about Many Eyes  
FAQ  
blog

contact Us  
contact  
report a bug

legal  
terms of use

- Popular Dataset Tags**
- 2007 2008 bible blog
  - books census crime
  - education eharmony
  - election energy food
  - health inauguration
  - internet ireland literature
  - lyrics media music
  - network obama
  - people politics
  - population
  - president prices religion
  - social



Data file: [Word in testimony from Gonzales, 4/19/2007](#) Data source: CQ Transcript Wire via the Washington Post  This data set has not yet been rated

Comments (4)

currently showing

This visualization has 4 positive and 0 negative

# Glimpses of Structure...

Concordances show local, repeated structure

But what about other types of patterns?

**Lexical:** <A> at <B>

**Syntactic:** <Noun> <Verb> <Object>

# Phrase Nets

[van Ham et al. '09]

Look for specific **linking patterns** in the text:

"A **and** B", "A **at** B", "A **of** B", etc.

Could be output of regexp or parser.

Visualize patterns in a node-link view:

Occurrences → Node size

Pattern position → Edge direction

Showing 73 of 1719 terms

Select a phrase

- word1 and word2
- word1 's word2
- word1 of the word2
- word1 the word2
- word1 a word2
- word1 at word2
- word1 is word2
- word1 [space] word2

or enter your own

Filters  
 Show top:   
 Hide common words

Zoom  
 In  Out  Reset

**mother**  
**father**  
 mr  
 charles

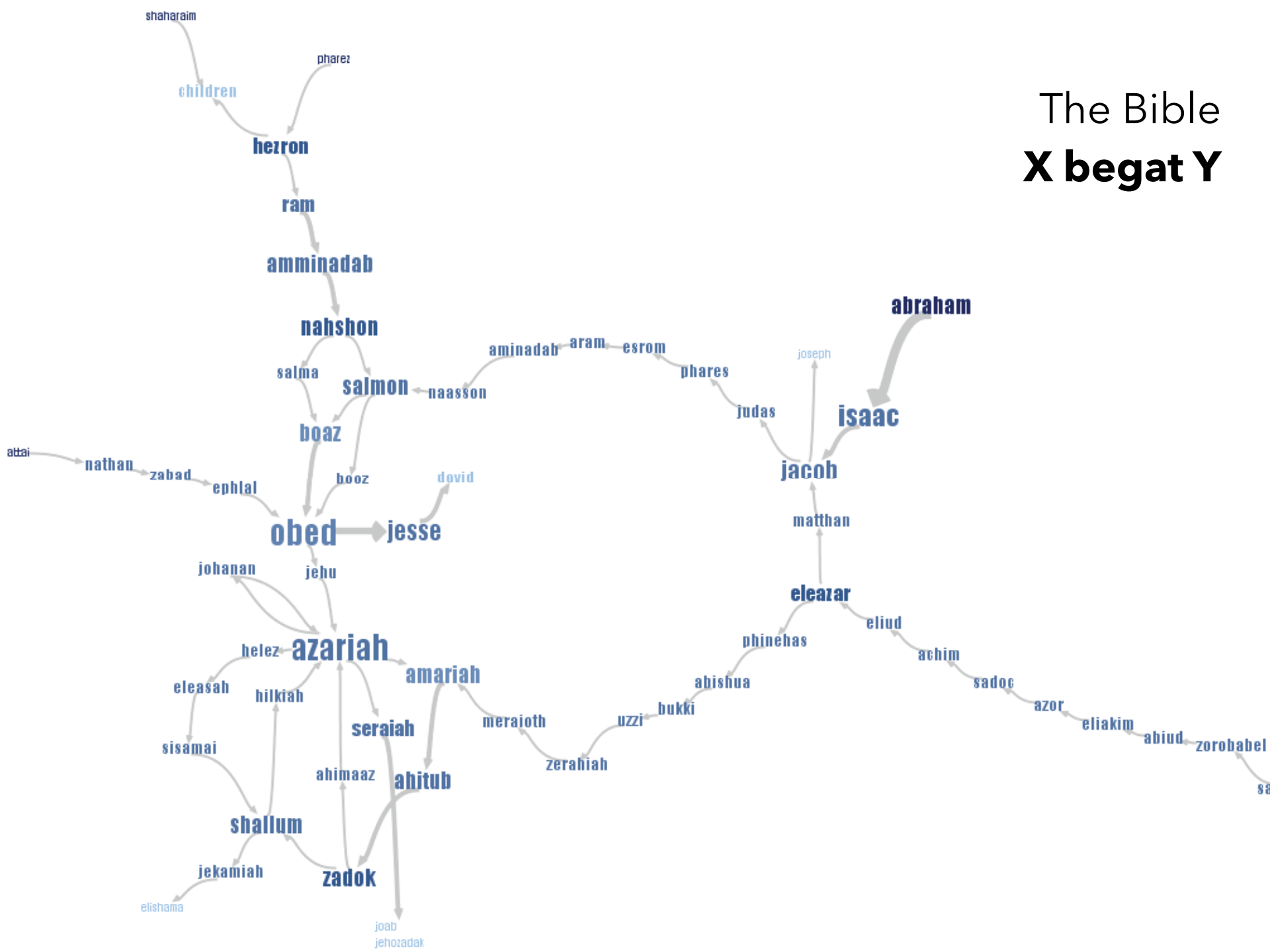
**eyes**  
 flushed  
 lips  
 repeated  
 voice  
 face  
 body  
 soul  
 heart  
 made  
 neck  
 blood  
 hair  
 water  
 turned  
 head  
 heard  
 children  
 coughing  
 laughter  
 door  
 gave  
 shame  
 rage  
 power  
 love  
 fleeming  
 stephen  
 rose  
 fell

**darkness**  
 silence  
 gloom  
 raised  
 thought  
 air  
 cried  
 high  
 low  
 gentle  
 simple  
 soft  
 beautiful  
 strange  
 terrible  
 white  
 blue  
 black  
 long  
 red  
 green  
 holly  
 holy  
 pale  
 cold  
 dark  
 damp  
 warm  
 cruel  
 unfair  
 young  
 small  
 weak  
 humble

# Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

## X and Y

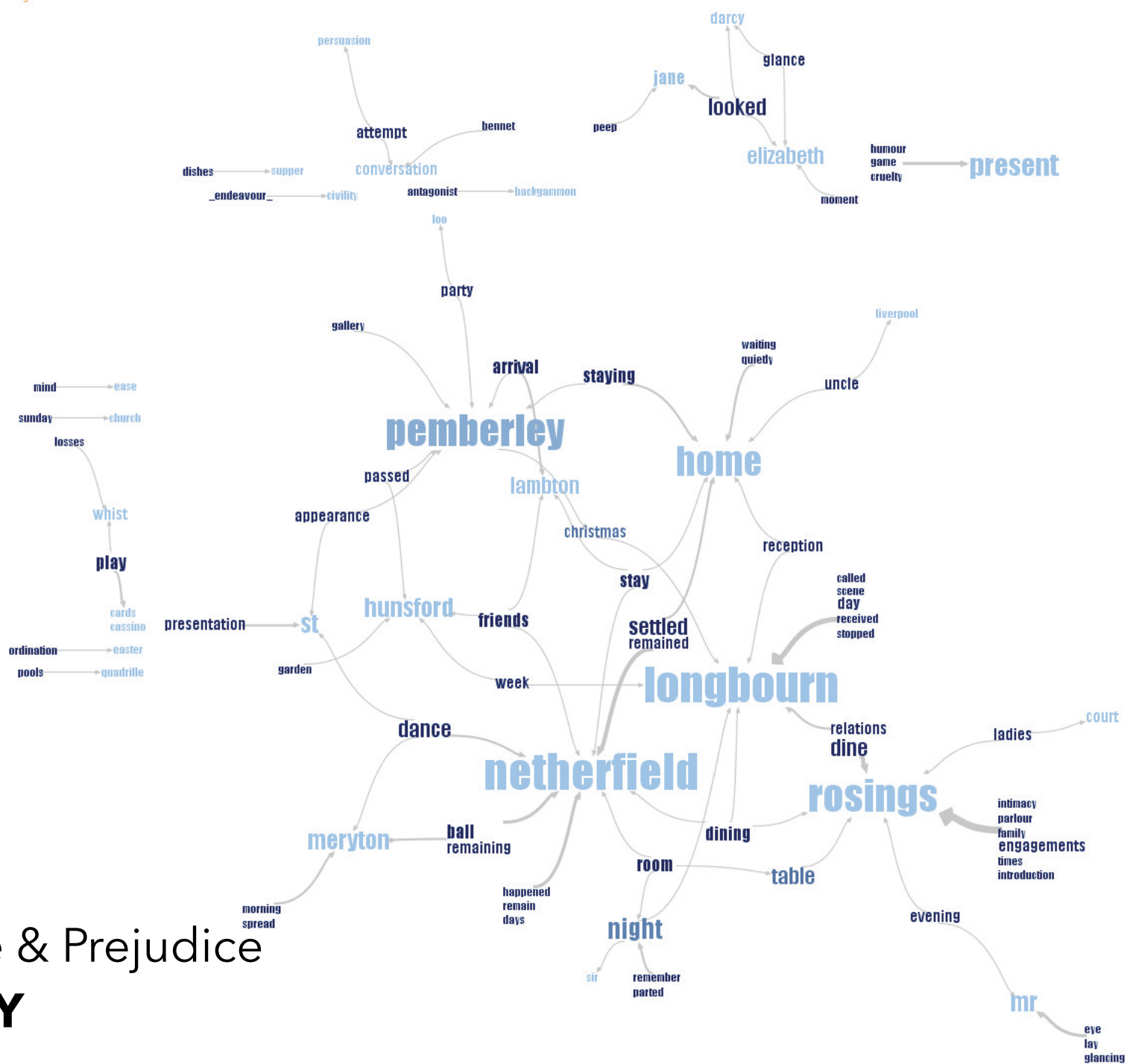
# The Bible X begat Y





# Pride & Prejudice

## X at Y









# Document Content

## **Understand Your Analysis Task**

*Visually:* Word position, browsing, brush & link

*Semantically:* Word sequence, hierarchy, clustering

*Both:* Spatial layout reflects semantic relationships

## **The Role of Interaction**

Language model supports visual analysis cycles

Allow modifications to the model: custom patterns for expressing contextual or domain knowledge

# Document Collections

# Named Entity Recognition

## **Label named entities in text:**

John Smith -> PERSON

Soviet Union -> COUNTRY

353 Serra St -> ADDRESS

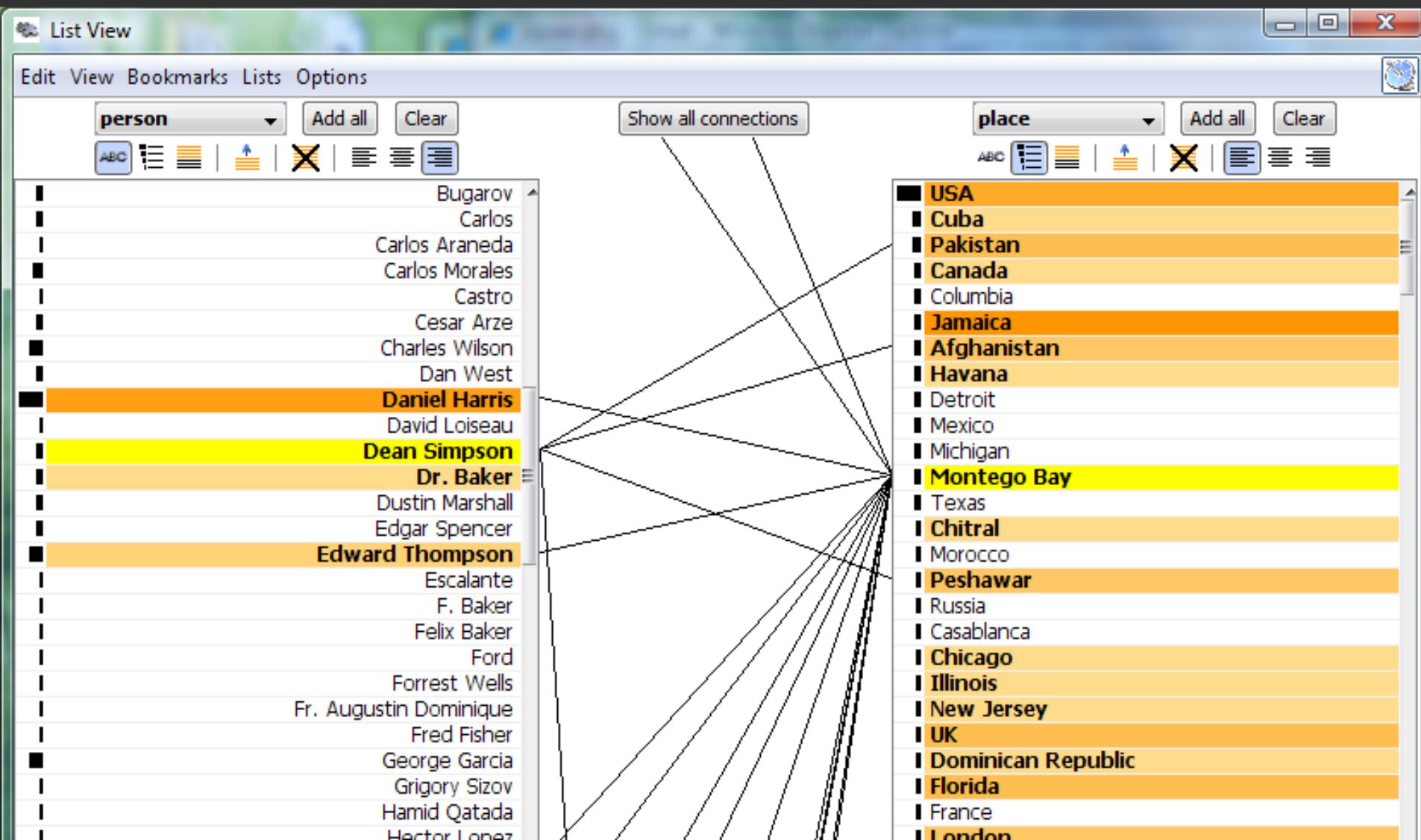
(555) 721-4312 -> PHONE NUMBER

Entity relations: how do the entities relate?

Simple approach: do the entities co-occur in a small window of text?

# Entity Relationships

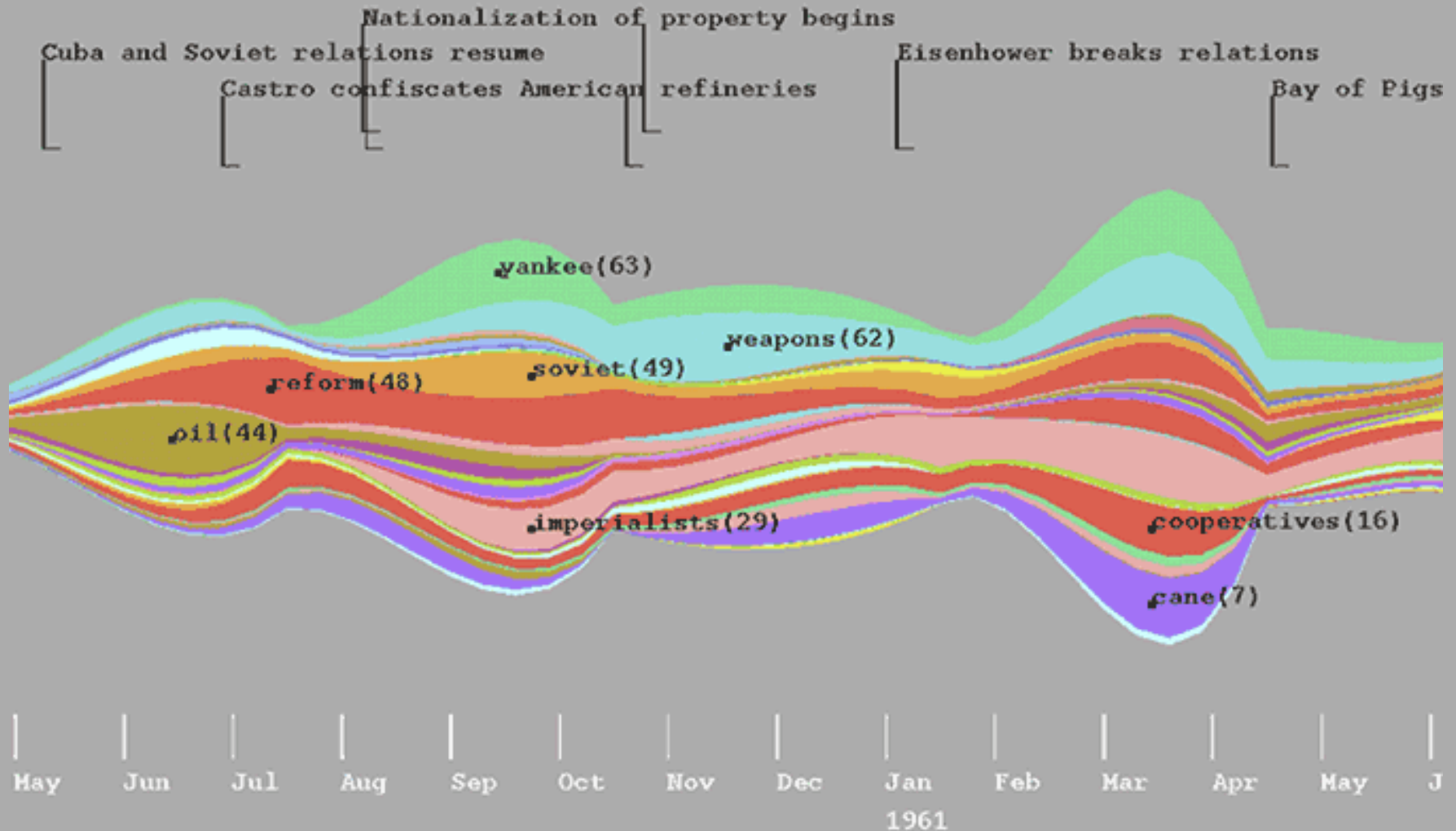
[Görg et al. '07]





# Theme River

[Havre et al. '00]



# Similarity & Clustering

## **Compute vector distance among docs**

Similarity measure can be used to cluster

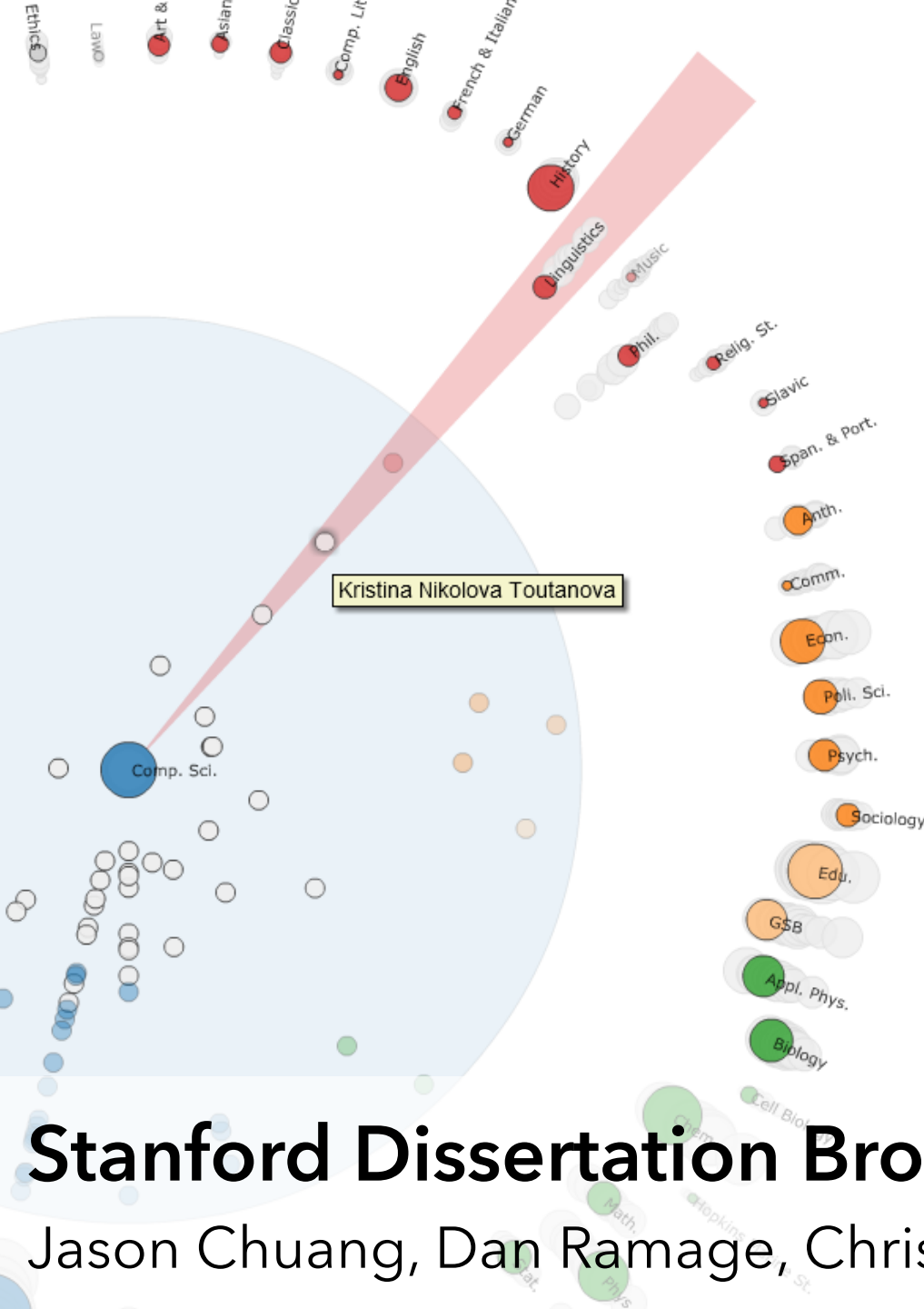
## **Topic modeling**

Assume documents are a mixture of topics

Topics are (roughly) a set of co-occurring terms

Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA): reduce term matrix

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA): statistical model



## Effective statistical models for syntactic and semantic disambiguation

Student: Kristina Nikolova Toutanova

Advisor: Christopher D. Manning

Computer Science (2005)

Keywords: Syntactic, Semantic, Tree kernels, Parsing

### Abstract:

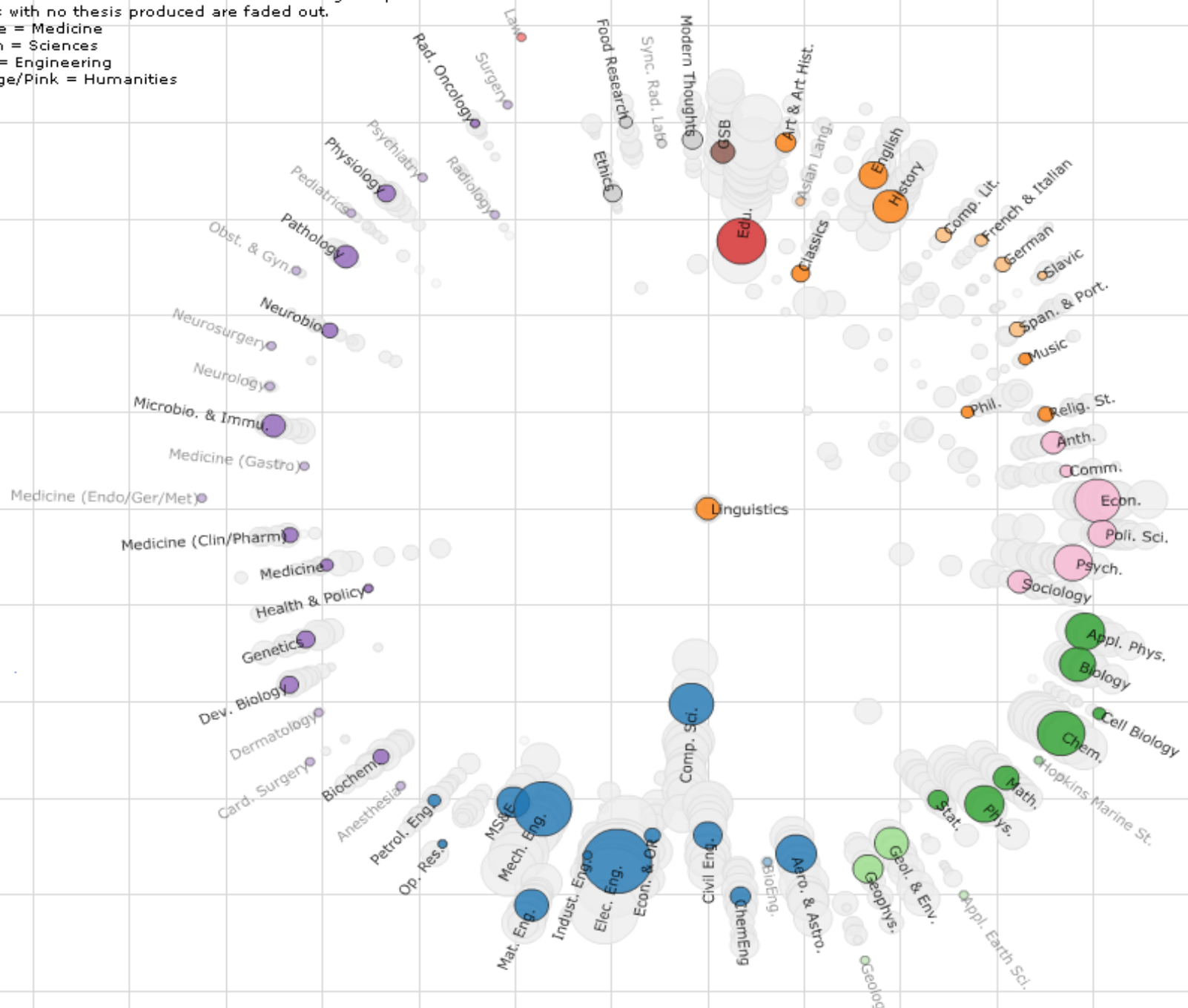
This thesis focuses on building effective statistical models for disambiguation of sophisticated syntactic and semantic natural language (NL) structures. We advance the state of the art in several domains by (i) choosing representations that encode domain knowledge more effectively and (ii) developing machine learning algorithms that deal with the specific properties of NL disambiguation tasks--sparsity of training data and large, structured spaces of hidden labels. For the task of syntactic disambiguation, we propose a novel representation of parse trees that connects the words of the sentence with the hidden syntactic structure in a direct way. Experimental evaluation on parse selection for a Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar shows the new representation achieves superior performance compared to previous models. For the task of disambiguating the semantic role structure of verbs, we build a more accurate model, which captures the knowledge that the semantic frame of a verb is a joint structure with strong dependencies between arguments. We achieve this using a Conditional Random Field without Markov independence assumptions on the sequence of semantic role labels. To address the sparsity problem in machine learning for NL, we develop a method for incorporating many additional sources of information, using Markov chains in the space of words. The Markov chain framework makes it possible to combine multiple knowledge sources, to learn how much to trust each of them, and to chain inferences together. It achieves large gains in the task of disambiguating prepositional phrase attachments.

# Stanford Dissertation Browser

Jason Chuang, Dan Ramage, Christopher Manning, Jeffrey Heer

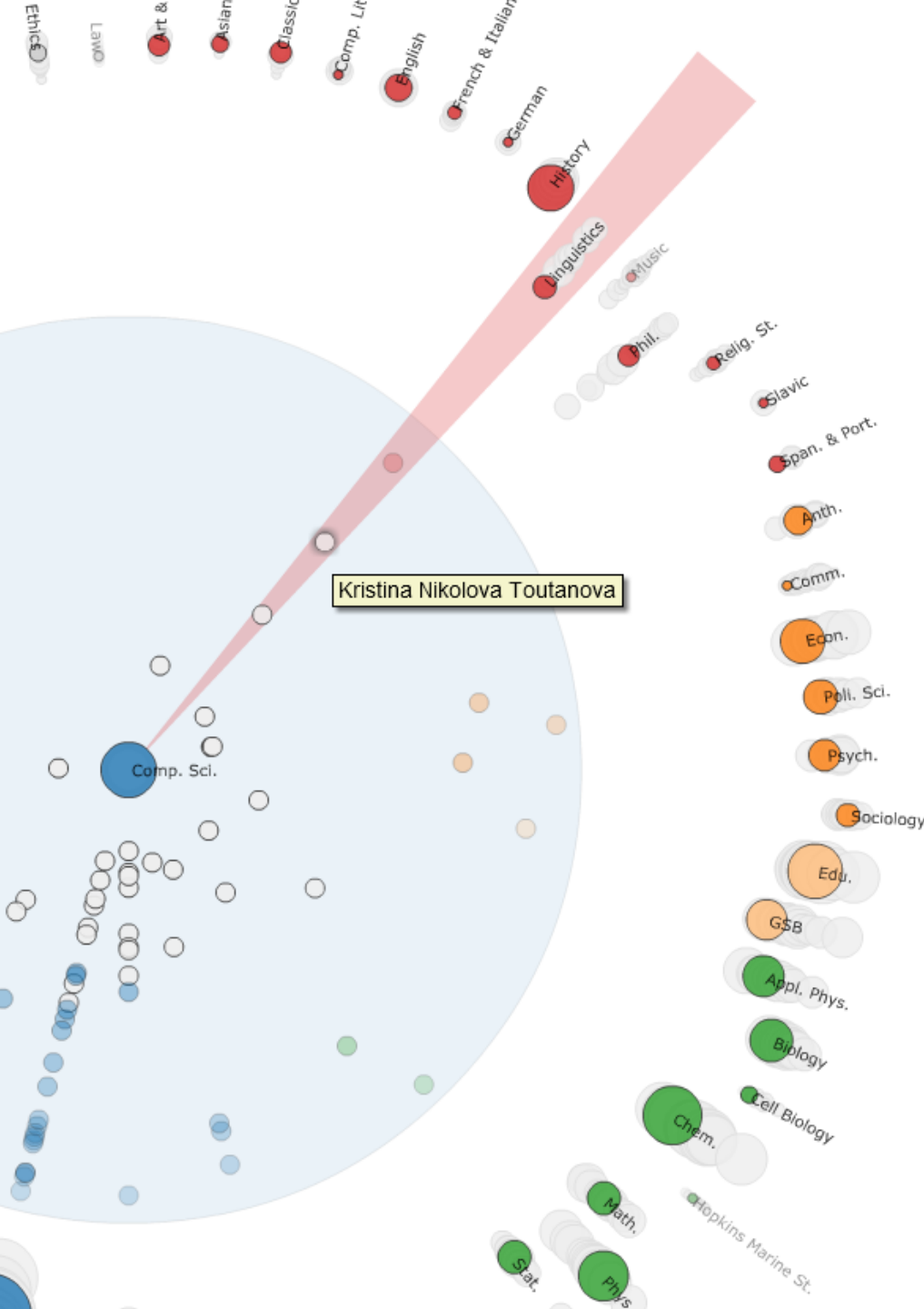
# Topic Distance Between Stanford Depts

Area of circles denote number of theses in a given year.  
Depts with no thesis produced are faded out.  
Purple = Medicine  
Green = Sciences  
Blue = Engineering  
Orange/Pink = Humanities





Oh, the humanities!



## Effective statistical models for syntactic and semantic disambiguation

Student: Kristina Nikolova Toutanova

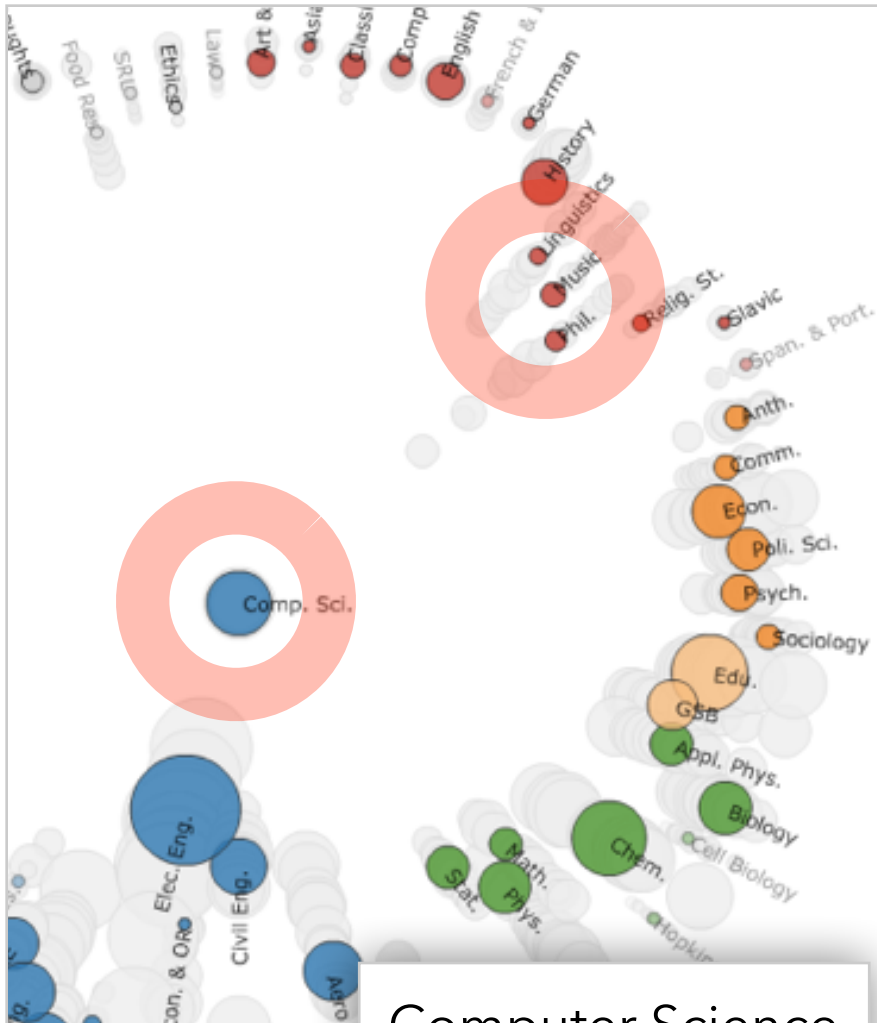
Advisor: Christopher D. Manning

Computer Science (2005)

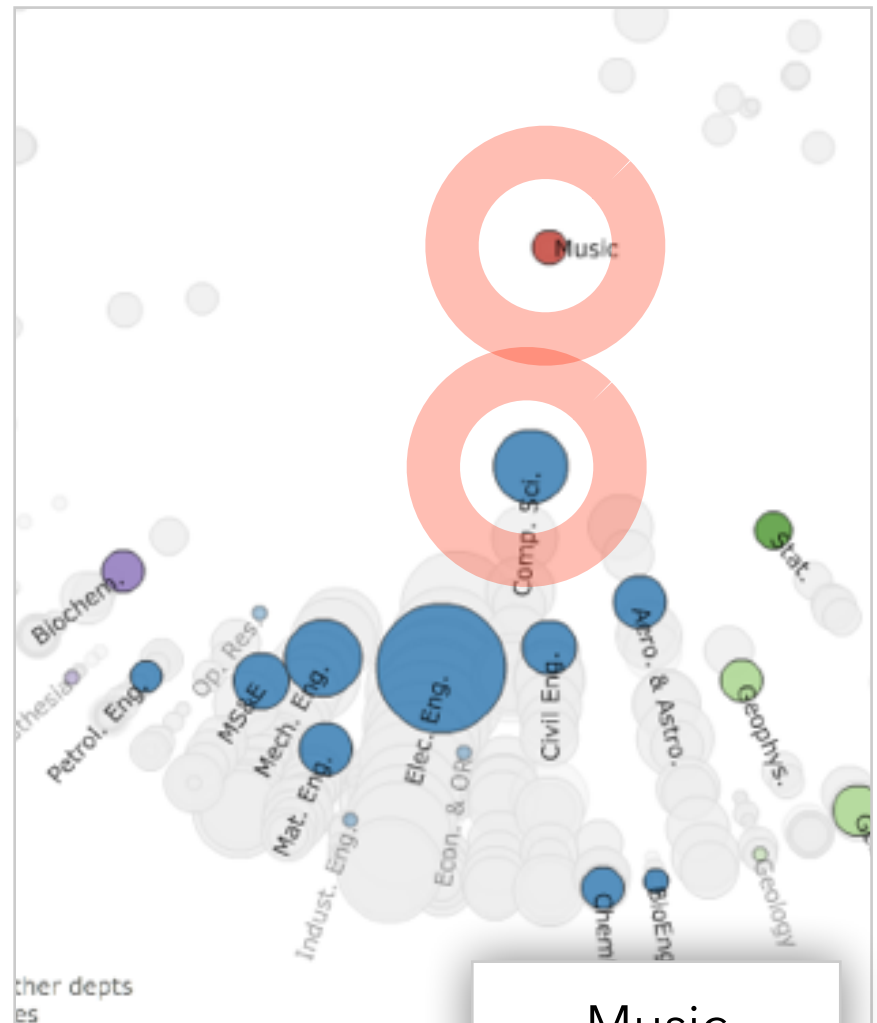
Keywords: Syntactic, Semantic, Tree kernels, Parsing

Abstract:

This thesis focuses on building effective statistical models for disambiguation of sophisticated syntactic and semantic natural language (NL) structures. We advance the state of the art in several domains by (i) choosing representations that encode domain knowledge more effectively and (ii) developing machine learning algorithms that deal with the specific properties of NL disambiguation tasks--sparsity of training data and large, structured spaces of hidden labels. For the task of syntactic disambiguation, we propose a novel representation of parse trees that connects the words of the sentence with the hidden syntactic structure in a direct way. Experimental evaluation on parse selection for a Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar shows the new representation achieves superior performance compared to previous models. For the task of disambiguating the semantic role structure of verbs, we build a more accurate model, which captures the knowledge that the semantic frame of a verb is a joint structure with strong dependencies between arguments. We achieve this using a Conditional Random Field without Markov independence assumptions on the sequence of semantic role labels. To address the sparsity problem in machine learning for NL, we develop a method for incorporating many additional sources of information, using Markov chains in the space of words. The Markov chain framework makes it possible to combine multiple knowledge sources, to learn how much to trust each of them, and to chain inferences together. It achieves large gains in the task of disambiguating prepositional phrase attachments.



Computer Science

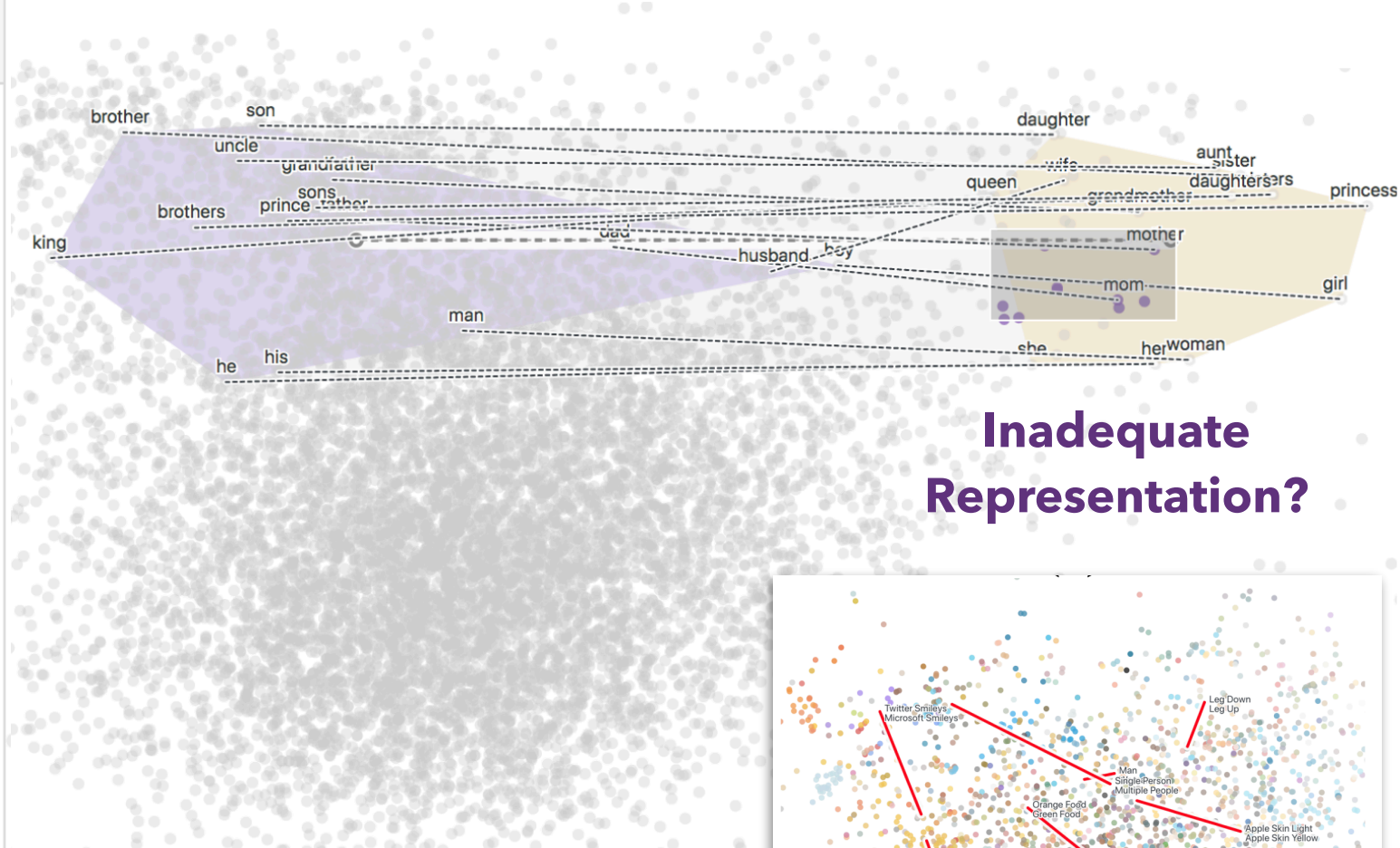


Music

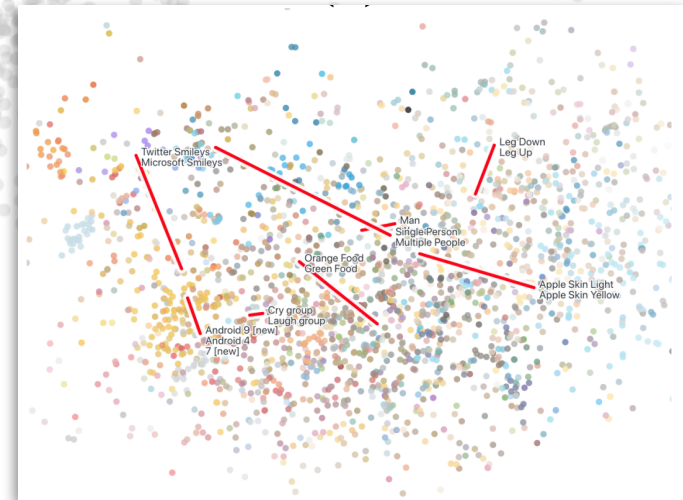
“Word Borrowing” via Labeled LDA

Brushed

- mother +
- ms. +
- wedding +
- pink **Bias?** +
- mom +
- nurse +
- bedroom +
- ladies +
- householder +
- butterfly +



**Inadequate Representation?**



# Latent Space Cartography

## Visual Analysis of Vector Space Embeddings

Yang Liu, Eunice Jun, Qisheng Li (CSE 512, Spring '18)



# Summary

## High Dimensionality

Where possible use text to represent text...  
... which terms are the most descriptive?

## Context & Semantics

Provide relevant context to aid understanding.  
Show (or provide access to) the source text.

## Modeling Abstraction

Understand abstraction of your language models.  
Match analysis task with appropriate tools and models.

**Currently:** from bag-of-words to *vector space embeddings*

# Quiz Section: D3 Part 2

Tomorrow, Thursday May 13th

## Interactive D3 Tutorial

Interaction & animation using D3

Hands on experience with more complex D3 code

**Up Next:** Jane's Office Hour (link on Canvas)