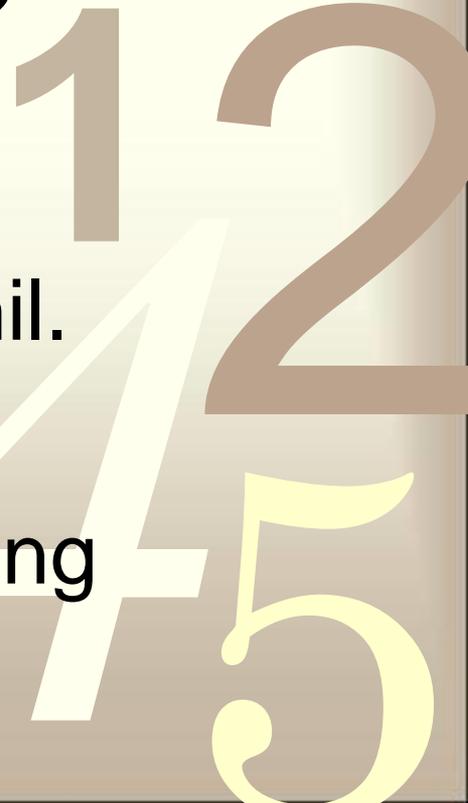


Automated text mining, cluster analysis, and multi-dimensional scaling: Which is the best?

Chong Ho Yu, Ph.D., D. Phil.
(2020, May 23)

International Data Engineering
and Science Association



What is text mining?

0011

- Also known as **text analytic**.
- A process of **extracting** useful information from document collections through the identification and **exploration** of interesting **patterns** (Feldman & Sanger, 2007).
- The ideal tool for tapping into under-utilized, **unstructured data**.



The forerunners of TM

0011

- TM is not entirely new.
- Qualitative researchers have been doing **content analysis** and **grounded theory** by hand.
- Yu, C. H. & Marcus-Mendoza, S. (1993). Attitudes of correctional staff. In B. R. Fletcher, L. D. Shaver, & D. G. Moon (Eds.), *Women prisoners: A forgotten population* (pp.111-118). Westport, Connecticut: Praeger.
- Yu, C. H., Jannasch-Pennell, A., & DiGangi, S. (2011). Compatibility between text mining and qualitative research in the perspectives of grounded theory, content analysis, and reliability. *Qualitative Report*, 16, 730-744. [\[link\]](#)

Hand-coding

Achievement-relatedness

Social skills

Subjective well-being

Kindness/morality

1	Charming	20	Hard-working
2	Sorrow	21	Happy with their lives
3	Kind	22	Good-looking
4	Creative	23	Ethical
5	Good sense of humor	24	Competent
6	Hypocritical	25	Efficient
7	Friendly	26	Conceited
8	Trustworthy	27	Moody
9	Wise	28	Knowledgeable
10	Phony	29	Dishonest
11	Sad	30	Likable
12	Attractive	31	Depressed
13	Shy	32	helpful
14	Anxious	33	Easy to get along with
15	Cruel	34	Selfish
16	Fun to work with	35	Loving
17	Intelligent	36	Accomplished
18	Happy with themselves	37	Psychologically healthy
19	Snobby	38	Talented

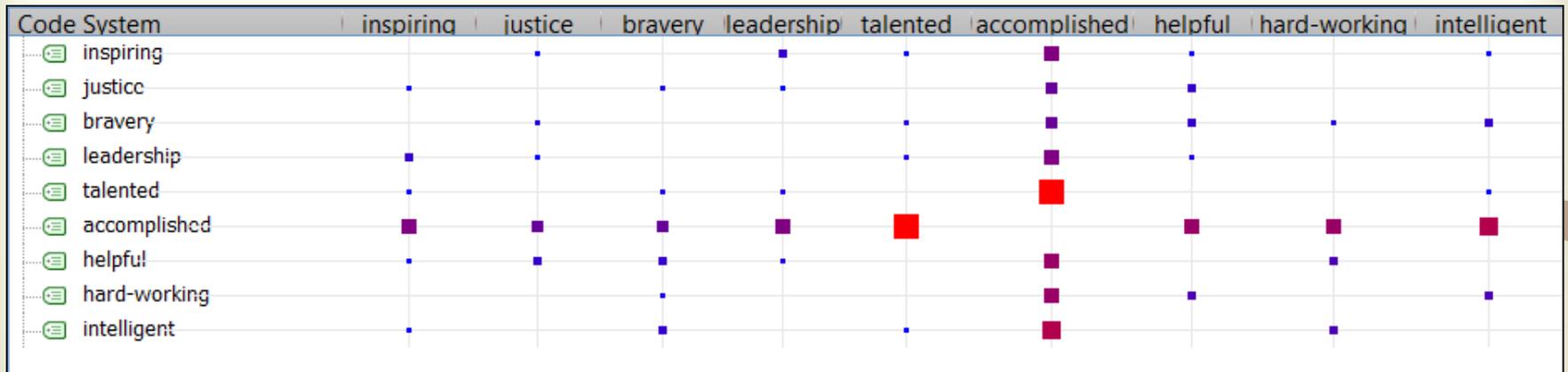
MAXQDA

- Human coders:
 - More accurate than machine coding
 - Subject to fatigue and bias
 - Take forever with big data
- Classify the passage by dragging and dropping

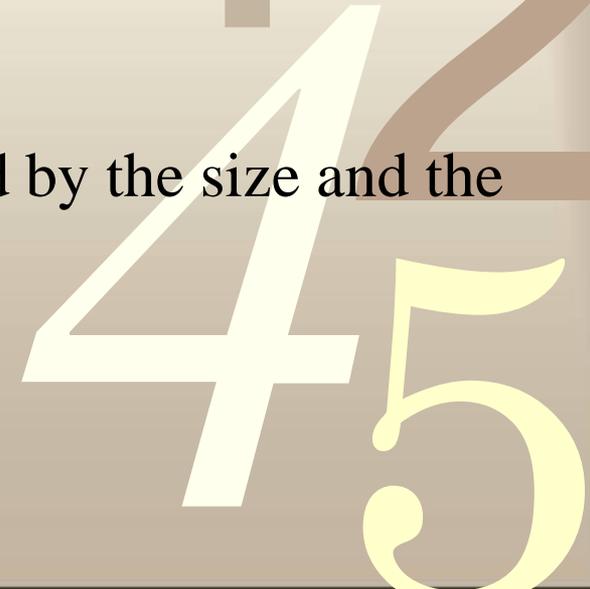
The screenshot displays the MAXQDA software interface. On the left, the 'Document System' window shows a tree view of documents, with 'Barrie Edgar' selected. Below it, the 'Code System' window shows a list of codes, with 'accomplished' highlighted. A red arrow points from the 'accomplished' code in the Code System to the text in the Document Browser. The Document Browser window shows a list of text segments, with segments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 visible. The text in segment 2 is highlighted, and a green bracket labeled 'accomplished' is drawn around it. Other segments are also bracketed with green lines and labels: segment 5 is labeled 'bravery' and segment 6 is labeled 'accomplished'.

Code relation chart in MAXQDA

0011



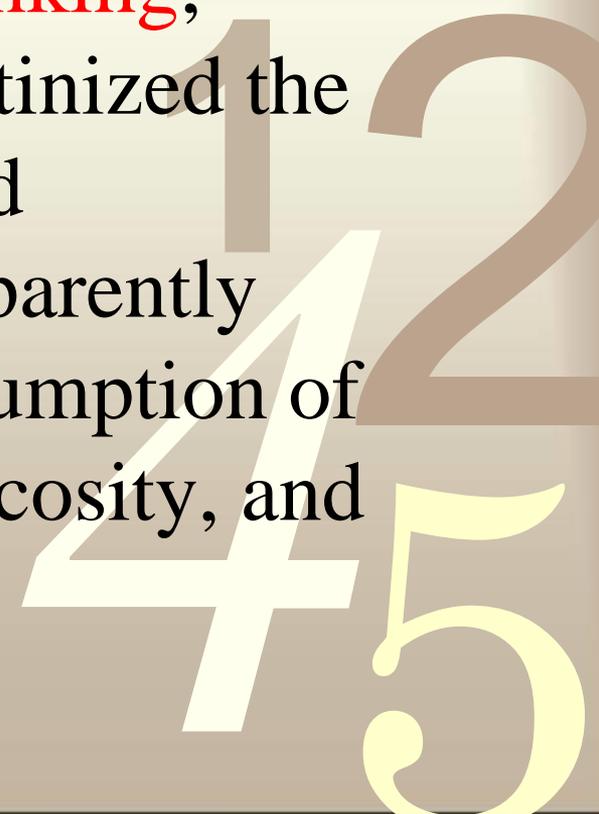
- Symmetrical data matrix; $R1=C1$, $R2 = C2$
- The frequency of co-occurrence is depicted by the size and the color of the square.



The forerunners of TM

0011

- Hypothesis generation by **Swanson process**.
- Based on the idea of **concept linking**, Swanson (1986) **manually** scrutinized the medical literature and identified relationships between some apparently unrelated events, namely, consumption of fish oils, reduction in blood viscosity, and Raynaud's disease.



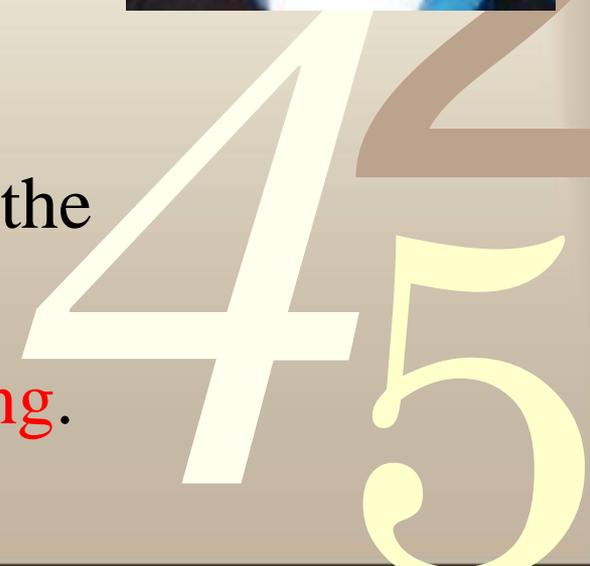
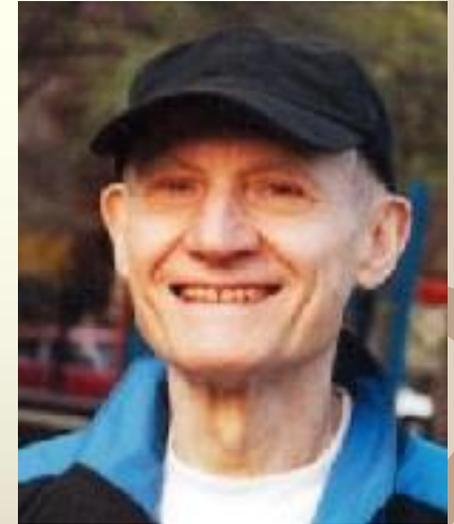
Hypothesis generation

0011

- His hypothesis that there was a connection between the consumption of fish oils and the effects of Raynaud's syndrome was eventually validated by experimental studies (DiGiacomo., Kremer, & Shah, 1989).
- Using the same methodology, the links between stress, migraines, and magnesium were also postulated and verified.

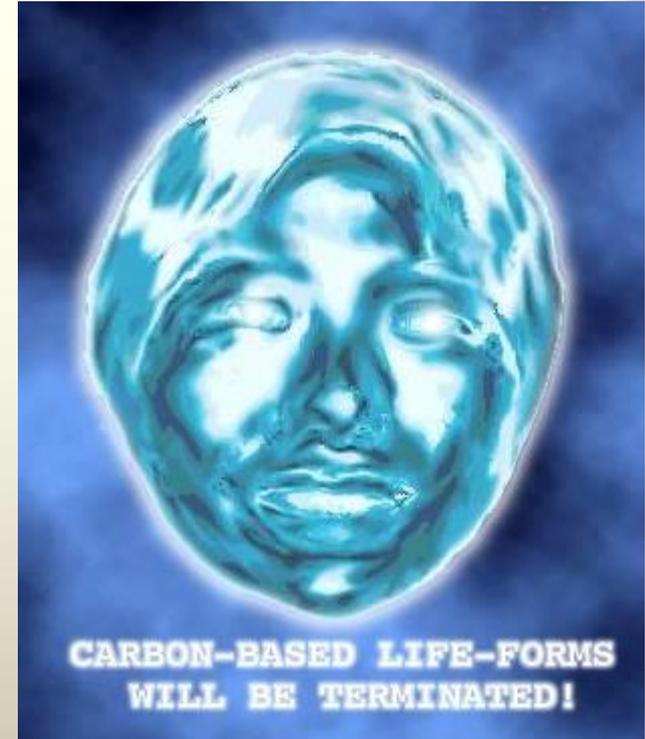
Don R. Swanson

- Swanson had no formal training in the biomedical field!
- He received a BS in Physics at Caltech, a Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics from UC Berkeley.
- Worked as a physicist at various lab.
- Become a professor and Dean of Graduate School of Library Science at the U. of Chicago.
- The key of his success is **concept linking**.



Artificial intelligence

- TM enhances grounded theory and concept linking by **automation**.
- TM utilizes the technology of **natural language processing**, a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) & **computational linguistics**.
- Why do we need natural language processing in data mining?
- The software app must be smart enough to understand the context.



Challenges to NLP

0011

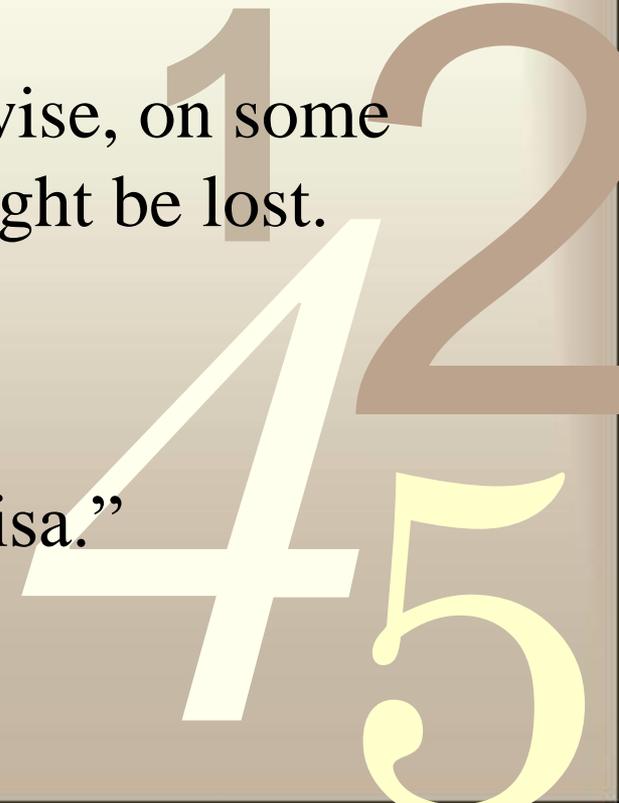
- In some tricky situations the AI system could be fooled.
 - *Incorrect stop-word removal*
 - *Sarcastic expression*
 - *Negation*
 - *Valence-shifting*
 - *Irrealis*



Incorrect stop-word removal

0011

- Remove trivial words, such as “a,” “an,” “the,” “is,” “am,” “are,” “however,” “although,” “but,” etc.,
- This process necessitates AI, otherwise, on some occasions important information might be lost.
 - “To be or not to be”
 - “If it is to be, it is up to me.”
 - “Brazil traveler **to** USA need a visa.”



Solution: BERT

0011

- **BERT** (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) was invented by Google researchers of AI Language in 2018-2019.
- The traditional AI system “read” the sentence sequentially (e.g. from left to right).
- In BERT the reading is **bi-directional** (read the whole sentence at once) in order to determine the role of surrounding words (left and right), including common words, in the sentence.
- **Transformer**, developed by Google in 2017, is a mechanism that learns the contextual relations between words.

BERT

- In the sentence “2019 Brazil traveler to USA need a visa,” how the word “to” and other words related is important for understanding the meaning.
- Older NLP misinterpreted the first sentence as the visa requirement of US citizens traveling to Brazil.

As of June 16, **2019**, U.S. **citizens** do not **need a visa** if they are **traveling** to **Brazil** for tourism, business, transit, artistic or sport activities, with no intention of establishing residence. Jan 14, 2020

[travel.state.gov](#) › [content](#) › [international-travel](#) › [Brazil](#) ▼

[Brazil International Travel Information](#)

BERT

- With BERT Google NLP is able to learn that the very common word “to” matters a lot.

br.usembassy.gov › Visas ▾

Visa Waiver Program | U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Brazil

... President Jair Bolsonaro of **Brazil** to the White House on Tuesday, March 19, **2019**. ... You plan to stay in the **United States** for 90 days or less. You are ... Your **passport** complies with all **Visa Waiver Program** requirements. ... If you meet all the requirements for the **Visa Waiver Program**, you do **NOT need** to apply for a **visa**.

People also search for ×

visa fees brazil	non immigrant visa brazil
visa costs for u.s. citizens	brazil tourist visa application
tourism visa usa	visa application brazil

nathanieltower.com › 2019-brazil-traveler-to-usa-need-... ▾

2019 Brazil traveler to USA need a visa - Nathaniel Tower

In most cases, a **2019 Brazil traveler** heading to the **USA** will **need** to have a **visa**. According to the U.S. Embassy & Consulates in **Brazil** website: “In general, **tourists traveling** to the **United States** require valid B-2 **visas**.”

Sarcasm

0011

- When the writer made sarcastic expressions, it could fool a regular text mining software package
- Consider this passage: “The professor is very great! I didn’t study at all. I closed my eyes throughout the whole semester and still got an A!”

 MOST HELPFUL RATING

Jan 6th, 2017

Second easiest class I've ever taken in my life - only second to Kindergarten coloring.

 4  0

Sarcastic or serious?

0011

“And then I see the disinfectant, where it knocks it out in a minute. One minute. And is there a way we can do something like that, by injection inside or almost a cleaning. Because you see it gets in the lungs and it does a tremendous number on the lungs. So it would be interesting to check that. So, that, you're going to have to use medical doctors with. But it sounds -- it sounds interesting to me.”

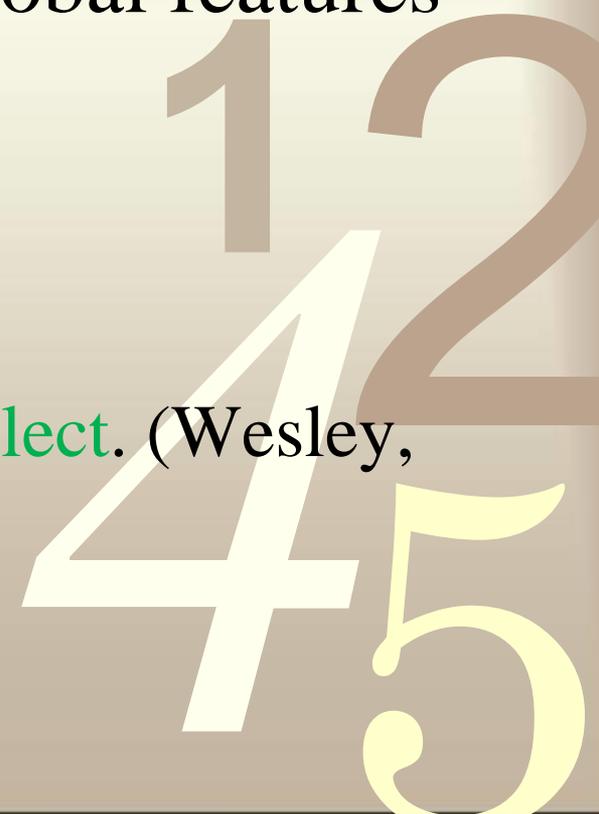


45

Solution: CNN

0011

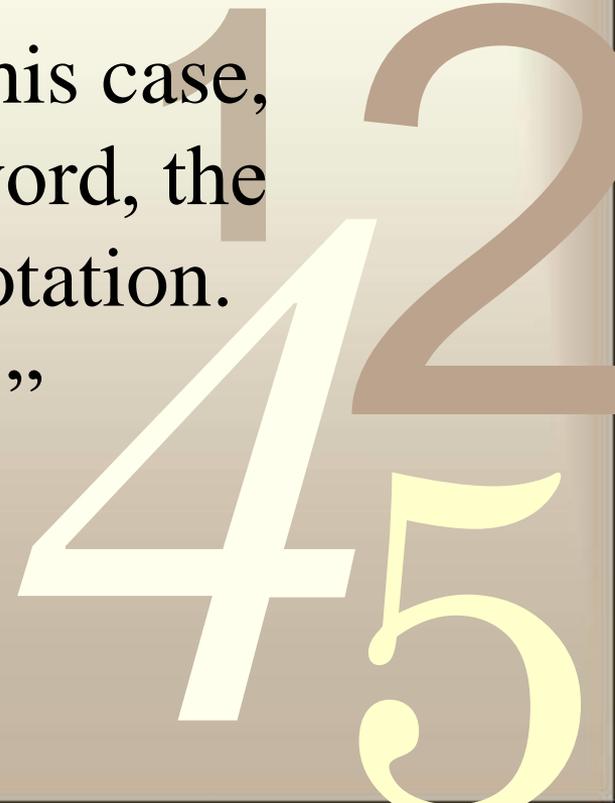
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
- Model local features to learn global features
- Detecting contradictions
 - “I love the pain of breakup.”
 - “I work so hard to be so poor.”
 - “Truly, you have a dizzying intellect. (Wesley, The Princess Bride)



Negation

0011

- The positive polarity is reversed by a negative word.
- “**No one** thinks it is good.” In this case, although “good” is a positive word, the phrase “no one” alters its connotation.
- “Parking on a hill with **no curb.**”



Solution: BERT

- In the past Google ignore “no” but now...



For either **uphill** or downhill **parking**, if there is **no curb**, turn the wheels toward the side of the road so the car will roll away from the center of the road if the brakes fail. When you park on a sloping driveway, turn the wheels so that the car will not roll into the street if the brakes fail.

pages.cs.wisc.edu > [~gdguo](#) > [driving](#) > [HillParking](#) ▾

[Parking on a Hill](#)

Value-shifting

0011

- In some cases a single word in a sentence shifts the meaning.
- This is a *missed* opportunity”
- “The medicine *kills* cancer cells”



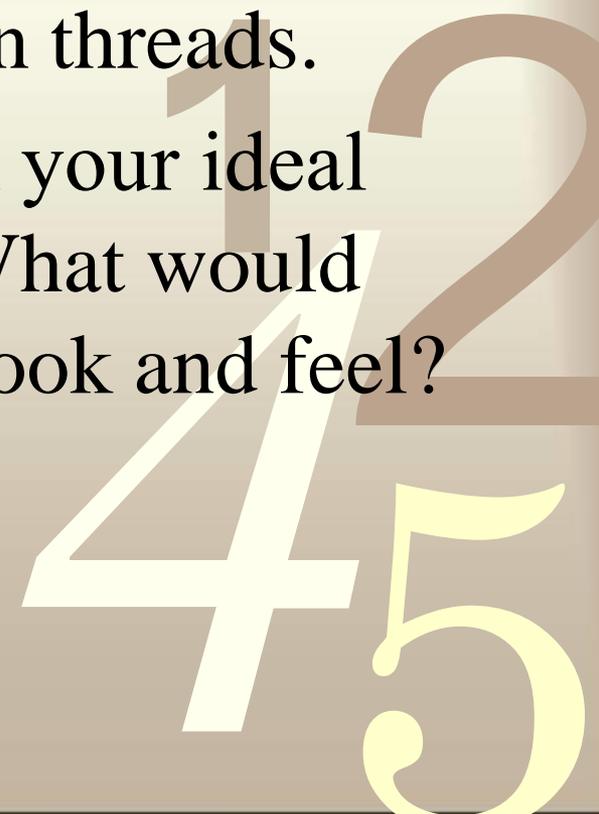
Irrealis

0011

- When a conditional sentence implies a **counterfactual** scenario, it might be difficult to tell whether it is positive or negative
- “It would be better if the Wi-Fi network is faster.” The student might be satisfied with the existing connection speed but he is looking for more bandwidth. It might also be the case that he could not stand the slowness of the current Wi-Fi network.

Example 1

- The data source, which encompasses responses to an open-ended survey item collected from a US Southwestern university, was used for extracting common threads.
- “If you had the ability to design your ideal online learning environment--What would you like to see? How would it look and feel? What features would it have?”
- Effective sample size: 3,193



0011

Text Explorer in SAS/JMP

- Phrases are good.
- Terms: Stop-word removal isn't good.

The screenshot shows the SAS/JMP Text Explorer interface. A context menu is open over the 'Term and' section, listing various actions such as 'Select Rows', 'Show Text', 'Alphabetical Order', 'Numerical Order', 'Copy', 'Color', 'Label', 'Containing Phrases', 'Save Indicators', 'Save Formula', 'Recode...', 'Add Stop Word', 'Add Stem Exception', 'Remove Phrase', 'Show Filter', 'Make into Data Table', and 'Make Combined Data Table'. The 'Add Stop Word' option is highlighted in blue. Below the menu, a table displays the results of the text analysis, including a list of terms and their counts, and a table of phrases with their counts and N values.

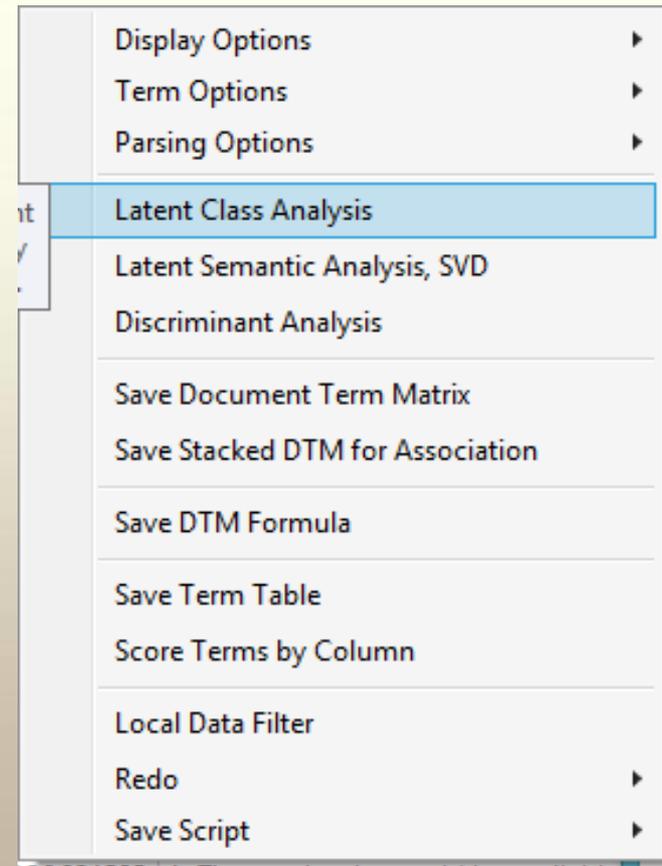
Term	Count
class-	
onlin-	
like-	
blackboard-	
student-	
learn-	
use-	
lectur-	
environ-	
access-	
selected terms in the	
video-	
professor-	
see-	
interact-	
time-	
cours-	
think-	
one-	290
need-	280
just	266
question-	248
also-	238
discuss-	236

Phrase	Count	N
online learning	236	2
learning environment	225	2
like to see	141	3
online learning environment	138	3
like blackboard	97	2
easy to use	83	3
user friendly	73	2
online classes	71	2
discussion boards	63	2
ideal online	56	2
ideal online learning	47	3
online class	47	2
easy to navigate	45	3
ideal online learning environment	44	4
discussion board	44	2
instant messaging	44	2
face to face	42	3
ask questions	40	2
e mail	40	2
real time	39	2
video lectures	37	2
easy access	35	2
office hours	34	2
similar to blackboard	33	3
like online	33	2

Latent class analysis

0011

- LCA is a form of cluster analysis for textual data.
- The goal is to group similar concepts (or terms) together.



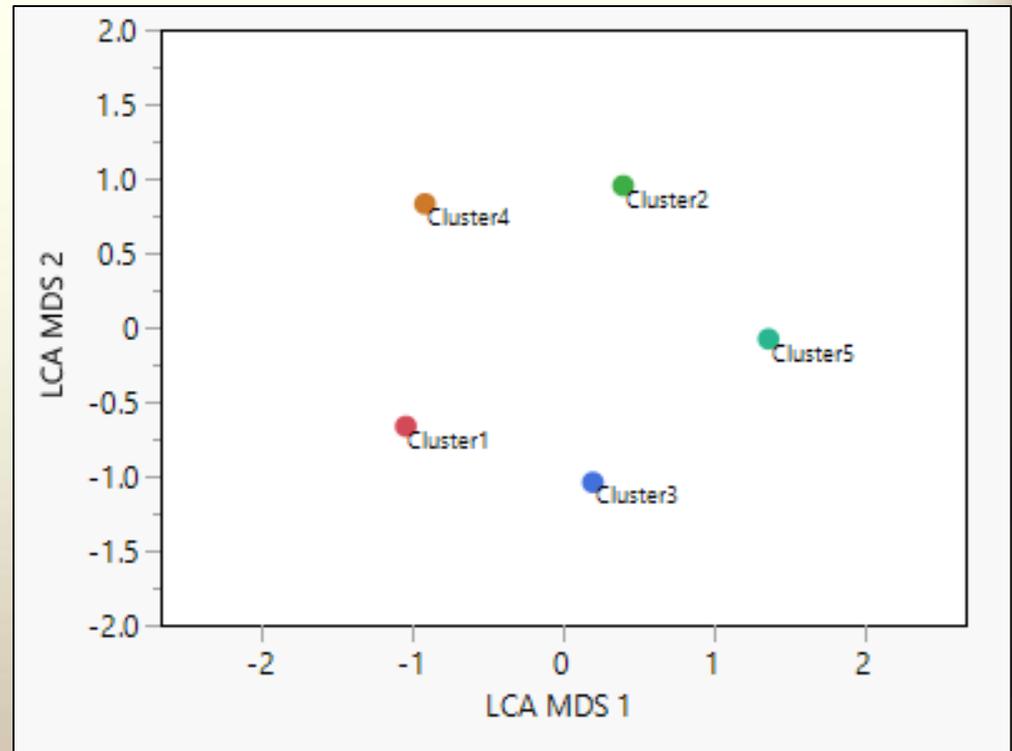
Latent class analysis

0011

Top Terms by Cluster									
Cluster1		Cluster2		Cluster3		Cluster4		Cluster5	
Term	Score	Term	Score	Term	Score	Term	Score	Term	Score
fine·	0.4915	video·	4.1253	onlin·	6.2192	easi·	3.0887	class·	8.7006
sure·	0.4654	lectur·	4.0287	learn·	5.7406	blackboard·	2.6889	student·	7.9773
now·	0.4382	professor·	1.4118	class·	4.6687	link·	2.3457	use·	7.3401
satisfi·	0.2772	chat·	1.3878	environ·	3.1706	like·	2.1312	onlin·	6.6414
pretti·	0.2359	note·	1.2676	student·	3.0904	page·	2.0355	access·	5.2855
happi·	0.1944	audio·	1.2519	interact·	2.6731	look·	1.6829	like·	5.1466
sorri·	0.1233	studi·	0.6579	classroom·	2.4225	simpl·	1.4309	blackboard·	4.9729
fan·	0.119	board·	0.6575	think·	2.3127	system·	1.3484	also·	4.6245
idea·	0.091	live·	0.6573	like·	2.2624	someth·	1.1743	cours·	4.5975
webwork·	0.0783	communic·	0.6504	comput·	1.7612	email·	1.117	assign·	4.412

LCA and MDS

- Cluster analysis and Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) can work hand in hand.
- The graph shows five distinct clusters of terms.



Latent Class Analysis

Using 715 terms across 3192 documents
BIC 325222.5 [Show Text](#)

Cluster Mixture Probabilities

Cluster	Mixture Probability
Cluster1	0.36944
Cluster2	0.21141
Cluster3	0.17376
Cluster4	0.16942
Cluster5	0.07597

Term Probabilities by Cluster

Term	Cluster Most Characteristic
class	Cluster5
onlin	Cluster4
like	Cluster5
blackboard	Cluster5
student	Cluster5
learn	Cluster4
use	Cluster5
lectur	Cluster5
environ	Cluster5
access	Cluster5
teacher	Cluster5
easi	Cluster3
video	Cluster2
professor	Cluster5
see	Cluster5
interact	Cluster4
time	Cluster5
cours	Cluster5
think	Cluster5
one	Cluster5
need	Cluster5
just	Cluster5
question	Cluster5
also	Cluster5
discuss	Cluster5

Top Terms by Cluster

Cluster1	Cluster2
----------	----------

Context for Selected Rows - JMP

File Edit Tables DOE Analyze Graph Six Sigma Tools Tools Add-Ins View Window Help

ideal

I'm not sold on online learning. Perhaps I'm too much of an old codger. [4]

Don't know. [7]

- user friendly - uniform from class to class [12]

A BBS that everyone in ASU can use it [30]

a better GUI for links in each subject on that subjects page. [32]

A better use of technology overall. Wi-fi, internet classes, etc. [35]

A choice between a degree program offered fully on-line, or classroom. [38]

A completely 3D desktop and learning institution. One that you could move around in and interact with the objects in the world. [42]

A laptop environment would be nice [45]

A little more visually stimulating than blackboard is. Blackboard is very aesthetically mundane. [49]

a lot of resources, access to instructor, virtual classroom, user-friendly layout. [53]

A more intuitive GUI. [55]

A more organized version of blackboard. [56]

A nice start is what I said in the prior question. [58]

A system that could continually be upgraded. Don't settle on one system that is limited, have them create a system that can continually be upgraded and adapt to newer technology. [72]

A University-wide free research system like Questia would be great. [78]

a user freindly one [79]

A very straightforward system would be good that is very easily accessible. [81]

A virtual classroom [84]

Latent Class Analysis

Using 715 terms across 3192 documents

BIC 325222.5 [Show Text](#)

Cluster Mixture Probabilities

Cluster	Mixture Probability
Cluster1	0.36944
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Term Probabilities by Cluster

Term	Cluster Most Characteristic
class-	Cluster5
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lectur-	Cluster5
environ-	Cluster5
access-	Cluster5
teacher-	Cluster5
easi-	Cluster3
video-	Cluster2
professor-	Cluster5
see-	Cluster5
interact-	Cluster4
time-	Cluster5
cours-	Cluster5
think-	Cluster5
one-	Cluster5
need-	Cluster5
just	Cluster5
question-	Cluster5
also-	Cluster5
discuss-	Cluster5

Top Terms by Cluster

Cluster1	Cluster2
----------	----------

Context for Selected Rows 2 - JMP

File Edit Tables DOE Analyze Graph Six Sigma Tools Tools Add-Ins View Window Help

ideal

A combination of secondlife and wiki style information sharing and gathering. Ability to access transcripts or recordings of lectures would be most desirable. [40]

A comfortable spot with laptops to do studying. Not like the computer lab or library so where more cozy. [41]

a forum on the class site to talk about lecture and assignments [44]

A list of assignments including the assignment requirements as well as due dates; class lists and contact info.; links to lecture slides. [46]

A list of homework items, along with important dates. A section for classroom notes, and a discussion area to have with other classmates on problems or questions. [47]

A lot like Microsoft Groove, where the downloads and updates just show up! [51]

A nice, available forum for class discussion that is optional, not mandatory. [59]

A professor would use it to give video lectures. Every individual would be connected live, with audio /visual capability. [63]

a quality video feed of the teacher, Quality voice feed, a seprate window for notes, No LAG... [64]

A recording of the lectures. [65]

A schedule of class assignments and deadlines at a glance (all on one visual calendar). [66]

A small environment, a computer for every student. A small classroom. [69]

A small window to see the teacher, an open chat box to ask questions, and a powerpoint presentation. [70]

A supplemental tool for class- has lectures/powerpoints posted, links to external sites that are helpful, study guides, examples, rubrics, stuff like that. [71]

a teacher lecturing on webcam with students signed in to the chatroom/classroom [74]

Name the cluster

0011

- Concept 1: User friendliness or user interface
- Concept 2: Accessibility to course-related resources
- Concept 3, 4, 5...etc.



Sentiment analysis

0011

- Display Options ▶
- Term Options ▶
- Parsing Options ▶
- Sentiment Analysis
- Latent Class Analysis
- Latent Semantic Analysis, SVD
- Discriminant Analysis

- Save Document Term Matrix
- Save Stacked DTM for Association

- Save DTM Formula

- Save Term Table
- Score Terms by Column

- Local Data Filter
- Redo ▶
- Save Script ▶

Sentiment Analysis

Rating Column

Lexical
 Data Derived

▶ Word Lists

▶ Sentiment Word Finder

▶ Feature Finder

Net Positive Cases	Net Negative Cases	No Sentiment Cases	Average Positive	Average Negative	Overall Average
1090	121	1975	58.257	-46.818	46.9395

Count

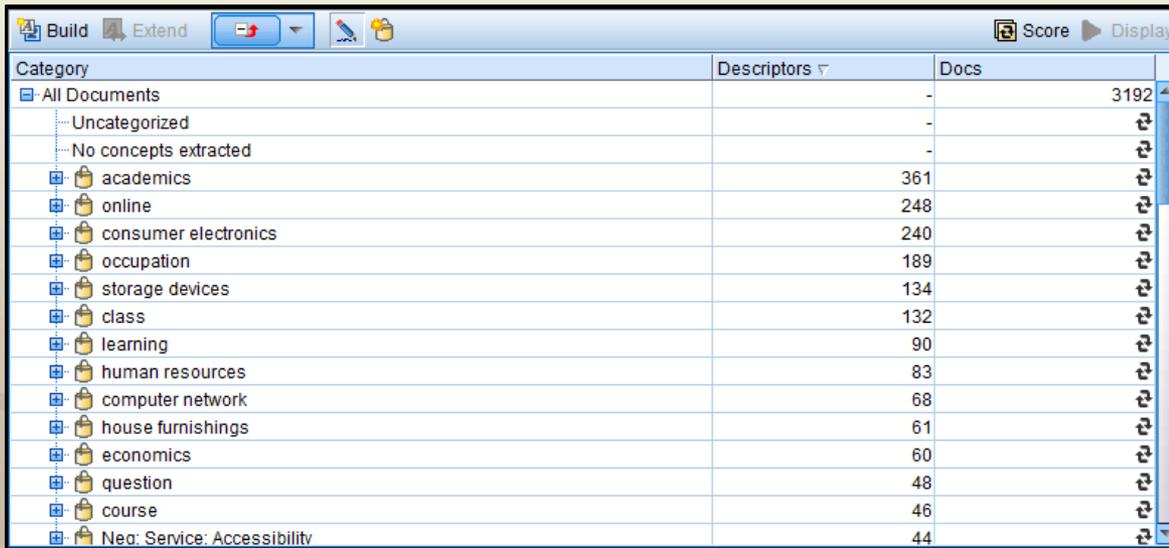
Document Scores

Polarity Summary

Row	Positive Score	Negative Score	Overall Score	Found Sentiment Phrases	Phrase Score	Count
1	70	0	70	easy	60	339
2	0	-60	-60	ideal	90	131
3	0	0	0	good	60	119
4	0	0	0	nice	25	114
5	43	0	43	great	80	113
6	60	0	60	better	60	108
7	0	0	0	friendly	40	84
8	0	0	0	problems	-60	41
9	40	0	40	best	90	41
10	0	0	0	love	70	37

IBM SPSS Modeler:

- Build the categories (concepts) based on the recurring terms and phrases.

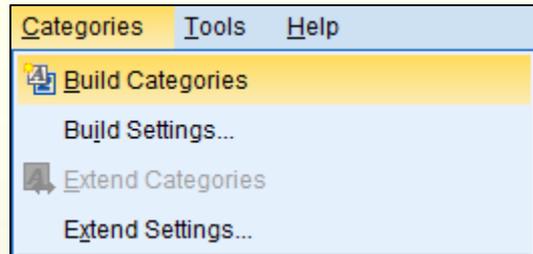


The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Modeler interface with a table of categories. The table has three columns: 'Category', 'Descriptors', and 'Docs'. The 'Docs' column shows the number of documents for each category. The categories listed are: All Documents (3192), Uncategorized, No concepts extracted, academics (361), online (248), consumer electronics (240), occupation (189), storage devices (134), class (132), learning (90), human resources (83), computer network (68), house furnishings (61), economics (60), question (48), course (46), and Neg: Service: Accessibility (44).

Category	Descriptors	Docs
All Documents		3192
Uncategorized		-
No concepts extracted		-
academics	361	
online	248	
consumer electronics	240	
occupation	189	
storage devices	134	
class	132	
learning	90	
human resources	83	
computer network	68	
house furnishings	61	
economics	60	
question	48	
course	46	
Neg: Service: Accessibility	44	



Categorization



- Modeler counts the frequency of terms and phrases.
- Based on the words it builds **categories.**

Build Extend Score Display

Category	Descriptors	Docs
All Documents	-	3192
Uncategorized	-	-
No concepts extracted	-	-
academics	398	
work environment	262	
online	196	
occupation	181	
class	139	
learning	125	
devices	111	
human resources	105	
computer network	100	
house furnishings	69	

Extract Map Display

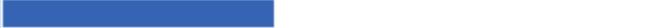
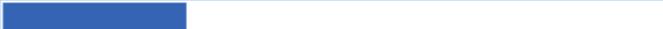
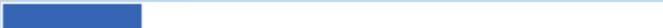
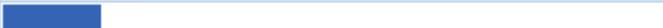
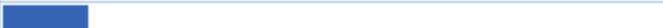
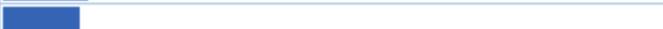
5,000 concepts

Concept	In	Global	Docs	Type
blackboard		657 (4%)	584 (18%)	<Unknown>
students	fx	545 (3%)	395 (12%)	<Unknown>
class	fx	429 (2%)	345 (11%)	<Unknown>
teachers	fx	304 (2%)	253 (8%)	<Unknown>
classes	fx	248 (1%)	225 (7%)	<Unknown>
professor		266 (1%)	221 (7%)	<Unknown>
online		240 (1%)	217 (7%)	<Unknown>
access		213 (1%)	193 (6%)	<Unknown>
lectures	fx	223 (1%)	189 (6%)	<Unknown>
questions		206 (1%)	178 (6%)	<Unknown>
assignments		166 (1%)	142 (4%)	<Unknown>
instructor	fx	165 (1%)	135 (4%)	<Unknown>
email	fx	131 (1%)	125 (4%)	<Unknown>
links		143 (1%)	125 (4%)	<Unknown>
video	fx	116 (1%)	113 (4%)	<Unknown>

30 (402) Categories

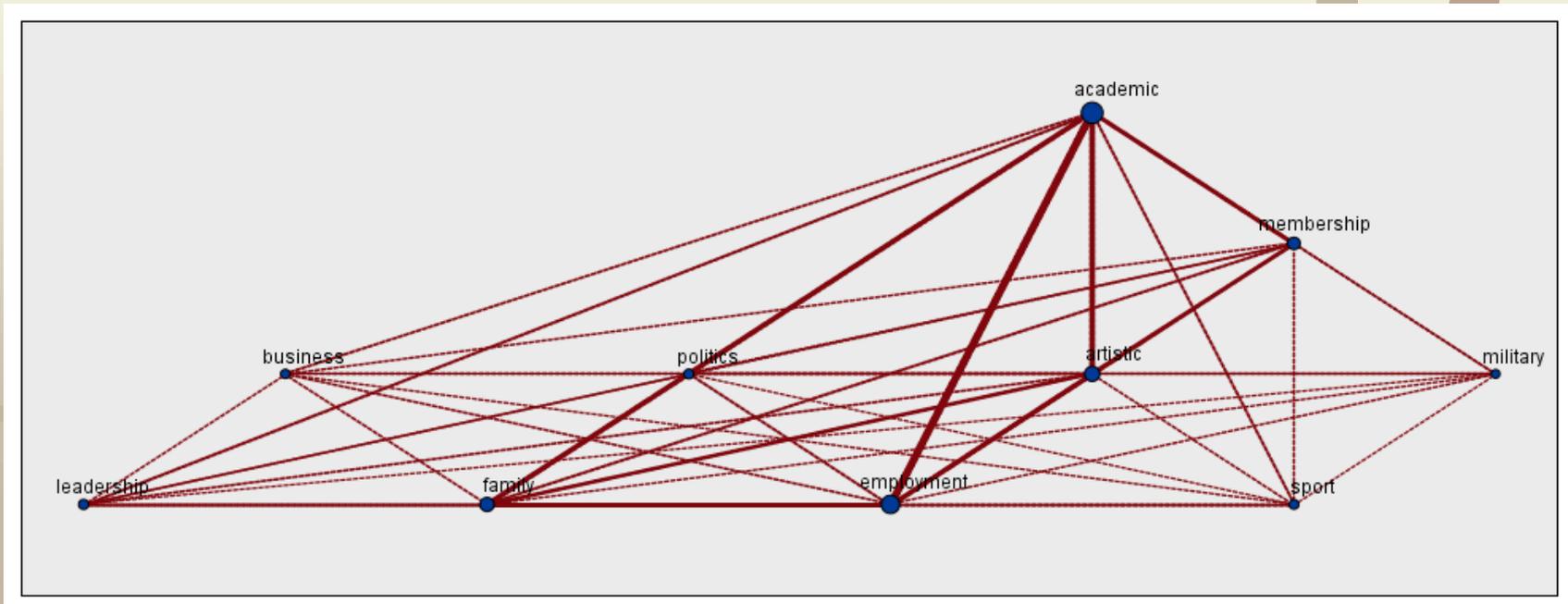
Category Bar by frequency

0011

Category	Bar	Selection % ^	Docs
computer network		100.0	371
academics		41.2	153
occupation		35.3	131
class		28.3	105
house furnishings		28.0	104
work environment		27.2	101
online		21.3	79
access		15.4	57
devices		13.5	50
economics		12.1	45
course		10.8	40
learning		10.8	40
human resources		9.7	36
discussion		8.1	30
information		7.5	28
asu		6.7	25
optical device		6.2	23
time		5.9	22
features		5.7	21

Category web

- Similar to Code relation chart in MAXQDA
- Thicker line → stronger relationship (more co-occurrence)



Example of sub-categories

0011

- The researcher can drill down the category to view the sub-categories.
- The original responses are highlighted for the researcher to cross-examine.

Pos: Product: Usability (494)
fx [easy *] (366)
fx [user-friendly] (53)
fx [<Usability> & <Positive>] (33)
fx [accessible] (33)
fx [* website * & <Positive>] (29)
fx [<Registration> & <Positive>] (23)
fx [able to access] (16)
fx [able to connect] (3)
fx [portable] (1)

	Id	Response	Categories
1	298628924	It would be nice to have an IM setup within the online learning environments for the people in the class to discuss things. Like I said before, in the online learning environment I would include the video of that day's class. So you can just go online and check out what happened that day. Another thing would be a calendar. All the classes that are setup on the learning environment would be integrated with a central calendar. It would display the tests, assignments, for each class. I know a lot of students who carry their calendar to class everyday. Make their life easy.	Fea: [record + .] Neg: Product: Functio... Neg: Product: Usability Pos: Product: Functio... Pos: Product: Usability Pro: [electronic devic...

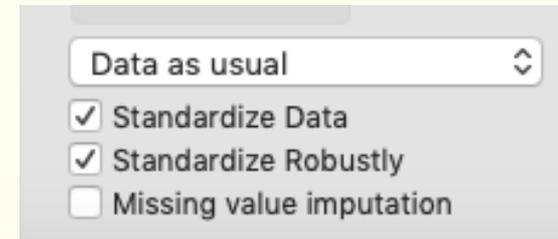
Hierarchical clustering for concept linking

Statement	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
S1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
S3	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	2	0
S4	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	2	1	0
S5	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	2	1	1
S6	0	1	2	1	0	5	2	1	3	0
S7	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	2	0
S8	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	5	1	0
S9	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	0
S10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
S11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The numbers show the frequency of **pairing**: When people mentioned S2, how often do they mention S4?

Bonney, L., & Yu, C. H. (2018, January). *Sharing tacit knowledge for school improvement*. Paper presented at International Congress for School Effectiveness and Improvement, Singapore.

Hierarchical clustering

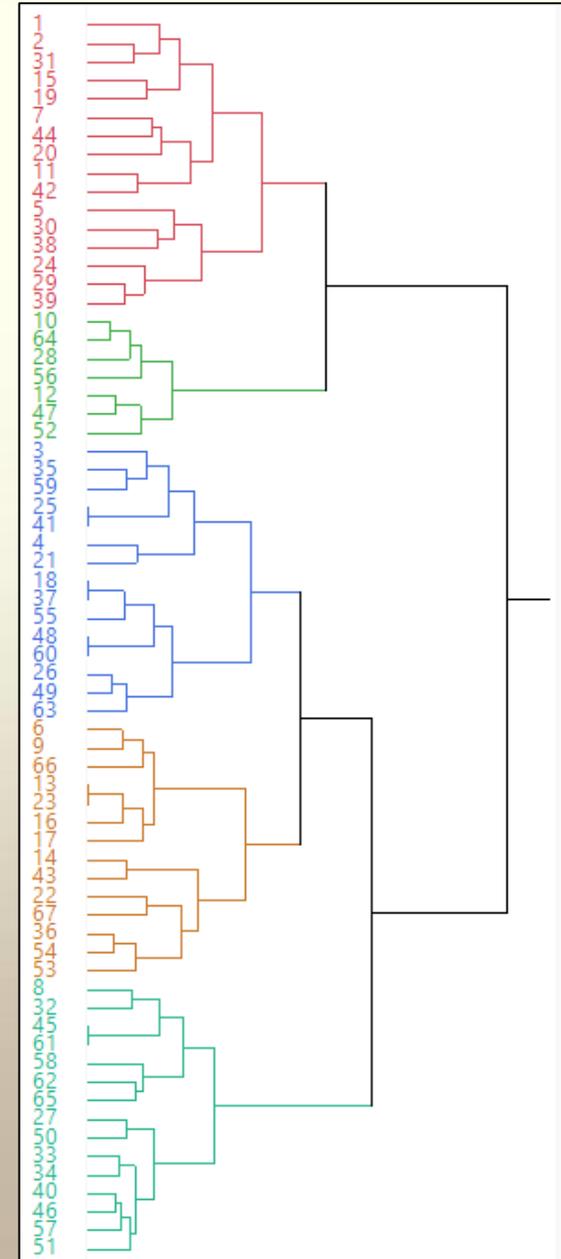


- Like dragging the regression line in regression modeling, the presence of outliers might skew the grouping patterns.
- if a column has outliers, then the estimate of the standard deviation is inflated.
- Choose **Standardize robustly**
- By doing so outliers stand out, resulting in more isolated clusters. However, those remaining columns can be used to form more accurate clusters.

Hierarchical clustering

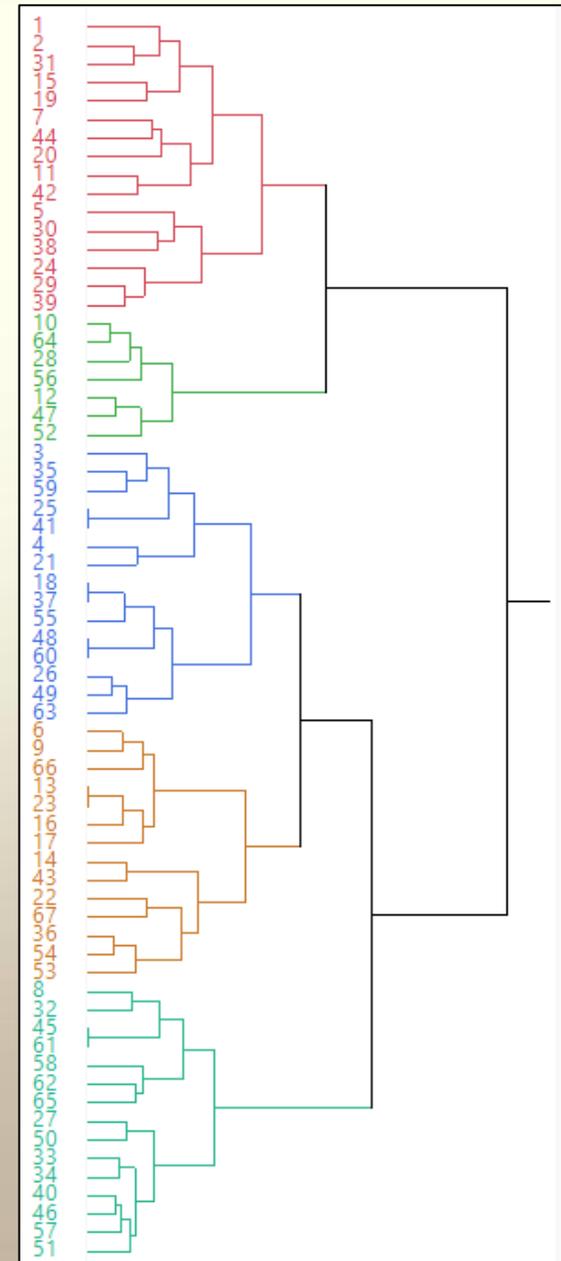
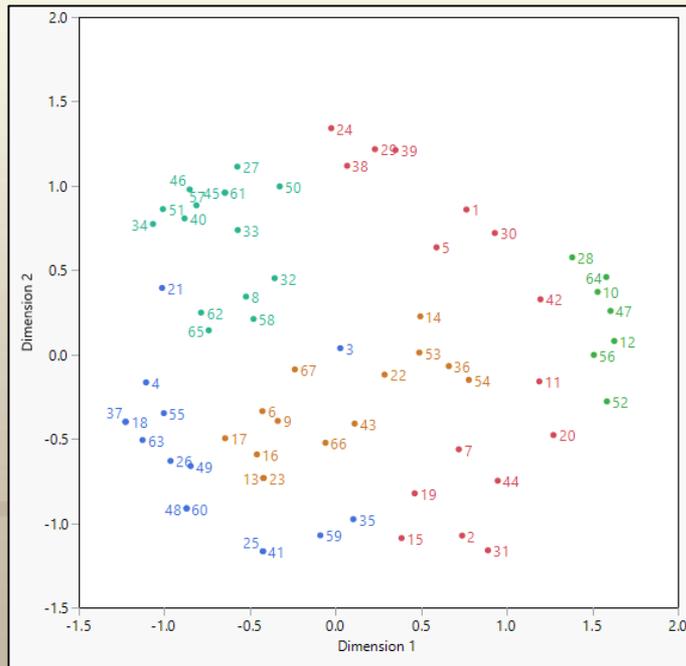
0011

- The analyst can change the number of clusters on the graphical output.
- Based on the result it was decided that there should be 5 clusters for these terms.



Compare HC and MDS

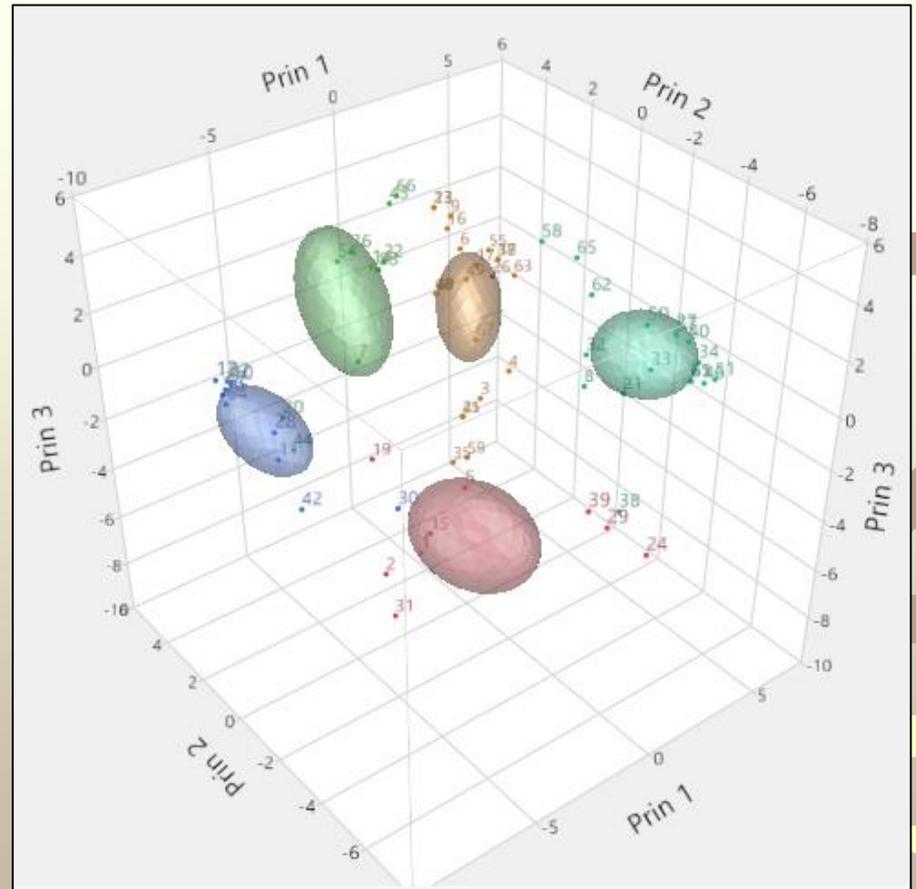
- HC and MDS agree with each other to a large extent
- But there are some discrepancies



Biplot in K-mean clustering

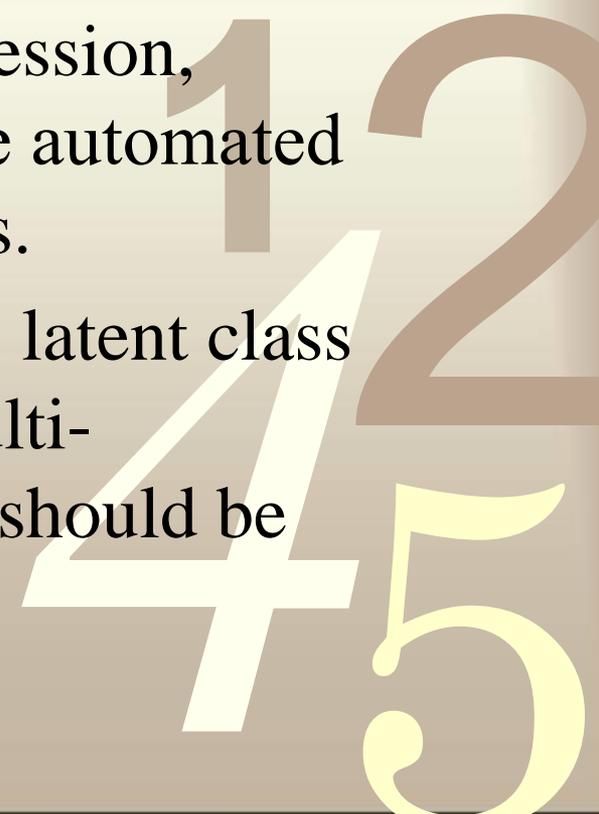
0011

- To check HC and MDS, add K-mean clustering
- Use Biplot as the third verifier.
- But we still need to read the original text.



Summary, conclusion, & recommendations

- Content analysis, grounded theory, and Swanson process are precursors of text mining.
- Incorrect stop words, sarcastic expression, negation...etc. might fool NLP. The automated process must be checked by humans.
- Code relation matrix, category web, latent class analysis, hierarchical clustering, multi-dimensional scaling, k-mean biplot should be employed for **triangulation**.



Recommendations

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- Some authors (e.g. Bennett, Dumais, & Horvitz, 2005) suggest ensemble methods, such as using multiple text mining tools and assigning reliability index to each of the results.
- Next, the researcher can select the best text classifier or combining all results to generate a meta-result.

Recommendations

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- Triangulation between results coded by humans and concepts extracted by text mining is good for a small project.
- When there are too many documents, **sample a subset** for human coders for comparison or use text mining only.

