The Humility Project

Word Counts, Clustering, and Search Engine

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1) Motivation
2) Data Collection
3) Comparative Analysis
4) Topic Analysis
5) Predictive Analysis
6) Conclusions
Templeton Grant for Humility Project: Research Objectives

(1) Develop and validate a new psychometric tool—the Humility Scale (HS)—that measures humility along several dimensions

(2) Explore Humility from a developmental perspective

(3) Explore the interaction between humility and conformity or susceptibility to peer pressure

(4) Analyze a set of legendary and living moral exemplars and appropriate comparison groups
Templeton Grant for Humility Project: Research Objectives

1. Develop and validate a new psychometric tool—the Humility Scale (HS)—that measures humility along several dimensions.

2. Explore Humility from a developmental perspective.

3. Explore the interaction between humility and conformity or susceptibility to peer pressure.

4. Analyze a set of legendary and living moral exemplars and appropriate comparison groups.
   - Develop an empirical tool that assesses the humility of people by way of analyzing existing speeches.
Research Objective #4

(1) Find statistically significant patterns in the language usage of individuals that correlate to his or her own humility score

(2) Refine pattern identification for use in accurately predicting humility scores from text sources

(3) Implement methods that use an open-vocabulary approach for more natural analysis of language usage

(4) Visually display findings in a clean and efficient diagram that is both appealing and informative
Data
There is something greater than myself: God

Others are more important than me

There is something greater than myself: Nature

There is something greater than myself: the Universe

Low Self-Focus

Religious

Environmental

Cosmic

Humility

High Other Focus
Humility Scale

Cosmic:

- I often find myself pondering my smallness in the face of the vastness of the universe.
- I often think about the fragility of existence.
Humility Scale

Cosmic:
• I often find myself pondering my smallness in the face of the vastness of the universe.
• I often think about the fragility of existence.

Environmental:
• Humans have to learn to share the Earth with other species.
• We should always try to be in harmony with Mother Nature.

Religious:
• Ultimately, there is a Supreme Being who gets all of the credit and glory for our individual accomplishments.
• I accept my total dependence upon the grace of God.

Other Focus:
• My friends would say I focus more on others than I do myself.
• I care about the welfare others, at times more than my own welfare.
Data Collection

Using Mturk, we ask volunteer surveyors the following questions which target their beliefs to each facet of humility:

1) When you reflect on your life, broadly speaking, how would you best describe your relationship with the surrounding universe/cosmos -- and your beliefs/attitudes about that relationship?
Data Collection

Using Mturk, we ask volunteer surveyors the following questions which target their beliefs to each facet of humility:

1) When you reflect on your life, broadly speaking, how would you best describe your relationship with the surrounding universe/cosmos -- and your beliefs/attitudes about that relationship?

2) … God or a creator/supreme being/higher power…?

3) … earth/environment/"mother nature”…?

4) … fellow human beings…?

In addition, we have them complete the humility scale.
Small Data vs. Big Data

- Aim to have the best and cleanest training set possible.
- We weren’t sure that those who scored highly on the humility scale necessarily *wrote* humbly, or vice versa.
Small Data vs. Big Data

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- By hand, we went through hundreds of volunteer responses and categorized them as Humble, Not Humble, or Neutral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cosmic</th>
<th>Environ.</th>
<th>Religious</th>
<th>Other Focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>78%</td>
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Even with high reliability percentages, we noticed that within a single response, there are humble and not humble sentences. This is how we decided on a *sentence-by-sentence* analysis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coding for Humility</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Humble</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Everybody is made of “star stuff”, which really makes you feel like a part of the universe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Humble</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I had the realization that everything exists for my benefit.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Coding for Humility

**Humble**
- Everybody is made of “star stuff”, which really makes you feel like a part of the universe.
- I feel that as a member of the human race it is my duty to protect the earth and do what I can to be nice to “her”.

**Not Humble**
- I had the realization that everything exists for my benefit.
- I believe that I have dominion over the earth, I have the right to use it how I want.
Coding for Humility

**Humble**

- Everybody is made of “star stuff”, which really makes you feel like a part of the universe.
- I feel that as a member of the human race it is my duty to protect the earth and do what I can to be nice to “her”.
- But I believe with every fiber of my being, that there is a God, who is truly merciful and just.

**Not Humble**

- I had the realization that everything exists for my benefit.
- I believe that I have dominion over the earth, I have the right to use it how I want.
- I feel that the idea of a God to be somewhat naive.
Coding for Humility

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- I feel that as a member of the human race it is my duty to protect the earth and do what I can to be nice to "her".
- But I believe with every fiber of my being, that there is a God, who is truly merciful and just.
- I believe in a helping hand and a loving heart!

**Not Humble**
- I had the realization that everything exists for my benefit.
- I believe that I have dominion over the earth, I have the right to use it how I want.
- I feel that the idea of a God to be somewhat naive.
- I don't trust too many people, not even the people I get close to.
Text Analysis Tool: WMATRIX

**Document**

- **Term and MWE parser**
  - all
  - each_other
  - n’t
  - (1992)

- **CLAWS Parts of Speech parser**
  - Base Verbs: believe, think, feel
  - Common Nouns: people, species
  - Adverbs: just, also, really
  - (124)

- **UCREL Semantic Tag parser**
  - Negatives: not, n’t, no
  - Entire: all, each, any
  - Exceed: too, too_much, too_many
  - (311)

*No Stop List
Text Parsing: Bags of Words

When we parse sentences for this information, we lose its underlying structure.

Language is thus represented as unsorted bags of terms, parts of speech, and semantic categories, which is relatively minimalistic.

........You should only love your God...........
........You should love your only God...........

your God
You should only love

adjective possessive_pn you_pn verb proper_noun

religion modal pronoun like/love
Feature-by-Document Matrix

1992 Terms

124 Parts of Speech

311 Semantic Tags

Humble

Not Humble

250 Humble documents:
• 50 Cosmic
• 50 Environmental
• 50 Religious
• 100 Other Focus

250 Not Humble Documents:
• 50 Cosmic
• 50 Environmental
• 50 Religious
• 100 Other Focus
Comparative Analysis
Forming Corpora

Every document is a column vector of its feature composition.

We use the vector sum of all Humble Documents to form the vector for the Humble Corpus.

We form the Not Humble Corpus in the same way.
Log Likelihood

A statistical calculation that gives the significance of a term’s overuse or underuse between two documents.
Log Likelihood

It parallels the Chi-Squared Test, however LL is preferred for instances when there are less than 5 observed outcomes, such as in word counting.

The equation is based on the observed outcomes (O) wrt expected outcomes (E).

\[ LL = 2 \left( O_1 \ln \left( \frac{O_1}{E_1} \right) + O_2 \ln \left( \frac{O_2}{E_2} \right) \right) \]
Log Likelihood

- We assume an even distribution to determine the Expected Frequencies.

\[ E_1 = \frac{N_1(O_1 + O_2)}{N_1 + N_2} \]
Log Likelihood

- We assume an even distribution to determine the Expected Frequencies.

\[ E_1 = \frac{N_1(O_1 + O_2)}{N_1 + N_2} \]

- The LL calculation incorporates
  - The size of each corpus,
  - How many times that feature was used, and
  - If a features was used more (or less) than was expected.

- Then we use a Chi-Squared table to determine the significance of the LL score.
Comparing Features

Humble Corpus

- Term Frequency
- Parts of Speech Frequency
- Semantic Frequency

LL comparison:
- Humble Corpus: 66 significant
- Not Humble Corpus: 25 significant

Semantic Frequency

Term Frequency

Parts of Speech Frequency

Not Humble Corpus
Humble vs. Not Humble

Inclusive vs. Exclusive

- all
- we
- and
- us
- together
- everything
- our
- human_beings

- people
- or
- they
- them
- themselves
- my_own
- some
- generally
Humble vs. Not Humble

Inclusive vs. Exclusive

Humble writers prefer to include themselves when generalizing: ‘we’, ‘us’, ‘our’ (‘human_beings’ is an exception)
Not Humble writers tend to exclude themselves: ‘people’, ‘they’, ‘them’, ‘themselves’
Humble vs. Not Humble

Inclusive vs. Exclusive

Humble writers tend to use all-inclusive words:
- ‘all’
- ‘together’
- ‘everything’

Not Humble writers use words that imply exclusions:
- ‘my_own’
- ‘some’
- ‘generally’
Humble writers tend to use ‘and’ which appends to inclusive lists: “I feel a connection to the stars, and to the planets...”

Not Humble writers tend to use ‘or’ which appends to exclusive lists: “I am not ‘part of the universe or part of the stars’.”
Humble vs. Not Humble

Idealistic vs. Cynical

Humble writers are often optimistic on their outlooks on people/life: “Strangers can often be very helpful and caring.”

Not Humble writers tend to point out the problems with people/life: “There is too much evil and too much irrationality…”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humble</th>
<th>Not Humble</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>respect</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>unethical: evil, ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>foolish: stupid, naïve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
<td>bad: bad, crappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helpful</td>
<td>sad: suffering, tragedy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humble vs. Not Humble

Emphasizing Equality
- each_other
- each
- fellow
- same / different

Qualifying/Analytic
- think
- really
- if
- too_many
- seem
- adverbs: just, also, really
- diminishers: simply, somewhat

Humble writers use language that break boundaries and hierarchies: “... we should help each other and love each other...”
Not Humble writers tend to infuse their own judgmental views: “Earth is simply something to be used for its resources.”
Humble writers acknowledge obligations they owe to concepts:
“as part of the human race it is my duty to protect the earth.”
Not Humble writers tend to dismiss other belief systems:
“I do not, and can not, have any kind of relationship with it.”
Humble vs. Not Humble

Function Words

take
can
yet
that
of

do
about
does
Topic Analysis
NMF Decomposition

- NMF is a non-unique decomposition that approximates two matrices $W$ and $H$ such that $WH \approx A$.
- Very similar to SVD decomposition, except all values are positive.
- $W$ Matrix groups features into descriptive topics.
- $H$ Matrix shows the topic composition of original documents.

$A_{\text{term-by-doc}} = WH_{\text{topic-by-doc}}$
NMF Decomposition

- W and H are initiated with random values
NMF Decomposition

- W and H are initiated with random values
- Then they are adjusted so that WH → A
NMF Decomposition

- W and H are initiated with random values
- Then they are adjusted so that WH → A
- This continues until A-WH ≈ 0
Documents in $A$ are vectors that exist in one quadrant of hyperspace.
Geometry of NMF Decomposition

Documents in A are vectors that exist in one quadrant of hyperspace.

A original

Vector of W are topic vectors that strongly describe the data set.

W

H
Geometry of NMF Decomposition

Documents in A are vectors that exist in one quadrant of hyperspace.

Vector of W are topic vectors that strongly describe the data set.

Columns of H give the topic decomposition of each document.
Weighting Schemes

- 3 Weights normally used to standardize the data: Local Weight, Global Weight, Document Norm.

- Experimentation with ‘Standard’ Global Weight resulted in unintended partitions but in strong predictive accuracies.

- Developed a new ‘Comparative’ Global Weight to train NMF on the desired partition, but it did not improve predictive accuracy
Standard Global Weight

Inverse Document Frequency
The standard global weight emphasizes terms unique to a few documents

- Maximum Weight
- Medium Weight
- Minimum Weight
NMF with Standard Weight

With the standard weighting, NMF naturally partitions by the divisions we already know exist.

With the standard weighting, NMF naturally partitions by the divisions we already know exist.
The new comparative weight emphasizes terms determined to be overused across the predetermined division.

Terms get weighted heavily where overused... ...while that term gets weighted minimally where underused.

Terms either unique to a few documents --or-- shared amongst all document should also get minimal weight.
Comparative Global Weight

Weight is dependent upon LL score from before

\[ f_X(x) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{x+3.84}} \]

\[ f_H(x) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{-x+3.84}} \]
First pulls apart the Not Humble Other Focus Documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topic 2</td>
<td>Humble Docs</td>
<td>Not Humble Docs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Topic 1

2 Topic Analysis
Topic 2

• Many people are untrustworthy; many are lazy; some are even evil.

• While there are good people, there are many bad people.

• People in general can be pretty disappointing.

• People can hardly be trusted.
Characteristic Features of Blaming

Terms

People

evil
people

Evil
Some
People

Semantic Tags

People

Bad
Unethical

Boosters
Transporting
Generalizing
Minimizers
Uninterested
Selfish
Good
Existing
Grammatical Bin
Damaging

Minimizers
Exceed/Waste
Short/Narrow
Non-Specific
Quantities
Dislike
Using
Majority
Compromisers
Thought/Belief

Humble
95% Significance
Neutral
95% Significance
Not Humble
Breaks down Not Humble documents into three topics before it can divide Humble documents into two distinct topics.
Topic 1

- My family is big into nature. I'm not. I don't really care about it much.
- I don't see how my life ties into the universe.
- I don't care about the environment or mother nature.
- Sadly, I don't care one way or another.
Topic 1
- My family is big into nature. I'm not. I don't really care about it much.
- I don't see how my life ties into the universe.
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Topic 2
- God just seems like a crappy story.
- I guess somewhere along the way the idea of God just seemed to get very ridiculous to me.
- Based on interactions and stories for just a few bad incidents, it is hard to trust others.
Topic 1
• My family is big into nature. I'm not. I don't really care about it much.
• I don't see how my life ties into the universe.
• I don't care about the environment or mother nature.
• Sadly, I don't care one way or another.

Topic 2
• God just seems like a crappy story.
• I guess somewhere along the way the idea of God just seemed to get very ridiculous to me.
• Based on interactions and stories for just a few bad incidents, it is hard to trust others.

Topic 3
• Many people are untrustworthy; many are lazy; some are even evil.
• While there are good people, there are many bad people.
• People in general can be pretty disappointing.
• People can hardly be trusted.
Further breaks down Not Humble documents into 5 topics before it can divide Humble documents into 2 distinct topics.
Only when we break the data set into 8 topics do we finally see Humble documents divided into 2 distinct topics.
**Topic 2**

- I believe that the majority of people are innately good, and I am a trusting person.
- I feel like the majority of people I have met are good and want to be friendly with other humans.
- I acknowledge that everyone has an equal status and equal rights to be who they are.
- I believe most people are good and some just battle their demons better than others.
Example Documents for Topics 2 and 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic 2</th>
<th>Topic 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I believe that the majority of people are innately good, and I am a trusting person.</td>
<td>I have a genuine concern for the well being of all mankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I feel like the majority of people I have met are good and want to be friendly with other humans.</td>
<td>I do feel like we all have responsibilities for each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I acknowledge that everyone has an equal status and equal rights to be who they are.</td>
<td>I love how we are all different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe most people are good and some just battle their demons better than others.</td>
<td>Relationships with other people are all we have to judge our life by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From this relationship comes the incentive for all my other relationships.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humble Docs

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Not Humble Docs

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Benevolence Topic

Universalism Topic
Characteristic Features of Universalism and Benevolence

Universalism

Benevolence

and that we all
8 Topic Analysis

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<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaming Topic ➔</td>
<td>Benevolence Topic ➔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncaring Topic ➔</td>
<td>Universalism Topic ➔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeptic Topic ➔</td>
<td></td>
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Topic Analysis:
- Topic 1
- Topic 2
- Topic 3
- Topic 4
- Topic 5
- Topic 6
- Topic 7
- Topic 8
Predictive Analysis
Cross-Validation & Predictive Power

- Randomly remove 25 Humble and 25 Not Humble documents from training set
- Classify ‘query documents’ by their single nearest neighbor via cosine similarity
- Repeat 1,000 times for overall accuracies:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Non Humble</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humble Docs classified as...</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Humble Docs classified as...</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
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$k=8$, ‘standard’ global weight
Conclusions about Methodology

- Analysis is only at the word level, where sentences are represented as unstructured ‘bags of words’

- Through two independent analyses, we found complementary and insightful clusters of words in their responses

- A new weighting mechanism was developed to emphasize partitioning on desired characteristic features

- Standard weighting scheme proved to be more effective in predictions than new weighting scheme
Language >>>> Sum of its Parts

Just like you don’t know the anatomy of a frog by counting its organs, we cannot make conclusions about Language just by word counts.
Linguistics vs. Word Counts

Language

the universal potential of humans’ incredible ability to communicate

phonology syntax pragmatics

morphology semantics cross-linguistic

Language

the way people use Language to communicate

the words English-speakers use when primed to respond to specific questions
Conclusions about Humility

Since we asked participants directly about their relationships to these concepts, we can make strong inferences about their belief systems (but not about Language).

<table>
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<td>These belief systems tend to be much simpler &amp; inclusive with fewer exceptions &amp; qualifications.</td>
<td>There are more ways to be not humble than to be humble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They most often value benevolence or universalism.</td>
<td>They most often dismiss others’ belief systems instead of explicitly sharing their own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When talking about their beliefs, these people:</td>
<td>When talking about their beliefs, these people:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- include themselves and everybody else in generalizations,</td>
<td>- frequently blame others,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- value both the larger context and the ‘little guys’, and</td>
<td>- display skepticism rather than trust, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- break boundaries and hierarchies.</td>
<td>- disconnect through the simple lack of caring.</td>
</tr>
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Future Research
Questions?

Thank you so much for your time and this opportunity!! 😊
Log Likelihood

- Log Likelihood is a statistical calculation that gives the significance of a term’s overuse (or underuse) between two documents.

- It parallels the Chi-Squared Test, however LL is preferred for instances when there are less than 5 observed outcomes, such as in word counting.

- The equation is based on the observed outcomes (O) and expected outcomes (E).

\[ LL = 2 \times \left( O_1 \ln \left( \frac{O_1}{E_1} \right) + O_2 \ln \left( \frac{O_2}{E_2} \right) \right) \]