### Sentiment Analysis

Jaime Arguello
INLS 613: Text Data Mining

jarguell@email.unc.edu

### **Definitions**

- Subjectivity analysis: detecting whether a span of text describes the author's internal state (e.g., opinions, evaluations, emotions, speculations) versus an objective fact
- Opinion mining: detecting whether a span of text expresses a positive/negative judgement
- Affect Detection: detecting whether a span of text conveys a particular emotion (e.g., anger, hope, disgust)

## Applications

- Review summarization
- Recommendation systems
- Detecting "trolls" in social media
- Summarization of multiple viewpoints
- Text-based forecasting or "now-casting"
- eRulemaking

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# Challenges

## Challenges

- Sarcasm
- Negation
- Modal verbs (e.g., could, should, would)
- Absence of "opinionated" text (e.g., Go read the book.)
- Polarity strength
- Target resolution
- Topic-specific predictiveness of features
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### **Features**

- Unigrams (presence vs. frequency)
- Higher-order n-grams (mixed results)
- Corpus frequency (Hapax legomena -- objective text is repeated)
- Part-of-speech ("love"--> love\_NOUN)
- Position information ("good" --> good\_END)
- Valence shifters ("don't like" --> NOT\_like)
- Target oriented features ("long" --> BATTERY\_LIFE\_long)
- Genre-specific features ("scary" --> HORROR\_scary)
- Dependency parse features (<a href="http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/parser/index.jsp">http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/parser/index.jsp</a>)

#### Please enter a sentence to be parsed:

```
Despite the average character development, this was a great movie.

Language: English 

Sample Sentence Parse
```

#### Your query

Despite the average character development, this was a great movie.

#### Tagging

Despite/IN the/DT average/JJ character/NN development/NN ,/, this/DT was/VBD a/DT great/JJ movie/NN ./.

#### Parse

#### Universal dependencies

```
case(development-5, Despite-1)
det(development-5, the-2)
amod(development-5, average-3)
compound(development-5, character-4)
nmod(movie-11, development-5)
nsubj(movie-11, this-7)
cop(novie-11, was-8)
det(novie-11, a-9)
amod(movie-11, great-10)
root(ROOT-0, movie-11)
```

#### Please enter a sentence to be parsed:

#### Your query

The movie was not in any way terrible.

#### Tagging

The/DT movie/NN was/VBD not/RB in/IN any/DT way/NN terrible/JJ ./.

#### Parse

```
(ROOT
(S
(NP (DT The) (NN movie))
(VP (VBD was)
(ADVP (RB not)
(PP (IN in)
(NP (DT any) (NN way))))
(ADJP (JJ terrible)))
(...)))
```

#### Universal dependencies

```
det(movie-2, The-1)
nsubj(terrible-8, movie-2)
cop(terrible-8, was-3)
neg(terrible-8, not-4)
case(way-7, in-5)
det(way-7, any-6)
nmod(not-4, way-7)
root(ROOT-0, terrible-8)
```

## Pang and Lee, EMNLP 2002

	Features	# of	frequency or	NB	ME	SVM
		features	presence?			
$\boxed{(1)}$	unigrams	16165	freq.	78.7	N/A	72.8
(2)	unigrams	"	pres.	81.0	80.4	82.9
(3)	unigrams+bigrams	32330	pres.	80.6	80.8	82.7
$\boxed{(4)}$	bigrams	16165	pres.	77.3	77.4	77.1
(5)	unigrams+POS	16695	pres.	81.5	80.4	81.9
(6)	adjectives	2633	pres.	77.0	77.7	75.1
(7)	top 2633 unigrams	2633	pres.	80.3	81.0	81.4
(8)	unigrams+position	22430	pres.	81.0	80.1	81.6

	Proposed word lists	Accuracy	Ties
Human 1	positive: dazzling, brilliant, phenomenal, excellent, fantastic negative: suck, terrible, awful, unwatchable, hideous	58%	75%
Human 2	positive: gripping, mesmerizing, riveting, spectacular, cool, awesome, thrilling, badass, excellent, moving, exciting negative: bad, cliched, sucks, boring, stupid, slow	64%	39%

## Approaches

- Classification
- Regression
- Building genre-specific classifiers
- Inferring term-polarity with seeds/conjunctions (and, but)
  - Elegant, but over-priced; clever and informative
- Inferring labels heuristically (stars, emoticons)
- Self-training
- Domain adaptation

### Domain Adaptation

- Challenges
  - Some features may not appear in the target domain
  - Some features may have the opposite polarity

### Domain Adaptation

source domains

target domain

books

mobile phones

music albums

movies

laptops

restaurants



kitchen appliances

### Related Tasks

- Detecting positive/negative judgement
- Predicting degree of positivity/negativity (regression)
- Extracting sentences that provide justification
- Extracting sentences that express comparison
- Predicting agreement/disagreement
- Viewpoint detection (pro vs. against)
- Detecting issue frames around debate