Sentiment Analysis on Hindi Movie Reviews

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UNDERTAKING

We declare that the work presented in this report titled "*Sentiment Analysis on Hindi Movie Reviews*", submitted to the Computer Science and Engineering Department, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the award of the ***Bachelor of Technology*** degree in ***Computer Science & Engineering***, is our original work. We have not plagiarized or submitted the same work for the award of any other degree. In case this undertaking is found incorrect, we accept that our degree may be unconditionally withdrawn.

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CERTIFICATE

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Preface

It is human behaviour to look for others opinion before taking any decision. A lot of documents are available which express opinions on different issues. But the main challenge arises in analyzing these documents to produce useful knowledge. Tremendous works in the area of Sentiment Analysis is available for English language. However, there has been little work done for Indian languages. From the last few years, opinion-rich resources are booming in Hindi and hence there is a need to perform Sentiment Analysis in Hindi.

In this report, we have categorized movie reviews in Hindi as positive or negative. Two methods- Unigrams and TF-IDF have been used for feature matrix generation. Then we have applied Deep Belief Network for classification and compared results with other classifiers. Others approaches have also been implemented and results obtained have been compared.

Acknowledgements

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Sentiment Analysis is a natural language processing task which helps to identify and categorize opinions expressed in a piece of text as positive, negative or neutral. It helps to determine the reviewer's point of view on a particular topic. Most of the research in this domain has been focused on English language. However, increasing user-generated content in Hindi on the internet has motivated us to perform sentiment analysis research on movie reviews in Hindi.

Sentiment Analysis in Hindi is very challenging due to the following reasons:

- Hindi is a resource scarce language which causes problems in collection and generation of datasets. Also, there are not efficient parsers and taggers for this language.
- Hindi is morphologically rich and a free order language as compared to English language. It means there is no specific arrangement of words in Hindi language i.e. subject, object and verb comes in any order whereas English is fixed word order language i.e. subject is always followed by a verb and then followed by an object. Word order is important for determining the polarity of a given text.
- Unavailability of well annotated standard corpora.
- Limited resources are available for it like Hindi SentiWordNet (H-SWN). It consists of limited numbers of adjectives and adverbs.

Chapter 2

Related Work

Very few research work has been done related to sentiment analysis in Hindi. One such work was done by Piyush Arora [3]. He proposed a technique to build a subjective lexicon given a pre-annotated seed list for a language and its WordNet representing the network/connectivity of words using synonyms and antonyms relations.

Another contribution to Hindi Polarity Classification was done by Bakliwal et al [4]. They used Hindi WordNet to retrieve synonyms and antonyms of a given word in Hindi for which they knew the polarity and then assigned the similar polarity to synonyms and opposite polarity to antonyms.

An efficient approach was developed by Namita mittal et al. [7] based on negation and discourse relation for identifying the sentiments from Hindi content. The annotated corpus for Hindi language was developed and existing Hindi SentiWordNet (H-SWN) was improved by incorporating more opinion words into it. They also devised the rules for handling negation and discourse that affect the sentiments expressed in the review.

Chapter 3

Proposed Work

In the section, we have proposed the details of dataset and models used for reviews preprocessing, algorithms used for feature set generation and various classifiers used.

3.1 Dataset Used

We have used 250 sentences (125 positive and 125 negative) of movie reviews available from IIT Bombay for research purposes [5]. In addition to this, we have manually collected and labeled around 750 sentences of movie reviews (375 positive and 375 negative reviews) from Hindi review site (jagran.com). In total, we have a dataset of 1000 movie reviews.

3.2 Data Preprocessing

In this step, we have removed all those words from each review which do not contribute to the accuracy of classification such as punctuations, numbers, one length words and stop words.

The preprocessed movie reviews are classified using three methods:

- Resource based classification using HindiSentiWordNet(H-SWN)
- In-language classification through various classifiers like Deep Belief Network, Neural Network, SVM etc.

- Machine Translation- Based Semantic Analysis

3.3 Resource Based Classification

A simple approach to predict the sentiment of a review is to use the prior polarity of terms present in it. In order to find the polarity, a lexical resource is required. In this method of classification, we use Hindi SentiWordNet(H-SWN) as the resource for developing majority based sentiment classifier.

Each word present in the H-SWN has a positive and a negative sentiment score. Based on the maximum of the scores, a polarity is assigned to each word in a review. The polarity which covers the maximum number of words in a review is predicted as the sentiment of that review.

Algorithm 1 Resource based classification using HindiSentiWordNet

---

1. For each review in documents
2. Apply stop word removal
3. Make a list of votes
4. Initialize two variables pos_total and neg_total to zero
5. For each word in review
6. look up the sentiment scores in hindi-sentiwordnet
7. if pos_polarity_score >neg_polarity_score
8. then append 1 to list
9. add pos_polarity_score to pos_total
10. else if neg_polarity_score >pos_polarity_score
11. then append 0 to the list

```
12.                 add neg_polarity_score to neg_total
13.             else
14.                 ignore the word
15.         x = number of ones in the list
16.         y = number of zeros in list
17.         if x >y
18.             sense = 1 (here 1 denotes positive)
19.         else if y >x
20.             sense = 0 (here 0 denotes negative)
21.         else
22.             if pos_total >neg_total
23.                 sense = 1
24.             else
25.                 sense = 0
```

3.4 In-language Classification

This approach is based on training the classifiers on the same language as the text. It relies heavily on availability of resources in the same language to analyze the sentiment. Thus all training text, testing text are in Hindi language. The feature representation(Term frequency or TF-IDF) can be varied to see the effect on In-language classification on Hindi reviews. In this approach, we use a variety of classifiers to train and test the data. We know TF-IDF can be a better way of feature matrix generation as it reduces effect of very frequent words in document but do not contribute much to the relevance of text.

3.5 Machine Translation Based Semantic analysis

There is scarcity of resources in Hindi, that enforces us to take into consideration the machine translation based semantic analysis approach [6]. The idea behind machine translation based semantic analysis is to model a classifier on standard English movie reviews. Then a translation module(here, Google Translate) is used to translate the reviews in Hindi to English. The model can then be used to classify the translated documents. Here, the result is reported only for TF-IDF representation of feature matrix run on Decision Tree classifier.

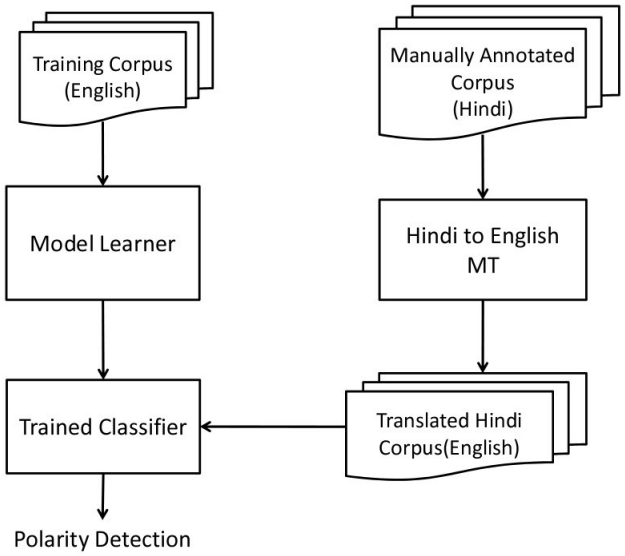

Figure 1: Procedure for MT based Sentiment Analysis

3.6 Feature Matrix Generation

Once the preprocessing of data is done, we compute the feature matrix using the TF-IDF and unigram model.

3.6.1 TF-IDF algorithm

In our code, we have used TfidfVectorizer() function available in scikit-learn library [8]. It is used to convert a collection of raw documents to a matrix of TF-IDF features. The goal of using TF-IDF instead of the raw frequencies of occurrence of a token in a given document is to scale down the impact of tokens that occur very frequently in a given corpus and that are hence empirically less informative than features that occur in a small fraction of the training corpus.

3.6.2 Unigram model

Unigram model considers each word at a time. It doesn't take word ordering into account, so the order doesn't make a difference in how words are tagged or split up. In this model, we create a lexicon containing all the words that occur in any review of our dataset. Lexicons are the set of combined word of all the positive and negative reviews. We consider only those words in the lexicon which have frequency count in a specific range in order to eliminate those words that do not contribute much in sentiment classification. We generate a feature matrix of size m*n (where m= number of reviews in our dataset and n= number of words in the lexicon). For each element of the matrix, if that lexicon word occurs in the review, the element is assigned frequency count of that word in the review.

Algorithm 2 Feature matrix generation using unigram model

---

1. Create a set of lexicons.
2. For each review in document:
3. Apply stopword removal
4. Tokenize words
5. Add to the set of lexicons
6. For each review in document:

7. Create an empty feature set for each review based on term frequency or term presence
8. final_set = list along with features and labels
9. feature_set = list of zeros, size equal to length of lexicons
10. For each word in review
11. If word is present in lexicons
12. Find the index of word in lexicons
13. feature_set[index]+=1
14. If it is a positive review
15. Append feature_set and label 1 to final_set
16. Else if it is a negative review
17. Append feature_set and label 0 to final_set
18. Shuffle the dataset
19. Split the dataset into training and testing part and separate features and labels
20. Train and test on different classifiers

3.7 Classification

For classification, we have used various models.

3.7.1 Deep Neural Network

Deep Neural Network [1] consists of systems of interconnected "neurons" capable of computing or processing values from inputs. They are designed to recognize patterns. The patterns they recognize are numerical, contained in vectors, into which all real-world data, be it images, sound, text or time series, must be translated. The network is formed by connecting the output of certain neurons to the input of other neurons. This forms a directed and weighted graph, where the neurons are the nodes and the connection between the neurons are weighted directed edges.

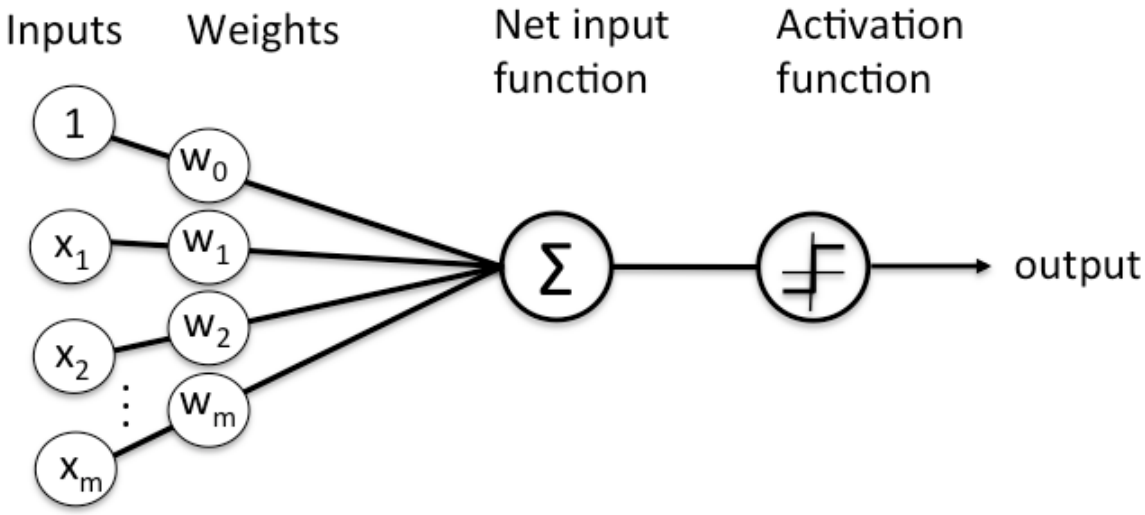

Figure 2: How a single node looks like in a neural network

3.7.2 Deep Belief Network

Deep Belief Networks are similar to neural networks but they differ in the number of hidden layers. Deep Belief Networks have multiple hidden layers stacked one over the other to capture the complex non-linearity in the data. They essentially disentangle the underlying variation in the data.

DBNs can be viewed as a composition of simple, unsupervised networks such as restricted Boltzmann machines (RBMs) [2] where each sub-network's hidden layer

serves as the visible layer for the next. An RBM is an undirected, generative energy-based model with a "visible" input layer and a hidden layer and connections between but not within layers.

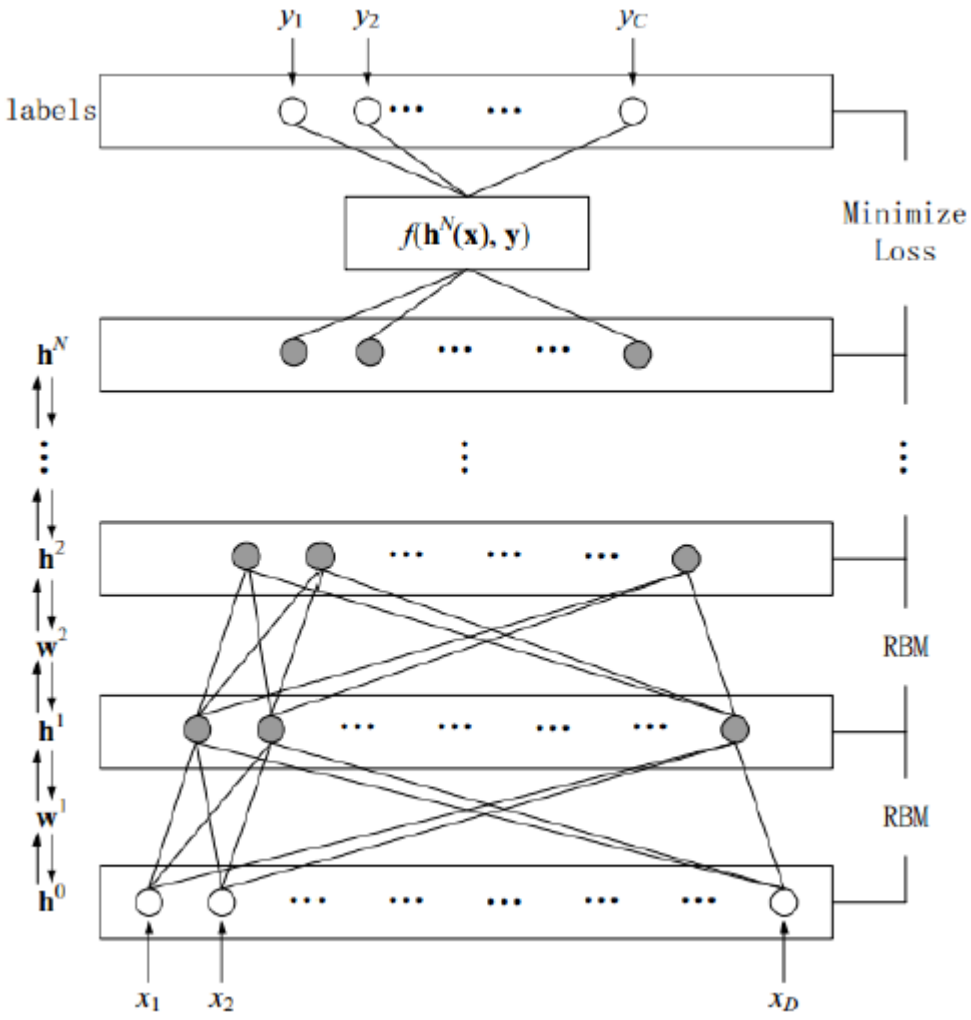

Figure 3: Architecture of Deep Belief Network

3.7.3 Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes is a classification technique based on Bayes' Theorem with an assumption of independence among predictors. It assumes that the presence of a particular

feature in a class is unrelated to the presence of any other feature. Naive Bayes based classifiers are highly scalable, requiring a number of parameters linear in the number of variables (features/predictors) in a learning problem.

3.7.4 Logistic Regression

Logistic regression measures the relationship between the categorical dependent variable and one or more independent variables by estimating probabilities using a logistic function, which is the cumulative logistic distribution. Logistic regression is a linear method, but the predictions are transformed using the logistic function. It is a statistical method for analyzing a dataset in which there are one or more independent variables that determine an outcome.

3.7.5 Support Vector Machine

Support Vector Machine(also known as Support Vector Networks) is a supervised learning model which contains various learning algorithms to analyze classification and regression problems. It is also known as binary classifier which attempts to find a hyperplane that can separate two class of data by the largest margin. Given a set of points of two types in N- dimensional place, SVM generates a (N-1) dimensional hyperplane to separate those points into two groups. SVMs can be used to solve various real life problems like classification of images, recognizing hand written characters, categorizing text and hypertext, etc.

3.7.6 Decision Tree

Decision Trees (DTs) are a non-parametric supervised learning method used for classification and regression. A decision tree is a flowchart-like structure in which each internal node represents a "test" on an attribute and each branch represents the outcome of the test, and each leaf node represents a class label (decision taken after computing all attributes). The paths from root to leaf represent classification rules. The goal is to create a model that predicts the value of a target variable by learning simple classification rules inferred from the data features.

3.7.7 Voting Classifier

Voting classifier is a kind of Ensemble method. The goal of Ensemble methods is to combine the predictions of several base estimators with a given learning algorithm in order to improve the accuracy and robustness of the classifier. The idea behind the Voting Classifier is to combine conceptually different machine learning classifiers and use a majority vote or the average predicted probabilities (soft vote) to predict the class labels. Such a classifier can be useful for a set of equally well performing model in order to balance out their individual weaknesses.

Chapter 4

Experimental Setup and Results Analysis

In our project, we have used the dataset of 1000 movie reviews in Hindi. They are manually labeled into two classes- positive and negative. Then we have generated a feature matrix using TF-IDF and unigram models. The obtained feature matrix is fed into different classifiers. We have used following classifier in our project: Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Decision Trees, Neural Network and Deep Belief Network.

Apart from predicting classes using feature matrix, we have also used Resource based Classification Technique using Hindi SentiWordNet(H-SWN). We have also attempted Machine Translation based Sentiment Analysis by first converting the reviews in Hindi to English using Google Translator. In this model, the classifier(Decision Tree) is trained on a large database of movie reviews in English. Thus, our dataset is entirely used for testing.

All the results are reported for 10-fold cross validation. But in case of deep belief network and deep neural network,we have used 80-20 percent split. We just calculated accuracy by comparing actual class label of reviews against the predicted ones. We also compare accuracy obtained using various classifiers.

Accuracy obtained with various models using different classifiers:

Classifiers used	Unigram(%)	TF-IDF(%)
Resource based classifier	53.51	53.51
Logistic Regression	78.98	85.24
Stochastic Gradient Descent	75.46	90.05
MultiNomial Naive Bayes	77.8	85.14
Support Vector Machine	50.4	85.24
Decision Tree	72.08	90.85
Voting Classifier	79.09	89.94
Neural Network	61.05	70.99
Deep Belief Network	50.5	54.5
Decision Tree Classifier(in case of translation)	54.5	72.5

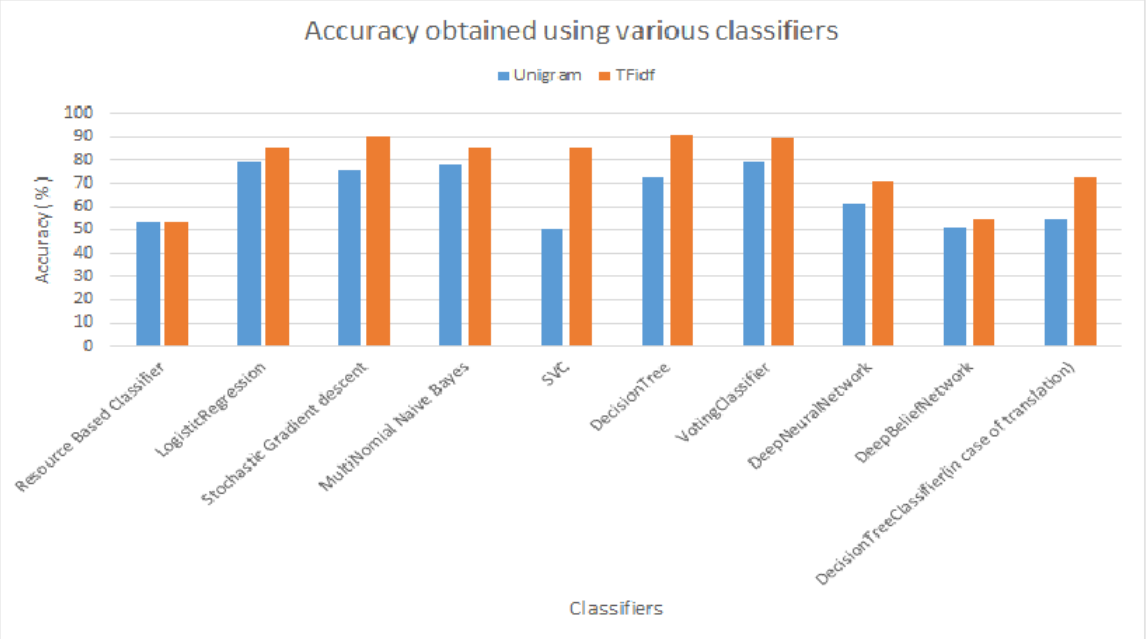

Figure 4: Accuracy Graph for different classifier algorithms with different models

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Future Work

In our project, we have mainly focused on three approaches. The first approach involved using a majority-based classifier for Hindi SentiWordNet. The second approach focused to train a model on annotated English corpus and translate a Hindi document to English in order to use this model. In final approach we constructed a classifier model for Hindi using a training corpus in Hindi. The result proved that the third approach is better among the others. This means that best result can be achieved with an annotated corpus in the same language of analysis. Also, among the two models- unigram and TF-IDF used in the third approach, TF-IDF proves to generate a better result than the other. MT-based systems give superior classification performance as compared to majority-based systems based on lexical resources.

In future, we can extend resource-based sentiment analysis to include Word Sense Disambiguation(WSD) so that a specific sense of word can be looked up in the H-SWN. Since Hindi SentiWordNet covers only limited number of words at present, we can extend our work to cover more number of words by improving H-SWN. This will help us in achieving better accuracy. Further we can expand our approach to handle negation rules which is not supported by our present models.

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