## tm.plugin.sentiment Online Sentiment Analysis using R

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Statistical Natural Language Processing 10.12.2010

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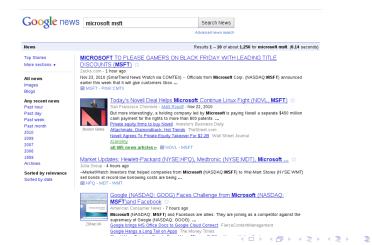
## George just bought a share

... and wants to track its news coverage on the internet



## Google News

#### Search for Microsoft



- Biggest News Aggregator around with about 1 billion clicks per month
- Over 25000 registered publishers worldwide
- 40 different regional editions
- About 4500 publishers providing english content alone
- Google Finance News covers an estimated number of 7000 (mostly unique) Microsoft articles per year, or about 20 articles per day

#### Who has time to read that?



## Motivation for **tm.plugin.sentiment**

- Retrieve content from news sources which are preferably free-of-charge
- Extract the main content from news pages if necessary
- Build up corpus from content which also includes time tags
- Create time series representing the sentiment of news flow over time



Microsoft Tag Cloud <sup>1</sup>

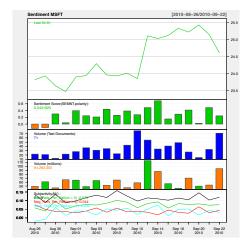
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¹generated using **snippets** and **tm.plugin.sentiment**, content taken from Yahoo! Boss XML abstracts

#### ... and create some decent sentiment time series



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## Bo Pang and Lillian Lee

 Provide probably best research overview resource for sentiment analysis with their paper

```
[Pang Lee, 2008]

Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis

Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval 2(1-2),pp.
1-135,2008
```

- Their own research focuses on sentiment analysis of online reviews
- Analyzed movie and online product reviews

# Paul Tetlock

 Sentiment analysis of popular Wall Street journal column "Abreast of the Market"

[Tetlock, 2007]

Giving Content to Investor Sentiment: The Role of Media in the Stock Market

Journal of Finance 62, 1139-1168, 2007

- Use bag—of—words model and dictionary from the General Inquirer
- Negative news sentiment category (total: 77) has most predictive power for market prices like the Dow Jones Industrial Avg. (DOW 30)

## Lydia/Textmap

- Large Scale Sentiment Analysis Project at Stony Brook University, under supervision of Steven Skiena
- Daily analysis of over 1000 english and foreign language online news sources, blogs, rss feeds, historical archives, and other sources
- Online Analysis possible at http://www.textmap.com/
- Some technical details:
  - Use (adapted) wget for web spidering
  - Currently stores over one terrabyte of text
  - Use Hadoop Map/Reduce for already tagged text using Amazon's cloud service

- Thomson One
- Dow Jones News Analytics
- Raven Pack [ravenpack.com] Bayes training, vector classification, word/phrase lists, pattern detection and market response-based analysis are just a few techniques RavenPack deploys in conducting news sentiment analysis.

Droduct

## Related Open Source Products/Projects

- Rapidminer with Web Extension
- Python with NLTK

- Rapidminer based on academic project YALE (TU Dortmund)
- Semi–commercial product
- Workflow oriented
- Implemented in JAVA
- Extensions for Textprocessing and Webmining, even R
- Features include web retrieval, content extraction and bag—of—words analysis

# Rapidminer with Web Extension (2)

- Pros:
  - Large set of operators (esp. through WEKA)
  - Workflow orientation for transparency
- Cons:
  - Customization, changes often have to take place in JAVA code

# Python with NLTK (1)

- Python is a quite popular scripting language
- Supported by a vast amount of libraries, e.g. the numpy, scipy matplotlib combination for fast numeric computations
- NLTK is a very popular library for text mining researchers
- User can plug together his own sentiment analysis library using packages like NLTK, feedparser, simplejson, etc.

- Pros:
  - Excellent scripting language, also interactive
  - Quality of libraries (especially for our purposes: NLTK
  - Can easily integrated with GUI's (e.g. PyQt)
- Cons:
  - Compared to R: Worse support for stat. functions

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- Developed by Feinerer as part of his dissertation in 2008
- Provides basic data structures for storing large text corpora
- Abstracts data sources and readers for input
- Includes functions for preprocessing, annotation
- Connectors to various open source libraries like openNLP,
   KEA

- Text documents, storing texts and individual text meta information
- Corpora, storing collections of Text Documents and meta data
  - DMeta(): Store Classification results for each text document
  - CMeta(): General Corpus Information like creation date
- Possiblity for database storage if corpus does not fit into memory ('PCorpus' vs. 'VCorpus').

## Source–Reader Concept

- Abstract data source and reader functionality
- **Source**: Specifies how to access elements and move forward
- Reader: Specifies, how content can be extracted and put in a Text Document data structure.
- Call of function Corpus() lets you freely specify Source and Reader: r <- Corpus(DirSource(reut21578), readerControl = list(reader = readReut21578XMLasPlain)))

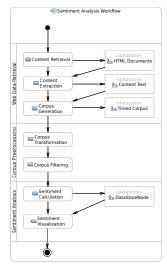
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#### Overview

- Web Data Retrieval
- Preprocessing
- Sentiment Analysis

#### Overvie



- Feeds provide meta data of news content about any topic
- Actual content usually resides on external web pages
- Feeds contain urls to content pages

Web Data retrieva

# Data retrieval (2)

Therefore a 2-step procedure is necessary:

- 1 Download meta data feeds: getFeed()
- Download content sites (optional): getURLPart()

### Sources Available

For ease of use many different news sources have already been implemented in **tm.plugin.sentiment**:

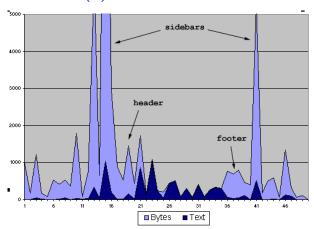
- News Sources from RSS Feeds like Google News, Yahoo News
- APIs (free registrations required) like Reuters Spotlight, NY Times, Yahoo BOSS, Bing

- News Sites often contain side bars, headers and ads
- We are only interested in the actual news story
- Heuristics are needed in order to get rid of the 'fluff'
- Best source for a complete overview of HTML extraction techniques:

[Gottron, 2008]

Content Extraction: Identifying the Main Content in HTML Documents

Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, 2008



Source: Al Depot



## Content Extraction (3)

Implemented in function extractContentDOM():

- 1 Examine each HTML subnode from top to bottom
- 2 If textlength/totallength < threshold then drill down
- 3 Select text from subnode with longest textlength

Idea stems AI Depot and Jinliang Song's ExtMainText Python code

## Preprocessing

After Content retrieval/extraction some standard tm preprocessing steps may be required depending on source/data quality.

- Use of tm transformation functions like tolower(). removePunctuation(). etc.
- Extract "interesting" part of text content using e.g. getRelevant(). Useful for sites like this.

As a first attempt tm.plugin.sentiment uses bags—of—words model for sentiment calculation. Therefore the following ingredients are needed:

- Document Term Matrix
- Dictionary of Sentiment-laden words like good, happy, loose or bankrupt. Available from General Inquirer, NTU Sentiment Dictionary, OpinionFinder's Subjectivity Lexicon or SentiWordnet

In order to build time series from sentiment scores each document needs to be timestamped.

## Sentiment Indicators<sup>2</sup>

$$polarity = \frac{p-n}{p+n} \tag{1}$$

00

$$subjectivity = \frac{n+p}{N} \tag{2}$$

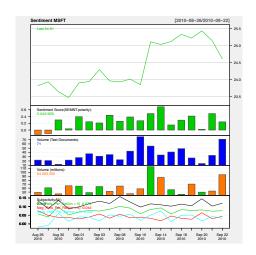
$$pos\_refs\_per\_ref = \frac{p}{N}$$
 (3)

$$neg\_refs\_per\_ref = \frac{n}{N}$$
 (4)

$$senti\_diffs\_per\_ref = \frac{p-n}{N}$$
 (5)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>taken from the Lydia/Textmap project

Sentiment Visualizatio



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## **Examples**

- Google Finance News Microsoft (MSFT)
- Yahoo BOSS Alcoa (AA)
- Reuters Spotlight Gold Market (GLD)