Sentimental Analysis Report

Using Natural Language Toolkit

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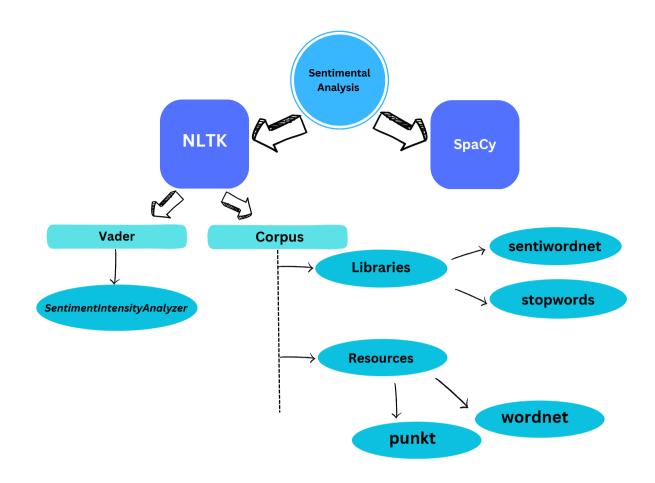
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INTRODUCTION

This report explores how people express emotions on social media using two tools: VADER and CORPUS. We'll compare these tools to see how well they understand our feelings in tweets and posts.

Comparative Analysis Libraries	<u>Target</u>
• VADER • CORPUS	comprehensively assess and compare the efficacy of two libraries, followed by their practical application in refining social media posts.

FLOWCHART ON SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS



NLTK VS SPACY

NLTK

SpaCy

NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit): NLTK is a Python library used for natural language processing tasks. It provides a wide range of tools and resources for tasks like tokenization, stemming, tagging, and sentiment analysis.

NLTK offers the word_tokenize() function to split a sentence into words.

SpaCy is another Python library for NLP that focuses on efficiency and production-ready capabilities. It provides fast tokenization, named entity recognition, dependency parsing, and other linguistic annotations.

SpaCy's tokenization with sentence parsing:

```
from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
nltk.download('vader_lexicon')

# Load the VADER sentiment analyzer
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

# Sample text
text = "NLTK is an amazing library for NLP!"

# Sentiment analyzer from NLTK
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
sentiment_scores = sid.polarity_scores(text)

print(sentiment_scores)

['neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.595, 'pos': 0.405, 'compound': 0.6239}
[nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to /root/nltk_data...
```

NLTK's advantage in providing a dedicated sentiment analysis tool compared to SpaCy's default functionalities, where sentiment analysis might require more manual implementation or integration with other libraries or models.

```
import spacy

# Sample text
text = "SpaCy is a powerful NLP library."

# Load SpaCy's English model
nlp = spaCy.load('en_core_web_sm")

# Analyzing sentiment using SpaCy (which doesn't have a built-in sentiment analysis)
doc = nlp(text)

# Extracting sentiment based on rules (example: using the presence of certain words)
positive_words = ['powerful', 'awesome', 'amazing', 'great']
negative_words = ['bad', 'terrible', 'awful', 'horrible']

sentiment_score = 0

for token in doc:
    if token.text.lower() in positive_words:
        sentiment_score += 1
    elif token.text.lower() in negative_words:
        sentiment_score > 0:
        print("Positive sentiment detected!")
elif sentiment_score < 0:
    print("Negative sentiment detected!")
else:
    print("Negative sentiment detected.")

Positive sentiment detected!</pre>
```

SpaCy doesn't have a direct sentiment analysis module like NLTK's Vader. While SpaCy excels in other NLP tasks, NLTK's Vader provides specific sentiment intensity analysis with pre-trained lexicons, making it more straightforward for sentiment analysis purposes in certain scenarios.



Why NLTK over SpaCy?

- Learning Curve and Accessibility: NLTK's step-by-step tutorials make it simple for beginners to
 understand sentiment analysis. For instance, its sentiment analyzer "Vader" comes with clear usage
 examples.
- **Customization Options:** NLTK allows easy adjustments to sentiment analysis models. For example, you can fine-tune lexicons or algorithms to better fit specific data or project requirements.
- **Rich Linguistic Resources:** With NLTK, access extensive corpora like the Brown Corpus, aiding sentiment analysis with a diverse range of text samples for better accuracy.

NATURAL LANGUAGE TOOLKIT(NLTK)

Tools

VADER

- 1. Vader stands for Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner.
- 2. Pre-trained sentiment analysis tool



specifically for social media

3. Vader can analyze the sentiment of a piece of text and determine

- Detect Emotion
- Sentiment intensity score

CLASS / LIBRARY

SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

- 1. The SentimentIntensityAnalyzer is a class within NITK's Vader module.
- 2.It evaluates the text by considering the:
 - Presence of these words
 - Their intensity
 - Punctuation
 - Capitalization
 - Degree modifiers
 - Emoticons to determine the sentiment expressed in the given text.



CORPUS

1. **Module:** A corpus is a big collection of text or speech data.

2.Components:

- Written documents
- Articles
- Books
- Conversations
- Or any language-related material

3.Structured Data:

- categorized
- tagged
- labeled to enable easier analysis and processing

4.Used for Analysis: Linguists, researchers, and developers use corpora to study

SENTIWORDNET

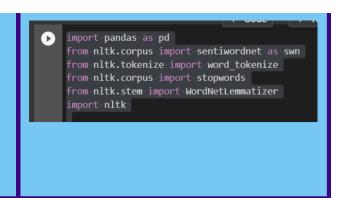
Each word in SentiWordNet is linked to specific synsets (groups of synonymous words representing a distinct concept or meaning). For each synset, SentiWordNet assigns sentiment scores

STOPWORDS

Common Words: Stopwords refer to the most frequently occurring words in a language that are often removed from text during natural language processing tasks.

Non-Contextual Words: These words, like "and", "the", "is", "in", etc., don't carry specific meaning or contribute significantly to the understanding of the text's content or context.

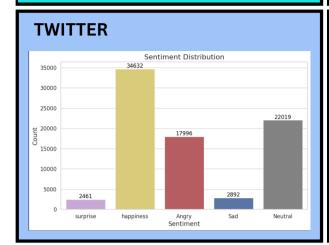
language patterns, develop language models, test algorithms, and improve natural language processing tools.

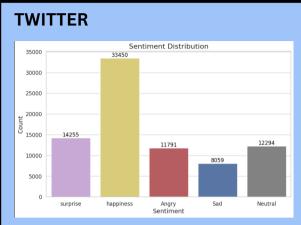


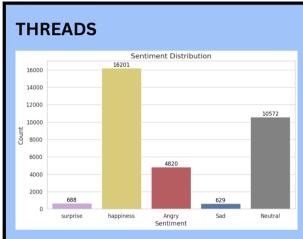
GRAPHS: VADER VS CORPUS

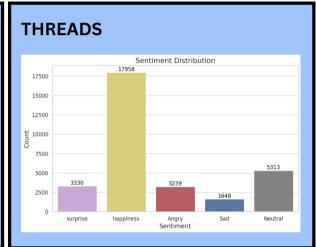
VADER

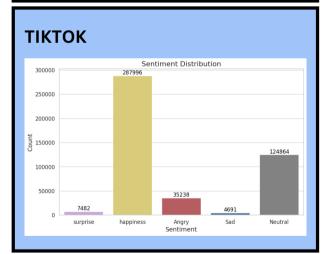
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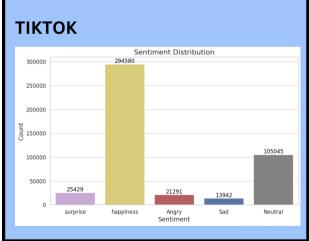








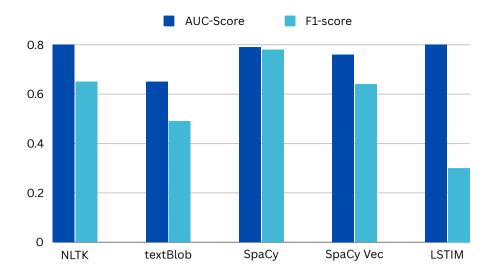






- 1.Contextual Understanding: Corpus analysis allows for a deeper understanding of sentiment in context. It can capture nuanced emotions specific to certain topics or domains, which pre-defined lexicons like Vader might miss.
- 2.**Customization:** Corpora can be tailored or curated for specific projects or industries, providing more accurate sentiment analysis for domain-specific content compared to a generalized tool like Vader.
- 3.Fine-Grained Analysis: A corpus enables detailed analysis by considering varied sentiments expressed within different contexts, offering a more comprehensive view than the aggregated scores provided by Vader.
- 4.Training Custom Models: With a corpus, you can train custom sentiment analysis models using machine learning techniques, potentially outperforming general-purpose tools like Vader by adapting specifically to your dataset.

WHICH IS THE BEST NLP LIBRARY?



CONCLUSION

In our study, we explored how emotions play out on social media using VADER and CORPUS. By comparing these tools, we wanted to see how well they understood the emotions in tweets and posts. The results not only revealed how good these tools are at grasping sentiments but also highlighted the importance of choosing the right method for understanding the intricate world of digital emotions.

REFERENCES

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