HUMAN SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



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Overview

- Twitter is a micro-blogging site where people post their opinion and express their views/sentiments on current topics.
- Many polls are done on it to extract people's opinion and analyse sentiment on a particular topic
- The goal is to collect such data which pertains to our interest, extract useful information from it, and then summarise the overall sentiment.

Problem Statement

- The problem is to classify the polarity of a feature/dataset in a tweet. Also to detect the level of sarcasm present in dataset.
- To implement an algorithm to automatically classify the text as positive, negative or neutral and to determine the interest of mass towards a particular topic of interest.
- O3 Graphical representation of sentiment analysis.

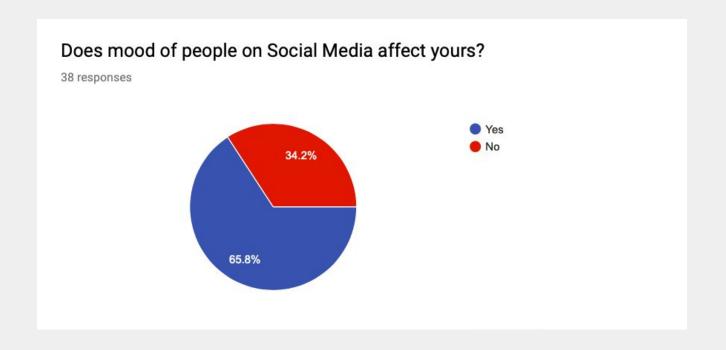


Target Audience

The questions Sentiment Analysis might ask are:

- Is this product positive or negative?
- Is this movie of my taste?
- Based on a sample of tweets, how are people responding to the campaign/ person/ event etc.
- Is this customer email satisfied or not?

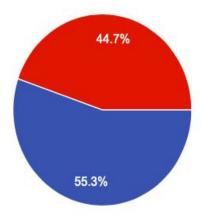






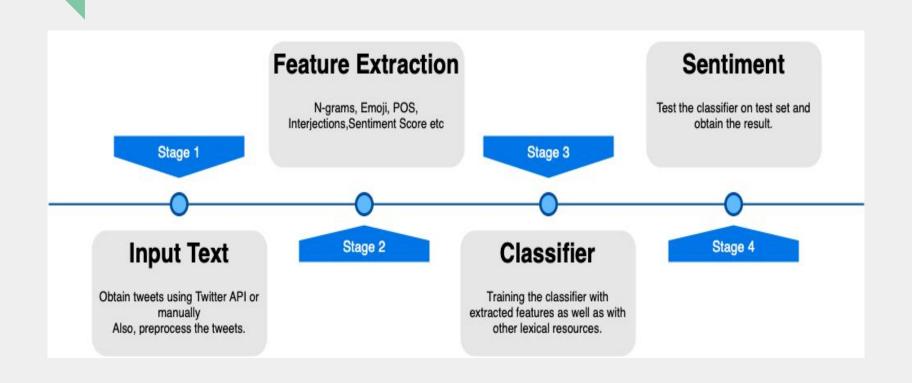


38 responses



- Used for enhancing social interactions
- Used when even there is no objective or interest

How to proceed?



Techniques and Tools

Techniques

- Text mining
- Topic modelling
- Sentiment analysis
- Social network analysis

Tools

- Twitter API
- R and its packages
- Python
- NLTK library
- WEKA



- 1. We limit our study to English tweets as more resources are available for the processing of text in English language.
- 2. In our project, we integrate emojis as a feature to detect sarcasm or at least a change in polarity.
- 3. User mentions and URLs are removed from the tweet as they are not indicative of the original nature of the tweet.



Feature Engineering:

In this project we use 21 special features along with usual unigrams and bigrams for classification.

Classification algorithms used:

- Naive Bayes
- 2. Logistic Regression
- 3. Support Vector Machines
- 4. Random Forest
- 5. Neural Networks
- 6. Decision Trees

Features

The features are:

User mention Repeat Letters

Exclamation Sentiment Score

Question mark Positive word count

Ellipsis Negative word count

Emoji tweet polarity flip Polarity flip

UpperCase Nouns

Verbs Positive/Negative Intensifier(Adjective)

Emoji Sentiment Hashtag polarity

Passive aggressive count

Dataset

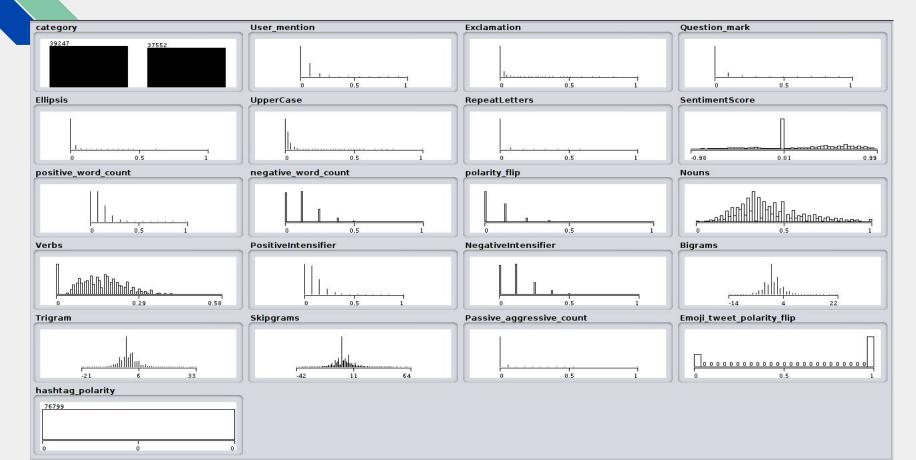
For evaluation purposes, we created a data set of manually annotated tweets. Even for people, it is not always easy to identify sarcasm in tweets because sarcasm often depends on conversational context that spans more than a single tweet.

We focus on identifying sarcasm that is self-contained in one tweet and does not depend on prior conversational context.

To ensure that our evaluation data had a healthy mix of both sarcastic and non-sarcastic tweets, we collected over 75000 tweets.

```
39211,0,"Never give up. Yes i Skipped 5 days of trainings! And i thought i will give up, but no!! Today I continue my challenge and today − DAY 17 ▼"
39212,0,I just got full access to Code School for 48 hours! Get your Hall Pass now and go on a learning-spree for fre 39213,0,"bener kan tebakan gw, pasti ost, but still can't wait for it RT allkpop: Hwanhee to come back with 'Pretty Man' OST
"
39214,0,@Cinsoft I know. It's very hard to work with those kind of people. :-(
39215,0,Vote for a Castle episode: (Still) vs. Beauty and the Beast (Man or Beast?)
39216,0,"@kndmolfese Hola! Look at my polish version of ""Podemos"" What do you think about it?:)"
39217,1,"b""So you text me, ask me a stupid question, don't bother asking how I am, then never text back?.... you're great friend. #Sarcasm"""
39218,1,"b""can't wait for the second sociology test this week, next lesson #sarcasm #fuckedit"""
39219,1,"b'nothing better than taking a nap after work, to wake up at midnight, then to take a shower only to go to sleep after that again #sarcasm'"
```

Feature Graph





Classifier Model	Accuracy (10-fold cross-validation)
Random Forest	94.54%
Logistic Regression	91.55%
• SVM	91.18%
Naive Bayes	81.07%
Decision Tree	91.91%

Confusion Matrix for Random Forest (Acc = 94.5%)

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b <-- classified as
36393 2854 | a = 0
1343 36209 | b = 1
```

Applications And Future Goals

- Review-related analysis
- Developing 'hate mail filters' analogous to 'spam mail filters'
- Question-answering (Opinion-oriented questions may involve different treatment)
- Tracking time spent on social media
- This can be further extended to use PYTHON for more analysis of big data.
- Using Deep-Learning based approaches for analysis
- Incorporating cultural/social aspects for sarcasm analysis

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