SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

Motivation

Movie Reviews : Positive or Negative

Google Product Search



Reviews

HP Officejet 6500A Plus e-All-in-One Color Ink-jet - Fax / copier / printer / scanner \$89 online, \$100 nearby ***** 377 reviews
September 2010 - Printer - HP - Inkjet - Office - Copier - Color - Scanner - Fax - 250 shi

Summary - Based on 377 reviews 1 star 2 3 4 stars 5 stars What people are saying ease of use "This was very easy to setup to four computers." value "Appreciate good quality at a fair price." "Overall pretty easy setup." "Overall pretty easy setup." "I DO like honest tech support people." size "Pretty Paper weight."

Twitter

Type in a word and we'll highlight the good and the bad

"united airlines" Search Save this search

Sentiment analysis for "united airlines"



Other Names

- Opinion Mining
- Opinion Extraction
- Sentiment Mining
- Subjectivity Analysis

Why Sentiment Analysis?

- Product
- Public Sentiment
- Politics
- Prediction: Predict the election results, market trends

Emotion: brief organically synchronized ... evaluation of a major event

angry, sad, joyful, fearful, ashamed, proud, elated

Mood: diffuse non-caused low-intensity long-duration change in subjective feeling

cheerful, gloomy, irritable, listless, depressed, buoyant

Interpersonal stances: affective stance toward another person in a specific interaction

· friendly, flirtatious, distant, cold, warm, supportive, contemptuous

Attitudes: enduring, affectively colored beliefs, dispositions towards objects or persons

liking, loving, hating, valuing, desiring

Personality traits: stable personality dispositions and typical behavior tendencies

nervous, anxious, reckless, morose, hostile, jealous

Definition

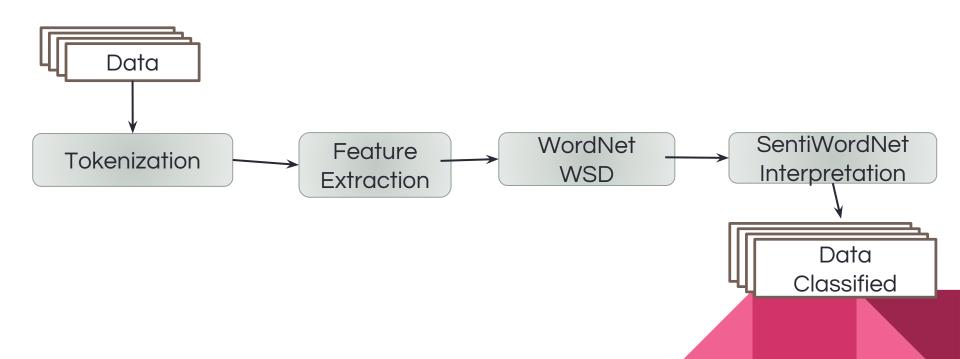
Sentiment Analysis is the detection of **Attitudes**

Enduring, affectively colored beliefs, disposition towards objects or persons

- 1.Holder(Source) of attitude
- **2.Target(aspect)** of attitude
- **3.Type** of attitude
 - From a set of types: Like, Love, Hate, Value, Desire, etc.
 - Or (more commonly) simple weighted polarity: positive, negative, neutral
- 4. Text containing the attitude: sentence or entire document

HOW IT WORKS

Sentiment Classification Phases



Tokenization

Tokenization process:

It splits the text into very simple tokens such as numbers, punctuation and words of different types.

- Deals with HTML and XML markup.
- Twitter markup (names,hashtags)
- Capitalization(preserve for words in all caps)
- Phone numbers,dates
- Emoticons

Features Extraction

Speech Tagging process:

It produces a tag as an annotation based on the role of each word in the document.

Word Sense Disambiguation:

The techniques of WSD are aimed at the determination of the meaning of every word in his context.

Extracting Features for Sentiment Classification

- How to handle negation
 - I didn't like this movie
 - I really like this move

- Which words to use?
 - Only adjectives
 - All words

How to handle Negation?

Add NOT_ to every word between negation and following punctuation:

For example:

Didn't like this movie, but I

Didn't NOT_like NOT_this NOT_movie, but I

SentiWordNet Interpretation

Given a synset (after the phase of WSD) we can search in SentiWordNet the sentiment score associated to this synset

Data: This is very accurate and hilarious. Well done:)

Synset: accurate#1 conforming exactly or almost exactly to fact or to a standard or performing with total accuracy; "an accurate reproduction"; "the accounting was accurate"; "accurate measurements"; "an accurate scale"

Score:

Pos_score	Neg_score	Obj_score
0.5	0	0.5

Classification Using different Classifiers

- Naive Bayes
- MaxEnt
- SVM

NAIVE-BAYES

HOW IT WORKS

Naive Bayes is a supervised way of sentiment analysis.

In Naive Bayes, we will have a data-set and we want to classify the set into sentiment classes - eg POS/NEG or rating 1-5

We run the Naive Bayes Training Algorithm on a part of data and have our classifier learn this data. We then predict the classes of rest of the data using this classifier.

NOTATION

C_i: Any category in given categories (eg. POS, NEG for binary classification)

V: Vocabulary

W_i: Any word in the sentence

S: Any sentence of words from the vocabulary

NAIVE BAYES

AIM: To find $P(C_i/S)$

We use Bayes Algorithm to find this.

$$P(C_i/S) = argmax_{C_i}P(C_i) \square_j P(W_j/C_i)$$

$$P(w/c) = (count(w, c) + 1) / (count(c) + |V|)$$

EXAMPLE

TYPE	DOC	WORDS	CLASS
TRAINING	d1	Chinese Beijing Chinese	С
	d2	Chinese Chinese Shanghai	С
	d3	Chinese Macao	С
	d4	Tokyo Japan Chinese	j
TEST	d5	Chinese Chinese Toyo Japan	?

SOLUTION

```
|V| = 6 (Chinese, Beijing, Shanghai, Macao, Tokyo, Japan)
P(c) = 0.75
P(j) = 0.25
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$$P(Chinese/c) = (5 + 1) / (8 + 6) = 0.4286$$

$$P(Tokyo/c) = (0 + 1) / (8 + 6) = 0.0714$$

$$P(Japan/c) = (0 + 1) / (8 + 6) = 0.0714$$

$$P(c/d5) = P(c) * P(Chinese/c)^3 * P(Tokyo/c) * P$$
(Japan/c)

$$P(Chinese/j) = (1 + 1) / (3 + 6) = 0.22$$

$$P(Tokyo/j) = (1 + 1) / (3 + 6) = 0.22$$

$$P(Japan/j) = (1 + 1) / (3 + 6) = 0.22$$

$$P(j/d5) = P(c) * P(Chinese/c)^3 * P(Tokyo/c) * P(Japan/c)$$

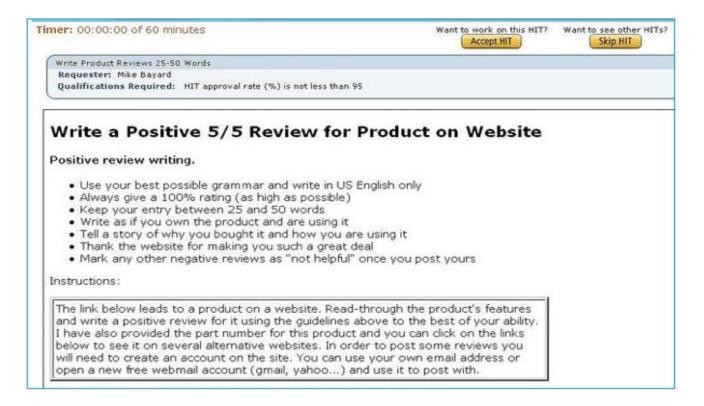
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CHALLENGES

• General way of representation:

Fake reviews.

Challenges



THANK YOU!

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