

Sentiment analysis

CS-585

Natural Language Processing

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Sentiment analysis

- Labeling the affective content of a text along a positive-negative scale; determining the speaker or author's orientation toward the topic of discussion
- Research dates to ~2002: Bo Pang, Lillian Lee,
 & Shivakumar Vaithyanathan. Thumbs Up?
 Sentiment Classification Using Machine
 Learning Techniques
 Proceedings of EMNLP.
- AKA "opinion mining"



Example

This is the definitive movie version of Hamlet. Branagh cuts nothing, but there are no wasted moments.

no comment - stupid movie, acting average or worse... screenplay - no sense at all... SKIP IT!

This movie is terrible but it has some good effects.

I don't know why I like this movie so well, but I never get tired of watching it.

Brilliant movie. The drawings were just amazing. Too bad it ended before it begun. I've waited 21 years for a sequel, but nooooo!!!

I wouldn't rent this one even on dollar rental night.



Applications

- "Voice of the customer"
 - Are my customers happy?
 - Are my products and services well-regarded?
- Customer service
 - Are my representatives dealing with my customers in a respectful and helpful way?
- E-commerce
 - How satisfied are customers with products or categories of products?

Sample tasks

- Review classification
 - Movies, TV shows, podcasts, ...
 - Restaurants, bars
 - Products sold online
- Social media monitoring
- Customer/representative interactions
 - SMS chats
 - Call transcripts
 - Email
 - Snail mail

Predict star rating

Predict manual annotations



Sentiment and subjectivity

- Sentiment is affective polarity positivity or negativity of the content
- But what if it's just factual, not evaluative?
 - "An oxygen atom has 8 protons."
 - "I had pizza for lunch."
- In a sentiment task, we could say that these sentences are neutral. But sometimes we also make a binary distinction between subjective and non-subjective texts. Only subjective texts can have sentiment.

Sentiment and emotion

- Emotion is clearly related to sentiment, but more fine-grained
- Different classification schemes
 - Ekman (1992): anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise
 - Others include even more distinctions
- May be purely text-based or multimodal (incorporating visual and auditory evidence)

Sentiment and stance

- Stance: the side of an issue taken by a speaker/writer
- Usually binary; not necessarily aligned with sentiment
- E.g.,
 - Interventionist vs. isolationist
 - Supporter / opponent of action against climate change
 - Pro or anti-GMO
 - iPhone vs. Android



- Sentiment is about the affective orientation of a text
- But the polarity can depend on the specific subject of the evaluation

The culinary experience was as excellent as other reviewers have noted, but we practically had to send a search party to locate our waiter when needed.

While an all-star cast made the most of the material, ultimately they couldn't make up for the inane script they were given.

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MODELS FOR SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



Sentiment analysis as text categorization

- Is sentiment a classification task or a regression task?
 - Are texts either negative or positive, or can we put them on a scale?

The chef's culinary mastery transported me to a hitherto unexplored level of epicurean euphoria.

I enjoyed my meal.

I visited a restaurant on my trip to London.

The food was not great.

It was the most stereotypically British concoction of dreadful and unidentifiable boiled ingredients you could imagine.

Sentiment analysis as text categorization

- Sentiment is usually treated as a classification task, even though intuitively there are gradations
- How many classes?
 - Positive / negative (particularly in combination with subjectivity)
 - Positive / negative / neutral
 - Mixed / indeterminate?

Lexicon-based sentiment analysis

Bing Liu's sentiment lexicon (one of a few)

a+ abound abounds abundance abundant accessable accessible acclaim acclaimed acclamation accolade accolades accommodative accomodative accomplish accomplished accomplishment accomplishments accurate accurately

work workable worked works world-famous worth worth-while worthiness worthwhile worthy WOW wowed wowing **WOWS** yay youthful zeal zenith zest zippy

2-faced 2-faces abnormal abolish abominable abominably abominate abomination abort aborted aborts abrade abrasive abrupt abruptly abscond absence absent-minded absentee absurd

wretchedness wrinkle wrinkled wrinkles wrip wripped wripping writhe wrong wrongful wrongly wrought yawn zap zapped zaps zealot zealous zealously zombie

Lexicon-based sentiment analysis

To use a sentiment lexicon

- Just count the positive/negative words (or sum the scores, if your lexicon has them)
- OR do normal text classification, and use the lexicon as your vocabulary

Pros

 Curated list makes it less likely that the model will learn "weird" correlations (non-emotional terms as predictors of sentiment)

Cons

- Subjective decisions in list creation
- Limits sophistication of sentiment classifier

Bag-of-words sentiment modeling

- Alternative (or complement) to lexicon-based sentiment analysis
- Given some labeled training data, just build a text categorization model (naïve Bayes, logistic regression, etc.) to predict the correct label (positive or negative) for a text

Pros

- Resulting classifier will be well-suited to domain of interest
- Can leverage state-of-the-art machine learning for high accuracy

Cons

- Some of the relationships learned by the model may be questionable from a validity perspective (see notebook)
- Finding good training data can be a challenge ILLINOIS INSTITUTE

- Where to get training data for sentiment?
 - 1. Star ratings / likes / net promoter score
 - 2. Manual annotation (human judgements collected specifically for model training)



- Unfortunately, the contexts in which we have a lot of training data are also the contexts in which sentiment models add the least value
 - If your reviews already have star ratings, who needs sentiment?

OF TECHNOLO

- Collecting annotations for modeling is a lot of work!
- At least a thousand or so texts must be labeled to have a big enough train/test set
- Some have to be labeled by multiple annotators to ensure the labeling is reliable
- Substantial work must be done up front
 - To create annotation guidelines explaining the task
 - To create an interface in which annotators can record their judgements

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- For example...
- Examples with important edge cases to ensure consistency
- Monitoring of annotator agreement

Maynard, Diana & K. Bontcheva. 2016. Challenges of Evaluating Sentiment Analysis Tools on Social Media. Proceedings of LREC.

Sentiment Detection In Tweets

Instructions -

In this study, we are looking at the sentiment about Earth Hour expressed in tweets. Your task is to find which tweets express positive, negative and neutral sentiment about Earth Hour. Do not try to read too much into the sentiment: if it is not obviously positive or negative, or you cannot tell, mark it as neutral. If you find any tweets not in English, or that you do not understand, please mark them as neutral.

Judge the comments from the perspective of the content of the text, not the author's emotional state or the intended reader's likely emotional state. In other words, the question that you are asking for each comment is: what sentiment is coded inside the text?

Examples:

Neutral: a statement of fact where no particular sentiment is expressed. This would include a tweet containing a link to a URL about Earth Hour with no other information.

- Raw: Lights Out in New York for Earth Hour #Jacksonville http://t.co/fbA9qf7ePr.
- Global landmarks switch off the lights for Earth Hour http://t.co/uxMENh0hwl.
- Horseshoe Casino marquee to go dark for Earth Hour.

Negative:

- Earth Hour is such a stupid idea from those countries that keep empty buildings lit all night, use excessive packaging
- Totally, completly ignored the Earth Hour insanity, and I have no regrets.
- Earth Hour Day an ineffective feel good Event. Walk through your city by night...any. changes in Lighting/Power use?

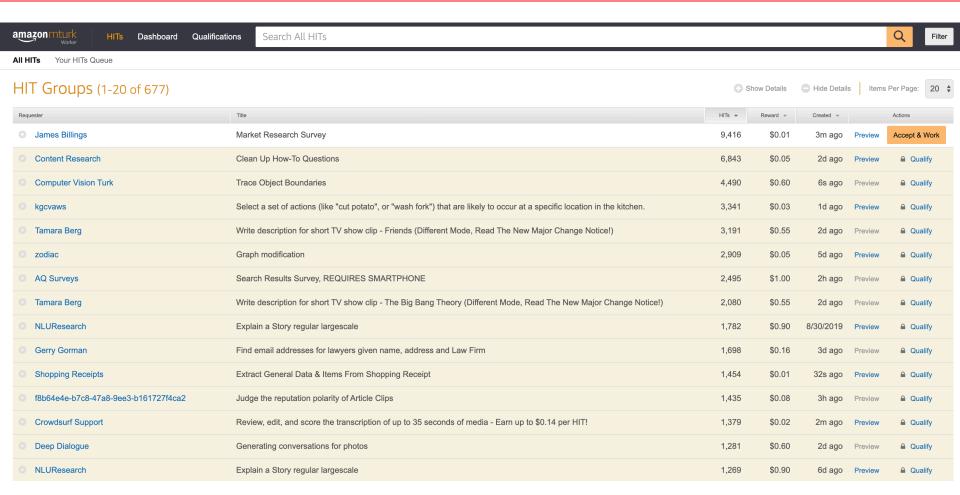
Positive:

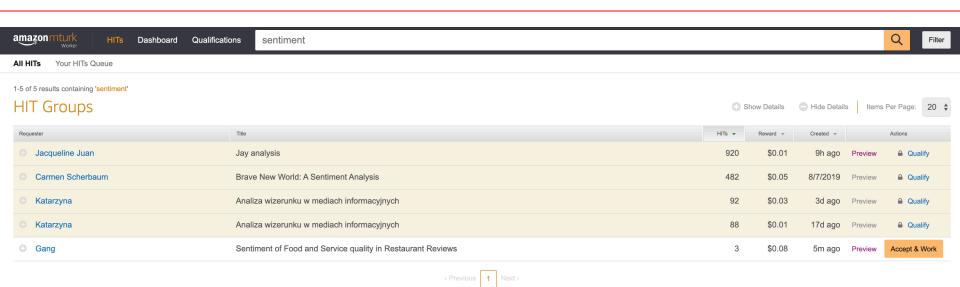
- Show your love for the planet, and turn off your lights for #EarthHour.
- RT @tempatanfest: We are supporting PUBLIKA Earth Hour program this weekend and we're
 opening BDB Publika pop-up booth... https://t.co/zv1SZN....
- @TipeDarah: Happy earth hour everyone!: D http://t.co/Ei2Mv0qHKh

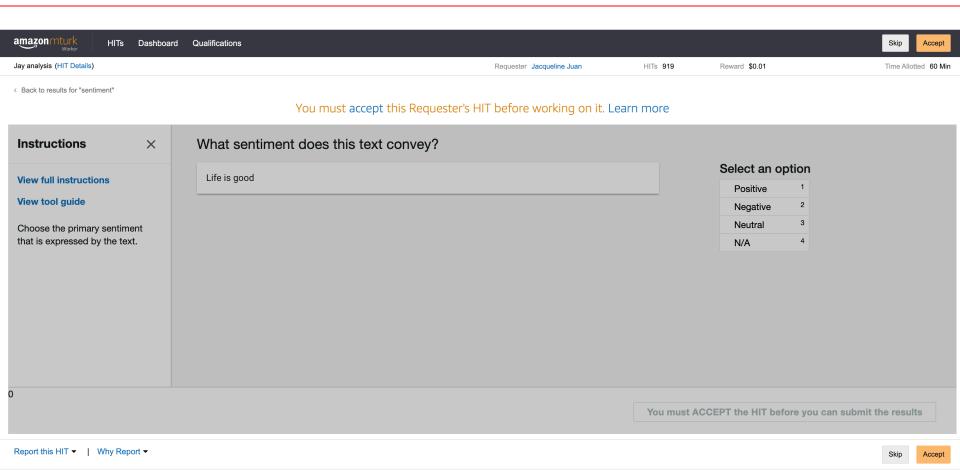
Who does the annotation work?

- A. Scientists/students
 - High quality
 - NOT scalable
 - Free
- B. Crowdsourced workers (e.g., Amazon Mechanical Turk)
 - Low quality
 - Scalable
 - Inexpensive
- C. Dedicated workers
 - High quality
 - Scalable
 - Expensive









Sentiment Analysis Instructions



Positive sentiment include: joy, excitement, delight

Negative sentiment include: anger, sarcasm, anxiety

Neutral: neither positive or negative, such as stating a fact

N/A: when the text cannot be understood

When the sentiment is mixed, such as both joy and sadness, use your judgment to choose the stronger emotion.

Close



SENTIMENT AND ASPECT



- Aspect is the characteristic or object of opinion focus within a text
- Aspect is typically domain-specific

Domain	Sample aspects		
Films and TV	Screenplay, acting, special effects		
Phones	Screen, battery, apps, price		
Restaurants	Food, service, atmosphere, price		
Healthcare	Bedside manner, treatment, scheduling		
Banking	Fees, services, interest rates, perks		

 If aspect is simply a category of opinion, it can be handled with N separate classifiers for N categories

While an all-star cast made the most of the material, ultimately they couldn't make up for the inane script they were given.

Writing model

Acting model

 Aspect-based sentiment may also be relative to a specific target phrase, e.g:

One lowa voter said she was excited to see <u>Kamala</u> <u>Harris</u> in person, but was still on the fence about who to support in the caucus.

GOOG rebounded in afternoon trading, with tech stocks rallying on news of the agreement's approval.

The <u>Bears</u> are a heavy underdog against the Super Bowl champion Patriots on Sunday.

No longer just a bag-ofwords problem



CHALLENGES FOR SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



Domain specificity

- Off-the-shelf sentiment modeling is widely sold, and many business users assume it is sufficient for their needs
- But the definition of sentiment can be task-specific

Task	Sentiment		
Product review rating	Would the reviewer buy again?		
Social media monitoring	Is my brand getting positive mentions?		
Customer service call monitoring	Was the customer's problem resolved?		
Customer service call monitoring	Was the service agent polite and respectful?		
Financial NLP	Are markets bullish on this company?		

Domain specificity

 ...and the types of words and phrases that count as negative are highly domain-dependent

Domain	Negative terms		
Films and TV	Melodrama, sequel, rehash		
E-commerce	Return, porch pirate, 404		
Restaurants	Noisy, insects, wait, grease		
Insurance	Denial, copayment, preauthorization		
Construction	Estimate, overrun, subcontractor		

Need for interpretability

 Surprising words sometimes show up with sentiment polarity – they tend to correlate with negative discussion (for example), but aren't themselves negative

> earthquake hospital hurricane

ex-wife politician salesperson

vacation puppy popsicle

 This can be problematic if we want to use sentiment scores to attribute opinions to people – the evidence will not stand up to review

Aggregation of sentiment scores

- Many sentiment applications involve tracking across larger groups of people
 - Are my product's ratings improving or declining?
 - Are my customers more satisfied than they were this time last year?
 - Are my rural customers more or less satisfied than my urban customers?
- It's not always clear how to get from a text-level sentiment score to the metric you really want
 - Average sentiment per sentence for all customer service calls doesn't tell you if the customer got their problem resolved
 - Similarly, a text could have a lot of negative content, but still end with a positive customer experience

Is a bag of words enough?

- We've been treating sentiment analysis as a standard text categorization task
- ...and a bag-of-words representation is common for text categorization.
- But is it really appropriate for sentiment?

I would never buy this product again. It clearly failed under high-stress testing in my home.

I would clearly buy this product again. It never failed under high-stress testing in my home.

Is a bag of words enough?

- Sentiment can change markedly based on seemingly small differences between texts
 - Presence and focus of negation
 - Counterfactual/conditional contexts
 - Swapping of argument noun phrases
- More than other tasks, sentiment analysis might benefit from information about word order

Beyond bag of words for sentiment

- Neural models are a natural fit
- Socher et al. (2013)
 - Phrase-level sentiment scores for over 215K phrases (≈12K sentences)
 - Recursive architecture predicts sentiment for each constituent of a syntactic structure, until tree root (full sentence) is reached
 - Detailed analysis of how linguistic cues to sentiment are captured by the model
 - Full-featured demo, code, and corpus at the project site: https://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/

Beyond bag of words for sentiment

Model	Fine-g	Fine-grained		Positive/Negative	
	All	Root	All	Root	
NB	67.2	41.0	82.6	81.8	
SVM	64.3	40.7	84.6	79.4	
BiNB	71.0	41.9	82.7	83.1	
VecAvg	73.3	32.7	85.1	80.1	
RNN	79.0	43.2	86.1	82.4	
MV-RNN	78.7	44.4	86.8	82.9	
RNTN	80.7	45.7	87.6	85.4	

Table 1: Accuracy for fine grained (5-class) and binary predictions at the sentence level (root) and for all nodes.

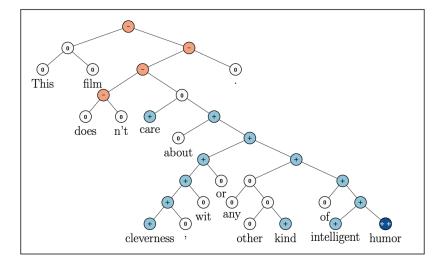


Figure 1: Example of the Recursive Neural Tensor Network accurately predicting 5 sentiment classes, very negative to very positive (--, -, 0, +, ++), at every node of a parse tree and capturing the negation and its scope in this sentence.

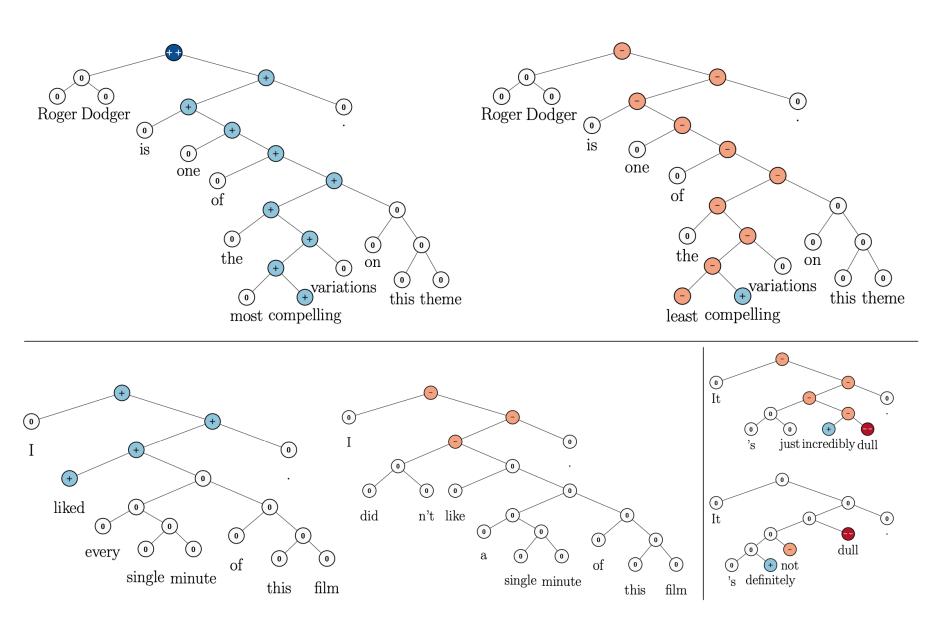


Figure 9: RNTN prediction of positive and negative (bottom right) sentences and their negation.

Sentiment demo

[Notebook]