Sentiment Analysis of Tweets about Remote Work

Sherly Hartono

Motivation

- Given the changing landscape of the workplace from office to home, people have different opinions regarding these large scale transitions. Many say this trend would likely continue after the pandemic.
- There will be many challenges that companies will need to overcome in order for remote work to stay. But the question still remains,
- How do remote employees actually feel about remote work? and what are the challenges that they are facing daily?
- This insight will help businesses to plan and prioritize their next step in this paradigm shift.

Approach

Collect Data

Data Wrangling

Rule Based NLP

Transformer: BERT

Topic Modelling

Using Twint

- Remove irrelevant tweets
- Clean each tweets for Rule-Based and Transformers modelling
- User VADER Package
- Create two types of word clusters
- Get Cosine differences between tweets and the two clusters
- Choose results from the three models
- Clustering on negative tweets
- Generate Topics using TF-IDF

Collecting Data

- Twint: An advanced Twitter scraping & OSINT tool written in Python
- Doesn't use Twitter's API
- Scrape a user's followers, following,
 Tweets and more while evading most
 API limitations.
- Data can be saved in json file or converted to a pandas dataframe to store selected information

```
# Configure
config = twint.Config()

config.Search = "remote work"
config.Lang = "en"
config.Since = "2020-08-01"
config.Until = "2021-05-13"
config.Limit = 10000
config.Pandas = True
config.Filter_retweets = True

# Run
twint.run.Search(config)
```

1392630666471297029 2021-05-13 06:59:59 +0700 <RecruiterDotCom> Recruiter .com's April 2021 recruiter index® has found that the demand for in-person jobs is o utpacing that of remote work. Hit the link below for the full Recruiter Index ®. https://t.co/vh2wufdTp0 #recruiterindex #recruiters #recruitment #jobmarket #labormarket #hiringtrends

1392630316494295042 2021-05-13 06:58:35 +0700 <rucsb> @TimSackett @lruettimann @FrankZupan @Lars +1. Real Estate Market would crash if there is no demand for commercial space. Hybrid work / Remote work works . If we design for it. For decades, Office space worked as space to socialize with fellow human beings. 1392630178359042054 2021-05-13 06:58:02 +0700 <ArneEkstrom1> Congratulations to Dr. Michael Starrett on successfully defending his dissertation! Mike worked o

Dr. Michael Starrett on successfully defending his dissertation! Mike worked on everything from immersive VR with a treadmill to remote VR testing! Great wo

Data Wrangling

Remove tweets:

- Remove non english tweets using langdetect()
- Remove duplicate tweets
- Remove job opening and advertisement tweets
- Remove username with 'remote'

Clean tweets:

- Emojis are converted to words using emoji.demojized()
- Remove special characters

```
my_functions.py 4 ×
      from __future__ import division
       import pandas as pd
       import string
       import re, nltk
       import nltk.corpus
       from nltk.corpus import stopwords
       from collections import Counter
    > def print_tweet(the_df, end_index):-
     > def print_empty_tweet(the_df):
 19 > def delete empty tweet(the df):
      def print_sentiment_tweet(the_df, sentiment = 'NEGATIVE'):-
 42 > def remove regex(the regex, the df)
 47 > def remove_read_more(the_df): --
 67 > def remove_end_hashtag(the_df):
      def get lemmatized text(the text):
110 > def lemmatized_df(the_df):-
115 > def remove_char_from_text(the_text): -
120 > def remove_char_vader(the_df): -
       WORDS = nltk.corpus.brown.words()
       COUNTS = Counter(WORDS)
148 > def pdist(counter):
```

```
148 > def pdist(counter):
      P = pdist(COUNTS)
155 > def Pwords(words):
159 > def product(nums):
166 > def splits(text, start=0, L=20):-
171 > def segment(text): -
181 > def get_capital_letter_index(the_word):
188 > def isAllCapital(the word):
196 > def get_split_word(the_word):
240 > def split_hashtag(the_df):--
298 > def remove_stopwords(the_df):
309 > def final_cleaning(the_df):
346 > def remove short tweets(the df):-
363 > def custom_pipeline(the_df,
```

Rule Based Training : VADER

- 1. CLEANING
- Attuned to sentiments expressed in social media
- Create functions for this to create different pipeline (split and non split hashtags)
- Hashtags are removed but only the ones at the end of the tweets.
- Lemmatizing
- Remove phrases like read more, learn more, find out more, as they
 usually come with links where to read them after.

SCORE AND PREDICTION

	tweet	original_tweet	VaderScore	VaderSentiment
0	real Estate Market would crash demand commerci	Real Estate Market would crash if there is no	-0.4939	NEGATIVE
1	Concur . company must work office say go . imp	Concur. My company was 100% "you MUST work in	-0.0325	NEGATIVE
2	not ask really need thing ? I think would fair	Why not ask if we really need that thing? I th	0.4939	POSITIVE
3	dear Line Managers , Appraisal subordinate bas	Dear Line Managers, Appraisal your subordinate	0.3818	POSITIVE
4	I opportunity work cross functionally engage c	I have had more opportunities to work cross-fu	0.8225	POSITIVE

Study reveals growing **#cybersecurity #risks** driven by **#remotework**

Study reveals growing **cyber security risks** driven by **remote work**

Transformers: BERT

STEP 1: Create negative and word clusters

Method 1

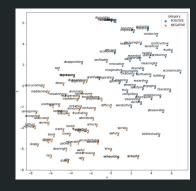
Extract all unique words from our tweets and create their embeddings



Method 2

Generate our own positive and negative words using gensim and create their embeddings

```
print(dict_clusters["POSITIVE"], '\n')
print(dict_clusters["NEGATIVE"], '\n')
print(dict_clusters["NEGATIVE"], '\n')
['essential', 'depressing', 'constructive', 'helpful', 'truly', 'creatively', 'healthy', 'boosting', 'invigorating', 'intellectu
ally, 'interesting', 'desirable', 'fostering', 'nurturing', 'exhausting', 'stimulated', 'gratifying', 'encouraging', 'profitabl
e', 'westoinally', 'stimulating', 'efficient', 'fruitful', 'less', 'conductive', 'inspiring', 'uplifting', 'stressful', 'worthwhin
le', 'useful', 'surprisingly', 'pleasing', 'enormously', 'importantly', 'fulfilling', 'innovative', 'wonderfully', 'economically
', 'exeting', 'meaningful', 'important', 'saifsying', 'entertaining', 'compelling', 'beneficial', 'liberating', 'ways', 'stimulate', 'quite', 'enlightening', 'improving', 'enjoyable', 'economical', 'incredibly', 'immensely', 'pleasurable', 'extremely', 'engaging', 'productive', 'imaginative', 'stimulates', 'rewarding']
['dull', 'confusing', 'bored', 'depressing', 'pathetic', 'lazy', 'listless', 'tedious', 'exhausting', 'frustrated', 'unsatisfyin
g', 'bothersome', 'maddeningly', 'unhappy', 'disheartening', 'bit', 'exceedingly', 'lonely', 'stressful', 'exasperating', 'ugly
', 'excruciatingly', 'terribly', 'miserable', 'frustrating', 'downright', 'irritating', 'annoying', 'disappointing', 'dreary',
'canky,' 'awful', 'timid', 'silly', 'stupla', 'troublesome', 'slifficult', 'disfriiting', 'unlucky', 'uninteresting',
'tiresome', 'uninspired', 'lethargic', 'boring', 'enjoyable', 'incredibly', 'sad', 'inept', 'extremely', 'problematic', 'tired',
'awkward', 'embarrassing', 'tiring', 'unfocused', 'unnerving', 'clumsy', 'uninspiring', 'uncomfortable', 'damittedly', 'pretty',
'maddening', 'awfully', 'aimless']
```

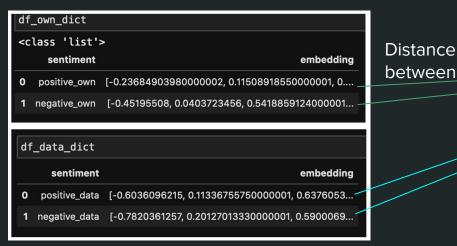


Transformers: BERT

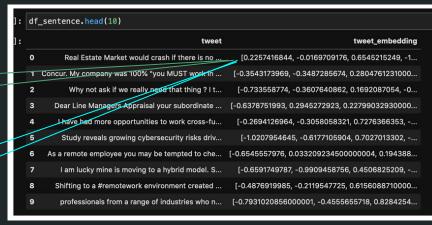
STEP 2: Create Sentence Embedding

STEP 3: Compute Cosine Distance between sentences and the two average clusters

Average Embedding of word clusters



Sentence Embedding



Transformers: BERT

STEP 5: Get results of prediction by VADER and two clustering results

	tweet	tweet_embedding	data_predicted	own_predicted	VaderSentiment
0	Concur. My company was 100% "you MUST work in	[-0.3543173969, -0.3487285674, 0.2804761231000	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
1	So weird how we all decided to never replace t	[0.3376812041, -0.1152411997, 0.530261457, 0.3	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
2	Glad you exposed me to this. What bizarre argu	[-0.5353716612, 0.3261777461, 0.2838433087, -0	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
3	Any piece that tries to say why we should ditc	[-0.2667962313, 0.4768332839, 0.48676985500000	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
4	So are you telling me I should leave my eight	[-0.8893477321000001, -0.361951381, -0.2480771	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
128	Yeah. A lot of boundaries have dissolved with	[0.06808185580000001, -0.4628287554, 0.2636246	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
129	Getting very tired of the corporate-sponsored \dots	[-0.21660083530000002, -0.0097534209, 0.465162	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
130	Counter #2 Most people I know loathe their cow	[-0.2670706809, 0.0491347052, 0.39799004790000	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
131	its funny bc the argument against remote work \dots	[-0.0675944909, 0.10974104700000001, 0.4871161	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
132	The announcing and act of departing a zoom cal	[-0.6881164908, -0.2324504852, 0.3338147998,	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE

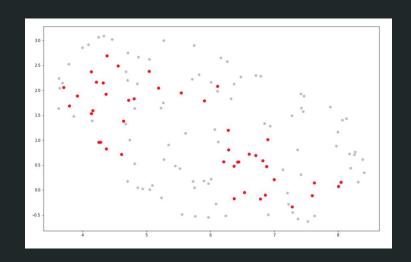
TOPIC MODELLING

STEP 1: Dimensionality reduction to our negative tweets

STEP2: Cluster our negative tweets into topics

The intuition behind the method is as follows. When you apply TF-IDF as usual on a set of documents, what you are basically doing is comparing the importance of words between documents.

What if, we instead treat all documents in a single category (e.g., a cluster) as a single document and then apply TF-IDF? The result would be a very long document per category and the resulting TF-IDF score would demonstrate the important words in a topic.



TOPIC MODELLING

STEP 3: TF-IDF SCORE

Now, we have a single **importance** value for each word in a cluster which can be used to create the topic. If we take the top 10 most important words in each cluster, then we would get a good representation of a cluster, and thereby a topic.

```
0: [('workers', 0.038508393381364706),
('communication', 0.03385479321030039),
 ('person', 0.031286203277695206),
 ('article', 0.031286203277695206),
 ('disagree', 0.031286203277695206),
 ('pandemic', 0.03080671470509176),
 ('companies', 0.02929385014096119),
 ('culture', 0.02929385014096119),
 ('company', 0.0262896337425575),
 ('arguing', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('documentation', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('forced', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('concept', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('propaganda', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('shows', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('ppl', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('corporate', 0.024983344926558383),
 ('employee', 0.02256986214020026),
 ('fear', 0.02256986214020026),
  'colleagues', 0.02256986214020026)],
```

```
1: [('home', 0.04191234731448262),
 ('going', 0.034411755787602506),
 ('really', 0.03132381892730256),
 ('day', 0.028650261179633346),
 ('email', 0.027957883780068058),
 ('office', 0.027113120920628328),
 ('lot', 0.02651546654705727),
 ('life', 0.026177483104688724),
 ('year', 0.023492864195476915),
 ('time', 0.023215946033186635),
 ('energy', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('use', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('likely', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('spent', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('turning', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('hired', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('mother', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('chance', 0.022325542274796852),
 ('slack', 0.02016881297634917),
 ('sick', 0.02016881297634917)]}
```

STEP 4: Evaluation

The topic on the left seems to be about disagreement between workers/ employees and companies as predicted. The keywords on the right are not that obvious. But we know from manual evaluation that there are concerns about cybersecurity and isolation.

FUTURE WORK

Due to CPU constraints, I am not able to fully use the 100,000 tweets that I extracted which could be the reason why our K-Means clustering is not doing so well.

Another method that I would like to try is to train the DistilBERT model on labelled data, that is tweets that have already been labelled negative, positive, and neutral but on other topics, then use the trained model to predict my tweets about remote work.

It would also be more insightful to include texts from other sources such as news portals, Quora, and reddit which have longer text and thus will give us a better topic prediction.