

Paper Commentary Exercise

PoHao CHOU

November 28, 2014

1 Emotion Classification in Microblog Texts Using Class Sequential Rules – Rating: 4/5

Wen *et al.* [3] combined structural information together with lexicon information and traditional ML features to do emotion classification. The structure information is learned by class sequential rules proposed by Hu, Mingqing and Liu, Bing [?]. And they add these information to features of svm.

Class sequential rules may be useful on many domains, like logic or behavior patterns.

We should try Class Sequential Rules on longer texts.

The difference between this paper and Hu's class sequential rules are to-do.[?]

The training of rules needs quite large human label, but I think we should use lexicon information as training label.

2 Build Chinese Emotion Lexicons Using A Graph-based Algorithm and Multiple Resources – Rating: 4/5

Xu *et al.* [4] build Chinese emotion lexicons by incorporating multiple Chinese resources according to a few seed emotion words.

The Chinese resources are showed clearly.

The composition between words in Chinese or between prefix and suffix in English.

It's good to consider there are many words that have multiple senses, but just discarding the one with less emotion is improvable.

The scalability may become a problem, and the cost of verifications by humans will be high when this lexicon becomes larger and larger.

3 Summarizing Sporting Events Using Twitter – Rating: 4/5

Nichols *et al.* [2] proposed an method for implicitly crowdsourcing summaries of events. They used word-frequency based method to analyse twitter updates when there is an extreme changes in updates volume. According to the score above, the result of their algorithm is top N sentences that score highly and each include different information.

The summarization using twitter updates is interesting.

In twitter updates, the connections between them are weak. The difference of methods between analysing weak and strong connections is worth noting.

I think the performance of this method is highly dependent on the topics. For example, the events about soccer game may be extracted more easily. So it will be better if the evaluation data covers more topics.

In phrase diagram, directly using the longest sentence is easy to be affected by noise. Using the sentence which is long and covers most keywords in other sentences may be better.

4 A Bayesian Method to Incorporate Background Knowledge during Automatic Text Summarization – Rating: 4/5

Louis [1] proposed another aspect in summarization, which focuses on extracting new text deviating from previous knowledge on the topic. They proposed an algorithm that exploits Bayesian and KL-divergence to extract new and important sentences.

The paper proposed an interesting issue on summarization. Rather than extracting general importances for each document, extracting novel information is more helpful in some applications.

This inspired me that summarization can be variable, here the summarization is varied with knowledge corpus. Maybe there are others, like time or weather.

The setting of experiment and dataset is clear, but I wish they can provide the comparison between small and big background corpus for topic-based and surprise-based method.

I wish the paper can show the reason or comparison to use Dirichlet distribution to model hypothesis probability.

References

- [1] *A Bayesian Method to Incorporate Background Knowledge during Automatic Text Summarization*, volume 2 of *Proceedings of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2014.

- [2] J. Nichols, J. Mahmud, and C. Drews. Summarizing sporting events using twitter. In *Proceedings of the 2012 ACM International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces*, IUI'12, pages 189–198, New York, NY, USA, 2012. ACM.
- [3] S. Wen and X. Wan. Emotion classification in microblog texts using class sequential rules. In *AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence 2014*, AAAI'14. AAAIAAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 2014.
- [4] G. Xu, X. Meng, and H. Wang. Build chinese emotion lexicons using a graph-based algorithm and multiple resources. In *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, COLING'10, pages 1209–1217, Stroudsburg, PA, USA, 2010. Association for Computational Linguistics.