

SMAI Project

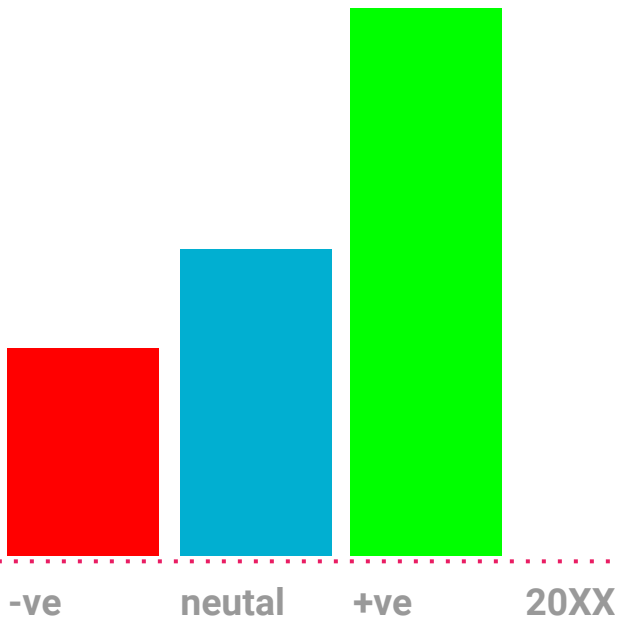
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Twitter Sentiment Analysis



What is Sentiment Analysis ?

The use of natural language processing, text analysis and computational linguistics to identify and extract subjective information in source materials.





What it does

It digs deeper into the opinions of millions of users to find out what do they say about you or certain things you want to know!

Data Set



Twitter is a social networking that allows users to post real time messages, called tweets. Tweets are short messages, restricted to 140 characters in length. Due to the nature of this microblogging service, people use acronyms, make spelling mistakes, use emoticons and other characters that express special meanings. Following is a brief terminology associated with tweets.

Target

Hashtags

Emoticons

The dataset consists of 8222 manually annotated tweets and was tested by using cross validation techniques.

Twitter Data

Answer the question, "Why are we the ones to solve the problem we identified?"



Casey Baumer

Gas by my house hit
\$3.39!!!! I'm going
to Chapel Hill on
Sat. :)



Rahul Gupta

@oluocho @victor_otti
@kunjand I just
watched it! Sridevi's
comeback.... U
remember her from the
90s?? Sun mornings on
NTA ;)



Ashley Wilson

@MsSheLahY I didnt
want to just pop up...
but yep we have chapel
hill next wednesday
you should come.. and
shes great ill tell
her you asked



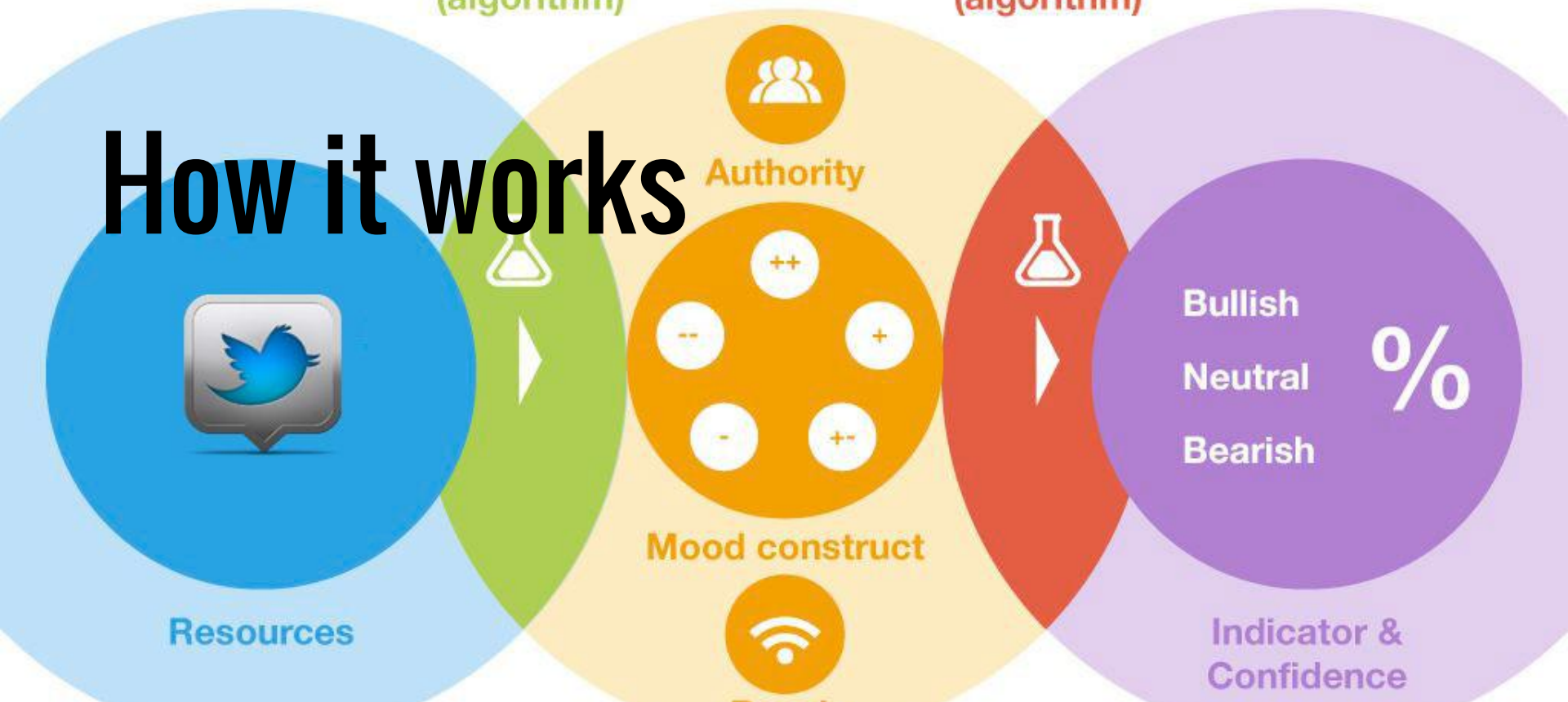
Jake Tanner

Obama fails 2 unite us,
he divides us by sex,
color, party, age,
wealth Nevada's 1st
Latino governor votes
early for Romney,
predicts GOP win

How it works

1. Data processing & filtering (NLP) (algorithm)

2. Machine learning & Predictive analysis (algorithm)

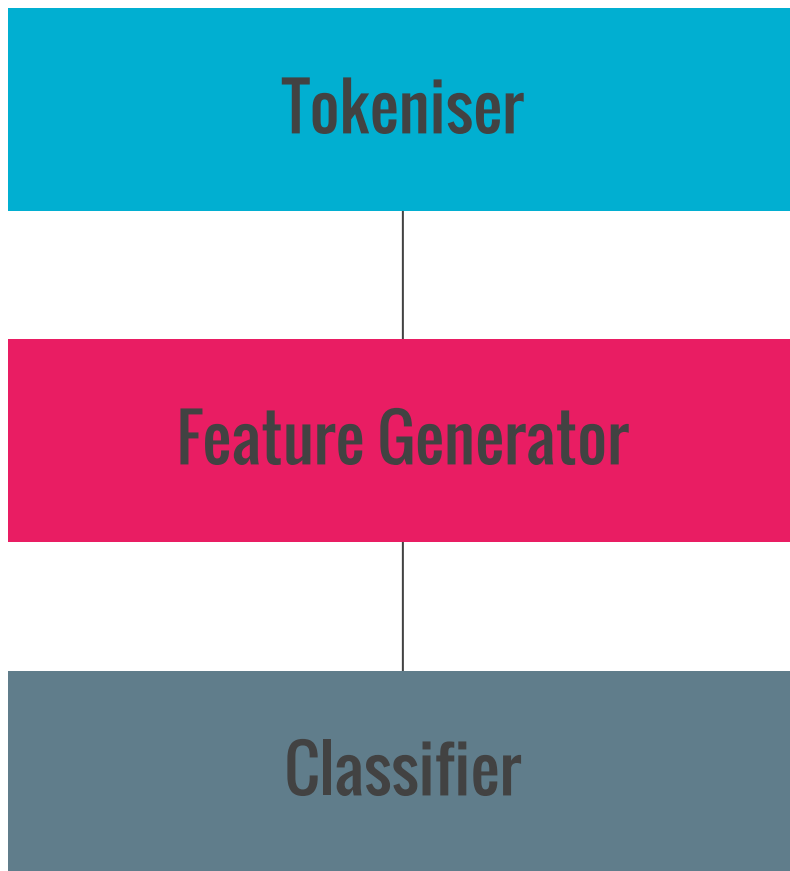


Classification model

Used typical SVM with linear kernel as the classifier.

Generated features were sent to the classifier to model the data.

Used 9 - fold cross validation to validate.



Preprocessing and Tokenizer

- Lemmatization (removed due to poor accuracy)
- Stop word removal
- Replace all acronyms with their full-forms by looking up at the acronyms dictionary.
- Replace all the emoticons with their sentiment polarity by looking up the emoticon dictionary
- Replace all negations (e.g. not, no, never, n't, cannot) by tag “NOT”
- Replace all URLs with a tag ||U||
- Replace targets with tag ||T||

Features Used

- ◆ emoticons
- ◆ whether the last token is a positive or negative emoticon;
- ◆ elongated words
- ◆ ends with one of the punctuation marks: ? , ! , ' , " , etc.
- ◆ A negated context affects the n-gram and lexicon features:
- ◆ word n-grams
- ◆ non-contiguous ngrams
- ◆ character n-grams
- ◆ all-caps
- ◆ POS tagging
- ◆ hashtags
- ◆ Punctuation;

Results

Various Classifiers and accuracies

— — —

P1 : Gaussian
Naive Bayes

P1 : SVM Linear

P2 : SVM Linear
with increased features

P1 : SVM
Polynomial deg 2

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

Conclusion

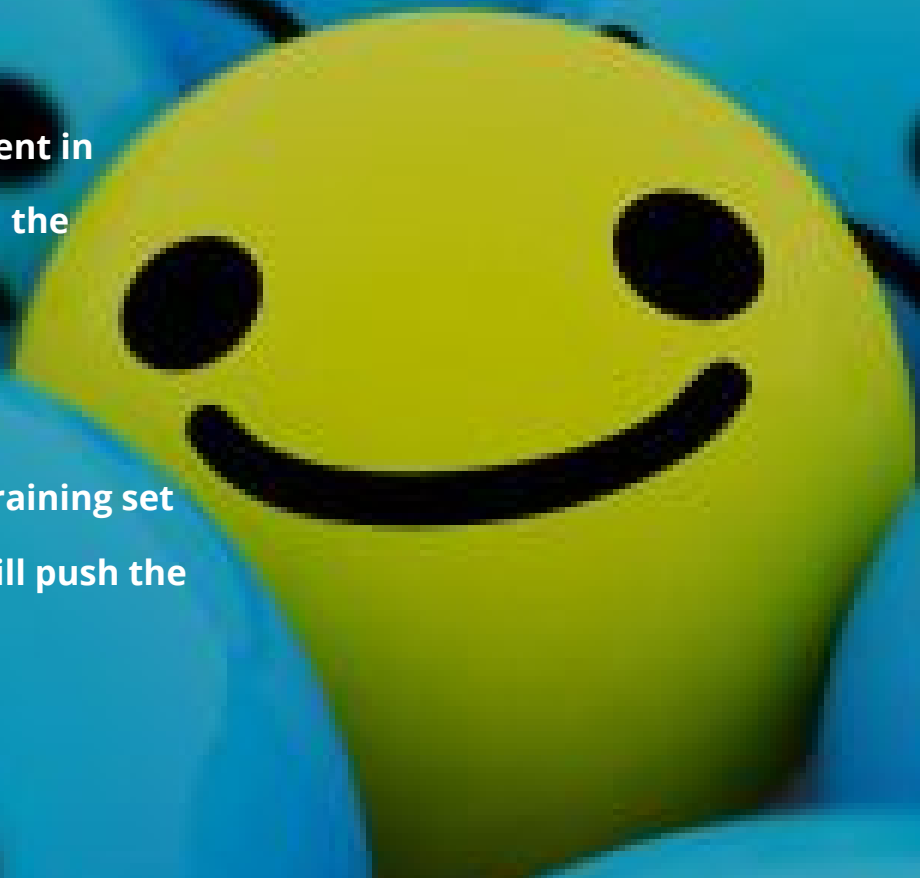
We implemented a variety of features based on surface form and lexical categories. The sentiment lexicon features (both manually created and externally generated) along with ngram features (both word and character ngrams) led to the most gain in performance.



Challenges

The annotation error and sarcasm present in tweets leads to error propagation. Also, the training set is small.

We feel that improving the size of the training set and incorporating sarcasm detection will push the accuracy.



Thank You