Introduction to RSentiment

Subhasree Bose

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Sentiment analysis strategy on qualitative data can give valuable information and insights. Qualitative data are basically unstructured one, After applying sentiment analysis strategy, the quantitave feedback can be treated as structured one.Measuring the positivity or negativity of the quantitative feedback, qualitative data can be classified into vaious categories like “Positve”, “Negative”,“Very Positive” and “Very Negative”.This has been focussed in the package “RSentiment”. This package will ease mining opinions or analysing positive or negative sentiments of any subjective information in any source material in English.It uses text analysis, natural language processing, stemming etc and produces results. While computing score of any sentence, it takes into account sarcasms, negations, various degrees of adjectives and also emoticons.

Methods

There are currently 3 methods in the package:

```
calculate_score: calculates score of a sentence or a collection of sentences as text.

calculate_sentiment: classifies a sentence or a text into a sentiment category.

calculate_total_presence_sentiment: calculates total number of sentences in each sentiment category.
```

Score Range

calculate_score gives score as output which can be either 0 or greater than 0 or less than 0.

```
Note: 99 is used to indicate the score of sentences which are sarcasm.
```

Sentiment Categories

There are following 6 sentiments in which a sentence or a text is classified into by the method calculate_sentiment

```
Very Negative
Negative
Neutral
Positive
Very Positive
Sarcasm
```

More Examples

You can check score of sentence like calculate_score(c(“This package is doing well”,“This is an average package”,“Package is not working well”))

[1] 1 0 -1