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# **Week 2**

# **Sampling, Crowd-sourcing & Reliability**

Nak Won Rim

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**20** tweets related to COVID-19

**+**

**Dodds et al. (2015)'s method**

**(9  $\rightarrow$  5 scale)**



**10 coders**

**+**

**1 “deviant” coder**

**Please evaluate...**

**the sentiment of the tweet itself**

**VS**

**your feeling toward the tweet**

**10 coders**

**+**

**1 “deviant” coder**

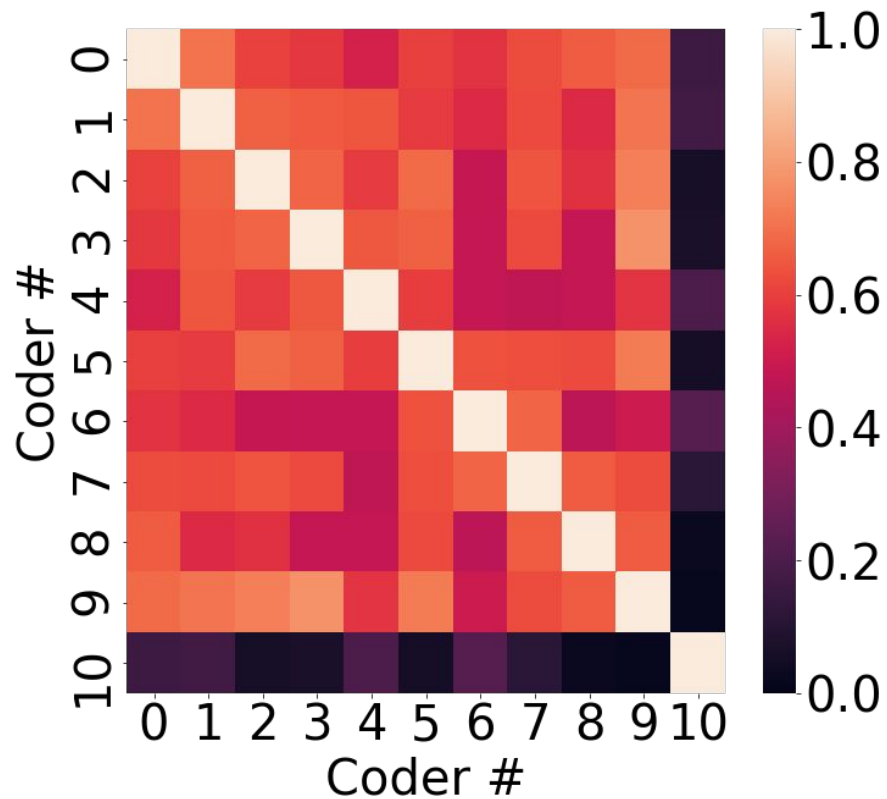
**Please evaluate...**

**the sentiment of the tweet itself**

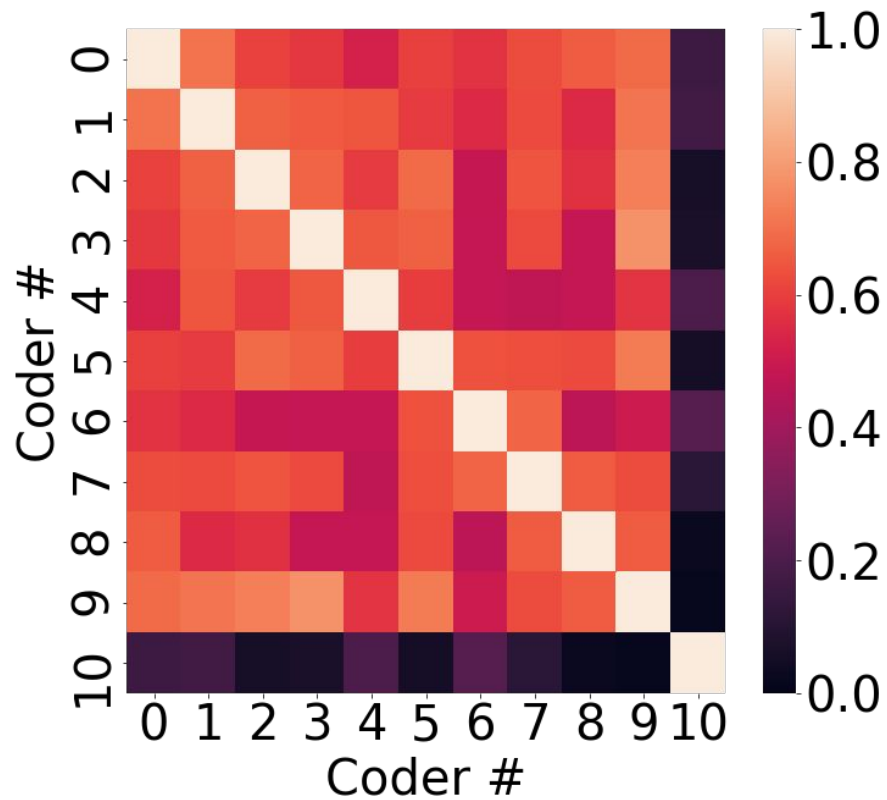
**VS**

**your feeling toward the tweet**

# Cohen's weighted $\kappa$



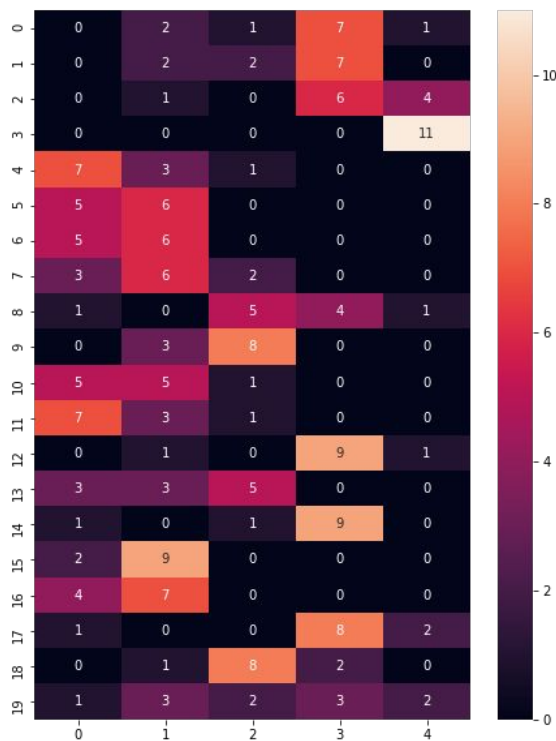
# Cohen's weighted $\kappa$



	With Deviant Coder	Without Deviant Coder
Cohen's weighted $\kappa$ (averaged)	.52	.61
Krippendorff's $\alpha$	.66	.77

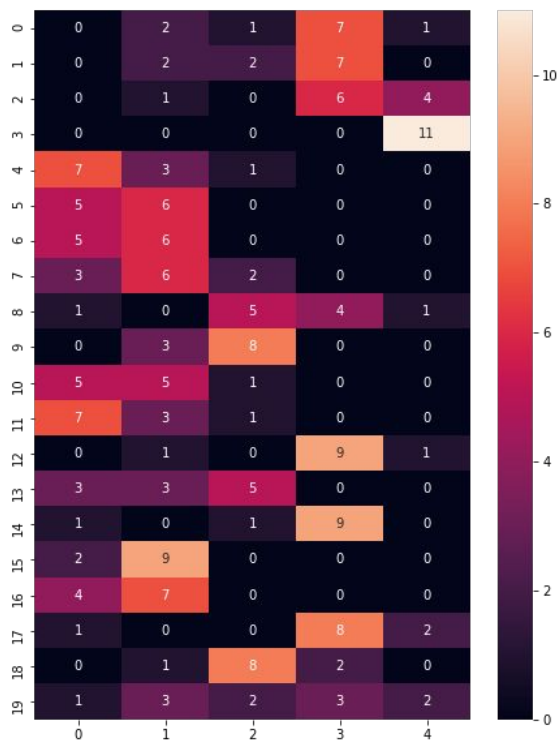
→ One “troll” can decrease the  
score quite a lot!

# Problem in vote majority





# Problem in vote majority

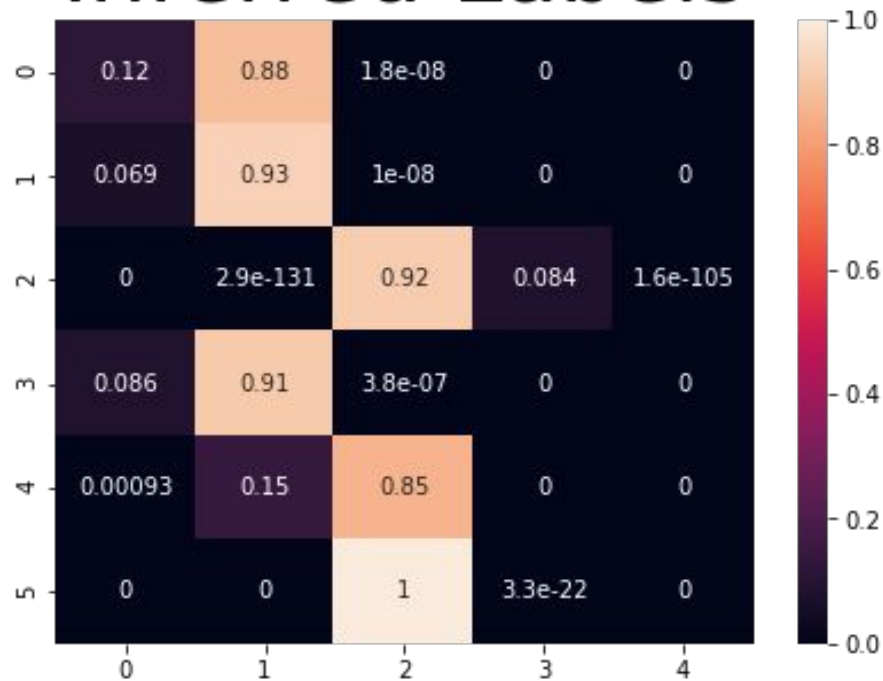


How can we account for variability in coder accuracy and break ties?

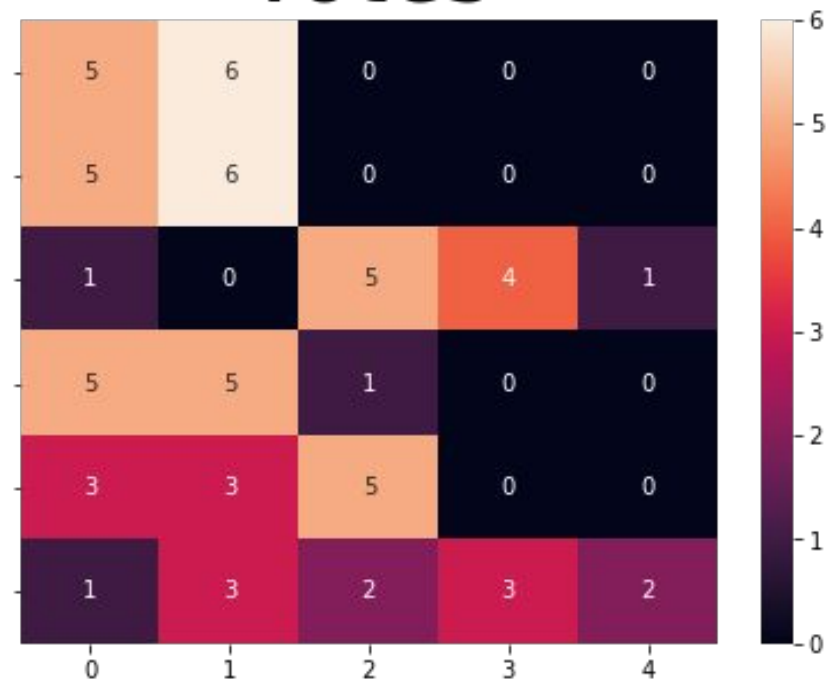
→ Give more **weights** to better coders!

# pyanno Model B (Dawid & Skene)

## Inferred Labels

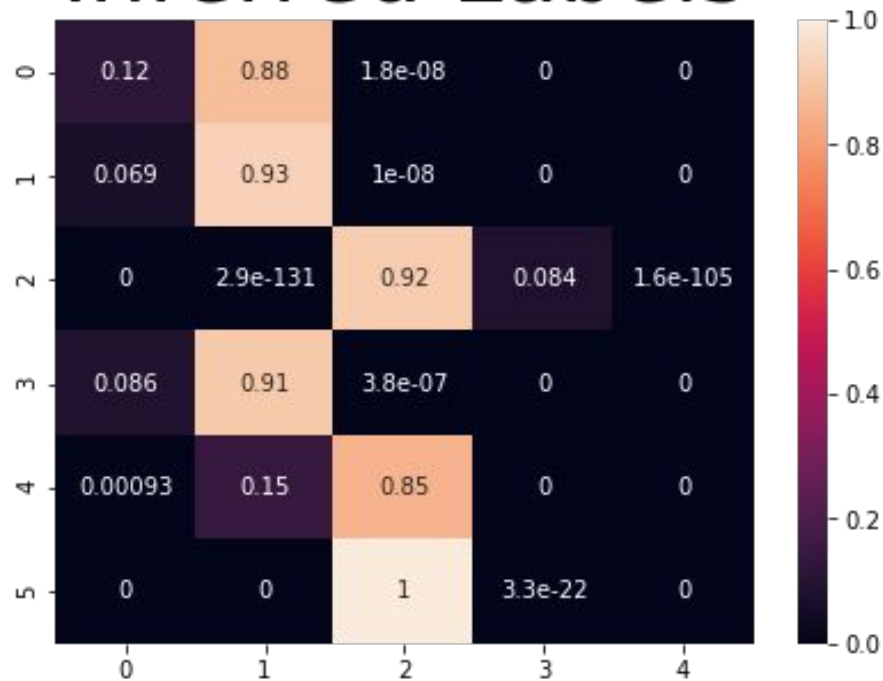


## Votes

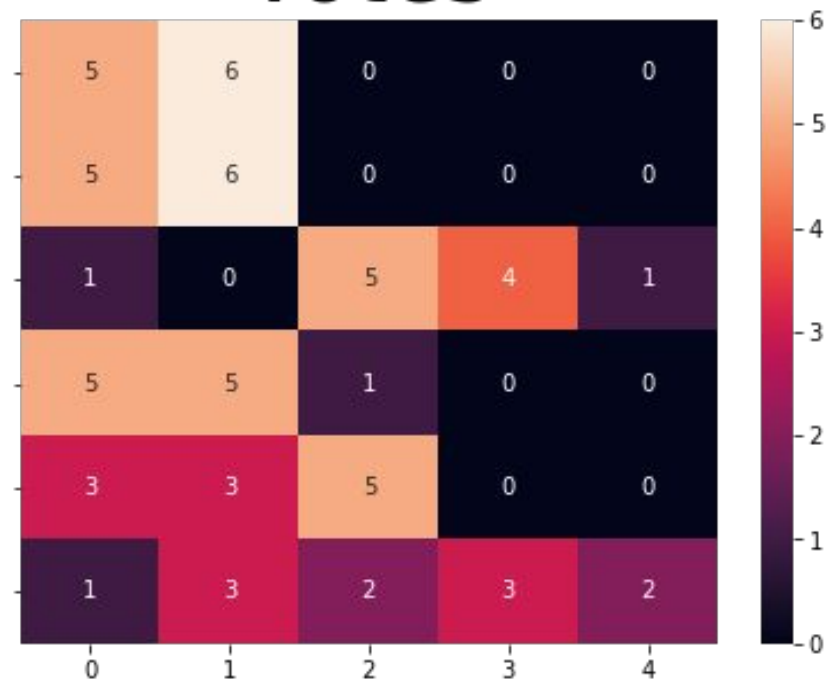


# pyanno Model B (Dawid & Skene)

## Inferred Labels

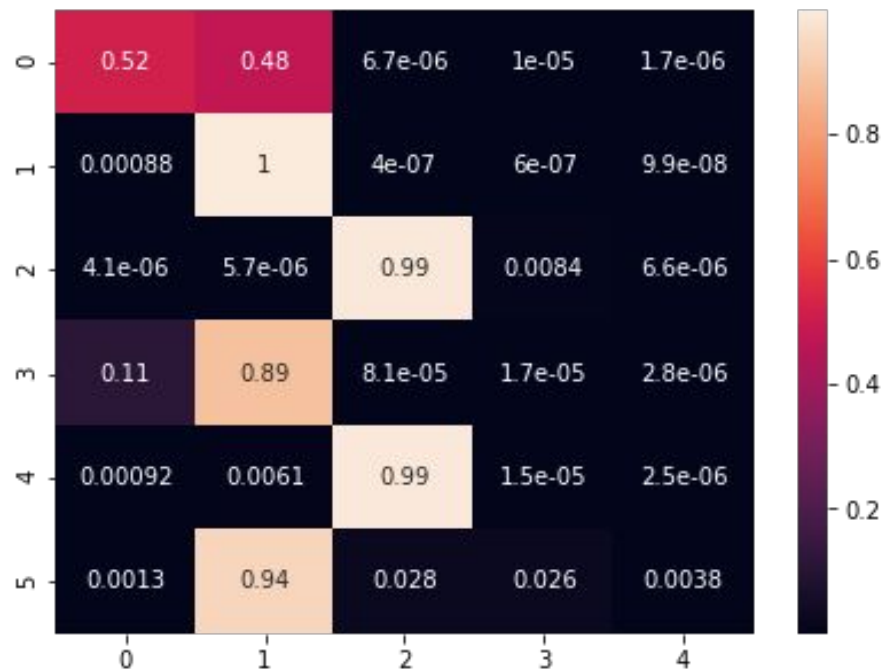


## Votes

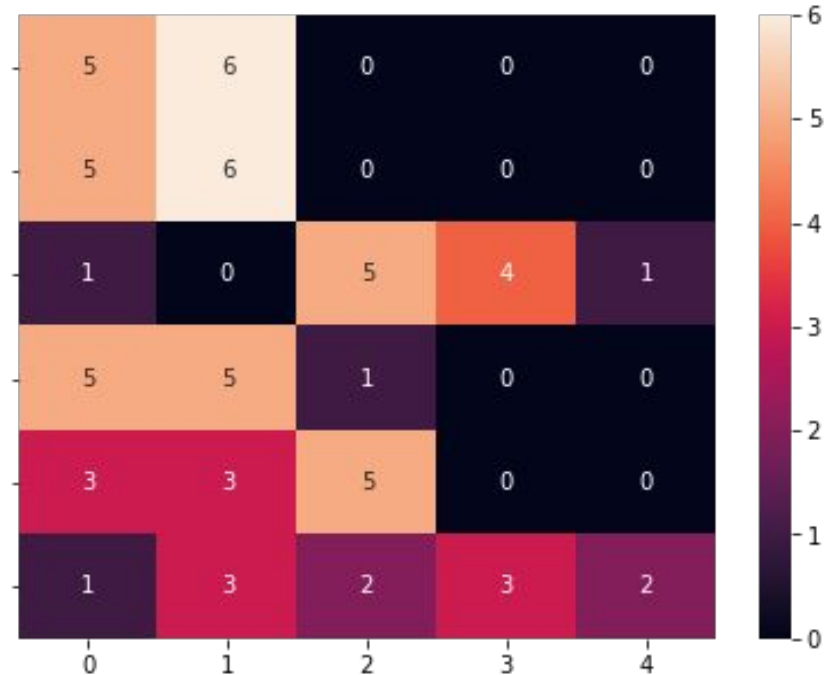


# Model B $\theta$ (Rzhetsky et al.)

## Inferred Labels

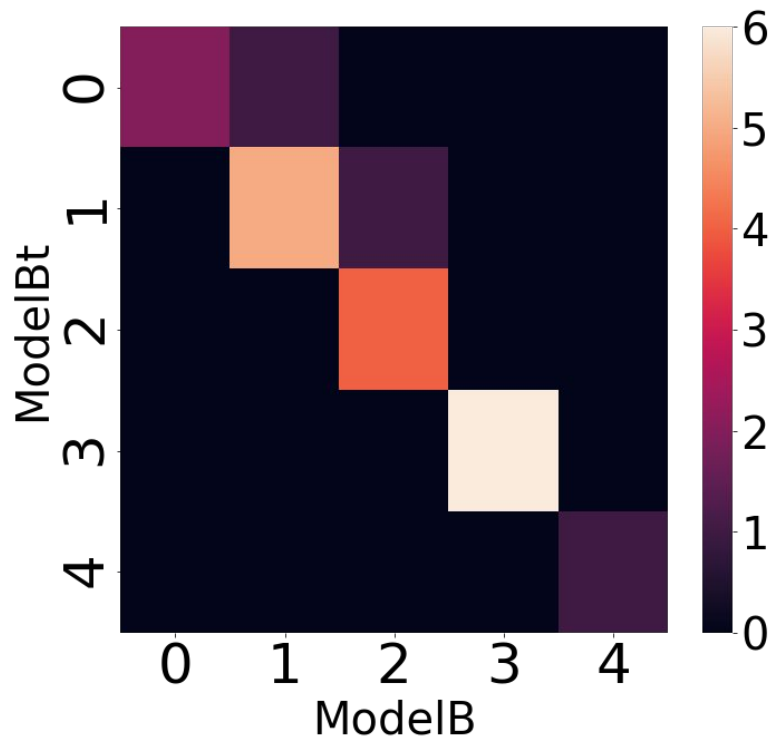


## Votes



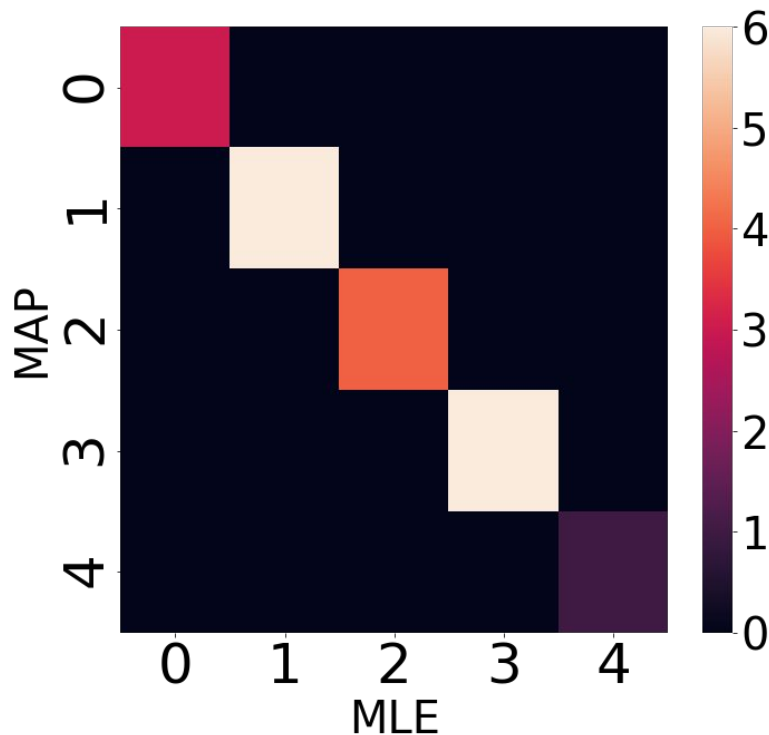
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# Model B vs Model B $\theta$

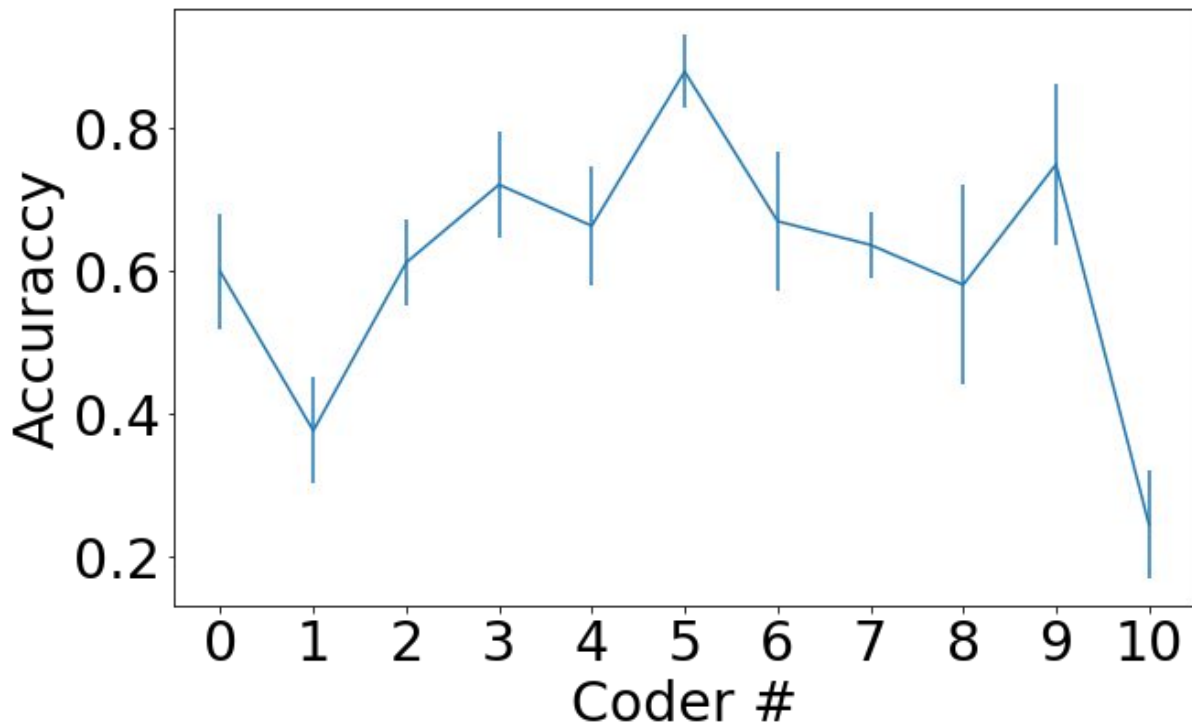


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# MAP vs MLE (Model B $\theta$ )



# Coder Accuracy





# Inferred label vs Vader

```
In [86]: 1 from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
```

```
In [87]: 1 sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
```

```
In [88]: 1 sid.polarity_scores('all happy families are alike each; \
2             unhappy family is unhappy in its own way')
```

```
Out[88]: {'neg': 0.276, 'neu': 0.542, 'pos': 0.182, 'compound': -0.2263}
```

```
In [89]: 1 sid.polarity_scores('all happy families are alike each; \
2             unhappy family is unhappy in its own way')['compound']
```

```
Out[89]: -0.2263
```

# – Inferred label vs Vader

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Cohen's weighted $\kappa$	.35
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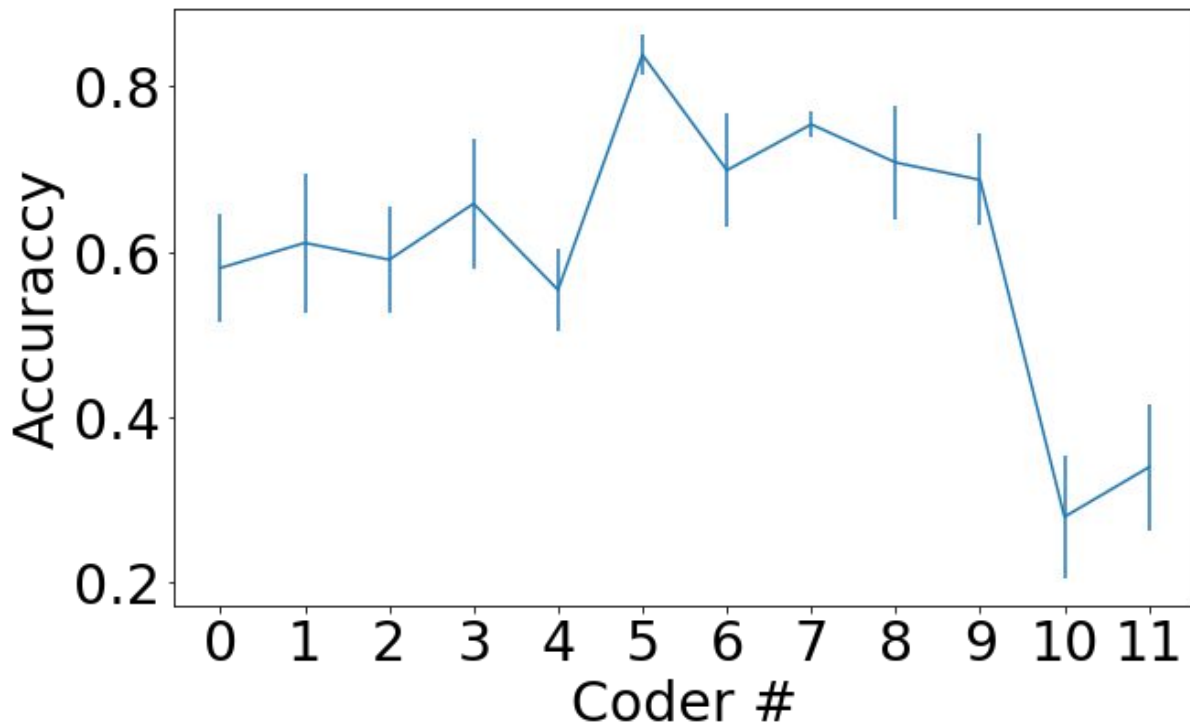
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Pearson's $\rho$	.61
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Spearman's $\rho$	.63
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# — Inferred label vs Vader



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# Conclusion

- Humans seems quite reliable even in sentence-level sentimentality annotations
- Algorithms does not seem to conform with human annotations (at least vader)
- Give instructions well