1. In this paper, we focus on target-dependent sentiment classification [6, 15, 34, 38, 41].
2. It is hard to determine the sentiment for a target term without accurate aspect information, which accounts for a large portion of sentiment classification errors [15].

[15] Long Jiang, Mo Yu, Ming Zhou, Xiaohua Liu, and

Tiejun Zhao. Target-dependent twitter sentiment classification.

In Proceedings of the 49th Annual Meeting of

the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human

Language Technologies-Volume 1, pages 151–160. Association

for Computational Linguistics, 2011.

FOUND: ﻿ [For 2]

* As mentioned in Section 1, target-dependent sentiment classification of review sentences is quite different from that of tweets. In reviews, if any sentiment is expressed in a sentence containing a feature, it is very likely that the sentiment is about the feature. However, the assumption does not hold in tweets: **0.5996**
* ﻿Moreover, the state-of-the-art approaches only take the tweet to be classified into consideration when classifying the sentiment; they ignore its context (i.e., related tweets). However, because tweets are usually short and more ambiguous, sometimes it is not enough to consider only the current tweet for sentiment classification: **0.5836**

FOUND: ﻿ [For 1]

* ﻿In this paper, we address target dependent sentiment classification of tweets. **0.75**
* ﻿Target-dependent sentiment classification needs to distinguish the expressions describing the target from other expressions. **0.7351**