

Report template for the project in the course DD2380 at KTH

GROUP31

Akash Patel

921119-3256

19/11/92

akash@kth.se



Christoph Kaiser

920416-T336

16/04/92

ckai@kth.se



Lisa Schmitz

920606-T203

06/06/92

lschmitz@kth.se



Nikolaos Tatarakis

891016-T457

16/10/89

nta@kth.se



Abstract

This paper explores the potential accuracy of the analysis of song lyrics. Datasets with various labels were tested for their ability to categorize lyrics as emitting a *negative* or *positive* mood. The focus lies on the comparison of different feature extraction methods and classifiers. The identification of emotions in lyrics is a problem which has no satisfactory solution yet due to the ambiguous and subjective nature of lyrics.

NOTE

Related Works, Experimental Results, Discussions, Summary are sections that **MUST** be contained.

The section *Contributions* is a place to express any difference in contributions. The default assumption is that you all agree that all of you had an equal part to play in the project.

1 Introduction (1–2 pages)

Music is perhaps considered the most impactful art medium in terms penetration and cultural relevance. Most people are familiar with the feeling of how a song can influence our mood to be everything between melancholy to euphoric. This control over people’s feelings is something which can be used for many different purposes. For example music providers like Spotify offer playlists labeled with a certain mood and also play similar songs if requested. But industries are not the only area of application. Researchers see a use for it in edutainment and even psychological therapy [2]. Unfortunately, the task of predicting the correct associated mood is not an easy one due to the complexity of how emotion is transferred in songs. Obviously emotion is encoded both in the audio and the lyrics of a song [7]. This paper compares methods to identify emotion by solely analysing the text of song lyrics. In order to do this, different variants of a text analyser was tested. The modification includes using different categories of expressive emotions and classifiers.

1.1 Contribution

1.2 Outline

Since our work deals with different approaches of categorising and classifying song lyrics, previous work should be taken into count. The related work is therefore presented in Section 2. We based our text analyser in the results of this previous studies. Section 3 explains the method we used to realise and implement the analyser in detail. We used different variations of our text analyser, modifying the the categorisation and the classifier. The results we were able to gather are described in Section 4. Moreover, problems that came up during the research are mentioned in this section. The results are summarised in Section 5 and possible further research areas are touched upon briefly.

Our work is mainly based the on paper of Youngmoo E. Kim et al. [2]. It gives an overview of recent approaches of emotion recognition in lyrics. Most of the presented approaches are content-based and are therefore relevant references for our work. Not only do they deal with different categorisations of mood but also treat variations of classifiers. This work provides a good insight into what has already been done and what worked well. Therefore it can be seen as the foundation we built our work on. We realised some of the presented methods and compared them to each other.

Bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla
bla
bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla

The basic model we used for our text analyser is the bag-of-words model [4]. The functionality is illustrated in the figure 1. In this model a database with labeled data such as lyrics are stored. The next step would be to pre-process the lyrics and create a dictionary with n -grams based on it. The database is divided into two parts: a training and a test set. Using this data, a classifier is trained with a training set and its accuracy can then be evaluated with the classification of the test set. In the following abstracts the individual parts of the bag-of-words model will be explained in detail.

Even though the pre-labeling of the songs were helpful, with over ... emotional labels it were simply too many categories to use. Therefore we had to find supercategories for the existing labels. Downie et al. suggest in [1] to use five clusters of emotions. Whereas Yang and Lee only suggests a binary

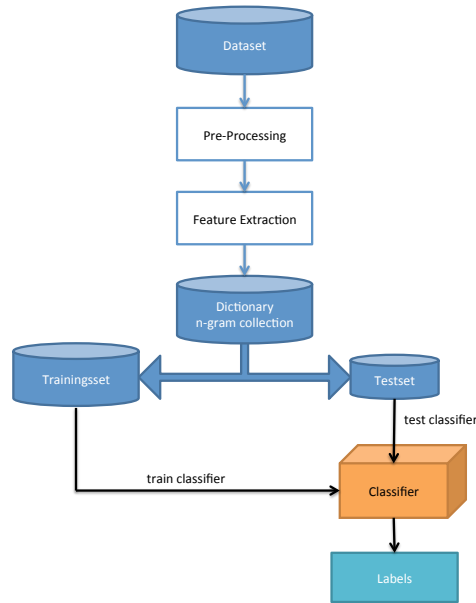


Figure 1: A description that makes browsing the paper easy and clearly describes what is in the picture. Make sure that the text in the figure is large enough to read and that the axes are labelled.

distinction into positive and negative emotions [6]. Both variants were tested during our research.

Pre-processing The lyrics have been pre-processed the same way for each of the variants of the text analyser. Stop-words are filtered out using the Natural Language Toolkit and special character are deleted. In a next step, every word of the lyric is stemmed which means that it is transferred into its basic form. For example "wait" and "waiting" would be interpreted as the same word after the stemming has been done. The pre-processing is performed due to avoid misclassifications.

Feature extraction The feature extraction is conducted for all lyrics. The procedure consists of transferring the lyrics into n -gram representation. We considered only 1-, 2- and 3-grams as reasonable parameters which is why only these have been tested in our study.

Classification The Natural Language Toolkit and the SciKit-Learn library provide the most commonly used text classifiers. In the following section the tested classifiers will be introduced.

- *Naive Bayes* Let $\mathcal{C} = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ be the categories and n the number of categories. Given a document \mathcal{D} and its word list $\mathcal{W} = (w_1, \dots, w_m)$ with m being the number of words of a certain document, the Naive Bayes classifier determines the category of a document as follows:

$$c_{NB}^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{c_j \in \mathcal{C}} P(c_j) \prod_{i=1}^d P(w_i | c_j)$$

with $P(c_j)$ being the *a priori* probability of a class c_j and $P(w_i | c_j)$ being the conditional probability of the word w_i given class c_j .

Naive Bayes will only work well for large enough datasets.

- *Multinomial Naive Bayes* Multinomial Naive Bayes extends the Naive Bayes algorithm to handle multinomial distributed data. In text analysis this is particularly useful where events represent the occurrence of a word in a document.

A feature vector $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ is given where w_i counting the number of times a word i was observed in a particular instance. The likelihood of observing a histogram \mathbf{w} is then given by,

$$P(\mathbf{w} | c_j) = \frac{(\sum_i w_i)!}{\prod_i w_i!} \prod_i p_{ji}^{w_i}$$

Here p_{ki} is part of a multinomial distribution p_k and the probability that a word i is observed.

- *Bernoulli Naive Bayes* In contrast to the Multinomial NB the Bernoulli NB uses binary term occurrence rather than term frequencies which allows it to penalize non-occurring terms. Although there may be multiple features, each one is assumed to be a binary valued variable. Thus samples are represented as binary feature vectors. The likelihood of a feature vector given a category is given by,

$$P(\mathbf{w} | c_j) = \prod_i p_{ji}^{w_i} (1 - p_{ji})^{1-w_i}$$

The model is particularly useful for shorter texts where the lack of certain features can tell you more than solely analyzing occurring features.

- *Logistic Regression* Logistic regression is a linear model for classification where the probabilities describing the possible outcomes of a single event are modeled using a logistic function. This model is then used to classify new input data.

- *Support Vector Machine* If input data are overlap and have similar features, SVMs can be used. They essentially perform non-linear separations by transforming input data to higher dimensions with so called Kernels. This is then combined with a Lagrange constraint to find hyperplanes which separates classes with the largest distance.
- *Linear Support Vector Machine* The main difference with linear SVM compared to kernel SVMs is that the input data is linearly separable and thus a non-linear kernel to transform data to an higher dimension is not necessary. They are particularly useful for data which have a lot of features and thus easier and faster to separate with a hyperplane.
- *Stochastic gradient descent* This classifier combines multiple binary classifiers to separate features in input data. These classifiers are then updated using a version of gradient descent to update the parameters and minimize the error. In contrast to normal gradient descent the stochastic version updates the classification parameters for every training example it encounters with respect to the gradient of the error. Traditionally one has to run through the entire training set before calculating the gradient and updating the parameters. This method allows for a faster learning rate compared to batch gradient descent.
- *Combination of multiple classifiers* We combined all introduced classifier into one classifier. It basically classifies documents according to how many classifiers resulted into a certain category. The category, to which most of the classification results belong to, gets selected as the resulting category of the song.

4 Experimental results

The goal of our experiment was to compare the performance of different variants of the bag-of-words model classification for emotion in lyrics.

4.1 Experiemntal setup

In order to compare the performance of the different classifier variants we changed various parameters. The effect of different amounts of emotional categories have been tested, as well as variations of the n of the n -grams, the size of the trainingsset and classifiers.

Clusters	Mood Adjectives
Cluster 1	passionate, rousing, confident, boisterous, rowdy
Cluster 2	rollicking, cheerful, fun, sweet, amiable/good natured
Cluster 3	literate, poignant, wistful, bittersweet, autumnal, brooding
Cluster 4	humorous, silly, campy, quirky, whimsical, witty, wry
Cluster 5	aggressive, fiery, tense/anxious, intense, volatile, visceral

Table 1: Clusters of mood adjectives used in the MIREX Audio Mood Classification task [1].

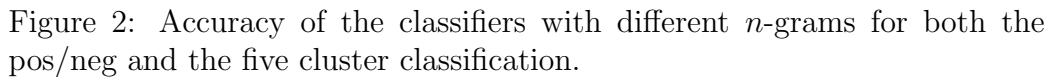
4.2 Experiment ...

Drawbacks We were aware of the difficulty of the task of designing a sufficient lyrics classifier. In recent years a lot of research has been conducted in this area but there is still a lack of a reliable lyrics analyser. But during our research we were able to gain a better insight into the nature of this difficulty. Feelings and emotions are something very personal, and the perception of the emotion which is transferred by a certain lyric highly depends on the person who is perceiving said lyric. It is not unusual that two people strongly disagree on the general mood of a lyrical text [5]. This is why it is of supreme importance to select a representative model of categories.

Variations in categorisation During our research we came to the conclusion that the use of only two categories - positive and negative - seem to have led to an overgeneralisation of emotions. Even the categories itself which were provided by `Allmusic.com` could not clearly be mapped to one of these two categories. To illustrate the difficulty we discovered, a small study was conducted. Using a questionnaire people were asked to evaluate the categories from `Allmusic.com` as evoking either a negative or positive feeling and to do the same with some randomly picked song lyrics. The results are shown in figure ???. It can be seen that there is a significant discrepancy of opinion across participants. This emphasises the personal perception of emotion. Due to this, it cannot be expected to gain a higher accuracy by a classifier in emotion categorisation.

A second model of categorisation used in this research has been proposed by Downie et al. [1]. They used five clusters of emotion to categorise lyrics as shown in table 1.

Variations in n-grams Another parameter we modified was the assignment of n for the n -grams. The effect on the accuracy of the classifiers is



Variations in the size of the training set

5 Summary and Conclusions

6 Contributions

We the members of project groupXX unanimously declare that we have all equally contributed toward the completion of this project. (PLEASE CHANGE THIS SUITABLY WITH DETAILS, IF IT IS NOT TRUE)

References

- [1] XHJS Downie, Cyril Laurier, and MBAF Ehmann. The 2007 mirex audio mood classification task: Lessons learned. In *ISMIR 2008: Proceedings of the 9th International Conference of Music Information Retrieval*, page 462. Lulu. com, 2008.
- [2] Youngmoo E Kim, Erik M Schmidt, Raymond Migneco, Brandon G Morton, Patrick Richardson, Jeffrey Scott, Jacquelin A Speck, and Douglas Turnbull. Music emotion recognition: A state of the art review. In *Proc. ISMIR*, pages 255–266. Citeseer, 2010.
- [3] Yong H Li and Anil K. Jain. Classification of text documents. *The Computer Journal*, 41(8):537–546, 1998.
- [4] Thomas M. Mitchell. *Machine Learning*. McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, NY, USA, 1 edition, 1997.
- [5] Theresa Wilson, Janyce Wiebe, and Paul Hoffmann. Recognizing contextual polarity in phrase-level sentiment analysis. In *Proceedings of the conference on human language technology and empirical methods in natural language processing*, pages 347–354. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2005.
- [6] Dan Yang and Won-Sook Lee. Music emotion identification from lyrics. In *Multimedia, 2009. ISM’09. 11th IEEE International Symposium on*, pages 624–629. IEEE, 2009.
- [7] Yi-Hsuan Yang, Yu-Ching Lin, Ya-Fan Su, and Homer H Chen. A regression approach to music emotion recognition. *Audio, Speech, and Language Processing, IEEE Transactions on*, 16(2):448–457, 2008.