

An Annotated Bangla Sentiment Analysis Corpus

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II. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS CORPUS

A. Data Source

The source of this data is the online Sports section of Prothom Alo, as shown in Fig 1 below.



Fig. 1 Daily Prothom Alo Online Edition.

Most of source sentences for the corpus were collected from the comments Section as shown in Fig 2 below.

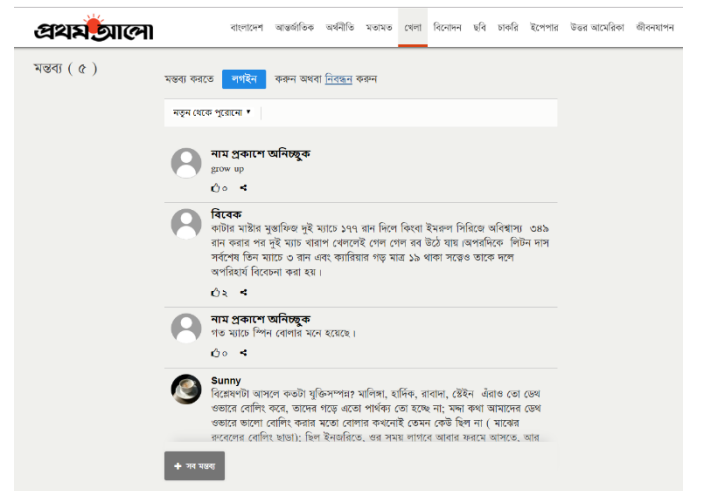


Fig. 2 Comments in the Sports Section.

B. Methodology

The corpus was prepared in a combination of manual and automated steps. Initially the sentences appearing in the Sports Section were copied manually. These data were labeled by hand into three categories “positive”, “negative” and “neutral”, by a “Content Team” and then crosschecked by a “QA Team”.

The truth labeling is done at two levels.

Abstract – This paper presents a Bangla corpus specifically targeted for sentiment analysis and made available to researchers under an open-source licensing scheme¹. We have collected and manually annotated over 10,000 sentences with sentiment polarity. We then moved to the Word domain and annotated over 15,000 words derived from these sentences with sentiment polarity. Each entry in the corpus has been cross-annotated by at least two and sometimes three annotators for ensuring quality. Also as a pre-requisite of creating a high quality sentiment analysis corpus, we had to build a secondary corpus for Bangla word stemming, which is also been cross-validated by at least two and sometimes three annotators for ensuring quality.

Index Terms – Sentiment Analysis, NLP, Bangla Corpus, Annotation, Open Source Corpus

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment analysis is a very important part of natural language processing. While very robust solutions for English already exists both in academic and commercial domains, for Bangla language, work in this area is still in its infancy. As the focus of tools for sentiment analysis has now shifted from rule based to machine learning methods, the need for annotated and ground truth data for training these solutions are of utmost importance. Unfortunately there is almost no serious corpus for Bangla language that is available for sentiment analysis, forcing researchers to stitch together their own small corpora which are neither standardized and nor rigorously quality controlled. In this paper, we present a fully annotated corpus for sentiment analysis.

A. Brief Background

In recent times, there has been some research reported on Bangla sentiment analysis. One common approach seems to be to translate a Bangla word and then use the polarity from the English translated word. [1][6][7]. While it works on straightforward words, it cannot handle the nuances of a language. For example the word “জটিল” means “complex” [2] and it has a negative sense. But in Bangla it is often used in a positive sense, for example, “তামিম আজ জটিল খেলছে”. Another example is the word “খাওয়া” which is commonly translated to “eat”, the common polarity of which is neutral. But in the sentence “তার খাওয়া নাই”, the polarity is distinctly negative.

The reason for the popularity of this type of approach is very simple, a distinct lack of a ground truth corpus suited for training machine learning algorithms. Although there are some existing data set for sentiment analysis, but most of these are not available publicly. Some publicly available data set are small, e.g. [4] has about 4,000 sentences, whereas [1] has about 7,000 sentences.

One of the most significant resources is described in [6]. This corpus size is around 10,000 sentences. These sentences were collected from Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, online news portals and product review pages.

¹ See Section VI for details

[illegible]

- Manual collection and preprocessing: We collected more than 10,000 sentences from comments from online Bangla newspaper (<https://www.prothomalo.com/>), primarily from cricket sports news. We only included valid and complete single sentences. The task was distributed among the 5 members team members, who are all native Bangla speakers. Each member tagged sentiment polarity for the sentences allocated to him/her. Another member then crosschecked this. A third member then re-assigned the polarity sentences if the first and second members disagreed. The same methodology was applied to crosschecking sentence validation. In case there are disagreements, the assigned final polarity is at least assigned by two team members. If all three team members disagreed, the sentence was considered to be too ambiguous and dropped from the corpus.
- Automatic processing: We removed unwanted characters, words and symbols from the sentences, such as:
 - [',','\u094d','\u094e','\u094f','\u0950','\u0951','\u0952','\u0953','\u0954','\u0955','\u0956','\u0957','\u0958','\u0959']
 - ['\u0940','\u0941','\u0942','\u0943','\u0944','\u0945','\u0946','\u0947','\u0948','\u0949','\u094a','\u094b','\u094c','\u094d','\u094e','\u094f','\u0950','\u0951','\u0952','\u0953','\u0954','\u0955','\u0956','\u0957','\u0958','\u0959','\u095a','\u095b','\u095c','\u095d','\u095e','\u095f','\u0960','\u0961','\u0962','\u0963','\u0964','\u0965','\u0966','\u0967','\u0968','\u0969','\u096a','\u096b','\u096c','\u096d','\u096e','\u096f','\u0970','\u0971','\u0972','\u0973','\u0974','\u0975','\u0976','\u0977','\u0978','\u0979','\u097a','\u097b','\u097c','\u097d','\u097e','\u097f','\u0980','\u0981','\u0982','\u0983','\u0984','\u0985','\u0986','\u0987','\u0988','\u0989','\u098a','\u098b','\u098c','\u098d','\u098e','\u098f','\u0990','\u0991','\u0992','\u0993','\u0994','\u0995','\u0996','\u0997','\u0998','\u0999','\u099a','\u099b','\u099c','\u099d','\u099e','\u099f','\u09a0','\u09a1','\u09a2','\u09a3','\u09a4','\u09a5','\u09a6','\u09a7','\u09a8','\u09a9','\u09aa','\u09ab','\u09ac','\u09ad','\u09ae','\u09af','\u09b0','\u09b1','\u09b2','\u09b3','\u09b4','\u09b5','\u09b6','\u09b7','\u09b8','\u09b9','\u09ba','\u09bb','\u09bc','\u09bd','\u09be','\u09bf','\u09c0','\u09c1','\u09c2','\u09c3','\u09c4','\u09c5','\u09c6','\u09c7','\u09c8','\u09c9','\u09ca','\u09cb','\u09cc','\u09cd','\u09ce','\u09cf','\u09d0','\u09d1','\u09d2','\u09d3','\u09d4','\u09d5','\u09d6','\u09d7','\u09d8','\u09d9','\u09da','\u09db','\u09dc','\u09dd','\u09de','\u09df','\u09e0','\u09e1','\u09e2','\u09e3','\u09e4','\u09e5','\u09e6','\u09e7','\u09e8','\u09e9','\u09ea','\u09eb','\u09ec','\u09ed','\u09ee','\u09ef','\u09f0','\u09f1','\u09f2','\u09f3','\u09f4','\u09f5','\u09f6','\u09f7','\u09f8','\u09f9','\u09fa','\u09fb','\u09fc','\u09fd','\u09fe','\u09ff']
 - ['\u0940','\u0941','\u0942','\u0943','\u0944','\u0945','\u0946','\u0947','\u0948','\u0949','\u094a','\u094b','\u094c','\u094d','\u094e','\u094f','\u0950','\u0951','\u0952','\u0953','\u0954','\u0955','\u0956','\u0957','\u0958','\u0959','\u095a','\u095b','\u095c','\u095d','\u095e','\u095f','\u0960','\u0961','\u0962','\u0963','\u0964','\u0965','\u0966','\u0967','\u0968','\u0969','\u096a','\u096b','\u096c','\u096d','\u096e','\u096f','\u0970','\u0971','\u0972','\u0973','\u0974','\u0975','\u0976','\u0977','\u0978','\u0979','\u097a','\u097b','\u097c','\u097d','\u097e','\u097f','\u0980','\u0981','\u0982','\u0983','\u0984','\u0985','\u0986','\u0987','\u0988','\u0989','\u098a','\u098b','\u098c','\u098d','\u098e','\u098f','\u0990','\u0991','\u0992','\u0993','\u0994','\u0995','\u0996','\u0997','\u0998','\u0999','\u099a','\u099b','\u099c','\u099d','\u099e','\u099f','\u09a0','\u09a1','\u09a2','\u09a3','\u09a4','\u09a5','\u09a6','\u09a7','\u09a8','\u09a9','\u09aa','\u09ab','\u09ac','\u09ad','\u09ae','\u09af','\u09b0','\u09b1','\u09b2','\u09b3','\u09b4','\u09b5','\u09b6','\u09b7','\u09b8','\u09b9','\u09ba','\u09bb','\u09bc','\u09bd','\u09be','\u09bf','\u09c0','\u09c1','\u09c2','\u09c3','\u09c4','\u09c5','\u09c6','\u09c7','\u09c8','\u09c9','\u09ca','\u09cb','\u09cc','\u09cd','\u09ce','\u09cf','\u09d0','\u09d1','\u09d2','\u09d3','\u09d4','\u09d5','\u09d6','\u09d7','\u09d8','\u09d9','\u09da','\u09db','\u09dc','\u09dd','\u09de','\u09df','\u09e0','\u09e1','\u09e2','\u09e3','\u09e4','\u09e5','\u09e6','\u09e7','\u09e8','\u09e9','\u09ea','\u09eb','\u09ec','\u09ed','\u09ee','\u09ef','\u09f0','\u09f1','\u09f2','\u09f3','\u09f4','\u09f5','\u09f6','\u09f7','\u09f8','\u09f9','\u09fa','\u09fb','\u09fc','\u09fd','\u09fe','\u09ff']
 - [A-Z]
 - [a-z]

Word Level: The second is polarity on the word level, as shown in Fig 4 below.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | Word | Polarity | Ambiguity |
| 2 | ডাঙ্গার | neutral | |
| 3 | শাফল্যই | positive | |
| 4 | মনেস্থানা | neutral | |
| 5 | ছয়ে | neutral | |
| 6 | স্ট্রেটজি | | 1 |
| 7 | গরল | negative | |
| 8 | লর্ণার | | 1 |
| 9 | পরিবরতে | neutral | |
| 10 | বেপরেয়া | negative | |
| 11 | পেয়েছি | neutral | |
| 12 | শব্দ | neutral | |
| 13 | ক্ষমার | neutral | |
| 14 | শৈত্যপ্রবাহের | neutral | |
| 15 | ইডেন | | 1 |
| 16 | অন্যদেরও | neutral | |
| 17 | প্রতিবারই | neutral | |
| 18 | গ্রামের | neutral | |
| 19 | স্রমনের | neutral | |
| 20 | অষ্টশ্রীয়ার | neutral | |
| 21 | পাটম | | |

- **Manual collection and preprocessing:** We checked whether the un-stemmed word is already a root or not and manually corrected the roots for those words that were stemmed wrongly. Once a clean word list was created, we then tagged the polarity of each word manually, using the same three-tiered approach as described before. This step also resulted in identifying some words that were ambiguous. These are then dropped for the final corpus.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Word	SpellingChecking	StemmerP	StemmerR	CommonStem	Unstemmed	Polarity	Ambiguity	ManualStemming
2	ডাঙর	ডাঙা	ডাঙা	ডাঙা	ডাঙা	ডাঙা	neutral		ডাঙা
3	সহযোগী	সহযোগ	সহযোগ	সহযোগ	সহযোগ	সহযোগ	positive		
4	মহোদয়না	মহোদয়না	মহোদয়না	মহোদয়না	মহোদয়না	মহোদয়না	neutral		1
5	ঘর	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ	neutral		ঘর
6	ঐক্যমি	ঐক্যমি	ঐক্যমি	ঐক্যমি	ঐক্যমি	ঐক্যমি	neutral	1	
7	গরল	গরল	গরল	গরল	গরল	গরল	negative		
8	লার্ণ	লার্ণ	লার্ণ	লার্ণ	লার্ণ	লার্ণ	neutral	1	পরিবর্তন
9	পরিবর্তন	পরিবর্ত	পরিবর্ত	পরিবর্ত	পরিবর্ত	পরিবর্ত	neutral		
10	বেশভারী	বেশভারী	বেশভারী	বেশভারী	বেশভারী	বেশভারী	negative		
11	পেড়	পেড়া	পেড়া	পেড়া	পেড়া	পেড়া	neutral	1	পাওয়া
12	শব্দ	শব্দ	শব্দ	শব্দ	শব্দ	শব্দ	neutral		
13	ক্ষম	ক্ষম	ক্ষম	ক্ষম	ক্ষম	ক্ষম	neutral		ক্ষম
14	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	ঐগত্যপ্রবাহ	neutral		1
15	ইত্য	ইত্য	ইত্য	ইত্য	ইত্য	ইত্য	neutral	1	
16	অন্যদের	অন্য	অন্য	অন্য	অন্য	অন্য	neutral		অন্যদের
17	প্রতিসংগ	প্রতিব	প্রতিব	প্রতিব	প্রতিব	প্রতিব	neutral		প্রতিবার
18	গ্রাম	গ্রাম	গ্রাম	গ্রাম	গ্রাম	গ্রাম	neutral		
19	প্রদর্শন	প্রদর্শন	প্রদর্শন	প্রদর্শন	প্রদর্শন	প্রদর্শন	neutral		1
20	অষ্টশীল	অষ্টশীল	অষ্টশীল	অষ্টশীল	অষ্টশীল	অষ্টশীল	neutral		1
21	প্রায়	প্রায়	প্রায়	প্রায়	প্রায়	প্রায়	neutral	1	

III. CORPUS STATISTICS

Total number of sentences	10,008
Total number of words before filtering	19,731

Fig. 9 shows the frequency of the top 20 words in our corpus.

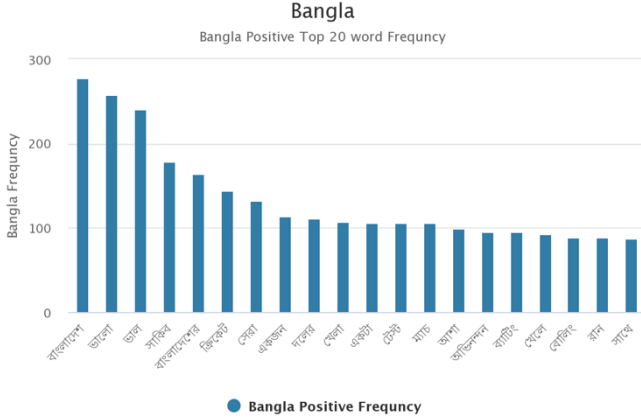


Fig. 10 Word frequency of top 20 positive words

Fig. 10 shows the frequency of the top 20 positive words in our corpus.

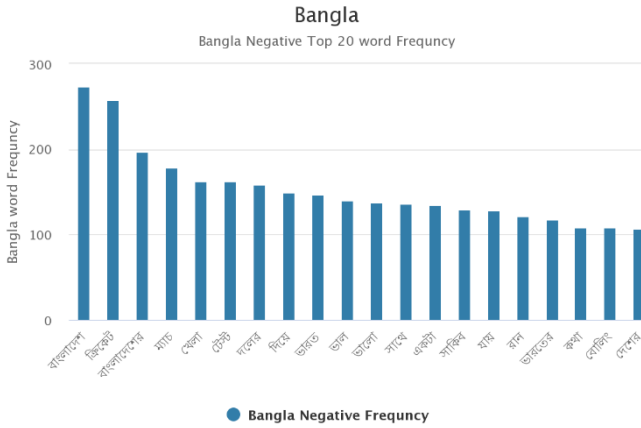


Fig. 11 Word frequency of top 20 negative words

Fig. 11 shows the frequency of the top 20 negative words in our corpus.

V. SOME OBSERVATIONS

We have created this corpus from a very focused source, the sports news domain and have incorporated sentences, unique words and stemmed words. We extensively cleaned the data using a combination of filtering and stop word list — employing both manual and automated process. Every entry is cross-validated using at least two, and sometimes three annotators. We have manually corrected misspelling and stemming errors. So this is not just an annotated and ground truth corpus on sentiment analysis, it is also a corpus for training stemming engines.

It was also very important for us to build in auditability in the corpus. That is why every word and root word is cross-

referenced against the source sentences. This way this corpus can be adopted for other NLP solutions with ease.

The other aspect of our corpus design is the transparency of the data collection process. It is a natural extension of the auditability of the data mentioned above.

VI. OPEN SOURCE LICENSING

Not-For-Profit and academic organizations and government agencies may use this corpus for noncommercial linguistic research and education only. For-profit organizations may use this corpus after signing a commercial technology development contract. Not-For-Profit and academic organizations and government agencies cannot use this corpus to develop or test products for commercialization, nor can they use this in any commercial product or for any commercial purpose.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

We have presented a Bangla corpus specifically targeted for sentiment analysis. We described the methodology, source and clean up process. In the future, we plan to extend the corpus to support aspect based sentiment analysis for Bangla, where different clauses of a single sentence may have different sentiments. We also plan to extend this by adding sentiments for phrases, idioms and clauses. In addition, we plan to offer a set of machine learning models that can use this corpus.

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