**reviewer #1**

1) Although the experiments show effectiveness of proposed model. The methods is too simple, just a combanation of CNN and attention mechanism. I think there are already many studies use these approaches to integrate user and product information for sentiment classification.

**Yes, there are previous works that employ NN and attention mechanisms to integrate user and product information for sentiment classification. However, they are mainly based on local texts. On the contrary, in this work, we propose to incorporate speculative similar documents for boosting classification. To achieve this, we need to address the challenges such as how to select speculative similar documents (SSDs), how to encode user preferences for selecting SSDs.**

2) The title of this paper is "...Collaborative Sentiment Classification", but I think the proposed model is not very like traditional collaborative filtering methods, but it is still like a traditional NN based model.

**The collaborative sentiment classification (CSC) model is inspired traditional collaborative filtering techniques. In traditional CF technique, users who agreed in the past tend to agree again in the future. The proposed CSC model is based on speculation that users with similar rating behaviors in the past are more likely to write reviews of the same sentiment towards the same item.**

3) The motivation of this paper is not very clear, why should the authors use these three components, and what is the major different between the proposed model and the previous studies on using user and product information.

**As stated in the introduction section, the major difference between the CSC model and previous studies on incorporating user and product information, is that the previous studies existing methods mainly exploit local text information, ignoring sentiment consistency among the documents of the same user/product. On the contrary, we propose to leverage speculative similar documents for boosting classification performance.**

**As for the motivation of the proposed three components, as stated in the abstract and the last paragraph of the introduction section, one major advantage of a unified model is that the aforementioned components mutually reinforce each other to enhance sentiment classification. Specifically, the modeling of user-product interactions can learn task-specific user product embeddings, which guides the document encoding to capture the most informative word vectors for better document representations. In addition, SSDs are selected based on the similarities between user rating behaviours, which are encoded in user embeddings learned from user-product interactions.**

**reviewer #2**

Questions

The problem of collaborative sentiment classification has been extensively studied in the domain of predicting user ratings of products and recommender systems. The novelty of this paper is limited, given the idea that users with similar rating behaviors are likely providing similar sentiment towards a product is not novel and has been explored in a vast literature.

**As we discussed in the introduction and related work section, most of the previous studies mainly exploit local text information, ignoring sentiment consistency among the documents of the same user/product. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work to leverage speculative similar documents for boosting sentiment classification.**

**To SPC**

The first reviewer argues that the proposed model is simple combination of CNN and attention mechanism. Indeed, CSC model is based on popular deep learning algorithms such as CNN. However, the major contribution of this work is to exploit speculative similar documents (SSDs) for collaboratively boosting sentiment classification. The selection of SSDs naturally motivates the combination of the three components. Since the SSDs are selected based on user rating behaviors, we propose the UPI component to capture user preferences. In addition, the UPI component can guide the document encoding (DE) component to select the most informative words for comprising document representations. Therefore, the three components are indispensable, and complementary to each other for sentiment analysis.

Review #2 mainly question the originality of SSDs. However, as we discuss in the paper, this is first work to speculate on similar documents for boost sentiment classification.