



TEXT MINING - SENTIMENT ANALYSIS /OPINION MINING

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AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Definition of opinion mining
- ✓ Why opinion mining
- ✓ Applications
- ✓ Elements of opinion mining
- ✓ Entity and aspect
- ✓ Opinion Mathematical model
- ✓ Doc-level/sentence level SA
- ✓ Feature based sentiment analysis
- ✓ Levels of opinion mining
- ✓ Sentiment analysis classification
- ✓ Machine learning approach
- ✓ Challenges
- ✓ Success stories

INTRODUCTION

- Opinion mining is one of the most active research areas in natural language processing and is also widely studied in data mining, Web mining, and text mining.
- The growing importance of sentiment analysis/opinion mining coincides with the growth of social media such as reviews, forum discussions, blogs, micro-blogs, Twitter, and social networks.
- Sentiment analysis systems are being applied in almost every business and social domain.
- Businesses are using opinion mining in many ways to promote products smartly by showcasing opinion analysis to customers.

DEFINITION



Sentiment analysis or opinion mining is a Computational study of opinions, sentiments, evaluations, attitudes, appraisal, affects, views, emotions, subjectivity, etc. expressed in text.

Reviews, blogs, discussions, news, comments, feedback, or any other documents.

OPINION MINING OR SENTIMENT ANALYSIS?

Sentiment analysis is more widely used in industry, but both of them mean the same.

OPINION MATTERS !!

(BE PANG AND LILLIAN LEE)

- 81% of Internet users have done online research on a product at least once.
- 20% of the users do so on a typical day.
- Among readers of online reviews about restaurants, hotels, and various services (e.g., travel agencies or doctors), between 73% and 87% report that reviews had a significant influence on their purchase.
 - Consumers are willing to pay from 20% to 99% more for a 5-star-rated item than a 4-star-rated item (the variance stems from what type of item or service is considered).
- 32% have provided a rating on a product, service, or person via an online ratings system, and 30% (including 18% of online senior citizens) have posted an online comment or review regarding a product or service

APPLICATIONS

Businesses and organization: interested in opinions

- a) *Product and service benchmarking*
- b) *Market intelligence*
- c) *Survey on a topic*

Individuals: interested in others opinion when

- a) *Purchasing a product*
- b) *Using a service*
- c) *Tracking political topics*
- d) *Other decision making tasks*

Ads Placements: placing ads in user-generated content

- a) *Place an ad when one praises a product*
- b) *Place an ad from a competitor if one criticize a product*

Opinion search: providing general search for opinions

ELEMENTS OF OPINION MINING

*"I bought an **iPhone** a few days ago. It is such a nice **phone**. The **touch screen** is really cool. The **voice quality** is clear too. It is much better than my old **blackberry**, which was a terrible **phone** and so **difficult to type** with its **tiny keys**. However my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought the **phone**. She also thought the phone was too **expensive**, and wanted me to return it to the shop. ..."*

Entity	Attributes
Opinion targets	Entities and their features/aspects
Sentiments	positive and negative
Opinion holders	Persons who hold the opinions
Time	when opinions are expressed

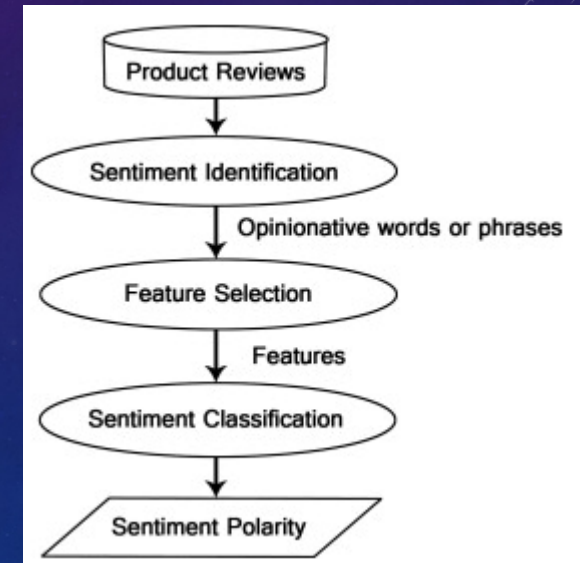
EXAMPLE

“I bought an iPhone a few days ago. It is such a nice phone. The touch screen is really cool. The voice quality is clear too. Although the battery life was not long that is ok for me. However my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought the phone. She also thought the phone was too expensive, and wanted me to return it to the shop. ...”

One can look at this review/blog at the

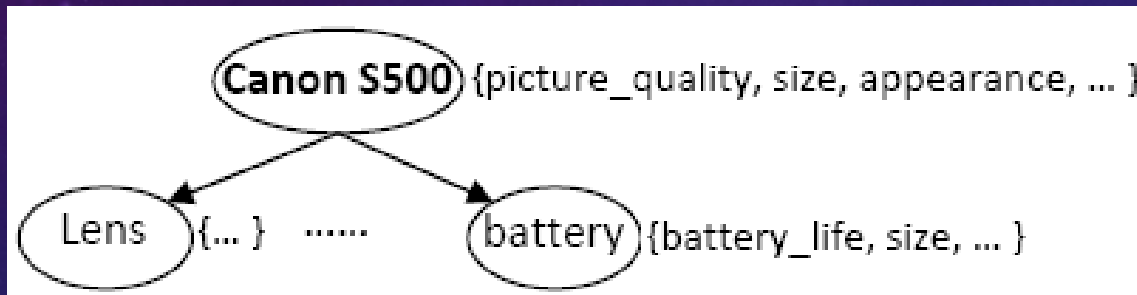
1. document level, i.e., is this review + or -?
2. sentence level, i.e., is each sentence + or -?
3. entity and feature/aspect level
4. It's a regular opinion or a comparative opinion

- ✓ Sentiment Analysis can be considered as a classification process.
- ✓ The target of SA is to find opinions, identify the sentiments they express, and then classify their polarity as shown.



ENTITY AND ASPECT

Definition (entity): An *entity e* is a *product, person, event*, organization, or topic. *e* is represented as a hierarchy of components, sub-components, and so on. Each node represents a component and is associated with a set of attributes of the component.



An opinion can be expressed on any node or attribute of the node.

For simplicity, we use the term aspects (features) to represent both components and attributes.

A REGULAR OPINION

An opinion has the follow basic components

(g_j, so_{ij}, h_i, t_l)

Where

g_j is a target.

so_{ij} , is the sentiment value of the opinion from opinion holder h_i on target g_j at the time t_l . so_{ij} is positive, negative or neutral.

h_i is opinion holder.

t_l is the time when the opinion is expressed.

OPINION MATHEMATICAL MODEL

An *opinion* is a quintuple

$(e_j, a_{jk}, so_{ijkl}, h_i, t_l)$

where

e_j is a target entity.

a_{jk} is an aspect/feature of the entity e_j

so_{ijkl} is the sentiment value of the opinion from the opinion holder h_i on aspect a_{jk} of entity e_j at a time t_l . so_{ijkl} is +ve, -ve, or neutral, or a more granular rating.

h_i is opinion holder.

t_l is the time when the opinion was expressed.

STRUCTURE THE UNSTRUCTURED (HU AND LIU 2004)

Goal: Given an opinionated document

Discover all quintuples $(e_p, a_{jk}, so_{ijkl}, h_p, t_l)$

E.g., sentiment classification at the document or sentence level.

With the quintuples,

Unstructured Text  Structured Data

- ✓ Traditional data and visualization tools can be used to slice, dice and visualize the results.
- ✓ Enable qualitative and quantitative analysis.

5-1-2008 *"I bought an iPhone a few days ago. It is such a nice phone. The touch screen is really cool. The voice quality is clear too. It is much better than my old Blackberry, which was a terrible phone and so difficult to type with its tiny keys. However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought the phone. She also thought the phone was too expensive, ..."*

In quintuples

(iPhone, GENERAL, +, Abc123, 5-1-2008)

(iPhone, touch_screen, +, Abc123, 5-1-2008)

....

SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION: DOC-LEVEL

(PANG AND LEE, ET AL 2002 AND TURNEY 2002)

Classify a document (e.g., a review) based on the overall sentiment expressed by opinion holder

Classes: Positive, or negative (and neutral)

In the model, $(o_j, f_{jk}, so_{ijkl}, h_i, t_i)$

It assumes

- Each document focuses on a single object and contains opinions from a single opinion holder.
- It considers opinion on the object, o_j (or $o_j = f_{jk}$)

SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION: SENTENCE-LEVEL

- Sentence-level sentiment analysis has two tasks:
 - **Subjectivity classification**: Subjective or objective.
 - **Objective**: e.g., *I bought an iPhone a few days ago.*
 - **Subjective**: e.g., *It is such a nice phone.*
 - **Sentiment classification**: For subjective sentences or clauses, classify positive or negative.
 - **Positive**: *It is such a nice phone.*
- **However**. (Liu, Chapter in NLP handbook)
 - subjective sentences \neq +ve or -ve opinions
 - E.g., *I think he came yesterday.*
 - Objective sentence \neq no opinion
 - **Imply -ve opinion**: *My phone broke in the second day.*

MINING IN REAL WORLD



FEATURE BASED SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

- ***Feature-Based Opinion Mining*** model, which is now also called ***Aspect-Based Opinion Mining***
- Sentiment classification at both at document and sentence levels are not enough.
- They do not tell what people like or dislike.
- A positive opinion on an object does not mean that the opinion holder like everything.
- A negative opinion on an object does not mean that the opinion holder dislike everything.
- With all quintuples various different analysis become possible and effective.

SUMMARY OF FEATURE BASED OPINION

*“I bought an **iPhone** a few days ago. It is such a nice **phone**. The **touch screen** is really cool. The **voice quality** is clear too. It is much better than my old **blackberry**, which was a terrible **phone** and so **difficult to type** with its **tiny keys**. However my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought the **phone**. She also thought the phone was too **expensive**, and wanted me to return it to the shop. ...”*

Goal: *produce a feature-based opinion summary of multiple reviews*

Task 1: *Identify and extract object features that have been commented on by an opinion holder*

Task 2: *Determine polarity of opinions on features*

Task 3: *Group feature synonyms*

Summary of feature based opinion

Feature 1: Touch screen

Positive : 212

The touch screen was really cool.

The touch screen was so easy and can do amazing things.

.....

.....

Negative: 6

The screen is easily scratched.

I have a lot of difficulty in removing finger marks from the touch screen.

Touch screen sometimes does not respond.

.....

Feature 2: voice quality

Positive : 17

.....

Sony Cyber-shot DSC-W370 14.1 MP Digital Camera (Silver)

[Overview](#) - [Online stores](#) - [Nearby stores](#) - [Reviews](#) - [Technical specifications](#) - [Similar items](#) - [Accessories](#)



\$140 [online](#), \$170 [nearby](#)

★★★★☆ 159 reviews +1 0

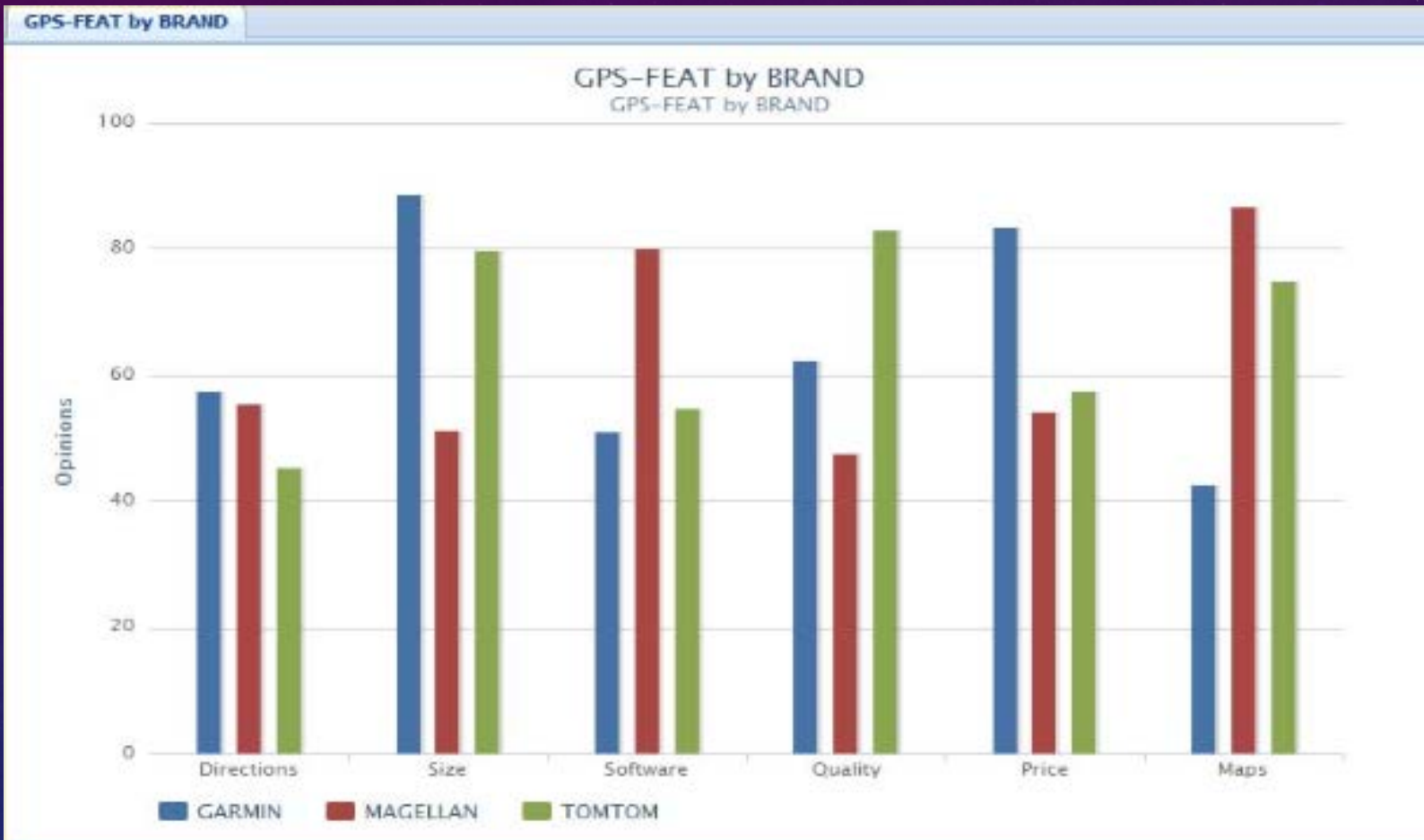
Reviews

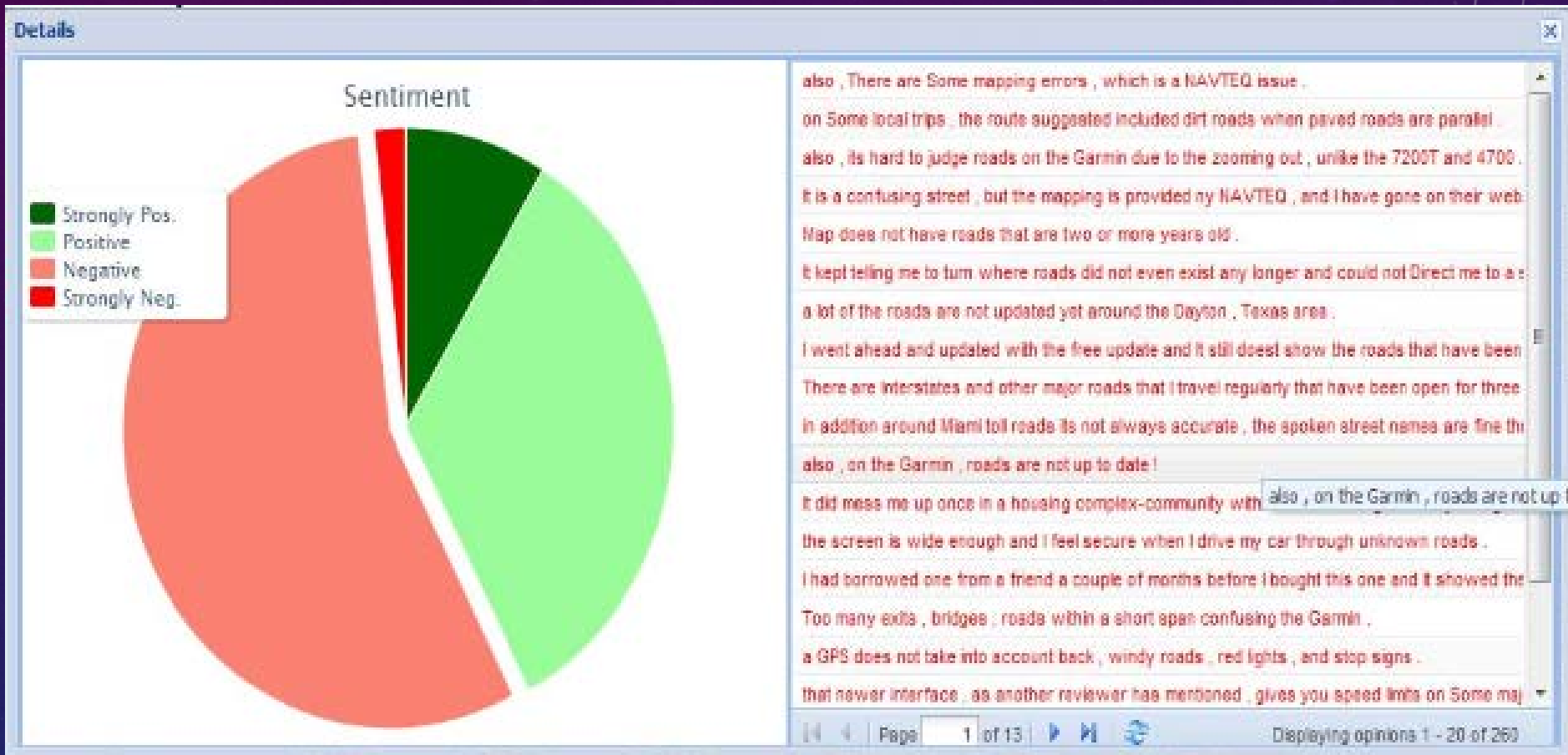
Summary - Based on 159 reviews

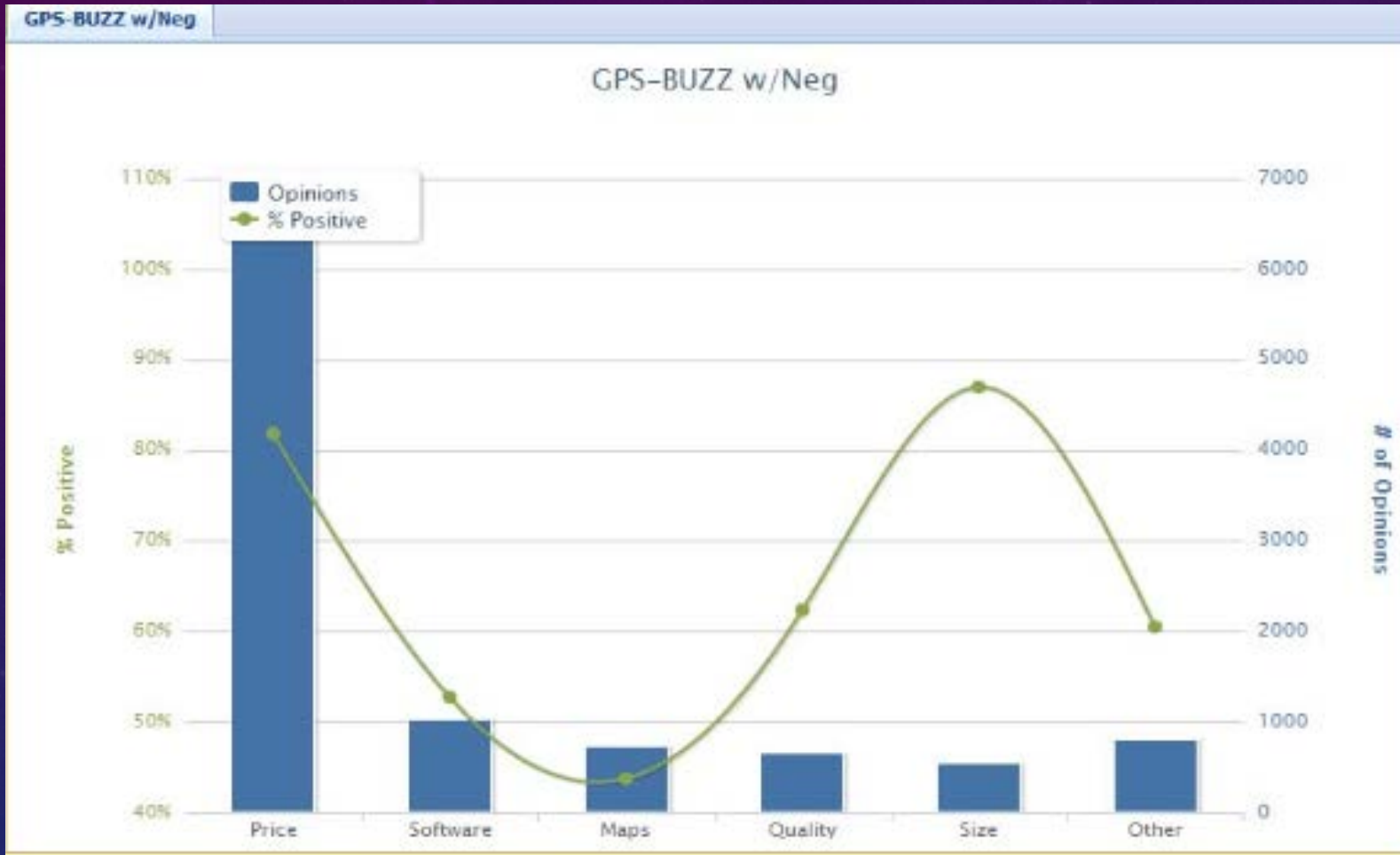


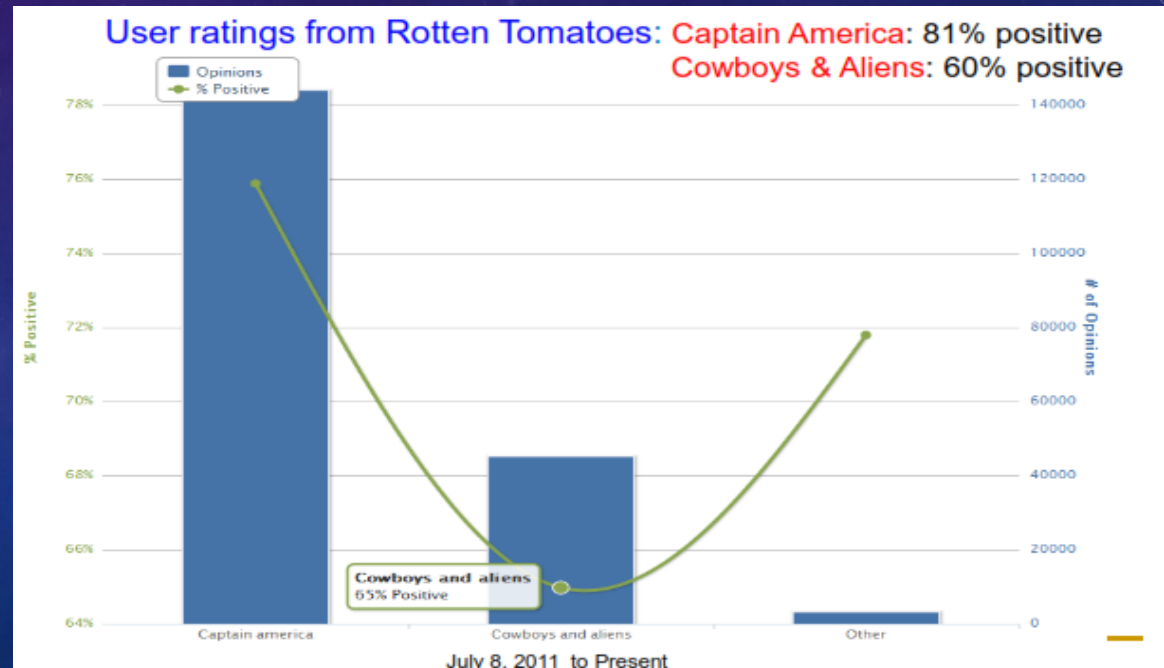
What people are saying

- [pictures](#) ■ ■ "We use the product to take quickly photos."
- [features](#) ■ ■ "Impressive panoramic feature."
- [zoom/lens](#) ■ ■ "It also record better and focus better on sunny days."
- [design](#) ■ ■ "It has the slightest grip but it's sufficient."
- [video](#) ■ ■ "Video zoom is choppy."
- [battery life](#) ■ ■ "Even better, the battery lasts long."
- [screen](#) ■ ■ "I Love the Sony's 3" screen which I really wanted."









LEVELS OF OPINION MINING

- Tweets from Twitter are probably the easiest, they are short and thus usually straight to the point
- Reviews are next, entities are 90% given and there is little noise
- Discussions, comments, and blogs are hard, Multiple entités, comparaisons, noisy, sarcasm, etc.
- Determining sentiments seems to be easier.
- Extracting entities and aspects is harder.
- Combining them is even harder.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IS DIFFICULT

*“This past Saturday, I bought a **Nokia** phone and my girlfriend bought a **Motorola** phone with **Bluetooth**. We called each other when we got home. The **voice** on my phone was not so clear, worse than my previous Samsung phone. **The battery life was short too**. My girlfriend was quite happy with her phone. I wanted a phone with **good sound quality**. So my purchase was a **real disappointment**. I returned the phone yesterday.”*

Entity Extraction

Information Extraction

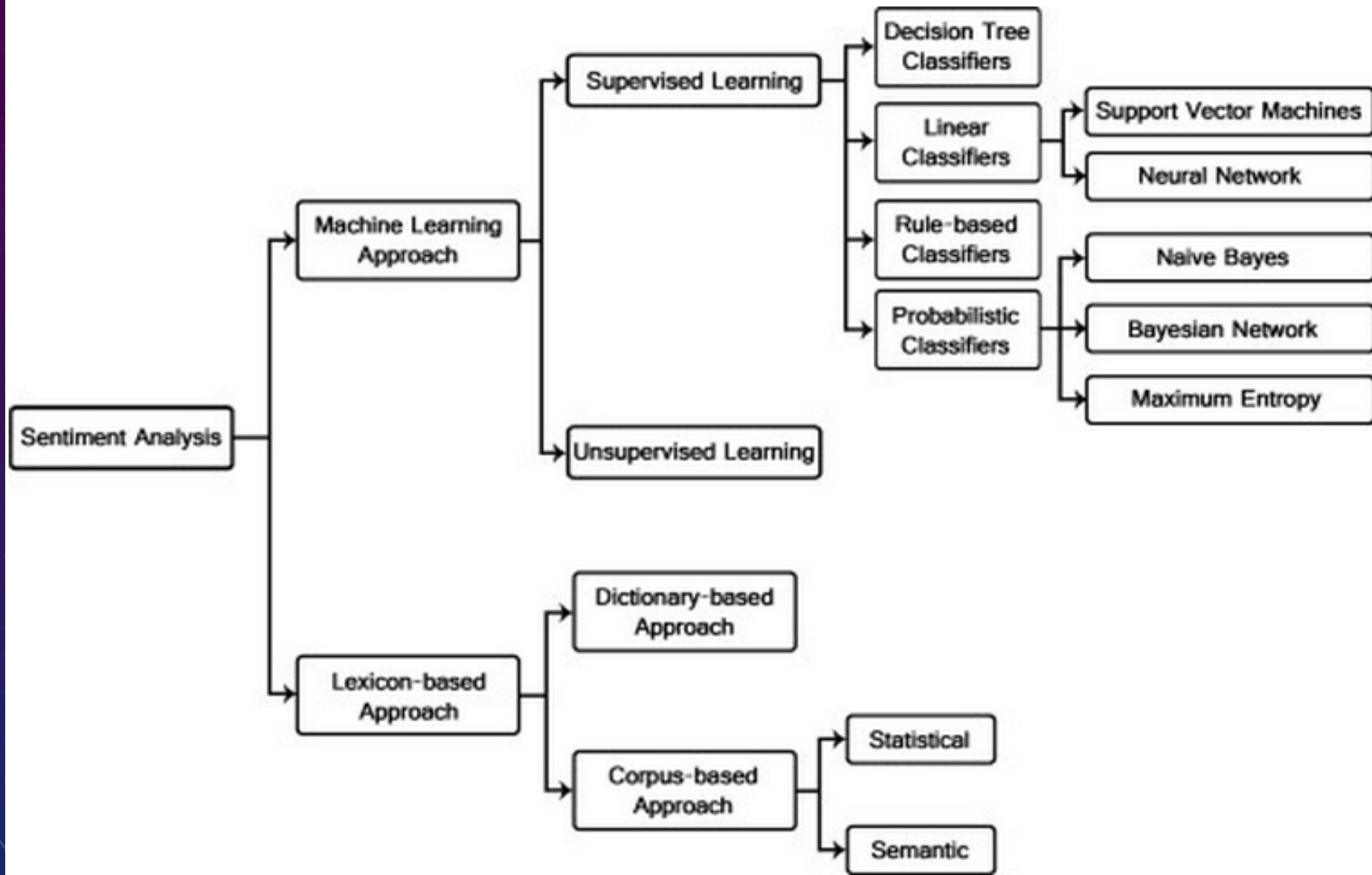
Sentiment Extraction

Data Extraction

Co-reference resolution

Relation extraction

Synonyms match



MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

POSITIVE POLARITY (GOOD)

- a mesmerizing cinematic poem from the first frame to the last .”
- a well-put-together piece of urban satire .
- one can't deny its seriousness and quality .
- hard to resist .
- a naturally funny film , home movie makes you crave chris smith's next movie .
- a true-blue delight .
- a fun ride .
- a surprisingly funny movie .
- the script is smart and dark - hallelujah for small favors .
- a flick about our infantilized culture that isn't entirely infantile .

- unfortunately the story and the actors are served with a hack script .
- too slow for a younger crowd , too shallow for an older one .
- terminally brain dead production .
- one lousy movie .
- this movie . . . doesn't deserve the energy it takes to describe how bad it is .
- a cleverly crafted but ultimately hollow mockumentary .
- it's an 88-minute highlight reel that's 86 minutes too long .
- the whole affair is as predictable as can be .

NEGATIVE POLARITY (BAD)

POSITIVE POLARITY (GOOD)

-b!nftnfsj{joh!djofnbujd!qpfn!gspn!uif!gjstu!gsbnf!up!uif!mbtu!/
-b!xfmm-qvu-uphfuiifs!qjfdf!pg!vscbo!tbujsf!/
-pof!dbo(u!efoz!jut!tfsjpvtoftt!boe!rvbmjuz!/
-ibse!up!sftjtu!/
-b!obuvsbmmz!gvooz!gjmn ! ipnf!npwjf!nblft!zpv!dsbwf!disjt!tnjui(t!ofyu!npwjf!/
-b!usvf-cmvf!efmjhiu!/
-b!gvo!sjef!
-b!tvsqsjtjohmz!gvooz!npwjf!/
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-upp!tmpx!gps!b!zpvohfs!dspxe!-!upp!tibmmpx!gps!bo!pmefs!pof!/
-ufsnjobmmz!csbjo!efbe!qspevdjpo!/
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-b!dmfwfsmz!dsbgufe!cvu!vmujnbufmz!ipmmpx!npdlvnfoubsz!/
-ju(t!bo!99-njovuf!ijhimjhiu!sffm!uibu(t!97!njovuft!upp!mpoh!/
-uif!xipmf!bggbjs!jt!bt!qsfejdubcmf!bt!dbo!cf!/

NEGATIVE POLARITY (BAD)

“it's rather like a lifetime special -- pleasant , sweet and forgettable . “

Good: 506
Bad: 507
Goodness: $506/(506+507) = 0.5$
Badness: $507/(506+507) = 0.5$

Good: 10
Bad: 14
Goodness: $10/(14+10) = 0.41$
Badness: $14/(14+10) = 0.59$

“it's rather like a lifetime special -- pleasant , sweet and forgettable . “

Good: 15
Bad: 6
Goodness: $15/(6+15) = 0.71$
Badness: $6/(6+15) = 0.29$

Good: 46
Bad: 22
Goodness: $46/(46+22) = 0.68$
Badness: $22/(46+22) = 0.32$

“it's rather like a lifetime special -- pleasant , sweet and forgettable . “



	#GOOD	#BAD	GOODNESS	BADNESS
it's	506	507	0.5	0.5
rather	42	63	0.4	0.6
like	242	396	0.61	0.39
a	3446	3112	0.53	0.47
lifetime	3	5	0.38	0.62
special	29	40	0.42	0.58
pleasant	15	6	0.71	0.29
sweet	46	22	0.68	0.32
and	3198	2371	0.57	0.43
forgettable	10	14	0.42	0.58

SUM: 5.22 4.8

So we should classify
this as a POSITIVE review!

TOP 10 BEST/WORST:

riveting
gem
engrossing
vividly
wonderfully
polished
lively
heartwarming
startling
spare

unfunny
badly
poorly
flat
bore
pointless
offensive
plodding
product
disguise

“this movie makes Catwoman look like a great movie.”

“a terrible movie that some people will nevertheless find moving .”

“well-made but mush-hearted .”

“your children will be occupied for 72 minutes . ”

MACHINE LEARNING

TRAIN DATA
each row= example



TRAIN A MODEL
(magic happens here)



TEST DATA



TEST MODEL
(more magic)



report Accuracy / Score



Publish paper!

(if good accuracy)

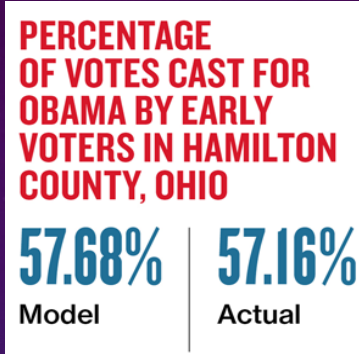


CHALLENGES IN OPINION MINING

- Polarity terms are context sensitive.
 - Ex. Small can be good for ipod size, but can be bad for LCD monitor size.
 - Even in the same domain, use different words depending on target feature.
 - Ex. Long 'ipod' battery life vs. long 'ipod' loading time
 - Partially solved (query dependent sentiment classification)
- Implicit and complex opinion expressions
 - Rhetoric expression, metaphor, double negation.
 - Ex. The food was like a stone.
 - Need both good IR and NLP techniques for opinion mining.
- Cannot divide into positive/negative clearly
 - Not all opinions can be classified into two categories
 - Interpretation can be changed based on conditions.
 - Ex. 1) The battery life is 'long' if you do not use LCD a lot. (positive)
2) The battery life is 'short' if you use LCD a lot. (negative)

For each battleground state every week, the campaign's call centers conducted 5,000 to 10,000 so-called short-form interviews that quickly gauged a voter's preferences, and 1,000 interviews in a long-form version that was more like a traditional poll.

Unilever Dove-brand pro-age campaign Catherine Cardoso, Associate Insights Manager at Unilever, says "We were very pleased with the results and the depth of insight. The results were helpful beyond understanding reactions to our campaign. We also gained an understanding of what motivates people on discussion boards, which issues are most important to women in our target group, and how to create better products and messaging for them.



Cisco "used the sentiment engine to determine which executives have the highest correlation to positively moving the stock price when they deliver positive news. They found that certain executives had a positive influence on the markets, while others actually had a negative influence because of the tone of their delivery."

REFERENCES

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2. Sentiment analysis algorithms and applications: A survey, Walaa Medhat, Ahmed Hassan, Hoda Korashy, 2013.
3. Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis, Bo Pang and Lillian Lee, 2008.
4. Lecture from Dr. Sreerama K. Murthy Ph.D., Johns Hopkins Univ.
5. A. Agarwal and P. Bhattacharyya, "Sentiment analysis: A new approach for effective use of linguistic knowledge and exploiting similarities in a set of documents to be classified," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Natural Language Processing (ICON)*, 2005.
6. White paper on Recognizing Contextual Polarity in Phrase-Level Sentiment Analysis by Theresa Wilson, Janyce Wiebe and Paul Hoffmann

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars and technical diagrams. On the right side, there are several circular diagrams resembling gauges or dials with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows. Some diagrams have dashed lines and arrows indicating a path or direction. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and technical.

QUESTIONS ?

THANK YOU

