Sentiment Analysis in Practice

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Sentiment Identification & Classification
3. Key Applications
4. Examples
5. Conclusions
Roadmap

1. **Introduction**
2. **Sentiment Identification & Classification**
3. **Key Applications**
4. **Examples**
5. **Conclusions**
Machine learning, a branch of artificial intelligence, is a scientific discipline concerned with the design and development of algorithms that allow computers to evolve behaviors based on empirical data, such as from sensor data or databases. A learner can take advantage of examples (data) to capture characteristics of interest of their unknown underlying probability distribution. Data can be seen as examples that illustrate relations between observed variables. A major focus of machine learning research is to automatically learn to recognize complex patterns and make intelligent decisions based on data; the difficulty lies in the fact that the set of all possible behaviors given all possible inputs is too large to be covered by the set of observed examples (training data). Hence the learner must generalize from the given examples, so as to be able to produce a useful output in new cases. Machine learning, like all subjects in artificial intelligence, requires cross-disciplinary proficiency in several areas, such as probability theory, statistics, pattern recognition, cognitive science, data mining, adaptive control, computational neuroscience and theoretical computer science.
Example 2 – A Milo Product Review

Milo local shopping

Find in-stock products near you
San Jose, CA

Browse Categories ▾ Electronics Computers & Accessories Tablets

Apple® - iPad® with Wi-Fi + 3G - 64GB
$679.00 ★★★★★ (19) 29 likes. Sign Up to see what your friends like.

Availability near Youngstown

Best Buy $679.00
View Store Website

IN STOCK San Jose
IN STOCK San Jose
IN STOCK Sunnyvale
IN STOCK Mountain View

OUT OF STOCK San Jose

16 Reviews

1 star: (9)
2 star: (0)
3 star: (0)
4 star: (0)
5 star: (14)
Most Helpful

Love this device
Great device for accessing the internet and doing anything Apple related. The ...

Awesome!
"I was the hero of the trip recently on a trip to Chicago(actually writing this ..."
Facts vs. Opinions

• **Facts**: objective expressions about entities, events and their attributes, e.g. “I bought an iPhone yesterday”

• **Opinions**: subjective expressions of sentiments, attitudes, emotions, appraisals or feelings toward entities, events and their attributes, e.g. “I really love this new camera”
Facts vs. Opinions – An Article from NYT


Mining the Web for Feelings, Not Facts

By ALEX MARTIN
Published August 23, 2009

Computers may be good at crunching numbers, but can they crunch feelings?

The rise of blogs and social networks has fueled a bull market in personal opinions: reviews, ratings, recommendations and other forms of online expression. For computer scientists, this vast-growing mountain of data is opening a tantalizing window onto the collective consciousness of Internet users.

An emerging field known as sentiment analysis is taking shape around one of the computer world's unexplored frontiers: translating the vagaries of human emotion into hard data.

This is more than just an interesting programming exercise. For many businesses, online opinion has turned into a kind of virtual currency that can make or break a product in the marketplace.

Yet many companies struggle to make sense of the caterwaul of complaints and compliments that now swirl around their products online. As sentiment analysis tools begin to take shape, they could not only help businesses improve their bottom lines, but also eventually transform the experience of searching for information online.

Several new sentiment analysis companies are trying to tap into the growing business interest in what is being said online.

"Social media used to be this cute project for 25-year-old consultants," said Margaret Francis, vice president for product at Scout Labs in San Francisco. Now, she said, top executives "are recognising it as an incredibly rich vein of market intelligence."
Some Exceptions!

• Not all subjective sentences contain opinions, e.g.
  – “I want a phone with good voice quality”

• Not all objective sentences contain no opinions, e.g.
  – “The earphone broke in just two days!”
History of Sentiment Analysis

- Individuals relied on a circle of:
  - Family
  - Friends
  - Colleagues

- Organizations used:
  - Polls
  - Surveys
  - Focus groups

- Sentiment analysis is growing rapidly
Why Now?

- WWW has facilitated *user-generated content*
  - e-commerce sites
  - Forums
  - Discussion groups
  - Blogs
  - Twitter, etc.

- Advances in NLP and text-processing

- Distributed computing: e.g. Hadoop, Cloud

- Our focus: automatically mining opinions, challenging but useful
Opinions and Market Research

Market Research 3.0 Is Here: Attitudes Meet Algorithms in Sentiment Analysis

BY KEVIN RANDALL Fri Sep 18, 2009

This is the marketer's and researcher's dream.

Reconciling the natural tensions that challenge and befuddle brand planning:

- Feelings & Facts
- Sentiments & Statistics
- Qualitative & Quantitative
- Focus Groups & Surveys
- Subjective & Objective
- Why & What
- Art & Science

I'll admit, when I first heard about Google, Facebook, and Nielsen studying, decoding and monitoring language and chatter on the Web and "listening to conversations," the consumer part of me got a little bit of the creeps (Big Brother idea).

On the other hand, the market researcher part of me was excited about all of the possibilities. Market research has been stale for a while. Everyone knows about the limitations of the traditional focus group and survey. Do group respondents even tell the truth in an artificial setting where they are served finger sandwiches and paid $100? How can the group think be weeded out to get a real picture of the market? Are the right people answering online surveys? Are panelists professional survey respondents or representative customers?

The explosion of social media channels has the potential to revolutionize market research. New social media-based studies can be conducted more cheaply and efficiently, in real-time and may more accurately capture individual and group opinions. Companies are already

http://www.fastcompany.com/blog/kevin-randall/integrated-branding/market-research-30-here-attitudes-meet-algorithms-sentiment-a?partner=rss is from a market-researcher's perspective
Practical Applications – Business & Organizations

• Brand analysis
• Marketing
• Customer voice: e.g. products, tourism
• Event monitoring, e.g. site outage
• Commercial examples
  – Radian6
  – Lexalytics
Practical Applications – Individuals

• Shopping research, e.g. product reviews
  – http://www1.epinions.com/prices/Canon_PowerShot_SD1300_IS_IXUS_105_Digital_Camera

[Image of an online shopping review for a Canon Powershot SD1300 IS / Digital IXUS 105 Digital Camera]
Practical Applications – Individuals (cont.)

• Seeking out opinions on topics such as finance
  

  **Where All the Mortgage Documents Go**
  Chase now scans all mortgage-related documents that come in via fax mail.

  Share your thoughts.

  **Back to Blog Post »**

  **13 Readers’ Comments**

  **ALL COMMENTS** | **HIGHLIGHTS** | **READERS’ RECOMMENDATIONS** | **REPLIES**
 -----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------
  **Oldest Newest**

  1. **Doug Rife**
     Sarasota, FL
     March 11th, 2011 8:00 am

     There was time not too long ago when banks were regarded as having superior recording-keeping technologies far beyond ordinary businesses. Banks were among the first businesses to embrace computers long before there were any PCs, scanners or laser printers. But now we see the myth of banks being meticulous bookkeepers, at least the for megabanks in their mortgage departments. It’s shocking to learn that Chase just started scanning mortgage documents in 2009. All banks should have been scanning and routinely backing up all mortgage documents long before the financial crisis hit. Cheap scanners have been around for ten years or more. Now, it turns out that many banks can’t even keep straight which mortgages they own, which ones are current and which are delinquent: Incompetence of the highest order.

     **Recommend**
     Recommended by 10 Readers

  2. **Rinaldo**
     New York, NY
     March 11th, 2011 8:09 am

     When I applied last year for a Citi refi, they sent an encrypted PDF that I could sign electronically and send back to them immediately; much more efficient!
Practical Applications – Advertising

• Placing ads in user-generated content

Why Get a Canon Powershot A1200

There are certainly several reasons why people who love hiking and traveling choose Canon Powershot A1200 as a must-bring camera. Firstly, equipped with an optical viewfinder, this little thing can find itself the fantastic angles for taken so that this camera can be used by even someone who never touch camera before. Secondly, this camera is affordable. And thirdly, this camera looks fantastic!

Canon Powershot A1200 is a perfect camera to bring while you are taking a journey and enjoying the beauty of surrounding nature. With its small but great shape, you can easily bring it inside your bag and find it whenever a beauty scene attracts you. You can gain more information about this digital camera including its specification by viewing a [Canon Powershot A1200 review](http://www.zurich-hotels-booker.com/why-get-a-canon-powershot-a1200-98757.html) that you can find from many sources over the internet. With Canon Powershot A1200, you will never miss to catch any beautiful scene whenever you are going hiking.
Practical Applications – Opinion Search

• Providing general search for opinions, not facts

• Tons of social media applications
  – TED
  – TWECAN
  – SocialMention
  – TweetSentiments
Opinion Search – One More Example

Twitter Sentiment
Type in a word and we'll highlight the good and the bad

**google**

**Sentiment analysis for google**

![Sentiment by Percent](image1)

![Sentiment by Count](image2)

**Tweets about: google**

Choose a date range: 

Update

Format: dd/mm/yyyy. You can also adjust the

The results for this query are: [Accurate] [Inaccurate]
The Problem

- A review example: (1) I bought an iPhone a few days ago. (2) It was such a nice phone. (3) The touch screen was really cool. (4) The voice quality was clear too. (5) Although the battery life was not long, that is ok for me. (6) However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought it. (7) She also thought the phone was too expensive, and wanted me to return it to the shop.

- Facts vs. opinions

- Opinions have targets (objects and their attributes) on which opinions are expressed
Definitions

- **Object**: an entity that can be a product, service, individual, organization, event, or topic, e.g. iPhone

- **Attribute**: an object usually has two types of attributes
  - Components, e.g. battery, keypad/touch screen
  - Properties, e.g. size, weight, color, voice quality

- **Explicit and implicit attributes**
  - Explicit attributes: those appearing in the opinion, e.g. “the battery life of this phone is too short”
  - Implicit attributes: those not appearing in the opinion, e.g. “this phone is too large” (on attribute size)

- **Opinion holder**: the person or organization that expresses the opinion

- **Opinion orientation** (polarity): positive, negative, or neutral

- **Opinion strength**: level/scale/intensity of opinion indicating how strong it is, e.g. contented → happy → joyous → ecstatic
Key Elements of an Opinion

- **Opinion**: a person or organization that expresses a positive or negative sentiment on a particular attribute of an object at a certain time

- **Quintuple**: \(<\text{object}, \text{attribute}, \text{orientation}, \text{opinion holder}, \text{time}>\)
  - Some information may be implied due to pronouns, context, or language conventions
  - Some information available from document attributes
  - In practice, not all five elements are needed
Direct vs. Comparative Opinions

• **Direct opinion**: sentiment expressions on one or more attributes of an object, e.g. products, services, events
  – “The voice quality of this phone is fantastic”
  – “After taking this medicine, my left knee feels worse”

• **Comparative opinion**: relations expressing similarities or differences between two or more objects based on some of the shared attributes of the objects, e.g.
  – “The voice quality of camera x is better than that of camera y”

• There are some difficult cases which are not covered, e.g. “The view finder and the lens of the camera are too close to each other”
Explicit vs. Implicit Opinions

• **Sentence subjectivity**: an objective sentence expresses some factual information about the world, while a subjective sentence expresses some personal feelings or beliefs.

• **Explicit opinion**: an opinion on an attribute explicitly expressed in a subjective sentence, e.g.
  – “The voice quality of this phone is amazing”
  – “This camera is too heavy”

• **Implicit opinion**: an opinion on an attribute implied in an objective sentence, e.g.
  – “The headset broke in two days”
  – “Please bring back the old search”
1. Introduction

2. **Sentiment Identification & Classification**

3. Key Applications

4. Examples

5. Conclusions
A Product Review Example

• An epinions.com product review for **Canon PowerShot SD1300 IS / Digital IXUS 105 Digital Camera**

  “My Canon Powershot takes great pictures! … My friend had gotten one about a year ago and she loves it. So, after seeing her enthusiasm about it I decided to get one and I will never go back to any other camera. I absolutely love this camera. I believe that every person on Earth should own one of these. … It is amazing! … **There is not one thing I hate about this product**, which is strange because I am a very picky person! …”

• What do we see in this example?
Sentiment Analysis Tasks

• Goal: identify and classify opinions

• Task 1. *Sentiment identification* (Subjectivity identification): identify whether a piece of text expresses opinions

• Task 2. *Sentiment orientation classification*: determine the orientation of an opinionated text
Sentiment Analysis Levels

• **Document-level**: identify if the document (e.g. product reviews, blogs, forum posts) expresses opinions and whether the opinions are positive, negative, or neutral

• **Sentence-level**: identify if a sentence is opinionated and whether the opinion is positive, negative, or neutral

• **Attribute-level**: extract the object attributes (e.g. image quality, zoom size) that are the subject of an opinion and the opinion orientations

• As the object becomes more granular, the intensity/difficulty increases
Document-level Sentiment Analysis

• Tasks: identify if the document expresses opinions and if yes classify the document into positive, negative, or neutral based on the overall sentiments expressed by opinion holders

• Assumptions:
  – the document is opinionated on a single object
  – the opinions are from a single opinion holder

• Similar to but different from topic-based text classification
  – In topic-based text classification, topic words are important
  – In sentiment classification, opinion words are more important, e.g. wonderful, fabulous, terrible
Opinion Words

• Also known as *polarity words*, *sentiment words*, *opinion lexicon*, or *opinion-bearing words*, e.g.
  – Positive: wonderful, elegant, amazing
  – Negative: horrible, disgusting, poor

• *Base* type (examples above) and *comparative* type (e.g. better, worse)

• How to generate them: more on this later
A Simple Method – Counting Opinion Words

• Opinion/polarity words: dominating indicators of sentiments, especially adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, e.g. “I absolutely love this camera. It is amazing!”.

• Pre-defined opinion words: good, terrible, … (more on this later)

• Assign orientation score (+1, -1) to all words
  – Positive opinion words (+1): great, amazing, love
  – Negative opinion words (-1): horrible, hate
  – Strength value [0, 1] can be used too

• The orientation score of the document is the sum of orientation scores of all opinion words found
  – The previous review has an orientation score of 4 – 1 = 3
Rule-based Method

• Is simply counting opinion words good enough? No!
  – “There is not one thing I hate about this product” \(\rightarrow\) Wrong

• We need to handle negation: “not … hate” implies like
  – Simple rules can be manually created
    • “not … negative” \(\rightarrow\) positive
    • “never … negative” \(\rightarrow\) positive
  – The previous review has a score of 4 + 1 = 5
  – Note: negation needs to be handled with care, e.g. “not” in “not only … but also” does not change the orientation
Terminology

- **Pattern/rule**: a sequence of tokens

- **Token**: an abstraction of a word, represented using lemma of a word, polarity tag, or Part Of Speech (POS) tag. Two special tokens:
  - **TOPIC**: an attribute, e.g. size, weight
  - **GAP_digit_digit**: how many words can be skipping between two tokens to allow more tolerant matching, e.g. GAP_1_2

- **Polarity tag**: positive, negative, neutral, NOT (negation)

- **POS tag**: NN (noun), VB (verb), JJ (adjective), RB (adverb), IN (preposition) …
Basic Opinion Rules – Label Sequential Pattern (LSP) Matching

- Subject {like | adore | want | work} TOPIC → positive, e.g.
  - “I like the old camera”

- Subject {is | are} {great | fantastic | simple | easy} → positive, e.g.
  - “This camera is fantastic”

- TOPIC GAP_0_3 NOT work → negative, e.g.
  - “The new search still does not work”

- Please do NOT VB → negative, e.g.
  - “Please do not roll out this new search!”

- NOT GAP_0_3 {want | think | believe | need | get} → negative, e.g.
  - “I do not want large size pictures in the Gallery window”

- {get | bring | give | put | change} GAP_0_3 TOPIC GAP_0_3 back → positive
  - “Please put the old search and browse back!”
Limitation of Rule-based System

• An expensive task:
  – Only a limited number of opinion words can be found
  – Only a limited number of patterns can be created

• Can we automate the task with limited manual work? e.g. find opinion words and their orientations automatically
Automatically Finding Opinion Words [Turney, ACL2002]

- Data: reviews from epinions.com on automobiles, banks, movies and travel destinations

- Step 1. perform part of speech (POS) tagging and extract phrases containing adjectives and adverbs based on manually specified patterns

  **Table 1. Patterns of POS tags for extracting two-word phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First word</th>
<th>Second word</th>
<th>Third word (Not Extracted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. JJ</td>
<td>NN or NNS</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. RB, RBR, or RBS</td>
<td>JJ</td>
<td>not NN nor NNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. JJ</td>
<td>JJ</td>
<td>not NN nor NNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NN or NNS</td>
<td>JJ</td>
<td>not NN nor NNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. RB, RBR, or RBS</td>
<td>VB, VBD, VBN, or VBG</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- e.g. extract two consecutive words if the first word is adjective, the second is a noun and the third (which is not extracted) is anything: “this camera produces beautiful pictures”
• Step 2. estimate the orientation of each extracted phrase using the PMI measure
  – PMI is the amount of information that we acquire about the presence of one of the words when we observe the other

\[
PMI(\text{term}_1, \text{term}_2) = \log_2 \left( \frac{\Pr(\text{term}_1 \wedge \text{term}_2)}{\Pr(\text{term}_1) \Pr(\text{term}_2)} \right).
\]

– The opinion orientation (OO) of a phrase is computed based on its association with the positive reference word “excellent” and its association with the negative reference word “poor”

\[
oo(\text{phrase}) = PMI(\text{phrase}, \text{“excellent”}) - PMI(\text{phrase}, \text{“poor”}).
\]
PMI (cont.)

- Estimate probabilities with number of hits of search query
  - For each search query, search engine returns the number of relevant documents to the query, which is the number of hits

- Turney used AltaVista which had a NEAR operator, which constrains the search to documents that contain the words within 10 words of one another, in either order

\[
\text{oo}(\text{phrase}) = \log_2 \left( \frac{\text{hits(phrase NEAR } \text{"excellent"}) \times \text{hits("poor")}}{\text{hits(phrase NEAR } \text{"poor"}) \times \text{hits("excellent")}} \right)
\]

- Examples:
  - “low fees”, “JJ NNS”, 0.333
  - “unethical practices”, “JJ NNS”, -8.484
  - “low funds”, “JJ NNS”, -6.843
Sentiment Orientation Classification

- Step 3. Compute the average semantic orientation of all phrases in the review
  - Classify as positive (recommended) or negative (not recommended) based on the sign of the average
  - Final classification accuracy:
    - Automobiles – 84%
    - Banks – 80%
    - Movies – 66%
    - Travel destinations – 71%

Note: Recent variations use more than two words to determine the orientation
Polarity Words Generation

• Manual: effective but expensive

• Dictionary-based: use a seed list and grow the list, e.g.
  – SentiWordNet

• Corpus-based: rely on *syntactic* or *co-occurrence patterns* in large text corpora [Hazivassiloglou & McKeown, ACL1997; Turney, ACL2002; Yu & Hazivassiloglou, EMNLP2003, Kanayama & Nasukawa, EMNLP2006; Ding & Liu, SIGIR2007]
ANEW: Affective Norms for English Words

http://csea.phhp.ufl.edu/media/anewmessage.html is specific to English
Dictionary-based Approach – Bootstrapping

• Step 1. manually collect a small set of opinion words with known orientations
  – \{glad\}

• Step 2. search an online dictionary (e.g. WordNet [Fellbaum 1998]) for their synonyms and antonyms to grow the word set [Hu & Liu, KDD2004; Kim & Hovy, COLING2004]
  – \{glad, happy, joyful, delighted\}; \{sad, unhappy, sorry, heart-broken\}

• Repeat steps 1 & 2 until no more new words are found

• Finally, manual inspection may be done for correction

• Additional information (e.g. glosses) from WordNet [Andreevskiaia & Bergler, EACL2006] can be used
Limitations of Dictionary-based Approach

• Cannot identify *context-dependent* opinion words

• Example 1: small
  – “the LCD screen is too small” vs.
  – “the camera is very small and easy to carry”

• Example 2: long
  – “it takes a long time to focus” vs.
  – “the battery life is long”
Corpus-based Approach

• Rely on *syntactic* or *co-occurrence patterns* in large text corpora [Hazivassiloglou & McKeown, ACL1997; Turney, ACL2002; Yu & Hazivassiloglou, EMNLP2003, Kanayama & Nasukawa, EMNLP2006; Ding & Liu, SIGIR2007]

• Can find *domain dependent* orientations and/or *context dependent* ones!
• Start with a list of seed opinion adjective words

• Use *linguistic constraints* on connectives to identify additional adjective opinion words and their orientations
  – *Sentiment consistency*: conjoined adjectives usually have the same orientations → This car is beautiful *and* spacious. (if beautiful is positive, then spacious is positive too)
  – Rules can be designed for different connectives: AND, OR, BUT, EITHER-OR, NEITHER-NOR

• Use *log-linear model* to determine if two conjoined adjectives are of the same or different orientations

• Use *clustering* to produce two sets of words, i.e. positive and negative

• Data corpus: 21 million words from 1987 Wall Street Journal
Another Example – Handling Context Dependency [Ding & Liu, 2007, Lu et al, WWW2011]

• Finding domain opinion words is NOT sufficient
  – one word may indicate different opinions in the same domain, e.g. “The battery life is long” vs. “It takes a long time to focus”.

• Opinion context idea: use pairs of (object_attribute, opinion_word)

• Determining opinion words and their orientations together with the object attributes

• It can be used without a large corpus
Manual → Automated: Can We Learn from Examples?
Supervised Learning

Training documents → Machine Learning → Classifier → New/test documents
Supervised Learning (cont.)

• A *machine learning* technique: find patterns in known examples and apply to new documents
  – *Training* and *testing* examples
  – A set of data *features* to represent documents

• Learning goal: target *classes* (e.g. positive vs. negative)

• Product reviews domain is very common
  – Positive: 4-5 stars (thumbs up)
  – Negative: 1-2 stars (thumbs down)
Supervised Learning – Feature Extraction

• Terms and their frequency
  – Unigram and more general n-grams
  – Word position information
  – Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency (TFIDF) weighting

• Part of speech tags: adjectives are usually important indicators of subjectivities and opinions

• Syntactic dependency, e.g.
  – syntactic parsing tree

• For a more comprehensive survey of attributes, see [Pang and Lee, FATIR2008]
Popular Supervised Learning Methods

- **Naïve Bayes** (NB):
  - A simple probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem with strong (naive) independence assumptions

- **Maximum Entropy** (ME)
  - A probabilistic model that estimates the conditional distribution of the class label

- **Support Vector Machines** (SVM) [Pang et al, EMNLP2002]
  - A representation of the examples as points in space in which support vectors are computed to provide a best division of points/examples into categories

- **Logistic Regression** (LR) Model [Pang & Lee, ACL 2005]
  - A LR model predicts the classes from a set of variables that may be continuous, discrete, or a mixture
Domain Dependency Issue

- A classifier trained using opinionated documents from domain A often performs poorly when tested on documents from domain B

- Reason 1: words used in different domains can be substantially different, e.g.
  - *Cars* vs. *movies*;
  - *Cameras* vs. *Strollers*

- Reason 2: some words mean opposite in two domains, e.g.
  - "unpredictable" may be negative in a car review, but positive in a movie review [Turney, ACL2002]
  - "cheap" may be positive in a travel/lodging review, but negative in a toys review
Domain Adaptation

• A well studied problem [Aue & Gamon, RANLP2005; Blitzer et al, ACL 2007; Yang et al, TREC2006]
  – Step 1. Use labeled data from one domain and unlabeled data from both source the target domain and general opinion words as features
  – Step 2. Choose a set of pivot features which occur frequently in both domains
  – Step 3. Model correlations between the pivot features and all other features by training linear pivot predictors to predict occurrences of each pivot in the unlabeled data from both domains
Sentence-level Sentiment Analysis

• Document level sentiment analysis is too coarse for most applications, 😊 or 😞? e.g.
  – “I bought a new X phone yesterday. The voice quality is super and I really like it. However, it is a little bit heavy. Plus, the key pad is too soft and it doesn’t feel comfortable. I think the image quality is good enough but I am not sure about the battery life…”

• Task: determine whether a sentence s is subjective or objective, and if s is subjective, determine whether its orientation is positive or negative

• Assumptions:
  – the sentence is opinionated on a single object
  – the opinion is from a single opinion holder
Learning Syntactic Patterns [Riloff & Wiebe, EMNLP2003]

• First, use high prevision but low recall classifiers to automatically identify some subjective and objective sentences
  – A subjective classifier: the sentence contains two or more strong subjective clues
  – An objective classifier: the sentence contains no strong subjective clues
  – Based on manually collected single words and n-grams, which are good subjective clues

• Second, learn a set of patterns from subjective and objective sentences identified above
  – *Syntactic templates* are used to restrict the kinds of patterns to be discovered, e.g. <subject> active-verb → the customer complained

• Third, the learned patterns are used to extract more subjective and objective sentences (the process can be repeated)
Attribute-level Sentiment Analysis

- A positive/negative document does not mean the author likes/dislikes all attributes of the object [from Bing Liu’s chapter on sentiment analysis]

- Attributes can be product properties, important topics, etc.
Topic Identification – Pre-defined

• Obtain topics from database, e.g. product properties (image size, quality, weight)

• Identify related topics, e.g.
  – “the pictures are very clear” $\rightarrow$ explicit attribute: picture
  – “It is small enough to fit easily in a coat pocket or purse” $\rightarrow$ implicit topic: size

• Group related topics, e.g.
  – Size $\leftrightarrow$ {large, small}
  – Weight $\leftrightarrow$ {heavy, light}

• Require domain knowledge (metadata)
Automated Topic Extraction – Examples

• **Term Frequency** (TF): favor frequently appearing words

• **Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency** (TFIDF): favor words that appear frequently in one document but relatively rarely in the corpus

• **Latent Dirichlet Allocation** (LDA): identify topics that are characterized by a distribution of words  [Blei et al, JMLR2003]
How LDA Works

- Traditional model: document-term matrix (each document is a vector in the keyword space)
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
<th>M4</th>
<th>M5</th>
<th>M6</th>
<th>M7</th>
<th>M8</th>
<th>M9</th>
<th>M10</th>
<th>M11</th>
<th>M12</th>
<th>M13</th>
<th>M14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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- New model:
  - A new set of vectors to span the keyword space, which can better represent each document
  - From matrix theory, we know singular vectors of documents are such ones, and the related singular values represent the *importance* of each singular vector
  - These singular vectors can be thought as unit vectors to define a new coordinate system
  - Keep the most important $k$ singular vectors only
  - Dimensionality reduction: project the documents to the new $k$-d space.

- KEY: we combine the useful information from multiple keyword vectors and put it in one singular vector, so we need less vectors to represent the important information in the original collection
Examples of Extracted Topics

- A *topic* is characterized by a distribution over words

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Feedback: "WELL........not so good. I found fire engine. I found fire truck. I did not find fire pumper. Nor fire apparatus. Thought that I'd leave some feedback, so I clicked on feedback. Guess what came up!!!! Fire Pumper. Three searches later, you get the results you're looking for. Still needs some work. Try again. Lettering is getting smaller, and finer line. It's hard to read. The light blue color looks very pale. If your color isn't set right, you see nothing. What's wrong with just BLACK print? Don't even try RED! Wonder what color blind persons think of the change. I think they see the light blue as next to non-existent."

Colors: "Light blue print is hard to read. That color, and most blues DO NOT fall into the normal human color range for reading/type. This is why you will NOT see that color of type in over $150-Billion dollars worth of magazine ad's every year................. Did you do any research about the brain, mind, color connection, human ease of use...........Hello?? Get it?"

New Ebay Motors site "Price font size & color change; == GOOD. Blue ink item description == POOR! BLURRY TO READ. Poor page to font size ratio. Smaller font print size stretches auction item across page. Causes extra effort, & time, to read each auction. Lettering font size designed for a 17 yr. old with 20/10 vision to read. WHAT ARE YOU THINKING? "

Ebay Research Labs
Orientation Classification for Each Topic

• Determine orientation of the opinion on each topic in a sentence using any of the following:
  – Counting polarity words
  – Rule-based
  – Supervise learning

• Aggregate all the opinions on each topic
Comparative Sentiment Analysis

- Motivation: opinions on multiple objects
- Sentence-based analysis
- Comparatives, e.g.
  - “iPhone4 is better than Nexus”
  - “Movie-X is less emotional than Movie-Y”
  - “Bank-1's service is as good as Bank-2's service”
  - “Laptop-1 has a webcam, laptop-2 does not”
- Superlatives
  - “The battery life of this phone is the longest”
  - “This chair is the least stable”
Detection of Comparisons

• Comparative adjectives, adverbs
  – more, less, words ending in -er, etc

• Superlative adjectives, adverbs
  – most, least, words ending in -est, etc

• Keywords
  – same, similar, etc

• Learning patterns around keywords
  – specialized sequence classification algorithms used [Jindal & Liu, 2006]
Preferred Object Identification

• Objective of comparison

• Lexicon-based approach
  – lists of positive/negative words, comparatives
    • rules for combining them, e.g. decreasing comparative + negative word → positive opinion
    • domain knowledge, e.g. car-x gives higher mileage than car-y

• Areas of active research [Ganapathibhotla & Liu, 2008]
Outline

1. Introduction
2. Sentiment Identification & Classification
3. Key Applications
4. Examples
5. Conclusions
Key Sentiment Analysis Applications

- Opinion Summarization
- Opinion Search & Retrieval
- Opinion Spam & Opinion Quality
Opinion Summarization

• Main objective: convert natural language text to structured summary to gain insights and consumer opinions

• Little academic research available but crucial to applications
  – E.g. movie review mining and summarization [Zhuang et al, CIKM2006]

• Visualization using bar chart or pie chart based on quintuples
Structured Opinion Summary

- An attribute-based summary of opinions on an object or multiple competing objects [Hu & Liu, KDD2004; Liu et al, WWW2005; Zhai et al, WSDM2011]

Cellular phone 1:

PHONE:
- Positive: 125
- Negative: 7

Feature: voice quality
- Positive: 120
- Negative: 8

Feature: size
- Positive: 80
- Negative: 12

...
Visualization of an Attribute-based Summary

• More straightforward via visualization
Comparing Opinion Summaries of Multiple Products

- More interesting to see a comparison between two or more competing products

- Many other visualization approaches are available [Pang & Lee, FATIR2008]
Many types of summaries without opinions are also very useful and informative

- **Attribute buzz summary**: shows the relative frequency of attribute mentions, e.g. transaction security in an online banking study
- **Object buzz summary**: shows the frequency of mentions of different competing products
- **Sentiment trending**: reports the trend of sentiments over time
Sentiment Summarization Using Traditional Techniques

• Research in traditional text summarization is rich, see Document Understanding Conference (DUC)

• Produce a textual summary for a single document or multiple documents based on
  – Abstraction: generate natural language sentences using predefined templates, e.g. “Most people are positive about cell phone 1 and negative about cell phone 2”.
  – Extraction: keyword and key sentence extraction

• Limitation: qualitative but not quantitative
Opinion Search and Retrieval

• Find public opinions on a particular object or an attribute of the object, e.g. customer opinions on iPad2 or Japan nuclear crisis

• Find opinions of a person or organization (i.e. opinion holder) on a particular object or an attribute of the object, e.g. find Barack Obama’s opinion on Japan nuclear crisis
Main Tasks

- **Data acquisition**: crawling and indexing Web documents
- **Document retrieval**: retrieving relevant documents/sentences to the query (same as conventional search engines)
- **Sentiment analysis**: determining whether the documents/sentences express opinions and whether the opinions are positive or negative (i.e. sentiment analysis)
- **Opinion ranking**: ranking opinionated documents according to certain criteria
Data Acquisition and Cleansing

• Web page crawling
  – Product reviews are usually easier to collect
  – Forum posts and blogs require more careful handling

• Web page parsing
  – Text extraction from Web pages

• Document indexing
Opinion Ranking

- Traditional Web search engines rank Web pages based on authority and relevance scores [Liu, WDM2006]

- Main objectives of opinion ranking:
  - Rank opinionated documents/sentences with high utilities or information contents at the top
  - Reflect the natural distribution of positive and negative opinions (same as in traditional opinion surveys)

- Simple solution: one ranking for positive opinions and one for negative ones, ratio of positive vs. negative as distribution

- Attribute-based summary for each opinion search is even better, unfortunately this is very difficult to achieve

- Comparison search will be useful too, e.g. opinions on Yahoo! mail vs. gmail vs. hotmail
An Opinion Ranking Example [Zhang & Yu, TREC2007]

• Document retrieval
  – In addition to keywords, certain concepts (named entities and various types of phrases, e.g. Wikipedia entries) are also used
  – **Query expansion** using synonyms of the search query and relevant words from top-ranked documents
  – Similarity/relevance score of each document with the expanded query is calculated using both keywords and concepts

• Opinion classification: SVM
  – Classifying each document into opinionated or not: subjective reviews from rateitall.com and epinions.com as well as objective information from Wikipedia are used as training data
  – Classifying each opinionated document into positive, negative, or mixed: reviews with star ratings from rateitall.com are used as training examples
A Bully Finds a Pulpit on the Web

By DAVID SEGAL
Published November 28, 2010

SHOPPING online in late July, Clarabelle Rodriguez typed the name of her favorite eyeglass brand into Google’s search bar.

In moments, she found the perfect frames — made by a French company called Lafont — on a Web site that looked snazzy and stood at the top of the search results. Not the tippy-top, where the paid ads are found, but under those, on Google’s version of the gold-medal podium, where the most relevant and popular site is displayed.

Ms. Rodriguez placed an order for both the Lafonts and a set of doctor-prescribed Ciba Vision contact lenses on that site, DeoorMyEyes.com. The total cost was $361.97.

It was the start of what Ms. Rodriguez would later describe as one of the most maddening and miserable experiences of her life.

Being bad to your customers is bad for business

12/01/2010 12:00:00 PM

A recent article by the New York Times titled a distributing story. By treating your customers badly, one merchant told the paper, you can generate complaints and negative reviews that translate to more links to your site, which, in turn, make it more prominent in search engines. The main premise of the article was that being bad on the web can be good for business.

We were horrified to read about Ms. Rodriguez’s dreadful experience. Even though our initial analysis pointed to this being an edge case and not a widespread problem in our search results, we immediately convened a team that looked carefully at the issue. That team developed an initial algorithmic solution, implemented it, and the solution is already live. I am here to tell you that being bad is live, and hopefully will always be, bad for business in Google's search results.

As always, we learned a lot from this experience, and we wanted to share some of that with you. Consider the obvious responses we could have tried to fix the problem:

• Block the particular offender. That would be easy and might solve the immediate problem for that specific business, but it wouldn’t solve the larger issue in a general way. Our first reaction in search quality is to look for ways to solve problems algorithmically.

• Use sentiment analysis to identify negative remarks and turn negative comments into negative votes. While this proposal initially sounds promising, it turns out to be based on a misconception. First off, the tangible merchant in the store wasn’t really ranking because of links from customer complaints websites. In fact, many consumer community sites such as Get Satisfaction added a simple attribute called retweet/follow to their links. The retweet/follow attribute is a general mechanism that allows websites to tell search engines not to give weight to specific links, and it’s perfect for the situation when you want to link to a site without over-engineering. Technically, some of the most reputable links to DeoorMyEyes.com came from mainstream news websites such as the New York Times and Bloomberg. The Bloomberg article was about someone suing the company behind DeoorMyEyes, but the language of the article was neutral, so sentiment analysis wouldn’t have helped here either.

As it turns out, Google has a world-class sentiment analysis system. Large-scale Sentiment Analysis for News and Blogs). But I’ve denoted web pages that have negative comments against them, you might not be able to find information about many elected officials, not to mention a lot of important but controversial concepts. So far we have not found an effective way to significantly improve search using sentiment analysis. Of course, we will continue trying.

• Yet another option is to expose user reviews and ratings for various merchants alongside their results. Though still on the table, this would not denote poorly-quality merchants in our results and could still lead users to their websites.

Related
U.S. Arrests Online Seller Who Scared Customers (December 7, 2010)
Add to Portfolio
Visa Inc
Mastercard International Inc
Opinion Search and Retrieval – Summary

• Being a TREC task since 2006, many approaches available [MacDonald et al, TREC2007]

• Main addition is the step of sentiment analysis

• Opinion ranking needs additional handling

• SVM classifiers have been popular among the best performers

• Research on comparison search is still limited
Opinion Spam

• Opinion spam: activities that try to deliberately mislead readers or automated opinion mining systems
  – *Hype spam*: giving undeserving positive opinions to some target objects in order to promote the objects, or
  – *Defaming spam*: giving unjust or false negative opinions to some other objects in order to damage their reputations

• Review spam is becoming a major issue, e.g. see http://travel.nytimes.com/2006/02/07/business/07guides.html

• Automatically detecting spam opinions becomes more and more critical
Different Types of Opinion Spam

• Bogus/fake opinions (hype, defaming reviews)
  – “It's very expensive, however, I found www.yourfreeconsole.co.uk and got one for free! As you probably know, it's an expensive item for what it is... But, I didn't exactly pay for mine.”

• Generic reviews: comment on brands, manufacturers or buyers/sellers, e.g.
  – “Canon digital cameras are the best on earth…”

• Non-opinions (advertisements, transactional text, random texts)
  – “Get one for FREE!!! Have a look at this video first: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DFKYVE__Mug Just take 2 minutes and read this. This is very EASY to do!”
  – “Item was exactly the same as what was promised on sellers web page. Delivery was quick and professional. I am a very happy camper and would buy again in the future.”
Opinion Spam Detection

- A binary classification problem [Jindal & Liu, WWW2007; Jindal & Liu, WSDM2008]

- For types 2 & 3, three sets of features are used
  - Review centric features: review text, #times that brands are mentioned, percentage of opinion words, review length, #helpful feedback, etc.
  - Reviewer centric features: average ratings given by a reviewer, standard deviation in rating, etc.
  - Product centric features: product price, sales rank, average rating, etc.

- Experimental results on product reviews seem promising
Opinion Spam Detection (cont.)

• For type 1, it is very difficult because
  – Manually labeling training data is very expensive
  – Spammers can craft a spam review that is just like any innocent review

• Research in this area is limited and in early stage, see [Jindal & Liu, WSDM2008] for more details
Opinion Quality Assessment

• Use consumer reviews of products as an example

• Usually posed as a regression task
  – Many review aggregation sites have buttons to collect user helpfulness feedback, which can be used for training and testing
  – Many types of data features are used [Kim et al, EMNLP2006; Ghose & Ipeirotis, ICEC2007; Zhang & Varadarajan, CIKM2006]
    • Review length
    • Review ratings (number of stars)
    • Counts of some specific POS tags
    • Opinion words and phrases
    • TF-IDF weighting scores
    • Product attribute mentions and product brands
    • Comparison with product specifications…

• Main application is in opinion search (ranking)
Useful Review vs. Spam

- Utility classification is different from spam detection
  - Not-helpful or low quality reviews are not necessarily fake reviews or spam
  - Helpful reviews may not be non-spam

- Users often determine the usefulness of a review based on whether it expresses opinions on many attributes of a product
  - Spammer can carefully craft a review that satisfies this requirement
  - *Feedback spam*: user feedbacks can be spammed too!

- A low quality review is still a valid review and should not be discarded, but a spam review is untruthful and/or malicious and should be removed once detected
Sentiment Analysis Is Everywhere!

Why sentiment analysis is the future of ad optimization

March 20, 2011 | Peter Yared

(Peter Yared is the vice president of apps at Webtrends, which acquired Transpond, a social-apps developer he founded.)

Sentiment analysis is a hot new trend in social media, with the promise of helping brands understand what consumers are thinking and saying about their products. Products including early contender Radian 6, newcomers such as BuzzLogic, and my own company’s Webtrends Social Measurement product are becoming pervasive in marketing organizations. But while consumer sentiment is important, what’s much more important is revenue.

When revenue is down 10%, “but people like us!” is not an acceptable response from the head of marketing. Sentiment analysis isn’t a solution unto itself, but it can be highly useful as a realtime feedback loop for advertising effectiveness and may soon be able to predict advertising results.

In the Mad Men-era heyday of mass marketing, marketing spend was impossible to quantify. TV, magazine, radio and billboard ads were purchased, and it was very difficult if not impossible to track exactly the return on investment of various slices of the marketing spend. Marketers would focus on issues like branding, messages and color schemes, with virtually no feedback loop other than the occasional focus group.

With the advent of digital marketing and online commerce, marketing spend and effectiveness is now tracked at the most minute level. How many ads are clicked on, how they convert, what is working and what is not is tracked at every level and segment. Even traditional legacy advertising is voraciously tracked, from Nielsen tracking how many consumers see a TV spot to QR codes on billboards acting as an effective realworld clickthrough.

In stark contrast to marketing of the past, today’s marketers are measured by how much revenue they bring in per dollar spent. What “sentiment analysis” does is give those marketers an alternative way to measure their effectiveness — tracking how customers feel about and how much they are talking about a brand. All that affect on brand awareness and sales outcomes are finally understood.

http://venturebeat.com/2011/03/20/why-sentiment-analysis-is-the-future-of-ad-optimization/ discusses ways to embed the analysis in an application!!
Roadmap

1. Introduction
2. Sentiment Identification & Classification
3. Key Applications
4. Examples
5. Conclusions
Examples – Two eBay Applications

• Application 1: Mining discussion forums  
  Vox Populi: Opinion Retrieval & Classification Engine

• Application 2: Enhancing eBay product reviews  
  – Product Review Miner: Feature-based opinion mining  
  – Product Reviews Spam Filtering
eBay teams responded to your questions about the 2011 Spring Seller Update on a special discussion board on March 15th and 16th. This board is now available as a resource for more information around the announcements. Please read complete details about the changes on the 2011 Spring Seller Update Overview pages.

Find and share information on your favorite categories – from art to pottery & glass and much more. Search for keywords if you know exactly what you’re looking for, or browse the discussion topics and see what you discover. Feel free to start your own topics too!

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<td>263,729</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 09:55 AM By indianfield</td>
</tr>
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</table>
eBay teams responded to your questions about the **2011 Spring Seller Update** on a special discussion board on March 15th and 16th. This board is now available as a resource for more information around the announcements. Please read complete details about the changes on the **2011 Spring Seller Update Overview pages**.

Need help understanding an eBay policy? Have an eBay transaction you'd like advice on? eBay members answer questions, discuss best practices, and offer suggestions that help solve problems. Everyone has something to offer, so we encourage you to participate!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boards</th>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Posts</th>
<th>Last Post</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>About Me page</strong></td>
<td>2,414,562</td>
<td>15,785</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 05:52 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By berylhrc07</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Auction Listings</strong></td>
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<td>406,487</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 10:17 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By suziblu32</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bidding</strong></td>
<td>922,794</td>
<td>123,365</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 10:10 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By 7636dennis</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Buyer Central: Professional Buying</strong></td>
<td>966,399</td>
<td>218,704</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 10:15 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By snappyauctions14</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Checkout</strong></td>
<td>139,816</td>
<td>11,920</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By skjern70</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eBay Mobile</strong></td>
<td>50,719</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>Apr 5, 2011 02:17 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By patrick240832</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>eBay Picture Hosting</strong></td>
<td>72,643</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>Apr 2, 2011 09:35 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By nates_tips</strong></td>
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<td><strong>eBay Sidebar &amp; Toolbar</strong></td>
<td>32,864</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>Mar 29, 2011 01:30 AM</td>
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<td><strong>By iamking100</strong></td>
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<td><strong>eBay Stores</strong></td>
<td>2,014,375</td>
<td>135,426</td>
<td>Apr 7, 2011 10:08 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By motorgirl63</strong></td>
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</table>
Many of the newer mm companies are improving on the mineral makeup concept, and leaving out the bismuth.

Mineral makeup is so daunting because what works for one might not work for another.

Aromaleigh is the mineral makeup that I have liked best.

Everything I've read about Meow Mineral Makeup is positive so I'm really looking forward to trying them - I'll update as soon as I get them!
Example: Opinion Retrieval in Health & Beauty

Search: mineral makeup

Related Terms

Applying mineral makeup around eye area (7) (9/29)

Dragonflies -- be was first, but that does not make them better. I dislike the fact that they use bismuth (gives me a rash, and I do not like the fakey shine it imparts), and they are at the expensive end of the range for mineral makeup.

Many of the newer mm companies are improving on the mineral makeup concept, and leaving out the bismuth. If they were merely copying, they would have bismuth and high prices, just like be.

And despite your comments, most mineral companies are not selling products "made in someone's kitchen".

Lynn -- While there are indeed a fair number of Monave resellers, the majority of the companies I am familiar with are making their own products from scratch. None of the mm companies I have mentioned in my numerous posts on mineral makeup are Monave resellers. Each makes their own product line.

goldfish -- wasn't speaking of Monave. There is one company that is owned by an RN that produces stuff that she and her daughter sell on eBay in whatever quantity you want and they also sell it to major brands that repackage it and sell it.

Anyhow, there are enough different ones that are reasonably priced and that everyone who is interested in using the MM should be able to find a supplier of a product they like. And, for those that like the BE products, Leslie thanks you! How's that?
Sentiment Classification: Experiment

• Data set
  – Human evaluation: 887 sentences - Two annotators
  – Annotations are consistent on 776 sentences (67 positive; 389 negative; 320 neutral)

• Vox Populi Opinion Classifier - 2008 Lab Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precision</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sarcasms in Technology discussion boards -> false positives
Feature-based Sentiment Analysis of Product Reviews

• Document level:
  Unstructured product reviews: free text + User ratings (1 to 5 stars)

• Topic/Feature level
  - Ex: The powershot SD1100 is light and compact

  Camera  Weight  Size
Great little camera. Perfect for Digital Scrapbooking

★★★★★

by: anditan83 (72 ★)

I originally purchased a Canon Powershot SD1100 from Walmart a few years ago. I chose it only because it has the fastest shutter speed available. The more I used it, the more I loved it. One of my favorite features is COLOR ACCENT. It allows you to chose one color to keep and the rest of the picture is black and white. It has another feature that I found particularly useful is the COLOR SWAP. I was able to swap my white walls with various colors from paint chips from the stores and see INSTANTLY how it would look. Although I must note that while using these features you must keep the camera VERY still or they will blur. There is a little icon in the left hand corner that lets you know the camera senses minute movement. Using a mini tripod, resting your elbows on a flat surface, or just tucking them in close to your body will produce clear creative pictures.

All the pictures I took with this camera turned out crisp and clea, there was some graininess in low light situations without flash.

My camera has replaced a few tanks, being used by my Diesel charged for year old who loves...
Structuring eBay Product Reviews (2)

Canon PowerShot SD1100 IS Digital ELPH 8.0 Megapixel

Manufacturer Part Number: 27558001, 27570001
Resolution (Megapixels): 12.2
Title: Canon PowerShot SD1100 IS Digital ELPH 8.0 Megapixel
Digital Camera Brand: Canon
Flash Type: Pop-up flash
ePID: 66585584

Description: For stunning photography with point-and-shoot ease, look no further than Canon's EOS Rebel XS. The EOS Rebel XS brings staggering technological innovation to the masses. It features Canon's EOS Integrated Cleaning System, Live View Fun... read more

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Reviews

★★★★★ great pocket camera
by: eunine_u9 (66) ★★
8 of 18 people found this review helpful.
If you are looking for a portable, light weight, pocket, point and shoot camera, this is the one. It looks very nice and has the picture quality is excellent. I am very happy with the purchase!

Was this review helpful? Yes No Report this review

★★★★★ Believe Me... you have the best in your hand!!
by: carnotbull (89) ★★
7 of 7 people found this review helpful.
Canon no doubt had proved time and again that it can give serious deal to Sony when it comes to Digital Camera. Looking months I decided to go for Canon ad 1100 and believe me it has made me wonder. " How can a camera be so beautiful? " It has been giving me. The photos are beautiful. The face tracking is a funny feature. Everyday I go out I keep it handy to it has given me the same result everytime. Perfect !!!
In spite of all this I would still give it a 4 upon 5 because it needs to do something about the interface front. Its cool but not 1 more on the indoor photos.
More user options should be provided. The iso can be changed to auto or high.
Overall it has proven its brand name Canon and I am very happy about it.

Was this review helpful? Yes No Report this review
A Peek at Product Oriented Opinion Mining

• Vocabulary Acquisition
  – Polarity keywords
  – Domain/Product keywords

  The battery life and picture quality are great (+),
  but the view finder is small (-) (* contextual orientation)

• Lexical Patterns
  – The battery life is [not bad (-)] (+)
    <topic1><not><neg> - > (+)

  – This camcorder [would be great (+)](-) if the view finder was not so small
    <condition><pos><*><if>  → (-)
Dictionary-based Vocabulary Acquisition

• Resources:
  – The General Inquirer (http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer)
  – SentiWordNet (http://patty.isti.cnr.it/~esuli/software/SentiWordNet)

Incomplete, does not capture
- Domain vocabulary
- Emotional Expressions
- Typos

abiogenetic#a 0.0:0.125
abiotrophy#n 0.125:0.375
abjuration#n 0.0:0.75
abjure#v 0.0:0.75
ablate#v 0.0:0.125
ablaze#a 0.09375:0.125
able#a 0.03125:0.09375
abls#n 0.0:0.125
abnormal#a 0.125:0.45833333333333333
abnormality#n0.15625:0.1875
abominable#a 0.125:0.5625
abominably#r 0.25:0.3125
abominate#v 0.0:0.125
abomination#n0.04166666666666664:0.0833
abortifacient#a 0.0:0.5
Corpus-based Vocabulary Extraction

- Extracting Word Collocations:
  - Examples: *battery life, going back, turn off, etc.*

- Term Weighting: Extract domain and polarity terms
  - Learn from examples:
    - Product vocabulary: Compare different domains
    - Polarity words: Positive vs. Negative reviews
Example: Camcorder Domain Vocabulary

Keyword Extractor

Camcorder reviews

Stroller reviews

Compared to “Not Camcorder”
Vocabulary Extraction: Polarity Keywords

Camcorder
Negative Reviews

Compared to:
Positive reviews

Camcorder

Keyword Extractor

waste
not turn
poor
Return
turned
worst
terrible
audio
radio
setting
horrible
Broke
...

Negative Polarity Words
I went to www.gadgets.ipodgifts.net and signed up and complete one offer. I would recommend either The Total Credit Check or the eAuction tutor Offer they are both free and i kept the eAuction tutor offer to use with ebay. Another cool offer is the king.com.

I found www.yourfreeconsole.co.uk and got one for free!

Item exactly what was promised on sellers webpage. Delivery was quick and professional. I am a very happy camper and would buy again in the future.

Get a FREE Playstation3! Not a SCAM! the real thing!
Goal: Overall product rating based only on product review ratings

Product Reviews → Review Filter → product review
Seller Feedbacks →
Ads →

- **Training:** Manually annotated data sets

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>mixed</th>
<th>feedback</th>
<th>Spam</th>
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<td>Books</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Video Game</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>135</td>
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</table>

- **Product Review Classification Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross Domain</th>
<th></th>
<th>good + fair + bad → Review</th>
<th>mixed + feedback → Seller Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Review</strong></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>93.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>97.56</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Seller Feedback</strong></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>93.04</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>82.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ads</strong></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>67.65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>54.76</td>
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</table>

(SVM Multi-Classification Model)
Roadmap

1. Introduction
2. Sentiment Identification & Classification
3. Key Applications
4. Examples
5. Conclusions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct opinions (document-, sentence-, and attribute-levels)</th>
<th>Comparative opinions (sentence-level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counting polarity words</strong></td>
<td>Use polarity dictionary (pre-defined or automatically learnt) to identify and classify sentiments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rule-based</strong></td>
<td>Use Label Sequential Pattern (LSP) Matching to define syntactic patterns for identification and classification of sentiments, e.g. [Chaovalit &amp; Zhou, HICSS2005; Kim &amp; Hovy, COLING2004; Turney, ACL2002; Yu &amp; Hazivassiloglou, EMNLP2003]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supervised learning</strong></td>
<td>Use machine learning techniques (Naïve Bayesian, Maximum Entropy, Support Vector Machines, and Logistic Regression) to build classifiers for identification and classification of sentiments, e.g. [Goldberg &amp; Zhu, Workshop on TextGraphs, at HLT-NAAL2006; Mullen &amp; Collier, EMNLP2004; Pang &amp; Lee, ACL2005; Wiebe &amp; Riloff, CICLing2005]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use comparative and superlative words (mainly adjectives and adverbs) as well as special keywords (e.g. same, similar) to learn patterns around keywords. Specialized sequence classification algorithms are often used, e.g. [Jindal &amp; Liu, 2006]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

• Sentiment Analysis tackles challenging tasks that involve NLP and text mining

• Being well studied yet many challenging problems not solved

• Strong commercial interest
  – Companies want to know how their products are being perceived
  – Prospective consumers want to know what existing users think

• Many start-ups emerging
Current Trends

• **http://www.opfine.com/** examines sentiment in market news
  - “buzz” is quantified and compared with other metrics such as price, trading-volume, etc.
  - Reliable and representative data sources are necessary
Political Campaigns and Sentiments


Nation’s Political Pulse, Taken Using Net Chatter

By JOSHUA BRUJSTEIN
Published: October 31, 2010

When a Rasmussen poll last month showed Representative Roy Blunt opening a double-digit lead over Robin Carnahan in their Senate campaign in Missouri, John Hancock was not surprised.

Mr. Hancock, a political consultant advising the Blunt campaign, had seen a similar shift in public opinion days earlier, through a software tool that analyzed the language being used in conversations about the campaign on social networking sites, blogs and other online conversations.

He said this technique, known as sentiment analysis, would soon be a part of every campaign he works on, because it helps him determine quickly which messages are resonating with potential voters. “You get a real sense of who’s carrying the day,” he said. “It affects the advice you’re able to give.”
Everyone Is Interested!!!

Exclusive: U.S. Spies Buy Stake in Firm That Monitors Blogs, Tweets
By Noah Shachtman  October 19, 2009  |  12:03 pm  |  Categories: Info War, Spies, Secrecy and Surveillance

America's spy agencies want to read your blog posts, keep track of your Twitter updates — even check out your book reviews on Amazon.

In-Q-Tel, the investment arm of the CIA and the wider intelligence community, is putting cash into Visible Technologies, a software firm that specializes in monitoring social media. It's part of a larger movement within the spy services to get better at using "open source intelligence" — information that's publicly available, but often hidden in the flood of TV shows, newspaper articles, blog posts, online videos and radio reports generated every day.

Visible crawls over half a million web 2.0 sites a day, scraping more than a million posts and conversations taking place on blogs, online forums, Flickr, YouTube, Twitter and Amazon. (It doesn't touch closed social networks, like Facebook, at the moment.) Customers get customized, real-time feeds of what's being said on these sites, based on a series of keywords.

Future Research – Challenges…

• Identify implicit opinions, e.g.
  – “I will never go back to any other camera”
  – “every person on Earth should own one of these”

• Determine whether the subject and the object are relevant to the “true object”, e.g. in a phone review
  – “My mom was mad at me because I didn’t tell her I bought a new phone”

• Identify irony/sarcasm, e.g.
  – “Do you know there is a search engine called Google” (in a poor search context)
  – “This product is apparently designed by high school students”

• Standard data set for training/testing/evaluation is in great demand

• Social aspect: mine opinions from similar people only
Acknowledgements

• Bing Liu @ UIC
• Nitin Indurkhya @ eBay Research Labs
• Sean Huang @ eBay Search Science
• Eric Brill @ eBay Research Labs
• Dennis Decoste @ eBay Research Labs
Online Resources


• Sentiment Analysis Symposium: http://www.sentimentanalysissymposium.com/index.html

• OpenNLP: http://incubator.apache.org/opennlp/
  – An organizational center for open source projects related to natural language processing, hosting a variety of java-based NLP tools which perform sentence detection, tokenization, pos-tagging, chunking and parsing, named-entity detection, and co-reference using the OpenNLP Maxent machine learning package.

• SentiWordNet: http://sentiwordnet.isti.cnr.it/
  – a polarity dictionary with strength scores.

• OpinionFinder in MPQA: http://www.cs.pitt.edu/mpqa/
  – a system that processes documents and automatically identifies subjective sentences as well as various aspects of subjectivity within sentences, including agents who are sources of opinion, direct subjective expressions and speech events, and sentiment expressions. OpinionFinder was developed by researchers at the University of Pittsburgh, Cornell University, and the University of Utah.

• LingPipe: http://alias-i.com/lingpipe/
  – a tool kit for text mining tasks such as sentiment analysis (http://alias-i.com/lingpipe/demos/tutorial/sentiment/read-me.html), named entity extraction, spelling correction, etc.

• VoxPop: http://blog.typeslashcode.com/voxpop/
  – A thesis project on sentiment analysis by Andrew Mahon and Zeke Shore at Parsons School of Design, aiming to explore reader sentiment within comments of New York Times articles
References (1)

References (2)


References (3)