Web Mining (網路探勘)

Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis (意見探勘與情感分析)

1011WM11 TLMXM1A Wed 8,9 (15:10-17:00) U705

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Outline

- Introduction to Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis
- Social Media Monitoring/Analysis
- Resources of Opinion Mining

課程大綱 (Syllabus)

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週次 日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
  101/09/12 Introduction to Web Mining (網路探勘導論)
  101/09/19
            Association Rules and Sequential Patterns
             (關聯規則和序列模式)
  101/09/26
3
            Supervised Learning (監督式學習)
  101/10/03
            Unsupervised Learning (非監督式學習)
4
  101/10/10
            國慶紀念日(放假一天)
5
  101/10/17
            Paper Reading and Discussion (論文研讀與討論)
6
  101/10/24
            Partially Supervised Learning (部分監督式學習)
  101/10/31
8
            Information Retrieval and Web Search
             (資訊檢索與網路搜尋)
  101/11/07 Social Network Analysis (社會網路分析)
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課程大綱 (Syllabus)

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週次 日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
   101/11/14
              Midterm Presentation (期中報告)
10
   101/11/21
             Web Crawling (網路爬行)
11
   101/11/28
             Structured Data Extraction (結構化資料擷取)
12
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              Information Integration (資訊整合)
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14
              (意見探勘與情感分析)
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              Paper Reading and Discussion (論文研讀與討論)
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   102/01/09
              Project Presentation 2 (期末報告2)
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Social Media and the Voice of the Customer

- Listen to the Voice of the Customer (VoC)
 - Social media can give companies a torrent of highly valuable customer feedback.
 - Such input is largely free
 - Customer feedback issued through social media is qualitative data, just like the data that market researchers derive from focus group and in-depth interviews
 - Such qualitative data is in digital form in text or digital video on a web site.

Listen and Learn Text Mining for VoC

- Categorization
 - Understanding what topics people are talking or writing about in the unstructured portion of their feedback.
- Sentiment Analysis
 - Determining whether people have positive,
 negative, or neutral views on those topics.

Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis

- Mining opinions which indicate positive or negative sentiments
- Analyzes people's opinions, appraisals, attitudes, and emotions toward entities, individuals, issues, events, topics, and their attributes.

Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis

- Computational study of opinions, sentiments, subjectivity, evaluations, attitudes, appraisal, affects, views, emotions, ets., expressed in text.
 - Reviews, blogs, discussions, news, comments, feedback, or any other documents

Terminology

- Sentiment Analysis
 is more widely used in industry
- Opinion mining / Sentiment Analysis are widely used in academia
- Opinion mining / Sentiment Analysis can be used interchangeably

Example of Opinion: review segment on iPhone

"I bought an iPhone a few days ago.

It was such a nice phone.

The touch screen was really cool.

The voice quality was clear too.

However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought it.

She also thought the phone was too expensive, and wanted me to return it to the shop. ... "

Example of Opinion: review segment on iPhone

- "(1) I bought an <u>iPhone</u> a few days ago.
- (2) It was such a **nice** phone.
- (3) The touch screen was really cool.

+Positive Opinion

- (4) The voice quality was clear too.
- (5) However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought it.
- (6) She also thought the phone was too <u>expensive</u>, and wanted me to return it to the shop. ... "

 -Negative Opinion

Why are opinions important?

- "Opinions" are key influencers of our behaviors.
- Our beliefs and perceptions of reality are conditioned on how others see the world.
- Whenever we need to make a decision, we often seek out the opinion of others.
 In the past,
 - Individuals
 - Seek opinions from friends and family
 - Organizations
 - Use surveys, focus groups, opinion pools, consultants

Word-of-mouth on the Social media

- Personal experiences and opinions about anything in reviews, forums, blogs, micro-blog, Twitter.
- Posting at social networking sites, e.g.,
 Facebook
- Comments about articles, issues, topics, reviews.

Social media + beyond

- Global scale
 - No longer one's circle of friends.
- Organization internal data
 - Customer feedback from emails, call center
- News and reports
 - Opinions in news articles and commentaries

Applications of Opinion Mining

- Businesses and organizations
 - Benchmark products and services
 - Market intelligence
 - Business spend a huge amount of money to find consumer opinions using consultants, surveys, and focus groups, etc.
- Individual
 - Make decision to buy products or to use services
 - Find public opinions about political candidates and issues
- Ads placements: Place ads in the social media content
 - Place an ad if one praises a product
 - Place an ad from a competitor if one criticizes a product
- Opinion retrieval: provide general search for opinions.

Research Area of Opinion Mining

- Many names and tasks with difference objective and models
 - Sentiment analysis
 - Opinion mining
 - Sentiment mining
 - Subjectivity analysis
 - Affect analysis
 - Emotion detection
 - Opinion spam detection

Existing Tools

("Social Media Monitoring/Analysis")

- Radian 6
- Social Mention
- Overtone OpenMic
- Microsoft Dynamics Social Networking Accelerator
- SAS Social Media Analytics
- Lithium Social Media Monitoring
- RightNow Cloud Monitor

Existing Tools

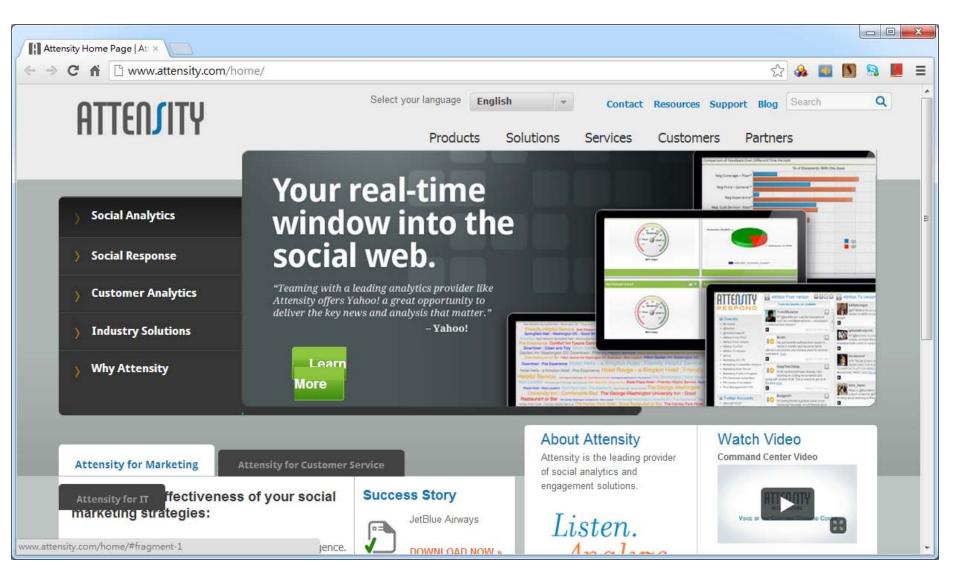
("Social Media Monitoring/Analysis")

- Radian 6
- Social Mention
- Overtone OpenMic
- Microsoft Dynamics Social Networking Accelerator
- SAS Social Media Analytics
- Lithium Social Media Monitoring
- RightNow Cloud Monitor

Word-of-mouth Voice of the Customer

- 1. Attensity
 - Track social sentiment across brands and competitors
 - http://www.attensity.com/home/
- 2. Clarabridge
 - Sentiment and Text Analytics Software
 - http://www.clarabridge.com/

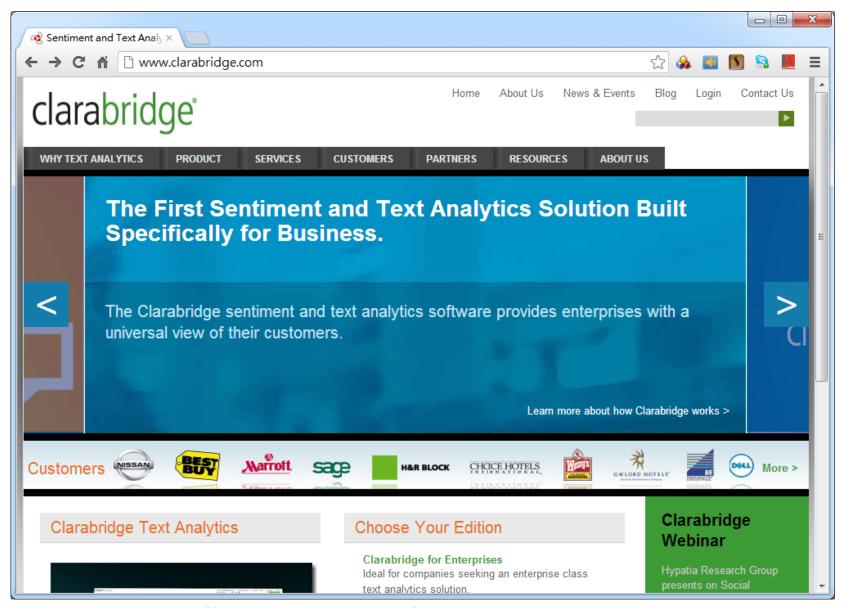
Attensity: Track social sentiment across brands and competitors http://www.attensity.com/



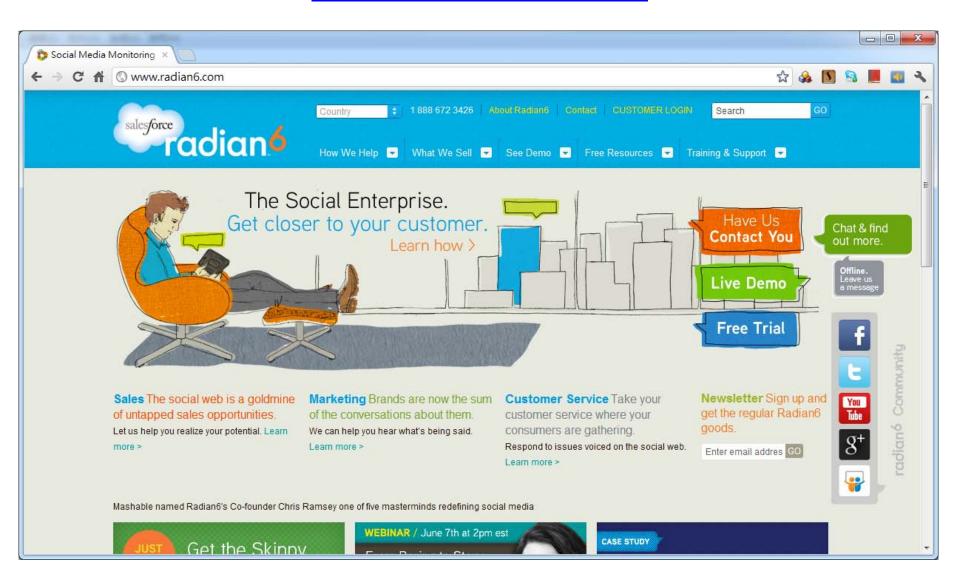
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4goxmBEg2Iw#!

Clarabridge: Sentiment and Text Analytics Software

http://www.clarabridge.com/

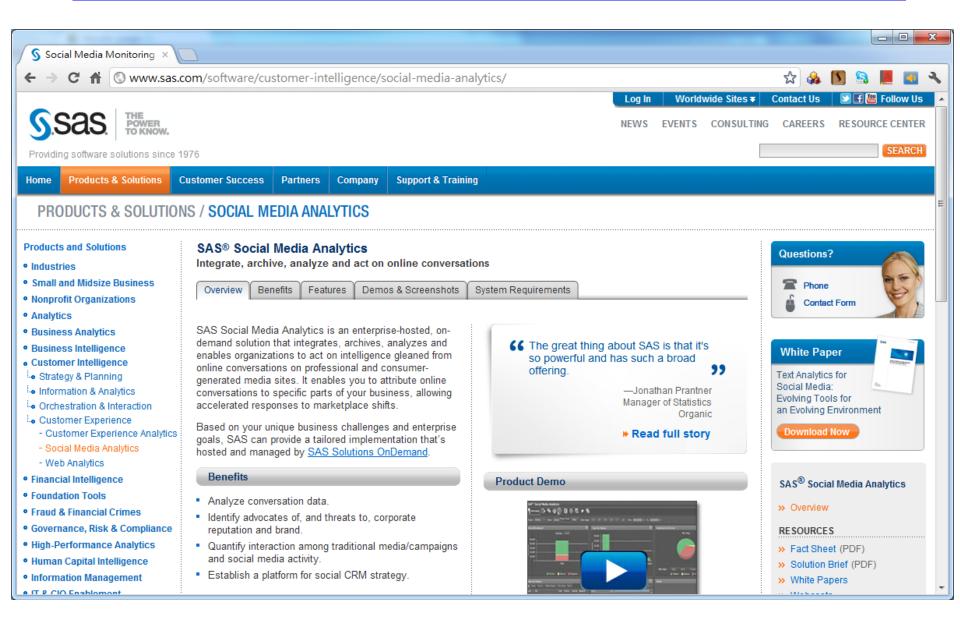


http://www.radian6.com/

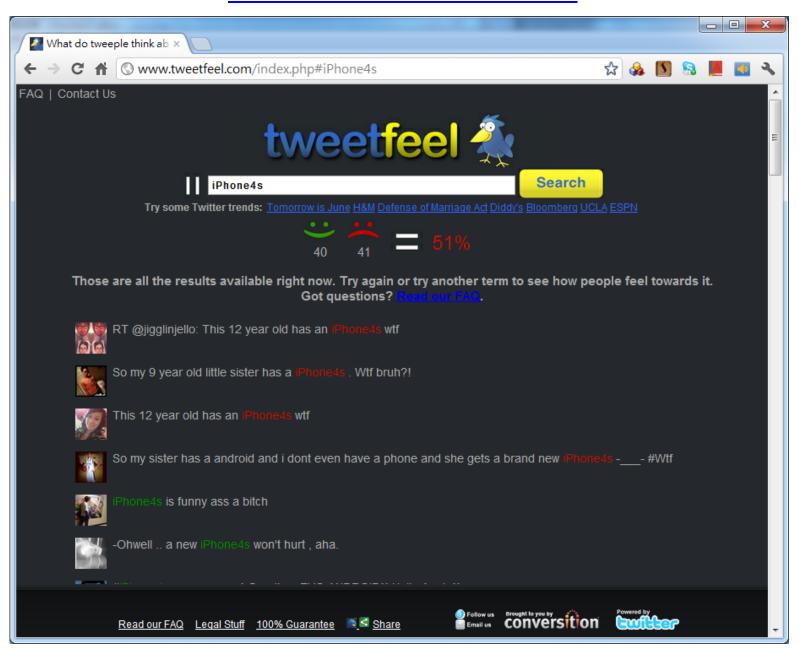


http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=8i6Exg3Urg0

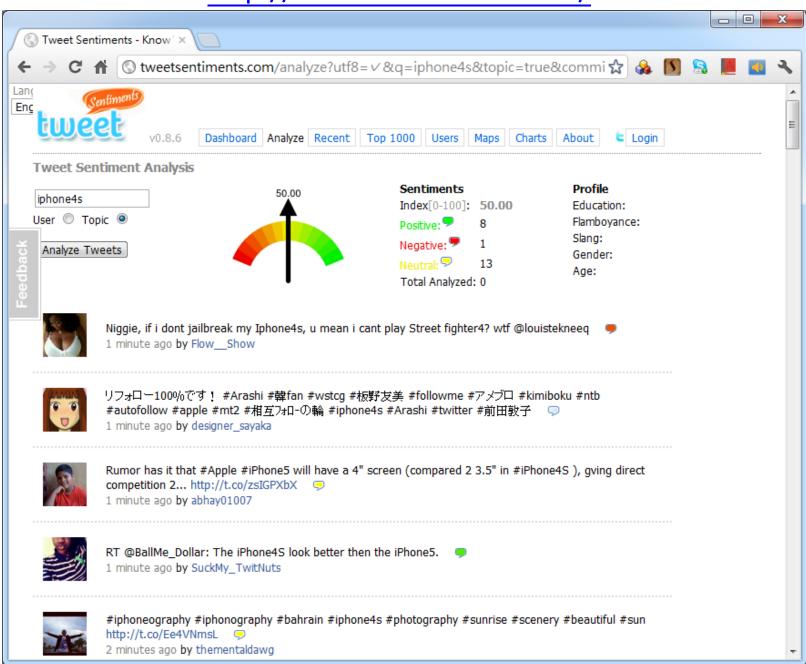
http://www.sas.com/software/customer-intelligence/social-media-analytics/



http://www.tweetfeel.com



http://tweetsentiments.com/



http://www.i-buzz.com.tw/



http://www.eland.com.tw/solutions



Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment

- A thought, view, or attitude, especially one based mainly on emotion instead of reason
- Sentiment Analysis
 - opinion mining
 - use of natural language processing (NLP) and computational techniques to automate the extraction or classification of sentiment from typically unstructured text

Applications of Sentiment Analysis

- Consumer information
 - Product reviews
- Marketing
 - Consumer attitudes
 - Trends
- Politics
 - Politicians want to know voters' views
 - Voters want to know policitians' stances and who else supports them
- Social
 - Find like-minded individuals or communities

Sentiment detection

- How to interpret features for sentiment detection?
 - Bag of words (IR)
 - Annotated lexicons (WordNet, SentiWordNet)
 - Syntactic patterns
- Which features to use?
 - Words (unigrams)
 - Phrases/n-grams
 - Sentences

Problem statement of Opinion Mining

- Two aspects of abstraction
 - Opinion definition
 - What is an opinion?
 - What is the structured definition of opinion?
 - Opinion summarization
 - Opinion are subjective
 - An opinion from a single person (unless a VIP) is often not sufficient for action
 - We need opinions from many people, and thus opinion summarization.

Abstraction (1): what is an opinion?

- Id: **Abc123** on **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, ..."
- One can look at this review/blog at the
 - Document level
 - Is this review + or -?
 - Sentence level
 - Is each sentence + or -?
 - Entity and feature/aspect level

Entity and aspect/feature level

- Id: **Abc123** on **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, …"
- What do we see?
 - Opinion targets: entities and their features/aspects
 - Sentiments: positive and negative
 - Opinion holders: persons who hold the opinions
 - Time: when opinion are expressed

Two main types of opinions

- Regular opinions: Sentiment/Opinion expressions on some target entities
 - Direct opinions: sentiment expressions on one object:
 - "The touch screen is really cool."
 - "The picture quality of this camera is great"
 - Indirect opinions: comparisons, relations expressing similarities or differences (objective or subjective) of more than one object
 - "phone X is cheaper than phone Y." (objective)
 - "phone X is better than phone Y." (subjective)
- Comparative opinions: comparisons of more than one entity.
 - "iPhone is better than Blackberry."

Subjective and Objective

Objective

- An objective sentence expresses some factual information about the world.
- "I returned the phone yesterday."
- Objective sentences can implicitly indicate opinions
 - "The earphone broke in two days."

Subjective

- A subjective sentence expresses some personal feelings or beliefs.
- "The voice on my phone was not so clear"
- Not every subjective sentence contains an opinion
 - "I wanted a phone with good voice quality"
- Subjective analysis

Sentiment Analysis vs. Subjectivity Analysis

Sentiment Analysis	Subjectivity Analysis
Positive	Subjective
Negative	Subjective
Neutral	Objective

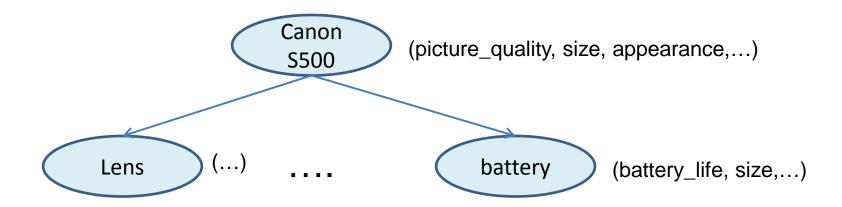
A (regular) opinion

- Opinion (a restricted definition)
 - An opinion (regular opinion) is simply a positive or negative sentiment, view, attitude, emotion, or appraisal about an entity or an aspect of the entity from an opinion holder.
- Sentiment orientation of an opinion
 - Positive, negative, or neutral (no opinion)
 - Also called:
 - Opinion orientation
 - Semantic orientation
 - Sentiment polarity

Entity and aspect

- Definition of Entity:
 - An entity e is a product, person, event, organization, or topic.
 - e is represented as
 - A hierarchy of components, sub-components.
 - Each node represents a components and is associated with a set of attributes of the components
- An opinion can be expressed on any node or attribute of the node
- Aspects(features)
 - represent both components and attribute

Entity and aspect



Opinion definition

An opinion is a quintuple

```
(e_j, a_{jk}, so_{ijk}, h_i, t_l)
where
```

- $-e_i$ is a target entity.
- $-a_{jk}$ is an aspect/feature of the entity e_i .
- $-so_{ijkl}$ is the sentiment value of the opinion from the opinion holder on feature of entity at time. so_{ijkl} is +ve, -ve, or neu, or more granular ratings
- $-h_i$ is an opinion holder.
- $-t_{i}$ is the time when the opinion is expressed.

Opinion definition

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 so_{ijkl} is +ve, -ve, or neu, or more granular ratings
- $-h_i$ is an opinion holder.
- $-t_{i}$ is the time when the opinion is expressed.
- (e_i, a_{ik}) is also called opinion target

Terminologies

- Entity: object
- Aspect: feature, attribute, facet
- Opinion holder: opinion source

Topic: entity, aspect

Product features, political issues

Subjectivity and Emotion

Sentence subjectivity

 An objective sentence presents some factual information, while a subjective sentence expresses some personal feelings, views, emotions, or beliefs.

Emotion

 Emotions are people's subjective feelings and thoughts.

Emotion

- Six main emotions
 - Love
 - Joy
 - Surprise
 - Anger
 - Sadness
 - Fear

Abstraction (2): opinion summary

- With a lot of opinions, a summary is necessary.
 - A multi-document summarization task
- For factual texts, summarization is to select the most important facts and present them in a sensible order while avoiding repetition
 - 1 fact = any number of the same fact
- But for opinion documents, it is different because opinions have a quantitative side & have targets
 - 1 opinion <> a number of opinions
 - Aspect-based summary is more suitable
 - Quintuples form the basis for opinion summarization

An aspect-based opinion summary

Cellular phone 1:

Aspect: GENERAL

Positive: 125 <individual review sentences>

Negative: 7 <individual review sentences>

Aspect: Voice quality

Positive: 120 <individual review sentences>

Negative: 8 <individual review sentences>

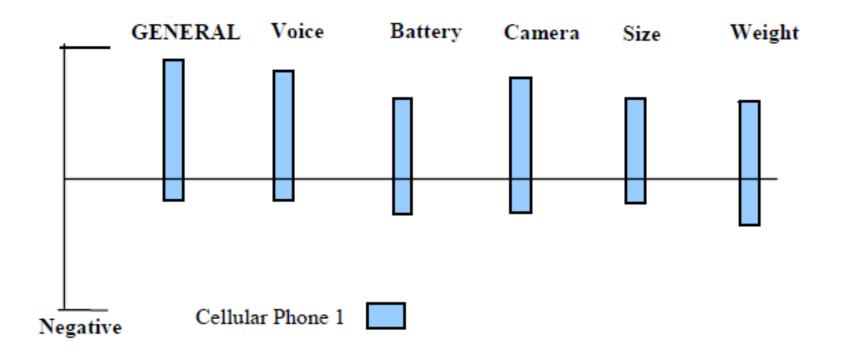
Aspect: **Battery**

Positive: 80 <individual review sentences>

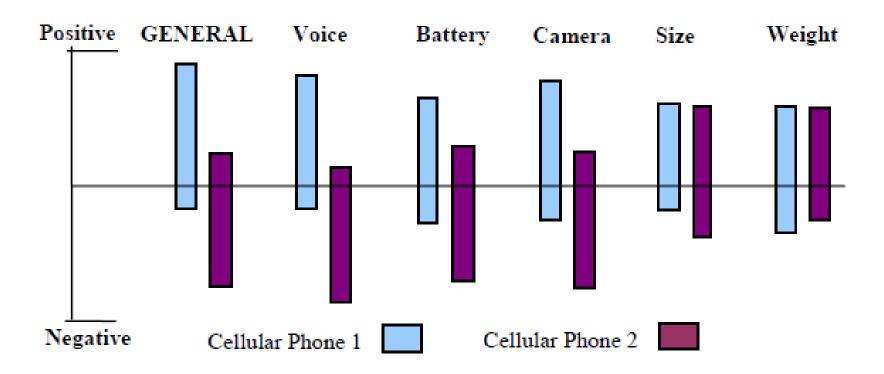
Negative: 12 <individual review sentences>

...

Visualization of aspect-based summaries of opinions



Visualization of aspect-based summaries of opinions



Classification Based on Supervised Learning

- Sentiment classification
 - Supervised learning Problem
 - Three classes
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Neutral

Opinion words in Sentiment classification

- topic-based classification
 - topic-related words are important
 - e.g., politics, sciences, sports
- Sentiment classification
 - topic-related words are unimportant
 - opinion words (also called sentiment words)
 - that indicate positive or negative opinions are important,
 - e.g., great, excellent, amazing, horrible, bad, worst

Features in Opinion Mining

- Terms and their frequency
 - TF-IDF
- Part of speech (POS)
 - Adjectives
- Opinion words and phrases
 - beautiful, wonderful, good, and amazing are positive opinion words
 - bad, poor, and terrible are negative opinion words.
 - opinion phrases and idioms,
 e.g., cost someone an arm and a leg
- Rules of opinions
- Negations
- Syntactic dependency

Rules of opinions

Syntactic template

<subj> passive-verb

<subj> active-verb

active-verb <dobj>

noun aux <dobj>

passive-verb prep <np>

Example pattern

<subj> was satisfied

<subj> complained

endorsed <dobj>

fact is <dobj>

was worried about <np>

A Brief Summary of Sentiment Analysis Methods

Study	Analysis	Sentiment Identification		Sentiment Aggregation		Nature of
	Task	Method	Level	Method	Level	Measure
Hu and Li, 2011	Polarity	ML (Probabilistic model)	Snippet			Valence
Li and Wu, 2010	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Sum	Snippet	Valence
Thelwall et al., 2010	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Sentence	Max & Min	Snippet	Range
Boiy and Moens, 2009	Both	ML (Cascade ensemble)	Sentence			Valence
Chung 2009	Polarity	Lexicon	Phrase	Average	Sentence	Valence
Wilson, Wiebe, and Hoffmann, 2009	Both	ML (SVM, AdaBoost, Rule, etc.)	Phrase			Valence
Zhang et al., 2009	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Sentence	Weighted average	Snippet	Valence
Abbasi, Chen, and Salem, 2008	Polarity	ML (GA + feature selection)	Snippet			Valence
Subrahmanian and Reforgiato, 2008	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Rule	Snippet	Valence
Tan and Zhang 2008	Polarity	ML (SVM, Winnow, NB, etc.)	Snippet			Valence
Airoldi, Bai, and Padman, 2007	Polarity	ML (Markov Blanket)	Snippet			Valence
Das and Chen, 2007	Polarity	ML (Bayesian, Discriminate, etc.)	Snippet	Average	Daily	Valence
Liu et al., 2007	Polarity	ML (PLSA)	Snippet			Valence
Kennedy and Inkpen, 2006	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule, ML (SVM)	Phrase	Count	Snippet	Valence
Mishne 2006	Polarity	Lexicon	Phrase	Average	Snippet	Valence
Liu et al., 2005	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Distribution	Object	Range
Mishne 2005	Polarity	ML (SVM)	Snippet			Valence
Popescu and Etzioni 2005	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase			Valence
Efron 2004	Polarity	ML (SVN, NB)	Snippet			Valence
Wilson, Wiebe, and Hwa, 2004	Both	ML (SVM, AdaBoost, Rule, etc.)	Sentence			Valence
Nigam and Hurst 2004	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Chunk	Rule	Sentence	Valence
Dave, Lawrence, and Pennock, 2003	Polarity	ML (SVM, Rainbow, etc.)	Snippet			Valence
Nasukawa and Yi 2003	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Rule	Sentence	Valence
Yi et al., 2003	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Rule	Sentence	Valence
Yu and Hatzivassiloglou 2003	Both	ML (NB) + Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Average	Sentence	Valence
Pang, Lee, and Vaithyanathan 2002	Polarity	ML (SVM, MaxEnt, NB)	Snippet			Valence
Subasic and Huettner 2001	Polarity	Lexicon/Fuzzy logic	Phrase	Average	Snippet	Valence
Turney 2001	Polarity	Lexicon/Rule	Phrase	Average	Snippet	Valence

(Both = Subjectivity and Polarity; ML= Machine Learning; Lexicon/Rule= Lexicon enhanced by linguistic rules)

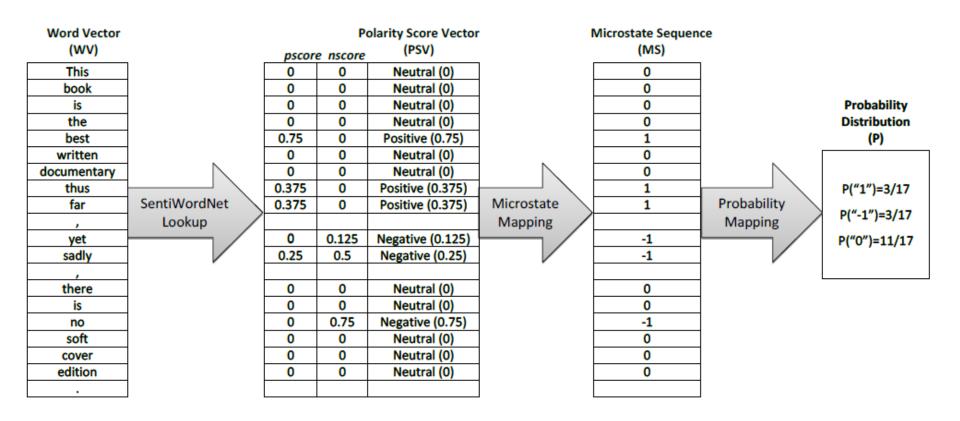
Word-of-Mouth (WOM)

 "This book is the best written documentary thus far, yet sadly, there is no soft cover edition."

 "This book is the best written documentary thus far, yet sadly, there is no soft cover edition."

	Word	POS
This	This	DT
book	book	NN
is	is	VBZ
the	the	DT
best	best	JJS
written	written	VBN
documentary	documentary	NN
thus	thus	RB
far	far	RB
,	,	,
yet	yet	RB
sadly	sadly	RB
,	,	,
there	there	EX
is	is	VBZ
no	no	DT
soft	soft	JJ
cover	cover	NN
edition	edition	NN
	•	•

Conversion of text representation



Datasets of Opinion Mining

- Blog06
 - 25GB TREC test collection
 - http://ir.dcs.gla.ac.uk/test collections/access to data.html
- Cornell movie-review datasets
 - http://www.cs.cornell.edu/people/pabo/movie-review-data/
- Customer review datasets
 - http://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/CustomerReviewData.zip
- Multiple-aspect restaurant reviews
 - http://people.csail.mit.edu/bsnyder/naacl07
- NTCIR multilingual corpus
 - NTCIR Multilingual Opinion-Analysis Task (MOAT)

Lexical Resources of Opinion Mining

- SentiWordnet
 - http://sentiwordnet.isti.cnr.it/
- General Inquirer
 - http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/
- OpinionFinder's Subjectivity Lexicon
 - http://www.cs.pitt.edu/mpqa/
- NTU Sentiment Dictionary (NTUSD)
 - http://nlg18.csie.ntu.edu.tw:8080/opinion/
- Hownet Sentiment
 - http://www.keenage.com/html/c_bulletin_2007.htm

Example of SentiWordNet

POS ID PosScore NegScore SynsetTerms Gloss 00217728 0.75beautiful#1 delighting the senses or exciting intellectual or emotional admiration; "a beautiful child"; "beautiful country"; "a beautiful painting"; "a beautiful theory"; "a beautiful party" 00227507 0.75 best#1 (superlative of `good') having the 0 most positive qualities; "the best film of the year"; "the best solution"; "the best time for planting"; "wore his best suit" 00042614 0 0.625 unhappily#2 sadly#1 in an unfortunate way; "sadly he died before he could see his grandchild" 00093270 0.875 woefully#1 sadly#3 lamentably#1 deplorably#1 in an unfortunate or deplorable manner; "he was sadly neglected"; "it was woefully inadequate" 00404501 0.25 sadly#2 with sadness; in a sad manner;

"`She died last night,' he said sadly"

《知網》情感分析用詞語集(beta版)

- "中英文情感分析用詞語集"
 - 包含詞語約 17887
- "中文情感分析用詞語集"
 - 包含詞語約 9193
- "英文情感分析用詞語集"
 - 包含詞語 8945

中文正面情感詞語	836
中文負面情感詞語	1254
中文正面評價詞語	3730
中文負面評價詞語	3116
中文程度級別詞語	219
中文主張詞語	38
Total	9193

- "正面情感" 詞語
 - -如:

愛,讚賞,快樂,感同身受,好奇, 喝彩,魂牽夢縈,嘉許...

- "負面情感" 詞語
 - -如:

哀傷,半信半疑,鄙視,不滿意,不是滋味兒,後悔,大失所望...

- "正面評價" 詞語
 - -如:

不可或缺,部優,才高八斗,沉魚落雁,催人奮進,動聽,對勁兒...

- "負面評價" 詞語
 - -如:

醜,苦,超標,華而不實,荒涼,混濁, 畸輕畸重,價高,空洞無物...

- "程度級別" 詞語
 - -1. "極其|extreme/最|most"
 - 非常,極,極度,無以倫比,最為
 - -2. "很|very"
 - 多麼,分外,格外,著實
 - **—** ...
- "主張" 詞語
 - 1. {perception | 感知}
 - 感覺,覺得,預感
 - 2. {regard | 認為}
 - 認為,以為,主張

Summary

- Introduction to Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis
- Social Media Monitoring/Analysis
- Resources of Opinion Mining

References

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