Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment Analysis

this movie was great! would watch again +

the movie was gross and overwrought, but I liked it +

this movie was not really very enjoyable —

- Bag-of-words doesn't seem sufficient (discourse structure, negation)
- There are some ways around this: extract bigram feature for "*not* X" for all X following the *not*

Pang et al. (2002)

	Features	# of features	frequency or presence?	NB	ME	SVM
(1)	unigrams	16165	freq.	**78.7**	N/A	72.8
(2)	unigrams	"	pres.	81.0	80.4	**82.9**
(3)	unigrams+bigrams	32330	pres.	80.6	80.8	**82.7**
(4)	bigrams	16165	pres.	77.3	**77.4**	77.1
(5)	unigrams+POS	16695	pres.	81.5	80.4	**81.9**
(6)	adjectives	2633	pres.	77.0	**77.7**	75.1
(7)	top 2633 unigrams	2633	pres.	80.3	81.0	**81.4**
(8)	unigrams+position	22430	pres.	81.0	80.1	**81.6**

- Simple feature sets can do pretty well!
- Learning alg. doesn't matter too much
- ME = "Maximum Entropy" = what we call Logistic Regression

Bo Pang, Lillian Lee, Shivakumar Vaithyanathan (2002)

Wang and Manning (2012)

- 10 years later — revisited basic BoW classifiers vs. other methods

Method	RT-s	MPQA
MNB-uni	77.9	85.3
MNB-bi	**79.0**	**86.3**
SVM-uni	76.2	86.1
SVM-bi	77.7	**86.7**
NBSVM-uni	**78.1**	85.3
NBSVM-bi	**79.4**	**86.3**
RAE	76.8	85.7
RAE-pretrain	77.7	**86.4**
Voting-w/Rev.	63.1	81.7
Rule	62.9	81.8
BoF-noDic.	75.7	81.8
BoF-w/Rev.	76.4	84.1
Tree-CRF	77.3	86.1

Before neural nets had taken off — results weren't that great

Kim (2014) CNNs **81.5** **89.5**

Wang and Manning (2012)

Multiclass Examples

"Now! ... That should clear up a few things around here!"

Entailment

- Three-class task over sentence pairs
- Not clear how to do this with simple bag-of-words features

A soccer game with multiple males playing.

ENTAILS

Some men are playing a sport.

A black race car starts up in front of a crowd of people.

CONTRADICTS

A man is driving down a lonely road

A smiling costumed woman is holding an umbrella.

NEUTRAL

A happy woman in a fairy costume holds an umbrella.

Bowman et al. (2015)

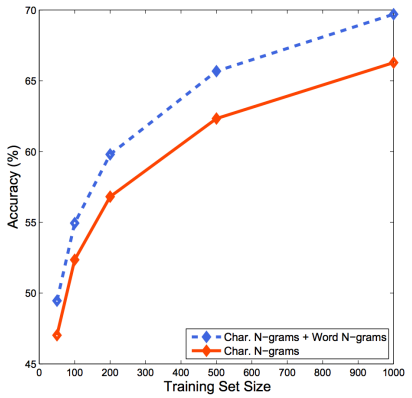
Authorship Attribution

- Statistical methods date back to 1930s and 1940s
  - Based on handcrafted heuristics like stopword frequencies
  - Early work: Shakespeare's plays, Federalist papers (Hamilton v. Madison)
- Twitter: given a bunch of tweets, can we figure out who wrote them?
  - Schwartz et al. EMNLP 2013: 500M tweets, take 1000 users with at least 1000 tweets each
- Task: given a held-out tweet by one of the 1000 authors, who wrote it?

Authorship Attribution

- SVM with character 4-grams, words 2-grams through 5-grams
- 1000 authors, 200 tweets per author => 30% accuracy
- 50 authors, 200 tweets per author => 71.2% accuracy

50-author case



Schwartz et al. (2013)

Authorship Attribution

- k-signature: n-gram that appears in k% of the authors tweets but not appearing for anyone else — suggests why these are so effective

Signature Type	10%-signature	Examples
Character n-grams	'^_^'	REF oh ok^_^ Glad you found it!
		Hope everyone is having a good afternoon^_^
		REF Smirnoff lol keeping the goose in the freezer^_^
	'yew '	gurl **yew** serving me tea nooch
		REF about wen **yew** and ronnie see each other
		REF lol so **yew** goin to check out tini's tonight huh???

Schwartz et al. (2013)