

# Use of Discourse Knowledge to Improve Lexicon-based Sentiment Analysis

Pedro Paulo Balage Filho

University of Wolverhampton, Universidade do Algarve

*Supervisors:*

**Dr. Constantin Orăsan**  
(University of Wolverhampton)

**Prof. Dr. Mário Silva**  
(Instituto Superior Técnico)

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# Outline

- 1 Concepts
  - Sentiment Analysis
  - Discourse
- 2 Motivation
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Experiments
  - Identifying the Best Weights
  - Shallow RST Parser
- 5 Conclusions

# Sentiment Analysis

## Definition

Sentiment analysis deals with the computational treatment of opinion, sentiment and subjectivity in text (Pang et al., 2002).

- Task: text classification
- Sentiment: positive and negative

## Sentiment Analysis - Example

*It could have been a **great movie**. It could have been **excellent**, and to all the people who have forgotten about the older, **greater movies** before it, will think that as well. It does have **beautiful scenery**, some of the **best** since Lord of the Rings. The acting is **well done**, and I really **liked** the son of the leader of the Samurai. He was a likeable chap, and I **hated** to see him die... But, other than all that, this movie is nothing more than **hidden rip-offs**.*

# Sentiment Analysis - Approaches

- Machine Learning
  - corpus for training
  - bag-of-words features
  - covers domain dependence
- Lexicon based
  - uses a dictionary of terms and their semantic orientation
  - averages the semantic orientations for the words found in the text
  - good for general domain
  - easy to include linguistic knowledge

## SO-CAL (Taboada et al., 2006; Taboada and Grieve, 2004)

- Each word has a semantic orientation (SO) measured by a value

*This is a **good** (+3) movie.*

$$SO = +3$$

- Negation:

***Not** good (+3)*

$$SO = 3 - 4 = -1$$

- Intensifier:

***really very** good (+3)*

$$SO = (3 \times [100\% + 25\%]) \times (100\% + 15\%) = 4.3$$

- Irrealis:

***This should have been** a great (+3) movie.*

$$SO = 0$$

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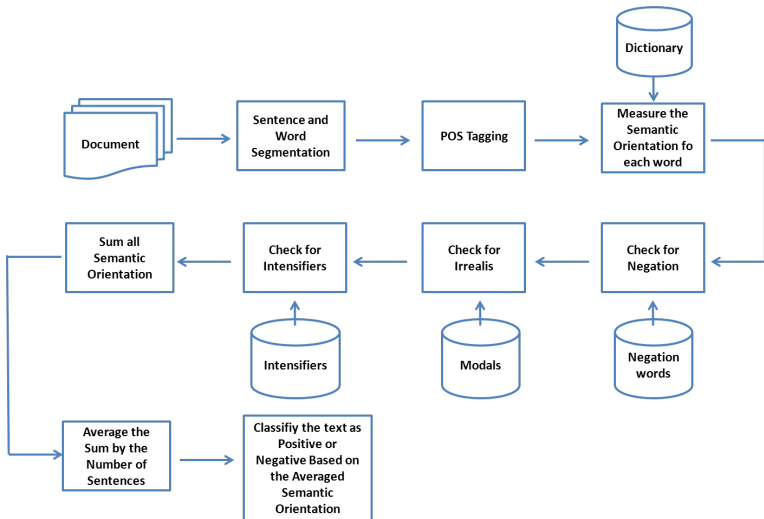
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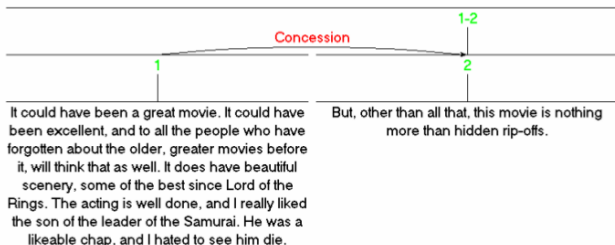
# SO-CAL



## Discourse and RST

- Discourse is a linguistic level of analysis where the author represents his intentions
- Rhetorical Structure Theory is a descriptive theory proposed by Mann (1987) that explain the use of rhetorical relations in the text in order to keep the coherence.
- 26 relations
- Each relation links two spans of text in terms of the intentions desired by the author at the discourse level.
- Nucleus and Satellite

# RST



# Motivation

- The use of discourse structure to represent ideas is evident in text with sentiment.
- Sentiment classifiers can use such structure to better understand the text and emphasizes what is more important.

# Objective

## Research Questions

- 1 Can discourse knowledge help lexicon-based sentiment classifiers?
- 2 Which RST relations are more important for lexicon-based sentiment classification?
- 3 How to incorporate those important relations into the classifier algorithm?

# SO-RST

- (1) *I like the product appearance.*
- (2) *One day, it broke down.*
- (3) *Hence, I believe it is a bad product.*

*I like (+4) the product appearance.*

$$SO = 4 \times w_{none}$$

*One day it broken (-2) down.*

$$SO = -2 \times w_{ResultNucleus}$$

*Hence, I believe it is a bad (-2) product.*

$$SO = -2 \times w_{ResultSatellite}$$

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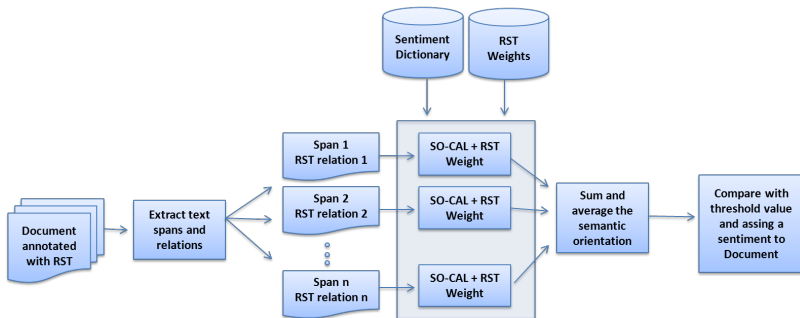
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# SO-RST Architecture



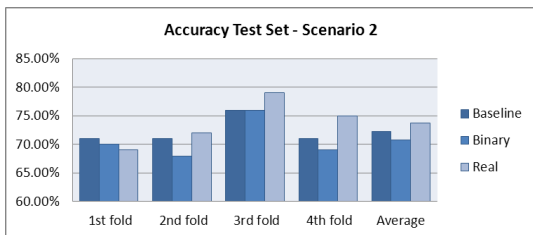
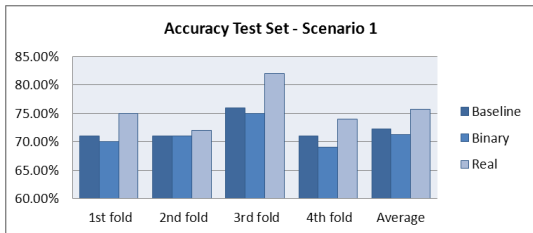
# Experiments

- Experiments:
  - Discover the best weights
  - Shallow RST Parser
- Corpus
  - SFU Review corpus (Taboada and Grieve, 2004)
  - 400 reviews in 8 categories
  - Website Epinions.com
  - RST annotation at sentence level
- Relations
  - Only representative relations (more than 30 instances)
  - 15 relations

## Identifying the Best Weights

- Cross-fold-validation with 4 folds
- Training with genetic algorithm
  - 40 individuals in each generation
  - 100 generations
- Two scenarios:
  - Scenario 1: No nucleus and satellite distinction
  - Scenario 2: Different weights for nucleus and satellite
- Two weighting system:
  - binary
  - real values from 0 to 5

# Results



## Weights Learned for Scenario 1

| Relation       | 1st Fold | 2nd Fold | 3rd Fold | 4th Fold | Average       |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| antithesis     | 1.35     | 0.34     | 0.15     | 1.81     | <b>0.9125</b> |
| background     | 1.66     | 2.22     | 1.86     | 0.54     | <b>1.57</b>   |
| cause          | 1.77     | 0.69     | 0.93     | 0.11     | <b>0.875</b>  |
| circumstance   | 1.79     | 4.15     | 4.13     | 3.39     | <b>3.365</b>  |
| concession     | 0.2      | 0.34     | 0.16     | 0.09     | <b>0.1975</b> |
| condition      | 2.61     | 2.89     | 3.58     | 3.83     | <b>3.2275</b> |
| elaboration    | 4.02     | 4.49     | 4.53     | 4.53     | <b>4.3925</b> |
| evaluation     | 2.61     | 3.48     | 2.25     | 1.79     | <b>2.5325</b> |
| evidence       | 2.61     | 2.23     | 1.2      | 3.42     | <b>2.365</b>  |
| interpretation | 3.57     | 4.32     | 2.25     | 4.19     | <b>3.5825</b> |
| means          | 4.02     | 3.48     | 4.13     | 1.26     | <b>3.2225</b> |
| preparation    | 1.35     | 0.69     | 0.93     | 0.54     | <b>0.8775</b> |
| purpose        | 3.8      | 2.63     | 2.25     | 1.81     | <b>2.6225</b> |
| result         | 1.35     | 0.96     | 0.93     | 0.54     | <b>0.945</b>  |
| unless         | 2.61     | 3.42     | 0.93     | 2.11     | <b>2.2675</b> |

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# Important Relations for Real Weights

- Important relations in Scenario 1

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| circumstance(↑) | condition(↑)      |
| elaboration(↑)  | evaluation(↑)     |
| evidence(↑)     | interpretation(↑) |
| means(↑)        | result(↑)         |
| concession(↓)   |                   |

- Important relations in Scenario 2

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| circumstance-nucleus(↑)   | condition-satellite(↑)      |
| evaluation-satellite(↑)   | evidence-satellite(↑)       |
| interpretation-nucleus(↑) | interpretation-satellite(↑) |
| means-nucleus(↑)          | means-satellite(↑)          |
| purpose-nucleus(↑)        | purpose-satellite(↑)        |
| evidence-nucleus(↓)       |                             |

## Shallow RST Parser

- Previous Methodology relies on texts annotated with RST
- Explore how to incorporate the relations from the previous experiment
- Focus on discourse markers and word clues.

## Crafting Rules

- Rules according Discourse Tagging Reference Manual (Carlson and Marcu, 2001) and the SFU Reviews Corpus.
- Intra-sentence discourse markers
- Rules provide RST segmentation

## Crafting Rules

**After its previous mayor committed suicide last year, an investigation disclosed that town officials regularly voted**

*rule = 40*

*relation = "CIRCUMSTANCE"*

*pattern = "(?P<S>after/.+?,/,)(?P<N>.+) \$"*

*Circumstance Nucleus: [an investigation disclosed that town officials regularly voted]*

*Circumstance Satellite: [After its previous mayor committed suicide last year,]*

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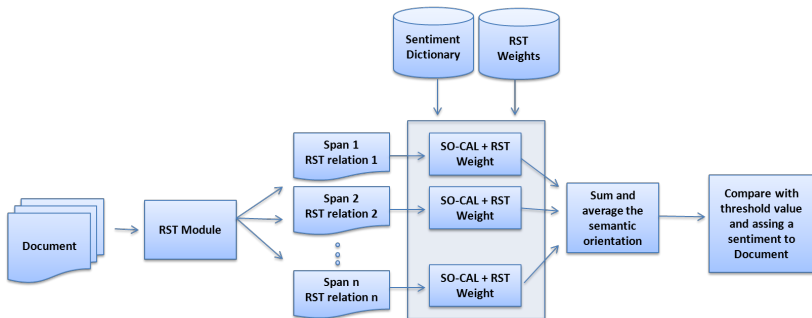
*Circumstance Satellite: [After its previous mayor committed suicide last year,]*



## Rules matched by the SFU Reviews Corpus

| Relation     | Number of Rules | Number of Sentences Matched |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Anthitesis   | 6               | 227                         |
| Background   | 2               | 1776                        |
| Cause        | 3               | 388                         |
| Circumstance | 3               | 256                         |
| Concession   | 4               | 206                         |
| Condition    | 3               | 480                         |
| Elaboration  | 2               | 76                          |
| Means        | 1               | 134                         |
| Purpose      | 1               | 52                          |
| Unless       | 1               | 35                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>26</b>       | <b>3630</b>                 |

# SO-RST Architecture with RST Module



# Experiment

- Assigned the averaged weights learned from the previous experiment
- Two Corpora
  - SFU Review corpus
  - Movie Reviews V2

| Corpus              | Accuracy      |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Baseline            | 74.81%        |
| SO-RST - Scenario 1 | <b>74.06%</b> |
| SO-RST - Scenario 2 | <b>75.57%</b> |

| Corpus              | Accuracy      |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Baseline            | 71.90%        |
| SO-RST - Scenario 1 | <b>71.55%</b> |
| SO-RST - Scenario 2 | <b>71.40%</b> |

## Discussion about the results

- The patterns crafted cover only a small set of the discourse phenomena which occurs in the text
- Some relations which received a high weight in the first experiment were not covered by the patterns or had few instances recognized
- The use of simple lexicon discourse markers may not be enough to improve sentiment classification

## Conclusion

- This work demonstrated how to incorporate discourse knowledge in lexicon-based sentiment analysis
- The work presented the RST relations which most help in the process
- A proposal of shallow RST integration was discussed

Thank You