



HAL
open science

Adapted Sentiment Similarity Seed Words For French Tweets' Polarity Classification

Amal Htait

► **To cite this version:**

Amal Htait. Adapted Sentiment Similarity Seed Words For French Tweets' Polarity Classification. 2018. hal-01794183

HAL Id: hal-01794183

<https://amu.hal.science/hal-01794183v1>

Submitted on 17 May 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Adapted Sentiment Similarity Seed Words For French Tweets' Polarity Classification

Amal Htait^{1,2}

(1) Aix Marseille Univ, Université de Toulon, CNRS, LIS, Marseille, France.

(2) Aix Marseille Univ, Avignon Université, CNRS, EHESS, OpenEdition Center, Marseilles, France.

ABSTRACT

We present, in this paper, our contribution in DEFT 2018 task 2 : "Global polarity", determining the overall polarity (Positive, Negative, Neutral or MixPosNeg) of tweets regarding public transport, in French language. Our system is based on a list of sentiment seed-words adapted for French public transport tweets. These seed-words are extracted from DEFT's training annotated dataset, and the sentiment relations between seed-words and other terms are captured by cosine measure of their word embeddings representations, using a French language word embeddings model of 683k words. Our semi-supervised system achieved an F1-measure equals to 0.64.

RÉSUMÉ

Mots-graines de Similarité de Sentiment Adaptés pour la Classification de Polarité des Tweets en Langue Française.

Cet article présente notre contribution en DEFT 2018 tâche 2 : "Polarité globale", déterminant la polarité globale (Positif, Négatif, Neutre ou MixPosNeg) des tweets concernant les transports publics, en langue Française. Notre système est basé sur une liste de mots-graines de sentiment adaptés aux tweets de transport public français. Ces mots-graines sont extraits de corpus annoté de DEFT, et les relations entre les mots-graine et les autres termes sont capturées par la similarité en mesure de cosinus entre les vecteurs représentant les mots, en utilisant un modèle word2vec en langue Française de 683k mots. Notre système semi-supervisé a atteint un F1-measure égale à 0,64.

KEYWORDS : Seed-words, Twitter, Similarity Measures, Word Embeddings, Word2vec.

MOTS-CLÉS: Mots-graines, Twitter, Mesure de la Similarité, Plongement de mot, Word2vec.

1 Introduction

Sentiment Analysis aims to obtain feelings expressed as positive, negative, neutral, or even expressed with different strength or intensity levels. One of the well known extracting sentiment approaches is the lexicon-based approach. A sentiment lexicon is a list of words and phrases, such as *excellent* and *awful*, each is being assigned with a sentiment polarity. Using sentiment lexicon can provide rich sentiment information what make it the foundation of many sentiment analysis systems (Liu, 2012).

In our previous work (Htait *et al.*, 2017a), (Htait *et al.*, 2017b), we used tweet's adapted seed-words in English and Arabic languages as sentiment lexicon, and then we extracted a score for our test sentences based on the cosine similarity measure between their word embeddings vectors and the sentiment seed-words word embeddings vectors. Based on that score, the sentences were classified

positive, negative or neutral. To participate in DEFT 2018 challenge (Paroubek *et al.*, 2018), we had to adapt our method to DEFT dataset as language, adapted seed-words and number of classes since DEFT classify tweets as Positive, Negative, Neutral and *MixedPosNeg*.

The detailed description of the system and the results of our participation in DEFT 2018 are presented in the sections below.

2 Related Work

The seed-words were the base of many sentiment analysis experiments, some used the concept of seed-words with supervised or semi-supervised methods. For example, Ju *et al.* (Ju *et al.*, 2012) worked on a semi-supervised method for sentiment classification that aims to train a classifier with a small number of labeled data (called seed data). Some other experiments used the concept with unsupervised methods which reduces the need of annotated training data. For example Turney (Turney, 2002; Turney & Littman, 2003), which used statistical measures, such as point wise mutual information (PMI), to calculate the similarities between words and its list of 14 sentiment seed-words (*good, nice, excellent, positive, fortunate, correct, superior, bad, nasty, poor, negative, unfortunate, wrong, inferior*).

In our previous work (Htait *et al.*, 2017a), new lists of adapted seed-words were extracted in English language. The most frequent words in Sentiment140 (Go *et al.*, 2009) were retrieved and then manually filtered to eliminate the irrelevant words. The tests in (Htait *et al.*, 2017a) showed the efficiency of the new seed-words over Turney’s 14 seed-words in sentiment polarity and sentiment intensity detection. Also, they showed that using cosine similarity measure of word embeddings representations (word2vec) yields better results than using statistical measures like PMI to calculate the similarities between words.

For the new system in French language, a similar method of our previous work is followed. A list of sentiment seed-words adapted to tweets regarding french public transport is created, and the fourth type of sentiment classification (MixPosNeg) is added to our system.

3 Adapted Seed-words

The seed-words are words with strong semantic orientation, chosen for their lack of sensitivity to the context. They are used as paradigms of positive and negative semantic orientation. Adapted seed-words are seed-words with the characteristic of being used in a certain context or subject. In our previous work (Htait *et al.*, 2017a),(Htait *et al.*, 2017b), the extracted seed-words were adapted to micro-blogs in general. For example, the word *cool* is an adjective that refers to a moderately low temperature and has no strong sentiment orientation, but it is often used in micro-blogs as an expression of admiration or approval. Therefore, in micro-blogs, the word *cool* is considered a positive seed-word and the tweet including it is mostly considered a positive tweet.

For DEFT 2018 challenge, and since the tweets are about the french public transport, the extracted seed-words are adapted to this subject. For example the word *retard* (as *late* in French) is considered a negative seed-word since the tweets are about transport, and a late train or bus usually provoke negative feelings.

The procedure of extracting seed-words is done in three steps :

1. Two lists of positive and negative tweets are created based on the DEFT 2018 training corpora of public transport tweets in French language.
2. The most frequent words in the two lists of tweets are extracted, after eliminating stop-words. As a result, two lists (positive and negative) of most frequent words are created.
3. A manual filter is applied on the two lists of most frequent words to eliminate the irrelevant words from the lists.

The list of French seed-words adapted to public transport tweets is as shown in Table 1, with 63 positive seed-words and 63 negative seed-words.

Positive	Negative
mdr, bien, merci, bon, mdr, bonne, mdr, rigole, ptdr, juste, aime, beau, cool, super, coucou, respect, heureusement, rire, adore, bravo, mdr, jolie, belle, blague, ok, gagner, ptdr, ptdr, ptdr, génial, gnial, ouais, meilleur, bisous, courage, vive, offre, joie, haha, sourire, ptdr, tranquille, gentil, parfait, mdr, bonheur, magnifique, jéme, jme, prfre, chou, mignon, gratuit, amour, bons, content, remercie ahah, ouf, direct, trql, heureux, mdr	retard, merde, grve, grave, ratp, putain, problème, trafic, problme, pute, puent, problèmes, odeur, coup, panne, mal, flemme, fdp, marre, problmes, gueule, bordel, accident, rater, con, chier, couilles, retards, perdu, pue, rat, casse, pu, grves, graves, bah, taper, bizarre, louper, loup, franais, travaux, galre, galère, fou, chiant, gnant, incident, galérer, peine, ptn, chelou, perdre, foutre, morte, tard, horrible, mauvais, loin, manque, connard honte, tape,

TABLE 1 – The Lists of Positive and Negative Adapted Seed-words.

For further tests, we extended the lists of adapted seed-words using NormAFE¹, a tool that creates dictionaries for micro-blogs normalization, in a form of pairs of misspelled word with its standard-form word, in the languages : Arabic, French and English. Using NormAFE, we extract the misspellings of our seed-words and we add them to the original list. For example some of the misspellings of the word *magnifique* (as *magnificent* in French) are : *magnifique*, *magnif*, *magnifi*, *magnifiiiiique*, *magnifiiiique*, *magnifiiique*, *magnifik*, *magnifike*, *magnifiq*, etc. The result of this procedure is a 1358 positive seed-word and 1330 negative seed-words.

4 System of Sentiment classification

The System is based on sentiment similarity cosine measure with Word Embeddings representations (word2vec). For this purpose, the word embeddings model² of 48M French tweets and 683k words by (Htait *et al.*, 2018) is used.

To predict the tweets polarity, first, each tweet is cleaned by removing links, user names, stop words, numeric tokens and characters. Also most emoticons and emojis, like : " :-)" or ☺, are replaced by *positive_emoji* and *negative_emoji*, since these expressions replace most emoticons and emojis in the word embeddings model. After that, the tweet is segmented into tokens or words. The similarity between each word with positive seed-words and negative seed-words is calculated using gensim tool³ with the previously mentioned word2vec model. Having the sentiment score of each word in a

1. <https://github.com/amalhtait/NormAFE>

2. <https://github.com/amalhtait/NormAFE/blob/master/Models/Note>

3. <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/gensim>

tweet, we aggregate by sum to combine these values. The final score specify the tweet’s polarity as Positive, Negative or Neutral.

The DEFT 2018 task 2 requires determining the overall polarity of a tweet as Positive, Negative, Neutral or MixPosNeg. Therefore, we need to detect the tweets of mixed polarity as MixPosNeg, which is not covered by the current system. By observing the training dataset, we notice that a large number of mixed polarity tweets are a combination of a text with a certain polarity and an emoji with an opposite polarity, like the following example where the person is mostly complaining about negative events and then he adds a smiley at the end of his tweet which shows sarcasm and the expression of mixed sentiment : " ... des vieux types mn clc dans le métro et un pigeon s’est lacher sur ma veste ... 😊".

Based on the previous observation, we decide to consider the tweets of a certain polarity with an emoji of opposite polarity as a MixedPosNeg tweets.

5 Results

For DEFT 2018 task 2 challenge, four runs are sent to predict the polarity of 7816 public transportation tweets in French language :

- **Run_1** has the results of the system by using the extended seed-words of Table 1 (1358 positive and 1330 negative), and without adding the fourth class of MixPosNeg prediction. Therefore, the results contain only three classes Positive, Negative and Neutral.
- **Run_2** has the results of the system by using the extended seed-words of Table 1 (1358 positive and 1330 negative), with the fourth class of MixPosNeg prediction added to the results.
- **Run_3** has the results of the system by using the 126 seed-words of Table 1, and without adding the fourth class of MixPosNeg prediction. Therefore, the results contain only three classes Positive, Negative and Neutral.
- **Run_4** has the results of the system by using the 126 seed-words of Table 1, with the fourth class of MixPosNeg prediction added to the results.

The Table 2 shows the official results of DEFT 2018 task 2 challenge, where the Run_3 achieved an F1-measure equals to 0.64, as the best result between our four runs. The results show that using an extended version of the seed-words decreased the F1-measure from 0.64 in Run_3 to 0.62 in Run_1. Also, our method to predict the fourth class *MixedPosNeg* decreased the F1-measure to 0.63 in Run_4 and to 0.61 in Run_2.

	F1-measure
DEFT Best Result	0.82288
Run_1	0.62539
Run_2	0.61622
Run_3	0.64524
Run_4	0.63939

TABLE 2 – Runs Result at DEFT 2018 Task 2 challenge - Global polarity of tweets regarding public transport, in French language.

6 Conclusion

This paper presents our contribution in DEFT 2018 task 2 : "Global polarity". The system used is based on a list of sentiment seed-words adapted for French public transport tweets. These seed-words are extracted from DEFT's training annotated dataset, and the sentiment relations between seed-words and other terms are captured by cosine measure of their word embeddings representations, using a word embeddings model of 683k French words. We participated at the DEFT challenge with four runs, and our best run achieved an F1-measure equals to 0.64 as shown in Table 2.

Even though our results were not the best, but they are promising results since our best results are achieved predicting only three classes : Positive, Negative and Neutral, in a challenge where the prediction of four classes is required (Positive, Negative, Neutral and MixedPosNeg). Unfortunately, our method to predict the fourth class *MixedPosNeg* decreased the F1-measure to 0.63 in Run_4 and to 0.61 in Run_2. Therefore, and as a future work, we are seeking on a new method to predict the fourth class *MixedPosNeg*, by predicting the polarities of tweet segments and detecting opposite polarities in the same tweet.

Acknowledgments

This work has been supported by the French State, managed by the National Research Agency under the «Investissements d'avenir» program under the EquipEx DILOH projects (ANR-11-EQPX-0013)

References

- GO A., BHAYANI R. & HUANG L. (2009). Twitter sentiment classification using distant supervision. *CS224N Project Report, Stanford*, 1(12).
- HTAIT A., FOURNIER S. & BELLOT P. (2017a). Identification automatique de mots-germes pour l'analyse de sentiments et son intensité. In *CORIA - RJCRI*, Marseille, France.
- HTAIT A., FOURNIER S. & BELLOT P. (2017b). Lsis at semeval-2017 task 4 : Using adapted sentiment similarity seed words for english and arabic tweet polarity classification. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation (SemEval-2017)*, p. 718–722.
- HTAIT A., FOURNIER S. & BELLOT P. (2018). Unsupervised creation of normalisation dictionaries for micro-blogs in arabic, french and english. In *International Conference on Computational Linguistics and Intelligent Text Processing*.
- JU S., LI S., SU Y., ZHOU G., HONG Y. & LI X. (2012). Dual word and document seed selection for semi-supervised sentiment classification. In *Proceedings of the 21st ACM international conference on Information and knowledge management*, p. 2295–2298 : ACM.
- LIU B. (2012). Sentiment analysis and opinion mining. *Synthesis lectures on human language technologies*, 5(1), 1–167.
- PAROUBEK P., GROUIN C., BELLOT P., CLAVEAU V., ESHKOL-TARAVELLA I., FRAISSE A., JACKIEWICZ A., KAROUJ J., MONCEAUX L. & TORRES-MORENO J.-M. (2018). Deft2018 : recherche d'information et analyse de sentiments dans des tweets concernant les transports en île de france. In *Actes de DEFT*, Rennes, France.

TURNEY P. D. (2002). Thumbs up or thumbs down? : semantic orientation applied to unsupervised classification of reviews. In *Proceedings of the 40th annual meeting on association for computational linguistics*, p. 417–424 : Association for Computational Linguistics.

TURNEY P. D. & LITTMAN M. L. (2003). Measuring praise and criticism : Inference of semantic orientation from association. *ACM*, **21**(4), 315–346.