

Learning Latent Opinions for Aspect-level Sentiment Classification

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Latent Variable: Attention

Review: w_0, w_1, \dots, w_n

The food is usually good

$$p(z=k) \\ 0 \leq k \leq n$$



* Rely on LSTM to capture contextual information implicitly



Explicitly capture the structural dependencies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{between target and opinion} \\ \text{between opinion words} \end{array} \right.$



Observations:

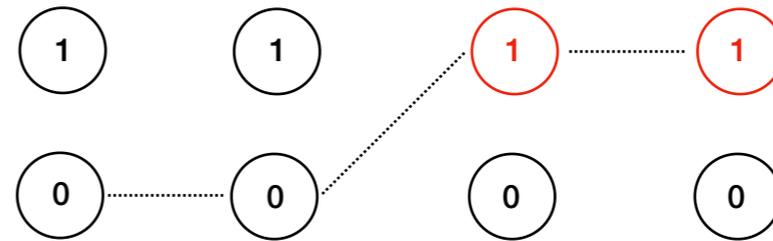
- * may be multiple targets which may hold different sentiments
- * opinions are usually coherent and short span
- * target and its opinion usually closely related in terms of syntactic structure

Segmentation Attention

$$p(z_i) \quad z_i \in \{0,1\}$$

Whether it's a part of the opinion

service is quite terrible

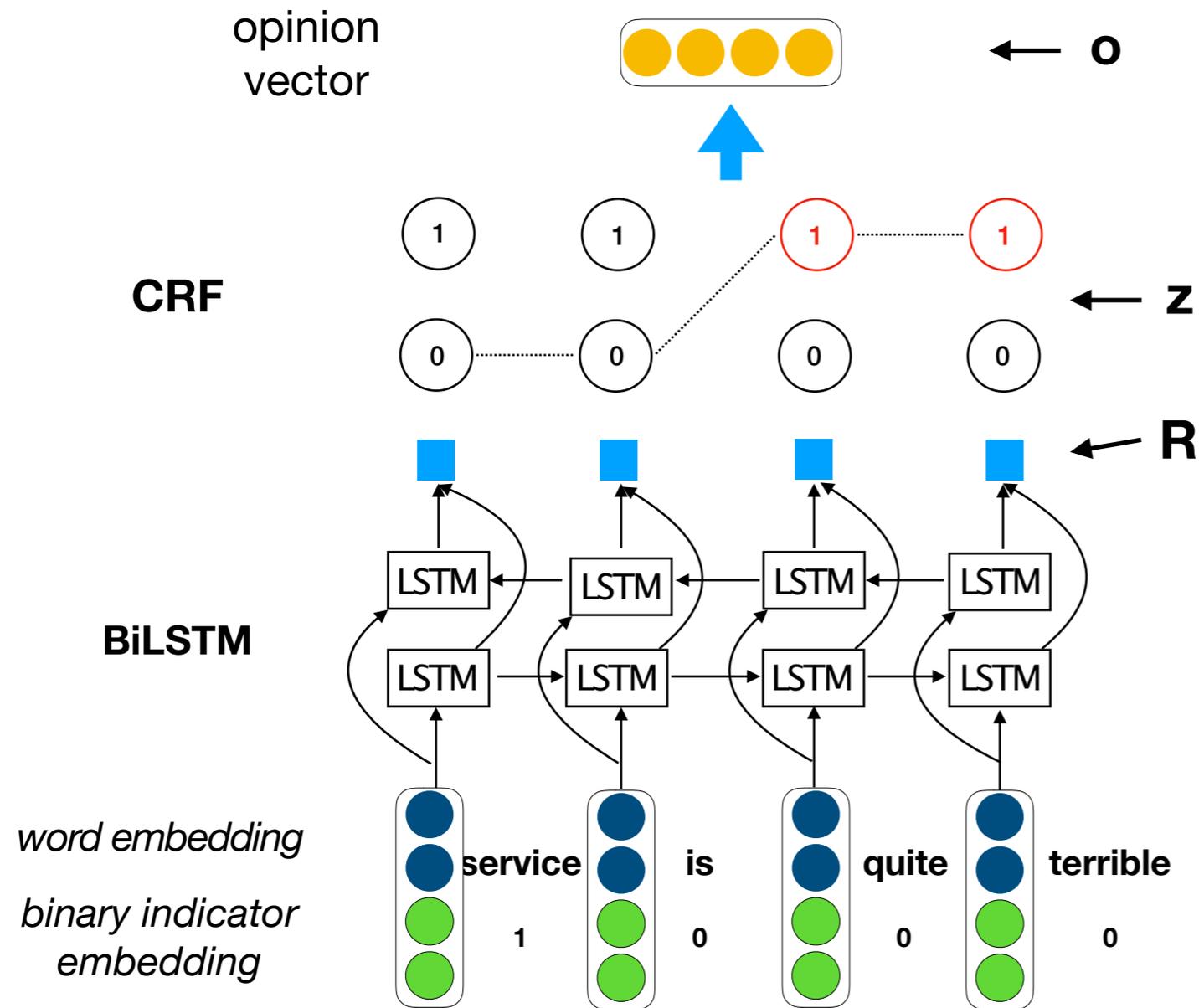


Add first order assumption



Conditional Random Field

Model



Feature Function (g)

$$\mathbf{z} = [z_1, \dots, z_n]$$

$$\mathbf{o} = \sum_{\mathbf{z}} p(\mathbf{z}) g(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{z})$$



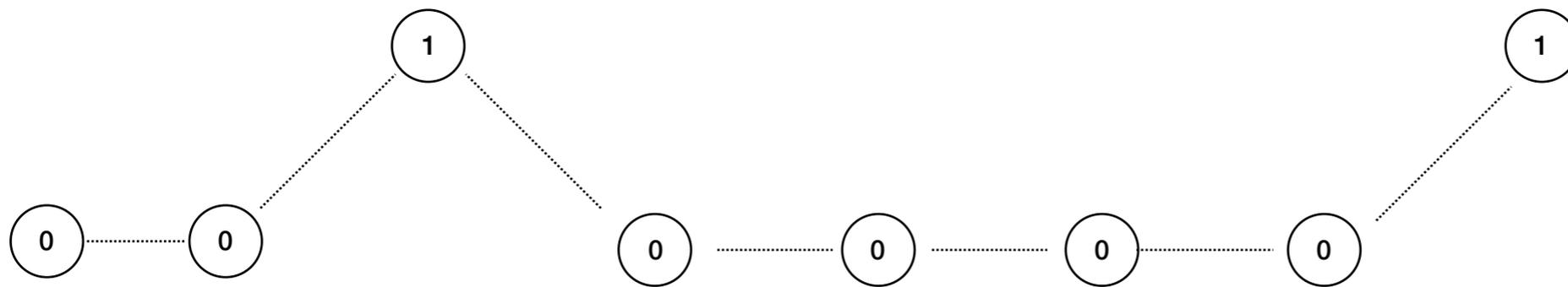
$$g(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}(z_i = 1) \mathbf{r}_i$$

$$\mathbf{o} = \sum_i p(z_i = 1) \mathbf{r}_i$$

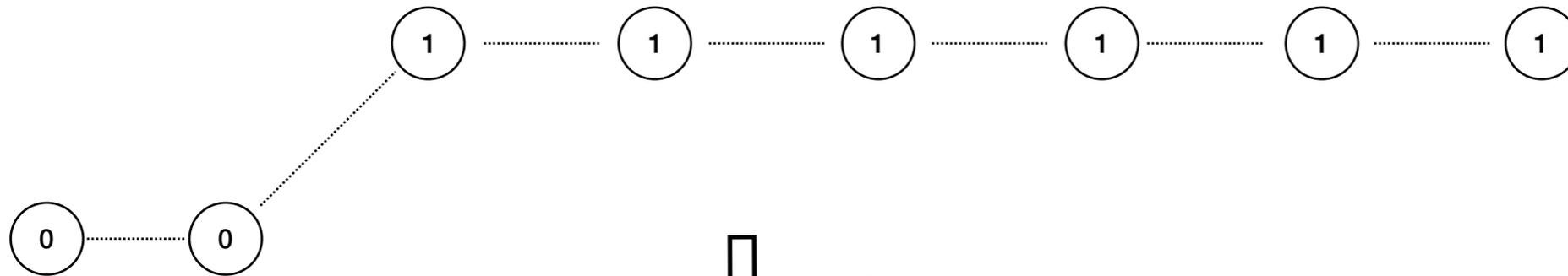
marginal probability

Regularizer

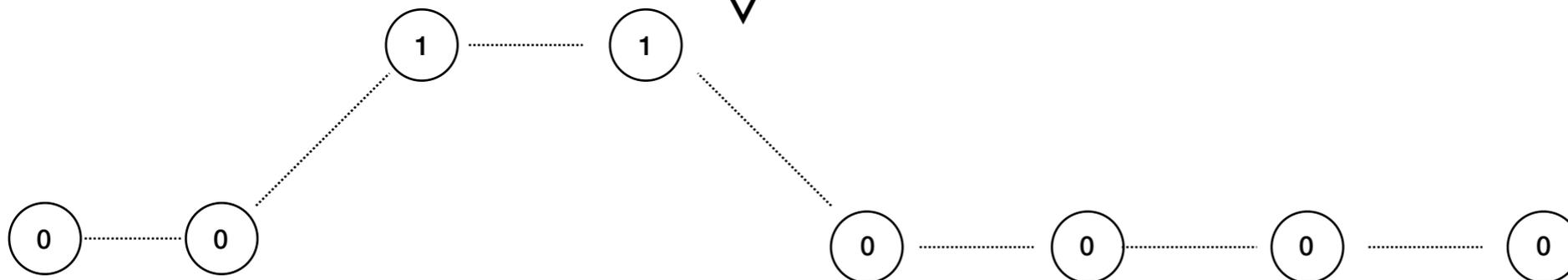
target
↓
service is quite terrible but food is good



↓ **coherent**



↓ **short**



Regularizer

1. punish the state transitions

$$\Omega_1(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \max(0, \mathbf{W}_{ij}^e - \mathbf{W}_{ii}^e)$$

2. punish the long opinions

$$\Omega_2(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{i=1}^n p(z_i = 1)$$

Object Function

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{i=0}^N -y_i \log p(y_i) + \lambda_1 \Omega_1(\mathbf{z}) + \lambda_2 \Omega_2(\mathbf{z}) \right]$$

Results: SemEval 2014 task 4

Method	Laptop	Restaurant	Twitter
SVM	70.5	80.2	63.4
AdaRNN	-	-	66.3
AT-LSTM	68.9	77.2	-
MemNet	70.3	78.2	68.5
RAM	74.5	80.2	69.4
A-Softmax	68.8	76.9	66.0
SA-Softmax	69.0	77.1	66.2
SA-Softmax-P	69.1	77.8	66.5
A-LSTM	72.7	78.4	68.2
SA-LSTM	74.5	79.8	69.9
SA-LSTM-P	75.1	81.6	69.0

- * A- standard Attention
- * SA- Segmentation Attention
- * P- with regularizers

Conclusions

- * LSTM helps
- * SA- is more beneficial than A-
- * P- helps, especially with LSTM
- * State-of-the-art performance
- * not significant in Twitter (one target)

Results: SemEval 2016 task 5

Method	Restaurant						Hotel Arabic
	English	Spanish	French	Turkish	Russia	Dutch	
XRCE	88.1	-	78.8	-	-	-	-
IIT-TUDA	86.7	83.6	72.2	84.3	73.6	77.0	81.7
LSTM	81.4	75.7	69.8	73.6	73.9	73.6	80.5
HP-LSTM	85.3	81.8	75.4	79.2	77.4	84.8	82.9
A-LSTM	86.5	86.5	81.8	86.2	81.3	85.6	86.5
SA-LSTM	88.1	83.8	81.9	78.6	81.1	86.1	86.7
SA-LSTM-P	88.7	88.0	82.4	83.7	82.8	87.3	86.9

Conclusions

- * SA helps, better with P (regularizer)
- * Language insensitivity
- * Significant improvement, especially for low resource language

Latent Opinions

* *Explicitly extract latent opinions using Viterbi*

* *provide causal explanations of how model works internally*

Method	Laptop		Restaurant	
	Precision	Recall	Precision	Recall
A-Softmax	50.2	44.6	59.7	36.9
SA-Softmax	36.2	68.1	38.5	64.7
SA-Softmax-P	65.5	55.2	42.2	58.3
A-LSTM	48.4	47.9	56.5	53.7
SA-LSTM	25.5	75.4	21.2	78.3
SA-LSTM-P	49.1	58.7	39.4	59.9

Conclusions

* LSTM and SA helps recall opinions

* Regularizer helps balance P and R

* unsupervised extraction of opinions at word-level

* annotations provided by Wang et al. 2016

Latent Opinions

1. It also has lots of other **Korean dishes** that are affordable and just as yummy. *multiple opinions*
2. They have **wheat crusted pizza** made with really fresh and yummy ingredients. *coherent span*
3. The room is a gorgeous , bi level space and the long bar perfect for a drink . *same sentiment, different opinion*
4. The appetizers are ok , but the service is slow . *different sentiment, different opinion*

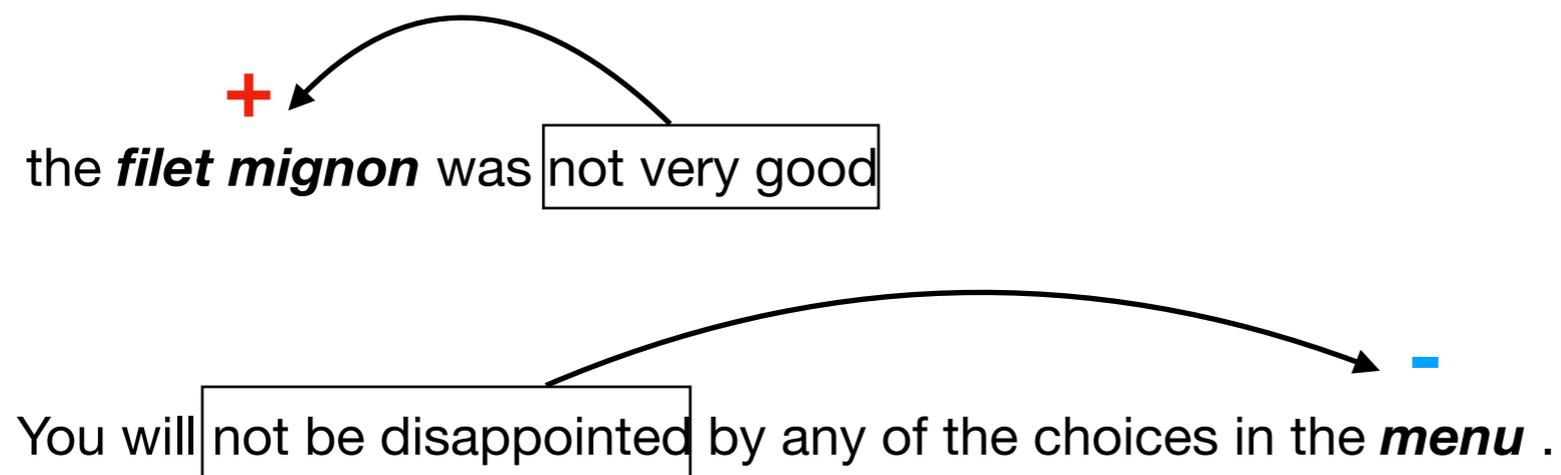
Error Analysis

1. attention error

assign sentiment to intensity words like “really”, “sure”

2. representation error

Negation opinion



Thanks

Code available on Github: <https://github.com/berlino/SA-Sent>