



# Social media analysis with GATE

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#### Outline

- Introduction to social media analysis
- NLP and Information Extraction
- GATE and other tools
- Analysing social media
- Sentiment analysis for social media
- Application: analysing climate change In DecarboNet

1. Introduction to Social Media Analysis

#### We are all connected to each other...



joyoftech.com

- Information, thoughts and opinions are shared prolifically on the social web these days
- 72% of online adults use social networking sites



Social media isn't just for young people either!

## Your grandmother is three times as likely to use a social networking site now as in 2009



#### Time Spend by Average Social networking user per month



- In Britain and the US, approx 1 hour a day on social media
- 90% of marketers use social media channels for business

#### What are people reading about?

- Of the top 10 Twitter accounts with the highest number of followers:
  - 7 pop stars
  - 2 social media sites
  - and Barack Obama
- As you can imagine, there's a lot of mindless drivel on social media sites









- One in six people have used social media to get information about an emergency
- 75% of people would use Facebook to post eyewitness information on an emergency or newsworthy event; 22% would use blogs, 21% would use Twitter
- During an emergency, one in two people would use social media to let loved ones know they are safe
- We need good real-time analysis tools to help process this data





#### Why analyse social media?

- Understanding customer reviews and so on is a huge business
- But also:
  - Tracking political opinions: what events make people change their minds?
  - How does public mood influence the stock market, consumer choices etc?
  - How are opinions distributed in relation to demographics?
  - What makes users engage with topics, e.g. cimate change campaigns?
- NLP tools are crucial in order to make sense of all the information

#### 2. NLP and Information Extraction

## Oddly enough, people have successfully combined information and toast...



#### The weather-forecasting toaster



- This weather-forecasting toaster, connected to a phone point, was designed in 2001 by a PhD student
- It accessed the MetOffice website via a modem inside the toaster and translated the information into a 1, 2 or 3 for rain, cloud or sun
- The relevant symbol was then branded into the toast in the last few seconds of toasting

## With tools such as these, why do we need text mining?



 It turns out that toast isn't actually a very good medium for finding information

#### It is difficult to access unstructured information efficiently

#### Information extraction tools can help you:

- Save time and money on **management of text** and data from multiple sources
- Find **hidden links** scattered across huge volumes of diverse information
- Integrate **structured data** from variety of sources
- Interlink text and data
- Collect information and extract new facts

#### Why are Entities and Events Useful?

- They can help answer the "Big 5" journalism questions (who, what, when, where, why)
- They can be used to categorise the texts in different ways
  - look at all texts about David Cameron (or Justin Bieber).
- They can be used as targets for opinion mining
  - find out what people think about David Cameron (or Justin Bieber)
- When linked to an ontology and/or combined with other information, they can be used for reasoning about things not explicit in the text
  - seeing how opinions about different prime ministers (or pop stars) have changed over the years

#### Finding things not in the text



#### And with a snazzier interface

People in the News × +	
← → C ③ demos.gate.ac.uk/pin/?name=&bornIn=Sheffield&	famousAs=Politician OfficeHolder&after=01%2F04%2F2011&before=30%2F 😭 🔧
PEOPLE IN THE NEWS	
Looking For	In Articles
Name:	Published Between 01/04/2011 and 30/04/2011
Fuzzy Name Matching	Classified As: Scotland
Born In: Sheffield	Ignore Boilerplate Text 🗹
Famous As: Politician	Search

#### Results 1 to 2 of 2

Show Underlying Mimir Query 🛇

Scottish election: Respect Coalition Against Cuts profile

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-13048761 - Cached

- ... Bow whose sitting MP Oona King had voted for the war ...
- ... success came when Galloway overturned Oona King's 10,000- ...

Powered by <u>GATE Mimir</u> © The University of Sheffield, 2011 3. GATE and other tools

#### What is GATE?

GATE is an NLP toolkit developed at the University of Sheffield over the last 20 years

It includes:

- components for language processing, e.g. parsers, machine learning tools, stemmers, IR tools, IE components for various languages...
- tools for visualising and manipulating text, annotations, ontologies, parse trees, etc.
- various information extraction tools
- evaluation and benchmarking tools

#### ANNIE

- **ANNIE** is GATE's rule-based IE system
- It uses the language engineering approach (though we also have tools in GATE for ML)
- Distributed as part of GATE
- Uses a finite-state pattern-action rule language, JAPE
- ANNIE contains a reusable and easily extendable set of components:
  - generic preprocessing components for tokenisation, sentence splitting etc
  - components for performing NE on general open domain text

#### **ANNIE Modules**



#### **Document with Tokens**



#### Gazetteer editor

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ANNIE OrthoMatch	city_cap.lst	location	city	=	Aarhus		
🐮 🗖 ANNIE NE Transdu	company.lst	organization	company		Ababa		
	company_cap.lst	organization	company		Abadan		
🥵 ANNIE POS Taggei	country.lst	location	country		Abakan		
	country_abbrev.lst	location	country_abbrev		Aberdeen		
ANNIE Sentence S	country_adj.lst	country_adj			Abha		
餐 ANNIE Gazetteer 📃	country_cap.lst	location	country		Abi Dhabi		
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	currency_unit.lst	currency_unit	post_amount		Abilene		
	date_key.lst	date_key			Abu		
	date_unit.lst	date_unit			Abu Dhabi 🔒		
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	day_cap.lst	date	day		Acapulco		•
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	Gaze	Parameters G	azetteer Editor				
							Â

definition file / entries

entries for selected list

#### Document with NEs

Annotation Sets Annotations List Annotations Stack Co-reference Editor Text					
In so far as a political party in the United States can "decide" anything the party	lish				
decided not to have the fight it needed to have between reality-based Republicans	lies =				
and the other kind. And so	eddedHead1 eddedHead2				
Date	shContent Person				
a theory like this. There is r	nanContent				
key phrases.	itle				
Open Search & Annotate tool I.) When I say "reality-based Republicans T mean mose who recognize the danger	tion up				
in trying to make descriptions of the world conform to their wishes. By the "other kind"					
behaviors F.A. Hayek wrote about in 1960. This quotation was dug up by Chis					
Mooney, author of The Republican War on Science. It is from Hayek's essay, "Why I Person am Not a Conservative."					
Personally, I find that the most objectionable feature of the conservative attitude is its	eWord eToken				

#### Coreference



Document Editor Initialisation Parameters

#### 4. Analysing Social Media

#### Analysing language in social media is hard

- Grundman:politics makes #climatechange scientific issue,people don't like knowitall rational voice tellin em wat 2do
- @adambation Try reading this article, it looks like it would be really helpful and not obvious at all. http://t.co/mo3vODoX
- Want to solve the problem of #ClimateChange? Just #vote for a #politician! Poof! Problem gone! #sarcasm #TVP #99%
- Human Caused #ClimateChange is a Monumental Scam! http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiX792kNQeE ... F\*\*k yes!! Lying to us like MOFO's Tax The Air We Breath! F\*\*k Them!

#### **Challenges for NLP**

- Noisy language: unusual punctuation, capitalisation, spelling, use of slang, sarcasm etc.
- Terse nature of microposts such as tweets
- Use of hashtags, @mentions etc causes problems for tokenisation #thisistricky
- Lack of context gives rise to ambiguities
- NER performs poorly on microposts, mainly because of linguistic pre-processing failure
  - Running standard IE tools (ANNIE) on 300 news articles – 87% F-measure
  - Running ANNIE on some tweets < 40% F-measure
  - Other tools (e.g. Stanford NER) can reach even lower scores

#### Lack of context causes ambiguity

## Branching out from Lincoln park after dark ... Hello Russian Navy, it's like the same thing but with glitter!





#### Getting the NEs right is crucial

#### Branching out from <u>Lincoln park after dark</u> ... Hello <u>Russian</u> <u>Navy</u>, it's like the same thing but with glitter!



#### How do we deal with this kind of text?

- Typical NLP pipeline means that degraded performance has a knock-on effect along the chain
- Short sentences confuse language identification tools
- Linguistic processing tools have to be adapted to the domain

- Retraining individual components on large volumes of data
- Adaptation of techniques from e.g. SMS analysis
- Development of new Twitter-specific tools (e.g. GATE's TwitIE)
- But....lack of standards, easily accessible data, common evaluation etc. are holding back development

#### TwitIE to the rescue



5. Sentiment Analysis for Social Media

## **Opinion Mining**

- Along with NER, opinion mining is a key component in social web analysis
- NER: names of people, organisations, locations
- Opinion mining: what sentiments are being expressed?





#### Why do we want to find opinions?

- Opinion mining allows us to answer questions such as:
  - What are the opinions on crucial social events and the key people involved?
  - How are these opinions distributed in relation to demographic user data?
  - How have these opinions evolved?
  - Who are the opinion leaders?
  - What is their impact and influence?

## **Finding Opinions**

#### A positive opinion about Romney



#### A negative opinion about the Republican volunteers



Such apathy among the Republican volunteers is disgusting.

We analyse the texts and classify opinionated statements with:

- a polarity (positive or negative)
- a score (strength of opinion)
- a target (which entity or event the opinion is about)

#### Finding Opinions is not trivial

- We can use sentiment dictionaries to look up words like "disgusting" and "perfect" and match them to a sentiment
- But this isn't enough on its own.
- We have to make sure to match the sentiment to the correct target (entity)
- We have to deal with negative words and their scope
  - "Happy" and "not happy" have opposite sentiment
  - But "not great" does not imply negative sentiment
- We have to deal with things like sarcasm, especially in tweets.

"Aahh how sweet it is to wake up to ignorance and stupidity :-)"

## But there are lots of tools that "analyse" social media already....

- Streamcrab http://www.streamcrab.com/
- Semantria http://semantria.com
- Social Mention http://socialmention.com/
- Sentiment140: http://www.sentiment140.com/
- TipTop: http://feeltiptop.com/

### Why are these sites unsuccessful?

- They don't work well at more than a very basic level
- They mainly use dictionary lookup for positive and negative words
- Or they use ML, which only works for text that's similar in style to the training data
- Things like sarcasm which occur less frequently may not get picked up
- They classify the tweets as positive or negative, but not with respect to the keyword you're searching for
  - keyword search just retrieves any tweet mentioning it, but not necessarily about it as a topic
  - no correlation between the keyword and the sentiment

#### "Positive" tweets about fracking

- Help me stop fracking. Sign the petition to David Cameron for a #frack-free UK now!
- I'll take it as a sign that the gods applaud my new antifracking country love song.
- #Cameron wants to change the law to allow #fracking under homes without permission. Tell him NO!!!!!

#### Death confuses opinion mining tools

 Opinion mining tools are good for a general overview, but not for some situations



Whitney Houston wasn't very popular...



#### Or was she?

#### Tweets about: "Whitney Houston"

bazzyboy25: Whitney houston...too soon? #CelebritiesThatLookLikeTheyStank Posted 5 minutes ado

TeghanSimone: Radio playing Whitney Houston.. I swear I'm about to cry... So sad Posted 5 minutes ago

JB3LL: hoes about to get whitney houston'd tonight! #TheWalkingDead Posted 5 minutes ago

derickaadamss: "@indreamville : Twitter I'm curious who do you think had more problems Michael Jackson or Whitney Houston???" <<<< Whitney Houston! Posted 5 minutes ago

charlottesteer4: Listening to Whitney Houston loveeeee songsss <3 she's amazing <3 Posted 5 minutes ago

DionneHeraty40: @Sbarry25 The reason why Whitney Houston died at only 41 http://t.co/JJKRDjbj Posted 5 minutes ago

ShortySoooFine: #musicwasbestwhen legends like James brown, Michael Jackson, Whitney Houston still lived. Posted 5 minutes ago

CarlmannJohnson: Pray for Bobby Brown!!! He lost his ex-wife Whitney Houston and his dad Herbert Brown... Prayers up for you!! Posted 5 minutes ago

LonelySpaceman: Is it bad that I thought Whitney Houston was already dead? Posted 5 minutes ado

eatmy CHOCLATE: My aunt in there playing Whitney Houston making me sad Posted 5 minutes ago

The results for this query are: Accurate Inaccurate

Case study: Rule-based Opinion Mining on Tweets

### Why Rule-based?

- Although ML applications are typically used for Opinion Mining, there are advantages to using a rule-based approach when training data isn't easily available
- For example, working with multiple languages and/or domains
- Rule-based system is more easily adaptable
- Novel use of language and grammar makes ML hard
- ML struggles to deal with the nitty-gritty

## **GATE Components**

- TwitIE
  - structural and linguistic pre-processing, specific to Twitter
  - includes language detection, hashtag retokenisation, POS tagging, NER
- (Optional) term recognition using TermRaider
- Sentiment gazetteer lookup
- JAPE opinion detection grammars
- (Optional) aggregation of opinions
  - includes opinion interestingness component

#### Basic approach for opinion finding

- Find sentiment-containing words in a linguistic relation with terms/entities (opinion-target matching)
  - life <u>flourishing</u> in <u>Antarctica</u>
- Dictionaries give a starting score for sentiment words
- Use a number of linguistic sub-components to deal with issues such as negatives, adverbial modification, swear words, conditionals, sarcasm etc.

### A positive sentiment list

category=adjective score=0.5 awesome beaming category=adjective score=0.5 belonging category=noun score=0.5 benefic category=adjective score=0.5 benevolently category=adverb score=0.5 ۲ caring category=noun score=0.5 charitable category=adjective score=0.5 ulletcategory=verb charm score=0.5 •

### A negative sentiment list

Examples of phrases following the word "go":

- down the pan
- down the drain
- to the dogs
- downhill
- pear-shaped

#### A positive tweet



#### A negative tweet



#### A Sarcastic Tweet



#### **Analysing Hashtags**

![](_page_55_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### What's in a hashtag?

- Hashtags often contain smushed words
  - #SteveJobs
  - #CombineAFoodAndABand
  - #southamerica
- For NER we want the individual tokens so we can link them to the right entity
- For opinion mining, individual words in the hashtags often indicate sentiment, sarcasm etc.
  - #greatidea
  - #worstdayever

![](_page_56_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_56_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### How to analyse hashtags?

- Camelcasing makes it relatively easy to separate the words, using an adapted tokeniser, but many people don't bother
- We use a simple approach based on dictionary matching the longest consecutive strings, working L to R
  - #lifeisgreat -> #-life-is-great
  - #lovinglife -> #-loving-life
- It's not foolproof, however
  - #greatstart -> #-greats-tart
- To improve it, we could use contextual information, or we could restrict matches to certain POS combinations (ADJ+N is more likely than ADJ+V)

#### My friend Barry likes Apple products

![](_page_58_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Barry Norton**

cannot wait to see what Apple's new products are

#### Or does he?

![](_page_59_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Barry Norton**

cannot wait to see what Apple's new products are #sarcasm

![](_page_59_Picture_4.jpeg)

Like · Comment · Share · 3 hours ago · 🎎

A 3 people like this.

![](_page_59_Picture_7.jpeg)

Barry Norton (The tag is for Diana - sometimes she can't tell) 3 hours ago · Unlike · 🖒 5

#### What does sarcasm do to polarity?

- Sarcasm often indicated by hashtags in tweets such as #sarcasm, #irony, #whoknew etc.
- It's very hard to identify sarcasm outside these parameters
- In general, when someone is being sarcastic, they're saying the opposite of what they mean
- So as long as you know which bit of the utterance is the sarcastic bit, you can simply reverse the polarity/ But it's not that easy.
  Eating breakfast food for lunch. Living the dream.
  #toast #rebel #sarcasm
- If there is no polarity on the original statement, the sarcastic version is probably negative
  - It's not like I wanted to eat breakfast anyway #sarcasm
- Sarcasm can be positive. "Having a terrible time here in Italy."

## Using Machine Learning for Opinion Mining

- If we can collect enough manually annotated training data, we can also use an ML approach for this task
- Product reviews: use star-based rating (but these have flaws)
- Other domains, e.g. politics: classify sentences or tweets (the ML *instances*), many of which do not contain opinions.
- So the ML *classes* will be *positive*, *neutral and negative*
- (Some people classify *neutral* and *no opinion* as distinct classes, but we find the distinction too difficult to make reliably)

### Training on tweets

- You can use hashtags as a source of classes
  - Example: collect a set of tweets with the **#angry** tag, and a set without it, and delete from the second set any tweets that look angry
  - Remove the **#angry** tag from the text in the first set (so you're not just training the ML to spot the tag)
  - You now have a corpus of manually annotated angry/non-angry data
- This approach can work well, but if you have huge datasets, you may not be able to do the manual deletions
- You can also train on things like **#sarcasm** and #irony

#### 6. Applications

#### The Decarbonet Project

- Scientists predict adverse consequences to our climate unless stronger actions are taken
- Collective awareness about many climate change issues is still problematic
- We are exposed to vast amounts of conflicting information
- Hard to know what is accurate and relevant
- DecarboNet: "A Decarbonisation Platform for Citizen Empowerment and Translating Collective Awareness into Behavioural Change"
- 3-year EU project, started October 2013

![](_page_64_Picture_7.jpeg)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 610829.

#### **DecarboNet Objectives**

- Raise Individual and Collective Awareness
- Trigger Behavioural Change and Foster Social Innovation
- Analyse Behavioural Patterns and Information Diffusion

![](_page_65_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_65_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_65_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### Social media analysis for climate change

- Do we really know what people mean when they tweet?
- NLP tools for the automatic discovery of new insights, by automatically extracting information from social media.
- Extracted information can be linked together to form new facts or to allow new hypotheses to be explored further.
  - What arguments for and against man-made causes of climate change develop in social media?
  - What impact does this information have?
  - How do people's opinions change over time?
  - What kinds of topics are most engaging for social media users?

#### Analysis of the EarthHour campaign

- Analysis of hashtags and topics mentioned
- The main activities and themes of the campaign drove most of the social media conversations
- Users engaged in the campaign but did not necessarily engage with climate change and sustainability issues.
- Lack of correlation between Durex campaign and climate change engagement

![](_page_67_Figure_5.jpeg)

#### Media Watch for Climate Change

![](_page_68_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Summary

- Opinion mining and social media analysis are hard and therefore error-prone (despite what vendors will tell you about how great their product is)
- It's very unlikely that an off-the-shelf tool will do exactly what you want, and even if it does, performance may be low
- Opinion mining tools need to be customised to the task and domain
- For tasks that mainly look at aggregated data, basic tools work quite well, but it's hard to know what they're really doing
- Lots of exciting tools being developed, but still plenty of research to be done
- Which is handy as it keeps us all in a job :-)

#### Acknowledgements and further Information

- Research partially supported by the European Union/EU under the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) theme of the 7th Framework Programme for R&D (FP7) DecarboNet (610829)
- DecarboNet project http://www.decarbonet.eu
- GATE website http://gate.ac.uk
- Slides from GATE course on Opinion Mining
- Opinion mining demo: http://demos.gate.ac.uk/arcomem/opinions/

![](_page_70_Picture_7.jpeg)