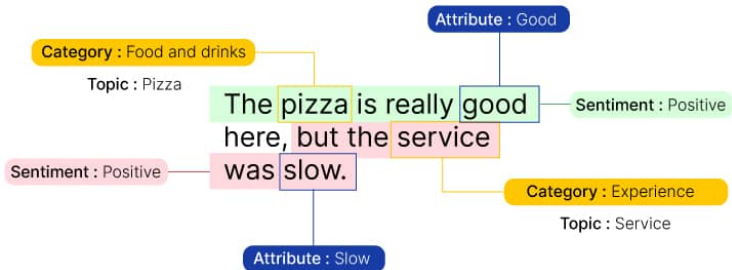


Advances in Sentiment Attitude Extraction from Mass-Media Analytical Texts in Russian

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Sentiment Analysis



Text classification

The first attempt to propose the task^[1]:

$$\langle d \rangle \rightarrow c$$

d – document

c – related class positive, negative

“The picture quality of this camera at night time is amazing”

$$\langle d \rangle \rightarrow \textit{positive}$$

[1] Peter Turney. «Thumbs Up or Thumbs Down? Semantic Orientation Applied to Unsupervised Classification of Reviews». *B: Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*. 2002, c. 417–424.

Targeted sentiment analysis

Considering entity as an input parameter^[2]:

$$\langle d, e_j \rangle \rightarrow c$$

e_j – object, or entity

“The picture quality of this camera_e
at night time is amazing, especially with tripod_e”

$$\langle d, camera \rangle \rightarrow positive \quad \langle d, tripod \rangle \rightarrow ?$$

[2] Long Jiang и др. «Target-dependent twitter sentiment classification». B: *Proceedings of the 49th annual meeting of the association for computational linguistics: human language technologies*. 2011, с. 151–160.

Aspect Based Sentiment Analysis

Focusing on two core tasks^[3]:

- 1 Aspect extraction;
- 2 Aspect sentiment analysis:

$$\langle d, e_j, a_k \rangle \rightarrow c$$

a_k – aspect, object characteristics

“The **picture quality** of this **camera_e** is amazing ...”^[3]

$$\langle d, camera, picture\ quality \rangle \rightarrow positive$$

[3] Bing Liu and Lei Zhang. «A survey of opinion mining and sentiment analysis». B: *Mining text data*. Springer, 2012, c. 415–463.

Attitude Definition

Opinions between mentioned named entities (e_j, e_m):

$$\langle d, e_j, e_m, a_k, h_t, t_l \rangle \rightarrow c$$

a_k – aspect

e_m – subject

e_j – object

h_t – author

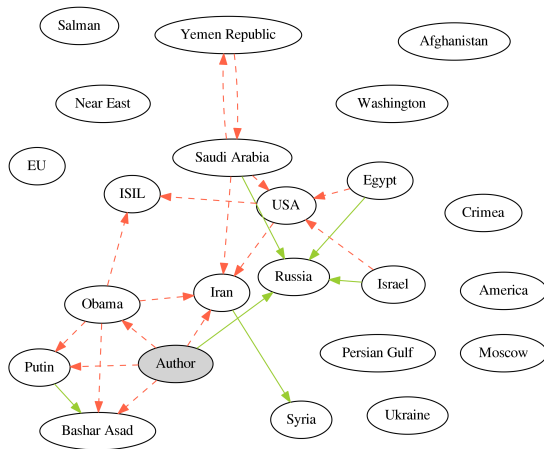
t_l – time

c – sentiment class (POS, NEG)

“ ... Moscow_e dissatisfied with the Warsaw's_e decision ... ”

$$\langle e_m, e_j \rangle \rightarrow \text{NEG}$$

Document-Level Attitude Representation



Sentiment Attitude Extraction Task

Input:

- 1 Collection of analytical articles $\langle D_i, E_i \rangle$ (in Russian)
 - Each article includes: document D_i , list of mentioned named entities E_i
- 2 For synonymous mentions: given a collection of synonyms:

Russia_e , RF_e , Russian Federation_e

Task: For each D_i complete the list of sentiment attitudes (pairs $\langle e_i, e_j, l_{i,j} \rangle$)^[4], with label $l_{i,j} \in \{\text{POS}, \text{NEG}\}$

[4] Natalia Loukachevitch и Nicolay Rusnachenko. «Extracting sentiment attitudes from analytical texts». B: *Proceedings of International Conference on Computational Linguistics and Intellectual Technologies Dialogue-2018 (arXiv:1808.08932) (2018)*, c. 459—468.

Task aspects and problems

- 1 Large amount of named entities (*NE*);
- 2 Text structure complexities:

« Trump_e accused China_e and Russia_e
of “playing devaluation of currencies” »

(Trump_{subj}, China_{obj}) → **negative**

(Trump_{subj}, Russia_{obj}) → **negative**

Approach

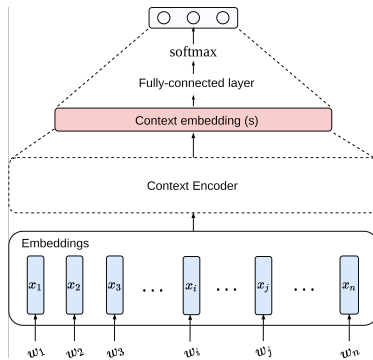
- Contexts as the main idea
- The criterion for the presence of a relationship: a relatively short distance between entities in the text, i.e. in **context**
- **Annotated context** – context with labeled subject-object pair in it $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle$
- Retrieval of attitudes – POS and NEG labeling among a set *neutrally labeled* contexts

Automatic Annotation Approaches

- 1 CNN (including the one with attention mechanism):
 - CNN, PCNN
 - ATTPCNN_e,
- 2 BERT-based language models^[5]:
 - SENTRUBERT

[5] Nicolay Rusnachenko. «Language Models Application in Sentiment Attitude Extraction Task». *B: Proceedings of the Institute for System Programming of the RAS (Proceedings of ISP RAS), vol.33. 3. 2021, c. 199—222.*

Neural Networks

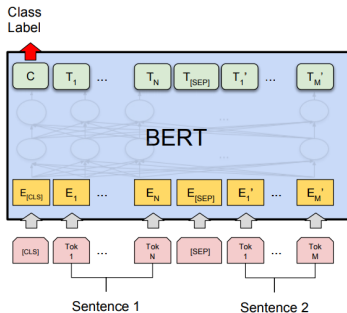


Embedding features for words in context:

- 1 Term vector from the pretrained model Word2Vec;
- 2 **Distance** vector from a given term to every pair participant $\langle subj, obj \rangle$ in separate;
- 3 **Part-of-speech** vectorised representation;
- 4 Term presence in the side lexicon.

Context labeling: application of FC-layer (fully connected layer) towards the *vectorised context* s : $o = W \cdot s + b$

Language Models

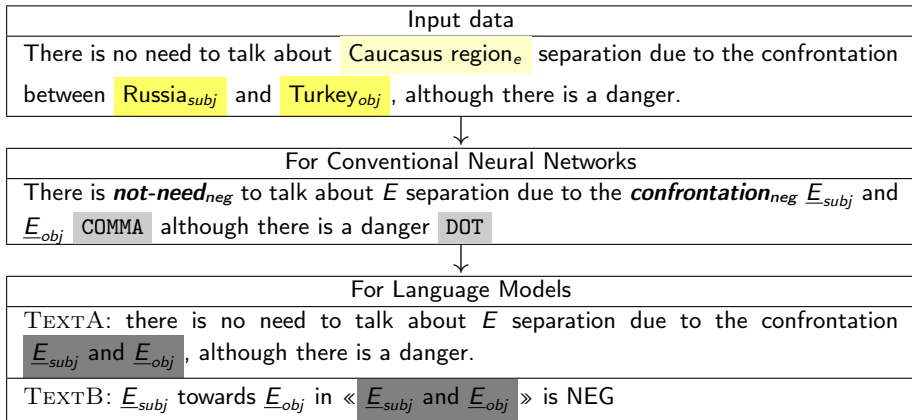


Input sequences:

- T_{TEXTA} : Input context terms
- T_{TEXTB} (Optional), as prompt:
 E_{subj} towards E_{obj} in « $E_{\text{subj}} \dots E_{\text{obj}}$ » is NEG

Context labeling: FC-layer application towards the averaged embedded vectors

Input Formatting Details



Datasets

RuSentRel¹: articles about Russia's international relations

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Documents | 73 |
| Sentences per document | 105.8 |
| Entities per document | 247 |
| POS and NEG pairs per document | 11.47 |

¹ <https://github.com/nicolay-r/RuSentRel/tree/v1.1>

RuSentRel^[5] supervised learning results, 3-FOLD CV

| Model | $F_1(P, N)$ |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| SENTRUBERT | 33.4 |
| AttPCNN _{ends} | 29.9 |
| PCNN | 29.6 |
| Experts agreement | 55.0 |

For MPQA-3.0, $F_1 = 36.0$ ^[6]

[6] Eunsol Choi и др. «Document-level sentiment inference with social, faction, and discourse context». В: *Proceedings of the 54th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. 2016, с. 333–343.

Distant Supervision Application I

- 1 **News collection**: Russian articles from mass-media sources (**8.8M**);
- 2 Knowledge Base **RuSentiFrames**²: describes sentiment association, conveyed by *predicate* in a form of a verb on noun (311 frames)
 - **roles**: A0 (agent), A1 (theme);
 - **dimensions**: authors attitude towards the participants mentioned in text; **polarity** – score between participants;

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Frame «хвалиться» (bragging) | Description |
| ENTRIES | bragging, boasting |
| ROLES | A0: those who bragging A1: the object of bragging |
| POLARITY | A0→A1, POS author→A0, NEG |

² <https://github.com/nicolay-r/RuSentiFrames>

Distant Supervision Application II

Main assumption: news title has a simple structure.

... **Subject_e** ... $\{frame_{A0 \rightarrow A1}\}_k$... **Object_e** ...

Distant supervision performed in two steps^[7]:

- 1 Collect the list A of the *most-sentiment attitudes* (*subject* \rightarrow *object*) from news titles using frame $A0 \rightarrow A1$ polarity across all news titles
- 2 Filter news titles and sentences, which contains at least one pair with $A0 \rightarrow A1$ score as in A

[7] Nicolay Rusnachenko, Natalia Loukachevitch и Elena Tutubalina. «Distant supervision for sentiment attitude extraction». *B: Proceedings of the International Conference on Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing (RANLP 2019)*. 2019, c. 1022–1030.

Frame Title

| Title | |
|--|---|
| Tillerson _e : USA _e won't remove <i>sanctions</i> _{neg} from Russia _e before the return of ... Crimea _e | |
| ↓ USA→Russia _{neg} , USA→Crimea _{neg} | |
| Most sentiment attitudes | |
| Query | Search results |
| USA→Russia _{neg} | pair found, scores match; POS: 32%, NEG: 68% |
| USA→Crimea _{neg} | pair not found |
| ↓ USA→Russia _{neg} | |
| Sentence | |
| Secretary of State USA _e Rex Tillerson _e , speaking in Brussels _e at a meeting Foreign _e heads of NATO _e affiliates stated that the sanctions from Russians _e will only be removed after the return of Crimea _e , according to CNN _e . | |

Datasets

RuAttitudes – automatically marked up collection of texts using the Distant Supervision approach over a large amount of mass-media short news per 2017 year.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Documents | 134442 |
| Attitudes per document | 2.26 |

RuSentRel^[5] distant-supervision results, 3-FOLD CV

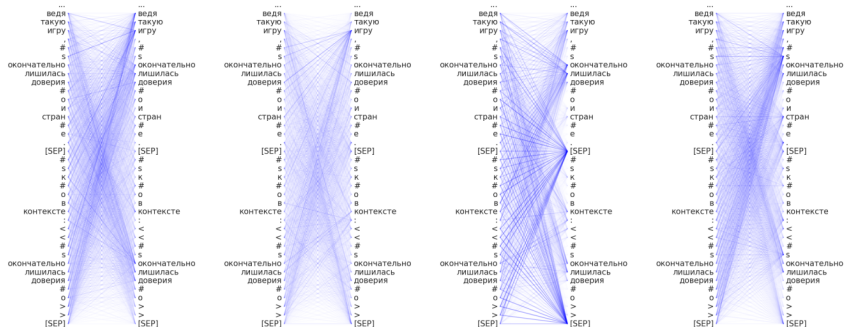
| Model | $F_1(P, N)$ |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| SENTRUBERT (pretrain + ft) | 39.0 |
| AttPCNN _{ends} | 32.2 |
| SENTRUBERT | 33.4 |
| AttPCNN _{ends} | 29.9 |
| PCNN | 29.6 |
| Experts agreement | 55.0 |



Official RuSentRel leaderboard

SENTRUBERT Attention weights analysis

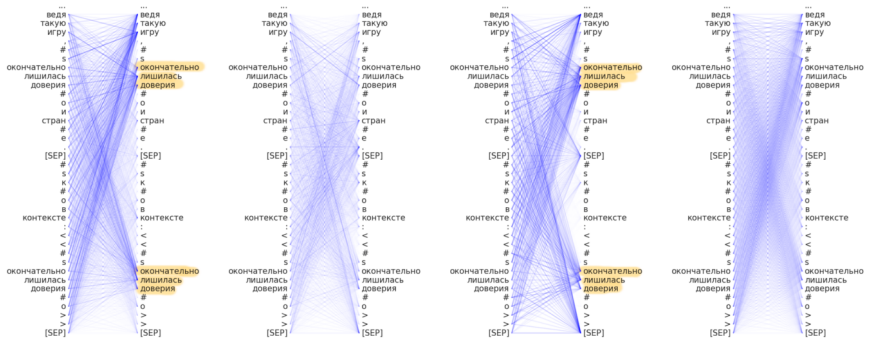
SENTRUBERT (HEAD 2, layers from left-to-right: 2, 4, 8, 11)³



3 ... playing such a-game, #S finally lost the-trust of #O and countries #E. [SEP] #S to #O in context: "#S has finally lost the-trust of #O" [SEP]

SENTRUBERT Attention weights analysis (II)

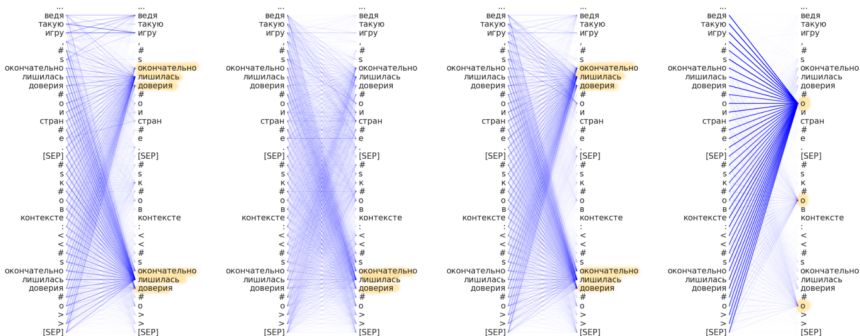
+ 4 epochs on RuAttitudes⁴



4 ... playing such a-game, #S finally lost the-trust of #O and countries #E. [SEP] #S to #O in context: "#S has finally_{frame} lost_{frame} the-trust_{frame} of #O" [SEP]

SENTRUBERT Attention weights analysis (III)

⁵ + 4 epochs for finetuning on RuSentRel



5 ... playing such a-game, #S finally lost the-trust of #O and countries #E. [SEP] #S to #O in context: "#S has finally_{frame} lost_{frame} the-trust_{frame} of #O" [SEP]

Projects

Sampling

In the case of conventional neural networks (frames, features):

| id | doc_id | label | text_a | s_ind | t_ind | sent_ind | entity_values | entity_types | frames | frame | connts | uint | syn_subjs | syn_objs | entities | pos_tags |
|-------|--------|-------|--|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------------------|
| o0_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это subject неоднократно | 5 | 19 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 5 | 5 | 19,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o1_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это subject неоднократно | 5 | 25 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 5 | 5 | 25,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o2_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это object неоднократно | 19 | 5 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 19 | 19 | 5,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o3_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это неоднократно подч | 19 | 25 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 19 | 19 | 25,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o4_io | 0 | 0 | 0 object намерен ввести санкции против subject | 4 | 0 | 0 | ша,россии | GPE,PERSON | | 2 | | | 4 | 4 | 0,0,4 | 15,12,14,11,15 |
| o5_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это object неоднократно | 25 | 5 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 25 | 25 | 5,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o6_io | 0 | 0 | 0 <[-] <[-] <[-] при это в неоднократно подч | 25 | 19 | 1 | москва,нато,россии | GPE,ORG,GPE | | | | | 25 | 25 | 19,5,19,25 | 15,15,11,13,15,2,14,15,13 |
| o7_io | 0 | 0 | 0 subject намерен ввести санкции против object | 0 | 4 | 0 | ша,россии | GPE,PERSON | | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4,0,4 | 15,12,14,11,15 |

In case of BERT-based language models (TEXTA, TEXTB):

| id | doc_id | label | text_a | text_b | s_ind | t_ind | sent_ind | entity_values | entity_types | entities |
|--------|--------|-------|--|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| o0_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O >> | 4 | 10 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o0_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E выш | 4 | 24 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o2_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E выш | 4 | 3 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o4_io | 0 | 0 | 0 #S крайне зависит от #O в плане поставок нефти и газа. #S в #O в контексте: << #S крайне зависит от #O >> | 0 | 4 | 4 | европейский союз,россии | ORG,GPE | 0,4 | |
| o6_io | 0 | 0 | 0 Польшку #E является важным узлом транспортной россии #S в #O в контексте: << #E ое конфликт с #O >> | 9 | 13 | 7 | украина,европу,россий | GPE,GPE,GPE | 1,9,13 | |
| o6_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O >> | 10 | 4 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o6_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E выш | 24 | 4 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o8_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #E в #E вышав внимание рынка и предположения о # | 10 | 21 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o8_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #E в #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E # | 24 | 3 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o8_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S удалось уговорить #O >> | 24 | 21 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o12_io | 0 | 0 | 0 После начала российско-украинского конфликта страны #O #S в #O в контексте: << #S одна за другой вводит в отношении #O >> | 5 | 12 | 0 | запада,россии | LOC,GPE | 5,12 | |
| o13_io | 0 | 0 | 0 В настоящее #S #S продолжается, и #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #E в #E вышав внимание рынка и предположения о # | 5 | 7 | 6 | россий,украины | GPE,GPE | 5,7 | |
| o13_io | 0 | 0 | 0 Польшку #O #E является важным узлом транспортной россии #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #E в #E вышав внимание рынка и предположения о # | 13 | 1 | 7 | украина,европу,россий | GPE,GPE,GPE | 1,9,13 | |
| o15_io | 0 | 0 | 0 #O крайне зависит от #O в плане поставок нефти и газа. #S в #O в контексте: << #S крайне зависит от #O >> | 4 | 0 | 4 | европейский союз,россии | ORG,GPE | 0,4 | |
| o15_io | 0 | 0 | 0 Польшку #E является важным узлом транспортной россии #S в #O в контексте: << #S ое конфликт с #O >> | 13 | 9 | 7 | украина,европу,россий | GPE,GPE,GPE | 1,9,13 | |
| o17_io | 0 | 0 | 0 После начала российско-украинского конфликта страны #O #S в #O в контексте: << #S одна за другой вводит в отношении #O >> | 12 | 0 | 0 | запада,россии | LOC,GPE | 5,12 | |
| o18_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S #O >> | 3 | 4 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o18_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #O провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E выш | 21 | 4 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o20_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E # | 3 | 10 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o20_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #O в #E # | 3 | 24 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o20_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #E вышав внимание рынка и предположения о # | 21 | 10 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o20_io | 0 | 0 | 0 24 марта президент #S #E провел переговоры с лидерами стран #S в #O в контексте: << #S удалось уговорить #O >> | 21 | 24 | 3 | ша,дню баден,евросоюза | GPE,PERSON,ORG,GPE,GPE,ORG | 3,4,10,12,21,24 | |
| o24_io | 0 | 0 | 0 В настоящее время конфликт между #O и #S продолжается, и #S в #O в контексте: << #S в #O >> | 7 | 5 | 6 | россий,украины | GPE,GPE | 5,7 | |
| o24_io | 0 | 0 | 0 Польшку #E является важным узлом транспортной россии #S в #O в контексте: << #E является важным узлом транспортной россии #S | 1 | 13 | 7 | украина,европу,россий | GPE,GPE,GPE | 1,9,13 | |

AREkit – Text Opinion Sampler



AREkit – Document level **A**ttitude and **R**elation
Extraction toolkit for sampling mass-media news into
datasets for your ML-model training and evaluation



github.com/AREkit

Conclusion

- 1 Sentiment Attitude Extraction task⁶ advances:
 - Supervised Learning
 - Distant Supervision
- 2 Manually annotated data
 - Relatively high quality
 - Low volume, since consuming a lot of time
- 3 Distant supervision
 - Solution for an automatic training-data annotation;
 - Expected to be noisy, in terms of correctness; the latter relies on the quality of the knowledge base and its usage.
- 4 Attention mechanism allows to visually see the most important information considered in the result class decision;

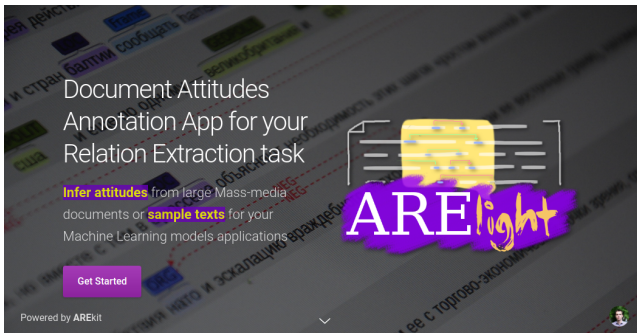
⁶ <http://nlpprogress.com/russian/sentiment-analysis.html>

Thank you for attention!



<https://nicolay-r.github.io>

ARElight



Document Attitudes
Annotation App for your
Relation Extraction task

Infer attitudes from large Mass-media documents or sample texts for your Machine Learning models applications

Get Started

Powered by AREkit

The screenshot shows the ARElight app interface. At the top, it says "Document Attitudes Annotation App for your Relation Extraction task". Below that, it says "Infer attitudes from large Mass-media documents or sample texts for your Machine Learning models applications". There is a purple "Get Started" button. At the bottom left, it says "Powered by AREkit". The background of the app interface shows a document with text and a yellow sticky note with the ARElight logo on it.

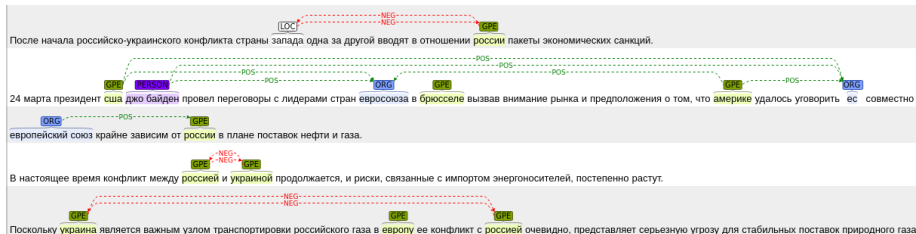


ARElight project page

ARElight – Inference Attitudes

The complete example is available here⁷.

For SENTRUBERT⁸:



7 <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nicolay-r/ARElight/main/data/texts-inosmi-rus/e1.txt>

8 http://172.17.0.2/examples/demo/wui_bert.py