

Analyzing Political Sentiment on Twitter

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Overview

- **Problem:** Opinion summarization at aspect level
- **Corpus:** Twitter stream in context of the 2012 Republican presidential primaries
- **Approach:**
 - i. Extract Noun Phrases and frequency
 - ii. Augment frequency with Pointwise Mutual Information (PMI)
 - iii. Evaluate opinion words associated to aspects
 - iv. Present an aggregated opinion summary per candidate
 - v. Performance of analyzed PMI-measure

Difficulties

- Example:

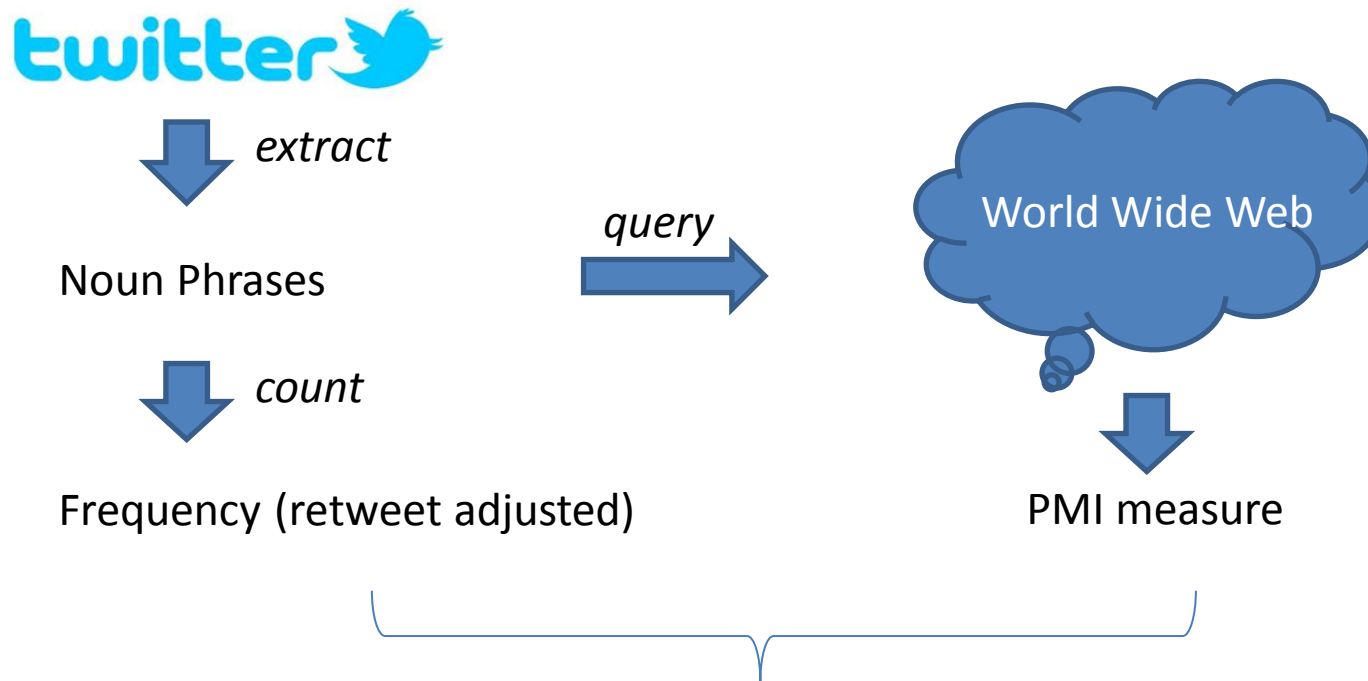
“@GlobeGlen’s analysis: Jon Huntsman excels in foreign policy debate <http://...>”

- Politically relevant aspects can be generic concepts or individual sets of topics
- What are characteristics of relevant aspects?
- How to evaluate associated opinions?

Hypothesis

- Relationship characteristic:
- Politicians and their campaign topics form a meronymy
 - Collect information about this relationship by querying the web
 - Avoid the use of syntactic pattern analysis

Aspect Extraction



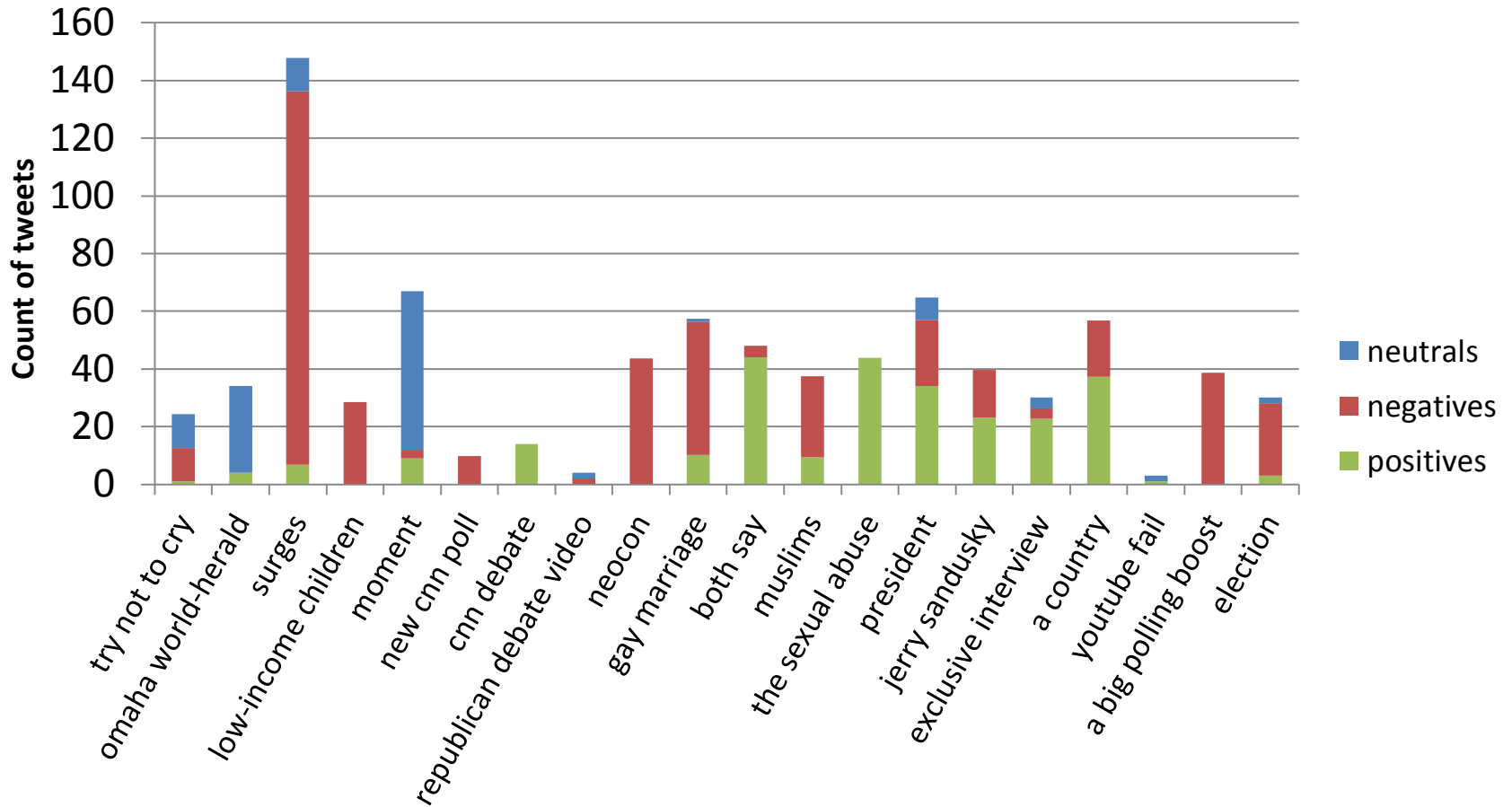
Candidate Aspect	Score
Foreign policy debate	1.27
...	

Aspect-level Sentiment

- **Word-level:**
 - Lexicon-based classification at word level (expanded general opinion lexicon)
 - Determine the most probable class (positive, negative, neutral) of each opinion word according to synsets in WordNet
- **Aspect-level:**
 - Account for word distance to target aspect and valence shifters

Results

Opinion Summary - Rick Santorum



Evaluation

Threshold	Average accuracy	
	Adjusted PMI measure	Frequency score
20	22,5%	17,5%
40	20,25%	16,25%
60	17,50%	18,34%
80	16,75%	20,00%
100	16,00%	19,50%

- PMI-adjustment:
 - Adds valuable information to aspect extraction
 - Implies a meronymy between politicians and their campaign topics

Conclusions

- Evaluation:
 - Meronymy between politicians and their campaign topic holds
- Applications:
 - Social Media Monitoring of informal political discourse
- Future work:
 - Opinion target verification
 - Development of domain-specific lexicon

References

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