

Benchmark Study in Flemish Twitter Sentiment Analysis





Introduction

Twitter

- Over 370 million users
- More than 500 million tweets a day
- Massive pile of data

Sentiment Analysis

 Research field that detects people's sentiment, opinions, emotions in a written text

Introduction



Research Questions

How are the results affected by using different models and is increasing complexity beneficial?

How do different preprocessing methods influence the results of sentiment analysis?

Methodology: Pipeline



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Methodology

- Dictionary
- Interpretable
- Simple method

Lexicon-Based Methods Traditional Machine Learning Models

- Often less of a black box
- Not computationally expensive

- Many parameters
- High computation power
- Black box
- Good results





- Many parameters
- Computationally expensive
- State-of-the-art

Methodology: evaluation

Accuracy	$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$
Macro F1	$\frac{1}{ T } \sum_{t \in T} \frac{2P_t R_t}{P_t + R_t}$
Macro	$\frac{\sum_{t \in T} TP_t / (TP_t + FP_t)}{ T }$
Precision	

Results

Model	Accuracy	Macro F1	Macro precision	Macro recall
VADER (lemmatized)	0,4283	0,3215	0,5198	0,3870
LogReg TFIDF (lemmatized)	0,6091	0,6030	0,6114	0,6012
XgBoost Word2Vec pretrained (lemmatized)	0.5908	0.5848	0.5878	0.5846
Multinomial Naïve Bayes TFIDF (lemmatized)	0,6041	0,5957	0,6084	0,5956
Bernoulli Naïve Bayes TFIDF (Stemmed)	0,6037	0,5976	0,6021	0,5968
Bidirectional LSTM	0,6053	0,5985	0,6024	0,5986
Finetuned RobBERT	0,6559	0,6507	0,6537	0,6507

Conclusion

- How are the results affected by using different models and is increasing complexity beneficial?
 - RobBERT outperforms all other models
 - Lexicon-based model is very bad
- How do different preprocessing methods influence the results of sentiment analysis?
 - Not much difference; lemmatization seems better than stemming