Supervised sentiment analysis

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Stanford Linguistics

CS 224U: Natural language understanding
April 15 and 17

Overview

1. Sentiment as a deep and important NLU problem
2. General practical tips for sentiment analysis
3. The Stanford Sentiment Treebank (SST)
4. sst.py
5. Methods: hyperparameters and classifier comparison
6. Feature representation
7. RNN classifiers
8. Tree-structured networks

Associated materials

1. Code
   a. `sst.py`
   b. `sst_01_overview.ipynb`
   c. `sst_02_hand_build_features.ipynb`
   d. `sst_03_neural_networks.ipynb`
2. Homework 2 and bake-off 2: `hw2_sst.ipynb`
3. Core reading: Socher et al. 2013
4. Auxiliary readings: Pang & Lee 2008; Goldberg 2015

Conceptual challenges

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3. They said it would be great.

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4. They said it would be great, and they were right.

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9. Of 2001, “Many consider the masterpiece bewildering, boring, slow-moving or annoying, . . . ”

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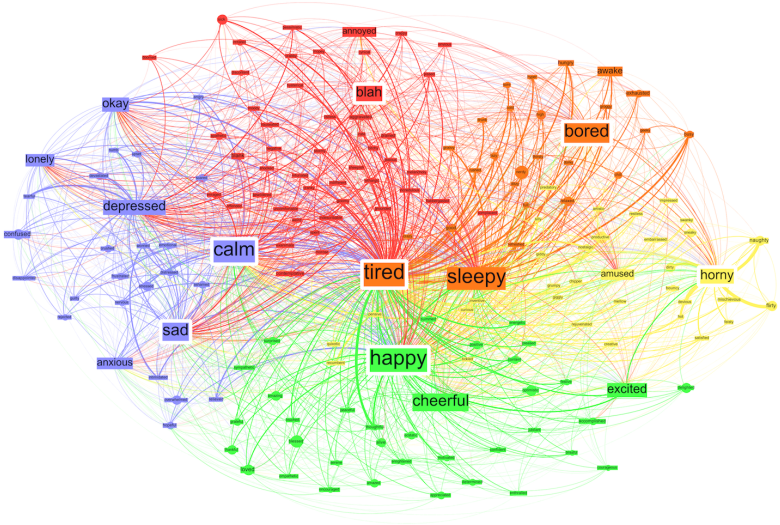
8. Here’s to ya, ya bastard!
9. Of 2001, “Many consider the masterpiece bewildering, boring, slow-moving or annoying, . . . ”
10. long-suffering fans, bittersweet memories, hilariously embarrassing moments, . . .

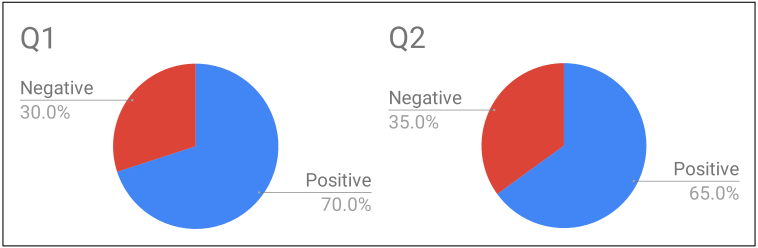
Affective dimensions, relations, and transitions



(Sudhof et al. 2014)

Lots of applications, but what's the real goal?

Many business leaders think they want this:



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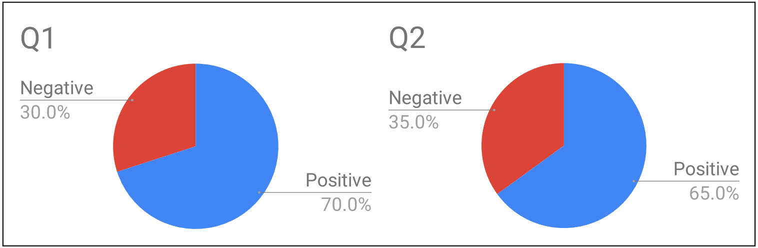

When they see it, they realize that it does not help them with decision-making. The distributions (assuming they are accurately measured) are hiding the phenomena that are actually relevant.

Related tasks in affective computing

With selected papers that make excellent entry points because of their positioning and/or associated public data:

- Subjectivity (Pang & Lee 2008)
- Bias (Recasens et al. 2013)
- Stance (Anand et al. 2011)
- Hate-speech (Nobata et al. 2016)
- Sarcasm (Khodak et al. 2017)
- Deception and betrayal (Niculae et al. 2015)
- Online trolls (Cheng et al. 2017)
- Polarization (Gentzkow et al. 2019)
- Politeness (Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil et al. 2013)
- Linguistic alignment (Doyle et al. 2016)

General practical tips

Selected sentiment datasets

There are too many to try to list, so I picked some with noteworthy properties, limiting to the core task of sentiment analysis:

- IMDb movie reviews (50K) (Maas et al. 2011): `http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/index.html`
- Datasets from Lillian Lee's group: `http://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/llee/data/`
- Datasets from Bing Liu's group: `https://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html`
- RateBeer (McAuley et al. 2012; McAuley & Leskovec 2013): `http://snap.stanford.edu/data/web-RateBeer.html`
- Amazon Customer Review data: `https://s3.amazonaws.com/amazon-reviews-pds/readme.html`
- Amazon Product Data (McAuley et al. 2015; He & McAuley 2016): `http://jmcauley.ucsd.edu/data/amazon/`
- Sentiment and social networks together (West et al. 2014) `http://infolab.stanford.edu/~west1/TACL2014/`
- Stanford Sentiment Treebank (SST; Socher et al. 2013) `https://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/`

Lexica

- Bing Liu's Opinion Lexicon: `nltk.corpus.opinion_lexicon`
- SentiWordNet: `nltk.corpus.sentiwordnet`
- MPQA subjectivity lexicon: http://mpqa.cs.pitt.edu
- Harvard General Inquirer
  - Download: http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/spreadsheet_guide.htm
  - Documentation: http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/homecat.htm
- Linguistic Inquiry and Word Counts (LIWC): https://liwc.wpengine.com
- Hamilton et al. (2016): SocialSent https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/socialsent/
- Brysbaert et al. (2014): Norms of valence, arousal, and dominance for 13,915 English lemmas

Relationships between sentiment lexica

	MPQA	Opinion Lexicon	Inquirer	SentiWordNet	LIWC
MPQA	—	33/5402 (0.6%)	49/2867 (2%)	1127/4214 (27%)	12/363 (3%)
Opinion Lexicon		—	32/2411 (1%)	1004/3994 (25%)	9/403 (2%)
Inquirer			—	520/2306 (23%)	1/204 (0.5%)
SentiWordNet				—	174/694 (25%)
LIWC					—

Table: Disagreement levels for the sentiment lexicons.

- Where a lexicon had POS tags, I removed them and selected the most sentiment-rich sense available for the resulting string.
- For SentiWordNet, I counted a word as positive if its positive score was larger than its negative score; negative if its negative score was larger than its positive score; else neutral, which means that words with equal non-0 positive and negative scores are neutral.

Tokenizing

Raw text

@NLUers: can't wait for the Jun 9 #projects!
YAAAAAAY!!! >:-D http://stanford.edu/class/cs224u/.

Tokenizing

Isolate mark-up, and replace HTML entities.

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Whitespace tokenizer

@NLUers:
can’t
wait
for
the
Jun
9
#projects
YAAAAAAY!!!
>:-D
http://stanford.edu/class/cs224u/.

Tokenizing

Isolate mark-up, and replace HTML entities.

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Treebank tokenizer

@
NLUers
:
ca
n't
wait
for
the
Jun
9
#
projects
!
YAAAAAAY
!
!
!
>
:
-D
http
:
//stanford.edu/class/cs224u/
.

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Elements of a sentiment-aware tokenizer

- Isolates emoticons
- Respects Twitter and other domain-specific markup
- Uses the underlying mark-up (e.g., <strong> tags)
- Captures those #$%ing masked curses!
- Preserves capitalization where it seems meaningful
- Regularizes lengthening (e.g., *YAAAAAAY*⇒*YAAAY*)
- Captures significant multiword expressions (e.g., *out of this world*)

A good start: `nltk.tokenize.casual.TweetTokenizer`

Tokenizing

Isolate mark-up, and replace HTML entities.

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Sentiment-aware tokenizer

@nluers	!
:	YAAAY
can’t	!
wait	!
for	!
the	>:-D
Jun_9	http://stanford.edu/class/cs224u/
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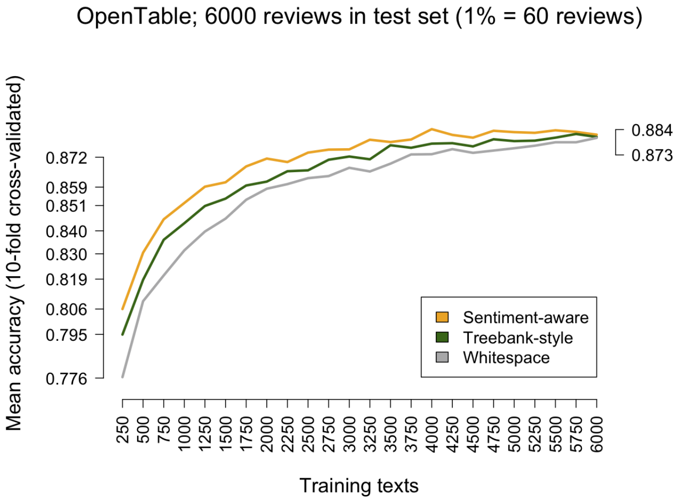
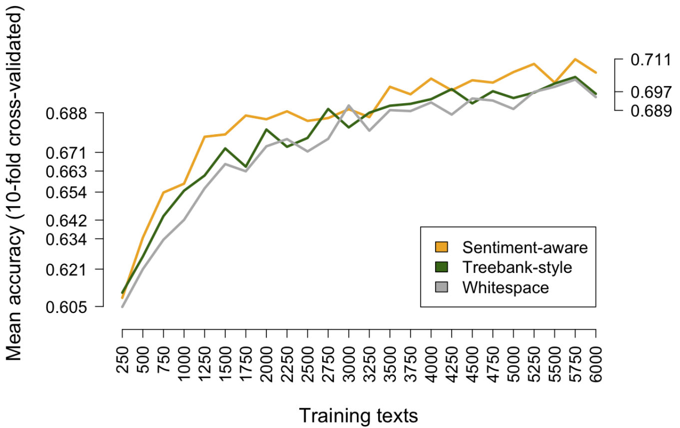
The impact of sentiment-aware tokenizing



Softmax classifier. Training on 12,000 OpenTable reviews (6000 positive/4-5 stars; 6000 negative/1-2 stars).

The impact of sentiment-aware tokenizing

Train on OpenTable; test on 6000 IMDB reviews (1% = 60 reviews)



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The dangers of stemming

- Stemming collapses distinct word forms.
- Three common stemming algorithms in the context of sentiment:
  - the Porter stemmer
  - the Lancaster stemmer
  - the WordNet stemmer
- Porter and Lancaster destroy too many sentiment distinctions.
- The WordNet stemmer does not have this problem nearly so severely, but it generally doesn't do enough collapsing to be worth the resources necessary to run it.

The dangers of stemming

The Porter stemmer heuristically identifies word suffixes (endings) and strips them off, with some regularization of the endings.

Positiv	Negativ	Porter stemmed
defense	defensive	defens
extravagance	extravagant	extravag
affection	affectation	affect
competence	compete	compet
impetus	impetuous	impetu
objective	objection	object
temperance	temper	temper
tolerant	tolerable	toler

Table: Sample of instances in which the Porter stemmer destroys a Harvard Inquirer Positiv/Negativ distinction.

The dangers of stemming

The Lancaster stemmer uses the same strategy as the Porter stemmer.

Positiv	Negativ	Lancaster stemmed
call	callous	cal
compliment	complicate	comply
dependability	dependent	depend
famous	famished	fam
fill	filth	fil
flourish	floor	flo
notoriety	notorious	not
passionate	passe	pass
savings	savage	sav
truth	truant	tru

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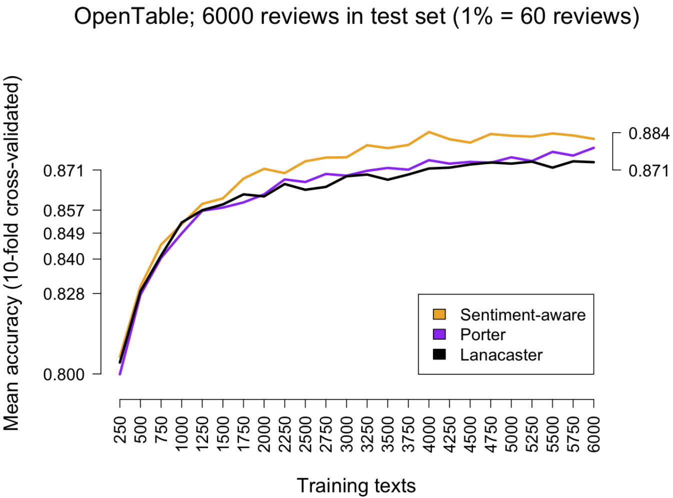
The dangers of stemming

The WordNet stemmer (NLTK) is high-precision. It requires word–POS pairs. Its only general issue for sentiment is that it removes comparative morphology.

Positiv	WordNet stemmed
(exclaims, v)	exclaim
(exclaimed, v)	exclaim
(exclaiming, v)	exclaim
(exclamation, n)	exclamation
(proved, v)	prove
(proven, v)	prove
(proven, a)	proven
(happy, a)	happy
(happier, a)	happy
(happiest, a)	happy

Table: Representative examples of what WordNet stemming does and doesn't do.

The impact of stemming



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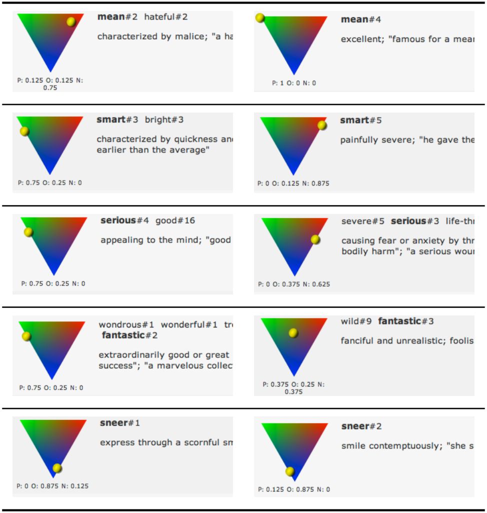
Part-of-speech (POS) tagging

Word	Tag1	Val1	Tag2	Val2
arrest	jj	Positiv	vb	Negativ
even	jj	Positiv	vb	Negativ
even	rb	Positiv	vb	Negativ
fine	jj	Positiv	nn	Negativ
fine	jj	Positiv	vb	Negativ
fine	nn	Negativ	rb	Positiv
fine	rb	Positiv	vb	Negativ
help	jj	Positiv	vbn	Negativ
help	nn	Positiv	vbn	Negativ
help	vb	Positiv	vbn	Negativ
hit	jj	Negativ	vb	Positiv
mind	nn	Positiv	vb	Negativ
order	jj	Positiv	vb	Negativ
order	nn	Positiv	vb	Negativ
pass	nn	Negativ	vb	Positiv

Table: Harvard Inquirer POS contrasts.

The dangers of POS tagging

1,424 cases where a (word, tag) pair is consistent with pos. and neg. lemma-level sentiment



Word	Tag	ScoreDiff
mean	s	1.75
abject	s	1.625
benign	a	1.625
modest	s	1.625
positive	s	1.625
smart	s	1.625
solid	s	1.625
sweet	s	1.625
artful	a	1.5
clean	s	1.5
evil	n	1.5
firm	s	1.5
gross	s	1.5
iniquity	n	1.5
marvellous	s	1.5
marvelous	s	1.5
plain	s	1.5
rank	s	1.5
serious	s	1.5
sheer	s	1.5
sorry	s	1.5
stunning	s	1.5
wickedness	n	1.5
	[. . .]	
unexpectedly	r	0.25
velvet	s	0.25
vibration	n	0.25
weather-beaten	s	0.25
well-known	s	0.25
whine	v	0.25
wizard	n	0.25
wonderland	n	0.25
yawn	v	0.25

Simple negation marking

The phenomenon

1. I didn’t enjoy it.
2. I never enjoy it.
3. No one enjoys it.
4. I have yet to enjoy it.
5. I don’t think I will enjoy it.

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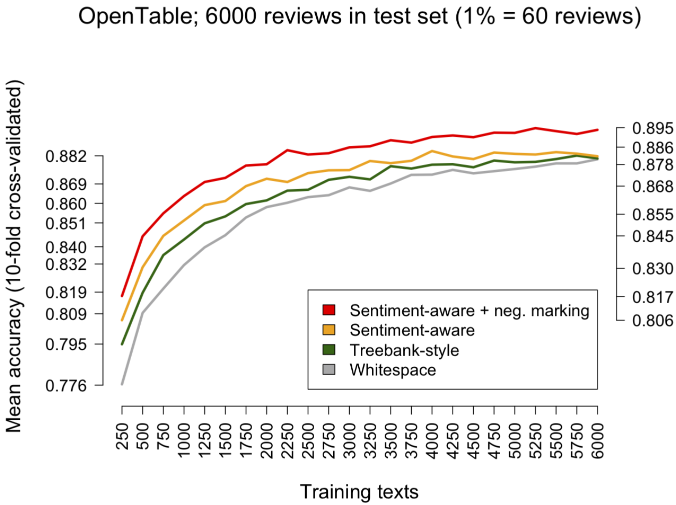
The method (Das & Chen 2001; Pang et al. 2002)

Append a _NEG suffix to every word appearing between a negation and a clause-level punctuation mark.

Simple negation marking

No one enjoys it.	no one_NEG enjoys_NEG it_NEG .
I don't think I will enjoy it, but I might.	i don't think_NEG i_NEG will_NEG enjoy_NEG it_NEG , but i might .

The impact of negation marking



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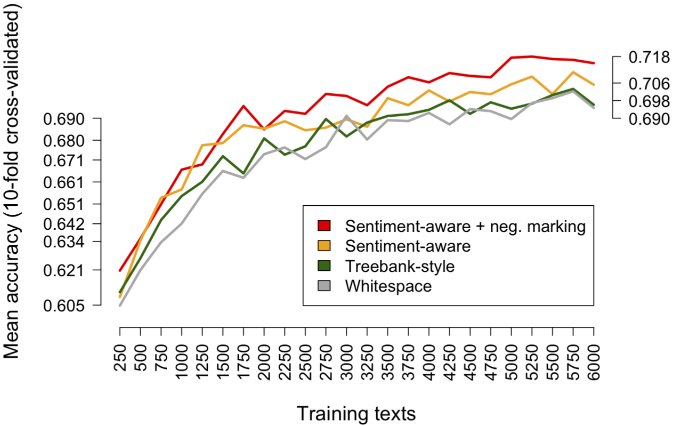

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SST

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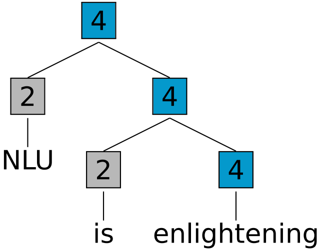
SST project overview

1. Socher et al. (2013)
2. Full code and data release:
   `https://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/`
3. Sentence-level corpus (10,662 sentences)
4. Original data from Rotten Tomatoes (Pang & Lee 2005)
5. Fully-labeled trees (crowdsourced labels)
6. The 5-way labels were extracted from workers' slider responses.

Fully labeled trees



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and the labels are actual output from
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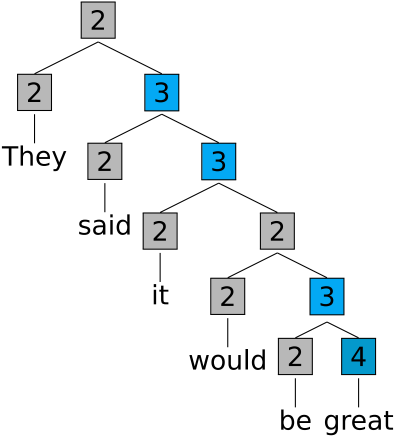

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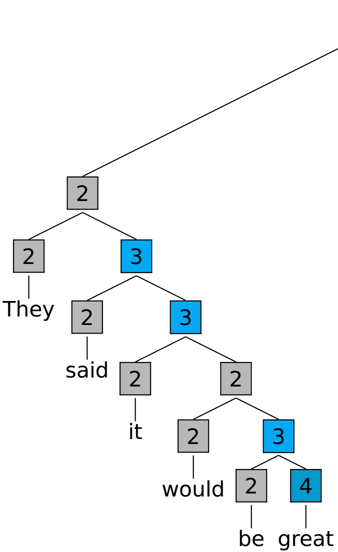

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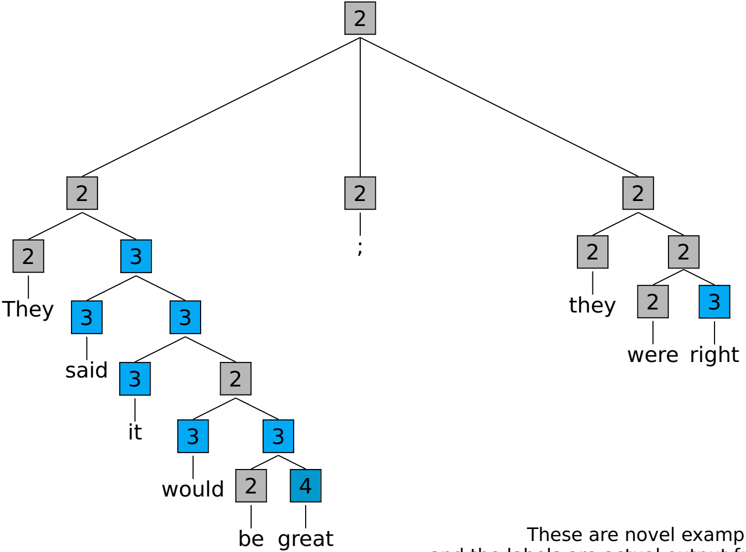

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Root-level tasks

Five-way problem

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
0	very negative	1,092	139
1	negative	2,218	289
2	neutral	1,624	229
3	positive	2,322	279
4	very positive	1,288	165
		8,544	1,101

Note: 4 > 3 (more positive) but 0 > 1 (more negative)

Root-level tasks

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Ternary problem

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
0, 1	negative	3,310	428
2	neutral	1,624	229
3, 4	positive	3,610	444
		8,544	1,101

Root-level tasks

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0	very negative	1,092	139
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Note: $4 > 3$ (more positive) but $0 > 1$ (more negative)

Binary problem (neutral data simply excluded)

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
0, 1	negative	3,310	428
3, 4	positive	3,610	444
		6,920	872

All-nodes tasks

Five-way problem

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
0	very negative	40,774	5,217
1	negative	82,854	10,757
2	neutral	58,398	8,227
3	positive	89,308	11,001
4	very positive	47,248	6,245
		318,582	41,447

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All-nodes tasks

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Ternary problem

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
0, 1	negative	123,628	15,974
2	neutral	58,398	8,227
3, 4	positive	136,556	17,246
		318,582	41,447

All-nodes tasks

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Binary problem (neutral data simply excluded)

Label	Meaning	Train	Dev
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		260,184	33,220

sst.py

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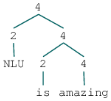
Readers

```
In [1]: from nltk.tree import Tree
        import os
        import sst

In [2]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: # All SST readers are generators that yield (tree, score) pairs.
        train_reader = sst.train_reader(SST_HOME)

In [4]: tree, score = next(train_reader)

In [5]: sst.train_reader(SST_HOME, class_func=sst.ternary_class_func)

In [6]: sst.train_reader(SST_HOME, class_func=sst.binary_class_func)

In [7]: sst.dev_reader(SST_HOME)

In [8]: sst.dev_reader(SST_HOME, class_func=sst.ternary_class_func)

In [9]: sst.dev_reader(SST_HOME, class_func=sst.binary_class_func)
```

nltk.tree.Tree

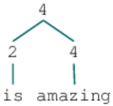
```
In [10]: tree = Tree.fromstring("""(4 (2 NLU) (4 (2 is) (4 amazing)))""")

In [11]: tree

Out[11]:
```




```
In [15]: for subtree in tree.subtrees():
             print(subtree)

(4 (2 NLU) (4 (2 is) (4 amazing)))
(2 NLU)
(4 (2 is) (4 amazing))
(2 is)
(4 amazing)
```

```
In [12]: tree.label()

Out[12]: '4'

In [13]: tree[0]

Out[13]:
```


```
In [14]: tree[1]

Out[14]:
```



Feature functions

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        from nltk.tree import Tree
        import sst

In [2]: def unigrams_phi(tree):
            """The basis for a unigrams feature function.

            Parameters
            ----------
            tree : nltk.tree
                The tree to represent.

            Returns
            -------
            Counter
                A map from strings to their counts in `tree`.

            """
            return Counter(tree.leaves())

In [3]: tree = Tree.fromstring("""(4 (2 NLU) (4 (2 is) (4 amazing)))""")

In [4]: unigrams_phi(tree)

Out[4]: Counter({'NLU': 1, 'is': 1, 'amazing': 1})
```

Model wrappers

```
In [5]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

In [6]: def fit_softmax_classifier(X, y):
            """Wrapper for `sklearn.linear.model.LogisticRegression`. This is
            also called a Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt) Classifier, which is more
            fitting for the multiclass case.

            Parameters
            ----------
            X : 2d np.array
                The matrix of features, one example per row.
            y : list
                The list of labels for rows in `X`.

            Returns
            -------
            sklearn.linear.model.LogisticRegression
                A trained `LogisticRegression` instance.

            """
            mod = LogisticRegression(
                fit_intercept=True,  solver='liblinear', multi_class='auto')
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod
```

sst.experiment

```
In [7]: import os
        import utils

In [8]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [9]: unigrams_softmax_experiment = sst.experiment(
            SST_HOME,
            unigrams_phi,
            fit_softmax_classifier,
            train_reader=sst.train_reader,      # The default
            assess_reader=None,                 # The default
            train_size=0.7,                     # The default
            class_func=sst.ternary_class_func, # The default
            score_func=utils.safe_macro_f1,     # The default
            vectorize=True,                     # The default
            verbose=True)                       # The default

              precision    recall  f1-score   support

    negative      0.640     0.662     0.650      1008
     neutral      0.280     0.150     0.196       466
    positive      0.649     0.757     0.699      1090

   micro avg      0.609     0.609     0.609      2564
   macro avg      0.523     0.523     0.515      2564
weighted avg      0.578     0.609     0.588      2564
```

sst.experiment

```
In [7]: import os
        import utils

In [8]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [9]: unigrams_softmax_experiment = sst.experiment(
            SST_HOME,
            unigrams_phi,
            fit_softmax_classifier,
            train_reader=sst.train_reader,      # The default
            assess_reader=None,                 # The default
            train_size=0.7,                     # The default
            class_func=sst.ternary_class_func,  # The default
            score_func=utils.safe_macro_f1,     # The default
            vectorize=True,                     # The default
            verbose=True)                       # The default
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
negative	0.640	0.662	0.650	1008
neutral	0.280	0.150	0.196	466
positive	0.649	0.757	0.699	1090
micro avg	0.609	0.609	0.609	2564
macro avg	0.523	0.523	0.515	2564
weighted avg	0.578	0.609	0.588	2564

Our default metric for almost all the work we do in this course: gives each class equal weight no matter its size, balancing the pressures of precision and recall.

sst.experiment

The return value of `sst.experiment` is a `dict` packaging up the objects and info needed to test this model in new settings and conduct deep error analysis:

```
In [10]: list(unigrams_softmax_experiment.keys())

Out[10]: ['model',
          'phi',
          'train_dataset',
          'assess_dataset',
          'predictions',
          'metric',
          'score']

In [11]: list(unigrams_softmax_experiment['train_dataset'].keys())

Out[11]: ['X', 'y', 'vectorizer', 'raw_examples']
```

Bringing it all together

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        import os
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        import sst

In [2]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: def phi(tree):
            # Tree to Counter.
            return Counter(tree.leaves())

In [4]: def fit_model(X, y):
            # X, y to a fitted model with a predict method.
            mod = LogisticRegression(
                fit_intercept=True,  solver='liblinear', multi_class='auto')
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod

In [5]: experiment = sst.experiment(SST_HOME, phi, fit_model)
```

sklearn.feature_extraction.DictVectorizer

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.feature_extraction import DictVectorizer

In [2]: train_feats = [
            {'a': 1, 'b': 1},
            {'b': 1, 'c': 2}]

In [3]: vec = DictVectorizer(sparse=False) # Use `sparse=True` for real problems!

In [4]: X_train = vec.fit_transform(train_feats)

In [5]: pd.DataFrame(X_train, columns=vec.get_feature_names())

Out[5]:      a    b    c
        0  1.0  1.0  0.0
        1  0.0  1.0  2.0

In [6]: test_feats = [
            {'a': 2},
            {'a': 4, 'b': 2, 'd': 1}]

In [7]: X_test = vec.transform(test_feats) # Not `fit_transform`!

In [8]: pd.DataFrame(X_test, columns=vec.get_feature_names())

Out[8]:      a    b    c
        0  2.0  0.0  0.0
        1  4.0  2.0  0.0
```

Methods

Hyperparameter search: Rationale

1. The **parameters** of a model are those whose values are learned as part of optimizing the model itself.
2. The **hyperparameters** of a model are any settings that are set outside of this optimization. Examples:
   a. GloVe or LSA dimensionality
   b. GloVe $x_{\max}$ and α
   c. Regularization terms, hidden dimensionalities, learning rates, activation functions
   d. Optimization methods
3. Hyperparameter optimization is crucial to building a persuasive argument: every model must be put in its best light!
4. Otherwise, one could appear to have evidence that one model is better than other simply by strategically picking hyperparameters that favored the outcome.

Hyperparameter search in sst.py

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        import os
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        import sst
        import utils

In [2]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: def phi(tree):
            return Counter(tree.leaves())

In [4]: def fit_softmax_with_crossvalidation(X, y):
            basemod = LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear', multi_class='auto')
            cv = 5
            param_grid = {'fit_intercept': [True, False],
                          'C': [0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0],
                          'penalty': ['l1','l2']}
            best_mod = utils.fit_classifier_with_crossvalidation(
                X, y, basemod, cv, param_grid)
            return best_mod

In [5]: experiment = sst.experiment(SST_HOME, phi, fit_softmax_with_crossvalidation)
```

Classifier comparison: Rationale

1. Suppose you've assessed a baseline model *B* and your favored model *M*, and your chosen assessment metric favors *M*. Is *M* really better?
2. If the difference between *B* and *M* is clearly of practical significance, then you might not need to do anything beyond presenting the numbers. Still, is there variation in how *B* or *M* performs?
3. Demšar (2006) advises the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for situations in which you can afford to repeatedly assess *B* and *M* on different train/test splits. We'll talk later in the term about the rationale for this.
4. For situations where you can't repeatedly assess *B* and *M*, McNemar's test is a reasonable alternative. It operates on the confusion matrices produced by the two models, testing the null hypothesis that the two models have the same error rate.

Classifier comparison in sst.py

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        import os
        import scipy.stats
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
        import sst
        import utils

In [2]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: def phi(tree):
            return Counter(tree.leaves())

In [4]: def fit_softmax(X, y):
            mod = LogisticRegression(
                fit_intercept=True,
                solver='liblinear',
                multi_class='auto')
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod

In [5]: def fit_naivebayes(X, y):
            mod = MultinomialNB(fit_prior=True)
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod
```

Classifier comparison in sst.py

Wilcoxon signed rank test

```
In [6]: mod1_scores, mod2_scores, p = sst.compare_models(
            SST_HOME,
            phi1=phi,
            phi2=None,                         # Defaults to `phi1`
            train_func1=fit_softmax,
            train_func2=fit_naivebayes,        # Defaults to `train_func1`
            stats_test=scipy.stats.wilcoxon,   # Default
            trials=10,                         # Default
            reader=sst.train_reader,           # Default
            train_size=0.7,                    # Default
            class_func=sst.ternary_class_func, # Default
            score_func=utils.safe_macro_f1)    # Default

Model 1 mean: 0.510
Model 2 mean: 0.492
p = 0.005
```

Classifier comparison in sst.py

McNemar's test

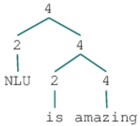
```
In [7]: softmax_experiment = sst.experiment(
            SST_HOME, phi, fit_softmax)

In [8]: naivebayes_experiment = sst.experiment(
            SST_HOME, phi, fit_naivebayes)

In [9]: stat, p = utils.mcnemar(
            softmax_experiment['assess_dataset']['y'],
            naivebayes_experiment['predictions'],
            softmax_experiment['predictions'])
```

Feature representation

1. Sentiment as a deep and important NLU problem
2. General practical tips for sentiment analysis
3. The Stanford Sentiment Treebank (SST)
4. sst.py
5. Methods: hyperparameters and classifier comparison
6. Feature representation
7. RNN classifiers
8. Tree-structured networks

Hand-built features: Bags of subparts

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        from nltk.tree import Tree

In [2]: tree = Tree.fromstring("""(4 (2 NLU) (4 (2 is) (4 amazing)))""")
        tree

Out[2]:
```



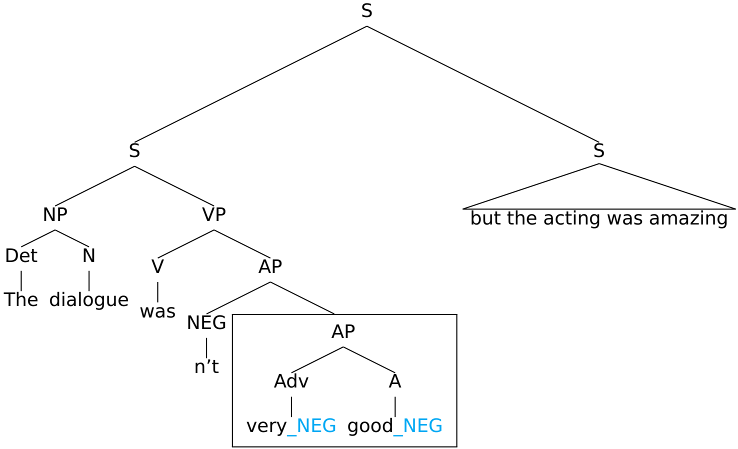

```
In [3]: def phi_bigrams(tree):
            toks = ["<s>"] + tree.leaves() + ["</s>"]
            bigrams = [(w1, w2) for w1, w2 in zip(toks[: -1], toks[1: ])]
            return Counter(bigrams)

In [4]: phi_bigrams(tree)

Out[4]: Counter({('<s>', 'NLU'): 1,
                 ('NLU', 'is'): 1,
                 ('is', 'amazing'): 1,
                 ('amazing', '</s>'): 1})

In [5]: def phi_phrases(tree):
            phrases = []
            for subtree in tree.subtrees():
                if subtree.height() <= 3:
                    phrases.append(tuple(subtree.leaves()))
            return Counter(phrases)

In [6]: phi_phrases(tree)

Out[6]: Counter({('NLU',): 1, ('is', 'amazing'): 1, ('is',): 1, ('amazing',): 1})
```

Hand-built feature: Negation

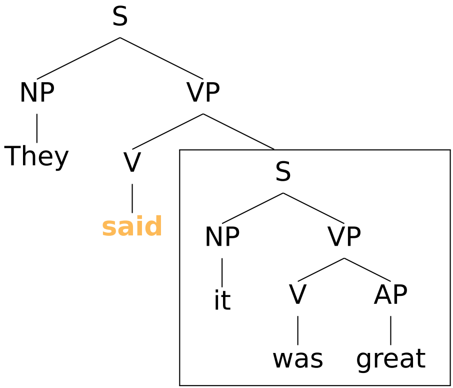
Simple negation marking

The dialogue was n’t very_NEG good_NEG but_NEG the_NEG acting_NEG was_NEG amazing_NEG ._NEG

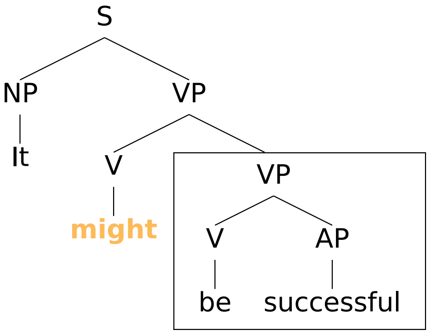
Negation marking based on structure



Extension to other kinds of scope-taking



Extension to other kinds of scope-taking



Other ideas for hand-built feature functions

- Lexicon-derived features
- Modal adverbs:
  - "It is quite possibly a masterpiece."
  - "It is totally amazing."
- Thwarted expectations:
  - "Many consider the movie bewildering, boring, slow-moving or annoying."
  - "It was hailed as a brilliant, unprecedented artistic achievement worthy of multiple Oscars."
- Non-literal language:
  - "Not exactly a masterpiece."
  - "Like 50 hours long."
  - "The best movie in the history of the universe."

Assessing individual feature functions

1. `sklearn.feature_selection` offers functions to assess how much information your feature functions contain with respect to your labels.
2. Take care when assessing feature functions individually; correlations betwen them will make these assessments hard to interpret:

X_1	X_2	X_3	y
1	1	0	T
1	0	1	T
1	0	0	T
0	1	1	T
0	1	0	F
0	0	1	F
0	0	1	F
0	0	1	F

$\text{chi2}(X_1, y) = 3$

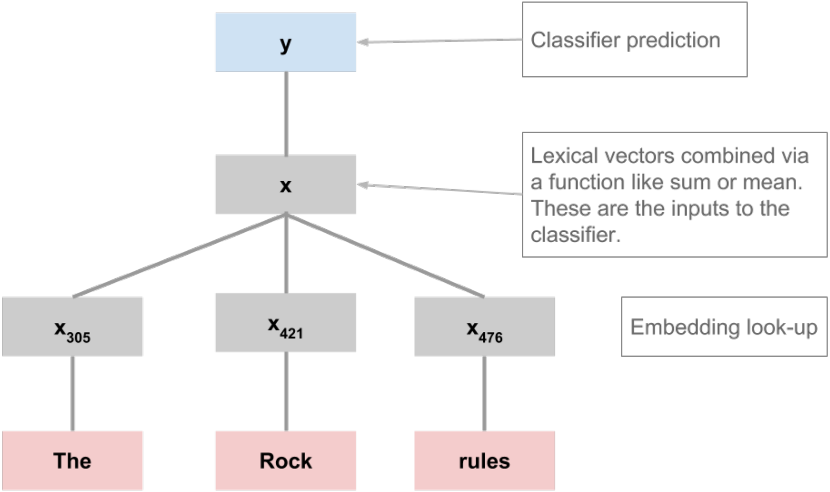
$\text{chi2}(X_2, y) = 0.33$

$\text{chi2}(X_3, y) = 0.2$

What do the scores tell us about the best model? In truth, a linear model performs best with just X_1, and including X_2 hurts.

3. Consider more holistic assessment methods: systematically removing or disrupting features in the context of a full model and comparing performance before and after.

Distributed representations as features



Distributed representations as features

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import os
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        import sst
        import utils

In [2]: GLOVE_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'glove.6B')
        SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: glove_lookup = utils.glove2dict(
            os.path.join(GLOVE_HOME, 'glove.6B.300d.txt'))

In [4]: def vsm_leaves_phi(tree, lookup, np_func=np.sum):
            allvecs = np.array([lookup[w] for w in tree.leaves() if w in lookup])
            if len(allvecs) == 0:
                dim = len(next(iter(lookup.values())))
                feats = np.zeros(dim)
            else:
                feats = np_func(allvecs, axis=0)
            return feats

In [5]: def glove_leaves_phi(tree, np_func=np.sum):
            return vsm_leaves_phi(tree, glove_lookup, np_func=np_func)

In [6]: def fit_softmax(X, y):
            mod = LogisticRegression(
                fit_intercept=True, solver='liblinear', multi_class='auto')
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod

In [7]: glove_sum_experiment = sst.experiment(
            SST_HOME,
            glove_leaves_phi,
            fit_softmax,
            vectorize=False) # Tell `experiment` it needn't use a DictVectorizer.
```

RNN classifiers

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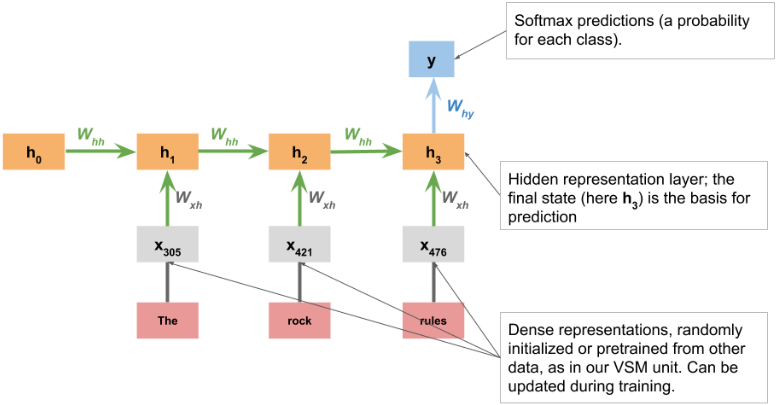
Model overview



For complete details, see the reference implementation `np_rnn_classifier.py`

Standard RNN dataset preparation

	Embedding		
1	−0.42	0.10	0.12
2	−0.16	−0.21	0.29
3	−0.26	0.31	0.37

Examples

[a, b, a]
[b, c]

$\Downarrow$

Indices

[1, 2, 1]
[2, 3]

$\Downarrow$

Vectors

$$\Big[[-0.42\ 0.10\ 0.12], [-0.16\ -0.21\ 0.29], [-0.42\ 0.10\ 0.12]\Big]$$
$$\Big[[-0.16\ -0.21\ 0.29], [-0.26\ 0.31\ 0.37]\Big]$$

A note on LSTMs

1. Plain RNNs tend to perform poorly with very long sequences; as information flows back through the network, it is lost or distorted.

2. LSTM cells are a prominent response to this problem: they introduce mechanisms that control the flow of information.

3. We won't review all the mechanism for this here. I instead recommend these excellent blog posts, which include intuitive diagrams and discuss the motivations for the various pieces in detail:
   - Towards Data Science: Illustrated Guide to LSTM's and GRU's: A step by step explanation
   - colah's blog: Understanding LSTM networks

Code snippets

```
In [1]: import os
        import sst
        from torch_rnn_classifier import TorchRNNClassifier
        import torch.nn as nn
        import utils

In [2]: GLOVE_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'glove.6B')
        SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: GLOVE_LOOKUP = utils.glove2dict(
            os.path.join(GLOVE_HOME, 'glove.6B.50d.txt'))

In [4]: def rnn_phi(tree):
            return tree.leaves()

In [5]: def fit_rnn(X, y):
            sst_train_vocab = utils.get_vocab(X, n_words=10000)
            glove_embedding, sst_glove_vocab = utils.create_pretrained_embedding(
                GLOVE_LOOKUP, sst_train_vocab)
            mod = TorchRNNClassifier(
                sst_glove_vocab,
                eta=0.05,
                embedding=glove_embedding,
                batch_size=1000,
                hidden_dim=50,
                max_iter=50,
                l2_strength=0.001,
                bidirectional=True,
                hidden_activation=nn.ReLU())
            mod.fit(X, y)
            return mod

In [6]: rnn_experiment = sst.experiment(SST_HOME, rnn_phi, fit_rnn, vectorize=False)
```

Tree-structured networks

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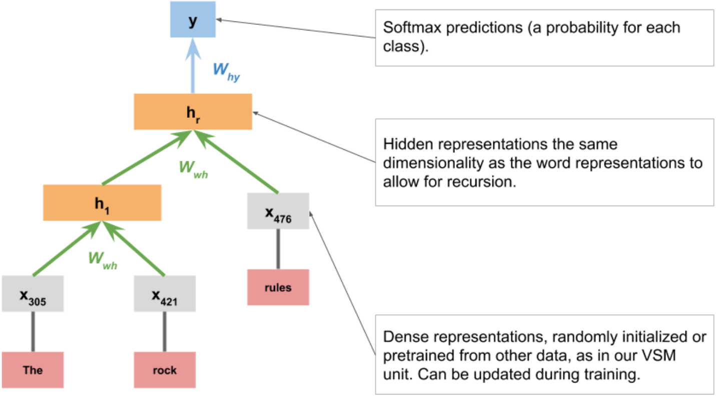
Model overview

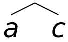


For complete details, see the reference implementation `np_tree_nn.py`

Some alternative composition functions

Basic, as in the previous diagram (Pollack 1990)

$$h = f([a; c]W + b)$$



Matrix–Vector (Socher et al. 2012)

All nodes are represented by both vectors and matries, and the combination function creates a lot of multiplicative interactions between them.

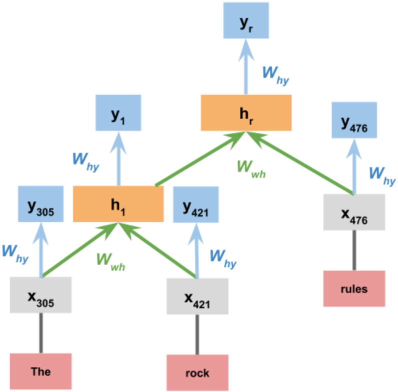
Tensor (Socher et al. 2013)

An extension of our basic model with a 3d tensor that allows for multiplicative interactions between the child vectors.

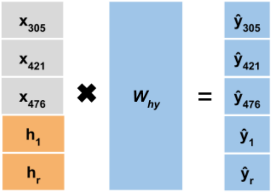
LSTM (Tai et al. 2015)

Each parent node combines separately-gated memory and hidden states of its children.

Subtree supervision



The total classifier error for the tree is the sum of the classifier errors of all its nodes, so:



Code snippets

```
In [1]: from collections import Counter
        import os
        import sst
        from torch_tree_nn import TorchTreeNN
        import utils

In [2]: SST_HOME = os.path.join('data', 'trees')

In [3]: def get_tree_vocab(X, n_words=None):
            wc = Counter([w for ex in X for w in ex.leaves()])
            wc = wc.most_common(n_words) if n_words else wc.items()
            vocab = {w for w, c in wc}
            vocab.add("$UNK")
            return sorted(vocab)

In [4]: def tree_phi(tree):
            return tree

In [5]: def fit_tree(X, y):
            sst_train_vocab = get_tree_vocab(X, n_words=10000)
            mod = TorchTreeNN(
                sst_train_vocab,
                embedding=None,
                embed_dim=50,
                max_iter=10,
                eta=0.05)
            # Tree models use the labels on their examples for
            # supervision, and hence don't use `y` in `fit`:
            mod.fit(X)
            return mod

In [6]: tree_experiment = sst.experiment(SST_HOME, tree_phi, fit_tree, vectorize=False)
```

References I

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