
Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis

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Abstract

An important part of our information-gathering behavior has always been to find out what other people think. With the growing availability and popularity of opinion-rich resources such as online review sites and personal blogs, new opportunities and challenges arise as people now can, and do, actively use information technologies to seek out and understand the opinions of others. The sudden eruption of activity in the area of opinion mining and sentiment analysis, which deals with the computational treatment of opinion, sentiment, and subjectivity in text, has thus occurred at least in part as a direct response to the surge of interest in new systems that deal directly with opinions as a first-class object.

This survey covers techniques and approaches that promise to directly enable opinion-oriented information-seeking systems. Our focus is on methods that seek to address the new challenges raised by sentiment-aware applications, as compared to those that are already present in more traditional fact-based analysis. We include material

on summarization of evaluative text and on broader issues regarding privacy, manipulation, and economic impact that the development of opinion-oriented information-access services gives rise to. To facilitate future work, a discussion of available resources, benchmark datasets, and evaluation campaigns is also provided.

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1

Introduction

Romance should never begin with sentiment. It should begin with science and end with a settlement.

— Oscar Wilde, *An Ideal Husband*

1.1 The Demand for Information on Opinions and Sentiment

“What other people think” has always been an important piece of information for most of us during the decision-making process. Long before awareness of the World Wide Web became widespread, many of us asked our friends to recommend an auto mechanic or to explain who they were planning to vote for in local elections, requested reference letters regarding job applicants from colleagues, or consulted *Consumer Reports* to decide what dishwasher to buy. But the Internet and the Web have now (among other things) made it possible to find out about the opinions and experiences of those in the vast pool of people that are neither our personal acquaintances nor well-known professional critics — that is, people we have never heard of. And conversely, more and more people are making their opinions available to strangers via the Internet.

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Indeed, according to two surveys of more than 2000 American adults each [63, 127],

- 81% of Internet users (or 60% of Americans) have done online research on a product at least once;
- 20% (15% of all Americans) do so on a typical day;
- among readers of online reviews of restaurants, hotels, and various services (e.g., travel agencies or doctors), between 73% and 87% report that reviews had a significant influence on their purchase;¹
- consumers report being willing to pay from 20% to 99% more for a 5-star-rated item than a 4-star-rated item (the variance stems from what type of item or service is considered);
- 32% have provided a rating on a product, service, or person via an online ratings system, and 30% (including 18% of online senior citizens) have posted an online comment or review regarding a product or service.²

We hasten to point out that consumption of goods and services is not the only motivation behind people's seeking out or expressing opinions online. A need for political information is another important factor. For example, in a survey of over 2500 American adults, Rainie and Horrigan [248] studied the 31% of Americans — over 60 million people — that were 2006 *campaign internet users*, defined as those who gathered information about the 2006 elections online and exchanged views via email. Of these,

- 28% said that a major reason for these online activities was to get perspectives from within their community, and 34% said that a major reason was to get perspectives from outside their community;
- 27% had looked online for the endorsements or ratings of external organizations;

¹Section 6.1 discusses quantitative analyses of actual economic impact, as opposed to consumer perception.

²Interestingly, Hitlin and Rainie [123] report that "Individuals who have rated something online are also more skeptical of the information that is available on the Web."

- 28% said that most of the sites they use share their point of view, but 29% said that most of the sites they use challenge their point of view, indicating that many people are not simply looking for validations of their pre-existing opinions; and
- 8% posted their own political commentary online.

The user hunger for and reliance upon online advice and recommendations that the data above reveals is merely one reason behind the surge of interest in new systems that deal directly with opinions as a first-class object. But, Horrigan [127] reports that while a majority of American internet users report positive experiences during online product research, at the same time, 58% also report that online information was missing, impossible to find, confusing, and/or overwhelming. Thus, there is a clear need to aid consumers of products and of information by building better information-access systems than are currently in existence.

The interest that individual users show in online opinions about products and services, and the potential influence such opinions wield, is something that vendors of these items are paying more and more attention to [124]. The following excerpt from a whitepaper is illustrative of the envisioned possibilities, or at the least the rhetoric surrounding the possibilities:

With the explosion of Web 2.0 platforms such as blogs, discussion forums, peer-to-peer networks, and various other types of social media . . . consumers have at their disposal a soapbox of unprecedented reach and power by which to share their brand experiences and opinions, positive or negative, regarding any product or service. As major companies are increasingly coming to realize, these consumer voices can wield enormous influence in shaping the opinions of other consumers — and, ultimately, their brand loyalties, their purchase decisions, and their own brand advocacy. . . . Companies can respond to the consumer insights they generate through social media monitoring and analysis by modifying their

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marketing messages, brand positioning, product development, and other activities accordingly.

— Zabin and Jefferies [327]

But industry analysts note that the leveraging of new media for the purpose of tracking product image requires new technologies; here is a representative snippet describing their concerns:

Marketers have always needed to monitor media for information related to their brands — whether it's for public relations activities, fraud violations,³ or competitive intelligence. But fragmenting media and changing consumer behavior have crippled traditional monitoring methods. Technorati estimates that 75,000 new blogs are created daily, along with 1.2 million new posts each day, many discussing consumer opinions on products and services. Tactics [of the traditional sort] such as clipping services, field agents, and ad hoc research simply can't keep pace.

— Kim [154]

Thus, aside from individuals, an additional audience for systems capable of automatically analyzing consumer sentiment, as expressed in no small part in online venues, are companies anxious to understand how their products and services are perceived.

1.2 What Might be Involved? An Example Examination of the Construction of an Opinion/Review Search Engine

Creating systems that can process subjective information effectively requires overcoming a number of novel challenges. To illustrate some of these challenges, let us consider the concrete example of what building an *opinion- or review-search* application could involve. As we have discussed, such an application would fill an important and prevalent

³Presumably, the author means “*the detection or prevention of* fraud violations,” as opposed to the *commission* thereof.

information need, whether one restricts attention to blog search [213] or considers the more general types of search that have been described above.

The development of a complete review- or opinion-search application might involve attacking each of the following problems.

- (1) If the application is integrated into a general-purpose search engine, then one would need to determine whether the user is in fact looking for subjective material. This may or may not be a difficult problem in and of itself: perhaps queries of this type will tend to contain indicator terms like “review,” “reviews,” or “opinions,” or perhaps the application would provide a “checkbox” to the user so that he or she could indicate directly that reviews are what is desired; but in general, query classification is a difficult problem — indeed, it was the subject of the 2005 KDD Cup challenge [185].
- (2) Besides the still-open problem of determining which documents are topically relevant to an opinion-oriented query, an additional challenge we face in our new setting is simultaneously or subsequently determining which documents or portions of documents contain review-like or opinionated material. Sometimes this is relatively easy, as in texts fetched from review-aggregation sites in which review-oriented information is presented in relatively stereotyped format: examples include Epinions.com and Amazon.com. However, blogs also notoriously contain quite a bit of subjective content and thus are another obvious place to look (and are more relevant than shopping sites for queries that concern politics, people, or other non-products), but the desired material within blogs can vary quite widely in content, style, presentation, and even level of grammaticality.
- (3) Once one has target documents in hand, one is still faced with the problem of identifying the overall sentiment expressed by these documents and/or the specific opinions regarding particular features or aspects of the items or topics in question, as necessary. Again, while some sites make this

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kind of extraction easier — for instance, user reviews posted to Yahoo! Movies must specify grades for pre-defined sets of characteristics of films — more free-form text can be much harder for computers to analyze, and indeed can pose additional challenges; for example, if quotations are included in a newspaper article, care must be taken to attribute the views expressed in each quotation to the correct entity.

- (4) Finally, the system needs to present the sentiment information it has garnered in some reasonable summary fashion. This can involve some or all of the following actions:
 - (a) Aggregation of “votes” that may be registered on different scales (e.g., one reviewer uses a star system, but another uses letter grades).
 - (b) Selective highlighting of some opinions.
 - (c) Representation of points of disagreement and points of consensus.
 - (d) Identification of communities of opinion holders.
 - (e) Accounting for different levels of authority among opinion holders.

Note that it might be more appropriate to produce a visualization of sentiment data rather than a textual summary of it, whereas textual summaries are what is usually created in standard topic-based multi-document summarization.

1.3 Our Charge and Approach

Challenges (2), (3), and (4) in the above list are very active areas of research, and the bulk of this survey is devoted to reviewing work in these three sub-fields. However, due to space limitations and the focus of the journal series in which this survey appears, we do not and cannot aim to be completely comprehensive.

In particular, when we began to write this survey, we were directly charged to focus on information-access applications, as opposed to work of more purely linguistic interest. We stress that the importance of work in the latter vein is absolutely not in question.

Given our mandate, the reader will not be surprised that we describe the applications that sentiment-analysis systems can facilitate and review many kinds of approaches to a variety of opinion-oriented classification problems. We have also chosen to attempt to draw attention to single- and multi-document summarization of evaluative text, especially since interesting considerations regarding graphical visualization arise. Finally, we move beyond just the technical issues, devoting significant attention to the broader implications that the development of opinion-oriented information-access services have: we look at questions of privacy, manipulation, and whether or not reviews can have measurable economic impact.

1.4 Early History

Although the area of sentiment analysis and opinion mining has recently enjoyed a huge burst of research activity, there has been a steady undercurrent of interest for quite a while. One could count early projects on beliefs as forerunners of the area [48, 317]. Later work focused mostly on interpretation of metaphor, narrative, point of view, affect, evidentiality in text, and related areas [121, 133, 149, 262, 306, 310, 311, 312, 313].

The year 2001 or so seems to mark the beginning of widespread awareness of the research problems and opportunities that sentiment analysis and opinion mining raise [51, 66, 69, 79, 192, 215, 221, 235, 291, 296, 298, 305, 326], and subsequently there have been literally hundreds of papers published on the subject.

Factors behind this “land rush” include:

- the rise of machine learning methods in natural language processing and information retrieval;
- the availability of datasets for machine learning algorithms to be trained on, due to the blossoming of the World Wide Web and, specifically, the development of review-aggregation web-sites; and, of course
- realization of the fascinating intellectual challenges and commercial and intelligence applications that the area offers.

1.5 A Note on Terminology: Opinion Mining, Sentiment Analysis, Subjectivity, and All that

‘The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms,’ wrote Socrates. The aphorism is highly applicable when it comes to the world of social media monitoring and analysis, where any semblance of universal agreement on terminology is altogether lacking.

Today, vendors, practitioners, and the media alike call this still-nascent arena everything from ‘brand monitoring,’ ‘buzz monitoring’ and ‘online anthropology,’ to ‘market influence analytics,’ ‘conversation mining’ and ‘online consumer intelligence’. . . . In the end, the term ‘social media monitoring and analysis’ is itself a verbal crutch. It is placeholder [sic], to be used until something better (and shorter) takes hold in the English language to describe the topic of this report.

— Zabin and Jefferies [327]

The above quotation highlights the problems that have arisen in trying to name a new area. The quotation is particularly apt in the context of this survey because the field of “social media monitoring and analysis” (or however one chooses to refer to it) is precisely one that the body of work we review is very relevant to. And indeed, there has been to date no uniform terminology established for the relatively young field we discuss in this survey. In this section, we simply mention some of the terms that are currently in vogue, and attempt to indicate what these terms tend to mean in research papers that the interested reader may encounter.

The body of work we review is that which deals with the computational treatment of (in alphabetical order) *opinion*, *sentiment*, and *subjectivity* in text. Such work has come to be known as *opinion mining*, *sentiment analysis*, and/or *subjectivity analysis*. The phrases *review mining* and *appraisal extraction* have been used, too, and there are some connections to *affective computing*, where the goals include enabling computers to recognize and express emotions [239]. This proliferation of terms reflects differences in the connotations that these terms carry,

both in their original general-discourse usages⁴ and in the usages that have evolved in the technical literature of several communities.

In 1994, Wiebe [311], influenced by the writings of the literary theorist Banfield [26], centered the idea of *subjectivity* around that of *private states*, defined by Quirk et al. [245] as states that are not open to objective observation or verification. Opinions, evaluations, emotions, and speculations all fall into this category; but a canonical example of research typically described as a type of subjectivity analysis is the recognition of opinion-oriented language in order to distinguish it from objective language. While there has been some research self-identified as subjectivity analysis on the particular application area of determining the value judgments (e.g., “four stars” or “C+”) expressed in the evaluative opinions that are found, this application has not tended to be a major focus of such work.

The term *opinion mining* appears in a paper by Dave et al. [69] that was published in the proceedings of the 2003 WWW conference; the publication venue may explain the popularity of the term within communities strongly associated with Web search or information retrieval. According to Dave et al. [69], the ideal opinion-mining tool would “process a set of search results for a given item, generating a list of product attributes (quality, features, etc.) and aggregating opinions

⁴To see that the distinctions in common usage can be subtle, consider how interrelated the following set of definitions given in *Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary* are:

Synonyms: opinion, view, belief, conviction, persuasion, sentiment mean a judgment one holds as true.

- Opinion implies a conclusion thought out yet open to dispute (each expert seemed to have a different opinion).
- View suggests a subjective opinion (very assertive in stating his views).
- Belief implies often deliberate acceptance and intellectual assent (a firm belief in her party's platform).
- Conviction applies to a firmly and seriously held belief (the conviction that animal life is as sacred as human).
- Persuasion suggests a belief grounded on assurance (as by evidence) of its truth (was of the persuasion that everything changes).
- Sentiment suggests a settled opinion reflective of one's feelings (her feminist sentiments are well-known).

about each of them (poor, mixed, good).” Much of the subsequent research self-identified as opinion mining fits this description in its emphasis on extracting and analyzing judgments on various aspects of given items. However, the term has recently also been interpreted more broadly to include many different types of analysis of evaluative text [190].

The history of the phrase *sentiment analysis* parallels that of “opinion mining” in certain respects. The term “sentiment” used in reference to the automatic analysis of evaluative text and tracking of the predictive judgments therein appears in 2001 papers by Das and Chen [66] and Tong [296], due to these authors’ interest in analyzing market sentiment. It subsequently occurred within 2002 papers by Turney [298] and Pang et al. [235], which were published in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL) and the annual conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP). Moreover, Nasukawa and Yi [221] entitled their 2003 paper, “Sentiment analysis: Capturing favorability using natural language processing”, and a paper in the same year by Yi et al. [323] was named “Sentiment Analyzer: Extracting sentiments about a given topic using natural language processing techniques.” These events together may explain the popularity of “sentiment analysis” among communities self-identified as focused on NLP. A sizeable number of papers mentioning “sentiment analysis” focus on the specific application of classifying reviews as to their polarity (either positive or negative), a fact that appears to have caused some authors to suggest that the phrase refers specifically to this narrowly defined task. However, nowadays many construe the term more broadly to mean the computational treatment of opinion, sentiment, and subjectivity in text.

Thus, when broad interpretations are applied, “sentiment analysis” and “opinion mining” denote the same field of study (which itself can be considered a sub-area of subjectivity analysis). We have attempted to use these terms more or less interchangeably in this survey. This is in no small part because we view the field as representing a unified body of work, and would thus like to encourage researchers in the area to share terminology regardless of the publication venues at which their papers might appear.

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