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ItVENSES - A Symbolic System for Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis

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Abstract

ItVENSES is a system for English. syntactic and semantic processing that is based on the parser for Italian called ItGetaruns to analyse each sentence. ItVenses receives the output of ItGetaruns and decides which terms may be used as keywords or features for aspect identification. This is done at first by a simple lookup in a list created on the basis of a quantitative analysis of the training corpus. The result is sifted by activating a set of syntactic and semantic SIEVES that act upon the output constituency structure, the lemmatized and classified list of words, the predicateargument structure(s) of the sentence. After this step, the aspect(s) associated to each sentence are enriched by the sentiment and polarity components computed on the output of ItGetaruns. Finally negation, factuality and subjectivity are considered in relation to each aspect. Results have been at first fairly low - 61% F1score -, but after a series of ablation experiments two components of the algorithm have been reduced and the evaluation has suddenly soared reaching 83% F1-score, a value close to the one obtained for training data.

Italiano. ItVENSES è un sistema per analisi sintattico-semantiche basato sul parser per l'italiano chiamato ItGetaruns per analizzare ogni frase. ItVenses riceve l'output di ItGetaruns e decide quali termini possono essere usati come feature o semi per identificare l'aspetto. Questo passo viene compiuto dapprima con una semplice operazione di lookup in una lista creata precedentemente sulla base di un'analisi quantitativa del corpus di

training. Il risultato viene quindi vagliato attivando un insieme di filtri che agiscono sulla costituenza sintattica, la lista lemmatizzata e classificata delle parole e le strutture predicato-argomentali della frase. Dopo questo passaggio, l'aspetto associato a ciascuna frase viene arricchito dalle componenti di polarità e sentiment calcolate sull'output di ItGetaruns. Infine, vengono considerate negazione, fattualità e soggettività in relazione a ciascun aspetto. I risultati sono stati dapprima alquanto bassi - attorno al 61% di F1, ma successivamente, dopo aver eseguito una serie di esperimenti di sottrazione in cui sono stati ridotti due componenti dell'algoritmo, la valutazione ha improvvisamente avuto un'impennata raggiungendo l'83% di F1, valore simile a quello ottenuto per il training corpus.

1 Introduction

In this paper we present work carried out to analyze aspect and polarity in a corpus of Italian tweets collected and annotated at the University of Turin (Basile et al. (2018)). The final system produced is fully symbolic, is made up by different modules and takes advantage of previous work for similar challenges presented at Clic-It 2014 (Delmonte (2014b)). In particular, the underlying parser for the semantic analysis of each text provides a full processing pipeline including tokenization, multiwords creation, morpho-syntactic analysis, POS tagging, Named Entity Detection, chunking and finally, extraction of dependency relations such as subject, object and modifiers. It also provides for pronominal binding and coreference resolution, and propositional level semantics related to negation, factuality and subjectivity. In the sections below we present in detail the method used in the main modules, the general features of the dataset and the problems with some of its inconsistencies, the results.

2 The System and the Modules

One important step in the creation of the system ItVenses has been adaptation and contextualization which has acted on ItGetaruns – the semantic parser - at almost all levels of analysis. ItGetarun receives as input a string – the sentence to be analysed - which is then tokenized into a list. The list is then fully tagged, disambiguated and chunked. Chunks are then put together into a full sentence structure which is passed to the Island-Based predicate-argument structure (hence PAS) analyzer.

One important part of the adaptation of the system ItGetarun has been constituted by all requirements imposed by the domain at lexical, tagging, syntactic and semantic levels. Reviews on holiday resorts, hotels, touristic places have a specialized vocabulary which requires certain choices to be imposed by the components of the parser already from the start. In particular, we imposed a specific tag – here a Noun - to a set of otherwise lexically ambiguous words, as for instance in the following set of examples:

(1) torta, tavolo, fermata, pianta, insegna

where, each word could be tagged both as Noun and as PastParticiple or simply as Verb¹, A certain number of multiwords have been created in order again to reduce ambiguity of a set of words. In ItGetarun, the creation of multiwords is carried out during tokenization, thus before tagging takes place. Here are some examples,

(2) deposito bagagli, camera da letto, presa di corrente, ricevuta fiscale, sala colazione, centro storico

where again each first component could be analyzed as noun but also as verb or pastParticiple. Finally, since a great number of texts are simple fragments, made up of a list of nouns and adjectives and no verbs, we introduced a dummy verb

ESSERE and marked the first noun phrase as Subject to be able to compute propositional level semantics. At semantic and pragmatic level, specific words acquire a meaning determined by the context: consider the adjective "piccolo" which is only used to mark negative polarity when predicative and as a modifier when attributive, together with a number of downtoners like "poco", as in the example below:

The problem in this case is represented by the implicit presence of "stanza" in the elliptical portion of the text preceded by the adversative marker "ma" which allows exclusive reference. Consider also example (4),

where aspect feature terms are not the most relevant items, syntactically and semantically speaking, but are included as modifiers in a noun phrase ("del personale") or are treated as adjuncts prepositional phrases ("col parcheggio"). Inclusive semantic interpretation is associated to examples like (5) below,

There are also idiomatic expressions which are taken into consideration and computed from PAS, as for instance "lasciare a desiderare", meaning "being insufficient" rather than its literal meaning "leave to desire".

¹Tagging is very important to tell apart homographs like "personale" in this example, which would be wrongly classified by a bag-of-words approach: 1240342728,"L unico difetto è che, a differenza di altri ostelli, l armadietto personale è molto piccolo."

ItVenses, the algorithm for aspect classification and sentiment analysis – we took part in SEN-TIPOLC, (see Basile et al. (2014)) - takes as input the previous analysis and input files, including a list of all entities fully semantically classified and a list of all PAS with up to 4 arguments/adjuncts. Every PAS is preceded by one among three possible labels: a label NEG for negation (including negative sentiment of the lexical predicate), a label OPNSG for subjective propositions, and UNREAL for nonfactual ones; in addition to a label for speech act, STATEMENT, EXCLAMATIVE or QUESTION.

3 Sifting Aspect and Polarity with Semantic Sieves

Seeds or features present in each text are searched both at word and lemma level. This is done at first by a simple look-up operation which matches each token and corresponding lemma in the text with the list of possible seeds created by a quantitative analysis of the training corpus. In fact, this list only includes most frequent terms found and collected - amounting to 300. To reinforce this match, synonyms are added when present again by matching with the synonyms lexicon available in ItGetaruns. This was done in view of the need to enlarge the number of features to make available for the test corpus, as well as to generalize the procedure. No such lists exist for polarity items which are searched for and matched with the lexica available in ItGetaruns³

All these operations are subject to local filtering actions. If we consider example (6) above we see that there are three possible seeds: "pulizia", "hotel", "4 stelle", but the focus of attention is on "pulizia" which also is the Subject of the main predicate. So one filter is determined by grammatical functions (for a similar approach see Brun and Raux (2016)) extracted by constituency and dependency analysis and made available one by one with the corresponding head. "Pulizia" and related lexemes are then regarded more relevant than the simple seed "camera" or "stanza" and the choice is to delete aspect 2 in favour of aspect 1 when this is verified. Also consider positive words like MIGLIORARE which are usually associated to negative evaluation. Aspect and sentiment polarities (negative and positive), are then checked together one by one, in order to verify whether polarity has to be attenuated, shifted or inverted (see Polanyi and Zaenen (2006)) as a result of the presence of intensifiers, maximizers, minimizers, diminishers, or simply negations at a higher than constituent level (see Ohana and Delany (2006)). Consider now the presence of focalizers like "solo, soltanto", which is mostly used to focus on the insufficient presence of a given aspect related feature, as for instance in this case:

Other important components are privative markers like "senza, eccetto" but also specific words indicating "lack of", "mancanza, assenza, privo di, in cerca di". Specific markers are related to Aspect 7 - location one, and are markers for negative evaluation: "lontano da, fuori da "usually referring to city center. Eventually, all aspects plus polarities are collapsed in one single list for each sentence and passed to a final SIEVE that acts on more than one aspect at a time in order to establish preferences for pairs of aspects and erase redundantly assigned ones. Additional work on preferences will be discussed in the section below. Here it is important to note that in some cases presence of a specific feature to identify the corresponding aspect may be implicit, i.e. not linguistically expressed. Consider for instance the following example:

where the word "camera" is missing, or the following example where "gradini" implies "scala".

Another set of interesting examples are constituted by those reviews declaring their total appraisal or sometimes their total lack of appraisal of the place:

³The list has been derived - checking and re-elaborating the data - from a number of previous lexica as for instance the one by Esuli and Sebastiani (2006).

⁴But in (9) the annotation is not consistent: both "scala" and "ascensore" are mainly annotated with aspect 2, rather than aspect 3 present here. None of them apart for a small number of cases are annotated with 8, "Other".

(10) 1240346791;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0; current text to each nominal expression. The idea 1;1;0;1;1;0;"niente da reclamare; was to come up with a list of frequency values for tutto perfetto" each term that allowed us to choose a "majority

These examples are redundantly marked with positive evaluation associated to all, or almost all aspects. However the next set of examples has no such marking and is contrasted by example (14) with almost the same text:

(13) 1240344497;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0; 1;1;0;1;1;0;"Mi è piaciuto tutto"

Eventually, ItVenses takes into account negation and non-factuality usually marked by unreal mood, information available at propositional level, used to modify previously assigned polarity from negative to positive, on the basis of PAS and their semantics. Consider the example below where double and triple negations are used to produce a positive effect:

Non-factuality and subjectivity are used to mark negative polarity for the simple reason that unreal mood is usually associated to criticism for some service or comfort missing, as for instance in the following example,

4 Defining Preferences from Persistence

Telling seeds or features from terms is the difficult part of the task of aspect identification which is done here on the basis of preferences. Preferences have been partly determined by the quantitative analysis of the training corpus. After tagging and lemmatizing each word or term contained in each review text, we associated the numerical value/s of the aspect/s present in the annotation for the

was to come up with a list of frequency values for each term that allowed us to choose a "majority class" aspect to associate to the seeds. We did not expect a complete uniform distribution, i.e. that every seed had one and only one majority class and the rest of the frequency distribution were flat. There are three possible cases to consider: a. the text contains only one term which is annotated accordingly; b. the text contains more than one term, but only one is annotated; c. the text contains more than one term and they are all annotated. In case c. we associate each value to each seed thus producing a redundant annotation since we don't know which term has been associated to which aspect value. Taking into account each of the most frequent possible seeds or majority class lemmata associated to each aspect class, we computed indices for their persistence in that particular class, thus measuring level of dispersion, corresponding to ambiguity or uncertainty when choosing it. To produce such indices we considered the number of times in which a seed was associated to a given aspect class in texts with a unique aspect identifier (case a. above) rather than as part of a cluster of seeds for the same text. At first we consider general results of the quantitative analysis in Table 1. Seeds collected amount to a total of 25468 occurrences of nominal expressions which collapse down to 2678 unique types, distributed over the 8 aspect classes with a fairly unequal share, with aspect 2 and 3 covering almost half of all occurrences, followed by aspect 4, 7 and eventually but much lower, aspect 1, 5, 8 and 6 at the lowest. The majority of all nominal expressions, 16594, are contained in review texts with a unique aspect identifier, and this should make automatic assignment easier, but as can be seen from Table 3 below, this is not the case.

Aspect	2	3	4	7
Frequency	10623	8386	5488	5927

Table 1: Most frequent quantitative data of aspects and aspect clusters in training corpus

Multiple aspect annotation for the same text amounts to 8974 and they are mainly made by Doubles, then Triples, and finally Quadruples, and Quintuples. There are a few cases of empty evaluation⁵, and also a few cases of all slots

⁵Here two examples of empty evaluation:

filled up - see below. Going back now to the question of uniformity of annotation and/or consistency of aspect/feature association, organizers have computed the usual inter-annotator agreement per class and reported a lower boundary of 85% of agreed sentences. However, we note the following situation: if all unique aspect identifiers in texts were consistently assigned to the same term or seed, then there would be no ambiguity and the algorithm would be easily working. But even unique identifiers do not show such persistence.⁶ Most persistent seeds are the following ones in a graded scale order in list (1): WIFI, POSIZIONE, PERSONALE, STAZIONE, STAFF, CENTRO, PULIZIA; and in a lesser degree in list (2): METRO, PARCHEGGIO, DOC-CIA, PREZZO. All these seeds have a persistence ratio respectively over 90% - the first list - and over 80%, the second list. In Table 3 we report some of the remaining high frequency seeds, where percentages in column three register the ratio between total of occurrences of the seed with respect to majority class; and in column four, the ratio between majority class and unique aspect identifiers. These seeds have a much lower level of persistence - well below 80% -, "struttura" being the lowest. A low level of persistence indicates the fact that, for instance, the seed "struttura" has been associated to a great variety of aspect class markers of which two are however paramount, and are marked in column two, with aspect 8 (Other) the most frequent, and aspect 2 (comfort), the less frequent. In two cases, we have high val-

ues associated with column 4, for "rapporto" and "materasso" indicating that these two seeds when found in unique aspect texts, have always or almost always persisted in the same annotated aspect marker.

Seeds	Asp1	% MajCl	% MajCl
/ Aspect	- Asp2	Tot.Occs	Tot.Uniqs
zona	7 - 2	72,44	66,29
vista	7 - 3	62,09	49,46
struttura	8 - 2	18,57	30,74
servizi/o	3 - 2	56,97	38,46
qualità	5 - 3	52,72	45,84
notte	2 - 3	50,28	38,94
hotel	7 - 3	32,99	27,27
arredo			
/ amento	2 - 2	58,46	45,57
albergo	7 - 2	36,56	30,97
$4_s telle$	3 - 2	32,77	28,57
camera	2 - 1	69,32	59,84
ascensore	3 - 2	69	64,18
materasso	2 - 3	71,01	100
rapporto	5 - 7	64,82	98,68

Table 2: 19 less persistent majority class aspect seeds

If we consider aspect 8 or "Other", in the majority of the cases, we take it to be a case of failure to annotate the text with the correct aspect class rather than a case of lack of aspect seed. As shown in table 2 above, the number of such associations is fairly high, amounting to 1586 cases. Seeds marked with 8, in order of their frequency, are: "struttura", "camera", "hotel", "stanza", "arredo", "bagno", "4 stelle". All cases of "struttura" marked with class 8 are cases of unique aspect identifier, followed by "hotel", "arredo", and "4 stelle". The remaining cases are scattered among all seeds.

5 Results and Discussion

Results obtained and delivered in due time are not particularly satisfactory as shown in Table 4 below. When compared to results obtained for the training set, we notice a great difference. In order to understand the reason for that difference we started a set of ablation experiments, removing at first syntactic filtering and then lexical resources one by one. This was done also to evaluate what contribution was obtained from lexical resources we were using. After ablation test removing free

⁶This may be simply due to the fact that a given seed may be less "relevant" than another present in the same text. Some examples below:

^{(16) 1240344314;0;0;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;1;1;0;0;0;0;1;1;0;1;1;0; 0;0;0;&}quot;Ottima posizione, hotel in rifacimento per cui c'è una cura verso l'ammodernamento, ottima colazione, favoloso wifi internet ho fatto una video call senza problemi ed ero in camera, camera e bagno molto ampi, personale gentile"

In (16) all aspects have been correctly annotated, not so in (17). In this examples there are many "relevant" aspects to be annotated: aspect 2, 3 and 6.

synonym search for both aspect feature items and polarity items we discovered that a fully different result has been obtained and from the evaluation algorithm it was by far the best result – see Table 5 - in line with what we obtained in training data, which we report here below in Table 4.

Tasks/Results	ACD	ACP
Macro-Precis	0.8414	0.7705
Macro-Recall	0.8493	0.7916
Macro-F1score	0.8453	0.7809
Micro-Precis	0.8074	0.7076
Micro-Recall	0.8290	0.7766
Micro-F1score	0.8181	0.7405

Table 3: Results for Training Dataset

We discovered later on that that was due to a redundancy at a semantic level caused by polysemous synonyms present in our dictionary and used to enrich the list derived from training data. In developing the system with training data, we extracted synonym lists in order to adapt and contextualize them to the domain. Consider an important and frequent seed like POSIZIONE: it has a set of five different meanings in IWN (ItalianWord-Net), (see Roventini et al. (2000)) which are then reflected in the extension of synonym lists covering all of them. So what we did was creating sublists adapted and limited to our domain. However, when we turned to analyse test data we decided to tune the seeds we regarded semantically unique, to the synonym lists without any previous adjustment. The result was a dramatic drop in performance when compared to training data.

Tasks	ACD	ACP	ACD	ACP
/Results	Run1	Run1	Run2	Run2
Macro-P	0.5887	0.5277	0.5856	0.5241
Macro-R	0.6089	0.5661	0.6140	0.5699
Macro-F1	0.5986	0.5463	0.5994	0.5461
Micro-P	0.6232	0.5209	0.6164	0.5144
Micro-R	0.6093	0.5659	0.6134	0.5692
Micro-F1	0.6162	0.5425	0.6149	0.5404

Table 4: Published Results for Test Dataset

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Tasks	ACD	ACP	ACD	ACP
/Results	Run1	Run1	Run2	Run2
Macro-P	0.8222	0.7590	0.8258	0.7603
Macro-R	0.8458	0.7932	0.8564	0.8009
Macro-F1	0.8339	0.7757	0.8408	0.7801
Micro-P	0.7975	0.7033	0.7951	0.6986
Micro-R	0.8348	0.7880	0.8430	0.7938
Micro-F1	0.8157	0.7432	0.8183	0.7431

Table 5: Results for Test Dataset after Ablation Experiments

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APPENDIX

English Translation of all Italian examples in the paper

- (1) cake/twisted, table, stop, plant, teaches/sign
- (2) luggage storage, bed room, socket, fiscal receipt, breakfast room, historical center
- (3) Small room but clean
- (4) Some difficulties with parking notwithstanding staff helpfulness
- (5) The position of the structure is a little out of the center, but in return it is close to the main bus stops
- (6) Cleaning has a lot to be desired for a 4 star hotel
- (7) In the bathroom only 1 schampoo and only 1 shower gel for 2 people
- (8) Clean, spacious and what's more functional
- (9) Many steps 93 lift small
- (10) nothing to complain; all perfect
- (11) all very nice and professional
- (12) I liked practically all
- (13) I liked all
- (14) There is nothing that I didn't like
- (15) However, a shuttle service for the city center would be convenient especially in the evening
- (16) Great position, hotel in remaking this is why there's care for modernizing, great breakfast, fabulous wifi internet I made a video call with no problems and I was in my room, room and bath very spacious, gentle staff
- (17) The large room and the comfortable bath, the WIFI service and the pleasant breakfast
- (i) Definitely better the deluxe one that I have already taken other times and at lower costs
- (ii) At 9 45 breakfast was rather scarse for the price of 15 Euros