

A STUDY OF FEATURE EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES FOR CLASSIFYING TOPICS AND SENTIMENTS FROM NEWS POSTS

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ABSTRAK,

Banyak saluran berita mempunyai laman Facebook sendiri yang jawatan berita telah dikeluarkan di harian. Oleh yang demikian, posting berita ini mengandungi pendapat duniawi tentang peristiwa-peristiwa sosial yang mungkin berubah dari masa ke masa disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor luaran serta boleh menggunakan monitor untuk peristiwa-peristiwa penting berlaku seluruh dunia. Hasilnya, banyak teks perlombongan penyelidikan telah dijalankan dalam bidang analisis sentiment sebagaimana satu tugas yang paling mencabar adalah untuk mengesan dan mengeluarkan ciri-ciri utama dari siaran berita yang tiba secara berterusan lebih masa termuka dalam menghasilkan dataset tidak seimbang. Walau bagaimanapun, mengekstrak ciri-ciri ini adalah satu tugas yang mencabar kerana sifat-sifat yang kompleks di post, juga posting tentang topik tertentu mungkin berkembang atau hilang kerja lebih masa. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah membangunkan satu analisis perbandingan mengenai ciri-ciri kaedah pengekstrakan yang mempunyai pelbagai ciri-ciri pengekstrakan teknik (TF-IDF, TF, b, IG, chisquare) dengan tiga ciri n-gram berbeza (Unigram, Bigram, Trigram), dan menggunakan SVM sebagai Pengelas. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mencari yang optimum ciri pengekstrakan teknik (FET) yang dapat mencapai hasil ketepatan optimum untuk topik dan sentimen klasifikasi. Sehubungan dengan itu, analisis ini adalah dijalankan ke atas tiga saluran berita datasets. Keputusan eksperimen bagi topik klasifikasi telah menunjukkan bahawa chisquare dengan unigram telah terbukti menjadi FET yang terbaik berbanding kaedah lain. Selain itu, untuk mengatasi masalah tidak seimbang data, kajian ini telah digabungkan FET ini dengan teknologi OverSampling. Keputusan penilaian telah menunjukkan peningkatan dalam prestasi di Pengelas dan telah mencapai ketepatan yang lebih tinggi pada 93.37%, 92.89% dan 91.92% BBC, Al-Arabiya dan Al-Jazeera, masing-masing, berbanding dengan apa yang telah diperolehi pada dataset asal. Begitu juga, gabungan yang sama telah digunakan untuk pengelasan sentimen dan memperolehi ketepatan perakaman pada kadar 81.87%, 70.01%, 77.36%. Walau bagaimanapun, ujian yang diiktiraf optimum TFT jawatan dipilih secara rawak berita tersembunyi telah menunjukkan ketepatan perakaman yang agak rendah bagi kedua-dua topik dan sentimen klasifikasi akibat dari beberapa perubahan topik dan sentimen dari masa ke masa.

Kata kunci: Teks perlombongan, klasifikasi teks, analisis sentimen duniawi, teknik pengekstrakan ciri, saluran berita, acara sosial, data yang tidak seimbang.

ABSTRACT

Recently, many news channels have their own Facebook pages in which news posts have been released in a daily basis. Consequently, these news posts contain temporal opinions about social events that may change over time due to external factors as well as may use as a monitor to the significant events happened around the world. As a result, many text mining researches have been conducted in the area of Temporal Sentiment Analysis, which one of its most challenging tasks is to detect and extract the key features from news posts that arrive continuously overtime. However, extracting these features is a challenging task due to post's complex properties, also posts about a specific topic may grow or vanish overtime leading in producing imbalanced datasets. Thus, this study has developed a comparative analysis on feature extraction Techniques which has examined various feature extraction techniques (TF-IDF, TF, BTO, IG, Chi-square) with three different n-gram features (Unigram, Bigram, Trigram), and using SVM as a classifier. The aim of this study is to discover the optimal Feature Extraction Technique (FET) that could achieve optimum accuracy results for both topic and sentiment classification. Accordingly, this analysis is conducted on three news channels' datasets. The experimental results for topic classification have shown that Chi-square with unigram have proven to be the best FET compared to other techniques. Furthermore, to overcome the problem of imbalanced data, this study has combined the best FET with OverSampling technology. The evaluation results have shown an improvement in classifier's performance and has achieved a higher accuracy at 93.37%, 92.89%, and 91.92 for BBC, Al-Arabiya, and Al-Jazeera, respectively, compared to what have been obtained on original datasets. Similarly, same combination (Chi-square+Unigram) has been used for sentiment classification and obtained accuracies at rates of 81.87%, 70.01%, 77.36%. However, testing the recognized optimal FET on unseen randomly selected news posts has shown a relatively very low accuracies for both topic and sentiment classification due to the changes of topics and sentiments over time.

Keywords: Text mining, Text classification, Temporal Sentiment analysis, Feature extraction techniques, News channels, Social events, Imbalanced data.

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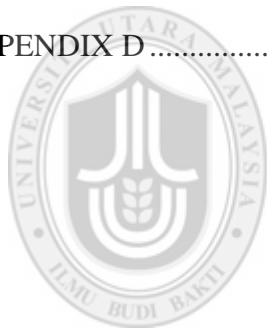
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List of Abbreviations

A	Accuracy
API	Application Programming Interface
BOW	Bag Of Words
ENN	Edited Nearest Neighbour
ETD	Emerging Trend Detection
FE	Feature Extraction
GIBC	General Inquire Based Classifier
HMM	Hidden Markov Model
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
IG	Information Gain
IMDB	Internet Movie DataBase
KDD	Knowledge Data Discovery
KNN	K Nearest Neighbourhood
LDA	Latent Divichlet Allocation
ME	Maximum Entropy
MI	Mutual Information
ML	Machine Learning
MLT	Machine Learning Techniques
NB	Navie Bayes
NFS	New Feature Selection
NLP	Natural Language Processing
OM	Opinion Mining
PMI	Pointwise Mutual Information
POS	Part Of Speech
RBC	Rule Based Classifier
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
ROS	Random Over Sampling
SA	Sentiment Analysis
SBC	Static Based Classifier
SC	Sentiment Classification
SMOTE	Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique
SNs	Social Network sites
SVM	Support Vector Machine
SWN	SentiWordNet
TD	Trend Detection
TF	Term Frequency
TF-IDF	Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency
TH	ThresHold
TOM	Temporal Opinino Mining
UGC	User Generated Content
WMP	Weighted Mean Precision
WMR	Weighted Mean Recall

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Study

Recent years have gained a great attention in the text mining and temporal sentiment analysis research field due to the large amount of opinion data generated in Social Networks sites (SNs) such as Facebook and Twitter. Facebook is the most famous and common SNs among Internet users for expressing their feelings, opinions, emotions and thoughts. Furthermore, Facebook has shown a tremendous increase in usage as it offers a valuable source for real time news and act as an opinions platform [1,2]. Hence, large number of news channels committee have created their own pages on Facebook, to allow news reader to post their opinion and thought on daily news items. The key idea at this point is to gain deep insight about what news readers think and feel towards various events.

Generally, news posts can be used as a monitor mechanism to detect the significant events which have been happening around the world. Furthermore, some events may grow up or vanish over time due to external factors such as change of time, evolution of recent events, or emergence of new events. As a result, such events may affect the overall opinions and consequently change correlated sentiments. Hence, in order to analyze these changes, a new field of sentiment analysis has been emerged in this area which is called Temporal Opinion Mining (TOM). TOM is defined as “a process of detecting and monitoring possible changes to particular opinions and their correlated sentiments over a given period of time and can be seen as a continuation of opinion mining” [3]. The main idea of TOM is to find the opinions average on a specific topic at different times. This analysis leads to

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