

Recognition of Emotions and Abusive Language in Texts : Machine Learning Models and Their Interpretability





**Faculty of Mathematics
and Information Science**

WARSAW UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



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Recognition of Emotions and Abusive Language in Texts - Machine Learning Models and Their Interpretability

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Paweł Pollak, Michał Mierzyński, Łukasz Dragan - former MSc Students @ WUT

Dawid Lipiński - Linguist @ Applica.ai
& Team @ Applica.ai

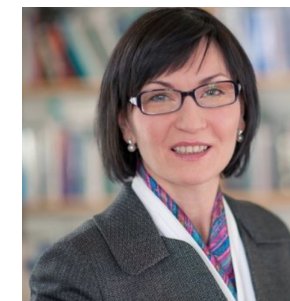
Anna

- 2008 - PhD - image recognition, Elka WUT
- Mainly R&D
 - SYNAT, semantic modeling, WUT
 - Controlled Natural Language, Cognitum
 - Semantic service for COP - common operational picture, WAT & ABG
- Allegro, Senior Data Scientist, 4 years
- Applica.ai, deep text modeling
- MIS WUT, data science, www.datascience.edu.pl
- Postgraduate Data Science WUT
- Industrial PhD programme, cooperation with industry: Applica.ai,

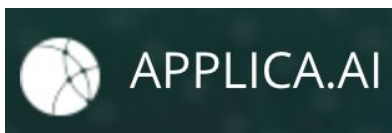




Liliana
Pięta
Allegro



Prof. Sylwia
Sysko-Romańczuk
Business School WUT



FINDWISE

Paweł Wróblewski



Sylwia Grodecka
ARETE
Relationships
development



Prof. Przemek Biecek, MIS WUT



Agenda

1. Use Cases
2. Annotating data challenges
3. Machine learning models
4. Evaluation & interpretability

Business Use Cases

We need to understand the real meaning of texts - semantics AUTOMATICALLY

To better adjust content to the user or text/ads owners, to remove unwanted content, to understand intentions etc.

Use Cases

- Portal moderation: users comments
- RTB advertisements
- Behavioral personalisation
- Mood in social media, regarding any brand, event etc.
- Emotions, hate speech



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SEMANTIC TARGETING



All new
content is
placed in 'in
tray'

Moderators
view in tray

Moderators
mark content
as 'read' OR
they remove
content

Moderation

Waiting approval

Reported spam

Reported inappropriate

Trashed

Moderated

Moderation / Reported inappropriate

All(3)

Topics(3)

Replies(0)



Select all

Mark as Appropriate

Trash selected

Expanded view

List view



default chatroom participant

by [sfanztrust](#) on 14-Feb-2010 03:14 AM Forum: [Zoho Projects](#)



Appropriate

reason?



Trash



Email scheduler please

by [ginascruises](#) on 03-Jan-2010 07:28 PM Forum: [Zoho Marketplace](#)



Patient Record Database for Acupuncture Clinic

by [aifeiw](#) on 30-Nov-2009 06:57 PM Forum: [Zoho Marketplace](#)

Real Time Bidding / Programmatic Ads



Behavioral personalisation

- Usual mood, texts / sites that are read by a user
- Adapt communication language to be understood better
or manipulate :-(
- Ethical issues !

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O	Openness to Experience	High <i>Imaginative</i>	Low <i>Conventional</i>
C	Conscientiousness	High <i>Organized</i>	Low <i>Spontaneous</i>
E	Extraversion	High <i>Outgoing</i>	Low <i>Solitary</i>
A	Agreeableness	High <i>Trusting</i>	Low <i>Competitive</i>
N	Neuroticism	High <i>Prone to stress</i>	Low <i>Emotionally stable</i>

Ways to work on use cases

- Sentiment, emotions
- Offensive language / hate speech
- Named entities, semantic relations between entities
- Synonyms, similar concepts etc.

Text sentiment



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- Sentiment – positive, neutral, negative
- Deep sentiment / Emotion recognition – Emotions expressed in texts

Text



Emotions expressed

*Nie spodziewałem się, że to będzie takie
fajne!*

I did not expect that it would be so cool!

Joy / Surprise



Emotion theories

Plutchik (1960-1980)

1. **Anticipation**
2. **Joy**
3. **Sadness**
4. **Fear**
5. **Trust**
6. **Disgust**
7. **Surprise**
8. **Anger**

Ekman

1. Joy
2. Sadness
3. Fear
4. Disgust
(revulsion)
5. Anger
6. Surprise

Nakurama
+ Shame emotion



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30.0 30.2 30.4





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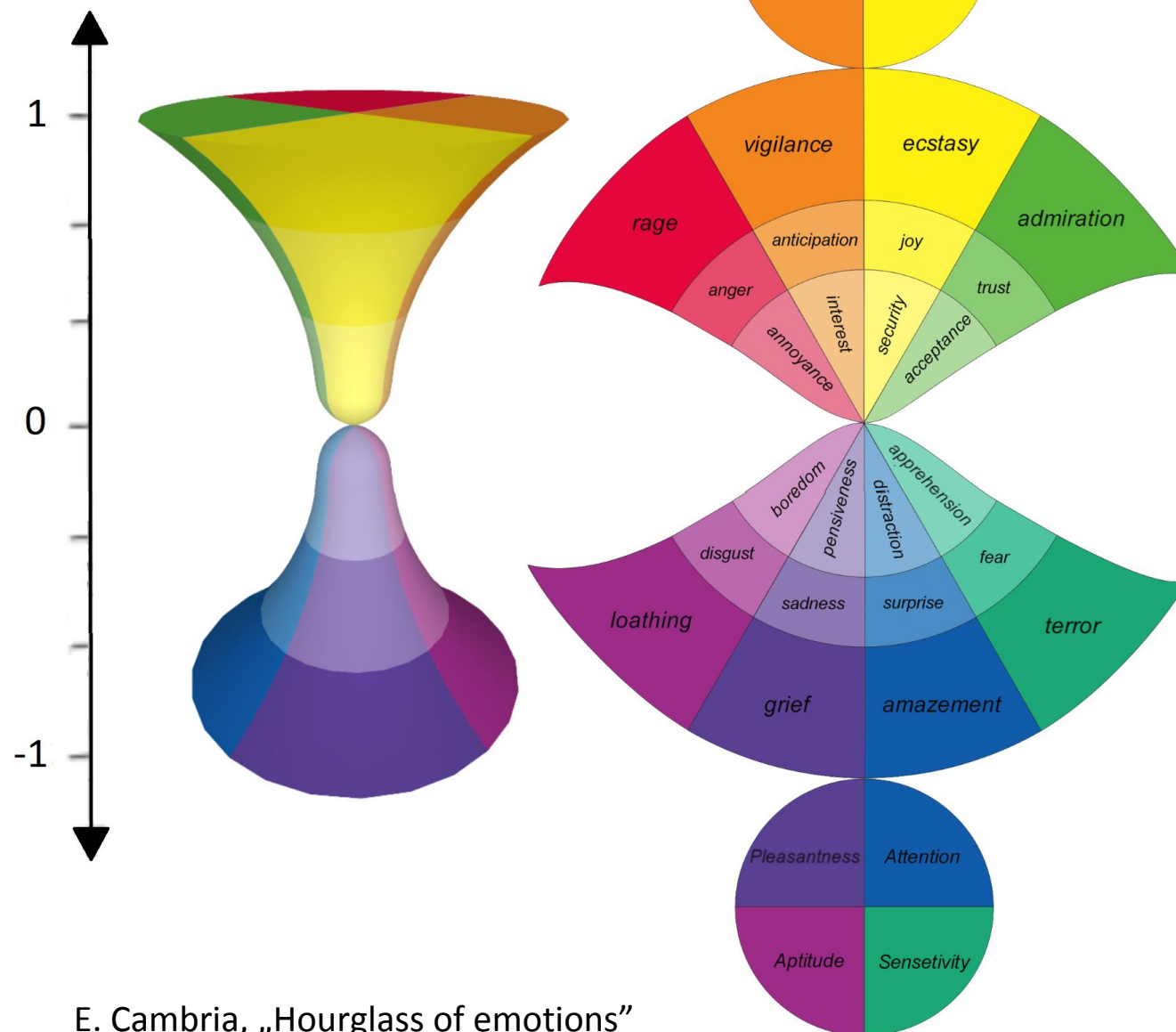
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E. Cambria, „Hourglass of emotions”



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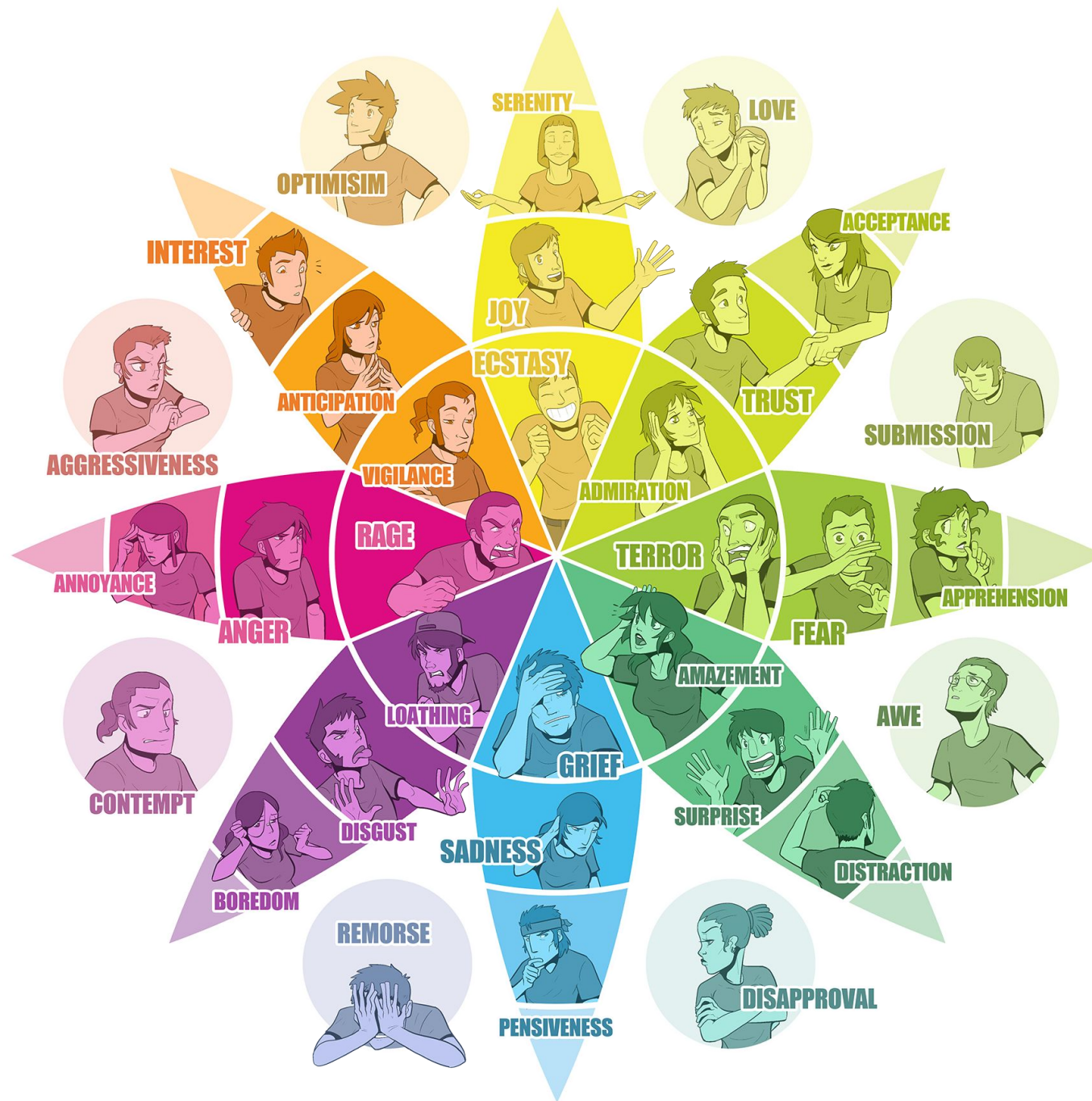
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Abusive language

	<i>Explicit</i>	<i>Implicit</i>
<i>Directed</i>	<p>“Go kill yourself”, “You’re a sad little f*ck” (Van Hee et al., 2015a),</p> <p>“@User shut yo beaner ass up sp*c and hop your f*ggot ass back across the border little n*gga” (Davidson et al., 2017),</p> <p>“Youre one of the ugliest b*tches Ive ever fucking seen” (Kontostathis et al., 2013).</p>	<p>“Hey Brendan, you look gorgeous today. What beauty salon did you visit?” (Dinakar et al., 2012),</p> <p>“(((@User))) and what is your job? Writing cuck articles and slurping Google balls? #Dumbgoogles” (Hine et al., 2017),</p> <p>“you’re intelligence is so breathtaking!!!!!!” (Dinakar et al., 2011)</p>
<i>Generalized</i>	<p>“I am surprised they reported on this crap who cares about another dead n*gger?”, “300 missiles are cool! Love to see um launched into Tel Aviv! Kill all the g*ys there!” (Nobata et al., 2016),</p> <p>“So an 11 year old n*gger girl killed herself over my tweets? ^_ ^ thats another n*gger off the streets!!” (Kwok and Wang, 2013).</p>	<p>“Totally fed up with the way this country has turned into a haven for terrorists. Send them all back home.” (Burnap and Williams, 2015),</p> <p>“most of them come north and are good at just mowing lawns” (Dinakar et al., 2011),</p> <p>“Gas the skypes” (Magu et al., 2017)</p>



Hate speech

Language that is used to **expresses hatred** towards a **targeted group** or is intended to be derogatory, to humiliate, or to insult the members of the group

- GENERALIZED EXPLICIT or IMPLICIT



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Some linguistics Text processing & modeling

First to understand data structure then meaning

Text processing pipeline



Data preparation



Segmentation



Morphosyntactic
analysis



Desamibiguation



Syntactic analisys



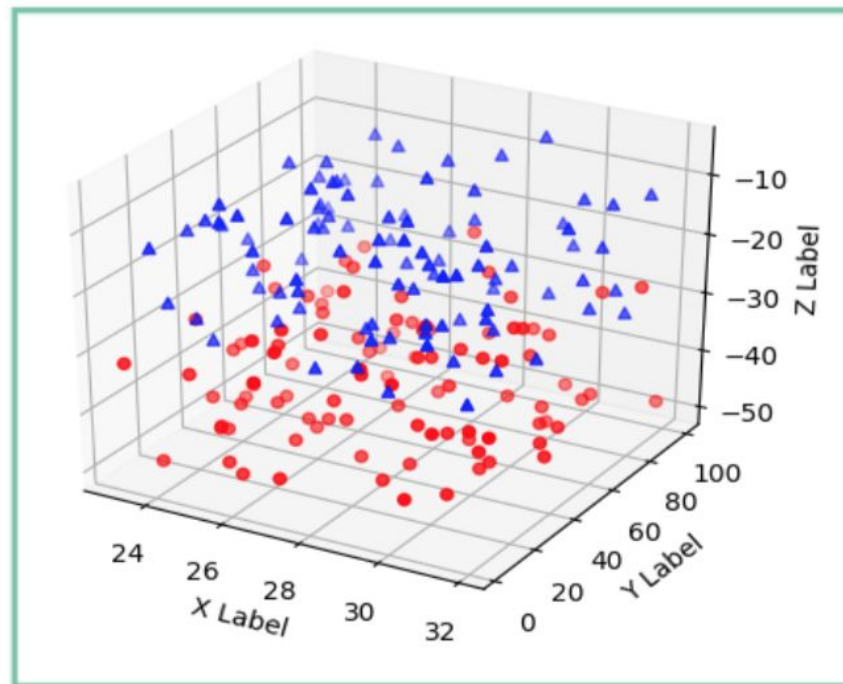
Semantic analysis

Language modeling

mathematical text representation



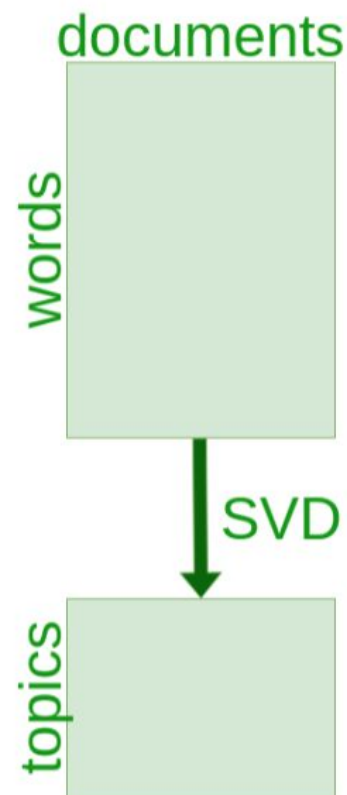
1.168785 0.060346 0.502299 0.291747 -0.365562
 0.257444 -0.329024 0.758068 0.139132 -0.066573
 1.171894 0.076840 -0.002970 -0.360585 -0.144586
 0.105688 -0.528267 0.377016 0.220084 -0.132361
 -0.232592 0.338373 0.106514 0.096009 -0.068181
 -0.698880 0.040483 -0.820396 0.110031 -0.493751
 -0.339397 0.278281 -0.000135 -0.121884 0.107060
 -0.001215 -0.348834 0.399166 0.391983 0.197091
 -0.837996 -0.081890 -0.534775 0.589362 0.278594
 -0.724953 0.143085 -0.308889 -0.051467 0.133181
 0.110936 -0.159592 -0.338680 0.324832 -0.227569
 -0.257161 -0.403050 -0.355761 0.111366 0.127810
 -0.045948 0.256404 -0.413172 -0.565309 0.252026
 -0.178040 0.353451 -0.043467 0.437229 -0.364093
 0.620433 0.491961 -0.044899 0.075592 -0.035806
 0.552777 0.539595 -0.307839 -0.488252 0.494307
 -0.506171 0.517397 0.010668 -0.247984 0.322363



Language modeling

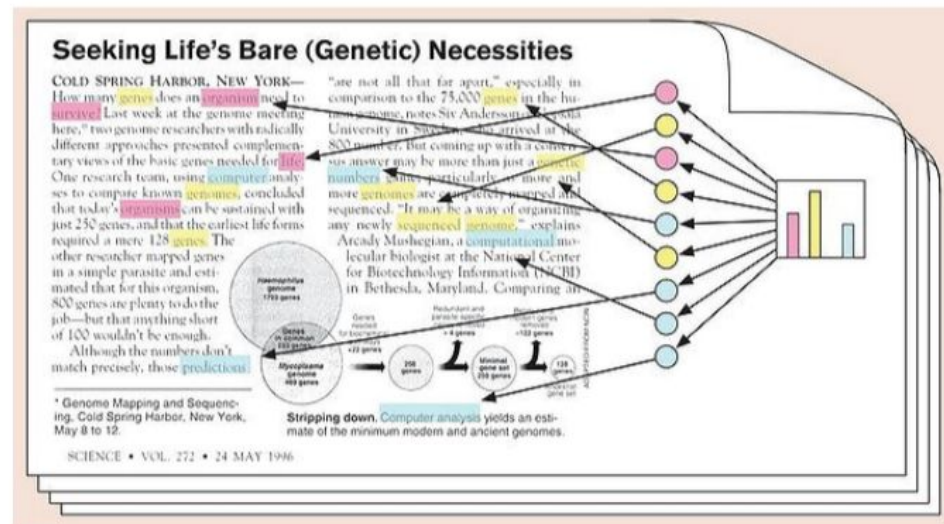
Latent semantic indexing

Groups words into topics using Singular Value Decomposition



Latent Dirichlet allocation

Represents documents as mixtures of topics that are probability distributions over words





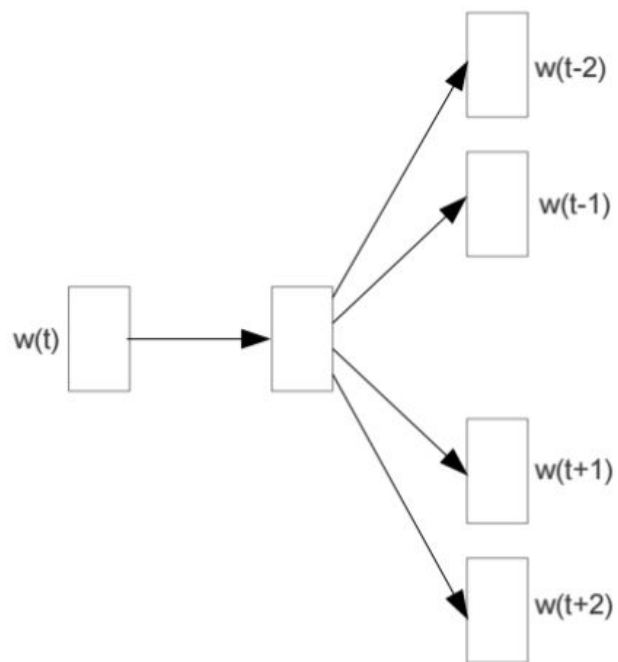
Language modeling

Distributional techniques main assumption:
Any word is determined based on its context

Language modeling

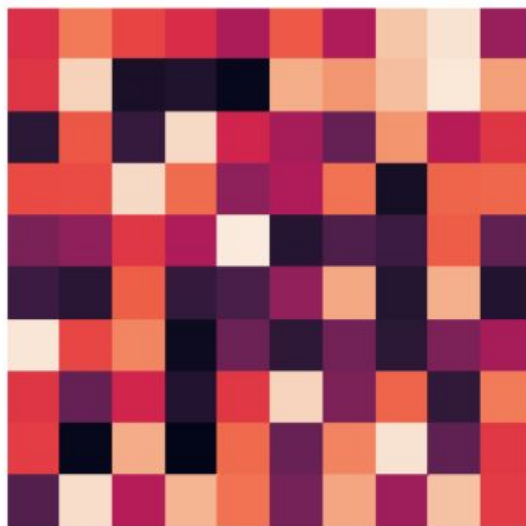
word2vec

Shallow feed-forward neural network



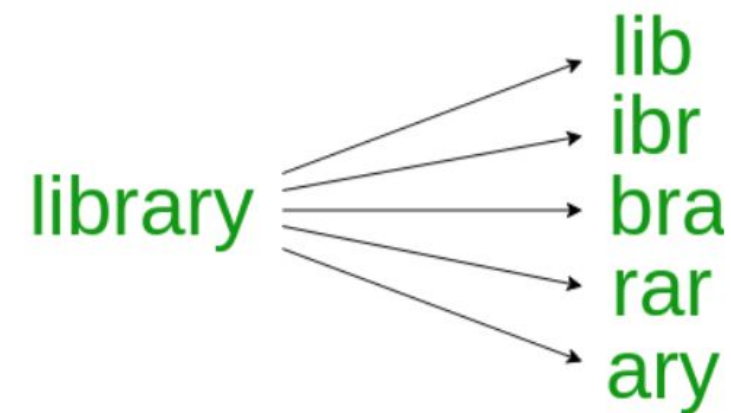
GloVe

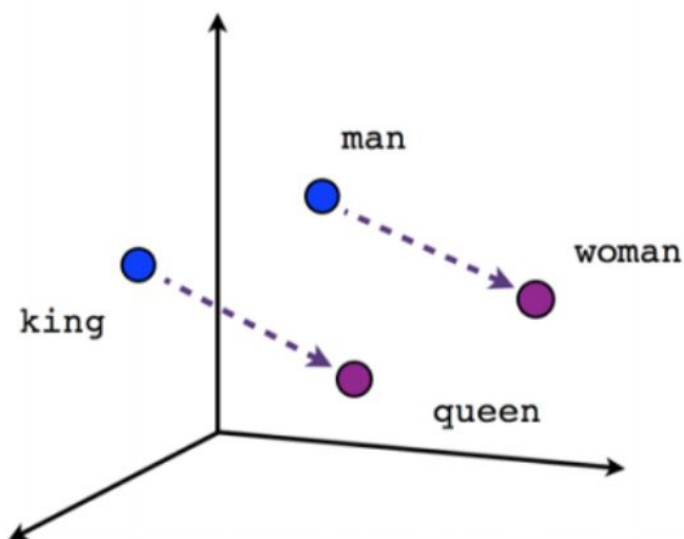
Words co-occurrences matrix



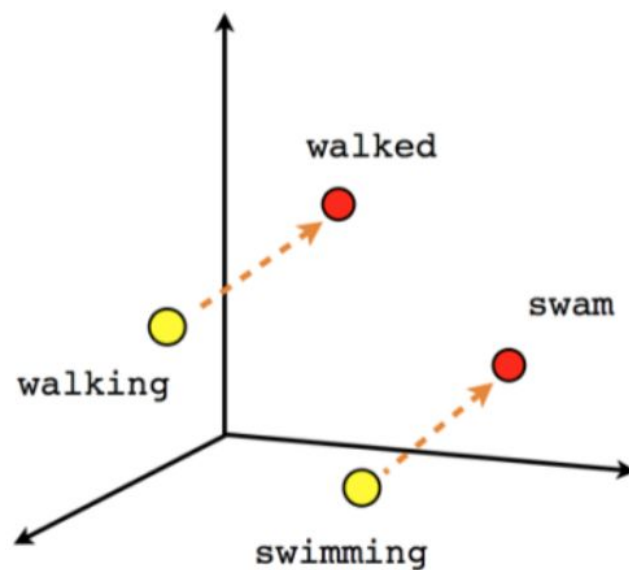
FastText

Words divided into character n-grams

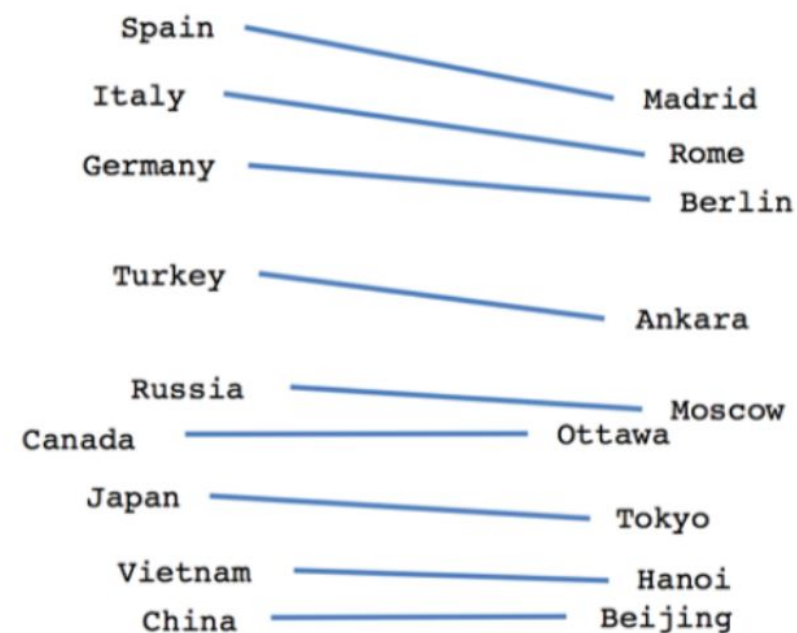




Male-Female



Verb tense



Country-Capital



Text annotation

- Even for linguists can be a very difficult task to differentiate between classes (emotions expressed etc.)
- Tedious, costly task
- Applica.ai has dedicated platform to annotation processes (organize works of linguists, get metrics of work, and annotated texts etc.)

The challenge is to annotate less data and to get the best results



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Annotations de surface

1. Jean-Pierre Raffarin confirme que l'impôt sur le revenu baissera de 1 % * et peut-être plus * l'an prochain

4. Dans un entretien publié, samedi 2 août, par * Nice-Matin *, le premier ministre révèle que le budget de l'éducation progressera de 2,8 % en 2004 et les crédits de la recherche de 3,9 %

7. Bezat, Jean-Michel

9. AVANT de partir pour Combloux (Haute-Savoie), où il s'adonne depuis des années à la marche en montagne, Jean-Pierre Raffarin a adressé aux Français un dernier message d' "apaisement social " avant la rentrée, confirmé par la décision du parquet de Montpellier de ne pas faire appel de la libération de José Boré.

11. Dans un entretien publié samedi 2 août par Nice-Matin, il annonce qu'il va " sans doute " inscrire une baisse de 1 %, " et peut-être plus ", de l'impôt sur le revenu dans le projet de loi de finances pour 2004 (Le Monde du 1er août), qui doit être présenté au conseil des ministres du 14 août.

Groupes et types ↗

ExamplesEN

- ☐ Named Entity ■ ☒
- ☐ Timex3 ■ ☒
- ☐ Domain profile
- ☐ Desambiguated terms ■ ☒

ExemplesFR

- ☒ Entités nommées ■ ☒
- ☒ Termes désambiguïsés ■ ☒
- ☒ Timex3 ■ ☒
- ☒ Profil de domaine

Transcode task bucket

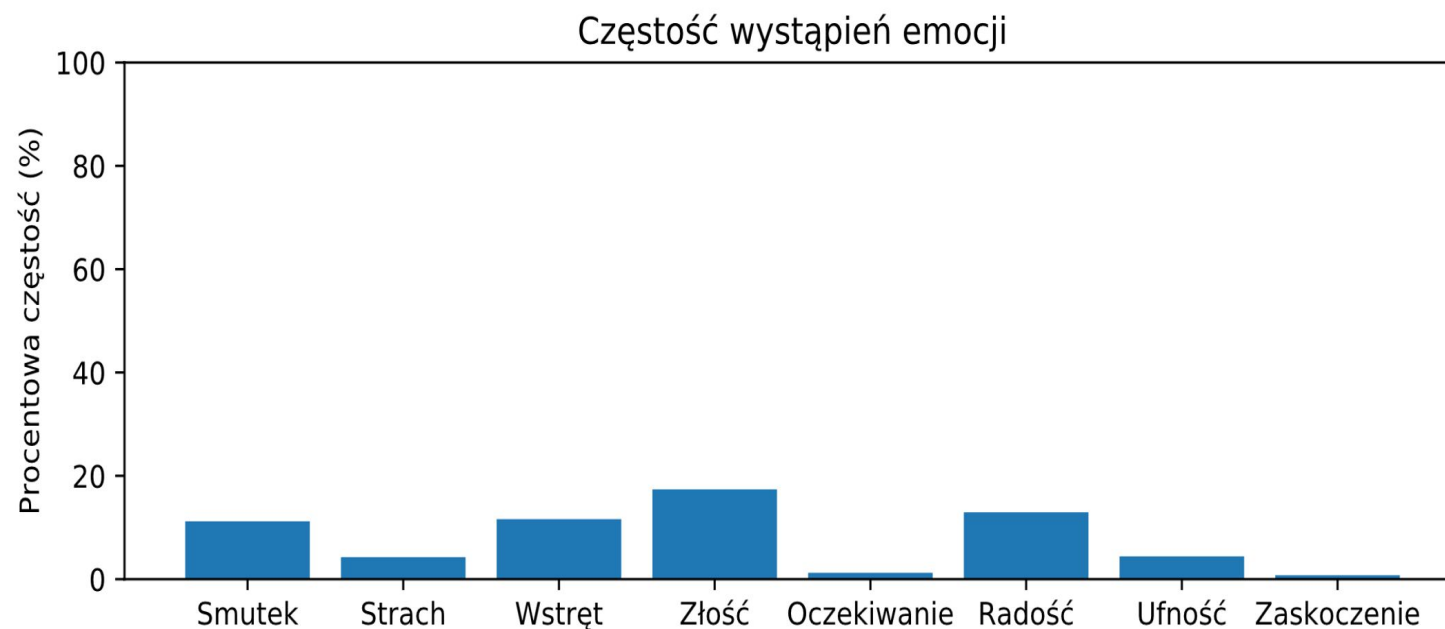
- ☐ DOCUMENT_META

https://prodi.gy/demo?view_id=textcat



Source texts to annotate emotions

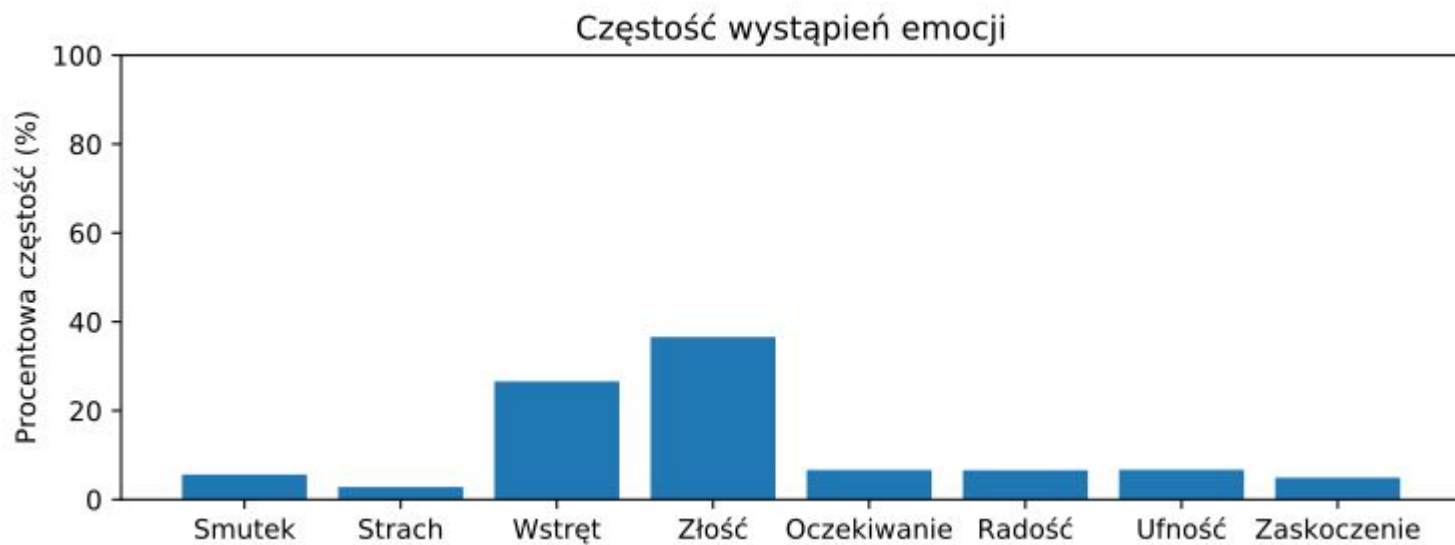
- Wordnet.pl by Wrocław University of Technology
 - Emotions assigned to lexical units, having exemplar sentences
 - + neutral sentences, without emotions
 - about 30 000 sentences





Source texts 2

- Comments and articles from information portals
- Annotation by linguists
- About 2 000 texts



Annotation for emotions interface

Tekst komentarza:

dieta musi być racjonalna wtedy jesteśmy zdrowe i ładnie wyglądamy, dieta to sposób żywienia. To bardzo ważne aby robić to z głową. Poczytajcie sobie książkę Odchudzanie z elementami fizjologii i biochemii. Tam są informacje, które diety są niezdrowe i dlaczego, jakie spustoszenie sięją w organizmie, ale przede wszystkim dowiesz się jak jeść i ćwiczyć, by zrzucić kilogramy i być zdrowym! ja mam po 8 miesiącach 14 kilo mniej :)

Emocja				
Smutek	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Strach	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Wstręt	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Złość	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Oczekiwanie	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Radość	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Ufność	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Zaskoczenie	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3

Text processing in the framework



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Jestem dumny z adekwatności twojego zachowania do tej sytuacji.

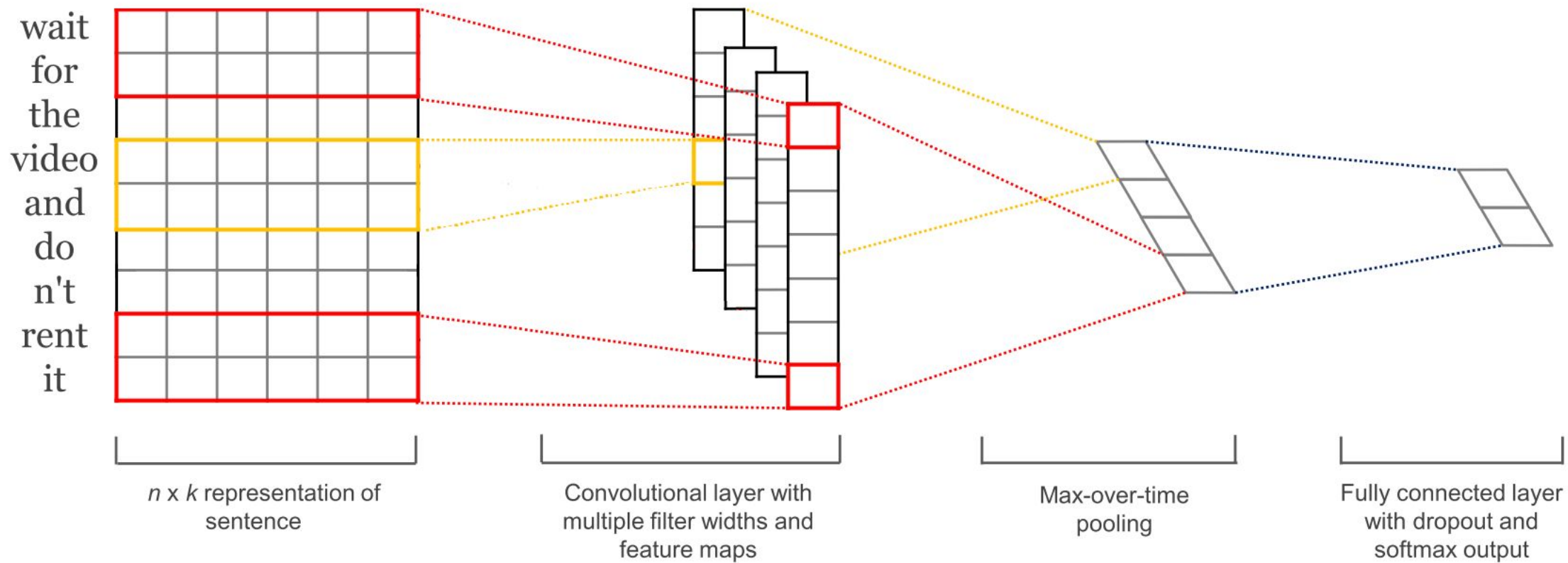
I am proud of the adequacy of your behavior to this situation.



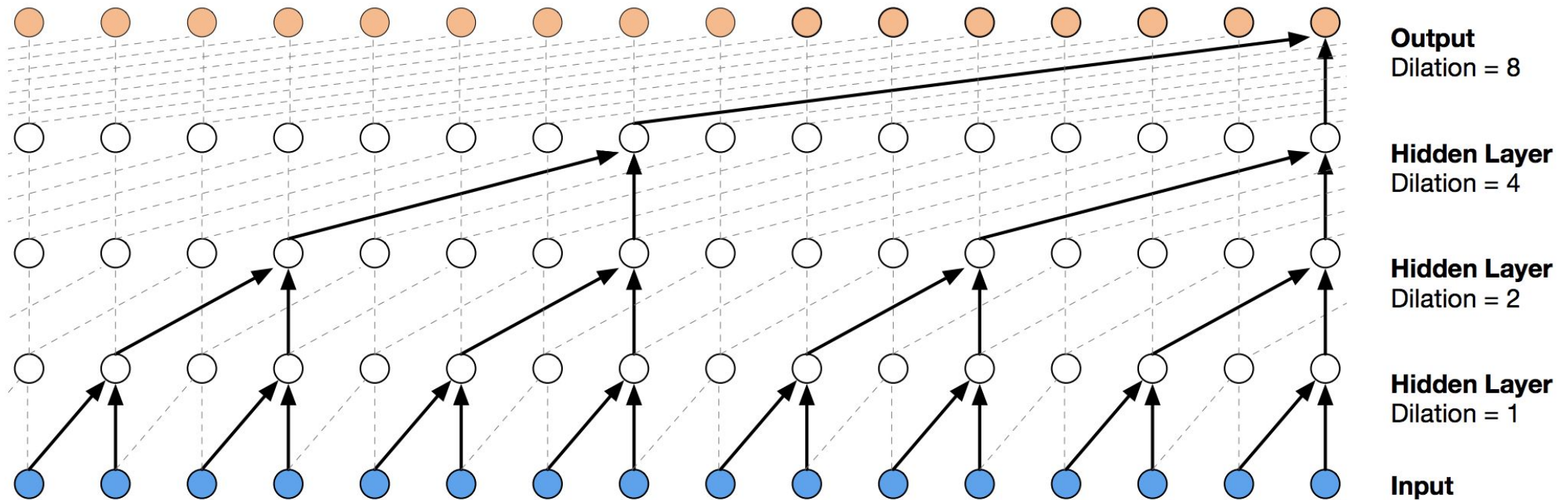
["być", "dumny", "z", "adekwatność", "twój", "zachowanie",
"do", "ten", "sytuacja", "."]

LEMMAS - base forms

CNN - Convolutional Neural Network

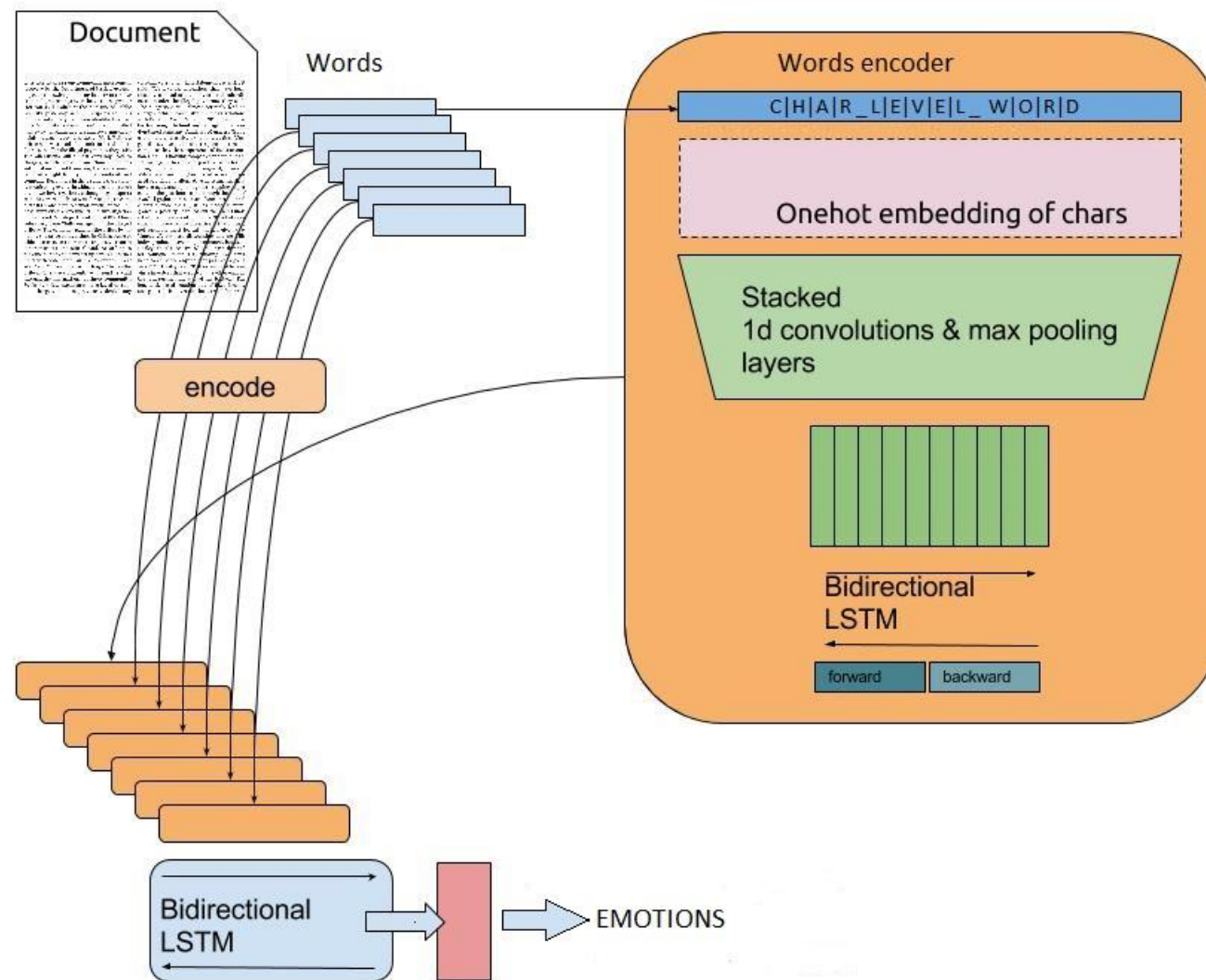


TCN - Temporal Convolutional Network





LSTM



Evaluation measures



- AUC/ROC
 - Not dependent on threshold for decision making
- F1 - precision / recall
 - Depends on balance on test dataset
- Kappa Cohena
 - Agreement of 2 observers
 - But good model has not the same value of the metric
 - Random classifier has 0-value metric
- Precision@10%
 - Depends on the balance on test set

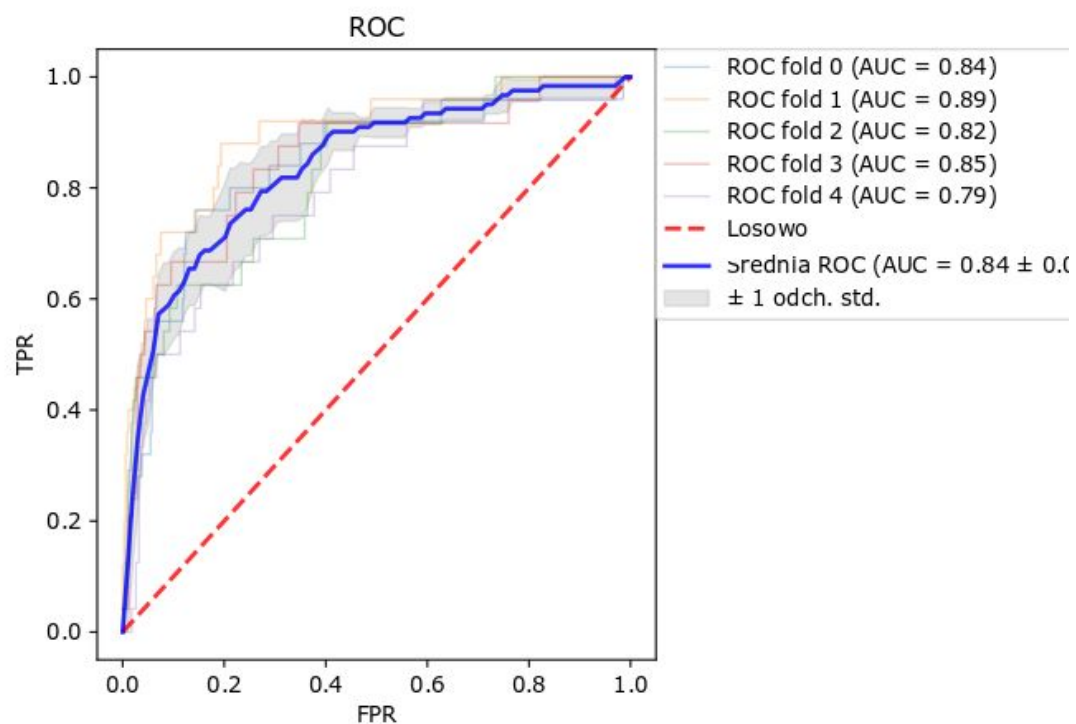
ROC/AUC - Joy



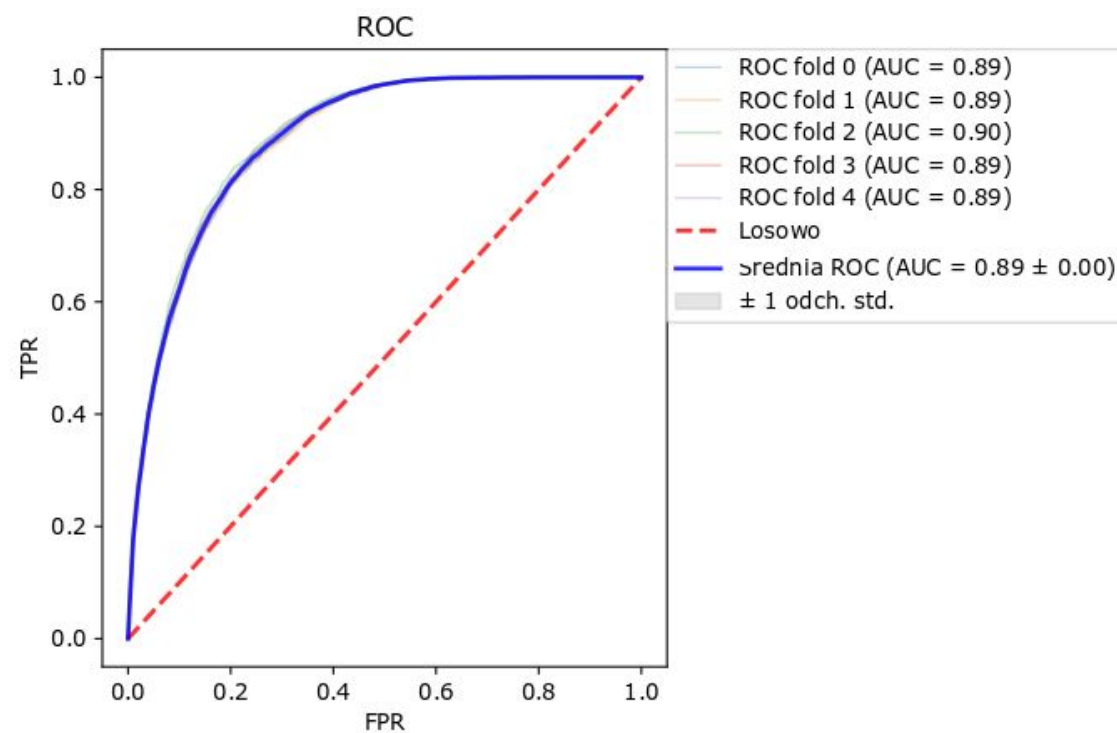
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Internet comments



WordNet.pl



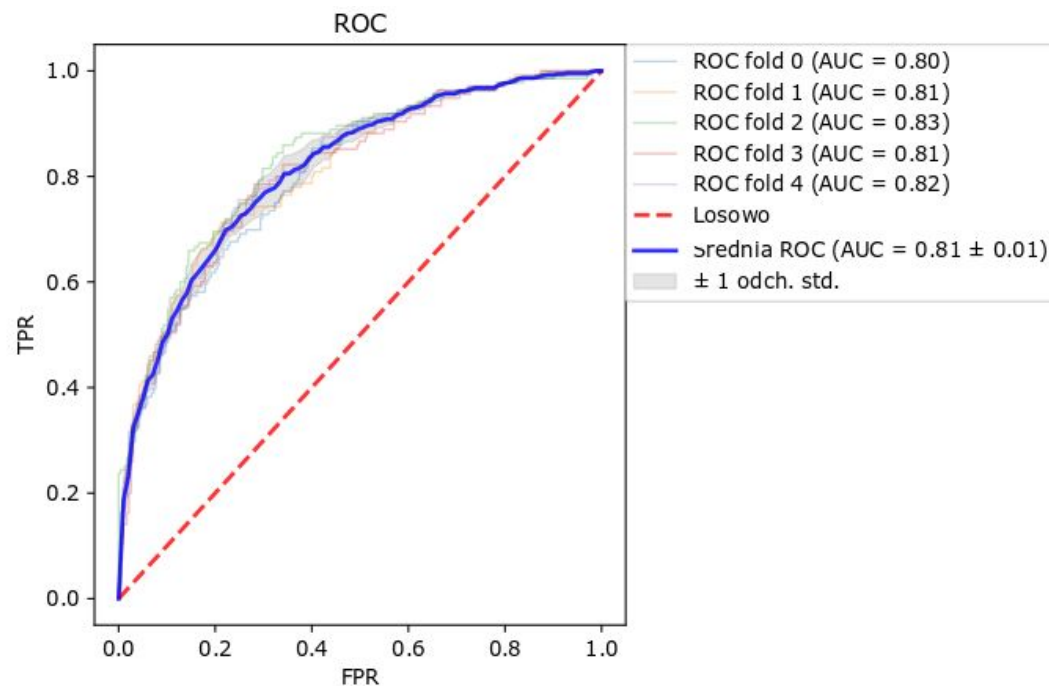
ROC/AUC - Anger



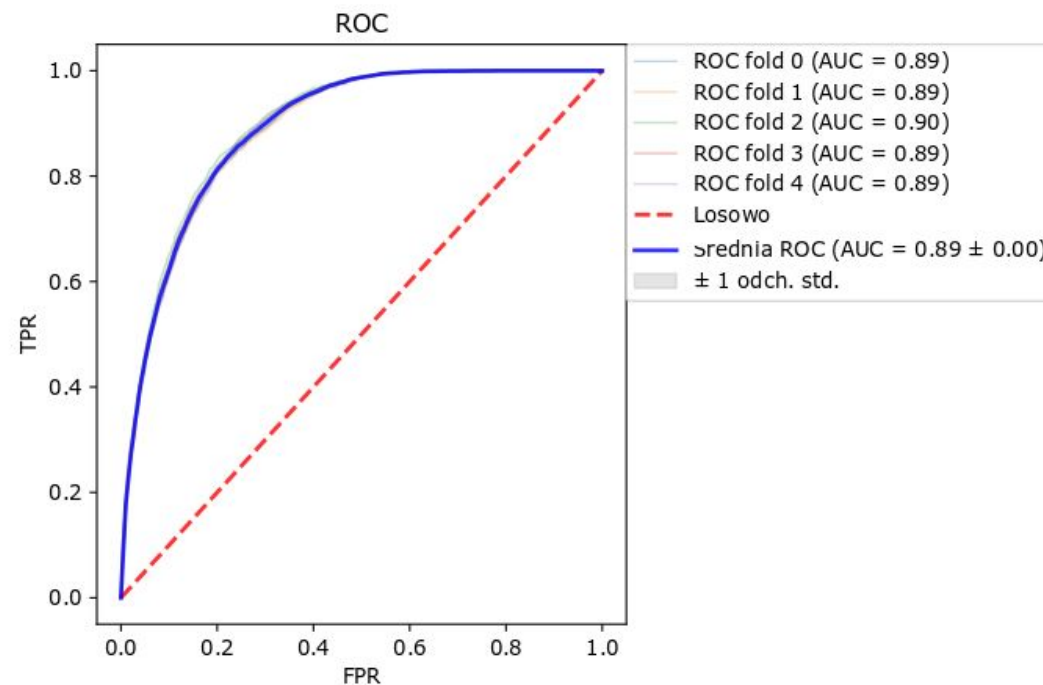
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Internet comments



WordNet.pl



Best models for emotions



- CNN

- Models based on chars need bigger datasets

AUC
[std. dev. on folds]

Emotion	Dataset	
	Comments	WordNet.pl
Sadness	0.657 [0.054]	0.840 [0.002]
Fear	0.791 [0.069]	0.846 [0.006]
Disgust	0.820 [0.042]	0.877 [0.005]
Anger	0.813 [0.009]	0.891 [0.003]
Anticipation	0.604 [0.058]	0.813 [0.007]
Joy	0.839 [0.034]	0.891 [0.003]
Trust	0.778 [0.043]	0.852 [0.005]
Surprise	0.695 [0.031]	0.803 [0.021]
Negative	0.830 [0.025]	0.948 [0.004]
Positive	0.822 [0.035]	0.903 [0.005]

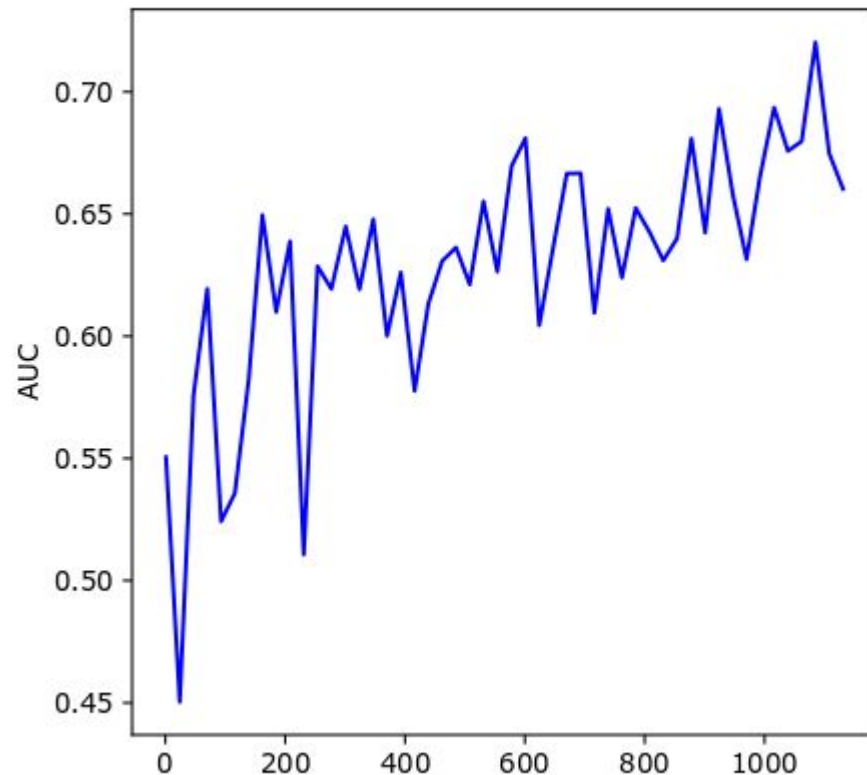
Quality of classification results depends on size of training dataset - comments dataset



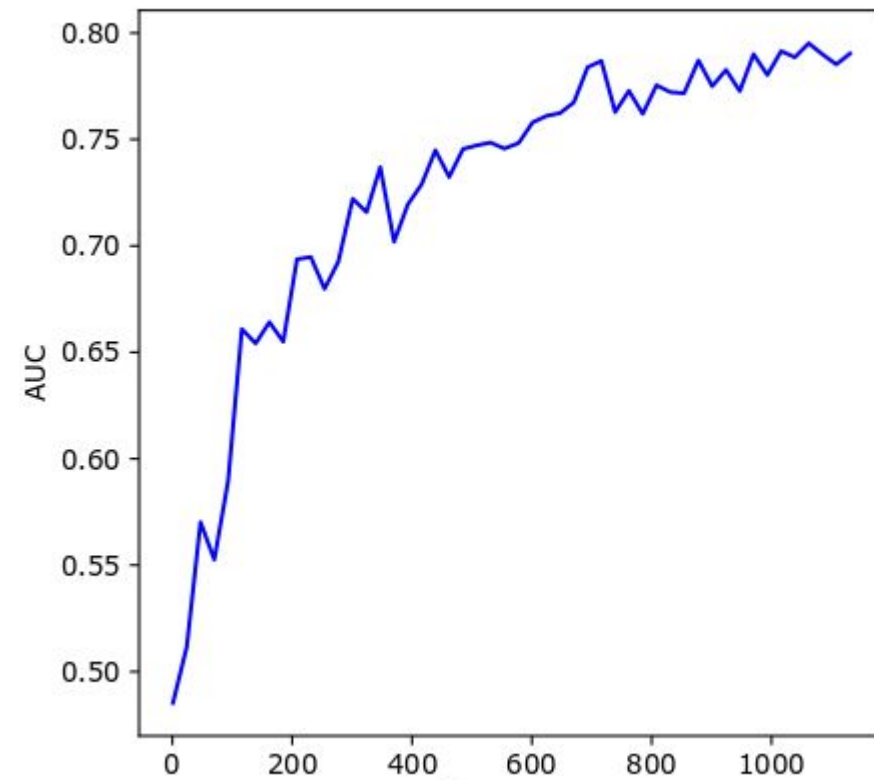
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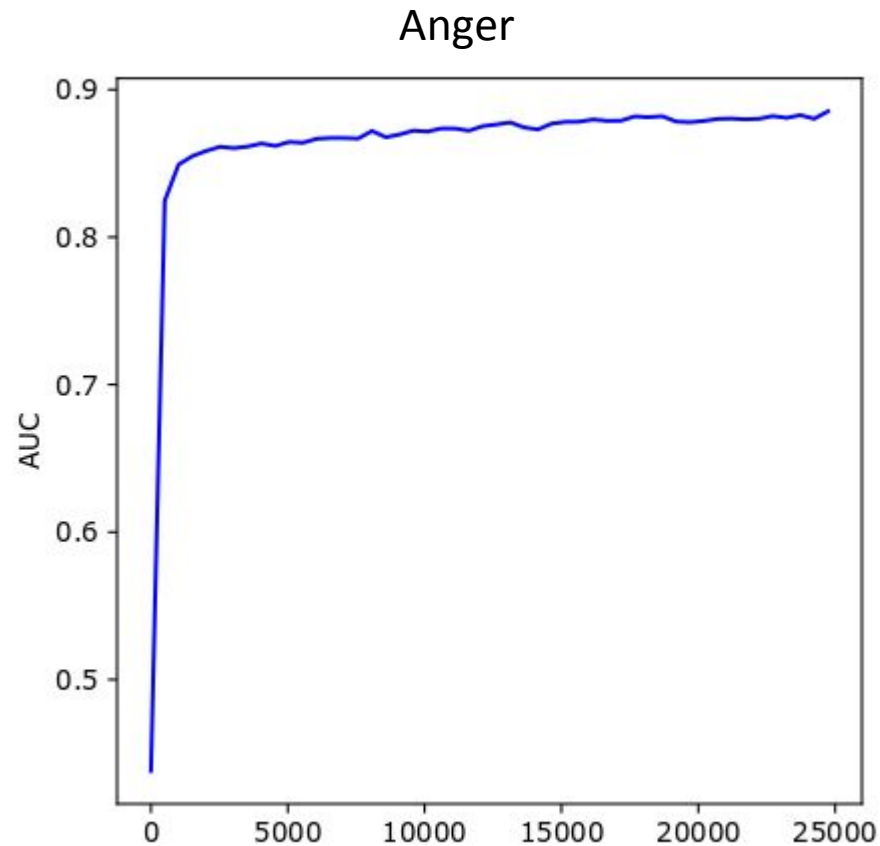
Sadness



Anger



Quality of classification results depends on size of training dataset - WordNet.pl dataset





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Interpretability



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SEMANTYCZNE PROFILOWANIE UZYTKOWNIKÓW

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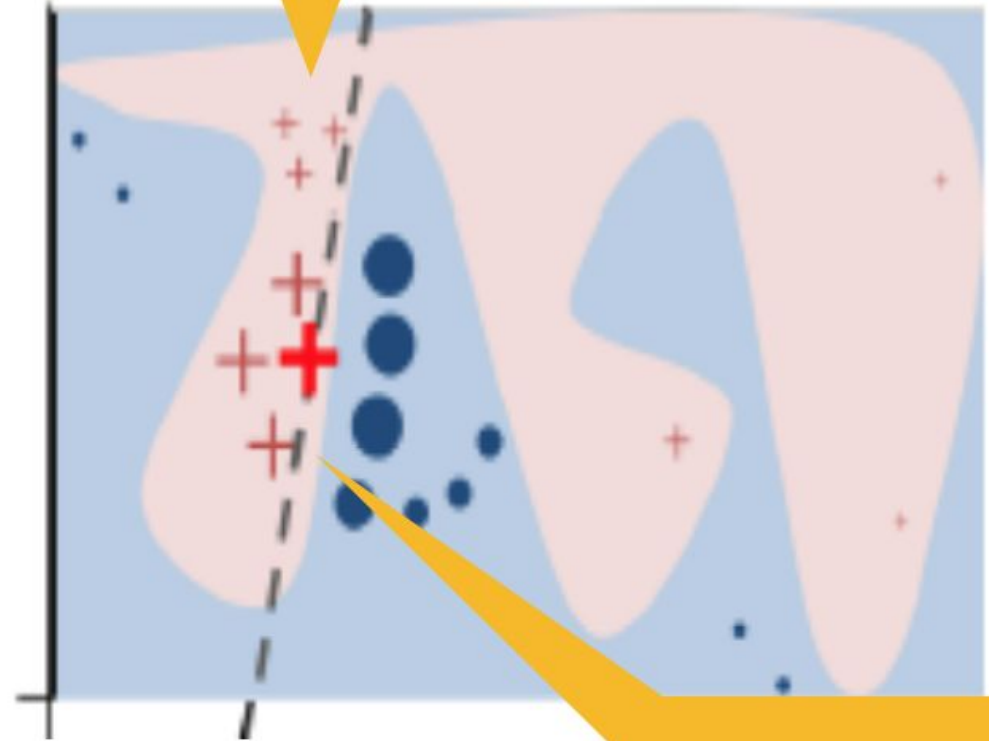
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LIME

Ribeiro '2016

- Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations

Want local explanation
of the **+** data point

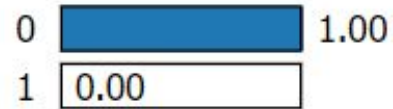


Locally fitted
linear function

Interpretability of models



Prediction probabilities



Model: Is any emotion expressed in the text or not?

0

morski 0.00
pomiar 0.00
żegluga 0.00
określić 0.00
położenie 0.00
powierzchnia 0.00
związek 0.00
zagadnienie 0.00
rozwinąć 0.00
na 0.00

1

Text with highlighted words

trygonometria powstać i rozwinąć się głównie w związek z zagadnienie pomiar na powierzchnia Ziemia oraz potrzeba żegluga morski (określić położenie i kierunek przy pomoc ciało niebieski).

Trigonometry develops due to measurements on the surface of the earth....

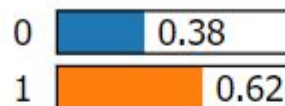
Interpretability of models



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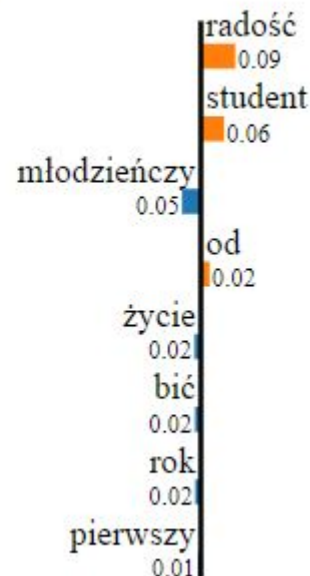
SEMANTYCZNA ANALIZA TEKSTU

Prediction probabilities



Model: Is joy emotion expressed in the text or not?

0



1

Text with highlighted words

od student pierwszy rok bić młodzińczy radość życie .

From students in the first year beats the youthful joy of life.

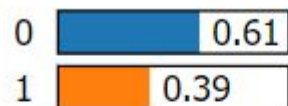
Interpretability of models



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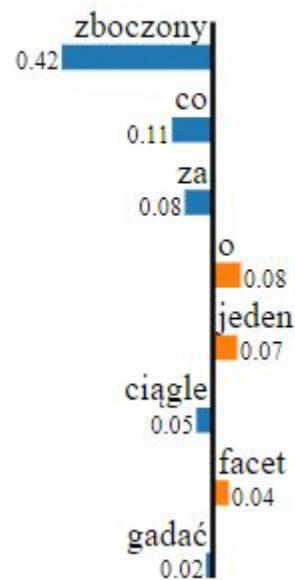
SEMANTYCZNA ANALIZA TEKSTU

Prediction probabilities



Trust

0



1

Text with highlighted words

co za zboczony facet , ciągle gadać o jeden .

What a perverted guy who is constantly talking about the only one.

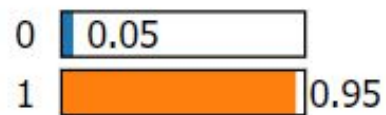
Interpretability of models



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SEMANTYCZNA ANALIZA TEKSTU

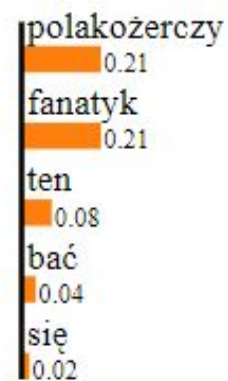
Prediction probabilities



Anger

0

1



Text with highlighted words

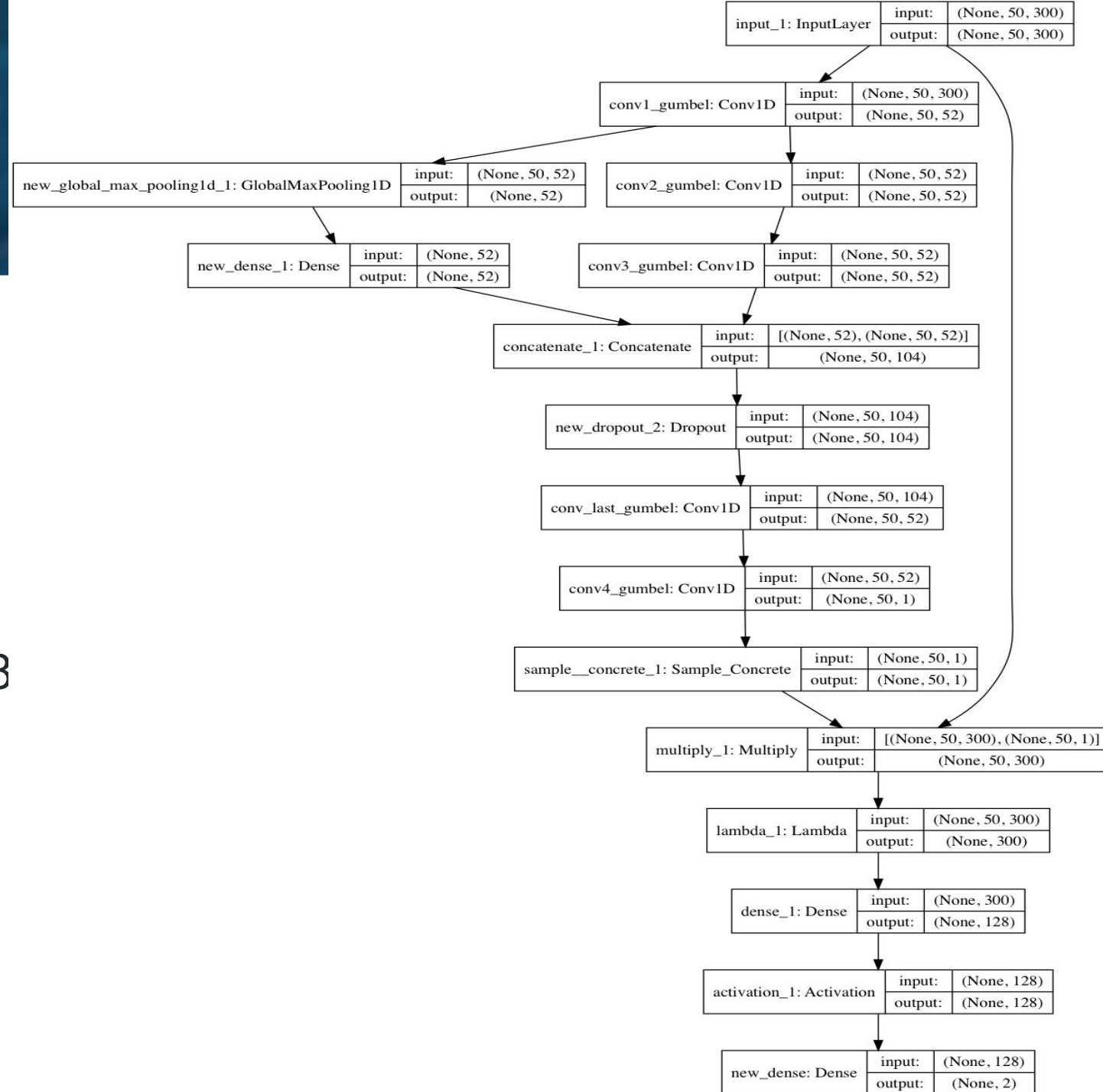
bać się ten polakożerczy fanatyk .

I'm afraid of this fanatic who has Poles for the prey.

L2X

Chen Jianbo, ...: An
Information-Theoretic Perspective
on Model Interpretation, ICML 2018

20% improvement in measures on
our datasets



L2X for trust model - TP

Cieszę się z obrotności mojej córki.

I am happy for my daughter's agility.

Dobry nauczyciel powinien być sprawiedliwy !

A good teacher should be just!

Abusive Language - English datasets



APPLICA.AI

SEMANTYCZNA ANALIZA TEKSTU

30.0 30.2 30.4

Twitter1

- About 25k tweets
- Classes: offensive language 76% / non-offensive 19% / hate speech 5%
- *"Automated Hate Speech Detection and the Problem of Offensive Language"*, ICWSM 2017

Twitter 2

- About 13K tweets
- Classes: racist 12% / sexist 20% / non-offensive 68%
- *"Deep Learning for Hate Speech Detection in Tweets"* WWW 2017

Models



- LSTM
 - CNN
 - FastText classifier
 - XGBoost
-
- Inputs are language model vectors - embeddings

Twitter1

Metoda	Precision	Recall	F1	Kappa Cohena	AUC
ICML 2018	0.910	0.900	0.900	-	-
LSTM + rand + GBDT	0.942 [0.003]	0.942 [0.003]	0.942 [0.003]	0.838 [0.008]	0.971 [0.002]
LSTM + Glove + GBDT	0.913 [0.005]	0.913 [0.005]	0.913 [0.005]	0.746 [0.014]	0.949 [0.005]
CNN + rand + GBDT	0.940 [0.003]	0.940 [0.003]	0.940 [0.003]	0.832 [0.009]	0.972 [0.003]
CNN + Glove + GBDT	0.907 [0.005]	0.907 [0.005]	0.907 [0.005]	0.727 [0.016]	0.941 [0.005]
fastText + rand + GBDT	0.919 [0.004]	0.919 [0.004]	0.919 [0.004]	0.772 [0.010]	0.956 [0.004]

Unbalanced datasets

- Reduction of the biggest class
- Scaling the smaller class
- Leave as in the distribution of domain
- Merging negative classes

Reducing the biggest class

Zbiór	Precision	Recall	F1	Kappa Cohena	AUC
<i>twitter1 full</i>	0.911 [0.006]	0.898 [0.007]	0.904 [0.006]	0.728 [0.020]	0.930 [0.010]
<i>twitter1</i>	0.887 [0.007]	0.869 [0.007]	0.878 [0.007]	0.752 [0.015]	0.931 [0.010]
<i>twitter2 full</i>	0.832 [0.007]	0.822 [0.008]	0.827 [0.007]	0.627 [0.018]	0.914 [0.006]
<i>twitter2</i>	0.811 [0.014]	0.794 [0.013]	0.803 [0.013]	0.674 [0.022]	0.924 [0.007]
<i>polishData full</i>	0.822 [0.002]	0.820 [0.002]	0.821 [0.002]	0.490 [0.009]	0.883 [0.003]
<i>polishData</i>	0.767 [0.004]	0.762 [0.005]	0.764 [0.004]	0.567 [0.008]	0.890 [0.003]

Weighting the smaller classes

Zbiór	Precision	Recall	F1	Kappa Cohena	AUC
<i>twitter1 full</i>	0.911 [0.006]	0.898 [0.007]	0.904 [0.006]	0.728 [0.020]	0.930 [0.010]
<i>twitter1</i>	0.891 [0.005]	0.889 [0.005]	0.890 [0.005]	0.648 [0.023]	0.923 [0.008]
<i>twitter2 full</i>	0.832 [0.007]	0.822 [0.008]	0.827 [0.007]	0.627 [0.018]	0.914 [0.006]
<i>twitter2</i>	0.804 [0.020]	0.802 [0.019]	0.803 [0.019]	0.522 [0.066]	0.911 [0.008]
<i>polishData full</i>	0.822 [0.002]	0.820 [0.002]	0.821 [0.002]	0.490 [0.009]	0.883 [0.003]
<i>polishData</i>	0.804 [0.001]	0.802 [0.002]	0.803 [0.002]	0.333 [0.008]	0.880 [0.002]

Merging classes

Zbiór	Precision	Recall	F1	Kappa Cohena	AUC
<i>twitter1 full</i>	0.911 [0.006]	0.898 [0.007]	0.904 [0.006]	0.728 [0.020]	0.930 [0.010]
<i>twitter1</i>	0.950 [0.005]	0.950 [0.005]	0.950 [0.005]	0.820 [0.016]	0.983 [0.002]
<i>twitter2 full</i>	0.832 [0.007]	0.822 [0.008]	0.827 [0.007]	0.627 [0.018]	0.914 [0.006]
<i>twitter2</i>	0.835 [0.007]	0.835 [0.007]	0.835 [0.007]	0.617 [0.016]	0.889 [0.008]
<i>polishData full</i>	0.822 [0.002]	0.820 [0.002]	0.821 [0.002]	0.490 [0.009]	0.883 [0.003]
<i>polishData</i>	0.824 [0.002]	0.824 [0.002]	0.824 [0.002]	0.485 [0.007]	0.851 [0.002]

LIME - offensiveness depends on context

Prediction probabilities

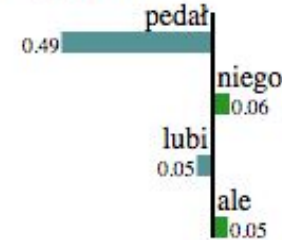
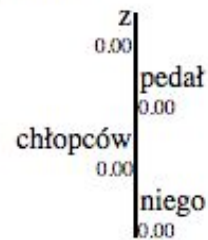


Not vulgar

vulgar

Not positive

positive



Text with highlighted words

ale **z** niego **pedał**. Pewnie lubi **chłopców**

He is a queer! He probably likes boys.

LIME - the same word but positive context

Prediction probabilities

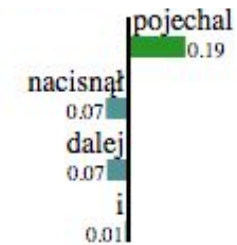
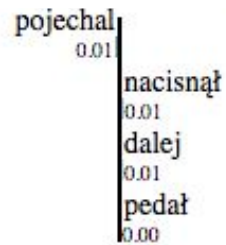


Not vulgar

vulgar

Not positive

positive



Text with highlighted words

nacisnął pedał i pojechał dalej

He pressed the pedal and drove away.



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Interpretability - geval



SEMANTYCZNE TARGETOWANIE

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MODERACJA SEMANTYCZNA

00.0 00.2 00.4 00.8

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SEMANTYCZNA ANALIZA TEKSTU

00.0 00.2 00.4

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SEMANTYCZNE PROFILOWANIE UZYTEKOWNIKÓW

00.0 00.2 00.4 00.8

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GEVAL

Mann U-Whitney rank test

$$(X, Y, \hat{Y})^{+f} \quad (X, Y, \hat{Y})^{-f}$$

WORD	COUNT	+	−	ACC	χ^2	P-VALUE
THOUGH	343	254	89	0.7405	35.2501	0.00000
KNOW	767	619	148	0.8070	13.4284	0.00025
READING	72	57	15	0.7917	2.226	0.1357

Features

- Word
- Bigram
- Cartesian features

Source:

- Input file
- Output
- Expected - gold standard

Twitter sentiment

FEATURE	COUNT	ACC	P-VALUE
<i>in<I>:though</i>	343	0.74	0.00004
<i>in<I>:no++idea</i>	21	0.48	0.001
<i>in<I>:count</i>	16	0.44	0.002
<i>in<I>:yeah</i>	227	0.76	0.003
<i>in<I>:know</i>	767	0.81	0.004
<i>in<I>:which</i>	98	0.71	0.006
<i>in<I>:what++the</i>	23	0.56	0.007
<i>in<I>:wouldn't</i>	38	0.68	0.029
<i>in<I>:Haven't</i>	14	0.57	0.030
<i>in<I>:can't++even</i>	12	0.58	0.047
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:sad</i>	13	0.38	0.001
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:though</i>	72	0.67	0.002
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:can't</i>	160	0.73	0.002
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:never</i>	81	0.67	0.001
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:miss</i>	73	0.34	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:hate</i>	43	0.35	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:but</i>	549	0.73	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:not</i>	395	0.71	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:no</i>	196	0.64	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:wish</i>	66	0.50	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:i</i>	1067	0.77	0.0000
<i>exp:O~~in<I>:you</i>	958	0.77	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:sorry</i>	39	0.41	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:want</i>	157	0.64	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:doesn't</i>	39	0.49	0.0000
<i>exp:I~~in<I>:bad</i>	52	0.56	0.0000

PRE-PROCESSING	OVERALL ACCURACY
NO PREPROCESSING	82.520%
REPLACING “DON’T” WITH “DO NOT” (TRAIN & TEST SAMPLES)	82.575%
CHANGING SENTENCES WITH “BUT” (ONLY TEST SAMPLES)	82.592%

IMDB

FEATURE	COUNT	ACC	P-VALUE
<i>in<1>:now++?</i>	20	0.60	0.003
<i>in<1>:ever++happened</i>	21	0.67	0.014
<i>in<1>:stripped</i>	44	0.75	0.013
<i>in<1>:quite++interesting</i>	28	0.71	0.017
<i>in<1>:weird</i>	513	0.896	0.024
<i>in<1>:would++prefer</i>	13	0.615	0.020
<i>in<1>:objections</i>	13	0.615	0.020
<i>in<1>:DID++NOT</i>	10	0.600	0.030



Challenges

- The most difficult task - to define the task :-)
 - Find resources
 - Instruction for linguists
 - Annotating
- Adjust ML to Polish language
 - Need rules for grammar to be correct or preprocessing
 - Extended stopwords lists and reinforcement words lists
 - Complex word interactions



Future works

- Hierarchical models: emotional / not emotional texts
- Transfer learning / concept language modeling
- Topic modeling + Emotion modeling
- Active learning to choose the best sample to annotate