

Resources and Experiments on Sentiment Classification for Georgian

Nicolas Stefanovitch¹, Jakub Piskorski², Sopho Kharazi³

¹European Commission Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy

²Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

³Piksel SRL, Ispra, Italy



LREC 2022

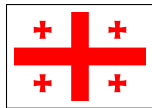
Motivation

Georgian language (kat)

language isolate

~ 4 million speakers

unicameral script (Geor)

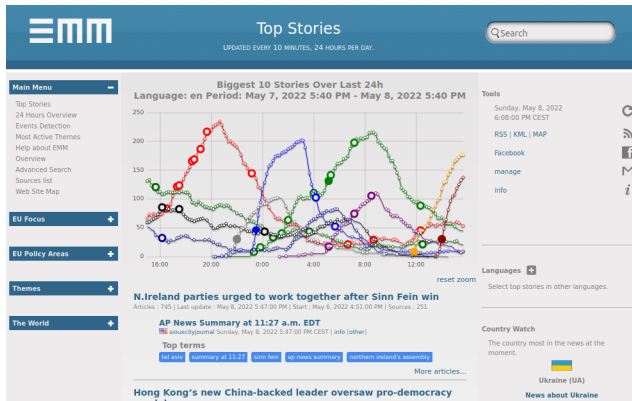


ყოველი ადამიანი იბადება თავისუფალი და
თანასწორი თავისი ღირსებითა და უფრებებით

under-resourced language!

Motivation

Europe Media Monitor (EMM)



<https://emm.newsbrief.eu>

Motivation

Sentiment analysis



The former prime minister talks about Begashvili and says that he was the most sympathetic minister to him

→ Positive

Motivation

Sentiment analysis



ყოფილი პრემიერი ბეგაშვილზე საუბრობს და აცხადებს რომ მისთვის ის ყველაზე სიმპატიური მინისტრი იყო

→ ???

Content

New resources

- Tonality dictionary
- Annotated dataset: Georgian Sentiment Snippets

Experiments

- Different ML-based models: LR, SVM, Transformers
- Different settings: 3-class vs. 4-class
- Different training and test datasets
- Different classifiers: Georgian trained, transfer learning based, translation based
- Different dataset wrt. inter annotator agreement
- Perturbation of the dataset

Georgian Tonality Dictionary

Georgian Verbal Morphology:

PREVERB + agreement prefix + version vowel + **ROOT** + passive/causative suffix
+ thematic suffix + imperfect marker + tense vowel + agreement suffix + plural suffix

VB:შე+ყვარ (exclude:ყვარელ%, ყვარყვარ%)

⇒

შევაყვარ%; შევიყვარ%; შევუყვარ%; შევეყვარ%; შევყვარ%; შემაყვარ%; შემიყვარ%;
შემუყვარ%; შემეყვარ%; შემყვარ%; შეგაყვარ%; შეგიყვარ%; შეგუყვარ%; შეგეყვარ%;
შეგყვარ%; შეგვაყვარ%; შეგვიყვარ%; შეგვუყვარ%; შეგვეყვარ%; შეგყვარ%; შეჰაყვარ%;
შეჰიყვარ%; შეჰუყვარ%; შეჰეყვარ%; შეჰყვარ%; შესაყვარ%; შესიყვარ%; შესუყვარ%;
შესეყვარ%; შესყვარ%; შეაყვარ%; შეიყვარ%; შეუყვარ%; შეეყვარ%; შეყვარ%;
ვაყვარ%; ვიყვარ%; ვუყვარ%; ვეყვარ%; ვყვარ%; მაყვარ%; მიყვარ%; მუყვარ%; მეყვარ
%; მყვარ%; გაყვარ%; გიყვარ%; გუყვარ%; გეყვარ%; გყვარ%; გვაყვარ%; გვიყვარ%;
გვუყვარ%; გვეყვარ%; გყვარ%; ჰაყვარ%; ჰიყვარ%; ჰუყვარ%; ჰეყვარ%; ჰყვარ%; საყვარ
%; სიყვარ%; სუყვარ%; სეყვარ%; სყვარ%; აყვარ%; იყვარ%; უყვარ%; ეყვარ%; ყვარ%

| | Very Positive | | Very Negative | | Total |
|----------|---------------|-------|---------------|------|-------|
| Raw | 84 | 721 | 831 | 350 | 1986 |
| Expanded | 342 | 4220 | 6989 | 2572 | 14123 |
| Final | 10630 | 32176 | 23869 | 3940 | 70615 |

Georgian Sentiment Snippets (GSS)

| Negative | Neutral | Positive | Mixed | Total |
|----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1417 | 1734 | 765 | 307 | 4223 |
| 33.5% | 41.0% | 18.1% | 7.2% | 100% |

- text snippets sampled from news articles gathered by EMM over 5 years
- average length of the text snippets is 114 characters
- 3 sampling strategies (random, polarising entities, tonality words)
- 12 native-speaker annotators, out of which 1 expert annotator
- annotation for objective and subjective sentiments (83.6% similarity)
- 15.7% of non-neutral snippets, do not contain dictionary words

Data Perturbation (methodology)

GOAL: reduce political bias and add variation

- randomly **change numerical/temporal expressions**
- **replace** the most frequent **person names** detected in the snippets, by randomly selecting a replacement from a pool of names computed over the whole data gathered before sampling snippets
- randomly **replace** a limited set of frequent **country names** with other country names
- **manual perturbation** if the above do not apply: changing adjectives, named-entities, replacing words with synonyms, etc.

RESULT: **56.7%** of the text snippets modified

Data Perturbation (effect on bias)

10-L: ten most common last names

100-F: hundred most common first names

| Experiment | Negative | Neutral | Positive | JS div. |
|----------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| none | 36.2% | 44.3% | 19.5% | 0.0 |
| 10-L in Pert. | 38.9% | 42.9% | 18.2% | 4.1e-4 |
| 10-L in Orig. | 33.0% | 47.6% | 19.4% | 6.6e-4 |
| 100-F in Pert. | 36.6% | 47.4% | 16.0% | 1.1e-3 |
| 100-F in Orig. | 35.2% | 48.6% | 16.2% | 1.3e-3 |

- Jensen-Shannon divergence shows that perturbation reduces the bias associated with 10-L and 100-F
- overall positive bias towards 10-L: perturbations increase their proportion of *negative* labels by 5.9% and decrease the proportion of *positive* labels by 1.2%

Experiment: different approaches + different training and test datasets

Model: XLM-T (xlm-roberta-base pretrained additional data)

Georgian classifier:

- train and test on GSS

Transfer learning:

- train on UMSAB (Unified Multilingual Sentiment Analysis Benchmark)
- test on GSS, either on Georgian text or on English translation

Translation based:

- train and test on English translation of GSS

Experiment: 3-class classification

| approach | macro F1 |
|---|-----------------|
| random guess | 37.0 % |
| Lexicon based | 56.1 % |
| LR (based on lexicon features) | 57.9 % |
| SVM | 66.3 % |
| Transformers (transfer learning on Georgian text) | 40.7 % |
| Transformers (transfer learning on English translation) | 67.5 % |
| Transformers (train on Georgian dataset) | 75.2 % |
| Transformers (train on English translation of dataset) | 76.8 % |

Conclusions

- about 10 points increase from Lexicon to SVM
- about 10 points increase from SVM to transformers
- transfer learning did not work well for Georgian
- quality translation if available provides best results
- ? slower convergence on Georgian due to smaller vocabulary

Experiment: 4-class classification

| approach | macro F_1 |
|--|-------------------------------|
| random guess | 32.0 % |
| L2-LR | 49.8 % |
| SVM | 49.6 % |
| SVM (train on English translated Georgian dataset) | 38.2 % |
| Transformers (train on Georgian dataset) | 55.2 % |

Conclusions

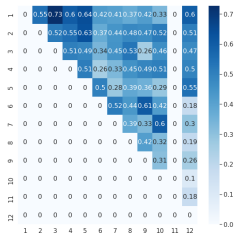
- about 16 points decrease for SVM vs. 3-class settings
- about 20 points decrease for transformers vs. 3-class settings
- *mixed* class is almost never predicted, instead, for *mixed*-labelled snippets the dominant polarity gets predicted

Experiment: Influence of IAA

All: 11 annotators

Exp: 1 expert (last column)

Top5 : top 5 annotators



| | Micro average | | | Macro average | | | Weighted average | | | α | |
|------------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|------------------|-------|------|----------|--------------|
| Experiment | Support | Prec. | Rec. | F_1 | Prec. | Rec. | F_1 | Prec. | Rec. | F_1 | α |
| All+Exp | 3916 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 0.543 |
| Top5+Exp | 3451 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 0.622 |
| All | 1818 | 71.2 | 71.2 | 71.2 | 42.5 | 46.1 | 43.7 | 61.7 | 71.2 | 65.5 | 0.461 |
| Top5 | 1401 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 52.8 | 46.7 | 44.4 | 66.7 | 67.3 | 62.3 | 0.571 |

- α on a par with best value of [Mozetič et al., 2016] for similar settings
- Top5 correlate strongly with each other and with expert
- All+Exp has 13.4% more data than Top5+Exp, performs 1 point worse

Questions ?

The resources will be made publicly available at the time of the conference