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Review Analysis with Domain Ontology Sentiment Score Measurement System within an Online Application

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Abstract: The proposed system provides a sentiment score pattern of products(textile) by calculating the sentiment score using a domain ontology sentiment score measurement method by analyzing the reviews provided by the customers. The system helps to easily analyze the reviews and provide accurate emotional polarity which can represent the emotional intensity of customers on a product. The emotional score shows the increase or decrease of demand and quality of a product and therefore it helps in decision making. As the product reviews are available widely the study on these reviews make an insight about the product that is the attitude and emotion towards it. Therefore the sentiment analysis is becoming more important. There are various tools and techniques available for sentiment analysis.

Keywords: Sentiment Measurement, Domain Ontology, Data Analysis, Feature Extraction, Data Mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment measurement in the sense to analyze the natural language text review by determining Sentiment terms and finds whether it is positive, negative or neutral based on Domain Ontology [1]. Data mining is the core process where a number of complex and intelligent methods are applied to extract patterns from data [2]. DOSSMS is implemented using Eclipse IDE. It has 3 important phases such as, user interface, sentiment Analysis phase and output processing phase. An online textile application is used as the user interface and through this front end application customer purchases the product and provide reviews. Sentiment Analysis is a kind of text classification task and it also calculate a score using sentiment measurement algorithm. Finally in the processing phase, these sentiment scores of products will be depicted on graph patterns. According to these graphs, product quality and demand for future are evaluated and therefore decision making is done about the product improvements. Customer shows their opinion through online reviews and ratings. This paper emphasis on product review analysis using sentiment measurement technique.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The main contributions of this paper include a method using Domain Ontology to Analyze and Calculate the Review Sentiment, It introduce a simple data analysis, polarity analysis and sentiment score measurement algorithm and Provide Statistical representation as well as graphical representation and it also proposes lexicon dictionary approach for sentiment analysis. Working of proposed system shows on the Fig 1.



Fig. 1 working outline of Proposed System

III. MODEL BUILDING

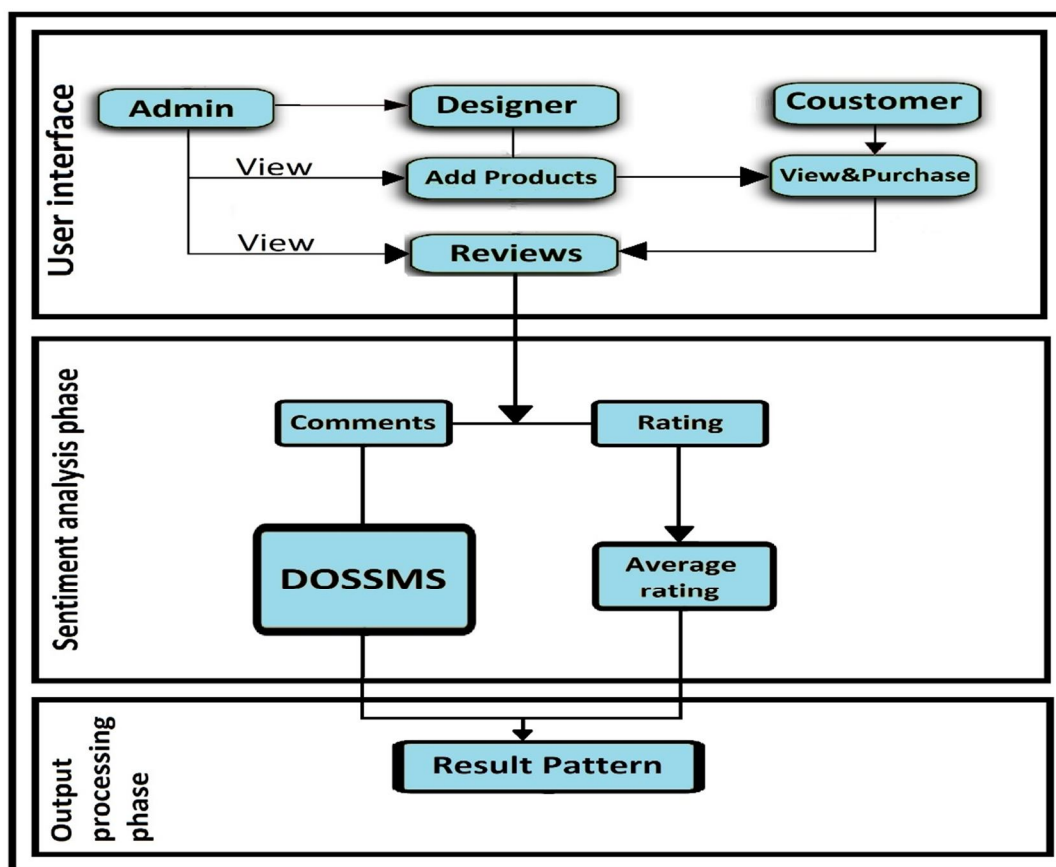


Fig. 2 System Architecture

Proposed system include 3 phases that are user interface, sentiment analysis phase, output processing phase. User Interface is an online textile application which helps to purchase different designer's products and the customer can provide reviews on the products. The sentiment analysis phase is the core of the application which include the Domain Ontology Sentiment Score measurement System. And the final phase is the output processing phase in which the result analysis is done using data patterns. Fig. 2 shows System Architecture.

A. User Interface level

It is a textile application which include the user module, designer module and admin module. Designer module can add the products and view the purchase details. User module can purchase the products then user can provide ratings and comments. Admin module deals with every other modules and further processing. The main purpose of the user interface is to collect reviews of products from the customers to analyze the comments.

B. Sentiment Analysis Phase

This phase is the core of our application where reviews are extracted, analyzed, classified and sentiment score is calculated. These are achieved by Domain Ontology Sentiment Score Measurement System(DOSSMS). Sentiment analysis is contextual mining of text which identify and extract the emotional information in the data source. Sentiment analysis is the most common text classification tool that analyzes an incoming message and tells whether the underlying sentiment is positive negative or neutral.

C. Output processing Phase

The output of the data mining are patterns which helps in analyzing the data easily [3]. The proposed system depicts the results as emotional intensity rating graph and emotional intensity DOSSM. Rating graph shows the data using the data of sentiment measurement.

IV. DOMAIN ONTOLOGY SENTIMENT SCORE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

It is a step by step process which result in a numerical score which indicates the product quality and demand of the product. The major steps are

- 1) Analyze Data (Data preprocessing).
- 2) Domain Ontology construction.
- 3) Feature Extraction and Intensity calculation.
- 4) Sentiment score calculation.

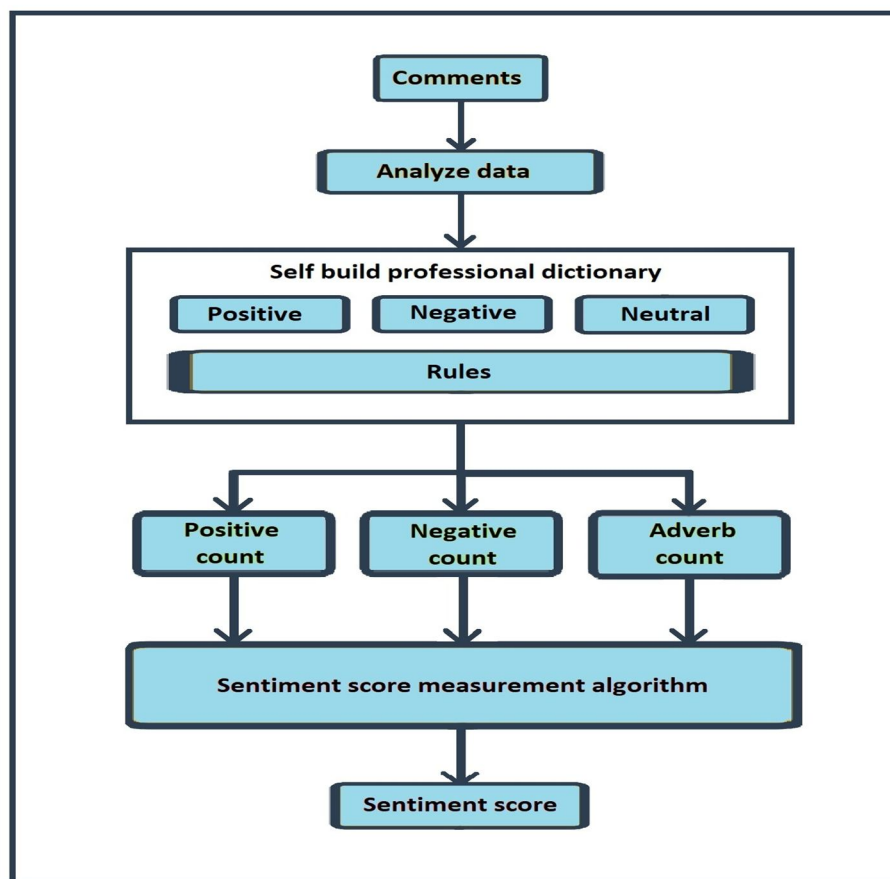


Fig.3 Domain Ontology Sentiment Score Measurement System

A. Analyze Data

Data preprocessing is an important step in the data mining process. Analyzing data that has not been carefully screened can produce misleading results. Thus the representation and quality of data is first and foremost before running analysis. Here the review data is extracted [4]. It is data preprocessing step which include transforming the row data into understandable format by eliminating incomplete, noisy and inconsistent data. The product review text need more sophisticated method to clean the noise in the raw data to perform sentiment analysis [5]. It uses sentence splitting to refine the data. It helps to make the data usefull or refined for the further processes. Each comment is extracted and splitted.It includes removal of special characters, stop word removal, word frequency counting and sentence splitting.It uses sentence splitting algorithm to refine the data. The major tasks of data preprocessing is data cleansing, data editing, data reduction and data wrangling.

Training set

$$x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}$$

Preprocessing (mean normalization)

$$\mu_j = 1/m \sum_{i=1}^m x_j^{(i)}$$

replace each $x_j^{(i)}$ with $x_j - \mu_j$

B. Domain Ontology Construction.

Construction of domain ontology include the construction of dictionaries. The features words are classified using these dictionaries. These are three different sets of data that are added in the form of textual files. These three different sets are emotional dictionary, adverb dictionary, and negative dictionary. These data is used to classify each word and then sentiment contained sentences. The words which give true positive impression are included in emotional dictionary and the word which can be prefixed or postfixed to emotional words are included in adverb dictionary and negative words are included in the negative dictionary. This domain ontology helps to classify featured words using “K-mean” algorithm. Fig.4 shows an example of emotional, negative and adverb dictionaries.

EMOTIONAL DICTIONARY				
WORD A	WORD B	WORD C	WORD D	WORD E
accessible	123 backbone	186 cajole	284 daring	
acclaim	124 balanced	187 calm	285 daring	
acclaimed	125 bargain	188 calming	286 darling	
acclamation	126 beautifully	189 charitable	287 dashin	
accolade	127 beautify	190 charm	288 dauntl	
accomplish	128 beauty	191 charming	289 dawn	
accurate	129 beckon	192 charmingly	290 dazzle	
accurately	130 beckoned	193 chaste	291 dazzle	
achievable	131 beckoning	194 cheaper	292 dazzlin	
acumen	132 beneficial	195 cheapest	293 dead-c	
adaptable	133 benefit	196 cheer	294 dead-c	
adaptive	134 benefits	197 cheerful	295 decenc	
adequate	135 best	198 cheery	296 decent	
adjustable	136 better	199 cherish	297 decisiv	
admirable	137 blameless	200 chivalrous	298 dedica	
admirably	138 bless	201 chivalry	299 defeat	
emotions				

NEGATIVE DICTIONARY				
WORD A	WORD B	WORD C	WORD D	WORD E
abolish	135 bad	210 can't	297 dead	
abysmal	136 badly	211 cheap	298 decay	
abrade	137 banal	212 cheaply	299 dama	
adverse	138 barbed	213 clumsy	300 dama	
adversed	139 belligerent	214 cold	301 depre	
alarming	140 bemoan	215 cold-heart	302 defor	
angry	141 bemoaning	216 collapse	303 deny	
annoy	142 beneath	217 confused	304 dirty	
anxious	143 boring	218 contradicto	305 disap	
apathy	144 broken	219 corrupt	306 disea	
appalling	145 baseless	220 crazy	307 disgu	
atrocious	146 belated	221 creepy	308 dishe	
awful	147 belittle	222 criminal	309 disho	
aweful	148 belittled	223 cruel	310 disho	
awfully	149 broke	224 cry	311 disma	
awfulness	150 bitter	225 cutting	312 distre	
neg				

ADVERB DICTIONARY				
WORD A	WORD B	WORD C	WORD D	WORD E
acidly	514 back	738 cagily	1182 d'ac	
abjectly	516 backhand	739 cajolingl	1183 daftl	
ably	517 backstage	740 calculabl	1184 daily	
ablaze	518 backward	741 calligraph	1185 daint	
abloom	519 bad	742 callousl	1186 dam	
ablins	520 badly	743 calmly	1187 dam	
abnormally	521 baggily	744 candidly	1188 dam	
aboard	522 balefully	745 canniball	1189 dam	
aback	523 balkingl	746 cannily	1190 dam	
abed	524 bally	747 canny	1191 danc	
abaft	525 balmily	748 cantabile	1192 dang	
abeam	526 banally	749 canorousl	1193 dank	
abidingly	528 banefully	750 cap-a-pl	1194 dapp	
abashedly	529 bang	751 capably	1195 darir	
abed	530 banteringly	752 capaciousl	1196 dark	
absurdly	531 bareback	753 capitall	1197 dark	
adv				

Fig. 4 Example of Emotional, Negative and Adverb Dictionaries

C. Feature Extraction And Intensity Calculation.

Classification is a data mining function that assigns items in a collection to Target categories or classes. For feature extraction we use the domain ontology which contain three dictionary files. The refined data is compared with these files. Using a feature extracting and intensity calculation algorithm the weight of the total sentiment of refined data is calculated. First the word level calculation, then sentence level calculation and finally total weight of sentiments is calculated. K-mean cluster is used to classify the retrieved data set through a certain number of cluster. The number of clusters taken are three. After clustering we get the clusters of adverbs, positive and negative words [6].

In this section first each word in the sentence is extracted and then pattern matching bis performed. As a result it is classified in to adverb,negative or positive classes. After this pattern matching will be performed in sentence level. The data will take the frequency of negative, neutral or positive data and convert it as weight of sentiment of the review. The following algorithm shows the outline of this process.

Initialize sentiment word number = (w....0) as parameter

Sentiment number = (s.....0)

For x=1, 2

Received instance: t(x) ∈ sen wd

Retrieve csv files: E(w) as Emotional dictionary

A(w) as Adverb dictionary

N(w) as Negative dictionary

Pattern matching: t(x) ∈ {E(w) or A(w) or N(w)}

Update:

Polarity (f is) = \sum sentiment positive number

Intensity (adv) = \sum sentiment adverb number

Polarity (neg) = \sum sentiment negative number

Polarity (e) = polarity (f is) + intensity (adv)

W(s) = polarity (emo) – polarity (neg)

Where (senwd) is sentiment word, (f,s) is feature sentiment, (adv) is adverbs, (neg) is negative words and W(s) is weight of sentiment.

D. Sentiment Score Calculation

As the customer ratings are the data for the project there will be huge amount of data and it becomes difficult to make decisions. The purpose of this work is to calculate the emotional intensity of complex products based on the online comment text. Calculating the emotional intensity score provide more valuable insight for consumers and enterprises. Here, not only sentiment analysis but also calculation of sentiment is of done using a simple sentiment score measurement algorithm a value is calculated. Based on the polarity calculation there would be available of different polarities. The initial result will be a huge value therefore it is reduced to understand the data easily. A value ranging from zero to five is obtained as a result of this step. This sentiment score generated in this step defines the polarity of sentiment in customer reviews. If the value is above three then the polarity will be truly positive or, if the value is less than three then it is truly negative and if it is 3 then it will be neutral.

$$f(x) = \int_{ws}^0 \text{weight}(s) \text{modulus of } 10$$

Where $f(x)$ is frequency of featured word

$$T_{(sc)} = \sum_{ws}^0 sc + \text{freq}(fw)$$

Where $T_{(sc)}$ is Total sentiment count

sc is sentiment count

$$T_{(ws)} = \int_{ws}^0 \text{weight}(s)/10$$

Where $T_{(ws)}$ is weight of word score

Sentiment count is reduced to a value below 5 for

$$SS = sc/5$$

Where sc is sentiment count

ss is sentiment score

$$\text{If } g(ss) = \begin{cases} > 3 \text{ if polarity of sentiment is more positive} \\ = 3 \text{ if polarity of sentiment is neutral} \\ < 3 \text{ if polarity of sentiment is negative} \end{cases}$$

V. RESULT ANALYSIS

Data visualization is the graphical representation of the data and information extracted from data mining using the visual elements like graph, chart etc... Data visualization tool and techniques helps in analyzing massive amount of information and make decision on top of it [8].

- 1) *Data Set*: Data set is the product reviews of customers, for obtaining the data set we build an online textile shopping website. Though this website customer can view the products and can purchase it. After the purchase they may provide the review about the product as rating or comments. Those comments and ratings are consider as the data set for our product. Figure 5 and figure 6 shows two example, graphs which shows the emotional intensity rating and emotional intensity DOSSM of each product that are calculated by data analysis, feature extraction intensity calculation and sentiment score measurement. By comparing both the graphs DOSSM graph shows 92% of accuracy. These graphs helps to analyze the sentiment over the product by the customer more easily, hence it helps in decision support.

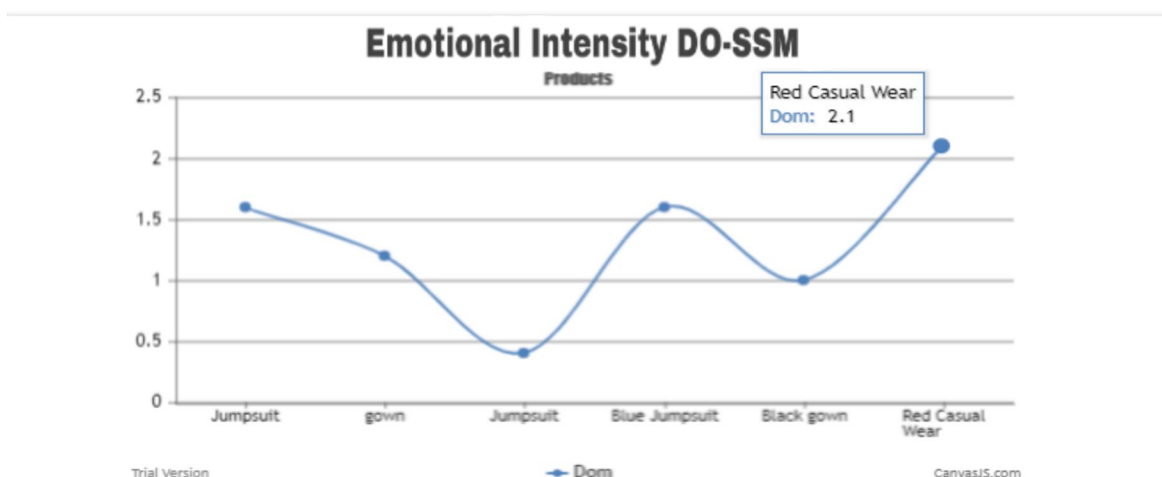


Fig. 5 Emotional Intensity DO-SSM Graph

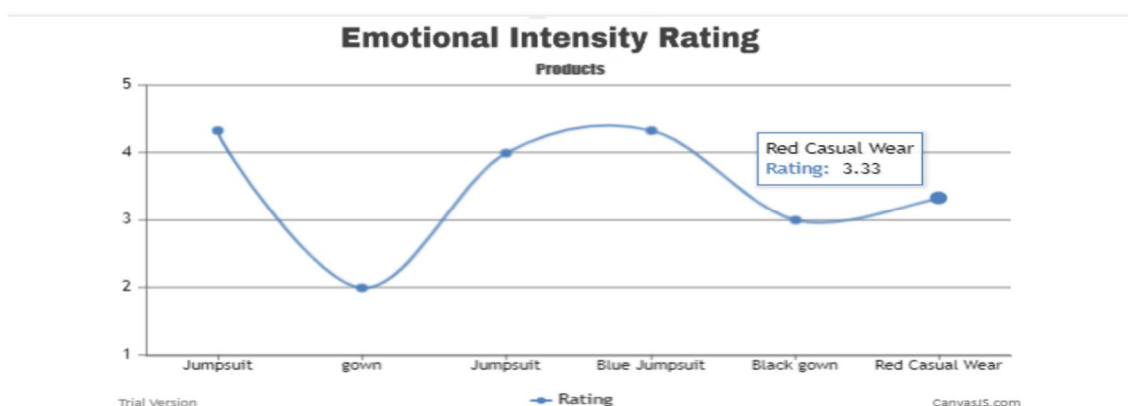


Fig. 6 Emotional Intensity Rating Graph

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper depicts the evaluation sentiment measure on reviews obtained by the customer by using DOSSM. The data used for this study are obtained from our online website product reviews of the customer. Data preprocessing is done by sentence splitting algorithm and k-mean cluster is used to classify the data into positive, negative or neutral. Features extraction and intensity calculation algorithm is used to extract the feature and convert into a numeric value to get better result. Sentiment score calculation algorithm helps in generating a value which shows the polarity of comments and it is used to analyze the quality and demand of online product. Even if there are limitations to emotion analysis, it can provide high accuracy in review assessment. The system provide decision support to user and the enterprise can use the results for upgrade the product and product sales.

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