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Sentiment Classification in Hindi

Ms. Sneha Mulatkar, Prof. Varunakshi Bhojane
[1](*Information Technology, PIIT/Mumbai University, India)*
[2](*Computer Depatment, PIIT/ Mumbai University, India)*

Abstract : *Traditional approaches for classification of sentiments depend on lexical or syntax based feature or on both. Different methods for sentiments classifications are described .The main goal of analysis of the sentiments is to obtain the writer's feelings whether +ve or -ve.*
Sentiment Analysis is having its importance because in this world of Internet the opinion of public is very important.So the need for analysis of sentiment is increasing heavily.
Keywords: *Corpus, WordNet, Sentiments, Synset, Disambiguation*

I. Introduction

Sentiment Analysis (SA) is the task of prediction of opinion in text. Sentiment classification describes text as +ve, -ve or neutral from the perspective of the speaker/writer with respect to a topic.

In analyzing the sentiment words in the sentences are important.WordNet which is a lexical database. The smallest unit in a WordNet is synset.Synset represents a meaning of the word.It also have the word,its explanation and its synonyms.The meaning of the word is called its sense.

Each synset has a gloss that defines the concept. For example, the words early morning , break of day, and first blush of morning,first light , peep of day has a single synset that has the following gloss: it is a period of time between dawn and noon.

II. Literature Survey

The appropriate utilization of the sentiment analysis can be done for movie reviews. The reviews can be classified as +ve or -ve based on the sentiments of the audience. So the large number of opinions can be easily sorted into positive or negative. This can help the audience to make their decision based on the opinions.

Sentiment analysis can be efficiently used in recommender system. This makes the customer to efficiently select the product and also reduces their time. It also make them focus on the summarized information and potentially apply them in their shopping.

Earlier while analyzing the sentiments of the sentence the frequency of the term is important.But then it was realized that the presence of one single negative term can make the whole sentence negative.So we can conclude that the presence of the rare negative word in appropriate place in the sentence can make the complete sentence -ve.

Though the complete text is positive but presence of -ve word at the end of the sentence make the complete text negative for example The movie director was experienced, the actors were superb but the movie story cannot hold the audience.

III. Proposed System

1. Build training data by using some Hindi text corpus
2. Identify the sentiments for text corpus.
3. Build classification model for predict the sentiment
4. Apply classification model on new test data.

Description of the system in short:
We will be following steps to implement the sentiment classification for Hindi Language
1. Read Hindi text corpus from text file (UTF-8)
2. For each line, identify the sentiment score as follows
a. Identify each word from line.
b. Remove stop words which are very common words
c. Replace each word by synset provided by WordNet
d. If more than one synsets available for a word then perform sense disambiguation by matching common words in the lines and the gloss and example of synset
e. Get the sentiment polarity for each word from SentiWordNet
f. Sum and get the overall score

3. Build a classifier by correlating words and sentiment score.
4. Use LibSVM or Weka C4.5 classifiers for classification.
5. Build Test data set using synset replacement algorithm
6. Apply model on new test data and compare the results.

We use hindi wordnet which is the java library works like language dictionary. It has different hindi words, their meaning, and sentiment values (positiveness and negativeness) base on common use of words.

To find the words from hindi text document we use utf-8 encoding based data files and java reader to read hindi text files.

Tokenization

In the tokenization the sentences are separated into words. This separation is done using the space separator. In the complete sentence whenever a white space is encountered followed by the next word. Thus the complete sentence is broken down into many words using the white space between the two words.

Removing the stop words

In this stage the stop words are removed from the sentences. Stop words are those words which do not pay any contribution in determining the polarity of the sentence. The most common words are collected and made a list of it. The sentences are then compared with the list of stop words and those when identified are removed from the sentence. Long with the stop words the removal of the special characters like purnviram, ardhviram etc are also removed from the sentence.

Stemming

Stemmer which is based on Devnagri script is used.This stemmer uses suffix stripping algorithm.This is done efficiently and is with as less error as possible. This stemmer make use of database .It searches the word in lookup table and if the result is found then the result is returned to user.But if the word is not found then suffix is removed and reduced to its stem.This gives the best results.In the database ,root words along with all the derived words are stores.When the word is entered it searches for the word in the database along with the root word.It strives for better quality and tries to acquire the best and accurate word.

Sentiment Identification

If the words are present in the WordNet then we pass these words to hindi WordNet and get the sentiment score for each word. After analyzing the sentiment score of each word calculate the score for the whole sentence. Finally we aggregate the sentiment score for each word to form the overall sentiment of the document.

IV. Conclusion

To classify the sentiment in Indian language i.e. in Hindi can done efficiently in using this proposed system. But there are some restrictions like there are less number of words in Hindi WordNet and also to find the root word we used lookup table of root words which are added manually so very few words are present. Also the accuracy to determine the sentiment also cannot be 100% .Future work can be to improve the Hindi WordNet.

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