

Using Tweets for Assigning Sentiments to Regions

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Amsterdam, The Netherlands

27 May 2014



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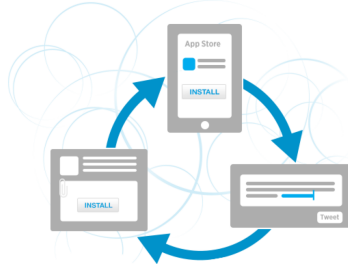
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The project TwiNL

Enable researchers and students to collect statistics about tweets written in Dutch without needing technical knowledge:

- Collect tweets written in Dutch (we have more than 2 billion)
- Make the tweets searchable
- Offer different views of the search results

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Science center SURF SARA FAQ Blog Naam: Wachtwoord: Inloggen Registreren

Zoek in tweets: bier Zoeken
21 april 2014 27 april 2014

Op twiqs.nl kan je in Nederlandstalige tweets vanaf december 2010 zoeken. De gevonden tweets kan je dan op Twitter bekijken. De zoekdatabase is niet compleet. Contactpersoon voor deze website is Erik Tjong Kim Sang -erik(at)xs4all.nl>

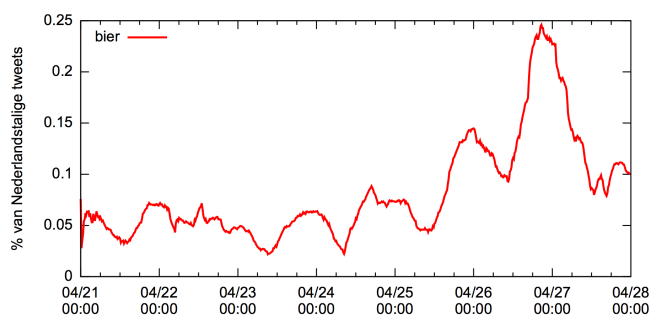
Voorbeelden:

- "griep" in januari/maart 2013 (grafiek)
- "carnaval" in februari 2013 (kaart)
- "ajax feyenoord" op zondag 28 oktober 2012 (grafiek)
- "vaatstra" op maandag 19 november 2012 (gebruikersinformatie)
- "nait" in november 2012 (kaart voor dialectwoord)
- "fai" op maandag 3 december 2012, 08:00-08:59 (woordenwolk)

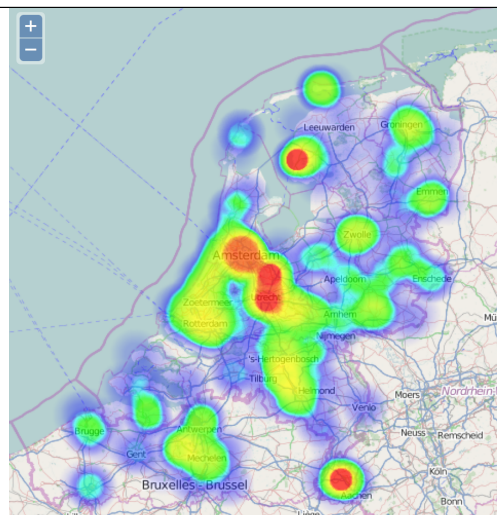
twiqs.nl

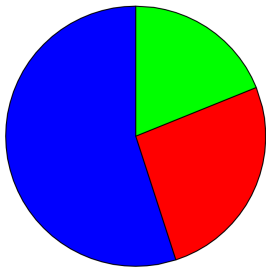
Created at: 26 May 2014 22:12:41. erik(at)xs4all.nl (clusterstatus)

Gezocht in: 7.774.081 tweets. Gevonden: 6.805 tweets met het trefwoord "bier" (0.08%).

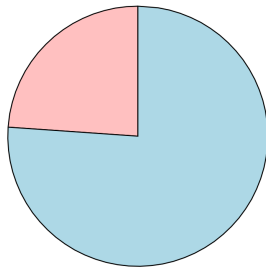


[\(download data van grafiek\)](#)





Leeftijd
 < 18 jaar: 19%
 18-25 jaar: 26%
 > 25 jaar: 55%



Geslacht
 man: 76%
 vrouw: 24%

alcoholvrij blijke champagne Code dondert Drenthe drink **drinken** drinkt eld Fanzone flesje
 Flevoland Friesland Ga Geel Gelderland Geluk geopend glas gratis Groningen
 halen hetzelfde klein **Koning Koningsdag** Koningsspelen koop koud liter mag Majesteit
 Mannenhumor meer meters Overijssel p pizza proost ranja regent trein uw Vol Vorst Week weekend
 Wijn Willem



Sentiment: +11

What does the sentiment score mean?

The sentiment score is a number between -100 (minimum: negative) and +100 (maximum: positive)

The sentiment score is equal to the percentage of positive tweets minus the percentage of negative tweets

A single tweet can be marked as positive, negative or neutral

We use lists of positive words, negative words and emoticons to assign sentiment values to tweets

Methods used for selecting the sentiment lexicons

Start with assigning sentiment to tweets based on their emoticons

1. Automatic strategy: the top n ranked sentiment words from a ranked list were selected
2. Manual strategy: manually select sentiment words from frequently used words in these tweets

We use the t test for automatically creating ranked lists

We compared different values of n and different minimum word frequencies

Evaluation results on manually annotated data

Name	Lexicon size	Accuracy
baseline: 4 emoticons	4	87.6%
n-best t-scores, threshold 0	75,000	48.2%
n-best t-scores, threshold 5	4,400	53.2%
n-best t-scores, threshold 10	2,700	53.6%
incremental selection	644	84.2%
incr. sel. with 4 emoticons	100	93.2%
manual selection	338	82.1%

The emoticons have a low recall score, n-best does not perform well and incremental selection does not generalize

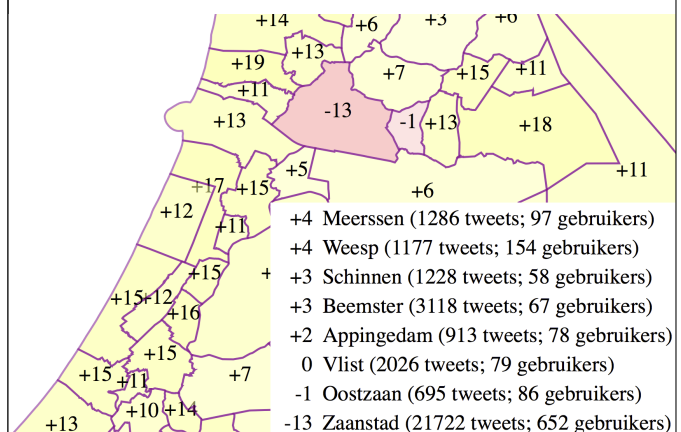
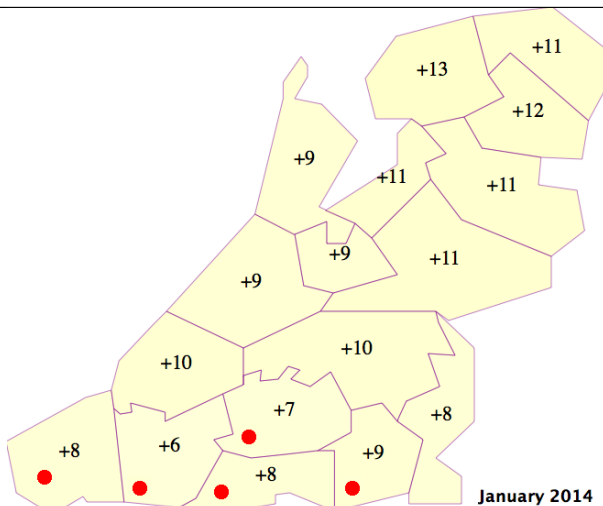
Can we obtain sentiment scores per region?

Between 1 and 2% of the tweets contain geolocation

For another 10% we can estimate a common location based on profile information of the user

We can combine this information with region boundaries and automatic sentiment analysis to average sentiments per region

We made map of the Dutch-speaking provinces and obtained municipality borders from the government





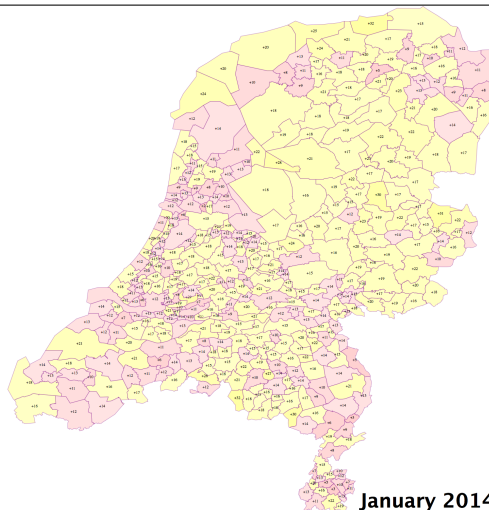
MeteoWestzaan.nl
@MeteoWestzaan



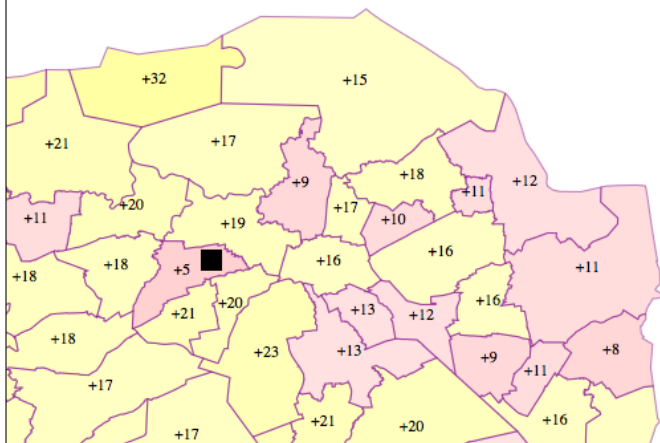
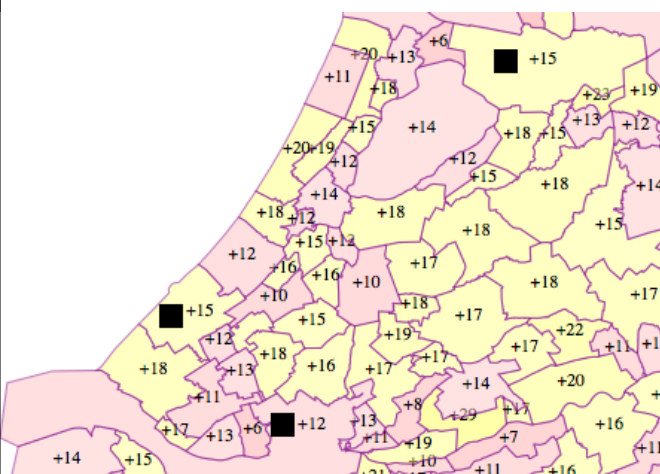
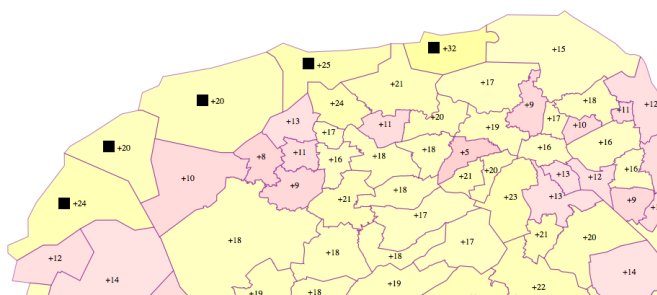
Baro 1025,omb-Stijgt langzaam. Temp 16,8c (-0,4). Hum 44%. Rain last 24h 0,0mm.
Wind 0,2kph WNW / gust 2,2kph. UV 0.
[#hetweerinwestzaan](#)

↩ Reply ↻ Retweet ★ Favorite ⋮ More

8:00 AM - 6 Oct 13 📍 from Zaanstad, North Holland



January 2014



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Concluding remarks

We compared several methods for deriving sentiment lexicons and concluded that manual construction worked best

We computed average sentiment scores and found differences between Dutch and Flemish regions, and between busy and quiet regions

It would be nice if these strategies provided useful information for policy makers

But remember: Twitter user demographics are different from population demographics!

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THE END