Learning Subjectivity Phrases missing from Resources through a Large Set of Semantic Tests

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Abstract

In recent years, blogs and social networks have particularly boosted interests for opinion mining research. In order to satisfy real-scale applicative needs, a main task is to create or to enhance lexical and semantic resources on evaluative language. Classical resources of the area are mostly built for English, they contain simple opinion word markers and are far to cover the lexical richness of this linguistic phenomenon. We propose a new method, applied on French, to enhance automatically an opinion word lexicon. This learning method relies on linguistic uses of internet users and on semantic tests to infer the degree of subjectivity of many new adjectives, nouns, verbs, noun phrases, verbal phrases which are usually forgotten by other resources.

1. Introduction

Web 2.0 as a free expression area has literally boosted interests for opinion mining research. Through blogs and social networks (Twitter, Facebook), users share their sentiments and give media coverage to their points of view to influence their communities. In computational linguistic, blogs are more often used as a support study for opinion mining (Mishne and Glance, 2006) (Conrad and Schilder, 2007) (Kessler and Nicolov, 2009) but are more complex to process than text reviews according to (Liu, 2009). Like in the recent text mining challenge (DEFT’09), a current problem is to annotate fine-grained subjective segments (Wilson, 2008) instead of classifying text, then to categorize different semantic aspects of these segments and to detect evaluated targets (Stoyanov and Cardie, 2008) (Ruppenhofer and al., 2008).

In this context, Apopsis (Vernier and al., 2009b) is a tool for fine-grained subjective segments detection and categorization : axiological polarity, discursive role (assessment, judgement, agreement, disagreement, etc.), enunciative strategy, speaker engagement (does he assume his subjectivity or does he try to hide it ?). This tool is based on a French lexicosemantic resource built manually (982 entries). It was evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively on a corpus of 100 blogs and during the DEFT’09 evaluation campaign (Vernier and al., 2009a) where it obtained the best results. These tests show a good precision (from 0.80 to 0.90) but average quality on the quantitative aspect (recall is around 0.50). The resource coverage is the main factor explaining undetected opinions.

In this article, we focus specifically on this issue by presenting a learning method, applied on French, to learn automatically new words and phrases of subjectivity. We attach a particular importance to bring down the quality of the initial manually-built resource. The learning method relies on document contents indexing by a search engine and results given in response to a large set of queries. The construction of these queries, linguistically motivated, can infer the subjective degree of many new adjectives, nouns, verbs, noun phrases, verbal phrases. In particular, we argue that this method is able to learn less frequent but meaningful words and phrases of subjectivity which are usually forgotten by other resources and which can be relevant for real applicative tasks.

Several important works in opinion mining have led to create rich lexical resources manually or semi-automatically : WordNet-Affect (Strapparava and Valitutti, 2004), SentiWordNet (Esuli and Sebastiani, 2006). As noticed by (Banea and al., 2008), these resources are only available for a handful of languages and especially for English. In order to get round the cost of manual creation of such resources, some promising approaches try to determine automatically word’s degree of subjectivity (Banea and al., 2008) or word’s polarity (Turney, 2002) with the idea that word’s polarity can be identified by measuring its co-occurrence with some words whose polarity is known in advance, if a given word occurs with a high probability with a positive (negative) words it can be considered subjective and positive (negative). Results obtained by these methods are interesting but are not able to cover and detect all subjective segments in texts. In particular, these methods are not made for learning infrequent words, subjective phrases or subjective collocations built with objective words : bol d’oxygène (≈ a breath of fresh air), bourreau de travail (≈ work-a-holic). However, some infrequent words or subjective phrases are particularly meaningful in appraisal language. The purpose of our work is to take account of these points to enhance the initial French opinion word lexicon.

2. Opinion Word Lexicon

2.1. Linguistic definitions of subjectivity and evaluation

(Lavelle, 1950) defines evaluation as the act of breaking the indifference by which we put things on the same level and we consider all the actions as equivalent. Every speech act that reveals a break in the indifference results from the evaluative phenomenon. These acts involve complex
semantic, pragmatic or enunciative mechanisms which have been the subject of many research studies (Benveniste, 1974) (Anscombe and Ducrot, 1983). According to (Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 1997), when an enunciative speaker has to select some units from his lexical and syntactic knowledge, he has the choice between two types of formulation:

- **objective** discourse: which strive to hide every marks of the enunciative speaker’s presence,
- **subjective** discourse: in which the enunciative speaker admit his presence explicitly (Je trouve ça moche (I find it ugly)) or implicitly (c’est moche (This is ugly)).

(Charauade, 1992) points out that there are five modalities that allow a speaker to express an evaluation (opinion, agreement or disagreement, acceptance or refusal, judgement and appreciation). Each of these modalities reveals a particular attitude of the speaker: his belief which is more or less strong regarding the evaluation he expresses, the experience field from which he takes a stand (ethic, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, etc.), his position in relation to his statement (presence of absence of I). These theories are very similar with the Appraisal Theory (Martin and White, 2005) for english. According to charauade, these modalities have specific lexical markers and linguistic symbolic structures. (Galatanu, 2000)’s theory on evaluation completes Charauade’s as it organizes modalities into hierarchy on a scale of subjectivity. When a speaker structures his statement, he can choose to objectivize or subjectivize his speech by activating some modalities. In the examples (Table 1), the concerned feature to lie (modality of judgement (ethic/moral)) is part of a different argumentative strategy. The speaker hides his presence (implicit configuration) and he can sometimes use a modality to modalise another one. Thus, the evaluation Je n’aime pas qu’il mente (I don’t like when he lies) will appear more personal (or more subjective) than Nous condamnons ses mensonges (We condemn his lies) or Oui, c’est un menteur (Yes, he is a liar) even if these phrases use the same evaluative value: mentir (to lie).

### 2.2. Toward an exhaustive resource of subjectivity markers

These linguistic studies show that word subjectivity is particularly context-dependent. An objective word at a semantical level can become subjective at a pragmatical level. Thus, in the following example the adjective anglais (English) has in itself a subjective meaning because of the speaker’s enunciation:

- **Il est terriblement anglais (c’est d’ailleurs pour cela que je l’aime autant)**
- **He is terribly english (that’s why I like him so much)**

Nevertheless, some words or phrases are already subjectives at a semantical level (mentir (to lie), intéressant (interesting), etc.) or are so much used in a subjective way at a pragmatal level (donner de la confiture aux cochons (to cast pearls before swine), crier de joie (to shout for joy), crier au loup (to cry wolf)) that it makes sense to add them in a resource for subjectivity processing. Typically, all these pragmatic subjective phrases are not present in the classical lexical resources.

The initial opinion word lexicon that we have built manually, contains 982 lexical entries (most of them are simple words): adjectives (493), verbs (192), nouns (166), etc. It has been built from the annotated evaluative passages of the Blogoscopie corpus. We refer to (Dubreil et al., 2008) for a more accurate description of the annotation methodology. Each lexical entry is described by morphosyntactic and semantic informations according to linguistic theories seen previously and by its context in the corpus. The evaluative term serious has the following informations:

| Example                          | 2nd Modality     |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Je doute qu’il mente              | Weak explicit opinion |
| I doubt that he’s lying          | Weak explicit opinion |
| Il est évident qu’il ment        | Strong implicit opinion |
| This is obvious that he’s lying  | Strong implicit opinion |
| Oui, c’est un menteur            | Agreement        |
| Yes, he is a liar                | Agreement        |
| Il ment                          | No other modality|
| He is lying                      | No other modality|
| Je n’aime pas qu’il mente         | Explicit appreciation |
| I don’t like when he lies        | Explicit appreciation |
| Nous condamnons ses mensonges   | Explicit judgement|
| We condemn his lies              | Explicit judgement|

Table 1: Example of evaluative discourse for the same evaluative value: mentir (to lie) (1st modality: Implicit Judgement)

3. Semantic Tests of Subjectivity

Our aim is to enhance the french opinion words lexicon by adding terms of subjectivity not present previously. In language, these terms can be words (négaste (harful), zizanie (ill-feeling), laminer (to laminate)) or phrases (raffer la mise (≈ steal the limelight), faire un pied de nez (≈ to thumb one’s nose), vent de panique (≈ a wave of panic)). It can be adjectives, nouns (or noun phrases) or verbs (verbal phrases). To achieve this objective, we present the principle of semantic tests that underlies the machine learning method.
Some French adjectives (vrai (true), véritable (real)) or adverbs (littéralement (literally, truly), etc) have a particular impact on the enunciation and on subjectivity (Legallois, 2005) (Suhamy, 2006). Thus, it is considered that the word littéralement (literally, truly) should not be taken literally, and has instead, by common usage, a feature that reveals the intensive mental representations and the speaker’s subjectivity: le contribuable est littéralement écrasé d’impôts (≈ the taxpayer is literally crushed by taxation), il a littéralement déplacé une montagne (≈ he has literally moved a mountain). We develop this idea to formulate the following hypothesis:

Assumption: A neutral term (adjective, noun or verb) is rarely intensified by an intensity marker.

It makes sense to say:
- Il est particulièrement dynamique. He is very dynamic
- C’est véritablement une hérésie. It’s a true heresy
- Il est littéralement tombé sous le charme, he truly fall under the spell

Whereas the following sentences seem semantically badly constructed:
- C’est terriblement scalaire, It is terribly scalar
- C’est littéralement un oiseau, It’s literally a bird
- Il a littéralement mangé au restaurant, He truly ate at restaurant

From this principle, we define a set of semantic tests combining:

- an element of an intensity marker list (Particulièrement, Terriblement, Parfaitement, Véritablement, Littéralement, Réellement, Franchement, Véritable)
- and a given term with an unknown degree of subjectivity

To perform these tests, we rely on linguistic uses of internet users and their frequencies. The hypothesis is to consider that relevance of an utterance can be established by its number of hits on the web. For example, from Yahoo search engine, the following queries provide an indication on subjectivity degrees of terms in bold:

| Adjectives | Nouns | Verbs |
|------------|-------|-------|
| aborigène (O) | republic (O) | prendre la tête (S) |
| aboriginal (O) | republic (O) | getting full of yourself (S) |
| téléphonique (O) | bananier (S) | tricoter (O) |
| telephone (O) | banana republic (S) | to knit (O) |
| néo-nazi (A) | vie de chien (S) | échapper des griffes (S) |
| nazi (A) | dog’s life (S) | to run away from (S) |
| populiste (S) | vie de famille (S) | voler la vedette (S) |
| populist (O) | family life (S) | to steal the show (S) |
| télégenique (S) | souffle de fraîcheur (S) | glandouiller (S) |
| telegenic (S) | a touch of freshness (S) | to do useless things (S) |

Table 2: Examples of candidates for opinion words lexicon extracted by Yahoo! and classified by five human-judges.

4. Learning Method

4.1. Candidates extraction

For experimental purpose, candidates are extracted automatically by sending queries to Yahoo!Search. Each nouns/noun phrases, verbs/verbal phrases or adjectives following an intensity marker in the Yahoo index is collected. We used eight intensity markers of French: Particulièrement (particularly), Terriblement (terribly), Parfaitement (perfectly), Véritablement (really), Littéralement (literally), Réellement (really), Franchement (frankly), Véritable (real). These adverbs are chose because of their high frequency of occurrence in French. In answer to these eight queries, we consider every abstract by Yahoo! as a text of our corpus. Then, we use TreeTagger (Schmid, 1994) and a chunking algorithm (Vergne and Giguët, 1998) to extract every nominal phrases and verbal phrases placed just after an intensity marker in this corpus. This process is realised automatically within the UIMA platform (Ferruci and Lally, 2004) and the component fr.univ.nantes.lina.uima.YahooSearch that we developed to send queries to Yahoo. Thus, approximatively 24,500 different candidates have been collected (9,000 nouns/noun phrases, 6,500 verbs/verbal phrases and 9,000 adjectives).

4.2. Training data

In order to build a training dataset, five human-judges have manually classified 1,500 of these candidates: 500 adjectives, 500 nouns or noun phrases, 500 verbs or verbal

http://developer.yahoo.com/search/boss/

Tutorial and sources available here: http://www.uima-fr.org
phrases. For each term, human-judges have to decide if the candidate is: subjective (S), objective (O) or ambiguous without context (A). The agreement (0.70) is measured with Fleiss Kappa (Fleiss, 1971). Table 2 shows examples of words classified by human-judges.

In the training dataset, several attributes are automatically added to each candidate: we measure pointwise mutual information between each intensity marker (x) and each candidate (y) considering number of hits given by Yahoo!Search.

\[
SI(x, y) = \log \frac{hit(x, y)}{hit(x)hit(y)}
\]

As an example, the adjective *anglais* (english) can be subjective: the value of \(hit(x, \text{anglais})\) is more than 500, but \(hit(\text{anglais})\) is more than 300,000,000, so this adjective might not be a good candidate for the lexical resource.

### 4.3. Supervised classification of new terms

In a two-dimensional representation, figure 1 shows distributions of nouns and noun phrases classified by human-judges along two axes:

- **Y**: number of hits of an intensity marker followed by a given term (semantic test of subjectivity) (ex: *littéralement pété les plombs* (1330 hits) (literally *flip my lid* (70 hits)))
- **X**: number of hits only for the given term (ex: *peter les plombs* (78 700)) (*flip my lid* (23,700 hits))

Two-dimensional representations of verbs/verbal phrases and adjectives are equivalent to figure 1. From the training dataset and for each grammatical category, we trained a Support Vector Machine (Joachims, 1997) classifier to search for an optimal hyperplan. Then, we apply the classification function to separate subjective and objective candidates in the initial list of 24,500 terms.

### 5. Evaluation

| Type       | Example examples (random selection)                |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Adject.    | larmoyant (whining), exorbitant (exorbitant), opiniâtre (≈ obstinate, bulldog), lunatique (moody person), incestueux (incestuous), cocace (comical), famélique (scrawny), infantile (childish), subversif (subversive) |
| Nouns, 1,390 noun phrases | régel (delight), féué (plague), plébiscite (plebiscite), camouflet (poking), marée humaine (≈ human tide), descente aux enfers (descent into hell), gain de temps (time-savings), cacophonie (cacophony), bouffée d’air frais (breath of fresh air), capharnaüm (≈ shambles, souk) |
| Verbs, 488 verbal phrases | jouer un rôle décisif (≈ to play a decisive role), faire basculer le match (≈ to change the momentum of a game), subjuguer (to subjugate), voler la vedette (≈ to steal the show), toucher le fond (to plumb the depths), ovationner (≈ to greet somebody with wild applause) |

Table 3: Examples of terms added to lexicon (random selection).

The method described above enables to extract 2,474 new terms (Tab.3) and to add them to the initial french opinion words lexicon (intially 982 lexical entry) with a metadata to inform that each new term have been added automatically. At this point, we don’t address the problem of word’s polarity categorization. We plan to also use pointwise mutual information as described in several
works (Turney, 2002) (Bestgen and al., 2004) for this purpose. Nevertheless, we argue that the step of candidates extraction based on semantic tests is important to reduce noise and improve resource coverage.

5.1. Lexicon enhancement evaluation without textual context

Lexicon enhancement evaluation would require a standard resource on which to compare, but our work is precisely motivated by the lack of such resource. In consideration of this aspect, we made a first validation of lexicon enhancement considering the list of 1,500 terms classified by human-judges as a reference. We used a ten cross-validation method during the learning phase to measure the precision and the recall (table 4).

| Axiology       | Precision        | Recall          |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Objective      | 75.49% (687/910) | 94.62% (687/726) |
| Subjective     | 77.28% (456/590) | 61.81% (356/576) |
| Ambiguous      | 0% (0/0)         | 0% (0/198)      |

Table 4: Objective terms and subjective terms classification results in comparison with 1,500 terms classified by human-judges.

Results shows that even if recall measure of subjective terms is quite low (Figure 1 shows that lots of subjective nouns are approximately in the same area of objective terms), this method enables to extract 456 subjective candidates with an interesting precision. Nevertheless, we underline that contextual evaluation is a predominant aspect, in particular in opinion mining and subjectivity research domain. This bring us to suggest a different evaluation protocol to observe lexical enhancement impact on an real applicative task. Our evaluation protocol differs from (Turney, 2002) who evaluate his method by comparing results to General Inquirer resource. This protocol has the tendency to consider always correct some subjective terms which can be used in an objective context.

5.2. Lexicon enhancement evaluation with textual context

For this second evaluation protocol, we extract 5,000 posts from french blog platform Over-blog without any constraints on themes or on post sizes. Then, we use the tool Apopsis to annotate fine-grained subjective appraisal segments. This tool relies on approximatively 2,000 grammar rules and on pattern recognition method for evaluative segment detection in texts (Vernier and al., 2009b). At the end of the natural language process, two files (CSV) are generated to list : on the one hand, subjective appraisal segments detected with initial opinion words lexicon and on the other hand, segments detected with enhanced lexicon part. Two human-judges estimate the precision of the enhanced part. Observed agreement between human-judges is 0.76. Results are sum up in table 5.

Table 5 shows that mistakes and disagreements between humans-judges are particularly concerned by nouns and noun phrases. This grammatical category is inclined to activate different cultural stereotypes between human-judges. Thus, many examples containing the following expressions lead to disagreement: crise économique (economical crisis), politique écologique (ecological politic), terrorisme (terrorism) ou pandémie (pandemic). For examples :

- La pandémie de grippe, reelle ou inventee, permet de mettre en scene le final[...] (the flu pandemic, real or invented, enables to put a spotlight on[...])
- Le mot pandémie est d’actualite, nous l’entendons meme depuis des mois. (The word pandemic is buzzing, we hear about it for months)

As noticed by DEFT’09 program committee, the lack of standard corpus to evaluate fine-grained subjectivity detection is still not resolved for french. Recall measure can’t be evaluated, it would require an exhaustive manual annotation by human-judges. Nevertheless, we estimate the lexicon enhancement on quantitative aspect by comparing number of subjective segments annotated with initial lexicon (68 536) and by subjective segments annotated correctly with enhanced lexicon (+13 450) : +15,6%.

6. Discussion & Conclusion

From a quantitative point of view, french opinion words lexicon raised from 982 to 3,456 entries (+252%). A first comment concern subjective segments detection which has improved of only 20% in comparison. However, this improvement is far from being not significant for the following reason : compared with terms from the initial french opinion word lexicon (beau (beautiful), inquiétude (worry), aimer (to love)), enhanced terms (blasphématoire (blasphemous), la politique de l’autruche (≈ ostrich policy : to bury one’s head in the sand)), faire tordre de rire (≈ to convulse) have a lower frequency - explaining why they are often forgotten by manually-built resources - but are meaningful for real applicative tasks.

New adjectives and verbs/verbal phrases enables to annotate subjective segments with good accuracy. Ambiguity and mistake sources come from new nouns and noun phrases. Nouns are more polysemic in french, like farce or daube which have real subjective uses (c’est une farce cette assemblée de politiciens (these politicians are a joke)) but also a culinary meaning. As noticed by (Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 1997), subjective words and phrases are not stable in language (terms like collaboration...
or to collaborate do not represent the same cultural stereotype nowadays and in the context of the second world war). Our method is based on linguistic uses of internet users and in this way can follow the evolution of some cultural stereotypes: the most admitted ones (pantouflard (= stay-at-home), négationniste (holocaust denier), escroquerie (swindling)), but also the most recent (thus écologie, écologique (ecology), pollution (pollution)) are automatically classified as subjective because of the intensity expressed around these concepts at present).

The French opinion words lexicon will be made publicly available at the following address: http://www.blogoscopie.org

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