A language agnostic framework for analysis of political content in OSNs

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ABSTRACT

Today a significant part of social discussion regarding political affairs is taking place in Online Social Networks (OSNs). The analysis of this content can reveal interesting patterns and tendencies on the social sentiment towards political notions, institutions, events, ideologies, and public figures. Conclusions from this analysis can be of extreme importance in figuring out the major themes that dominate the online discourse and assessing the public positive and negative sentiment towards these themes. Through this analysis we can also measure the effect of certain political actions or events in the public sentiment and assess the efficacy of political campaigns in general. The main toolbox of this research includes Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods, lexicons for sentiment analysis, techniques for topic analysis (like Latent Dirichlet Allocation) and methods for sarcasm identification and correction [1].

Existing studies in this area are focusing in specific electoral events whilst analyzing content from a single language. Yet, 2017 has been characterised as a politically crucial year for Europe due to the plethora of electoral events that are happening in major European countries. Therefore, in this study we attempt to collectively analyze the OSN content regarding these events. In particular, as of April 2017 we have collected the entire corpus of tweets referring to the Dutch general elections (March) and to the French Presidential Elections (April). We are currently collecting tweets referring to the French legislative election (June), the United Kingdom general elections (June) and we also plan to include tweets from the German federal elections (September) and the Czech legislative elections (October).

The purpose of this ongoing study is to assess both the commonalities and the important differences between the political online discussions in various European regions. To accomplish this, we augment the existing analysis toolbox with language agnostic techniques and automatic translation methods that uniformly process all languages and minimize potential biases. In this paper we report our preliminary results based on four electoral events in three (Dutch, French, English) languages.

CCS CONCEPTS
• Information systems → Information extraction; Sentiment analysis; • Networks → Online social networks; • Computing methodologies → Natural language processing;

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