



## Lancaster A at SemEval-2017 Task 5: Evaluation metrics matter: predicting sentiment from financial news headlines

---

Andrew Moore and Paul Rayson

February 27, 2018

School of Computing and Communications, Lancaster University.

## Task

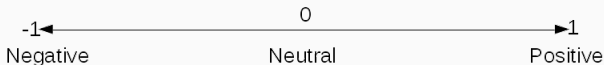
---

# The task

## Example sentence

'Why AstraZeneca plc & Dixons Carphone PLC Are Red-Hot Growth Stars!'

## Sentiment scale



## Data

Training data: 1142 samples, 960 headlines/sentences.

Testing data: 491 samples, 461 headlines/sentences.

# Approach

---

1. Support Vector Regression (SVR) [1]
2. Bi-directional Long Short-Term Memory BLSTM [2][3]

# Pre-Processing and Additional data used

## Pre-Processing

1. Lower cased.
2. Tokenised.

## Word2Vec model

Used 189, 206 financial articles (e.g. Financial Times) that were manually downloaded from Factiva<sup>1</sup> to create a Word2Vec model [5]<sup>2</sup>.

These were created using Gensim<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup><https://global.factiva.com/factiva/login/login.asp?productname=global>

<sup>2</sup>[https://github.com/apmoore1/semEval/tree/master/models/word2vec\\_models](https://github.com/apmoore1/semEval/tree/master/models/word2vec_models)

<sup>3</sup><https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/models/word2vec.html>

## Features and settings that we changed

1. Tokenisation - Whitespace or Unitok<sup>4</sup>
2. N-grams - uni-grams, bi-grams and both.
3. SVR settings - penalty parameter C and epsilon parameter.
4. Target aspect.
5. Word Replacements.

---

<sup>4</sup><http://corpus.tools/wiki/Unitok>

# Word Replacements

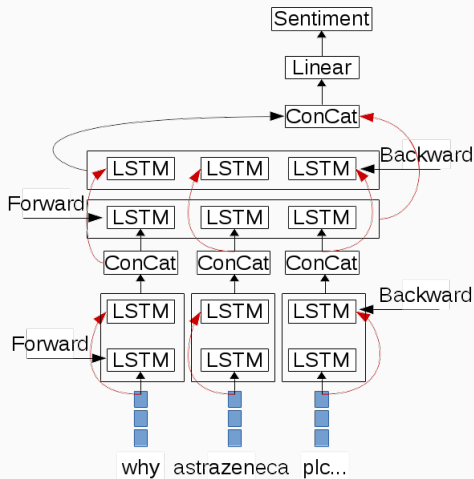
## Example Sentence

'AstraZeneca PLC had an improved performance where as Dixons performed poorly'

'companyname had an posword performance where as companyname performed negword'



# Two BLSTM models



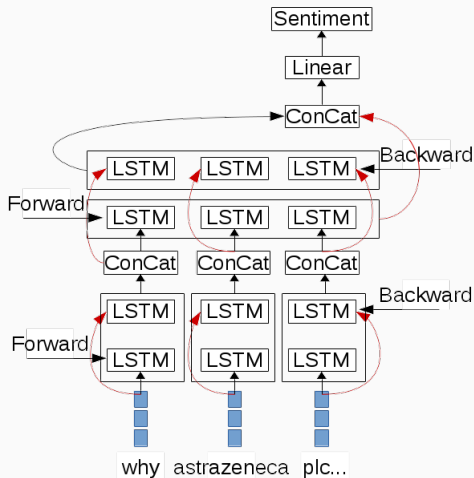
## Standard Model (SLSTM)

- Drop out between layers and connections.
- 25 times trained over the data (epoch of 25).

## Early stopping model (ELSTM)

- Drop out between layers only.
- Early stopping used to determine the epoch.

# BLSTM loss function



Loss function

Mean Square Error (MSE)

$$\frac{1}{Y} \sum_{i=1}^Y (\hat{y}_i - y)^2 \quad (1)$$

## **Findings and Results**

---

## Features

- Using uni-grams and bi-grams to be the best. 2.4% improvement over uni-grams.
- Using a tokeniser always better. Affects bi-gram results the most. 1% improvement using Unitok<sup>5</sup> over whitespace.
- SVR parameter settings important 8% difference between using C=0.1 and C=0.01.
- Incorporating the target aspect increased performance. 0.3% improvement.
- Using all word replacements. N=10 for POS and NEG words and N=0 for company. 0.8% improvement using company and 0.2% for POS and NEG.

---

<sup>5</sup><http://corpus.tools/wiki/Unitok>

# The three different metrics

## Cosine Similarity (CS) Metric 2

### Metric 1

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{CS}(\hat{y}_n, y_n)}{N} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^K y_i \hat{y}_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^K y_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^K \hat{y}_i^2}} \quad (2) \text{ Metric 3}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \begin{cases} \text{len}(\hat{y}_n) * \text{CS}(\hat{y}_n, y_n), & \text{if } \text{len}(\hat{y}_n) > 1 \\ 1 - |y - \hat{y}_n|, & \text{if } \frac{\hat{y}_n}{y} \geq 0 \end{cases}}{K} \quad (4)$$

$K$  = Total number of samples.

$N$  = Total number of sentences.

## Results across the different metrics

Model	Metric		
	1	2	3
SVR	62.14	54.59	62.34
SLSTM	72.89	61.55	68.64
ELSTM	73.20	61.98	69.24
Fortia-FBK[4]	74.50	-	-

Metric 1 was the final metric used.

'uk stocks little changed as ashtead gains, housing shares drop'

Predicted: -0.43, Real: 0.23

'standard life chief agrees 600000 bonus cut'

Predicted: -0.54, Real: 0.08

'why i would put j sainsbury plc in my trolley before wm morrison  
supermarkets ...'

Predicted: 0.11, Real: 0.76

## Future Work

---



## Future Work



1. Incorporate aspects into the BLSTM's shown to be useful by Wang et al. [7].
2. Improve BLSTM's by using an attention model Wang et al. [7].
3. Add known financial sentiment lexicon into the LSTM model [6].

1. BLSTM outperform SVRs with minimal feature engineering.
2. The future is to incorporate more financial information into the LSTM's.

# Questions?

a.moore@lancaster.ac.uk

@apmoore94

p.rayson@lancaster.ac.uk

@perayson




All the code can be found here<sup>6</sup>

Presentation can be found here<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup><https://github.com/apmoore1/semEval>

<sup>7</sup><https://github.com/apmoore1/semEval/blob/master/presentation/semEval.pdf>

-  H. Drucker, C. J. Burges, L. Kaufman, A. Smola, V. Vapnik, et al.  
**Support vector regression machines.**  
*Advances in neural information processing systems*, 9:155–161, 1997.
-  A. Graves and J. Schmidhuber.  
**Frame-wise phoneme classification with bidirectional lstm and other neural network architectures.**  
*Neural Networks*, 18(5):602–610, 2005.
-  S. Hochreiter and J. Schmidhuber.  
**Long short-term memory.**  
*Neural computation*, 9(8):1735–1780, 1997.

## References II



Y. Mansar, L. Gatti, S. Ferradans, M. Guerini, and J. Staiano.  
**Fortia-fbk at semeval-2017 task 5: Bullish or bearish? inferring sentiment towards brands from financial news headlines.**

In *Proceedings of the 11th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation (SemEval-2017)*, pages 817–822. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2017.



T. Mikolov, K. Chen, G. Corrado, and J. Dean.  
**Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space.**

*arXiv preprint arXiv:1301.3781*, 2013.



Q. Qian, M. Huang, J. Lei, and X. Zhu.

**Linguistically regularized lstm for sentiment classification.**

In *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 1679–1689. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2017.



Y. Wang, M. Huang, x. zhu, and L. Zhao.

**Attention-based lstm for aspect-level sentiment classification.**

In *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 606–615. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2016.