Supplementary Material
for
Learning Explicit and Implicit Structures for Targeted Sentiment Analysis

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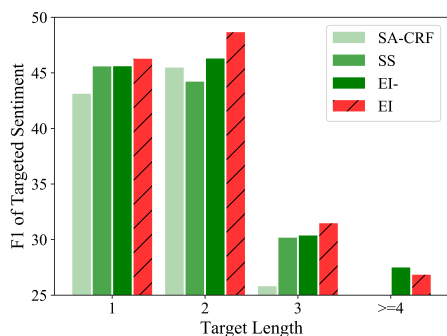hao_li@mymail.sutd.edu.sg
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Figure 1: Results of different lengths on English

	#instance	#target	#+	#−	#0
Train	1,925	3,078	2384	475	219
Test	1,209	952	654	203	95
(a) Statistics on Russian.					

	#instance	#target	#+	#−	#0
Train	674	894	513	287	94
Test	575	373	229	120	24
(b) Statistics on Dutch.					

	#instance	#target	#+	#−	#0
Train	1,234	1,743	1,236	438	69
Test	676	612	468	114	30
(c) Statistics on English.					

Table 1: Corpus statistics of SemEval 2016 Restaurant Dataset

1 Results

1.1 Robustness

We also report the results for targets of different lengths on English in Figure 1 following the main paper (Li and Lu, 2019). As we can see, our model **EI** outperforms others except when the length is greater than or equal 4. Note that according to statistics in the main paper (Li and Lu, 2019), there only exist a small number of targets of length 4.

1.2 Additional Experiments

We present the data statistics for English, Dutch and Russian in SemEval 2016 Restaurant dataset (Pontiki et al., 2016) in Table 1. We convert aspect target terms to targets and assign each target by the corresponding aspect sentiment polarity. Note that we remove all the instances which contains no targets in the training data. Following the main paper, we split 10% of training data as development set to select the best model during training.

References

Hao Li and Wei Lu. 2019. Learning explicit and implicit structures for targeted sentiment analysis. In *Proc. of EMNLP*.

Maria Pontiki, Dimitris Galanis, Haris Papageorgiou, Ion Androutsopoulos, Suresh Manandhar, Mohammed AL-Smadi, Mahmoud Al-Ayyoub, Yanyan Zhao, Bing Qin, Orphée De Clercq, et al. 2016. Semeval-2016 task 5: Aspect based sentiment analysis. In *Proc. of SemEval*.