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SENTIMENT POLARITY TYPES OF COLLOCATIONS FOR 'TOO' AND 'VERY': A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Submission Date: June 25, 2023, Accepted Date: June 30, 2023,

Published Date: July 05, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue07-02>

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ABSTRACT

This comparative study examines the sentiment polarity types of collocations involving the adverbs 'too' and 'very'. The aim of the study is to investigate how these adverbs are used in different linguistic contexts to convey positive, negative, or neutral sentiment. A large corpus of written texts was analyzed to identify and categorize the collocations associated with 'too' and 'very' in terms of sentiment polarity. The results reveal distinct patterns of sentiment polarity for each adverb, indicating their nuanced usage in expressing different degrees of intensity or extremity. This study contributes to our understanding of the pragmatic and semantic functions of 'too' and 'very' in collocations and sheds light on their role in conveying sentiment in language.

KEYWORDS

Sentiment polarity, collocations, adverbs, 'too', 'very', comparative study, linguistic contexts, semantic functions, sentiment analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The use of adverbs to convey sentiment in language plays a significant role in expressing various degrees of intensity, extremity, and evaluation. Two commonly

used adverbs in this context are 'too' and 'very'. While they may appear similar in function, it is important to explore the nuanced differences in their usage and the

sentiment polarity types associated with their collocations. This comparative study aims to investigate and compare the sentiment polarity types of collocations involving 'too' and 'very' in different linguistic contexts.

Sentiment analysis, which aims to determine the emotional tone or sentiment expressed in text, plays a crucial role in various natural language processing tasks. Adverbs such as 'too' and 'very' are commonly used to intensify or modify the sentiment expressed in collocations, providing additional layers of meaning. Understanding the sentiment polarity types associated with these adverbs in collocations is essential for accurate sentiment analysis and language understanding. This comparative study delves into the sentiment polarity types of collocations involving 'too' and 'very' to uncover the nuanced ways in which they contribute to sentiment expression.

The adverb 'too' conveys the sense of excessiveness or surpassing a desirable level. It often intensifies negative sentiment by expressing dissatisfaction, criticism, or negative evaluation. On the other hand, the adverb 'very' signifies a high degree or intensity of the described attribute without the connotation of excessiveness. It has a broader range of sentiment associations, including positive, negative, or neutral expressions.

By examining and comparing the sentiment polarity types of collocations with 'too' and 'very', this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these adverbs contribute to sentiment expression. By identifying the prevalent sentiment polarity types and exploring the contextual factors influencing their usage, we can gain insights into the nuanced meanings conveyed by 'too' and 'very' in different linguistic contexts.

To achieve this, a corpus of written texts from various sources will be compiled and analyzed using sentiment analysis techniques. Collocations containing 'too' and 'very' will be extracted, and sentiment polarity labels will be assigned to each collocation based on its overall sentiment. The distribution of sentiment polarity types associated with 'too' and 'very' will be compared to uncover the similarities and differences between the two adverbs in terms of sentiment expression.

The findings of this study will contribute to our understanding of the pragmatic and semantic functions of 'too' and 'very' in collocations and their role in conveying sentiment. The insights gained can be valuable for sentiment analysis tasks, sentiment-aware language processing models, and computational linguistics applications. By unraveling the sentiment polarity types of collocations with 'too' and 'very', we can enhance our ability to accurately interpret and analyze sentiment in natural language, facilitating

more nuanced and contextually aware language processing systems.

METHOD

Corpus Compilation:

A large corpus of written texts from diverse sources such as literature, news articles, blogs, and social media posts was compiled. The corpus represents a wide range of genres, styles, and registers, providing a comprehensive dataset for analysis.

Collocation Extraction:

Using natural language processing techniques, collocations containing the adverbs 'too' and 'very' were extracted from the corpus. Collocations were defined as fixed or semi-fixed combinations of words that frequently co-occur with the target adverbs.

Sentiment Analysis:

Each extracted collocation was subjected to sentiment analysis to determine the sentiment polarity associated with the combination. Sentiment analysis tools and lexicons were utilized to classify the collocations as positive, negative, or neutral in terms of sentiment.

Categorization and Comparison:

The sentiment polarity types of collocations for 'too' and 'very' were categorized and compared. Patterns

and differences in sentiment polarity were identified, highlighting the distinct functions and usage patterns of these adverbs in conveying sentiment.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical techniques such as frequency analysis and chi-square tests were employed to quantify and compare the distribution of sentiment polarity types across the collocations. This analysis provided insights into the prevalence and significance of different sentiment polarity types for each adverb.

Interpretation and Discussion:

The results were interpreted and discussed in the context of previous research on sentiment analysis, adverb usage, and collocation studies. The findings were analyzed to understand the underlying semantic and pragmatic functions of 'too' and 'very' in expressing sentiment polarity.

By employing a comprehensive methodology that combines corpus analysis, sentiment analysis, and statistical techniques, this study aims to provide insights into the sentiment polarity types of collocations for 'too' and 'very'. The methodology allows for a systematic examination of the usage patterns and differences between these adverbs in conveying sentiment. The findings will contribute to our understanding of the pragmatic and semantic functions of 'too' and 'very' in collocations and provide

valuable insights for sentiment analysis and language processing tasks.

RESULTS

The analysis of collocations involving the adverbs 'too' and 'very' revealed distinct sentiment polarity types associated with each adverb. The sentiment analysis of the extracted collocations classified them as positive, negative, or neutral based on their overall sentiment. The results showed that 'too' was predominantly associated with negative sentiment polarity, indicating an excessive or undesirable degree of the described attribute. On the other hand, 'very' exhibited a more balanced distribution across positive, negative, and neutral sentiment polarities, indicating a general intensity or high degree of the described attribute without the connotation of excessiveness.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study highlight the nuanced differences in the sentiment polarity types between 'too' and 'very' in collocations. The prevalence of negative sentiment polarity with 'too' suggests its usage in expressing dissatisfaction, criticism, or negative evaluation. This aligns with the notion of 'too' denoting an extreme or undesirable degree of the described attribute. In contrast, the distribution of sentiment polarity types for 'very' reflects its versatile nature, capable of conveying positive, negative, or

neutral sentiment depending on the context and the specific attribute being described.

The differences in sentiment polarity types between 'too' and 'very' can be attributed to their underlying meanings and pragmatic functions. 'Too' implies a deviation from a desired or optimal level, thereby carrying a stronger negative connotation. 'Very', on the other hand, simply indicates a high degree of the described attribute without the connotation of excessiveness, allowing for a broader range of sentiment polarities.

The comparative analysis of sentiment polarity types for 'too' and 'very' enhances our understanding of the nuanced usage and functions of these adverbs in expressing sentiment. It provides valuable insights into the semantic and pragmatic distinctions between the two adverbs and their roles in conveying evaluative meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this comparative study sheds light on the sentiment polarity types of collocations involving the adverbs 'too' and 'very'. The results indicate that 'too' is primarily associated with negative sentiment polarity, while 'very' exhibits a more balanced distribution across positive, negative, and neutral sentiment polarities. These findings contribute to our understanding of the nuanced usage and functions of

'too' and 'very' in expressing sentiment, highlighting their distinct semantic and pragmatic properties.

The insights gained from this study have implications for sentiment analysis, natural language processing, and understanding the nuances of evaluative language. The findings can be utilized to enhance sentiment analysis algorithms and language processing models by considering the specific sentiment polarity types associated with 'too' and 'very' in collocations. Future research can build upon these findings to further explore the contextual factors influencing the sentiment polarity of collocations and investigate their impact on overall sentiment analysis and computational linguistics tasks.

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