

ASPECT-BASED SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF  
TOURISTS' REVISIT INTENTION FROM TOURISTS' ONLINE REVIEWS  
ON THEME PARKS

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## **DEDICATION**

To the person that matters the most –  
my mother and my father.

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Praise be to **Allah The Almighty**. I am truly and forever indebted. All thanks to **Him** for taking me out from the shade of darkness to the shade of light.

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## ABSTRACT

The investigation of tourists' revisit intention (TRI) is crucial as it provides tourism destinations' practitioners (TDP) with insights to revolutionise their customer offerings and enhance their business processes while operating at optimum costs. User-generated content (UGC) is beneficial in offering TDP with an understanding of TRI by utilising aspect-based sentiment analysis. Nevertheless, studies primarily detect aspects based on UGC and utilise nouns for feature building and extraction. Additionally, previous studies that utilise text mining and UGC in the investigation of TRI in the tourism destinations domain are scarce as they are typically the result of surveys. Therefore, to address the gap in the studies and the tourism destinations domain, this study embarks on pre-determined aspects with sentiments detection from UGC. The first objective of this study is to identify TRI through a systematic literature review (SLR), establishing a TRI aspect that are supported by works of literature. Secondly, this study detects the TRI aspects from UGC by using Binary Relevance (BR), with an underlying Multinomial Naïve Bayes (MNB) classifier. This study also uses Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to extract the topical meaning of the TRI aspects from UGC, establishing TRI meta-model from the perspective of text mining. Thirdly, this study compares the TRI meta-models from the perspective of text mining against the perspective of SLR by using the Jaccard similarity index coefficient. This study discovers that the text mining meta-model is reasonably similar to the meta-model from the works of literature, with an 83.98% similarity. This signifies that the traditional approach of using surveys in the investigation of TRI in the tourism destinations domain may be augmented using this study's proposed model.

## ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan niat lawatan semula pelancong (TRI) adalah penting bagi melengkapkan pengusaha destinasi pelancongan (TDP) dengan pengetahuan untuk meningkatkan tawaran kepada pelanggan dan menambak perniagaan di samping beroperasi pada kos yang optimum. Kandungan yang dihasilkan pengguna (UGC) adalah bermanfaat dalam memberi TDP pemahaman tentang TRI melalui penggunaan analisa sentimen berasaskan aspek. Namun, kajian terdahulu kebanyakannya mengesan aspek berdasarkan terma yang wujud dalam UGC dan menggunakan kata nama bagi pembangunan dan pengekstrakan ciri. Tambahan pula, kajian yang menggunakan perlombongan teks dan UGC dalam konteks penyelidikan TRI bagi destinasi pelancongan adalah kurang kerana kajian kebiasannya adalah menerusi kaji selidik. Oleh itu, bagi menangani jurang dalam kajian dan konteks destinasi pelancongan, kajian ini melaksanakan tugas pengesanan aspek yang dikenalpasti sebelumnya bersama sentimen dari UGC. Objektif pertama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti TRI melalui kajian literatur yang sistematik (SLR), bagi mewujudkan aspek TRI yang disokong oleh literatur. Kedua, kajian ini mengesan aspek TRI dari UGC menggunakan Binary Relevance (BR), dengan pengelas Multinomial Naïve Bayes (MNB). Kajian ini turut menggunakan Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) dan Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) untuk mengekstrak topik aspek TRI dari UGC untuk mewujudkan meta-model TRI dari perspektif perlombongan teks. Ketiga, kajian ini membandingkan meta-model TRI dari perspektif perlombongan teks dengan perspektif SLR menggunakan koefisien indeks kesamaan Jaccard. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa meta-model perlombongan teks agak sama dengan meta-model dari karya-karya sastera sebanyak 83.98%. Ini menandakan bahawa pendekatan tradisional menggunakan kaji selidik dalam penyiasatan TRI ke destinasi boleh diganti dengan model yang dicadangkan kajian ini.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABSA	-	Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis
API	-	Application Programming Interface
BR	-	Binary Relevance
DT	-	Determiner
HTTP	-	HyperText Transfer Protocol
IN	-	Preposition
JJ	-	Adjective
JJR	-	Adjective, Comparative
JJS	-	Adjective, Superlative
JPA	-	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam
JSON	-	JavaScript Object Notation
LDA	-	Latent Dirichlet Allocation
LP	-	Label Powerset
LSA	-	Latent Semantic Analysis
LSI	-	Latent Semantic Indexing
MNB	-	Multinomial Naïve Bayes
NN	-	Noun, Singular
NNS	-	Noun, Plural
NNP	-	Proper Noun, Plural
OVA	-	One-Versus-All
OVO	-	One-Versus-One
PACIS 2017	-	Twenty-First Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems 2017
PICOC	-	Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, and Context
POS	-	Part-Of-Speech
RAkEL	-	Random k-Labelsets
RB	-	Adverb
RBR	-	Adverb, Comparative

RBS	-	Adverb, Superlative
SVD	-	Singular Value Decomposition
TDP	-	Tourism Destinations' Practitioners
TF-IDF	-	Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency
TRI	-	Tourists' Revisit Intention
UGC	-	User-Generated Content
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UTM	-	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
VB	-	Verb, Base Form
VBD	-	Verb, Past Tense
VBG	-	Verb, Present Participle
VBN	-	Verb, Past Participle
VBP	-	Verb, Singular Present
VBZ	-	Verb, Third Person Singular Present

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This study investigates tourists' revisit intention in the tourism destinations domain using user-generated content, or online reviews as a data source and the text mining approach aspect-based sentiment analysis. This contributes to the limited pool of studies that investigate tourists' revisit intention in the tourism destinations domain that mainly used surveys or content analysis. The utilisation of user-generated content as a data source is advantageous as it does not suffer from the expensive cost, effort and time in carrying out surveys. Apart from that, this study detects pre-determined tourists' revisit intention aspects and employs varying feature extraction approaches and Part-Of-Speech tags when detecting the aspects from user-generated content. This contributes to the pool of studies that in majority extract aspects based on the terms that exist in user-generated content and use nouns for feature extraction. This study aspires to detect aspects that are investigated in works of literature from user-generated content. Not only that, this study perceives that different tourists' revisit intention aspects convey different nature of subjects, which calls for the utilisation of varying feature extraction approaches and Part-Of-Speech tags.

This introductory chapter presents a synopsis of the thesis, beginning with the background and the problem statement of the study. The research questions, as well as the research objectives, are subsequently described, followed by a description of the

scope of the study and an introduction to the overall research design of the study. This chapter concludes with a synopsis of how the rest of the thesis unfolds.

## **1.2 Background of the Study**

The tourism and hospitality industry propels the growth of a country's economy, whereby it contributes to job creation and poverty diminution, promotes environmental sustainability, peace and understanding amongst communities, across nations. In 2015, the travel and tourism sector gave rise to 107,833,000 jobs in the service industries such as hotels, travel agents, transportation, as well as restaurants and leisure industries (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2016). Malaysia's economy also benefitted from the tourism sector as it drives the nation's service trades, current account and foreign currency assets (Ooi, 2019). In 2017, the tourism sector contributes 14.9% to the nation's economy, with a 6.1% and a value of RM82.6 billion direct contribution to the nation's gross domestic product (Bernama, 2018). While Malaysia collected RM84.1 billion, the nation's highest overall tourism receipts in 2018, the Malaysian Tourism Board reported a gradual decline of 3.4% from 2017 in tourist arrivals (Ooi, 2019), which calls for the need for the government and tourism destinations' practitioners (TDP) to step up in their efforts.

In recovering and boosting tourist arrivals to Malaysia, Tussyadiah, Park and Fesenmaier (2011) suggest composing marketing narratives embedded with characters that are relatable to the target audience of a tourism destination. This will increase the target audience's knowledge of the destination, as well as their intention to visit or revisit the destination. Tussyadiah, Park and Fesenmaier (2011) add that employing customisation in advertising, such as incorporating different genres of narratives, or different characters in a narrative able to stimulate empathy among tourists of diverse characteristics. To compose relatable and customisable marketing strategies for

tourism destinations, TDP must recognise tourists' intention, specifically tourists' revisit intention (TRI) to a destination, especially in the face of continuous competitive challenges and increasing demand from consumers. Understanding TRI also empowers TDP with the appropriate information for them to be able to revolutionise their customer offerings and enhance their business processes while operating at optimum costs to encourage tourists to visit and revisit their tourism destinations.

This study focuses on the investigation of TRI to a destination, as also investigated in other studies (Chen *et al.*, 2011; Craggs and Schofield, 2011; Kozak and Duman, 2012; Lee *et al.*, 2012; Moutinho, Albayrak and Caber, 2012; Osti, Disegna and Brida, 2012; Eusébio and Vieira, 2013; Prayag and Jankee, 2013; Giraldi and Cesareo, 2014). TRI is the focus of the study as a consequence of the dwindling tourist arrivals to Malaysia in 2018 (Ooi, 2019). This study perceives that understanding TRI is crucial to encourage tourists with visitation experience to a destination for a repeat visit, apart from to be an instrument of positive word-of-mouth for the destination, hence, attracting new tourists to the destination, with minimal marketing costs from TDP.

In the investigation of TRI to a destination, it is discovered that studies on TRI are primarily the result of surveys. Studies that apply text mining approaches are limited. This study perceives text mining as a catalyst in the investigation of TRI. Especially as the ubiquity of the Internet and social media has given rise to the democratisation of user-generated content (UGC). In the context of this study, UGC refers to online reviews on travel social media platforms such as TripAdvisor, Expedia and Yelp. UGC are a wealth of information that offer insights on TRI to a destination. They document the voice of tourists, presenting TDP with TRI that are articulated in their own language and organised based on their own judgment of importance and priority. UGC are also extensively used by studies in decision analysis (Tirunillai and Tellis, 2014; Xiang *et al.*, 2015; Cheng, Shih and Lin, 2016; Culotta and Cutler, 2016; Farhadloo, Patterson and Rolland, 2016; Liu, Bi and Fan, 2017; Gao *et al.*, 2018; Siering, Deokar and Janze, 2018). Therefore, this study perceives UGC as a gold mine

of a data source that is able to offer TDP with an understanding of TRI through the utilisation of text mining.

Nevertheless, the utilisation of text mining on UGC in the tourism destinations domain, especially in the investigation of TRI is under-researched. Studies that utilised UGC as a data source in consumer behaviour research in the tourism and hospitality industry are primarily on the domains hotels and restaurants (Hu, Chen and Chou, 2017; Moro, Rita and Coelho, 2017; Hlee *et al.*, 2018; Li *et al.*, 2018; Mao, Yang and Wang, 2018). Studies that utilised UGC in the tourism destinations domain typically used content analysis (Larsen, 2014; Wong and Qi, 2017; Prakash *et al.*, 2018; Vo Thanh and Kirova, 2018). The drawback of using content analysis is it requires extensive effort to manually code, categorize and sort the UGC into themes. This calls for the necessity for this study to investigate TRI, utilising UGC as a data source and text mining approach that is other than content analysis in addressing this gap. Text mining, specifically aspect-based sentiment analysis automates the detection of themes from UGC without manual intervention of coding, categorisation and sorting, unlike content analysis.

To investigate TRI using UGC and text mining, this study initially looks towards AYLIEN aspect-based sentiment analysis (AYLIEN ABSA). AYLIEN ABSA is a sentiment analysis tool and extension in RapidMiner – a data science software platform for data pre-processing, machine learning and text mining, among others. AYLIEN ABSA is able to detect aspects for four industry domains namely airlines, cars, hotels and restaurants. However, the employment of AYLIEN ABSA on UGC for a tourism destination, specifically Berjaya Times Square Theme Park using all four domains is unsuccessful, whereby AYLIEN ABSA is unable to detect any aspects nor sentiments from UGC in the tourism destinations domain. This signifies that UGC in the tourism destinations domain discuss aspects that are different from the domains airlines and cars, as well as the domains hotels and restaurants that are in a similar industry as the tourism destinations domain, which is the tourism and hospitality industry. This is concurred by Pham and Le (2016).

Taking inspiration from the work of Pham and Le (2016) that extracts pre-determined aspects from UGC using aspect-based sentiment analysis in the hotels domain, and the work of Farhadloo, Patterson and Rolland (2016) that utilises aspect-based sentiment analysis in the investigation of consumers' satisfaction, this study aspires to detect pre-determined TRI aspects from UGC in the tourism destinations domain using aspect-based sentiment analysis. In applying aspect-based sentiment analysis, this study perceives that the seed-based aspect extraction approach is advantageous for this study. Seed-based approach extracts aspects based on the grammatical relation between the seed and opinion words. Nevertheless, the works of literature (Wang, Lu and Zhai, 2010; Zhu *et al.*, 2011; Mukherjee and Liu, 2012; Colhon, Bădică and Şendre, 2014) extracted aspects based on the terms that exist in UGC, not pre-determined aspects such as in the work of Pham and Le (2016). This highlighted the gap in the seed-based aspect extraction studies that are lacking in the detection of pre-determined aspects from UGC. Additionally, both the application of seed-based aspect extraction and lexicon-based aspect-based classification approaches on UGC in the tourism destinations domain is limited, which this study would like to contribute to.

Apart from that, in the aspect extraction task of aspect-based sentiment analysis, studies mainly Part-Of-Speech (POS) tagged terms and used nouns (Zhu *et al.*, 2011; Marrese-Taylor, Velasquez and Bravo-Marquez, 2013; Farhadloo, Patterson and Rolland, 2016) for feature extraction. This study would like to address this gap to enable the utilisation of different POS tags for feature extraction. This study perceives that different TRI aspects convey different nature of subjects, which calls for the utilisation of varying feature extraction approaches and POS tags to conform to the different subjects of the aspects.

In summary, this study aspires to investigate TRI using aspect-based sentiment analysis of UGC. This is to address the gap in the TRI studies that primarily used surveys and in the application of text mining in consumer behaviour research in the tourism and hospitality industry that is focusing on the domains hotels and restaurants. This study also seeks to detect pre-determined aspects that are genuinely relevant and

significant in the tourism destinations domain from UGC to contribute to the pool of studies that in majority extracted aspects based on the terms that exist in UGC. Additionally, this study aims to employ varying feature extraction approaches or POS tags when detecting aspects from UGC, to address the gap in the studies that mainly used nouns for feature extraction. The investigation of TRI using aspect-based sentiment analysis of UGC is beneficial for TDP as it supplies them with insightful information for the betterment of their tourism destinations that will encourage tourists for repeat visitation and glowing recommendation of their tourism destinations. The utilisation of UGC as a data source is also advantageous as it does not suffer from the expensive cost, effort and time in carrying out surveys.

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

Through a systematic literature review (SLR), 91% of studies on TRI in the tourism destinations domain is discovered to be the result of surveys (see Chapter 2, Section 2.3 for the methodology of TRI investigation in the tourism destinations domain). Surveys are more often than not limited by the number of respondents, and expensive in terms of time, money and effort. Surveys also limit the number of aspects to be investigated to avoid the survey questionnaires from being lengthy, as to not exhaust the survey respondents.

Apart from surveys, the 2% of studies on TRI in the tourism destinations domain that utilised UGC and text mining used content analysis. Content analysis is also expensive in terms of time and effort to manually code, categorize and sort UGC into themes or aspects. The utilisation of aspect-based sentiment analysis of UGC, on the other hand, do not suffer the restrictions and limitations of carrying out surveys and content analysis.

As highlighted by the problem of AYLIEN ABSA that is unable to detect any aspects nor sentiments from UGC in the tourism destinations domain, albeit it is able to detect aspects for the hotels and restaurants domain, this study perceives that different aspects are of relevance and significance in the tourism destinations domain. Therefore, this study would like to contribute to the pool of studies in the tourism destinations domain, as studies are primarily focusing on the hotels and restaurants domains including studies in the seed-based aspect extraction and lexicon-based aspect-based classification approaches in aspect-based sentiment analysis.

Additionally, studies that used seed-based aspect extraction approaches are only detecting aspects based on the terms that exist in UGC(Wang, Lu and Zhai, 2010; Zhu *et al.*, 2011; Mukherjee and Liu, 2012; Colhon, Bădică and Şendre, 2014). They do not detect pre-determined aspects nor aspects that are already being tested in the works of literature, which calls the necessity for this study to address this gap. Furthermore, studies mainly POS tagged terms and used nouns when extracting features as part of the aspect extraction task. Hence, this study would like to contribute by enabling the utilisation of varying feature extraction approaches or POS tags when extracting features.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

This study seeks to investigate TRI in the tourism destinations domain by using UGC as a data source and the approach aspect-based sentiment analysis. Using the approach aspect-based sentiment analysis, this study aims to detect pre-determined TRI aspects that are supported by works of literature and their sentiments from UGC in the tourism destinations domain. Thus, beforehand, this study aspires to investigate TRI aspects that are genuinely relevant in the tourism destinations domain through an SLR.

Additionally, in the aspect extraction phase of the aspect-based sentiment analysis, this study aims to utilise multiple feature extraction approaches and POS tags for feature extraction. Ultimately, from the results of the proposed model of this study, this study also aims to compare with the results from the works of literature that are primarily based on surveys.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

This study seeks to answer the following notable questions:

- (a) What are the TRI aspects that are identifiable through a systematic literature review?
- (b) How to detect and classify the TRI aspects into positive and negative sentiments from UGC?
- (c) How does the result of investigating TRI to a destination using the proposed model of the study compare to the result from the works of literature?

## **1.6 Research Objectives**

The objectives of this study include:

- (a) To identify the TRI aspects through a systematic literature review.
- (b) To detect and classify the TRI aspects into positive and negative sentiments from UGC by using a multi-label classification problem transformation approach, Binary Relevance (BR) with Multinomial Naïve Bayes (MNB) classifiers and



multiple feature extraction approaches for aspect extraction and aspect-based classification, and to identify hidden meaning or dimensions in TRI aspects that are detected by using topic modelling approaches, Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA).

- (c) To compare the result of investigating TRI to a destination using the proposed model of the study with the result from the works of literature by using the Jaccard similarity index coefficient.

## **1.7 Overall Research Design**

This study seeks to investigate TRI in the tourism destinations domain using UGC as a data source and the text mining approach aspect-based sentiment analysis. It comprised of three main phases: (1) Aspect identification phase, (2) Aspect extraction and classification phase, and (3) Meta-model comparison phase. The purpose of the aspect identification phase is to identify TRI aspects that will be utilised in the detection of aspects and their sentiments in the aspect extraction and classification phase. The aspect extraction and classification phase is the primary phase of this study. It detects TRI aspects from UGC by implementing aspect-based sentiment analysis. The meta-model comparison phase, subsequently, compares the result based on the proposed model of the study with the result from the works of literature. Chapter 3 offers a more illustrious description in explaining each of the phases in this study and the overall research design choices.

## **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The constraints and limitations of this study include:

- (a) This study concentrates on the investigation of TRI to a destination. According to the theoretical lens of planned behaviour, intentions are significant predictors of actual behaviours (Ajzen, 1985). By investigating TRI to a destination, this study perceives that TDP are able to infer the aspects that influence tourists to actually revisit a destination. Thus, they are able to operate their tourism destinations in a manner that conforms to the aspects that influence tourists to revisit a destination, boosting tourist arrivals to the tourism destinations.
- (b) This study also focuses on the tourism destinations theme parks with roller coaster-type attractions. Roller coaster-type attractions offer the utmost consumers' satisfaction in theme parks (Kim and Kim, 2016). Nevertheless, from an operational perspective, roller coaster-type attractions are costly as they require hefty installation areas, as well as expensive installation, maintenance and repair costs (Berkowitz and Stanton, 2013). Hence, this study believes that it is crucial to understand TRI to theme parks with roller coaster-type attractions, to enhance the manner in which TDP operate their theme parks that will be cost-effective and proliferate tourists' satisfaction, as well as their revisit intention to the theme parks.

## **1.9 Thesis Organisation**

This section outlines the organisation of the thesis. An overview of each of the chapters in the thesis, whereby there are seven chapters in total, are as follows:

Chapter 1 – Introduction. This introductory chapter presents a synopsis of the thesis. It commences with an overview of the study and the motivations for the study. Due to the gap in the tourism destinations domain that is lacking in studies that apply aspect-based sentiment analysis, this study embarks on the task of detecting and classifying TRI aspects into positive and negative sentiments from UGC, to contribute to the studies in the tourism destinations domain that primarily used surveys or content analysis. This is deemed to be of assistance to TDP as it supplies them with insights on TRI for the betterment of their tourism destinations that will encourage tourists for repeat visitation and glowing recommendation of their tourism destinations. This introductory chapter also describes the research objectives and the research questions, as well as the scope of the study. It concludes with an overview of the overall research design of the study.

Chapter 2 – Literature Review. This chapter presents an overview of the importance of investigating TRI to a destination and using UGC as a data source in consumer behaviour research in the tourism and hospitality industry. This chapter reveals the gap in consumer behaviour research in the tourism destinations domain that primarily uses surveys. The text mining approach that is utilised is mainly content analysis. This highlights the necessity for the investigation of TRI from UGC using aspect-based sentiment analysis, to address the gap in the tourism destinations domain. This chapter also highlights the gap in the aspect extraction approach that primarily detect aspects based on the terms that exist in UGC, not pre-determined aspects that are established prior to aspect extraction, as well as the usage of nouns for feature extraction. This chapter also presents an overview of multi-label classification, MNB classification and topic modelling approaches, specifically LDA and LSA in order to implement the approaches in detecting TRI aspects from UGC in the aspect extraction and classification phase of this study.

Chapter 3 – Research Methodology. This chapter explains the research design of this study that comprises of three phases, including the aspect identification phase, followed by the aspect extraction and classification phase that detects TRI aspects from UGC. This chapter also describes the meta-model comparison phase that

compares the result based on the proposed model of the study from the aspect extraction and classification phase with the result from the works of literature from the aspect identification phase. This chapter also discusses the tools and techniques to be used, such as the use of BR with the underlying classifier MNB, and unigram-POS and skip bi-grams, as well as LSA and LDA in the aspect extraction and classification phase, and the Jaccard similarity index coefficient in the meta-model comparison phase.

Chapter 4 – Tourists’ Revisit Intention Aspects Identification using a Systematic Literature Review. This chapter presents the SLR of TRI aspects from the works of literature from 2011 to 2020. To detect TRI aspects and their sentiments in tourists’ online reviews, serving as the foundation for the rest of the phases of this study, this chapter identifies 12 aspects, namely (1) Image, (2) Accommodation, (3) Entertainment, (4) Food and cleanliness, (5) Hospitality, (6) Knowledge, (7) Perceived risk, (8) Novelty value, (9) Value for money, (10) Emotion, (11) Satisfaction, and (12) Revisit intention.

Chapter 5 – Tourists’ Revisit Intention Aspects Detection and Classification using Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis. This chapter presents the data analysis and the results of the aspect extraction and classification phase of this study. It documents the result of aspect-based sentiment analysis using BR with MNB classifiers and multiple feature extraction approaches, to detect pre-determined TRI aspects namely image, accommodation, entertainment, food and cleanliness, hospitality, knowledge, perceived risk, novelty value, value for money, emotion, satisfaction and revisit intention from UGC in the tourism destinations domain. It also presents the results of extracting dimensions of TRI aspects from UGC by using LSA and LDA.

Chapter 6 – Tourists’ Revisit Intention from the Perspectives of Text Mining against Systematic Literature Review. This chapter presents the data analysis and results of the meta-model comparison phase. It documents the comparison of the result from the aspect extraction and classification phase with the result from the aspect

identification phase by using the Jaccard similarity index coefficient. This chapter also discusses the dimensions of aspects that are exclusive to a model and the dimensions that are shared by the two models, as well as the implication of such outcomes.

Chapter 7 – Conclusion. This chapter summarises how each of the research questions is addressed in the thesis. It also presents the contributions and implications of the study, as well as suggestions for future research.

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