

Sentiment Analysis and Predictions of Tweet Emotions Using Different Visualization Approaches

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Article History: Received: 10 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 20 April 2021

ABSTRACT: The use of web-based media develops quickly in view of the usefulness like simple to utilize and it will likewise permit client to associate with all around the world to share the thoughts. It is wanted to naturally utilize the data which is client's advantage. One of the important data that is gotten from the online media destinations are sentiments. Sentiment investigation is utilized for finding pertinent documents, by and large sentiment, and significant segments; measuring the sentiment; and conglomerating all sentiments to frame an outline. Sentiment investigation for film audit arrangement is helpful to break down the data as number of surveys where suppositions are either positive or negative. This paper shows the profound learning-based arrangement calculation recurrent neural network, estimated the exhibition of the classifier dependent on the pre-process of information, and acquired 94.61% precision. Here the utilization of recurrent neural network calculation rather than AI calculation since AI calculation works just in single layer while RNN calculation deals with multilayer that gives you better yield when contrasted with AI.

Keywords: Long Short Term Memory, Machine Learning, Natural language processing Toolkit, Recurrent neural network, Support Vector Machine,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Sentiment analysis would intensely depend on methods of "Natural Language Processing" in removing huge examples and highlights from the huge informational collection of text and on "AI" strategies for precisely characterizing individual unlabelled information tests. Sentiment analysis requires assortment of points that should be considered to get a right outcome. For this examination, we played out the sentiment investigation on human content. In particular, we needed to arrange text into seven feelings, fabricating a classifier that would yield the feeling that best portrays the author's mentality recorded as a hard copy the content: [1]negative, neutral and positive [2,5]. For this assignment, we fabricated and improved the accompanying models: Support Vector Machines, Recurrent Neural Network-Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and Naive Bayes [11]. The point of this model is to precisely and consequently group sentiment of an obscure book stream. Our choice of models was guided by the writing survey [18,19]. Sentiment examination has numerous likely applications; for instance, it very well may be utilized to follow mental wellbeing and general prosperity of the individual, or even recognize the danger of self destruction [12]. It can likewise be utilized by firms to discover the reaction of their item in market. Additionally, it very well may be utilized for anticipating political decisions and foreseeing financial marvel like stock trade [14,15]. Enthusiastic examination model could likewise be applied to short shape text, as Flipkart or Amazon surveys, which could give explicit input and bits of knowledge to shippers [20,21,22]. The sentiment investigation utilizes characteristic language processing to normally order and determine the feeling from the content and accordingly, it has an assortment of utilizations in the buyer area, for instance. Move instruction has likewise arisen as another technique for AI that uses existing information to fathom issues and to create estimate results. It likewise contains the possibility of sentimental examination, for example, the machine of cross-area

move learning angles which has not been completely investigated, at that point tackling negative issues of text information by utilizing move learning turns out to be exceptionally troublesome. Furthermore, they presume that in future Aspect level sentiment examination for little messages is considered as the most encouraging research procedure. (R. Liu et al., 2019) [3]. As a rule assessment research at the beginning of the twentieth Century, the study of sentiment analysis and sentiment mining has a solid premise. At the point when online item surveys were required and open in the center of 2000, they at last turned into a significant exploration subject. Only 101 articles regarding this matter were distributed in 2005, while very nearly 5,699 were distributed in 2015. This implies that longer than 10 years sentiment examination has expanded very nearly multiple times, making it one of the most rapidly extending fields of study in past years (Mäntylä et al., 2018) [4]. Research into the movements in the subjects found that informal communication, for example, Twitter and Facebook are more centered around the latest articles from the year 2014 to 2016. In late year's cell phones, financial exchanges, and human feelings were different subjects that have become popular (Mäntylä et al., 2018) [4]. In 2012, the hour of significant data propels, and in 2013, the Big Data Analytics area is turning out to be more mainstream. Enormous information is because of cutting edge strategies for information processing with gigantic and high dimensional information, drastically expanded capacity abilities, and complex information designs. Around there, the Enormous Data requires best in class innovation or potentially strategies to comprehend the diverse computational occasions to gather valuable information without touchy information misfortune. Another and quickly growing field of examination has as of late been proposed: AI to beat these issues. Expert learning calculations have for the most part been thought to gain from huge volumes of information and to discover helpful and significant data (Swathi & Seshadri, 2017) [6]. Brief data about various kinds of calculations utilized for sentiment examination is given. Sentimental investigation is characterized as the examination of suppositions, contemplations, sentiments, and subjectivity of text are given. As of late presented calculations, sentimental investigation methods are talked about, and furthermore the significance of certain fields, for example, move learning, sentiments discovery, and building assets are examined. The principle motivation behind this review is the arrangement of later articles, 54 of the most recent distributed articles which depend on sentiment investigation were sorted and summed up (D. Kawade and Oza, 2017) [7].

The audits of sentiments are arranged precisely by the calculations of AI, for example, sack of-words, n-gram, innocent Bayes classifier, and characteristic language processing. At that point the client's sentiments are classified as positive, unbiased, negative, the top highlights of the item will cause the client to draw in towards that specific item. This work likewise says that the future extent of investigating the items depend on assessments in a few dialects, replicating disadvantage of planning slangs, replicating with ridiculing feelings, and afterward giving relative assessment between two items for one best and replicating with anaphora resolution (Gopu and Swarnalatha, 2017) [8]. AI calculations like Naive Bayes, Support vector machine, and Maximum entropy classifier calculations can be utilized on the sentimental examination of colossal information. Utilizing these procedures, a tremendous volume of information can be used to get upgraded and strategical dynamic ability. Sentimental investigation is additionally called assessment mining which gives a splendid and human-like brightness which examines and react feelings, the client show in online media like Facebook, Yammer, Twitter, microblogs which give a gigantic measure of information consistently in literary or on the other hand mathematical structures and these are delegated organized, semi-organized and non-organized and afterward later they are ordered as positive, negative and normal dependent on client's demeanor towards a specific theme for investigation purpose (Naiknaware et al., 2017) [9]. Sentiment examination assists with doing an audit of the motion pictures,

item, and client feeling on items. The part of sentiment examination in characteristic language processing is to eliminate positive or negative polarities from online media messages. Computerized social networks are developing progressively, and culture zeroed in on online media has influenced youthful researchers in their examination in the investigation of assessment. Associations that are really quick to determine their customers or the popular assessment on their web-based media merchandise. Internet providers should have the option to test web-based media information on websites, web discussions, articles, tweets and client input (J. Singh et al., 2017) [10]. Online media goes about as a significant source where one can cooperate and can have the option to satisfy their requests. This brings both fulfillment for clients and furthermore organizations. The conventional based investigation is hard to break down, there are a few difficulties to survive this issue. A few techniques for examining sentiments, for example, forecast of client subjects, extremity of sentiments scores, subjective investigation and an enormous information mining application, cross-area grouping of sentiments, recognizable proof of enthusiastic contrasts, which means and topic location, grouping of hashtag sentiment rates, deals estimates, and so forth are utilized. It likewise tended to quickly the complexities of sentimental investigation to manage the work. A portion of the difficulties, for example, equal registering for enormous information, mockery, syntactically inaccurate words, audit the creator's division, taking care of clamor, and dynamism. (Patil and Atique, 2015)[13]. Throughout the beginning of the web, an individual had the option to look for input from his companions, neighbors and family members prior to taking any choice. Feeling inspecting, studies, and overall population sentiment on its items or administrations were led by associations. As the Internet has come and especially with the creation and veneration of Web 2.0, where the zero in on substance produced by clients has changed fundamentally the way the individual communicates his sentiment or perspectives. Presently individuals can offer their musings, assessments, emotions, sites, social stages, gatherings, and audits on their very own pages. Because of rich and different information produced in Web 2.0 applications, the field of assessment mining has progressed quickly (A. Kumar and Sebastian, 2012)[16]. The shopper can contrast items agreeing with individuals' audits on these items. Thus, for causing this more effective they to have delivered administered methods for the customer reviews. There are two sorts of strategies are referenced that is, affiliation rules procedures and naïve Bayes classifiers to arrange the highlights of the items that as per the necessities of buyers. This investigation isn't just founded on the appraisals, however the significant character likewise is, and this sentimental investigation thinks about and recognizes the favored items which make agreeable for the shopper. An observational assessment, they have referenced two classifiers to be specific, Naïve Bayes classifiers furthermore, class affiliation rules (Yang et al., 2010) [17]

2. METHODOLOGY:

To research the sentiment of text reviews we manufactured a model using recurrent neural networks (RNN) with gated recurrent unit (GRU) that insightful low-dimensional vector depiction of studies using segment vectors and thing embeddings. We originally changed over text surveys to fixed-length include vectors utilizing section vectors. These component vectors were then assembled by item and arranged in worldly request. Each gathering was utilized to prepare a RNN with GRU. The vectors created in the penultimate layer of the RNN are called item embeddings. These embeddings catch significant data like item characteristics and worldly relations among audits. We at that point linked item embeddings with fixed-length vectors produced by section vectors and prepared a help vector machine. There are a few characterizations methods which can be utilized for performing sentiment

investigation. We target utilizing three AI grouping strategies, specifically, SVM, RNN-LSTM and Naive Bayes to foresee the exact feeling.

2.1 SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE:

Support vector machine investigations the information, characterize the choice limits and uses the bits for calculation which are acted in information space. The information are two arrangements of vectors of size each. At that point each information spoke to as a vector is characterized in a specific class. Presently the following stage is to discover a hyperplane that isolates the document according to the sentiment, and edge between these classes should be as high as could reasonably be expected. The goal is to discover the theory h for which the mistake is most reduced. On the off chance that we represent the hyperplane as h and text as t , and speak to the classes into which the content must be named $gr \{1, -1\}$ corresponding to the sentiment of the content, the arrangement can be composed as: $H = \sum a(i)C(i)t(i)$ The writings that have $a > 0$ are the ones which contribute in finding the hyperplane. However long the content grouping is directly distinct, SVM doesn't expect an element to be insignificant, which at times prompts a deficiency of data. SVMs are inalienably two-class classifiers. The conventional method to do multiclass grouping with SVMs is to utilize one versus all methodology. The most essential and broadly utilized procedure by and by is that of working of one-versus-rest-classifiers, usually neglected to as one-versus-all or vector grouping, and choosing a class which characterizes the test datum (feature) with the most noteworthy edge.

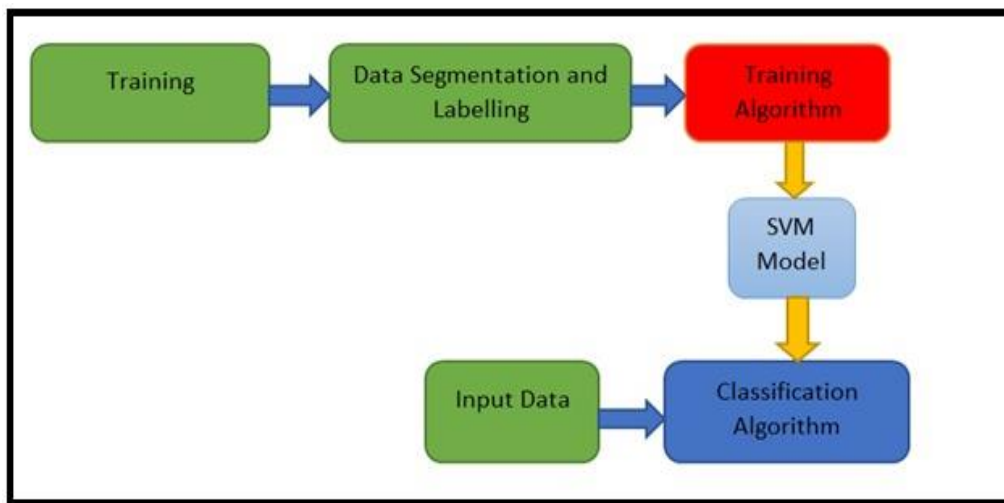


Figure 1: Processing of support vector machine

2.2 RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK-LONG SHORT TERM MEMORY:

As a recurrent neural network model, we utilize a one covered up layer bi-directional LSTM (biLSTM), prepared on seven-class sentiment forecast of expressions and sentences. This model takes as info a grouping of words x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T (just as this arrangement in switched request), where each word is spoken to by a word inserting of some fitting measurement. In our trials, we use as information the tokenized sentences, pre-processing them by lowercasing. On seven-class sentiment expectation of full sentences the model accomplishes somewhat less exactness when contrasted with paired grouping (positive versus negative, disregarding unbiased sentences). Given a prepared neural network that models a scalar expectation work f_c (likewise suggest to as a forecast score) for each class of an arrangement issue, and given an info vector x , we are keen on registering for each information

measurement d of x an importance score R_d evaluating the significance of $x(d)$ (training data set)w.r.t to a considered objective class of interest class c . As such, we need to investigate which highlights of x are significant for the classifier’s choice toward or against a class c . For assessing the congruity of a pool of info space measurement or the factors (for example in NLP, where we utilize conveyed word embeddings as information, it is fundamental to process the importance of word and not just the single vector measurements), we basically summarize the significance scores R_d of its comprising measurements d ”.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The experimental results are executed in python 3.7.5 which is showing in the figure 2 to 7.The Figure 2 is depicted as the training data set of support vector machine.The Figure 3 shows the graphical representation of bayes classifier that shows three classes of positive,negative and neutral.The Figure 4 shows the Accuracy results of Bayes classifier and RNN. The performance parameters are precision(1.00),Recall (1.00), f1-score(1.00), support(205).The figure 5,6,7 shows the results of target variable with emoji images.

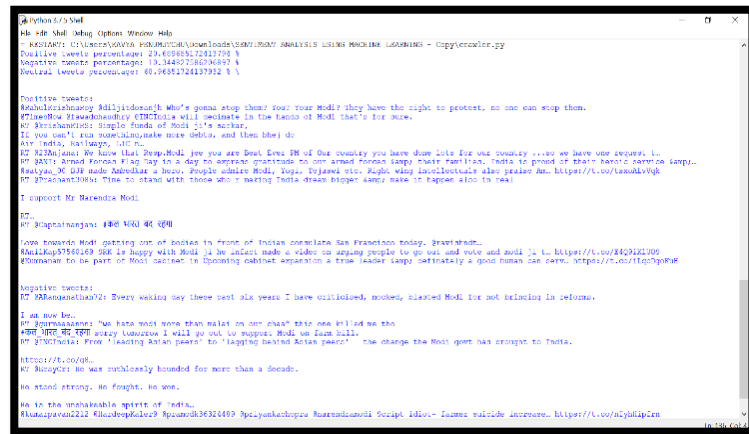


Figure2: Training data set of support vectormachine

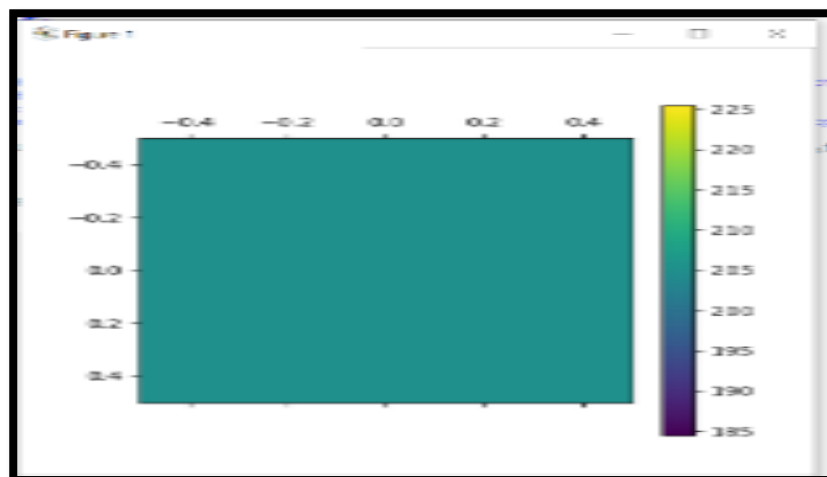


Figure3: Naive bayes graphical representation

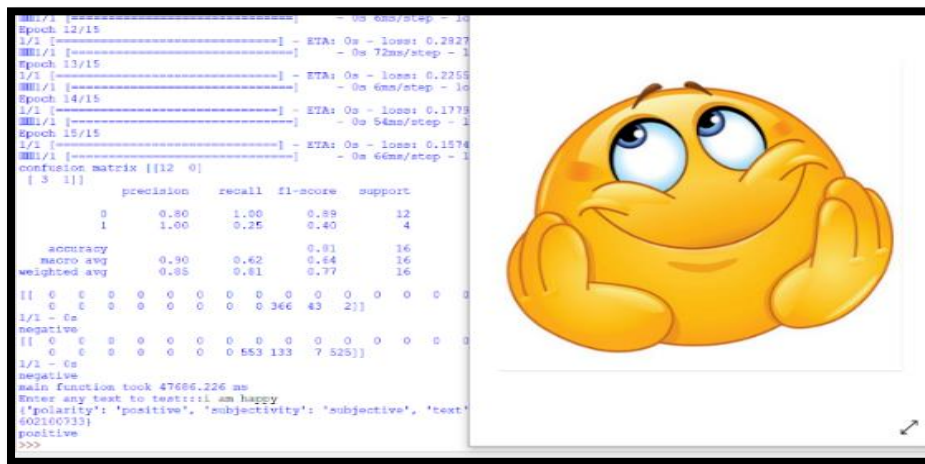
```
Enter WORD to be searched on twitter and analyzed >>> trump
Search phrase = trump
Appending tweets to file named: trump/trump_3Tweets.json
Searching from the bottom: ID in file
search limit (start/stop): 2020-11-29 23:59:59
max id (starting point) = 1333241247113175946
since id (ending point) = 1333199059138568194
count = 1
Limited file size, reached: 4857247
Training decision trees model...
Accuracy on the decision trees classifier: 1.0
[[1,1]:
Random Forest...
Accuracy: 1.0
train_dec_trees_model function took 954.784 ms
Decision trees model trained.
Predicting sentiment from tweets using Decision Trees ...
Average sentiment: 0.8
Analyzed tweets were stored in trump/trump_analyzed.csv.
NaiveBayes
1.0
[[205]]
          precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0         1.00        1.00         1.00         205

   accuracy
  macro avg         1.00        1.00         1.00         205
weighted avg         1.00        1.00         1.00         205

RNN
40
120
Model: "sequential"
```

Figure 4:Accuracy of naive bayes and RNN Model.



The figure shows a terminal window on the left with the following content:

```
Epoch 12/15
1/2 [-] ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2927
Epoch 13/15
1/2 [-] ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2255
Epoch 14/15
1/2 [-] ETA: 0s - loss: 0.1778
Epoch 15/15
1/2 [-] ETA: 0s - loss: 0.1574
confusion matrix [[12 0]
 [3 1]]
          precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0         0.90        1.00        0.89        12
     1         1.00        0.25        0.40         4

   accuracy
  macro avg         0.90        0.62        0.64        16
weighted avg         0.95        0.81        0.77        16

[[ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 1/1 - Gs
negative
[[ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 1/2 - Gs
negative
main function took 47686.226 ms
Enter any text to test::I am happy
{'polarity': 'positive', 'subjectivity': 'subjective', 'text': 'I
602100713}
positive
>>>
```

To the right of the terminal is a large yellow thinking emoji.

Figure 5: Prediction of a Positive emotion using RNN Model.



The figure shows a terminal window with a grumpy emoji in the center. To the right of the emoji, there is a list of accuracy values:

```
accuracy: 0.2293 - acc
accuracy: 0.1990 - acc
accuracy: 0.1325 - acc
accuracy: 0.054 - acc
```

Below the emoji, the terminal shows the following text:

```
main function took 51001.066 ms
Enter any text to test::I feel tired this morning.
{'polarity': 'negative', 'subjectivity': 'subjective', 'text': 'I feel tir
acc': 1.0}
negative
>>>
```

Figure 6:Prediction of a Negative emotion using RNN Model.

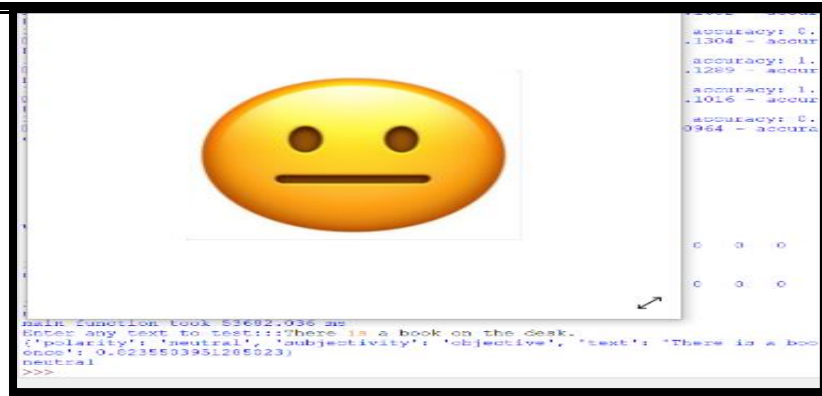


Figure 7: Prediction of a Neutral Emotion using RNN Model.

4. CONCLUSION

While it's hard to estimate how a moderately youthful framework examined in the paper may advance later on, there is an overall presumption that sentiment examination needs to move past a one-dimensional positive to negative scale. This sentiment investigation can be reached out to a multi-faceted way to deal with improve precision. Here the primary point was additionally to improve and furthermore assess the presentation for the characterization in terms of exactness, review and F1 score. Here we thought about three managed learning procedures, for example, Support VectorMachine (SVM) the Recurrent Neural Network (RNN). The test results portrayed that the classifiers yielded better outcomes for Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) approach giving a lot higher correctnesses than the other two methodologies. Consequently, we can say that we can utilize Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) to effectively foresee the feelings of the content.

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