Analytical Approach for Sentiment Analysis of Movie Reviews Using CNN and LSTM

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Abstract

With the rapid growth of technology and easier access to the internet, several forums like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc., have come up, providing people with a space to express their opinions and reviews about anything and everything happening in the world. Movies are widely appreciated and criticized art forms. They are a significant source of entertainment and lead to web forums like IMDB and amazon reviews for users to give their feedback about the movies and web series. These reviews and feedback draw incredible consideration from scientists and researchers to capture the vital information from the data. Although this information is unstructured, it is very crucial. Deep learning and machine learning have grown as powerful tools examining the polarity of the sentiments communicated in the review, known as 'opinion mining' or 'sentiment classification'. Sentiment analysis has become the most dynamic exploration in NLP (natural language processing) as text frequently conveys rich semantics helpful for analyzing. With ongoing advancement in deep learning, the capacity to analyze this content has enhanced significantly. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) are primarily implemented as powerful deep learning techniques in Natural Language Processing tasks. This study covers an exhaustive study of sentiment analysis of movie reviews using CNN and LSTM by elaborating the approaches, datasets, results, and limitations.

Keywords: CNN, LSTM, Movie Reviews, Sentiment Analysis

1. Introduction

In today's world, with ever-growing access to the internet and its many services, it has become easier for users to express their opinions and reviews about various topics, from political views to books. Movies are visual art that continues to grow and multiply over year and year [1]. Movies are a widely appreciated and criticized art form, with movie reviews by critics and regular people holding weightage in forming others' decisions about the same. The film industry is a booming industry and considerably contributes to the economy's growth, so customer feedback is essential for the improvement and growth of the industry. It helps the movie creators understand the kind of content their viewers want to watch and helps other viewers choose what might interest them. When a user expresses its views, the organization needs to understand their requirements and make necessary changes to keep them as customers for longer [2]. It is humanly impossible and illogical to go through the thousands of reviews available on numerous rating websites, so automation is required. Machine learning can assist mainly in terms of effectiveness and efficiency.

Sentiment analysis of movie reviews is an automated categorization of movie reviews based on their polarity, i.e., 'Negative' and 'Positive'. Sentiment analysis using machine learning helps users choose what's best for them most efficiently and quickly and helps businesses handle customer feedback. They could utilize it to characterize and organize such feedback consequently and could subsequently decide, for instance, the percentage of happy client base without perusing any customer input. In simple terms, sentiment analysis is preprocessing the given textual data and extracting the emotion from it, also known as opinion mining [3]. Sentiment analysis is one of the essential parts of Natural Language processing, a component of AI [4].

Traditional text classification approaches were dictionary-based and basic machine learning techniques. Yet, as of late, they have been supplanted by more productive and precise profound learning techniques, for example, LSTM and CNN. The present paper presents a sentiment analysis on movie reviews, illustrating the datasets, approach, results, and limitations for the work done by the researchers.

2. Related Work

With the growing trend in this domain, we studied the work done by the researchers from 2017 to 2021. The influential papers were extracted from various online databases like Springer, Elsevier, Wiley, IEEE, ACM Digital Library, etc. We analyzed the approaches, results, datasets, and limitations of the methods implemented to analyze movie reviews using CNN and LSTM.

Recurrent neural networks (RNN) are incredible for modeling sequence data such as time series or natural language. The authors of [3] have shown that lower rank RNTN (Recursive Neural Tensor Network) attained approximate accuracies to standard RNTN much faster. Pouransari et al. [4] implemented few classifiers, including random forest, SVM, and logistic regression, to perform the binary classification on the IMDB dataset procured from Kaggle and recursive neural tensor network executed in the second part to train a multi-sentiment analyzer. Thus getting different values of accuracy for various combinations of algorithms and obtaining the highest value for the RNN model. The author in [5] proposed a hybrid model of Bi-LSTM and CNN and solves the issue of data loss when the size of the training dataset increases and yields an accuracy of 91.41%. They also provided a different solution to the long-term dependency problem. In [6], the authors proposed a hybrid model of CNN and LSTM. Different features and advantages of both LSTM and CNN were combined to attain high accuracy, which is 91%. It's a close examination of traditional neural networking strategies and tentatively shows higher precision in neural network programs.

In [7], the authors have performed N-gram analysis on the IMDB dataset and applied the SVM and recursive neural network model. They have also used various combinations of algorithms to obtain high accuracy, and the highest accuracy is achieved by the model RNN-LM + NB SVM Trigram analysis, i.e.92.57%. Yin et al. [8] utilized CNN and lexical assets to acquire an exactness of 87.9% and presumed that SCNN further develops sentiment analysis by utilizing word semantic implanting and sentiment analysis. Naive Bayes is a straightforward yet powerful and regularly utilized machine learning classifier. N-gram analysis and NBSVM were implemented in [9] to achieve an accuracy of 93.05% and hence concluded that when this model is combined with RNN-LSTM, it gives the best result among all the ensemble models.

Govindarajan et al. [10] concluded that the Genetic Algorithm performs better than NB. They concluded that hybrid classifiers are more accurate than single classifiers. The author in [11] proved that Naive Bayes achieved the highest accuracy compared to KNN and the Random forest algorithm. The classification algorithm for two-group classification problems is utilized by a supervised machine learning model called SVM (Support Vector Machine). In the wake of giving an SVM model arrangement of labeled training data for every category, they're prepared to classify new content. The k-nearest neighbors (KNN) supervised machine learning algorithm may cover both characterization and regression issues. It's not difficult to execute and comprehend and is one of the most widely used for sentiment analysis. The algorithms of information gain and KNN were implemented in [1], [12]. These algorithms enabled them to achieve an accuracy of 96.80%.

Lexical analysis is the primary period of gathering. The altered source code is taken from language preprocessors that are written as sentences. The job of the lexical analyzer is to disintegrate the syntaxes into a series of tokens by eliminating any whitespace or comments in the source code. The authors adopted rule-based methodologies [13] that characterize many rules and information sources like classic natural language processing techniques, stemming, tokenization, a region of speech tagging, and contextualizing of machine learning for sentiment analysis. In [14], the authors showed that KNN achieved an accuracy of 60% without feature selection, but after using information gain, the accuracy was enhanced to 96.8%.

A composite model was proposed, which consists of a Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) and a two-layered Restricted Boltzmann (RBM) in [15], which helped the author to achieve an accuracy of 85.6%. Nezhad et al. [16] came up with a deep learning model for Persian sentiment analysis. Their model had two learning stages, utilizing the Skip-gram model for learning vector representation of words and using two deep neural organizations (Bidirectional LSTM and CNN) separately in a supervised way. In [17], the authors consolidated RNN and LSTM, which gave the best outcome among all the ensemble models.

The authors of [18] observed that stacked bi-LSTM outperformed shallow machine learning techniques. But the authors did not work for multi-language movie reviews. Since most of the work done by different researchers' explored the English language only, though there is a significant need to explore other languages - Arabic, Chinese, etc. In [19], a French (multilingual) dataset was used to improve generalization capabilities and CNN was implemented for unseen data. The proposed model can jointly detect aspects and associated sentiments expressed by reviews at the same time.

A composite model [20] was proposed, which comprised a Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) and a two-layered Restricted Boltzmann (RBM). The authors showed that feature selection methods, specifically information gain [21], can work on the precision of the SVM classifiers. Movie review data can be categorized into positive and negative reviews. A Bi-LSTM model was proposed in [22], [23]. Bidirectional LSTMs are a development of conventional LSTMs that can escalate model performance on sequence classification problems. Bi-LSTM models utilized along with CNN and attention mechanism [5] may yield higher precision. In [24], the authors explored CNN by setting the number of pooling and convolutional layers to one for analyzing the aspect level of sentiments, which also gave precise results.

Nghiem et al. [25] discussed a CNN-Tree-LSTM model, which achieved good results. Authors in [26], [27] also proposed a hybrid model of CNN and LSTM and experimentally showed that the results outperformed the pure neural network's performance. Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) and skip-gram approach was deployed in [28] to increase the word vector accuracy and training speed. Bi-LSTM model and methods of Term Frequency and Inverse Document frequency were used to calculate the weight of vectors to enhance the accuracy further. The authors in [29] have shown that CNN surpassed the results of LSTM and CNN-LSTM, which depicted that LSTM performs well in NLP assignments where the syntactic and semantic structures are both significant. Jnoub et al. [30] experimentally demonstrated that neural networks work more efficiently than random forest and SVM as they extract robust features using vectorization methods. The author in [31] showed that neural networks measure to aid in the estimation of sentiment analysis of literary data and aids in sentiment analysis of visual data. CNN helps by forming an inside association among text and picture and gives a predominant result in sentiment analysis.

Table 1 summarizes the work done by researchers for analyzing movie reviews. The dataset, approach, results, accuracy, and limitations are elaborated. From the table, it can be concluded that the IMDB dataset is the most widely used. Various preprocessing approaches were implemented by the researchers - Word2Vec, word embedding, encoding, and vectorization. The deep learning approaches outperform machine learning algorithms though they have limitations like time consumption, proneness to overfitting, and inability to handle emojis.

Table 1: Comparative Study on Movie Reviews Analysis Using CNN and LSTM.

Paper ID	DataSet	Approach	Accuracy	Results	Limitations
Bodapati et al.[3]	IMDB	MLP, SVM, CNN, DNN and LSTM	Logistic Regression-85.5 %; LSTM + DNN-88.46 %	● Comparative study between traditional and neural networks. ● LSTM with DNN showed the highest accuracy	Difficult to detect small emotions.
Pouransari et al.[4]	IMDB	Bag of words, word2vec, SVM, Logistic regression, Random forest and Recursive neural network	Random forest - 84%; Logistic Regression classifier - 86.6%	● RNTN with lower ranks can accomplish equivalent accuracy to standard RNTN a lot quicker. ● RNTN with a lower rank allows us to train several models and use them for ensemble averaging	Nonlinear problems cannot be solved using this algorithm.
Jang et al.[5]	IMDB	CNN, LSTM, And MLP	Hybrid model-89.06%; proposed model - 90.01%	● A hybrid model of CNN-LSTM is proposed to achieve higher accuracy ● An elective solution for the drawn-out reliance and data loss issue while training a huge dataset is proposed.	Large memory bandwidth is required
Rehman et al. [6]	IMDB, Amazon reviews	Word embedding using word2vec model, application of CNN and LSTM hybrid model	CNN+LSTM-91%	● Comparative research between traditional and neural networking methods ● Word2vec used for word embedding ● Experimentally shown higher accuracy in neural network algorithms	Inclined to overfit and it is hard to apply the dropout calculation to control this issue
Mesnil et al. [7]	IMDB	N-gram RNN-LM Sentence Vectors NB-SVM Trigram	State of the art 91.22%	● Compared accuracies of various combinations of traditional and neural network methods ● Usage of N-gram analysis is discussed.	Difficult to recognize and elucidate the final model.
Yin et al.[8]	Stanford Sentiment Treebank	CNN, lexical resource	CNN-87.9%	● SCNN further develops sentiment analysis by leveraging word and semantic and sentiment embedding	Do not tell the position and orientation of the object
Dhande et al. [9]	IMDB, Amazon reviews	Naive Bayes, Neural Network Classifier	Naive Neural Classifier-80.65%	● In data mining, Naive Bayes and Neural Network classifiers are used for classification tasks.	The algorithm faces the zero-frequency problem

Govind Rajan et al. [10]	IMDB	Naive Bayes, Genetic Algorithm	Hybrid NGB_GA Method-93.80%	● GA performs better than NB. The hybrid classifier is more accurate than single classifiers	Time-consuming and hence still less in art
Baid et al. [11]	IMDB	K-nearest neighbor, Random forest, Naive Bayes	Naive Bayes - 81.4%; Random forest - 78.65%	● The highest accuracy was achieved by Naive Bayes. A hybrid model is suggested	For better accuracy, a larger dataset need to be trained
Samat et al .[12]	IMDB	SVM, Stochastic pooling, Max pooling, Average pooling CNN	-	● Experiment on CNN with 3 different pooling level ● Max Pooling and Stochastic Pooling improve when there is an increment in the quantity of convolutional and pooling layers.	Lack of stability
Brar et al. [13]	TMDB	Machine Learning, Neural Language Processing, Sentiment Lexicon	ML-81.22%	● An online API for sentiment analysis for movie reviews with JSON yield to show results on any operating framework	Low accuracy due to the implementation of traditional machine learning algorithms.
Mitra et al. [14]	-	Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Decision Tree, N-gram analysis	Logistic Regression-80%	● Classic natural language processing techniques, stemming, tokenization is used to process the data and conclude that the strength of the sentiment classification relies upon the scale of the lexicon.	The model is not ready to capture complex relationships.
Lei et al.[15]	Stanford Sentiment Treebank	CNN, SVM, LSTM	CNN+LSTM-84.35%	● LR-LSTM and LR-Bi-LSTM steadily beat RNTN, LSTM, BiLSTM, and CNN on datasets	Prone to overfitting
Nezhad et al. [16]	-	Word2vec, LSTM, CNN, RNTN, Max Pooling, GRU (Gated recurrent unit)	RNTM-85%	● CNN-LSTM works nearly better in collation with CNN-GRU ● GRU is easier to train than LSTM and has fewer parameters	Inability to handle unknown words
Li et al.[17]	IMDB	N-gram analysis, NBSVM	NBSVM-93.05%	● When combined with RNN-LSTM, the model gives the best result among all the ensemble models.	No guarantee that it will be able to represent all unseen instances
Ray et al. [18]	Twitter, Stanford Sentiment Treebank, SemEval Tasl	CNN, Rule-Based	Precision-88.6%; Recall-90.5%	● This blended methodology is presented for extricating and estimating the angle levels of assumptions. A seven-layer explicit profound CNN is created.	A lot of manual work is required
Kane et al. [19]	French SemEval2016 annotated	CNN+LSTM	CLC-77.2%	● To improve generalization capabilities, CNN is applied to unseen data jointly to detect aspects and associated sentiments at the same time.	Lack of resources and work done in French. More attention needs to be given to CLC. Need of developing ABSA to get rid of annotations.
Ain et al. [20]	Twitter	CNN, SVM, LSTM,	85.60%	● A composite model has been proposed which contain a Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) and a two-layered Restricted Boltzmann (RBM)	Unable to detect emojis, images, and other multimedia
Maulauna et al. [21]	Cornell, Stanford dataset	SVM, Information Gain	SVM+IG-86.6%	● The accuracy of the SVM classifiers is enhanced by the utilization of the feature selection method	Long training time for dataset
Gupta et al. [22]	IMDB t	Senti_ALSTM, Bi-LSTM, KSTM, CNN	Senti_ALSTM-87.43%	● Comprises Glo-Ve 300 measurements word embedding which is superior to one hot embedding and devours less space for storing vectors.	Execution of attention-based bidirectional LSTM can be utilized for upgrading results

Dashtipour et al. [23]	Cafecinema	Stacked-BiLSTM, MLP-Autoencoder	Stacked-BiLSTM-95.61%; Stacked LSTM-93.65%	● Stacked bi-LSTM outperformed shallow machine learning approaches	Multilingual reviews may be explored.
Shen et al. [24]	IMDB	CNN, LSTM	CNN+LSTM-82.5%	● The number of pooling and convolutional layers is one, which performed best by comparison	Adjectives and adverbs that describe the feelings of the author are not being included for pre-processing.
Van et al. [25]	Stanford Sentiment Treebank	CNN-Tree-LSTM	CNN-Tree-LSTM-89.7%	● CNN-Tree-LSTM outperforms most pure convolution ● The use of RNN is superior to k-max pooling.	A binary setting can be unsafe to Glove Amazon in the fine-grained setting.
Minaee et al. [26]	IMDB	Ensemble of LSTM and CNN	LSTM+CNN-90%	● Performance is gained by the ensemble as compared to individual CNN and LSTM model	The accuracy needs to be further improved by jointly training the LSTM and CNN model.
Kaur et al. [27]	IMDB, Wikipedia(January,2020)	CNN, LSTM	CNN+LSTM-95.01%	● The model gives better accuracy as compared to the baseline system for CNN	Emojis cannot be processed. Fake reviews cannot be distinguished.
Xu et al.[28]	1500 hotel comment text from ctrip	Word2vec, CBOW, Skip-gram, LSTM	LSTM-92.18	● BiLSTM model proposed for higher accuracy ● CBOW and skip-gram are used for increasing the accuracy of word vectors and training speed. ● TF and IDF weight calculation methods are used.	Inability to handle short forms and emojis
Haque et la. [29]	IMDB	Word2vec, CNN, LSTM	CNN - 91%; LSTM-86%; CNN - LSTM - 88%	● CNN has outperformed LSTM ● LSTM performs really great in NLP tasks where the syntactic and semantic structure is of utmost importance.	Inability to handle unknown words
Jnoub et al. [30]	IMDB, Amazon Restaurants review	CNN, SNN, DCC, Autoencoders	Autoencoders-70%SVM-77%;CNN-86	● Showed better results because neural models can extract robust features using vectors.	Low performance is a disadvantage here
Cai et al. [31]	SentiBank	CNN	Test CNN-77%; Image CNN-72.3%;Multi CNN-79.6%	● An interior connection between text and picture helps in better execution in sentiment prediction	More investigation into multimedia is needed with substantially more mix among text, image, and social media.

3. Conclusion

Sentiment analysis is an emerging area, and it has different determinations in web-based media, for example, movie reviews. To understand and generate results from the huge data of reviews present on the internet, artificial intelligence can be used. With the advancement in deep learning, analyzing the polarity of sentiment expressed in reviews has become more accessible. We have reviewed various hybrid models using deep learning (CNN and LSTM) techniques and machine learning algorithms in the present study. The results illustrated that the neural network models (CNN, LSTM, Bi-LSTM) combined with other machine learning algorithms (word2vec, bag of words) yielded better and promising results than traditional machine learning methods.

For future work, existing sentiment analysis models may be extended with more semantic and reasonable information. Unsupervised approaches may be examined to remove the constraints of the dependencies. In addition to that, emojis need more understanding as they are indispensable parts for representing emotions. Moreover, more confounded neural network structures to form word embedding and sentiment embedding features may be explored to enhance the results.

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