SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON BANGLA TEXT USING LSTM, GRU, AND RNN NEURAL NETWORKS



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INTRODUCTION

- Sentiment Analysis: Opinion mining to classify positive or negative opinions
- NLP Focus: Using LSTM, GRU, and RNN for Bangla text
- Objective: Improve accuracy of sentiment detection in Bangla language



MOTIVATION



Increasing importance for businesses and governments



Challenges with Bangla language complexity



Neural networks (LSTM, GRU, RNN) provide solutions for context and dependencies

[1] Sentiment Extraction Using RNN

- Focus: Character-level RNN for Bangla sentiment analysis.
- Challenges Addressed: Limited resources and complex grammar in Bangla.
- Result: Achieved 80% accuracy, outperforming word-level baselines.
- Key Insights: Effective for handling unseen words and complex grammatical structures.

[2] Deep Learning Models for Bangla Sentiment Analysis

- Focus: Comparison of CNN, LSTM, GRU, attention, and capsule networks.
- Challenges Addressed: Model performance in low-resource languages like Bangla.
- Result: Hybrid models (LSTM + Attention/Capsule) show superior performance.
- Key Insights: Hybrid models can enhance sentiment analysis for Bangla text.

[3] Bangla Hate Speech Detection Using Attention RNN

- Focus: Detection of hate speech in Bangla social media.
- Challenges Addressed: Classifying hateful content with complex and noisy data.
- Result: Attention-based RNN achieved 77% accuracy, improving from standard RNNs.
- **Key Insights:** Attention mechanisms enhance performance for complex text classification.

[4] Deep Learning for Bengali Headline Classification

- · Focus: Classifying Bengali news headlines using LSTM, Bi-LSTM, and Bi-GRU.
- · Challenges Addressed: Limited diversity and size of datasets.
- Result: Bi-LSTM model outperformed others in accuracy, precision, and recall.
- Key Insights: Larger, more diverse datasets are crucial for robust classification.

[5] Deep Learning in Cyberbullying Detection

- Focus: Application of DL models (CNN, RNN, LSTM, BERT) for cyberbullying detection.
- Challenges Addressed: Dataset size, model interpretability, and adaptability to dynamic data.
- · Result: Significant improvement in identifying cyberbullying content across platforms.
- Key Insights: Future research should focus on multilingual and multimedia data analysis.



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Data Preprocessing

Punctuation and stop words removal

Tokenization

Splitting text into tokens

Word Embedding

BengaliWord2Vec for word vector representation





NEURAL NETWORK MODELS

RNN:

- Suitable for sequential data
- Struggles with long-term dependencies

LSTM:

- · Addresses vanishing gradient problem
- Good for capturing long-term dependencies

GRU:

- Efficient variant of LSTM
- Combines forget and input gates into one



MODEL TRAINING & EVALUATION

Trained RNN, LSTM, and GRU models

Metrics used: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

Performance comparison using labeled Bangla text data

RESULT ANALYSIS

Performance Comparison:

- RNN: Accuracy 80.16%, Precision 40.08%
- GRU: Accuracy 86.11%, Precision 79.61%
- LSTM: Accuracy 86.23%, Precision 78.65%

Conclusion:

LSTM and GRU outperform RNN



CONCLUSION

- LSTM and GRU are better at capturing nuances in Bangla text
- Benefits for businesses and researchers targeting Bangla speakers
- Future Work: Exploring hybrid and attention-based models



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THANK YOU

