**Methodology:**

The exploration into sentiment analysis of Amazon product reviews commenced with an investigation centered on text-based evaluations, employing the BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) model. This initial phase laid the groundwork for understanding the intrinsic value of textual content in expressing sentiment, prior to integrating more complex, multi-modal features.

**Experiment 1: Text-Based Sentiment Analysis Using BERT**

The foundation of this analysis was the application of a transformer-based neural network, specifically the BERT model, known for its proficiency in natural language understanding tasks. The architecture of the sentiment classifier was constructed upon a pre-trained BERT model, tailored to classify sentiments within Amazon product reviews into one of five predefined categories.

The dataset comprised a collection of product reviews, each annotated with a sentiment label. To prepare the data for the model, a custom dataset class, referred to as **AmazonDataset**, was developed. This class was responsible for processing the review texts, ensuring they conformed to the input requirements of the BERT model. Key preprocessing steps involved adjusting the length of each review to a fixed maximum, generating attention masks to signify the presence of actual content versus padding, and converting the text into a format understandable by the model, namely token ids.

The sentiment classifier extended the BERT architecture by incorporating a dropout layer, which served to mitigate overfitting, and a linear layer that mapped the high-dimensional output of BERT to the sentiment classes. The final output, termed **logits**, represented the probability distribution across the sentiment categories.

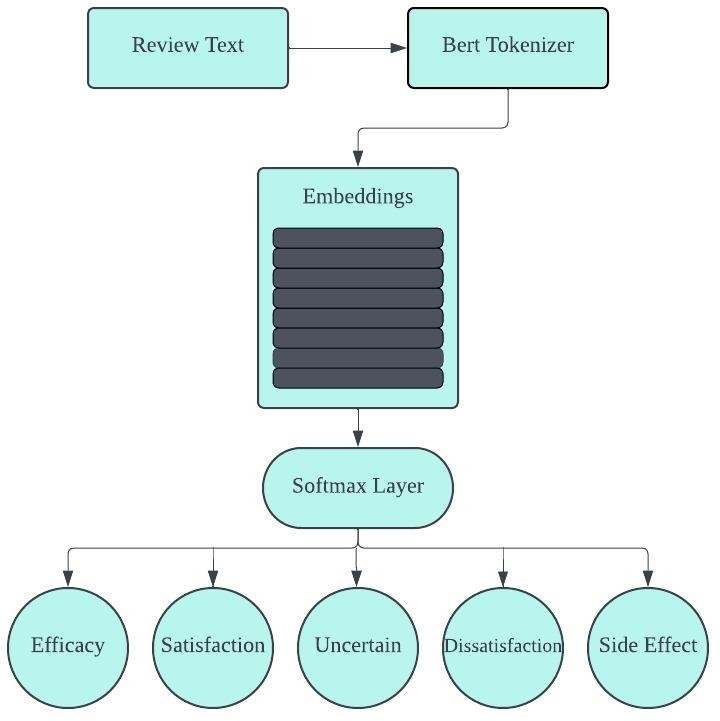
The training process entailed iterating over the dataset in batches, where each batch contained a set of tokenized review texts and their corresponding sentiment labels. The model's performance was gauged using cross-entropy loss, and optimization was conducted using the Adam algorithm, renowned for its efficiency in handling sparse gradients and adaptive learning rates.

This experiment was underpinned by the hypothesis that textual content alone can offer significant insights into the sentiment of product reviews. BERT's design, leveraging bidirectional context for token representations, provided a robust framework for capturing the nuanced sentiment expressed in the reviews. The choice of BERT was strategic, leveraging its pre-trained knowledge base to enhance the model's understanding of linguistic nuances.

The methodology adopted in this phase was instrumental in setting a baseline for sentiment analysis based solely on textual information. It illuminated the strengths of leveraging advanced NLP techniques for sentiment classification and identified potential areas where textual analysis might fall short, such as in capturing sentiments conveyed through non-verbal means like emojis.

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[**Fig. 1**](#_bookmark2) Only Review Text BERT Model shows the architecture for this approach.



**Fig. 1.** Only fine-tuned BERT on the Review Text

The text-based sentiment analysis provided an essential baseline for assessing sentiment in e-commerce reviews, emphasizing the critical role of linguistic content. By employing a sophisticated model like BERT, this phase aimed to capture the depth of sentiment expressions in text form, setting a foundation for further explorations into multi-modal sentiment analysis. This methodological approach highlighted the potential and limitations of relying exclusively on text, paving the way for subsequent analyses that would incorporate additional features to enrich the sentiment analysis framework.

Building on the foundational insights from the initial text-based sentiment analysis, the second experiment expanded the scope to include emojis alongside review text. This approach aimed to explore how the addition of emojis, as a form of non-verbal communication, enhances the model's ability to interpret and classify sentiments more accurately.

**Experiment 2: Text with Emoji Model Using BERT**

Extended Methodological Framework

The integration of emojis into the sentiment analysis model introduced a multi-modal dimension to the data processing and analysis pipeline. The **AmazonDataset** class was adapted to accommodate not only the textual content of reviews but also the associated emojis. Each emoji within a review was converted to its textual representation using a process known as "demojization," which translates graphical emojis into their descriptive textual counterparts.

This process facilitated the inclusion of emojis as part of the input to the BERT model, allowing the model to process emojis in conjunction with textual data. The tokenizer was employed to encode both review text and emoji text, generating token ids, attention masks, and token type ids, ensuring that the model could distinguish between textual and emoji inputs.

The **SentimentClassifier** was enhanced to address the complexity of handling both text and emojis. The model incorporated separate attention mechanisms for text and emojis, enabling it to focus on salient features within both modalities. The text attention mechanism processed the output of the BERT model, generating attention scores for textual content. Simultaneously, an emoji attention mechanism was introduced, designed to map the emoji inputs to a higher-dimensional space aligned with the model's hidden size, facilitating the generation of attention scores for emoji content.

A critical component of this extended architecture was the integration of text and emoji representations. Attention scores were used to compute weighted sums of text and emoji features, which were then concatenated to form a combined representation. This combined representation was subsequently fed into a dense layer for classification, outputting logits that correspond to the probability distribution over sentiment classes.

Theoretical Considerations

The hypothesis driving this experiment was that the integration of emojis would provide additional context and emotional nuance, enhancing the model's ability to discern sentiment with greater accuracy. Emojis often convey subtle emotional undertones and sentiments that might not be explicitly stated in text, offering a complementary dimension to textual analysis.

This experiment leveraged the representational power of BERT for textual content while introducing an innovative approach to incorporating emoji information. The dual attention mechanism underscored the model's capacity to dynamically weigh textual and emoji inputs, reflecting the intuitive process humans employ when interpreting combined textual and visual cues.

**Conclusion**

The incorporation of emojis into the sentiment analysis model marked a significant methodological advancement, acknowledging the multifaceted nature of communication in e-commerce reviews. By extending the analysis to include emojis alongside text, the experiment aimed to capture a more holistic view of sentiment, reflecting the richness and complexity of consumer feedback. This approach not only built upon the foundational text-based model but also set the stage for further explorations into multi-modal sentiment analysis, promising to unveil deeper insights into consumer emotions and preferences.

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