

Financial Audio Analysis:

Leveraging Speech for Sentiment Classification and Predictability

Springboard DSC - Capstone Project 3

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Can financial sentiment analysis be improved using speech audio?

- Sentiment good indicator of market momentum
 - Price action
- NLP sentiment improvement with audio
 - More accurate?
 - NLP sentiment for annotation/labeling
- Audio provides a different way to interpret sentiment
 - Can increase confidence in prospective decisions
 - Signal confluence

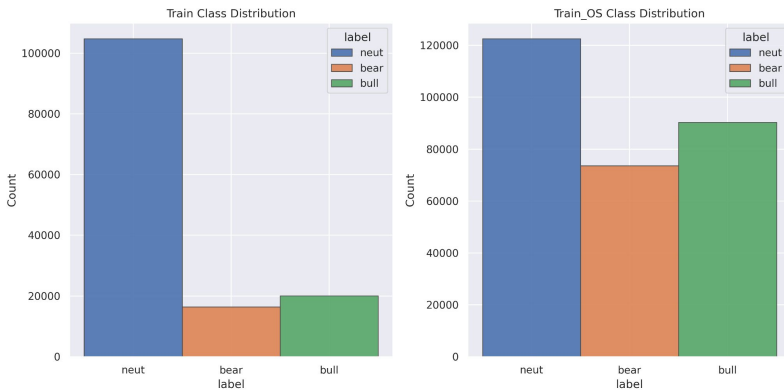
Approach

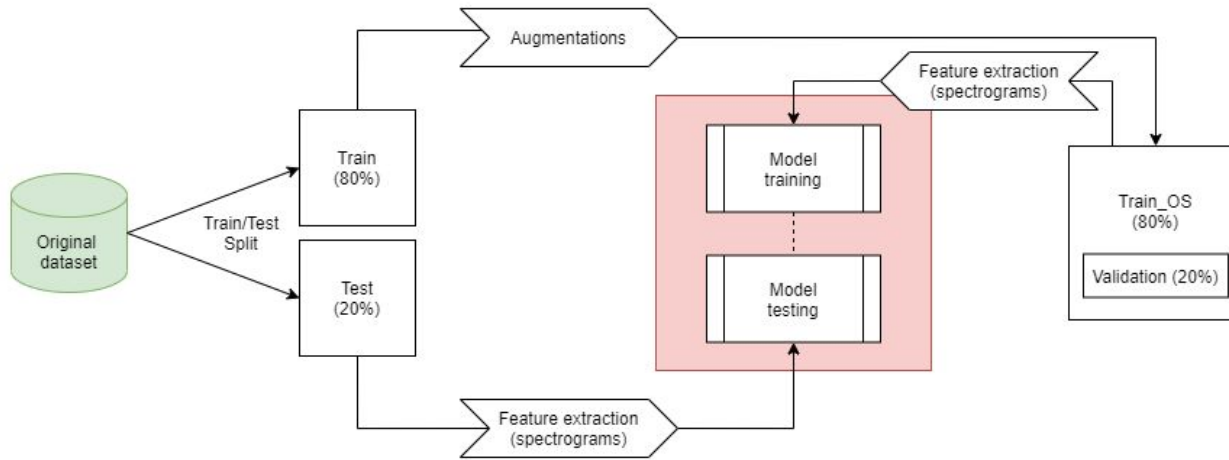
Ensemblement + Wrangling

- Web scraped YouTube videos
 - Extract audios
- Transcribe audios
- Segmentation
 - By sentence uttered
- Labeling segments
 - NLP transformer
 - FinBERT
- Padding and reformatting
 - 16-bit, mono, 16000 Hz
 - 8 seconds length

Exploratory Data Analysis

- Class distribution
- Audio properties count (duration, sample rates etc.)
- View waveplots, spectrograms



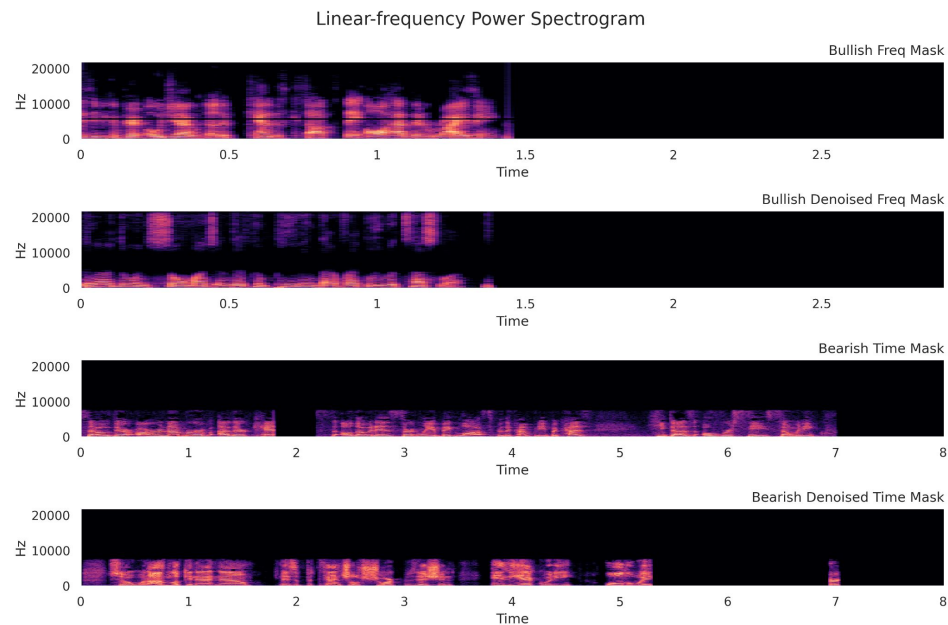


- Split original dataset
- Augmented train set
 - Oversample

- Oversampled dataset training/validation
- Evaluate original test set

Augmentations

- Sample denoising
- Sample shifting
- Sample frequency mask
- Sample time mask

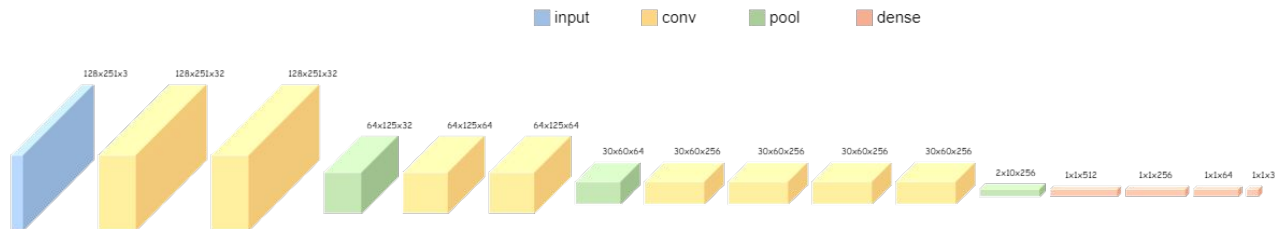


Baseline Modeling

- Logistic Regression
- Support Vector Classifier (SVC)
- XGBoost

| LOG. REGRESSION | 0 | 1 | 2 | W.AVG | SVC (RAPIDS) | 0 | 1 | 2 | W.AVG | SVC (SKLEARN) | 0 | 1 | 2 | W.AVG | XGBOOST | 0 | 1 | 2 | W.AVG |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|---------------|------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|
| PRECISION | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.48 | 0.43 | PRECISION | 0.94 | 0.9 | 0.92 | 0.92 | PRECISION | 0.92 | 0.9 | 0.92 | 0.91 | PRECISION | 0.7 | 0.56 | 0.44 | 0.55 |
| RECALL | 0.27 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.43 | RECALL | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.92 | RECALL | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.91 | RECALL | 0.16 | 0.2 | 0.89 | 0.47 |
| F1-SCORE | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.5 | 0.42 | F1-SCORE | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.9 | 0.92 | F1-SCORE | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.9 | 0.91 | F1-SCORE | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.58 | 0.4 |
| ACCURACY | 0.43 | | | | ACCURACY | 0.92 | | | | ACCURACY | 0.91 | | | | ACCURACY | 0.47 | | | |

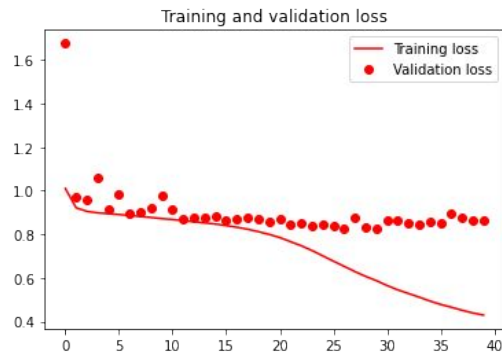
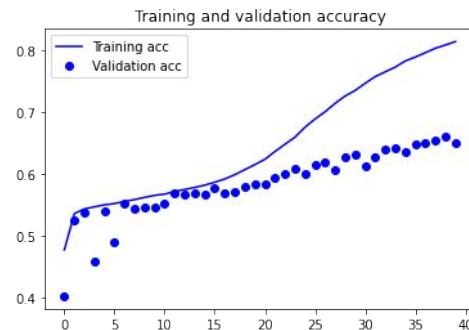
Extended Modeling



| CNN VERSION | TEST LOSS | TEST ACCURACY |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| v1 (Shallow + tuned) | 0.9341 | 0.5358 |
| v2 (Larger filters + depth) | 0.8658 | 0.5871 |
| v3 (Depth + dropout) | 0.8323 | 0.6192 |
| v4 (Depth + dropout - FC dropout) | 0.8134 | 0.6345 |

- 4 CNN models
 - Depth added with each version
- V4
 - Max depth
 - Dropout regularization
 - Removed FC dropout

- Inconsistent results across models
 - SVC performed the best
 - F1(weighted avg): 0.92
 - Precision(weighted avg): 0.92
 - Recall(weighted avg): 0.92
 - Logistic Regression performed the worse
 - F1(weighted avg): 0.42
 - Precision(weighted avg): 0.43
 - Recall(weighted avg): 0.43
- CNN v4 has potential
 - Test loss: 0.8134
 - Test accuracy: 0.6345
 - Overfitting (epochs 10-15)
 - Learning rate, no change in training



Why are our results inconsistent?

- Possibilities:
 - Too many augmentations
 - Unbalanced dataset
 - Mel-spectrograms not intricate enough for models to properly generalize

Conclusions

- Mel-spectrograms useful for SVC
- There are useful properties within each class
- Automated annotation process successful
 - Each class was represented by audio properly
- Sentiment can be classified using audio
- Re-evaluate augmentations
- Re-evaluate dataset balancing

Recommendations

1. Use classification results metrics to improve model accuracy
2. Can use SVC to classify audio sentiment as bullish, bearish and neutral
 - a. Use model as confluence for decision making
 - b. Can fine-tune with more data
3. Use the findings from our EDA to better understand the data collected
4. Try different algorithms comparable to SVM, like "DecisionTree"