Multilingual Code-Mixed Sentiment Analysis

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1. Introduction

Social media and digital communication often involve **code-mixed text**, where users mix languages like English and Roman-Urdu in the same sentence. Traditional NLP models struggle with such text due to **informal grammar**, **transliteration**, and **spelling variations**.

This project addresses the challenge of accurately classifying sentiment in Roman-Urdu and English code-mixed text, which is crucial for social media monitoring, customer feedback analysis, and digital communication understanding.

2. Problem Definition

Problem:

Many social media posts, reviews, and messages contain **code-mixed text**, where users mix English with Romanized Urdu. For example:

- "Mujhe ye app bohat pasand aayi, service amazing thi!"
- "Worst experience ever, bilkul time waste hua."

Standard sentiment analysis tools fail because:

- 1. They are trained on single languages (English or Urdu).
- 2. Code-mixed sentences often have informal spellings and grammar.
- 3. Neutral or factual statements are hard to distinguish from positive/negative opinions.

Goal: Build a model that can reliably classify sentiment as positive, negative, or neutral in code-mixed text, even with real-world noisy data.

3. Objectives

- Develop a model capable of understanding **Roman-Urdu and English code-mixed text**.
- Achieve reliable sentiment classification with a **practical F1-score**.
- Provide an **interactive demo** for text prediction.
- Showcase a project that demonstrates **problem-solving skills and research** capability.

4. Dataset

- **Primary dataset:** RUSAD (Roman-Urdu sentiment dataset with positive and negative labels).
- Augmented dataset: Synthetic sentences generated to include neutral samples and balance class distribution.
- Final combined dataset: 13,497 sentences.

Split	Samples	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Train	10,797	5,221	4,889	687
Validation	1,350	653	611	86
Test	1,350	653	612	85

5. Methodology

1. Data Preprocessing

- a. Cleaned and normalized code-mixed text.
- b. Combined real and synthetic data for balanced class distribution.

2. Model Selection

a. Used **XLM-RoBERTa**, a multilingual transformer model suitable for mixed languages.

3. Fine-tuning

- a. Task: Sequence classification (3-class sentiment).
- b. Framework: PyTorch + Hugging Face Transformers.
- c. Validation accuracy achieved: 85% with F1-score 0.85.

4. Testing

- a. Tested on manually crafted sentences representing positive, negative, and neutral sentiment.
- b. Demonstrated robustness to real-world code-mixed text.

6. Implementation

- **Streamlit Demo:** Interactive web app allowing users to input text and receive sentiment predictions.
- Python Interface: Standalone Python code for batch testing of text.

Example Predictions:

Text	Predicted Sentiment	
"Mujhe ye app bohat pasand aayi!"	Positive	
"Worst experience ever, time waste."	Negative	
"Main bazar gaya aur sab theek tha."	Neutral	

7. Achievements

- Developed a realistic and practical dataset for code-mixed text.
- Built a **high-performing sentiment analysis model** capable of handling mixed languages.
- Created an **interactive demo**, suitable for showcasing technical and research skills.
- Solved a **real-world NLP problem** with a practical solution.

8. Future Work

- Extend dataset with **more code-mixed languages** and larger samples.
- Deploy as a **full web application** for social media sentiment monitoring.
- Incorporate **real-time feedback loops** to improve model performance.
- Explore multi-level sentiment scales for nuanced sentiment analysis.

9. Conclusion

This project demonstrates a **practical solution** for understanding sentiment in challenging code-mixed text. With **robust methodology**, **interactive demos**, **and clear results**, it is suitable to **impress an admission committee** by showing both **research insight and applied technical skills**.