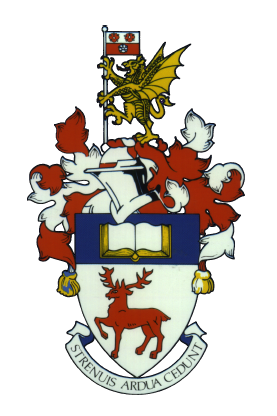
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**Predicting the Direction of Stock Prices: Utilising Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) for Sentiment Analysis**



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# Abstract

The paper Attention is all you need (2017) [1] utilised an attention mechanism called the transformer to learn contextual relations between words in natural language processing tasks. The result was BERT, a model whose transformer reads entire sequences of words at once, producing benchmark BLEU scores on common translation tasks with minimal training. Despite this, BERT remains an underexplored terrain in the field of stock trend prediction.

Sentiment analysis is a challenging problem in stock trend prediction, and the bidirectional nature of BERT may offer improvements to gauging market sentiment compared to models that do not utilise transformers.

The paper processes a tailored dataset comprised of various sources including news headlines, social media and search engines with different flavours of BERT [2], [3]. The results will be evaluated, and the best model chosen, then refined using statistical market indicators. Models may be improved by establishing new target vectors. The final model’s performance is to be evaluated by back testing over a fixed period using the model as a trading strategy.

# List of Abbreviations

**BERT** = Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

**NLP** = Natural Language Processing

**DJIA** = Dow Jones Industrial Average

**ML** = Machine Learning

**MSE** = Mean Squared Error

**SGD** = Stochastic Gradient Descent

**NYSE** = New York Stock Exchange

**NASDAQ** = National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations Exchange

# Chapter 1

# Introduction

## **1.1 Motivation**

Predicting the daily directional changes of a stock price is a problem that many traders face. Aside from fundamental and technical indicators, market sentiment plays a significant role in the price of a stock. Being able to efficiently gauge market sentiment by considering information from a variety of useful sources and applying effective natural language processing techniques to accurately assess sentiment is a challenging problem. In the breakthrough paper *Attention is all you need* (2017) [1], researchers used Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) to set new benchmarks for common NLP translation tasks, spending comparatively low training time to achieve favourable performance. Despite this, BERT remains a relatively underexplored terrain in the field of stock trend prediction.

## **1.2 Objectives**

The project will utilise BERT to attempt to form a model that is able to capture market sentiment and will then include other technical indicators to develop a more complete model. The objectives set out for this project are as follows:

1. Data Gathering: Market sentiment data will be web scraped from 3 different sources: social media, news headlines and search engine results. The current aim is to have two types of each source and run scripts daily at 830am EST, capturing 50 results per source. This will be performed continuously over two months resulting in a dataset of 18,000 entries. This is heavily subject to modification and will be influenced by continued research and model performance.
2. Sentiment Analysis: Collected data will be cleaned and pre-processed, after which BERT will be used on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Compute Engine to produce a vector score for each of the dated string entries. Preliminary tests on a contingency Kaggle data set of similar size took 1.5 hours using a single GPU Tesla P100 16GB.
3. Machine Learning: A model using the vectorised output from BERT will be trained to predict the direction and magnitude of the chosen stock/s closing price for the current day of trading. At this point different flavours of BERT, model tweaking, or additional training may be implemented to try and achieve a favourable performance. Technical indicators such as *simple moving average* will then be included in a new iteration of the model.
4. Comparison and Evaluation: The overall performance of the model will be evaluated. At this point in time three potential metrics have been identified to track overall model performance.
   * 1. The percentage of correct predictions over a fixed N number of days
     2. The Mean Square Error (MSE) of the model prediction compared with the actual price.
     3. The Backtrader Python library which facilitates implementation of a trading strategy to evaluate performance.

# Chapter 2

# Background Theory

## **2.1 The Stock Market**

The stock market is a publicly accessible exchange where buyers and sellers can purchase securities, most commonly in the form of common shares, which represent part ownership of a company. The trading management of these publicly listed companies is conducted by an exchange, the two largest of which are the NYSE and the NASDAQ. To be traded publicly, a company must become listed, which is a lengthy process comprising of an initial public offering (IPO). In an IPO the private company meets with an investment bank and makes certain decisions, such as the number of shares, share price based on factors such as the debt to equity ratio, revenue consistency and many more [4]. From here the investment bank takes on the task of underwriting, assuming legal responsibility for the shares and dictating a set of terms required for listing, which will include the exchange’s own terms such as minimum number of shareholders to qualify for listing. There are many benefits to becoming publicly listed, including increased prestige and diversified ownership, however, there are also many shortfalls such as forced public disclosure, pressure for short term growth and potentially making decisions with greater consideration of market sentiment, favouring market price over intrinsic value.

## **2.1.1 Forces That Move Common Stock**

The price at any given moment is a result of the supply and demand at that point in the market. However, there are 3 main factors that influence the stock price of a company: *Fundamental Factors*, *Technical Factors*, and *Market Sentiment*. *Fundamental factors* refer to a combination of two things, which have a variety of metrics to determine them:

1.) The earnings base of the company.

2.) The valuation multiple (expectations about the future).

*Technical factors* are external conditions that affect the supply and demand of a company’s stock price, such as inflation [4]*.* Finally, *market sentiment* refers to the general outlook of investors toward a particular company and can be influenced by a variety of fundamental and technical factors. With the rapid availability of news as well as opinions on forums and social media constantly being shared and considered, market sentiment plays a large role in the volatility of a stock [5].

## **2.1.2 Metric 1**

## **2.1.3 Metric 2**

## **2.2 Sentiment Analysis in the Financial Domain**

Sentiment analysis is the mining of text to extract subjective information, usually to create meaningful insights. This is commonly achieved through natural language processing techniques and contextual techniques applied to a string of text, where contextual vector representations of words are used to assess the overall sentiment of the text. There are two main challenges with sentiment analysis. The first is correctly mining the intended sentiment from the text and the second is having a representative enough dataset so that the sentiment being captured is as representative of the problem as possible [6].

## **2.3 Sequence Classification with Pre-Trained Language Models**