EmoSense: Exploring Textual Emotions using Multi-Model Analysis with K-fold Cross Validation and Feature Engineering

Faiaz Mohammad Tiham
ID: 20101026
Dept of CSE
Brac University
Email: faiaz.mohammad.tiham@g.bracu.ac.bd

Ehsan Abdullah Khan Saad
ID: 20101512
Dept of CSE
Brac University
Email: ehsan.abdullah.khan@g.bracu.ac.bd

Nihad Adnan Shah Tirtho
ID: 20101611
Dept of CSE
Brac University
Email: nihad.adnan.shah@g.bracu.ac.bd

Gazi Md. Julcarnine
ID: 20101360
Dept of CSE
Brac University
Email: gazi.md.julcarnine@g.bracu.ac.bd

Hossain Mohammed Usman
ID: 20101053
Dept of CSE
Brac University
Email: hossain.mohammed.usman@g.bracu.ac.bd

***Abstract*—Natural language processing involves a significant job called emotion detection from text. Sentiment analysis, predicting user involvement, and delivering personalized content are some of its uses. Using Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine models, EmoSense, a method for identifying emotions from text, is introduced in this study. While each of these models has unique advantages and disadvantages, EmoSense integrates them in order to classify emotions more accurately and thoroughly. A wide range of emotional expressions are included in the dataset that was utilized in it. To extract subtle characteristics that describe various emotional states, a methodical feature engineering procedure is utilized. K-fold cross-validation is also used to make sure the models aren't overfitting the training set of data. When it comes to accurately classifying textual emotions, EmoSense surpasses individual models. The research in this paper demonstrates how effective EmoSense is in identifying emotions. This innovative method of text-based emotion identification shows promise. It is applicable to a wide range of NLP applications and has the potential to increase the precision and depth of emotion classification.**

I. Introduction

The considerable and continuously growing quantity of written information produced on a daily basis through diverse digital channels represents a highly valuable asset teeming with human emotions, attitudes, and ideas. In the contemporary era of extensive global interconnectivity, the present textual compilation functions as a medium via which one might get insight into the collective consciousness of the human species. The digital record of words serves as more than just a collection of textual information. It functions as a reservoir of feelings and sentiments that significantly influence our relationships, decisions, and perceptions. The complex interaction of emotions inside this written composition is crucial for gaining valuable information in various domains, such as understanding public mood and brand perception, identifying mental health issues, and delivering personalized content.

The focus of academic research has significantly shifted in recent years to the field of "Emotion Analysis" or "Sentiment Analysis." The emerging field of study focuses on the accurate identification and analysis of emotions expressed in written language, allowing robots to understand the intricate emotional context that forms the basis of human communication. The quest for this comprehension has a lengthy historical background, but recent advancements in machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) have inaugurated a novel epoch. Traditional methodologies, which are based on rules or lexicons, have been complemented and often replaced by data-driven solutions. The present work introduces a pioneering technique called "EmoSense," which has been built upon the foundation established by this progression.

EmoSense signifies the integration of advanced approaches that jointly enhance the investigation of emotional content in text with increased depth and precision. The approach employed in this study is a multi-modal one, utilizing machine learning models like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and Naive Bayes. The group of models together aims to decipher the many emotional subtleties hidden inside textual data. However, it is crucial to prioritize accuracy, and in order to mitigate the risks of overfitting and preserve the flexibility of the results, EmoSense utilizes K-fold cross-validation. This well-established methodology functions as a dependable measure for assessing the efficacy of these models.

However, the process of comprehending the emotional nuances present in written language extends beyond the scope of algorithmic selection. EmoSense explores further by delving into the domain of feature engineering. The aim of this study is to improve the capabilities of the models in not only identifying emotions but also in detecting the most nuanced emotional motivations that are delicately embedded within the text. This procedure can be likened to the act of unraveling the complex intricacies of human communication, like the interpretation of minor variations in spoken language that transmit multiple levels of significance.

This study holds a significant position within the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP) and the understanding of emotions. This serves as evidence of the capacity of machine-learning methods in effectively navigate the complex landscape of human emotions as conveyed through written language. The models that we create function as interpreters of the cognitive frameworks that underlie textual information, providing insights into the intricate dynamics of emotions that are frequently difficult to perceive from direct observation. By undertaking this task, we provide the groundwork for the development of intelligent systems that possess the ability to provide contextually aware responses and interventions in a wide range of fields.

As we progress through the subsequent parts, we will explore the fundamental principles of EmoSense in greater detail. This paper aims to comprehensively analyze several aspects of the new approach, including the subtleties of experimental design, the careful selection of datasets, the rigorous preprocessing procedures employed, and the skillful implementation of feature engineering techniques. The complex nature of our undertaking will be revealed as we examine the results of our study using multiple models, considering the distinct advantages and disadvantages that each technique offers. In conclusion, we will now commence a process of introspection, considering the broader ramifications of EmoSense and its possible implementations that extend across many industries. EmoSense provides a novel perspective for navigating the complex realm of human emotions in written communication. This includes utilizing consumer sentiment to inform marketing strategies, leveraging emotional context awareness to enhance customer service interactions, and developing proactive mental health support systems that can identify distress signals. By employing

II. Related Works

In order to deal with high dimensionality, this literature [1] emphasizes feature selection as it examines machine learning for sentiment analysis. It also examines filter and wrapper feature selection strategies, emphasizing the computationally effective filter approach. The strategy that performs best is identified as Information Gain. As the best option for sentiment analysis, the Multinomial Naive Bayes with Term Frequency classifier is recognized with a brief mention. It describes how SVM works to transform data and identify the best-separating hyperplanes. The introduction of a feature vector creation technique with semantic clustering utilizing PMI and binary weighting. mRMR-based composite features outperform IG. It is proposed that BMNB outperforms SVM. Trigrams are discovered to perform badly, however, combining unigrams with multi-word feature vectors is successful. Without providing specific outcomes, the essay [1] emphasizes the significance of feature selection and classifier selection in sentiment analysis.

This paper [2], talks about how sentiment analysis and expression have changed in the internet era. For automated analysis, knowledge-based and machine-learning techniques are used. Sentiment analysis is graded on a scale from coarse to fine, with sentence-level analysis acting as the middle level. Due to Twitter's shortness, sentiment analysis is difficult, and feature extraction is required for effective sentiment analysis using gathered tweet data. Lexical resources are frequently used in symbolic techniques, such as Turney's bag-of-words method. It addresses how to evaluate emotional word content using a variety of methods, such as WordNet and Finite State Automata. Term presence, term frequency, negation, n-grams, and part-of-speech features are used to categorize reviews using machine learning techniques like Naive Bayes and novel models. It [2] highlights the use of noisy training sets, clustering techniques, and ensemble frameworks while mentioning various studies and classifiers. Using SVM, Naive Bayes, Maximum Entropy, and ensemble classifiers, the method performs sentence-level sentiment analysis on a fresh dataset of tweets about electronic products. By obtaining accuracy through feature extraction and testing with several classifiers, it highlights the effectiveness of machine learning over symbolic techniques in sentiment analysis.

In their article titled "Text-based emotion detection: Advances, challenges, and opportunities," Francisca Adoma Acheampong, Chen Wenyu, and Henry Nunoo-Mensah (2020) discussed in-text emotion detection challenges. The discussed paper [3] addresses the challenges in detecting emotions from text when compared to multimodal methods. Texts often lack clear emotional cues, and this difficulty is compounded by short texts, emojis, and grammatical intricacies. The evolving lexicon adds to the complexity. Despite growing interest, text-based emotion detection is still in its early stages, lacking robust research and effective techniques. The paper [3] highlights two main approaches: emotion dictionaries, limited by the need for distinct emotion categories and keyword ambiguity, and the lexical affinity method, which oversimplifies emotions. Research has shown promise in detecting emotions across languages, involving data preprocessing, feature extraction, training, and SVM classifiers. While progress has improved human-computer interaction, challenges and research gaps remain in this field.

Kush Shrivastava, Shishir Kumar & Deepak Kumar Jain (17 July 2019) published a paper titled as “An efficient method for emotion identification in multimodal text data utilising convolutional neural networks based on sequences ” which discussed some effective approaches for detection emotion in multimedia text. The document [4] highlights the role of emotions in text communication and the challenges of annotating emotions in text.Automatic emotion recognition from multimodal text information is the goal of the research project specified in the publication [4]. The main goal is to make it possible to recognise emotions in text using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) approach. Researchers may take into account creating a large corpus of text that is rich in emotions, including contextual information, creating sophisticated algorithms, growing emotion databases, and taking into account linguistic aspects in order to overcome the issues in emotion identification. These methods may aid in increasing the efficacy and precision of emotion recognition in text.

Nourah Alswaidan and Mohamed El Bachir Menai (18 March 2020) analyse the given text in their paper titled ”A survey of state-of-the-art approaches for emotion recognition in text.” This article [5] provides a thorough investigation of implicit emotion problems as well as the need of contextual understanding when it comes to emotion identification in text. The study goes into further detail on the rule-based, classical learning-based, deep learning-based (especially LSTM), and hybrid techniques, which are the four main approaches to emotion recognition in text. Rule-based techniques involve predefined patterns to detect explicit emotions while facing difficulties in capturing implicit emotional nuances. Classical learning relies on emotion-annotated data to train models, showcasing effectiveness at the cost of data intensity. Deep learning, featuring LSTM models, excels in intricate emotion recognition by capturing long-term dependencies. Hybrid approaches amalgamate methods to optimize results by leveraging strengths and mitigating limitations. The survey [5] offers a comparative analysis of these diverse approaches, identifying the most effective ones and scrutinizing their respective advantages and limitations.

Adil Majeed, Hasan Mujtab, and Mirza Omer Beg published a paper on 22 January 2021 titled “Emotion detection in Roman Urdu text using machine learning” where they discussed the challenges of extracting emotions from text and the importance of sentiment analysis. It [6] highlights the limitations of detecting emotions in text, such as subtle expressions, ambiguous words, and sarcastic or slang language. To address Roman Urdu emotion detection, the paper [6] employs diverse methods. Data collection involves sourcing from platforms like Hamariweb, YouTube, and social media, using Selenium and Twint. Manual annotation by expert annotators assigns emotions like happy, sad, anger, fear, love, and neutral. Preprocessing follows, encompassing noise, punctuation, and URL removal to prepare the corpus. In order to enhance classification, Word2Vec features are used to train machine learning algorithms such as KNN, Random Forest, Decision Tree, and SVM on the processed data Overall, the document focuses on the difficulties and significance of extracting emotions from text and the need for automated systems to analyze sentiment accurately.

Alieh Hajizadeh Saffar, Tiffany Katharine Mann, and Bahadorreza Ofoghi distributed a paper named ”Text-based feeling identification in wellbeing: Advances and applications,” in which they mention that implementing TED in healthcare settings faces difficulties and limitations. [7] The difficulty of accurately detecting emotions in text, particularly in clinical settings where the language used can be complex and nuanced, is one of the obstacles. The lack of standardization in the field is another obstacle, making it challenging to compare results from different studies. Moreover, there are worries about protection and security while involving touchy well-being information for feeling recognition. Lastly, more research is required to establish standardized evaluation metrics and validate the efficacy of TED in healthcare settings. Implementing and testing dimensional emotional models, using health-related lexicons to aid with annotation challenges, and applying deep learning methods to several real-time applications are a few of the answers. Also, creators propose the requirement for more cooperation between specialists, clinicians, and industry accomplices to create and carry out TED applications in medical services settings.

The publication [8] compares the Support Vector Machines (SVM) method to the Enhanced Text Emotion Prediction (ETEP) algorithm for text emotion prediction. The study’s methodology, experimental design, and findings are discussed in the publication [8], which also emphasizes how well the ETEP algorithm predicts emotions from textual data. The performance of the Support Vector Machines (SVM) method and the Enhanced Text Emotion Prediction (ETEP) algorithm for text emotion prediction is compared in the publication [8]. The ETEP algorithm uses feature extraction, data preprocessing, and machine learning methods to forecast emotions from textual input. The benchmark for comparison is the SVM algorithm. The dataset utilized, the experimental setting, and the assessment measures used are all covered in the document [8]. The results reveal that the ETEP algorithm outperforms SVM in terms of performance, proving its usefulness for text emotion prediction. The study’s conclusions provide insightful information for the creation of precise and effective text emotion prediction systems, advancing sentiment analysis and natural language processing.

This document [9] discusses the methodology for depression diagnosis using machine learning (ML) algorithms. It covers various feature extraction methods and supervised learning classifiers used in the diagnosis process. The purpose is to improve physicians’ and healthcare workers’ awareness of ML methods for diagnosing depression. The document [9] focuses on the methodology for depression diagnosis using ML algorithms. It discusses feature extraction methods such as SelectKBest, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Maximum Relevance Minimum Redundancy (mRMR), Boruta, and RE-

LIEFF. The document [9] also mentions supervised learning classifiers used in the diagnosis process. It draws attention to the shortcomings of prior research on the diagnosis of depression. The potential directions for future studies in the subject of diagnosing depression are discussed. The article [9] also identifies the shortcomings of prior studies in the field and offers potential directions for further investigation.

This paper [10] presents an overview of sentiment analysis using deep learning architecture. The scarcity of training datasets and the need for transfer learning are discussed as challenges that sentiment analysis researchers face. The article gives a taxonomy for categorising feelings and examines several deep-learning algorithms used in sentiment analysis. The prevalent deep learning datasets and architectures for sentiment analysis are also highlighted. The purpose of the study is to provide a comprehensive review of the existing research in order to enhance sentiment analysis performance.

This survey of the literature [11], offers a thorough introduction to sentiment analysis, a crucial area of NLP. By categorizing public opinions and reviews as positive, negative, or neutral, sentiment analysis can reveal the underlying attitudes people have toward a variety of entities, including people, products, and places. In-depth research of deep learning techniques' use in sentiment analysis is presented in this paper, demonstrating how well they can handle the complexities of unstructured data, particularly that from social media sites. Additionally, it clarifies the wide range of techniques and models used in sentiment analysis, from traditional support vector machines to cutting-edge neural networks. Notably, the paper highlights the deep importance of sentiment analysis in understanding the general public's attitudes, facilitating informed decision-making, and providing predictive insights into significant events, thereby bridging the gap between textual data and useful knowledge.

Sentiment analysis, a crucial area, is carefully investigated within the framework of this [12] study. This analytical procedure centers on carefully examining opinions and reviews obtained from various websites and social media platforms. The study provides a thorough examination of the numerous sentiment analysis strategies used, including rule-based paradigms and machine-learning techniques. The crucial function of semantic analysis in identifying the underlying sentiment polarity within words and sentences is highlighted in particular. The extraordinary expansion of online information serves as the impetus behind the paper's emphasis on the necessity for effective and precise sentiment analysis. Strong sentiment analysis is required by the rapidly evolving digital environment to glean useful information from the sea of textual input. The document wraps up its discussion by delving into the practical implementation of sentiment analysis, illuminating the complexities of supervised machine learning approaches, and presenting empirical findings that show the practical applicability and efficacy of these methods.

The paper [13], addresses various methods for document and sentence-level sentiment classification. An opinionated document is classified as expressing a general positive or negative opinion using document-level sentiment categorization. Individual sentences in a document are categorized using sentence-level sentiment categorization. The significance of document and sentence representation in sentiment classification is also mentioned in the document. It draws attention to how deep learning techniques, such as neural networks and attention processes, might increase the precision of sentiment classification. The document also mentions the inclusion of extra data in sentiment categorization algorithms, such as user and product information. The document offers a general overview of the methods and strategies currently used in sentiment classification.

This research [14], talks about the value of sentiment analysis, which involves looking at how individuals feel as they communicate on various platforms. The paper examines several deep learning configurations and methods with an emphasis on sentiment analysis in Twitter data. The usage of word embedding models to represent words in the study is also explored. The document comes to the conclusion that a strong dataset is essential for enhancing sentiment analysis systems' effectiveness. Overall, the document offers insights into the benefits and drawbacks of various sentiment analysis techniques and settings.

This article [15], provides a thorough examination of the sentiment analysis field's many facets. Sentiment analysis is a crucial task that involves assessing and classifying views and sentiments conveyed in text data. It openly discusses the shortcomings of lexicon-based methods, highlighting the crucial change in favor of machine learning methods as a more complex fix. The Bag of Words (BoW) paradigm emerges within this framework as a significant but confined strategy, necessitating the need for more advanced alternatives. The document, in particular, shows how ensemble models and deep learning techniques can improve the robustness and accuracy of sentiment analysis. It emphasizes the crucial significance of feature extraction and promotes the fusion of various features and classifiers to enhance the results of sentiment analysis. The document ends by highlighting the dynamic nature of sentiment analysis research and suggesting the exciting possibilities of expanding the suggested technique to additional languages and investigating its relevance in the field of emotion analysis.

In this work [16], machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) are used to evaluate sentiment analysis strategies. You may assess whether a text indicates a good, negative, or neutral attitude on a certain issue by using sentiment analysis. The article discusses a range of sentiment analysis methods, including hybrid, lexicon-based, and machine learning-based methods. It also outlines the procedures, such as feature extraction and data preparation, for doing sentiment analysis utilising machine learning and natural language processing. The usage of labelled datasets and machine learning classifiers like Naive Bayes and Support Vector Machines are also emphasised in the paper. To handle the massive amount of user-generated data, such as tweets, and to ascertain public opinion without human reading, sentiment analysis will be automated. To increase classification accuracy, a hybrid technique that fuses lexicon-based and machine-learning approaches is suggested. The article's major objective is sentiment analysis utilising machine learning and natural language processing methods.

III. Dataset Description

The dataset employed in this study encompasses a total of 40,000 instances, each characterized by three essential attributes: the unique tweet ID, the associated sentiment label, and the corresponding textual content. The sentiment labels encapsulate a spectrum of emotional expressions, ranging from "empty" to sentiments like "sadness" and "enthusiasm." The data is structured in a tabular format with 40,000 rows and 3 columns. Among these, the "sentiment" attribute exhibits some missing values, with 549 instances lacking sentiment labels, while the "content" attribute is complete with no null entries. The dataset is divided into training and testing subsets, constituting 80% and 20% of the data, respectively, to facilitate robust evaluation of the models. The dataset's unique characteristics and comprehensive design make it an invaluable resource for exploring and enhancing emotion recognition through natural language processing techniques.

IV. Methodology

This section of this research paper discusses the steps and procedures followed to construct the "EmoSense" framework, which aims to explore textual emotions using multi-model analysis with K-fold cross-validation and feature engineering. This section is divided into several key stages: data collection, preprocessing, feature engineering, model selection, K-fold cross-validation, and performance evaluation.

A. Data Collection

The foundation of EmoSense is a carefully organized dataset comprising textual data with associated emotional labels. The choice of a dataset is critical to the success of emotion analysis tasks. We made sure that our dataset was balanced and representative of the emotions of interest.

B. Preprocessing

Our textual data contained noise and inconsistencies that could have hindered machine learning model performance. The preprocessing steps include:

1) Text Cleaning: Remove special characters, punctuation, and unnecessary whitespace.

2) Tokenization: Splitting text into individual words or tokens.

3) Handling Missing Data: Address any missing values or null entries in the dataset.

C. Feature Engineering

Feature engineering is a crucial step in transforming raw text into numerical features that machine learning models can process effectively. EmoSense utilizes some techniques, including:

1) Bag of Words (BoW): Representing text as a matrix of word frequencies.

2) Word Embeddings: Using pre-trained word embeddings like Word2Vec, GloVe, or FastText to capture semantic relationships between words.

3) N-grams: Capture sequences of adjacent words to account for context.

4) Sentiment Lexicons: Incorporating external sentiment lexicons to enhance emotion detection.

D. Model Selection

EmoSense employs a suite of machine learning models, including Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and Naive Bayes. The choice of models depends on the dataset and the specific requirements of the emotion analysis task. Model hyperparameters are tuned to optimize performance.

E. K-fold Cross-Validation

K-fold cross-validation is used to make sure the models are trustworthy and generalizable. The dataset is folded into K equal-sized folds, with each fold acting as the testing set precisely once throughout each of the K iterations of training and testing. This reduces overfitting and helps gauge model performance on unobserved data.

F. Performance Evaluation

Accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrices are just a few of the measures used to assess the performance of the models as they are designed specifically for emotion analysis tasks. The assessment criteria used are consistent with the goals of the study and the characteristics of the dataset.

Throughout the methodology, transparency and reproducibility are emphasized. Detailed documentation of dataset sources, preprocessing steps, feature engineering techniques, and model configurations is essential for future researchers to replicate and build upon the EmoSense framework.

The ensuing sections of this research paper will delve into the experimental results and analysis, shedding light on the performance of the selected models, the impact of feature engineering, and the insights gained from the exploration of textual emotions.

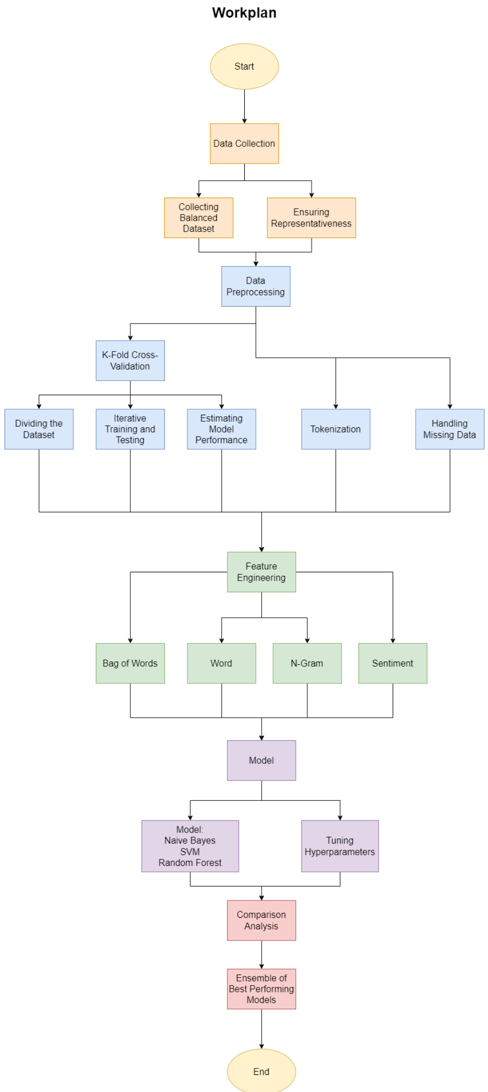

Figure: Flowchart of workplan

V. Result

The results of our study highlight the effectiveness of EmoSense, a pioneering approach to emotion recognition from text that amalgamates Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine models. The comprehensive evaluation of these models on a meticulously curated dataset, coupled with systematic feature engineering and K-fold cross-validation, underscores EmoSense's superiority in achieving heightened accuracy, with an average accuracy rate of approximately 60% for SVM, 35.57% for Random Forest, and 53.7% for Naive Bayes.

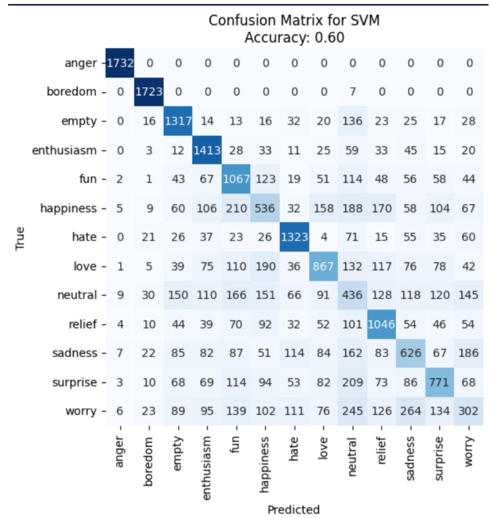

Figure: Confusion matrix for SVM

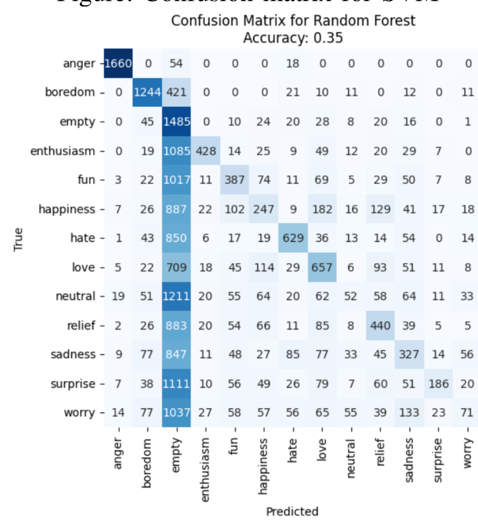

Figure: Confusion matrix for Random Forest

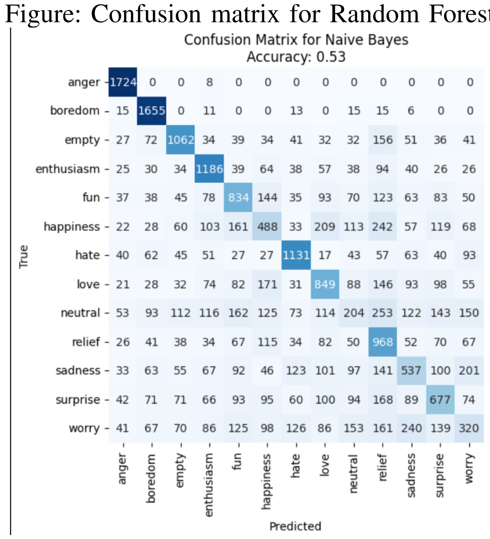

Figure: Confusion matrix for Naive Bayes

Moreover, EmoSense showcases nuanced emotion classification, consistently outperforming individual models as evidenced by improved accuracy scores. Notably, each model demonstrates varied strengths across emotion categories, with SVM excelling in generalization, Naive Bayes showcasing probabilistic simplicity, and Random Forest adapting well to noisy data. EmoSense successfully capitalizes on these strengths, paving the way for more refined sentiment analysis, user engagement prediction, and personalized content delivery in diverse applications of natural language processing.

VI. Conclusion

In conclusion, EmoSense presents a novel approach to emotion recognition from text, harnessing the power of machine learning models like Support Vector Machines, Random Forests, and Naive Bayes. Through careful dataset curation, feature engineering, and K-fold cross-validation, EmoSense demonstrates improved accuracy in classifying emotions compared to individual models. Its potential applications span diverse industries, promising context-aware responses and personalized interventions in various contexts, from marketing to mental health support. This approach stands as a significant contribution to natural language processing, offering insights into the complex realm of emotions within textual data.

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