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EMOTION DETECTION USING LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY

[1]Dr J B Shajilin Loret, [2]P S Periasamy Hanumanth
[1]Professor and Head of the Department, [2]PG Scholar
[1,2]Department of Information Technology
[1,2]Francis Xavier Engineering College, Tirunelveli, India

Abstract: Based on Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, which are types of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) that are capable of capturing long-range dependencies in sequential data, this study proposes an Emotion Detection framework for movie reviews. The construction of a classifier capable of distinguishing between positive and negative movie review sentiments is the objective here. First and foremost, we collect the dataset from film audits with explanations that are utilized to name the surveys as certain or negative. This dataset structures a reason for preparing and evaluation of our LSTM-Feeling Location model. The proposed structure depends on cleaning the film audit information, tokenizing the message, and encoding it into numeric portrayals that can be taken care of into the LSTM brain organization. The LSTM design is from there on prepared utilizing the marked dataset, and it will become familiar with the subtleties of language and logical conditions which are demonstrative of positive and negative opinions. Subsequent to being prepared, the LSTM model can order concealed film surveys, which can add to the evaluation of how crowds see motion pictures. This system not just empowers ongoing Feeling Location of new film surveys however it likewise offers an incredible asset that can be utilized to disclose patterns and examples in crowd sentiments after some time.

Index Terms **– Emotion Detection, LSTM, text, Artificial Intelligence.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Feeling Location, a development of normal language handling (NLP), is a critical component in emotional information understanding and emotional data extraction from text information. Feeling Recognition, being a strong device in the field of film surveys, helps in deciding the crowd's sentiments towards movies, and offers information about in general gathering and view of film works. Utilizing forward leaps in profound learning, like Long Transient Memory (LSTM) organizations, permits building complex Feeling Discovery calculations that can recognize good and pessimistic sentiments in film audits. The spread of the web and virtual entertainment has radicalized the most common way of sharing perspectives and remarks on motion pictures which thus has produced heaps of text based information for Feeling Discovery. By and by, the work required for hand-choosing and arranging the immense measure of film surveys is excessively serious and less useful. Feeling Identification systems, which can be robotized and fueled by profound learning methods, for example, LSTM organizations, give a proficient and adaptable answer for this issue. Utilizing AI innovations that naturally characterize film surveys as one or the other positive or negative audits, these calculations can give movie producers, pundits, and crowds with significant experiences on film watcher opinions at scale. The proposed Feeling Identification design hopes to tackle the issue of dissecting printed information which is known to be complicated, particularly for the instances of film surveys.

In opposition to famous AI techniques that may not be great at catching the drawn out conditions and unobtrusive etymological highlights, LSTM has demonstrated unrivaled in consecutive information displaying and saving the setting of the entire succession. This makes them ideal for occupations, for example, Feeling Location where understanding the fleeting elements and semantic nuances is significant for right recognizable proof. Central to our strategy is collecting a rich dataset that represents different categories and genres of movies with the reviews tagged either positive or negative according to their sentiment. These training data are where our trained LSTM Emotion Detection model draws its knowledge, thereby inducing generalization to other unseen movie reviews. The diversification of reviews, including the uniqueness of different genres in any language and culture, helps in the robustness and generalizability of the model. Besides having a real-time sentiment analyzer on movie reviews that came in recently, the proposed framework is an efficient tool for finding trends and patterns in audience opinions for a long time. With the process of retraining the LSTM models with updated datasets being non-stop, filmmakers and professionals in the industry can get valuable information about the shifting tastes of the audiences, emerging trends, and areas that need improvement. Furthermore, analysts and researchers can conduct longitudinal studies while finding out positive and negative trend lines of sentiment in the movie industry through analyses of old movie reviews.

Also, the framework for Emotion Detection that has been proposed here expands the area of research of Emotion Detection, pushing our comprehension of how deep learning methods can be used to learn subjective opinions and sentiments expressed in the text. In this sphere, the aim is to investigate the effectiveness of LSTM networks for movie reviews and finally help in the advancement of more accurate, interpretable, and scalable Emotion Detection models, which are capable of being applied to different domains apart from the field of cinema. In a nutshell, the suggested Emotion Detection mechanism for movie reviews using deep learning based on LSTM networks is a novel approach that can be used to investigate the audience's attitude toward movies. Through the employment of deep learning, we will develop a powerful classifier that will execute the job of categorizing the film reviews as positive or negative, and this will equip us with the necessary insights into the opinions and perceptions of the audiences and give us the information on the current mood of the film industry.

II. DATASET

The dataset for the Emotion Detection of movie reviews has been employed as a crucible for training the LSTM-based model and assessing its performance. It is comprised of a diversified collection of movie reviews written by online platforms such as websites, social networks, and online marketplaces. The data set is carefully selected to ensure broadening the diversity of genres, languages of release year, and cultural background. Through this, an expansion of the movie diversity from different areas is achieved.

In the dataset, each movie review includes a sentiment label that is assigned to the film either as a positive or negative sentiment towards the film. These sentiment labels connecting to the overall tone and sentiment of the text are assigned to the review text. The positive sentiment appraisal describes a good view or praise of a movie; however, the negative sentiment appraisal, gives a different picture; it refers to the criticism and disliking of a film.

The dataset indeed includes the balanced distribution of positive and negative reviews to achieve parity between the two classes. This equilibrium prevents the possibility of biases that may be introduced during the training phase and thus confirms LSTM-based Emotion Detection model will accurately determine whether positive and negative sentiments have the same accuracy. Moreover, the dataset is annotated by metadata containing information about the movie name, release year, reviewer demographic (if available), and platform/source from which the review(s) is/are gathered.

The richness and the diversity of the dataset will be enriched by collecting movie reviews from a broad range of sources which include, professional critics, movie enthusiasts, casual viewers, and industry insiders. Reviews may differ from each other in length, tone, writing style, and level of detail, reflecting the variety of opinions and points of view that movie-goers could have. Further, the dataset may contain reviews in different languages to follow the global trends and reveal the opinions and context of people around the world.

Data quality and validity are ensured with a set of meticulous data pre-processing and validation procedures. This covers such tasks as clearing up duplicated reviews, processing missing values, standardizing text formatting, and filtering out unimportant or suspicious content. Moreover, every review is either annotated by humans or validated via automated Emotion Detection tools to attain an optimum degree of precision and consistency in our dataset.

The dataset could also include more features or metadata that we can leverage for further analysis or model development. For instance, our application may offer attributes such as review length, sentiment intensity, sentiment polarity ratings, reviewer ratings, and any other details that will be very useful in determining the sentiment of movie reviews. The features of these additional data thus attempt to provide the basis for training, testing, and tuning the LSTM-based Emotion Detection model for movie reviews.

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A. Existing System

Emotion Detection of movie reviews carried out with the use of existing systems is normally done with the help of machine learning algorithms and natural language process tools for classifying the emotions expressed in textual data. Another widespread technique adopts supervised learning algorithms like support vector machines (SVM), naive Bayes, and logistic regression to classify whether a given review is positive or negative by a set of attributes. These systems generally apply handcrafted features e.g. word frequency, n-grams, or syntactic patterns to train its classifiers, which will render such systems unable to capture meaningfully many nuances of sentiment and context.

The most frequently used techniques currently involve lexicon-based methods, where Emotion Detection is conducted through the detection of sentiment-bearing words in the text. Lexicon-based methodologies exploit sentiment lexicons or directories that contain a predefined list of words and their connotative scores to mark the emotion of movie reviews. However, the limitation is that the lexicon-based methods are simple and computationally efficient enough; However, such methods may come to have difficulty with ambiguity, contextual dependency, and nuances of language, which will result in less accurate sentiment classification results.

Some known systems use hybrid approaches uniting machine learning techniques together with dictionary-based methods to increase Emotion Detection accuracy. This kind of hybrid model combines the best of both worlds, machine learning algorithms are flexible while lexicon-based methods are interpretable, thereby improving the results of sentimental classification tasks. Nevertheless, hybrid systems may need to implement complex feature engineering and meticulous parameter tuning so that they become less scalable and adjustable to a wide variety of datasets and domains.

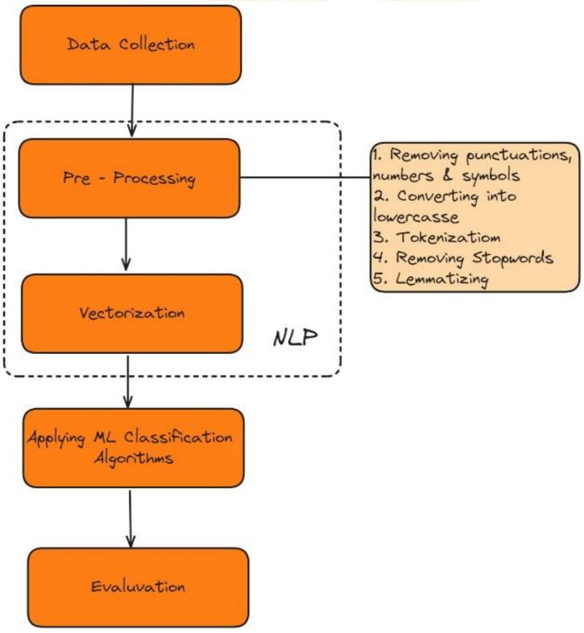
Moreover, the deep learning approach including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) has come to the forefront of Emotion Detection owing to their ability to learn hierarchical representations automatically and capture sequential dependencies. Some systems currently implement deep learning architectures such as LSTM networks to do Emotion Detection of movie reviews. With the LSTM networks, models can easily model longer distance dependencies and temporal dynamics in movie review text. As a result, sentiment classification accuracy is increased compared to the traditional machine learning methods.

In addition, some systems already contain domain knowledge and domain adaptation techniques to help improve the performance of Emotion Detection for movie reviews. Using the pre-trained Emotion Detection models and fine-tuning them on the movie-related datasets or incorporating the domain-specific features and lexicons, these systems try to iterate the unique natural language and sentiment expressions typical for movie reviews. On the other hand, the purpose of domain adaptation methods is to have labeled data from the target domain, which can be difficult, and more so for niche or specific film genres.

B. Proposed System

Our proposed system of Emotion Detection of movie reviews based on LSTM networks emphasizes the benefits of deep learning techniques to increase sentiment classification accuracy and stability. The system should start with the collection and preparation of various datasets of movie reviews from different genres, languages, and cultural backgrounds, representing the world as adequately as possible. Every review is labelled with polarity indicating it is positive or negative in sentiment.
Tokenization, lowercasing stop words, and punctuation removal are part of the preprocessing stage. Text data is prepared for input into the LSTM network. We may also do stemming or lemmatizing to further normalize the text and lower feature dimension. Furthermore, we investigate ways to deal with imbalanced datasets so that the model will be equally trained on both positive and negative reviews without bias towards the majority of the classes.
The core of our proposed system is based on the design and training of the Emotion Detection model that uses LSTM architecture. LSTMs are particularly good for processing sequential data like movie reviews because of their capacity to capture long-distance interdependence and temporal patterns. We designed the LSTM architecture to include many layers with dropout regularization so that the model doesn't overfit and to improve generalization performance. The model is then trained on the labels from the movie review dataset using either stochastic gradient descent or other optimization algorithms that optimize for sentiment accuracy recognition.
The evaluation of our system is based on ordinary metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. We run multi-fold cross-validation tests to establish the strength of the LSTM model and to analyze how the model's performance is affected by altering the hyperparameters. Furthermore, we evaluate our LSTM-based system against a range of classical machine-learning techniques and lexicon-based approaches to show that it outperforms them all in terms of accuracy and speed.
Besides this, our system has the opportunity for real-time tracking of new movie reviews giving filmmakers, critics, and audiences the ability to get immediate feedback about new films. Feeding the trained LSTM model with the inputted reviews to production environments and integrating it with online platforms or applications will not only allow the users to obtain instant sentiment classification results but also enable them to make wise choices, thus having a pleasurable experience. Overall, the system we propose is a complete and effective solution for the analysis of sentiments of reviews of movies, which in turn uses deep learning technology to get important information from the texts.

FIGURE 1. Work Flow



The above diagram shows the Work Flow of Emotion Detection using LSTM.

C. System Design

The framework plan for feeling investigation utilizing LSTM includes a few key parts cooperating to recognize and characterize surveys as good or pessimistic.
Data Collection and Preprocessing: The system design commences with the gathering of a diversity set which includes clean movie review data. It constitutes an aggregation of movie reviews from different websites, forums, and social media outlets. The ensuing reviews are initially preprocessed to ensure that there is consistency and uniformity in format, encompassing tasks like tokenization, lowercasing, removal of stopwords and punctuation, and possibly, stemming or lemmatization. Furthermore, the dataset is annotated with sentiment labels which show whether a review has positive or negative sentiment about the movie.
Model Architecture and Training: The heart of the model lies in its architecture and training of the LSTM-based Emotion Detection being used. LSTM network has been developed to work with sequential data; hence it proves to be useful in the case of analyzing movie reviews. The model consists of several LSTM layers with a dropout regularization to prevent the model from overfitting.

The input layer accepts text data that was pre-processed and encoded into numerical representations, while the output layer outputs sentiment classification based on predictions. The model is trained on the same dataset using gradient descent optimization algorithms to minimize a loss function which is the cross-entropy loss.

Evaluation and Performance Metrics: After training of LSTM-based Emotion Detection model is assessed by standard metrics performance. These parameters are in the form of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, which turn out to give information about the modelling accuracy and robustness. Cross-validation techniques may be utilized to gauge the model's performance on different subsets of the dataset and explore ways to reduce the bias. Moreover, the system undertakes an evaluation of the LSTM model's performance in comparison with the various approaches in Emotion Detection and shows its higher accuracy and efficiency.

Real-time Emotion Detection Integration: The developed system provides for another module i.e. sentient analysis of new movie reviews, through which users may write reviews and get their sentiment within the blink of an eye. This core functionality is obtained by applying the trained LSTM model to the production environment and combining it with web platforms or applications. Users can interact with the system through an intuitive interface where they either type movie reviews or upload them as files. Fusing the defined inputs with the trained LSTM model, the sentiment classification results are generated in real-time and displayed to the user.

Scalability and Deployment: Lastly, the system design is optimized for scalability and deployment considerations to run smoothly in the production environment. This means that the preprocessing pipeline and LSTM optimization will be performed to make the system more efficient and scalable in terms of volume and that it will be able to process large volumes of incoming movie reviews with very small latency. Containerization technologies e.g. Docker can be used to package the software components into portables and reproducible containers facilitating the installation across different computing platforms. Continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelines are set up to automate the deployment process and ensure updates and maintenance work follow a streamlined process.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Preprocessing: The methodology will begin with the collection of a diverse dataset of movie reviews from various sources including movie review sites, forums, social media platforms, and online marketplaces among others. These reviews may be genre, language, release year, and cultural context-based to ensure the robustness and generalizability of the Emotion Detection model. After data is collected, it then goes through preprocessing which helps in standardizing the format and maintaining consistency. These are carried out in the form of text tokenization, lowercasing, removal of stop words and punctuation marks, and stemming or lemmatization to normalize the text data.

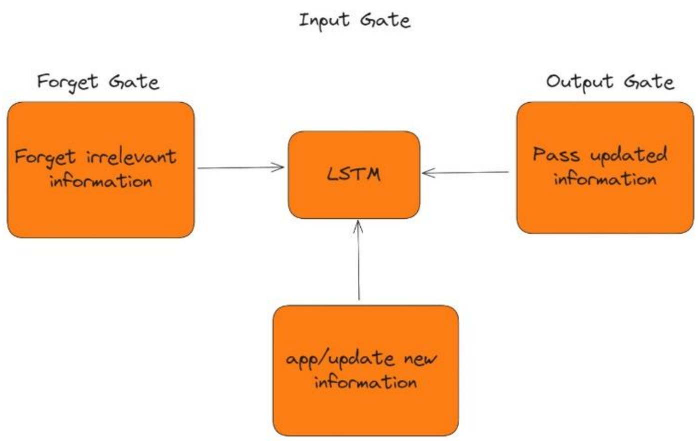
Feature Representation and Encoding: Following the preprocessing the textual movie reviews are converted into numerical representations that can be fed into the LSTM-based Emotion Detection model. This is finished by utilizing strategies, for example, word implanting in which words are planned to thick vector portrayals that dwell in a constant vector space. Notwithstanding pre-prepared word embeddings like Word2Vec and Glove, the semantic connections and logical data in the text can likewise be caught. On the other hand, the surveys can be shown by one-hot encoding or sack-of-words portrayals, which transform each word into a twofold or count-based highlight vector.

Model Turn of Events and Preparing: The philosophy will go on with the creation and learning of an LSTM-based opinion investigation model. The LSTM network engineering is explicitly intended to deal with consecutive information and catch long-range associations in film surveys. The model as a rule uses diverse LSTM with dropout regularization to counter over-fitting. During preparation, the model is educated to classify film audits as one or the other positive or negative feeling suppositions encoded in the information. Inclination drops improvement calculations, for example, Adam or RMSprop are utilized to diminish the model's misfortune capability and upgrade for feeling grouping exactness.

Assessment and Execution Assessment: Following preparation, the presentation of the LSTM-based feeling appraisal model is reviewed utilizing standard execution assessments. These assessments incorporate accuracy, precision, overview, and F1-score, which give experiences into the model's arrangement exactness and life. Cross-support procedures might be utilized to evaluate the model's show across various subsets of the dataset and ease inclinations. Moreover, the model shows differentiated and existing inclination assessment procedures, including ordinary artificial intelligence estimations and word reference-based approaches, to show its predominance concerning precision and capability.

Constant Mix and Sending: At last, the approach incorporate arrangements for ongoing opinion examination of new film audits, empowering clients to enter surveys and get moment-feeling order results. This usefulness is executed by sending the prepared LSTM model into creation conditions and coordinating it with online stages or applications. Clients collaborate with the framework through an easy-to-understand interface, contributing film surveys employing text input fields or document transfers. The framework processes the information message utilizing the prepared LSTM model and shows the feeling arrangement results to the client continuously, working with informed navigation and upgrading the film-watching experience.

FIGURE 2. Long Short-Term Memory



V. IMPLEMENTATION

This paper is going to demonstrate an opinion cognizance framework to be used in film surveys based on LSTM networks. This constitution will accordingly conduct audits either to be praised (great) or marked (terrible), thus, showing crowds a response towards movies. Here is a breakdown of the execution cycle: Here is a breakdown of the execution cycle:

Information Preprocessing: We will start by building the film audit dataset stacked in the following order: To show the depth of the extreme opinions for each statement, this data set should be tagged accordingly, using positive or negative as the annotation. The reporting projects will make use of text-cleaning strategies. The step emerges in removing emphasis, converting text from uppercase to lowercase, and eliminating stop words (a, an, and the). For this we will adopt stemming or lemmatization tools for clubbing the root words, for instance, the "running" and "ran" will be combined into "run". It thus allows the model to stress the significance of words. As in any written language, even in the computer program code the words have different power and meaning behind them. After that, auditing of the documents will convert into mathematical structuring. This can be achieved by ways such as word embedding in which each thought is attributed with a vector that cyphers its significance to other words.

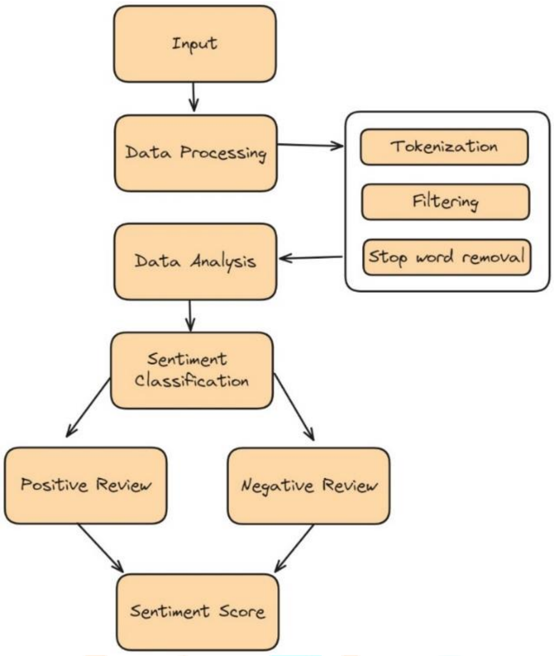
Model Structure: LSTM structure will be created. LSTMs are one type of recurrent neural network (RNN) that can remember previously known information such as a sequence of events or text. What LSTMs do successfully is that they learn to encapsulate long-standing situations inside sentences that can be of great help when trying to analyze them. This LSTM company has a filtering layer that gets user-friendly alternatives to take care of the reviews. This will be followed by at least one LSTM layer for pattern learning directly from the successive sequential data. At the last step of the network, the SoftMax layer with a sigmoid activation function will be used to predict the results. While the sigmoid function squashes the output somewhere between 0 and 1, it represents the probabilities to us. A score like 1 says the experience was good (great or SURVEY), but a score like 0 means the experience was bad (awful or AUDIT).

Model Preparation: The pre-processed data will be split into training-testing, validation, and testing sets. The setting is utilized to ready the model, the approval is set is utilized to screen performance during preparation and prevent overfitting and the testing set is utilized to check the model generalizability on the noisy data. Preparation information will be taken care of by the LSTM organization and the model will learn to change inside its loads and inclinations to prevent the difference between predicted rate and the actual valence (good or negative) for every review. As an indicator of misfortune these days capabilities like dual cross-entropy will be used to measure the gap between the expected and actual emotion names. The streamlining agent (the Adam in the example) will apply this problem to update the models one by one, the dynamicity being provided by the capacity to precisely set the orders.

Model Assessment: Having done with the preparation, the model is going to be evaluated for its efficiency through the approval and testing sets. The measures like specificity, precision, recall, and F1-score will enable us to compare the performance sense of the model that distinguishes between positive and negative classification. By going through these measurements, we can check the model capability and give suggestions as to what is the best improvement of which areas. An effective approach that could be countenanced, such as hyperparameter tuning (like changing the learning rate, the number of LSTM layers, etc.), can be utilized to improve the model's performance.

Saving and Utilizing the Prepared Model: Once the agreement execution model is completed, the LSTM model is fed in. That is why staggered examinations can now be lined up and projections of new and chaste film audits can be conducted in the future. To denote a different audit, we'll put into process the text in the same way as preparation data by similar strategies underscored before. Then, the pre-processed audition will be assigned to the saved LSTM model, and then, the model will predict the feeling (satisfactory or adverse) of the survey based on the examples that it had accumulated during the training.

FIGURE 3. Block Diagram



VI. CONCLUSION

Here, we intend to build the assessment framework for movie reviews by using LSTM neural networks. This framework guides under the basics of (the great) or negative (the terrible) of certain experiences adding to the crowd around the movie.

The first step in our LSTM's adoption journey is their innate ability to depict long sequences in text. Comprehending code like jokes and other subtleties is a crucial element of evaluation in a film overview because they can be closely tied to the period of setting. For one, such a sentence as this film was interesting may technically be labelled as interesting. However, the sentence "funny is the addition between "terrible" and "horrific", which the cynical "re-direction" is then depicted. LSTMs are predestined for the identification of such hidden interactions among the various groupings, therefore becoming a great choice for such a goal.

By following those pre-handling steps, the model will highlight essential words and then establish the base for the final setup through the word embedding techniques. By removing typesetting, substituting all text with lowercase, and discarding stop words, the useless use of noise from the information can be wiped out, which might be a hindrance to the model for learning. Besides, stemming and lemmatization methods enable the model to form word clusters possessing similar semantic meaning leading to lower model complexity hence effectively summarizing complex terms. Eventually, word embedding techniques conceive alternate numeric vectors for each word, and then the new information is supplied to the LSTM architecture, which governs the recognition of the whole text.

By this way, we store an already ready model in the framework, which will enable it to learn new, unnoticed audience reviews. So, this helps in determining level of audience engagement against a film and in return allows film makers to know about their exposure. Skillfulness is developed by regular updating of the data, in order to ensure the model's persistence in the process of the recession of the colors and the social references.

Over all, this is a great tool that was created using LSTM encoder to analyze movie reviews. It stimulates a logical knowledge of movies that are going to be produced for the audience and give the industry meaningful statistics. The capacity of this tool along with the field of artificial intelligence also will continue to grow as the field of profound learning keeps going to advance. Next stage steps could be to including more empathies for example the opinion levels of the ranges (slightly, strongly). Also, we might explore the point of view-based emotions in the surveys (character, plot, visuals). By acknowledging the different points of view about exploitability within an individual film we can absolutely transform the subject's matters' understanding of these kinds of organizations through appropriate artistic observations and experiences. It can help, for example, in making the students completely used to filmmaking and in assimilating the specific social economics more substantially. The second benefit is creating a niche in the market by coordinating the feeling examination in marketing frameworks, for instance; picking birthday present films that agree with a client's political identity. Through continuous filtering and speculation of its full scope, we can get a better perception of cause in movie watching, and hopefully have a fresh way of interacting with cinemas.

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