Advancing Natural Language Processing with a Combined Approach: Sentiment Analysis and Transformation Using Graph Convolutional LSTM

Kedala Karunasree[1], Dr. P. Shailaja[2], Dr T Rajesh[3], Dr. U. Sesadri[4],
Dr. Choudaraju Neelima[5], Dr. Divya Nimma[6], Malabika Adak[7]
Research Scholar, Department of English, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India[1]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vaagdevi College of Engineering, Warangal, India[2]
Asst. Professor, Dept. of CSE, G Narayanamma Institute of Technology and Science, India[3]
Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Vardhaman College of Engineering, Hyderabad, India[4]
Associate Professor, Department of Engineering English, College of Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, India[5]
PhD. in Computational Science, University of Southern Mississippi, Data Analyst In UMMC, USA[6]
Department of Applied Mathematics and Humanities, Yeshwantrao Chavan College of Engineering, Nagpur, India[7]

***Abstract*—Sentiment analysis is a key component of Natural Language Processing (NLP), taking into account the extraction of emotional cues from text. However, traditional strategies often fail to capture diffused feelings embedded in language. To deal with this, we advocate a novel hybrid model that complements sentiment analysis by way of combining Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs) with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. This fusion leverages LSTM's sequential reminiscence abilities and GCN's ability to model contextual relationships, allowing the detection of nuanced feelings regularly overlooked with the aid of conventional techniques. The hybrid technique demonstrates superior generalization overall performance and resilience, making it mainly powerful in complicated sentiment detection responsibilities that require a deeper knowledge of text. These results emphasize the capacity of combining sequential memory architectures with graph-based contextual facts to revolutionize sentiment analysis in NLP. This study not only introduces an innovative approach to sentiment analysis but also underscores the importance of integrating advanced techniques to push the boundaries of NLP research. This cutting-edge hybrid model surpasses the performance of previous techniques like CNN, CNN-LSTM, and RNN-LSTM with an amazing accuracy of 99.33%, creating a new benchmark in sentiment analysis. The results demonstrate how more precise sentiment analysis made possible by fusing sequential memory architectures with graph-based contextual information might revolutionise NLP. The findings provide a new benchmark, advancing the sphere by way of enabling greater specific and nuanced sentiment evaluation for a wide range of programs, inclusive of purchaser remarks analysis, social media monitoring, and emotional intelligence in AI structures.**

Keywords*—Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN); Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM); Natural Language Processing (NLP); sentiment analysis, emotions; text classification; machine learning

I. Introduction

As a core problem of natural language processing and considering the fact that there is a lot of texts, which are published on social networks, blogs, and other platforms, sentiment analysis has become a very important problem. To the corporations and decision-makers, as well as to the researchers who work with huge textual databases, it is crucial to understand these sentiments, emotions, and views [1]. This work introduces a novel approach that incorporates some of the most relevant features of many of the current state-of-art methods and results in the design of a new Hybrid GC-L LSTM model [2]. Due to this aforesaid hybrid model, sentiment analysis will be more accurate and contextual as this incorporates the complex relationships that exist between semantic relations, contextual relations, and temporal relations in the written text. Sentiment analysis of the posts on the social media platforms can therefore help the businesses determine customers' feedback on their products, potential trends in the market and generally, how their brands are being perceived. The sentiment analysis assists in the assessment of the overall perception of customers which in turn the businesses on how to come up with better products and or services [3]. The swift identification of the character of emotions in a particular industry and their disposition can help in the determination of the customer's attitude, the prediction of the market position and thus, the efficiency of the judgments made [4]. Using sentiment analysis in customers' engagements helps in addressing the issues of the client, to the satisfaction of the business. This is rather difficult because many terms have different meanings depending on the context of their use. What makes the analysis challenging is recognizing sarcasm and irony as sentiments can be stated inattentively to the opposite of the conveyed meaning. Sentiment analysis has to tread different languages and hence needs complex models to consider the differences in languages [5].

The ever-proliferation of user-generated content in the World Wide Web has brought about the sentiment analysis into sharp focus, as it is becoming important for organizations to gauge emerging trends, customer satisfaction levels and product performance [6]. Despite the fact that the earlier methods in sentiment analysis have been tried and tested and have achieved some levels of effectiveness, they frequently fail to capture the subtleties of sentiment expression, especially in situations where the meanings of words rely on their interactions with one another. In order to address these problems, this work integrates GCN that are famous for their ability to extract semantic relations between the words with LSTM networks that are extremely efficient in understanding the contextual history of the text [7]. Comparing the identification of sentiment subtleties in a diversification of textual data sources, the mentioned two techniques reached the product of which is known as the hybrid GC-LSTM model [8].

This paper discusses the architecture of the proposed Hybrid GC-LSTM model, its training process, and possible benefits for enhancing sentiment analysis in real-world settings. Text normalization and pre-processing are the preliminary phases of NLP that prepare text data for further analysis coherently and uniformly so as to obtain precise and accurate results of the natural language processing tasks. The aim of the project is not only to propose effective NLP methodologies but also to supply important tips for improving sentiment-oriented tasks in numerous spheres with the help of combining graph convolution with LSTM to stimulate sentiment analysis [9]. The present work aims to discuss the architectural characteristics of the Hybrid GC-LSTM model, its training process, and potential uses as well as to show how this particular model can potentially enhance the state of the art of sentiment analysis in a specific real-life environment. Text normalization and pre-processing are one of the critical stages in natural language processing with an essential impact on the majority of the following steps; determine the quality and comparability of the upcoming results. The algorithm is planned to create NLP techniques and offer valuable guidance for improving sentiment-related tasks of manifold domains by optimistically combining graph convolution and LSTM for accelerating sentiment analysis [10]. The H-GC-LSTM model creates new opportunities in NLP practice and research and allows researchers and practitioners to apply the opportunities of this innovative hybrid model. It also provides capabilities for the analysis of sentiments in textual data with better accuracy and specificity to context [11].

The key contributions of the article are,

- The method under investigation in this work is concerned with strait integration of LSTM and GCN networks within a single framework for sentiment analysis. The integration of GCNs, which applies a contextual approach to learn the interactions between nodes and LSTMs which are particularly good at sequence memory, keeps the benefits of the two architectures in mind.
- The first and major contribution for this research is to enhance the sentiment analysis with the help of GCNs and LSTMs that exhibit the complementing features. Regardless of the fact that LSTMs are more effective in sequential learning, GCNs offer the notable contribution to extract intricate contextual information from a textual input. The combination of both the approaches hence leads to the development of sentiments analysis model that is more complex and immune.
- Extensive testing on standard sentiment analysis datasets demonstrates the model's improved precision in identifying and classifying nuanced sentiment subtleties. The combination of approaches outperforms the state-of-the-art models now in use, particularly in situations when a thorough comprehension of the context is essential.
- Across a range of datasets, the hybrid Graph Convolutional LSTM approach demonstrates improved generalization effectiveness and durability. This highlights the possibilities for practical applications by demonstrating its flexibility to a variety of language situations and datasets.

The rest of the study is structured as follows: Section II comprises relevant material designed to help readers comprehend the proposed paper using existing methodologies, while Section III elaborates on the problem description. Section IV displays the proposed architectures. Section V includes tabular and graphical representations of the results and performance indicators. Finally, in Section VI, the conclusion and future works are discussed.

II. Related Work

The goal of the project is to enhance sentiment categorization by using input from users from social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter [12]. It highlights how sentiment analysis in NLP may be improved by combining word-embedded techniques like Word2Vec and FastText with algorithms for DL like CNN, GRU, LSTM, and Bi-LSTM. This study presents a novel combination model that deliberately blends DL techniques with several word embedding approaches, beating previous research and providing better sentiment classification results in the end.

The study discusses the growing significance of user reviews on forums, social networks, and online stores as well as the requirement for efficient sentiment analysis [13]. The article presents a unique hybrid CNN model that preserves significant data while processing input sequentially by fusing CNN and Bi-LSTM models. The algorithm's exceptional accuracy is demonstrated by experimental findings utilizing benchmark brand and accommodation review information sets, which achieve 93.6% and 92.7%, respectively, for product and hotel reviews, respectively, exceeding modern facilities sentiment analysis approaches.

In Arabic tweets, the paper investigates the application of pre-trained BERT algorithms for Arabic sentiment analysis [14]. The Ara BERT model is refined by the researchers and used in a network design that combines the GRU and BiLSTM models. Their tests show that the optimized AraBERT model combined with the hybrid networks performs exceptionally well, outperforming other popular sentiment analysis techniques like as CNN, LSTM, BiLSTM, and GRU, and achieving up to 94% accuracy.

The study focuses on sentiment analysis of online feedback, which is a challenging undertaking because consumers utilize natural language [15]. The current research emphasizes phrase-level and sentence-level characteristics for sentiment analysis, in contrast to prior approaches that primarily depended on word-level characteristics and other feature weighting techniques. A two-layer CNN and a BGRU are used in the suggested hybrid model, a convolutional CBRNN, to identify abundant phrase-level features and record chronological data by detecting dependencies that span time. The research results show that the CBRNN model is improved to the latest algorithms by 2% to 4%, with an F1 score of 87.62% on the IMDB collection and 77.4% on the Polarity information. However, training this model takes a little longer.

The paper discusses the use of graph neural models in dependency trees as well as aspect-based sentiment analysis [16]. Sentic GCN, a unique strategy that is used to learn the emotive connections of phrases particular to a particular feature, is introduced in this research. Previous efforts have concentrated on learning dependence data gathered from surrounding words to aspect words. The model improves sentence dependence graphs by including SenticNet's emotive information. It does this by taking into account the behavioural data involving opinion words and the aspect as well as the connection involving contextual and aspects words. As experiments on many standards datasets have demonstrated, the proposed Sentic GCN model performs better in sentiment analysis through aspects than the current state of the art.

Sentiment evaluation is a technique inside natural language processing that evaluates and identifies the emotional tone or temper conveyed in textual data. Scrutinizing phrases and phrases categorize them into hopeful, terrible, or neutral sentiments. The significance of sentiment analysis lies in its potential to derive precious insights from huge textual data, empowering organizations to understand consumer sentiments, make informed choices, and enhance their services. For the in-addition development of sentiment evaluation, gaining deep expertise in its algorithms, application, contemporary performance, and challenges is vital. Therefore, on this extensive survey, Jim et al., [17] started exploring the widespread array of software domain names for sentiment evaluation, scrutinizing them within the context of current studies. Then delved into prevalent pre-processing strategies, datasets, and assessment metrics to enhance comprehension. This study additionally explored Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Large Language Models, and Pre-trained models in sentiment analysis, supplying insights into their advantages and drawbacks. Subsequently, this study precisely reviewed the experimental outcomes and boundaries of new state-of-the-art articles. Finally, this study discussed the various challenges encountered in sentiment evaluation and proposed future research guidelines to mitigate these concerns. This great evaluation offers a complete knowledge of sentiment analysis, covering its approaches, utility domains, consequences evaluation, challenges, and studies guidelines.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a critical department of artificial intelligence that research how to enable computer systems to recognize, manner, and generate human language. Text category is a fundamental undertaking in NLP, which goals to classify text into exceptional predefined classes. Text type is the most primary and classic task in natural language processing, and maximum of the duties in natural language processing can be regarded as classification obligations. In recent years, deep learning has accomplished terrific fulfilment in many studies fields, and nowadays, it has also become a standard technology inside the discipline of NLP, which is broadly included into textual content class tasks. Unlike numbers and pixels, text processing emphasizes satisfactory-grained processing potential. Traditional textual content classification strategies commonly require preprocessing the input model's text records. Additionally, they also need to obtain good pattern capabilities via guide annotation after which use classical devices to gain knowledge of algorithms for categories. Therefore, this paper analyses the software popularity of deep learning inside the three middle duties of NLP (which include textual content representation, phrase order modelling, and knowledge representation). Xu et al. [18] explore the enhancement and synergy accomplished through natural language processing within the context of textual content category, whilst additionally contemplating the challenges posed through antagonistic strategies in text era, textual content type, and semantic parsing. An empirical look at textual content class obligations demonstrates the effectiveness of interactive integration schooling, particularly in conjunction with TextCNN, highlighting the significance of those improvements in text classification augmentation and enhancement.

The interactive attention graph convolution community (IAGCN), a novel version proposed in the study proposed by Singh et al., [19] will revolutionize element-level sentiment evaluation (SA). IAGCN effectively addresses those key features, in contrast to previous research that left out the means of issue terms and their courting with context. The version combines a modified dynamic weighting layer with bidirectional long brief-time memory (BiLSTM) to appropriately gather context. It makes use of graph convolutional networks (GCNs) to encrypt syntactic records from the syntactic dependency tree. Furthermore, a way for interactive interest is employed to find out the elaborate relationships among context and issue phrases, which ends up inside the reconstruction of these terms’ representations. Comparing the proposed IAGCN model to baseline models, incredible gains are made. Across 5 datasets, the model beats preceding methods with a wonderful improvement in F1 scores in those stages from 1.34% to four.04% and an impressive improvement in accuracy that levels from 0.56% to 1.75%. Additionally, the IAGCN model outperforms the global vectors (GloVe)-primarily based approach when the strong pretrained version bidirectional encoder representations from transformers (BERT) is covered inside the venture, resulting in even extra upgrades. The F1 rating notably will increase from 2.59% to 7.55%, and accuracy will increase from 1.47% to 3.95%, making the IAGCN model a standout performer in issue-degree SA.

Thus, the attempt to build fine-grained aspect-based sentiment analysis from existing sentiment analysis algorithms is not always successful because they are known to employ features at the word level and apparently do not address the contextual emotional knowledge. In an effort to eliminate these disadvantages, a new graph GC-LSTM is introduced and it formulates sentence dependency graphs based on certain features and incorporates emotional knowledge. This way, the model may also consider the connections between the opinion words and the aspect, and between the contextual and aspect words. The current models of analysis of the sentiment in Natural Language Processing can fail to capture complex details and the connection between them in a text. This research seeks to do so by presenting a new hybrid model that first consists of Long Short-Term Memory to capture the sequential memory retention and followed by Graph Convolutional Network to capture contextual relationships.

III. Problem Statement

Current sentiment evaluation techniques exhibit several key drawbacks that necessitate the development of advanced models. First, many models like CNN, GRU, and BiLSTM depend heavily on word-stage capabilities, frequently failing to capture the deeper contextual relationships needed to interpret complex texts, together with sarcasm or irony. This loss of contextual understanding limits their ability to as it should be classifying sentiment at the sentencing stage. Second, while LSTM and BiLSTM models cope with sequential memory retention, they're inadequate for extracting deep insights from word-level functions and temporal dependencies [13]. Hybrid models, which include CBRNN and CNN-BiLSTM, provide modest enhancements however nevertheless fall short in dealing with chronological relationships, leading to incomplete sentiment classifications [15]. Additionally, aspect-based sentiment analysis remains inefficient as current algorithms primarily cognizance on neighbouring issue words without fully addressing emotional and contextual dependencies among opinion and thing phrases. Although models like Sentic GCN [16] try and incorporate emotional expertise, they nevertheless warfare with processing complex dependencies, resulting in suboptimal performance. Finally, scalability and performance bottlenecks pose tremendous demanding situations, specifically in area-specific sentiment analysis. Fine-tuned models like AraBERT, although powerful, are computationally highly-priced and gradual to teach, limiting their applicability to big datasets. Consequently, there's a growing need for advanced hybrid fashions which could integrate contextual emotional knowledge, successfully cope with sequential statistics, and enhance aspect-based totally sentiment analysis to reap greater correct, efficient, and scalable sentiment class throughout numerous domains and languages.

IV. Proposed Hybrid Graph Convolutional LSTM Framework

Since the proposed method is the Graph Convolutional LSTM (GCLSTM) model, training of the proposed model is done with care using sentiment analysis datasets. The first process that is called preprocessing of the textual data involves the steps such as tokenization and normalization which is done to make the input text more standardized. Also, a graph representation is built in order to better understand the structure of tokens and their relations, in terms of semantics to the whole text. After that, the resultant model is trained with the semi-supervised learning methods based on the graph and supervised learning. This amalgamation helps the model to incorporate hierarchical features, contextual information and complex text data relationship. Graph based approaches combined with LSTM networks mean that the model is able to capture and understand sequential dependencies as well as the contextual information which improves the prediction of sentiment in general. In order to assess the performances of the model in the context of identifying sentiments from the textual data, benchmarking datasets for the sentiment analysis task are used. As shown in Fig. 1, the model has demonstrated it is efficient in the assessment of the sentiment classification of different datasets. As a result of the specific assessment strategies proposed in the model, the excellent accuracy, stabilization, and versatility of the proposed model surpass prior approaches to sentiment classification. The use of graph-based representation and LSTM networks enables the GCLSTM model to effectively obtain sentiment information hidden in texts. Using both structural and sequential information, the model goes beyond the usual approaches and achieves rather high accuracy in sentiment classification tasks. This proves to be a methodologically innovative that makes a methodological shift on the field of sentiment analysis in Natural Language Processing (NLP), and paves the way for enhanced and efficient analysis of textual sentiment across multifaceted real-world contexts.

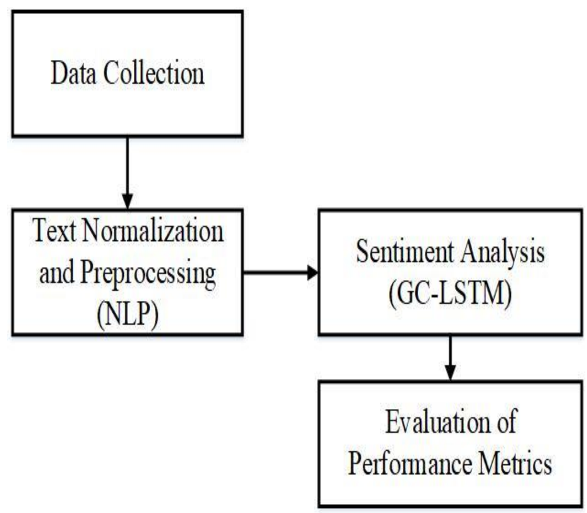

Fig. 1. Proposed methodology.

A. Data Collection

On Kaggle, a list of the tweets with clearly separating positive and negative attitudes could be seen; clearly, it is better to have a selection of well-curated tweets. Positive tweets refer to preoccupation with ideas, emotions, and opinions that are favourable while negative tweets are those that involve criticism, dissatisfaction or feelings of discomfort. For this purpose, using this dataset, academicians as well as data scientists can build models that could recognize positive as well as negative sentiments present in text data of social media appropriately, so this is going to serve a fruitful tool for sentiment analysis as well as Natural Language processing applications [20].

B. NLP for Text Normalization and Pre-processing

Natural Language Processing involves the important area of text normalization and pre-processing whereby issues associated with linguistic varieties and the like, are dealt with in order to standardize textual data. Lowercasing is a process of taking the whole text and turning all characters to lower case. This assists in discarding case-based dependencies so as to arrive at an equal representation of words in a field. It is especially helpful in such cases as text matching where that changes in upper or lower case can cause disparities. The process of text normalization and pre-processing which is an important process and frequently discussed in the framework of Natural Language Processing (NLP) comprises the following crucial procedures [21]: Some of these responsibilities include converting the text to a list of words where words can be individual words or sub word units, converting the entire text to lowercase and removing special characters, punctuation marks, and other information that is assumed to be noise. In the same way, in order to diminish the words into their base forms, lemmatization or stemming techniques may also be incorporated in this procedure. They are called stop words – these terms are rather ubiquitously used and, thus, less meaningful in specific contexts. This manner, these NLP approaches support a crucial part in ensuring data consistency by providing a commonly accessible pre-processed text corpus that has already gone through denoising, and hence, ease the process of text analysis, sentiment analysis, as well as other applications of NLP [22].

C. *Employing Hybrid Graph Convolutional LSTM Model for Sentiment Analysis*

In the field of NLP, GC-LSTM for sentiment analysis is one of the modern approaches. The act of determining the extent of positive or negative opinion expressed in textual data is known as sentiment analysis, an activity that may be used in social network monitoring or in understanding users' attitude towards a certain product or service. These two building blocks are powerful and when combined together, this new method we have proposed is not only able to capture the general sentiment poles in text data, that is positive or negative, in most cases, but also give extremely well results for intensity of sentiment poles in the text data as well. GCNs' capability of extracting and expressing semantic relations between words or between subword units is already clear. The model accrues and disseminates knowledge about word associations by constructing a network that consists of nodes – words – and edges – relationships between these nodes. This is especially important when dealing with sentiment analysis since sentiment phrases ordinarily depend on connections with other words and their context. These are the primary GC-LSTM from Eq. (1) to Eq. (5).

$$i_p = \sigma\,(V_{yi} * Y_p + V_{ki} * K_{p-1} + d_i) \tag{1}$$

$$f_p = \sigma\,(V_{yf} * Y_p + V_{kf} * K_{p-1} + d_f) \tag{2}$$

$$C_p = f_p \circ C_{p-1} + i_p \circ \tanh\,(V_{yc} * Y_p + V_{kc} * K_{p-1} + d_c) \tag{3}$$

$$o_p = \sigma\,(V_{yo} * Y_p + V_{ko} * K_{p-1} + d_o) \tag{4}$$

$$K_p = o_p \circ \tanh(C_p) \tag{5}$$

While, the LSTM network is much effective to understand the sequential patterns in the text. It is relevant to word order and it reveals how the initial words in a sequence influence the degree of emotion which is expressed by the final word. In the case of the sentiment analysis, sequential context is important because it gives information on how sentiment flows from one word to the next in a given sentence or a paragraph. This is a combined approach of LSTM and GCN in a way to utilise the benefits of both techniques. This means that when using graph-based paradigms, then students can design effective PDAs that will cater for their needs. It is the synergy that gives a better understanding of the emotional expressions which are present in the textual data. This hybrid model has practical applications in a number of areas of actuality. Where a finer definition of attitude can yield improved customer' satisfaction and, thus, improved products. On a large scale, it may help organizations in responding to the new trends or concerns on the part of communities by monitoring them and understanding the extent of reaction possible. Besides, the hybrid approach can be useful for decision-making in a matter of policy choices and organization of social activity based on more accurate data on public attitudes to a political and/or social concern within the context of opinion mining.

The input L goes through several layers of GC-LSTM as represented by 'GC-LSTM1,' to come out as a 3D tensor, and is then funneled to a regular CNN for sentiment analysis. CNNs produced the following output in Eq. (6),

$$o = \{o_1, o_2, \ldots, o_c\} \tag{6}$$

The number of action categories is represented by C. To train the GC-LSTM, the categorical cross-entropy loss can be used. Given a sequence L, the expected chance of having the ith class is in Eq. (7),

$$Q\,(C_i \mid L) = \frac{e^{o_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{C} e^{o_j}},\ h=1,\ldots,C \tag{7}$$

Hybrid Graph Convolution LSTM Model for Sentiment Analysis as NLP progresses shows a great leap in the ability to detect and apply sentiment from texts. Due to the new approach to revealing the relations between semantic relatedness and sequential context, this method encourages the development of sentiment analysis capabilities and will ultimately contribute to the creation of highly accurate and context-sensitive sentiment analysis for a wide spectrum of applications.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the proposed methodology, the GCLSTM model is fine-tuned using sentiment analysis datasets so as to improve the process of sentiment analysis following a multiple-step process. First, the text input goes through pre-processing steps which include; tokenization, normalization and constructing a graph that can show the relationships that exist among words and phrases. This pre-processing phase is fundamental and serves the purpose of transforming the textual input into a uniform nature while at the same time capturing closest semantic relationship present within the data. After pre-processing the model is trained by a combination of supervised learning and graph-based semi-supervised learning. This is quite beneficial since it allows the model to gather information from labelled as well as features from unlabelled data due to the graph structure that encodes a lot of contextual information. Thereby, by employing graph-based semi-supervised learning, the model becomes wiser to the correlation between the text input and pyramidal features to make more distant differentiation between the sentiment characteristics. At the time of training, the model keeps on learning to traverse through the structure of the graph, enabling it to adjust its parameters to provide the best sentiment analysis ramifications. As it moves to the subsequent form through each iteration, the model amasses the competence to provide for the entities, such as words, phrases as well as sentiment expressions in the text data. Combined with the structural features' temporal dependencies learnt by LSTM networks and the structural relationships' contextual relationship learnt by GCN networks, GCLSTM obtains good results in sentiment analysis tasks. However, the integration of graph-based techniques improves the model's comprehension of the text's semantic features while considering the sentiment variations that the other strategies might fail to identify. It also ensures that the GCLSTM model receives profound training so that in the future it can handle multiple different datasets and different sentiment analysis environments. When training GCLSTM model it performs the following steps namely tokenization and normalization of the sentences, converting the sentences into a graph-based semantic representation and lastly the hybrid training considering both supervised and semi-supervised learning. This approach of dealing with the data allows the model to capture semantic relations, as well as hierarchy and context of the different features which in turn improves the accuracy and overall robustness of the sentiment analysis model.

A. Model Accuracy

Metrics provides information on how well the model's predictions match the actual values and is commonly used in classification problems. Especially in cases when there is a mismatch in the classes or when there are additional expenses associated with wrong classifications.

The model accuracy achieved by the proposed technique is a very impressive 99.33%. This astounding level of precision suggests that the model performs remarkably well when it comes to outcome prediction. A graphical depiction of this performance and the strategy's effectiveness is shown in Fig. 2.

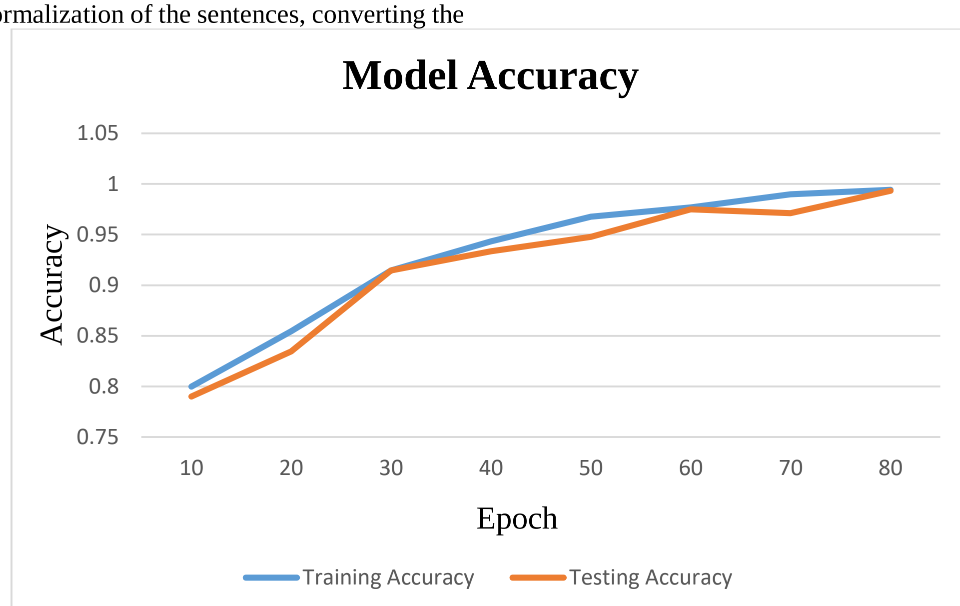

Fig. 2. Model accuracy.

B. Model Loss

The model loss, or the difference between the model's predictions and the actual data, indicates how well the model performed on the training set of data. Lower loss values indicate better performance since they demonstrate how well the model's predictions match the actual data.

This is often computed using a variety of loss coefficients, including as mean squared error and cross-entropy, which help the model learn by adjusting its parameters to reduce the difference between the predicted and actual outcomes.In addition to providing a graphical representation of the model's performance changes during training, Fig. 3 illustrates the model loss of the recommended technique. The variation in the loss over model training epochs, which measures the discrepancy between predicted and actual values, is depicted graphically in this picture.

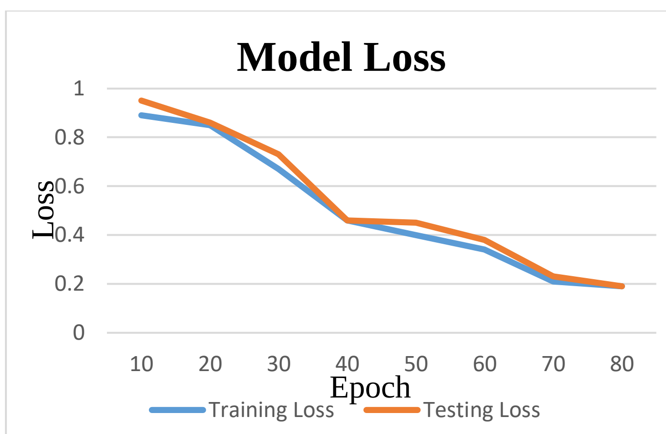

Fig. 3. Model loss.

C. ROC

The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve is a graphical representation that is used to evaluate the performance of classification models. It illustrates the trade-off between a model's sensitivity and specificity over several thresholds. When establishing the optimal threshold for classification tasks or assessing the performance of different models, the ROC curve comes in handy. This is especially true when the distribution of classes is not balanced. The ROC value is displayed in Fig. 4.

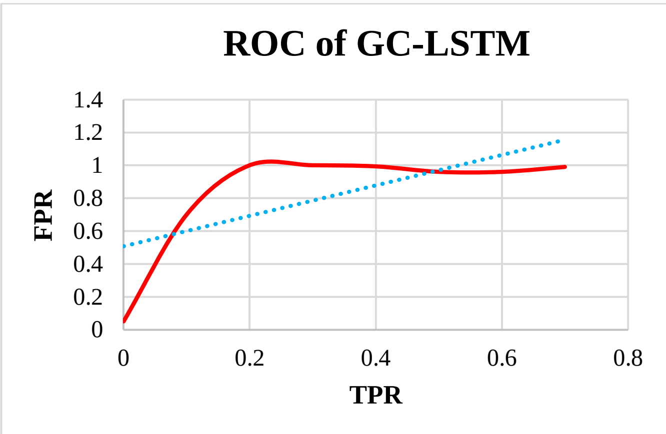

Fig. 4. The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve.

The underlying assumption of it is that all interactions are predictable. The precision is given by Eq. (8).

$$Accuracy = \frac{T_{Pos} + T_{Neg}}{T_{Pos} + T_{Neg} + F_{Pos} + F_{Neg}} \quad (8)$$

$$P = \frac{T_{Pos}}{T_{Pos} + F_{Pos}} \quad (9)$$

The appropriate positive for these numbers may be calculated the line is found in Eq. (10).

$$R = \frac{T_{Pos}}{T_{Pos} + F_{Neg}} \quad (10)$$

$$F1 - score = \frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall} \quad (11)$$

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE METRICS

Methods	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
CNN	94.56	95.76	95.11	95.88
RNN-LSTM	93.65	92.34	95.78	96.67
CNN-LSTM	97.12	97.87	96.74	93.23
Proposed GC-LSTM	99.33	98.98	98.23	98.11

Table I provides a comparative study of several sentiment analysis techniques, emphasizing measures such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Prominently, the suggested GC-LSTM model surpasses other techniques with remarkable accuracy (99.33%) and resilient performance on all measures, demonstrating elevated precision, recall, and F1-Score percentages.

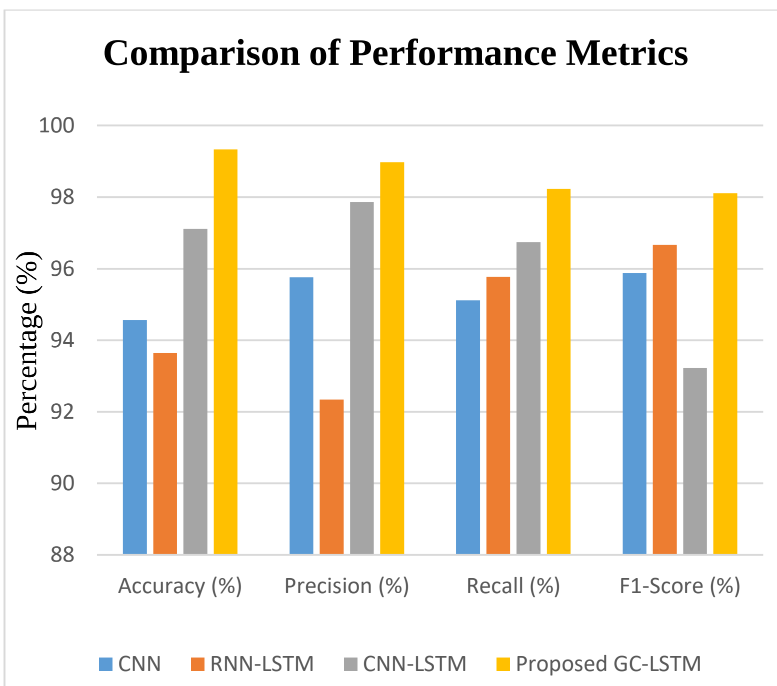

Fig. 5. Performance metrics.

A notable substitute is the CNN-LSTM model, which likewise performs well, especially in terms of accuracy and precision. In the meanwhile, the hybrid models outperform the conventional CNN and RNN-LSTM models, which function well but display somewhat worse outcomes than the former. CNN-LSTM, in particular, strikes an impressive balance between recall and precision. These findings highlight the effectiveness of integrating sequential context analysis (LSTM) with graph-based semantic understanding (GC) in sentiment analysis, which greatly improves the model's capacity to correctly categorize sentiments in text data. In Fig. 5, it is shown.

D. Discussion

The Hybrid GC-LSTM approach gives significant advancements in sentiment analysis; however, several obstacles remain. Its excessive computational complexity, due to the combination of GCNs and LSTMs, makes it resource-extensive, specifically for real-time programs [23]. The graph construction process provides preprocessing overhead, and the model struggles with unstructured text like sarcasm or irony. Additionally, adapting the version for various languages with complex systems may be difficult. It is based on amazing statistics, which might not be available for all domains, and is liable to overfitting on small datasets. Furthermore, its interpretability is limited, complicating transparency in decision-making. The outcomes reveal the advanced overall performance of the proposed GC-LSTM version, reaching an impressive accuracy of 99.33%, drastically outperforming other models like CNN and RNN-LSTM. It also excels in precision (98.98%), consider (98.23%), and F1-rating (98.7%). Compared to the CNN-LSTM, which has robust precision (97.87%) but however slightly decreased taken into account, the GC-LSTM showcases a balanced and robust performance across all metrics. These findings affirm that combining LSTM's sequential context evaluation with GCN's semantic expertise complements the model's ability to correctly classify sentiments in textual content information. Future work for this study includes enhancing the GC-LSTM model to reap actual-time sentiment evaluation and optimizing its computational performance for quicker processing. The model's adaptability throughout exclusive languages and domain names will be increased, addressing demanding situations in multilingual sentiment evaluation. Additionally, quality-tuning for complex textual content kinds together with sarcasm and irony could be explored. Applications in emotion-pushed structures, decision-making strategies, and different rising fields may also be investigated. The purpose is to similarly improve the version's scalability, robustness, and versatility in diverse sentiment analysis environments. This exceptional performance serves as a testament to the synergy between graph-based semantic comprehension and sequential context analysis within the hybrid architecture. By reconciling GCNs and LSTM networks, the proposed GC-LSTM model takes the best out of both methodologies without the missteps of the other [24]. In the matter of the meaning comprehension the graph-based semantic understanding of the relationships between words and phrases is improved, and in the case of the sequential context and temporal connections between the word LSTMs perform well. This reasonable combination of techniques leads to the model that at the same time has market-worthy accuracy, and high enough levels of precision, recall as well as F1-Score in different tasks of sentiment analysis. In addition, the performance of the proposed CNN-LSTM model can also be called good, as it showed a high degree of accuracy and sensitivity in solving the sentiment analysis problems [25]. The better results of the hybrid models over the basic types of the models show that innovation should remain one of the priorities in the development of the sentiment analysis. Through actively incorporating new approaches and incorporating various approaches and techniques, it becomes possible to expand the overall performance of sentiment analysis research by the researchers and practitioner. The findings presented in the table provide compelling evidence of the efficacy of hybrid sentiment analysis models, particularly the GC-LSTM model. With its exceptional accuracy and consistently strong performance metrics, the GC-LSTM model exemplifies the power of combining graph-based semantic comprehension with sequential context analysis. Moving forward, continued exploration and refinement of hybrid techniques promise to further enhance sentiment analysis capabilities, enabling deeper insights into textual sentiment across a wide range of applications and domains [26].

VI. Conclusion and Future Scope

The proposed study combines GCNs and LSTM networks to enhance sentiment evaluation with the aid of capturing both contextual relationships and sequential reminiscence. This hybrid version gives better accuracy, nuanced emotion detection, and advanced generalization, outperforming traditional methods, making it tremendously effective for complicated sentiment analysis responsibilities throughout diverse applications. To highlight, I incorporate LSTM networks with GCNs, which exploits the advantages of both methods to enhance the efficiency and precision of SA applications. This model changes the way sentiment analysis is done as it is better than other approaches to identifying intricate semantic connections between words and phrases. Because of its versatility, the model is suitable for the most NLP tasks, especially for analysing sentiments in social media, product reviews, and customers' feedback. In addition to that, through language expansion it makes the facility more capable of accommodating a wide scope of linguistic settings making it more 'universal' in its application. The current focuses would be to extend the current concept with further upgrades which would help to accentuate the fine-grained sentiment analysis, to achieve the ability to work in real-time mode that would provide immediate results, as well as, consider its applications in the emerging areas such as emotion-driven systems and decisions based on sentiment analysis. As the Hybrid GC-LSTM model grows in the future, it will be largely help in analysing text sentiments of the varied languages and conditions and lays down the perfect platform to advance in the more superior sentiment analysis techniques. Furthermore, such integration of this model is expected to deal with aspects pertaining to different domains and different apertures of languages with relative ease in terms of generalization and flexibility for sentiment analysis. Having said that, it is not difficult to note that, because of its flexibility, sentiment analysis can offer a solution adapted to the needs of many industries and types of uses, and remain as efficient as before.

Hence, Hybrid GC-LSTM is a breakthrough in sentiment analysis of NLP due to its uncontrolled accuracy and scalabilities as well as application. As shown in the current paper, it increases numerous academics and organisations' ability and capacity to understand textual sentiment across different languages and situations; it marks the dawn of a new era of advanced sentiment analysis methodologies. The proposed study's barriers consist of capacity overfitting due to the complexity of the hybrid approach, reliance at the first-class of training datasets, and feasible challenges in computational efficiency. Additionally, the version may struggle with nuanced or area-specific sentiments not well-represented in the training data, limiting its widespread applicability.

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