ISSN: 2230-9926

Available online at http://www.journalijdr.com

IJDR

International Journal of Development Research
Vol. 15, Issue, 02, pp. 67796-67801, February, 2025
https://doi.org/10.37118/ijdr.29248.02.2025

REVIEW ARTICLE **OPEN ACCESS**

MOVIE REVIEW PREDICTION USING LSTM ALGORITHM

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 11th December, 2024
Received in revised form
16th December, 2024
Accepted 20th January, 2025
Published online 28th February, 2025

Key Words:
Recurrent neural networks (RNN), user-generated content, long short-term memory (LSTM), sequential data, emotional classification, machine learning approaches, and the film industry.

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the movie business has relied more and more on consumer input to inform choices about production, marketing, and distribution. The growing volume of user-generated content on websites like IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes has rendered manual examination of movie reviews unfeasible. This study's primary instrument for automating sentiment analysis of movie reviews is the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) algorithm. Word context recognition and sequential data processing are two areas where LSTM-type recurrent neural networks (RNNs) excel. This study predicts whether a movie review is positive, negative, or neutral using LSTM. The model is trained on labeled review data, which allows it to detect nuanced emotions in the text.The results demonstrate that LSTM can accurately and efficiently categorize emotion, giving film studios and producers useful data. This automated approach enhances decision-making in the film business and is a practical use of machine learning technology.

Citation*: *V. Rakesh, V. Navya Bhavani, D. Mahesh Kumar and M. Yashwanth Teja. 2025. *"*Movie review prediction using LSTM Algorithm*". International Journal of Development Research*, 15, (02), 67796-67801.

INTRODUCTION

Film companies are increasingly relying on public feedback in the present digital era to guide critical decisions regarding production, marketing, and distribution. A helpful method for determining public opinion is the wealth of usergenerated information on websites such as IMDb, Rotten Tomatoes, and social media, where millions of users post reviews. However, because of their large volume, it is impracticable to manually evaluate each review; instead, automatic solutions are needed. Sentiment analysis, a branch of natural language processing (NLP), is a powerful tool that automates the process of determining a text's sentiment, whether it be neutral, negative, or positive. Simple machine learning methods like Naive Bayes and Support Vector Machines (SVM) can be used for sentiment analysis, but they have limitations, particularly when it comes to comprehending the sequential nature of language. The way that sentences depend on word order, context, and even tiny emotional cues may not be adequately represented by traditional models. Because of this challenge, deep learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks—which are specifically designed to handle sequential data—have gained recognition. LSTM is a type of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), but it overcomes the limitations of traditional RNNs by preferentially retaining important information over extended periods of time. This feature helps LSTM to better understand the context and complexities in text data, which is crucial for tasks like movie review prediction where it is necessary to extract sentiment from long reviews or complex sentences. Predicting movie reviews without LSTM algorithms can provide a number of challenges, the most prevalent of which are:

Failure to Handle Sequential Data*:* Word order is crucial for comprehending sentence context and meaning, yet conventional models are unable to account for it. The fact that sentences like "The movie was not bad" require the model to accurately assess the word order in order to infer the sentiment is a major drawback of non-LSTM approaches.

Difficulty recognizing long-term connection: Understanding previous sections of the text is often crucial for effectively understanding future chapters in extensive reviews or sentences. Because traditional models require a mechanism to retain context over long time periods, they struggle to produce reliable predictions on complex reviews.

Trouble detecting long-term relationships: In order to properly read later passages, lengthy reviews or sentences typically depend on an understanding of earlier passages. Because they need to be able to remember context over extended periods of time, traditional models struggle to provide reliable predictions on complicated evaluations.

Inability to Record Contextual Meaning of Words: Sentiment analysis relies on context because word meanings vary depending on usage. Conventional models are unable to follow this context, which leads to misunderstandings, particularly when it comes to sentences that have several meanings or are ambiguous. Together, these problems result in predictions that are less reliable and accurate when advanced deep learning algorithms like LSTM are not used. These algorithms are designed to handle sequential data and contextual meaning more effectively. The LSTM algorithm is utilized in this study to predict the sentiment of movie reviews by looking at the structure and meaning of each review. Because the model is trained on a large dataset of labeled reviews (positive, negative, or neutral), it can recognize linguistic patterns that represent specific attitudes. For instance, "fantastic" would suggest a positive evaluation, while "too slow and boring" might suggest a negative one. The primary objective of this research is to create an automated system that reliably divides evaluations of movies into sentiment categories so that studios, producers, and marketers may better understand how audiences see their work. This approach uses LSTM to identify tiny senses that traditional models would overlook, which might lead to more accurate predictions and better decision-making in the film industry. Additionally, our approach highlights the growing importance of AI in media analysis by showing how advanced machine learning techniques may be used practically to real-world problems.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Sentiment analysis, a subfield of Natural Language Processing (NLP), is the study of identifying the sentiment (positive, negative, or neutral) represented in textual data. Predicting movie reviews is a crucial challenge in this subject. Deep learning models, especially Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and their variations, including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, have been more and more popular in recent years due to their ability to handle sequential input, such as text. LSTMs are perfect for jobs like movie review prediction, where comprehension of sentence structure and context is essential, because they can learn long-term dependencies in data [1][2]. Due to its commercial uses, such as content filtering, recommendation engines, and automated review systems, the task of predicting emotion from movie reviews has attracted a lot of attention. Machine learning methods like Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and decision trees were the mainstay of early sentiment analysis systems. However, these approaches frequently needed a lot of feature engineering and had trouble comprehending sophisticated language patterns like negation and sarcasm or context [3]. In order to address the vanishing gradient problem, which hinders traditional RNNs from learning long-range associations, Hochreiter and Schmidhuber developed LSTM, a type of RNN, in 1997.Memory cells and gates (input, forget, and output gates) that regulate information flow are part of the LSTM design, which allows the network to remember or forget data over time. Because of this, LSTM is especially well-suited for tasks that need lengthy text sequences, such sentiment analysis of movie reviews [2].

Many NLP tasks, including text classification, language translation, speech recognition, and sentiment analysis, have made substantial use of LSTM. LSTM models have been shown to outperform traditional models in sentiment analysis due to their ability to identify context and sequential patterns from textual input. Zhou et al. (2016) showed that LSTM models greatly increased sentiment classification accuracy on datasets like IMDb movie reviews when paired with word embeddings [1]. Studies that compare LSTM to other neural network models, such vanilla RNNs and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), consistently demonstrate how well LSTM performs on sequential text tasks. For instance, the Liu et al. (2018) study compared CNN, RNN, and LSTM for sentiment analysis. It found that CNN was better at collecting short phrases, while LSTM was the most accurate at capturing long-term dependencies. This shows how robust LSTM is for predicting movie reviews, where it's frequently necessary to assess lengthy words or paragraphs.[4] Researchers concentrated on conventional machine learning techniques for sentiment analysis prior to the emergence of deep learning. Pang et al. (2002) classified the emotion of movie reviews using Naive Bayes, Maximum Entropy, and SVM. Despite their respectable performance, these models were unable to effectively utilize the sequential nature of text input due to their reliance on TF-IDF or bagof-words features. [5] The favored method for sentiment analysis jobs is now LSTM-based models. For instance, Zhang et al. (2018) predicted sentiment from IMDb movie reviews using an LSTM network with pre-trained word embeddings such as Word2Vec. When compared to conventional machine learning models, the study found that prediction accuracy had improved. Further accuracy improvements were demonstrated by Yang et al. (2020), who investigated the use of Bidirectional LSTM (BiLSTM) to capture both past and future contexts in movie evaluations.[6][7] In order to further enhance performance, recent research has investigated hybrid models that combine LSTM with other methods. In order to improve sentiment prediction, Zhou et al. (2019) suggested a model that combines LSTM with attention processes to preferentially focus on significant portions of a review. Other studies, such as Dong et al. (2021), achieved state-of-the-art performance on sizable movie review datasets by combining LSTM with CNNs to capture both local and global aspects of text.[8][9]

Sentiment analysis frequently uses movie review databases from sites like Amazon, Rotten Tomatoes, and IMDb. Research on binary sentiment categorization frequently uses the IMDb dataset in particular. It contains 50,000 movie reviews, evenly split between positive and negative assessments. These datasets present a number of difficulties, such as unbalanced data, noisy labels, and user reviews that contain irony or sarcasm [10]. Researchers frequently use a variety of preprocessing methods, such as tokenization, lemmatization, and stopword removal, before feeding movie review text into LSTM models. Word embeddings that capture semantic links between words, like Word2Vec, GloVe, and fast Text, are also used to represent words in dense vector spaces [11]. ROC-AUC, F1-score, recall, accuracy, and precision are common evaluation metrics in movie review prediction. Research such as that conducted by Liu et al. (2018) highlights the significance of employing a variety of measures because accuracy by itself can be deceptive, particularly in datasets that are unbalanced and have a higher prevalence of one class than the other [4]. Even with its achievements, LSTM models have drawbacks. Large datasets and substantial processing power are frequently needed for their training. They may also have trouble with some linguistic issues, such sarcasm or unclear wording, which are prevalent in movie reviews. The inability of LSTM models to identify sarcastic comments in movie reviews is highlighted by research by Pavlopoulos et al. (2020), indicating the necessity for more sophisticated methods or hybrid approaches [12]. New studies have started looking into solutions for these problems. Future studies should focus on attention processes, Transformers (like BERT and GPT), and hybrid models that include LSTM with other architectures. As investigated by Sun et al. (2021), for instance, combining LSTM with BERT's pre-trained language models can improve context understanding in movie reviews [13]. In conclusion, because LSTM-based models can identify long-term dependencies in text data, they have shown promise in movie review prediction. There are still difficulties, though, especially when handling linguistic subtleties and the processing requirements of training big models. Future studies should focus on hybrid strategies and models that incorporate attention mechanisms to increase prediction efficiency and accuracy [14].

EXISTING SYSTEM

Curately anticipating these sentiments is crucial for understanding audience preferences and enhancing the overall customer experience in today's digital environment, where opinions about movies are easily accessible on social media and review websites. The current movie review prediction system analyzes customer sentiments in reviews using conventional supervised machine learning methods. In particular, the system seeks to categorize film reviews as neutral, negative, or favorable in order to convert vast amounts of textual data into useful insights that can direct marketing tactics and industry decision-making. A thorough technique is used to put this system into place, starting with the gathering of data from multiple sources, such as social media and online movie reviews. To sanitize and standardize the content, the gathered reviews go through preprocessing, which includes actions like stemming and stop word removal. After preprocessing, the textual data is transformed into numerical representations appropriate for analysis using feature extraction approaches such as Bag-of-Words (BoW) or Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF). In order to train machine learning models to categorize the reviews according to sentiment, the dataset is subsequently split into training and testing subsets. By using techniques like K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN), Logistic Regression, and Naive Bayes, the system's efficacy is illustrated. According to the investigation, each algorithm has advantages and disadvantages, even though these conventional classifiers predict attitudes with high accuracy rates. For instance, Logistic Regression routinely performs better than the others, but because of its linear assumptions, it could have trouble handling intricate sentiment patterns. Although KNN works well with smaller datasets, it is less appropriate for larger datasets due to issues with computing efficiency and high-dimensional data. The computationally efficient Naive Bayes algorithm, on the other hand, is predicated on the feature independence assumption, which frequently fails to hold true in the complex context of language and might result in oversimplified models. Furthermore, these algorithms might not be able to fully capture the sarcasm and contextual subtleties found in natural language, which could lead to incorrect classifications. Overall, these drawbacks and restrictions highlight the need for more sophisticated approaches that might improve the precision and versatility of sentiment analysis in the film business, even though the current system offers insightful information on viewer sentiments.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) algorithm is used in the suggested movie review prediction system to efficiently categorize textual reviews' feelings as neutral, negative, or positive. A particular kind of recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture called Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) is made to efficiently learn from input sequences. In contrast to conventional feedforward neural networks, LSTMs are ideal for applications requiring temporal dynamics, such as natural language processing and time series prediction. Here's a breakdown of how LSTMs work and their unique features:

Cell Structure: Memory cells in LSTM networks preserve data over time. The input gate, forget gate, and output gate are the three primary parts of every cell. The input gate determines how much data should be added to the memory from the current input. In order to enable the network to forget unnecessary data, the forget gate chooses which information from the memory should be deleted. Depending on the input and memory state, the output gate determines the cell's output and controls the information flow from the memory to the network's next layer.

Handling Long Dependencies: LSTMs' capacity to recognize long-term dependence is one of its main benefits. The vanishing gradient problem, which occurs when gradients are extremely small during backpropagation and makes it challenging for the network to learn long-range associations, is a common issue with traditional RNNs. The special gating mechanism of LSTMs solves this problem by enabling gradients to move through the network over longer sequences without decreasing. Because of this feature, LSTMs are especially well-suited for tasks like sentiment analysis in movie reviews, where precise sentiment prediction may depend on context from earlier sections of the review.

Training and Application: The technique used to train LSTMs is known as backpropagation through time (BPTT), which modifies the network's weights in response to prediction error. The network learns to reduce the discrepancy between expected and actual results by modifying its parameters. LSTMs analyze word sequences to determine the sentiment of a review while accounting for word order and context in applications such as movie review prediction. Based on the relationships and patterns they have learnt from the text, they can then successfully categorize reviews as either good, negative, or neutral. The Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) algorithm has become a potent sentiment analysis tool, especially when it comes to forecasting the opinions expressed in movie reviews. Understanding these feelings has become essential for researchers, marketers, and filmmakers alike as audiences increasingly use internet channels to express their ideas. Because LSTMs can efficiently capture the sequential nature of language and preserve contextual information across lengthy text sections, they are specially suited for this task. In addition to improving the decision-making process for industry participants, this capability advances our knowledge of consumer trends and preferences in the motion picture business. Managing Sequential Data Sentiments are conveyed in a variety of circumstances and words, making movie evaluations by their very nature sequential. LSTM networks are particularly good at processing sequential data because they can capture contextual information and long-range relationships, which are essential for precise sentiment prediction.

Memory Capacity: Long-term information retention is made possible by the special memory cell structure that LSTMs are built with. Because early remarks might affect how later ones are interpreted, this is especially helpful in understanding how sentiments may change throughout a review.

Reducing the Vanishing Gradient Issue: The vanishing gradient issue is a common issue for traditional neural networks, which hinders their capacity to learn from lengthy sequences. Because of its gating processes, LSTMs are able to overcome this problem and efficiently learn from lengthy movie reviews and intricate linguistic patterns.

Adaptability to Various idioms of Sentiment: Sarcasm and colloquial idioms are among the many sentimental expressions that can be found in movie reviews. More complex sentiment classifications result from LSTMs' adaptability to these varied expressions according to their flexible architecture.

Integration with Pre-trained Embeddings: By including pretrained word embeddings (like GloVe), LSTMs can be improved and their comprehension of word semantics is deepened. By understanding the nuances of language used in reviews, this combination increases prediction accuracy.

Increasing Prediction Accuracy: Sentiment prediction models can get greater accuracy rates by utilizing the advantages of LSTM networks. Since knowledge of audience mood can direct marketing tactics, content production, and audience engagement, this is crucial for all parties involved in the film industry.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for predicting movie reviews using the LSTM algorithm involves a systematic approach that includes data collection, preprocessing, model building, and evaluation. It begins with gathering the IMDB dataset, followed by an exploration of the data to ensure its integrity. The reviews undergo a rigorous preprocessing stage toremove noise and standardize the text, enabling better performance of the model.

Data Collection: The process begins with data collection, where the IMDB dataset containing movie reviews is loaded from a CSV file using Pandas. This dataset serves as the foundation for training the model to predict sentiment based on the textual content of the reviews.

Data Exploration: Basic research is carried out once the dataset has been loaded in order to identify any missing values and comprehend its structure. With 50,000 reviews in the dataset, there is a sizable sample size for both model testing and training.

Data Preprocessing: Preparing the text for analysis requires data preprocessing. First, a regular expression is used to eliminate HTML tags from the reviews. After that, punctuation, numbers, single letters, and extra whitespace are removed using a cleaning procedure. This guarantees that the reviews follow a consistent format, which facilitates the model's processing of the content. Additionally, the emotion labels—positive and negative—are transformed into a binary format, with a 1 denoting a favorable review and a 0 denoting a bad one.

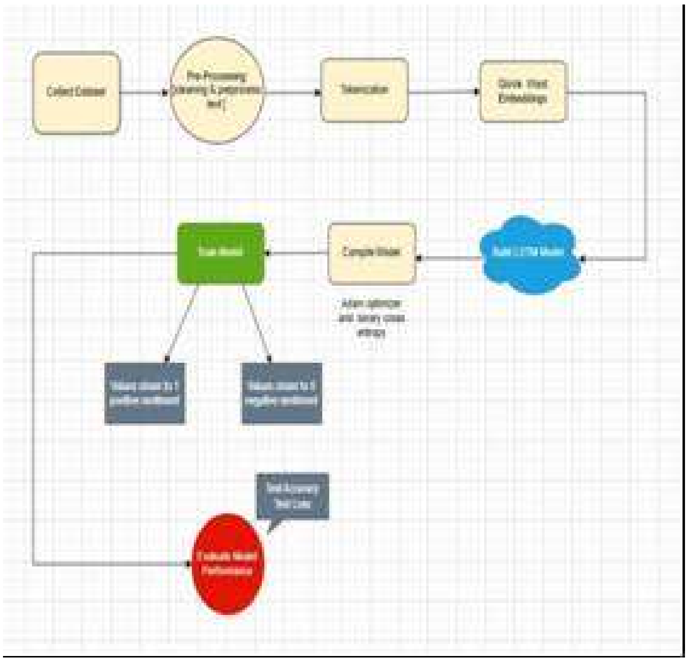

Fig. 1. Flowchart of the system

Data Splitting: Once the data is cleaned and labeled, it is split into training and testing sets. This is done using an 80/20 split, allowing the model to train on 80% of the data while reserving 20% for evaluation. This separation is essential for assessing the model's performance on unseen data.

Text Tokenization: To convert the textual data into a numerical format that can be processed by the model, text tokenization is performed. A tokenizer is initialized to create sequences of integers representing the words in the reviews. This step helps in managing the vocabulary of the dataset and facilitates the transformation of text into sequences.

Padding Sequences: Padding is applied to ensure all input sequences have the same length, which is necessary for uniform processing by the model. This involves adding zeros to sequences that are shorter than the desired length. A maximum sequence length of 256 tokens is chosen, as it effectively captures the essential content of the reviews without losing critical information. Sequences longer than 256 tokens are truncated to maintain consistency and prevent memory overhead. This process ensures compatibility with the input requirements of the neural network while retaining meaningful data for analysis.

Word Embeddings: Enhancing the model's comprehension of text requires incorporating word embeddings. Words and their related vector representations are mapped by loading pre-trained GloVe vectors into a dictionary. After that, an embedding matrix is created to connect the GloVe vectors of the words in the dataset, enabling the model to use the semantic information from the previously trained embeddings.

Model Building: With the data prepared, the next step is to build the LSTM model. A sequential model is initialized, and an embedding layer is added, which uses the pre-trained embedding matrix. Following this, two LSTM layers are incorporated to capture the sequential dependencies within the text. The first LSTM layer outputs sequences, which are then fed into the second LSTM layer. Finally, a dense output layer with a sigmoid activation function is added to provide the model's predictions.

Model Compilation: The model is compiled using the Adam optimizer and binary cross-entropy as the loss function. This configuration is suitable for binary classification tasks like sentiment prediction, where the model aims to differentiate between two classes.

Model Training: The training dataset is used to train the model, and a predetermined batch size and number of epochs are used to run the fit function. The model's performance on unseen data is also tracked throughout training using a validation split, which helps avoid overfitting.

S No	Model	Accuracy
1	Simple neural network	73.58
2	CNN	85.28
3	LSTM	89.37

Fig. 2. Comparison table

Model Evaluation: The test dataset is then used to evaluate the model's performance after training. The model's ability to generalize to new data is demonstrated by the computation of metrics like accuracy and loss.

EXIPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Using the IMDB dataset, which comprises 50,000 reviews evenly split between positive and negative sentiments, the LSTM-based model for sentiment prediction in movie reviews was trained. To prepare the dataset for input into the LSTM model, it was subjected to a comprehensive preprocessing process that included text cleaning, tokenization, and sequence padding. The model's capacity to efficiently learn from the training data was proved during training, as it consistentlyincreased accuracy and decreased loss over the course of 10 epochs.

	review	sentiment
0	One of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...	positive
1	A wonderful little production. The...	positive
2	I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...	positive
3	Basically there's a family where a little boy ...	negative
4	Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is...	positive

Fig. 3. Dataset

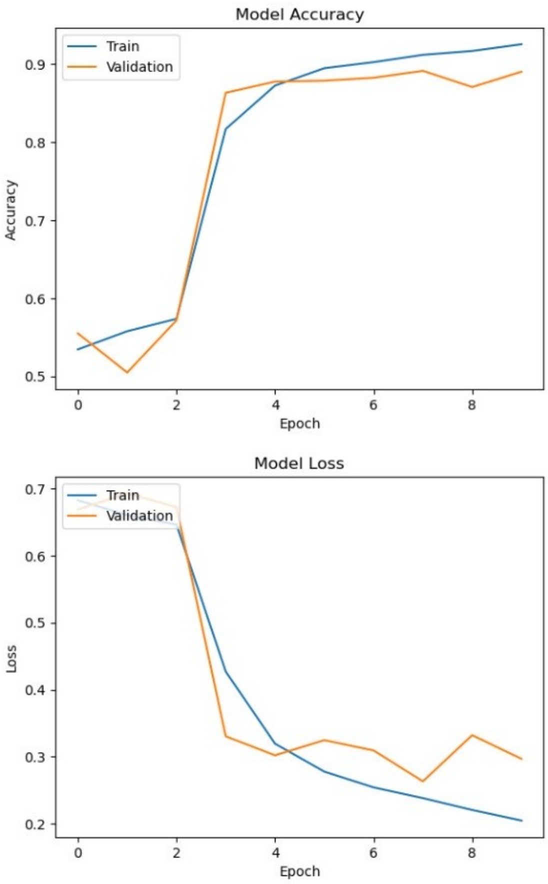

Fig. 4. Output of the System

A test accuracy of roughly 89.37% and a test loss of 0.284 were obtained in the final evaluation on the test set, indicating strong performance. These findings demonstrate how well the model can discriminate between favorable and unfavorable evaluations, which makes it extremely dependable for sentiment analysis applications. The model's learning process was further illustrated by the accuracy and loss curves, which demonstrated consistent increases in training and validation accuracy while preserving low validation loss. More complex predictions were made possible by the model's improved comprehension of the semantic linkages in the reviews thanks to the incorporation of GloVe embeddings. The model's performance could be greatly enhanced by using GloVe to understand the contextual meaning of words. The experimental findings confirm that LSTM-based architectures provide a potent solution for sentiment analysis in natural language processing applications when paired with pretrained embeddings. Furthermore, by utilizing semantic links between words, the use of GloVe embeddings improves the model's prediction skills and offers a more profound comprehension of the text. This makes the method ideal for a wide range of real-world uses, including tracking sentiment trends on social media platforms, gaining actionable insights from consumer feedback, and enhancing recommendation systems through user review analysis. The work highlights how important deep learning methods are to improving sentiment analysis and opening the door to more precise and contextually aware natural language processing systems.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the LSTM algorithm effectively showcases the power of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks in natural language processing tasks, particularly in sentiment analysis for predicting movie reviews. Both short-term and long-term dependencies in movie reviews are successfully captured by LSTMs, which are excellent at managing the sequential structure of textual data. The algorithm can predict with surprising accuracy whether a review conveys positive or negative sentiment because it was trained on a huge dataset of labeled reviews. The findings demonstrate that LSTM networks' capacity to retain context throughout lengthy text sequences and flexibly adjust to trends in the data allows them to perform noticeably better in sentiment analysis than conventional machine learning models. Furthermore, by utilizing semantic links between words, the use of GloVe embeddings improves the model's prediction skills and offers a more profound comprehension of the text. This makes the method ideal for a wide range of real-world uses, including tracking sentiment trends on social media platforms, gaining actionable insights from consumer feedback, and enhancing recommendation systems through user review analysis. The work highlights how important deep learning methods are to improving sentiment analysis and opening the door to more precise and contextually aware natural language processing systems.

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