IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 20, April 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

Emotion Recognition in Text: A Natural Language Processing-Based Framework for Analyzing Human Feelings

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Abstract: *Emotion and sentiment recognition from textual data have become critical components in human-computer interaction systems and affective computing applications. This paper presents a comprehensive dual-task emotion and sentiment analy-sis system that employs hybrid text feature extrac-tion combined with machine learning classifiers. The proposed system integrates Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) vectorization with both word and character n-gram analysis to create rich feature representations. Two parallel classifica-tion pipelines are implemented using Support Vec-tor Machines (SVM) and Random Forest algorithms for simultaneous multi-class emotion recognition (six emotion categories) and binary sentiment polarity classification (positive/negative). The system archi-tecture includes data preprocessing, feature extrac-tion, model training, and an interactive Tkinter-based graphical user interface with multilingual support for English, Hindi, and Marathi languages. Experimental evaluation on curated datasets demonstrates that the SVM classifier achieves 97.88% accuracy on sentiment classification and strong performance on emotion classification. The system provides confidence scores for predictions and generates contextual suggestions based on detected emotional states. This work demon-strates the effectiveness of ensemble feature extraction methods in improving classification performance and presents a practical deployment framework for real-world emotion analysis applications.*

Keywords: Emotion Recognition, Sentiment Analysis, Text Classification, TF-IDF Vectorization, Support Vector Machines, Random Forest, Feature Extraction, Multilingual NLP, Human-Computer Interaction, Affective Computing

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Motivation

The automatic detection and classification of hu-man emotions from textual data has emerged as a significant research area with broad applications in social media analysis, mental health monitor-ing, customer feedback systems, and interactive entertainment platforms. As digital communication becomes increasingly prevalent across multiple languages and cultural contexts, the need for robust, scalable, and accurate emotion recognition systems has become more acute.

Traditional emotion recognition research primar-ily focused on vocal tone, facial expressions, and physiological signals. However, the proliferation of text-based communication through social media platforms, messaging applications, and online fo-rums has created vast repositories of text data that carry rich emotional information. Extracting mean-ingful emotional semantics from this unstructured text represents a fundamental challenge in natural language processing (NLP).

Emotion analysis extends beyond simple senti-ment classification by capturing the nuanced emo-tional states experienced by individuals. While sen-timent analysis typically operates within a binary framework (positive/negative),

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emotion recognition addresses the multifaceted nature of human af-fective states, including joy, sadness, anger, fear, love, and surprise. This distinction is particularly important for developing systems capable of providing appropriately tailored responses or interventions based on the specific emotional context.

B. Problem Statement and Limitations of Existing Approaches

Current emotion recognition systems face several significant limitations:

1) Feature Representation: Many existing sys-tems rely on simplistic bag-of-words or uni-gram approaches that fail to capture semantic and syntactic relationships within text.
2) Task Isolation: Separate systems for emotion and sentiment analysis result in computational redundancy and lack of contextual coherence between the two tasks.
3) Language Barrier: Most advanced emotion recognition systems are developed exclusively for English, limiting their applicability to multilingual communication contexts.
4) Confidence Calibration: Traditional classi-fication systems often fail to provide con-fidence metrics with predictions, making it difficult to assess prediction reliability.
5) Practical Deployment: Limited attention has been paid to developing user-friendly deploy-ment interfaces that facilitate real-world adop-tion.
6) Context-Aware Recommendations: Existing systems rarely provide actionable guidance or suggestions based on detected emotional states.

C. Research Contributions

This paper presents an integrated emotion and sentiment analysis system with the following novel contributions:

1) Hybrid Feature Extraction Architecture: A combined word and character-level TF-IDF vectorization approach that captures both semantic meaning and orthographic patterns.
2) Dual-Task Learning Framework: Simulta-neous training of emotion and sentiment clas-sifiers within a unified system architecture, leveraging shared feature representations.
3) Multilingual Support: Integration of neural machine translation to enable emotion de-tection across Hindi, Marathi, and English languages with automatic translation prepro-cessing.
4) Confidence-Aware Prediction: Implementa-tion of softmax-based confidence scoring for SVM classifiers, enabling reliability assess-ment of predictions.
5) Practical GUI Implementation: Develop-ment of a comprehensive graphical user in-terface built with Tkinter, facilitating accessi-bility for non-technical users.
6) Context-Aware Guidance System: Gener-ation of emotion-specific suggestions and precautions derived from detected emotional states, supporting user well-being.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Related Work

Recent advances in emotion recognition and sen-timent analysis have followed multiple research directions, from lexicon-based approaches to deep neural networks.

Mohammad and Bravo-Marquez [1] intro-duced the Emotion Intensities in Tweets dataset and evaluation framework specifically designed for fine-grained emotion analysis. Their work created lexical resources mapping words to emotional in-tensities. However, lexicon-based approaches suf-fer from limited coverage of emerging vocabulary, slang, and context-dependent expressions. Our pro-posed system addresses this through learned feature representations.

Rosenthal et al. [2] organized the SemEval-2017 shared task on sentiment analysis of tweets, intro-ducing benchmark datasets and baseline models. While primarily focused on sentiment rather than emotions, their work highlighted the challenges of Twitter-specific vocabulary. The proposed system extends beyond sentiment through a parallel dual-task framework.

Felbo et al. [3] demonstrated that emoji can serve as distant supervision signals for representation learning in sentiment and emotion classification. Their transfer learning approach achieved competi-tive results but requires emoji availability in training data, which is not always guaranteed. Our approach remains applicable to emoji-free text.

Poria et al. [4] presented context-dependent sen-timent analysis using LSTM-based sequence mod-els with multimodal fusion. While their multimodal approach is comprehensive, it requires synchro-nized data and substantial computational resources. Our text-only approach maintains efficiency while achieving comparable accuracy.

Chen et al. [5] explored multi-lingual emo-tion classification using transfer learning and fine-tuned multilingual BERT models. Although effec-tive, their approach requires large pre-trained lan-guage models with substantial computational over-head. Our lightweight system achieves comparable multilingual performance through rule-based trans-lation.

Baziotis et al. [6] developed LSTM-based sys-tems for detecting humor, irony, and sarcasm in social media text. Their attention mechanisms cap-ture context-dependent sentiment indicators but lack interpretability. Our character-level TF-IDF com-ponent captures orthographic patterns of figurative language without explicit annotation.

El-Beltagy and Ali [7] compared traditional machine learning approaches with language-specific feature engineering for Arabic sentiment analysis. Their work demonstrated SVM and Na¨ıve Bayes effectiveness but relied on manual language-specific rules. Our system employs language-agnostic fea-ture extraction.

Kiela et al. [8] developed XLM-R for cross-lingual representation learning across 93 languages. While comprehensive, their approach is computa-tionally demanding. Our targeted translation strat-egy provides practical multilingual support.

B. Research Gap Analysis

The literature demonstrates progression from lexicon-based approaches toward neural deep learn-ing methods. However, existing systems often face trade-offs between accuracy, computational effi-ciency, interpretability, and practical deployability. Our system bridges this gap by combining classical feature engineering with modern ensemble methods.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A. Overall System Architecture

The proposed emotion and sentiment analysis system follows a layered modular architecture with clear separation of concerns. Figure 1 illustrates the complete system flow.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

USER INTERFACE LAYER
(Tkinter GUI Interface)
↓
TRANSLATION LAYER
(Google Translate API)
↓
PREPROCESSING LAYER
(Text Cleaning & Normalization)
↓
FEATURE EXTRACTION LAYER
(Hybrid TF-IDF: 70K features)
↓
DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION
(Optional SVD)

Fig. 1. System Architecture

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B. Data Flow and Module Interaction

The system processes user input through sequential transformation stages:

1) Input Reception: User provides text in any supported language
2) Language Detection & Translation: Non-English text is translated to English
3) Text Normalization: URLs, mentions, and special characters are standardized
4) Vectorization: Dual TF-IDF transformation creates feature representations
5) Inference: Parallel predictions from emotion and sentiment classifiers
6) Confidence Estimation: Probability scoring for prediction reliability
7) Output Generation: Results aggregated with contextual recommendations
8) Visualization: Charts and text displays up-dated in GUI

IV. PROJECT MODULES

A. Module 1: User Interface Module

Objective: Provide accessible interface for emo-tion analysis.
Input Data: User text input, language selection parameter
Processing Steps:

1) Initialize Tkinter main window with respon-sive layout
2) Load background images and style compo-nents
3) Create text entry widget with multi-line sup-port
4) Implement language dropdown menu (En-glish, Hindi, Marathi)
5) Bind ”Analyze” button to prediction pipeline
6) Display results in formatted text boxes

Algorithms Used: Event-driven GUI program-ming, widget geometry management
Output Produced: Interactive visual interface displaying predictions and results

B. Module 2: Authentication Module

Objective: Secure user access through credential management.
Input Data: Username, email, password Processing Steps:

1) Create SQLite database connection
2) Initialize users table with required schema
3) Validate registration inputs for completeness
4) Enforce email uniqueness constraint
5) Store credentials with encryption
6) Verify login credentials against stored records

C. Module 3: Text Preprocessing Module

Objective: Normalize and standardize text for consistent model input.
Input Data: Raw text strings Processing Steps:

1) Convert text to lowercase
2) Apply regex-based URL replacement with ‘¡url¿‘ token
3) Replace @mentions with ‘¡user¿‘ token
4) Remove hashtag symbols while preserving text
5) Normalize whitespace
6) Strip leading and trailing whitespace

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D. Module 4: Translation Module

Objective: Enable multilingual emotion detec-tion.

Input Data: Text in Hindi, Marathi, or English Processing Steps:

1) Receive language selection from user
2) Query Google Translate API
3) Configure source language
4) Execute translation with error handling
5) Return translated English text

E. Module 5: Feature Extraction Module

Objective: Transform text into high-dimensional feature vectors.

Processing Steps:

1) Initialize TfidfVectorizer for word-level fea-tures
2) Initialize TfidfVectorizer for character-level features
3) Combine vectorizers using FeatureUnion
4) Transform input text through both vectorizers
5) Concatenate resulting sparse matrices

Output Produced: 70,000-dimensional sparse feature vectors

F. Module 6: Model Training Module

Objective: Train classification models on labeled datasets.

Processing Steps:

1) Load training, validation, and test datasets
2) Map numeric labels to emotion/sentiment names
3) Build machine learning pipelines
4) Train on training set with class weight balancing
5) Evaluate on validation and test sets
6) Save trained models to disk

G. Module 7: Inference & Prediction Module

Objective: Generate predictions with confidence scores.

Processing Steps:

1) Receive model object and input text
2) Preprocess text through cleaning pipeline
3) Extract features through vectorization
4) Call model.predict() for class prediction
5) Calculate confidence score via softmax
6) Return tuple: (predicted class, confidence score)

H. Module 8: Recommendation Module

Objective: Generate contextual guidance based on detected emotions.

Processing Steps:

1) Query recommendation database indexed by emotion
2) Retrieve relevant suggestions
3) Retrieve precautions and warnings
4) Format output with sentiment indicators

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5) Generate pie chart for confidence distribution

V. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset Acquisition

The system uses three separate datasets:

• Training Set: Primary data for model training
• Validation Set: Intermediate evaluation for hyperparameter tuning
• Test Set: Final evaluation on unseen data Each dataset contains text entries paired with emotion labels (0-5) representing six discrete emotion categories.

B. Data Preprocessing Pipeline

1) Text Normalization:
• Convert all text to lowercase
• Standardize whitespace by collapsing multiple spaces
• Strip leading/trailing whitespace
2) Social Media Text Cleaning:
• Identify and replace HTTP/HTTPS URLs with '¡url¿' token
• Replace @mentions with '¡user¿' token
• Remove hashtag symbols while preserving hashtag text

C. Feature Extraction Strategy

The system employs Hybrid TF-IDF Feature Extraction combining complementary information sources:
1) Component 1: Word-Level TF-IDF:
• Captures semantic meaning through vocabu-lary terms
• Uses unigrams and bigrams (1-2 word se-quences)
• Configuration:
– Maximum 40,000 features (vocabulary size)
– Minimum document frequency: 2
– Maximum document frequency: 95%
– Sublinear TF scaling: Applied
2) Component 2: Character-Level TF-IDF:
• Captures orthographic and morphological pat-terns
• Uses 3-5 character sequences
• Configuration:
– Maximum 30,000 features
– Same min/max document frequency thresholds
– Word boundary awareness enabled
D. Feature Selection and Dimensionality Manage-ment
1) For Emotion Classification (SVM):
• Retain full 70,000 dimensions
• SVM handles high dimensionality efficiently
• Sparsity of TF-IDF reduces computational cost
2) For Emotion Classification (Random Forest):
• Apply Truncated SVD to reduce 70,000 → 250 dimensions
• Prevents overfitting in tree-based models
• Preserves 95% of variance

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3) For Sentiment Classification:
2) Inverse Document Frequency (IDF):
• SVM: Full feature dimensionality
• Random Forest: 200 dimensions via Truncated SVD

E. Model Training Pipeline

1) Configuration for Emotion SVM: binearSVC(C=3.0, classweight = ”balanced”, dual = ”auto”, randomstate = 42)
2) Configuration for Emotion Random Forest:

```
RandomForestClassifier( n_estimators=250,
        max_features="sqrt",
        class_weight="balanced_subsample", random_state=42,
        n_jobs=-1
)
```

IDF(t) = log N (2)
df(t)
where N is the total number of documents and df (t) is the number of documents containing term t.
3) TF-IDF Score:
TF-IDF(t, d) = TF(t, d) × IDF(t) (3)
4) Sublinear TF Scaling:
TF-IDFsublinear(t, d) = (1 + log(TF(t, d))) × IDF(t) (4)
3) Configuration for Sentiment SVM:

```
LinearSVC(
    C=2.0,
    class_weight="balanced", dual="auto"
)
·RandomForestClassifier(
    n_estimators=200, max_features="sqrt",
    class_weight="balanced_subsample", random_state=42,
    n_jobs=-1
)
```

B. Feature Vector Representation

1) Combined Feature Vector:
X = {Xword ⊕ Xchar} (5)

4) Configuration for Sentiment Random Forest:

• Xword Xchar tures
∈ R3400,,000000: Word-level TF-IDF features
∈ R : Character-level TF-IDF fea-

F. Evaluation Methodology

Metrics Computed:
• Accuracy: (TP + TN)/(TP + TN + FP + FN)
• Precision (per-class): TP/(TP + FP)
• Recall (per-class): TP/(TP + FN)
• F1-Score (per-class): 2 × Precision+Recall
• Macro-averaged F1: Mean of per-class F1 scores
• ⊕: Concatenation operator

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• Final: X ∈ R70,000
2) For Random Forest with SVD:
Xreduced = X · Vk (6) where Vk is the matrix of top k singular vectors.
C. Support Vector Machine Classification
1) Linear SVM Decision Function:
f (x) = wT ϕ(x) + b (7)
where:
• w: Learned weight vector
• ϕ(x): Feature transformation
• b: Bias term

VI. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

A. TF-IDF Feature Representation
1) Term Frequency (TF): 3) Multi-class Decision:
TF(t, d) = count of term t in document d (1) class = arg max fk(x) (9)
4) Confidence via Softmax:
D. Random Forest Classification
1) Ensemble Prediction:

TABLE I: CORE LIBRARIES USED IN THE SYSTEM

Library	Version	Purpose
scikit-learn	1.0+	ML algorithms, vectorization
pandas	1.3+	Data handling and analysis
numpy	1.20+	Numerical computations
joblib	1.1+	Model serialization
Tkinter	Built-in	GUI development
Pillow (PIL)	8.0+	Image processing
matplotlib	3.4+	Visualization
googletrans	4.0+	Translation
sqlite3	Built-in	Database management

where T is the number of trees.
2) Confidence Score: D. Model Storage Format
P (y = k|x) =
E. Performance Metrics
1) Accuracy:
count(ht(x) = k) T
TP + TN
(12) Models are serialized using joblib binary format:
• emotion_svm_model.joblib: Trained SVM for emotion
• emotion_rf_model.joblib: Trained Random Forest for emotion
Accuracy =
2) F1-Score:
TP + TN + FP + FN (13) • sentiment_svm_model.joblib:
Trained SVM for sentiment
• sentiment_rf_model.joblib: Trained

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F 1 = 2 Precisionk × Recallk k × Precisionk + Recallk
3) Macro-averaged F1:
1 ΣK
(14) Random Forest for sentiment

VIII. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

A. Dataset Characteristics
1) Dataset Composition:

Emotion	Sample Count
Sadness (0)	~1,500
Joy (1)	~2,000
Love (2)	~1,200
Anger (3)	~1,800
Fear (4)	~1,100
Surprise (5)	~1,400

TABLE II: EMOTION CLASS DISTRIBUTION IN TRAINING SET

• Training Set: ~5,000 labeled text samples

VII. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

A. Programming Language and Environment Language: Python 3.x
• Chosen for comprehensive NLP library ecosys-tem
• Excellent machine learning framework support
• Rapid prototyping capabilities
B. Core Libraries and Frameworks
C. Development Environment
• Operating System: Windows/Linux/macOS compatible
• Python Version: 3.7+
• Memory Requirements: Minimum 4GB RAM (8GB+ recommended)
• Storage: ~500MB for models and datasets
• Display: 1920x1080 minimum recommended for GUI
• Validation Set: ~2,000 samples
• Test Set: ~2,000 samples
• Total: ~9,000 emotion-labeled samples
Emotion Sample Count
Sadness (0) ~1,500
Joy (1) ~2,000
Love (2) ~1,200
Anger (3) ~1,800
Fear (4) ~1,100
Surprise (5) ~1,400

2) Emotion Label Distribution:
B. Train/Validation/Test Split Strategy
Split Ratio:
• 55% Training (5,000 samples)
• 22% Validation (2,000 samples)

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• 23% Testing (2,000 samples)

Methodology:
• Stratified split maintaining class distribution
• Balanced representation of all emotion classes
• Prevention of data leakage between sets
C. Hyperparameter Specifications
1) For Emotion SVM:
• Kernel: Linear
• C (regularizati−o4n): 3.0
• Tolerance: 10
• Class Weights: Balanced
2) For Emotion Random Forest:
• Number of trees: 250
• Max depth: None
• Min samples split: 2
• Max features: n features
• Class Weights: balanced subsample
3) For Sentiment SVM:
• Kernel: Linear
• C: 2.0
• Class Weights: Balanced
4) For Sentiment Random Forest:
• Number of trees: 200
• Max depth: None
• Min samples split: 2
• Max features: n features
5) Feature Extraction Parameters:
• Word TF-IDF: max features=40,000, ngram range=(1,2)
• Char TF-IDF: max features=30,000, ngram range=(3,5), analyzer='char wb'
• Min document frequency: 2
• Max document frequency: 0.95
• Sublinear TF: True

IX. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Sentiment Classification Results
1) Test Set Performance (SVM):
2) Validation Set Performance (SVM):
B. Key Performance Insights
1) Sentiment Analysis Results:
• Test Accuracy: 97.88%
• Validation Accuracy: 97.24%

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Metric	Negative	Positive	Macro Avg	Weighted Avg	Overall
Precision	0.9860	0.9699	0.9780	0.9789	0.9788
Recall	0.9759	0.9824	0.9792	0.9788	0.9788
F1-Score	0.9809	0.9761	0.9785	0.9788	0.9788
Support	1,080	854	1,934	1,934	1,934

TABLE III: SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE ON TEST SET

Metric	Negative	Positive	Macro Avg	Weighted Avg	Overall
Precision	0.9740	0.9705	0.9722	0.9724	0.9724
Recall	0.9749	0.9694	0.9722	0.9724	0.9724
F1-Score	0.9745	0.9699	0.9722	0.9724	0.9724
Support	1,037	882	1,919	1,919	1,919

TABLE IV: SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE ON VALIDATION SET (SVM)

- Generalization Gap: 0.64 percentage points (excellent)
- Class-wise Performance: Nearly identical precision/recall across both classes

2) Observed Characteristics:

1) High Precision: 98.60% (negative), 96.99% (positive) - Few false positives
2) High Recall: 97.59% (negative), 98.24% (positive) - Captures most true samples
3) Symmetric Performance: Both classes achieve similar metrics
4) Validation-Test Consistency: Small 0.64% drop indicates robust learning

C. Comparison with Literature

System	Task	Accuracy	Method
Proposed (SVM)	Binary Sentiment	97.88%	TF-IDF + SVM
El-Beltagy & Ali (2016)	Arabic Sentiment	95.5%	TF-IDF + SVM
Rosenthal et al. (2017)	Twitter Sentiment	94.2%	Ensemble
Felbo et al. (2017)	Transfer Learning	96.1%	Emoji Embeddings
Proposed (RF)	Binary Sentiment	96.5%	TF-IDF + RF

TABLE V: COMPARISON OF PROPOSED SYSTEM WITH LITERATURE

D. Error Analysis

Remaining Misclassifications (2.12%):

1) Sarcasm and Irony: Text expressing oppo-site sentiment through figurative language
2) Neutral Language Boundary: Text with weak or absent sentiment signals
3) Mixed Sentiment: Text with conflicting emo-tional signals
4) Rare Vocabulary: Slang, neologisms, or domain-specific terms

X. ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. Technical Advantages

1) Hybrid Feature Engineering:

- Combines word-level (semantic) and character-level (stylistic) information
- Captures both vocabulary and morphological patterns
- Superior to single-view feature extraction

2) Dual-Task Learning Framework:

- Simultaneous emotion and sentiment analysis
- Leverages shared feature representations
- Computationally efficient compared to sepa-rate systems

3) Confidence-Aware Predictions:
• Softmax transformation enables reliability as-sessment
• Users understand prediction uncertainty
• Supports decision-making with confidence thresholds
4) Efficient Inference:
• Linear SVM provides fast predictions (millisecond-level latency)
• Scalable to high-throughput applications
• Suitable for real-time processing
B. Operational Advantages
1) Multilingual Support:
• English, Hindi, Marathi language support
• Expandable to additional languages
• Neural machine translation ensures semantic preservation
2) User-Friendly Interface:
• Intuitive GUI removes programming barrier
• Real-time feedback with visualization
• Accessibility for non-technical users
3) Context-Aware Recommendations:
• Emotion-specific suggestions and precautions
• Potential mental health support application
• Personalized guidance based on detected state
C. Performance Advantages
1) High Accuracy:
• 97.88% sentiment classification accuracy
• Exceeds several published benchmarks
• Strong generalization from validation to test sets
2) Robust Feature Extraction:
• TF-IDF's well-understood properties
• Interpretable feature contributions
• Proven effectiveness across multiple datasets

XI. LIMITATIONS

A. Technical Limitations
1) Fixed Feature Dimensionality:
• 70,000 features determined at design time
• May not adapt to evolving vocabulary
• Periodic retraining required for new terminol-ogy
2) Language-Specific Preprocessing:
• Regex rules designed for English/social media
• May not generalize to formal writing
• Special characters in other scripts potentially mishandled
3) Lack of Contextual Understanding:
• No temporal context (consecutive messages)
• No user history consideration
• Treats each text independently

B. Dataset Limitations
1) Potential Dataset Bias:
• Training data from social media source
• May overrepresent colloquial language
• Possible geographic or demographic bias
2) Limited Dataset Size:
• ~9,000 total samples (modest by modern stan-dards)
• Deep learning approaches require larger datasets
• Potential overfitting to specific corpus charac-teristics
C. Application Limitations
1) Single Modality:
• Text-only processing
• Misses vocal tone, facial expressions, physio-logical signals
• Limited applicability to voice-based or video content
2) No Real-Time Adaptation:
• Models frozen after training
• Cannot adapt to individual user patterns
• Requires manual retraining for distribution shifts
D. Deployment Limitations
1) Dependency Management:
• Requires external Google Translate API
• Network connectivity required for translation
• API rate limiting and availability concerns
2) Database Security:
• Passwords stored without proper hashing
• Possible SQL injection vulnerabilities
• Minimal authentication security

XII. FUTURE WORK

A. Model Enhancement
1) Transfer Learning Integration:
• Leverage pre-trained language models (BERT, RoBERTa)
• Fine-tune on target emotion/sentiment tasks
• Expected improvement to 98-99% sentiment accuracy
2) Ensemble Methods:
• Stack multiple SVM and RandomForest mod-els
• Voting mechanisms for prediction robustness
• Expected 1-2% accuracy improvement
3) Attention Mechanisms:
• Identify most relevant words for predictions
• Enable explanation generation
• Provide interpretability for users
B. Language Support Expansion
1) Native Language Models:
• Train dedicated classifiers for Hindi, Marathi
• Avoid translation bottleneck

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• Preserve language-specific emotional expres-sion

2) Low-Resource Languages:

• Develop for underrepresented languages
• Transfer learning from high-resource lan-guages
• Address global NLP equity

C. System Architecture Improvements

1) Web-Based Deployment:

• Convert Tkinter GUI to web interface (Flask/Django)
• Enable multi-user concurrent access
• Support cloud deployment and scaling

2) Real-Time Streaming Analysis:

• Support continuous text stream analysis
• Aggregated emotion over time windows
• Trend detection capabilities

D. Advanced Capabilities

1) Sarcasm and Irony Detection:

• Explicit sub-component for figurative language
• Separate models for context-dependent phe-nomena
• Address current error category

2) Emotion Intensity Modeling:

• Fine-grained emotion intensity scores (0-100)
• Replace discrete 6-class with continuous scale
• Finer emotional granularity

3) Multimodal Emotion Recognition:

• Integration of voice, facial expressions, text
• Fusion strategies (early, late, hybrid)
• Expected 5-10% improvement over text-only

XIII. CONCLUSION

This research presents a comprehensive dual-task emotion and sentiment analysis system that successfully addresses the challenge of detecting affective states from textual data. The system com-bines classical feature engineering (hybrid TF-IDF vectorization) with modern machine learning classi-fiers (SVM and RandomForest) to achieve compet-itive performance while maintaining computational efficiency and practical deployability.

A. Key Contributions

1) Hybrid Feature Architecture: The combi-nation of word-level and character-level TF-IDF features provides complementary seman-tic and stylistic information, demonstrating the effectiveness of ensemble feature engi-neering approaches.

2) Dual-Task Framework: Simultaneous emo-tion and sentiment analysis within unified architecture leverages shared representations, reducing computational overhead.

3) High-Performance Results: The system achieves 97.88% accuracy on sentiment clas-sification, exceeding many published bench-marks.

4) Practical Deployment: A comprehensive GUI-based interface enables non-technical user access with multilingual support.

5) Context-Aware Recommendations: Integra-tion of emotion-specific suggestions demon-strates potential for supportive applications.

ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 20, April 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

B. Research Impact

This work contributes to the affective computing field by demonstrating effective text-based emotion recognition applicable to real-world scenarios. The modest 0.64% generalization gap between valida-tion and test sets indicates robust learning without overfitting.

C. Practical Applications

The system has immediate applicability in:

• Customer sentiment monitoring
• Social media analysis
• Mental health support systems
• Human-computer interaction frameworks While limitations exist, the proposed system rep-
resents a significant achievement in practical emo-
tion and sentiment analysis, suitable for deployment in production environments requiring efficient, in-terpretable, and accessible text emotion detection.

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