An analysis of forecasting methods based on sentiment analysis and deep learning for stock market price movements

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Abstract: Predicting the stock market or share market price movement is an important and effective activity. This prediction is a serious challenge as the availability of the data and its types are very volatile. Earlier the movement of the price was subjected to analysis of historical data patterns but recently daily news and sentiments are also important criteria for predicting market trends. The sources of the data are much categorized and need the latest tools and techniques to process it for any analysis. Investors face difficulty in generating profit from the market, leading to the development of prediction theories. This study highlights the review of such mathematical models that include algorithms of Deep Learning and Machine Learning, calculation methods, and performance parameters using historical data and sentiment analysis that are helping in forecasting the price movements of the stock market till date. Accuracy has been the most significant criterion for the prediction algorithms, and neural networks and LSTM have been widely utilised in conjunction with sentiment analysis.

Keywords: Stocks, price prediction, market analysis, sentiment analysis, machine learning, deep learning, price movements

1. Introduction

A share market is a financial marketplace where shares of publicly listed companies are traded. It provides a platform where buyers and sellers meet to exchange equity shares of public corporations. The evolution of stock market forecasting has attracted considerable attention from professional analysts and investors. Due to the chaotic environment in the market, it is exceedingly challenging to analyse price actions and stock market movements. The complexity of stock prices affects a variety of variables related to stocks, including quarterly earnings reports and market headlines.

Stock market price prediction is a complex task that involves a variety of factors such as economic indicators, company performance, market trends, news, and more. While there are several approaches to predicting stock prices, one of the most common methods for predicting stock prices is through technical analysis and fundamental analysis based on historical data. But with the advent of machine learning and deep learning the prediction process has been automated up to great extent. These algorithms implement various statistical models that analyse vast amounts of historical data and public sentiments received from different sources like news, social media, and financial reports etc. to identify potential future movements.

Sentiment analysis can be used as a tool to complement traditional stock market analysis in predicting stock prices. Sentiment analysis is the process of analyzing and classifying text data,

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such as news articles, social media posts, and financial reports, to ascertain the general sentiment toward a specific company or the stock market as a whole. It involves the use of natural language processing (NLP), machine learning, and deep learning techniques. While negative mood can cause stock prices to fall, positive sentiment can cause them to rise. Investors can obtain insight into the expectations and views of the market by analyzing the sentiment of news and social media, and they can then modify their investment decisions as necessary.

This paper is arranged into parts or sections as follows: The full introduction to stock market forecasting is defined in part 1. The driving forces behind stock market forecasting are described in part 2. The Objective of the study and process is described in Section 3. The detailed literature review is given in Section 4, the performance parameters are given in Section 5, section 6 includes the discussion and results of the study, and Section 7 covers the read publication and challenges encountered in the process.

2. Driving forces behind stock market forecasting

| Investment decision-making | Main motivations for stock market forecasting Better investment decisions and maximize their returns |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk management | Mitigation of Market Risks and portfolio protectionHindenburg report, Bankruptcy in USA |
| Portfolio optimization | Identifyting buying and selling trendsBalancing the profit/loss in protfolios |
| Trading Strategies | Harvesting short-term price movementsDeveloping trading strategies |
| Economic analysis | Identification of broader economic trendsPredictions about future economic performance |

Figure 1: The driving forces behind stock market forecasting

3. Objective of the study

Our survey's main objective is to collect empirical data on stock market forecasts utilizing sentiment analysis and machine learning models. The aim is to study the following as of now:

- 1. The study of available algorithms based on deep learning and machine learning
- 2. To study the algorithms of sentiment analysis for stock market prediction
- 3. To highlight and study hybrid approach if available

- 4. Performance parameters of different algorithms used in price prediction
- 5. Different literature sources used

4. Literature Review:

4.1 The Methodology: The Overview of the stock market price prediction process may be represented as:



Figure 2: The generic stock market price prediction process



Figure 3: The detailed stock market price prediction process

4.2 The ML and DL algorithms for stick market price prediction and sentiment analysis

The state-of-the-art methods used in stock market forecasting employing historical data and sentiment analysis are elaborated on in the section that follows.

- A. Linear Regression Algorithms
- B. Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- C. Neural Networks (NN)
- D. Artificial neural network (ANN)
- E. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- F. Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- G. Support vector regression (SVR)
- H. Generative adversarial network (GAN)
- I. Naïve Bayes (NB)
- J. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



Figure 4: Stock market prediction methods

Furthermore, some of the chosen studies use ML or deep learning methods to forecast the stock market. These algorithms were put through their paces utilising performance measurements and the real-time dataset and its attributes.

The table 1 represents the various ML and DL algorithms used in stock market price prediction year by year. It shows that SVM and LSTM are the two major algorithms that contributed most in price prediction.

| Contributor | Algorithms and Model used | Year | Ref. |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Bing et al. | BPNN on Composite Index based on Shanghai Stock Exchange | 2012 | 1 |
| Wensheng et al. | Asia stock market Analysis (Non-linear independent component analysis (NLICA) & BPNN) | 2012 | 2 |
| Patel et al. | ANN, SVM, RF, and Naive Bayes | 2013 | 3 |
| Ticknor | Modified Bayesian ANN | 2013 | 4 |
| Olivera et al. | Modified ANN | 2013 | 5 |

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| Hegazy et al | Comparison of particle swarm optimization (PSO) and least-squares | 2013 | 6 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|
| Lin et al | Support Vector Machine (Correlation-based) with quasi-linear SVC | 2013 | 7 |
| Kazem et al | support vector regression (SVR) | 2013 | , 8 |
| Alkhatih et al | KNN algorithm-based model | 2013 | 9 |
| Ding et al | Large-scale public news analysis through SVM (sentiment analysis) | 2013 | 10 |
| Bailings et al | AdaBoost, Random forest (RF), kernel factory, k- nearest neighbours (KNN) and NN, SVM | 2014 | 11 |
| Vui et al | ANN and its variant models | 2015 | 12 |
| Chen et al. | LSTM model | | 13 |
| Ding et al. | Event-embedding CNN through Neural tensor network (NTN) | | 14 |
| Qiu et al | A Model based on Genetic algorithms and ANN | | 15 |
| Akita et al. | Application of paragraph vector using LSTM method | | 16 |
| Li et al. | Comparative study of SVM, BPN and Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) | 2016 | 17 |
| Selvin et al. | LSTM, RNN, CNN-Sliding window | 2017 | 18 |
| Nelson et al | Comparative analysis of multilayer perceptron (MLP) and RF with LSTM | 2017 | 19 |
| Chang et al. | Model using connected neural networks (partially) (EPCNN) | 2017 | 20 |
| Vargas et al | Application of Recurrent CNN (RCNN) | 2017 | 21 |
| Roondiwala et al. | LSTM and RNN | 2017 | 22 |
| Sharma et al. | Regression based models | 2017 | 23 |
| G. et al. | MLP, RNN, LSTM and CNN | 2018 | 24 |
| Ren et al. | Study on sentiment analysis accuracy through SVM | 2018 | 25 |
| Kang et al. | Implementation of LSTM with Generative adversarial networks (GAN), and MLP | 2019 | 26 |
| Moghar et al. | RNN-based LSTM | 2020 | 27 |

Table 1: ML and DL used for price prediction

The algorithms are evaluated at different parameters by other researchers to check their performance. The performance evaluation at different parameters is discussed in table 2 given below:

4.3 Performance Parameters of Algorithms:

In order to determine if Machine Learning and Deep Learning can anticipate stock markets prices and forecasts with greater accuracy, a variety of performance indicators are used. These metrics rate algorithms according on their methodology and dataset. The numerous performance metrics utilized by the selected studies to assess their success include the following:

- A. Accuracy
- B. Root-mean-square error (RMSE)
- C. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)
- D. Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- E. Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE)

Following table respresents the comperative performace analysis of different atock market price prediction algorithms based on evaluation metrices and pridiction targets.

| Contributors | Prediction target | Evaluation metrics | Performance | Year | Ref |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| Haq et al. | Daily stock prices prediction | | 59.44 | 2021 | 28 |
| Labiad et al. | Forecasting of 10 min ahead prices | | 90% | 2016 | 29 |
| Kumar et al. | Price prediction of one-day forward | | 44.22-62.72 | 2016 | 30 |
| Alsubaie et al | Direction of the stock returns | | 0.05-80.79 | 2019 | 31 |
| Nabi et al | Forecasting of monthly price | Accuracy | 100% | 2019 | 32 |
| Yuan et al. | Prediction of excess returns | | 52% | 2020 | 33 |
| Shen et al | Forecasting of stock price | | 0.93 | 2020 | 34 |
| Singh et al | Direction of 10 days ahead | | 83.62% | 2021 | 35 |
| Qolipour et al. | Prediction of stock return | | 0.947-1.0 | 2021 | 36 |
| Rana et al | Daily stock price | | 0.0151 | 2019 | 37 |
| Chen et al. | Direction of stock indices price | DMSE | 0.0143-0.0239 | 2017 | 38 |
| Siddique et al | Predicting the next day close price | KWBL | 4.3 | 2019 | 39 |
| Das et al | Prediction of 1,3,5,7,15,30 days ahead price | | 143.1104 | 2019 | 40 |
| Li et al. | Predicting one-day ahead close price value | | 0.054 | 2022 | 41 |
| Botunac et al | Direction of close price | | 0.01606 | 2020 | 42 |
| Siddique et al | Next day close price | МАЕ | 2.76 | 2019 | 43 |
| Das et al | Prediction of 1,3,5,7,15,30 days ahead price | MAE | 121.8011 | 2019 | 44 |
| Farahani et al. | Close price | | 13.499 | 2021 | 45 |
| Dami et al | Returns prediction | | 0.022-0.039 | 2021 | 46 |
| Li et al. | Predicting closing priced on day advance | MCE | 0.006 | 2022 | 47 |
| Botunac et al | Direction of close price | MSE | 0.00046 | 2020 | 48 |
| Li et al. | Forecasting one day ahead closing prices | | 1.092 | 2022 | 49 |
| Chen et al. | Prediction of direction of stock indices | MADE | 0.646-1.06 | 2017 | 50 |
| Siddique et al | Next day close price | MALE | 0.63 | 2019 | 51 |
| Das et al | Prediction of 1,3,5,7,15,30 days ahead price | | 0.308 | 2019 | 52 |

Table 2: Comparative performance analysis of algorithms

5. Results and Discussions

The use of NN accounts for 41% of all the papers reviewed, SVM for 16%, LSTM for 18%, RNN for 14% and other approaches account for 11%. The use of NN is 228% higher than that of LSTM, 256% higher than that of SVM, 292% higher than that of RNN and 372% higher than that of other models as given in the figure 1 above.

LSTM usage surged in 2015, whereas SVM usage was primarily prior to 2016. NN, on the other hand, has become more prevalent in the last ten years. Other approaches, such as Random Forest and KNN, are employed in share market forecasting less frequently.

All these algorithms use some datasets collected from different sources that are available on the web. In statistical analysis, this data is very helpful in predicting price movements based on past data e.g. Linear regression. For preparing any mathematical model these data are very useful. In sentiment analysis, different sources like social media posts, blogs, news, and financial reports have been considered if it was needed.

The relationships and data patterns between input and output can be understood, generalized, and modified via neural networks. As a result, NNs are advantageous for stock market forecasting and are more precise than other approaches. NNs are the most popular model used in stock market prediction due to these factors. In recent years, price prediction has used the bi-directional LSTM more and more.



Figure5: Algorithms used and their performance analysis parameters

Figure 5 represents the percentage of evaluation metrics covered in the study given in the previous table. Figure 6 represents the paper's distribution year by year for the algorithms used for prediction and Figure 7 highlights the performance analysis metrics distribution year wise.

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Figure 6: Prediction algorithms papers distribution year wise



Figure 7: Algorithms distribution on evaluation metrics year wise

The above figure shows that accuracy and MAE was the most dominant metric for the performance evaluation for the given period. But since 2020 MSE have been a very popular metric and together with MAE it has been widely used for the performance analysis of the price prediction algorithms.



Figure 8: Literature review sources

6. Conclusion

In price prediction algorithms Neural Network based algorithms were used initially which included mainly ANN, CNN and SVM but with the advances in the technologies later they were replaced by LSTM and LSTM based other methods combined with ANN, CNN, RNN and RNN based LSTM. In performance evaluation, accuracy criteria has been used extensively to evaluate the performance of prediction algorithms for short durations for less than 15 days. Other criteria RMSE, MAPE and MAE were very helpful in testing the algorithms in longer duration prediction process for 15 to 30 days in advance.

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