ISSN: 2229-6956 (ONLINE)
DOI: 10.21917/ijsc.2026.0568

INVESTIGATING INTENSIFIER EFFECTS IN LOW-RESOURCE LANGUAGES USING CONVENTIONAL AND DEEP LEARNING MODELS

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Abstract

In this study, two machine learning models, Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and BERT are used to predict intensifiers in Malayalam sentences. Both models were trained to detect intensifiers using part-of-speech (POS) tags, and BERT regularly outperformed more straightforward models like Naive Bayes (NB) and Support Vector Machines (SVM) in terms of metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. In contrast to LSTM, which was effective but suffered from overfitting as demonstrated by the comparison of training and validation losses, BERT's self-attention mechanism allows it to grasp intricate associations between words. LIME and SHAP visualisations further clarified the role that individual words played in sentiment classification. The results demonstrate BERT's better performance in handling the complex intensifier prediction problem. With an emphasis on its attention process as examined by BERTology, this study demonstrates BERT's proficiency in predicting intensifiers in Malayalam sentences. Compared to models like LSTM, BERT is far better at capturing intricate interactions between words, such intensifiers and their surrounding context, thanks to its multi-layered design and self-attention mechanism. With early layers focussing on local linkages and subsequent layers collecting broader, more global dependencies, the attention heads in BERT enable the model to concentrate on certain tokens inside the phrase. Because of its capacity to focus on various phrase components, BERT is able to comprehend the nuanced relationships between intensifiers and adjectives, which results in extremely accurate predictions at the sentence and token levels.We can observe how BERT gradually improves its comprehension of the input by visualising the attention weights across layers. This allows it to create rich contextual representations, which are essential for tasks such as sentiment analysis. This knowledge of BERT's attention mechanism explains why it performs better than other models in recognising intensifiers and determining sentiment intensity.

Keywords:

LSTM, BERT, POS tagging, LIME, SHap, BERTology

1. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment analysis, a critical component of Natural Language Processing (NLP), is locating and obtaining subjective data from textual sources. It is extensively used to measure public opinion, spot trends, and aid in decision-making processes in marketing, social media analysis, and consumer feedback systems. Nevertheless, most sentiment analysis research to date has focused on languages with abundant resources, such as English, undervaluing languages like Malayalam. Speaks by approximately 35 million people, Malayalam is a Dravidian language that has a distinct set of difficulties because of its rich morphology, intricate sentence structures, and agglutinative nature, all of which call for specialized NLP techniques.

Given their critical function in altering sentiment intensity, intensifiers are the main subject of this study's attention in sentiment analysis. Words that intensify ideas, like വളെര (very), തിക ◌ം (very), and മികച്ച (great), can significantly alter the emotional resonance and significance of a statement. Precisely anticipating the impact of intensifiers is essential for enhancing sentiment polarity detection and optimizing sentiment classification models, particularly in languages with limited resources such as Malayalam. To overcome these obstacles, this article uses explainability techniques such as LIME, SHAP, and BERTology in conjunction with advanced machine learning models such as Naive Bayes (NB), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTM), and BERT.

The morphological richness and agglutinative nature of Malayalam, where words frequently possess numerous affixes and grammatical markers, contribute to the intricacy of computational analysis. Using standard NLP techniques is challenging due to the abundance of morphological variants, word compounding, and different inflections. Research efforts are further complicated by the low availability of annotated datasets for sentiment analysis in Malayalam. To successfully manage the complexities of the language, these issues require specialized preprocessing approaches like morphological analysis and POS tagging.

The lack of established standard tools and resources, which are easily accessible in English and other languages with abundant resources, like morphological analyzers and POS taggers for Malayalam, is another significant obstacle. It is challenging to perform in-depth linguistic analysis due to this paucity of resources, especially when concentrating on intensifiers that alter sentiment intensity. In addition to sophisticated machine learning models, addressing these issues calls for language-specific preprocessing methods designed to take into account the structural and grammatical intricacies of Malayalam.

This study's main goal is to create a thorough framework for sentiment analysis of Malayalam texts, with an emphasis on the function of intensifiers. Our goal is to investigate how Malayalam sentence polarity and sentiment intensity are affected by intensifiers. We aim to apply a range of machine learning models, including both deep learning techniques (LSTM and BERT) and standard models (Naive Bayes and SVM), to find which approaches work best for properly predicting sentiment in Malayalam. To further ensure that the impact of intensifiers is fully understood, we incorporate explainability techniques like LIME, SHAP, and BERTology. These methods offer transparency and deeper insights into the inner workings of these models.

Our strategy starts with preprocessing a Malayalam dataset, which includes intensifier and adjective identification (JJ), POS tagging, and morphological analysis. After that, sentiment classification is done using both deep learning models like LSTM and BERT and conventional machine learning models like Naive Bayes and SVM. Explainability approaches such as LIME and SHAP are used to improve the interpretability of the model and obtain insights into the impact of intensifiers. Additionally included for a more in-depth examination of how the models manage intensifiers in sentiment prediction is BERTology, which offers a thorough grasp of the inner workings of BERT's attention mechanism.

Intensifiers are important tools for adjusting the degree to which feelings are conveyed in a sentence. For instance, in the sentence അവൻ വളെര സേന്താഷവാനാണ് (He is very joyful), the adjective സേന്താഷവാനാണ് (happy) is amplified by the intensifier വളെര (very). The sentence would express a less intense happiness if the intensifier were omitted. Understanding the function of intensifiers is crucial for comprehending changes in feeling, particularly when distinguishing between positive and very positive sentiments. This study aims to capture the impact of such language features to increase the accuracy of sentiment classification.

A crucial phase in getting the dataset ready for sentiment analysis is preprocessing. By breaking down words into their most basic forms using morphological analysis, solves the issue of data sparsity brought on by the existence of several inflected forms. POS tagging is then used to identify important speech components, including intensifiers (JJ), verbs (VB), adjectives (NN), and nouns (NN). Adjectives and their modifiers receive particular attention since they frequently convey the emotional weight of a sentence. This stage ensures that the dataset is organized properly and prepared for processing by the machine learning models.

Sentences are further classified into positive, negative, and neutral groups according to the presence or absence of intensifiers and adjectives after POS tagging. Words like സേന്താഷവനാണ് (happy) or വളെര സുന്ദരം (extremely beautiful) are examples of positive sentences, but sentences that contain adjectives like ദുഃഖകരമായ (sorrowful) are considered negative sentences. As a result, the dataset is balanced and offers separate categories for the sentiment classification models. Sentences with no emotional content are labeled as neutral.

This paper investigates several deep learning and machine learning techniques for sentiment classification. To determine baseline performance, classic models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Naive Bayes (NB) are used. These models' effectiveness and simplicity make them ideal for text classification applications. However, deep learning models like Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used for improved performance because to the complexity of Malayalam. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) such as LSTM are good at identifying long-range dependencies in sequential data, but transformer-based models like BERT are well-known for their capacity to extract contextual information from both sides of a sentence.

Explainability is a crucial component of contemporary machine learning, particularly when working with black-box deep learning models. We use SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) and Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME) to improve the interpretability of our models. These techniques shed light on the specific words and characteristics that influence the model's predictions, paying particular attention to intensifiers. While SHAP quantifies each feature's contribution to the model's output to provide a global understanding, LIME creates locally interpretable models that explain predictions for particular occurrences. To learn more about the inner workings of BERT, specifically its attention mechanism, BERTology techniques are also applied. This helps us comprehend how BERT analyses phrases in Malayalam, particularly to the identification and weighting of intensifiers in sentiment prediction. BERTology provides a detailed understanding of how attention is allocated among words and how the model uses contextual information to predict sentiment.

This study contributes to the body of knowledge in the area of sentiment analysis in underdeveloped languages, especially Malayalam. Firstly, it offers a thorough preprocessing framework comprising POS tagging, morphological analysis, and intensifier and adjective recognition. Secondly, it assesses how well deep learning models and conventional machine learning models perform on tasks related to sentiment classification, with an emphasis on intensifier handling. Third, the models become more transparent as a result of the use of explainability techniques like LIME, SHAP, and BERTology, which facilitates the interpretation and validation of their predictions. In conclusion, this work fills the vacuum in Malayalam sentiment analysis resources by offering a structured and annotated dataset for upcoming studies.

The remaining sections of the article are arranged as follows: In Section 2, relevant research on intensifier handling and sentiment analysis is reviewed, with a focus on languages with limited resources. A thorough description of the dataset and the preprocessing methods is given in Section 3. The machine learning and deep learning models used in this investigation are explained in Section 4. The outcomes and performance analysis of the model are covered in Section 5. The paper is concluded in Section 6 with a summary of the results and some directions for further investigation.

1. RELATED WORKS

A Naive Bayes classifier technique is proposed by Sharma et al. [1] for sentiment analysis in Malayalam and other Indian languages. They address resource scarcity issues by putting in place a strong preprocessing pipeline that increases the accuracy of sentiment classification by efficiently managing lexical and morphological features. Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Naive Bayes are compared by Kumar et al. [2] for sentiment analysis on multilingual datasets. They show that SVM performs better than Naive Bayes, especially when handling bigger datasets and more intricate morphology, such as Malayalam.

Thomas et al. [3] present a rule-based morphological analysis and POS tagging system for Malayalam. Their method improves POS tagging accuracy, especially when recognizing intensifiers and adjectives (JJ), which are important for sentiment analysis in Malayalam. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used by Singh et al. [4] for sentiment analysis in languages with limited resources, such as Malayalam. They show that by capturing long-term dependencies in language structure, LSTM performs better than standard models and is especially useful for intensifier detection. A thorough overview of deep learning models used for sentiment analysis in low-resource languages, such as Malayalam, is provided by Gupta et al. [5] They go over the benefits of using models like BERT and LSTM to capture intricate linguistic patterns, including intensifiers.

Patel et al. [6] investigate sentiment analysis using explainable AI technologies like SHAP and LIME. Through the utilization of these instruments on diverse models, they offer valuable perspectives on the impact of intensifiers and adjectives on sentiment prediction, particularly in morphologically complex languages such as Malayalam. BERTology, a study of BERT model interpretability for NLP tasks, is introduced by Lin et al. They examine BERT's attention processes and demonstrate how self-attention layers are used to collect minute language details, such as sentiment analysis intensifiers [7]. Das et al. [8] provide a thorough overview of sentiment analysis techniques for all Indian languages, emphasizing Malayalam in particular. They demonstrate how morphological complexity and resource constraints are addressed by models such as Naive Bayes, SVM, and LSTM in the language.

Mohan et al. [9] study how sentiment analysis in agglutinative languages, such as Malayalam, is affected by morphological richness. According to their research, using morphological analysis greatly enhances the ability to identify intensifiers and sentiment-related modifiers. For sentiment analysis in Malayalam, Iyer et al. suggest a hybrid method that incorporates topic modeling and clustering. They illustrate how methods such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) and HDBSCAN aid in the identification of phrases that are rich in intensifiers and themes that are sentiment laden [10]. BERT is used by Zhang et al. to analyze sentiment in Malayalam and other low-resource languages. According to their tests, BERT can be fine-tuned on particular datasets to achieve better outcomes in sentiment intensifier identification and sentiment classification overall [11].

A sentiment analysis approach for languages with limited resources, such as Malayalam, is proposed by Singh et al. They demonstrate gains in handling adjectives and sentiment intensifiers by combining models like SVM, LSTM, and BERT with preprocessing techniques [12].In order to interpret the sentiment analysis model findings in Malayalam, Gupta et al. use LIME. Their results demonstrate the usefulness of LIME visualizations in elucidating the function of intensifiers and adjectives in model predictions, hence facilitating the process of fine-tuning the model's accuracy [13]. Desai et al. provide explainability for sentiment analysis models in Malayalam and other languages using SHAP. They give an example of how SHAP visualizations can be used to determine how certain features, like intensifiers, affect sentiment predictions [14].

Raj et al. do sentiment analysis in low-resource languages like Malayalam using Support Vector Machines (SVM). They demonstrate the effectiveness of SVM in binary and multiclass sentiment classification, particularly in conjunction with POS tagging and morphological analysis [15]. Transfer learning techniques are investigated by Nguyen et al. for sentiment analysis in low-resource languages such as Malayalam. They show how the use of intensifiers can be better captured and sentiment categorization enhanced by fine-tuning pre-trained models, such as BERT [16]. For difficult languages like Malayalam, Bose et al. suggest improving sentiment analysis models by adding morphological analysis. They contend that improved model accuracy results from an understanding of the morphological structure, including the function of intensifiers [17].

SVM and LSTM performance for multiclass sentiment analysis in Malayalam is compared by Joseph et al. [18] They discover that SVM performs well when features like intensifiers are explicitly built into the model, whereas LSTM handles syntactic complexity better. An LSTM-based method is put out by Kumar et al. to identify intensifiers in sentiment analysis. Their model demonstrates that LSTM can effectively represent these modifiers for improved sentiment categorization by capturing the impact of intensifiers on sentiment at the sentence level [19]. A BERT-based architecture for sentiment analysis in languages with limited resources, such as Malayalam, is presented by Verma et al. [20] They draw attention to BERT's comprehension of context-dependent intensifiers, which leads to considerable increases in sentiment classification accuracy.

The notion of BERTology, which examines BERT's internal operations via the prism of its attention processes, is first presented by Lin et al. [21] Their research sheds light on how BERT handles linguistic subtleties that are important for sentiment analysis tasks, especially those that use Malayalam intensifiers, such as word dependencies and context shifts. By examining BERT's attention heads and demonstrating how various model layers collect syntactic and semantic information, Clark et al. [22] expand on BERTology. Their results highlight the significance of particular layers such as sophisticated modifiers like intensifiers in comprehending language structure.

Rogers et al. [23] examine many BERTology interpretability techniques, emphasizing the role attention heads play in natural language comprehension. They highlight the difficulties presented by intensifiers as they address applications in multilingual tasks, such as sentiment analysis in morphologically rich languages like Malayalam. After a thorough examination of BERT's attention patterns, Kovaleva et al. [24] cast doubt on the attention heads' interpretability. Although BERT does a good job of capturing context, their research indicates that more needs to be learned about the function of attention heads in modeling intensifiers and other sentiment-related variables. Vig et al. [25] suggest BertViz, a visual analytic tool that lets researchers examine BERT attention patterns. Their research shows how BERT's attention mechanisms can be used to recognize important sentence components, including intensifiers, and facilitate a deeper understanding of the sentence.

2. PROPOSED WORK

To capture the grammatical structure and significant sentiment related aspects, the proposed method starts with preprocessing, where the input text is subjected to morphological analysis and POS tagging (with a particular emphasis on adjectives) as Fig.1 shown below. This stage makes sure that important linguistic components like adjectives, which frequently convey important sentiment information are appropriately recognized.

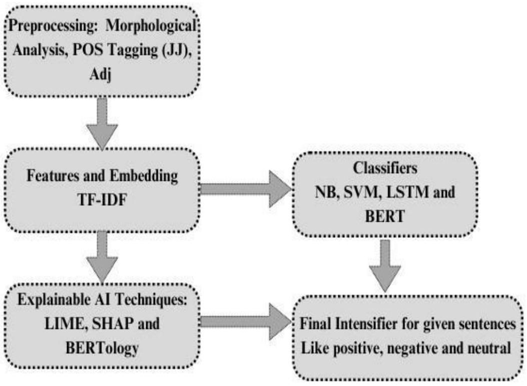

Preprocessing: Morphological Analysis, POS Tagging (JJ), Adj
Features and Embedding TF-IDF
Classifiers NB, SVM, LSTM and BERT
Explainable AI Techniques: LIME, SHAP and BERTology
Final Intensifier for given sentences Like positive, negative and neutral

Fig.1. Sentiment Analysis Pipeline

The text is then transformed into a numerical format using TF-IDF features extraction, which captures the significance of terms in the dataset. The sentiment of the sentences is then predicted using a variety of classifiers, including Naive Bayes (NB), SVM, LSTM, and BERT, using these attributes. To improve transparency and confidence in the end sentiment, explainable AI approaches such as LIME, SHAP, and BERTOlogy are used to analyze and explain the model's judgments.

2.1 PREPROCESSING

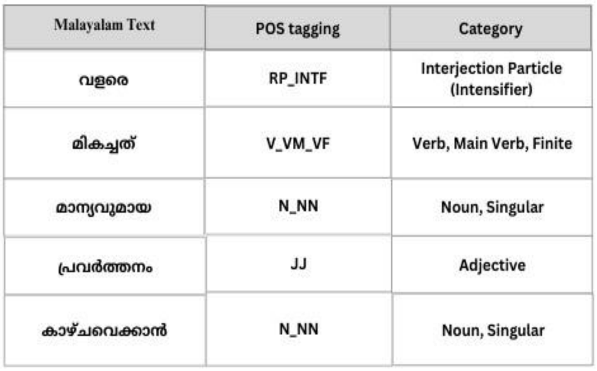
2.1.1 Morphological Analysis for Malayalam Language:

Morphological analysis is fundamental for processing morphologically rich languages like Malayalam, where words can be highly inflected. Suffixes, prefixes, and occasionally even infixes are used in Malayalam to convey grammatical details such as gender, case, number, and tense. As a result, there are numerous word forms that each have slightly different meanings. For instance, there are various ways to use the verb െ◌ച ക (to do), such as െ◌ച (did), െ◌ച (doing), and െ◌ച ◌ം (will do). A machine learning model would regard each of these inflected forms as a different token in the absence of morphological analysis, which would result in data sparsity and lower the model's efficacy.

Morphological analysis is used in the preprocessing stage to reduce a word to its root, or lemma. This procedure makes use of morphological analyzers made especially for Malayalam, which can separate words based on their basic forms and remove affixes. This normalizes the various inflected word forms, improving consistency within the data. In the context of sentiment analysis, this normalization makes sure that feelings connected to a root word (such as "സന്തോഷം – happiness) are combined across all of its inflected forms, offering a more thorough comprehension of sentiment patterns within the dataset.

2.1.2 Part-of-speech (POS) Tagging in Malayalam:

The practice of labeling each word in a sentence according to its syntactic role a noun, verb, adjective, or another category is known as part-of-speech (POS) tagging as shown below 2. Malayalam's agglutinative nature in which suffixes are appended to produce composite words makes POS tagging especially difficult because words frequently have numerous meanings depending on their context. The first step in the POS tagging procedure is to scan the dataset and classify each word according to its syntactic function. The term film is labeled as a noun (NN), whereas beautiful (സുന്ദരമായ) is tagged as an adjective (JJ).



Malayalam Text	POS tagging	Category
വളരെ	RP_INTF	Interjection Particle (Intensifier)
മികച്ചത്	V_VM_VF	Verb, Main Verb, Finite
മാന്യവുമായ	N_NN	Noun, Singular
പ്രവർത്തനം	JJ	Adjective
കാഴ്ചവെക്കാൻ	N_NN	Noun, Singular

Fig.2. POS Tagging in Malayalam words

It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of POS tagging in sentiment analysis since it offers the framework for comprehending the relationships between words in a sentence. POS tagging assists in identifying അവൻ as a noun (NN) and സന്തോഷവാനാണ് as an adjective (JJ) in a sentence such as അവൻ സന്തോഷവാനാണ് (He is joyful). This information is essential for sentiment classification models to correctly assess the sentence's meaning. This tagging is done using Malayalam POS taggers, which were created especially for the language. This guarantees that the rich syntactic and morphological information found in Malayalam sentences is appropriately recorded. This stage produces a POS-tagged version of the dataset, which is used as a starting point for additional analysis and classification tasks because each word is labeled with its corresponding tag.

2.1.3 Adjectives (JJ) Role in Sentiment Classification:

Sentiment-laden information in sentences is commonly carried by adjectives (JJ), which makes them essential in sentiment analysis. Adjectives are usually positioned before the noun they modify in Malayalam, and their existence can have a big impact on how a sentence is classified as having a particular feeling. Adjectives that express positive sentiment are വളരെ സുന്ദരം(extremely lovely) and മാന്യമായ (respectable). On the other hand, adjectives that convey negative sentiment are ദു മായ (wicked).

Adjectives identified by POS tagging are divided into categories for additional analysis during the preprocessing step. Because adjectives frequently represent the entire tone of a sentence, their involvement in identifying the feeling class is crucial. For example, സന്തോഷവാനാണ് (happy) is an adjective that would probably be categorized as positive, whilst വിലയറ്റ (worthless) would likely be identified as negative. We examine these adjectives in more detail to check if they have been altered by intensifiers (like വളരെ – extremely), which can intensify or lessen the sentiment intensity. The algorithms can capture more subtle differences in sentiment thanks to this adjective analysis. To help the model assign more specific sentiment labels, such as positive vs. very positive, it can distinguish between, for instance, മനോഹരം (beautiful) and വളരെ മനോഹരം (very beautiful).

2.1.4 Identification and Classification of Intensifiers:

Linguistic devices known as intensifiers change the intensity of adjectives or adverbs. Strong terms like വളെര (very), തിക ം (very), and മികച്ച (great) are examples of common intensifiers in Malayalam. These intensifiers can alter a statement's emotional intensity, which makes them important in sentiment analysis. For instance, the line അവൻ ന ആളാണ് (He is a good person) conveys a positive attitude. However, the sentence അവൻ വളെര ന ആളാണ് (He is a very good person) conveys a greater positive sentiment because of the intensifier വളെര (very). Once the adjectives (JJ) have been recognized during preprocessing, the words that surround the adjectives are examined to see whether intensifiers are present. For instance, the sentiment intensity is marked as stronger when the term വളെര appears next to an adjective like സേന്താഷവാനാണ് (happy) than when it would be for just സേന്താഷവാനാണ് without the intensifier.

For sentiment classification models, these adjustments are crucial, especially when categorizing phrases like extremely positive, extremely negative, or neutral. Not only must intensifiers be found, but their interactions with the adjectives they modify must also be understood to properly identify them. Depending on the intensifier used, adjectives can transmit a wide range of sentiment intensities; understanding this variety is essential to accurately predict sentiment. The preprocessing stage makes sure the models receive this data so they can accurately distinguish between minute changes in sentiment.

2.1.5 POS Tagging for Positive, Negative, and Neutral Classes:

Preprocessing involves classifying the phrases into positive, negative, and neutral sentiment classes after the adjectives and intensifiers have been found. To guarantee that the classification is accurate, this requires an additional layer of POS tagging. phrases with intensifiers such as വളെര (extremely) and adjectives like സേന്താഷവാണ് (happy) are categorized as positive, whereas phrases with adjectives like ദുഃഖിതനായ (sad) are tagged as negative. Sentences with neutral sentiments occasionally need rigorous POS tagging and contextual analysis. A statement such as അവൻ ഒരു വ്യ ിയാണ് (He is a person) is considered neutral since it does not contain any emotionally charged adjectives. To guarantee that the machine learning models do not mistakenly attribute sentiment when none is present, these neutral statements are classified differently.

This stage aims to create a tidy, properly categorized dataset that makes a clear distinction between neutral, positive, and negative attitudes. By using this categorization as a starting point, sentiment analysis models like Naive Bayes, SVM, LSTM, and BERT can be trained to more accurately distinguish between different sentiment levels. The fundamental elements of your sentiment analysis task are these preprocessing procedures. Through morphological analysis, POS tagging, and careful management of intensifiers and adjectives, Malayalam sentences are broken down, and the result is a formatted dataset that allows for precise sentiment categorization. By following this meticulous procedure, the intricacy of the Malayalam language is entirely captured and utilized to enhance the efficacy of machine learning models.

2.2 NAIVE BAYES

Naive Bayes is based on Bayes' theorem [26]:

$$P(c|\,x) = \frac{P(x|\,c)\,P(c)}{P(x)} \tag{1}$$

where,

$P(x|\,c)$ is the probability of classis the likelihood of feature x given the feature given class c. $P(x|\,c)\,P(c)$ is the prior probability of class $P(x)$ is the probability of feature x. Based on the feature x, which may be an adjective in the phrase, $P(c|\,x)$ determines the likelihood that a sentence falls into a particular class, such as having an intensifier like വളെര (extremely). This formula indicates if a given feature such as an adjective or intensifier increases the likelihood that the sentence will be assigned an intensifier.

2.3 SVM

SVM aims to find a hyperplane that separates classes [27]:

$$f(x) = w^T x + b \tag{2}$$

where,

w^T is the weight vector.^{x} is the input vector (features).

b is the bias term.

The $f(x)$ divides sentences into several groups (e.g., those that have intensifiers against those that don't) to forecast whether a Malayalam sentence contains an intensifier. Specific words, their locations, and their relationships to the intensifier are all part of the feature vector x, and the SVM determines the appropriate decision boundary to classify the elements.

2.4 LSTM

LSTM [28] captures dependencies in sequences:

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{o}_t \,\square\, \tanh(\mathbf{C}_t) \tag{3}$$

where,

$\mathbf{h}_t$ is the hidden state at time t.

$\mathbf{C}_t$ is the cell state.

$\mathbf{o}_t$ is the output gate.

When applied to LSTM, this formula aids in identifying words that appear earlier in the sentence and may indicate the impending arrival of an intensifier. For instance, when വളെര appears in a sentence, LSTM will recall significant contextual cues that aid in determining if this word is acting as an intensifier by using its memory (hidden state $\mathbf{h}_t$).

2.5 BERT

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) uses self-attention to capture relationships [29] between tokens:

$$\text{Attention}(Q,K,V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V \tag{4}$$

where,

Q (query), K (key), and V (value) are vectors representing the input tokens.

d_k is the dimension of the key vectors.

This formula aids BERT in concentrating on significant relationships within a Malayalam sentence, like those between an intensifier and its modified adjective (like in വളെര). Through the computation of attention weights, BERT analyses the relationship between words in a phrase to determine which words are essential for anticipating the presence or absence of an intensifier.

3. EXPLAINABLE AI TECHNIQUES

A sentiment analysis pipeline for Malayalam sentences, with a special emphasis on the usage of intensifiers, which can change or intensify a statement's emotional tone. An intensifier-filled Malayalam sentence is supplied into the system at the Original Input step of the procedure. The sentence is then converted into BERT Embeddings, which uses the BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) paradigm to express the sentence as numerical vectors. The sentence's semantic meaning is captured by these embeddings, which also take into consideration the word context and the subtleties that intensifiers add. The Fig.3 shows an Explainability Analysis to elucidate how particular features such as intensifiers affect sentiment prediction.

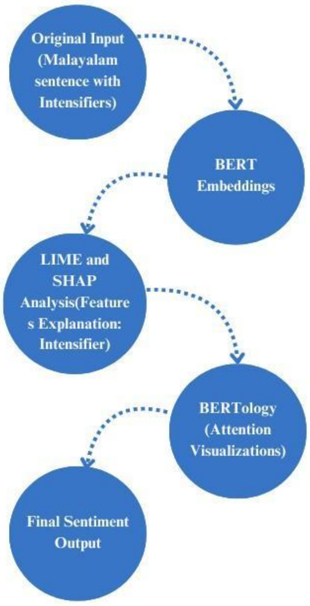

Original Input (Malayalam sentence with Intensifiers)
BERT Embeddings
LIME and SHAP Analysis(Feature s Explanation: Intensifier)
BERTology (Attention Visualizations)
Final Sentiment Output

Fig.3. Diagrammatic Representation of Explainability

The contribution of these intensifiers is interpreted using SHAP (SHapley Additive explanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Modelagnostic Explanations). The BERTology section that follows offers insight into how the BERT model prioritizes certain words especially intensifies during the sentiment categorization process using attention visualizations. The Final Sentiment Output, which classifies the sentiment based on the processed data and provides a more transparent and understandable prediction, is the result of this final round of analysis and justifications.

3.1 LIME (LOCAL INTERPRETABLE MODEL-AGNOSTIC EXPLANATIONS)

LIME creates local surrogate [30] models to interpret predictions:

$$\arg\min_{g\in G} L(f, g, \pi_x) + \Omega(g) \tag{5}$$

where,

L is the loss function.

f is the original model.

g is the interpretable surrogate model.

π_x is a locality measure.

$\Omega(g)$ is a complexity penalty on g.

3.2 SHAP (SHAPLEY ADDITIVE EXPLANATIONS)

SHAP [31] assigns each feature an importance score:

$$\phi_i(f) = \sum_{S\subseteq F,\ \{i\}} \frac{|S|!(|F|-|S|-1)!}{|F|!}\left[f(S\cup\{i\}) - f(S)\right] \tag{6}$$

where,

$\phi_i(f)$ is the Shapley value for feature i.

S is a subset of features.

3.3 BERTOLOGY

BERTology helps interpret how BERT models [32] linguistic nuances:

$$A_{ij} = \frac{\exp(e_{ij})}{\sum_k \exp(e_{ik})} \tag{7}$$

where,

A_{ij} is the attention score between tokens i and j.

e_{ij} is the compatibility function between the query and key of tokens i and j.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

Using part-of-speech (POS) tagging, the table I as below shows an in-depth contrast between the LSTM and BERT algorithms for predicting intensifiers in Malayalam sentences. The initial step in both methods is tokenizing the phrase and assigning POS tags, especially for intensifiers and adjectives. LSTM uses the numerical embeddings of the POS-tagged words, and the model is first initialized using an embedding layer before LSTM layers processing the sequence take over. In contrast, BERT makes use of its pre-trained architecture, embedding tokens with associated POS tags and tokenizing the sentence using a BERT tokenizer before feeding them into the transformer layers.

By adjusting its hidden and cell states as the sentence is processed, LSTM learns to recognize the sequential dependencies and gradually improves its comprehension of the intensifier context. Using its self-attention mechanism, BERT concentrates on the connections among all the words in the phrase, for example, the ties between intensifiers and adjectives. In terms of classification, BERT generates token-level labels or makes sentence-level predictions using the [CLS] token, whereas LSTM uses its final hidden state to determine whether an intensifier is present. Next, predictions regarding the existence or precise placement of intensifiers in the sentence are produced by both models.

Table.1. Algorithm steps for LSTM and BERT Intensifier prediction using POS tags

Step	LSTM Algorithm	BERT Algorithm
Input	• Tokenize Malayalam sentences. • POS tags the to kens (adjectives, intensifiers). • Convert tokens and POS tags to embed dings.	• Tokenize Malayalam sentences using BERT tokenizer. • POS tag tokens • (adjectives, intensifiers). • Prepare embeddings for tokens and POS tags.
Initiali-zation	• Initialize LSTM with an embedding layer and LSTM layers. • Use a dense layer for classification.	• - Use BERT's pre-trained model with token, position, and optionally POS tag em beddings.
Feed Input	• Feed word embeddings and POS tags into the LSTM.	• Feed token embeddings into the BERT model.
Context Updates	• LSTM updates the hidden and cell states using the sequence. - Capture long-range dependencies for intensifier prediction.	• BERT computes attention weights to capture dependencies between all tokens. - Focus on relationships between adjectives and intensifiers.
Prediction	• Use the final hidden state to classify whether the sentence contains an intensifier.	• Fine-tune BERT for sentence-level or token-level classification. • Use [CLS] for sentence-level prediction or individual token outputs for word-level classification.
Output	• Predict the label indicating the presence of an intensifier or identify which word is the intensifier.	• - Output the prediction for whether the sentence contains an intensifier or identify the specific word.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Fig.4, which distinguishes between the performance of the NB, SVM, LSTM, and BERT models using four metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 Score allows us to explain the performance comparison between the models in the results and discussion section. Regarding precision, recall, and F1 Score, BERT consistently performs better than other models in all metrics, demonstrating its greater capacity to capture contextual meaning in Malayalam intensifiers. NB, on the other hand, performs the worst, especially in recall and F1 scores, indicating its limitations in this task.

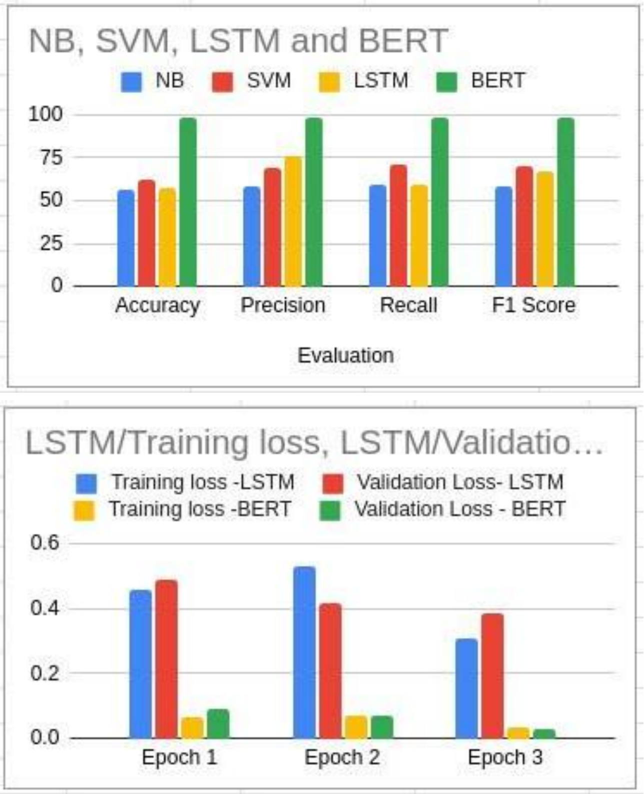


Fig.4. Evaluation for NB, SVM, LSTM, and BERT model

The training and validation loss throughout three epochs for both BERT and LSTM is the subject of the second Fig.VI. In the beginning, LSTM outperforms BERT in terms of training and validation loss, but both models get better with every epoch. BERT exhibits higher generalization ability by maintaining a much-reduced validation loss by Epoch 3. As it learns the training data well but struggles with unseen validation data, LSTM, on the other hand, shows a greater gap between training and validation losses, suggesting a degree of overfitting. Training loss evaluation loss and Accuracy for the BERT model as shown below 5.

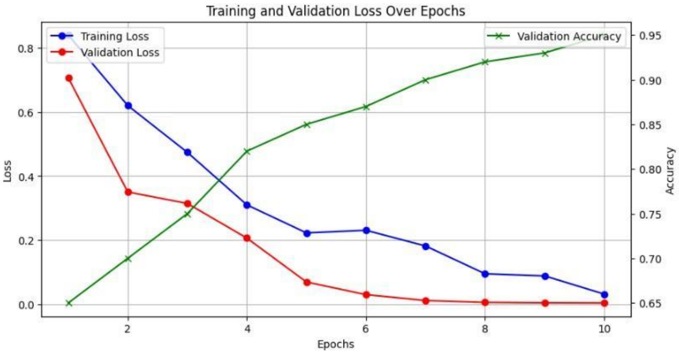


Fig.5. Training loss, validation loss and accuracy for BERT

Fig.7 demonstrates attention patterns across several trans former model layers, most likely BERT. The "Layer dropdown in each grid designates the attention heads from several layers, which concentrate on the token-to-token interactions in the input sequence. The amount of attention that the model gives to a particular token while processing others is indicated by the lines that connect the tokens. Early layers (top row) have more focused attention, with each token focussing mostly on tokens near it. The attention gets more global and complicated as we go to deeper layers (bottom row), capturing broader relationships throughout the whole input sequence. This demonstrates the ongoing construction of hierarchical representations of the input by transformers.

വളരെ അഭിമാനിയ്ക്കാവുന്ന ഭരണമാണ് കാഴ്ച്ച വെച്ചത്

Positive Intensifier: .75
Negative Intensifier: .22
Neutral Intensifier: .01

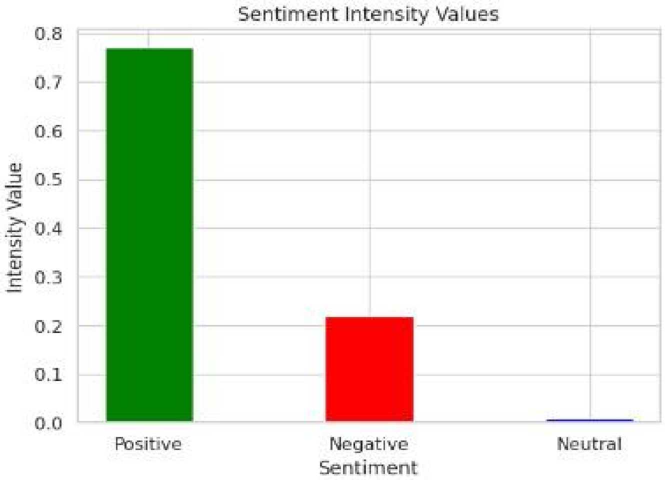


Fig.6. Intensity for Malayalam sentence

The line above in Malayalam indicates that the feeling portrayed is primarily positive. Three numerical intensifiers positivity (0.75), negativity (0.22), and neutrality (0.01) come next. The power of the sentiment in the statement is indicated by these values. The mood has nearly no neutrality and very little negativity, according to the lower values for the negative and neutral intensifiers. In contrast, the high positive intensifier indicates a strong positive emotion. All things considered, the line conveys a favorable feeling with considerable intensity. Above Fig.6 referred to the corresponding intensity value plotted.

5.1 LIME AND SHAP IMPLEMENTATION:

A LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) output, which highlights how different words affect the classification. The model has predicted a Positive sentiment with a probability of 0.94, and words like ല, വളെര, and അനുഭവം are marked as contributing most to this sentiment, classified under NOT Neutral. Words like ക, ന, and കഴിച്ച് slightly contribute toward a neutral or less positive outcome, but their influence is minor compared to the strongly positive words. Overall, the model sees the text as predominantly positive.

The accomplished goal of a SHAP (SHapley Additive explanations) visualization as shown below 9, which explains how various words in a text contribute to a machine learning model's prediction, appears to be displayed in the first image. With red denoting positive contributions and blue denoting negative contributions, the horizontal axis illustrates how particular phrases affect the forecast. With a high positive score of 0.9445, the input text വളെര ന ഭരണമാണ് കാ െവ ന്നത് appears to elicit a prediction with a negative attitude. The influence of each word is represented on the bar; blue words marginally lower the score, while red words contribute to the favourable result.

5.2 BERTOLOGY

The study of BERT (Bidirectional Encoder represen- tations from Transformers) models' internal workings, with an emphasis on how BERT interprets, learns, and encodes language, is known as BERTology. This entails examining the multi-layered architecture of BERT, where each layer stores distinct kinds of data: task-specific aspects are handled by higher layers, semantic linkages are extracted by middle layers, and syntactic patterns are captured by lower layers. Additionally, the study investigates BERT's self-attention mechanism, which aims to comprehend how attention heads record different language events such as coreference resolution or subject-verb agreement. BERTology offers insights into how raw word inputs are transformed into rich, contextualized representations by BERT's token embeddings as they progress through its layers.

Accordingly, BERT's output is frequently analyzed using tools like UMAP, BERTopic, ENS-t-SNE, and HDBSCAN. By reducing the high-dimensional BERT embeddings to 2D or 3D space, UMAP and ENS-t-SNE enable researchers to see patterns and connections in the way BERT arranges language data.

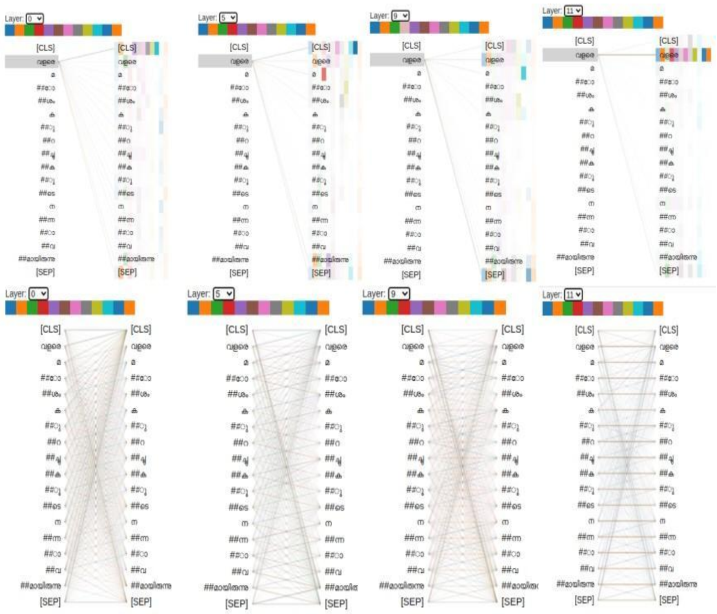


Fig.7. Attention Pattern Visualisation in Various Layers of a Transformer Model

These embeddings are clustered using HDBSCAN, which finds significant groups like words, sentences, or documents with comparable semantic characteristics. By capturing more in-depth semantic information, BERTopic, on the other hand, uses BERT embeddings to accomplish sophisticated topic modeling and extract interpretable topics from a corpus. When combined, these techniques let researchers visualize and comprehend BERT's internal representations and their linguistic significance.

5.3 SENTENCE INTENSITY VISUALISATION IN MALAYALAM USING PCA AND T-SNE

Using dimensionality reduction techniques, this Fig.10 displays two different visualisation types: t-SNE (t-distributed Stochastic Neighbour Embedding) on the right and PCA (Principal Component Analysis) on the left. The goal of both methods is to depict high-dimensional language embeddings in two dimensions. The intensity score of the sentences is represented by the colour gradient, which goes from blue to red. Higher intensity is indicated by red, while lesser intensity is indicated by blue. The data points are more dispersed in the PCA plot, allowing the principal components' intensities to be seen more clearly. With regions of blue (low intensity) dispersed throughout and red (high intensity) clustering together, the t-SNE plot highlights local commonalities by grouping the phrases more densely. These illustrations aid in comprehending how sentence intensity is distributed across the dataset.

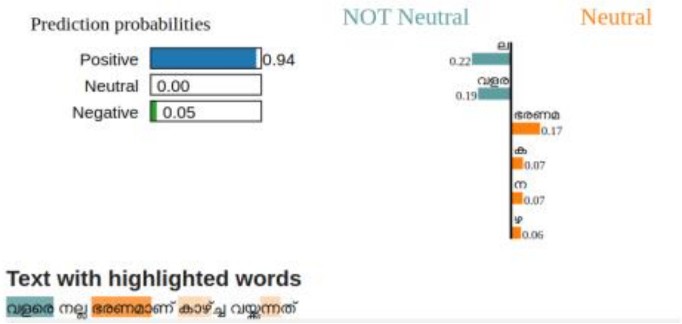


Fig.9. LIME implementation for a given sentence

The attention weights from a BERT model for a mixed-token Malayalam sentence are displayed in this Fig.11. The attention weights for each token in the sentence (columns) are shown in a heatmap on the left, with colours denoting the strength of the attention (orange/red for high and dark blue for low) over 24 attention heads (rows).

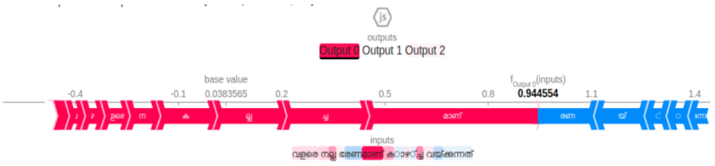


Fig.9. SHAP implementation for a given sentence

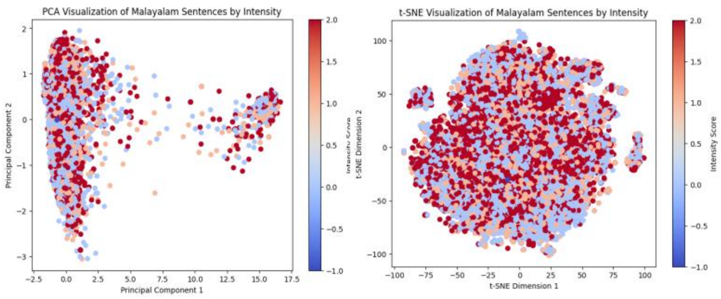


Fig.10. Visualization of Malayalam Sentence Intensity Using PCA and t-SNE

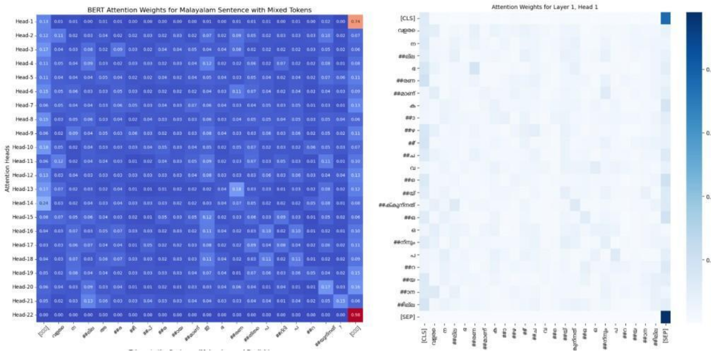


Fig.11. Visualization of Malayalam Sentence Intensity Using PCA and t-SNE

With a weight of 0.79, Head-1 notably concentrates on the [CLS] token. Layer 1, Head 1's attention is zoomed into on the right side, displaying a more diffuse attention pattern in which no token is particularly noticeable. All things considered, the Fig.11 illustrates how distinct attention heads in BERT allocate focus among different tokens, with certain heads placing more emphasis on specific tokens such [CLS] and [SEP] and others having more dispersed attention.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

This study effectively used part-of-speech (POS) tags to show how well both LSTM and BERT models predict intensifiers in Malayalam sentences. By comparing algorithms, it was found that BERT performs better in terms of precision, recall, and F1 scores than other models such as Naive Bayes (NB) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). A notable benefit of BERT has been its capacity to use its self-attention mechanism to acquire contextual information, particularly in tasks involving subtle language elements like intensifiers. The growing difference between training and validation loss suggests that LSTM struggled with overfitting, despite its effectiveness in learning sequential dependencies. In contrast to more straightforward models like NB and SVM, LSTM was able to provide respectable results by utilising embeddings for both tokens and POS tags.

In order to evaluate the models' wider application, this research might be extended in the future by applying them to other languages, especially those with complicated grammar. For more sophisticated sentiment and intensity identification, more sophisticated BERT-based models such as RoBERTa and XLNet can be investigated. Furthermore, adding more complex semantic features like named entity recognition (NER) and dependency parsing could enhance the models' functionality even more. These models would be useful for real-time applications like sentiment tracking on social media, and a stronger emphasis on explainable AI (XAI) techniques like LIME and SHAP could increase forecast transparency and confidence.

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