

DEPRESSION DETECTION AND SENTIMENTS ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Depression has been recognized as a significant health concern worldwide. Depression is one of the most common and disabling mental disorders, and has a relevant impact on society. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 300 million people suffer from depression in their daily lives. Various researchers have shown that features integrating acoustic, textual and visual biomarkers to analyze psychological distress have shown great performances for depression detection. Sentiment analysis is a hot topic that's been on research for decades. Sentiment analysis (SA) represents a computational study of opinions, sentiments, emotions, and attitudes expressed in texts or social media about a specific topic. Mental health, especially, has become a growing concern due to employment terminations, income loss, family stress and other uncertainties. Nowadays risk of early death is increasing due to mental illness which is mostly caused due to depression. Depression creates suicidal thoughts causing serious impairments in daily life. Sentiment analysis is a hot topic that's been on research for decades, which intends to find the nature of text and classifies into positive, negative and neutral. In today's digital world lot of data can be made available for sentiment analysis.

Keywords: Depression, Sentiment Analysis, Social media, Mental health

INTRODUCTION

A complex mental disorder that could not be solely captured from one single modality is called as 'Depression'. Modern society has made human life so busy, making it vulnerable to mental disorders like depression, anxiety etc. Psychological health proves a vital role on their overall personal and social life. Neglecting psychological problems results in rise of issues such as stress, anxiety, depression etc.. Detection and controlling of these problems at the initial stages itself is necessary to

achieve better mental health. So, an automated system is required that will pick out the people who are dealing with depression. A system proposed, captures frontal face videos, extracts the facial features from each frame and analyses these facial features to detect signs of depression in them. Hence, our aim is to focus on creating a depression detection system from text, video & audio analysis. Sentiment Analysis and Natural Language Processing methods will be used to develop this system. The system will classify text, audio and video cues as positive or negative depending on the emotions inferred from user's input. An innovative solution to monitor and to detect potential users with emotional disturbances, based on the classification of sentences with depressive or stressed content can be done. Further ideas can be investigated to improve the system performance. The performance may improve if additional facial expression images are added into the training process. Therefore, in the future work, more videos of the same person, taken at different time duration can be considered.

Artificial intelligence is making computers smarter and take decision based on programming done. It is systematizing automation in a very broad sense and contributing in almost every field of research. Numerous machine learning algorithms are available for the classification of the texts, some of them are Naïve Bayes, Support vector machine algorithms, Random forest algorithms etc.

Our system will be using real time video capture using image processing techniques. These will surely prove beneficial for scanning image features such as extracting sentiments from face; mainly happy, sad, neutral, etc. So, after detecting depression, such a person can be given good counseling of how to deal with mental stress and can be guided to follow the right path to success. In sentiment analysis, each acquisition framework is denoted as a modality (modal quality) and is associated with our dataset. As audio, video, and text are very useful for characterizing human interaction and communications, they have been used in many applications such as speech processing techniques, safety and security applications and human-machine interaction for robots too. Also, many research efforts have been directed towards using these datasets for depression prediction and evaluation. There is tremendous interest in automatically determining valence in sentences and text through supervised AI systems. Over the last decade this has become evident from the large number of research papers, textual datasets, shared task competitions, and machine learning systems developed for valence prediction.

The system will classify text, audio and video cues as positive or negative depending on the emotions inferred from user's input. Increase in more and more pressure, which people have to face with the increase of the pace of work and life, increases the possibility of person suffering from depression. Depression, now is becoming very alarming situation. It is one of the major mental disorders that can affect a person's daily life, his habits, and he may lose interest in everything around him and feel isolated from the world. He may lose over his sentiments and hence can affect his life. Hence, in

order to detect and take necessary precautions at an early stage, with the help of ‘Artificial Intelligence’, we can determine Depression using Sentiment Analysis. However, due to the serious imbalance in the doctor-patient ratio in the world many patients may fail to get a timely diagnosis. Consequently, to improve current medical care, we use sentiment analysis to extract a representation of depression cues in text, audio and video for automatic depression detection.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the depression detection system from text, video & audio analysis.
- To analyze the Sentiment Analysis Processing methods develop depression detection system

LITERATURE REVIEW

Munmun et al, (2021). Depression is also known as major depressive disorder and is commonly found in people with anxiety issues. Every 1 in 5 people have been suffering or have suffered from depression. Of the total world population, 4.5% of the population is suffering from depressive disorder. Depression has some common symptoms such as anxiety attacks, loss of appetite, feeling sad for a long duration (1 month), and losing interest in favorite activities. Usually, during the initial state of depressive disorder, an individual avoids social gatherings, shows lack of energy, makes fewer efforts to communicate with friends and family, and shows a feeling of incompleteness. Due to lack of social interaction and the fear of being judged, depression survivors indulge in social networking to share their thoughts and feelings with people similar to themselves. By being hidden and still saying what they had in their mind, this made social media more useful for depression detection research work. Mainly, the Twitter platform comprises many eco-groups where people of the same interest connect with each other through, for example, the “depression group,” “mental health club,” etc. We use the Twitter platform in this work, which provides sufficient data for depression detection and classifying users into depressed and nondepressed categories.

Verma et.al,(2020). Words convey different Depressions and tell about the current psychological state of a being. For example, consider words such as “not feeling good” or “why people behave like this to me.” Sentences comprise words with both positive and negative polarity, but with the use of “not” and “why,” the very meaning and feelings change. The dictionary software LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) is usually used for analyzing words and extracting their meaning in terms of psychology. This dictionary software comprises multiple categories according to the types of human psychology, which helps in psychological analysis using textual data only. Multiple factors are considered when we perform psychological analysis to detect mental health illness, such as temporal factors, emotional factors (positive: “excited,” “wonderful,” and “lovely”) (negative: “empty,” “lonely,” and “forgetful”),

and use of personal pronouns (“I,” “me,” and “them”)

G. Li, et.al, (2020) the authors proposed a lexicon-based approach for detection of depression. They constructed a lexicon using Word2Vec, a semantic relationship graph, and the label propagation algorithm. The authors based it on 111,052 Weibo microblogs from 1868 users who were depressed or no depressed. They have used five classification methods and considered six features to predict depression. The results show that the lexicon generated proved to be better for classification.

B. Zohuri and S. Zadeh (2020) the author implemented a machine learning model with preprocessed data for automatic depression classification. Kinect captured a skeletal model used for data extraction and preprocessing. The model achieved 96.47% accuracy in old-age group and 53.85% accuracy in young- age group.

J. Li, et.al,(2021) the authors carried out prediction of depression by noticing the human behavior. For prediction, authors used smart phone datasets. The model achieved 96.44%–98.14% accuracy.

O. Asare Kenned et.al, (2021) the researchers implemented an automatic depression detection [AUTO DEP] model by using facial expressions of human beings. The authors used a linear binary pattern descriptor model for feature extraction. The performance of the automatic depression detection model is the same as that of usual previous models. The evaluation of the model was performed on MATLAB and the linear binary pattern descriptor FPGA using Xilinx VIVADO 16.4. Table 1 shows the consolidated literature survey performed by us before research.

METHODOLOGY

Sentiment analysis: The sentences are filtered and scored by the sentiment metric by giving one threshold value. This range was tested and validated. The sentiment intensity of the sentence will determine the level of depression then. There are three levels of text sentences: extreme, intermediate and lower. The text intensity levels were determined according to the users opinions. Examples of very positive texts include intensity adverbs, such as much, very, strongly, among others. The proposed method can be divided into five segments. These segments are, negative keywords, search and extract texts from user entered sentences, and feature extraction, introducing Naive Bayes, model efficiency evaluation can be done further. Emphasis is given to the approaches utilizing various artificial intelligent methods for detection of depression. The system will read the sentimental signs from the user using NLTK and process the result as positive, negative or neutral.

Currently, video-based systems for depression assessment have not been applied in the general

population to evaluate their feasibility and only been found in research-related projects. Although currently limited to research applications, the field has been very popular, although with some challenges. More work is going on in improving the existing systems or replace it with the new efficient. The facial expressions are captured by the real-time camera and then the prediction will be done for video-based system. The system will read the sentimental signs from the user expression using OpenCV and process the result as positive, negative or neutral.

Now, through user audio the input is converted into text using google speech API and using NLTK the depression is detected. Proper data processing and analysis will be done beforehand. After it, artificial intelligent techniques and other APIs will be used to display the final output. All the applied algorithms on python and libraries are NumPy, Pandas, Scikit- Learn, and Matplotlib. Additionally, this will cover strategies for research, data collecting, research topics, pre-processing, processing, statistical analysis, and implementation. Design and develop a web-based application for detecting depression level using textual, audio and visual cues with the help of sentiment analysis and artificial intelligent techniques. The system will read the sentimental signs from the user and process the result as positive, negative or mild. Hence, our project: 'Sentiment analysis for depression detection' will be a web based application with the feasibility to almost everyone. Application, with the help of Naïve bayes classifier for textual detection, google speech to text API and OpenCV library will detect the depression level followed by suggestions of instant actions to be taken by patient.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Here, we use our own dataset mainly, 'POSITIVE.TXT' and 'NEGATIVE.TXT' which contains list of words that may be classified as positive and negative in our natural language. Dataset 'POSITIVE.TXT' contains words such as, Happy, Joyful, Wonderful, etc. The dataset 'NEGATIVE.TXT' contains words such as sad, unhappy, dull, lonely, etc. These words will prove a helping hand in identifying a person's symptoms and classifying it as 'Depressed' or 'Not depressed'.

USER data:

To store user information, we use SQLite database at the backend. One of SQLite's greatest advantages is that it can run nearly anywhere. SQLite lets you store data in structured manner. SQLite has higher performance. SQLite databases can also be queried and the data retrieval is much more robust. SQLite has been ported to a wide variety of platforms: Windows, MacOS, Linux, iOS, Android, and more.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

NAIVE BAYES CLASSIFIER ALGORITHM

Naïve Bayes algorithm is a supervised machine learning algorithm, based on Bayes theorem and used for solving classification problems. It is mainly used in text classification that includes a high- dimensional training dataset. Naïve Bayes Classifier is one of the simple and most effective Classification algorithms which helps in building the fast machine learning models that can make quick predictions. It predicts on the basis of the probability of an object as it is probabilistic classifier.

In our project, Naive Bayes algorithm is used to predict whether a text entered by user or the audio which is converted into text using googlespeech API is negative or positive based on text alone. The objective is to train a classifier that given a text entered by user determines if it's positive or negative. In this test data is user response. Bayesian classification is used to predict the occurrence of any event. Statistical classifiers with the Bayesian probability understandings are Bayesian classifiers. The level of belief, expressed as a probability is expressed by Bayesian classifiers. Bayes theorem came into existence after Thomas Bayes, who first utilized conditional probability to provide an algorithm that uses evidence to calculate limits on an unknown parameter.

The formula for Bayes' theorem is given as:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Where,

$P(A|B)$ is Posterior probability: Probability of hypothesis A on the observed event B.

$P(B|A)$ is Likelihood probability: Probability of the evidence given that the probability of a hypothesis is true.

$P(A)$ is Prior Probability: Probability of hypothesis before observing the evidence. $P(B)$ is Marginal Probability: Probability of Evidence.

OPENCV

OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is an open source computer vision and machine learning software library. OpenCV was built to provide a common infrastructure for computer vision applications and to accelerate the use of machine perception in the commercial products. The

library has more optimized algorithms, which includes a comprehensive set of both classic and state-of-the-art computer vision and machine learning algorithms. These algorithms can be used to detect and recognize faces, identify objects, classify human actions in videos, track camera movements, find similar images from an image database, follow eye movements, recognize scenery and establish markers to overlay it with augmented reality, etc.

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

A Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet/CNN) is a Deep Learning algorithm which can take in an input image, assign importance (learnable weights and biases) to various aspects/objects in the image and be able to differentiate one from the other. The pre-processing required in a ConvNet is much lower as compared to other classification algorithms. While in primitive methods filters are hand-engineered, with enough training, ConvNets have the ability to learn these filters/characteristics.

We, in our system, use CNN for extracting facial features and recognize user's sentiment with the help of Webcam and hence predict the depression level.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A system architecture is the systematic model that defines the structure, behavior, and more views of a system. A system architecture consists of system components and the sub-systems, that will work together to model the overall system. A system architecture diagram is **the distribution of the functional correspondences**. These are formal elements, the embodiment of concepts and information. Architecture defines the relations between elements, amongst features, and the surrounding elements.

CONCLUSION

We have introduced an artificially intelligent system that was proposed for depression detection using Audio, Video and Text features. The system will read the sentimental signs from the user and process the result as positive, negative or mild. Application, with the help of Naïve Bayes classifier for textual detection, Google Speech to Text API and OpenCV library along with CNN will detect the depression level followed by suggestions of instant actions to be taken by patient.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Surveys & Research purposes
- Personalized mental-health assistance
- Create awareness and reduce stigma around depression
- Can be improved for complex mental health issues detection system.

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