Dr. Raj Kumar, 2026, 14:3
ISSN (Online): 2348-4098
ISSN (Print): 2395-4752

International Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
An Open Access Journal

Hybrid Architectural Frameworks for Context-Aware Sentiment Analysis in Next-Generation P2P Messaging: Addressing Sarcasm Resolution, Multilingual Slang, and Real-Time Emotional Shift Detection

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Abstract- Modern sentiment classification systems face severe performance degradation when deployed over private peer-to-peer (P2P) communication streams. This drop is primarily driven by the stark divergence between casual conversational language and the structured datasets historically used to train core language models. This study explores the structural and algorithmic requirements needed to sustain high-accuracy affective computing within contemporary messaging networks. We identify three distinct operational failure modes: tokenization failures caused by widespread leetspeak and evolving youth vernacular; polarity flips triggered by contextual emoji usage that traditional text-cleaning steps omit; and the inherent latency-privacy bottleneck brought on by demanding a sub-50-millisecond execution window under end-to-end encryption. To mitigate these vulnerabilities, we introduce the Hybrid Affective Reasoning System (HARS), an architecture that pairs a Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuned DistilRoBERTa-v2 core with a deterministic Semantic Compositional Lexicon (SCL) and a dependency parser via spaCy for localized Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis (ABSA). Additionally, we establish Sentiment Velocity (SV) as a dynamic temporal derivative designed for proactive escalation tracking, demonstrating that early-fusion multi-modal attention preserves accuracy against emoji distortion, containing drop rates to under 3%. Our accompanying three-tiered, privacy-first data ingestion framework utilizes HMAC-based tokenization, structural generalization, and differential privacy validated against EDPB Guidelines 1/2026. Testing against a dataset of 100,000 anonymized P2P interactions demonstrates a 91.4% macro-F1 score, yielding an 8.2% improvement over isolated, single-model configurations. Zero-shot evaluations leveraging Pragmatic Metacognitive Prompting (PMP) on large scale models further prove its viability for identifying nuanced linguistic irony.

Keywords— Transformer architectures, sarcasm detection, Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis, emoji multimodality, Sentiment Velocity, privacy-preserving NLP, leetspeak normalization, federated learning, zero-shot prompting, Emotion AI.

I. INTRODUCTION

The global expansion of encrypted chat platforms has created an urgent need for intelligent affective tools operating at conversational speeds. Standard social media sentiment evaluation tasks generally process public, structurally cohesive posts via offline batching. By contrast, peer-to-peer (P2P) interactions are intrinsically short-lived, deeply reliant on regional slang, and fully encrypted. These properties introduce conflicting requirements for neural design and compliance-oriented data handling.

Conventional classifiers, frequently fine-tuned on commercial reviews or edited media text, fail to scale effectively in this environment due to three overlapping issues. First, standard sub-word tokenizers yield excessive out-of-vocabulary chunking when handling leetspeak, intentional spelling variations, or highly condensed, generation-specific internet idioms. Second, ideograms and emojis—which frequently shift sentence-level polarity rather than serving as simple ornamentation—are often stripped away by standard text-cleaning passes that flag non-ASCII symbols as background noise. Third, maintaining conversational fluidness demands a sub-50 ms operational latency window, eliminating the multi-pass decoding steps typically used to score highly on static evaluation baselines.

This work introduces the following primary technical contributions:

- We detail the design of the Hybrid Affective Reasoning System (HARS), an integrated three-tier framework optimizing sentiment analysis over non-standard P2P text.
- We establish Sentiment Velocity (SV), a real-time mathematical derivative capable of flagging group escalation patterns 3 to 4 hours faster than rigid keyword-matching tools.
- We demonstrate a privacy-preserving preprocessing workflow aligned with EDPB 1/2026 standards, validated across 100,000 anonymized conversation records.
- We offer an architectural performance baseline for Pragmatic Metacognitive Prompting (PMP) against traditional fine-tuned models, proving its utility for zero-shot irony decoding.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows: Section II explores contemporary literature. Section III formalizes core problem domains. Section IV breaks down the HARS layout. Section V discusses privacy-first text processing. Section VI presents a systematic architectural breakdown. Section VII evaluates emoji-driven error variances. Section VIII details the metrics governing Sentiment Velocity. Section IX provides prompting strategies, followed by legal alignment, empirical trials, and system benchmarks in Sections X, XI, and XII.

II. RELATED WORK

1. Sentiment Analysis in Informal Text

Early algorithmic frameworks relying on manual dictionary matches demonstrated acceptable accuracy on formal prose but struggled with highly colloquial texts containing double negatives, sarcasm, or mixed-language phrases. While the integration of Transformer-based models notably advanced semantic context handling, their basic token vocabularies remain tethered to formal target corpora, rendering them fragile against rapid online slang evolution.

2. Multimodal Emoji Integration

Linguistic research reveals that emojis function as essential pragmatic anchors capable of boosting, muting, or reversing underlying statement polarities. Engineering approaches to this issue range from late-stage vector concatenation to early cross-attention models that allow standard textual tokens to directly query visual embeddings. Empirical studies consistently demonstrate that early-fusion strategies limit classification error margins in text blocks heavily populated by emojis.

3. Privacy-Preserving NLP

Integrating analytical components into encrypted communication setups requires strict data minimization. Differential privacy and federated learning have emerged as core options: the former infuses controlled mathematical noise into model weights or output calculations, while the latter leaves user source data on the local device, sharing only isolated model gradients. Though Homomorphic Encryption supports directly querying encrypted payloads, its processing footprint remains steep for fast, live messaging applications without utilizing selective encryption paths.

III. PROBLEM CHARACTERIZATION

1. Tokenization Breakdown Under Informal Registers

Byte-pair encoding (BPE) systems frequently over-fragment non-standard word structures. For instance, a substituted string like "s3cur3" yields multiple fragmented sub-tokens, resulting in

distorted contextual representations that obscure the original meaning. Similarly, new-wave youth vernacular relies on heavy word compression and dual-meaning variations, causing models to reference incorrect semantic spaces during attention pooling. The final result is a systematic drift toward neutral classification scores, as the model drops its certainty when explicit emotional keywords are missing.

2. Paralinguistic Inversion via Emoji

Digital interactions frequently rely on emojis to establish underlying tone. A statement like "Our onboarding experience was wonderful" displays positive intent on the surface; however, adding a clown symbol introduces an ironic reversal that flips the entire assessment. This change is not driven by individual word meaning, but by the pragmatic relationship between the text and the accompanying symbol---a structural pattern that basic linear bag-of-words setups fail to capture.

3. Latency-Privacy Constraints

To keep conversation pacing natural, active chat pipelines require an end-to-end processing response time under 50 ms. At the same time, regional consumer data statutes and modern end-to-end encryption frameworks forbid exposed server-side text inspection. This combination rules out large, high-overhead cloud models, unbounded third-party API lookups, or multi-stage decryption methods that expose raw conversational text.

4. Mixed Sentiment and Aspect Granularity

Standard evaluation pipelines show that global, document-level polarity scores regularly mask actual customer intent when a single message blends distinct positive and negative feedback across different features. For example, the feedback: "The camera module is exceptional, but battery endurance is unacceptable" often registers as neutral under coarse document classifiers. This mutes the core actionable data, which requires calculating distinct aspect polarities to properly power automated issue routing, churn risk evaluation, and support alerts.

IV. THE HYBRID AFFECTIVE REASONING SYSTEM (HARS)

The HARS framework integrates three processing blocks into an operational endpoint run via a Node.js framework, communicating with the Hugging Face Inference engine and backed by a MongoDB cluster.

1. Module 1: Parameter-Efficient Transformer Encoder

The primary feature extractor utilizes a DistilRoBERTa-v2 structure updated via Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA). This method restricts training updates to small, low-rank matrices, scaling down trainable variables from roughly 82M to fewer than 2M while preserving foundational text representation quality. Domain fine-tuning across 40,000 human-verified P2P messages containing extensive internet slang, localized dialect variants, and emoji clusters required roughly 12 minutes on a dedicated A100 platform. The engine outputs a dense 768-dimensional token representation vector, feeding downstream intent and feature extraction heads.

2. Module 2: Semantic Compositional Lexicon (SCL)

Operating alongside the neural pipeline, the SCL serves as a deterministic validation layer. An updated dictionary of 8,400 indexed entries maps numerical sentiment indices ranging between [-1, +1] directly to contemporary slang terms, emoji translations, modifiers, and negation markers. Final scoring rules use a specialized grammar where negative modifiers invert polarity sign values, and emphasis tokens scale magnitude mathematically. The SCL output is blended with the neural classifier's probability curves via an adaptive ensemble loop, whose distribution weighting automatically shifts depending on the model's confidence entropy.

3. Module 3: Dependency Parser for ABSA

Targeted aspect resolution is handled using the en_core_web_trf pipe in spaCy to isolate subject-predicate-object structural trees. Calculated polarity from the neural network and lexicon modules is mapped onto the head nouns identified in these trees, pairing specific feelings with individual

features. For example, processing "The UI looks clean but the loading speed is unbearable" yields two localized blocks: {UI: +0.72} and {loading speed: -0.89}.

4. Inference Pipeline and Latency Profile

Incoming text passes through a React interface, enters a Node.js event queue, and is forwarded simultaneously to the DistilRoBERTa instance and the SCL logic. Syntactic tree parsing runs inside a decoupled background worker thread. The median turnaround speed measured across our full 100k sentence trial group reached 38.4 ms (with a 95th-percentile mark at 47.1 ms), confirming viability within the required 50 ms operational limit.

V. PRIVACY-PRESERVING DATA ENGINEERING PIPELINE

1. Phase 1: Linguistic Normalization

The text normalization module resolves four distinct categories of casual writing styles before tokenization occurs:

- Leetspeak Resolution: Maps 214 known symbol-substitution patterns back to standard spellings using static indexes compiled from gaming and technical community spaces.
- Emphasis Trimming: Truncates repeating character runs longer than three instances back to a single base character, logging the emphasis intensity via an independent metadata property flag instead of deleting it.
- Contraction Parsing: Expands 128 common short-form contractions into full word pairs to assist negation detection modules.
- Emoji Conversions: Replaces individual Unicode points with discrete textual descriptions drawn from an explicit 1,847-entry lookup collection (e.g., U+1F921 converts to <IRONY>), ensuring the original sentiment is readable by default models.

2. Phase 2: Multimodal OCR for Embedded Visual Content

Modern P2P interactions frequently include screenshots, media files, and image macros containing contextual data that text-only parsers cannot access. HARS utilizes a two-step OCR pipeline to capture these elements. The OpenCV EAST text detector isolates written text components within incoming graphics, correcting for perspective shifts and rotation via bounding box regression. The isolated image patches are then processed by a Tesseract v5 LSTM layout engine for character transcription. For complex visual layouts where the extracted text requires image context to be understood properly, a unified Vision-Language Model (VLM) evaluates the joint image-text vector space, flagging instances where standard text acquires a hostile or mocking meaning when paired with specific background visual content.

3. Phase 3: PII Anonymization under EDPB 1/2026

To align with the latest 2026 European Data Protection Board compliance mandates, we deploy a four-layered data data obfuscation layout. Explicit identifiers (names, email addresses, phone strings) are automatically swapped with synthetic indicators using a locale-aware masking engine. Secondary quasi-identifiers, such as IP strings or device details, undergo transformation using HMAC-SHA256 with a changing salt configuration, retaining session connectivity for trend tracing while preventing external re-identification. Location data is generalized from city names to broad regional zones. Finally, aggregate telemetry tasks append calibrated Laplace noise at a strict privacy metric of e = 0.5 to protect mathematical counts and lookup metrics against reconstruction attacks.

CN. Architectural Comparison: Sequential Vs. Parallel Models

Recurrent Architecture Limitations

Classic recurrent pipelines---such as standard RNNs, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) systems, and Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs)---read text inputs token-by-token. They update an internal hidden vector that compresses historical sequence context. This architecture introduces two major drawbacks for real-time stream analysis:

- The inherent O(N) processing dependency prevents parallel processing across the sequence length, causing raw compute latencies to scale linearly alongside message lengths.
- Despite gating components built to mitigate gradient decay, empirical tests confirm that

LSTMs and GRUs struggle to track stable sentiment associations over text lengths exceeding roughly 50 tokens. In long conversation histories, this manifests as a complete failure to connect a concluding sarcastic remark with a topic mentioned at the start of the interaction.

Transformer Advantages and Quadratic Cost

The self-attention mechanism native to Transformer platforms provides every token with simultaneous access to all other positions in the input sequence. This collapses the path distance between any two terms to a single calculation step, regardless of distance. This capability is vital for resolving irony, which requires tracking relationships between distant semantic signals. While full attention scales at $O(N^2)$ in time and memory footprint (making unoptimized setups expensive for dense chat logs), modern implementations resolve this using Sparse Attention grids to restrict token visibility to a learned subset of positions, or through State Space Models like Mamba that provide linear O(N) inference scaling while matching foundational Transformer representational capabilities.

Table 1 provides a direct comparative overview of structural configurations:

Dimension	RNN / LSTM / GRU	Transformer (DistilRoBERTa-v2)
Processing Mode	Sequential, token-by-token	Parallelized sequence view
Sequential Cost	O(N) — linear scale	O(1) depth execution per layer
Memory Footprint	O(N) — linear	$O(N^2)$ — quadratic (Sparse: O(N·k))
Context Limits	Degrades beyond 50 tokens	Global within active window
Hardware Fit	Low parallel efficiency	High matrix density scaling
Sarcasm Tracking	Limited by gradient drop	Direct single-hop token link
2026 Latency (P95)	>80 ms for 128 tokens	47.1 ms (HARS Full Pipeline)
Primary Fit	Short-text autocomplete	Comprehensive ABSA & Tone

VI. ANALYSIS OF EMOJI-INDUCED ACCURACY VARIANCE

Evaluating baseline text-only models across our corpus revealed a 14.7% drops in macro-F1 accuracy scores when analyzing phrases with three or more emojis, compared against text-only messages. This section describes the three primary causes of this issue and outlines how HARS resolves them.

1. Pragmatic Polarity Inversion

The most prevalent failure case occurs when an explicitly positive phrase is inverted into a negative statement by an accompanying sarcastic emoji. Annotation audits show that 38% of baseline text-only classification errors match this exact behavior. Because basic classifiers evaluate emoji presence as a weak auxiliary feature, the inversion cue is typically overwhelmed by the surrounding positive words. HARS prevents this via early-fusion cross-attention, allowing the preprocessed <IRONY> token to serve as an explicit routing gate. Its high attention weight down-regulates positive surface text metrics and activates a sarcasm-adjusted classification branch.

2. Cross-Platform Rendering Ambiguity

Emoji interpretations are not standardized across platforms. The same underlying Unicode entry exhibits variance in shape, layout, and perceived expression when rendered across Apple iOS, Google Noto, or Twitter Twemoji systems. Human annotation validation studies reveal that Cohen's k agreement metrics drop to 0.61 on emoji-heavy passages, compared to 0.83 on equivalent text-only strings. HARS stabilizes this variance by generating

platform-specific semantic tokens; our core dictionary tracks custom polarity profiles across the three most common device presentation formats, which are selected at run-time by evaluating client device metadata.

3. Legacy Preprocessing Ablation

We also measured the performance impact of complete emoji removal, a standard practice in older data cleaning approaches. Stripping emoji indicators from the validation group dropped the macro-F1 score across the emoji-dense segment to 71.2%---a 20.2% performance loss compared to the HARS early-fusion setup (91.4%). This emphasizes that preserving and converting emoji features into explicit tokens is necessary to accurately track sentiment in modern digital communication.

VII. SENTIMENT VELOCITY: FORMALIZATION AND APPLICATION

1. Formal Definition

Static sentiment metrics describe emotional state at an isolated moment, but they fail to capture directional momentum. This makes it difficult to detect whether community feedback regarding a brand is stabilizing or entering a negative spiral. To resolve this, we introduce Sentiment Velocity (SV), defined as the calculated rate of change of aggregate sentiment scores over consecutive observation intervals. Formally, Real-Time Sentiment Velocity is modeled as:

$$RSV = (\Sigma St - \Sigma St-1) / \Delta T$$

where St represents the normalized collective sentiment calculation inside timeframe t, St−1 is the total score from the previous interval, and ΔT marks the window duration. For active, live chat channels, we set ΔT = 30 s, while broad community tracking tasks utilize ΔT = 60 min. A sustained RSV dip below −0.05 automatically issues an escalation flag, while community clusters showing mean values under −0.6 inside a 60-minute window trigger an automated response sequence.

2. Operational Applications

Velocity tracking offers three capabilities that static evaluations cannot match:

- Autonomous Crisis Detection: By identifying online groups where negative perception is accelerating rather than merely present, the platform can deploy mitigation strategies 3 to 4 hours faster than rigid boundary thresholds that require absolute scores to drop past fixed targets.
- Silent Churn Identification: Tracking dropping RSV metrics during ongoing user support interactions flags deteriorating user satisfaction. This approach predicts eventual customer abandonment with 73% precision, even when the literal wording of the chat appears standard.
- Campaign Viability Assessment: Evaluating Audience Sentiment Velocity (ASV) within the first 24 hours of an asset launch predicts subsequent 7-day user engagement trends with a Spearman correlation factor of p = 0.79.

Table 2 outlines the analytical signals and operational logic used within the deployment layers:

Velocity Metric	Core Calculation Basis	Primary Downstream Task
Real-Time (RSV)	Per-session, ΔT = 30 s	Silent churn detection, live de-escalation
Audience (ASV)	Multi-user cluster, ΔT = 60 min	Campaign virality forecasting
Relevance (RV)	Topic-filtered semantic slope	Brand agility and repositioning signals
Sentiment Accel.	Second derivative of RSV	Automated response triggers (μ score < -0.6)

VIII. PROMPT ENGINEERING FOR ZERO-SHOT AFFECTIVE CLASSIFICATION

1. Pragmatic Metacognitive Prompting (PMP)

As large language models improve their understanding of contextual nuance, structured zero-shot prompting can effectively supplement fine-tuned encoders---particularly for rare linguistic expressions like deadpan sarcasm where manual training data is scarce. We evaluate the Pragmatic Metacognitive Prompting (PMP) setup, which requires a model to process three distinct internal reasoning steps before outputting its final label: (i) literal paraphrase—restyle the message in unambiguous standard language; (ii) implicature analysis—identify what the speaker intends beyond the literal propositional content; and (iii) alignment check—determine whether the literal and implied meanings converge or diverge.

2. Structured Prompt Schema

The operational template below is injected dynamically at run-time, inserting the target user text into the designated variable block:

SYSTEM: You are an expert computational pragmaticist.

Analyze the message for affective content in three phases.

```
SYSTEM: You are an expert computational pragmaticist.
Analyze the message for affective content in three phases.

PHASE 1 - NORMALIZE: Translate any leetspeak, Gen-Alpha slang, or non-standard orthography into
standard form.
PHASE 2 - PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS:
  (a) Implicature: What does the speaker intend beyond the literal reading?
  (b) Polarity signals: Do emojis or punctuation invert surface-level sentiment?
  (c) Aspect: Identify the specific feature being assessed.
PHASE 3 - OUTPUT (strict JSON, no prose):
  { "sentiment": "Positive|Negative|Neutral",
    "confidence": 0.0-1.0,
    "aspect": { "target": str, "score": -1.0-1.0 },
    "tone": "Sarcastic|Frustrated|Humorous|Objective",
    "implicature": str }

MESSAGE: <input_message>
```

This PMP setup reached an 83.1% macro-F1 score across our sarcasm test sample, compared to the 91.4% marked by our fully fine-tuned HARS encoder. Crucially, the prompting pipeline functions without domain training datasets and adapts cleanly to newly introduced slang variants, making it a viable alternative when labeling budgets are constrained or when targeted slang evolves faster than model retraining schedules allow.

Regulatory Environment and Privacy-Preserving Computation

EDPB Guidelines 1/2026

The 2026 European Data Protection Board research guidelines extend the GDPR accountability framework to AI-driven linguistic analysis, mandating that processing activities satisfy three cumulative identifiability tests before being classified as sufficiently anonymised: single-out (no individual record should be uniquely attributable), linkability (records should not be joinable across datasets), and inference (sensitive attributes should not be recoverable from aggregate statistics). Our multi-phase anonymization pipeline, described in Section V-C, addresses all three tests and was independently assessed by a certified Data Protection Officer.

Privacy-Enhancing Computation (PEC) Techniques

Beyond data-layer anonymization, HARS leverages three computational privacy paradigms. Federated learning confines raw message content to user devices, transmitting only differentially private gradient updates to a central aggregation server; this approach yielded a model with 89.1% accuracy on held-out data while maintaining zero server-side exposure to plaintext messages. Secure Multi-Party Computation (MPC) enables collaborative model evaluation across institutional boundaries without disclosing individual institution data. For organisations requiring analytics over encrypted message archives, selectively applied Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)—following the ΠROI protocol—reduces the encryption overhead to sensitive token regions only, achieving an 84× speedup over naïve full-document FHE while preserving end-to-end confidentiality.

Experimental Evaluation

Dataset and Evaluation Protocol

System evaluation was performed using a collection of 100,000 P2P conversation records, gathered with explicit user consent across three private chat platforms and prepared using the processing sequence detailed in Section V. The sample was divided into 70/15/15 training, validation, and testing blocks, stratified across platform sources, slang usage, and emoji concentration metrics (low:

<2 icons per text; high: ≥2 icons). Human annotations were verified using three independent annotators per message via majority vote, yielding an overall inter-annotator agreement baseline of k = 0.79.

Comparative Results

HARS achieved a macro-F1 score of 91.4% on the full test split, outperforming our strongest single-component baseline (a fine-tuned DistilRoBERTa core lacking lexicon or ABSA layers) by 8.2%. When evaluated on the emoji-dense text subset, this performance gap widened to 14.7%, demonstrating that early-fusion emoji integration serves as the primary engine for performance gains. Aspect-focused accuracy testing via standard SemEval templates returned a feature category F1 score of 84.3%, compared to 71.9% for basic encoder baselines. The system's median operational latency of 38.4 ms remains well within our sub-50 ms real-time user experience criteria.

IX. CONCLUSION

This study presented HARS, a hybrid sentiment reasoning architecture built to handle non-standard text structures, changing emoji expressions, combined aspect-level feedback, and the processing speed constraints that challenge standard sentiment parsers in P2P chat environments. By pairing a LoRA-tuned DistilRoBERTa-v2 structure with an explicit Semantic Compositional Lexicon and a spaCy dependency tree component, HARS yields a 91.4% macro-F1 score across a 100,000-message evaluation dataset while sustaining a 95th-percentile inference turnaround time of 47.1 ms. Additionally, the Sentiment Velocity metric offers a clear, derivative approach for trend checking, identifying emerging group sentiment changes 3 to 4 hours faster than alternative static metrics. Data regulatory alignment under EDPB 1/2026 is maintained via a four-tiered scrubbing workflow, federated learning nodes, and optional homomorphic query integration for secured database storage.

Future research will explore automated dictionary maintenance systems powered by continuous lifelong learning to track fast vocabulary drift in contemporary communication. We will also update our ABSA infrastructure to support cross-lingual feature mappings for mixed-language messaging interactions.

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