

Irony Detection

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1 Introduction

2 Classifier

3 Model Behavior

4 PEFT

5 Conclusion

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Reminder

- Goal: to detect irony
- Using a perspective oriented dataset [1]
- Using Sequence classification [2][3] and Causal language modeling [4] models

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Results

| Batch Size | 0 | | | 1 | | | Macro | | | MCC |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 | |
| BCE | 0.819 | 0.778 | 0.798 | 0.686 | 0.739 | 0.712 | 0.753 | 0.758 | 0.755 | 0.511 |
| MCC | 0.856 | 0.776 | 0.814 | 0.701 | 0.800 | 0.747 | 0.778 | 0.788 | 0.780 | 0.567 |

Table: Results for Binary Cross Entropy (BCE) and Matthew Coefficient Correlation (MCC) loss using twitter-roberta-large. Batch size: 64. Starting learning rate: 1e-5. Optimizer: AdamW

Issues with scores

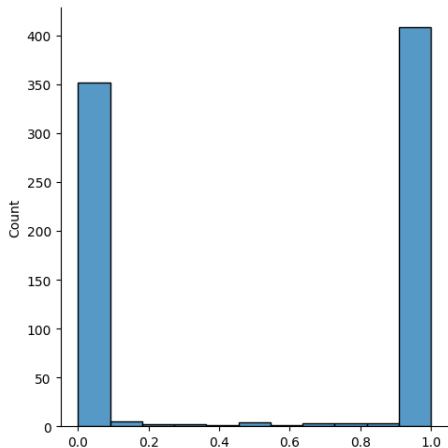


Figure: Distribution of classification scores for MCC loss

Issues with scores : BCE

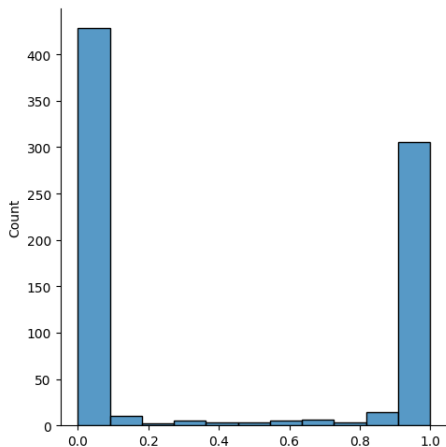


Figure: Distribution of classification scores for BCE loss

Issues with scores

- We used validation loss and a patience of 5 to prevent overfitting
- At least BCE should not behave like this.

HF Space



huggingface.co/spaces/MR17u/tweeteval-irony-mcc

HF Dataset



huggingface.co/datasets/MR17u/tweeteval-irony-mcc

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Examples

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | Dentist with cavities | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 1 | devil reading bible | irony | 0.999997615814209 |
| 2 | What I do is for your own good. | non_irony | 0.999996542930603 |
| 3 | The child of a formula one driver not being able to drive. | irony | 0.9999977350234985 |
| 4 | A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life. | non_irony | 0.9999922513961792 |
| 5 | You use my money to help others, you are so generous | irony | 0.9999977350234985 |
| 6 | You are so beautiful today, like a witch | non_irony | 0.9999969005584717 |
| 7 | You treat me like Snow White's stepmother treats Snow White | non_irony | 0.9999970197677612 |
| 8 | hate | non_irony | 0.9999958276748657 |
| 9 | The weasel greets to the chicken | non_irony | 0.9999961853027344 |

Figure: Common Examples

Lexical

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | you look so beautiful like princess | non_irony | 0.9999366998672485 |
| 1 | you look so beautiful like a princess | non_irony | 0.9996936321258545 |
| 2 | you look so beautiful like the princess | irony | 0.9999954700469971 |
| 3 | you look so beautiful as princess | irony | 0.9999972581863403 |
| 4 | you look so beautiful as a princess | irony | 0.999997615814209 |
| 5 | you look so beautiful as the princess | irony | 0.999997615814209 |
| 6 | you are so beautiful like princess | non_irony | 0.9999963045120239 |
| 7 | you are so beautiful like a princess | non_irony | 0.9999961853027344 |
| 8 | you are so beautiful like the princess | non_irony | 0.999140739440918 |
| 9 | you are so beautiful as princess | irony | 0.999995231628418 |
| 10 | you are so beautiful as a princess | irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 11 | you are so beautiful as the princess | irony | 0.9999948740005493 |
| 12 | you are so beautiful like shit | non_irony | 0.9999957084655762 |
| 13 | you are so beautiful like a shit | non_irony | 0.9999971389770508 |
| 14 | you are so beautiful like the shit | non_irony | 0.9999971389770508 |
| 15 | you are so beautiful as shit | non_irony | 0.9999969005584717 |
| 16 | you are so beautiful as a shit | non_irony | 0.9999938011169434 |
| 17 | you are so beautiful as the shit | non_irony | 0.9999971389770508 |
| 18 | you look so beautiful like the shit | non_irony | 0.9999972581863403 |

Figure: Different Lexical Examples

Different synonyms, antonym, preposition, phrase give different could not always but sometimes impact the results .

Punctuation

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | Cat greet mouse | non_irony | 0.9999253749847412 |
| 1 | Cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999850988388062 |
| 2 | Cat greets mice | non_irony | 0.9998910427093506 |
| 3 | Cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999850988388062 |
| 4 | Cat /greet mice | irony | 0.999997615814209 |
| 5 | Cat/ greets mice | non_irony | 0.9999551773071289 |
| 6 | Cat+ greets mice | irony | 0.9999961853027344 |
| 7 | cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999932050704956 |
| 8 | cat greets mice | non_irony | 0.9999966621398926 |
| 9 | cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999912977218628 |
| 10 | Cat greet mouse | non_irony | 0.9999253749847412 |
| 11 | Cat greet 'mouse' | non_irony | 0.9999961853027344 |
| 12 | you are pretty | non_irony | 0.9999960660934448 |
| 13 | you are 'pretty' | irony | 0.9999972581863403 |

Figure: Different Punctuation Examples

Different punctuation marks in different positions will affect the results.

Note: [N.17] 2 spaces between 'cat' and 'greet', [N.18] 2 spaces between 'greet' and 'mice', [N.19] extract space after 'mice'

Plural & Letter Case

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | Cat greet mouse | non_irony | 0.9999253749847412 |
| 1 | Cat greets mouse | non_irony | 0.998047947883606 |
| 2 | Cats greets mouse | non_irony | 0.9999957084655762 |
| 3 | Cat greet mice | irony | 0.9999960660934448 |
| 4 | Cats greets mice | irony | 0.9999963045120239 |
| 5 | cats greets mice | irony | 0.9999959468841553 |
| 6 | CATS greets mice | irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 7 | Cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 8 | cat greets mice | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 9 | CAT GREETs MICE | non_irony | 0.9999966621398926 |
| 10 | CAT GREETs MOUSE | non_irony | 0.9999959468841553 |

Figure: Different Plurals and Letter Cases

The plural form of nouns has a greater impact on the results than the verbs, and capitalizing the first letter of the sentence has little impact on the overall results. However, if the sentence contains multiple capital letters, the results will be affected.

Emojis

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | you look pretty | non_irony | 0.999914288520813 |
| 1 | you look pretty 😊 | irony | 0.9997101426124573 |
| 2 | you look pretty 😊 | non_irony | 0.9987372756004333 |
| 3 | you look pretty ❤️ | non_irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 4 | you look pretty ♥ | non_irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 5 | you look pretty 😊 | non_irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 6 | you look pretty 😊 | non_irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 7 | you are so beautiful as the bitch | irony | 0.9999967813491821 |
| 8 | you are so beautiful as the bitch 🌈 | non_irony | 0.9999887943267822 |
| 9 | you are so beautiful as the bitch ❤️ | non_irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 10 | you are so beautiful as the bitch 🍋 | irony | 0.999996542930603 |

Figure: Some Examples with Emojis

There should be a space between the emoji and the previous token. No space will produce different results. Maybe emojis are divided into positive and negative, which will have different effects on different sentences.

Hypothesis

| index | Entry | Label | Score |
|-------|--|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 | Beijing is the capital of China | irony | 0.9999977350234985 |
| 1 | capital | non_irony | 0.999982476234436 |
| 2 | Beijing | irony | 0.999996542930603 |
| 3 | Peking | irony | 0.9999945163726807 |
| 4 | China | irony | 0.9999948740005493 |
| 5 | Chine | irony | 0.9999966621398926 |
| 6 | Pairs is the capital of France | irony | 0.9999977350234985 |
| 7 | America is safer than China | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 8 | China is large | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 9 | China occupies the third largest area in the world | irony | 0.9999973773956299 |
| 10 | Trump is a nice guy | irony | 0.999997615814209 |
| 11 | trump | irony | 0.9084716439247131 |
| 12 | Macron never lies everybody know that | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 13 | Macron | irony | 0.9999960660934448 |
| 14 | New York | irony | 0.9999960660934448 |
| 15 | Washington | non_irony | 0.9999954700469971 |
| 16 | Washington D.C. | non_irony | 0.7705661654472351 |
| 17 | Washington D.C. capital | irony | 0.910758912563324 |
| 18 | Washington is the capital of the United States | irony | 0.9999974966049194 |
| 19 | Washington is the capital of the USA | irony | 0.999997615814209 |

Figure: Different Examples with Different tokens

We assume that if a single token is ironic, then all the sentences containing this token will be ironic, we are not sure because we can't prove it.

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Old results

| Batch Size | 0 | | | 1 | | | Macro | | | MCC |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 | |
| close | 0.721 | 0.126 | 0.214 | 0.319 | 0.894 | 0.470 | 0.520 | 0.509 | 0.343 | 0.028 |
| open | 0.751 | 0.275 | 0.402 | 0.439 | 0.862 | 0.581 | 0.595 | 0.568 | 0.492 | 0.161 |

Table: Results for tweeteval test set for open and close generation on llama2-7b-chat-hf

Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT)

- The main idea is to finetune models using by updating only few additional paramaters.
- At least 11 differents methods to do it.
- We tried **Prompt tuning** [5] which is a "simplification" on another method: **Prefix tuning** [6]

Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT)

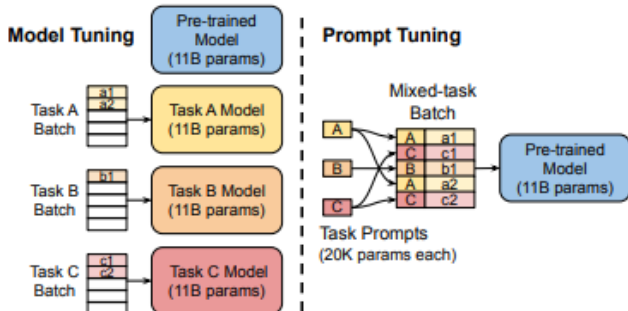


Figure: Difference between classic fine-tuning and prompt-tuning

LLama and Peft

```
['no ironic',  
 'no ironic',  
 'iris',  
 'no ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'no ironic',  
 'no ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'no iris no iris',  
 'no ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'no ironic',  
 'no ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'ironic',  
 'iris',  
 'iris',  
 'ironic']
```

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Conclusion

- Fixing our PEFT experiment
- Use it on a space to see if even if it have the same behavior

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References I

- [1] Simona Frenda et al. “EPIC: Multi-Perspective Annotation of a Corpus of Irony”. In: *Proceedings of the 61st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. Toronto, Canada: Association for Computational Linguistics, July 2023, pp. 13844–13857. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2023.acl-long.774. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2023.acl-long.774>.
- [2] Yinhan Liu et al. “RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach”. In: *ArXiv abs/1907.11692* (2019). URL: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:198953378>.
- [3] Francesco Barbieri et al. “TweetEval: Unified Benchmark and Comparative Evaluation for Tweet Classification”. In: *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2020*. Online: Association for Computational Linguistics, Nov. 2020, pp. 1644–1650. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2020.findings-emnlp.148. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2020.findings-emnlp.148>.

References II

- [4] Hugo Touvron et al. “Llama 2: Open Foundation and Fine-Tuned Chat Models”. In: *ArXiv abs/2307.09288* (2023). URL: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:259950998>.
- [5] Brian Lester, Rami Al-Rfou, and Noah Constant. “The Power of Scale for Parameter-Efficient Prompt Tuning”. In: *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*. Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic: Association for Computational Linguistics, Nov. 2021, pp. 3045–3059. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2021.emnlp-main.243. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2021.emnlp-main.243>.
- [6] Xiang Lisa Li and Percy Liang. “Prefix-Tuning: Optimizing Continuous Prompts for Generation”. In: *Proceedings of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 11th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. Online: Association for Computational Linguistics, Aug. 2021, pp. 4582–4597. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2021.acl-long.353. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2021.acl-long.353>.

Thanks

Thanks for watching!