

# Multilingual Emotion Recognition in Conversation

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## Abstract

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## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Task Description

### 2.1 Primary Task

Our primary task is emotion recognition in conversation (ERC) task on the text modality of the Multimodal EmotionLines Dataset (MELD). The dataset is in English and contains dialogues and utterances from TV series scripts . We will predict the emotion for each utterance from dialogues involving multiple speakers.

#### 2.1.1 Dataset

Multimodal EmotionLines Dataset (MELD) (Porri et al., 2019)<sup>1</sup> dataset is a multimodal emotional conversational dataset built on EmotionLines dataset (Hsu et al., 2018) with three modalities: audio, visual, and text. The dataset contains about 13,000 utterances from 1,433 dialogues, which are collected from the TV-series Friends. Each utterance is annotated with Ekman’s basic emotions plus neutral and sentiment labels.

### 2.2 Adaptation Task

Our adaptation task is to adapt our model to Chinese dialogues in the Multi-party Dialogue Dataset (MPDD). Other dimensions for this task remain the same as the primary task.

#### 2.2.1 Dataset

Multi-party Dialogue Dataset (MPDD) (Chen et al., 2020)<sup>2</sup> is a Chinese emotional conversational dataset. The dataset contains a total of 25, 548 utterances from 4, 142 dialogues, which are collected

from five TV series scripts from [www.juban108.com](http://www.juban108.com). Each utterance is annotated with three types of labels: emotion, relation, and target listener. In particular, the emotion labels are consistent with those in the Emotionlines dataset.

### 2.3 Evaluation

Both tasks will be evaluated using standard metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score. Weighted-F1 may be used to account for the imbalance of the dataset.

## 3 System Overview

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## 4 Approach

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## 5 Results

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## 6 Discussion

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## 7 Conclusion

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## References

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<sup>1</sup><https://affective-meld.github.io/>

<sup>2</sup><http://nlg.csie.ntu.edu.tw/nlpresource/MPDD>

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