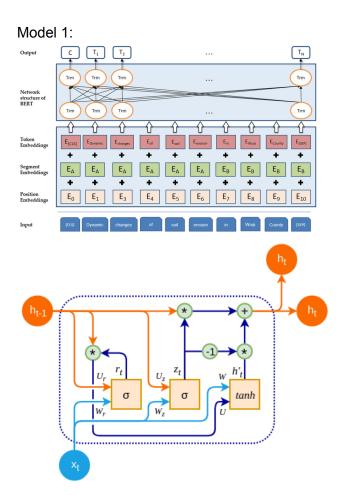
## NLP\_Assignment4

# 2). Architectures:



#### Model 2: Output T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> Trm Token Embeddings Segment Embeddings $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{B}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{B}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{B}$ $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{B}$ Position Embedding $\mathsf{E}_0$ $\mathsf{E}_1$ $E_3$ $E_4$ $E_5$ $E_6$ $E_7$ $E_8$ $E_9$ E<sub>10</sub> Output $C_t$ $C_{t-1}$ Cell state Next cell state tanh $\sigma$ tanh $\boldsymbol{h}_{t\text{-}1}$ Hidden state Next hidden state $X_t$ Input Inputs: Outputs: Nonlinearities: Vector operations: Scaling of New updated Current input Sigmoid layer information memory Adding Memory from Current output Tanh layer tanh last LSTM unit Output of last b Bias h<sub>t-1</sub> LSTM unit

### Our model architecture is simple

#### a. GRU Model

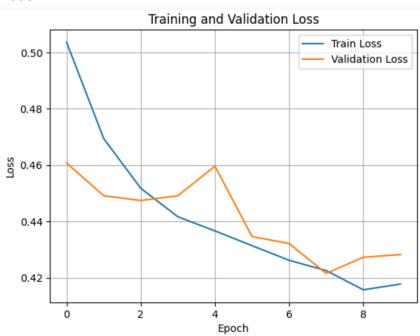
The GRU model first passes the sentences to a pre trained bert model. The output are vectors of size 768. We pad them to form a 25 dimensional sentence. Making each input of size for the GRU of form 25x768. This input is fed into a GRU model to learn context and predict the output. The hidden size being 256 and the output size being 8. Given 7 different emotions. This model uses the CrossEntropyLoss to calculate the error.

### b. LSTM Model

The LSTM model first passes the sentences to a pre trained bert model. The output are vectors of size 768. We pad them to form a 25 dimensional sentence. Making each input of size for the LSTM of form 25x768. This input is fed into a LSTM model to learn context and predict the output. The hidden size being 256 and the output size being 8. Given 7 different emotions. This model uses the CrossEntropyLoss to calculate the error.

- 4) Our LSTM model performs better than the GRU has seen from the validation and test loss. Firstly, LSTMs excel when the dataset exhibits long-range dependencies or requires capturing intricate patterns over extended sequences. Additionally, LSTMs boast more parameters than GRUs, affording them greater capacity to learn complex relationships in large and intricate datasets. The choice of training parameters, such as learning rate and batch size, favor LSTM architectures over GRUs. Furthermore, the initialization of model weights, sensitivity to overfitting, and random initialization influenced the performance discrepancies between the two architectures.
- 5) The intuition is that independently the BERT model can give emotional analysis of the sentences. But for a show like Friends, where the speech spoken is highly sarcastic the context of all the previously said sentences are very important, therefore we have used a GRU/LSTM for contextual learning. This learns from the previous sentence to detect emotion flip, which is important for the task.
- 6) Train loss and Val loss vs epochs plots

Model 1



Model 2

