



# Sarcasm Detection using Contextual Embeddings

Aahna Sethi<sup>1</sup>, Akanksha Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Ananya Singh Gautam<sup>1</sup>, Sakshi<sup>1</sup>, Nisheeth Joshi<sup>1,2</sup>, Pragma Katyayan<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan.

<sup>2</sup>Speech and Language Processing Lab, Centre for Artificial Intelligence, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan.

nisheeth.joshi@rediffmail.com, pragma.katyayan21@gmail.com, aahnasethi18@gmail.com,  
aakankshash1311@gmail.com, 78ananyasingh@gmail.com, pandeysakshi9203@gmail.com

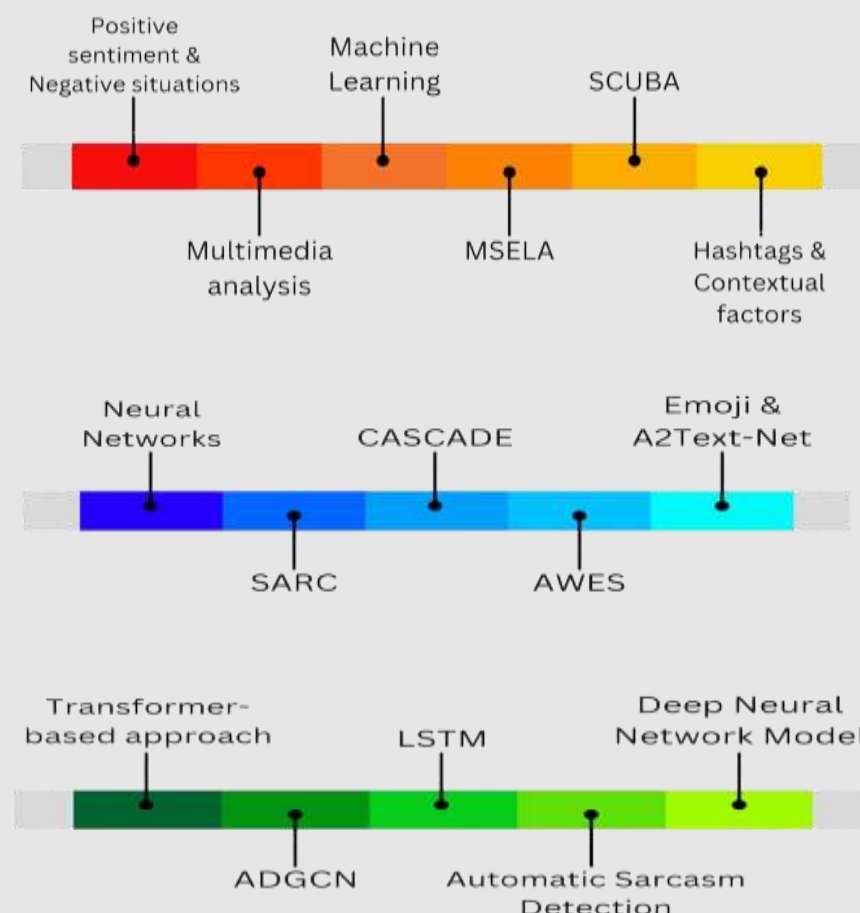
## Abstract

Sarcasm detection, is an important step for sentiment analysis because it is not easy to tell the sentence is sarcastic or non-sarcastic unlike other sentiment. And also, it is crucial for machine to detect sarcasm for better understanding to serve as an interface for mutual communication between machines and humans. Sarcasm detection is still an unexplored part because not only for machine but sometimes humans are also not able to understand sarcasm. In this study we have tried to understand sarcasm and train the model using LSTM.

## Introduction

- Sarcasm is the cutting use of words, often with ambivalence and frequently in a playful way, to make fun of someone or something.
- Sarcastic detection is crucial for understanding online interactions, sentiment analysis, and chatbot performance, as figurative language, including irony and sarcasm, serves different purposes.
- Adapting to various contextual scenarios, the proposed model uses LSTM networks and contextual embeddings to improve sarcasm detection.

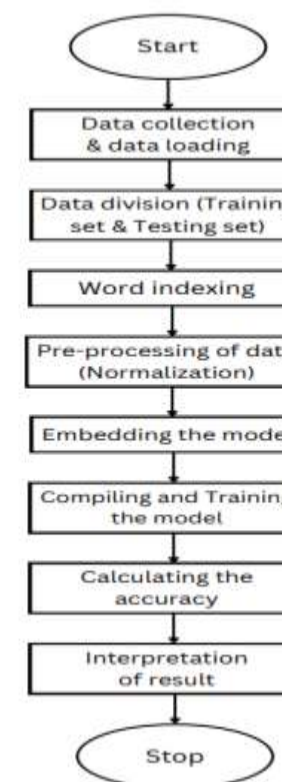
## Literature Review



## Scope

- This study investigated the detection efficacy of sarcasm using contextual embeddings, tackling the problem of context-dependency and subtlety in NLP.
- LSTM networks were utilized to capture semantic subtleties and temporal dynamics.
- Empirically explored the synergistic effects of embeddings and LSTMs, leading to improved architectural configurations and training methodologies.
- Advanced knowledge of sequential reasoning and contextual comprehension.

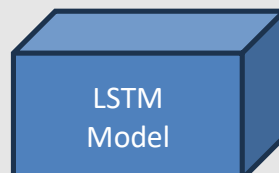
## Methodology



## Goal

To obtain the whether the sentence is **sarcastic** or **non-sarcastic**

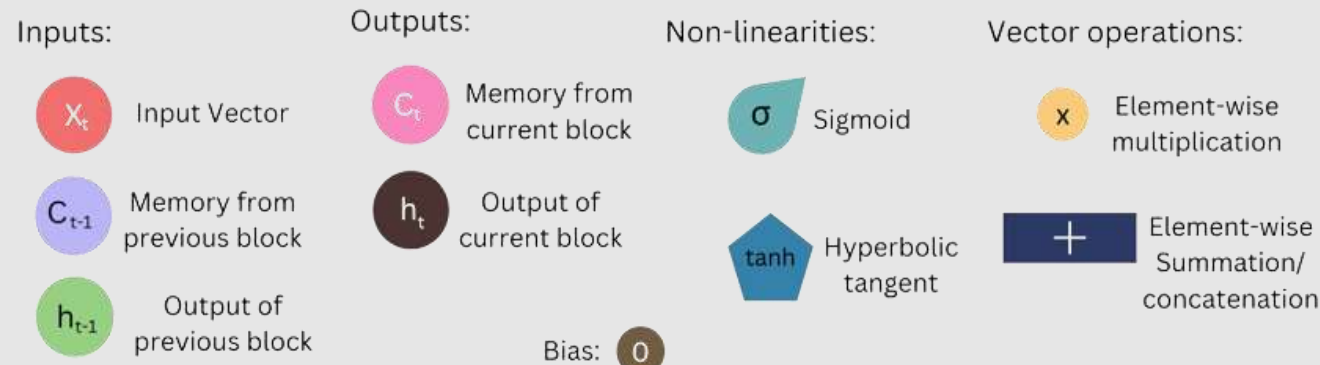
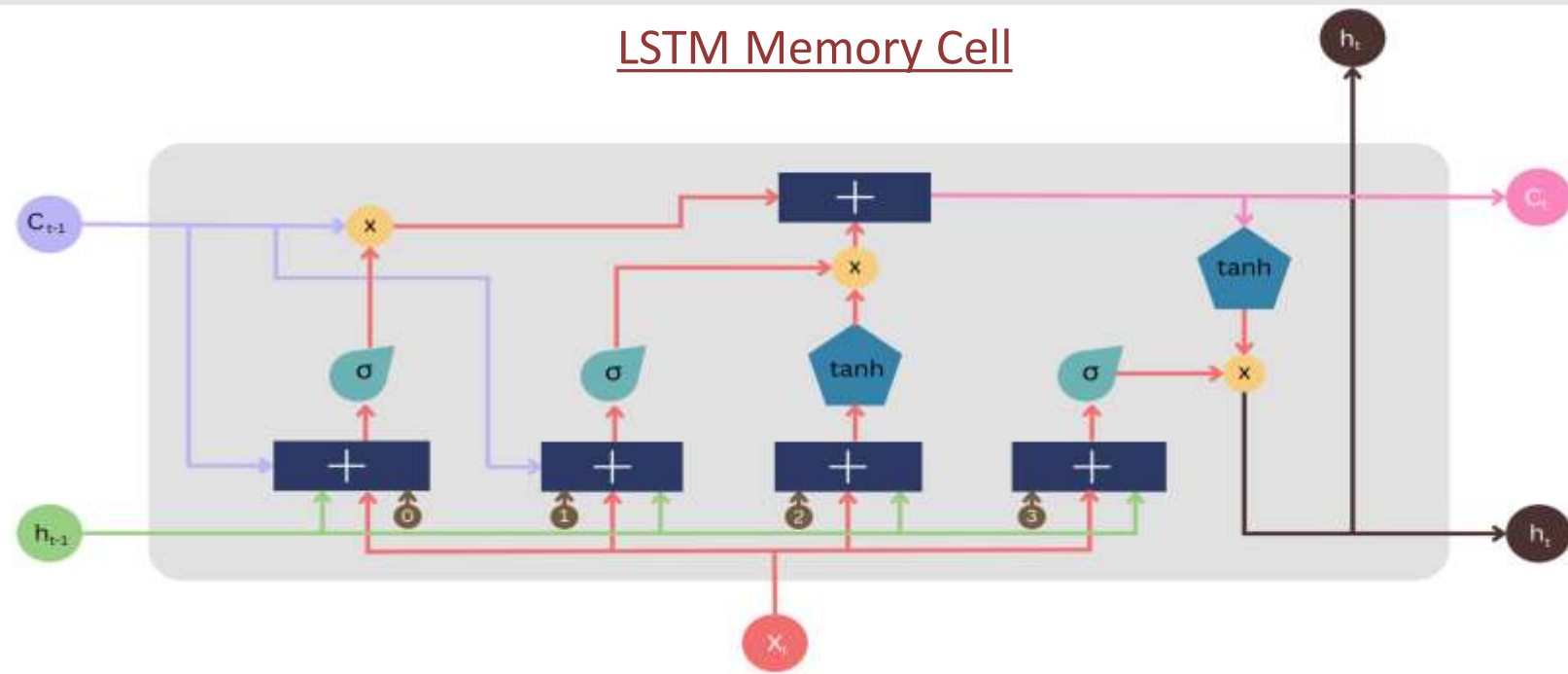
You just broke  
my car window,  
Great job!



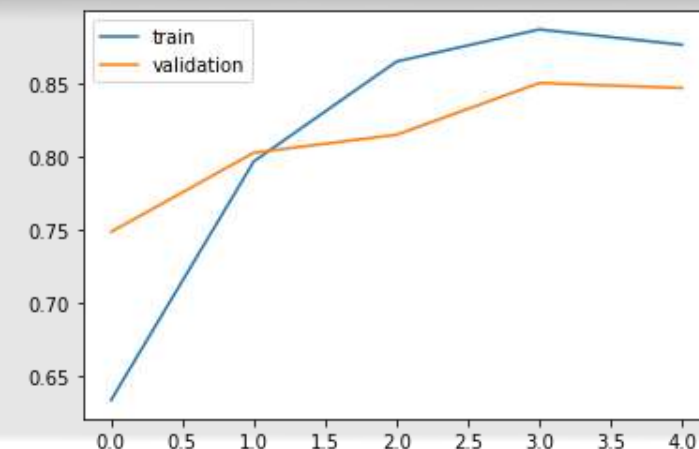
Sarcasm

## Processing Technique

### LSTM Memory Cell



## Performance Analysis



## Conclusion

- This poster shows our performed experiment using LSTM. In this a brief description of our model is also explained.
- We have mentioned the past works done in this domain and also mentioned about our goal. Later, methodology and processing techniques are also discussed.
- We have mentioned the model accuracy on test data

## References

### In a Nutshell

- Identified the range of reviews.
- Padded the sequences to ensure they are of a fixed size.
- Fixed hyperparameters such as batch size, epochs, and verbose.
- Compiled and trained the model using the specified hyperparameters..
- Finally, evaluated the model's accuracy on the test data.

**81.95%  
Accuracy**

- Bamman, D., & Smith, N. (2015). Contextualized sarcasm detection on twitter. In proceedings of the international AAAI conference on web and social media (Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 574-577).
- Bharti, S. K., Pradhan, R., Babu, K. S., & Jena, S. K. (2017). Sarcasm analysis on twitter data using machine learning approaches. Trends in Social Network Analysis: Information Propagation, User Behavior Modeling, Forecasting, and Vulnerability Assessment, 51-76.
- Cai, Y., Cai, H., & Wan, X. (2019, July). Multi-modal sarcasm detection in twitter with hierarchical fusion model. In Proceedings of the 57th annual meeting of the association for computational linguistics (pp. 2506-2515).
- Joshi, A., Bhattacharyya, P., & Carman, M. J. (2017). Automatic sarcasm detection: A survey. ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), 50(5), 1-22.
- Katyayan, P., & Joshi, N. (2020). Sarcasm Detection Algorithms Based on Sentiment Strength. *Intelligent Data Analysis: From Data Gathering to Data Comprehension*, 289-306.
- Liu, P., Chen, W., Ou, G., Wang, T., Yang, D., & Lei, K. (2014). Sarcasm detection in social media based on imbalanced classification. In Web-Age Information Management: 15th International Conference, WAIM 2014, Macau, China, June 16-18, 2014. Proceedings 15 (pp. 459-471). Springer International Publishing.
- Potamias, R. A., Siolas, G., & Stafylopatis, A. G. (2020). A transformer-based approach to irony and sarcasm detection. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 32, 17309-17320.
- Zhang, M., Zhang, Y., & Fu, G. (2016, December). Tweet sarcasm detection using deep neural networks. In Proceedings of COLING 2016, the 26th International Conference on Computational Linguistics: technical papers (pp. 2449-2460).