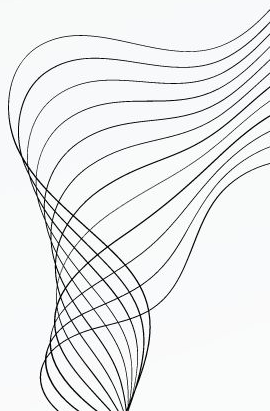


LING 573: JEDi CLan

SARCASM DETECTION

Diana Abagyan, Libby Merchant, Emma McKibbin,
Jade Phoreman, and Catherine Ball





TASK DESCRIPTIONS

PRIMARY TASK

Self-Annotated Reddit Corpus (SARC):

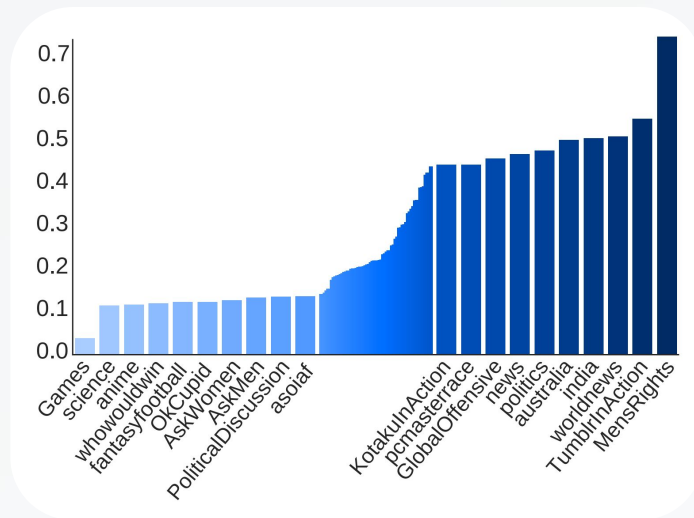
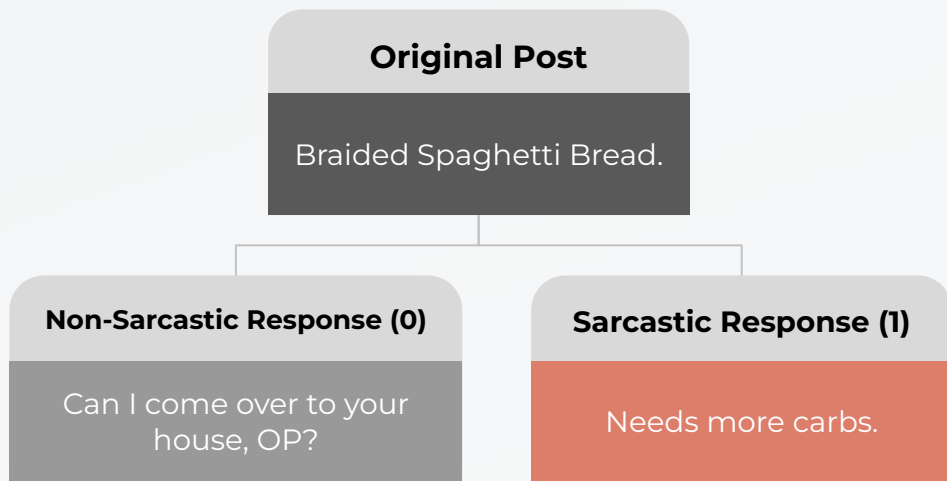
Khodak et al. (2018)

- English data from Reddit
- “Self-annotated” using tone indicators (/s)
 - More reliable than 3rd-party annotator
 - Still noisy
- Artificially balanced
 - Select a sarcastic (1) and non-sarcastic (0) response per thread
- Previous comments included for opt. Context
 - Variable length threads
- Created our own development set (random 10% of train)

PARTITION	COUNT
Training	231,374
Development	25,708
SARC in Total	~533M

PRIMARY TASK - SARC

SAMPLE RESPONSES WITH CONTEXT POST:



% sarcasm in subreddits
with >1M SARC comments
(Khodak et al., 2018)

- Over 11.5K subreddits
- Also includes: time posted, author, subreddit, up- & down-vote counts

ADAPTATION TASK: DATA COLLECTION

Goal: sarcasm data from ND population

- Gather data from neurodiverse populations using sarcastic tone indicators
 - Data is essentially pre-labeled for us where tone indicators are present
 - Reddit dataset (sort of) readily available
 - Neurodiverse subreddits allow us to (sort of) identify ND populations
- Assumptions
 - Posters in the selected subreddits self-identify neurodiverse
 - Tone indicators will be accurate and applicable to statements where tone indicators weren't used
- Caveats
 - Posters may not necessarily be neurodiverse
 - Posters have not explicitly consented to their data being used in this project
 - Reddit TOS violated

ADAPTATION TASK: GATHERING DATA

- Reddit API
 - Oops, it's limited to the most recent 1,500 posts for each subreddit
 - Reddit TOS requires special permission from their lawyers for any kind of ML training done on Reddit data or redistributing models trained by reddit data
- Offline Reddit dataset
 - Pushshift dataset of Reddit scrapes to date available from academictorrents.com
 - Doesn't contain all posts or subreddits, but large (~2 TB zstd compressed)
 - Contained posts from ND subreddits we were looking for

ADAPTATION TASK: PROCESSING DATA

- Filter to subreddits we care about out of dataset
 - ~2.7 GB zstd compressed
- Filter to only posts containing sarcastic / serious tone indicators with regex
 - Tone indicators: /s, /sarcastic, /serious, /srs
 - Plus the above but using \
- Write output in same format as training data for later tuning
- Implementation notes
 - Piped data from compressed archives to filter script directly to avoid needing to write entire uncompressed dataset to disk; avoid extra disk IO operations
 - `rg` for search; mmap files while processing, teddy/aho-corasick for simd string matching



RELATED WORK

RELATED WORK

Neurodiversity & Sarcasm:

(Au-Yeung et al., 2015)

- ND people are less confident in interpreting sarcasm → tone indicators

Previous Sarcasm Detection Systems:

- Many studies use SVMs and/or ensemble models
- GloVe → BERT
- CASCADE – considers *user context*: models behavior of user & their preferences
(Hazarika et al., 2018)

Context-Aware Sarcasm Detection Using BERT:

(Baruah et al., 2020)

- Last utterance context helps with Twitter data, not Reddit (non-SARC)

BERT vs. RoBERTa:

(Liu et al., 2019)

- RoBERTa claims to be > BERT, as BERT is “undertrained”
- Outperforms BERT on Stanford Sentiment Treebank



SYSTEM OVERVIEW & APPROACH

APPROACH

INITIAL MODEL:

- BERT, using only the response

REVISIONS:

- BERT with context
- RoBERTa
- RoBERTa with context (revisions combined)

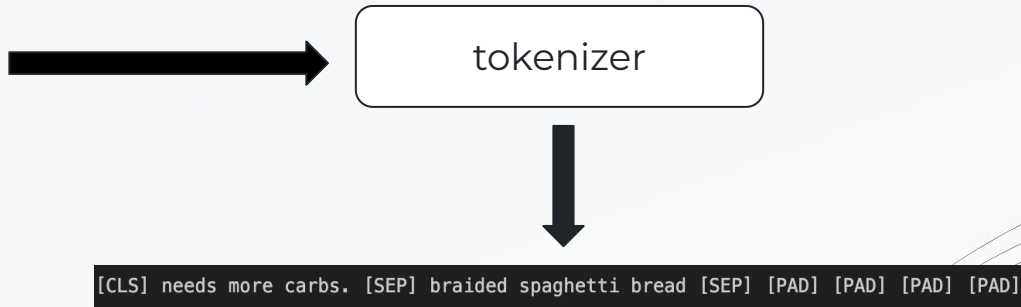
EVALUATION:

- F1 score

DATA PRE-PROCESSING

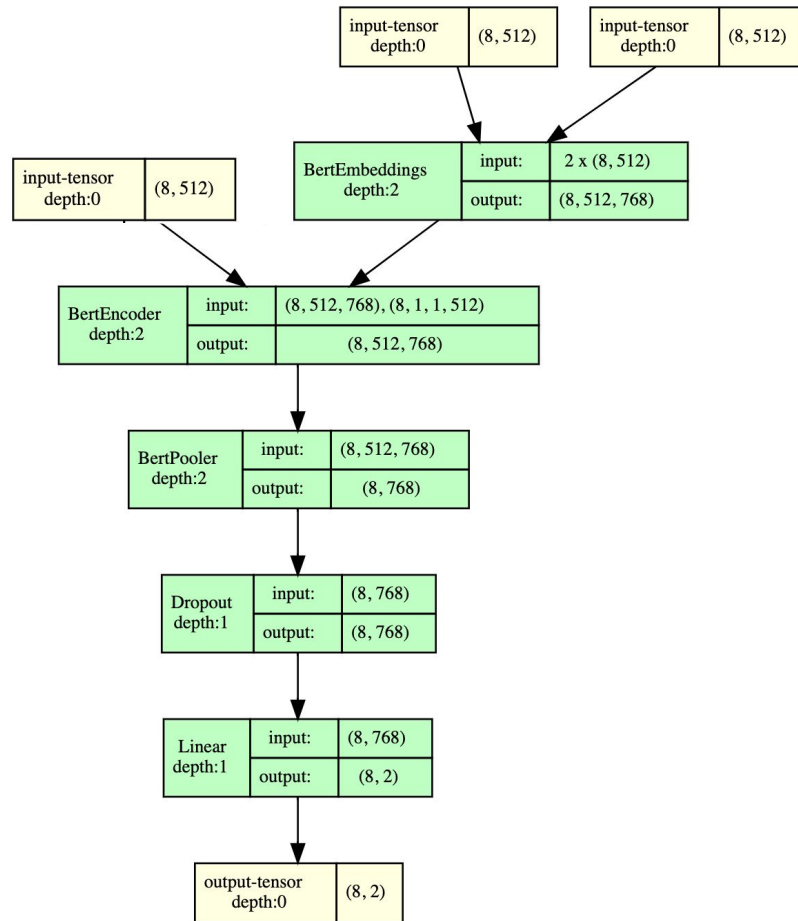
- CSV → JSON format (very large files)
- Context is concatenated after the post, divided by a separator token

```
{  
  "posts": [  
    "Braided Spaghetti Bread"  
  ],  
  "post_ids": [  
    "yae7e"  
  ],  
  "context_size": 1,  
  "response_id": "c5u2m60",  
  "response": "Needs more carbs.",  
  "label": "1"  
}
```



MODEL ARCHITECTURE

- BERT or RoBERTa model
 - Embeddings
 - Encoder
 - Pooler layer
- Dropout
- Classification (linear) layer



TRAINING

- Trained classification layer and fine-tuned BERT model together
- To avoid catastrophic forgetting:
 - Low learning rate ($2e-5$) (Sun et al.)
 - Kept the checkpoint from the epoch with best eval F1 score
 - Train for 2-4 epochs only (Devlin et al.)
 - BERT models are from second epoch
 - RoBERTa: third epoch
 - RoBERTa + context: fourth epoch



RESULTS & ANALYSIS

RESULTS

	MODEL	F1-SCORE
BASELINE	Random	0.500
OUR MODELS	BERT	0.725
	RoBERTa	0.729
	BERT + Context	0.727
	RoBERTa + Context	0.736

ERROR ANALYSIS

But this is the *Best Health Care in The World*.

ISSUES

- Different label extraction for + and - class
- Obviously sarcastic instances labeled as not sarcastic
- Short, ambiguous phrases

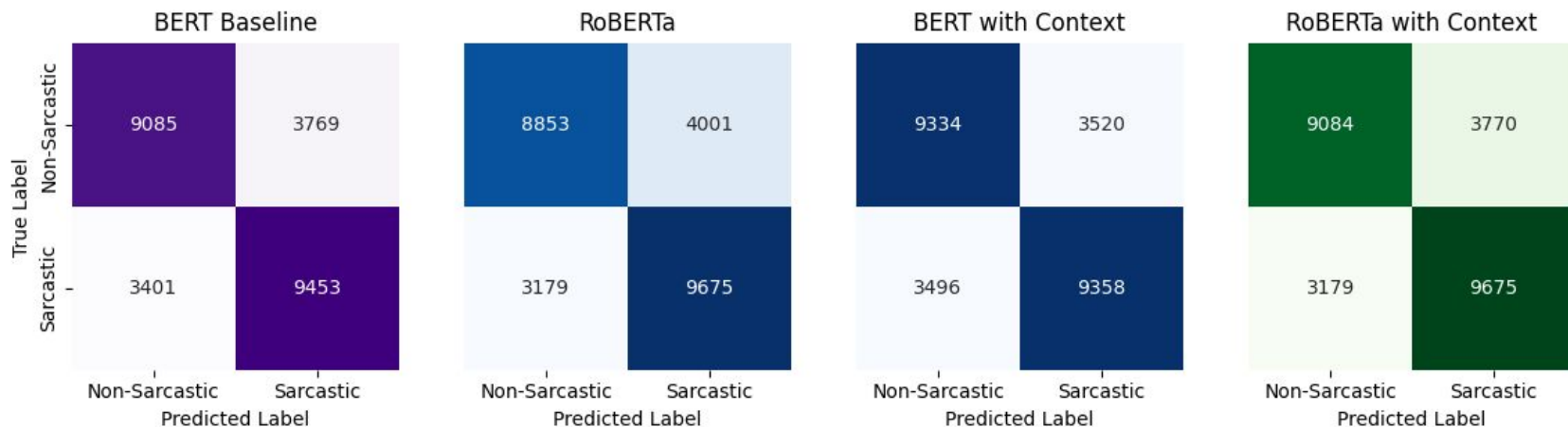
no way

SUCCESSSES

- Fewer false - than false +, as we would expect

ERROR ANALYSIS

/s /srs? /gen? /hj?





QUESTIONS?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Mikhail Khodak, Nikunj Saunshi, and Kiran Vodrahalli. 2018. A large self-annotated corpus for sarcasm. In *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC 2018)*, Miyazaki, Japan. European Language Resources Association (ELRA).
- Devamanyu Hazarika, Soujanya Poria, Sruthi Gorantla, Erik Cambria, Roger Zimmermann, and Rada Mihalcea. 2018. CASCADE: Contextual sarcasm detection in online discussion forums. In *Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pages 1837–1848, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Yinhan Liu, Myle Ott, Naman Goyal, Jingfei Du, Mandar Joshi, Danqi Chen, Omer Levy, Mike Lewis, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Veselin Stoyanov. 2019. RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach. *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv:1907.11692.
- Sheena K. Au-Yeung, Johanna K. Kaakinen, Simon P. Liversedge, and Valerie Benson. 2015. Processing of written irony in autism spectrum disorder: An eye-movement study. *Autism Research*, 8(6):749–760.
- Arup Baruah, Kaushik Das, Ferdous Barbhuiya, and Kuntal Dey. 2020. Context-aware sarcasm detection using BERT. In *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Figurative Language Processing*, pages 83–87, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Chi Sun, Xipeng Qiu, Yige Xu, and Xuanjing Huang. 2020. How to fine-tune bert for text classification? *Preprint*, arXiv:1905.05583.
- Jacob Devlin, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova. 2019. BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, pages 4171–4186, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Association for Computational Linguistics.