

# Sarcasm Detection in News Headlines

Information Retrieval

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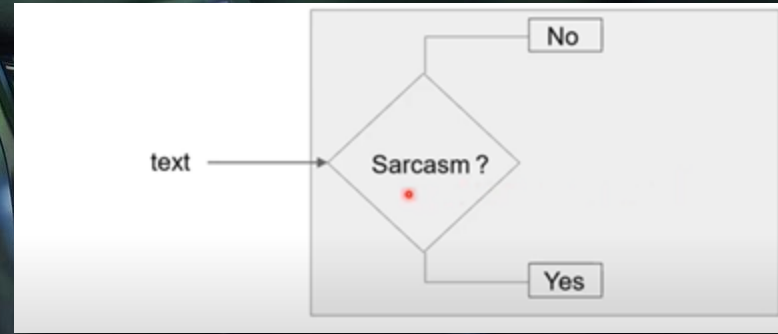
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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

- This Project aims at detecting sarcastic comments within the news headline
- We aim to detect news headline that may have been written with sarcastic intent and hence misrepresented actual facts.
- **Sarcastic comments** generally tend to report false information with an intent to invert the sentiment of the expression that they seek to report.
- It is technically challenging sentiment analysis problem
- The fact that we cannot use a set of reference words without prior context ,to detect sarcasm,makes our task complicated.





# Project background

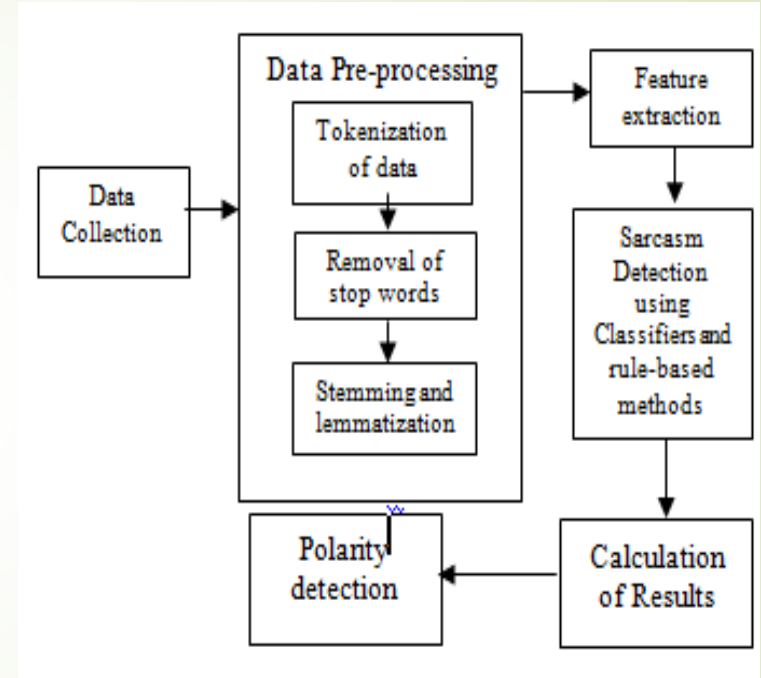
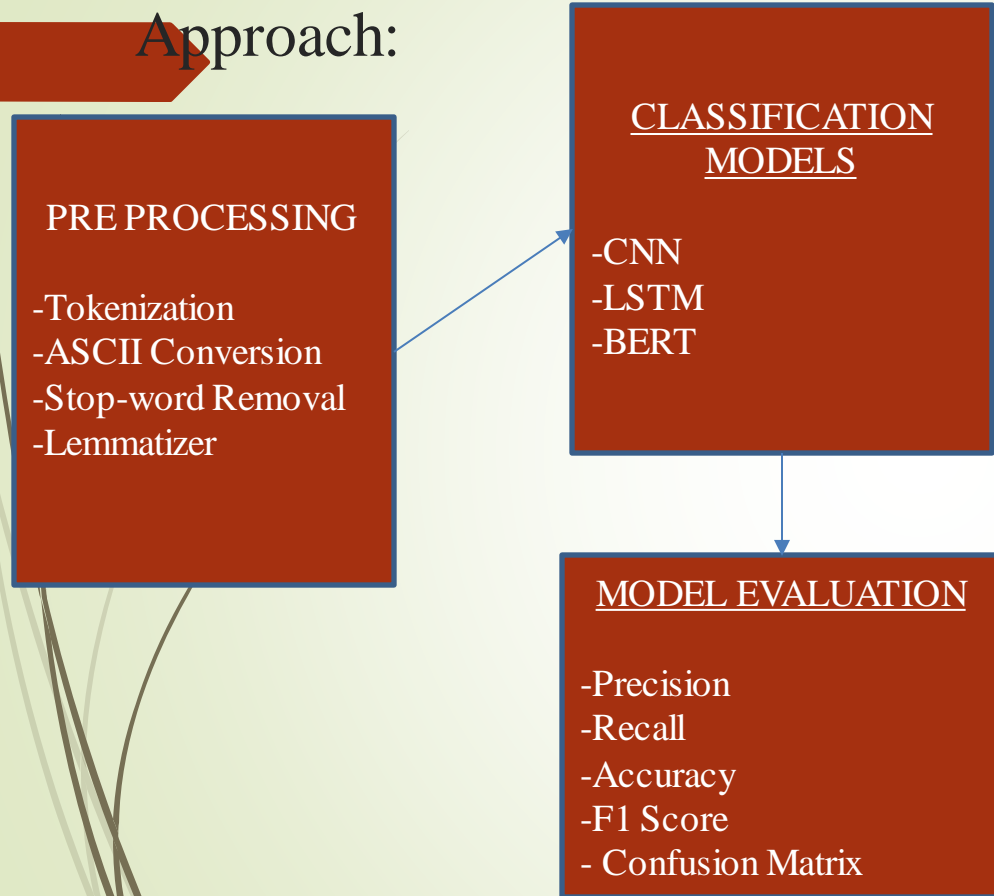
- **Aim-** to build a sarcasm model that detect headline news using machine and deep learning.
- Attempt to understand how a computer learns the patterns of sarcasm.
- **Motivation:** Sarcasm is purely context-based, a common phenomena in social media and is inherently difficult to detect, which makes it sometimes difficult for humans to interpret.
- Studies- focused on social media content or review analysis which are usually noisy in terms of labels and language.
- To overcome- sarcasm detection in News Headlines.
- The **media** regularly seem to engage sarcasm in their news headline to get the attention of people. However, people find it tough to detect the sarcasm in the headline news, hence receiving a mistaken idea about that specific news and additionally spreading it to their friends, colleagues, etc.
- Consequently, an intelligent system that is able to distinguish between can sarcasm none sarcasm automatically is very important.

# DATA SOURCES

- The **data** for news headlines was sourced from Kaggle.
- The dataset contains news headlines collected from two news sources – The Onion and HuffPost.
- The Onion is known for sarcastic headlines, thus becomes a good source of data for this project.
- The headlines collected from HuffPost are non-sarcastic headlines.
- The dataset contains a total of 26709 observations
- Using a dataset with a proper mix of sarcastic and non-sarcastic headlines will be helpful to build non overfitting models.



## Approach:

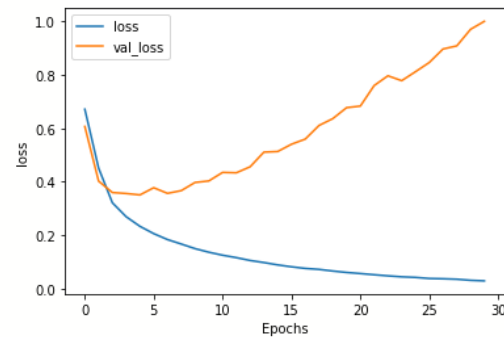
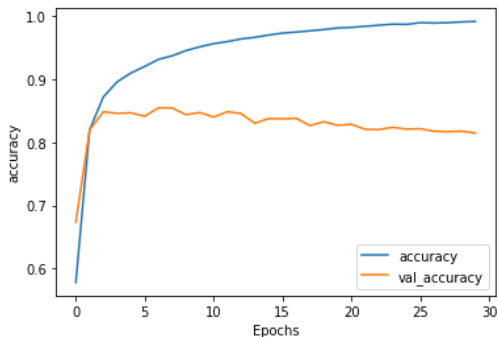




# CNN

- Embedding(100),Average Pooling,Dense(24)
- Binary Cross Entropy+Adam
- Epoch=30

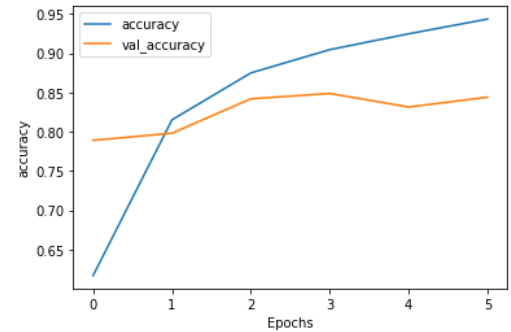
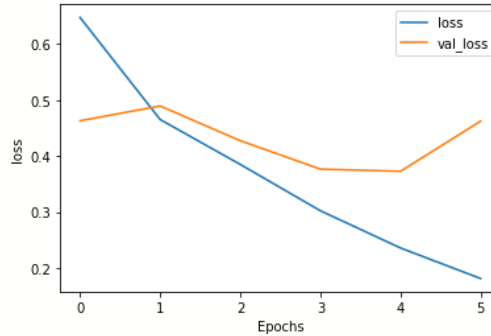
➤ ACCURACY=85%



# LSTM

- Embedding Layer(100)+LSTM(100)+Average Pooling+Dropout(.5)+Dense(128)+Dropout(.5)+Dense(64)+Dropout(.5)
- Binary Cross Entropy+Adam
- Epoch=6, Batch Size=100

➤ **ACCURACY=95%**

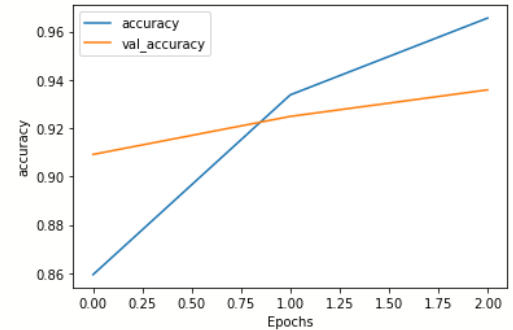
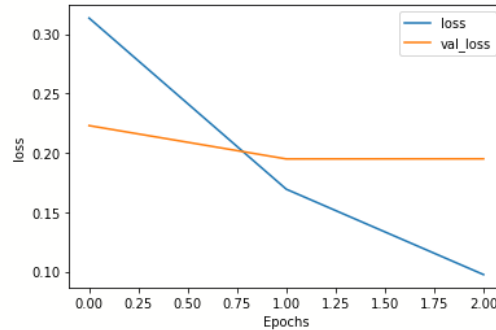




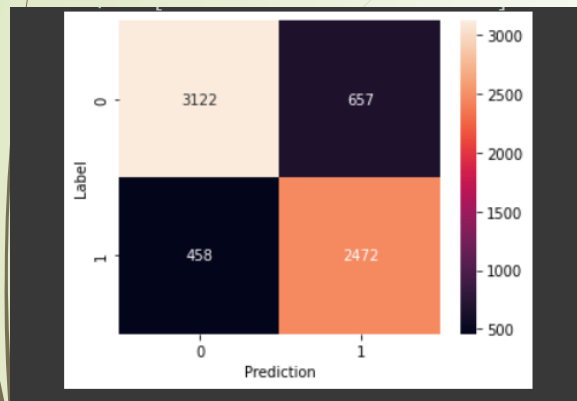
# BERT

- Pre Trained Language Model(BERT BASE Uncased)
- Layers  
128,Dropout(.2),Dense
- Epoch =3,Batch\_Size=32

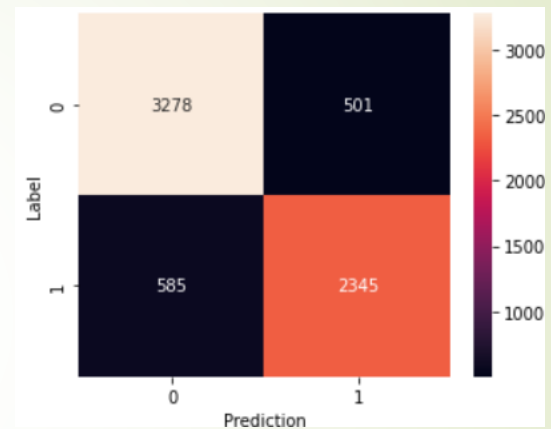
ACCURACY=96%



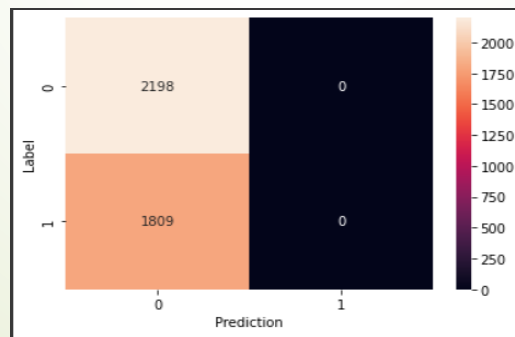
# CNN



# LSTM



# BERT





Model Name	Accur_Train	Accu_valid	Precision	Recall	F1_Score	Loss	Time
CNN	96.88	82.98	.83	.83	.83	.0877	4ms/step
LSTM	92.52	82.81	.83	.83	.83	.2653	12 ms/step
BERT	96.22	92.29	.55	1	.71	.1020	141ms/step

## PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

# VISUALIZATION

[Embedding projector - visualization of high-dimensional data \(tensorflow.org\)](https://tfhub.dev/tensorflow/embedding-projector/1)

mom starting to fear  
son's web series  
closest



## Sarcasm Detection Project

Analyzing headlines for checking if they are sarcastic

Classify Headline

Headline

*mom starting to fear son's web series closest*

## Result

It is a sarcastic headline!

# CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

- During our analysis, we constructed several Deep Learning Models and discovered that the model BERT is the most accurate way to solve the problem.
- The model is primarily built with the latest transformers and compared with the attention Mechanism
- The Bert has a large embedding dimension which allows the model to gain common knowledge and increase and model Performance.
- In future, we can ...