**T5**

social media platforms have made increasing use of irony in recent years . users can express their ironic thoughts with audio, video, and images attached to text content . experimental evaluation on annotated texts demonstrates that the proposed model outperforms baseline models . achieving higher F1 scores on both ironic and non-ironic tasks, indicating generalization to new instances of datasets, says a researcher at the university of california in california,

**Bart -**Emotional Intelligence Attention Unsupervised Learning Using Lexicon Analysis for Irony-based Advertising. Social media platforms have made increasing use of irony in recent years. Users can express their ironic thoughts with audio, video, and images attached to text content. By leveraging syntactic information and semantic exploration, attention networks can be enhanced, allowing for improved ironic task performance.. This study introduces an unsupervised learning approach that encodes word order into a joint space and utilizes active learning methods to retrieve semantically similar sentences. Experimental evaluation on annotated texts demonstrates that the proposed model outperforms baseline models, achieving higher F1 scores on both ironic and non-ironic tasks, indicating generalization to new instances of datasets.

**Gemini -This study proposes an unsupervised approach to identify irony in advertising using attention networks and lexicon analysis. By considering word order and semantic similarities, the model outperforms baseline models on both ironic and non-ironic tasks, demonstrating its ability to generalize to new instances. This approach enhances the effectiveness of attention networks for irony-based advertising detection, leveraging syntactic and semantic information to improve task performance.**

**Gpt-4- The research paper discusses the growing trend of irony usage in advertising on social media platforms, where users often combine text with multimedia elements like audio, video, and images to express irony. The study focuses on enhancing attention networks through the integration of syntactic information and semantic exploration to improve the detection and interpretation of irony in such content. A novel unsupervised learning approach is introduced, which effectively encodes the sequence of words into a joint space. This method also incorporates active learning techniques to identify and retrieve sentences with semantic similarities, which is crucial for processing irony that often relies on subtle contextual cues.**

**The experimental evaluation of this model, conducted on annotated texts, shows promising results. The proposed approach not only outperforms the baseline models but also achieves higher F1 scores in tasks involving both ironic and non-ironic content. This indicates that the model not only excels in identifying irony but also generalizes well across different instances of datasets, suggesting its robustness and adaptability in real-world applications. The success of the model can be attributed to its ability to understand and analyze the complex interplay of syntax and semantics, which is essential for interpreting irony accurately.**

**This research is significant as it addresses the challenges of automatic irony detection in social media, where traditional models often struggle. By leveraging advanced unsupervised learning techniques and active learning, the study provides a new framework for better understanding and processing of ironic expressions in digital communications. This could have broader implications for enhancing content moderation, improving user experience, and developing more nuanced human-computer interaction systems in social media environments.**

**Gpt-3 This study focuses on leveraging emotional intelligence and unsupervised learning techniques for analyzing irony-based advertising on social media platforms. The increasing use of irony in user-generated content, including audio, video, and images, necessitates advanced methods for understanding and processing such content. By incorporating syntactic and semantic information, attention networks are enhanced to improve performance on ironic tasks. The research introduces an innovative unsupervised learning approach that encodes word order and utilizes active learning methods to retrieve semantically similar sentences. Experimental results on annotated texts demonstrate the superiority of the proposed model over baseline models, as evidenced by higher F1 scores on both ironic and non-ironic tasks. This indicates the model's ability to generalize well to new instances of datasets. Overall, this study contributes to the field by offering a novel approach to analyzing irony in social media content, with implications for improving advertising strategies and understanding user engagement.**