

Analyzing Context and User Information in Online Sarcasm Detection

Members: Tusheet Sidharth Goli and Mohan Dodda

College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology

Introduction

Project Goal

- Identify sarcasm in conversations
- Examine context and circumstances that provoke sarcastic responses
- Analyze linguistic cues and user attributes that correlate to high sarcastic behaviour

Motivation

- Help distinguish between incorrect information and sarcasm
- Help people prevent sarcastic responses in their comments
 - Sarcasm can give the feeling being left out
 - Sarcastic responses not normally desired (negativity)
- Prevent borderline cyber-bullying
- Gain a deeper understanding of human psychology and contribute to linguistic analysis

Data

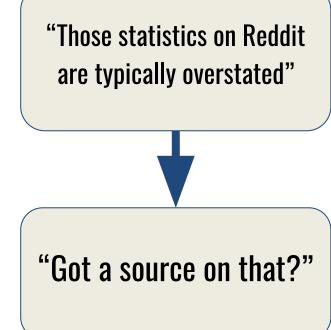
SARC Reddit Dataset

	label	comment	autnor	subredait	score	ups	aowns	date	created_utc	parent_comment
0	0	NC and NH.	Trumpbart	politics	2	-1	-1	2016- 10	2016-10- 16 23:55:23	Yeah, I get that argument. At this point, I'd
1	0	You do know west teams play against west teams	Shbshb906	nba	-4	-1	-1	2016- 11	2016-11- 01 00:24:10	The blazers and Mavericks (The wests 5 and 6 s
2	0	They were underdogs earlier today, but since G	Creepeth	nfl	3	3	0	2016- 09	2016-09- 22 21:45:37	They're favored to win.
3	0	This meme isn't funny none of the "new york ni	icebrotha	BlackPeopleTwitter	-8	-1	-1	2016- 10	2016-10- 18 21:03:47	deadass don't kill my buzz
4	0	I could use one of those tools.	cush2push	MaddenUltimateTeam	6	-1	-1	2016- 12	2016-12- 30 17:00:13	Yep can confirm I saw the tool they use for th

 Contains parent comment and response (which may or may not be sarcastic)

Parent Comment:

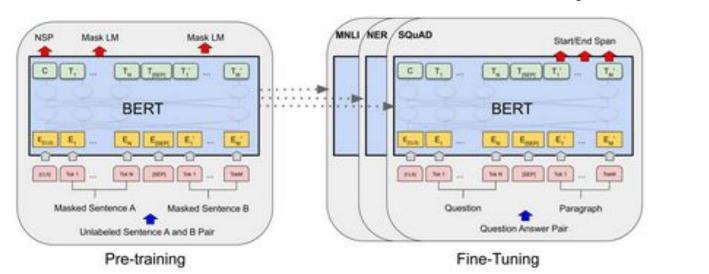
Response:



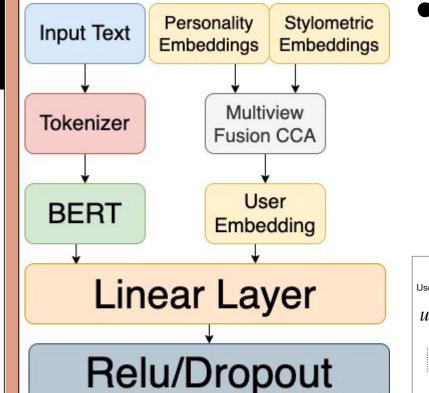
Statistics vs. comment type	Sarcastic	Non-Sarcastic			
average response size (words)	10.33	10.59			
average parent comment size	24.21	24.56			
mean upvotes	5.22	5.78			
mean downvotes	-0.13	-0.17			
mean score	6.40	7.37			
Number of Documents	505368	505405			
label	1	0			

Methods

- Logistic Regression (Khodak), fine-tuned BERT model and BERT+CASCADE model on response, parent comments, and parent+response
- Analyzed data further in context and user based features subjectivity, number of special characters, word/sentence length, and profanity and user writing/personality style, subreddit
- Train feature based to determine which features most impact our results

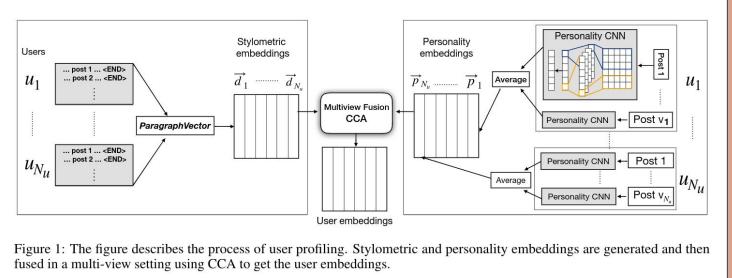


Proposed Architecture - BERT+CASCADE

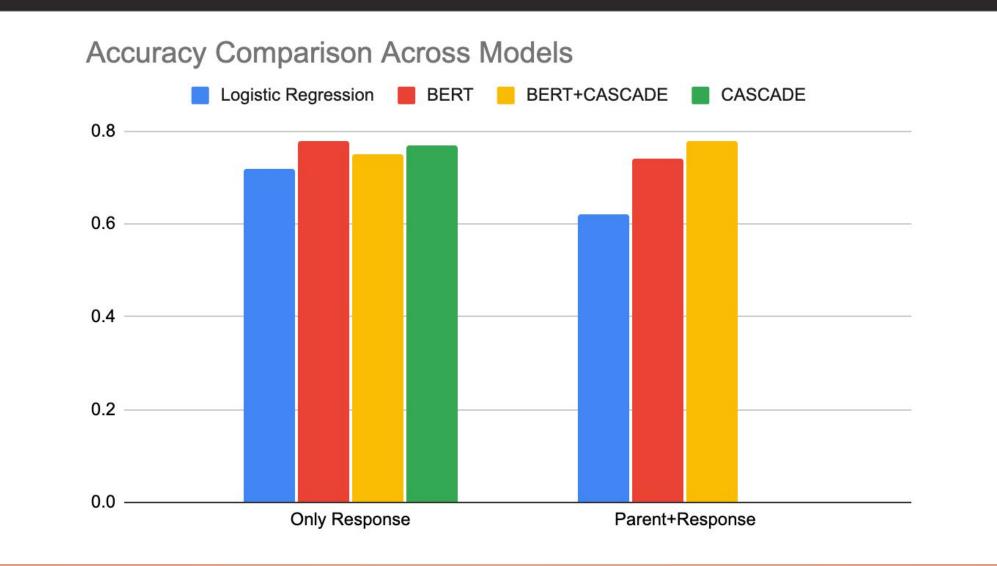


Output Linear Layer

- BERT+CASCADE Construction
 Original CASCADE (Hazarika) trained
 - Original CASCADE (Hazarika) trained user embeddings utilizing user writing style and user personality interests
 - We utilize BERT model instead of CNN architecture



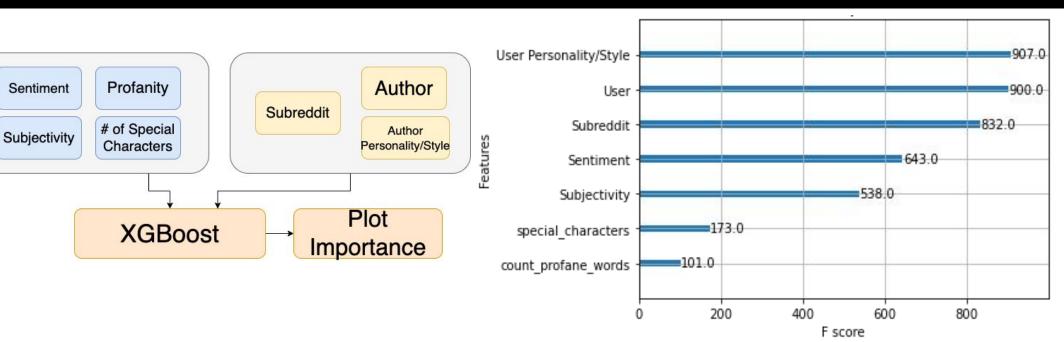
BERT+CASCADE Results



BERT+CASCADE Results Discussion

- BERT+CASCADE produces worse results with only response compared to BERT variant. For parent response, BERT+CASCADE was better than BERT
- User info properly complements parent comment context

Feaure Model Results



- We train a XGBoost model to predict sarcasm utilizing context, background, and user related features
- We find most that the significant features are subreddit and sentimentality
- User history and writing style are major user related features

Conclusion and Future Goals

Conclusion

- We showed BERT+CASCADE provides minimal improvement
 - Learning from just response from BERT much higher than user contexts user contexts act as noise
- Display various user and context related features that influence sarcasm
- User personality and Subreddit shows to have most influence in predicting sarcasm more than standard context related features

Future Goals

- Train regression models to generate longer dimension features for subjectivity, word/sentence length, to better capture their features
- Embed context and subreddit features into BERT+CASCADE to have it utilize contextual information.

References

[1] Hazarika, D., Poria, S., Gorantla, S., Cambria, E., Zimmermann, R., and Mihalcea, R. 2018. CASCADE: Contextual sarcasm detection in online discussion forums. In Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Computational Linguistics, pages 1837—1848. Association for Computational Linguistics.

[2] Khodak, M., Saunshi, N., Vodrahalli, K. A large self-annotated corpus for sarcasm. In Proceedings of the Linguistic Resource and Evaluation Conference (LREC), 2018.