INTRODUCTION

- Sarcasm is a sophisticated linguistic art where the explicit or surface meaning of what is said is often incongruous with the underlying intended meaning.
- Goal: Given a sarcastic utterance, we aim to find the intended/implicit emotion behind the sarcastic utterance.

BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

- Types of Sarcasm: There are 4 major types of sarcasm.
- Propositional: Knowing the context is necessary to understand this sarcasm.
- Illocutionary: The cues for sarcasm arise from non-textual modalities.
- Embedded: Incongruity is presented directly through phrases and words.
- Like-Prefixed: Like-phrase is used to express denial/incongruity.

CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

- This paper presents a multimodal sarcasm dataset that can be used in the area of sarcasm detection and emotion recognition. We double the multimodal sarcasm dataset MUStARD++ by adding fine-grained information like valence-arousal ratings and sarcasm type.
- Future Work:
  - Sarcasm type information can choose the right modality combination for a given utterance for sarcasm detection and emotion recognition.
  - Using arousal and valence to investigate its effect on emotion classification and sarcasm detection.
  - Use emotion labels to improve sarcasm detection.

REFERENCES


OBSERVATIONS

- In emotion detection, all modality combinations that include text performed better since text modality considers the actual spoken content unlike other modalities which only focus on audio and visual features.
- In both sarcasm and emotion classification, context information improved performance.

COLUMNS & FUTURE WORK

- The paper presents a multimodal sarcasm dataset that can be used in the area of sarcasm detection and emotion recognition. We double the multimodal sarcasm dataset MUStARD++, while adding fine-grained information like valence-arousal ratings and sarcasm type.
- Future Work:
  - Sarcasm type information can choose the right modality combination for a given utterance for sarcasm detection and emotion recognition.
  - Using arousal and valence to investigate its effect on emotion classification and sarcasm detection.
  - Use emotion labels to improve sarcasm detection.