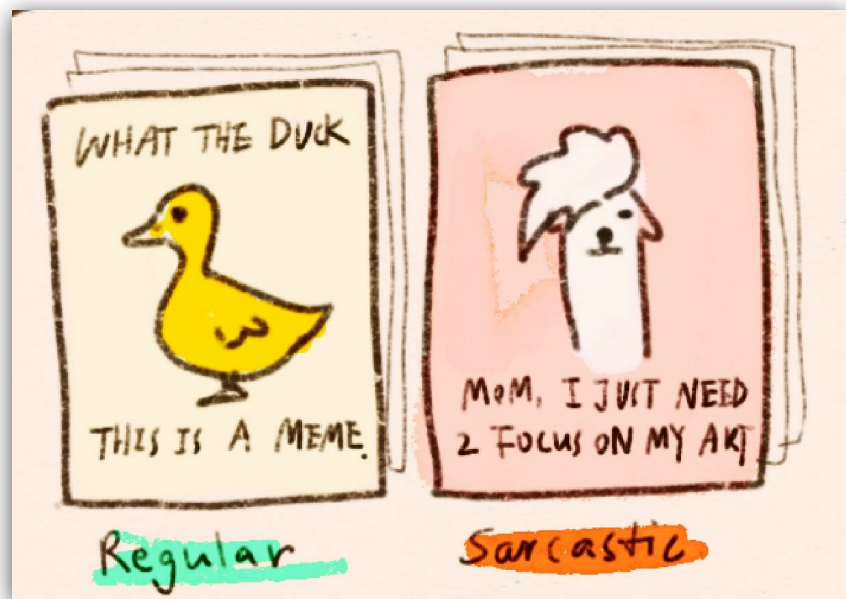


MULTIMODAL MEME CLASSIFICATION

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Erdos Institute Deep Learning Bootcamp

THE TASK: TO IDENTIFY THE SARCASM IN MEMES



Binary classification

Sarcastic vs. not sarcastic

Input: A Meme

[Captions]

[Images]

Output: Class Labels.

[A regular meme] = 0

[A sarcastic meme] = 1

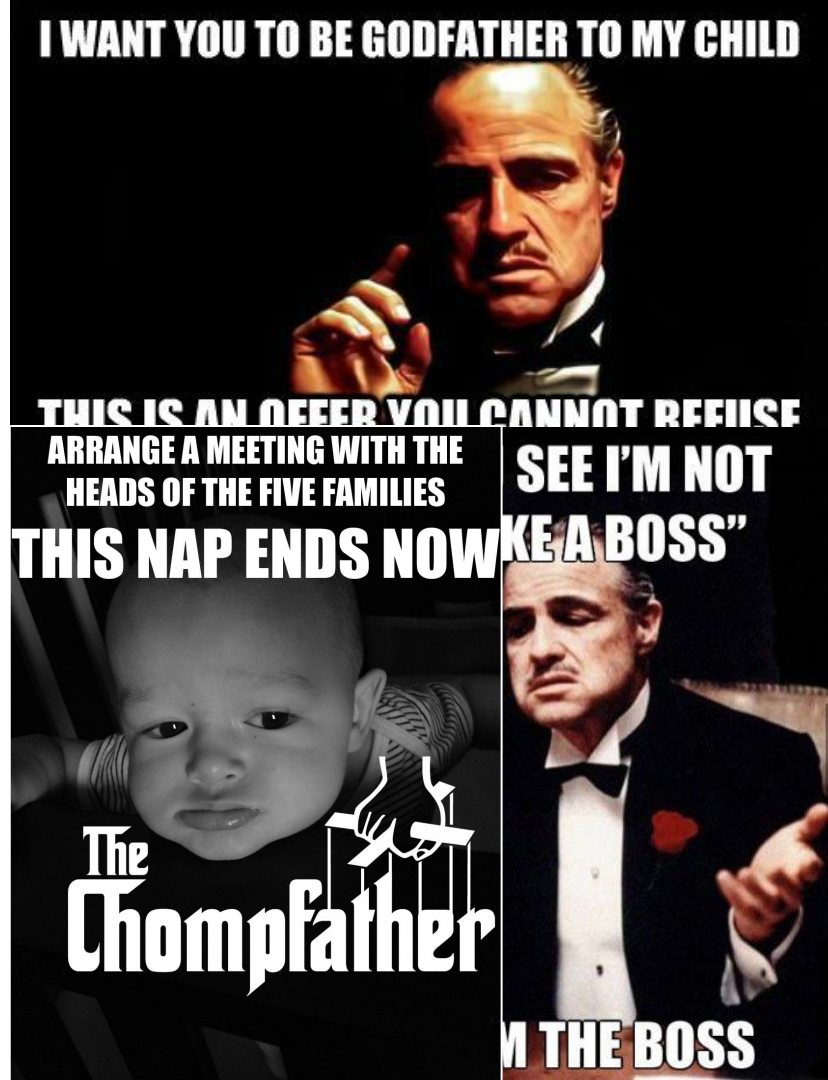
MULTIMODAL MODEL

Unimodal models: one type of data

Multimodal models: combine multiple data types

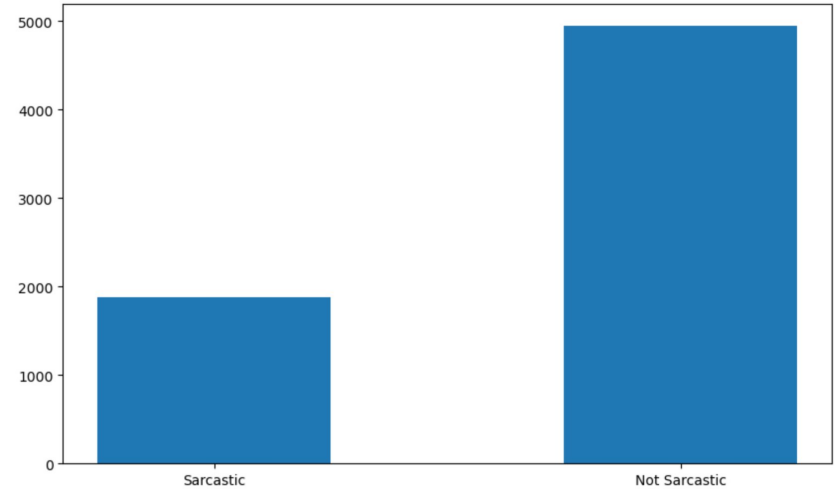
The sarcasm in memes sometimes lie in the contrast between the images and captions.

- Godfather + Marlon Brando = NOT TWISTED
- Godfather + Toddler = TWISTED

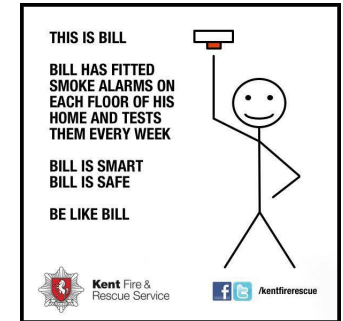


THE DATASET

- Features: Images, Caption, Labels
- The total # of memes: 7000 (6830 after cleaning)
- Sarcastic: 1884 Not Sarcastic: 4946
 - Ratio: (sarcastic) 1: 2.78 (not sarcastic)
 - Slightly imbalance → metrics: auc-roc



Sarcastic



not sarcastic

PRE-PROCESSING + ENCODING

Captions pre-processing:

- Strip all **special characters**, remove **watermarks**.
- *Lemmatization*
- Remove **stop words**

TEXT ENCODER: DISTILBERT

Image pre-processing:

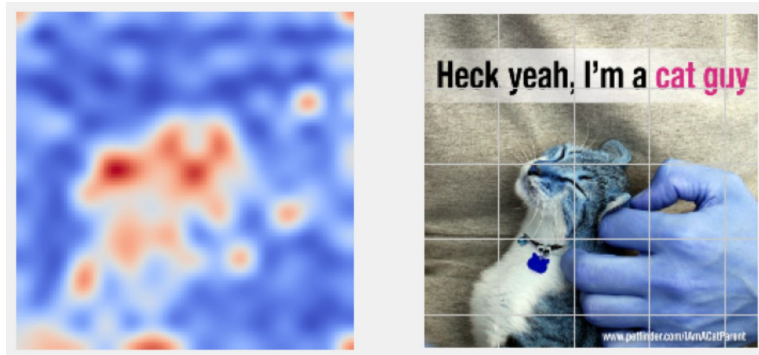
- Clean corrupted images, convert to RGB space.
- Normalize the image

IMAGE ENCODER: VIT DINOv2

I PREFER THE REAL ZELDA! I SAID THE REAL ZELDA!
PERFECTION imgflip.com

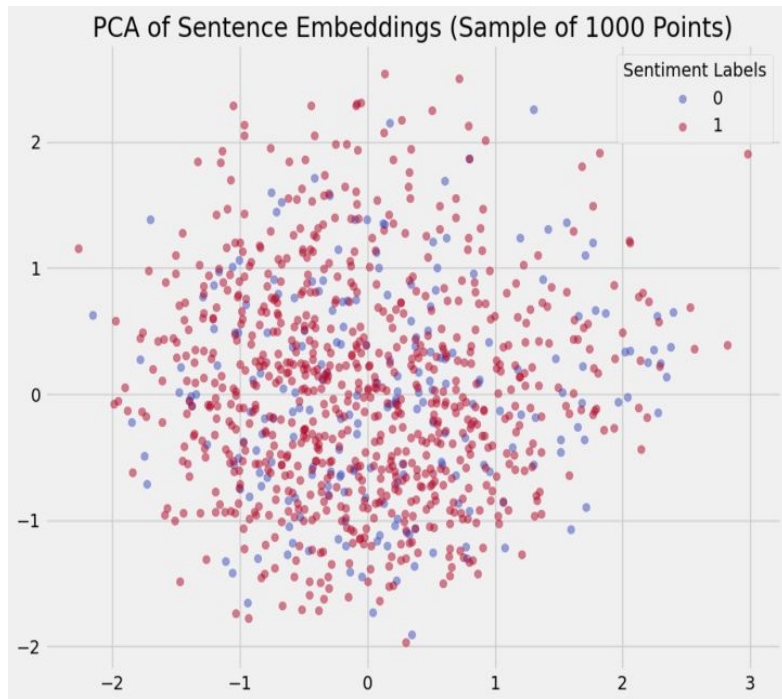
I prefer the real zelda! I say the real zelda! perfect
imgflip.com

ATTENTION! It's a CAT



Visualized Attention vs Image.

VISUALIZED EMBEDDING



Sentence Embedding (DISTILBERT)

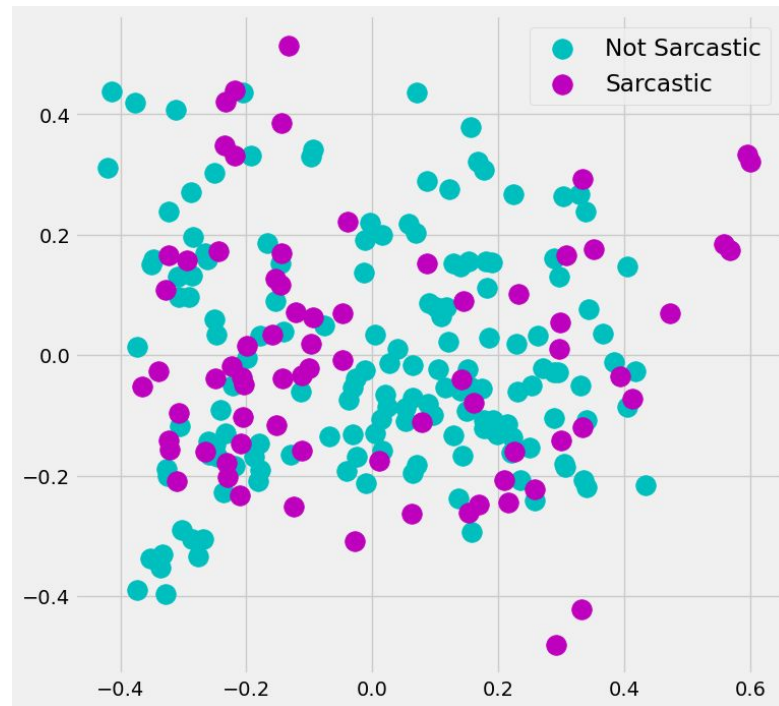


Image Embedding (DINOv2)

EXPLORATORY NLP DATA ANALYSIS (DISTILBERT)

Tokenized and encoded text data using DISTILBERT and verification of tokenization process

Tokenization

Computed pairwise cosine similarity and euclidean distance for two measures of contextual similarity

Contextual Similarity Analyses

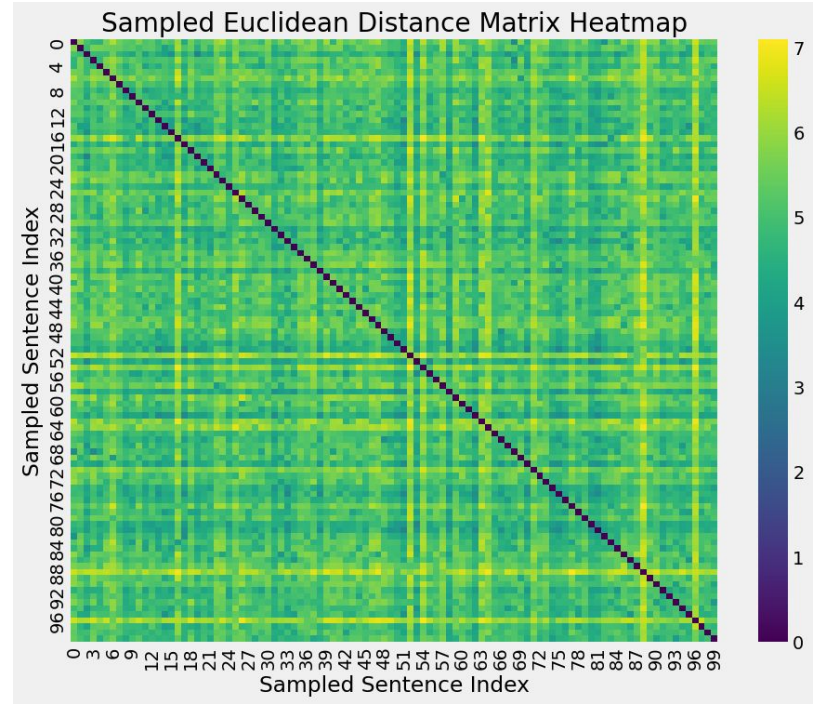
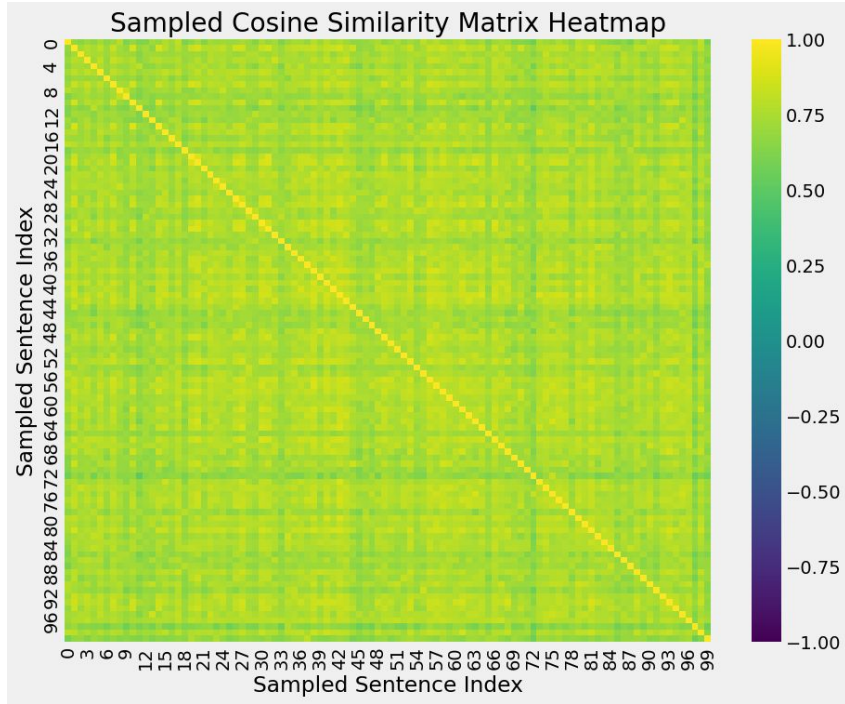
Generate Word and Sentence Embeddings

Final tokenized word embeddings were used to generate sentence embeddings:
1) average of word embeddings
2) max pooling

Deep Learning Classification Model

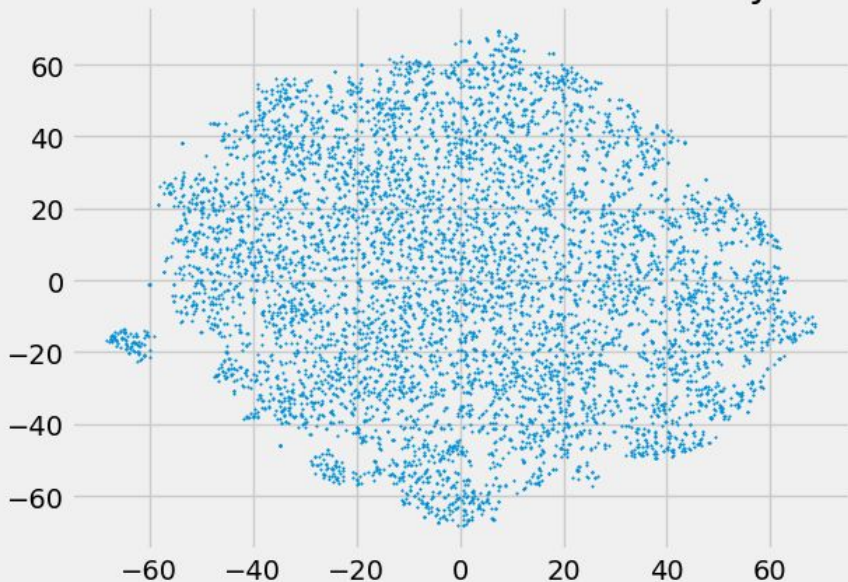
Feature engineering for model optimization via weighted sampling, input, loss function.
KPI: AUROC and accuracy

CONTEXTUAL SIMILARITY COMPARISON

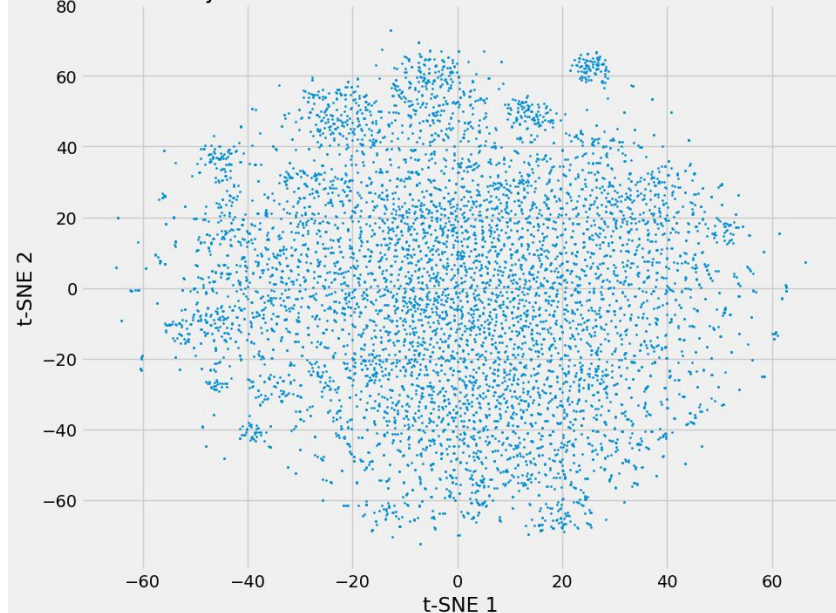


CONTEXTUAL SIMILARITY COMPARISON

t-SNE Visualization of Cosine Similarity Matrix



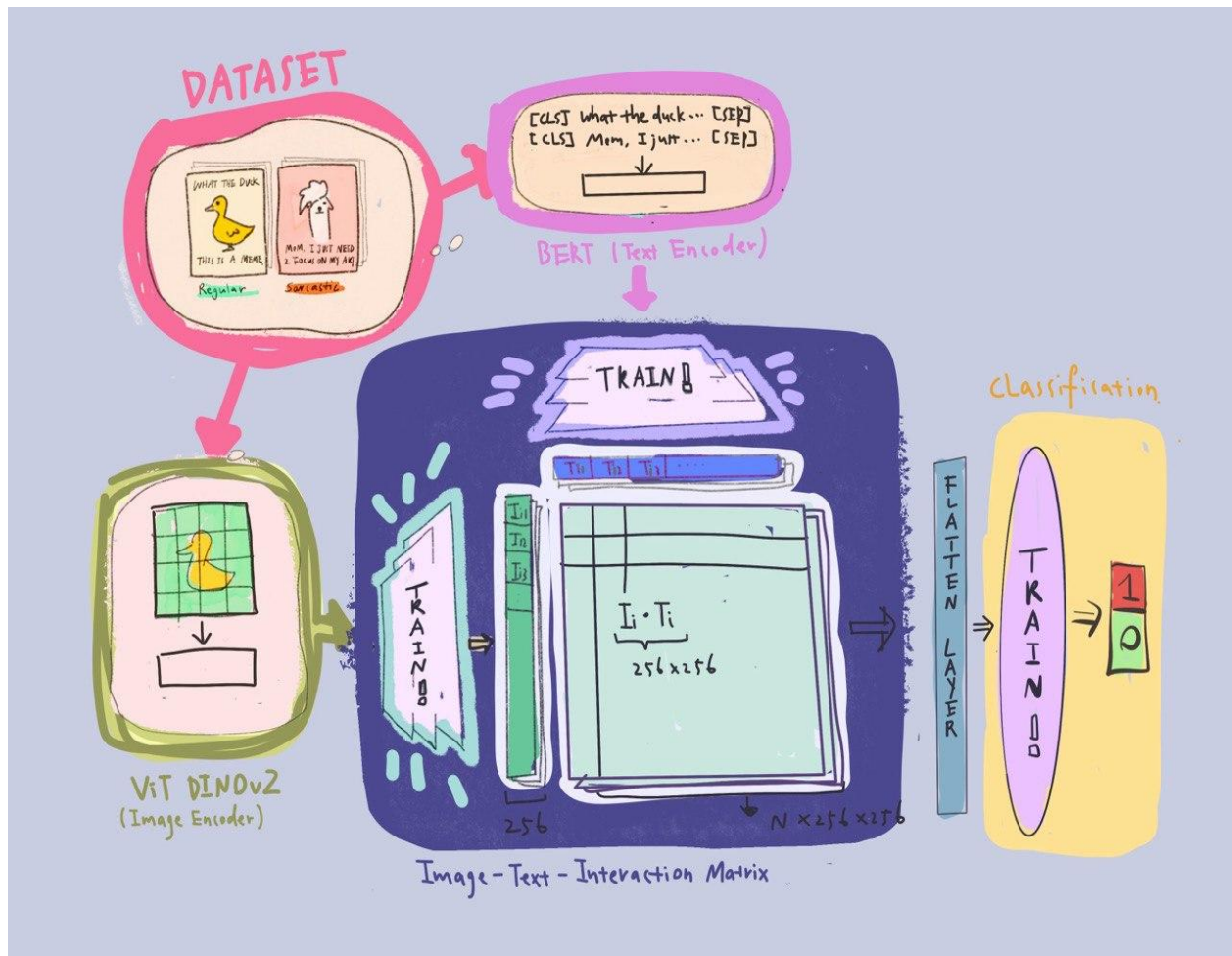
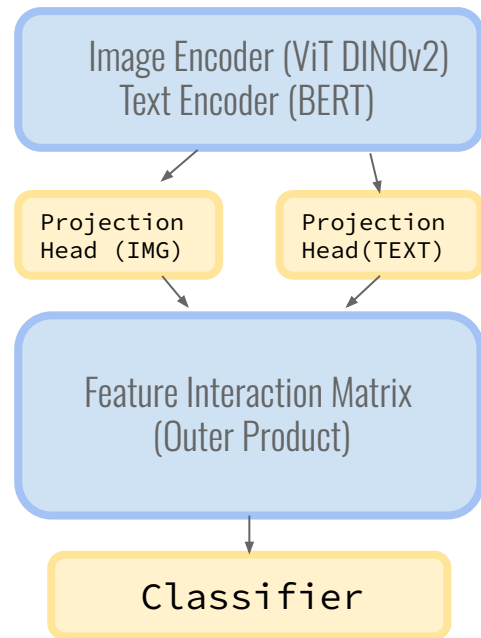
t-SNE Projection of Sentences Based on Euclidean Distances



THE MODEL

reference: [Hate-CLIPper](#)

Components in the architecture:



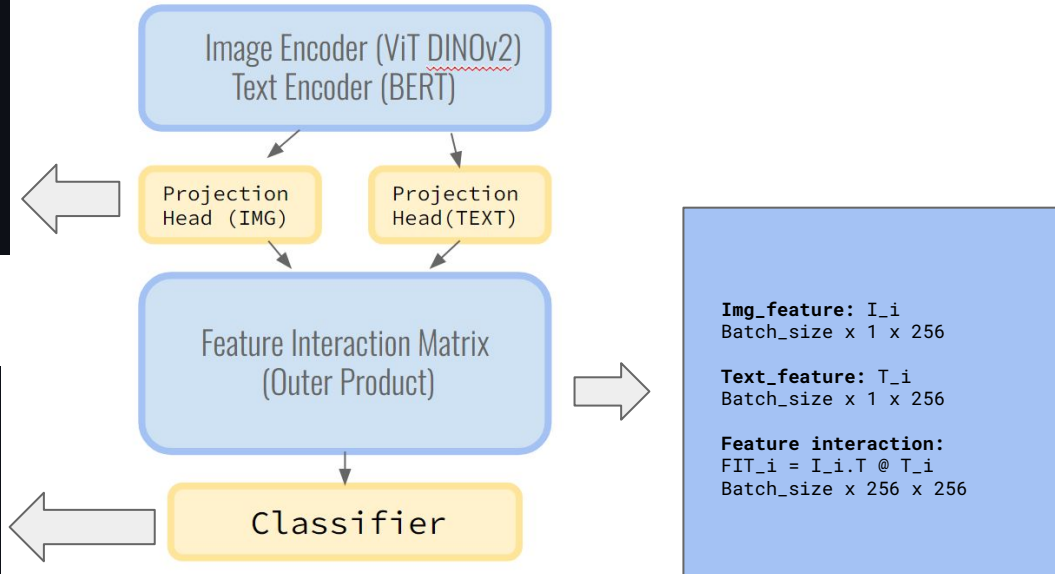
KEY IMPLEMENTATION (FOR REFERENCE)

```
self.img_projection = nn.Sequential(  
    nn.Dropout(0.2),  
    nn.Linear(embedding_size, 512),  
    nn.GELU(),  
    nn.Linear(512, projection_size),  
    nn.LayerNorm(projection_size)  
)
```

Projection heads

```
self.flat = nn.Flatten()  
self.proj_into_class = nn.Sequential(  
    nn.Linear(projection_size**2, 24),  
    nn.Linear(24, 1),  
    nn.Sigmoid(),  
)
```

Classifier



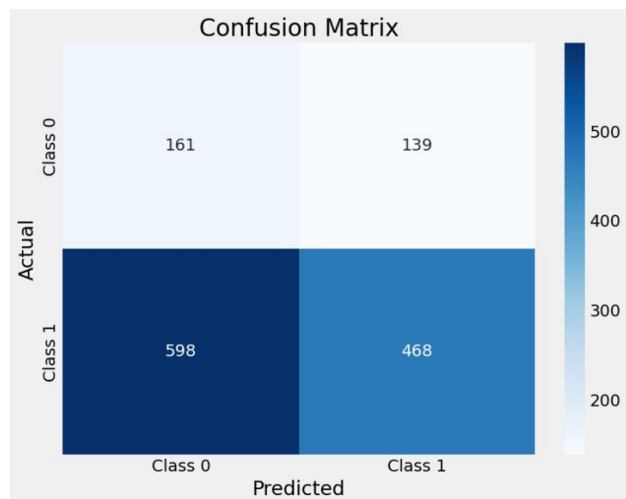
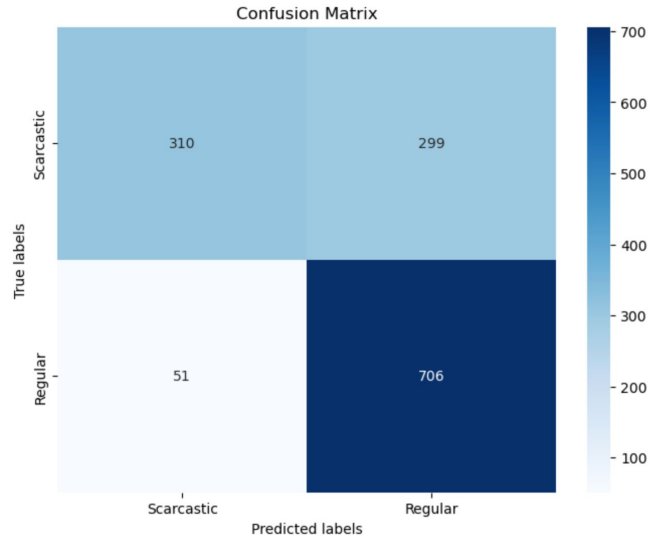
CLASSIFICATION RESULTS

Multimodal Model:

- Accuracy: 0.7436
- **AUC-ROC: 0.7969**

Comparison: Uni-modal Model (DistilBERT)

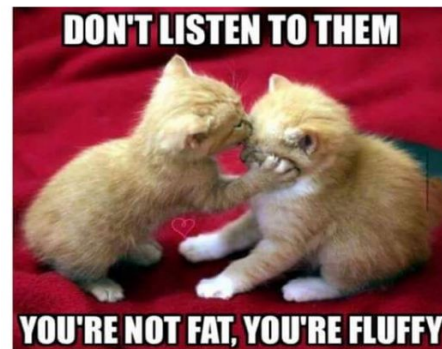
- Accuracy: 0.4605
- **AUC-ROC: 0.4868**



KPI AND CONCLUSIONS

- **KPIs: Accuracy and AUROC**
- **The multimodal model outperformed the unimodal model**
- **Sarcasm in memes involves a blend of visual humor and textual irony**
- **Benefits of the multimodal model:**
 - **Enhanced understanding:** able to better capture the nuance of sarcasm in memes with both text and visual cues
 - **Improved Accuracy:** Integrating image and text data typically leads to better performance than using only text, as sarcasm often relies on both visual and linguistic features
- **Text only models might miss contextual cues crucial for accurate classification provided by the image**

False Positive



False Negative



THANK YOU ALL FOR LISTENING!

THANK YOU



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