Exploring Euphemism Detection in Few-Shot and Zero-Shot Settings

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I. Motivation

- Euphemism Detection Shared Task – detect euphemisms given a training and validation set

- How do we ensure that the models are actually "learning" the euphemism-related concepts rather than simply memorizing the euphemistic terms?

- Solution: Evaluate performance on euphemisms that were unseen during training time

II. Dataset Construction + Methodology

1. **Few(k)-Shot** – Randomly select a euphemistic phrase. Assign *k* of them to the train set, and the rest to the validation/test set. Repeat until desired test set size is achieved.



Use categories defined in the dataset by Gavidia et al (2022). Select one category for validation and testing, and keep the rest for training.

| 0-shot (random) | 200.0 | J 1 .J |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Death | 174.0 | 14.9 |
| Sexual Activity | 45.0 | 10.4 |
| Employment | 176.0 | 23.5 |
| Politics | 161.0 | 20.9 |
| Bodily Functions | 26.0 | 7.0 |
| Physical/Mental | 299.0 | 36.0 |
| Substances | 88.0 | 9.1 |

Carnegie Nellon

University

III. Experiments + Results

1. RoBERTa – Try both base and large. Fine-tune + predict.

2. **GPT-3 (davinci)** – Prompt with "*Is the word [PET] used euphemistically in the following sentence: [SENT]*", where [PET] is the euphemism and [SENT] is the sentence.

| | | RoBERTa-base | | | RoBERTa-large | | | GPT-3 (davinci) | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 |
| Standard Model | | 0.850 | 0.799 | 0.824 | 0.877 | 0.812 | 0.836 | | - | - |
| Few-Shot | k=1 | 0.802 | 0.744 | 0.759 | 0.818 | 0.748 | 0.769 | 0.565 | 0.551 | 0.546 |
| | k=3 | 0.834 | 0.795 | 0.808 | 0.879 | 0.798 | 0.825 | 0.624 | 0.599 | 0.617 |
| Zero-Shot (Random) | | 0.770 | 0.699 | 0.715 | 0.798 | 0.726 | 0.740 | 0.537 | 0.543 | 0.507 |
| Zero-Shot (Type-based) | Death | 0.782 | 0.735 | 0.742 | 0.803 | 0.748 | 0.761 | 0.453 | 0.457 | 0.448 |
| | Sexual Activity | 0.647 | 0.606 | 0.622 | 0.633 | 0.603 | 0.615 | 0.533 | 0.550 | 0.477 |
| | Employment | 0.778 | 0.790 | 0.781 | 0.782 | 0.817 | 0.792 | 0.537 | 0.532 | 0.479 |
| | Politics | 0.754 | 0.622 | 0.645 | 0.826 | 0.645 | 0.688 | 0.537 | 0.558 | 0.484 |
| | Bodily Functions | 0.500 | 0.240 | 0.324 | 0.500 | 0.416 | 0.480 | 0.500 | 0.192 | 0.278 |
| | Physical/Mental | 0.757 | 0.663 | 0.689 | 0.750 | 0.680 | 0.693 | 0.517 | 0.510 | 0.489 |
| | Substances | 0.897 | 0.858 | 0.878 | 0.913 | 0.883 | 0.895 | 0.553 | 0.551 | 0.486 |

IV. Discussion

- The overall **results are generally quite good** (i.e. few-shot and zero-shot performance is not far behind standard setting)
- Some categories of euphemisms (e.g. substances) performed quite well, while others (e.g. bodily functions) performed poorly
- GPT3 in general performed quite poorly
- GPT3 benefited from few-shot training particularly significantly