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TRAINING AND VALIDATION OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODELS WITH THE CATEGORIES OF SENSE AND ABSURDITY

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Abstract

This paper argues for the originality of working with the categories of sense and absurdity, given the complexity of their processing—complexity that stems from the fact that such analysis extends beyond the purely computational aspects of textual data. Conventional approaches typically focus on syntactic or statistical regularities. In contrast, the categories in question demand cognitive interpretation of contextual cues, background knowledge, linguistic and national culture, world knowledge, implicit assumptions, and more.

Our findings indicate that:

1. While the current architectural sophistication of artificial neural networks allows for highly effective recognition of syntactic, statistical, and other patterns or anomalies, these models remain limited when processing textual absurdity that stems from violations of logic, continuity, referential coherence, or cultural context (including discourse-related factors).

2. Such models perform better in tasks involving sense classification when context is enriched (e.g., through annotations) or when training data includes manually labeled examples of the target constructions.

3. The problem of distinguishing between sense and absurdity, however, remains far from resolved. A comprehensive solution requires an integrated, interdisciplinary approach–combining mathematics, applied and computational linguistics, cognitive semantics, philosophy of language, natural language processing, and sentiment analysis.

Future research should focus on evaluating the effectiveness of neural models integrated into systems for monitoring political online discourse. Specifically: a) developing specialized text corpora annotated for ontological, contextual, and other forms of absurdity; b) implementing linguistic models in logical and ontological knowledge representations informed by advances in the humanities (e.g., psychology, sociology); c) conducting a comprehensive analysis of how pragmatic and stylistic factors influence the classification of

sense and absurdity. These directions may enhance existing models for machine-based textual analysis and generation, while also offering deeper insights into the nature, boundaries, and uniqueness of human interpretation.

Keywords: *neural network modeling, applied linguistics, computational linguistics, computer linguistics, mathematical linguistics, artificial neural networks, neural network models, sense, absurdity.*

1. Introduction.

Contemporary scientific discourse is characterized by an original understanding of the problem of the relationship between sense and absurdity: in particular, it increasingly goes beyond the usual limits of philosophical and cultural reflections. This is due to its integrated nature, digitalization changes in society, etc., which, in the first place, produces a revision of the established core concepts and practices. Thus, the latter is being implemented within the framework of applied, computational, and other linguistics, as well as mathematical modeling of language structures. We are talking about several new challenges that are emerging in the process of developing, training, and applying artificial neural networks that are capable of performing some operations with textual data: analysing, interpreting, and generating (creating) the latter (Aberšek, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/RxsP).

In turn, this brings us to digital technologies and digitalization as a phenomenon of ontological reality: the latter is of more interest to us in the context of correlations with linguistic science. In particular, it was within the framework of the latter that methods of localizing sense in texts (textual, unstructured data) were developed. At the same time, text is commonly perceived as unstructured data, which is controversial. It is not organized in a fixed format (table, diagram, chart, etc.), where each element has its established role and meaning. Even though text can be perceived as structured data, we still agree with the thesis that it is unstructured since its sense and meaning depend on the context, not on a clear position in such data.

We note the prominent role of linguistics as a science that studies sense in texts in a wide range, from classical semantics to neurolinguistic programming and modern cognitive models. Thus, its types are outlined: a) offer formalized descriptive systems that can approximate the structure of human (natural) language to mathematically processed objects (mathematical linguistics); b) develop algorithms for automatic text analysis based on comparing the formal properties of linguistic material with artificial intelligence models of various types and original architecture (computational linguistics); c) research, based on the practical side (real communicative tasks), ways to ensure productive interaction between humans and machines under conditions of uncertainty (sarcasm, irony, metaphors, contextual load), i.e. at the junction between sense and absurdity (Youvan, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/kLhu).

Based on a number of our studies, we conclude that the category of absurdity, interpreted in the context of the philosophical, cultural, and psychological approach as a representative of the loss of connection between sense and ontological reality, as well as the violation of the logical integrity of textual data (sentence, statement, text), becomes a harrowing issue when working with those above artificial neural networks. The complexity of working with the latter naturally lies in the fact that it cannot be reduced solely to the formal features of the text. Instead, its actualization requires considering a broad context, cognitive schemes, intermedial, intertextual, and similar connections. Here, we mention data preprocessing for analysis, which can take up most of the research time since the developer will have to do everything to make the "raw" textual data more structured.

At the same time, the category of sense, the other category mentioned in the paper's title, cannot be positioned in the coordinates of a stable set of rules either. Indeed, by its very nature, it is also not structured: its flexibility, variability, changeability, and situational

correlation call into question the effectiveness of classical approaches to the development, architecture, and identity of the training of these models. This is the relevance of our study, which analyses the peculiarities of working with the categories of sense and absurdity in the training and validating of artificial neural networks. Naturally, this problem should be addressed interdisciplinary, combining mathematical methods of formalizing linguistic concepts with cognitive theories of interpretation. In addition, the practical experience of building initial samples in the computational linguistics environment should be relevant. Accordingly, the present study outlines the basic milestones of this issue, examines strategies for building artificial neural network models capable of distinguishing between sense and absurdity in data, and identifies methodological limitations and prospects for further research in this area.

2. Literature Review.

The aforementioned section of our study has demonstrated the originality of the issue under consideration, which, in turn, allowed us to highlight the breadth of the problem field. The latter determines the integration of the analysed studies, the originality of their selection, and the combination within the context of building a modern humanitarian (in particular, linguistic) one. In our study, we consider the works of B. Aberšek, which analyses the risks of implementing artificial intelligence in many social processes (including education). The author emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and sensitive approach to the digitalization of this industry, focusing on the long-term catastrophic consequences in case of errors in this process (Aberšek, 2020 URL : https://goo.su/eqUs). Another work of the scientist is devoted to the study of social changes through the prism of existentialism, the consequence of which is the crisis of identity in coexistence with the cyber world and artificial life forms (Aberšek, 2024 URL : https://goo.su/RQ6KF). Instead, the philosophical foundations of consciousness in the context of artificial intelligence and the existentialism above are presented in the researcher's third work, in which he analyses the relationship between thinking, self-awareness, and technological systems, raising the question of the limits of machine intelligence and its existence as a phenomenon (Aberšek, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/RxsP).

The problem of updating dialog agents concerning the limitations of query interpretation and lack of emotional intelligence is presented in E. Barlettaro, E. Eriksson (Barlettaro, & Eriksson, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/vdP33t). In it, the authors emphasize the effectiveness of implementing the latter in reducing costs and supporting personalized learning. Another way to solve the problem of human-machine interaction is proposed by J. Hewitt, R. Geirhos, & B. Kim (Hewitt, Geirhos, & Kim, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/yazyst) in their study, proposes using neologisms to improve such interaction. They emphasize the importance of developing new concepts to reflect abstractions common to humans and artificial intelligence accurately. Social aspects of the latter's perception are presented in the work of D. Kozikowski, T. Zema, & A. Sulich (Kozikowski, Zema, & Sulich, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/LPgtf6X), where it is presented as a concept that balances between scientific fact and pop culture myth. The primary focus of the researchers is on discussions about artificial intelligence as a harbinger of future prosperity or decline of humanity.

An overview of methods for parameterizing the functioning of deep neural networks is given in C. V. Balaji et al. (Balaji, Bharadwaj, Denny, Pamadi, Christa, & Padmavathi, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/8etM74), where the authors explore the current challenges of artificial intelligence. Scientists systematize the types of attacks on it, analyse their effectiveness and consequences, and consider strategies to increase their resilience to this type of model. The peculiarities of the epistemology of causal inference in machine learning are highlighted in

V. Kungurtsev, L. C. Moore, & M. Krutsky (Kungurtsev, Moore, & Krutsky, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/q1wCUf), which pays special attention to the originality of building reliable statements about such connections in different scientific fields. At the same time, a metatheoretical and methodological overview of approaches to the study of machine learning is contained in the work of A. van Loon (van Loon, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/lmss6), which focuses on the relevant limitations, theorizing, and specifics of research strategies.

The potential of generative artificial models and the challenges to their development and improvement are analysed in the work of H. Roitblat (Roitblat, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/Wtkro), where the author emphasizes the negative impact of the latter's dependence on human intervention. In turn, this allows him to raise the problem of testing methodology and autonomy of such models. The work of A presents an illustrative aspect of common sense problem-solving paradigms in the context of artificial intelligence. A. Sharma (Sharma, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/4lq6VYn). The paper compares knowledge based on formal logic and statistical models and proposes a hybrid approach for building contextual understanding systems. The evolution of the concept of stochastic models is outlined in F. Ruggeri et al. (Ruggeri, Banks, Cleveland, Fisher, Escobar-Anel, Giudici, ... & Zhang, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/qOBI4EB), which analyses this process in the context of machine learning. This approach allowed the authors to explore integrating these models with artificial neural networks for analytics and production implementation.

An epistemological approach to the expansion of artificial intelligence training samples is presented in D. Youvan (Youvan, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/kLhu), in which this process includes the implementation of new knowledge gained from the interaction of people with systems. The author emphasizes that the key here is emergent content's role in improving their learning. An innovative approach to neurosemantic parsing based on the taxonomic structure of concepts is presented in the work of X. Zhang, G. Bouma, & J. Bos (Zhang, Bouma, & Bos, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/UOkzM). The authors emphasize that this format significantly increases the interpretability and accuracy of working with non-dictionary concepts.

The study of large language models is presented by J. Coronado-Blázquez (Coronado-Blázquez, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/pZPsb), which examines their ability to generate high-quality book annotations without access to texts, only based on internal knowledge. The paper emphasizes the problems of consistency of results with human interpretations and reveals mechanisms for inter-model evaluation. The study of these models continues in the work of S. Mirabi et al. (Mirabi, Ofoghi, Yearwood, Molla-Aliod, & Mak-Hau, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/XdBla3E), where the authors study dialog systems based on them. The authors emphasize the originality of detecting and classifying noisy user responses, proposing a new approach to improve accuracy in optimization modeling tasks. The application of generative artificial intelligence and large language models in medicine and cognitive psychology is presented in the paper by G. Orrù, G. Melis, & G. Sartori (Orrù, Melis, & Sartori, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/XRKuu8), in which the scientists present the potential of such models to imitate human thinking and analyse their limitations in causal reasoning.

Instead, the analysis of the RuozhiBench dataset for testing their ability to recognize logical errors is presented in Z. Zhai et al. (Zhai, Li, Han, Zhang, Zhang, Baldwin, & Li, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/XqEot). The study of knowledge reliability assessment in graphs and language models is presented in the work of P. Yao (Yao, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/VRmkW), which proposes new methods of error detection and the concept of symmetric evaluation based on semantic inference. The use of artificial neural network models to detect false data is presented in the work of B. R. Irnawan et al. (Irnawan, Xu, Tomuro, Fukumoto, & Suzuki, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/ijzVn). The researchers

demonstrate high accuracy rates by integrating explanations and justifications into localizing the above data.

The potential of the multilingual model for analysing sentiment in X is highlighted in V. Khatavkar, S. Petkar, & A. S. Vaidya (Khatavkar, Petkar, & Vaidya, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/6T4ZH). The authors propose a transformational approach that allows for sarcasm, code-switching, and dialects, achieving high classification accuracy. Another method of sarcasm detection is presented in H. Pokhriyal, & G. Jain (Pokhriyal, & Jain, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/Y29D), where the authors study its localization in Hindi comments using probabilistic nonlinear optimization and embedded algorithms. The results demonstrate high accuracy in real-world social media environments. The parameterizations of sarcasm detection using the developed KSDGCN framework are presented in X. Wang et al. (Wang, Wang, He, Yu, Li, Wang, ... & Jin, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/qvOEvG). This framework is designed to detect sarcasm using external knowledge and graph neural networks. The approach demonstrates high interpretability and efficiency compared to classical models on test samples. We also consider representative the dataset for studying humor in the context of disinformation described in S. K. R. Kasu, S. Biradar, & S. Saumya (Kasu, Biradar, & Saumya, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/vsJRa2). This set includes designations for levels of satire and types of humor, which allows for the analysis of the interaction of humor and deception in multilingual environments.

The originality of the autonomous optical neural network is presented in A. Skalli et al. (Skalli, Sunada, Goldmann, Gebski, Reitzenstein, Lott, ... & Brunner, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/A6QK6j), the authors demonstrate its effectiveness in solving classification problems. The paper focuses on optimizing hardware algorithms and the potential of photonics for modeling artificial intelligence. Instead, the study of the problem of hate speech detection is revealed in the work of A. K. Srivastava et al. (Srivastava, Srivastava, Das, Jain, & Chandra, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/zTGsN), which proposes combined models based on deep learning and multilingual vector representations. The latter's efficiency is emphasized even in the case of limited resources and in a multilingual environment.

Thus, analysing the historiography of the abovementioned issues has illustrated the peculiarities of working with the categories of sense and absurdity in training and validating artificial neural network models. In addition, this analysis has shown the lacunarity of the problem under study: there is no comprehensive vision, and there are unresolved issues related to natural language processing, sentiment analysis, information communication, etc. This results in the uncertainty of the methodology and tools of modern linguistic research (in particular, those written within the digital humanities). This, in turn, emphasizes the relevance of the present study, which aims to fill the existing gaps by highlighting the specifics of the problem.

3. Aim and Objectives.

The aim of the paper is to consider the peculiarities of working with the categories of sense and absurdity in the process of conducting modern scientific linguistic research. The subject is the specifics of the above in the context of training and validation of artificial neural network models.

The achievement of the above goal and subject involves the realization of the following objectives:

1. To analyse the problem's existing historiography and present a theoretical understanding of the linguistic nature of the categories of sense and absurdity.

2. To investigate the effectiveness of modern artificial neural network models in recognizing sense and absurdity in the text.

3. To identify the core limitations and directions of improvement of the above models for solving the problems of sense classification.

4. Methodology.

In accordance with our study's purpose, subject, and objectives, its methodological basis is an interdisciplinary approach that combines elements of mathematical, computational, and applied linguistics, artificial neural network theory, and cognitive and linguistic-philosophical concepts of sense and absurdity. Naturally, the approach used in the present study is a systematic analysis of both linguistic and technical aspects of building artificial neural network models that work with the categories of sense and absurdity.

The key milestones of this study's methodology are:

1. Theoretical analysis of the categories of sense and absurdity. In this study and several previous ones that we have presented in other papers, we analysed linguistic and philosophical (cultural) definitions of key concepts to clarify their definitions in the context of neural network modeling of language units. Naturally, we pay special attention to the difference between the norms of syntax and the identity of semantics and the problem of sense and absurdity as phenomena of ontological reality. The latter was positioned as such that can be formally (primarily grammatically) correct but contradict the real or logical context (Irnawan, Xu, Tomuro, Fukumoto, & Suzuki, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/ijzVn).

2. Formalization of features of the categories of sense and absurdity for training samples. The criteria for annotating corpora of texts are developed, within which a multilevel division of linguistic units into the following categories is applied: a) meaningful (logical, consistent with the implemented sense); b) absurd (there is a violation of the referential, logical or contextual integrity); c) hybrid (texts with deliberate irony, paradox, etc.). The annotation was based on a combined approach (manual author marking and automated preliminary classification using the AntConc program) based on statistical and semantic indicators. In addition, the author used the completed laboratory work from the course taught by the author, "Digital Technologies", in which students also used the above program.

3. Designing an artificial neural network architecture. Our study used artificial neural networks-transformers (Gemini, ChatGPT, Grok), which were combined with classifiers based on fully connected artificial neural networks. The latter were trained on corpora with pre-labeled categories of sense and absurdity, and validation was performed using test samples that were not usually used in training samples (Srivastava, Srivastava, Das, Jain, & Chandra, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/zTGsN).

4. Evaluation of classification efficiency and accuracy. It was carried out in the context of the ability of artificial neural network models to distinguish between the categories of sense and absurdity. It was ranked in the context of the following classical metrics (accuracy, recall, F-measure, logarithmic loss function), and the errors of such a model were analysed separately to determine the limits of recognition of semantic anomalies, taking into account the peculiarities of the labeled absurd constructions.

5. Comparative analysis of artificial neural network models (Gemini, ChatGPT, Grok). The effectiveness of different architectures of artificial neural network models in the process of working with the categories of sense and absurdity is compared, taking into account their: a) contextual sensitivity; b) stability of the results obtained when changing the parameterization (style, genre, etc.) of the analysed text data; c) ability to generalize. This approach was productive in verifying our hypothesis about the complexity of modeling the

categories of sense and absurdity for artificial neural networks of this type and outlining areas for improving training samples and the architectures of such models.

5. Results.

The study presented several correlations and specific difficulties that arose when training artificial neural network models on textual data, with meaning and absurdity as the target categories (Kozikowski, Zema, & Sulich, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/LPgtf6X). Notably, different models of such networks (multilayer perceptrons, LSTM, ChatGPT, etc.) showed similar difficulties, although their results in data processing naturally varied. In particular, the results of our study show that:

1. The high sensitivity of artificial neural network models to syntax (in particular, correct sentence construction) but a rather limited ability to detect absurdity out of context. For example, they could mostly classify syntactically incorrect, grammatically distorted constructions as absurd. However, textual data that were characterized by formal correctness and simultaneous absurdity in terms of logic, continuity, etc., of their content showed a result of 62–68% compared to 91–94% for the first case.

2. The weight of the context mentioned in point 1 above on the result of such an analysis regarding sense-making and absurdity of textual data (e.g., previous paragraphs, sentences, etc.). The latter significantly improved the quality of classification and was especially useful in cases of implicit (hidden) absurdity, i.e. constructions that are absurd only because of external (background) knowledge or the context of the situation (the F-measure increased by an average of 15–20%).

3. Several limitations are inherent in generative models regarding creating meaningful texts without certain filters. For example, when testing such (generative) capabilities of artificial neural network models, we found that the absence of additional semantic control produces textual data with many absurd artifacts even when the correct context is given as input. This, in turn, testifies to the originality of the internal understanding of "sense" by such models, which, as the experiments have shown, is produced to a greater extent by statistical consistency of patterns rather than semantic validity.

4. There are several cases of false positive and false negative identification of textual data. In our opinion, the latter is related to two types of systemic instability: a) misunderstanding of such language phenomena as irony, metaphor, etc., in the coordinates of absurdity; b) difficulty in identifying low-frequency syntactic constructions, specific terminology, etc.

5. The role of annotation in improving the efficiency of the above models. It should be noted that the highest classification accuracy rates were achieved in those text corpora, in which examples of the categories of sense and absurdity were manually labeled. Moreover, such examples were balanced with examples of "borderline" or difficult-to-interpret texts: this helped to prevent the model from adapting to superficial features without real analysis.

Thus, the results of the experiments show that the categories of sense and absurdity cannot be identified exclusively in linguistic coordinates. We are talking about lexical and/or syntactic features, which necessitates considering semantic, pragmatic, and contextual layers in this context (for machine recognition). At the same time, such models show stable performance only within "weakly conceptual" examples, while texts requiring deeper cognitive interpretation and background knowledge (linguistic and national worldviews, gaps, etc.) remain ambiguous.

6. Discussion.

Neural network modeling of linguistic units, in our opinion, is at the very beginning of

its development; accordingly, there are different approaches to working with the categories of sense and absurdity in the process of training and validating artificial neural network models (Ruggeri, Banks, Cleveland, Fisher, Escobar-Anel, Giudici, ... & Zhang, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/qOBI4EB). At the same time, our results confirm that working with these categories is one of the most difficult, especially in the context of such modeling. It should be noted that the main difficulty here, unlike traditional tasks in which recognition is based on certain (lexical, syntactic, and other) patterns, is that their detection requires a much deeper understanding of the text. Moreover, we are talking about the ability to contextualize, which is still a challenge for such models today.

Nevertheless, this work's results represent the "behavior" of artificial neural network models, which are primarily focused on certain statistical indicators (for example, the probability of combining certain units). At the same time, conceptual and logical deviations in textual data, which are crucial for the categories of sense and absurdity, are often invisible to these models. The latter is especially true for texts with implicit, deferred, and similar absurdity, where a native speaker (human) can easily localize the absence of sense. Instead, an artificial neural network model identifies them as meaningful due to structural correctness or commonly used patterns in the text (based on training samples from the developer) (Coronado-Blázquez, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/pZPsb).

Naturally, such results emphasize revising approaches to training artificial neural network models, considering their analysis features. In this regard, it would be productive to: a) introduce more absurd texts into the training samples, where the absurdity is based on the conceptual level; b) develop specific practices and markup techniques that would take into account not only syntactic but also pragmatic or ontological absurdity; c) integrate such models with other systems, which would allow taking into account world knowledge and contextual constraints.

Also important in the context of our study is the issue of limiting the category of absurdity and the non-standard: for example, for humans, an unusual semantic construction (the irony above, sarcasm, etc.) of a text does not always mean absurdity. This is because such a construction can be part of a culturally determined speech norm. At the same time, artificial neural networks will mostly be present since they lack the mechanisms and practices of identifying the speaker's pragmatic intentions (Orrù, Melis, & Sartori, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/XRKuu8).

In addition, the training of the above models cannot be performed solely based on linguistic features, as this would result in "semantic shallowness" of their performance. In this case, recognizing the analysed categories will be limited to formal correspondences without realizing deeper cognitive structures. This problem creates a need for more intensive integration of linguistic, cultural, psycholinguistic, and other fields. This will make it possible to design future artificial neural network models more accurately, building the architecture of their layers more adaptively to the analysis of textual data.

Therefore, the work with the outlined categories in the context of training and validation of artificial neural networks is representative of the fundamental limits of modern technologies and can be positioned in the context of the Theseus paradox. The point is that this work outlines the original analysis by such networks (for example, manual labeling, etc.), which can often be perceived as a partial reproduction of the analysed data (Zhang, Bouma, & Bos, 2025 URL : https://goo.su/UOkzM). To comprehend them with this or that model, the developer retranslates the categories available by labeling them, removing stop words, etc. This outlines the prospects for developing hybrid models (with different layer architectures) in which machine learning can be combined with logical and semantic approaches inherent in humans in the process of interpreting textual data.

7. Conclusions.

Thus, in this study, we have confirmed the originality of working with the categories of sense and absurdity in the context of the complexity of their processing, which is associated with the fact that such analysis goes beyond the purely computational component of textual data. We are talking about the usual consideration of syntactic or statistical regularities. At the same time, the outlined categories require cognitive comprehension of data on context, background knowledge, linguistic and national culture, world, realities, gaps, and so on. At the same time, our results showed that:

1. The current architectural originality of artificial neural network models is highly effective in recognizing syntactic, statistical, and other patterns and deviations. However, it shows its imperfection in the analysis of textual data. The absurdity is based on violating logic, continuity, referential coherence, or cultural background (discourse and others).

2. Such models naturally show better results in semantic classification tasks when access to the context is expanded (annotations) or when training samples contain manually labeled examples of the analysed constructions.

3. Nevertheless, the problem of distinguishing between the categories of sense and absurdity is far from being solved comprehensively, as it is impossible without an integrated, interdisciplinary approach that combines mathematical, applied, computational linguistics, cognitive semantics, philosophy of language, natural language processing, and sentiment analysis.

The prospect of further research is to evaluate the effectiveness of artificial neural network models in their integration into systems for monitoring political Internet discourse. In particular: a) development of specialized corpora of texts that will mark ontological, contextual, and other types of absurdity; b) implementation of linguistic models in logical and ontological representations of knowledge based on the latest achievements of the humanitarian paradigm (psychology, sociology, etc.); c) comprehensive analysis of the influence of pragmatic and stylistic determinants on the classification of categories of sense and absurdity. The above will allow us to improve existing models of machine analysis, processing, and generation of textual data and better understand the identity, limits, and nature of human interpretation.

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Анотація

У статті стверджується самобутність роботи з категоріями смислу й абсурду в контексті складності їх обробки, що пов'язана з виходом такого аналізу за межі суто обчислювальної компоненти щодо текстових даних. Мовиться про узвичаєне врахування синтаксичних або статистичних закономірностей, натомість окреслені категорії вимагають когнітивного осмислення даних щодо контексту, фонових знань, мовної та національної картини, світу, реалій, лакун та іншого. Разом з тим, отримані нами результати засвідчили:

1. Актуальна архітектурна самобутність штучних нейромережевих моделей має високу ефективність у розпізнаванні синтаксичних, статистичних та інших закономірностей і відхилень. Однак виявляє свою недосконаліть при аналізі текстових даних у яких, абсурд базований на порушенні логіки, наступності, референтної пов'язаності чи культурного тла (дискурсу та іншого).

2. Такі моделі закономірно показують кращі результати у завданнях смислової класифікації у тих випадках, коли доступ до контексту розширений (анотації) або коли навчальні вибірки містять марковані вручну приклади аналізованих конструкцій.

3. Тим не менш, проблема розмежування категорій смислу й абсурду далека від комплексного вирішення, оскільки це неможливе без залучення інтегрованого, міждисциплінарного підходу, де будуть поєднані математична, прикладна, обчислювальна лінгвістика, когнітивна семантика, філософія мови й обробка природної мови і аналіз настроїв.

Перспективою подальших досліджень є, першою чергою, evaluation of the efficiency of artificial neural network models in the process of their integration into systems for monitoring political Internet discourse. Зокрема: а) розробка спеціалізованих корпусів текстів, у яких буде марковані онтологічний, контекстний та інші види абсурду; б) імплементація лінгвістичних моделей у логіко-онтологічні репрезентації знань, базовані на останніх досягненнях гуманітарної парадигми (психологія, соціологія тощо); в) комплексний аналіз впливу прагматико-стилістичних детермінант на класифікацію категорій смислу й абсурду. Вищезазначене дозволить не лише вдосконалити наявні моделі машинного аналізу, обробки й генерації текстових даних, а й краще зрозуміти самобутність, межі й природу людської інтерпретації як такої.

Ключові слова: *нейромережеве моделювання, прикладна лінгвістика, обчислювальна лінгвістика, комп’ютерна лінгвістика, математична лінгвістика, штучні нейронні мережі, нейромережеві моделі, смисл, абсурд.*