ML 8

Automated Hate Speech Detection On Social MediaData using Artificial Neural Networks



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Introduction

- Hateful contents are those that contain abusive speech targeting individuals (*cyber-bullying*, *a politician*, *a celebrity*, *a product*) or particular groups (*a country*, *LGBT*, *a religion*, *gender*, *an organization*, *etc.*).
- In 2016, 7,321 hate crime related offenses were reported in the USA alone.
- In this work, we develop several machine learning based methods to detect hate speech on Twitter data.

Why This Research?

- Manual way of filtering out hateful tweets is not scalable and in fact impossible in real time.
- Social sites are facing the problem of identifying and censoring problematic posts, while weighing the right to freedom of speech at the same time. So, perfect prediction is a must
- Prediction is not straightforward. After observing the hate post 'These bus drivers are all immigrant trash...'. one may conclude any phrases with 'immigrant trash' is a hate speech. But, 'You should stop calling him a immigrant trash'. would definitely not considered as hate speech

Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

- For predicting the above complex scenario, word frequency based (Bag of Words) approaches are not sufficient. Our model needs to think like a human brain with memory.
- ANN is that model..
- ANN is inspired by the way how the human brain works. ANN models can learn through trial and error just like humans.
- In this experiment, prediction was attempted using two types of ANN. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- CNN learn to recognize smaller components first, then combine all the components to recognize large patterns.
- Unlike CNN, RNN has a memory to track what was previously learned.

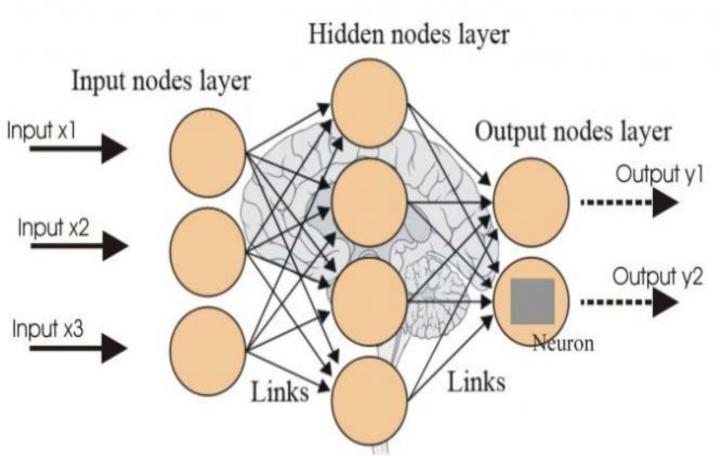
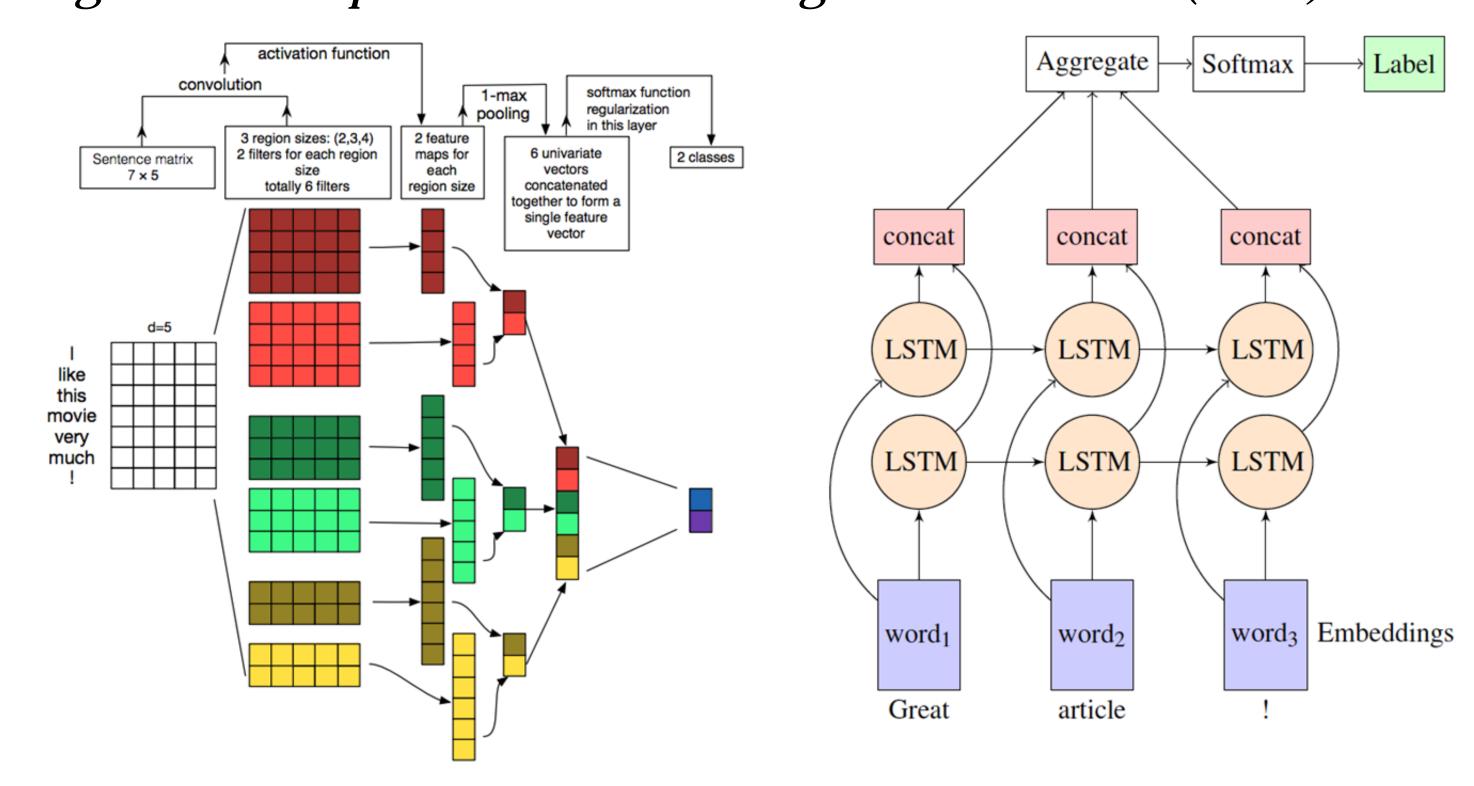


Fig: A Simple ANN model

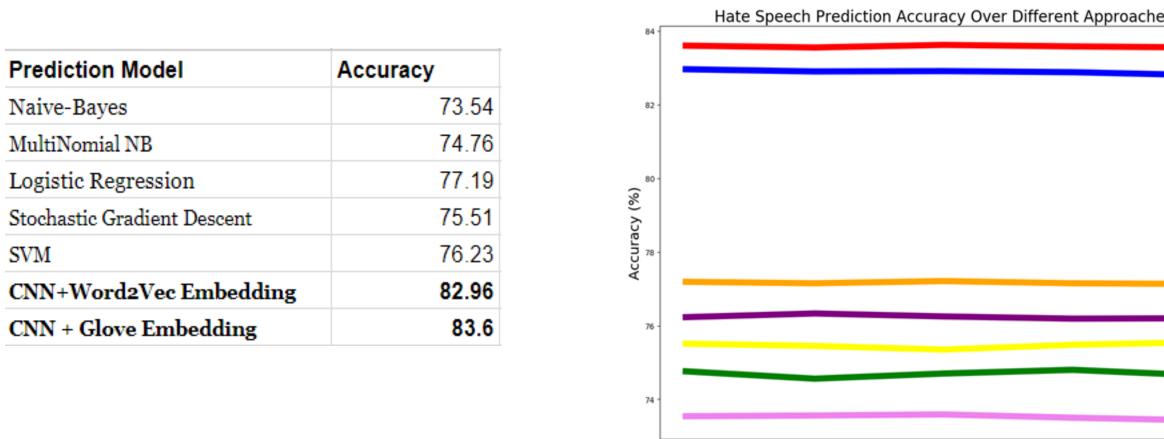
Methodology

Figure: Hate Speech Detection Using CNN and LSTM(RNN)



- Level 1 : Data Fetching from Twitter using *Tweepy*.
- Level 2: Data Processing, cleaning, feature extraction.
- Level 3: Experiment with baseline methods. We started with Bag of Words (BOW) models. Run the dataset on Naive-bayes, Logistic Regression, SVM, SGD models.
- Level 4: Run the dataset on CNN model, where features are convoluted and pooled and later classified using softmax. Overfittings are prevented using dropout.
- Level 5: Introduced *Google's word2vec* and *Stanford's GloVe word embedding* model for better semantic relation.
- Level 6: Trying fit the data on *LSTM*, which can track previously recorded long sequences.
- Level 7: Right now we are experimenting all the possible combinations of ANN for maximizing the accuracy.

Results



• Experimental results show that, CNN + Glove word Embedding Technique gives the highest accuracy so far. It's 83.60%!!

Sample Prediction

- We experimented with a dataset of 16K annotated tweets made available by the authors of [2]. Among these, 3383 are labeled as sexist, 1972 as racist, and the remaining are marked as neither sexist nor racist.
- Here is few sample predictions made by our code.

Sample Tweet	Hate Speech?	Correct Prediction
The girls should have less tickets on themselves and worry about the cooking. #MKR'	Yes	Yes
girls are prettyawful. #gohome	Yes	Yes
Charlie Hebdo' editor killed in Paris terror attack	No	No
Islam is a religion with zero spiritual content.	Yes	Yes
The girl was raped by an Albanian	Yes	No

Our Ongoing Researches

- The LSTM(RNN) experiment is on progress. An accuracy of about 85% is expected.
- Work is also being done on the character level CNN model.
- Attempts are also being made to introduce Hierarchical Attention Network (*HAN*), that can measure the importance of a word on a context.
- The best accuracy is expected to come from a *hybrid of CNN* and *RNN model*.

Potential Uses

- The tool can be tuned by the use of a threshold which can be set by parents or teachers so *online material can be filtered out* before it appears on a web browser.
- A faster *emergency response system* can be made by classifying panic conversation on social media.
- A version of this application can be used for *cyber crime prevention*.
- Online fraud detection is another significant use of this application.
- *Hate crime prevention* is also a noteworthy goal.

References

- 1. Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification by Yoon Kim
- 2. Deep Learning for Hate Speech Detection in Tweets by Pinkesh Badjatiya
- 3. Hateful Symbols or Hateful People? Predictive Features for Hate Speech Detection on Twitter by Zeerak Waseem et. al.