CONTEXT-AWARE STEREOTYPE DETECTION:















CONVERSATIONAL THREAD ANALYSIS ON BERT-BASED MODELS

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WHY Human annotators need context to label a text as containing stereotypes.

WHAT Do discursive contexts also play a role to interpret a message in NLP?

HOW Fine-tune classification models to detect stereotypes related to immigrants in Spanish. We add different contexts after [SEP] token of the models:

[CLS] + TEXT TO CLASSIFY + [SEP] + CONTEXT

Labels		N° texts DETESTS	N° texts StereoHoax-ES		
Stereotype	Contextual	_	590		
	Explicit	303	1,260		
	Implicit	1,056	344		
	Total	1,359	1,604		
No Stereotype		4,270	3,745		
Total		5,629	5,349		

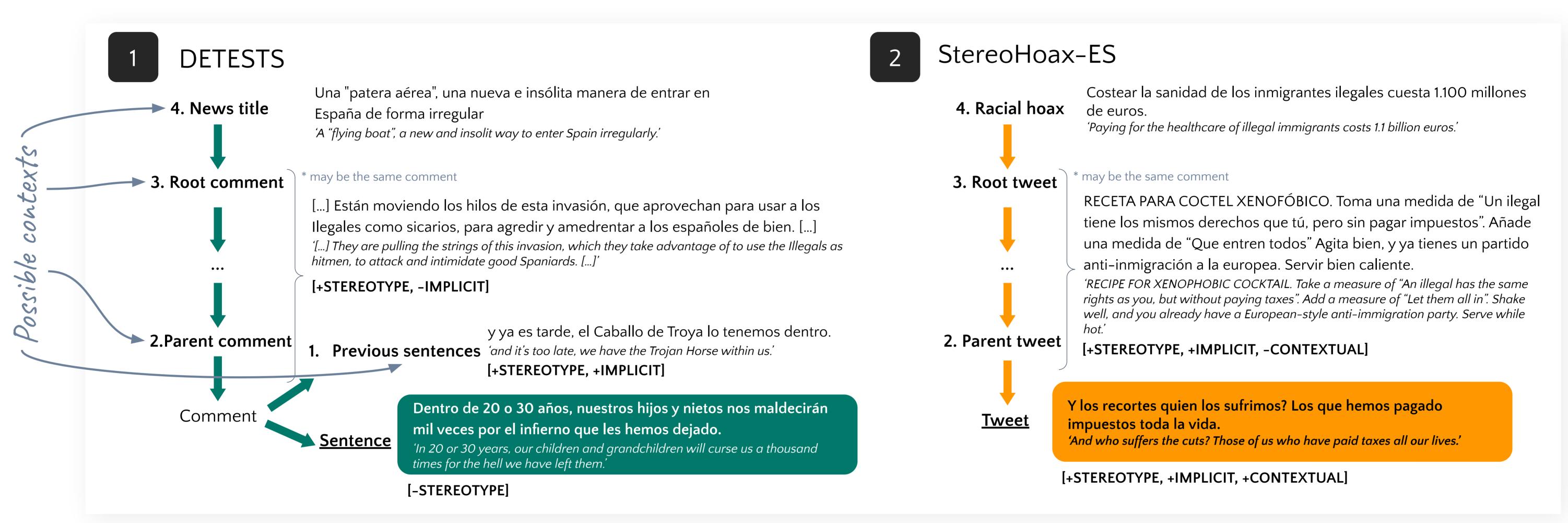
MODELS BETO (dccuchile/bert-base-spanish-wwm-cased)

MarlA (PlanTL-GOB-ES/roberta-base-bne)

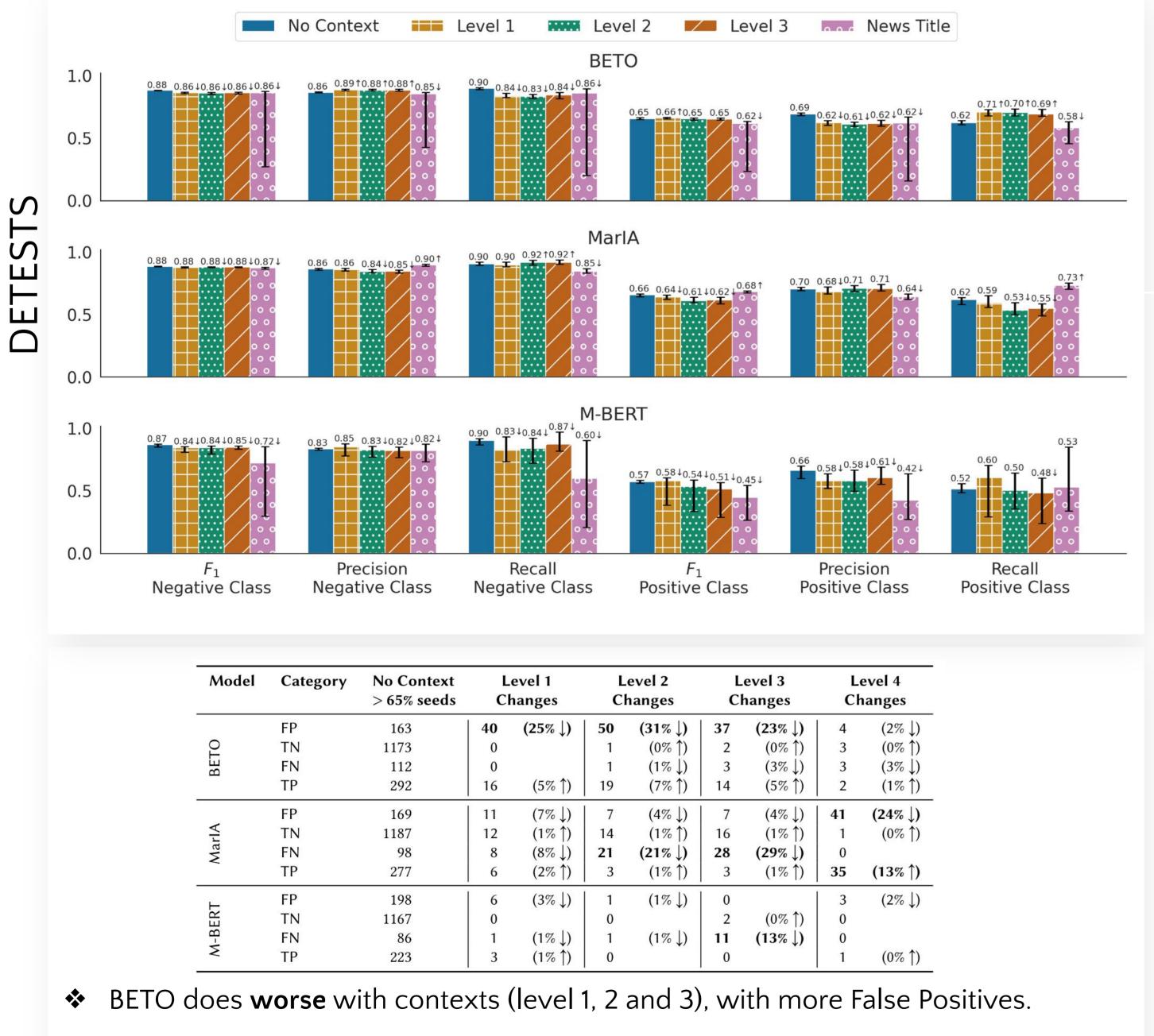
M-BERT (google-bert/bert-base-multilingual-cased)

Racial Hoax

Datasets



Results



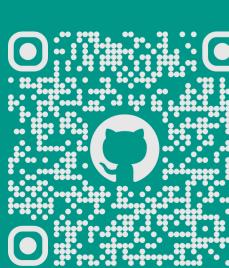
❖ MarlA worsens with context level 2 and 3 with more False Negatives. Level 4 has

StereoHoax MarlA M-BERT 1.0 0.5 Precision Precision Recall Recall **Negative Class Negative Class** Positive Class Positive Class **Negative Class** Positive Class Category No Context Level 3 Level 4 Level 2

No Context

	Model	cutegory	> 65% seeds	Changes		Changes		Changes	
		FP	142	12	(8% ↓)	0		0	
_	0	TN	609	28	(5% ↑)	34	(6% ↑)	55	(9% ↑)
	ВЕТО	FN	58	29	(50% ↓)	51	(88% ↓)	113	(195% ↓)
	_	TP	148	2	(1% 1)	1	(1% ↑)	0	
	8	FP	83	1	(1%↓)	1	(1% ↓)	0	
	ΓΙ	TN	566	11	(2% ↑)	18	(3% 1)	23	(4% ↑)
	MarlA	FN	68	22	(32% ↓)	22	(32% ↓)	27	(40% ↓)
		TP	226	3	(1% 1)	0	eti sootaasi	0	
	H	FP	80	0		0		0	
	M-BERT	TN	504	24	(5% ↑)	34	(7% ↑)	39	(8% ↑)
	I-B	FN	112	30	(27% ↓)	22	(20% ↓)	28	(25% ↓)
	>	TN	227	0		0		0	

All 3 models do worse with contexts (level 2, 3 and 4), with more False Negatives.



- ❖ No general improvement using contexts after the [SEP] token on BERT-based models.
- Results were highly dependent on the dataset used.

a positive bias.