

Automated Claim Verification Using Transformer Models and the FEVER Dataset

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Motivation

- **Problem:**
 - Misinformation spread rapidly
 - Fact checking is slow
- **Need:**
 - Automated systems
 - Can LLMs discern truth from false?
- **Our Goal:**
 - Build an automated pipeline that:
 - Extracts verifiable claims from text
 - Retrieves relevant evidence
 - Classifies each claim as **Supported**, **Contradicted**, or **Not Verifiable**

Background

- **Fact-Checking in NLP:**
 - Fact-checking needs claim understanding, evidence, retrieval, and classification.
- **FEVER Dataset:**
 - Fact Extraction and VERification
 - 185,000+ human-generated claims
 - benchmark for evaluating fact-checking models
- **Pretrained Language Models:**
 - FLAN-T5 and BART-MNLI:
 - Zero-shot NLI
 - Extracting factual evidence from text

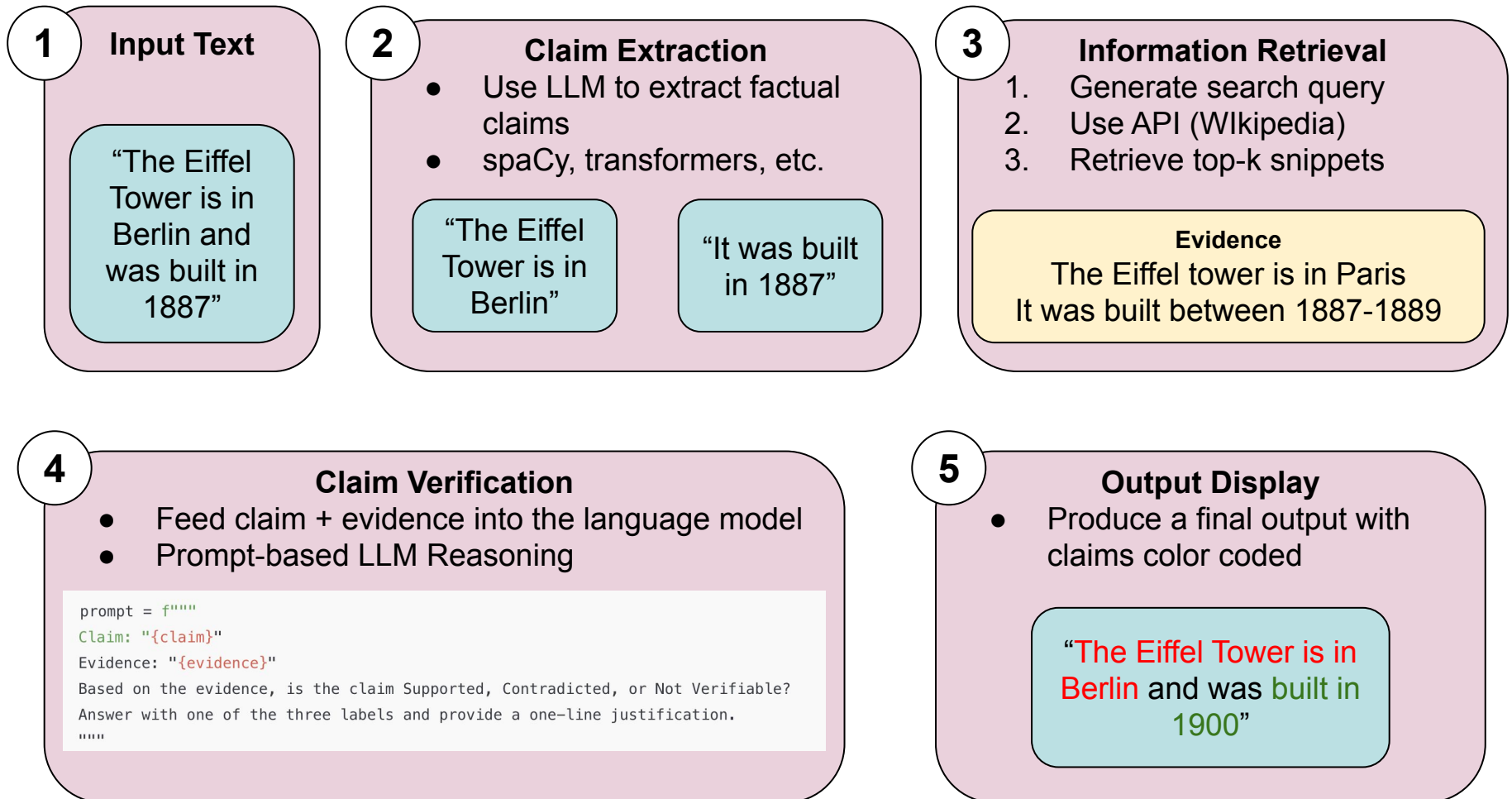
Related Work

- **Traditional Fact-Checking Approaches:**
 - Rule-based systems (e.g., symbolic logic, KB matching) limited by rigidity and scalability (e.g., Vlachos & Riedel, 2014)
- **Neural Approaches with FEVER:**
 - FEVER baseline: sentence retrieval + Recognizing Textual Entailment (RTE) (Thorne et al., 2018)
 - DeFactNLP: used neural entailment models on FEVER claims
- **Transformer Based Pipelines:**
 - BERT for fact-checking improved sentence-level verification (Liu et al., 2019)

Claim / Target Task

- **Problem Definition:**
 - Input: A natural language claim
 - e.g., “The capital of Australia is Sydney.”
- **Goal:** Automatically classify the claim based on retrieved evidence as:
 - Supported ✓
 - Contradicted ✗
 - Not verifiable (?)
- **Task Components:**
 - Claim Understanding
 - Evidence Retrieval
 - Veracity Classification

Intuitive figure showing WHY



Proposed Solution

- **Claim Extraction (Flan-T5):**
 - Text2text model prompts the generation of discrete factual claims from a user-submitted paragraph
- **Evidence Retrieval (Wikipedia):**
 - Each claim is used to query Wiki via keyword/entity extraction
 - Returns a context snippet from most relevant Wiki page
- **Claim Verification (BART-MNLI):**
 - Each claim and evidence pair is passed to a zero-shot classifier
 - “This claim is {Supported/Contradicted/Not Verifiable} based on the evidence:..”
- **Output:**
 - Each claim gets assigned a label

Implementation

- **Claim Extraction:**

- Uses Flan-T5 via text2text-generation to extract factual claims from input text
- Each generated line is further split into atomic sentences using spaCy

- **Evidence Retrieval:**

- Extracts best search term using entity recognition
- Uses Wikipedia to search for matching pages
- Returns the first 1000 characters of relevant article content

- **Claim Verification:**

- Uses facebook/bart-large-mnli model for zero-shot classification
- Forms natural language hypotheses using label-specific template
- Returns the label with highest entailment probability

Implementation

- **Frontend:**

- Built with Gradio Blocks UI
- Users enter a paragraph -> extracted claims populate a dropdown
- Selected claim triggers evidence retrieval and verification output

Data Summary

- **FEVER** = Fact Extraction and VERification
- Created for large-scale evaluation of fact-checking systems
- Built on Wikipedia as the sole source of evidence
- Statistics:
 - Total Claims: ~185,000
 - Train Set: ~145,000 claims
 - Dev Set: ~20,000 claims
 - Avg. Evidence Sentences: ~1-5/claim
- Labels:
 - Supports: Claim is fully supported by evidence
 - Refutes: Claim is clearly contradicted
 - Not Enough Information

“Barack Obama was the first American president to be born in Kenya”

Label: REFUTES

Evidence: [

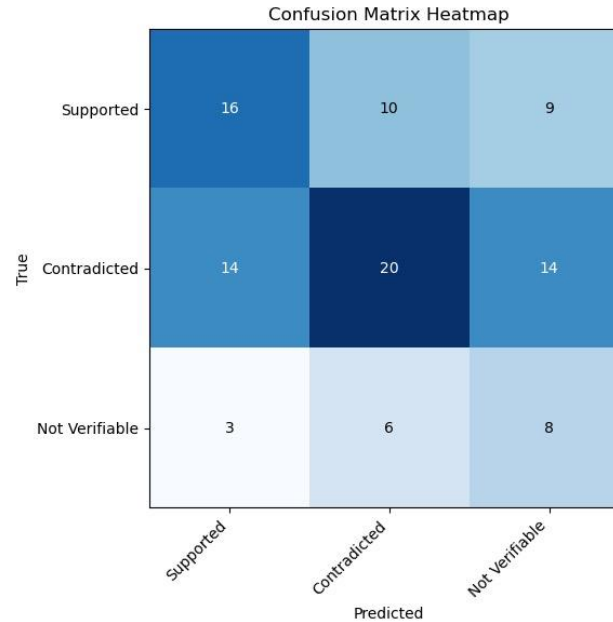
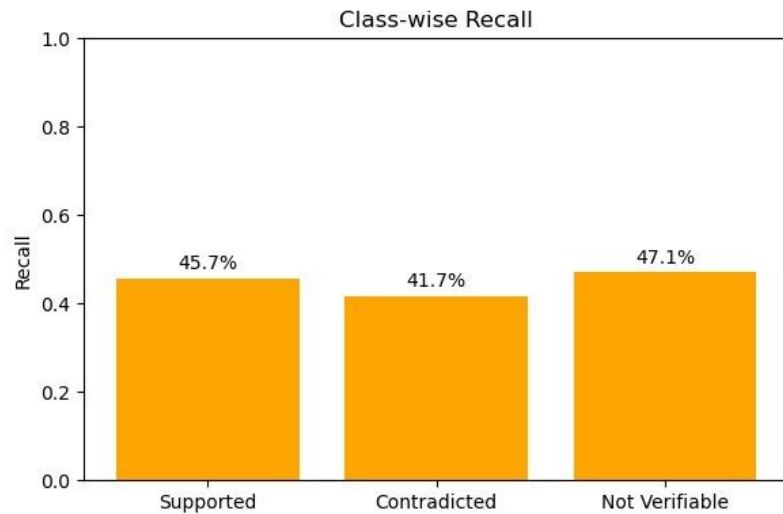
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["Barack_Obama", 0, "Barack Obama was born on August 4, 1961, at Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children in Honolulu, Hawaii."]

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Experimental Results



Gold \ Pred	Supported	Contradicted	Not Verifiable	Total
Supported (35)	16	10	9	35
Contradicted (48)	14	20	14	48
Not Verifiable (17)	3	6	8	17
Total Pred	33	36	31	100

Experimental Analysis

- **Key Metrics:**

- Overall accuracy: 44% (44/100)
- Class-wise recall:
 - Supported: 16/35 -> 45.7%
 - Contradicted: 20/48 -> 41.7%
 - Not Verifiable: 8/17 -> 47.1%

- **Main Failure Modes:**

- Over-abstention: 31% of all predictions are “Not Verifiable,” even when evidence is clear
- Contradiction detection weak: only 42% recall on false claims
- Support under-detection: ~46% recall on true claims

Conclusion and Future Work

- Future Work:
 - Model & Pipeline Improvements
 - Integrate dense retrievers for more accuracy evidence retrieval than simple keyword-based search
 - Replace zero-shot NLI with fine-tuned verifiers trained directly on FEVER for improved claim classification.
 - Real-World Adaptation:
 - Apply the pipeline to real-world misinformation, such as social media posts or news headlines
 - Add explanation generation to improve the user trust and interpretability.

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