

Deception Detection

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Abstract

Deception is a key strategy in Diplomacy, a negotiation-based game. This paper explores detecting deceptive messages using machine learning models. We preprocess game conversation data and evaluate Logistic Regression with TF-IDF embeddings and LSTM with GloVe embeddings for deception classification.

1 Problem Statement

Deception detection involves identifying misleading statements in communication. In Diplomacy, a negotiation-based game, deception is a key strategy where players use misleading messages to gain an advantage. Detecting such deception helps analyze strategic interactions and linguistic patterns. This research aims to develop a machine learning system to classify Diplomacy messages as truthful or deceptive based on linguistic and contextual features.

2 Plan and Approach

We follow a structured approach:

- **Data Preprocessing:** Cleaned messages by removing punctuation and emojis while tokenizing text.
- **Feature extraction:** We convert text into numerical representations using TF-IDF and GloVe embeddings.
- **Model Training:** We train and compare two models:
 - Logistic Regression with TF-IDF
 - LSTM with GloVe embeddings
- **Evaluation:** We assess model performance using test accuracy and macro F1 score.

3 Results

The performance of our models is summarized as follows:

- **Test Accuracy:** 90.84
- **Macro F1-score:** 49.51

4 Results and Discussion

LSTM with GloVe embeddings outperforms Logistic Regression, capturing deeper contextual meaning. However, deception detection remains challenging due to subtle linguistic cues.

5 Future Work

- Enhance text representation with advanced preprocessing techniques. *SMITE, CNN*
- Address data imbalance using resampling, augmentation, and class weighting.
- Refine the LSTM-based approach used in the referenced literature for improved performance. *hypo*
- Incorporate additional linguistic features and the referenced lexicon-based enhancements. *lexicon*
- Experiment with advanced deep learning architectures. *→ passive*
- Explore transformer models like BERT for better contextual understanding.

References

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