Hate Speech Spreader Detection

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Hate Speech Spreader Detection



Dataset: PAN-AP-2021 En

- 60000 tweets from 300 different Twitter users.
- Uniformly balanced with 150 hate speech spreaders users and 150 non-hate speech spreaders.
- Partial preprocessing carried out.
- Access to only 40000 tweets from 200 users.

Preprocessing

- Remove the dataset specific terms and other html leftovers.
- Expand contractions (e.g. **you're** \rightarrow **you are**).
- Normalise sequences of at least 3 repeated characters with a maximum of two letters (e.g. hiiiiii \rightarrow hii).
- Remove **numbers** and **punctuations**.
- Transform emojis into their aliases.
- Remove extra white spaces and any left or right spacing.



SVM

TF-IDF with no stop words removal.

BiGRU

GloVe embeddings with random vectors for out-of-vocabulary tokens.

BiLSTM

GloVe embeddings with random vectors for out-of-vocabulary tokens.

BERTweet

Embeddings from pre-trained BERTweet on sentiment analysis.



SVM

'C' (between 0 and 1 → **0.59**), 'kernel' ('poly', **'rbf'**, 'sigmoid')

BiGRU

'GRU units' (between 64 and 320 with step $64 \rightarrow 256$)

BiLSTM

'LSTM units' (between 64 and 320 with step $64 \rightarrow 128$)

BERTweet

Learning Rate = 2e-05 Batch = 32

- Training

SVM

Trained using 5-fold cross validation.

BiGRU

Trained for 10 epochs with early stopping.

BiLSTM

Trained for 10 epochs with early stopping.

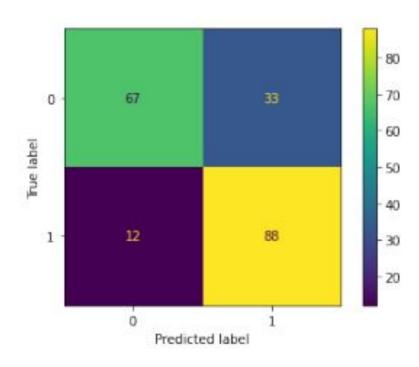
BERTweet

Fine-tuned using 10 epochs with early stopping.

Results

Method	Accuracy
TF-IDF + SVM	76.0
GLoVe + BiLSTM	64.0
GLoVe + BiGRU	67.0
BERTweet	<mark>78.0</mark>

Confusion Matrix of BERTweet





- N-grams.
- CNNs.
- Combining BERT with SVM.
- Exploiting relationships between users.
- Modifying the majority voting threshold.