

Comments

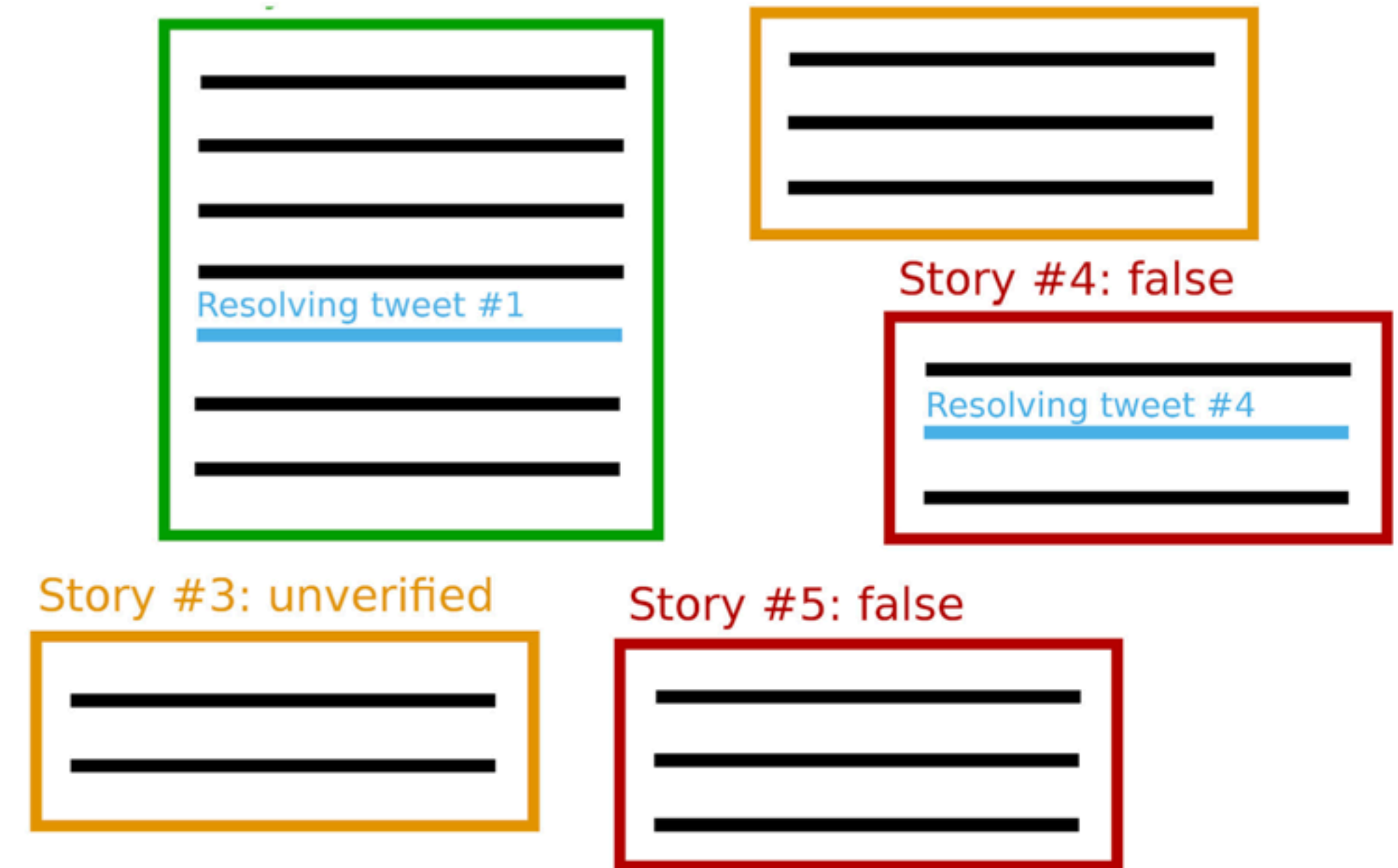
of Bi-GCN

- Consider the dispersion of rumor as feature for learning representation.
- Effective on root feature enhancement.
- RNN+CNN baseline Twitter dataset is awful.
- About event label on Twitter dataset, the unverified rumor and non-rumor may confused during the training.
- Using top-5000 words to get TF-IDF value as representation not informative.
- Competition baseline little outdated and not seen other GCN-based model.

Research of Event label on Twitter datasets

Moreover, most existing approaches regard rumor detection as a binary classification problem, which predicts a candidate hypothesis as rumor or not. Since a rumor often begins as unverified and later turns out to be confirmed as true or false, or remains unverified (Zubiaga et al., 2016), here we consider a set of more practical, finer-grained classes: false rumor, true rumor, unverified rumor, and non-rumor, which becomes an even more challenging problem.

Ma, Gao, and Wong 2017



Our datasets consist of rumour stories, represented by squares, which can be one of true (green), false (red), or unverified (orange). Each of the rumour stories has a number of rumour threads associated with it, which we represent as black lines that form a timeline where threads are sorted by time. When a story is true or false, the journalists also picked, within the story's timeline, one tweet as the resolving tweet. Note that the resolving tweets cannot always be found within the Twitter timeline, as in example story #5.

Zubiaga et al., 2016