

# Automating the Creation of Bias Lexica



### Content

- Introduction
- Workflow
  - Scrapping
  - Pre-processing
  - Generate embedding
  - Generate bias words
  - Evaluation
- Conclusion



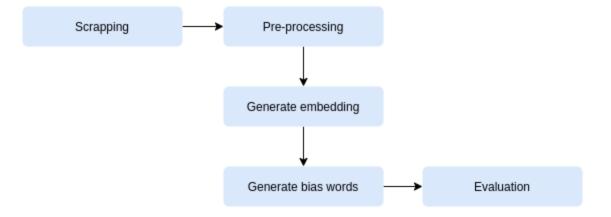
## Introduction

- Bias usually refers to the inclined point of view towards someone or something.
- Quantifying such bias is harder compared to identifying them in media articles.
- Bias in the text is not explicitly given as an opinion or a comment, but rather is subtle and underlying<sup>1</sup>.
- Our objective is to automate the process of creating bias lexica using word2vec word embedding model.



# Workflow

• The following figure depicts the workflow of our project:





# Scrapping

- Dataset used here related to the paper<sup>1</sup>, in which news articles are labeled based on their bias towards the democrat and republican party of the USA.
- This dataset contains news articles from various media sources.
- Each article in the dataset was assigned one of the following five labels:
- 1. Very positive
- 2. Somewhat positive
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Somewhat negative
- 5. Very negative



# Pre-processing

- In this phase, we focus on preparing the data to make it suitable for word2vec.
- We perform following oprerations on the data:
- 1. Merge multiple columns
- 2. Cleaning
- 3. Lemmatization
- 4. Generate (binary) labels

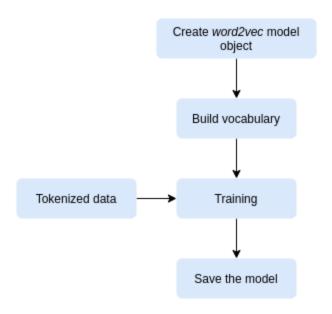
#### Outcome:

Total news articles	7961
Label O (Not bias)	4165
Label 1 (Bias)	3796



# Generate embedding

Following figure depicts process of training a *word2vec* model:



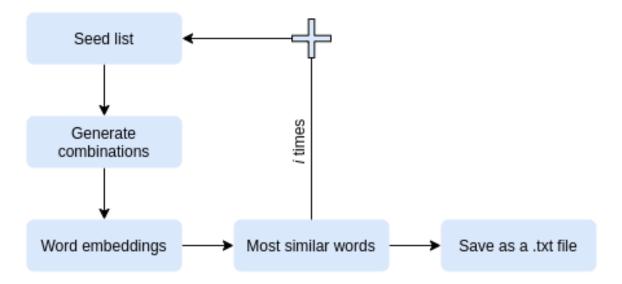
Important hyper-parameters required to train a *word2vec* model:

Parameter	Value
min_count	5
window	5
size	300
sample	6e-5
alpha	0.03
min_alpha	0.0007



## Generate bias words

 Following figure shows the process of generating bias words using the seed list and word embeddings:





## Evaluation

- Evaluation strategy:
- Count the number of biased words each article in the dataset contains.
- 2. Define a threshold for how much bias words an article should contain for it be considered as biased article.
- 3. Predict labels for each article using this threshold.
- 4. Compare the predictions with actual targets and get the results.

#### Evaluation results:

Performance metric	Value
Accuracy	0.6050747393543525
Precision	0.5808531746031746
Recall	0.6169652265542677
F1	0.598364844149208
Cohen's Kappa	0.21062286195898272



## Conclusion

- Although the results are not up to the level as expected, we can state that our approach is working properly.
- These results can be improved by making following changes:
- 1. Increase the **size** of the dataset
- 2. Experiment with *topn* value
- 3. Try different threshold values

Thank you

Questions?