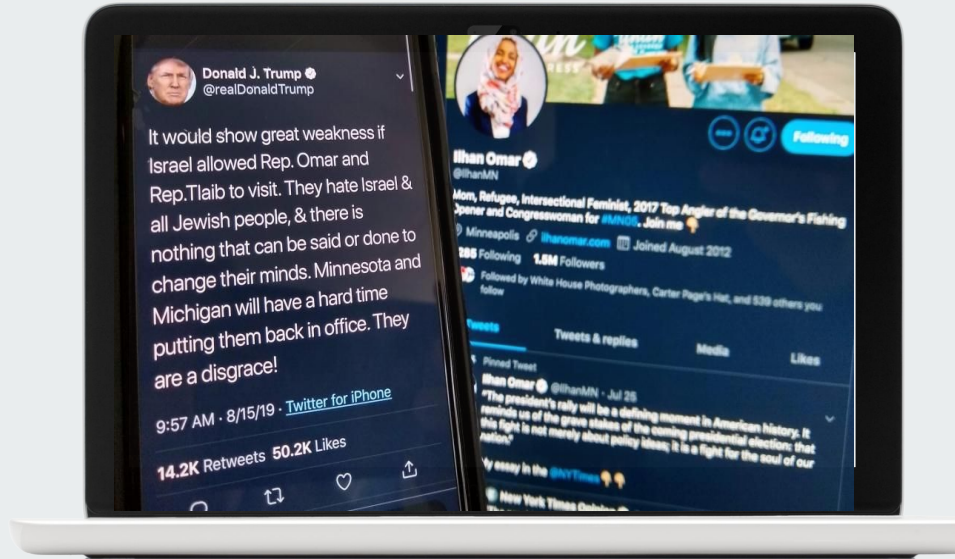


"Share Love not Hate" - Assessing Hate Speech Detection methods using TF-IDF and POS tagging approach on Twitter

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Outline



The Problem

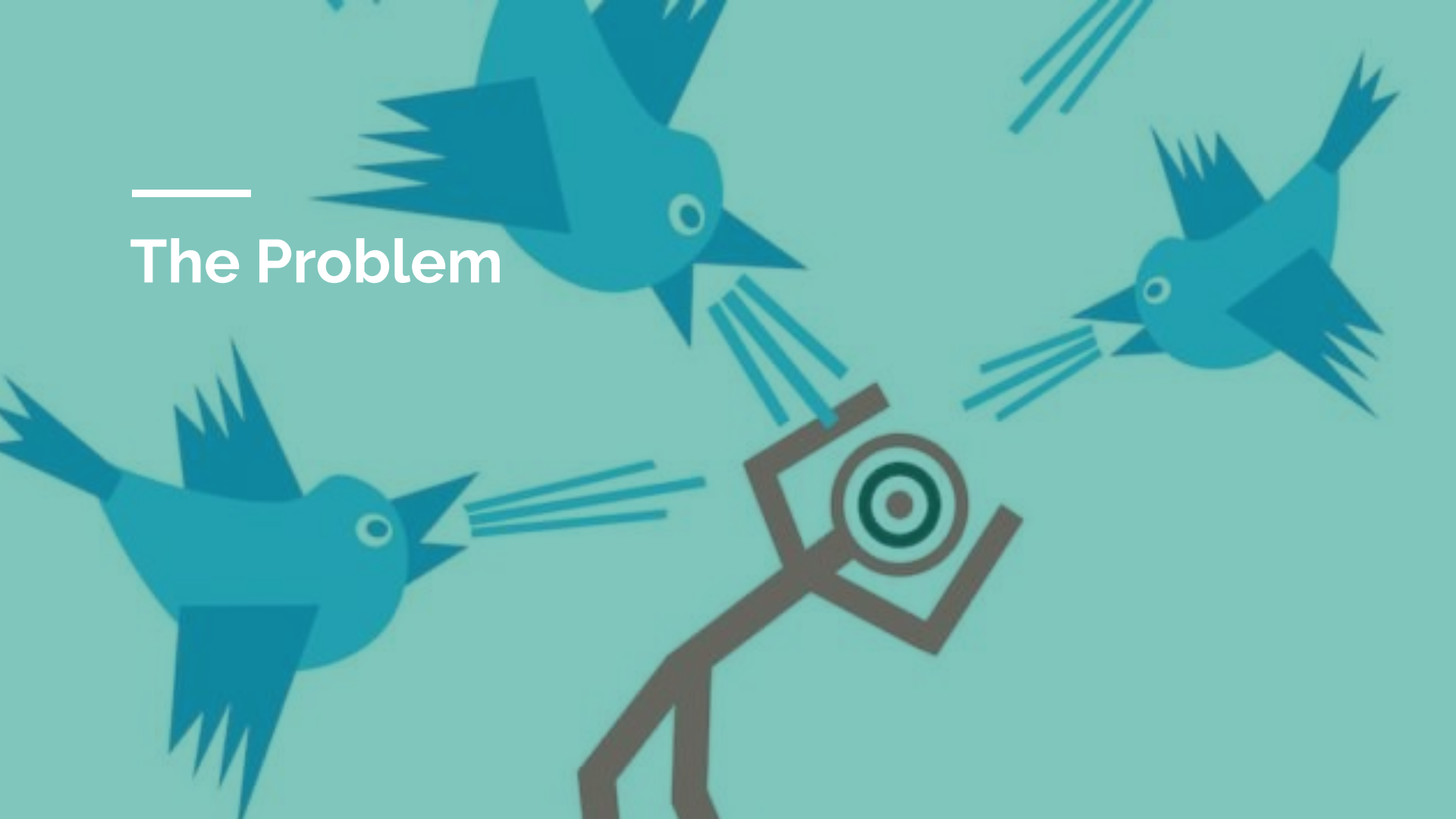
Methodology

Results

Limitation

Conclusion

The Problem





Why do we care?

Exponential increase in the use of the internet by people of different cultures, sexual orientation, ethnicities and educational backgrounds.

Differentiating hate speech and offensive language is a key challenge.

New York Times reported personal attacks motivated by bias and prejudice



Problem statement

Classification of tweets on Twitter into three classes: hate speech, offensive language and neither. We perform experiments by leveraging TF-IDF and POS tagging features as input to machine learning models.



Challenges

The style of social media especially hateful data is different

Uses abbreviations and spelling variations

Words cannot be taken literally.



Problems with existing solutions

OOV words are impossible to train

Example : #BanPUBG

Issue with pre-trained embeddings

Splitting tweets to normalize input

Training on domain-specific data



Methodology



Data

01

DATASET DISTRIBUTION

DATASET	COUNT
Train	14,869
Validation	3,718
Test	6,196
TOTAL	24,783



Data

02

VALUES IN THE CLASS COLUMN

0:"hate speech"

1:"offensive language"

2:"neither"

COLUMNS IN THE DATASET

count
hate_speech_count
offensive_language_count
neither_count
class
tweet



Data

03

Class labels	count
hateful	840
offensive	11,571
neither	2,458
Total	14,869

TABLE I

CLASS DISTRIBUTION IN TRAINING SET



Data

04

- Data Preprocessing :
 - Lowercase
 - Stemming
 - Lemmatization
- Data cleaning
 - Stopwords
 - URLs
 - Twitter Mentions
 - Retweet Symbols
 - Emojis



Feature Extraction

$$\text{tfidf}(d, t) = \text{tf}(t) * \text{idf}(d, t)$$

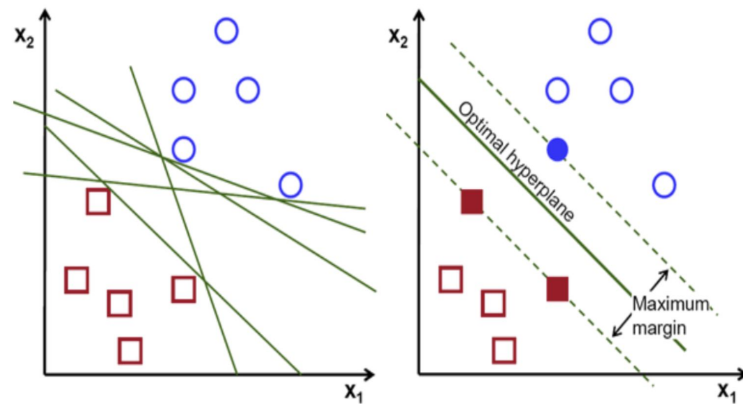


Feature Selection - Logistic Regression

- L2 regularization
- Returns transformed version of input X
- This transformed input will be given as input to our classifier

Model - Linear SVM

- Separate data points with a line across the hyperplane
- Goal is to maximize the margin and make a decision boundary
- One-versus-rest framework
- L2 regularization with 0.01 as regularization parameter
- Squared hinge loss function



Results and Discussions

Class labels	Precision	Recall	F1-score
hateful	0.60	0.79	0.68
offensive	0.97	0.92	0.94
neither	0.81	0.93	0.87
overall			0.91

RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENT 2 USING TF-IDF AND POS TAGGING FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION

Limitations

- Skewed dataset
- Hate comments without explicit toxic vocabulary
- Humorous content may be flagged due to use of controversial terms
- Overfitting can be addressed by using cross validation





Conclusion



What next?

- Build richer dictionary
- Experiment with deep neural network architectures
- Use larger dataset for training

Thank You!





Timeline

