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# K-MHAS : A Multi-label Hate Speech Detection Dataset in Korean Online News Comment

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## Introduction

### Background

- **Growth of online content**
  - (e.g.) social media, news comments, Wikipedia, and in-game chat.
  - challenges in detecting hate speech.
- **Rise in popularity of Korean TV, movies, and music**
  - (e.g.) Squid Game, Parasite, and BTS.
  - could result in exposure to harmful content and hate speech in Korean.

### Problems

- (1) **Language:** Extremely limited resources other than English.
- (2) **Single Label** classification of particular aspects: commonly used → difficult to explain the subjectivity of hate speech.

### Contributions

- ✓ **A large size Korean multi-label hate speech detection dataset.**
  - representing *Korean language patterns effectively*.
- ✓ **A multi-label hate speech annotation scheme.**
  - handling the *subjectivity* and the *intersectionality*.
- ✓ **Strong baseline experiments** on our dataset.
  - using four Korean-BERT-based language models;
  - with six different metrics.

## Korean Multi-label Hate Speech Detection Dataset (K-MHaS)

### Data Collection

- Unlabelled Korean online news comments (Kaggle and Github).
- Period: Between Jan. 2018 and Jun. 2020.

### Multi-label Annotation

- (a) **Binary classification:** Hate Speech (HS) or Not Hate Speech;
  - (b) **Fine-grained classification:** 8 labels (***Politics, Origin, Physical, Age, Gender, Religion, Race, and Profanity***) or Not HS.
- *Non-exclusive concepts:* accounting for the overlapping shades of given categories.
  - Selection of 8 labels: in order to *reflect the social and historical context* in Korean (e.g. '*Politics*').
  - Annotation: by five native speakers manually (IAA: 0.892).

### K-MHaS dataset

- Total **109,692 utterances**.
- Providing multi-label classification from 1(one) to 4(four) labels.

Label Types		Count (%)
Total Utterances		<b>109,692 (100%)</b>
Multi-label (Hate Speech)	1 label (Single)	36,470 (33.2%)
	2 labels	12,073 (11.0%)
	3 labels	1,440 (1.3%)
	4 labels	94 (0.1%)
Not Hate Speech		59,615 (54.3%)

Table 1: **Dataset Statistics**. The total is the combination of all '*hate speech*' and '*not hate speech*' label. Together the '*hate speech*' label makes up 45.7% of the data.

Publication	Language	Source	Data size	Labels	M-label
Waseem and Hovy (2016)	English	Twitter	16.2k	Sexism, Racism, Neither	N
Davidson et al. (2017)	English	Twitter	24.8k	Hate Speech, Offensive, Neither	N
Wulczyn et al. (2017)	English	Wikipedia comments	115k	Toxic, Severe Toxic, Obscene, Threat, Insult, Identity Hate, Neutral	Y
Ibrohim and Budi (2019)	Indonesian	Twitter	11k	(a) Individual, Group (b) Religion, Race, Physical, Gender, Other (c) Weak, Moderate, Strong Hate Speech	P
Fortuna et al. (2019)	Portuguese	Twitter	5.6k	(a) Hate Speech, Not Hate Speech (b) Sexism, Body, Origin, Homophobia, Racism, Ideology, Religion, Health, Other-Lifestyle	P
Ousidhoum et al. (2019)	English French Arabic	Twitter	6k (EN) 4k (FR) 3k (AR)	Labels for five different aspects (a) Directness, (b) Hostility, (c) Target, (d) Group, and (e) Annotator	P
Moon et al. (2020)	Korean	News comments	9k	(a) Hate Speech, Offensive, None (b) Gender, Others, None	N
<b>Ours</b>	<b>Korean</b>	<b>News comments</b>	<b>109k</b>	<b>(a) Hate Speech, Not Hate Speech (b) Politics, Origin, Physical, Age, Gender, Religion, Race, Profanity, Not Hate Speech</b>	<b>Y</b>

Table 2: **Comparison of datasets**. A "M-label" indicates a multi-label annotation scheme that allows overlapping labels for intersectionality (P = partially applied). The (a) - (e) indicates a layer containing a single label from each aspect.

## Dataset Analysis

### Label Distribution in Single(-s) and Multi-label(-m)

- '**Religion**' (5.1%-s, 1.8%-m) and '**Race**' (0.4%-s, 0.6%-m) classes.
  - the *smallest* portions in both distributions.
  - indicating **cultural aspect** that Korea is a highly homogenous monoculture (단일민족국가).
- '**Gender**' (9.2%-s, 16.3%-m) class.
  - at almost *twice* the frequency in a multi-label distribution.
  - indicating **combined aspects** used in gender-based HS.

### Keyword Analysis (Lexical Aspects)

- One-word tokens **used in their stem form**.
  - to *modify* the meanings of other words.
  - (e.g.) “denture”[teulni] (틀니) → [teul] (틀) : to the elderly.
- One-word tokens **combined with other neutral words**.
  - to create a *new* offensive term as a prefix or a suffix.
  - (e.g.) “dog”[gae] (개), “insect”[chung] (충).

Class	Count - Single (%)	Count - Multi (%)
Politics	6,931 (19.0%)	4,961 (17.2%)
Origin	5,739 (15.7%)	4,458 (15.5%)
Physical	5,443 (14.9%)	3,364 (11.7%)
Age	4,192 (11.5%)	3,178 (11.0%)
Gender	3,348 (9.2%)	4,696 (16.3%)
Religion	<b>1,862 (5.1%)</b>	<b>513 (1.8%)</b>
Race	<b>160 (0.4%)</b>	<b>163 (0.6%)</b>
Profanity	8,795 (24.1%)	7,509 (26.0%)

Table 3: **Fine-grained label distributions** on hate speech labels. A ‘not hate speech’ label is not included.

Rank	Politics	Origin	Physical	Age
1	재악 (1427)	장개 (615)	원굴 (962)	틀 (1918)
2	분재인 (951)	전라도 (596)	패자 (772)	나이 (599)
3	좌파 (464)	중국 (539)	여자 (294)	노인 (139)
4	좌빨 (402)	죽 (448)	성형 (216)	충 (112)
5	빨갱이 (367)	장 (446)	관상 (183)	놈 (106)
Rank	Gender	Religion	Race	Profanity
1	여자 (1704)	개독 (526)	흑인 (44)	새끼 (1103)
2	남자 (990)	신원지 (460)	백인 (32)	년 (1014)
3	페미 (172)	사이비 (409)	양키 (32)	지랄 (564)
4	맘충 (138)	종교 (305)	갑동이 (19)	개 (459)
5	여성 (134)	예수 (227)	놈 (13)	놈 (404)

Table 4: **Top 5 keywords(token count)** associated with each fine-grained label.

## Experiments

### Setup

- Train/valid/test sets: 72%/8%/20% of samples.
- Baselines: **Multilingual-BERT**, **KoELECTRA**, **KoBERT**, **KR-BERT-c** (character-level) and **KR-BERT-s** (sub-character-level tokenizer).
- Evaluation Metrics: F1-[macro, micro, weighted], Exact Match(E.M), AUC and Hamming Loss(H.L).

### Evaluation for All Labels

- **KoELECTRA**: overall the best or second best among six metrics.
  - its corpus: **modern slang and buzzwords**.
  - indicating the effects of the pre-training data source.

Model	F1 (macro)	F1 (micro)	F1 (weighted)	E.M.	AUC	H.L. (↓)
<b>BERT</b>	0.6912	0.8139	0.8119	0.7579	0.8878	0.0464
<b>KoELECTRA</b>	0.7245	<b>0.8493</b>	<b>0.8480</b>	<b>0.7994</b>	<b>0.9122</b>	<b>0.0380</b>
<b>KoBERT</b>	<b>0.7651</b>	0.8413	0.8424	<b>0.7926</b>	<b>0.9083</b>	0.0401
<b>KR-BERT-c</b>	<b>0.7444</b>	<b>0.8500</b>	<b>0.8470</b>	0.7901	0.9028	<b>0.0368</b>
<b>KR-BERT-s</b>	0.7245	0.8445	0.8437	0.7825	0.9076	0.0390

Table 5: **Overall multi-label classification performance** on K-MHaS at epoch 4.

### Evaluation for Multi-labels

- **KR-BERT-c** (using a character tokenizer): the best for a single label.
- **KR-BERT-s** (using a sub-character): overall the best for multi-labels.
  - decomposing Korean syllables into sub-characters.
  - providing greater granularity in detecting HS.

# Labels	Model	F1 (Macro)	F1 (Micro)	F1 (Weighted)	E.M.	AUC	H.L. (↓)
1	BERT	0.6666	0.8190	0.8202	0.7919	0.9011	0.0406
	KoELECTRA	0.6953	<b>0.8490</b>	<b>0.8508</b>	<b>0.8263</b>	<b>0.9213</b>	<b>0.0341</b>
	KoBERT	<b>0.7321</b>	0.8320	0.8370	0.8142	0.9110	0.0379
	KR-BERT(w. char)	<b>0.7336</b>	<b>0.8553</b>	<b>0.8543</b>	<b>0.8239</b>	<b>0.9145</b>	<b>0.0318</b>
	KR-BERT(w. sub)	0.6985	0.8392	0.8419	0.8062	0.9123	0.0360
2	BERT	0.6389	0.8043	0.8174	0.5580	0.8524	0.0788
	KoELECTRA	<b>0.6777</b>	0.8612	0.8700	0.6511	0.8934	0.0577
	KoBERT	<b>0.7249</b>	<b>0.8854</b>	<b>0.8911</b>	<b>0.6794</b>	<b>0.9112</b>	<b>0.0482</b>
	KR-BERT(w. char)	0.6748	0.8405	0.8451	0.5912	0.8735	0.0642
	KR-BERT(w. sub)	0.6718	<b>0.8703</b>	<b>0.8723</b>	<b>0.6535</b>	<b>0.9000</b>	<b>0.0542</b>
3	BERT	0.5784	0.7517	0.7522	0.2448	0.8040	0.1402
	KoELECTRA	0.6146	0.7987	0.7953	0.3310	0.8362	0.1169
	KoBERT	<b>0.6523</b>	<b>0.8290</b>	<b>0.8251</b>	<b>0.3759</b>	<b>0.8589</b>	<b>0.1019</b>
	KR-BERT(w. char)	0.5828	0.7827	0.7732	0.2828	0.8239	0.1230
	KR-BERT(w. sub)	0.6164	<b>0.8329</b>	<b>0.8263</b>	<b>0.3586</b>	<b>0.8615</b>	<b>0.0996</b>
4	BERT	0.4776	0.7093	0.7029	0.1200	0.7610	0.2222
	KoELECTRA	0.4511	0.7044	0.6639	0.0000	0.7680	0.2089
	KoBERT	0.4177	0.6832	0.6460	<b>0.0400</b>	0.7510	0.2267
	KR-BERT(w. char)	<b>0.4837</b>	<b>0.7439</b>	<b>0.7226</b>	<b>0.1200</b>	<b>0.7930</b>	<b>0.1867</b>
	KR-BERT(w. sub)	<b>0.5068</b>	<b>0.7771</b>	<b>0.7618</b>	<b>0.1200</b>	<b>0.8120</b>	<b>0.1733</b>

Table 6: **A breakdown of multi-label classification performance** from 1 to 4 labels on K-MHaS at epoch4.

- handling the bottom consonant (받침) or initial consonant (초성).
- (e.g.) 개빠르갱이년 = 개("dog"– '*Profanity*') + 빠르갱이 ('communist'– '*Politics*') + 년 ('bitch'– '*Gender*').
- (e.g.) "gold-digger" [kko##baem] 꼬#대#뱀.