Paper Title:

A Checkpoint on Multilingual Misogyny Identification

Paper Link:
https://aclanthology.org/2022.acl-srw.37/

1. **Summary:**
1.1 Motivation/purpose/aims/hypothesis:

In this interlinked world, an alarming concern and burning question is online misogyny which affects people's lifestyles, crosses boundaries, and impacts globally. However, there is a huge knowledge gap regarding this issue when it comes to cross-lingual misogyny detection. Moreover, there is also a lack of research in this critical area. To protect against this type of digital epidemic, we need to understand specific language expressions of this misogyny.

1.2 Contribution:
The first exploration in this cross-lingual misogyny detection is a strong step needed for a safer online environment. Our findings are not only related to the datasets but also to understanding the importance of this contribution which is for improving misogyny detection models in several languages. Moreover, the study is between monolingual and multilingual models which produced interesting findings.

1.3 Methodology:
The study is regarding a linguistic variety of online communication in Italian, English, and Spanish. Here, two powerful models are used for accuracy. Here mBERT is used for a multilingual approach and BERT is for monolingual analysis. The investigation is also on the impact of training on both monolingual and multilingual data sources which is structured in these models. The multilingual approach focused on the more suitable model that can address misogyny across languages. On the other hand, the monolingual approach focused on one particular language. Moreover, the F1 measure is employed which considers both precision and recall. Also, zero-shot classification across languages enabled the models to predict the accuracy in such languages they are not trained.

1.4 Conclusion:
The cross-lingual misogyny detection is a state of monolingual and multilingual models. Here monolingual models are used for specific languages and multilingual models are used for versatility. However, for the precision refinement, more experiments are needed here. For creating effective solutions, appreciating these both models is important which is for fighting against online misogyny..

2. Limitations:

2.1 First Limitation/Critique:
Focusing on English, Italian, and Spanish is a good thing but it's avoided the part of cultural and geographical sector. The complexities regarding misogyny cross the linguistics borders which also limits global understanding. To keep this in mind, future works should be with expanded horizons, and many more languages and cultures. The commitment here needs more effective steps for a smart and safer global space.

2.2 Second Limitation/Critique:

There is a challenge in some lack of interpretability, inherent in this modern system. The level of difficulty is to understand how the models can create such specific predictions that affect the ability to overtake the decision-making processes. Also, the opacity limits the ability for total public awareness. For the digital future supporting interpretable models is crucial like the problems regarding algorithms, questions, and technology just improving the individual's empowerment.

3 Synthesis:

Our invention in English, Italian, and Spanish highlights a safer online place. The monolingual models of Monolingual are much more effective. However, more effort is needed for the multilingual models. Language-specific problems are needed for solutions that point to the exceptional structures of several languages. For the cultural contexts, this paper is very important. To the algorithm decisions are clear, it needs to give more accessibility and priority to interpretability. Cultural sensitivity is very important and a variety of languages and cultures are needed for successful solutions. From that, the perspective of interpretable models, the sensitivity of cultures, and practical implications need to promote misogyny in the online world.