

Hate Speech Detection Task Second Edition (HaSpeede2)

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– Task Guidelines –

Cristina Bosco*, Tommaso Caselli[◊], Gloria Comandini[⊕], Elisa Di Nuovo*,
Simona Frenda^{*,◊}, Viviana Patti*, Irene Russo[◊], Manuela Sanguinetti[†], Marco Stranisci[•]

[†]University of Cagliari

*University of Torino

[◊]Universitat Politècnica de València

[◊]University of Groningen

[⊕]University of Trento

[◊]CNR-ILC, Pisa

[•]Acmos, Torino

{bosco, dinuovo, frenda, patti}@di.unito.it, t.caselli@rug.nl,
gloria.comandini@unitn.it, irene.russo@ilc.cnr.it, marco.stranisci@acmos.net
manuela.sanguinetti@unica.it

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1 Task Description

The first edition of HaSpeeDe [1] consisted in automatically annotating messages in Social Media with a boolean value indicating the presence of Hate Speech (HS). The high participation and the promising results encouraged this second edition at EVALITA 2020.

HaSpeeDe 2020 focuses on three main phenomena of HS online that are reflected along three tasks.

- **Task A**

- Hate Speech Detection (Main Task)**

- Task A consists in a binary classification task aimed at determining the presence or the absence of hateful content in the text towards a given target (among Immigrants, Muslims or Roma people).

- Given a message, decide whether the message contains Hate Speech or not.*

- **Task B**

- Stereotype Detection (Pilot Task 1)**

- Task B consists in a binary classification task aimed at determining the presence or the absence of a stereotype toward a given target (among Immigrants, Muslims or Roma people). As defined in Merriam Webster Dictionary, Stereotype is "a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment". Considering these characteristics, Stereotype can be used to express hateful or offensive messages in a more subtle manner, hindering the correct recognition of Hate Speech [4]. In this perspective, Task B aims to boost the investigation of its occurrences especially in hateful context.

- Given a message, decide whether the message expresses Stereotype or not.*

- **Task C**

- Identification of Nominal Utterances (Pilot Task 2)**

- Task C consists in a sequence labeling task aimed at recognizing Nominal Utterances in hateful tweets.

- Nominal utterances (NUs) are intended as independent syntactic constructions built around a non-verbal head and, as showed in [2], they play an important role in the expression of hateful messages conveying also populist slogans or sharp adherence to a particular political or social point of view. Task C, indeed, aims to encourage the analysis and the identification of NUs in Hate Speech detection.

- Given a hateful message, label Nominal Utterances.*

Finally, another challenging novelty of HaSpeeDe 2020 is the fact that the performances of the participating systems will be evaluated on a set of mixed text genres. The spread of Hate Speech takes place on different platforms online, such as Social Media and Newspaper sites, therefore, the test set consists of tweets and newspapers headlines. Although both genres usually involve different registers (informal and formal styles), the annotation scheme about hate speech recognition showed to be suitable for both text varieties. Moreover, the shortness and the sharp style of both types of text could help the classification task.

NOTE:

- Participation is allowed to all three tasks (Task A, Task B and Task C), two tasks (Task A and Task B or Task A and Task C) or only Task A;
- Participants are allowed to use other additional resources for training, BUT they have to declare it during submission, specifying exactly which resources were used, besides the training set provided for the task.
- In order to avoid disclosure of relevant information for task A (determining the presence of hateful contents), during the evaluation phase, participants of Task C are requested to submit predictions for the whole test set, which thus includes both hateful and non-hateful data, BUT predicted NUs on hateful data will only be evaluated. This is in line with the definition of Task C, which aims to focus on syntactic realization of Nominal Utterances in hate speech

2 Development and Test Data

The dataset of HaSpeede 2020 includes texts targeting minority groups such as Immigrants, Muslims and Roma communities, whose relative social problems constantly feed the public and political debate triggering HS. In this perspective, we collected tweets and newspapers headlines using specific keywords related to the mentioned Italian minorities.

Data Split The entire dataset is split in one training set composed of tweets, and two test sets: an in-domain and a smaller out-of-domain test set.

Important Dates

- The Training Set is made available on **May 29th 2020**. It is associated with a license that defines the terms that the users will be bind by in data exploitation and citation. If some **update** is applied to the released data, a notification will be published in the task website¹ and on the Google Group²
- The Registrations will be closed on **September 4th 2020**³.
- The Test Set will be released on **September 18th, 2020**.
- The System Results will be due to organizers by **September 25th, 2020**.
- The Evaluation Results will be due to participants on **October 2nd, 2020**
- The Technical Reports will be due to organizers on **October 16th, 2020** and the camera-ready version on **November 6th, 2020**.
- The pre-recorded video presentations should be sent to the EVALITA chairs by **November 27th, 2020**.
- The Final Workshop will be on **December 16th-17th 2020**⁴.

2.1 Data Sets Distribution and Format

The training set is composed of the HaSpeede2018 tweets with the addition of brand new data. Overall, it includes 6839 tweets distributed as in tables 1 and 2.

HS	NOT HS	TOTAL
2766	4073	6839

Table 1: Distribution of Hate Speech in the Training set.

STEREOTYPE	NOT STEREOTYPE	TOTAL
3042	3797	6839

Table 2: Distribution of Stereotype in the Training set.

¹<http://di.unito.it/haspeede20>

²Join the Google Group <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/haspeede-evalita2020>, so please check it regularly to stay up to date with the news regarding the task.

³Here the url for the registration: <http://www.evalita.it/2020/taskregistration>

⁴<http://www.evalita.it/2020>

Task A and B The single training set provided for both tasks A and B is a tab-separated values (TSV) file including the following fields:

1. a number that substitutes the original tweet ID
2. the text
3. the hate speech class: 1 if the text contains hate speech, and 0 otherwise
4. the stereotype class: 1 if the text contains stereotypes, and 0 otherwise.

The data format in the training set is as follows:

`id text hs stereotype`

and the mention of usernames in the tweets and the URLs are replaced with the `@user` and `URL` placeholders.

The two test sets will both contain values only for the first two fields (`id` and `text`).

Table 3 shows some examples of the possible combinations in accord with our annotation scheme.

id	text	hs	stereotype
8783	Via tutti i campi Rom e disinfettare per bene il lerciume che si lasciano dietro. Mai più campi Rom in Italia NO NO E NO	1	1
9254	Vanno affondate. Hanno rotto i c.....i Aquarius vuol dettare ancora legge: carica migranti e rifiuta gli ordini libici	1	0
9414	Istat conferma: migranti vengono in Italia a farsi mantenere	0	1
7242	Il casino libico torna comodo per certi magheggi col petrolio? Continuate a parlarci dell'emergenza migranti...	0	0

Table 3: Examples from the Training set.

Task C The training set provided for task C has been annotated using WebAnno and exported in the WebAnno TSV v. 3.2 format and eventually modified in order to simplify the annotation fields and to have the NUs' annotation in a IOB (Inside-Outside-Beginning) format. The annotation includes the following tab-separated fields:

1. a number that substitutes the original tweet ID (6386 in the example) followed by an hyphen that divide it from the token number (1 in the example)
2. token (word) (Buongiorno in the example)
3. annotation of the NUs (B-NU-CGA in the example)

The data format in the training set is as follows:

`TweetID-TokenNumber Token IOB_annotation`

`6386-1 Buongiorno B-NU-CGA`

The two test sets will both contain all the values of the training set, except for the last column (`annotation of NUs`).

Please remind, as also stated above, that participants of Task C are requested to submit predictions for the whole test sets, which include both hateful and non-hateful data, BUT predicted NUs on hateful data will only be evaluated.

The annotation of NUs will be labeled with **B-NU-CGA** (*Begin*-NU-CGA), **I-NU-CGA** (*In-side*-NU-CGA) or **O** (*Outside*). A NU starts with a token labeled as B-NU-CGA and all its other tokens are labeled as I-NU-CGA; every token that is not part of a NU is annotated as O.

Here are some examples taken from the Training set.

#Text=Vergogna!

8482-1	Vergogna	B-NU-CGA
8482-2	!	I-NU-CGA

#Text=È UNA PROVOCAZIONE...ORA BASTA..
NESSUNO SBARCHI IN #ITALIA

9602-23	È	O
9602-24	UNA	O
9602-25	PROVOCAZIONE	O
9602-26	.	O
9602-27	.	O
9602-28	.	O
9602-29	ORA	B-NU-CGA
9602-30	BASTA	I-NU-CGA
9602-31	.	I-NU-CGA
9602-32	.	I-NU-CGA
9602-33	NESSUNO	O
9602-34	SBARCHI	O
9602-35	IN	O
9602-36	#	O
9602-37	ITALIA	O

The annotation of NUs is Coarse-Grain and it can join two or more verbless constructions, if they are not separated by a verbal utterance or by a full stop.

#Text=Padroni in casa nostra padroni a casa nostra via la merda negra islamica e zingara dall'Italia Matteo premier

4747-1	Padroni	B-NU-CGA
4747-2	in	I-NU-CGA
4747-3	casa	I-NU-CGA
4747-4	nostra	I-NU-CGA
4747-5	padroni	I-NU-CGA
4747-6	a	I-NU-CGA
4747-7	casa	I-NU-CGA
4747-8	nostra	I-NU-CGA
4747-9	via	I-NU-CGA
4747-10	la	I-NU-CGA
4747-11	merda	I-NU-CGA
4747-12	negra	I-NU-CGA
4747-13	islamica	I-NU-CGA
4747-14	e	I-NU-CGA
4747-15	zingara	I-NU-CGA
4747-16	dall'Italia	I-NU-CGA
4747-17	Matteo	I-NU-CGA
4747-18	premier	I-NU-CGA

If separated by a full stop, two or more NUs can be adjacent and the second NU can be recognized from the label B-NU-CGA.

#Text=Bastaaaaaa. Fuori gli immigrati e dentro gli italiani.

9152-1	Bastaaaaaa	B-NU-CGA
9152-2	.	I-NU-CGA
9152-3	Fuori	B-NU-CGA
9152-4	gli	I-NU-CGA
9152-5	immigrati	I-NU-CGA
9152-6	e	I-NU-CGA
9152-7	dentro	I-NU-CGA
9152-8	gli	I-NU-CGA
9152-9	Italiani	I-NU-CGA
9152-10	.	I-NU-CGA

2.2 Development and Test set Release

The datasets for tasks A, B and C will be made available in a password-protected zip archive in the following GitHub repository:

<https://github.com/msang/haspeede/tree/master/2020>

In order to unzip the file, participants are asked to fill in this form:

<https://forms.gle/BJQy6ciiXXtPCCJdA>

An email notification will be sent with the password.

The same password will be used for the test set release, therefore it is not necessary to fill in the form once again.

3 Submission of Results

NOTE: Regardless of the task, submissions should be sent for both test sets we made available, i.e. the ones for the in-domain and the out-of-domain data, so as to evaluate systems' predictions on different text genres: tweets and news headlines.

3.1 Submission Format

For each task, participants will be allowed to **submit up to 2 runs**.

Task A and B Participants are asked to submit the results of the runs in a plain text file with tab-separated values (TSV) using the format as below:

```
id text hs stereotype
```

The last column (**stereotype**) can be left blank for those who participate only in Task A.

Task C Participants are asked to submit the results of the runs following the same file format of the training set, since the NUs in the test set will be labeled relying on the provided tokenization.

3.2 How to submit your runs

Once participating systems have been run over the test data, the file with the run predictions should be sent to the organizers following the recommendations below:

1. choose a team name and name the files containing your runs in the following way:
`haspeede_teamName_systemID.tsv`
2. send the file/s to the following email addresses: `t.caselli@rug.nl` and `msanguin@di.unito.it`, using the subject “**haspeede-taskName-teamName-runNumber**”, where the “**taskName**” suffix namely stands for the task type for which you are submitting the results:
 - A should be used for Task A (**Hate Speech Detection**)
 - B should be used for Task B (**Stereotype Detection**)
 - C should be used for Task C (**Identification of Nominal Utterances**)

while the "runNumber" just indicates the number of the run the team is willing to submit (hence its value should be "1" or "2").

Important: If you used other additional resources, besides the training set we provided for the task, you have to declare it during submission, specifying exactly which resources you used.

4 Evaluation

Each participating team will initially have access to the training data only. Later, the unlabeled test data will be released. After the assessment, the complete test data will be released as well. All the data will be made available in the GitHub repository mentioned in Section 2.2.

For each task, a separate official ranking will be provided and the evaluation will be performed according to the standard metrics known in literature, i.e Precision, Recall and F-score.

For Task A and Task B, the scores will be computed for each class separately, and finally the F-score will be macro-averaged, so as to get the overall results. Precision, Recall, and F-score will be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} precision_{class} &= \frac{\#correct_class}{\#assigned_class} \\ recall_{class} &= \frac{\#correct_class}{\#total_class} \\ F_{class} &= 2 \frac{precision_{class} recall_{class}}{precision_{class} + recall_{class}} \end{aligned}$$

For Task C, a NU is considered correct only if it is an exact match, i.e., if all tokens that compose it are correctly identified. Precision, Recall, and F-score are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} precision &= \frac{tp}{tp + fp} \\ recall &= \frac{tp}{tp + fn} \\ F_{class} &= 2 \frac{precision recall}{precision + recall} \end{aligned}$$

Where tp is the tokens that are part of an extent in both key and response, fp is the number of tokens that are part of an extent in the response but not in the key, and fn is the number of tokens that are part of an extent in the key but not in the response.

Different baseline systems will be built according to the task type:

- Task A and B (Hate Speech and Stereotype Detection): a Linear SVM with TF-IDF of word and char-grams will be used.
- Task C (Identification of Nominal Utterances): the baseline replicates the one presented for the COSMIANU corpus [3] which identifies as correct in the test the NUs that appear in the training (memory-based approach).

5 Contacts

For any question or problem, please start a topic on our googlegroups mailing list:

<https://groups.google.com/d/forum/haspeede-evalita2020>

References

- [1] Cristina Bosco, Dell’Orletta Felice, Fabio Poletto, Manuela Sanguinetti, and Tesconi Maurizio. Overview of the evalita 2018 hate speech detection task. In *EVALITA 2018-Sixth Evaluation Campaign of Natural Language Processing and Speech Tools for Italian*, volume 2263, pages 1–9. CEUR, 2018.
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- [4] Chiara Francesconi, Cristina Bosco, Fabio Poletto, and Manuela Sanguinetti. Error analysis in a hate speech detection task: the case of haspeede-tw at evalita 2018. In *Proceedings of the Sixth Italian Conference on Computational Linguistics (CLiC-it 2019), Bari, Italy, November 13-15, 2019*, 2019.