



Fake News Detection

A Comparative Study of Computational
Methods

Advanced Machine Learning
Academic Year 2023-2024

Nicolò Urbani 856213
Mattia Piazzalunga 851931

Fake or Real ?

Miracle! Pothole Turns Lifesaver After 'Dead' Haryana Man Comes to Life as Ambulance Hits Cavity

• Curated By: [Sheen Kachroo](#)

• [News18.com](#)

• Last Updated: JANUARY 13, 2024, 03:48 IST

• Haryana, India



On the way, the ambulance hit a pothole hard and Brar's hand moved. Singh also checked his heartbeat and upon finding he brought the 80-year-old to a neighboring hospital. (Representative photo/PTI)

When the ambulance hit the pothole, Brar's grandson noticed his hand movement and sensed his heartbeat. He immediately asked the driver to head toward the neighbouring hospital. It was found that Brar was alive

• Follow us: [Whatsapp](#)

[Facebook](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Telegram](#)

[Google News](#)

Fake News

“News that conveys or incorporates false, fabricated, or deliberately misleading information, or that is characterized as or accused of doing so”
- Oxford English Dictionary-



Source: EUROSTAT, 2021 - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web>

Project Purpose

The objective of this project is to compare and evaluate the performance of different Deep Learning and NLP techniques on various datasets and determine which technique is the most effective across different datasets for fake news classification



WELFake Dataset

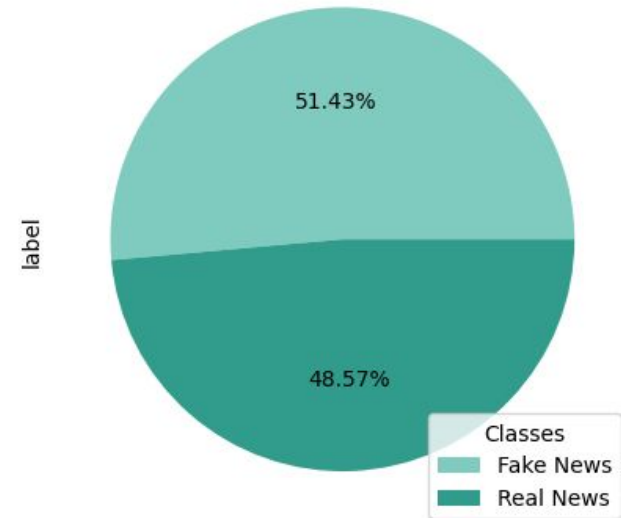
The dataset **WELFake** contains **72.134 news** article from different sources: Kaggle, McIntire, Reuters, and BuzzFeed Political ecc. divided in:

- 35.028 "real news"
- 37.106 "fake news"

The dataset contains the following attributes:

- title: the title of a news article
- text: the text of the article; could be incomplete
- label: 1 for Real News, 0 for Fake News

WELFake target variable distribution



ISOT Dataset

The dataset ISOT, produced by Canadian University of Victoria's research team, contains **44.898 news** of year 2016 article divided in:

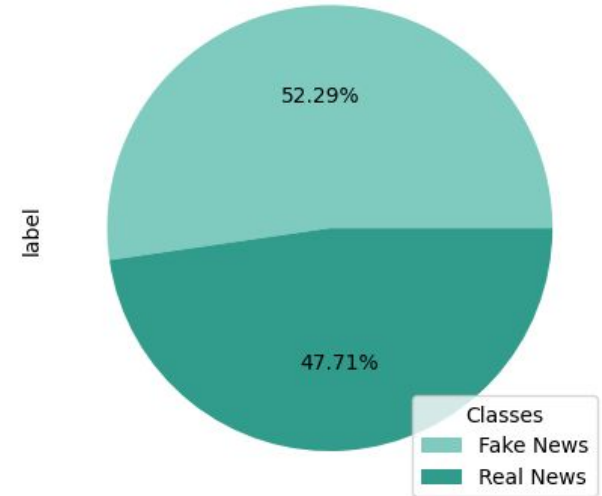
- 21417 "real news" from Reuters.com
- 23481 "fake news" from Kaggle.com

The news has been classified by Facebook and Polifact (an American Organization that works with Fact Checking)

The dataset contains the following attributes:

- Title: the title of a news article
- Text: the text of the article; could be incomplete
- label: 1 for Real News, 0 for Fake News

ISOT target variable distribution



Dataset Sample - WELFake

FAKE NEWS

LAW ENFORCEMENT ON HIGH ALERT Following Threats Against Cops And Whites On 9-11By #BlackLivesMatter And #FYF911 Terrorists [VIDEO]

No comment is expected from Barack Obama Members of the #FYF911 or #FukYoFlag and #BlackLivesMatter movements called for the lynching and hanging of white people and cops. They encouraged others on a radio show Tuesday night to turn the tide and kill white people and cops to send a message about the killing of black people in America. One of the F***YoFlag organizers is called Sunshine. She has a radio blog show hosted from Texas called, Sunshine s F***ing Opinion Radio Show. A snapshot of her #FYF911 @LOLatWhiteFear Twitter page at 9:53 p.m. shows that she was urging supporters to Call now!! #fyf911.....

0 Fake News
1 Real News

	title	text	label
0	LAW ENFORCEMENT ON HIGH ALERT Following Threat...	No comment is expected from Barack Obama Membe...	0
1	NaN	Did they post their votes for Hillary already?	0
2	UNBELIEVABLE! OBAMA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS MO...	Now, most of the demonstrators gathered last ...	0
3	Bobby Jindal, raised Hindu, uses story of Chri...	A dozen politically active pastors came here f...	1
4	SATAN 2: Russia unvelis an image of its terrif...	The RS-28 Sarmat missile, dubbed Satan 2, will...	0

ISOT - Dataset Sample

The ISOT dataset shares the same structure as the WELFake dataset, suggesting compatibility between the two for certain purposes

0 Fake News
1 Real News



	title	text	label
0	CAN YOU GUESS THE ONE THING Majority Of Bernie...	The function of socialism is to raise sufferin...	0
1	Congressional Black Caucus: Jeff Sessions Has...	The Congressional Black Caucus is a very influ...	0
2	Crybaby "Safe Space" Students Are Put On Notic...	This letter is quite possibly the most importa...	0
3	Macron assures Iran's Rouhani of France's comm...	PARIS (Reuters) - French President Emmanuel Ma...	1
4	France unveils labor reforms in first step to ...	PARIS (Reuters) - French President Emmanuel Ma...	1

Project Steps

Explorative Analysis

Problem Understanding and first analysis

Preprocessing

Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

Vectorization and Embedding

Use of Glove Embeddings

Classification Model

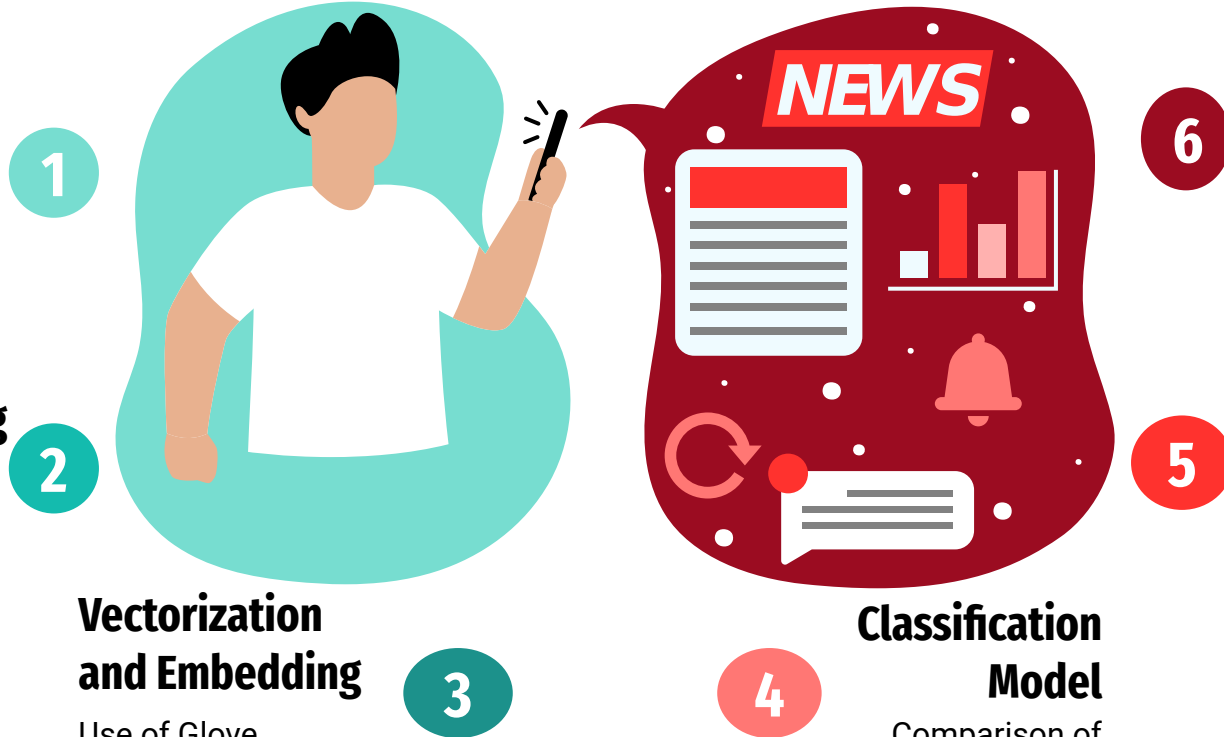
Comparison of different Model

Analysis of Results

Analysis of performance and future development

Data Augmentation & Distillation

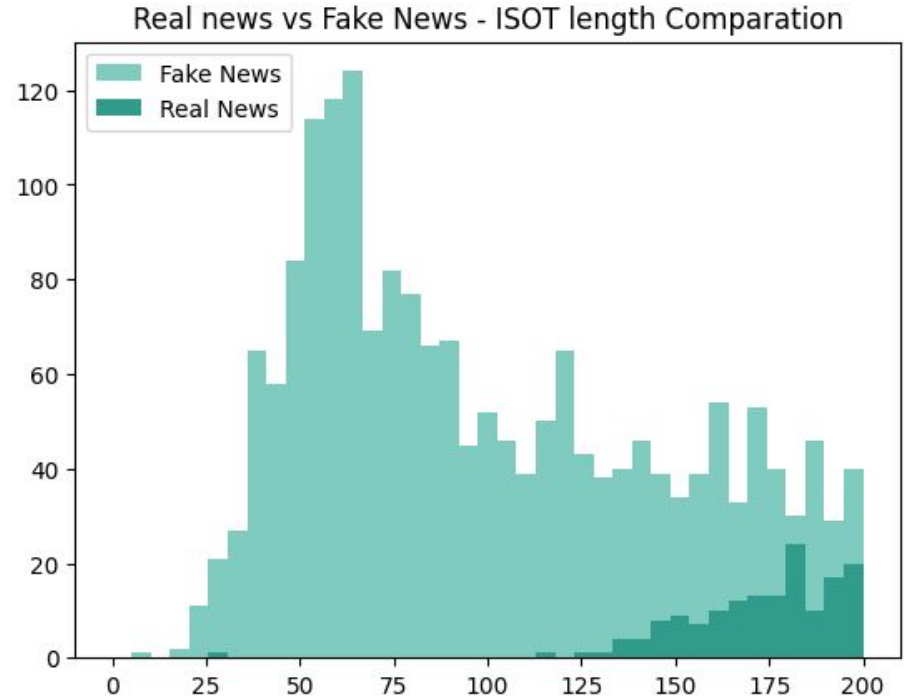
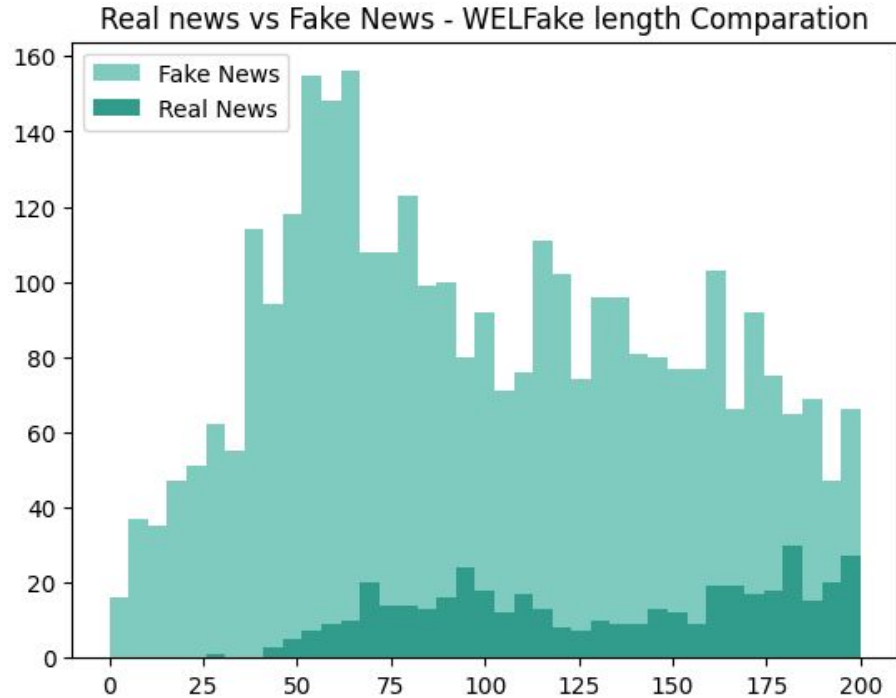
Increase the generalization of the models and reduce the models parameters





Explorative Analysis

Fake vs Real Length Comparison

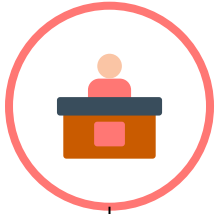




2

Preprocessing & Data Cleaning

Dataset Preprocessing



Remove NaN

Identify all the NaN in the dataset, this will be useful for preprocessing

1



Join Title & Text

The title and text fields will be considered jointly, they will be treated as an integrated unit

2



Remove Empty Text

After joining title and text are NaN the row will be deleted

3



Index Reset

The index of the dataset will be reset to avoid potential problems.

4

Dataset Preprocessing - Example

	title	text	Label
0	LAW ENFORCEMENT ON HIGH ALERT Following Threat...	No comment is expected from Barack Obama Member...	1
1	NaN	NaN	0
2	NaN	Did they post their votes for Hillary already?	0

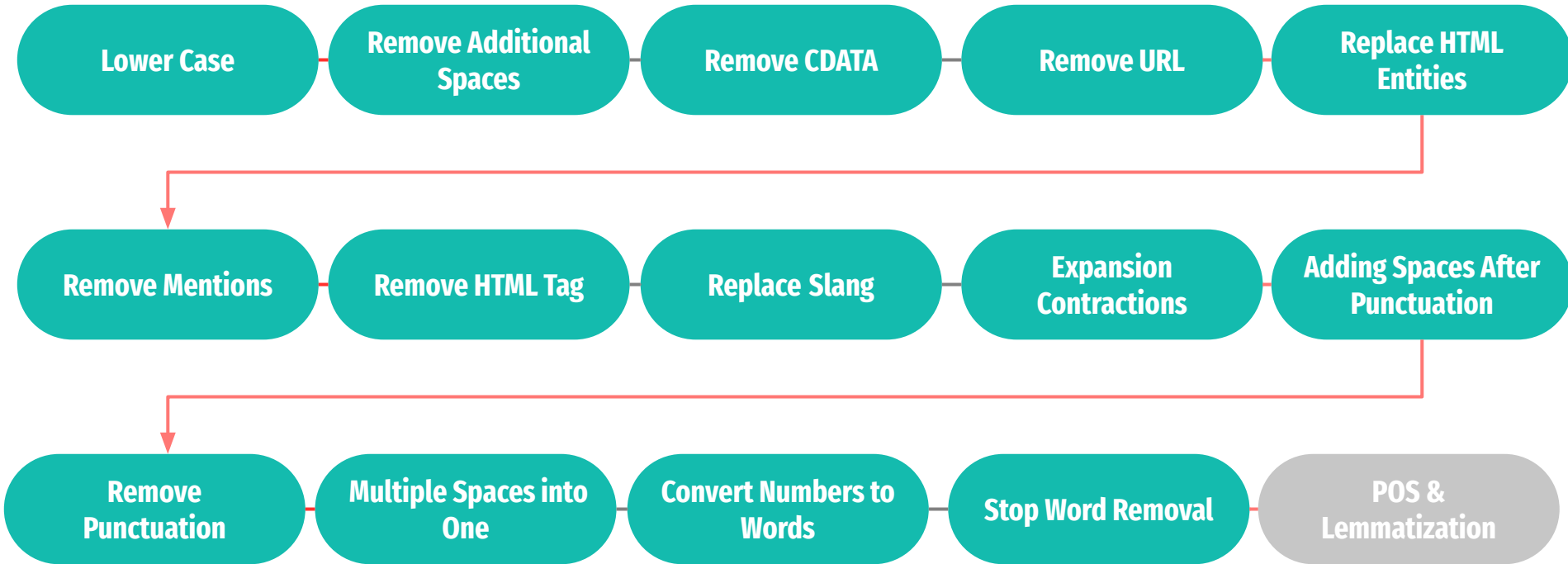
DATASET PREPROCESSING



Title + Text

	text	Label
0	LAW ENFORCEMENT ON HIGH ALERT Following Threat... No comment is expected from Barack Obama Member...	1
1	Did they post their votes for Hillary already?	0

Text Cleaning



Text Cleaning - Example

BEFORE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ON HIGH ALERT Following
Threats Against Cops And Whites On 9-11By
#BlackLivesMatter And #FYF911 Terrorists
[VIDEO]

No comment is expected from Barack Obama
Members of the #FYF911 or #FukYoFlag and
#BlackLivesMatter movements called for the
lynching and hanging of white people and
cops. They encouraged others on a radio
show Tuesday night to turn the tide and
kill white people and cops to send a
message about the killing of black people
in America. One of the F***YoFlag
organizers is called Sunshine. She has a
radio blog show hosted from Texas called,
Sunshine s F***ing Opinion Radio Show. A
snapshot of her #FYF911 @LOLatWhiteFear
Twitter page at 9:53 p.m. shows that she
was urging supporters to Call now!!

.....



AFTER

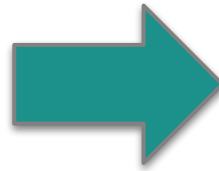
law enforcement alert threats cops
whites by black lives matter
terrorists

comment expected barack obama
fukyoflag black lives matter
movements called lynching hanging
white people cops encouraged radio
tuesday night tide kill white people
cops send message killing black
people america fyoflag organizers
called sunshine radio blog hosted
texas called sunshine fing opinion
radio snapshot twitter fiftythree
aftermidday urging supporters.....

POS (Part of Speech) - Tagging

BEFORE

**law enforcement alert threats cops
whites by black lives matter
terrorists**
comment expected barack obama
fukyoflag black lives matter
movements called lynching hanging
white people cops encouraged radio
tuesday night tide kill white people
cops send message killing black
people america fyoflag organizers
called sunshine radio blog hosted
texas called sunshine fing opinion
radio snapshot twitter fiftythree
aftermidday urging supporters.....



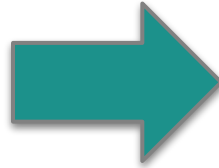
AFTER

```
[('law', 'n'),  
 ('enforcement', 'n'),  
 ('alert', 'a'),  
 ('threats', 'n'),  
 ('cops', 'n'),  
 ('whites', 'n'),  
 ('blacklivesmatter', 'n'),  
 ('terrorists', 'n'),  
 ('video', 'n'),  
 ('comment', 'n'),  
 ('expected', 'v'),  
 ('barack', 'n'),  
 ('obama', 'n'),  
 , .....  
 ]
```

Lemmatization

BEFORE

law enforcement alert threats **cops**
whites by black lives matter
terrorists
comment expected barack obama
fukyoflag black lives matter
movements called lynching hanging
white people cops encouraged radio
tuesday night tide kill white people
cops send message killing black
people america fyoflag organizers
called sunshine radio blog hosted
texas called sunshine fing opinion
radio snapshot twitter fiftythree
aftermidday urging **supporters**.....



AFTER

law enforcement alert threat **cop** white
black lives matter **terrorist**
comment expect barack obama fukyoflag
black lives matter **movement** call
lynching hanging white people cop
encourage radio tuesday night tide
kill white people **cop** send message
kill black people america fyoflag
organizer call sunshine radio blog
hosted texas call sunshine fing
opinion radio snapshot fyf911 twitter
fiftythree aftermidday urge
supporter....

Stop Words Removal - Zipf's Law & Luhn's Analysis

Why Stop Word Removal is used?

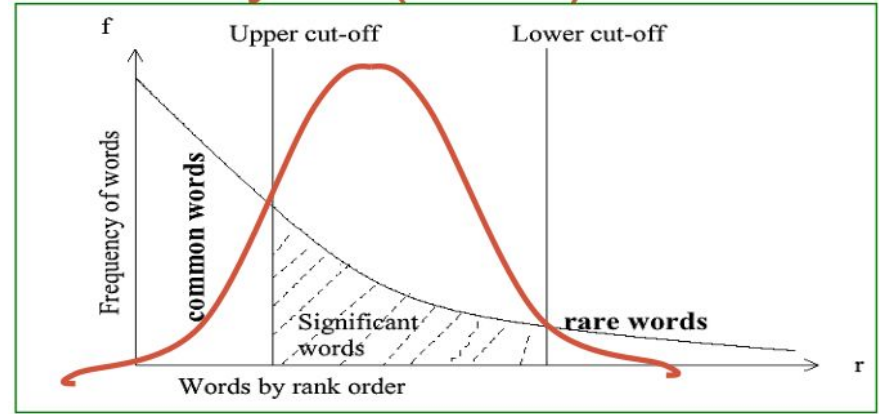
Source: QIAO ET AL., 2019 - [Qiao, C. Xiong, Z. Liu, and Z. Liu, "Understanding the behaviors of bert in ranking," 2019.](#)

What is Zipf's Law ?

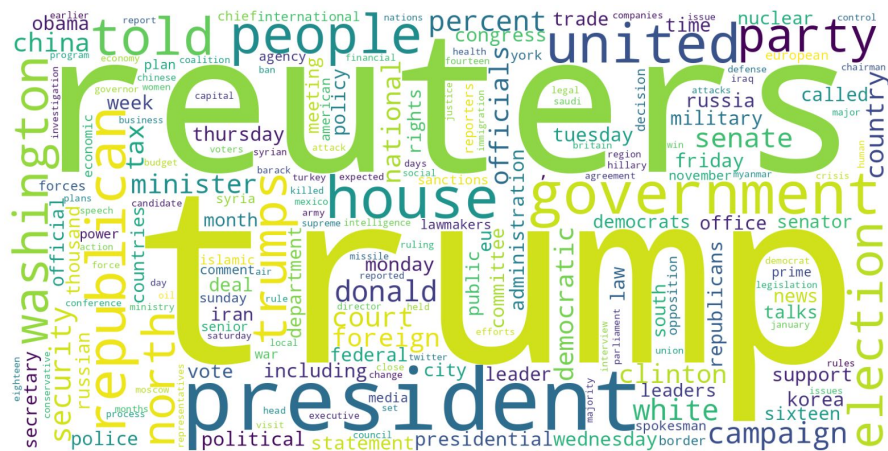
Source: ZIPF, 1949 - [G. K. Zipf, Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least Effort.](#)
[Addison-Wesley, 1949.](#)

What is Luhn's analysis?

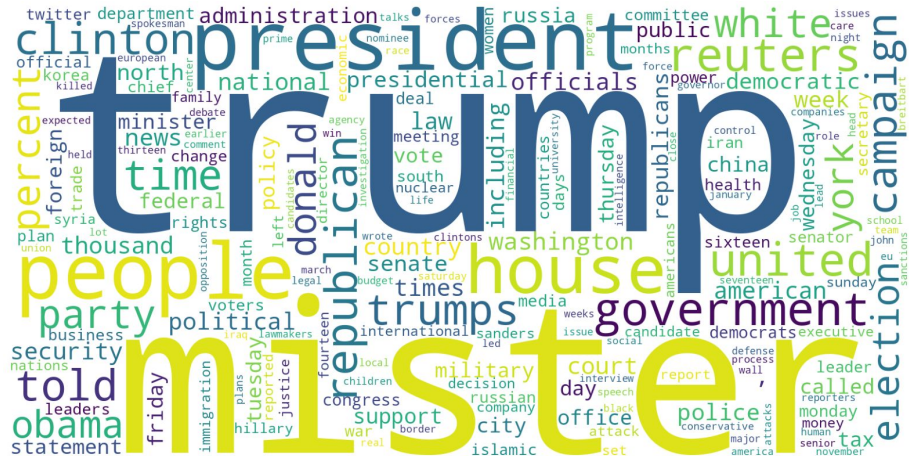
Source: LUHN, 1958 - [H. P. Luhn, "The automatic creation of literature abstracts," IBM Journal of Research and Development, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 159-165, 1958.](#)



Most Frequent Words in Real News

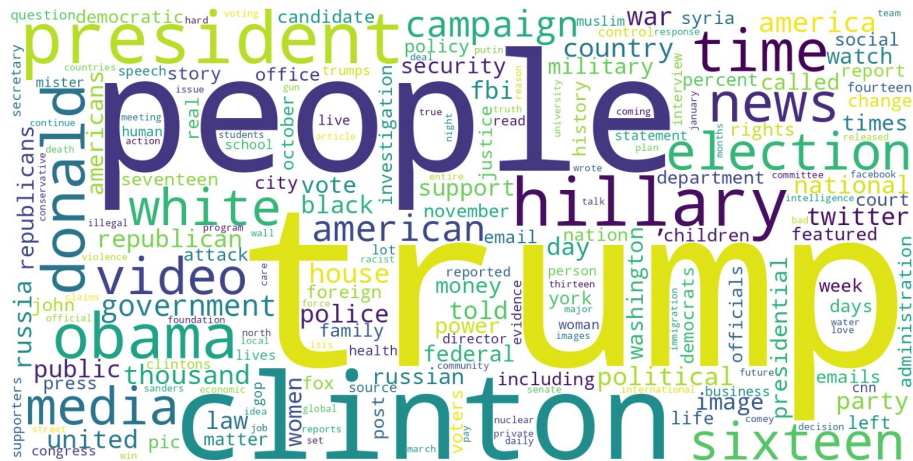


WELFake Dataset

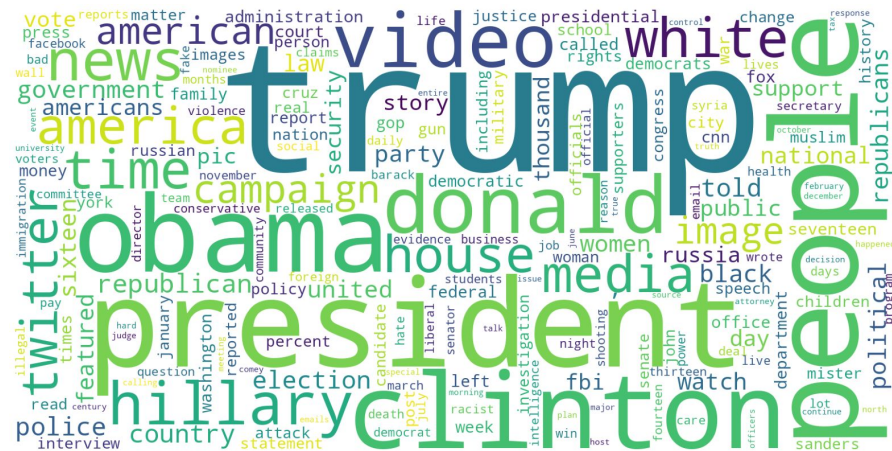


ISOT

Most Frequent Words in Fake News



WELFake Dataset



ISOT



2

Vectorization & Embeddings

Text Vectorization

Tokenize the text data using **Keras Text Vectorization**, converting words into sequences of integers. Then **padding or truncate** the sequences to a fixed length of 100.

PREPROCESSED NEWS

SIZE < 100

law enforcement alert threat cop white 911by blacklivesmatter fyf911 terrorist video comment expect barack obama fyf911 fukyoflag blacklivesmatter movement call lynching hanging white people cop encourage radio tuesday night tide kill white people cop send message kill black people america fyoflag organizer call sunshine radio blog hosted texas call sunshine fing opinion radio snapshot fyf911 twitter fifty-three aftermidday urge supporter....



VOCABULARY SIZE = 10K SIZE = 100

[4721, 1733, 1004, 84, 401, 135, 278, 110, 591, 627, 4570, 682, 1119, 401, 176, 84, 67, 47, 41, 1200, 2619, 2062, 1441, 1391, 969, 333, 536, 3346, 28, 313, 230, 2, 2680, 307, 152, 110, 1200, 176, 27, 1391, 84, 521, 4299, 591, 35, 3155, 1882, 272, 95, 27, 2, 249, 262, 549, 400, 215, 16, 871, 493, 468, 1732, 168, 230, 272, 44, 47, 975, 77, 26, 44, 27, 1391, 1, 60, 274, 1678, 466, 3, 5, 319, 118, 48, 2585, 3053, 1163, 4150, 639, 4231, 537, 318, 2306, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

PADDING

Glove Embedding

Glove (Global Vectors for Word Representation) embeddings are pre-trained word vectors that capture **semantic relationships** between words based on their co-occurrence statistics in large text corpora. Each word of a sentence is converted into vectors using context-based. Source: PENNINGTON ET AL., 2014 - [GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation](#)

SIZE = 100

[4721, 1733, 1004, 84, 401, 135, 278, 110, 591, 627, 4570, 682, 1119, 401, 176, 84, 67, 47, 41, 1200, 2619, 2062, 1441, 1391, 969, 333, 536, 3346, 28, 313, 230, 2, 2680, 307, 152, 110, 1200, 176, 27, 1391, 84, 521, 4299, 591, 35, 3155, 1882, 272, 95, 27, 2, 249, 262, 549, 400, 215, 16, 871, 493, 468, 1732, 168, 230, 272, 44, 47, 975, 77, 26, 44, 27, 1391, 1, 60, 274, 1678, 466, 3, 5, 319, 118, 48, 2585, 3053, 1163, 4150, 639, 4231, 537, 318, 2306, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]



Context Aware Embedding

M (Embedding Size) X N (Sentence Words)

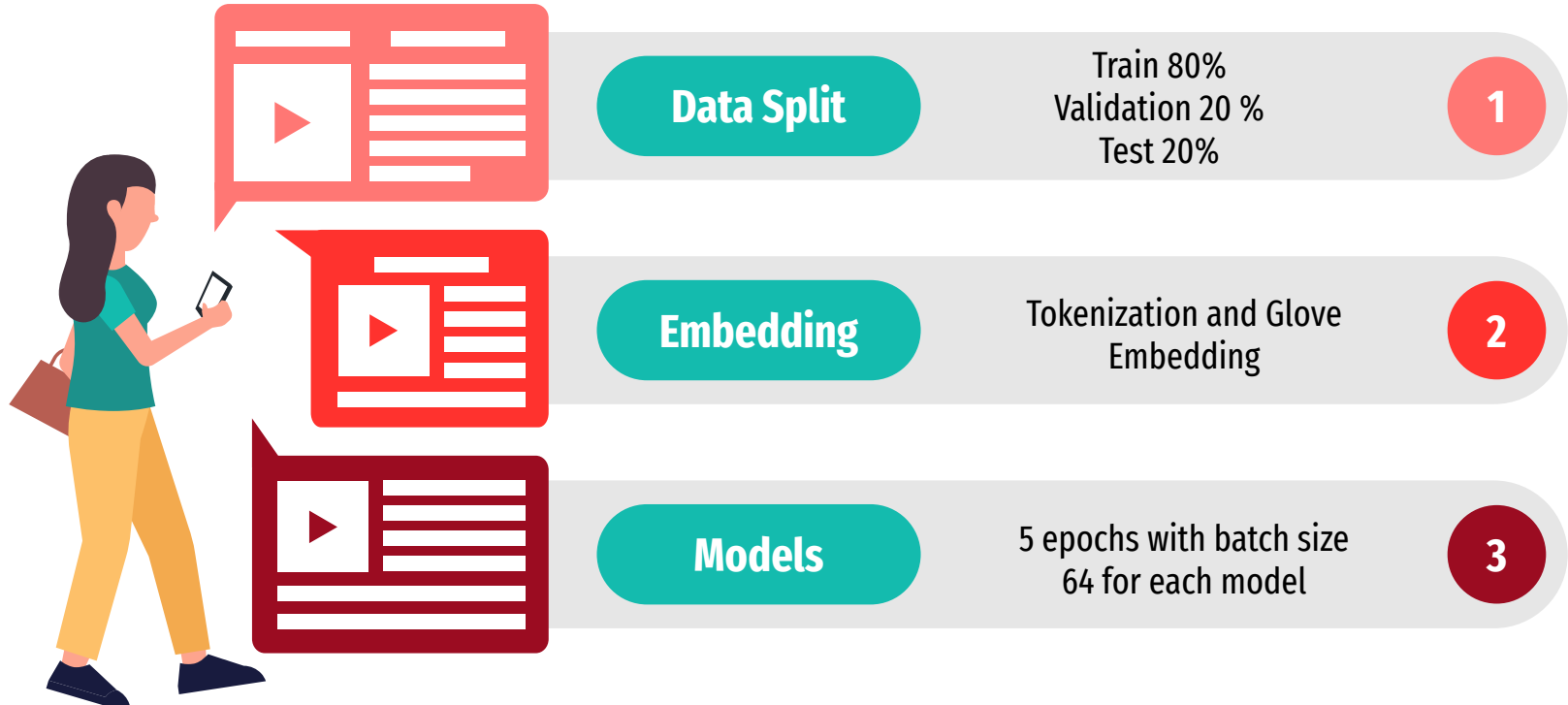
[[[-2.46450007e-01 4.52479988e-01 8.37199986e-01 1.30099997e-01 -1.07730001e-01 -2.36489996e-01],
[3.51500005e-01 1.67349994e-01 -3.21289986e-01 5.49229980e-01 1.15829997e-01 5.87419987e-01],
[3.63620013e-0 1.40389996e-02 3.54079992e-01 -9.76969972e-02 -9.76199985e-01 -5.58379984e+00],
[-6.54269993e-01 1.99650005e-01 -2.74520010e-01 -4.54569995e-01 -6.27870020e-03 1.38549998e-01],
[-2.67190002e-02 -6.72100019e-03 -5.70349991e-01 -3.69089991e-01 2.27440000e-01 -3.74390006e-01],
[3.77070010e-01 2.15529993e-01 8.52970034e-02 1.57020003e-01 -7.48149991e-01 1.38549998e-01 ...],
.....]

SIZE
100 X 100



Classification Model

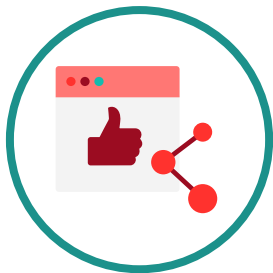
Workflow



Classification Models

Each model will be trained using
EPOCHS = 5 BATCH SIZE = 64

1



CNN

Simple Keras Neural Network

2



LSTM

Optimized RNN which consider the sequentiality of words

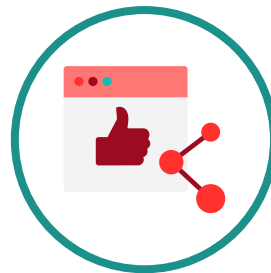
3



BI-LSTM

Optimized RNN which consider the sequentiality of words in both direction

4

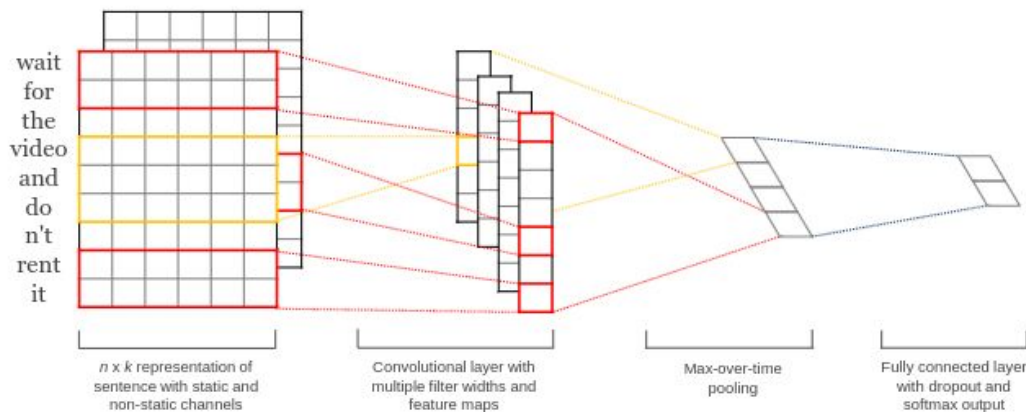
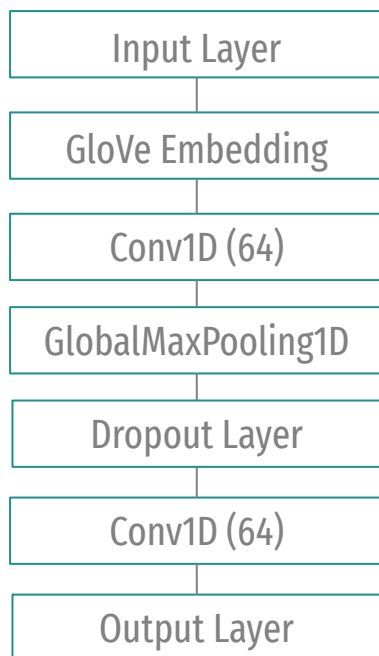


BERT

Use of a BERT as classifier in Fine-Tuning way



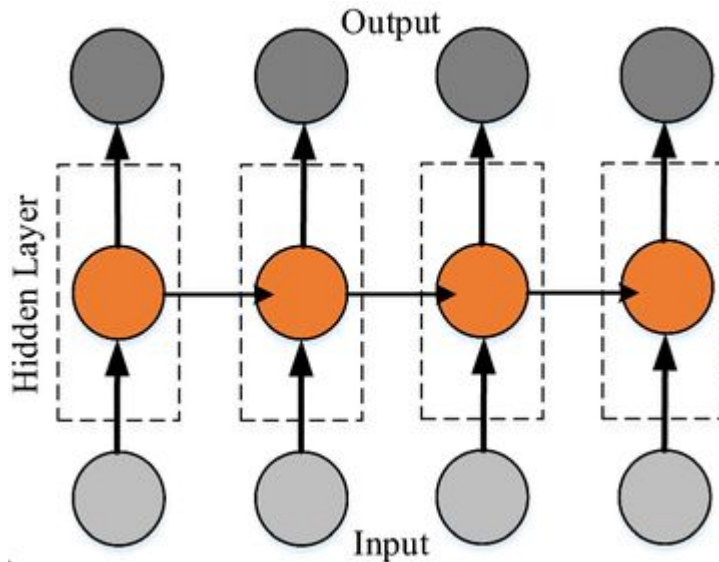
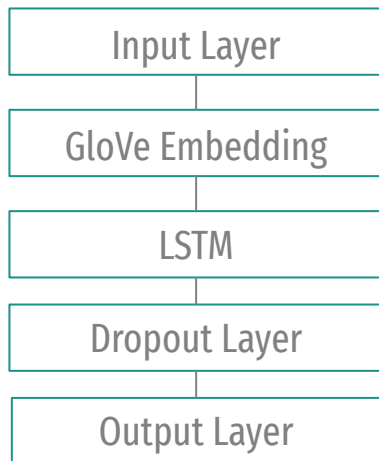
A CNN with 1-D convolution is a one-dimensional convolutional layer used for processing temporal data, **capturing local pattern and features**. It is commonly used in sequence processing tasks such as natural language processing (NLP) as done in the paper of [Kine 2014 -Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification](https://arxiv.org/abs/1408.5882)



Source: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1408.5882>



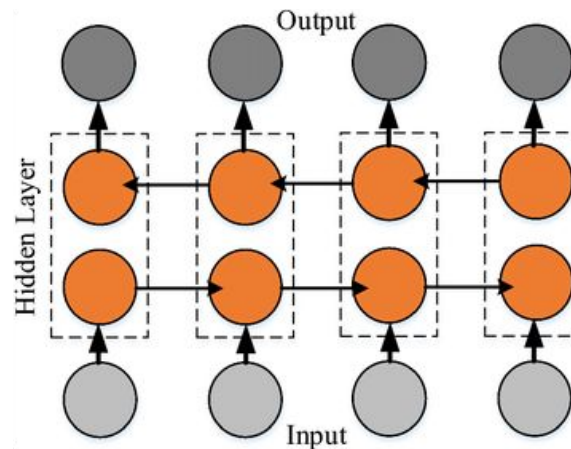
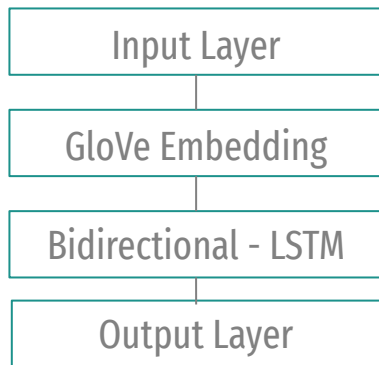
LSTM networks [Hochreiter et al. - 1997](#), an optimization of RNN, are highly effective for processing sequence data, including text. They excel at retaining information over long sequences, enabling them to **understand sentence context** and assist in text classification, capturing **long-term dependencies** and **sequential information**.



BI-LSTM



The BI-LSTM (Bidirectional LSTM) architecture, introduced by [Graves et al. in 2013](#), employs Bidirectional Layers to comprehend sentences in both forward and backward directions. This approach enhances text classification by **capturing diverse patterns from both ends of the sequence**, leading to a **deeper understanding of the context**.



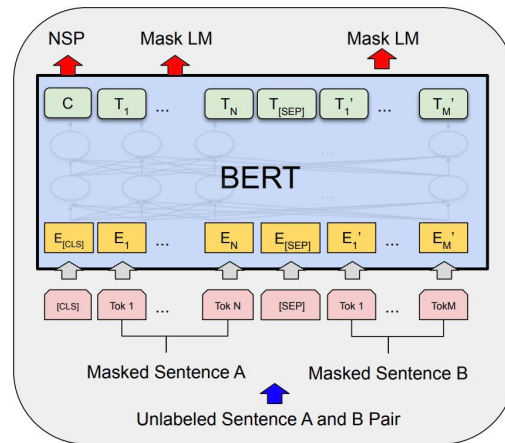
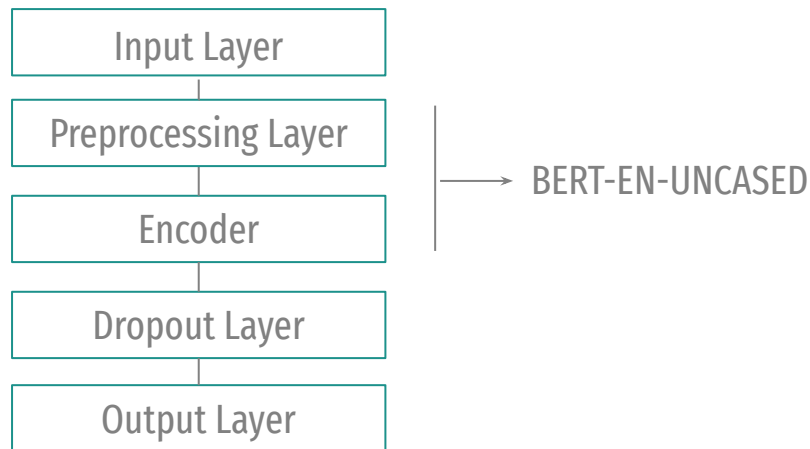
Source: BI-LSTM - Architecture - [Graves et al. in 2013](#)



BERT ([Devlin et al. In 2019](#)) offers **state-of-the-art performance in various classification tasks**, including those cited in [Rogers et al. in 2019](#). Utilizing fine-tuning, the small bert-uncased variant provides a lightweight and uncased version of BERT.

With BERT, **bidirectional context** is leveraged through **deep contextualized representations**. It employs a specialized tokenizer called Wordpiece, developed by Google, which breaks words into smaller units known as 'word pieces.' [Schuster Et Al. in 2012](#)

When using BERT, **partially pre-processed data is preferred over lemmatization**. Studies like [Kutuzov et al. in 2019](#), indicate that lemmatization does not yield significant improvements in simple morphological language like English.



Source: [Devlin et al. In 2019](#)

Model Comparison

Why CNN are better than LSTM in classification tasks?

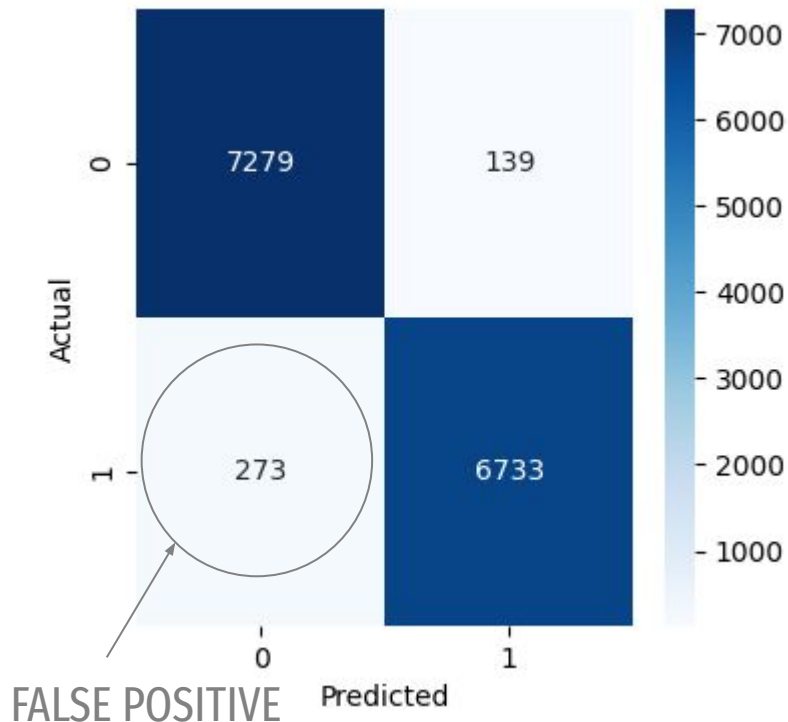
AJIK ET AL., 2023 - [Fake news detection using optimized cnn and lstm techniques](#)

		Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Training Time	Number Parameters
WELFAKE	GLOVE + CNN	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.91	24.5s	1.036.489
	GLOVE +LSTM	0.75	0.81	0.75	0.75	18m 32s	1.017.257
	GLOVE +BI-LSTM	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	35m 44s	1.482.201
	BERT	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.97	36m 28s	28.764.162
ISOT	GLOVE +CNN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	13.7s	1.036.489
	GLOVE + LSTM	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	12m 27s	1.017.257
	GLOVE +BI-LSTM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	23m 26s	1.482.201
	BERT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	21m 50s	28.764.162

BERT - WELFake

BERT Fine-Tuned appears to outperform other models, leveraging the **full context** of a text.

	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
FAKE	0.96	0.98	0.97	7418
REAL	0.98	0.96	0.97	7006
ACCURACY			0.97	14424
MACRO AVG	0.97	0.97	0.97	14424
WEIGHTED AVG	0.97	0.97	0.97	14424



Is possible to improve the generalization of the model?



Methodological Approach

How evaluate the models?

1

Basic Models

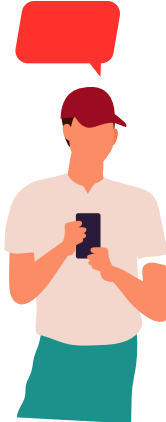
Evaluate model on both dataset (ISOT and WELFake)



2

Data Augmentation

Evaluate the models adding noise through Back Translation



Does each Classifier perform well increasing the data variability ?

3

Dataset Combination

Evaluate the models combining different sources, increasing training size





Data Augmentation & Combination

Data Augmentation - Back Translation

Back translation is a data augmentation technique commonly used in natural language processing (NLP). It involves translating a piece of text from its original language to another language and then translating it back to the original language. This process introduces **variations in the text while retaining its original meaning**. Back Translation help improve the **robustness and generalization** of NLP models ([Shorten et al. 2021-Journal of Big Data](#))

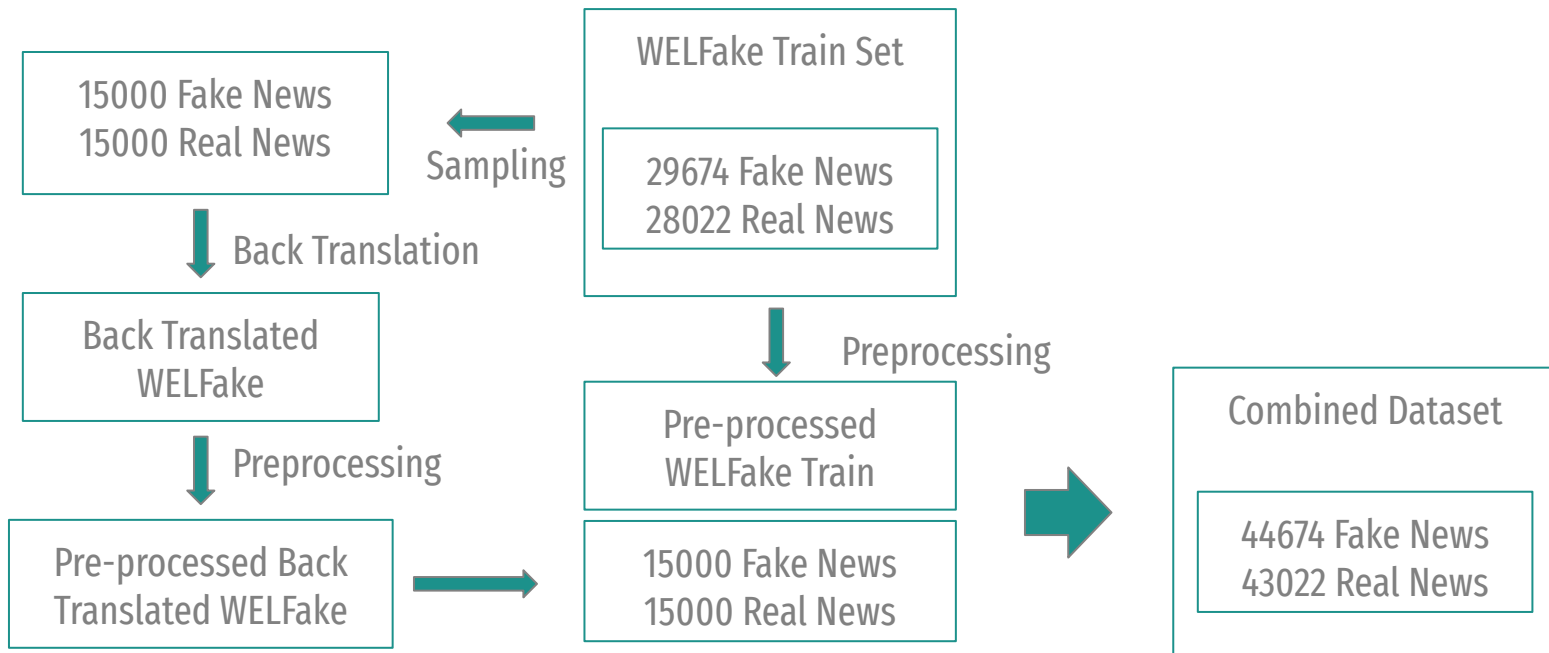
Back Translation is useful even in the case of Neural Embedding [Corbeil et al. 2020](#)

Considering that the text in the dataset are in English, using **French as the intermediate language** in back translation can indeed yield good results in data augmentation for natural language processing tasks

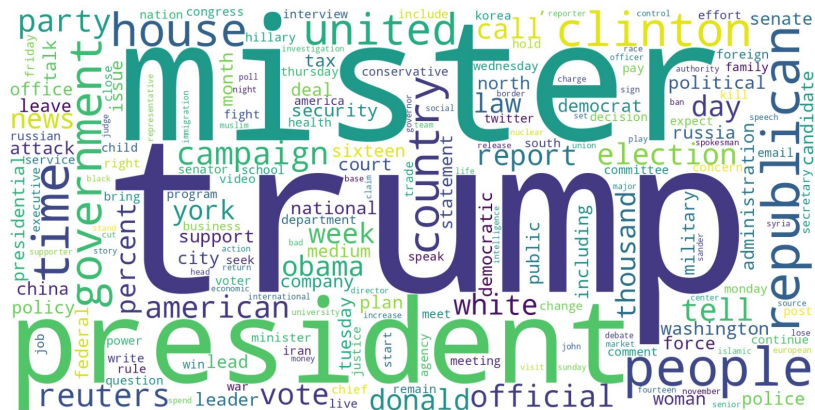


Data Augmentation - Back Translation

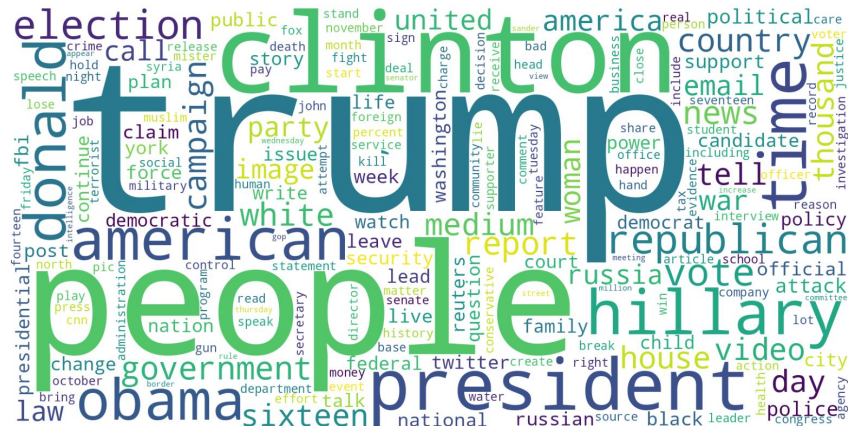
The basic preprocessed WELFAKE train-set will be combined with half of the back-translated dataset. This combination will enhance the **variability of the data**, allowing us to test the model's ability to **recognize various patterns within the data**.



Combined Train Set - Most Frequent Words



Real News



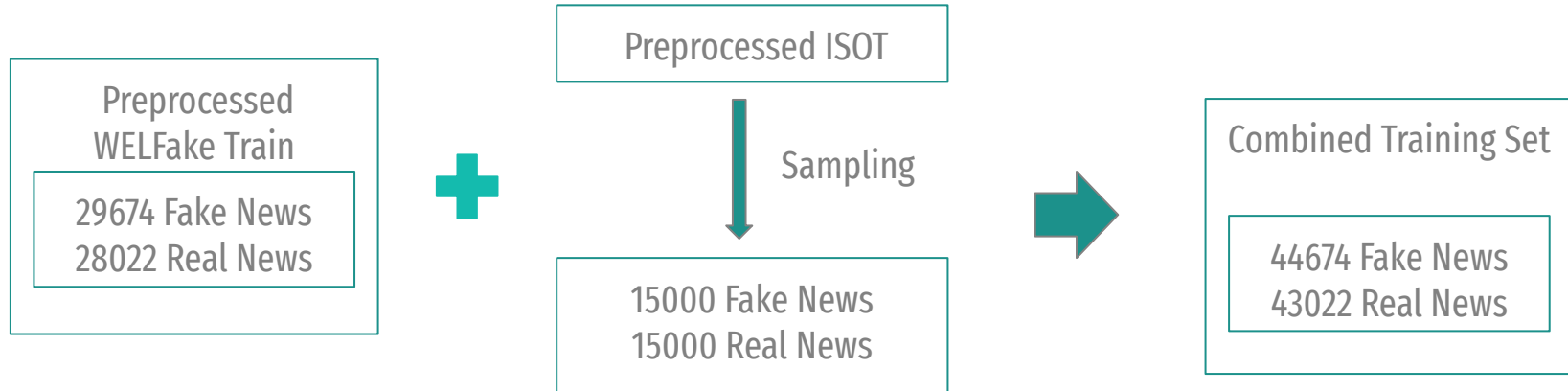
Fake News

Increase the variability of the words in the training set

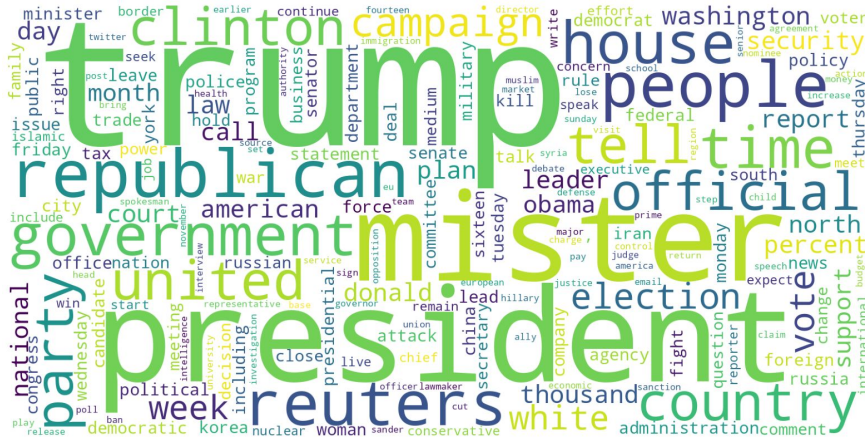
Dataset Combination WELFake + ISOT

Combining datasets serve as a form of data augmentation, by combining compatible datasets from different sources, you can increase the diversity and richness of your training data, which can help **improve the robustness and generalization** of models

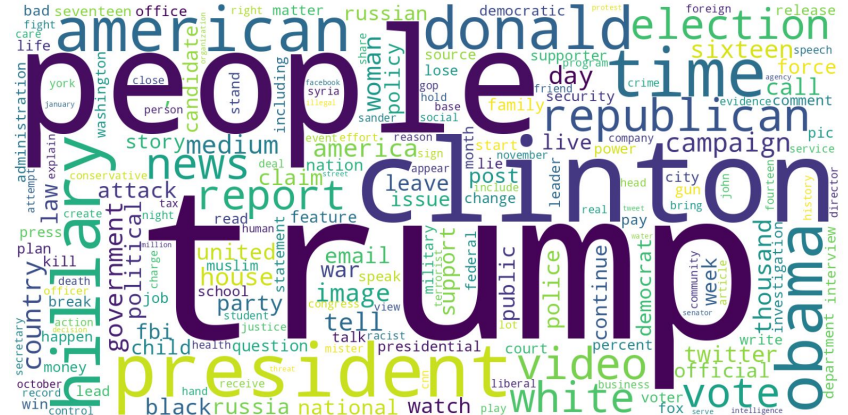
Combination of the WELFake and ISOT datasets aim to **increase data variability** and assess the model's ability to work with data from **different sources**, increasing the training size.



Combined Train Set - Most Frequent Words



Real News



Fake News

Increase the variability of the words in the training set

Back Translation vs Dataset Combination

		Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Training Time	Parameters Number
BACK TRANSLATION	GLOVE + CNN	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	3m 59s	1.036.489
	GLOVE + LSTM	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.73	27m 25s	1.017.257
	GLOVE + BI-LSTM	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	53m 53s	1.482.201
	BERT	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	52m 3s	28.764.162
DATASET COMBINATION	GLOVE + CNN	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	42s	1.036.489
	GLOVE + LSTM	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.80	29m 26s	1.017.257
	GLOVE + BI-LSTM	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	54m	1.482.201
	BERT	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	53m 3s	28.764.162

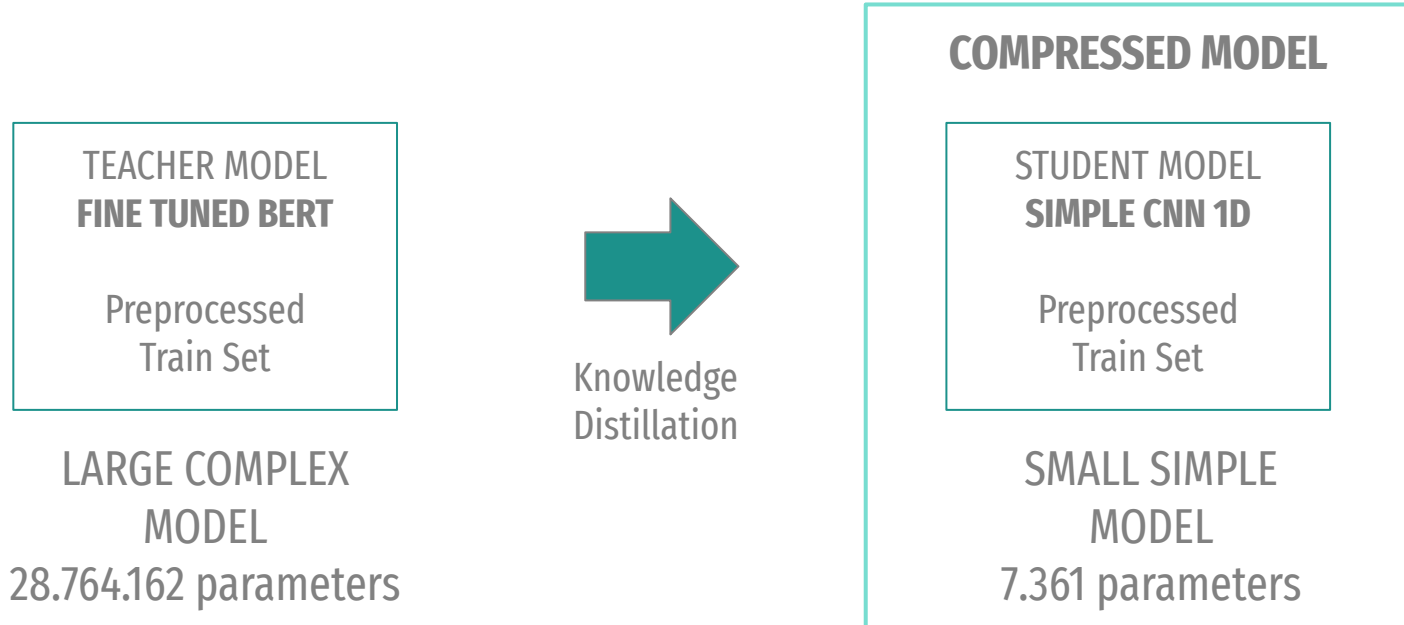


Knowledge Distillation

Knowledge Distillation



In this last step, a custom neural network is created, designed to have the **minimum number of parameters** while trying **not to excessively impact the accuracy**. The created model is as follows: In an attempt to achieve the performance of more complex models, the technique of "knowledge distillation" is also employed. It is useful for transferring knowledge from a large and complex model (teacher model) to a smaller and simpler model (student model). This technique is effective in NLP task, as presented in [Sun et al. del 2019](#)



Knowledge Distillation - WELFAKE & ISOT

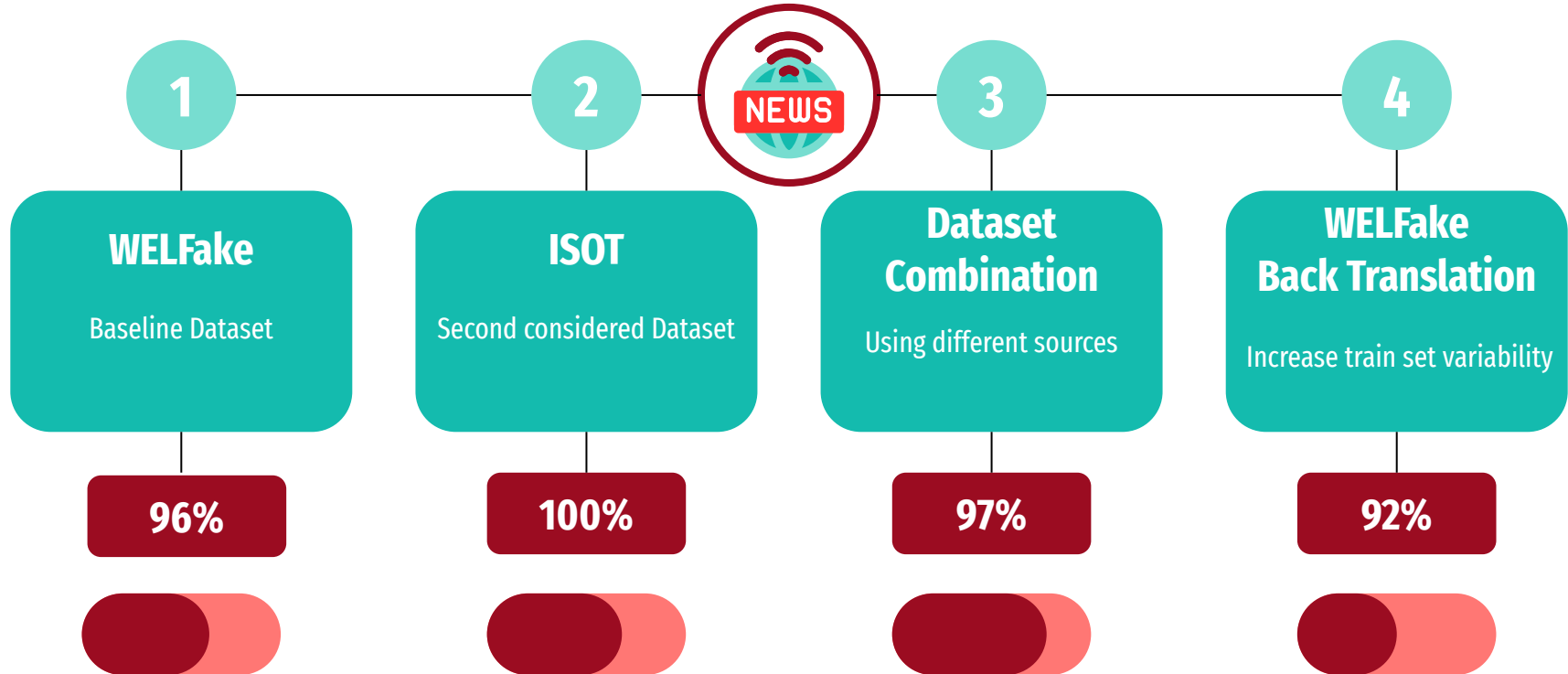
		Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Training Time	Number Parameters
WELFAKE	BERT FINE TUNED	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.91	36m 28s	28.764.162
	STUDENT NETWORK	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.90	41.9s	7.361
	DISTILLED STUDENT NETWORK	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.90	18m 10s	7.361
ISOT	BERT FINE TUNED	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	21m 50s	28.764.162
	STUDENT NETWORK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	21.4s	7.361
	DISTILLED STUDENT NETWORK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	11m 24s	7.361



Analysis of Results

Final Analysis

For each of the previous analysis, the best model appears to be **BERT**. With its ability to recognize the entire context of the sentence, it performs better during classification.



Conclusion

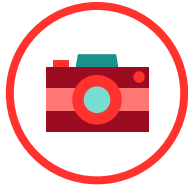
The previous analysis enables us to compare and evaluate the performance of different Deep Learning and NLP techniques on various datasets. It helps determine which technique is the most effective across different datasets for fake news classification, evaluating the model's ability to generalize to diverse data using data augmentation.



Conclusion

Evaluate Different Model

Deep Learning and
NLP techniques



Model Distillation

Ability to transfer
knowledge



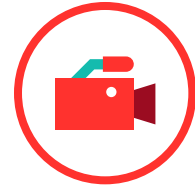
Importance of Preprocessing

Quality of the input
data



Data augmentation

Increase the variability
of the model



Feature Development

Use larger model and
analyze fake news length





Thank you for your attention

Fake News Detection
Advanced Machine Learning
Academic Year 2023-2024

Nicolò Urbani 856213
Mattia Piazzalunga 851931

Bibliography

- [1] Oxford English Dictionary. (2023, September) fake news (n.). [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/3351660493>
- [2] Eurostat, “How many people verified online information in 2021?” December 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20211216-3>
- [3] P. K. Verma, P. Agrawal, I. Amorim, and R. Prodan, “Welfake: Word embedding over linguistic features for fake news detection,” *IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 881–893, 2021.
- [4] H. Ahmed, I. Traore, and S. Saad, “Detection of online fake news using n-gram analysis and machine learning techniques,” in *Intelligent, Secure, and Dependable Systems in Distributed and Cloud Environments*, I. Traore, I. Woungang, and A. Awad, Eds. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2017, pp. 127–138.
- [5] Y. Qiao, C. Xiong, Z. Liu, and Z. Liu, “Understanding the behaviors of bert in ranking,” 2019.
- [6] G. K. Zipf, *Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least Effort*. Addison-Wesley, 1949.
- [7] H. P. Luhn, “The automatic creation of literature abstracts,” *IBM Journal of Research and Development*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 159–165, 1958.
- [8] J. Pennington, R. Socher, and C. Manning, “GloVe: Global vectors for word representation,” in *Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, A. Moschitti, B. Pang, and W. Daelemans, Eds. Doha, Qatar: Association for Computational Linguistics, Oct. 2014, pp. 1532–1543. [Online]. Available: <https://aclanthology.org/D14-1162>
- [9] Y. Kim, “Convolutional neural networks for sentence classification,” *CoRR*, vol. abs/1408.5882, 2014. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1408.5882>
- [10] S. Hochreiter and J. Schmidhuber, “Long short-term memory,” *Neural Comput.*, vol. 9, no. 8, p. 1735–1780, Nov 1997. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1162/neco.1997.9.8.1735>

Bibliography

- [11] T. Mikolov, M. Karafiát, L. Burget, J. H. ernocký, and S. Khudanpur, "Recurrent neural network based language model," in Interspeech, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID: 17048224>
- [12] A. Graves, A. Mohamed, and G. E. Hinton, "Speech recognition with deep recurrent neural networks," CoRR, vol. abs/1303.5778, 2013. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1303.5778>
- [13] J. Devlin, M.-W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding," in North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 152019. [Online]. Available: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID: 52967399>
- [14] A. Rogers, O. Kovaleva, and A. Rumshisky, "A primer in bertology: What we know about how BERT works," CoRR, vol. abs/2002.12327, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.12327>
- [15] M. Schuster and K. Nakajima, "Japanese and korean voice search," in 2012 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), 2012, pp. 5149–5152.
- [16] A. Kutuzov and E. Kuzmenko, "To lemmatize or not to lemmatize: How word normalisation affects elmo performance in word sense disambiguation," ArXiv, vol. abs/1909.03135, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:202540040>
- [17] C. Shorten, T. M. Khoshgoftaar, and B. Furht, "Text data augmentation for deep learning," Journal of Big Data, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 101, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-021-00492-0>
- [18] J.-P. Corbeil and H. A. Ghadivel, "Bet: A back translation approach for easy data augmentation in transformer-based paraphrase identification context," 2020.
- [19] H. Sun, X. Tan, J.-W. Gan, S. Zhao, D. Han, H. Liu, T. Qin, and T.-Y. Liu, "Knowledge distillation from bert in pre-training and fine- tuning for polyphone disambiguation," in 2019 IEEE Automatic Speech Recognition and Understanding Workshop (ASRU), 2019, pp. 168–175.
- [20] E. Ajik, G. Obunadike, and F. Echobu, "Fake news detection using optimized cnn and lstm techniques," Journal of Information Systems and Informatics, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 1044–1057, Aug. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.journal-isi.org/index.php/isi/article/view/548>