# Hyperpartisan News Detection Using ELMo Sentence Representation Convolutional Network

Ye Jiang, Johann Petrak, Xingyi Song, Kalina Bontcheva, Diana Maynard

## Outline

1. SemEval 2019 Task 4: Hyperpartisan News Detection.

2. Phase 1: Early-Bird Submission.

3. Phase2: Final Submission.

4. Phase3: Recent works.

#### SemEval 2019 task 4

- Hyperpartisan News: expresses an extremely onesided opinion or unreasoning allegiance to one party.
- Binary document level classification.
- by-publisher (automatic labelled, N=750K).
- **by-article**-train (manual labelled, N=645) and test (manual labelled, N=628, evaluation only.)

- Initial tryout: Train a model on the by-publisher, and test it on by-article.
- .Train\_test\_split(by-publisher): training set (600K), validation set (150K), test set (645 by-article).
- Model selection: light weight shallow CNN, RNN(LSTM+Attention).
- Embedding: GloVe (6 billion words, 300 dimensions).
- Accuracy on test set: CNN (59.41%), RNN (61.39%).

- Summary of initial tryout:
- The model trained on by-publisher might not be helpful when it tested on by-article.

2. The performance of CNN is similar to RNN model, but training speed is much faster.

- Second tryout: Train a model on the by-publisher/by-article, test it on by-publisher/by-article.
- .Train\_test\_split(by-publisher): training set (600K), validation set (100K), test set (50K).
- .Kfold(by-article): 10-fold cross validation.
- Accuracy on by-publisher test set (50K): 70.64%.
- Accuracy on by-article (averaging accuracies from 10-fold): 79.53%.

- Summary of second tryout:
- Accuracies on leaderboard: 76.59% (by-article test), 64.35% (by-publisher test)
- 2. The model can be improved by training/testing on bypublisher or by-article separately.
- Can the model be improved by padding more initial tokens (200, 400, 1000, etc..)?
- Can the contextual word embeddings could improve the model?

- Third tryout: Padding more initial tokens from documents.
- .Kfold(by-article): 10-fold cross validation.
- Accuracy on by-article (averaging accuracies from 10-fold): 78.29% (200 tokens), 79.53% (400 tokens), 80.93% (800 tokens), OOM (1000 tokens).

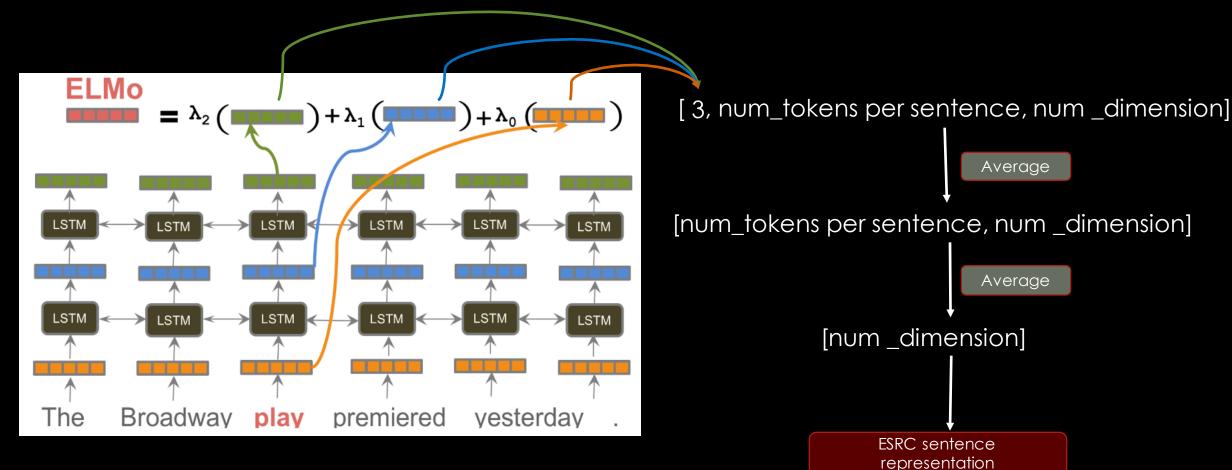
- Fourth tryout: Use ELMo generate sequence input, train the model on by-publisher and test it on byarticle.
- Embeddings: ELMo (Original 2x4096\_512\_2048cnn)
- .Train\_test\_split(by-publisher): training set (80K), validation set (20K), test set (645 by-article).
- Accuracy on by-article: 56.43%

- Fifth tryout: Fine-tune the fourth tryout model on byarticle set.
- Embeddings: ELMo (Original 2x4096\_512\_2048cnn)
- .Kfold(by-article): 10-fold cross validation.
- Accuracy on by-article (averaging accuracies from 10-fold): 81.89%

- Sixth tryout: Training on only the by-article and evaluate it.
- Embeddings: ELMo (Original 2x4096\_512\_2048cnn)
- Accuracy on by-article (averaging accuracies from 10-fold): 83.87%

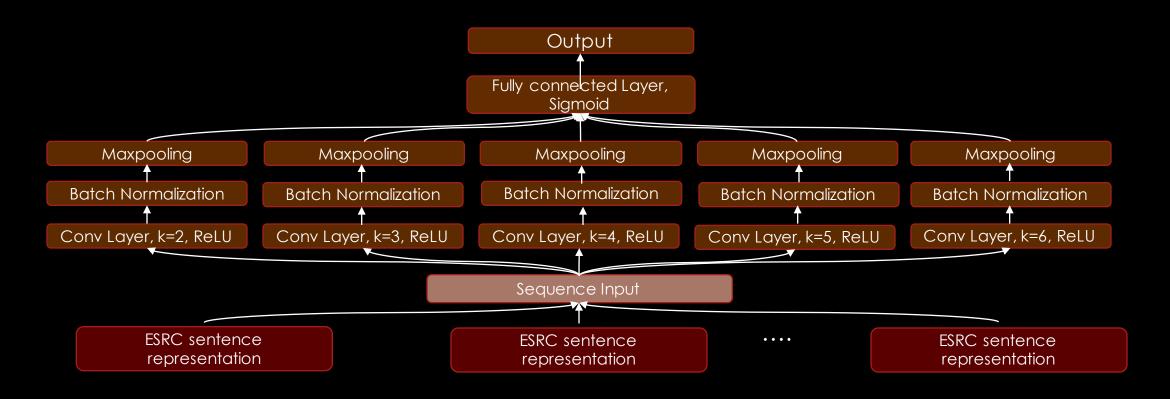
- Summary of the fourth, the fifth and the sixth tryouts:
- 1. This confirms results that any use of the by-publisher data only hurts the model.
- 2. Contextual word embeddings improves model accuracy.
- 3. Boosting the accuracy to 84.04% by forming an averaged ensemble model.

## Model structure



(peters et al, NAACL 2018)

#### Model structure



#### Phase 3: Recent works

- 1. Will BERT improve model accuracy again?
- 2. Can we use other approaches to train sentence representation instead of just taking the average of word embeddings?
- 3. Combine meta-data (LDA, word counts, sentiments, etc.) with sentence representation could also improve model accuracy.

## THANKS

## Questions?

- Email: yjiang18@sheffield.ac.uk
- Code: https://github.com/GateNLP/semeval2019-hyperpartisan-bertha-von-suttner
- Homepage: ye-jiang.github.io