

**Bachelor thesis**



**Czech  
Technical  
University  
in Prague**

## **NLP Trolls**

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## Declaration

I declare that this work is all my own work and I have cited all sources I have used in the bibliography.

Prague, April 16, 2024

Prohlašuji, že jsem předloženou práci vypracoval samostatně, a že jsem uvedl veškerou použitou literaturu.

V Praze, 16. dubna 2024

## Abstract

**Keywords:** manual, degree project,  
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## Abstrakt

V záplavě mnoha zdrojů a množství mediálních zpráv není jednoduché se zorientovat i pro profesionální mediální analytiku. Výrazem demokracie je i možnost se ke zprávám vyjadřovat a tříbit si názory v diskusních příspěvcích dílčích zpráv. Diskuse však vytváří prostor i pro osoby, jejichž cílem je z rozmanitých důvodů diskuse narušovat a překrucovat. Cílem práce je vytvořit komponenty systému, který umožní sledovat linie vývoje tématu a identifikovat příspěvky narušitelů, tzv. trollů.

**Klíčová slova:** manuál, závěrečná práce,  $\LaTeX$

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Problem Statement

The way humans communicate and interact has changed dramatically in the age of the internet. Social media sites, forums and comment sections have become primary spaces for people to share ideas, debate issues and engage in public discourse. These online discussion platforms allow individual from different backgrounds to express their opinions and be part of conversations that shape public perspective more easily than ever before. However, while these platforms create opportunities for connecting people and information sharing, they also come with diverse challenges like the spread of misinformation, polarization and disruptive behavior.

Given these challenges, particularly misinformation and disruptive behavior, it becomes crucial to understand how online discourse shapes public opinion. In today's flood of diverse media sources and information, even professional media analysts find it challenging to navigate and filter reliable content. A key aspect of democracy is the ability to express opinions and refine perspectives through discussions. Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Reddit have a powerful influence on public opinion and can significantly shape political outcomes Bennett and Segerberg [2012]. However, these online discussions also create opportunities for individuals whose goal is to disrupt and manipulate conversations for various reasons. The rise of online trolling has become a significant issue, as trolls deliberately provoke, mislead, and incite conflict, thereby spreading misinformation and fostering hostility in digital spaces.

### 1.2 Defining Online Trolling

To address the negative consequences of disruptive online behavior mentioned earlier, it is important to define one its most prevalent forms: online trolling. Online trolling is a deliberate act intended to provoke, deceive, or disrupt online conversations. According to Coles and West Coles and West [2016], trolling involves actions meant to annoy, frustrate, or engage others in pointless disputes. Similarly, Golf-Papez and Veer Golf-Papez and Veer [2017]

define trolling as “deliberate, deceptive, and mischievous attempts to provoke reactions from other users”. While some forms of trolling may seem harmless or playful, others can escalate into targeted harassment, misinformation campaigns, and efforts to manipulate public opinion.

While understanding trolling as a deliberate provocation clarifies its intent, exploring its underlying psychological motivations can give us further insights into such behavior. People engage in trolling for various reasons, from seeking amusement to pushing political or ideological agendas. Research has shown that certain psychological factors contribute to trolling, such as the “online disinhibition effect”. This theory suggests that people act more aggressively online because they feel anonymous and free from real-world consequences Suler [2004]. Additionally, studies indicate that personality traits like psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism are often linked to trolling behavior Buckels et al. [2014].

Beyond individual psychology trolls also exploit broader technological factors, particularly social media algorithms that prioritize engagement. Effectively playing into the algorithm allows them to more easily and effectively spread divisive content and manipulate conversations Golf-Papez and Veer [2017].

### 1.3 Societal and Political Impacts of Trolling

Trolling negatively affects honest individuals involved in online discussions. Those targeted by trolls often experience stress, anxiety, and frustration, which can discourage them from participating in online discourse. Repeated exposure to trolling can drive individuals away from digital platforms, silencing voices that would otherwise contribute to meaningful discussions. This type of behavior not only harms individual well-being but also degrades the quality of discussions. As user trust is eroded and people become more skeptical of digital interactions a toxic environment is created where constructive engagement becomes difficult Golf-Papez and Veer [2017].

On a larger scale trolling has significant consequences, particularly when it is used as a tool for political manipulation. State-sponsored troll campaigns have been used to spread propaganda, influence elections, and undermine public trust in media Bradshaw and Howard [2017]. One of the most well-known examples is the Russian *Internet Research Agency* (IRA), which ran large-scale trolling operations during the 2016 U.S. presidential election between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump. These trolls used fake accounts to post divisive content and manipulate public discourse Linnell and Warren [2020]. Similar use of trolling in political campaigns and foreign influence operations has been documented across the world, demonstrating the severity and importance of addressing the issue.

This thesis aims to contribute to the fight against trolling by developing methods to track how discussions evolve and identifying harmful contributions. Specifically, it will explore different NLP techniques for troll detection, including stylometry, topic modeling, deep learning, and transformer models.



## Chapter 2

### Related Methods

Given the impact of disruptive trolls on online discourse and society at large, research efforts have focused on developing techniques to better understand, detect and mitigate their activity. This chapter explores the methods used to analyze and identify trolling behavior particularly through Natural Language Processing (NLP). It covers key approaches such as stylometry, sentiment analysis, and topic modelling.

#### 2.1 Stylometry

Stylometry is the discipline of analyzing writing style to uncover patterns, identify authors, and extract meaningful details from texts Mosteller and Wallace [1964] Pascucci et al. [2020]. The term was introduced in 1890 by the Polish philosopher Wincenty Lutoslawski, who applied it to analyze Plato's works Lutoslawski [1898]. In the context of this thesis, stylometry involves the use of automated techniques to analyze linguistic traits that distinguish authors based on their unique writing patterns.

One of the core assumptions in computational stylometry is that an author's choices are influenced by sociological factors, such as age, gender, and education level, as well as psychological factors, like personality and native language proficiency Daelemans [2013]. These choices form a distinct, recognizable style that can be analyzed for various purposes, including troll detection. Stylistic features, which play a fundamental role in this process, range from simple surface-level metrics like word length to more complex syntactic and semantic traits.

We can group these features into key categories studied in literature:

- **Lexical Features:** These can be word choices, vocabulary richness, or usage of certain phrases.
- **Syntactic Features:** This involves sentence structure, punctuation usage, and grammatical complexity Sari et al. [2018].
- **Semantic Features:** Which explores meaning and sentiment expressed in a text Pérez-Rosas et al. [2018].



analyzing words and their context it aims to classify text according to its polarity - positive, negative or neutral.

### ■ 2.2.1 Word2Vec

Word2Vec is a powerful word embedding technique used in NLP to represent words as dense numerical vectors Mikolov et al. [2013]. These vectors capture semantic relationships between words, allowing for meaningful comparisons and analysis. Word2Vec utilizes a shallow neural network to learn word embeddings from a large corpus of text, where the weights of the trained model serve as the embedding vectors. This technique has gained popularity in various NLP tasks, including sentiment analysis.

### ■ 2.2.2 Related Work

Jiang et al. [2021] explored the use of sentiment analysis for troll detection on the chinese social media platform Weibo. They employed a Word2Vec model trained on a dataset of Weibo comments to generate word embeddings. These embeddings were then used to calculate sentiment scores, incorporating features such as happiness, anger, disgust, and fear. The sentiment was used along with meta features such as the location of a comment in a thread or its like count to train XGBoost and SVM models for the troll detection task. The approach proved effective with the XGBoost model achieving an accuracy of up to 89% and SVM up to 87%.

In another paper leveraging sentiment analysis Machova et al. [2022] explored the detection of suspicious reviewers in online discussions, specifically focusing on trolls. Their lexicon-based approach analyzed the polarity of comments to identify trolls. It was based on the tendency of trolls to express extreme opinions that oppose the general sentiment of the discussion. They compared this approach with a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, finding that both performed similarly on text data, achieving accuracies of 0.95 and 0.959, respectively. The study also employed machine learning methods, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), using non-textual features like comment karma, likes, and dislikes. With the SVM model they achieved an accuracy of 0.986.

## ■ 2.3 Topic Detection

### ■ 2.3.1 LDA

Topic detection methods like Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) Blei et al. [2001] can analyze online messages, identify common patterns and then group them by topics. LDA is a probabilistic model that identifies latent topics in documents based on word co-occurrence patterns. It assumes that each document is a mixture of topics, and each topic is a distribution over words. By analyzing the distribution of words in troll messages, LDA can uncover

the underlying topics that trolls frequently discuss. However, challenges exist in selecting the appropriate algorithm and determining the optimal number of topics Rüdiger et al. [2022]. Research has shown that LDA can be effectively used to analyze troll tweets during events like the 2016 US election, revealing coordinated campaigns focused on specific political issues Golino et al. [2022].

### ■ 2.3.2 Top2Vec

Top2Vec is a state-of-the-art and well-established alternative to traditional topic modeling techniques like LDA. Unlike LDA, where the number of topics needs to be set manually, Top2Vec automatically determines the optimal number of topics. It achieves this by analyzing the density of document clusters in a vector space created using word embeddings. This is advantageous especially with datasets where the exact number of topics is not clear. Additionally, Top2Vec provides a unique topic representation by identifying the most representative documents and phrases for each topic. This representation, allows for a more nuanced understanding of the topics compared to traditional methods that primarily focus on individual words Angelov and Inkpen [2024].

### ■ 2.3.3 BERTopic

BERTopic is another state-of-the-art technique that can be used for dynamic topic modeling. It leverages pre-trained transformers and Class-based TF-IDF to create dense clusters allowing for easily interpretable topics while keeping important words in the topic descriptions. BERTopic also enables for the analysis of topic evolution by calculating the topic representation at different time step without the need to run the entire model several times Grootendorst [2022].



## Chapter 3



## Appendix A

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