Identification and categorization of offensive language in German tweets

Kinga Gémes

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Kinga Gémes (kinga.gemes@tuwien.ac.at) Identification and categorization of offensive language in German tweets



Warning! The following presentation contains foul language.

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What is toxicity and offensive language?

Toxicity: An extremely harsh, malicious, or harmful quality. (Merriam-Webster dictionary¹) **Offensive:** Something that is offensive upsets or embarrasses people because it is rude or insulting. (Collins dictionary²)

¹https://www.merriam-webster.com/

²https://www.collinsdictionary.com/

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Identification and categorization of offensive language in German tweets

• Dictionaries:

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- Dictionaries:
 - Slang

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- Dictionaries:
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 - Emotion

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- Problems:
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 - Sarcasm

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• GermEval2018 - 5009 + 3398 German tweets

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- GermEval2018 5009 + 3398 German tweets
- GermEval2019 3980 + 3031 German tweets

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- GermEval2018 5009 + 3398 German tweets
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- HASOC2019 3819 + 850 German tweets

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• Qusername can be masked

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- Subtasks

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Subtasks

• Binary classification - offense or not

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- Binary classification offense or not
- Fine-grained classification offense categories

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Subtasks

- Binary classification offense or not
- Fine-grained classification offense categories
- Binary classification explicit or implicit

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GermEval

• Abuse: The tweet does not just insult a person but represents the stronger form of abusive language. By abuse we define a special type of degradation. This type of degrading consists in ascribing a social identity to a person that is judged negatively by a (perceived)majority of society. The identity in question is seen as a shameful, unworthy, morally objectionable or marginal identity. E.g. *Ich persönlich scheisse auf die grüne Kinderfickerpartei*

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- Insult: The tweet clearly wants to offend someone. E.g. *ein* #Tatort mit der Presswurst #Saalfeld geht gar nicht #ARD

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- Insult: The tweet clearly wants to offend someone. E.g. *ein* #Tatort mit der Presswurst #Saalfeld geht gar nicht #ARD
- **Profanity:** Usage of profane words, however, the tweet clearly does not want to insult anyone. E.g. *Juhu, das morgige Wetter passt zum Tag SCHEIBWETTER*

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GermEval2018 data distribution



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HASOC - Hate Speech and Offensive Content Identification in Indo-European Languages

• Hate speech: Describing negative attributes or deficiencies to groups of individuals because they are members of a group (e.g. all poor people are stupid). Hateful comment toward groups because of race, political opinion, sexual orientation, gender, social status, health condition or similar.

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- **Offensive:** Posts which are degrading, dehumanizing, insulting an individual, threatening with violent acts.
- **Profanity:** Unacceptable language in the absence of insults and abuse. This typically concerns the usage of swearwords (Scheiße, Fuck etc.) and cursing (Zur Hölle! Verdammt! etc.) are categorized into this category.

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HASOC data distribution



HASOC data distribution



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Leader board on GermEval 2018

Team	Other	Abuse	Insult	Profanity	Average
uhhLT	84.85	53.25	39.46	29.63	52.71
TUWienKBS	85.8	52.4	43.71	20.34	51.42
uhhLT	84.26	51.96	40.18	15.58	48.44
uhhLT	82.88	46.1	21.12	3.92	43.04
InriaFBK	83.29	41.34	32.89	4.88	41.77

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Leader board on GermEval 2019

Team	Other	Abuse	Insult	Profanity	Average
upb	86.57	50.79	38.89	26.21	53.59
FoSIL	84.22	49.37	45.2	24	52.74
FoSIL	84.95	49.21	42.16	22.7	52.67
bertZH	86.66	50.07	44.37	28.27	52.64
upb	84.9	49.79	41.37	28.4	52.48

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Leader board on HASOC 2019

Team	Macro F1	Weighted F1	
LSV-UdS	34.68	77.49	
LSV-UdS	27.85	58.29	
HateMonitors	27.69	75.37	
3ldiots	27.58	77.79	
Cs	27.4	75.7	

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Why is BERT so popular? (Vaswani et al., 2017)



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- Architecture: multi-layer bidirectional Transformer encoder
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 - Base model: 12 Transformer layer
- Pre-training on un-labeled data
 - Masked LM
 - Next Sentence Prediction



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• BERT (and its relatives) proves to be a strong model on sequence classification and sequence tagging problems

³https://huggingface.co/bert-base-multilingual-cased ⁴https://huggingface.co/bert-base-german-cased

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 - Published on Jun 14th, 2019
 - Trained on German Wikipedia, OpenLegalData and News data

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BERT representations are hierarchical rather than linear, like syntactic trees

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- BERT embeddings encode information about pos, syntactic chunks and roles

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- BERT embeddings encode information about pos, syntactic chunks and roles
- BERT does not store this information in its self-attention weights, but it can be recovered from the token representations



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- BERT struggles with numbers; it does not form a good representation of floating point numbers and fails to generalize

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Why is BERT so popular? - Semantic knowledge (Rogers, Kovaleva, and Rumshisky, 2020)

- BERT encodes information about semantic roles, entity types, relations
- BERT struggles with numbers; it does not form a good representation of floating point numbers and fails to generalize
- BERT does not form a generic idea of named-entities

Why is BERT so popular? - World knowledge (Rogers, Kovaleva, and Rumshisky, 2020)

• BERT can be competitive with methods relying on knowledge bases for some relation types

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Why is BERT so popular? - World knowledge (Rogers, Kovaleva, and Rumshisky, 2020)

- BERT can be competitive with methods relying on knowledge bases for some relation types
- BERT struggles with pragmatic inference, role-based event knowledge, and abstract attributes of objects

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Why is BERT so popular? - World knowledge (Rogers, Kovaleva, and Rumshisky, 2020)

- BERT can be competitive with methods relying on knowledge bases for some relation types
- BERT struggles with pragmatic inference, role-based event knowledge, and abstract attributes of objects
- BERT cannot reason based on world-knowledge

Kinga Gémes (kinga.gemes@tuwien.ac.at) Identification and categorization of offensive language in German tweets

• $@username \rightarrow [USER]$

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- numbers \rightarrow [NUM], urls \rightarrow [URL], dates \rightarrow [DATE]
- emoticons should be replaced by their textual representations because of the WordPiece tokenizer

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- $\bullet~\text{numbers} \rightarrow [\text{NUM}],~\text{urls} \rightarrow [\text{URL}],~\text{dates} \rightarrow [\text{DATE}]$
- emoticons should be replaced by their textual representations because of the WordPiece tokenizer
- $\# {\rm ImportantHashtag} \rightarrow {\rm cut}$ it up by the camel case and remove the #

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Thank You for Your Attention!

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