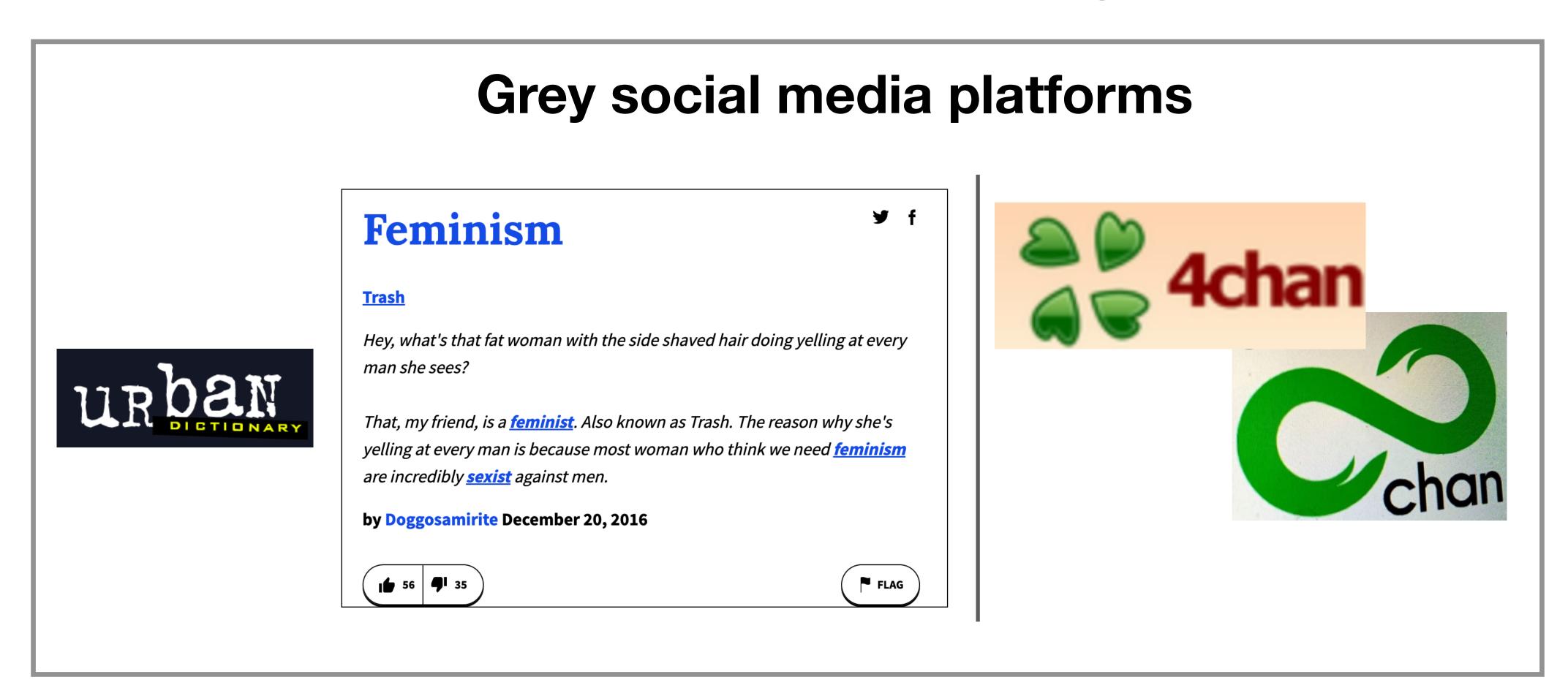


Comparative Study on Word Embeddings and Social NLP Tasks

Fatma Elsafoury, Steven R. Wilson, and Naeem Ramzan

Social media and cyberbullying

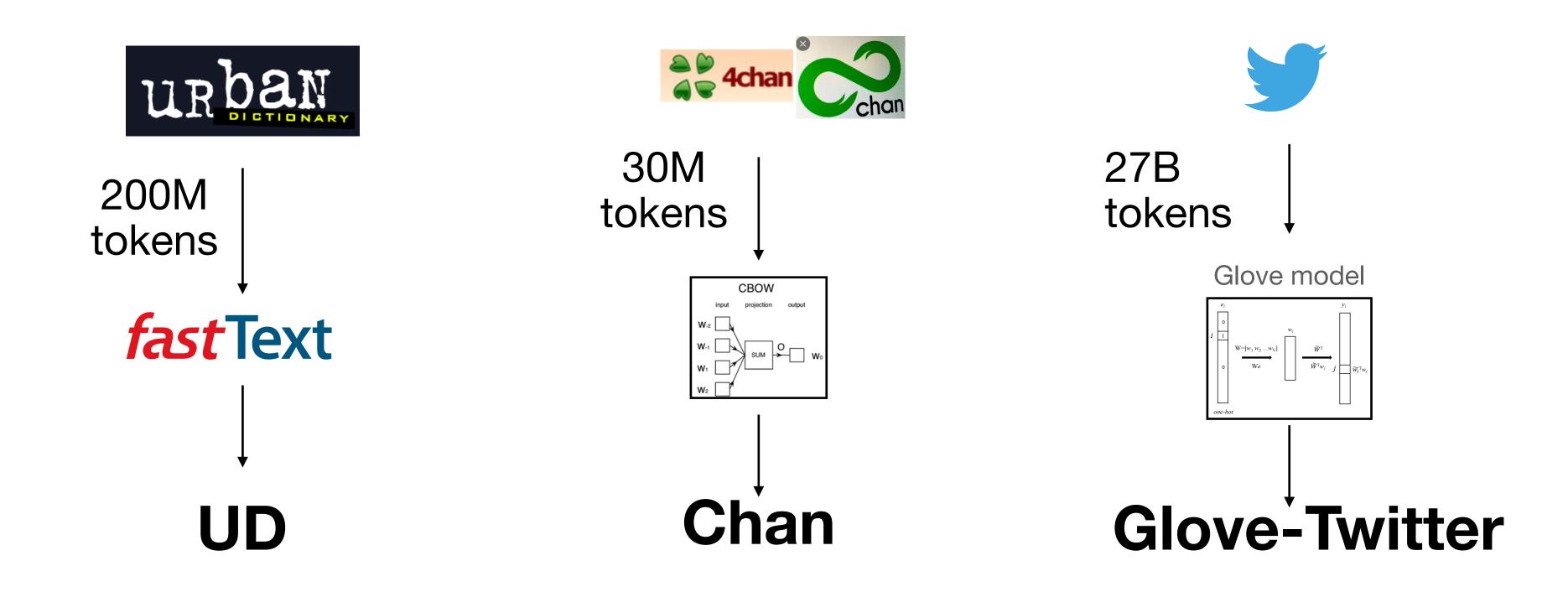


- [1] Emo, Love, and God: Making Sense of Urban Dictionary, a Crowd-Sourced Online Dictionary.
- [2] Raiders of the Lost Kek: 3.5 Years of Augmented 4chan Posts from the Politically Incorrect Board

Word embeddings

Social-Media-based

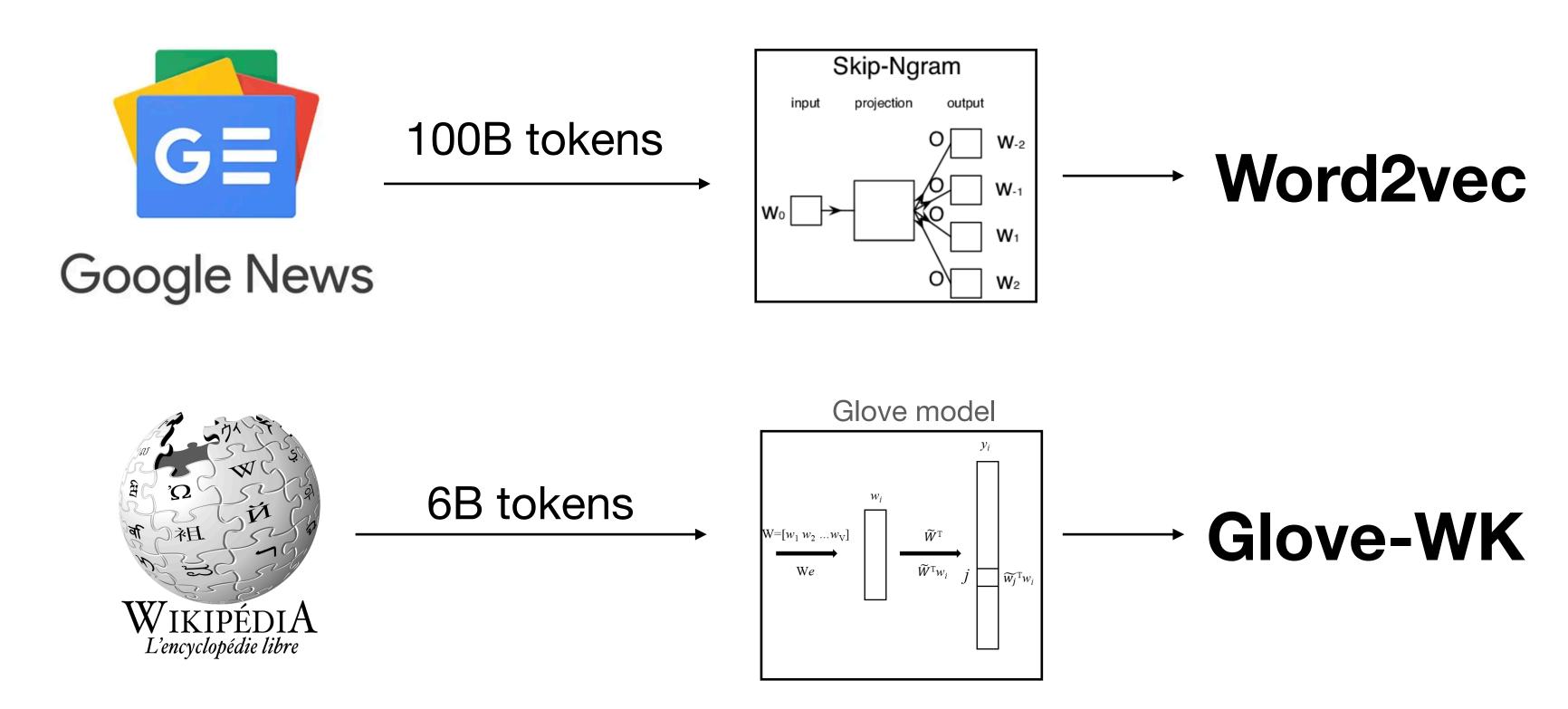
 Word embedding that are pre-trained on data collected from social media platforms.



Word embeddings

Informational-based

 Word embeddings pre-trained on data collected from informational platforms like Google News or Wikipedia.



Social NLP tasks

Social-media-based vs. Informational-based

- 1. Cyberbullying detection:
 - Categorizing offenses.
 - Detecting cyberbullying in social media.
- 2. Social bias analysis.

Word Embeddings	Similar words to "queer"
Word2vec	genderqueer, LGBTQ, gay, LGBT, lesbian
Glove-WK	transgender, lesbian, lgbt, lgbtq, bisexual
Glove-Twitter	fag, faggot, feminist, gay, cunt
Urban Dictionary	fag, homo, homosexual, bumblaster, buttyman
Chan	faggot, metrosexual, fag, transvestite, homo

Table1: The most similar 5 words to the word "queer"

Categorizing offenses

- Hurtlex lexicon:
 - 5963 offensive expression categorized in 11 groups

Category	Description
PS	ethnic slurs
IS	words related to social and economic disadvantage
QAS	descriptive words with potential negative connotations
CDS	derogatory words
RE	felonies and words related to crime and immoral behavior
PR	words related to prostitution
OM	words related to homosexuality
ASF	female genitalia
ASM	male genitalia
DDP	cognitive disabilities
DDF	physical disabilities

Table2: Hurtlext 11 offenses categories

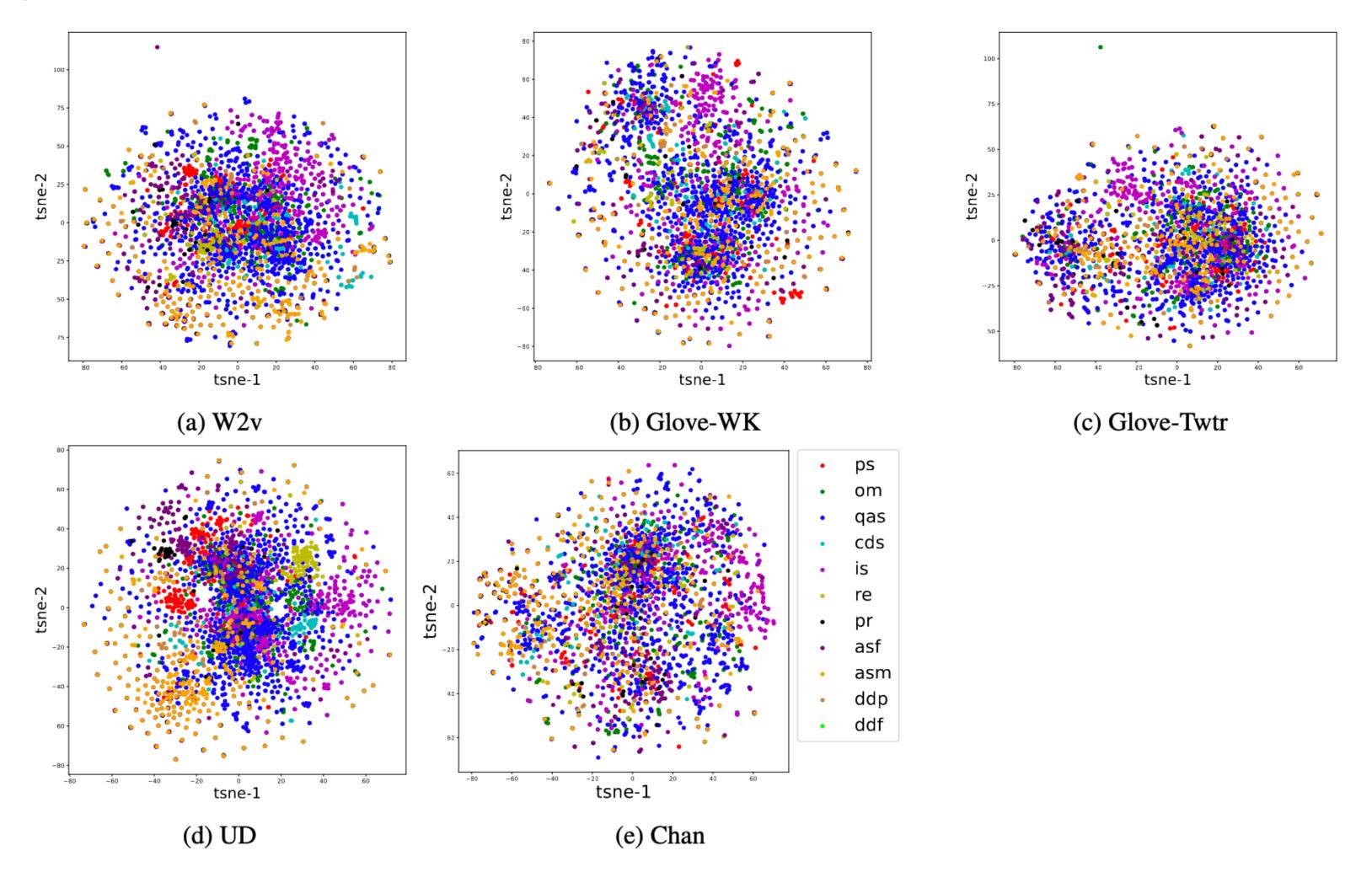


Figure 1: t-SNE of the different word embeddings of the words that belong to different groups in Hurtlex lexicon.

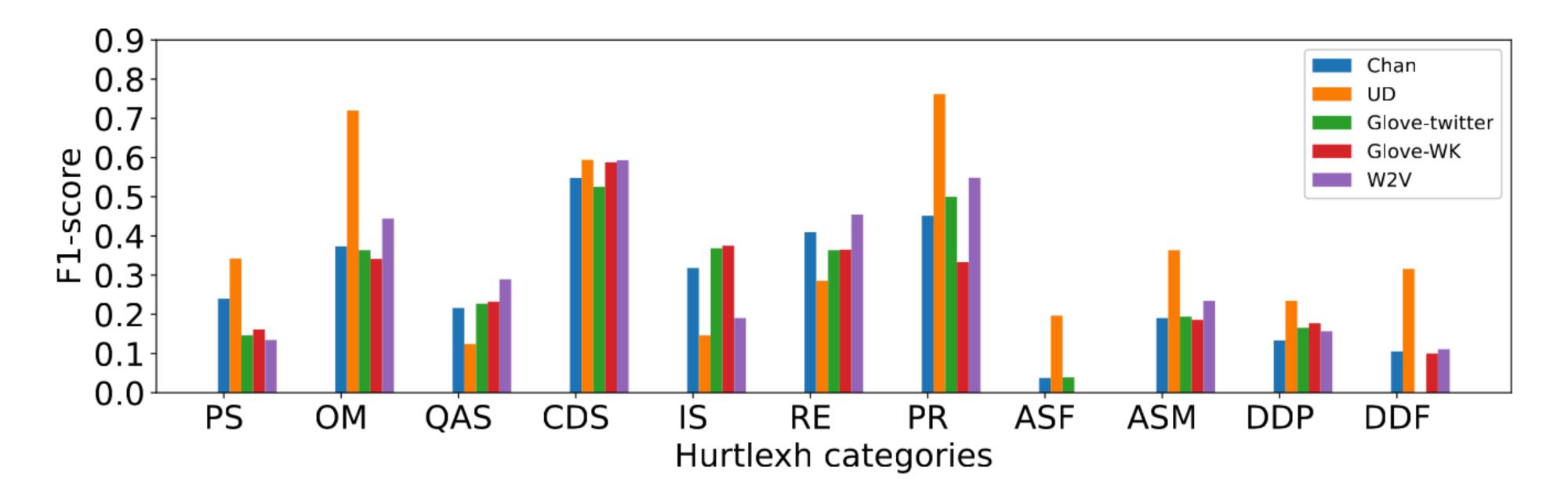


Figure 2: F1 scores of the KNN model with the different word embeddings on Hurtlext test set.

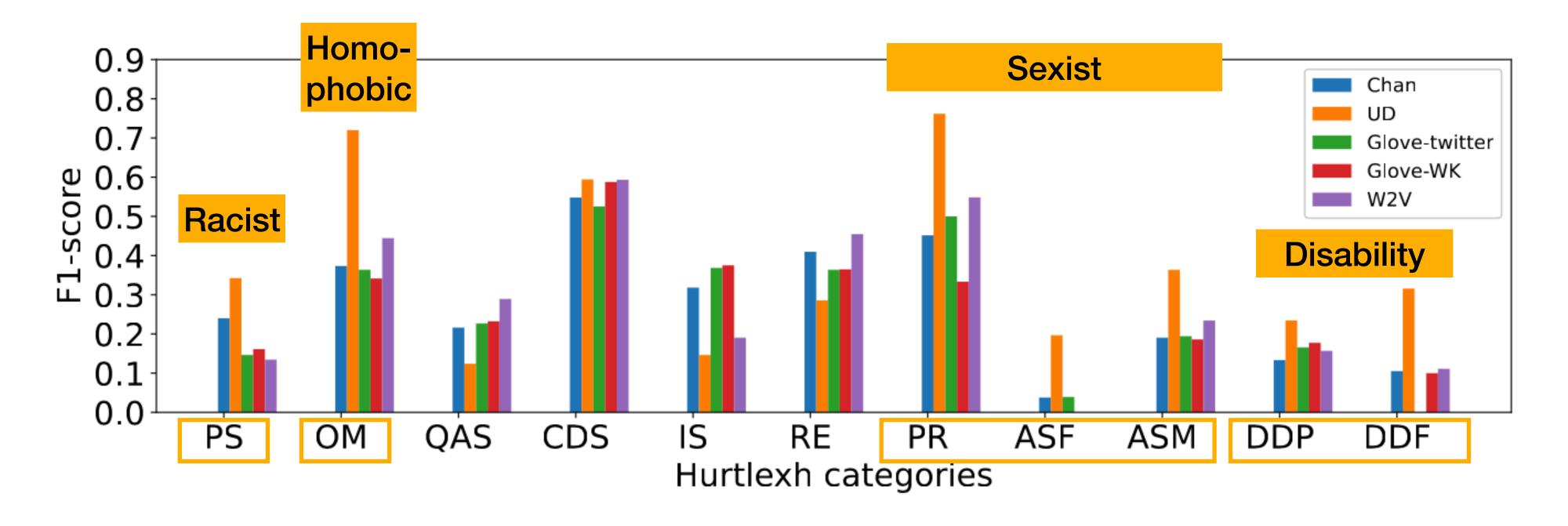


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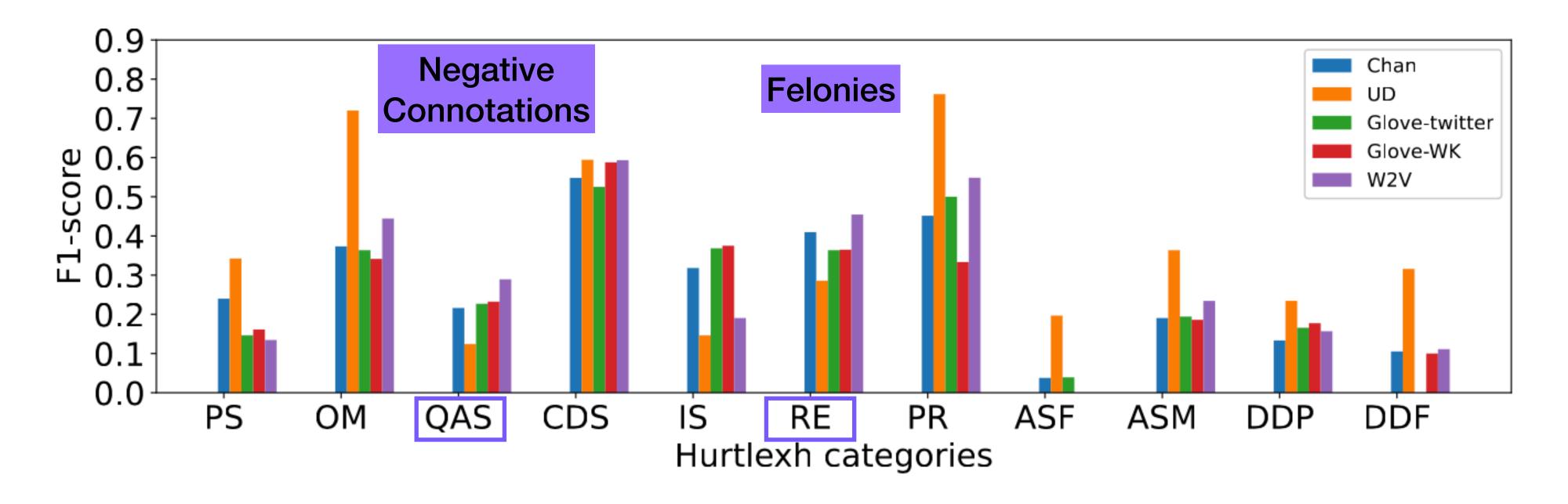


Figure 2: F1 scores of the KNN model with the different word embeddings on Hurtlext test set.

Categorizing offenses

These results inspire two hypothesis:

(1) Cyberbullying-related
Datasets

Social-media-based word embeddings UD, Chan, Glove-Twitter

1F1

Informational-based word embeddings: Word2vec, Glove-WK



(2)

Cyberbullyingrelated Datasets PS, PR, ASF, ASM, OM, SSP, DDF

QAS, RE





F1



F1

Detecting cyberbullying in social media

• BiLSMT + Frozen embedding layer.

Dataset	Size	Pos.	Avg.	Max.
HateEval	12722	42%	21.75	93
Kaggle	7425	65%	25.28	1419
Twitter-sex	14742	23%	15.04	41
Twitter-rac	13349	15%	15.05	41
Jigsaw-tox	99738	6%	54	2321

Table 3: Cyberbullying-related datasets

Detecting cyberbullying in social media

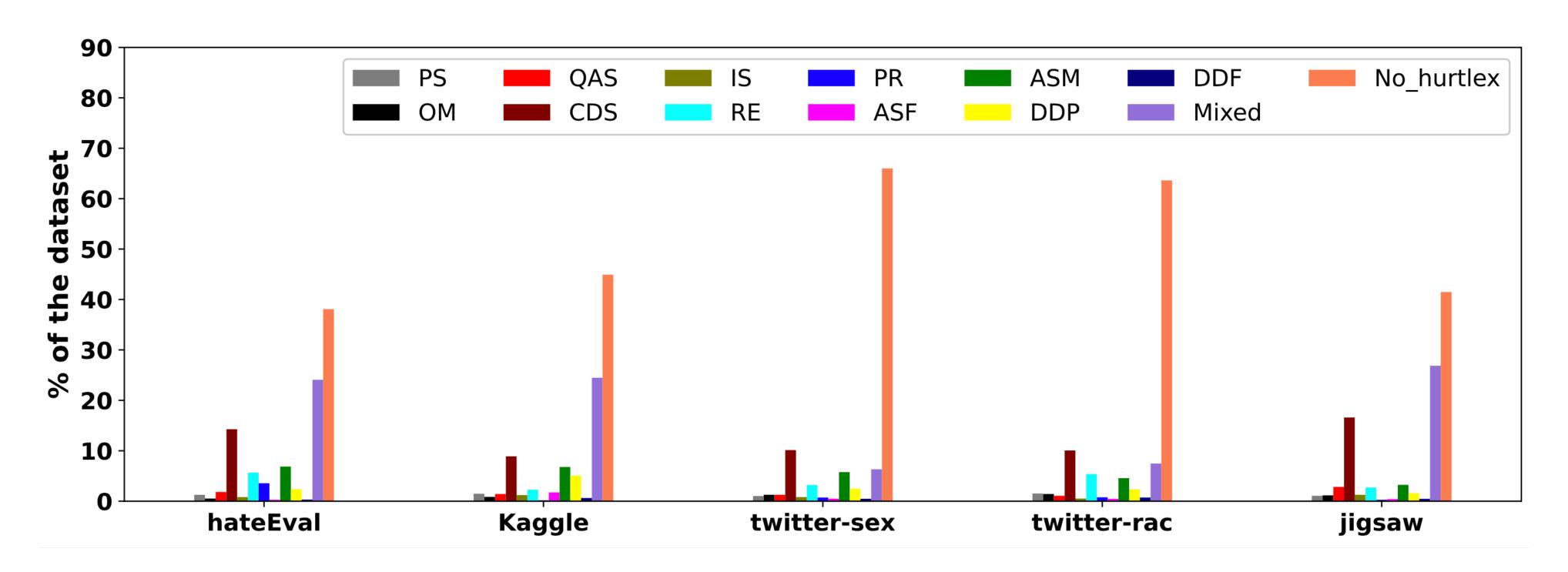


Figure 3: Percentage of each dataset that belong to the different Hurtlex categories

Findings

- Social-media-based-word embeddings outperform Informational word embeddings
- Certain word embeddings are better at detecting certain types of cyberbullying within our cyberbullying datasets

Table 4: The performance (F1 scores) of the BiLSTM model with each word embeddings On the different Hurtlex category within our cyberbullying datasets

HateEval														
	PS	OM	QAS	CDS	IS	RE	PR	ASF	ASM	DDP	DDF	No-Hurtlex	Mixed	Average
Chan	0.615	0.444	0.615	0.666	0.555	0.647	0.658	0.421	0.555	0.857	0.5	0.570	0.730	0.602
UD	0.7	0.444	0.571	0.603	0.533	0.562	0.678	0.4	0.603	0.571	0.375	0.508	0.734	0.560
Glove-Twitter	0.695	0.5	0.736	0.663	0.631	0.619	0.711	0.620	0.690	0.571	0.285	0.605	0.738	0.620
Glove-WK	0.583	0.222	0.571	0.616	0.666	0.515	0.614	0.72	0.691	0.857	0.333	0.535	0.699	0.586
W2V	0.315	0.5	0.666	0.648	0.631	0.514	0.614	0.714	0.72	0.571	0.666	0.593	0.705	0.604
Kaggle														
	PS	OM	QAS	CDS	IS	RE	PR	ASF	ASM	DDP	DDF	No-Hurtlex	Mixed	Average
Chan	0.380	0.777	1	0.760	0.571	0.545	0.571	1	0.666	0.916	0.909	0.571	0.783	0.727
UD	0.72	0.761	1	0.703	0.75	0.461	0.75	0.666	0.507	0.888	0.8	0.611	0.813	0.725
Glove-Twitter	0.454	0.727	0.444	0.627	0.727	0.285	0.823	0	0.520	0.923	0.8	0.513	0.790	0.587
Glove-WK	0.5	0.625	1	0.588	0.666	0.5	0.666	0.666	0.507	0.869	0.666	0.525	0.8	0.660
W2V	0.352	0.375	1	0.602	0.25	0.4	0.714	1	0.526	0.818	0.666	0.479	0.797	0.614
Twitter-sexism														
	PS	OM	QAS	CDS	IS	RE	PR	ASF	ASM	DDP	DDF	No-Hurtlex	Mixed	Average
Chan	0.666	0.829	0.421	0.523	0.695	0.4	0.45	0.6	0.510	0.666	0.56	0.561	0.586	0.574
UD	0.666	0.8	0.521	0.656	0.75	0.510	0.608	0.923	0.622	0.75	0.687	0.629	0.695	0.678
Glove-Twitter	0.666	0.863	0.380	0.640	0.8	0.5	0.693	0.923	0.653	0.571	0.645	0.631	0.702	0.667
Glove-WK	0.666	0.818	0.608	0.686	0.740	0.655	0.734	0.727	0.636	0.75	0.685	0.675	0.708	0.699
W2V	0.727	0.772	0.571	0.598	0.695	0.56	0.769	0.833	0.623	0.75	0.666	0.650	0.730	0.688
						Tw	itter-rac	cism						
	PS	OM	QAS	CDS	IS	RE	PR	ASF	ASM	DDP	DDF	No-Hurtlex	Mixed	Average
Chan	0.76	0.736	0.8	0.732	0.5	0.809	0.4	0	0.428	0.588	1	0.671	0.784	0.631
UD	0.754	0.956	0.909	0.762	0.6	0.8	0.333	0	0.571	0.583	0.909	0.658	0.783	0.663
Glove-Twitter	0.72	0.8	0.909	0.734	0.5	0.790	0.4	0	0.666	0.636	0.909	0.694	0.813	0.659
Glove-WK	0.703	0.8	0.833	0.784	0.5	0.793	0.333	0	0.615	0.761	0.769	0.688	0.800	0.644
W2V	0.680	0.588	0.75	0.622	0.571	0.767	0.333	0	0.545	0.631	0.8	0.654	0.748	0.591
						Jigs	saw-Tox	icity						
	PS	OM	QAS	CDS	IS	RE	PR	ASF	ASM	DDP	DDF	No-Hurtlex	Mixed	Average
Chan	0.15	0.45	0.461	0.427	0.5	0.310	0.285	0.75	0.652	0.553	0.482	0.484	0.658	0.474
UD	0.303	0.615	0.387	0.441	0.333	0.274	0.285	0.666	0.653	0.461	0.538	0.449	0.666	0.467
Glove-Twitter	0.285	0.578	0.322	0.433	0.444	0.360	0.444	0.888	0.693	0.553	0.571	0.493	0.687	0.519
Glove-WK	0.166	0.514	0.428	0.362	0.428	0.407	0.25	0.75	0.615	0.558	0.363	0.454	0.661	0.458
W2V	0.333	0.437	0.230	0.421	0.333	0.350	0.545	0.571	0.543	0.588	0.518	0.448	0.678	0.461

Social bias Analysis Measuring bias

- Bias metrics: WEAT, RNSB, RND, ECT.
- Bias types: Gender and Racial bias.
- Hypothesis:

Social-media-based word embeddings: UD, Chan, Glove-Twitter



Informational-based word embeddings: Word2vec, Glove-WK



Measuring social bias

Results

	Gender B	ias			Racial Bias				
Word embeddings	WEAT	RNSB	RND	ECT	WEAT	RNSB	RND	ECT	
Word2vec	4 (0.778)	2 (0.033)	2 (0.087)	4 (0.752)	2 (0.179)	1 (0.095)	1 (0.151)	4 (0.786)	
Glove-WK	5 (0.893)	4 (0.052)	4 (0.204)	2 (0.829)	5 (0.439)	2 (0.118)	4 (0.253)	1 (0.903)	
Glove-Twitter	2 (0.407)	3 (0.041)	3 (0.127)	1 (0.935)	4 (0.275)	3 (0.122)	2 (0.179)	2 (0.898)	
UD	1 (0.346)	1 (0.031)	1 (0.051)	5 (0.652)	1 (0.093)	4 (0.132)	3 (0.196)	5 (0.726)	
Chan	3 (0.699)	5 (0.059)	5 (1.666)	3 (0.783)	3 (0.271)	5 (0.299)	5 (2.572)	3 (0.835)	

Table 5: The Bias scores using the different metrics of the different word embeddings.

Conclusion

Our Findings

- Social-media-based word embeddings are outperform informational-based word embeddings on offenses categorization and cyberbullying detection.
- No evidence that certain word embedding are better than others at categorizing offenses within the cyberbullying datasets.
- No strong evidence that social-media-based word embedding are not more socially biased than informational-based word embedding.
- Future work: Investigating the relationship between the social bias in the different word embedding and their performance on the task of cyberbullying detection.

Questions?

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