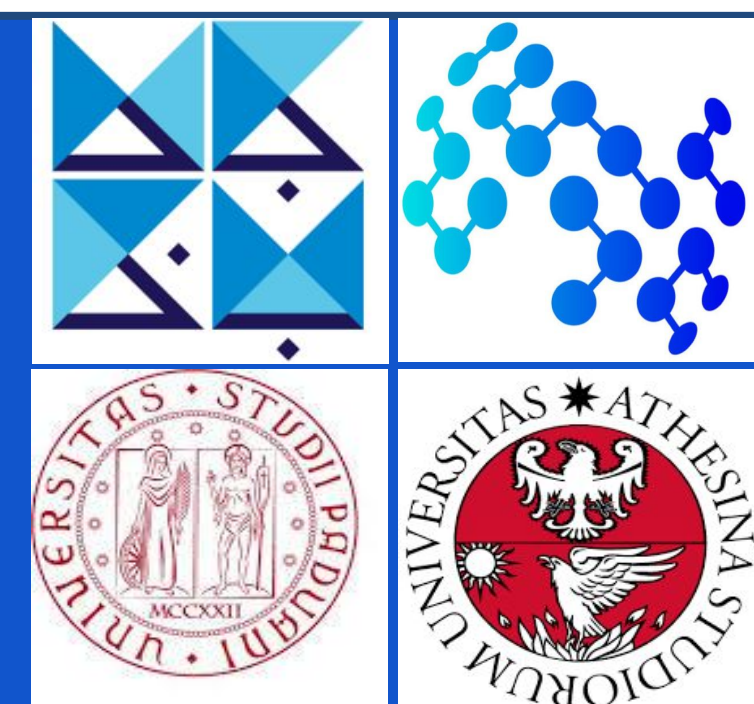


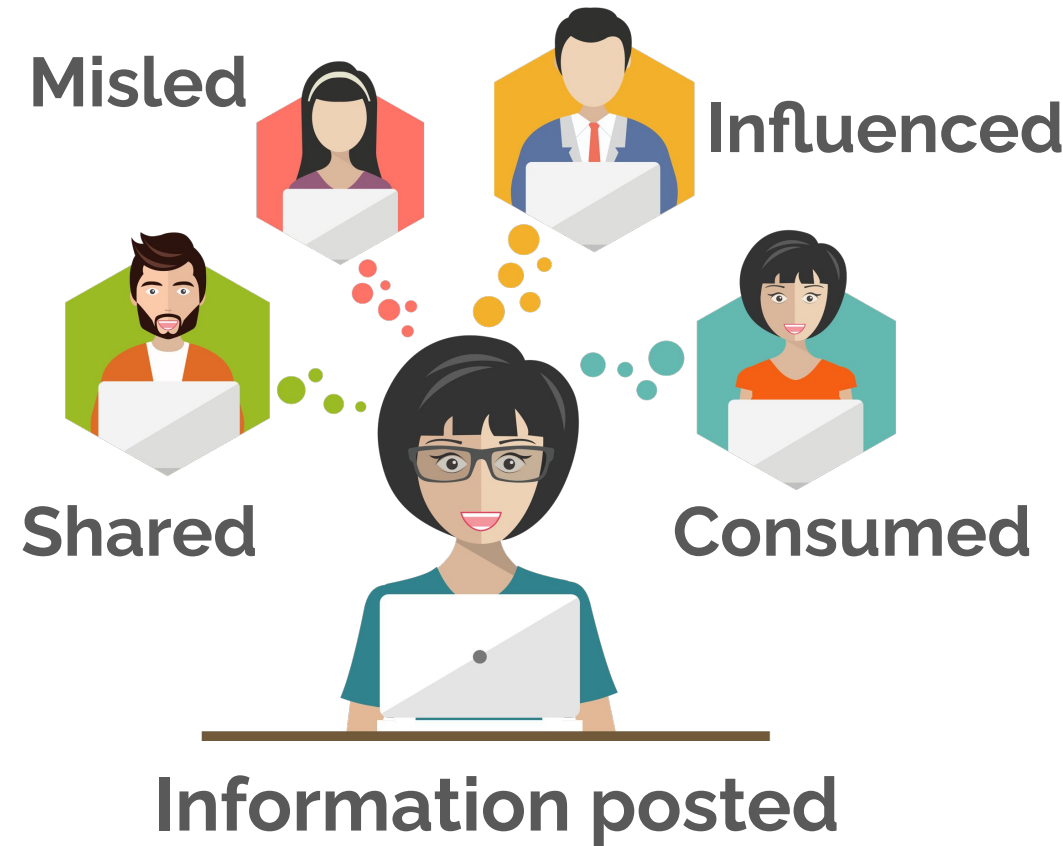
<https://araieval.gitlab.io>

ArAIEval Shared Task: Persuasion Techniques and Disinformation Detection in Arabic Text

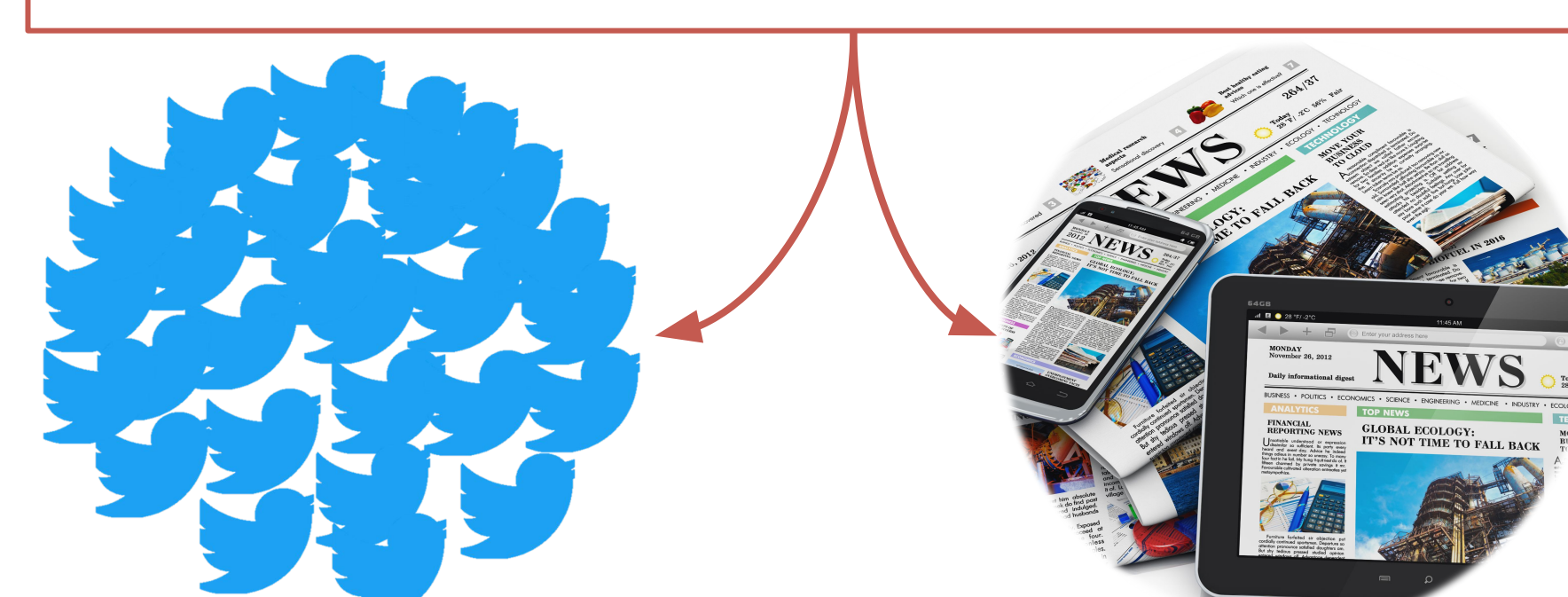
Maram Hasanain, Firoj Alam, Hamdy Mubarak, Samir Abdaljalil, Wajdi Zaghouani, Preslav Nakov, Giovanni Da San Martino, Abed Alhakim Freihat



- Task 1: Persuasion Technique Detection
- Task 2: Disinformation Detection



social and mainstream media



Tasks

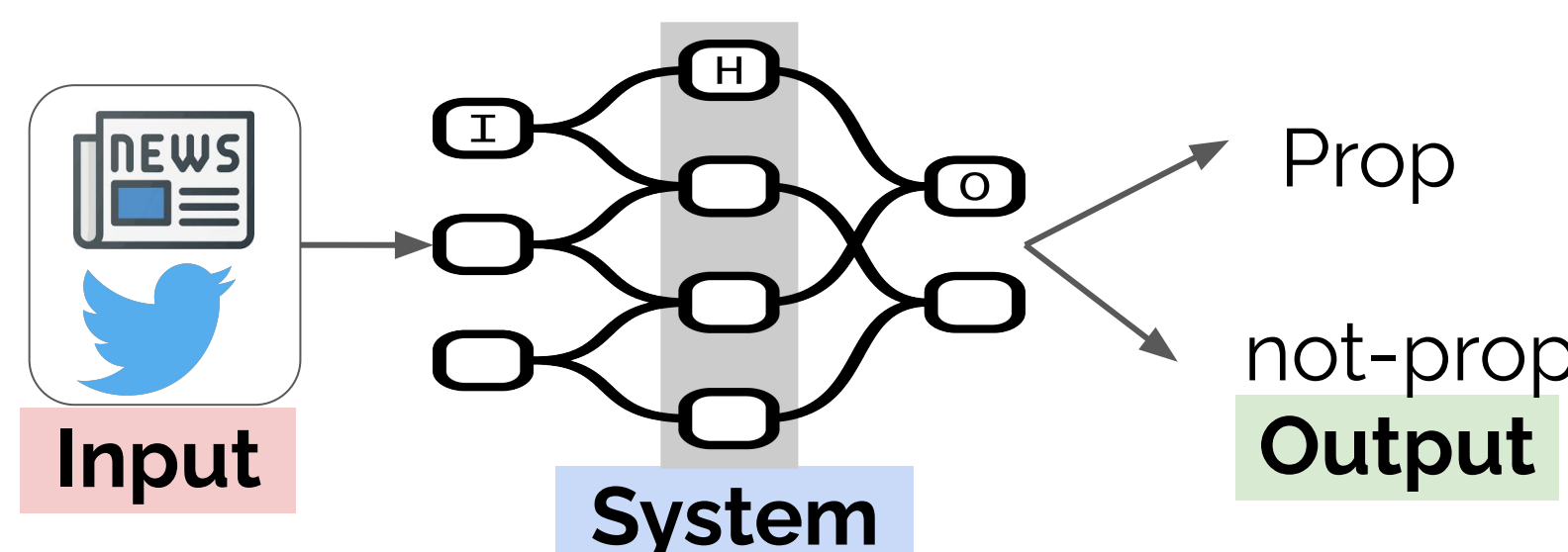
1

Persuasion Technique Detection

Communication that **deliberately** misrepresent symbols, appealing to emotions and prejudices and bypassing rational thought, to **influence** its audience **towards a specific goal**

Binary Classification Task

Subtask 1A: Given a multigenre (tweet and news paragraphs of the news articles) snippet, identify whether it contains content with persuasion technique. This is a **binary classification task**.



Data Collection:

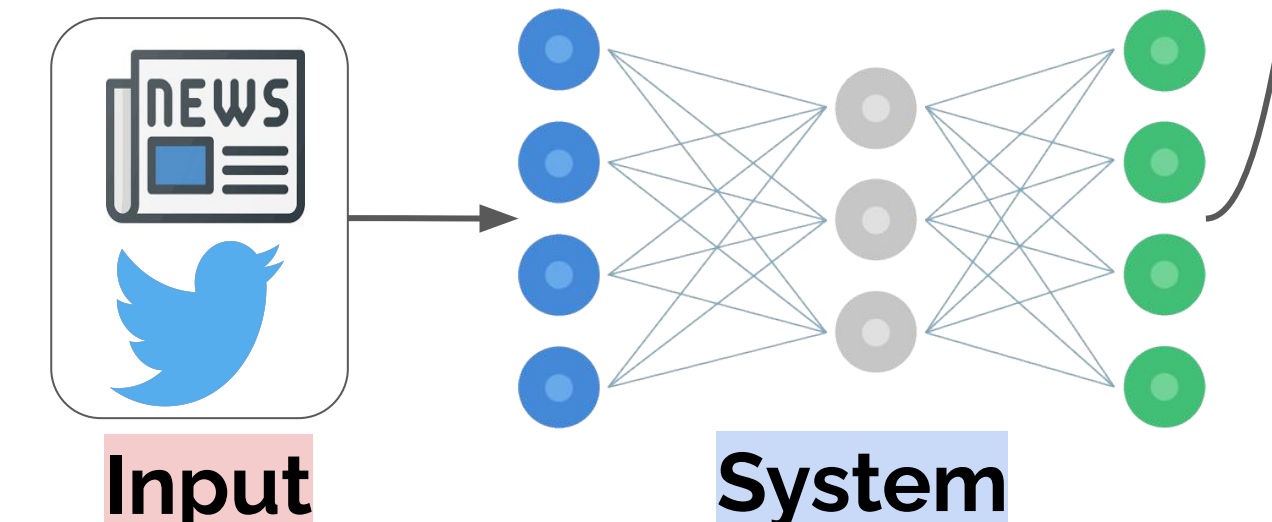
- Tweets** collected from different accounts of Arabic news sources (Alam et al., 2022b)
- News paragraphs** selected from news articles (Hasanain et al. 2023)
 - a. AraFacts (Ali et al., 2021) b. in-house news articles collection

Multilabel Classification Task

Output: Zero or more of the 23 techniques

Attack on Reputation - Name calling / Labelling - Reductio ad Hitlerum - Casting Doubt - Appeal to Hypocrisy - Smeared	Justification - Flag Waving - Appeal to Authority - Bandwagon - Appeal to Values - Appeal to Fear / Prejudice	Simplification - Causal Oversimplification - Black-and-white Fallacy / Dictatorship - Consequential Oversimplification
Manipulative Wordng - Loaded Language - Obfuscation, Intentional Vagueness, Confusion - Exaggeration / Minimisation - Repetition	Distraction - Misrepresentation of Someone's Position (Strawman) - Presenting Irrelevant Data (Red Herring) - Whataboutism	Call - Slogans - Thought-terminating Cliche - Appeal to Time
Other None of the above		

Subtask 1B: Given a multigenre (tweet and news paragraphs of the news articles) snippet, identify the propaganda techniques used in it. This is a **multilabel classification task**.



Annotation:

- Phase 1:** Individual annotators annotate the dataset
 - Phase 2:** Consolidation is done with expert annotators to resolve the disagreement and ensure quality
- Dataset:** Subtask 1A (3,189); Subtask 1B (5,919)

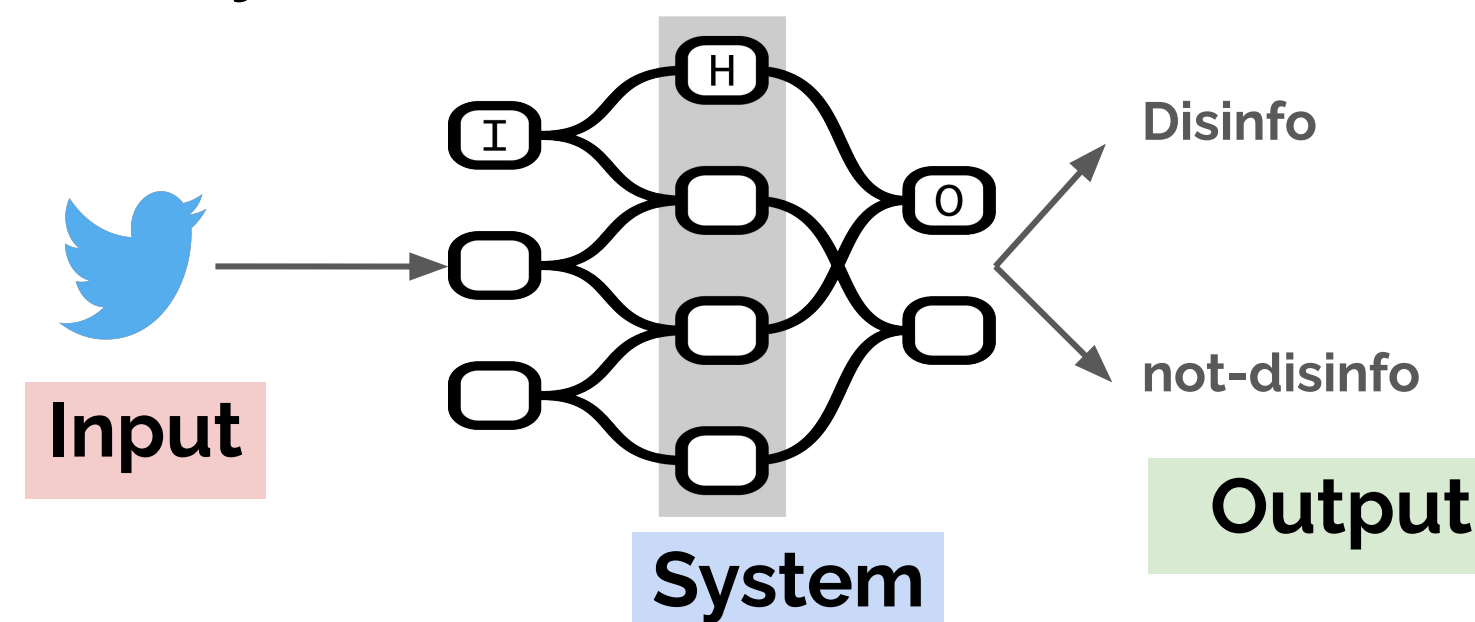
2

Disinformation Detection

Disinformation is relatively a new term and it is defined as "fabricated or deliberately manipulated text/speech/visual context, and also intentionally created conspiracy theories or rumors"

Binary Classification Task

Subtask 2A: Given a tweet, categorize whether it is disinformative. This is a **binary classification task**.

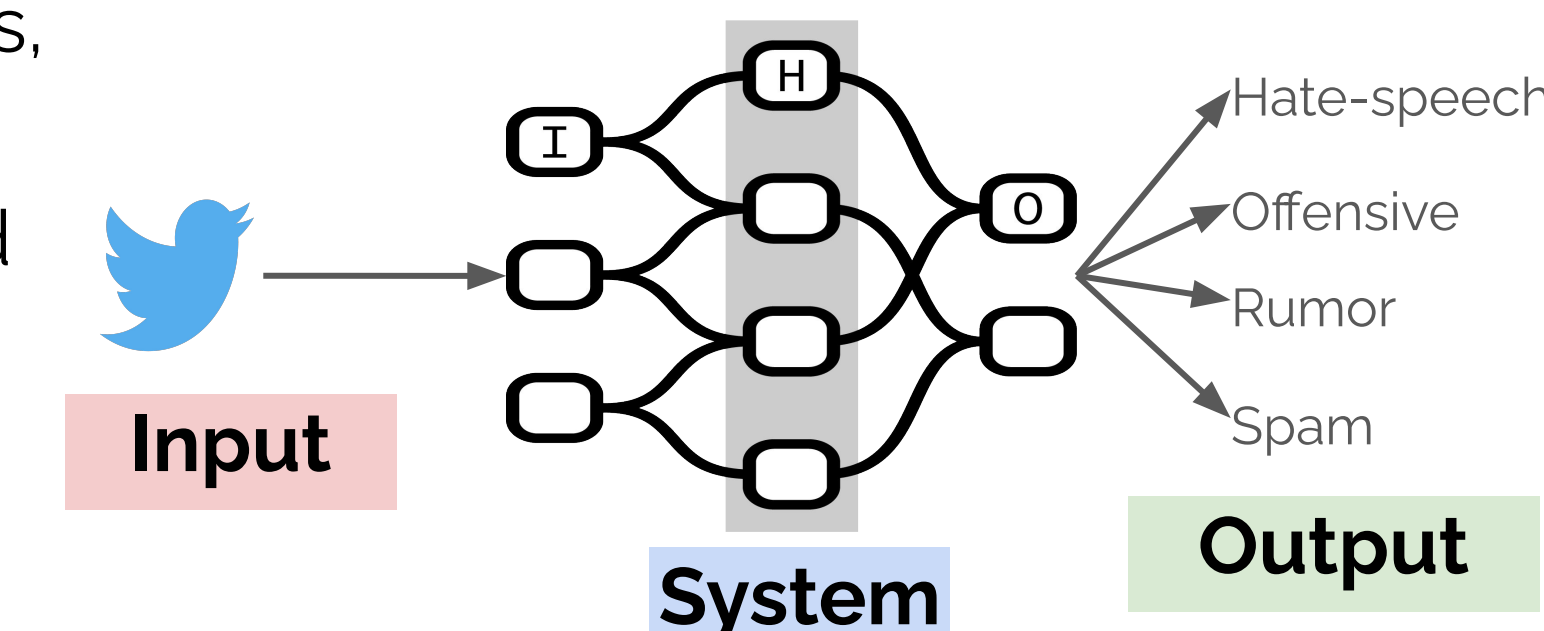


Data Collection:

- Arabic tweets** collected in February & March 2020 using keyword Corona
- Selected tweets that were deleted after posting
- Manually annotated **22K** deleted and non-deleted tweets with different categories

Multiclass Classification Task

Subtask 2B: Given a tweet, detect the fine-grained disinformation class, if any. This is a **multiclass classification task**. The fine-grained labels include hate-speech, offensive, rumor, and spam.



Class	Example
HS*	أنا مؤمن تماماً أن الصينيين سبب تفشي أمراض مثل سارس و كورونا I strongly believe that the Chinese caused the outbreak of diseases such as SARS and Corona
Off*	لسانها اوضح من كورونا Her tongue is dirtier than Corona
Rumor	دواء الملاريا هو الذي يعالج كورونا بنسبة 100% Malaria medicine cures Corona with 100% efficiency

Dataset:

- Subtask 2A: ~20K
- Subtask 2B: ~4K

Results (Task 1)

Team	Micro F1	Macro F1	Team	Micro F1	Macro F1
Subtask 1A			Subtask 1B		
1 HTE	0.7634	0.7321	1 UL & UM6P	0.5666	0.2156
2 KnowTellConvince	0.7575	0.7282	2 rematchka	0.5658	0.2497
3 rematchka	0.7555	0.7309	3 AAST-NLP	0.5522	0.1425
4 UL & UM6P	0.7515	0.7186	4 Itri Amigos	0.5506	0.1839
5 Itri Amigos	0.7495	0.7225	5 HTE	0.5412	0.0979
6 Raphael	0.7475	0.7221	6 Raphael	0.5347	0.1772
7 Frank	0.7455	0.7173	7 ReDASPersuasion	0.4523	0.0568
8 Mavericks	0.7416	0.7031	8 Baseline (Majority)	0.3599	0.0279
9 Nexus	0.7396	0.6929	9 Baseline (Random)	0.0868	0.0584
10 superMario	0.7316	0.7098	10 pakapro	0.0854	0.0563
11 AAST-NLP	0.7237	0.6693			
12 Baseline (Majority)	0.6581	0.3969			
13 ReDASPersuasion	0.6581	0.3969			
14 Legend	0.6402	0.4647			
15 pakapro	0.5030	0.4940			
16 Baseline (Random)	0.4771	0.4598			

Results (Task 2)

Team	Micro F1	Macro F1	Team	Micro F1	Macro F1
Subtask 2A			Subtask 2B		
1 DetectiveRedasers	0.9048	0.8626	1 DetectiveRedasers	0.8356	0.7541
2 AAST-NLP	0.9043	0.8634	2 UL & UM6P	0.8333	0.7388
3 UL & UM6P	0.9040	0.8645	3 AAST-NLP	0.8253	0.7283
4 rematchka	0.9040	0.8614	4 rematchka	0.8219	0.7156
5 PD-AR	0.9021	0.8595	5 superMario	0.8208	0.7031
6 superMario	0.9019	0.8625	6 PD-AR	0.8174	0.7209
7 Mavericks	0.9010	0.8606	7 Itri Amigos	0.8139	0.7220
8 Itri Amigos	0.8984	0.8468	8 KnowTellConvince	0.8071	0.6888
9 KnowTellConvince	0.8938	0.8460	9 USTHB	0.5046	0.1677
10 Nexus	0.8935	0.8459	10 Baseline (Majority)	0.5046	0.1677
11 PTUK-HULAT	0.8675	0.7992	11 Ankit	0.4167	0.1993
12 Frank	0.8163	0.6378	12 Baseline (Random)	0.2603	0.2243
13 USTHB	0.7670	0.4418	13 pakapro	0.2317	0.1978
14 Baseline (Majority)	0.7651	0.4335			
15 AraDetector	0.7487	0.6498			
16 Baseline (Random)	0.5154	0.4764			
17 pakapro	0.4996	0.4596			

Evaluation Setup

- Development phase:** released train and development subsets, and participants submitted runs on the **development set**
- Test phase:** participants submitted run on the official **test subset**
- Official measure:** Micro F1

Approaches

- The most commonly used model was AraBERT, MARBERT, ARBERT, and QARIB.
- Ensembles, data augmentation, and preprocessing

Participation

Total (test phase): **20 teams** Task 1: 14 teams Task 2: 16 teams

16 teams submitted system description papers

Findings

- Task 1 (Persuasion Technique Detection):**
 - Several participating systems showed the positive impact of exploring loss functions other than the typical Cross Entropy loss.
- Task 2 (Disinformation Detection):**
 - We observe the systems achieved significantly high performance even in the fine-grained Subtask 2B.

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- Extended propaganda detection task with multigenre dataset (tweets + news articles)
- Disinformation detection task
- Challenges due to the skewed label distribution
- Most systems fine-tuned transformer models, used data augmentation and standard pre-processing

Future work

- Extend to multimodality of the problems
- Offer span level detection tasks

Acknowledgments

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