

PluriPropy: Plurilingual Propaganda Identification in Social Media



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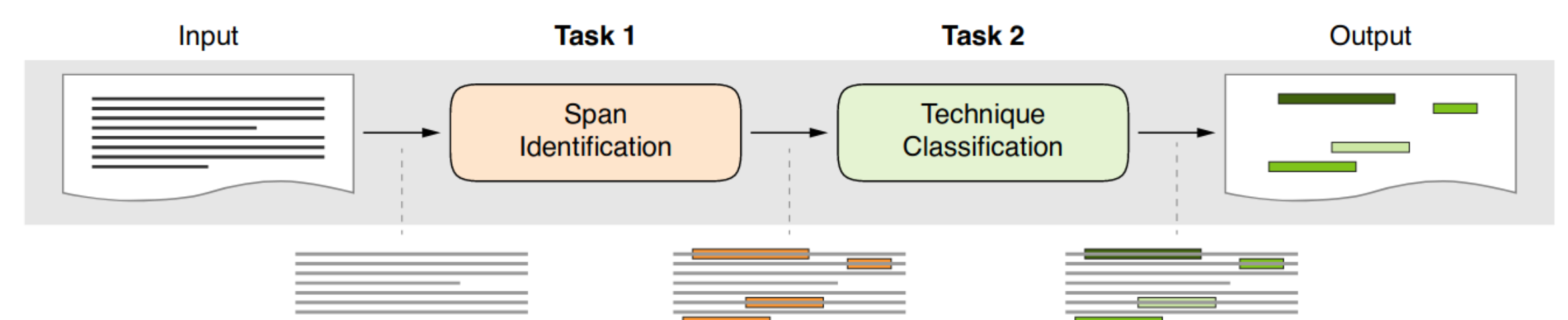
where we come from

PR PPY Identifying propaganda in text

- The concept of what is a "fake news" is not clear for the lay public
- Once a piece of misinformation turns viral, there is hardly anything to do
- Propaganda is used to influence an audience and is used in misinformation



Propaganda
No propaganda



Document level [1]
Binary classification

Fragment level [2]
Sequence labeling; multi-class

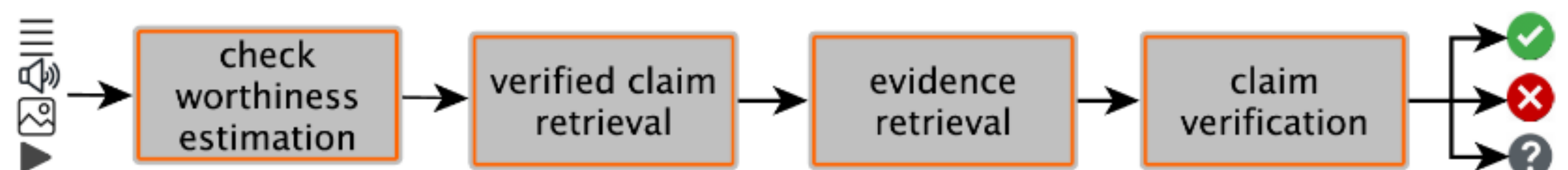
[1] Barrón-Cedeño et al. Propy: Organizing the news based on their propagandistic content. IP&M 56(5), 2019

[2] Da San Martino et al. Fine-Grained Analysis of Propaganda in News Articles. EMNLP 2019



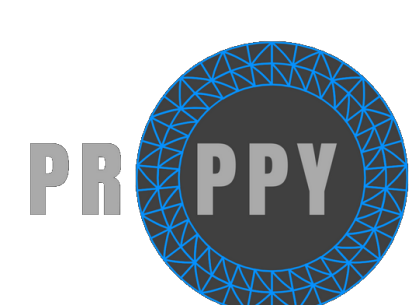
Detecting Check-Worthy Claims, Previously Fact-Checked Claims, and Fake News


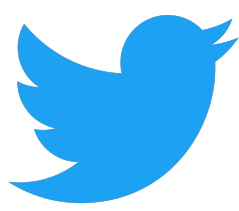
Series of CLEF labs to foster the development of NLP and IR technology to assist investigative journalists in the verification process



[3] Barrón-Cedeño et al. Overview of CheckThat! 2020: Automatic Identification and Verification of Claims in Social Media. CLEF 2020

[4] Nakov et al. The CLEF-2021 CheckThat! Lab on Detecting Check-Worthy Claims, Previously Fact-Checked Claims, and Fake News. ECIR 2021



- Switch from  to 
- Combine NLP with network analysis



Join efforts with journalists to polish the pipeline and its modules

Both fostering multilingualism:

multilingual datasets ● cross-language models ● multilingual analysis

where we want to head to

Ongoing PhD research

Analysis of (human) translations of political content in global news agencies

Future PhD research

Identification and analysis of misogyny and aggressive messages in social media

Ongoing PhD research

Identification of (multimodal) propaganda in social networks

what we have in hands