

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Motivation . . . . .	2
1.2	Deception Detection . . . . .	4
1.3	Hyperpartisanship Detection in Political News . . . . .	5
1.4	Immigrant Stereotype Identification . . . . .	7
1.5	Research Questions . . . . .	9
1.6	Contributions . . . . .	10
1.7	Structure of the Thesis . . . . .	11
<b>2</b>	<b>Masking Domain-specific Information for Cross-domain Deception Detection</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1	Introduction . . . . .	16
2.2	Related Work . . . . .	17
2.3	Masking Domain-specific Terms for Deception Detection . . .	18
2.3.1	Domain-specific Terms Filtering . . . . .	19
2.3.2	Text Distortion Methods . . . . .	19
2.4	Experiments . . . . .	22
2.4.1	Datasets . . . . .	22
2.4.2	Experimental Setup . . . . .	23
2.4.3	Results and Discussion . . . . .	23
2.5	Conclusions . . . . .	30
<b>3</b>	<b>Masking and Transformer-based Models for Hyperpartisanship Detection in News</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1	Introduction . . . . .	32
3.2	Masking and Transformer-based Models . . . . .	34
3.2.1	Investigating Masking for Hyperpartisanship Detection	34
3.2.2	Transformer-based Models . . . . .	35
3.3	Experiments . . . . .	36
3.3.1	Masking Content vs. Style in Hyperpartisan News . .	36
3.3.2	Experimental Setup . . . . .	36
3.4	Results and Discussion . . . . .	37
3.4.1	Relevant Features . . . . .	39

3.4.2	Features with the Highest Attention Scores . . . . .	39
3.5	Conclusions . . . . .	41
<b>4</b>	<b>A Twitter Political Corpus of the 2019 10N Spanish Election</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1	Introduction . . . . .	44
4.2	Related Works . . . . .	45
4.3	Political Tweets in the 10N Spanish Election . . . . .	45
4.3.1	Topic Identification . . . . .	46
4.3.2	Sentiment Analysis . . . . .	48
4.3.3	Emotion analysis . . . . .	49
4.4	Conclusions . . . . .	50
<b>5</b>	<b>How do You Speak about Immigrants? Taxonomy and StereoImmigrants Dataset for Identifying Stereotypes about Immigrants</b>	<b>51</b>
5.1	Introduction . . . . .	52
5.2	Related Work . . . . .	55
5.3	Social Psychology Grounded Taxonomy and StereoImmigrants Dataset . . . . .	62
5.3.1	A Social Psychology Grounded Taxonomy . . . . .	62
5.3.2	Annotation of the StereoImmigrants Dataset . . . . .	64
5.3.3	Evaluation of the Taxonomy . . . . .	66
5.4	Models . . . . .	69
5.5	Experimental Settings . . . . .	70
5.6	Results and Discussion . . . . .	71
5.6.1	Experiment I: Stereotype vs. Nonstereotype . . . . .	72
5.6.2	Experiment II: Victims vs. Threat . . . . .	75
5.7	Conclusions and Future Work . . . . .	80
5.8	Taxonomy: Categories and Frames . . . . .	81
5.9	Keywords Used to Filter Immigration-Related Speeches . . . . .	84
<b>6</b>	<b>Masking and BERT-based Models for Stereotype Identification</b>	<b>85</b>
6.1	Introduction . . . . .	86
6.2	Related Work . . . . .	87
6.2.1	Immigrant Stereotype Detection . . . . .	87
6.2.2	On the Explainability of AI models . . . . .	88
6.3	Models . . . . .	89
6.4	Dataset . . . . .	91
6.5	Experimental Settings . . . . .	93
6.5.1	Unmasking Stereotypes . . . . .	93
6.6	Results and Discussion . . . . .	94
6.6.1	Discriminating Words . . . . .	95
6.6.2	An Ideal Ensemble . . . . .	98

6.6.3	Relations with the Highest Attention Scores . . . . .	98
6.7	Conclusion and Future Work . . . . .	99
<b>7</b>	<b>Discussion of the Results</b>	<b>101</b>
7.1	Introduction . . . . .	101
7.2	Transformers for Deception Detection . . . . .	103
7.2.1	Experimental Setup . . . . .	104
7.2.2	Results . . . . .	104
7.2.3	Deceptive Examples Visualized Using Attention Scores	105
7.3	Robustness of the Masking Technique in the Hyperpartisan News Detection . . . . .	106
7.4	Political Speech and Advertising . . . . .	108
7.4.1	Keyphrase Extraction . . . . .	109
7.4.2	Results . . . . .	110
7.5	Analysis of Immigrant Stereotypes as a Rhetorical Strategy .	114
7.5.1	Annotation at Speech Level . . . . .	115
7.5.2	Construction of Indices . . . . .	115
7.5.3	Ideology and Immigrant Stereotypes . . . . .	117
7.6	Ethical Discussion . . . . .	119
<b>8</b>	<b>Conclusions and Future Work</b>	<b>121</b>
8.1	Contributions . . . . .	121
8.2	Future Work . . . . .	124
8.3	Research Publications . . . . .	125