PROMPT: A Multilingual, LLM-powered pipeline for Narrative Trajectories



A word about Opsci

A private-sector research lab for LLMs

- Open LLM France: training of an open-{weight, science, data} LLM for generala uses, with emphasis on educational prospects
- Audit LLM: auditing performances, bias and regulatory frameworks for LLMs
- **PROMPT:** see following slides.



Disinformation detection: an overview of the european landscape.

LANDSCAPE	PIPELINE	CHALLENGES	5

Disinformation in Europe is a widely investigating subject :

- Vera.ai
- Al4Trust
- AI4All
- GLOWIN
- European Fact-Checking Standards Network
- FANDANGO
- Hoaxbusters
- AFP Factual
- EDMO (European Digital Media Observatory)

The plan is **not** to do "yet another project".

PROMPT: Predictive Research On Misinformation & Propagation Trajectories

LANDSCAPE	PIPELINE	CHALLENGES	7

Premises:

- What: A tool with metrics and explanations for narrative trajectories across social media platforms (X, Facebook, Tiktok, Bluesky?, Wikipedia,...)
- For who: Fact-checkers and journalists
- How: Comparison with known fake news, analysis of evolutions (e.g. early accelerations and coordination markers), topic modeling, cross-platform analysis...
- On which subjects: War between Ukraine & Russia, LGBTQIA+ rights, EU Elections
- **Specifics:** emphasis on social media (short texts with diluted context) & 6 different countries (France, Italy, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) + English / Russian



	Pipeline keypoi	nts:			
-	Explanations: fi			•	etrics Inistic interpretability),
		F	act-Checking Pipe	line	
	Input URL	Context Augmentation	RAG		
	The process begins with receiving a URL	Related messages and	Comparison The input is	LLM Classification	Explanation of LLM Explanation
	to fact-check.	content are gathered for context.	compared with existing narratives and databases.	An LLM classifies the input and generates explanations.	The LLM's explanation is further clarified.

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Semantico-axiological matrix: (in collaboration with Riga Stradiņš University)

- Pre-existing works: DISARM, ABCDE, "Decoding Antisemitism" Lexicon...
- Go from general rhetorical devices to detailed markers of disinformation
- Discussions with journalists & political science researchers for common ground

	A	В	С	D	E 📢	▶ G	н	T.	J ∢	▶ L	М
1				WHAT							
2	Date	Narrative	Link	Торіс	Subtopic	Disinfo typology	Facticity / truthfulness	Verifiability	Format	Platform	Geographical So
3	Legend: Green = closed list of items, dropdown menu Yellow = open field	Short description of the object of dis/misinformation		Big issue	Specific subject of disinfo/misinfo					Social network or media type	Typology
4	July 2024	Brigitte Macron is a man	https://x.c	(LGBTQIA+ ↔	Representative's personal life	Conspiracy theory	FALSE 👻	no •	Video + short text + Al generated audio	Youtube; X	national

(Subset of) Upcoming challenges

ΙΔ	N	D		C.		n	E
LA	Ν	υ	С	L,	н	Γ.	

Language-

Knowledge

Agnostic

Graphs

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Multi-lingual narratives:

- Most European-centric narratives are in multiple languages.
- The language used online is not the same as the language commonly used -> classical translation is not as effective.
- LLMs and embeddings become **more efficient** in this regard, but translation can sometimes be useful (e.g. for code-switching).
- Knowledge Graph are language-agnostic -> but issue of transliteration, need to remove the multiplicity of entities.



Harmonizing Linguistic Diversity

According to the Actantial Model by Greimas with the actant label set ["Sender", " Receiver", "Subject", "Object", "Helper", "Opponent"], the actants are defined as follows:

- * Subject: The character who carries out the action and desires the Object.
- * Object: The character or thing that is desired.
- \star Sender: The character who initiates the action and communicates the Object.
- \star Receiver: The character who receives the action or the Object.
- * Helper: The character who assists the Subject in achieving its goal.
- \star Opponent: The character who opposes the Subject in achieving its goal.
- Based on this Actantial Model and the actant label set, please recognize the actants in the given article.

Article: {{ article }}

Question: What are the main actants in the text? Provide the answer in the following
JSON format: {"Actant Label": ["Actant Name"]}. If there is no corresponding
actant, return the following empty list: {"Actant Label": []}.

Answer:

J. Elfes, arxiv: 2409.06540

Multi-modal narratives:

- Usage of social media involves more than just text.
- Text-image relationships: repetition, complementarity, illustration, commentary...
- Some solutions: embeddings (concatenation, bge-m3), llms (Mistral Large), knowledge graphs (Actant properties)...

Cross-platform narratives

- Linked with multi-lingual narratives, platforms can have their own language.
- Temporality and diffusion into the Western sphere (e.g. "ideological visa")
- Identifiability of communities and actors -> Identify sub-graphs in order to cross-reference actors?

To go even further:

- Dynamic & longitudinal analysis of narratives: decomposition of narratives into "frames and concepts" (@Michal)
- Coordination -> So far, mostly time-based with the 60s rule or based on membership to some lists.
- "Effort of postage" for medium-sized actors based on stochastic processes (e.g. influencers)?
- Fine tuning of embeddings of narratives according to topic and platforms.



Annexes

Related works:

- Chirkova, Nadezhda, David Rau, Hervé Déjean, Thibault Formal, Stéphane Clinchant, and Vassilina Nikoulina. "Retrieval-Augmented Generation in Multilingual Settings." arXiv, July 1, 2024. http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.01463.
- Feng, Zhangchi, Dongdong Kuang, Zhongyuan Wang, Zhijie Nie, Yaowei Zheng, and Richong Zhang.
 "EasyRAG: Efficient Retrieval-Augmented Generation Framework for Automated Network Operations." arXiv, October 15, 2024. <u>https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2410.10315</u>.
- Elfes, Jan. "**Mapping News Narratives Using LLMs and Narrative-Structured Text Embeddings.**" arXiv, September 10, 2024. http://arxiv.org/abs/2409.06540.
- Liu, Bo, Li-Ming Zhan, Zexin Lu, Yujie Feng, Lei Xue, and Xiao-Ming Wu. "How Good Are LLMs at Out-of-Distribution Detection?," n.d.
- Kusupati, Aditya, Gantavya Bhatt, Aniket Rege, Matthew Wallingford, Aditya Sinha, Vivek Ramanujan, William Howard-Snyder, et al. "Matryoshka Representation Learning." arXiv, February 8, 2024. http://arxiv.org/abs/2205.13147.
- Giglietto, Fabio, Nicola Righetti, Luca Rossi, and Giada Marino. "Coordinated Link Sharing Behavior as a Signal to Surface Sources of Problematic Information on Facebook." In International Conference on Social Media and Society, 85–91. Toronto ON Canada: ACM, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1145/3400806.3400817.
- "Scaling Monosemanticity: Extracting Interpretable Features from Claude 3 Sonnet"

Thank you for your attention!



