

Direct Preference Optimization versus Supervised Fine-Tuning for Counter-Speech Coherence and Argumentative Strength in

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The automatic generation of counter-speech (CS) is a critical strategy for addressing hate speech by providing constructive and informed responses. However, existing methods often fail to generate high-quality, impactful, and scalable CS, particularly across diverse linguistic contexts. In this paper, we propose a novel methodology to enhance CS generation by aligning Large Language Models (LLMs) using Supervised Fine-Tuning (SFT) and Direct Preference Optimization (DPO). Our approach leverages DPO to align LLM outputs with human preferences, ensuring contextually appropriate and linguistically

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Northeastern Uni at Multilingual Counterspeech Generation: Enhancing Counter Speech Generation with LLM Alignment through Direct Preference Optimization. Research question: What is the impact of Direct Preference Optimization versus Supervised Fine-Tuning on the semantic coherence and argumentative strength of counter-speech generated by LLMs across low-resource languages?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 15 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.1/10.

3 Results

15 papers retrieved. 28 claims extracted; 21 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.1/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The model significantly outperforms SFT baselines on CS benchmarks while scaling effectively to multiple languages.	✓	0.23
All training processes were executed on a single 32 GB V-100 GPU.	✓	0.19
Supervised fine-tuning was applied using the Llama3 basic and instruct models with default parameters and LoRA fine-tuning	✓	0.22
Default parameters included a batch size of 4, combining gradients over 4 steps, and weight decay of 0.01.	✓	0.21
For LoRA, the rank (r) was set to 16, the scaling factor (alpha) to 16, and a dropout of 0 was applied to the low-rank l	✓	0.19
The training dataset consisted of only 1,500 lines, necessitating a higher number of epochs to sufficiently train the SF	✓	0.20
The maximum sequence length was set to 640 to prevent excessively long outputs.	✓	0.16
The Adam optimizer was employed with a learning rate of 2e-4, conducting training for 500 epochs for each model.	✓	0.25
The entire training process spanned approximately 70 hours.	✓	0.18
Checkpoints at 150 epochs for the Llama3 basic model and 200 epochs for the Llama3 instruct model were selected.	✓	0.28
Training was extended on the DPO dataset based on the SFT checkpoint with a learning rate of 5e-4 for an additional 80 e	✓	0.27
Improvements were observed in the basic model, while the instruct model showed no significant improvements.	✓	0.15
Metrics used include AVG BLEU-2, BERTScore, JudgeLM, and AVG ROUGE-L.	✓	0.20
Run3, the DPO-aligned Llama3 base model, outperforms the other runs across all metrics.	✓	0.23
Run2 (SFT Llama3 instruct model) and run1 (SFT Llama3 base model) follow run3 in performance.	✓	0.21
The findings highlight the efficacy of Direct Preference Optimization (DPO) for improving text generation tasks, including	✓	0.23
DPO enables outputs that are not only factually accurate but also more assertive and contextually relevant.	×	0.14
Standard supervised fine-tuning (SFT) is effective in generating coherent text but often fails to directly challenge and	✓	0.26
The integration of metrics such as BLEU-2	✓	0.20

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2509.09055v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2605.17152v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2412.15453v1>