Argument Mining and Its Applications

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The Problem





Reviewed in the United States on October 31, 2018

Verified Purchase



Helpful

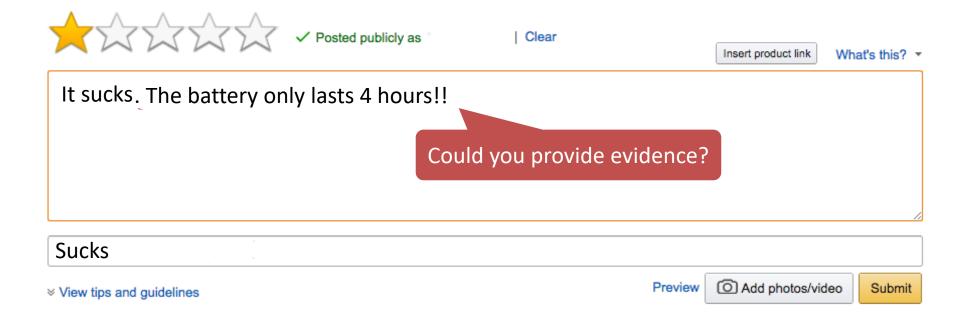
Report abuse







A Proposed Solution



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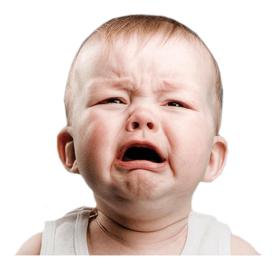
It sucks. The battery only lasts 4 hours!!

Helpful

Report abuse

"The battery only lasts 4 hours!!"





Argument as a unit of communication

Past

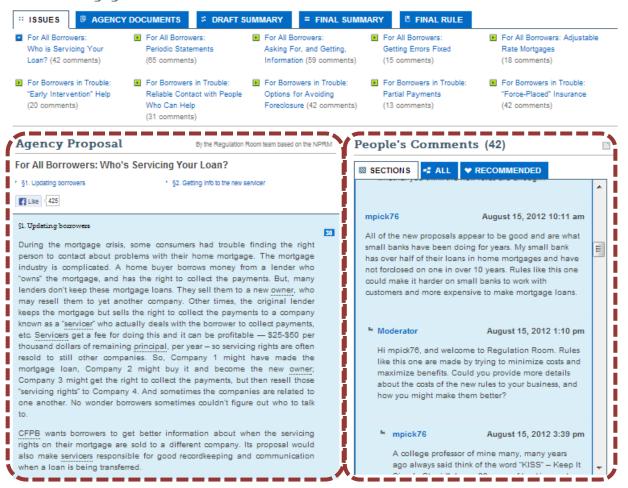


Present





Home Mortgage Consumer Protection



Example Rule

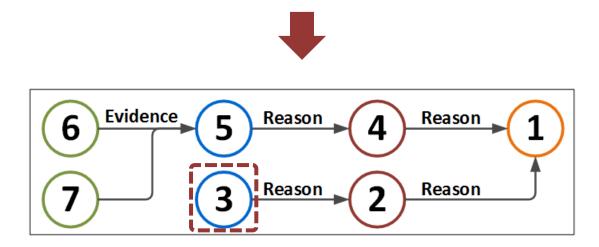
- Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT)
- Rule: Airline Passenger Rights
- Issue: Peanut Allergy
- DOT's Proposed Solutions:
 - Ban on all flights
 - Ban on selected flights
 - Ban within a buffer zone

Example Comments

- "A simple warning peanuts may be present on a flight should suffice!"
 - Is there a reason?
- "Peanuts should be banned from all airlines. Peanuts are already banned in all kindergartens in New Jersey, as well."
 - Is there any evidence (of peanut-banning)?

Overview

There should be a full ban of peanut products on all airlines, because peanut allergy could have terrible effects. Peanut reactions can be life threatening. Restricting to certain flights is not enough, as residue from previous flights can remain on the seats. Recently we flew across the country and I find left over peanuts in our seats!



Potential Applications

- Commenting Assistance
 - Providing real-time feedback for commenters
- Writing Education
 - Improving automated grading systems & more useful feedback to the students
- Summarization
 - Generating interactive/hierarchical summaries
- Review Recommendation
 - Improving extractive summarization approaches

Outline

- Background & Motivation
- Argumentation Model
 - Argument Mining
 - Application: Review Helpfulness Prediction
- Conclusions

Argumentation Models

Purpose

- Capture specific aspects of argument
- Abstract away from the rest

Components

- Elementary units
- Relations among the units

Examples

- Premise-Conclusion Model [Aristotle 384–322 BC?]
- Argumentation Schemes [Walton 1996, Reed & Walton 2003, Walton et al. 2008]

What We Want to Model

- Support relations prevalent in user comments
 - → Support relations like **reason** and **evidence**.
- Appropriate types of support for different types of claims
 - → Elementary units capturing multiple claim types, each associated with appropriate support type

Existing Models Are Inadequate

- Premise-Conclusion Model [Aristotle 384–322 BC?]
 - Only a single relation ("support")
 - elementary unit types not specifying appropriate type of support ("premise" and "conclusion")
 - → Does not capture the details we need
- Argumentation Schemes [Walton 1996, Reed & Walton 2003, Walton et al. 2008]
 - Only a single relation ("support")
 - too many elementary unit types
 - → Inappropriate for data acquisition/machine learning
- Thus, we need to develop a new model!

Defining Elementary Units

Proposition in Example Comment	Appropriate Support?	Verifiable?*
"Peanuts are banned in all kindergartens in New Jersey"	Evidence	Yes
"A simple warning peanuts may be present on a flight should suffice!"	Reason	No

^{*} with objective evidence, without subjective judgment/interpretation

Proposition Type	Appropriate Support
Verifiable	Evidence
UnVerifiable	Reason

Proposition Type	Appropriate Support
Verifiable	Evidence
UnVerifiable & Policy	Reason
UnVerifiable & Non-Policy	Reason

"Peanut products should be banned." (Policy)

VS

"Peanut products are dangerous." (Non-policy)

Proposition Type	Appropriate Support
Verifiable (Fact)	Evidence
UnVerifiable & Policy (Policy)	Reason
UnVerifiable & Non-Policy (Value)	Reason

Cf. Fact, value, policy claim [Hollihan & Baaske 2005]

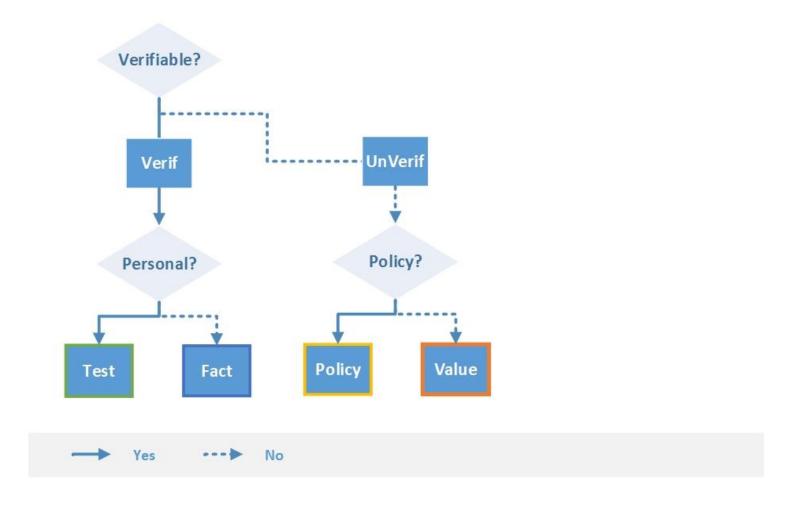
Proposition Type	Appropriate Support
Verifiable (Fact)	Evidence
UnVerifiable & Policy (Policy)	Reason
UnVerifiable & Non-Policy (Value)	Reason

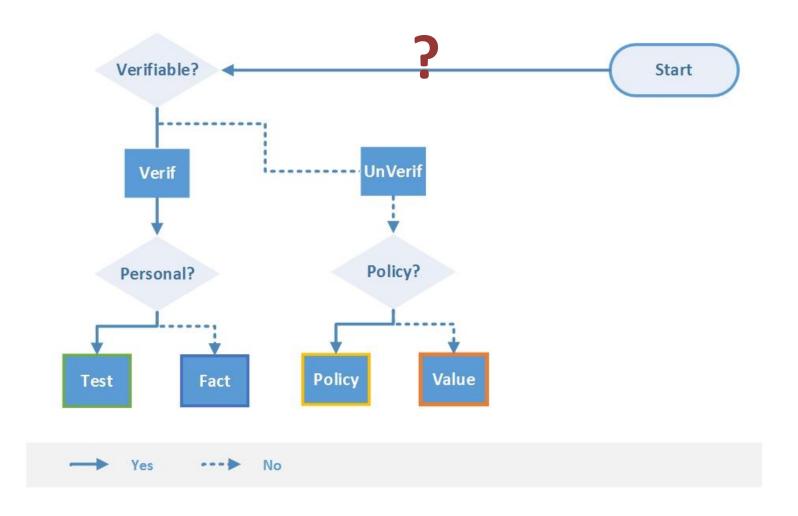
Proposition Type	Appropriate Support
Verifiable & Non-Experiential (Fact)	Evidence
Verifiable & Experiential (Testimony)	(optional) Evidence
UnVerifiable & Policy (Policy)	Reason
UnVerifiable & Non-Policy (Value)	Reason

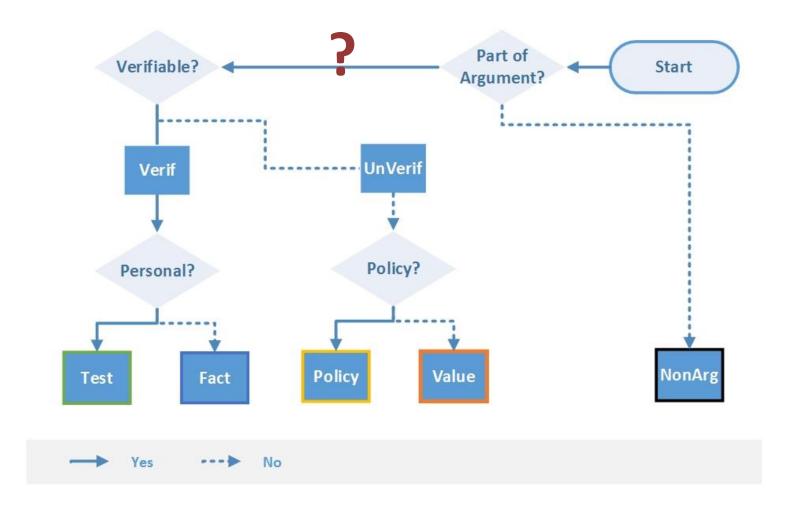
"I flew from LA to NY last year." (Experiential)

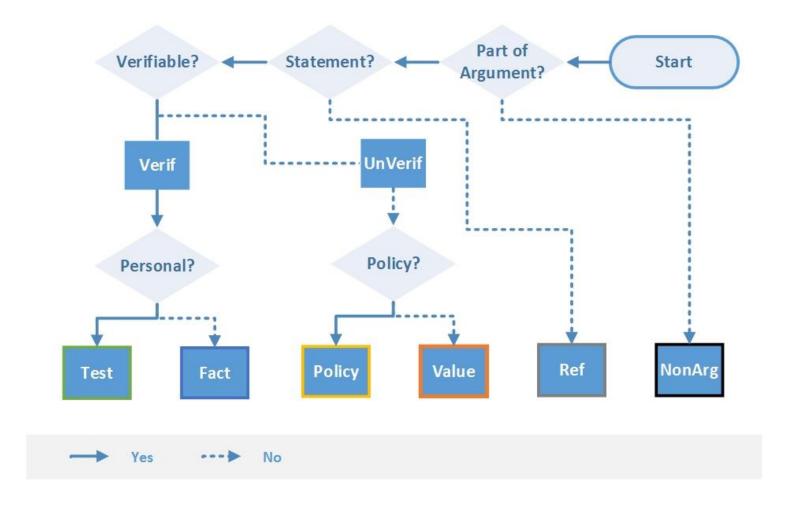
VS

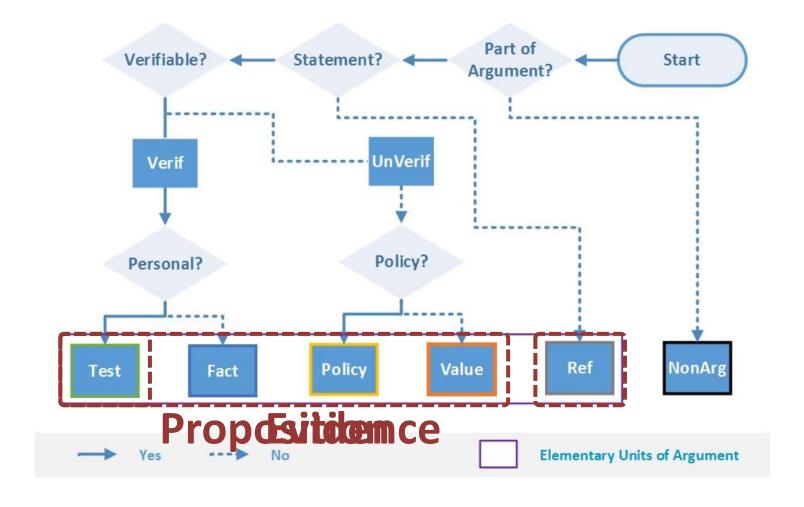
"There are flights from LA to NY." (Non-Experiential)











Fact

Testimony

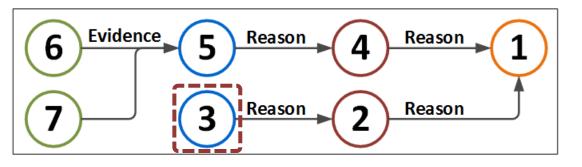
Value

Policy

Reason : Value → Policy

Reason: Fact → Value

Evidence : Testimony → Fact



Evidence : Reference → Fact

Definition #1

An **argument** is a set {R, E, c} where:

- c is the **conclusion**,
 - s.t. Type(c) \in Proposition
- R is a **set of reasons** explaining that c is true,
 - s.t. $\forall r \in R$, Type(r) \in Proposition
- E is a set of evidence proving that c is true,
 - s.t. $\forall e \in E$, Type(e) \in Evidence

Definition #2

An **evaluable argument** Z is an argument (I.e., a set {R, E, c}), s.t. at least one of the following is satisfied for Z and all its **sub-arguments**:

- Type(c) = Testimony
- Type(c) ∈ {Policy, Value}
 - s.t. $R \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall r \in R$, Type(r) \in Proposition
- Type(c) = Fact s.t. $R \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall r \in R$, Type(r) = Fact
- Type(c) = Fact
 - s.t. $E \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall e \in E$, Type(e) \in Evidence

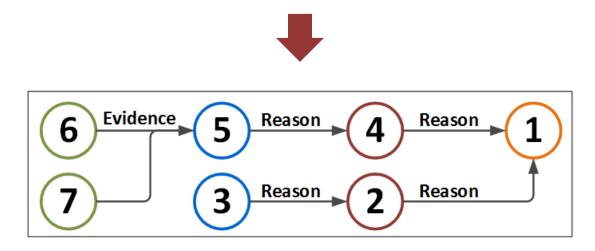


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Goal of Argument Mining

There should be a full ban of peanut products on all airlines, because peanut allergy could have terrible effects. Peanut reactions can be life threatening. Restricting to certain flights is not enough, as residue from previous flights can remain on the seats. Recently we flew across the country and I find left over peanuts in our seats!



Subtasks of Argument Mining

There should be a full ban of peanut products on all airlines, because peanut allergy could have terrible effects. Peanut reactions can be life threatening. Restricting to certain flights is not enough, as residue from previous flights can remain on the seats. Recently we flew across the country and I find left over peanuts in our seats!



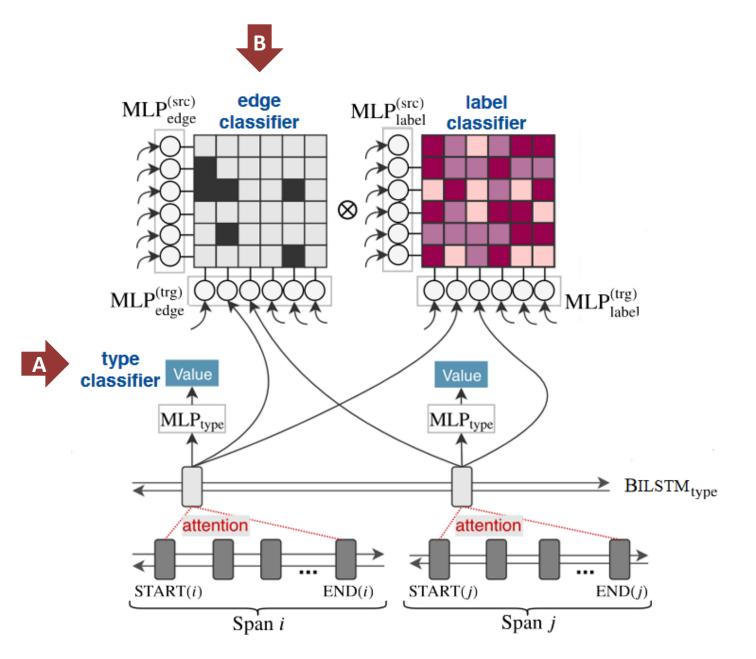
Elementary Unit Classification

There should be a full ban of peanut products on all airlines,
because peanut allergy could have terrible effects Peanut reactions can be life threatening Restricting to certain flights is not enough, as residue from previous flights can remain on the seats. Recently we flew across the country and I find left over peanuts in our seats!

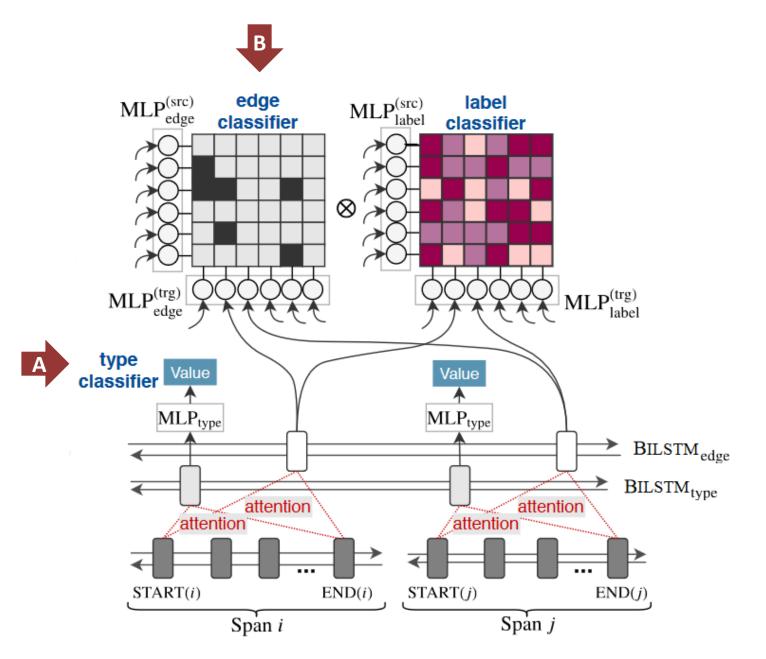


Relation Detection





Towards Better Non-Tree Argument Mining: Proposition-Level Biaffine Parsing with Task-Specific Parameterization (Morio et al., ACL 2020)



Towards Better Non-Tree Argument Mining: Proposition-Level Biaffine Parsing with Task-Specific Parameterization (Morio et al., ACL 2020)

Experiment Results (eRulemaking comments)

Argument Mining With
Structured SVMs and RNNs
(Niculae, Park, Cardie ACL 2017)

model ed	edge	type
	cuge	avg.
deep basic: LG	22.56	43.79
RNN: full	14.6	52.4
RNN: strict	10.5	65.9
deep basic: PG	22.45	63.31
RNN: basic	14.4	72.7
deep residual: PG	20.76	71.99
deep residual: LG	29.29	65.28
SVM: basic	24.7	71.6
SVM: full	25.1	73.5
SVM: strict	26.7	73.2
ours	34.04	78.91

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Which review did people find more helpful?

Review A

[Good item for the price.] $_a$ [Easy to charge.] $_b$ [Only one headband to deal with.] $_c$ [A "marriage saver"] $_d$ [because I don't have to listen to my wife's shows, especially when I go to bed before her.] $_e$ [My wife says "I like them".] $_f$

Review B

[Skull Candy's are the best earbuds in their price range that you could buy... until they break.] $_a$ [They include a one year warranty,] $_b$ [but often times, for such a low-priced product, its easier to just purchase a new one.] $_c$ [So definitely, purchase these earbuds,] $_d$ [but don't expect more than a few months out of them until one side burns out.] $_e$



Which review did people find more helpful?

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$$a \text{ (VALUE)} \qquad \qquad f \text{ (VALUE)} \qquad \qquad f \text{ (VALUE)} \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad d \text{ (VALUE)} \qquad \qquad e \text{ (TESTIMONY)}$$

Review B

[Skull Candy's are the best earbuds in their price range that you could buy... until they break.] $_a$ [They include a one year warranty,] $_b$ [but often times, for such a low-priced product, its easier to just purchase a new one.] $_c$ [So definitely, purchase these earbuds,] $_d$ [but don't expect more than a few months out of them until one side burns out.] $_e$

$$a \text{ (VALUE)}$$
 $c \text{ (VALUE)}$ $e \text{ (POLICY)}$ $d \text{ (POLICY)}$



Which review did people find more helpful?

Review A

[Good item for the price.] $_a$ [Easy to charge.] $_b$ [Only one headband to deal with.] $_c$ [A "marriage saver"] $_d$ [because I don't have to listen to my wife's shows, especially when I go to bed before her.] $_e$ [My wife says "I like them".] $_f$

$$a ext{ (VALUE)} \qquad f(ext{VALUE}) \qquad f(ext{VALUE}) \qquad d(ext{VALUE}) \qquad e(ext{TESTIMONY})$$

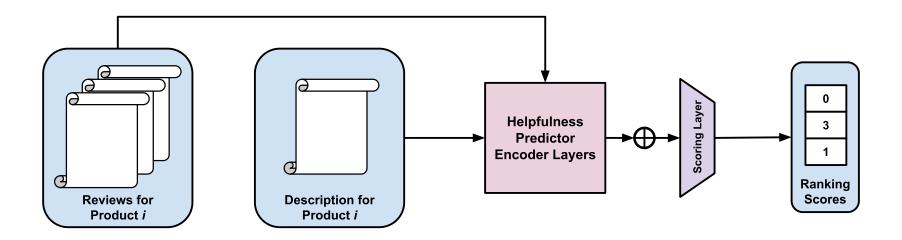
More Helpful!

Review B

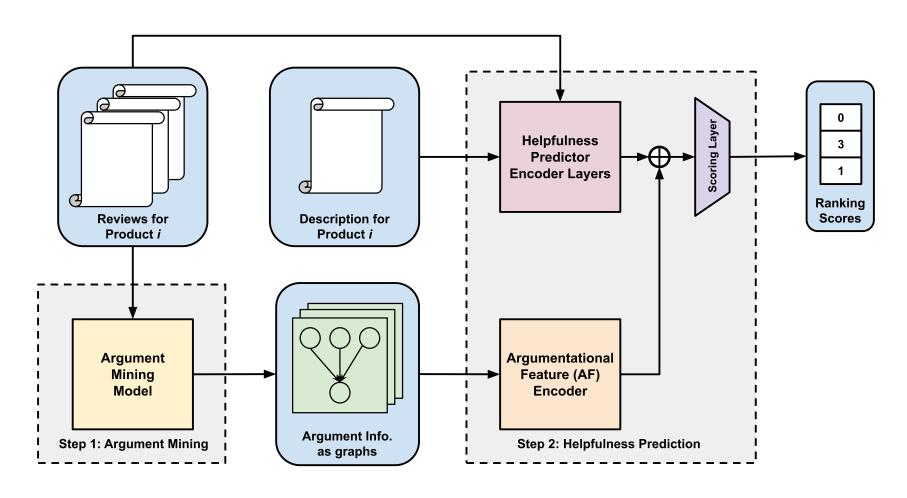
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Review Helpfulness Prediction



Review Helpfulness Prediction with AM



Experiment Results (Amazon reviews)

Text-only

Text & Image

Model	mAP	N@3	N@5
Conv-KNRM	52.6	40.5	44.2
Conv-KNRM + AFs (MLP)	53.4	42.7	46.0
Conv-KNRM + AFs (GCN)	52.9	41.4	45.0
MCR	56.0	46.5	49.7
MCR + AFs (MLP)	56.1	47.4	50.3
MCR + AFs (GCN)	56.6	48.1	51.0

• MLP:

- A sparse numeric vector storing the counts of each elementary unit by type, as well as the number of support relations in the review
- → a dense vector using a multilayer perceptron (MLP)

• GCN:

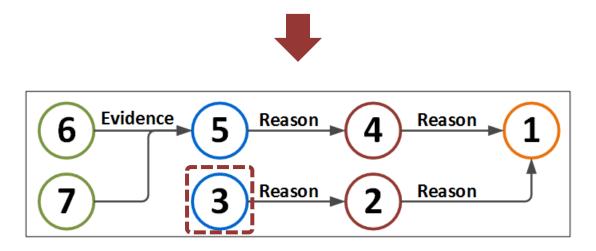
- Elementary units, their types, and the support relations represented as a graph
- → a dense vector by a Graph Convolutional Network (GCN)

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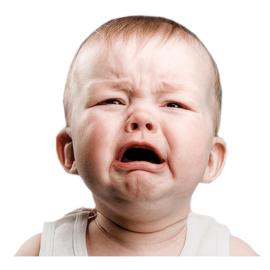


Helpful

Report abuse







A Proposed Solution



"The battery only lasts 4 hours!!"





Argumentation-related Publications

Argumentation Theory

• Toward Machine-assisted Participation in eRulemaking: An Argumentation Model of Evaluability (Park et al., ICAIL 2015)

Argument Mining

- Argument Mining on Twitter: A Case Study on the Planned Parenthood Debate (Bhatti et al., ArgMining 2021)
- A Corpus of eRulemaking User Comments for Measuring Evaluability of Arguments (Park & Cardie, LREC 2018)
- Argument Mining with Structured SVMs and RNNs (Niculae et al., ACL 2017)
- A Corpus of Argument Networks: Using Graph Properties to Analyse Divisive Issues (Konat et al., LREC 2016)
- Automatic Identification of Rhetorical Questions (Bhattasali et al., ACL 2015)
- Conditional Random Fields for Identifying Appropriate Types of Support for Propositions in Online User Comments (Park et al., ArgMining 2015)
- AsseSS: A Tool for Assessing the Support Structures of Arguments in User Comments (Park & Cardie, COMMA 2014)
- Identifying Appropriate Support for Propositions in Online User Comments (Park & Cardie, ArgMining 2014)

Argument Mining Applications

- Argument Mining for Review Helpfulness Prediction (Chen et al., EMNLP 2022)
- Analyzing Cultural Assimilation through the Lens of Yelp Restaurant Reviews (Chen et al., DSAA 2021)
- Using Argumentative Structure to Interpret Debates in Online Deliberative Democracy and eRulemaking (Lawrence et al., ACM TOIT 2017)

Factuality

- Plug-and-Play Adaptation for Continuously-updated QA (Lee et al., ACL-Findings 2022)
- Masked Summarization to Generate Factually Inconsistent Summaries for Improved Factual Consistency Checking (Lee et al., NAACL-Findings 2022)
- Automatic Fact-Checking with Document-level Annotations using BERT and Multiple Instance Learning (Sathe et al., FEVER 2021)
- Automated Fact-checking of Claims from Wikipedia (Sathe et al., LREC 2020)

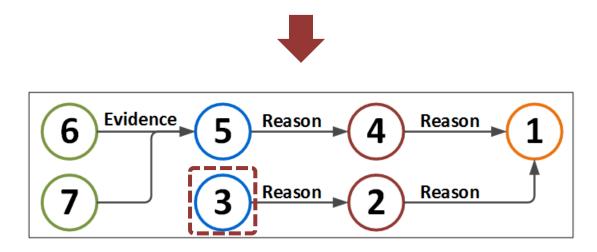
Acknowledgements

Collaborators

- Computer Science: Claire Cardie, Lu Wang, Bishan Yang, Arzoo Katiyar, Parvaz Mahdabi, Jeremy Cytryn, Aalok Sathe, Salar Ather, Tuan Mahn Le, Nathan Perry, Zaiqian Chen, Muhammad Mahad Afzal Bhatti, Ahsan Suheer Ahmad, Kyungjae Lee, Wookje Han, Seung-won Hwang, Hwaran Lee, Sang-Woo Lee, Hwanhee Lee, Kang Min Yoo, Kyomin Jung, Daniel Verdi do Amarante, Jenna Donaldson, Yohan Jo
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- *Philosophy/Logic :* Katarzyna Budzinska, Barbara Konat
- Linguistics: Shohini Bhattasali, Elana Feldman
- Law: Cynthia Farina, Mary Newhart, Cheryl Blake
- Industrial Labor Relations : Sally Klingel
- Political Science: Joan-Josep Vallbe

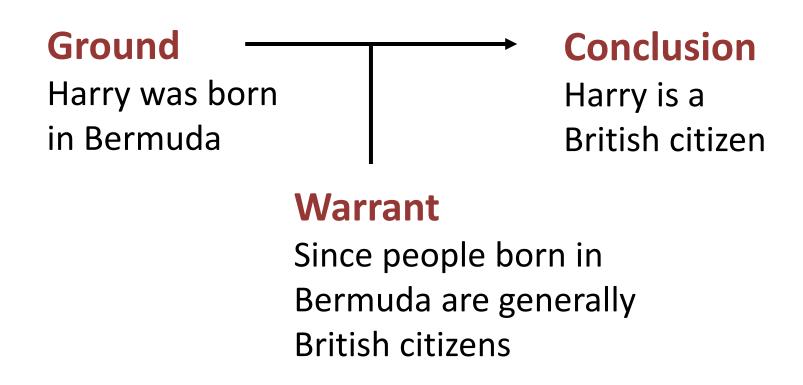
Thanks! Questions?

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Extra Slides

The Toulmin Model (main comp.)



Argumentation Schemes

- E.g. "Argument by Expert Opinion"
 - Scheme

Premise: E is an expert in D.

Premise: E asserts that A is known to be true.

Premise: A is within D.

Conclusion: Therefore, A may plausibly be taken as true

Critical Questions

Field: Is E an expert in the field that A is in?

• • •

Consistency: Is A consistent with what other experts assert?