

Boosting Content Creation on a Debate Wiki using AI



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Presentation Overview

1. Argumentation and Mining

2. Debate Platforms

3. *i*Wikidebates





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An argument contains:

- a proposition called claim, conclusion or standpoint, to be validated;
 - O There is a CEDAR seminar at 3PM.
- the premises, which are the backing propositions;
 - O There was an announcement a few weeks ago that we will have a seminar today.
- * an inference relation between the evidence and conclusion
 - As there was an announcement and no one cancelled the meeting, it should take place.





People can agree on the evidence (facts), but disagree on the conclusion (claim).

Example:

Evidence: The number of Covid infections is very high.

Businesses are suffering.

People are suffering from isolation.

Conclusion 1: We should not confine people.

Conclusion 2: We should confine people.





Some facts we know today were considered claims in the past!

Example:

Evidence: The Ptolemaic model can predict the position of stars.

The Copernicus model can predict the position of stars.

Conclusion 1: The Sun orbits around the Earth.

Conclusion 2: The Earth orbits around the Sun.





Learning what constitutes a good argument can help in:



Understanding the world around us



Taking better decisions

Argumentation can be used against us, for example, in propaganda.

This is achieved via **fallacies**, persuading arguments that are wrong.

Fake news can also make use of fallacies.





Argumentation - fallacies

A fallacy is an argument where the evidence does not support or attack the conclusion.

Very often used in politics: *Whataboutism* (what about ...) -> "moral relativism"

- Soviets when criticised on human rights violations in the USSR, would point to racism (lynchings) in the United States.
- Trump, when criticised on any of his actions, would point to Hillary's emails.
- Putin on his 2014 invasion of Crimea, said "What about the U.S. annexation of Texas in 1845?"





Argumentation Mining

Argumentation mining: extract, summarize and reason over human arguments.

Tasks: claim and evidence detection, stance detection, summarization, fallacy detection

Debater Project at IBM: World Debating Champion vs AI rebuttal at 24:29

The algorithm picked on some of the claims of the human debaters, but not all.





Argumentation Mining

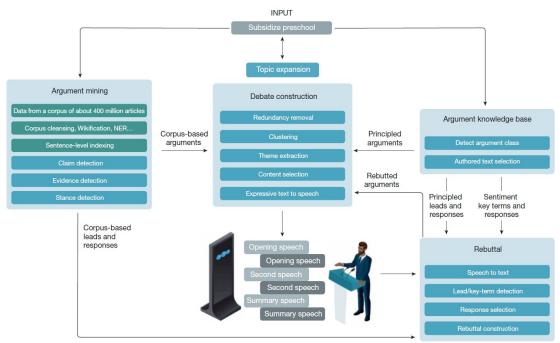
IBM Debater system

Green: offline

computation

Blue: online

computation







Argumentation Mining

Why argumentation mining is difficult?

The number of cases is rising, so we should confine.

It requires:

- → understanding language:
 - Which is the claim and which is the evidence?
- → identifying concepts
 - What is the argument about?
- → reasoning
 - Does the evidence support/attack/is not related to the claim?





Argumentation vs Argumentation Mining

Argumentation is hard for people!

Argumentation mining is hard for computers!

However, there is space for mutual improvement.







What is a debate?

Debate = a discussion on a matter of public interest, in which opposing arguments are presented.

Should people become vegetarians?

	Yes	No
Climate	High consumption of meat is a non-	Grass-eating livestock play a vital role
	negligible factor in climate change.[1]	in building soil fertility.[2]
Morality	Animals are sentient beings.[3]	Animals do not have rights because they
		have no moral judgement. [Claim]
Health	Vegetarianism does not affect the over-	Meat contains many important nutri-
	all health of a person.[4]	ents.[5]
Economy	A vegetarian diet is cheaper than one	Global economy is heavily based on an-
	including meat.[6]	imal farming.[7]
Culture	People have never eaten as much meat	Eating meat is an important part of our
	as they do today.[8]	cultural heritage.[9]





Debate platforms

There are 3 types of debate platforms:

- 1. Debate wikis: Wikidebates, Wikidebate, Debatepedia (no longer available)
- Debate arenas: <u>CreateDebate</u>, <u>Kialo</u>, <u>ChangeMyView</u>
- 3. Editorials: ProCon

Structured information from debates is used in argumentation mining.





Debate wiki

Similar to Wikipedia, the purpose of a debate wiki is to inform.

- ★ Information should be presented from a **neutral point of view**
 - Similar to Wikipedia, we should <u>explain major points of view</u>, giving <u>due weight</u> for their prominence.
- ★ Content is free and anyone can use, edit, and distribute it

Problems: time consuming to create content, false sense of accuracy





Debate arenas

Characteristics of debate arenas:

- ★ Velocity: new debates sparked by current events in the world
- **Large audience:** engaged by voting or by commenting

Problems: duplicate debates, less quality content, popularity effect





Editorials

Characteristics of editorials:

- ★ Very high quality content, assured by experts
- ★ Can contain **original content**

Problems: lack of transparency on how debates and arguments are selected





Opportunities and challenges for a debate wiki

Opportunities:

- 1. Completeness: Providing pro and against arguments for controversial topics
- 2. **Relevance**: Identifying important arguments
- 3. **Provenance:** Identifying reliable sources of information
- 4. Correctness: Identifying biased reasoning and false information





Opportunities and challenges for a debate wiki

Challenges:

1. Debate structure

What is the best way of visualizing complex information?

2. Content boosting (Wikidebates has 96 debates, Debatepedia 573,

ChangeMyView roughly 2 new debates/hour)

What is the best way of helping editors to add content?





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Principal claim: People should become vegetarians.

Supported/attacked by facts and minor claims





We should not go vegan [edit | edit source]

- Argument Veganism goes against our omnivorous nature.
 - Objection Humans choose our diets. We are not obliged to be omnivores and what is cannot tell us what
 ought to be.
 - Objection We are not obliged to restrict our diets either. Why should we ought to not take advantage of a valuable food source?
 - (1) **Objection** That is literally what all of the arguments above are. This simply refutes the "it's natural, therefore we should do it argument", which is fallacious.
 - Objection Nobody is making that argument. A more accurate description of these arguments is
 "We are built to and want to do it", which is not fallacious. Should we ought to change our own
 biology to suppress the urge to eat meat?

A debate wiki should not be a place for heated conversations (these can take place in discussion pages)





★ Facts should be the building units of a debate.

Fact = information that is verifiable and by verification it is proven true





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Depending on the domain, information can be verified:

- Science: through scientific experimentation
- History: several independent testimonies and plausibility
- Morality: enforced by (international) law, still open (see <u>metaethics</u>)





★ Facts should be the building units of a debate.

Where can we find facts:

- Primary sources: original research
- Secondary sources: surveys (written by specialists for specialized audience)
- Tertiary sources: vulgarization works

"Scientific information in Wikipedia articles should be based on published, reliable secondary sources, or on widely cited tertiary and primary sources."





★ Starting from a claim, following any support or attack relations, one must always arrive at a claim supported / attacked only by facts.

Ensuring all the arguments for a debate are seen after a number of levels.

★ Editors should have the ability to challenge the support or attack relations.

By challenging these relations, editors will mark weak/fallacious arguments.





In argumentation, when we allow both attack and support, we have an abstract bipolar argumentation framework.

This framework allows:

- Complex relations: supported attack, where a attacks b, because a supports c
 and c attacks b
- **Prima facie arguments**: no support from other arguments, i.e. facts





Boosting Content

Many possible features:

- Translation bots
- Uniquely identifying facts and linking them across debates
- Automatically identifying families of arguments
- Automatically classifying content in fact or claim
- Identifying fallacies
- Proposing new content by exploring external sources





Boosting Content

Finding sources of information that can be mined:

- Wikipedia: good source for evidence (facts) supporting/attacking claims
- Knowledge Bases: good source for facts
- News articles: good source for claims and facts
- Online forums: good source for claims and facts





Boosting Content



I wanted to post here to see if there are other views I'm missing that make this a bad idea in any way...

My aunt is a nurse who's seriously refusing the vaccine, and she helps COVID patients almost every day... on top of that, she wants to fly out of state to visit the rest of my family, who also are refusing vaccines, and they all contracted COVID. Then, she wants to go on a vacation to Hawaii right after she's done visiting! It's insane to me that a medical professional of any kind can be allowed to behave this way and put this many people at risk. Who knows who she's gonna spread it to while on the plane or when she goes to Hawaii or when she comes back. People might hate me for this, but a law should be put in place that anyone who refuses vaccines can't be in the medical field. It's unsafe and it just doesn't make any sense... any other views out there?

- The main claim is the title
- Support arguments in description
 - Against arguments in comments

- ★ Extracting claims and evidence from unstructured text
- ★ Identifying important and diverse content to add to a debate





Delta(s) from OP

Thank you for your attention! Questions?

- This work was preceded by work on propaganda and fallacy detection:
 - From the Stage to the Audience: Propaganda on Reddit, EACL 2021, together with Roxana Horincar
 - Breaking Down the Invisible Wall of Informal Fallacies in Online Discussions, submitted to ACL 2021, together with Saumya Sahai and Roxana Horincar

Debate wikis are important! How can we boost their content? Currently collaborating with <u>Wikidebates</u>



