Learning Topics and Positions from Debatepedia Supplementary Material

Swapna Gottipati[†] Minghui Qiu[†] Yanchuan Sim[‡] Jing Jiang[†] Noah A. Smith[‡] [†]School of Information Systems, Singapore Management University, Singapore [‡]Language Technologies Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA [†]{swapnag.2010, minghui.qiu.2010, jingjiang}@smu.edu.sg [‡]{ysim, nasmith}@cs.cmu.edu

This document contains information to supplement Gottipati et al. (2013).

A Model

Our model defines a probability distribution over words. Each word occurs in a context defined by the tuple $\langle d, q, s, a \rangle$ (respectively, a *debate*, a *question* within the debate, a *side* within the debate, and an *argument*).

At each level of the hierarchy is a different latent variable:

- Each question q within debate d is associated with a distribution over topics, denoted $\theta_{d,q}$.
- Each side s of the debate d is associated with a position, denoted $i_{d,s}$ and we posit a global distribution ι that cuts across different questions and arguments. In our experiments, there are two positions, and the two sides of a debate are constrained to associate with opposing positions.
- Each word w_{d,q,s,a,n} (n is the position index of the word within an argument) is associated with one of five *functional word types*, denoted y_{d,q,s,a,n}. This variable is latent, except when it takes the value "entity" (e) for terms marked as named entity mentions. When it is not an entity, it takes one of the other four values: "general position" (i), "topic-specific position" (0), "topic" (t), or "background" (b). Thus, every word w is drawn from one of these 5 types of bags, and y acts as a switching variable to select the type of bag.
- For some word types (the ones where y ∈ {o, t}, each word w_{d,q,s,a,n} is associated with one of T discrete topics, as indexed by z_{d,q,s,a,n}.

Figure 1 illustrates the plate diagram for the graphical model underlying our approach.

B Inference

Exact inference of the posterior distribution of the model is intractable. Instead, we approximate it using Gibbs sampling. As we used conjugate priors for our distributions, we can easily integrate out the dotted variables in Figure 1.

We refer the interested reader to Griffiths and Steyvers (2004) for details of using collapsed Gibbs sampling for LDA-like topic models.

For positions, we require that two sides of a debate to be associated with different positions. Hence, we define the joint probability $i_{d,1}$, $i_{d,2}$ for side 1 and side 2 of a debate as follows:

$$p(i_{d,1} = k, i_{d,2} = k'|\boldsymbol{\iota}) \propto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = k' \\ p(k \mid \boldsymbol{\iota})p(k' \mid \boldsymbol{\iota}) & \text{if } k \neq k' \end{cases}$$
(1)

where k and k' are positions.

To sample $i_{d,s}$ for each debate d, side s, we need to consider those position words and general position words inside. We highlight the associated model parameters that we need to consider when sampling $i_{d,s}$ in Figure 2.

We jointly sample $i_{d,1}$ and $i_{d,2}$ for two sides in debate d according to the following equation:



Figure 1: Plate diagram. K is the number of positions, and T is number of topics. The shaded variables are observed and dashed variables are marginalized. α, β, γ and η 's are fixed hyperparameters.



Figure 2: Model parameters associated with position $i_{d.s}$.

$$p(i_{d,1} = k_1, i_{d,2} = k_2 \mid \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{i}_{\neg\{d,s\}}, \beta, \eta) \propto \prod_{s=1}^2 \left(\frac{C_{k_s}^{(.)} + \beta}{\sum_{i=1}^K C_i^{(.)} + K\beta} \cdot \frac{\prod_{w=1}^V \prod_{a=0}^{C_{w,y=i}^{d,s} - 1} (C_{w,y=i,k_s}^{\neg\{d,s\}} + \eta_w^i + a)}{\prod_{b=0}^{C_{y=i}^{d,s} - 1} (\sum_{w=1}^V (C_{w,y=i,k_s}^{\neg\{d,s\}} + \eta_w^i) + b)} \right) \cdot \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{\prod_{w=1}^W \prod_{a=0}^{C_{w,y=o,t}^{d,s} - 1} (C_{w,y=o,k_s,t}^{\neg\{d,s\}} + \eta_w^o + a)}{\prod_{b=0}^{C_{y=o,t}^{d,s} - 1} (\sum_{w=1}^V (C_{w,y=o,k_s,t}^{\neg\{d,s\}} + \eta_w^o) + b)} \right).$$
(2)

where $C_i^{(.)}$ denotes the number of times position *i* appears in arguments, $C_{w,y=i,i_{d,s}}^{\neg\{d,s\}}$ is the number of times word *w* is associated with position $i_{d,s}$ without considering words in debated *d* and side *s*, and $C_{w,y=o,i_{d,s},t}^{\neg\{d,s\}}$ is the number of times word *w* is treated as a opinion word associated with position $i_{d,s}$ and topic *t* without considering words in debated *d* and side *s*.

Let p denotes $\{d, q, s, a, n\}$. For a word w_p in document d, question $q \in \{1, \ldots, Q_d\}$, each side $s \in \{1, 2\}$, argument $a \in \{1, \ldots, A_{d,q,s}\}$, and position $n \in \{1, \ldots, N_{d,q,s,a}\}$, we sample its corresponding topic z_p as follows:

$$p(z_p = t \mid \mathbf{z}_{\neg_p}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{i}, \alpha, \eta) \propto \frac{C_t^{d,q} + \alpha}{C_{(.)}^{d,q} + T\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_p}^{y_p,t} + \eta_{w_p}^{y_p}}{C_{(.)}^{y_p,t} + \sum_{w=1}^V \eta_w^{y_p}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y_p \in \{\mathsf{e},\mathsf{t}\})} \\ \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_p}^{\mathsf{o},t,i_{d,s}} + \eta_{w_p}^{\mathsf{o}}}{C_{(.)}^{\mathsf{o},t,i_{d,s}} + \sum_{w=1}^V \eta_w^{\mathsf{o}}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y_p = \mathsf{o})},$$
(3)

where $\mathbb{I}(\cdot)$ is the indicator function.

Similarly, we sample y_p according to the following equation:

$$p(y_{p} = y \mid \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}_{\neg_{p}}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{i}, \gamma, \eta) \propto \frac{C_{y}^{(.)} + \gamma}{\sum_{y' \in \{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{o}, i\}} C_{y'}^{(.)} + 4\gamma} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{b}} + \eta_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{b}}}{C_{(.)}^{\mathbf{b}} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{\mathbf{b}}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y=\mathbf{b})} \\ \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{i}, i_{d,s}} + \eta_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{i}}}{C_{(.)}^{\mathbf{i}, i_{d,s}} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{\mathbf{i}}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y=\mathbf{i})} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{t}, z_{p}} + \eta_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{t}}}{C_{(.)}^{\mathbf{t}, z_{p}} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{\mathbf{t}}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y=\mathbf{t})} \\ \cdot \left(\frac{C_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{o}, z_{p}, i_{d,s}} + \eta_{w_{p}}^{\mathbf{o}}}{C_{(.)}^{\mathbf{o}, z_{p}, i_{d,s}} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{\mathbf{o}}}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(y=\mathbf{o})}.$$
(4)

We do not consider $p(y_p = e | \cdots)$ as we assume all the entities are pre-labeled.

Using Gibbs sampler, new values for $i_{d,s}$, $z_{d,q,s,a,n}$ and $y_{d,q,s,a,n}$ are iteratively sampled for each token $w_{d,q,s,a,n}$ from the posterior probability conditioned on the previous state of the sampler.

After sampling the model, we estimate the parameters as follows:

$$\phi_{i,w}^{i} = \frac{C_{w}^{i} + \eta_{w}^{i}}{C_{(.)}^{i} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{i}}.$$
general position word distribution
$$(5)$$

$$\phi_{t,w}^{t} = \frac{C_{w}^{t,t} + \eta_{w}^{t}}{C_{(.)}^{t,t} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{t}}.$$
topical word distribution
$$(6)$$

$$\phi_{t,w}^{o} = \frac{C_{w}^{o,t,i} + \eta_{w}^{o}}{C_{(.)}^{o,t,i} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{o}}.$$
topical-position distribution
$$(7)$$

$$\phi_{t,w}^{e} = \frac{C_{w}^{e} + \eta_{w}^{e}}{C_{(.)}^{e} + \sum_{w=1}^{V} \eta_{w}^{o}}.$$
topical-entity distribution
$$(8)$$

C Qualitative Analysis

As a generative modeling approach, our model was designed for the purpose of reducing the dimensionality of the sociopolitical debate space, as evidenced by Debatepedia. 37 out of 40 topics were subjectively judged to be coherent; we manually selected eleven of the most interpretable topics for further analysis here.

Table 1 hows bigrams most strongly associated with general position distributions ϕ^{i} and selected topicposition distributions ϕ^{o1} . While these are somewhat internally coherent, we do not observe consistent alignment across topics, and the general distributions ϕ^{i} are not suggestive.

The separation of personal name mentions into their own distributions, shown in Table 2, gives a distinctive characterization of topics based on relevant personalities. Subjectively, the top individuals are relevant

¹For more topics, please refer to the supplementary notes.

to the subject matter associated with each topic (though the topics are not always pure; same-sex marriage and the space program are merged, for example). Our model incorrectly linked some entities (false positives) in the corresponding topic. For example, Ezra Klein is not related to the *food* topic as he is a *Washington Post* journalist specializing in health care and budget policy.

Topic	Terms	Person entity mentions
"Israel-	israel, gaza, hamas, israeli, palestinian	Benjamin Netanyahu, Al Jazeera, Mavi Marmara,
Palestine"		Nicholas Kristoff, Steven R. David
"Death	death, crime, punishment, penalty, justice	Adam Bedau, Thomas R. Eddlem, Jeff Jacoby,
penalty"		John Baer, Peter Bronson
"Global warm-	global, emissions, climate, carbon, warming	Alan Robock, Al Gore, Ken Caldeira, Andrew C.
ing"		Revkin, George Monbiot
"Human	human, rights, animals, life, animal	Tom Regan, Michael Pollan, Peter Singer,
rights"		Leonardo Da Vinci, Immanuel Kant
"Healthcare"	health, care, insurance, public, private	Kent Conrad, Paul Hsieh, Paul Krugman, Ezra
		Klein, Jacob Hacker
"Food"	food, consumers, products, calorie, informa-	Steve Chapman, Jeff Jacoby, David Kiley, Jacob
	tion	Sullum, Ezra Klein
"Drugs"	marijuana, drug, drugs, alcohol, age	Four Loko, Evo Morales, Toni Meyer, Sean Flynn,
		Robert Hahn
"Abortion"	women, religious, abortion, god, life	Ronald Reagan, John Paul II, Sara Malkani,
		Mother Teresa, Marcella Alsan
"Same-sex	marriage, gay, mars, space, moon	Buzz Aldrin, Andrew Sullivan, Moon Base, Scott
marriage"		Bidstrup, Ted Olson
"American	president, washington, obama, american,	Barack Obama, John McCain, Bill Clinton,
Congress"	america	George W. Bush, Ronald Reagan
"Immigration"	immigration, cameras, police, immigrants,	Ken Garcia, Jan Brewer, Kris Kobach, Edwin S.
	crime	Rubenstein, Jim Gilchrist

Table 2: For 11 selected topics (labels assigned manually), top terms (ϕ^{t}) and person entities (ϕ^{e}). Bigrams were included but did not rank in the top five for these topics. The model has conflated debates relating to same-sex marriage with the space program.

References

Swapna Gottipati, Minghui Qiu, Yanchuan Sim, Jing Jiang, and Noah A. Smith. 2013. Learning topics and positions from Debatepedia. In *Proceedings of EMNLP*.

Thomas L. Griffiths and Mark Steyvers. 2004. Finding scientific topics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 101(Suppl. 1):5228–5235.

Topic	i = 1	i = 2
None (ϕ^i)	vice president, c sections, twenty four, cross pres-	cross examination, under runs, hand outs, half mil-
	sures, pre dates, anti ballistic, cost effectiveness, anti	lion, non christians, break down, counter argument,
	landmine, court appointed, child poverty	seventy five, co workers, run up
"Israel-	pre emptive, israeli palestinian, open and shut, first	two state, long term, self destructive, secretary gen-
Palestine"	time, hamas controlled, democratically elected, knee	eral, right wing, all out, near daily, short term, life
	jerk	threatening
"Death	anti death, non violent, african american, self help,	semi automatic, high profile, hate crime, assault
penalty"	cut and cover, heavy handed, dp equivalent, law	weapons, military style, high dollar, self protective,
	breaking	state authorized
"Global	cap and trade, long term, blue ribbon, fossil fuel,	non profit, large scale, half degree, climate change,
warming"	sunspot driven, forest based, short lived, anti nuclear	low carbon, non compliance, human caused, opt in,
		multi pollutant, inter glacial
"Human	self legislative, life saving, non human, self restrict-	cost benefit, non animal, cock fighting, bull baiting,
rights"	ing, auto nomous, self conscious, god given, one an-	self centered, peace loving, non emotional, pan euro-
	other	pean, state invested, pleasure pain
"Healthcare"	single payer, so called, self sustaining, public private,	government run, government approved, high risk,
	for profit, long run, high cost, multi payer, govern-	two tier, government appointed, low cost, set up, one
	ment funded	sixth, draft age
"Food"	health care, health conscious, low cost, point of, re-	force fed, trans fat, anti obesity, ill informed, non gm,
	duced fat, time consuming, multi billion, mid range,	medium sized, cajun lime, impossible to ignore, well
	miracle diet	seasoned, fat free
"Drugs"	hands free, performance enhancing, in depth, hand	long term, high speed, short term, peer reviewed, al-
	held, best kept, non pharmaceutical, anti marijuana,	cohol related, mind altering, inner city, long lasting,
	non toxic, marijuana related	needle exchange, anti drug
"Abortion"	pro choice, pro life, non muslim, well educated, anti	would be, full time, late term, judeo christian, life
	abortion, much needed, church state, birth control,	style, day to day, non christian, child bearing, non
	fully informed	religious
"Same-sex	same sex, long term, second class, blankenhorn	opposite sex, well intentioned, day time, planet wide,
marriage"	rauch, wrong headed, self denial, left handed, single	day night, child rearing, low earth, one way, one
	parent	third, life bearing
"American	op ed, state sponsored, fear mongering, on the job,	left wing, smoot hawley, party line, self indulgent,
Congress"	anti earmark, oil rich, lower level, sixty seven, ultra	un american, off target, republican controlled, reagan
	conservative	bush
"Immigra-	law abiding, anti social, high profile, american born,	in state, anti crime, low paid, so called, taxpayer
tion"	one way, hard won, present day, crime solving, high	funded, out of state, anti immigrant, closed circuit,
	mast	un american, clear up

Table 1: General position (first row) and topic-specific position bigrams associated with eleven selected topic	s. Terms
are ranked by comparing the log odds conditioned on the position and topic, e.g., $\log \frac{\phi_{i_1,t,w}^o}{\phi_{i_2,t,w}^o}$. We assigned	d labels
manually.	