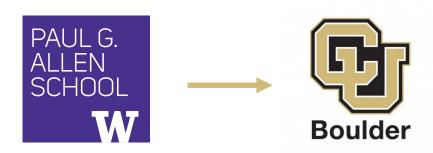
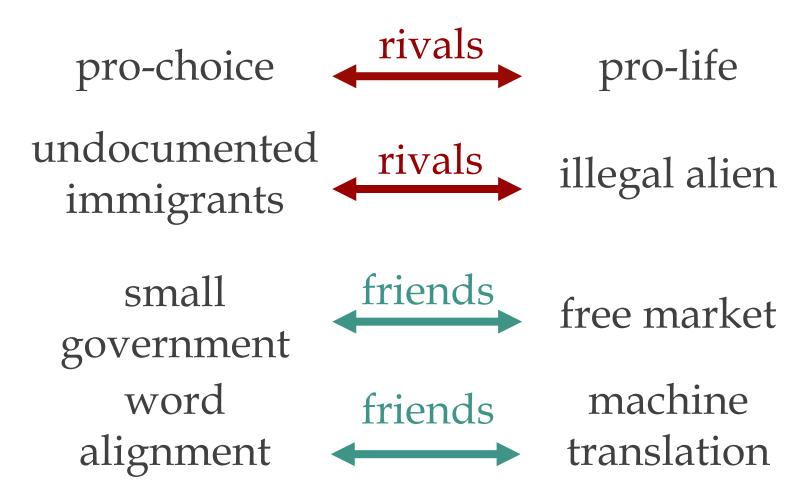
FRIENDSHIPS, RIVALRIES, AND TRYSTS: CHARACTERIZING RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS IN TEXTS

Chenhao Tan

Dallas Card (CMU), Noah Smith (UW)



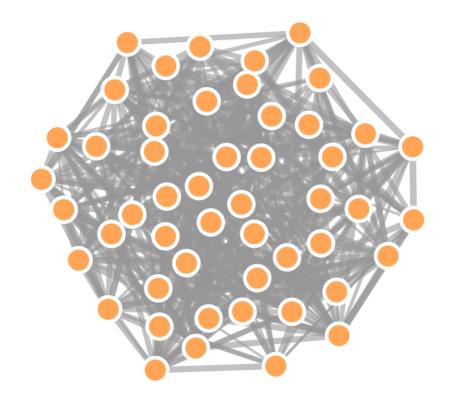


Chong and Druckman, 2007; Dawkins 1976; Entman, 1993; Gitlin, 1980; Lakoff, 2014; Milton 1964 ²

MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS

First **quantitative** framework to systematically describe relations between ideas

Demonstrate **effective explorations** with this framework on a wide range of datasets



undocumented rivals illegal alien

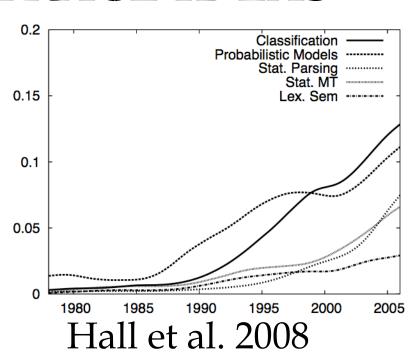


USING TEXT TO TRACE IDEAS

Our focus is on relations between ideas.

We will use standard approaches

- Topics from latent Dirichlet allocation (Blei et al. 2003)
- Keywords (Monroe et al. 2008)



0.0000600% 0.0000500% 0.0000300% 0.0000200% 0.0000000% 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000

Culturomics, Michel et al. 2011

QUANTITATIVELY DESCRIBE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

• Given a corpus of documents over time, each document consists of a set of ideas

undocumented illegal alien immigrants

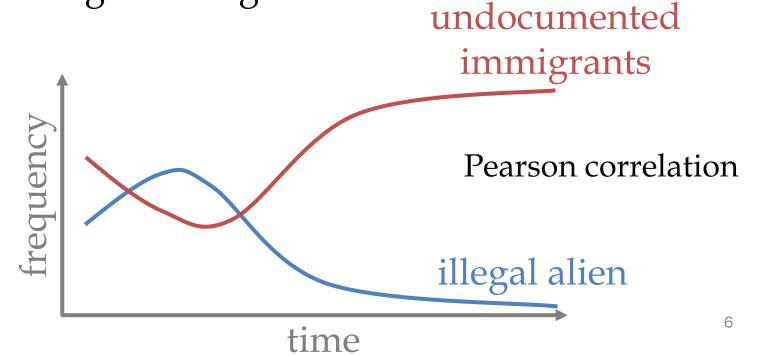
Cooccurrence
Pointwise mutual information
[Church and Hanks 1990]

Rarely cooccur

QUANTITATIVELY DESCRIBE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

• Given a corpus of documents over time, each document consists of a set of ideas

 Cooccurrence does not capture which is winning or losing



QUANTITATIVELY DESCRIBE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

• Given a corpus of documents over time, each document consists of a set of ideas

Cooccurrence

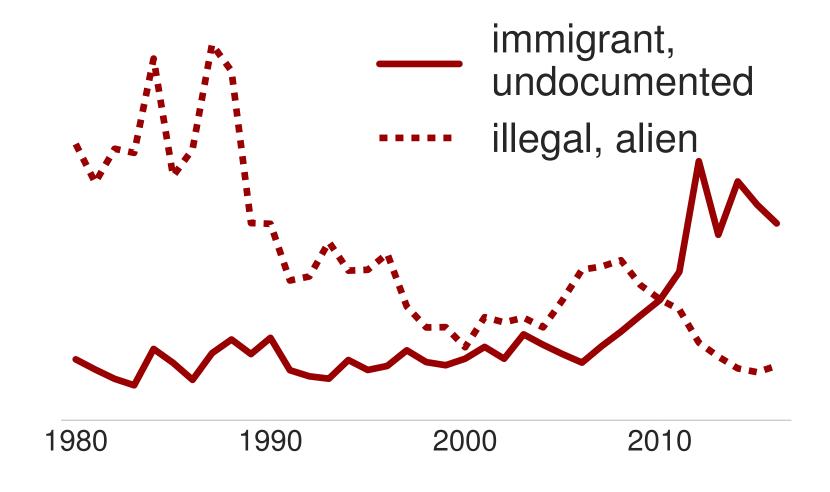
&

Prevalence correlation

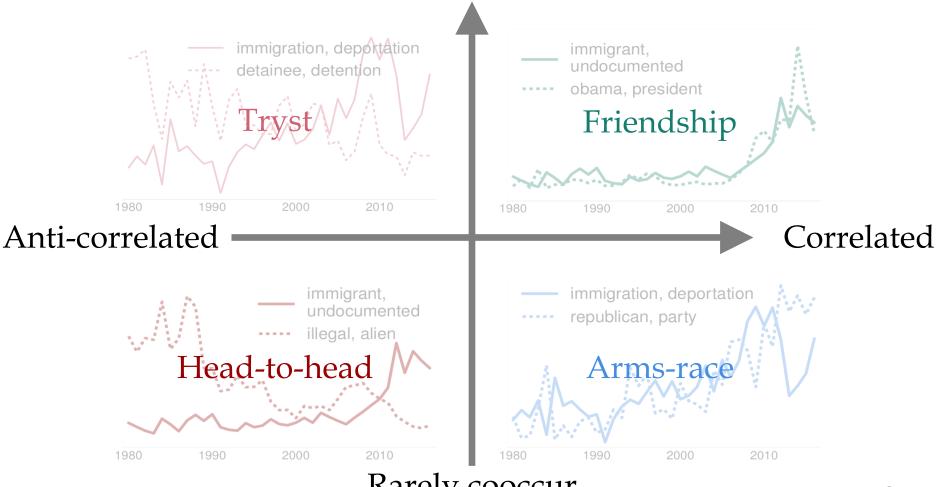
Within-document

Acrossdocument

HEAD-TO-HEAD (ANTI-CORRELATED, RARELY COOCCUR)

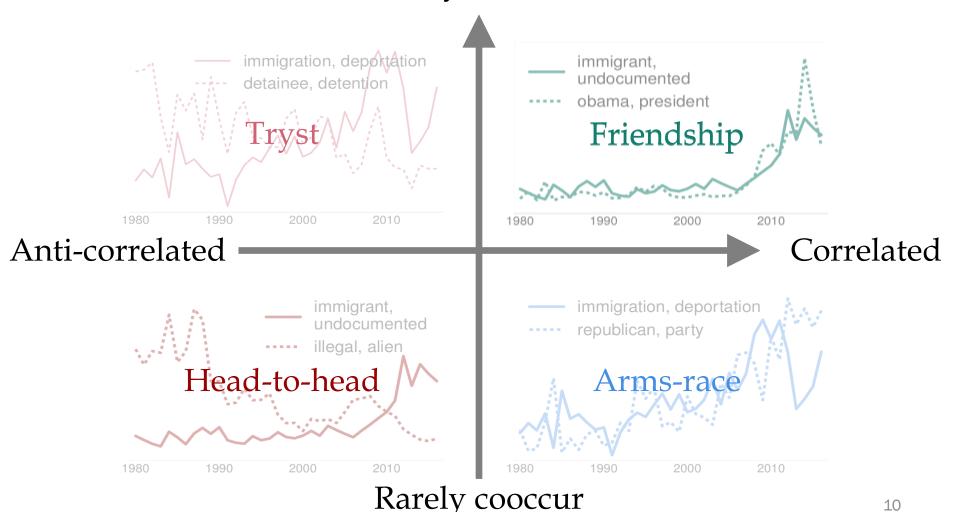


Always cooccur

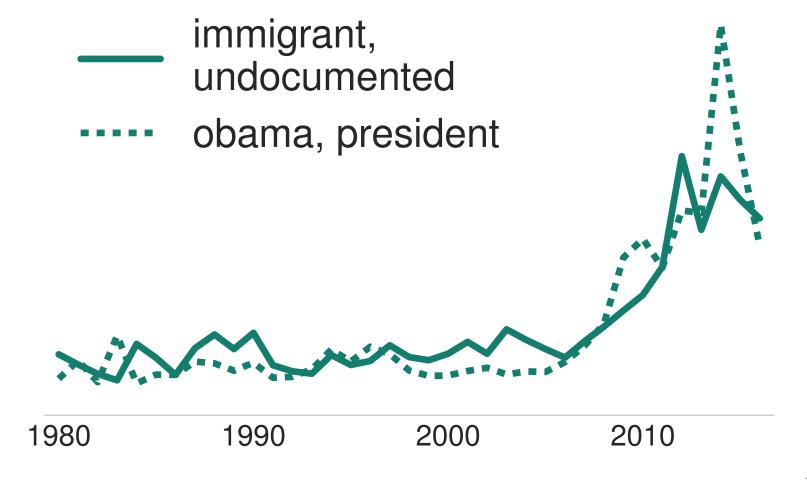


Rarely cooccur

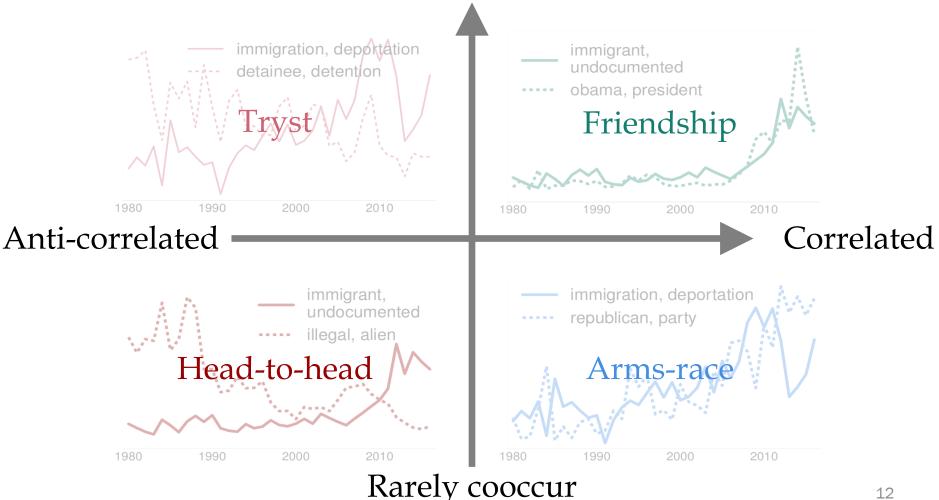
Always cooccur



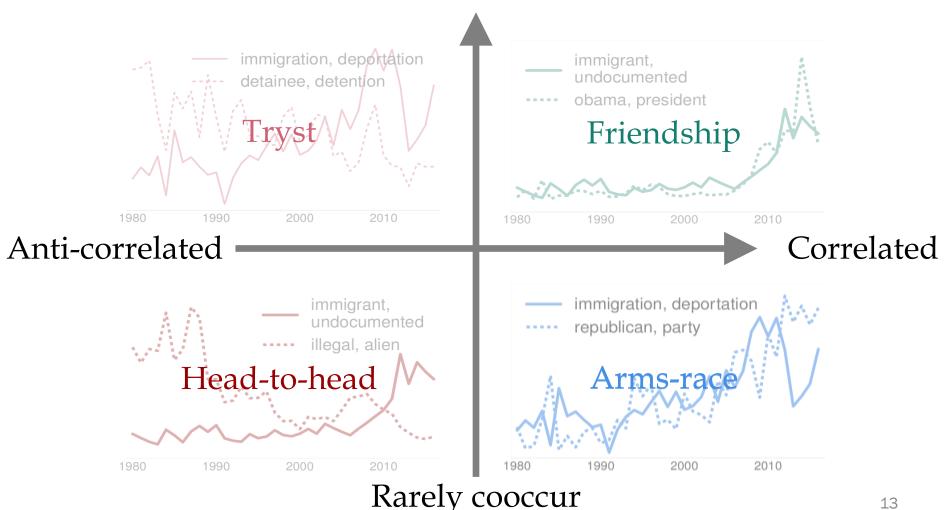
FRIENDSHIP (CORRELATED, LIKELY TO COOCCUR)



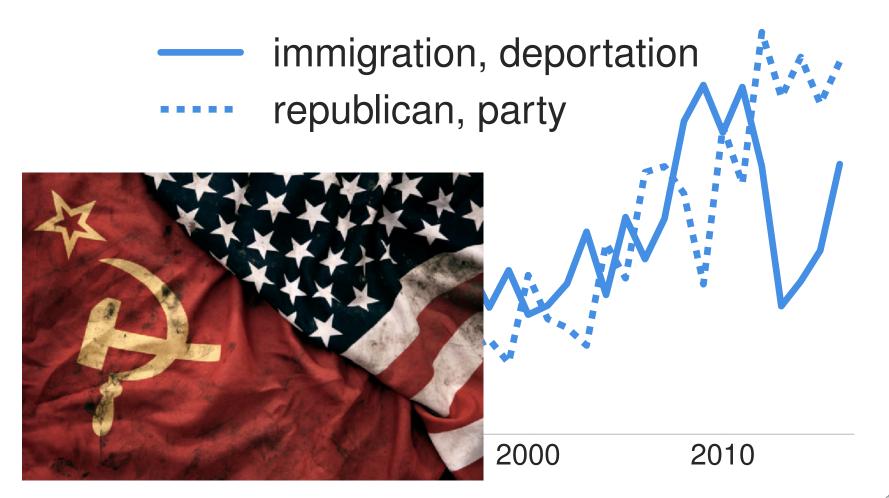
Always cooccur



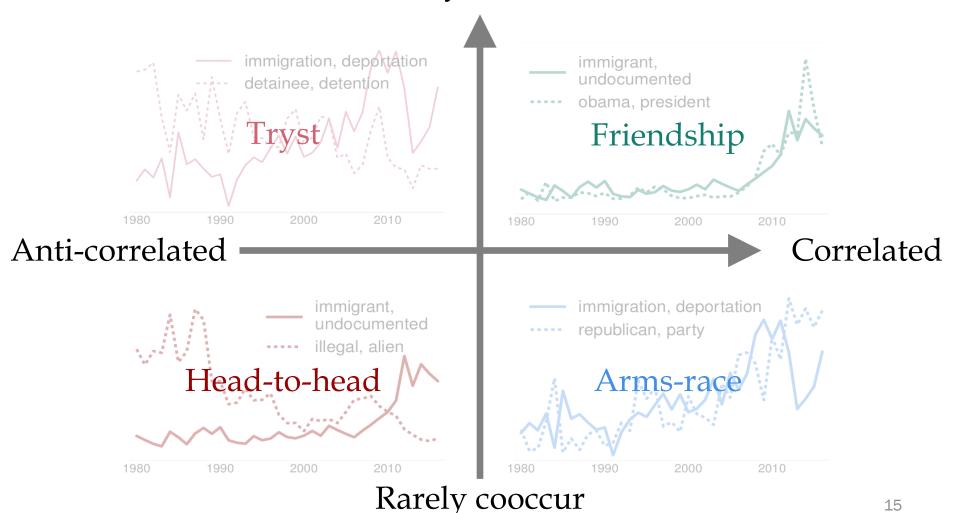
Always cooccur



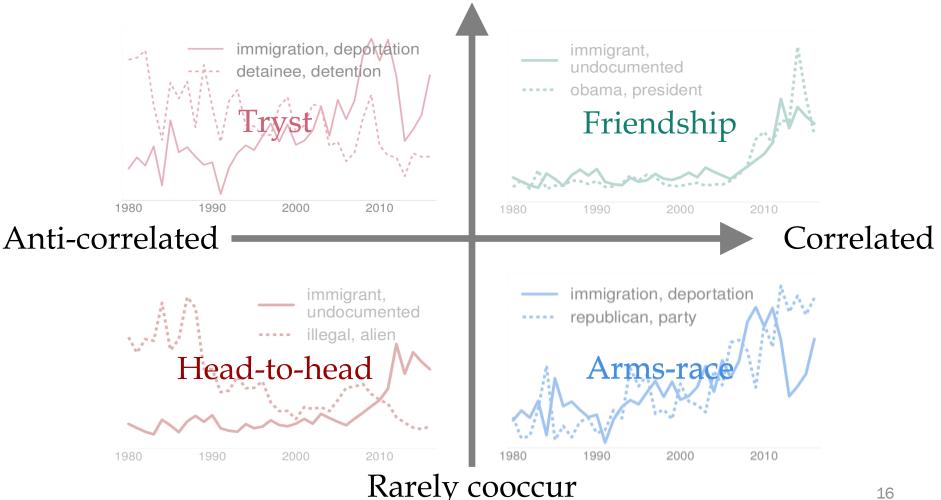
ARMS-RACE (CORRELATED, RARELY COOCCUR)



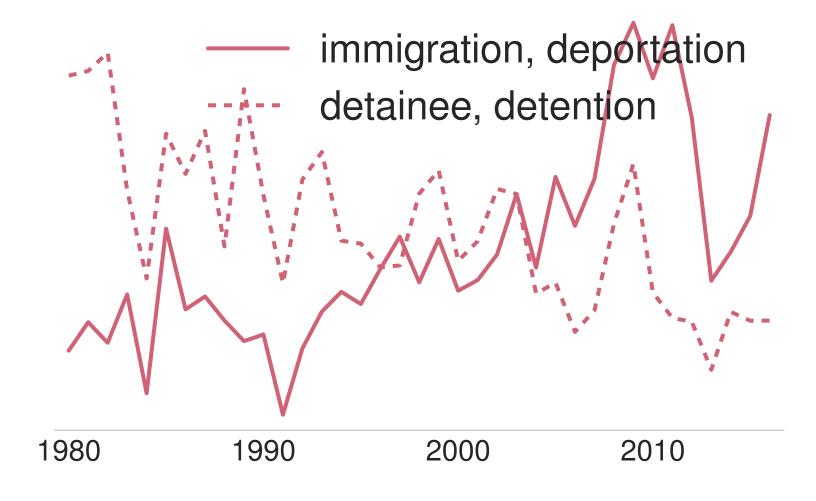
Always cooccur



Always cooccur



TRYST (ANTI-CORRELATED, LIKELY TO COOCCUR)

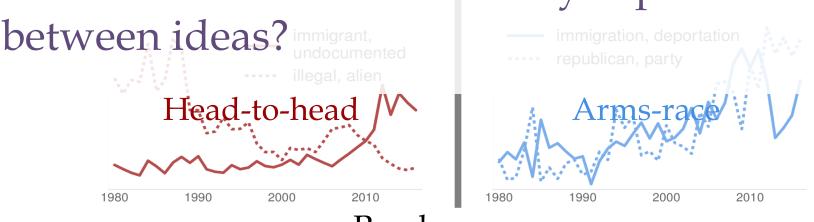


Always cooccur



We have shown a framework to quantitatively describe relations between ideas.

Can we use them to effectively explore relations

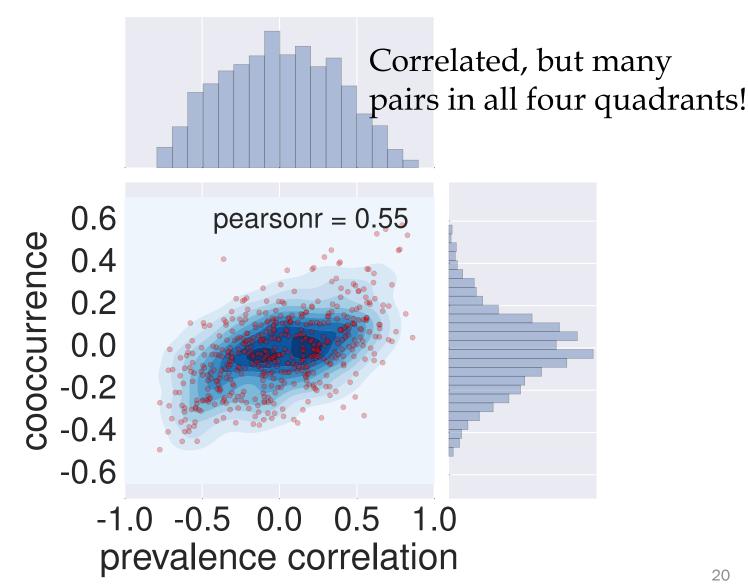


Rarely cooccur

A WIDE RANGE OF DATASETS

- Newspapers and research articles as datasets
 - Immigration
 - Terrorism
 - Same-sex marriage
 - Abortion
 - Tobacco
 - ACL
 - NIPS

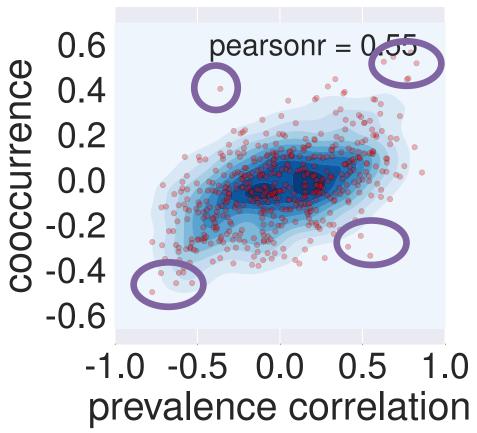
JOINT DISTRIBUTIONS



THE STRENGTH OF RELATIONS

Strength =
$$|PMI| \times |correlation|$$

Extreme pairs are the interesting ones!



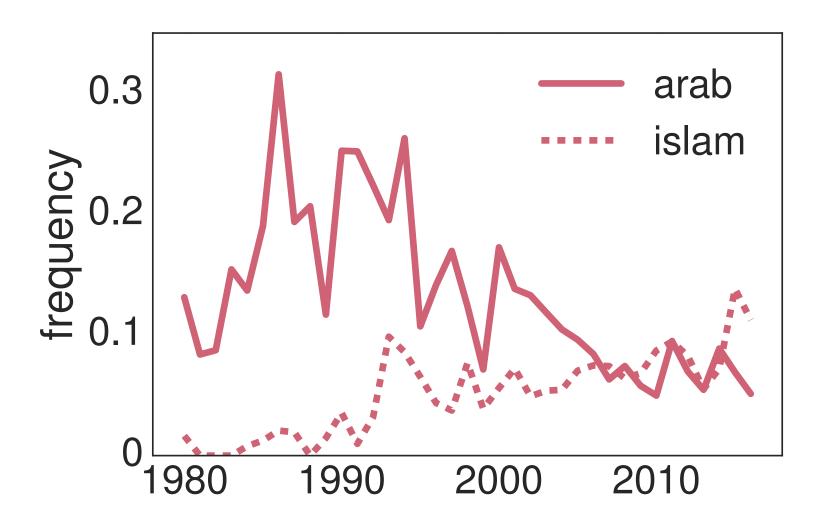
EFFECTIVELY EXPLORE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

- Terrorism
 - Keywords
 - Topics

EFFECTIVELY EXPLORE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

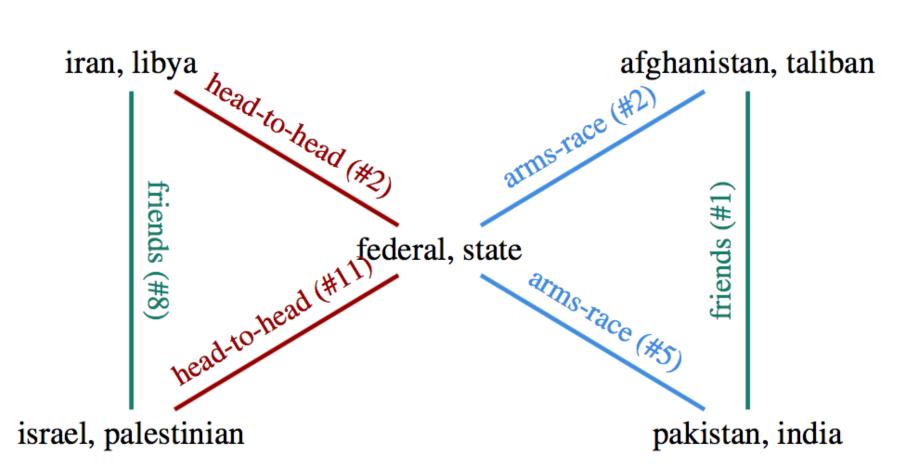
- Terrorism
 - Keywords
 - Topics

#2 IN TRYSTS



EFFECTIVELY EXPLORE RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

- Terrorism
 - Keywords
 - Topics



The relations between these topics are consistent with structural balance theory: the enemy of an enemy is a friend [Cartwright and Harary, 1956; Heider, 1946]

EFFECTIVE EXPLORATIONS

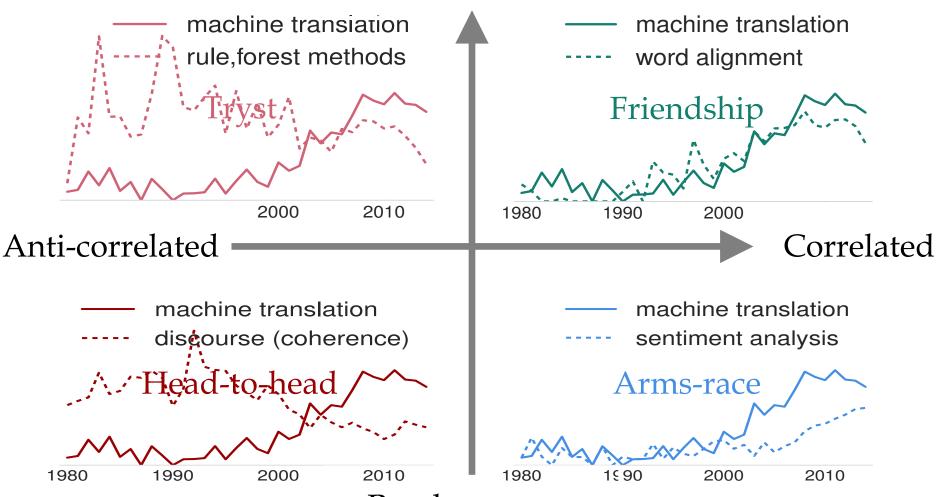
			Rank among all relations		
			PMI	Correlation	Joint
Keywords	arab	islam	106	1,494	2
Topics	federal, state	afghanistan, taliban	43	99	2
	federal, state	iran, lybia	36	56	2

The "interesting" pair is ranked much higher according to our framework.

Dank among all relations

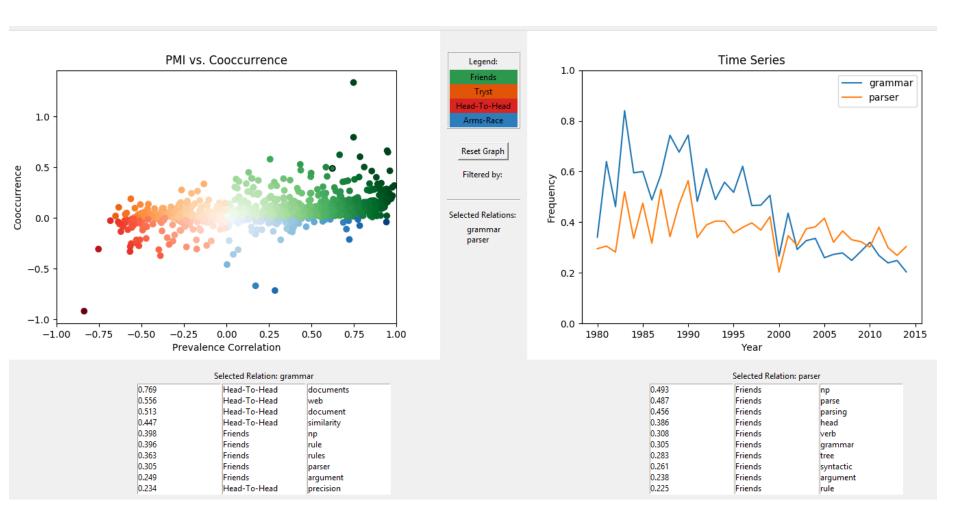
ACL TEASER

Always cooccur



Rarely cooccur

VISUALIZATION TOOL



https://github.com/nwrush/Visualization

Thank you!

cooccurrence

correlation



A quantitative way to describe relations between ideas: friendships, head-to-head, arms-race, tryst

An effective framework to explore temporal text corpora

chenhao@chenhaot.com,

Twitter: @ChenhaoTan

Data & code:

https://chenhaot.com/papers/idea-relations.html