Controversy Detection and Stance Analysis

Shiri Dori-Hacohen Center for Intelligent Information Retrieval School of Computer Science University of Massachusetts Amherst Amherst, Massachusetts shiri@cs.umass.edu

ABSTRACT

Alerting users about controversial search results can encourage critical literacy, promote healthy civic discourse and counteract the "filter bubble" effect. Additionally, presenting information to the user about the different stances or sides of the debate can help her navigate the landscape of search results. Our existing work made strides in the emerging niche of controversy detection and analysis; we propose further work on automatic stance detection.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: H.3.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: Information Storage and Retrieval — Information filtering, Clustering

Keywords: controversy detection, stance detection, critical literacy

1. **MOTIVATION**

The challenge of navigating different sides of a debate on a controversial topic is a cognitive burden to the user, an increasingly challenging task with social and ethical implications [6]. We present existing work in the field and propose a further contribution that will facilitate healthy debates and serve users' information needs with regards to controversial topics: automated stance extraction for controversial topics, which will detect the various sides of the debate.

Related Work. The problem of controversy detection has been receiving increased attention (see [6] for a survey). In addition to detecting the controversial topic, another challenge is understanding what is controversial about it [1, 2]; a comprehensive approach for detecting stances of a debate has not yet been proposed. Recent work has used manually extracted stances which were used as classifiers to investigate users' opinions [7]. Further advances are needed in order to present users with explicit stances on controversial topics.

Our Contributions. We introduced the problem of detecting controversial topics on the web [3], and suggested a weakly-supervised algorithm to solve it [4]; we examined a hypothesis that controversies occur in neighborhoods of related topics, demonstrating that controversy exhibits homophily and improving the current state of the art [5].

SIGIR'15, August 09-13, 2015, Santiago, Chile. ACM 978-1-4503-3621-5/15/08.

PROPOSED RESEARCH 2.

We propose an additional contribution: automatic stance extraction. We hypothesize that the stances of controversial topics can be automatically extracted from Wikipedia; we further posit that such extracted stances can be used to classify web pages and queries, determining whether their author or issuer holds these stances.

Methodology. We intend to extract stances (sides of the debate) for controversial topics using Wikipedia: for example, using the words inserted and deleted from the article, or looking at the editors graph. Finding ground truth for this problem is challenging; however, we have found a dataset that can be used to generate evaluations.

Issues for Discussion. Given the above, we'd like to discuss the definition of controversy, and challenges in evaluation of the stance extraction problem.

CONCLUSION 3.

There are multiple subtleties involved with information seeking on controversial topics [6]. We describe some work already completed as well as additional proposed work, which can inform users of the controversy level of their search terms and assist their understanding of different stances or opinions on such topics.

Acknowledgments. This work was supported in part by the Center for Intelligent Information Retrieval and in part by NSF grant number IIS-1217281. Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are the author's and do not necessarily reflect those of the sponsor.

- **REFERENCES** R. Awadallah, M. Ramanath, and G. Weikum. Harmony and Dissonance: Organizing the People's Voices on Political Controversies. Proc. WSDM, 2012.
- [2] S. Das and A. Lavoie. Automated inference of point of view from user interactions in collective intelligence venues. In Workshop on Social Computing and User Generated Content, EC 2013.
- [3] S. Dori-Hacohen and J. Allan. Detecting controversy on the web. In Proc. CIKM, 2013.
- S. Dori-Hacohen and J. Allan. Automated Controversy [4] Detection on the Web. In Proc. ECIR, 2015.
- S. Dori-Hacohen, D. Jensen, and J. Allan. Stacked Models for Controversy Detection in Wikipedia. Under review, 2015.
- [6] S. Dori-Hacohen, E. Yom-Tov, and J. Allan. Navigating Controversy as a Complex Search Task. Proc. Workshop on Supporting Complex Search Tasks, ECIR 2015.
- [7] E. Yom-Tov, S. T. Dumais, and Q. Guo. Promoting civil discourse through search engine diversity. Social Science Computer Review, 2013.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2766462.2767844 .

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the Owner/Author(s). Copyright is held by the owner/author(s).