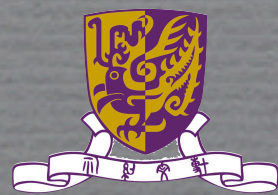


A Data-Driven Approach to Question Subjectivity Identification in Community Question Answering

Tom Chao Zhou¹, Xiance Si², Edward Y. Chang²,
Irwin King^{3,1} and Michael R. Lyu¹



The Chinese University
of Hong Kong



at&t

¹The Chinese University of Hong Kong

²Google Research

³AT & T Labs Research



AAAI 2012, Toronto, Canada

Sometimes the questions are complicated
and the answers are simple.
--Dr. Seuss

what is the capital of canada



Chao Zhou

0

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[What is the capital city of Canada](#)

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The **capital of Canada** is Ottawa, Ontario. It was named the national capital by Queen Victoria on December 31, 1857, but the government did not move there ...

[Ottawa - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa](#) - [Cached](#)

'*otəwɑː/* or '*l'otəwə/*) is the **capital of Canada**. It is the second largest city in Ontario and the fourth largest city in the country. The city is located on the south ...

↳ [Demographics of Ottawa](#) - [Neighbourhoods](#) - [Geography of Ottawa](#) - [Ottawa River](#)

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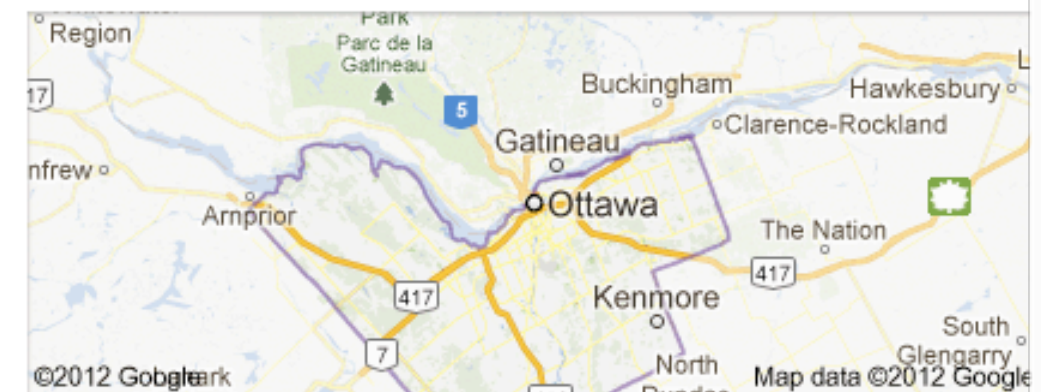
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[Map of Canada with Provincial Capitals](#)

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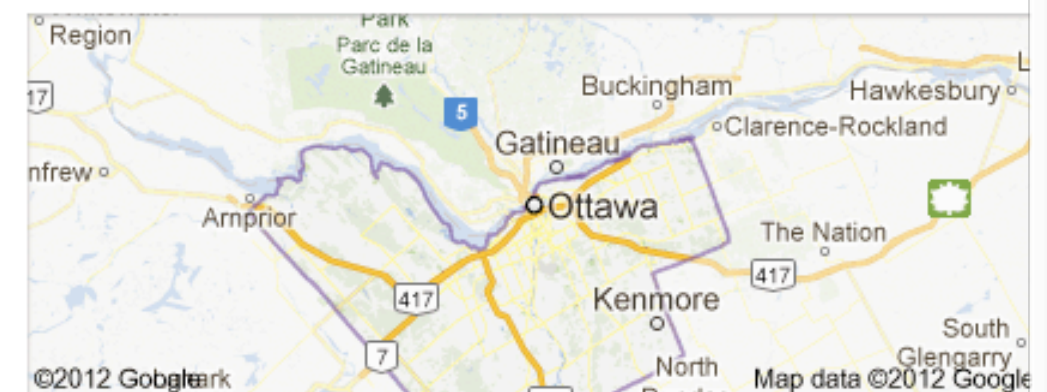
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[Facebook](#) [Google](#) [Major Internet Companies](#) [Technology Trends](#) [The Internet](#) [Edit](#)

What will be the next big trend on the Internet after "search" of Google and "social" of Facebook? [Edit](#)

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Answer Wiki

- Mobile
- Influence
- Connecting business to clients dynamically
- Personalization
- Offline-to-Online
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- Connecting people through the interest graph

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39 Answers

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[Edit](#)

39 Answers

Research Topic

Automatic Question Answering (AQA)

Research Topic

Information Retrieval

Natural Language Processing

Automatic Question Answering (AQA)

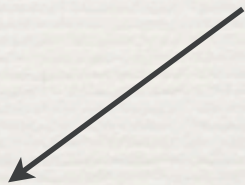
```
graph BT; AQA[Automatic Question Answering (AQA)] --> IR[Information Retrieval]; AQA --> NLP[Natural Language Processing];
```


Research Topic

Automatic Question Answering (AQA)

Research Topic

Automatic Question Answering (AQA)



Automatic **Factual** Question
Answering (AFQA)



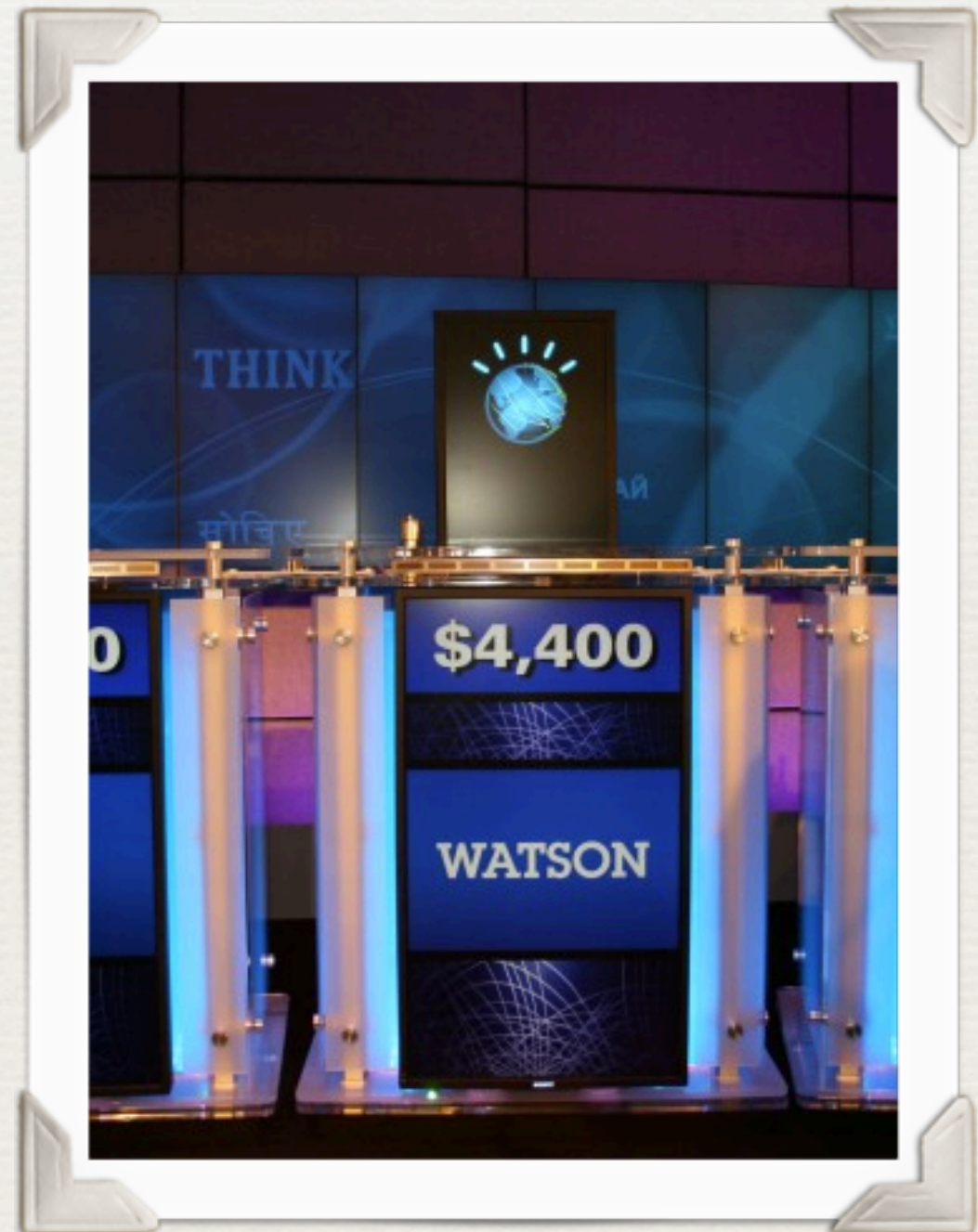
Automatic **Subjective** Question
Answering (ASQA)

Automatic Factual Question Answering

- ♦ AFQA
 - ♦ Fact, a fixed answer
 - ♦ Compute from fact resources, e.g. Wikipedia
 - ♦ Harabagiu et al. 2001, Demner-Fushman and Lin 2007

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 - ♦ Compute from **fact resources**, e.g. Wikipedia
 - ♦ Harabagiu et al. 2001, Demner-Fushman and Lin 2007
- ♦ IBM Watson
 - ♦ Win **Jeopardy!** Challenge
 - ♦ **Q:** He was president during the War of 1812.
 - ♦ **A:** Who is James Madison?



Automatic Subjective Question Answering

- ♦ ASQA
 - ♦ Opinions
 - ♦ Summarized answer,
different perspectives
 - ♦ Soricut and Brill 2004,
Li et al. 2008

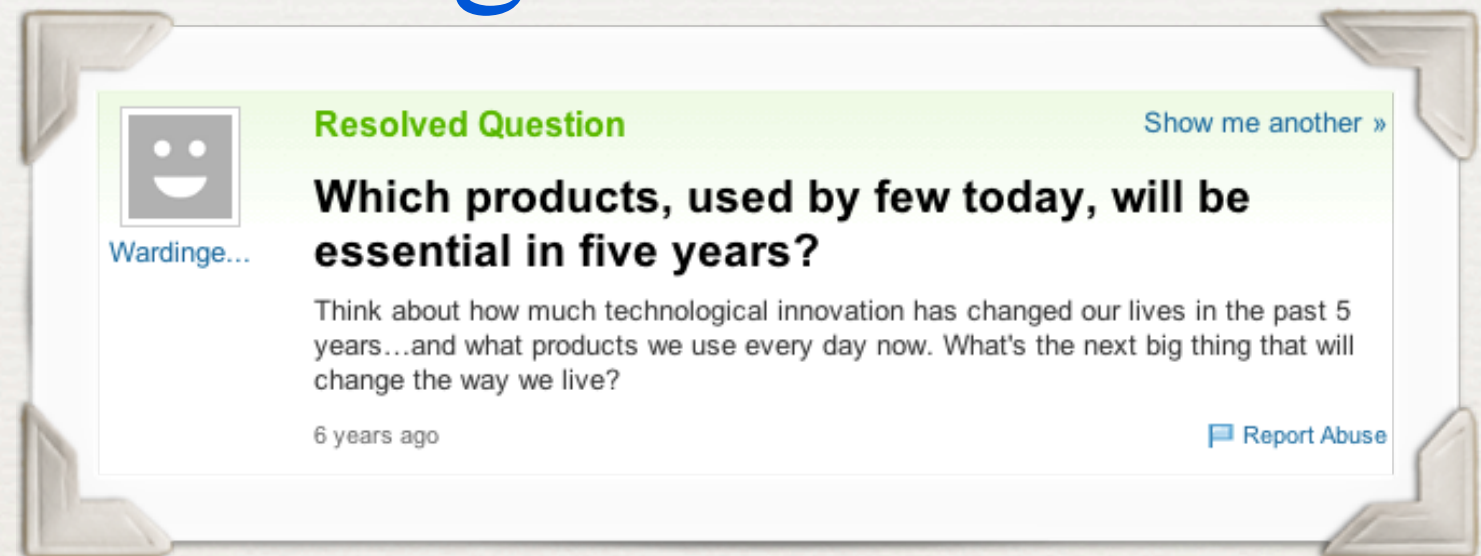
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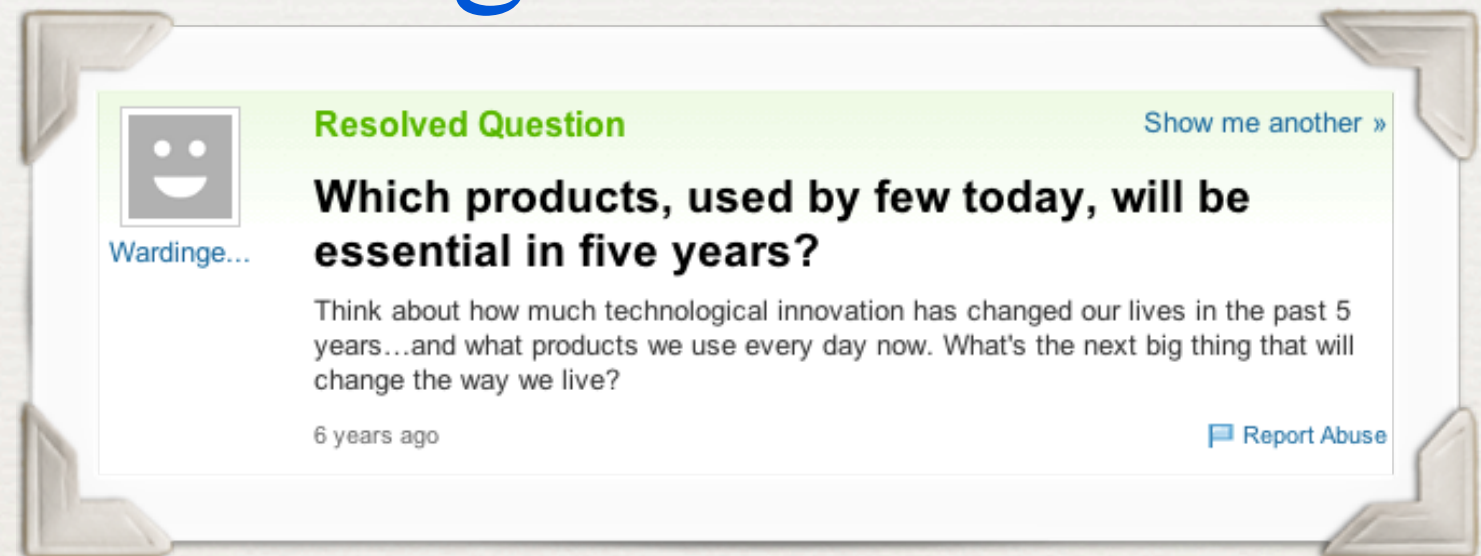
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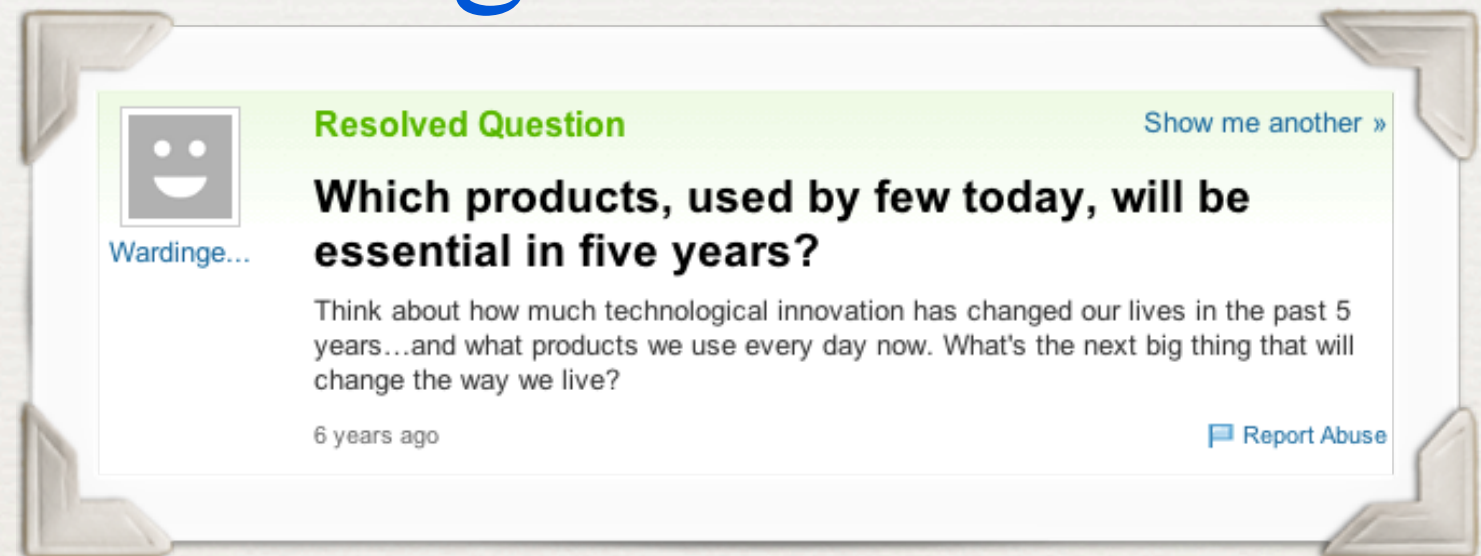
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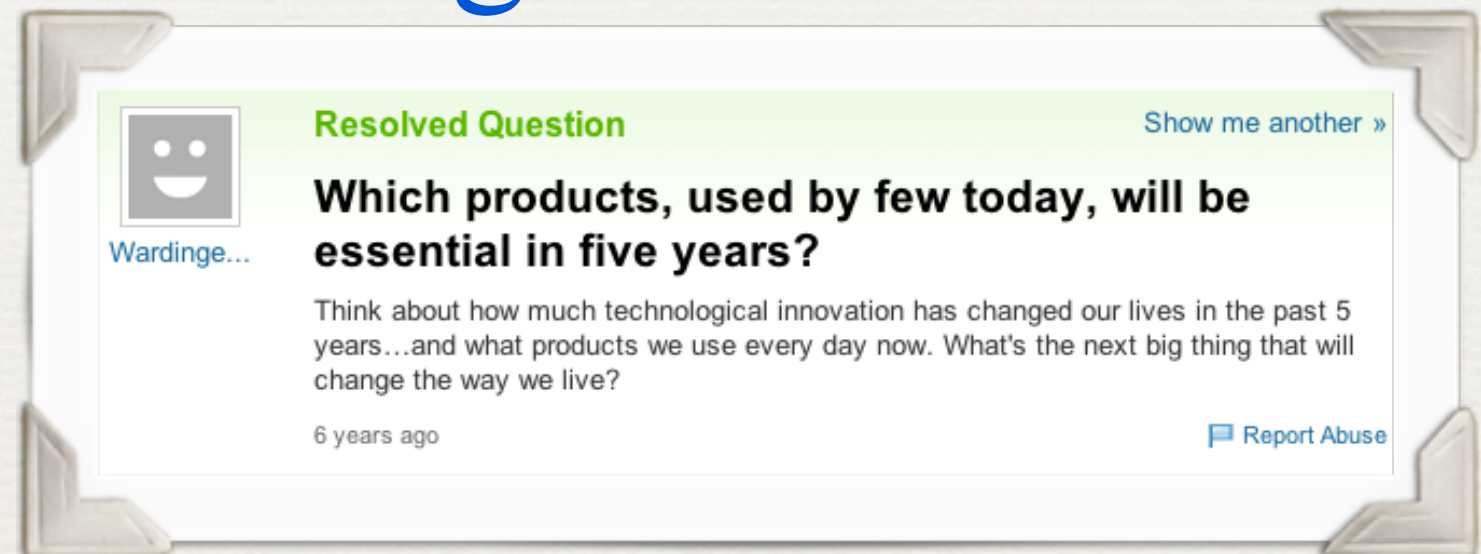
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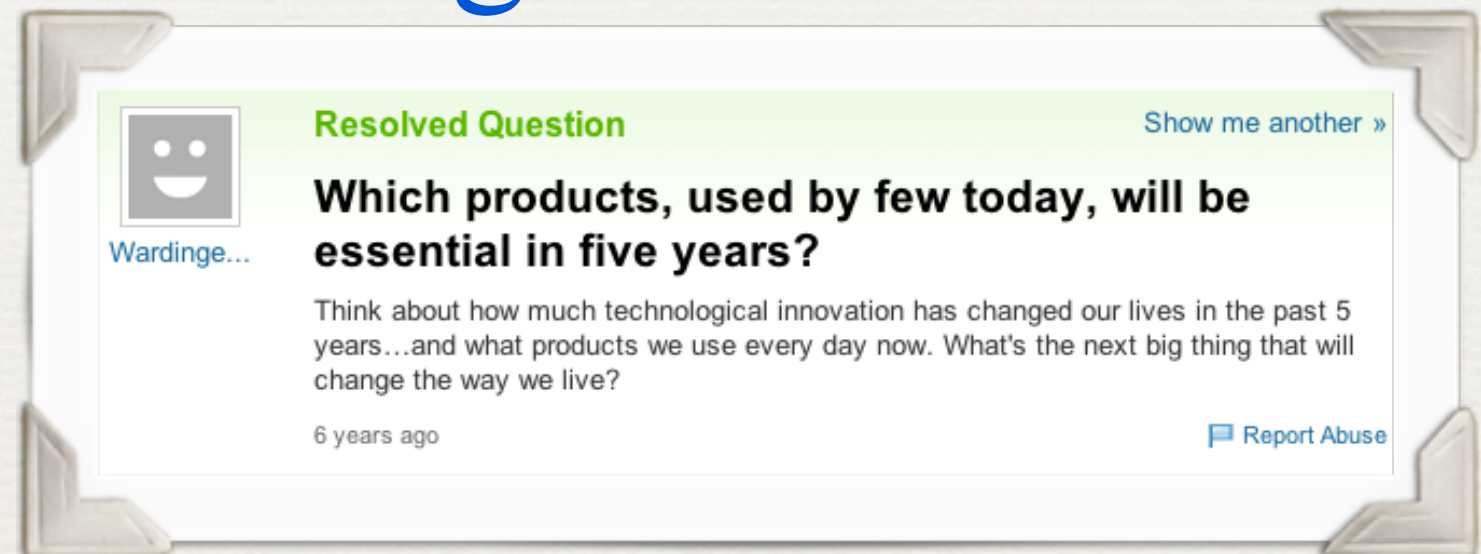
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More challenge!



Outline

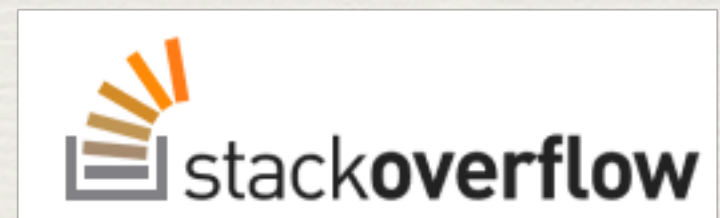
- ♦ Motivation
- ♦ Social Signal
- ♦ Feature
- ♦ Experiments
- ♦ Related Work
- ♦ Conclusions && Future Work

Motivation

- ♦ Alternative to *ASQA*?

Motivation

- ♦ Alternative to **ASQA**?
- ♦ **Yes!** Community Question Answering (CQA)
 - ♦ Platform
 - ♦ Post questions
 - ♦ Answer question
 - ♦ Give feedbacks

The logo for Yahoo! Answers, featuring the word "YAHOO!" in purple and "ANSWERS" in black.The logo for Answers.com, with "Answers." in blue and ".com" in green.The logo for Quora, with the word "Quora" in white on a red rectangular background.The logo for Google's "tanya jawab beta" (ask-answer beta) initiative, featuring the Google logo in its multi-colored font with "tanya jawab" and "beta" in blue below it.The logo for Stack Overflow, featuring a stylized orange and yellow icon of a book or document next to the word "stackoverflow" in black.The logo for Answerbag, featuring a blue square with a white question mark icon next to the word "answerbag" in white, with the tagline "Every Question Deserves a Great Answer" in small white text below.

Challenge

- ♦ Challenge of using CQA for question analysis
 - ♦ Ill-phrased, vague and complex
 - ♦ Lack of labeled data

“Web-scale learning is to use available large-scale data rather than hoping for annotated data that isn’t available.”

--Alon Halevy, Peter Norvig
and Fernando Pereira

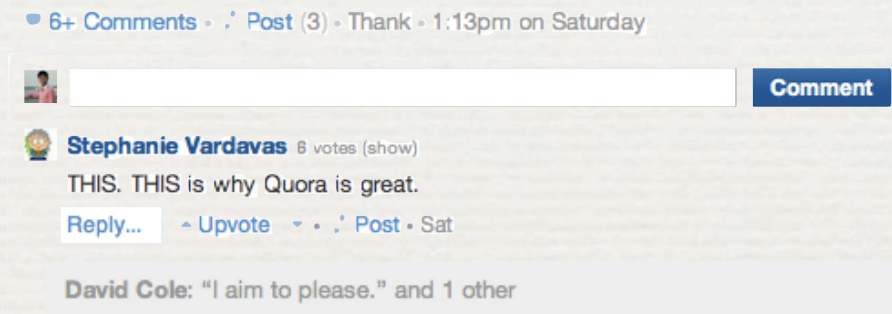
Social Signal

YAHOO! ANSWERS

 stackoverflow

Quora

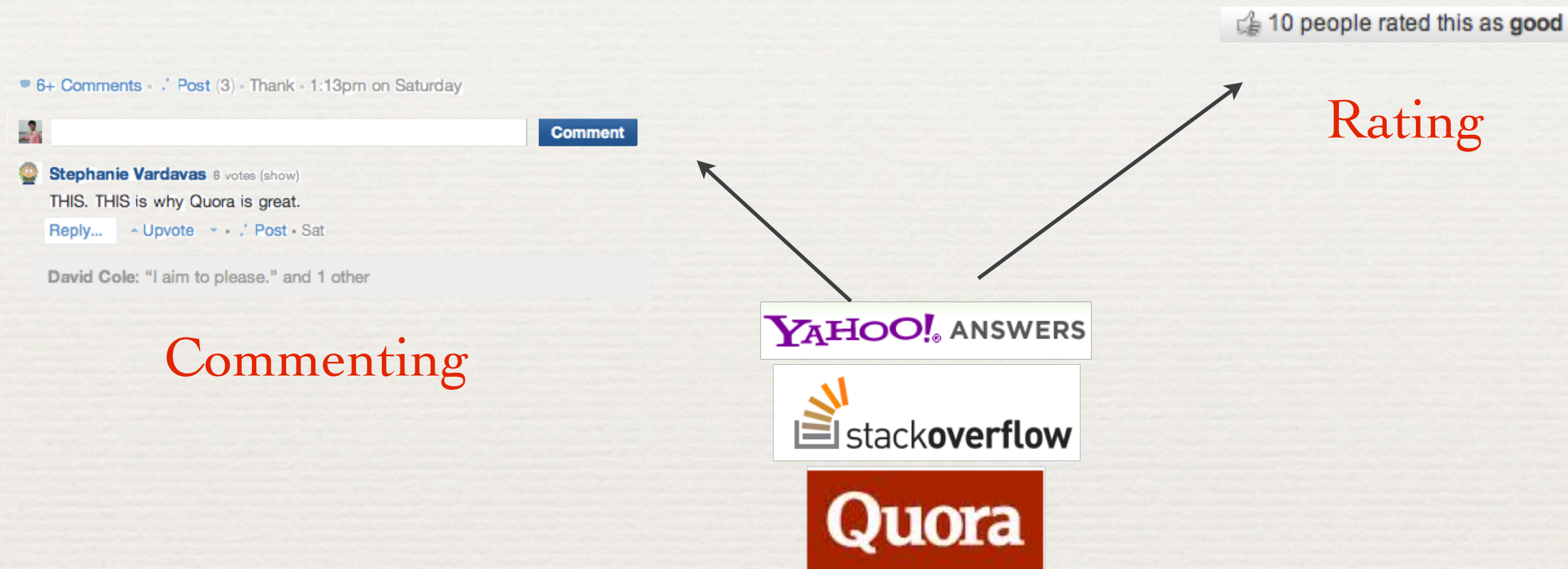
Social Signal



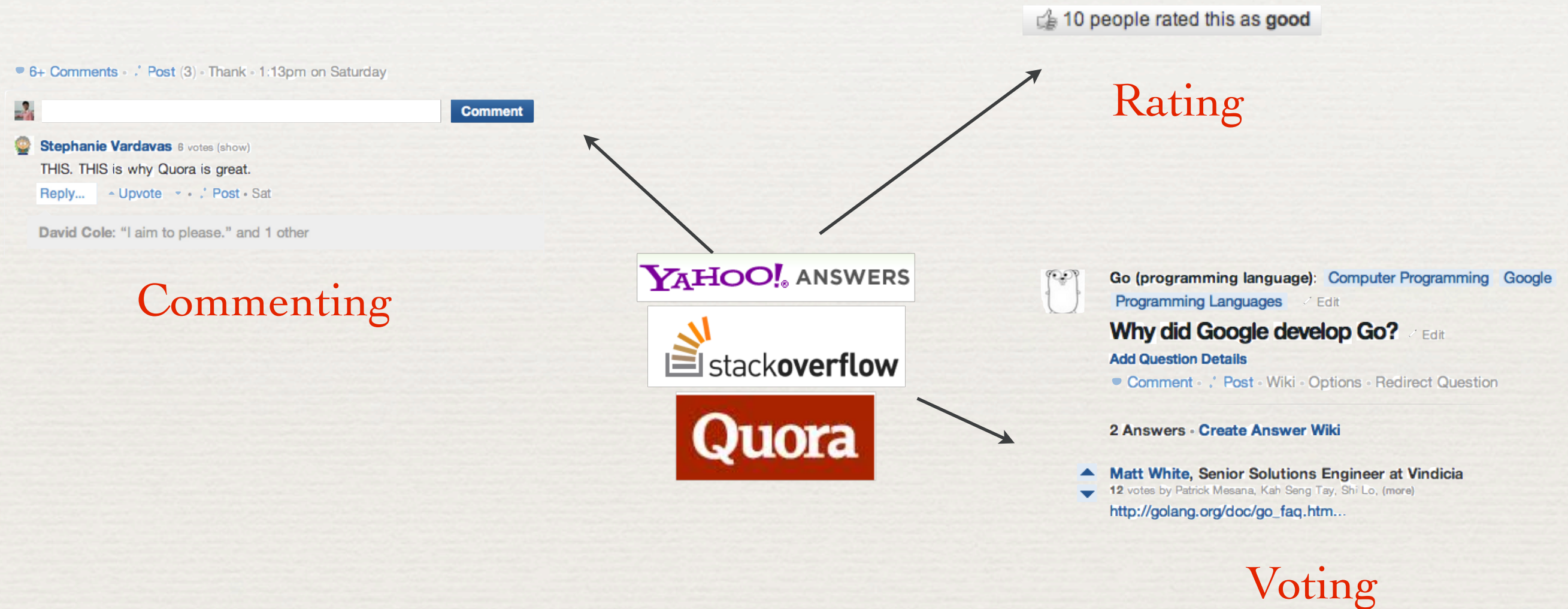
Commenting



Social Signal



Social Signal



Social Signal

Social Signal

10 people rated this as good

Rating

Commenting

6+ Comments • Post (3) • Thank • 1:13pm on Saturday

Comment

Stephanie Vardavas 8 votes (show)

THIS. THIS is why Quora is great.

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David Cole: "I aim to please." and 1 other

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▲ **Matt White, Senior Solutions Engineer at Vindicia**
▼ 12 votes by Patrick Mesana, Kah Seng Tay, Shi Lo, (more)
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Voting



Community Wisdom

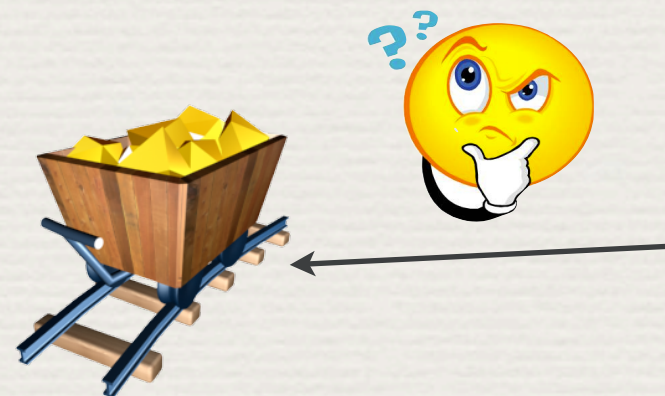
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Whether we can utilize social signals to collect training data for question analysis with NO manual labeling?

Motivation

- ♦ Question Subjectivity Identification (QSI)
 - ♦ A test case

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 - ♦ A **test case**
- ♦ Subjective Question
 - ♦ One or more **subjective answers**

Motivation

- ♦ Question Subjectivity Identification (QSI)
 - ♦ A **test case**
- ♦ Subjective Question
 - ♦ One or more **subjective answers**
- ♦ Objective Question
 - ♦ **Authoritative answer**, common knowledge or universal truth

Examples

♦ Subjective

- ♦ Does anyone remember a book called the “Robe” by Lloyd C. Douglas? What did you think of it?
- ♦ What was your favorite novel that you read?
- ♦ What are the ways to calm myself when flying?

♦ Objective

- ♦ When and how did Tom Thompson die? He is one of the group of Seven.
- ♦ What makes the color blue?
- ♦ Was Roy Orbison blind?

Why Perform QSI?

- ♦ More accurately identify similar questions
- ♦ Better rank or filter the answers
- ♦ Crucial component of inferring user intent
- ♦ Subjective question --> Route to users
- ♦ Objective question --> Trigger AFQA


Social Signal

- ♦ QSI
 - ♦ **Classification** task
 - ♦ Subjective question: **positive**
 - ♦ Objective question: **negative**


Social Signal

- ♦ Like: **like** an answer if they find the answer **useful**



 10 people rated this as good

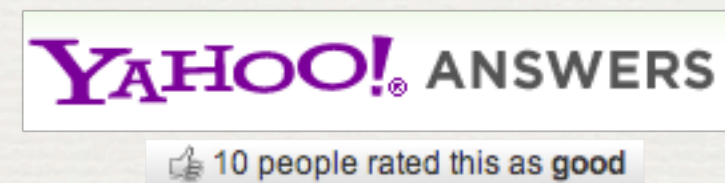


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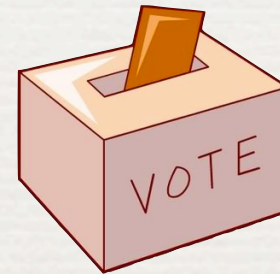
Social Signal

- ♦ Like: **like** an answer if they find the answer **useful**
- ♦ Intuition
 - ♦ Subjective
 - ♦ Answers are **opinions**, **different** tastes
 - ♦ Best answer receives **similar number of likes** with other answers
 - ♦ Objective
 - ♦ Like an answer which explains **universal truth** in the **most detail**
 - ♦ Best answer receives **higher likes** than other answers



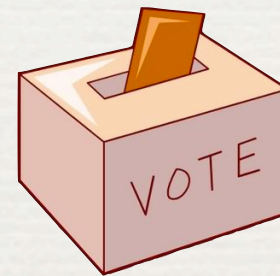
Social Signal

- ♦ Vote: users could vote for **best answer**



Social Signal

- ♦ Vote: users could vote for **best answer**
- ♦ Intuition
 - ♦ Subjective
 - ♦ Vote for different answers, **support** different **opinions**
 - ♦ **Low percentage** of votes on best answer
 - ♦ Objective
 - ♦ Easy to identify answer contains the **most fact**
 - ♦ Percentage of votes of best answer is **high**



Social Signal

- ♦ Source: **references** to **authoritative** resources
- ♦ Intuition
 - ♦ **Only** available for **objective** question that has **fact** answer



Who invented the computer mouse?

does anyone know who invented the first Computer mouse and when was it invented?

3 years ago

[Report Abuse](#)

Best Answer - Chosen by Asker

A guy called Engelbart - here it is
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...mmmmm, sweet!!

Source(s):
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Social Signal

- ♦ Poll and Survey



- ♦ User **intent** is to seek **opinions**
 - ♦ Very likely to be **subjective**

Social Signal

- ♦ Poll and Survey



- ♦ Intuition

- ♦ User **intent** is to seek **opinions**

- ♦ Very likely to be **subjective**

- ♦ What is something you learned in school that you think is useful to you today?

- ♦ If you could be a cartoon character, who would you want to be?

Social Signal

- ♦ Answer Number: the **number of posted answers** to each question varies



Social Signal

- ♦ Answer Number: the **number of posted answers** to each question varies

- ♦ Intuition



- ♦ Subjective

- ♦ **Post opinions** even they notice there are **other answers**

- ♦ Objective

- ♦ **May not post** answers to questions that have M received other answers since an **expected** answer is usually **fixed**

- ♦ A **large answer number** indicate **subjectivity**

- ♦ **HOWEVER**, a **small** answer number may be due to many reasons, such as **objectivity**, small **page views**

| Summary of Social Signals | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Name | Description | Training Data |
| Like | Capture users' tastes | Positive && Negative |
| Vote | Reflect users' judgments | Positive && Negative |
| Source | Measure confidence on authoritativeness | Negative |
| Poll and Survey | Indicate users' intent | Positive |
| Answer Number | Imply users' willingness to answer a question | Positive |

Feature

- ♦ Word
 - ♦ **Effective** in many question answering applications
 - ♦ Each word is represented with **term frequency** (tf)

Feature

- ♦ Word
 - ♦ **Effective** in many question answering applications
 - ♦ Each word is represented with **term frequency** (tf)
- ♦ Word n-gram
 - ♦ Li et al. 2008 (**supervised**), Li, Liu and Agichtein 2008 (**semi-supervised**) observe the performance **gain** of word n-gram compared with word **is not large**
 - ♦ May be due to **sparsity** of their **small amount** of training data
 - ♦ Each word n-gram is represented with **term frequency**

Feature

- ♦ Question Length
 - ♦ Information needs of subjective questions are **complex**, users use **descriptions** to explain, Wang et al. 2010 ==> **larger question length**
 - ♦ Divide into **10 buckets**, corresponding bucket number is a feature

Feature

- ♦ Request Word
 - ♦ Particular words to explicitly indicate their **request** for seeking **opinions**
 - ♦ E.g. **Should** I buy the blackberry torch 9860 or the curve 9380 and why?
 - ♦ should, might, anyone, can, shall, may, would, could, please
 - ♦ **Total number** of request word as a feature

Feature

- ♦ Subjectivity Clue
 - ♦ **External** lexicon, Wilson et al. 2005, over 8000 clues
 - ♦ Manually compiled word list from **news** to express opinions

Feature

- ♦ Punctuation Density
 - ♦ Density of punctuation marks
 - ♦ Use short sentence segments when sharing their experiences

$$PDensity(Q) = \frac{\# \text{ punctuation marks}}{\# \text{ punctuation marks} + \# \text{ words}}$$

Feature

- ♦ Grammatical Modifier
 - ♦ Inspired by **opinion mining** research of using **grammatical modifiers** on judging users' **opinions**
 - ♦ **Adjective** and **adverb** are considered as grammatical modifiers

Feature

- ♦ Entity
 - ♦ Objective
 - ♦ Expect answer is fact, leading to **less relationships** among entities
 - ♦ Subjective
 - ♦ More descriptions, may involve relatively **complex relations**

Experiments

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- ♦ Comparison Methods
 - ♦ **Supervised learning** with manual labeling
 - ♦ CoCQA, **co-training**, state-of-the-art, Li, Liu and Agichtein 2008

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 - ♦ **Ground truth**: adapted from Li, Liu and Agichtein 2008
- ♦ Classification Method
 - ♦ **Naive Bayes with add-one smoothing**, more effective than SVM
 - ♦ Parallelized using **MapReduce**

Experiments

| Performance of word n-gram | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Method | Precision on Sub |
| Supervised | 0.6596 |
| CoCQA | 0.6861 (+4.2%) |
| L+V+PS+AN+S | 0.6626(+0.45%) |
| L | 0.5714(-13.37%) |
| V+PS+AN+S | 0.6981(+5.84%) |
| PS+AN+S | 0.6915(+4.84%) |
| V+PS+AN | 0.7214(+9.37%) |
| V+AN | 0.7201(+9.17%) |
| AN+S | 0.7038(+6.70%) |

Experiments

- ♦ CoCQA utilize **some amount** of unlabeled data, but it could only utilize **a small amount** (3, 000 questions)

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- ♦ Why Like signal is not effective? Complex of **best answer selection** criteria of the asker, **social-emotional** factor affect a lot, Kim et al. 2007

Experiments

| Performance of Word and n-gram | | |
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- ✦ **Social signals** achieve on average **12.27%** relative gain
- ✦ **Supervised**, manually labeling, **sparsity**
- ✦ **CoCQA**, use several thousand unlabeled data, tackled sparsity **to some extent**
- ✦ Training data collected by social signals, **large amount**, better solve data sparsity problem

Experiments

| Performance of varying amount of training data | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Method | 20% | 40% | 90% | 100% |
| V+AN | 0.6549 | 0.7004 | 0.7188 | 0.7201 |
| AN+S | 0.6550 | 0.6696 | 0.6842 | 0.7038 |
| V+PS +AN | 0.6640 | 0.6846 | 0.7037 | 0.7214 |

- ♦ Three best performing combinations of social signals
- ♦ **Increase** training data, performances **improve**

Experiments

Performance of Heuristic Features

| | ngram | +qlength | +rword | +sclue | +pdensity | +gmodifier | +entity | heuristic features | +heuristic features |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Precision | 0.6596 | 0.6896 | 0.6834 | 0.6799 | 0.7000 | 0.6950 | 0.6801 | 0.6995 | 0.7337 (+11.23%) |

- ♦ Adding any **heuristic feature** to word n-gram **improve precision**
- ♦ Combining heuristic feature and word n-gram achieves **11.23% relative gain** over n-gram

Related Work

- ♦ Factual Question Classification
 - ♦ Stoyanov et al. 2005, Ferrucci et al. 2010

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 - ♦ ASQA: Dang et al. 2007 TREC
- ♦ Question Subjectivity Identification
 - ♦ Li et al. 2008, Li, Liu, and Agichtein 2008, Aikawa et al. 2011

Conclusions && Future Work

- ♦ Conclusions
 - ♦ **Data-driven** approach for **QSI** by utilizing **social signals** in CQA with **NO** manual labeling
 - ♦ Study various **light-weight features** for QSI
 - ♦ Experiments indicate **effectiveness** of proposed approaches
- ♦ Future Work
 - ♦ Feature investigation: **semantic analysis** using NLP
 - ♦ **Characteristics** of subjective questions, whether we could find popular **semantic patterns** for subjective questions

Acknowledgement

- ✦ Thanks **AI Journal** and **Google** for sponsoring my **AAAI-12 Student Scholarship**
- ✦ The work described in this paper was fully supported by two grants from the **Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China** (Project No. **CUHK 413210** and **CUHK 415311**) and two grants from **Google Inc.** (one for Focused Grant Project “mobile 2014” and one for **Google Research Awards**)

Thanks!

Q & A

FAQ

- ♦ How to define subjective or objective questions?
 - ♦ Ground truth data was created using Amazon's Mechanical Turk service. Each question was judged by 5 qualified Mechanical Turk workers. Subjectivity was decided using majority voting

FAQ

- ♦ Formula of like social signal

- ♦ Positive
$$L(Q_{best_answer}) \leq \frac{\sum L(Q_{answer})}{AN(Q)}$$

- ♦ $L()$ is number of people like this answer

- ♦ Q_{best_answer} is the best answer

- ♦ Q_{answer} is an answer of Q

- ♦ $AN()$ is the number of answers of a question

- ♦ Negative
$$L(Q_{best_answer}) \geq \alpha \times MAX(L(Q_{other_answer}))$$

- ♦ α is a parameter

- ♦ Q_{other_answer} is an answer except the best answer

- ♦ $MAX()$ is the maximum function

FAQ

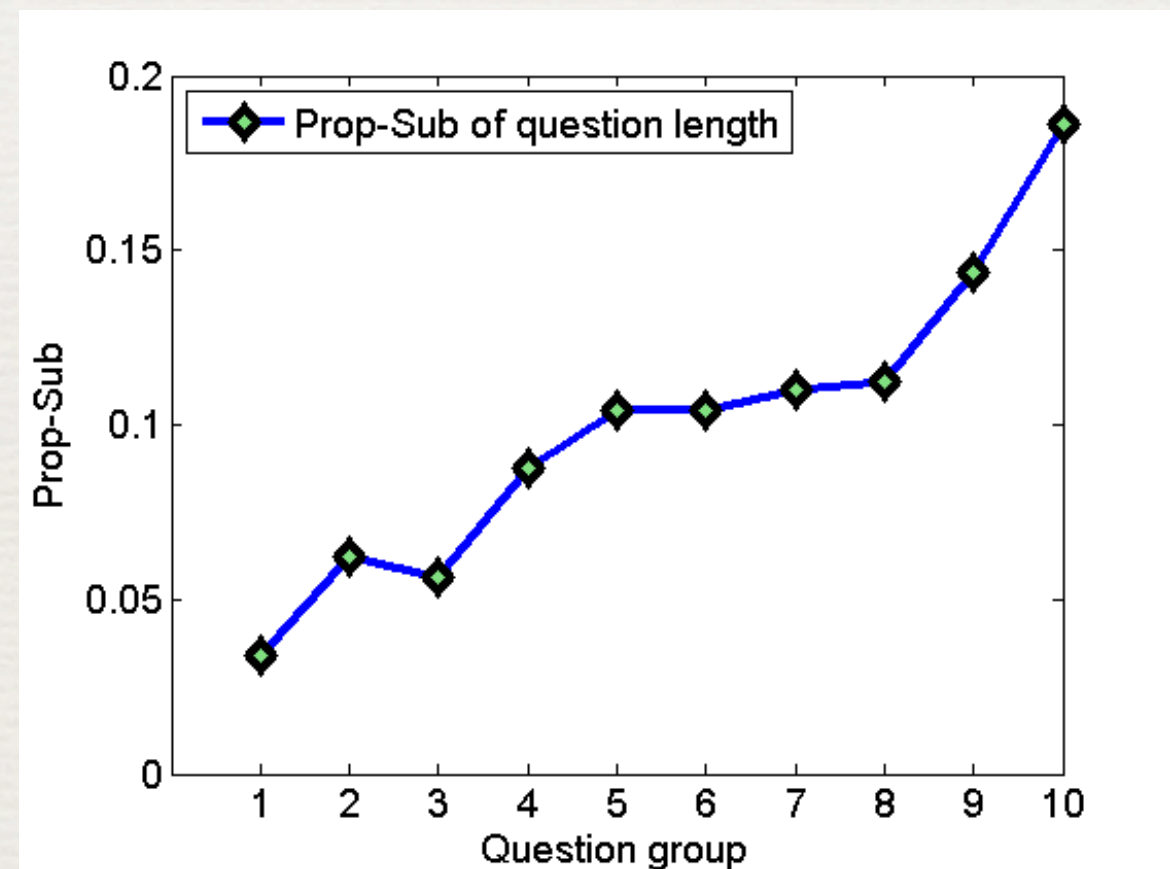
- ♦ Formula of vote social signal
 - ♦ Positive $V(Q_{best_answer}) \leq \beta$
 - ♦ $V()$ is the percentage of votes of an answer
 - ♦ β is a parameter
 - ♦ Negative $V(Q_{best_answer}) \geq \gamma$
 - ♦ γ is a parameter

FAQ

- ♦ Formula of answer number social signal
 - ♦ Positive $AN(Q) \geq \theta$
 - ♦ $AN()$ is the number of answers of a question
 - ♦ θ is a parameter

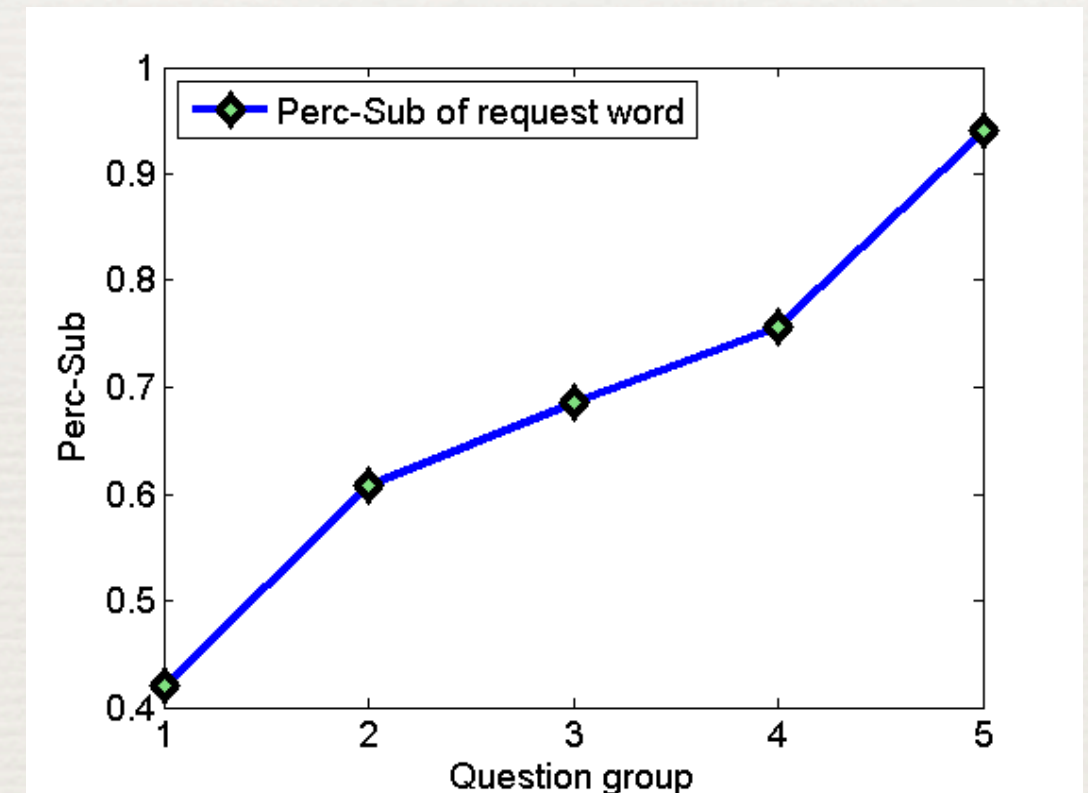
FAQ

- ♦ Proportion of subjective questions with respect to questions' lengths
- ♦ Objective question, express needs precisely
 - ♦ Which player has won the fa cup twice with 2 different teams?
- ♦ Subjective question, share his/her personal opinion together with the question
 - ♦ Has anyone read "Empire" by Orson Scott Card? This is scary. I especially liked the "Afterword" by him. Its amazing how close you can feel today to it coming true.



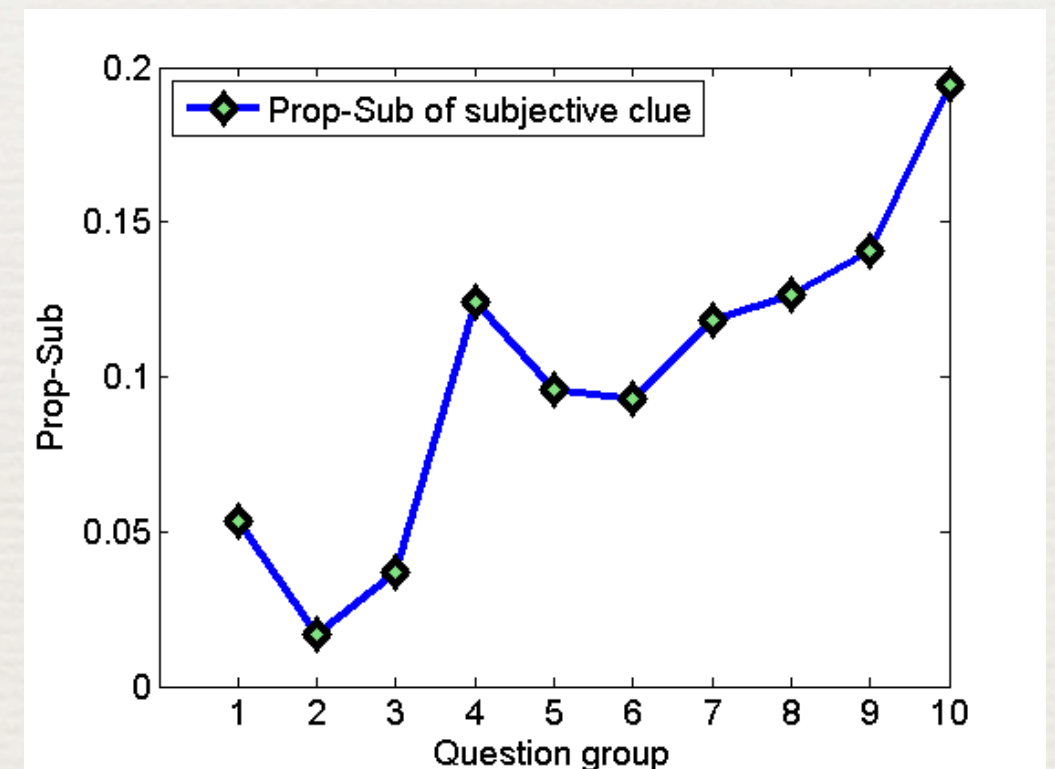
FAQ

- ♦ Group 1 contains questions that don't have any request word, groups 2 contains questions having 1 request word, group 3 contains 2 request words, group 4 contains 3 request words, and group 5 contains at least 4 request words
- ♦ Percentage of subjective questions among all questions in each group
- ♦ Subjective questions
 - ♦ Complicated background or detailed opinions
 - ♦ Question relatively long
 - ♦ Attract potential answerers



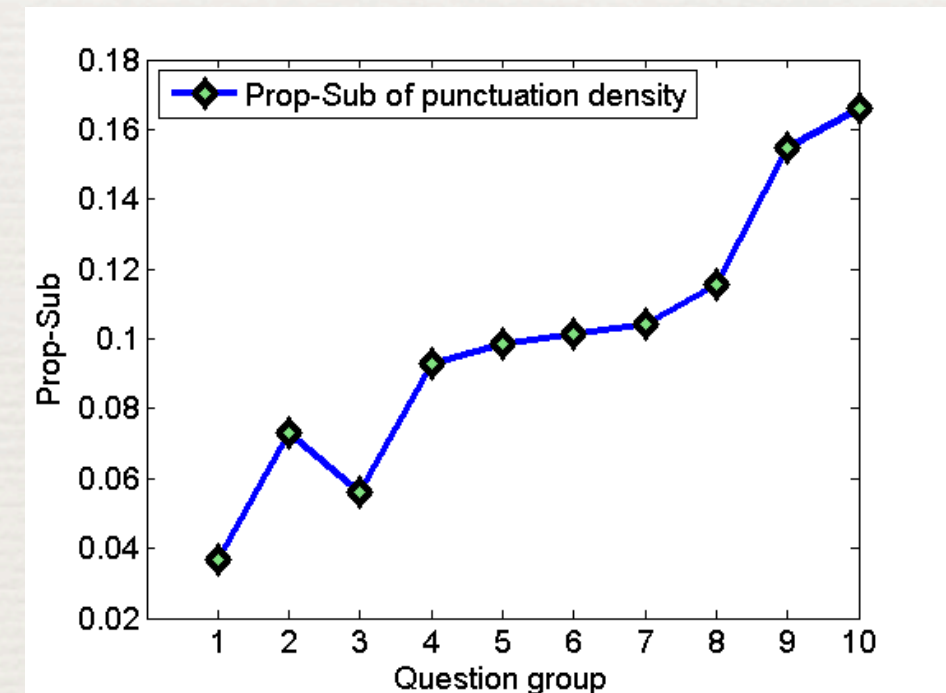
FAQ

- ✦ External lexicon still help distinguish between subjective and objective questions to some extent



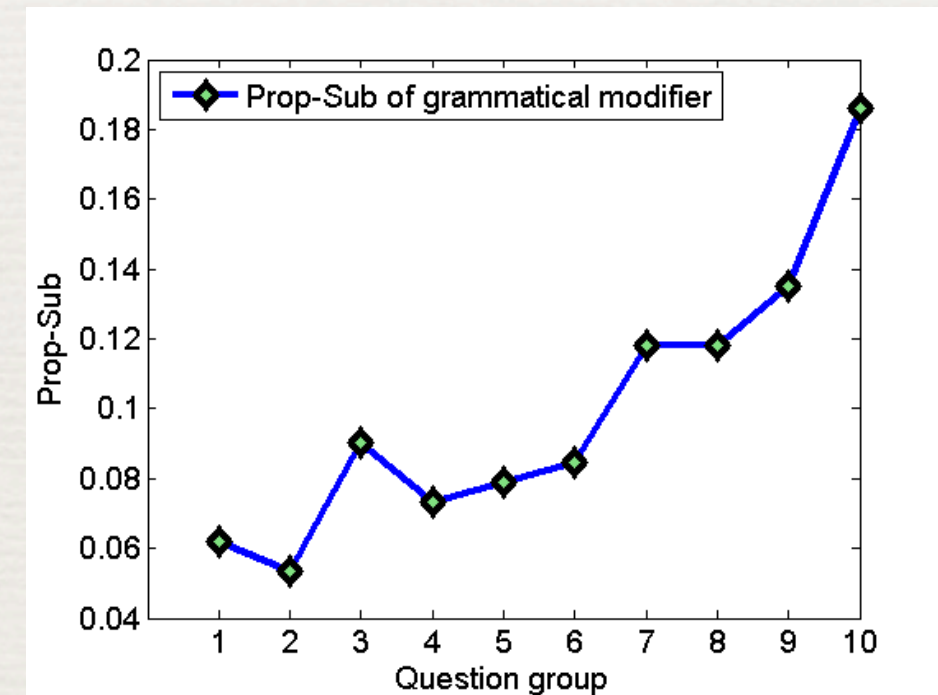
FAQ

- ♦ Punctuation mark density of subjective question is higher than that of objective questions
- ♦ Use short sentence segments when sharing their experiences in subjective questions
- ♦ Short sentences help better express users' feelings and opinions in asking subjective questions



FAQ

- ♦ Grammatical modifiers are commonly used to describe users' feelings, experiences, and opinions in subjective questions



FAQ

- ♦ Objective questions involve fewer entities
- ♦ Subjective questions involve more descriptions, which also contain entities

