“Big data pragmatics!”
or
“Putting the ACL in computational social science”
or
If you think these title alternatives could turn people on,
  turn people off,
  or otherwise have an effect,
this talk might be for you.

Lillian Lee, Cornell University
http://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/llee
The one equation in this talk

Lots of on-line conversations
(Facebook, Twitter, ...; YouTube comments ...; Yelp reviews ...; ...)

= Many systems with humans and language as key components

= Fantastic opportunities for NLP + the social sciences to build better systems and learn more about people
A sampling

**Lexical diffusion:**
Jacob Eisenstein, Brendan O’Connor, Noah Smith, Eric P. Xing, 2014.

**Power relationships from language:**
Vinod Prabhakaran, Owen Rambow.
Best short paper hon. mention, ACL 2014

**Language matching and community engagement:**
Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Bob West, Dan Jurafsky, Jure Leskovec, Chris Potts.
Best paper, WWW 2013.
What about the effect of language choice?
One aspect of phrasing: framing

The *framing* of an arguments emphasizes certain principles or perspectives.

“One of the most important concepts in the study of public opinion” [James Druckman, 2001]

Hedging and framing in GMO debates: Eunsol Choi, Chenhao Tan, Lillian Lee, Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Jennifer Spindel 2012

"green revolution" "Frankenfood"


http://www.ourbreathingplanet.com/control-the-world-through-genetically-modified-food/
Past research: phrasing may not matter

Daniel Hopkins, SSRN 2013: “...there is no evidence that groups targeted by specific frames [such as ‘death panels’ in the health care debates] respond accordingly.”

Justin Grimmer, Solomon Messing, Sean Westwood, The Impression of Influence, 2014: total number of messages mattered more than amount of money the messages described.

Either Sasa Petrovic, Miles Osborne, or Victor Lavrenko, slashdot 2014: “...a famous person can write anything and it will be retweeted. An unknown person can write the same tweet and it will be ignored.”
Still, can wording alone be influential?

Non-options: Have better ideas.
(Instantaneously) become alpha dog.
Be a dog at all.

I knew I should have said “arf”.
“Parallel universe” experimental paradigm

Exploit situations with many instances of:

...the same speaker

...in the same situation, or

conveying the same info...

...varying their wording (beyond a fixed set of lexical choices)

and see the effects.

Relates to work on style (e.g., Annie Louis and Ani Nenkova, 2013 and paraphrasing (e.g., Wei Xu, Alan Ritter, Chris Callison-Burch, Bill Dolan, Yangfeng Ji, 2014)
Outline

Memorability and cultural penetration:
Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Justin Cheng, Jon Kleinberg, Lillian Lee, ACL 2012

Information sharing and spread:
Chenhao Tan, Lillian Lee, Bo Pang, ACL 2014

Claim strength and its effects:
- Chenhao Tan, Lillian Lee, ACL (short) 2014
- Chenhao Tan, Lillian Lee, work in progress

Other *ACL work includes: Marco Guerini, Gödze Ötzbai, Carlo Strapparava, 2015
Tim Althoff, Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Dan Jurafsky 2014.
Aside on presentation style

Paraphrasing Stuart Shieber:

Your goal is not to convince people that you are brilliant, but that your solution is trivial.

It takes a certain strength of character to take that as one's goal.

Purely hypothetical reviewing situation

“me” & “my coauthors”

“WSDM” submission

reviewer

“There is very little substance to this paper. There are no new applications or techniques.”
Aside on presentation style

Paraphrasing Stuart Shieber:

Your goal is not to convince people that you are brilliant, but that your solution is trivial.

It takes a certain strength of character to take that as one's goal.

But if people think your findings are obvious, they must also think that you are correct.
Part I: Does phrasing affect memorability?

[Much related work in many fields; see paper for refs. Our direct inspiration: Jure Leskovec, Lars Backstrom, Jon Kleinberg 2009 📘, Meme modification: Matthew Simmons, Lada Adamic & Eytan Adar '11 📘]
"FRANKLY, MY DEAR, I DON'T GIVE A DAMN" TOPS AFI'S LIST OF 100 GREATEST MOVIE QUOTES OF ALL TIME

OTHER WINNERS INCLUDE:
THE GODFATHER, "I'M GOING TO MAKE HIM AN OFFER HE CAN'T REFUSE"
THE WIZARD OF OZ, "TOTO, I'VE GOT A FEELING WE'RE NOT IN KANSAS ANYMORE"
AND CASABLANCA, "HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU, KID"

AFI'S 100 Years...100 Movie Quotes: America's Greatest Quips, Comebacks and Catchphrases

LOS ANGELES, June 22, 2005 — The American Film Institute revealed the top movie quotes of all time in AFI's 100 Years...100 Movie Quotes, a three-hour special television event on CBS hosted by actor and action star Pierce Brosnan with commentary from many of Hollywood's most celebrated actors and filmmakers. A jury of 1,500 film artists, critics and historians selected "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn," spoken by Clark Gable in the celebrated Civil War epic, GONE WITH THE WIND as the most memorable movie quote of all time.

Movie quotes: massively, permanently viral
Motivations


Practical motivation: which material to promote?
- Ad slogans, political slogans
The (Jedi mind-) trick

Obi-Wan: You don't need to see his identification.
Stormtrooper: [ditto]

Obi-Wan: These aren't the droids you're looking for.
Stormtrooper: [ditto]

Obi-Wan: He can go about his business.
Stormtrooper: [ditto]
Bye, daddy. I hope you find the droids you're looking for.

Besides look for droids, but that's all anyone ever remembers.

There aren't the droids you're looking for.
Data

From \(~1000\) movie scripts (many lines long), pair IMDB “memorable quotes” with \(~\)adjacent, \(~\)same-length, \(~\)same-speaker “non-memorable quotes”. Filter with Google/Bing counts: \(2200\) pairs.
Pilot study

Subjects were shown 12 pairs from movies they hadn’t seen.
http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~cristian/memorability.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First quote</th>
<th>Second quote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Half a million dollars will always be missed</td>
<td>I know the type, trust me on this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think it’s time to try some unsafe velocities.</td>
<td>No cold feet, or any other parts of our anatomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little advice about feelings kiddo; don’t expect it always to tickle.</td>
<td>I mean there’s someone besides your mother you’ve got to forgive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50% impossible: 72-78% interesting task 100% trivial

(context/actor effects explain all, bad labels, etc.)
Thirteen minutes of fame

Cornell University -- they're always doing research at Cornell! Thank goodness for Cornell University...

It's a complex study; we've got a link to it in the description--

--Don't read it, though -- it's boring.
On average, memorable quotes (significantly)... 

... contain more surprising combinations of words 
  according to 1-,2-,3-gram lexical language models trained on the Brown corpus

“...aren’t the droids...”

... are built on a more common syntactic scaffolding 
  according to 1-,2-,3-gram part-of-speech language models trained on Brown

“You’re gonna need a bigger boat”

[vs. “You’re gonna need a boat that is bigger”]

Our classifier, with these + other features (10-fold xval): 64.27%
Applications to social-media UI

[2013] Lars Backstrom, Jon Kleinberg, Lillian Lee, Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil

More-unusual Facebook posts get more comments (under certain circumstances), but not so with Wikipedia.
Part II: Information diffusion

Other *ACL work includes: Yoav Artzi, Patrick Pantel, Michael Gamon 2012
Marco Guerini, Carlo Strapparava, Gödze Ötzbal, 2011
Sasa Petrovic, Miles Osborne, Victor Lavrenko  2011
Oren Tsur, Ari Rappoport 2012
The parallel universe

Many Twitter users re-post about the same URL w/in 12 hours, varying their text, with significantly different retweet results.

Try it! http://chenhaot.com/retweetedmore/quiz
Example classification results

- Estimate of human accuracy:
  (sample of 100 pairs; 106 judges; 39 judgments/pair)
  61.3% per-human average

- Our classifier on 11K pairs of truly* held-out data:
  65.6%

*We ran only one experiment on it, and that was at submission time
Example feature results

On average...

Don't be too different from the community, as defined by scoring against a general Twitter bigram LM.

But also be true to yourself, as defined by scoring against a user-specific unigram LM.
Part III: claim strength

Much related work on hedging: see the CoNLL 2010 shared task
Example: perils of underclaiming

The US embassy initially referred to the attacks at Kunming as: “the terrible and senseless act of violence”.

Weibo user Cao Fan: “If you say that the Kunming attack is a ‘terrible and senseless act of violence’, then the 9/11 attack can be called a ‘.regrettable traffic incident’”
The authors claim that they are addressing a document classification problem without using any prior linguistic knowledge - to which I am tempted to ask, what is this paper doing being submitted to the A C *L* conference?

Nonetheless I think the paper is a reasonable fit, especially since the technique actually does make use of several facts about language that are different from other sorts of data (photographs, etc.):

Written English can be tokenized into meaningful ‘words’ at whitespace ...
Aside: Facebook group
"Reviewer 2 Must Be Stopped!"

Jian Raymond Rui
June 23 at 6:24pm · Buffalo, NY
Reviewer 2 said yes you found this interaction effect but I don't believe it. What can I say? Yes sir, I confess that I'm a liar.

Catherine Becker could be ma'm too
Yesterday at 6:36am · Like · 2

Anne Dickmeis Jian Raymond Rui ... You seem to be in the exact domain I sent my first paper to at ICA (for others: this is NOT the one I talked about in this forum, which was in my second domain).
Case study: strength revisions

On the arxiv e-print archive, authors post LaTex source for different versions of the same paper.

In order to overcome this inconsistency, an additional constraint due to the requirement of extensivity is needed in the maximization procedure.

Therefore, an additional constraint due to the requirement of extensivity is needed in the maximization procedure, leading to a novel generalized maximization procedure.

Circadian pattern and burstiness in human communication activity

Circadian pattern and burstiness in mobile phone communication
we also proved that if [math] is sufficiently homogeneous then ...

we also proved that if [math] is not totally disconnected and sufficiently homogeneous then ...

500 pairs received 9 labels each.
398 had an absolute-majority label: 93 weaker, 194 stronger, 99 a change not affecting strength

One interesting finding: participants are swayed by details, even if their addition makes the statement less general.
(cf. Bell, Loftus ‘89, courts)

Preliminary results with words occurring in hedged contexts vs. words in the same utterance that are not hedged.

The hedged words have less “impact” on the immediately subsequent utterances, but greater impact later on in the discussion.
Summary: Putting the ACL in computational social science

Almost all our datasets can be found from my homepage. If you beat our results, everybody wins!
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Almost all our datasets can be found from my homepage. If you beat our results, everybody wins!
Looking forward

Deeper interplay between
NLP
and
how people use and are affected by language
is a huge opportunity for all concerned.
I think this is the beginning of a beautiful friendship.

Thanks!