

*Apprendre les langues aux machines*

# “Analyse automatique de l'argumentation dans les débats politiques”

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**3iA** Côte d'Azur  
Interdisciplinary Institute  
for Artificial Intelligence

*Inria*  
INVENTEURS DU MONDE NUMÉRIQUE



 **i3S**  
sophia antipolis

26/01/2024

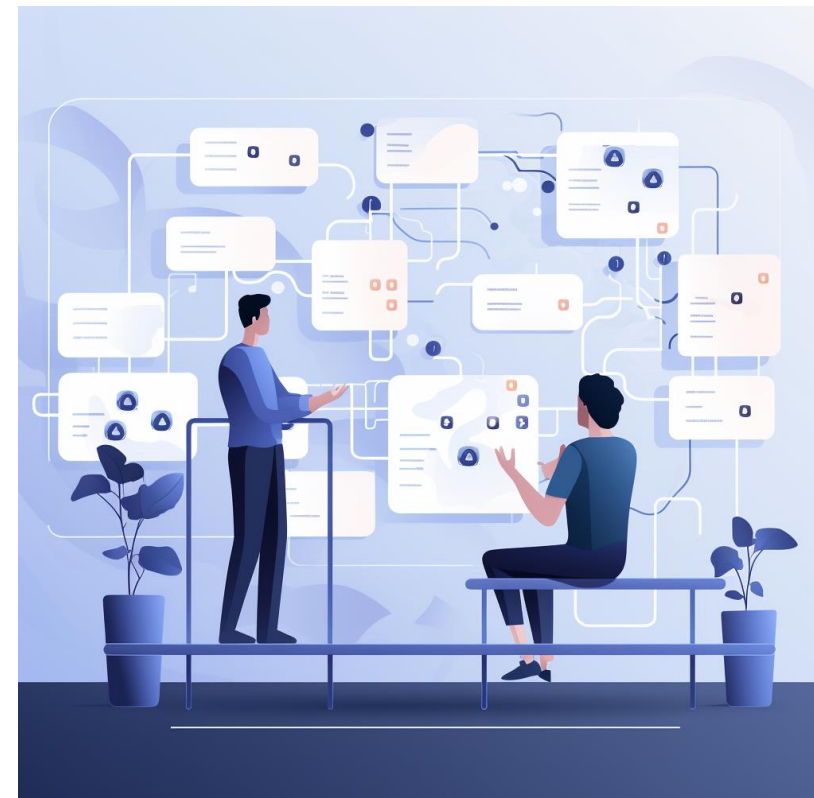
# Argumentation : pourquoi est-elle importante ?

Un cadre de raisonnement basé sur le besoin de justifier.

Fondamental pour **décider, convaincre, expliquer,...**



Images générées avec MidJourney. Prompt: *Depict a minimalist debate in everyday life. Show diverse professionals using simple, interactive tech and AI related to argumentation, with a focus on natural language processing. Emphasize clean, dynamic, interdisciplinary exchange.*



# Argumentation : pourquoi est-elle importante ?

- Sujet interdisciplinaire
  - Philosophie [Aristotele, Toulmin (1958)]
  - Psychologie [McGuire (1960)]
  - Linguistique [van Eemeren et al. (1996)]
  - **Intelligence Artificielle** [Loui (1987), Pollock (1987)]
- Exemples d'applications
  - *Domaine médical* : systèmes d'aide au diagnostic argumenté
  - *Domaine juridique* : décisions argumentées basées sur des lois
  - *Plateformes de débat en ligne* (idebate.org, debategraph, ProCon.org)
  - *Systèmes en ligne de résolution des conflits* (par ex., CyberSettle)

# Argumentation computationnelle

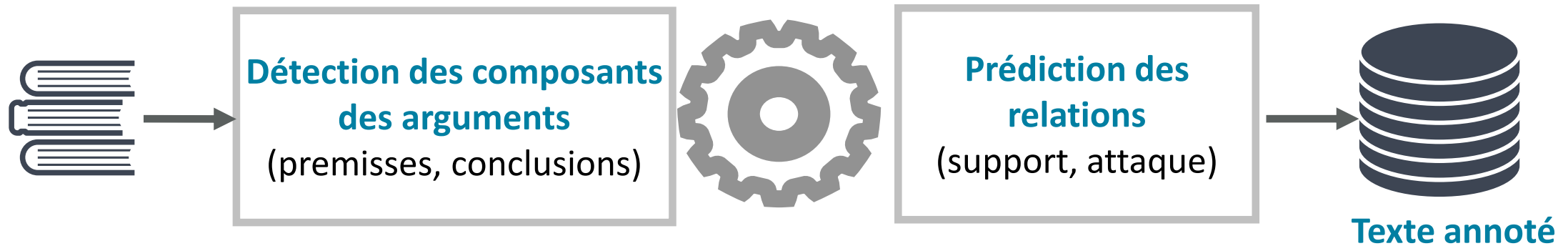
**Objectif** : Concevoir des méthodes computationnelles pour

- **extraire, analyser, résumer et générer des arguments en langage naturel** provenant de différents contextes (par exemple, essais cliniques, débats politiques, affaires juridiques);
- **fournir des explications interactives du résultat du processus de délibération** (pourquoi la machine a délibéré d'une certaine manière);
- **la prise en compte du retour d'information de l'utilisateur** par le biais d'explications argumentées en langage naturel.

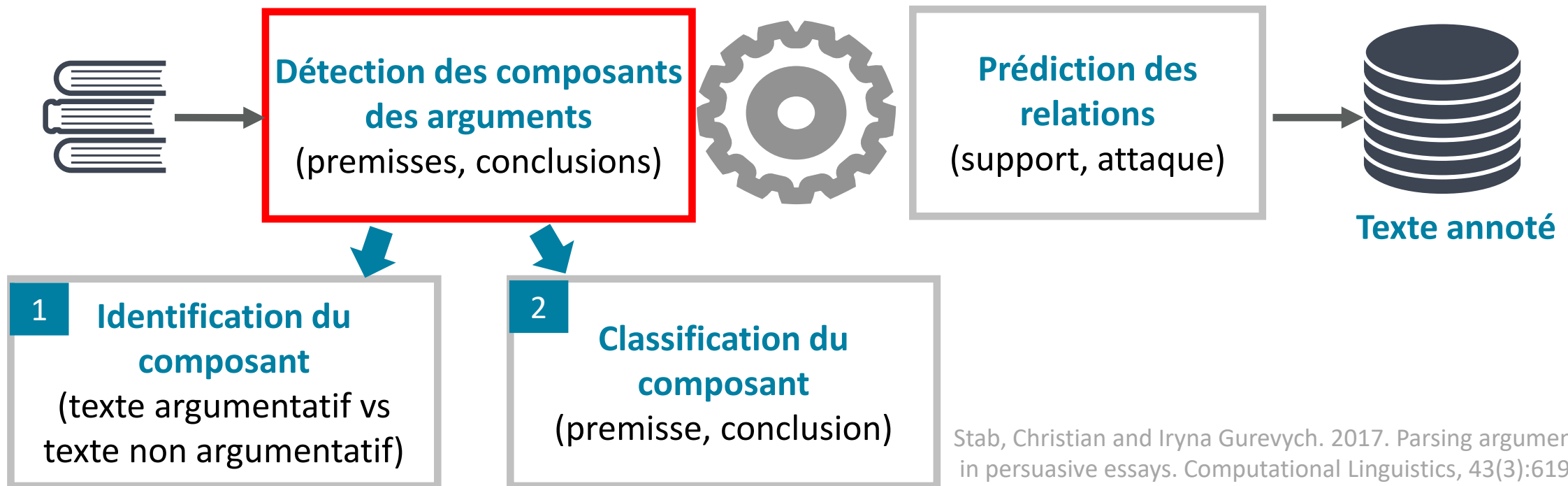
# Fouille d'arguments (Argument Mining)

- **Tâche** : analyser le discours au niveau pragmatique et appliquer une théorie de l'argumentation spécifique pour modéliser et analyser automatiquement les données disponibles.
- **Objectif**: fournir des **données structurées** pour les **modèles informatiques d'argumentation**.
- **Grandes ressources de textes en langue naturelle** : arguments générés par les utilisateurs sur les blogs, commentaires des produits, journaux,...
- Progrès du TAL et de l'apprentissage automatique/profond.

# Fouille d'arguments (Argument Mining)

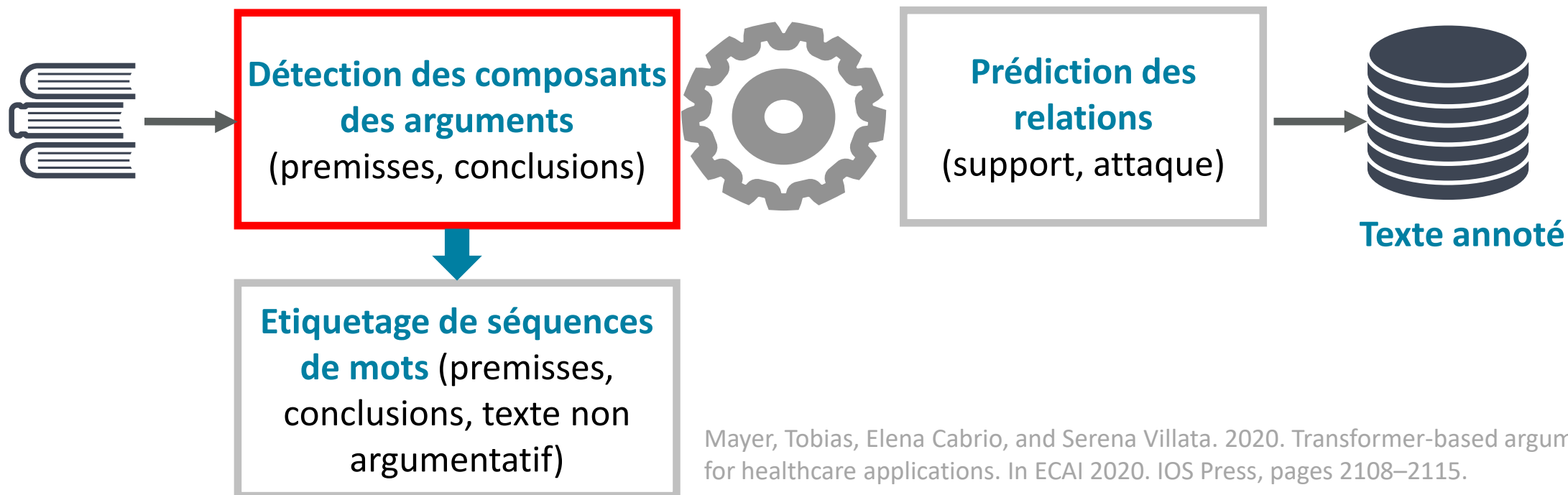


# Fouille d'arguments (Argument Mining)



Stab, Christian and Iryna Gurevych. 2017. Parsing argumentation structures in persuasive essays. *Computational Linguistics*, 43(3):619–659.

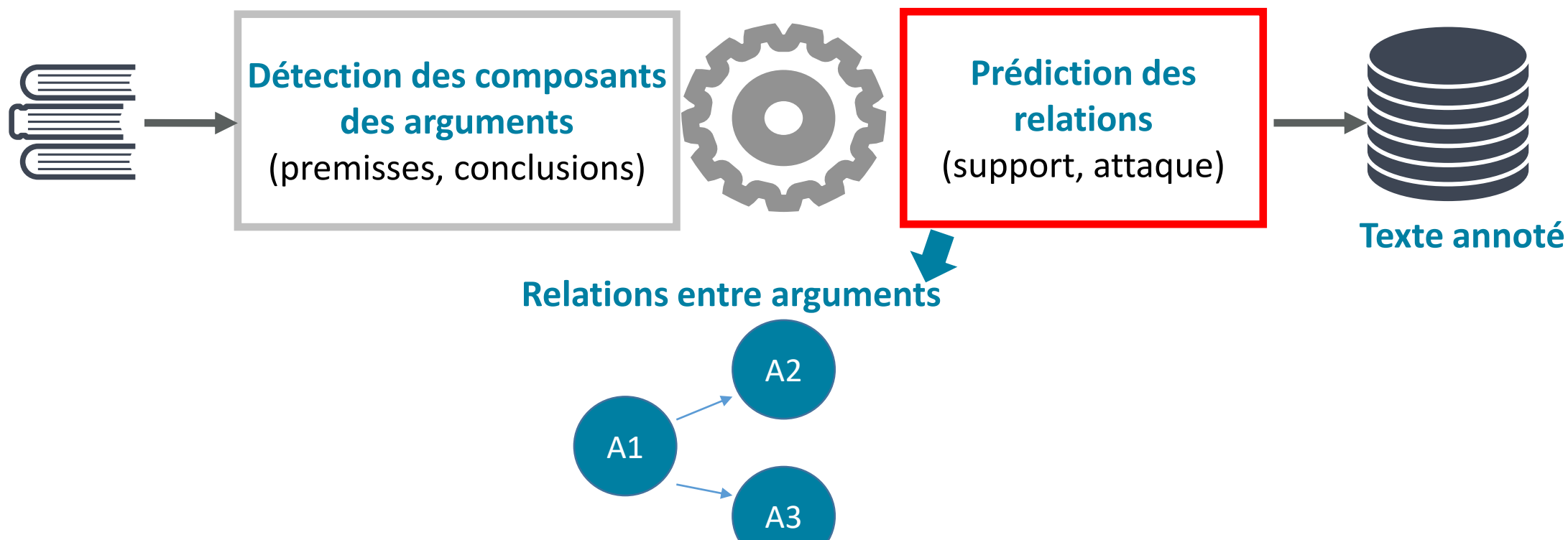
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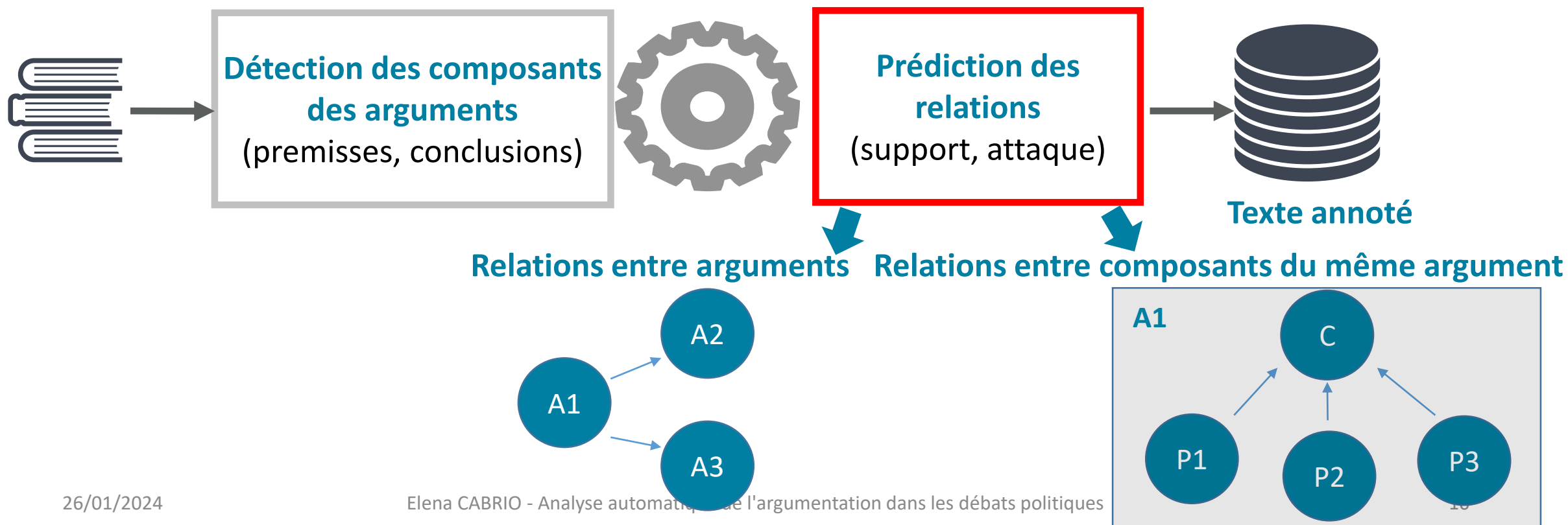
Mayer, Tobias, Elena Cabrio, and Serena Villata. 2020. Transformer-based argument mining for healthcare applications. In ECAI 2020. IOS Press, pages 2108–2115.



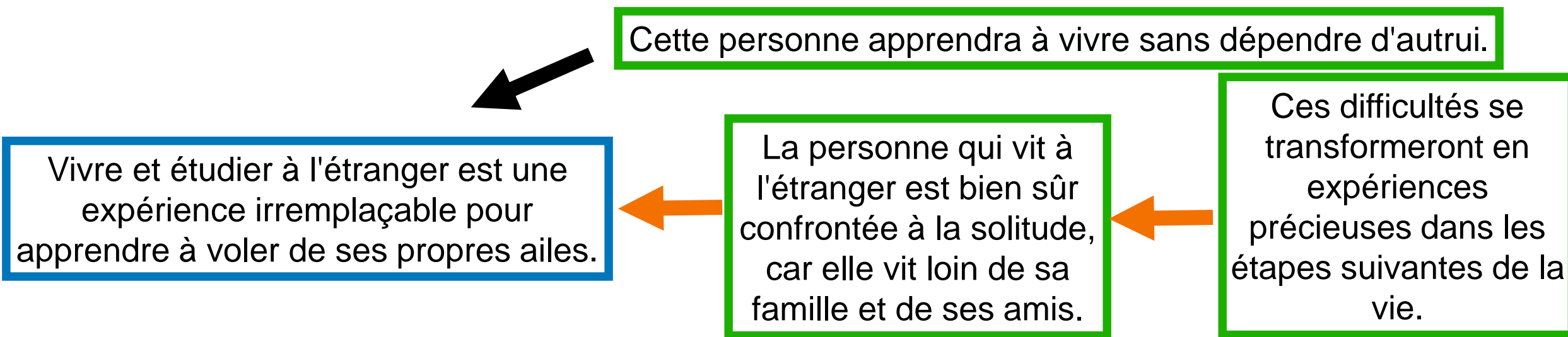
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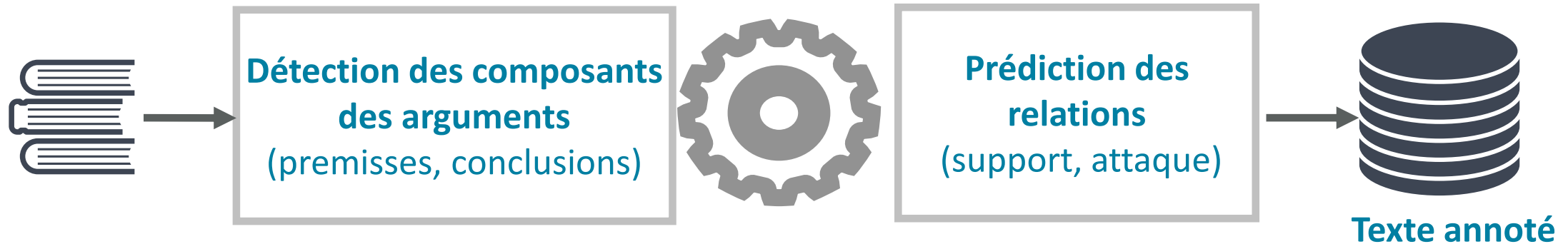


# Une structure d'argumentation complexe



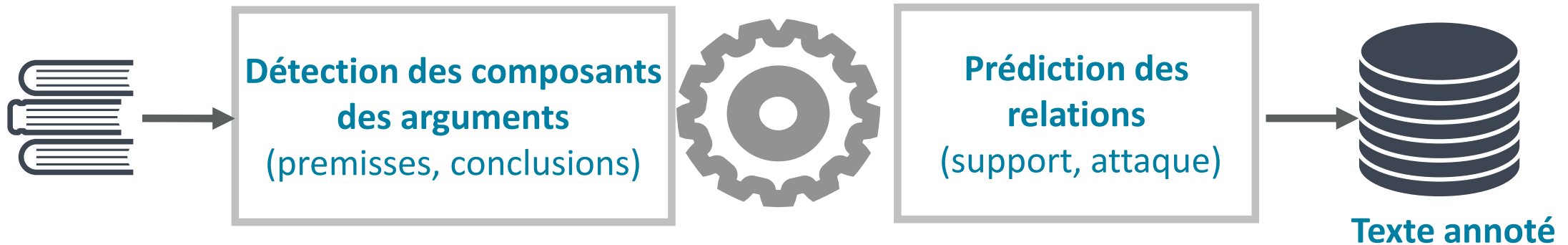
[...] Vivre et étudier à l'étranger est une expérience irremplaçable pour apprendre à voler de ses propres ailes. La personne qui vit à l'étranger est bien sûr confrontée à la solitude, car elle vit loin de sa famille et de ses amis mais ces difficultés se transformeront en expériences précieuses dans les étapes suivantes de la vie. De plus, cette personne apprendra à vivre sans dépendre d'autrui [...]

# Fouille d'arguments: tâches annexes



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Evaluation des différentes théories d'annotation des arguments, exploration des relations avec les annotations linguistiques et discursives



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Evaluation des différentes théories d'annotation des arguments, exploration des relations avec les annotations linguistiques et discursives



**Détection des composants des arguments**  
(premisses, conclusions)



**Prédiction des relations**  
(support, attaque)



**Texte annoté**

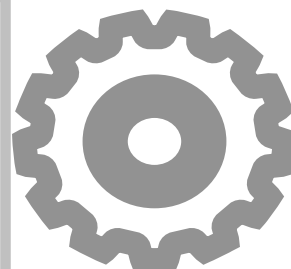
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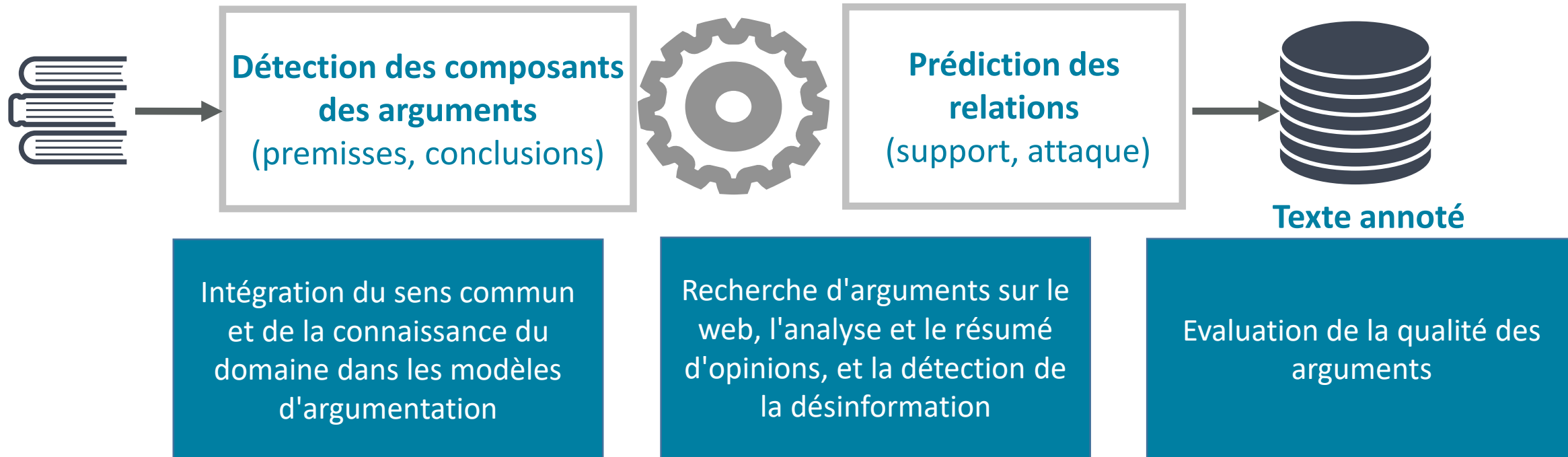
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Evaluation de la qualité des arguments

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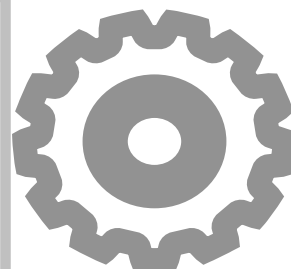
# Fouille d'arguments: tâches annexes

Evaluation des différentes théories d'annotation des arguments, exploration des relations avec les annotations linguistiques et discursives

Génération automatique d'arguments et de leurs composants



**Détection des composants des arguments**  
(premisses, conclusions)



**Prédiction des relations**  
(support, attaque)



**Texte annoté**

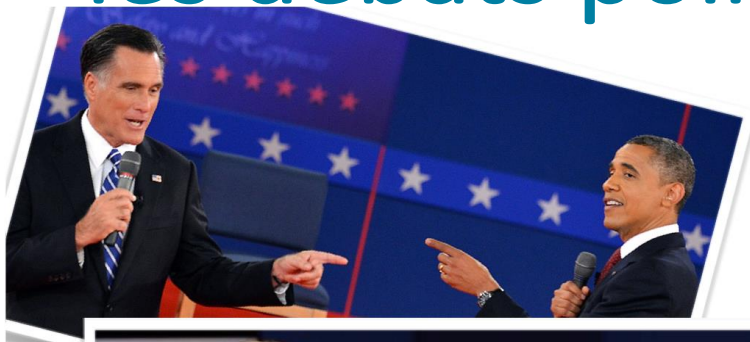
Intégration du sens commun et de la connaissance du domaine dans les modèles d'argumentation

Recherche d'arguments sur le web, l'analyse et le résumé d'opinions, et la détection de la désinformation

Evaluation de la qualité des arguments

# Analyse automatique de l'argumentation dans les débats politiques

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Images: euronews.com, lepoint.fr, latribune.fr, ilpost.it, Reuters

26/01/2024

# Données annotées existants pour l'extraction d'arguments dans les débats politiques

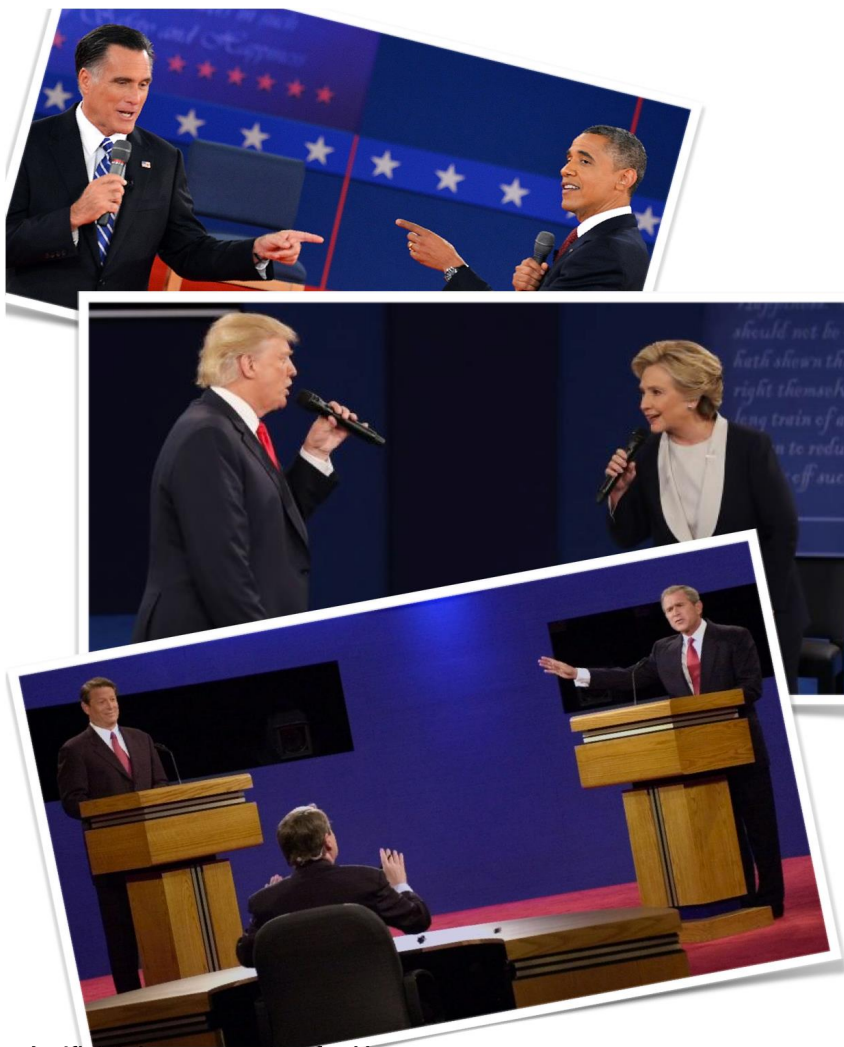
Dataset	Resource	Agreement	Size
Chakrabarty et al. (2020a)	Change My View subreddit	Krippendorff's $\alpha = 0.61$ for relation/no relation, $\alpha = 0.63$ for relation types	2,756 sentences
Naderi and Hirst (2015)	Canadian parliamentary debates	Weighted $\kappa = 0.54$ for stance, weighted $\kappa = 0.46$ for frames (first), weighted $\kappa = 0.70$ for frames (second)	121 statements
EtHanThatcher3 <sup>3</sup>	UK parliamentary debates	Cohen's $\kappa = 0.67$ ESE/no ESE, $\kappa = 0.95$ for Support/Attack, $\kappa = 1$ for source person, $\kappa = 0.84$ for target person	90,991 words, 638 ESEs
US2016 <sup>4</sup>	U.S. presidential debates, reddit	Cohen's $\kappa = 0.610$ for IAT, CASS $\kappa = 0.752$ for IAT	8937 locutions, 12,965 illoc.
Menini et al. (2018b)	1960 U.S. presidential speeches	Fleiss' $\kappa = 0.63$ for relation types	1,462 arg. pairs



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# Création du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20



Year	Types	Candidates	Speech No	Sent No	Token No
1960	4 pres	Kennedy - Nixon	257	2,313	48,445
1976	3 pres	Carter - Ford	270	2,090	46,583
1980	2 pres	Anders. - Carter - Reagan	201	1,247	28,775
1984	2 pres + 1 vice	Mondale - Reagan	362	2,605	49,574
1988	2 pres + 1 vice	Bush - Dukakis	491	2,828	53,202
1992	3 pres + 1 vice	Bush - Clinton - Perot	928	4,713	78,878
1996	2 pres + 1 vice	Clinton - Dole	280	2,381	39,090
2000	3 pres + 1 vice	Bush - Gore	564	3,331	55,320
2004	3 pres + 1 vice	Bush - Kerry	598	4,806	78,310
2008	3 pres + 1 vice	Mccain - Obama	669	3,849	76,591
2012	3 pres + 1 vice	Obama - Romney	1,102	4,997	82,921
2016	3 pres	Clinton - Trump	944	3,171	50,565
2020	2 pres + 1 vice	Biden - Trump	970	4,387	49,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 pres + 9 vice = 44</b>		<b>7,636</b>	<b>42,718</b>	<b>738,131</b>

Shohreh Haddadan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: *Yes, we can! Mining Arguments in 50 Years of US Presidential Campaign Debates*. ACL (1) 2019: 4684-4690

# Annotation du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

## Kennedy-Nixon, September 26, 1960:

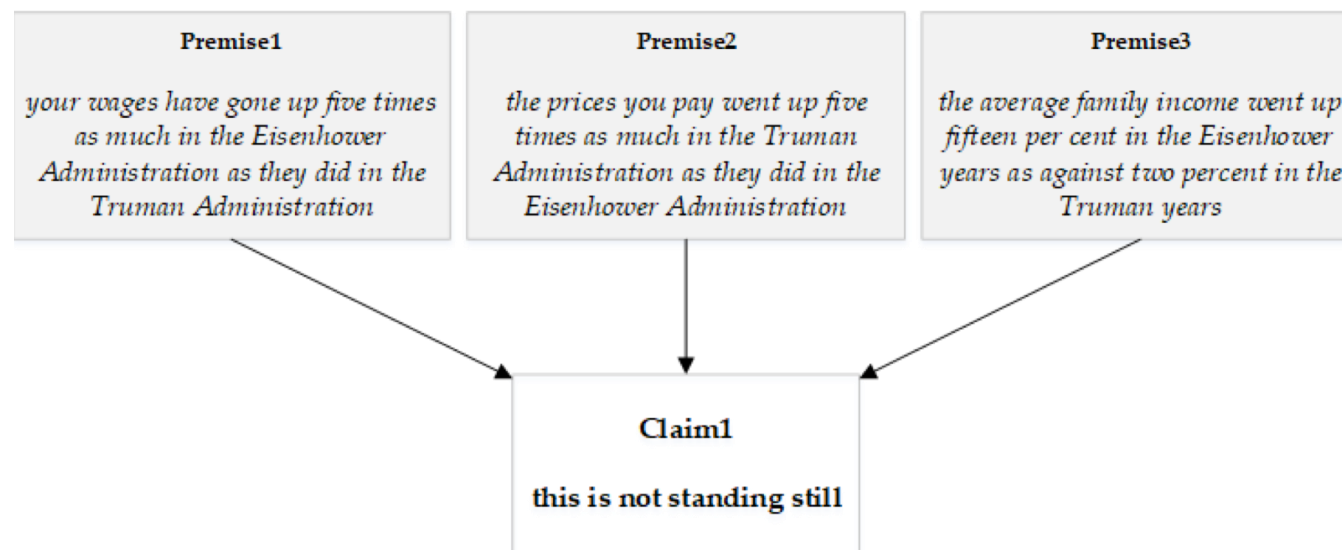
**NIXON:** [I believe the programs that Senator Kennedy advocates will have a tendency to stifle those creative energies], [I believe in other words, that his program would lead to the stagnation of the motive power that we need in this country to get progress].

## Kennedy-Nixon, October 13, 1960:

**NIXON:** Senator Kennedy's position and mine completely different on this. [I favor the present depletion allowance]. [I favor it not because I want to make a lot of oil men rich], but because [I want to make America rich]. Why do we have a depletion allowance? Because [this is the stimulation, the incentive for companies to go out and explore for oil, to develop it].

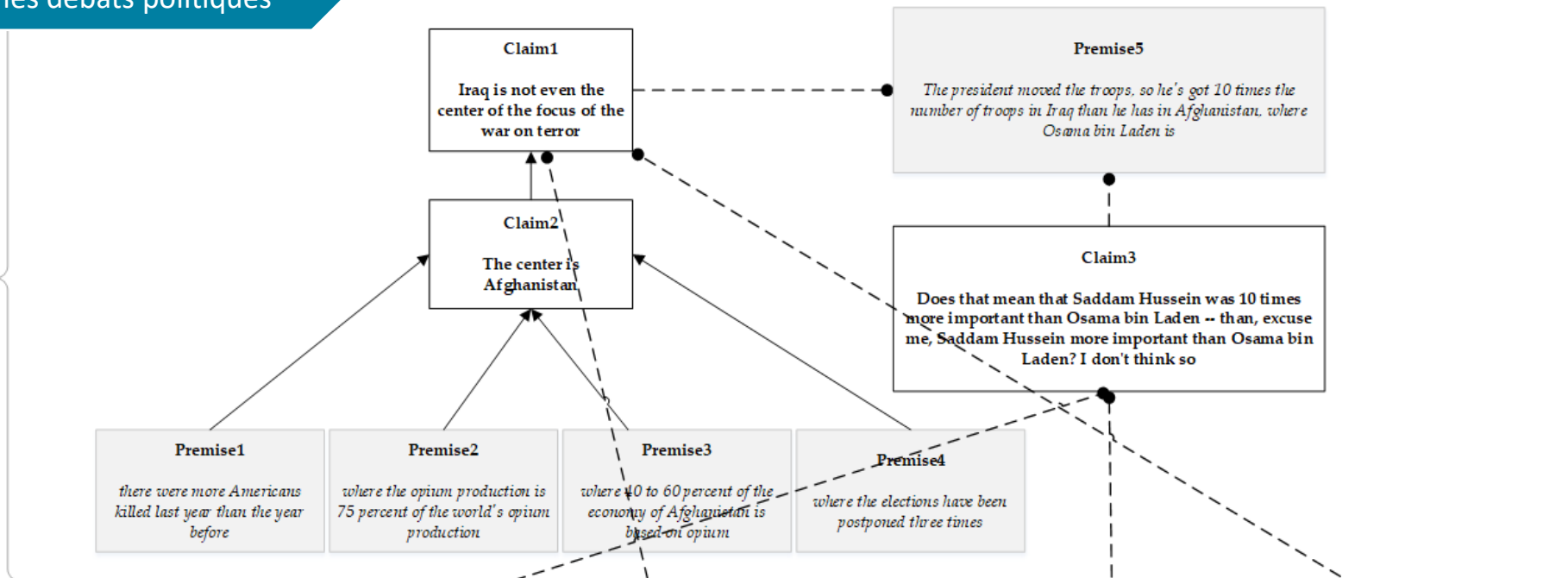
## Kennedy-Nixon, September 26, 1960:

**NIXON:** But let's not put it there; let's put it in terms of the average family. What has happened to you? We find that [*your wages have gone up five times as much in the Eisenhower Administration as they did in the Truman Administration*]<sub>Premise1</sub>. What about the prices you pay? We find that [*the prices you pay went up five times as much in the Truman Administration as they did in the Eisenhower Administration*]<sub>Premise2</sub>. What's the net result of this? This means that [*the average family income went up fifteen per cent in the Eisenhower years as against two percent in the Truman years*]<sub>Premise3</sub>. Now, [**this is not standing still**]<sub>Claim1</sub>.

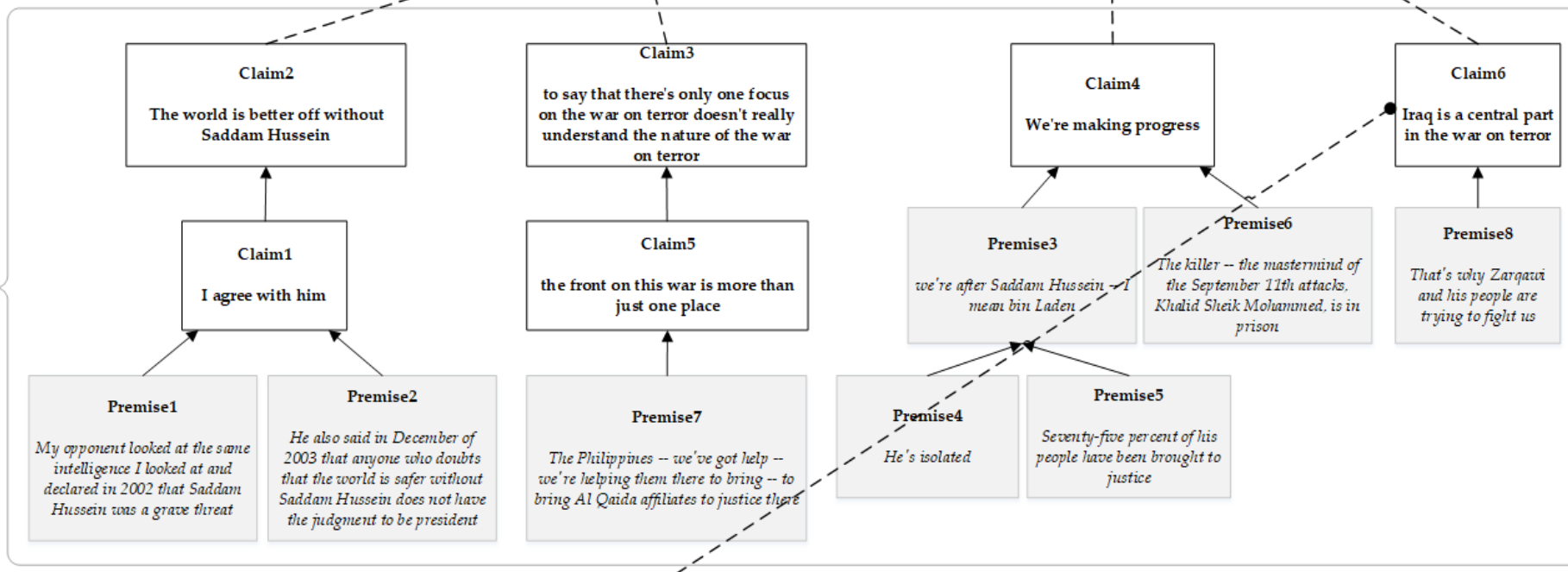


# Exemple de structure d'argumentation

Kerry



Bush





# Annotation du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

- **Annotateurs:**

- trois experts en AM pour la définition des lignes directrices pour l'annotation
- trois autres annotateurs pour effectuer la tâche d'annotation
- Chaque transcription est annotée indépendamment par au moins deux annotateurs (outil d'annotation Brat).

- **Évaluation des données annotées**

- Accord entre les annotateurs (19/41 débats)
  - $\kappa = 0,57$  (accord modéré) pour la distinction entre phrases argumentatives et non argumentatives
  - $\kappa = 0,4$  (accord moyen) pour les composantes de l'argumentation (premise, conclusion)
  - $\kappa = 0,53$  (accord modéré) pour l'identification des relations
  - $\kappa = 0,4$  (accord moyen) pour les relations (support, attaque, équivalent)

# Annotation du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

- Composants et relations annotés.

Year	Claims	Premises	Total	Support	Attack	Total
1960	988	964	1,952	1,231	205	1,436
1976	813	935	1,748	1,488	204	1,962
1980	437	522	959	653	115	768
1984	1,210	861	2,071	1,505	202	1,707
1988	1,229	1,067	2,296	1,583	323	1,906
1992	1,988	1,919	3,907	2,058	386	2,444
1996	1,034	1,134	2,168	1,926	333	2,259
2000	2,052	1,529	3,581	2,535	425	2,960
2004	2,034	1,855	3,889	2,506	566	3,072
2008	2,019	1,518	3,537	2,105	249	2,354
2012	1,862	2,001	3,863	2,424	428	2,852
2016	1,316	1,009	2,325	1,275	287	1,562
2020	745	292	1,037	273	91	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,727</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>32,967</b>	<b>21,562</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>25,376</b>

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- Types de relations annotés dans la même intervention et entre interventions.

	Support	Attack	Equiv.	Supp. %	Attack %	Equiv.%	Tot.%
<b>Intra-Sp.</b>	20,912	2,522	606	86.99%	10.49%	2.52%	100%
<b>Inter-Sp.</b>	650	1,292	72	32.27%	64.15%	3.57%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,562</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>82.76%</b>	<b>14.64%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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# Jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

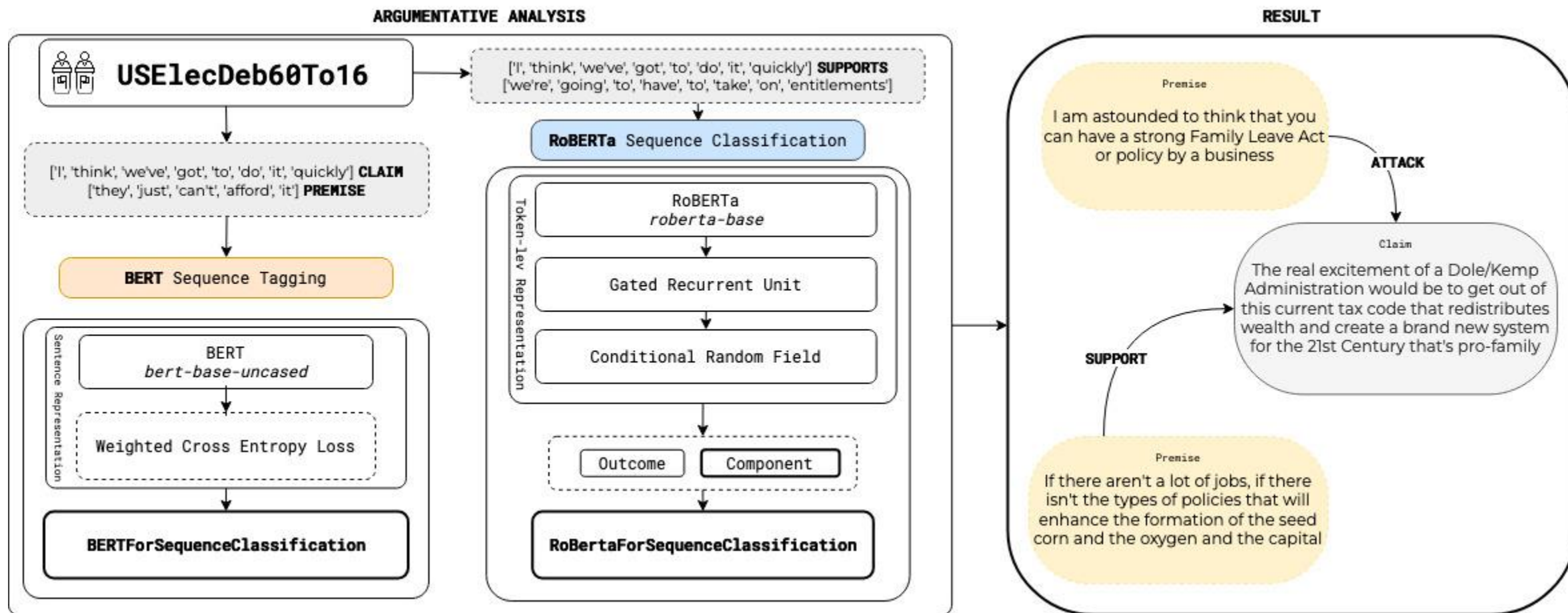
- **Distribution des composants** dans le jeu d'entraînement, de validation et de test.

Set	Number of Debates	Claims	Premises	Total	Total %
<b>Train</b>	23	9,072	7,814	16,886	50.73%
<b>Validation</b>	8	3,473	2,944	6,417	19.86%
<b>Test</b>	13	5,182	4,848	10,030	29.39%
	44	17,727	15,606	33,333	~100%

- **Distribution des relations** dans le jeu d'entraînement, de validation et de test.

Set \ Label	Label				No relations after applying distance threshold
	Support	Attack	Equivalent	No relations	
<b>Train</b>	11,169	2,427	350	1,174,759	1,022,040
<b>Test</b>	5,638	760	151	456,247	371,997
<b>Validation</b>	4,573	809	167	598,406	490,693
<b>All sets</b>	21,380	3,996	668	2,229,412	1,886,856

# Extraction automatique des arguments des débats

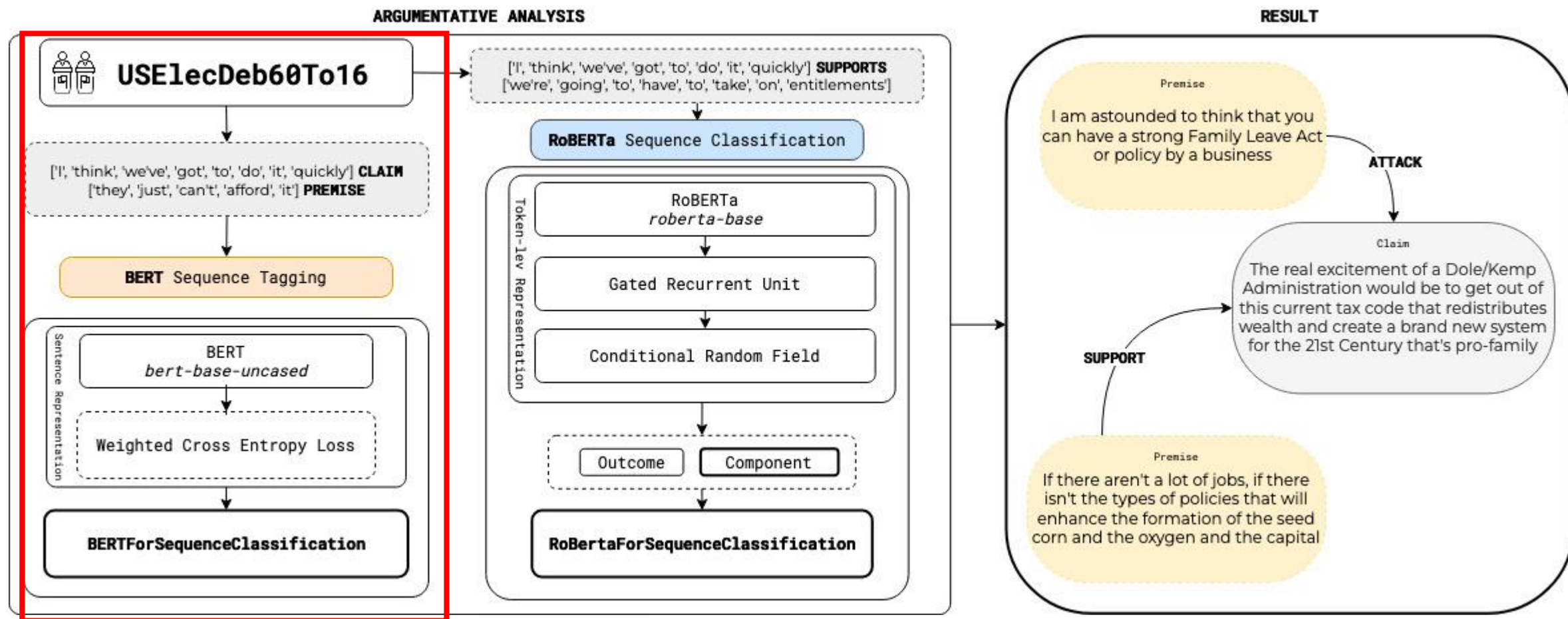


Shohreh Haddadan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: *Yes, we can! Mining Arguments in 50 Years of US Presidential Campaign Debates*. ACL (1) 2019: 4684-4690



# Extraction automatique des arguments des débats

## Tâche 1: Détection et classification des composants (premisses, conclusions, texte non argumentatif)



Shohreh Haddadan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: *Yes, we can! Mining Arguments in 50 Years of US Presidential Campaign Debates*. ACL (1) 2019: 4684-4690

# Résultats: Détection et classification des composants

Model	Embedding Method	Task	Approach	F1 Macro
<b>BERT</b>	WordPiece	component detection	token-level	<b>0,80</b>
BERT	WordPiece	sentence classification (step 1)	sentence-level	0,76
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf</i>	sentence classification (step 1)	sentence-level	0,72
SVM RBF	<i>BoW</i>	sentence classification (step 1)	sentence-level	0,71
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf &amp; BoW</i>	sentence classification (step 1)	sentence-level	0,70
LSTM	from scratch	sentence classification (step 1)	sentence-level	0,34
BERT	WordPiece	sentence classification (step 2)	sentence-level	0,77
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf</i>	sentence classification (step 2)	sentence-level	0,74
SVM RBF	<i>BoW</i>	sentence classification (step 2)	sentence-level	0,71
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf &amp; BoW</i>	sentence classification (step 2)	sentence-level	0,70
LSTM	from scratch	sentence classification (step 2)	sentence-level	0,35

- *Step 1* : Classification binaire (texte argumentatif/texte non argumentatif)
- *Step 2* : Classification binaire (premise/conclusion)



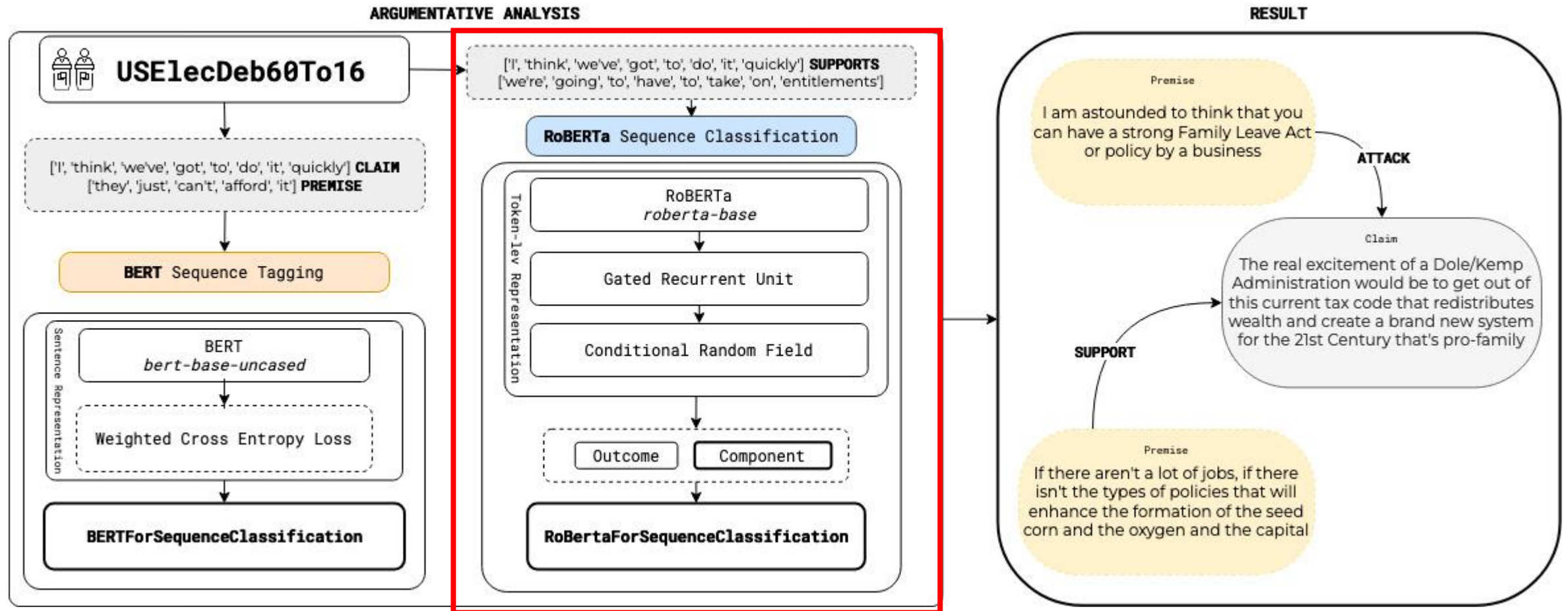
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# Extraction automatique des arguments des débats

## Tâche 2: Prédiction des relations (support, attaque, non lié)



Shohreh Haddadan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: *Yes, we can! Mining Arguments in 50 Years of US Presidential Campaign Debates*. ACL (1) 2019: 4684-4690

# Résultats: Prédiction des relations

Model	Embedding Method	Task	Approach	F1 Macro
<b>RoBERTa</b>	WordPiece	relation prediction	link-prediction	<b>0,61</b>
BERT	WordPiece	relation prediction (step 1)	sentence-level	0,70
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf</i>	relation prediction (step 1)	sentence-level	0,40
SVM RBF	<i>BoW</i>	relation prediction (step 1)	sentence-level	0,40
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf &amp; BoW</i>	relation prediction (step 1)	sentence-level	0,40
LSTM	from scratch	relation prediction (step 1)	sentence-level	0,26
BERT	WordPiece	relation prediction (step 2)	sentence-level	0,76
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf</i>	relation prediction (step 2)	sentence-level	0,47
SVM RBF	<i>BoW</i>	relation prediction (step 2)	sentence-level	0,47
SVM RBF	<i>tf-idf &amp; BoW</i>	relation prediction (step 2)	sentence-level	0,47
LSTM	from scratch	relation prediction (step 2)	sentence-level	0,47

- *Step 1* : Classification binaire (*lié/non lié*)
- *Step 2* : Classification binaire (*support/attaque*)

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# Évaluation de la qualité des arguments

*“ Si vous voulez connaître mon point de vue, je pense que l'UE devrait autoriser les bateaux de sauvetage en Méditerranée. De nombreux réfugiés innocents mourront s'il n'y a pas de bateaux de sauvetage. Rien ne justifie de mettre en danger la vie de personnes innocentes.”*

# Évaluation de la qualité des arguments

*“ Si vous voulez connaître mon point de vue, je pense que l'UE devrait autoriser les bateaux de sauvetage en Méditerranée. De nombreux réfugiés innocents mourront s'il n'y a pas de bateaux de sauvetage. Rien ne justifie de mettre en danger la vie de personnes innocentes.”*

L'affirmation est-elle claire ? Les prémisses sont-elles suffisantes ? Sont-elles pertinentes pour la discussion ?

L'argument est-il efficace pour persuader ? Est-il logiquement convaincant ? Est-il argumenté de manière raisonnable ?

## **Pourquoi évaluer la qualité ?**

- Dans la pratique, on cherche souvent à trouver les "meilleurs" arguments
- Essentiel pour toute application de l'argumentation computationnelle

# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

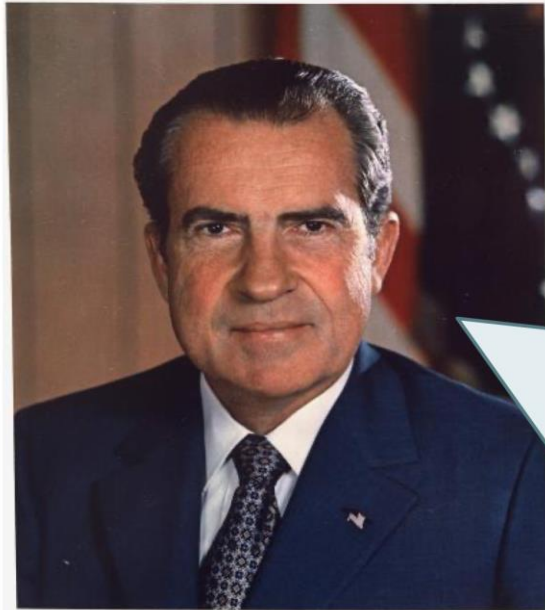
Un **raisonnement fallacieux** est un raisonnement incorrect qui a pourtant une apparence de validité logique. On distingue généralement deux types de raisonnements *fallacieux* : **le sophisme, qui est une argumentation destinée à tromper autrui**, et le paralogisme qui est une erreur de raisonnement involontaire [Kant - *Logique* (1800)]

En raison de leur caractère persuasif et apparemment valable, les arguments fallacieux sont souvent utilisés dans les débats politiques...



# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

Confusion entre corrélation et causalité



Nixon

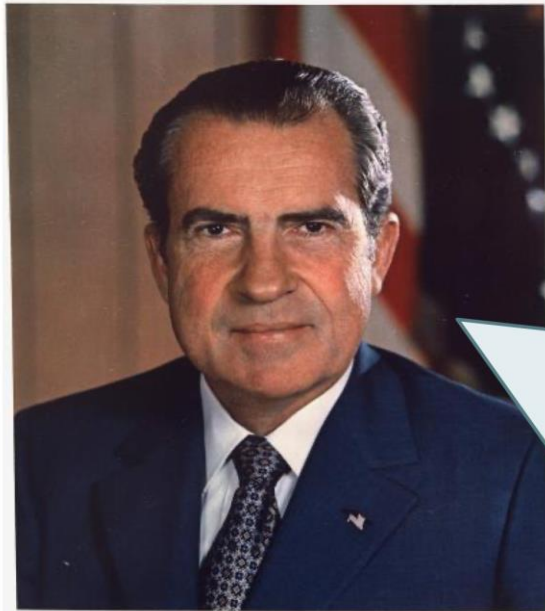
**I would remind Senator Kennedy of the past fifty years. I would ask him to name one Republican president who led this nation into war. There were three Democratic presidents who led**

**us into war.** I do not mean by that that one party is a war party and the other party is a peace party. But I do say that any statement to the effect that the Republican party is trigger-happy is belied by the record.



# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

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any statement to the effect that

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**Confusion entre  
corrélation et causalité  
"Cum hoc ergo propter  
hoc"**

# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

## Ad Hominem



Trump

It was locker room talk, as I told you. That was locker room talk. I'm not proud of it. I am a person who has great respect for people, for my family, for the people of this country. And certainly, I'm not proud of it. But that was something that happened.

**If you look at Bill Clinton, far worse.**

**Mine are words, and his was action.**

**His was what he's done to women.**

There's never been anybody in the history of politics in this nation that's been so abusive to women. So you can say any way you want to say it, but Bill Clinton was abusive to women.

# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

## Ad Hominem



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There's never been anybody in the history of this nation that's been so abusive to women. I can say any way you want to say it, but it's abusive to women.

**Sophisme de l'attaque contre la personne (Ad Hominem)**



# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

## Appel à l'émotion

I was at a forum with Michael J. Fox the other day in New Hampshire, who's suffering from Parkinson's, and he wants us to do stem cell, embryonic stem cell.

And this fellow stood up, and he was quivering. His whole body was shaking from the nerve disease, the muscular disease that he had.

And he said to me and to the whole hall, **he said, "You know, don't take away my hope, because my hope is what keeps me going."**

Chris Reeve is a friend of mine. Chris Reeve exercises every single day to keep those muscles alive for the day when he believes he can walk again, and I want him to walk again.

I think we can save lives.



Kerry

# Quand la qualité médiocre d'un argument est synonyme de fallacieux...

## Appel à l'émotion

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Chris Reeve is a friend of mine. Chris Reeve exercises every day to keep those muscles alive for the day that he can walk again, and I want to see that day. I think we

**Sophisme de l'appel à l'émotion "Argumentum ad passiones"**



Kerry

# Détection d'arguments fallacieux

- Ces dernières années, le TAL s'est de plus en plus intéressé à la détection des sophismes et des phénomènes associés, notamment la **désinformation** et la **propagande**.

- SVM + BiLSTM - *Habernal et al. 2017*
  - Educational gaming platform
- Simple classifier w/ structural information of fallacies - *Jin et al. (2022)*
  - Augmentation with a template
- Sentence classification - *Goffredo et al. 2022*
  - Loss for each component jointed w/ argumentative features
- End-to-end Transformers-based - *Vijayaraghavan and Vosoughi (2022)*
  - Additional features and data augmentation
- Instruction based prompt in multitask configuration - *Alhindi et al. (2022)*
  - Five different fallacy datasets
- Automatic identification and classification of propaganda messages - *Vorakitphan et al. (2022)*
  - Pipeline approach (detection, classification)
- Fallacy detection and token-level classification - *Sahai et al. (2021)*
  - 8 fallacy types
  - User comments on Reddit

# Extension du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

- **Annotation de la partie du débat contenant un argument fallacieux**
- Six types de sophismes:
  - Ad Hominem (*general ad hominem, tu quoque ad hominem, bias ad hominem, Name-calling-Labeling*)
  - Appel à l'émotion (*appeal to pity, appeal to fear, loaded language, flag waving*)
  - Appel à l'autorité
  - La pente savonneuse (slippery slope)
  - Confusion entre corrélation et causalité
  - Slogan

Pierpaolo Goffredo, Shohreh Haddadan, Vorakit Vorakitphan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: Fallacious Argument Classification in Political Debates. IJCAI 2022: 4143-4149

# Extension du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

- **Annotateurs:**

- trois experts en AM pour la définition des lignes directrices pour l'annotation
- trois annotateurs pour effectuer la tâche d'annotation

- Chaque transcription est annotée indépendamment par au moins deux annotateurs (outil d'annotation INCEpTION).

- **Évaluation des données annotées**

- Accord entre les annotateurs (9 sections de 5 débats différents)

Fallacy Type	Observed Agr.	Krippendorff's $\alpha$
Ad Hominem	0.9961	0.5315
Appeal to Authority	0.9945	0.5806
Appeal to Emotion	0.9759	0.4640
Slogans	0.9989	0.5995



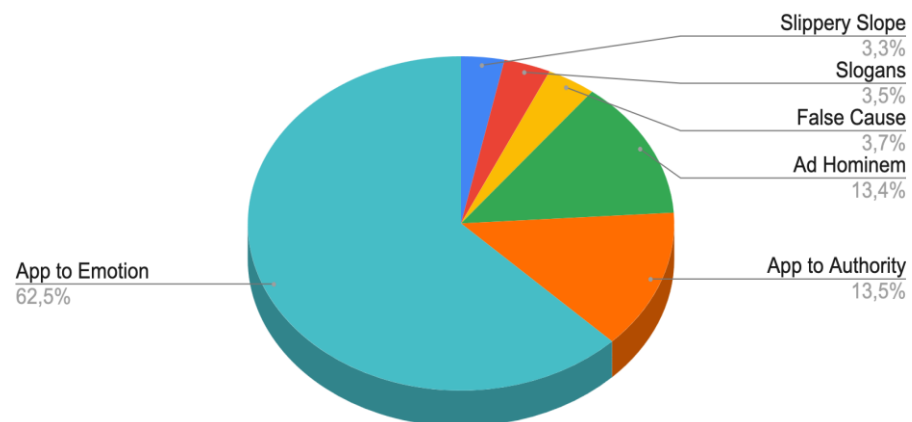
# Analyse du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

Year of Debate	Number of Debates	Ad Hominem	Appeal to Authority	Appeal to Emotion	False Cause	Slippery Slope	Slogans	Average per debate	Total
1960 (Kennedy-Nixon)	4	10	24	95	12	12	1	38.5	154
1976 (Carter-Ford)	3	5	8	42	4	4	4	22.3	67
1980 (Carter-Reagan)	2	5	12	77	2	3	5	52	104
1984 (Mondale-Reagan)	2	3	13	35	3	3	3	30	60
1988 (Bush-Dukakis)	1	4	19	31	2	3	4	63	63
1992 (Bush-Clinton-Perot)	2	11	19	74	8	3	2	58.5	117
1996 (Clinton-Dole)	2	10	24	93	6	2	10	72.5	145
2000 (Bush-Gore)	2	8	25	140	5	8	11	98.5	197
2004 (Bush-Kerry)	4	32	38	135	13	10	4	58	232
2008 (McCain-Obama)	3	7	21	67	4	1	2	34	102
2012 (Obama-Romney)	1	0	2	16	1	1	2	22	22
2016 (Clinton-Trump)	3	93	29	211	9	7	16	121.6	365
2020 (Trump-Biden)	3	62	17	147	0	4	2	77.3	232
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>1860</b>

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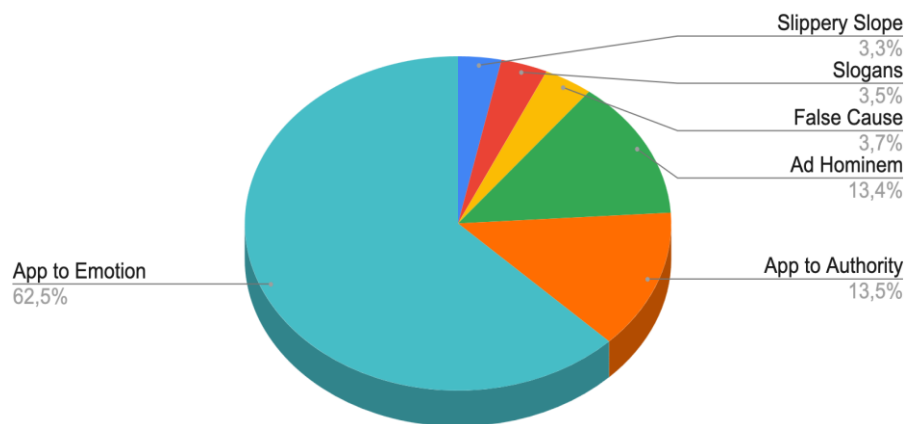
Fallacy Distribution



# Analyse du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

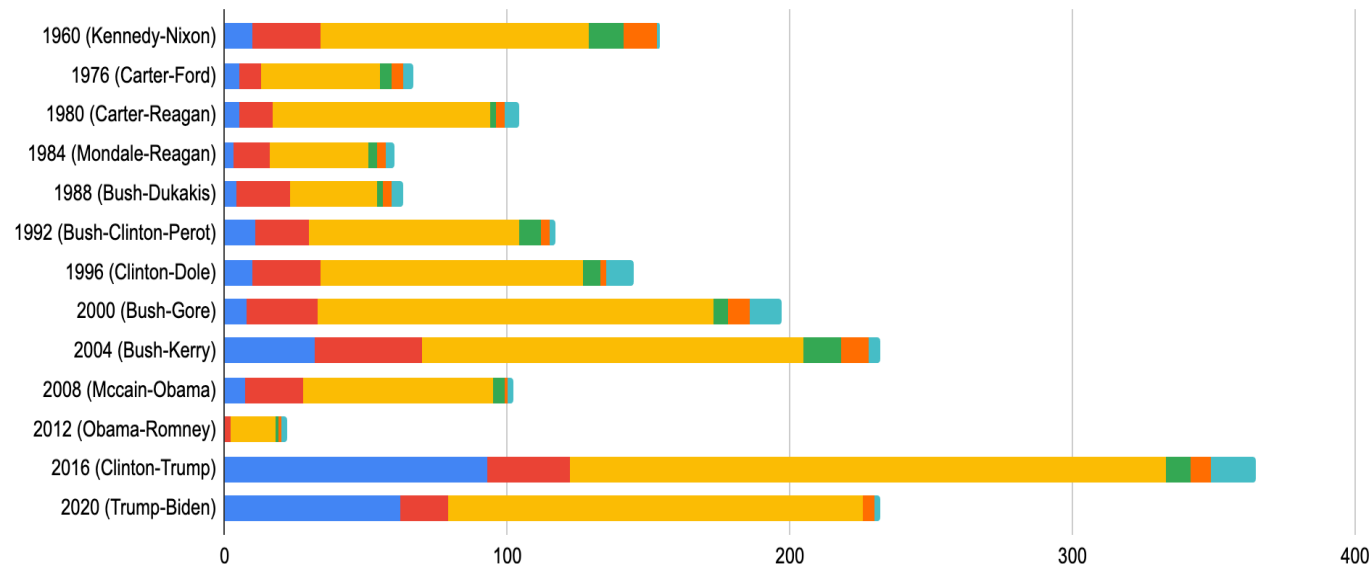
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Fallacy Distribution



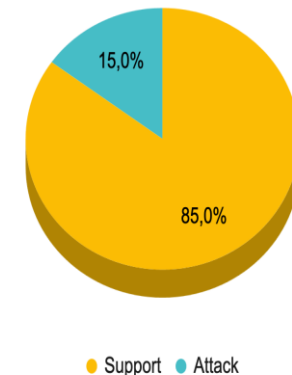
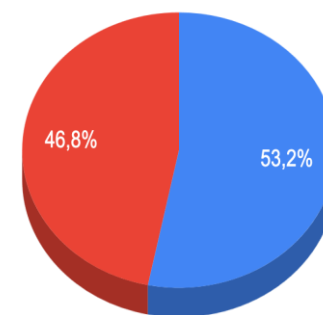
Legend for the stacked bar chart:

- Ad Hominem (Blue)
- App to Authority (Red)
- App to Emotion (Yellow)
- False Cause (Green)
- Slippery Slope (Orange)
- Slogans (Cyan)

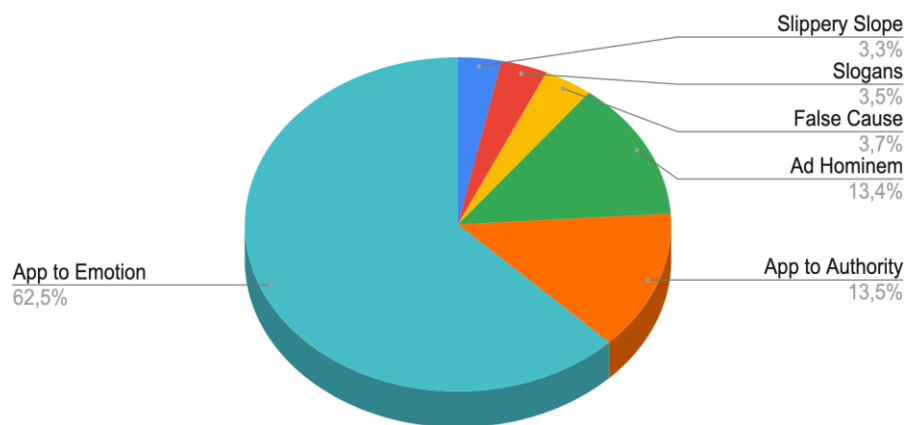


# Analyse du jeu de données USElecDeb60to20

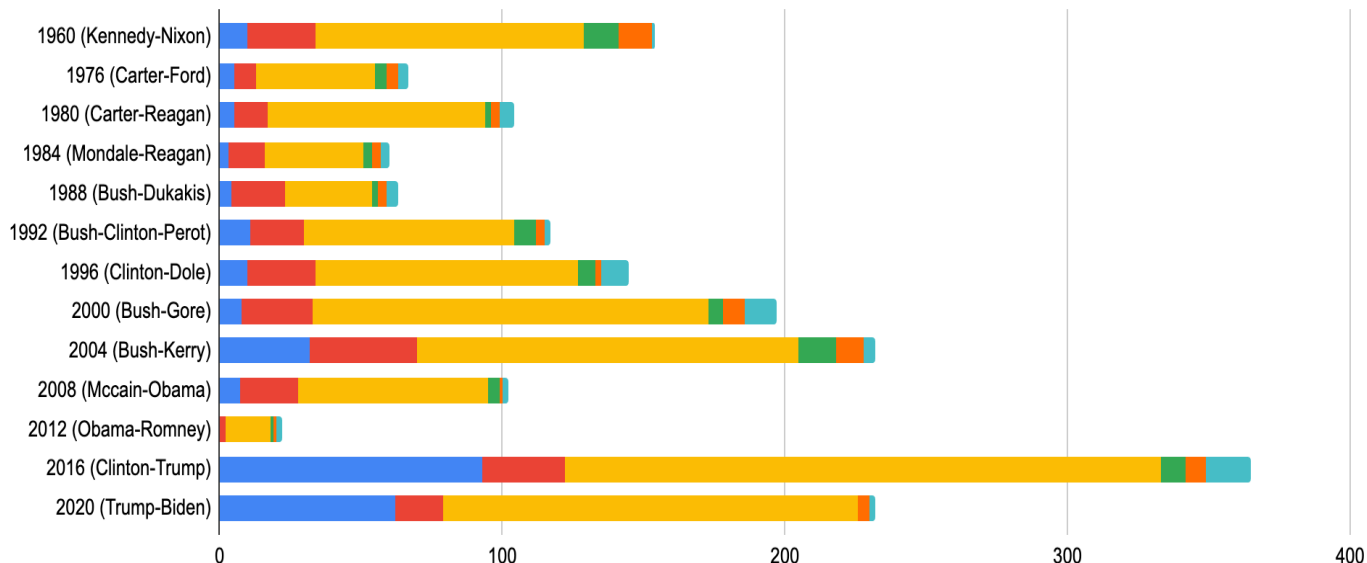
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Fallacy Distribution



Legend for Horizontal Bar Chart: Ad Hominem (Blue), App to Authority (Red), App to Emotion (Yellow), False Cause (Green), Slippery Slope (Orange), Slogans (Cyan)



# Détection et classification d'arguments fallacieux

- Défini comme une tâche d'extraction d'informations: **identification et classification** des extraits de débats dans six catégories de sophismes
- Inclusion du contexte (phrase avant et après)

"[I know he wants to disown it.]  
[The biggest tax increase in history. The biggest crime increase in history, the biggest drug increase in history in Arkansas.]  
[Well, just for the record, when I was governor we had the lowest -- second lowest tax burden of any state in the country, the highest job growth rate of any state when I ran for president and were widely recognized for a lot of other advances.]"  
- Bob Dole

# Détection et classification d'arguments fallacieux

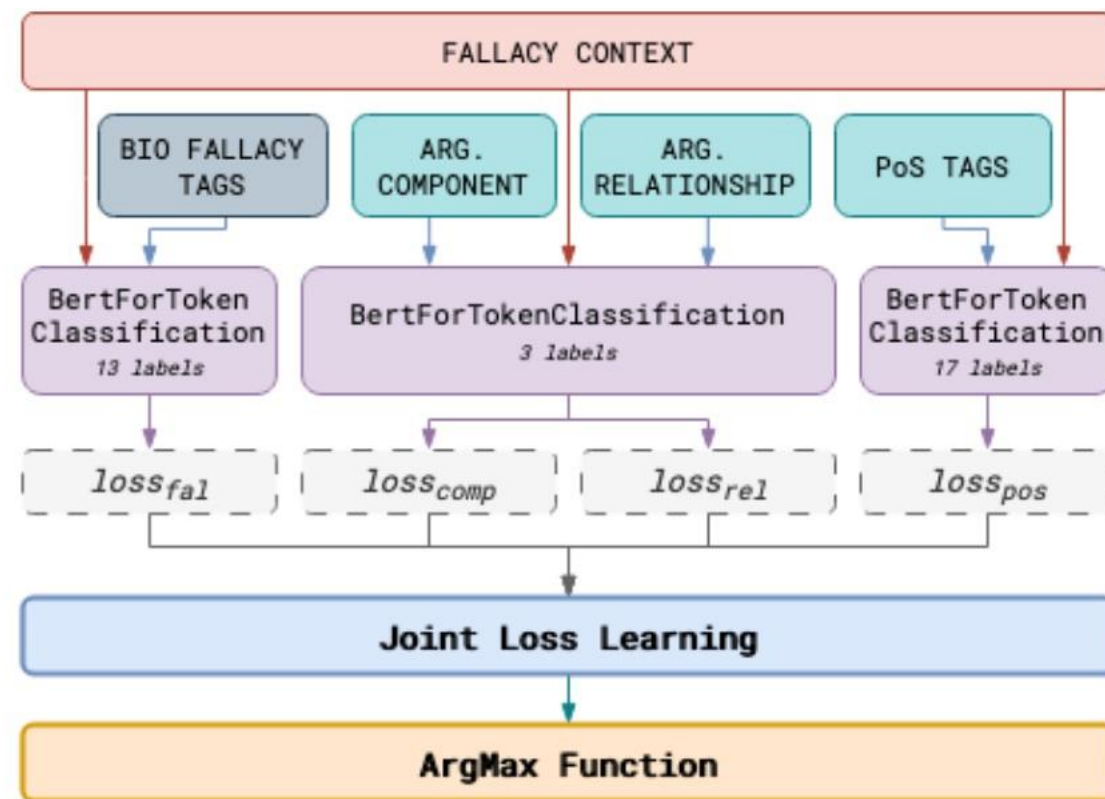
- Défini comme une tâche d'extraction d'informations: **identification et classification** des extraits de débats dans six catégories de sophismes
- Inclusion du contexte (phrase avant et après)
- Méthodes (basées sur les transformeurs):
  - BERT + (Bi)LSTM(s)
  - BertForTokenClassification
  - DebertaForTokenClassification
  - ElectraForTokenClassification
  - DistilbertForTokenClassification
  - **MultiFusion BERT (composants argumentatifs, relations et PoS).**

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# Détection et classification d'arguments fallacieux

- MultiFusion BERT calcule les logits (L) pour chaque feature en employant un modèle de transformeur **TokenForClassification** spécialisé et adapté au nombre d'étiquettes :
  - 3 pour les composants
  - 3 pour les relations
  - 17 pour les étiquettes de parties de discours

$$joint_{loss} = \alpha * \frac{(loss_{fal} + loss_{cmp} + loss_{rel} + loss_{pos})}{N_{loss}}$$



# Résultats: Détection/classification d'arguments fallacieux

Model	Avg macro F1 Score
BERT + LSTM	0.4697
BERT + LSTM (comp. and rel. features)	0.5142
BERT + BiLSTM + LSTM	0.5495
BERT + BiLSTM + LSTM (comp. and rel. features)	0.5614
BertFTC bert-base-uncased	0.7096
BertFTC dbmdz/bert-large-cased-finetuned-conll03-english	<b>0.7237</b>
DebertaFTC microsoft/deberta-base	0.7222
ElectraFTC bhadresh-savani/electra-base-discriminator-finetuned-conll03-english	0.4033
DistilbertFTC distilbert-base-cased	0.7010
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MultiFusion BERT (comp., rel. and PoS features)	<b>0.7394</b>



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Features			Avg macro
Components	Relationships	PoS	F1 Score
✓			0.6922
	✓		0.6922
		✓	0.7212
✓	✓		0.7278
✓		✓	0.7166
	✓	✓	0.7166
✓	✓	✓	<b>0.7394</b>

# Résultats: Détection/classification d'arguments fallacieux

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ElectraFTC bhadresh-savani/electra-base-discriminator-finetuned-conll03-english	0.4033
DistilbertFTC distilbert-base-cased	0.7010
DistilbertFTC distilbert-base-uncased	0.7047
<b>MultiFusion BERT (comp., rel. and PoS features)</b>	<b>0.7394</b>

Features			Avg macro
Components	Relationships	PoS	F1 Score
✓			0.6922
	✓		0.6922
		✓	0.7212
✓	✓		0.7278
✓		✓	0.7166
	✓	✓	0.7166
✓	✓	✓	<b>0.7394</b>

# Analyse des erreurs

Label	precision	recall	f1-score	support
AdHominem	0.99	0.77	0.87	739
AppealtoAuthority	0.90	0.78	0.83	1'049
AppealtoEmotion	0.82	0.77	0.79	2'224
FalseCause	0.82	0.86	0.84	321
Slipperyslope	0.90	0.88	0.89	332
Slogans	0.00	0.00	0.00	49
O	0.90	0.95	0.93	7'914
accuracy			0.89	12'628
macro avg	0.76	0.72	<b>0.74</b>	12'628
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	12'628

# Analyse des erreurs

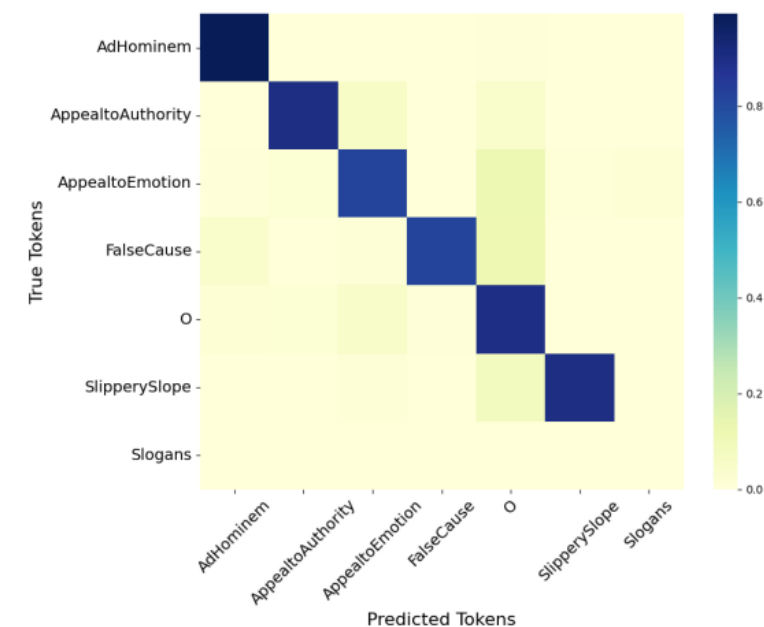
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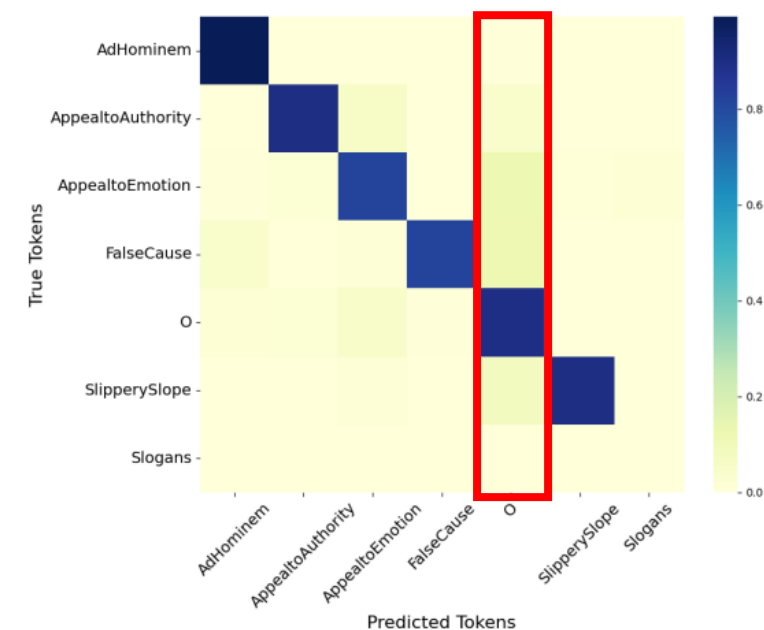
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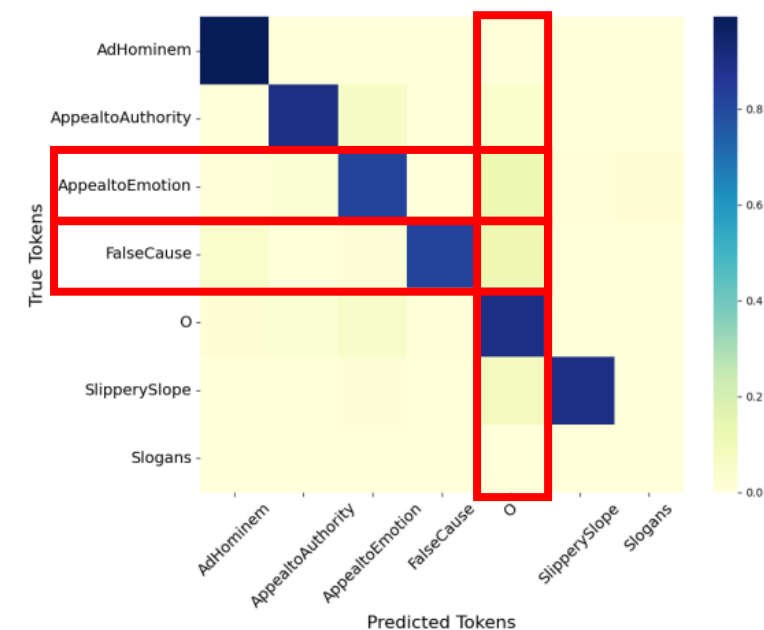
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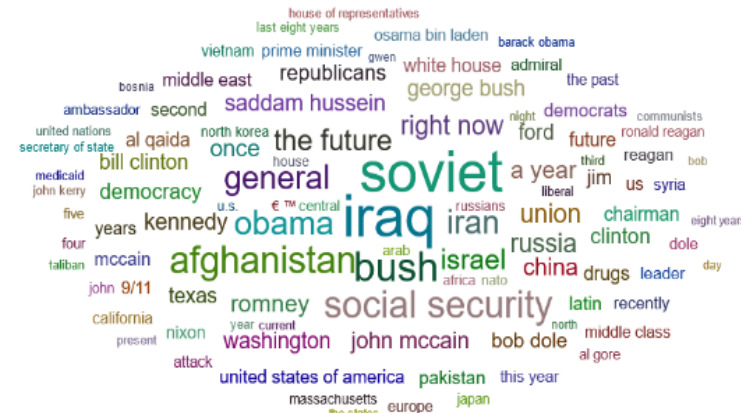
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# DispuTOOL

<http://3ia-demos.inria.fr/disputool/>



## YEAR

- 1960
- 1976
- 1980
- 1984
- 1988
- 1992
- 1996
- 2000
- 2004
- 2008
- 2012
- 2016

## CANDIDATES

- Richard M. Nixon
- John F. Kennedy
- Gerald R. Ford
- Jimmy E. Carter
- John B. Anderson
- Ronald W. Reagan
- Walter F. Mondale
- George H. W. Bush
- Geraldine A. Ferraro
- James D. Quayle
- Lloyd M. Bentsen
- Michael S. Dukakis
- Albert A. Gore
- James B. Stockdale
- William(Bill) J. Clinton
- Henry Ross Perot
- Robert J. Dole
- Jack F. Kemp
- George W. Bush

Well, first of all, it's great to be with you, and thank you, everybody. **The Supreme Court: It's what it's all about.** Our country is so, so -- it's just so imperative that we have the right justices.



DONALD J. TRUMP



Mr. Trump, thank you.

CHRIS WALLACE



We now have about 10 minutes for an open discussion. I want to focus on two issues that, in fact, by the justices that you name could end up changing the existing law of the land. First is one that you mentioned, Mr. Trump, and that is guns.

CHRIS WALLACE

Well, first of all, **I support the Second Amendment.** **I lived in Arkansas for 18 wonderful years.** **I represented upstate New York.** **I understand and respect the tradition of gun ownership.** **It goes back to the founding of our country.**



HILLARY D. R. CLINTON



Let me bring Mr. Trump in here. The bipartisan Open Debate Coalition got millions of votes on questions to ask here, and this was, in fact, one of the top questions that they got. How will you ensure the Second Amendment is protected? You just heard Secretary Clinton's answer. Does she persuade you that, while you may disagree on regulation, that, in fact, she supports a Second Amendment right to bear arms? TRUMP: Well, **the D.C. vs. Heller decision was very strongly -- and she was extremely angry about it.** **I watched.** I mean, **she was very, very angry when upheld.** **And Justice Scalia was so involved.** **And it was a well-crafted decision.** **But Hillary was extremely upset, extremely angry.** **And people that believe in the Second Amendment and believe in it very strongly were very upset with what she had to say.**

CHRIS WALLACE

Shohreh Haddadan, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata: *DISPUTool - A tool for the Argumentative Analysis of Political Debates*. IJCAI 2019: 6524-6526

Pierpaolo Goffredo, Elena Cabrio, Serena Villata, Shohreh Haddadan, Jhonatan Torres Sanchez: *DISPUTool 2.0: A Modular Architecture for Multi-Layer Argumentative Analysis of Political Debates*. AAAI 2023: 16431-16433

# Les défis de l'extraction d'arguments à partir de données de débats politiques

- Quel est le rôle des métadonnées?
- Affirmations implicites
  - En dehors des sujets controversés tels que la peine de mort, le contrôle des armes à feu, la légalisation des drogues, souvent les principales affirmations ne sont pas explicites. Par exemple, les politiques fiscales.
- Dans la transcription, nous perdons les indices visuels, la réaction du public, le ton...





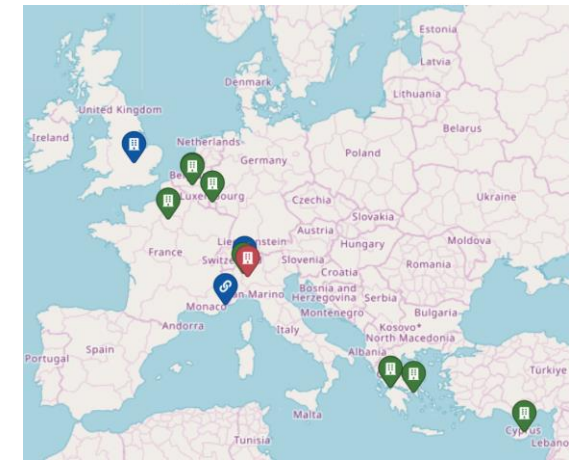
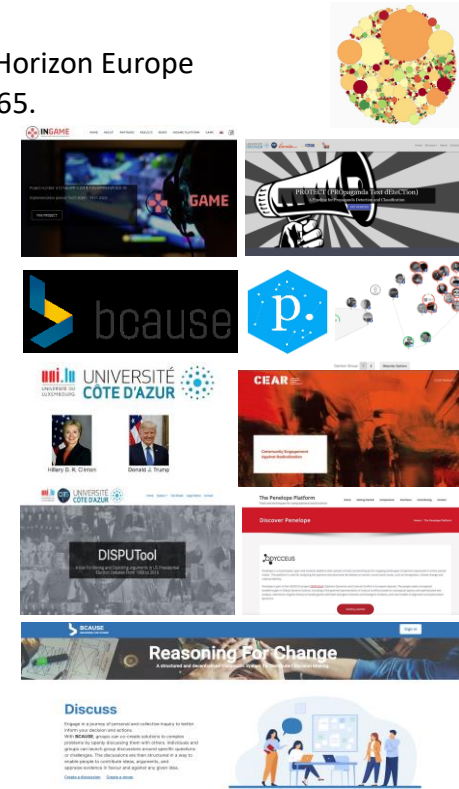
# Projet EU orbis

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-02 - The future of democracy and civic participation  
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101094765>



This project has received funding from the European Union' Horizon Europe Framework Programme under grant agreement No 101094765.

- **Défi:** Les citoyens exigent de plus en plus d'être impliqués dans des discussions démocratiques et inclusives sur les nouveaux moyens de prévenir, d'atténuer, essayer de résoudre les crises et les conflits en cours.
- **Objectif:** Renforcer la participation, la co-création, la confiance et la transparence dans la démocratie délibérative à tous les niveaux
- **Notre contribution:** Délibération argumentée boostée par l'IA
  - **découvrir des connaissances** à utiliser dans les processus de délibération
  - fournir un support pour **annoter et structurer automatiquement le contenu politique** afin qu'il puisse être réutilisé dans les processus de délibération ;
  - analyse automatique des données de discussion des participants afin que les **dynamiques de discussion** pertinentes puissent être identifiées;
  - **générer le résumé du débat** pour informer les nouveaux arrivants de l'état et de l'avancement de la délibération (résumé automatique).



*Un autre scénario:*  
Analyse automatique de l'argumentation  
dans le domaine médical



# Extraction de structures argumentatives à partir d'essais cliniques

**Task:** argument component detection (evidence, claims) and relation prediction (attack, support).

**Data:** 4073 argument components (2808 evidence, 1265 claims). IAA: 3 ann., 10 abs., Fleiss'  $\kappa = 0.72$  (arg. comp.) and  $\kappa = 0.68$  (c/e) – 2601 argument relations (2259 supports, 342 attacks). IAA: 3 ann., 30 abs., Fleiss'  $\kappa = 0.62$ .

**Topics:** neoplasm, glaucoma, hepatitis, diabetes, hypertension.

[*The diurnal intraocular pressure reduction was significant in both groups ( $P < 0.001$ )*]<sub>1</sub>. [*The mean intraocular pressure reduction from baseline was 32% for the latanoprost plus timolol group and 20% for the dorzolamide plus timolol group*]<sub>2</sub>. [*The least square estimate of the mean diurnal intraocular pressure reduction after 3 months was -7.06 mm Hg in the latanoprost plus timolol group and -4.44 mm Hg in the dorzolamide plus timolol group ( $P < 0.001$ )*]<sub>3</sub>. This study clearly showed that **[the additive diurnal intraocular pressure-lowering effect of latanoprost is superior to that of dorzolamide in patients treated with timolol]**<sub>1</sub>.

**Method:** Gated Recurrent Unit + Conditional Random Fields, sciBERT.

**Results :** evidence (F1: **0.92**), claim (F1: **0.88**), arg. comp. (F1: **0.87**) – relation classification F1: **.68**.

Review > Infez Med. 2020 Ahead of print Jun 1;28(2):198-211.

## Update on treatment of COVID-19: ongoing studies between promising and disappointing results

Silvano Esposito <sup>1</sup>, Silvana Noviello <sup>1</sup>, Pasquale Pagliano <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations + expand

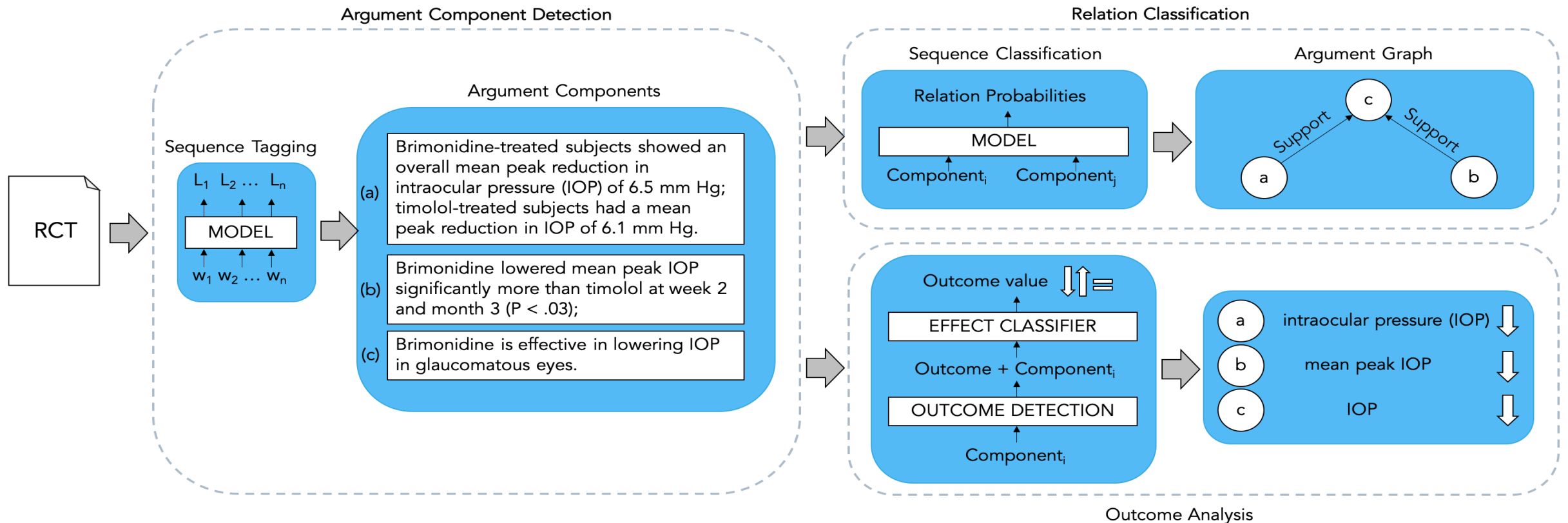
PMID: 32335561

[Free article](#)

### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic represents the greatest global public health crisis since the pandemic influenza outbreak of 1918. We are facing a new virus, so several antiviral agents previously used to treat other coronavirus infections such as SARS and MERS are being considered as the first potential candidates to treat COVID-19. Thus, several agents have been used by the beginning of the current outbreak in China first and all over the world successively, as reported in several different guidelines and therapeutic recommendations. At the same time, a great number of clinical trials have been launched to investigate the potential efficacy therapies for COVID-19 highlighting the urgent need to get as quickly as possible high-quality evidence. Through PubMed, we explored the relevant articles published on treatment of COVID-19 and on trials ongoing up to April 15, 2020.

# Extraction de structures argumentatives à partir d'essais cliniques



T. Mayer, S. Marro, E. Cabrio, S. Villata: Enhancing evidence-based medicine with natural language argumentative analysis of clinical trials. *Artif. Intell. Medicine* 118: 102098 (2021)

# Explications argumentées pour les diagnostics médicaux

**Case:** A previously healthy 34-year-old woman is brought to the physician because of fever and headache for 1 week. She has not been exposed to any disease. She takes no medications. Her temperature is 39.3°C (102.8°F), pulse is 104/min, respirations are 24/min, and blood pressure is 135/88 mm Hg. She is confused and oriented only to person. Examination shows jaundice of the skin and conjunctivae. [...] Laboratory studies show:

Hematocrit 32% with fragmented and nucleated erythrocytes

Leukocyte count 12,500/mm<sup>3</sup>

Platelet count 20,000/mm<sup>3</sup>

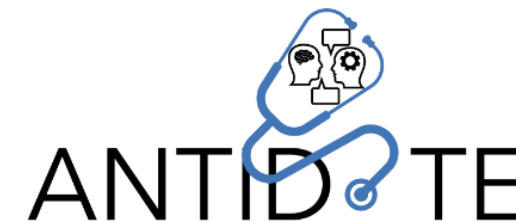
[...]

Lactate dehydrogenase 1000 U/L

Blood and urine cultures are negative. A CT scan of the head shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

**Answers:** ['Disseminated intravascular coagulation', 'Immune thrombocytopenic purpura', 'Meningococcal meningitis', 'Sarcoidosis', 'Systemic lupus erythematosus', 'Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura']

**Doctor explanation:** TTP always seems like too many disparate symptoms but just remember the pentad: thrombocytopenia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, neurologic symptoms, renal failure, and fever.





# ACTA (Argumentative Clinical Trials Analysis)

**ACTA**  
Argumentative Clinical Trial Analysis

Home About Contacts Services

22340282: Topical photodynamic therapy (PDT) with aminolevulinic acid (ALA) and 5% [...]

21871978: The postoperative clinical superiority of the interposition of jejunum reconstruction [...]

20881891: Before the knowledge that 5 years of adjuvant tamoxifen is [...]

20733132: One attempt to improve long-term survival in patients with advanced [...]

20033227: Gastrojejunostomy (GJJ) and stent placement are the most commonly used [...]

Claim ID:1

Claim ID:5

Evidence ID:0

Evidence ID:2

Evidence ID:3

Evidence ID:4

Home About Contacts Services

Abstract: One attempt to improve long-term survival in patients with advanced ovarian cancer was thought to be the addition of more non-cross-resistant drugs to platinum-paclitaxel combination regimens. Gemcitabine was among the candidates for a third drug. We performed a prospective, randomized, phase III, intergroup trial to compare carboplatin plus paclitaxel (TC; area under the curve [AUC] 5 and 175 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively) with the same combination and additional gemcitabine 800 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1 and 8 (TCG) in previously untreated patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. TC was administered intravenously (IV) on day 1 every 21 days for a planned minimum of six courses. Gemcitabine was administered by IV on days 1 and 8 of each cycle in the TCG arm. Between 2002 and 2004, 1,742 patients were randomly assigned; 882 and 860 patients received TC and TCG, respectively. Grades 3 to 4 hematologic toxicity and fatigue occurred more frequently in the TCG arm. Accordingly, quality-of-life analysis during chemotherapy showed a disadvantage in the TCG arm. Although objective response was slightly higher in the TCG arm, this did not translate into improved progression-free survival (PFS) or overall survival (OS). Median PFS was 17.8 months for the TCG arm and 19.3 months for the TC arm (hazard ratio [HR], 1.18; 95% CI, 1.06 to 1.32; P = .0044). Median OS was 49.5 for the TCG arm and 51.5 months for the TC arm (HR, 1.05; 95% CI, 0.91 to 1.20; P = .5106). The addition of gemcitabine to carboplatin plus paclitaxel increased treatment burden, reduced PFS time, and did not improve OS in patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. Therefore, we recommend no additional clinical use of TCG in this population.

Highlight Argumentative Components Highlight PICO Elements

B. Molinet, S. Marro, E. Cabrio, S. Villata, T. Mayer: ACTA 2.0: A Modular Architecture for Multi-Layer Argumentative Analysis of Clinical Trials. IJCAI 2022: 5940-5943

# Conclusions et perspectives

# Conclusions

- Argumentation computationnelle
- Présentation de trois contributions scientifiques principales dans le domaine de l'AM appliquée aux débats politiques
  - Extraction des composantes d'argumentation
  - Reconstruction de la structure argumentaire des débats
  - Détection des arguments fallacieux

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  - Extraction des composantes d'argumentation
  - Reconstruction de la structure argumentaire des débats
  - Détection des arguments fallacieux
- **Impact** : fournir une analyse approfondie du discours politique par le biais d'approches automatiques, destinée
  - aux historiens, aux politologues et aux chercheurs en sciences sociales
  - aux journalistes
  - au grand publique



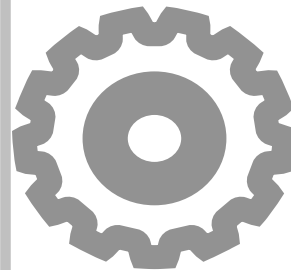
# Perspectives

Evaluation des différentes théories d'annotation des arguments, exploration des relations avec les annotations linguistiques et discursives

Génération automatique d'arguments et de leurs composants



**Détection des composants des arguments**  
(premisses, conclusions)



**Prédiction des relations**  
(support, attaque)



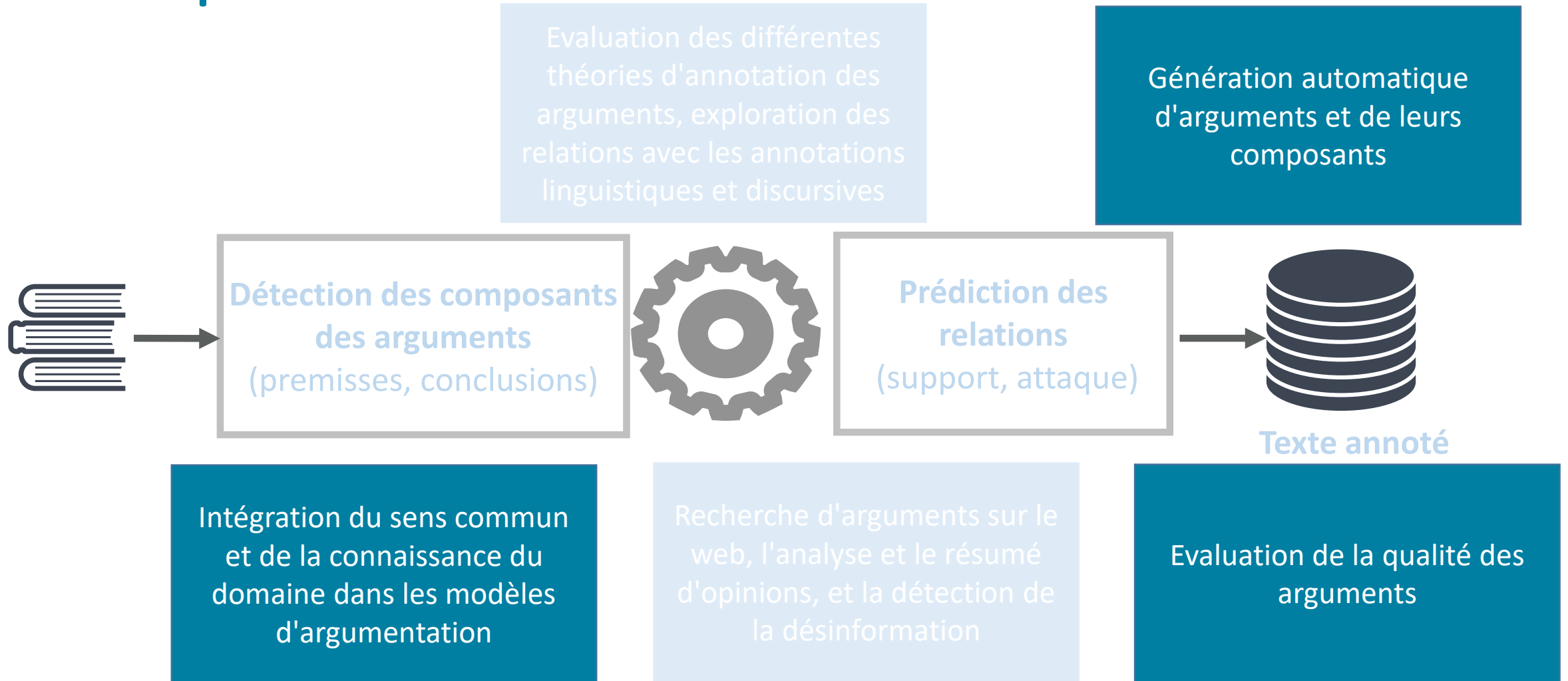
**Texte annoté**

Intégration du sens commun et de la connaissance du domaine dans les modèles d'argumentation

Recherche d'arguments sur le web, l'analyse et le résumé d'opinions, et la détection de la désinformation

Evaluation de la qualité des arguments

# Perspectives



# Perspectives

Concevoir des **technologies de débat pour des systèmes avancés d'aide à la décision**: une nouvelle génération de systèmes de recommandation qui interagissent avec les humains de manière plus sophistiquée et qui sont pertinents pour un large éventail de domaines:

- la politique et le droit
- la santé
- l'éducation
- ...

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- ...

Images générées avec MidJourney. Prompt: *Depict a minimalist, futuristic debate on decision support systems in everyday life. Show diverse professionals using simple, interactive tech and AI, with a focus on natural language processing. Emphasize clean, dynamic, interdisciplinary exchange*



# Merci de votre attention !

## Elena CABRIO

([elena.cabrio@univ-cotedazur.fr](mailto:elena.cabrio@univ-cotedazur.fr))

En collaboration avec [Serena Villata](#), [Shohreh Haddadan](#), [Pierpaolo Goffredo](#), [Vorakit Vorakitphan](#), [Santiago Marro](#), [Tobias Mayer](#), [Benjamin Molinet](#), [Theo Alkibiades Collias](#), [Mariana Chavez Espinoza](#), [Ekaterina Sviridova](#).