

TOUCHÉ
2021

Touché @ CLEF 2021

Shared Tasks on Argument Retrieval



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[touche.webis.de]

A Timeline [Croft 2019]

Document Retrieval

Time

Answer Passage Retrieval

Sentence Retrieval Passages as Features
QA Factoid Retrieval Snippet Retrieval
CQA or Non-Factoid QA

Conversational Answer Retrieval

Answer Passage Retrieval Revisited

Response Retrieval/Generation

Question Answering/Machine Comprehension

Complex Answer Retrieval
(Passages as Summaries)



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Argument Retrieval

Time



Task 1: Supporting conversations on controversial topics

- ❑ Scenario: Users search for arguments on controversial topics
- ❑ Task: Retrieve and rank “strong” pro/con arguments on the topic
- ❑ Data: 400,000 “arguments” (short text passages) [args.me]

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Task 2: Answering comparative questions with arguments

- ❑ Scenario: Users face personal decisions from everyday life
- ❑ Task: Retrieve and rank arguments for “Is X better than Y for Z?”
- ❑ Data: ClueWeb12 or ChatNoir [chatnoir.eu]

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- ❑ Run submissions similar to “classical” TREC tracks
 - ❑ Software submissions via TIRA [tira.io]

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Statistics



- ❑ Registrations: 36 teams (vs. 28 teams last year)
- ❑ Nicknames: Real or fictional fencers / swordsmen (e.g., Zorro)
- ❑ Submissions: 27 participating teams (vs. 17 last year)
- ❑ Approaches: 88 valid runs were evaluated (vs. 41 last year)
- ❑ Baselines: DirichletLM and BM25F-based ChatNoir [chatnoir.eu]
- ❑ Evaluation: 5,787 manual relevance and quality judgments (nDCG@5)



Touché: Argument Retrieval

Workshop Program



September, 24 (times are **CEST**)

Touché: Argument Retrieval Workshop will be held online [[free registration](#)]

10:30-10:40 Touché 2021 Welcome
Alexander Bondarenko

Session 1: Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions

10:40-10:50 Overview of Task 1 on Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions
Lukas Gienapp

10:50-11:05 Exploring Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions Using Retrieve and Re-rank Pipelines [[paper](#)]
Raunak Agarwal, Andrei Koniaev, Robin Schaefer

11:05-11:20 Exploring Document Expansion for Argument Retrieval [[paper](#)]
Alina Mailach, Denise Arnold, Stefan Eysoldt, Simon Kleine

11:20-11:35 Team Skeletor at Touché 2021: Argument Retrieval and Visualization for Controversial Questions [[paper](#)]
Kevin Ros, Carl Edwards, Heng Ji, ChengXiang Zhai

11:35-12:00 Lightning talks
Touché Task 1 participants

12:00-13:00 Lunch break

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Session 2: Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions

13:00-13:30	Keynote: Theory-based Argument Quality for Advanced Argument Retrieval: Opportunities and Challenges <i>Anne Lauscher</i>
13:30-13:40	Overview of Task 2 on Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions <i>Alexander Bondarenko</i>
13:40-13:50	DistilBERT-based Argumentation Retrieval for Answering Comparative Questions [paper] <i>Alaa Alhamzeh, Mohamed Bouhaouel, Előd Egyed-Zsigmond, Jelena Mitrović</i>
13:50-14:00	Retrieving Comparative Arguments using Ensemble Methods and Neural Information Retrieval [paper] <i>Viktoriiia Chekalina, Alexander Panchenko</i>
14:00-14:10	Lightning talks <i>Touché Task 2 participants</i>
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Spoiler: Touché will run again at CLEF 2022

Session 1: Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions

Moderator: Lukas Gienapp

Argument:

- A conclusion (claim) supported by premises (reasons) [Walton et al. 2008]
- Conveys a stance on a controversial topic [Freeley and Steinberg, 2009]

Conclusion *Argumentation will be a key element of conversational agents.*

Premise 1 *Superficial conversation (“gossip”) is not enough.*

Premise 2 *Users want to know the “Why” to make informed decisions.*

Argumentation:

- Usage of arguments to achieve persuasion, agreement, . . .
- Decision making and opinion formation processes

Example topic for Task 1:

Title	<i>Should hate speech be penalized more?</i>
Description	<i>Given the increasing amount of online hate speech, a user questions the necessity and legitimacy of taking legislative action to punish or inhibit hate speech.</i>
Narrative	<i>Highly relevant arguments include those that take a stance in favor of or opposed to stronger legislation and penalization of hate speech and that offer valid reasons for either stance. Relevant arguments talk about [...]</i>

Document Collection

- ❑ Args.me corpus [Ajjour et al. 2019]
- ❑ Argument passages from debate portals: idebate.org, debate.org, ...
- ❑ Download or accessible via the API of args.me search engine [args.me]
- ❑ Newest/largest version of the corpus (~ 400,000 structured arguments)

Additional Data

- ❑ 50 topics from last year
- ❑ relevance judgements from last year

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Statistics



- ❑ Submissions: 21 participating teams (up from 13)
- ❑ Nicknames: Real or fictional fencers / swordsmen (e.g., Zorro)
- ❑ Approaches: 55 valid runs were evaluated (up from 30)
- ❑ Baseline: DirichletLM (Lucene Implementation), args.me
- ❑ Topics: 50 new topics
- ❑ Evaluation: 3,711 manual relevance and quality judgments (nDCG@5)

Argument retrieval: How good are the results?

- ❑ Evaluation w.r.t. argument *relevance* and argument *quality* (new this year)
- ❑ Top-5 pooling, removing duplicates
- ❑ 3,711 unique arguments (text passages)
- ❑ Annotation by eight graduate and undergraduate student volunteers, computer science background
 - Different from last year: crowdsourcing difficult for argument quality
 - Pilot study agreement similar to previous expert studies, follow-up discussion to ensure uniform annotations
- ❑ nDCG@5 for relevance and quality

Relevance: How well do arguments fit the topic?



Spam



Not relevant



Relevant



Highly relevant

Topic: *Should hate speech be penalized more?*



Takes stance for/against stronger legislation on hate speech



About hate speech, but not legal aspects



Argumentative, but not about hate speech



Not an argument

Rhetorical quality: How well-written is an argument?

Gender is a social construct cuse we are told when we are first born by a dude what gender but if he didnt tellus that we woudnt have a gender its only cuse he told us that gender that we are that gender.

(Topic: Is gender a social construct?)

Cancel culture gives a voice to disenfranchised or less powerful people. It is a way to acknowledge that you don't have to have the power to change structural inequality. Even if they don't have the power to change all of public sentiment, for many individuals, it is the first time they do have a voice in public discourse.

(Topic: Is cancel culture good for society?)

We labeled the quality regardless of relevance:



Proper language, good structure, good grammar, easy to follow



Proper language but broken logic / hard to follow, or vice versa



Profanity, hard to follow, hard to read, many grammar issues

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Results

(a) Highest **relevance** score per team

Team	nDCG@5	
	Rele.	Qual.
Dread Pirate Roberts	0.808	–
Swordsman	0.756	–
Elrond*	0.720	0.809
Pippin Took*	0.705	0.798
Robin Hood	0.691	0.756
Asterix*	0.681	0.802
Mercutio	0.678	0.804
⋮	⋮	⋮
Swordsman	0.626	0.796

(*) different runs (systems) from the same team; baseline **DirichletLM** ranking is shown **in bold**; highest results from 2020 are in gray (no quality).

Touché: Argument Retrieval

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Swordsman	0.626	0.796

(b) Highest **quality** score per team

Team	nDCG@5	
	Qual.	Rele.
Heimdall	0.841	0.639
Skeletor	0.827	0.666
Asterix*	0.818	0.663
Elrond*	0.817	0.681
Pippin Took*	0.814	0.683
⋮	⋮	⋮
Swordsman	0.796	0.626

(*) different runs (systems) from the same team; baseline **DirichletLM** ranking is shown **in bold**; highest results from 2020 are in gray (no quality).

- ❑ Baseline scores lower, yet majority of teams outperforms vs. few last year
- ❑ Quality evaluation shows promising results, improvements w.r.t. baseline
- ❑ Two trends among submissions:
 - Deploying “classical” retrieval models with parameter optimization
 - Increased focus on ML for query expansion and assessing quality

- ❑ Baseline scores lower, yet majority of teams outperforms vs. few last year
- ❑ Quality evaluation shows promising results, improvements w.r.t. baseline
- ❑ Two trends among submissions:
 - Deploying “classical” retrieval models with parameter optimization
 - Increased focus on ML for query expansion and assessing quality
- ❑ All approaches indexed the corpus themselves, no use of `args.me` API
- ❑ All approaches used 2020 relev. judgments for training or parameter tuning
- ❑ Extended a collection of relevance judgments, additionally argument quality judgments

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Submitted Papers



Team	Paper
Asterix	Smerilli et al.: A Search Engine System for Touché Argument Retrieval task to answer Controversial Questions
Batman	Raimondi et al.: Step approach to information retrieval
Pirate Roberts	Akiki et al.: Learning to Rank Arguments with Feature Selection
G. Ishikawa	Carnelos et al.: Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions
Heimdall	Gienapp.: Quality-aware Argument Retrieval with Topical Clustering
Hua Mulan	Mailach et al.: Exploring Document Expansion for Argument Retrieval
J.-P. Polnareff	Alecci et al.: Development of an IR System for Argument Search
Macbeth	Agarwal.: Exploring Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions Using Retrieve and Re-rank Pipelines
Pippin Took	Togni.: Exploring Approaches for Touché Task 1
Shanks	Berno et al.: Shanks Touché Homework
Skeletor	Ros et al.: Argument Retrieval and Visualization
Yeagerists	Green et al.: Exploring BERT Synonyms and Quality Prediction for Argument Retrieval

Baseline	Lucene Implementation of DirichletLM [Zhai & Lafferty 2004] Good results in pilot study [Potthast et al. 2019] args.me [Wachsmuth et al. 2017]
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Marked in **bold** are featured talks.

Session 1: Participants' paper presentations

Session 2: Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions

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Moderator: Alexander Bondarenko

Keynote:



Theory-based Argument Quality for Advanced Argument Retrieval: Opportunities and Challenges

Anne Lauscher, Bocconi University in Milan

[\[webpage\]](#)

Task 2: Answering comparative questions with arguments

- ❑ Scenario: Users face personal decisions from everyday life
- ❑ Goal: Help to come to an informed decision on the comparison
- ❑ Task: Retrieve and rank arguments for “Is X better than Y for Z?”
- ❑ Data: ClueWeb12 accessible via ChatNoir API [chatnoir.eu]

- ❑ Run submissions similar to “classical” TREC tracks
- ❑ Software submissions via TIRA [tira.io]

- ❑ Registrations: 13 teams, incl. for both tasks (vs. 18 last year)
- ❑ Nicknames: Real or fictional fencers / swordsmen (e.g., Katana)
- ❑ Submissions: 6 participating teams (vs. 5 last year)
- ❑ Approaches: 19 valid runs were evaluated (vs. 11 last year)
- ❑ Baseline: BM25F-based ChatNoir [chatnoir.eu]
- ❑ Evaluation: 2,076 manual relevance and quality judgments (nDCG@5) (vs. 1,783 last year)

Example topic for Task 2:

Title	<i>Should I major in philosophy or psychology?</i>
Description	<i>A soon-to-be high-school graduate finds themselves at a crossroad in their life. [...] searching for information about the differences and similarities, advantages and disadvantages of majoring in either of them (e.g., with respect to career opportunities).</i>
Narrative	<i>Relevant documents will overview one of the two majors in terms of career prospects or developed new skills, or they will provide a list of reasons to major in one or the other. [...] Not relevant are study program and university advertisements or general descriptions of the disciplines that do not mention benefits, advantages, or pros/cons.</i>

Argument retrieval: How good are web documents with arguments?

Classical (TREC-style) IR relevance judgments



Not relevant



Relevant



Highly relevant

*Who is a better **pet**, a **cat** or a **dog**?*



Comparing cats versus dogs as pets




Information about either cats or dogs as pets



Everything else: often ads

Argument retrieval: How good are web documents with arguments?

Rhetorical quality: How well written?

 *the best !!! Don't even try to argue with me. Yeah, yeah, yeah (Grrrr) I have always had cats, they are sooo coool, and dogs just suck.*

A cat's independent nature generally helps them deal better than dogs with being left alone. Cats also tend to live longer than dogs, which is sometimes a consideration when searching for a lifelong furry companion.

We labeled the quality regardless of relevance



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Touché: Argument Retrieval

Results

(a) Highest **relevance** score per team

Team	nDCG@5	
	Rele.	Qual.
Bilbo Baggins	0.580	–
Puss in Boots	0.568	–
Katana*	0.489	0.675
Thor	0.478	0.680
Rayla*	0.473	0.670
⋮	⋮	⋮
Puss in Boots	0.422	0.636

(*) different runs (systems) from the same team; baseline **ChatNoir** ranking is shown **in bold**; highest results from 2020 are in gray (no quality).

Touché: Argument Retrieval

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(b) Highest **quality** score per team

Team	nDCG@5	
	Qual.	Rele.
Bilbo Baggins	–	0.580
Puss in Boots	–	0.568
Rayla*	0.688	0.466
Katana*	0.684	0.460
Thor	0.680	0.478
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Puss in Boots	0.636	0.422

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Team	Represent.	Query processing	(Re-)Ranking features	(Re-)Ranking method
Bilbo Baggins	Bag of words	N. entities, comp. aspects	Credibility, support, ...	Mean sum of scores
Puss in Boots	Bag of words	—	SpamRank	BM25F
Team	Represent.	Query processing	(Re-)Ranking features	(Re-)Ranking method
Katana	Bag of words, BERT	—	Comparativeness, relevance, tf-idf	R. Forests, XGBoost, LightGBM, BERT
Rayla	SBERT	Stop words, lemmas, synonyms/antonyms	Relevance, Page-, SpamRank, argument support (DistilBERT)	Weighted features linear combination
Thor	Bag of words	Punctuation, synonyms	Premises & claims with TARGER	Re-index & query w. BM25

- ❑ All approaches re-ranked ChatNoir results
- ❑ All approaches used relevance judgments from 2020
- ❑ Majority improved over baseline vs. few last year
- ❑ Extended a collection of relevance judgments
- ❑ Additionally argument quality judgments
- ❑ “Best” so far: query processing and expansion, comparative and argumentative (incl. argument quality) features, neural but also BM25

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Submitted Papers



Team	Paper
Jack Sparrow	Thi Kim Hanh Luu, Jan-Niklas Weder. Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions Based on Independent Features [paper]
Katana	Viktoriiia Chekalina, Alexander Panchenko. Retrieving Comparative Arguments using Ensemble Methods and Neural Information Retrieval [paper]
Mercutio	Daniel Helmrich, Denis Streitmatter, Fionn Fuchs, Maximilian Heykeroth. Touché Task 2: Comparative Argument Retrieval. A document-based search engine for answering comparative questions [paper]
Puss in Boots	Bevendorff, Stein, Hagen, Potthast (ECIR 2018). Elastic ChatNoir: Search Engine for the ClueWeb and the Common Crawl [paper]
Rayla	Alaa Alhamzeh, Mohamed Bouhaouel, Előd Egyed-Zsigmond, Jelena Mitrović. DistilBERT-based Argumentation Retrieval for Answering Comparative Questions [paper]
Thor	Ekaterina Shirshakova, Ahmad Wattar. Thor at Touché 2021: Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions [paper]
Lab overview	Bondarenko et al. Overview of Touché 2021: Argument Retrieval [paper] [CLEF 2021 Working Notes]

Session 2: Participants' paper presentations

Session 3: Panel discussion and closing remarks

Moderator: Alexander Bondarenko

Touché: Argument Retrieval

Statistics over two years



- ❑ Registrations: 64 teams
- ❑ Submissions: 44 participating teams
- ❑ Approaches: 129 valid runs were evaluated
- ❑ Evaluation: 12,832 manual relevance judgments (5,787 additional quality)



Touché: Argument Retrieval

Summary



- ❑ Platform for argument retrieval researchers [touche.webis.de]
- ❑ Argument relevance / quality corpora / rankings
- ❑ Tools for submission and evaluation [tira.io]

- ❑ All (almost) used labeled data from 2020
- ❑ Majority improved over baselines

- ❑ 24 participant working notes published in proceedings [[CEUR-WS.org](https://ceur-ws.org)]
- ❑ Dumani, Schenkel.
Quality-Aware Ranking of Arguments. CIKM 2020.
- ❑ Nilles, Dumani, Schenkel.
QuARk: A GUI for Quality-Aware Ranking of Arguments. SIGIR 2021.
- ❑ Thakur, Reimers, Rücklé, Srivastava, Gurevych.
BEIR: A Heterogenous Benchmark for Zero-shot Evaluation of Information Retrieval Models. arXiv 2021.
- ❑ Cherumanal, Spina, Scholer, Croft.
Evaluating Fairness in Argument Retrieval. CIKM 2021.

Task 1: Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions

- ❑ Scenario: Users search for argument gist on controversial topics
- ❑ Task: Retrieve and rank sentences (main claim and premise) that convey key points pertinent to the controversial topic
- ❑ Data: 400,000 “arguments” (short text passages) [args.me]

Task 1: Argument Retrieval for Controversial Questions

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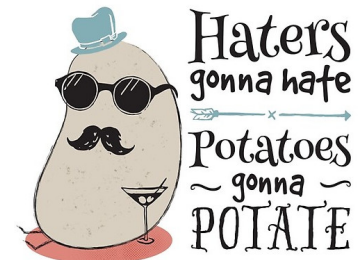
Task 2: Argument Retrieval for Comparative Questions

- ❑ Scenario: Support users to come to informed decisions
- ❑ Task: Retrieve relevant argumentative passages for compared objects and detect their respective stances w.r.t the objects
- ❑ Data: > 1 million text passages (from web documents)

Task 3: Image Retrieval for Arguments

- ❑ Scenario: Users search for images to corroborate their argumentation
- ❑ Task: Retrieve and rank images that can be used to support or attack a given stance
- ❑ Data: > 10.000 web images with respective web documents

Should hate speech be banned?



Free discussion

thank you!

- ❑ Ajjour, Wachsmuth, Kiesel, Potthast, Hagen, Stein. Data Acquisition for Argument Search: The args.me Corpus. Proceedings of KI 2019.
- ❑ Bevendorff, Stein, Hagen, Potthas. Elastic ChatNoir: Search Engine for the ClueWeb and the Common Crawl. Proceedings of ECIR 2018.
- ❑ Braunstain, Kurland, Carmel, Szpektor, Shtok. Supporting Human Answers for Advice-Seeking Questions in CQA Sites. Proceedings of ECIR 2016.
- ❑ Croft. The Relevance of Answers. Keynote at CLEF 2019.
https://ciir.cs.umass.edu/downloads/clef2019/CLEF_2019_Croft.pdf
- ❑ Freely and Steinberg. Argumentation and Debate: Critical Thinking for Reasoned Decision Making (12th ed.). Boston, MA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009.
- ❑ Potthast, Gienapp, Euchner, Heilenkötter, Weidmann, Wachsmuth, Stein, Hagen. Argument Search: Assessing Argument Relevance. Proceedings of SIGIR 2019.
- ❑ Wachsmuth, Naderi, Hou, Bilu, Prabhakaran, Alberdingk Thijm, Hirst, Stein. Computational Argumentation Quality Assessment in Natural Language. Proceedings of EACL 2017.
- ❑ Walton, Reed, Macagno. Argumentation Schemes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008.
- ❑ Zhai, Lafferty. A Study of Smoothing Methods for Language Models Applied to Information Retrieval. ACM TOIS, 22(2), 2004.