CUTKB at NTCIR-14 QALab-PoliInfo Task
Toshiki Tomihira, Yohei Seki
University of Tsukuba Ibaraki, Japan

Abstract
Due to the development of social media, the rapid spread of fake news is a serious problem. We focused on automatic estimation of fact-checkability. To verify the fact-checkability in the sentences correctly, it is essential to focus on the sentences which contain the evidence of the facts. We investigate whether the model combining CNN and LSTM is effective to check the facts.

Purpose
We challenged the classification subtask in NTCIR-14 QALab-PoliInfo, by focusing on checking facts in the Minutes relating to the politics.

Approach
Relevance
- Binary classification: “relevance” or “irrelevance”
- Pair of input are “Topic” and “Utterance”
- We defined optimizer as Manhattan distance between two LSTMs obtained from the topic and from the utterance.

\[
\text{optimizer} = \exp(-||h^{(left)} - h^{(right)}||_1)
\]

Fact-checkability
We aim to improve judgment of fact checkable by performing convolution and time series prediction to take into consideration the relationship between the minutes as a substitute for evidence.
We two models were tested:
- Only LSTM model.
- Combination model of LSTM and CNN.
→ We confirm the improvement in the Combination model.

Result(Fact-checkability)
The score was higher for all three people who gave a correct answer than for SC.
It is considered that the result regardless of people is better.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gold Standard</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>existence Recall</th>
<th>existence Precision</th>
<th>absence Recall</th>
<th>absence Precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>0.966</td>
<td>0.782</td>
<td>0.978</td>
<td>0.406</td>
<td>0.938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2</td>
<td>0.810</td>
<td>0.863</td>
<td>0.865</td>
<td>0.660</td>
<td>0.673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N3</td>
<td>0.918</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td>0.945</td>
<td>0.841</td>
<td>0.839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>0.843</td>
<td>0.763</td>
<td>0.523</td>
<td>0.646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N1: one or more; N2: two or more assessors; N3: three or more; SC: the weight of the correct score;

Conclusion
It was clarified that both convolution and sequence operations were necessary to estimate the fact-checkability.

From the data set, it was confirmed that the sentences including the fact checkable information shared similar facts with the target sentence provided in the task.

We need to adjust the models of Relevance and Stance in future.