Ibrk at the NTCIR-15 QA Lab-PoliInfo-2

How to label agree or disagree

- We detected dissenting opinions from each party’s final answers on the last day of the plenary session.
- We assign labels to the minority parties based on inferences of their positions from the information we collect from web pages and TrainingData, both those that lean toward the ruling party and those that lean toward the opposition.
- If we don’t get it with the above two, we’ll give a label in agree.

Detection from the final debate

- Determine the affiliation of the speaker by referring to the dictionary of the party affiliation.
- Detecting dissenting opinions from the beginning of the statement of each party’s representative.
- The speaker’s opinion shall be the opinion of his or her party.

Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>miss</th>
<th>match</th>
<th>accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>4361</td>
<td>96.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+minority party</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>4377</td>
<td>96.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 96.04% when there was no information on minority opinions and 96.35% when there was information on minority opinions.
- There was an increase in accuracy of 0.35%.

When there is a description of the “Opposition to the outside ☐ ☐ proposal”.

- If you are opposed to a large number of proposals together, such as “Opposition to the outside ☐ ☐ proposal”, the “Speaker” refers to the proposals in the null and gives a label of opposition for the number of ☐ ☐ from the top of the list.

Summary

- The approach on minority groups was a major factor in improving accuracy.
- It’s difficult to extract opinions from a group that has little to say.

Estimating Minority Party Trends

- We collect the factions that have the few chance to answer and estimate whether they lean toward the ruling party or the opposition.
- We assign the same label of opinion as the Communist Party to those factions presumed to be opposition-leaning.