

# Uncovering Latent Arguments in Social Media Messaging by Employing LLMs-in-the-Loop Strategy

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# Public Opinion

- Responsive governance
- Policy alignment with public interests
- Societal harmony
- Continuous policy refinement *(Glynn & Huge, 2008; Price, 1988)*



# *Distributed Landscape of Social Media*



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Users **generate** and **consume** a variety of content.

# *Analyzing Public Opinion*

- Automatically analyzing public opinion on social media platforms.



# Analyzing Public Opinion

- Automatically analyzing public opinion on social media platforms.
- **Argument Mining.**
  - automatically extracts the reasons, claims, and talking points/arguments.
  - shedding light on how and why specific opinions are formed.

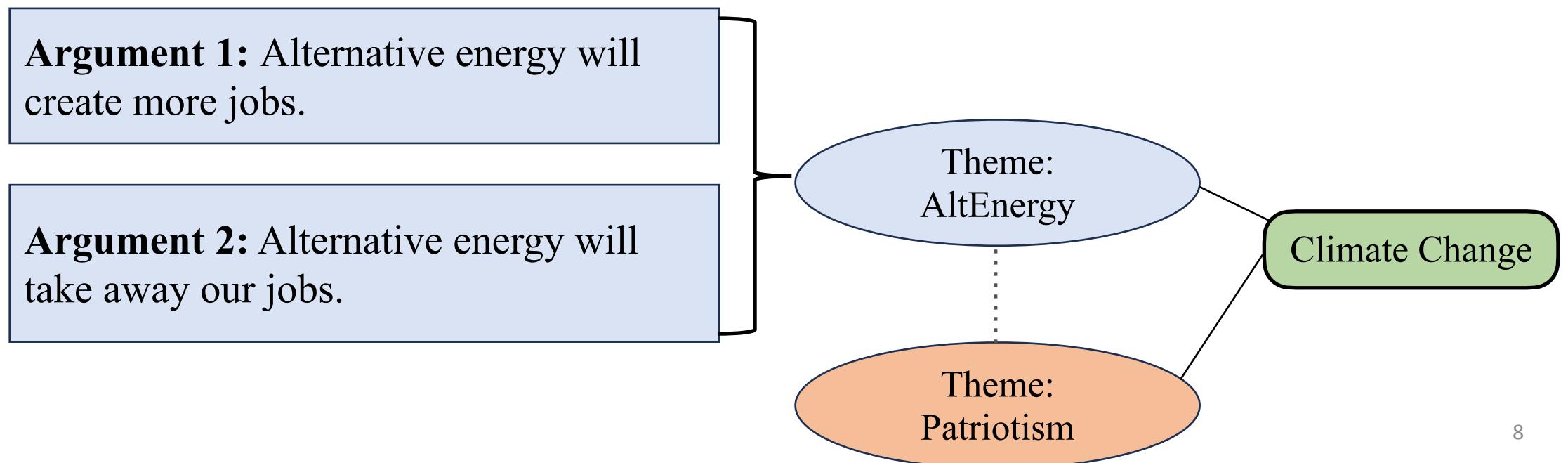


# Argument Mining - Previous Works

- Topic Modeling.
  - Shallow Themes.
- Manual and qualitative coding *(Hagen et al., 2022; Nguyen et al., 2021; Del Valle et al., 2020)*.

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- Topic Modeling.
  - Shallow Themes.
- Manual and qualitative coding (*Hagen et al., 2022; Nguyen et al., 2021; Del Valle et al., 2020*).
- Theme Discovery (*Islam & Goldwasser, 2025; Pacheco et al., 2023; Islam et al., 2023b; Islam & Goldwasser, 2022; Pacheco et al., 2022a*).
  - Can not to recognize conflicting arguments under same theme, i.e.,



# Argument Mining - Previous Works

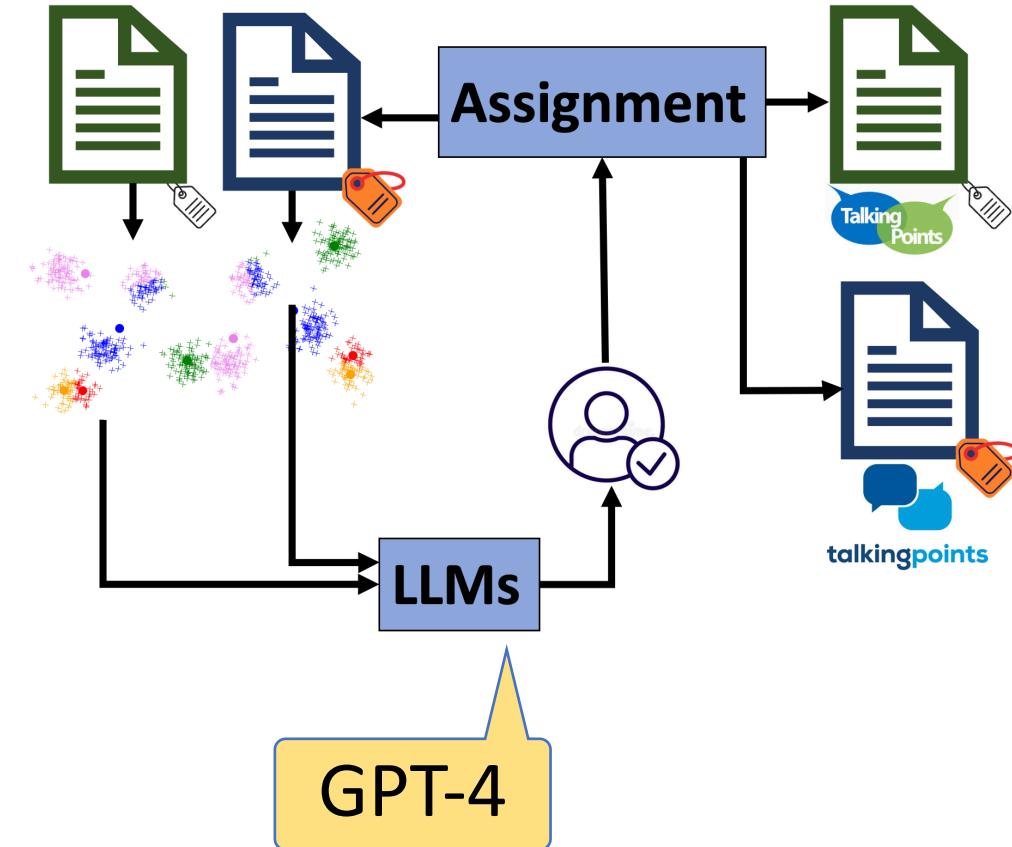
- Human-in-loop (*Pacheco et al. 2022b;a*).
  - Costly scalability.
  - Time consuming.

# *Machine-in-loop* Approach

- Human-in-loop (*Pacheco et al. 2022b;a*).
  - Costly scalability.
  - Time consuming.
- **Machine-in-the-Loop: LLMs-in-the-Loop.**
  - LLMs possess **extensive domain insights**.
  - **Reasoning** capabilities.
  - **Accelerate** the process of refinement.

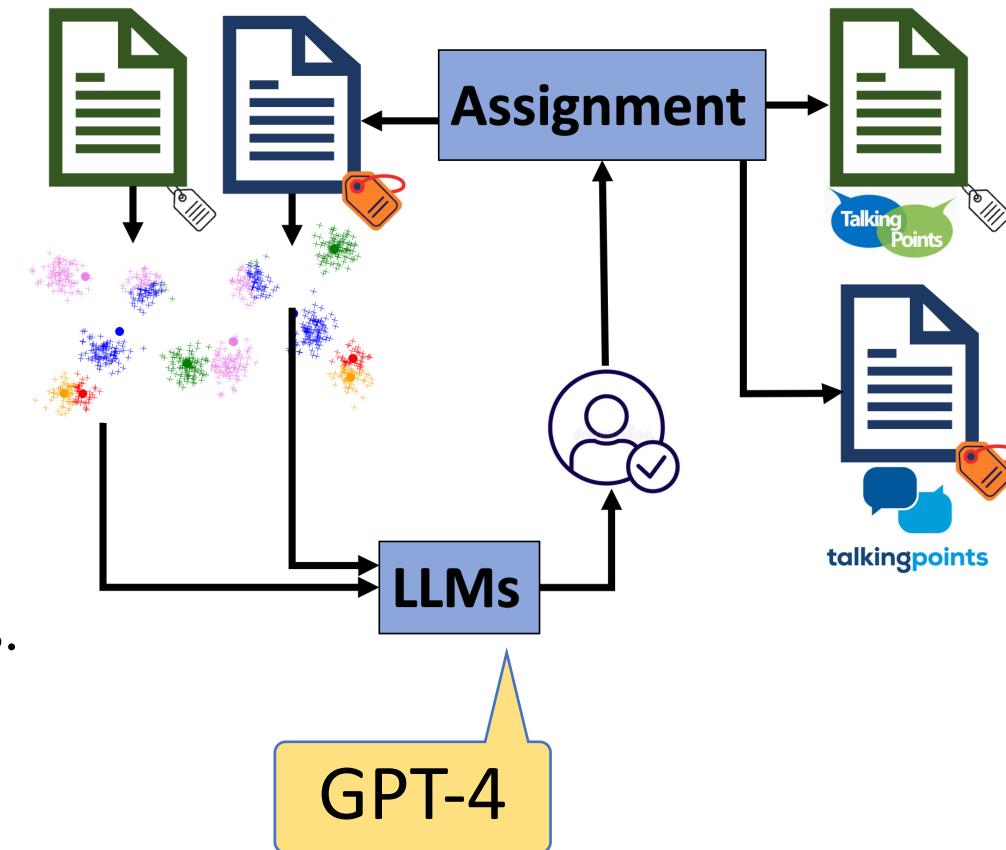
# Sketch of *LLMs-in-the-Loop* Approach

- Themes are pre-defined.
- Theme-specific **clustering**.
- **Summarizing** sub-clusters.
  - Zero-shot multi-document summarization using GPT-4 on top-k instances.
- **Generating and refining** arguments.
  - Implement a redundancy check to identify and merge similar arguments.



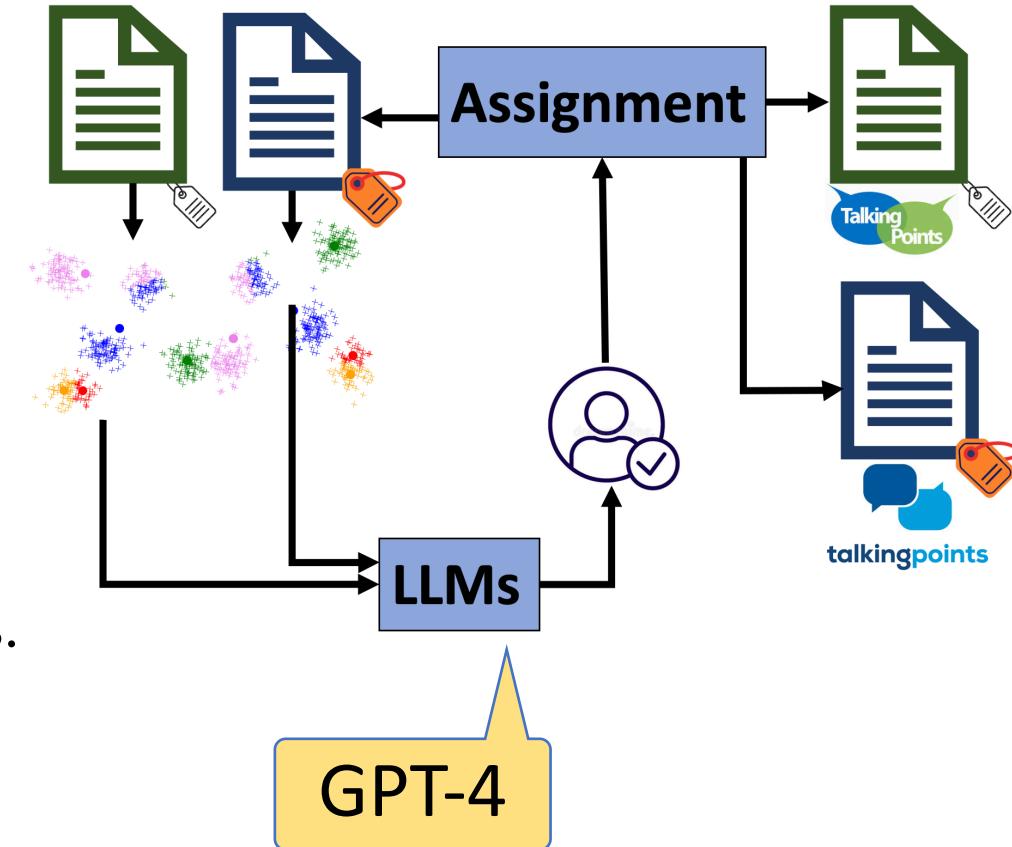
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- **Human evaluation.**
  - Quality and relevance of the generated arguments.



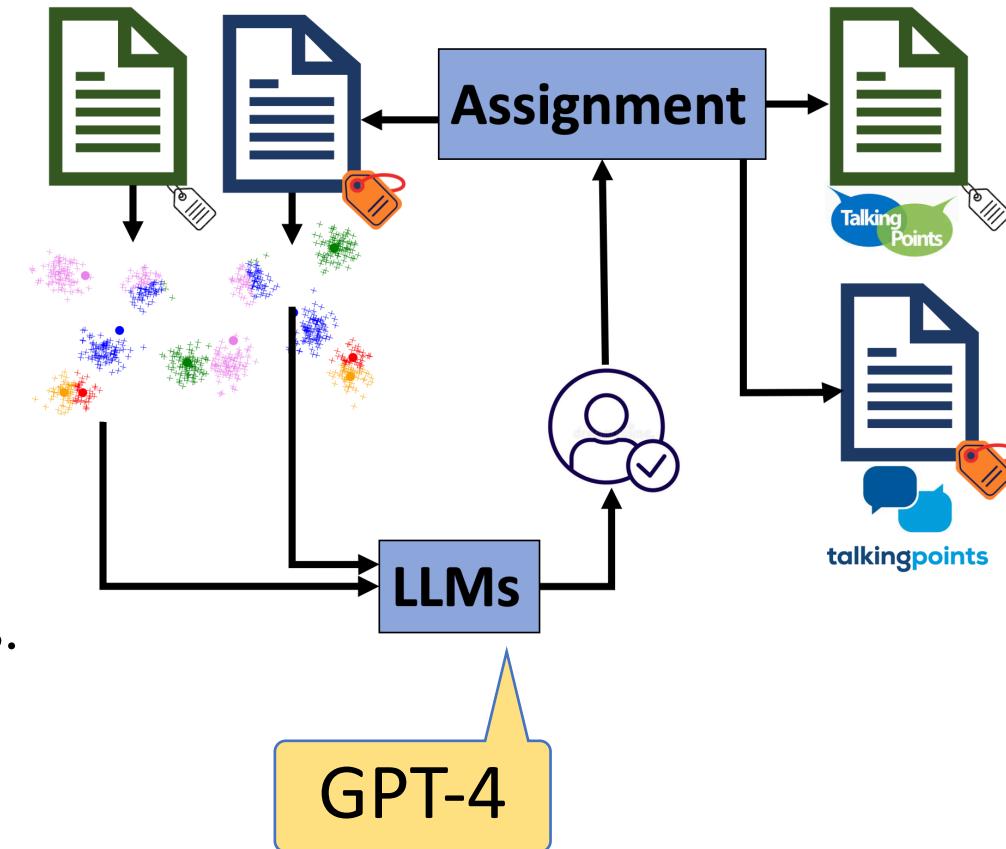
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- **Mapping** instances to arguments.
  - Distance-based approach for mapping.



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- **Repeat:** Unassigned ads from iteration1.



# Case Studies

- Climate campaigns.
  - **14k ads** (*Islam et al. 2023, Islam and Goldwasser 2025*), January 2021 to January 2022.
  - Stance (e.g., pro-energy, clean-energy) and theme (e.g., support climate policy).

# Case Studies

- Climate campaigns.
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  - Stance (e.g., pro-energy, clean-energy) and theme (e.g., support climate policy).
- COVID-19 vaccine campaigns.
  - **9k ads** (*Islam and Goldwasser 2022*), December 2020 to January 2022.
  - Moral foundation (e.g., care/harm) (*Haidt and Graham, 2007*) and theme (e.g., vaccine equity).

# Evaluation

- Sort the ads according to their semantic distance to their assigned arguments.
- Compute the **three** quartiles and sample a set of **12 ads** per theme, such that **3 ads** are randomly sampled from each quartile.
- **300** ads in the 1st iteration and another **300** ads from the 2nd iteration from **climate** case study.
- **168** ads in the 1st iteration and another **168** ads from the 2nd iteration from **COVID-19** case study.
- Manually annotate **936 ads** whether the mapping is correct or not.

# Results

- Better performance in the lower **distance** between ad and argument.
- Improvement in performance both in **coverage** and **mapping quality** after **subsequent iterations**.

Case Study	Iter.	# Args	Coverage	$\leq Q_1$	$\leq Q_2$	$\leq Q_3$	All
Climate	1	113	37.38%	76.00%	70.67%	58.67%	57.33%
	2	213	44.40%	88.00%	74.67%	70.67%	64.00%
COVID-19	1	47	36.18%	78.57%	61.90%	61.90%	52.38%
	2	78	40.47%	82.93%	73.81%	64.29%	57.14%

Table: Coverage and mapping quality w.r.t. Human Judgments.

# Ablation Study

- Comparable results in terms of coverage:
  - Arguments from the top k instances of a cluster **without summarizing** vs. **with summarizing**.

Case Study	Iter.	Number of covered ads			
		thr < 0.6	thr < 0.5	thr < 0.4	thr < 0.3
Climate	1	13319	10677	5355	1132
	1-w/o sum.	13394	10613	5189	1164
	2	13669	11541	<b>6360</b>	<b>1458</b>
	2-w/o sum.	<b>13759</b>	<b>11592</b>	6143	1384
COVID-19	1	7962	6525	3589	850
	1-w/o sum.	8133	6507	3477	787
	2	8197	<b>6833</b>	<b>4015</b>	<b>1089</b>
	2-w/o sum.	<b>8426</b>	6767	3710	908

Table: Ablation study (coverage). sum: summary, thr: threshold.

# Downstream Task: Stance Prediction

Stance prediction task **improves** when **talking points** are added with **text**.

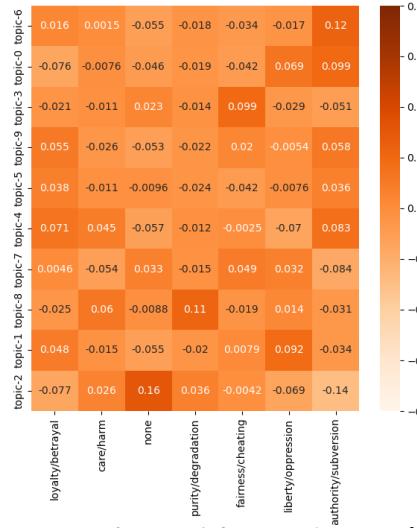
MODEL	ACC	F1
<i>Longformer</i> <sub>text</sub>	90.13%	89.89%
<i>Longformer</i> <sub>tp</sub>	83.43%	83.44%
<b>Longformer</b> <sub>text+tp</sub>	<b>93.30%</b>	<b>93.29%</b>
<i>RoBERTa</i> <sub>text</sub>	93.07%	92.96%
<i>RoBERTa</i> <sub>tp</sub>	82.73%	82.81%
<b>RoBERTa</b> <sub>text+tp</sub>	<b>93.65%</b>	<b>93.56%</b>
<i>llama3</i> <sub>text</sub>	92.00%	90.95%
<i>llama3</i> <sub>tp</sub>	81.00%	78.68%
<b>llama3</b> <sub>text+tp</sub>	<b>92.50%</b>	<b>91.49%</b>

Table: Contribution of talking point (tp) in stance classifier for climate campaigns dataset.

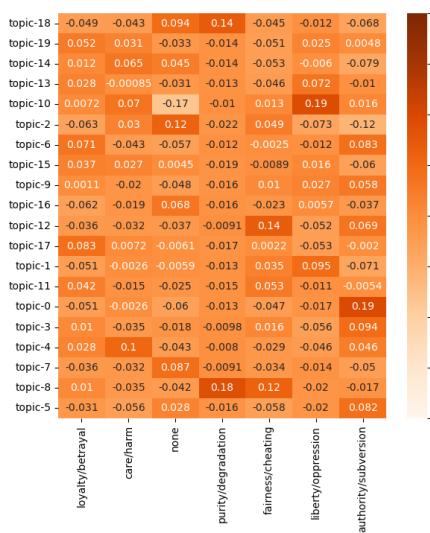
# Argumentative Cohesion Comparison

- **COVID-19** vaccine campaigns.
  - Pearson **correlation** between **arguments** and **moral foundations**.
  - Random **15** arguments.
- **Climate** campaigns.
  - Pearson **correlation** between **arguments** and **stances**.
  - Random **25** arguments.

# Argumentative Cohesion Comparison: COVID-19



Baseline: 10 LDA Topics

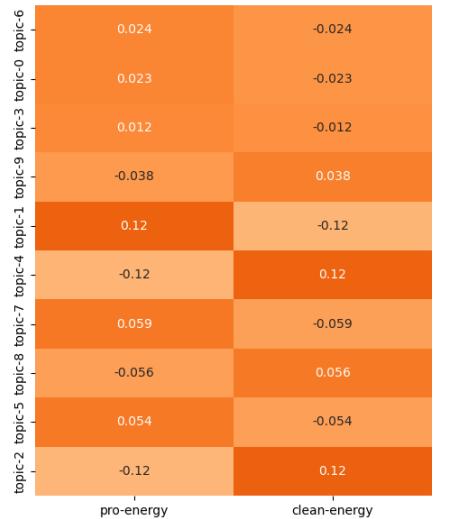


Baseline: 20 LDA Topics

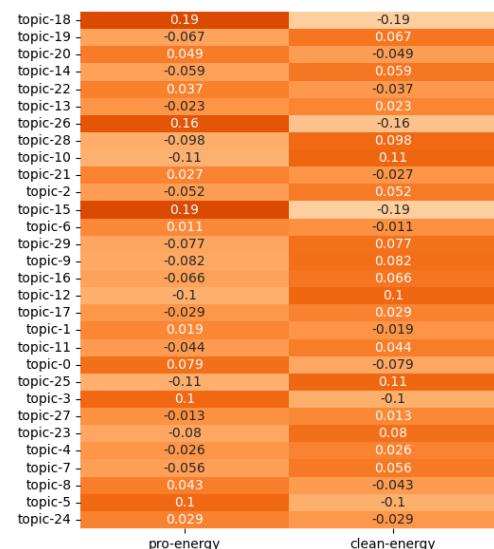


Ours: After 2nd round of iteration

# Argumentative Cohesion Comparison: Climate



## Baseline: 10 LDA Topics



## Baseline: 30 LDA Topics



### Ours: After 2nd round of iteration

# Demographic Targeting

- Three age categories.  
i.e.,
  - Young people (ages 13-24)
  - Working-age people (ages 25-54)
  - Older population (age 55+)
- Florida and Texas.

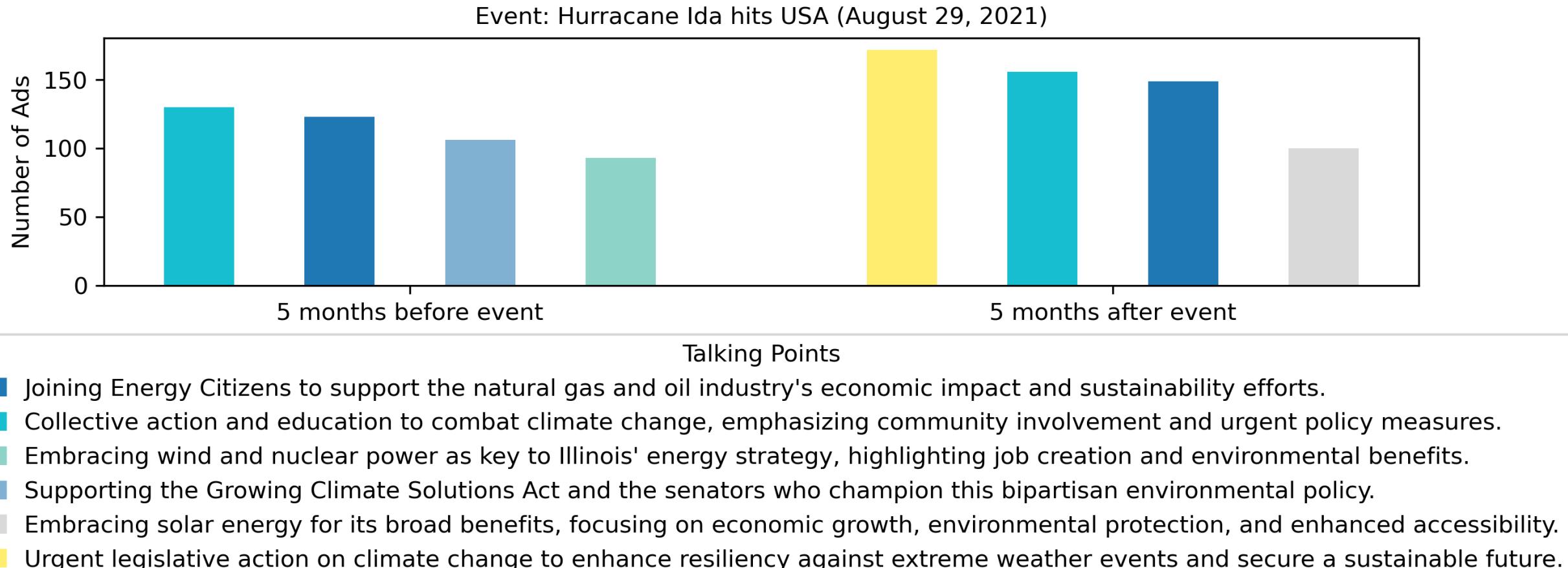
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Age Group	State	Entity	Talking Points
13-24	TX	Children, Parents, reproductive health.	Advocates for the safety of COVID-19 vaccines for children, emphasizing mild side effects and community protection through vaccination.
25-54	FL	Ron DeSantis, Dr. Joseph Ladapo, Surgeon General.	Advocates for building and restoring public trust in the COVID-19 vaccine and the medical community.
	TX	seniors, Pfizer, who have passed away or are hospitalized due to Covid, I.	Strongly advocates for COVID-19 vaccination, highlighting its safety, efficacy, and crucial role in preventing severe illness and ending the pandemic.
55+	FL	Governor Ron DeSantis, seniors, loved one, Johnson & Johnson.	Efforts and challenges in equitable vaccine distribution and access for seniors across various counties.

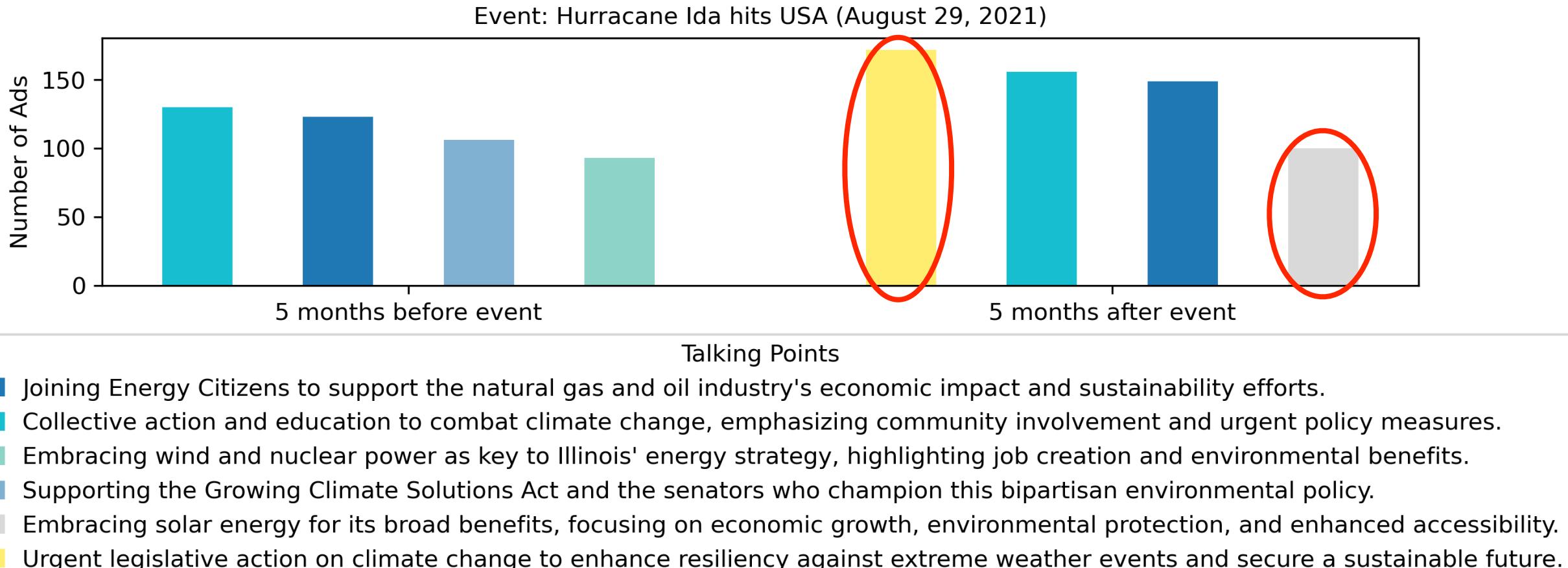
# Arguments Shift Triggered by Key Events

- Event1: Hurricane Ida, Date: August 29, 2021.



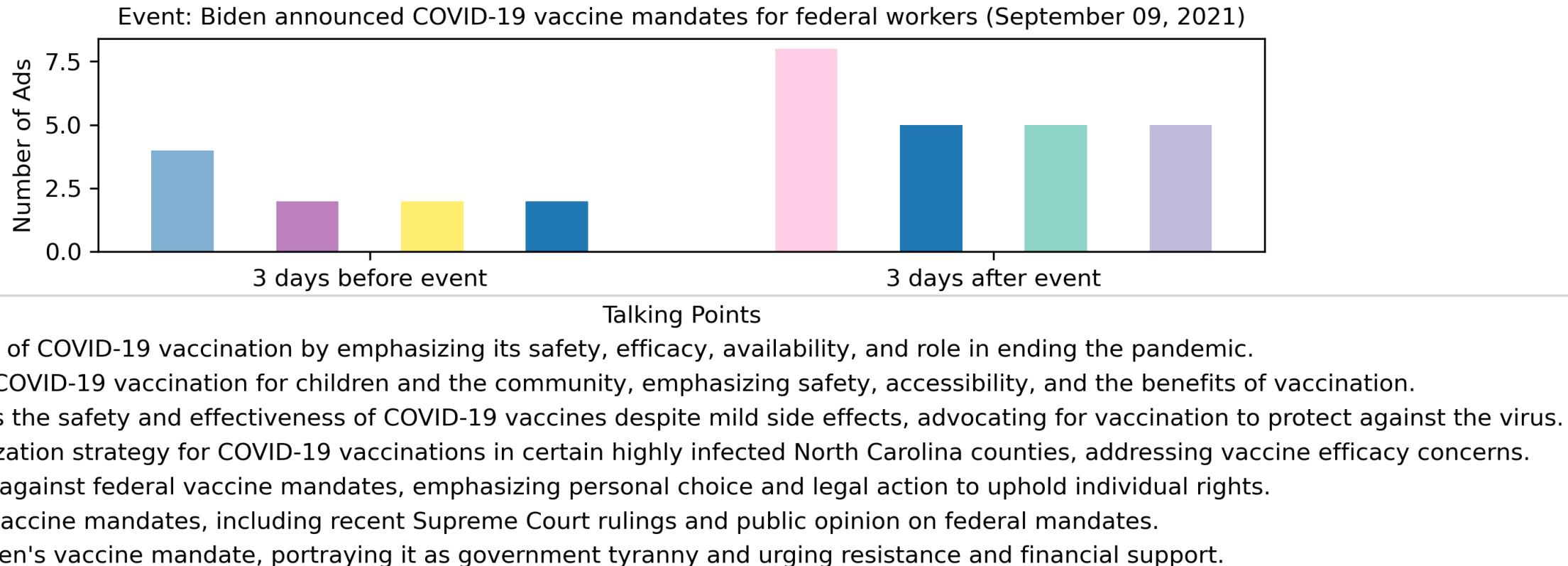
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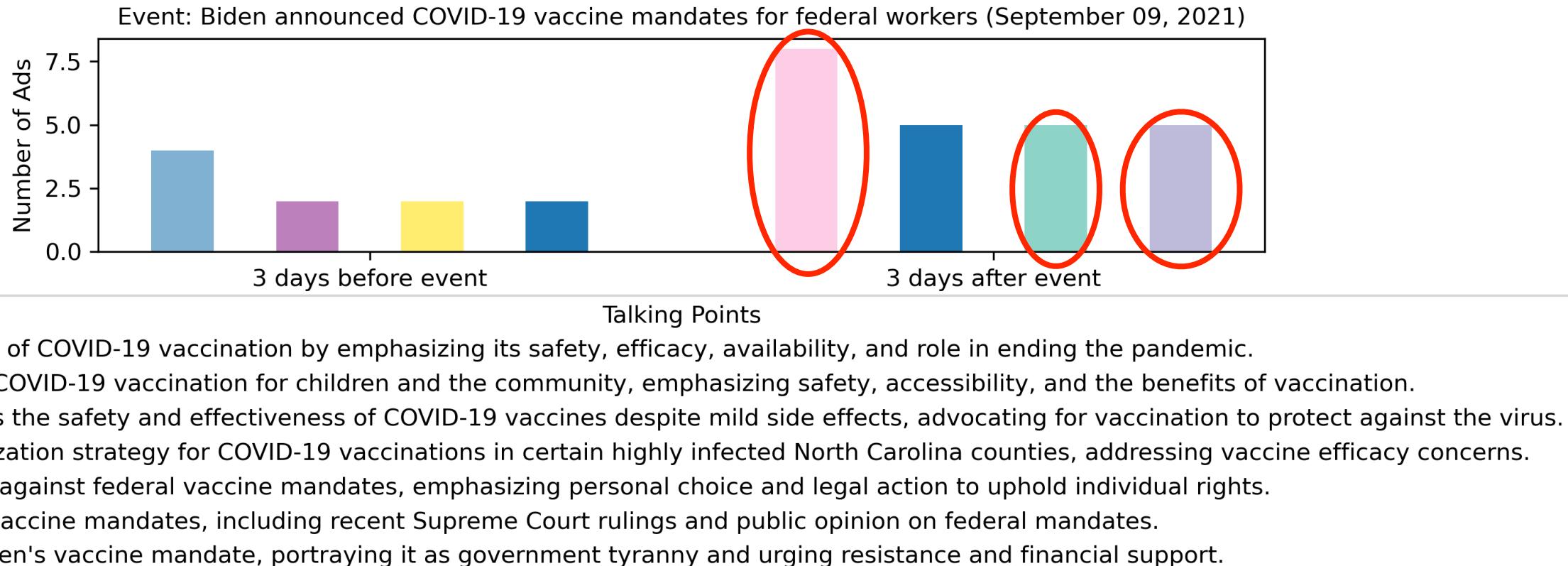
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- Event2: Federal COVID-19 vaccine mandate, Date: September 09, 2021.



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# Key Takeaways

- Iterative LLMs-in-the-Loop framework for uncovering latent arguments.

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- Quantitative results:
  - Newly discovered arguments can **cover a larger portion** of texts.
  - **Map** texts -> arguments **accurately** w.r.t. human judgment.
  - Arguments are **more strongly correlated** with specific **stances** or **moral foundations** than the LDA topics.

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  - Arguments are more strongly correlated with specific stances or moral foundations than the LDA topics.
- Talking point information improves the stance classifier performance.
- Talking points are tailored for demographic targeting.
- Talking points dynamically shift in response to real world events.

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# THANK YOU 😊

Slide: <https://tunazislam.github.io/files/LatentArgumentsLLM.pdf>

## Questions?

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