



# A Progressive Framework for Role-Aware Rumor Resolution

**Lei Chen<sup>1</sup>, Guanying Li<sup>2</sup>, Zhongyu Wei<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Yang Yang<sup>4</sup>, Baohua Zhou<sup>2</sup>, Qi Zhang<sup>5</sup>, Xuanjing Huang<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> School of Data Science, Fudan University, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Journalism, Fudan University, China

<sup>3</sup> Research Institute of Intelligent and Complex Systems, Fudan University, China

<sup>4</sup> College of Computer Science and Technology, Zhejiang University, China

<sup>5</sup> School of Computer Science, Fudan University, China

<sup>1,3,5</sup> {chen118, zywei, qi\_zhang, xjhuang}@fudan.edu.cn

<sup>2</sup>zhoubaohua@yeah.net; <sup>4</sup>yangya@zju.edu.cn

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[https://github.com/lchen96/trigger\\_identification](https://github.com/lchen96/trigger_identification)

**Reported by Xiaoke Li**

# Introduction



Figure 1: An illustration of rumor cascades and typical roles of messages helpful for rumor verification.

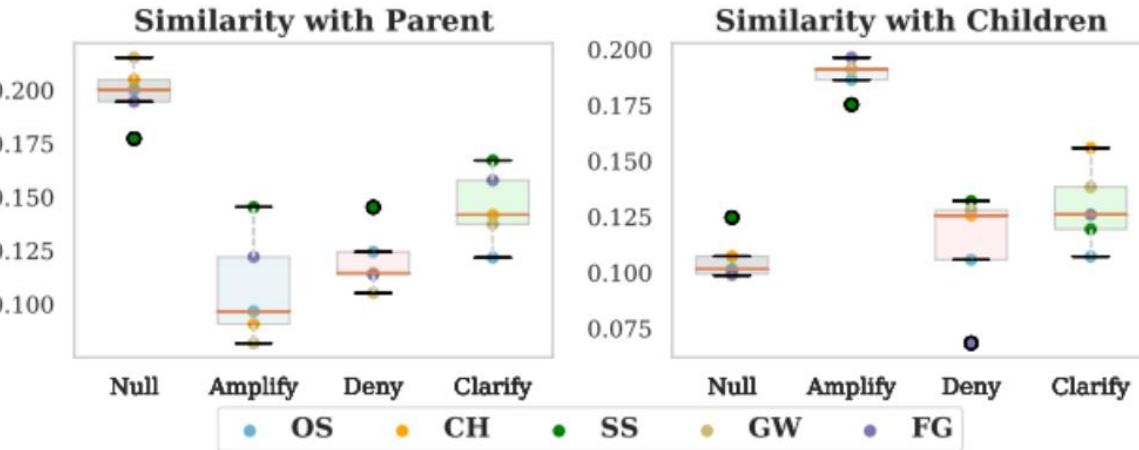


Figure 2: Context similarity for different types of triggers in different events. Scatter points represent the averaged context similarity for a certain kind of trigger in a specific event. Shapes of boxes depict the degree of trigger assimilation for different events.

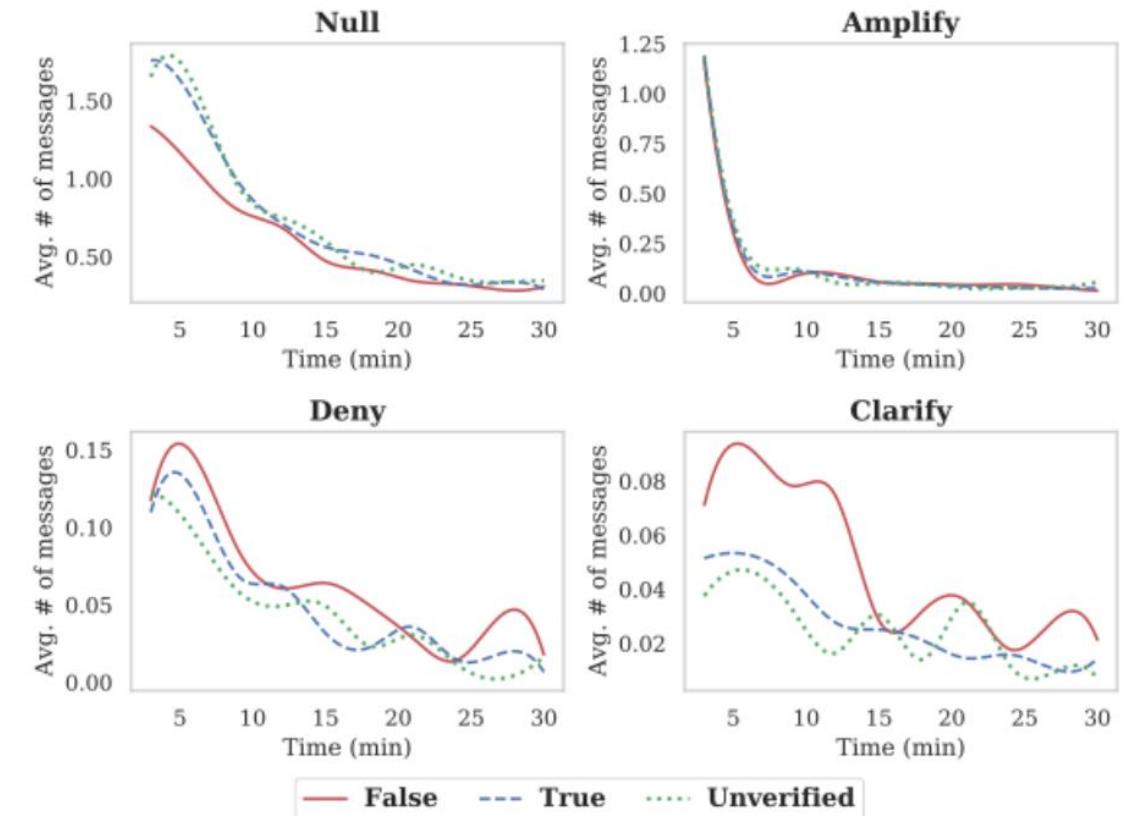


Figure 3: Temporal variation of trigger distribution. Each subgraph represents a certain kind of trigger. Different line styles stand for the category of rumors.

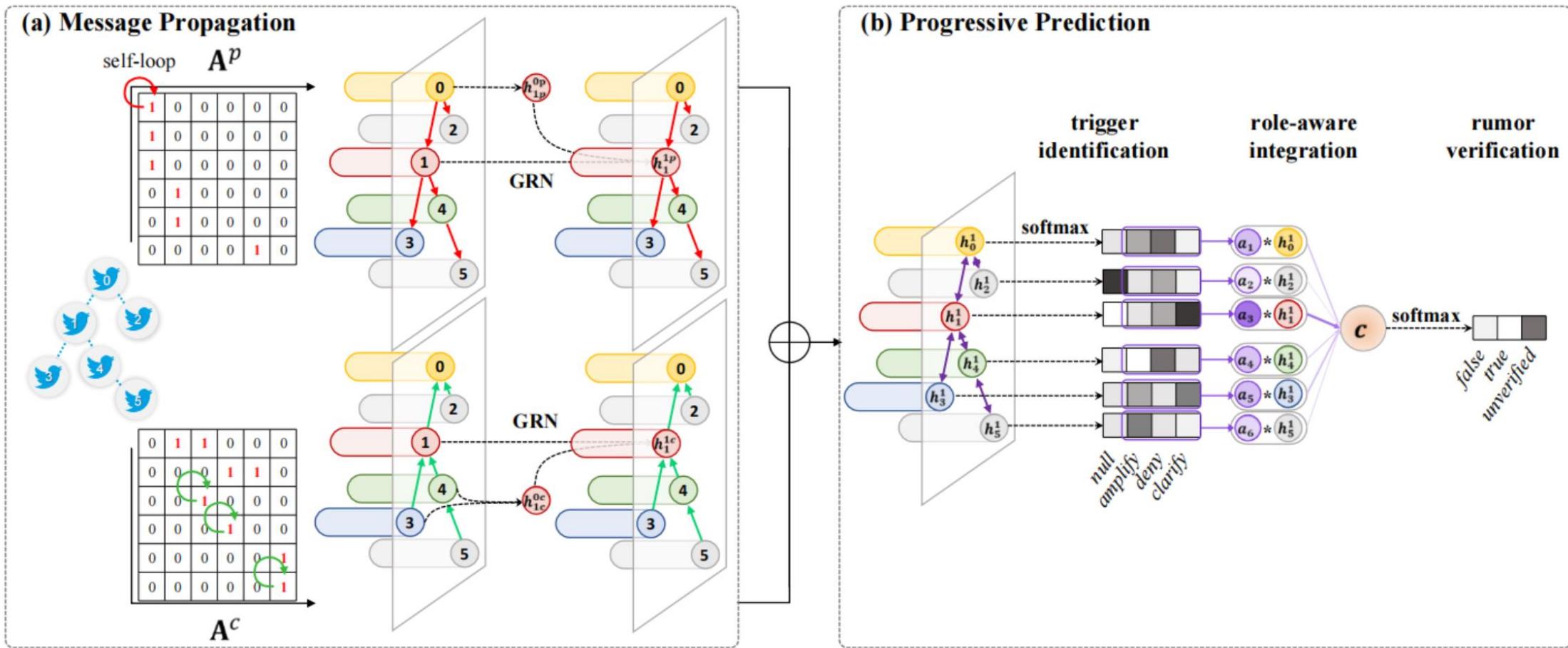
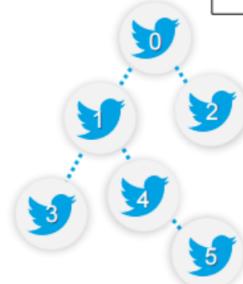


Figure 4: Overall architecture of our proposed model. The two squares on the left represent the decomposed adjacency matrices  $\mathbf{A}^p$  and  $\mathbf{A}^c$  that control the direction of information flow. Both of the two tasks share the unsymmetric GRN Layers. The updated node representation is used to predict trigger labels. Role-aware integration mechanism is then applied to acquire cascade representation and produce verification prediction.

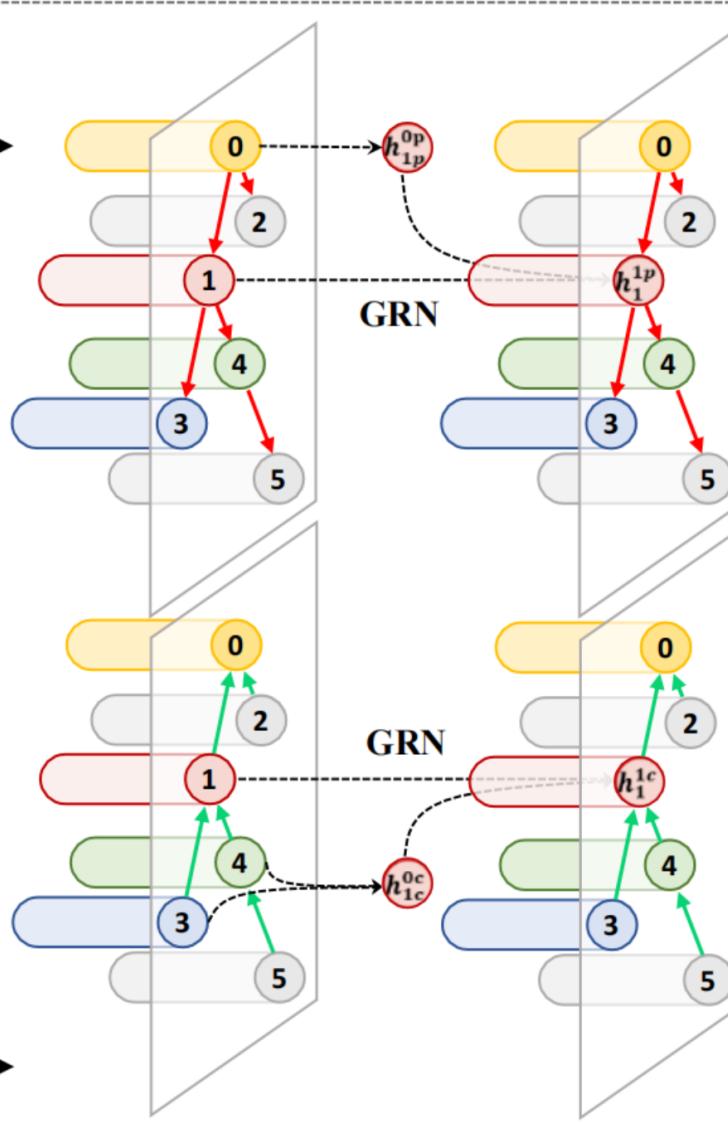
**(a) Message Propagation**

 self-loop  $\mathbf{A}^p$ 

1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0



0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1

 $\mathbf{A}^c$ 


$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}^p = (\mathbf{D}^p)^{-1} \mathbf{A}^p \quad \hat{\mathbf{A}}^c = (\mathbf{D}^c)^{-1} \mathbf{A}^c$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{i,p}^{(l-1),p} = \sum_{j \in \{j | \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{ij}^p \neq 0\}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{ij}^p \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1),p} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_i^l = \sigma_g \left( \mathbf{W}_f \mathbf{h}_i^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{U}_f \mathbf{h}_{i,p}^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{b}_f \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{i}_i^l = \sigma_g \left( \mathbf{W}_i \mathbf{h}_i^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{U}_i \mathbf{h}_{i,p}^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{b}_i \right) \quad (3)$$

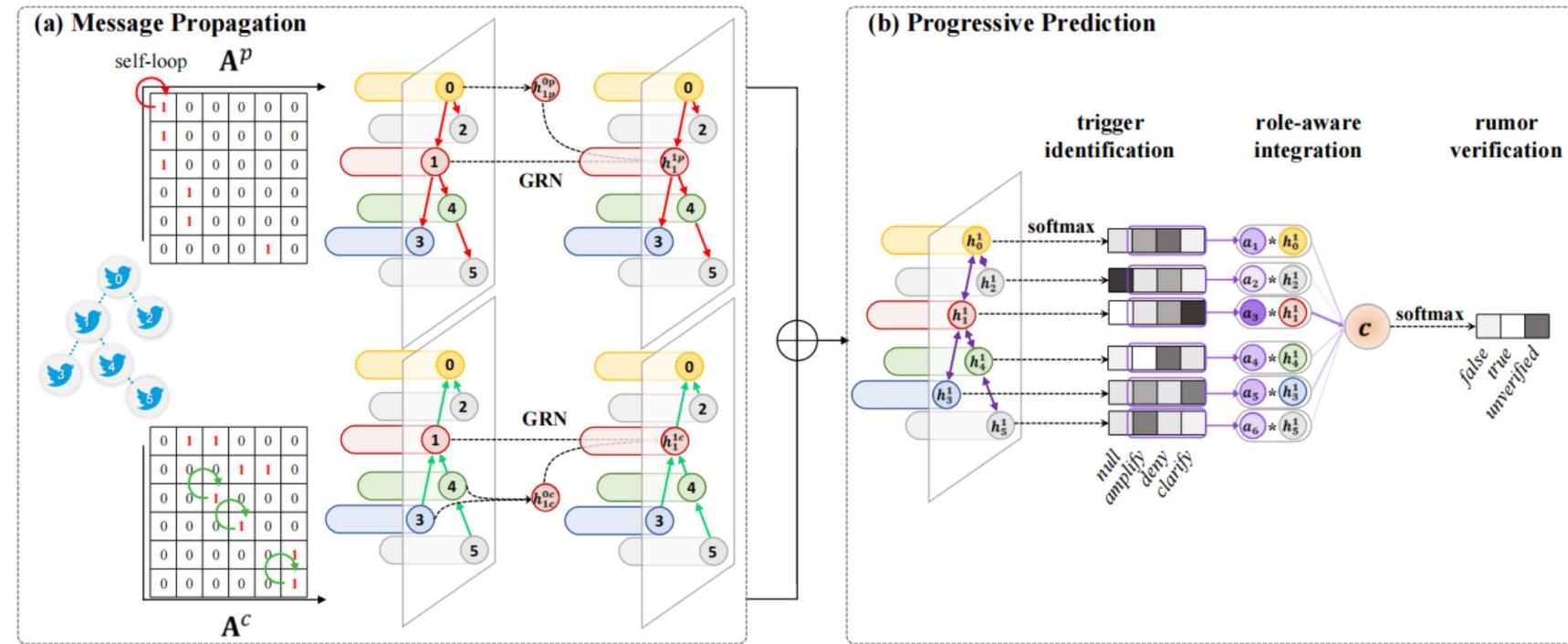
$$\mathbf{o}_i^l = \sigma_g \left( \mathbf{W}_o \mathbf{h}_i^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{U}_o \mathbf{h}_{i,p}^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{b}_o \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{c}}_i^l = \sigma_c \left( \mathbf{W}_c \mathbf{h}_i^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{U}_c \mathbf{h}_{i,p}^{(l-1),p} + \mathbf{b}_c \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_i^l = \mathbf{f}_i^l \circ \mathbf{c}_i^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{i}_i^l \circ \tilde{\mathbf{c}}_i^l \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{l,p} = \mathbf{o}_i^l \circ \sigma_c \left( \mathbf{c}_i^l \right) \quad (7)$$

# Method



$$\mathcal{Y}_i^t = \text{softmax}(\text{FFN}(h_i^1)) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \quad (8)$$

$$c = \sum_i^{|V|} a_i h_i^1 \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_t = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{V}|} \sum_i^{|V|} \sum_j^{L_t} \mathcal{Y}_i^{t,j} \log \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_i^{t,j} \quad (9) \quad \mathcal{Y}^v = \text{softmax}(\text{FFN}(c)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (12)$$

$$a_i = [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1] \mathcal{Y}_i^t \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_v = -\sum_j^{L_v} \mathcal{Y}^{v,j} \log \hat{\mathcal{Y}}^{v,j} \quad (13) \quad \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_t + \mathcal{L}_v \quad (14)$$

# Experiments

event	# of cas.	# of mes.	verify dist. (F:T:U)	trigger dist. (N:A:C:D)
<b>CH</b>	449	6110	114:187:148	4705:915:271:219
<b>OS</b>	467	6036	72:327:68	4793:868:254:121
<b>SS</b>	508	7832	76:378:54	5868:1050:471:443
<b>FG</b>	268	4516	8:9:251	3679:527:181:129
<b>GW</b>	237	2377	111:94:32	1762:388:147:80
<b>All</b>	1929	26871	381:995:553	20807:3748:1324:992

Table 1: Statistics of extended PHEME dataset. The abbreviation of different events is in short of *Charlie Hebdo*, *Ottawa Shooting*, *Sydney Siege*, *Ferguson Unrest*, *Germanwings Crash* respectively. The next two columns represents the amount of cascades and messages involved in different events. As for distribution of verification and trigger labels, capital letters stand for possible categories (F: *false*, T: *true*, U: *unverified*, N: *null*, A: *amplify*, C: *clarify*, D: *deny*).

Method	Trigger		Verify	
	Random	LOEO	Random	LOEO
<b>CNN</b>	0.524	0.501	0.741	0.308
<b>RNN</b>	0.562	0.560	0.785	0.314
<b>TreeLSTM</b>	0.538	0.514	0.710	0.317
<b>TreeTrans</b>	0.541	0.511	0.714	0.314
<b>GCN</b>	0.548	0.542	0.772	0.322
<b>GraphSage</b>	0.549	0.561	0.781	0.304
<b>UGRN</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>0.819</b>	<b>0.346</b>

Table 2: Results of trigger identification and rumor verification. All the numerical values represent macro F1-score when adopting random or LOEO cross validation. The result of LOEO validation is the average of 5 folds. **Bold**: the best performance in each column.

# Experiments

<b>Component</b>	<b>Trigger</b>		<b>Verify</b>	
	Random	LOEO	Random	LOEO
<b>GRN</b>	0.531	0.514	0.754	0.324
<b>UGRN-c</b>	0.541	0.522	0.768	0.321
<b>UGRN-p</b>	0.552	0.541	0.778	0.334
<b>UGRN</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>0.819</b>	<b>0.346</b>

Table 3: Ablation study on key components of UGRN.  
Presentation of result is the same with Table 2.

# Experiments

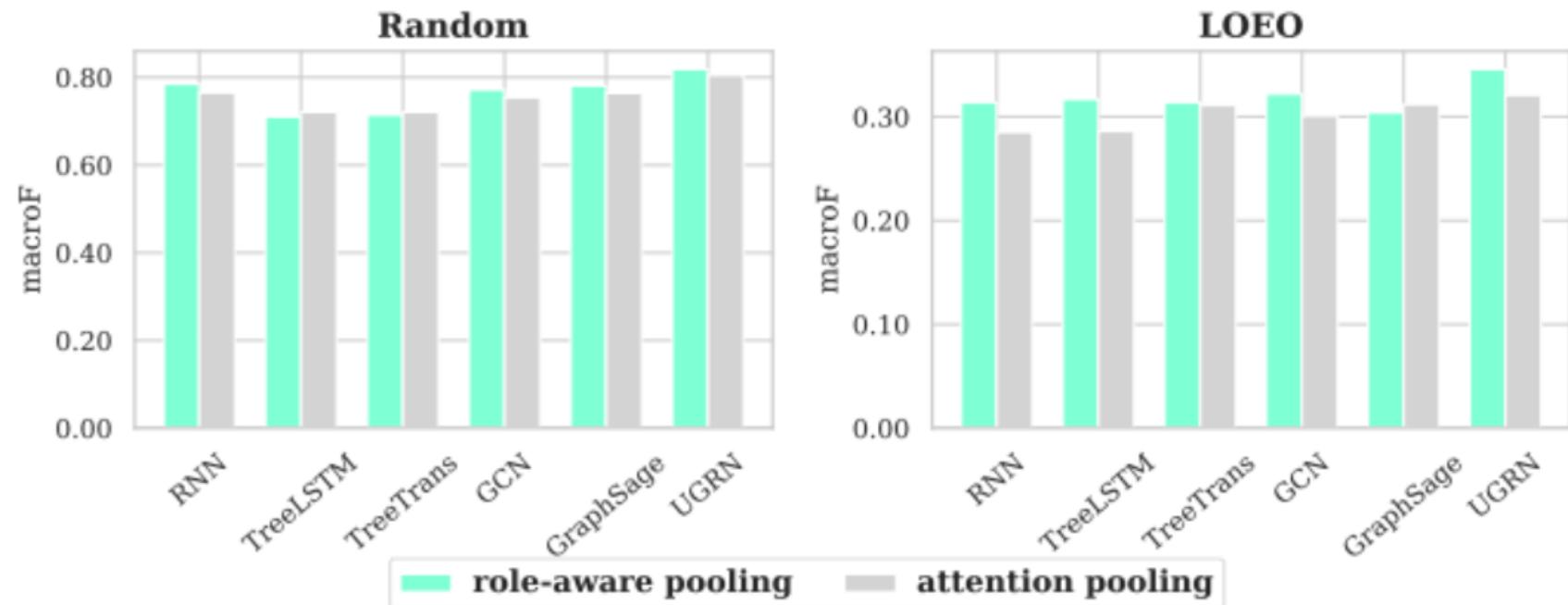


Figure 5: The effect of role-aware integration.



# Experiments

<b>Task</b>	<b>Trigger</b>		<b>Verify</b>	
	Random	LOEO	Random	LOEO
<b>Trigger</b>	0.568	0.558	-	-
<b>Verify</b>	-	-	0.795	0.286
<b>Multi-Task</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>0.819</b>	<b>0.346</b>

Table 4: The effect of multi-task learning framework.  
Presentation of result is the same with Table 2.

# Experiments

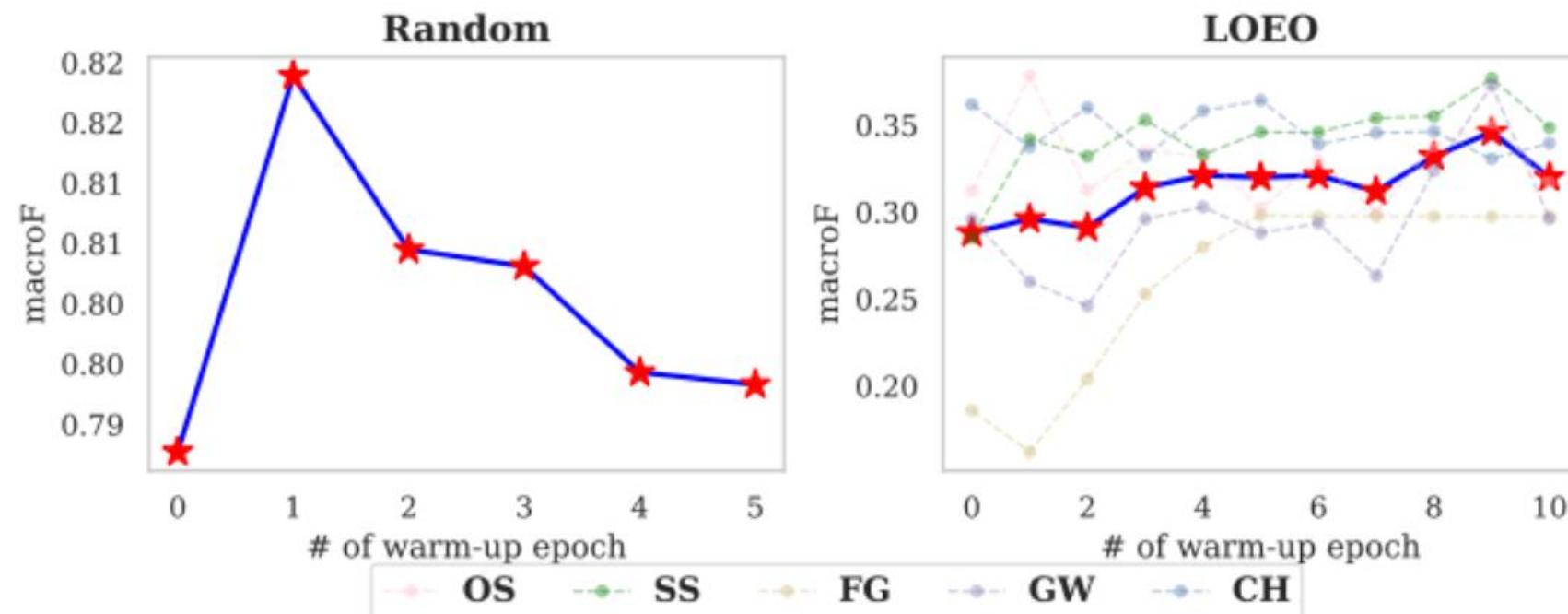


Figure 6: The effect of trigger warm-up strategy. Blue solid lines represent the averaged result and the dashed lines stand for results with different test event.



# Thanks