

# **Crowd Prefers the Middle Path:** *A New IAA Metric Reveals Turker Biases in Query Segmentation*

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# Query segmentation

new york times square dance

scottish country dancing clubs melbourne

tony hawk american wasteland ps2 cheats

what causes swollen lymph nodes



# Query segmentation

new york times | square dance

scottish country | dancing clubs | melbourne

tony hawk american wasteland | ps2 | cheats

what causes | swollen lymph nodes

Similar to CHUNKING of NL Text



# Poor Inter-Annotator Agreement

- Query Accuracy: 0.58 - 0.61
- Segment F-score: 0.69 - 0.72
- Segment Accuracy: 0.84 - 0.85

*(Tan and Peng, 2008)*



# Sources of Ambiguity

new york times | square dance

new york | times square | dance

scottish country | dancing clubs | Melbourne

scottish country dancing clubs | Melbourne

tony hawk american wasteland | ps2 | cheats

tony hawk | american wasteland | ps2 cheats

what causes | swollen lymph nodes

what causes | swollen | lymph nodes



# Issue of Granularity

- Maximal vs. Minimal segments
- Also observed for Text Chunking

*A series of happy thoughts | came to mind*

*A series of | happy thoughts | came to mind*

Annotators agree on major (clause or phrase) boundaries, but not on minor ones.

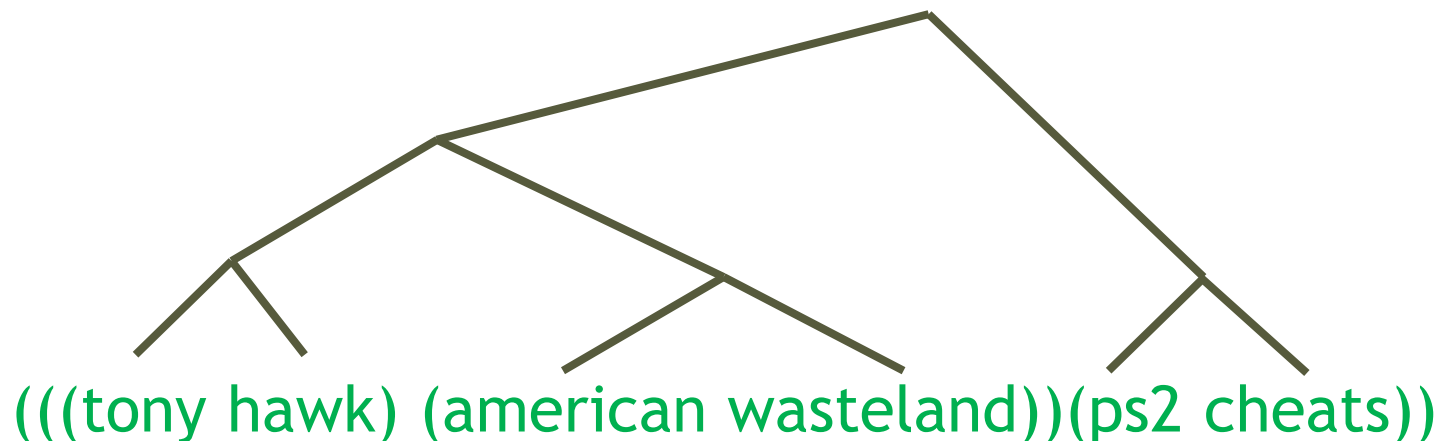
*(Abney, 1992, 1995; Bali et al., 2009)*



# Hierarchical Segmentation

tony hawk american wasteland | ps2 | cheats

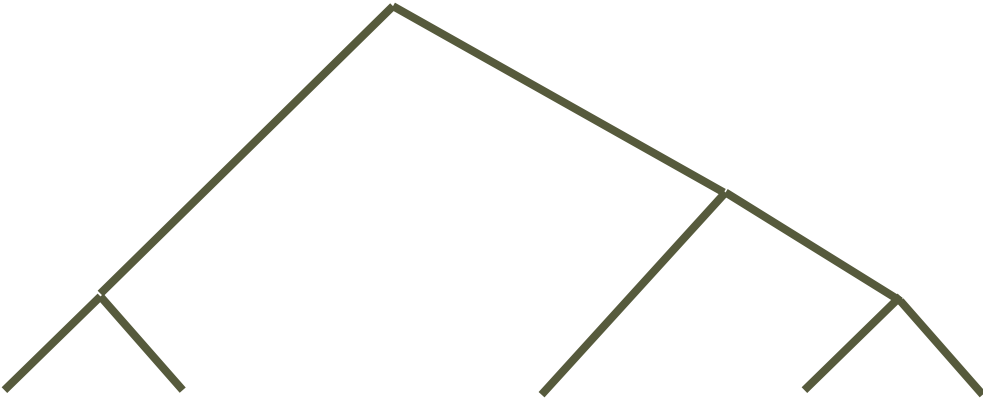
tony hawk | american wasteland | ps2 cheats



# Flat & Nested Segmentation

what causes | swollen lymph nodes  
what causes | swollen | lymph nodes

Flat Segmentation



Binary Nested Segmentation

((what causes) (swollen (lymph nodes)))





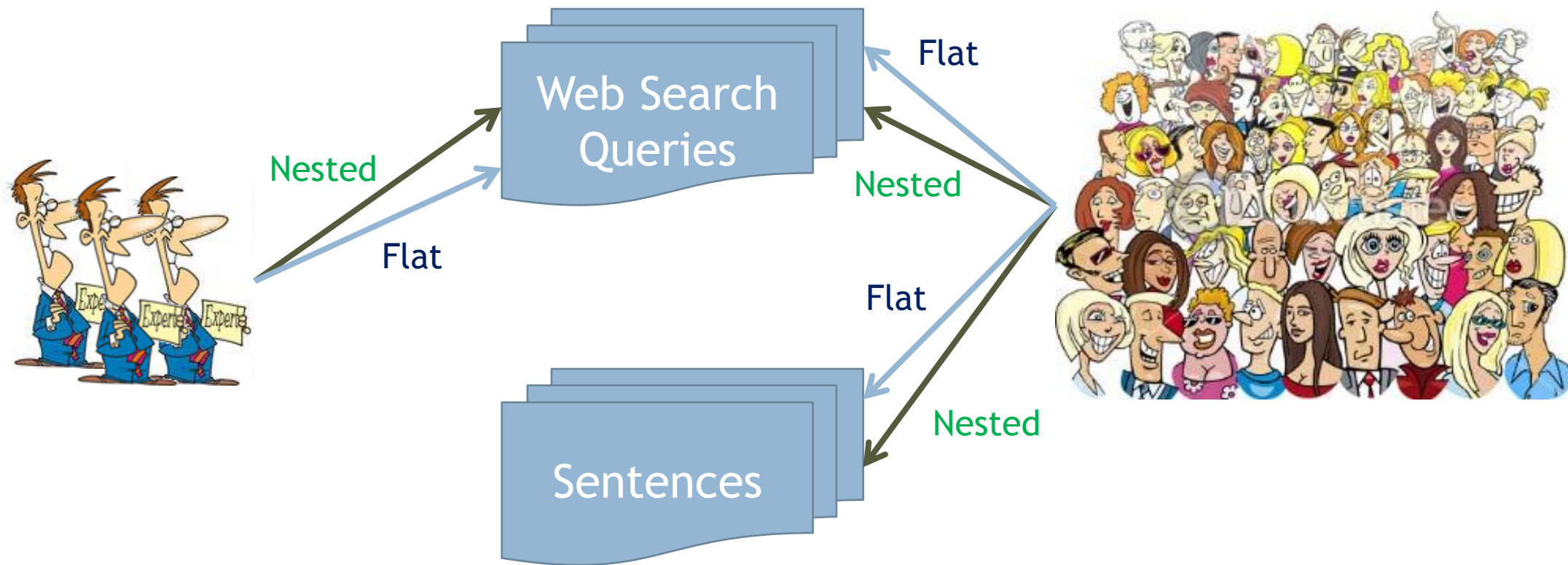
# Research Questions

Does *Nested Segmentation* of Queries (& NL texts) lead to better agreement amongst expert annotators?

Can *crowdsourcing* be used for obtaining reliable high quality annotations of this kind?

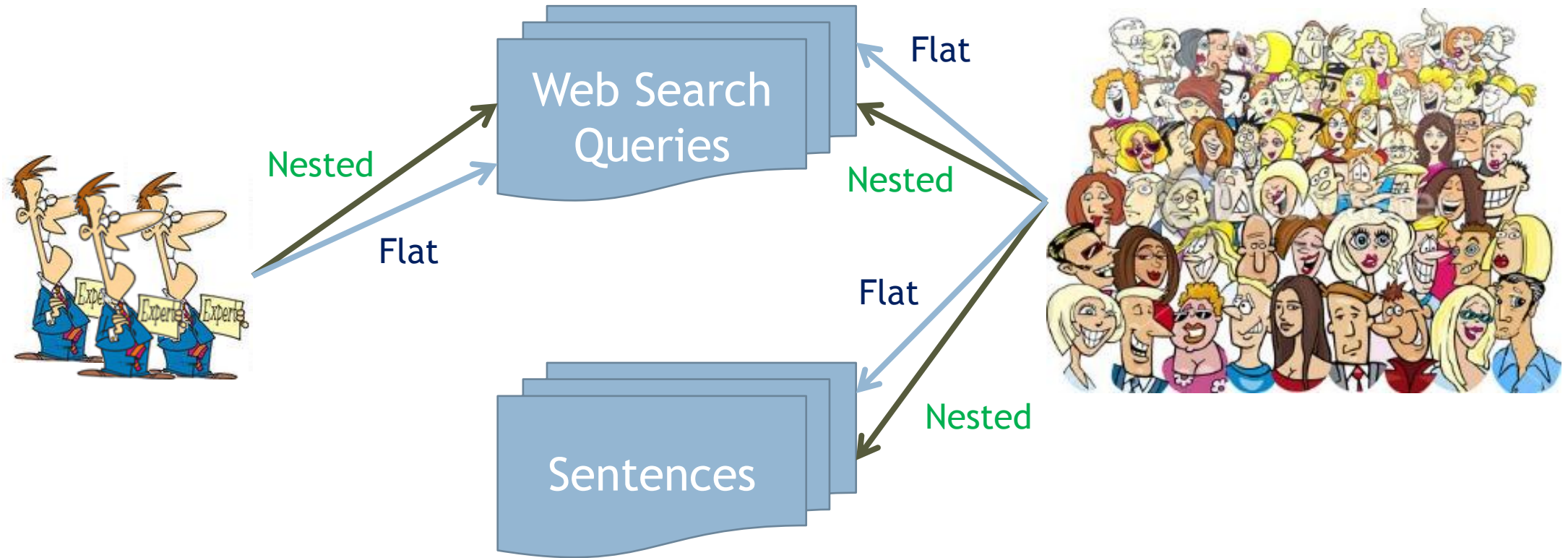


# Experiments

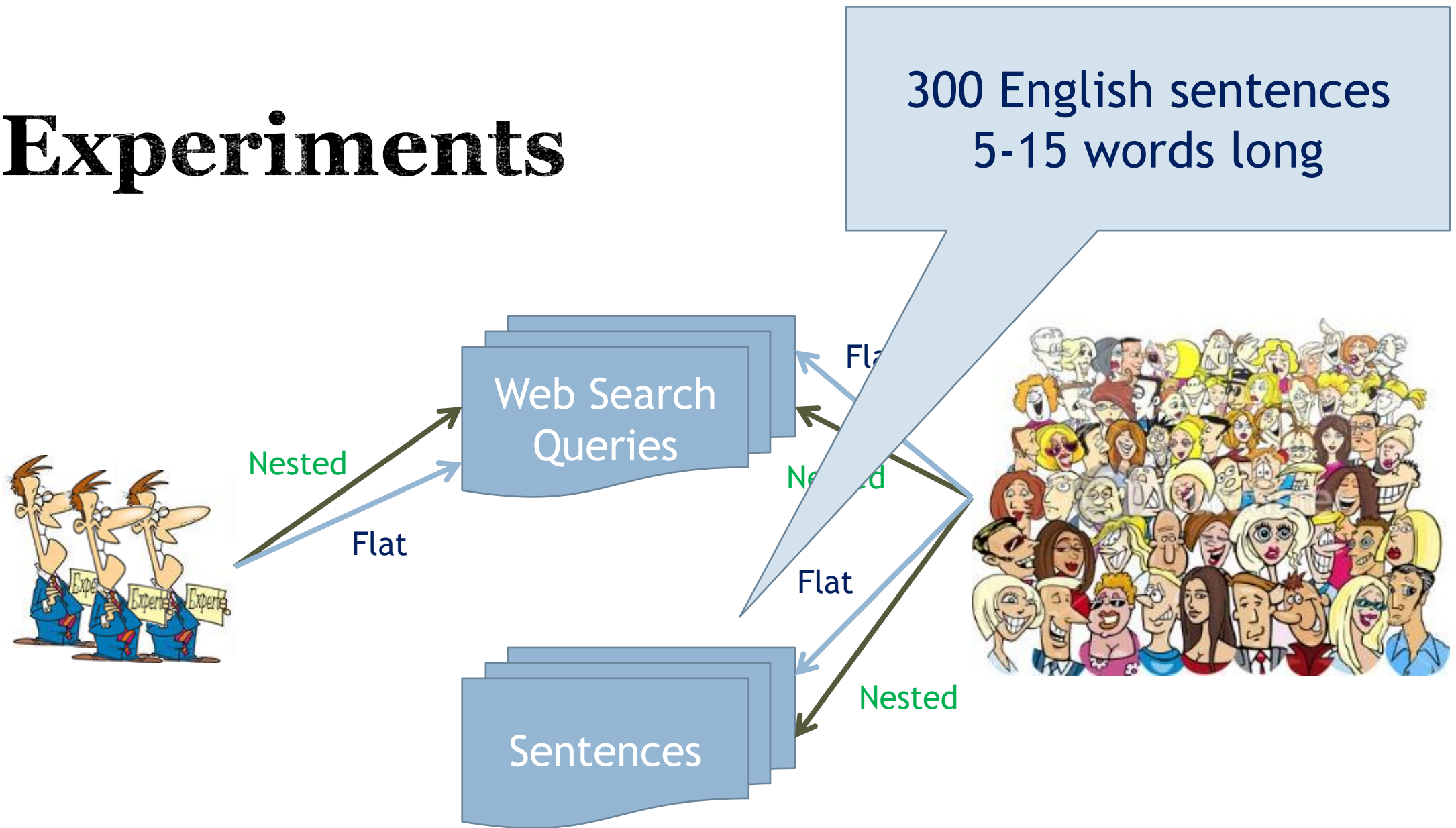


# Experiments

1200 queries from Bing  
4-8 words long

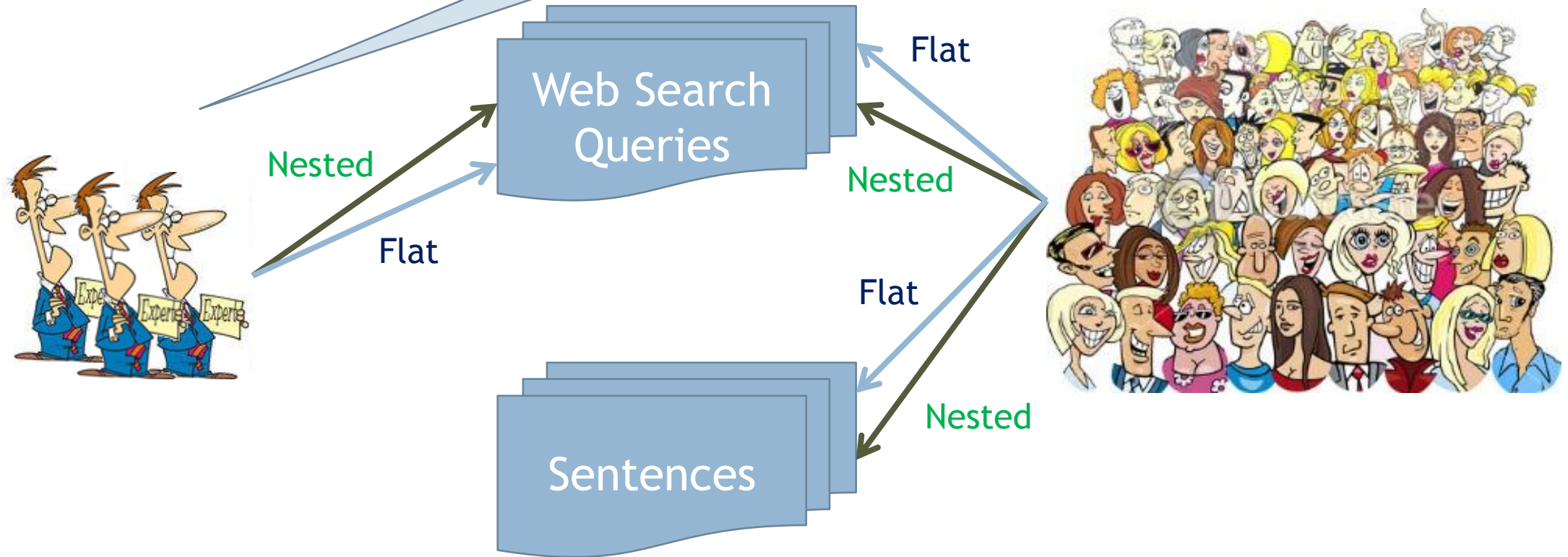


# Experiments



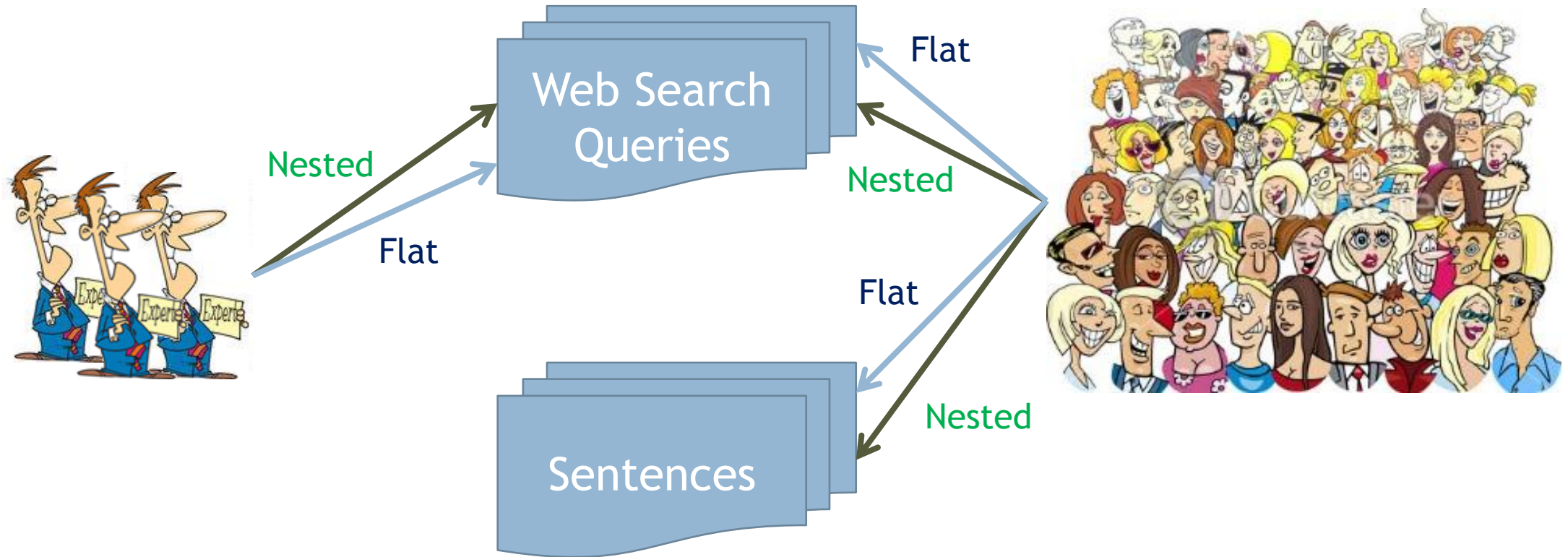
# Experiments

3 very frequent search engine users, special training provided



# Experiments

Amazon Mechanical Turk  
10 annotations per item  
1 min video for training



# Inter Annotator Agreement

## *Challenge 1*

Given two flat/nested annotations, how to define the similarity?

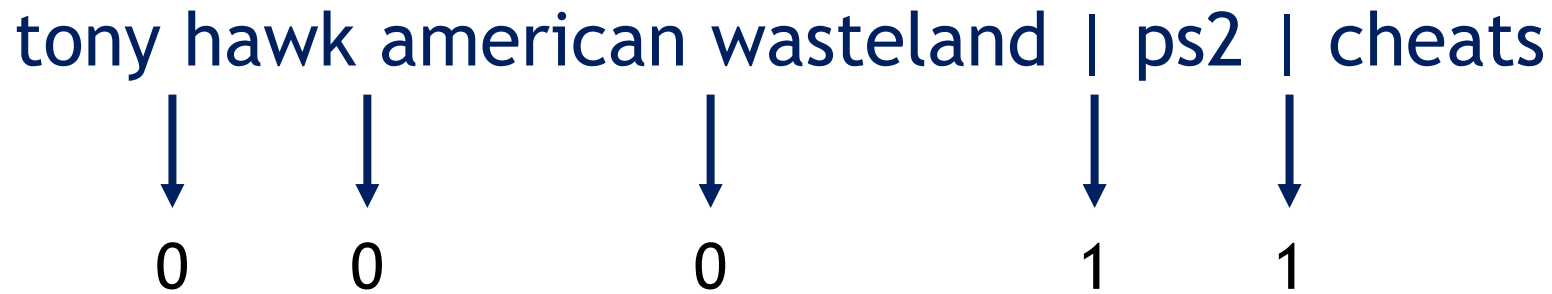
## *Challenge 2*

What is the chance agreement?



# Similarity between Flat Annotation

$$d_1(q_m, q'_n) = \frac{1}{|q| - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{|q|-1} |b_{m,i} - b'_{n,i}|$$



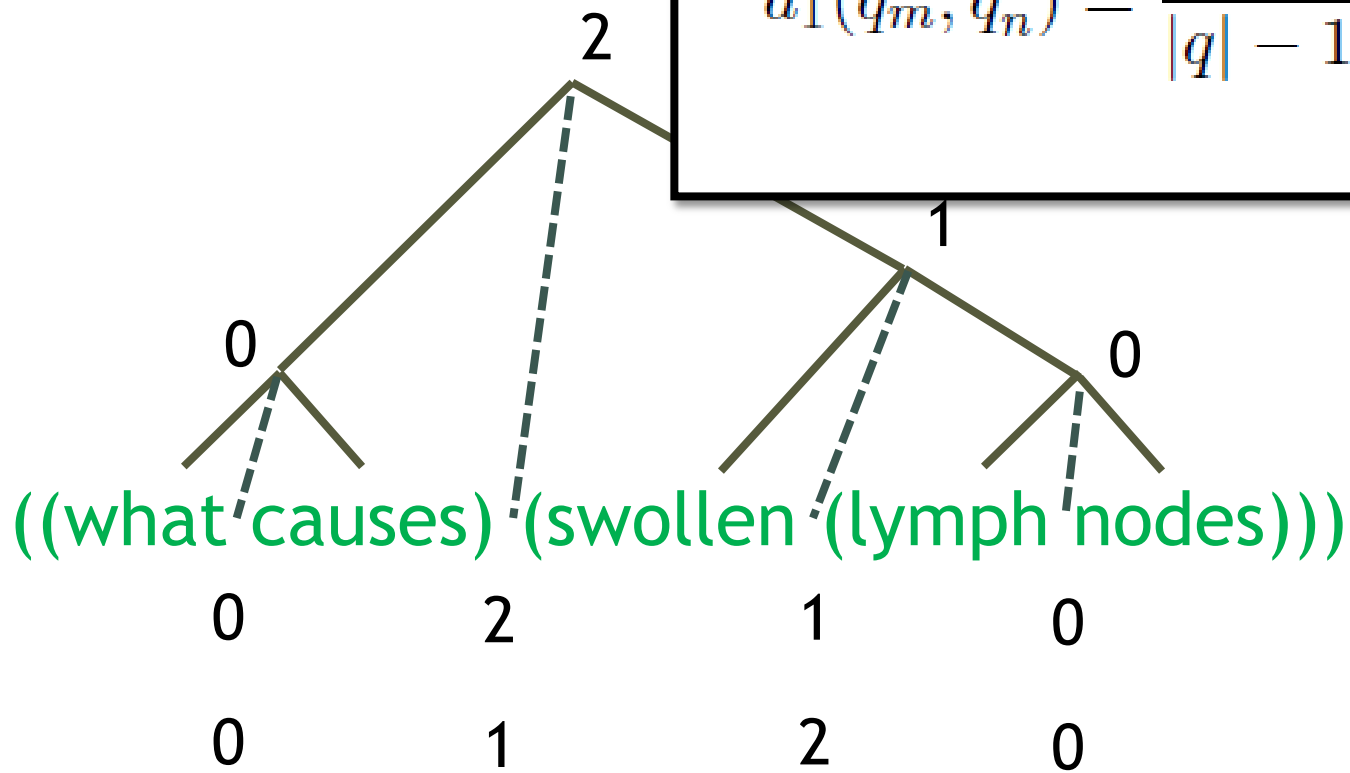
$(0+1+0+0+1)/5 = 2/5$





# Similarity between Nested Annotation

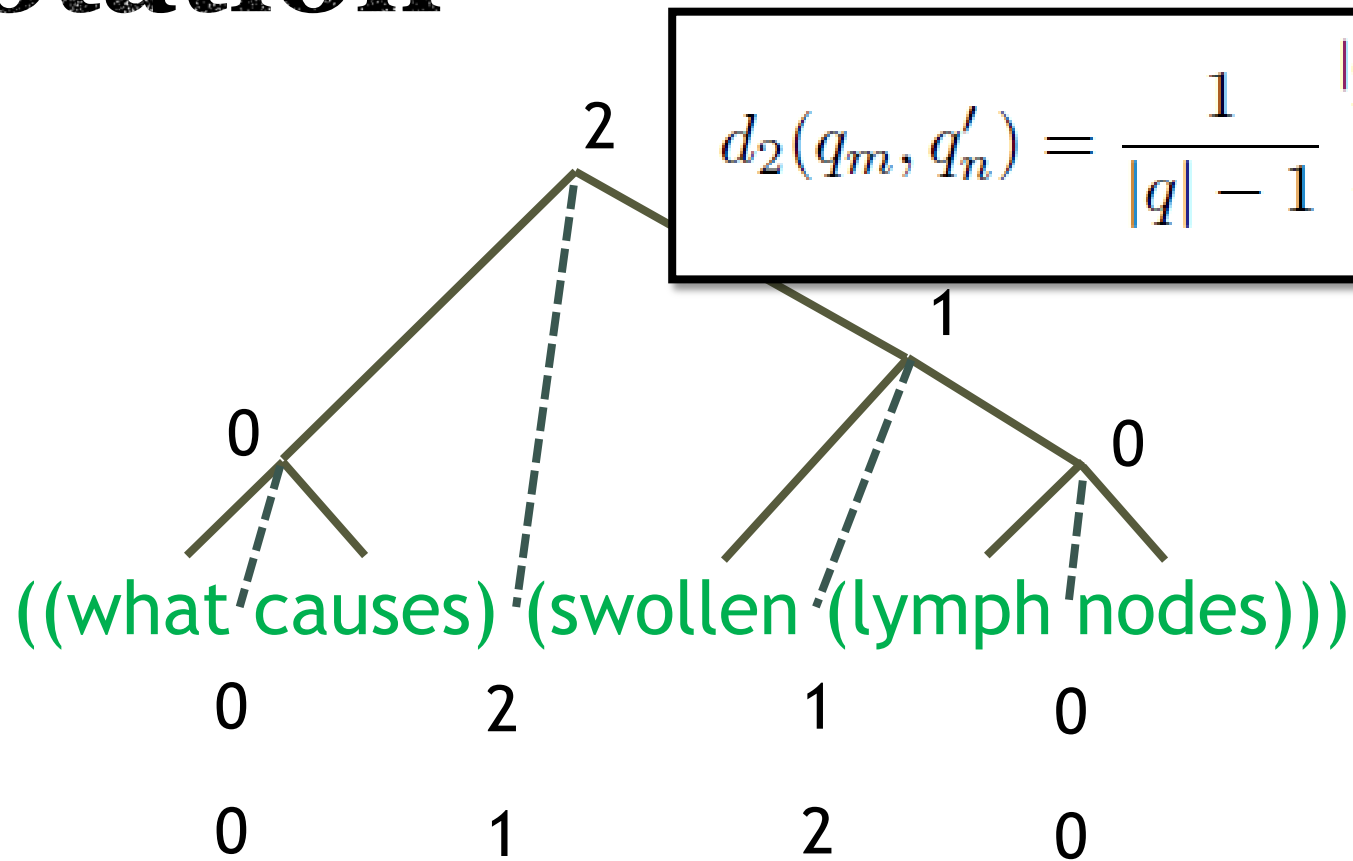
$$d_1(q_m, q'_n) = \frac{1}{|q| - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{|q|-1} |b_{m,i} - b'_{n,i}|$$



$$(0+1+1+0)/4 = 2/4$$



# Similarity between Nested Annotation



$$(0+3+3+0)/4 = 6/4$$



# Chance Agreement

## Model 1: $S$

All annotations are equally likely

## Model 2: *Cohen's $\kappa$*

Every annotator has a different bias  
[doesn't apply to crowdsourcing]

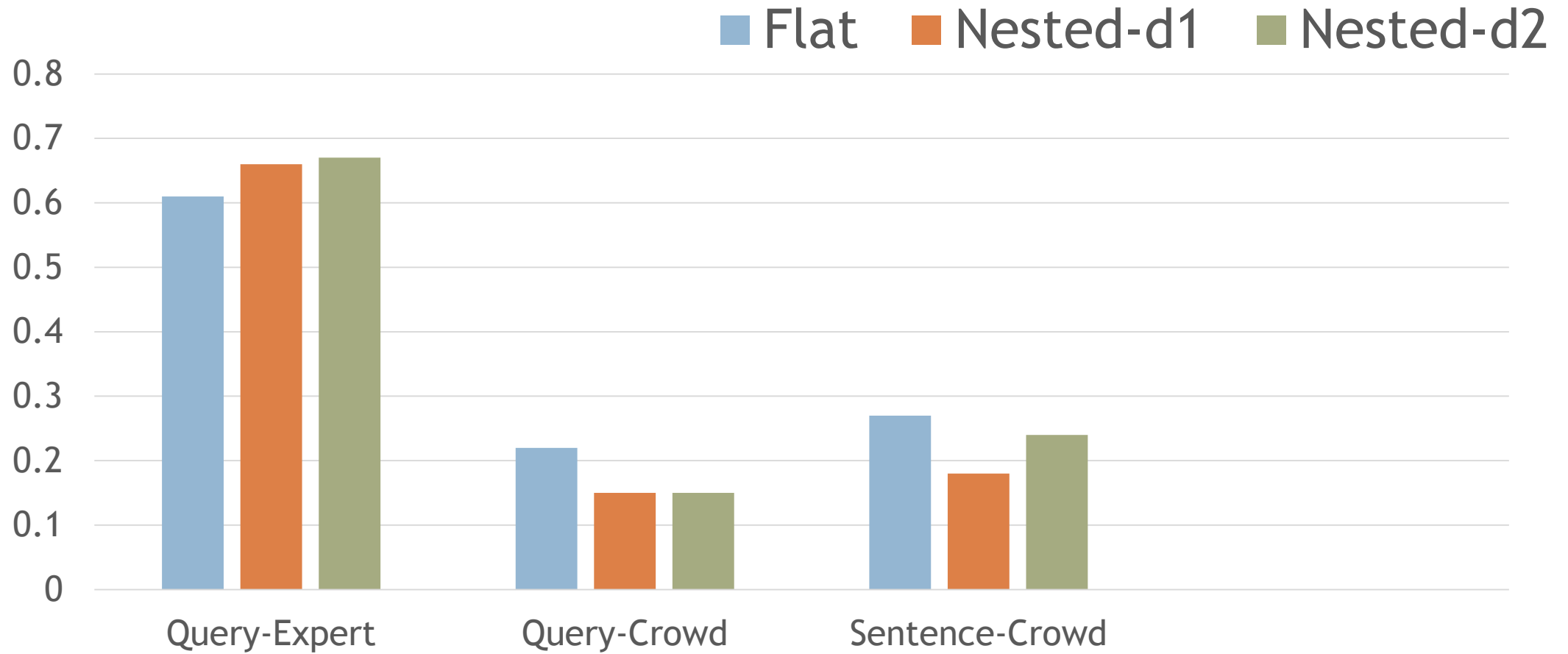
## Model 3: *Krippendorff's $\alpha$*

The population has a bias

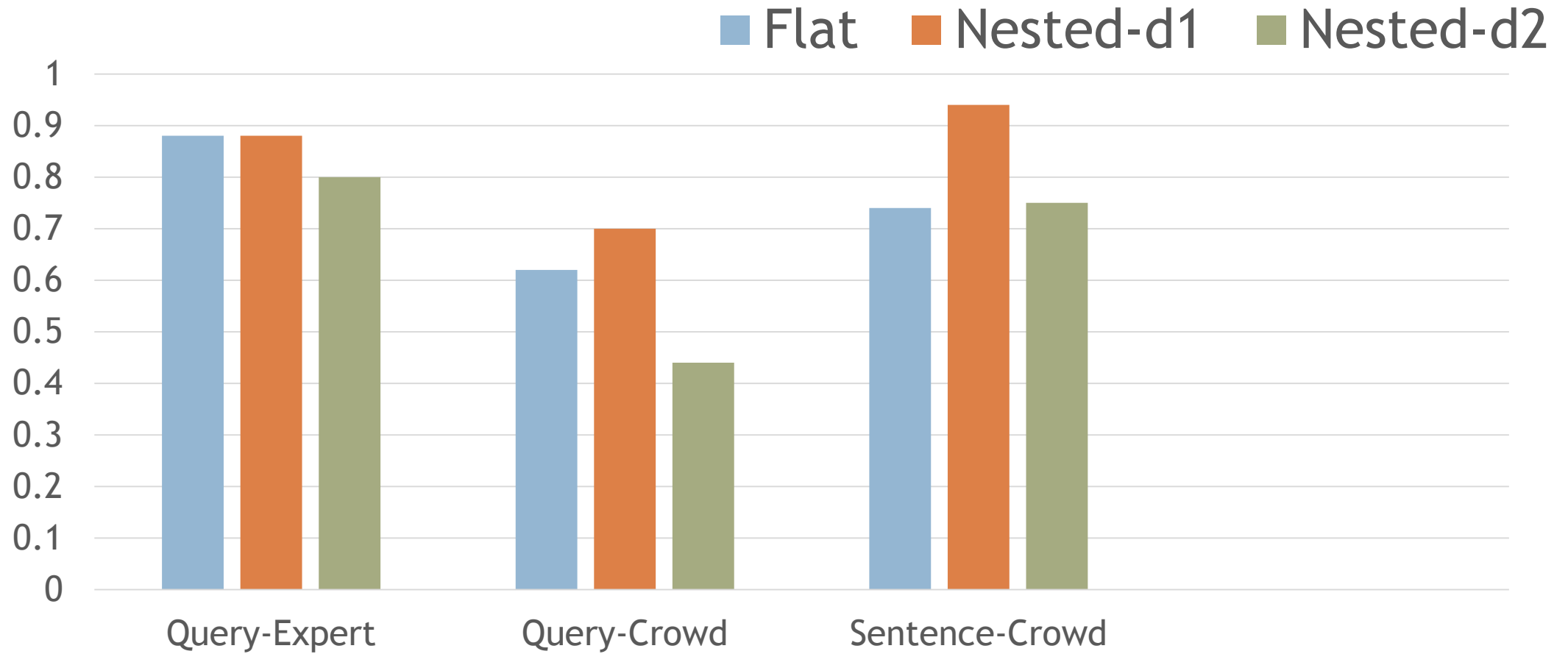
$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{D_o}{D_e} = 1 - \frac{s_{within}^2}{s_{total}^2}$$



# IAA Statistics - $\alpha$



# IAA Statistics - $S$



# Turker Bias 1: Two segments of equal length

- 80% queries and 60% sentences have 2 segments
- The length of the two segments differ by 0 or 1 words

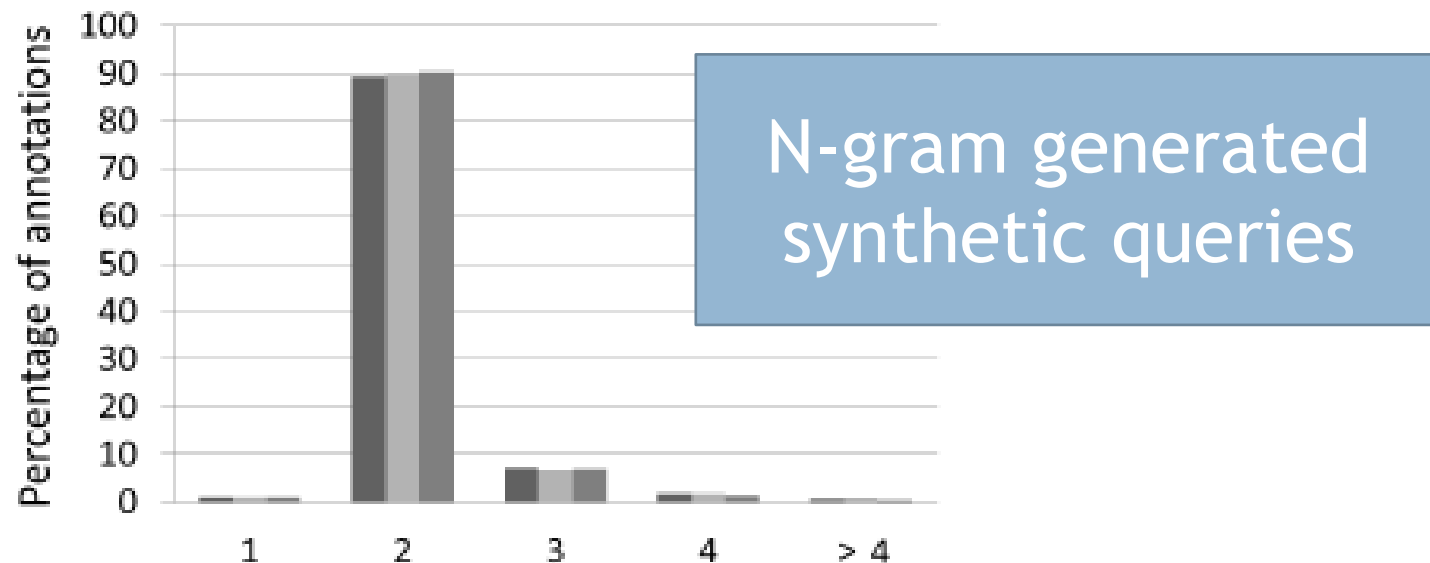
*power rangers operation | overdrive multiplayer online game*

*st francis of | assisi primary school*

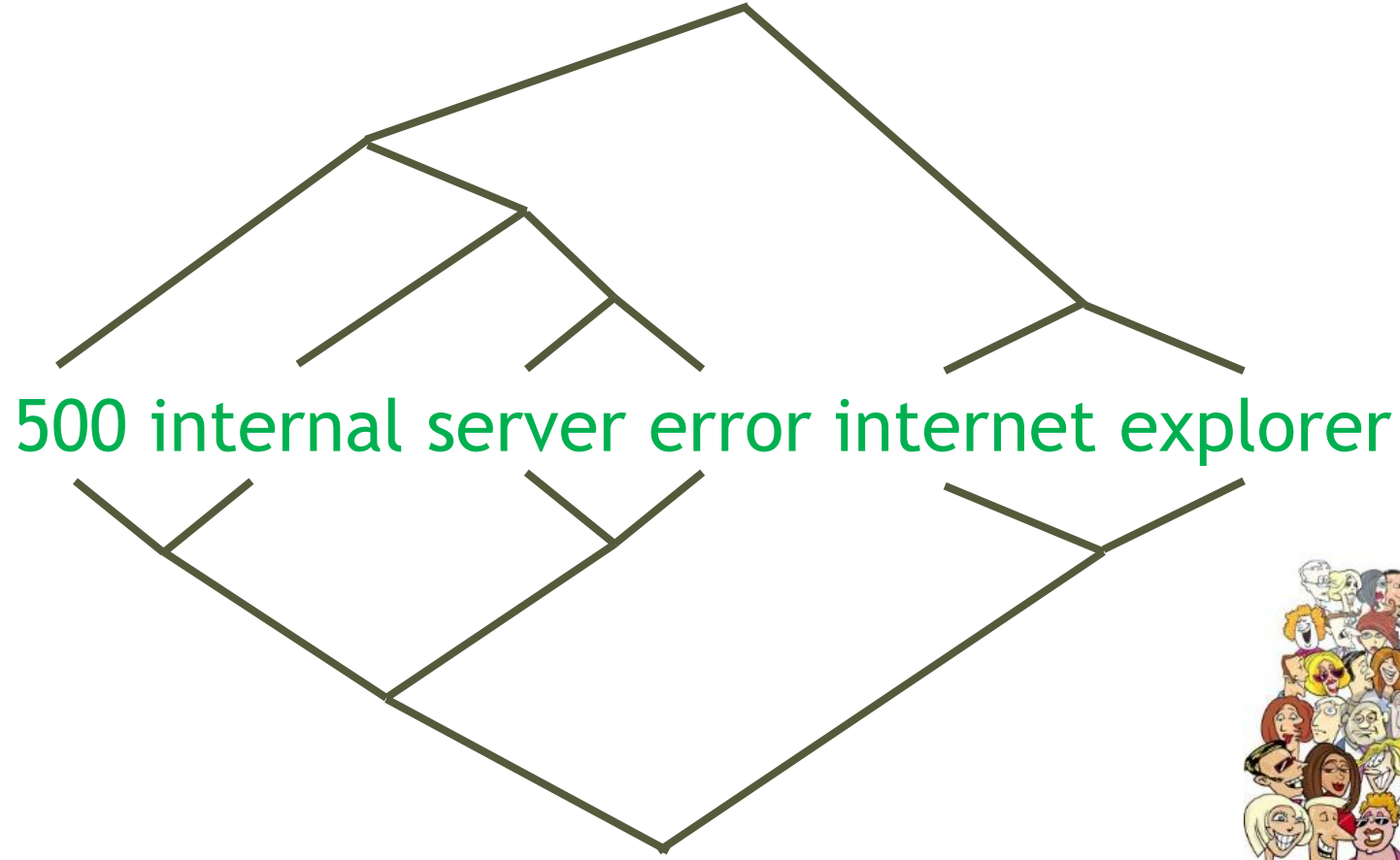


# Turker Bias 1: Two segments of equal length

- 80% queries and 60% sentences have 2 segments
- The length of the two segments differ by 0 or 1 words



# Turker Bias 2: Balanced Trees





# Linguistic Features

- Phrase structure drives segmentation only if reconcilable with Biases 1 and 2.
- Prepositions grouped with following word in NL sentences, but no such dominant trends in queries

*flights to, ideas for*



# Conclusions

- Crowdsourcing unreliable for query segmentation
- Nested segmentation improves IAA for experts, but degrades it for the crowd (due to higher cognitive load)
- Crowd has strong bias towards balanced structures leading to apparently high IAA, but unreliable annotations
- The proposed IAA metric can correct for annotator biases in crowdsourcing





# Thank you!

Data and supplementary material available from

<http://research.microsoft.com/apps/pubs/default.aspx?id=192002>

Entailment: An Effective Metric for Comparing and Evaluating Hierarchical and Non-hierarchical Annotation Schemes, *Linguistic Annotation Workshop* (8<sup>th</sup> August, 11:40am)

# Detailed IAA Stats

Dataset	Flat	Nested	
	$d_1$	$d_1$	$d_2$
Q700	0.21(0.59)	0.21(0.89)	0.16(0.68)
Q500	0.22(0.62)	0.15(0.70)	0.15(0.44)
QG500	0.61(0.88)	0.66(0.88)	0.67(0.80)
S300	0.27(0.74)	0.18(0.94)	0.14(0.75)
U250	0.23(0.89)	0.42(0.90)	0.30(0.78)
B250	0.22(0.86)	0.34(0.88)	0.22(0.71)
T250	0.20(0.86)	0.44(0.89)	0.34(0.76)

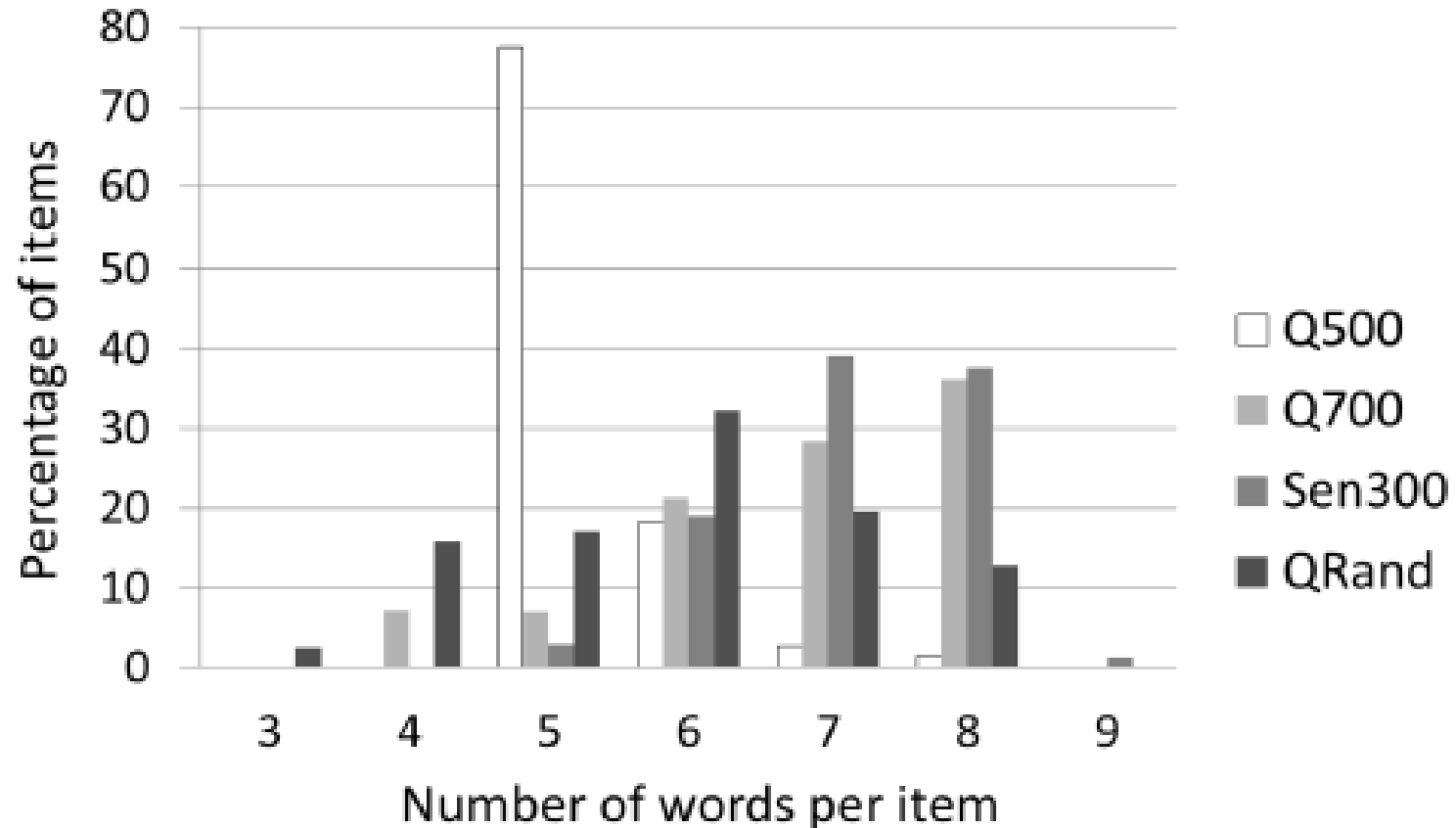


# AMT Parameters

Parameter	Flat Details	Nested Details
Time needed: actual (allotted)	49 sec (10 min)	1 min 52 sec (15 min)
Reward per HIT	\$0.02	\$0.06
Instruction video duration	26 sec	1 min 40 sec
Turker qualification	Completion rate >100 tasks	
Turker approval rate	Acceptance rate >60 %	
Turker location	United States of America	



# Text Length Distribution

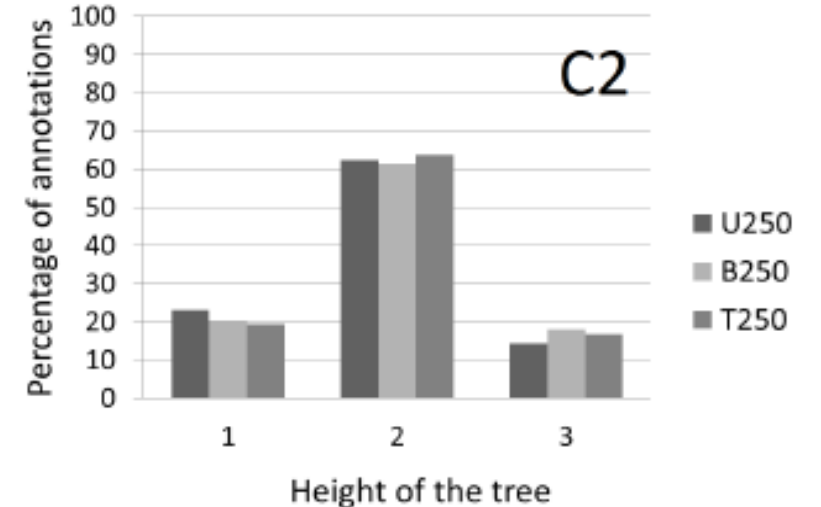
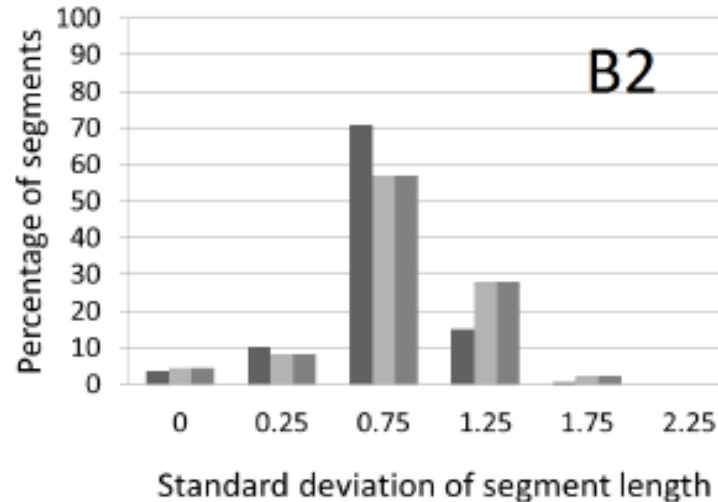
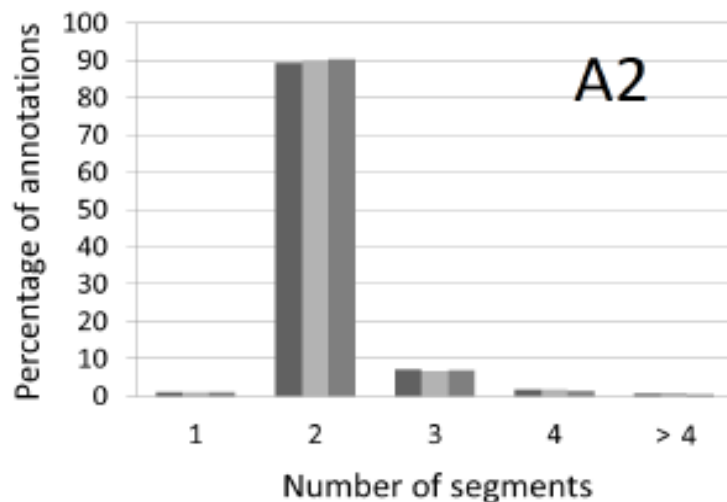
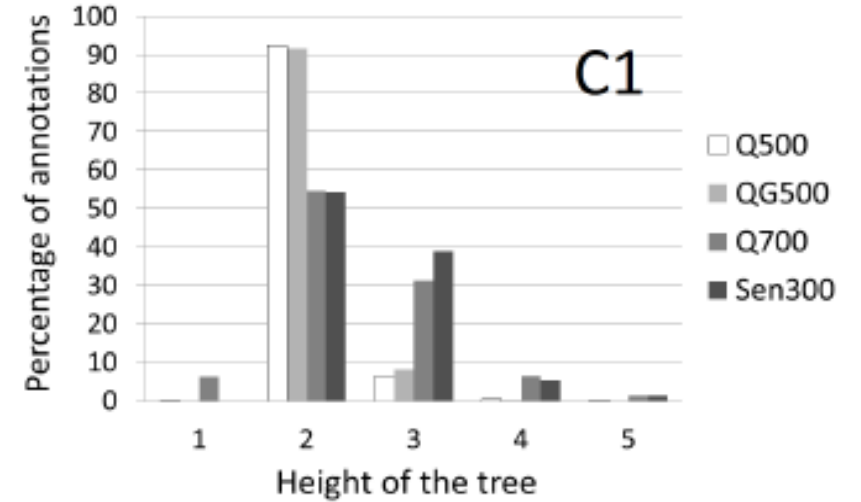
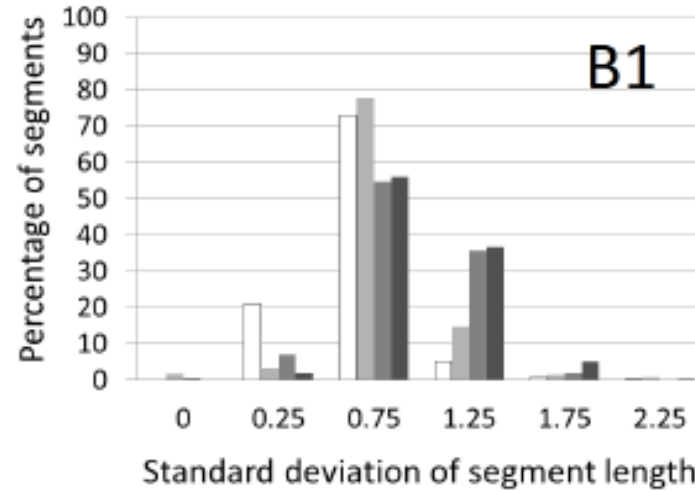
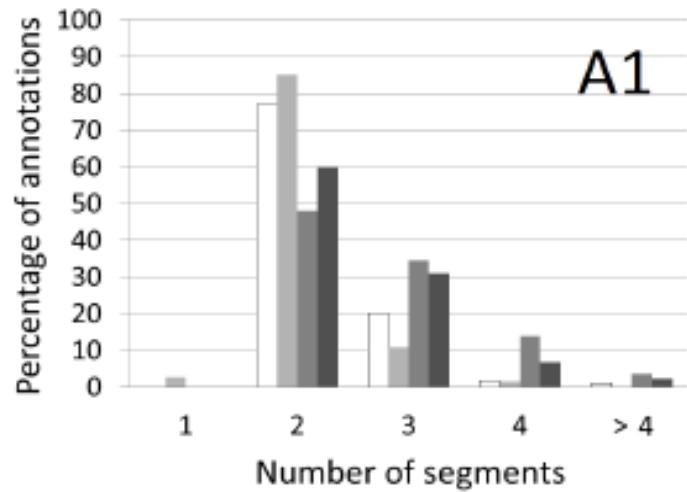


# Height of Nested Segmentation

Length	Expected	Q500	QG500	Q700	S300	QRand
5	2.57	2.00	2.02	2.08	2.02	2.01
6	3.24	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.02
7	3.88	2.70	2.71	2.67	2.55	2.62
8	4.47	2.89	2.68	2.72	2.72	2.35



# Segments Length Distribution





# Preposition Statistics

Position	Q500	QG500	Q700	S300	QRand
Both	2.24	0.37	2.78	2.08	0.63
None	50.34	56.85	35.74	35.84	39.81
Right	23.86	21.50	19.02	12.52	15.23
Left	18.08	15.97	40.59	45.96	21.21

