

A Review of Human Evaluation for Style Transfer

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What is style?

“style is an intuitive notion involving the manner in which something is said”

McDonald and Pustejovsky. 1985

Style Transfer in NLP

INFORMAL TO FORMAL

INPUT: Gotta see both sides of the story

OUTPUT: You have to consider both sides of the story.

POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE

INPUT: The screen is just the right size.

OUTPUT: The screen is too small.

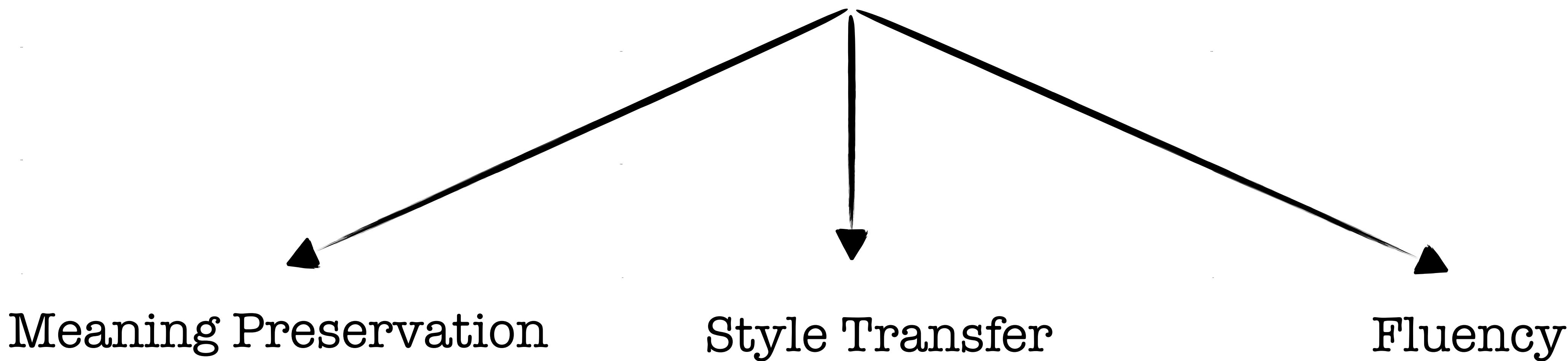
MODERN TO SHAKESPEAREAN

INPUT: Bring her out to me.

OUTPUT: Call her forth to me.

Evaluation of Style Transfer in NLP

Among 3 main dimensions



How often do we rely on human evaluations?



Yes



No

Meaning Preservation

Style Transfer

Fluency



69 out of 97 Style Transfer papers resort to human evaluation

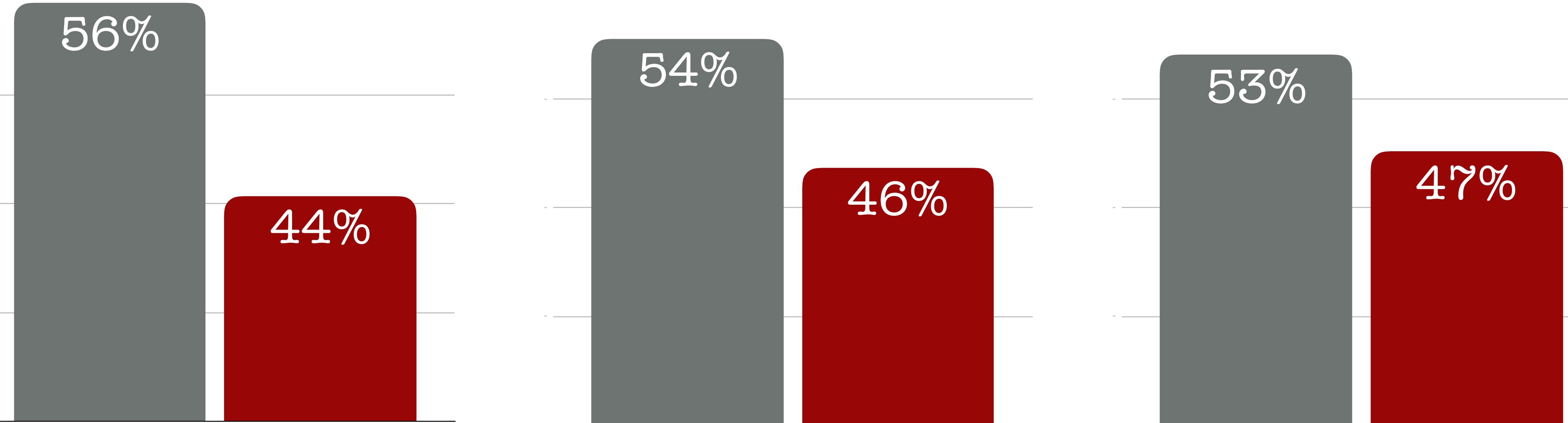
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Our structured review

Structured Review Findings



Underspecification: human annotation design attributes are underspecified in paper descriptions



Availability & Reliability: most papers not release the human ratings and do not give details that can help assess their quality



Lack of standardization: inconsistent annotation protocols across papers

Structured Review Findings



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Paper Selection

♦ Paper list of Jin et al, 2021

- contains more than 100 papers and is publicly available
- (<https://github.com/fuzhenxin/Style-Transfer-in-Text>)

♦ Filtering list

- include papers that employ ST evaluation

♦ Final list

- 97 papers
- 86 of the from NLP & AI top-tier venues
- 11 pre-prints

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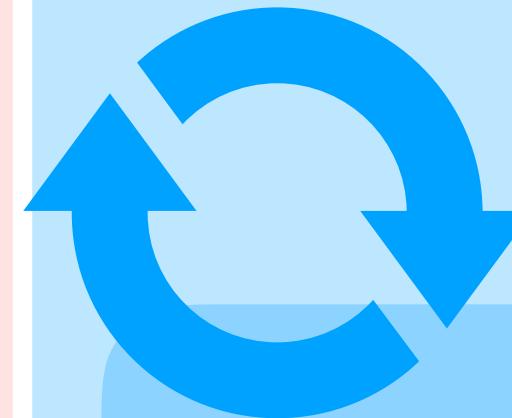
Review Structure

GLOBAL CRITERIA

- ◆ Task(s)
- ◆ Presence of human annotation
- ◆ Annotator's details
- ◆ Annotator's compensation
- ◆ Quality control
- ◆ Agreement statistics
- ◆ Evaluated systems
- ◆ Size of evaluated instance set
- ◆ Size of annotations per instance
- ◆ Sampling method
- ◆ Annotations' availability

DIMENSION-SPECIFIC CRITERIA

FOR EACH DIMENSION



Howcroft et al, 2020

- ◆ Presence of human evaluation
- ◆ Quality criterion name
- ◆ Form of response elicitation
- ◆ Details on collected responses
- ◆ Size of rating instrument

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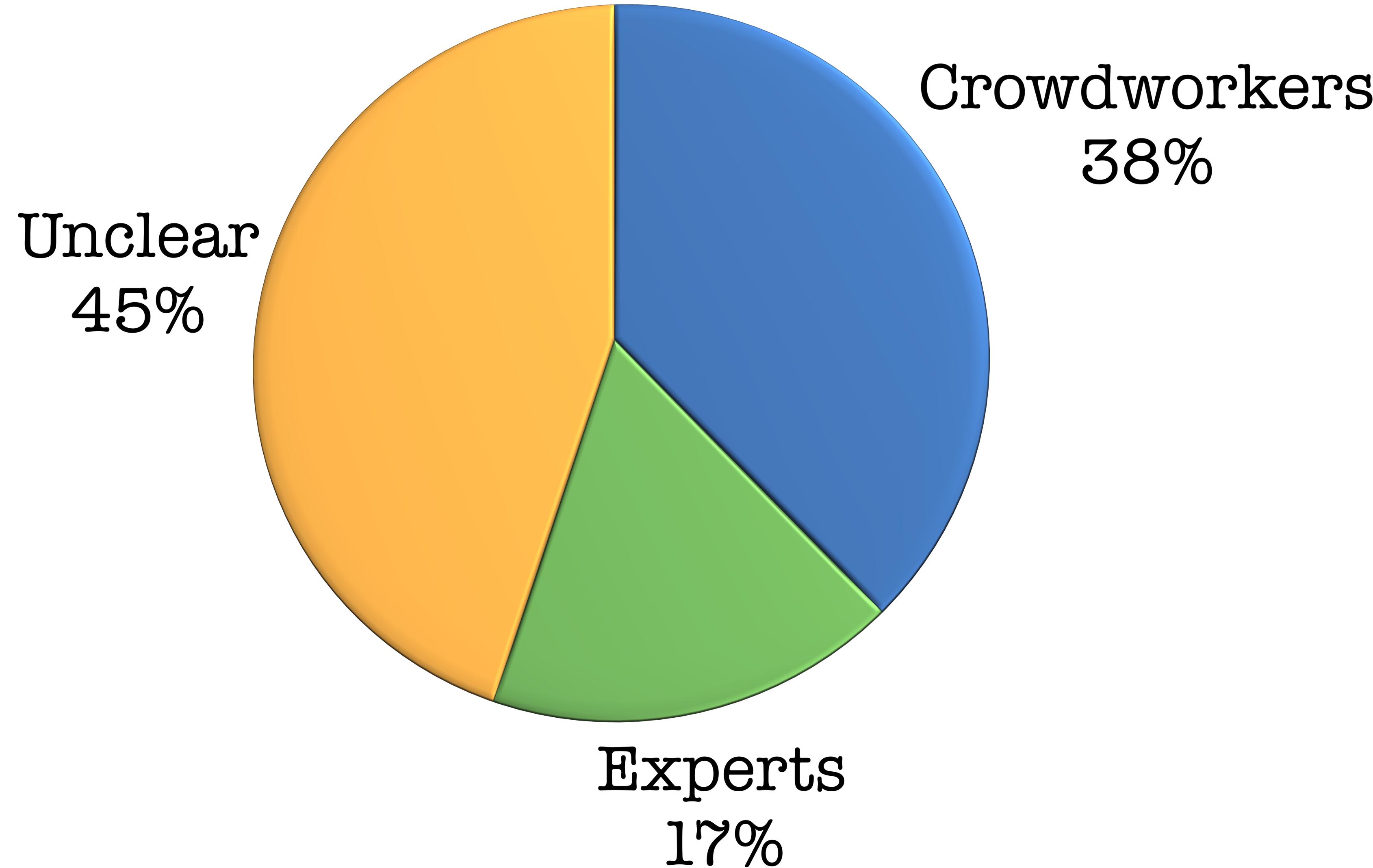
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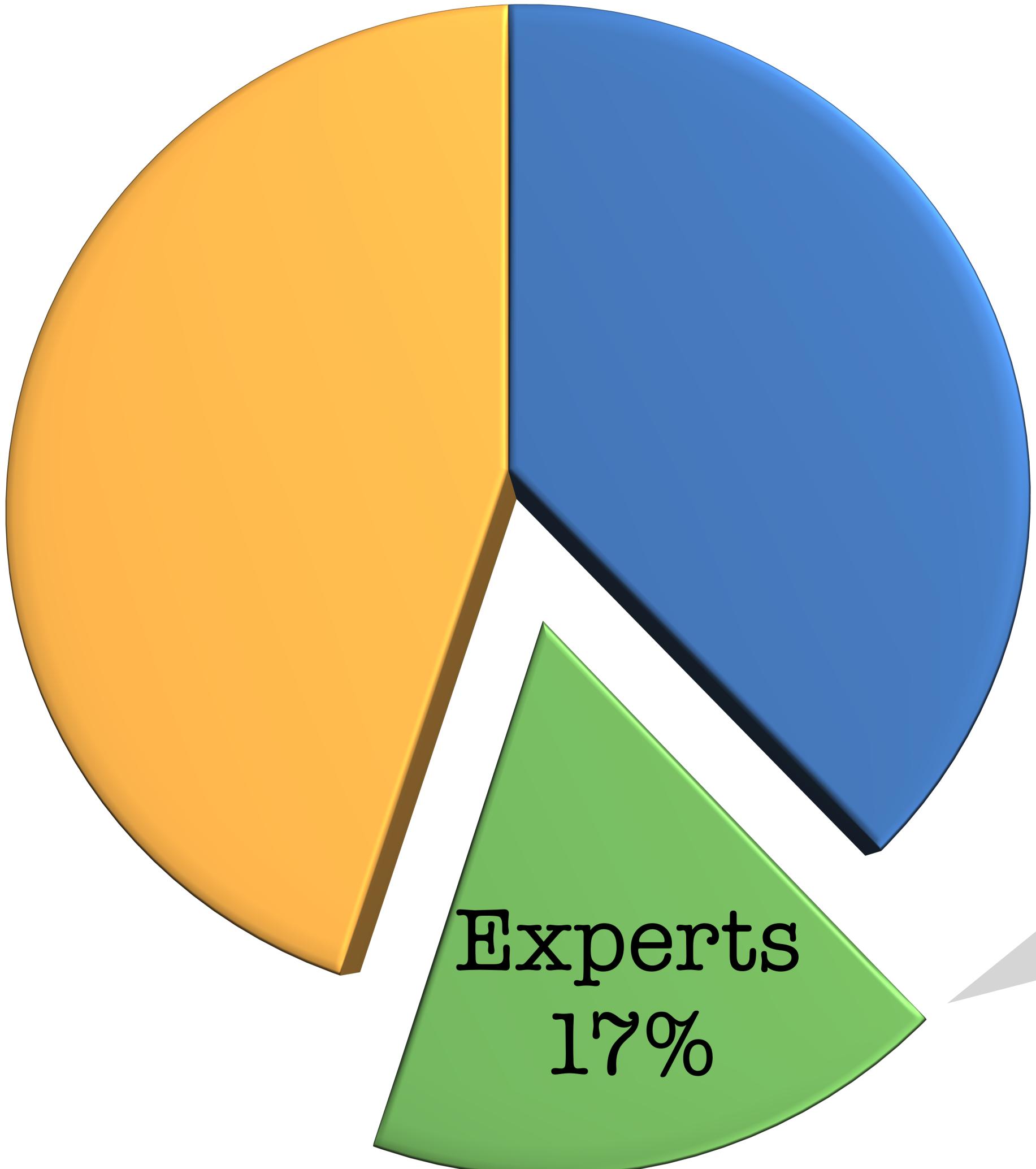
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Who are the annotators?

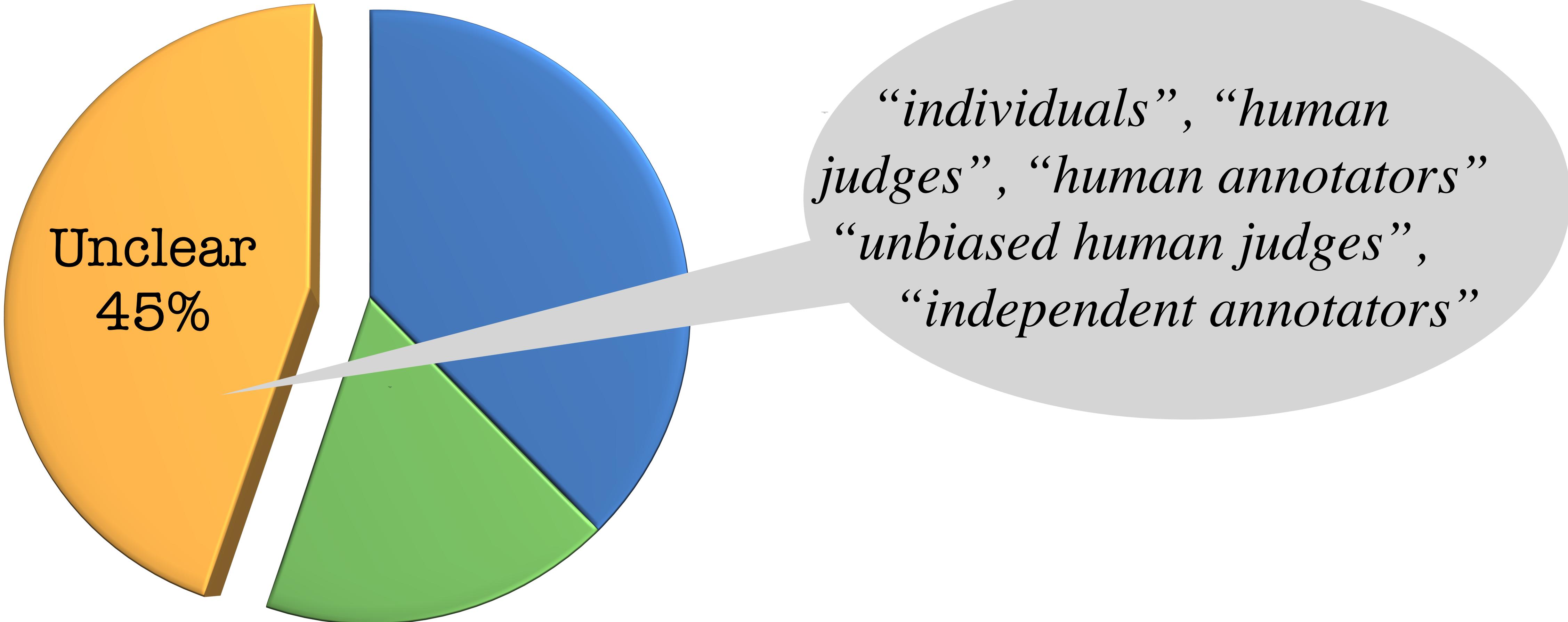


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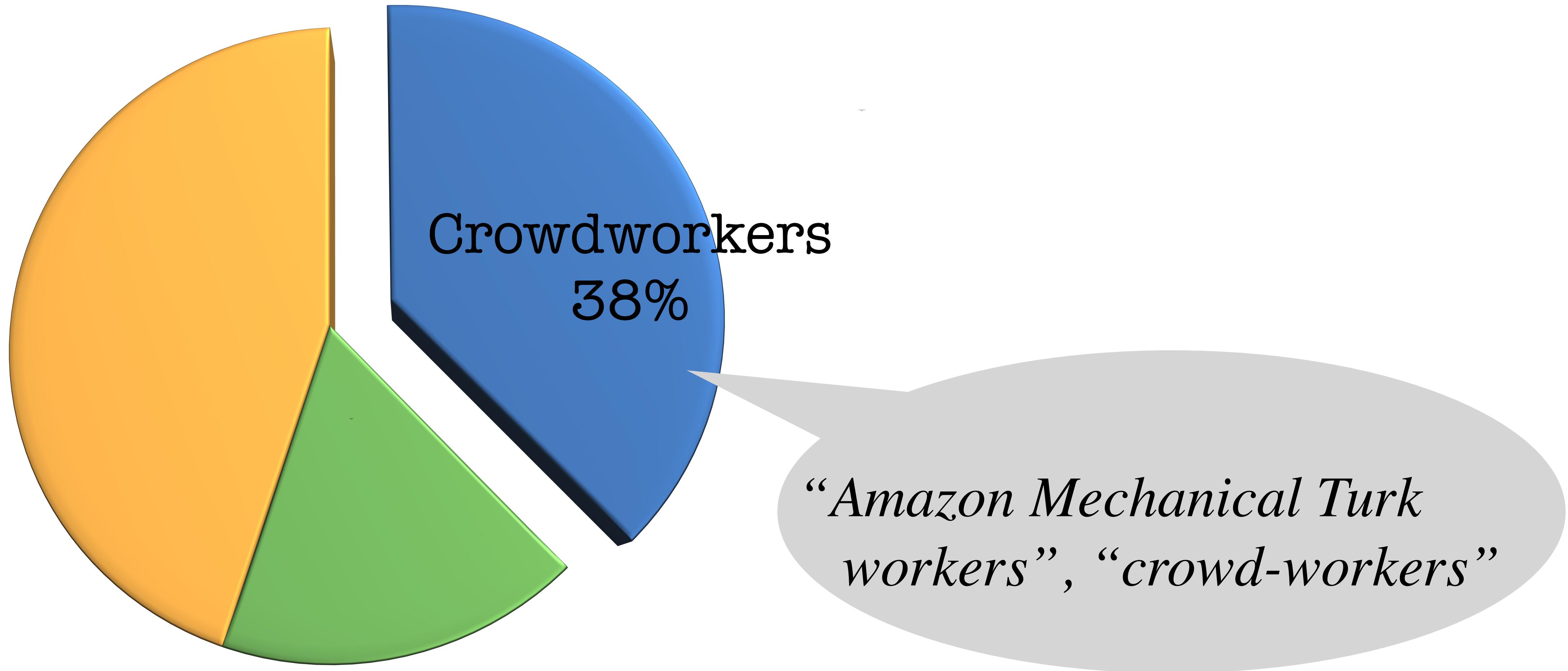


“bachelor degree”
“independent of the authors’ research group”, *“annotators with linguistic background”* *“well-educated volunteers”*, *“graduate students in computational linguistics”* *“major in linguistics”* *“linguistic background”*, *“authors”*

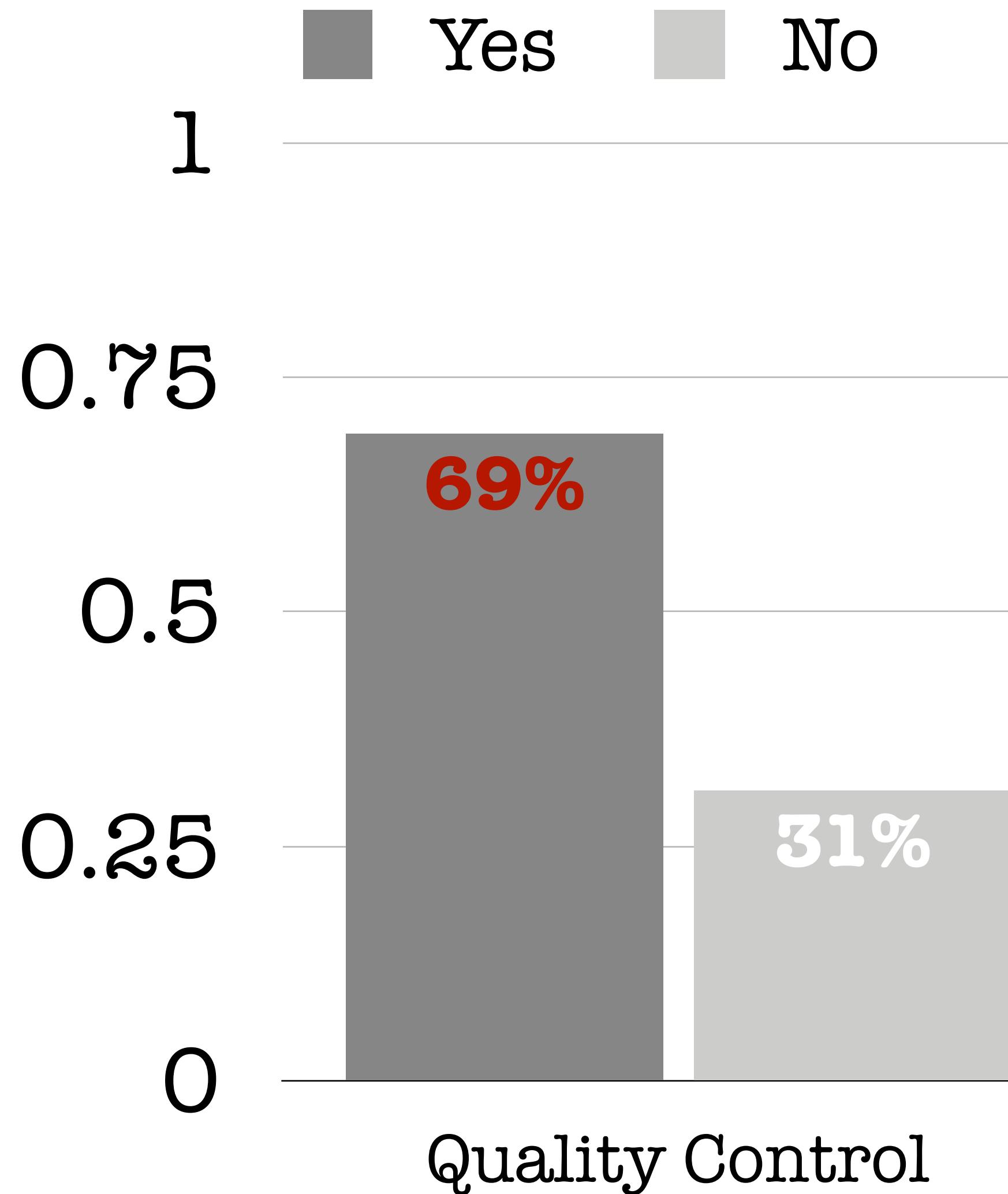
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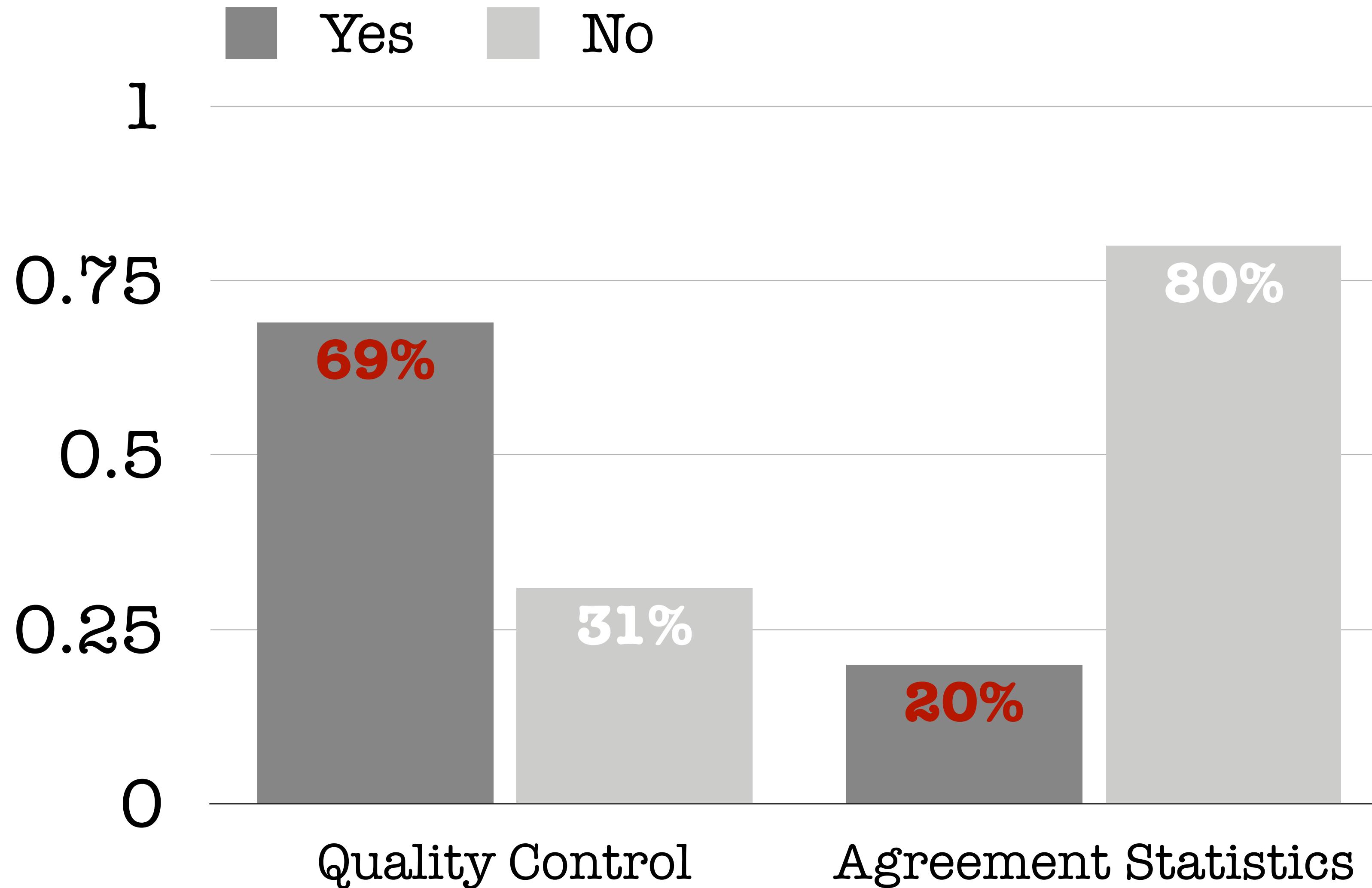


How reliable are annotators?



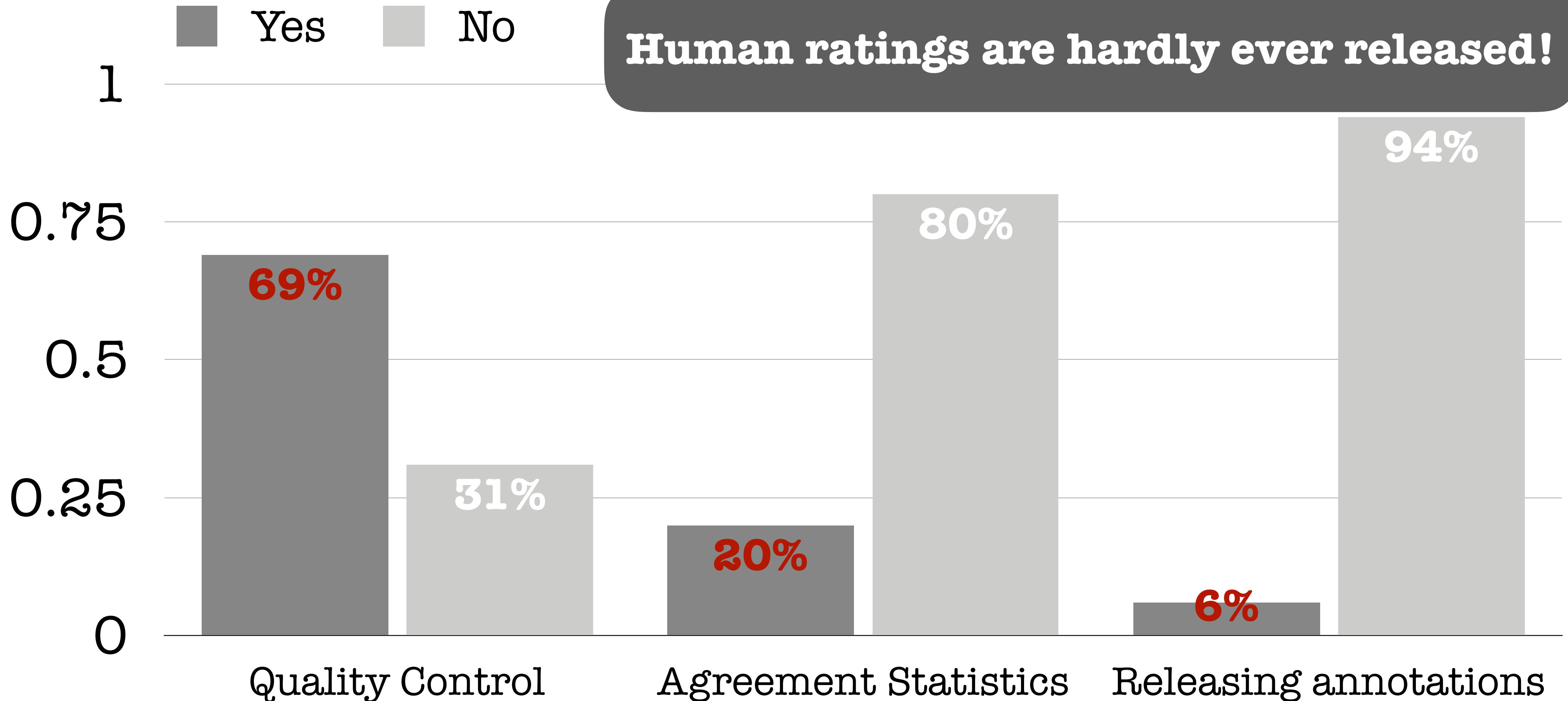
The majority of crowd-sourced evaluations do not employ quality control!

How reliable are annotators?

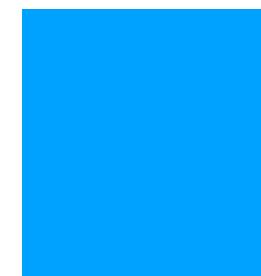


The vast majority
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How reliable are annotators?



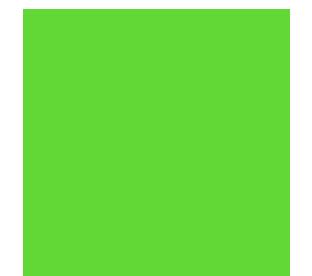
Quality criterion names



Style Transfer



Meaning Preservation



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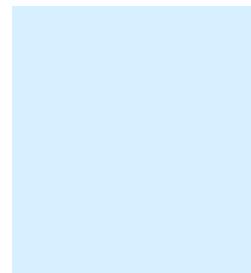
Style Transfer

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attribute compatibility, formality, politeness level, sentiment, style transfer intensity, attractive captions, attribute change correctness, bias, creativity, highest agency, opposite sentiment, sentiment, sentiment strength, similarity to the target attribute, style correctness, style transfer accuracy, style transfer strength, stylistic similarity, target attribute match, transformed sentiment degree

Quality criterion names



Style Transfer

Meaning Preservation

Fluency

*content preservation, meaning preservation, semantic intent,
semantic similarity, closer in meaning to the original sentence,
content preservation degree, content retainment, content similarity,
relevance, semantic adequacy*

Quality criterion names



Style Transfer



Meaning Preservation



Fluency

fluency, grammaticality, naturalness, gibberish language, language quality

Quality criterion names



Style Transfer

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Fluency

Inconsistent terminology across papers...

- Leads to different **interpretations** by annotators
- Makes it harder to understand exactly **what is being evaluated**
- **Hampers comparison** of evaluation methods **across papers**

How is each attribute evaluated?

Direct rating type: each system output is assessed in isolation for that dimension

Example

Rate the sentence on a 7-point discrete scale of -3 (Very informal) to 3 (Very formal).

How is each attribute evaluated?

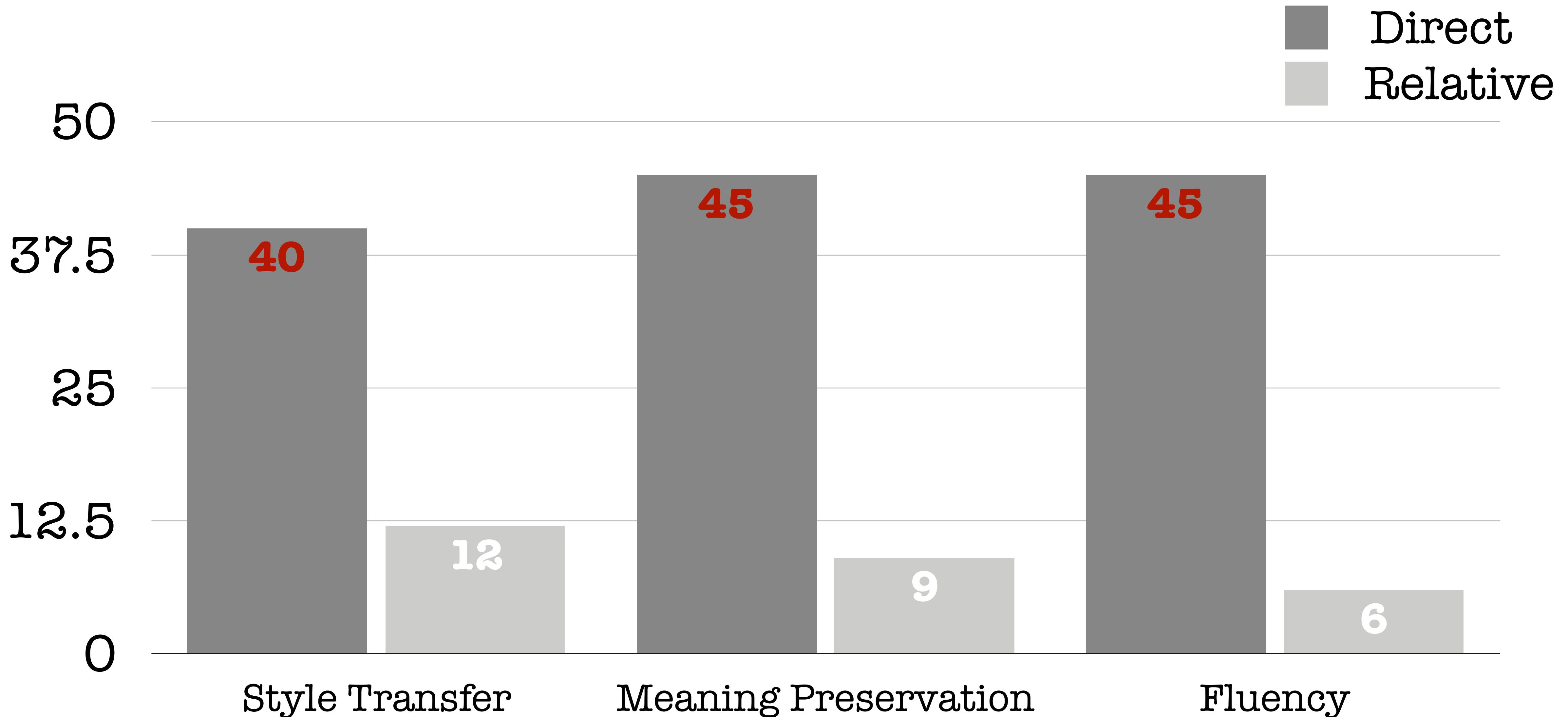
Direct rating type: each system output is assessed in isolation for that dimension

Relative rating type: two or more system outputs are compared against each other

Example

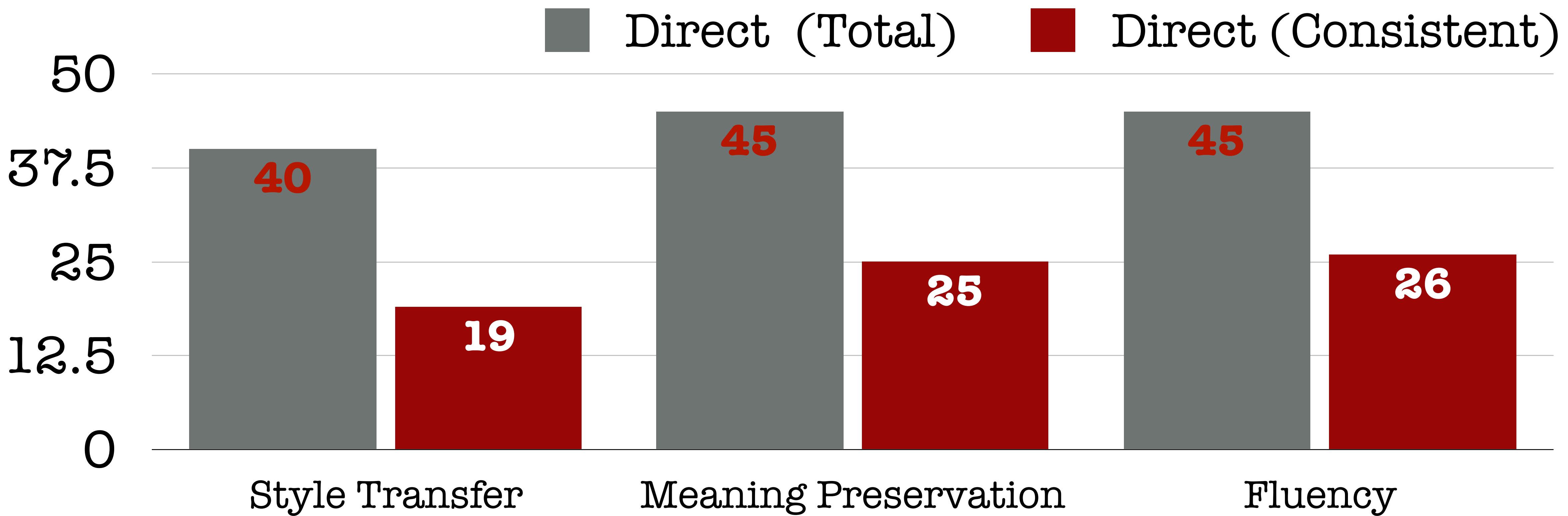
Rank the sentences in order of their formality (from most informal to most formal).

Direct evaluation is the most frequent rating type across attributes



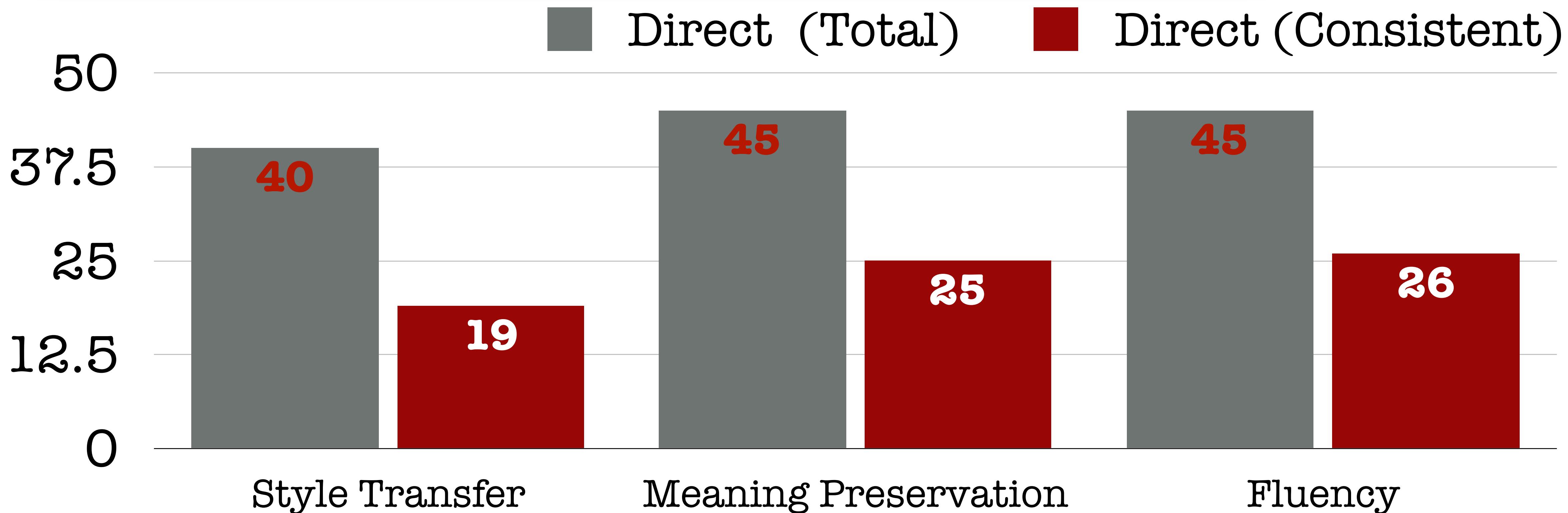
Are direct evaluations consistent across papers?

A 5-point scale is the most consistent framework.
Yet discrepancies are found at least among 40% of reviewed papers.



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Our Recommendations

Describe evaluation protocols

Release annotations

Our Recommendations



Describe evaluation protocols



Release annotations



Standardize evaluation protocols

- details on the procedures followed for recruiting annotators
- annotator's compensation
- inter-annotator agreement statistics
- number of annotations per instance
- number of systems evaluated
- number of instances annotated
- selection method of the annotated instances
- detailed description of evaluated frameworks

Our Recommendations



Describe evaluation protocols



Release annotations



Standardize evaluation protocols

- Reliability & Reproducibility
- Enable development of better automatic metrics
- Shed light into difficulty of the task

Our Recommendations



Describe evaluation protocols



Release annotations



Standardize evaluation protocols

- Fair comparisons across papers
- Clear documentation (following datasheets)

Our Recommendations



Describe evaluation protocols



Release annotations



Standardize evaluation protocols