

# Comparative Analysis of BERT & ModernBERT in Binary Lexical Complexity Prediction

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# Introduction & Problem Statement

- Lexical Complexity Prediction (LCP) uses language models to identify and simplify complex words in multi-word expressions (MWEs).
- **Research Questions:**
  - Does ModernBERT outperform BERT on classifying spans as complex vs. not-complex, across multiple domains?
  - Do data enrichment strategies outperform raw data?
- **Objective:**
  - Compare the performance and error patterns of BERT and ModernBERT on a newly binarized LCP dataset

# Data & Motivation

- SemEval-2021 Task 1 LCP **Dataset:**
  - **10,800** multi-word, annotated, **spans**
  - Likert-averaged **continuous outcome variable**
  - **2 Tasks:** complexity based on unigrams and bigrams
  - **3 Domains:** EU parliament, biomedical, and bible

Single-Task Set			
Quartiles	Train	Validation	Test
<b>Q1 - Q2: Less Complex</b>	3,865	229	476
<b>Median Value:</b>	0.28	0.27	0.27
<b>Q3 - Q4: More Complex</b>	3,797	192	441
<b>Total</b>	7,662	421	917

Multi-Task Set			
Quartiles	Train	Validation	Test
<b>Q1 - Q2: Less Complex</b>	759	51	99
<b>Median Value:</b>	0.41	0.42	0.43
<b>Q3 - Q4: More Complex</b>	758	48	85
<b>Total</b>	1,517	99	184

# Data & Motivation

- **Data Engineering:**
  - **Binarize continuous outcome variable** on train medians
  - Feature Engineer **13 new spans** with spaCy and Contractions
  - Re-Balance Dataset
- 2 Data Splits x 2 Y Variables x 13 X Variables x 5 Models  
= 260 Combinations

Single-Task Set			
Quartiles	Train	Validation	Test
Q1 - Q2	Not Complex		
Q3 - Q4	Complex		
<b>Total:</b>	7,000	1,000	1,000

Multi-Task Set			
Quartiles	Train	Validation	Test
Q1 - Q2	Not Complex		
Q3 - Q4	Complex		
<b>Total:</b>	1,300	250	250

# Feature Engineering

- **Example:** “Don’t underestimate us, it’s more than complicated!”
  - **Eliminate Contractions** → don’t → do not
  - **Part-of-Speech Tags** → AUX, PART, VERB, PRON, PUNCT...
  - **Dependency Mapping** → aux, neg, ROOT, dobj, punct, nsubj...
  - **Morphological Complexity** → VerbForm=Fin|Tense=Pres, Polarity=Neg, VerbForm=Inf, Case=Acc|Number=Plur|Person=1
- **Feature Types:**
  - **Solo Feature** → “[CLS] Do not underestimate us, it is more... [SEP]”
  - **Concatenation** → “[CLS] [input sequence] + [feature sequence] [SEP]”
  - **Interleaved** → “[CLS] [word 1] + [word 1 feature] + [word 2] + [word 2 feature] + [word 3] + ... [SEP]”

# Methods & Models

- **Methods**

- Predict **complex vs. not-complex**
- Perform **Naive Bayes Baseline**
- **Tune hyperparameters** with BERT
- Train & **Compare BERT vs. ModernBERT** (...and RoBERTa, DeBERTa, XLNet)
- Perform **ablation study**
- Evaluate with **F1, Precision, Recall**

# Experiments

- 287 total experiments
- **46 baseline results**
- 54 hyperparameter tuning experiments
- **84 BERT vs. ModernBERT** (base and large) comparisons
- 103 reference experiments with RoBERTa, DeBERTa, XLNet

Epochs	Learning Rate	Batch Size	L2 Regularization	Context Length	Warm-up Steps %	Unfrozen Parameter %
1	5e-6 / 0.00005	128	0.5	Default	10 - 100%	~7%

# Key Results

Model Average Performance (All Tasks & Experiments)			
Model	Precision	Recall	F1
<i>Naive Bayes</i>	0.58956	0.58347	0.5608
BERT Base	0.45938	0.53489	0.42765
BERT Large	<b>0.50057</b>	0.35012	0.35256
<b>ModernBERT Base</b>	0.49728	<b>0.94757</b>	<b>0.64800</b>
ModernBERT Large	0.47205	0.57760	0.50285

Per Model Average Performance <i>Relative to Baseline</i>			
Model	Precision	Recall	F1
BERT Base	-20.93%	-7.25%	-25.22%
BERT Large	<b>-14.1%</b>	-39.81%	-38.31%
<b>ModernBERT Base</b>	-14.1%	<b>65.04%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
ModernBERT Large	-17.12%	2.11%	-10.17%

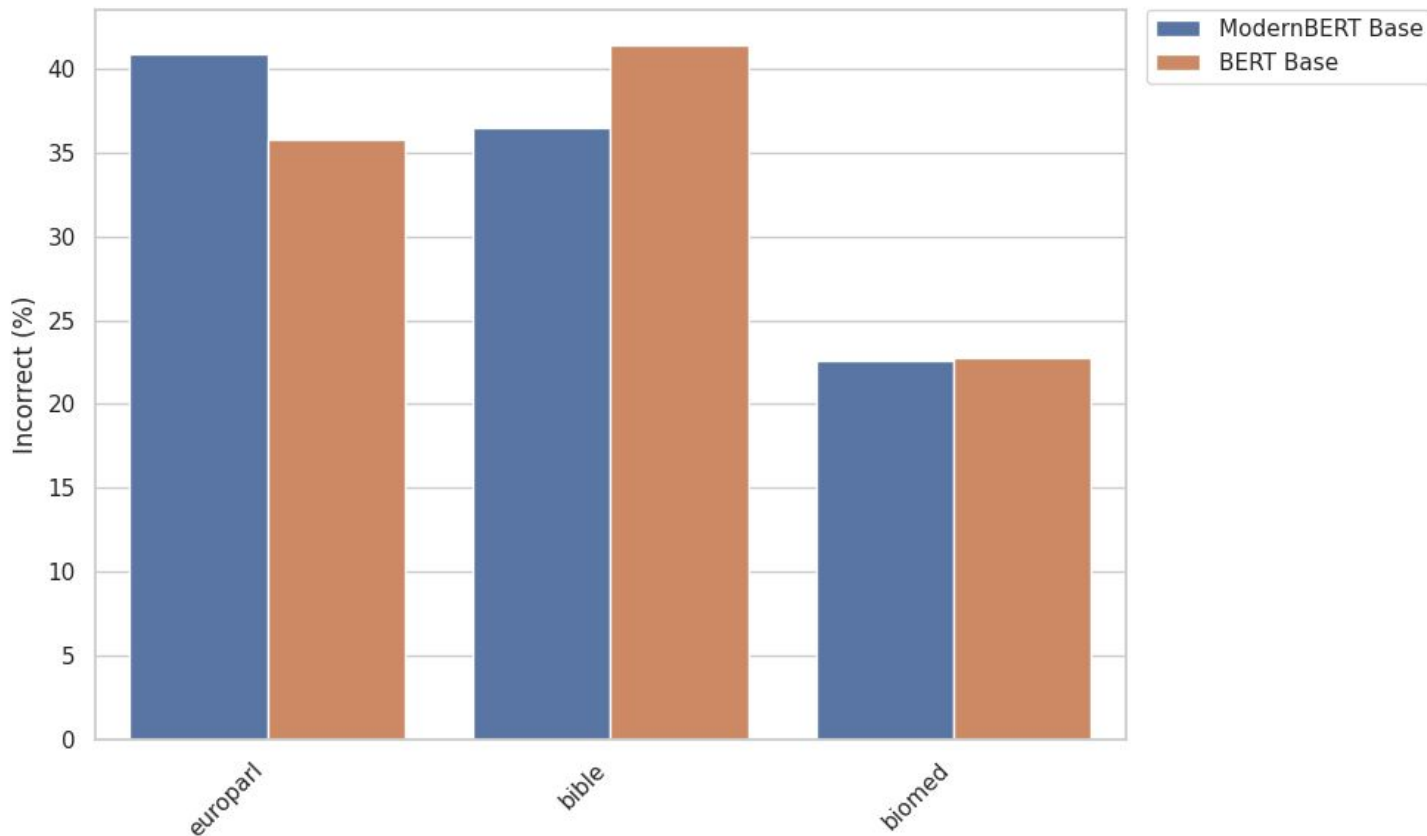


# Key Results (Ablation Study)

## Average Best & Worst Performing Experiment Designs, By Model

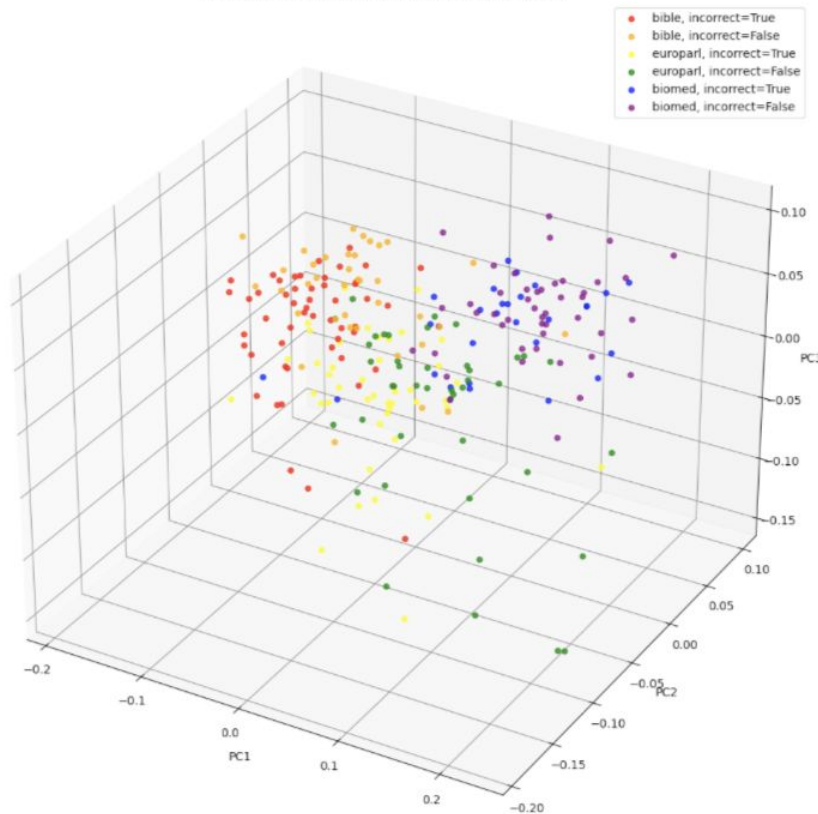
Model		Single Task	Multi Task	Avg Precision	Avg Recall	Avg F1
<b>ModernBERT-base</b>	Best	snc_pos_seq	sentence_no_contractions	<b>0.51198</b>	0.99896	<b>0.67647</b>
	Worst	sentence_no_contractions	snc_morph_alt	0.42717	0.87317	0.54788
ModernBERT-large	Best	pos_sequence	snc_dep_seq	0.50878	0.87812	0.64050
	Worst	snc_dep_seq	pos_sequence	0.24415	0.17324	0.20267
bert-base-cased	Best	sentence	snc_morph_seq	0.50948	<b>1.00000</b>	0.67457
	Worst	snc_pos_alt	snc_morph_alt	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
bert-large-cased	Best	snc_pos_alt	snc_morph_alt	0.50698	0.85270	0.63150
	Worst	pos_sequence	snc_morph_complexity_value	0.25652	0.12755	0.13166

# Error Analysis (By Domain)



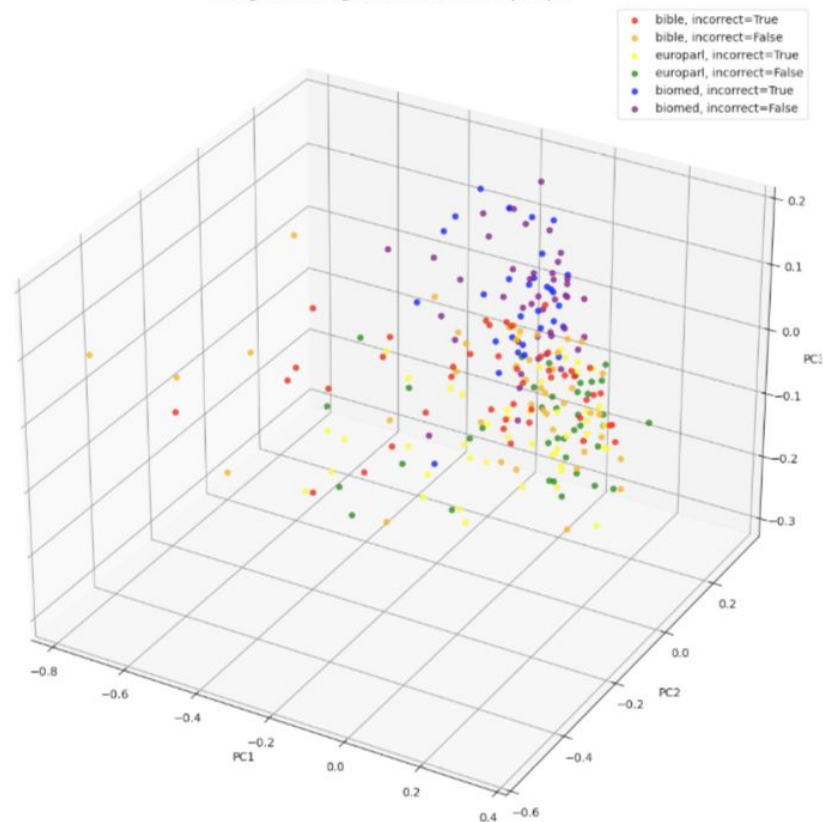
## BERT-base-cased

Average Embedding Value of Predictions, by Corpus

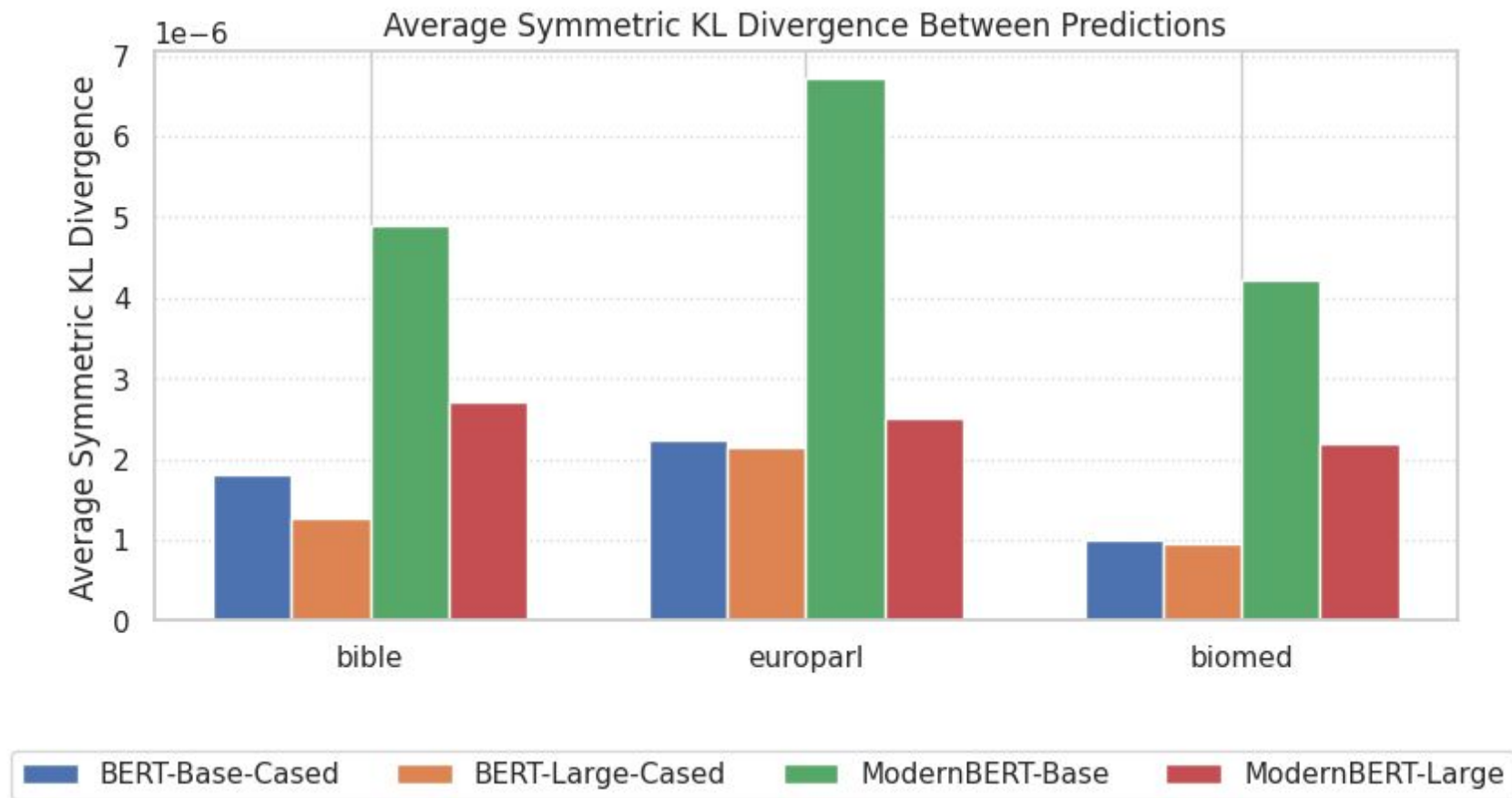


## ModernBERT-base

Average Embedding Value of Predictions, by Corpus



# Average Symmetric KL Divergence of Predictions



# Future Directions

- Data Quality:
  - Join the Datasets from both tasks
  - Use Cosine Similarity to drop additional training data, where complex unigram and bigram tokens are above a threshold that don't appear related to the sequence
- Model Training:
  - Perform Multi-Stage Fine-Tuning on Bible and European Parliament
  - Add token-level binary LCP task
  - Add text-generation task