RoST-DL: Romanian Short Text Classification

Integrating Deep Learning for NLP in Romanian Psychology

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Introduction

We propose a Deep Learning based system for classifying Romanian short sentences in the context of a psychotherapy of anxiety and depression study (**PsiTAD***).

Three datasets of answers tested:

- **emotions**
- **thoughts**
- **behaviors**

Goals and Methods Used

Goals

1. Initial analysis of the **fastText** embeddings on the Romanian datasets.
2. Implementation and comparison of 3 model architectures
3. Test the capabilities of transfer learning for this problem: embeddings trained on large corpus: small datasets(**~500** instances each)

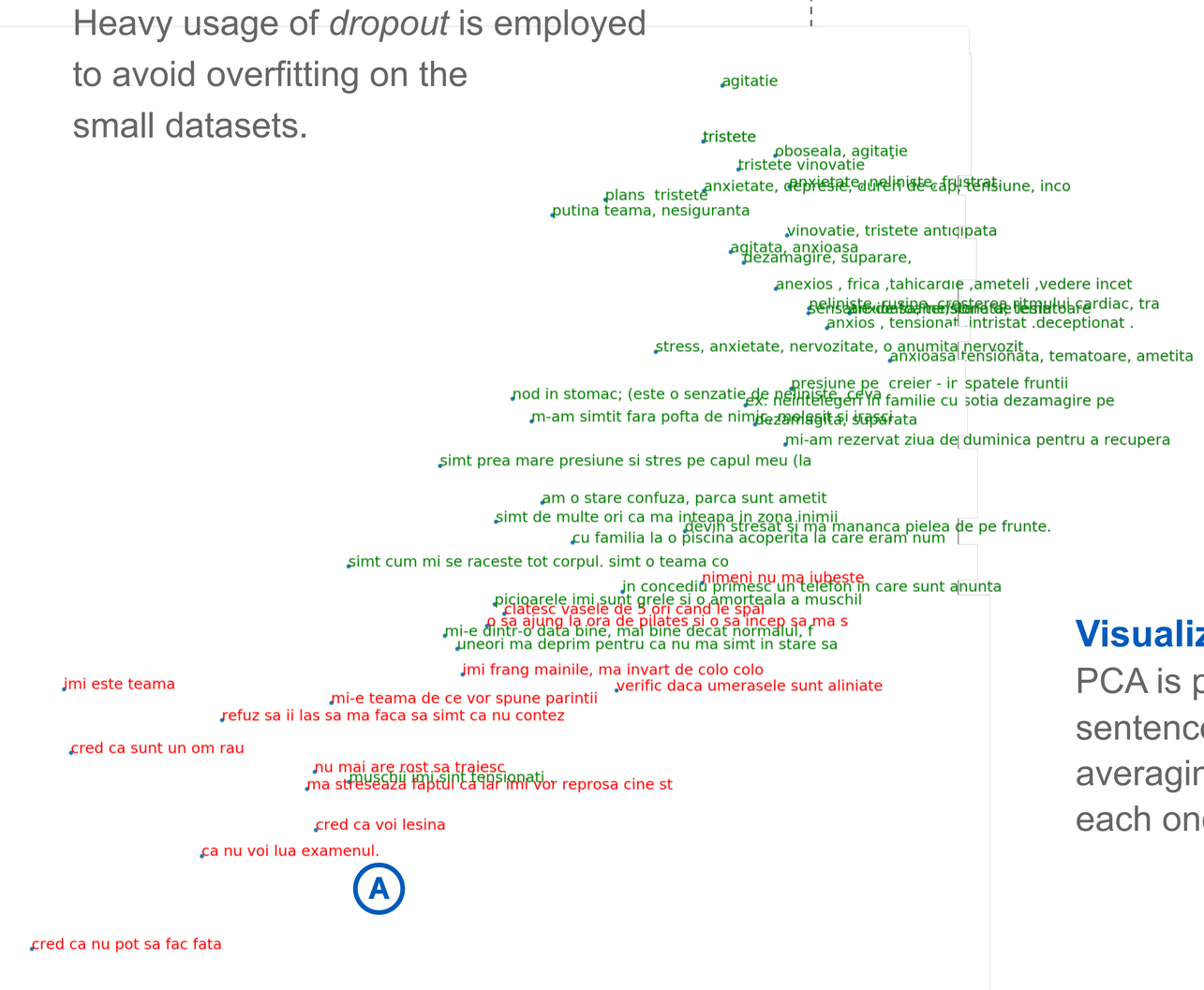
Methods Used

- pre-trained Romanian embeddings using **fastText**
- PCA and averaging of all the sentences / class - inital exploration and data analysis
- Pandas, Keras, Tensorflow

Models:

- CNNs for sentence classification *[2]*
- GRUs
- BiLSTMs

Heavy usage of *dropout* is employed to avoid overfitting on the small datasets.



Data Analysis

Reasoning: good word embeddings should show some polarisation between the classes of the datasets.

Due to the n-grams for the word embeddings, even **OOV** words can be used with confidence (e.g. ***disconfort***, which should be ***discomfort***).

1. Top 5 most similar words for the target word (emotions)

Rank	*Input word*		
	depresie	**disconfort**	**tristete**
1	depresia	discomfort	tristetea
2	deprimare	inconfort	neliniste
3	anxietate	stres	tristetii
4	depresive	anxietate	dezamagire
5	neajutorare	iritare	deznadejde

Averaging all the sentences

2. Closest words to the averages of all sentences (emotions)

Rank	*Label*	
	1	**0**
1	nesiguranta	cred
2	neliniste	dar
3	incordare	simt
4	teama	spun
5	stresata	chiar

Ideal: show closeness to some domain-specific words in the positive examples, when computing the avg. sentence.

Visualizing

PCA is performed on the sentences (obtained from averaging the embeddings of each one) **[Figure A]**

Implementation & Results

- **CNN**
  - varying filter sizes, 1D conv layers
  - dropout of 60%
  - ADAM optimizer. Params: 0.6, 0.99.
- **GRU**
  - two layers, the first creating a more abstract representation
  - 50% dropout
  - ADAM optimizer. Params: 0.9, 0.99.
- **BiLSTM**
  - Bidirectonal initial layer, 2nd layer uses the features produced by the 1st
  - 50% dropout and ADAM as above.

[Table 3] presents the classifier performance on all 3 datasets. Both **LSTMs** and **GRUs** have similar results, with **LSTMs slightly better** in all cases except “thoughts”. **CNNs** provide more consistent results across runs, when compared to recurrent models.

3. Classifier performances (30 runs each)

Dataset	*Metric*	*CNN*	*GRU*	*BiLSTM*
Emotions	**Std. Dev. Acc**	**1.97**	3.31	3.90
	Max. Acc.	88.09	92.85	**95.23**
	Mean. Acc.	83.9	86.66	**89.88**
Behavors	**Std. Dev. Acc**	**3.88**	5.24	6.42
	Max. Acc.	90.47	88.09	**92.85**
	Mean. Acc.	**86.19**	82.26	**81.71**
Thoughts	**Std. Dev. Acc**	**1.30**	2.05	2.52
	Max. Acc.	83.33	83.33	83.33
	Mean. Acc.	**80.95**	79.66	79.64

Conclusions

- Some insights into the quality of **pre-trained word embeddings** for the Romanian language
- Thorough comparison between 3 real datasets from the Faculty of Psychology, using 3 different architectures
- Future roll-out as an automatic labelling system, easing the job of psychologists.

References

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