

# Task-Adaptive Tokenization: Enhancing Long-Form Text Generation Efficacy in Mental Health and Beyond



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## Motivation

Task-specific difficulty

- Structure: Long-form
- Domain feature: Domain terminology, text structure and language style aligned with MHPs<sup>[1]</sup>

Why is it not easily addressed by prompting?

length restriction

unprofessional & unwanted behavior

Task-adaptive tokenization

as a strategy to adapt a model to a downstream task

Pretraining

Model

Downstream

Tokenization

Don't ignore this component!

Good Compositionality

Effectiveness

Efficiency

E.g., "Social isolation and not having a sense of purpose in life have been linked to mood disorders"

Traditional tokenizer

Task-adaptive tokenizer

An example of our envisioned tokenization (the green case)

A data example of PsyQA

## Design Principles for task-adaptive tokenization

Design Principle 1 - "Exploiting Task-specific Data"

A cognitive linguistics perspective<sup>[1]</sup>

Human's productive vocabulary refers to words actively used when writing/speaking

Productive & Receptive Vocabulary

An optimization perspective

How text is segmented into tokens influences the optimization outcomes

E.g., bert vocabulary which is optimized from GNMT

Objective with tokenizer determined

Objective without tokenizer determined

Summary

A downstream vocabulary optimized from the task dataset is beneficial

Design Principle 2 - "The Importance of Variable Segment"

A cognitive linguistics perspective<sup>[1]</sup>

We could write by letter, word, phrase, and even sentence. If an expression is actively used, we store them as a whole in the memory.

People pause sometimes within sentence and sometimes also at sentence boundaries

People think and produce spans with variable length

An NLP engineering perspective

If segmentation is simply fine-grained and not optimized:

Degradation in token representation<sup>[2]</sup>

Generation inefficiency and wasted token cost<sup>[3][4]</sup>

Summary

Allow a vocabulary to entail any granularity, and so the generation like below is available:

Step 1 - "Adapting an existed work to construct downstream vocabulary adhered to our design"

Our adjustment on "Unigram Model with Subword Regularization"<sup>[3]</sup>

1. Cut sentences of the downstream corpus into subword pieces any granularity pieces

2. According to the frequency, pick a large set of subword pieces to form a big seed vocabulary (e.g., 4w)

3. Build a unigram model on the corpus, by modeling all possible combination of pieces to represent a text.

4. Apply EM algorithm to maximize the likelihood of the corpus, and get the log likelihood score of each piece.

5. According to the score of each piece, truncate the big seed vocabulary into one with the expected size (e.g., 1w)

Features of proposed downstream vocabulary

Each token corresponds to a score, indicating its log likelihood contribution to modeling the corpus.

A sentence may have multiple segmentation results. The relationship between text and token sequence is one2many.

In training, the token sequence is sampled based on the log likelihood score of all possible token sequences.

E.g., "Social isolation and not having a sense of purpose in life have been linked to mood disorders"

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An example of our envisioned tokenization

Optimization of unigram model

Step 2 - "A protocol for merging downstream vocabulary and pre-existing vocabulary"

A reasonable solution to order the merged vocabulary, facilitating the inheriting of the embedding matrix of the pretrained model

Give moderately small scores to those tokens only existed in pre-existing vocabulary

Merging protocol

Step 3 - "A mapping mechanism for better initialization of new token embeddings"

Result 1 - generation effectiveness

Result 2 - generation efficiency

Result 3 - human evaluation

Conclusion

References

www.PostedPresentations.com