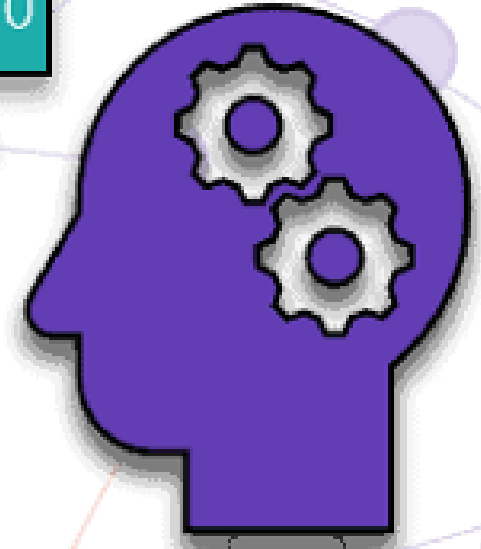
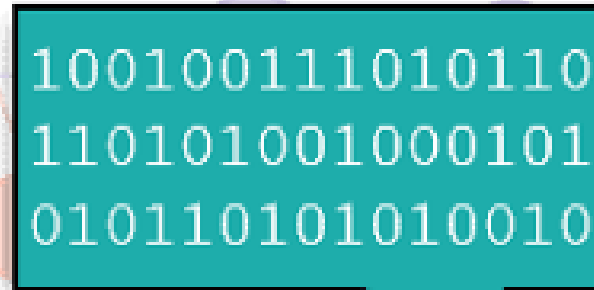
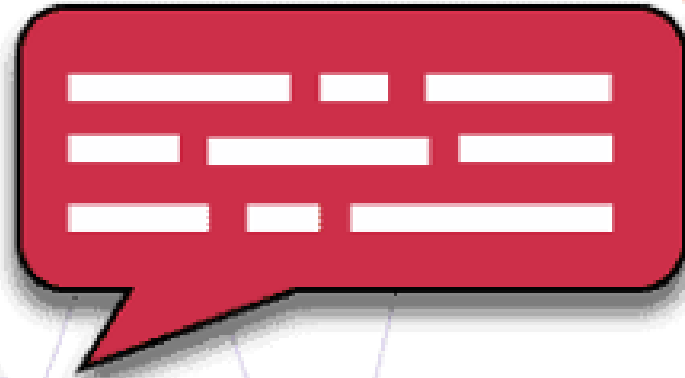


Natural Language Processing

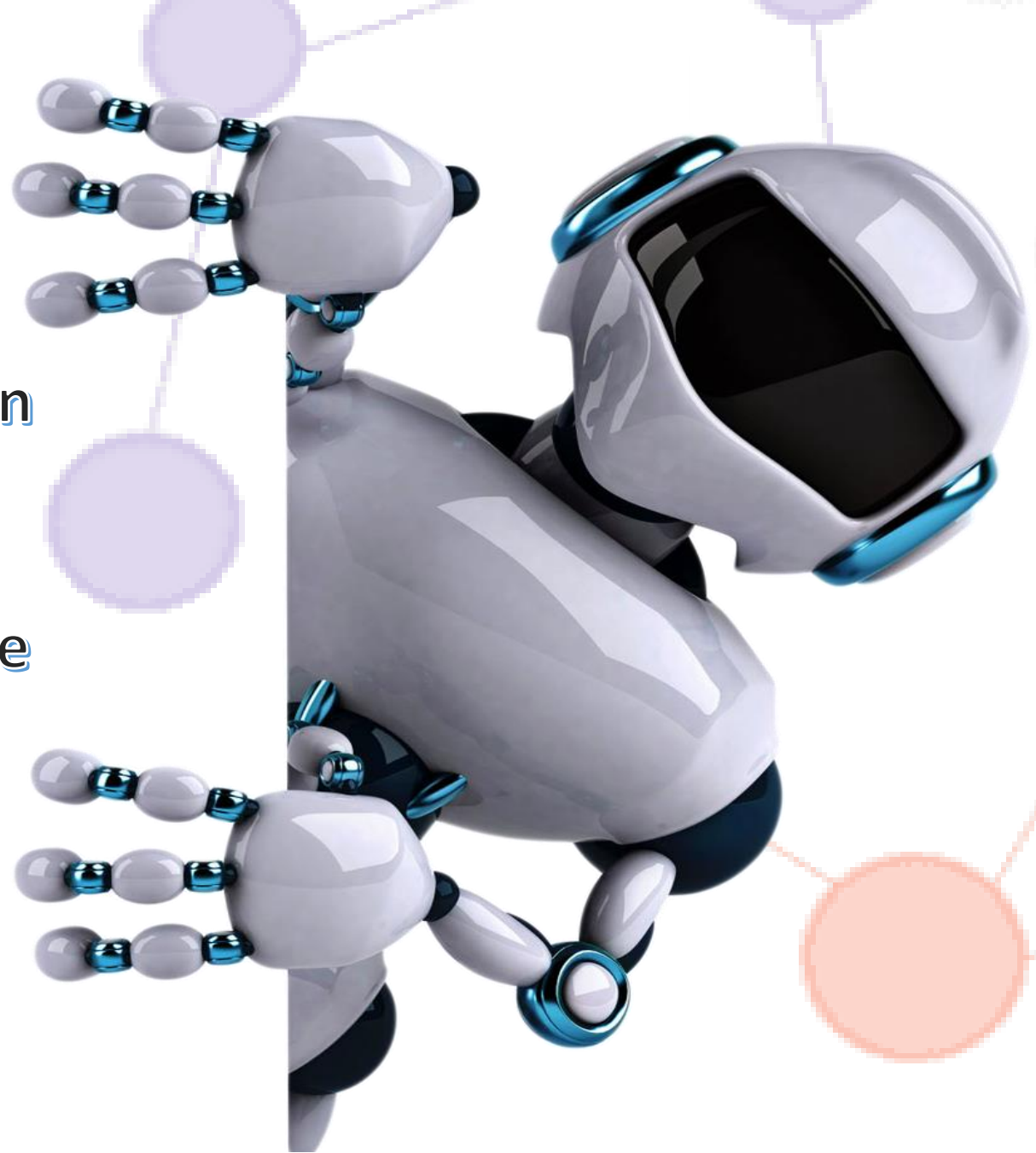


Next Argument Prediction  
NLP 3CFU Project

Presented by Sami Osman

# Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Objective
3. Dataset
4. Architecture
5. Training
6. Test



# 1. Introduction

Next sentence prediction is one of the many tasks in Natural language understanding which can be further seen as tasks like:

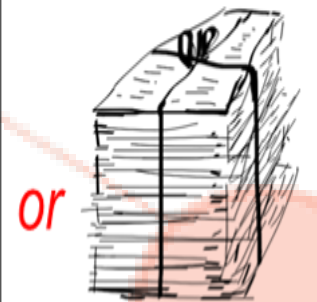
1. **The goal to identify whether the second sentence is entailment, contradiction, or neutral with respect to the first sentence.**
2. *The goal to determine whether two questions are semantically equal.*
3. *The task to determine whether the second sentence is the continuation of the first or not.*

## Hypothesis

hypot: Eruptions can cause plants to die?

## Text

sent1: eruptions emit lava.  
sent2: eruptions produce ash clouds.  
sent3: plants have green leaves.  
sent4: producers will die without sunlight  
sent5: ash blocks sunlight.



or

Corpus

## 2. Objective

In my work, I used a Transformer-based architecture, trained to solve a task that determine whether the second argument is the entailment of the first or not.

1. Using a dataset from Kialo.com website.
2. Finetuned a pre-trained BERT-based model.
3. Extend the network with LSTM/GRU.
4. Predict if argument1 precedes argument 2.



### 3. Dataset

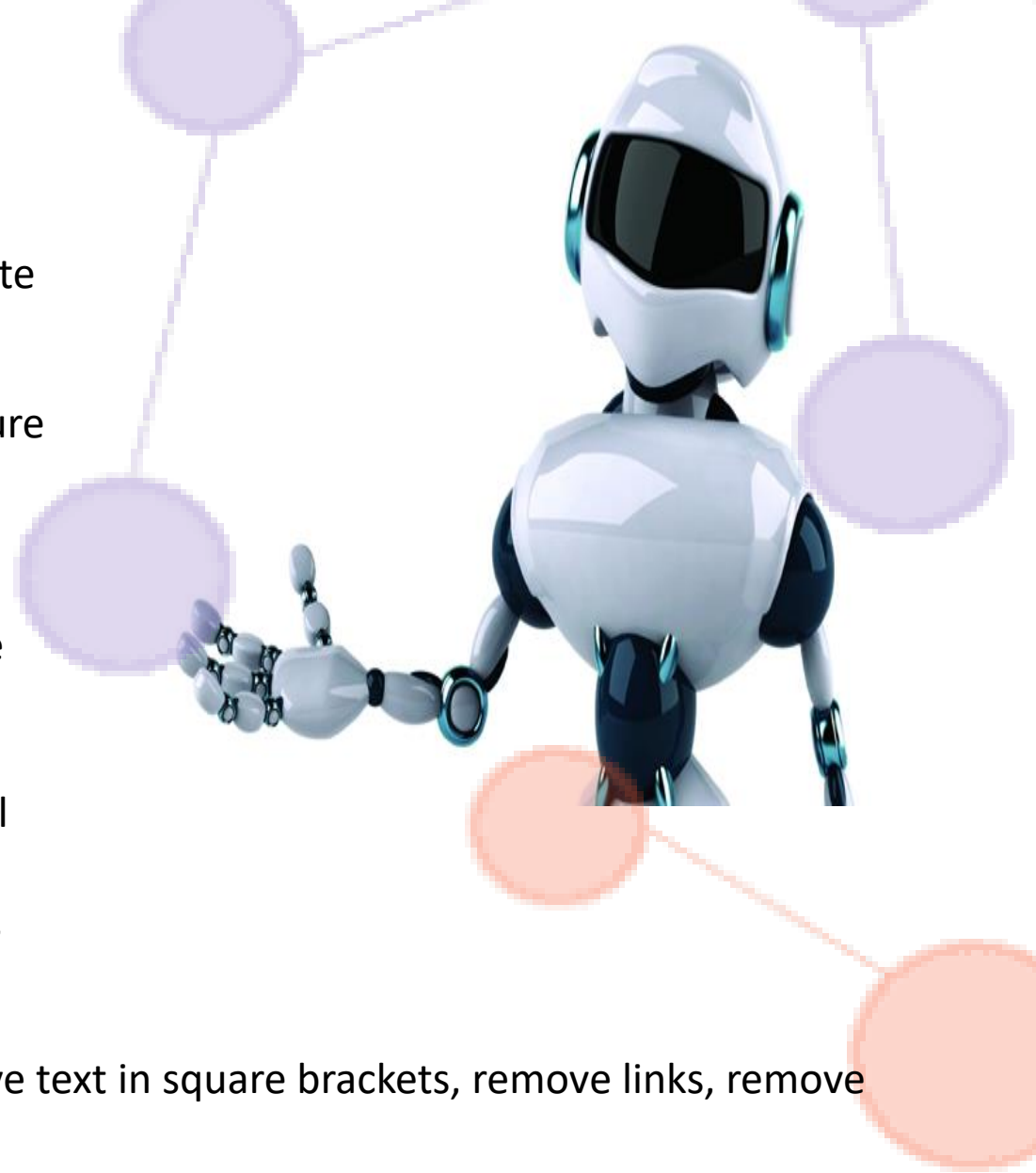
Kialo Edu is the world's largest argument mapping and debate site.

**Raw data:** The downloaded files have a tree like data structure where people write their argument based on the previous argument or related to the discussion topic.

**First transformation:** This dataset is consisting of all possible details of the file downloaded from Kialo website.

**Second transformation:** The dataset is consisting of a special format which is consistent to the task on hand (NSP). At this point the dataset has the structure [index, label, argument1, argument2].

The text preprocessing includes make text lowercase, remove text in square brackets, remove links, remove punctuation and removing words containing numbers.





# Dataset ...

Downloaded around 300 files from kialo.com site and made  $\approx 80,000$  trainset from 190 files,  $\approx 20,000$  validation set from 70 files and 10,000 test set from 40 files. The files are stored in separate folders and the code goes through each folder to create train, validation and test sets.

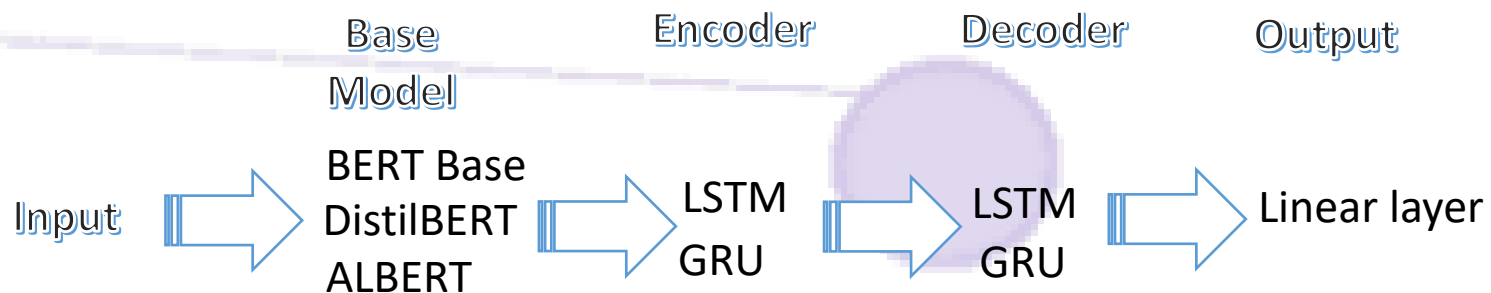
index title position opinion argument					index label position1 position2 argument1 argument2				
1	0	Was Barack Obama a good	[1]	Farg	Obama was a good president.	0	0 [1]	[1, 1]	Obama was a good presid Obama implemented many social policies which greatly benefited America.
2	1	Was Barack Obama a good	[1, 1]	Pro:	Obama implemented many social policies which greatly benefited America.	1	1 [1, 1]	[1]	Obama implemented man Obama was a good president.
3	2	Was Barack Obama a good	[1, 1, 1]	Pro:	Obama's policies have been significantly beneficial for racial minorities in the US.	2	0 [1, 1]	[1, 1, 1]	Obama implemented man Obama's policies have been significantly beneficial for racial minorities in the US.
4	3	Was Barack Obama a good	[1, 1, 1, 1]	Pro:	Barack Obama pushed for investment in urban communities, which was extremely beneficial for the [growth of black wealth](https://www.aljazeera.com/programme/2017/12/12/obama-foreclosure-crisis-wealth-inequality) in 2016 than it was before the Obama	3	1 [1, 1]	[1, 2, 2, 3]	Obama implemented man Despite an increase in numbers, by the end of Obama's presidency the Afghan forces still [lacked](https://www.politifact.com/truth-o-meter/promises/obameter/promise/165/rain-and-peace-keeping-2010-09-01-afghanistan-2011-09-01-afghanistan-

## 4. Architecture

Three base architectures all of which are mainly based on pre-trained Transformers.

The first experiment is fine-tuning Bert that is linked to a linear binary classification network.

In the following phases I modified this baseline model, by adding or modifying the architecture on top of the base model (i.e., LSTM and GRU encoder-decoder)



Hyper parameters:

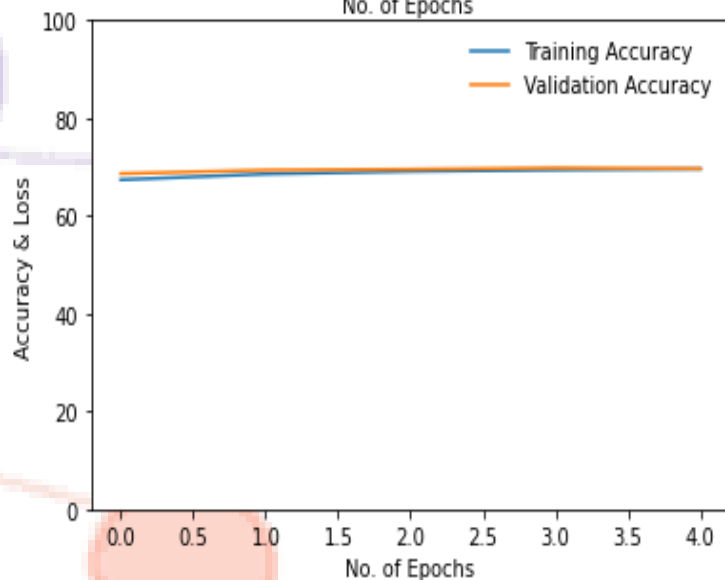
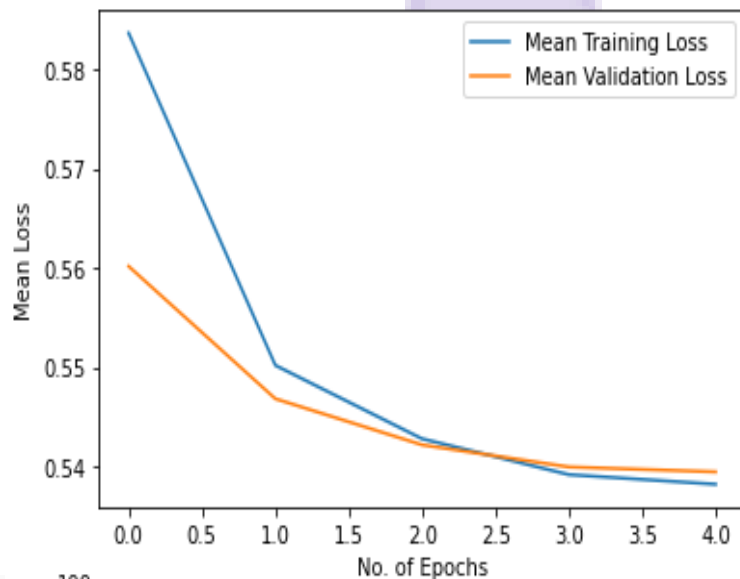
I tested each model by running a 5 training epoch, using a learning rate of  $2e-5$  and a dropout rate of 0.2. I used Cross Entropy loss and AdamW optimizer.

# 5. Training

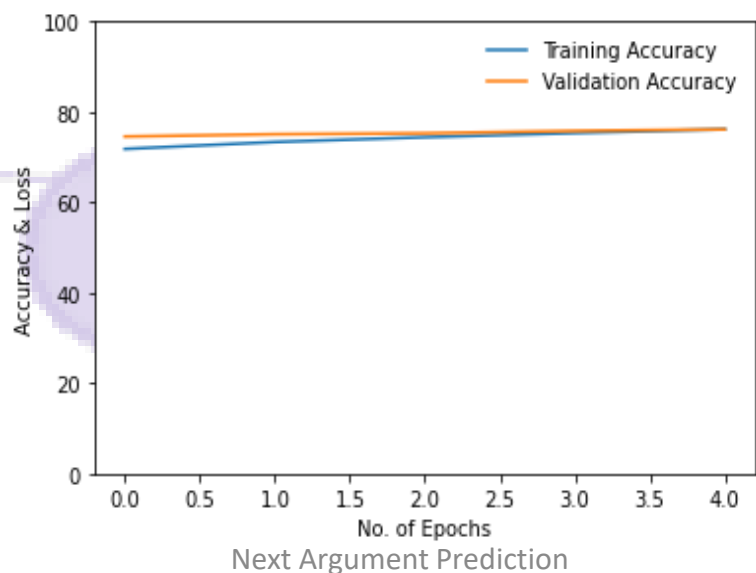
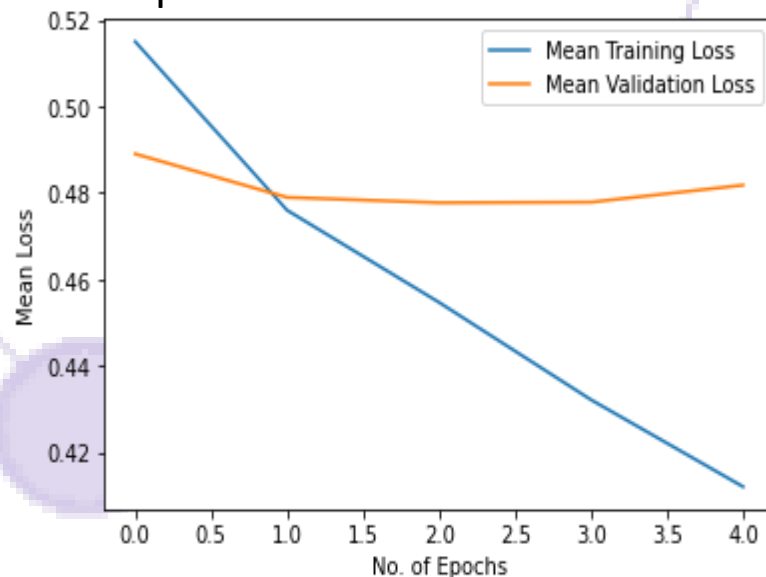
Albert – V[0,1,2]



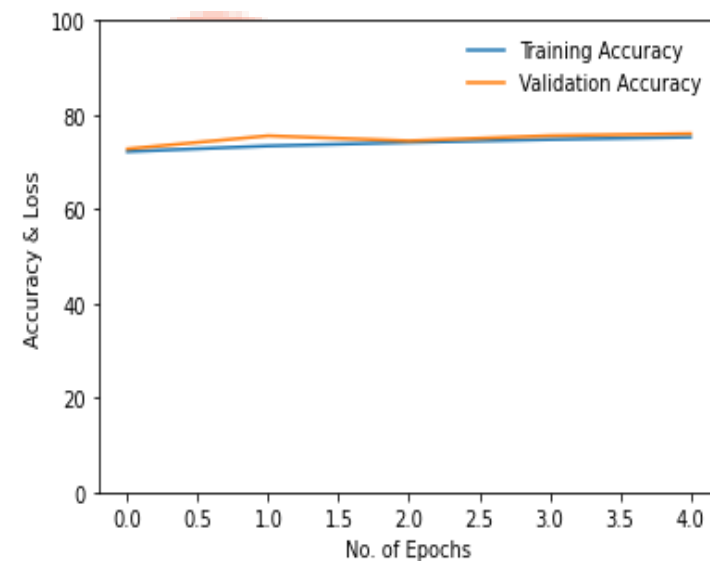
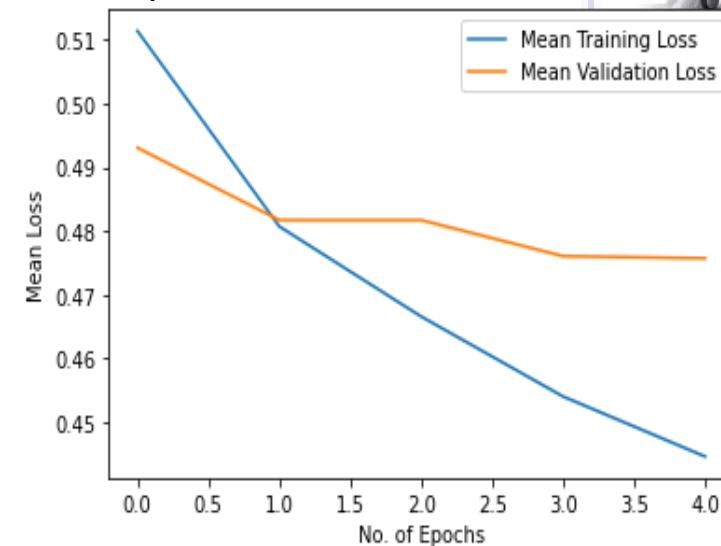
### Experiment Phase 1



### Experiment Phase 2



### Experiment Phase 3

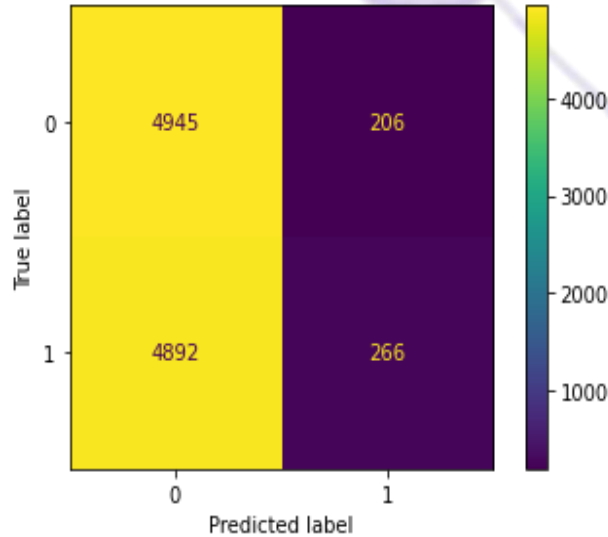




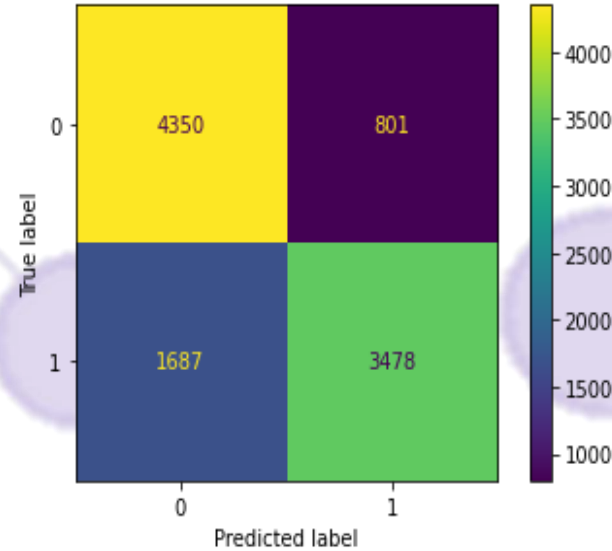
## 6. Test



**Transpose + DistilBert  
Confusion Matrix**



**No Transpose + DistilBert  
Confusion Matrix**

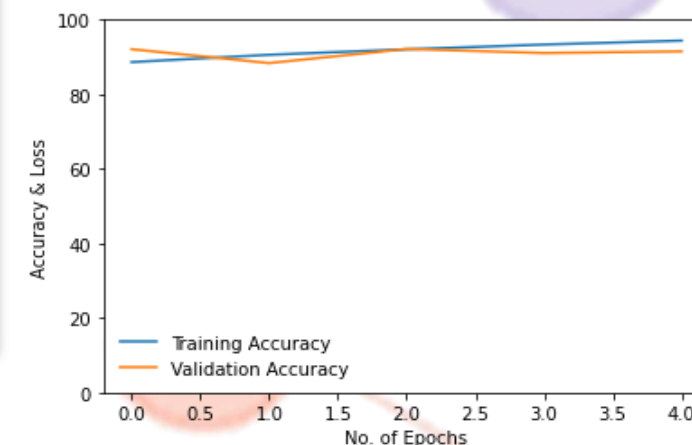
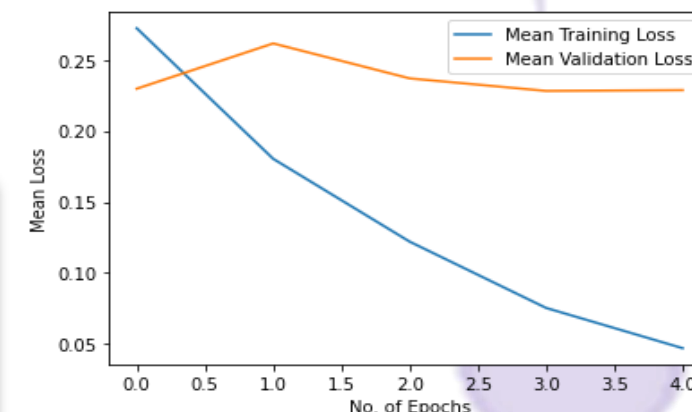
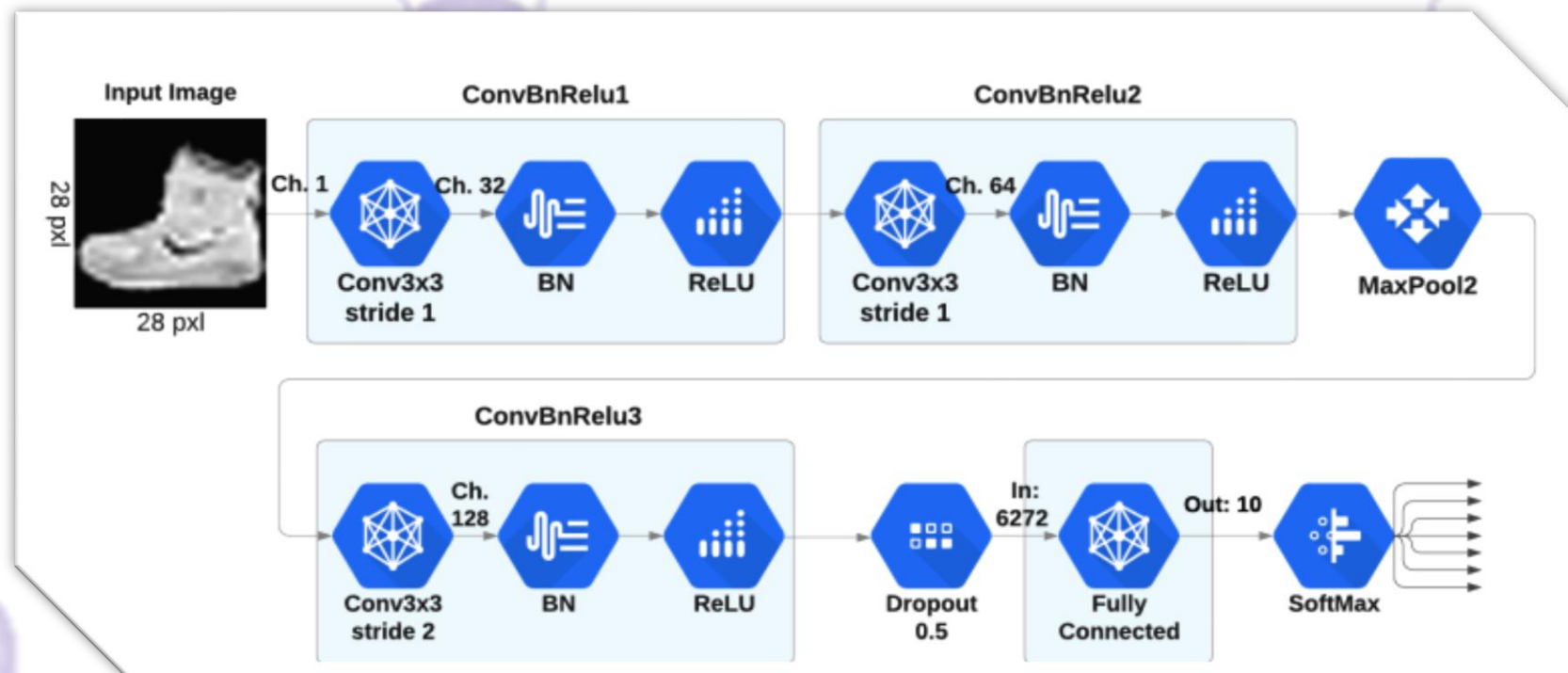


Looking at the confusion matrix I noticed the models were performing badly in classifying entailment of the two arguments when they are labeled as 1 [i.e., “Not next argument”].

I found out that most of the prediction error in the dataset were the transpose of the arguments as label 1. Creating confusion or noise during learning.

Model	+ Transpose		- Transpose	
	Accuracy	F1	Accuracy	F1
Bert-base + GRU	63%	72%	91%	91%
DistilBert + GRU	51%	65%	78%	76%
Albert + GRU	76%	76%	92%	92%

## 5. What could be done next



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
IS NEXT ARGUMENT	0.89	0.93	0.91	5143
IS NOT NEXT ARGUMENT	0.93	0.89	0.91	5142
accuracy			0.91	10285
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	10285
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	10285

What makes this structure special is that the loss is much lower compared to the other approaches. Adjusting the parameters and adding more noise could help prevent the network to memorize the training data and generalize even better.

Thank You!



The End

