Classification of Myers-Briggs Type Indicator personality types using Natural Language Processing

Andor Kiss, Dóra Bányai, Milán Kriston, and Zoltán Kádár

Eötvös Loránd University

1 Literature search

As indicated in papers [1] [3] the state of the art models for text classification are transformer based architectures. Our idea was to use an LSTM-based baseline model and three different pretrained transformer architectures downloaded from huggingface, namely Generative Pre-trained Transformer 2 (GPT-2) [2] BERT and RoBERTa.

2 Individual contributions

2.1 Andor Kiss - TXC54G

- Team leader tasks Git repo, weekly report to supervisor, Google Docs, LaTeX template
- Literature search
- Data exploration
- Data pipeline
- GPT-2 training and evaluation

2.2 Dóra Bányai - NEPTUN

- Literature search
- Data exploration
- Roberta

2.3 Milán Kriston - NEPTUN

- Literature search
- Data pipeline
- BERT

2.4 Zoltán Kádár - NEPTUN

- Literature search
- Data exploration
- LSTM-based baseline model

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Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the tables.

	1	Font size and style
		14 point, bold
1st-level heading		12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	2.1 Printing Area	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	Run-in Heading in Bold. Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	Lowest Level Heading. Text follows	10 point, italic

3 Results

References

- Minaee, S., Kalchbrenner, N., Cambria, E., Nikzad, N., Chenaghlu, M., Gao, J.: Deep learning based text classification: A comprehensive review (2020). https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.2004.03705, https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.03705
- 2. Radford, A., Wu, J., Child, R., Luan, D., Amodei, D., Sutskever, I.: Language models are unsupervised multitask learners (2019)
- 3. dos Santos, V., Paraboni, I.: Myers-briggs personality classification from social media text using pre-trained language models. JUCS Journal of Universal Computer Science 28(4), 378–395 (apr 2022). https://doi.org/10.3897/jucs.70941, https://doi.org/10.3897%2Fjucs.70941