Injecting Gender Knowledge into Debiased Model

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Problem:

After debiasing, the model may lose its sense to gender

Model:

Zari(Debiased Bert-large)

Data: Google Knowledge Graph

Triple:

('Vanessa Kerry', 'father', 'John Kerry')

Subject

Relation

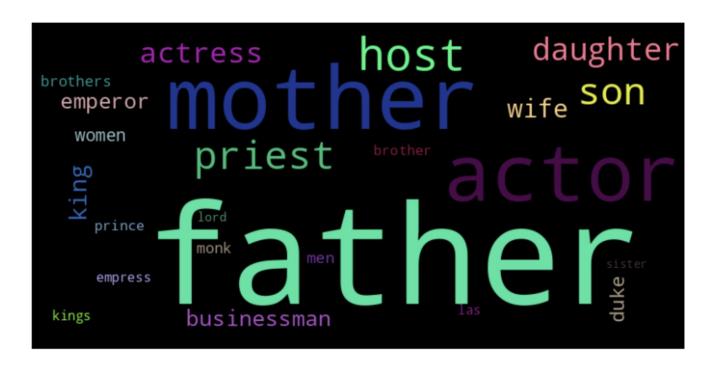
Object

Description:

Vanessa Kerry's father is John Kerry, who served as the 68th United States Secretary of State.

Gender Specific Knowledge DataSet

Filter the google knowledge graph dataset on 191 Gender-Specific keywords(109 one token)



19498 rows

Injecting GS-Knowledge to Zari through Soft-Prompts

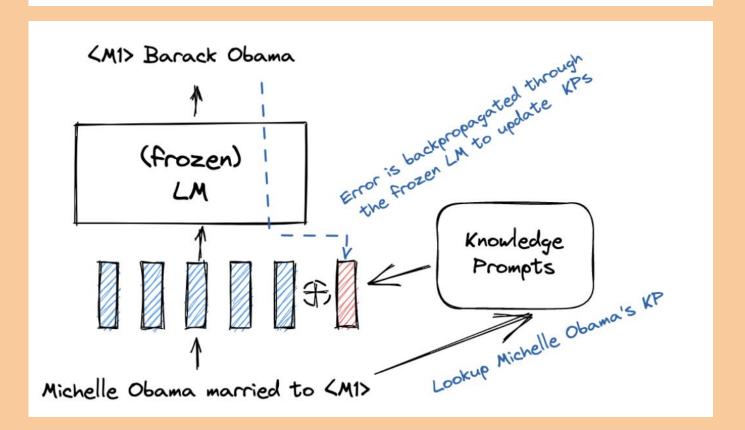
Input: (Tiples) : Vanessa Kerry [MASK] John Kerry

Label: father

Training:

- 1. Pass the subject or object to the Knowledge-Prompt.
- 2. Get the Soft-Prompt out of KP.
- 3. Add it to the input and input it to the MLM
- 4. Get the prediction of [MASK] and calculate the loss.
- 5. Backward the loss through KP.

Knowledge Prompts: Injecting World Knowledge into Language Models through Soft Prompts



Implementation of KP

Paper's suggestion(KP table): not proper in our scale

Progress report2:

First idea(Neural Network): failed

Progress report3:

Second idea(Bert word-embedding): successful

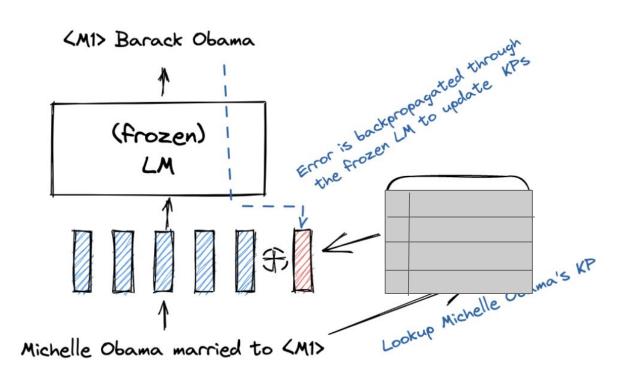
-But it changed the models entire embedding

Progress Report4:

Changing configs and handle the exceptions

-Changed the embedding in the right place

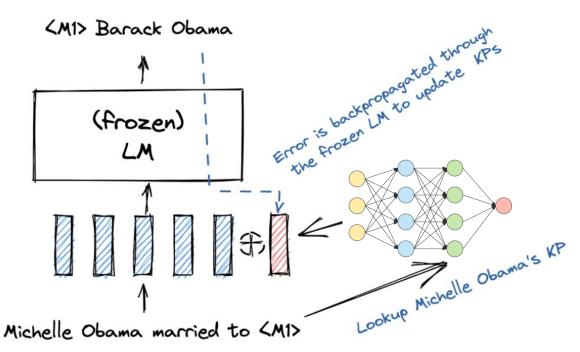
KP structure in the paper



First idea:

Using Neural network as a KP

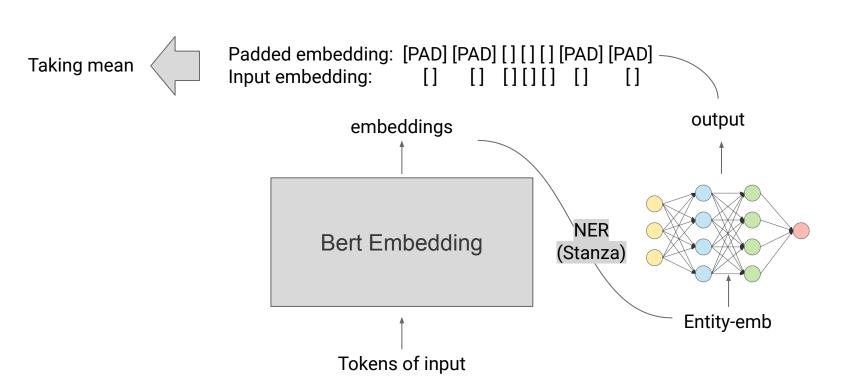
Progress Report 2:



Second idea:

Using NN as a KP in the Bert_embedding

Progress Report 3:



Improved Soft_embedding Module

Progress Report 4:

- -Initialize learned_embedding in the Soft_embedding Module So the entire embedding won't change
- -Handling the position alignment for combining the learned_embedding and input_embedding Different tokenization between Stanza and Bert-large-uncased tokenizers =Many to many relation
- -handling Exceptions of Stanza tokenization:

Handling Exceptions of Stanza Tokenizer

Example:

william boleyn [MASK] geoffrey boleyn

```
"id": 7,
"text": "boley",
"lemma": "boley",
"upos": "X",
"xpos": "FW",
"head": 1,
"deprel": "flat",
"start_char": 31,
"end_char": 36,
"ner": "O"
"id": 8.
"text": "n",
"lemma": "n",
"upos": "PUNCT",
"xpos": ".",
"head": 1,
"deprel": "punct",
"start_char": 36,
"end_char": 37,
"ner": "O"
```

Evaluation Results

Name			Gender	Bias				
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	Overall	Neutral Score	Score
Zari Dropout	25.54%	43.06%	17.47%	21.36%	21.31%	25.40%	86.93%	39.31%
Zari Dropout SP	56.02%	53.73%	52.58%	59.14%	59.14%	55.60%	46.68%	50.75%
Zari cda	55.73%	79.66%	64.46%	50.97%	44.33%	59.12%	75.61%	66.36%
Zari cda SP	57.79%	55.70%	50.25%	61.36%	47.01%	56.50%	42.61%	48.58%

Evaluation Results

After 30 epochs with lr=0.001

Name		Gender	Bias					
	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Overall	Neutral Score	Score
Zari cda	55.73%	79.66%	64.46%	50.97%	44.33%	59.12%	75.61%	66.36%
Zari cda SP	37.56%	52.28%	38.21%	33.07%	21.59%	37.41%	85.38%	52.31%

T1: Historical or contextual preservation

T2: Name replaced with pronoun or possessive adjective

T3: Name replaced with a gendered name

T4: Name replaced with a random name

T5: Biological fact indicating gender

Looking Forward

 Train longer with more epochs so we can get better accuracy and Scores on this task

2. Extend the learned_embeddings for other gender-specific words and use them to inject more knowledge to the model

Thanks for your attention

References:

Knowledge Prompts: Injecting World Knowledge into Language Models through Soft Prompts:

https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.04726

Data:

Google Knowledge Graph https://developers.google.com/knowledge-graph

Evaluation dataset and metric:

DIFAIR: A Benchmark for Disentangled Assessment of Gender Knowledge and Bias