

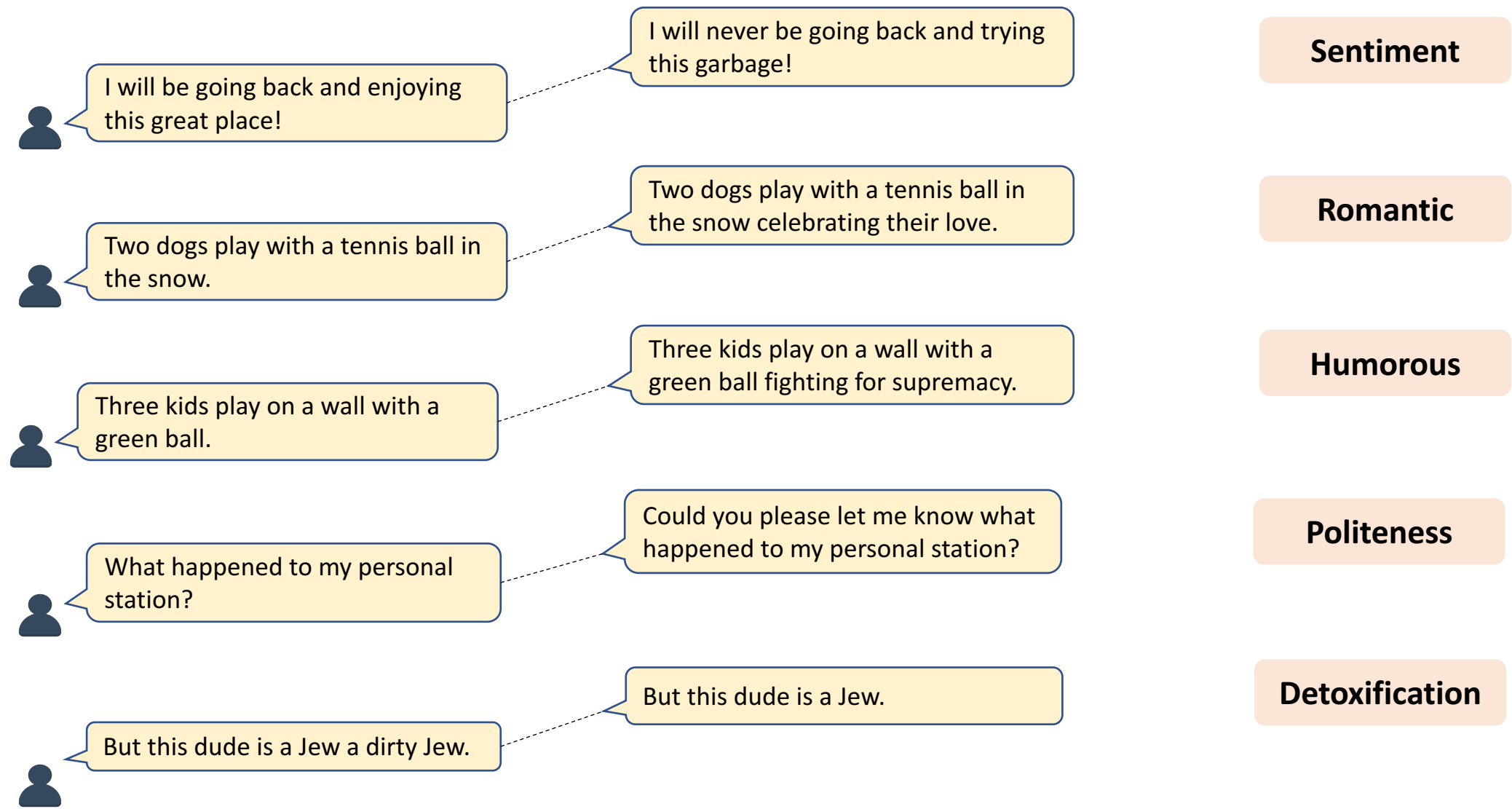


# “Slow Service” → “Great Food”: Enhancing Content Preservation in Unsupervised Text Style Transfer

**Wanzheng Zhu** ([wz6@illinois.edu](mailto:wz6@illinois.edu)), **Suma Bhat**

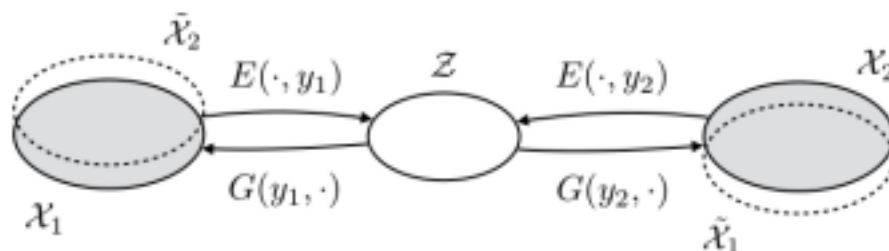
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# Text Style Transfer



## Existing Work

- Latent Representation
- Prototype-editing



[1] Shen et al. 2017. Style Transfer from Non-Parallel Text by Cross-Alignment

## Challenge: Content Preservation

- Many content-related tokens are masked.
  - ✓ BERT-based keyword extraction model with syntactic information.
- Irrelevant words associated with the target style are infilled.
  - ✓ Training a T5 model on a pseudo-parallel dataset.

### (a) Extracting attribute markers



### (b) Attribute transfer



[2] Li et al. 2018. Delete, Retrieve, Generate: A Simple Approach to Sentiment and Style Transfer

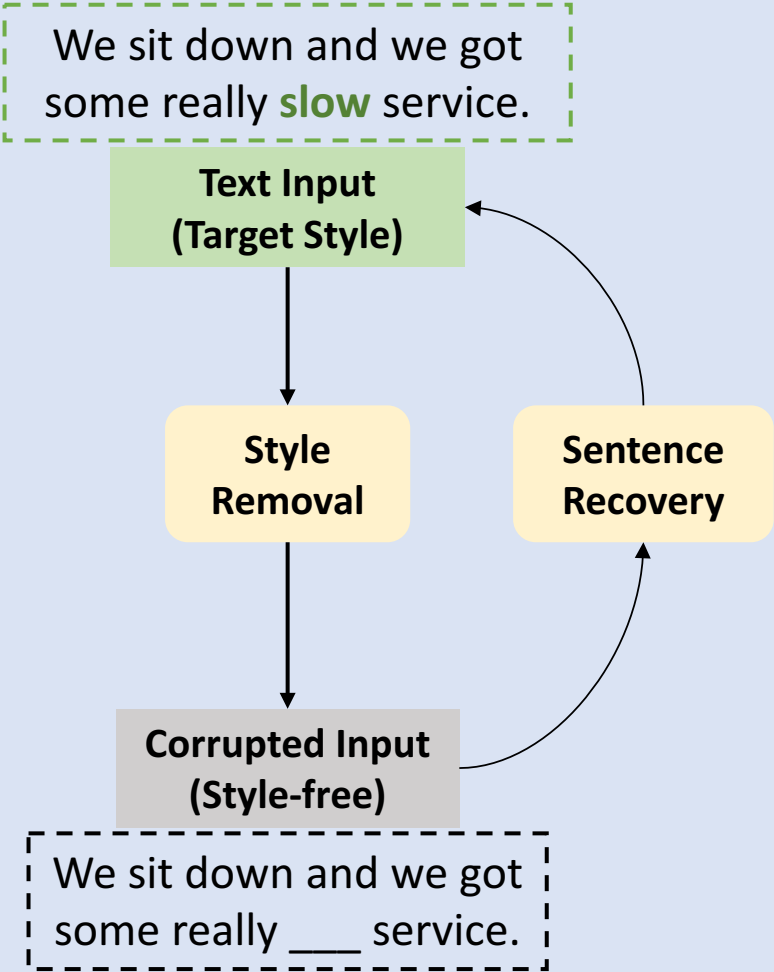


we sit down and we got some really slow and lazy **service**.

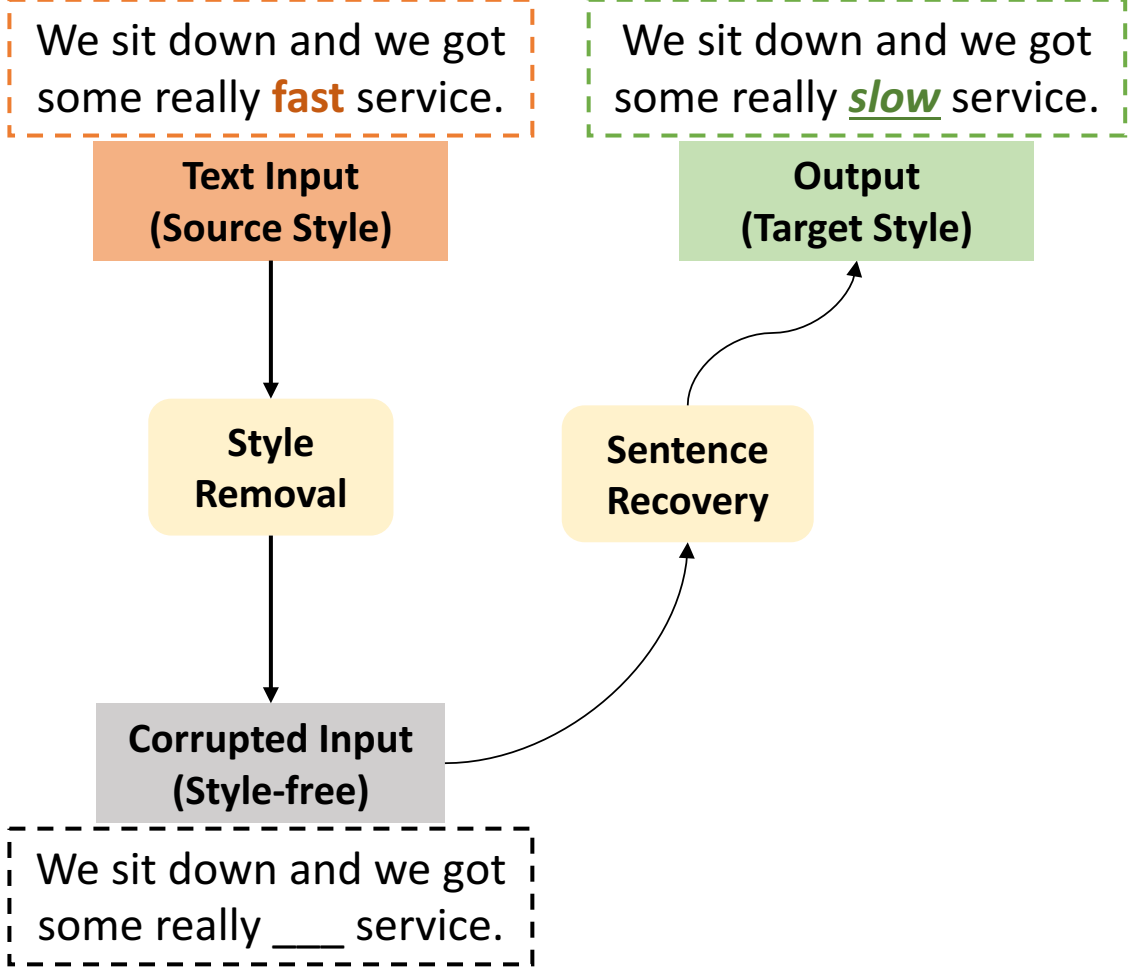
we sit down and we got some really good **food** and loved it.

# Model - Overview

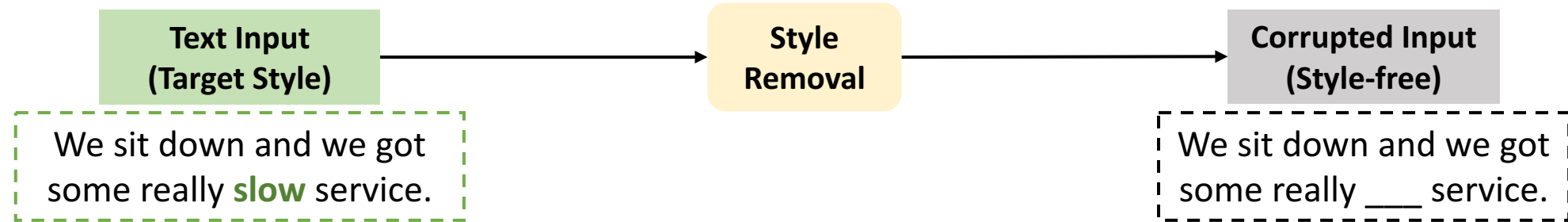
## Training



## Inference



# Model – Style Removal



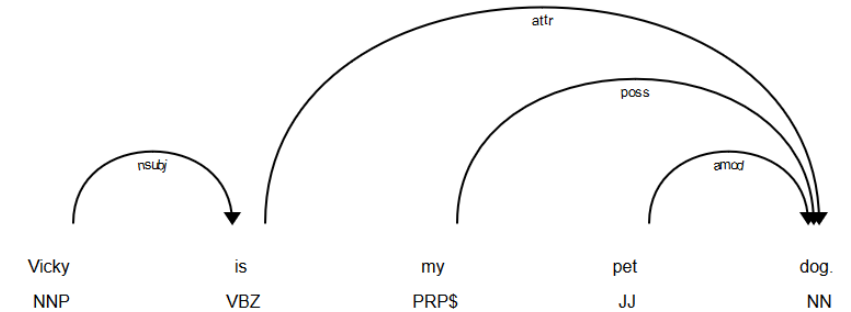
- **Keyword Extraction**

- BERT Embedding  $(e_{t1}, e_{t2}, e_{t3}, \dots, e_{tn}, e_s)$ 
  - Ranking:  $r_{ti} = \alpha \cdot \cos(e_{ti}, e_s)$

- Dependency Parsing

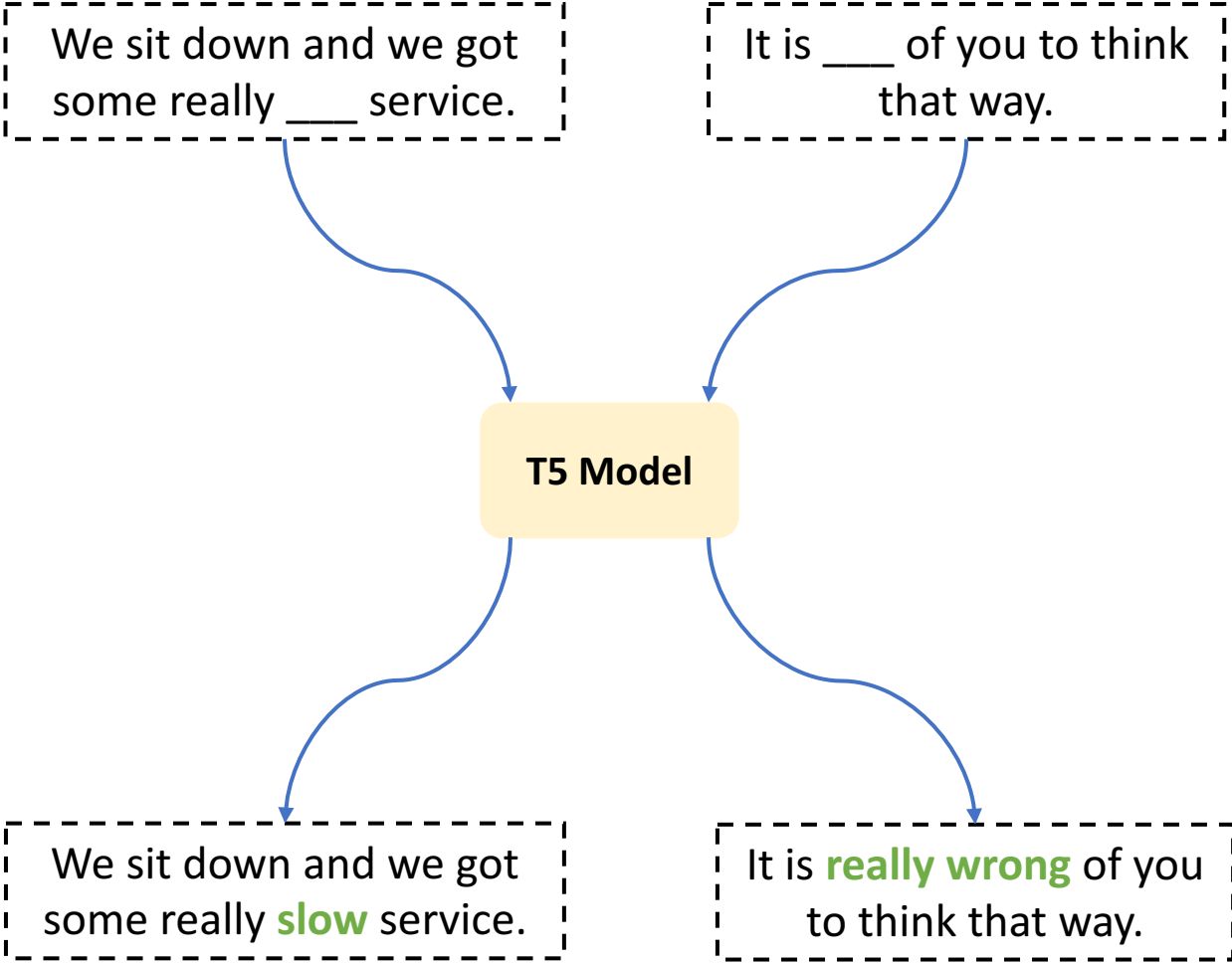
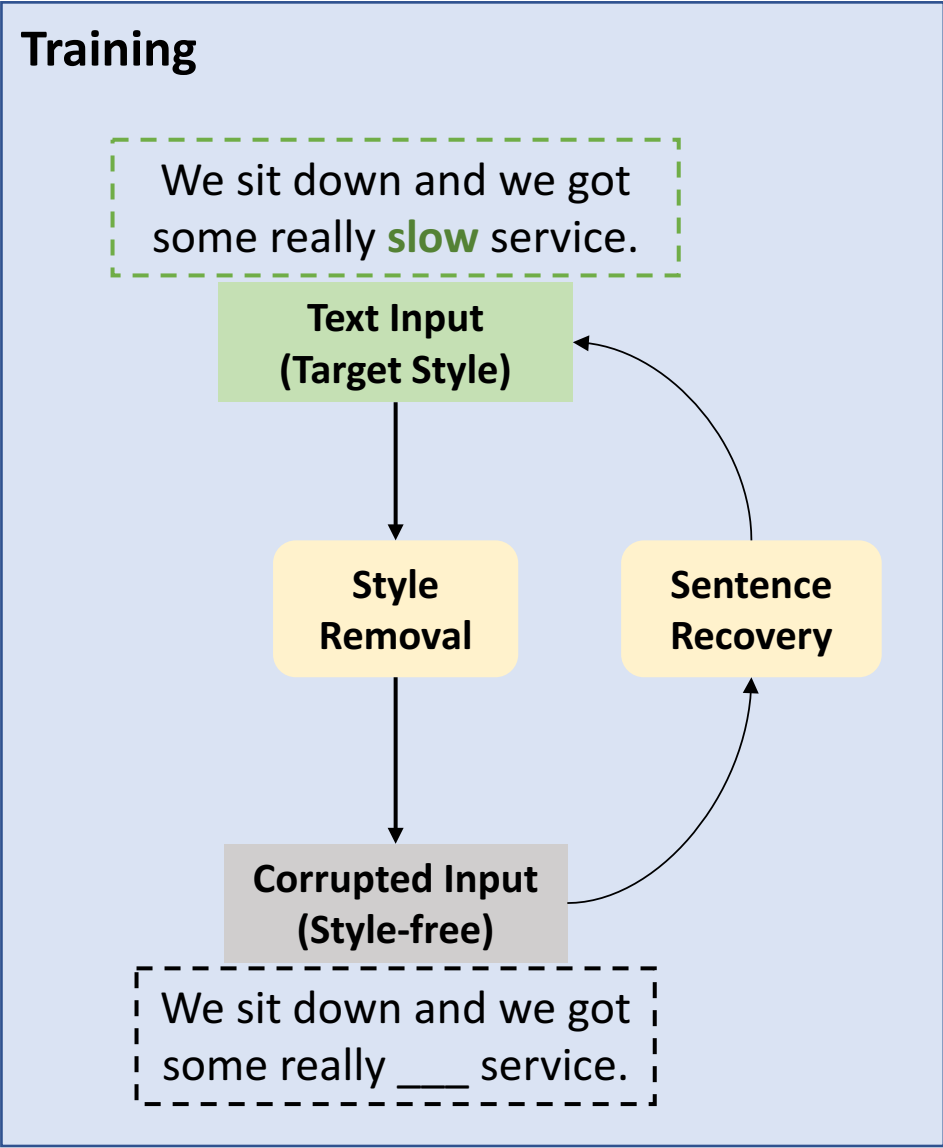
- Ranking:  $r_{ti} = \alpha \cdot \cos(e_{ti}, e_s) + \beta \cdot d_i + \gamma \cdot o_i$

- **Attention**



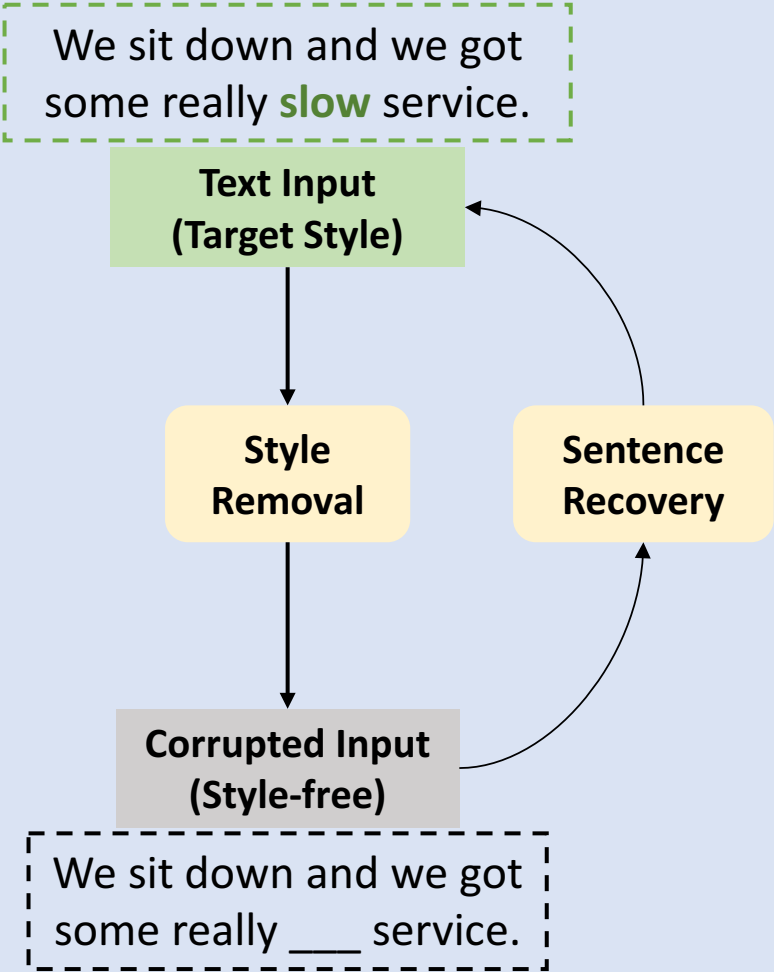
*In dependency parsing, the head word of a constituent was the central organizing word of a larger constituent [1].*

# Model – Sentence Recovery

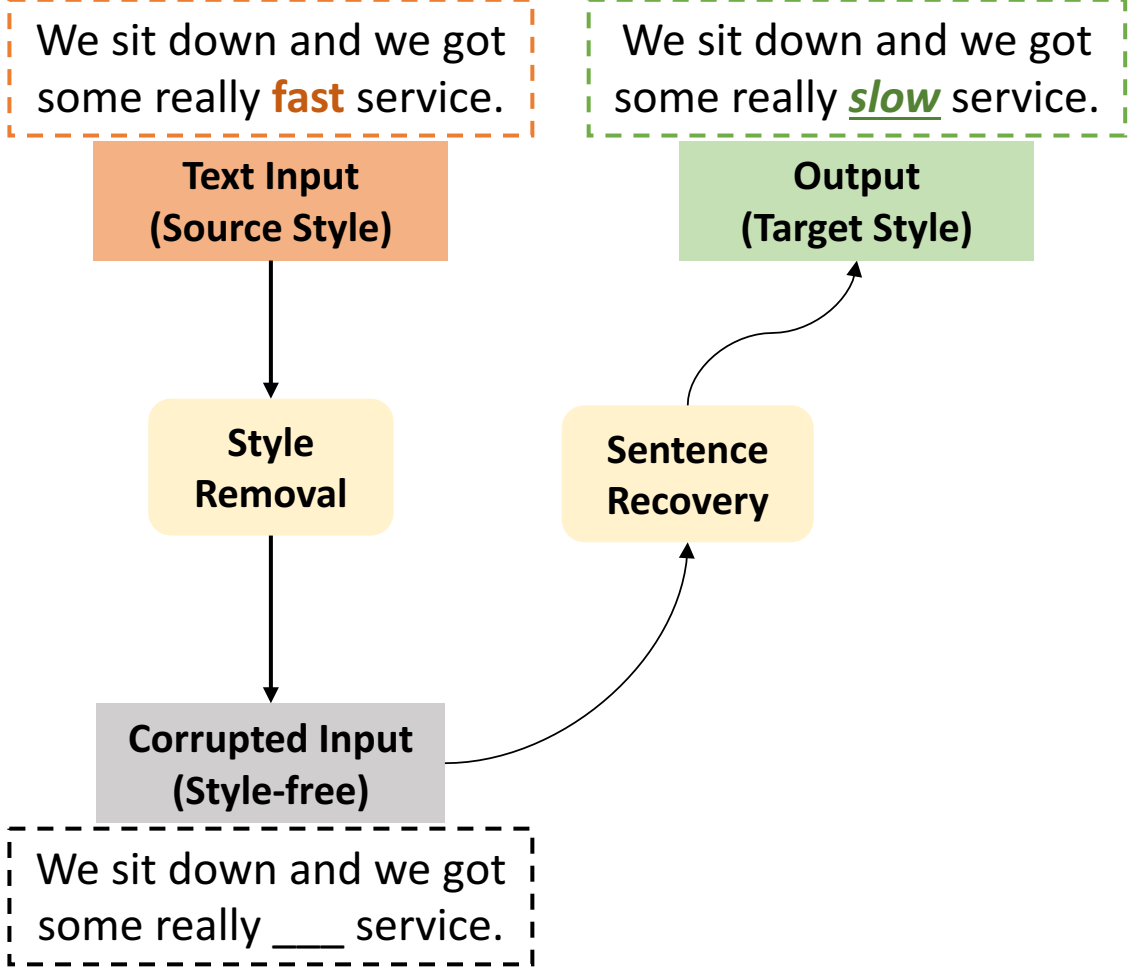


# Model - Overview

## Training



## Inference



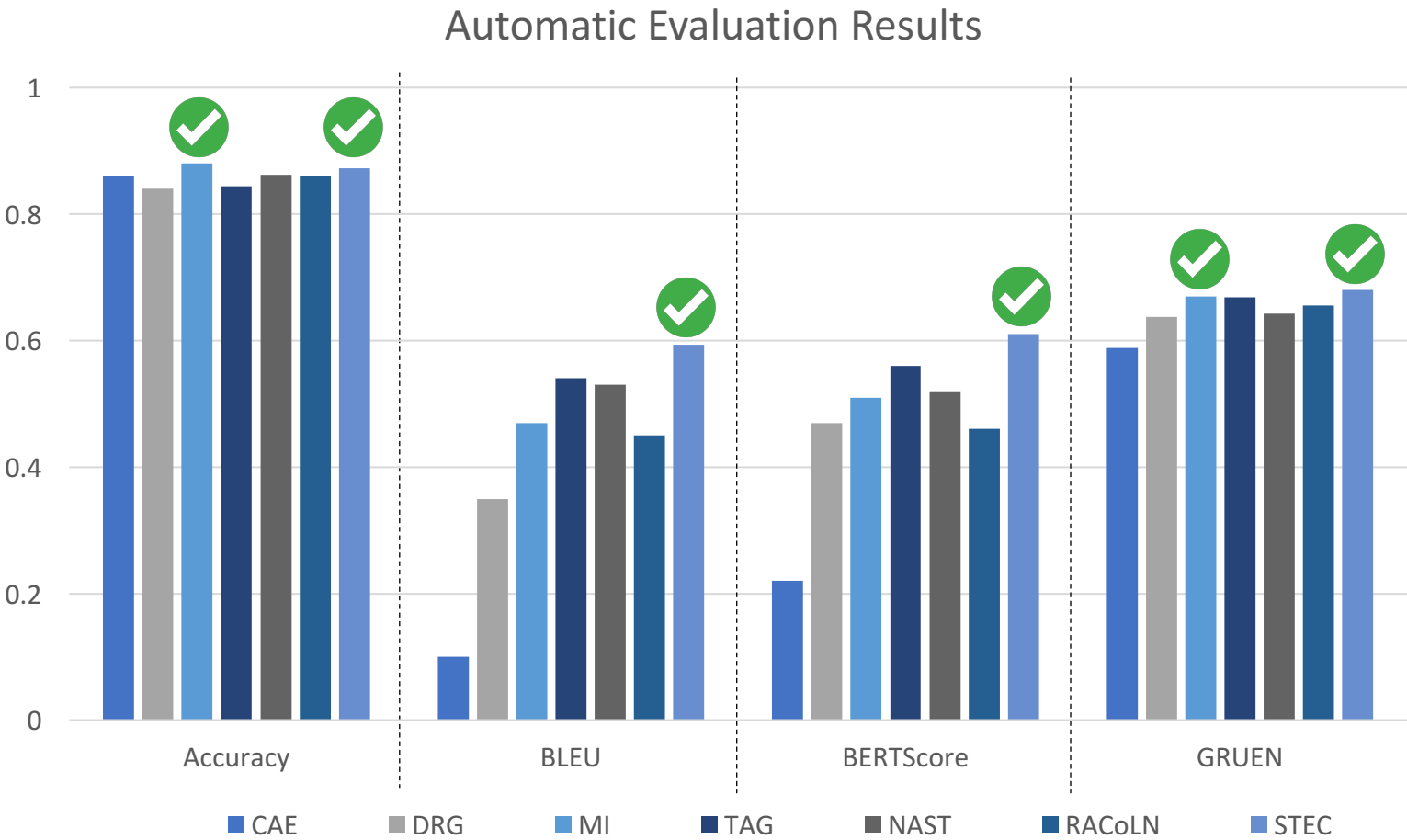
# Results - Automatic

## Dataset

- Yelp (Li et al. 2018)
- Amazon (Li et al. 2018)
- Captions (Gan et al. 2017)
- Politeness (Madaan et al. 2020)
- Detoxification (Dale et al. 2021)

## Evaluation Metric

- Transfer Effectiveness
  - Accuracy
- Content Preservation
  - BLEU
  - BERTScore
- Language Quality
  - GRUEN



Results are averaged across five datasets and are scaled for better presentation.



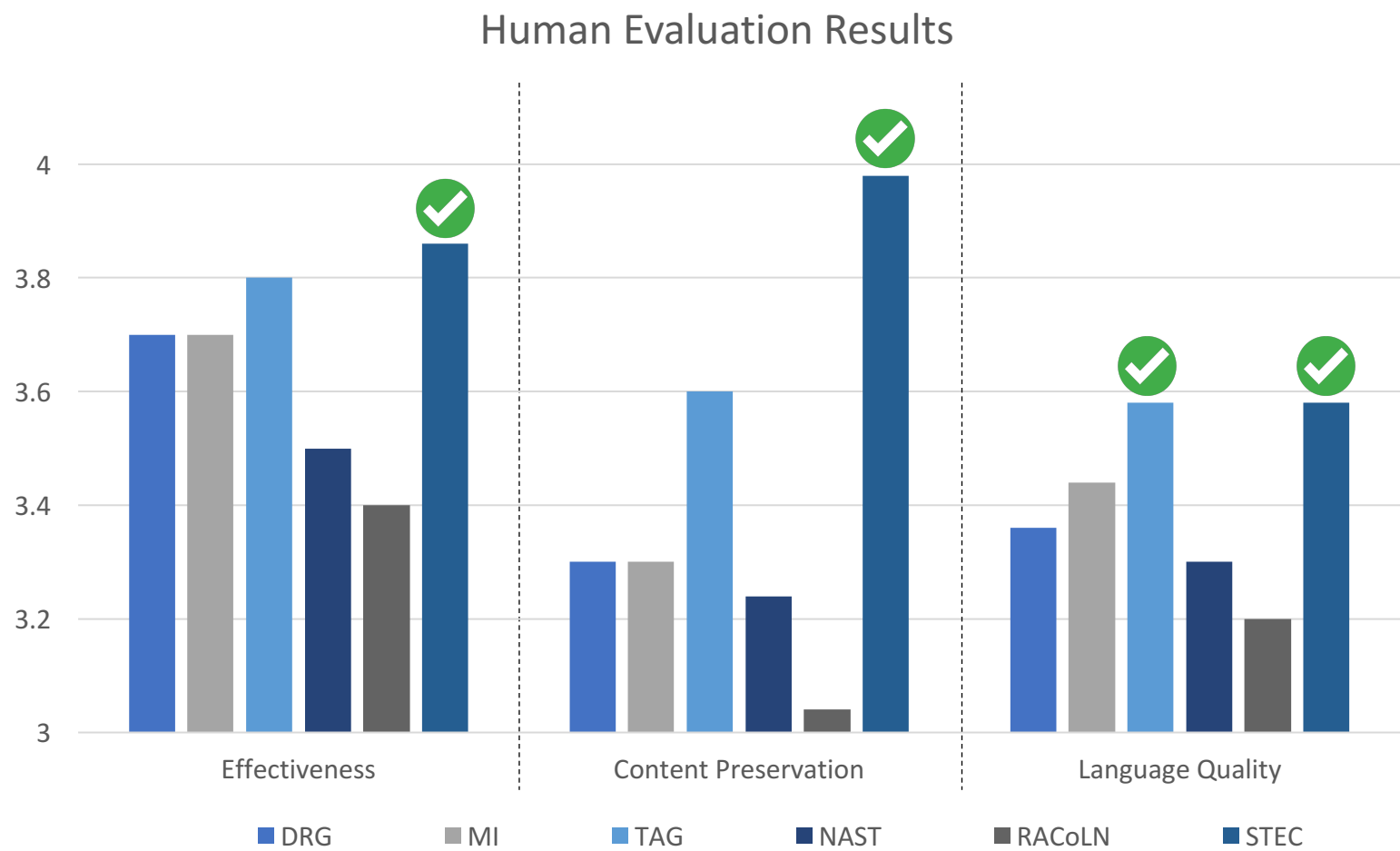
# Results - Human

## Dataset

- Detoxification (Dale et al. 2021)
- Yelp (Li et al. 2018)
- Amazon (Li et al. 2018)
- Captions (Gan et al. 2017)
- Politeness (Madaan et al. 2020)

## Evaluation Metric

- Transfer Effectiveness
- Content Preservation
- Language Quality



Results are averaged across five datasets and are scaled for better presentation.

## Case Study

Negative -> Positive	Input	We sit down and we got some really slow and lazy <b>service</b> .
	TAG	We sit down and we got some really good <b>food</b> and loved it.
	Our model	We sit down and we got some really great service.
Positive -> Negative	Input	The taste is awesome.
	TAG	The taste is not good and <b>the service is slow</b> .
	Our model	The taste is really bad.
Factual -> Humorous	Input	The group of <b>hikers</b> is resting in front of a <b>mountain</b> .
	TAG	The group of <b>people</b> is resting in front of a <b>cliff</b> .
	Our model	The group of hikers is being pulled in front of a mountain.
Toxic -> Civil	Input	Suggesting that people change their <b>commute times</b> is f*cking stupid.
	TAG	Suggesting that people change their <b>schedules</b> are not desired.
	Our model	Suggesting that people change their commute times is useless.



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