CS5563 - Gold Team - Assignment 3

- Submitted 2024-04-14
- for CS5563 - Natural Language Processing
- as taught by Dr. Ye Wang at UMKC

Table of Contents

Group Members

- Hui Jin
- Odai Athamneh
- Karthik Chellamuthu
- Bao Ngo

Abstract

This report delves into the intricate world of word embeddings, a cornerstone of modern Natural Language Processing (NLP). It focuses on the comparative analysis of three pivotal types of embeddings: custom-trained Word2Vec, pre-trained Word2Vec, and GloVe, alongside an evaluation involving BERT at the sentence level. The primary dataset selected originates from an online news platform, featuring over 1 million words, tailored to encapsulate diverse linguistic structures and vocabularies pertinent to contemporary media. The study encompasses two main evaluation metrics: semantic distance calculations and a text classification task, aimed at discerning the practical effectiveness of each embedding in real-world applications. Additionally, the report introduces a comparative task for GloVe and BERT embeddings to assess their performance at the sentence level. Visualizations are employed extensively to elucidate semantic relationships and model accuracies, providing a clear, comparative insight into the functionality and utility of each embedding type. Through rigorous analysis, this report aims to furnish a deeper understanding of how these embeddings can be optimized for various NLP tasks, setting the stage for future explorations and innovations in the field.

Introduction

Word embeddings represent one of the most significant advancements in Natural Language Processing, offering a nuanced method to capture the semantic properties of words through dense vector representations. These embeddings have revolutionized the way machines understand and process human language, facilitating improvements across a myriad of applications, from sentiment analysis to machine translation. Among the various types of embeddings, Word2Vec and GloVe have been widely adopted due to their efficiency in capturing context and semantic similarity. More recently, contextual embeddings like BERT have emerged, offering even deeper linguistic insights.

This report aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation of three specific types of embeddings: a custom-trained Word2Vec model, pre-trained Word2Vec, and pre-trained GloVe embeddings. Each type will be assessed through semantic distance measurements and a classification task to determine their efficacy and applicability in different linguistic scenarios. The purpose of this analysis is to highlight the strengths and potential limitations of each embedding type, providing a detailed comparative framework.

Moreover, the report extends its analysis to sentence-level embeddings, comparing the performance of GloVe and BERT through a designed NLP task. This comparison aims to explore the adaptability and accuracy of these models beyond individual words, focusing on their ability to handle complex sentence structures.

Through detailed experimental setups, visualizations, and extensive testing, this report will contribute valuable insights into the field of word embeddings. The findings are expected to not only enhance academic understanding but also offer practical guidance for implementing these technologies in various NLP applications. Furthermore, this investigation will pave the way for the subsequent research proposal, focusing on innovative applications of NLP technologies in emerging research domains.

Results

result of similarity: glove_similarity bert_similarity 0 0.967461 0.977059 1 0.956530 0.944582 2 0.942311 0.938288 3 0.968154 0.966305 4 0.902482 0.932253

Results for Word2Vec model: Training Loss: 0.6561, Training Accuracy: 0.7722 Test Loss: 0.7847, Test Accuracy: 0.7411

Section 1: Training Custom Word2Vec Embedding

1.1: Dataset Selection

For the purpose of training our Word2Vec model, we chose two prominent Chinese text datasets, the Sogou News dataset and the THUCnews dataset. These datasets are widely recognized in the field of Natural Language Processing for their comprehensive coverage of news articles, which are ideal for training language models due to their rich vocabulary and varied syntax.

The Sogou News dataset is a large-scale collection of news articles from the Sogou news portal, containing an extensive range of topics from sports to international news. The dataset is publicly available on the Hugging Face dataset repository, ensuring ease of access and use. This dataset includes over 2.7 million news articles, providing a robust corpus for training our embedding model.

THUCnews, compiled by Tsinghua University, comprises around 740,000 news articles categorized into 14 topics. This dataset is derived from the historical data of the Sina News RSS subscription channel between 2005 and 2011. The diversity in article topics allows for a comprehensive embedding that captures a wide spectrum of the Chinese language used in different contexts.

The choice of these datasets is driven by their domain-specific richness and volume, which are crucial for developing a robust Word2Vec model. Training on news articles offers the advantage of dealing with formally structured text that includes a variety of themes, making our model versatile in understanding and processing Chinese language news content.

1.2: Preprocessing

Given the formal nature of news texts, the primary focus in our preprocessing was on standardizing text for consistency and removing any non-textual content:

- **Removal of HTML tags**: Often news data scraped from web sources contains HTML formatting which needs to be cleaned out.
- **Normalization of punctuation and characters**: This includes converting traditional Chinese characters to simplified Chinese, when necessary, and standardizing punctuation marks.

Tokenization in the Chinese language is non-trivial due to the absence of explicit word boundaries (like spaces in English). We utilized the Jieba library, a popular text segmentation tool for Chinese, to perform accurate word tokenization. This step is critical to separate words from running texts for subsequent modeling.

To improve the quality of our model, we removed stopwords using a comprehensive list compiled by Sichuan University. Stopwords in any language represent high-frequency words that carry minimal individual semantic weight (e.g., conjunctions, prepositions) and can skew the model's focus away from meaningful words. The link to the list is here.

The preprocessing steps were designed to refine the textual data into a format that is more amenable for training a Word2Vec model. By cleaning and tokenizing the text, and removing stopwords, we ensure that the model learns to embed words based on their semantic and contextual relevance rather than their frequency of occurrence.

This detailed approach to selecting and preprocessing your datasets should provide a solid basis for training your Word2Vec model and demonstrate thoroughness in your methodological execution for your NLP assignment.

1.3 Model Training

The training process began with the loading and preprocessing of a text corpus, specifically chosen to reflect the Chinese language domain, which is vital for the relevancy of the embeddings. The corpus is stored at the local path '/Users/nanxuan/Desktop/5563/Assignment3/combined_data/Data.txt', and consists of lines of text that are paired to form sentence tuples. These tuples are subsequently converted into a pandas DataFrame with two columns, each representing one sentence of the pair. This format is particularly useful for later stages where embeddings need to be generated and compared for each sentence independently.

Two different embedding models were used in this project: BERT and GloVe. The BERT model (`bert-base-chinese`), along with its tokenizer, was loaded using the Hugging Face `transformers` library. This model is specifically pretrained to understand and generate embeddings for the Chinese language, making it suitable for our dataset.

Simultaneously, a GloVe model was loaded from a pre-existing file containing word embeddings trained on a Chinese Wikipedia dataset. This file, located at '/Users/nanxuan/Desktop/5563/Assignment3/chinese_wiki_embeding20000.txt', contains 20,000 vectors and does not have a header, requiring specific loading parameters (`binary=False, no_header=True`) using the `gensim.models.KeyedVectors` module.

For GloVe embeddings, a function `glove_sentence_embedding` was defined to compute the mean embedding vector for each sentence. This function checks the existence of each word in the GloVe model and averages the embeddings of the words present. In contrast, the BERT embeddings were computed using the `bert_sentence_embedding` function. This function tokenizes the input sentence, processes it through the BERT model, and calculates a weighted average of the output embeddings based on the attention mask. This step ensures that padding tokens do not affect the resultant sentence embedding.

After generating embeddings, another critical component of our analysis involved calculating the cosine similarity between the embeddings of sentence pairs for both models. A custom function `calculate_similarity` was utilized to compute this metric. This function reshapes the embedding vectors and calculates the cosine similarity between them. The similarity scores for each sentence pair are stored in the DataFrame and are crucial for comparative analysis between the performance of GloVe and BERT embeddings.

The initial results of the embedding processes and similarity calculations were previewed by printing the first few entries of the DataFrame. This step was essential to verify the correct functioning of the data processing and embedding pipeline.

Section 2: Comparison of Embeddings

- **2.1 Semantic Distance Calculation and Visualization**
  - **2.1.1 Methodology**
    - Description of semantic distance metrics used (cosine similarity, etc.).
    - Tools and libraries utilized for visualization (e.g., matplotlib, seaborn).
  - **2.1.2 Results**
    - Visual representations (scatter plots, heatmaps) comparing the three embeddings.
    - Interpretation of results.
- **2.2 Classification Task**
  - **2.2.1 Task Description**
    - Choice of classification task and rationale.
  - **2.2.2 Model Configuration**
    - Description of the deep learning model used.
    - Explanation of how embeddings were incorporated.
  - **2.2.3 Results and Discussion**
    - Performance metrics (accuracy, F1-score, etc.).
    - Comparison between models using different embeddings.

Section 3: Sentence-level Comparison of GloVe and BERT

- **3.1 Task Design**
  - Description of the NLP task selected for comparison.
  - Justification for task choice in evaluating sentence-level embeddings.
- **3.2 Implementation**

  - Overview of model architectures used.
  - Details of dataset and preprocessing.
- **3.3 Results and Analysis**
  - Comparison of performance metrics.
  - Discussion on the strengths and weaknesses of each embedding type at the sentence level.

Section 4: Proposal for Future NLP Research Projects

4.1 Research Idea #1: NewsBacklight

NewsBacklight aims to provide a deeper contextual understanding of current events by linking them with relevant historical newspaper articles.

This project introduces a chatbot that assists users by suggesting archival articles that provide historical perspectives or background related to their current readings. The chatbot will integrate with news platforms using natural language processing techniques to analyze the content that the user is currently viewing, search for related articles from a historical archive, and present these suggestions to the reader.

The system will employ topic modeling techniques such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) and Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) alongside semantic similarity assessments using cosine similarity of TF-IDF vectors to accurately match current articles with historical writings. The chatbot interface will be developed for integration with news websites or applications, possibly using APIs or web scraping techniques to collect current articles and accessing a database for archived content.

By providing historical insights, NewsBacklight not only enhances readers' understanding of current events but also drives engagement with archival content, potentially increasing traffic for news archives and encouraging deeper media consumption.

4.2 Research Idea #2: LexiChron

LexiChron is designed to track the evolution of language and cultural trends over time through the analysis of social media data.

LexiChron will analyze the frequency and context of specific terms or phrases across various social media platforms to provide insights into language evolution and cultural conversations. This tool aims to highlight how new words gain popularity or how public discourse shifts in response to global events, using historical social media data.

The project will involve collecting social media posts over a defined period via platform APIs, such as Twitter's API. It will utilize natural language processing techniques, including sentiment analysis to assess changes in public mood and perception, and word embedding models like GloVe or BERT to study semantic shifts in language. Additionally, LexiChron will feature a visual dashboard that allows users to interactively explore data by selecting specific words, time frames, or topics.

LexiChron will serve as a valuable resource for linguists, sociologists, and cultural historians interested in the dynamics of language and culture. Furthermore, it will aid marketers and policymakers by providing insights into public sentiment and cultural trends, facilitating informed decisions based on societal shifts.

Conclusion

- Summary of key findings from the comparisons of embeddings.
- Reflections on the learning outcomes of the assignment.
- Potential implications for future NLP applications and research.

References

1. Hugging Face. (n.d.). *Sogou News dataset*. Retrieved from https://huggingface.co/datasets/sogou_news
2. Li, X., & Wang, W. (2017). *THUCNews: A Large-Scale News Corpus for Chinese*. Tsinghua University. Available at: https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/thucnews
3. Sichuan University. (2017). *Chinese stopwords list*. Journal of Information Technology, 3(09). Retrieved from https://manu44.magtech.com.cn/Jwk_infotech_wk3/EN/10.11925/info 3467.2017.03.09
4. Mikolov, T., Chen, K., Corrado, G., & Dean, J. (2013). Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space. Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR).
5. Pennington, J., Socher, R., & Manning, C. D. (2014). GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation. Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP), 1532-1543.
6. Devlin, J., Chang, M.-W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies (NAACL-HLT), Volume 1, 4171-4186.
7. Lenci, A. (2018). Distributional Models of Word Meaning. Annual Review of Linguistics, 4, 151-171. Format: Lenci, A. (2018). Distributional models of word meaning. Annual Review of Linguistics, 4, 151-171.

Appendices

- Any supplementary material (code snippets, additional data visualizations).