

Semantic-Structural Integration in Text-Attributed Graphs

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School of
**Computing and
Information Systems**

Outline

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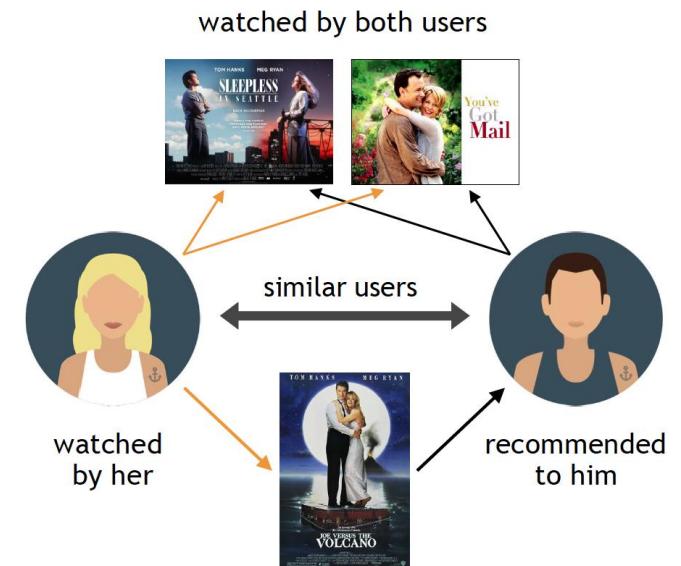
- **Introduction: Graphs & text-attributed graphs**
- Jointly training graph and textual data
- Quantizing graphs into language tokens for LLMs
- Conclusions

Graph structures are prevalent

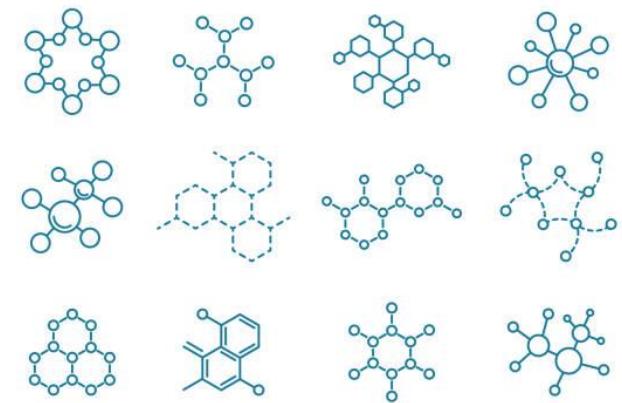
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Social network



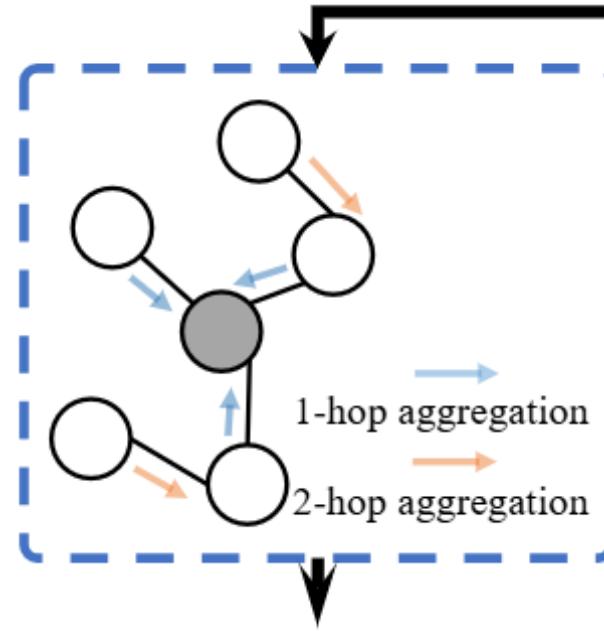
Recommendation System



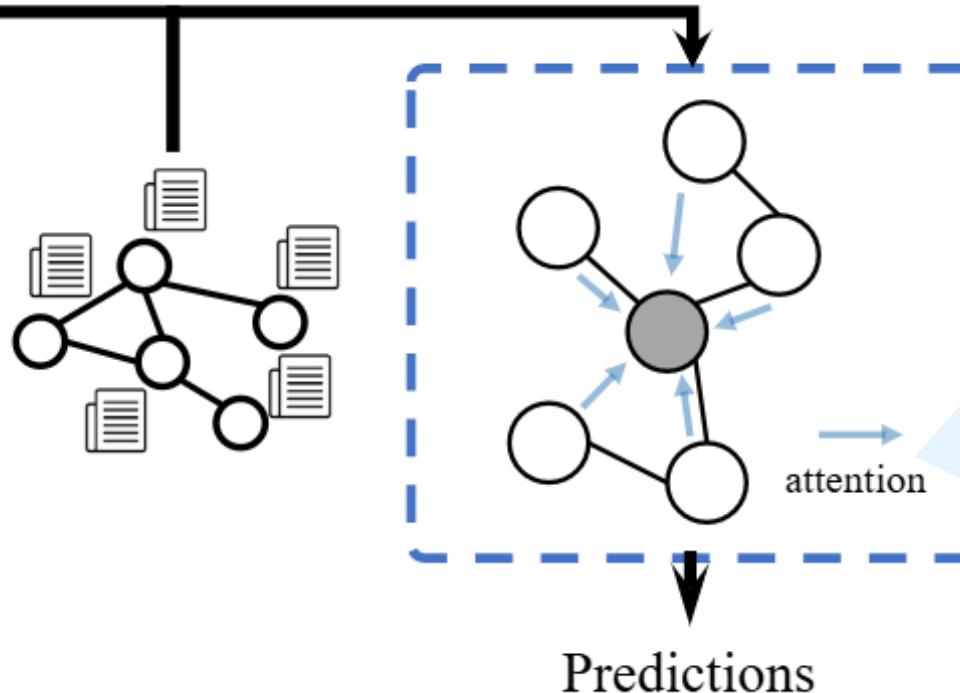
Molecular graphs

Learning from graph structures

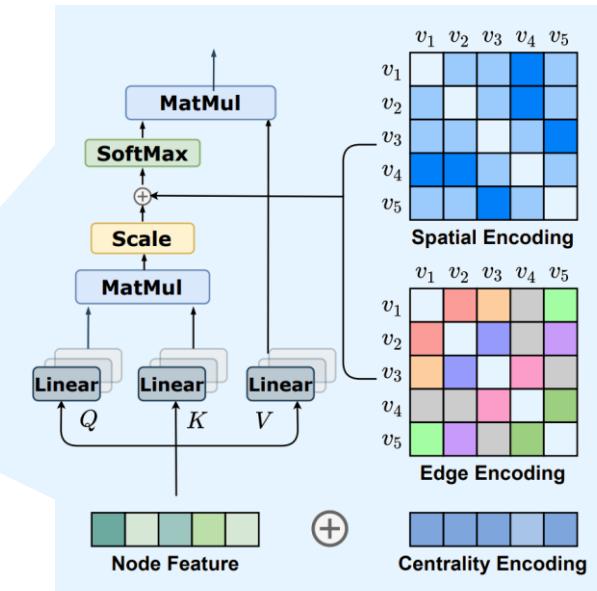
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**Message-passing
graph neural networks (GNNs)**

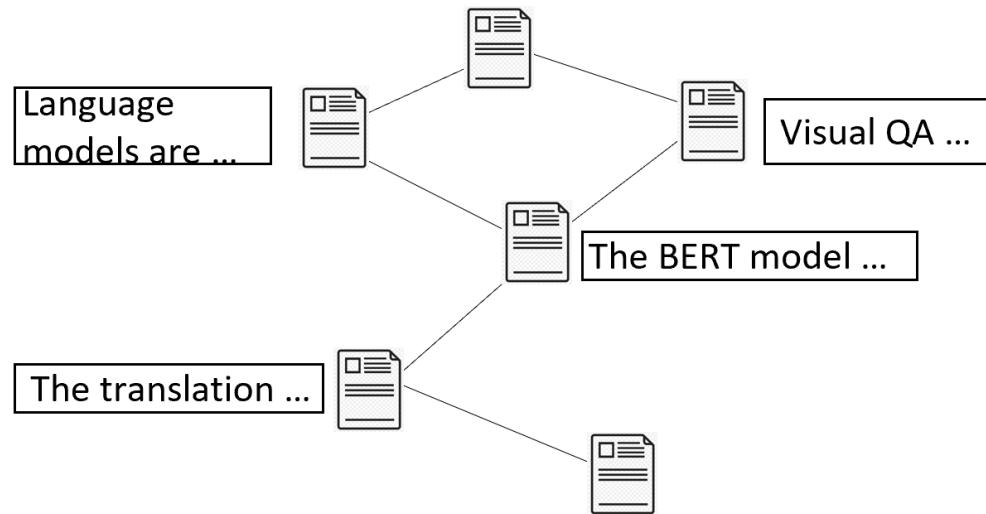


Graph transformers

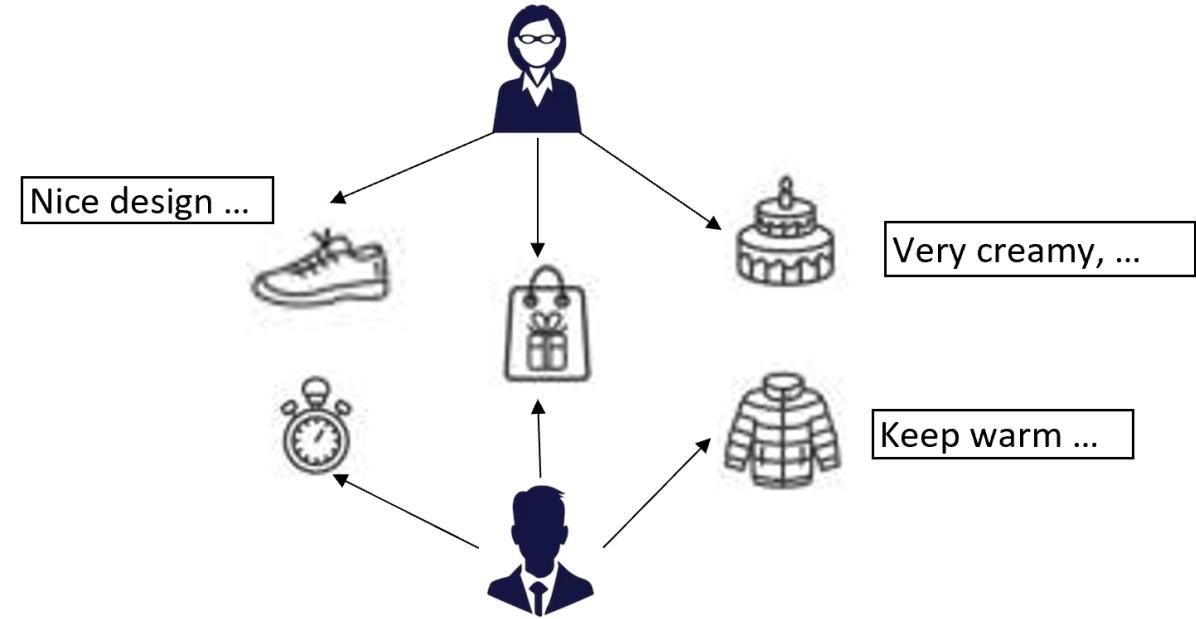


Semantics on graphs: Text-Attributed Graphs

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Citation graph for online articles

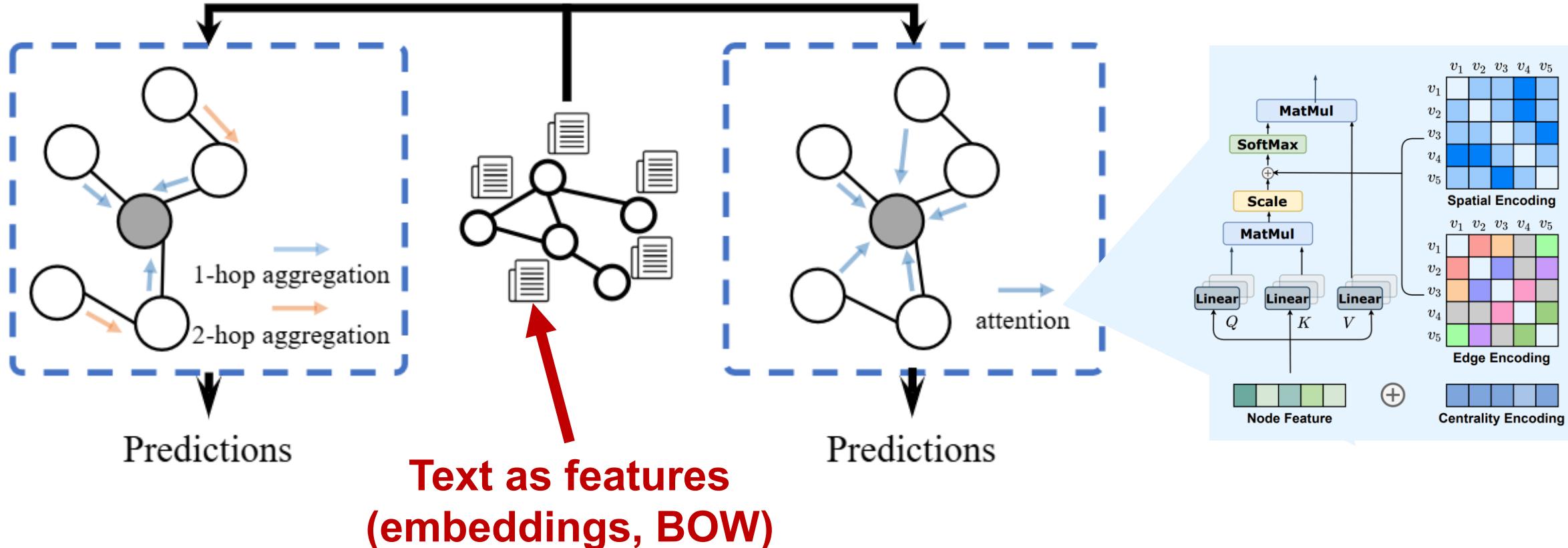


E-commerce item review graph

Can we **integrate** graph structures and textual semantics within one model?

Can GNNs or graph transformers utilize textual attributes? Yes, but ineffective

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Ying, et al. Do Transformers Really Perform Bad for Graph Representation? NeurIPS 2021.

Liu, et al. Graph foundation models: Concepts, Opportunities and Challenges. TPAMI 2025.

Outline

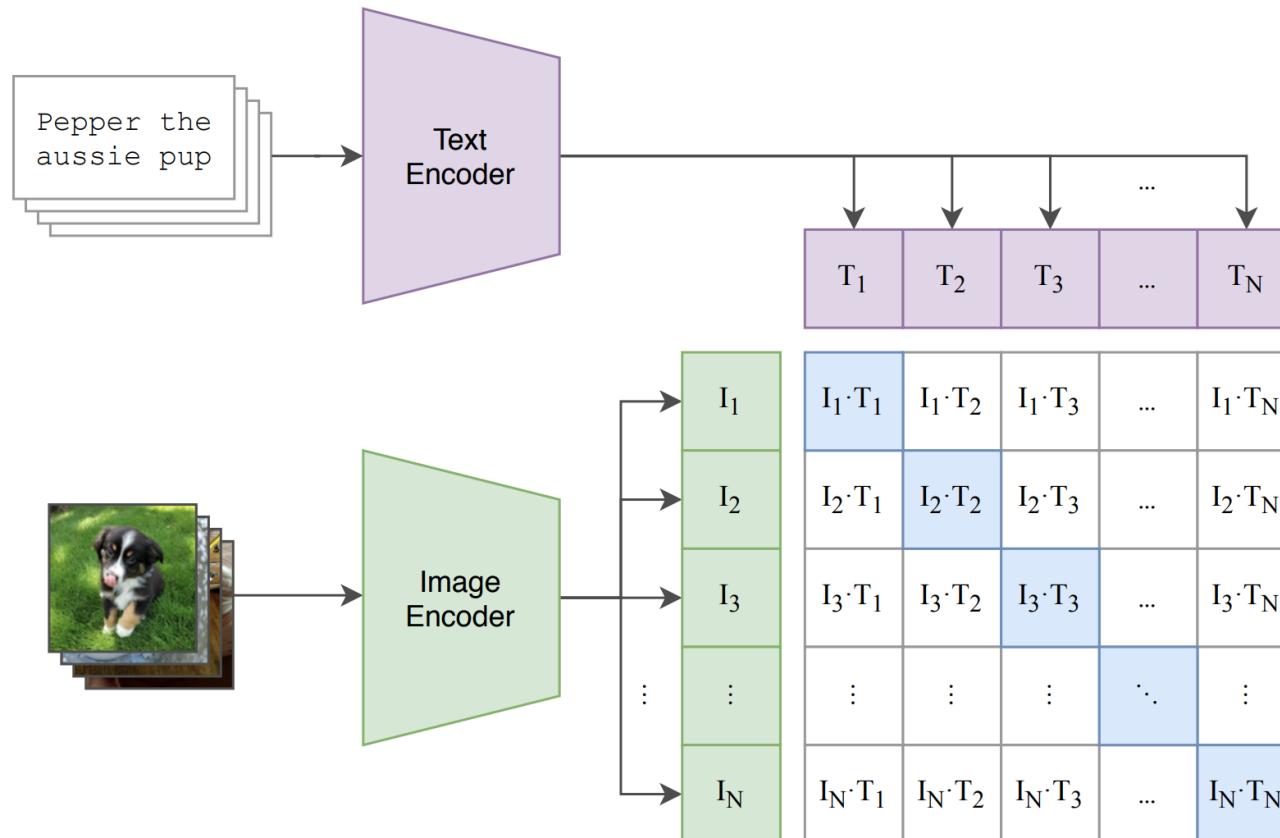
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- Introduction: Graphs & text-attributed graphs
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How are language-image models trained?

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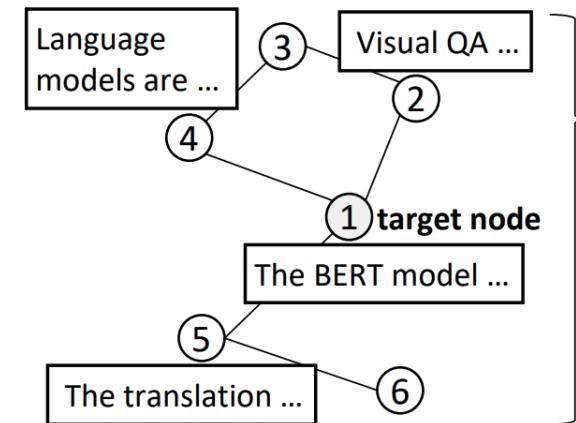
CLIP: Contrastive Language-Image Pre-training



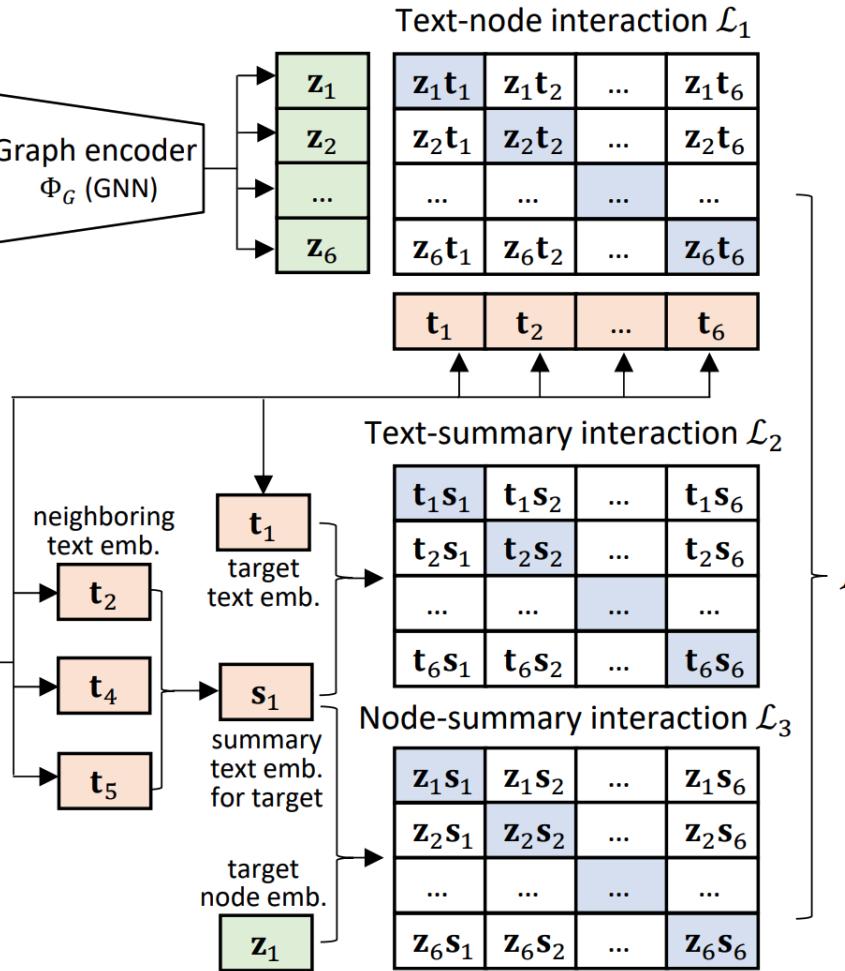
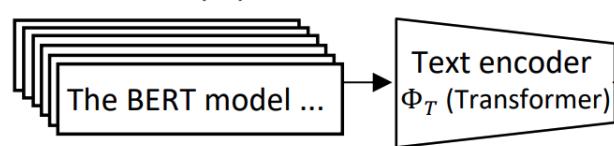
Graph-grounded pre-training and prompting (G2P2)

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Papers grounded on a citation network



Texts of the papers



Learns a dual-modal embedding space by jointly pre-training a **text encoder** and **graph encoder**

Exploits **three contrastive losses**

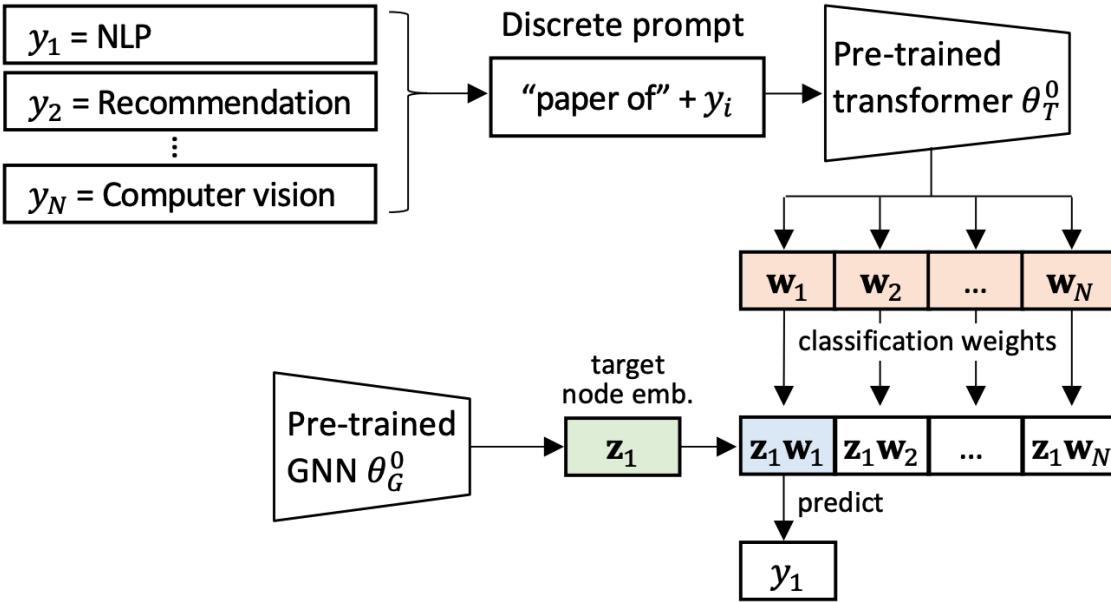
- \mathcal{L}_1 : Text-node contrast
- \mathcal{L}_2 : Text-summary contrast
- \mathcal{L}_3 : Node-summary contrast

Graph-grounded pre-training and prompting (G2P2)

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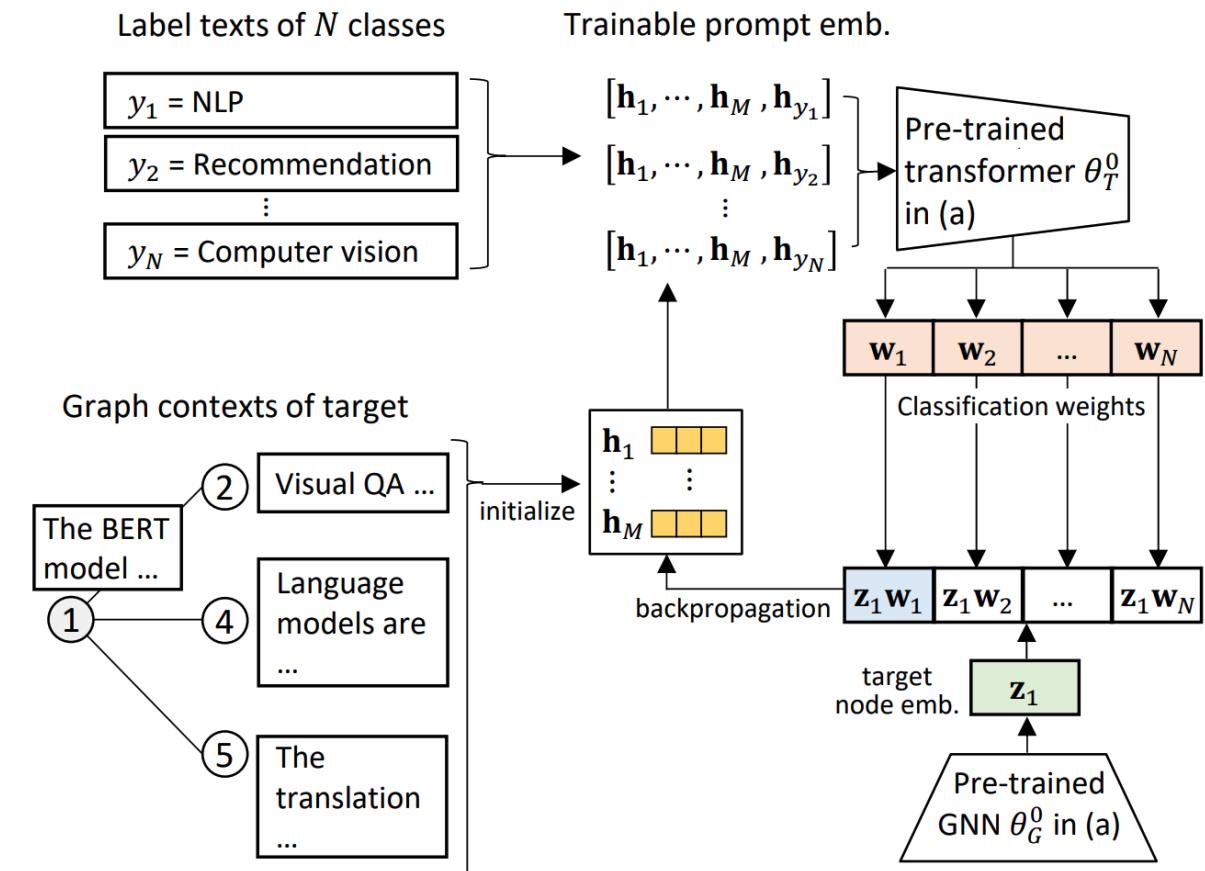
Zero-shot node classification with discrete prompts

Label texts of N classes



Few-shot node classification with continuous prompt tuning

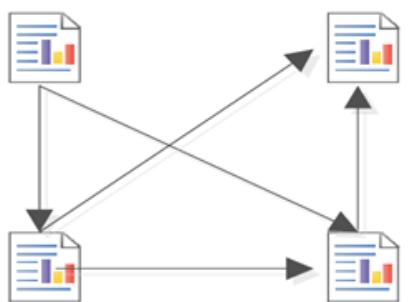
Label texts of N classes



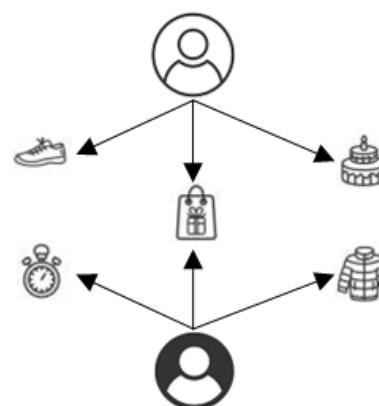
Datasets to evaluate G2P2

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Dataset	Cora	Art	Industrial	M.I.
# Documents	25,120	1,615,902	1,260,053	905,453
# Links	182,280	4,898,218	3,101,670	2,692,734
# Avg. doc length	141.26	54.23	52.15	84.66
# Avg. node deg	7.26	3.03	2.46	2.97
# Classes	70	3,347	2,462	1,191



Cora is a collection
of research papers
with citation links



Art, Industrial and Music Instruments (M.I.) are three Amazon review datasets

Empirical performance of G2P2

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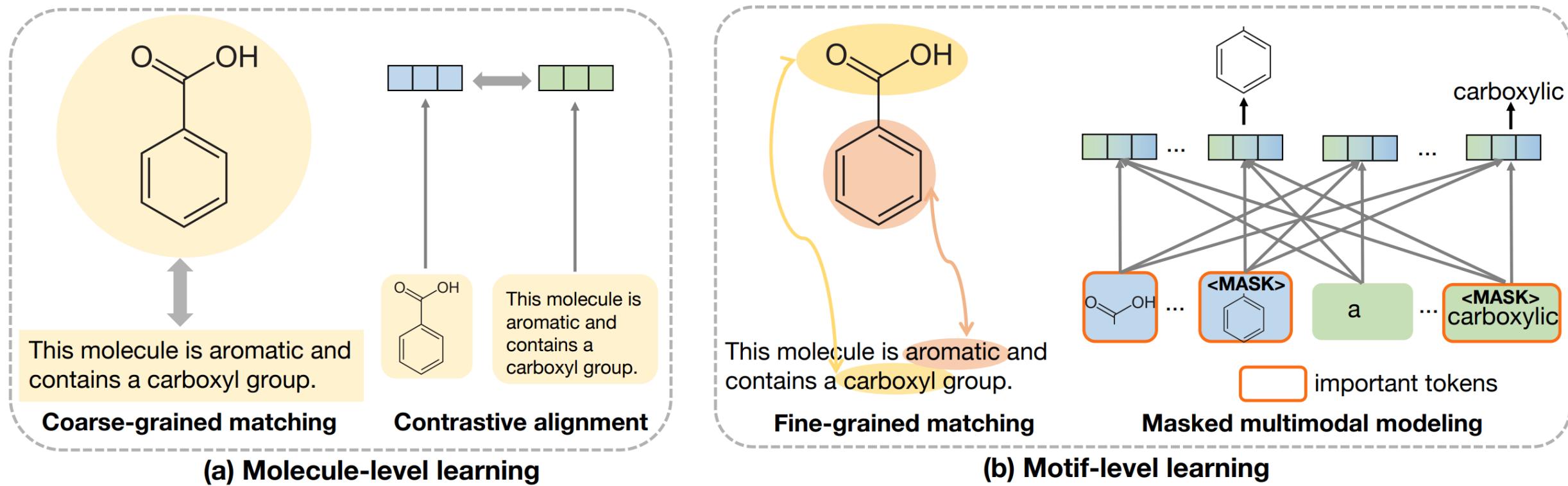
End-to-end
GNN
Pre-trained
GNN
Pre-trained
Transformers
Prompt
tuning

	Cora		Art		Industrial		M.I.	
	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1
GCN	41.15±2.41	34.50±2.23	22.47±1.78	15.45±1.14	21.08±0.45	15.23±0.29	22.54±0.82	16.26±0.72
SAGE _{sup}	41.42±2.90	35.14±2.14	22.60±0.56	16.01±0.28	20.74±0.91	15.31±0.37	22.14±0.80	16.69±0.62
TextGCN	59.78±1.88	55.85±1.50	43.47±1.02	32.20±1.30	53.60±0.70	45.97±0.49	46.26±0.91	38.75±0.78
GPT-GNN	76.72±2.02	72.23±1.17	65.15±1.37	52.79±0.83	62.13±0.65	54.47±0.67	67.97±2.49	59.89±2.51
DGI	<u>78.42</u> ±1.39	<u>74.58</u> ±1.24	65.41±0.86	53.57±0.75	52.29±0.66	45.26±0.51	68.06±0.73	60.64±0.61
SAGE _{self}	77.59±1.71	73.47±1.53	76.13±0.94	65.25±0.31	71.87±0.61	65.09±0.47	<u>77.70</u> ±0.48	<u>70.87</u> ±0.59
BERT	37.86±5.31	32.78±5.01	46.39±1.05	37.07±0.68	54.00±0.20	47.57±0.50	50.14±0.68	42.96±1.02
BERT*	27.22±1.22	23.34±1.11	45.31±0.96	36.28±0.71	49.60±0.27	43.36±0.27	40.19±0.74	33.69±0.72
RoBERTa	62.10±2.77	57.21±2.51	72.95±1.75	62.25±1.33	76.35±0.65	70.49±0.59	70.67±0.87	63.50±1.11
RoBERTa*	67.42±4.35	62.72±3.02	74.47±1.00	63.35±1.09	77.08±1.02	71.44±0.87	74.61±1.08	67.78±0.95
P-Tuning v2	71.00±2.03	66.76±1.95	<u>76.86</u> ±0.59	<u>66.89</u> ±1.14	<u>79.65</u> ±0.38	<u>74.33</u> ±0.37	72.08±0.51	65.44±0.63
G2P2-p	79.16±1.23	74.99±1.35	79.59±0.31	68.26±0.43	80.86±0.40	74.44±0.29	81.26±0.36	74.82±0.45
G2P2 (improv.)	80.08 *±1.33	75.91 *±1.39	81.03 *±0.43	69.86 *±0.67	82.46 *±0.29	76.36 *±0.25	82.77 *±0.32	76.48 *±0.52
	(+2.12%)	(+1.78%)	(+5.43%)	(+4.44%)	(+3.53%)	(+2.7%)	(+6.53%)	(+7.92%)

G2P2 outperforms the best baseline (at that time) by around 3–7%.

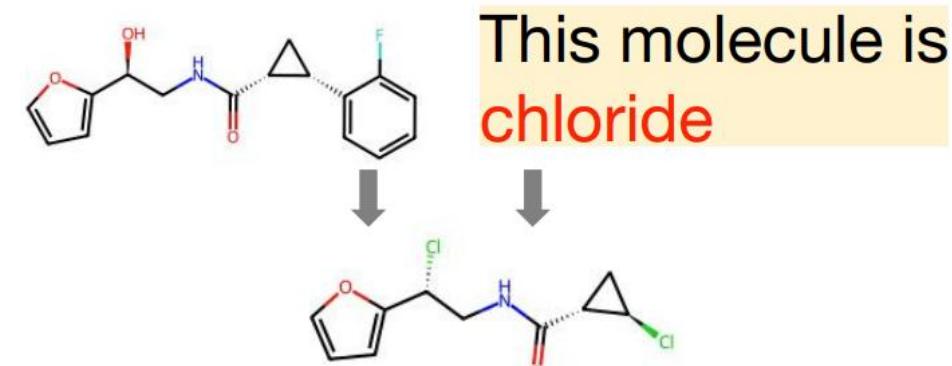
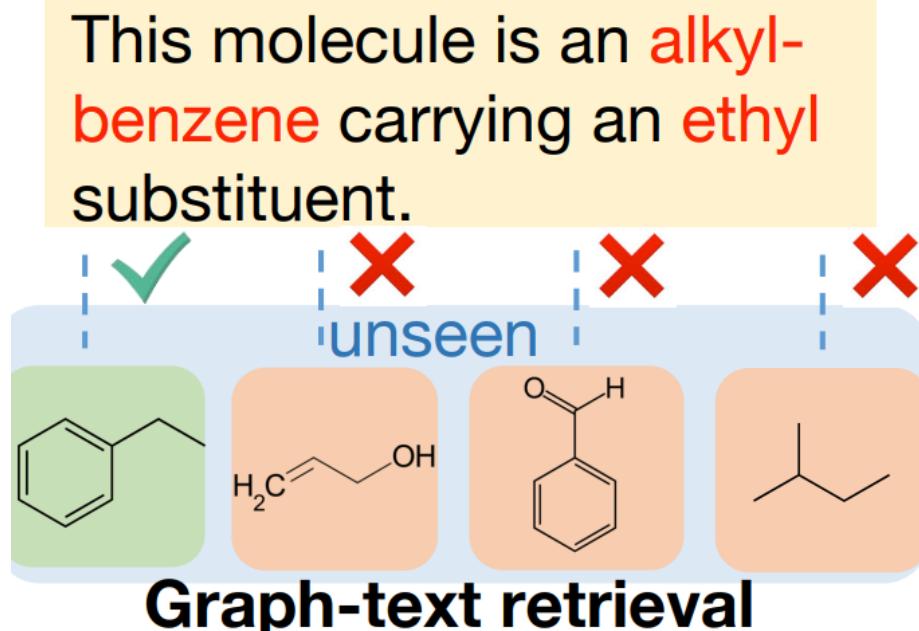
Fine-grained graph-text integration

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Why is fine-grained alignment important?

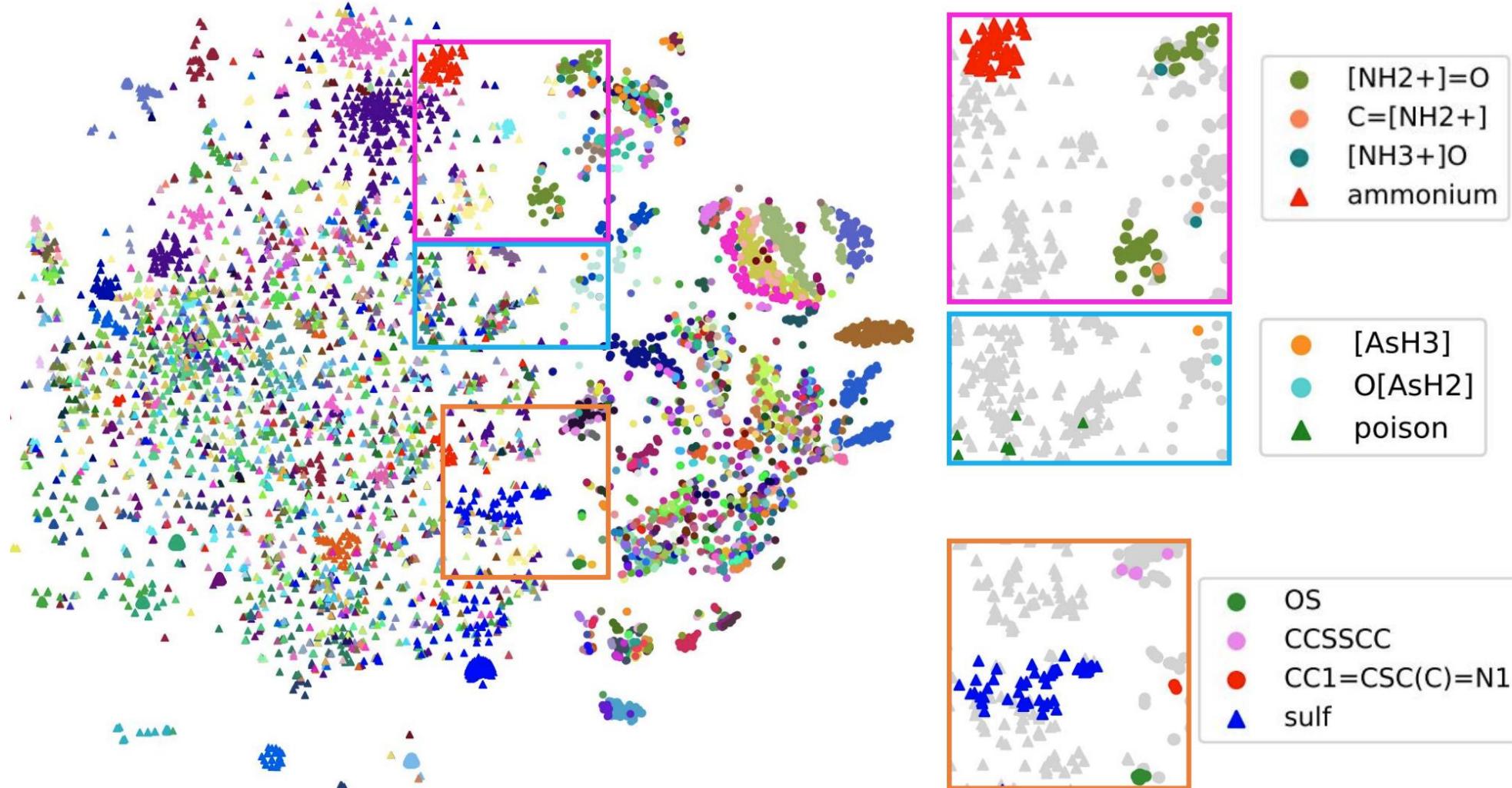
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Text-based molecule editing

Visualization of learned word/motif embeddings

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- Conclusions

Integrating graph data in the era of LLMs

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Graph verbalization

Instructor:

You are a brilliant graph master that can handle anything related to graphs like retrieval, detection and classification.

Graph description language:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<graphml xmlns="http://graphml.graphdrawing.org/xmlns">
  <key id="relation" for="edge" attr.name="relation" attr.type="string" />
  <key id="title" for="node" attr.name="title" attr.type="string" />
  <graph edgedefault="undirected">
    <node id="P357">
      <data key="title">statistical anomaly detection via composite hypothesis models</data>
    </node>
    <node id="P79639">
      <data key="title">universal and composite hypothesis testing</data>
    </node>
    ...
    <edge source="P357" target="P79639">
      <data key="relation">reference</data>
    </edge>
    ...
  </graph>
</graphml>
```

Context: XXXXXX

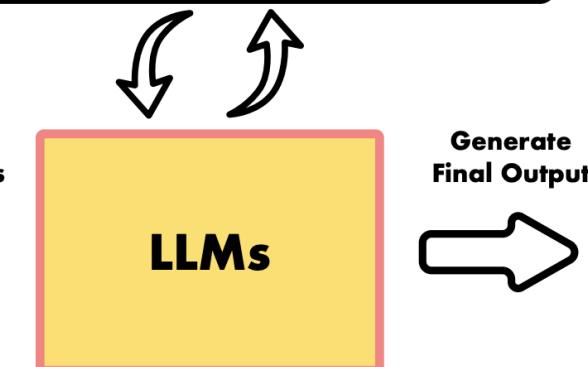
Query:

What is the clustering coefficient of node P357 ?

New Contexts:

Node P357 has 4 neighbors, where each of which are about anomaly detection with statistical models. The whole graph contains 5 nodes and 10 edges and describes the citation relations.

Generate
New Contexts



Final Output:

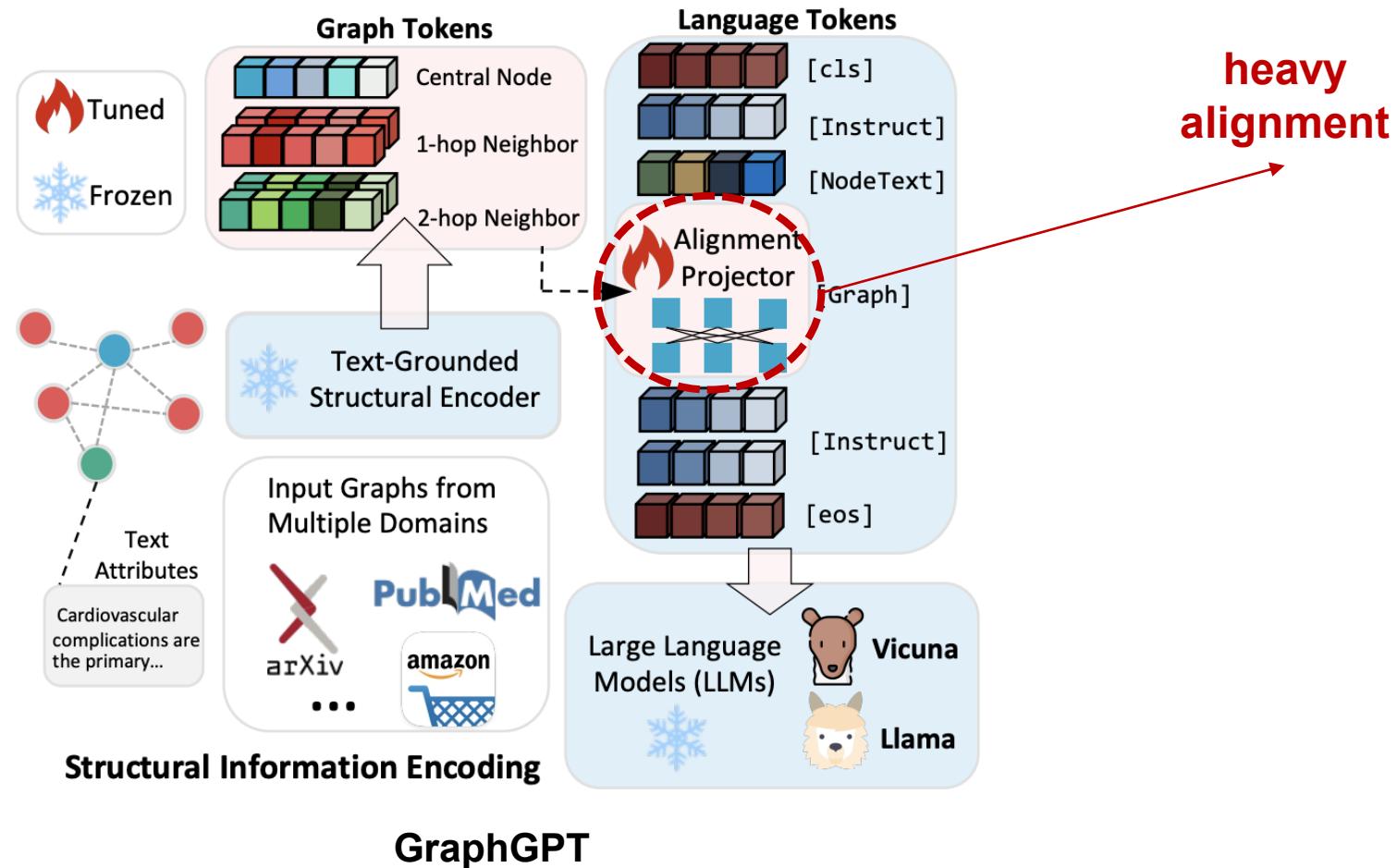
The clustering coefficient of a node is the ratio of the number of closed neighbors and all possible closed neighbors. To compute the clustering coefficient of node P357, we first know that node P357 has 4 neighbors

.....
that is there are totally 6 possible triangles between them. Among these neighbors, there are only 2 of them connected with each other, which forms one triangle. Thus the clustering coefficient of node P357 is $1 / 6 = 0.167$.
:

GPT4Graph

Integrating graph data in the era of LLMs

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Structural-semantic gap

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    </node>
    <node id="P79639">
      <data key="title">universal and composite hypothesis testing</data>
    </node>
    * * * *
    <edge source="P357" target="P79639">
      <data key="relation">reference</data>
    </edge>
    * * * *
  </graph>
</graphml>
```

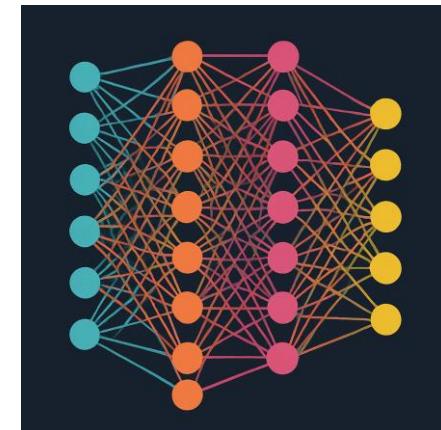
Context: XXXXXX

Query:

What is the clustering coefficient of node P357 ?

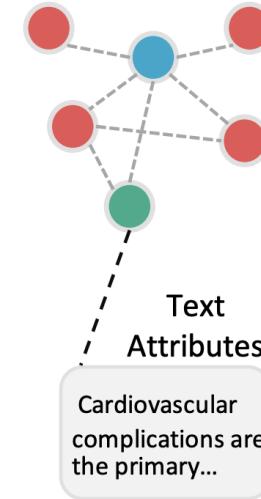
Graph Verbalization

Structural information loss



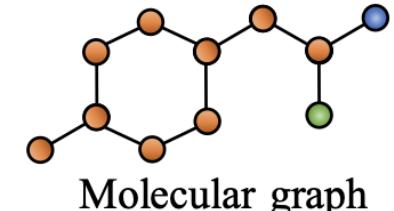
Projector-based Alignment

High computational cost



Transfer learning

Poor generalization

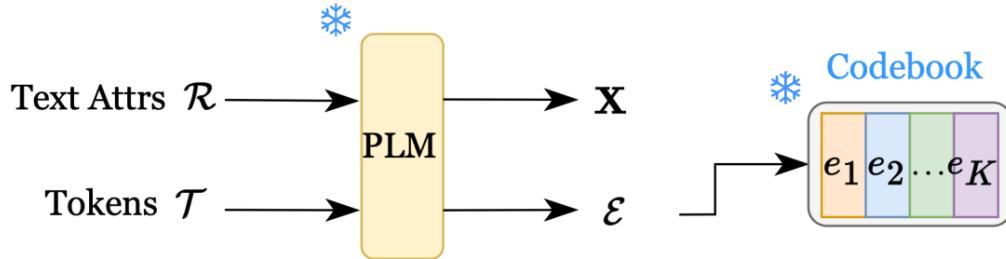


Continuous vs. Discrete

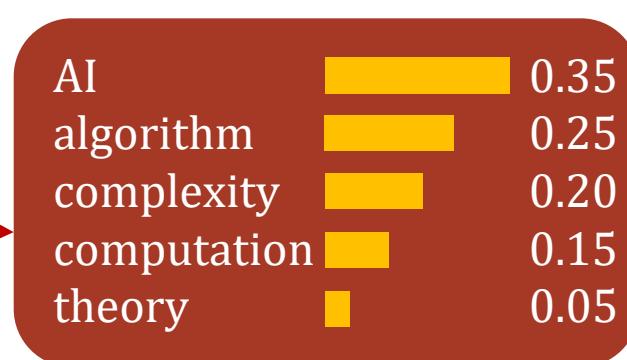
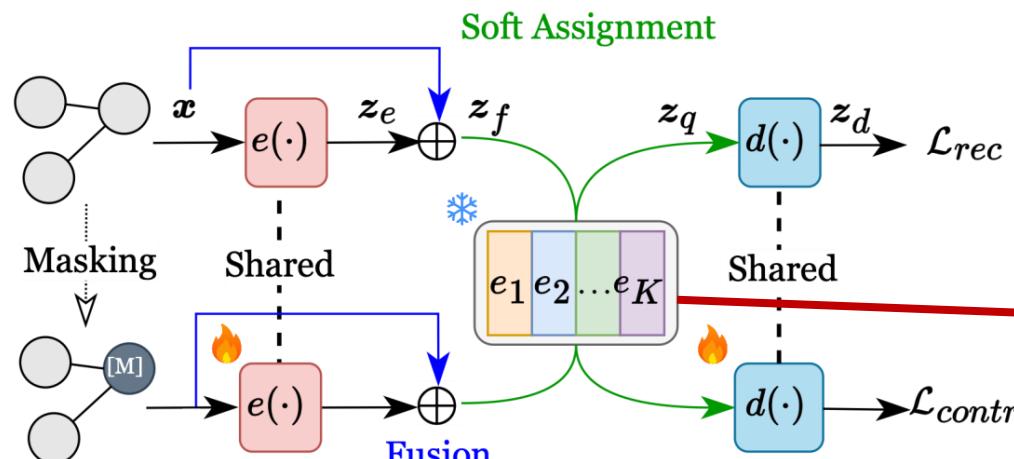
Graph embeddings \leftrightarrow LLM tokens

Soft Tokenization of Text-attributed Graphs (STAG)

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(a) Codebook Construction



(b) Pre-training

Soft Tokenization of Text-attributed Graphs (STAG)

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✓ With LLMs

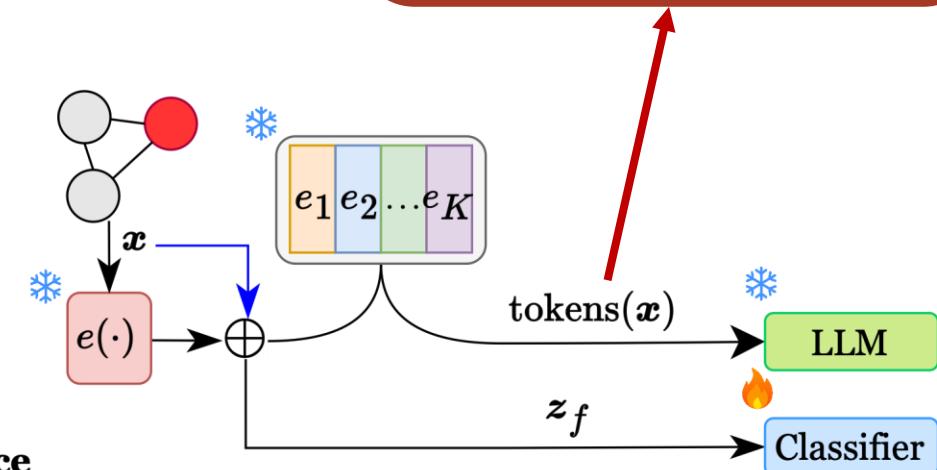
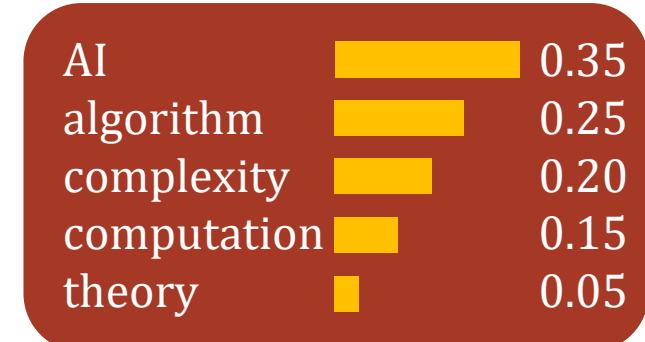
- Extract top-k tokens
- Few-shot: In-context learning
- Zero-shot: Direct LLM classification

✓ Without LLMs

- Linear probing on frozen embeddings

✓ Prompt Tuning

- Lightweight adaptation for domain transfer
- Supports both LLMs and without LLMs



Inference with LLMs

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System Prompt: You are a node classifier. Given a list of tokens representing a node's features, predict its class from the following options: [Research Paper, Dataset, Software].

Few-shot examples: Node tokens: [research, methodology, experiment] Class: Research Paper

Node tokens: [benchmark, statistics, collection] Class: Dataset

Node tokens: [implementation, code, library] Class: Software

Test Node: Node tokens: [algorithm, computation, optimization] Predict the class:

Pre-train once, apply all

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LLM	Cora Full	WikiCS	ogbn-arxiv	CiteSeer
LLaMA2-7B + PT	76.66±7.79 81.05±7.77	79.00±7.96 79.90±7.69	65.33±10.46 77.42±10.48	54.35±9.54 58.45±8.61
LLaMA2-13B + PT	77.62±8.67 81.95±7.06	79.80±7.30 80.45±7.66	69.38±8.83 77.75±9.01	54.60±8.79 57.30±9.20
Vicuna-7B + PT	74.12±6.47 80.77±6.75	80.30±7.02 80.10±7.39	64.84±9.38 76.95±9.43	49.25±6.72 52.25±8.23
Vicuna-13B + PT	77.76±8.58 81.38±7.65	79.35±7.98 79.25±7.50	66.03±9.34 75.65±9.59	52.25±6.39 53.00±8.16
LLaMA3-8B + PT	79.22±8.45 82.88±8.09	78.40±8.05 78.35±7.61	70.37±8.95 76.71±10.20	61.25±7.14 64.20±7.39
GPT-4o-mini + PT	79.25±8.42 83.04±7.84	81.05±6.80 81.90±6.16	71.32±9.13 77.51±9.58	61.90±7.22 65.90±7.04
GPT-4o + PT	81.40±7.41 83.28±7.06	81.45±7.10 81.60±7.19	72.75±8.83 78.85±9.74	62.95±6.61 65.90±7.03

- **Larger** models perform better
- **Newer** architectures show advantages
- **Prompt tuning** provides consistent gains

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Conclusions

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- Text-attributed graphs contain rich semantics
- Graph structures and semantics can be jointly pre-trained
- Quantizing graphs is promising for integration with LLMs

Acknowledgement

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Zhihao Wen, Yuan Fang. Augmenting Low-Resource Text Classification with Graph-Grounded Pre-training and Prompting. *SIGIR* 2023.



Yibo Li, Yuan Fang, Mengmei Zhang, Chuan Shi. Advancing Molecular Graph-Text Pre-training via Fine-grained Alignment. *KDD* 2025.



Jianyuan Bo, Hao Wu, Yuan Fang. Quantizing Text-attributed Graphs for Semantic-Structural Integration. *KDD* 2025.



Jiawei Liu, Cheng Yang, Zhiyuan Lu, Junze Chen, Yibo Li, Mengmei Zhang, Ting Bai, Yuan Fang, Lichao Sun, Philip S. Yu, Chuan Shi. Graph Foundation Models: Concepts, Opportunities and Challenges. *TPAMI* 2025.

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