

Lexical Data Augmentation for Text Classification in Deep Learning

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Outline

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Conclusion and Future Work

1. Introduction

- **Data augmentation**

Improve the performance of machine learning algorithms

Lexical data augmentation

*Without Shakespeare's eloquent **language**, the update is **dreary** and **sluggish**.*

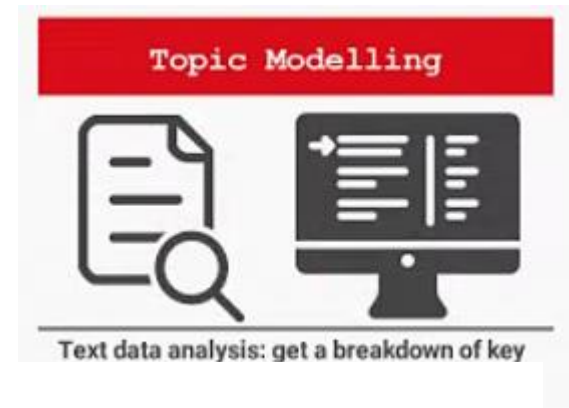
- Without Shakespeare's eloquent **speech**, the update is dreary and sluggish.
- Without Shakespeare's eloquent **speech**, the update is dreary and **dull**.
- Without Shakespeare's eloquent **terminology**, the update is **drab** and sluggish.
- Without Shakespeare's eloquent **speech**, the update is dreary and sluggish.
- Without Shakespeare's eloquent language , the update is dreary and **dull**.

- Text Classification**

Widely used

High performance

Text Classification on IMDb



RANK	METHOD	ACCURACY	PAPER TITLE
1	XLNet	96.21	XLNet: Generalized Autoregressive Pretraining for Language Understanding
2	BERT Finetune + UDA	95.80	Unsupervised Data Augmentation for Consistency Training

NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE
Totally dissatisfied with the service. Worst customer care ever!	Good job but I will expect a lot more in future.	Brilliant effort guys! Loved your work.

Motivation

- **Transformer-based methods**

Benefited from tremendous training data
(BERT: 13GB, XLNET: 113GB, etc.)

- **Data augmentation**

Data scarcity problem

Effective in traditional machine learning

- **Is data augmentation still useful?**

Deep learning methods

Specific domain



2. Proposed Method

- **POS-focused lexical substitution data augmentation**

Two steps augmentation:

➤ **Substitution Candidate Selection**

syntactic consistency principle

uses POS constraints

select candidate words for substitution.

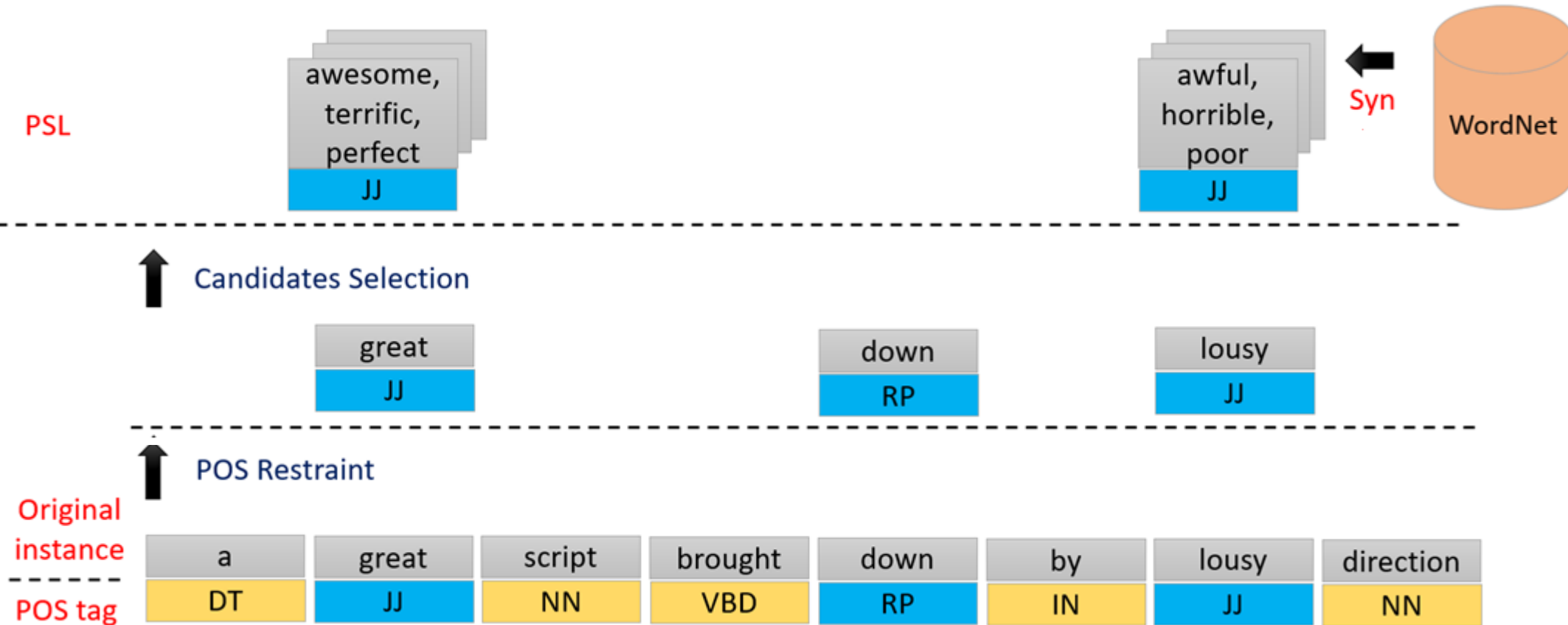
➤ **Instance Generation**

semantic consistency principle

samples from candidate words

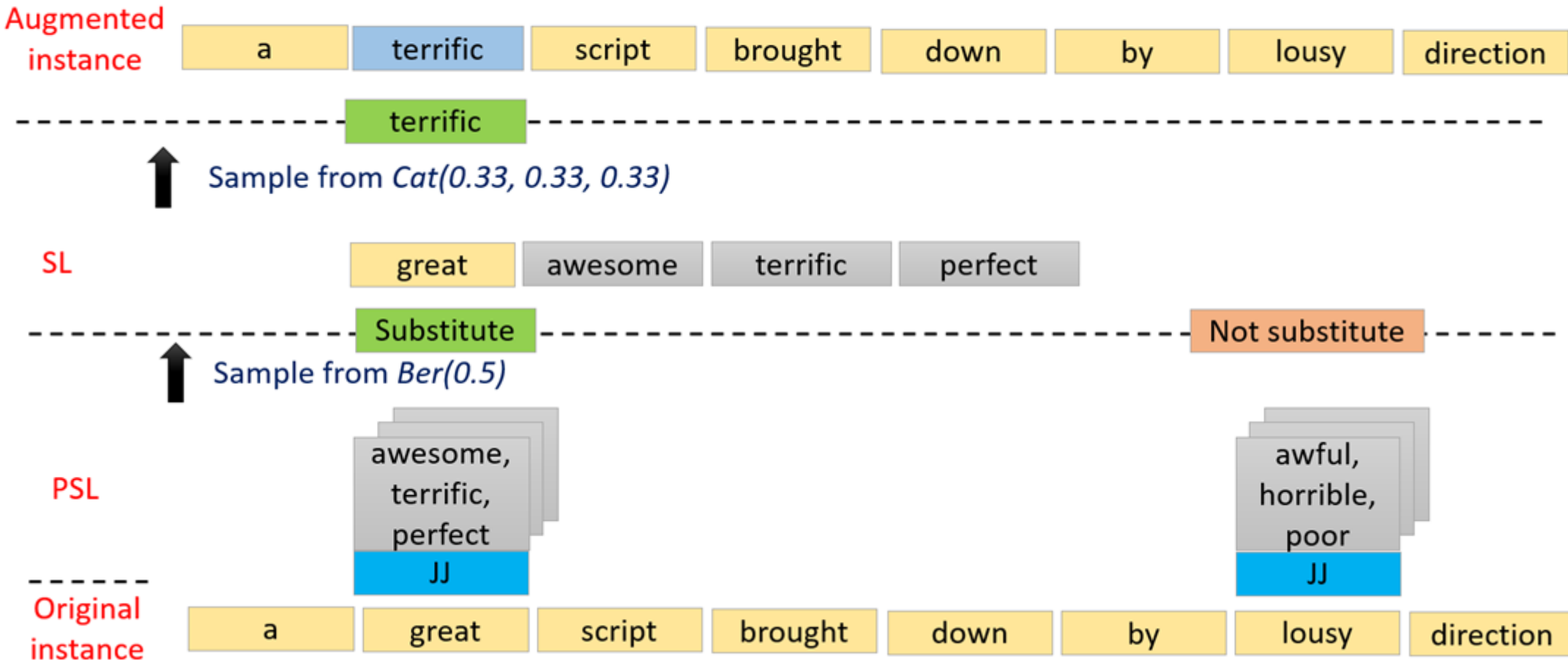
generate augmented instances

Substitution Candidate Selection



Substitution Candidate Selection

Instance Generation



Instance Generation

3. Performance Evaluation

- **Classifiers**

LSTM a deep learning model uses pre-trained GloVe for word embedding initialization.

BiLSTM-AT uses bidirectional LSTM for document representation. Extended with attention mechanism.

BERT a transformer-based deep learning model. Task-specific fine-tuning is used to achieve best performance.

RoBERTa a refined model based on BERT.

- **Metric**

Accuracy

- **Baseline method**

EDA: Easy Data Augmentation Techniques for Boosting Performance on Text Classification Tasks

Dataset

Dataset	N_{train}	N_{test}	L_{avg}	N_{voc}	C
SST-2	6,920	1,821	19	16,185	2
Subj	9,000	1,000	23	21,323	2
MR	9,595	1,067	20	18,765	2
IMDB	22,500	2,500	260	184,885	2
Twitter	89,989	9,999	14	183,645	2
AirRecord	13,172	1,464	18	30,166	3
TREC	5,452	500	10	9,592	6
Liar	10,269	1,283	18	22,765	6

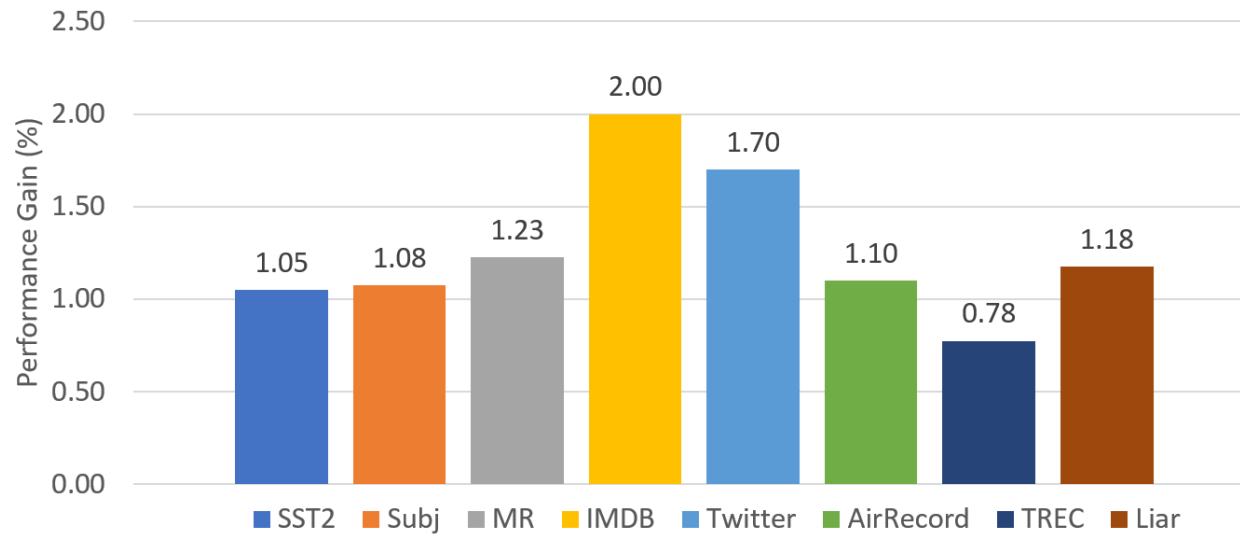
General Performance

	SST-2	Subj	MR	IMDB	Twittter	AirRecord	TREC	Liar
LSTM	80.2	90.8	77.0	80.3	74.7	80.5	88.8	25.3
+EDA	80.9	91.3	77.6	81.2	75.7	81.2	89.3	26.0
+PLSDA	81.0	91.9	78.1	82.6	77.2	81.4	89.3	27.0
BiLSTM-AT	78.2	91.0	75.9	80.5	75.9	81.3	88.3	25.7
+EDA	78.9	91.5	76.6	81.8	76.9	81.9	88.9	26.3
+PLSDA	79.7	92.1	76.8	83.0	77.6	82.0	88.8	26.5
BERT	91.3	97.2	87.1	88.1	82.0	83.2	96.8	27.9
+EDA	92.0	97.4	88.0	88.9	82.7	83.9	97.5	28.2
+PLSDA	92.3	98.4	88.7	89.6	83.2	84.4	<u>97.6</u>	29.0
RoBERTa	93.0	97.3	90.3	89.1	83.3	84.3	96.5	27.2
+EDA	<u>93.7</u>	97.4	<u>90.7</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>84.1</u>	<u>85.5</u>	97.5	27.7
+PLSDA	93.9	<u>98.2</u>	91.6	90.8	84.7	85.9	97.8	<u>28.3</u>

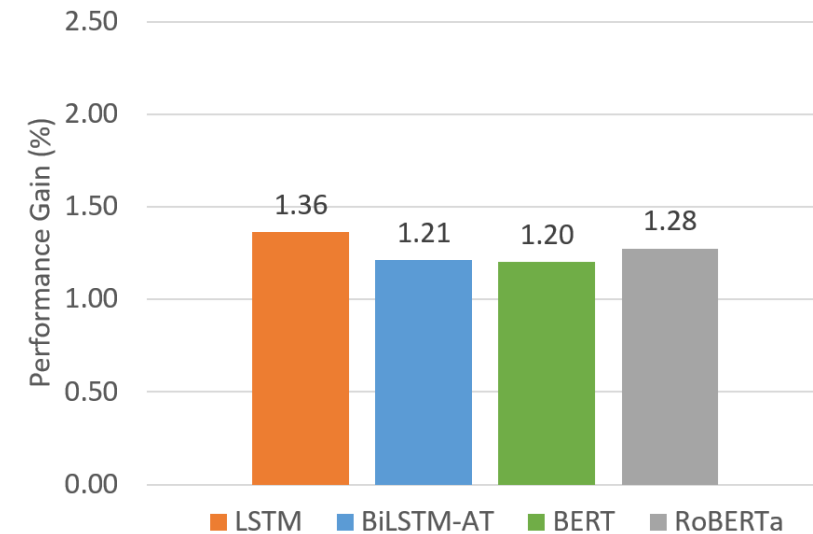
Accuracy of the models: the best is in bold and the second-best is underlined.

Performance Gain

Performance Gain w.r.t Benchmarks

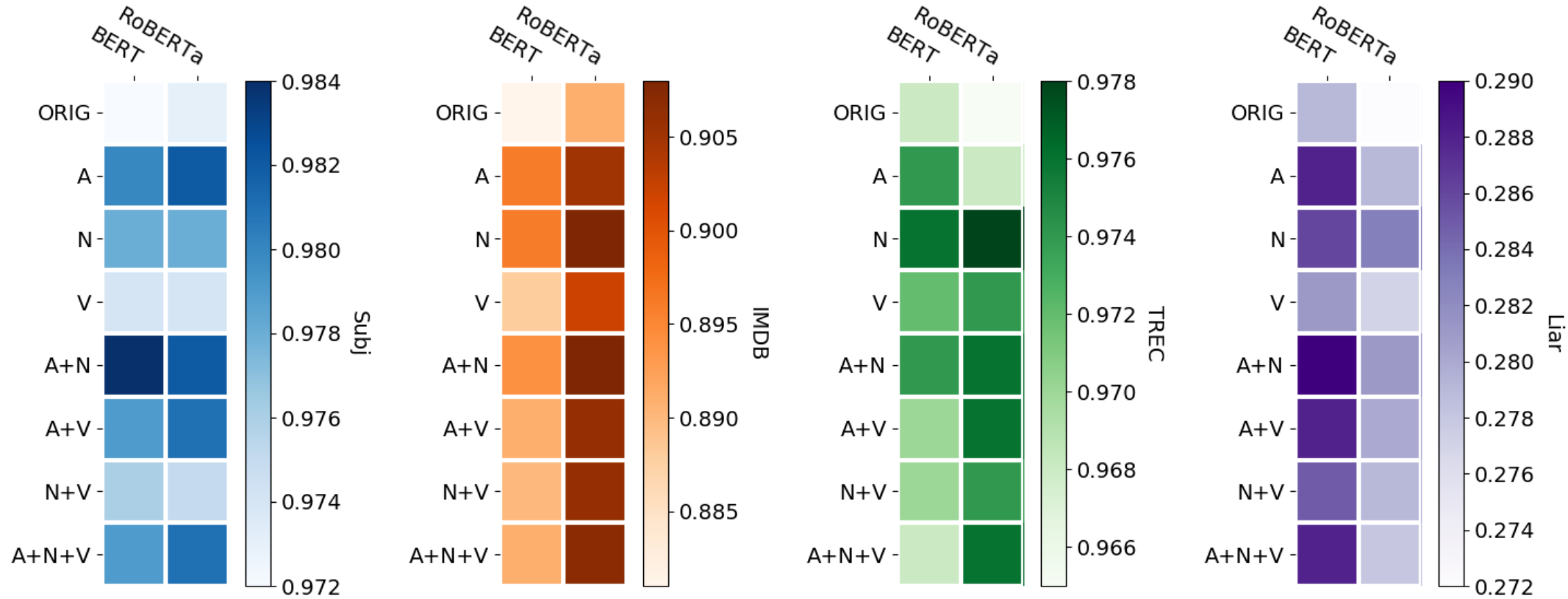


Performance Gain w.r.t Classifiers



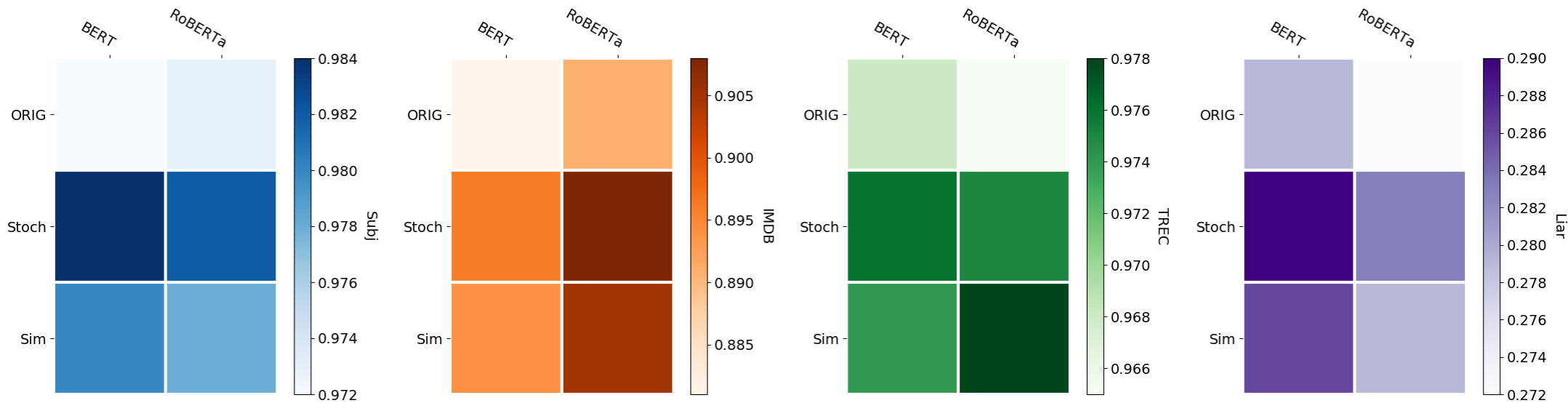
Absolute Performance Gains(%) on
Average Accuracy by PLSDA

Lexicon POS Selection



Heatmaps of Lexicon POS

Sampling Strategy Study



Heatmaps of Sampling Strategy

4. Conclusion & Future Work

- **Conclusions**

- ✓ Data augmentation further improves the performance of **deep learning models**.
- ✓ **Nouns and adjectives/adverbs** work better as replacement types.
- ✓ **Stochastic sampling** outperform similarity-first strategy in finding lexical replacement.

- **Future Work**

- ✓ Investigate the performance of PLSDA on **more** publicly accessible **datasets**.
- ✓ Explore the feasibility of PLSDA in **other NLP tasks**.

Thank you !