

TEXAS Evaluating Discourse in Structured Text Representations



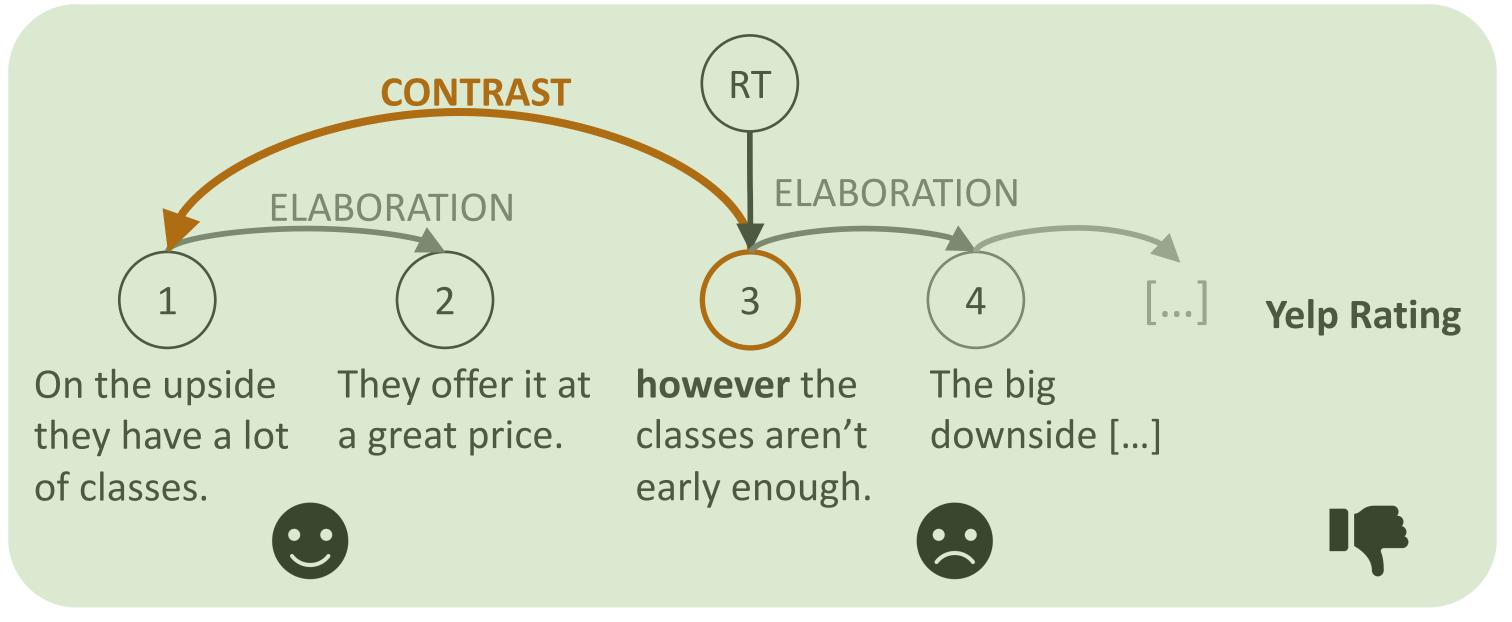
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Structured Text Representations

Structured text representations such as trees generated by Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) are helpful for NLP end tasks including sentiment analysis.

RST Dependency Tree:



Problem: Although RST trees are linguistically defined and motivated, they are hard to exploit because annotations are scarce and limited by genre.

Induced Trees

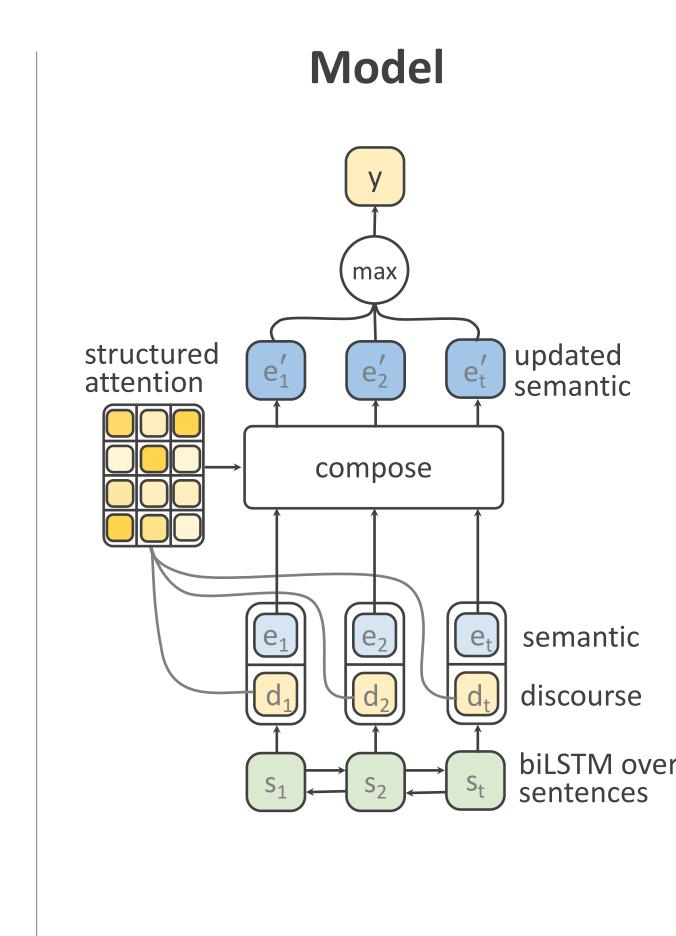
Solution...? Liu & Lapata (2018) train on text classification tasks and use structured attention to **induce** dependency trees over the text, akin to RST discourse dependency trees.

Structured Attention $score_{ii} = bilinear(d_i, d_i)$ a_{ij} = MatrixTree(score_{ii}) matrix tree child=1 ...can be interpreted embed sentences as edge marginals of dependency structure context for possible $c_i = \sum a_{ik} e_k$ *immediate* children

of parent i

vector

updated semantic



Experiments

- Does structured attention help?
- Generally, no. It only significantly helps one task.

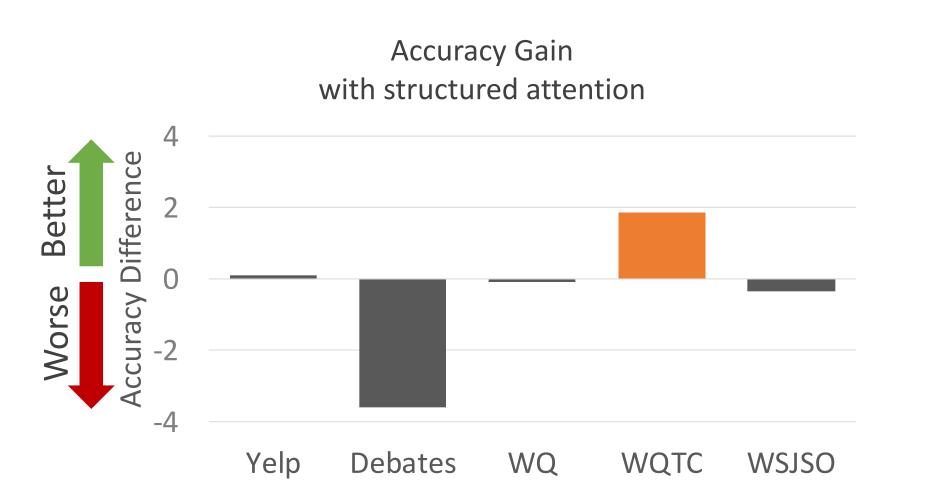
Dataset	La
Yelp	1
Debates	C
Writing Quality (WQ)	C
WQ Topic-Controlled	C
(WQTC)	

abel Task Review sentiment Vote prediction Good writing Good writing (topiccontrolled)

WSJ Sentence Sentence order Ordering (WSJSO) discrimination

Setup: Train 4x with different random seeds and report mean (see paper for std dev, max)

Performance gain with structured attention:

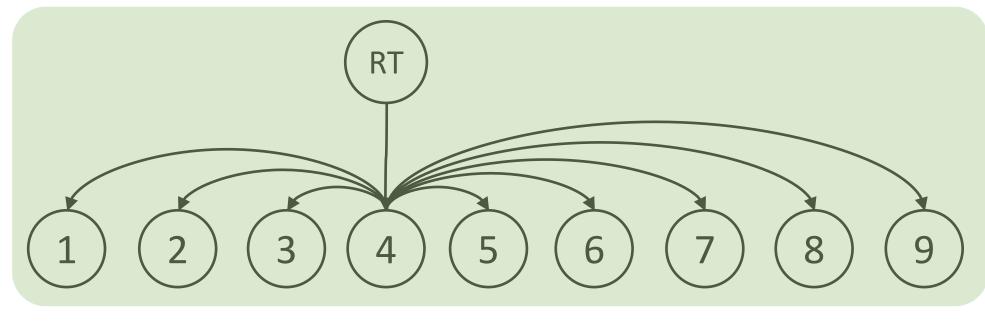


Adding structured attention **helps** only **WQTC**. On Yelp, WQ, WSJSO, there is no difference. On Debates, the attention hurts.

- Yang Liu and Mirella Lapata. 2018. "Learning Structured Text Representations". Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 6:63–75.
- design changes and bug fix are made to L&L code and results are also confirmed without these modifications; see paper for details. Code and data at https://github.com/elisaf/structured

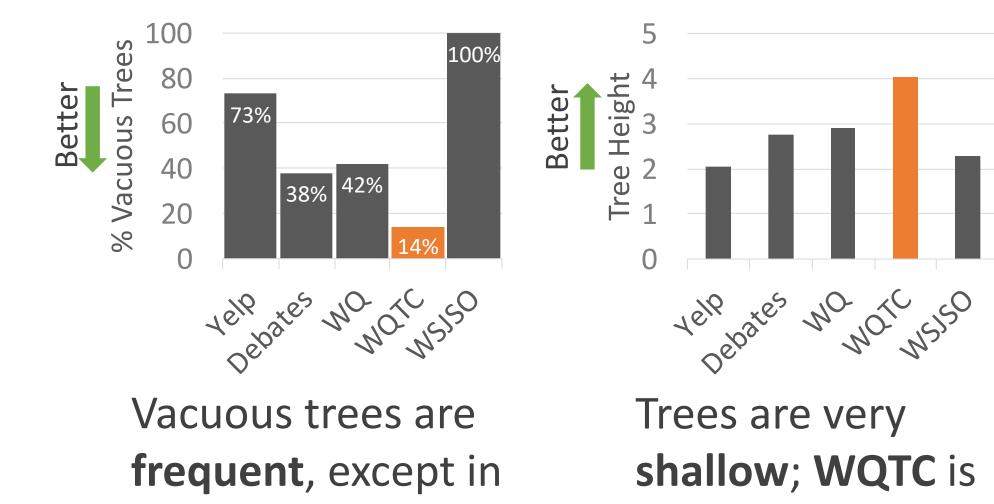
- Do the induced trees learn discourse?
- No. The model focuses on lexical cues.
- Tree analysis:

Induced Tree: (same Yelp review as above)



Vacuous tree: Flat, uninformative discourse structure. Root is one sentence at beginning (or end) of text, and all other sentences are children.

■ Tree statistics:



Root sentence analysis:

WQTC.

Yelp uuu, sterne, star, rating, deduct, 0, edit oppose, republican, majority, thank Debates WQ valley, mp3, firm, capital, universal

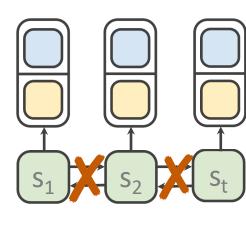
the least shallow.

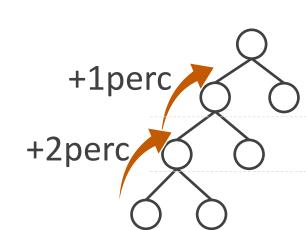
Top PPMI words in root sentence are indicative of label: rating or sentiment (Yelp), stance or politeness (Debates), topic (WQ).

- Can we learn better structure?
- No. Model changes induce better trees, but are still far from discourse.
- Model modifications to increase reliance on structure:
- a. remove biLSTM over sentences (-biLSTM)

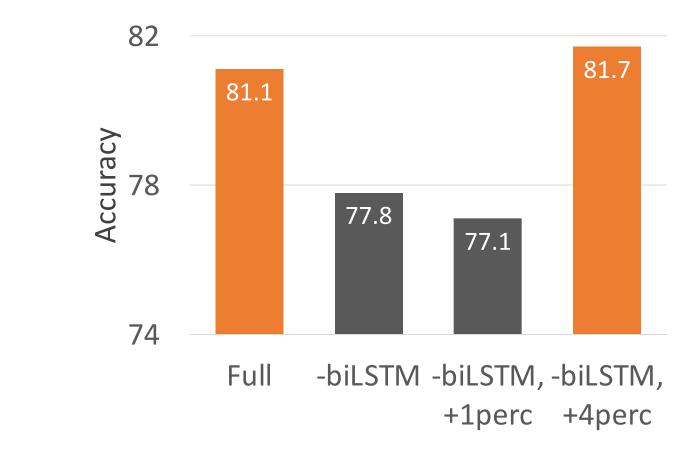
 $e'_i = tanh(W_r[e_i, c_i])$

b. percolate context from children of subtrees n levels down (+nperc)



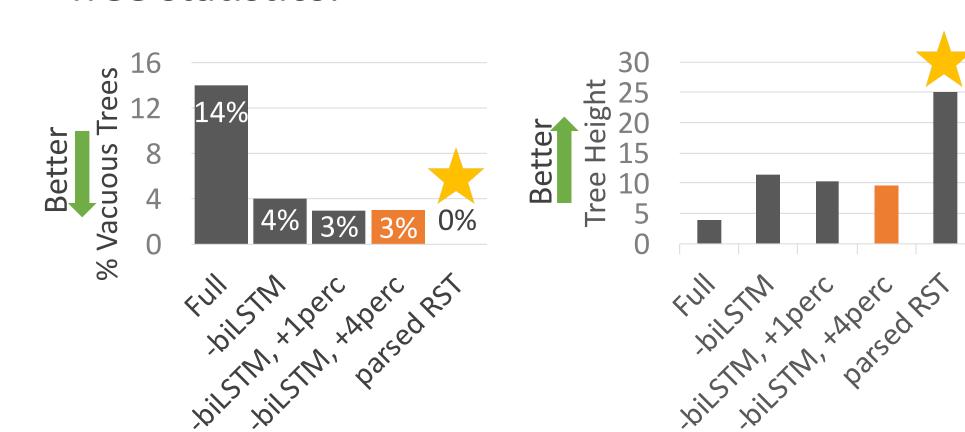


Performance:



Removing biLSTM + adding 4 levels of children percolation yields similar performance as Full model.

■ Tree statistics:



Best model produces less vacuous and deeper trees, but these are still far from 'gold' parsed RST discourse dependency trees.