Stanford Sentiment Treebank with 5 labels (SST-5)

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Motivation

Sentiment Analysis

Q. Can we train a model that can rate an online comment from 1 to 5 stars?

Constraint: small dataset (< 10k)

What is SST-5?

Term

- SST-5 means
 Stanford Sentiment
 Treebank with 5
 labels.
- It is a dataset utilized for sentiment analysis.

Details

- 11,855 sentences sourced from movie reviews, labeled by three human judges and into 5 ratings.
- 5 rating problems are considered
 VERY HARD.

State-of-Art

- SOTA: test accuracy of **59.8**
- Top 5: **55.5**
- Rank 5 only used
 BERT + dropout

Reaching for Top 5 with a Sentence Transformer

What is a sentence transformer?

- A sentence transformer is essentially a transformer (e.g., BERT) followed by a contrastive loss function, which helps us retrain the vectors so that they remember which sentences are close to each other.
- Sentence -> Vector
- We use the following pre-trained sentence transformers and their fine-tuned models: General Text Embeddings (GTE), Stella

Hyperparameter Tuning (FNN on GTE)

Hyperparameters

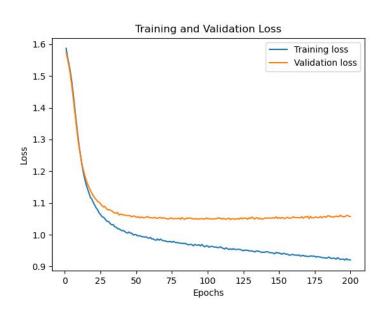
- Optimizer
- Learning rate
- Batch size
- Number of layers and neurons
- Regularization and dropout

Tools

- Ray Tune
- ASHA
- Optuna

Hyperparameter Tuning

Conclusions



- Common observations
 - Lower learning rate
 - Shallow network with small number of neurons
 - Dropout improves performance
- Common issue: overfitting
- Possible solutions:
 - Feature reduction
 - Data augmentation
 - Transformer fine-tuning

Fine-Tuning Process

1. Undersample

2. A, P, N triple

Example

Anchor (5): "Good fun, good action, good acting, good dialogue, good pace, good cinematography."

Positive (5): "Allen 's funniest and most likeable movie in years ."

Negative (1): "A real snooze."

3. Freeze layers

Example

of 1-star ratings: 1092
of 2-star ratings: 2218
of 3-star ratings: 1624
of 4-star ratings: 2322
of 5-star ratings: 1288

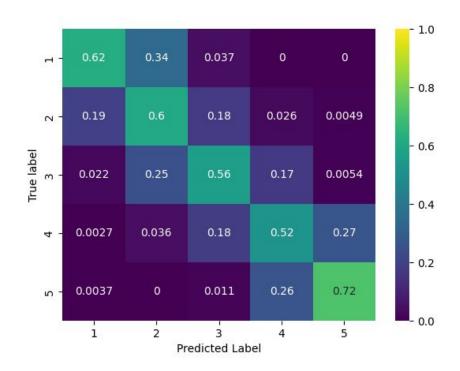
We can random undersample all the ratings but 1-star to have 1092 samples

Transformer

We found that it is helpful to freeze transformer layers and only unfreeze (part or whole) dense layers.

Conclusion

- With a fine-tuned lightweight sentence transformer and a shallow neural network, we achieved 56.9% accuracy (better than 4th on leaderboard).
- With a heavier sentence transformer and fine-tuning, we achieved 58.6% accuracy (better than 3rd on the leaderboard).



Future Directions

- Ordinal regression
- Feature reduction
- Data augmentation
- Different fine-tuning (e.g., triples and loss functions)

Thank you!