

# Powering Comparative Classification with Sentiment Analysis via Domain Adaptive Knowledge Transfer

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# Comparative Preference Classification

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## WHAT IS CPC?

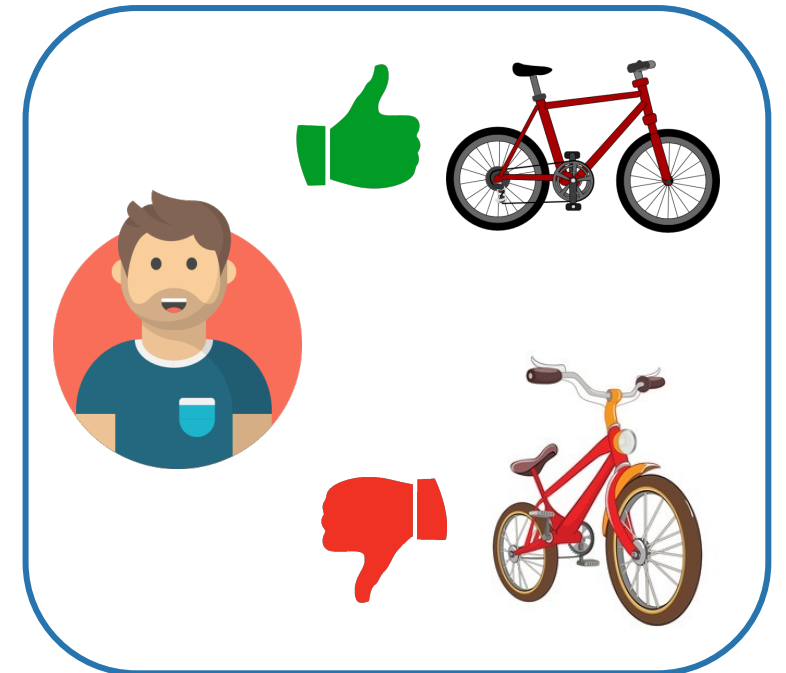
- Whether a preference comparison exists between two entities in a sentence?
- For example:
  - Sentence: *Python is better suited for data analysis than MATLAB due to the many available deep learning libraries.*
  - Entities:
    - Entity A: Python; Entity B: MATLAB
  - Prefer “python” to “MATLAB”?
    - “Better”, “Worse”, “None”

# Why useful?

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## USE CASES

- Identity a comparison:
  - In a piece of shopping review comparing two items
  - In a news article or a wiki page for relation extraction
  - On social media posts
- With the comparisons:
  - Build product graph for better recommender system
  - Understand users' preferences towards items
  - Extract comparative facts
  - And more



# Existing works and Challenges

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- Existing works:
  - Some model CPC as a sentence classification task without highlighting the two entities.
  - ED-GAT [MMWL'20]:
    - Purely dependency parsing-based, semantics deprived.
- Dataset:
  - CompSent-19 [PBFHB'19]
  - 7.2K sentences in total
- For a better solution:
  - Semantics
  - More training data as training knowledge

# Intuition of Design

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## SEMANTICS

- Add a semantics module to understand the entire sentences

## INCORPORATING MORE KNOWLEDGE

- Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis (ABSA)
  - Goal: identifying the fine-grained opinion polarity towards a specific aspect associated with a given target.
  - E.g.: “I liked the *service* and the *staff*, but not the *food*”.
    - Aspects: service, staff, food
    - Sentiments: positive, positive, negative
- How about incorporating ABSA to CPC?
  - The preferred entity usually receives a positive sentiment while its rival gets a relatively negative one

# Intuition of Design

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## SEMANTICS

- Add a semantics module to understand the entire sentences

## INCORPORATING MORE KNOWLEDGE

- Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis (ABSA)
- How about incorporating ABSA to CPC?
- How to incorporate?
  - Incorporate a trained sentiment analyzer
  - Incorporate the architecture only with untrained parameters and jointly optimize them with the CPC task

# Intuition of Design

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## SEMANTICS

- Add a semantics module to understand the entire sentences

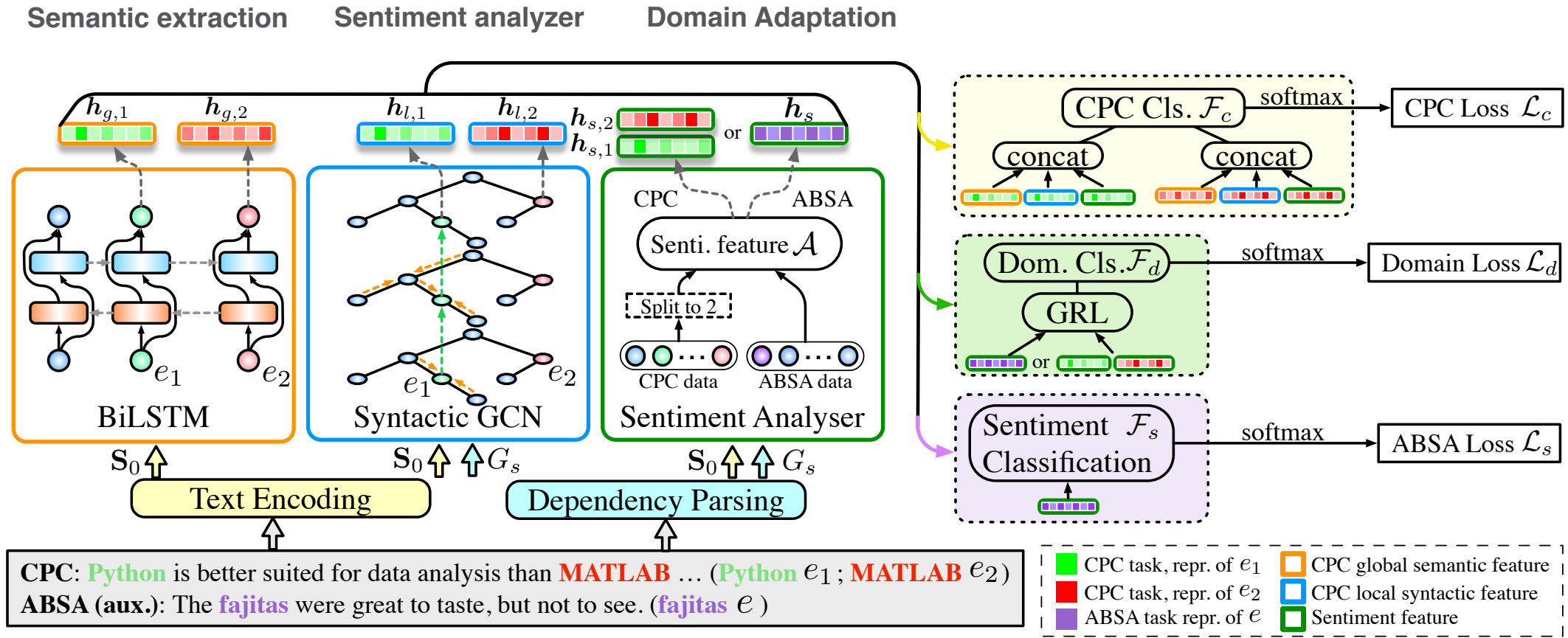
## INCORPORATING MORE KNOWLEDGE

- Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis (ABSA)
- How about incorporating ABSA to CPC?
- How to incorporate?
  - Incorporate a trained sentiment analyzer → **Domain shift**
  - Incorporate the architecture only with untrained parameters and jointly optimize them with the CPC task → **“Closeable” domain shift**



# SAECON – Overall Arch

## SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ENHANCED COMPARATIVE CLASSIFICATION NETWORK

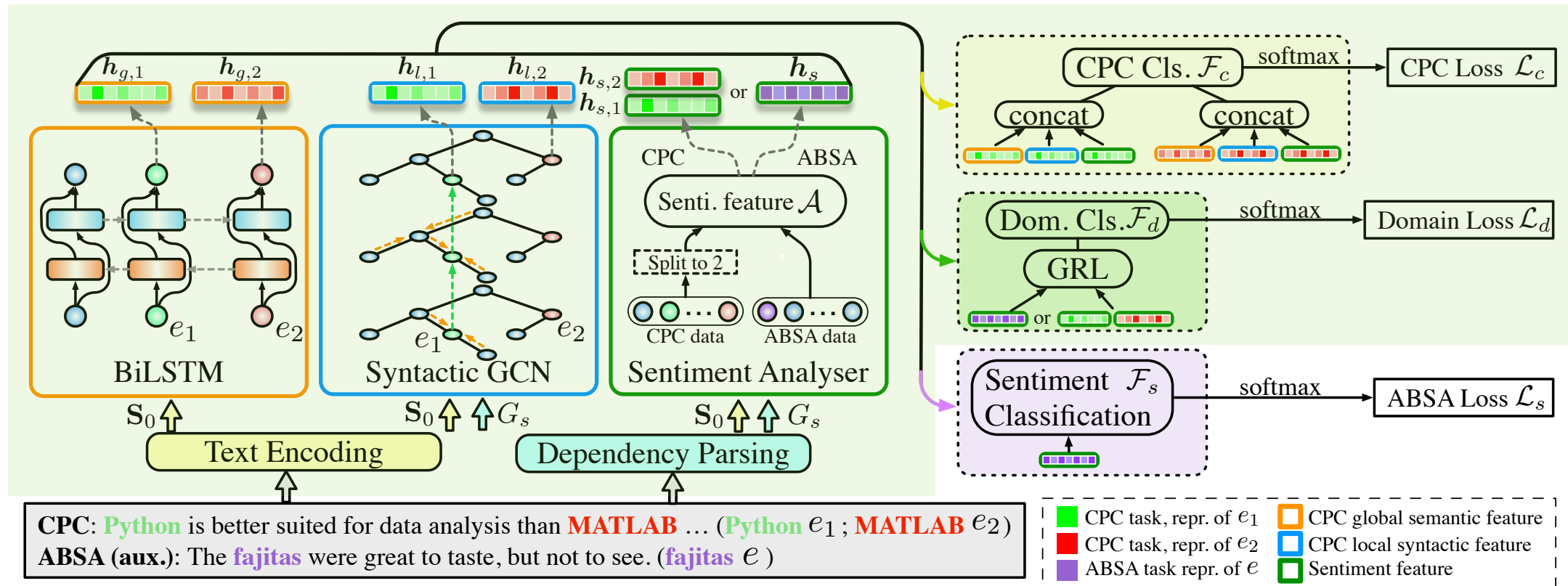


**CPC:** Python is better suited for data analysis than MATLAB ... (Python  $e_1$ ; MATLAB  $e_2$ )  
**ABSA (aux.):** The fajitas were great to taste, but not to see. (fajitas  $e$ )



# SAECON – Training

- Different route for CPC and ABSA
- Forward pass for CPC input (in the green shade)



# SAECON – Training

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## CPC TASK

1. Global Semantic Context  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}}_{g,i}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}}_{g,i} = \text{BiLSTM}(\mathbf{S}_0)[e_i.\text{index}], \quad i = 1, 2$   
 $\mathbf{h}_{g,i} = \frac{1}{2} (\overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}}_{g,i} + \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}}_{g,i}), \mathbf{h}_{g,i} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_g}.$

# SAECON – Training

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2. Local Syntactic Context (Syntactic GCN [MT'17])

$$g_{uv}^{(j)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{h}_u^{(j)} \cdot \beta_{d_{uv}}^{(j)} + \gamma_{l_{uv}}^{(j)} \right), \quad g_{uv}^{(j)} \in \mathbb{R},$$

Direction and label of (u,v)

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(j+1)} = \rho \left( \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}(v)} g_{uv}^{(j)} \left( \mathbf{W}_{d_{uv}}^{(j)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(j)} + \mathbf{b}_{l_{uv}}^{(j)} \right) \right)$$

Aggregation function  
(e.g. sum/mean/etc)

# SAECON – Training

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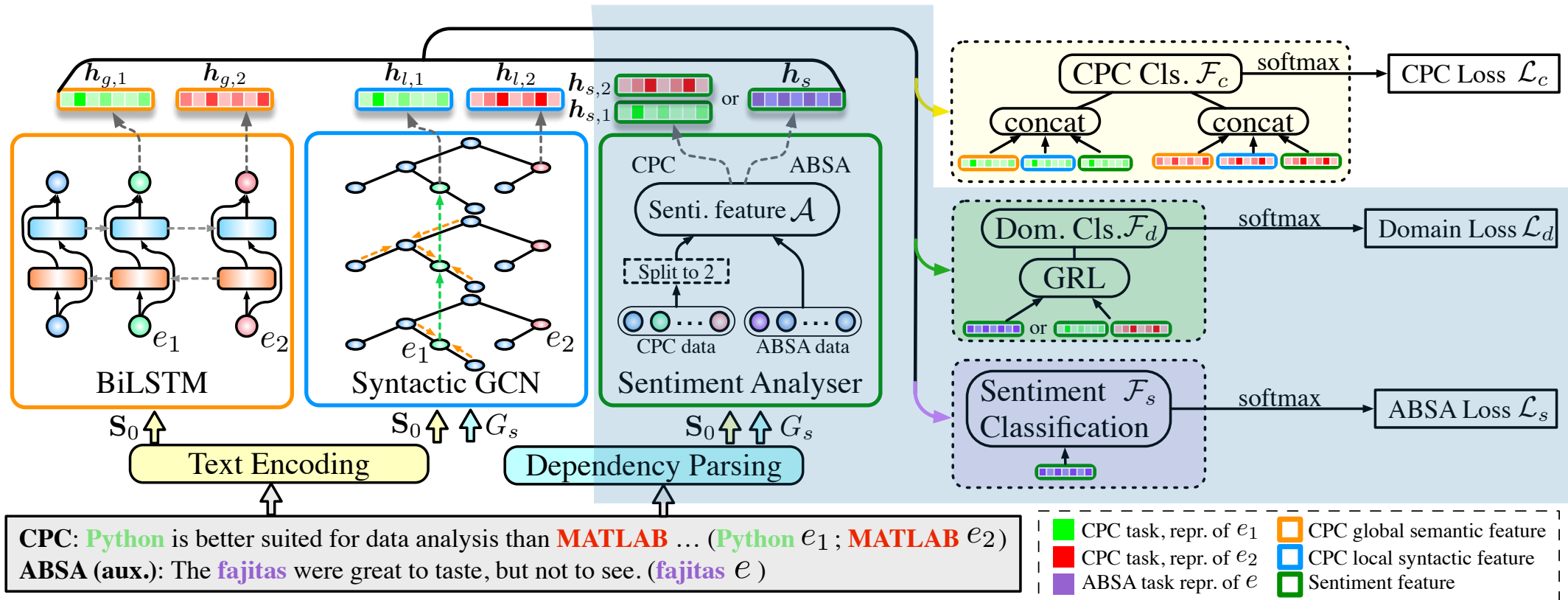
Aggregation function  
(e.g. sum/mean/etc)

- Sentiment Analyzing representation for each entity

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{S}_0, G_s, E) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{h}_{s,1}, \mathbf{h}_{s,2} & \text{if } s \in D_c, \quad \text{For CPC task/input, with CPC labels} \\ \mathbf{h}_s & \text{if } s \in D_s. \quad \text{For ABSA task/input, with ABSA labels} \end{cases}$$

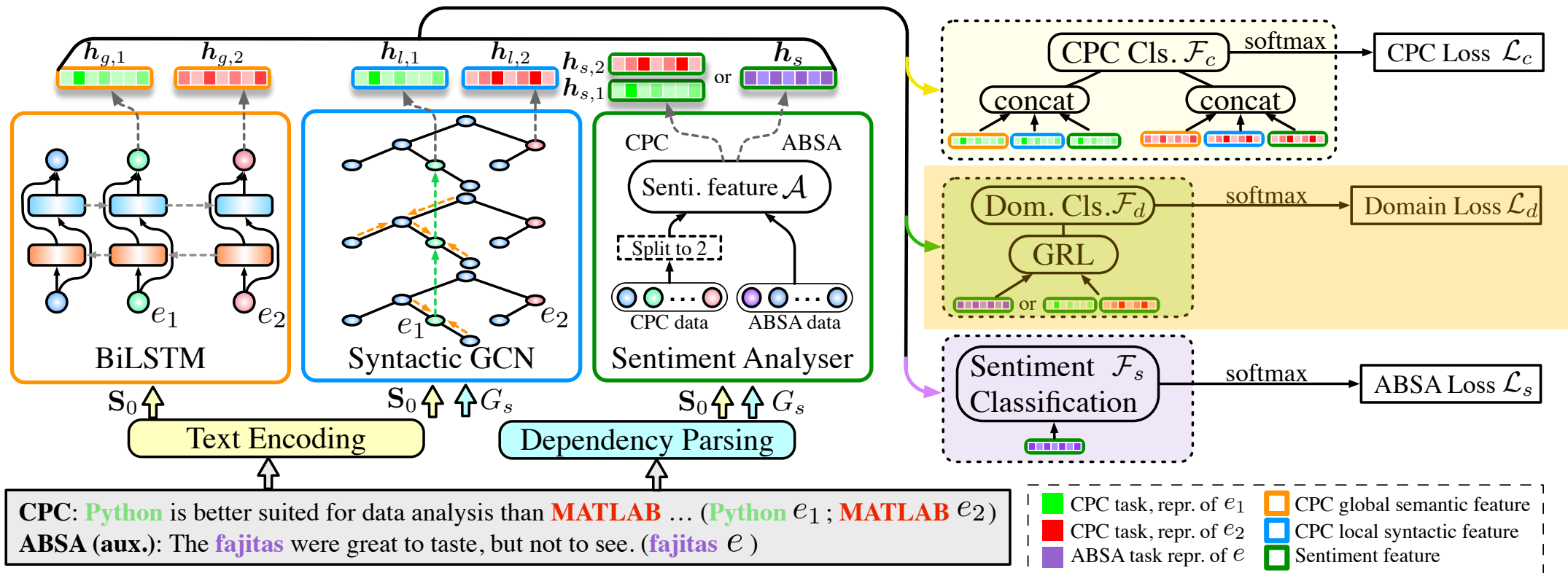
# SAECON – Training

- Different route for CPC and ABSA
- Forward pass for ABSA input (in the blue shade)



# SAECON – Training

- Different route for CPC and ABSA
- For both types of input, we train the domain classification layer



# SAECON – Training

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## SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Sentiment analyzer output different representations for different task

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{S}_0, G_s, E) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{h}_{s,1}, \mathbf{h}_{s,2} & \text{if } s \in D_c, \quad \text{For CPC task/input, with CPC labels} \\ \mathbf{h}_s & \text{if } s \in D_s. \quad \text{For ABSA task/input, with ABSA labels} \end{cases}$$

## DOMAIN SHIFT VIA GRADIENT REVERSAL LAYER (GRL)

$$\frac{\partial \text{GRL}_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = -\alpha \mathbf{I}.$$

## OBJECTIVE AND OPTIMIZATION

$$\hat{y}_c = \delta(\mathcal{F}_c([\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h}_{e_1}); \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h}_{e_2})])) \quad (\text{CPC only}),$$

$$\hat{y}_s = \delta(\mathcal{F}_s(\mathbf{h}_s)) \quad (\text{ABSA only}), \quad \text{Binary/Multiclass classifications}$$

$$\hat{y}_d = \delta(\mathcal{F}_d(\text{GRL}(\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{S}_0, G_s, E)))) \quad (\text{Both tasks}),$$

# Experiments – Setup

## COMPSENT-19

1. Statistics
2. Imbalanced Data
  1. Flipping labels
  2. Upsampling
  3. Weighted loss
3. Evaluation Metric
  1. F1 score of each label (B, W, N)
  2. Micro-averaging F1

<b>Dataset</b>	Better	Worse	None	<b>Total</b>
Train	872 (19%)	379 (8%)	3,355 (73%)	4,606
Development	219 (19%)	95 (8%)	839 (73%)	1,153
Test	273 (19%)	119 (8%)	1,048 (73%)	1,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346 (19%)</b>	<b>593 (8%)</b>	<b>5,242 (73%)</b>	<b>7,199</b>
Flipping labels	1,251 (21%)	1,251 (21%)	3,355 (58%)	5,857
Upsampling	3,355 (33%)	3,355 (33%)	3,355 (33%)	10,065



# Experiments – Performance

## COMPARING WITH BASELINES & ABLATION STUDY

Model	Micro.	F1(B)	F1(W)	F1(N)
Majority	68.95	0.0	0.0	81.62
SE-Lin	79.31	62.71	37.61	88.42
SE-XGB	85.00	<u>75.00</u>	43.00	92.00
SVM-Tree	68.12	53.35	13.90	78.13
BERT-CLS	83.12	69.62	<u>50.37</u>	89.84
AvgWE-G	76.32	48.28	20.12	86.34
AvgWE-B	77.64	53.94	26.88	87.47
ED-GAT-G	82.73	70.23	43.30	89.84
ED-GAT-B	<u>85.42</u>	71.65	47.29	<u>92.34</u>
SAECON-G	83.78	71.06	45.90	91.05
SAECON-B	<b>86.74</b>	<b>77.10</b>	<b>54.08</b>	<b>92.64</b>

Variants	Micro.	F1(B)	F1(W)	F1(N)
SAECON	<b>86.74</b>	<b>77.10</b>	<b>54.08</b>	92.64
–BiLSTM	85.21	72.94	43.86	92.63
–SGCN	86.53	76.22	51.38	92.24
–GRL	86.53	76.16	49.77	<b>92.93</b>
–( $\mathcal{A}$ +GRL)	85.97	74.82	52.44	92.45

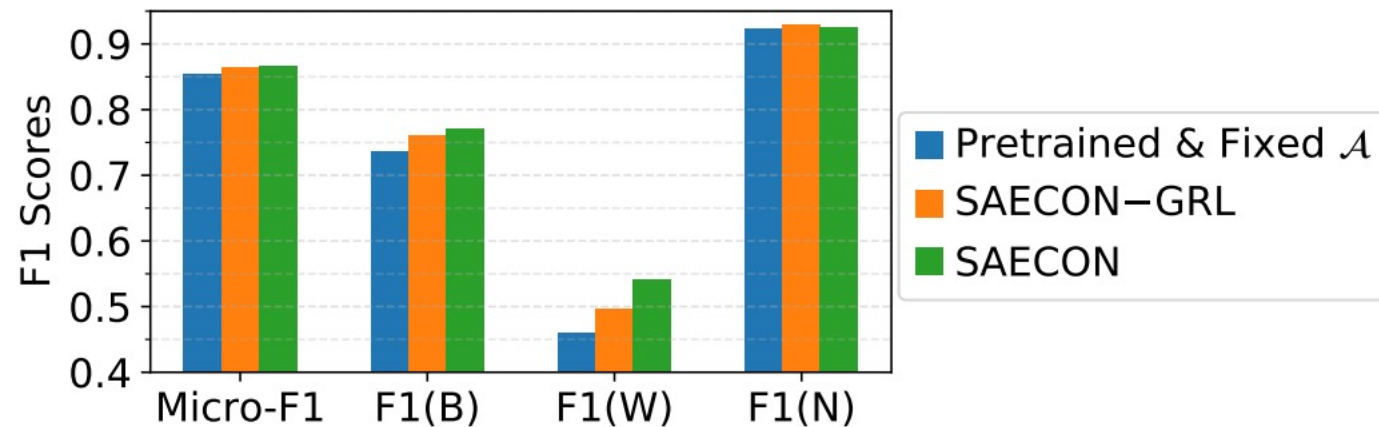
# Experiments – Analyses

## DATA IMBALANCE AND ALTERNATIVE TRAINING

Data Imbalance

Methods	Micro.	F1(B)	F1(W)	F1(N)
Weighted loss (WL)	<b>86.74</b>	<b>77.10</b>	<b>54.08</b>	92.64
Original (OR)	85.97	73.80	46.15	92.90
Flipping labels (FL)	84.93	73.07	42.45	91.99
Upsampling (UP)	85.83	73.11	46.36	<b>92.95</b>

Alternative Training



# Experiments – Case Study

CPC sentences with sentiment predictions by $\mathcal{A}$	Label	$\Delta$
S1: This is all done via the gigabit [ <b>Ethernet</b> :POS] interface, rather than the much slower [ <b>USB</b> :NEG] interface.	Better	+2
S2: Also, [ <b>Bash</b> :NEG] may not be the best language to do arithmetic heavy operations in something like [ <b>Python</b> :NEU] might be a better choice.	Worse	-1
S3: It shows how [ <b>JavaScript</b> :POS] and [ <b>PHP</b> :POS] can be used in tandem to make a user’s experience faster and more pleasant.	None	0
S4: He broke his hand against [ <b>Georgia Tech</b> :NEU] and made it worse playing against [ <b>Virginia Tech</b> :NEU].	None	0

Supplementary CPC sentences with sentiment predictions by $\mathcal{A}$	Label	$\Delta$
S1: [ <b>Ruby</b> :NEU] wasn’t designed to “exemplify best practices”, it was to be a better [ <b>Perl</b> :NEG].	Better	+1
S2: And from my experience the ticks are much worse in [ <b>Mid Missouri</b> :NEG] than they are in [ <b>South Georgia</b> :POS] which is much warmer year round.	Worse	-2
S3: As an industry rule, [ <b>hockey</b> :NEG] and [ <b>basketball</b> :NEG] sell comparatively poorly everywhere.	None	0
S4: [ <b>Milk</b> :NEG], [ <b>juice</b> :NEG] and soda make it ten times worse.	None	0

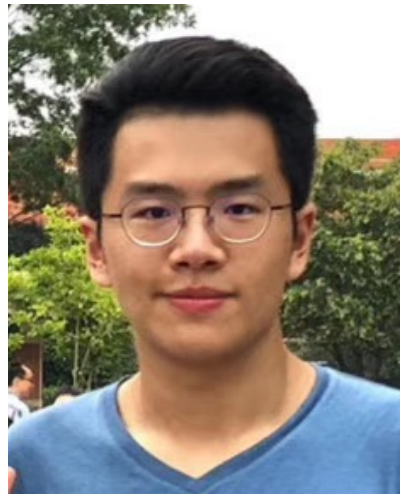
# Thanks!

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Code on GitHub: <https://github.com/zyli93/SAECON>

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Looking forward to seeing you in the **POSTER** session!



**UCLA** **Samueli**  
Computer Science

