

Diversity for NLP: how to measure it and how it may help

Estève Louis

2024-06-19

Supervisors: Agata Savary & Thomas Lavergne

Department: STL

Team: SEME



Low F1	High F1
System appears bad	System appears good

Systems and F1: diversity of gold

	Low F1	High F1
Low diversity (gold)	System appears bad, <i>but is it?</i>	System appears good, <i>but is it?</i>
High diversity (gold)	System is <i>in fact</i> bad	System is <i>in fact</i> good

Systems and F1: diversity of system predictions

	Low F1	High F1
Low diversity (system predictions)	System is <i>in fact</i> bad	System appears good, <i>but is it?</i>
High diversity (system predictions)	System appears bad, <i>but is it?</i>	System is <i>in fact</i> good

Example 1

“I just got of [1] the phone with Hai and he told me how to make [2a] an adjustment [2a] on a day to day basis in regards to incorrect liquidations but he also explained this is just to make the daily P&L #'s right, if nothing were done the month and P&L would still somehow work out [3] because adjustments [2b] would be made [2b].” , email-enronsent44_01-0025 (typos from original text)

Example 1

“I just got of [1] the phone with Hai and he told me how to make [2a] an adjustment [2a] on a day to day basis in regards to incorrect liquidations but he also explained this is just to make the daily P&L #'s right, if nothing were done the month and P&L would still somehow work out [3] because adjustments [2b] would be made [2b].”, email-enronsent44_01-0025 (typos from original text)

Example 2

“Does this mean that for June for a certain portion of July we should not do anything and just make adjustments [1] on a going forward [2] basis (and assume everything will work out [3] at month end)?”, email-enronsent44_01-0026

Flavours of diversity

- Variety: how many types there are
- Balance: how even their distribution is
- Disparity: how fundamentally different they are

Lion-Bouton et al. [2022]

Flavours of diversity

- Variety: how many types there are
- Balance: how even their distribution is
- Disparity: how fundamentally different they are

Lion-Bouton et al. [2022]

→ information theory to unify variety, balance, and even disparity

[Chao et al., 2014]

$$H_{\alpha \neq 1}^{\text{func}} = \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^n d_{ij} \times \left(\frac{p_i p_j}{Q} \right)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} H_\alpha^{\text{func}} = \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^n d_{ij} \times \left(\frac{p_i p_j}{Q} \right) \log_b \left(\frac{p_i p_j}{Q} \right) \right)$$

$$N_{\alpha \neq 1}^{\text{func}} = \left(\frac{H_\alpha}{Q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

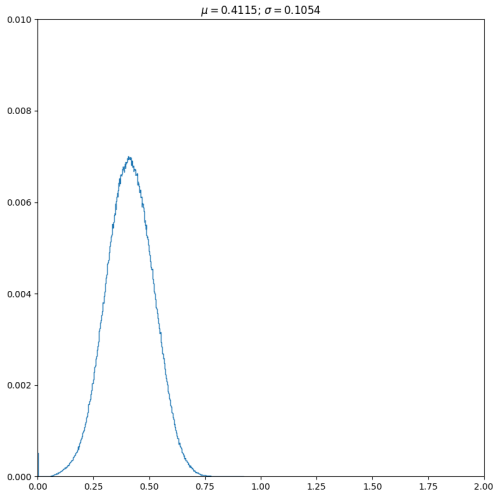
$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} N_\alpha^{\text{func}} = b^{H_\alpha^{\text{func}}}$$

$$Q = \sum_{i,j=1}^n d_{ij} p_i p_j$$

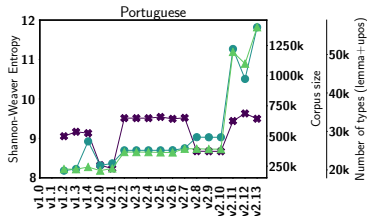
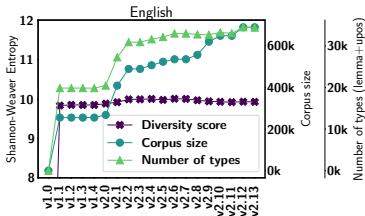
- Contradictory properties / functions

- Contradictory properties / functions
- Coming from ecology → balance properties

- Contradictory properties / functions
- Coming from ecology → balance properties
- Coming from ecology → dimensionality
- Curse of dimensionality



Use case: Corpus evolution



$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_b (p_i)$$

- Transformers for summarization

Use case: Summarisation (with Eve)

- Transformers for summarization
- Limited window (1024)

Use case: Summarisation (with Eve)

- Transformers for summarization
- Limited window (1024)
- Maximising diversity in that window

Use case: Summarisation (with Eve)

- Transformers for summarization
- Limited window (1024)
- Maximising diversity in that window
- $\text{rouge}_1: \approx 0.16$ (LEAD) $\rightarrow 0.34$

Use case: Summarisation (with Eve)

- Transformers for summarization
- Limited window (1024)
- Maximising diversity in that window
- $\text{rouge}_1: \approx 0.16$ (LEAD) $\rightarrow 0.34$

Marginal increase in computation, and no need for fine-tuning.

[Guo et al., 2023]

- LLM's output is (often) less diverse than its training set

[Guo et al., 2023]

- LLM's output is (often) less diverse than its training set
- These less diverse data may end up used to train other LLMs

[Guo et al., 2023]

- LLM's output is (often) less diverse than its training set
- These less diverse data may end up used to train other LLMs
- Over multiple iterations, decrease in diversity

[Guo et al., 2023]

- LLM's output is (often) less diverse than its training set
- These less diverse data may end up used to train other LLMs
- Over multiple iterations, decrease in diversity

(although the choice of their diversity functions may not be state-of-the-art)

- Measuring diversity in practice: diversutils (written in C, but Python interface)

- Measuring diversity in practice: diversutils (written in C, but Python interface)
- Measuring diversity on graphs: diversgraph (written in C) → also provides indexing of large amounts of linguistic data

- Measuring diversity in practice: diversutils (written in C, but Python interface)
- Measuring diversity on graphs: diversgraph (written in C) → also provides indexing of large amounts of linguistic data
- Diversity plugin for Codabench (not yet)

- Measuring diversity in practice: diversutils (written in C, but Python interface)
- Measuring diversity on graphs: diversgraph (written in C) → also provides indexing of large amounts of linguistic data
- Diversity plugin for Codabench (not yet)
- Morphosyntactic diversity, complexity/information-aware data reduction for tractability (in the works)

References

Anne Chao, Chun-Huo Chiu, and Lou Jost. Unifying Species Diversity, Phylogenetic Diversity, Functional Diversity, and Related Similarity and Differentiation Measures Through Hill Numbers. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 45:297–324, 2014. ISSN 1543-592X. URL <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24810182>. Publisher: Annual Reviews.

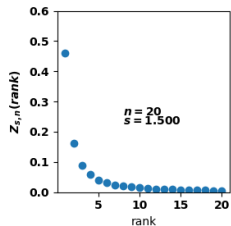
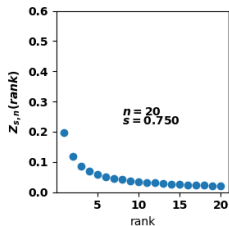
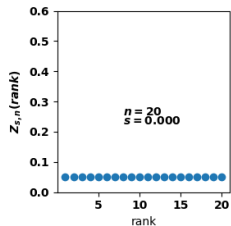
Yanzhu Guo, Guokan Shang, Michalis Vazirgiannis, and Chloé Clavel. The Curious Decline of Linguistic Diversity: Training Language Models on Synthetic Text, November 2023. URL <http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.09807>. arXiv:2311.09807 [cs].

Adam Lion-Bouton, Yagmur Ozturk, Agata Savary, and Jean-Yves Antoine. Evaluating Diversity of Multiword Expressions in Annotated Text. In *Proceedings of the 29th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pages 3285–3295, Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, October 2022. International Committee on Computational Linguistics. URL <https://aclanthology.org/2022.coling-1.290>.

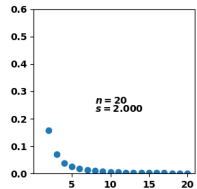
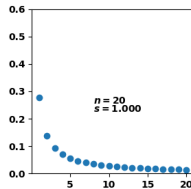
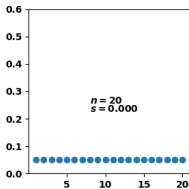
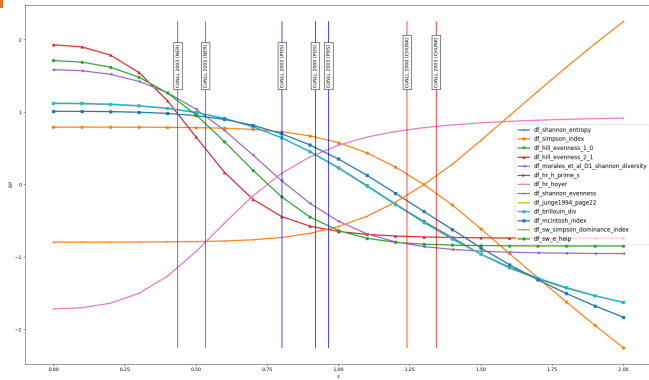
Appendix: Types / items

Concept	Possible types	Possible items
Segment annotation	<u>Multi-Word Expressions</u>	<u>Canonical forms</u>
	<u>Named Entities</u>	<u>All observed forms</u>
		<u>Instances</u>
		<u>Standardised forms</u>
		<u>All observed forms</u>
		<u>Instances</u>
Syntactic dependencies	<u>Dependency type</u>	Instances
	<u>Dependency type + parent element</u>	
	<u>Dependency type + child element</u>	

Appendix: Behaviour depending on Zipfian parameters (1)



Appendix: Behaviour depending on Zipfian parameters (2)



Appendix: Behaviour depending on Zipfian parameters (3)

