# **NTULM: Enriching Social Media Text** Representations with Non-Textual Units

Jinning Li<sup>1^</sup>\*, Shubhanshu Mishra<sup>2^</sup>, Ahmed El-Kishky<sup>2</sup>, Sneha Mehta<sup>2</sup>, Vivek Kulkarni<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, <sup>2</sup>Twitter, Inc.,

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**^Equal Contribution** 

\*Work done during internship at Twitter, Inc.

# **Motivation: Non-Textual Units**

**Non-Textual Units (NTUs)** are the social contexts which appear alongside a social media post, e.g. Hashtag, URL, author, user mentions and media



# Challenge: Existing models and NTUs

NTUs embedded in the text are broken up by tokenizers diminishing their signal.

Non embedded NTUs are not included.

NTUs have a global context outside of the text.

[happy, [UNK], **#, world, ##tur, ##tled, ##ay,** [UNK], from, **#, deep, ##lo, ##ok,** !, let, , s, **#, shell**, **##ab, ##rate**, !, watch, these, crazy, cute, baby, turtles, take, their, lake, back, in, this, video, from, our, archives, featuring, conservation, efforts, by, Q, oak, ##zoo, Q, sf, ##zoo, and, Q, pre, ##si, ##dio, ##sf, ., http, :, /, /, bit, ., l, ##y, /, y, ##tt, ##urt, ##les] (Result from tokenizer of bert-base-uncased)



# Intuition: Our approach for Non-Textual Units

Inject average NTU embeddings into the Transformer alongside token embeddings.

Pre-compute NTU embeddings using heterogeneous networks, e.g. social engagements for users and Hashtags

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# **NTULM Framework**

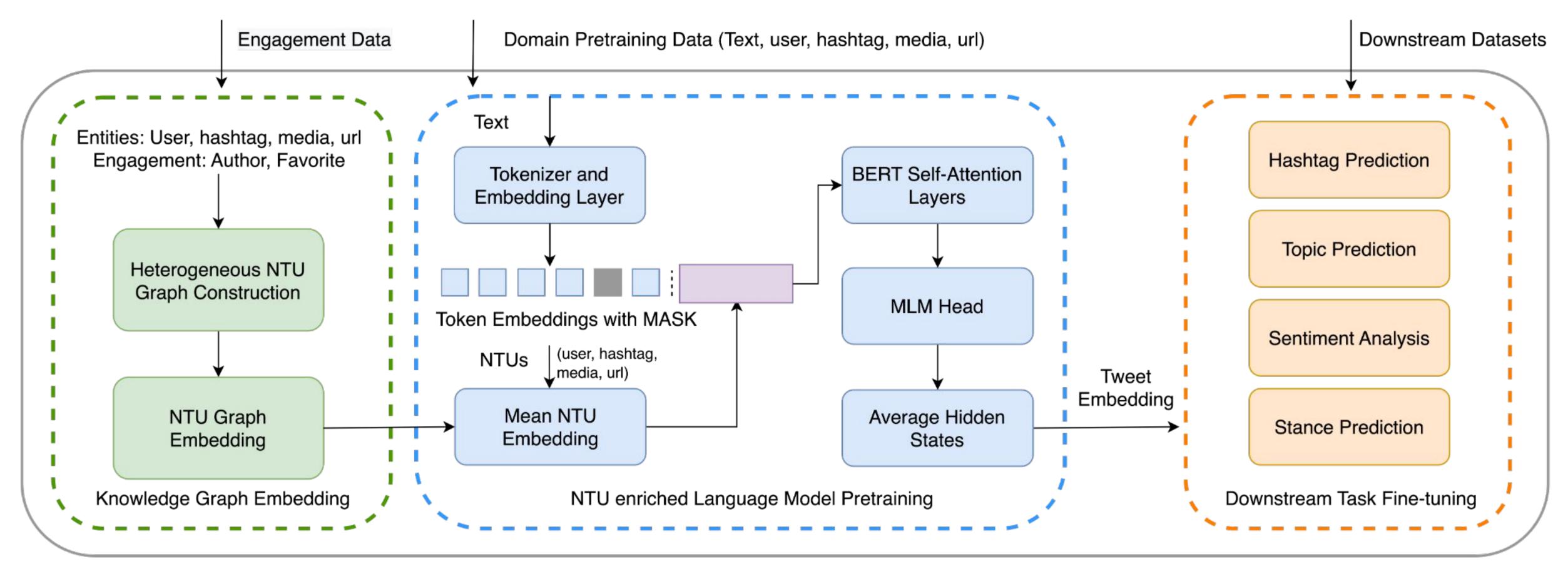


Fig 1: Framework of NTULM

# **Knowledge Graph Embedding**

- **Graph nodes**: author, Hashtag
- **Graph edges**: connect user-Hashtag if user authors, favorites, or is co-mentioned with a Hashtag
- **Training**: TwHIN framework (EI-Kishky et al)

28th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 2842–2850. https://doi.org/10.1145/3534678.3539080

Author: *user*1 **Tweet**: Our paper was accepted at **@***W***N***UT* with @user2 @user3 #nlproc #socialmedia **Favorited by**: *user*4, *user*5

Table 1: Example tweet with engagement data of author, mentions, Hashtags, and favorites

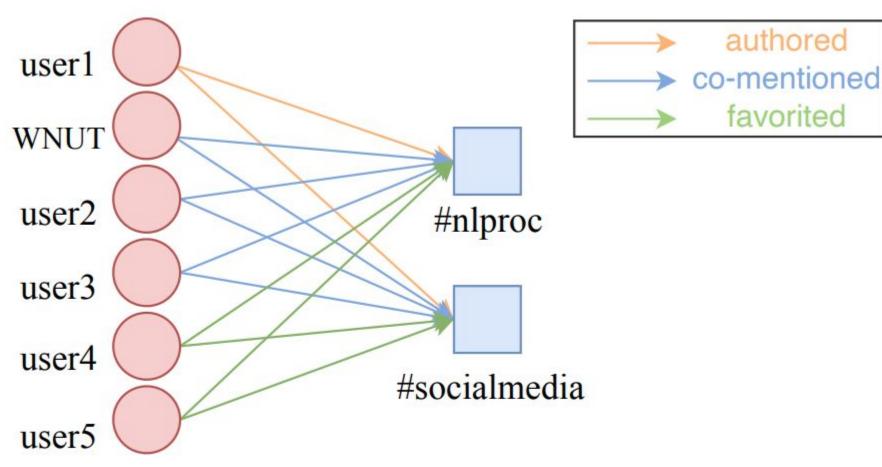
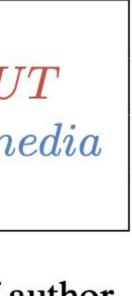
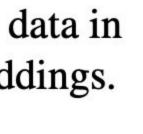


Figure 2: Graph construction with the example data in Table 1 for training NTULM user-Hashtag embeddings.

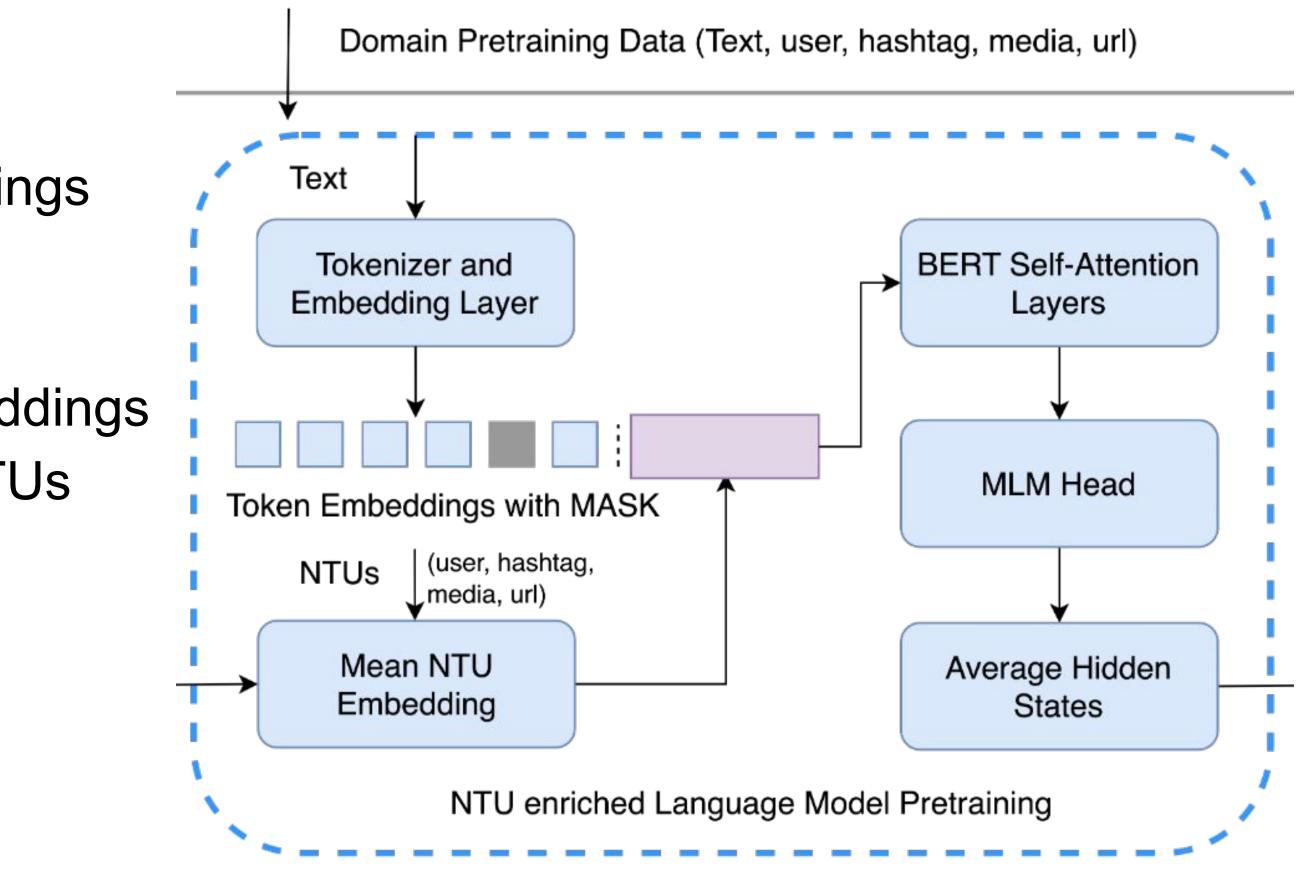






# NTULM: Masked Language Modeling

- Tweet with NTUs, use average NTU embeddings
- Linear projection to map the average NTU embedding from graph space to LM space
- Concatenate NTU embedding to token embeddings
- Average embedding of NTU type for OOV NTUs
- Fine-tune NTULM via MLM



# **Experiments - Dataset**

**NTU heterogeneous network**: Tweets (2018-01-01~2022-07-01) with Hashtags and their engagements with users, consisting of 60M Hashtags, 255M users, 5B authorship edges, 3B favorite edges, and 0.9B co-mention edges. We only considered users with 10 - 100 unique Hashtags interactions

**MLM fine tuning:** 1M Tweets sampled from (2022-06-01~2022-06-15). We also fine-tune BERT without NTUs on these Tweets.

Downstream Tasks: TweetEval, SemEval, SocialMedialE, Hashtag Pred, Topic

## **Results: Masked Language Modeling**

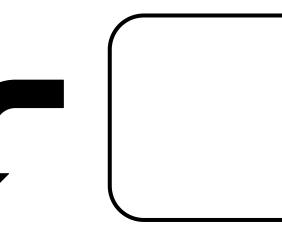
Model	NTUs	<b>Perplexity</b> bits		
BERT	-	4.425		
NTULM	author	4.412		
NTULM	Hashtag	4.391		
NTULM a	uthor+Hashtag	4.344		

Incorporating NTU embedding improves perplexity

Hashtag embedding is more effective than user embedding, combination is best

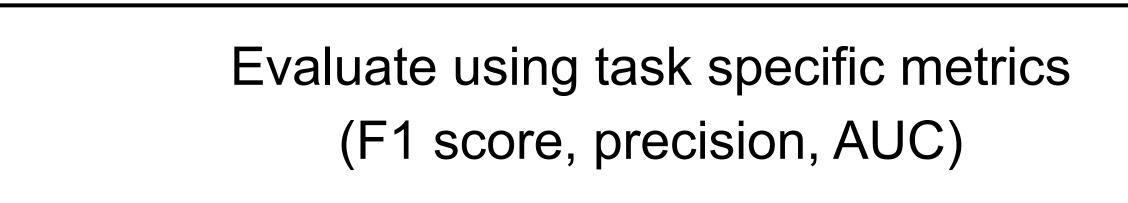
# **Evaluation on Downstream Tasks**

Tweet embedding = average final layer hidden states of valid tokens (and NTUs)



Compute all the Tweet embeddings in Downstream Train and Test sets

Train a 2-Layer MLP classifier for downstream tasks using Tweet embeddings

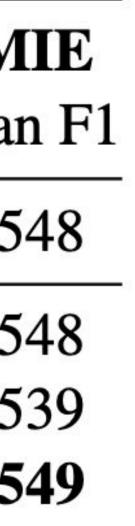


### **Results: All tasks**

Model	NTUs	Perplexity	Topic	TweetEval	SemEval 1	SemEval 2	Hashtag	SM
		bits	MAP	mean F1	mean F1	mean F1	Recall@10	mean
BERT		4.425	0.327	0.577	0.527	0.515	0.689	0.54
NTULM	author	4.412	0.325	0.579	0.527	0.548	0.693	0.54
NTULM	Hashtag	4.391	0.339	0.586	0.534	0.545	0.711	0.53
NTULM :	author+Hashtag	4.344	0.343	0.590	0.534	0.545	0.720	0.54

Incorporating NTU embedding improves downstream task performance

Hashtag embedding is more effective than user embedding, combination is best



### NTU Overlap in downstream datasets

Dataset

Hashtag SemEval Social Media IE Topic

TweetEval

Grand Total

Hashta

Downstream Hashtags more likely to overlap with NTU embeddings than users.

ag overlap	User overlap
99%	10%
92%	21%
95%	22%
99%	14%
98%	0%
95%	14%

# Why is NTULM effective?

### Hypothesis:

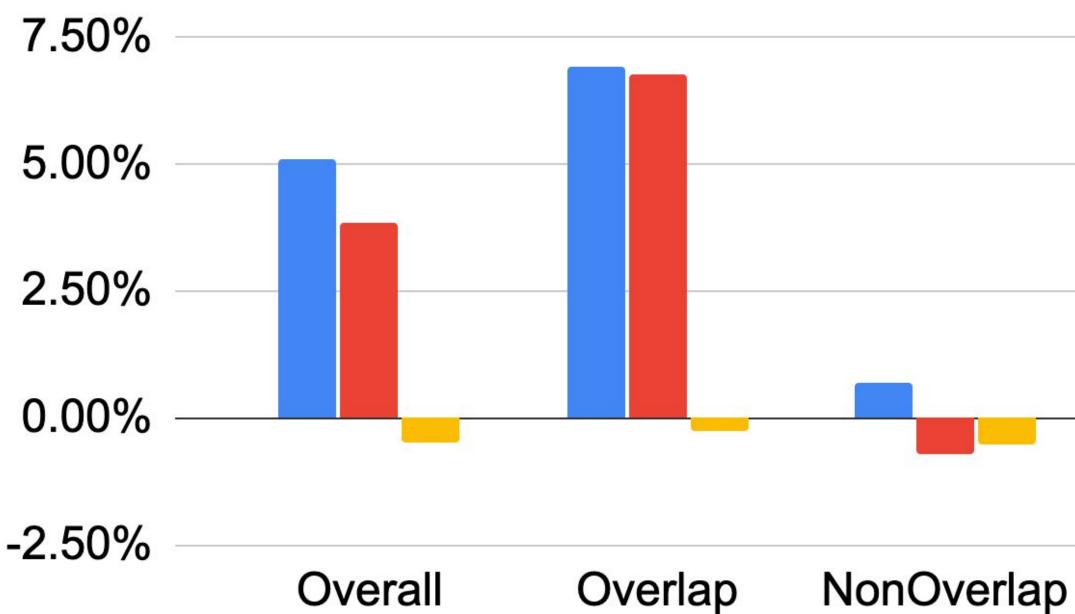
- If NTU is available, NTULM should help.
- If NTU is absent, NTULM should be similar to BERT.

### **Observation:**

- Hypothesis holds
- Gains with Hashtag NTU are much better than user.

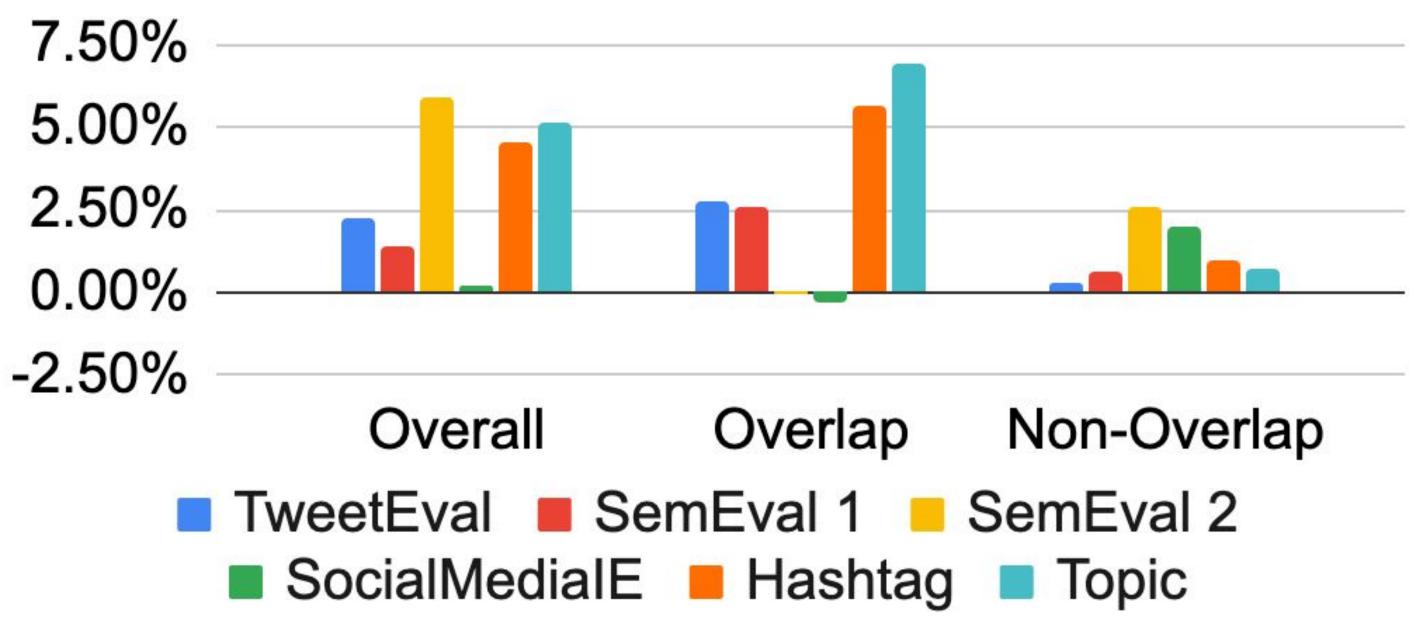
Topic Task % improvement over baseline BERT model

user+Hashtag Hashtag user



### **Results: Overlap performance**

NTULM (user+Hashtag) % improvement over BERT across NTU overlap with Embeddings



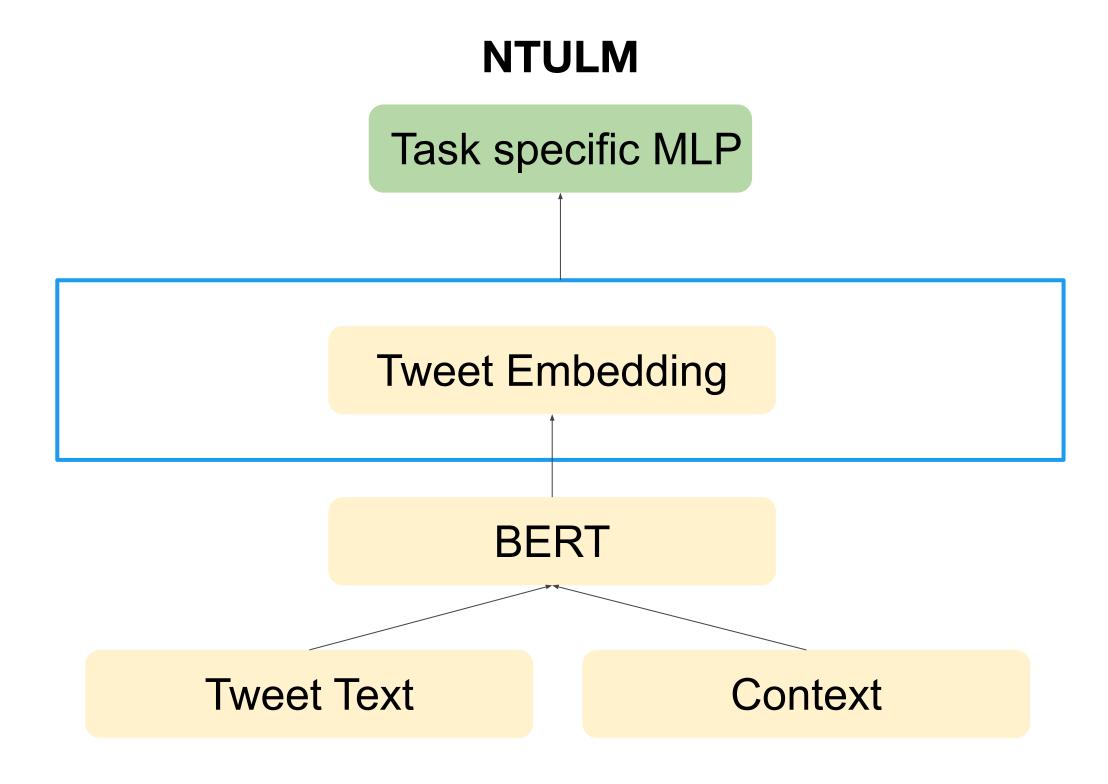
NTULM improved over BERT more when we have no OOV NTUs

Even for no NTUs, NTULM learns good text based embeddings which show small improvements.

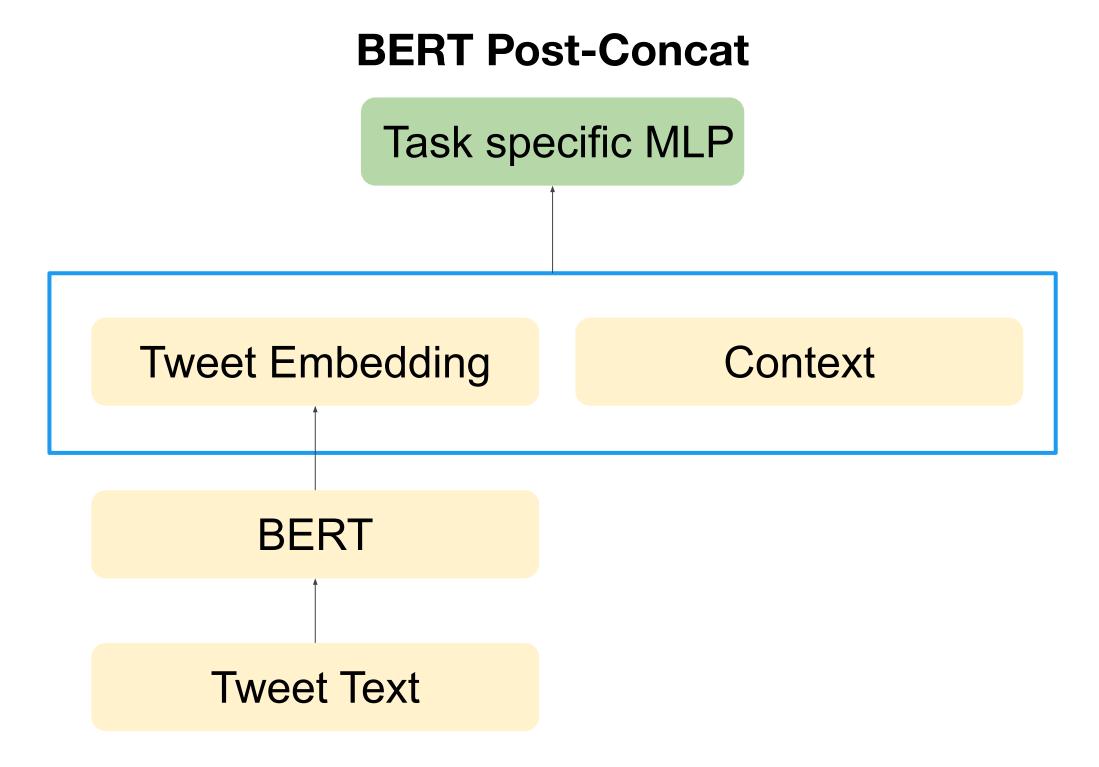
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# **NTULM v/s BERT and Context separate**

encoder? (named BERT Post-Concat or BERTC)



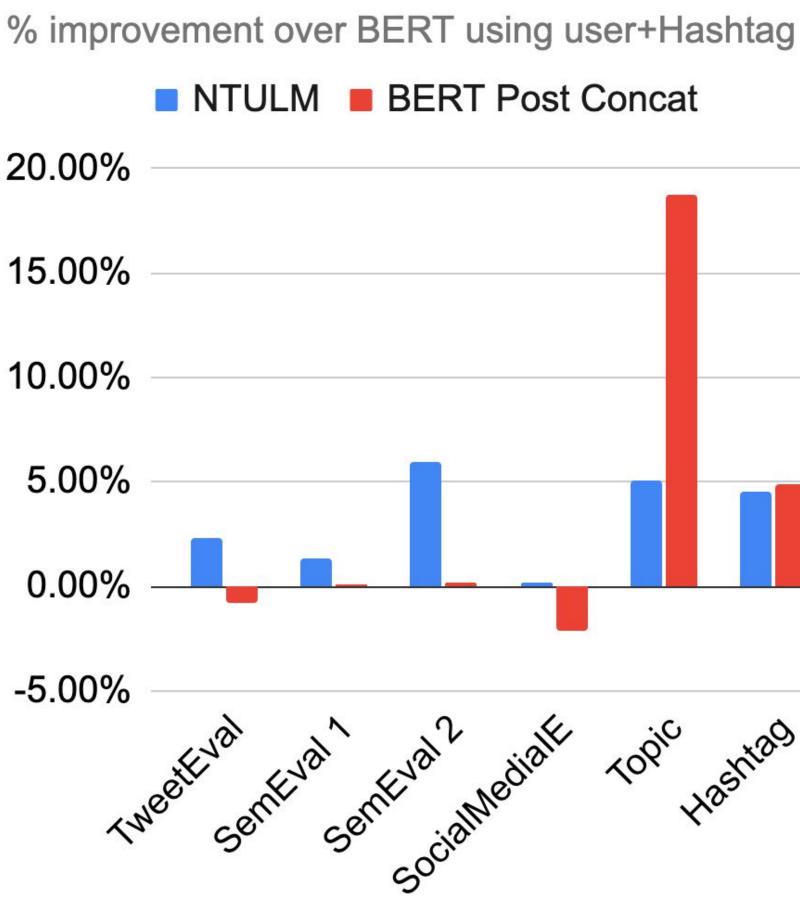
Alternative way to add context embedding: concatenate the context embedding after the BERT



# **NTULM v/s BERT and Context separate**

Dataset	Overall		Overlap		Non-Overlap	
	NTULM	BERTC	NTULM	BERTC	NTULM	BERTC
TweetEval	2.27%	-0.80%	2.73%	-3.33%	0.31%	0.65%
SemEval 1	1.36%	0.08%	2.59%	0.21%	0.65%	0.02%
SemEval 2	5.93%	0.22%	-0.07%	0.58%	2.62%	0.07%
SocialMediaIE	0.20%	-2.12%	-0.27%	-4.12%	1.98%	-22.22%
Hashtag	4.51%	4.87%	5.61%	7.46%	1.01%	-3.37%
Торіс	5.10%	18.72%	6.92%	34.72%	0.71%	-4.17%

- **NTULM** integrates contexts embedding before attention layer, enabling the BERT encoder to automatically learn the attention of context embeddings.
- **BERTC** directly attach the context embedding after encoder, making it over-dependent on context embedding (affects the language model itself)



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## Recap

- NTULM shows how to integrate social context of Non Textual Units into language models
- NTULM led to significant improvements on a variety of tasks over other baselines
- Improving coverage of NTUs may further improve NTULM.

t of Non Textual Units into language models variety of tasks over other baselines rove NTULM.

# Questions

Jinning Li, Shubhanshu Mishra, Ahmed El-Kishky, Sneha Mehta, and Vivek Kulkarni. 2022. the Eighth Workshop on Noisy User-generated Text (W-NUT 2022), pages 69–82, Gyeongju, Republic of Korea. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Reach out on Twitter at <u>@TheShubhanshu</u>

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