How recurrent networks implement contextual processing in sentiment analysis

Niru Maheswaranathan and David Sussillo Google Research ICML 2020



"That restaurant is amazing! I love it!" → positive

"I cannot stand that place. Terrible food." → negative

"That restaurant is amazing! I love it!" → positive

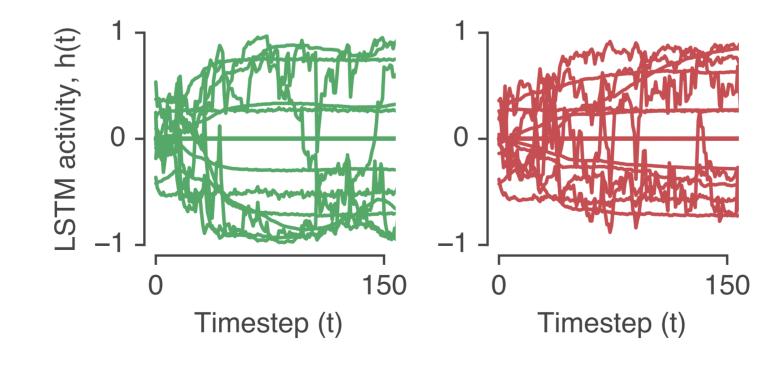
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RNNs solve the task, but it's hard to understand **how** they do it

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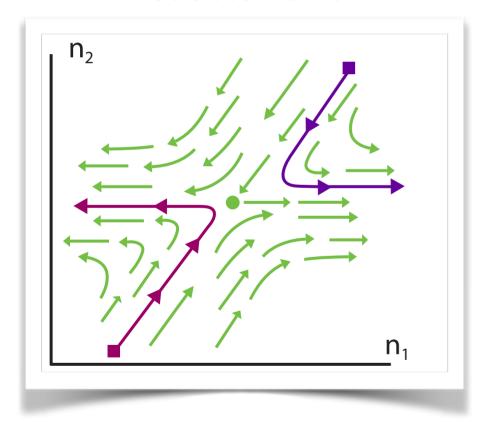
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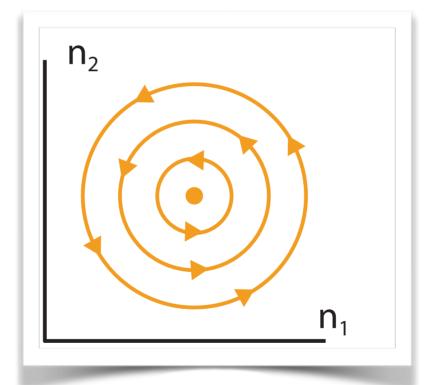
Understanding RNN dynamics through linearization

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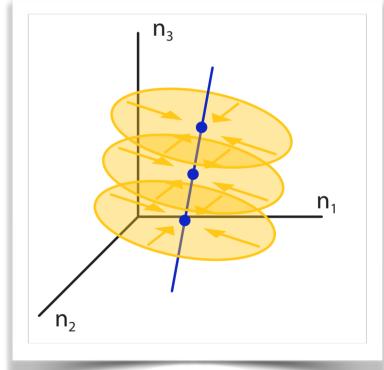
Saddle Point



Oscillations

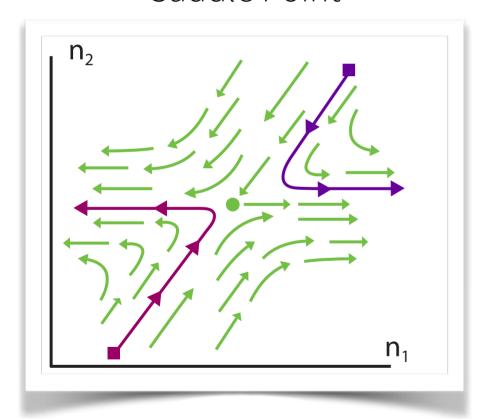


Line Attractor

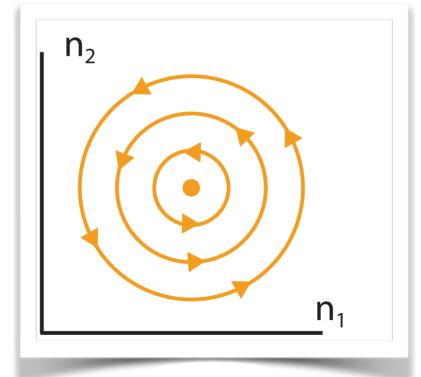


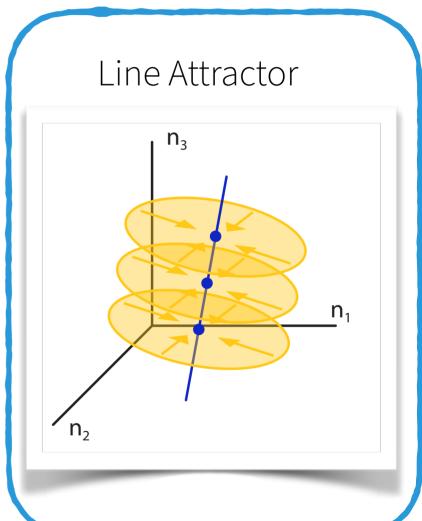
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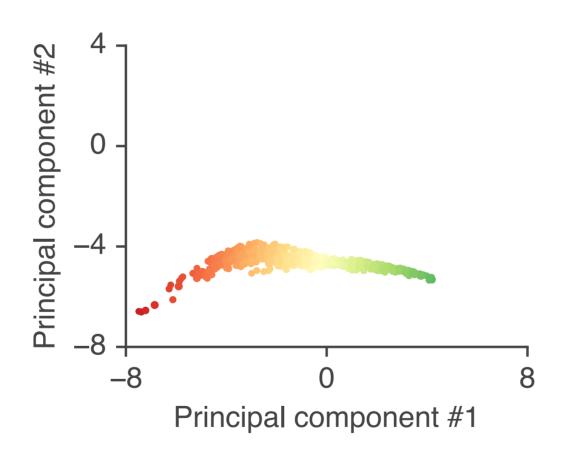
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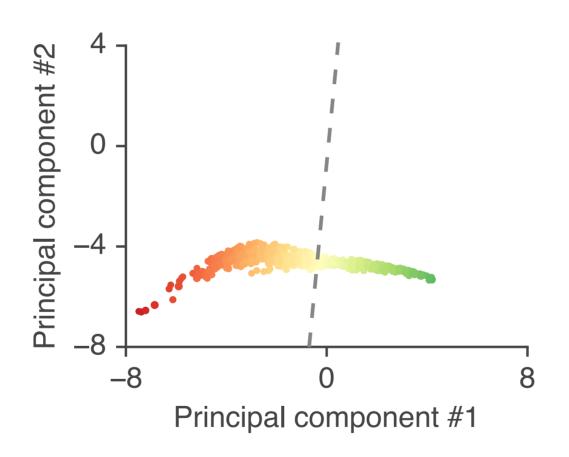


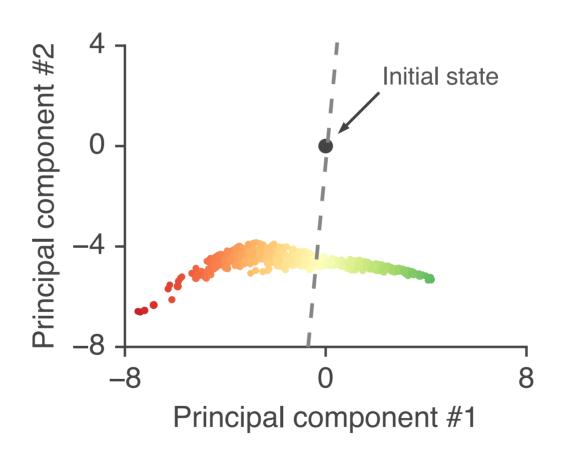
Oscillations

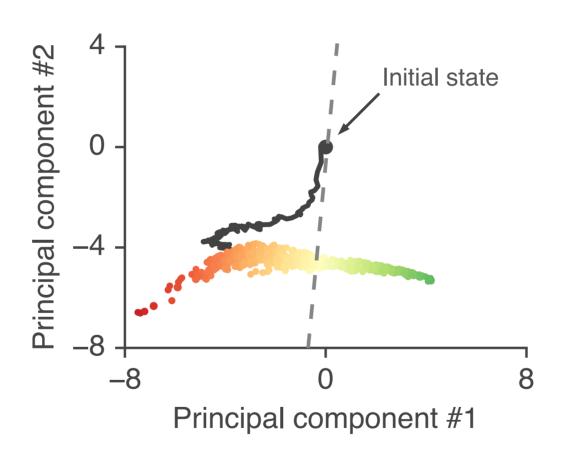




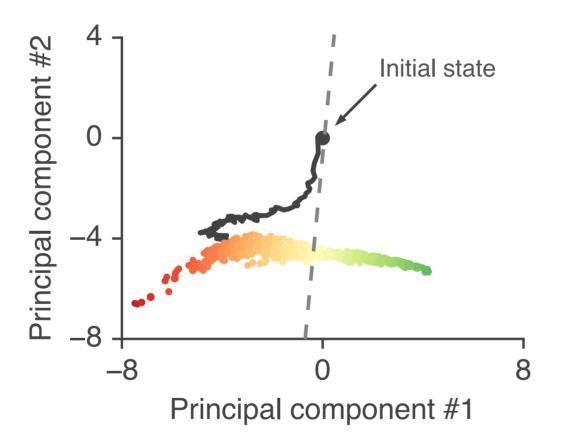




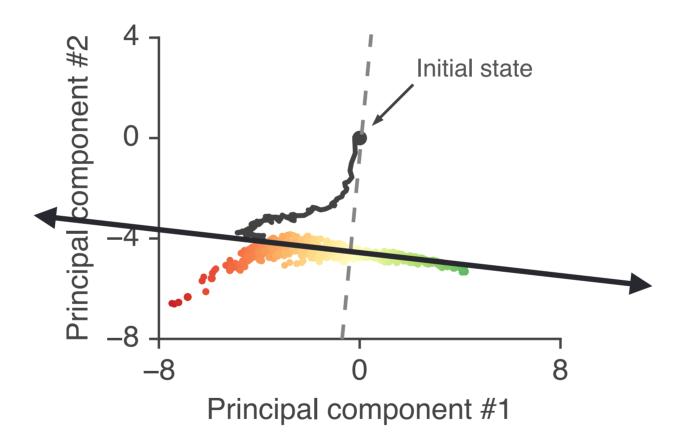




Approximate line attractor dynamics explain the most of the RNN's performance

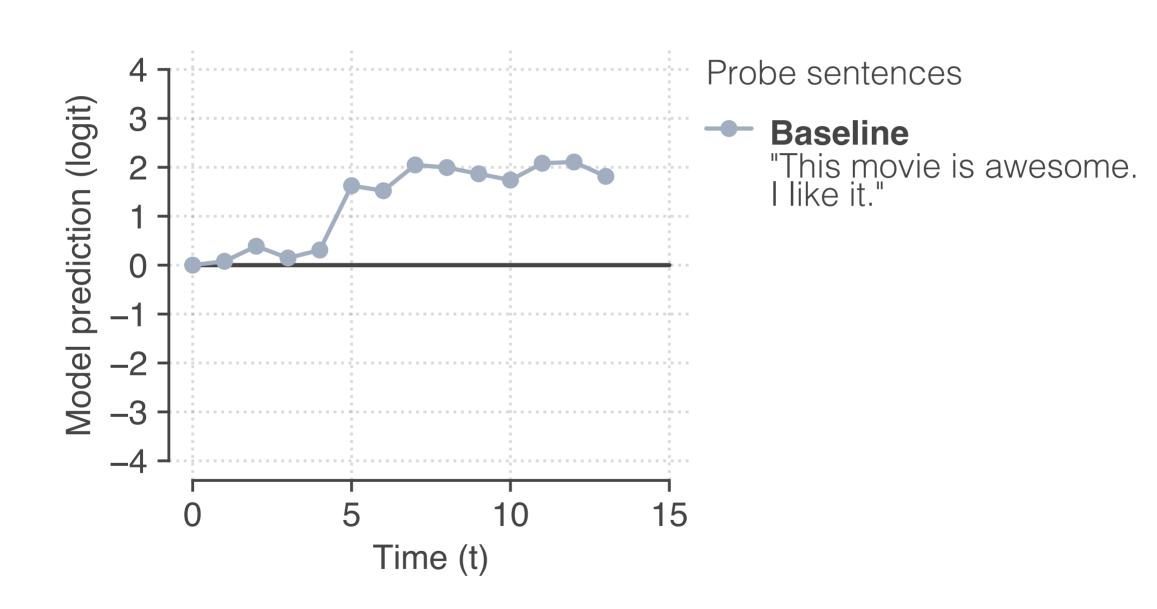


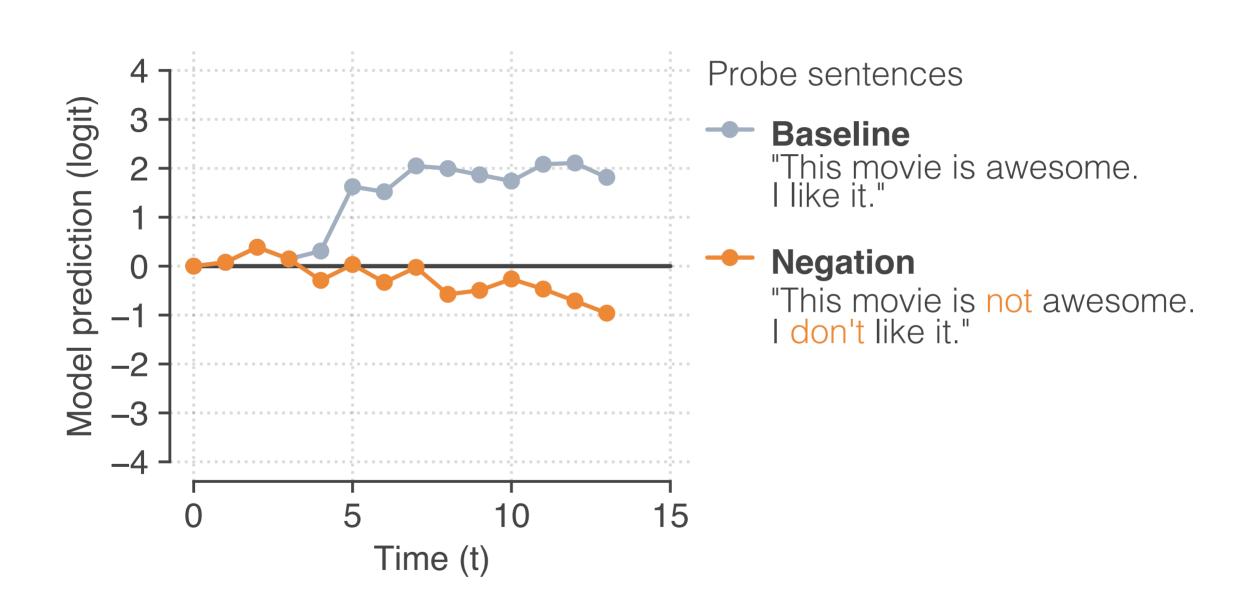
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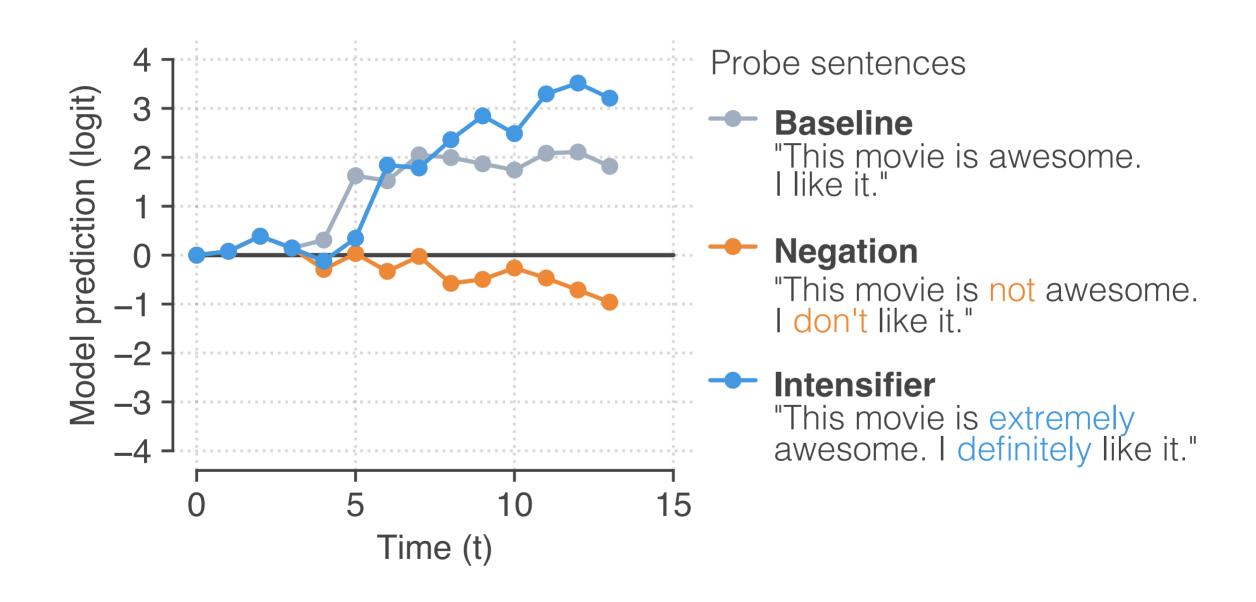


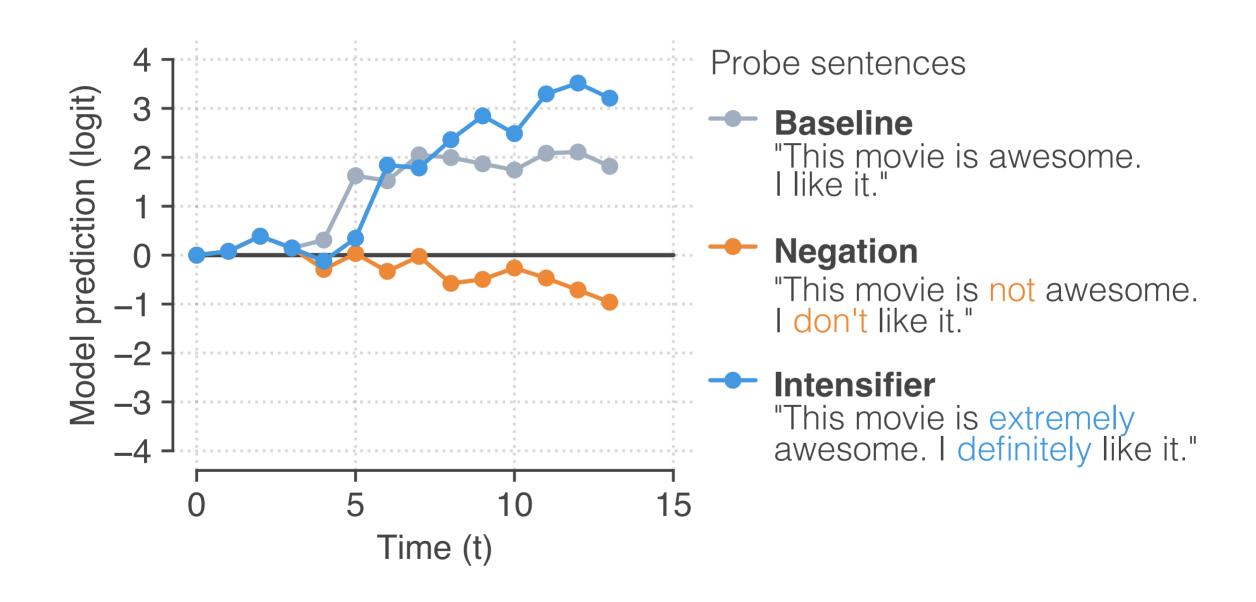
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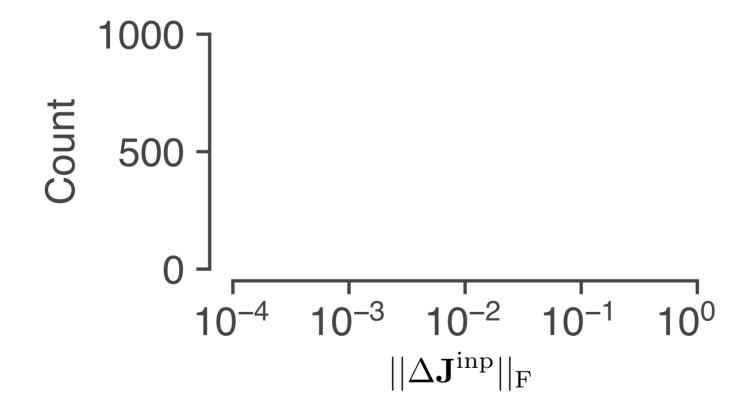
- ▶ Data-driven method to identify contextual inputs
- ≥ Analysis of the strength and timing of modifier effects
- ≥ Experiments that demonstrate the identified mechanisms are necessary and sufficient for RNN performance

Identifying contextual processing

Use the **change in input sensitivity** as a measure of contextual processing

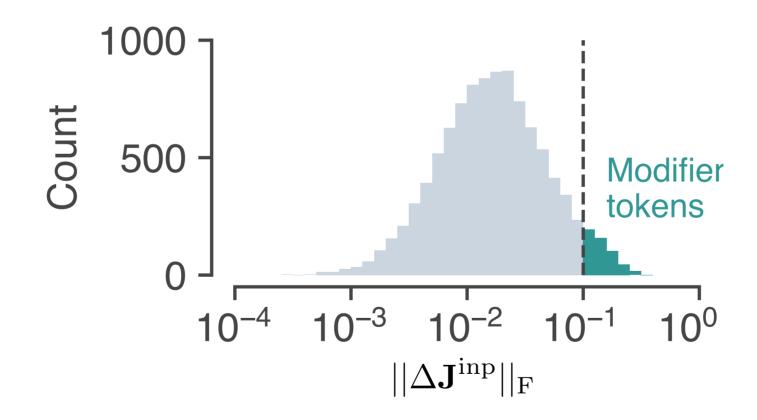
Identifying contextual processing

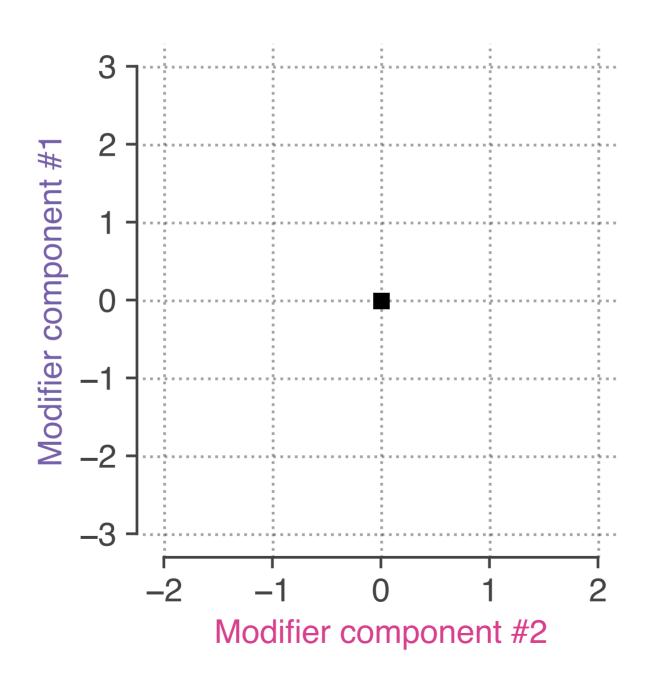
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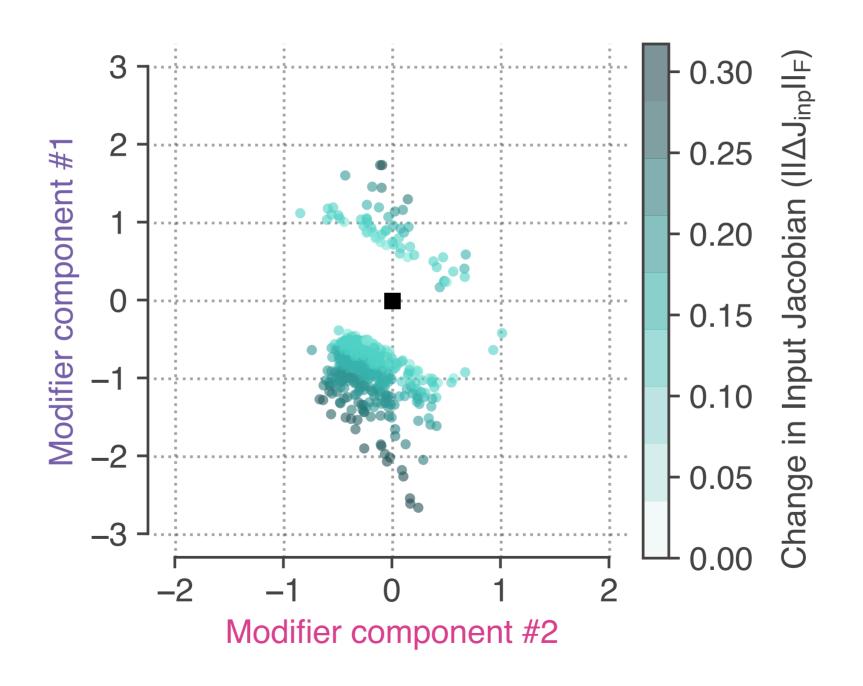


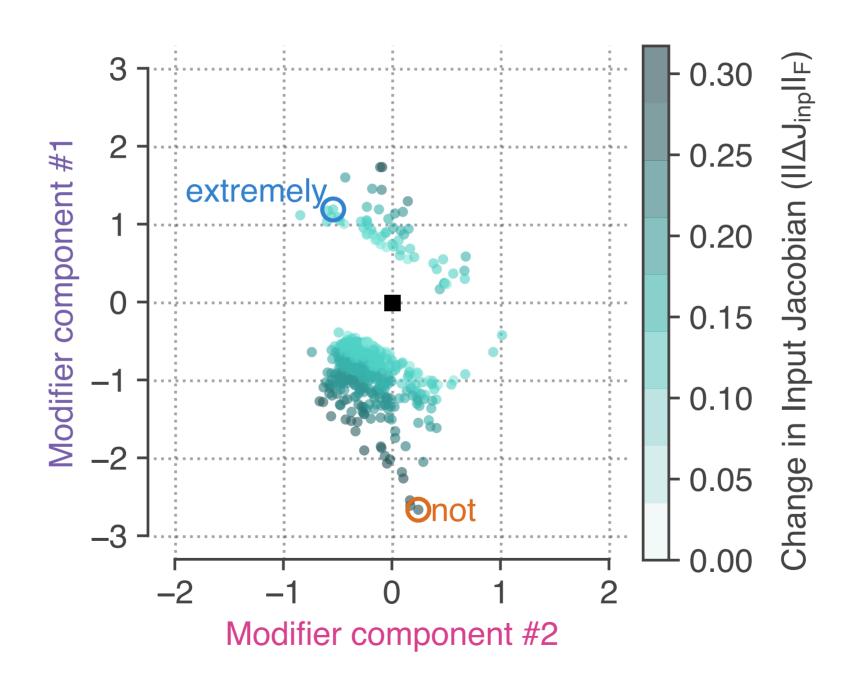
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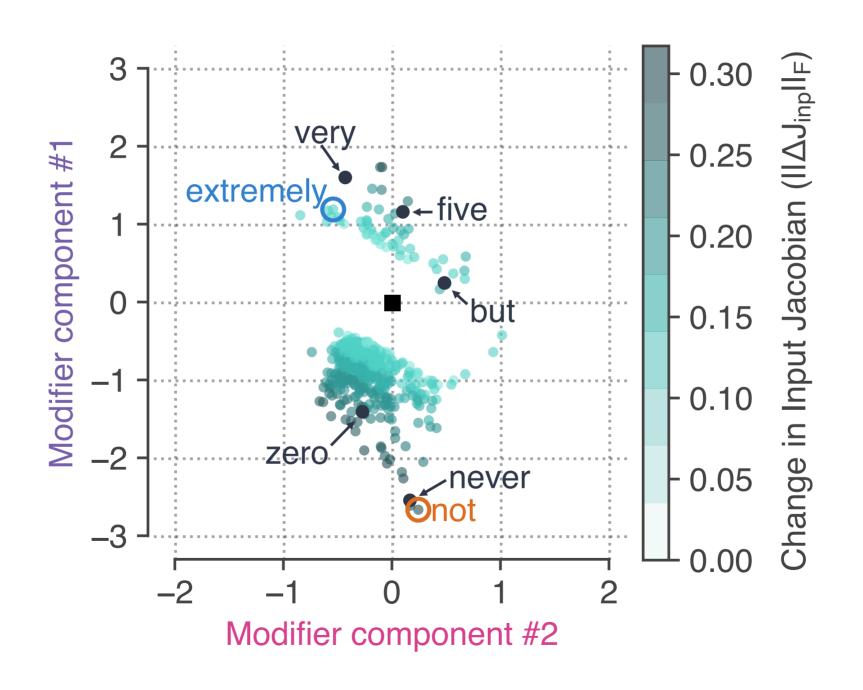
Allows us to identify modifier inputs

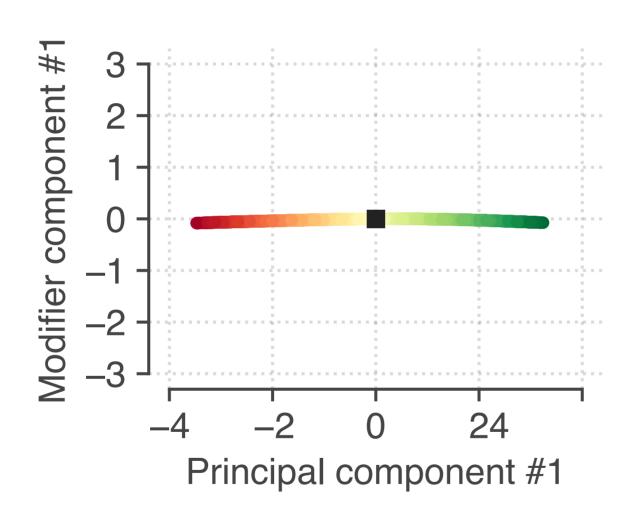


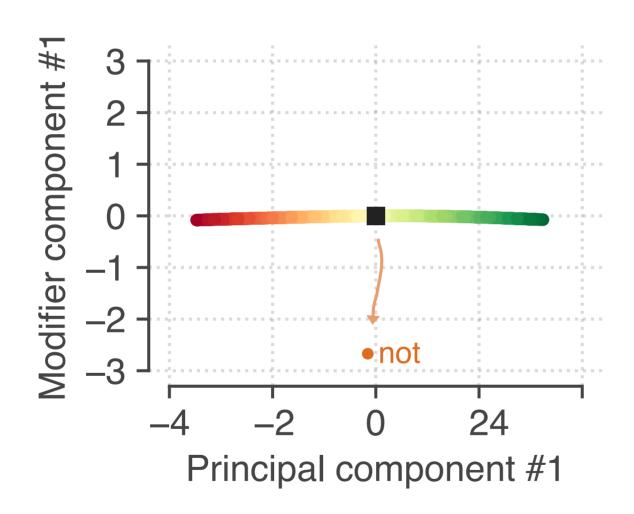


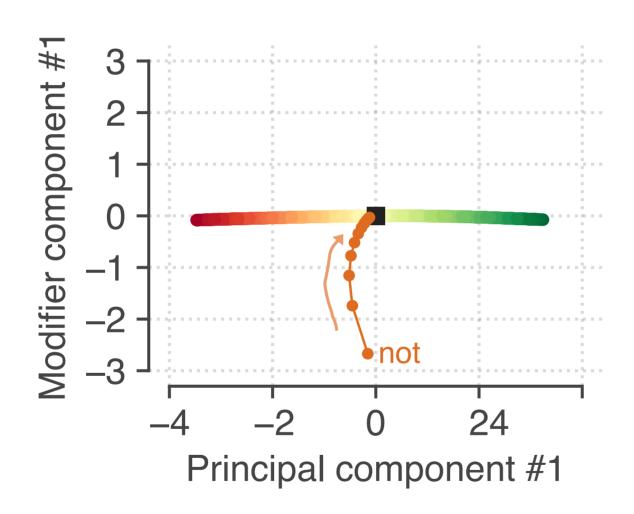


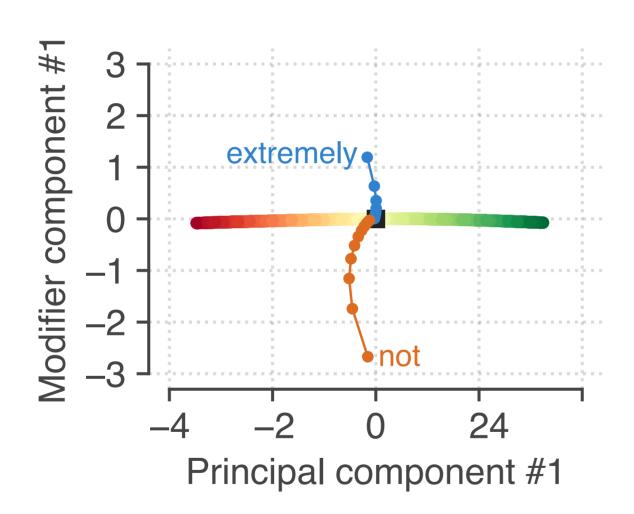




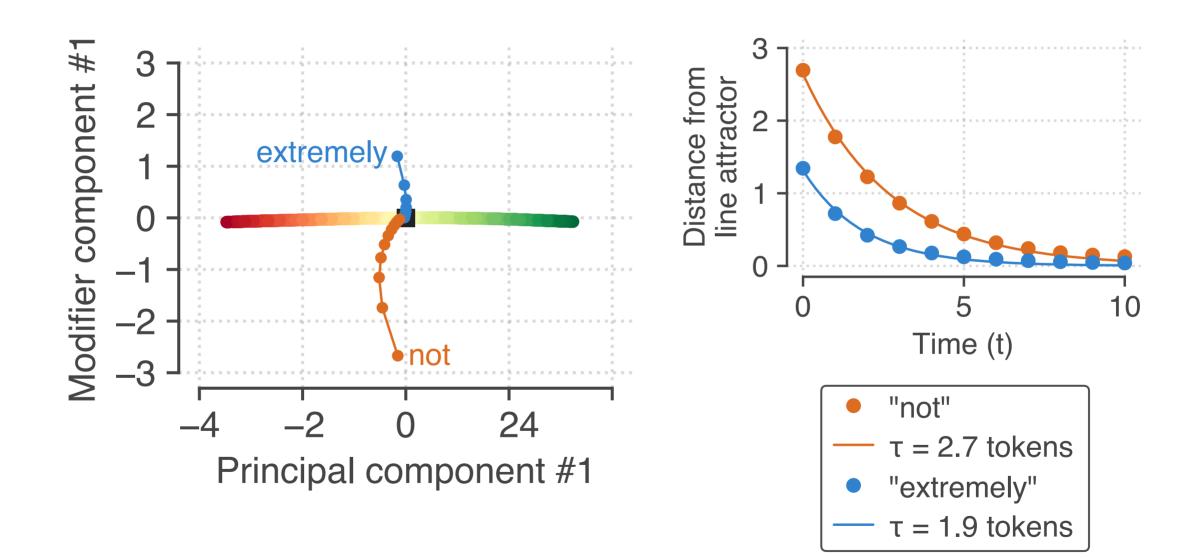




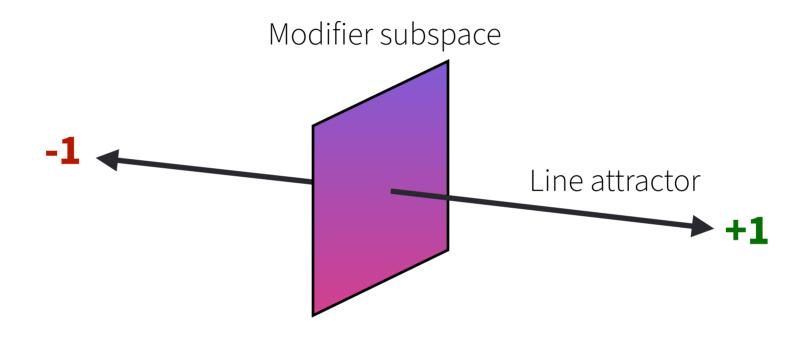




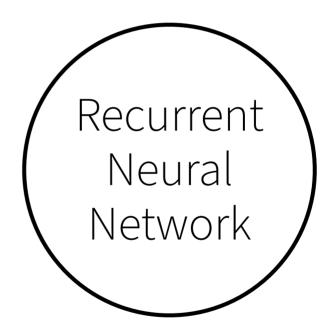
Modifier dynamics



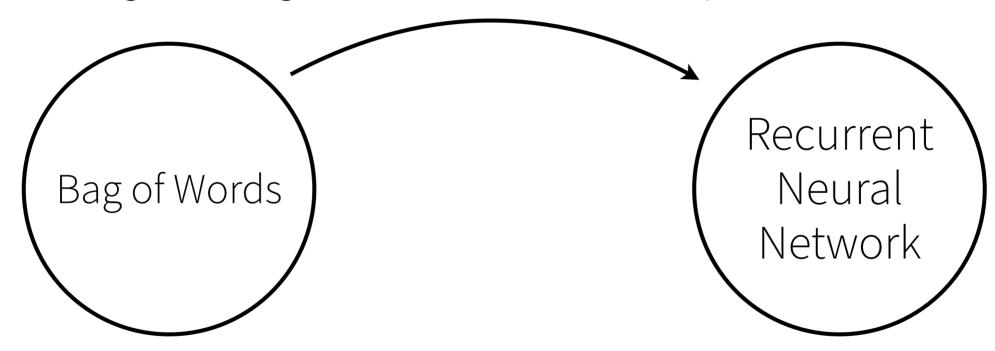








Augment Bag of Words to recover RNN performance



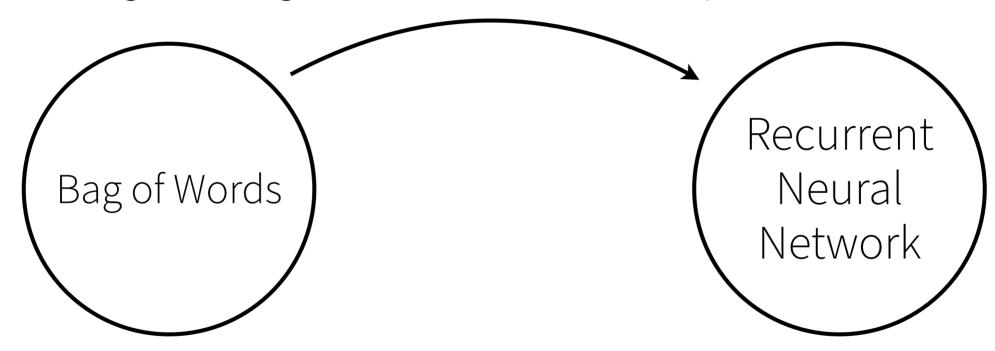
Augmented bag-of-words model recovers RNN performance

| Model | Accuracy |
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| Bag of Words (Baseline) | 93.6% |
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| RNN (GRU) | 95.8% |

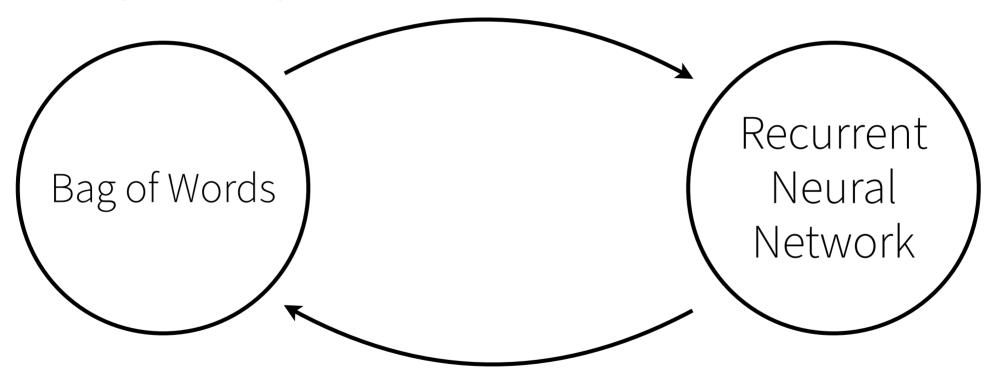
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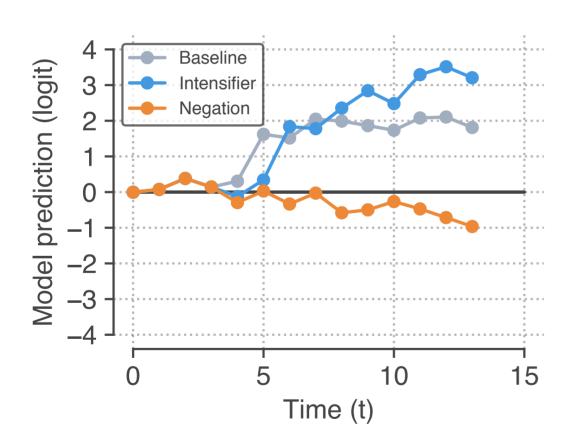
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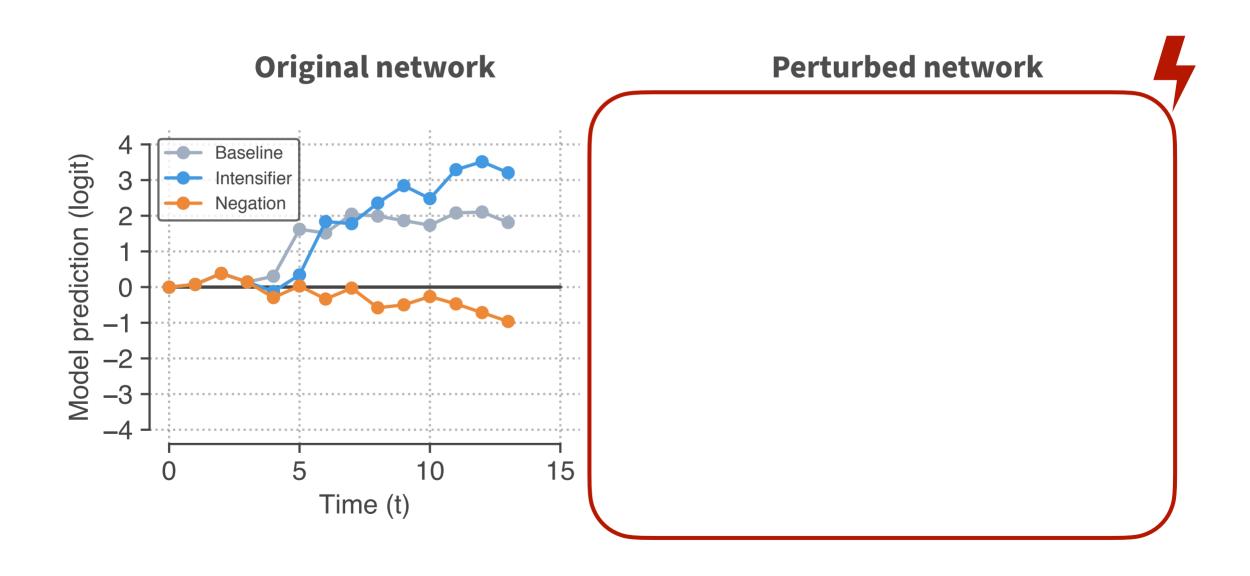
Perturb RNN to remove modifier effects

Perturbation experiment removes modifier effects

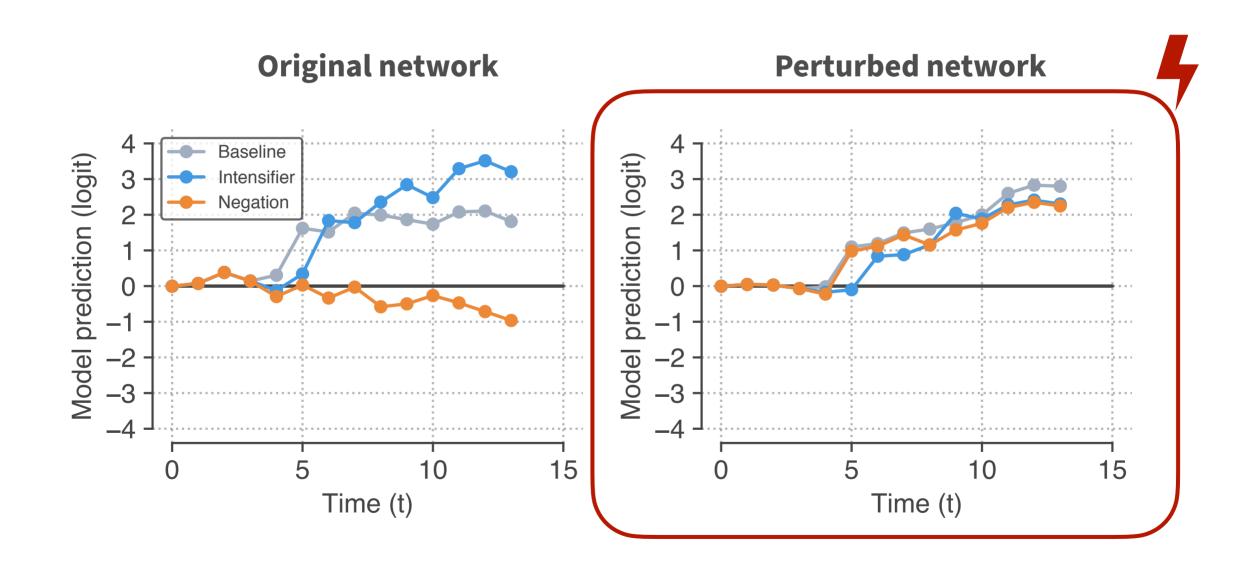
Original network



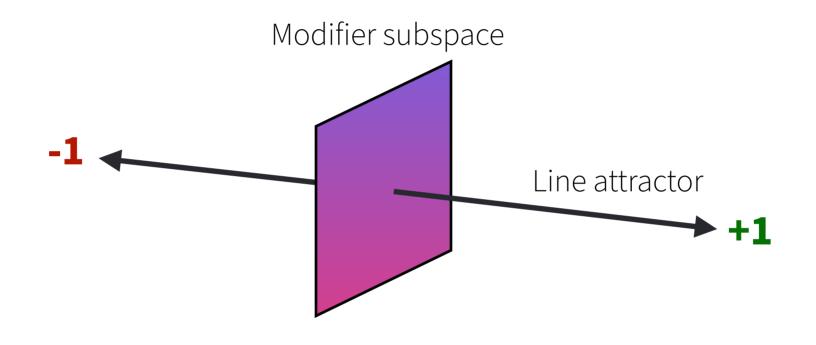
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Thank you!



Paper

arxiv.org/abs/2004.08013

Niru Maheswaranathan



