

An Ensemble-Rich Multi-Aspect Approach for Robust Style Change Detection



PAN at CLEF-2018

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Related Work

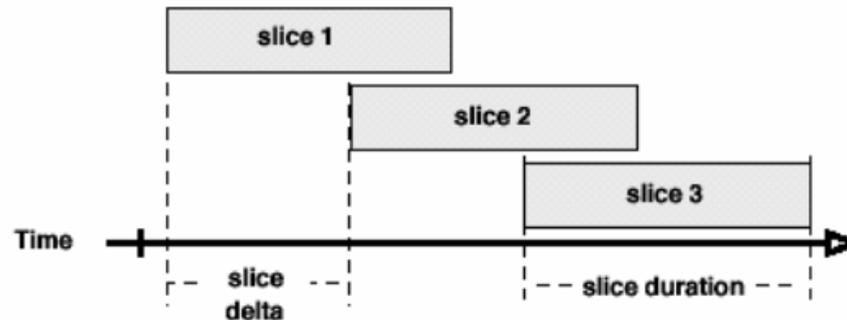
- General approaches for Style Breach Detection:
 - unsupervised methods
 - stylometry and TF-IDF features
- **Wilcoxon Signed Rank test** to check whether two segments are likely to come from the same distribution (Karas et al.)
- Outlier detection using **cosine-based distance** between sentence vectors using pre-trained skip-thought models (Safin and Kuznetsova)

Data Preprocessing

- Special tokens
 - `http://www.java2s.com` -> `_URL_`
 - `66657345299563332126532111111` -> `_LONG_NUM_`
 - `/Users/Shared/Client/Blizzard` -> `_FILE_PATH`
 - `=====` -> `_CHAR_SEQ`
 - `Taumatawhakatangihangakoauauo`-> `_LONG_WORD_`
- Split hyphenated words
 - `Pretends-To-Be-Scrum-But-Actually-Is-Not-Even-Agile`

Text Segmentation

- Sliding Window
- 1/3 overlap
- Window size: 1/3 of doc length
- Max diff of feature vectors



Lexical Features

Characters:

- **spaces**
- digits
- commas
- (semi)colons
- apostrophes
- **quotes**
- **parenthesis**
- number of paragraphs

Words:

- **POS-tags**
- short (< 4 chars)
- **long (> 6 chars)**
- average length
- all-caps
- capitalized

Sentences:

- **question**
- **period**
- exclamation
- **short (<100chars)**
- long (>200 chars)

More Features

- Stop words: **you, the, is, of, ...**
- Function words: **least, well, etc, whether, ...**
- Readability, e.g Flesch reading ease:
$$206.835 - 1.015 \left(\frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) - 84.6 \left(\frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right)$$
- Vocabulary richness
 - Average word frequency class
 - frequency class of *'the'* is 1
 - frequency class of *'doppelganger'* is 19
 - Proportion of unknown words (not in corpus)

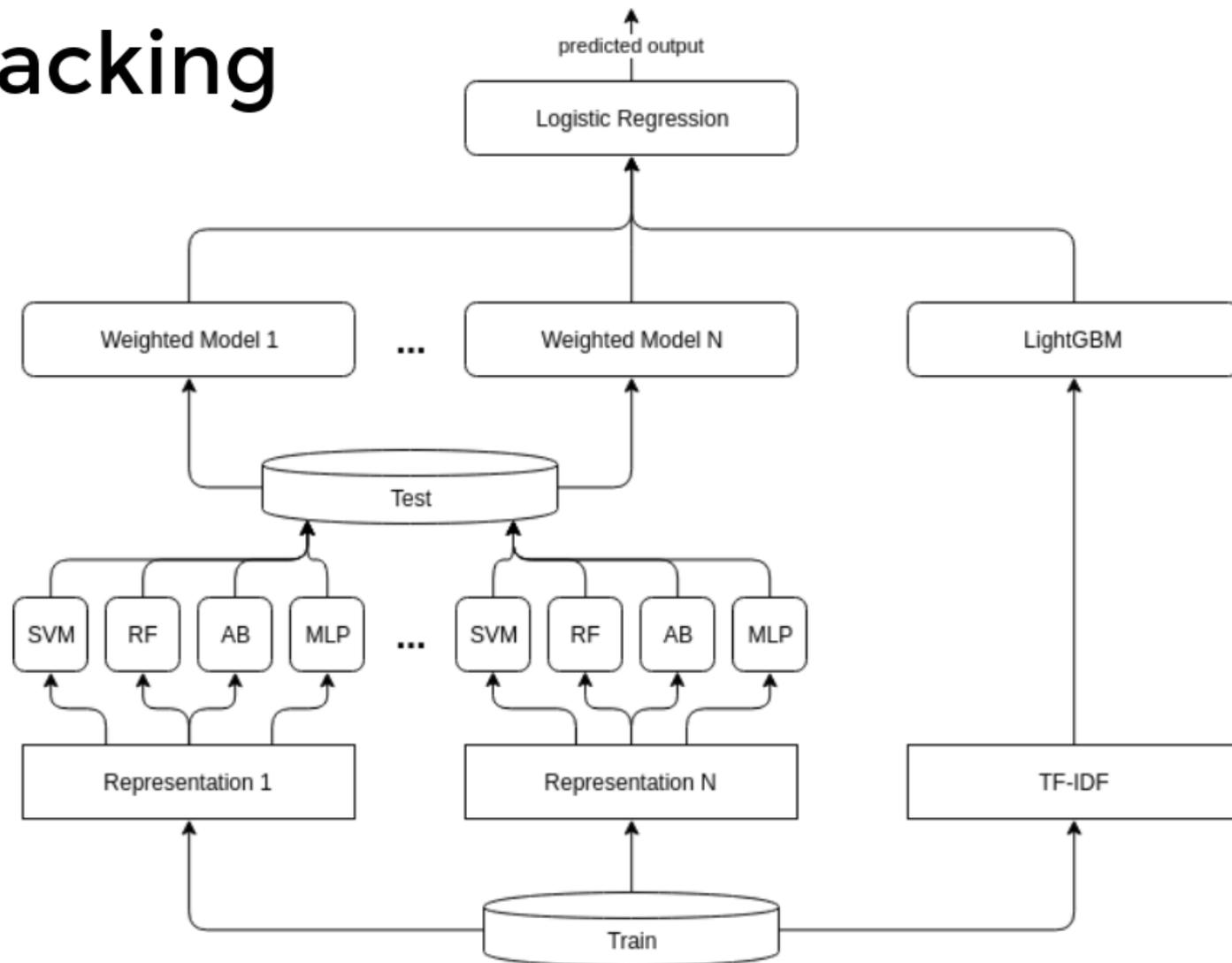
Even More Features

- Repetition
 - average number of occurrences of unigrams, bigrams, ..., 5-grams
- Grammar Contractions
 - *I will vs. I'll*
 - *are not vs. aren't*
- Quotation variation: ' vs. "

LightGBM + TF-IDF

- Character [2-6]-grams (up to 300k)
- Word [1-2]-grams (up to 300k)
- Logistic Regression for feature selection
- Parameter tuning to avoid overfitting
- Bagging
- Training TF-IDF on test documents

Stacking



Results

Classifier	Dataset	Accuracy
MLP w/ TF-IDF (Baseline)	validation	70.64
LightGBM w/ TF-IDF	validation	86.53
Stacking	validation	80.47
Stacking w/ LightGBM	validation	87.00
Stacking w/ LightGBM	test	89.35

Results

Table 10. Evaluation results of the style change detection task.

Submission	Accuracy	Runtime
Zlatkova et al.	0.893	01:35:25
Hosseinia and Mukherjee	0.825	10:12:28
Safin and Ogaltsov	0.803	00:05:15
Khan	0.643	00:01:10
Schaetti	0.621	00:03:36
C99-BASELINE	0.589	00:00:16
rnd2-BASELINE	0.560	–
rnd1-BASELINE	0.500	–

Style Breach Detection

- **PAN 2017** dataset
 - 134 training examples
 - 0 to 8 breaches
- use the developed **supervised** method
- search for breaches **recursively**
- outperforms **baseline** models



Conclusion

- High accuracy for **Style Change Detection** is achievable.
- **Ensembles** perform best.
- Using a supervised method to detect **exact breaches** is promising, but needs further work.



<https://github.com/machinelearning-su/style-change-detection>

References

1. *Karaś, D., Śpiewak, M., Sobecki, P.: OPI-JSA at CLEF 2017: Author Clustering and Style Breach Detection—Notebook for PAN at CLEF 2017.*
2. *Safin, K., Kuznetsova, R.: Style breach detection with neural sentence embeddings—notebook for PAN at CLEF 2017.*
3. *Mike Kestemont, Michael Tschuggnall, Efsthios Stamatatos, Walter Daelemans, Günther Specht, Benno Stein, Martin Potthast: Overview of the Author Identification Task at PAN-2018: Cross-domain Authorship Attribution and Style Change Detection.*