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BertAA: BERT fine-tuning for Authorship Attribution

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Outline

- 1. Introduction to Authorship Attribution
- 2. Related works
- 3. BertAA: Bert fine-tuning for AA
- 4. Authorship Attribution corpora
- 5. Results
- 6. Future Works
- 7. Conclusion

Authorship Analysis

Author Profiling

Authorship
Attribution

Authorship Verification



Attributing a text to the correct author among of closed set of potential writers (e.g. 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 or 100 authors)

Authorship Attribution

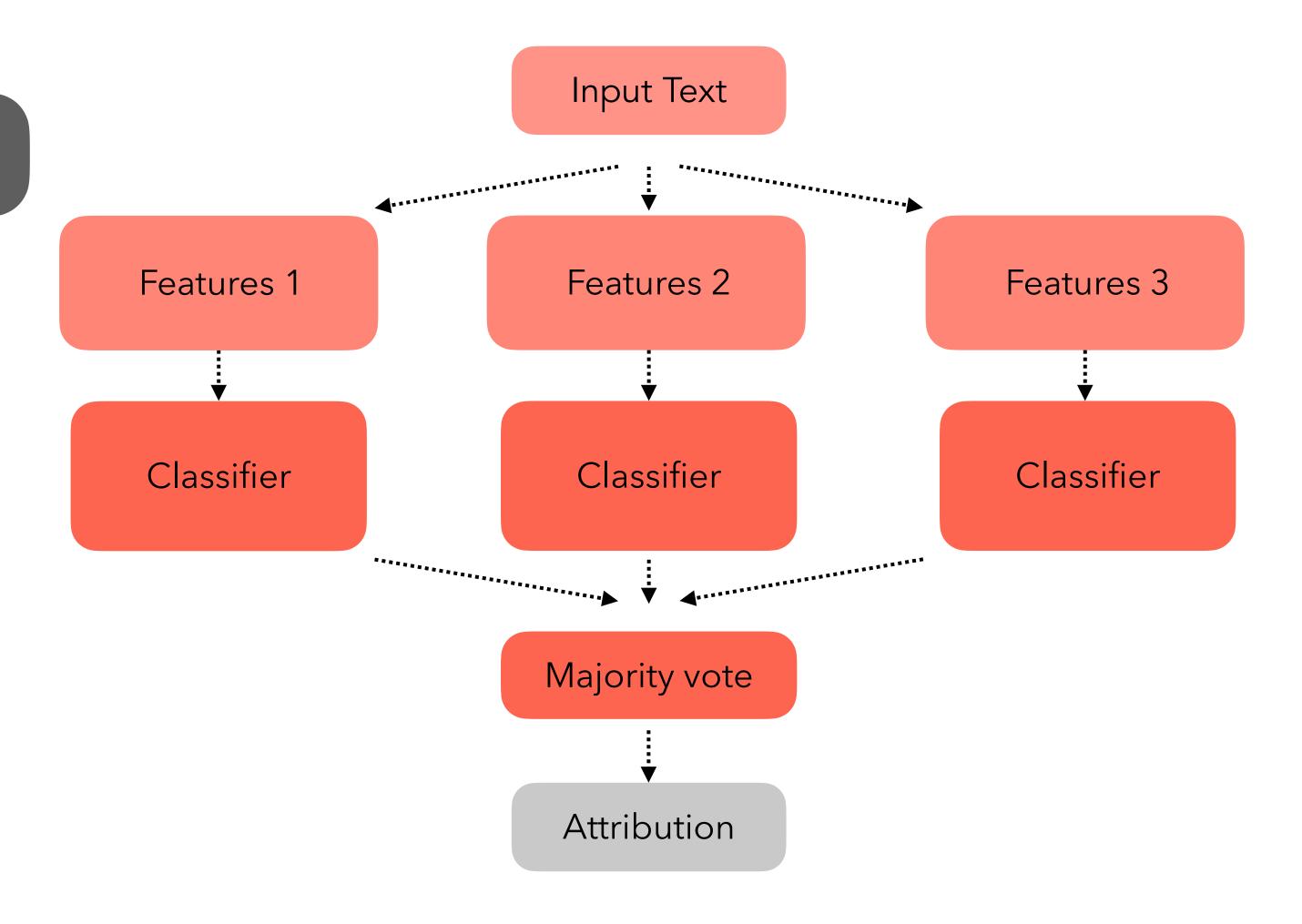
Authorship Attribution Plagiarism detection

Historical Literature

Forensic investigations

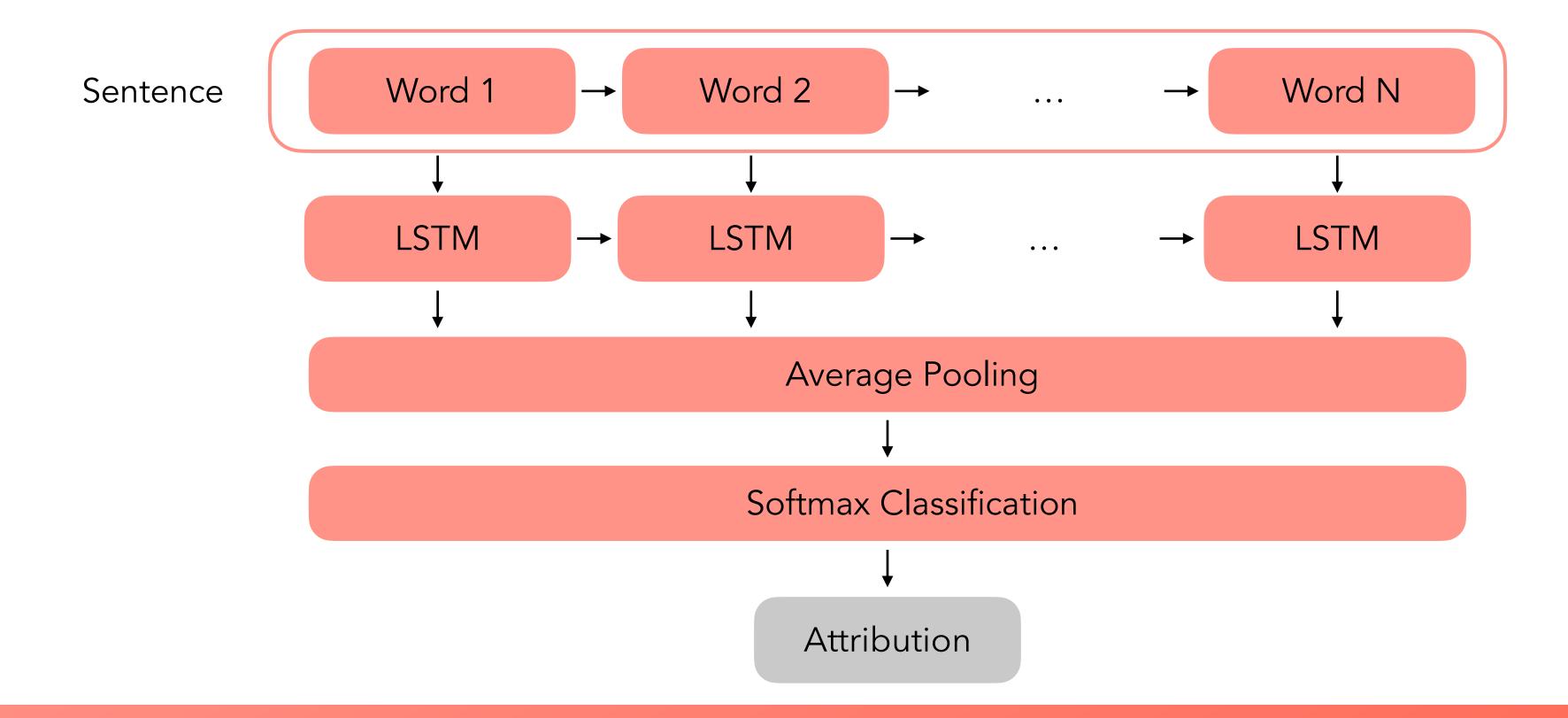
Traditional methods

Ensemble models



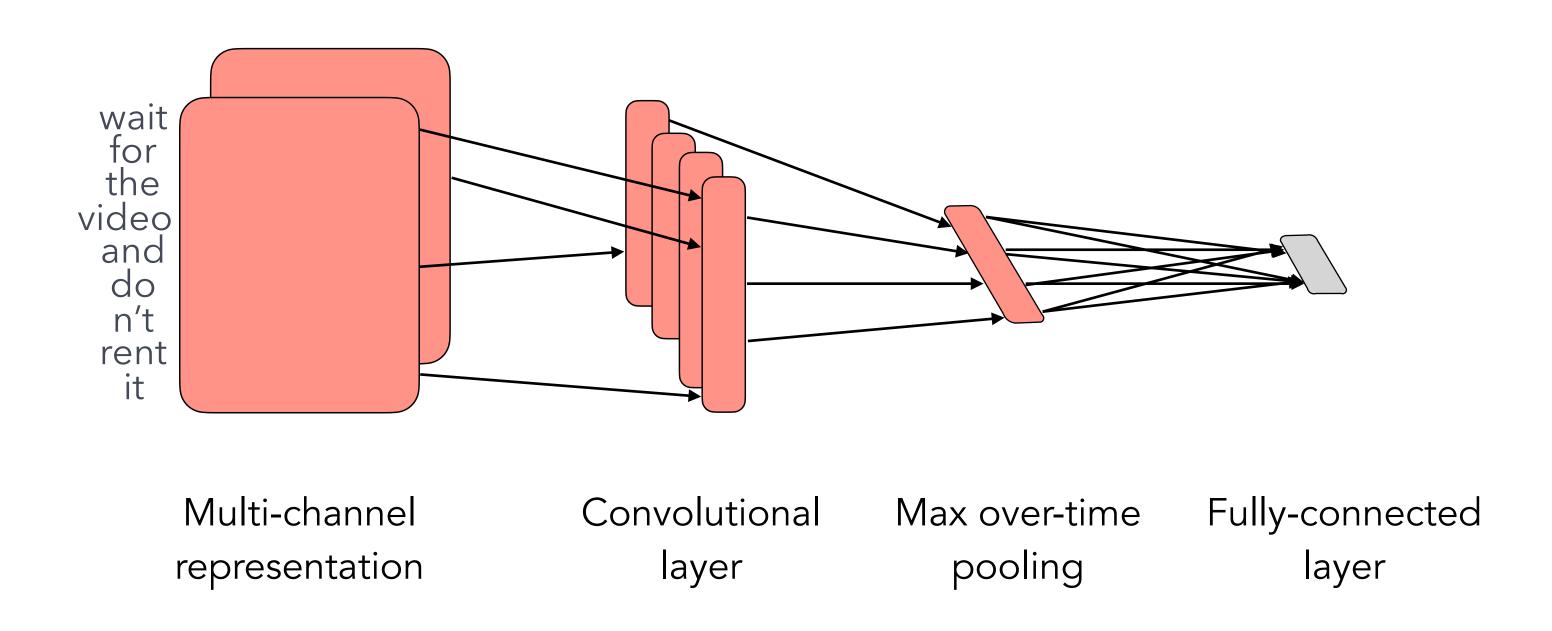
Deep-learning methods

Recurrent Neural Networks

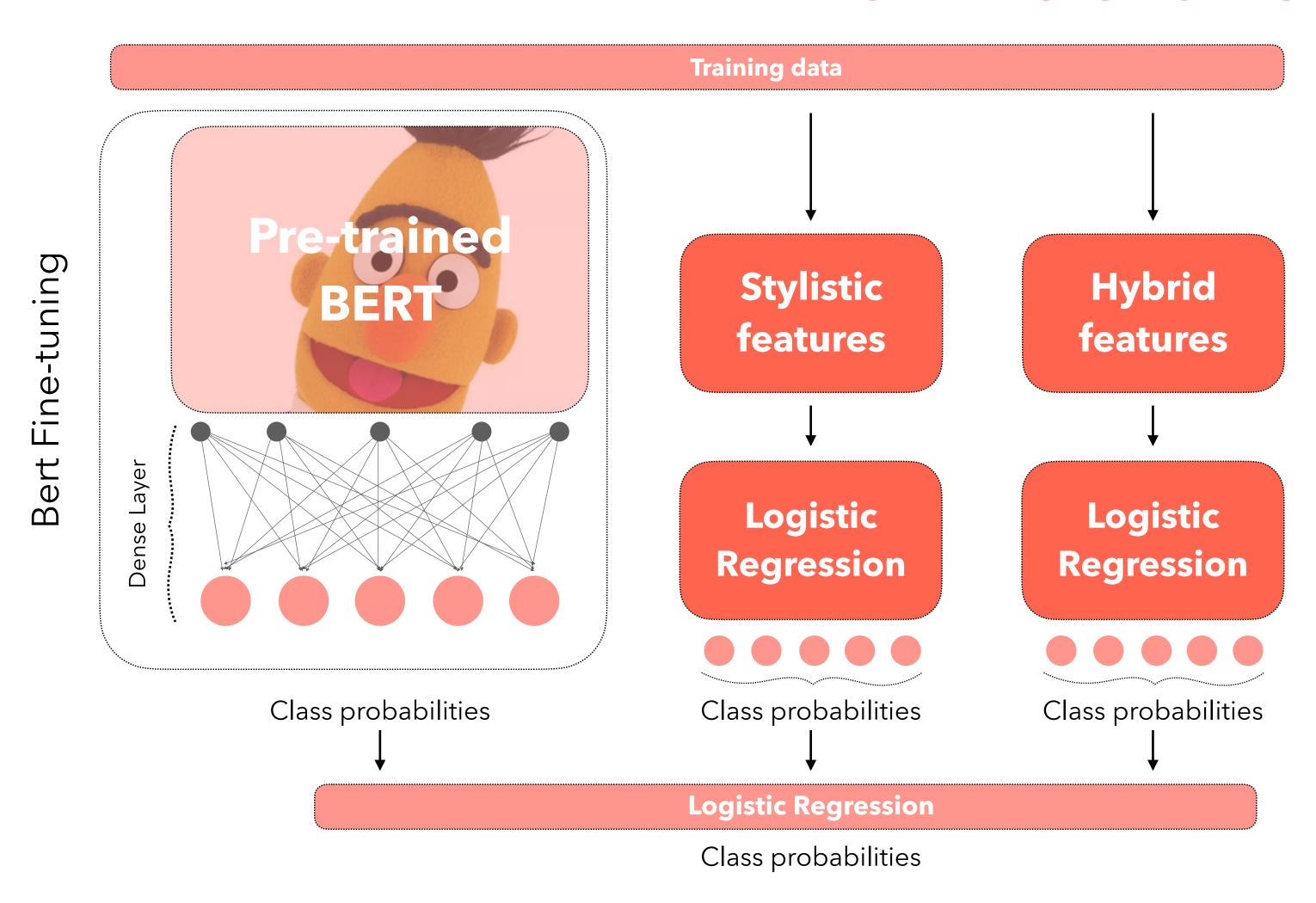


Deep-learning methods

Convolutional Neural Networks



Architecture



BertAA

+ Style

+ Hybrid

External features

Stylistic

- Length of text
- Number of words
- Average length of words
- Number of short words
- Proportion of digits and capital letters
- Individual letters and digits frequencies
- Hapax-legomena
- Frequency of 12 punctuation marks

Hybrid

- Frequency of the 100 most frequent character-level bi-grams
- Frequency of the 100 most frequent character-level tri-grams

Corpora

Dataset	Number of tokens	Number of texts
Enron	± 200	± 10′000
IMDb	± 100	± 3000
IMDb 62	340	1000
Blog	± 90	± 2500

How does the performance compare to SOTA?

Detect M Author		Baslines			Proposed Method		
Dataset	N-Authors	Stylo.	Char N-gram	TF-IDF	BertAA	+ Style	+ Style + Hybrid
	5	75.0	84.4	98.0	99.95	99.95	99.95
Enron	10	54.9	70.5	96.4	99.1	99.1	99.1
	25	35.6	53.2	92.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
	50	20.4	44.8	90.8	98.1	98.2	98.2
	75	17.3	40.6	90.1	97.6	97.5	97.5
	100	15.8	36.9	88.3	97.0	97.0	97.1
	5	65.8	92.1	98.1	99.6	99.6	99.6
IMDb	10	44.6	79.2	93.9	98.1	98.2	98.2
	25	25.5	55.8	84.1	93.2	92.9	92.9
	50	17.4	44.2	82.1	90.7	90.6	90.6
	75	14.7	37.6	79.2	88.3	87.8	87.8
	100	11.8	33.6	76.6	86.1	85.3	85.4
	5	34.7	40.0	45.7	61.3	59.7	59.8
Blog	10	18.9	31.9	45.0	65.4	62.4	62.4
	25	9.9	23.4	42.0	65.3	64.4	64.4
	50	6.2	15.7	41.4	59.7	58.7	58.7
	75	5.0	15.7	42.2	60.9	59.0	59.2
	100	4.2	13.8	40.5	58.8	57.3	57.6

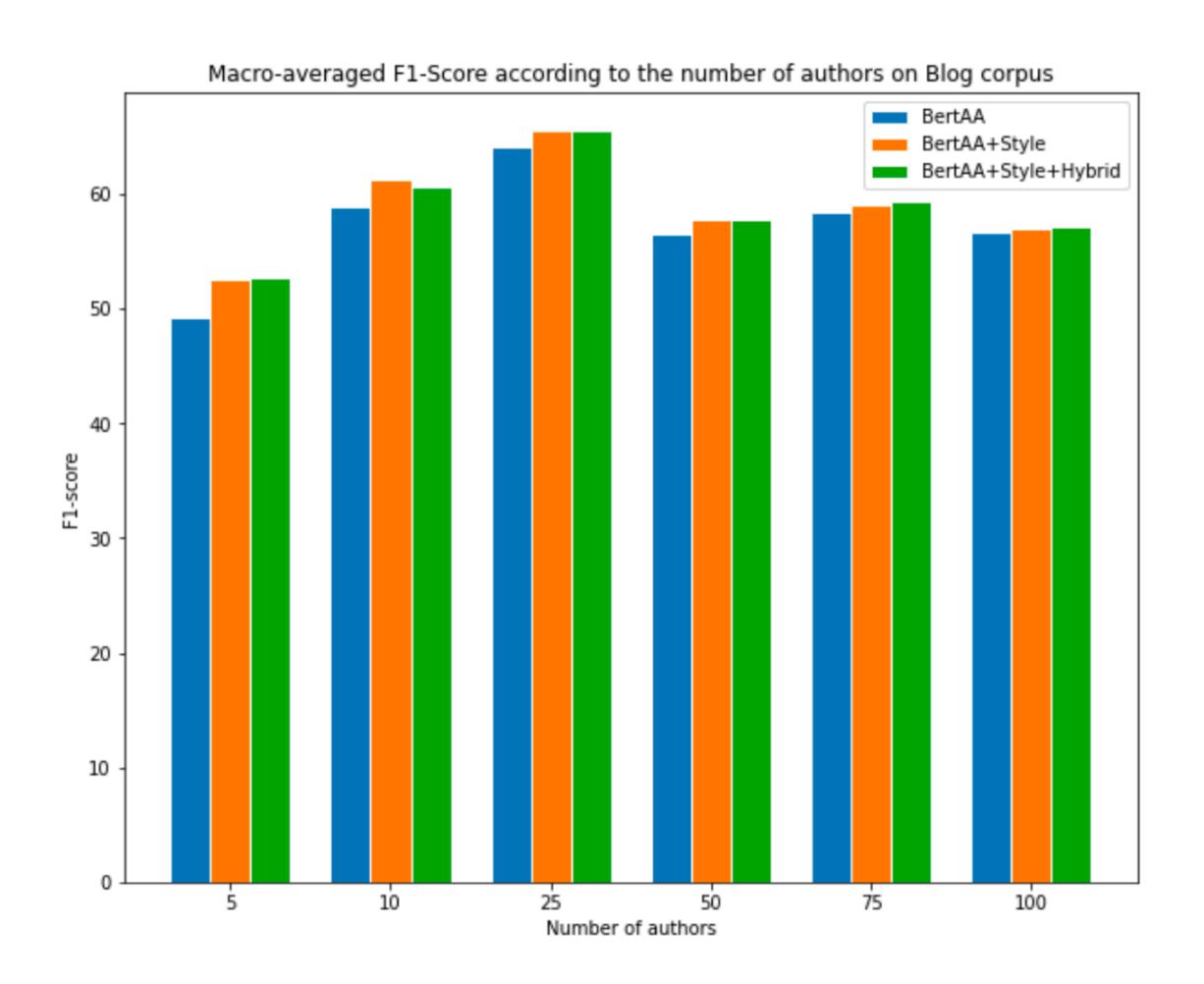
Impostors (Koppel and Winter, 2014) 35.4 22.6 SCAP (Frantzeskou et al., 2006) 48.6 41.6 LDAH-S (El et al.) 52.5 18.3 CNN (Ruder et al., 2016) 61.2 49.4 Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017) 61.3 52.8 N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7		10	
SCAP (Frantzeskou et al., 2006) 48.6 41.6 LDAH-S (El et al.) 52.5 18.3 CNN (Ruder et al., 2016) 61.2 49.4 Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017) 61.3 52.8 N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	Approach	10	50
LDAH-S (El et al.) 52.5 18.3 CNN (Ruder et al., 2016) 61.2 49.4 Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017) 61.3 52.8 N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	Impostors (Koppel and Winter, 2014)	35.4	22.6
CNN (Ruder et al., 2016) 61.2 49.4 Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017) 61.3 52.8 N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	SCAP (Frantzeskou et al., 2006)	48.6	41.6
Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017) 61.3 52.8 N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	LDAH-S (El et al.)	52.5	18.3
N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 63.7 53.1 Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	CNN (Ruder et al., 2016)	61.2	49.4
Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018) 64.1 56.7	Continuous N-gram (Sari et al., 2017)	61.3	52.8
	N-gram CNN (Zhang et al., 2018)	63.7	53.1
BertAA 65.4 59.7	Syntax CNN (Zhang et al., 2018)	64.1	56.7
	BertAA	65.4	59.7

Accuracy on the Blog Authorship Corpus



+5.3% relative improvement compared to SOTA

Are external features useful?



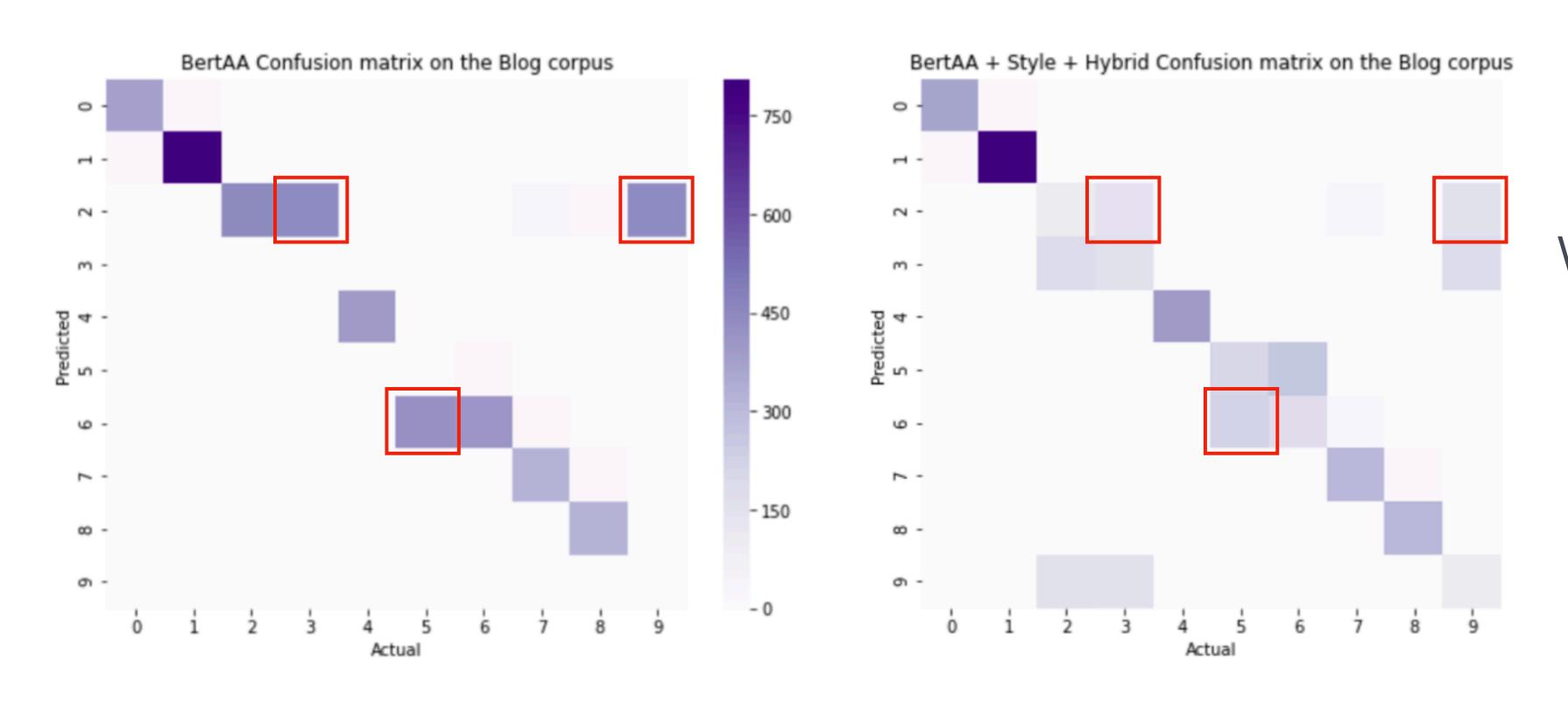
F1-Score improvement with external features



+2.70% with stylistic features

+2.73% with hybrid and stylistic features

Are external features useful?



Wider variety of errors

But errors are less

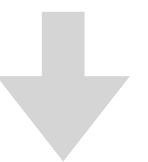
important

What happens with less training data?

Approach	Accuracy
LDA+Hellinger (El et al.)	82
Word Level TF-IDF	91.4
CNN-Char (Ruder et al., 2016)	91.7
Comp.Att.+Sep.Rec. (Song et al., 2019)	91.8
Token-SVM (Seroussi et al., 2014)	92.52
SCAP (Frantzeskou et al., 2006)	94.8
Cont. N-gram Char (Sari et al., 2017)	94.8
(C+W+POS)/LM (Kamps et al., 2017)	95.9
N-gram + Style (Sari et al., 2018)	95.9
Syntax CNN(Zhang et al., 2018)	96.2
BertAA + Style + Hybrid - 1 epoch	88.7
BertAA + Style - 3 epochs	91.1
BertAA + Style + Hybrid - 5 epochs	92.3
BertAA + Style + Hybrid - 10 epochs	93.0

1000 texts per author

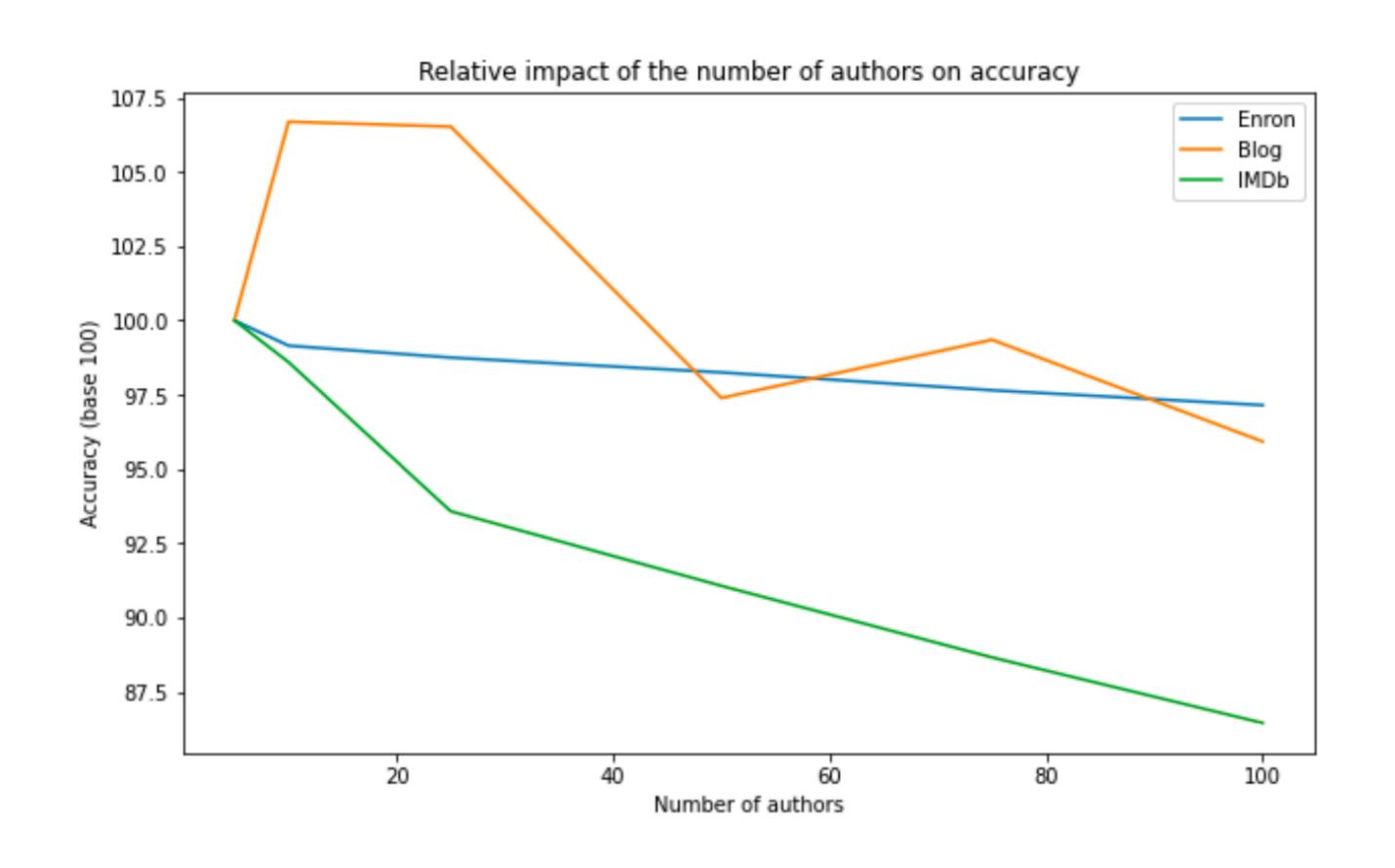
341 tokens on average



Longer and fewer texts
Performance below CNN

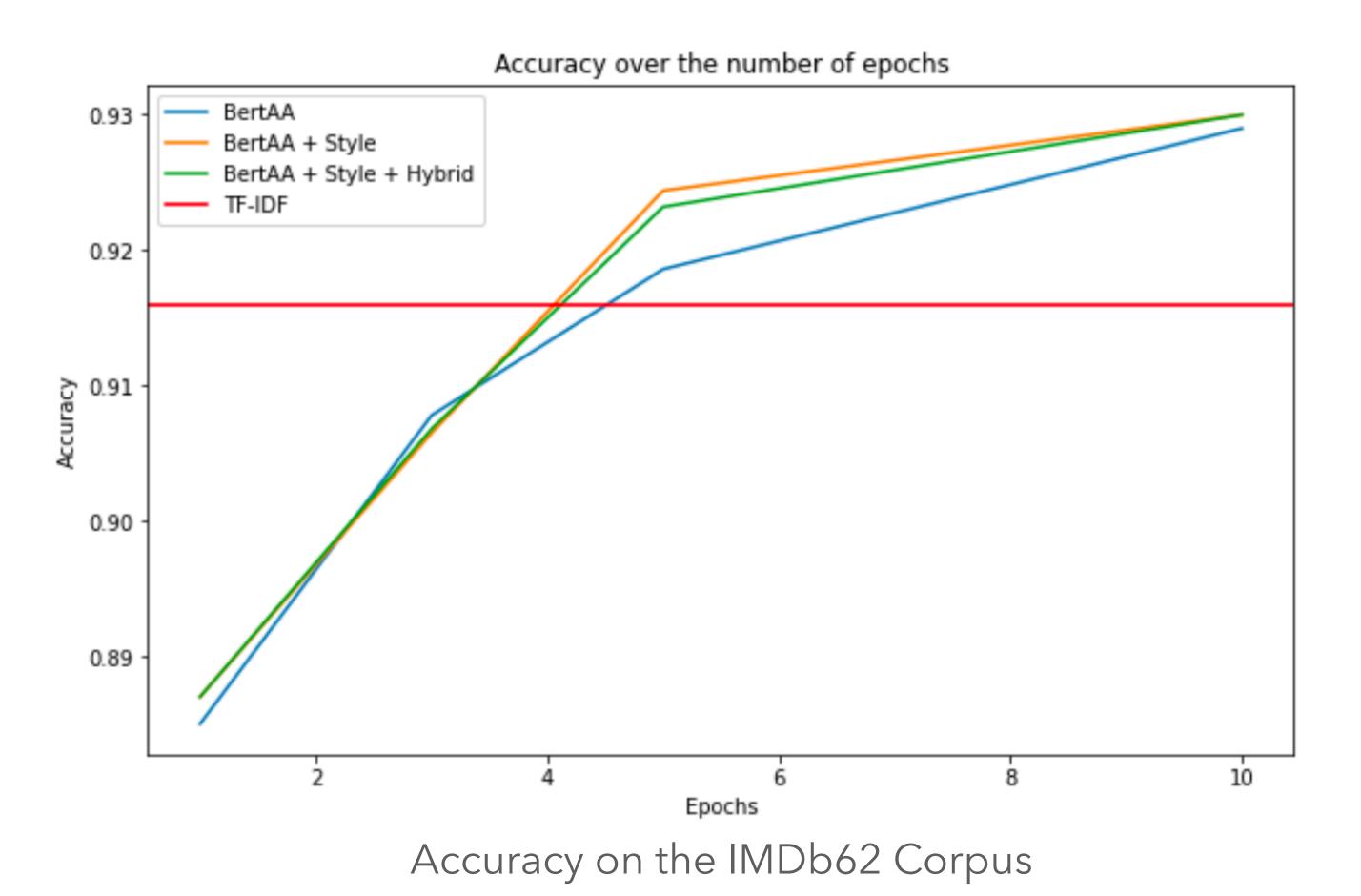
Accuracy on the IMDb62 Corpus

What happens with a more authors?



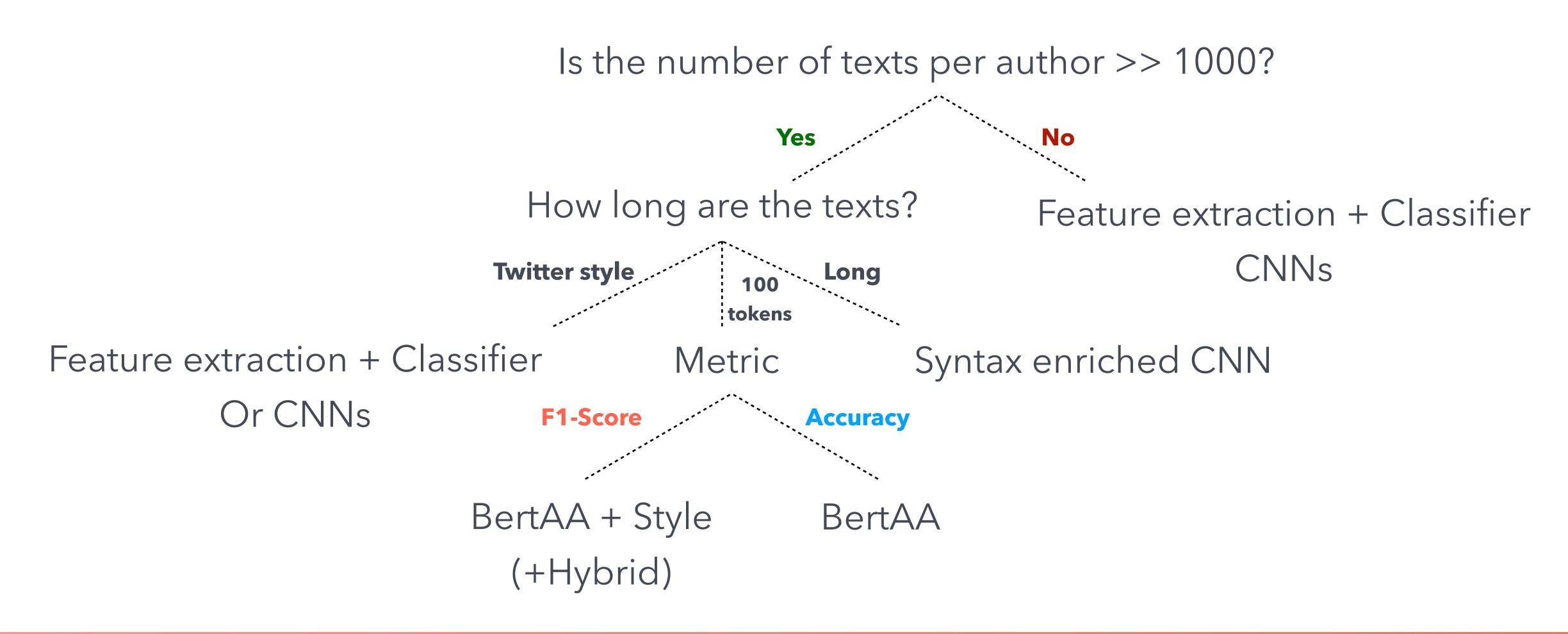
93% of the accuracy at 5 authors maintained at 100 authors

How much fine-tuning is needed?



- Accuracy kept improving with the fine-tuning
- 5 epochs is a good trade-off with the time of fine-tuning

Take away message



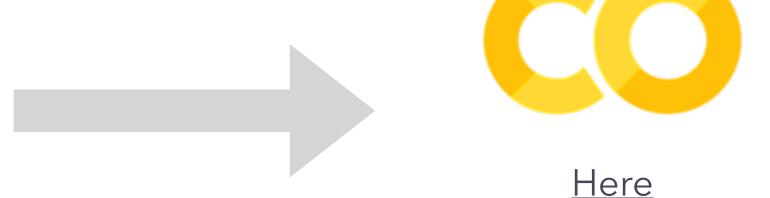
Future works

- Further pre-training of BERT on target domain
- Explore other pre-trained Language Models
- Add new types of features
- Authorship Verification via similarity metrics on the embeddings
- Authorship Attribution on Automatic Speech Recognition transcripts in criminal investigations

Conclusion

- A BERT fine-tuning for AA
- That works well for a large number of texts
- And can be extended with external features to improve F1-score
- While setting a new SOTA on the Blog authorship dataset
- And a first benchmark on the full IMDb corpus

Datasets and code





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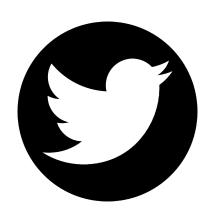
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https://github.com/maelfabien



https://www.linkedin.com/in/mael-fabien/



https://twitter.com/mael2ml

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