Attention is not not Explanation

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Motivation:

Can attention weights serve as a form of explanation?

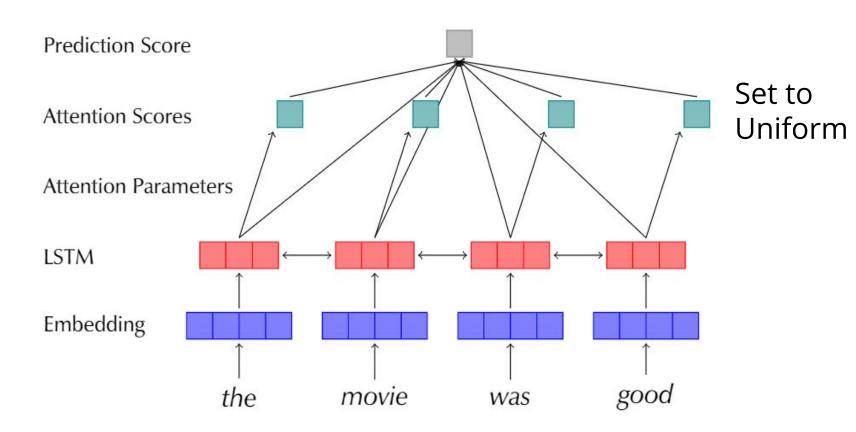
brilliant and moving performances by tom and peter finch

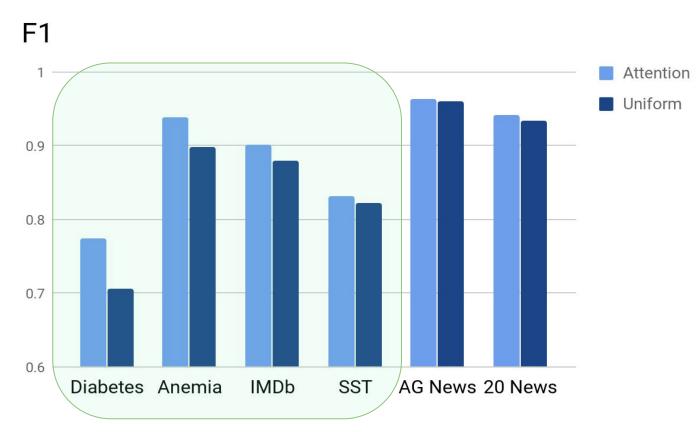
- o Faithful Explainability (Jain & Wallace 2019, Serrano & Smith 2019)
 - Understanding correlation between inputs and output
 - Models' explanations are exclusive

Thesis: If Attention is (Faithful) Explanation, then

- 1. Attention should be a necessary component for good performance
- 2. If trained models can vary in attention distributions while giving similar predictions, they might be bad for explanation
- 3. Attention weights should work well in uncontextualized settings

Experiment 1: Selecting Meaningful Tasks



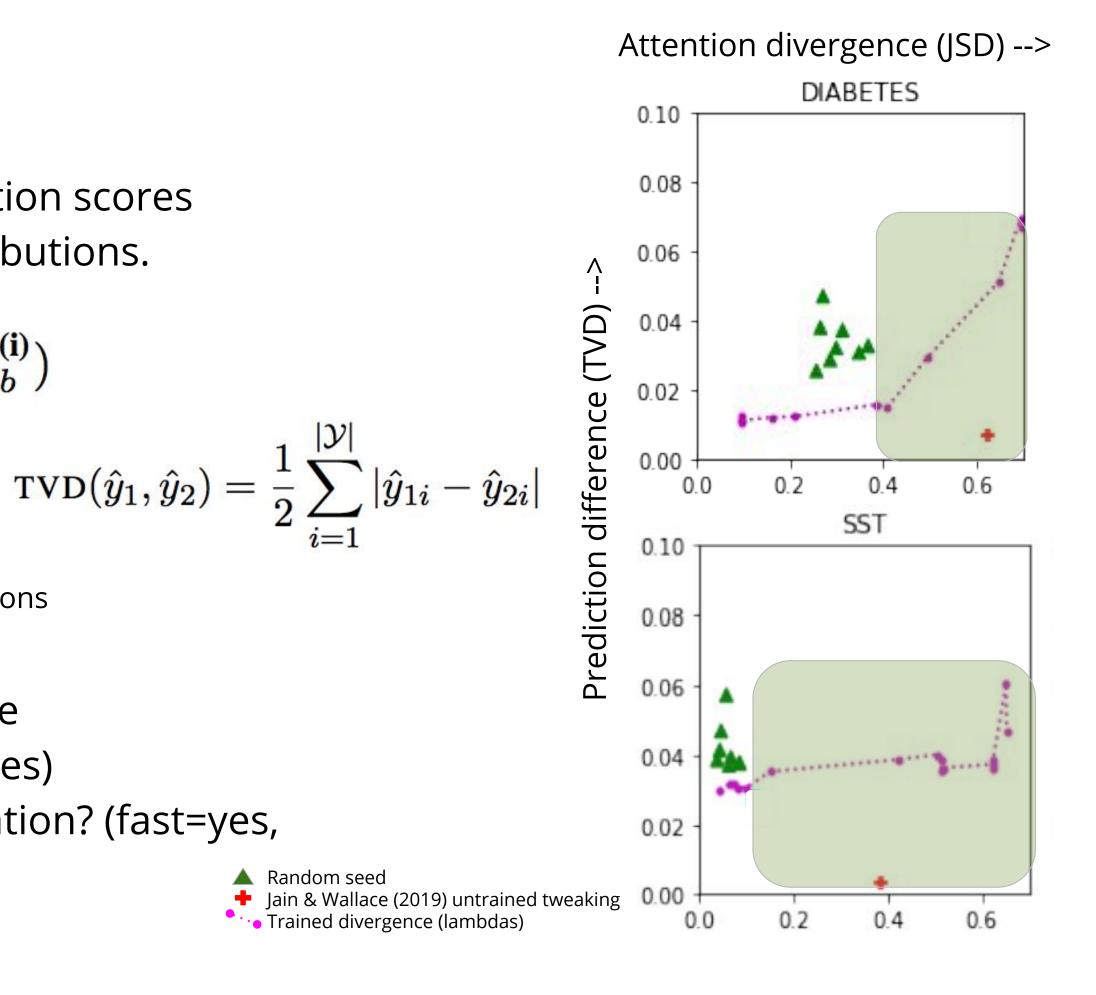


Experiment 2: Searching for Adversarial Models

- 1. Train a base model (M_p)
- 2. Train an adversary (M_a) that minimizes change in prediction scores while maximizing changes in the learned attention distributions.

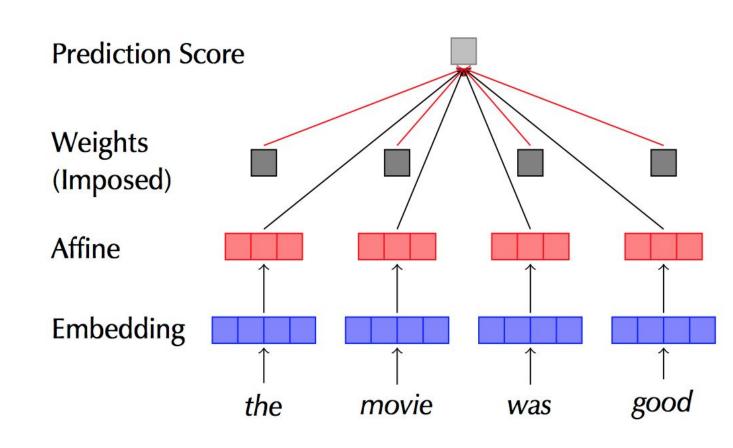
$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_a, \mathcal{M}_b)^{(i)} = \text{TVD}(\hat{y}_a^{(i)}, \hat{y}_b^{(i)}) - \lambda \text{ KL}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_a^{(i)} \parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_b^{(i)})$$

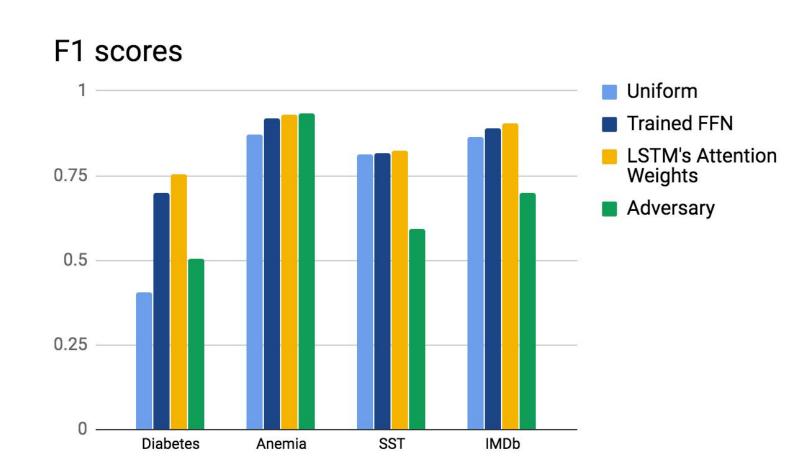
- Metrics:
 - Total Variation Distance: for comparing class predictions
 - Jensen-Shannon Divergence (JSD): for comparing 2 distributions
- Looking for fast vs. slow increase in prediction difference
 - Attention scores easily manipulable? (fast=no, slow=yes)
 - Supports use of attention weights for faithful explanation? (fast=yes, slow=no)



Experiment 3: Using Attention as a Guide

- Non-contextualized model
- High performance →
 attention scores capture
 relationship between inputs
 and output





Takeaways:

- Performance highly task-specific
- Use guides to judge token-output correlation
- Use adversarial models to investigate exclusivity
- Calibrate your notion of variance
- Investigate models & tasks where attention is necessary