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Automatic Assessment of Student Answers using Large Language Models Decoding Didactic Concepts Daniel Schönle, Christoph Reich, Djaffar Ould Abdeslam

Presenter: Daniel Schönle (daniel.schoenle@hs-furtwangen.de) Furtwangen University, Institute IDACUS Université de Haute Alsace, IUT de Mulhouse, Institut IRIMAS







## **Daniel Schönle**

daniel.schoenle@hs-furtwangen.de

**Research Topics** 

- Blockchain, Cyber-physical Systems
- Machine Learning in e-Learning Environments
- Natural Language Processing, Feature Selection
- ML-Efficiency

Publications

- Linguistic Driven Feature Selection for Text Classification as Stop Word Replacement, (2023)
- Data-Driven Tutoring: challenges and prospects, (2021)
- Industry use cases on blockchain technology, (2021)
- Digital twin as a service (2021)

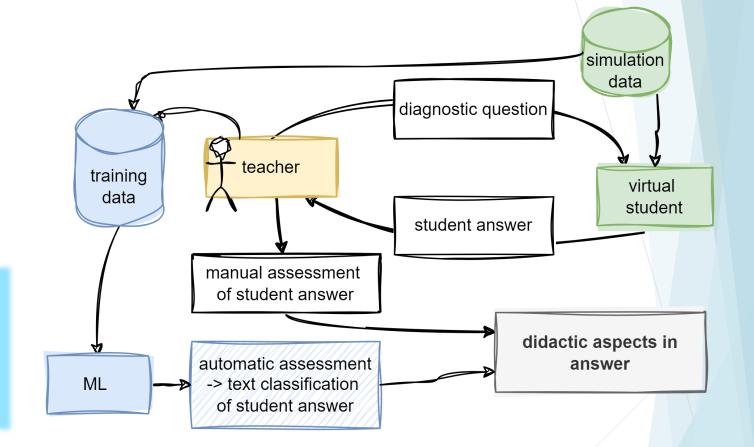
## Context

### **Teaching Simulation**

- Teacher asks simulated students
- Assessment of student answer
- Open text interactions

### Assist the Teacher by ML

- Automatic assessment of student answers
- Text classification
- Attain high-quality



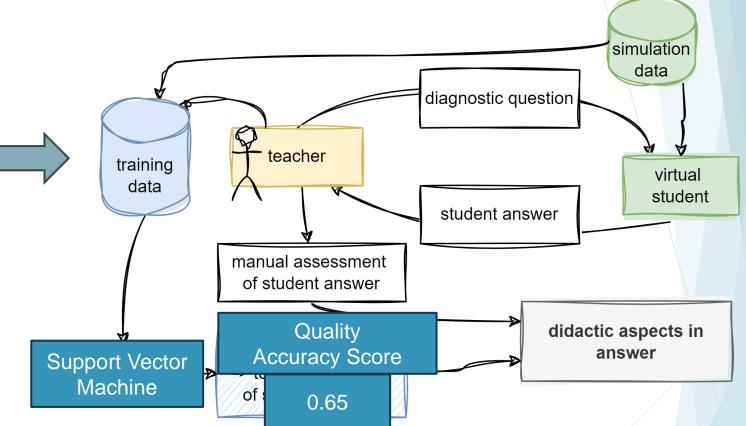
# Motivation

#### **Training Data**

- Multi-Label Classification 9 labels to predict!
- Data Limitation
  350 instances,
  -> small number of samples
- Sample Length
  160 char mean length
  -> short text length

#### Quality

- Required
  High-quality prediction
  Accuracy > 0.95
- Provided by Support Vector Machine
  -> Accuracy of 0.65!



# Approach

### Aim

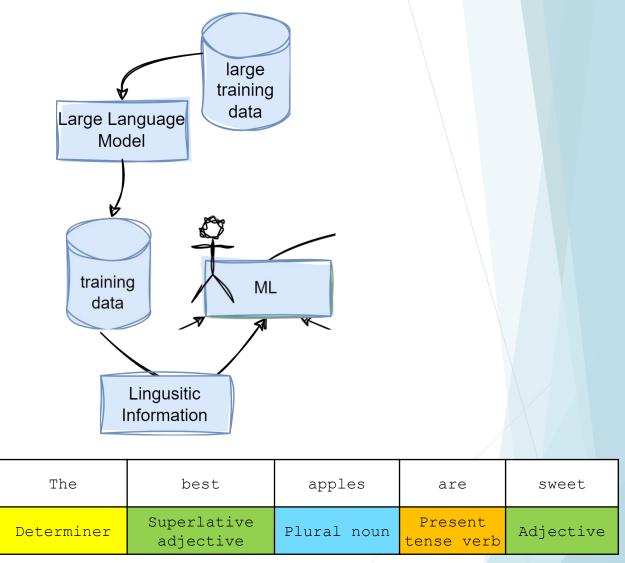
Increase the information gain to increase text classification quality.

### Approach

Text is language encoded information.

Increase information gain by linguistic enhancement.

- Use the linguistic skill of LLMs.
- Use linguistic context information in preprocessing.



# Information Gain by Large Language Models

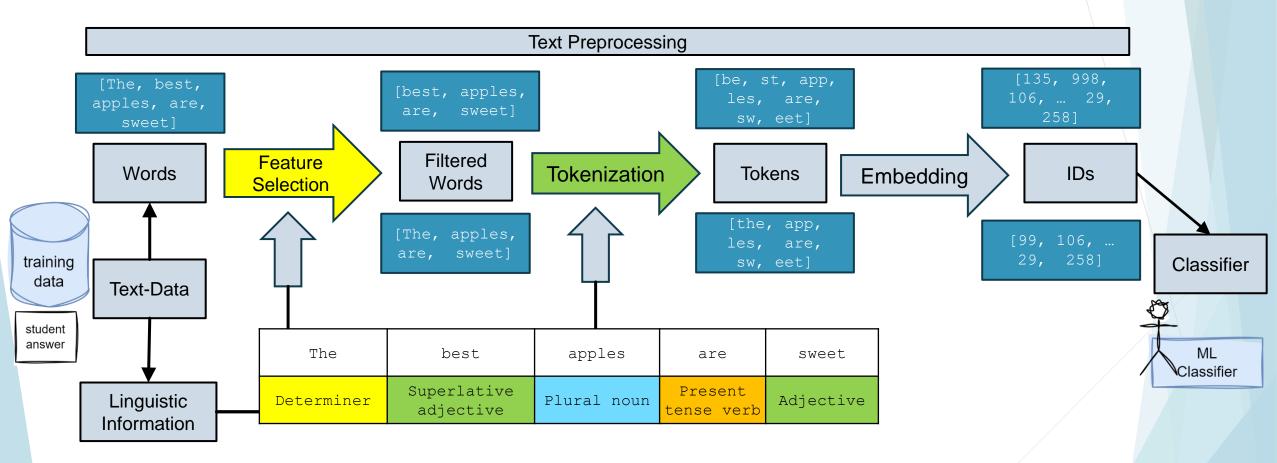
### **Preprocessing: LLM-Based Data Augmentation**

- Use LLMs to modify text to increase sample count.
- Publicly available tool by DeepL SE.

### **Classifier: LLM-Based Classifiers**

- Employ LLMs as foundational model.
- LLMs gain information from initial training data.
- Fine-tuning on use case data for specific classification task.

# Information Gain by Linguistic enhanced Preprocessing



# Linguistic Enhanced Feature Selection

### Objective

Enhance information density by removing frequent words.

## **Standard Approach**

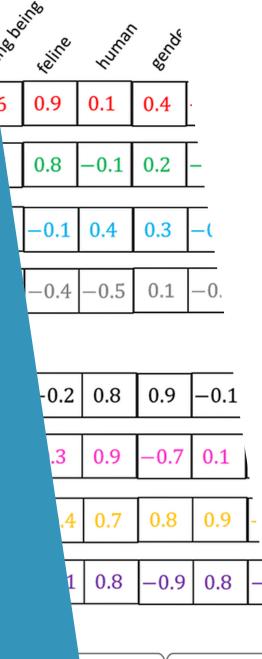
- Remove stop words.
- Example: 'and'.

### Linguistic Enhancement

- Weighted Unimportant Feature Selection WUP.
- Remove **word types** that are less important for the classifier model.
- Example: superlative adjectives (e.g., highest, brightest).

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Feature Selection



Word embedding

# Linguistic Enhanced Tokenization

#### WordPiece Tokenization

- State-of-the-Art Tokenization
- 'Cut the text into very short pieces'

### LinPair Approach

- Integrates linguistic information into data corpus
- 'Cut the text into very short pieces but keep linguistic information'
- SmartLinPair Tokenization
  - Inject word-type tags into the dataset only when WordPiece tokenization fails.

#### CompleteLinPair Tokenization

► Handle word-type tags for all subtokens.

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["b", "##u,	"##gs",	<mark>verb</mark> ]	

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["b <mark>noun</mark> ", "##u <mark>noun</mark> ",	
"##gs <mark>_noun</mark> ", <mark>verb</mark> ]	

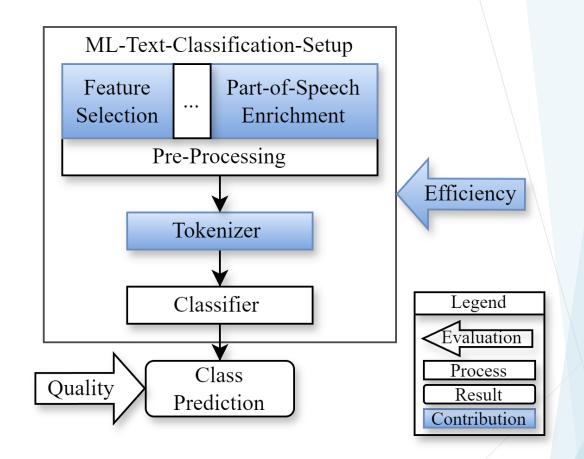
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# **Evaluation**

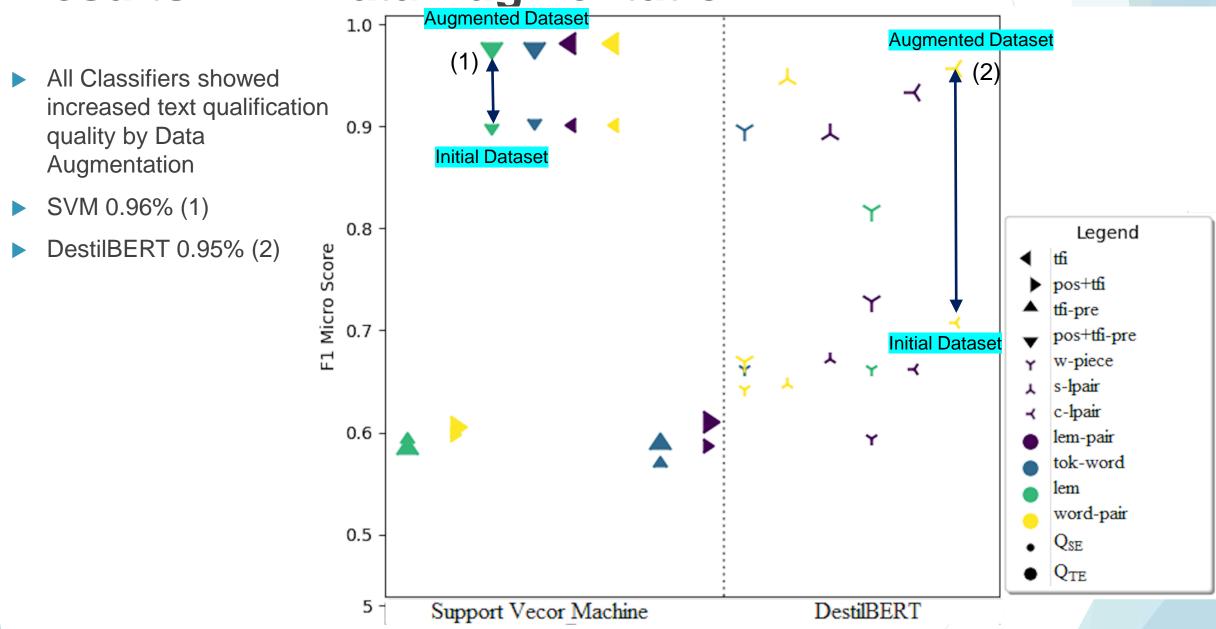
- Data Augmentation
- WUP enhanced feature selection
- Tokenization
  - Support Vector Machine
    - Linguistic enhanced TFIDF
  - DistilBERT (Large Language Model)
    - ► WordPiece
    - SmartLinPair
    - CompleteLinPair

### Dataset

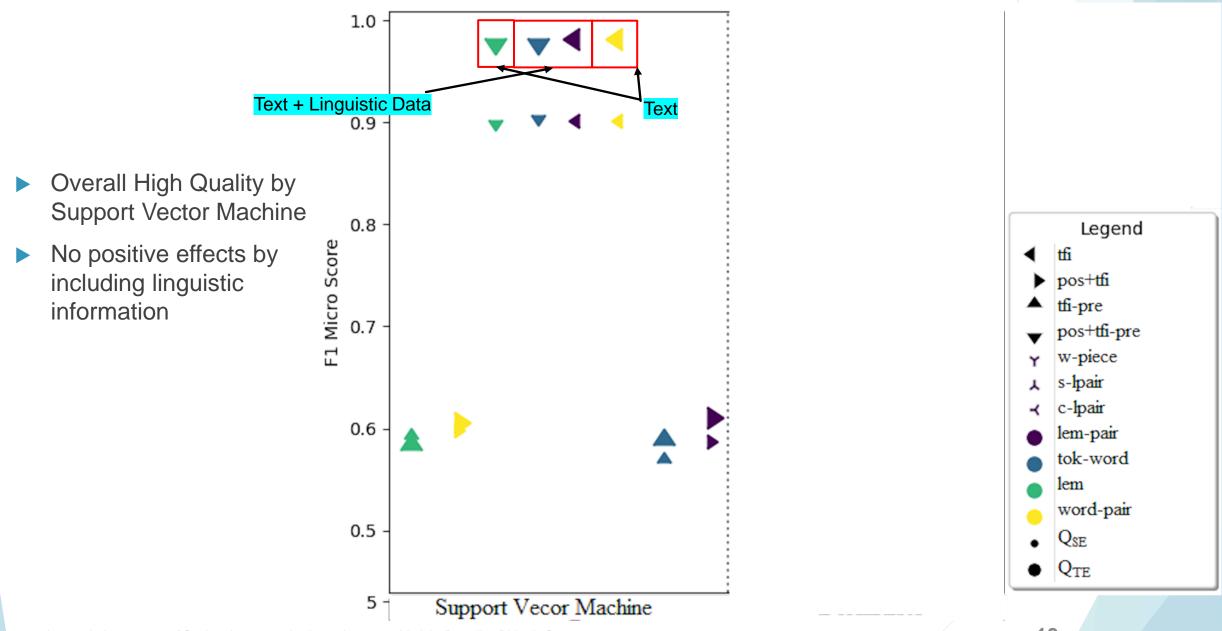
- Labeled Student Answers
- Metrics
  - Quality
  - ► Efficiency



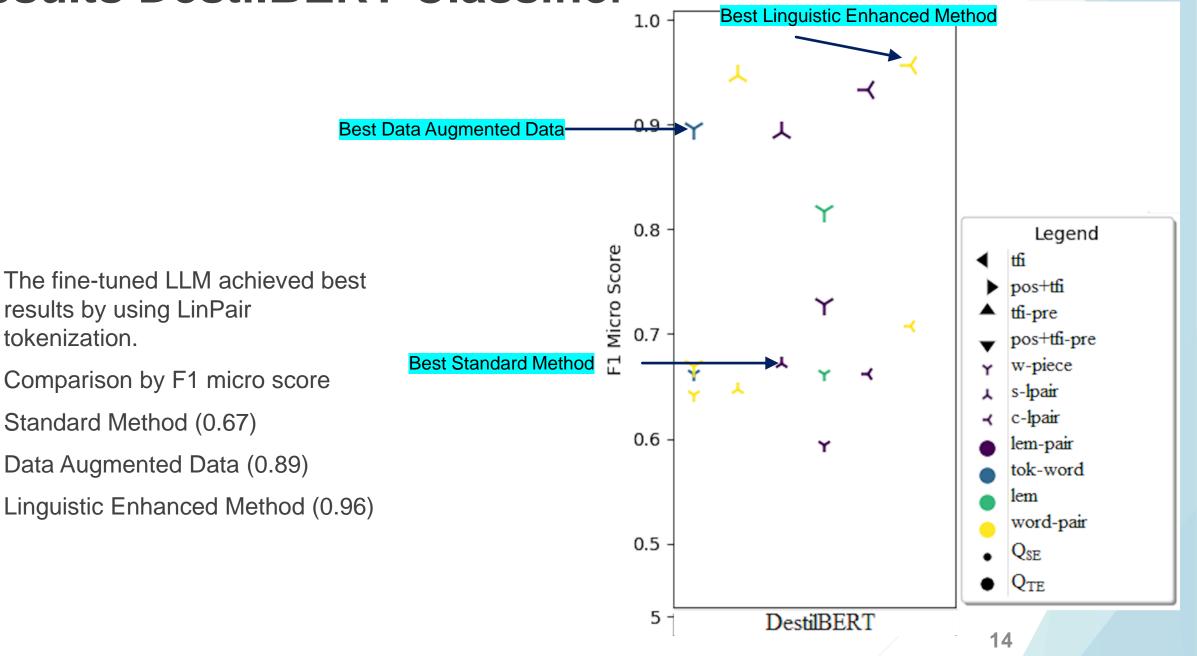
## **Results LLM Data Augmentation**



## **Results SVM Classifier**

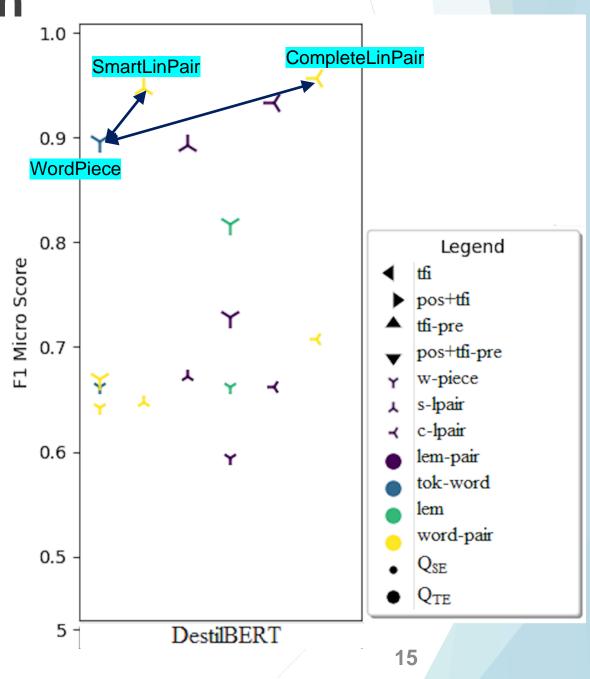


## **Results DestilBERT Classifier**



## **Results LinPair Tokenization**

- Tokenization comparison by F1 micro score
- CompleteLinPair (0.96) outperform
- SmartLinPair (0.94) and
- ► WordPiece (0.89)



# Effects of Linguistic Enhancement

### Classifier

- LLM DistilBERT (1) improved by 17%,
- Support Vector Machine (2) decreased.

### **Tokenisation**

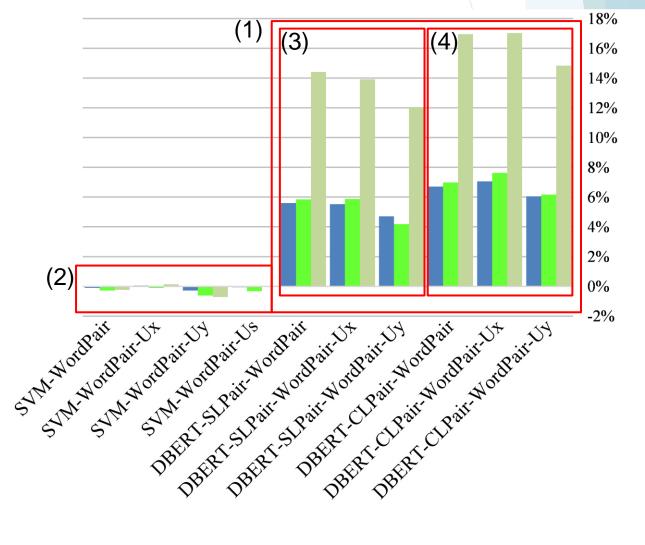
SmartLinPair (3) and CompleteLinPair (4) leads to increase of classification quality.

### **Feature Selection**

WUP (Ux, Uy, and Us) had a negative impact.

Linguistically enhanced preprocessing yields improvements in text classification performance.

Using a finetuned LLM and CompleteLinPair the increase is 7.5% F1-Micro Score and 16% Hamming Score.



#### Relative gain using linguistic techniques compared to standard procedure



## Thank you.

Daniel Schönle

▶schoenledanielhfu@gmail.com

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