Interventional Probing in High Dimensions: An NLI Case Study

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Abstract

Probing strategies have been shown to detect the presence of various linguistic features in large language models; in particular, semantic features intermediate to the "natural logic" fragment of the Natural Language Inference task (NLI). In the case of natural logic, the relation between the intermediate features and the entailment label is explicitly known: as such, this provides a ripe setting for *interventional* studies on the NLI models' representations, allowing for stronger causal conjectures and a deeper critical analysis of interventional probing methods. In this work, we carry out new and existing representation-level interventions to investigate the effect of these semantic features on NLI classification: we perform *amnesic* probing (which removes features as directed by learned linear probes) and introduce the *mnestic* probing variation (which forgets all dimensions *except* the probe-selected ones). Furthermore, we delve into the limitations of these methods and outline some pitfalls have been obscuring the effectivity of interventional probing studies.

1 Introduction

The *probing* paradigm has emerged as a useful interpretability methodology which has been shown to have reasonable information-theoretic underpinnings (Pimentel et al., 2020; Voita and Titov, 2020; Zhu and Rudzicz, 2020), indicating whether a given feature is captured in the intermediate vector representations of neural models. It has been noted many times that this does not generally imply that the models are *using* these learnt features, and they may represent vestigial information from earlier training steps (Ravichander et al., 2021; Elazar et al., 2020).

Only through interventional analyses can we start to make claims about which modelled features are used for a given downstream task: this is the aim of works such as Elazar et al. (2020); Giulianelli et al. (2018) and Geiger et al. (2021). We refer to the case where the interventions are guided by trained probes as *interventional probing*.

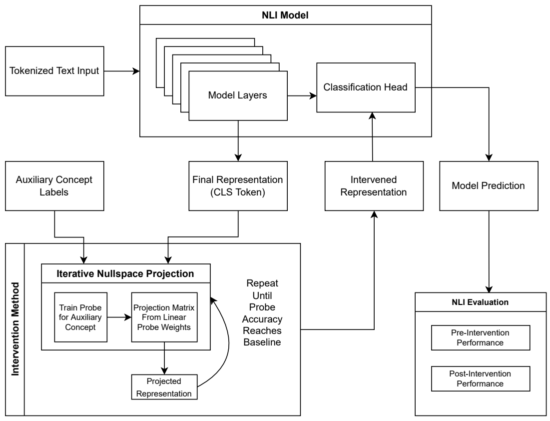

Figure 1: Workflow for interventional probing for NLP classification models: a basis for both the *amnesic* and *mnestic* intervention strategies.

It has been suggested in Elazar et al. (2020) (as the guidance for their *amnesic probing* methodology) that if features are strongly detected by probes, one may use debiasing methods such as *iterative nullspace projection (INLP)* (Ravfogel et al., 2020) to intervene on the corresponding vector representations and effectively "remove" the features before re-insertion into the given classifier. Investigating the effect of these intervention operations on the classifier performance could allow for stronger causal claims about the role of the probe-detected features.

In this work, we delve deeper into the amnesic probing methodology with an NLI case study and identify two key limitations. Firstly, there is an issue of dimensionality: when the number of dimensions is high and the number of auxiliary fea-

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ture classes is low, it seems that amnesic probing is not sufficiently informative. In particular, we cannot rely on the same control baselines to reach the kind of conclusions discussed in (Elazar et al., 2020), as nulling out small numbers of random directions consistently has no impact on the downstream performance. Secondly, in the linguistic settings explored in Elazar et al. (2020), we do not have expectations for exactly *how* or even *if* the explored features should be affecting the downstream task. This makes it difficult to explore the effectivity of the methodology itself.

To this end, we propose the use of a controlled subset of NLI called *natural logic* (MacCartney and Manning, 2007). In this setting, the intermediate linguistic features of *context montonicity* and *lexical relations* are already known to be highly extractable from certain NLI models' hidden layers (Rozanova et al., 2021b), allowing us a certain amount of understanding and control of these features' representations in the latent space. Using the deterministic and well-understood nature of the problem space where we have concrete *expectations* about the theoretical interaction between the intermediate features and the downstream label, we may critically analyse the effectivity of interventional probing.

Through the application of probe-based interventions in this setting, we show that blindly applying the amnesic probing argument structure leads to unexpected and contradictory conclusions: the two features which the final label is *known* to depend on are shown to have no influence on the final classification (both jointly and independently). This further calls into question the suitability of these methods for situations where a small number of feature label classes and high dimensionality of representations is concerned. Even more perplexingly, when we treat the NLI gold label itself as an intermediate feature which can be nulled out with INLP, we yet again observe *almost no change to the NLI performance*. As such, the feature removal strategy appears ineffective here: we attribute this to the disproportionate size of probe-selected feature subspaces to the very high-dimensional representations.

In response, we introduce and study a variation which we call *mnestic* probing, which we show to be more informative in the high-dimensional, low-class-count setting: the core idea is to *keep only* the directions identified by the iteratively trained probes. This allows us to analyse much lower dimension subspaces, while making better use of the outputs of the INLP strategy used in amnesic probing.

We find that *mnestic probing* leads to more informative observations which are a) in line with expected behaviour for natural logic, and b) yield results which seem to better discriminate between model behaviours.

In summary, the contributions of the paper are as follows:

1. We propose the setting of *natural logic* to be ripe territory for exploration of interventional probing strategies.

2. We note two limitations of the amnesic probing methodology, demonstrating both dimensionality limitations for the control baselines 4.4 and contradictory behaviour in the NLI setting 4.2 (namely that that the expected effects of semantic features on the downstream NLI task are notably absent).

3. Building upon previous interventional methodologies, we introduce an additional *mnestic* intervention operation which uses the outputs of the INLP process in the opposite way.

4. We contrast the mnestic probing strategy with the amnesic probing results, and demonstrate it presents more informative results which are aligned with the constructed expectations in our high dimensional, low label class count setting.

2 Interventional Probing

We may summarise the general setup of interventional probing as follows: suppose we start with a classification model that may be decomposed as $f \circ g : \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}^n$, where g is an encoder module which yields a representation which serves as an input to the classifier head f, and n is the number of output classes of the final classifier. We aim to intervene on the output of g and observe the change in the performance of f (usually in comparison with some kind of random control baseline intervention).

Linear probes (also known as *diagnostic classifiers*) are able to identify subspaces in which a given intermediate feature set is found to be represented. These may be used as a guide for vector-level interventions on the representation space; we are specifically concerned with interventions which are vector *projections*. Otherwise, The exact nature of this intervention is interchangeable. We consider two projection strategies in particular: the *amnesic* intervention introduced in Elazar et al. (2020) (described further in section 2.2) and our *mnestic* variation which uses the same INLP technique (section 2.3).

2.1 What Should it Tell Us?

The interventional probing steps are performed on exactly the representation that would have been an input to the classifier head f. We may re-insert the intervened representations and re-calculate the classifier accuracy (note that the iterative projections in sections 2.2 and 2.3 maintain the original dimensionality of the vector set but reduce the *rank*).

We are looking to see if the downstream performance of the classifier f drops. If it does, the interventions have removed information that was necessary for successful classification. However, as any projection would remove some information, these results must be viewed in the context of a control intervention: if the INLP process ends up removing n directions, a sample of n randomly chosen directions is selected from the original representation, Elazar et al. (2020) argue that if the amnesic downstream performance drops significantly more than the random removal control performance, we may conclude that the features were necessary for the final downstream classification. On the other hand, if the performance does not drop at all, the features were not useful for the classifier in the first place. In the ensuing sections and results, we demonstrate that this is not necessarily a valid conclusion.

2.2 The Amnesic Intervention

We follow the procedure in (Elazar et al., 2020) (in turn based on *iterative nullspace projection* (Ravfogel et al., 2020)): given a set X of encoded representations for the textual input (with dimensions `num_examples` $\times$ `embedding_dimension`), we iteratively train linear SVM classifiers according to a set of auxiliary feature labels. For each INLP step i, This yields a linear transformation $W_i X + B$, where the vectors of W_i define directions onto which the probe projects the representations for auxiliary label classification (i.e., these are the chosen directions most aligned with auxiliary class separation). For each step i, an orthogonal basis denoted R_i is found for this rowspace. The projection to the intersection of the nullspaces is given by a matrix

$$PX = (I - (R_0 + ... + R_n))X.$$

The matrix product PX is a matrix in the original dimensions of X, but with reduced rank by the number of iteration steps (as each projection "flattens out" the representation in these directions).

Projection to the intersection of nullspaces is thus the removal of any information pertaining to the auxiliary feature labels (or at least, the information which allows high performance for a linear probe). The training terminates these auxiliary task classifiers start consistently performing at the majority class baseline, indicating that there is no further linearly information to be extracted from the remaining representation. As such, the resulting representation is treated as an altered representation where this feature is *removed* or forgotten.

2.3 A Variation: The Mnestic Intervention

Elazar et al. (2020) perform a series of experiments on various linguistic features which had previously been shown to be well-captured in language model representations and use the amnesic probing methodology to distinguish between features that are *used* by the model and those that are not by comparing post-intervention downstream task performance to a baseline of randomly removed directions.

Rather than projecting the embedded representations to the intersection of nullspaces of the trained probes (removing the target property), we project them to the *union of the rowspaces* with the transformation:

$$\begin{aligned}(I - P)X &= (I - (I - (R_0 + \ldots + R_n)))X \\ &= (R_0 + \ldots + R_n)X\end{aligned}$$

This has the opposite effect: we use projection to null out *everything except* the directions identified by the probes as indicative of the target feature. As such, we "remember" only that feature rather than forgetting it.

3 Experimental Setup

In this study, we use interventional methods [1] to study the internal behaviour of NLI models.

[1] We reuse much of the code included with (Elazar et al., 2020), but we include our data and reproducible experimental code at `https://github.com/juliarozanova/mnestic_probing`.

We compare amnesic and mnestic variations of the INLP strategy, evaluating intermediate feature probing performance and downstream NLI performance after every step of the intervention process.

For each auxiliary feature label and and model, we perform the *interventional probing* as outlined in figure 1.

3.1 Dataset

Our setting for this study is a fragment of NLI called *Natural Logic* (MacCartney and Manning, 2007). In particular, we focus on single-step natural logic inferences in which entailment examples are generated by replacing a noun phrase in a sentence with a hyponym, hypernym or unrelated noun phrase. The context of the substituted term is either *upward* or *downward* monotone, as determined by the composition of negation markers, generalized quantifiers or determiners present in the context. The entailment label of the example is a consequence of this feature and the lexical relation between the substituted terms.

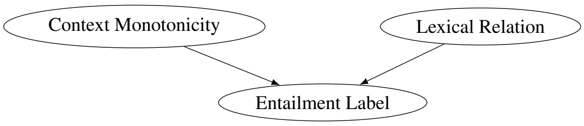


Figure 2

We use the NLI_XY dataset from (Rozanova et al., 2021b,a). By construction, the NLI_XY dataset consists of NLI examples which rely on exactly these two abstract features: context monotonicity and the lexical relation of the substituted terms.

We perform two flavours of probe-based interventions (described fully in section 2) with four feature label sets (described next).

Auxiliary Feature Labels We begin with the two relevant intermediate features (respectively, context monotonicity and lexical relation) which are already known to correlate with stronger performance on the downstream NLI_XY task (Rozanova et al., 2021b). We will refer to this as *single-feature* interventional probing, as the probing and intervention steps are only applied to one feature set at a time. Next, we combine the two features in a cross product, creating a new feature label set with all possible combinations of these intermediate features (in the dataset, they are completely independent variables by construction (Rozanova et al., 2021a)). We refer to this as the *composite feature label*.

Lastly, we also consider the *entailment label* itself (the downstream task label) as an input to the interventional probing process. The latter is particularly useful as a diagnostic sanity check, and aids the critical nature of our findings.

3.2 NLI Models and Encoding

We compare a selection of BERT (Devlin et al., 2019) and RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019) models trained for NLI classification. Firstly, we include a pair of models trained respectively on the MNLI (Williams et al., 2018) and SNLI (Bowman et al., 2015) benchmark datasets. In (Rozanova et al., 2021b) and (Rozanova et al., 2021a), it is shown that when `roberta-large-mnli` (a model which performs well on benchmarks but poorly on the targeted NLI_XY challenge set) receives additional training on the adversarial HELP dataset (Yanaka et al., 2019) it improves in NLI_XY performance and *begins to show high probing performance for the relevant intermediate features*, context monotonicity and lexical relations: this is the necessary precondition for doing interventional probing. We include two of their models with this property: `roberta-large-mnli-help` and `roberta-large-mnli-double-finetuning`, with the other models included for a contextual comparison.

We perform probing and intervention on the final representation that precedes the NLI classification head: in the case of BERT and RoBERTa, this is the `[CLS]` token of the final layer.

The initial input is a tokenized NLI example from the NLI_XY dataset. The findings in (Rozanova et al., 2021b) show that the intermediate feature labels (context monotonicity and lexical relations) are detectable in the concatenated tokens of the substituted noun phrases: however, for interventional purposes, we perform the probing and intervention steps on the `[CLS]` token which serves as an input to the NLI classifier head: we have found that the same features are detectable to a comparable standard, and this is the only position at which we are able to make a sensible intervention that would allow conclusions about the final classifier head only.

3.3 Evaluation

The significant metrics for these interventional probing paradims are the *probing accuracy* before and after the iterative nullspace projection steps (a decline to random performance indicates the feature is being “removed" from the representation in the sense that it is no longer detectable by linear probes) and the *downstream classification accuracy* on the NLI task the model's were trained for (in our case, we report the accuracy on the NLI_XY task).

For amnesic probing, we report the performance deltas for both the probing and downstream tasks. However, for mnestic probing, a slightly more nuanced and qualitative view is helpful: it can be assumed that eventually mnestic probing will reach comparable performance to the untouched vector representations, but we are interested in the comparative rates at which this happens. As the interventions are iterative, we may feed the intervened representations into the classifier head at *each step* of the intervention process - we use this to provide a step-wise presentation of results in linear plots in figure 5.

While the tabulated deltas in table 1 results are sufficient to present our observations on amnesic probing, for comparison we also include the step-wise graphical presentations in the appendix.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Single Feature Amnesic Probing

The results for the standard amnesic probing procedure are in table 1. In particular, the single feature results are in the rows with features labelled *insertion relation* and *context monotonicity*. The amnesic operation is successful - the respective probing accuracies approach and reach the majority class baseline.

We also include the step-wise plots of both probing performance and downstream NLI task performance: we single out the case of the insertion relation label in figures 3 and 4, but include the full suite of expanded plots for each feature in the appendix. The length of the iterative amnesic probing process is indicative of the number of dimensions removed to reach this baseline: it can also be considered a proxy for the strength of the feature presence in the representations, or rather, the dimension of the semantic subspace corresponding to the target features.

The second phase of this process, i.e. the resubstitution of the modified representations as inputs to the NLI classifier head, can be seen in the right hand portion of table 1, labelled *NLI-XY Performance*. The result is unexpected: for each of these features, *the downstream task performance appears to be unaffected after their removal.* This is surprising when the dataset is explicitly controlled to rely only on these two features.

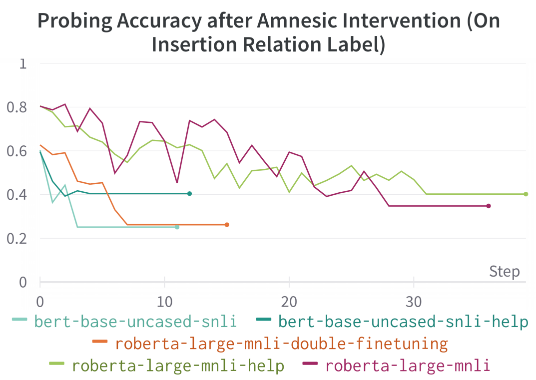


Figure 3: Step-wise probing performance throughout the amnesic probing process: a decrease towards the random baseline accuracy (roughly 0.3 for this 3-class task) indicates the feature is less and less extractable from the remaining representations as the iterative process continues.

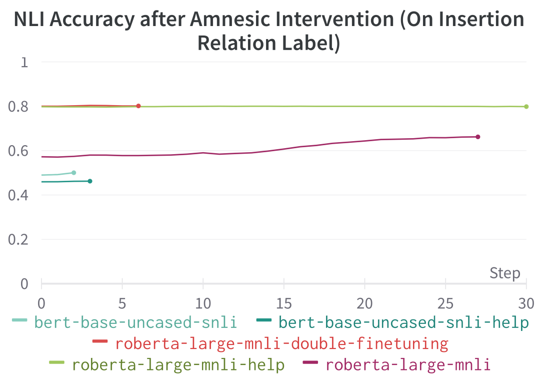


Figure 4: Downstream performance on NLI_XY after amnesic intervention (removing lexical relation information). For such an important feature to the end-task, we would expect to see a drop: but we don't!

4.2 Multi Feature Amnesic Probing

The results for the amnesic probing procedure utilizing *both* auxiliary feature label sets and the entailment gold label are in the rows of table 1 with labels *composite* and *entailment label* respectively. We observe that once again, the downstream task performance is mostly unaffected. Unlike the unexpected result in the previous section, it's difficult to argue away the fact that this is somewhat contradictory: while single feature removal may be subject to some confounding bias, the removal of

Model	Feature	Probing Performance Start	Probing Performance Intervention Δ	NLI-XY Performance Start	NLI-XY Performance Intervention Δ
`roberta-large-mnli-help`	insertion relation	80.58	-40.35	79.79	0.06
	context monotonicity	87.65	-46.22	79.79	-0.09
	composite	64.48	-43.95	79.79	0.32
	entailment label	78.05	-37.49	79.79	-1.57
`roberta-large-mnli-double-finetuning`	insertion relation	62.7	-36.49	80.04	0.11
	context monotonicity	89.79	-43.28	80.19	0
	composite	57.64	-49.56	80.08	-1.67
	entailment label	82.8	-24.94	80.19	-16.53
`roberta-large-mnli`	insertion relation	80.39	-45.59	57.22	8.99
	context monotonicity	75.44	-27.49	57.37	-0.43
	composite	72.35	-53.51	57.24	-2.27
	entailment label	73.6	-15.31	57.37	0.1
`bert-base-uncased-snli-help`	insertion relation	59.53	-19.1	45.95	0.28
	context monotonicity	82.72	-33.94	45.52	-2.35
	composite	37.19	-17.08	45.76	13.68
	entailment label	47.05	0.38	45.91	0
`bert-base-uncased-snli`	insertion relation	60.26	-35.14	48.99	1.05
	context monotonicity	81.09	-30.77	49.42	-6.25
	composite	35.37	-17.83	50.73	7.45
	entailment label	42.44	-0.24	49.42	0

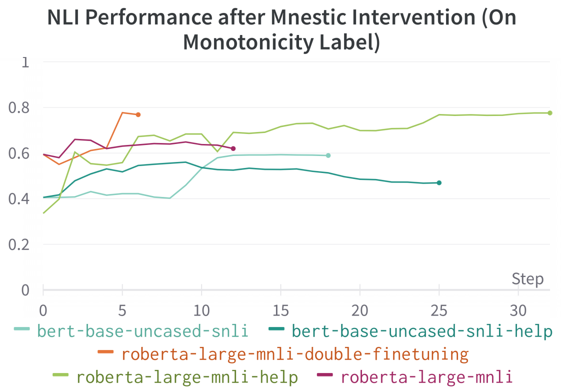
Table 1: Amnesic probing performance deltas across models and target feature labels: first listed is the performance on the probing task with respect to the indicated feature, and then the accuracy on the downstream NLI-XY task. We note the results pre-intervention and the ensuing change in accuracy.

both features exhausts the variables on which this classification depends. This is highly unexpected, and suggests a point of failure for the amnesic probing process. Naturally, we cannot be without doubt that despite all our best efforts to work with a controlled dataset that relies only on these two know (but still complex) features, a model may yet find unrelated heuristics to exploit that may correlate so strongly with the downstream task label that it may perform well without representing and using these intermediate features. However, we imagine this to be a rather low probability scenario to be that the model simultaneously learns such heuristics but simultaneously learn representations that create strong clusters for the known intermediate features *without using them at all*. The models which we have observed to perform more less well on NLI-XY (such as roberta-large-mnli) are indeed estimated to be using sub-par heuristics, but this also comes with poor probing results for the intermediate features - naturally, this in itself does not imply anything conclusive, but certainly adds to our convictions.

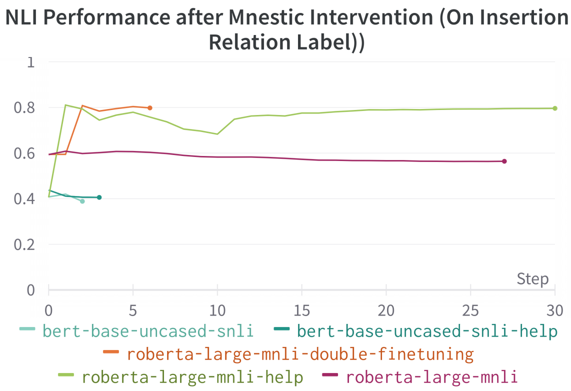
On a seprate note, it is noted in Elazar et al. (2020) that there is no control for the number of dimensions removed, while there is a clear correlation between downstream task performance and the number of label classes (and thus removed probe directions) are in play. Our feature sets have only 2 and 3 classes respectively. In the most analagous result in (Elazar et al., 2020) where the auxiliary features had very few classes and no change on the downstream performance was observed, it was concluded that the features must have no effect on the outcome. It is very likely that *too little information* is being removed in this process to observe any impact on the downstream task performance. This could potentially be pointing to high redundancy in the representations which the amnesic intervention may struggle to remove appropriately.

4.3 Mnestic Probing

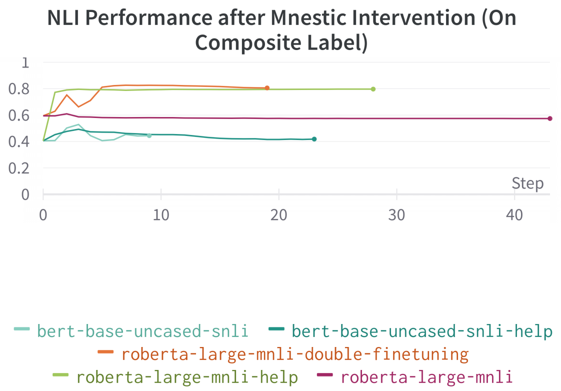
Given the possible dimensionality problem, the alternative method of *mnestic* probing seems promising: after the mnestic intervention, many dimensions are removed and few remain, so it appears to be a ripe setting for observing and comparing effects on downstream NLI accuracy at a finer granularity. The results for NLI-XY task accuracy after the *mnestic* probing procedure are presented as step-wise plots in figure 5. There is a clear increase in NLI performance with subsequent addition of probe-chosen directions to the representations, especially viewed in the context of section 4.4, where we compare the performance to random choices of included directions. In the latter, performance



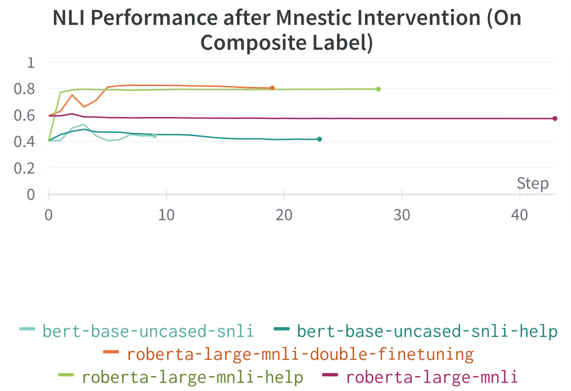
(a) Context Monotonicity Label



(b) Lexical Relation Label



(c) Composite Label



(d) Gold Label

Figure 5: Downstream NLI Task Performance After Mnestic Interventions

varies randomly rather than presenting a structured increase as seen here.

We observe that the *composite* label and the gold *entailment* label are reflected in line with expectations in the mnestic probing experiments: the inclusion of the probe-selected dimensions with respect to these labels introduces a sharp and immediate increase in the NLI classifier performance. This is significantly steeper than the baseline increase observed in random addition of representation directions. Similarly, the increase is nearly as sharp for the lexical relation label. However, although an increase is observed during the iterative mnestic probing intervention for context montonicity, this increase is not at a dramatically higher rate than adding subsequently more directions from the original representation. For monotonicity specifically, this is not enough to conclude that the feature (or at least, the corresponding probe-selected dimensions) are critical to the final classifier.

Nevertheless, we have been able to make clearer observations than were possible in the amnesic probing setting.

4.4 Control Comparison

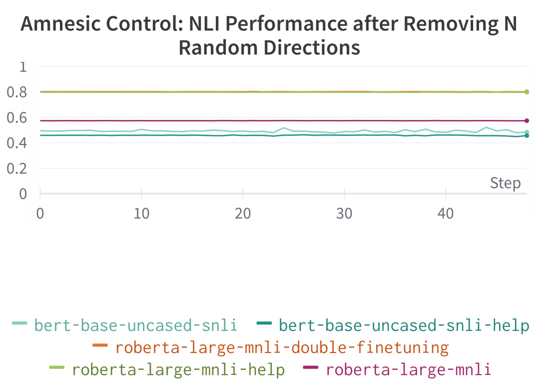


Figure 6: Amnesic control experiment: Downstream NLI accuracy upon the *removal* of n random directions of the original representation.

We contextualise all the preceding results with a set of control experiments both for amnesic (figure 6) and mnestic (figure 7) probing. Note in particular that even with very few random dimensions kept, downstream performance starts approaching comparable levels to the full representations. As

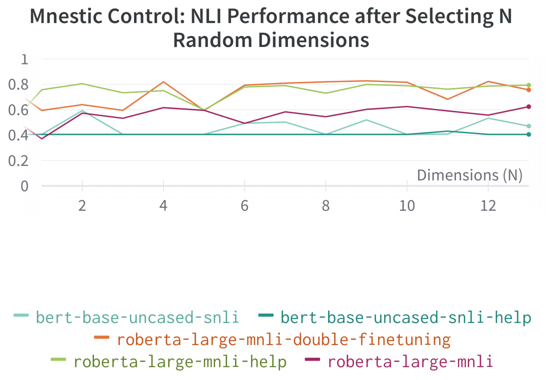


Figure 7: Mnestic control experiment: downstream NLI accuracy upon the *selection* of n random directions of the original representation.

such, a single random baseline as in Elazar et al. (2020) can be misleading: there is enough variability in the random direction results so as to allow for a false claim of feature irrelevance by simply getting lucky; as few as 3 dimensions can perform at the original model's performance level or arbitrarily lower.

Lastly, we compare to the mnestic probing results in figure 5: with the probe-selected mnestic dimension choices, the increase in downstream performance does seem to happen faster and in a more consistent fashion, while the selection of n randomly chosen directions introduces very haphazard performance spikes. This suggests the probe-selected dimensions are consistently adding to the model's access to the relevant information, amd this may be stronger evidence for the usefulness of the examined features for the final classification.

5 Related Work

The use of probing as an interpretability strategy dates back as far as works such as Alain and Bengio (2018) and (Conneau et al., 2018), but a core set of work on the detailed development of the methodology includes Hewitt and Liang (2019); Belinkov and Glass (2019); Voita and Titov (2020); Pimentel et al. (2020). For a full survey, see Belinkov (2022).

The application of probing strategies to natural logic components has been explored in Rozanova et al. (2021b) and Geiger et al. (2020). In Rozanova et al. (2021b), probing experiments have proven effective in detecting the presence or absence of features such as *context monotonicity* and *phrase-pair relations* in the internal representations of NLI models.

Regarding interventions as interpretability tools for machine learning classifiers, there are two broad categories: those that modify the raw input (such as image or text) in a controlled way, and those that modify the hidden/latent vector representations of the data at various stages of the models' input processing. While input-level interventions are more common as they are usually easier to control and are strongly interpretable, they don't allow us to explore and conjecture about exact high-level representational mechanisms in the latent space. We tabulate a few relevant interventional interpretability methods in table 2. Note in particular the variation in the *generation* step for the intervened input; some use generative modelling for counterfactual examples, while we use cheaper linear probes.

The only other work in which interventional methods have been applied to natural logic is Geiger et al. (2021): a similar problem setting is considered, but at a finer granularity. Our work focuses more on the summarised abstract notion of context monotonicity as a single feature, rather than the intermediate tree nodes that determine its final monotonicity profile. The interventions used in this work are vector *interchange* interventions; partial representations from transformed inputs are used, as opposed to direct manipulations of the encoded vectors.

6 Conclusion and Future Work

Our expiremental setting has shown significant limitations of amnesic probing in high-dimensional settings where there are few label classes (and consequently fewer dimension modified), even if these classes are strongly detectable. Our results point out that it is misguided to concluded that a given feature is not used when post-amnesic-intervention downstream performance fails to drop, especially in our example amnesic probing studies of a) the gold donwstream feature label and b) the composite of two labels that jointly determine the entailment label. This may be due to a dimension/rank confounder variable and high redundancy of information in the representations. It remains to be checked whether high performance in the random control directions corresponds to strong alignment with these probe-selected directions: we propose an analysis of the *dot products* with the fixed set of probe-selected dimensions, which indicates a shared directionality measure (0 for orthogonal vectors and 1 for codirectional ones).

	Intervention	Tested Effect	Feature Characterisation	Requires Intermediate Labels	Intervention Linked to Concept Interpretation	Domain
Amnesic Probing / INLP (Elazar et al., 2020)	Debiasing / Feature Removal	Downstream Classifier Accuracy	Linear Classifier	Yes	No	Language Modelling
CausaLM: Causal Model Explanation Through Counterfactual Language Models (Feder et al., 2021)	Re-Training Model Copy For Counterfactual Representation	Text representation-based individual treatment effect (TReITE)	Retrained Base Model	Yes	Yes	Sentiment Analysis
Explaining Classifiers with Causal Concept Effect (Goyal et al., 2019)	Generative Modeling	Average Causal Effect Measure	VAE	Yes	Yes	Vision Classification
Concept Activation Vectors (TCAV) (Kim et al., 2018)	Value Shift in Vector Direction	Custom Gradient Sensitivity Measure	Linear Classifier	Yes	Yes	Vision Classification
Latent Space Explanation by Intervention (Gat et al., 2021)	VAE Input Discretization and Reconstruction	Reconstruction Quality	VAE	No	Qualitative Judgement (Vision Only)	Vision Classification
Meaningfully Debugging Model Mistakes Using Conceptual Counterfactuals (Abid et al., 2022)	Weighted Combination of Concept Vectors	Difference Between Concept Addition and Removal Effect	Linear Classifier	Yes	Yes	Vision Classification

Table 2: Related Work on Latent Concept Interventions

In summary: we have introduced a modification of the amnesic probing paradigm which we call *mnestic* probing which uses the same INLP process but considers the opposite intervention: using the union of projection rowspaces to keep *only* the directions the probes have identified to be modelling the target information. This strategy presents results that are more aligned with theoretical expectations (in the NLI case), possibly because we are now able to make comparisons in a lower rank setting.

7 Limitations

A key limitation of the mnestic probing strategy is that as one reconstructs the original representation one dimension at a time, information content is naturally due to increase: as such, no mnestic probing result can be viewed in isolation, but should be used as a comparative study. Preferably, various randomized selections of linear subspaces with the same number of dimensions should be included as baselines input representations. Furthermore, we mention two some additional caveats: firstly, the probing strategies used here to identify the informative semantic subspaces in question are always linear; relevant information may be present non-linearly. However, as with amnesic probing, we discount any non-linearly encoded information as the final model classifcation layer is linear and thus cannot exploit this information. Lastly, probing for subspaces which are informative of target auxiliary features may always include correlated features in the resulting subspaces; this must always be taken into account when drawing conclusions from mnestic/amnesic probing.

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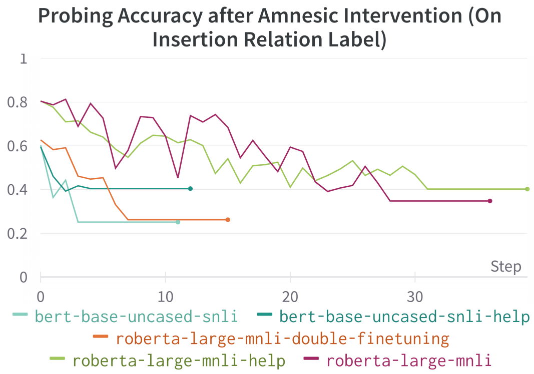
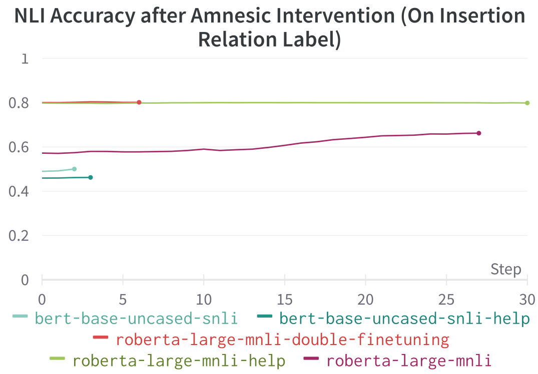
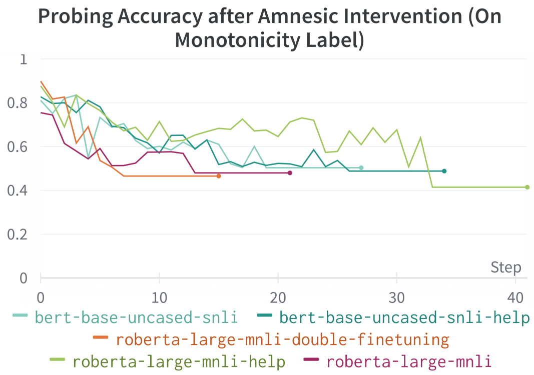
A Expanded Amnesic Intervention Results



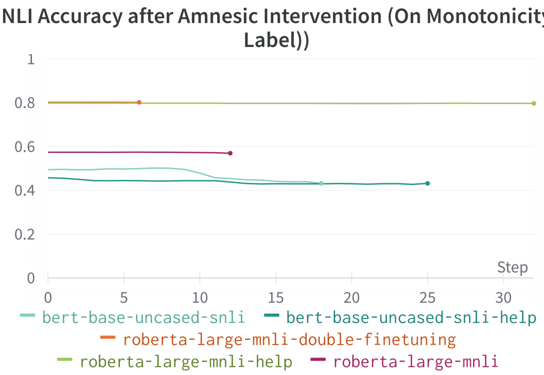
(a) Lexical Relation Probing Performance During Iterative Amnesic Intervention Process



(b) Downstream Performance On NLI_XY After Amnesic Intervention (Removing Lexical Relation Information)

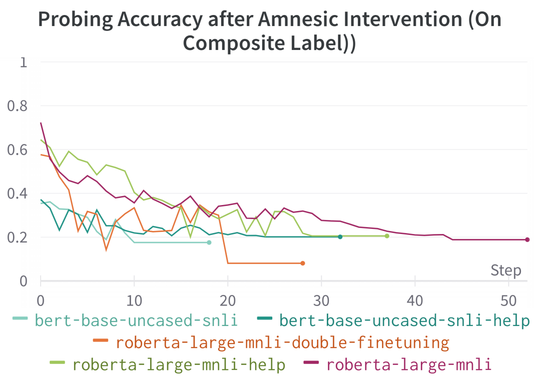


(c) Context Monotonicity Probing Performance During Iterative Amnesic Intervention Process

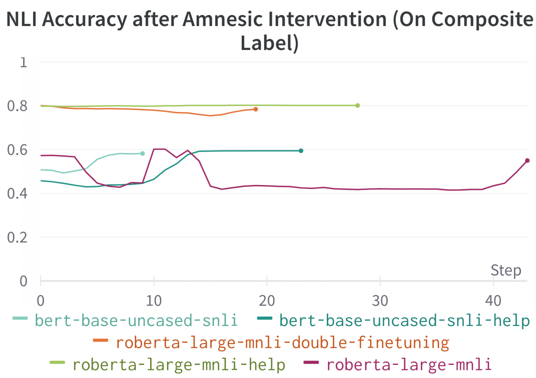


(d) Downstream Performance On NLI_XY After Amnesic Intervention (Removing Context Monotonicity Information)

Figure 8: Single Feature Amnesic Probing

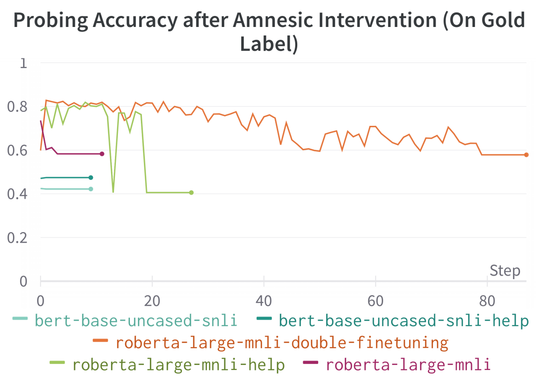


(a) Probing Performance On NLI_XY After Composite Label Amnesic Intervention

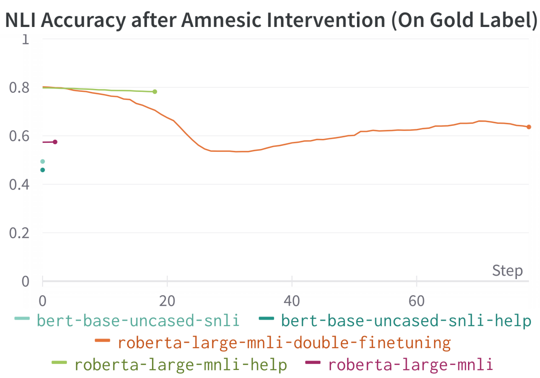


(b) Downstream Performance On NLI_XY After Composite Label Amnesic Intervention

Figure 9: Composite Feature Label Amnesic Probing



(a) Probing performance On NLI_XY after entailment label amnesic intervention.



(b) Downstream performance on NLI_XY after entailment label amnesic intervention.

Figure 10: Sanity Check: Entailment Gold Label Amnesic Probing