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RESEARCH ARTICLE

MLGN: A Multi-Label Guided Network for Improving Text Classification

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ABSTRACT Within natural language processing, multi-label classification is an important but challenging task. It is more complex than single-label classification since the document representations need to cover fine-grained label information, while the labels predicted by the model are often related. Recently, large pre-trained language models have achieved great performance on multi-label classification tasks, typically using embedding of [CLS] vector as the semantic representation of entire document and matching it with candidate labels. However, existing methods tend to ignore label semantics, and the relationships between labels and documents are not effectively mined. In addition, the linear layers used for fine-tuning do not take the correlations between labels into account. In this work, we propose a Multi-Label Guided Network (MLGN) capable to guide document representation with multi-label semantic information. Furthermore, we utilize correlation knowledge to enhance the original label prediction in downstream tasks. The extensive experimental trials show that MLGN transcends previous works on several publicly available datasets. Our source code is available at <https://github.com/L199Q/MLGN>.

INDEX TERMS Multi-label text classification, document representation, label semantics, contrastive learning, label correlation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Multi-label text classification [1], [2] is one of the fundamental tasks in natural language processing (NLP) with a wide range of applications [3], [4]. In text classification, a document can belong to multiple topics and be labeled with multiple tags. For example, in an NLP application in the field of metal materials, the document can be associated with tags such as “computer”, “knowledge graph”, and “materials science”. In fine-grained sentiment analysis, a negative label can be further refined into labels such as

“depression”, “anger”, “pain”, and “fear”. Multi-label text classification can provide a more refined and comprehensive representation of text content, which is better aligned with the practical needs of the real world and has gradually become the mainstream research direction in text classification.

Multi-label text classification can be classified into two categories: traditional machine learning methods and deep learning methods. To classify text, traditional machine learning methods require text features, which are usually extracted by counting word frequency or using bag-of-words features. These features are then used as input for a classifier, such as decision trees [5], Bayesian [6], SVM [7], or KNN [8], [9]. However, traditional machine learning methods often have

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limitations in representing text, as they use discrete representations that are high-dimensional and sparse, and don't capture the semantic relationships between text sequences or contexts. This can make it difficult to learn the meaning of the text, which leads to limited representation ability when building classifier models.

One of the core problems in multi-label text classification is to learn good representations for each input document. In order to capture the semantic features of documents related to labels, research in multi-label text classification has gradually turned to deep learning methods, benefiting from the more powerful ability of deep learning models in text representation and complex feature extraction, as well as further improve the accuracy of text classification. CNN-based deep learning methods have the ability of representation learning [10], [11], but the fixed-size convolutional kernels can only extract local document features and cannot focus on the semantic information of the document context. RNN treats the text as a sequence of words [12], [13], which can capture the correlations between words and learn contextual features. However, due to the sequential processing of text, the computational cost increases with the length of the sentence, which is not instrumental to solving long text problems. Owing to the superiority of Transformer [14] in semantic feature extraction, Google proposed a pre-trained language model called BERT [15], which is based on the encoder structure of Transformer. The model is trained through MLM (Masked Language Modeling) and NSP (Next Sentence Prediction) tasks to obtain excellent text representations, and has achieved the best performance in various natural language processing tasks. This has led to widespread research on pre-trained models by scholars [16], [17]. However, most of them only focus on the feature representations of documents, without explicitly establishing a connection between documents and labels.

In recent years, the semantic information of labels has attracted great attentions of scholars. Guo et al. [18] replaced the original one-hot label encoding with better label distribution generated by label semantic information to improve the final classification performance. Xiong et al. [19] improved the performance of BERT in text classification by utilizing label semantic information. However, they have limitations on the total number of labels, and cannot effectively mine the potential connections between labels and text in large-scale multi-label text classification tasks. To address this issue, HGCLR [20] used the label hierarchy using Graphormer [21], and fused label information with document information to obtain positive samples. GUDN [22] used label semantics to help BERT extract high-quality document features. However, their downstream task fine-tuning only uses a single fully connected layer and does not consider the correlation between labels.

Considering the semantic information of multi-label is not fully utilized to enhance document representation, we propose the LabelInfo module, which employs BERT to extract label semantic information to guide document encoding.

Since the documents and labels of each instance are corresponding, they are considered to be close in the latent space. Therefore, by using contrastive learning to reduce the distance between document and label vectors, we obtain high-quality document representations to improve classification accuracy. In order to effectively utilize label relevance, we propose a new network architecture called LabelNet. The LabelNet architecture is used as an additional enhancement module for existing multi-label text classification architectures to form a new end-to-end model. Our work is summarized as follows:

- 1) The LabelInfo module we proposed combines BERT and contrastive learning loss function of document-label pairs to extract features, which could further guide document representation while obtaining label semantic information, and more effectively to find the latent space between text and labels.
- 2) We propose the LabelNet module, which enhances the original label prediction by utilizing relevance knowledge. This module obtains label relevance predictions by deeply exploring the potential connections between related labels.
- 3) We fuse the LabelInfo and LabelNet modules to propose an end-to-end multi-label guidance network called MLGN. We conducted experiments on two benchmark datasets and achieved state-of-the-art (SOTA) results. Our results demonstrate that MLGN is helpful for multi-label text classification tasks.

II. RELATED WORK

A. DOCUMENT REPRESENTATION

XMLCNN [11] uses dynamic pooling to pool each feature map into multiple features before concatenating them to obtain the document representation. AttentionXML [13] captures long-distance dependencies between words using BiLSTM and uses a multi-label attention mechanism to capture the most relevant parts of the text for each label. LightXML [23] integrates BERT, RoBERTa [16], and XLNet [17] models and concatenates the [cls] vectors from the last 5 layers as the text representation. Zhang et al. [24] argue that a global feature vector may not be sufficient to represent semantic information at different levels of granularity in a document and propose to use word-level local features to supplement it for additional gains.

B. LABEL SEMANTICS

Guo et al. [18] address the problem of one-hot encoding for most text classification labels, which ignores the relationships among text, labels and the semantic information of labels, by integrating document representation information into label representation. LSAN [25] constructs label-specific document representation using label semantic information. Xiong et al. [19] use label embedding technology to improve the performance of BERT in text classification. The model trains the document and label information together and

of the n -th layer is denoted as:

$$\phi_{\text{bert}}^{(n)}(x_i) = \{h_{\text{cls}}^{(n)}, h_1^{(n)}, \dots, h_T^{(n)}\}. \quad (2)$$

B. LabelInfo

The [CLS] token in BERT utilizes a self-attention mechanism to obtain sentence-level information representation, which can capture contextual information representations in different contexts. We use the embedded [CLS] in BERT as the semantic feature of the document and label. However, using only the [CLS] of the last layer is insufficient for exploring the relationships between the semantic features of the document and the label. This is mainly because there are issues with obtaining the feature information of the label: (1) The label information is composed of related words and does not contain contextual semantic information. (2) The label information is usually shorter than document information and is only provided by multiple labels corresponding to each document. To address these issues, we concatenate the [CLS] of the last five layers of BERT as its feature representation to obtain hierarchically rich semantic information. Additionally, the label and text share the same BERT, which significantly reduces the model size and complexity, accelerating convergence. During the training phase, document features and label features are asynchronously extracted. The text feature expression is as follows:

$$h = \text{concat} \left(h_{\text{cls}}^{(-1)}, h_{\text{cls}}^{(-2)}, h_{\text{cls}}^{(-3)}, h_{\text{cls}}^{(-4)}, h_{\text{cls}}^{(-5)} \right). \quad (3)$$

Simply relying on a simple fully connected layer to link the semantic information of the text and the label to the one-hot label is unstable and uncertain. An effective and simple method to solve this problem is to create an association mechanism between the label information and the document information. Therefore, we propose a document-label contrastive learning loss function to solve the above problem. We guide the encoding of K document features, thus using the features of K multi-label sets associated with the document, so the total number of samples is $2K$, $I = \{1, \dots, 2K\}$. We represent the index of the multi-label set corresponding to the i -th document as the $\text{label}(i)$, and the negative sample is the remaining sample in I . The document-label contrastive learning loss function expression is as follows:

$$L_{\text{Encoder}} = \sum_{i=1}^{2k} -\log \frac{\exp(h_i \cdot h_{\text{label}(i)}/\tau)}{\sum_{k \in I/i} \exp(h_i \cdot h_k/\tau)}. \quad (4)$$

where τ is the temperature coefficient, which helps to better distinguish between positive and negative samples. h_i is the concatenated vector of the last 5 layers of [CLS] obtained from h to obtain x_i , which is the normalized document representation vector.

The success of LabelInfo can be attributed to two main factors. First, it utilizes the semantic information of the label to guide BERT in extracting features related to the label from the document information, resulting in a document representation with label information guidance. Second, it creates

an association mechanism between the semantic information of the label and the document information, using the label feature encoding as a positive sample of the document feature. Through the document-label contrastive learning loss function, it brings the projection space distance between the document feature and the associated label feature closer, while also guiding dissimilar instances to distance themselves further apart in the projection space.

C. LabelNet

LabelNet is composed of raw label predictions and Labelmodel, which is a computational unit that maps the raw label predictions to enhanced label predictions based on label correlations. The building blocks of LabelNet are shown in Figure 2. Formally, the LabelNet construction is defined as:

$$Y = y + \text{Labelmodel}(y). \quad (5)$$

where Y and y are the output and input of the LabelNet module. Specifically, y is the raw label prediction before LabelNet, and Y is the enhanced label prediction with correlations learned by the Label model.

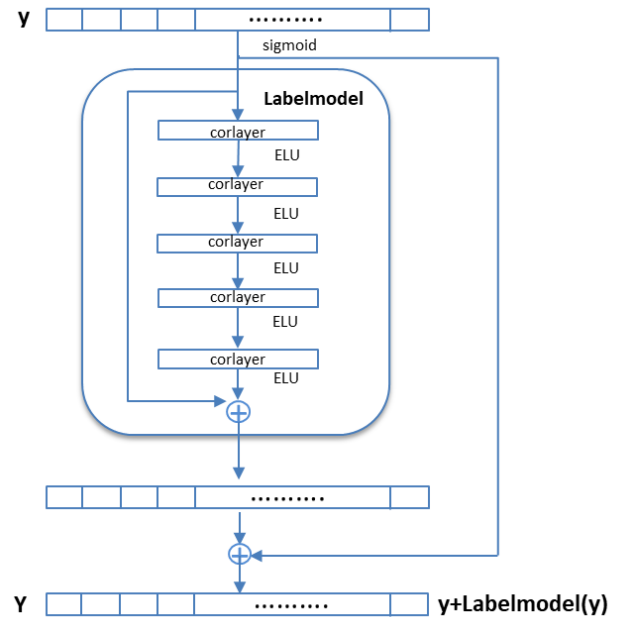


FIGURE 2. The framework of the LabelNet network.

The simplest design for the label correlation module is to add a linear layer after y , similar to Cornet [19], to obtain the correlated label prediction through additional weight training. However, a single linear layer is insufficient to deepen the connection between labels, and the learned label correlations are shallow. Therefore, we propose to deepen the label correlation layer, where the output of the previous layer serves as the input of the next layer. This allows us to focus on the correlation between related labels and improve the learned label correlation. However, deepening the network layers may cause the predicted results to diverge. To address this issue, we use the original label prediction as a constraint

TABLE 1. Summary of experimental datasets.

Datasets	N_{train}	N_{test}	D	L	$\bar{L}$	$\tilde{L}$	$\bar{w}_{\text{train}}$	$\bar{w}_{\text{test}}$
EURLex	15499	3865	186104	3956	5.30	20.79	1248.58	1230.40
AAPD	54840	1000	69399	54	2.41	2444.04	163.42	171.65

Notes: N_{train} is the number of training instances, N_{test} is the number of test instances, D is the total number of words, L is the total number of classes, $\bar{L}$ is the average number of labels per document, $\tilde{L}$ is the average number of documents per label, $\bar{w}_{\text{train}}$ is the average number of words per document in the training set, $\bar{w}_{\text{test}}$ is the average number of words per document in the testing set.

for label correlation learning through residual connections. In multi-label text classification, the total number of labels can be large, but only a few of them are typically related. The majority of labels are often unrelated to each other. Therefore, the length of our label correlation layer can be much smaller than the total length of the labels, which not only allows us to focus on learning deep correlations but also reduces the model parameters and accelerates model convergence. The label correlation layer is defined as:

$$\text{corlayer}(v) = \delta(Wv + b). \quad (6)$$

where v is the input of the label correlation layer, W and b are the weight matrix and bias of the label correlation layer, and δ is the ELU activation function.

Considering that the raw label prediction, as the output of labelInfo, has already achieved high accuracy and plays an important guiding role in the label correlation prediction as the input of LabelNet. We again amplify the effect of the original label prediction through residual connections.

D. TRAINING AND PREDICTION

1) TRAINING

The MLGN is an end-to-end multi-label classification model that is made possible by the constructed LabelInfo and LabelNet. The goal of MLGN is to minimize the target loss function L_{sum} , which includes L_{Encoder} , $L_{\text{BCE}}(p_i^{\text{text}}, y_i)$, and $L_{\text{BCE}}(p_i^{\text{label}}, y_i)$. The specific formula is defined as:

$$L_{\text{sum}} = \lambda L_{\text{Encoder}} + L_{\text{BCE}}(p_i^{\text{text}}, y_i) + L_{\text{BCE}}(p_i^{\text{label}}, y_i). \quad (7)$$

Here, λ is an adjustable coefficient for the contrastive learning loss function of document-label, which is used to control the balance between the losses. p_i^{text} is the final probability of the i -th document's semantic information as input, and p_i^{label} is the final probability of the semantic information of the label set associated with the i -th document as input.

2) PREDICTION

As we fully utilize the semantic information of the labels during the training phase, and MLGN is trained when L_{sum} is minimized. Even in the prediction phase without the condition of label semantic information, the MLGN model that relies only on the semantic information of the document can

obtain guidance for the label semantic information during document representation and final prediction, and the final prediction probability of the i -th document is p_i^{text} .

IV. EXPERIMENTS

A. DATASETS

- 1) EURLex dataset [35] is a collection of documents related to EU law, containing 3956 topics with 15449 documents in the training set and 3865 in the test set.
- 2) AAPD dataset [27] consists of 55840 abstracts and corresponding topics from papers in the computer science field on arXiv, with 54840 in the training set and 1000 in the test set.

For both datasets, the maximum document length is 512, and if the number of words in a document exceeds 512, we truncate the document to the maximum number of words. All methods are trained and tested on the datasets summarized in Table 1.

B. EVALUATION METRICS

Considering that in multi-label text classification datasets, the number of labels per sample is sparse with respect to the total set of labels. For this reason in the evaluation phase, we provide a short ranked list of potentially relevant labels for each instance and evaluate the quality of these ranked lists, focusing on the scores at the top of each list. Therefore, this study uses two evaluation metrics to verify the validity of MLGN: the top k precision ($p@k$) and the normalized discounted cumulative gain ($nDCG@k$). We calculate $p@k$ and $nDCG@k$ using the following equations:

$$p@k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{t \in \text{rank}_k(\hat{y})} y_t. \quad (8)$$

$$DCG@k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{t \in \text{rank}_k(\hat{y})} \frac{y_t}{\log(t+1)}. \quad (9)$$

$$IDCG@k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{t=1}^{\min(k, \|y\|_0)} \frac{1}{\log(t+1)}. \quad (10)$$

$$nDCG@k = \frac{DCG@k}{IDCG@k}. \quad (11)$$

where $\hat{y}$ is the predicted score vector, $\text{rank}_k(\hat{y})$ is the indices of the top k scores in $\hat{y}$, y is the true label vector, $y \in \{0, 1\}^L$,

and $\|y\|_0$ is the number of relevant labels in y , that is, the number of 1 in y .

C. BASELINE MODELS

To fully validate the effectiveness of the MLGN model, this work compares it with state-of-the-art models for multi-label text classification tasks in recent years, with parameters either adopted from their original papers or determined through experiments. The baseline models are as follows:

- 1) XMLCNN [11]: This model uses a convolutional neural network to represent text and dynamically extracts hierarchically rich semantic features from text using dynamic pooling.
- 2) AttentionXML [13]: A model based on label trees that leverages the advantages of BiLSTM networks to obtain contextual semantic information and obtains document representation related to label information through a label attention mechanism.
- 3) CornetAttentionXML [29]: An architecture that uses AttentionXML as the text encoder and can leverage the correlation information between different labels by attaching a Cornet network module.
- 4) LightXML [23]: A lightweight deep framework with dynamic negative label sampling. To ensure experimental fairness, we use a BERT model to reproduce it.
- 5) GUDN [22]: A multi-label classification model that utilizes label semantic information, which is the most similar work to MLGN because they both use label semantic information as guidance. However, it does not effectively establish a mechanism for the association between labels and documents, and lacks work on label correlation.

D. PARAMETER SETTINGS

All of our experiments were conducted on a computer with a Tesla V100 GPU and Intel Xeon 4210 (2.4G, 10C) CPU. Our models used the pre-trained bert-base-uncased version as a feature extractor, which consists of 12 Transformer blocks with 12 self-attention heads and a hidden size of 768. The text representation had a dropout rate of 0.5, and the adjustable coefficient was set to 0.01. For the EURlex dataset, we set the learning rate to $5e-5$, the label Encoder input to the semantic information of multiple labels corresponding to each sample, the temperature coefficient was set to 5, the dimension of the label correlation layer in LabelNet was set to 600, and the number of training rounds was set to 40, with the training batch size of 8 and the testing batch size of 16. For the AAPD dataset, we set the learning rate to $5e-6$, the label Encoder input to the augmented label semantics (arXiv labels with complete semantics as shown in Table 2) + the first 48 words of the document, the temperature coefficient was set to 1, the dimension of the label correlation layer in LabelNet was set to 30, and the number of training rounds was set to 20, with the training batch size of 16 and the testing batch size of 16.

TABLE 2. Labels and enhanced labels.

Labels	Enhanced Labels
cmp-lg	cmp-lg
cond-mat.dis-nn	Condensed Matter Disordered Systems Neural Networks
cond-mat.stat-mech	Condensed Matter Statistical Mechanics
cs.AI	Computer Artificial Intelligence
cs.CC	Computer Computational Complexity
cs.CE	Computer Computational Engineering Finance Science
cs.CG	Computer Computational Geometry
cs.CL	Computer Computation Language
cs.CR	Computer Cryptography Security
cs.CV	Computer Vision Pattern Recognition
cs.CY	Computers Society
cs.DB	Computer Databases
cs.DC	Computer Distributed Parallel Cluster Computing
cs.DL	Computer Digital Libraries
cs.DM	Computer Discrete Mathematics
cs.DS	Computer Data Structures Algorithms
cs.FL	Computer Formal Languages Automata Theory
cs.GT	Computer Science Game Theory
cs.HC	Human-Computer Interaction
cs.IR	Computer Information Retrieval
cs.IT	Computer Information Theory
cs.LG	Computer Machine Learning
cs.LO	Logic in Computer Science
cs.MA	Computer Multiagent Systems
cs.MM	Computer Multimedia
cs.MS	Computer Mathematical Software
cs.NA	Computer Numerical Analysis
cs.NE	Computer eural Evolutionary Computing
cs.NI	Computer Networking Internet Architecture
cs.PF	Computer Performance
cs.PL	Computer Programming Languages
cs.RO	Computer Robotics
cs.SC	Computer Symbolic Computation
cs.SE	Computer Software Engineering
cs.SI	Computer Social Information Networks
cs.SY	Computer Systems Control
math.CO	Mathematics Combinatorics
math.IT	Mathematics Information Theory
math.LO	Mathematics Logic
math.NA	Mathematics Numerical Analysis
math.NT	Mathematics Number Theory
math.OC	Mathematics Optimization Control
math.PR	Mathematics Probability
math.ST	Mathematics Statistics Theory
nlin.AO	NMathematics nonlinear Adaptation Self-Organizing Systems
physics.data-an	Physics Data Analysis Statistics Probability
physics.soc-ph	Physics Society
q-bio.NC	Quantitative Biology Neurons Cognition
q-bio.QM	Biology Quantitative Methods
quant-ph	Quantum Physics
stat.AP	Statistics Applications
stat.ME	Statistics Methodology
stat.ML	Statistics Machine Learning
stat.TH	Statistics Theory

Notes: The label "cmp-lg" was not found on arXiv, so the enhanced label remains the same as the original label.

E. PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

We evaluated the performance advantage of our proposed MLGN model over existing models using the $p@k$ and $nDCG@k$ evaluation metrics. The best results are shown in bold in Table 3. It can be seen that our proposed MLGN model transcends current state-of-the-art multi-label text classification models on every metric. However, XMLCNN performs the worst, mainly because the text representation obtained through CNN lacks contextual semantic relationships. AttentionXML improves upon XMLCNN with the attention mechanism, but it only focuses on document representation and does not consider the work of label relevance. This is why CornetAttentionXML surpasses it. The Transformer model relies on its powerful feature extraction ability to obtain high-quality text representations, and its

TABLE 3. Comparison of different models.

Datasets		XMLCNN	AttentionXML	CornetAttentionXML	LightXML	GUDN	MLGN
EURLex	$P@1$	76.81	85.90	85.85	86.03	85.51	86.31
	$P@3$	62.79	73.01	73.32	74.19	74.10	74.77
	$P@5$	51.56	61.00	61.68	62.27	62.14	62.66
	$nDCG@3$	66.44	76.41	76.61	77.41	77.23	77.97
	$nDCG@5$	60.47	70.47	70.94	71.70	71.49	72.13
AAPD	$P@1$	74.38	83.70	85.00	85.80	85.80	86.10
	$P@3$	53.84	60.63	61.57	61.30	62.30	62.57
	$P@5$	37.79	41.64	41.76	42.02	42.42	42.44
	$nDCG@3$	71.12	79.90	81.25	81.26	81.97	82.45
	$nDCG@5$	75.93	84.10	84.90	85.32	85.87	86.17

Notes: We compared our model with state-of-the-art multi-label text classification models. Note that to ensure experimental fairness, we do not use model ensemble. For the LightXML model, we selected the best experimental results from BERT, RoBERTa, and XLNet to display. For AAPD, to ensure the effectiveness of label correlation, we chose a dimension of 30 (<54) for the Cornet module.

classification performance is generally better than that of traditional neural networks. GUDN enhances document representation with label semantic information and performs better than LightXML on the AAPD dataset. However, it is inferior on the EURLex dataset as the documents in this dataset are not traditional English words and do not fully explore the relationships between labels and documents.

The MLGN successfully overcomes the limitations of the previously mentioned models for three main reasons: (1) it employs pre-trained language models for complex feature extraction, obtaining rich text representations through the [CLS] vector of the last 5 layers; (2) it utilizes label semantic information to enhance document representation and fully capitalizes on the contrastive learning loss function of document-label pairs to establish a connection between the potential space of documents and labels; (3) it takes label relevance into account for downstream tasks by utilizing the depth of the label relevance layer to improve original label prediction and capture relevant knowledge.

F. ABLATION EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we evaluated the efficacy of LabelInfo and LabelNet in the MLGN by comparing the performance of a single BERT module, a BERT+LabelInfo module, and a BERT+LabelNet module. To ensure the fairness of the experiments, we used the [CLS] vector of the last 5 layers of BERT as the text representation for all three modules. Notably, the input to the single BERT module was the document, the input to the BERT+LabelInfo module was the document plus the semantic information of the label, and the input to the BERT+LabelNet module was the document only. The impact of different modules is shown in Tables 4 and 5.

In the LabelInfo module, the BERT+LabelInfo module outperformed the single BERT module on both the $p@k$ and $nDCG@k$ metrics on both datasets, which fully demonstrated the feasibility of using label semantic information to guide document representation. Moreover, to investigate the impact of label information input in LabelInfo on model performance, we found that the LabelInfo module had a greater

TABLE 4. Comparison of the ablation results of each module on the EURLex dataset.

Modules	$p@1$	$p@3$	$p@5$	$nDCG@3$	$nDCG@5$
BERT	84.71	73.44	61.82	76.55	71.03
BERT+LabelNet	85.41	74.03	61.95	77.10	71.28
BERT+LabelInfo	85.41	74.29	62.37	77.34	71.66

TABLE 5. Comparison of the ablation results of each module on the AAPD dataset.

Modules	$p@1$	$p@3$	$p@5$	$nDCG@3$	$nDCG@5$
BERT	85.40	61.63	42.02	81.50	85.45
BERT+LabelNet	85.70	61.77	42.12	81.60	85.53
BERT+LabelInfo	85.40	61.97	42.28	81.73	85.63

performance improvement on the EURLex dataset than on the AAPD dataset. This can be attributed to the fact that the EURLex dataset has a higher average number of labels per sample than the AAPD dataset (as shown in Table 1), and the semantic information of the labels in the EURLex dataset is more abundant, while the semantic information of the labels in the AAPD dataset needs to be obtained from external knowledge (as shown in Table 2). This finding highlights the direct impact of the quantity and quality of label information on improving model performance.

In the LabelNet module, the performance of the single BERT module was inferior to that of the BERT+LabelNet module on both the EURLex dataset and the AAPD dataset, which demonstrated the feasibility of exploring the relevance of original label prediction. This can be attributed to the fact that the single BERT module, which fine-tunes the last 5 layers' [CLS] vectors using a linear layer to obtain label probabilities in downstream tasks, often ignores the relevance between labels. However, the LabelNet module can solve this problem by learning the potential connections between labels. This is particularly evident on the EURLex dataset, which has a large number of total labels (3956 in total), most of which are often unrelated. LabelNet can exclude irrelevant label interference by obtaining a few relevant labels to improve the model's performance.

G. DOCUMENT REPRESENTATION EXPERIMENTS

This section presents further experiments to explore the effectiveness of the contrastive learning loss function for document representations in comparison to label information, as shown in Table 6. The MLGN network with a contrastive learning loss function that incorporates document-label pairs demonstrated the best performance on the nDCG@3 and nDCG@5 metrics, confirming the effectiveness of the contrastive learning loss function in fully exploring the potential space between document and label semantics. This successfully establishes a bridge between the semantic information of documents and labels, enabling label information to effectively guide and enhance document representations.

TABLE 6. Comparison of the role of the associated mechanism based on the document-label contrastive learning loss function.

Datasets		MLGN	MLGN/ $L_{Encoder}$
EURLex	$nDCG@3$	77.97	77.68
	$nDCG@5$	72.13	71.93
AAPD	$nDCG@3$	82.45	82.33
	$nDCG@5$	86.17	86.11

Notes: MLGN/ $L_{Encoder}$ represents the MLGN model without an associated mechanism.

The MLGN utilizes the [CLS] vectors of the last 5 layers of BERT and concatenates them to obtain feature representations, aiming to obtain higher-level and more hierarchically rich semantic features to improve the effectiveness of the model. To analyze how multi-layer text representations affect model performance, we compared it with only using the last layer's [CLS] vector as the text representation on the EURLex dataset. The experimental results are shown in Figure 3, where the multi-layer [CLS] has higher accuracy, indicating that multi-layer text representations can extract higher-level semantic features, and multiple layers can achieve the same performance as a single layer using less time. For the final metrics, multi-layers improved p@5 and nDCG@5 by 0.2% and 0.35%, respectively.

To further explore the interpretability of MLGN's high-quality document representations, some visual work was done on the document representations of MLGN in this section. As shown in Figure 4, the document representations in BERT are relatively scattered within each class and close between classes, while in the MLGN model, each point within each class is more concentrated, especially at the boundaries of cs.DS and cs.LG. Although the points of cs.LG appear at the boundary, they still appear in a concentrated manner. Additionally, cs.DS and cs.LO are separated by a relatively long distance in MLGN, while BERT does not distinguish between these two classes well, with a close and relatively overlapping distance.

H. LABEL CORRELATION EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we compare the effectiveness of our label correlation module, BERT+LabelNet, with BERT+Cornet.

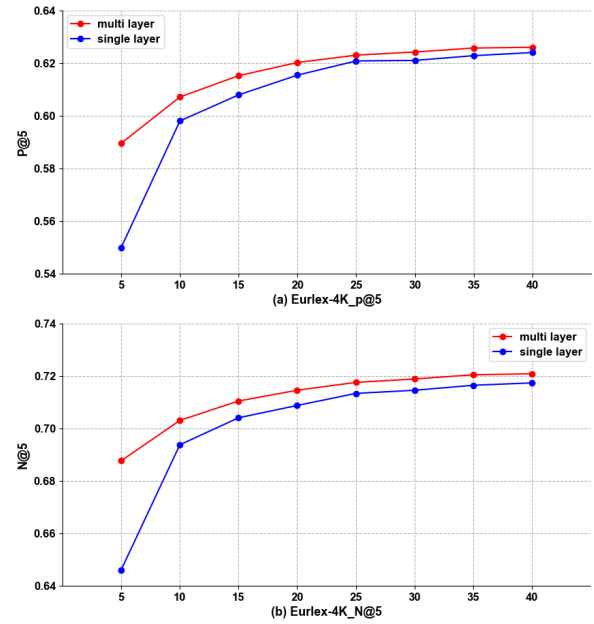


FIGURE 3. Effect of multi-layer text representations. Multi-layers concatenate the [CLS] vectors of the last 5 layers of BERT as the text representation, and single layer only uses the last layer's [CLS] vector as the text representation.

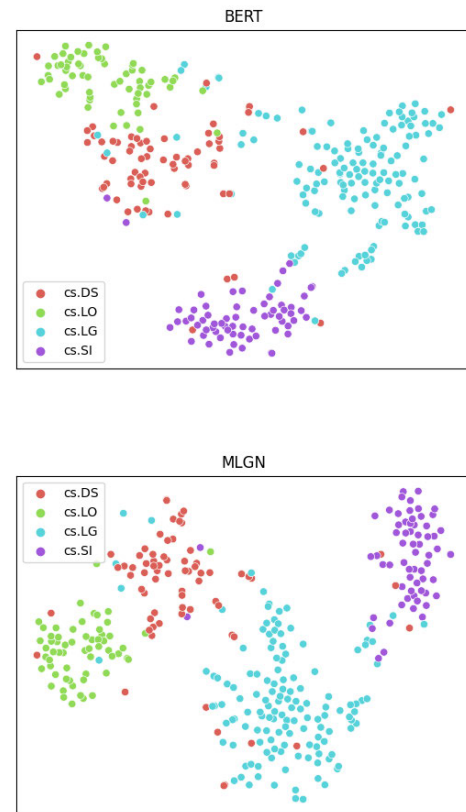


FIGURE 4. tSNE visualization of document representation vectors on the AAPD test set. The document representation is obtained by concatenating the last 5 layers' [CLS] vectors in bert, and the tSNE maps learned on the cs.DS, cs.LO, cs.LG, and cs.SI categories are shown.

The experimental results are shown in Figure 5. We propose the BERT+LabelNet module, which outperforms the

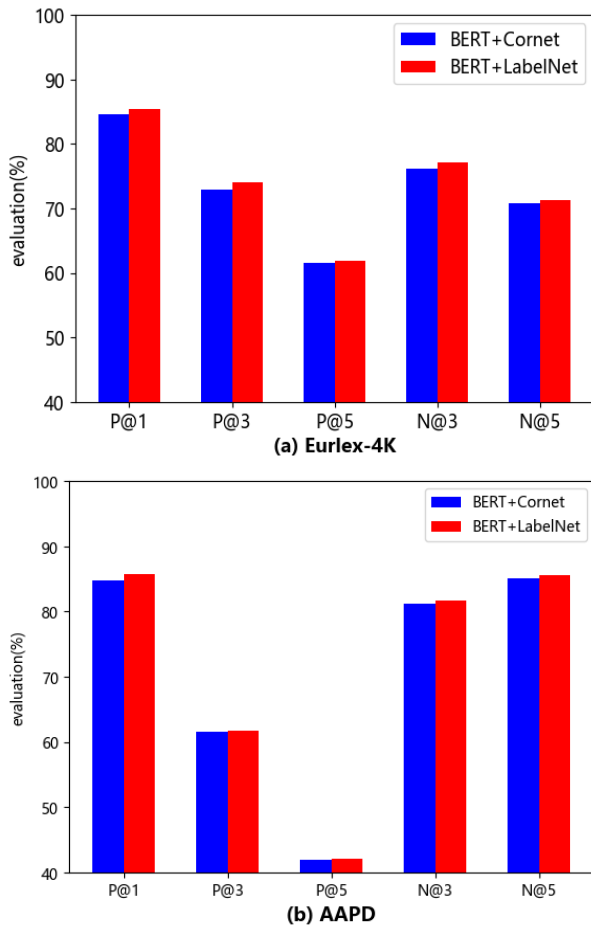


FIGURE 5. Comparison of the LabelNet and Cornet modules.

TABLE 7. Prediction scores of related labels using MLGN on the EURLex test set.

Label	BERT	MLGN
"sugar"	0.9759	0.9996
"sugar_product"	0.5353	0.9610
"community_statistics"	0.9985	0.9999
"statistical_method"	0.2280	0.8093
"animal_disease"	0.9999	0.9999
"poultry"	0.9925	0.9934
"slaughter_of_animals"	0.9127	0.9912

Notes: Three samples with related labels are selected, and their predicted scores are shown.

BERT+Cornet module on both datasets. This indicates that deepening the label correlation layers and exploring the potential connections between related labels can help improve the prediction of original labels and enhance their correlation.

To further investigate how MLGN leverages correlation knowledge to enhance the prediction of original labels, we present the prediction scores of several related labels on the EURLex test set. As shown in Table 7, MLGN has higher

scores than a single BERT model, and the scores are closer in each instance. This indicates that MLGN can identify related labels and improve model performance.

V. CONCLUSION

This study proposes a multi-label guided network called MLGN that incorporates label semantic information to enhance document representation and improves label relevance through original label prediction. As shown in Table 3, our model outperforms prior work on both the AAPD dataset and the Eurlex dataset on five evaluation metrics including $p@k$ and $nDCG@k$, demonstrating the superiority of MLGN in multi-label text classification tasks. Our ablation and analysis experiments reveal two points: (1) labelinfo can utilize the semantic information of multiple labels to guide document encoding and obtain high-quality document representation. Our proposed document-label contrastive learning loss function can also fully explore the potential space of documents and labels. This solves the problem of existing methods that tend to ignore label semantic information, and fail to effectively extract the relationship between labels and documents. (2) labelnet is feasible in acquiring deep label relevance by deepening the label-related layers. Using the knowledge of relevance to enhance original label prediction addresses the issue that the linear layer used in pre-trained language models for fine-tuning does not consider the relationship between labels.

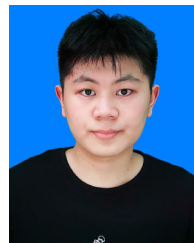
We also demonstrate the feasibility of our approach through label information enhancement on the AAPD dataset, which has a small amount of label semantic information that can be utilized. However, this enhanced label information is achieved by using subject-specific knowledge, which has a certain level of specificity. Additionally, as shown in Table 6, the effect of our document-label contrastive learning loss function on document representation is not significant enough, mainly because the loss function treats each instance's label set as a whole, and cannot identify the internal connections between labels within the label set.

In future work, we aim to explore label information enhancement strategies for predicting labels efficiently and accurately in situations where label semantic information is lacking. We also plan to investigate fine-grained document-label contrastive learning and focus on fully exploring the potential relationships between similar documents through their shared label attributes.

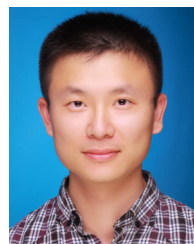
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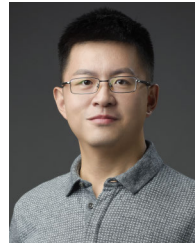
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