

Learning Sentence Planning Rules with Bayesian Methods

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Natural Language Generation

How do we transform **non-linguistic input**...

name	price	cuisine
Due Fratelli	\$\$	Italian
Andalucia	\$\$\$	Spanish, Seafood

...into a **natural language text**?

Due Fratelli is an Italian restaurant, while Andalucia is a Spanish seafood restaurant. However, Due Fratelli's price is average, while Andalucia's price is more expensive.



Templates and traditional approaches to NLG

name	price	cuisine
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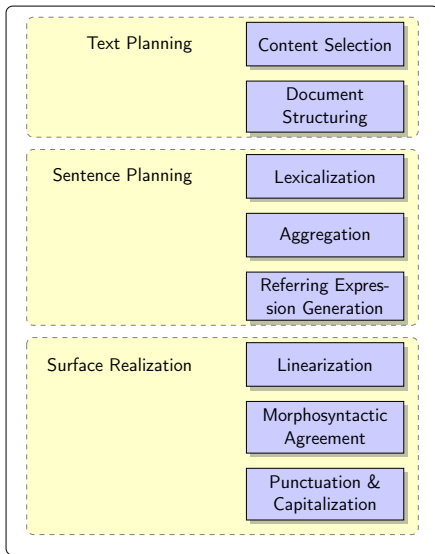
- ▶ Factor out language-general elements



'The' NLG Pipeline

Meaning Representation (MR):
DB records, slot-value pairs, etc

Natural Language Text



More reusable components, but still requires a lot of human attention.



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Problem: shallow representations and relative opacity



Can we have the best of both worlds?

From the rule-based approach:

- ▶ existing resources for NLG;
- ▶ richer semantic & syntactic structure;
- ▶ inspectability; and
- ▶ modularity where it's helpful.

From the ML approach:

- ▶ reduced development effort

Let's find out!

Narrowing our focus:

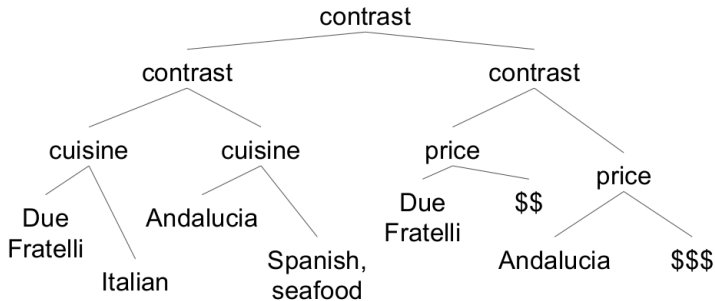
- ▶ assume text planning already done
- ▶ **learn sentence planning rules**
- ▶ use existing systems for surface realization



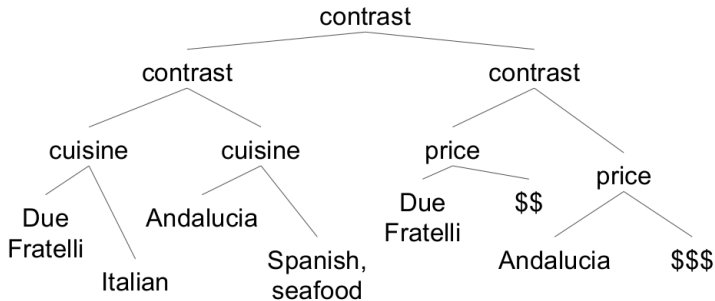
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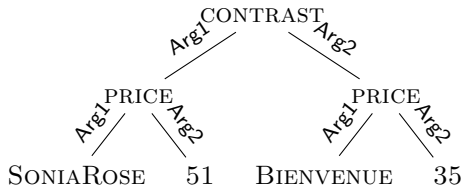


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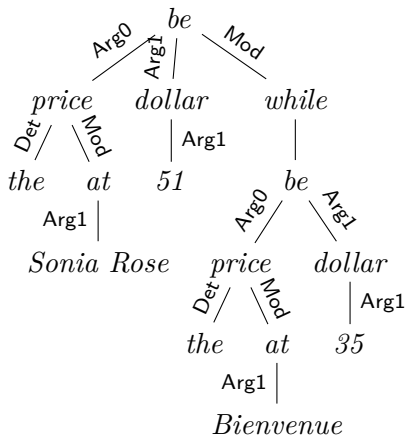


Morphosyntactic Reps for Surface Realization

Text Plan



'Logical Form'

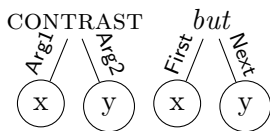
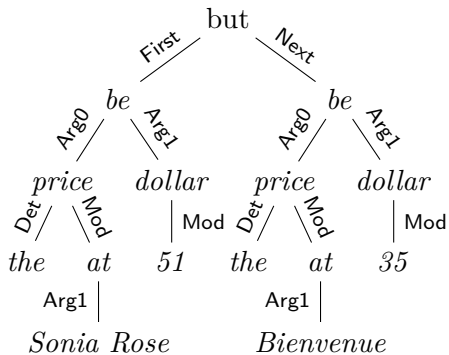
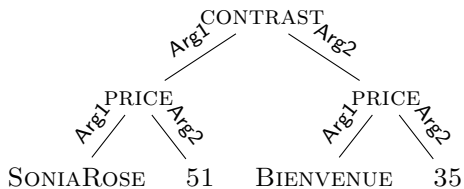


- ▶ OpenCCG for surface realization
- ▶ morphosyntactic rep: logical forms
 - ▶ think 'lemmatized dependency trees'
- ▶ based on CCGbank (Hockenmaier 2006) \implies WSJ coverage



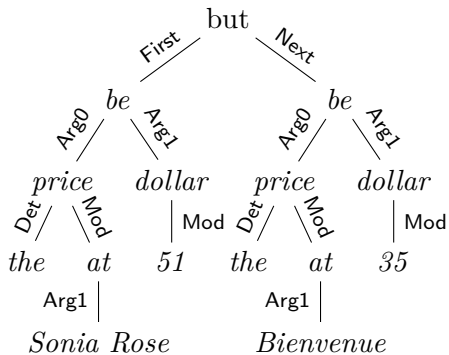
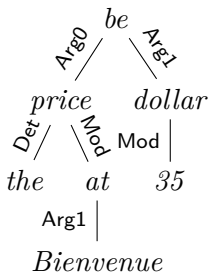
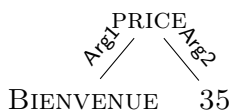
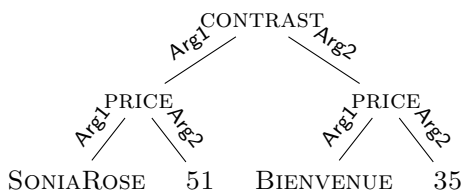
How to represent tree-to-tree mappings?

Synchronous Tree Substitution Grammars



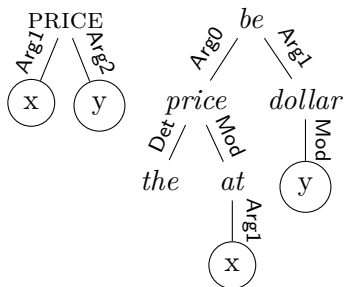
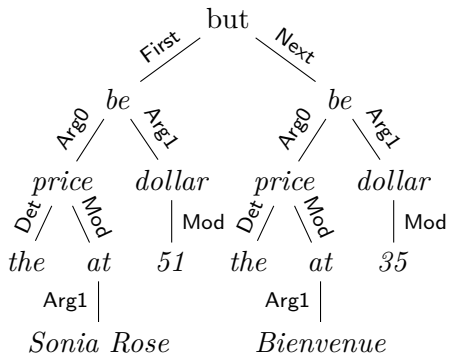
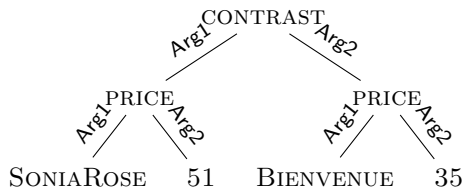
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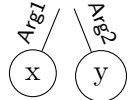
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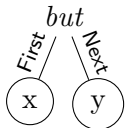
Synchronous Derivation with TSGs

CONTRAST



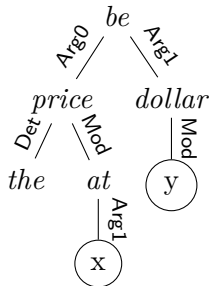
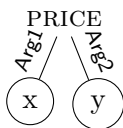
SONIAROSE

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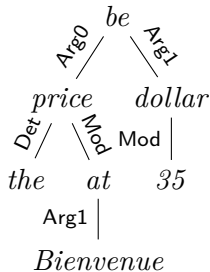


Sonia Rose

51



BIENVENUE 35



How to learn tree-to-tree mappings?

Hierarchical Dirichlet Processes

- ▶ prior biases towards small, reusable trees
- ▶ observations provide evidence for larger trees



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Chinese Restaurant Process

$$P(e) = \frac{\text{freq}(e)}{\#obs + \alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\#obs + \alpha} P_{prior}(e), \quad (1)$$

where α is the concentration parameter, $\text{freq}(e)$ is the number of times we have observed the elementary tree e , $\#obs$ is the total number of observations, and P_{prior} is our prior.



Statistical Model for sTSGs for SP

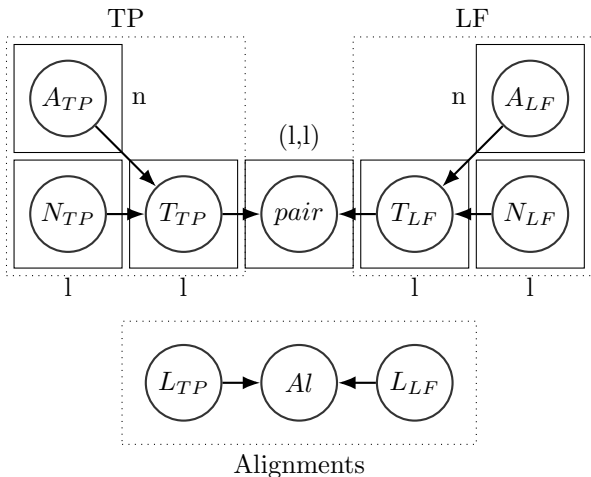


Figure: Dependencies in our statistical model, omitting parameters for clarity. Each node represents a Dirichlet process over base distributions with $\alpha = 1$. n here indexes node labels, while l similarly represents tree locations.



Some example texts

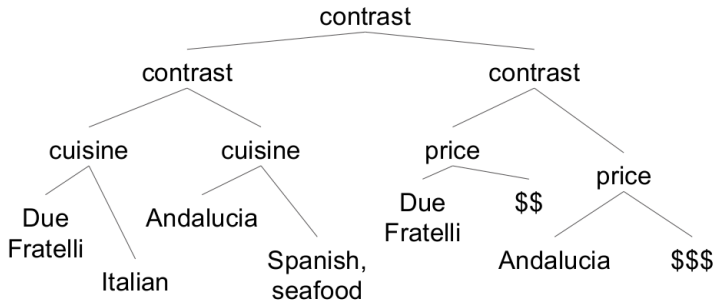
- ① Chanpen Thai has the best overall quality among the selected restaurants. Its price is 24 dollars and it has good service. **This Thai restaurant** has good food quality, with decent decor.
- ② **Since** Komodo's price is 29 dollars and it has good decor, it has the best overall quality among the selected restaurants.
- ③ Azuri Cafe, **which** is a **Vegetarian** restaurant has very good food quality. Its price is 14 dollars. It has the best overall quality among the selected restaurants.
- ④ Komodo has very good service. It has **food food quality, with very good food quality, it has very good food quality** and its price is 29 dollars.



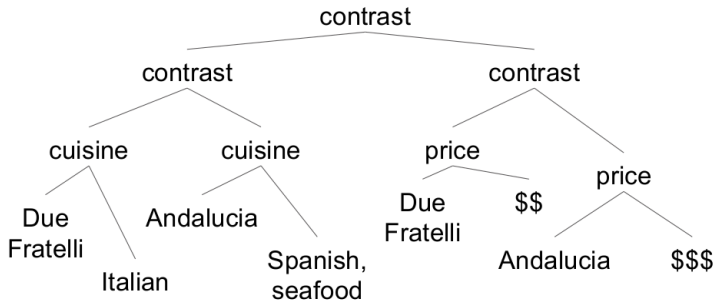
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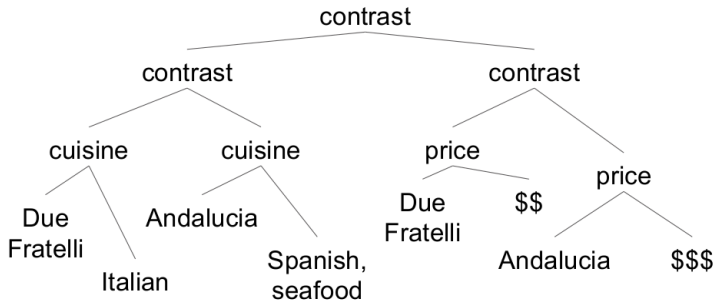
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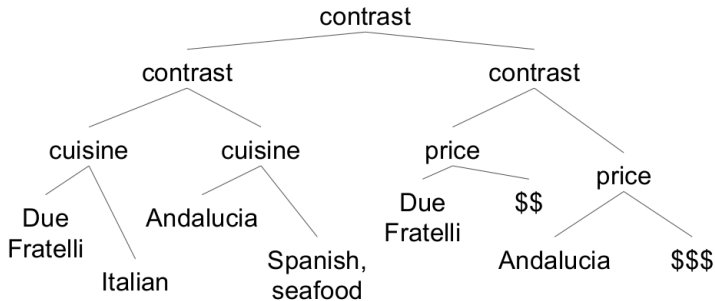


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- ▶ The SPaRKY Restaurant Corpus (Walker et al. 2007)



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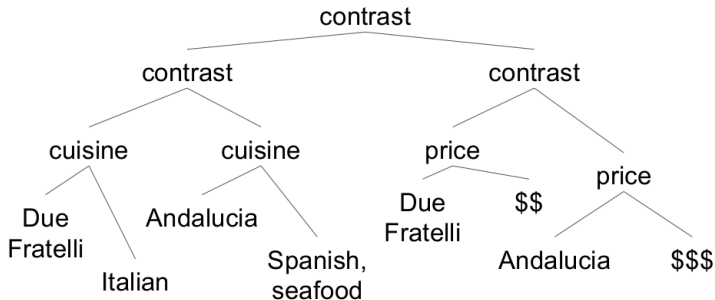


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 - ▶ discourse semantics, but limited variation



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BAGEL Corpus (Mairesse et al. 2010)

- ▶ 404 utterances for 202 dialogue acts
- ▶ e.g. `inform(name=DueFratelli;price=$$;cuisine=Italian)`



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E2E Challenge Dataset (Novikova et al. 2016, 2017)

- ▶ 50k utterances+DAs
- ▶ increased variation (image-based elicitation)



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Objective: the best of both worlds



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- ① discourse-level semantic representation



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2 conditions: default vs. elderly audience

We are adding variety to an existing dialogue system and we need your help!

In this task, you will be given a text about one or more restaurants written by our existing system.

Your job is to express the same facts, describing the restaurant(s) as you would describe them to your...

default: ...friends or family.

elderly: ...85-year-old grandmother.



Corpus Statistics

- ▶ about 5k texts, with discourse-level semantic annotations

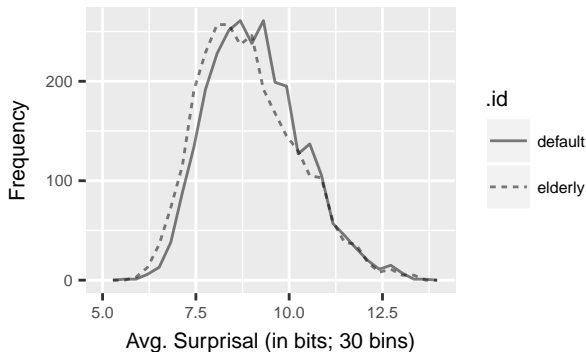


Corpus Statistics

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- ▶ significantly lower information density in the elderly condition

Average surprisal across texts

Subjects use lower-surprisal sentences addressing grandma



Examples (1)



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One Italian restaurant is called Caffe Buon Gusto. However, John's Pizzeria is an Italian pizza restaurant.

Choose Caffe Buon Gusto if you desire a traditional Italian restaurant. Otherwise, try out John's Pizzeria.



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cf. Caffe Buon Gusto is an Italian restaurant. John's Pizzeria, on the other hand, is an Italian, Pizza restaurant.



Examples (2)

Chez Joesphine is the best choice because of food quality, service and decor.

Hands down, Chez Josephine has the best quality food out of all of these restaurants. Employees are always happy to help you and the atmosphere is fantastic.



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cf. Chez Josephine has the best overall quality among the selected restaurants. It has very good service, with very good decor. It has very good food quality.



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We built a **corpus** which includes:



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Thank you!



Did we achieve greater lexical variety?

corpus	# texts	Vocabulary
BAGEL	404	74
SFX-restaurant	5192	353
Novikova et al.	1243	238
Original SRC	1760	99
Extended SRC	5356	577

Table: Vocabulary diversity and corpus size

