

Learning to be Poetic: Automatic Generation of Chinese Song Ci Using RNN

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ABSTRACT

Judy: To be re-written In this project, we are going to develop a poem generator for Ci poetry. A system based on recurrent neural network (RNN) will be implemented to solve the sequence-to-sequence learning problem. We will also compare the performance of this model with the traditional automatic method that used to generate poem. We hope that our system can learn the complete rule from training dataset without any given constraints and generate poems with meaningful syntax that following the special rules for rhyme and tone in the Ci.

Keywords

Song Ci (poetry); Recurrent Neural Network; sequence-to-sequence learning problem

1. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

1.1 Motivation

Judy: To be extended In this project, we propose and evaluate different approaches to automatically generate Chinese poems. Especially, we study how to automatically generate Chinese Ci using machine learning skills. Ci are one of the most important genres of Chinese classical poetry. As a precious cultural heritage, not many of them have been passed down onto the current generation. Therefore, the study of automatic generation of Ci is meaningful, not only because it supplements entertainment and education resources to modern society, but also because it demonstrates the feasibility of applying artificial intelligence in Art generation.

1.2 Background

Judy: To be extended Ci is a form of Chinese classical poetry. It arose with the so-called banquet music in Tang dynasty and reached its peak one hundred years later, as a major alternative to Shi poetry [2].

Derived from the structure used in Tang poetry, Ci follows strict rule determining the number of characters for different lines, the arrangement of rhyme, and the location of tones. There are more than 800 rule sets for

Ci, which is called Cipai [12]. The author of Ci needs to fill in the words according to the matrix associated to the Cipai. The uneven lines in Ci follow more continuous syntax than traditional Chinese Tang poetry [2].

1.3 Proposed Approach

Judy: To be extended We propose an AI system which generate Ci in an interactive approach. First, our system will prompt the user to provide a Cipai name. Because Ci belonging to different Cipai may contain different emotions or grammatical rules. Next, the system will receive few of keyword inputs that convey the detailed sentiments of the Song Ci. the first sentence of the iambic will be generated based on the keyword inputs. Further, the system generate following sentences based on previously-generated contexts using both RNN and SMT technique. Finally, we evaluate the quality of the generated Ci using an evaluation tool named BLEU.

1.4 Technical Challenges and Proposed Solutions

Judy: To be extended The first challenge to build a general model for all types of Song Ci. Different from Shi poetry whose structure is strict, Song Ci has more than 800 set of Cipai, and different Cipai follows different structural or rhythmic patterns. Therefore, it is difficult to generalize a model for all the Song Ci from limited training dataset. Our solution is to create a model based on Recurrent Neural Network. For every line generated in the SongCi, its probability is based on the probability of all previously lines.

Another challenge is to maintain consistent and poetic meanings throughout the generated SongCi. Compared with Shi poetry, Song Ci are much longer in length and therefore more complicated in context. It is difficult to keep long-distance memory using conventional RNN. Our solution is to use a Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) model that can track the long-distance information.

2. RELATED WORK

Judy: To be extended Approaches to poetry automatic generation can be divided into the following categories.

Using rules and templates. This approach adopts templates to generate poems that comply with grammatical rules, such as the rhythms, lines, and word frequencies [10, 13].

Using evolutionary algorithms. This approach is mainly based on natural selection. It generates all possible candidates, and use search and evaluation algorithms to select the optimal one [7, 8].

Using Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) methods. [6]. This approach first receives keywords and extract most relevant constituents to these keywords. Next, it generates poems by iteratively selecting among these constituents based on phonological, structural, and poetic requirements.

Using neural network. This approach adopts an RNN Encoder-Decoder structure [1, 11]. It generates new iambics context using previously-generated contexts. based on the rationale that, in Chinese poems, two consecutive lines have high semantical relevance.

3. METHODS

To automatically generate SongCi, First, we pre-process the SongCi corpus and tokenize each character. Then we use a vector space model to convert each Chinese character in the corpus to be a vector presentation in the vector space so that characters with similar semantic meanings have small distance in the vector space. Using the vector space as training data, we build a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that can generate SongCi with coherent and poetic meanings. We add Long short-term memory (LSTM) units in our RNN model to capture long-term semantic dependencies in Song Ci.

3.1 RNN

RNNs are the family of the deep learning structures to process sequential data [9]. Parameter sharing across the different parts of the model is the key idea that makes RNNs to be able to deal with the sequential data. However, a simple RNNs cannot learn long time dependency as in the optimization this term tends to vanish or explode very fast [4]. To solve this challenge, gated RNNs is proposed and becomes one of the most effective practical models that used for sequential data.

3.2 LSTM

Long short-term memory (LSTM) model [5] is one branch of such gated RNNs that is extremely successful in the application like speech recognition, machine translation, and handwriting generation. The key idea of LSTM is to introduce a self loop so that gradient can flow for long duration. The self loop (internal recurrence) is located in "LSTM cells" with outer recurrence

like ordinary recurrent network. The weight of self-loop is controlled by a forget gate $f_i^{(t)}$:

$$f_i^{(t)} = \sigma(b_i^f + \sum_j U_{i,j}^f x_j^{(t)} + \sum_j W_{i,j}^f h_j^{(t-1)})$$

Where $\mathbf{x}^{(t)}$ is the current input vector and $\mathbf{h}^{(t)}$ is the current hidden layer vector, containing the outputs of all the LSTM cells. \mathbf{b}^f , \mathbf{U}^f , and \mathbf{W}^f are biases, input weights, and recurrent weights of the forget gate, respectively. The internal state of LSTM cell is updated with the following equation:

$$s_i^{(t)} = f_i^{(t)} s_i^{(t-1)} + g_i^{(t)} \sigma(b_i + \sum_j U_{i,j}^g x_j^{(t)} + \sum_j W_{i,j}^g h_j^{(t-1)})$$

And the external input gate unit $g_i^{(t)}$ is computed with the following equation:

$$g_i^{(t)} = \sigma(b_i^g + \sum_j U_{i,j}^g x_j^{(t)} + \sum_j W_{i,j}^g h_j^{(t-1)})$$

The output $h^{(t)}$ and the output gate $q_i^{(t)}$, are updated using sigmoid function also:

$$\begin{aligned} h_i^{(t)} &= \tanh(s_i^{(t)}) q_i^{(t)} \\ q_i^{(t)} &= \sigma(b_i^o + \sum_j U_{i,j}^o x_j^{(t)} + \sum_j W_{i,j}^o h_j^{(t-1)}) \end{aligned}$$

LSTM is proven to be able to learn long-term dependencies more effectively than normal RNNs. In our project, we will use LSTM as our main method. We also plan to compare LSTM performance with other network structures.

4. DATA DESCRIPTION

For our experiment, we obtained dataset for both Tang Shi and Song Ci. Many research projects were conducted for automatically generating Tang Shi. So we can evaluate our experiment result by comparing with these machine-created Tang Shi. And then we can move forward to Song Ci.

4.0.1 Tang Poetry Corpus

We use Quan Tangshi as our Tang Poetry corpus. [3]. It was commissioned by Yin Cao in 1705 and published under the name of Kangxi Emperor. It contains 49,000 lyric poems (in the dataset we used it has 49,274 poems) and is believed the largest collection of Tang poetry. We obtained the dataset from the server of [14]. The dataset is well organized and is ready to use as the input of our experiments.

4.0.2 Song Ci Corpus

We download the Quan Song Ci dataset as our corpus for Song Ci. Quan Song Ci collected 21,116 Song Ci poems (Data set we used contains 18986 poems). Although there are several previous projects, unlike the parsed Tang Poetry Corpus, the dataset we can get is

so on.



Figure 4: Wordcloud of Frequently Used Words in Dataset

5.1.3 Implementation of a Vector Space Model

Vector space models (VSMs) represent words in a continuous vector space where semantically similar words are mapped to nearby points. We implemented this model to find the semantic relations between each Chinese character, so that given a few of keyword characters, such as 'spring' and 'beauty', we can generate poetries with coherent meanings using characters which are close to these keywords in the vector space. We give a visualized result in Figure 5. The figure is embedded with 100 Chinese characters in a 2-D space, which are randomly chosen from the most frequent 500 Chinese characters in the Song Ci corpus. The 2-D space corresponds to the first two dimensions in the vector space.

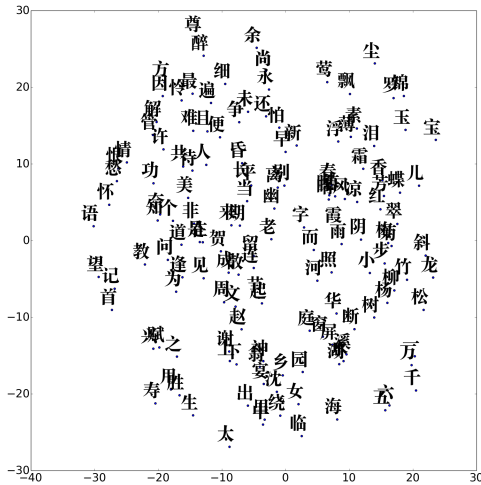


Figure 5: Vector Space Model

5.1.4 Implementation of a RNN + LSTM Model

We implement a preliminary version of our model. It is a special kind of RNN with Long Short Term Memory units (LSTM), which can capture long-term dependencies. The rationale of applying LSTM to our model is that, different from Tang poetry, Song Ci has more content and is variant in styles. We may lose the coherent meaning of the generated Song Ci without backtracking previous context.

We present a preliminary result in Figure 6.

西陵经欢道，骊鸟通楚石。
居愁老所亲，拂马春春暮。
孤山水花散，寂寞梨花春。
复惜柴山边，满湖还未阑。

Figure 6: A poetry generated using RNN+LSTM model

5.2 Remaining Milestones

5.2.1 Implementation of Song Ci Generating Model

5.2.2 Model Testing and Comparison

5.2.3 Project Writing

6. REFERENCES

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