

# Automatic Text Simplification with CNNs

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# Outline

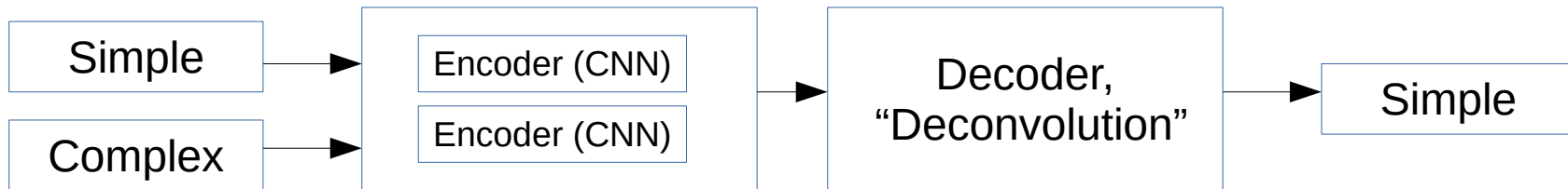
- Recap of our idea
- Methods and Results
  - Word embeddings
  - Encoder
  - Decoder
  - End-to-end model
- Conclusion

# Recap of our approach

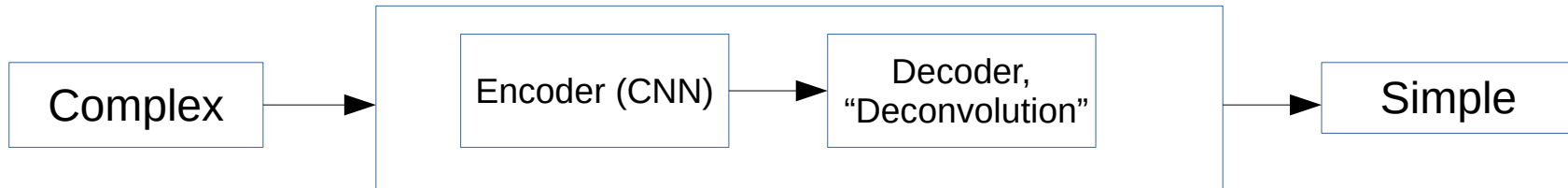
- Corpus: English and Simple English Wikipedia (EW-SEW data set)
  - 284.678 automatically aligned sentences<sup>1</sup>
  - Encoder: additionally same number of random sentence pairs from corpus
  - max. length of sentence = 50

# Recap of our approach

Encoder (Siamese) – Decoder

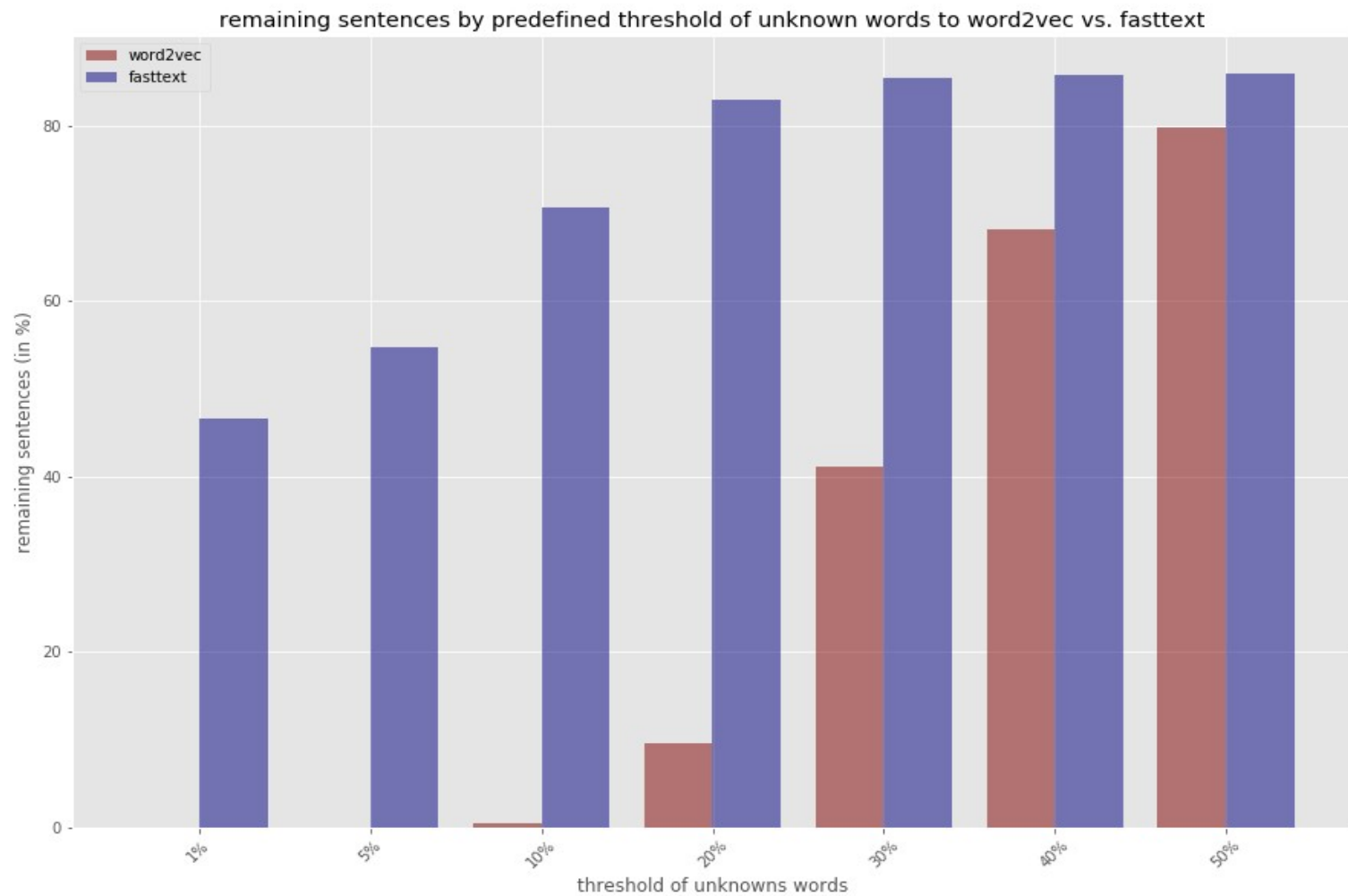


vs. End-to-End



# Word embeddings

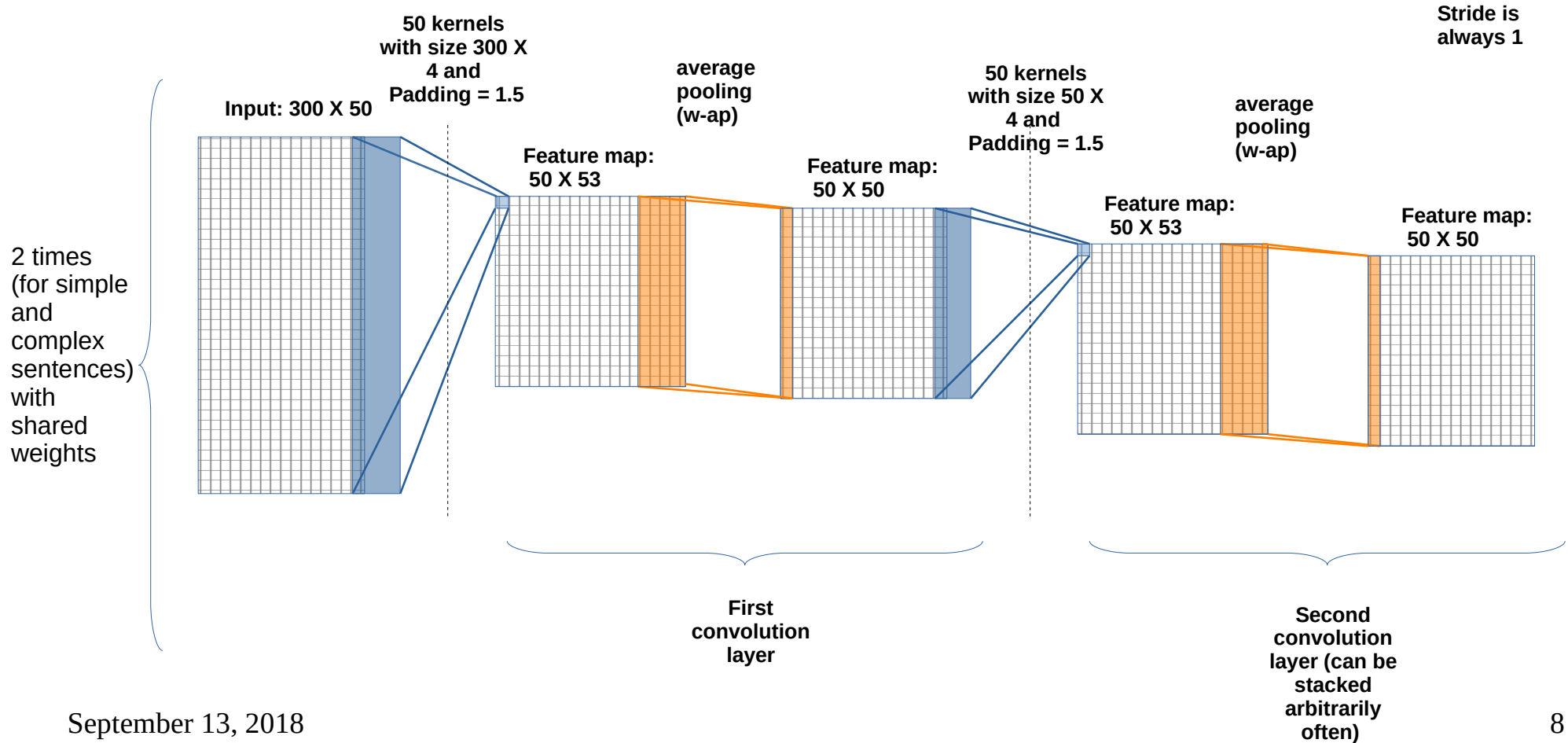
- Word2Vec<sup>1</sup> vs. FastText<sup>2</sup>
- With Word2Vec we had a lot of unknowns



# Word embeddings

- Word2Vec<sup>1</sup> vs. FastText<sup>2</sup>
- With Word2Vec we had a lot of unknowns
  - switched to FastText working with character n-grams ( $3 \leq n \leq 6$ ) instead of words

# Encoder<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup>architecture inspired by Yin et al., 2015, Abcnn: Attention-based convolutional neural network for modeling sentence pairs



# Encoder

- Loss: normalized euclidean distance of feature map (50x50) of simple and complex sentence
- Layers: 2-4
- Best result: mean similarity of 60% with 4 Layers

$$\text{Similarity}(x_1, x_2) = 1 - \text{loss}(x_1, x_2)$$

# Encoder

- Switched to cosine similarity as loss function
  - Neglects magnitude of vectors but measures the orientation
  - FastText is trained with cosine similarity
- Layers: 4
- Result: mean similarity of 97.57% after 100 epochs and >98% after 1000 epochs

Transposed  
convolution

Transposed  
convolution

## Decoder

Input:  
50 X 50

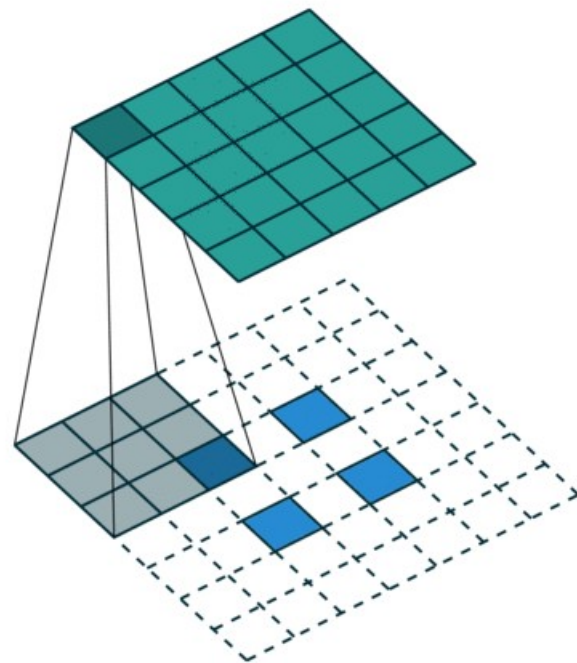
Feature map:  
50 X 50

Feature map:  
300 X 50

First  
transposed  
convolution  
layer (can be  
stacked  
arbitrarily  
often)

Final  
transposed  
convolution  
layer

$$\text{Conv. Output} = (i - k) + 2p + 1$$
$$\text{Deconv. Output} = (i' + k) - 2p - 1$$



$$i=5,$$
$$k=4,$$
$$p=0,$$
$$i'=2$$

# Decoder

- Loss: cosine similarity of final feature map to word embedding of simple sentence (both 300x50)
- Layers: 4 (same as Encoder)
- Result: mean similarity of 25%

# Decoder

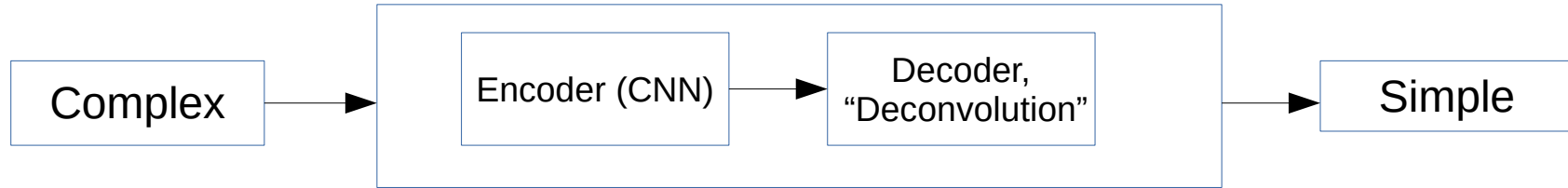
- Input:

The work of Müller and his wife with orphans began in 1836 with the preparation of their own rented home at 6 Wilson Street , Bristol for the accommodation of thirty girls .

- Output:

thảm da\_id thảm cn/ pofi iró thảm dosimo dosimo dosimo  
dosimo thảm dosimo dosimo thảmالشباب ←so ब्रिटिश  
#radioactive བོད་ sequestra cryolathe interposing toglie  
stereotypes\_of\_white\_people liisi thảm dosimo dosimo  
dosimo dosimo dosimo dosimo dosimo dosimo dosimo  
dosimo dosimo thảm thảm

# End-to-End network



- Loss: cosine similarity of feature map of complex sentence and word embedding of simple sentence
- Layers: 2-4
- Best result: mean similarity of 30% with 4 Layers

# End-to-End network

- **Input:** The work of Müller and his wife with orphans began in 1836 with the preparation of their own rented home at 6 Wilson Street , Bristol for the accommodation of thirty girls .

錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘 .. 錘錘 ..... 湊 which  
which which which 湊湊湊湊 bouinian which garian kiraç seicho  
megalyrnarionkiraç mahārāshtra 堺何鴻燦 musuh at

- Output: 錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘錘 · 錘錘 · · 𐤇 錘 · · 湊湊 · · · 𐤃 · · 湊 ·  
湊 · 湊湊湊湊湊 *bouinian which garian kiraç seicho megalynarion kiraç*  
*mahārāsh*

*tra* 垸何鴻榮 *musuh at*

 $\sim$

# Conclusion

- Data set is noisy!
  - Additional information (co-reference)
  - Simple sentence 1.5 times the length of complex one
  - sometimes not really simplified matches
- Maybe train word embeddings on our corpus
- Encoder: very similar representation for simple and complex sentence
- Decoder: cannot reproduce word embedding of simple sentence from feature map of complex one
- End-to-end: cannot produce simple embedding from complex one