



香港中文大學

The Chinese University of Hong Kong



Tencent  
AI Lab

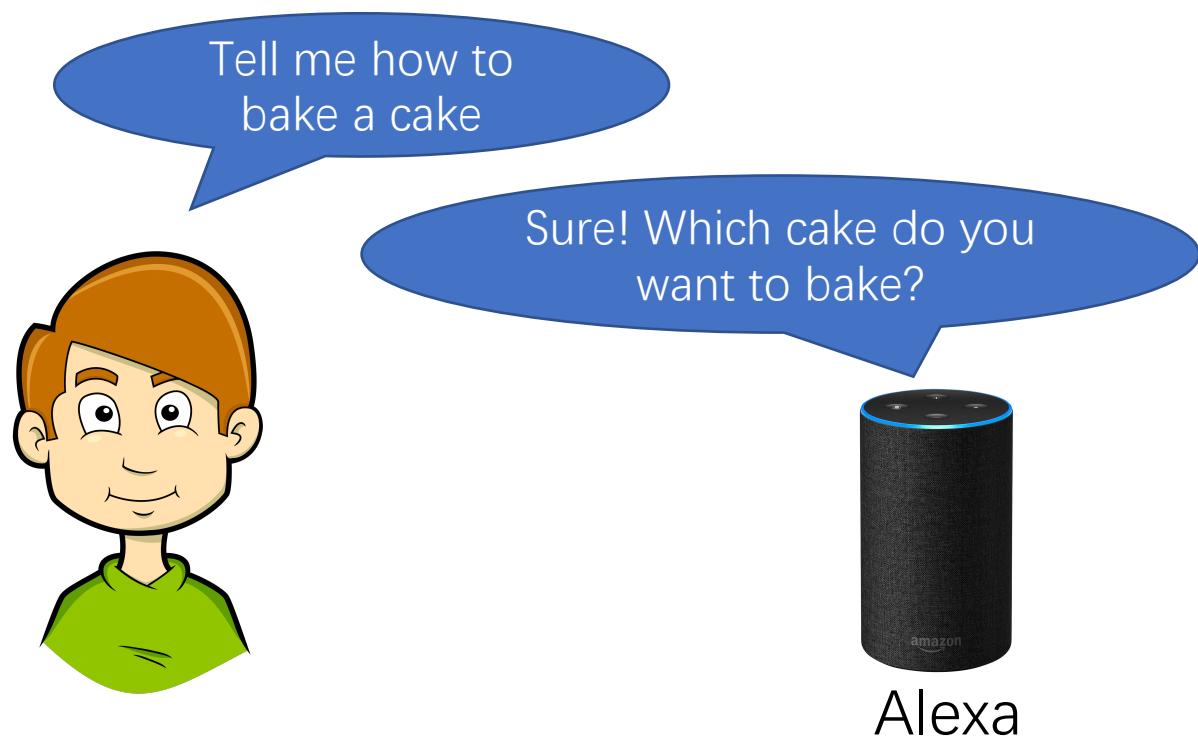
# Interconnected Question Generation with Coreference Alignment and Conversation Flow Modeling

**Yifan Gao<sup>1</sup>, Piji Li<sup>2</sup>, Irwin King<sup>1</sup>, Michael R. Lyu<sup>1</sup>**

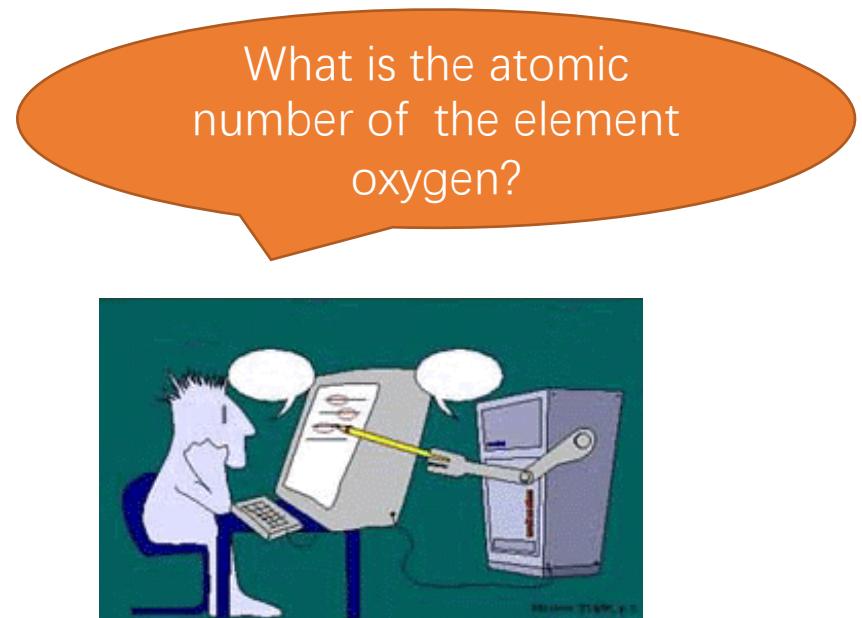
<sup>1</sup>The Chinese University of Hong Kong   <sup>2</sup>Tencent AI Lab

ACL 2019, Florence

# Question Generation: Background



Information Gathering



Knowledge Testing

# Question Generation: Related Work

- Dialogue
  - Seeking Information in Task-oriented Chatbot
  - Asking Clarification Questions (Rao and Daume, 2018)
  - Interactiveness and Persistence (Wang et al, 2018)

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  - Harvesting Question Answer Pairs (Du et al., 2018)
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Our Focus

# Question Generation: Previous Setting

Incumbent Democratic President Bill Clinton was ineligible to serve a third term due to term limitations in the 22nd Amendment of the Constitution, and Vice President Gore was able to secure the Democratic nomination with relative ease.

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A: Democratic

Q: What was Clinton ineligible to serve?

A: third term

Q: Why was he ineligible to serve a third term?

A: term limitations

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Machines?

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# Question Generation + Conversation

*Conversation is the ultimate way for human-machine interactions*

## **Standalone Interaction**

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## Standalone Interaction

Q: What political party is Clinton a member of?

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Q: What was Clinton ineligible to serve?

A: third term

Q: Why was he ineligible to serve a third term? → Q3: Why?

A: term limitations

## Conversational Questions

Q1: What political party is Clinton a member of?

A1: Democratic

Q2: What was he ineligible to serve?

A2: third term

Q3: Why?

A3: term limitations

# Conversational Question Generation

- Our Goal
  - A system needs to ask a series of **interconnected** questions grounded in a passage through a question-answering style conversation
  - Every question after the first turn might be dependent on the conversation history.

Incumbent **Democratic** President Bill Clinton was ineligible to serve a third term due to term limitations in the 22nd Amendment of the Constitution, and Vice President Gore was able to secure the Democratic nomination with relative ease.

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A1: Democratic  
Q2: What was he ineligible to serve?  
A2: third term  
Q3: Why?  
A3: term limitations

# Challenges

1. Generate **conversational interconnected** questions depending on the conversation so far

Q1: What political party is Clinton a member of?

A1: Democratic

Q2: What was he ineligible to serve?

A2: third term

Q3: Why?

A3: term limitations

Refer back to the conversation history using coreference

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A2: third term

Q3: Why?

A3: term limitations

Should be “Why was he ineligible to serve a third term?”

Refer back to the conversation history using coreference

# Challenges

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2. A coherent conversation must have **smooth transitions** between turns
  - We expect the **narrative structure of passages** can influence the **conversation flow** of our interconnected questions

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Q1

Conversation  
Flow

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Q1

Q2

Q3

Conversation  
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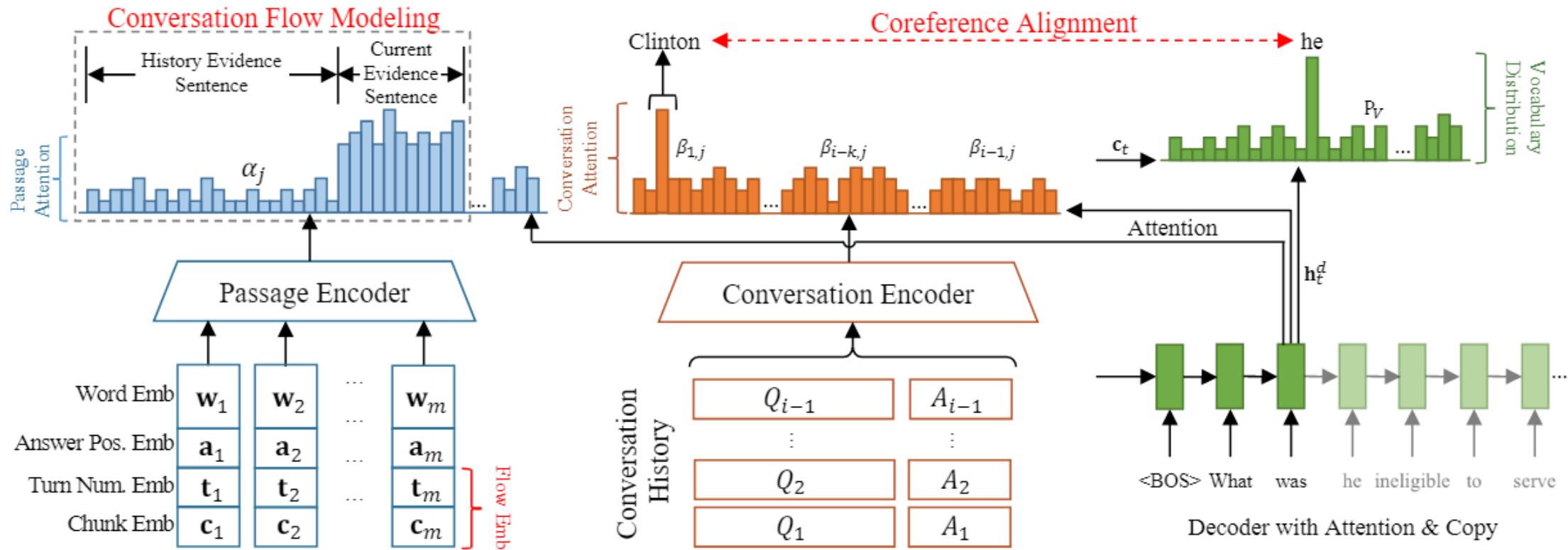
Q1  
Q2  
Q3  
Q4  
...  
Qn

**Conversation Flow**

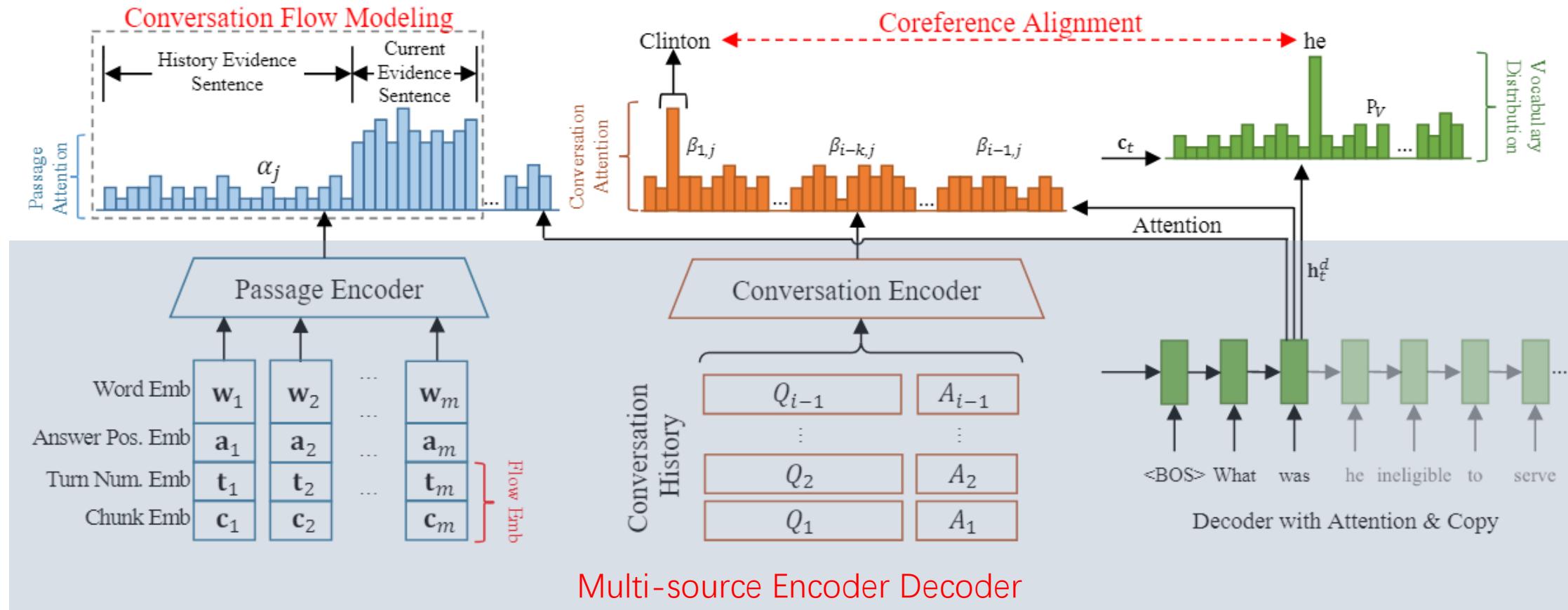
# Conversational Question Generation

- Challenges
  - 1. Generate **conversational interconnected** questions depending on the conversation so far
  - 2. A coherent conversation must have **smooth transitions** between turns
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- Solutions
  - Coreference Alignment
  - Conversation Flow Modeling

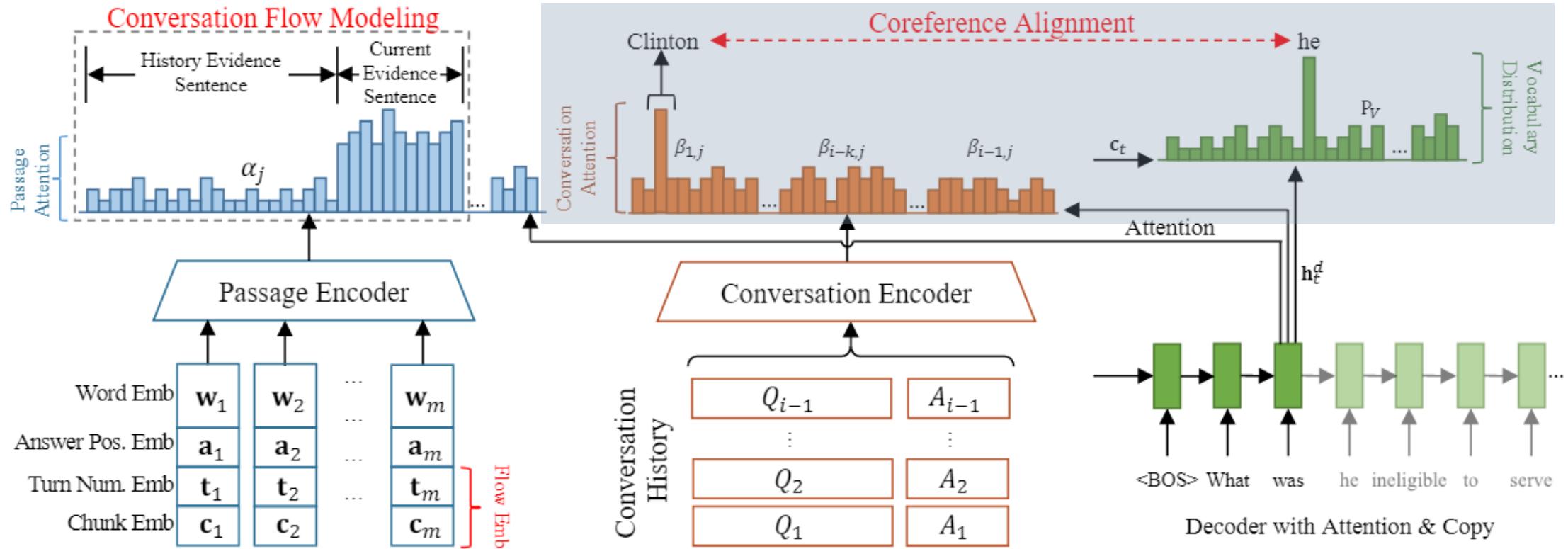
# Proposed Framework



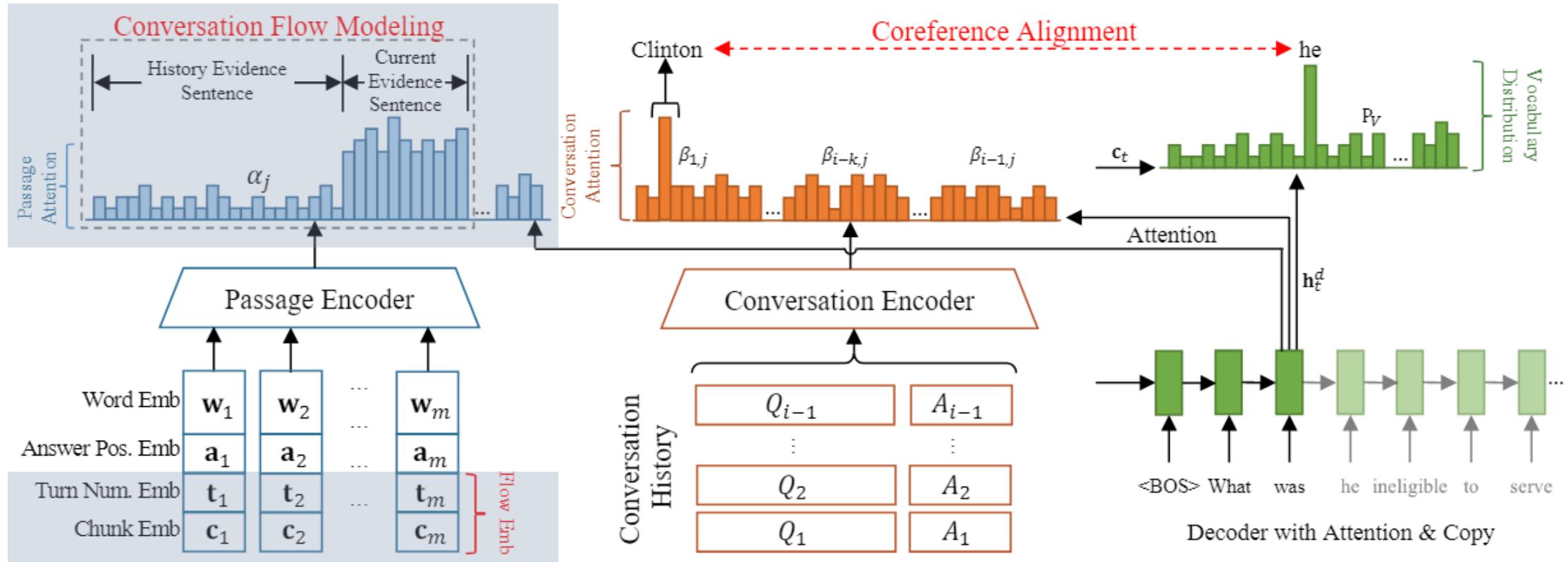
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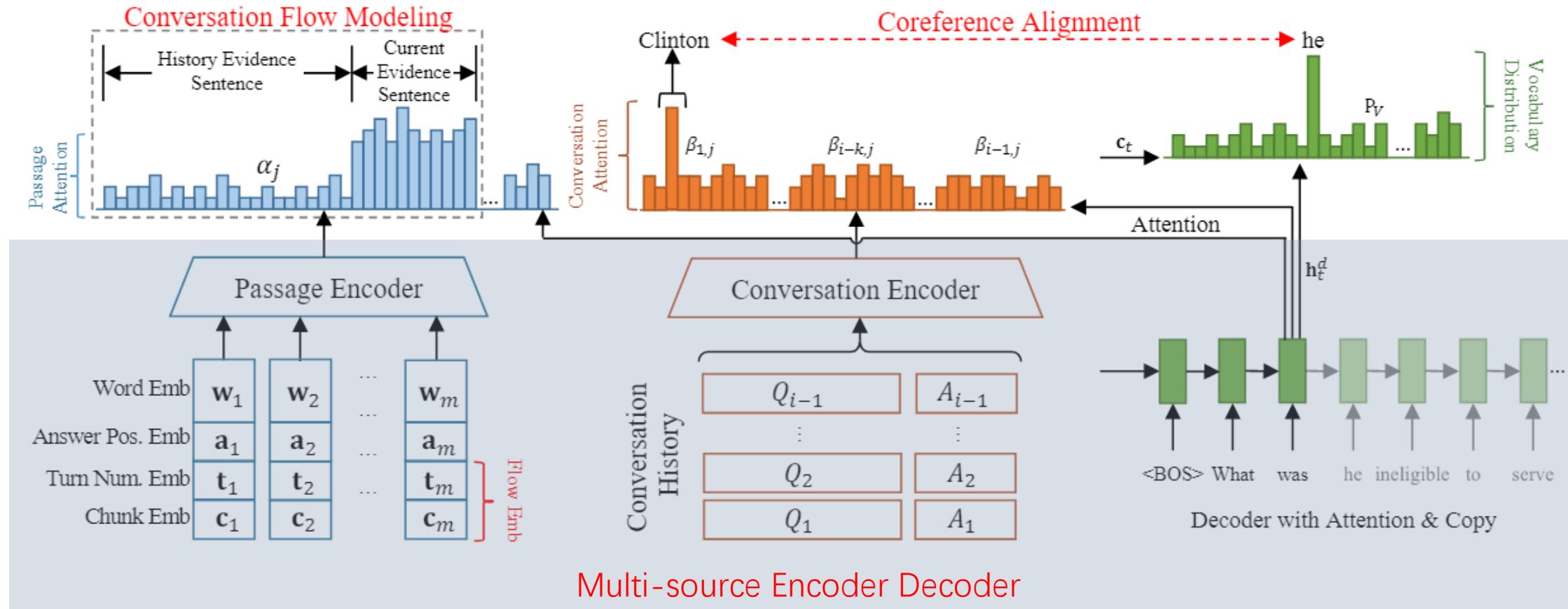
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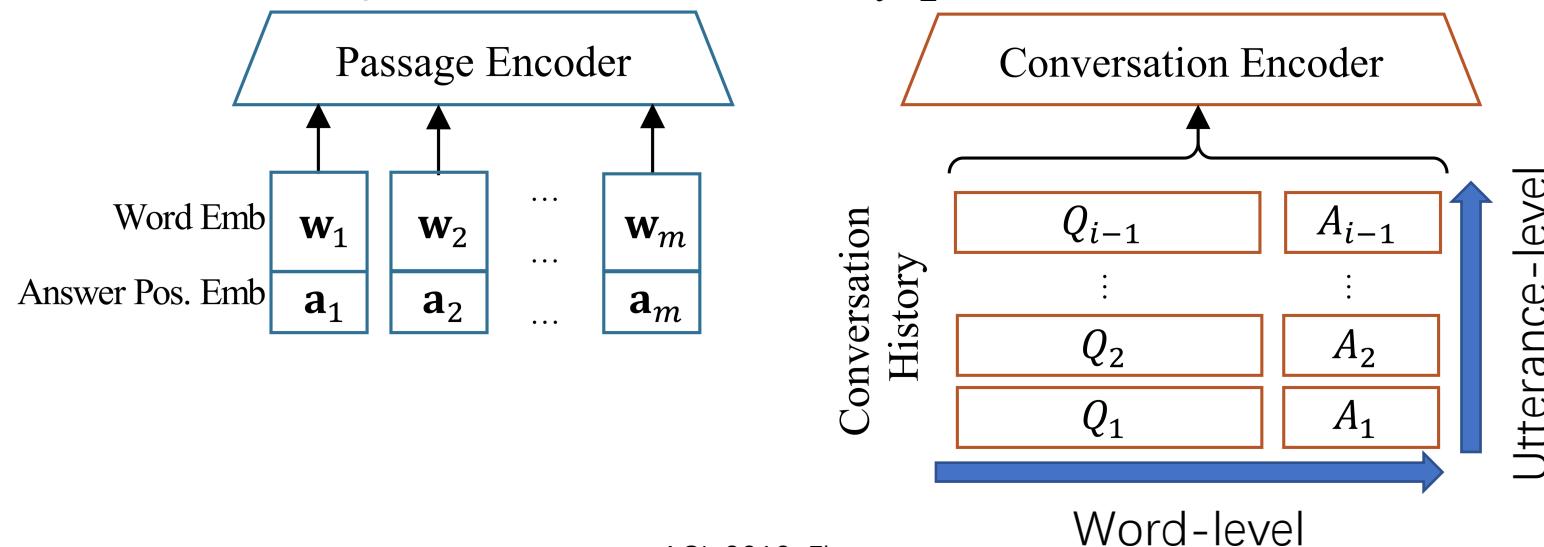


# Multi-source Encoder Decoder

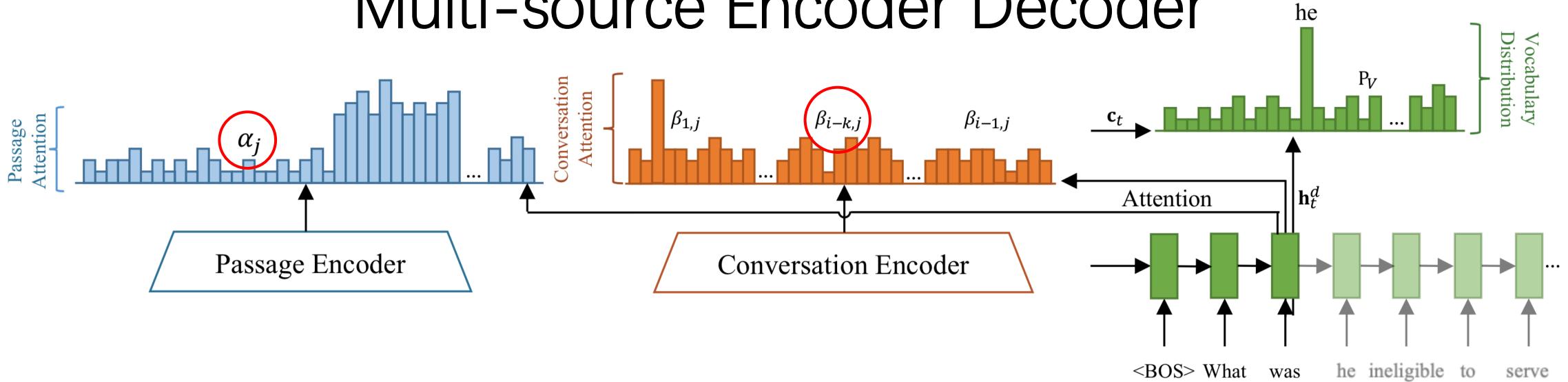


# Multi-source Encoder Decoder

- Multi-source encoder jointly encodes the **passage** and **conversation**
  - Passage Representation:  $(\mathbf{h}_1^p, \mathbf{h}_2^p, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^p)$
  - Conversation History Representation:
    - Word-level representation:  $(\mathbf{h}_{i-k,1}^w, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{i-k,m}^w)$ , where  $i - k \in [1, i)$  is the turn number.
    - Utterance-level representation:  $(\mathbf{h}_1^c, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{i-1}^c)$



# Multi-source Encoder Decoder

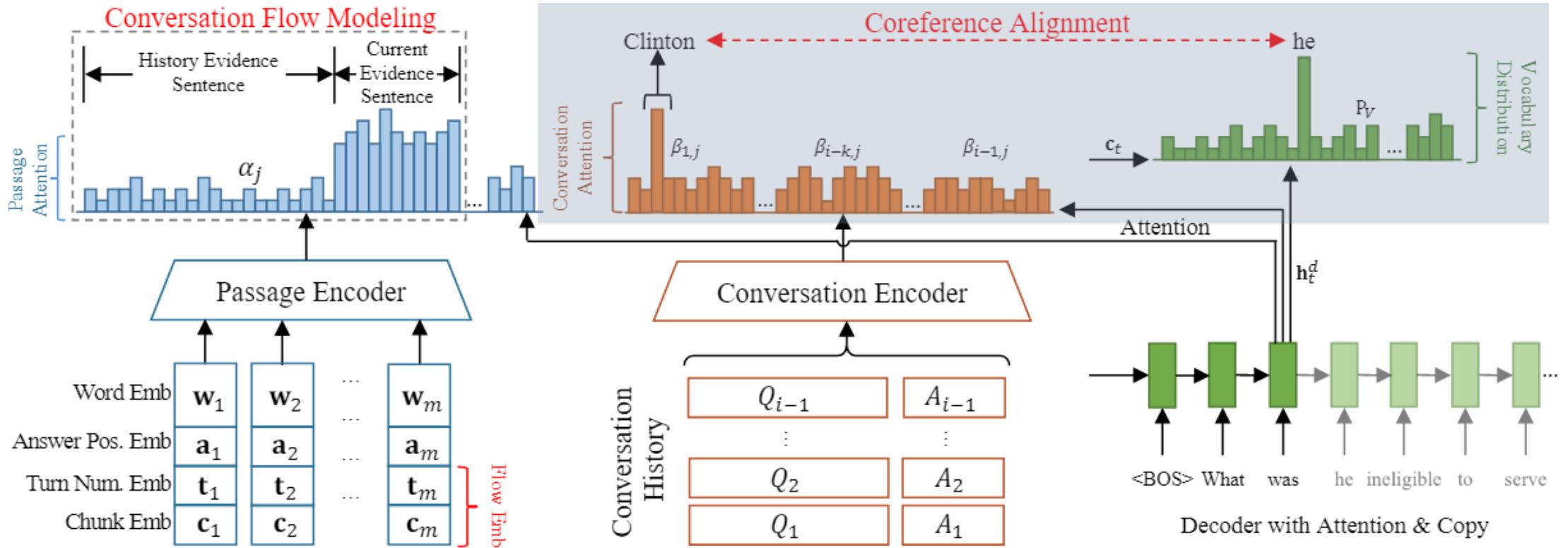


- The decoder itself decides to **focus more on passage or conversation history**:
  - Passage:  $\mathbf{h}_j^p$ , Conversation:  $\mathbf{h}_{i-k,j}^w$ , Decoder:  $\mathbf{h}_t^d$
  - Use attention to calculate the **importance score** for each token in the passage and the conversation history as  $\alpha_j$  and  $\beta_{i-k,j}$  respectively;
  - Derive the context vector  $\mathbf{c}_t$  and final vocabulary distribution  $P_V$ :

$$c_t = \sum_j \alpha_j \mathbf{h}_j^p + \sum_{k,j} \beta_{i-k,j} \mathbf{h}_{i-k,j}^w, \quad P_V = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_v \tanh(\mathbf{W}_a[\mathbf{h}_t^d; \mathbf{c}_t]))$$

# Coreference Alignment

*Generate conversational interconnected questions depending on the conversation so far*



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- Explicitly **align** coreferent mentions in conversation history with corresponding pronominal references in generated questions
  - Preprocessing Stage

What political party is Clinton a member of?

Democratic

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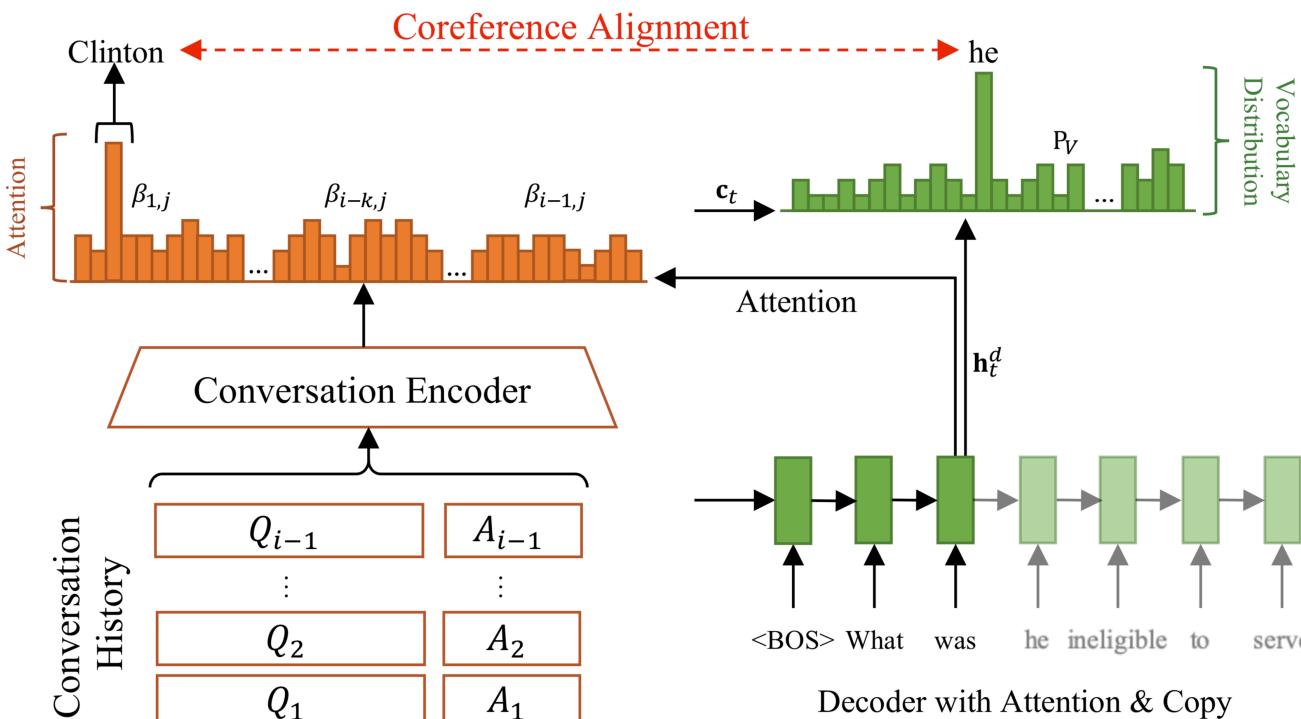
- ### o Preprocessing Stage



- ### ○ Training Stage

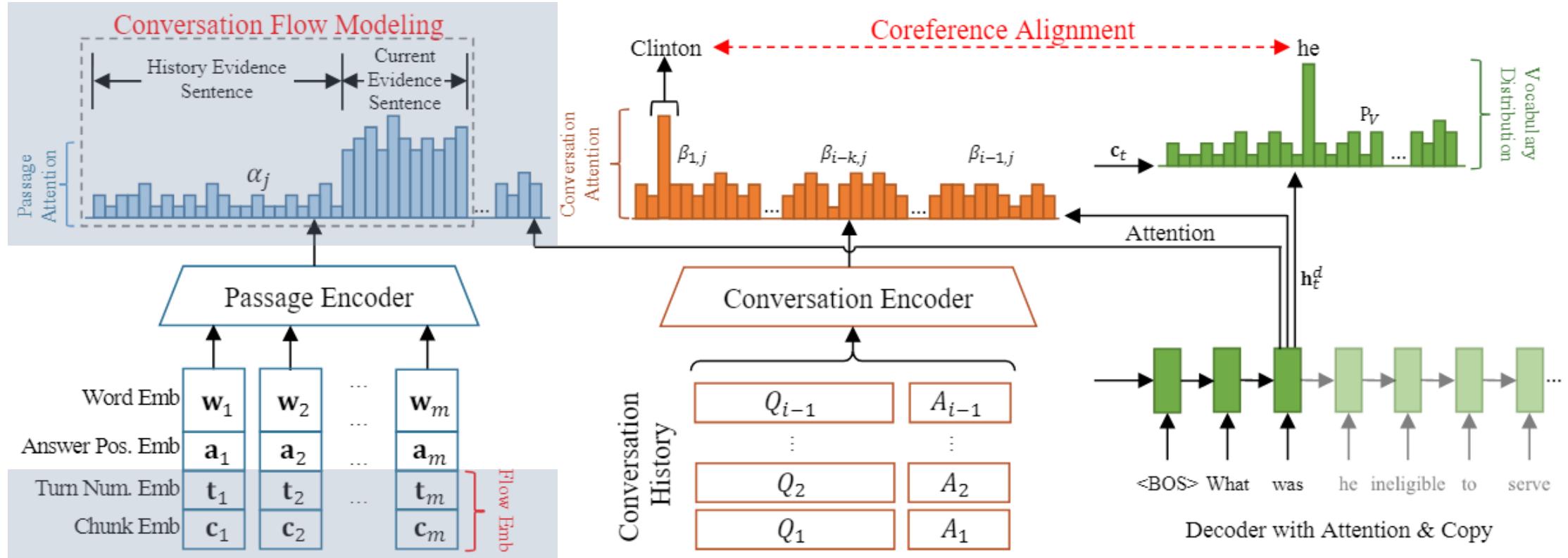
- Training Stage      e.g., Clinton      e.g., he

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{coref}} = -(\lambda_1 \log \frac{\sum_j \beta_j^c}{\sum_{k,j} \beta_{i-k,j}} + \lambda_2 \log p_{\text{coref}}) * s_c$$



# Conversation Flow Modeling

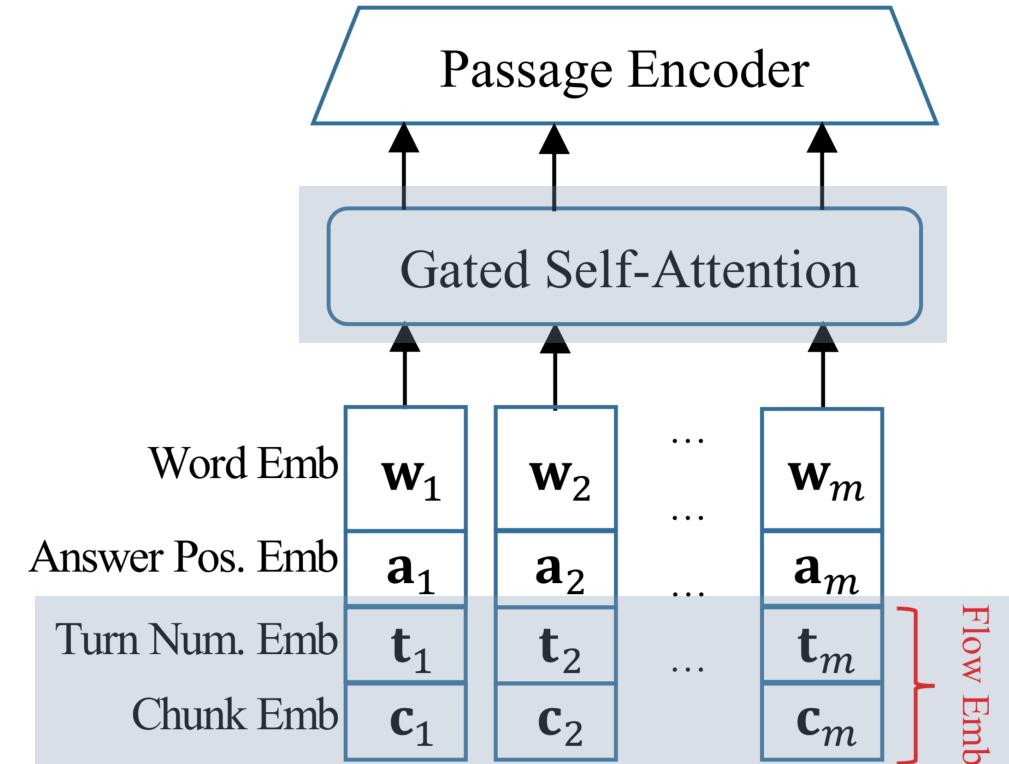
*Model the conversation flow to transit focus inside the passage smoothly across turns*



# Conversation Flow Modeling: Flow Embedding

*Convey the correlations between number of turns and narrative structure of passages*

- Turn number embedding
  - Map the turn number into its feature embedding space
- Chunk embedding
  - Split the passage into  $L$  uniform chunks, and create an embedding vector for each chunk
- A **gated self-attention mechanism** over different embeddings
  - Learn the **latent alignment** between the turn number embedding and the chunk embedding



# Conversation Flow Modeling: Flow Loss

1. Focus on sentences contain key information to generate the current turn question
2. Ignore sentences questioned several turns ago

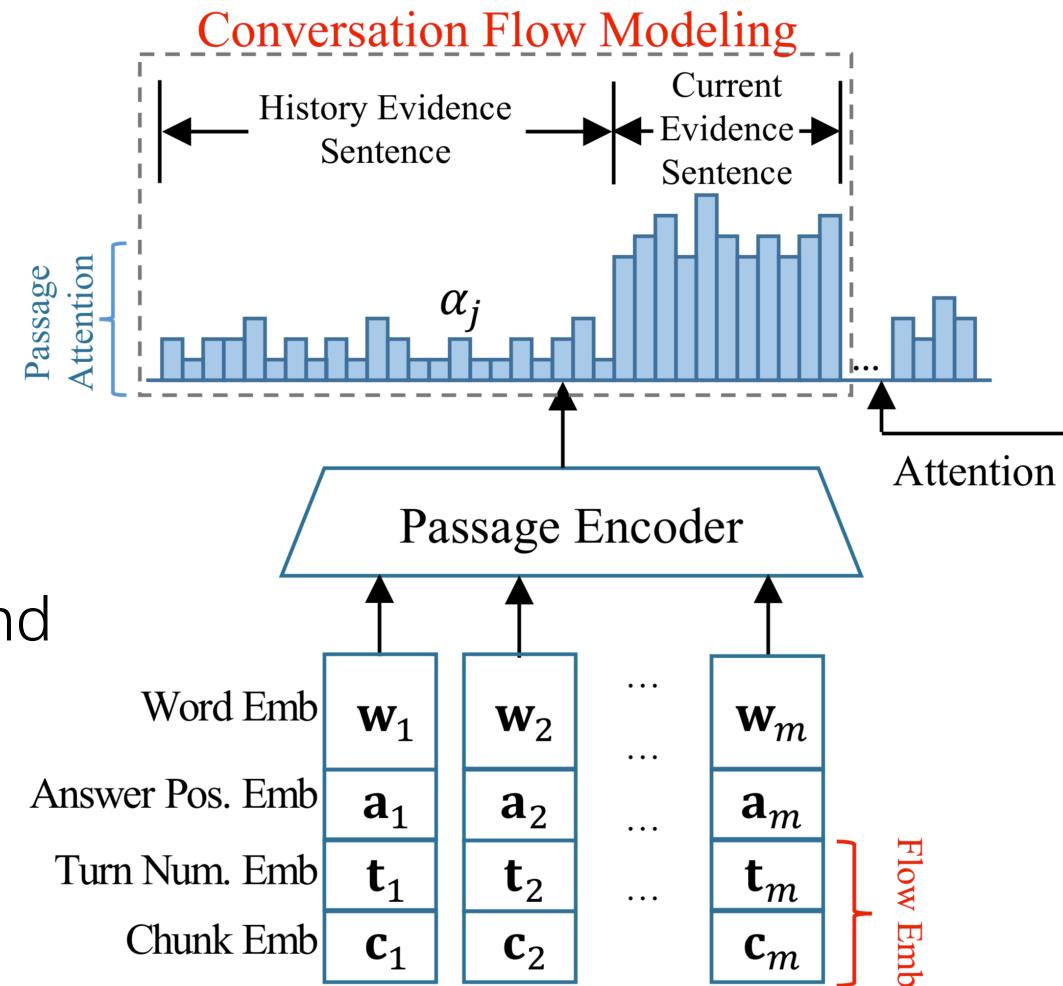
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# Conversation Flow Modeling: Flow Loss

1. Focus on **sentences contain key information** to generate the current turn question  
**Current Evidence Sentence**
  2. Ignore sentences questioned several turns ago  
**History Evidence Sentence**
- Focus on Current Evidence Sentence (CES): and ignore History Evidence Sentence (HES): via a flow loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{flow}} = -\lambda_3 \log \frac{\sum_{j:w_j \in \text{CES}} \alpha_j}{\sum_j \alpha_j} + \lambda_4 \frac{\sum_{j:w_j \in \text{HES}} \alpha_j}{\sum_j \alpha_j}$$



# Dataset & Evaluation Metrics

- CoQA Dataset (Reddy et al., 2019)
  - A large-scale conversational question answering dataset
  - 8k conversations, 127k QA pairs
  - Short question length: 5.5 tokens (SQuAD: 10.1 tokens)
- Evaluation
  - Automatic Evaluation: BLEU, ROUGE
  - Human Evaluation

# Main Results

- Baselines:
  - PGNet: Pointer-Generator Network
  - NQG: [Du and Cardie, 2018]
- Ablations:
  - MSNet: Multi-source EncDec
  - CorefNet: Coreference Alignment
  - FlowNet: Conversation Flow Modeling
  - CFNet: Our Full Model

	B1	B2	B3	R-L
PGNet	28.84*	13.74*	8.16*	39.18*
NQG	35.56*	21.14*	14.84*	45.58*
MSNet	36.27*	21.92*	15.51*	46.01*
CorefNet	<u>36.89</u>	<u>22.28</u>	<u>15.77</u>	<u>46.53</u>
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# Coreference Alignment Analysis

- Coreference Set
  - Each sample in the coreference set requires a pronoun resolution

Precision, Recall, F-score of  
pronouns in generated questions

	B1	B2	B3	R-L	P	R	F
PGNet	27.66*	13.82*	8.96*	38.40*	26.87*	25.17*	25.68*
NQG	34.75*	21.52*	15.96*	45.04*	34.46*	32.97*	33.25*
MSNet	36.31*	<u>22.92</u>	<u>17.07</u>	45.97*	35.34*	33.80*	34.07*
CorefNet	<b>37.51</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>47.45</b>	<b>42.09</b>	<b>40.35</b>	<b>40.64</b>

A large margin!

underline: p-value<0.05, \*: p-value<0.01

# Coreference Alignment Analysis

*The attention probability when the model predicts a pronoun*

---

**Passage:** ... however , mccain has a very different life story . he grew up in a navy family and was a pilot during the vietnam war in the 1960s ...

**Conversation History:**

<q>	what	war	was	mccain	in	?
0.0000	0.0001	0.0049	0.0138	0.7710	0.0055	0.0069
<a>	vietnam	war				
0.0000	0.0140	0.0095				
<q>	was	he	in	the	army	?
0.0000	0.0045	0.1303	0.0005	0.0139	0.0001	0.0250
<a>	no					
0.0000	0.0000					

**Question (Human):** what was his job ?

**Question (Our Model):** what was his job ?

---

# Conversation Flow Analysis

annie s sister , julia , was having a birthday party in the afternoon .  
annie 's mother was going to bake the cake for the party . mother asked  
annie to help her bake the cake . they chose to make a chocolate cake  
with chocolate frosting . annie got the bowls and the ingredients they would need for  
the cake . she helped measure the flour , the sugar and the cocoa .

Turn number: : 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> : 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> : 6<sup>th</sup> : 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> : 9<sup>th</sup> : 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup>

The transition of passage attention distribution across turns

# Human Evaluation

- We hire 5 annotators to rate 93 questions
- Rating criteria (1-3 scale, 3 for the best):
  - **Grammaticality**: the grammatical correctness and fluency
  - **Answerability**: whether the generated question can be answered by the current answer
  - **Interconnectedness**: whether the generated questions are conversational or not

	Grammaticality	Answerability	Interconnectedness
PGNet	2.74	1.39	1.59
MSNet	2.85	2.39	1.74
CFNet	2.89	<b>2.74*</b>	<b>2.67*</b>

\*: p-value<0.01

# Conclusion

- A new setting: **Conversational Question Generation**
- Coreference Alignment
- Conversation Flow Modeling
- Limitations and Future Work
  - Incorporate answer span identification into the current system
  - The answerer may also want to ask clarification questions
  - Domain adaptation (7 domains in CoQA dataset)
  - Gender Bias (his/he appears more frequently than her/she)

# Reference

1. Sudha Rao and Hal Daumé III. Learning to Ask Good Questions: Ranking Clarification Questions using Neural Expected Value of Perfect Information. In ACL 2018.
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6. Siva Reddy, Danqi Chen, and Christopher D Manning. CoQA: A conversational question answering challenge. In TACL 2018.

# Thanks

Code:

scan this



or <https://github.com/Evan-Gao/conversational-QG>