

# Returning to the Start

## Generating Narratives with Related Endpoints

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.00829>



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# Automatic Narrative Generation

Narratives play a critical role in natural language

- Informative of the everyday world
- Informative across cultures
- Applicable across domains

Narrative generation is challenging

- Writing narratives is difficult for human writers
- Difficult to achieve properties of “good writing”
  - Overall coherency, satisfiability, narrative closure

# Bookending

Our work focuses on 1 principle of narratology:

Focus on *story closure* via bookending by relating the last sentence back to the first sentence.

→ Improves ending satisfiability, and coherence

Terms:

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Start     | First sentence of the narrative |
| Stop      | Last sentence of the narrative  |
| Endpoints | First/last sentences pair       |

Julian ascended the staircase. She went to the library and switched on the light. There was a multitude of books strewn across the floor. She looked through them. She could not find the one she was looking for. Finally she found it. Triumphant, Julian descended the staircase with her book.

# What Is a Story with Related Endpoints?

Vivienne wanted to move from France to America. She decided to take a job in New York City. Vivienne worked very hard at her new job. After a few months, she got a call from her boss. Her boss told her that she was fired.



Not related

Few semantic similarities  
Introduces new questions at end

Vivienne wanted to move from France to America. She decided to apply for a job. She applied for a job in New York City. She was hired. Vivienne was happy to have moved to the USA.

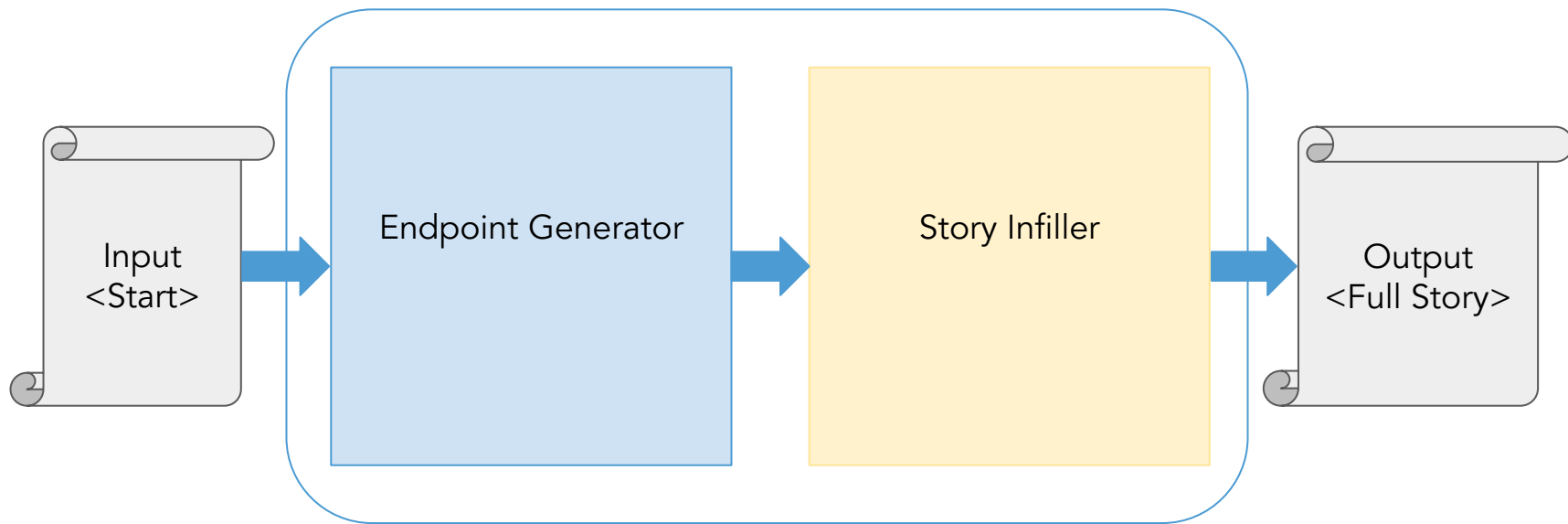


Related

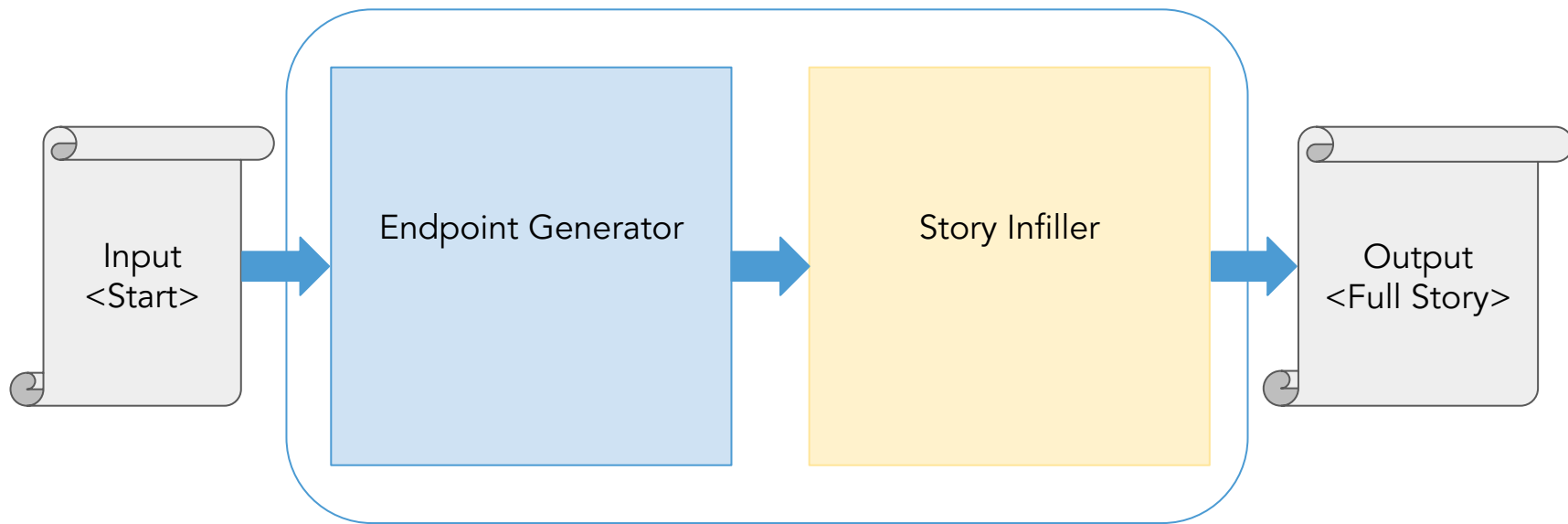
Ending completes themes introduced in start

Story closure ✓  
Ending satisfiability ✓  
Coherence ✓

# RENarGen

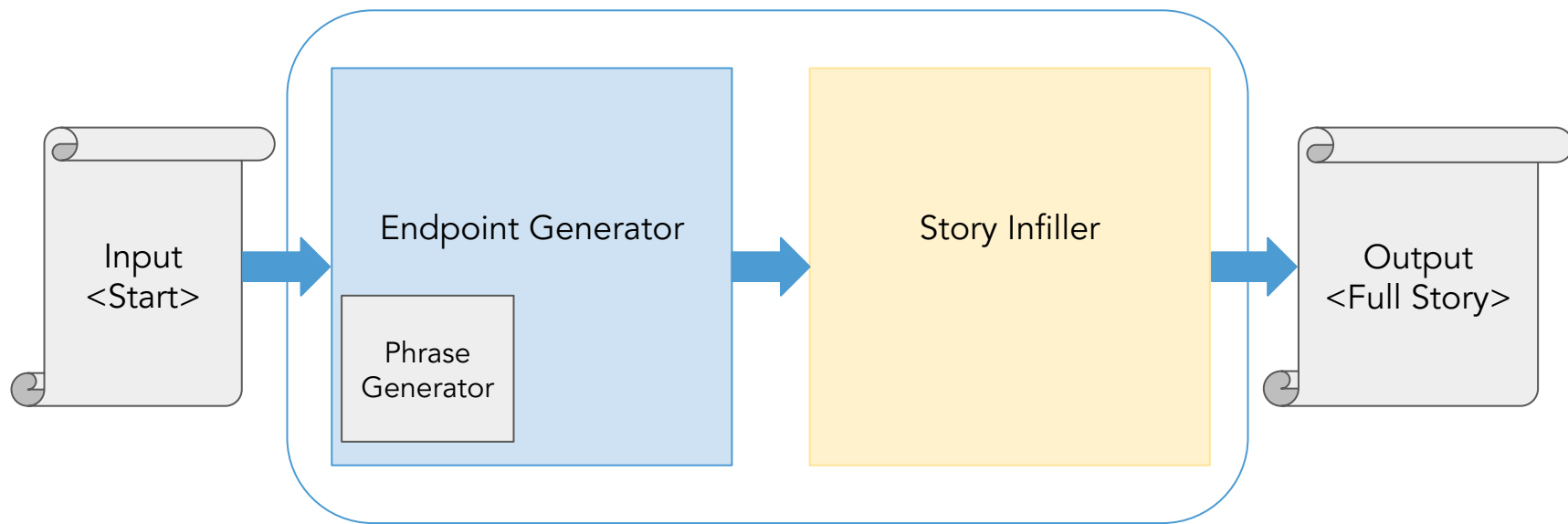


## RENarGen for LMs



Sarah had been  
dreaming of visiting  
Europe for years.

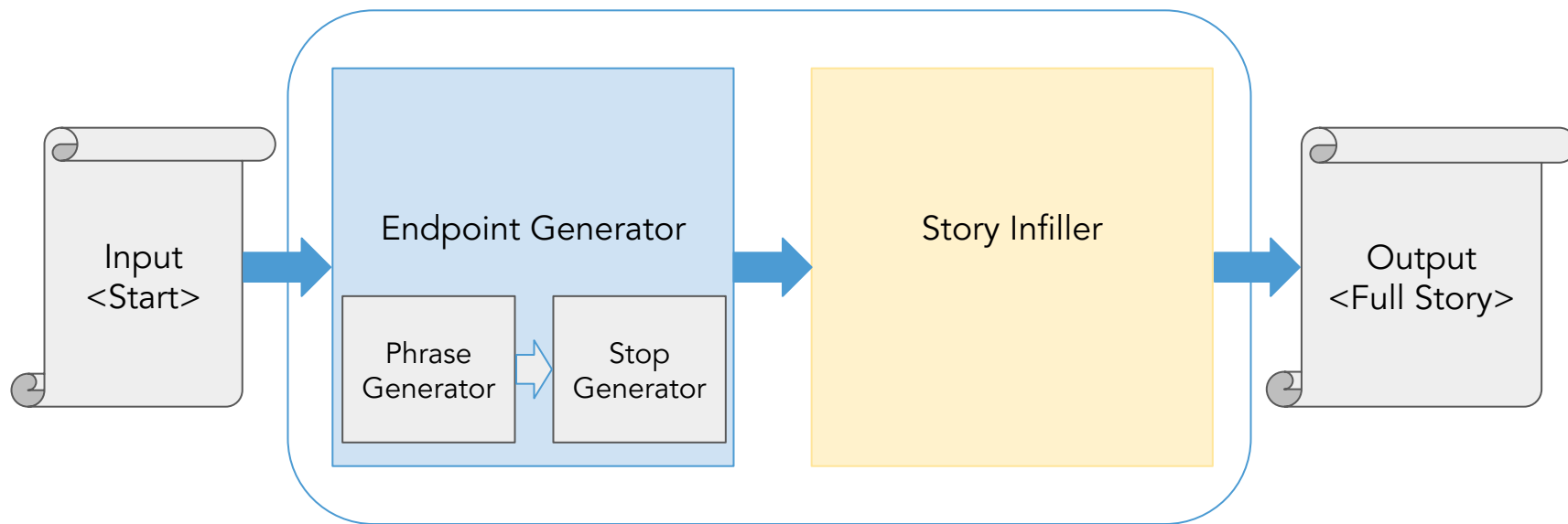
# RENarGen for LMs



Sarah had been  
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[Sarah, visited, Europe]

# RENarGen for LMs



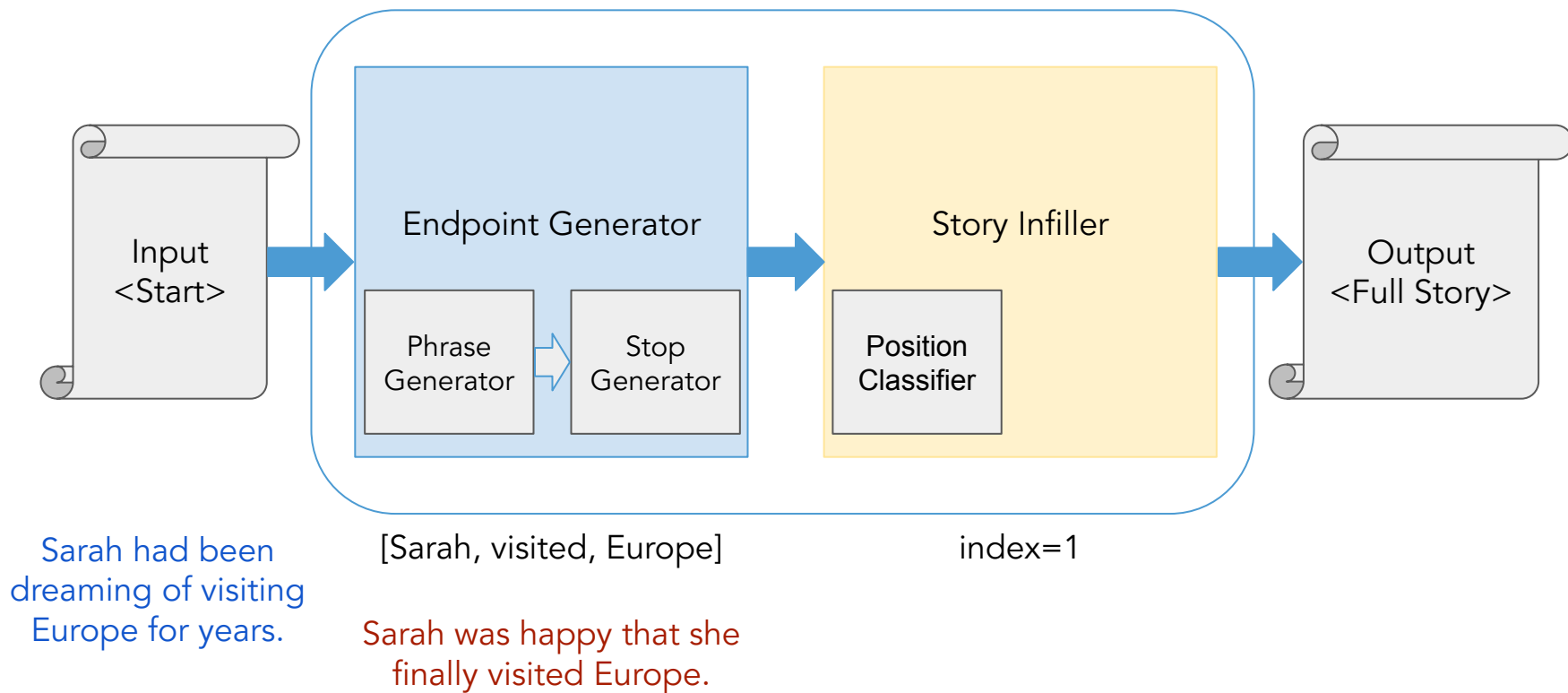
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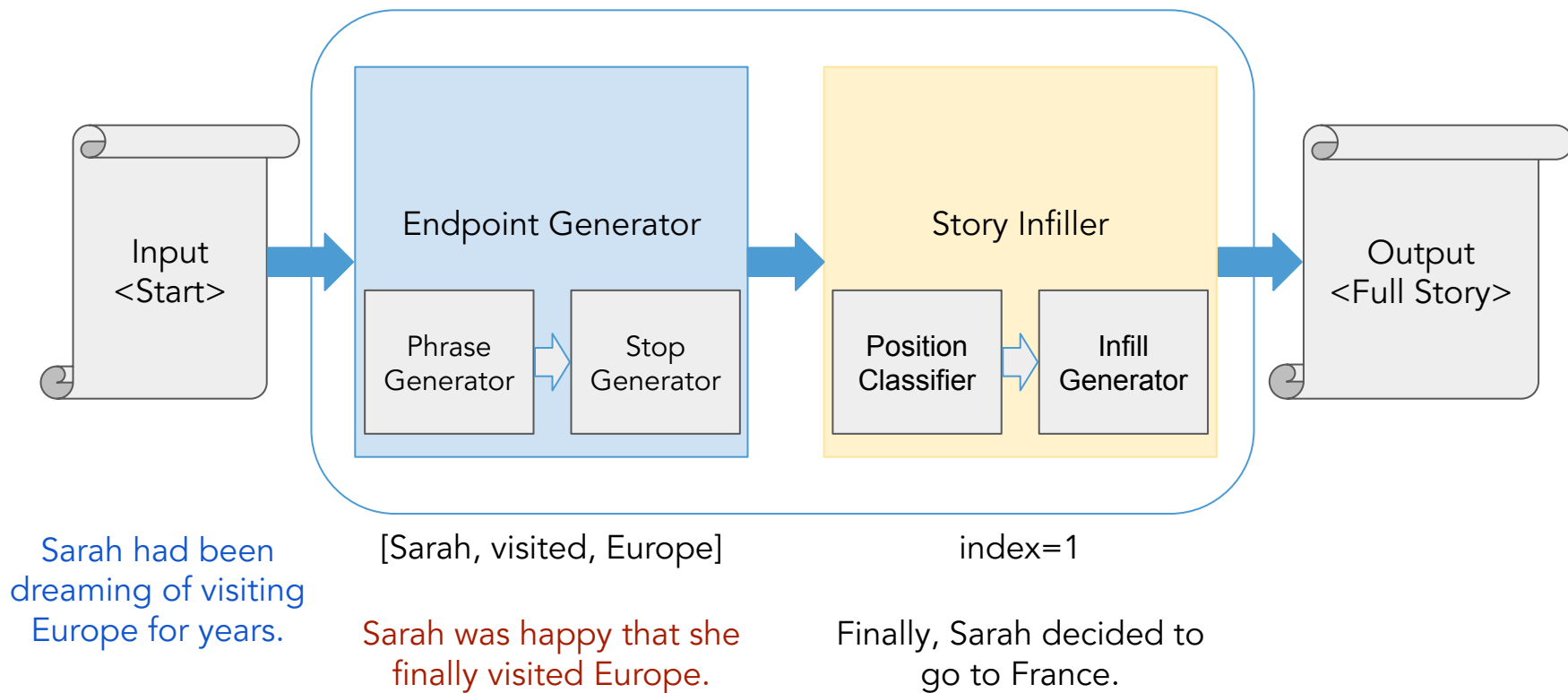
Sarah was happy that she  
finally visited Europe.



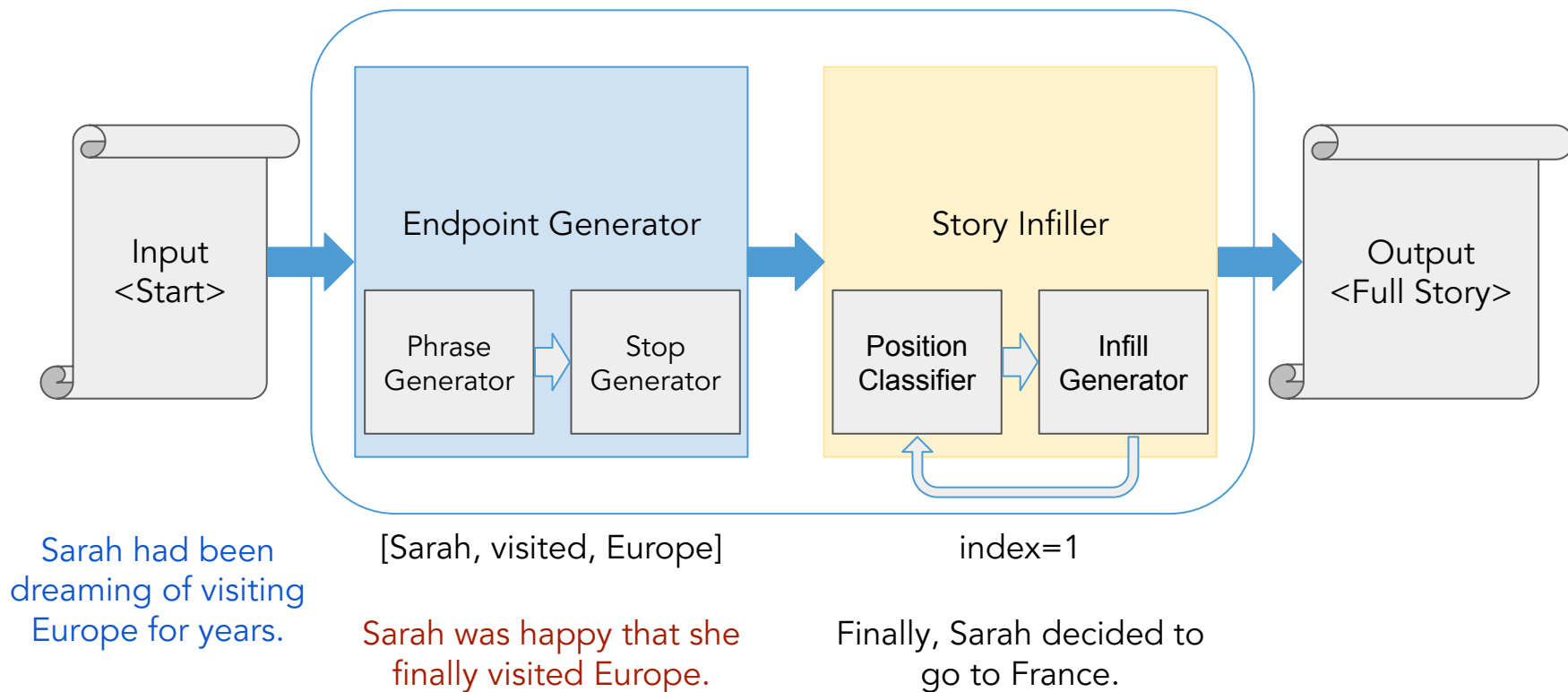
# RENarGen for LMs



# RENarGen for LMs



# RENarGen for LMs



# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 0*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.

# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 0*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

-----  
Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.



# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 1*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

<Finally Sarah decided to go to France.>

Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.

# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 1*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

<Finally Sarah decided to go to France.>

-----  
Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.



# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 2*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

Finally Sarah decided to go to France.

<Sarah loved the sights and sounds of Paris.>

Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.



# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 2*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

Finally Sarah decided to go to France.

-----< Sarah loved the sights and sounds of Paris.>

Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.



# LM Story Infiller

*Iteration 3*

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years.

Finally Sarah decided to go to France.

<Sarah took a train to Paris.>

Sarah loved the sights and sounds of Paris.

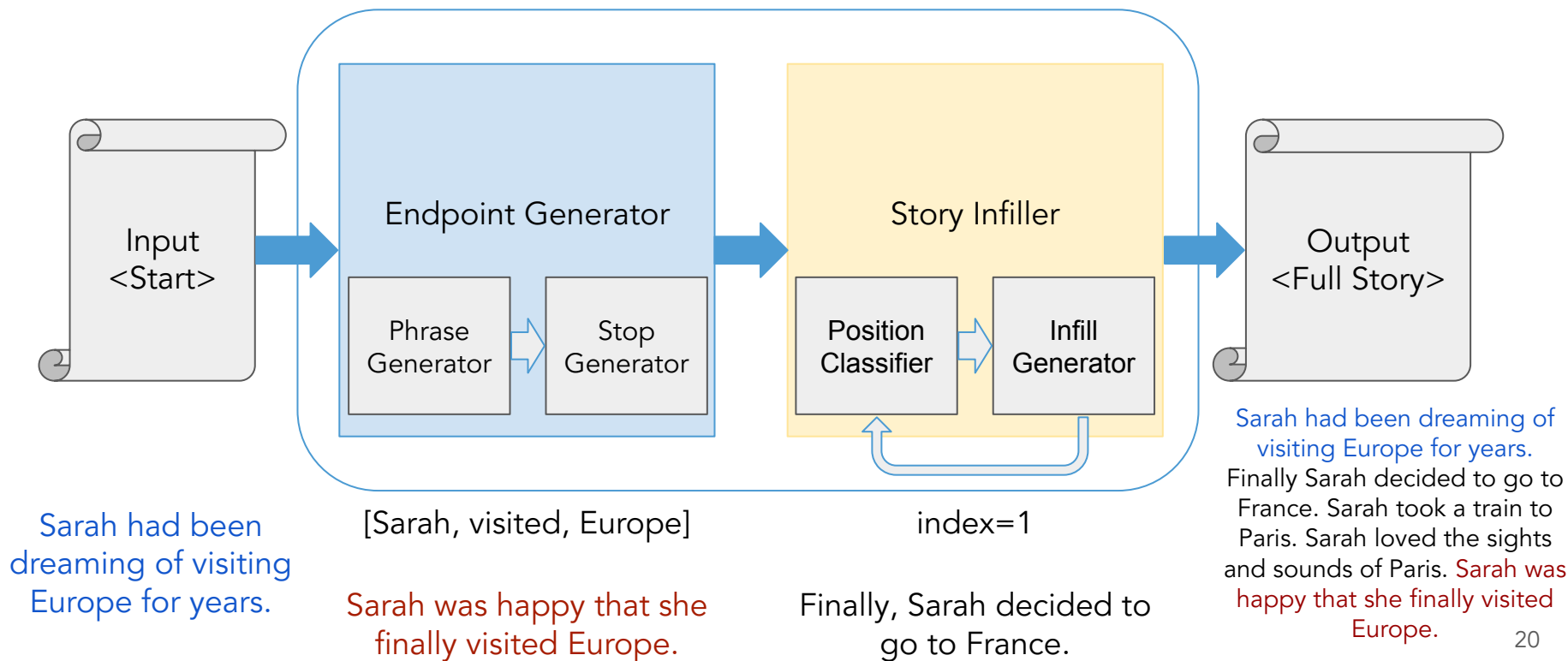
Sarah was happy that she finally visited Europe.

# LM Story Infller Overview

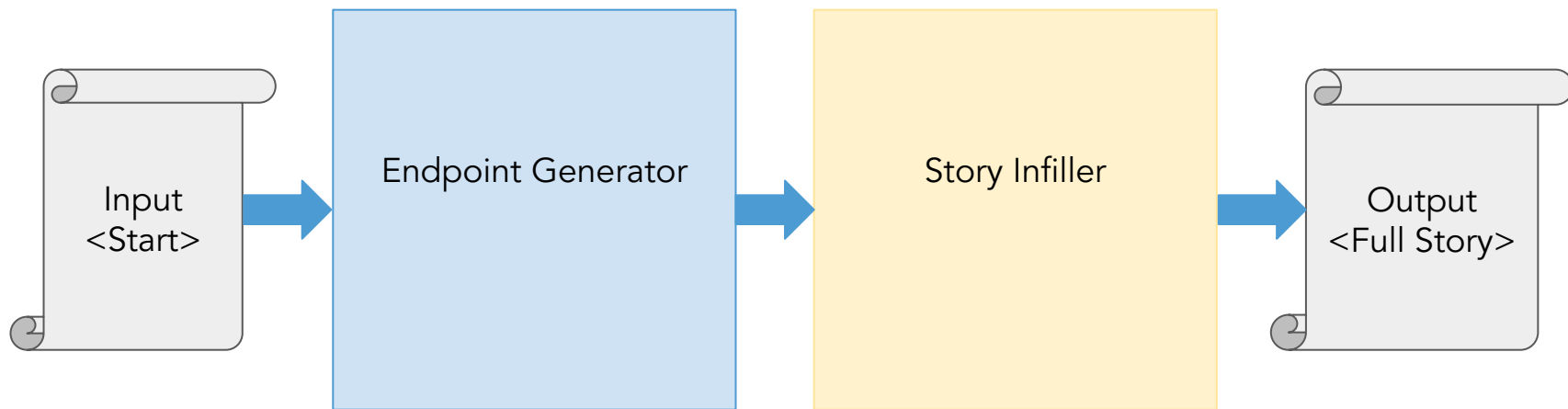
## Inflling Strategy

- Infill does not depend on specific location
- Considers both left & right contexts
- Considers all sentences in context
- Capable of producing  $n$ -sentence stories

# RENarGen for LMs



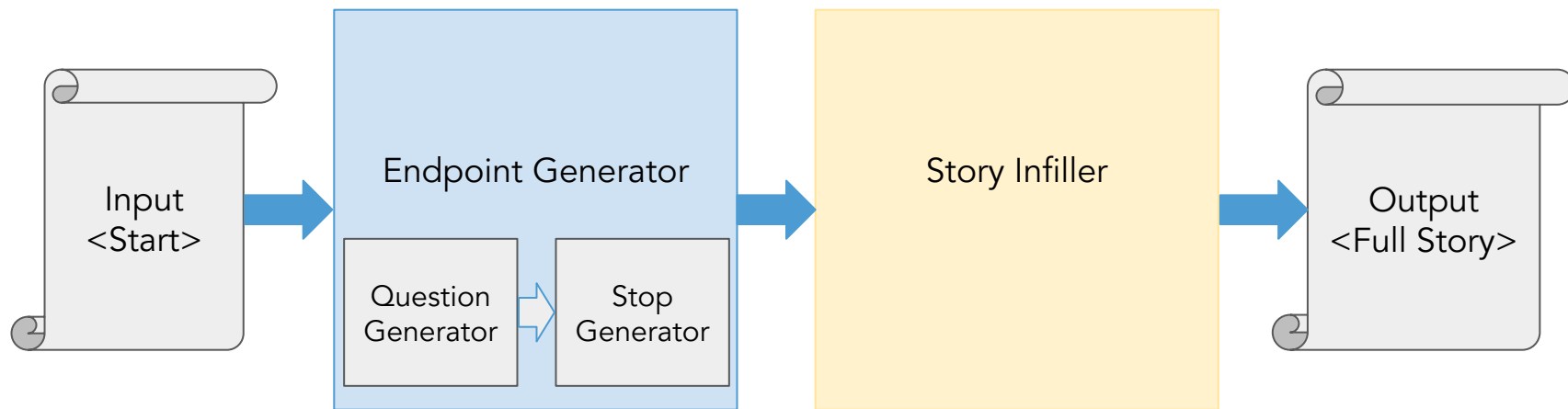
# REnArGen for LLMs



# 6 Methods for Endpoint Generator

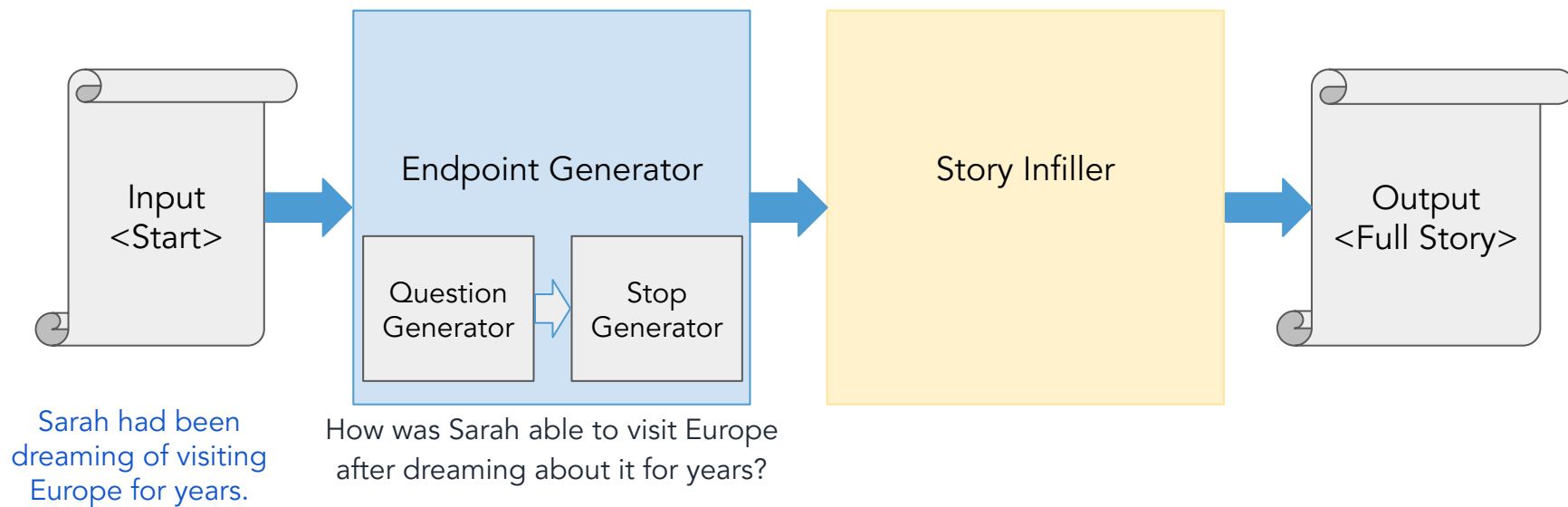
1. Use phrase list  $p$ 
  - "...What are the most salient words or phrases?... Using this first sentence and the list of salient words/phrases give one related closing sentence."
2. Use pre-trained knowledge of "related"
  - "...Give me a closing sentence which is related to the first sentence."
3. "Erotetic" definition
  - "...What is the most salient question to propel the narrative forward?... Give me ONE closing sentence that answers the most salient question without introducing new questions."
4. "Matching ending" definition
  - "...Give me a closing sentence that has the same character and/or related action and/or location."
5. Entailment 1
  - "...Give me a closing sentence that entails the first sentence."
6. Entailment 2
  - "...Give me a closing sentence that is the entailment of the first sentence."

# RENarGen for LLMs



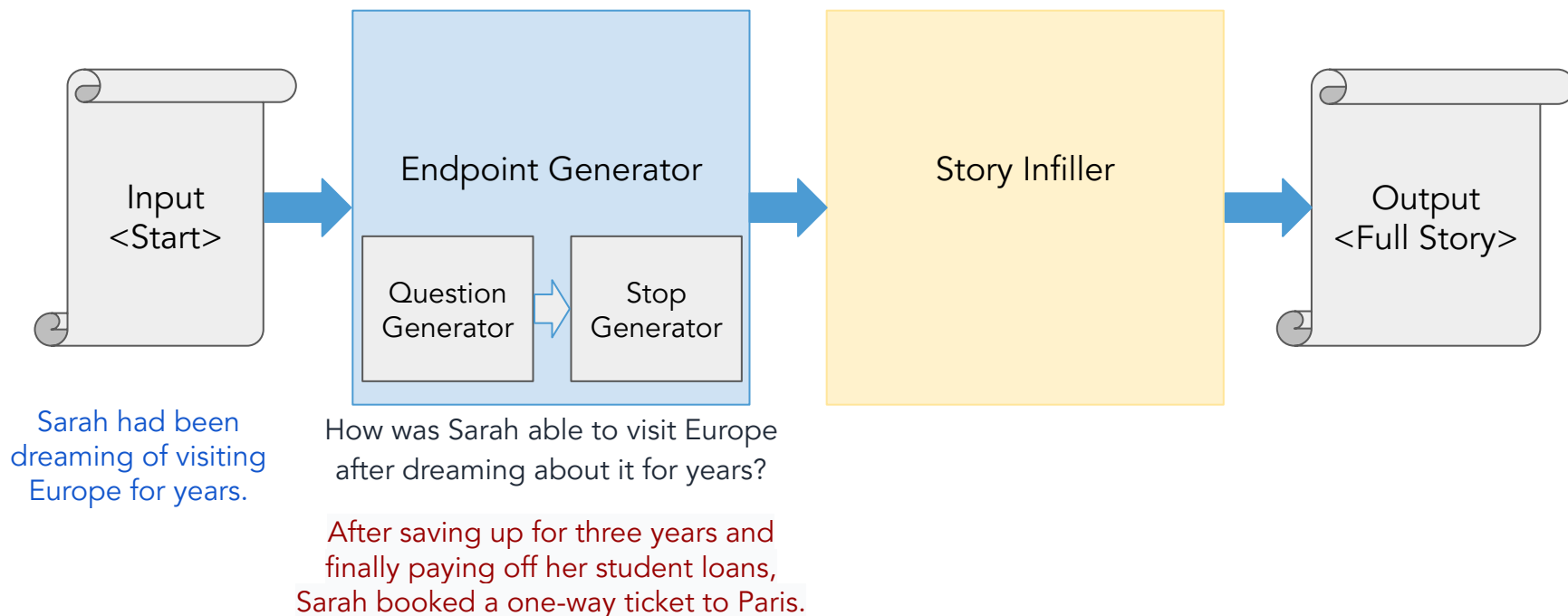
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# RENarGen for LLMs

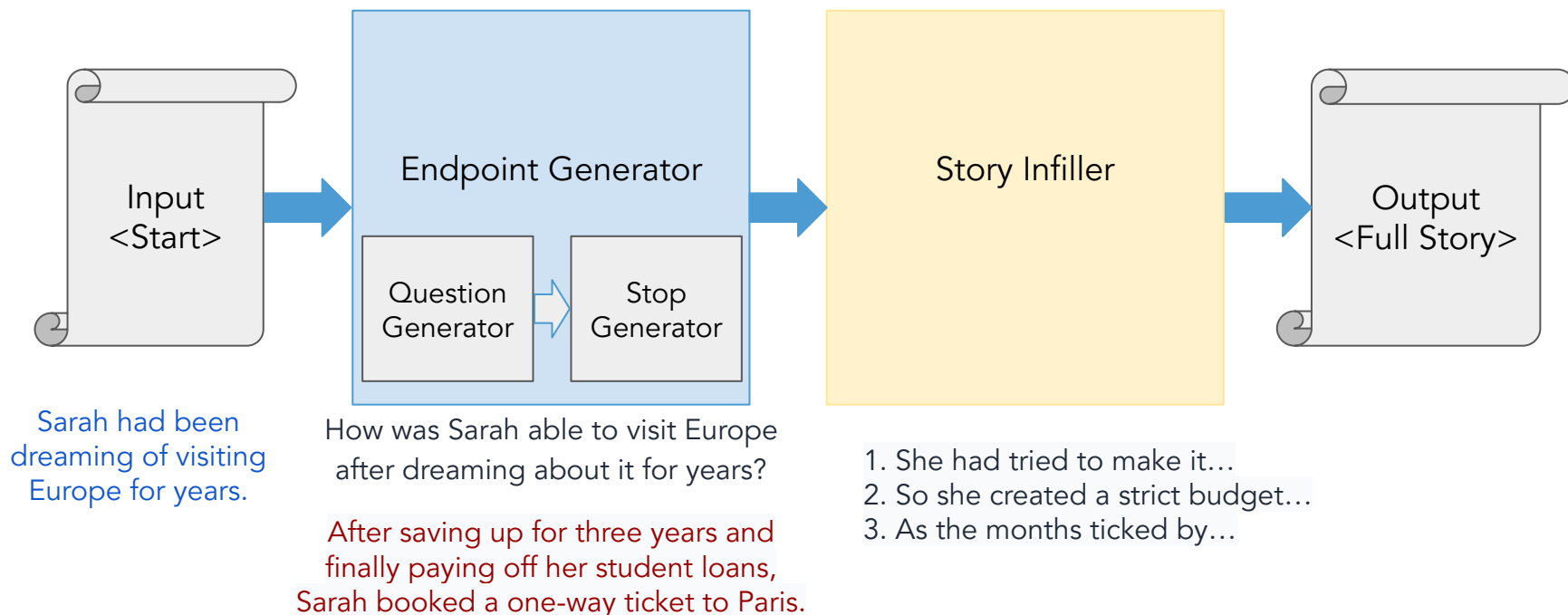




# RENarGen for LLMs



# RENarGen for LLMs



# Example Output

Sarah had been dreaming of visiting Europe for years. She had tried to make it happen sooner, but her college debt and entry-level salary had kept her dream perpetually out of reach. So she created a strict budget, cutting back on unnecessary expenses and pouring every spare penny into a dedicated "Europe fund". As the months ticked by, Sarah's savings grew, and with them, her determination to make her dream a reality. After saving up for three years and finally paying off her student loans, Sarah booked a one-way ticket to Paris.

Story closure ✓  
Ending satisfiability ✓  
Coherence ✓

# Experiments

Dataset: ROCStories Corpus

RENarGen-LM: GPT-2 (generation), BERT (position classifier)

RENarGen-LLM: Llama-2-7b,  
Llama-2-70b

# Human Evaluation

Are properties of “good writing” strengthened?

|           |              | Relatedness | Closure     | Coherency   | Preference  |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| GPT-2     | RENarGen-LM  | <b>0.63</b> | <b>0.47</b> | <b>0.62</b> | <b>0.66</b> |
|           | Baseline     | 0.20        | 0.18        | 0.21        | 0.21        |
|           | Tie          | 0.17        | 0.35        | 0.17        | 0.13        |
| Llama-7b  | RENarGen-LLM | <b>0.58</b> | <b>0.56</b> | <b>0.55</b> | <b>0.56</b> |
|           | Baseline     | 0.39        | 0.43        | 0.41        | 0.43        |
|           | Tie          | 0.03        | 0.01        | 0.04        | 0.01        |
| Llama-70b | RENarGen-LLM | <b>0.80</b> | <b>0.56</b> | <b>0.56</b> | <b>0.56</b> |
|           | Baseline     | 0.20        | 0.44        | 0.44        | 0.44        |
|           | Tie          | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         |

*Higher value is better*

# Conclusions

- 1st study how related endpoints and bookending affect narrative generation
  - Early outlook on “good writing practice”
- RENarGen paradigm
  - Adaptable to LMs & LLMs
  - Produces narratives with related endpoints
  - Novel infilling strategy
- Automatic/human evaluations show improved narrative closure, ending satisfiability, coherence