| cases | doc_1 | doc_2 | decision | id |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NOT DUPLICATES | 318 |

**doc_1**

| | |
|---|---|
| **authors** | • Yasui Go<br>• å®‰äº• è±ª |
| **title** | Using Semantic Similarity as Reward for Reinforcement Learning in Sentence Generation |
| **publication_date** | 2020-03-23 00:00:00 |
| **source** | SupportedSources.CORE |
| **journal** | |
| **volume** | |
| **doi** | None |
| **urls** | • https://core.ac.uk/download/326704111.pdf |
| **id** | id4518716491632890783 |
| **abstract** | å¦ä½ã®ç¨®å¯¾: ä¿®å£«University of Tokyo(æ±äº¬å¤§å¦ |
| **versions** | |

**doc_2**

| | |
|---|---|
| **authors** | • Go Yasui<br>• Yoshimasa Tsuruoka<br>• Masaaki Nagata |
| **title** | Using Semantic Similarity as Reward for Reinforcement Learning in Sentence Generation |
| **publication_date** | 2019-01-01 00:00:00 |
| **source** | SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE |
| **journal** | Association for Computational Linguistics |
| **volume** | |
| **doi** | 10.18653/v1/p19-2056 |
| **urls** | • https://web.archive.org/web/20200507195729/https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P19-2056.pdf |
| **id** | id-3679866090139480155 |
| **abstract** | Traditional model training for sentence generation employs cross-entropy loss as the loss function. While cross-entropy loss has convenient properties for supervised learning, it is unable to evaluate sentences as a whole, and lacks flexibility. We present the approach of training the generation model using the estimated semantic similarity between the output and reference sentences to alleviate the problems faced by the training with crossentropy loss. We use the BERT-based scorer fine-tuned to the Semantic Textual Similarity (STS) task for semantic similarity estimation, and train the model with the estimated scores through reinforcement learning (RL). Our experiments show that reinforcement learning with semantic similarity reward improves the BLEU scores from the baseline LSTM NMT model. |
| **versions** | |