

Conveying the Predicted Future to Users: A Case Study of Story Plot Prediction

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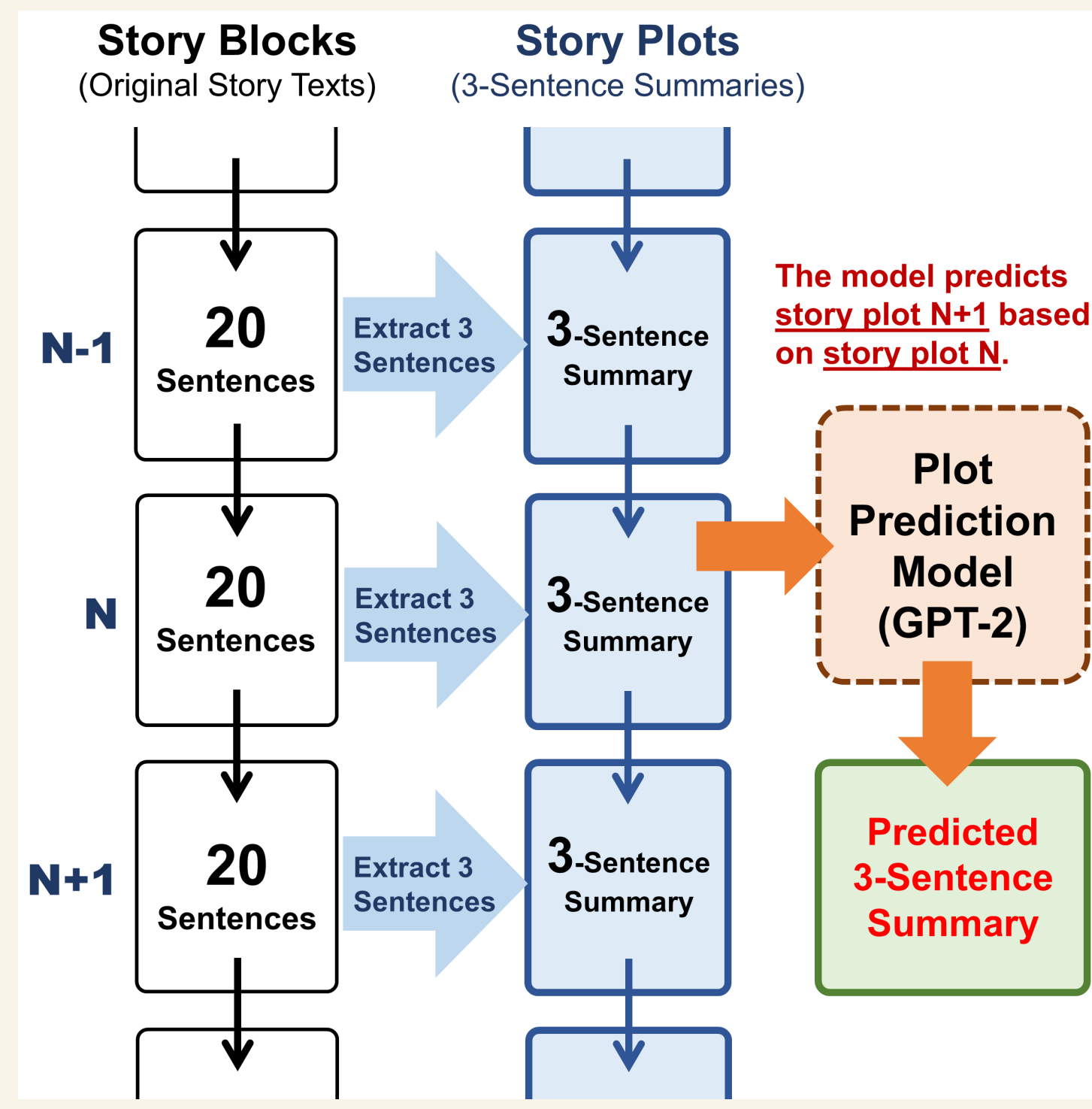
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AAAI 2023 Workshop

Introduction

- Story writing is hard. Writers can struggle to develop the follow-up scenes any time.
 - Many existing tools are mostly for short stories and **not suitable** for developing long stories.
 - LLMs generate content for you directly.
- ➔ **How to support creative writing in practice?**
- A long novel = A sequence of fixed-sized (e.g., 20 sentences) story blocks.
 - A story plot = A **summary** over a story block.
 - **Generate a story plot** for the next story block (i.e., B_{n+1}) using the previous story block (i.e., B_n).



Story Plot Prediction

- Collected story plots by extractive summarization.
 - Used **MatchSum** to collect three-sentence summary.
 - Applied on **Bookcorpus** dataset (900k story blocks).
- Applied three story plot generation models.
 - Fusion-Based Seq2seq [1]
 - Plan-and-Write (P&W) [2]
 - Frame-Enhanced GPT-2 (FGPT-2) [3, 4]
- Other baselines
 - Ground-Truth (GT)
 - Random-Future (RF)
 - Random-History (RH)
 - GPT-3 [5]

[1] Fan, Angela, Mike Lewis, and Yann Dauphin. "Strategies for structuring story generation." ACL 2019.
[2] Yao, Lili, et al. "Plan-and-write: Towards better automatic storytelling." AAAI 2019.
[3] Huang, Chieh-Yang, and Ting-Hao Kenneth Huang. "Semantic frame forecast." NAACL 2021.
[4] Radford, Alec, et al. "Language models are unsupervised multitask learners." OpenAI blog 2019.
[5] Brown, Tom, et al. "Language models are few-shot learners." NeurIPS 2020.

Human Evaluation – Ranking Study for Quality Assessment

Asked workers to rank 2 aspects [6].

- **Consistency**: whether the given story plot **makes sense** in its context (story snippet).
 - **Storiability**: whether readers would be **curious** to read the complete story developed from the given story plot.
- => 200 instances * 5 assignments on Mturk

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|
| Best GT <= FGPT-2 <= RF < RH < Fusion-Seq < P&W Worst | | | | | | |
| Consistency↓ | GT | RH | RF | Fusion-Seq | P&W | FGPT-2 |
| Mean Rank | 3.091 | 3.586 | 3.528 | 3.733 | 3.741 | 3.321 |
| P-values for T-test | | | | | | |
| GT | - | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.003** |
| RH | - | - | 0.437 | 0.054 | 0.039* | <0.001 |
| RF | - | - | - | 0.006** | 0.004** | 0.005* |
| Fusion-Seq | - | - | - | - | 0.915 | <0.001 |
| P&W | - | - | - | - | - | <0.001 |

Best GT <= RH < RF < FGPT-2 < P&W < Fusion-Seq Worst

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| Storiability↓ | GT | RH | RF | Fusion-Seq | P&W | FGPT-2 |
| Mean Rank | 3.178 | 3.402 | 3.452 | 3.756 | 3.748 | 3.464 |
| P-values for T-test | | | | | | |
| GT | - | 0.003** | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| RH | - | - | 0.518 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.414 |
| RF | - | - | - | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.877 |
| Fusion-Seq | - | - | - | - | 0.915 | <0.001 |
| P&W | - | - | - | - | - | <0.001 |

[6] Roemmele, Melissa. "Inspiration through observation: Demonstrating the influence of automatically generated text on creative writing." ICCG 2021.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Aspect | GT | RF | FGPT-2 | GPT-3 |
| Inspiringness ↑ | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.176 | 0.647 |
| Helpfulness | | | | |
| Most ↑ | 0.235 | 0.353 | 0.059 | 0.353 |
| Least ↓ | 0.000 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.412 |
| Overall ↑ | 0.235 | 0.059 | -0.235 | -0.059 |
| Readability | | | | |
| Easiest ↑ | 0.353 | 0.235 | 0.176 | 0.235 |
| Hardest ↓ | 0.294 | 0.059 | 0.471 | 0.176 |
| Overall ↑ | 0.059 | 0.176 | -0.294 | 0.059 |
| Creativity | | | | |
| Most ↑ | 0.353 | 0.176 | 0.000 | 0.471 |
| Least ↓ | 0.176 | 0.294 | 0.353 | 0.176 |
| Overall ↑ | 0.176 | -0.118 | -0.353 | 0.294 |

Human Evaluation – Writing Study with Story Continuation

Story Continuation Task

1. **Read** story block B_n
 2. **Read four story plots** for B_{n+1}
 3. **Write a 100-word follow-up story**
- => 5 instances * 5 assignments on Mturk (17 qualified)



Self-Reported Questionnaire

- **GPT-3** is the **most/least helpful** one.
- **FGPT-2** is **not effective** in many aspects when compared to other strong baselines.

Semantic similarity between plots and drafts

- **FGPT-2** could still influence writing (inspiration-through-observation[6]).

Token alignment

- **GPT-3** tokens are not used the most frequently even though having high semantic similarity.

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | GT | RF | FGPT-2 | GPT-3 | Random |
| Similarity | 0.816 | 0.795 | 0.795 | 0.840 | 0.787 |

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Story Coverage | | Plot Coverage | |
| | Mean | CI | Mean | CI |
| GT | 0.198 | [0.163, 0.233] | 0.530 | [0.473, 0.587] |
| RF | 0.193 | [0.164, 0.222] | 0.536 | [0.475, 0.598] |
| FGPT-2 | 0.163 | [0.145, 0.182] | 0.484 | [0.429, 0.539] |
| GPT-3 | 0.170 | [0.149, 0.190] | 0.498 | [0.441, 0.555] |
| Random | 0.151 | [0.149, 0.153] | 0.450 | [0.445, 0.455] |