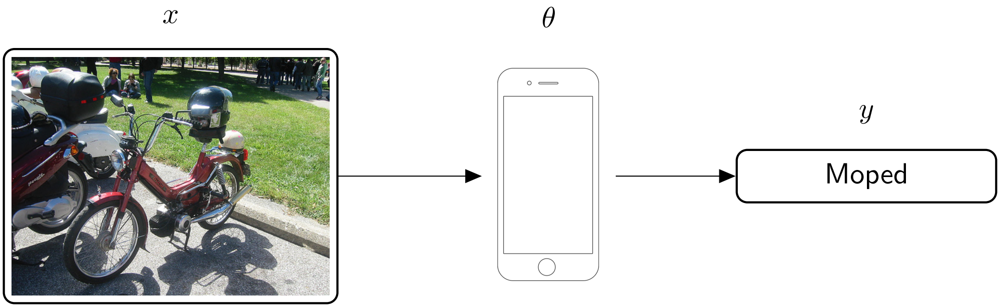
Learning How to Say It: Language Generation and Deep Learning

Alexander M Rush

Machine Learning for Multiclass Classification

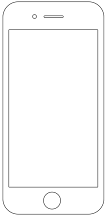


Machine Learning for Text Generation: Translation

x

Yalitza Aparicio acababa de graduarse de una escuela para maestros y aun no tenia empleo cuando el proceso de busqueda de actrices para la ultima pelicula de Alfonso Cuaron llego a su natal Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca.

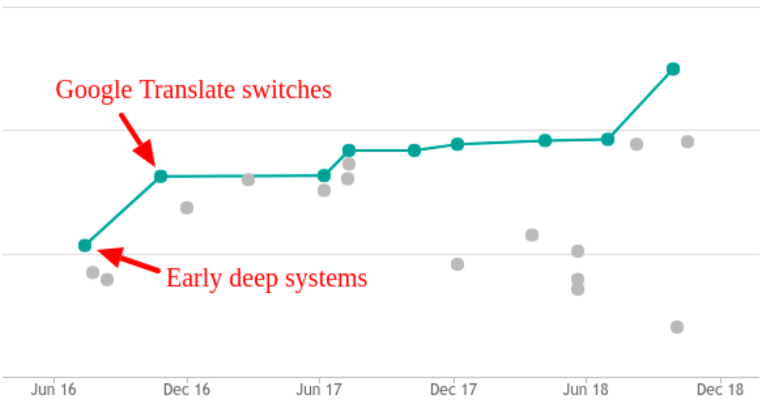
θ



$y_{1:T}$

Yalitza Aparicio had just finished her teaching degree and didn't yet have a job when the Mexican director Alfonso Cuaron held a casting call in her home of Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca, for the lead role in his semi-autobiographical drama, “Roma.”

Translation Performance



Machine Learning for Text Generation

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} f(y_{1:T}, x; \theta)$$

Machine Learning for Text Generation

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} f(y_{1:T}, {\color{red}x}; \theta)$$

- Input ${\color{red}x}$, *what to talk about*

Machine Learning for Text Generation

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} f(y_{1:T}, x; \theta)$$

- Input x, *what to talk about*
- Output text $y^*_{1:T}$, *how to say it*

Machine Learning for Text Generation

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} \color{red}{f}\color{black}(y_{1:T}, x; \color{red}{\theta}\color{black})$$

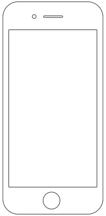
- Input x, *what to talk about*
- Output text $y^*_{1:T}$, *how to say it*
- Model $\color{red}{f(.;\theta)}$, learned from data

Sentence Summarization

x

Cambodian leader Hun Sen on friday rejected opposition parties' demands for talks outside the country, accusing them of trying to "internationalize" the political crisis.

θ

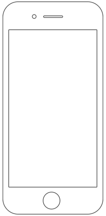


Sentence Summarization

x

Cambodian leader Hun Sen on friday rejected opposition parties' demands for talks outside the country, accusing them of trying to "internationalize" the political crisis.

θ



$y_{1:T}$

Cambodian government rejects opposition's call for talks abroad

GigaWord Dataset

(Rush et al. [2015] w/ Facebook)

Sep 13, 3:17 PM EDT

GERMANY IMPLEMENTS TEMPORARY BORDER CHECKS TO LIMIT MIGRANTS

BY GEIR MOULSON AND SHAWN POGATCHNIK
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN (AP) -- Germany introduced temporary border controls Sunday to stem the tide of thousands of refugees streaming across its frontier, sending a clear message to its European partners that it needs more help with an influx that is straining its ability to cope.

AP Photo/Kay Nietfeld

Germany is a preferred destination for many people fleeing Syria's civil war and other troubled nations in the migration crisis that has bitterly divided Europe. They have braved dangerous sea crossings in flimsy

- Several million headlines paired with article leads.
- Model for abstractive summarization / compression.

Sentence Summarization

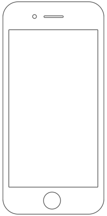
Target: `[Yalitza Aparicio had] just [finished her] teaching [degree] .`

Predict: `[Yalitza Aparicio had] recently [finished her] [degree].`

Talk about Data (Wiseman et al. [2017a])

TEAM	WIN	LOSS	PTS	FG_PCT	RB	AS ...
Heat	11	12	103	49	47	27
Hawks	7	15	95	43	33	20

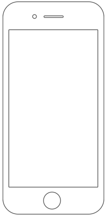
PLAYER	AS	RB	PT	FG	FGA	CITY ...
Tyler Johnson	5	2	27	8	16	Miami
Dwight Howard	11	17	23	9	11	Atlanta
Paul Millsap	2	9	21	8	12	Atlanta
Goran Dragic	4	2	21	8	17	Miami
Wayne Ellington	2	3	19	7	15	Miami
Dennis Schroder	7	4	17	8	15	Atlanta
Rodney McGruder	5	5	11	3	8	Miami
...						



The Atlanta Hawks defeated the Miami Heat, 103 - 95, at Philips Arena on Wednesday. Atlanta was in desperate need of a win and they were able to take care of a short-handed Miami team here. Defense was key for the Hawks, as they held the Heat to 42 percent shooting and forced them to commit 16 turnovers. Atlanta also dominated in the paint, winning the rebounding battle, 47 - 34, and outscoring them in the paint 58 - 26. The Hawks shot 49 percent from the field and assisted on 27 of their 43 made baskets. This was a near wire-to-wire win for the Hawks, as Miami held just one lead in the first five minutes. Miami (7 - 15) are as beat-up as anyone right now and it's taking a toll on the heavily used starters. Hassan Whiteside really struggled in this game, as he amassed eight points, 12 rebounds and one blocks on 4 - of - 12 shooting ...

Talk about the Diagrams (Deng et al. [2016] w/ Bloomberg)

$$\mathcal{K}^{L}(\sigma = 2) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} + 4 - \frac{3}{\cosh^{2} x} & \frac{3}{\cosh^{2} x} \\ \frac{3}{\cosh^{2} x} & -\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} + 4 - \frac{3}{\cosh^{2} x} \end{array} \right) \qquad ,$$



```
 { \cal K } ^ { L } ( \sigma = 2 ) = \left( \begin{array}
{ c c } { - \frac { d ^ { 2 } } { d x ^ { 2 } } + 4 - \frac
 { 3 } { \operatorname { c o s h } ^ { 2 } x } } \& { \frac
 { 3 } { d x ^ { 2 } } }  { \frac { 3 } { \operatorname
 { c o s h } ^ { 2 } x } } \& { - \frac { d ^ { 2 } }
{ d x ^ { 2 } } + 4 - \frac { 3 } { \operatorname { c o s h }
^ { 2 } x } }  \end{array} \right) \qquad
```

Temporary

Talk Outline

Goal

Learn How to Say It

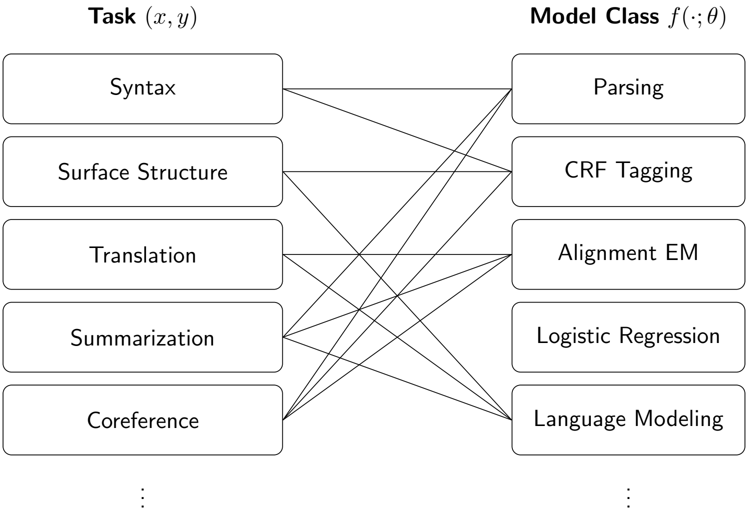
Talk Outline

Goal

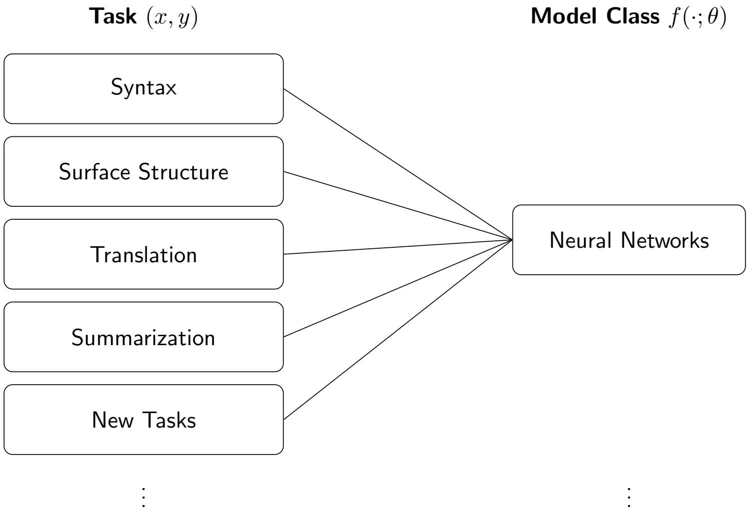
Learn How to Say It

- Background: Core Model and Implementation
- Work 1: Rethinking Model Training (*Beam Search Optimization*)
- Work 2: Rethinking Generation (*Learning Neural Templates*)
- Future Directions

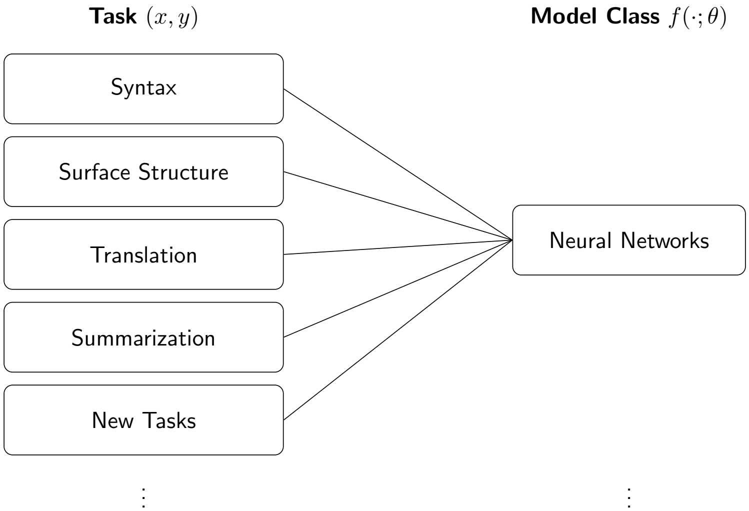
State-of-the-Art Natural Language Processing, circa 2009



State-of-the-Art Natural Language Processing, circa 2019



State-of-the-Art Natural Language Processing, circa 2019



State-of-the-Art Natural Language Processing, circa 2019

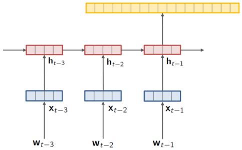
Task (x, y)

- Syntax
- Surface Structure
- Translation
- Summarization
- New Tasks

$\vdots$

Model Class $f(\cdot; \theta)$

- Neural Networks



$\vdots$

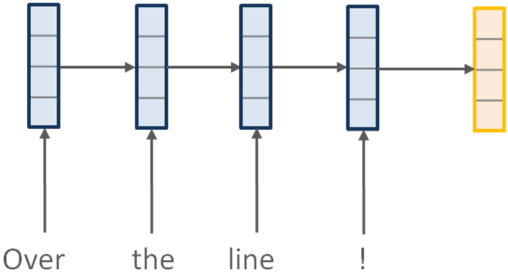
Encoder-Decoder

$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$

Over the line !

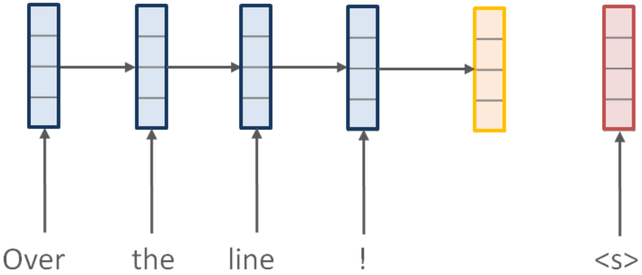
Encoder-Decoder

$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$



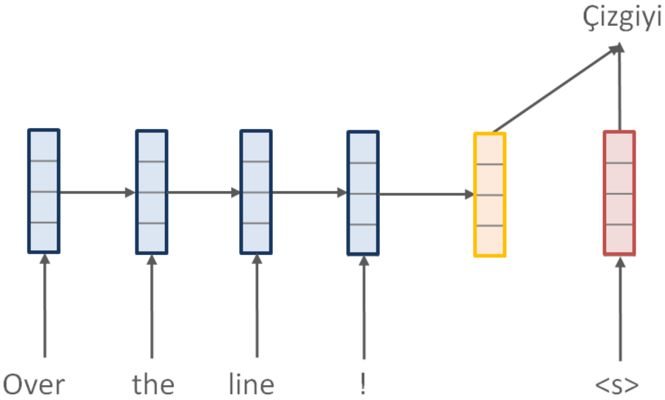
Encoder-Decoder

$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$



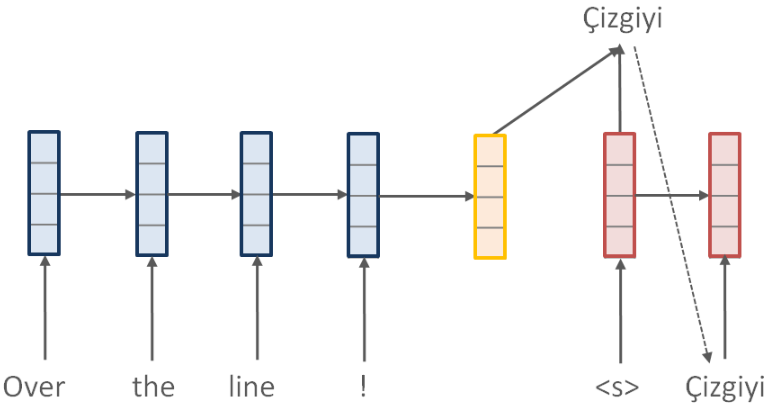
Encoder-Decoder

$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$



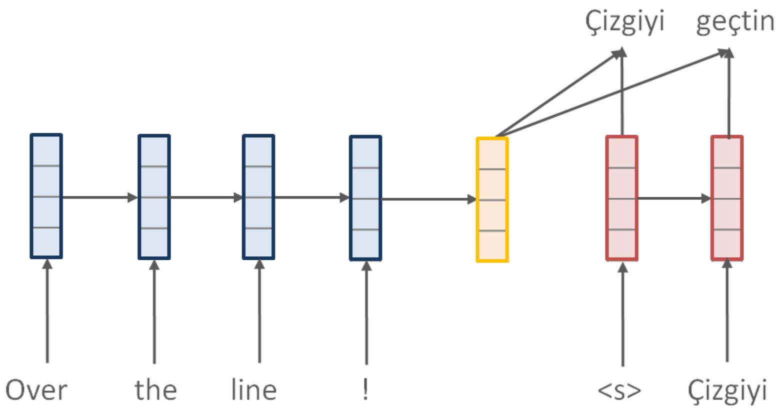
Encoder-Decoder

$$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$$



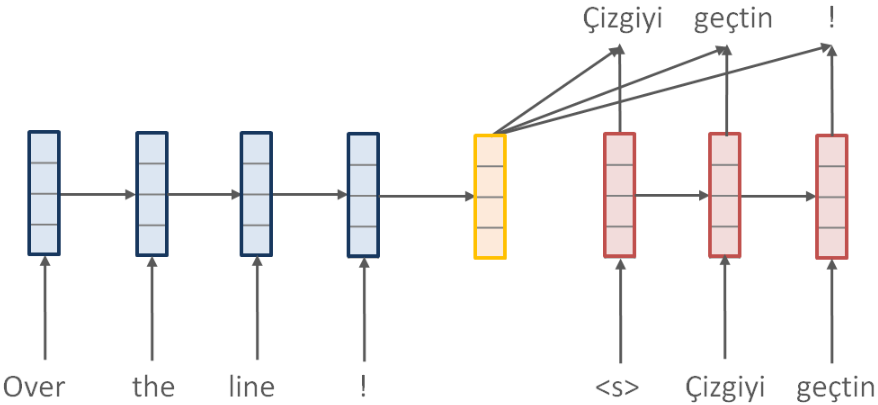
Encoder-Decoder

$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$



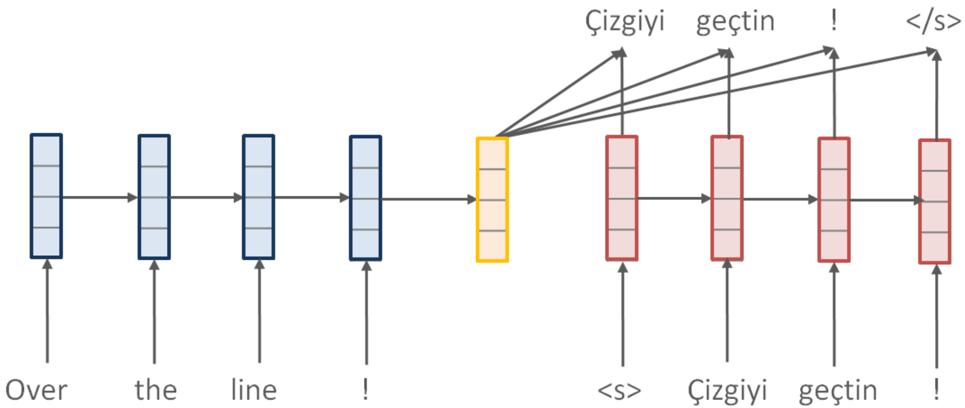
Encoder-Decoder

$$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$$



Encoder-Decoder

$$f(y_{1:T}, x_{1:S}; \theta)$$



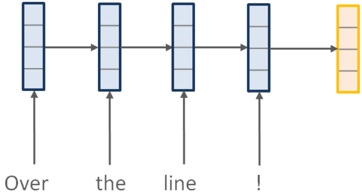
Encoder-Decoder

Encoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_s^x \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{s-1}^x, x_s)$$

Context:

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{h}_S^x$$



Encoder-Decoder

Encoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_s^x \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{s-1}^x, x_s)$$

Context:

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{h}_S^x$$

Decoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_t \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{t-1}, y_t)$$

Next Word Probability:

$$p(y_t \mid y_{1:t-1}, x) = \mathrm{softmax}(\mathbf{W}[\mathbf{h}_{t-1}; \mathbf{c}])$$

Encoder-Decoder

Encoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_s^x \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{s-1}^x, x_s)$$

Context:

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{h}_S^x$$

Decoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_t \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{t-1}, y_t)$$

Next Word Probability:

$$p(y_t \mid y_{1:t-1}, x) = \mathrm{softmax}(\mathbf{W}[\mathbf{h}_{t-1}; \mathbf{c}])$$

Generation Score:

$$f(y_{1:T}, x; \theta) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log p(y_t \mid y_{1:t-1}, x)$$

Decoder Example

Decoder:

$$\mathbf{h}_t \leftarrow \mathrm{RNN}(\mathbf{h}_{t-1}, y_t)$$

Example (Dyck-1 Language):

Well-balanced parenthesis language with random nesting-level indicators,

- Vocabulary: ( ) 0 1 2 3 4
- Example String: 0 ((2) (((4 4 4) 3) . . .

LSTMVis - Parenthesis Language (Strobelt et al. [2016] w/ IBM)

Temporary

LSTMVis - Parenthesis Language (Strobelt et al. [2016] w/ IBM)

Temporary

LSTMVis - Natural Language (Strobelt et al. [2016] w/ IBM)

Temporary

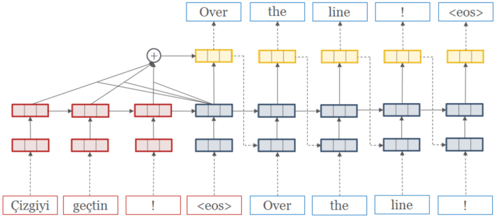
NMT

An open-source neural machine translation system.

English Français 简体中文 한국어 日本語 Русский العربية

Home

OpenNMT is a industrial-strength, open-source (MIT) neural machine translation system utilizing the Torch/PyTorch mathematical toolkit.



OpenNMT is used as provided in production by major translation providers. The system is designed to be simple to use and easy to extend, while maintaining efficiency and state-of-the-art translation accuracy.

Research Overview

Kim et al. [2016]
Kim et al. [2017]
Wiseman et al. [2017a]

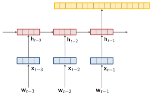
Methods

Rush et al. [2015]
Deng et al. [2016]
Schmaltz et al. [2016]

Applications

Strobelt et al. [2016]
Strobelt et al. [2019]
Wiseman et al. [2017b]

Analysis



Understanding

Wiseman et al. [2018]
Deng et al. [2018]
Kim et al. [2018]

Open-Source

Klein et al. [2017]
Senellart et al. [2018]
Rush [2018]

Scaling

Kim and Rush [2016]
Senellart et al. [2018]
Reagen et al. [2017]

Natural Lang. Processing
Machine Learning
Visualization

Talk Outline

1. Background: Core Model and Implementation
2. **Work 1**: Rethinking Model Training (*Beam Search Optimization*)
3. Work 2: Rethinking Generation (*Learning Neural Templates*)
4. Future Directions

Beam Search Optimization

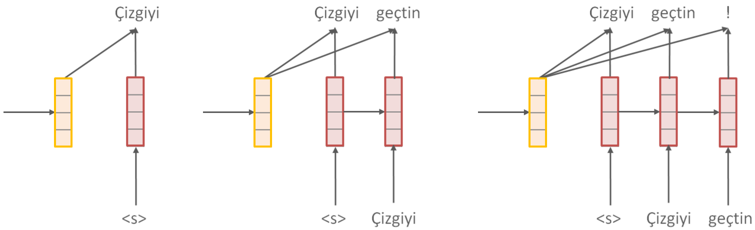
Research Goal: Can we learn parameters θ to target text generation problems?

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} f(y_{1:T}, x; \theta)$$

- Input x, *what to talk about*
- Output text $y^*_{1:T}$, *how to say it*
- Scoring model $f(.;\theta)$, learned from data

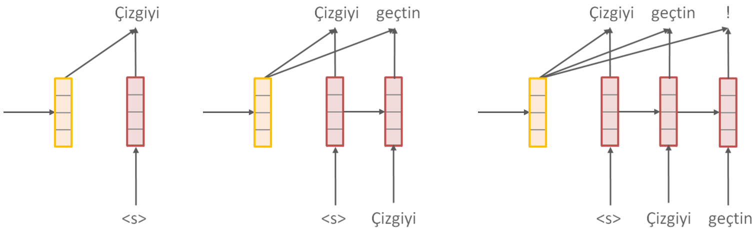
Training Encoder-Decoder

Parameters θ are trained to predict the next word *given the true history.*



Training Encoder-Decoder

Parameters θ are trained to predict the next word *given the true history.*

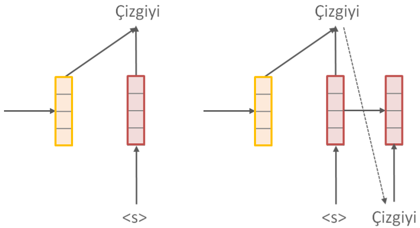


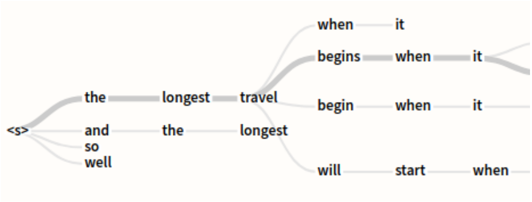
Objective is identical to multiclass classification.

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = -\sum_t \log p(y_t | y_{1:t-1}, x; \theta)$$

Generating with Encoder-Decoder

Parameters θ are deployed to predict the next word *given a hypothesized history*.





Requires predicting best sequence

$$y^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} f(y_{1:T}; \theta) = \arg\max_{y_{1:T}} \sum_t \log p(y_t | y_{1:t-1}, x; \theta)$$

Intractable to solve exactly $O(\#\text{vocab}^T)$

Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search

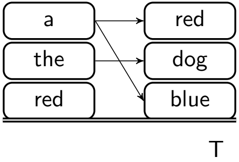
$K = 3$

a
the
red

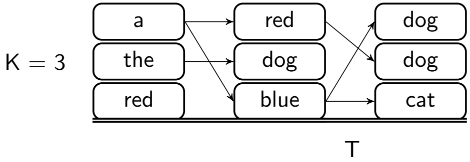
T

Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search

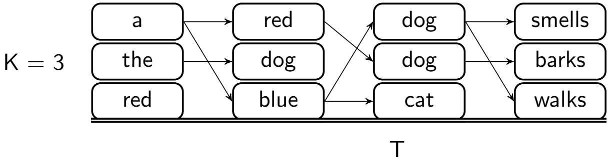
$K = 3$



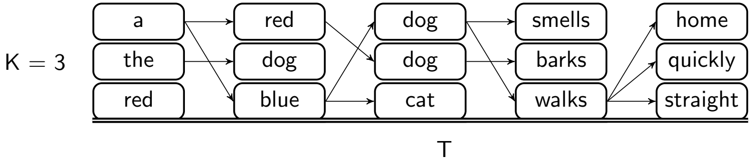
Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search



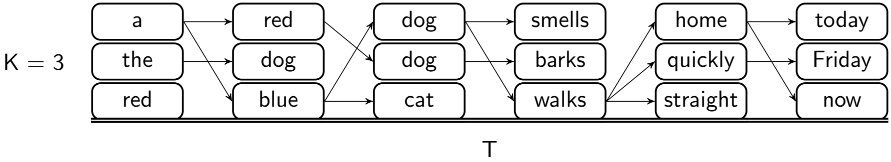
Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search



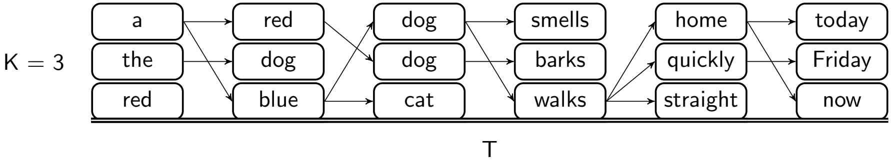
Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search



Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search



Standard Heuristic Method: Beam Search



1. Compute the score of every possible next word.

$$f(y_t, y_{1:t-1}^{(k)}) \leftarrow \log p(y_t \mid y_{1:t-1}^{(k)}, x) + \log p(y_{1:t-1}^{(k)} \mid x)$$

2. Prune to only the K highest-scoring,

$$y_{1:t}^{(1:K)} \leftarrow K \arg\max_{y_{1:t}} f(y_t, y_{1:t-1}^{(k)})$$

Theoretical Issues with Multiclass Training for Generation

1. Exposure Bias
   - Training conditions on true history, but generation uses predicted history.

Theoretical Issues with Multiclass Training for Generation

1. Exposure Bias
   - Training conditions on true history, but generation uses predicted history.
2. Label Bias
   - Training is locally multiclass, but score is over entire sequences.

Theoretical Issues with Multiclass Training for Generation

1. Exposure Bias
   - Training conditions on true history, but generation uses predicted history.
2. Label Bias
   - Training is locally multiclass, but score is over entire sequences.
3. Metric Bias
   - Training uses multiclass classification, but evaluation uses n-gram match.

Beam Search Optimization

Strategy: Modify training to target each issue.

- Exposure Bias, Label Bias, Metric Bias

Applications:

1. Improvements in training with less supervision.
2. Effective methods for downscaling translation models.

Modification 1: Beam Search at Training

Goal: Fix Exposure Bias

- Train taking prediction into account.

Modification 1: Beam Search at Training

Goal: Fix Exposure Bias

- Train taking prediction into account.

Proposed Fix:

- Run our beam search procedure during training (structured prediction)
- Update parameters only when true sequence becomes impossible to recover.

Modification 2: Global Scoring Function

Goal: Fix Label Bias

- Use a direct global scoring function.

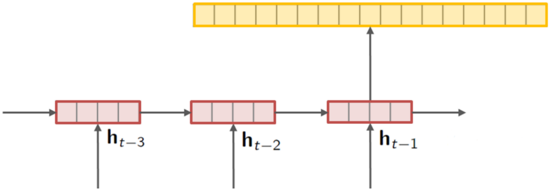
Modification 2: Global Scoring Function

Goal: Fix Label Bias

- Use a direct global scoring function.

Proposed Fix:

- Replace $\log p(y_t | y_{1:t-1}, x; \theta)$ with a directly learned function $f(y_{1:t}, x; \theta)$



Modification 3: Train with Margin

Goal: Fix Metric Bias

- Incorporate a problem specific cost, e.g. ngrams

Modification 3: Train with Margin

Goal: Fix Metric Bias

- Incorporate a problem specific cost, e.g. ngrams

Proposed Fix: Use a structured SVM-style training loss:

- Margin between ground truth sequence $\hat{y}$ and worst predicted sequence $y^{(K)}$

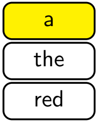
$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \sum_{t} \Delta(\hat{y}_{1:t}, y^{(K)}_{1:t}) \left[1 - f(\hat{y}_t, \hat{y}_{1:t-1}, x) + f(y^{(K)}_t, y^{(K)}_{1:t-1}, x)\right]$$

- Slack-rescaled, margin-based sequence criterion, at each time step.
- Δ is a task specific sequence cost, i.e. ngram-mismatch

Extension: Train with Constraints

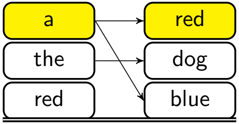
(Constraints)

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



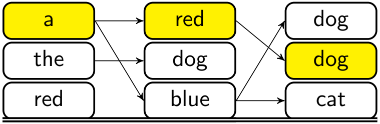
- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



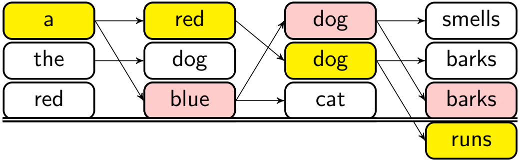
- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



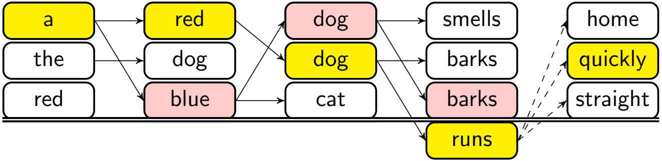
- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



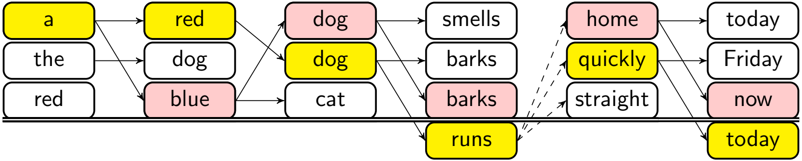
- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$
- Predicted: lowest-scoring prefix $y^{(K)}$

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



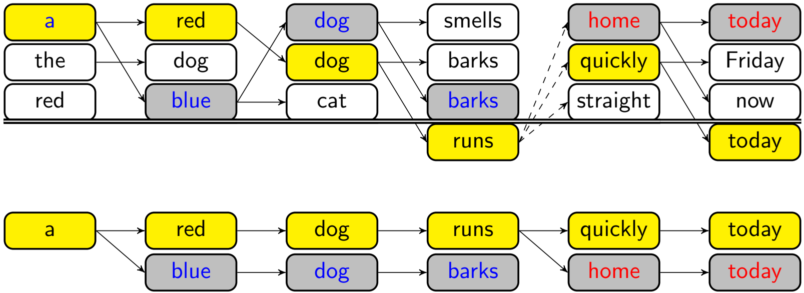
- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$

Beam Search Optimization: Training Example



- True: ground-truth sequence $\hat{y}$

Parameter Updates: Structured Backpropagation



- Margin gradients are sparse, only grey sequences get updates.
- Backprop as efficient as standard models.

Main Results

Train Beam	$K = 1$	$K = 5$	$K = 10$
	Word Ordering (BLEU)		
Encoder-Decoder	25.2	29.8	31.0
Beam Search Optimization	28.0	33.2	34.3
Beam Search Optimization-Constraints	**28.6**	**34.3**	**34.5**

Main Results

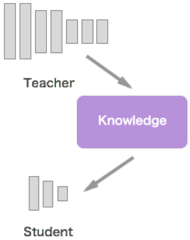
Train Beam	$K = 1$	$K = 5$	$K = 10$
	Word Ordering (BLEU)		
Encoder-Decoder	25.2	29.8	31.0
Beam Search Optimization	28.0	33.2	34.3
Beam Search Optimization-Constraints	**28.6**	**34.3**	**34.5**

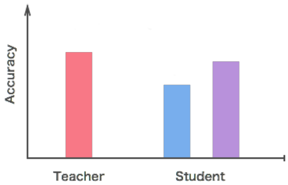
Main Results

Train Beam	$K = 1$	$K = 5$	$K = 10$
	Word Ordering (BLEU)		
Encoder-Decoder	25.2	29.8	31.0
Beam Search Optimization	28.0	33.2	34.3
Beam Search Optimization-Constraints	**28.6**	**34.3**	**34.5**
	Machine Translation (BLEU)		
Encoder-Decoder	22.53	24.03	23.87
Beam-Search Optimization, Δ	**23.83**	**26.36**	**25.48**
XENT	17.74	$\leq$ 20.5	$\leq$ 20.5
DAD	20.12	$\leq$ 22.5	$\leq$ 23.0
MIXER	20.73	-	$\leq$ 22.0

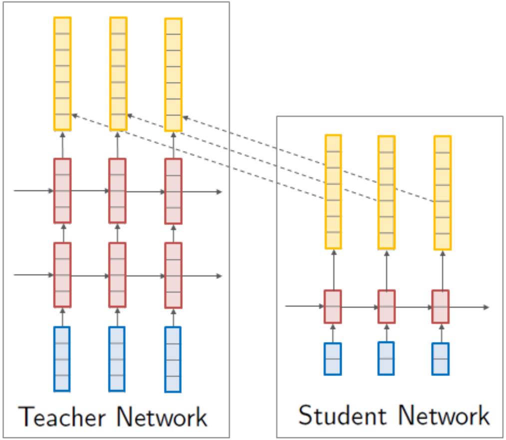
Goal: Shrink the size of text generation models.

- Knowledge Distillation: Train a *student* model to learn from a *teacher* model.

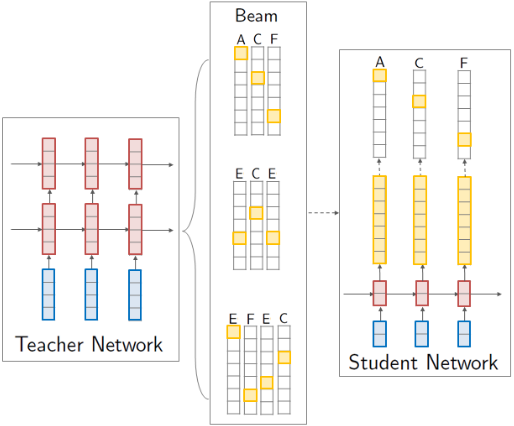




Multiclass Style: Word-Level Knowledge Distillation



Sequence-Level Knowledge Distillation



Results: WMT English $\rightarrow$ German Translation

Model	BLEU$_{K=1}$	$\Delta_{K=1}$	BLEU$_{K=5}$	$\Delta_{K=5}$
4×1000				
Teacher	17.7	$-$	19.5	$-$

Results: WMT English $\rightarrow$ German Translation

Model	$\text{BLEU}_{K=1}$	$\Delta_{K=1}$	$\text{BLEU}_{K=5}$	$\Delta_{K=5}$
4×1000				
Teacher	17.7	–	19.5	–
2×500				
Student	14.7	–	17.6	–
Word-KD	15.4	+0.7	17.7	+0.1
Seq-KD	18.9	**+4.2**	19.3	**+1.7**

Application

Temporary

Talk Outline

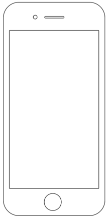
1. Background: Core Model and Implementation
2. Work 1: Rethinking Model Training (*Beam Search Optimization*)
3. **Work 2:** Rethinking Generation (*Learning Neural Templates*)
4. Future Directions

Talking About Data

x

Frederick Parker-Rhodes	
Born	21 November 1914 Newington, Yorkshire
Died	2 March 1987 (aged 72)
Residence	UK
Nationality	British
Known for	Contributions to computational linguistics, combinatorial physics, bit-string physics, plant pathology, and mycology
Scientific career	
Fields	Mycology, Plant Pathology, Mathematics, Linguistics, Computer Science
Author abbrev. (botany)	Park.-Rhodes

θ

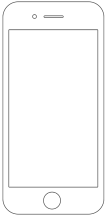


Talking About Data

x

Frederick Parker-Rhodes	
Born	21 November 1914 Newington, Yorkshire
Died	2 March 1987 (aged 72)
Residence	UK
Nationality	British
Known for	Contributions to computational linguistics, combinatorial physics, bit-string physics, plant pathology, and mycology
Scientific career	
Fields	Mycology, Plant Pathology, Mathematics, Linguistics, Computer Science
Author abbrev. (botany)	Park.-Rhodes

θ



$y_{1:T}$

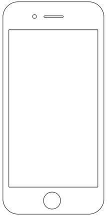
Frederick Parker-Rhodes (21 November 1914 2 March 1987) was an English linguist, plant pathologist, computer scientist, mathematician, mystic, and mycologist.

Talking About Data

x

Frederick Parker-Rhodes	
Born	21 November 1914 Newington, Yorkshire
Died	2 March 1987 (aged 72)
Residence	UK
Nationality	British
Known for	Contributions to computational linguistics, combinatorial physics, bit-string physics, plant pathology, and mycology
Scientific career	
Fields	Mycology, Plant Pathology, Mathematics, Linguistics, Computer Science
Author abbrev. (botany)	Park.-Rhodes

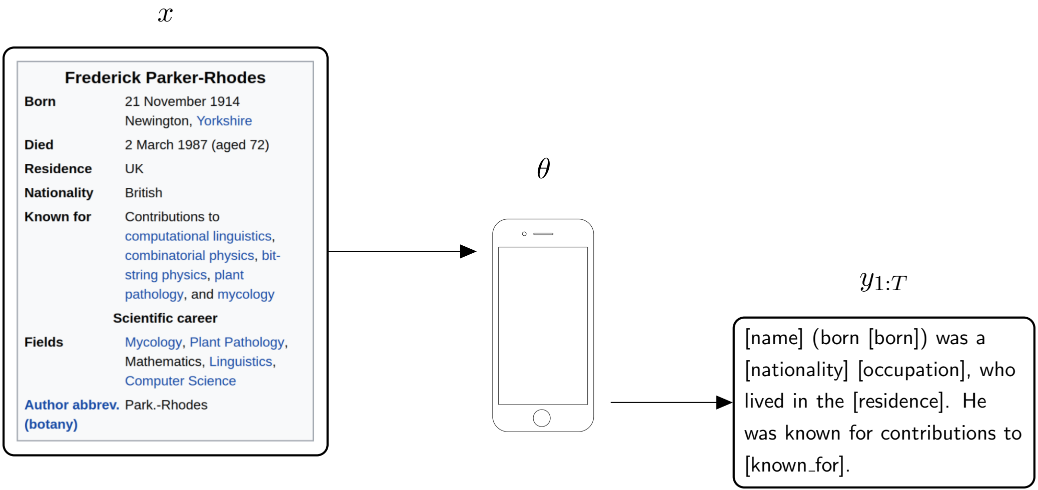
θ



$y^*_{1:T}$

Frederick Parker-Rhodes (21 November 1914 2 March 1987) was an English my-cology and plant pathology, mathematics at the University of UK.

Alternative Approach: Templated Generation



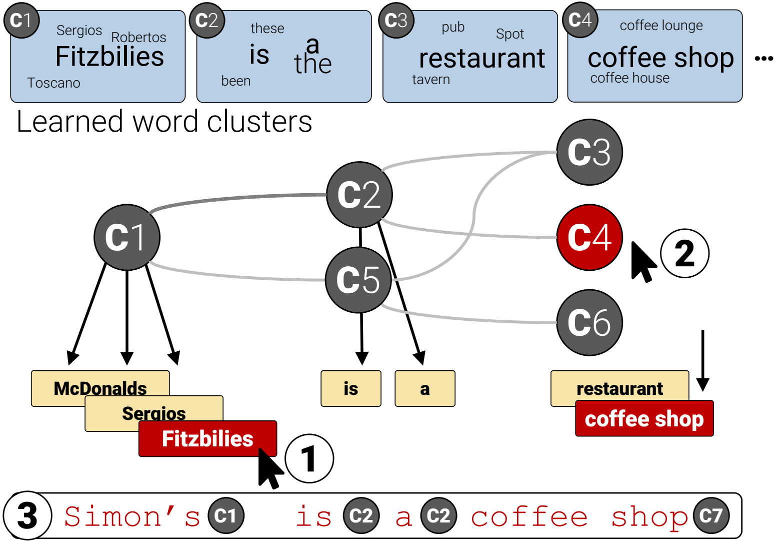
Arguments for Rule-Based Generation

Guarantees about the quality, in particular,

1. Interpretable in its factual content.
2. Controllable in terms of style and form.

Can we achieve this with a deep learning based system?

Learning Neural Templates for Generation



Approach: Deep Latent-Variable Models

Goal: Expose specific choices as *discrete* latent variables z.

$$p(y, z \mid x; \theta)$$

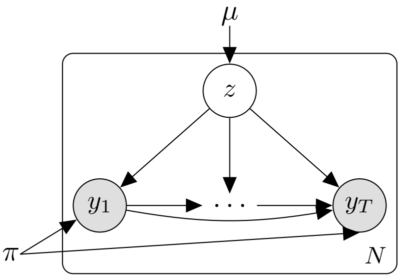
- x, y, θ as before, *what to talk about / how to say it*
- z is a collection of latent variables

Example 1: Conditional Sentence Clustering

Generative process:

1. Draw cluster $z \in \{1, \dots, K\}$ from a Categorical.
2. Draw words $y_{1:T}$ from RNN with parameters π_z.

$$p(y, z | x; \theta) = \mu_z \times \mathrm{RNN}(y_{1:T}; \pi_z)$$



Example 2: Summary with Copy

Let z be a binary latent variable.

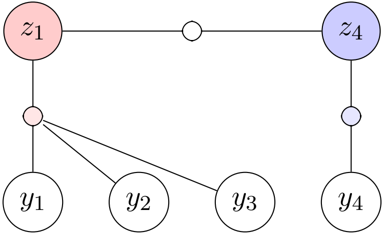
- If $z = 0$, let the model generate a new word.
- If $z = 1$, let the model copy a word from the source.

Pointer-generator model + coverage summary

francis *saili* has signed a two-year deal to join munster later this year .
the 24-year-old was part of the new zealand under-20 side that won the junior world championship in italy in 2011 .
saili 's signature is something of a coup for munster and head coach anthony foley .

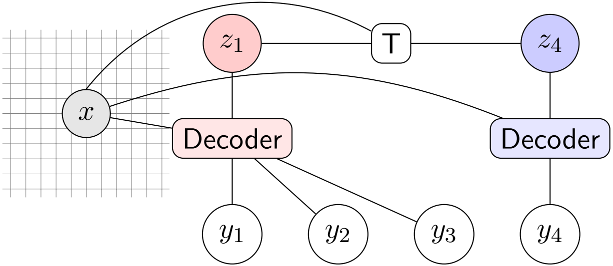
Base Model: Hidden Semi-Markov Model

- HMM: discrete latent states with single emissions (e.g. words).
- HSMM: discrete latent states produce multiple emissions (e.g. phrases).
- Parameterized with *transition*, *emission*, and *length* distributions.



Our Proposal: Neural Hidden Semi-Markov Model

- Employ HSMM as a conditional latent variable language model, $p(y_1, \dots, y_T, z \mid x)$.
- Transition Distribution: NN between states.
- Emission Distribution: Encoder-Decoder, one per state.



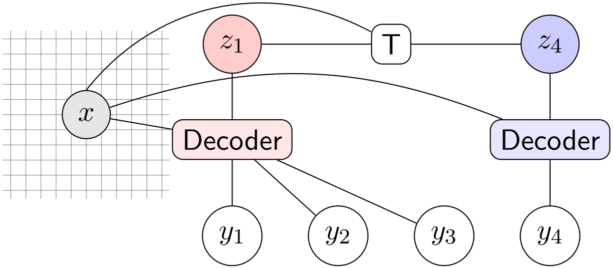
Technical Methodology: Fitting Parameters

Fit model by minimizing negative log-marginal likelihood on training data.

$$\min_{\theta} - \log \sum_{z} p(y, z \mid x; \theta)$$

Details: Use dynamic programming to efficiently compute HSMM forward algorithm for sum, backprop with autograd, all inference is exact.

From Neural HSMM to Templates



Compute argmax latent variables to find common *templates*.

$$z^*_{1:T} = \arg\max_{z_{1:T}} p(y_{1:T}, z_{1:T} \mid x; \theta)$$

[The Wrestlers]$_{185}$ *[is a]*$_{29}$ *[coffee shop]*$_{164}$ *[that serves]*$_{188}$ *[English]*$_{139}$ *[food]*$_{18}$ *[in the]*$_{32}$ *[moderate]*$_{125}$ *[price range]*$_{180}$ *[.]*$_{90}$

Example Templates: Wikipedia

1.

aftab ahmed	(	born	1951	)	is an american	actor	
anderson da silva	;	born on	1970	]	was an american	actress	.
david jones	...	born 1	1974	...	is an english	cricketer	
...		...	...		...	...	

2.

aftab ahmed	was a	world war i	member of the	austrian	house of representatives	
anderson da silva	is a former	liberal	party member of the	pennsylvania	legislature	.
david jones	is a	baseball	recipient of the	montana	senate	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

3.

adjutant	aftab ahmed	was a	world war i	member of the	knesset	
lieutenant	anderson da silva	is a former	liberal	party member of the	scottish parliament	.
captain	david jones	is a	baseball	recipient of the	fc lokomotiv liski	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

4.

william	“ billy ” watson		1913	–	1917		was an american	football player	
john william	smith	(	c. 1900	in	surrey, england	)	was an australian	rules footballer	
james “	jim ” edward		1913	-	british columbia		is an american	defenceman	
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	

who plays for	collingwood	in the	victorial football league		vfl		
who currently plays for	st kilda	of the	national football league	(	afl	)	.
who played with	carlton	and the	australian football league		nfl		
...	...	...	...		...		

5.

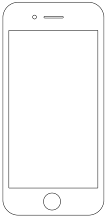
aftab ahmed	is a	member of the	knesset	
anderson da silva	is a former	party member of the	scottish parliament	.
david jones	is a female	recipient of the	fc lokomotiv liski	
...	...	...	...	

Neural Template Generation Approach

x

Fitzbillies	
type	[coffee shop]
price	$<$ £20
food	Chinese
rating	3/5
area	city centre]

θ (HSMM)



Neural Template Generation Approach

x

Fitzbillies	
type	[coffee shop]
price	$<$ £20
food	Chinese
rating	3/5
area	city centre]

$z_{1:T}$

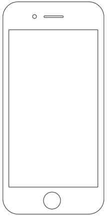
| The ___ / ___ / … | is a / is an / is an expensive / … | ___ | providing / serving / offering / … |

| ___ | food / cuisine / foods / … | in the | high / moderate / less than average / … |

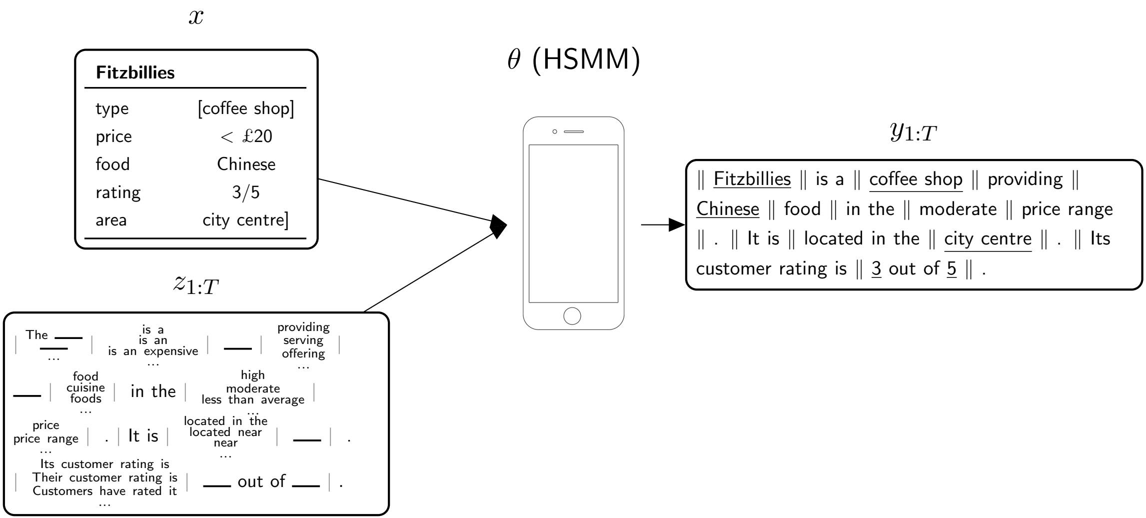
| price / price range / … | . | It is | located in the / located near / near / … | ___ | .

| Its customer rating is / Their customer rating is / Customers have rated it / … | ___ out of ___ | .

θ (HSMM)



Neural Template Generation Approach



Issue 1: Interpretability

kenny warren
name: kenny warren, **birth date:** 1 april 1946, **birth name:** kenneth warren deutscher, **birth place:** brooklyn, new york, **occupation:** ventriloquist, comedian, author, **notable work:** book - the revival of ventriloquism in america

1. kenny warren deutscher (april 1, 1946) is an american ventriloquist.
2. kenny warren deutscher (april 1, 1946 , brooklyn,) is an american ventriloquist.
3. kenny warren deutscher (april 1, 1946) is an american ventriloquist, best known for his the revival of ventriloquism.
4. “kenny” warren is an american ventriloquist.
5. kenneth warren “kenny” warren (born april 1, 1946) is an american ventriloquist, and author.

Issue 2: Controllability

The Golden Palace
name[The Golden Palace], type[coffee shop], food[Chinese], priceRange[cheap] custRating[5 out of 5], area[city centre],
1. The Golden Palace is a coffee shop located in the city centre. 2. In the city centre is a cheap Chinese coffee shop called The Golden Palace. 3. The Golden Palace that serves Chinese food in the cheap price range. It is located in the city centre. Its customer rating is 5 out of 5. 4. The Golden Palace is a Chinese coffee shop. 5. The Golden Palace is a Chinese coffee shop with a customer rating of 5 out of 5.

Results

	BLEU	NIST
Test		
Substitution	43.78	6.88
Neural Template	56.72	7.63
Full Neural Model	65.93	8.59

	BLEU	NIST	ROUGE-4
Conditional KN-LM	19.8	5.19	10.7
NNLM (field)	33.4	7.52	23.9
NNLM (field & word)	34.7	7.98	25.8
Neural Template	33.8	7.51	28.2

Talk Outline

1. Background: Core Model and Implementation
2. Work 1: Rethinking Model Training (*Beam Search Optimization*)
3. Work 2: Rethinking Generation (*Learning Neural Templates*)
4. **Future Challenges in Text Generation**

Three Challenge in Text Generation

1. Long-Form Generation with High-Level Reasoning
2. Compact and Efficient Generation
3. Latent-Variable Modeling for NLP

Long-Form Generation with Explicit Reasoning

(2)

TEAM	WIN	LOSS	PTS	FG_PCT	RB	AS ...
Hawks	11	12	103	49	47	27
Heat	7	15	95	43	34	20

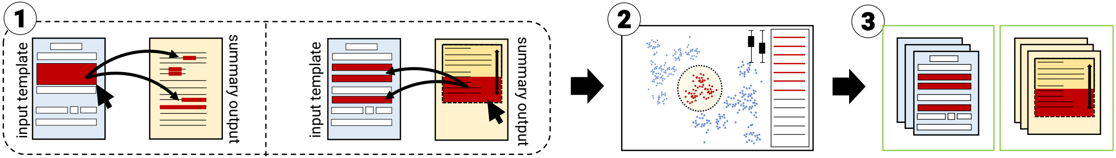
(3)

PLAYER	AS	RB	PT	FG	FGA	CITY ...
Tyler Johnson	5	2	27	8	16	Miami
Dwight Howard	11	17	23	9	11	Atlanta
Paul Millsap	2	9	21	8	12	Atlanta
Goran Dragic	4	2	21	8	17	Miami
Wayne Ellington	2	3	19	7	15	Miami
Dennis Schroder	7	4	17	8	15	Atlanta
Rodney McGruder	5	5	11	3	8	Miami
Hasan Whiteside	2	12	8	4	12	Miami
...						

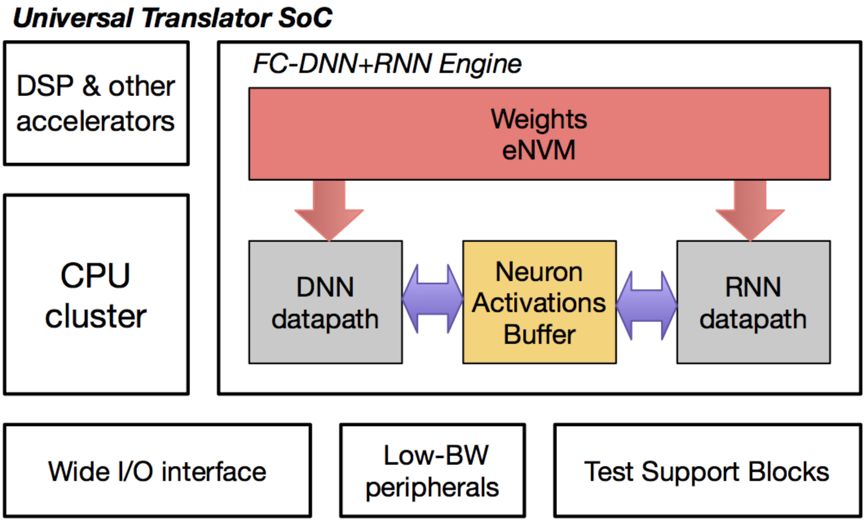
(1)

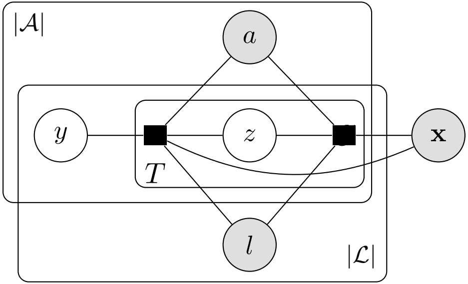
[The Atlanta Hawks defeated the Miami Heat, 103 - 95, at Philips Arena on Wednesday.] [Defense was key for the Hawks, as they held the Heat to 42 percent shooting and forced them to commit 16 turnovers. Atlanta also dominated in the paint, winning the rebounding battle, 47 - 34, and outscoring them in the paint 58 - 26. The Hawks shot 49 percent from the field and assisted on 27 of their 43 made baskets.] [Miami (7 - 15) are as beat-up as anyone right now. Hassan Whiteside really struggled in this game, as he amassed eight points, 12 rebounds and one blocks on 4 - of - 12 shooting ...

Summary



editing the input mask affects output — editing the output affects input mask — finding similar phrases in other documents — inspect commonalities


Universal Translator SoC
DSP & other accelerators
CPU cluster
FC-DNN+RNN Engine
Weights eNVM
DNN datapath
Neuron Activations Buffer
RNN datapath
Wide I/O interface
Low-BW peripherals
Test Support Blocks


$|\mathcal{A}|$
a
y
z
$\mathbf{x}$
T
l
$|\mathcal{L}|$

Thanks

Yuntian Deng, Anssi Kanervisto, and Alexander M. Rush. 2016. What You Get Is What You See: A Visual Markup Decompiler. In *Arxiv*.

Yuntian Deng, Yoon Kim, Justin Chiu, Demi Guo, and Alexander Rush. 2018. Latent alignment and variational attention. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 9735–9747.

Yoon Kim, Carl Denton, Luong Hoang, and Alexander M. Rush. 2017. Structured attention networks. abs/1702.00887.

Yoon Kim, Yacine Jernite, David Sontag, and Alexander M. Rush. 2016. Character-Aware Neural Language Models. In *AAAI*.

Yoon Kim and Alexander M. Rush. 2016. Sequence-Level Knowledge Distillation. In *EMNLP*.

Yoon Kim, Sam Wiseman, Andrew C. Miller, David Sontag, and Alexander M. Rush. 2018. Semi-amortized variational autoencoders.

Guillaume Klein, Yoon Kim, Yuntian Deng, Jean Senellart, and Alexander M. Rush. 2017.

Opennmt: Open-source toolkit for neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, ACL 2017, Vancouver, Canada, July 30 - August 4, System Demonstrations*, pages 67–72.

Brandon Reagen, Udit Gupta, Robert Adolf, Michael M Mitzenmacher, Alexander M Rush, Gu-Yeon Wei, and David Brooks. 2017. Weightless: Lossy weight encoding for deep neural network compression. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.04686*.

Alexander Rush. 2018. The annotated transformer. In *Proceedings of Workshop for NLP Open Source Software (NLP-OSS)*, pages 52–60.

Alexander M Rush, Sumit Chopra, and Jason Weston. 2015. A Neural Attention Model for Abstractive Sentence Summarization. In *EMNLP*, September, pages 379–389.

Allen Schmaltz, Yoon Kim, Alexander M. Rush, and Stuart M. Shieber. 2016. Sentence-Level Grammatical Error Identification as Sequence-to-Sequence Correction. In *arxiv*.

Jean Senellart, Dakun Zhang, WANG Bo, Guillaume Klein, Jean-Pierre Ramatchandirin, Josep Crego, and Alexander Rush. 2018. Opennmt system description for wnmt 2018: 800 words/sec on a single-core cpu. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Neural Machine Translation and Generation*, pages 122–128.

Hendrik Strobelt, Sebastian Gehrmann, Michael Behrisch, Adam Perer, Hanspeter Pfister, and Alexander M Rush. 2019. Seq2seq-v is: A visual debugging tool for sequence-to-sequence models. *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics*, 25(1):353–363.

Hendrik Strobelt, Sebastian Gehrmann, Bernd Huber, Hanspeter Pfister, and Alexander M. Rush. 2016. Visual Analysis of Hidden State Dynamics in Recurrent Neural Networks. In *Arxiv*.

Sam Wiseman and Alexander M. Rush. 2016. Sequence-to-Sequence Learning as Beam-Search Optimization. In *EMNLP*.

Sam Wiseman, Alexander M. Rush, and Stuart M. Shieber. 2017a. Challenges in Data-to-Document Generation. In *EMNLP*.

Sam Wiseman, Stuart M. Shieber, and Alexander M. Rush. 2017b. Challenges in data-to-document generation. In *Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, EMNLP 2017, Copenhagen, Denmark, September 9-11, 2017*, pages 2253–2263.

Sam Wiseman, Stuart M Shieber, and Alexander M Rush. 2018. Learning neural templates for text generation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1808.10122*.