### Word Games

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March 8, 2022

## Dialogue

- ► Communication is rarely unambiguous
  - Ambiguity resolution through dialogue
  - Clarification questions
- Interactive, symmetric reference games
  - Isolates ambiguity resolution
  - Both give and request information

#### Games

#### Friends of agent A:

Name	School	Major	Company
Jessica Josh	Columbia Columbia	Computer Science Linguistics	Google Google

A: Hi! Most of my friends work for Google

B: do you have anyone who went to columbia?

A: Hello?

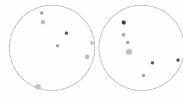
A: I have Jessica a friend of mine

A: and Josh, both went to columbia

B: or anyone working at apple?

B: SELECT (Jessica, Columbia, Computer Science, Google)

A: SELECT (Jessica, Columbia, Computer Science, Google)



#### Human A's view Human B's view

Human B: three light grey dots in a diagonal line Human A: i dont have that but i have a black

dot neer the top to the right, the only

Human B: i have two black dots, find something else

Human A: ok i have a light grey dot by itself

at the bottom to the left, right on the line

Human B: how big is it

Human A: its one of the bigger ones Human B: okay just pick it then

Human A: ok

Human B: SELECT blue Human A: SELECT red

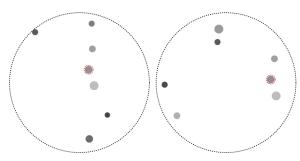
Mutual Friends and OneCommon

### Issue: Poor neural reasoning

#### From Mutual Friends: Neural + Human

- ► A: Know anyone who likes chess?
- B: None of my friends like chess.
- (conversation continues)
- A: Crocheting?
- B: None like crocheting.
- ► A: Chess?
- B: None like chess either, haha.

## Issue: Poor neural reasoning



#### Agent 0: human | 1: human

	0	1
0	1	I see a large grey dot with a smaller black dot right below it
1	0	is the smaller black dot to the right and below
2	1	No, it is slightly to the left and below
3	0	Might not be the same one. Do you have a lot of dots in a fairly vertical conformation
4	1	I have three dots in a kinda vertical line with different shade of gray but close in size
5	0	Is the middle dot curved to the left or right a little bit?
6	1	the middle dot is slighty to the left of the other two and is also a little bit darker than the rest
7	0	Yes pick that middle dot

## Issue: Poor neural reasoning



Agent 0: pragmatic\_confidence || 1: human

	0	1
0	0	i have one large black dot by itself . do you have it ?
1	1	Yes, I do have that.
2	0	let 's pick that one
3	1	ok
4	0	ok

#### Issue: Scaling rule-based

- Rule-based text generation and understanding is somewhat viable for Mutual Friends
  - Very optimistic selection, but can be tuned
- Continuous and spatial nature of OneCommon makes writing rules difficult
  - Size, color, and positions all continuous
  - Descriptions are relative

#### Current approaches: Two extremes

- Neural encoder-decoder
  - Encode past interactions with a neural net
  - ► Generate what to say with a neural net
  - Brittle strategy, less brittle language
- Rule-based
  - Encode past interactions in a table
  - Use rules for what to say next
  - ► Nonparametric lookup of utterances
  - Brittle language, less brittle strategy
- ▶ Meet in middle with interpretable planning + neural language

## A dialogue turn

- Engaging in dialogue requires
  - ▶ Inference: What do I know? How do I represent it?
  - Planning: What should I do and say?
- Formulate as model-based optimization
  - Plan what to say through a simple model of our partner
  - Model of partner conditions on past information

### Problem setup

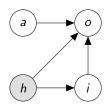
- Goal: Mutually select the same item as partner
  - ► Row in knowledge base, dot
  - Coordinate through dialogue
- Given history h, we need to chose an action a by optimizing value

$$\max_{a} V(h, a)$$

- ightharpoonup Value V = information gain
  - Entropy reduction of item selection probability
- $\triangleright$  Represent h, a using attributes
  - Columns of knowledge base, spatial configuration of dots

#### Information Gain

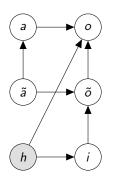
- A good action should move us closer to game success
- Game success depends on our knowledge of our partner's context
- Requires
  - ▶ Belief distribution over selection item given history p(i | h)
  - Partner response model p(o | h, a, i)
- Represent a turn as



Language and planning coupled

# Decoupling language and planning

- Compress actions a and observations o into language and abstract representations  $\tilde{a}, \tilde{o}$ 
  - Language is high dimensional, redundant, and inefficient for planning
- Represent a turn as



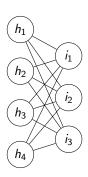
▶ Abstract observation  $\tilde{o} \perp \!\!\!\perp h \mid \tilde{a}, i$ 

## State and belief: Representation

- ► History: whether attributes have been confirmed  $h \in \{0,1\}^N$
- ▶ Items:  $i \in [M], N >> M$
- Logistic regression with attributes as features

$$p(i \mid h) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{n} \psi(h_{n}, i))}{\sum_{i'} \exp(\sum_{n} \psi(h_{n}, i'))}$$
$$\psi(h_{n}, i) = W_{ni} \mathbb{1}(h_{n}(i))$$

- Learn W on training data
  - Many correlated features
  - ▶ Use  $\ell_1$  regularization
- Dialogue = online feature selection



#### **Attributes**

- Mutual Friends
  - Combinations of columns of knowledge base
  - Name, major, company
- OneCommon
  - Which dots are mentioned
  - Need to learn lower-level attributes
- Numerical reasoning?

#### **Experiments**

- Mutual Friends
  - Augment rule-based (prior work) to optimize info gain
  - After OneCommon: Add neural on top
- OneCommon
  - Use attributes = raw mention configurations
    - Everything already in system, except for belief / info gain
  - Learn latent refinement on top of mention configurations
    - How to deal with redundancy? (i.e. correlation between features)

## End

#### Concerns

- ▶ Would a large LM solve all of this?
  - ► Fine tune on small onecommon dataset, are there still repeats?
  - Unlikely to solve strategy / over optimistism

## End

#### Value: Information Gain

- drop slide
- Picture would be much better here...
- Value = expected information gain

$$IG(h, a) = H(i \mid h) - \mathbb{E}_{p(o \mid h, a)} [H(i \mid h, a, o)]$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(o \mid h, a)} [H(i \mid h, a)] = \sum_{o} \sum_{i'} p(o \mid h, a, i) p(i \mid h) H(i \mid h, a, o)$$

- Equivalent to minimizing expected uncertainty after receiving a response
- ► Cite Yu et al, White et al

### Citations I