Edit Distance Based Curriculum Learning for Paraphrase Generation

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Paraphrase Generation

- Can be formulated as a monolingual machine translation problem
- Application examples
 - English education support
 - Preprocessing for machine translation



Curriculum Learning

- Training a model starting from easy samples and gradually moving to difficult ones
- Curriculum learning for neural machine translation [1, 2]
 - Improve translation quality
 - The metric of difficulty: Sentence length, Word rarity

Easy Medium Difficult

Thank you. Thank you very much.

Thank you for your helping me with my work.

Training Time

- [1] Platanios et al. (NAACL 19) Competence-based Curriculum Learning for Neural Machine Translation
- [2] Liu et al. (ACL 20) Norm-Based Curriculum Learning for Neural Machine Translation

Difficulty of Paraphrase Generation

- Paraphrases require a few transformations:
 Copy almost all the input sentence's words (Easy)
- Paraphrases require drastic transformations:
 Require complex rewriting operations (Difficult)
- We propose to estimate the difficulty of transformations by edit distance between sentence pair

Source Sentence	Target Stentence
Their first two albums were pretty good.	Their first two albums were very good.
no where there is no such thing	That does not exitst.

Edit Distance

- Number of edit operations required to convert the word sequence
- Small edit distance: Easy
- Large edit distance: Difficult

Source Sentence Their first two albums were pretty good. Their first two albums were very good. That does not exitst.

Proposed Method

Edit Distance Based Curriculum Learning

- Apply curriculum learning to paraphrase generation
- Use the existing curriculum learning framework [1]
- The metric of difficulty: Edit distance

Experiment: Setup

Evaluate the quality of paraphrase generation

Dataset: GYAFC [3]

Model: Transformer

Evaluation metric: BLEU

	Train	Dev	Test
E&M	209,124	2,877	1,416
F&R	209,124	2,788	1,332

- Comparison methods
 - Baseline: Without curriculum learning
 - CL-SL: Curriculum learning with <u>sentence length</u>
 - SL-WR: Curriculum learning with word rarity
 - CL-ED: Curriculum learning with <u>edit distance</u>

[3] Rao and Tetreault (NAACL 18) Dear Sir or Madam, May I Introduce the GYAFC Dataset: Corpus, Benchmarks and Metrics for Formality Style Transfer

Experiment: Results

Evaluate the quality of paraphrase generation

- Only CL-ED outperformed Baseline on both domains
- The proposed method was effective

	Informal → Formal	
	E&M	F&R
Source	49.19	50.94
Baseline	69.81	75.02
CL-SL	69.83	74.90
CL-WR	70.05	74.62
CL-ED	70.34	75.41

Analysis: Setup

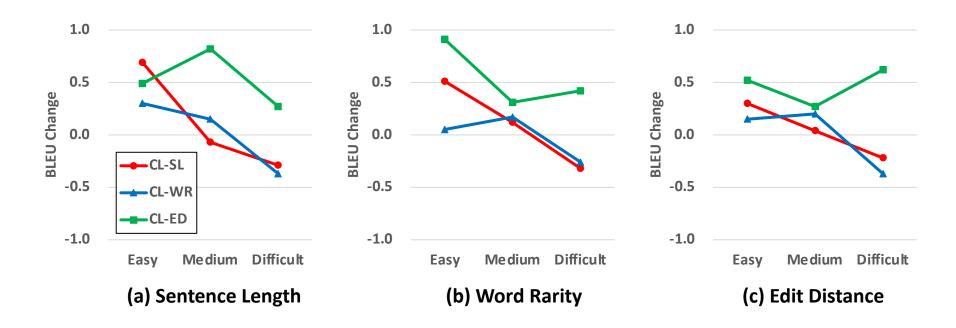
Investigate which types of sentences are improved

- Procedures
 - Divide the test set based on difficulty levels
 - Compute a BLEU score of each class
 - Calculate improvements over Baseline
- Comparison methods
 - CL-SL: Curriculum learning with <u>sentence length</u>
 - SL-WR: Curriculum learning with word rarity
 - CL-ED: Curriculum learning with <u>edit distance</u>

Analysis: Results

Investigate which types of sentences are improved

- CL-SL and CL-WR degraded the quality of difficult samples
- CL-ED improved the quality of all classes regardless of difficulty levels



Conclusion

- Summary
 - Propose the edit distance as a difficulty metric in curriculum learning
 - The proposed method is effective in paraphrase generation
 - The proposed method improves the quality regardless of difficulty levels
- Future work
 - Curriculum learning can be applied to any task
 - → Apply curriculum learning to transfer learning