

Neural Text Generation With Unlikelihood Training

Sean et al.

Presenter: Jungsoo Park

Data Mining & Information Systems Lab.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
College of Informatics, Korea University

Introduction



"It's Not About Bigger Models, But Bigger Ideas."

Introduction



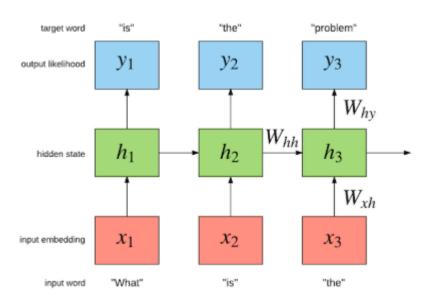
Prefix GPT2-greedy	Lyrically the song has excerpts of different languages including French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Portug						
GPT2-top3	German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Portuguese, Italian and Spanish. It is also available in English, French and Spanish. In addition to its lyrics, the album features a number of original songs,						
GPT2-nucleus-0.3 German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish, Portuguese,							
Degenerate repetition(single, phrase) in completion task(Radford et al. 2019)							

Probably Due to

- By-product of transformer model
- Intrinsic property of human language
- Limitation of likelihood objective

Introduction





Language Model

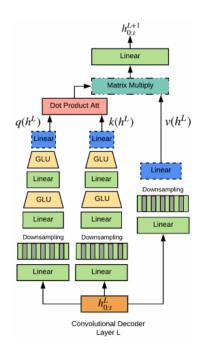
Current neural text generation models

- Pay little attention to the argmax or the top of the ranked list of next token probability
- Not focused on optimizing sequence generation

Related Work



Hierarchical Neural Story Generation(Fan et al., 2018)



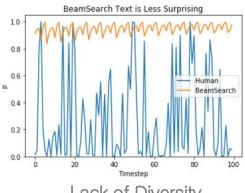
- Main contribution: collected a dataset of story generation(w/ prompts) and proposed a model
- Model consists of revised self attention head(left figure), convolutional decoder, and fusion module
- Top-K sampling method was used to generate "creative" story (not generic, not frequent)

Self attention(single head) with GLU gating and downsampling

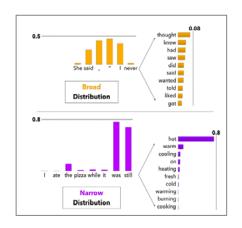
Related Work



The Curious Case of Neural Text *De*generation (Holtzman et al., 2019)



Lack of Diversity



Broad vs Narrow

- Main contribution: Identify the limitation of beam search based decoding in open-ended generation task, and propose nucleus sampling
- Nucleus (Top-p) sampling

$$\sum_{x \in V^{(p)}} P(x|x_{1:i-1}) >= p.$$

$$P'(x|x_{1:i-1}) = \begin{cases} P(x|x_{1:i-1})/p' & \text{if } x \in V^{(k)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Formal Definition

Objective

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MLE}}(p_{\theta}, \mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} \sum_{t=1}^{|\mathbf{x}^{(i)}|} \log p_{\theta}(x_t^{(i)} | x_{< t}^{(i)}).$$

Task(Sequence Completion)

$$\mathbf{x}_{1:k} \sim p_*, \ \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k+1:N} \sim p_{\theta}(\cdot | \mathbf{x}_{1:k}).$$

$$(x_1,\ldots,x_k,\hat{x}_{k+1},\ldots,\hat{x}_N) \sim p_*,$$

Deterministic Decoding

$$x_t = \arg\max p_{\theta}(x_t|x_{< t})$$

Stochastic Decoding

$$q(x_t|x_{< t}, p_{\theta}) = \begin{cases} p_{\theta}(x_t|x_{< t})/Z & x_t \in U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$



The Unlikelihood Training Objective

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{UL}}^t(p_{\theta}(\cdot|x_{< t}), \mathcal{C}^t) = -\sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}^t} \log(1 - p_{\theta}(c|x_{< t})).$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{UL-token}}^t(p_{\theta}(\cdot|x_{< t}), \mathcal{C}^t) = -\alpha \cdot \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}^t} \log(1 - p_{\theta}(c|x_{< t})) - \underbrace{\log p_{\theta}(x_t|x_{< t})}_{\text{likelihood}}.$$
 Negative Cands {NULL} {"is"} {"the", "is"} output likelihood via target word yis" "the" problem whidden state h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 h_4 h_5 h_6 h_7 h_8 h_8

"What"

input word

"is"



The Unlikelihood Training Objective (Gradient Analysis)

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_a = x^* - m \odot p, \quad m_i = \begin{cases} (1 - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}}) & \text{if } i \neq i_{\text{neg}} \\ (1 + \alpha) & \text{if } i = i_{\text{neg}}, \end{cases}$$

True Next-Token $(i = i^*)$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_*} \frac{\partial p_*}{\partial a_{i^*}} = (1 - p_*) - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}} (0 - p_*)$$
$$= 1 - p_* (1 - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}}).$$

Negative Candidate $(i = i_{neg})$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_{\text{neg}}} \frac{\partial p_{\text{neg}}}{\partial a_{\text{neg}}} &= (0 - p_{\text{neg}}) - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}} (1 - p_{\text{neg}}) \\ &= -p_{\text{neg}} (1 + \alpha). \end{split}$$

Other Token ($i \notin \{i^*, i_{neg}\}$)

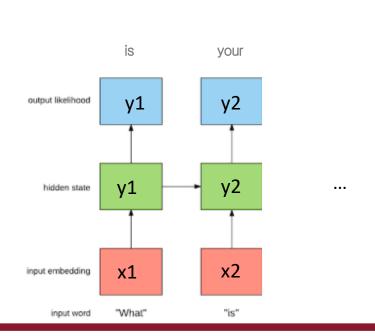
$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial a_i} &= (0 - \tilde{p}_i) - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}} (0 - \tilde{p}_i) \\ &= -\tilde{p}_i (1 - \alpha \frac{p_{\text{neg}}}{1 - p_{\text{neg}}}). \end{split}$$



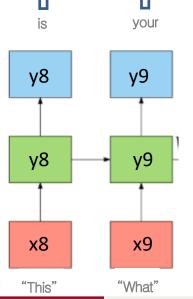
The Unlikelihood Training Objective

$$(\mathcal{C}^{k+1}, \dots, \mathcal{C}^{k+N}) \qquad \mathcal{L}_{\text{ULS}}^t(p_{\theta}(\cdot|x_{< t}), \mathcal{C}^t) = -\sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}^t} \log(1 - p_{\theta}(c|x_{< t})).$$

$$C_{\text{repeat-n}}^{t} = \{x_t\} \text{ if } (x_{t-i}, \dots, x_t, \dots, x_{t+j}) \in x_{< t-i} \text{ for any } (j-i) = n, i \le n \le j,$$



Negative Candidate



Experiments



Prefix	Lyrically the song has excerpts of different languages including French, Spanish						
\mathcal{L}_{MLE}	, Italian , Spanish , Italian , Spanish , Italian , Spanish , Spanish , Portuguese						
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{UL-token+seq}}$	Portuguese, Portuguese, Portuguese, Portuguese, Portuguese, and German. In the first verse, the protagonist sings about being a "girl who's been in love with someone else", while the second verse describes the relationship between the protagonist and her lover. In the third verse, the protagonist sings						
Prefix \mathcal{L}_{MLE}	starboard engines and was going to crash. "We 're going in," he said. "We 're going to crash. We 're going to crash. We 're going to crash. We 're going to crash.						
$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UL-token+seq}}$	to crash . We 're going to crash . We 're going to crash . We 're going to Hood said . "I'm going to make sure we 're going to get back to the water . "The order to abandon ship was given by Admiral Beatty , who ordered the remaining two battlecruisers to turn away . At 18: 25, Hood turned his						
Prefix	career - high 27 points on 8 - for - 11 shooting with three rebounds						
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{MLE}}$	and two assists . On January 3, 2012, he was named to the 2012 13 All - Atlantic 10 first team . On February 3,						
$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UL-token+seq}}$	2012, he was named to the Atlantic 10 first team. On February 5, 2012, he was named and a career - high 7 assists against the Minnesota Timberwolves. On February 3, 2012, he was named to the 2012 All - NBA First Team. On March 7, 2012, he was named one of five finalists for the Naismith Award, which is						

Experiments



Model	search	seq-rep-4	uniq-seq	ppl	acc	rep	wrep	uniq
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{MLE}}$	greedy	.442	10.8k	25.64	.395	.627	.352	11.8k
	beam	.523	9.5k					
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{UL-token}}$	greedy	.283	13.2k	26.91	.390	. 577	.311	12.7k
	beam	.336	11.7k					
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{UL-seq}}$	greedy	.137	13.1k	25.42	.399	.609	.335	12.8k
	beam	.019	18.3k					
$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{UL-token+seq}}$	greedy	.058	15.4k	26.72	.395	.559	.293	13.8k
	beam	.013	19.1k					
Human	-	.006	19.8k	-	-	.487	-	19.8k

$$\operatorname{rep}/\ell = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}|T} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \mathbb{I}\left[\operatorname{arg\,max} p_{\theta}(x|\mathbf{x}_{< t}) \in \mathbf{x}_{t-\ell-1:t-1}\right]. \qquad \text{seq-rep-n} = 1.0 - \frac{\left|\operatorname{unique\,n-grams}(\mathbf{x}_{k+1:k+N})\right|}{\left|\operatorname{n-grams}\right|},$$

seq-rep-n =
$$1.0 - \frac{|\text{unique n-grams}(\mathbf{x}_{k+1:k+N})|}{|\text{n-grams}|}$$
,