Domain Adaptation of Self-RAG for Vietnamese Legal QA

Trịnh Nhật Tân

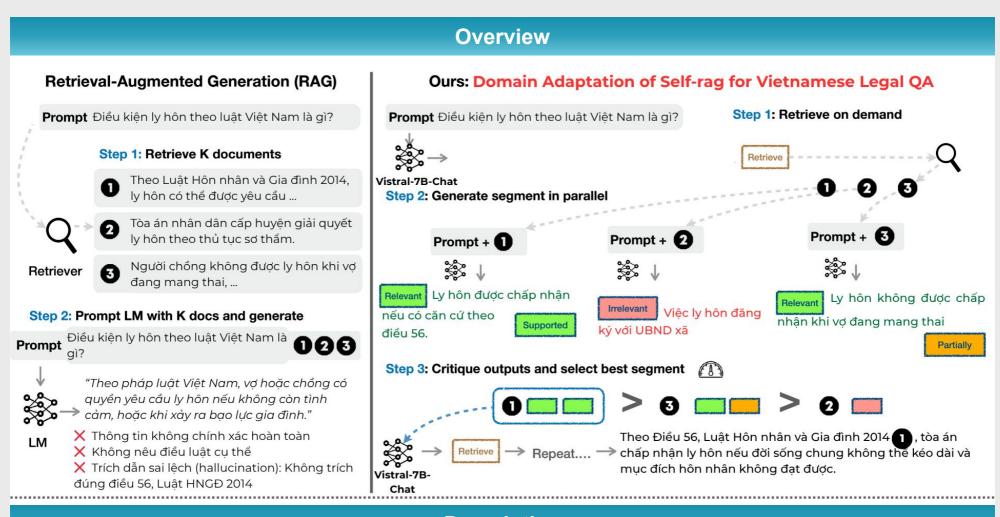
Trường Đại học Công nghệ Thông tin

What?

- Apply Self-RAG framework to Vietnamese legal question answering.
- Use **Vistral-7B-Chat fine-tuned** with reflection tokens ([Retrieve], [IsRel], [IsSup]).
- Build a **legal text corpus** from TVPL, CP_VLC, Legal Zalo, and Thuvienphapluat.vn.
- Train the model to self-evaluate and retrieve only when needed.

Why?

- Legal domain requires high factual accuracy and citation transparency.
- Traditional RAG often leads to hallucinated or irrelevant answers.
- Self-RAG allows **on-demand retrieval** and **self-reflection**, improving trust.
- Tailoring for Vietnamese helps address low-resource language challenges.



Description

1. Legal Corpus Construction

- Collected from TVPL, CP_VLC, Legal Zalo 2021, and Thuvienphapluat.vn.
- Texts are preprocessed: normalized, segmented, and enriched with metadata (date, legal domain, issuer).
- Passages are split (~100 tokens) for retrieval and QA training.

2. Reflection Token Training

- QA pairs are generated using GPT-4, based on real legal passages.
- GPT-4 is prompted to annotate reflection tokens
 ([Retrieve], [IsRel], [IsSup]) for each instance.
- A manually verified subset ensures annotation quality.
- Vistral-7B-Chat is fine-tuned (via LoRA) to learn selective retrieval and self-assessment through these tokens.

3. Evaluation

- Model is evaluated on a legal QA benchmark for both retrieval and answer accuracy.
- Metrics focus on citation correctness, relevance, and hallucination reduction.
- Demonstrates improved trust and transparency in domain-specific question answering.