

# Research on Text Generation Systems

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Chung-Ang University



# Outline

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## Introduction

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### Part 1

#### Evaluating Text Generation Systems

- How can we evaluate Factual Consistency? (NAACL 2022)
- 

### Part 2

#### Controlling Text Generation Systems

- How can we control language model? (ACL 2023)
- 

### Part 3

#### Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

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- How can we generate new dataset using language model?

# Short Bio

Introduction

## Education & Employment



**Seoul National University**  
Electrical & Computer Engineering

B.S.  
Feb 2017

Ph.D.  
Aug 2022

Postdoc.  
~ Feb 2023



**Chung-Ang University**  
Dept. of Artificial Intelligence

Assistant Professor  
Mar 2023 ~

**Language Intelligence Lab (LILAB)**

- <https://sites.google.com/view/cau-li>

## Research Interests: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Published at **NLP** conferences

*ACL*, *NAACL*, and *EMNLP*

- ***Natural Language Generation & Evaluation***

- *Summarization, Dialog System, Factuality Checking & Improvement, Large Language Model*

# Research Interests

## Introduction



### NLP

Natural Language Processing



### NLU

Natural Language Understanding

- Machine Reading Comprehension
- Sentiment Analysis

...

#### Passage Sentence

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity.

#### Question

What causes precipitation to fall?

#### Answer Candidate

gravity

**Sentence:** "I loved the movie, it was amazing!"

**Sentiment :** Positive



### NLG

Natural Language Generation

- Abstractive Summarization
- Machine Translation
- Dialogue Generation

...



# Research Interests: Text Generation

## Introduction

### Article

Scientists from harvard have discovered a way of turning stem cells into killing machines to fight brain cancer. (...)

### Summarization

### Summary

Scientists in the US have developed a stem cell therapy for brain tumours.

*unimodal*



### Image Captioning

### Caption

A blue subway train pulls into the subway station.

*multimodal (text+image)*

## Research Question

How can we develop a better text generation system?

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### **Part 1**

#### **Evaluating Text Generation Systems**

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### **Part 2**

#### **Controlling Text Generation Systems**

- How can we control language model? (ACL 2023)
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### **Part 3**

#### **Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems**

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- How can we generate new dataset using language model?

# What is Important in Text Generation?

Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems

**Grammatically Correct**

**Fluency**

**Interesting**

**Understandable**

# Factual Consistency

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



In NAACL 2022

generated content should be factually consistent with the input information

Although the generated text is fluent,  
if there is a minor **factual error**,  
the text is totally wrong in text generation task



### Caption

A **red** train pulls into the train station

=> *Factually Inconsistent!*

To develop a better text generation system, we must resolve factual inconsistency!



# Evaluating Text Generation Systems

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



In NAACL 2022

Human evaluation is too expensive.

: measuring the overlap with human references => **Easiest and widely used way**



### Reference

A **blue** train pulls into the train station.

### Machine Generated Text

A **red** train pulls into the train station.

### Similarity

**N(uni)-gram Precision (co-occurrence)**

7 / 8  $\approx$  0.88 (BLEU-1 Score)

=> **Is this score reasonable?**

# Developing Factual Consistency Metric

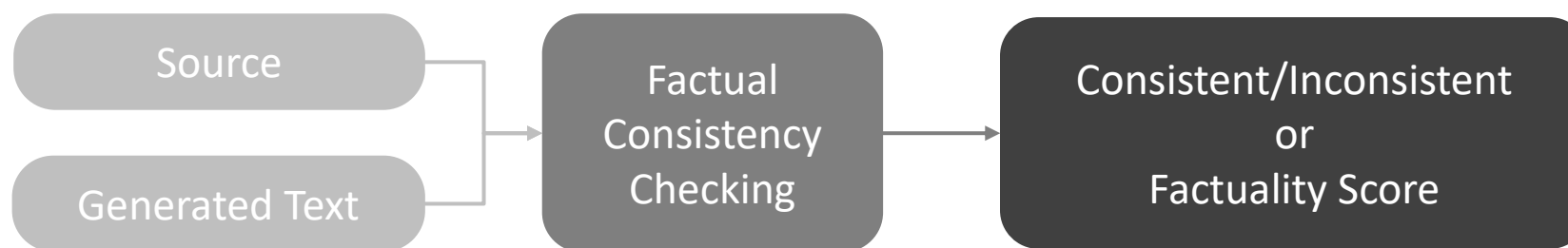
Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



In NAACL 2022

**Goal** Developing an evaluation metric for text generation systems that focuses on “factual consistency” with the source

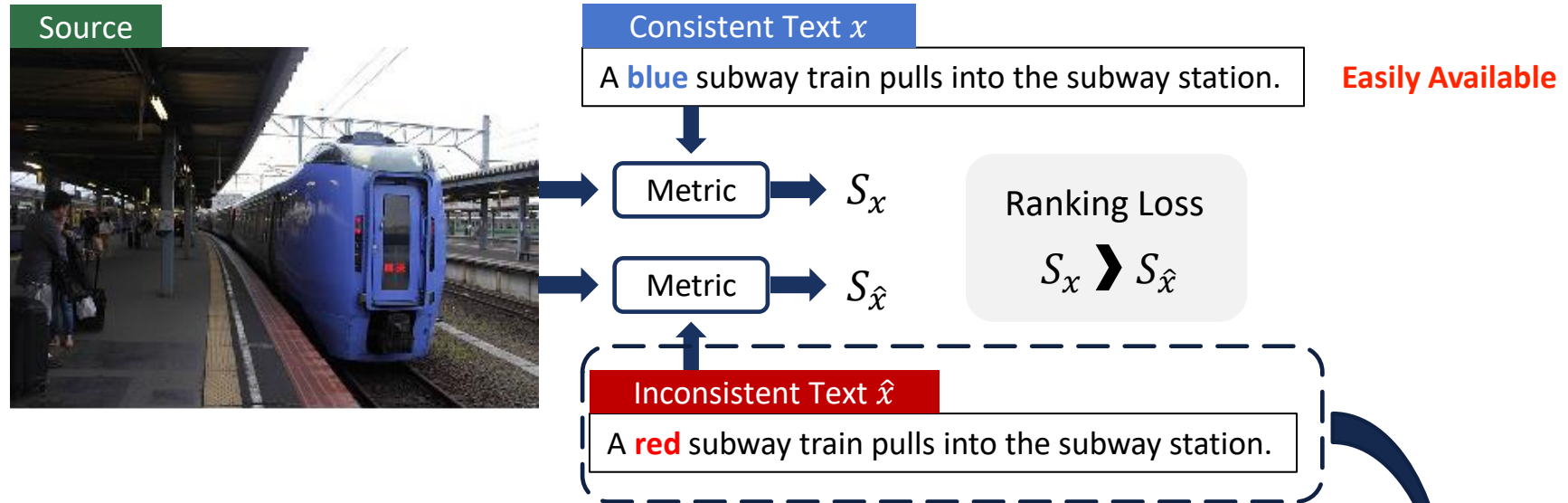
=> Higher correlation with human judgments



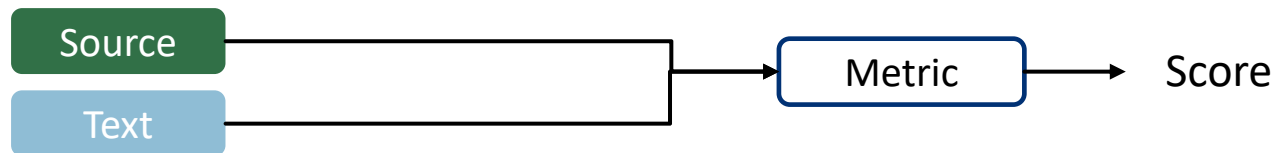
# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems

### Function of Factuality Metric for Text Generation Systems



We can train a metric using *enough consistent and inconsistent samples* for each task.



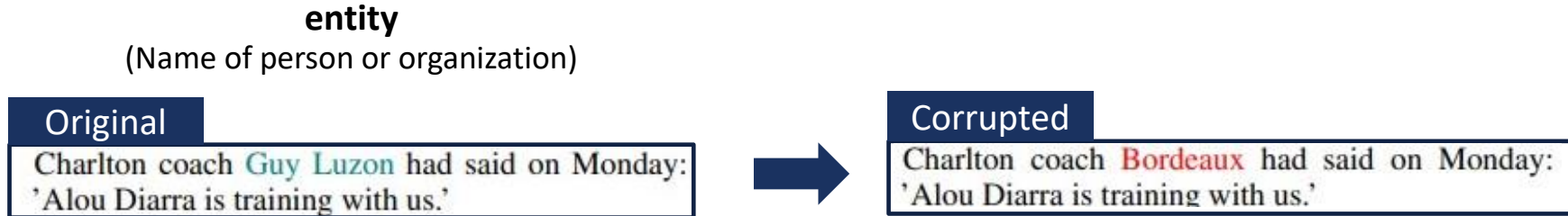
**Research Question** How can we generate inconsistent texts?

# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

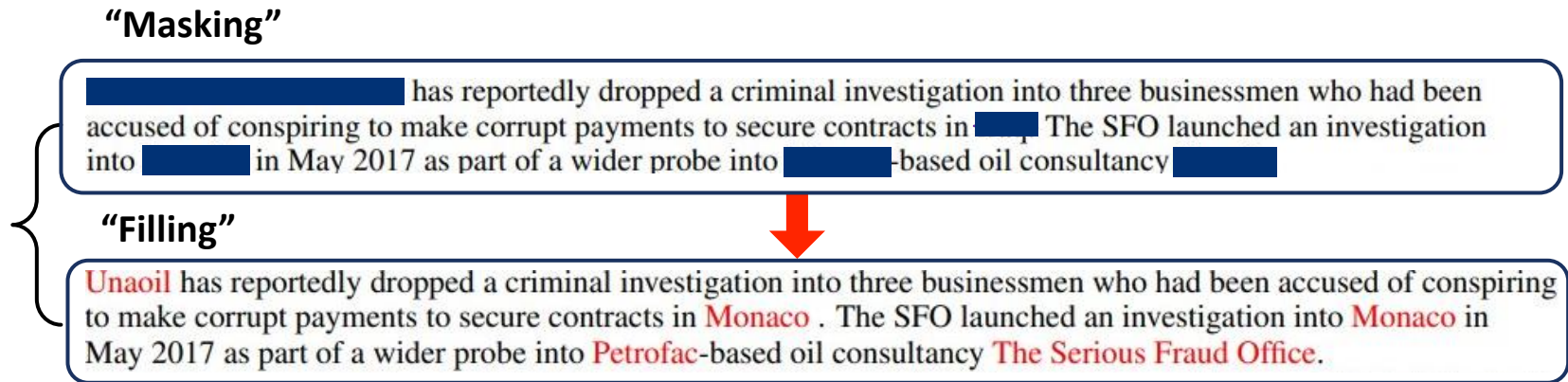
## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems

### Prior Work: Substitution & Mask-and-Fill to generate inconsistent texts (summaries)

- Substitution



- Mask-and-Fill



# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



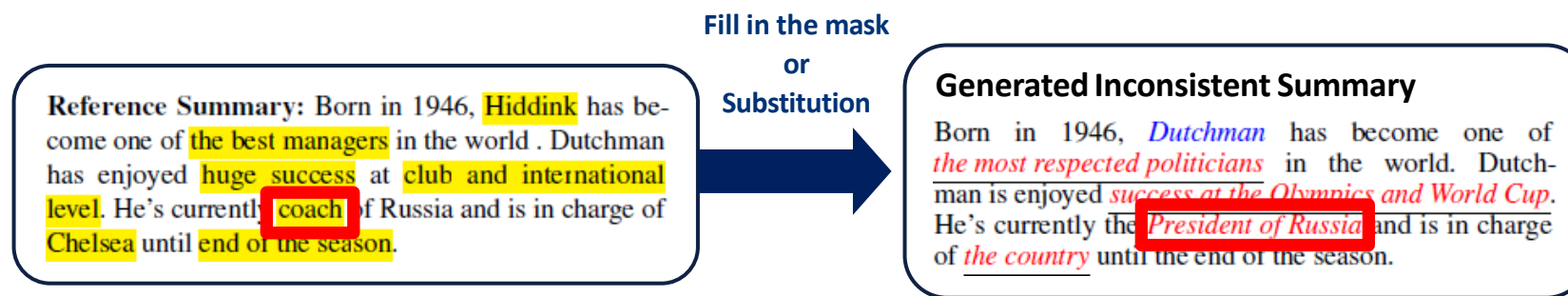
In NAACL 2022

### Limitation of Rule-Based Substitution and Mask-and-Fill

**Article:** Guus Hiddink, the Russia and Chelsea coach, has had much to smile about in his 22-year managerial career. . . ., Enjoying success around the world – at different levels with different players in different cultures – has made Guus Hiddink one of the most admired bosses

...

is loyal to the project he has in charge of the Russian national side and insists he will leave Chelsea at the end of the season regardless.



#### Coach -> President of Russia

- Too different from the original summary
- Irrelevant to article

# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems

### Using Masked Context (Masked Article)

Article: [redacted], [redacted],  
has had much to smile about in his 22-year managerial  
career. . . ., Enjoying [redacted] around [redacted] – at  
[redacted] with different players in [redacted]  
– has made [redacted] one of the most admired bosses  
...  
is loyal to the project he has in charge of the Russian  
national side and insists he will leave [redacted] at the [redacted]  
[redacted] regardless.

Reference Summary: Born in 1946, **Hiddink** has be-  
come one of **the best managers** in the world . Dutchman  
has enjoyed **huge success** at **club and international**  
**level**. He’s currently **coach** of Russia and is in charge of  
**Chelsea** until **end of the season**.

### Generated Inconsistent Summary

Born in 1946, *Hiddink* has become one of *the most ad-  
mired managers* in the world. Dutchman has enjoyed  
*successful spells* at *Chelsea and Real Madrid*. He’s cur-  
rently *manager of Russia* and is in charge of *the country*  
until the end of the season.

- Relevant to article
- More natural, but still inconsistent

Fill in the mask  
additionally using  
*“Masked Article”*

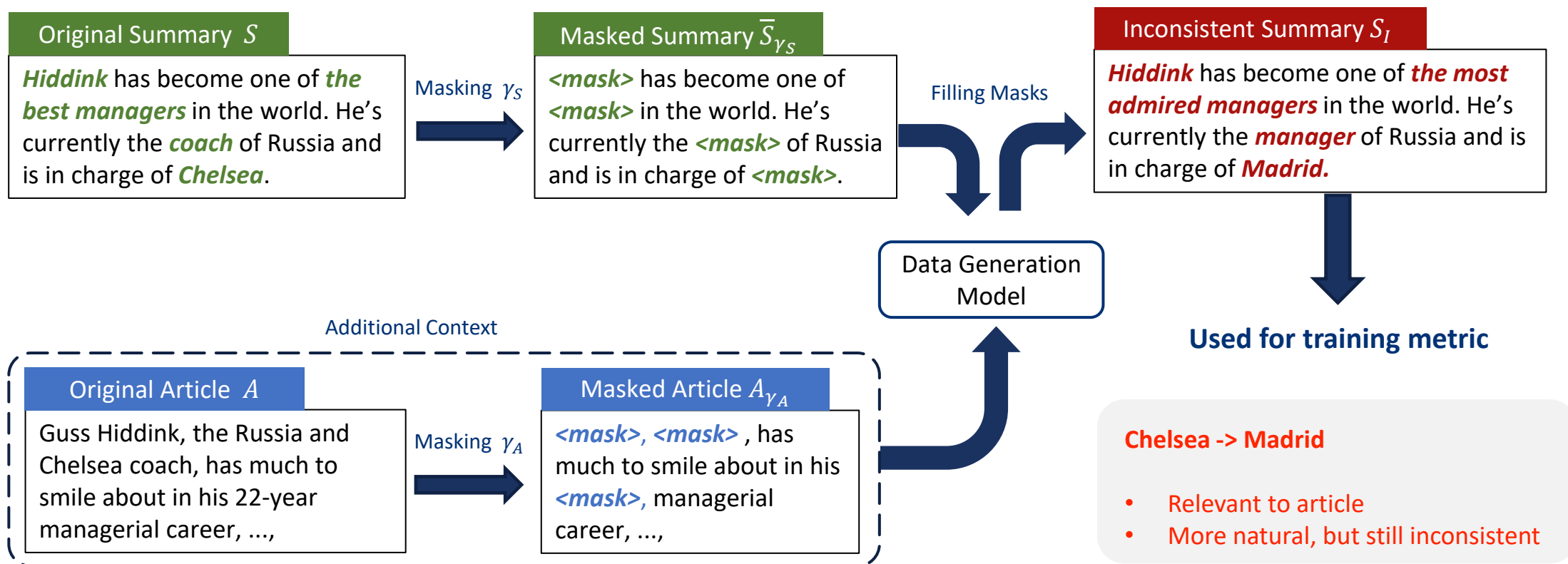
# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



In NAACL 2022  
Abstractive Summarization

Filling the masks using both the masked summary and masked article.



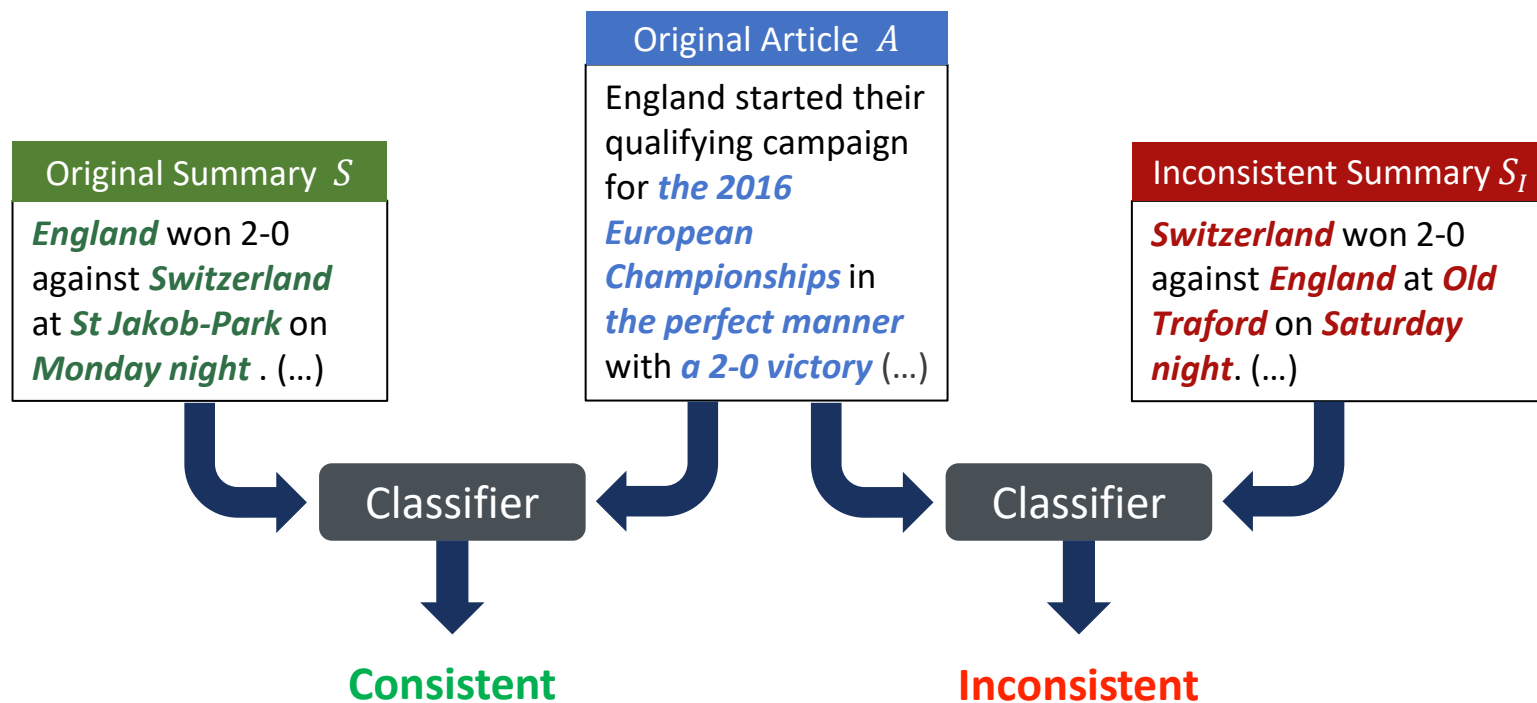


# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

## Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems

### Model Based Data Augmentation Methods: Mask-and-Fill with Masked Article (MFMA)

We train a classifier of consistent summaries and inconsistent summaries.





# Data Augmentation for Factual Consistency Evaluation

Part 1: Evaluating Text Generation Systems



In NAACL 2022  
Abstractive Summarization

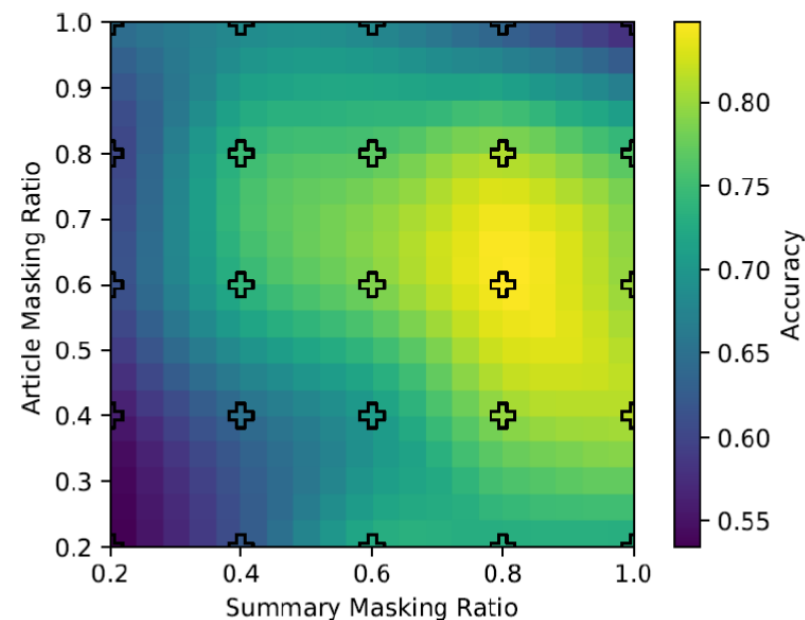
## Qualitative Results

: Is the label similar to human's?



| Dataset          | CNN/DM      | XSum        |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Metric           | F1          | F1          |
| <i>Baselines</i> |             |             |
| FactCC           | 67.4        | 55.5        |
| DocNLI           | 66.8        | 60.2        |
| MNLI             | 51.4        | 35.8        |
| FEVER            | 49.9        | 56.7        |
| MF               | 59.5        | 54.6        |
| <b>Ours</b>      |             |             |
| <b>MFMA</b>      | <b>72.8</b> | <b>60.6</b> |

## Performance among Masked Ratio



We can infer that there is an optimal masking ratio.

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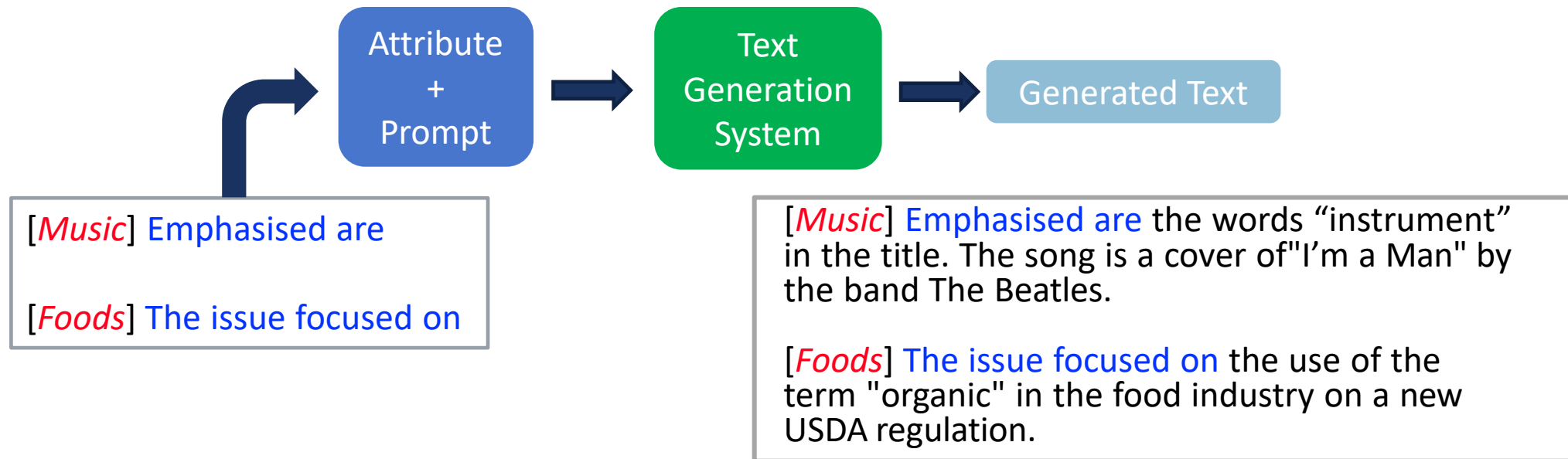
- How can we generate new dataset using language model?

# Controlling Text Generation Systems

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

How can we control text generation system for specific attribute?

- **Controlled Text Generation:** whether the *generated content* is on *desired attribute* (i.e. Topic, Sentiment)  $p(x_t | x_{<t}, a), a : \text{attribute}$



**Research Question** How can we control text generation system?

# Controlled Text Generation with Two Ways

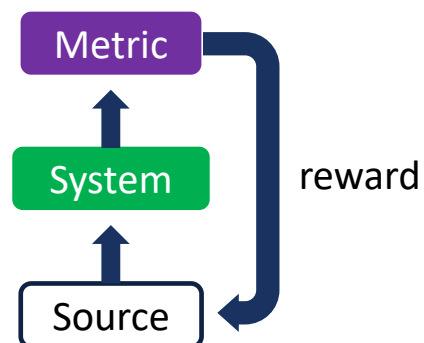
## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

- **Controlled Text Generation:** whether the *generated content* is on *desired attribute* (i.e. Topic, Sentiment)  $p(x_t | x_{<t}, a), a : \text{attribute}$

### Prior work: 1) Reinforcement Learning (RL)

+: Directly optimize any task-specific metrics -> **Outstanding Score!**

-: hard for convergence and unstable training



# Controlled Text Generation with Two Ways

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

- **Controlled Text Generation:** whether the *generated content* is on *desired attribute* (i.e. Topic, Sentiment)  $p(x_t | x_{<t}, a)$ ,  $a$  : *attribute*

**Prior work: 2) Weighted Decoding**  $p(x | a) \propto p(a | x)p(x)$

Then, is  $p(x)$  **uncontrolled** language model, and  $p(a | x)$  is **classification model**

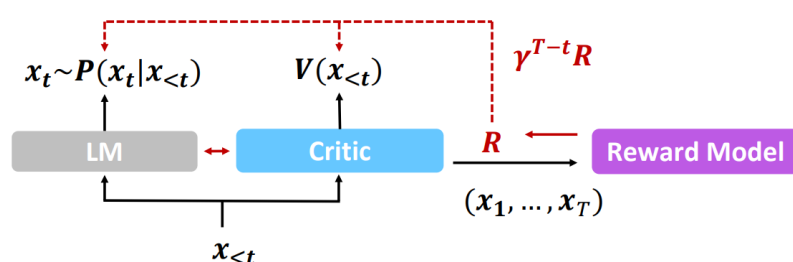
- + : Plug-and-Play for any Language Models
- + : Stable Training
- : Lower score than RL
- : Lower text quality than RL

*How to mix advantages of RL and Weighted Decoding?*

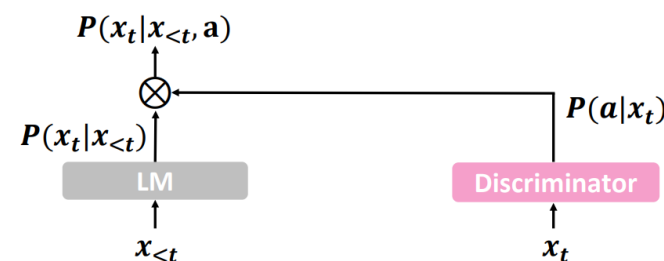
# Critic-Guided Decoding (CriticControl)

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

|    | Pros                        | Cons                          |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RL | Powerful Control            | Unstable Training             |
| WD | Stable Training for all LMs | Less powerful control than RL |



(a) Reinforcement Learning



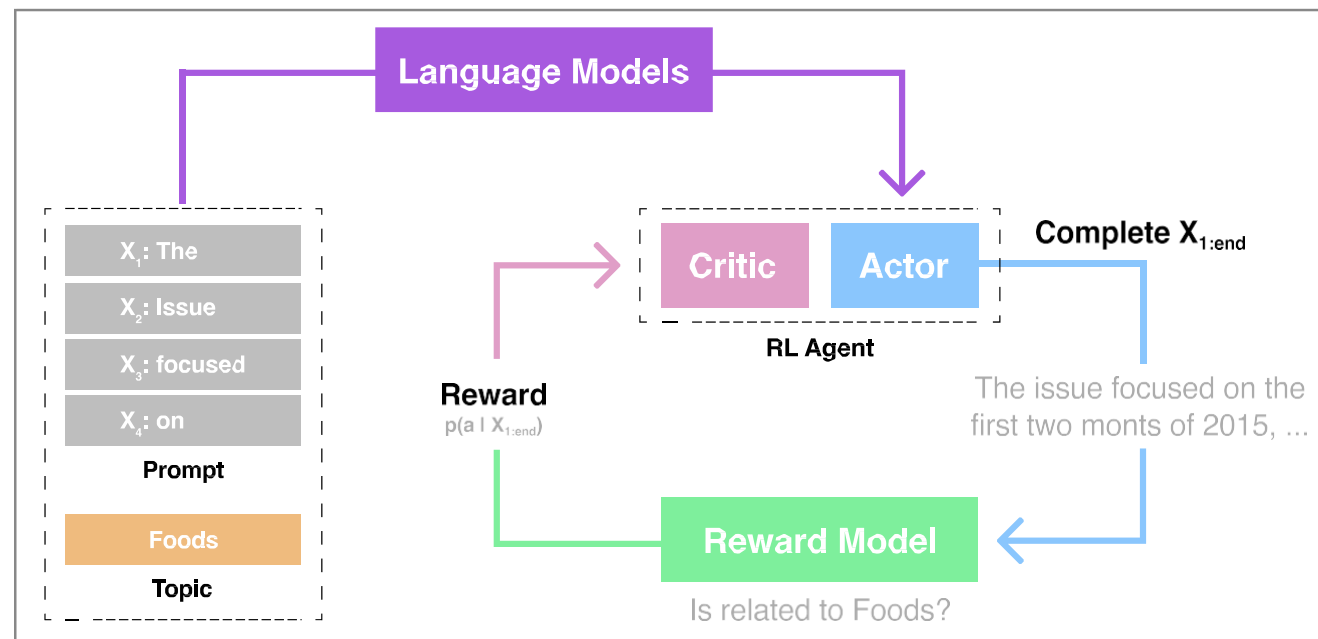
(b) Weighted Decoding

- Critic Predicts  $p(\text{reward} | x)$  in the *view of LM*
- Actor optimize to win Critic
- ⇒ Unstable training
- Training  $p(a | x)$  is easy, and the LM is frozen
- However,  $p(a | x)$  is outside the LM
- ⇒ Less powerful control and text quality

*What If Weighted Decoding Guided by Critic's Prediction  $p(a | x)$  ?*

# CriticControl - Training

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems



### Training

**Goal:** training *Critic* to predict attribute-relevance of future completed texts

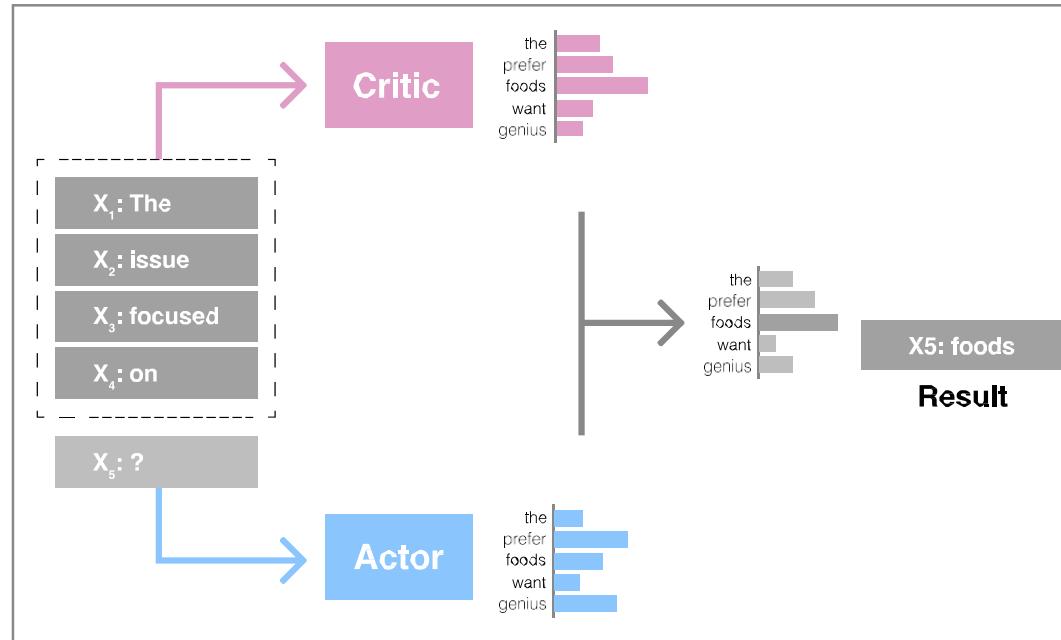
- 1) Give input with desired attribute token: *[Music] The issue focused on the*
- 2) Freeze LM (Actor), simulate *on-line* the input, and get reward as final results  $p(a|x_{complete})$

- 3) Training only Critic to predict *future full text* with  $\mathcal{L}_{critic} = \sum_{t=1}^{end} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{end-t} (\gamma\lambda)^i \delta_{t+i} \right)^2$

Kim et al., Critic-Guided Decoding for Controlled Text Generation,, Findings of ACL 2023

# CriticControl - Inference

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems



### Inference

**Goal:** Control decoding procedure to desired attribute

1) Give input with desired attribute token: *[Music] The issue focused on the*

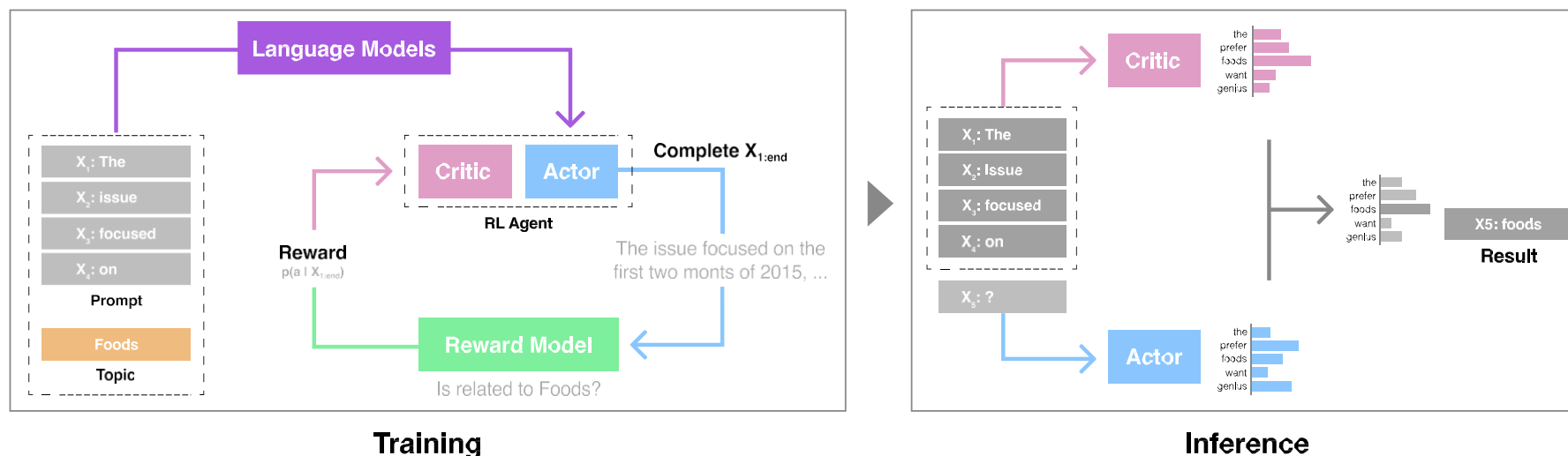
2) Shift stepwise distribution computed by frozen LM (Actor)  $P(x_t | x_{<t}, a) = \frac{P(a | x_{\leq t})}{P(a | x_{<t})} P(x_t | x_{<t})$

\*  $P(x_t | x_{<t})$  is text generation of frozen LM,  $P(a | x)$  is from Critic, and  $P(x_t | x_{<t}, a)$  is desired text generation



# CriticControl - Examples

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems



**[Foods]** An illustration of the **food** of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptians were the first to **use the term "food"** to describe the food of their gods. The Egyptians believed that **food was the source of life** and that it was the food of gods.

**[Sports]** Prior to this season, the Panthers had never won a **playoff game**. The Panthers have won three straight, including a win over the **New York Giants in the NFC Championship Game**. They are 2-0 in the playoffs. Coach Ron Rivera said the Panthers are "very confident" in their ability to win the **Super Bowl**. "We're going to be ready to go," Rivera said!

# Experiments Results

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

- Topic Control Automatic Evaluation

| Model                               | Success     | Fluency      |             | Diversity   |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | On-Topic    | Perplexity ↓ | Grammar     | Dist-1      | Dist-2      | Dist-3      |
| GPT-2-medium (Radford et al., 2019) | 0.16        | <b>14.06</b> | 0.74        | 0.29        | 0.70        | 0.88        |
| WDEC (Yang and Klein, 2021)         | 0.49        | 67.53        | 0.59        | 0.16        | 0.42        | 0.85        |
| PPLM (Dathathri et al., 2019)       | 0.45        | 62.66        | 0.78        | 0.35        | <b>0.78</b> | <b>0.92</b> |
| FUDGE (Yang and Klein, 2021)        | 0.78        | 69.08        | 0.79        | 0.34        | 0.75        | 0.91        |
| CriticControl                       | <b>0.89</b> | 17.19        | <b>0.83</b> | <b>0.49</b> | 0.76        | 0.90        |
| CriticControl - small               | 0.85        | 16.88        | 0.83        | 0.47        | 0.73        | 0.89        |
| CriticControl - large               | 0.92        | 17.58        | 0.84        | 0.51        | 0.77        | 0.91        |
| CriticControl - XL                  | <b>0.94</b> | 17.69        | 0.83        | 0.51        | 0.77        | 0.91        |
| CriticControl - Zero shot           | <b>0.73</b> | 17.55        | 0.85        | 0.49        | 0.76        | 0.90        |

- Sentiment Control Automatic Evaluation

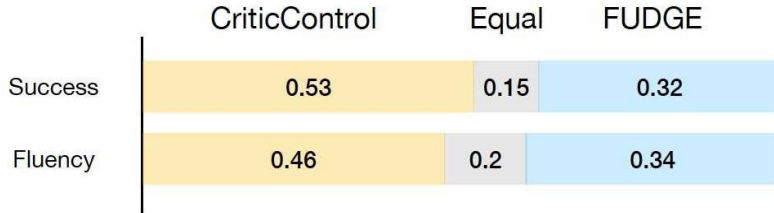
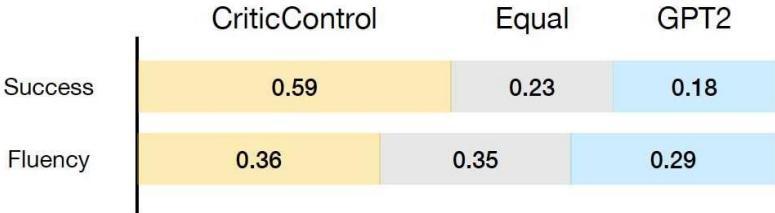
| Model                               | Success      | Fluency      |             | Diversity   |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | Positiveness | Perplexity ↓ | Grammar     | Dist-1      | Dist-2      | Dist-3      |
| GPT-2-medium (Radford et al., 2019) | 0.57         | <b>11.91</b> | 0.78        | 0.25        | 0.63        | 0.78        |
| PPLM (Dathathri et al., 2019)       | 0.60         | 142.11       | 0.73        | 0.22        | 0.61        | 0.72        |
| CC-LM (Krause et al., 2020)         | 0.76         | 15.79        | 0.72        | 0.28        | 0.70        | 0.82        |
| GeDi (Krause et al., 2020)          | 0.84         | 38.94        | 0.76        | 0.27        | 0.77        | 0.89        |
| CriticControl                       | <b>0.90</b>  | 12.97        | <b>0.87</b> | <b>0.31</b> | <b>0.84</b> | <b>0.92</b> |
| PPO                                 | 0.94         | 13.43        | 0.84        | 0.32        | 0.86        | 0.93        |
| PPO - CriticControl                 | <b>0.99</b>  | 13.44        | 0.80        | 0.32        | 0.85        | 0.93        |

- CriticControl generate high quality texts related to attributes
- CriticControl can achieve zero-shot control on unseen topics
- CriticControl is also compatible with RL

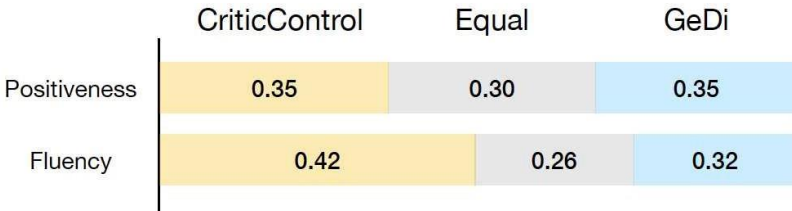
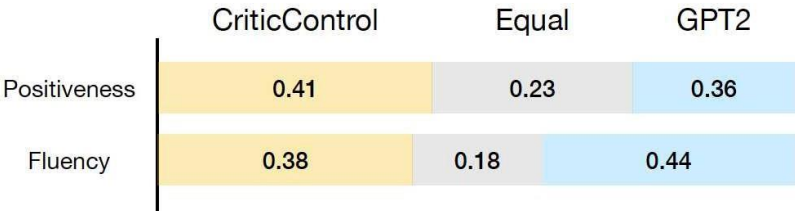
# Human Evaluation

## Part 2: Controlling Text Generation Systems

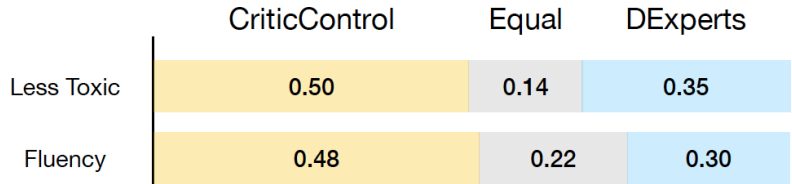
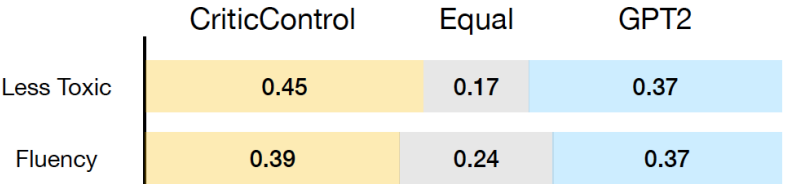
- Topic Control



- Sentiment Control



- Detoxification



- Human preferences result also collaborates our findings
- Overall, the text quality is relatively great rather than previous works.

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### Part 3

#### Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

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- How can we generate new dataset using language model?


# Versatility of Large Language Models

## Part 3: Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems


- Large Language Models (LLM, e.g ChatGPT, GPT-4) can solve various tasks without training.

- Machine Translation

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 Translate the following sentence in hungarian.

Thank you for inviting me to ELTE.

 Köszönöm, hogy meghívtál az ELTE-re.

- Summarization

 Please summarize the following article in one sentence.

A representative from Hungary's Ötvös Loránd University (ELTE) visited Chung-Ang University on March 6th. The goal of the meeting was to discuss ways for our universities to collaborate in the future, including student exchanges and joint research.

ELTE University's visit was organized as follows:

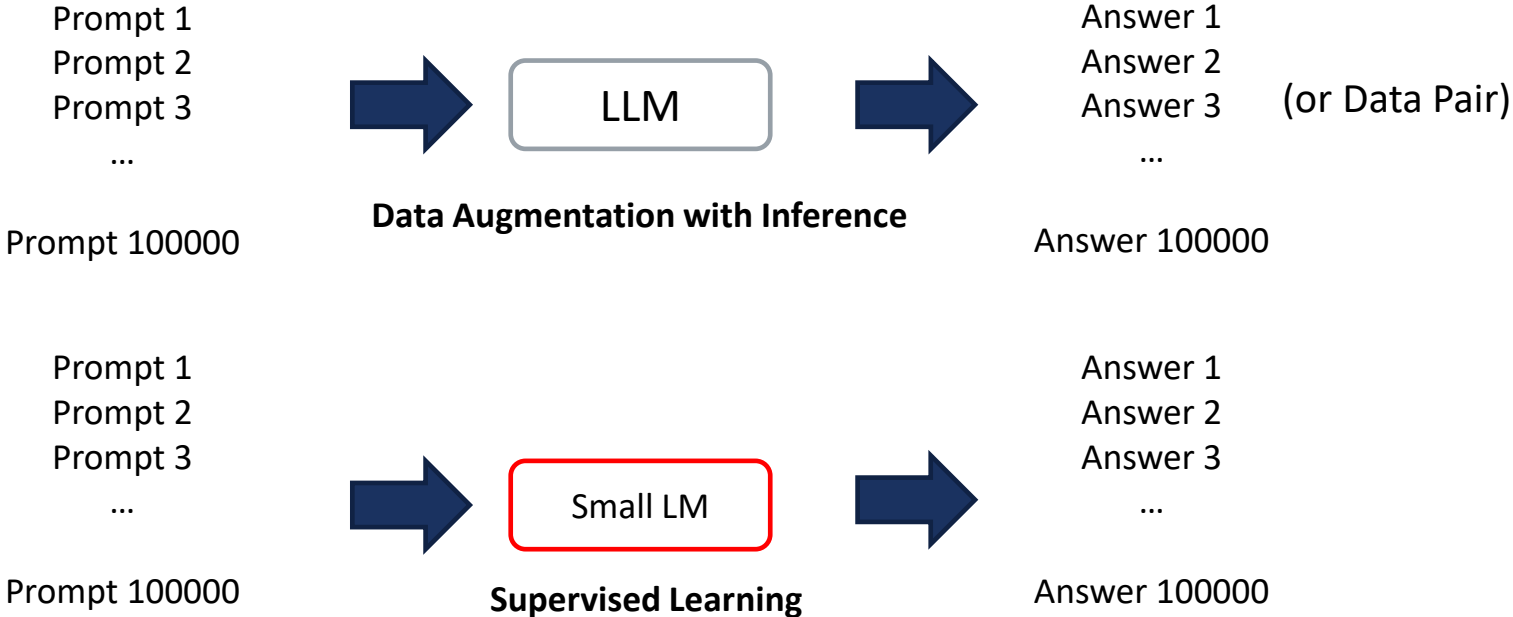
The schedule began with a meeting in the President's Office on the 3rd floor of the Main Building (Building 201) at CAU's Seoul campus.

 A representative from Hungary's Ötvös Loránd University (ELTE) visited Chung-Ang University to discuss future collaboration, including student exchanges and joint research, with the hope of enhancing research and learning opportunities for students at both institutions.

# Data Augmentation with LLMs

## Part 3: Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

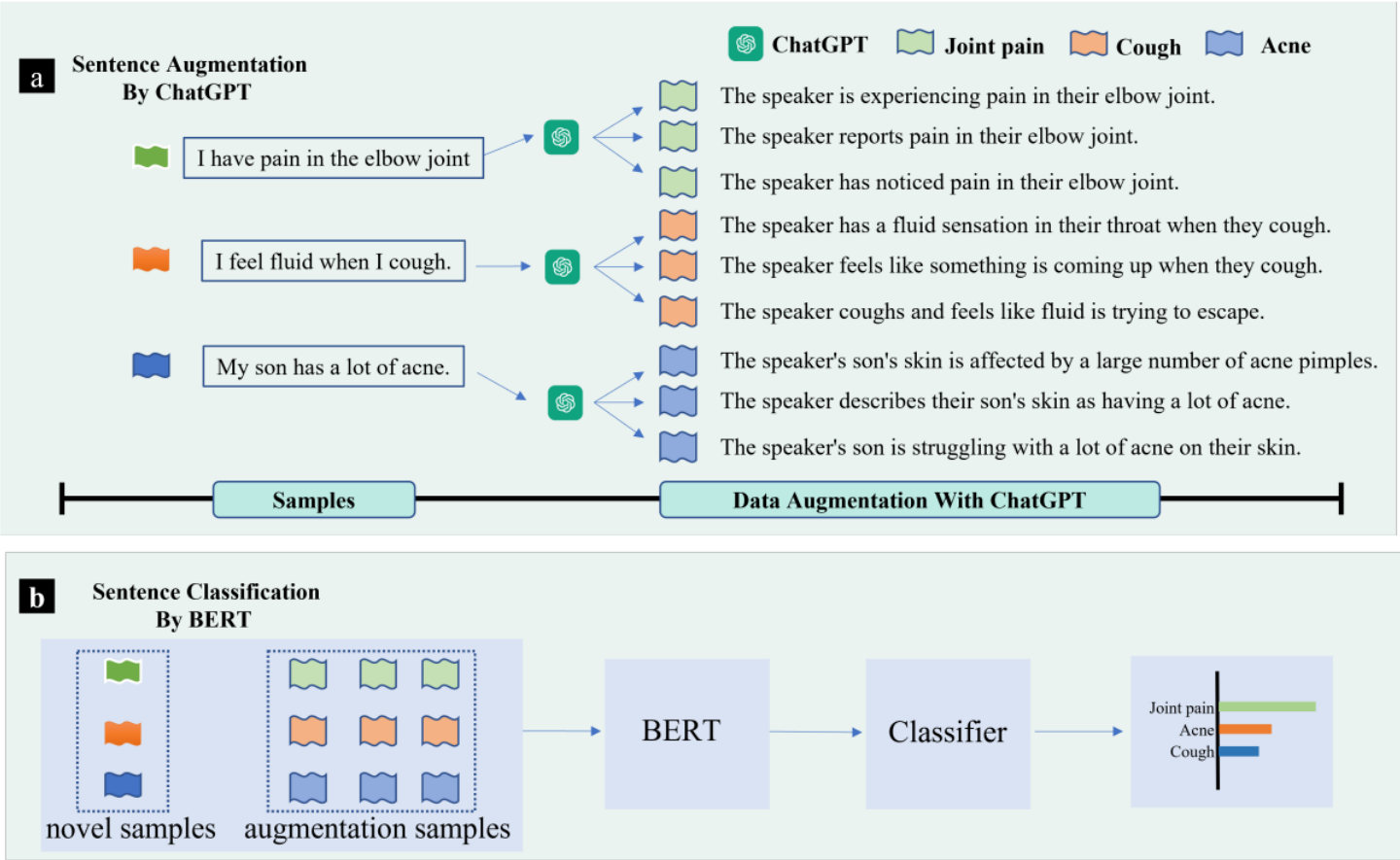
- Large Language Models (LLM, e.g ChatGPT, GPT-4) are too expensive for inference
- Generating dataset with LLM and train a small LM with supervised learning



# Data Augmentation with LLMs

## Part 3: Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

- We can generate various datasets using ChatGPT or other LLMs.

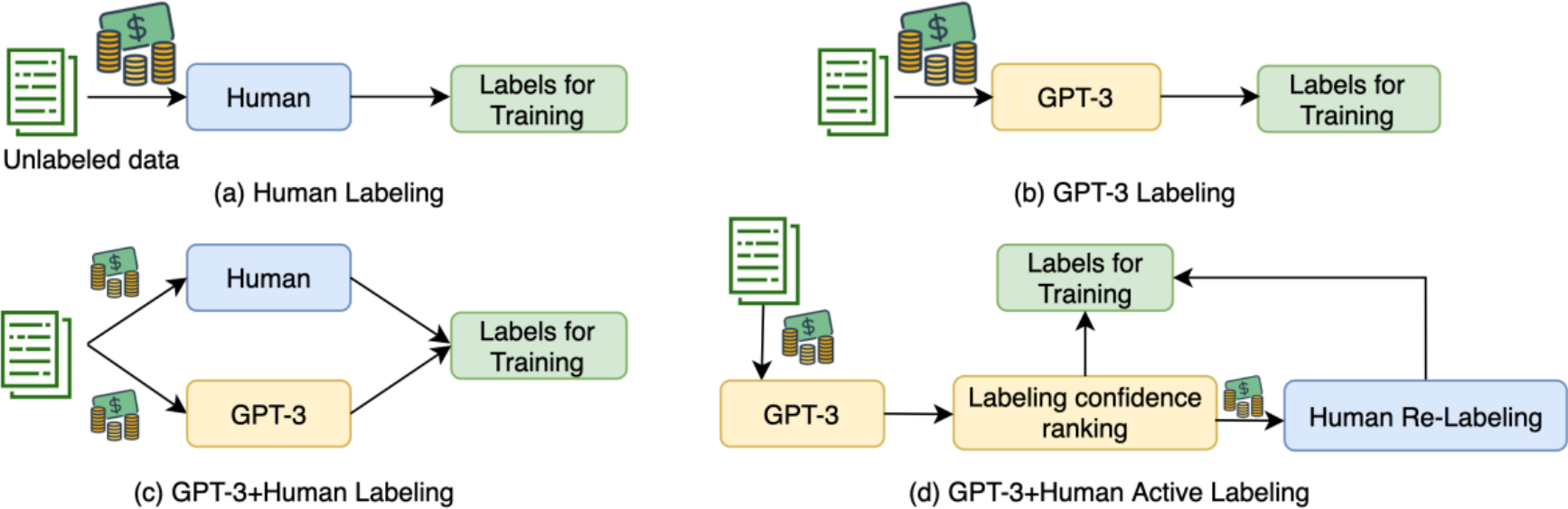


Dai et al., AugGPT: Leveraging ChatGPT for Text Data Augmentation, arXiv

# Data Augmentation with LLMs

## Part 3: Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

- We can first generate datasets using LLMs and humans can re-annotate the data with lower confidence.

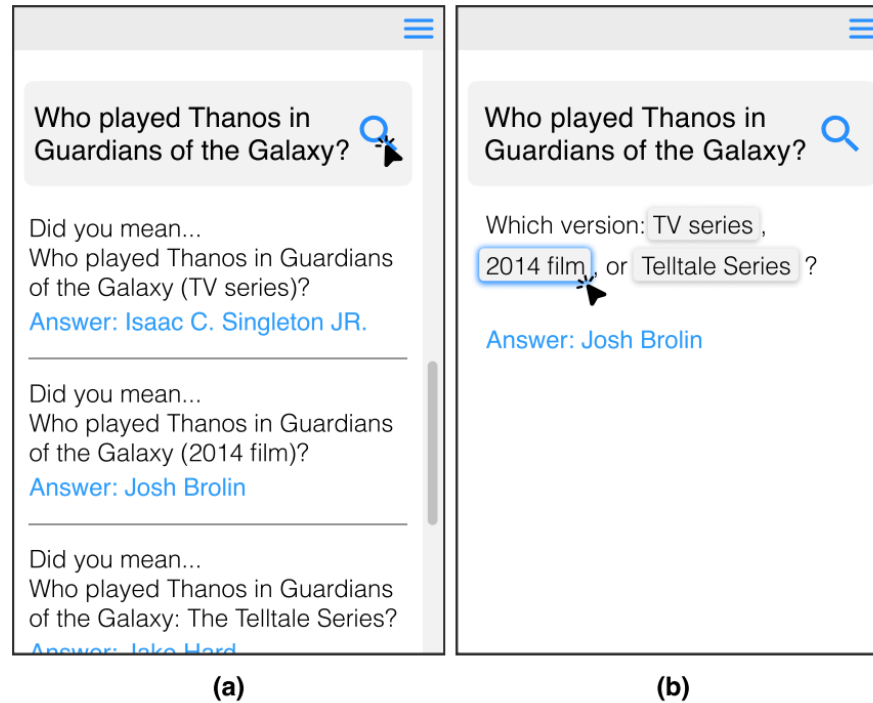




# Data Augmentation with LLMs

## Part 3: Data Augmentation with Text Generation Systems

- Our work focuses on generating datasets for the following tasks:
  - Clarification question generation for QA
  - Context-aware sarcasm detection



**Person A:** The fried egg got burnt to a crisp.

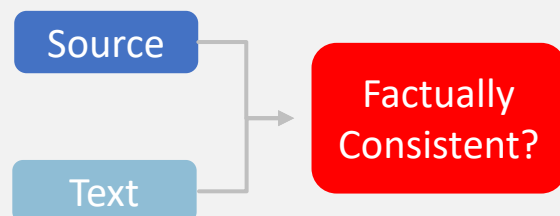
**Person B:** This is going to be really crispy and crunchy.  
**(sarcasm)**

# Summary

Conclusion

## Part 1

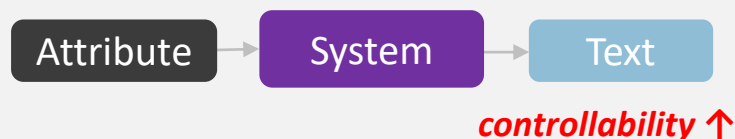
### <Evaluating Text Generation>



- Data Augmentation through Mask-and-Fill with Masked Article (NAACL-22)
- *Data generation by filling the masks in the summary*
- *Train factual consistent checking system using the data*

## Part 2

### <Controlling Text Generation>



- Reinforcement Learning based Critic Guided Decoding (ACL-23)
- *Train only critic and freeze LM*
- *Adjust probability with critic in decoding*

## Part 3

### <Data Augmentation with LMs>



- Generating training datasets using LLM
- *Distilling knowledge with LLM*
- *Generate datasets for low-resource tasks*

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