# Sequence-to-Sequence Natural Language Generation

Ondřej Dušek

Interaction Lab MACS, Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh

work done with Filip Jurčíček at Charles University in Prague

November 10, 2016 DILiGENt project meeting, Edinburgh

(1日) トイヨト イヨト

- 1. Introduction to the problem
  - our task + problems we are solving

- 1. Introduction to the problem
  - our task + problems we are solving
- 2. Sequence-to-sequence generation
  - a) model architecture
  - b) experiments on the BAGEL set

伺き イヨト イヨト

- 1. Introduction to the problem
  - our task + problems we are solving
- 2. Sequence-to-sequence generation
  - a) model architecture
  - b) experiments on the BAGEL set
- 3. Context-aware extensions
  - a) making the basic seq2seq setup context-aware
  - b) experiments on our public transport dataset

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

- 1. Introduction to the problem
  - our task + problems we are solving
- 2. Sequence-to-sequence generation
  - a) model architecture
  - b) experiments on the BAGEL set
- 3. Context-aware extensions
  - a) making the basic seq2seq setup context-aware
  - b) experiments on our public transport dataset
- 4. Future work ideas

→ < Ξ → <</p>

# NLG in Spoken Dialogue Systems

 converting a meaning representation (dialogue acts, DAs) to a sentence

inform(name=X,eattype=restaurant,food=Italian,area=riverside) ↓ X is an Italian restaurant near the river.

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

# NLG in Spoken Dialogue Systems

 converting a meaning representation (dialogue acts, DAs) to a sentence

inform(name=X,eattype=restaurant,food=Italian,area=riverside) ↓ X is an Italian restaurant near the river.

no content selection in SDS

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

# NLG in Spoken Dialogue Systems

 converting a meaning representation (dialogue acts, DAs) to a sentence

inform(name=X,eattype=restaurant,food=Italian,area=riverside) ↓ X is an Italian restaurant near the river.

- no content selection in SDS
- input: from dialogue manager
- output: to TTS

• • = • • = •

- earlier, NLG systems required:
  - a) manual alignments
  - b) alignment preprocessing step

伺い イヨト イヨト

- earlier, NLG systems required:
  - a) manual alignments
  - b) alignment preprocessing step



伺い イヨト イヨト

э.

- earlier, NLG systems required:
  - a) manual alignments
  - b) alignment preprocessing step
- we learn alignments jointly

#### MR

inform(name=X, type=placetoeat, eattype=restaurant, area=riverside, food=Italian)

X is an italian restaurant in the riverside area .

text

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

э.

- earlier, NLG systems required:
  - a) manual alignments
  - b) alignment preprocessing step
- we learn alignments jointly
  - no error acummulation / manual annotation
  - alignment is latent (needs not be hard/1:1)

#### MR

inform(name=X, type=placetoeat, eattype=restaurant, area=riverside, food=Italian)

X is an italian restaurant in the riverside area .

text

(4回) (4回) (4回)

э.

- earlier, NLG systems required:
  - a) manual alignments
  - b) alignment preprocessing step
- we learn alignments jointly
  - no error acummulation / manual annotation
  - alignment is latent (needs not be hard/1:1)

inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, **area=centre**, eattype=restaurant, near=X-near) The X restaurant is **conveniently** located near X, **right in the city center**.

inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, foodtype=Chinese\_takeaway) X serves Chinese food and has a takeaway possibility.

inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, pricerange=cheap) Prices at X are quite cheap.

æ

- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize



- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize
- some NLG systems join this into a single step



- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize
- some NLG systems join this into a single step



< ロ > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize
- some NLG systems join this into a single step
  - two-step setup simplifies structure generation by abstracting away from surface grammar

4 ∃ > < ∃ >

- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize
- some NLG systems join this into a single step
  - two-step setup simplifies structure generation by abstracting away from surface grammar
  - · joint setup avoids error accumulation over a pipeline

• • = • • = •

- NLG pipeline traditionally divided into:
  - 1. sentence planning decide on the overall sentence structure
  - 2. surface realization decide on specific word forms, linearize
- some NLG systems join this into a single step
  - two-step setup simplifies structure generation by abstracting away from surface grammar
  - · joint setup avoids error accumulation over a pipeline
- we can do both in one system

• • = • • = •

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - · adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax

伺き イヨト イヨト

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - · adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax

how bout the next ride

Sorry, I did not find a later option. I'm sorry, <u>the next ride</u> was not found.

• • = • • = •

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success

• • = • • = •

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation

• • = • • = •

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation
- typical NLG only takes the input DA into account

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation
- typical NLG only takes the input DA into account
  - no way of adapting to user's way of speaking

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation
- typical NLG only takes the input DA into account
  - no way of adapting to user's way of speaking
  - no output variance (must be fabricated, e.g., by sampling)

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation
- typical NLG only takes the input DA into account
  - no way of adapting to user's way of speaking
  - no output variance (must be fabricated, e.g., by sampling)
- entrainment in NLG limited to rule-based systems so far

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

- speakers are influenced by previous utterances
  - adapting (entraining) to each other
  - reusing lexicon and syntax
- entrainment is natural, subconscious, helps conversation success
- natural source of variation
- typical NLG only takes the input DA into account
  - no way of adapting to user's way of speaking
  - no output variance (must be fabricated, e.g., by sampling)
- entrainment in NLG limited to rule-based systems so far
- our system is trainable and entrains/adapts

based on sequence-to-sequence neural network models

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- based on sequence-to-sequence neural network models
- ✓ trainable from unaligned pairs of input DAs + sentences

- based on sequence-to-sequence neural network models
- ✓ trainable from unaligned pairs of input DAs + sentences
- ✓ two operating modes
  - we can compare 2-step and joint setups in a single architecture

• • = • • = •

- based on sequence-to-sequence neural network models
- ✓ trainable from unaligned pairs of input DAs + sentences
- ✓ two operating modes
  - we can compare 2-step and joint setups in a single architecture
- ✓ learns to produce meaningful outputs from very little training data

▶ < ∃ > <</p>

- based on sequence-to-sequence neural network models
- ✓ trainable from unaligned pairs of input DAs + sentences
- ✓ two operating modes
  - we can compare 2-step and joint setups in a single architecture
- ✓ learns to produce meaningful outputs from very little training data
- ✓ context-aware: adapts to previous user utterance

→ < Ξ → <</p>

#### System Workflow sentence plan t-tree zone=en be our seg2seg surface generator X-name n:subj rèstaurant realization n:obi Attention MR Encoder river surface text inform(name=X-name,type=placetoeat, Italian adj:attr n:near+X eattype=restaurant, X is an Italian restaurant + Beam search area=riverside,food=Italian) + Reranker near the river.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト



main generator based on sequence-to-sequence NNs

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト



- main generator based on sequence-to-sequence NNs
- input: tokenized DAs

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト


- main generator based on sequence-to-sequence NNs
- input: tokenized DAs
- output:

2-step mode - deep syntax trees, in bracketed format

(<root><root>((X-name n:subj) be v:fin ((Italian adj:attr) restaurant n:obj (river n:near+X))))

< ロ > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >



- main generator based on sequence-to-sequence NNs
- input: tokenized DAs
- output:

2-step mode – deep syntax trees, in bracketed format joint mode – sentences

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

э



- main generator based on sequence-to-sequence NNs
- input: tokenized DAs
- output:

2-step mode – deep syntax trees, in bracketed format joint mode – sentences

• 2-step mode: deep syntax trees post-processed by a surface realizer

< ロ > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

э



Sequence-to-sequence models with attention

э



inform name X-name inform eattype restaurant

- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states

4 ∃ > < ∃ >

э



- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states
  - Decoder LSTM RNN: generate output tokens



- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states
  - Decoder LSTM RNN: generate output tokens
  - attention model: weighing encoder hidden states



- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states
  - Decoder LSTM RNN: generate output tokens
  - attention model: weighing encoder hidden states
- basic greedy generation



- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states
  - Decoder LSTM RNN: generate output tokens
  - attention model: weighing encoder hidden states
- basic greedy generation
  - + beam search, *n*-best list outputs



- Sequence-to-sequence models with attention
  - Encoder LSTM RNN: encode DA into hidden states
  - Decoder LSTM RNN: generate output tokens
  - attention model: weighing encoder hidden states
- basic greedy generation
  - + beam search, *n*-best list outputs
  - + reranker ( $\rightarrow$ )

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information

(4回) (1日) (日)

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases

伺き イヨト イヨト

э

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases
- check whether output conforms to the input DA + rerank



- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases
- check whether output conforms to the input DA + rerank
  - NN with LSTM encoder + sigmoid classification layer



★ ∃ ► ★

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases
- check whether output conforms to the input DA + rerank
  - NN with LSTM encoder + sigmoid classification layer



1-hot DA representation

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases
- check whether output conforms to the input DA + rerank
  - NN with LSTM encoder + sigmoid classification layer



- 1-hot DA representation
- penalty = Hamming distance from input DA (on 1-hot vectors)

- generator may not cover the input DA perfectly
  - missing / superfluous information
  - we would like to penalize such cases
- check whether output conforms to the input DA + rerank
  - NN with LSTM encoder + sigmoid classification layer



- 1-hot DA representation
- penalty = Hamming distance from input DA (on 1-hot vectors)

• BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

much less data than previous seq2seq methods

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

э

BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

- much less data than previous seq2seq methods
- partially delexicalized (names, phone numbers  $\rightarrow$  "X")

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

- much less data than previous seq2seq methods
- partially delexicalized (names, phone numbers  $\rightarrow$  "X")
- manual alignment provided, but we do not use it

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

- much less data than previous seq2seq methods
- partially delexicalized (names, phone numbers  $\rightarrow$  "X")
- manual alignment provided, but we do not use it
- 10-fold cross-validation
  - automatic metrics: BLEU, NIST

★ ∃ ▶ ★

• BAGEL dataset:

202 DAs / 404 sentences, restaurant information

- much less data than previous seq2seq methods
- partially delexicalized (names, phone numbers  $\rightarrow$  "X")
- manual alignment provided, but we do not use it
- 10-fold cross-validation
  - automatic metrics: BLEU, NIST
  - manual evaluation: semantic errors on 20% data (missing/irrelevant/repeated)

伺き イヨト イヨト

## Results

	Setup	BLEU	NIST	ERR
θV	Mairesse et al. (2010) - alignments	${\sim}67$	-	0
Ъ	Dušek & Jurčíček (2015)	59.89	5.231	30

<ロ> <四> <四> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日 > <

Ξ.

# Results

	_	Setup	BLEU	NIST	ERR
θV	_	Mairesse et al. (2010) - alignments	${\sim}67$	-	0
d		Dušek & Jurčíček (2015)	59.89	5.231	30
our	_	Greedy with trees	55.29	5.144	20
	tep	+ Beam search (beam size 100)	58.59	5.293	28
	0-Si	+ Reranker (beam size 5)	60.77	5.487	24
	tw	(beam size 10)	60.93	5.510	25
		(beam size 100)	60.44	5.514	19
		Greedy into strings	52.54	5.052	37
	ioint	+ Beam search (beam size 100)	55.84	5.228	32
		+ Reranker (beam size 5)	61.18	5.507	27
		(beam size 10)	62.40	5.614	21
		(beam size 100)	62.76	5.669	19

▲御▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶

E 990

# Sample Outputs

Input DA	inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, eattype=restaurant, area=citycentre, near=X-near, food="Chinese takeaway", food=Japanese)
Reference	X is a Chinese takeaway and Japanese restaurant in the city centre near X.
Greedy with trees	X is a restaurant offering chinese takeaway in the centre of town near X. [Japanese]
+ Beam search	X is a restaurant and japanese food and chinese takeaway.
+ Reranker	X is a restaurant serving japanese food in the centre of the city that offers chinese takeaway.
Greedy into strings	X is a restaurant offering italian and indian takeaway in the city centre area near X. [Japanese, Chinese]
+ Beam search	X is a restaurant that serves fusion chinese takeaway in the riverside area near X. [Japanese, citycentre]
+ Reranker	X is a japanese restaurant in the city centre near X providing chinese food. [takeaway]

・ロト ・ 四ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト ・

## Sample Outputs

Input DA	inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, eattype=restaurant, area=riverside, food=French)
Reference	X is a French restaurant on the riverside.
Greedy with trees	X is a restaurant providing french and continental and by the river.
+ Beam search	X is a restaurant that serves french takeaway. [riverside]
+ Reranker	X is a french restaurant in the riverside area.
Greedy into strings	X is a restaurant in the riverside that serves italian food. [French]
+ Beam search	X is a restaurant in the riverside that serves italian food. [French]
+ Reranker	X is a restaurant in the riverside area that serves french food.

→ @ ト → 注 ト → 注 ト

## Sample Outputs

\_

Input DA	inform(name=X-name, type=placetoeat, eattype=restaurant, near=X-near, food=Continental, food=French)
Reference	X is a French and Continental restaurant near X.
Greedy with trees	X is a french restaurant that serves french food and near X. [Continental]
+ Beam search	X is a french restaurant that serves french food and near X. [Continental]
+ Reranker	X is a restaurant serving french and continental food near X.
Greedy into strings	X is a french and continental style restaurant near X.
+ Beam search	X is a french and continental style restaurant near X.
+ Reranker	X is a restaurant providing french and continental food, near X.

Ondřej Dušek Sequence-to-Sequence NLG

(4回) (4回) (4回)

- both setups produce mostly valid outputs despite limited training data
  - correct domain style
  - mostly fluent

不良 とくき とくきと

- both setups produce mostly valid outputs despite limited training data
  - correct domain style
  - mostly fluent
- different types of errors
  - joint: confusion of similar items (Italian vs. French)
  - · 2-step: disfluency, missing/superfluous/repeated items

< 回 > < 三 > < 三 >

э

- both setups produce mostly valid outputs despite limited training data
  - correct domain style
  - mostly fluent
- different types of errors
  - joint: confusion of similar items (Italian vs. French)
  - 2-step: disfluency, missing/superfluous/repeated items
- joint generation works better on our domain (+2% BLEU)

< 回 > < 三 > < 三 >

- both setups produce mostly valid outputs despite limited training data
  - correct domain style
  - mostly fluent
- different types of errors
  - joint: confusion of similar items (Italian vs. French)
  - 2-step: disfluency, missing/superfluous/repeated items
- joint generation works better on our domain (+2% BLEU)
- · better results than our previous work with unaligned data

< 回 > < 三 > < 三 >

Aim: condition generation on preceding context

伺い イヨト イヨト

- Aim: condition generation on preceding context
- Problem: data sparsity

向トイヨトイヨト

э

- Aim: condition generation on preceding context
- Problem: data sparsity
- Solution: Limit context to just preceding user utterance
  - likely to have strongest entrainment impact

★ ∃ ► < ∃ ►</p>

- Aim: condition generation on preceding context
- Problem: data sparsity
- Solution: Limit context to just preceding user utterance
  - likely to have strongest entrainment impact
- · Need for context-aware training data: we collected a new set
  - input DA
  - natural language sentence(s)

inform(from\_stop="Fulton Street", vehicle=bus, direction="Rector Street", departure\_time=9:13pm, line=M21)

Go by the 9:13pm bus on the M21 line from Fulton Street directly to Rector Street

伺下 イヨト イヨト

э.
# Adding Entrainment to Trainable NLG

- Aim: condition generation on preceding context
- Problem: data sparsity
- Solution: Limit context to just preceding user utterance
  - likely to have strongest entrainment impact
- · Need for context-aware training data: we collected a new set
  - input DA
  - natural language sentence(s)
  - preceding user utterance

**NEW** $\rightarrow$ *I'm headed to Rector Street* 

inform(from\_stop="Fulton Street", vehicle=bus, direction="Rector Street", departure\_time=9:13pm, line=M21)

Go by the 9:13pm bus on the M21 line from Fulton Street directly to Rector Street

э.

# Adding Entrainment to Trainable NLG

- Aim: condition generation on preceding context
- Problem: data sparsity
- Solution: Limit context to just preceding user utterance
  - · likely to have strongest entrainment impact
- · Need for context-aware training data: we collected a new set
  - input DA
  - natural language sentence(s)
  - preceding user utterance

I'm headed to Rector Street

inform(from\_stop="Fulton Street", vehicle=bus, direction="Rector Street", departure\_time=9:13pm, line=M21)

Heading to Rector Street from Fulton Street, take a bus line M21 at 9:13pm.

ロトス団とスヨトスヨト

= nar

Two direct context-aware extensions:



伺い イヨト イヨト

Two direct context-aware extensions:



向トイヨトイヨト

- Two direct context-aware extensions:
  - a) preceding user utterance prepended to the DA and fed into the decoder



- Two direct context-aware extensions:
  - a) preceding user utterance prepended to the DA and fed into the decoder
  - b) separate context encoder, hidden states concatenated



伺き イヨト イヨト

• One (more) reranker: *n*-gram match

伺下 イヨト イヨト

- One (more) reranker: *n*-gram match
  - promoting outputs that have a word or phrase overlap with the context utterance



- One (more) reranker: *n*-gram match
  - promoting outputs that have a word or phrase overlap with the context utterance
  - overlap measure: BLEU-2 without brevity penalty:

logprob += weight 
$$\cdot \sqrt{p_1 \cdot p_2}$$



- Dataset: public transport information
  - 5.5k paraphrases for 1.8k DA-context combinations
  - delexicalized

不良 とくき とくきと

- Dataset: public transport information
  - 5.5k paraphrases for 1.8k DA-context combinations
  - delexicalized

Automatic evaluation results	BLEU	NIST
Baseline (context not used)	66.41	7.037
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	68.68	7.577
Prepending context	63.87	6.456
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.26	7.772
Context encoder	63.08	6.818
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.17	7.596

<ロ> < 四> < 回> < 回> < 回> < 回> -

- Dataset: public transport information
  - 5.5k paraphrases for 1.8k DA-context combinations
  - delexicalized

Automatic evaluation results	BLEU	NIST
Baseline (context not used)	66.41	7.037
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	68.68	7.577
Prepending context	63.87	6.456
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.26	7.772
Context encoder	63.08	6.818
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.17	7.596

- Human pairwise preference ranking (crowdsourced)
  - baseline × prepending context + n-gram match reranker

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- Dataset: public transport information
  - 5.5k paraphrases for 1.8k DA-context combinations
  - delexicalized

Automatic evaluation results	BLEU	NIST
Baseline (context not used)	66.41	7.037
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	68.68	7.577
Prepending context	63.87	6.456
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.26	7.772
Context encoder	63.08	6.818
+ <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	69.17	7.596

- Human pairwise preference ranking (crowdsourced)
  - baseline × prepending context + n-gram match reranker
  - context-aware preferred in 52.5% cases (significant)

크 에 프 어

## **Output Examples**

Context	is there a later option
Input DA	iconfirm(alternative=next)
Baseline	Next connection.
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want <u>a later</u> connection.
Prepending context + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want <u>a later</u> connection.
Context encoder + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want a later option.

<ロ> < 四> < 四> < 回> < 回> < 回> -

= 990

## **Output Examples**

Context	is there a later option
Input DA	iconfirm(alternative=next)
Baseline	Next connection.
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want <u>a later</u> connection.
Prepending context + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want <u>a later</u> connection.
Context encoder + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You want a later option.

Context	i need to find a bus connection
Input DA	inform_no_match(vehicle=bus)
Baseline	No bus found, sorry.
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	I did not <u>find a bus</u> route.
Prepending context + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	I'm sorry, I cannot find a bus connection.
Context encoder + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	I'm sorry, I cannot find a bus connection.

<ロ> <四> <四> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日> <日 > <

## **Output Examples**

Context	i rather take the bus
Input DA	inform(vehicle=bus, departure_time=8:01am, direction=Cathedral Parkway, from_stop=Bowling Green, line=M15)
Baseline	At 8:01am by bus line M15 from Bowling Green to Cathedral Parkway.
<i>n</i> -gram match reranker	At 8:01am by bus line M15 from Bowling Green to Cathedral Parkway.
Prepending context + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	You can <u>take the M15 bus</u> from Bowling Green to Cathedral Parkway at 8:01am.
Context encoder + <i>n</i> -gram match reranker	At 8:01am by bus line M15 from Bowling Green to Cathedral Parkway.

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト -

• 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances

2

伺き イヨト イヨト

- 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances
- significant BLEU improvement over baseline

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

- 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances
- significant BLEU improvement over baseline
- confirmed in human evaluation

#### Future Plans

Longer context

• • = • • = •

- 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances
- significant BLEU improvement over baseline
- confirmed in human evaluation

#### **Future Plans**

- Longer context
- Fuzzy n-gram matching

• • = • • = •

- 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances
- significant BLEU improvement over baseline
- confirmed in human evaluation

#### **Future Plans**

- Longer context
- Fuzzy n-gram matching
- Avoiding delexicalization

• • = • • = •

- 1st fully trainable NLG system for dialogue systems capable of adapting to previous user utterances
- significant BLEU improvement over baseline
- confirmed in human evaluation

#### **Future Plans**

- Longer context
- Fuzzy n-gram matching
- Avoiding delexicalization
- Integrate into an end-to-end SDS

▶ < ∃ > <</p>

# Thank you for your attention

#### Download it!

- Code: bit.ly/tgen\_nlg
- Dataset: bit.ly/nlgdata

Contact me Ondřej Dušek o.dusek@hw.ac.uk

★ E ► < E ► E</p>