Generating Syntactically Controlled Paraphrases without Using Annotated Parallel Pairs

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Paraphrase Generation Tasks

- Build a paraphrase model
 - Input sentence \rightarrow output paraphrase
- Supervised approaches
 - Need many annotated paraphrase pairs for training
- Unsupervised approaches
 - Generated paraphrases are not diverse in syntax
- Our goal
 - Generate syntactically diverse paraphrases
 - Train a paraphrase model without using annotated paraphrase pairs



Syntactically Controlled Paraphrase Generation

- Control the syntax of output paraphrases [lyyer+ 2018]
- Give model target parse templates as control signals
- Challenges
 - No ground truths
 - Syntactic control

We are going to have a picnic if it is a sunny day tomorrow. S S S NP NP VP VP SBAR VP If tomorrow is a sunny We will have a picnic if it Let's have a picnic if day, we will have a is a sunny day tomorrow. tomorrow is a sunny day. picnic.



Syntactically Controlled Paraphrase Generator (SynPG)

- Disentangle a sentence into syntactic and semantic embedding
 - Syntactic embedding: encoded from constituency parse
 - Semantic embedding: encoded from bag of words





Syntactically Controlled Paraphrase Generator (SynPG)

- Learn a decoder to reconstruct the input sentence
 - Reconstruction: no need for annotated paraphrase pairs
 - Disentanglement: ability to control syntax





Syntactically Controlled Paraphrase Generator (SynPG)

• Generate a paraphrase by replacing the syntactic embedding with the target parse information





Word Dropout

• Add word dropout to encourage the model to generate words not appearing in the input sentence





Evaluation on Syntactic Control Ability

- Consider paraphrase pair (s_1, s_2)
 - Get the parse (p_1, p_2)
 - (input sentence, parse template) = (s_1, p_2)
 - Ground truth is s_2
- Evaluation metrics
 - BLEU score: similarity between the prediction and s_2
 - Template matching accuracy (TMA): how accurately the prediction follows p_2 based on exact match on top-2 layers of parse tree
- Test on four paraphrase datasets (ParaNMT, Quora, PAN, and MRPC)



Comparison with Unsupervised Models

- Compared models
 - Back Translation (BackTrans), Vanilla VAE (VAE), Syntax-Infused VAE (SIVAE) [Zhang+ 2019]
- Better syntactic control ability





Comparison with Supervised Models

- Compared models
 - Seq2seq Model (Seq2seq), Syntactically Controlled Paraphrase Network (SCPN) [lyyer+ 2018]
- Competitive performance to supervised models
- No need for annotated data \rightarrow boost performance by considering larger corpus





Template	Generated Paraphrase		
Original	can you adjust the cameras?		
(S(NP)(VP)(.))	you can adjust the cameras.		
(SBARQ(ADVP)(,)(S)(,)(SQ)(.))	well, adjust the cameras, can you?		
(S(PP)(,)(NP)(VP)(.))	on the cameras, you can adjust them?		
Original	she doesn't keep pictures from her childhood.		
(SBARQ(WHADVP)(SQ)(.))	why doesn't she keep her pictures from childhood.		
(S(``)(NP)(VP)('')(NP)(VP)(.))	" she doesn't keep pictures from her childhood " she said.		
(S(ADVP)(NP)(VP)(.))	perhaps she doesn't keep pictures from her childhood.		



Improve Model Robustness with Data Augmentation

- Focus on text classification tasks
- Generate syntactically paraphrases for data augmentation
- More robust against syntactically adversarial attacks [lyyer+ 2018]

Model	SST-2		MRPC		RTE	
	Acc.	Brok.	Acc.	Brok.	Acc.	Brok.
Base	91.9	46.7	84.1	52.8	63.2	58.3
SynPG	88.9	39.6	80.1	35.5	60.7	33.9



Conclusion

- We present SynPG to generate syntactically controlled paraphrases without using annotated paraphrase pairs
- SynPG uses a novel architecture to disentangle a sentence into semantics and syntax
- Extensive experimental results demonstrate the superiority of SynPG
- We show that SynPG can help to improve the model robustness



Code and pre-trained models are available at https://github.com/uclanlp/synpg

Thank You!

