Recent Advances in Retrieval-Augmented Text Generation

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CCS CONCEPTS

• Computing methodologies \rightarrow Natural language processing.

KEYWORDS

information retrieval; text generation

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COVER SHEET

1 TITLE

Recent Advances in Retrieval-Augmented Text Generation

2 LENGTH

The proposed length of this tutorial is expected to be half day. The organization of this tutorial is outlined in Section 8.

3 FORMAT

Online.

4 INTENDED AUDIENCE AND PREREQUISITE KNOWLEDGE

Retrieval-augmented text generation has already attracted increasing attention from both the NLP and IR community. Any audience who may be interested in recent advances of natural language generation, information retrieval, dialogue systems, machine translation, etc, would find it very inspiring and valuable in attending this tutorial.

Although no specific knowledge is required, audiences with basic concepts about information retrieval or deep learning will find it

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more beneficial in understanding the techniques and analysis to be discussed in this tutorial. To quickly get the main idea of this tutorial, we refer the participants to our survey paper [5]. Moreover, we maintain a paper list¹ for further reading on this topic, which will be dynamically updated to include forthcoming papers.

5 PRESENTERS

Deng Cai (thisisjcykcd@gmail.com). Deng Cai is a senior Ph.D. student (final-year) at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Previously, he received his M.Sc. in computer science from Shanghai Jiao Tong University. His research interests include semantic parsing, dialogue systems, and text generation. He has published research papers at prestigious conferences and journals, such as ACL, EMNLP, NAACL, AAAI, and TASLP. He received an outstanding paper award in ACL 2021 for one of his work on retrieval-augmented text generation. He served regularly as program committee members in leading NLP conferences including ACL, EMNLP, NAACL, etc, and was selected as an outstanding reviewer in EMNLP 2020. He was invited to give talks about retrieval-augmented text generation in research institutes such as Amazon AWS AI and Chinese Academy of Sciences. Website: https://jcyk.github.io/

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¹The paper list is available at https://github.com/lemaoliu/retrieval-generation-reading-list.

NAACL, COLING, ICLR, AAAI, and JAIR. He received an outstanding paper award in ACL 2021. He served as a publication co-chair in EMNLP 2020 (Findings), a session chair in IJCAI 2019 and ACL 2021, and a senior program committee member in IJCAI 2021. Additionally, he had a tutorial entitled "Scalable Large-Margin Structured Learning: Theory and Algorithms." in ACL 2014. Website: https://lemaoliu.github.io/homepage/

Shuming Shi (shumingshi@tecent.com). Shuming Shi is a principal researcher of Tencent and Director of Natural Language Processing Center, Tencent AI Lab. His research interests include knowledge mining, natural language understanding, natural language generation, and dialogue systems. He has published over 100 research papers in leading conferences and journals, such as ACL, EMNLP, AAAI, IJCAI, WWW, SIGIR, and TACL. He served as a co-chair of the EMNLP 2021 demonstration track and served in the program committee of some conferences including ACL, EMNLP, WWW, AAAI, etc.

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Recently retrieval-augmented text generation has achieved state-ofthe-art performance in many NLP tasks and has attracted increasing attention of the NLP and IR community, this tutorial thereby aims to present recent advances in retrieval-augmented text generation comprehensively and comparatively. It firstly highlights the generic paradigm of retrieval-augmented text generation, then reviews notable works for different text generation tasks including dialogue generation, machine translation, and other generation tasks, and finally points out some limitations and shortcomings to facilitate future research.

6 MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVES

Text generation is an important field of NLP and IR that has a wide range of applications. Retrieval-augmented text generation, as a new text generation paradigm that fuses deep learning and information retrieval technology, has achieved state-of-the-art performance in many NLP tasks as well as brought advances in terms of explainable and green AI. This tutorial is supposed to be of great interest to the board NLP and IR community.

The recent developments in this paradigm are distributed in many sub-fields of text generation, such as dialogue response generation, machine translation, and text style transfer. While it demonstrates the universality of retrieval-augmented text generation, it also increases the difficulty for newcomers to get started. They are required to be not only familiar with recent work in both NLP and retrieval technology, but also aware of the characteristics of downstream tasks. We expect that this tutorial would help the audience more deeply understand the development and highlights of retrieval-augmented text generation.

7 RELEVANCE TO THE IR COMMUNITY

Retrieval-augmented text generation, an emerging direction for more efficient, scalable, explainable, and adaptive text generation, has a great impact on the NLP and IR community. Retrieval-augmented text generation has a wide range of application scenarios such as dialog systems and machine translation. This tutorial aims to provide a comprehensive review of recent approaches for retrievalaugmented text generation, including works in dialogue response generation [25], machine translation [14] and others [15]. We introduce the background, motivation, and typical applications of retrieval-augmented text generation, summarize the generic paradigm of retrieval-augmented text generation and present a comparative analysis on three key components of retrieval-augmented text generation, which are retrieval sources, retrieval metrics, and integration methods.

In the main body of this tutorial, we review notable research papers about retrieval-augmented text generation and organize the content with respect to different tasks. Specifically, on the dialogue response generation task, exemplar/template retrieval as an intermediate step has been shown beneficial to informative response generation [25, 26][1, 2] and personalized response generation [9]. In addition, there has been growing interest in knowledge-grounded generation exploring different forms of knowledge such as knowledge bases and external documents [13, 20, 21, 23, 27, 30, 31]. On the machine translation task, we quickly summarize the early work on how the retrieved sentences (called translation memory) are used to improve statistical machine translation (SMT) models [17, 18, 24][6, 7]. Since neural machine translation (NMT) [12] delivers dominant advantages compared with SMT thanks to its end-to-end modeling and sufficient training data, in particular, we intensively highlight several popular methods to integrating translation memory to NMT models [14, 28, 29][3, 4, 10]. We also review the applications of retrieval-augmented text generation in other generation tasks such as abstractive summarization [22], text style transfer [11], code generation [15], paraphrase [16][8], and knowledge-intensive generation [19]. Finally, as the conclusion, we also point out some limitations and shortcomings for recent approaches such that it will be easier for participants to push forward the research about retrieval-augmented text generation.

8 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF THE TUTORIAL

This tutorial is organized as follows:

- Background (15 mins): Background of text generation, the limitations of existing generation models, and the motivation of the retrieval-augmented text generation paradigm
- A New Paradigm: retrieval-augmented text generation (20 mins)
- (a) Retrieval Sources: training corpus, external datasets, and unsupervised corpus
- (b) Retrieval Metrics: sparse-vector retrieval, dense-vector retrieval, and task-specific retrieval
- (c) Integration: how to combine retrieval and generation
- Dialogue Response Generation (40 mins)
- (a) Background: retrieval-based and generation-based dialogue systems
- (b) Shallow Integration: retrieval results as auxiliary input
- (c) Deep Integration: retrieval results as response skeleton or prototype
- Machine Translation (40 mins)

- (a) Background: the definitions of translation memory in statistical machine translation (SMT) and neural machine translation (NMT)
- (b) Integrating Translation Memory in Inference Phase
- (c) Integrating Translation Memory in Training Phase
- A short break (10 mins)
- Other Generation Tasks (40 mins)
- (a) Exemplar-driven Generation: Style Transfer, Summarization and Paraphrase Generation
- (b) Fact-driven Generation: Language Modeling and Data-to-Text Generation
- Discussion on Main Issues & Conclusion (30 mins)
- (a) Retrieval Sensitivity: How to make the performance of retrieval augmented text generation less sensitive to the retrieval quality?
- (b) Retrieval Efficiency: How to balance the trade-off between retrieval memory size and retrieval efficiency?
- (c) Multi-Modalities: Is it possible to extend retrieval memory to other modalities?

9 SUPPORT MATERIALS

We maintain a reading list for this tutorial at https://github.com/ lemaoliu/retrieval-generation-reading-list and more details about this topic can be found in our recent survey paper [5]. In addition, the webpage of this tutorial is https://github.com/lemaoliu/retrievalgeneration-tutorial.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS BY THE

PRESENTERS

- [1] Deng Cai, Yan Wang, Wei Bi, Zhaopeng Tu, Xiaojiang Liu, Wai Lam, and Shuming Shi. 2019. Skeleton-to-Response: Dialogue Generation Guided by Retrieval Memory. In Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers). 1219–1228.
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