

# Language Modeling

## Attention Mechanisms for Extending Context-Awareness of LSTM

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# Outline

- Dataset
  - Properties
- Baselines
  - N-gram, RNN
- Self-attention
  - Vanilla
  - Multi-head
  - Gated
- Optimization
  - Gumbel softmax
- Evaluation
  - Quantitative
  - Visual

# Motivation

- Traditional language models for ASR are sentence-level only
- Potential of the context beyond single sentences
  - Paragraphs, documents, meeting transcriptions, etc.
- Limited reach of LSTMs back in time
  - Mechanism to make use of additional context (e.g. memory, attention)
- Interpretability of the neural model

# Motivation

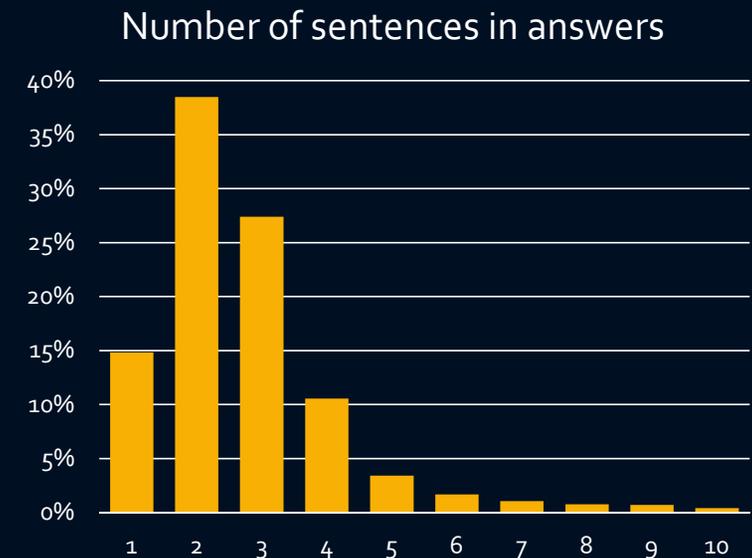
- *"Dotted lines that appear in an **Excel worksheet** usually represent page breaks, which are displayed so you can see how adjustments to your document affect the printed copy. If you find the lines annoying, you can turn them off in the **Excel** options. Dotted lines also may be used as cell borders to separate groups of data."*

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## Dataset: *Properties*

- Web search questions and answers
  - 6.5M questions and answers
  - 17.5M sentences in answers (~ 278M words)
- Answers simulate context
  - All sentences related to the same question
- Vocabulary: 240K (out of original 1.5M)
  - Removed words with frequency < 10



## Dataset: *Example*

- Question:

*"how far does light go in a day"*

- Answer:

*"A light year does not travel, because it is a distance (= how far light travels in a vacuum in a year). In a day, light will travel a distance of 1 light-year divided by about 365.25 . Light travels about 300 thousand km per sec, and there are 86400 seconds in a day."*

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# Baselines

- N-gram model:
  - Knesser-Ney interpolated,  $n = 5$
- RNN model:
  - Single-layer LSTM
  - Embedding dimension: 512
  - Hidden state dimension: 2,048

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# Standard Attention (Luong et al., 2015)

- Typically in seq-to-seq models
- Calculate query-context alignment
  - Alignment vector  $a_t$
- Transform to probabilities (softmax)
- Weighted average of the context
  - Context vector  $c_t$
- $h_t^* = \tanh(W_c[c_t; h_t])$

# Self-attention (Mei et al., 2017)

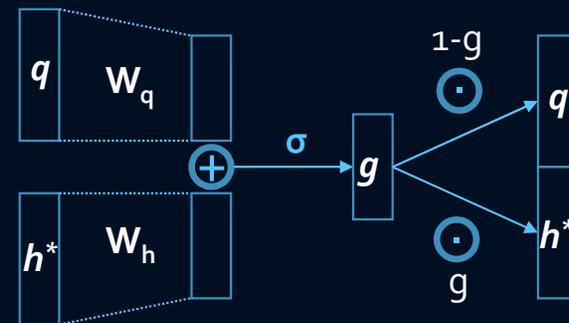
- Single-sequence scenario
- Instead of attending to encoder outputs, attends to all previous time steps
- On top of the LSTM
- Requires masking of the future hidden states

## Multi-head Self-attention (Vaswani et al., 2017)

- $V, K, Q$  are the same
  - Hidden states of LSTM

# Gated Self-attention

- Motivated by the self-attention being skewed towards the first token
  - Gating of the attention outputs could counteract the skewness
- Gate computed from two vectors:
  1. query + context
  2. query +  $h_{t-1}$
  3. query + attention output



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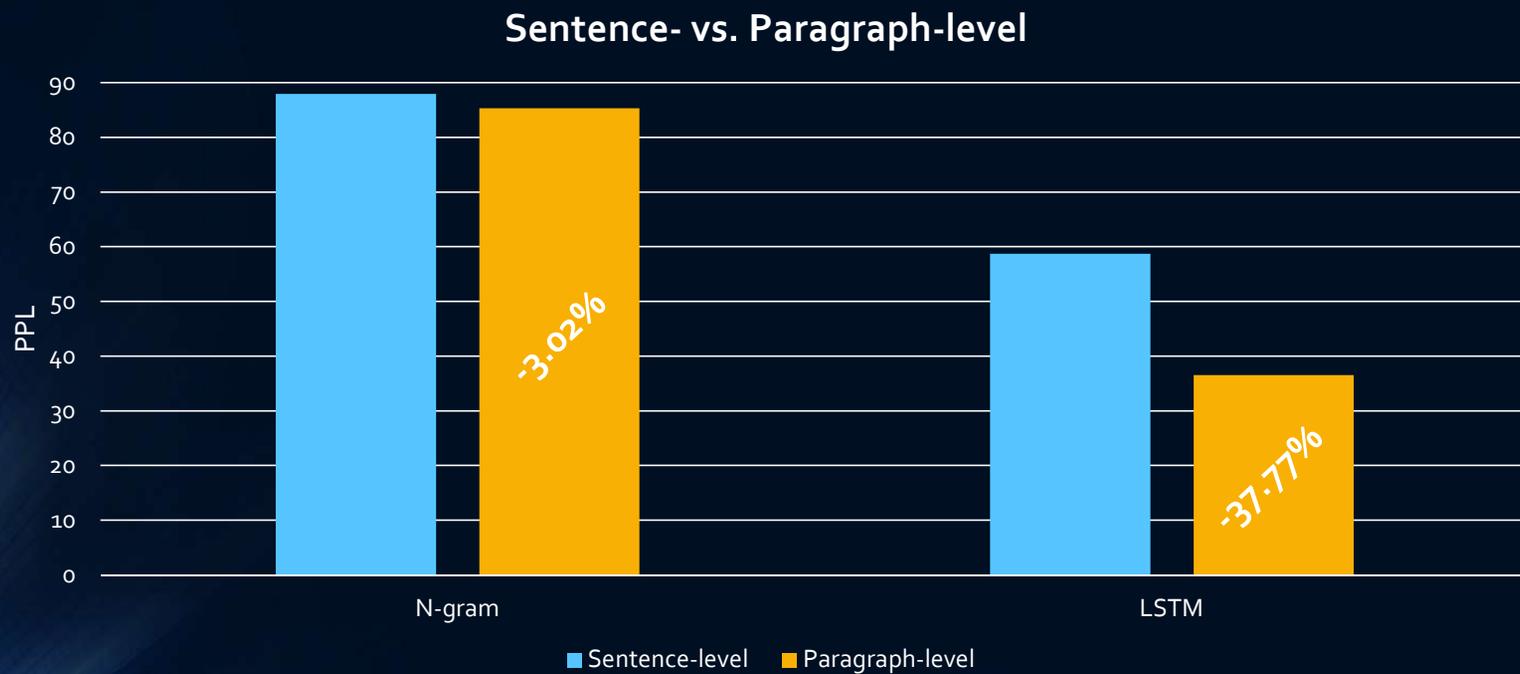
# Sparse Attention: *Gumbel-Softmax*

- Issues with soft self-attention
  - Probability mass spread over number of words proportional to the index of the target word in the sentence
  - Leads to noisy attention which is less interpretable
- Sparse attention
  - Force the model to attend to most relevant words in the past
  - One approach to encourage sparsity
    - Gumbel-Softmax distribution

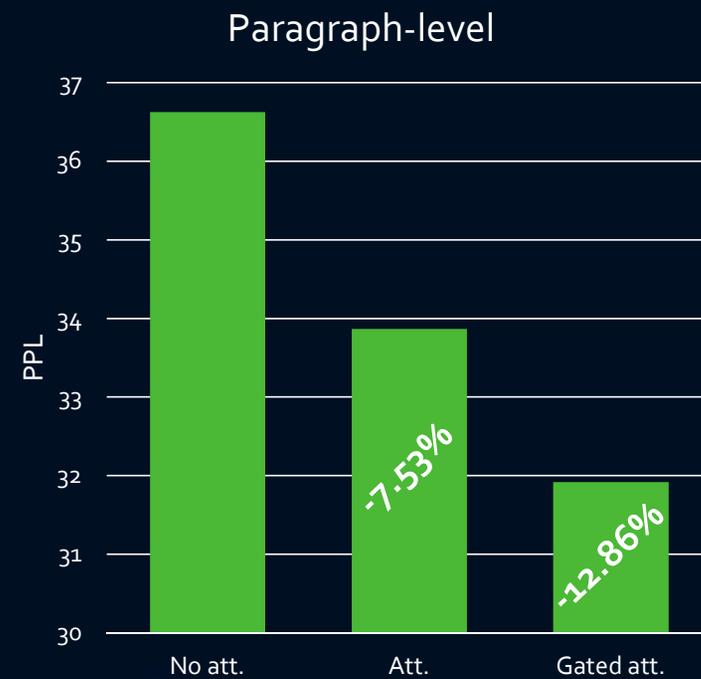
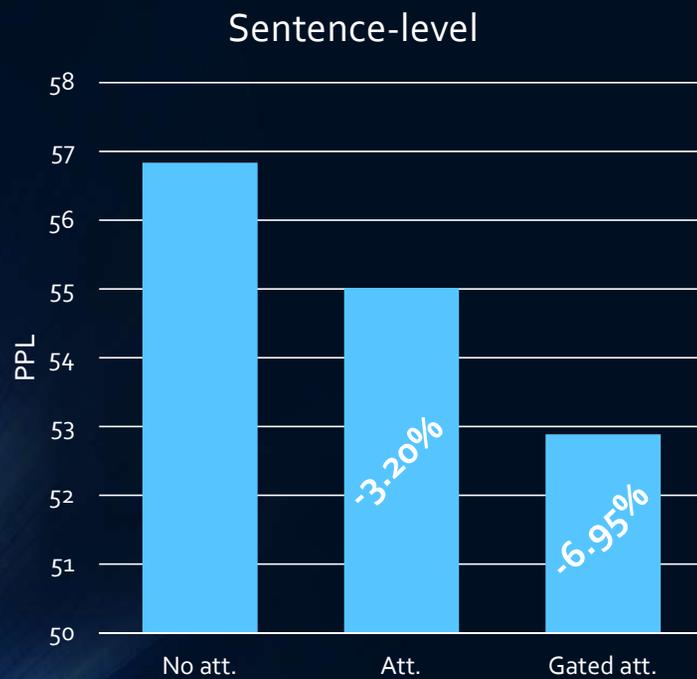
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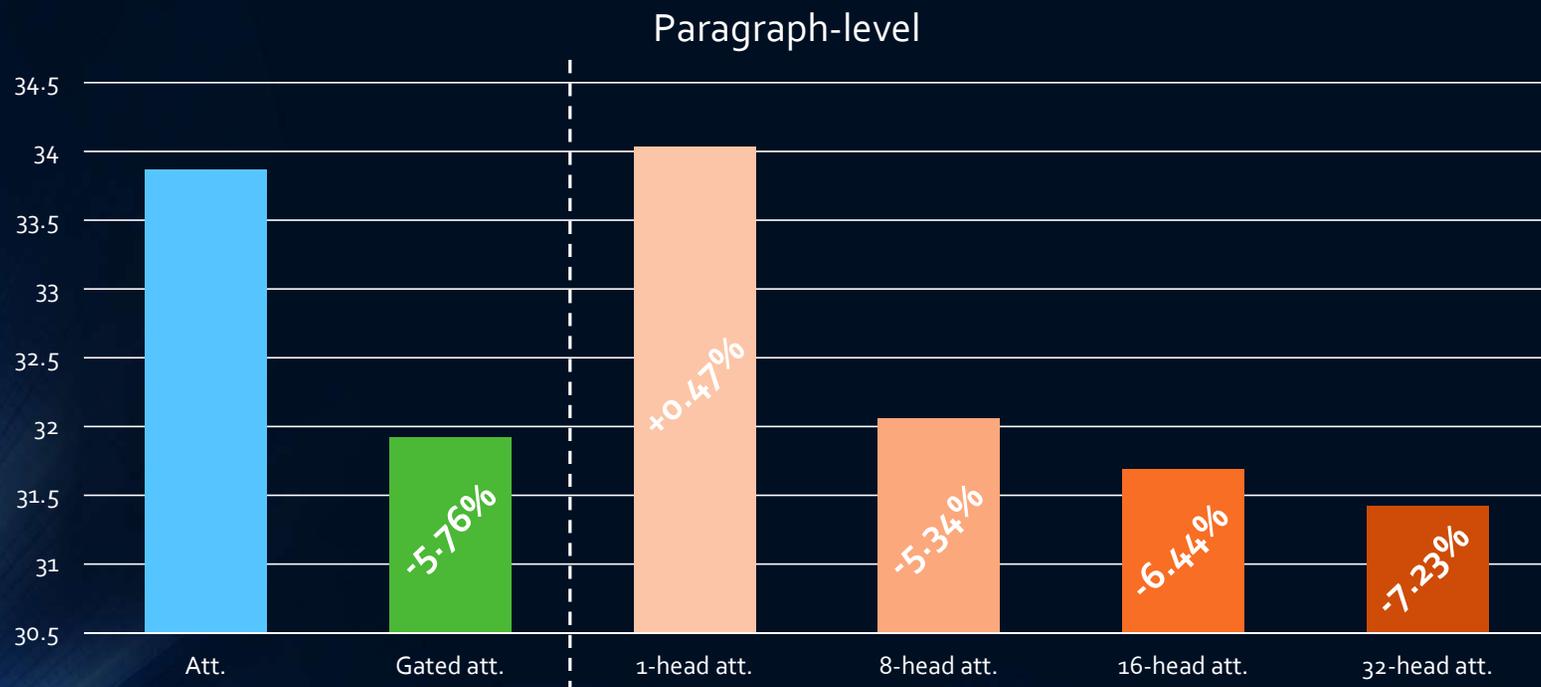
# Evaluation: *N*-gram vs. *LSTM*



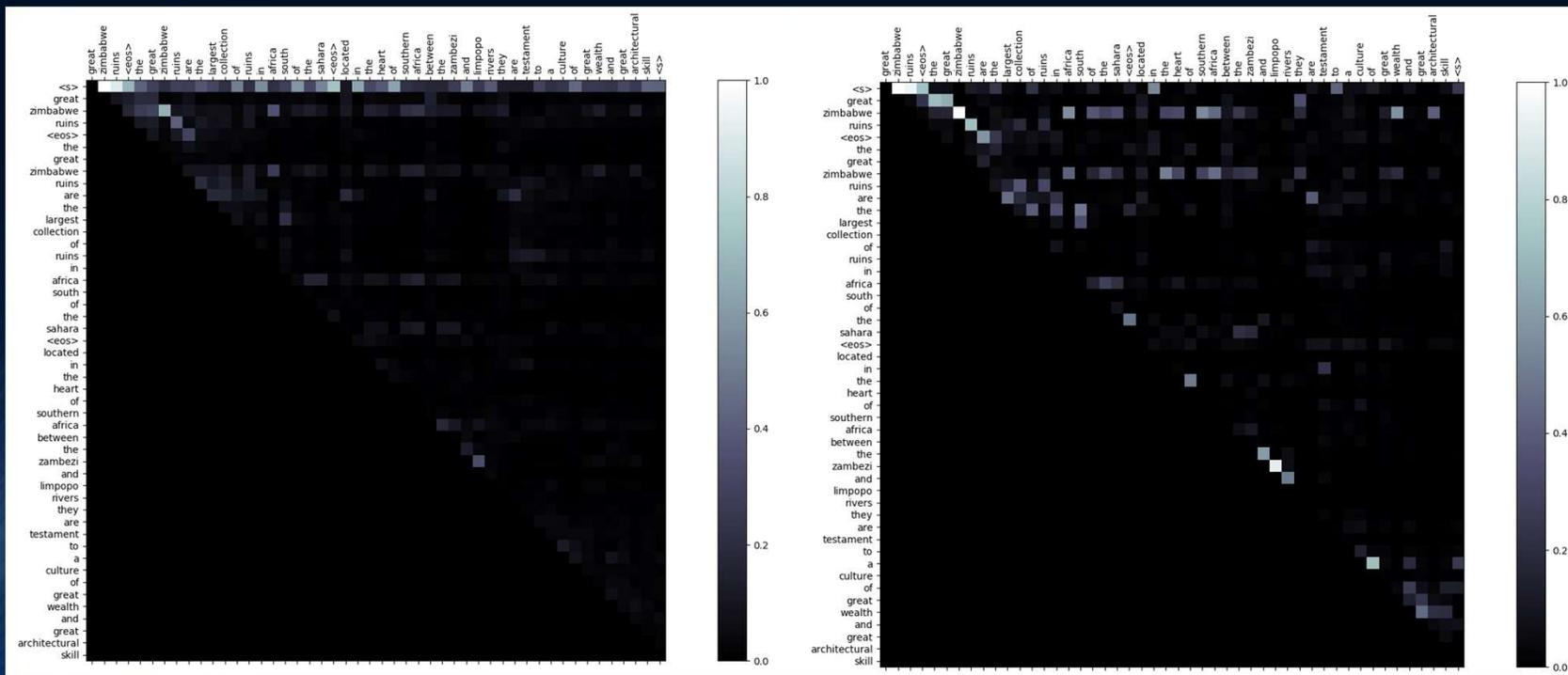
# Evaluation: *LSTM with Attention*



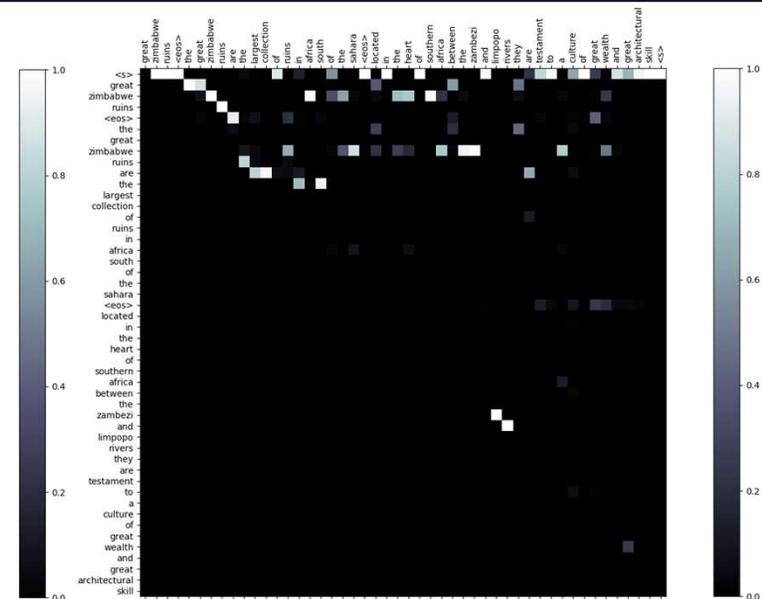
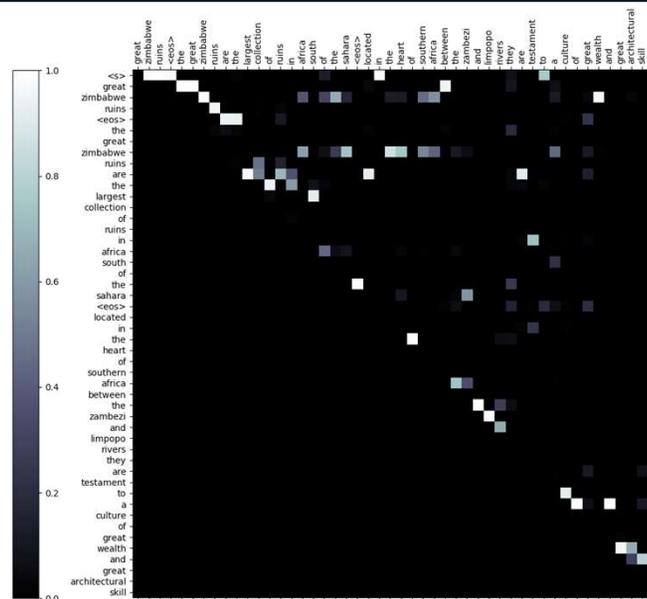
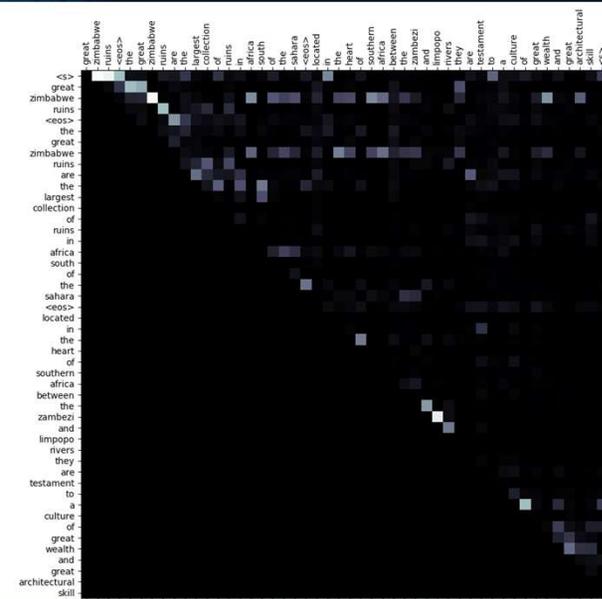
# Evaluation: *Multi-head Attention*

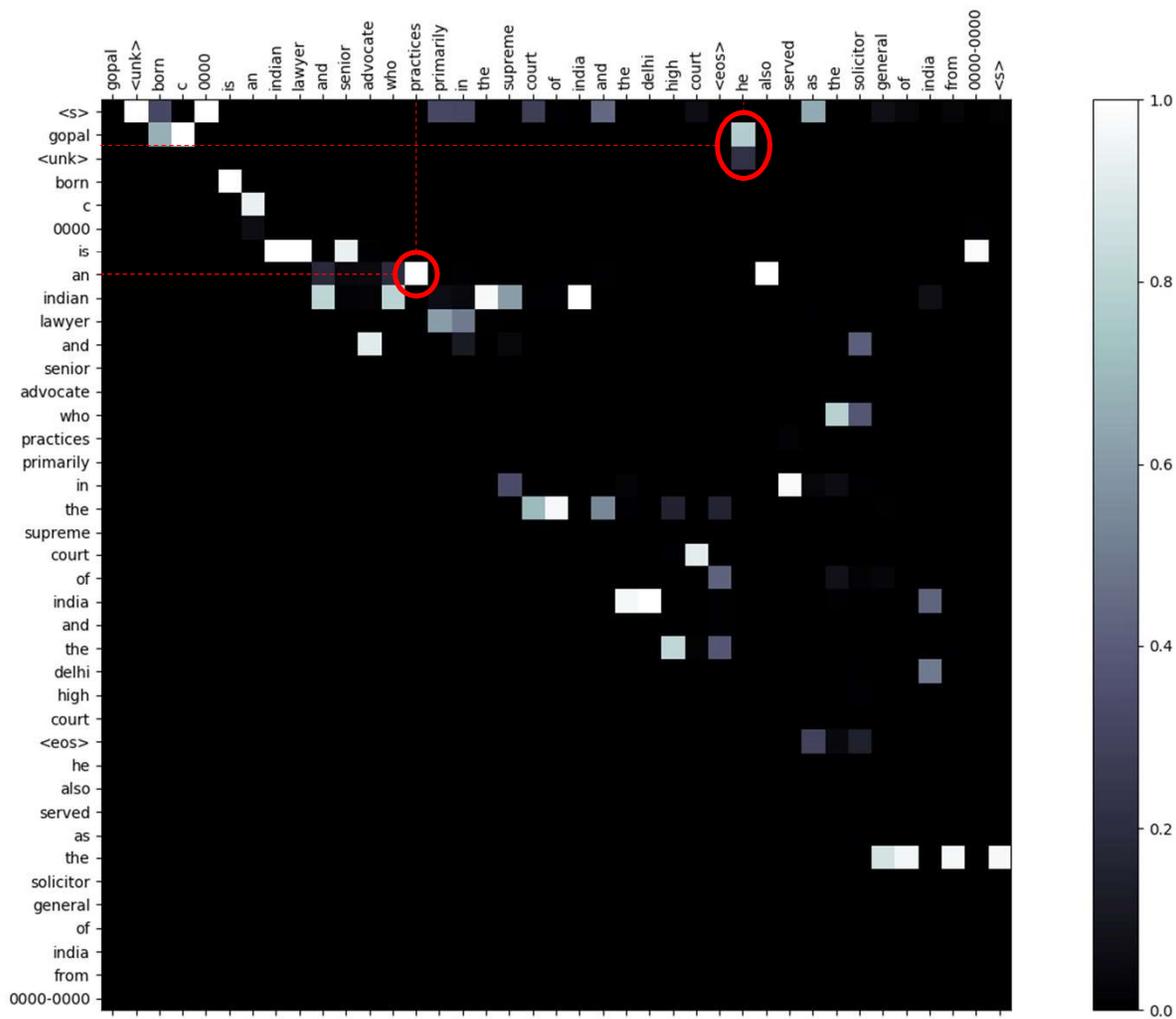


# Evaluation: *Att.* x *Gated Att.*



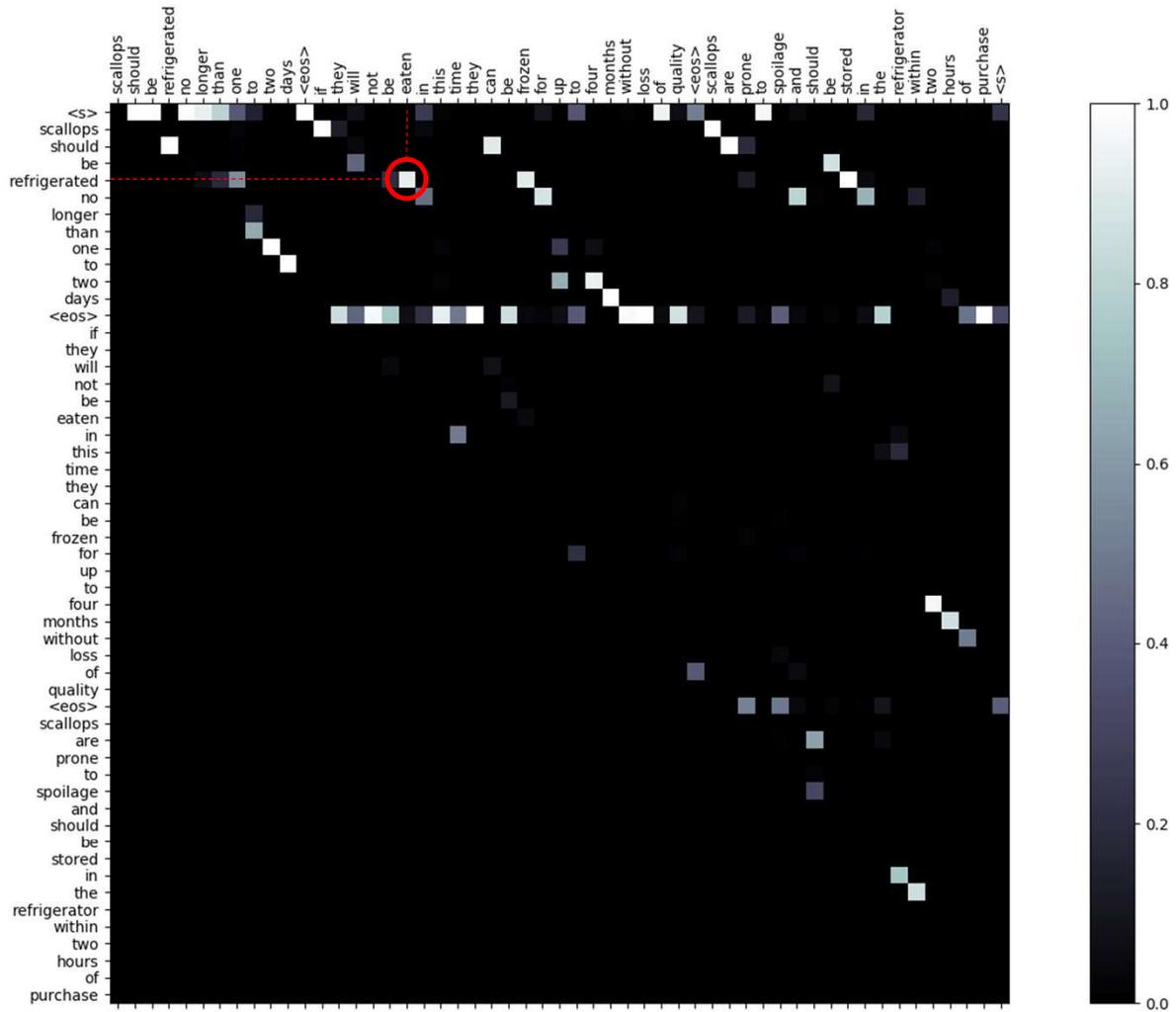
# Evaluation: *Gated x Gated+Gumbel x Gumbel*





**eaten** <- refrigerated  
PMI = 6.04

**eaten** <- scallops  
PMI = 8.74

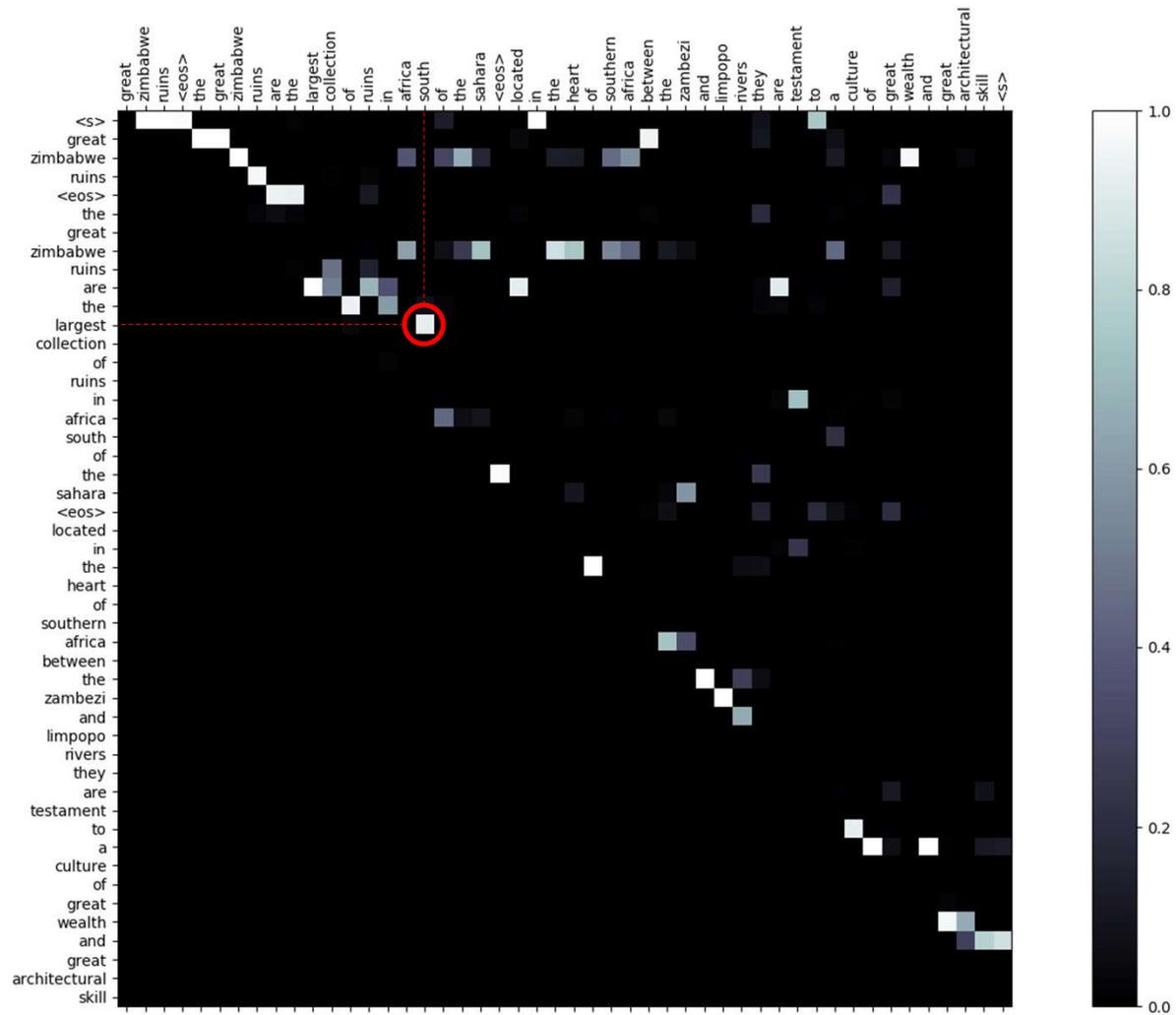


**south** <- largest  
PMI = 1.75

**south** <- africa  
PMI = 5.40

**south** <- zimbabwe  
PMI = 4.17

**south** <- ruins  
PMI = 3.50



# Evaluation: *Attention Reach & Focus*

Distance	"plant"	"cell"	"sell"
<= 5	animal, nuclear,...	nucleus, phone, laptops,...	manufacture, purchase,...
<= 10	plants, station,...	lymphoma, rows, workbook,...	seller, pray,...
<= 20	seed, species,...	cells, body, records,...	selling, service,...
<= 50	seeds, tomato,...	cancer, mitochondria,...	offer, compensating,...
> 50	ivy, lettuce,...	cell, formula,...	sell, buy,...

# Conclusion

- Paragraph-level language modeling is useful
  - Significant context carryover across sentence boundaries
  - N-gram language models unable to capture much context
  - Baseline LSTM language models provide significant gains
- Attention models enhance (long-term) context-awareness of LSTM
  - Reasonable perplexity gains
  - Interpretable word associations
  - Sparse attention potentially useful