TIGS: An Inference Algorithm for Text Infilling with Gradient Search Dayiheng Liu¹, Jie Fu², Pengfei Liu³, Jiancheng Lv¹ **College of Computer Science, Sichuan University** Mila, IVADO, Polytechnique Montreal School of Computer Science, Fudan University

Introduction

Text Infilling:

- ✓ Sequence missing value reconstruction (e.g., for damaged or historical documents)
- ✓ Lexically constrained sentence generation

Methodology

Algorithm 1 TIGS algorithm

Input: a trained seq2seq model, a pair of text infilling data $(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathbb{B}})$, output length m. **Output:** a complete output sentence y^* .

✓ Fill in the blanks (e.g., Lyrics and poetry generation)

Input: Hey, how about going for a few beers after dinner?

Ground Truth You know that is tempting but is really not good for our fitness.

Seq2seq + Left-to-Right Beam Search You know that I like it very much (let's for our fitness .

Seq2seq (backward) + Right-to-Left Beam Search You know that not going, it is really bad for our fitness.

Challenge: given a well-trained sequential generative model, generating missing symbols conditioned on the context is challenging for existing greedy approximate inference algorithms.

Main Contribution:

• We propose an *iterative inference algorithm* based on *gradient search*, which could be the first inference algorithm that can be broadly applied to any neural sequence generative models for text infilling tasks.

```
Initialize the infilled word set \hat{y} and initialize y^* by infill-
ing y^{\mathbb{B}} with \hat{y}.
Initialize \hat{y}^{emb} by looking up the word embedding matrix
\mathbb{W}^{emb}
for t = 1, 2, ..., T do
    for j = 1, 2, ..., |\mathbb{B}| do
         O-step:
         Update \hat{y}_{j}^{emb} with gradient \nabla_{\hat{y}_{j}^{emb}} \mathcal{L}(x, y^{*})
         P-step:
         Set S = \operatorname{nearest-K}_{y_k \in \mathcal{V}} dist(\hat{y}_j^{emb}, y_k^{emb})
         Set \hat{y}_j = \arg \min \mathcal{L}_{NLL}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}^*)
                           \hat{y}_i \in S
     end for
     Update y^* with \hat{y}_i
     if convergence then
         break
     end if
end for
return y^*
       \mathcal{L}_{NLL}(x, y^*)
                                NLL Loss
                                                                                Word embedding
                                                                     \bigcirc
```

Extensive experimental comparisons show the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed method on *three different text infilling tasks*, compared with *five* state-of-the-art methods.

Experiments

Three Datasets:

DailyDialog

Chinese Poetry

• Amazon product reviews

Input: What is the weather like today?

Six settings:

✤ Mask ratio: 25% 50% 75%

Mask strategy: random middle

Ground Truth It stops snowing , but there's a bit wind .

Mask strategy: Random Mask ratio: 75% __ __ snowing __ __ __ __ wind .

Mask strategy: Random Mask ratio: 50% It _____ snowing ___ but _____ bit ___.





space

Partial Results

Output

Datasets	Metrics	Methods	r=25%		r=50%		r=75%	
			Random	Middle	Random	Middle	Random	Middle
Dialog	NLL	Seq2Seq-f Seq2Seq-b Seq2Seq-f+b BiRNN-BiBS BiRNN-GSN Mask-Seq2Seq Mask-Self-attn TIGS (ours)	3.573 3.657 3.397 3.248 3.239 3.406 3.567 3.143	3.453 3.558 3.321 3.279 3.270 3.368 3.524 3.164	3.653 3.911 3.491 3.268 3.219 3.434 3.694 3.050	3.316 3.542 3.213 3.294 3.199 3.347 3.466 3.030	3.328 3.713 3.233 3.245 3.086 3.279 3.509 2.920	2.975 3.421 2.932 3.217 2.938 3.177 3.205 2.764
	BLEU	Template Seq2Seq-f Seq2Seq-b Seq2Seq-f+b BiRNN-BiBS BiRNN-GSN Mask-Seq2Seq Mask-Self-attn TIGS (ours)	0.780 0.834 0.837 0.860 0.828 0.894 0.867 0.858 0.895	0.823 0.861 0.862 0.881 0.852 0.892 0.892 0.887 0.864 0.864 0.894	0.621 0.670 0.675 0.692 0.661 0.726 0.719 0.719 0.719 0.724	0.700 0.737 0.739 0.751 0.725 0.752 0.752 0.769 0.743 0.754	0.552 0.584 0.584 0.594 0.575 0.600 0.614 0.623 0.596	0.601 0.640 0.627 0.643 0.626 0.643 0.662 0.643 0.643 0.644

Mask strategy: Middle Mask ratio: 25% It stops snowing , ____ a bit wind .

Seven baselines:

UniRNN + left-to-right beam search UniRNN + right-to-left beam search \clubsuit UniRNN + f + b

H Birnn-Bibs Birnn-GSN Mask-Seq2Seq Mask-Transformer

Our code and data are available at https://github.com/dayihengliu/Text-Infilling-Gradient-Search

