

# TKUIM at NTCIR-14 STC-3 CECG task

Shih-chieh Wei, Chi-bin Cheng, Guan-zhong-yi Cao, Yi-jing Chiang, Yi-jing Chiang, Chin-yi Wu,  
Shih-hsiang Lin, Kun-li Tsai

Tamkang University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

# Abstract

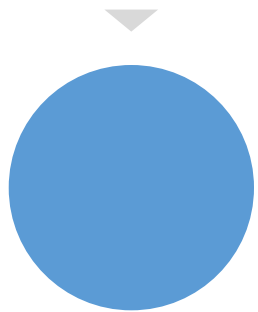
For the [Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation](#) (CECG) sub-task of [Short Text Conversation](#) (STC-3) task, we (TKUIM) built a system consisting of two parts, the response generation subsystem and the emotion classification subsystem.

For the [response generation subsystem](#), we trained five generative models using different parts of the training dataset. These models will output response candidates based on a Seq2Seq deep learning architecture with the attention mechanism.

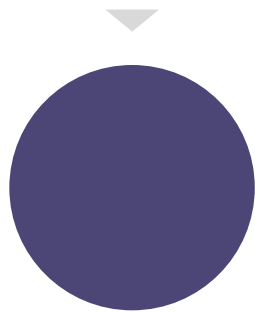
For the [emotion classification subsystem](#), we trained an emotion classifier with probability output for each emotion class. According to the desired response emotion class, a corresponding emotion classifier is used to select the most probable response from the previous response candidates. An emotion accept threshold and a default response library are set up for each response emotion class. When the selected response does not pass the emotion accept threshold, a default response from the library for that emotion class is output to replace the poorly generated response.

In this mission, we submitted only one valid result, which got [an average total score of 0.726](#) within a maximum scale of 2.

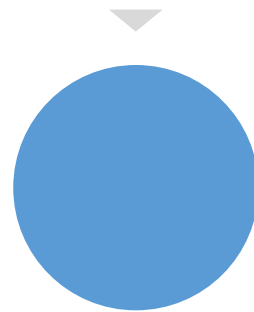
# Outline



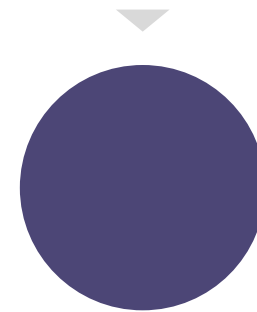
Introduction



Methodology



Experiment



Conclusion



# Introduction

# Introduction

## Sample

| Post (Given)   | Emotion Category (Given) | Response of the given Emotion Category (to be generated)       |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 爱狗还会做饭的男人，最帅了！<br>The man who cooks and loves dogs is very handsome!   | 喜欢<br>Like               | 会做饭的男人是很帅的啊。<br>The man who cooks is handsome.                 |
| 爸爸，明天是六一啦，带我出去玩吧！<br>Daddy, tomorrow is June 1th Children's Day. Please take me out to play!   | 喜欢<br>Like               | 好，一定带。<br>Yes, of course.                                      |
| 被特别在乎的人忽略，会很难过，而装做不在乎，会更难过。<br>It's sad to be ignored by someone that you really care, and it's harder to pretend that you don't care. | 悲伤<br>Sadness            | 因为在乎，所以在乎。<br>I am concerned with it, because I care about it. |

The subtask aims to generate conversation text of a desired emotion class.

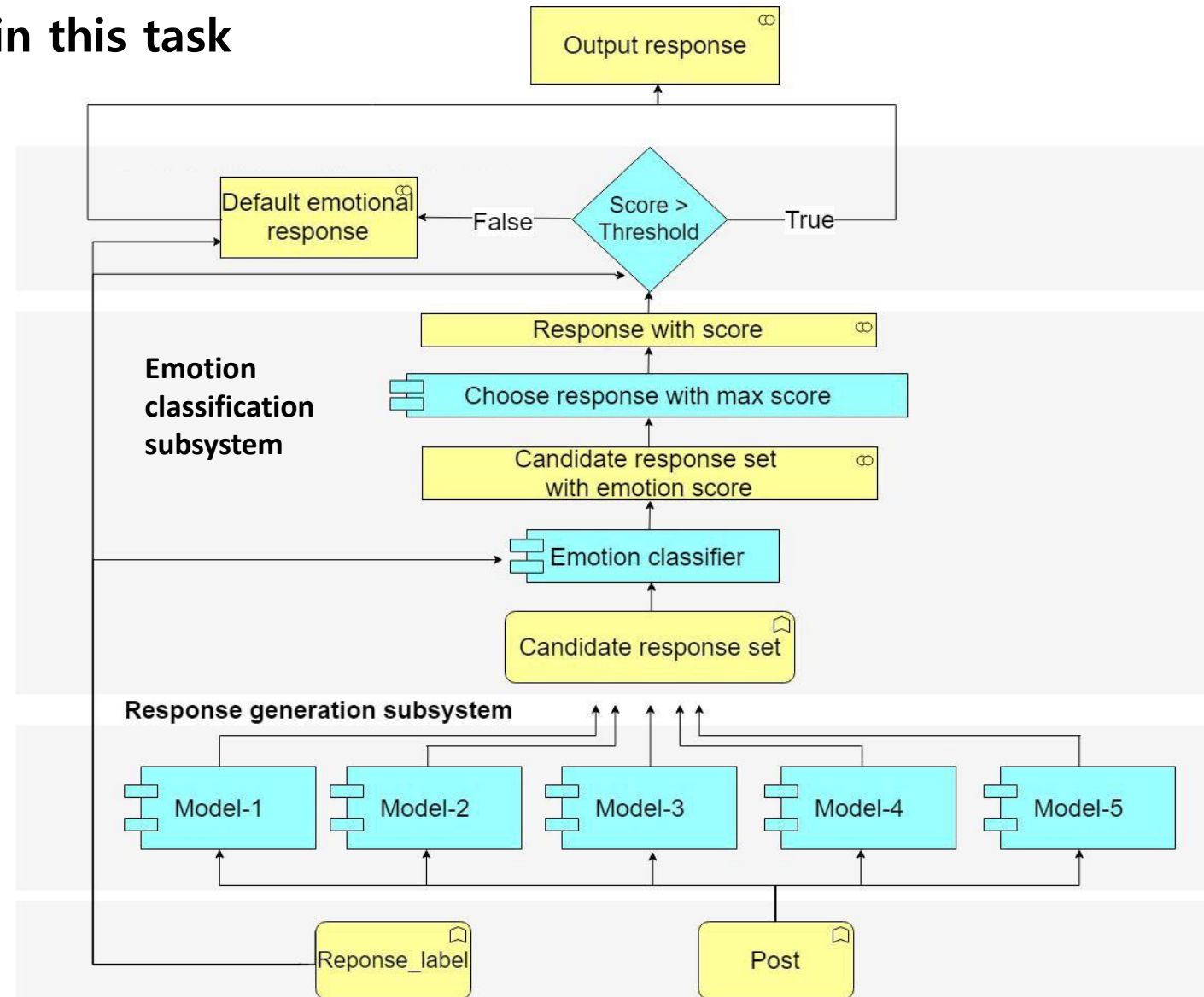
In order to produce the conversation text required for the task, we built a system composed of response generation and emotion classification.



# Methodology for Emotional Generative Model

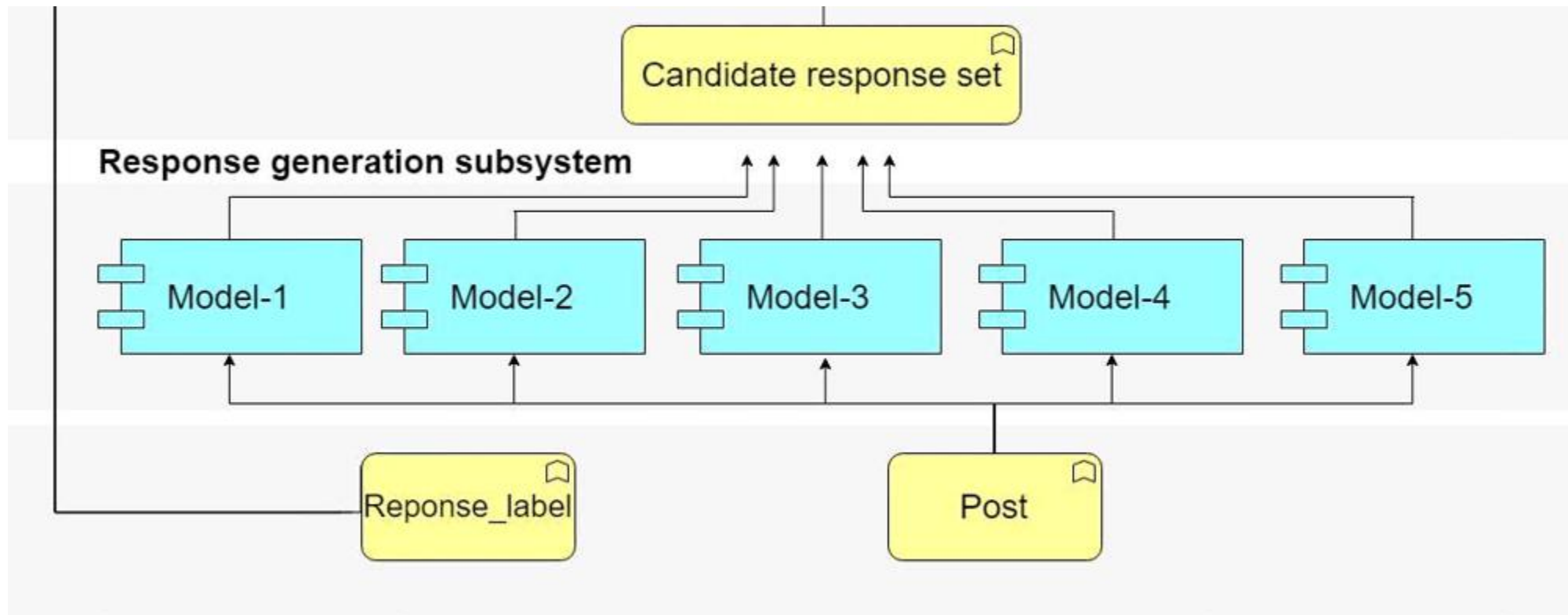
# Emotional Generative Model

The system architecture used in this task



# Emotional Generative Model

Each of the five Seq2Seq models is trained using 1/5 of the training data set

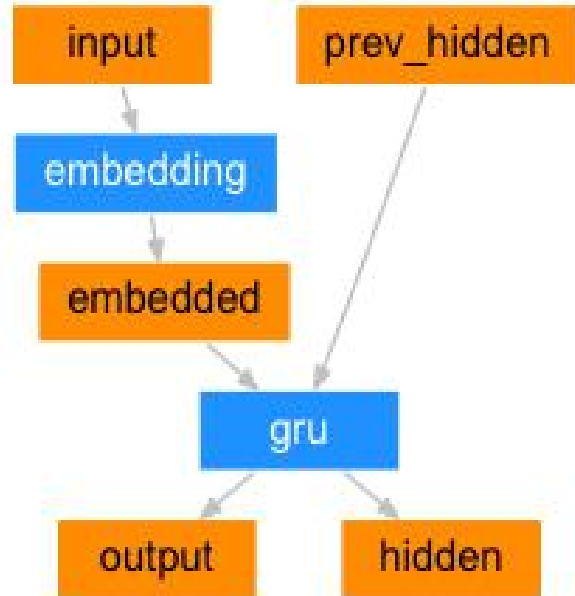




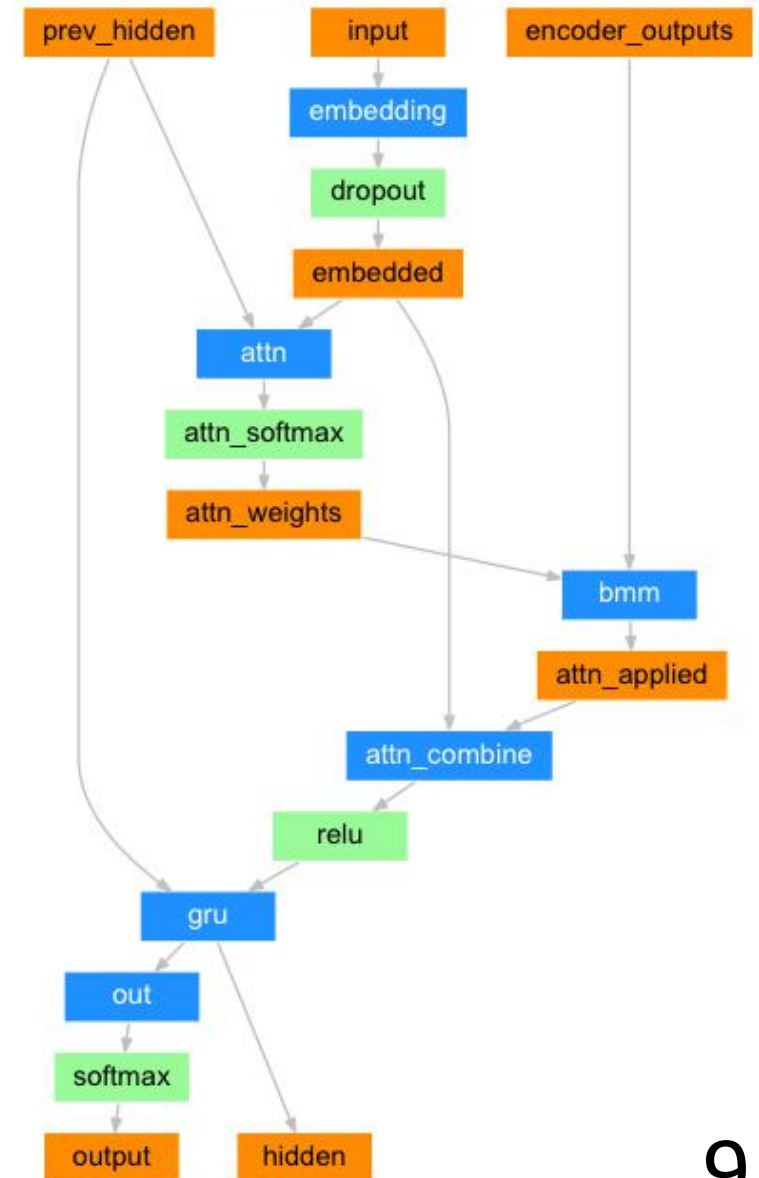
# Emotional Generative Model

Each Seq2Seq model is composed of an encoder and a decoder (Luong et. al., 2015)

Encoder

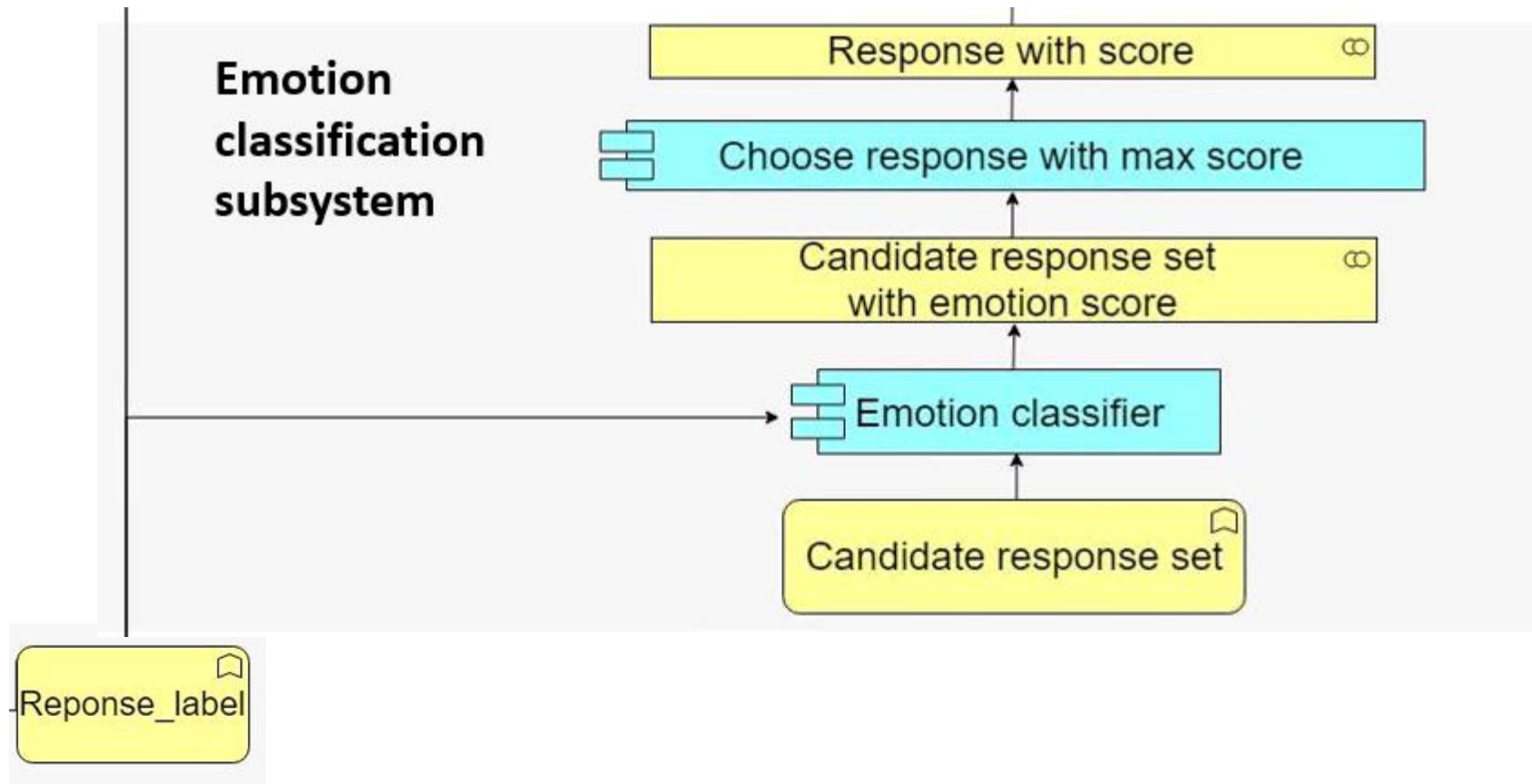


Decoder



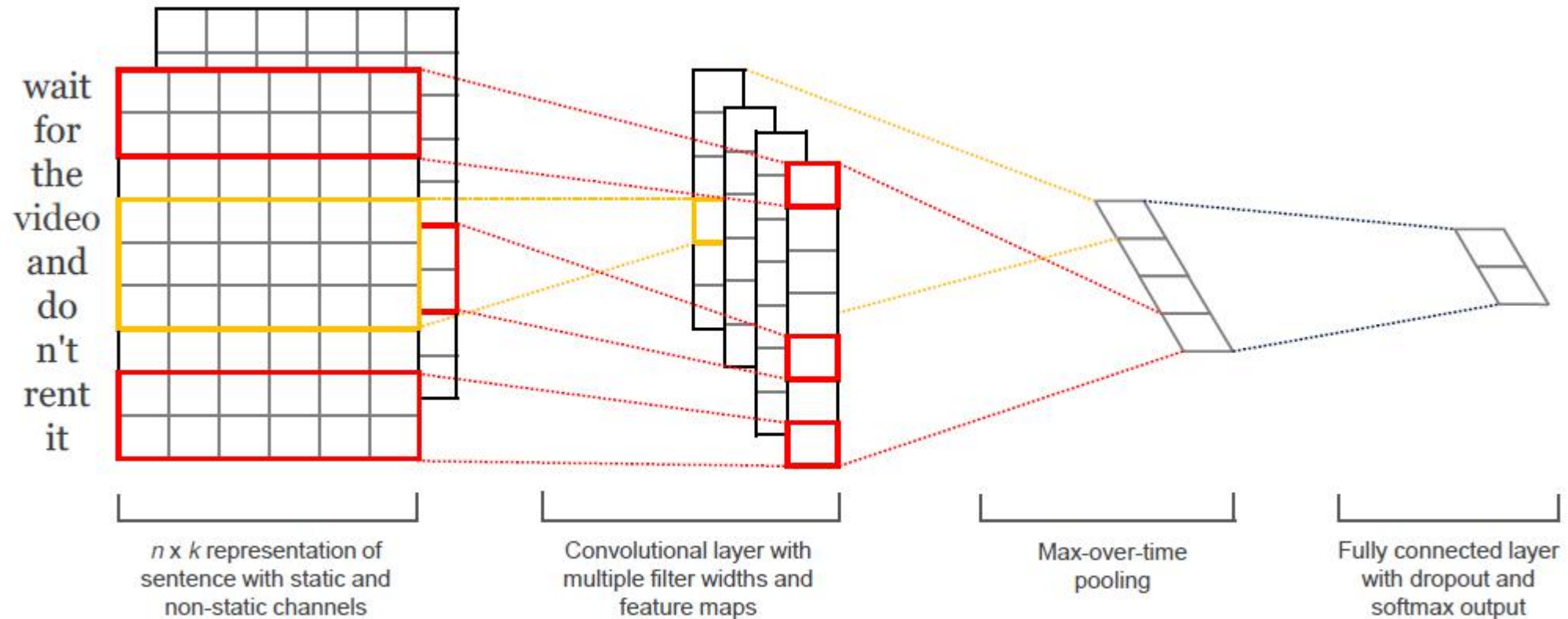
# Emotional Generative Model

An emotion classifier for each class of emotion is trained respectively. Based on the desired response label, the corresponding emotion classifier is used to give a score for each candidate response.



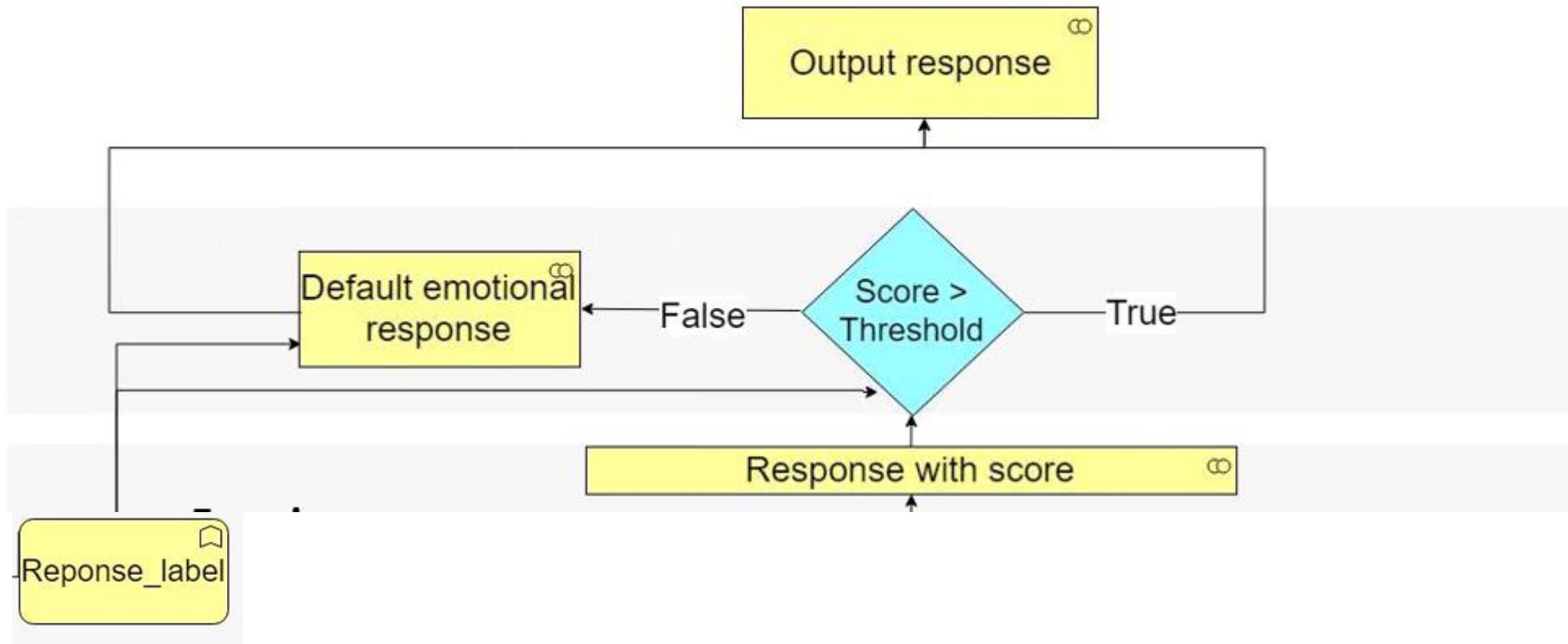
# Emotional Generative Model

The Emotion Classification Subsystem can produce the probability of the input sentence belonging to a certain emotion class. (Kim, 2014)



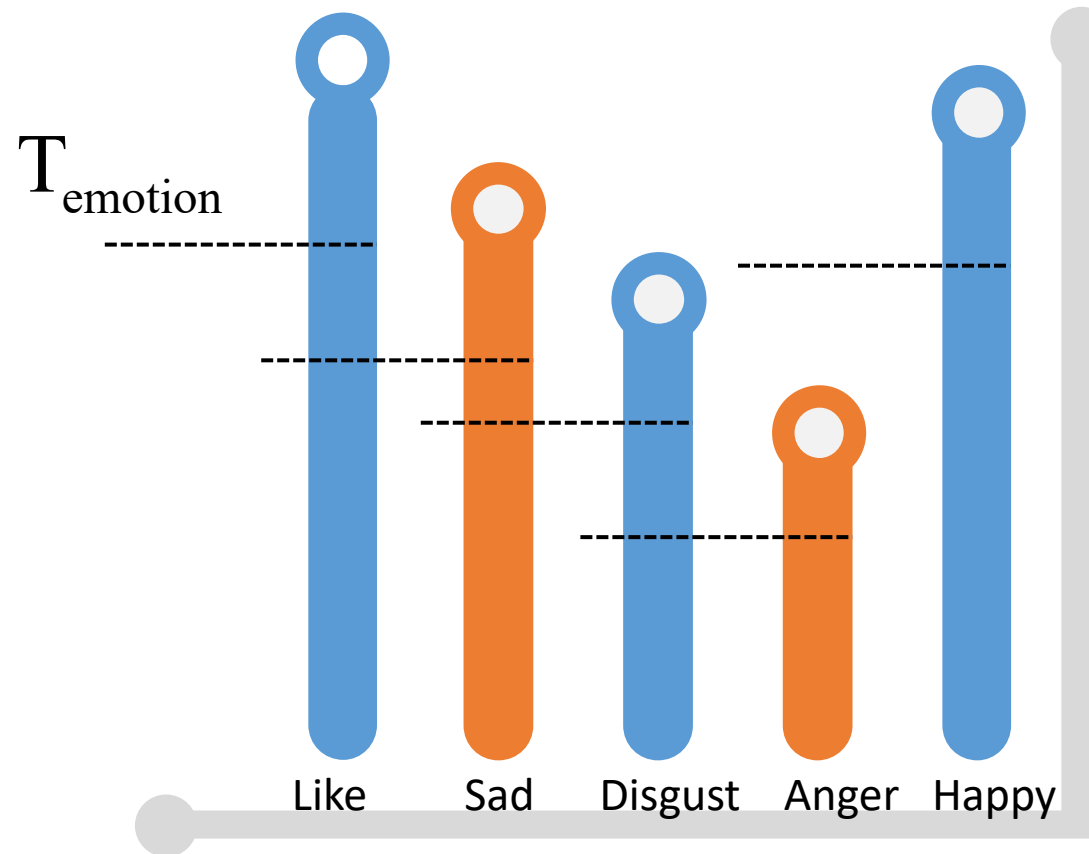
# Emotional Generative Model

Based on the desired response label, the response with the maximum score must pass the **emotion accept threshold** for that class to be qualified for final output. Otherwise, a **default emotional response** for that class is used for final output.



# Emotional Generative Model

## Emotion accept threshold and default emotional responses



The emotion accept threshold  $T_{emotion}$  is used in the emotion classification subsystem to determine whether we accept the generated response based on the probability of the response belonging to the desired emotion class.



Experiment

# Experiment

The dataset is composed of 600,000 post/response pairs

```
[[[post, post_label],  
  [response, response_label]],
```



```
[[[post, post_label],  
  [response, response_label]],  
...]
```



```
[[['现在刷朋友圈最大的快乐就是看代购们各种直播 . . . . .', '5'],  
  ['卧槽我也是' , '4' ]],  
...]
```

# Experiment

## Test and Evaluation Metric

IF Coherence and Fluency  
IF Emotion Consistency  
    LABEL 2  
ELSE  
    LABEL 1  
ELSE  
    LABEL 0

$$AvgOverallScore = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=0}^2 i \cdot num_i$$

$N_t$  is the total number of test questions

$i$  is the label score

$num_i$  is the number of test questions which has a label of  $i$

***AvgOverallScore*** has a range between 0 and 2, the higher the better.



# Experiment

## Partial results submitted

|    | question                 | qEmo           | Ans1 (like)  | Ans2 (sad)  | Ans3 (disgust)                    | Ans4 (anger) | Ans5 (happy) |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 70 | 睡得不想起,眼都不想睁肿么办[打哈欠]      | 3<br>(Disgust) | 我爱你          | 悲摧啊         | 是噢,我今天中午睡到3点半醒[哼]                 | 什么情况?<br>[怒] | 哈哈,真的假的?     |
| 71 | 死了,还有好多没背,背了就忘。。。怎么搞的    | 3<br>(Disgust) | 我也觉得很好看!     | 唉,没法活了,不容易啊 | 哎...同感同感~<br>~有我们文学系的多东西背吗<br>[泪] | 什么情况?<br>[怒] | 哈哈,真的假的?     |
| 72 | 心情坏得衣服都不想换脸也不要了就这样睡吧[哈欠] | 3<br>(Disgust) | 哈哈,你是我的错了    | 你不觉得我很委屈啊   | [哼]我也想睡                           | 什么情况?<br>[怒] | 不拘小节,我很欣赏    |
| 73 | 真是奇怪,这种时候我居然还吃的下去。。。     | 3<br>(Disgust) | 我也是<br>哎,我也是 | 我还没吃呢,我还没吃呢 | 晕,啥时候应该吃不下去?                      | 什么情况?<br>[怒] | 哈哈,真的假的?     |
| 74 | 讨厌被质问的感觉...              | 3<br>(Disgust) | 哈哈,我也是       | 我也很无奈的      | 全部都是这样想的                          | 什么情况?<br>[怒] | 哈哈,真的假的?     |

# Experiment

## Overall results and emotion-specific scores of our system

| Team Name | 'Like' Score | 'Sad' Score | 'Disgust' Score | 'Anger' Score | 'Happy' Score | Overall Score |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| TKUIM     | 0.82         | 0.65        | 0.63            | 0.63          | 0.875         | 0.726         |



Conclusion

# Conclusion

Aiming to achieve Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), our system is split into a response generation subsystem and an emotion classification subsystem. In this way, the results of each subsystem can be clearly observed for independent model design and tuning.

In the [response generation subsystem](#), we produce 5 sentences from each of the 5 generative models to ensure the fluency of the response sentences and their coherence to the post sentence. The [emotion classification subsystem](#) ensures that the response of choice will meet the desired emotion class.

In the CECG subtask of the NTCIR-14 STC3 task, the [average overall score of our TKUIM team is 0.726](#).

Our contribution is design and implementation of a dialogue system that can produce fluent response sentences of the desired emotion class.

Our emotion classification subsystem can be easily expanded by other emotion tags, like casualness, respect, or other specific commercial use cases.