

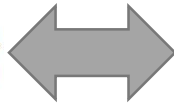
Text *Style* Transfer

Hung-yi Lee 李宏毅

Image
Style



Audio Style



positive
sentences

negative
sentences

Text Style Transfer

Text Style Transfer

你真笨
(negative)



Seq2seq

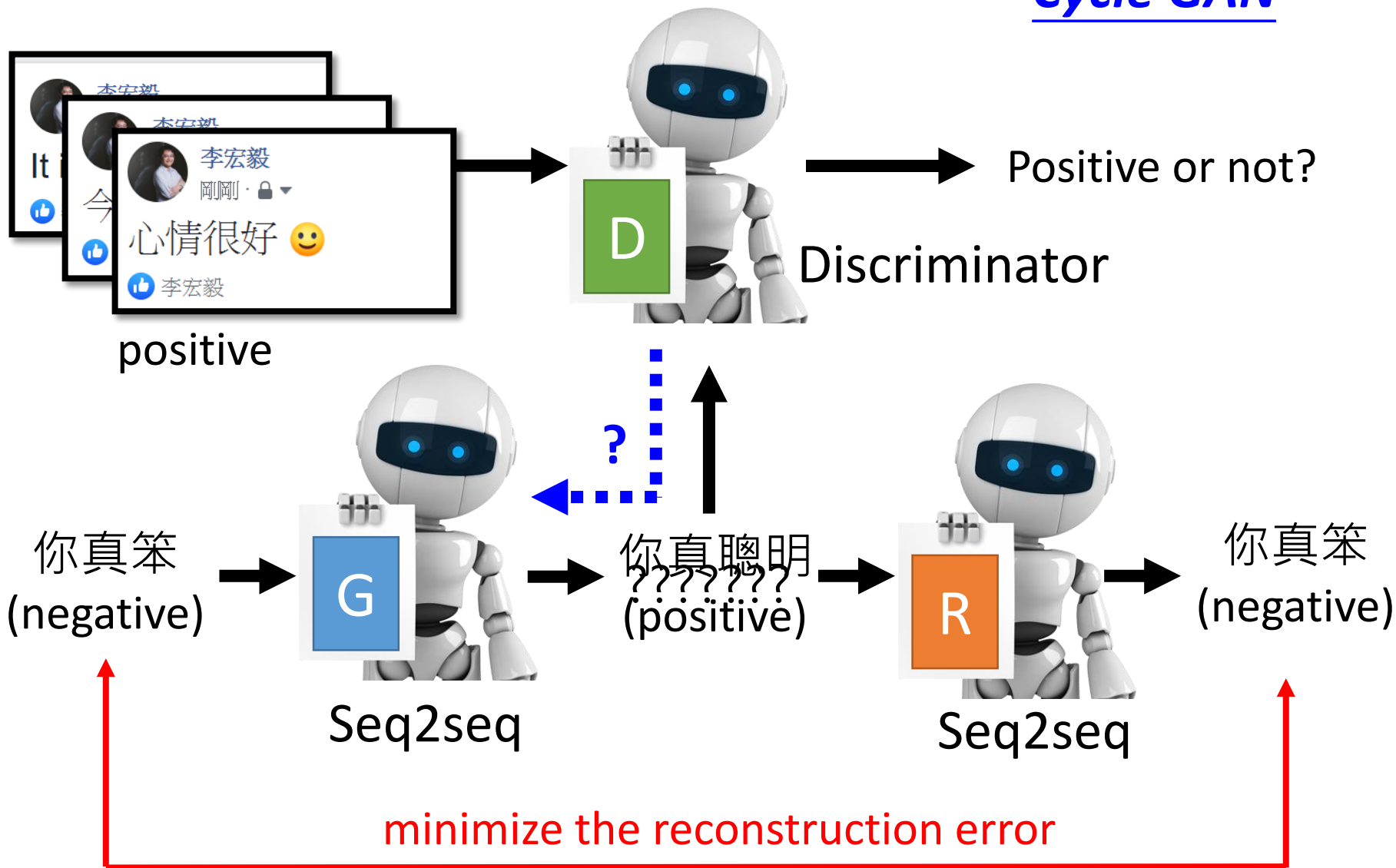


你真聰明
??????
(positive)



Text Style Transfer

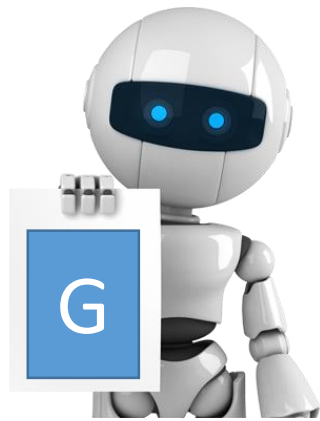
Cycle GAN



Can we use gradient ascent?

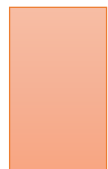
NO!

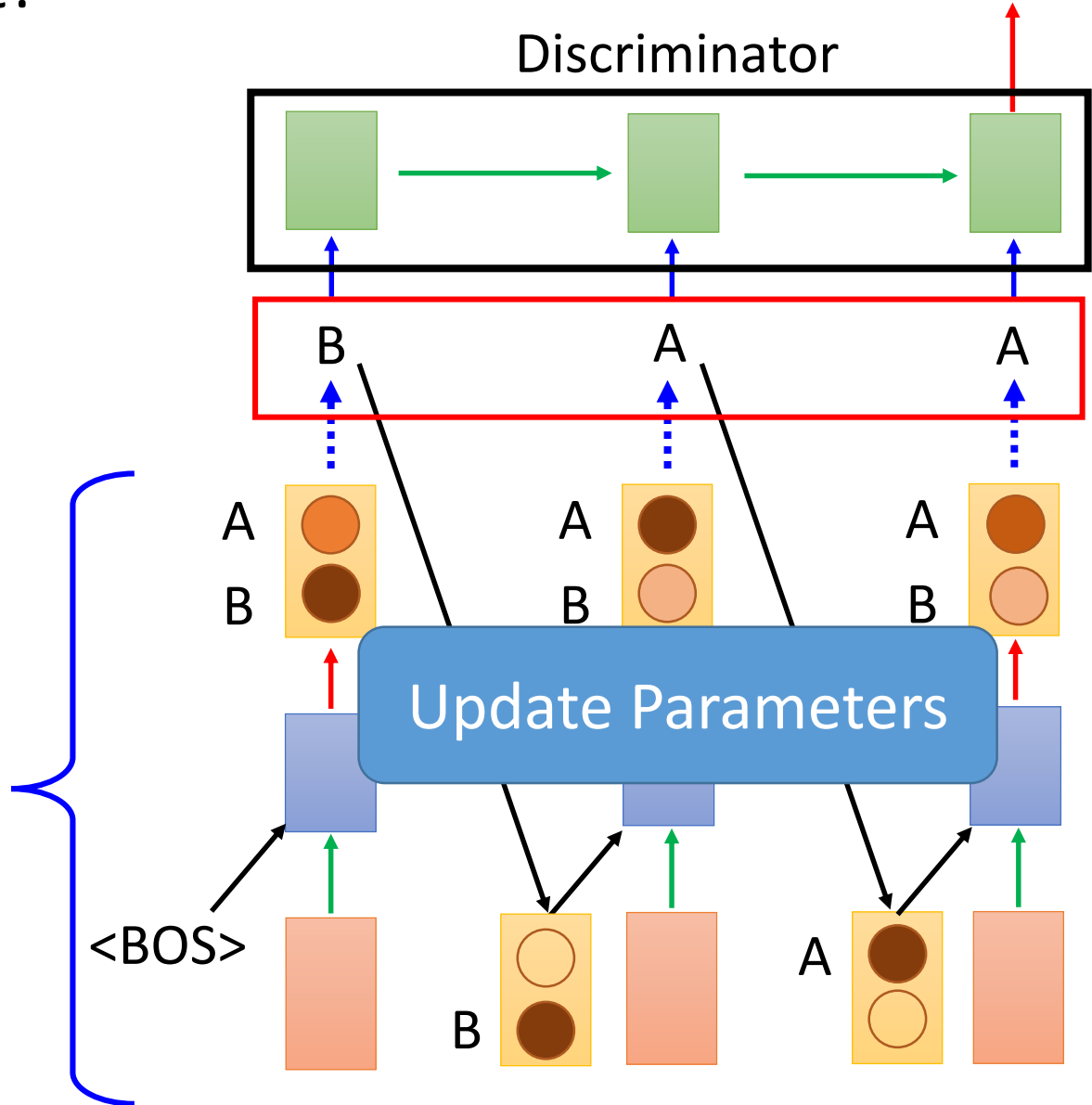
scalar 



Seq2seq

Generator

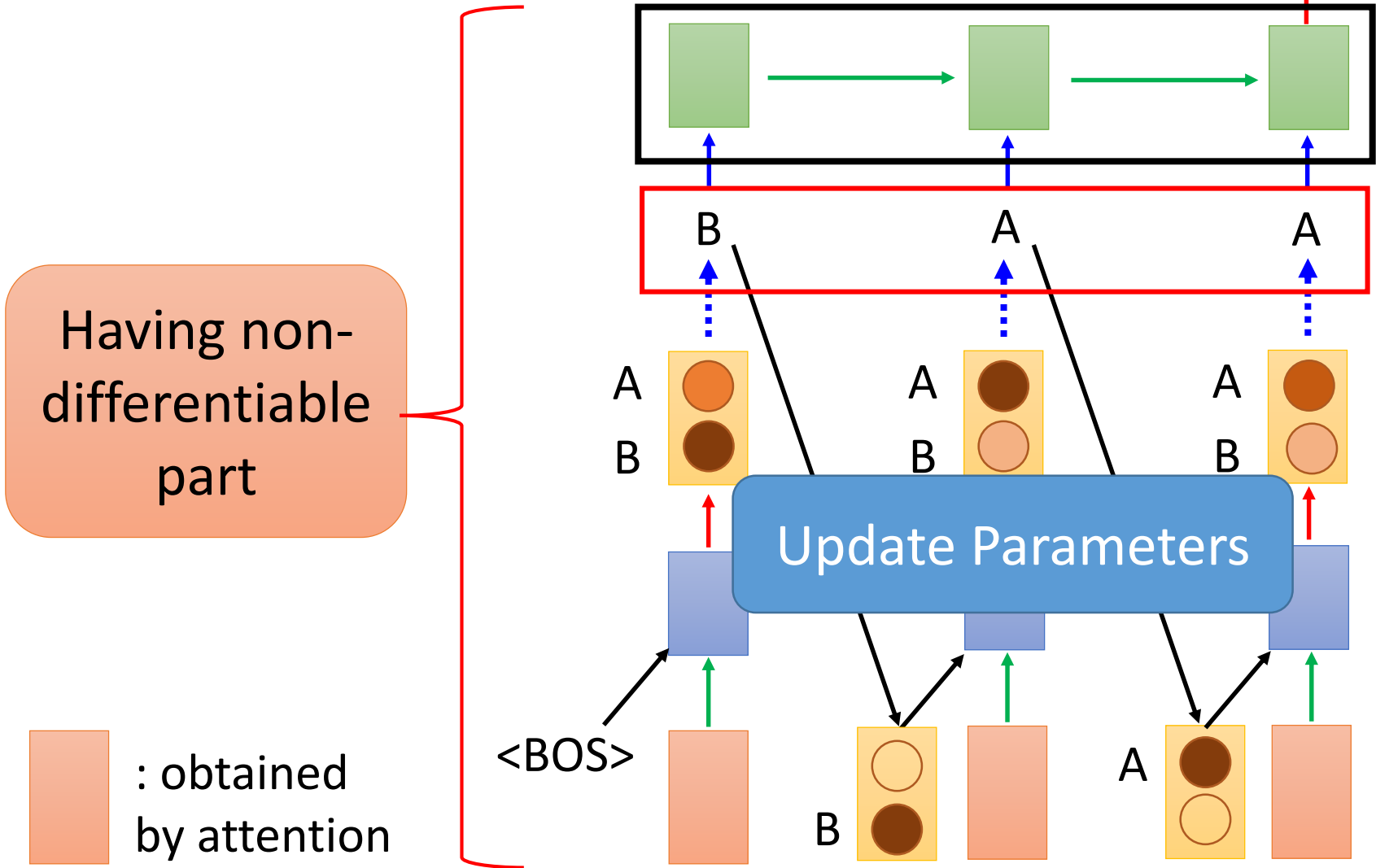
 : obtained by attention



Can we use gradient ascent?

NO!

scalar 



Three Categories of Solutions

Gumbel-softmax

- [Matt J. Kusner, et al., arXiv, 2016][Weili Nie, et al. ICLR, 2019]

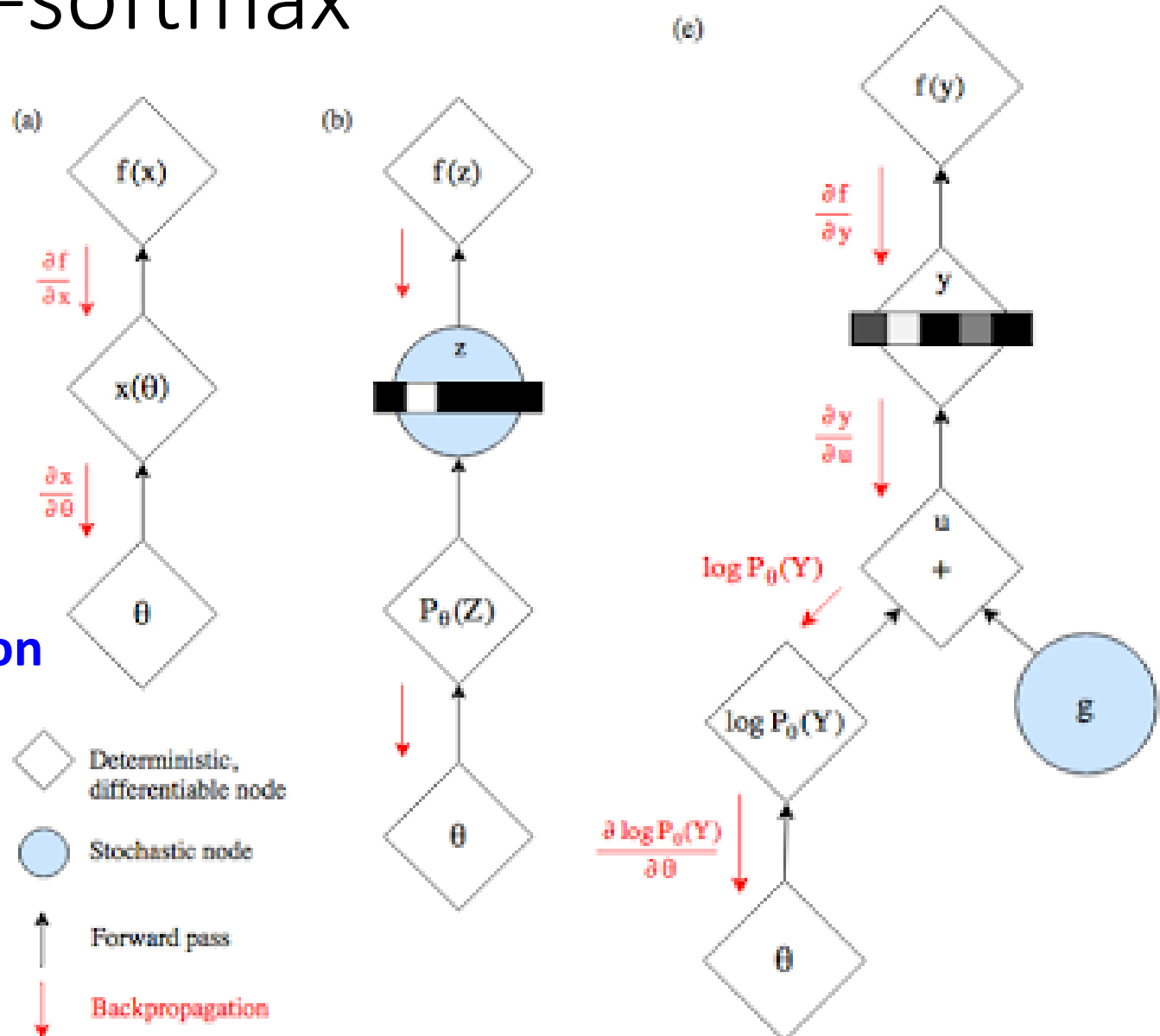
Continuous Input for Discriminator

- [Sai Rajeswar, et al., arXiv, 2017][Ofir Press, et al., ICML workshop, 2017][Zhen Xu, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Alex Lamb, et al., NIPS, 2016][Yizhe Zhang, et al., ICML, 2017]

Reinforcement Learning

- [Yu, et al., AACL, 2017][Li, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Tong Che, et al, arXiv, 2017][Jiaxian Guo, et al., AACL, 2018][Kevin Lin, et al, NIPS, 2017][William Fedus, et al., ICLR, 2018]

Gumbel-softmax



Using the **reparameterization** trick

As what people do for training **VAE**

Three Categories of Solutions

Gumbel-softmax

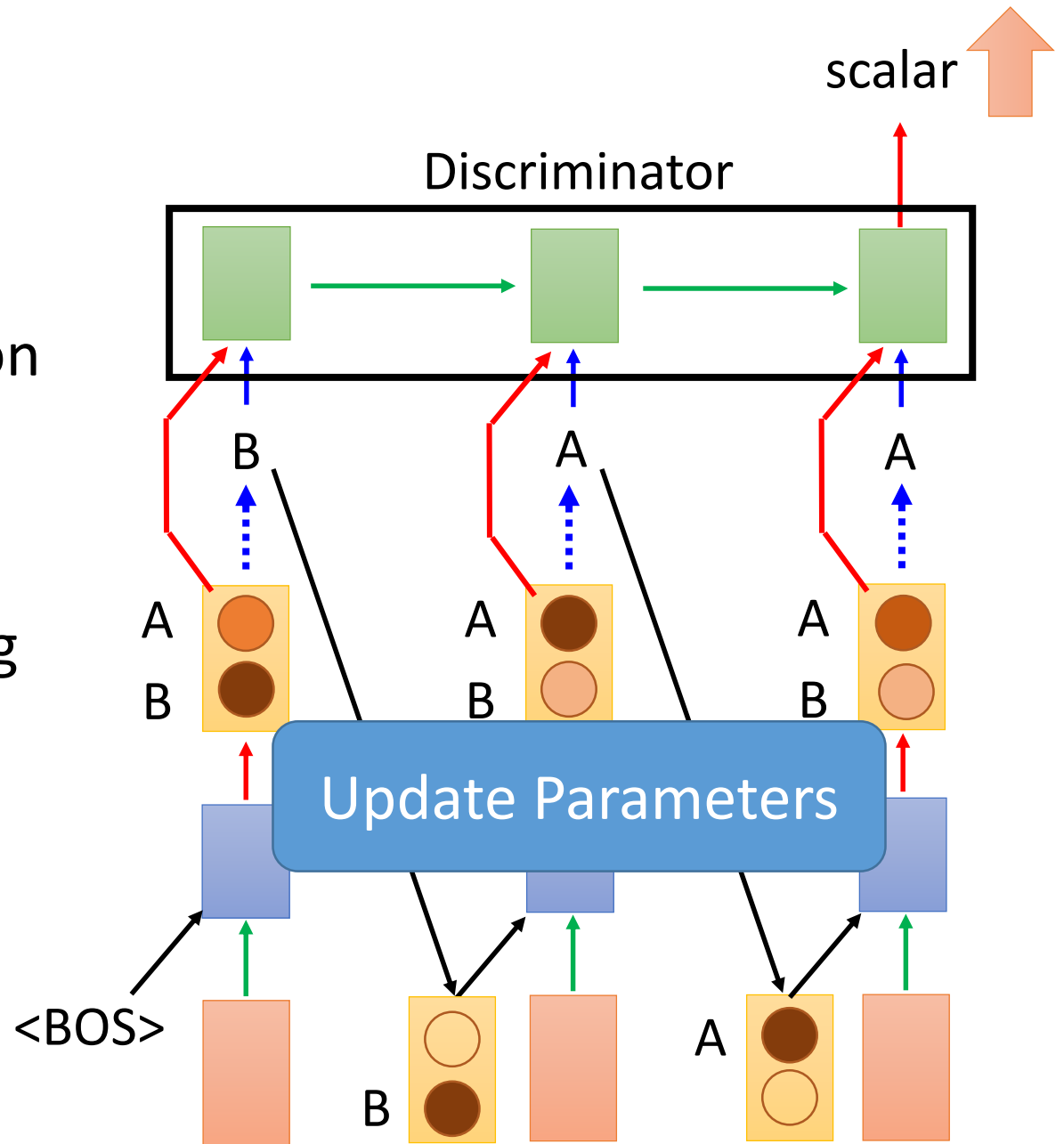
- [Matt J. Kusner, et al., arXiv, 2016][Weili Nie, et al. ICLR, 2019]

Continuous Input for Discriminator

- [Sai Rajeswar, et al., arXiv, 2017][Ofir Press, et al., ICML workshop, 2017][Zhen Xu, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Alex Lamb, et al., NIPS, 2016][Yizhe Zhang, et al., ICML, 2017]

Reinforcement Learning

- [Yu, et al., AAAI, 2017][Li, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Tong Che, et al, arXiv, 2017][Jiaxian Guo, et al., AAAI, 2018][Kevin Lin, et al, NIPS, 2017][William Fedus, et al., ICLR, 2018]



Use the distribution
as the input of
discriminator

Avoid the sampling
process

We can do
backpropagation
now.

What is the problem?

Discriminator with constraint
(e.g. WGAN) can be helpful.

- Real sentence

1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1

Discriminator can immediately find the difference.

- Generated

0.9	0.1	0.1	0	0
0.1	0.9	0.1	0	0
0	0	0.7	0.1	0
0	0	0.1	0.8	0.1
0	0	0	0.1	0.9

Can never
be 1-hot

Three Categories of Solutions

Gumbel-softmax

- [Matt J. Kusner, et al., arXiv, 2016][Weili Nie, et al. ICLR, 2019]

Continuous Input for Discriminator

- [Sai Rajeswar, et al., arXiv, 2017][Ofir Press, et al., ICML workshop, 2017][Zhen Xu, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Alex Lamb, et al., NIPS, 2016][Yizhe Zhang, et al., ICML, 2017]

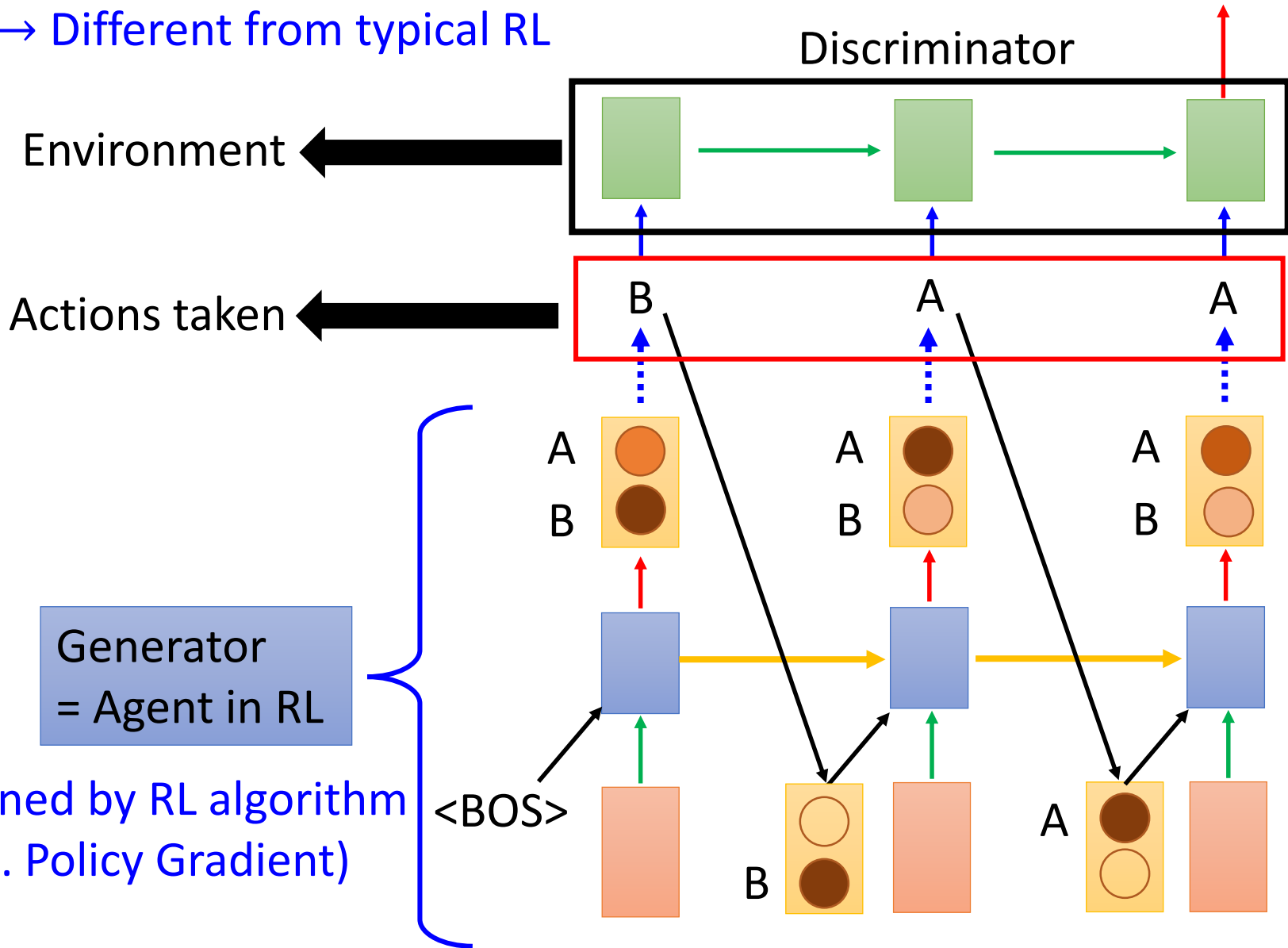
Reinforcement Learning

- [Yu, et al., AACL, 2017][Li, et al., EMNLP, 2017][Tong Che, et al, arXiv, 2017][Jiaxian Guo, et al., AACL, 2018][Kevin Lin, et al, NIPS, 2017][William Fedus, et al., ICLR, 2018]

The reward function may change

→ Different from typical RL

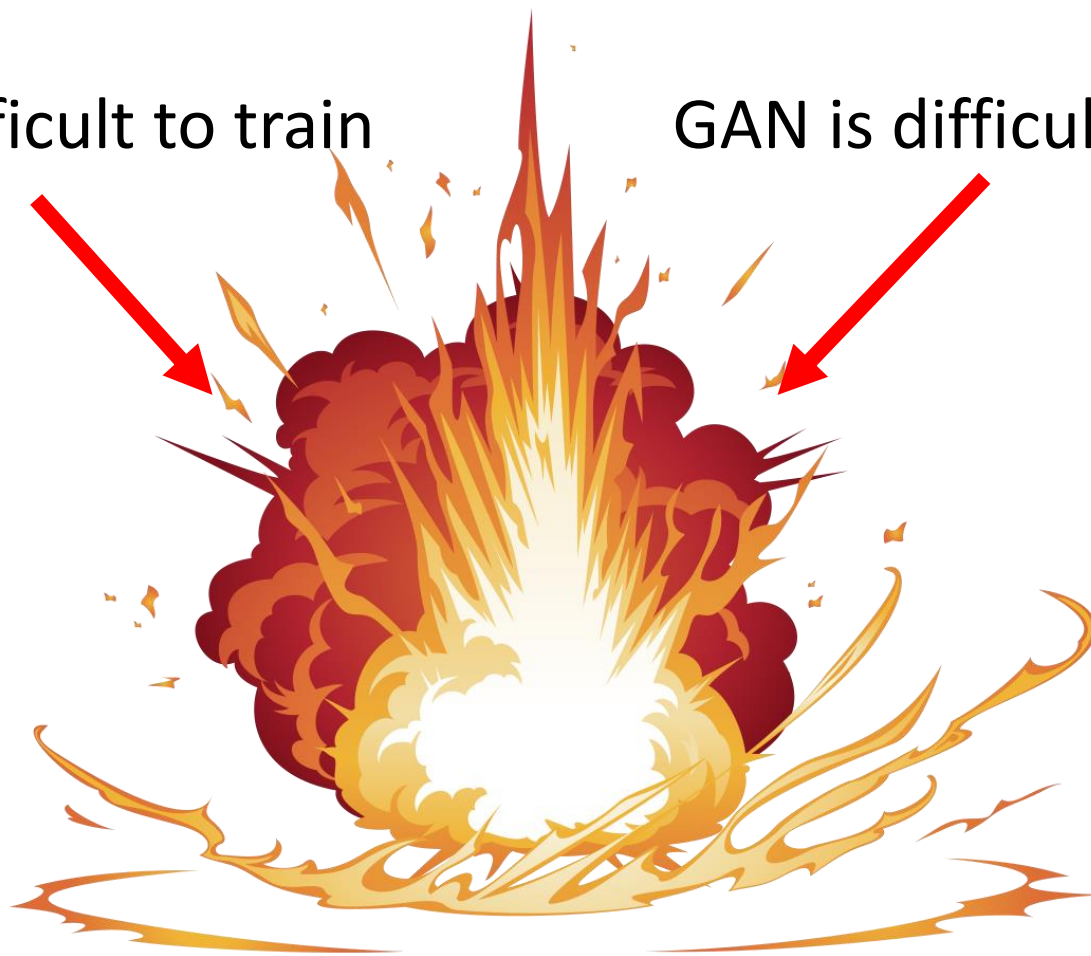
Reward ← scalar ↑



Disaster

• RL is difficult to train

GAN is difficult to train

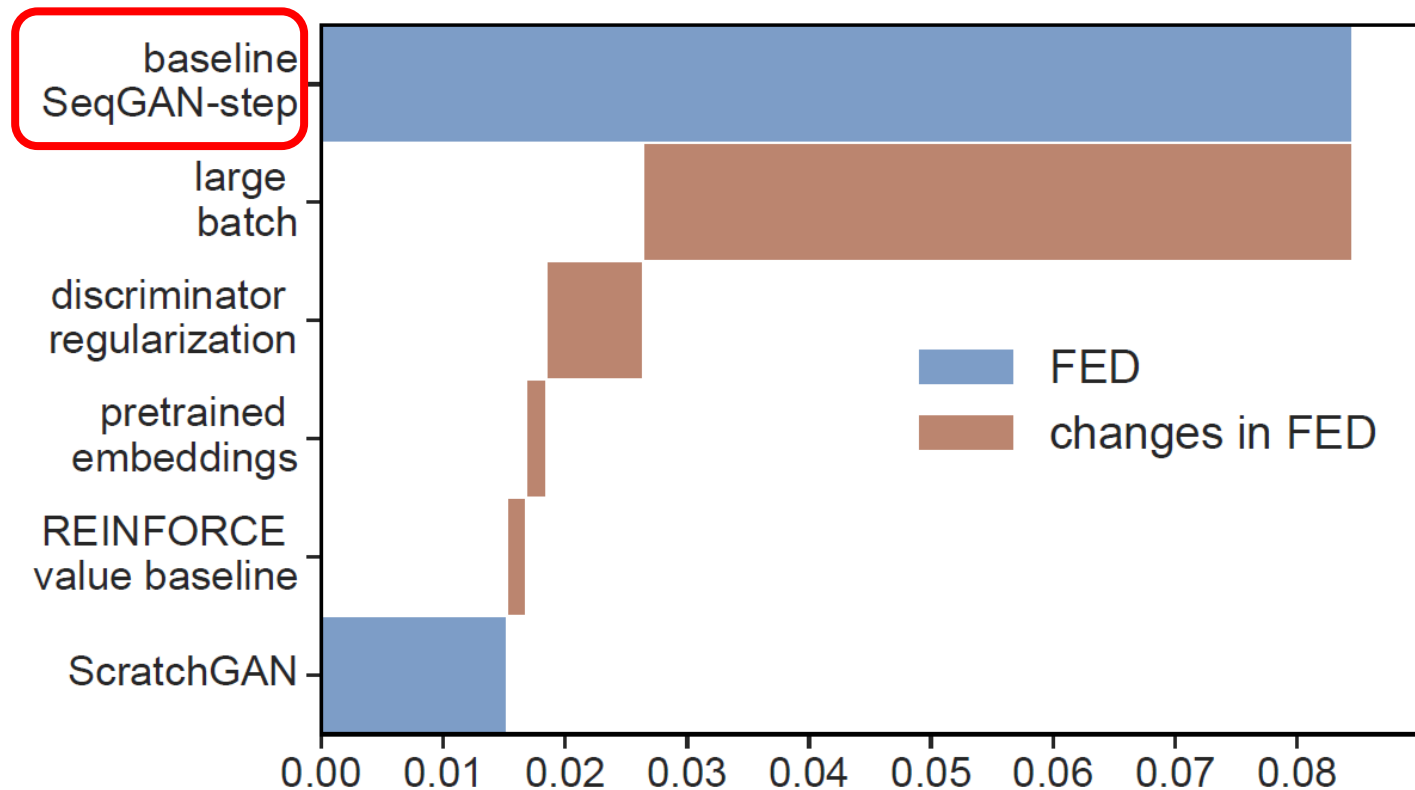


RL+GAN

Tips?

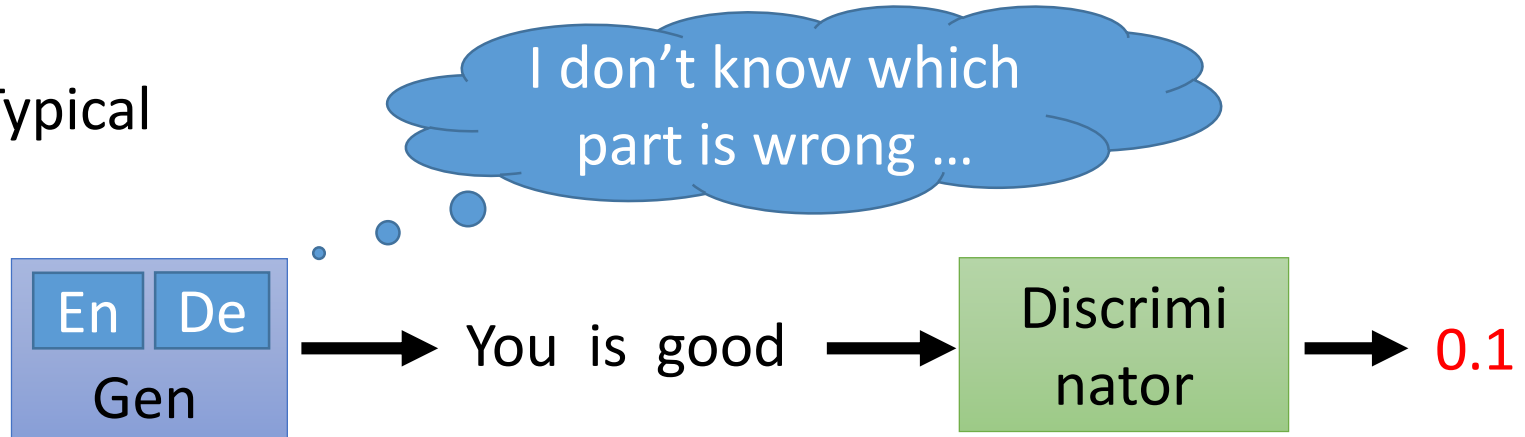
[Cyprien de Masson d'Autume, et al., arXiv 2019]

- ScratchGAN

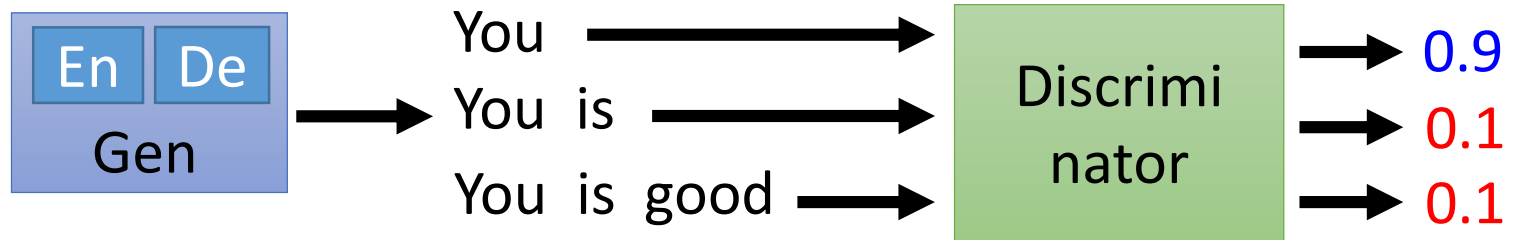


Tips?

- Typical

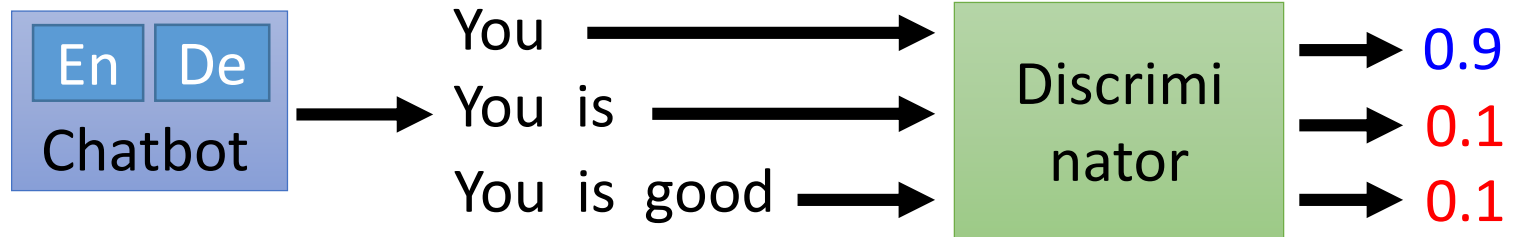


- Reward for Every Generation Step



Tips?

- Reward for Every Generation Step



Method 1. Monte Carlo (MC) Search [Yu, et al., AAI, 2017]

Method 2. Discriminator For Partially Decoded Sequences

[Li, et al., EMNLP, 2017]

Method 3. Step-wise evaluation [Tual, Lee, TASLP, 2019][Xu, et al., EMNLP, 2018][William Fedus, et al., ICLR, 2018]

Text Style Transfer

[Lee, et al., ICASSP'18]



- From **negative** sentence to **positive** one

胃疼, 沒睡醒, 各種不舒服

我都想去上班了, 真夠賤的!

暈死了, 吃燒烤、竟然遇到個變態狂

我肚子痛的厲害

Relaxed ↔ Annoyed

Relaxed Sitting by the Christmas tree and watching Star Wars after cooking dinner. What a nice night 📄 🌲 ✨

Annoyed Sitting by the computer and watching The Voice for the second time tonight. What a horrible way to start the weekend 😡 😡 😡

Annoyed Getting a speeding ticket 50 feet in front of work is not how I wanted to start this month 😞

Relaxed Getting a haircut followed by a cold foot massage in the morning is how I wanted to start this month 😊

Male ↔ Female

Male Gotta say that beard makes you look like a Viking...

Female Gotta say that hair makes you look like a Mermaid...

Female Awww he's so gorgeous 😍 can't wait for a cuddle. Well done 🙄 xxx

Male Bro he's so f***ing dope can't wait for a cuddle. Well done bro

Age 18-24 ↔ 65+

18-24 You cheated on me but now I know nothing about loyalty 😂 ok

65+ You cheated on America but now I know nothing about patriotism. So ok.

65+ Ah! Sweet photo of the sisters. So happy to see them together today .

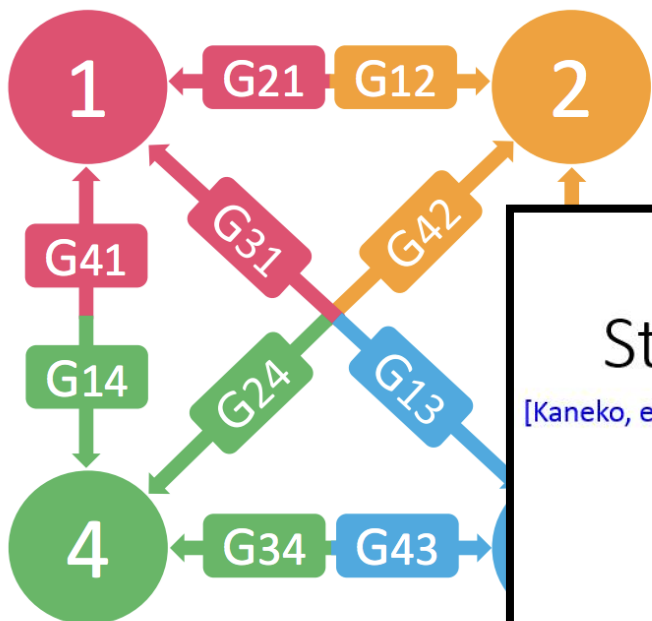
18-24 Ah 😊 Thankyou 📄 #sisters 📄 happy to see them together today



¹Note that using “gender” (or any other attribute for that matter) as a differentiating attribute between several bodies of text implies that there are indeed signatures of gender in the data. These signatures could be as innocuous as some first names like Mary being usually associated with women, or disheartening like biases and stereotypes exposed by statistical methods, (e.g., “man is to computer programmer as woman is to home-maker” (Bolukbasi et al., 2016)). We certainly do not condone those stereotypes, and on the contrary, we hope that showing that our models can uncover these biases might down the line turn them into powerful tools for researchers who study fairness and debiasing (Reddy & Knight, 2016).

Source of image: <https://openreview.net/forum?id=H1g2NhC5KQ>

(a) Cross-domain models



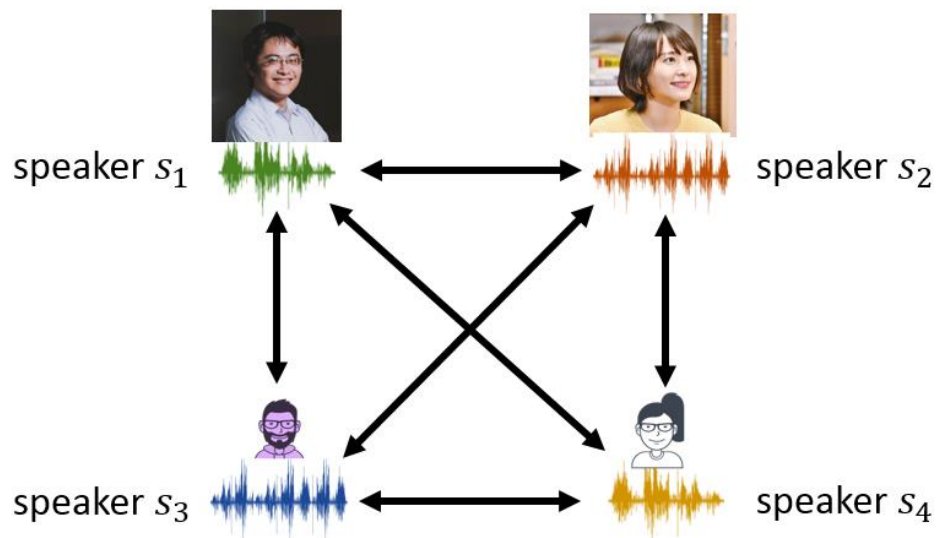
(b) StarGAN

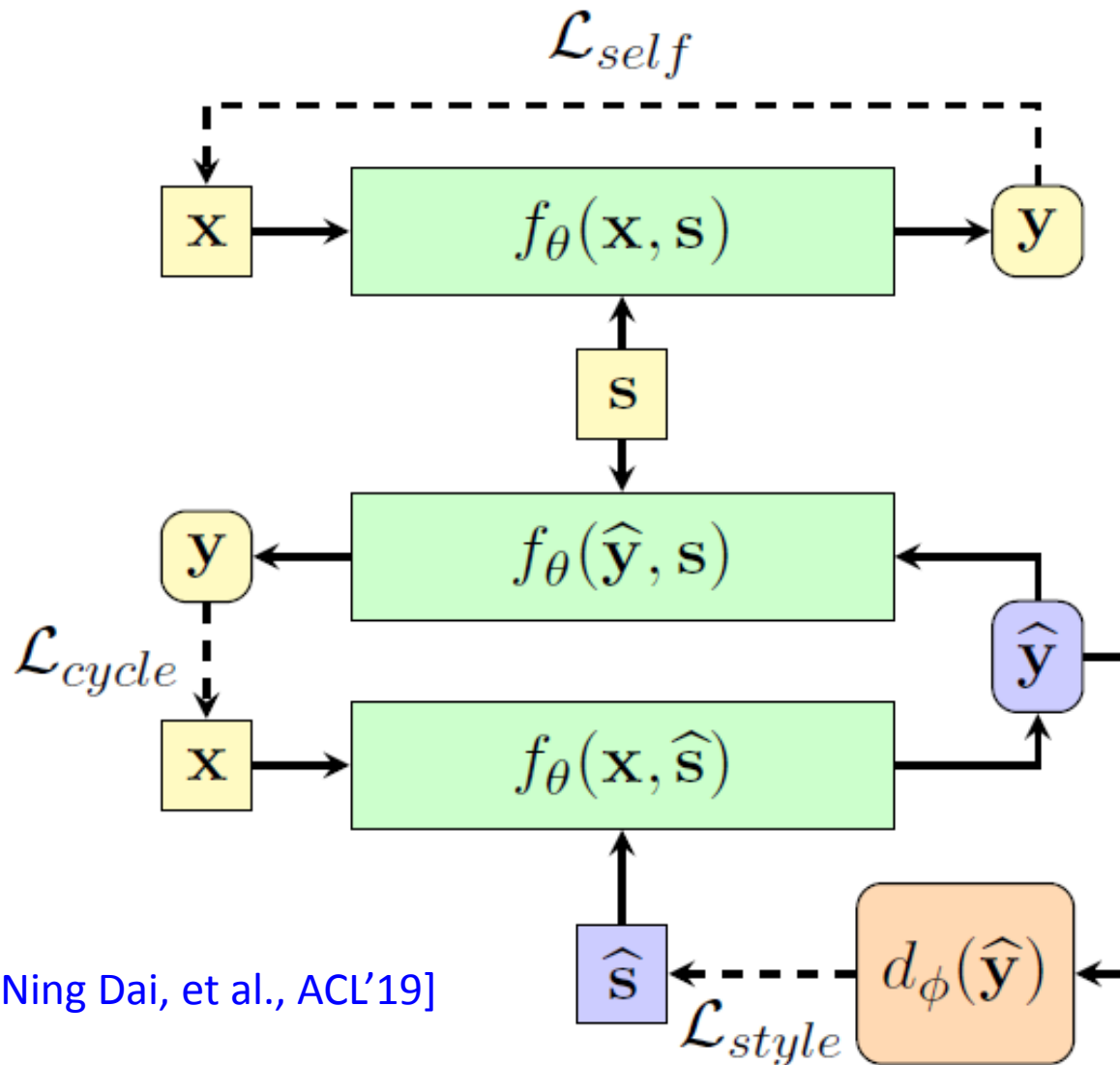
StarGAN

[Kaneko, et al., INTERSPEECH'19]

For CycleGAN:

If there are N speakers, you need $N \times (N-1)$ generators.

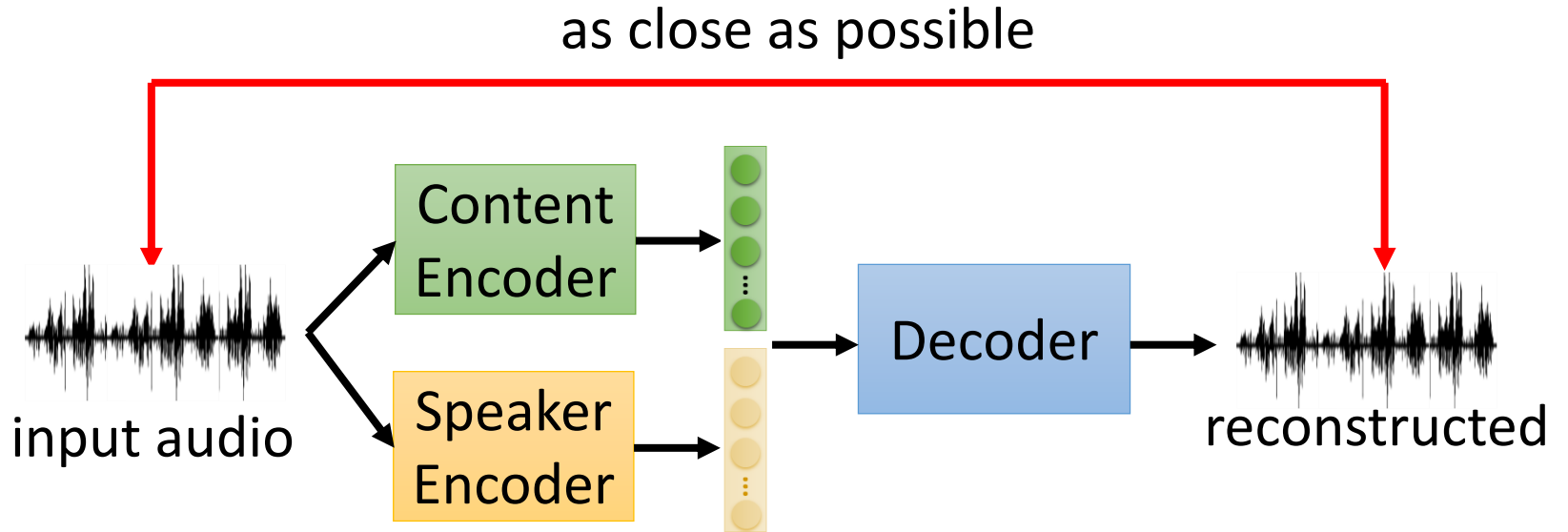




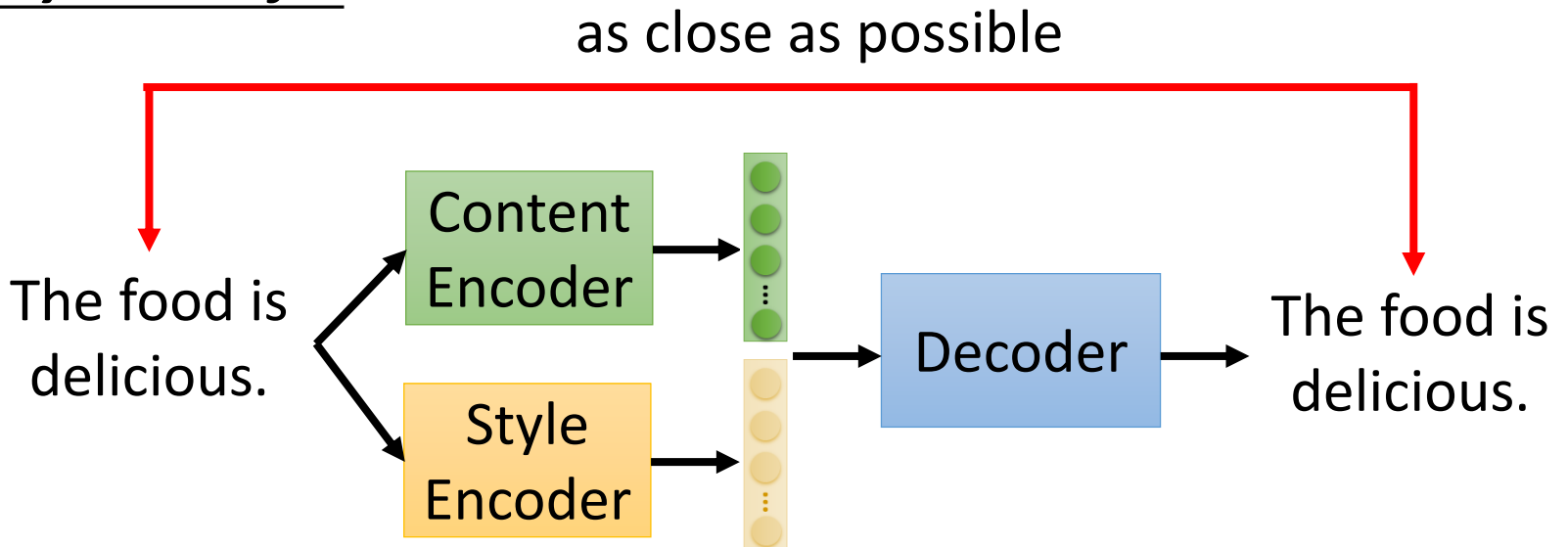
Style Transformer (Text version of StarGAN)

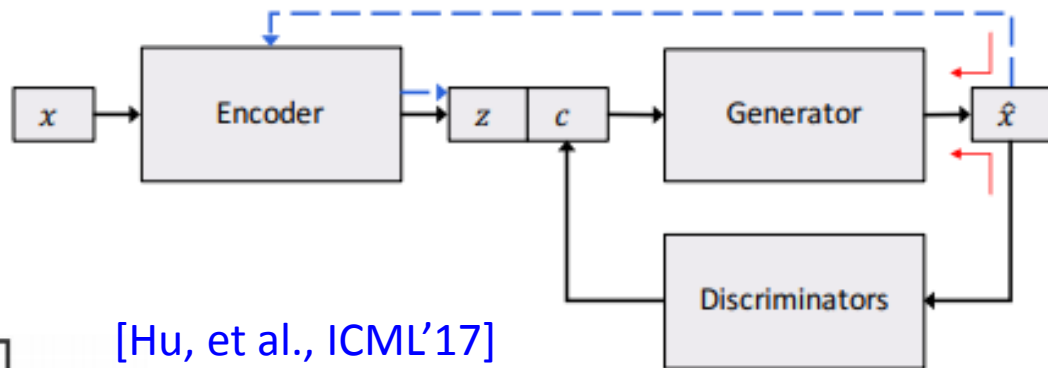
Source of image: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.05621>

Voice Conversion



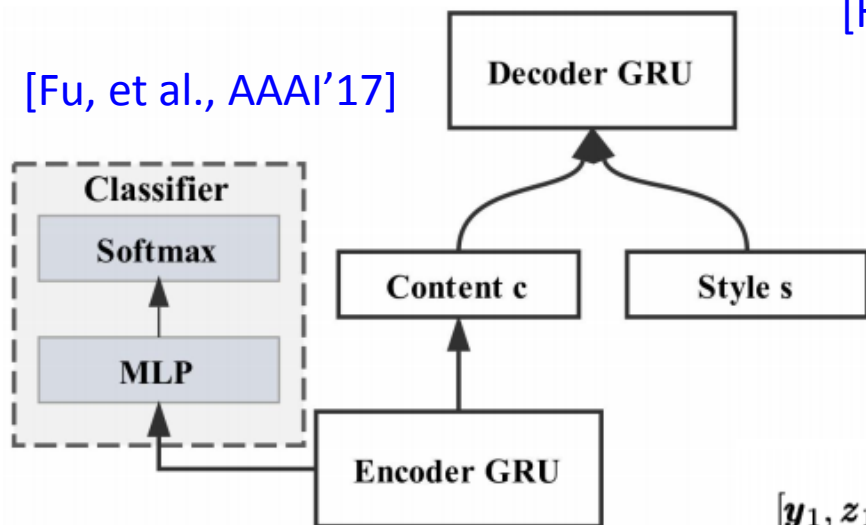
Text Style Transfer



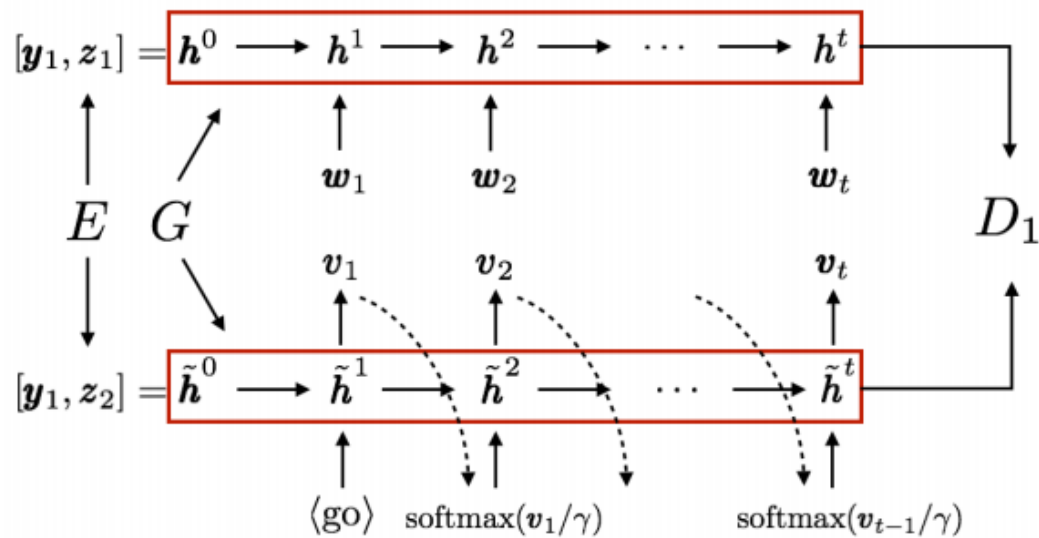


[Hu, et al., ICML'17]

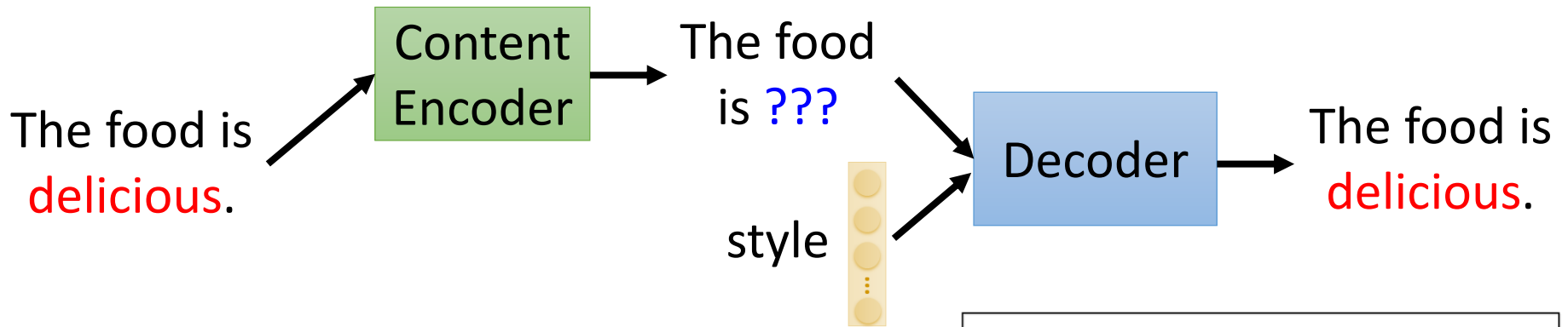
[Fu, et al., AAAI'17]



[Shen, et al., NIPS'17]



Text Style Transfer



*great food **but horrible** staff and very **very rude** workers !*

Delete attribute markers

great food staff and very workers ! target=positive

Run system

*great food , **awesome** staff , **very personable** and **very efficient** atmosphere !*

[Li, et al., NAACL'18]

[Xu, et al., ACL'18]

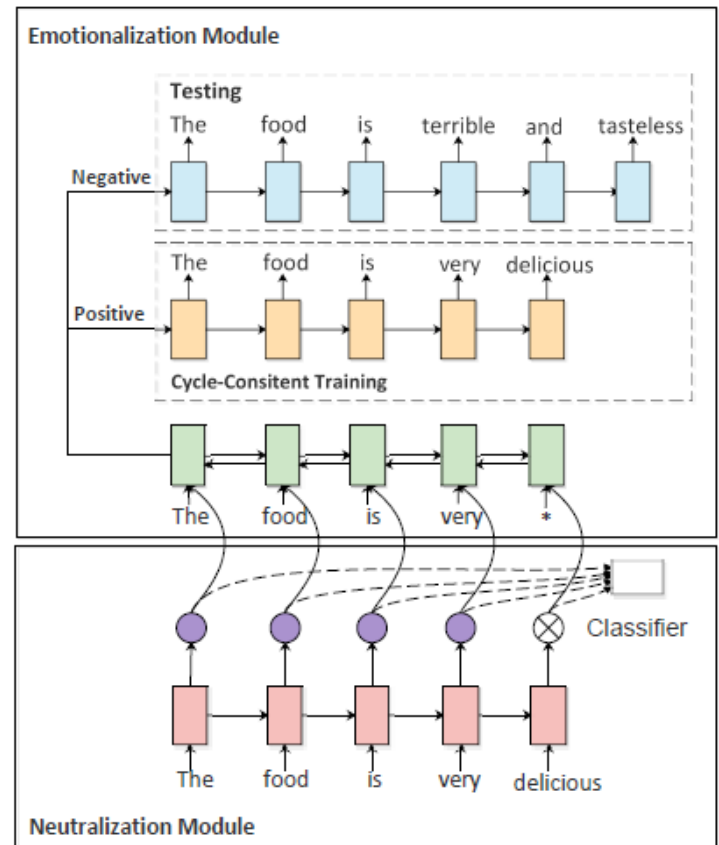
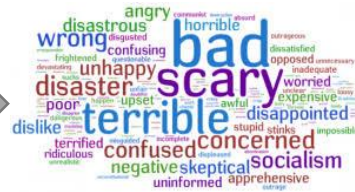
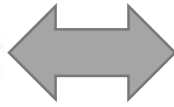


Image
Style



Audio Style



positive
sentences

negative
sentences

Text Style Transfer

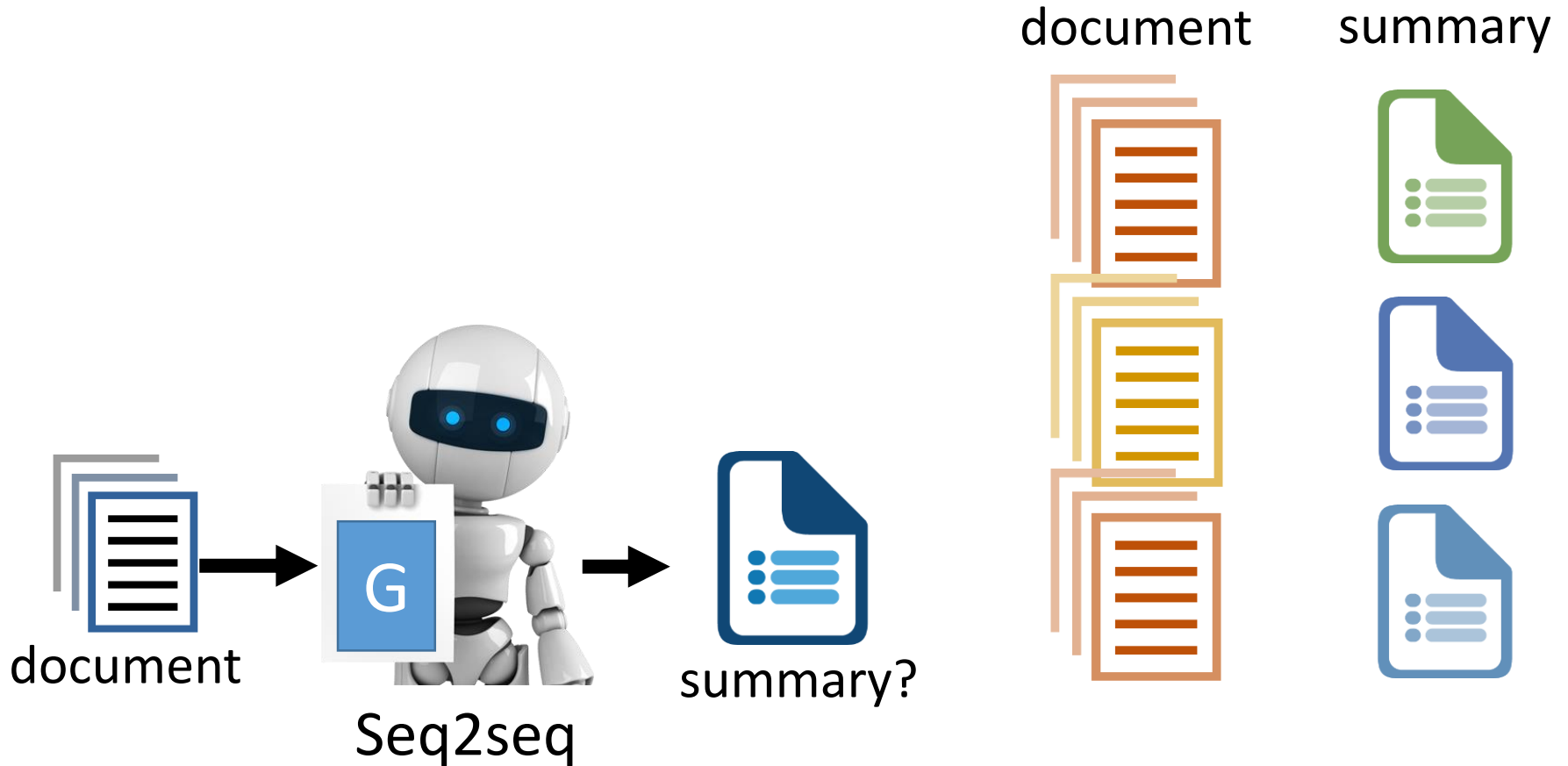


document

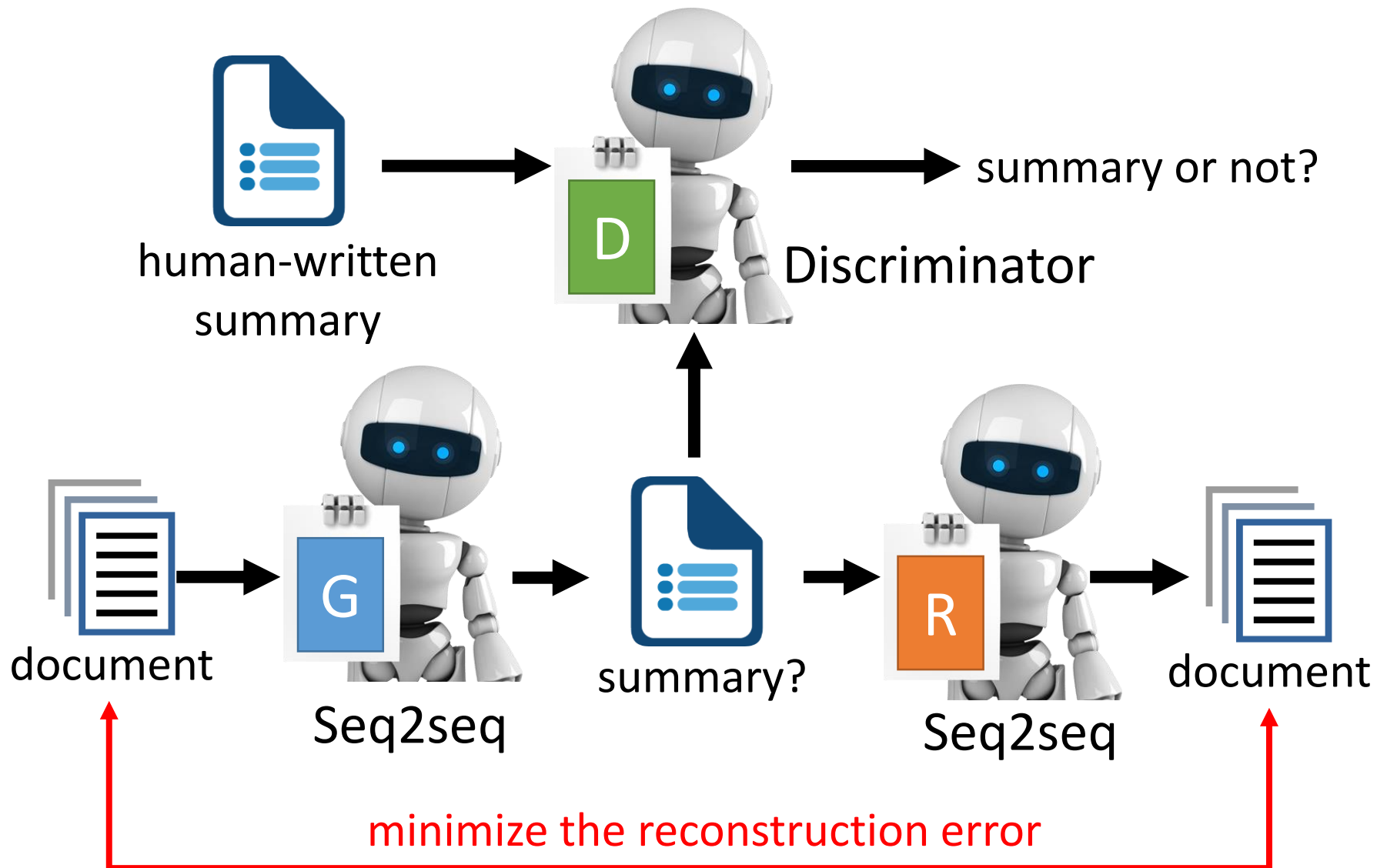
summary

Unsupervised Abstractive
Summarization

Unsupervised Abstractive Summarization



Unsupervised Abstractive Summarization



Summarization

English Gigaword (Document title as summary)

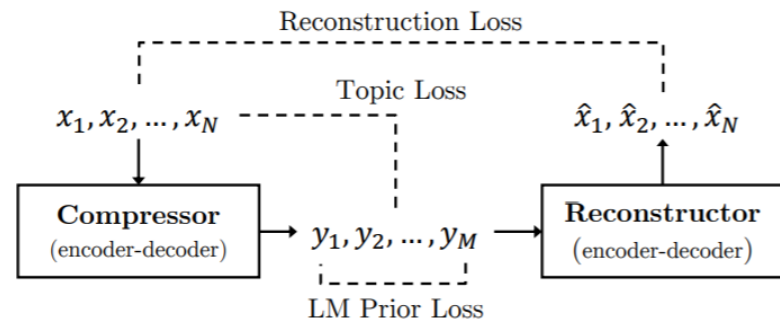
	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L
Supervised	33.2	14.2	30.5
Trivial	21.9	7.7	20.5
Unsupervised (matched data)	28.1	10.0	25.4
Unsupervised (no matched data)	27.2	9.1	24.1

- Matched data: using the title of English Gigaword to train Discriminator
- No matched data: using the title of CNN/Diary Mail to train Discriminator

More Unsupervised Summarization

- Unsupervised summarization with language prior

[Baziotis, et al.,
NAACL 2019]



- Unsupervised multi-document summarization

[Chu, et al.,
ICML 2019]

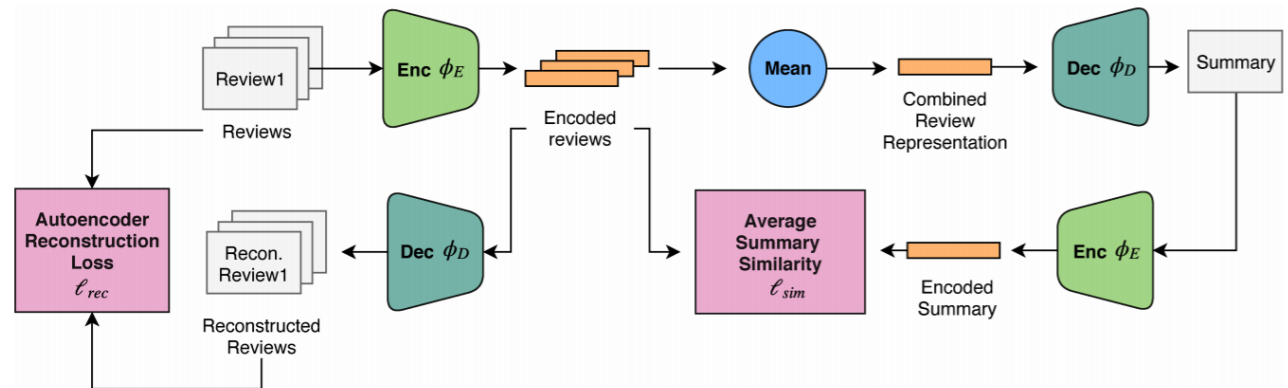
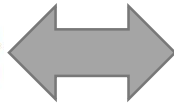


Image Style



Audio Style



positive sentences

negative sentences

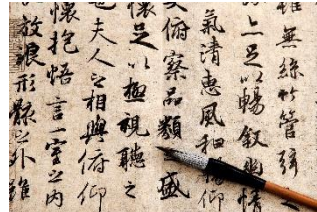
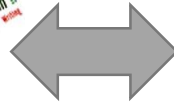
Text Style Transfer



document

summary

Unsupervised Abstractive Summarization

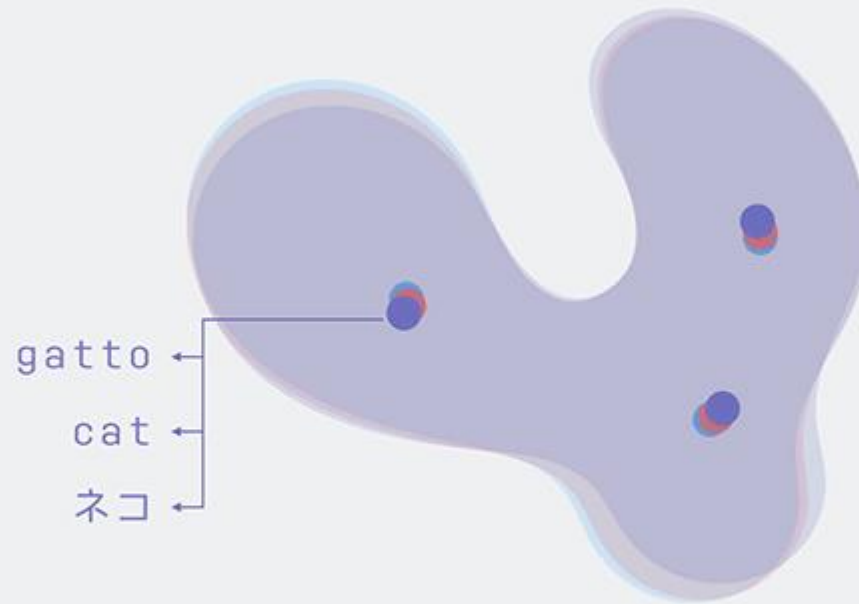


Language 1

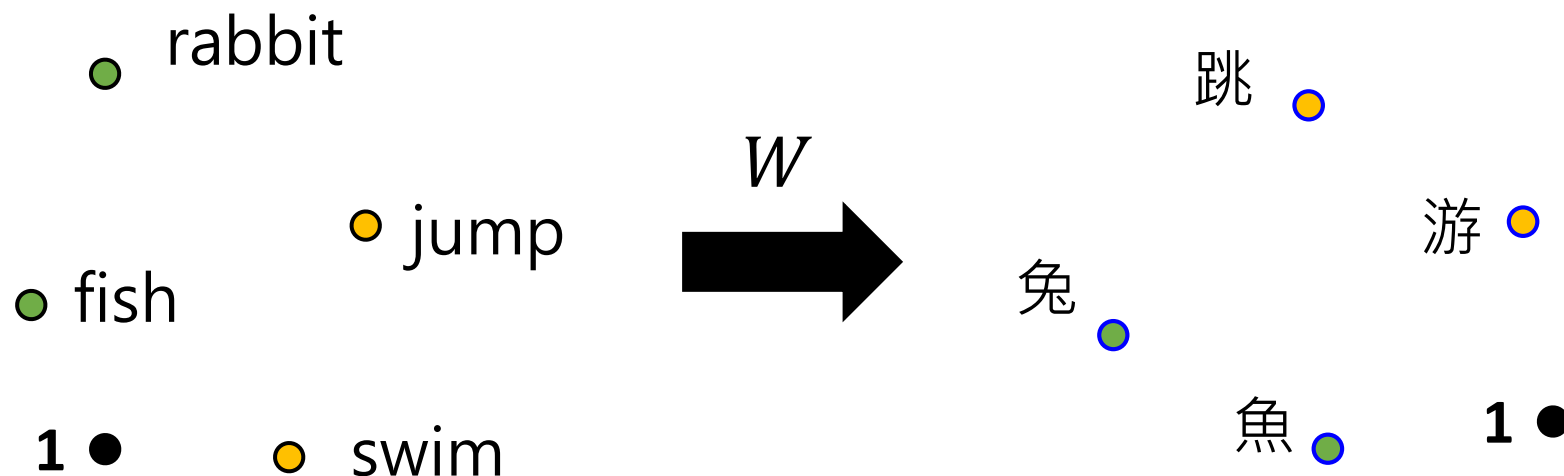
Language 2

Unsupervised Translation

Mapping of Word Embedding



Mapping of Word Embedding



Authors	Unsupervised step	Supervised step	Extras
Barone (2016)	GAN	None	
Zhang et al. (2017)	Wasserstein GAN	Procrustes	
Conneau et al. (2018)	GAN	Procrustes	
Hoshen and Wolf (2018)	ICP	Procrustes	Restarts
Alvarez-Melis and Jaakkola (2018)	Gromov-Wasserstein	Procrustes	
Artetxe et al. (2018)	Gromov-Wasserstein	Stochastic	
Yang et al. (2018)	Gromov-Wasserstein	MMD	
Xu et al. (2018)	GAN	Sinkhorn	Back-translation
Grave et al. (2018)	Gold-Rangarajan	Sinkhorn	

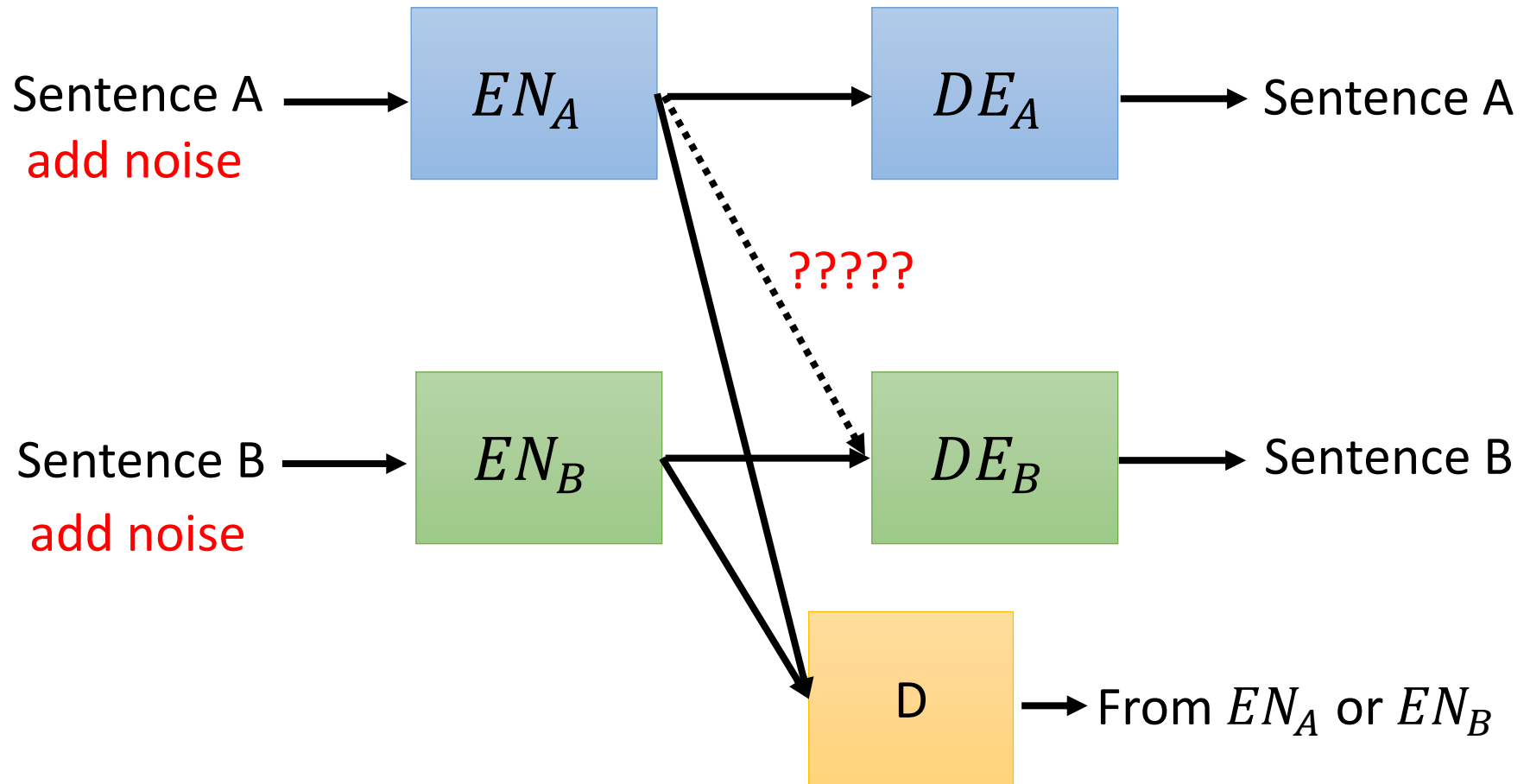
[Hartmann, et al.,
NeurIPS'19]

VecMap

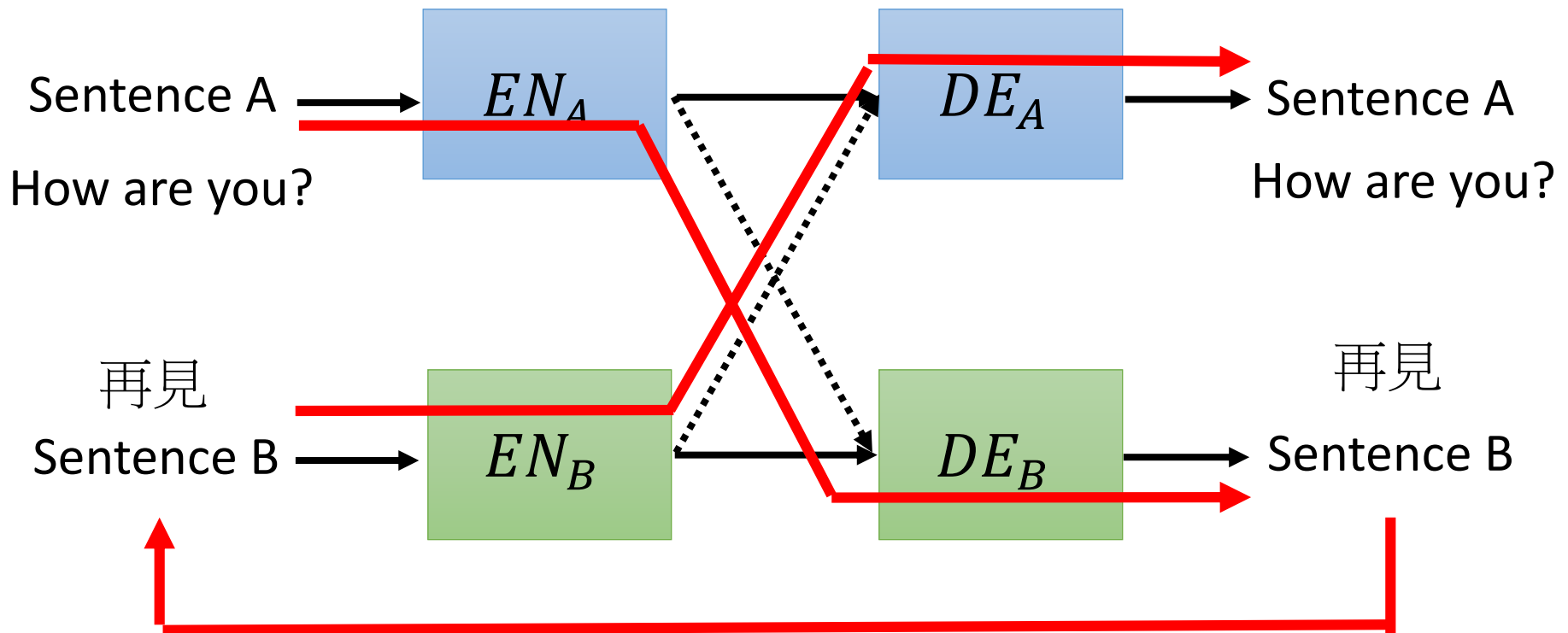
[Artetxe, et al., ACL'18]

Supervision	Method	EN-IT	EN-DE	EN-FI	EN-ES
5k dict.	Mikolov et al. (2013)	34.93 [†]	35.00 [†]	25.91 [†]	27.73 [†]
	Faruqui and Dyer (2014)	38.40 [*]	37.13 [*]	27.60 [*]	26.80 [*]
	Shigeto et al. (2015)	41.53 [†]	43.07 [†]	31.04 [†]	33.73 [†]
	Dinu et al. (2015)	37.7	38.93 [*]	29.14 [*]	30.40 [*]
	Lazaridou et al. (2015)	40.2	-	-	-
	Xing et al. (2015)	36.87 [†]	41.27 [†]	28.23 [†]	31.20 [†]
	Zhang et al. (2016)	36.73 [†]	40.80 [†]	28.16 [†]	31.07 [†]
	Artetxe et al. (2016)	39.27	41.87 [*]	30.62 [*]	31.40 [*]
	Artetxe et al. (2017)	39.67	40.87	28.72	-
	Smith et al. (2017)	43.1	43.33 [†]	29.42 [†]	35.13 [†]
Artetxe et al. (2018a)	45.27	44.13	32.94	36.60	
25 dict.	Artetxe et al. (2017)	37.27	39.60	28.16	-
Init. heurist.	Smith et al. (2017), cognates	39.9	-	-	-
	Artetxe et al. (2017), num.	39.40	40.27	26.47	-
None	Zhang et al. (2017a), $\lambda = 1$	0.00 [*]	0.00 [*]	0.00 [*]	0.00 [*]
	Zhang et al. (2017a), $\lambda = 10$	0.00 [*]	0.00 [*]	0.01 [*]	0.01 [*]
	Conneau et al. (2018), code [‡]	45.15 [*]	46.83 [*]	0.38 [*]	35.38 [*]
	Conneau et al. (2018), paper [‡]	45.1	0.01 [*]	0.01 [*]	35.44 [*]
	Proposed method	48.13	48.19	32.63	37.33

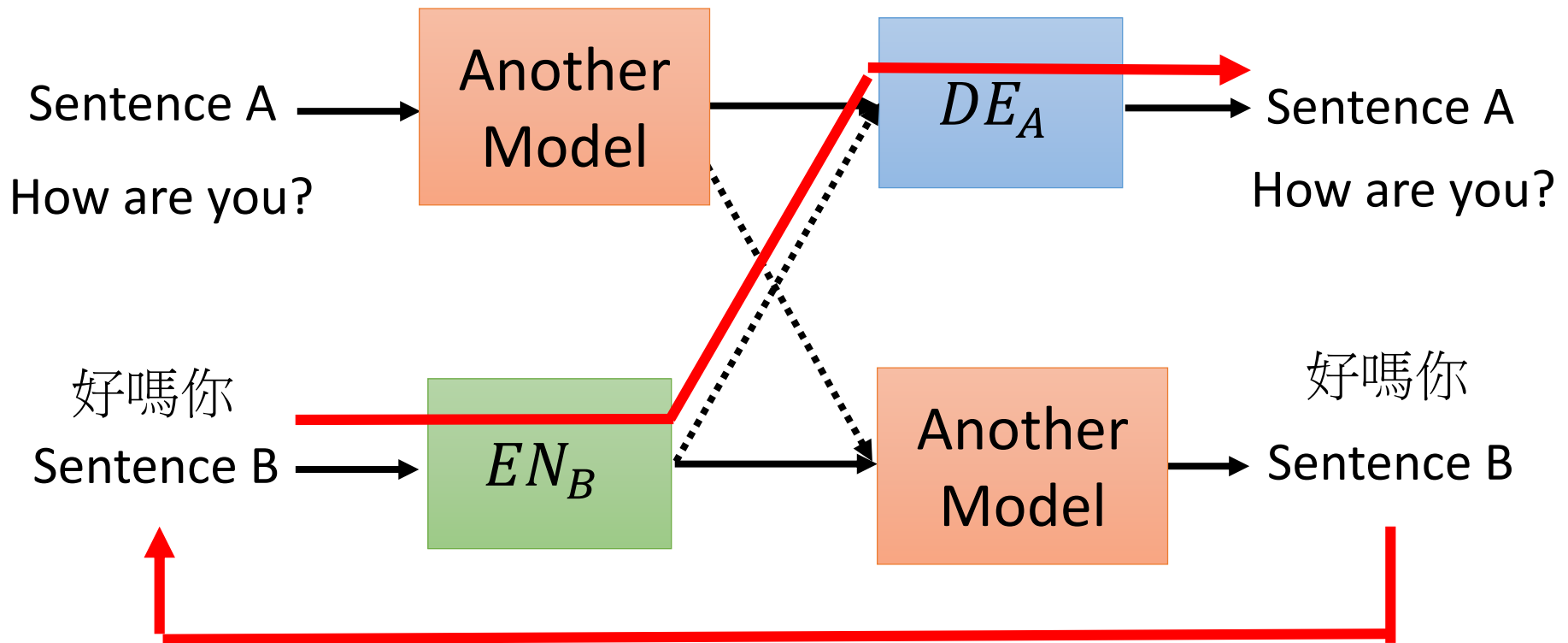
Unsupervised Translation



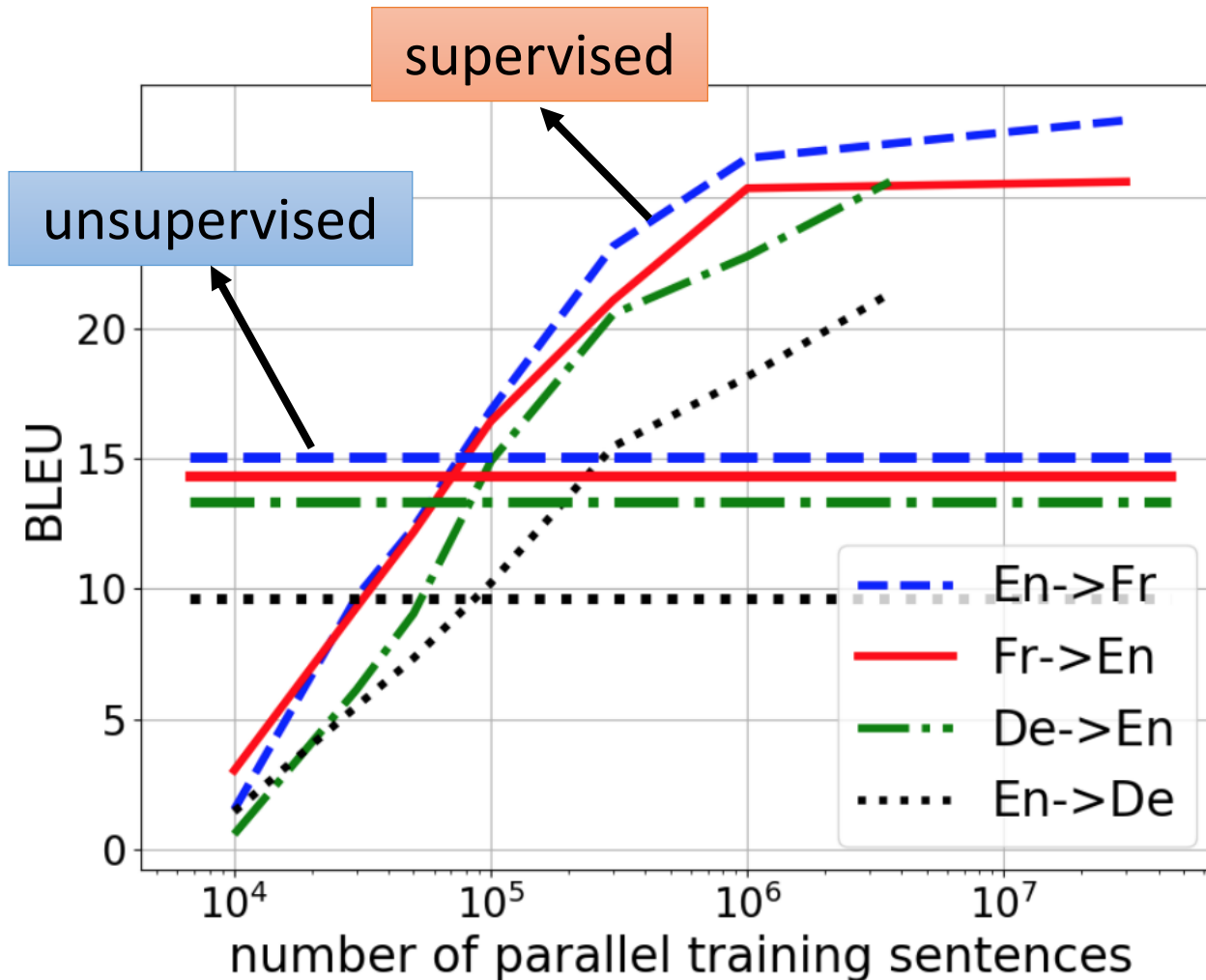
Unsupervised Translation



Unsupervised Translation



Start from another unsupervised translation model
(word embedding translation model)



Unsupervised learning
with 10M sentences

=

Supervised learning with
100K sentence pairs

	en → fr	fr → en	en → de	de → en	en → ro	ro → en	en → ru	ru → en
<i>Unsupervised PBSMT</i>								
Unsupervised phrase table	-	17.50	-	15.63	-	14.10	-	8.08
Back-translation - Iter. 1	24.79	26.16	15.92	22.43	18.21	21.49	11.04	15.16
Back-translation - Iter. 2	27.32	26.80	17.65	22.85	20.61	22.52	12.87	16.42
Back-translation - Iter. 3	27.77	26.93	17.94	22.87	21.18	22.99	13.13	16.52
Back-translation - Iter. 4	27.84	27.20	17.77	22.68	21.33	23.01	13.37	16.62
Back-translation - Iter. 5	28.11	27.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unsupervised NMT</i>								
LSTM	24.48	23.74						
Transformer	25.14	24.18						
<i>Phrase-based + Neural network</i>								
NMT + PBSMT	27.12	26.29						
PBSMT + NMT	27.60	27.68						

	en-fr	fr-en	en-de	de-en	en-ro	ro-en	
<i>Previous state-of-the-art - Lample et al. (2018b)</i>							
NMT	25.1	24.2	17.2	21.0	21.2	19.4	
PBSMT	28.1	27.2	17.8	22.7	21.3	23.0	
PBSMT + NMT	27.6	27.7	20.2	25.2	25.1	23.9	
<i>Our results for different encoder and decoder initializations</i>							
EMB	EMB	29.4	29.4	21.3	27.3	27.5	26.6
-	-	13.0	15.8	6.7	15.3	18.9	18.3
-	CLM	25.3	26.4	19.2	26.0	25.7	24.6
-	MLM	29.2	29.1	21.6	28.6	28.2	27.3
CLM	-	28.7	28.2	24.4	30.3	29.2	28.0
CLM	CLM	30.4	30.0	22.7	30.5	29.0	27.8
CLM	MLM	32.3	31.6	24.3	32.5	31.6	29.8
MLM	-	31.6	32.1	27.0	33.2	31.8	30.5
MLM	CLM	33.4	32.3	24.9	32.9	31.7	30.4
MLM	MLM	33.4	33.3	26.4	34.3	33.3	31.8

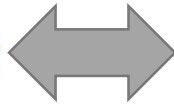
[Lample, et al., EMNLP'18]

[Lample, et al., NeurIPS'19]

Image Style



Audio Style



positive sentences

negative sentences

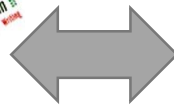
Text Style Transfer



document

summary

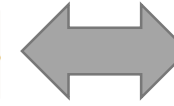
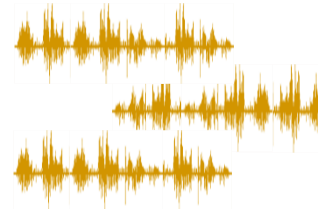
Unsupervised Abstractive Summarization



Language 1

Language 2

Unsupervised Translation

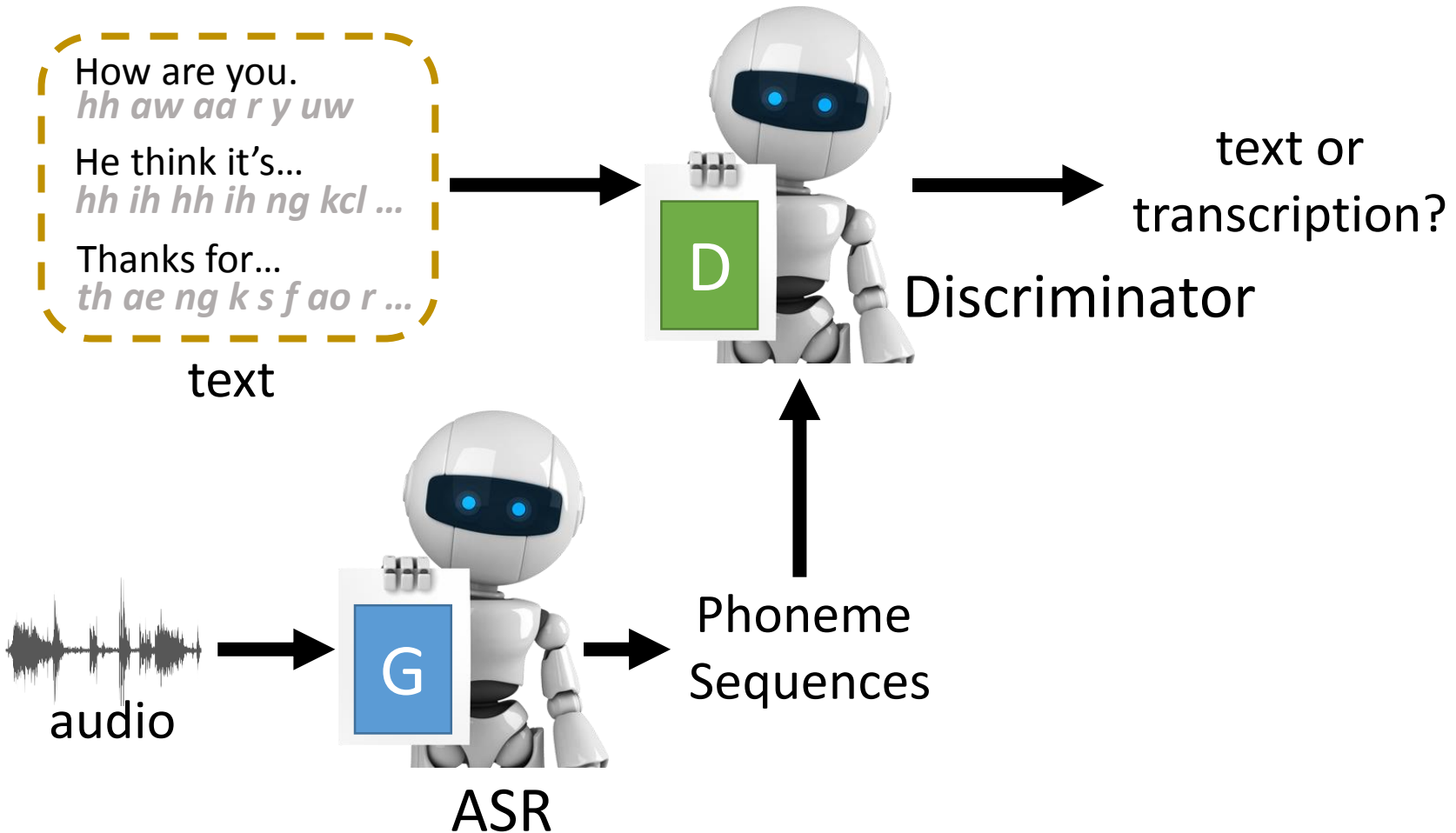


Audio

Text

Unsupervised ASR

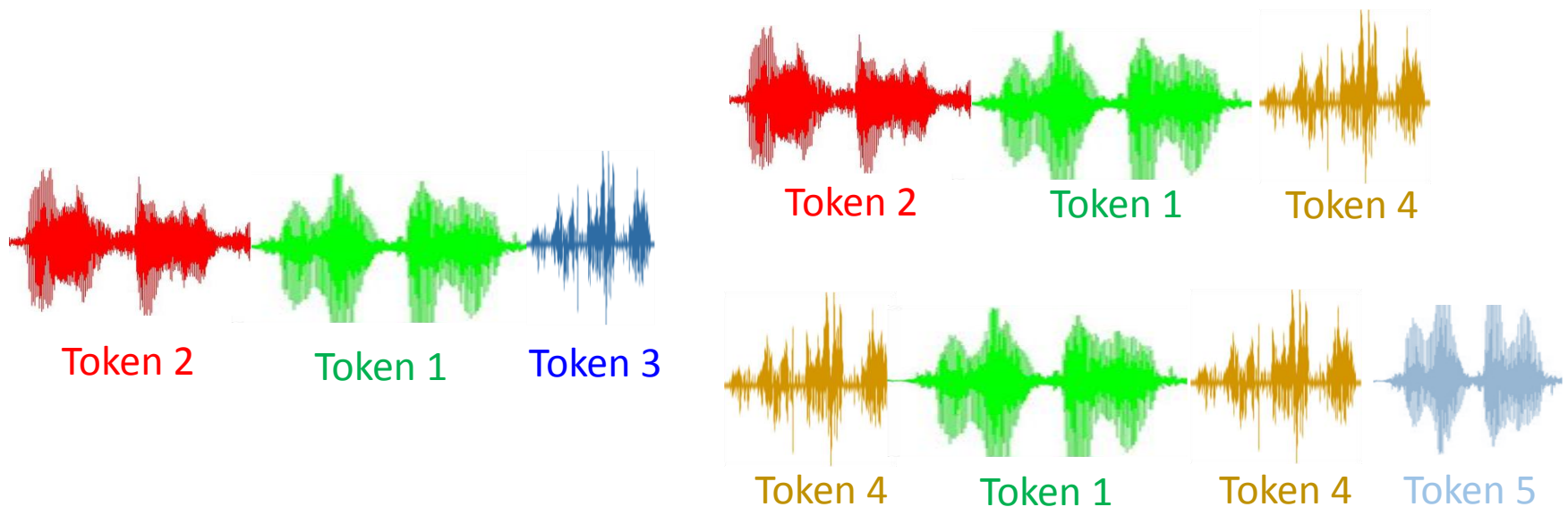
Unsupervised Speech Recognition



Acoustic Token Discovery



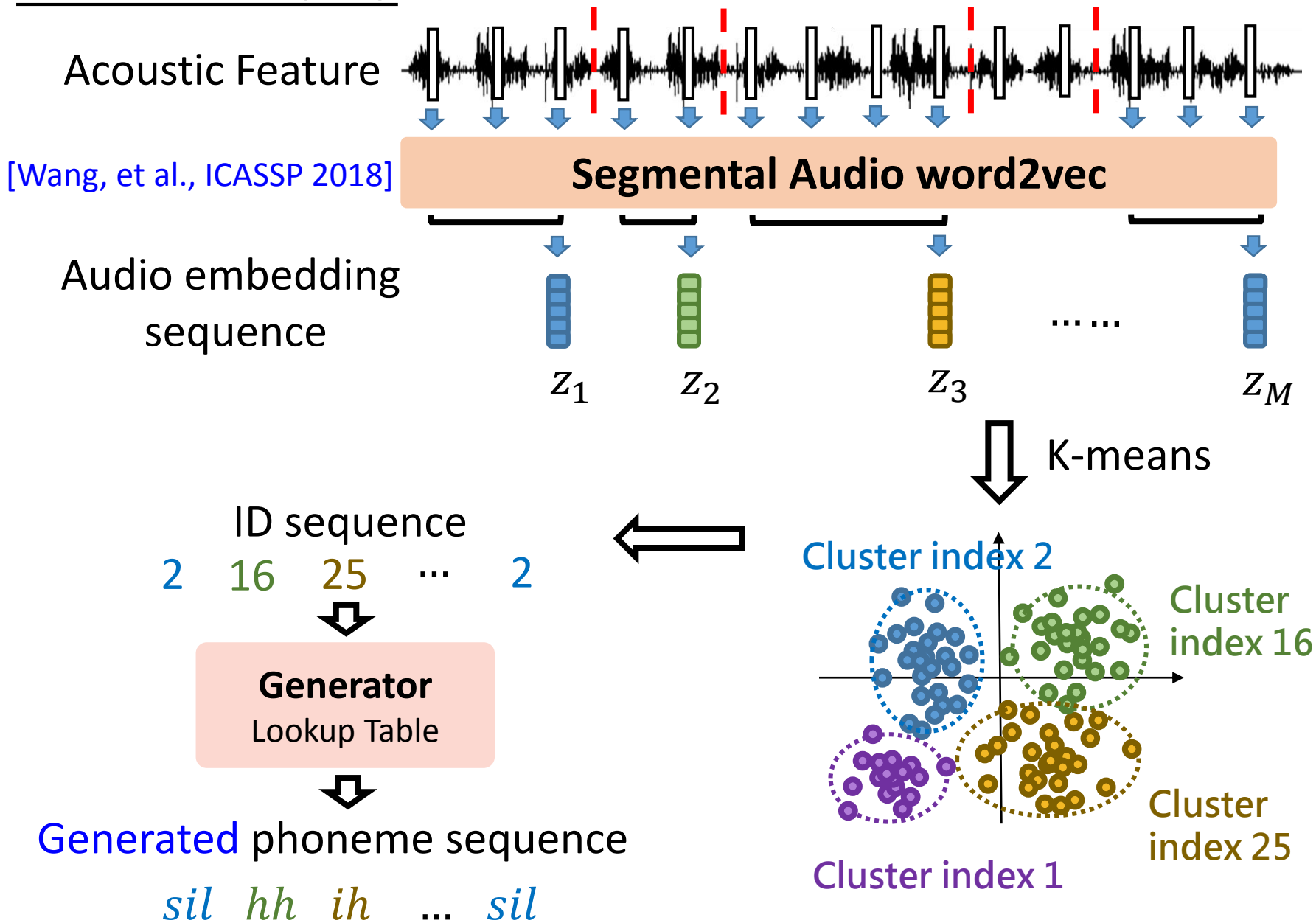
Acoustic Token Discovery



Acoustic tokens can be discovered from audio collection without text annotation.

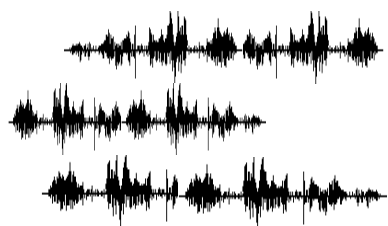
Acoustic tokens: chunks of acoustically similar audio segments with token IDs

Generator (v1)



Experiment

Matched Case
(Oracle)

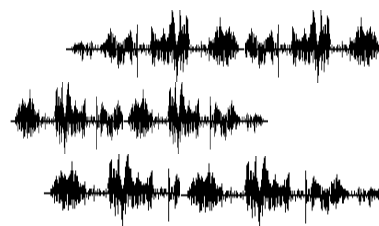


4620
(TIMIT)



4620
(TIMIT)

Nonmatched
Case



3620
(TIMIT)



1000
(TIMIT)

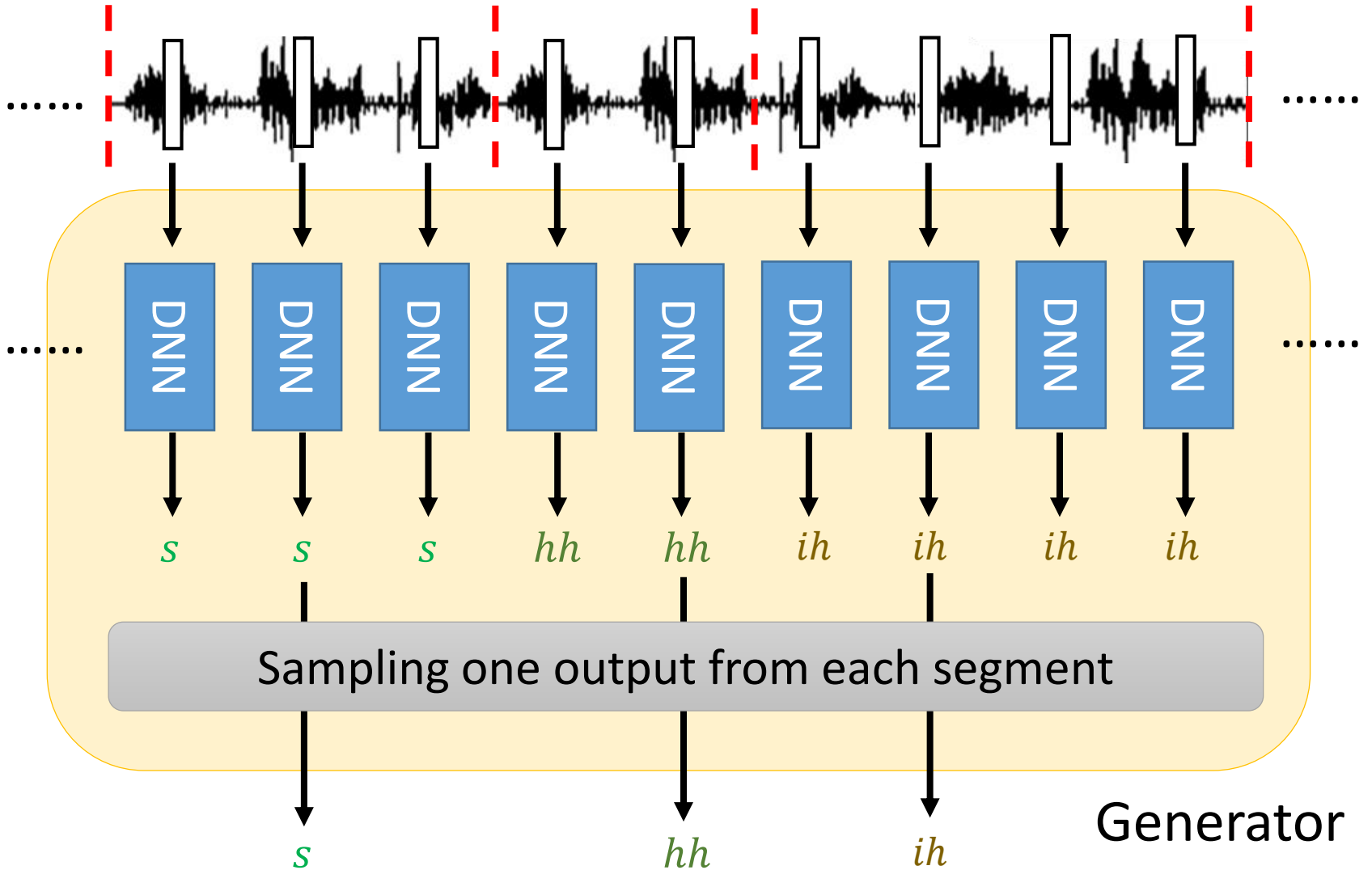
Experimental Results [\[Liu, et al., INTERSPEECH, 2018\]](#)

Approaches	PER	
	Matched	Nonmatched
Supervised		
RNN Transducer	17.7	-
Standard HMMs	21.5	-

Generator (v2)

Phoneme boundaries obtained by Gate Activation Signals (GAS)

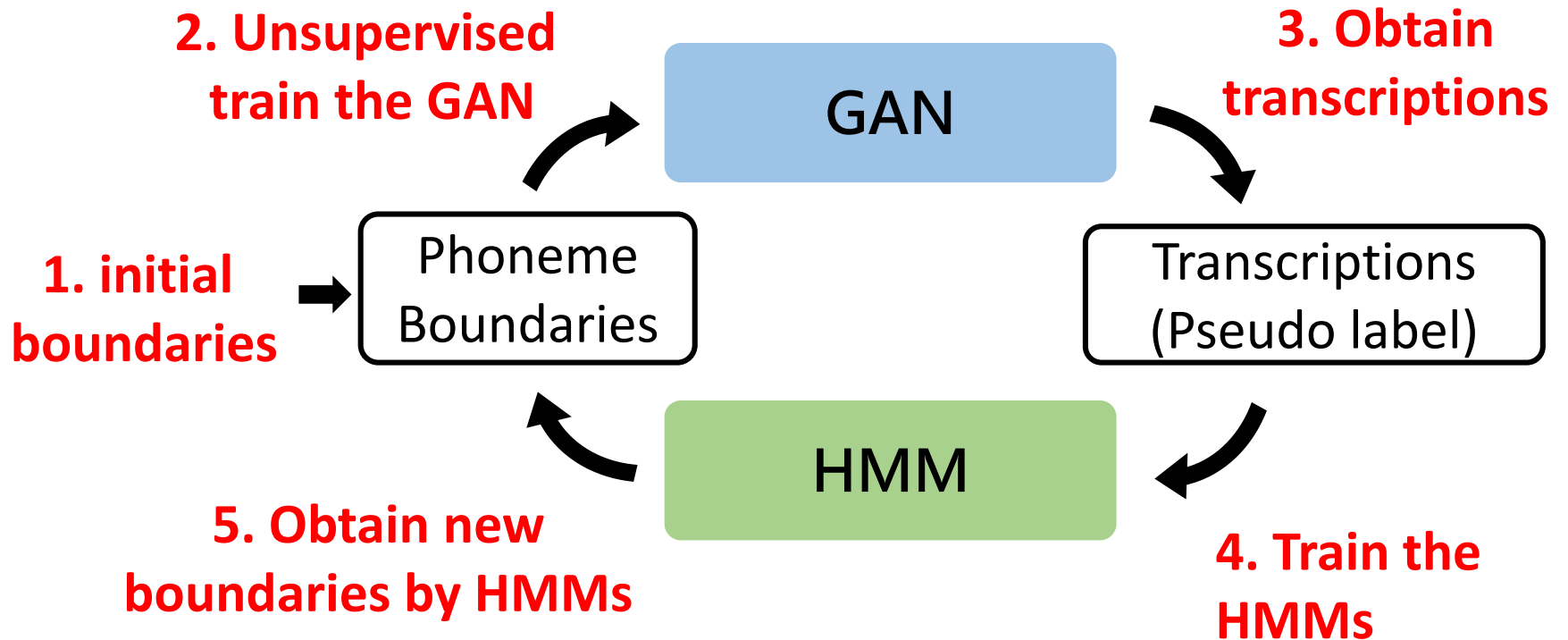
[Wang, et al., INTERSPEECH 2017]



Experimental Results [Chen, et al., INTERSPEECH, 2019]

Approaches			PER	
			Matched	Nonmatched
Supervised				
RNN Transducer			17.7	-
Standard HMMs			21.5	-
Completely unsupervised (no label at all)				
Generator (v1)			76.0	-
Generator (v2)	Iteration 1	GAN	48.6	50.0

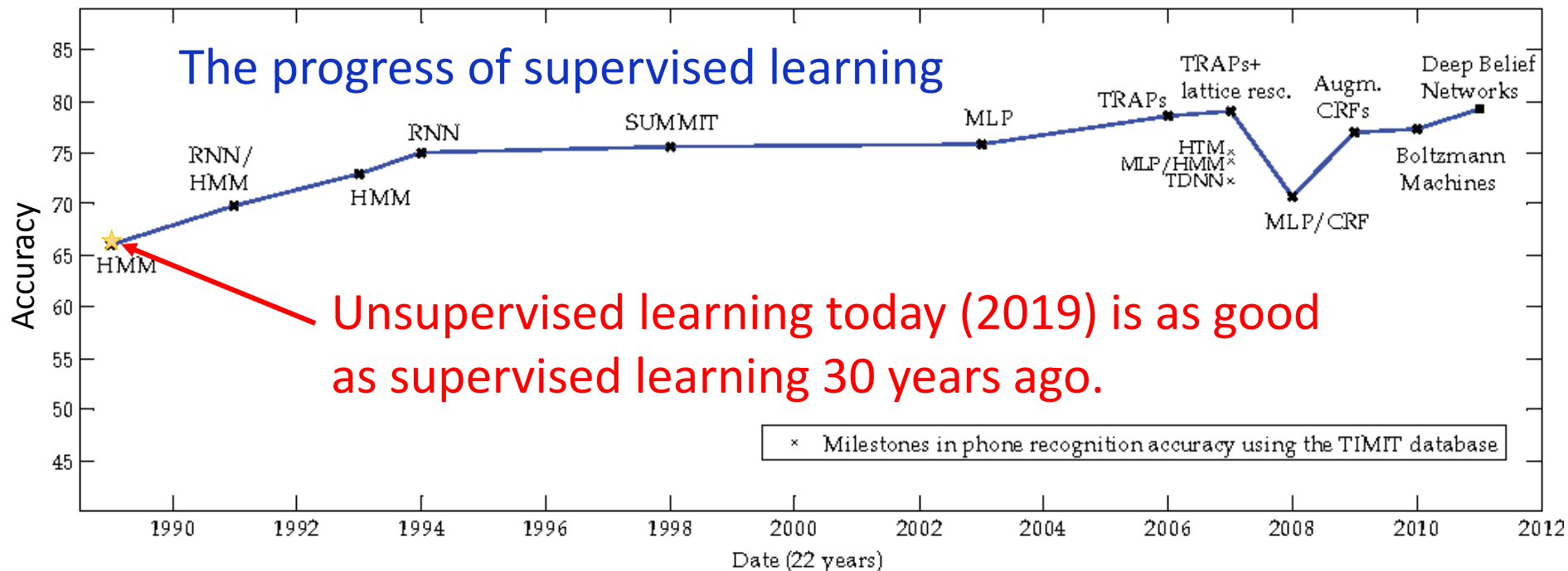
Refining Boundaries



Experimental Results [Chen, et al., INTERSPEECH, 2019]

Approaches			PER	
			Matched	Nonmatched
Supervised				
RNN Transducer			17.7	-
Standard HMMs			21.5	-
Completely unsupervised (no label at all)				
Generator (v1)			76.0	-
Generator (v2)	Iteration 1	GAN	48.6	50.0
		HMM	30.7	39.5
	Iteration 2	GAN	41.0	44.3
		HMM	27.0	35.5
	Iteration 3	GAN	38.4	44.2
		HMM	26.1	33.1

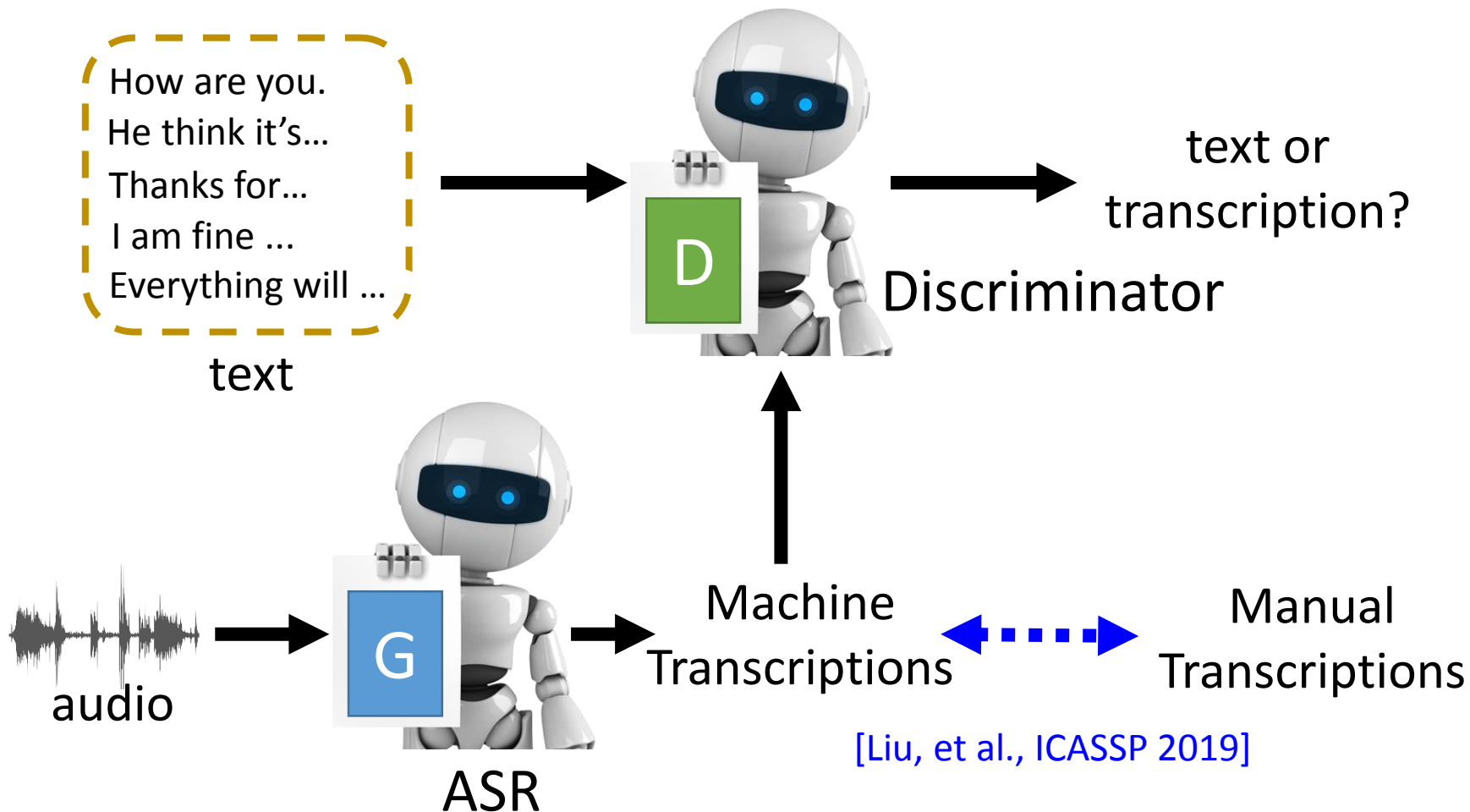
The progress of supervised learning



Unsupervised learning today (2019) is as good as supervised learning 30 years ago.

The image is modified from: Phone recognition on the TIMIT database Lopes, C. and Perdigão, F., 2011. Speech Technologies, Vol 1, pp. 285--302.

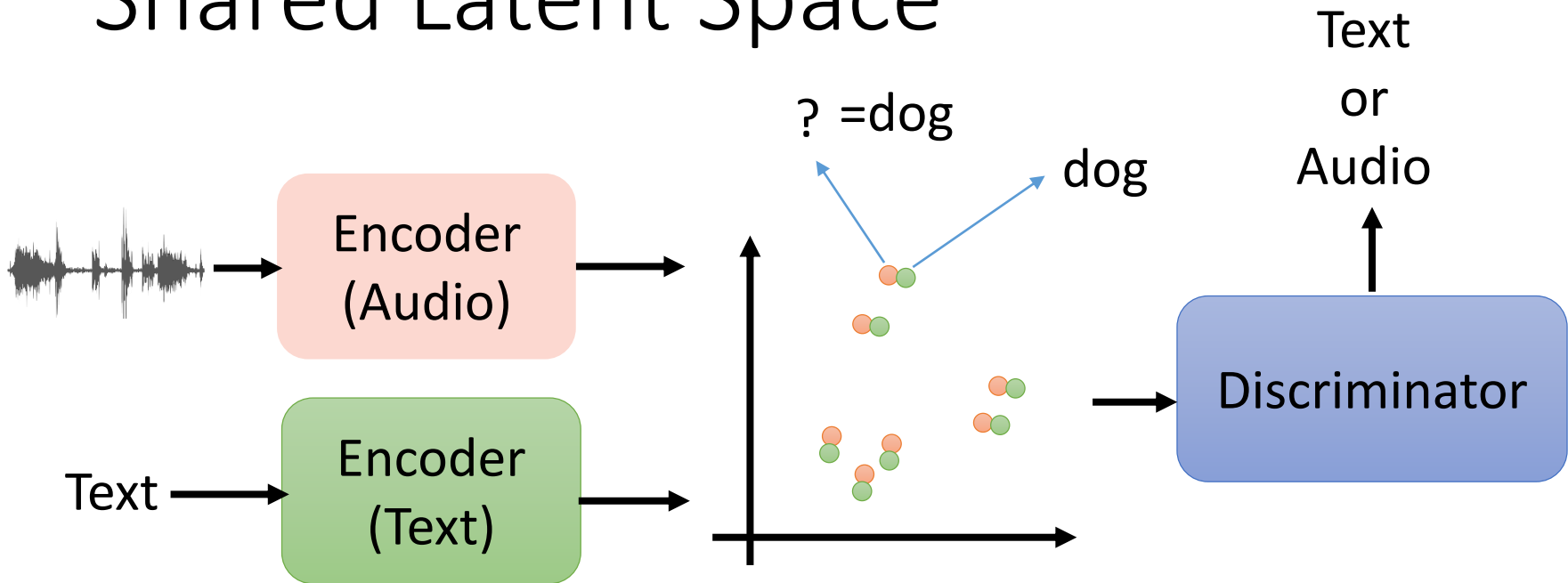
Semi-supervised Speech Recognition



Using 100 hours pairs annotated audio from Librispeech,
and text without audio

21.7% WER → 18.7% WER

Shared Latent Space



- Initial attempt [Chen, et al., SLT, 2018]
- 76.3% WER on Librispeech [Chung, et al., NIPS 2018]
- WSJ with 2.5 hours paired data: 64.6% WER
[Jennifer Drexler, et al., SLT 2018]
- LJ speech with 20 mins paired data: 11.7% PER [Ren, et al., ICML 2019]
- Unsupervised speech translation is possible [Chung, et al., ICASSP 2019]

Image
Style



Audio Style



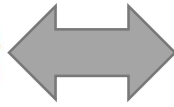
male



female



positive
sentences



negative
sentences

Text Style Transfer



document

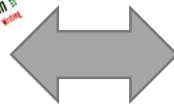


summary

Unsupervised Abstractive Summarization

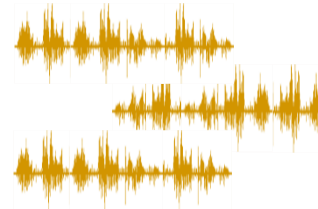


Language 1

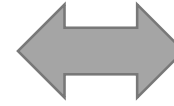


Language 2

Unsupervised Translation



Audio



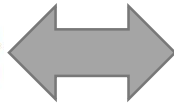
Text

Unsupervised ASR

Image
Style



Audio
Style



positive
sentences

negative
sentences

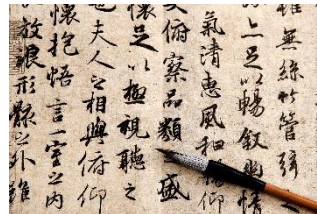
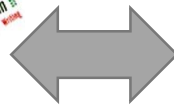
Text Style Transfer



document

summary

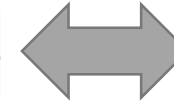
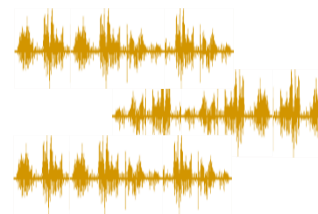
Unsupervised Abstractive
Summarization



Language 1

Language 2

Unsupervised Translation



Audio

Text

Unsupervised ASR

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