



Understanding the Technological and Experiential Requirements of Improvisational Storytelling Agents

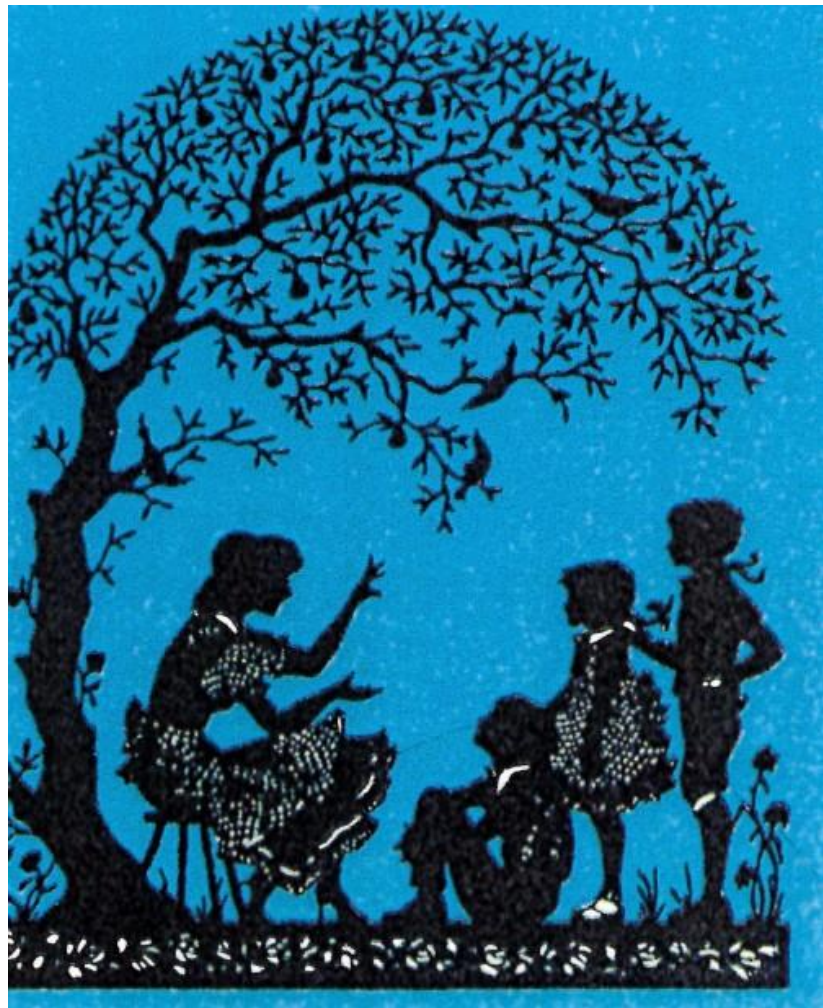
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Why is storytelling important?

Most natural way of communicating

What if computers could tell stories?





They could...

- Help us plan
- Teach us
- Train us for hypothetical scenarios
- Do anything else that requires long-term context and commonsense information!



Automated Story Generation

Teaching computers to tell stories



Main Takeaway (tl;dr)

There are currently two ways of doing story generation

And I am creating a combined model by taking the best from both



Causal Storytelling Systems

Pharmacist
asks for
prescription



Customer
produces
prescription



Pharmacist
checks
prescription



Pharmacist
delivers drugs



Examples

Universe (1984):

>> LIZ tells NEIL she doesn't love him

working on goal – (WORRY-ABOUT NEIL) – using plan BE-CONCERNED

Possible candidates – MARLENA JULIE DOUG ROMAN DON CHRIS KAYLA

Using Marlena for WORRIER

>> MARLENA is worried about NEIL

Talespin (1992):

One day,

JOE WAS THIRSTY .

JOE WANTED NOT TO BE THIRSTY .

JOE WANTED TO BE NEAR THE WATER.



The Dream

**Story Prompt
(First Sentence)**



Story Generator

**Rest of the Story
(about anything)**

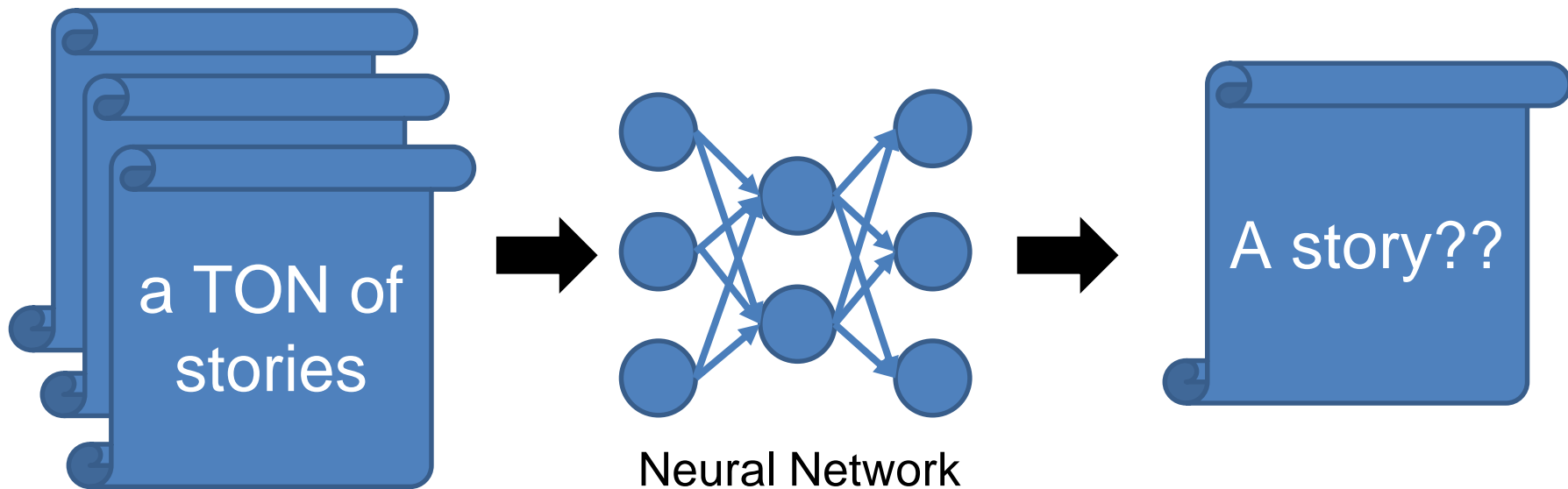


A close-up shot of a hand reaching towards a dark, rectangular sign. The sign features the word "SUNSPRING" in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The background is softly blurred, showing a desk with a lamp and some papers, suggesting an office or retail environment. The lighting is warm and focused on the sign and the hand.

SUNSPRING



Neural Storytellers





A Standard Neural Network's Output

r2d2 carrying some drinks on a tray strapped to his back passes yoda who uses his force powers to hog the drinks

Expected:

obi wan and anakin are drinking happily when chewbacca takes a polaroid picture of anakin and obi wan

Generated:

can this block gives him the advantage to personally run around with a large stick of cheese

Comparison

CAUSAL SYSTEMS

- + Coherent stories
- Limited domain




NEURAL NETWORK SYSTEMS

- + Unique stories
- Coherence is terrible





This brings me to my thesis statement...



Why don't we have both?



In other words...

A jointly neural and causal model will create more *novel* coherent **open-domain** stories than solely **probabilistic (neural)** or **causal** models



Outline



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Improving neural networks for storytelling

- Extr
- sen
- Lea
- plot



Joint Model



Why is this so weird?

r2d2 carrying some drinks on a tray strapped to his back passes yoda who uses his force powers to hog the drinks

can this block gives him the advantage to personally run around with a large stick of cheese

Problem: Sentences like this only appear once in the dataset

Solution: Fixing sparsity by separating semantics (meaning) from syntax (grammar)



Event Representations

Use linguistic knowledge to bootstrap the neural network

From sentence, extract event representation

(subject, verb, direct object, modifier)

Original sentence: yoda uses the force to take apart the platform

Event: yoda, use, force, \emptyset

Generalized Event: $\langle PERSON \rangle_0$, fit, power, \emptyset

John unwittingly
unleashes an insidious
pox.

sentence_n



Eventify

<PERSON>0, disassemble, contagious_disease, ∅

John unleash pox ∅

event_n

Event-to-
Event

event_{n+1}

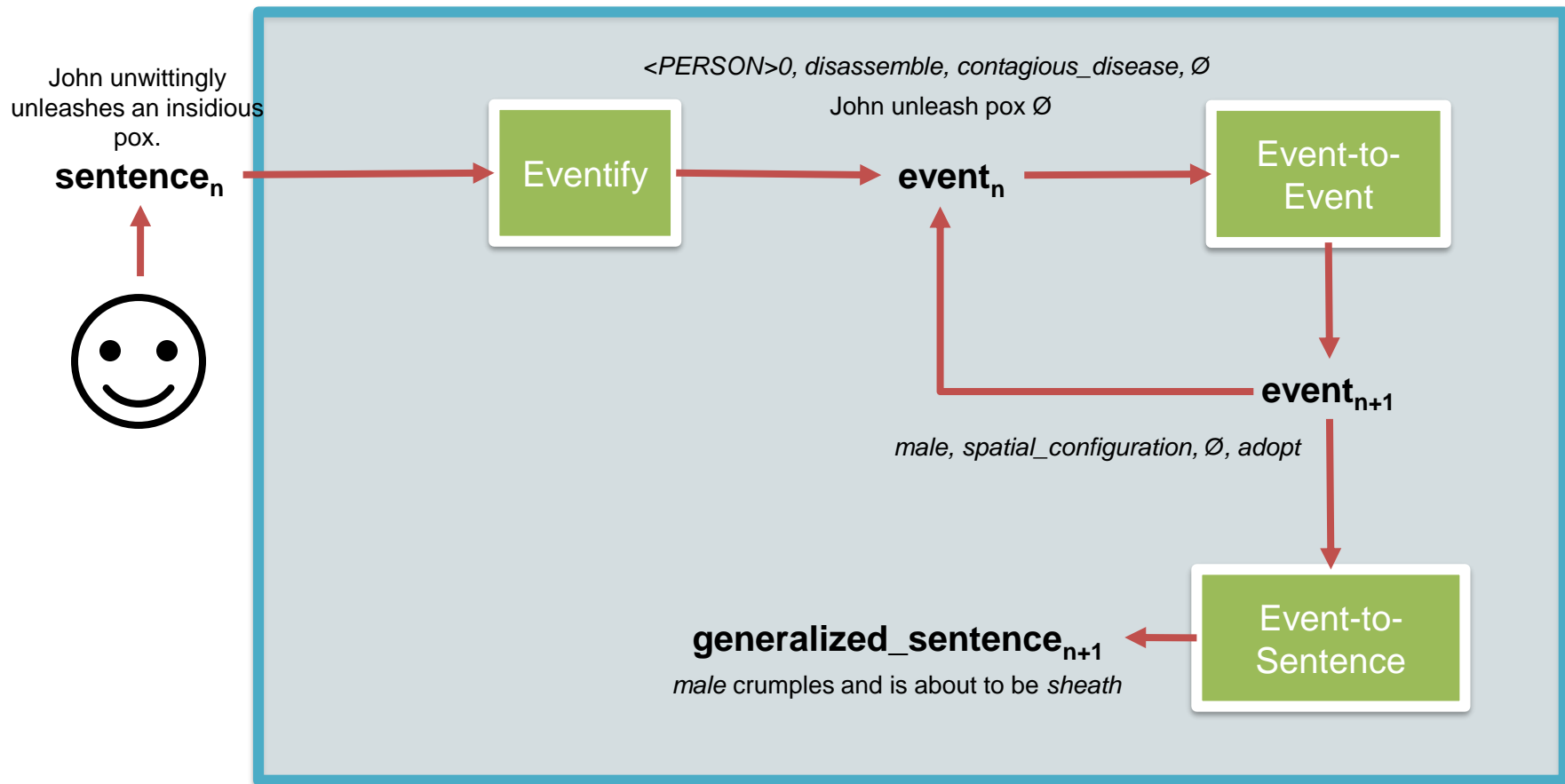
male, spatial_configuration, ∅, adopt



2019 ACM RICHARD TAPIA CELEBRATION OF DIVERSITY IN COMPUTING CONFERENCE

PRESENTED BY CMD-IT

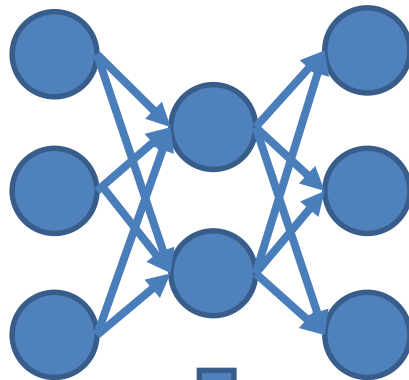
How do you read that?



Why are the sentences generalized?



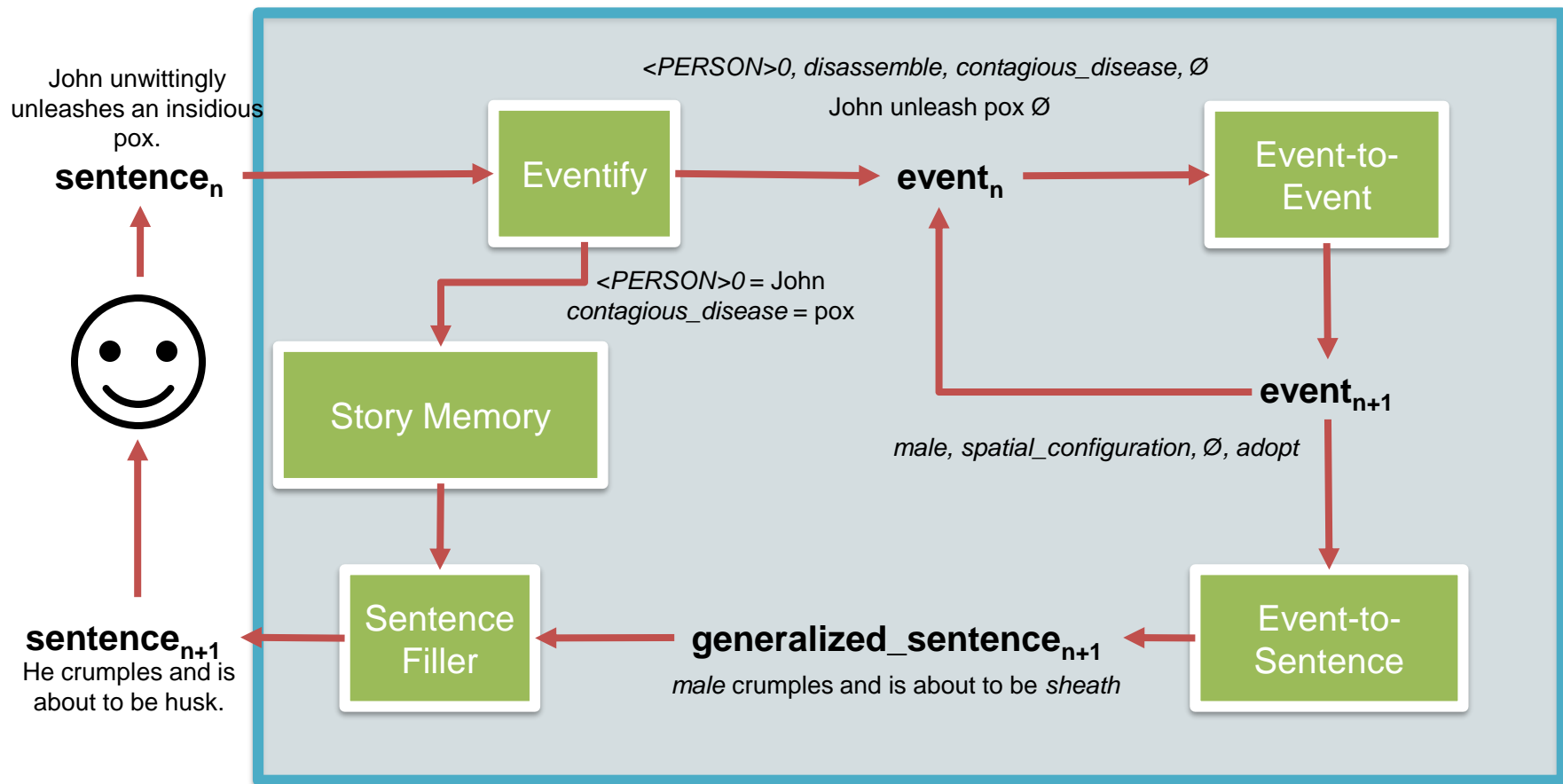
Generalized Event-to-Event



carnivore, eat, animal_tissue, \emptyset

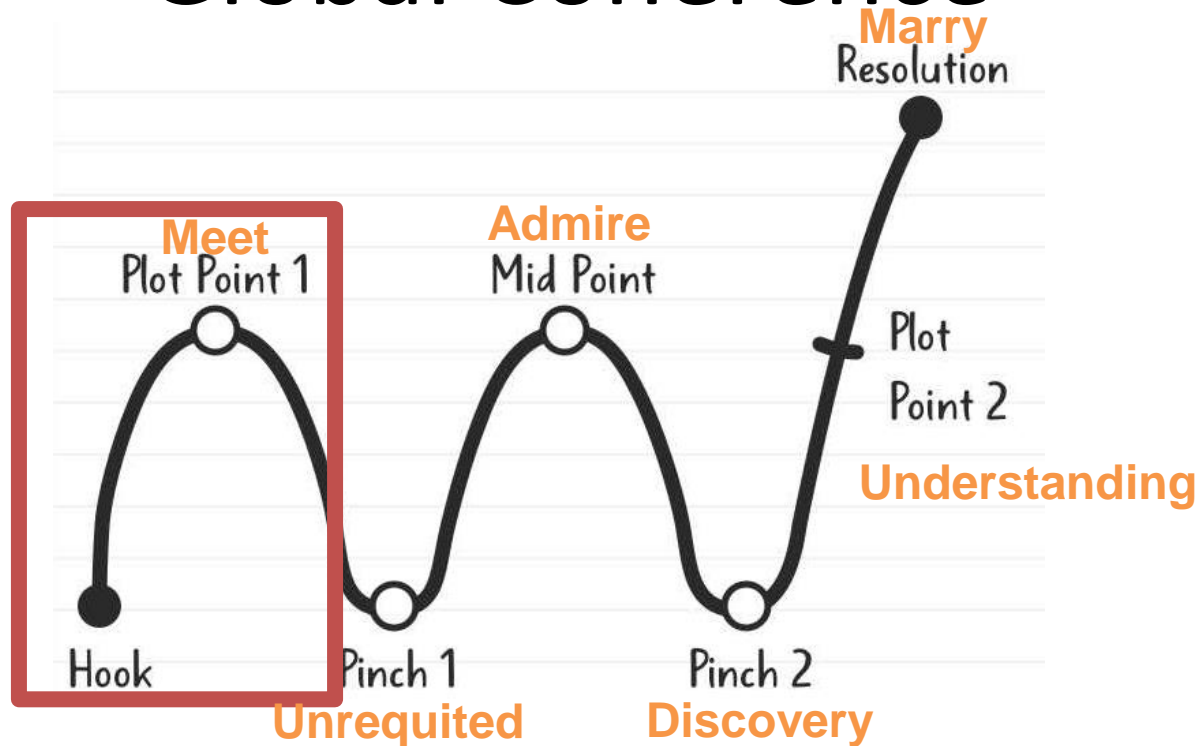


The dog ate the bone.





Global Coherence





Outline



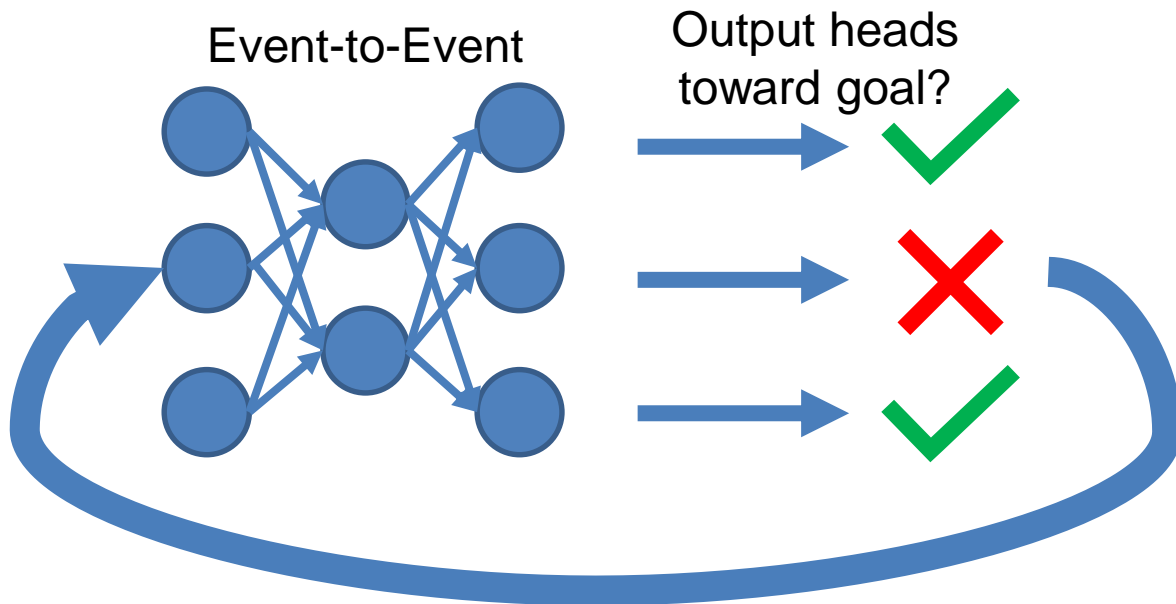
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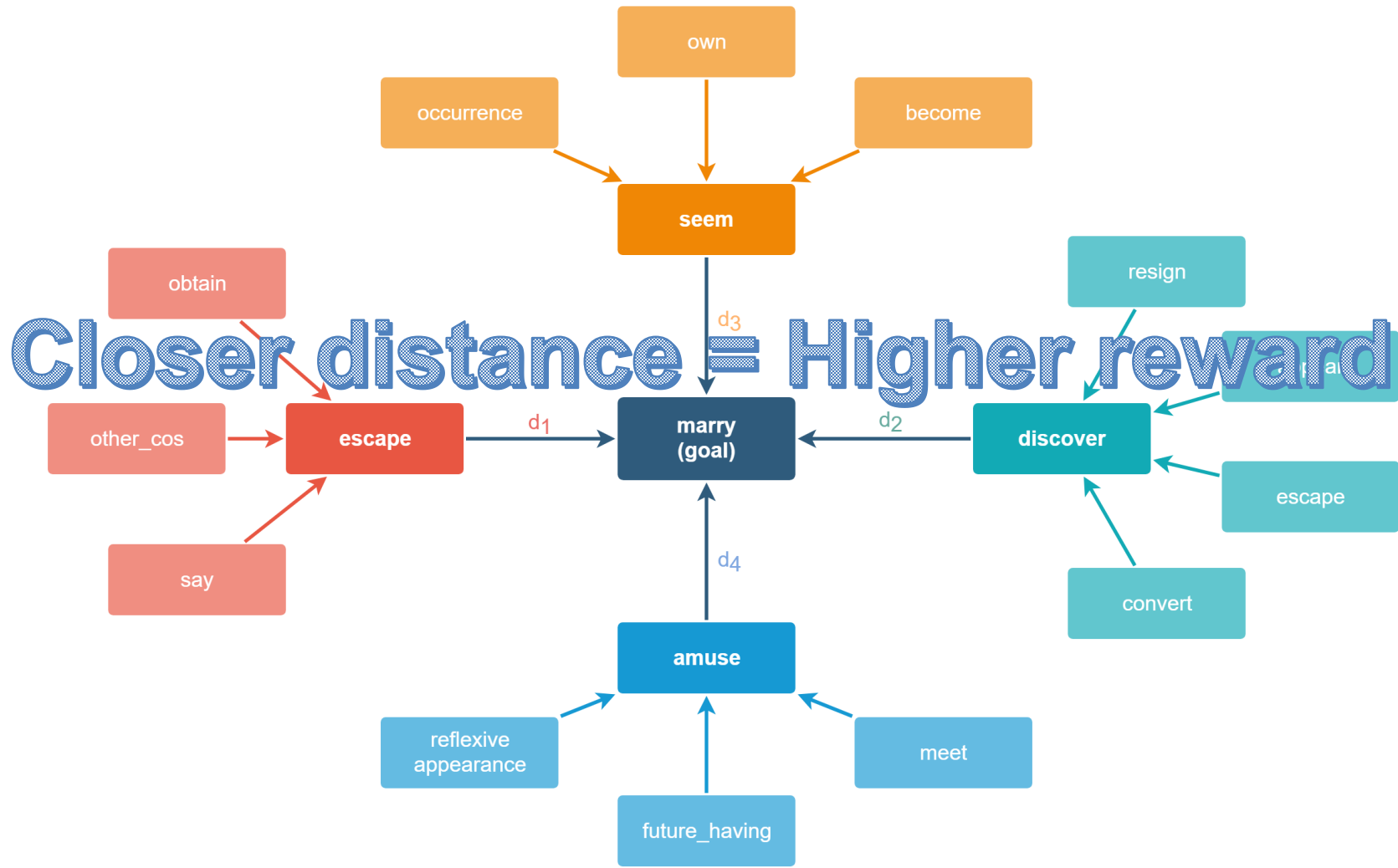
Improving neural networks
for storytelling

- Extracting events from sentences
- **Leading it toward plot points**



Improved Neural Network







They can hit the goal the majority of the time now!

But are the stories actually any *good*?

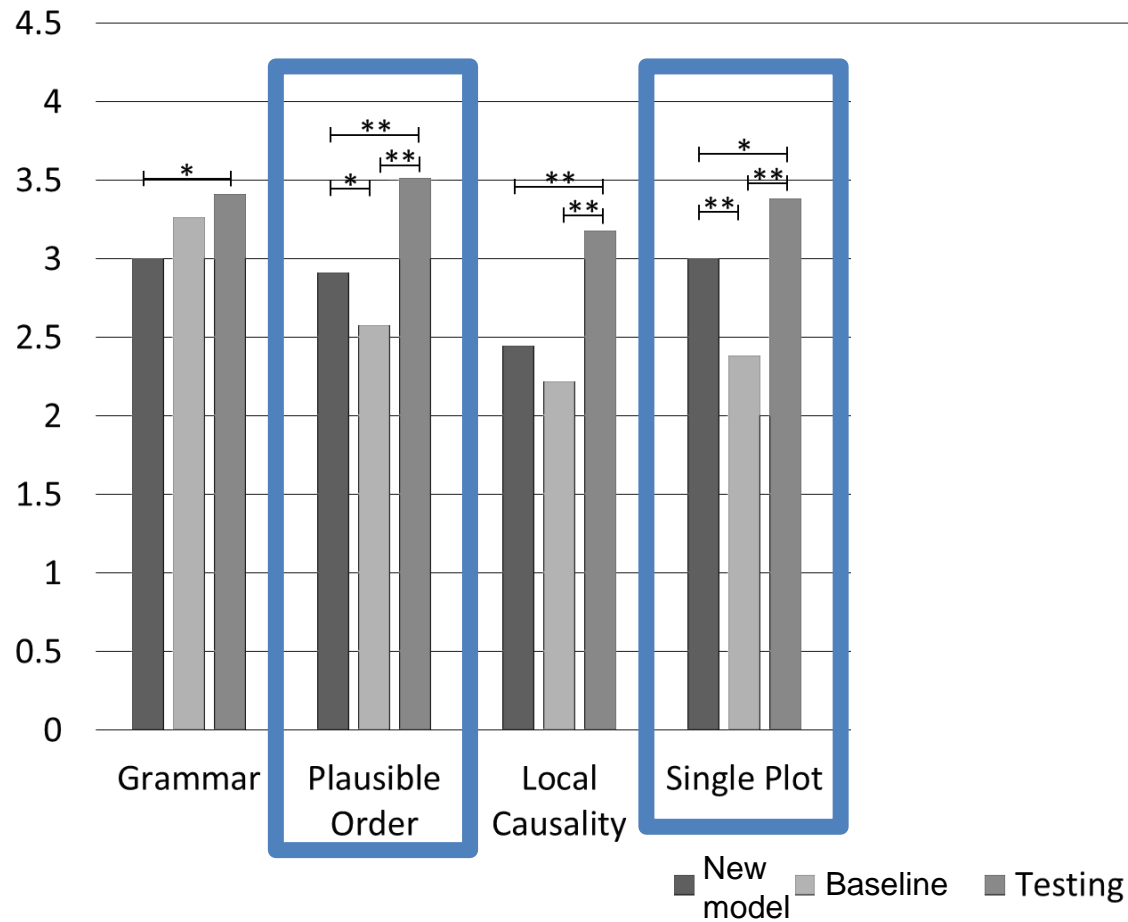


Human-Participant Questionnaire

1. This story exhibits CORRECT GRAMMAR.
2. **This story's events occur in a PLAUSIBLE ORDER.**
3. **This story's sentences MAKE SENSE given sentences before and after them.**
4. **This story AVOIDS REPETITION.**
5. This story uses INTERESTING LANGUAGE.
6. This story is of HIGH QUALITY.
7. This story is ENJOYABLE.
8. This story REMINDS ME OF A SOAP OPERA.
9. This story FOLLOWS A SINGLE PLOT.

Average Score per Model

* $p < .05$
** $p < .01$





So far...

We have a neural network
that is more accurate (because of events)
and is now goal driven



But the stories still aren't causally coherent...



Example (Goal: hate/admire)

Our sister died.

Greggory executed during the visit.

Greggory adopted the girl.

The girl looked like her mom.

She was appalled.

Penelope detested the jungle gym.



Outline



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Improving neural
networks for storytelling



Joint Model



Back to Causal Chains

Pharmacist
asks for
prescription



Customer
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Pharmacist
delivers drugs



Using VerbNet

Jen sent the **book** to **Remy** from **Atlanta**.

Causes

has_location(e1, book, Atlanta)

do(e2, Jen)

cause(e2, e3)

motion(e3, book)

!has_location(e3, book, Atlanta)

has_location(e4, book, Remy)

Effects

Atlanta : location

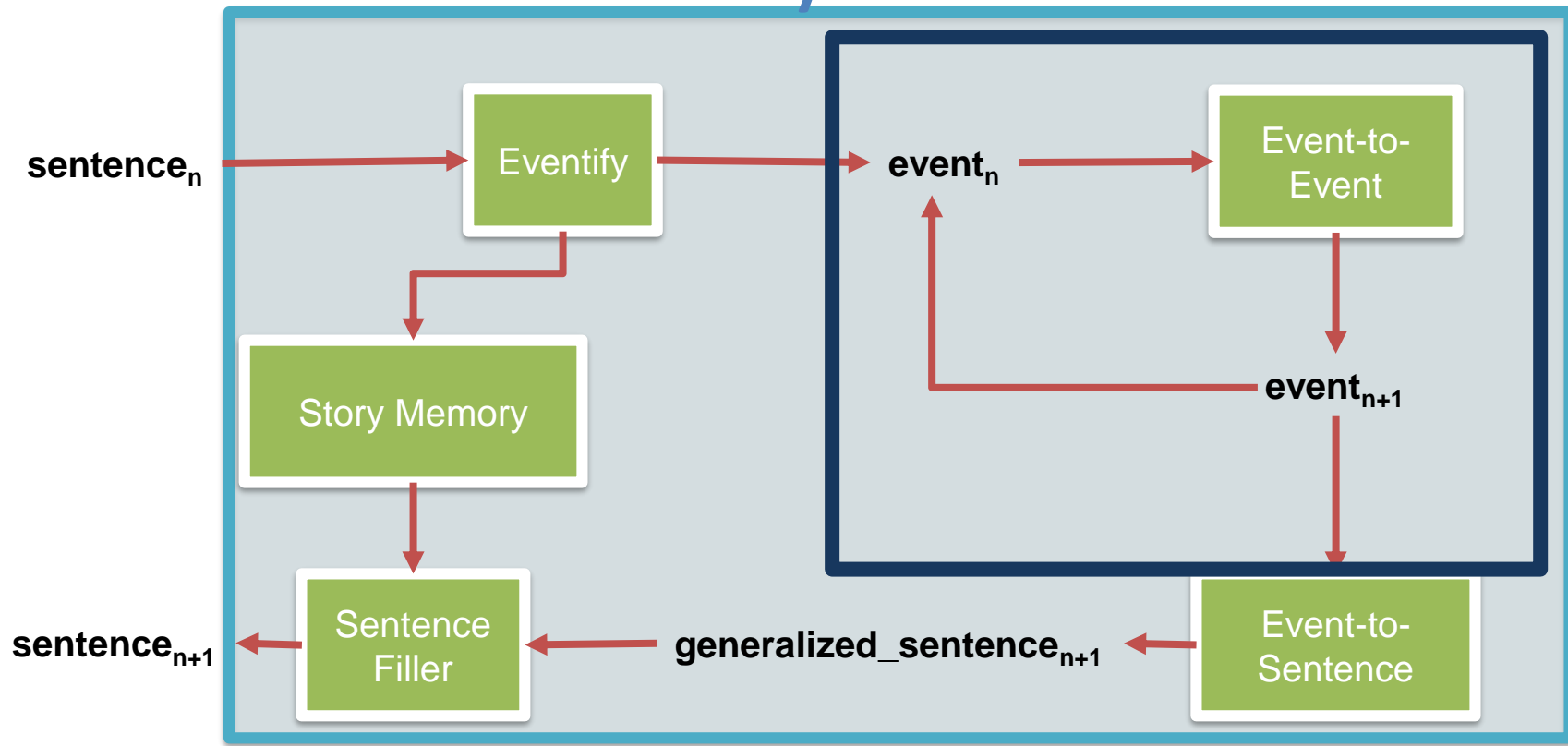
~~book : concrete~~

Jen : animate or organization

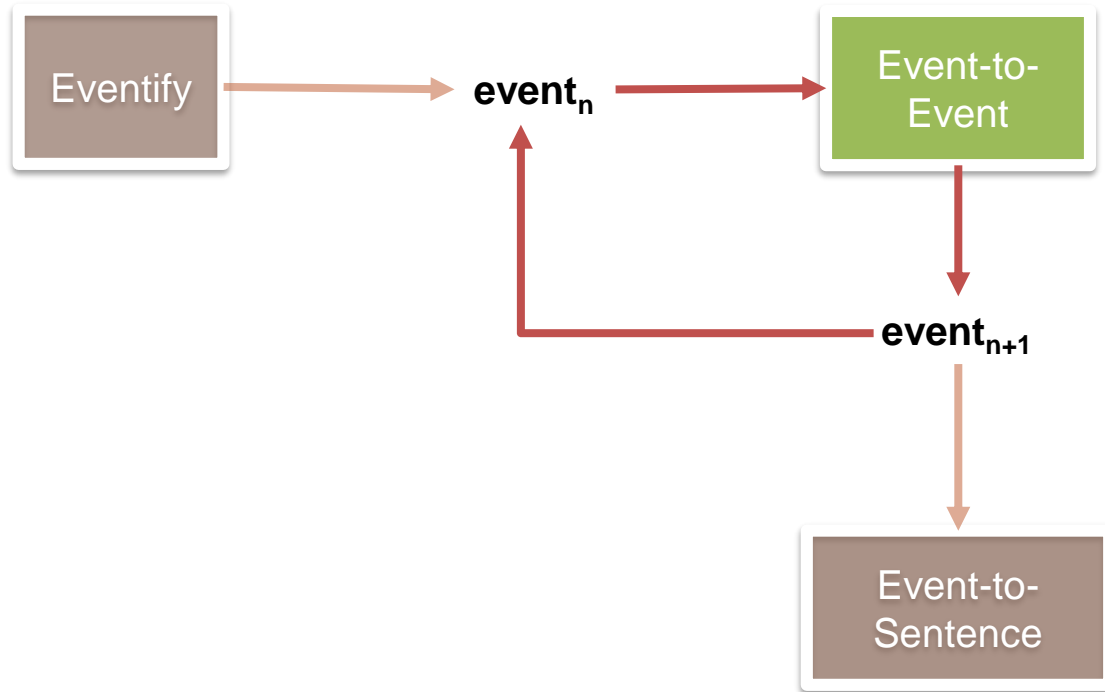


How does this fit into the **joint system**?

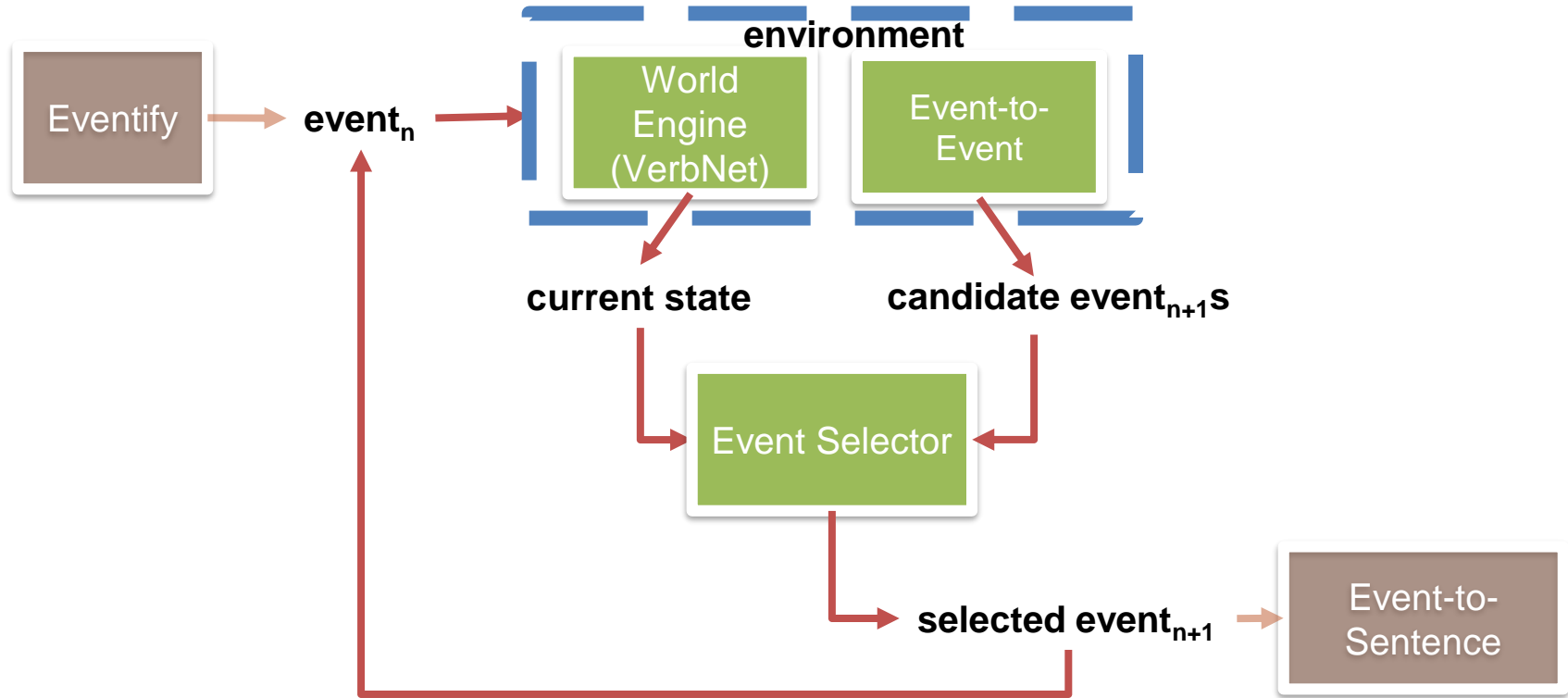
Joint System



Joint System



Joint System





Conclusion

- Storytelling systems are important!
- Causal systems are too cumbersome to make but create stories that make sense
- Neural network systems can create stories about many topics but don't always make sense
- I hypothesize that a hybrid system can create more *novel coherent open-domain* stories



Thank you!

Questions?

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