Assessing ChatGPT-Based Query Rewriting and Language-Agnostic Transformers for Multilingual Document-Grounded QA

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Abstract

The DialDoc 2023 shared task has expanded the document-grounded dialogue task to encompass multiple languages, despite having limited annotated data. This paper assesses the effectiveness of both language-agnostic and language-aware paradigms for multilingual pre-trained transformer models in a bi-encoder-based dense passage retriever (DPR), concluding that the language-agnostic approach is superior. Additionally, the study investigates the impact of query rewriting techniques using large language models, such as ChatGPT, on multilingual, document-grounded question-answering systems. The experiments conducted demonstrate that, for the examples examined, query rewriting does not enhance performance compared to the original queries. This failure is due to topic switching in final dialogue turns and irrelevant topics being considered for query rewriting.

1 Introduction

English dominates as the most widely used language on the internet, and for communicating with virtual assistants [1]. However, the prevalence of English-centric content creates a language barrier for non-English speakers who wish to access information and services online. To bridge this gap, there is a growing need for multilingual knowledge-grounded, question-answering dialogue systems that can enable individuals to access the internet and utilize virtual assistants in their native language. While the development of English document-grounded dialogue systems (Feng et al., 2021) has been extensively explored, the exploration of other languages remains limited.

In response to this, DialDoc 2023 shared task extends the task of document-grounded dialogue to include multiple languages with limited annotated data, such as Vietnamese and French. The development of multilingual dialogue systems poses two significant challenges: understanding queries in any language and retrieving relevant passages from a collection of documents in multiple languages and generating appropriate responses in the same language. Prior works (Clark et al., 2020; Asai et al., 2021a) in open-domain multilingual question-answering models have addressed these challenges using a retriever-reader approach. Specifically, the multilingual DPR (mDPR) model, an extension of DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020), is used to retrieve documents from a corpus. A multilingual reader based on m(ulitlingual)T5 (Xue et al., 2021a), generates suitable responses in the target language based on the retrieved multilingual passages. In contrast to conventional retrieval tasks, passage retrieval in conversational question answering (QA) presents new challenges as each question must be interpreted within the context of the ongoing dialogue. Previous studies (Wu et al., 2022) have shown that rewriting the question using the dialogue context into a standalone question can enhance the retrieval process, surpassing the performance of current state-of-the-art retrievers.

The mDPR model employs a bi-encoder architecture, utilizing a pre-trained multilingual model to encode the questions and passages independently. The encoded representations are then compared using a maximum inner product search to identify relevant passages for a given question. In this study, we evaluate two paradigms for multilingual pre-trained transformer models, namely, a language-agnostic paradigm and a language-specific paradigm, to enhance mDPR's performance. Specifically, we consider two models for multilingual sentence embedding: Language-Agnostic BERT Sentence Embedding (LaBSE) (Feng et al., 2022) and XLM-RoBERTa (XLM-R) (Conneau et al., 2020). LaBSE combines masked language modeling with translation language mod-

[1] Usage Statistics and Market Share of Content Languages for Websites, February 2023 — w3techs.com.

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eling to produce language-agnostic sentence embeddings, while XLM-R is a cross-lingual version of RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019) pre-trained on a large corpus of text in over 100 languages using a self-supervised approach. Although both models are beneficial for multilingual sentence embeddings, based on our experiments, it has been observed that LaBSE outperforms XLM-R. Additionally, we examine the impact of query rewriting techniques using large language models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT to summarize the conversational history more concisely and use transfer learning to generalize to French and Vietnamese rewritten queries.

Therefore, in this study, we investigate the performance difference between the language-specific and language-agnostic paradigms, where we found that the language-agnostic LaBSE retriever outperforms the language-aware XLM-R retriever. Additionally, we explore the impact of query rewriting on the performance of such systems. While query rewriting has been proposed as a potential solution for improving performance, our results indicate that rewriting queries did not significantly improve performance for the considered sub-samples.

Our code is available on GitHub [2].

2 Related Work

2.1 Language-agnostic Multilingual Model

Language-agnostic BERT Sentence Embedding (LaBSE) model is essentially the BERT (Devlin et al., 2019) model trained with a cross-lingual training technique to create language agnostic sentence embeddings for many languages. By training on parallel data consisting of pairs of sentences expressing the same meaning in different languages, LaBSE is able to learn how to map sentences from different languages onto a shared high-dimensional space, where similar sentences are located close to each other and dissimilar ones are far apart. LaBSE outperforms previous state-of-the-art models in a range of cross-lingual and multilingual natural language processing tasks, including cross-lingual sentence retrieval, cross-lingual document classification, and multilingual question answering, owing to its cross-lingual training approach. Language agnosticism enables LaBSE to transfer knowledge across different languages and generate superior-quality sentence embeddings for texts in numerous languages, thereby making it a valuable instrument for researchers and practitioners dealing with multilingual text data. We have employed LaBSE in our work due to its shared embedding space and its ability to capture contextual information across multiple languages enabling strong cross-lingual performance and knowledge transfer across multiple languages.

2.2 Multilingual Query Rewriting

GPT models, including ChatGPT, possess a remarkable capability for comprehending and interpreting natural language (Haleem et al., 2023; Walid, 2023). ChatGPT has proven to be highly capable of high-quality responses to natural language queries. Additionally, it is also effective at rewriting long contextual information into compact queries (Wang et al., 2023). Prompting methods (White et al., 2023; Zuccon and Koopman, 2023) are used to steer the LLM's behaviour for desired outcomes without updating model weights. In this academic paper, we have used ChatGPT for the purpose of query rewriting. Query rewriting by prompting ChatGPT has potential to improve the effectiveness of conversational question-answering systems and aiding the retrieval of information from extensive text collections.

2.3 mT5 and Fusion-in-Decoder

In recent years, the use of the mT5 (Xue et al., 2021b), a multilingual variant of Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer (T5) (Raffel et al., 2020) has gained popularity in multilingual question answering tasks (Shakeri et al., 2021). mT5 has the ability to learn the representations of text that capture the nuances of language across different languages and contexts, allowing it to excel in multilingual settings. To leverage this growing popularity of the mT5 generative reader model, our work involves employing a Fusion-in-Decoder (Izacard and Grave, 2021) as a reader in combination with mT5. Fusion-in-Decoder in combination with mT5 has been proven to boost the performance of answer extraction as compared to using mT5 alone (Agarwal et al., 2022) by encoding the reranked passages individually one-by-one and concatenating them together while passing them for the decoder stage.

3 Dataset

DialDoc 2023 shared task dataset consists of 797 Vietnamese dialogues with an average turn count of 4 and 816 French dialogues with an average of

[2] https://github.com/srinivas-gowriraj/Multilingual_QA/

5 turns. These dialogues are grounded in multiple documents from nine different domains, namely Technology, Health, Health Care Services, Veterans Affairs, Insurance, Public Services, Social Security, Department of Motor Vehicles, and Student Financial Aid in the USA. Each dialogue turn in the dataset contains role annotations for the conversation between a human and a conversational agent, with the turns in reverse chronological order, the latest turn first in dialogue history. The retrieval dataset includes query, dialogue data, positive passages, and negative passages. Positive passages contain the answer to the given query and are within the document, while negative passages are closely related to the document but they do not contain the answer to the query in focus.

4 Methodology and Experiments

The prevailing paradigm for document-grounded question-answering models involves a retriever-reader approach that comprises of a document retrieval module, a reranker module, and an answer generation module. However, in this study, our main focus has been on the multilingual retriever component, while fixing XLM-R as reranker. However, we did experiment with the Fusion-in-Decoder (FiD) approach (Raffel et al., 2020) to modify the mT5 model previously being used as the answer generator (Xue et al., 2021b).

4.1 Retrieval: Language Agnostic vs Language-aware

In this paper, we employ the multilingual dense passage retriever (mDPR) (Asai et al., 2021b) to retrieve passages from multilingual document collections. However, the bi-encoders used in mDPR consist of two different models: LaBSE, which is designed for the language-agnostic paradigm, and XLM-R, which is suitable for the language-aware setting. To prepare the models, we first pre-train them using the English and Chinese portions of a document-grounded dataset. We then fine-tune the models on three different combinations of target datasets, namely French and Vietnamese, French only, and Vietnamese only. Finally, we evaluate the performance of the models on the corresponding validation sets of each dataset combination.

To train the mDPR models using the English and Chinese splits, a document corpus is required to retrieve passages. Due to the lack of one, we created our corpora with the help of the gold passages from English and Chinese datasets. Using BM25[3], we queried 10 passages per sample from the document corpus. The highest-ranked retrieved passage present in the gold passages was selected as positive, while the next highest-ranked retrieved passage not in the gold passages served as a "hard" negative passage. The dataset was further split with a fixed seed and a 20% test ratio, and the training epochs remained constant at 50.

4.2 Zero-Shot Multilingual Query Re-writing

To improve the efficiency of the retriever module, we postulated that converting the query and dialogue context history into more concise and informative questions would be advantageous. Drawing inspiration from the accomplishments of large language models, we utilized ChatGPT for query rewriting. A specific prompt structure was employed for the ChatGPT model, where the question was rewritten using the last turn in the query, and the context encompassed all preceding turns concatenated in reverse order. The template of the prompt that we employed is provided below:

Rewrite the question into an informative query explicitly mentioning relevant details from the provided context. Context : {context} Question : {question} Re-written Question :

Our study's outcomes, which compared language-agnostic and multilingual paradigms, demonstrated that LaBSE-based retrievers outperformed other methods for multilingual retrieval tasks. As a result, we opted to utilize the LaBSE-based mDPR retriever module for all subsequent experiments. We also evaluated the impact of utilizing forward-order context, but the results indicated that it accentuated irrelevant information.

4.3 Reader: mT5 and mT5 with Fusion-in-Decoder

We passed the retrieved passages to our XLM-R based reranker and then passed the raranked passages to reader. We used two different readers which are mT5 and mT5 with Fusion-in-Decoder. For analyzing the performance of Fusion-in-Decoder, we pass the reranked passages one-by-one to our encoder stage of mT5 and the output representations of the encoder is then concatenated

[3]BM25 Algorithm.

Model	Pretrained on	Trained on	Eval On	R@1	R@5	R@10	R@20
LaBSE	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	French + Vietnamese	**0.646**	**0.816**	**0.864**	**0.9**
LaBSE	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	French	0.575	0.765	0.823	0.869
LaBSE	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	Vietnamese	0.752	0.894	0.925	0.954
XLMR	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	French + Vietnamese	0.547	0.747	0.796	0.839
XLMR	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	French	0.446	0.67	0.725	0.779
XLMR	Chinese + English	French + Vietnamese	Vietnamese	0.654	0.83	0.871	0.903

Table 1: Comparison of language agnostic vs multilingual dense passage retrieval approaches.

together and passed to the decoder stage of mT5. We then evaluate our metrics of BLEU, Rouge, and F1 scores of our model with that of those obtained with employing mT5 alone.

5 Results and Discussion

Language agnostic retrievers outperform language-aware retrievers. In Table 1, we present the results of our experiments, where we first pre-trained the retriever models LaBSE and XLM-R on Chinese + English data, and then fine-tuned them on various combinations of French and Vietnamese document grounded datasets, as described in Section 4.1. The findings demonstrate that the LaBSE-based mDPR retriever model outperformed the XLM-R-based mDPR retriever model, in all metrics and training dataset combinations. Although XLM-R, which is based on RoBERTa (a more advanced version of BERT) and has 125M model parameters, was trained on unsupervised cross-lingual data, LaBSE still outperformed it. The BERT-based architecture has 110M trainable parameters.

Multilingual Query Rewriting does not lead to better performance. The results presented in Table 2 provide evidence that the incorporation of multilingual query rewriting does not lead to enhanced performance for the tested examples. More precisely, the LaBSE model, which was trained on unmodified subsets of English data, demonstrated superior knowledge transfer abilities compared to models trained on queries that were rewritten by ChatGPT. Thus, further research is necessary to elucidate the reasons for this suboptimal performance.

Fusion-in-Decoder improves the overall reader performance. As illustrated in Table 3 we observed an improvement of approximately 4.2% , 3.51%, and 2.80% in F1, BLEU, and ROUGE scores, respectively when we include Fusion-in-Decoder along with mT5 in the case of both Vietnamese and French languages thus proving that Fusion-in-Decoder does indeed help in bolstering our Reader performance.

5.1 Error Analysis of Rewritten Queries

Original vietnamese query:

Dialogue History:

user: thiết bị tiêu dùng khác để làm gì?
agent: để khuyến khích lối sống lành mạnh, chẳng hạn như, quy mô kết nối hoặc máy theo dõi tim mạch, cũng là một khả năng của IoT.
user: Thiết bị IoT cũng có thể làm gì?
agent: có thể được sử dụng để kiểm soát cơ sở hạ tầng quan trọng như cầu để cung cấp truy cập vào tàu.
user: các ứng dụng của IoT có giới hạn trong các lĩnh vực này không?
agent: các ứng dụng của IoT không chỉ giới hạn trong các lĩnh vực này.

Original Query:

ARM đã "nhanh chân" trong việc nhận ra rằng, ổ đĩa có xu hướng sử dụng các bộ vi điều khiển 32-bit là giải pháp cho những người như thế nào?

Rewritten Query:

Trong lĩnh vực IoT, các ứng dụng có giới hạn trong những lĩnh vực nào và thiết bị IoT có thể được sử dụng để làm gì, bao gồm cả việc khuyến khích lối sống lành mạnh và thiết bị tiêu dùng khác?

Translated english query:

Dialogue History

user: other consumer devices for what?
agent: to promote healthy lifestyles, for example, connected scales or heart monitors, is also an IoT possibility.
user: What can IoT devices do too?
agent: can be used to control critical infrastructure such as bridges to provide access to ships.
user: are IoT applications limited to these areas?
agent: applications of IoT are not limited to these areas.

Question:

ARM was "quick feet" in realizing that the drive tends to use 32-bit microcontrollers is the solution for those?

Rewritten Query:

In the field of IoT, what areas are the applications limited to and what can IoT devices be used for, including promoting healthy lifestyles and other consumer devices?

Figure 1: Erroneous rewritten query where the topic switched in the last dialogue turn

This study focuses on the evaluation of the performance of rewritten queries generated by ChatGPT in comparison to the original queries consisting of a question and context. Moreover, a comprehensive error analysis is conducted to identify the gaps in the rewritten queries. Figure 1 presents notable observations. The findings reveal that the quality of the rewritten queries generated by ChatGPT is inferior to that of the original queries. Further investigation shows that topic switching often occurs in the last turn of the conversation, resulting in the generation of rewritten queries that incorporate non-relevant context. This phenomenon is illustrated in Figure 1. The switching of topics adversely affects the relevance and accuracy of the rewritten queries. Additionally, the rewriting process tends to summarize both relevant and non-

Model	Trained on	Eval On	R@1	R@5	R@10	R@20
LaBSE	English (Raw)	French (Raw)	0.454	0.696	0.776	0.836
LaBSE	English (Raw)	Vietnamese (Raw)	0.51	0.776	0.838	0.894
LaBSE	English (ChatGPT Rewritten)	French (ChatGPT Rewritten)	0.162	0.328	0.382	0.464
LaBSE	English (ChatGPT Rewritten)	Vietnamese (ChatGPT Rewritten)	0.264	0.486	0.576	0.652

Table 2: Comparison of transfer learning approaches using different query-rewriting approaches. Raw Query refers to Current turn + History.

Model	Trained On	Evaluated On	F1	BLEU	ROUGE
mT5	French + Vietnamese	French + Vietnamese	62.42762194	40.87362544	62.96517392
mT5 + FiD	French + Vietnamese	French + Vietnamese	64.82736918	42.22364729	64.73526285
mT5	French	French	59.8931345	39.4183546	58.5522345
mT5 + FiD	French	French	56.7642445	41.4673456	60.0093456
mT5	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	65.33830269	45.93447998	63.02657461
mT5 + FiD	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	68.22251328	45.71827491	65.61436892

Table 3: Comparison of Fusion-in-Decoder mT5 and vanilla mT5 performance

relevant topics from the conversation, as shown in Figure 2. This approach results in a lack of specificity and clarity in the rewritten queries, further impeding their quality and effectiveness. Furthermore, the prompts are created manually by visually inspecting the generated outputs. While this method allows for quality control of the prompts, it is inherently subjective and prone to human biases. Thus, it is essential to explore advanced prompting methods to enhance the overall quality of the rewritten queries, as suggested in (Prompt, 2021).

6 Conclusion

This paper investigates the effectiveness of language-agnostic and language-aware paradigms for multilingual pre-trained transformer models in a bi-encoder-based dense retriever. The paper also evaluates the impact of query rewriting on task performance. Our findings indicate that the language-agnostic approach outperforms the language-aware approach. However, for the considered subsamples, query rewriting did not improve the performance over the original queries. Furthermore, the observed topic switching in the conversations' last turns, and ChatGPT's tendency to summarize non-relevant topics and hallucination lead to less accurate rewritten queries compared to the original queries.

7 Limitations, Potential Risks, and Future Work

The limitations of this study are primarily due to budget and credit constraints. Consequently, our query rewriting observations are based on a sample size of 2000, leading to limited generalizability of findings. Another limitation of the limited resources was the limited context size of ChatGPT and the relatively long nature of the questions in our dataset. Hence, we could not test prompting ChatGPT with in-context examples for better query rewriting performance. Hence one potential future work is testing the performance of query rewriting using in-context examples. Finally, ChatGPT architecture is not open source, preventing us from testing advanced prompting methods. Hence another future work would be to test query rewriting using open source models and with advanced fine-tuning methods like Prefix Tuning (Li and Liang, 2021) and Prompt Tuning (Lester et al., 2021).

The study is also subject to the risk of "hallucinations" in ChatGPT's responses, which may lead to imprecision in query rewriting. The study suggests further investigation into these issues to improve the accuracy and reliability of the results. We recommend further investigation into these limitations and any potential societal biases present in our dataset to enhance the reliability and performance of query rewriting.

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A Example Appendix

In this appendix, we present cases containing failure of query writing in terms of performance boost as compared to the original query.

A.1 Query Rewriting considering non-relevant topics and hallucination

One of the examples where Query Rewriting was seen to consider non-relevant topics and hallucinate can be seen in Figure 2.

Original french query:
Dialogue History
user: Qu'est-ce que le sujet peut faire le long de la voie?
agent: Se déplacer linéairement le long de la voie.
agent: La traînée aérodynamique.
user: Quels facteurs limitent l'efficacité des trains à sustentation magnétique classiques?
agent: La climatisation, le chauffage, l'éclairage et autres.
user: Qu'est-ce qui est fait avec une partie de l'énergie?

Original Query:
Comment peut-on entraîner un train sans disposer d'une plaque de réaction séparée ?

Rewritten Query:
Quels facteurs limitent l'efficacité des trains à sustentation magnétique classiques, tels que la climatisation, le chauffage, l'éclairage et autres, et que fait-on avec une partie de l'énergie, sachant que l'agent se déplace linéairement le long de la voie et que la traînée aérodynamique est utilisée pour l'entraînement du train sans disposer d'une plaque de réaction séparée ?

Translated query:

Dialog History:
user: What can the subject do along the way?
agent: Move linearly along the lane.
agent: Aerodynamic drag.
user: What factors limit the efficiency of conventional magnetic levitation trains?
agent: Air conditioning, heating, lighting and others.
user: What is done with part of the energy?

Original Query:
How can you drive a train without having a separate reaction plate?

Rewritten Query:
What factors limit the efficiency of conventional magnetic levitation trains, such as air conditioning, heating, lighting and others, and what do we do with some of the energy, knowing that the agent moves linearly along of the track and that the aerodynamic drag is used for driving the train without having a separate reaction plate?

Figure 2: Erroneous rewritten query, which considered non-relevant topics and hallucinated information