

The Learning Ideas Conference

TIM SCHLIPPE & JÖRG SAWATZKI

AI-BASED MULTILINGUAL

INTERACTIVE EXAM PREPARATION

New York, USA June 16, 2021

AGENDA



Motivation	1
Related Work	2
Al-based Interactive Exam Preparation	3
Experiments and Results	4
Conclusion and Future Work	5











Sources: United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals to Transform our World (2021); OpenClipart-Vectors/154119/Pixabay.









Sources: United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals to Transform our World (2021); OpenClipart-Vectors/154119/Pixabay; Statista: The Most Spoken Languages Worldwide in 2019 (2020).



? Wat is het belangrijkste voordeel van functieargumenten die via verwijzing worden doorgegeven?





Het voordeel is dat variablen die als argument doorgegeven worden direkt aangepast worden. 22:08 🗸

Bedankt voor je antwoord!

? De vraag:

Wat is het belangrijkste voordeel van functieargumenten die via verwijzing worden doorgegeven?

Uw antwoord:

Het voordeel is dat variablen die als argument doorgegeven worden direkt aangepast worden.

Model antwoord:

Het vermijdt het maken van kopieën van grote datastructuren bij het aanroepen van functies.

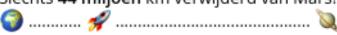
🎓 Je cijfer:

3 van 5 punten 🚖 🚖 🥎



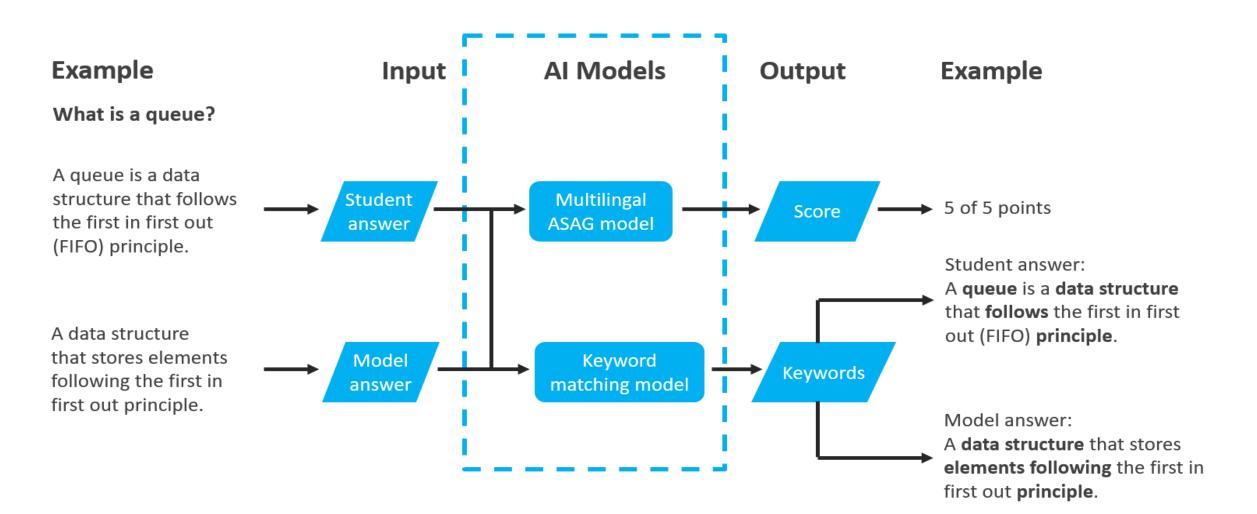
Geweldig, dat geeft ons brandstof voor 6 miljoen extra kilometers!

Slechts 44 miljoen km verwijderd van Mars!



22:08





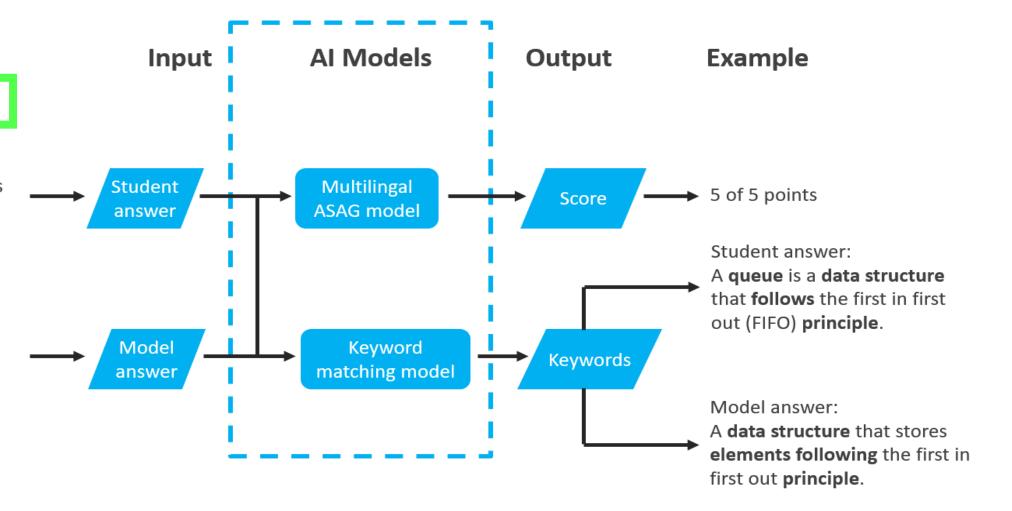




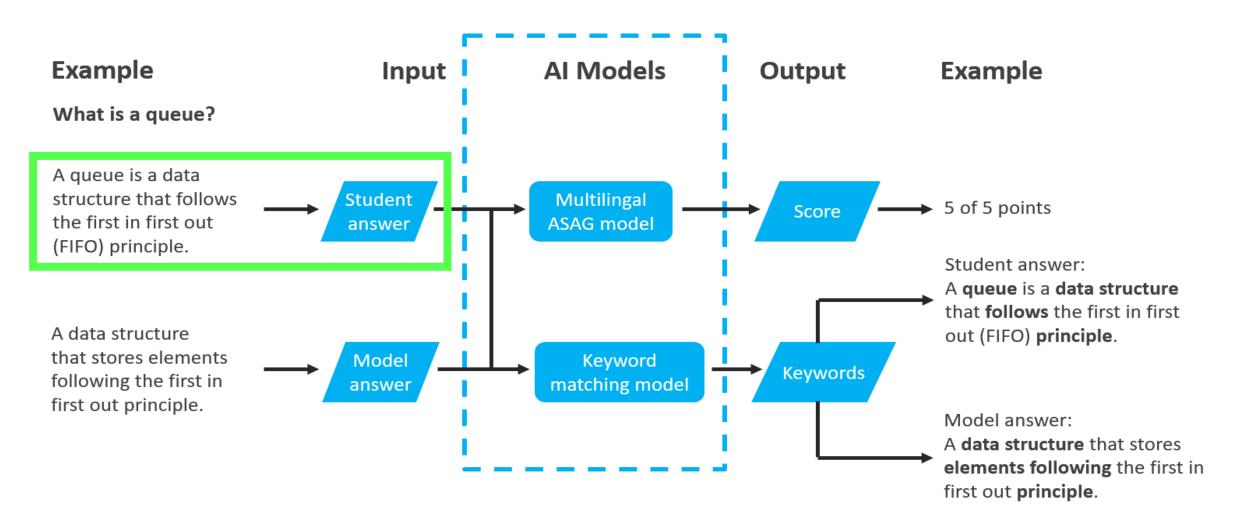
What is a queue?

A queue is a data structure that follows the first in first out (FIFO) principle.

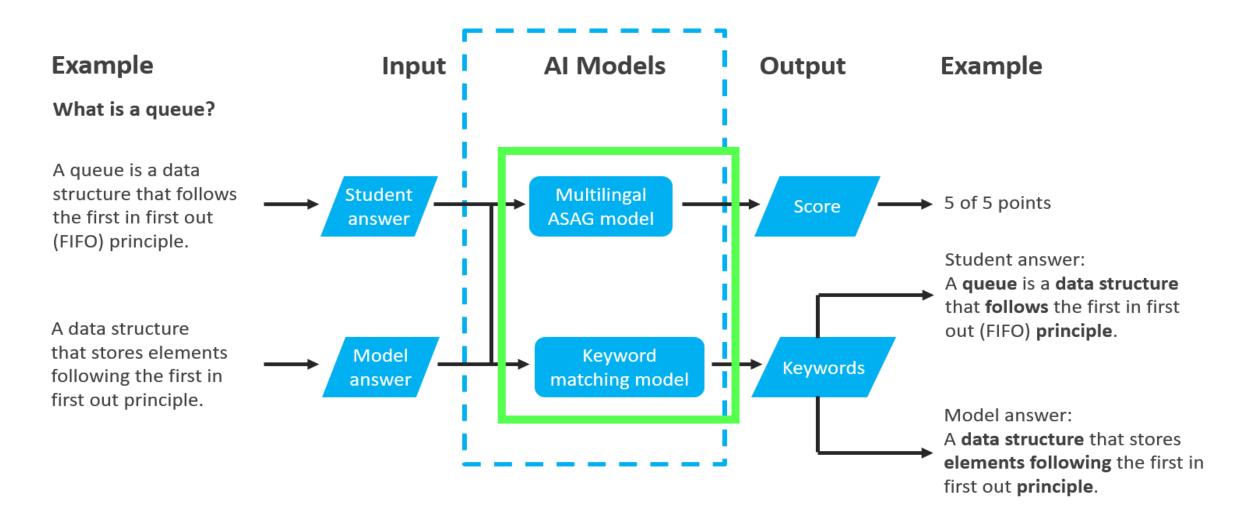
A data structure that stores elements following the first in first out principle.



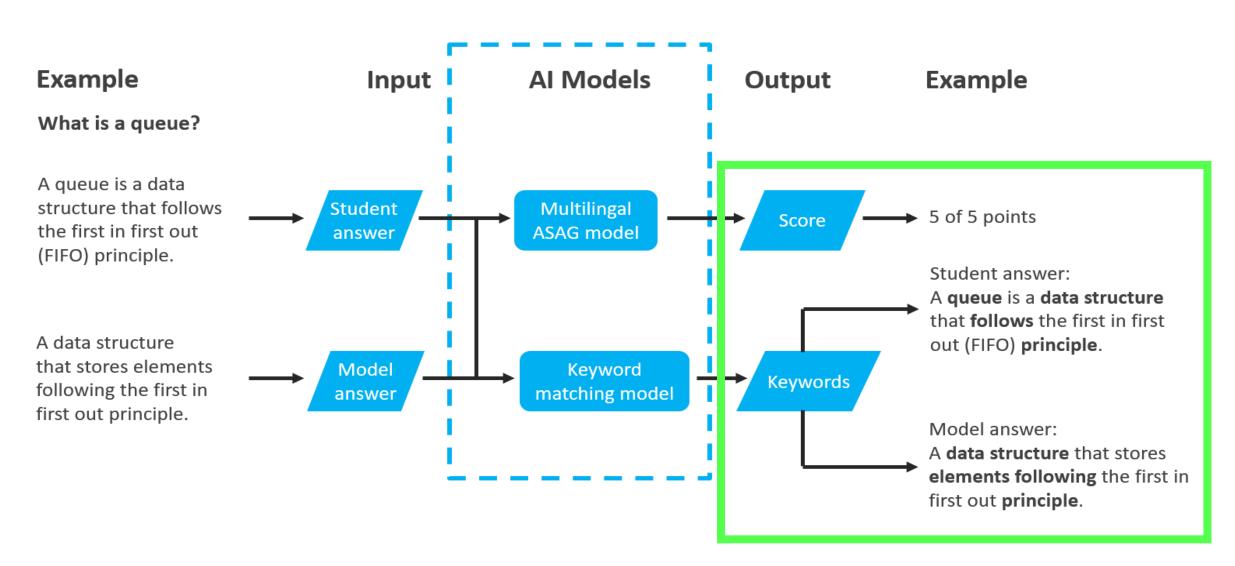














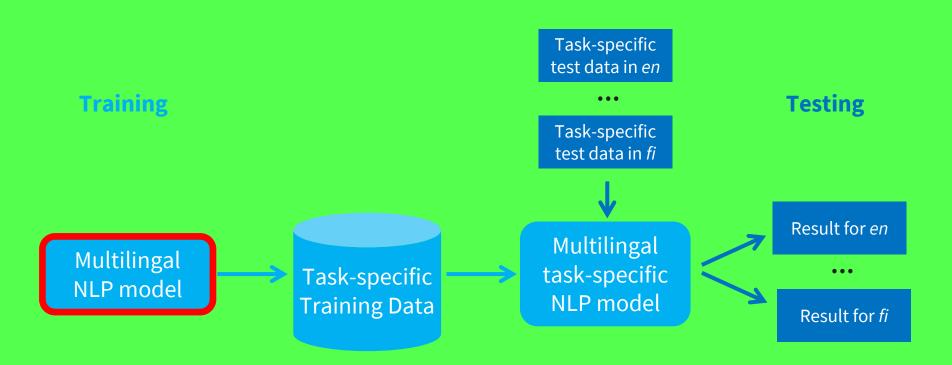




MULTILINGUAL NLP MODELS

Transfer learning Cross-lingual transfer

e.g., Multilingual BERT (Devlin et al., 2019; Pires et al., 2019), RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019), XLM-R (Conneau, 2018)





MULTILINGUAL NLP MODELS

Transfer learning Cross-lingual transfer

e.g., Multilingual BERT

Multilingual BERT

r nes et ali, zors,

RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019), XLM-R (Conneau, 2018)

Task-specific test data in en **Testing** • • • Task-specific test data in fi Result for en Multilingal Multilingal task-specific Task-specific • • • **NLP** model **NLP** model **Training Data** Result for fi



AUTOMATIC

SHORT ANSWER

GRADING

Deep learning

e.g., (Burrows et al., 2014; Camus & Filighera, 2020; Sawatzki et al., 2021; Schlippe & Sawatzki, 2021b) Training

Multilingal **NLP** model

ASAG Training Data

Model answer + student answer in *en*

•••

Model answer + student answer in fi

> Multilingal ASAG model

Testing

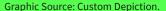
Model answer + student answer + score in en

• • •

Model answer + student answer + **score** in *fi*

*Your grade:







AUTOMATIC

SHORT ANSWER

GRADING

Deep learning

Cross-lingual Automatic Short Answer Grading

Training

Multilingal **NLP** model

ASAG Training Data

Model answer+ student answer in *en*

•••

Model answer + student answer in fi

> Multilingal ASAG model

Testing

Model answer + student answer + score in en

• • •

Model answer + student answer + **score** in *fi*







CONVERSATIONAL

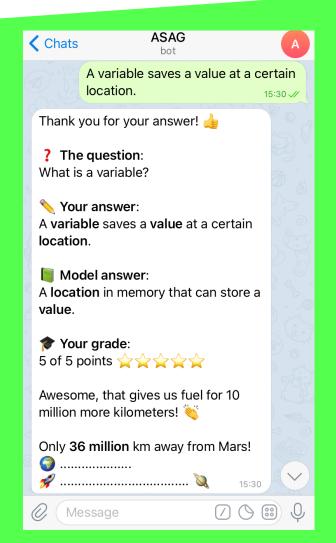
ΑI

Pedagogical Conversational Agents

e.g. (Wölfel, 2021)

Frameworks

RASA (Bocklisch et al., 2019), Dialogflow (Reyes et al., 2019), Telegram (Setiaji & Paputungan, 2017),





CONVERSATIONAL

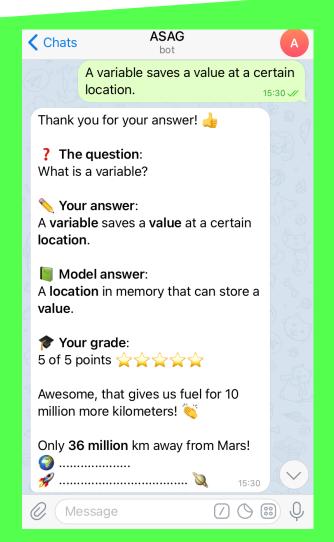
ΑI

Pedagogical Conversational Agents

e.g. (Wölfel, 2021)

Frameworks

RASA (Bocklisch et al. 2019), Dialog Telegram., 2019), Telegram (Setiaji & Paputungan, 2017),





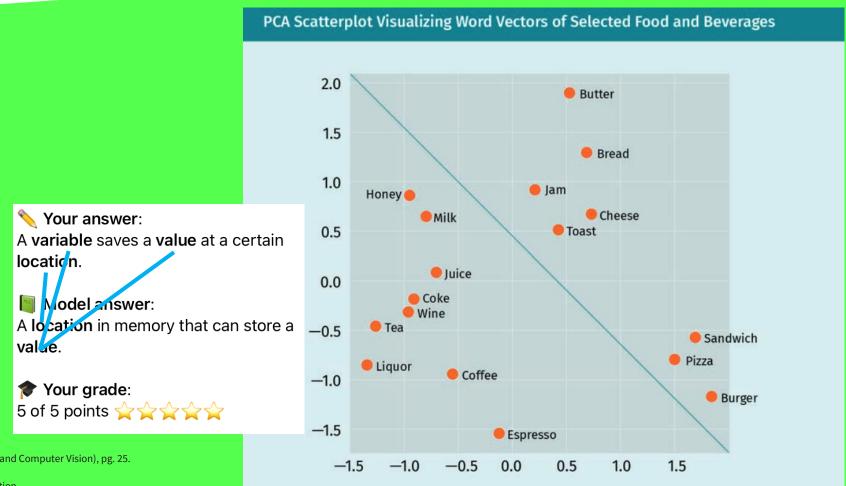
KEYWORD EXTRACTION SEMANTIC SIMILARITY

Keyword extraction

e.g., (Hasan, 2014; Merrouni et al., 2020)

Semantic similarity

e.g., (Chandrasekaran, 2021)



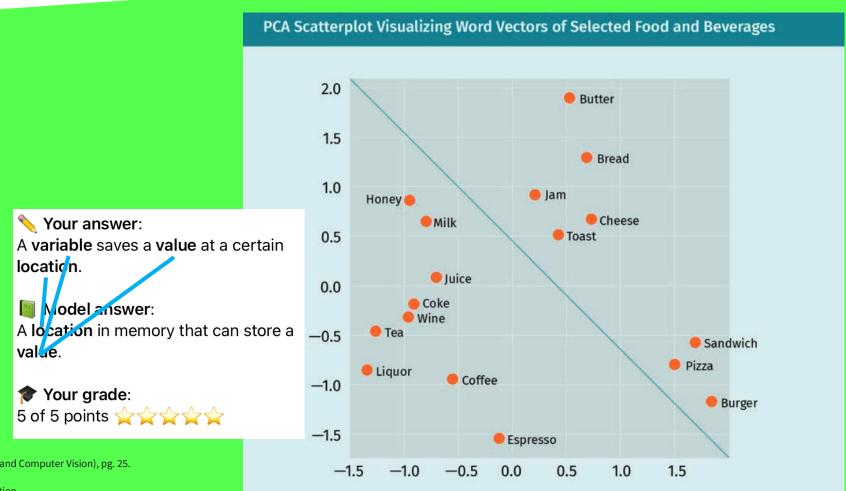
Graphic Sources: Custom Depiction; Graphic Source: Coursebook (NLP and Computer Vision), pg. 25.





e.g SpaCy Me (Honnibal & Montani, n.d.)

e.g., (Chandrasekaran, 2021)



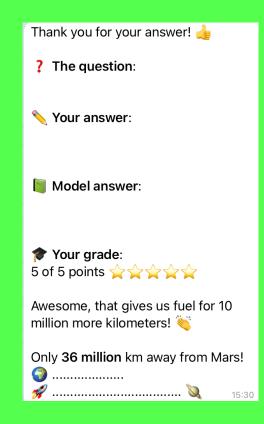
Graphic Sources: Custom Depiction; Graphic Source: Coursebook (NLP and Computer Vision), pg. 25.

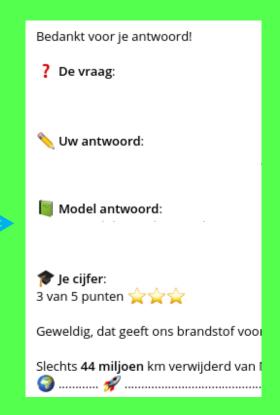


TRANSLATION MODELS

Google's Neural Machine Translation System

(Wu et al., 2016; Aiken, 2019)





Translation

Model

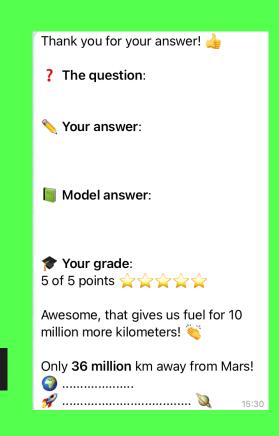


TRANSLATION MODELS

Google's Neural Machine Translation System

(Wu et al., 2016; Aiken, 2019)

translate.google.com

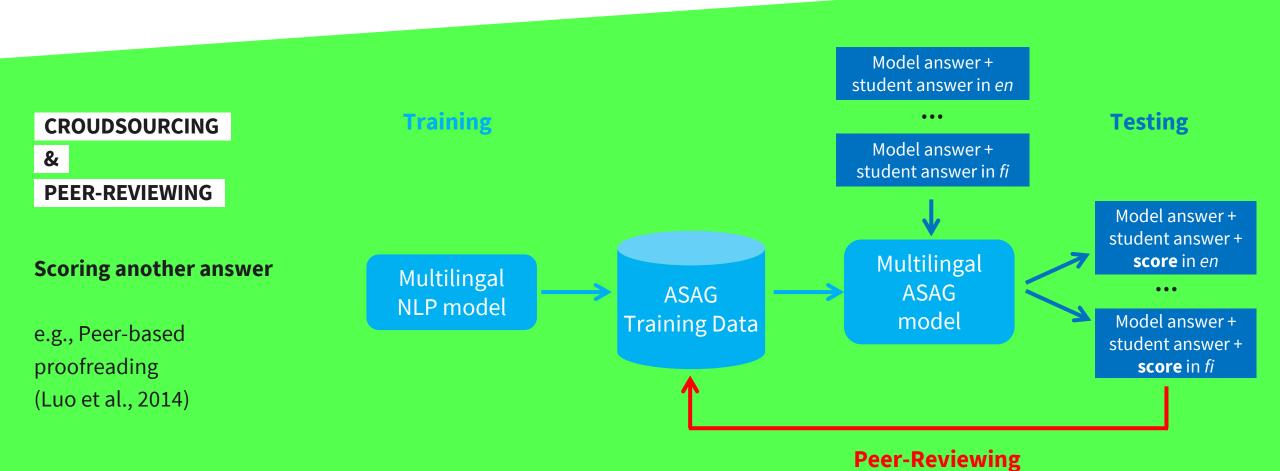


Bedankt voor je antwoord! ? De vraag: Vw antwoord: Model antwoord: p Je cijfer: 3 van 5 punten 🙀 🙀 🙀 Geweldig, dat geeft ons brandstof voor Slechts 44 miljoen km verwijderd van I

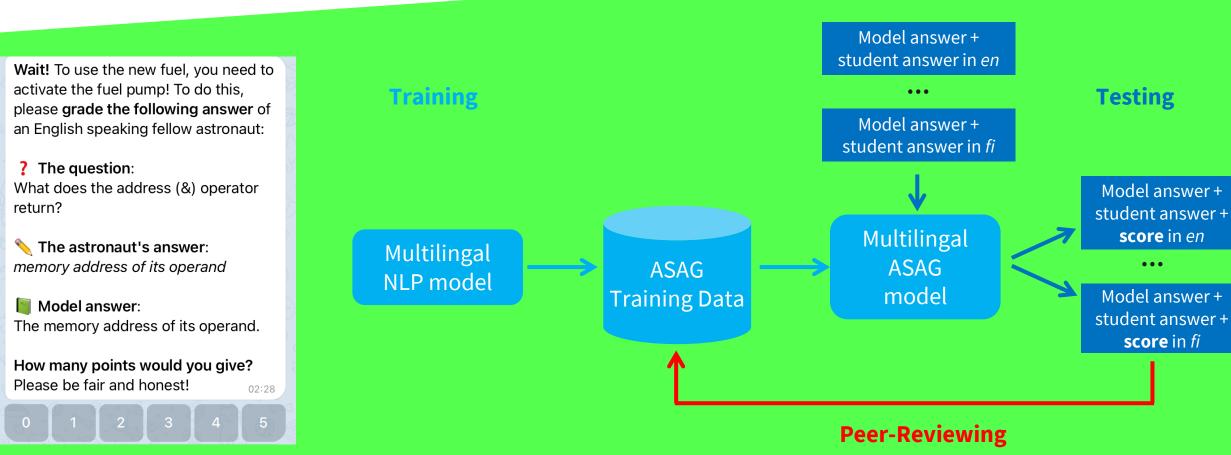
Translation

Model



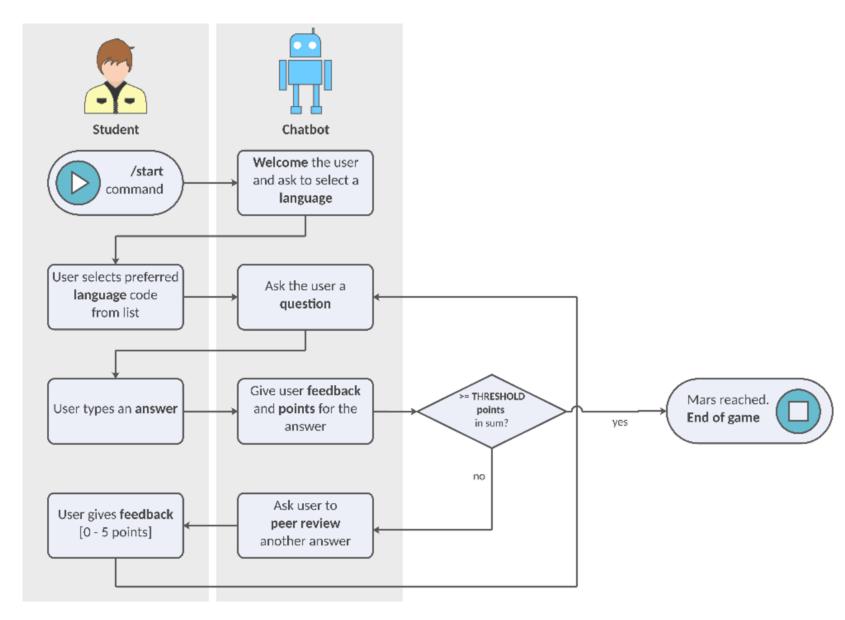




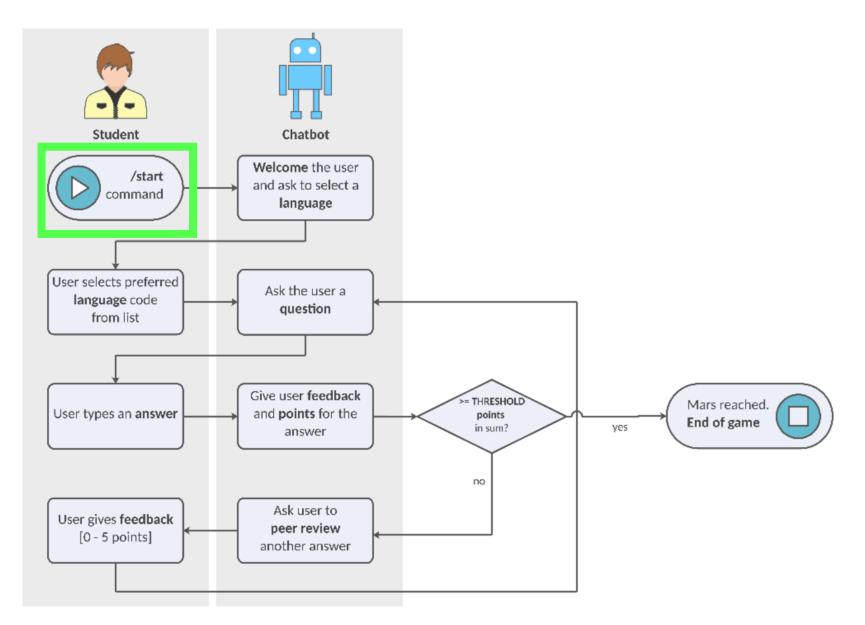






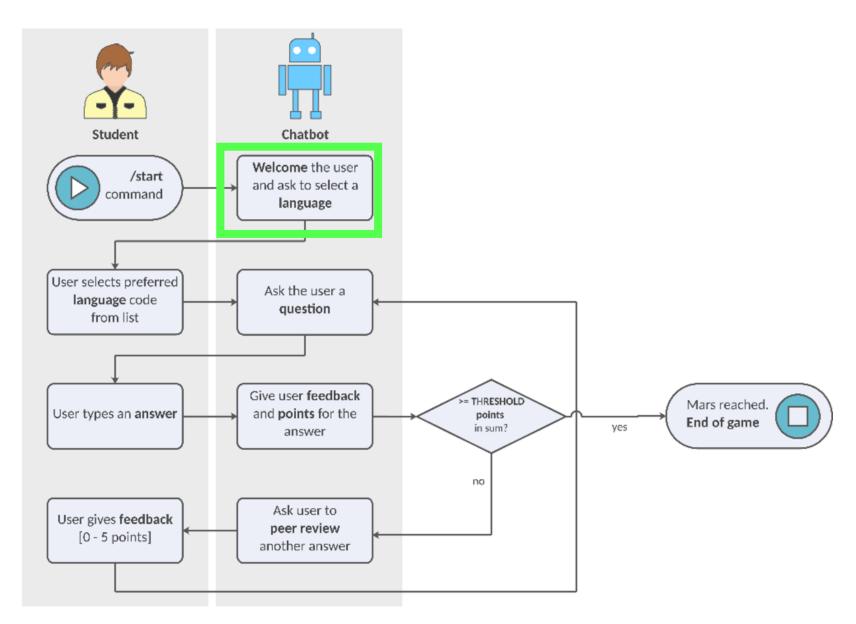


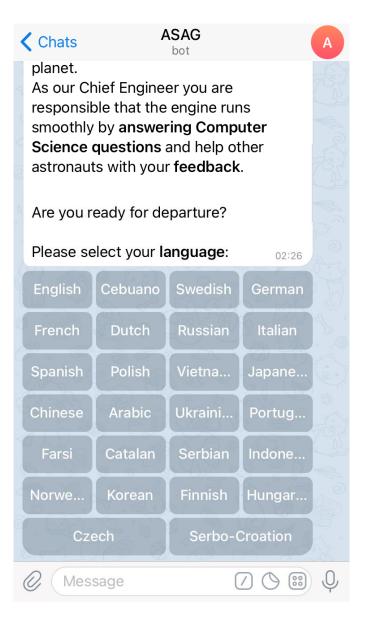




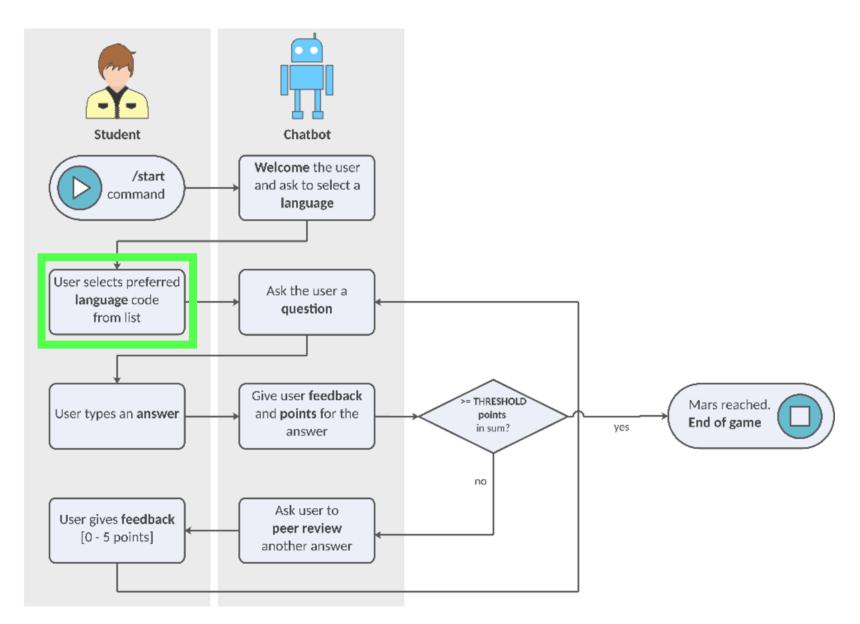






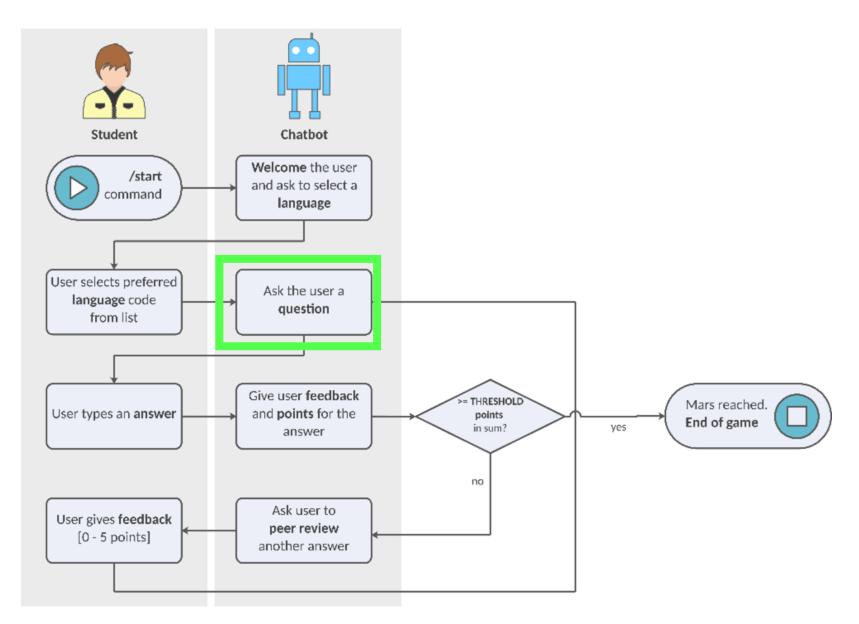


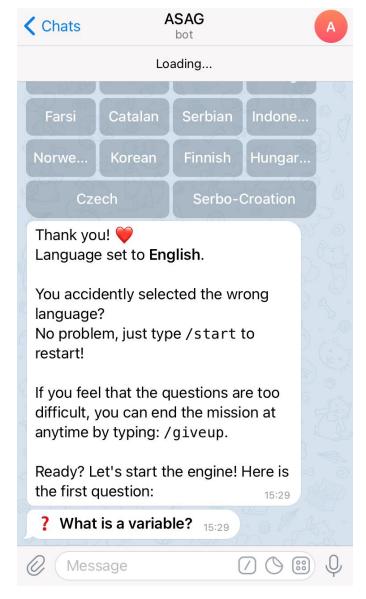




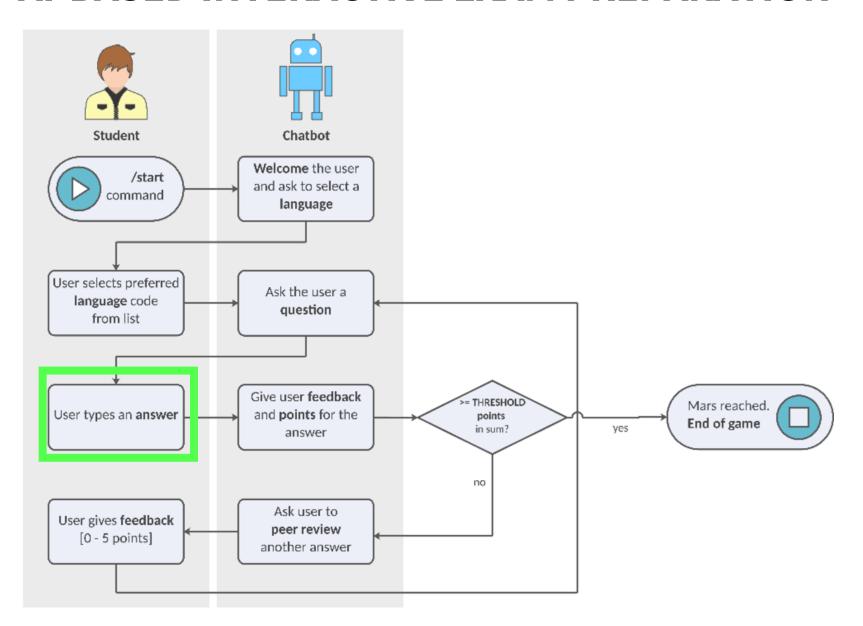


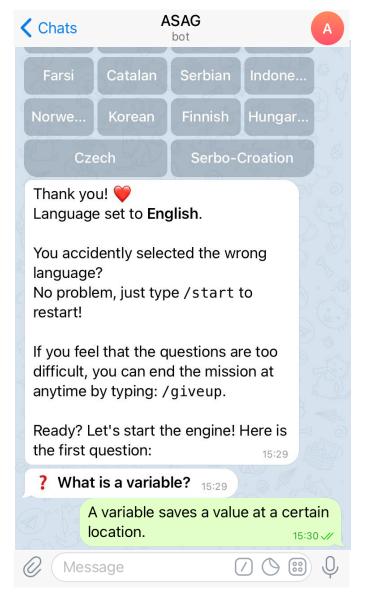




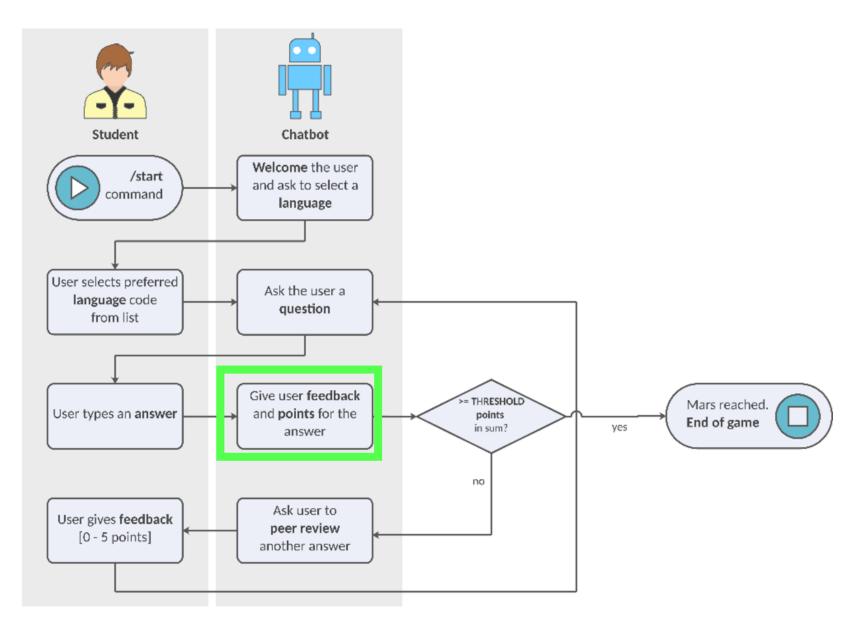


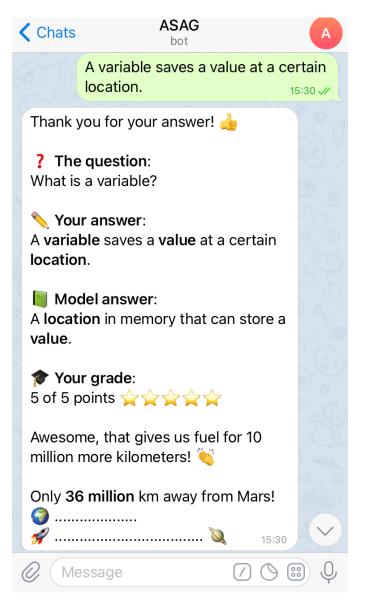




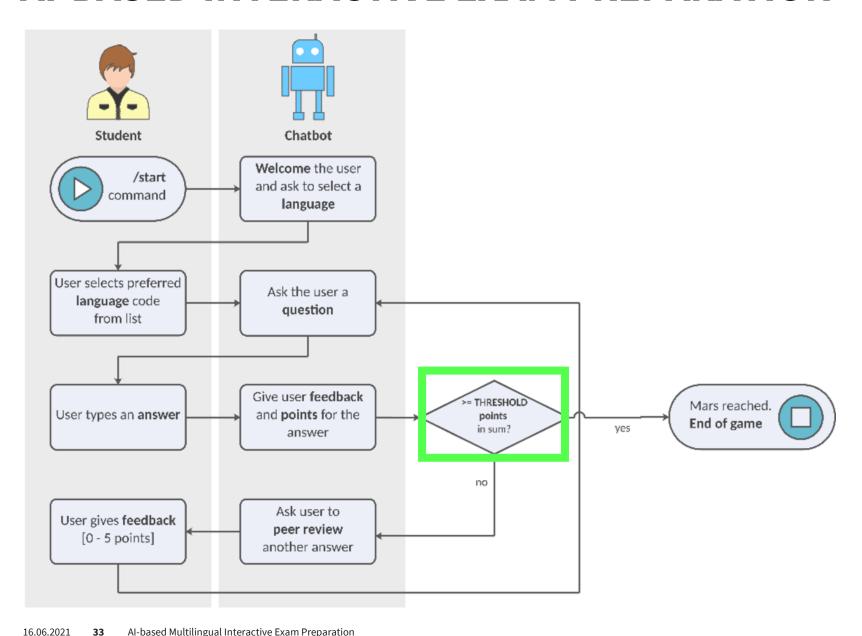


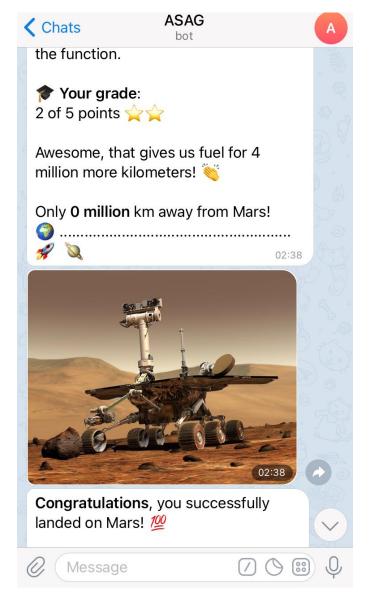




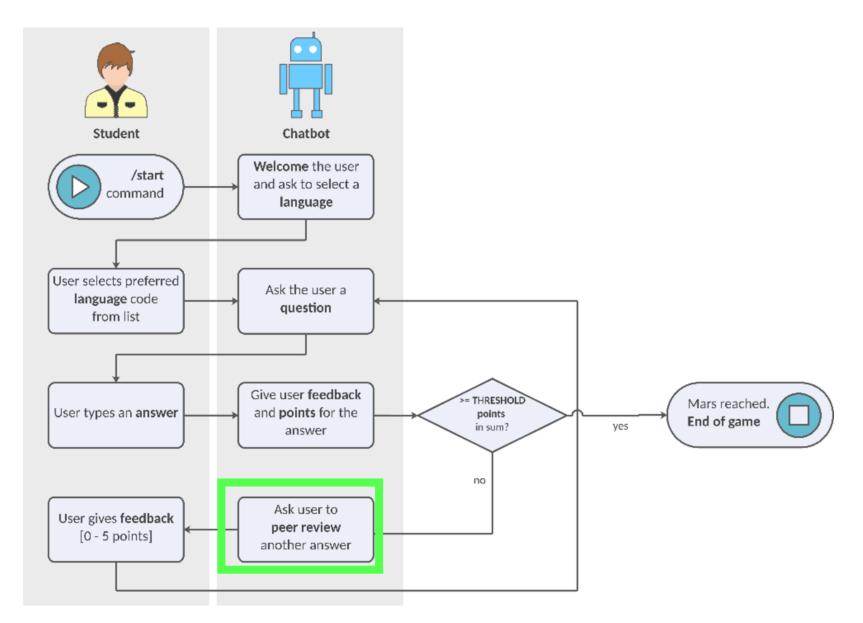


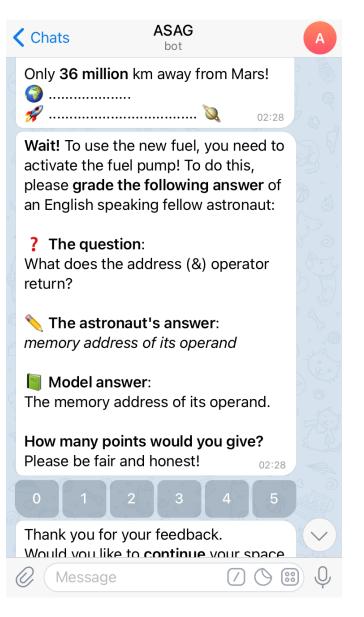
















EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

SURVEY

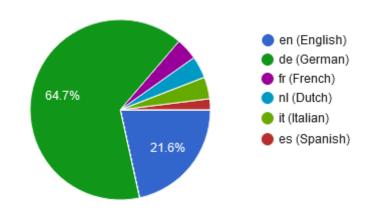


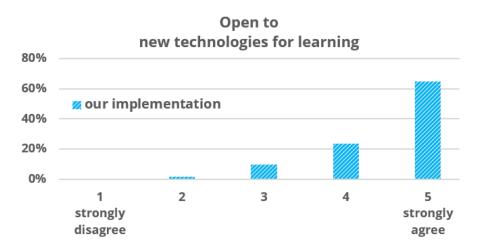






- -51 participants
- From 6 countries
- Most participants are students (most 18-44 years old)





SURVEY



GAMIFICATION

- Story
- **Theme**

USER

EXPERIENCE

- Easy to use?
- Fun?

QUALITY

OF THE

NLP MODELS

- **Translation quality?**
- **Scoring quality?**
- **Keyword highlighting?**

LEARNING

EXPERIENCE

+

MOTIVATION

- Improved experience?
- Makes sense?
- Usage?
- **Fellow students?**
- **Acceleration?**
- **Scoring?**
- Languages?
- **Elderly people?**
- **Motivation?**

SURVEY - GAMIFICATION



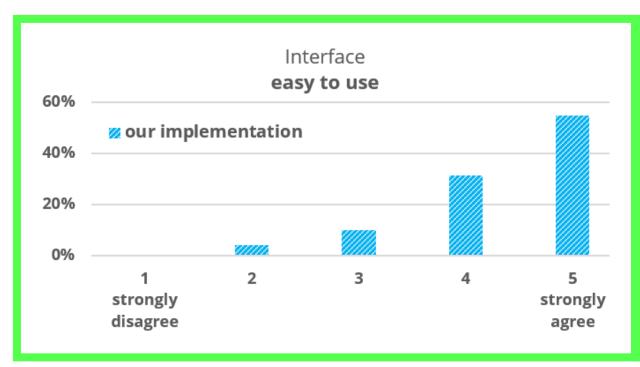




→ Good gamification with a simple story and without special graphical features

SURVEY - USER EXPERIENCE



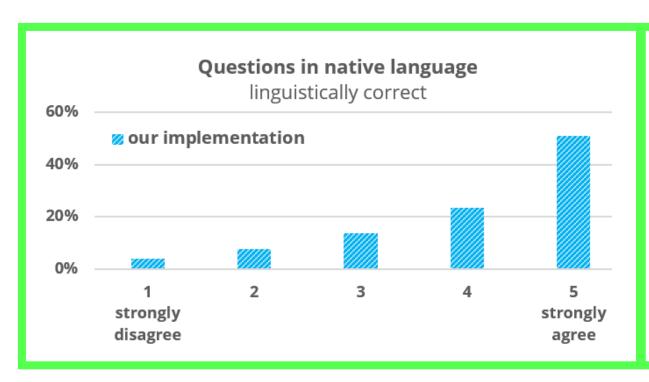


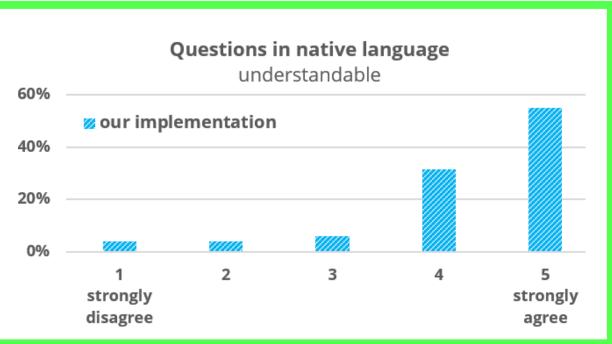


→ Interface is easy to use and operating the exam trainer is fun

SURVEY - NLP MODELS (1)



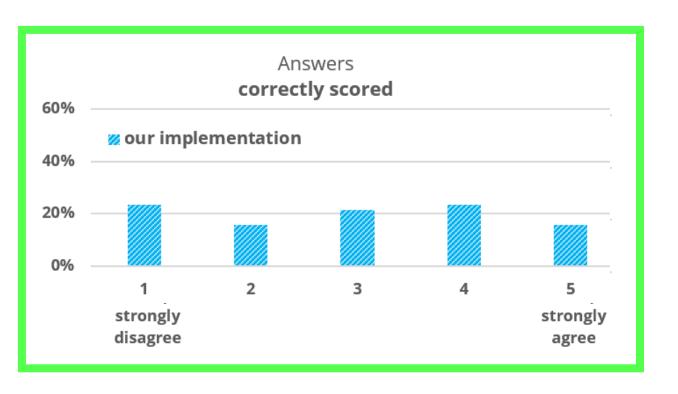




→ Majority rates the machine-translated questions as linguistically correct and understandable

SURVEY - NLP MODELS (2)

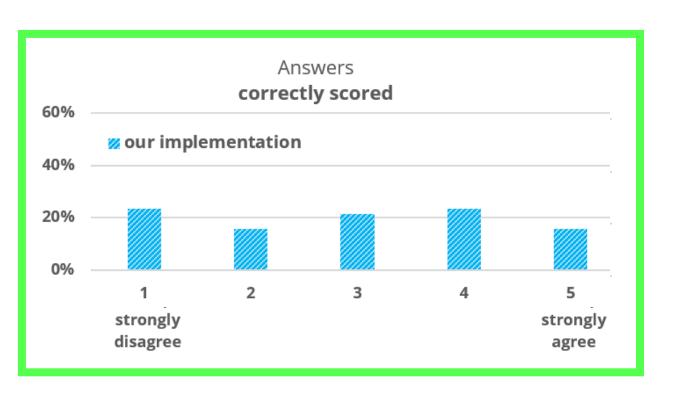




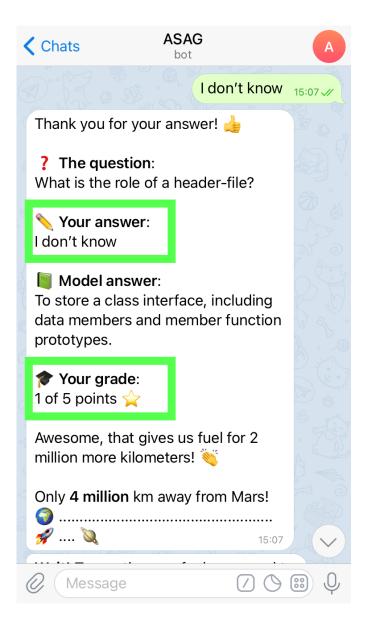
→ Automatic scoring of the student answers was only rated average

SURVEY - NLP MODELS (2)



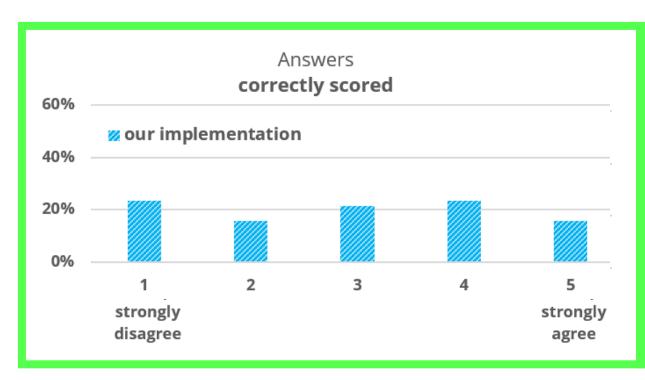


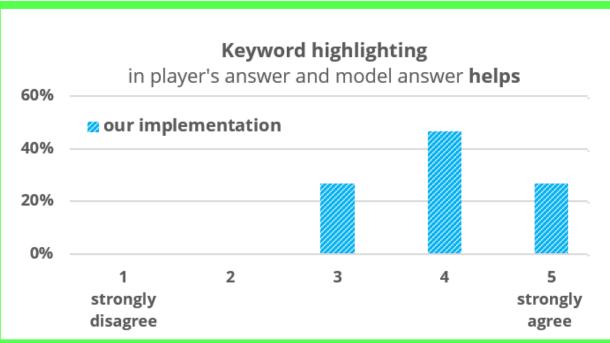
→ Automatic scoring of the student answers was only rated average



SURVEY - NLP MODELS (2)



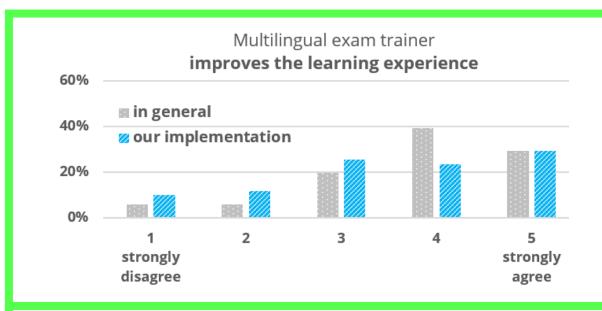


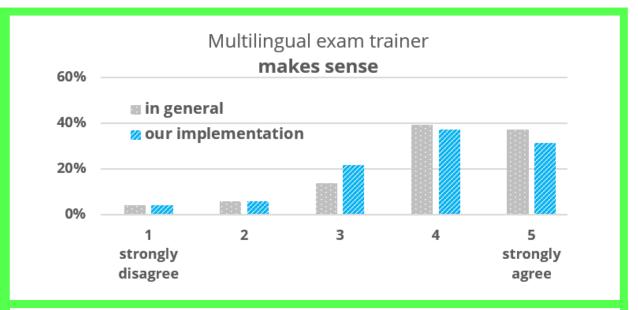


- Automatic scoring of the student answers was only rated average (Problem: Random answers)
- → Explainability approach with keyword highlighting was well rated

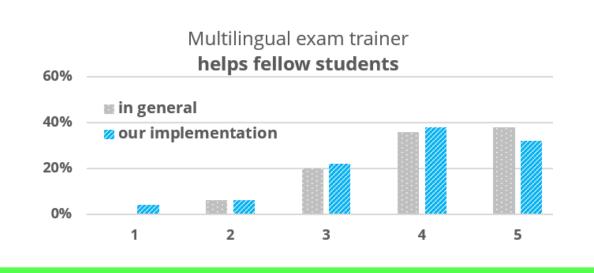
SURVEY - LEARNING EXPERIENCE (1)





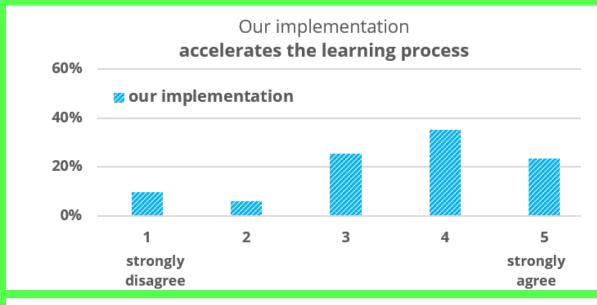


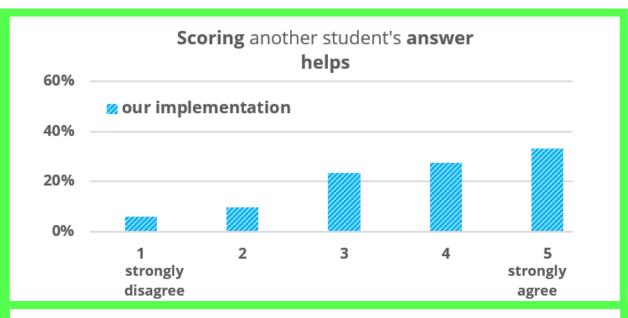


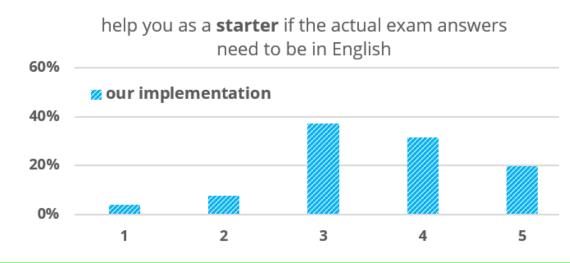


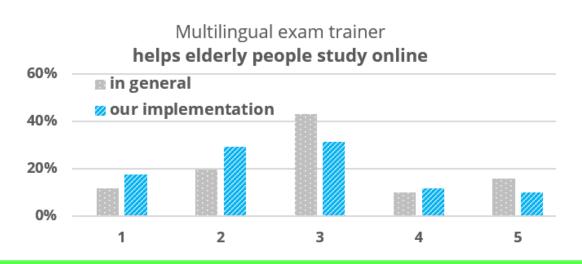
SURVEY – LEARNING EXPERIENCE (2)















CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK



Conclusion

- Multilingual interactive conversational AI tutoring system for exam preparation
- combines multilingual NLP components, ASAG, conversational AI, keyword extraction, learning analytics, crowdsourcing, and gamification
- positive feedback in a survey regarding learning experience, user experience, motivation, quality of NLP models, and gamification
- proof-of-concept where users have tested 6 languages so far

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK



Conclusion

- Multilingual interactive conversational AI tutoring system for exam preparation
- combines multilingual NLP components, ASAG, conversational AI, keyword extraction, learning analytics, crowdsourcing, and gamification
- positive feedback in a survey regarding learning experience, user experience, motivation, quality of NLP models, and gamification
- proof-of-concept where users have tested 6 languages so far

Furture Work

- extension to other languages
- address the issue of
 explainability to provide even
 better support to the users
- more emotional dialog, e.g.,(Wölfel et al., 2015;Schlippe et al., 2020)



THANK YOU

Tim Schlippe **▼** tim.schlippe@iu.org

REFERENCES



Literature

- United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals to Transform our World (2021): https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals
- Statista: The Most Spoken Languages Worldwide in 2019 (2020): https://www.statista.com/statistics/266808/the-most-spoken-languages-worldwide
- Schlippe, T. & Sawatzki, J. (2021): Al-based Multilingual Interactive Exam Preparation. In: Proceedings of The Learning Ideas Conference 2021 (14th annual conference), ALICE - Special Conference Track on Adaptive Learning via Interactive, Collaborative and Emotional Approaches, New York, New York, 14-18 June 2021. In: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, Springer, 2021.
- Devlin, J., Chang, M.W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019): BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. In: NAACL-HLT, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Pires, T., Schlinger, E., & Garrette, D. (2019): How Multilingual is Multilingual BERT? In: ACL. Florence, Italy.
- Liu, Y., Ott, M., Goyal, N., Du, J., Joshi, M., Chen, D., Levy, O., Lewis, M., Zettlemoyer, L., & Stoyanov, V. (2019): RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach. arXiv:1907.11692.

Images

- Images provided by OpenClipart-Vectors/154119/Pixabay. (https://pixabay.com/vectors/internationalproject-world-154119 [last access: 16.16.2021])
- Coursebook (NLP and Computer Vision): IU International University of Applied Sciences. Version No.: 001-2020-1211.



REFERENCES

Literature

- Conneau, A., Khandelwal, K., Goyal, N., Chaudhary, V., Wenzek, G., Guzmán, F., Grave, E., Ott, M., Zettlemoyer, L., & Stoyanov, V. (2018): Unsupervised Cross-
- Burrows, S., Gurevych, I., & Stein, B. (2014): The Eras and Trends of Automatic Short Answer Grading. In: IJAIED 25, 60–117.
- Camus, L. & Filighera, A. (2020): Investigating Transformers for Automatic Short Answer Grading. AIED. Cyberspace.
- Sawatzki, J., Schlippe, T., & Benner-Wickner, M. (2021): Deep Learning Techniques for Automatic Short Answer Grading: Predicting Scores for English and German
- Schlippe, T. & Sawatzki, J. (2021b): Cross-Lingual Automatic Short Answer Grading. In: AIET, Wuhan, China.
- Wölfel, M. (2021): Towards the Automatic Generation of Pedagogical Conversational Agents from Lecture Slides. In: EAI ICMTEL. Cyberspace.
- Reyes, R., Garza, D., Garrido, L., De la Cueva, V., & Ramirez, J. (2019): Methodology for the Implementation of Virtual Assistants for Education Using Google
- Setiaji, H. & Paputungan, I.V. (2017): Design of Telegram Bots for Campus Information Sharing. In: ICITDA. Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Hasan, K.S. (2014): Automatic Keyphrase Extraction: A Survey of the State of the Art. In: ACL. Baltimore, Maryland, USA.



REFERENCES

Literature

- Merrouni, Z.A., Frikh, B., & Ouhbi, B. (2020): Automatic Keyphrase Extraction: A Survey and Trends. In: JIIS. vol. 54, pp. 391–424.
- Chandrasekaran, D. & Mago, V. (2021): Evolution of Semantic Similarity A Survey. arXiv: 2004.13820.
- Wu, Y., Schuster, M., Chen, Z., Le, Q.V., Norouzi, M., Macherey, W., Krikun, M., Cao, Y., Gao, Q., Macherey, K., Klingner, J., Shah, A., Johnson, M., Liu, X., Kaiser, L., Gouws, S., Kato, Y., Kudo, T., Kazawa, H., Stevens, K., Kurian, G., Patil, N., Wang, W., Young, C., Smith, J., Riesa, J., Rudnick, A., Vinyals, O., Corrado, G., Hughes, M., & Dean, J. (2016): Google's Neural Machine Translation System: Bridging the Gap between Human and Machine Translation. CoRR abs/1609.08144.
- Aiken, M. (2019): An Updated Evaluation of Google Translate Accuracy. Studies in Linguistics and Literature 3, 253.
- Luo, H., Robinson, A. & Park, J.-Y. (2014): Peer Grading in a MOOC: Reliability, Validity, and Perceived Effects. Online Learning: Official Journal of the Online Learning
- Wölfel, M., Schlippe, T., & Stitz, A. (2015): Voice Driven Type Design. In: SpeD. Bucharest, Romania.
- Schlippe, T., Alessai, S., El-Taweel, G., Wölfel, & M., Zaghouani, W. (2020): Visualizing Voice Characteristics with Type Design in Closed Captions for Arabic. In: