Empirical study on BlenderBot 2.0’s Errors Analysis in terms of Model, Data and User-Centric Approach

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Abstract

BlenderBot 2.0 is a dialogue model that represents open-domain chatbots by reflecting real-time information and remembering user information for an extended period using an internet search module and multi-session. Nonetheless, the model still has room for improvement. To this end, we examined BlenderBot 2.0’s limitations and errors from three perspectives: model, data, and user. From the data point of view, we highlight the unclear guidelines provided to workers during the crowdsourcing process, as well as a lack of a process for refining hate speech in the collected data and verifying the accuracy of internet-based information. From a user’s perspective, we identify nine types of problems of BlenderBot 2.0, and their causes are thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, for each point of view, practical improvement methods are proposed, and we discuss several potential future research directions.

1 Introduction

Developing agents that can converse on any topic is a difficult task in the field of open-domain dialogue systems. It is an important component of human intelligence in natural language understanding and has a wide range of applications in many industrial services. The ultimate goal of the research is to create a human-AI capable of providing appealing responses to anyone.

As a result, studies such as Dinan et al. (2018) and Kim et al. (2020) that propose a dialogue modeling approach to generate knowledge-based responses have been conducted. Furthermore, studies such as Song et al. (2019) and Zhong et al. (2020) have proposed a dialogue modeling technique to generate empathy responses based on user interests. These studies have resulted in significant performance improvements in the current conversational model compared to previous ones. The current conversational model can generate responses by utilizing knowledge and understanding the interests of others. Nonetheless, desirable conversation skills are still constrained.

First, it is difficult for the dialogue model, which relies on knowledge information, to use the most recent information. In general, the model utilizes fixed information in datasets during training. As a result, the model only uses static knowledge that is acquired at the time the dataset is collected, rather than dynamic knowledge. Prudent conversational models must build and train a continuous dataset to reflect changing real-world knowledge in the model, which is difficult because of the large number of humans and computing resources required. A conversational model that reflects changing knowledge in real-time is simulating a real person. In other words, it can have more in-depth conversations with people, which is essential to the ultimate goal of human-AI.

Second, while people remember the interests of others for a long time, dialogue models only remember relatively short turns of a conversation. In a conversation between the user and the model, for example, if the user writes an utterance about his or her hobbies, the user’s hobbies may be remembered only for 5-6 turns (10-12 utterances). However, when the conversation lasts more than 10 turns (20 utterances), the model is unable to remember the user’s hobbies. This is because it does not successfully reflect the information previously communicated in a multi-turn conversation where turns are accumulated.

This problem requires the users to repeatedly utter the same information. This is one of the critical research tasks that must be improved in the conversation model, as it undermines the diversity of conversations that is essential in open-domain chatbots. It also disrupts conversations about interesting topics and causes users to become bored.
BlenderBot 2.0 (Xu et al., 2021; Komeili et al., 2021) has addressed the aforementioned issues by introducing multi-session and internet search. Multi-sessions, where there is a time gap between conversations, are used to keep participants’ attention and effectively summarize conversation records. In other words, long-term memory could be achieved by reflecting both relatively long conversation records and interests across multiple sessions. It is also possible to generate responses to changing knowledge by retrieving correct information via internet search query generation. However, even in BlenderBot 2.0, many issues remain to be addressed before it can be considered a perfect open-domain dialog model, such as generating answers based on the inaccurate internet information and generating incorrect internet search queries.

In this paper, we examine BlenderBot 2.0’s issues from three perspectives: model, data, and user. It makes suggestions for how to improve the model. Existing studies on open-domain chatbots have proposed various modeling techniques focusing on the performance of the dialogue model. However, this paper examined the current dialogue model’s errors from various perspectives outside the existing modeling flow.

2 Related works and Background

2.1 Open-Domain Chatbot

Chatbots are systems designed for extended conversations. They are set up to mimic the unstructured conversations or ‘chats’ characteristic of human-human interaction (Jurafsky and Martin, 2019). In other words, the chatbot system generates a response $R$ based on the other user’s message $M$ and the history of the conversation $C$. This system’s ultimate goal is to generate human-like responses during conversations (Fong et al., 2003). Unlike task-oriented dialogue systems, which talk about a limited number of topics, the development of an open-domain chatbot is more difficult because it requires generating responses to a wide range of everyday topics.

Starting with the simple chatbot service Eliza (Weizenbaum, 1966), Apple’s Siri 1, Microsoft’s XiaoIce (or Little Bing) (Zhou et al., 2020) 2, Simsimi 3, and Lee-Luda 4 are representative examples of open-domain chatbot services in Korea and abroad.

Recently, active research on open-domain chatbots using pre-trained models has been conducted. GPT-2 (Radford et al., 2019), Google’s Meena (Adiwardana et al., 2020), PLATO-2 (Bao et al., 2020), and BlenderBot 1.0 (Roller et al., 2020) all outperform existing encoder-decoder-based models.

2.2 BlenderBot 1.0

BlenderBot 1.0 is an open-domain chatbot created by Facebook AI Research (FAIR) in 2020, and it is the first model to combine various conversational skills such as empathy and knowledge. Heretofore, previous approaches in open-domain chatbots achieved high performance by increasing the number of parameters, whereas BlenderBot 1.0 improves conversation skills by utilizing datasets that blend tasks such as empathy, persona, and knowledge.

The BlenderBot 1.0 model uses a poly encoder (Humeau et al., 2019) to encode the dialogue history and a Retrieve and Refine (RetNRef) decoding strategy to generate a response. Figure 1 depicts the architecture of BlenderBot 1.0. The model is pre-trained with the Reddit dataset (Baumgartner et al., 2020) consisting of SNS posts and comments to train the features of natural conversations. The Blended Skill Talk (BST) dataset was used to fine-tune it (Smith et al., 2020). BlenderBot 1.0 employs the BST dataset, which combines ConvAI2 (Zhang et al., 2018), Wizard of Wikipedia (WoW) (Dinan et al., 2018), and Empathetic Dialogues (ED) datasets (Rashkin et al., 2018) to provide engaging conversation topics, utilize knowledge, and empathize.

Open-source models with parameter sizes of 90M, 2.7B, and 9.4B, as well as datasets, have been released5, with the 90M model having 3.6 times more parameters than the existing chatbot model. In human evaluation, more people responded that BlenderBot 1.0 was more appealing than the Meena (Adiwardana et al., 2020). However, BlenderBot 1.0 still has some limitations, such as repeatedly producing a response that is similar to the user’s remarks, failing to remember the previous conversation, or providing incorrect information.

1https://www.apple.com/kr/siri/
2https://www.xiaoice.com/
3https://www.simsimi.com/
4https://luda.ai/
5https://parl.ai/projects/recipes/
2.3 BlenderBot 2.0

The main limitations of BlenderBot 1.0 or GPT-3 are generating contradictory responses, failing to remember the previous conversation, and incorrect responses that do not use the most recent information (Brown et al., 2020). Thereby, BlenderBot 2.0 (Xu et al., 2021; Komeili et al., 2021), which is an improved version of BlenderBot 1.0 was developed. BlenderBot 2.0 delivers consistent conversations across multiple sessions because it is pre-trained with Wizard of the Internet (WizInt) datasets (Komeili et al., 2021) and Multi-Session Chat (MSC) datasets (Xu et al., 2021), and uses the internet’s dynamic knowledge to access the most recent information.

The MSC dataset is used to store user preferences in long-term memory for multi-session conversations. Crowdworkers conducted this dataset collection as if there were intervals of hours, days, or weeks between each session. The WizInt dataset was used to train the response generation using internet search results. Crowdworkers had access to the internet if needed to collect the dataset.

As a result, the MSC dataset introduced the novel concept of a session, allowing for the creation of a conversation that continues naturally even after a certain amount of time has passed. The WizInt dataset made it possible to provide answers that included internet search results.

Figure 2 depicts the model’s architecture. In both structures, the query generator is used to generate an appropriate search query. A search query is used for 1) storing and reading conversation history in long-term memory and 2) retrieving the relevant web documents to generate the response.

To use previous session context information, the conversation history is summarized with the Abstractive Summarizer and, if not previously written, is stored in long-term memory. When generating a response, the top N documents from memory that contain user information such as personas are retrieved. At the same time, to use Internet search information, the search engine uses the search query as input and returns the top K documents to retrieve information relevant to the conversation. Documents from the internet and memory networks are individually encoded. The decoder generates a final response after concatenating the encoding results of each document with the encoded dialogue context. BlenderBot 2.0 shows a strong preference for human evaluation in conversations with previous session history. Furthermore, the internet search module reduced hallucinate knowledge from 9.1% to 3.0%. These models and datasets are made public so that researchers can easily replicate them.
3 Error analysis from a model-centric Approach

BlenderBot 2.0 solves the problems of previous open-domain chatbot models by generating responses based on real-time internet search results and memories of previous dialogues. However, from a model-centric standpoint, it too has some limitations. This section discusses BlenderBot 2.0’s module and model architecture issues.

3.1 Correctness of internet search results

BlenderBot 2.0 uses the Bing Search Engine to retrieve information from the internet. However, it does not demonstrate why it prefers the Bing Search Engine to other existing search engines. Moreover, when the results differ for each K document, which is an internet search result, the criteria for which information should be used preferentially are not specified. BlenderBot 2.0 does not also validate the information that has been retrieved. Although BlenderBot 2.0 refines the generated response with a Safety Classifier, this only checks for bias or sensitive topics, not the accuracy of the information. An incorrect response may be generated if the retrieved information is not verified. Furthermore, it has the opposite effect of the intended purpose of reflecting current, accurate information rather than learning from the past.

3.2 Service time and Computing resources problem

BlenderBot 2.0 also has limitations associated with its service such as response latency (i.e., the amount of time it takes to respond to a message.) Respond time is critical in a chatbot system (Karma Choedak, 2020). However, in BlenderBot 2.0, the analysis of response latency due to internet search and memory network is not described.

Furthermore, because BlenderBot 2.0 has a large number of model parameters, it necessitates a large amount of computing power to convert it to a prudent chatbot service. Given that companies or individuals have limited resources and the goal of conversation models and chatbots is to provide users with convenience, a large model is difficult to commercialize even if it performs excellently (Park et al., 2021a,c).

4 Error analysis from a Data-centric Approach

The datasets used for BlenderBot 1.0 and BlenderBot 2.0 are given in Table 1. BlenderBot 1.0 uses the 2.7B parameter model as the initial pre-trained model. BlenderBot 2.0 is an improved version BlenderBot 1.0 and can handle multi-session dialogue and reflect internet search results by utilizing MSC and WizInt datasets. Nonetheless, from the perspective of data, BlenderBot 2.0 has the following three limitations:

4.1 Absence of unified standard in data collection

First, when collecting datasets (Park et al., 2021b), a unified criterion for crowdsourcing is not defined. Therefore, there are insufficient standards to distinguish each session in the MSC dataset. In the case of the WizInt dataset, there is no guideline for the workers when to use internet search. Since commonsense standards do not exist in each persona, the workers’ decision to search the internet depends on their background knowledge. Thereby, each dataset cannot attain the same consistency. As a result, the model’s ability to train data that accurately reflects its characteristics is affected.

4.2 Lack of data cleaning process

The filtering process for collected datasets is inadequate. The MSC dataset still contains hate speech, which was gathered through crowdsourcing. Large language models already undergo social issues such as hate speeches, abusive languages, and socio-political framing biases (Bender et al., 2021). Not cleaning these contexts in the dataset aggravates this problem because an unsafe response may appear. As described in Section 5.4, Lee-Luda, a defunct Korean chatbot model, experienced the same issue because it was trained using uncleaned datasets.

In addition, the internet-searched information in the WizInt dataset is not scrutinized for accuracy. Thereby, although WizInt allows the model to enrich response by utilizing internet-searched information, users may receive inaccurate information. The scrutinization process is critical because the closer the user feels to the model, the more likely they are to trust the information provided by the model. A fact-checking process is, therefore,
| Task               | Dataset Name                        |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pre-training       | Reddit                              |
| Fine-tuning        | Blended Skill Talk (BST)            |
| BlenderBot 2.0     | Fine-tuning                         |
|                    | Multi Session Chat (MSC)            |
|                    | Wizard of the Internet (WizInt)     |

Table 1: Datasets used in BlenderBot 1.0 and 2.0

essential to data construction.

4.3 Expansion into multilingual models

When expanding into a multilingual model, we can infer that we need a multilingual version of the MSC and WizInt datasets. Thereby, large social media datasets are needed for BlenderBot 1.0 pre-training and developing a filtering criterion to reflect a specific language's features.

The MSC dataset contains multi-session dialogues, as opposed to general dialogue datasets that only contain single-turn or single-session dialogues. In the MSC dataset, there are also personas for each speaker and summarized sentences for each session. WizInt dataset differs from previous datasets because it includes dialogues, internet search queries, and search results that are related to the dialogues.

In other words, a dataset that takes into account these properties is required to expand the multilingual version of BlenderBot 2.0. These, like MSC and WizInt datasets, are supposed to be gathered through crowdsourcing. However, hiring crowd workers to collect data means higher costs resulting in resource constraints.

5 Error analysis from a User-centric Approach

We examined the improvements in BlenderBot 2.0 based on our conversation with BlenderBot 2.0. Here, we categorize BlenderBot 2.0 problems as experienced by end-users into eight major categories. We use BlenderBot 2.0 to highlight the problems, and then analyze the causes of each problem.

5.1 Response generation problems

We divide problems associated with response generation into two categories: (1) even when a correct search query is generated, incorrect responses from incorrect sites may be generated. (2) Even when the correct information from the correct site is obtained, the model may generate an incorrect response.

The response generation problem is illustrated in Figure 3 by CASE 1. In CASE 1-1, the model generates an appropriate search query (‘Cristiano Ronaldo’) but returns an incorrect response (‘Manchester united’) despite retrieving the correct information. The site that infers information about the question is searched, as in CASE 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4, by generating an appropriate search query, but the model generates hallucinated knowledge.

5.2 Search query generation problems

We divide the problem of search query generation into two categories. (1) when an input requiring an internet search is received, the model does not generate a search query. Because it does not retrieve accurate information from the internet, this can result in inaccurate responses. (2) The model produces an incorrect response by using the incorrect search query.

CASE 2 in Figure 4 is an example in which the model generates an incorrect response without an internet search to an input asking about the current club of ‘Ronaldo’. This is because not generating a search query even though an internet search is required means that data built through the worker’s knowledge is included in the WizInt dataset. Inadequate or insufficient data and training of the query generator also contribute to the generation of incorrect search queries.

5.3 Internet search problems

The internet search problem is that the model generates responses based on hallucinated knowledge because the information on that site is outdated or incorrect. It is because the query generator generates a correct search query for the context of a conversation and locates a suitable site in this case.

In CASE 3 in Figure 4, when the user inquires about the club currently represented by ‘Ronaldo’, the model attempts to search the internet by gen-
Figure 3: Example of CASE 1: The text in the gray box is the utterance entered by the user, the text in the red box represents the Search Query generated by BlenderBot 2.0, and the text in the blue box is the response generated by BlenderBot 2.0.

Figure 4: Example of Case 2-4: ‘Search: __no_search_used__’ in the red box is the case that BlenderBot 2.0 does not generate a search query and generates a response from the previous dialogue history.

erating an appropriate search query, but the model retrieves his previous team, ‘Real Madrid’. These are long-standing issues with the internet, not with the internet search engine or model. Fortunately, only a few of these issues cropped up in our tests with BlenderBot 2.0. This issue may be alleviated because BlenderBot 2.0’s search engine refers to Wikipedia\(^8\), which is one of the most active sites for adding new information and correcting with dynamic information.

5.4 Unsafe response generation problems

We define the unsafe response problem as generating a response that raises social and ethical concerns such as profanity, racism, political and privacy issues, gender discrimination, and sexual remarks. Although this issue was rarely encountered in our tests, there is a response in CASE 4 of Figure 4 that demeans people of certain nationalities. Because the response was generated without the use of an internet search, we can deduce it is because the training datasets contain unsafe sentences.

5.5 Redundant or unrelated response generation problems

The redundant or unrelated response generation problem is repeating a previous response or generating an unrelated response. In CASE 5 in Figure 5, although the topic is changed, an incorrect
response is generated by reflecting the previous conversation record ‘K-pop’ in the response. This means that conversation records or personas are over-considered. These problems occur frequently in BlenderBot 2.0 and are mostly found in multi-turn conversations.

5.6 Numerical response problems
The numerical response problem is defined as the inability to generate a simple number-related response. There is no direct mention of the number of children in Wikipedia in CASE 6-1 of Figure 5, but three names can be obtained. Although the user stated that Einstein had three children in CASE 6-2 of Figure 5, BlenderBot 2.0 says three is correct but mentions four. BlenderBot 2.0 was unable to generate an accurate response unless the exact number for a question was specified within a site found via an internet search engine. This means that the model does not comprehend even the most basic mathematical concepts.

5.7 Tabular data problem
The tabular data reflection problem is the inability to reflect tabular data in the response. In a) of Figure 6, an appropriate search query is generated, and in b), an appropriate internet site is discovered. However, in some cases, the information contained within the site is tabular data. Figure 6 shows c) of CASE 7. In a), the BlenderBot 2.0 response does not retrieve tabular data and display it in the conversation context. Given the prevalence of tabular information in Wikipedia, this issue is fatal for BlenderBot 2.0’s search engine, which searches Wikipedia with the highest percentage of success.

5.8 URL recognition problem
The URL recognition problem occurs when the model cannot read the information in the site when receiving a URL sequence as an input. BlenderBot 2.0, recognizes URLs as dialog sequences. As a result, the model generates responses and queries based on URL sequences.

In CASE 8-1 in Figure 7, the URL of input is not retrieved because there were insufficient clues to infer what the site contained in the URL sequence. In contrast, in CASE 8-2, the URL entered by the user could not be retrieved because there were insufficient clues to infer what the site contained within the URL sequence entered by the user, so it could not generate an appropriate query. Most site URLs have a title that can infer the information of the site, but there are some sites where it is difficult to infer information from the title. Furthermore, the URL addresses do not even include titles.

6 Discussion on how to improve BlenderBot 2.0
In this Section, we present approaches attempting to correct the previously mentioned errors. We propose them from the standpoints of model, data, and dialogue.

6.1 Data and Model-centric approach-based Discussion
6.1.1 Reducing ambiguity in collecting data
Crowdsourcing is used to build the MSC and WizInt dataset, which is vastly different from previous
datasets. It must, however, reduce ambiguity by gathering and assembling datasets with clear standards. We need to reduce the ambiguity in the MSC dataset session and clarify the criteria for crowd workers regarding when to search the internet while building the WizInt dataset. This is expected to improve the performance of long-term dialogue and internet search with new datasets built in conjunction with the previously mentioned unified standards. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that hate speech examination and filtering process will be added to alleviate related responses.

6.1.2 Improvement for multilingual expansion

As stated in Section 4.3, dataset collection is accompanied by crowdsourcing. Due to time and financial constraints, we propose the two alternatives listed below:

1. Using translation models. The best-performing model and post-editing process could be used to secure high-quality datasets. This may allow the use of previous English datasets rather than additional data collection processes.

2. Using the model’s adaptor layer. Recent research has demonstrated a cross-lingual post-training approach based on the Implicit Translation Layers (ITLs) (Lee et al., 2021) by adapting the high resource language model into a low resource language. We can infer that this could be used to create a multilingual BlenderBot 2.0 without the need for additional crowdsourcing.

6.1.3 Verification of internet accuracy

Bing Search is used to retrieve related documents from the internet to reflect real-time information. However, why the Bing Search engine is preferred over other engines is unclear. Also, an analysis of the excellence of the engine is lacking. Furthermore, there is no confirmation that the searched information is true, and there are no guidelines for which information to prefer the searched contexts do not match. These may be alleviated using a system that gives more weight to the most recent information among the top K documents searched.

6.1.4 Improving for commercialization

The response time is likely delayed because of additional processes such as internet search and memory access to retrieve information related to dialogue contexts. To commercialize the chatbot model, the response time must be reduced to generate responses more quickly. Nonetheless, no research has been conducted on the response delay time.
It is also critical to downsize the model when using BlenderBot 2.0 for general companies or individuals. Pruning, which removes partial parameters, may help to speed up reasoning. Furthermore, knowledge distillation will deliver the same service using a smaller model trained to mimic and match the larger model.

### 6.2 User-centric approach-based Discussion

#### 6.2.1 Improvement in response generation problem

While the model generates an appropriate search query and retrieves the correct website, it does not always generate an accurate response. There are cases where the model fails to extract the correct information from the retrieved website or fails to reflect the generated information even when it does extract information correctly.

The former indicates a problem with the extraction of information from the retrieved website. To address this, it is necessary to reconstruct the WizInt dataset to improve the search engine’s performance by increasing the amount of data.

The latter indicates that, while information is extracted from the correct website, it is not properly relayed in response generation. This means that the generation model, which is an Encoder-Decoder architecture, performs poorly probably because, for the first time, the generation model used in BlenderBot 2.0 attempts to generate responses by using internet information and dialogue history. Thus, the approach that it takes is broad. This problem can be solved by increasing the amount of training data and the number of model parameters.

#### 6.2.2 Improvement in search query generation problem

The absence of a search query, even though the response should be generated using internet information, indicates that the crowd workers’ knowledge is included in the crowdsourced dataset, WizInt. Furthermore, the generation of incorrect or inappropriate search queries indicates that the search query generator is underperforming. Further research on the query generator is required to solve this problem. Also, the WizInt dataset must be updated based on specific criteria.

#### 6.2.3 Improvement in internet search problem

In general, information on the internet is accumulated rather than updated. As a result, there may be a lot of incorrect information. The best way to filter out incorrect or altered information is to...
use Wikipedia. Because Wikipedia is constantly modified by internet users, it is difficult to find in-accurate information, and the most recent information is also updated immediately. In fact, the WizInt dataset’s majority of domains are set to the Wikipedia domain. However, because Wikipedia cannot provide all information, other domains must be used.

As a result, when reflecting retrieved information in response generation, a filtering process is required to determine whether the information is correct or not. Searching multiple websites in a single search query and then filtering out false information based on information extracted from each website is one method to achieve highly accurate information. An alternative method is to use multiple search queries rather than just one. The model can overcome the problem of incorrect or outdated information and generate better responses using these methods.

6.2.4 Improvement in duplicate responses and non-relevant response generation problem

As described in Section 5.5, when the number of dialogue turns increases, there is an issue in which the dialogue history and persona are over-reflected in the response. This is because when creating the dataset, the dialogue history and persona are overly included in the response. To solve this issue, the dataset must be updated with specific criteria.

6.2.5 Improvement in unsafe response generation problem

There are two instances in which the model generates unsafe dialogue. First, an unsafe context is included in the internet-retrieved document, followed by an unsafe response in the training dataset. In the former case, it does not occur in the inference because of the safety detector that detects the unsafe utterance. In the latter case, however, it produces unsafe utterances, which we believe is due to the training dataset. To reduce the generation of unsafe utterances, the unsafe dialogue must be removed from the dataset and the model must be designed in such a way that it does not reflect the unsafe context during encoding, such as by combining pipelines (Xu et al., 2020).

6.2.6 Improvement of tabular data reflection problem

Some Wikipedia information is in the form of tabular, as illustrated in Figure 6 c. BlenderBot 2.0 is unable to read the tabular data on the retrieved website. To reflect tabular information, a parsing algorithm or module for tabular must be added to the model encoder. If tabular data is reflected in the encoder via pre-trained models such as TaPas (Herzig et al., 2020) and TaBERT (Yin et al., 2020), the information can be reflected in the response generation.

6.2.7 Improvement in URL recognition problem

When given an utterance containing a URL as an input, BlenderBot 2.0 correctly creates a search query and generates a response because most URLs contain titles that can identify the website’s content. However, some URLs lack text that can be used to identify the site’s content. In the case of Korean articles, the title is encoded numerically using a separate algorithm and reflected in the domain. In this case, the decryption algorithm can recover the encrypted numeric domain address to the domain address, including the title. However, as illustrated in CASE 8-2, not all site domains have titles, so the search query is generated with irrelevant text. A separate module that extracts the URL from the user utterance and retrieves the extracted URL site is required to solve the URL recognition problem.

7 Conclusions

The open-domain chatbot, which uses a large-scale pre-trained model, naturally mimics human conversations, raising hopes that human-like AI will emerge. However, there are some constraints to having a completely human-like conversation. Although BlenderBot 2.0, which was recently released, attempted to alleviate the problems of the previous model in a variety of ways, some flaws remain. We examine the issues with BlenderBot 2.0 from the standpoints of the model, data, and dialogue, and we propose various solutions. In the future, we will fix the problems mentioned in BlenderBot 2.0 and create a Korean version of BlenderBot.

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