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M. S., Computer Science Advisor: Prof. Qun Liu	Sep. 2010 - Jul.2014
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<ul> <li>IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center Advised by Zhiguo Wang, Mo Yu and Rad We studied the problem of multi-hop quest SQuAD, where local information is enough integrating multiple pieces of evidence to co a graph-based approach, where a graph is then evidence integration is performed on to network. This work is available at https:</li> <li>IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center Advised by Zhiguo Wang and Wael Hamz We cast both tasks of natural question ge answering (QA) into one unified process, a passage p before generating the output introduced a model following the encoder multi-perspective context matching (MPC is an LSTM with copy mechanism general learning algorithm is adopted for tackling sequence learning with cross-entropy loss. at https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.01058</li> <li>Bosch American Research Center, Palo Alto, Advised by Lin Zhao The project is about natural question general is to generate questions from a domain-spore</li> </ul>	$June \ 2018 - August \ 2018$ du Florian tion answering (MHQA). Comparing with a for answering questions, MHQA requires orrectly answer a question. We introduced first created to connect related evidence, the graph using our recent graph recurrent //arxiv.org/abs/1809.02040. <i>May 2017 - July 2017</i> a eneration (NQG) and generative question where a query <b>q</b> is first matched against <b>o</b> word-by-word. To tackle the tasks, we decoder framework. The encoder adopts M) to match <b>q</b> against <b>p</b> , and the decoder ating <b>o</b> . A policy gradient reinforcement the exposure bias problem, resulted from A preprint version of our paper is available , CA <i>May 2016 - July 2016</i> ration and parsing: 1) The generation task ecific knowledge base (KB). Since there is
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no annotated data (such as human generated questions for triples within the KB) for conducting supervised training, we tried to develop an approach that requires minimal human effort. In particular, a small-scale template is first handcrafted based on each predicate in the KB, then a set of initial questions is generated by applying the template on the KB, finally the initial question set is augmented by the related queries on the Web. 2) The parsing task is basically named entity recognition and linking for questions. For the entity recognition part a sequential labeler is developed, and for the entity linking part a collective entity linker is implemented.

IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center	May 2015 - August 2015	
Advised by Zhiguo Wang, Haitao Mi and Abraham Ittycheriah		
It is about "dynamic" word embedding, where word embeddings are dynamically calculated based on its context. Our approach produces vectors of high variety and does not outperform our baseline on the widely-used SCWS benchmark.		
Singapore University of Design and Technology	November 2013 - February 2014	
Advised by professor Yue Zhang		
We extends the partial tree linearization model of Zhang (2013) by jointly learning both linearization and morphological realization. This work has been published at AAAI 2014. In another project, we model machine translation with target syntax as a syntactic linearization problem. My contribution is developing a phrase extractor		

and running experiments. This paper is has been published at EMNLP 2014.

Alibaba Inc. Hangzhou, China

December 2011 - June 2012

Advised by Feng Lin

Developed an effective implementation of the "Maximum entropy based phrase reordering model for statistical machine translation" for Alibaba.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Linfeng Song, Yue Zhang, Zhiguo Wang and Daniel Gildea. 2018. N-ary Relation Extraction using Graph State LSTM. To appear in the *Proceedings of EMNLP 2018*.
- Linfeng Song, Yue Zhang, Zhiguo Wang and Daniel Gildea. 2018. A Graph-to-Sequence Model for AMR-to-Text Generation. In the *Proceedings of ACL 2018*.
- Yue Zhang, Qi Liu and Linfeng Song. 2018. Sentence-State LSTM for Text Representation In the *Proceedings of ACL 2018*.
- Xiaochang Peng, Linfeng Song, Daniel Gildea, Giorgio Satta and Hao Zhang. 2018. Sequence-to-sequence Models for Cache Transition Systems. In the *Proceedings of ACL 2018*.
- Linfeng Song, Zhiguo Wang, Wael Hamza, Yue Zhang and Daniel Gildea. Leveraging Context Information for Natural Question Generation. In the *Proceedings of NAACL 2018*.
- Linfeng Song, Xiaochang Peng, Yue Zhang, Zhiguo Wang and Daniel Gildea. 2017. AMR-to-text Generation with Synchronous Node Replacement Grammar. In *Proceedings of ACL 2017*.
- Linfeng Song, Yue Zhang, Xiaochang Peng, Zhiguo Wang and Daniel Gildea. 2016. AMR-to-text generation as a Traveling Salesman Problem. In *Proceedings of EMNLP* 2016.

- Xiaochang Peng, Linfeng Song and Daniel Gildea. 2015. A Synchronous Hyperedge Replacement Grammar based approach for AMR parsing. In *Proceedings of CoNLL 2015*, Beijing, China,
- Linfeng Song, Yue Zhang, Kai Song and Qun Liu. 2014. Joint Morphological Generation and Syntactic Linearization. In *Proceedings of AAAI 2014*, Quebec City, Canada, July 27-31, 2014.
- Yue Zhang, Kai Song, Linfeng Song, Jingbo Zhu and Qun Liu. 2014. Syntactic SMT Using a Discriminative Text Generation Model. In *Proceedings of EMNLP 2014*, Doha, Qatar, 2014.
- SELECTED AWARDS Huawei Scholarship for Graduate Student, 2012
  - Second Prize of ACM/ICPC China Northeastern Programming Contest, 2008

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