Finding Meaning in Data across Languages

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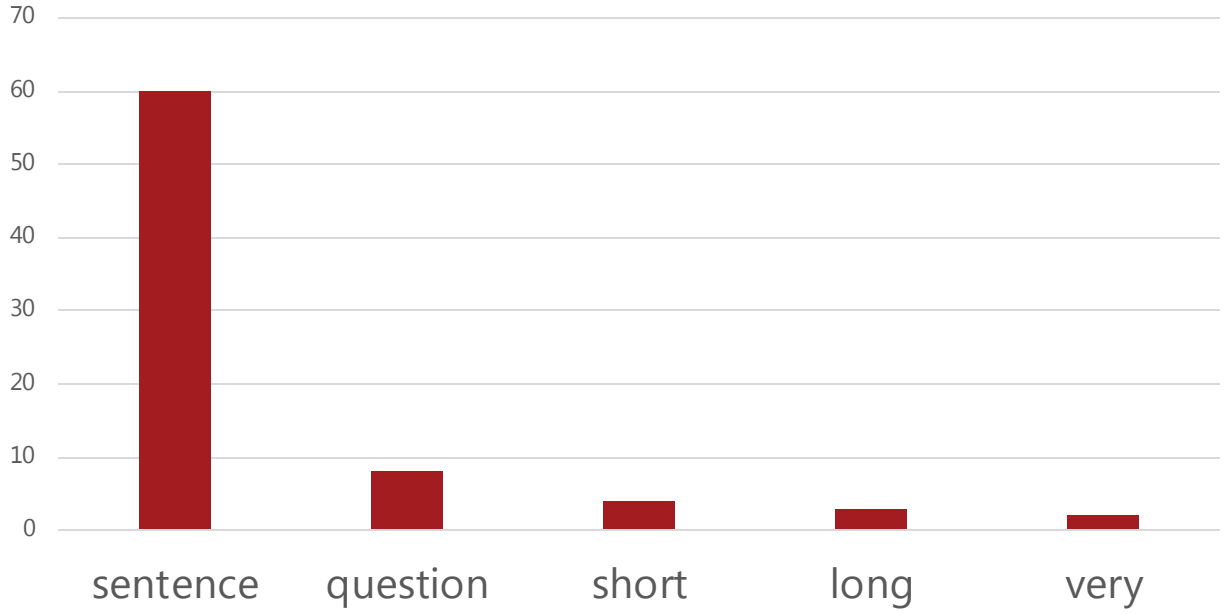
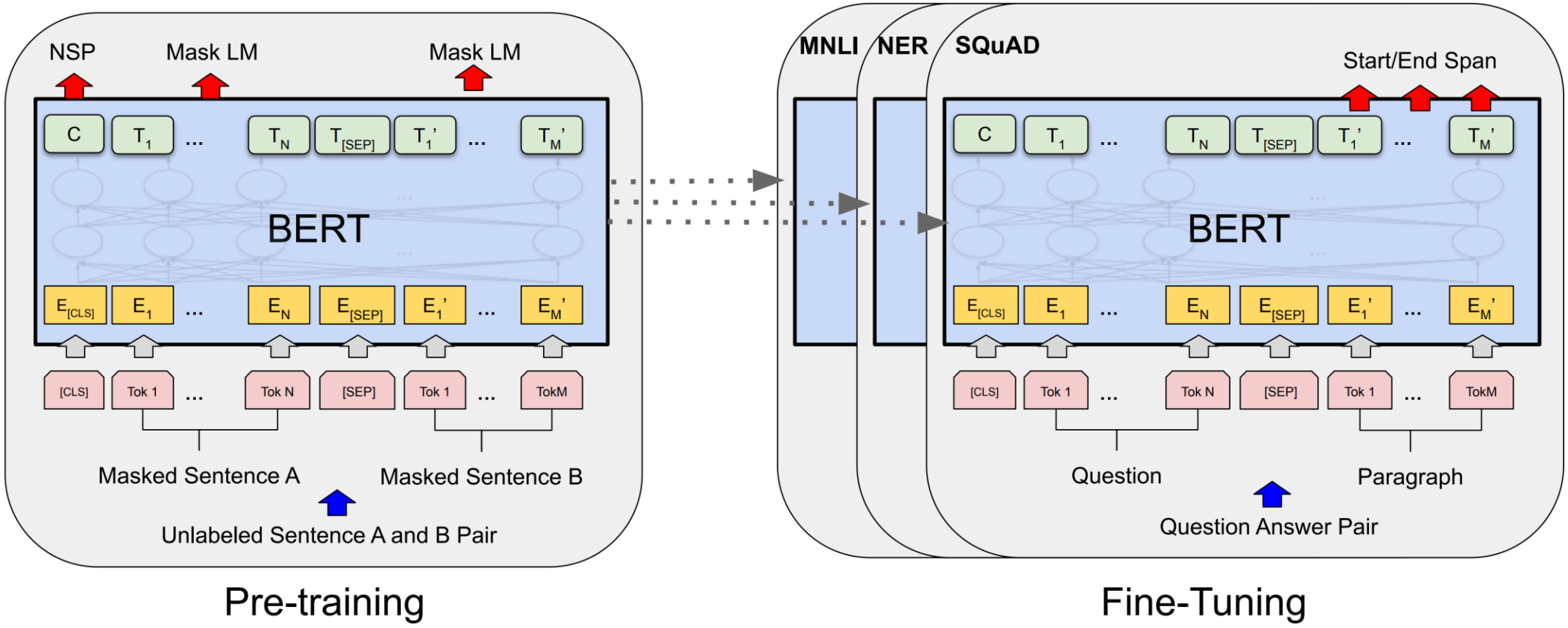
What is a language model?

What is the next word in this 



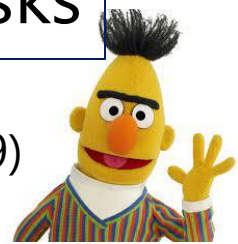
Language modeling: given text, estimate the probability distribution of the next word (usually based on huge text corpora)

Pre-trained language models



NLP since ~2018: pre-train LMs and fine-tune **representations** on tasks

BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding (Devlin et al., NAACL 2019)



Language models

Paradigm shift in NLP since ~2021: "Any" task can be cast as language modeling

Zero-shot

```
1  Translate English to French:        ← task description
2  cheese =>                           ← prompt
```

One-shot

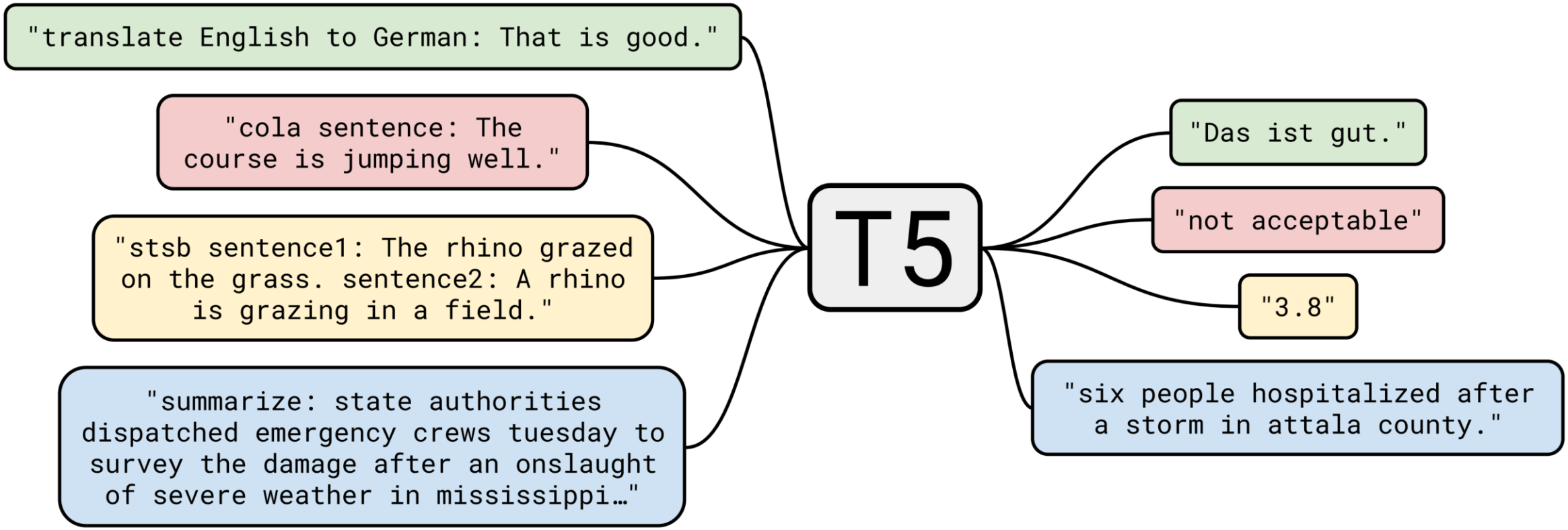
```
1  Translate English to French:        ← task description
2  sea otter => loutre de mer          ← example
3  cheese =>                           ← prompt
```

Few-shot

```
1  Translate English to French:        ← task description
2  sea otter => loutre de mer          ← examples
3  peppermint => menthe poivrée        ←
4  plush girafe => girafe peluche      ←
5  cheese =>                           ← prompt
```

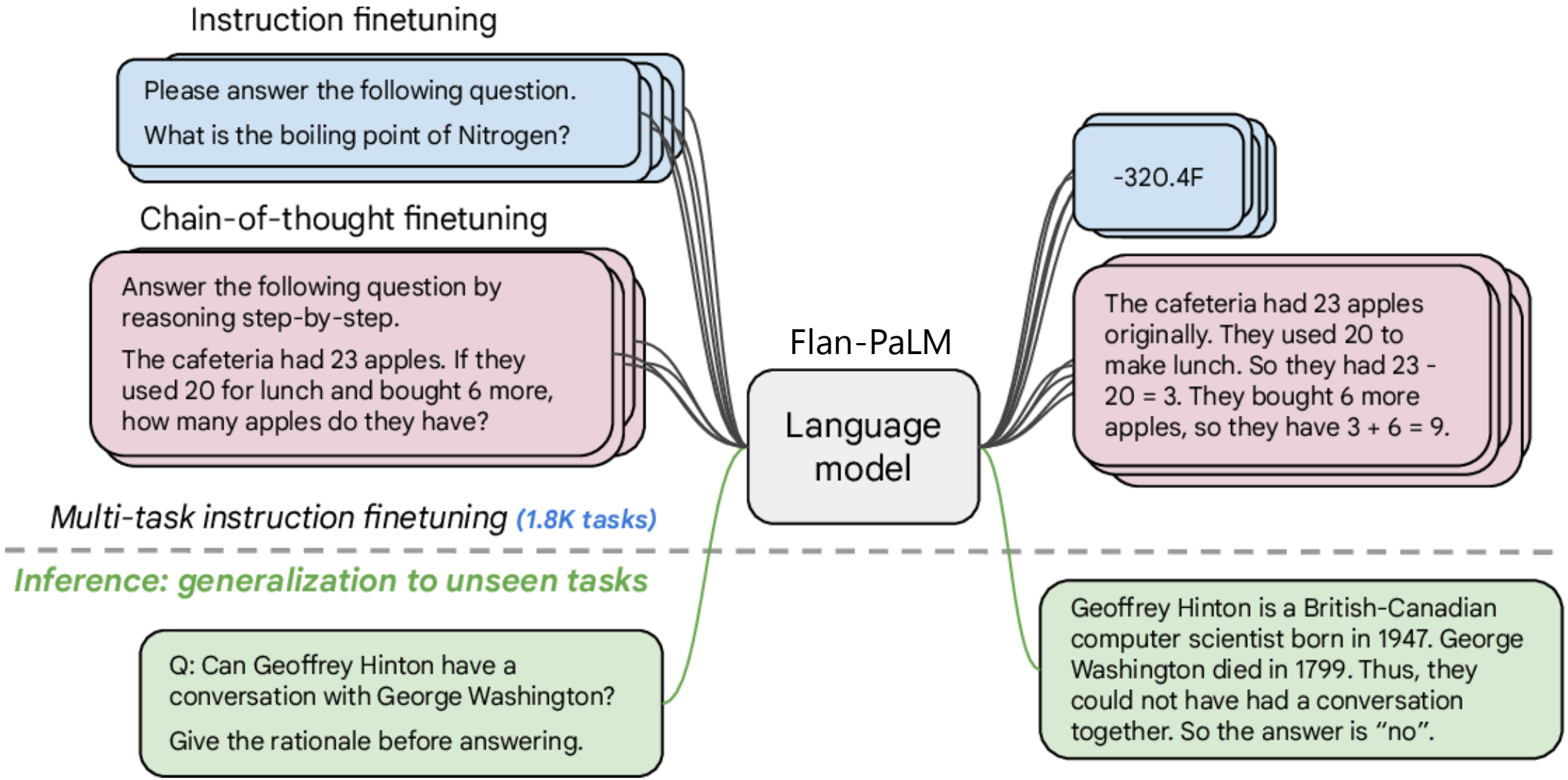
Language Models are Few-Shot Learners (Brown et al., NeurIPS 2020)

Language models



Exploring the limits of transfer learning with a unified text-to-text transformer (Raffel et al., JMLR 2020)

Language models



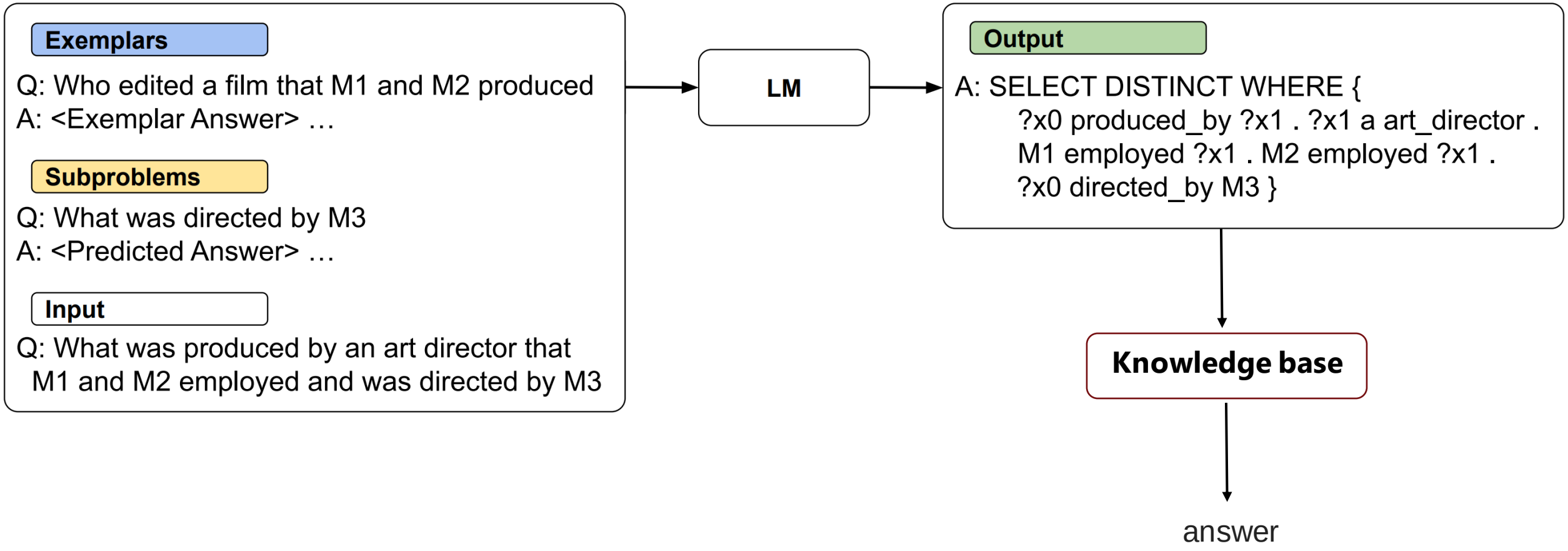
Scaling Instruction-Finetuned Language Models (Chung et al., 2022)

Text-to-image

Medieval painting of a monk eating a sandwich at a poster session on language technology

DALL·E 2

Text-to-code with language models



Compositional semantic parsing with large language models (Drozdov et al., 2022)

Language models

Masked/bidirectional LMs:

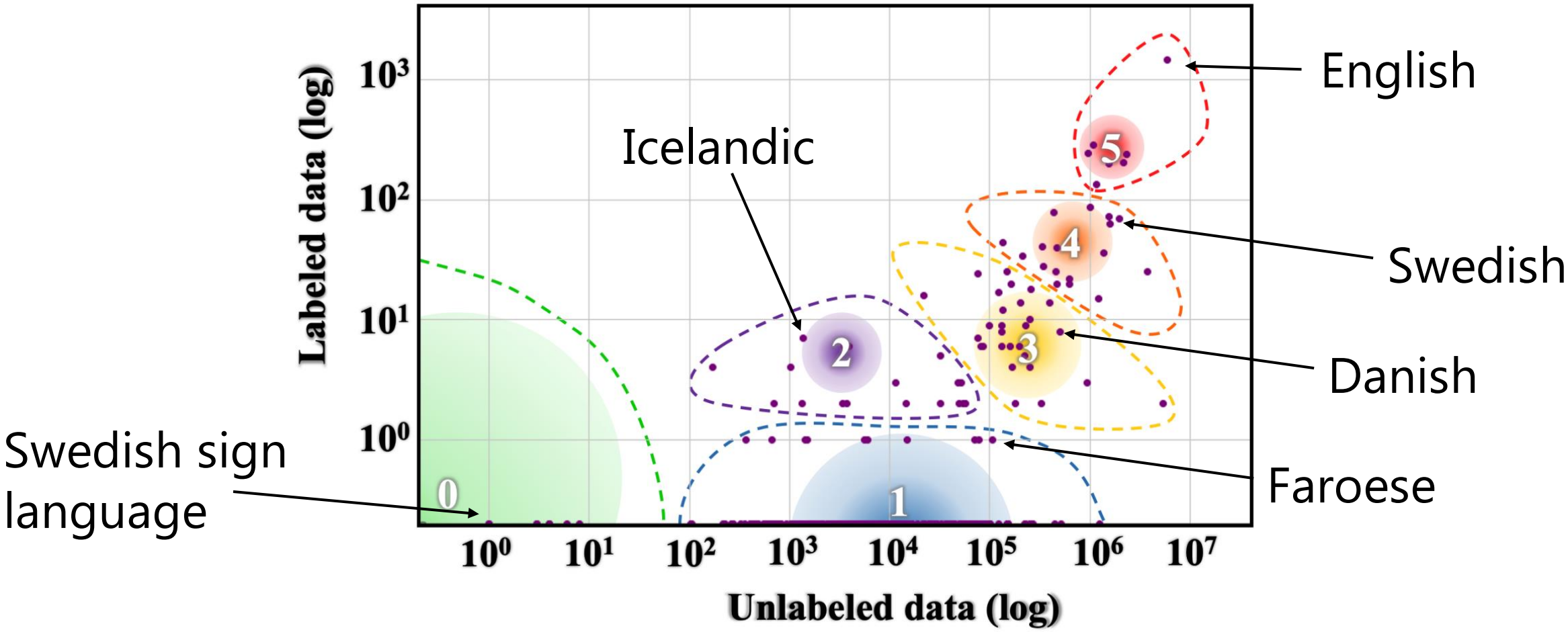
- ELMo (Peters et al., 2018)
- BERT (Devlin et al., 2019)
- RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019)
- …

Causal/generative/autoregressive LMs:

- GPT-2 (Radford et al., 2018)
- GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020)
- T5 (Raffel et al., 2019)
- T0 (Sanh et al., 2021)
- BART (Lewis et al., 2020)
- FLAN (Wei et al., 2021)
- …

All trained (almost) only on **English** text

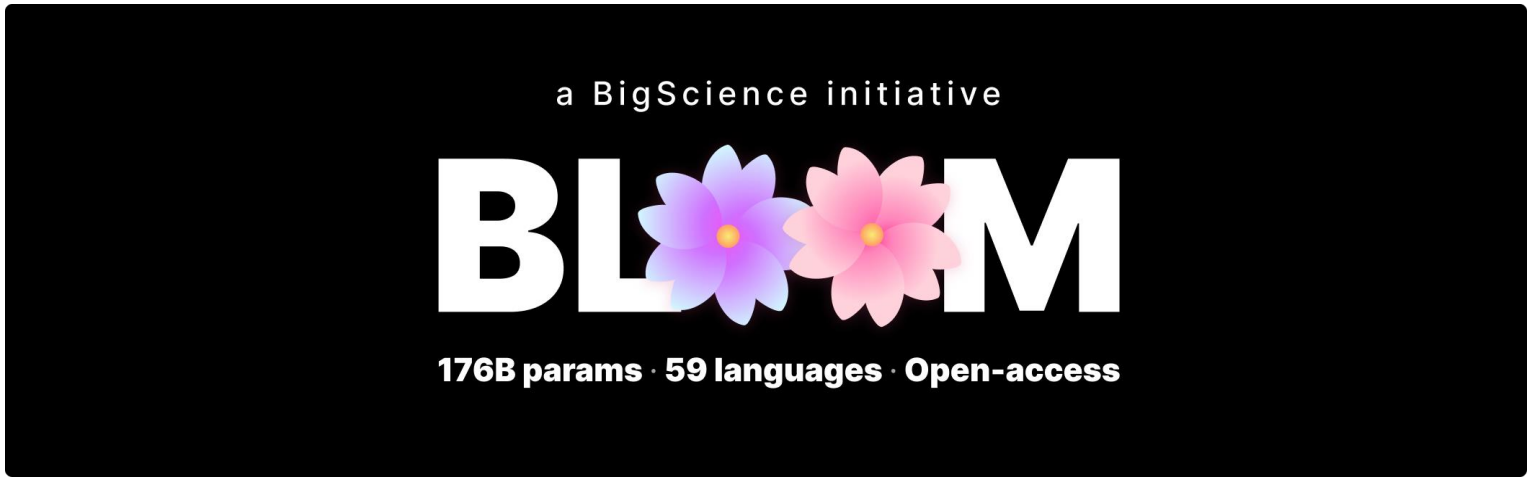
Resource disparity for languages



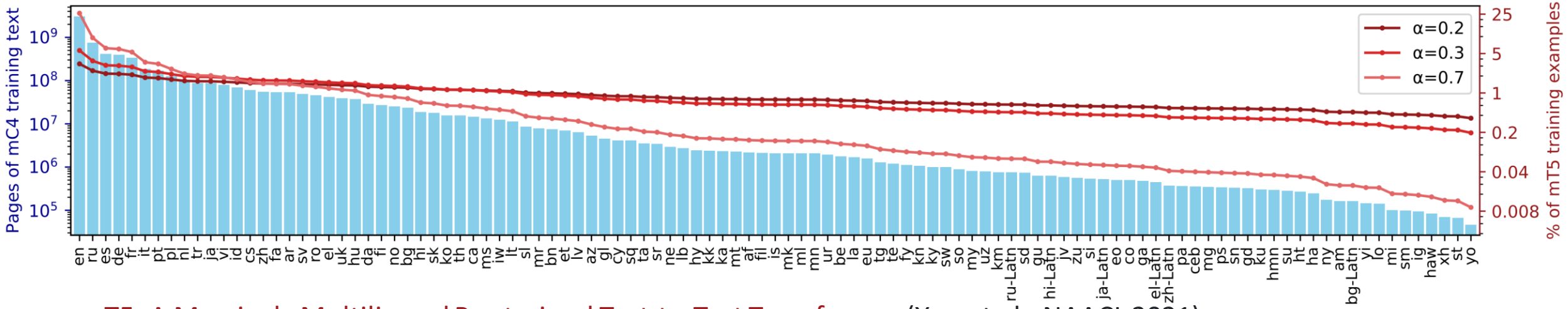
The State and Fate of Linguistic Diversity and Inclusion in the NLP World
(Joshi et al., ACL 2020)

Multilingual language models

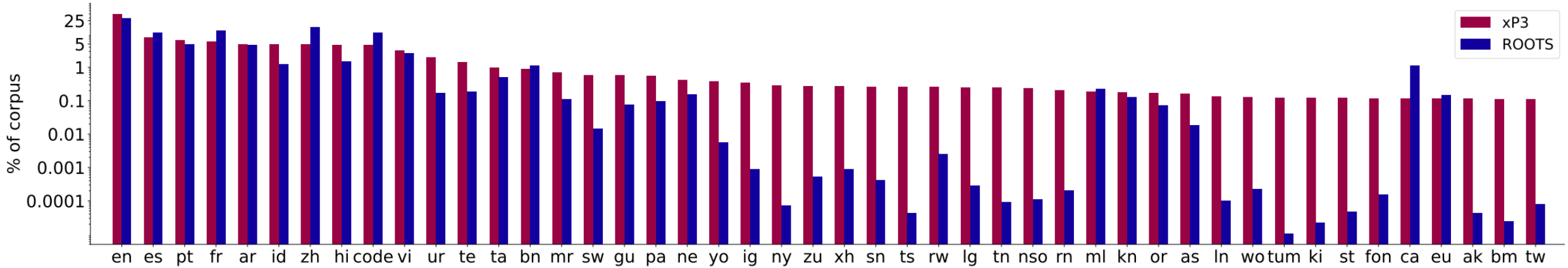
- mBERT (Devlin et al., 2019)
- XLM, XLM-R (Conneau et al., 2020)
- mBART (Liu et al., 2020)
- mT5 (Xue et al., 2021)
- XGLM (Lin et al., 2021)
- BLOOM (Le Scao et al., 2022)
- …



Language distribution in multilingual language models



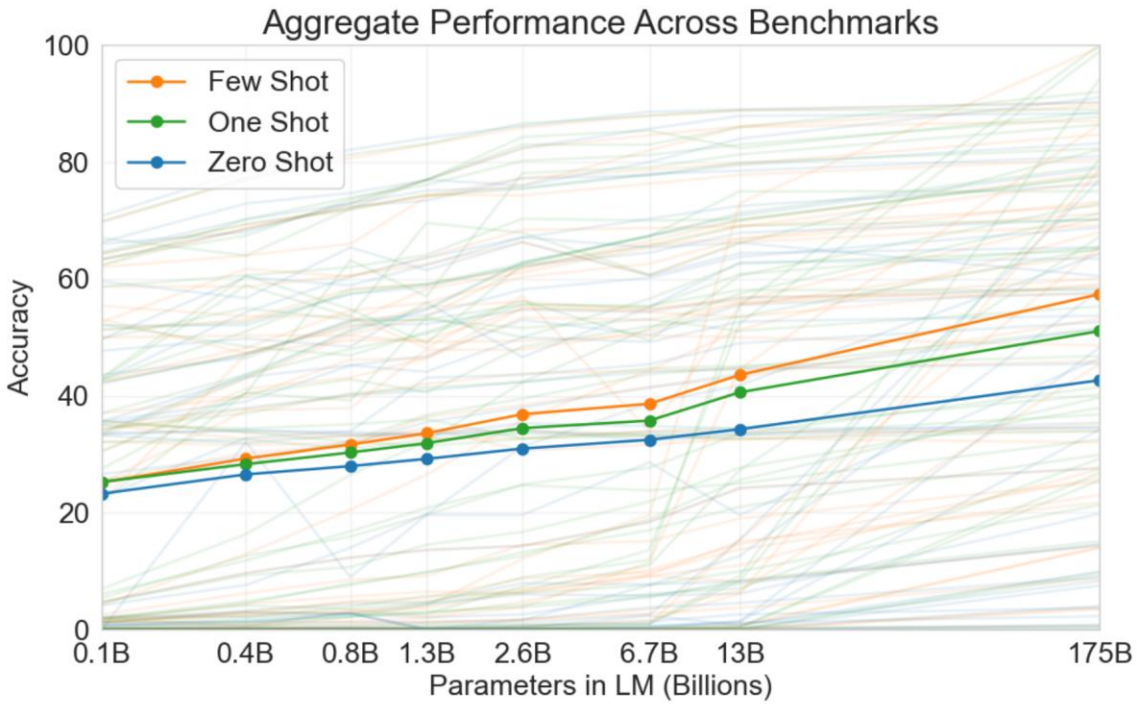
mT5: A Massively Multilingual Pre-trained Text-to-Text Transformer (Xue et al., NAACL 2021)

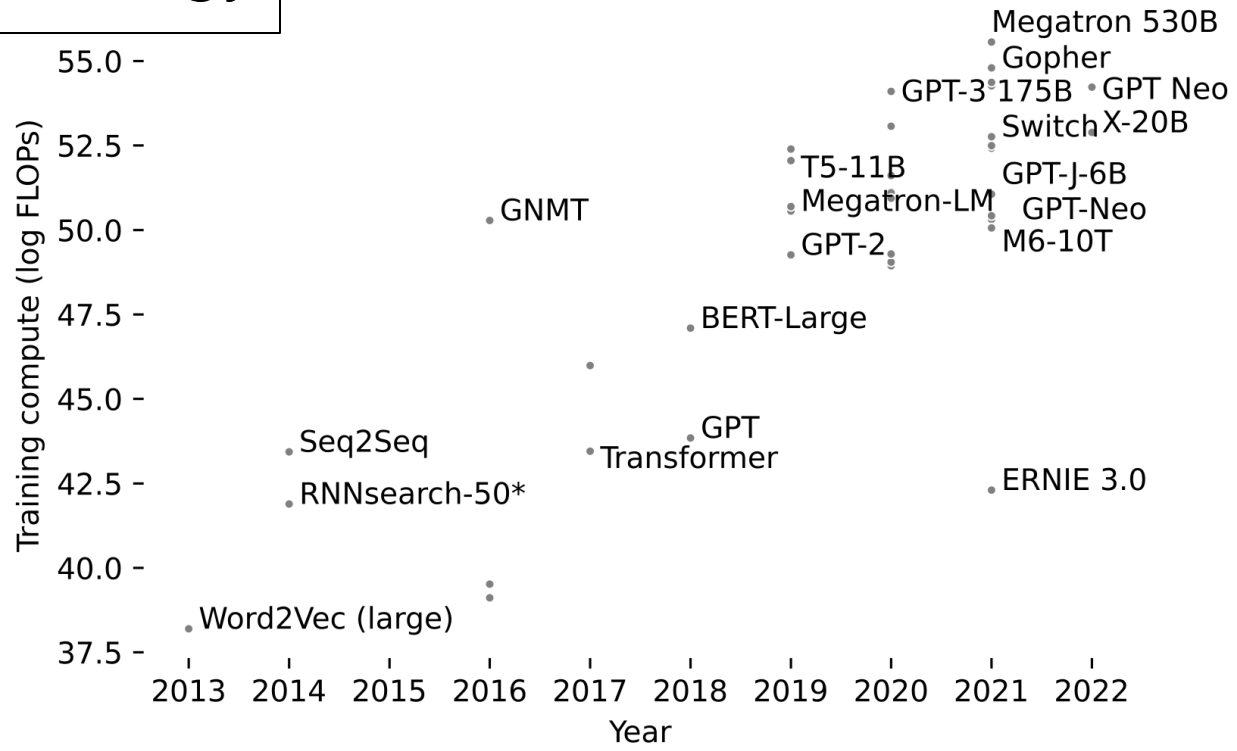


BLOOM: A 176B-Parameter Open-Access Multilingual Language Model (Le Scao et al., 2022)

Diminishing returns?

Newer and larger models perform better but require more and more resources and energy





Language Models are Few-Shot Learners (Brown et al., NeurIPS 2020)

Towards Climate Awareness in NLP Research (Hershcovich et al., EMNLP 2022)

Can we do more with less data?

Explicit **meaning representation** can be worth gigabytes of text data…

Performance

- Inductive bias
- Access to structured data
- Reasoning ability

Understanding

- Interpretability
- Theoretical analysis
- Fine-grained control

Generalization

- Languages
- Domains
- Tasks

Finding meaning by decomposition

[Meaning], [Representation] and [Parsing]
1. What we mean, 2. How to represent (something), 3. How to parse (something)

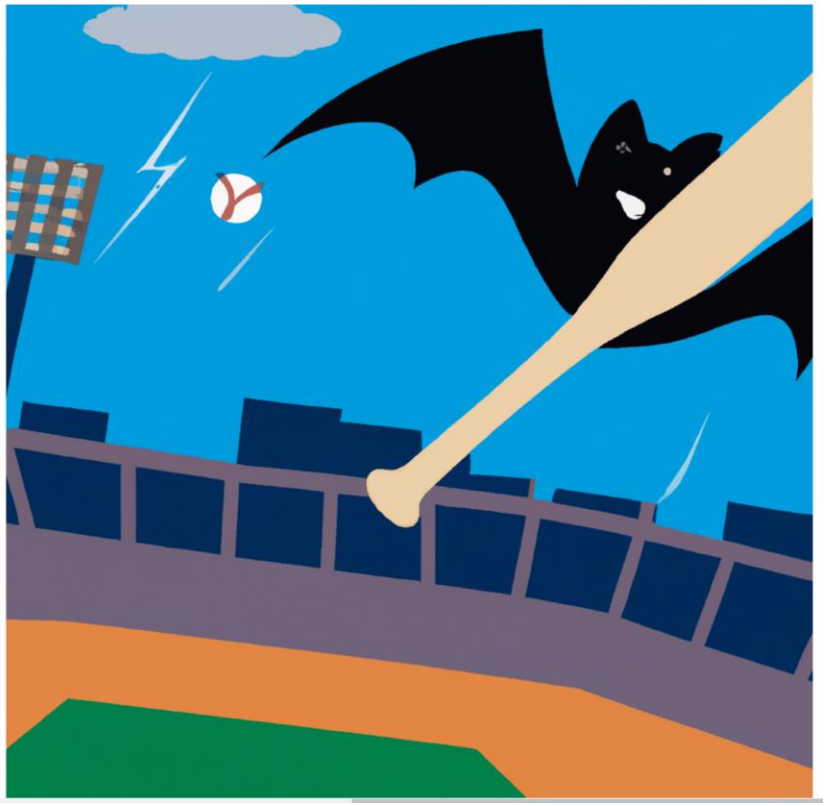
[Meaning Representation] and [Parsing]
1. How to represent what we mean, 2. How to parse (something)

[Meaning [Representation and Parsing]]
1. How to represent what we mean, 2. How to parse what we mean

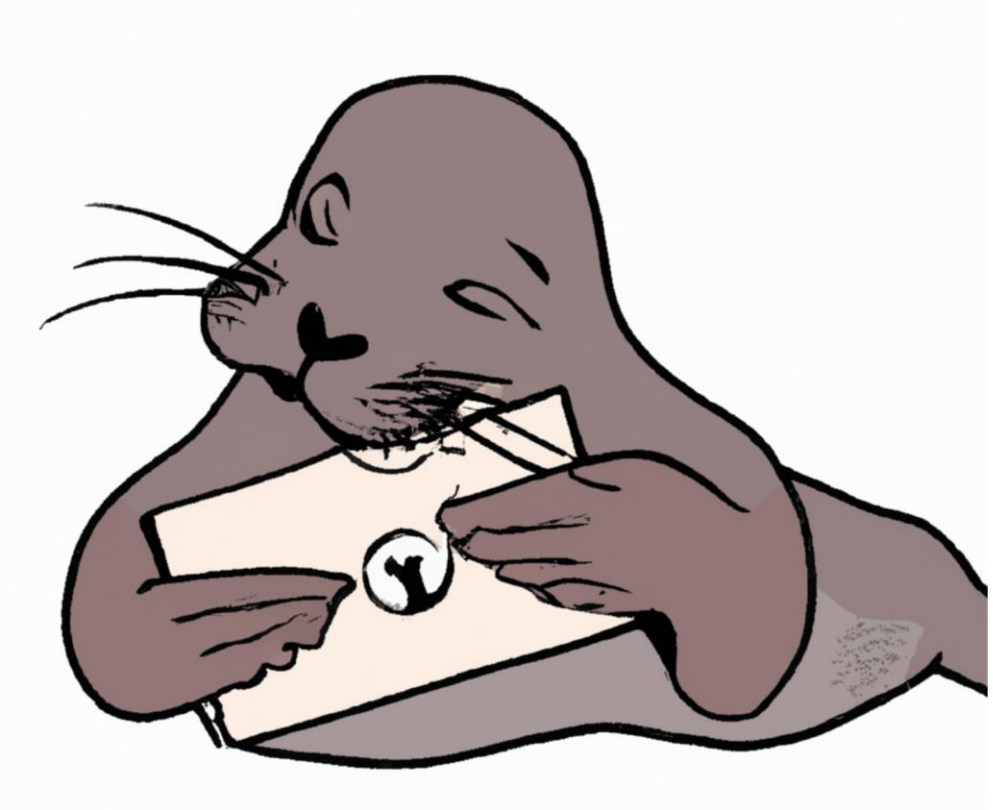
[Meaning Representation] and [Parsing (to Meaning Representation)]
1. How to represent what we mean, 2. How to parse (1)

Meaning in text-to-image

A bat is flying over a baseball stadium

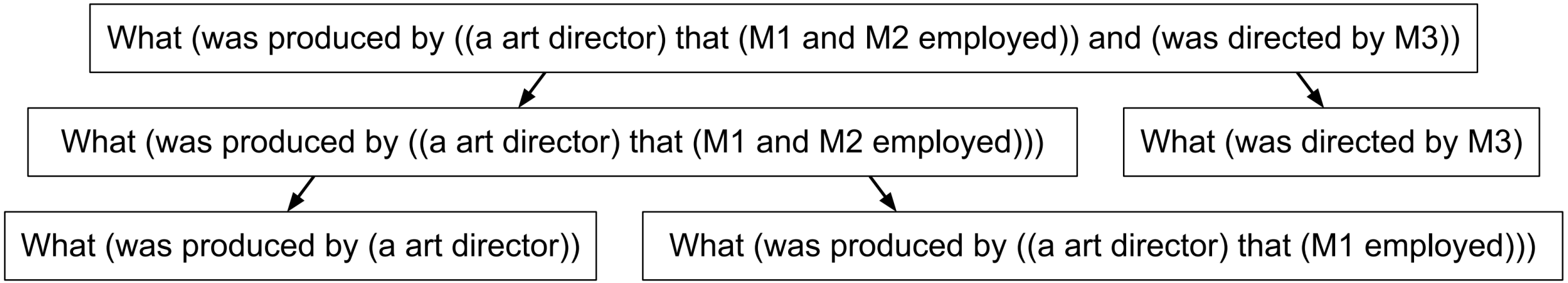


a seal is opening a letter



DALLE-2 is Seeing Double: Flaws in Word-to-Concept Mapping in Text2Image Models (Rassin et al., BlackboxNLP 2022)

Meaning in text-to-code



Compositional semantic parsing with large language models (Drozdov et al., 2022)

Meaning representation for analysis of language models

Context: *A piece of paper was later found on which he had written his last statements in **two** languages, Latin and German. Only **one** statement was in Latin and the rest in German.*

Question: *In what language were **most** statements written?*

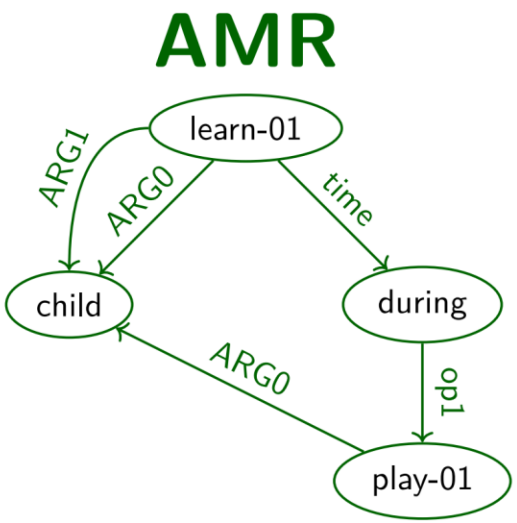
Answer: *German*

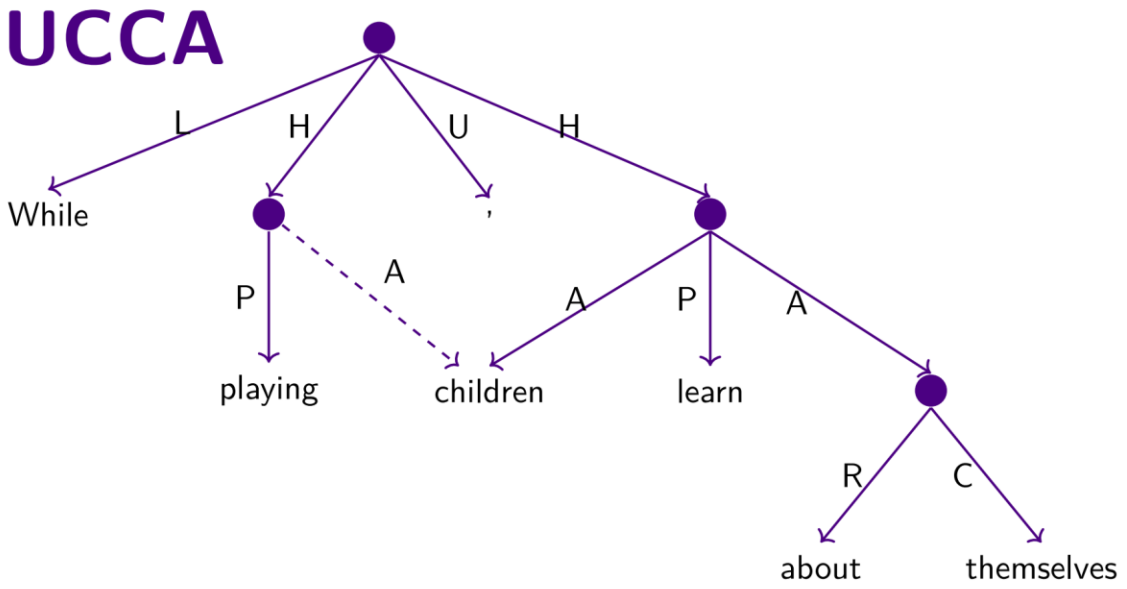
Predicted answer (RoBERTa): *Latin and German*

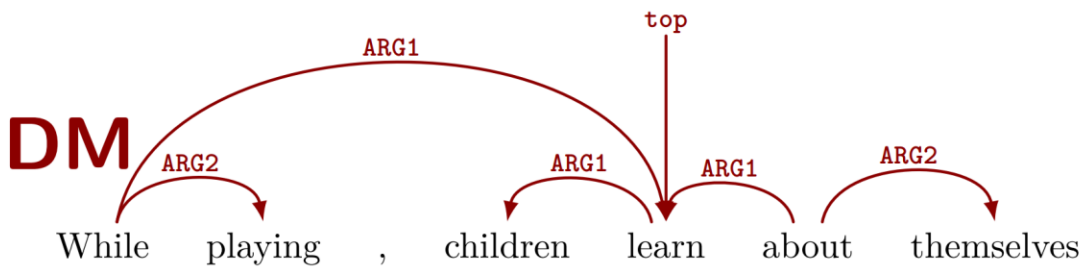
Generalized Quantifiers	Logical Denotation	RoBERTa *avg. acc.*
some(A)(B) = 1	$A \cap B \neq \varnothing$	**83.7**
all(A)(B) = 1	$A \subseteq B$	**85.3**
more than k the(A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert > k$	**68.2**
less than k the(A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert < k$	91.7
k (A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert = k$	87.8
between p and k the(A)(B) = 1	$p < \lvert A \cap B \rvert < k$	**70**
the **p/k** (A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert = p \cdot (\lvert A \rvert / k)$	**77.8**
the **k%** (A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert = k \cdot (\lvert A \rvert / 100)$	**72.2**
most (A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert > \lvert A \backslash B \rvert$	**80.9**
few (A)(B) = 1	$\lvert A \cap B \rvert < \lvert A \backslash B \rvert$	**78.3**
each other (A)(B) = 1	$\forall a \in (A \cap B) \exists b \in (A \cap B)(a \neq b)$	**84.1**

Generalized Quantifiers as a Source of Error in Multilingual NLU Benchmarks (Cui et al., NAACL 2022)

Meaning representation frameworks







Multitask Parsing Across Semantic Representations (Hershcovich et al., ACL 2018)

Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA)

Design principles

- Cross-linguistic portability and stability
- Accessibility to non-expert annotators
- Modularity of semantic components

Corpora

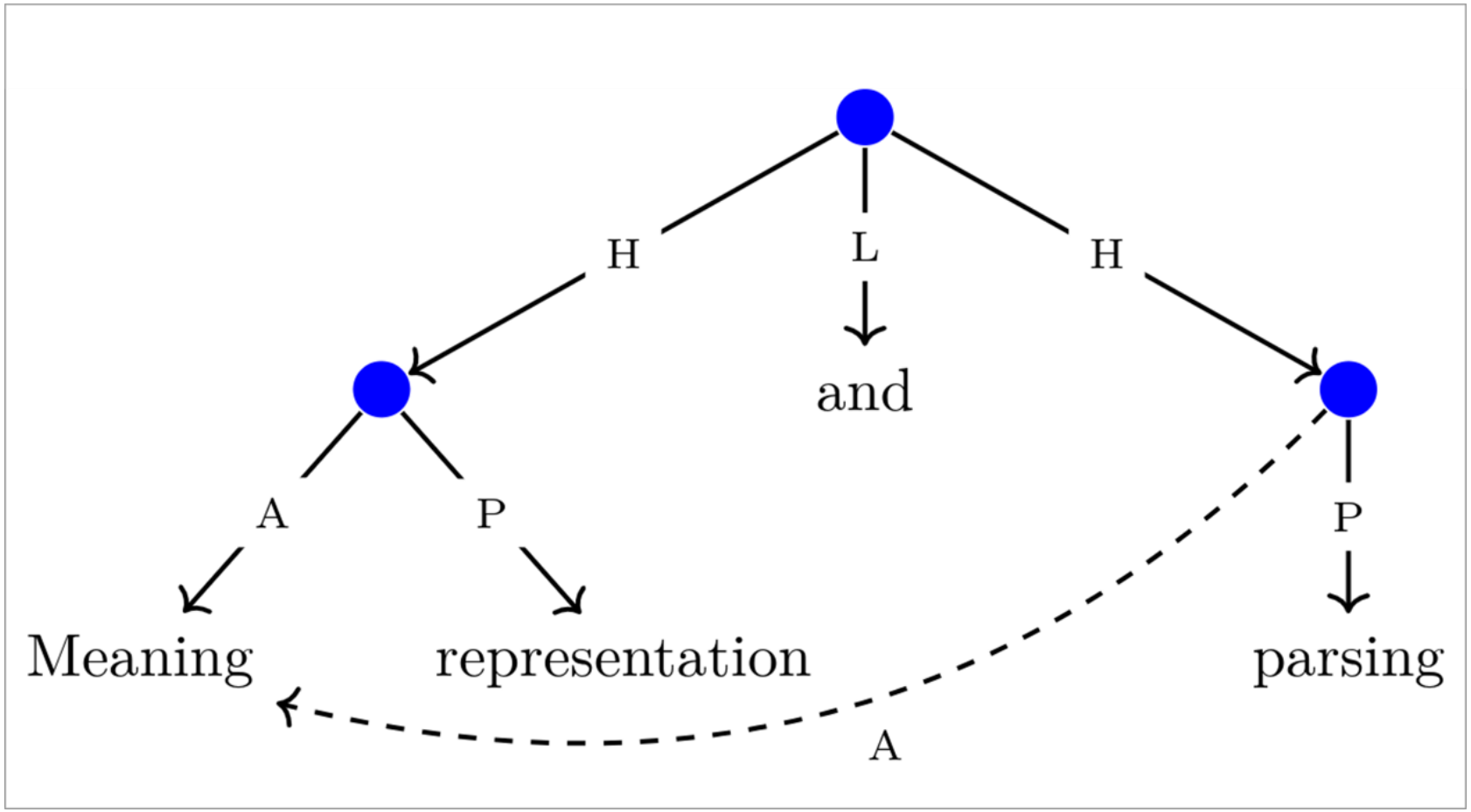
- English, German, French, Russian, Hebrew & Turkish

Applications

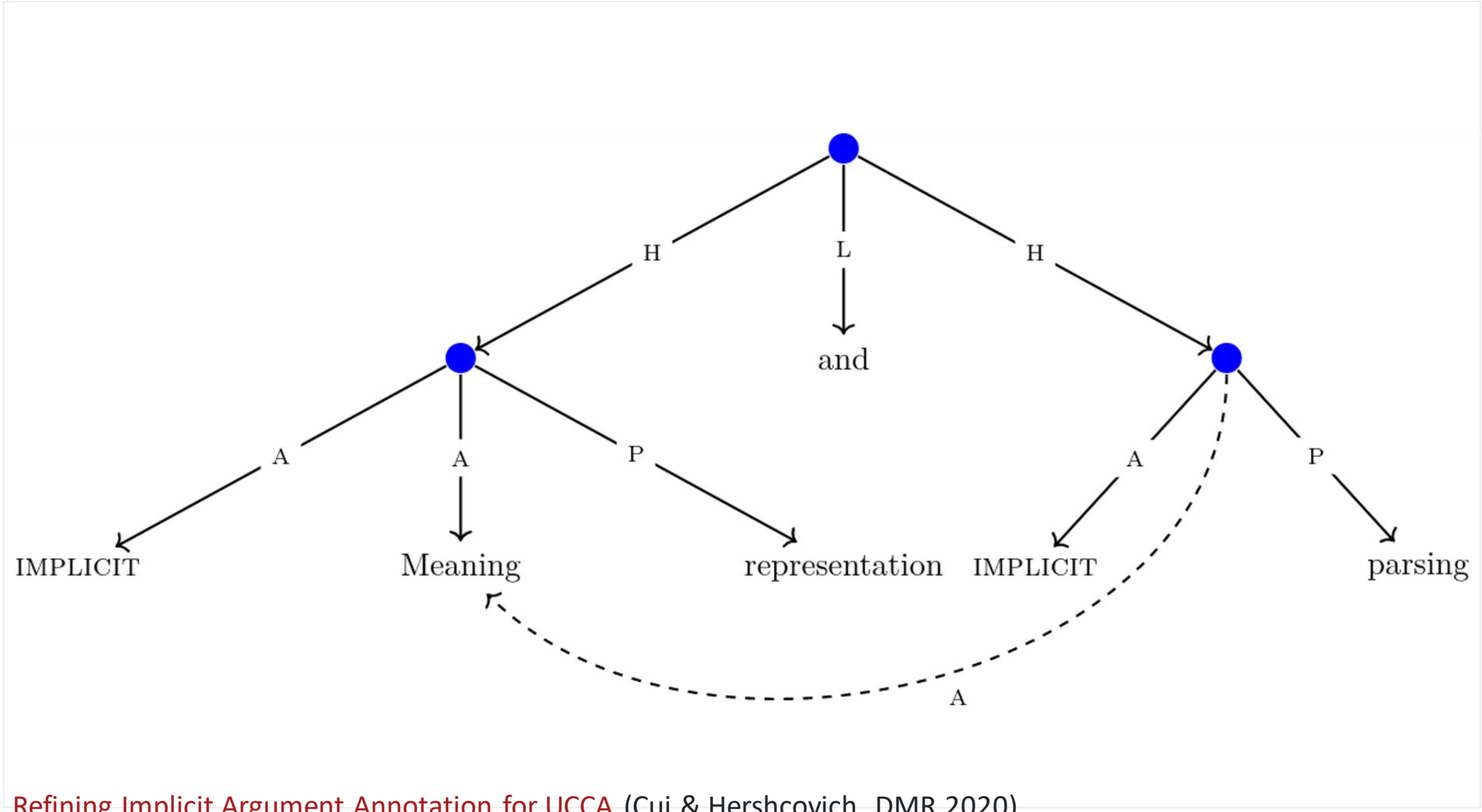
- Text simplification
- Machine translation
- Relation extraction
- Textual process description

Universal Conceptual Cognitive Annotation (UCCA) (Abend & Rappoport, ACL 2013)

UCCA example

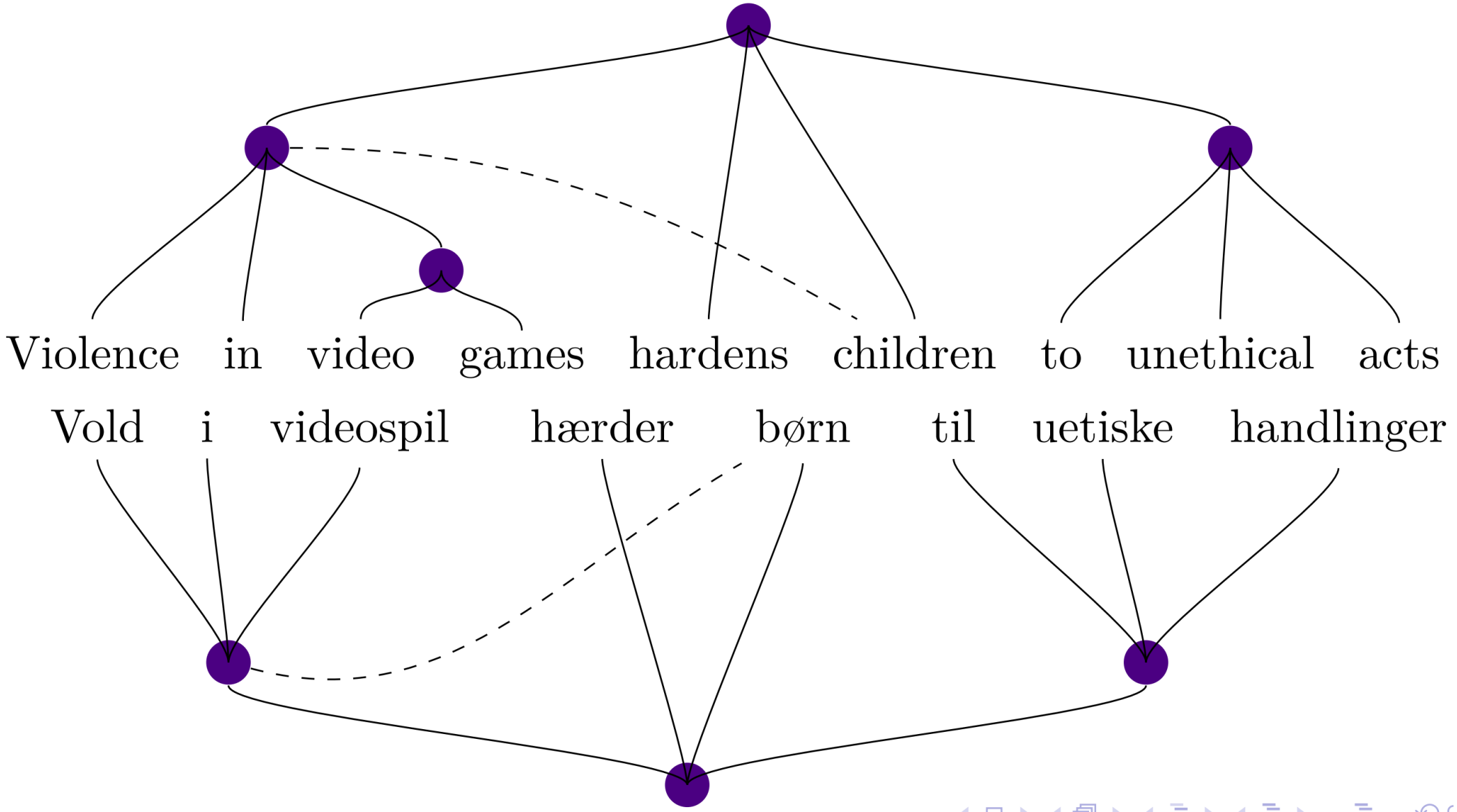


Implicit relations in UCCA



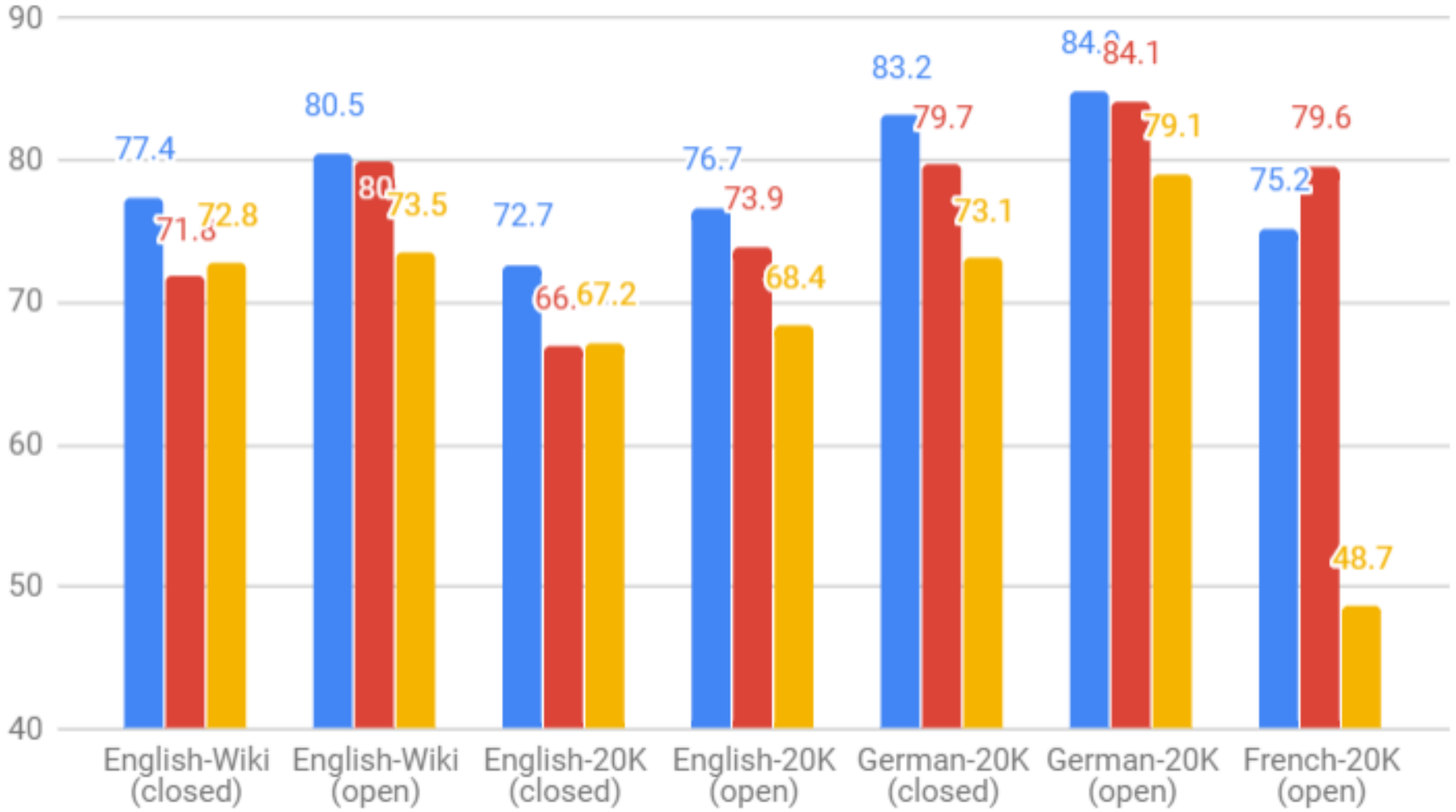
Refining Implicit Argument Annotation for UCCA (Cui & Hershcovich, DMR 2020)
Great Service! Fine-grained Parsing of Implicit Arguments (Cui & Hershcovich, IWPT 2021)

Cross-linguistic stability in UCCA



UCCA parsing

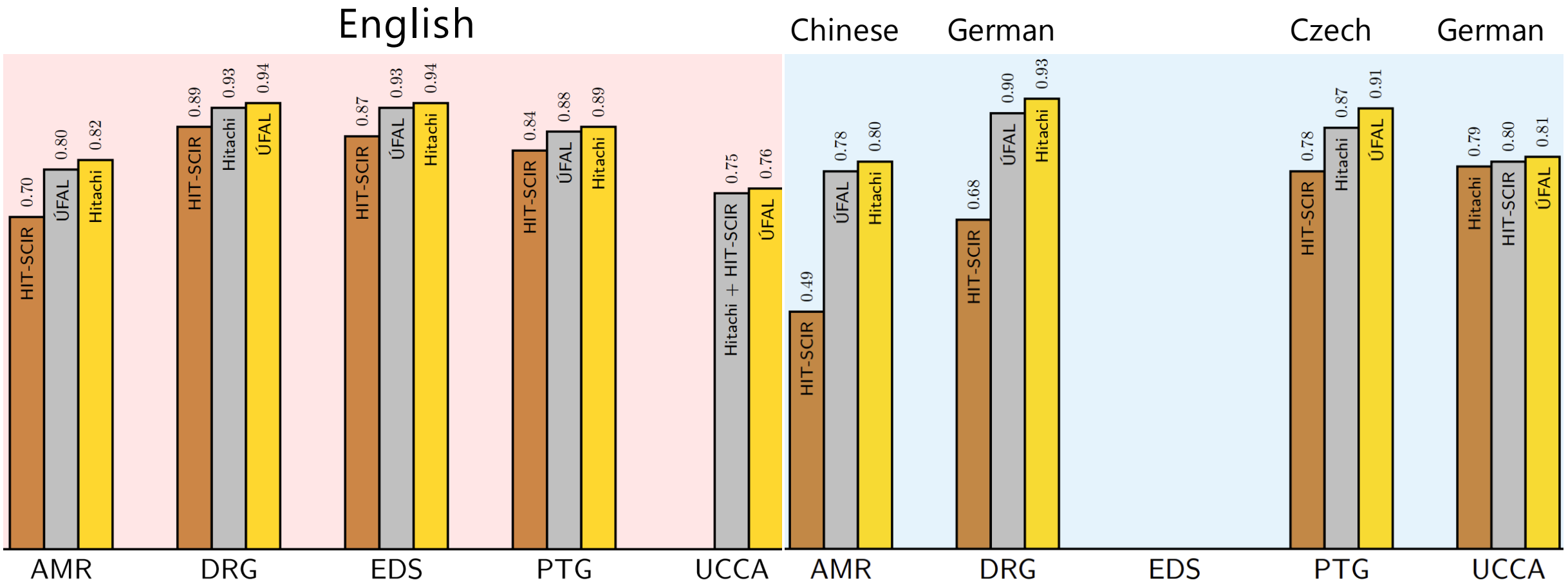
Successful cross-lingual transfer



SemEval-2019 Task 1: Cross-lingual Semantic Parsing with UCCA (Hershcovich et al., SemEval 2019)

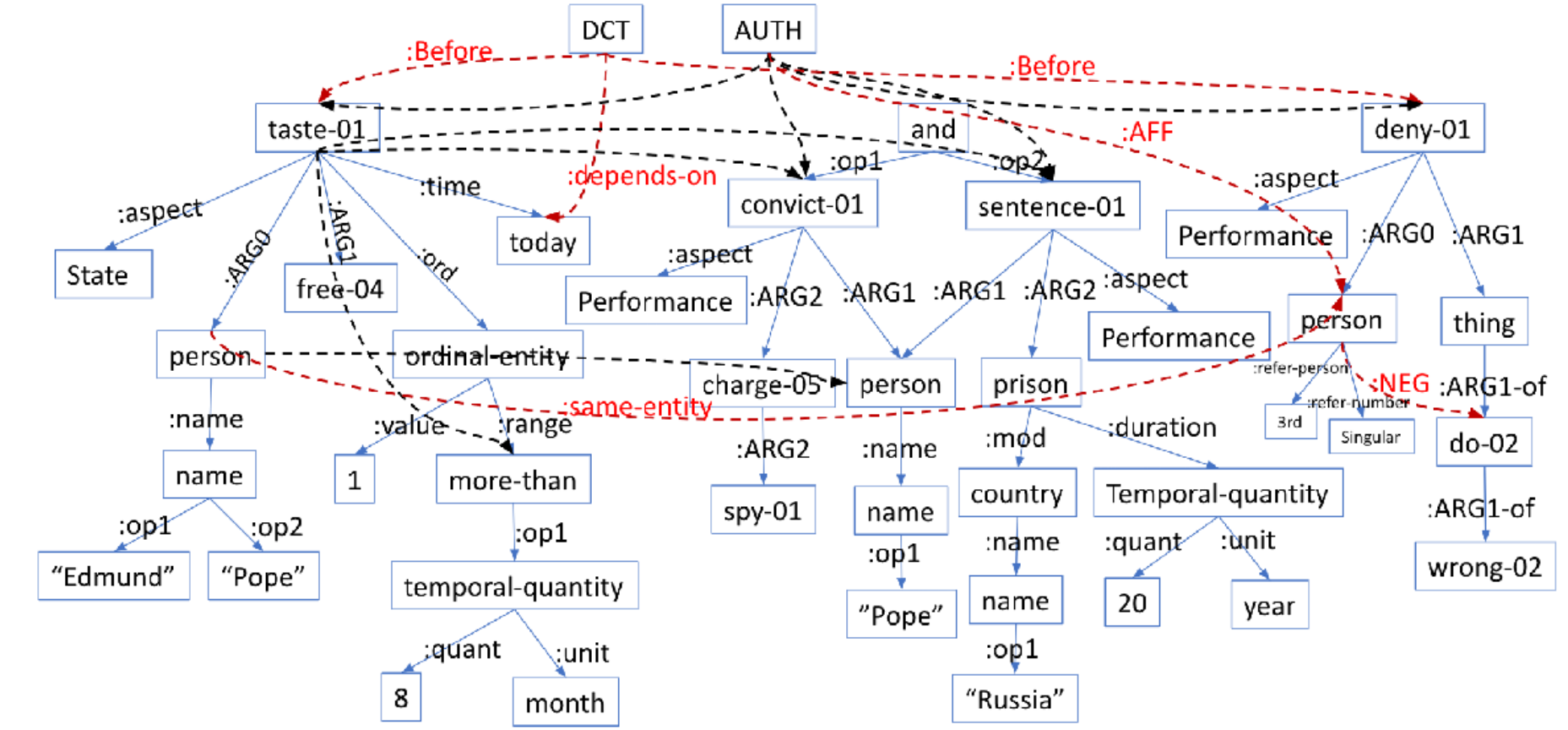
Meaning representation parsing

Successful monolingual parsing in different languages



MRP 2020: The Second Shared Task on Cross-Framework and Cross-Lingual Meaning Representation Parsing
(Oepen et al., CoNLL 2020)

Uniform Meaning Representation



"Edmund Pope tasted freedom today for the first time in eight months."

"Pope was convicted on spying charges and sentenced to 20 years in a Russian prison."

"He denied any wrong-doing."

Designing a Uniform Meaning Representation for Natural Language Processing (Van Gysel et al., KI - Künstliche Intelligenz 2021)

Compositional generalization

"

"THE ABILITY TO SYSTEMATICALLY GENERALIZE TO COMPOSED TEST EXAMPLES OF A CERTAIN DISTRIBUTION AFTER BEING EXPOSED TO THE NECESSARY COMPONENTS DURING TRAINING ON A DIFFERENT DISTRIBUTION"

Train set

Who directed inception?
Did Greta Gerwig produce Goldfinger?

Test set

Did Greta Gerwig direct Goldfinger?
Who produced inception?

Measuring compositional generalization: A comprehensive method on realistic data (Keysers et al., ICLR 2020)

Multilingual Compositional Wikidata Questions (MCWQ)

Lang.	Question
En	Did Lohengrin 's male actor marry Margarete Joswig
He	האם ה שחקן ה גברי של לוהנגרין התחתן עם מרגרט יוסוויג
Kn	ಲೋಹೆಂಗ್ರಿನ್ ಅವರ ಪುರುಷ ನಟ ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು ಮಾರ್ಗರೇಟ್ ಜೋಸ್ವಿಗ್
Zh	Lohengrin 的 男 演员 嫁给 了 Margarete Joswig 吗

SPARQL Query:

```
ASK WHERE { ?x0 wdt:P453 wd:Q50807639 . ?x0
wdt:P21 wd:Q6581097 . ?x0 wdt:P26 wd:Q1560129 .
FILTER ( ?x0 != wd:Q1560129 )}
```

answer

WIKIDATA

Compositional Generalization in Multilingual Semantic Parsing over Wikidata (Cui et al., TACL 2022)

MCWQ

Multilingual compositional generalization benchmark

mT5 achieves similar within-language generalization across languages

Zero-shot cross-lingual generalization fails

Limitations of compositional generalization benchmarks

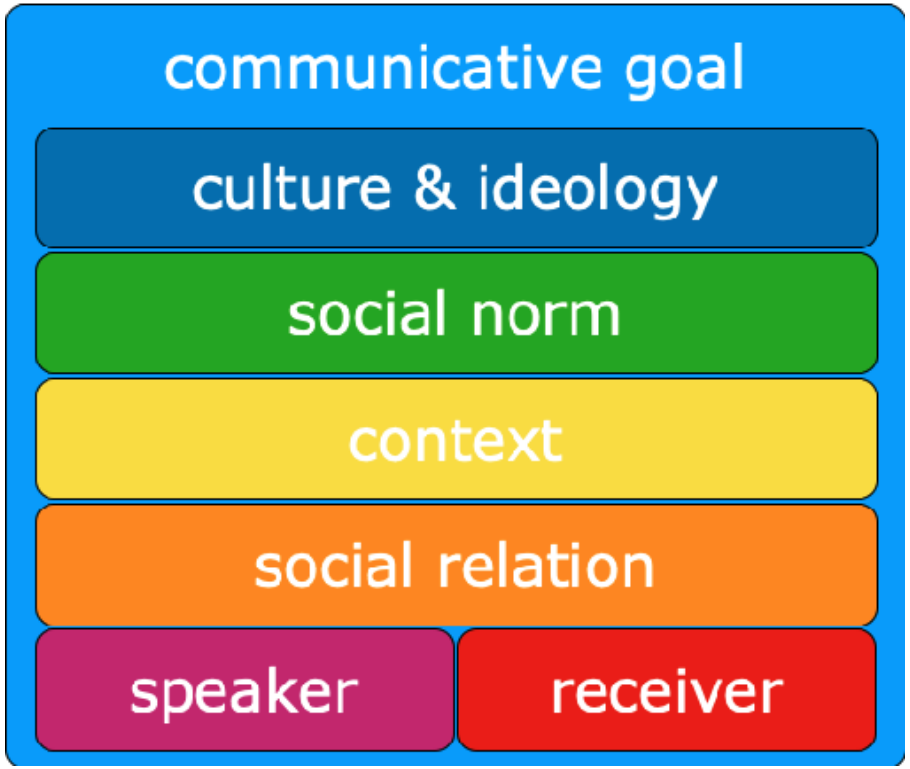
Synthetic & unnatural data

Mostly automatic translation

No cultural adaptation

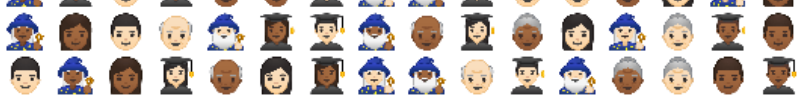
Social factors

NLP is for people (not just languages)



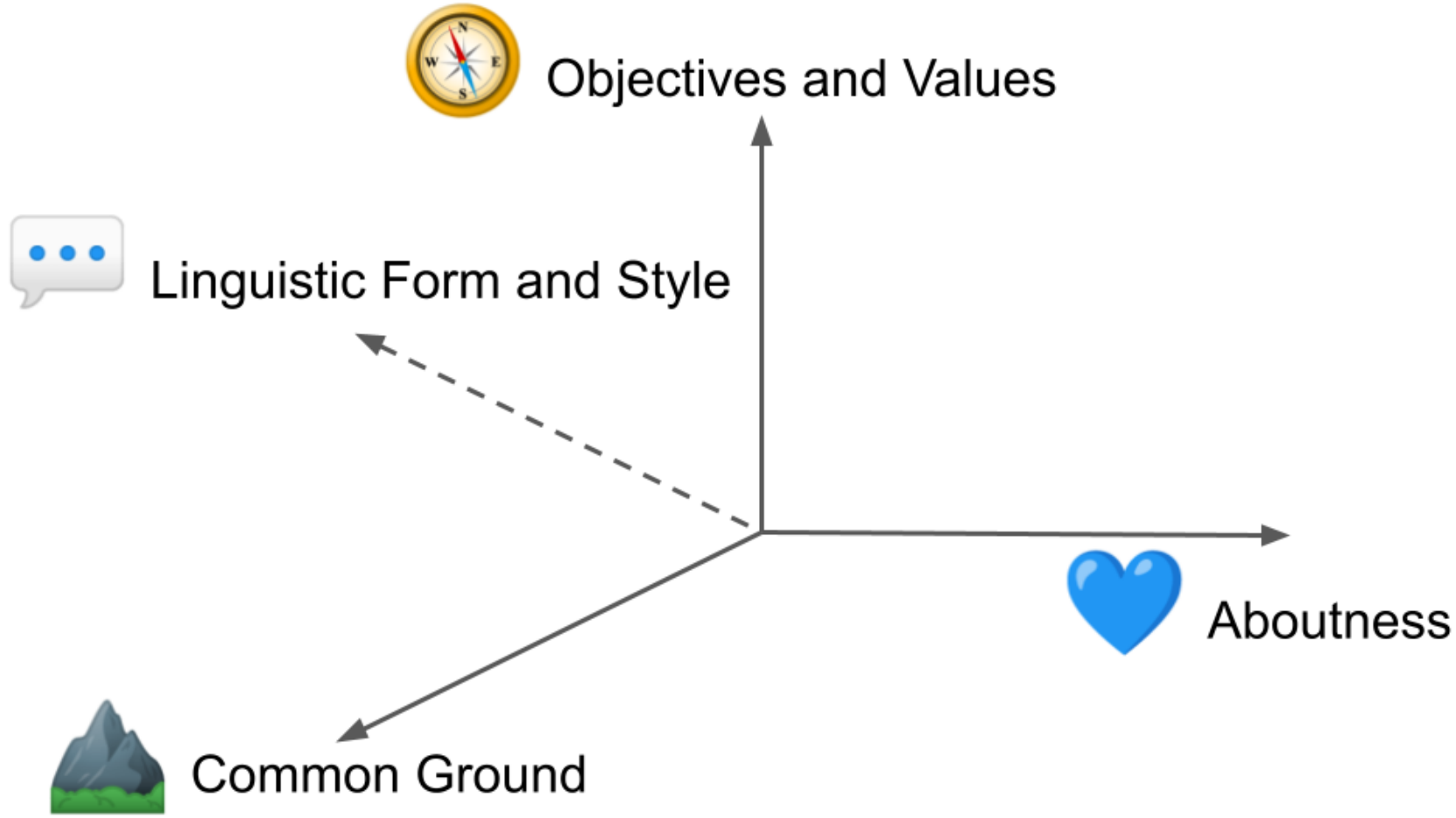
The Importance of Modeling Social Factors of Language: Theory and Practice
(Hovy & Yang, NAACL 2021)

Social bias in language models

Models	Demographics Alignment
bert-base-cased	
bert-base-uncased	
bert-base-multilingual-cased	
bert-large-cased	
bert-large-uncased	
distilbert-base-uncased	
albert-base-v2	
albert-large-v2	
albert-xxlarge-v2	
roberta-base	
roberta-large	
google/electra-large-generator	
google/electra-small-generator	
gpt2	
gpt2-medium	
gpt2-large	
gpt2-xl	
Group	
Mean Rank	3.1 3.4 4.0 6.1 6.1 8.1 8.1 9.2 9.8 9.9 10.3 10.3 10.8 11.1 12.0 13.8

Sociolectal Analysis of Pretrained Language Models
(Zhang et al., EMNLP 2021)

Cultural awareness in NLP



Challenges and Strategies in Cross-Cultural NLP
(Hershcovich et al., ACL 2022)

Form

How we express ourselves in language

- Morphosyntax
- Word choice
- Style

Levels of granularity

Linguistic and cultural variation within groups

Idiolect
Individual, personality

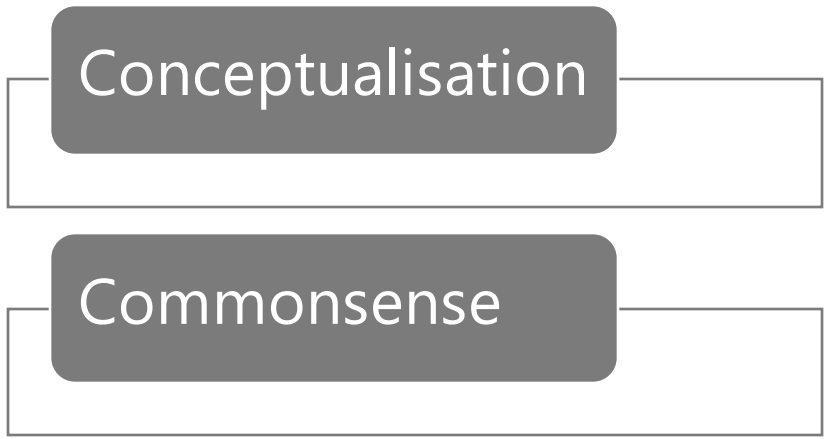
Sociolect, dialect
Social group or region, sub-culture

Standardised language
Country, national culture

Language, language family
International cultures

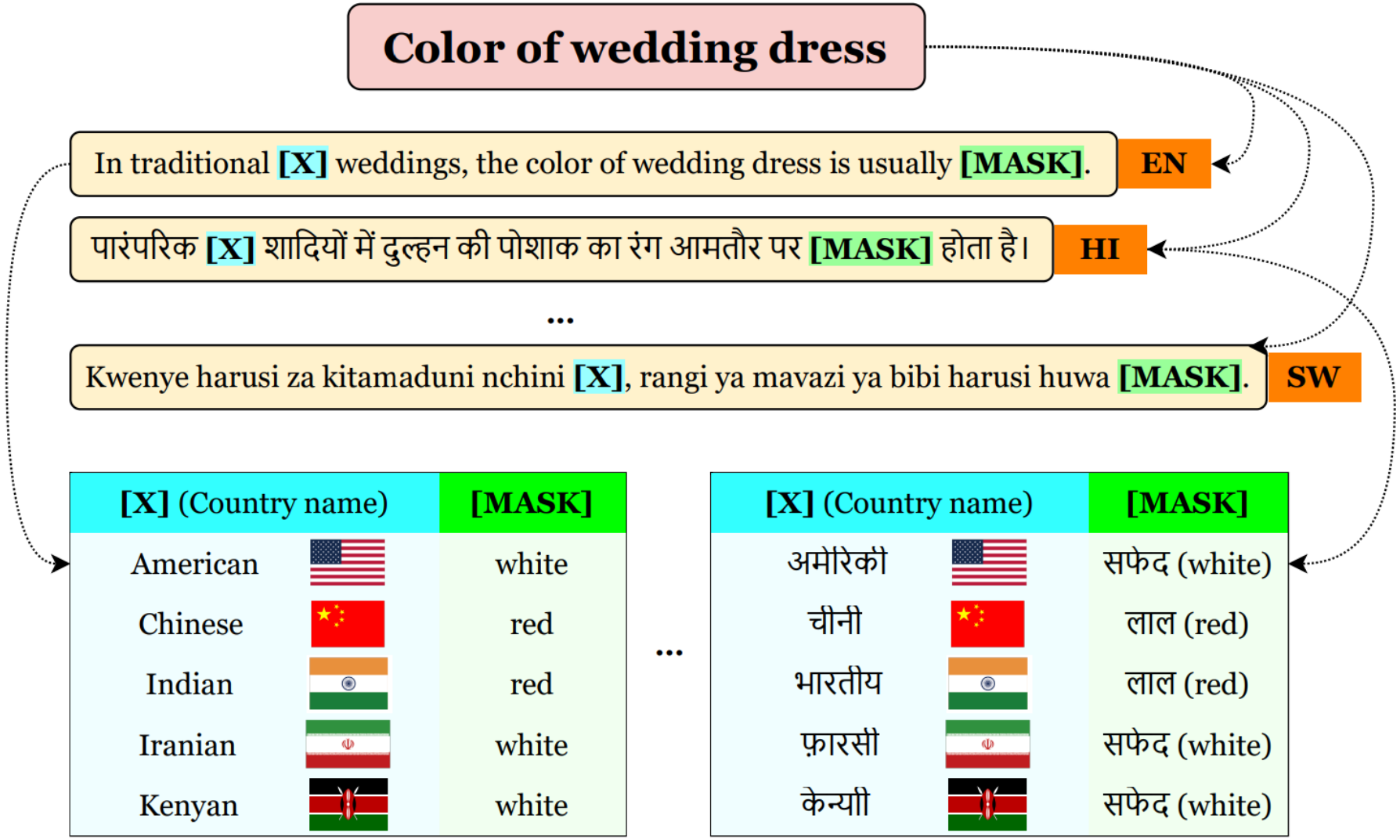
Common ground

Shared knowledge based on which people reason and communicate



Commonsense

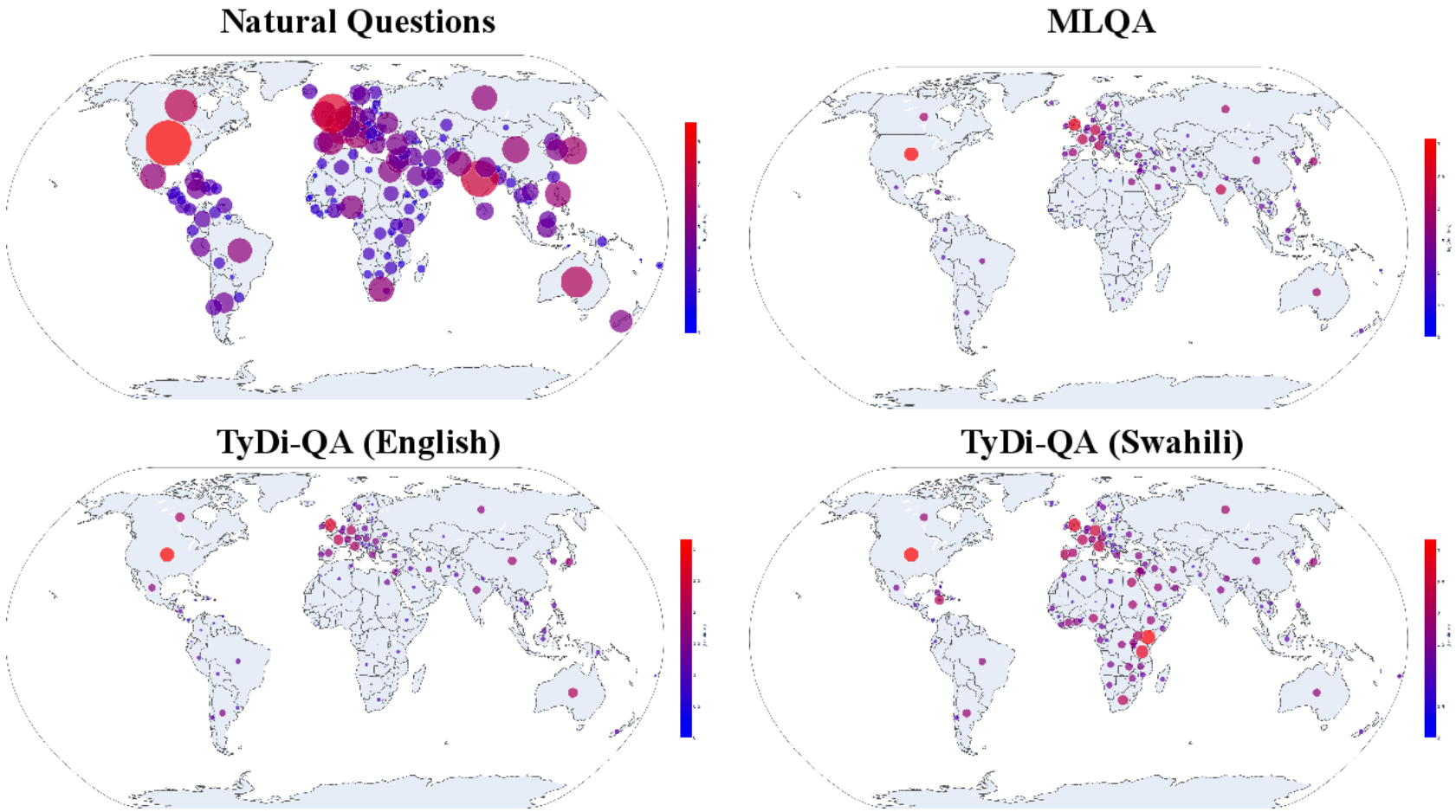
Some knowledge is "universal", other culture-specific



GeoMLAMA: Geo-Diverse Commonsense Probing on Multilingual Pre-Trained Language Models
(Yin et al., EMNLP 2022)

Aboutness

What content do people *care about*?



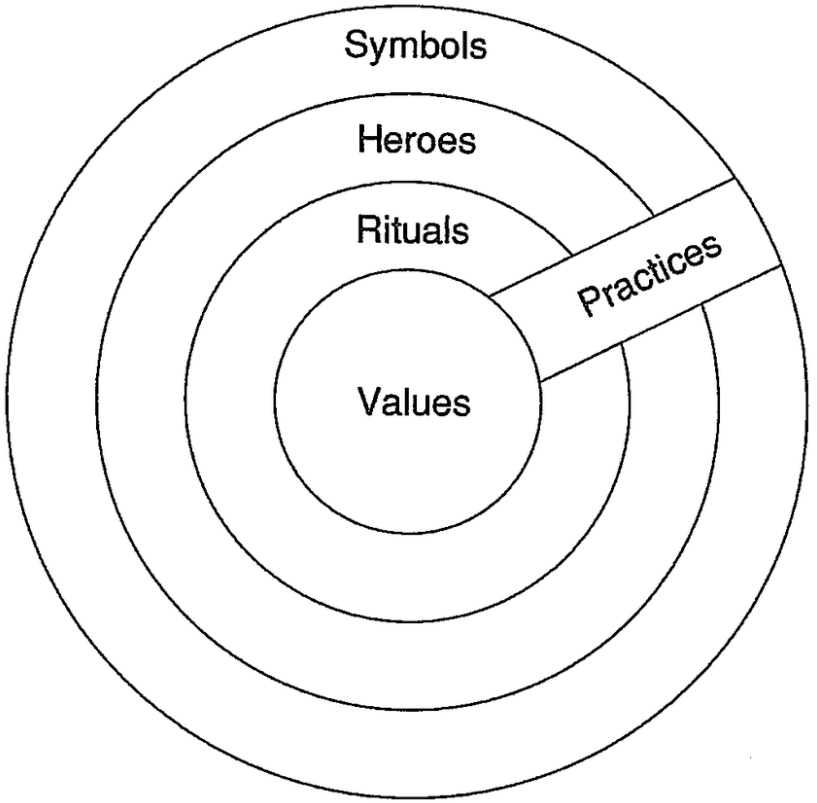
- Entities
- Experiences
- Aspects

Dataset Geography: Mapping Language Data to Language Users (Faisal et al., ACL 2022)

Values

	Power Distance	Individualism	Masculinity	Uncertainity Avoidance	Long-term Orientation	Indulgence
Turkey	13.600711	18.690817	12.002849	-104.655977	18.402661	-29.212504
Philippines	69.966500	32.454340	-36.896868	68.080674	-29.341779	127.777309
Romania	44.302007	28.049334	1.360547	-44.124610	11.181644	-98.111277
Vietnam	19.073573	36.610564	11.822331	53.483910	5.504491	-167.303567
Malaysia	35.838607	0.000000	0.000000	35.835262	82.649935	45.570108
Korea South	86.411917	-14.096250	9.924329	43.353994	5.085976	-38.421668
Greece	104.289865	-8.447076	-27.989583	58.921055	7.643961	-95.508714
Iran	45.482057	24.832506	-33.998558	-23.384572	-60.234540	-74.847725
Germany	-57.777116	23.726717	35.012510	96.525180	60.957147	-24.038782
Indonesia	39.311610	0.000000	-24.932221	40.816592	24.227209	-50.315727
Pakistan	64.237824	-0.905699	44.611927	154.195160	19.852991	-48.476206
Serbia	-61.397906	-56.702120	-81.248254	-75.697432	-7.394642	-38.726297
Bangladesh	53.278621	70.191660	-31.669899	36.499059	25.463037	-40.400576

Probing Pre-Trained Language Models for Cross-Cultural Differences in Values (Arora et al., 2022)



Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind (Hofstede, 1991)

World Values Survey

Value bias in language models

Die allermeisten von uns kennen den Zustand völliger Erschöpfung auf der Flucht, verbunden mit Angst um das eigene Leben oder das Leben der Kinder oder der Partner, zum Glück nicht. Menschen, die sich zum Beispiel aus Eritrea, aus Syrien oder dem Nordirak auf den Weg machen, müssen oft Situationen überwinden oder Ängste aushalten, die uns wahrscheinlich schlichtweg zusammenbrechen ließen. Deshalb müssen wir beim Umgang mit Menschen, die jetzt zu uns kommen, einige klare Grundsätze gelten lassen. Diese Grundsätze entstammen nicht mehr und nicht weniger als unserem Grundgesetz, unserer Verfassung.

Values are altered to reflect US culture

GPT-3

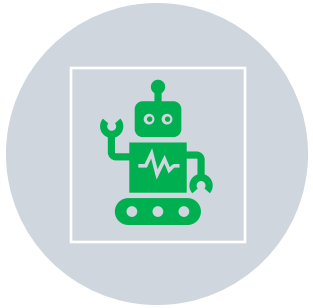
summarize

(translation)

"1. I am in favor of limiting immigration.
2. I am in favor of limiting immigration for humanitarian reasons.
3. I am in favor of limiting immigration for economic reasons."

The Ghost in the Machine has an American accent: value conflict in GPT-3 (Johnson et al., 2022)

Strategies



DATA MODELS TASKS

Culture-sensitive curation

Culturally diverse collection

Native data or culturally sensitive translation

Style transfer

Entity adaptation

Explanation by analogy

Tasks

Entity adaptation

"I saw Merkel eating a Berliner from Dietsch on the ICE"

I saw Biden eating a Boston Cream from Dunkin' Donuts on the Acela

Adapting Entities across Languages and Cultures
(Peskov et al., Findings 2021)

Recipe adaptation

凉拌秋葵

用料

- •秋葵 20根左右
- •生抽 2-3勺
- •醋 1勺
- •蚝油 1勺
- 香油 1勺
- 糖 1勺
- 蒜 3-5瓣
- 盐 酌量
- 绿芥末膏不用也行 酌量

做法

- 将秋葵洗净放开水中焯2分钟左右。
- 开水中放盐一勺，油一勺，这样秋葵颜色翠绿鲜艳）...

Chinese Okra Salad

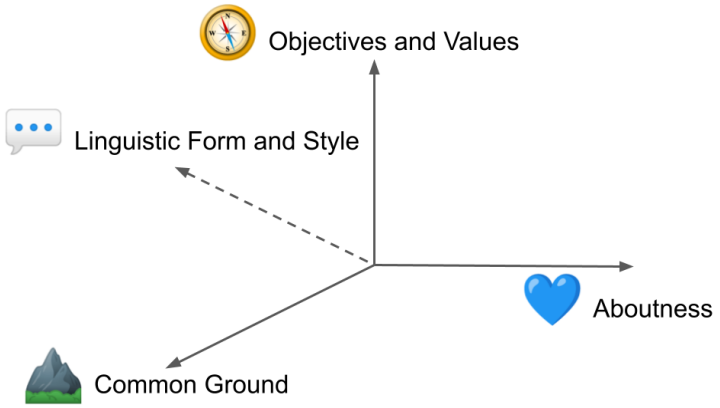
Ingredients

- 8 oz (225 g) okra
- 2 teaspoons light soy sauce (or soy sauce)
- 1/2 teaspoons green Sichuan pepper oil (or more to taste)

Instructions

- Bring a medium pot of water to a boil. Add 1 teaspoon vegetable oil and a pinch of salt...

Summary



(Multilingual) language models are getting better and better

Meaning representations help with efficiency, interpretability, control

We must consider culture in cross-lingual/multilingual NLP

Thanks!

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