Low-Resource Natural Language Processing Word Embeddings

Cristina España-Bonet DFKI GmbH



Low-Resource NLP: Multilinguality and Machine Translation Webinar Series — Session I 8th June 2021

Webinar Series











Who are you going to be listening to?



Cristina España-Bonet was born in Barcelona, Catalonia. She received the B.E. in physics and the M.Sc. in astrophysics and cosmology from the Universitat de Barcelona (Catalonia) in 2002 and 2004 respectively. In 2008, she obtained the M.Sc. in artificial intelligence from the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Catalonia) and the Ph.D. in physics from the Universitat de Barcelona. Since then, she has been working on NLP first at Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya and currently at

DFKI and the Universität des Saarlandes (Germany). She is especially interested in interlingual and multilingual approaches and in making available tools and methods for low-resourced languages.

Multilingual Technologies @DFKI

- 5 sessions, 90 minutes each
- General topic: Low-Resource NLP: Multilinguality and Machine Translation
- Special interest:
 The path towards low-resource machine translation

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- General topic: Low-Resource NLP: Multilinguality and Machine Translation
- Special interest:

 The path towards low-resource machine translation
- Related activity:
 Shared task on multilingual translation at WMT 2021 (close deadline, evaluation campaign June 29 – July 6)

- Motivation and Thoughts on LR-NLP
- 2 Word Embeddings
- Transformer Models
- 4 Unsupervised Neural Machine Translation
- **5** Self-Supervised Neural Machine Translation
- 6 State-of-the-art: WMT Evaluations

- Motivation and Thoughts on LR-NLP
- Word Embeddings
 - Basics
 - Mono-lingual Embeddings
 - Cross-lingual Embeddings
- Transformer ModelsLanguage Modelling
 - Machine Translation
 - Machine Translation
 - Contextual Embeddings
- 4 Unsupervised Neural Machine Translation
- **5** Self-Supervised Neural Machine Translation
- 6 State-of-the-art: WMT Evaluations

TODAY! Session I: Low-Resource NLP + Word Embeddings

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But before we start, we'll be 7.5 hours together... **let me know you a bit better!**

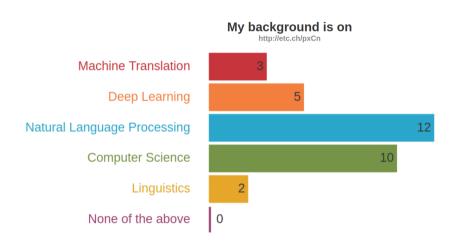
Who am I going to talk to? Let's go interactive! DirectPoll

http://etc.ch/pxCn

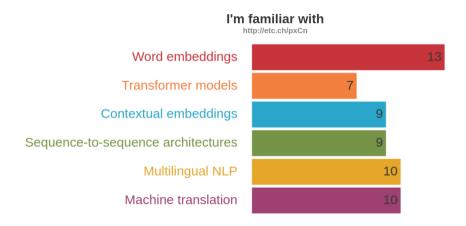


▶ DirectPoll Link

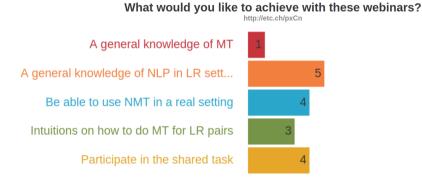
Let's go interactive! DirectPoll



Let's go interactive! DirectPoll



Let's go interactive! DirectPoll



Session I

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Language Diversity
 - Low-Resource Settings
 - Basic Low-Resource NLP Techniques
- 2 Word Embeddings
 - Basics
 - Frequency and Prediction-based Embeddings
 - Cross-lingual Embeddings

Language Diversity: Some Numbers

- There are more than **7000 languages**(even if the definition of language is not straightforward!)
- 141 language families

 (6 of them account for 2/3 of all languages and 5/6 of the world's population)



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Explore:
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Ethnologue https://www.ethnologue.com/
Glottolog http://glottolog.org/
Linguistic Maps http://linguisticmaps.tumblr.com/
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Language Diversity: Related Concepts

language diversity

population density

endangered languages

digital richness

low-resource language

Language Diversity: Related Concepts

language diversity

population density

endangered languages

digital richness

low-resource language

low-resource setting vs. low-resource language

Endangered Languages, UNESCO Definition (2010)

Vitality	Transmission of the language from one generation to another
Safe	The language is spoken by all generations; intergenerational transmission is uninterrupted.
Vulnerable	Most children speak the language, but it can be restricted to certain areas.
Endangered	Children no longer learn the language as a mother tongue at home.
Severally endangered	The language is spoken by the grandparents; while the generation of parents can understand it, they do not speak it among themselves or with the children.
Critically endangered	The youngest speakers are grandparents and their ancestors, and they speak the language only partially and infrequently.
Extinct	There are no more speakers.

https://www.swisstranslate.ch/en/news/endangered-languages/

Endangered Languages, UNESCO Statistics (2010)

Status	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Vulnerable	48	260	301	67	34	710
Endangered	72	182	392	133	49	828
Severally	92	181	185	73	80	611
endangered						
Critically	100	235	174	17	90	616
endangered						
Extinct	50	95	61	6	21	233
(since 1950)						
Total	362	953	1 113	296	274	2 998

https://www.swisstranslate.ch/en/news/endangered-languages/



http://www.endangeredlanguages.com

- The situation is very different in different regions of the world
- Three "hot spots"
 - Central/South America,
 - North Sub-Saharan Africa,
 - South/Southeast Asia and Oceania
- No direct correlation with population density





http://www.endangeredlanguages.com

- No single reason for being endangered language
 - Low population
 - Coexistence with a strong language
 - Politics
 - NEW: Lag behind in digital content

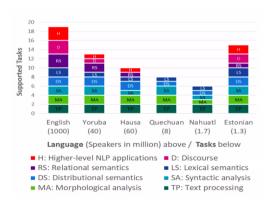
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- No single reason for being endangered language
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 - NEW: Lag behind in digital content
- Endangered Language ⇒ Low-Resource Language (lower levels)
- Low-Resource Language ⇒ Endangered Language (not necessarily)
- No single cause for being low-resource

What's the Meaning of Low-Resource?

There is no universal definition. Few linguistic resources? Few data?



(Hedderick et al., 2020)

What's the Meaning of Low-Resource?

There is no universal definition. Few linguistic resources? Few data?

I prefer to talk about low-resource setting because

- Task dependent
 - speech recognition vs. machine translation vs. PoS tagging
- Language (complexity) dependent
 - English vs. Hungarian
- Domain dependent!
 - English text generation: sport vs. corona in March 2020
- Author dependent!

What's a Low-Resource Setting?

Definition. A low-resource setting is a scenario where standard NLP techniques are not usable (low/null performance).

Cristina dixit Don't take it for universal!

Example: Low-Resource Machine Translation





Example: What is Low-Resource Machine Translation?

AmericasNLP 2021 Shared Task on Open Machine Translation for Indigenous Languages of the Americas (Mager et al. 2021)

Language	ISO	Family	Train	Dev	Test	
Asháninka	cni	Arawak	3883	883	1002	
Aymara	aym	Aymaran	6531	996	1003	
Bribri	bzd	Chibchan	7508	996	1003	
Guarani	gn	Tupi-Guarani	26032	995	1003	
Nahuatl	nah	Uto-Aztecan	16145	672	996	
Otomí	oto	Oto-Manguean	4889	599	1001	
Quechua	quy	Quechuan	125008	996	1003	
Rarámuri	tar	Uto-Aztecan	14721	995	1002	
Shipibo-Konibo	shp	Panoan	14592	996	1002	
Wixarika	hch	Uto-Aztecan	8966	994	1003	

Example: What is Low-Resource Machine Translation?

AmericasNLP 2021 Shared Task on Open Machine Translation for Indigenous Languages of the Americas (Bollmann et al. 2021)

Set	t System		Languages									
			AYM	BZD	CNI	GN	НСН	NAH	ОТО	QUY	SHP	TAR
Dev	CoAStaL-1: Phrase-based	1 1	2.57	3.83	2.79	2.59	6.81	2.33	1.44	1.73	3.70	1.26
	CoAStaL-2: Random	2	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	1.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02
TEST	Helsinki-2 (best)	1	2.80	5.18	6.09	8.92	15.67	3.25	5.59	5.38	10.49	3.56
	CoAStaL-1: Phrase-based	1 1	1.11	3.60	3.02	2.20	8.80	2.06	2.72	1.63	3.90	1.05
	+ extra data	ı 1	1.07	_	_	2.24	_	2.06	_	1.24	_	_
	CoAStaL-2: Random	2	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	2.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06
	Baseline	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	2.20	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00

Basic Low-Resource NLP Techniques

Main Approaches, Keywords

transfer learning

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Main Approaches, Keywords

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few-shot learning

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semi-supervised training

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semi-supervised training

weak supervision

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Main Approaches

- Data enrichment
 - Data collection
 - Data augmentation
- General machine learning
 - Unsupervised learning
 - Weak supervision
 - Transfer learning
- Multilinguality and/or multimodality
- Specialised architectures

Main Approaches: Data Augmentation Examples

Data augmentation is good in general (acts as a regularisation for NN)

■ Some methods:

- Oversampling,
- transformations of existing instances,
- create new instances...

■ Some examples:

- Backtranslation or noise addition for MT,
- transformation of images (geometry, color...) for vision,
- change the sample rate of waveforms or modify the spectrogram for ASR...

Main Approaches: General Machine Learning

Weak Supervision - Related to data augmentation

Usage of noisy instances as signals to label large amounts of training data \Rightarrow supervised learning

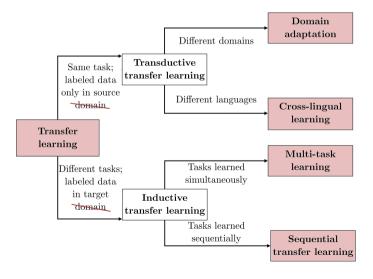
- Useful for NER, PoS tagging, etc.
- But also MT-like (backtranslation)

Transfer learning

Use a pretrained model for a different but related task as starting point.

- Useful for domain adaptation, task adaptation, etc.
- But also for few, zero-shot languages

Main Approaches: More on Transfer Learning



Sebastian Ruder's PhD thesis

Example in Machine Translation: Yorùbá-English (Adelani et al., 2021)

How much data do we have?

Domain	Train. Set	Dev. Set	Test Set
Standard (religious) corpora Bible	30,760	_	_
JW300	459,871		

Is it enough?

Example in Machine Translation: Yorùbá-English (Adelani et al., 2021)

How much data do we have?

Domain	Train. Set	Dev. Set	Test Set
Standard (religious) corpora Bible JW300	30,760 459.871	_	
344300	439,071		

Is it enough? What's translation quality (BLEU) on out-of-domain?

Transformer trained with	en 2 yo	yo 2 en
Bible	$2.2 {\pm} 0.1$	$1.4 {\pm} 0.1$
JW300	7.5 ± 0.2	$9.6 {\pm} 0.3$
JW300+Bible	8.1±0.2	$10.8 {\pm} 0.3$

Example in Machine Translation: Yorùbá–English (Adelani et al., 2021)

 \blacksquare Data enrichment: data collection (number of sentences in Menyo-20k)

Domain	Train. Set	Dev. Set	Test Set
Standard (religious) corpora			
Bible	30,760	_	_
JW300	459,871	_	_
Menyo-20k			
News	4,995	1,391	3,102
TED Talks	507	438	2,000
Book	-	1,006	1,008
IT	356	312	273
Proverbs	2,200	250	250
Others	2,012	250	250
TOTAL	500,701	3,397	6,633

- **2** Transfer learning for domain adaptation (with Menyo-20k ■)
- Backtranslation (with the best system)
- 4 Weak supervision (supervised training with additional data 3)

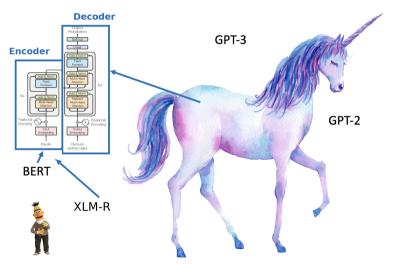
- **2** Transfer learning (with MENYO-20k 1) from pretrained models
- Multilinguality (baseline 0)

Model (tested on $Menyo-20k$)	en 2 yo	yo 2 en
JW300+Bible baseline	8.1±0.2	10.8±0.3
+Transfer learning domain adaptation	12.3 ± 0.3	$13.2 {\pm} 0.3$
JW300+Bible+ ${ m MENYO}$ - 20 k domain adaptation	$10.9 {\pm} 0.3$	$14.0 {\pm} 0.3$
+Transfer learning domain adaptation	$12.4{\pm}0.3$	$14.6 {\pm} 0.3$
+ Backtranslation data augmentation	12.0 ± 0.3	$18.2 {\pm} 0.4$

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+ Backtranslation data augmentation	$12.0 {\pm} 0.3$	$\textbf{18.2} {\pm} \textbf{0.4}$
mT5-base+Transfer learning pretraining task adaptation	11.5±0.3	16.3±0.4

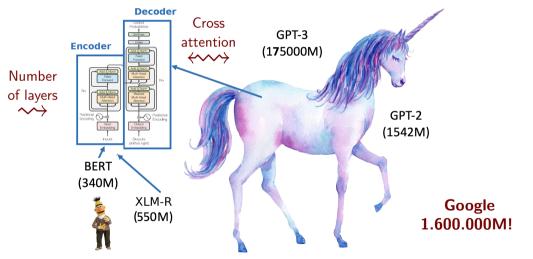
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+ Backtranslation data augmentation	12.0 ± 0.3	18.2±0.4
mT5-base+Transfer learning pretraining task adaptation	11.5±0.3	16.3±0.4
Google GMNMT multilingual	3.7±0.2	22.4±0.5
Facebook M2M-100 multilingual	$3.3 {\pm} 0.2$	$4.6 {\pm} 0.3$
OPUS-MT bilingual	-	5.9±0.2

Short Digression: Parameters in Pretrained Models



 $(Adapted\ from\ https://www.programmersought.com/article/24793362644/)$

Short Digression: Parameters in Pretrained Models



(Adapted from https://www.programmersought.com/article/24793362644/)

Short Digression: Parameters in Pretrained Models, Energy Costs

Energy & Cost Considerations

You are viewing Rada Mihalcea's screen View Options V

(Strubell et al., 2020)

Consumption	CO2e (lbs)
Air travel, 1 person, NY↔SF	1984
Human life, avg, 1 year	11,023
American life, avg, 1 year	36,156
Car, avg incl. fuel, 1 lifetime	126,000
Training one model (GPU)	
NLP pipeline (parsing, SRL)	39
w/ tuning & experiments	78,468
Transformer (big)	192
w/ neural arch, search	626,155

Table 1: Estimated CO₂ emissions from training common NLP models, compared to familiar consumption. ¹

Model	Hardware	Power (W)	Hours	$kWh \cdot PUE$	CO_2e	Cloud compute cost
$T2T_{base}$	P100x8	1415.78	12	27	26	\$41-\$140
$T2T_{big}$	P100x8	1515.43	84	201	192	\$289-\$981
ELMo	P100x3	517.66	336	275	262	\$433-\$1472
$BERT_{base}$	V100x64	12,041.51	79	1507	1438	\$3751-\$12,571
$BERT_{base}$	TPUv2x16	_	96	_	_	\$2074-\$6912
NAS	P100x8	1515.43	274,120	656,347	626,155	\$942,973-\$3,201,722
NAS	TPUv2x1	_	32,623	_	_	\$44,055-\$146,848
GPT-2	TPUv3x32	_	168	_	_	\$12,902-\$43,008

Table 3: Estimated cost of training a model in terms of CO₂ emissions (lbs) and cloud compute cost (USD). Power and carbon footprint are omitted for TPUs due to lack of public information on power draw for this hardware.

Some (Final?) Thoughts

- Low-resource NLP is today a hard problem
 - No data in a data world
- This introduction is **not exhaustive** at all
 - I've given keywords, now we'll see the basics and end with SotA
- There is no universal solution
 - Discussion on the previous thoughts in the last session

Some (Final?) Thoughts II

What to do next?

- A mini-break and learn the very very basics of word embeddings :-)
- Already an expert? Join us:
 - Shared Task: Multilingual Low-Resource Translation for Indo-European Languages (WMT2021@EMNLP2021)
 - First Workshop on Multimodal Machine Translation for Low Resource Languages (MMTLRL2021@RANLP2021)

Word Embeddings

It's Late...

More to come!!

Thanks! And... wait! Questions?

Low-Resource Natural Language Processing Word Embeddings

Cristina España-Bonet DFKI GmbH



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