



# Slovenian Instruction-based Corpus Generation

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## Abstract

This paper presents a comprehensive approach to constructing a specialized (conversational) corpus for the Slovene language, aimed at enhancing the performance of Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT 3.5) models through fine-tuning with locally relevant data. Recognizing the need for a rich linguistic dataset that captures the nuances of Slovene, we target content from two of the largest Slovenian online forums, known for their wide range of topics and dialectical diversity.

## Keywords

natural language processing, large language models, corpus dataset, GPT, model fine-tuning

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## Introduction

Slovene falls into the category of languages that are under-represented in the digital landscape and has not been focus of (extensive) NLP research. Recognizing this, paper aims to address problem by leveraging the rich linguistic content available in Slovenian online forums for corpus generation that can be used for fine-tuning large language models. In this paper we will try to generate high-quality conversational corpus that can be used to train GPT models.

## Related Work

The task of fine-tuning language models to perform specific tasks and the methods and datasets used for such training have been explored and presented in multiple articles.

In the article Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback [1] they showed, that truthfulness and usability of the model improves with the use of human feedback in the evaluation. That way the model gets more aligned with our intent (for example of making it a conversational agent). Such supervised training can have up to 100 times fewer parameters and return better outputs than far larger models without the human evaluation.

Similarly, authors of the article Llama 2: Open Foundation and Fine-Tuned Chat Models [2] also emphasize the importance of RLHF – reinforcement learning with human feedback, where the model is penalized for bad answers and rewarded for good ones. The rating of the outputs is done by humans. Such supervised technique greatly improves the model and also makes it more safeguarded for the user.

Creators of the Bloom LLM [3] put a great emphasis on the quality of the fine-tuning dataset. In their case, they collected lots of data from 539 reputable sources to build their large ROOTS corpus. Afterwards, they also performed filtering of the non-natural language and non-desired parts of websites. The last step of their corpus creation was deduplication of the data and removing of any personal or identifiable information. The corpus created in such a way was the basis for the training of their LLM.

## Methods

### GPT-3.5

For testing our corpus, we chose GPT (*Generative Pre-trained Transformer*) 3.5 (model number) as it was shown in many findings [4, 5, 6, 7], that fine-tuning results can improve performance for specific application.

It is an advance large language model developed by OpenAI in 2022 and trained on data predominantly comprised of English text, yet it also included many other languages (up to June 2022). As such, it was positively received by many as it is also capable of understanding and answering in non-English text (multilingual), although with diminished performance. For our study, it is important to note, that Slovene is represented with less than 1% of original model training data. Size and number of parameters had yet not been disclosed. Nonetheless, OpenAI offers an API access for fine-tuning, which will enable us to test our corpus on said model and evaluate its performance.

## Corpus generation (Dataset)

Focus of this paper is on corpus generation for Slovene language. Our goal is enhancing the performance and local relevance of Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) models. We are going to construct a comprehensive corpus by leveraging the rich linguistic landscape of Slovenian online forums. To achieve this, we have chosen to scrape content from two largest Slovenian online forums: `med.over.net` and `slo-tech`.

Decision to choose these two forums are based on several advantages. These forums are a great collection of natural language data because they encompass a range of *topics*, *dialects* used in daily communication of Slovenes. Additionally, the sheer volume of user-generated content available on these platforms guarantees a substantial dataset, critical for training. Our plan for data gathering includes:

1. **Categorization of forum sections that are likely to yield diverse linguistic data**
2. **Web scraping** to extract text data
3. **Cleaning process**: remove any non-textual elements (HTML tags for example)

The generated corpus will serve as a foundational dataset for fine-tuning GPT-model specifically for the Slovene language. It is expected that this effort will significantly enhance the model's performance.

## Fine-tuning GPT model

Once we collect the scraped data into a well organized corpus, we will use it to fine-tune the GPT model. Our goal will be to make a Slovene conversational agent.

Our fine-tuning approach would be based on the underlying understandings of the specifics of the GPT model we will use. We will have to observe and evaluate, how our new data affects the performance of the model. The corpus would be organized into a structure that resembles real-world conversations (questions-answers, dialogue, ...), which will fine-tune our model to become proficient in flowing human-like conversation.

Based on the performance of such fine-tuned model (evaluated with methods described in the next subsection) we will then change and optimize our corpus structure and training methods to be efficient and capable of training Slovene conversational agents.

## Results

### Evaluation methods

Evaluating the performance of our fine-tuned model is essential. We could use *human evaluation* for measuring performance of our model. Human evaluation of a model involves engaging native speakers (and/or linguists) to assess the quality of outputs. We would ask a human evaluator which output they prefer more (given outputs by both pre-trained and our

fine-tuned model for the same prompts) [1]. We could also assess fluency and coherence, relevance and contextual understanding.

## Discussion

This will be place for discussion in the final report.

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