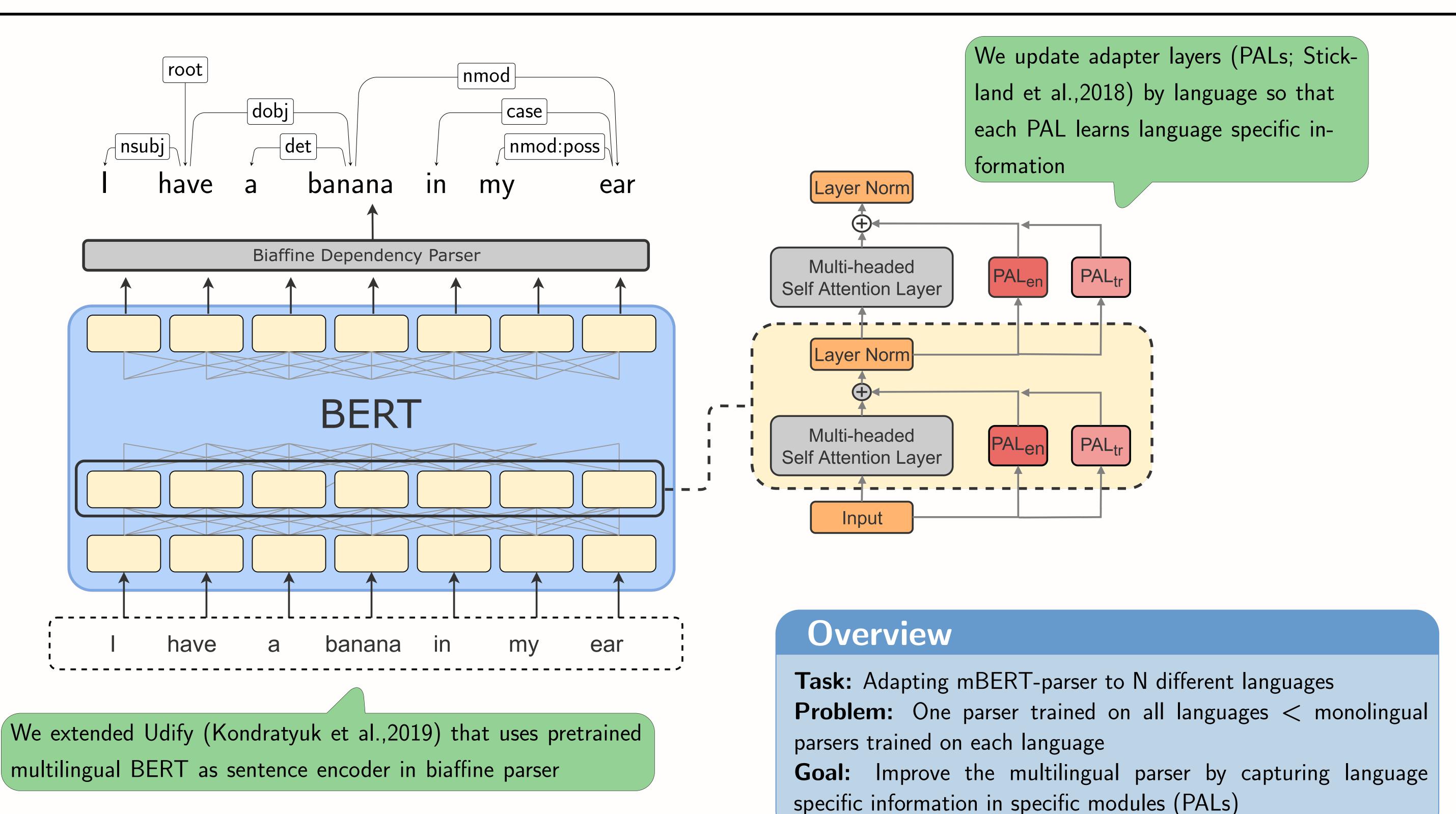
Language-Specific Adaptations of Multilingual Language Models for Universal Dependency Parsing



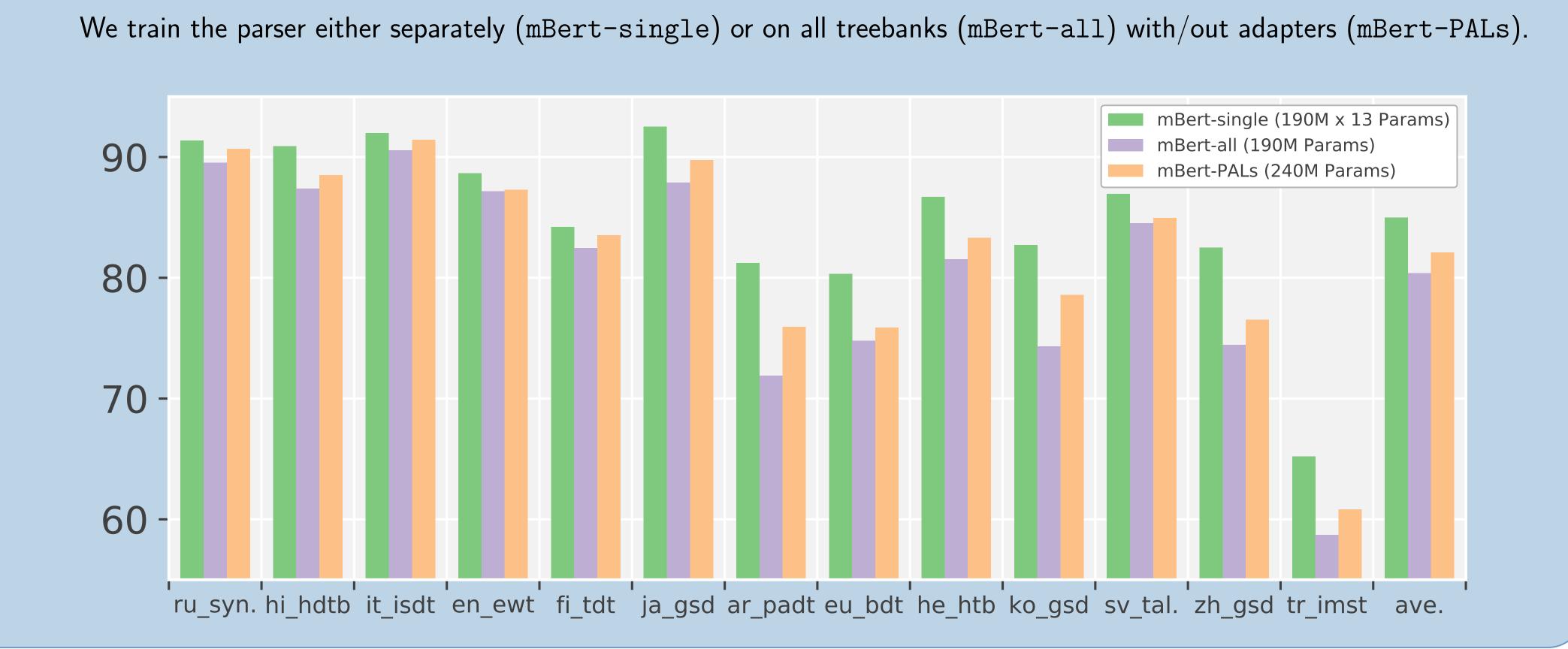
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Languages with Training Data

Dataset	Family	Size(K)
	•	
ru_syn.	IE, Slavic	48.8
hi_hdtb	IE, Indic	13.3
$it_{-}isdt$	IE, Romance	13.1
en_ewt	IE, Germanic	12.5
fi_tdt	Uralic, Finnic	12.5
ja_gsd	Japanese	7.1
ar_padt	Afro-Asiatic, Semitic	6.1
eu_bdt	Basque	5.4
he_htb	Afro-Asiatic, Semitic	5.2
ko_gsd	Korean	4.4
sv_tal.	IE, Germanic	4.3
zh_gds	Sino-Tibetan	4.0
$tr_{-}imst$	Turkic, Southwestern	3.7



Languages without Training Data (Zero-Shot) 80 mBert-PALs (proxy) mBert-PALs (mean) 60 -40 -20 kk_ktb br_keb fo_oft lt_hse hsb_ufal bxr bdt be_hse We use mBert-single/mBert-PALs with a proxy language or we take the mean of each PALs' activations for all languages. Belarusian Faroese Lithuanian Sanskrit Breton Kazakh U. Sorbian Language Buryat fo_oft lt_hse br_keb kk_ktb hsb_ufal bxr_bdt sa_ufal **Dataset** be_hse hi_hdtb Proxy tr_imst en_ewt en_ewt ru_syn. ru_syn. ru_syn. ru_syn.

Conclusion

- Language adapters (PALs) help the model to learn languagespecific information that increase the parsing performance when model is trained on various languages all together.
- Training model with PALs on all languages still underperforms compared to the single language training.
- Without training data (zero-shot), using proxy languages (mBert-single/mBert-PALs) does not increase performance.
- Using adapters of all languages, mBert-PALs(mean), increases parsing scores which indicates the future direction of our research.