ENTITYCS: IMPROVING ZERO-SHOT CROSS-LINGUAL TRANSFER WITH ENTITY-CENTRIC CODE SWITCHING



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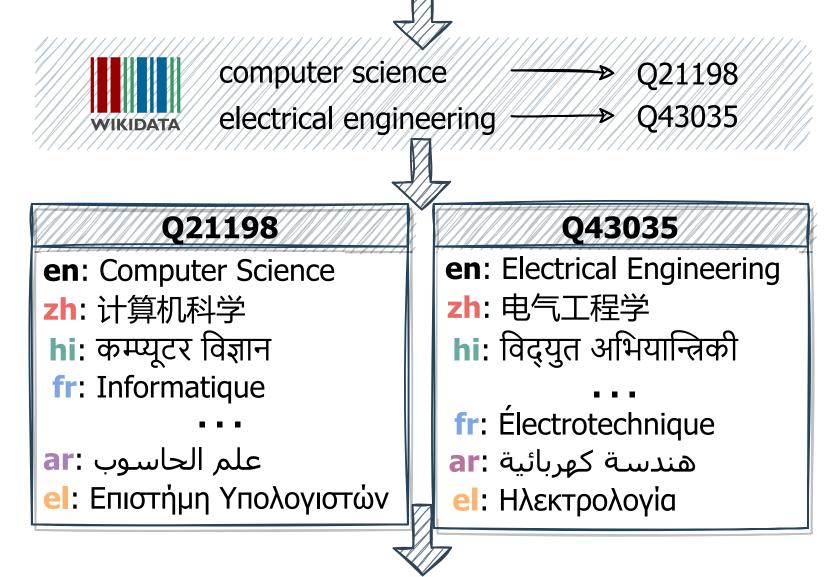


Introduction

- Code-Switching (CS) has proven to be an effective data augmentation method for improving cross-lingual transfer
 - Existing natural CS data usually contain only one pair of languages [6]
 - Most automatic methods use dictionaries or alignment tools which are expensive and can introduce noise [5, 8]
- We propose EntityCS, a method that focuses on Entity-level Code-Switching to capture fine-grained cross-lingual semantics without corrupting syntax
- We construct and release an EntityCS corpus with 93 languages based on English Wikipedia and Wikidata
- We design novel masking strategies for entity prediction
- We train an XLM on the constructed EntityCS corpus with the proposed masking strategies, which shows consistent improvement on entity-centric downstream tasks

ENTITYCS Corpus

She was studying [[computer science]] and [[electrical engineering]] .



Statistics	Count
Languages	93
English Sentences	54M
English Entities	105M
Ave. Sentence Length	23.4
Ave. Entities per Sentence	2
CS Sentences per EN Sentence	<=5
CS Sentences	231M
CS Entities	421M

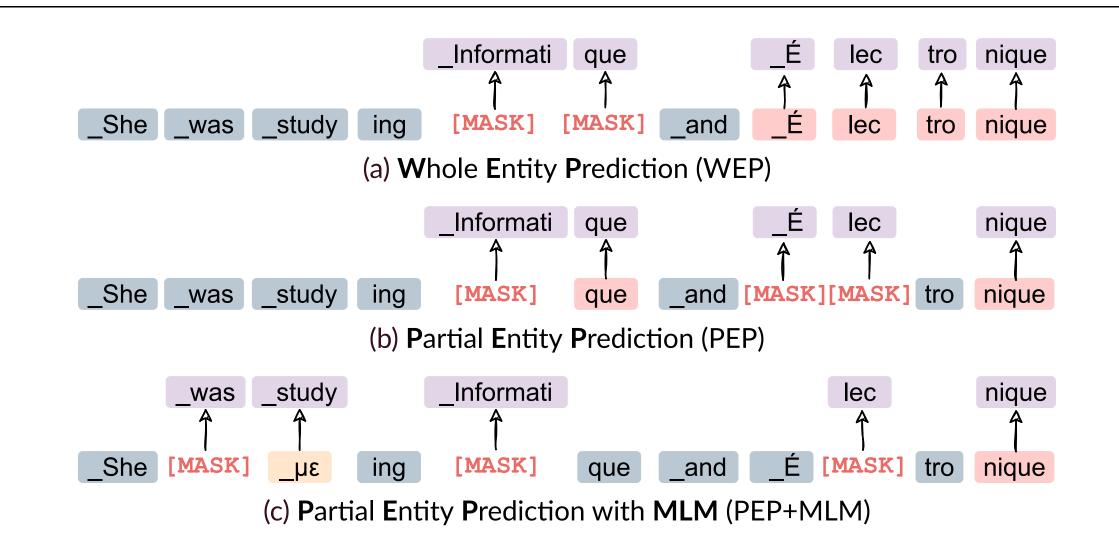
She was studying <e>计算机科学</e> and <e>电气工程学</e>.

She was studying <e>कम्प्यूटर विज्ञान </e> and <e>विद्युत अभियान्त्रिकी </e>.

She was studying <e>Informatique </e> and <e>Électrotechnique </e>.

She was studying *<e>*computer science *</e>* and *<e>*electrical engineering *</e>*.

Masking Strategies for Entity Prediction



Masking	Entity (%)			Masking	Entity (%)				Non-Entity (%)				
Strategy	p	Mask	R nd	S ame	Strategy	p	Mask	Rnd	S ame	p	Mask	Rnd	S ame
					MLM	15	80	10	10	15	80	10	10
WEP	100	80	0	20	WEP+MLM	50	80	0	20	15	80	10	10
PEP_{MRS}	100	80	10	10	PEP _{MRS} +MLM	50	80	10	10	15	80	10	10
PEP _{MS}	100	80	0	10	PEP _{MS} +MLM	50	80	0	10	15	80	10	10
PEP_M	100	80	0	0	PEP _M +MLM	50	80	0	0	15	80	10	10

- We propose WEP (predict every subword in an entity), PEP (predict partial) subwords in an entity) and their combination with Masked Language Modelling (MLM)
- WEP is useful for predicting entire entities (single-token entity prediction),
 PEP benefits multi-token entity prediction, MLM helps especially when context is important
- p: probability of choosing candidate items (entity/non-entity subwords) for masking. When combining WEP/PEP with MLM, we lower \hat{p} to 50%

Main Results

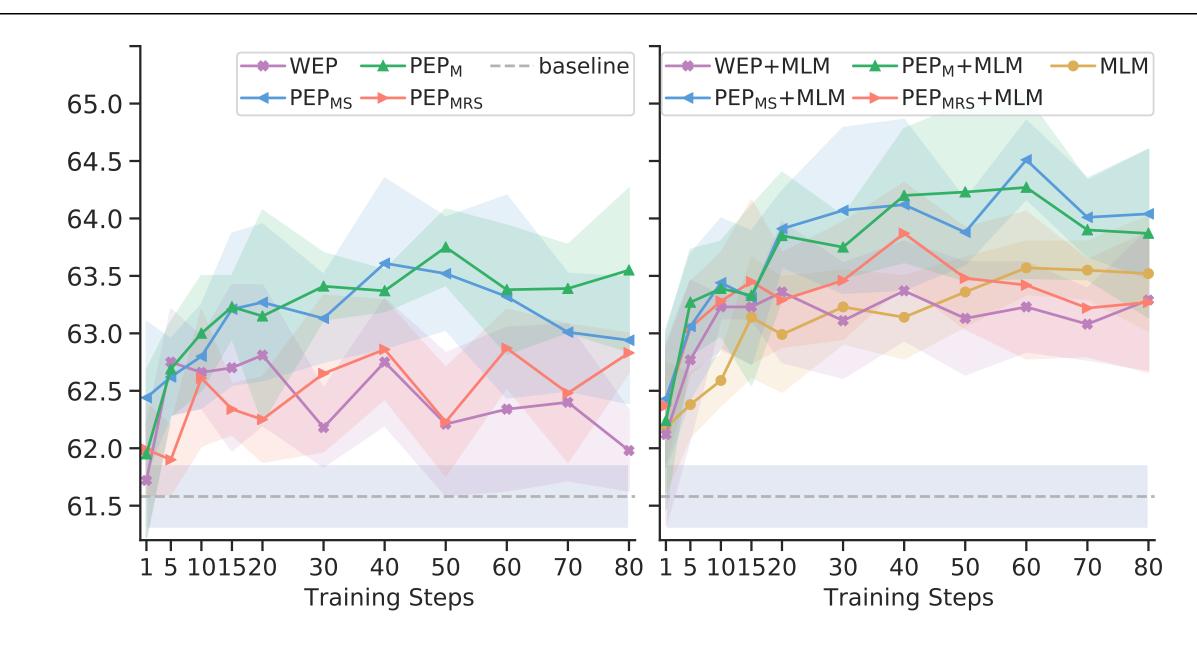
Model	NER (F1) WikiAnn [4]		ct Retr. (Acc.) -FACTR [3]	Slot	WSD (Acc.) XL-WiC [1]		
			single mult		SF / Intent	, (= , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
XLM-R ^{PRIOR}	61.8 [2]	3.5	9.4 2.6	 B] -	_	58.0 [1]	
XLM-R ^{OURS}	61.6 _{0.28}	3.5	9.4 2.6	71.8 _{1.96}	73.0 _{0.70} / 89.1 _{1.04}	59.1 _{1.52}	
MLM	63.5 _{0.50}	2.5	6.4 1.7	72.1 _{2.34}	74.0 _{0.69} / 89.6 _{1.43}	59.3 _{0.44}	
WEP	62.4 _{0.68}	6.1	19.4 3.0	71.6 _{1.20}	71.7 _{0.82} / 89.7 _{1.25}	60.4 _{0.97}	
PEP _{MS}	63.3 _{0.70}	6.0	15.0 4.3	73.4 _{1.70}	74.4 _{0.67} / 90.0 _{0.90}	60.2 _{0.85}	
PEP _{MS} +MLM	64.4 _{0.50}	5.7	13.9 3.9	74.2 _{0.43}	74.3 _{0.82} / 89.0 _{0.87}	59.8 _{0.75}	

- Average performance across languages on entity-centric tasks
 - PEP_{MS}+MLM shows the best performance on NER and Slot Filling
 - WEP is mostly beneficial for single-token fact retrieval (+10%)

MultiATIS++	Latin Script							Non Latin Script			
	ES	DE	FR	PT	TR	avg	ZH	JA	HI	avg	
XLM-R ^{OURS}	81.5	79.8	74.8	76.5	43.0	71.1	77.2	56.8	50.6	61.5	
MLM		78.0									
PEP _{MS}	79.3	79.7	75.3	76.2	45.3	71.1	77.8	69.0	62.9	69.9	
PEP _{MS} +MLM	81.3	81.4	78.2	76.1	42.1	<u>71.8</u>	78.8	68.8	65.8	<u>71.1</u>	

- Improvement over Latin vs. Non-Latin Script
 - We compare the performance on MultiATIS++ for demonstration
 - On average, non-Latin script languages show more improvement

Comparing Training Objectives in NER



- F1-score comparison on WikiAnn test set as a function of the number of training steps (in 10K) with various masking objectives
 - Random token replacement hurts performance
 - MLM is essential for improving NER (Left: Entity Prediction (EP) only strategies; Right: EP+MLM strategies)

Conclusions

- Our constructed EntityCS corpus and the proposed intermediate training objectives can improve zero-shot cross-lingual transfer of XLMs on entity-centric downstream tasks
- Our approach demonstrates salient improvement on languages with Non-Latin script compared with Latin script
- Different masking strategies are optimal under different entity prediction tasks and settings

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