Thesis topics offered by Prof. Goran Glavaš

Topic #3: Analysis of Impact of Explicit Syntax in Language Learning and Understanding?

Level: Advanced, appropriate for motivated master or bachelor students, ideally with some experience with NLP and modern machine learning and NLP libraries (e.g., PyTorch, Transformers).

Short description: Explicit syntax produced by (constituency or dependency) parsers has long been the backbone of virtually any natural language understanding approach. Recent large-scale pretraining of deep neural language models like BERT [1] and has enabled the so-called pre-training-fine-tuning paradigm in which *explicit syntax* is no longer needed for successful solving of language understanding tasks [2, 3]. What is more, recent work demonstrates that large pretrained Transformers contain much of the common syntactic knowledge [4, 5], e.g., such as the one encoded by treebanks like Universal Dependencies [6].

While syntax is clearly a type of strong linguistic inductive bias, these recent results would suggest that the knowledge gained from such bias can be compensated from large corpora if such corpora is available for large-scale pretraining. This opens two important research questions to be explored in this thesis: (1) at which pretraining scale (i.e., what corpus size) do language models (reliably) obtain syntactic knowledge of a language? (2) at which pretraining scale does the injection of explicit syntactic knowledge (e.g., in the form of intermediate parsing training on treebanks) becomes irrelevant for the downstream language understanding performance and (3) for which languages in the world do we have large enough corpora so that explicit syntactic knowledge becomes irrelevant?

References:

- [1] Devlin, J., Chang, M. W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019, June). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)* (pp. 4171-4186).
- [2] Glavaš, G., & Vulić, I. (2021, April). Is Supervised Syntactic Parsing Beneficial for Language Understanding Tasks? An Empirical Investigation. In Proceedings of the 16th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Main Volume (pp. 3090-3104).
- [3] Kuncoro, A., Kong, L., Fried, D., Yogatama, D., Rimell, L., Dyer, C., & Blunsom, P. (2020). Syntactic structure distillation pretraining for bidirectional encoders. Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 8, 776-794.
- [4] Hewitt, J., & Manning, C. D. (2019, June). A structural probe for finding syntax in word representations. In Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers) (pp. 4129-4138).
- [5] Chi, E. A., Hewitt, J., & Manning, C. D. (2020, July). Finding Universal Grammatical Relations in Multilingual BERT. In Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (pp. 5564-5577).
- [6] de Marneffe, M. C., Manning, C. D., Nivre, J., & Zeman, D. (2021). Universal dependencies. Computational Linguistics, 47(2), 255-308.