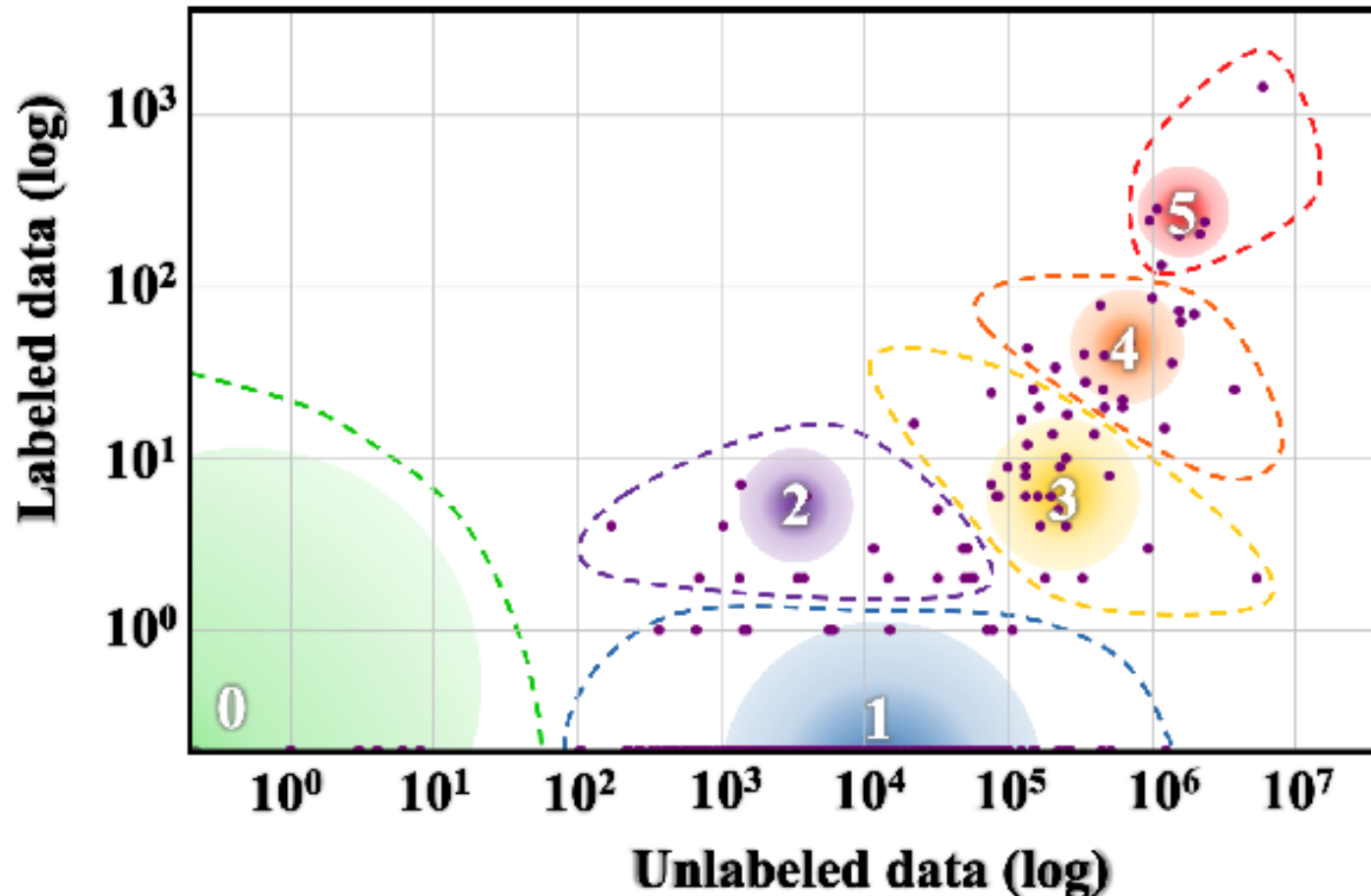# Challenges and Strategies in Cross-Cultural NLP

Daniel Hershcovich, Stella Frank,
Heather Lent, Miryam de Lhoneux,
Mostafa Abdou, Stephanie Brandl,
Emanuele Bugliarello, Laura Cabello Piqueras,
Ilias Chalkidis, Ruixiang Cui, Constanza Fierro,
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UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Resource disparity for languages

[The State and Fate of Linguistic Diversity and Inclusion in the NLP World](#)
(Joshi et al., ACL 2020)

Social factors

NLP is for people (not just languages)

[The Importance of Modeling Social Factors of Language: Theory and Practice](#)
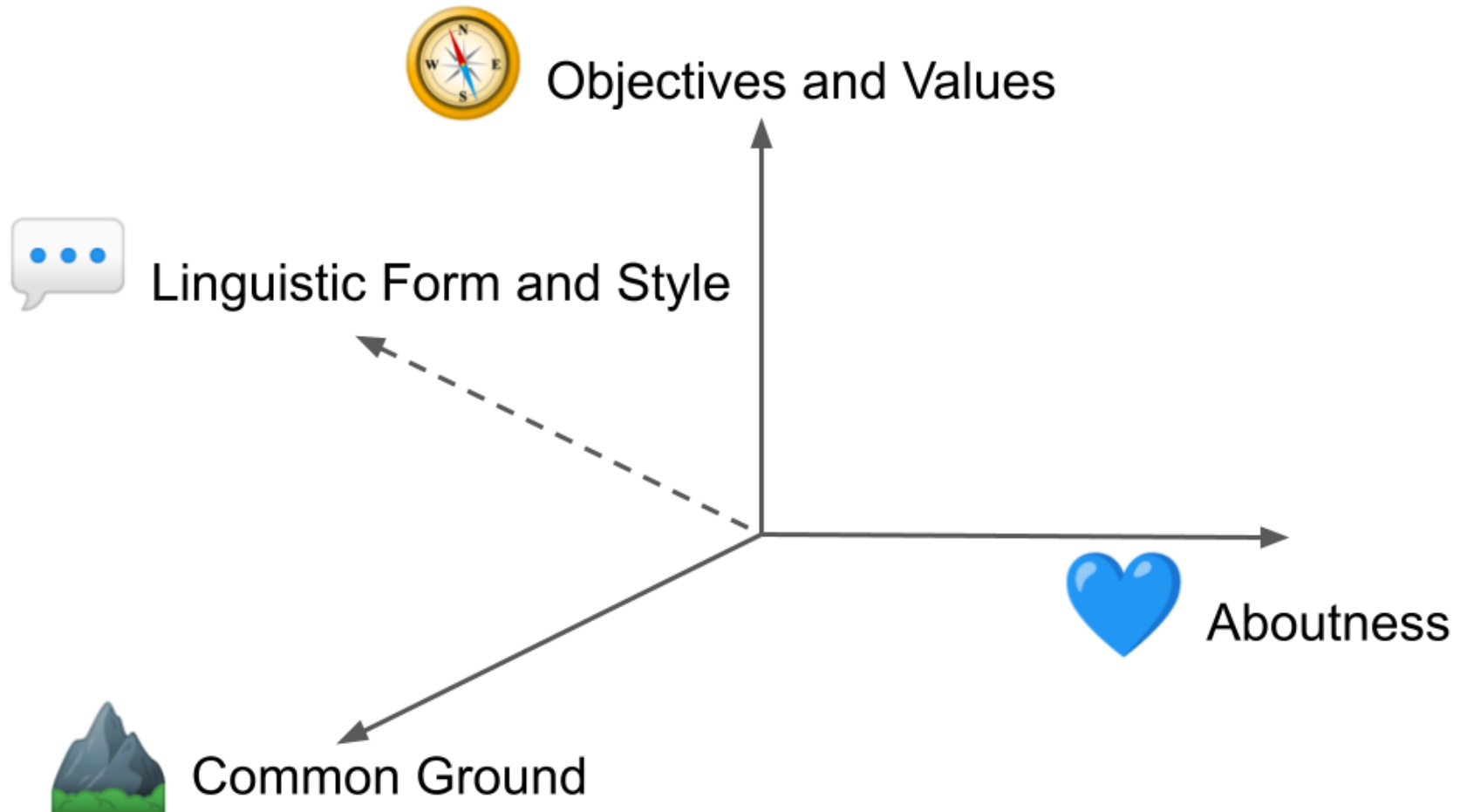(Hovy & Yang, NAACL 2021)

Social bias in language models

[Sociolectal Analysis of Pretrained Language Models](#)
(Zhang et al., EMNLP 2021)

Dimensions of culture

Form 💬

How we express ourselves in language

Morphosyntax

Word choice

Style

Style

Stylistic aspects of linguistic form:

Directness

Formality

Politeness

Emotional expression

Levels of granularity

Linguistic and cultural variation within groups

Idiolect
Individual, personality

Sociolect, dialect
Social group or region, sub-culture

Standardised language
Country, national culture

Language, language family
International cultures

Common ground

Shared knowledge based on which people reason and communicate

Conceptualisation

Commonsense

Conceptualisation

Objects

Colours

Kinship

Space

Time

Events

Events and rituals

Tamil
ஜல்லிக்கட்டு
jallikattu

Visually Grounded Reasoning across Languages and Cultures
(Liu et al., EMNLP 2021)

Visual concepts include culture-specific activities that cannot be mapped across cultures.

Commonsense

Physical	**Social**
Taxonomic	**Temporal**

"Commonsense is the basic level of practical knowledge and reasoning concerning everyday situations and events that are commonly shared <mark>among most people</mark>."
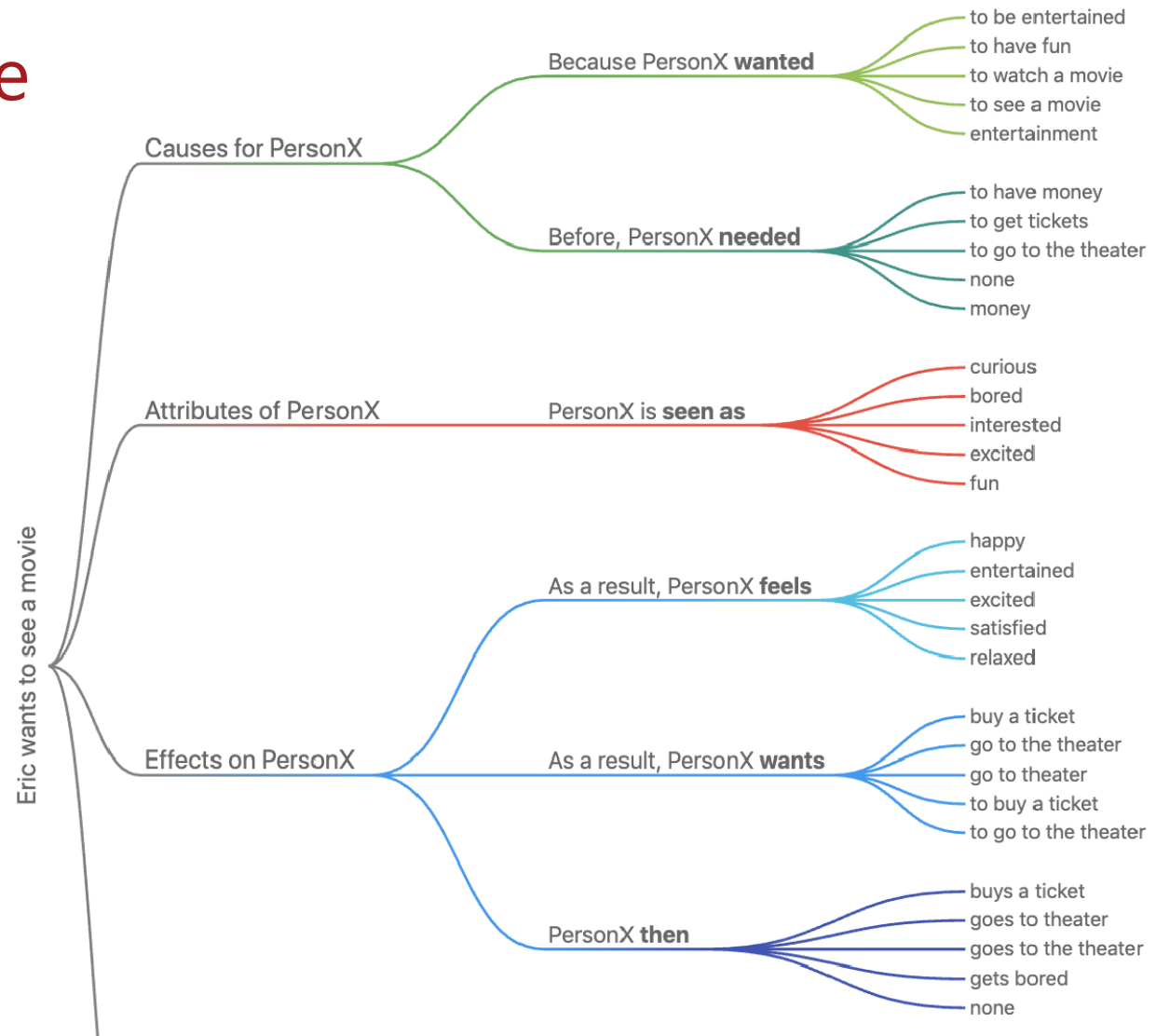
Commonsense Reasoning for Natural Language Processing
(Sap et al., ACL 2020 Tutorial)

Culture-dependent

Commonsense

Some knowledge is "universal", other culture-specific

[COMET: Commonsense Transformers for Automatic Knowledge Graph Construction](#)
(Bosselut et al., ACL 2019)

Knowledge bias in language models

"[X] was created in [Y]"

en
_____
Japan (170), Italy (56)

de
_____
Deutschland (217), Japan (70)

nl
_____
Nederland (172), Italië (50)

it
_____
Italia (167), Giappone (92)

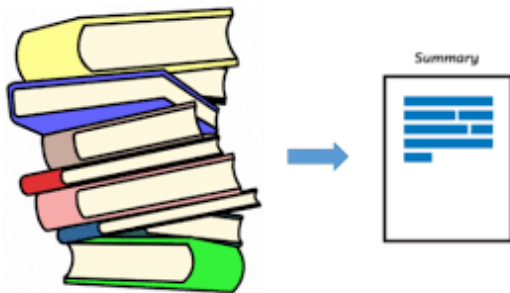The language of prompting affects the model's answer to prompts

Multilingual LAMA: Investigating Knowledge in Multilingual Pretrained Language Models (Kassner et al., EACL 2021)

Aboutness

What content do people *care about*?
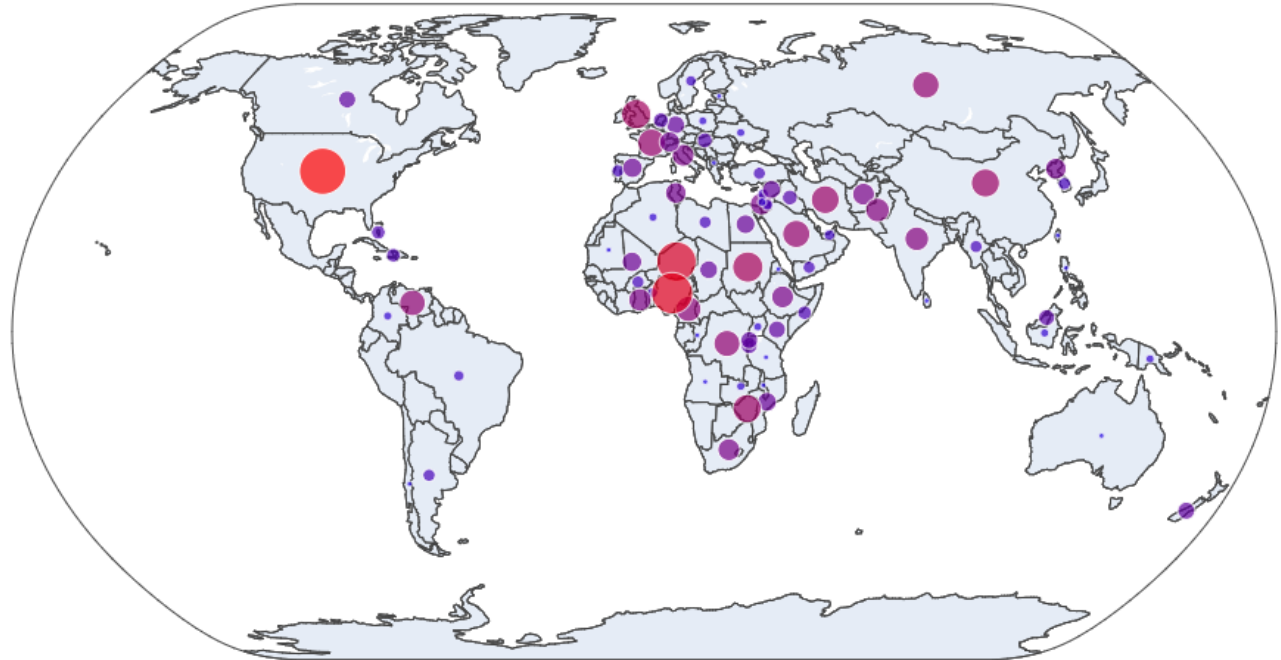
- Related to topic/domain

	Entities
	Experiences
	Aspects

Entities

USA & Europe are over-represented in datasets across languages

Dataset Map: Masakhaner hausa

Dataset Entities Map

Top-10 Represented Countries
Countries Missing: 143 of 243 (58.85%)

Main Countries where language is spoken.

Percentage in-country: 21.47%
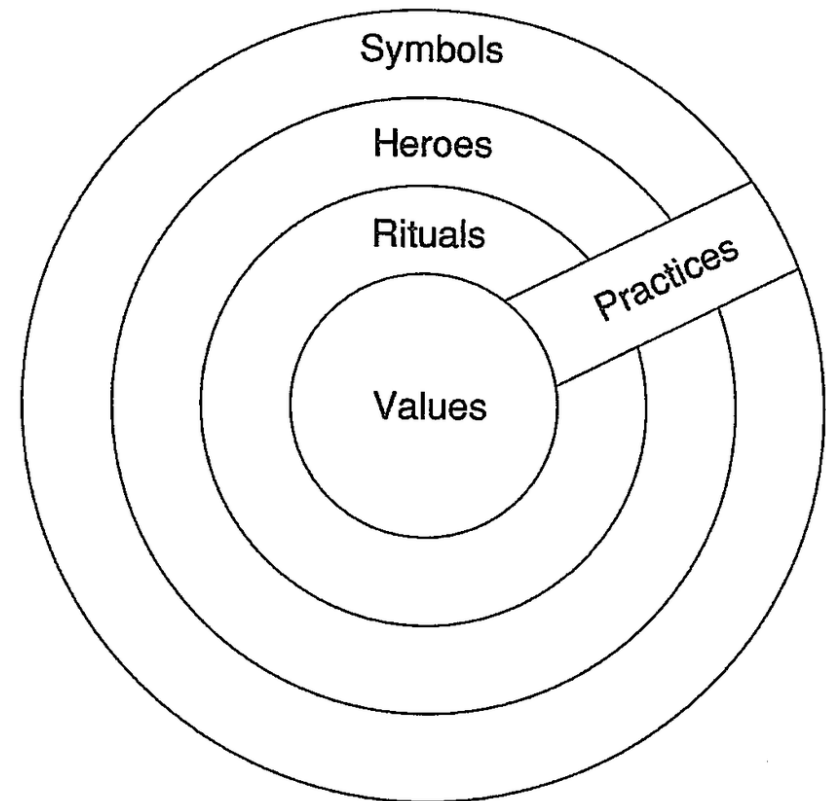(Green indicates allocation proportional to the population)

Dataset Geography: Mapping Language Data to Language Users
(Faisal et al., ACL 2022)

Values

Objectives and goals people strive for

- What is considered desired or desirable

Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind (Hofstede, 1991)
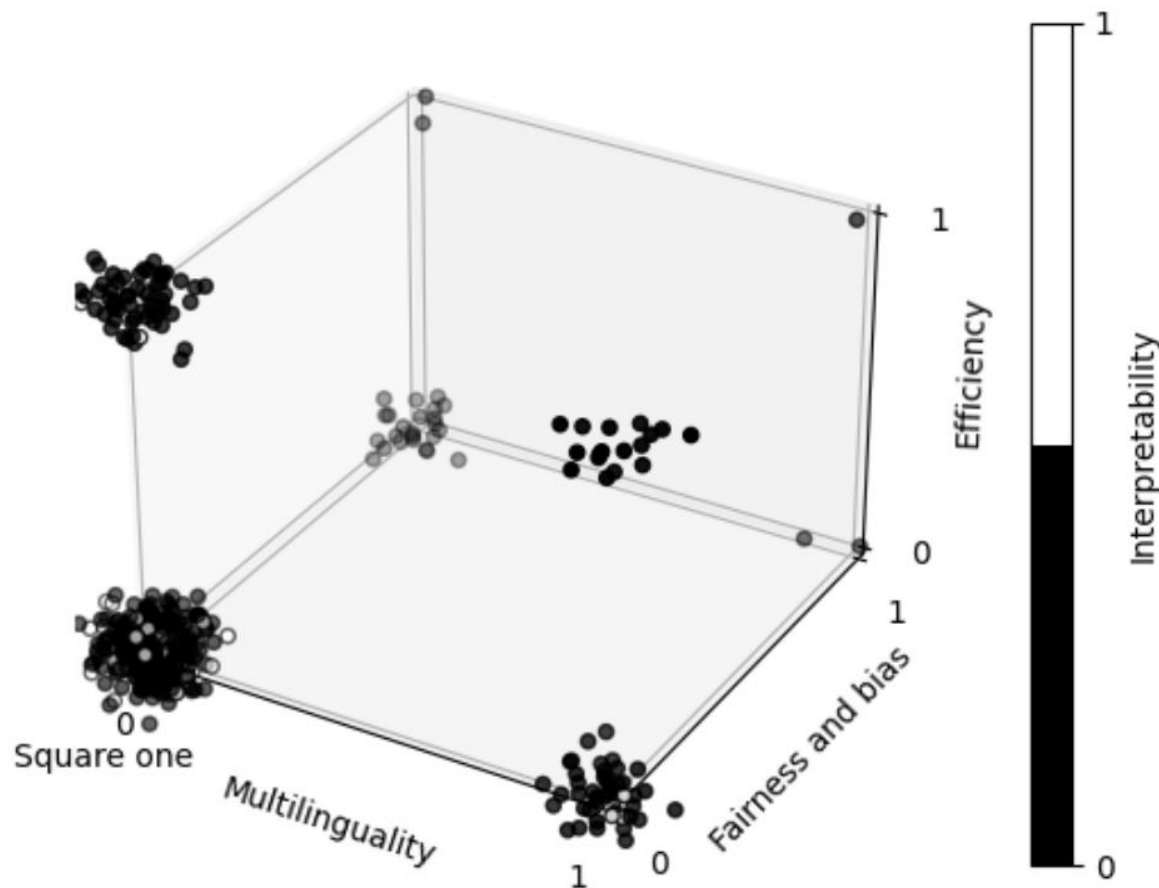
(Meta) values ✴

Why are we doing NLP?

- Users may have different goals, often implicit

No single correct answer.

Changing the World by Changing the Data (Rogers, ACL 2021)

Common meta-objectives in NLP

Accuracy,
fairness,
etc. reflect
the values
of NLP
researchers

Square One Bias in NLP: Towards a Multi-Dimensional Exploration of the Research Manifold (Ruder et al., ACL 2022)

Conflicting objectives between stakeholders

Researchers

Practitioners

End-users
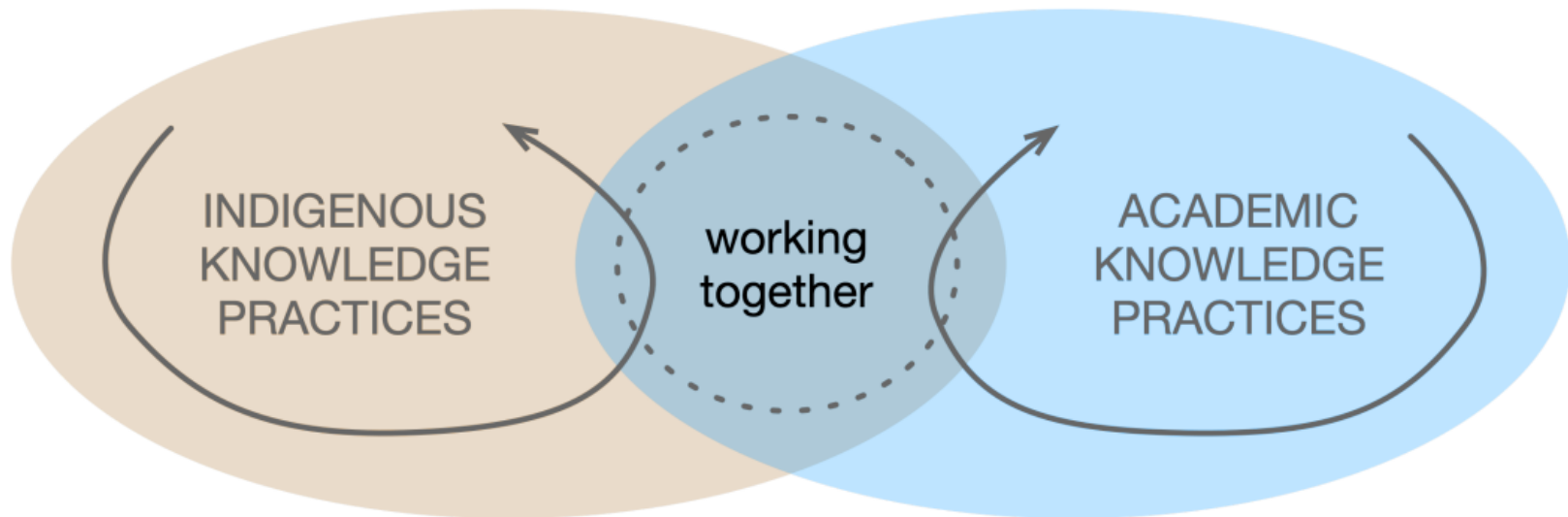
Affected communities

Regulators

Transparent values facilitate adaptation and decision making

Language technology for all (potential) users

Local Languages, Third Spaces, and other High-Resource Scenarios
(Bird, ACL 2022)

Benefit to all requires finding the intersection, particularly for local languages

Value bias in language models

Values are altered to reflect US culture

(translation)

Die allermeisten von uns kennen den Zustand völliger Erschöpfung auf der Flucht, verbunden mit Angst um das eigene Leben oder das Leben der Kinder oder der Partner, zum Glück nicht. Menschen, die sich zum Beispiel aus Eritrea, aus Syrien oder dem Nordirak auf den Weg machen, müssen oft Situationen überwinden oder Ängste aushalten, die uns wahrscheinlich schlichtweg zusammenbrechen ließen. Deshalb müssen wir beim Umgang mit Menschen, die jetzt zu uns kommen, einige klare Grundsätze gelten lassen. Diese Grundsätze entstammen nicht mehr und nicht weniger als unserem Grundgesetz, unserer Verfassung.

GPT-3

summarise

"1. I am in favor of ==limiting== immigration.
2. I am in favor of ==limiting== immigration for humanitarian reasons.
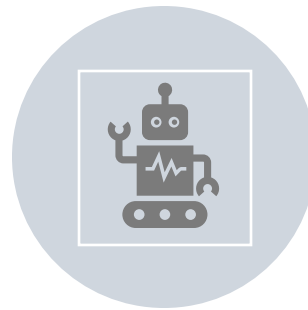3. I am in favor of ==limiting== immigration for economic reasons."

The Ghost in the Machine has an American accent: value conflict in GPT-3
(Johnson et al., 2022)

Strategies

Existing and potential ways to address the challenges

DATA   MODELS   TASKS

Data

Selection   Annotation   Projection

Culture-sensitive curation

Culturally diverse collection

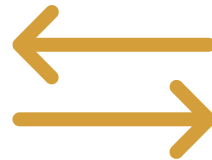Native data or culturally sensitive translation

Models

Training   Transfer   Pre-training

Robust optimisation

Balanced sampling

Measuring cultural bias

Tasks

Cross-cultural translation

"I saw Merkel eating a Berliner from Dietsch on the ICE"

I saw Biden eating a Boston Cream from Dunkin' Donuts on the Acela
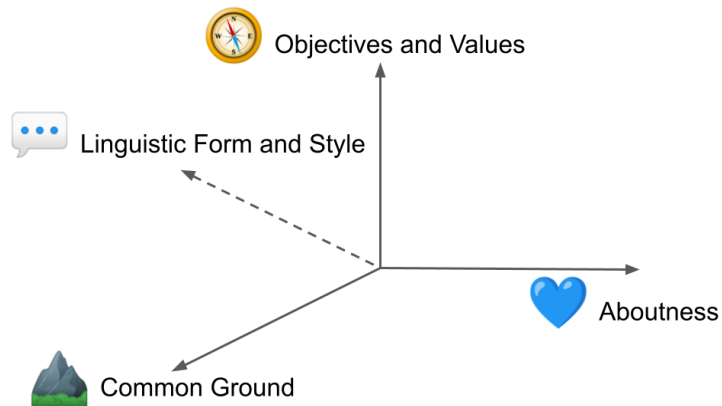
Adapting Entities across Languages and Cultures
(Peskov et al., Findings 2021)

Style transfer

Entity adaptation

Explanation by analogy

Summary

Objectives and Values

Linguistic Form and Style

Aboutness

Common Ground

NLP is for people (not just languages)

Culture is multidimensional

Objectives may be in conflict

Generalisation-representation trade-off