

Multitask Learning from Multilingual Multimodal Data

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Contextual Language Understanding

- “*You shall know the meaning of a word by the company it keeps*” (Firth, 1957)

*Verb captures 2019
WKC Masters Agility
Grand Champion title*



Cross-lingual Grounded Understanding



Cross-lingual Grounded Understanding

gryde engelsk



All

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About 378.000 results (0,36 seconds)

"GRYDE" ENGLISH TRANSLATION

gryde - English translation - b

<https://en.bab.la> › dictionary › danish

Translation for 'gryde' in the free Danish-English dictionary

You visited this page on 10/22/19.

⊕ "gryde" in English

🔊 gryde {en}

🇬🇧 pan · saucepan · cauldron

Machine Translation: an NLP success story^(mostly)

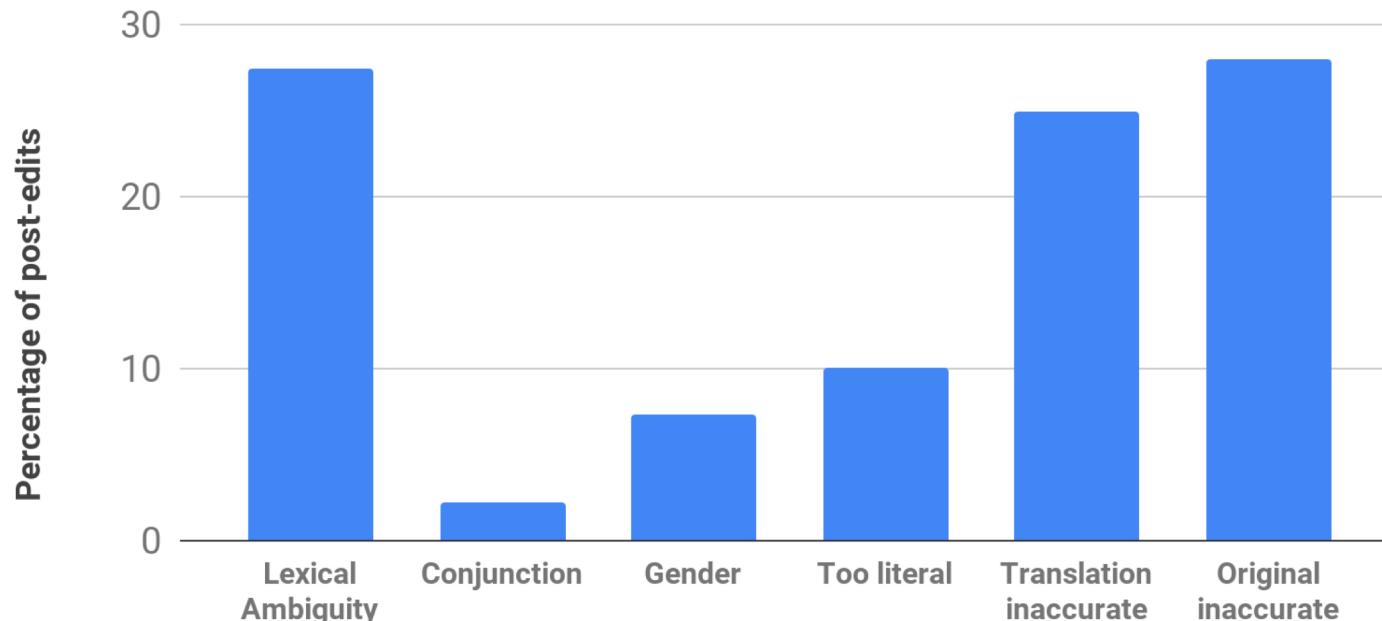
A baseball player in a black shirt just tagged a player in a white shirt.

Ein Baseballspieler in einem schwarzen Shirt fängt einen Spieler in einem weißen Shirt.



The Need for Visual Context in Translation

- Post-editing of translations in Multi30K (Frank et al. JNLE 2018)



Example of noun sense post-editing



En: Three children in football uniforms of two different teams are playing football on a football field.

De: Drei Kinder in Fußballtrikots zweier verschiedener Mannschaften spielen Fußball auf einem Fußballplatz.

Example of noun sense post-editing



En: Three children in football uniforms of two different teams are playing football on a football field.

De: Drei Kinder in Fußballtrikots zweier verschiedener Mannschaften spielen Fußball auf einem Fußballplatz.



PE: Drei Kinder in Footballtrikots zweier verschiedener Mannschaften spielen Football auf einem Footballplatz.

The Need for Multilingual Captions

- Speakers of different languages have different world knowledge



A **strange looking**
wood trailer is
parked in a street
in front of stores.



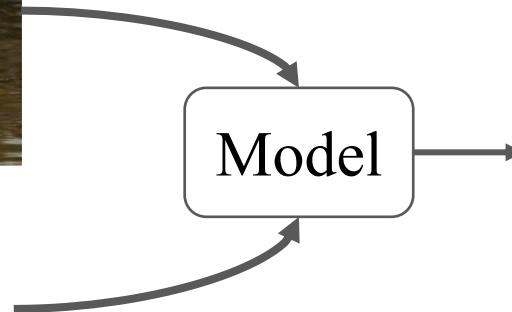
Een **draaiorgel** in
een winkelstraat
met voetgangers.

(A **street organ** in
a shopping street
with pedestrians.)

Multimodal Machine Translation



A bird flies
over the water



Ein Vogel fliegt
über das Wasser

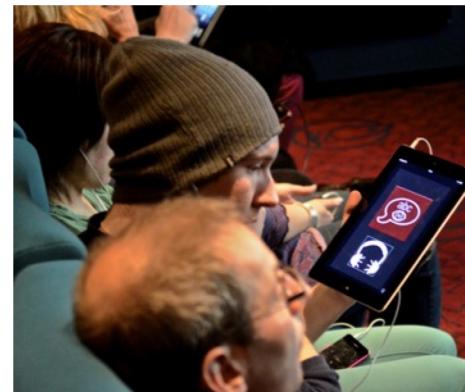
Use Cases for Multimodal Translation

- Localised alt-text generation across the Web
- Richer e-commerce experiences
- Audio described movies for more languages



The Danish flag flying against a cloudy sky

Det danske flag vajende mod en blå himmel



Overview

1. *Multimodal Learning* for Multilingual NLP

Elliott and Kadar (IJCNLP 2017)

2. Understanding Multimodal Translation

Elliott (EMNLP 2018), Gella et al. (NAACL 2019), Chowdhury and Elliott (LANTERN 2019)

3. *Multilingual Learning* for Multimodal NLP

Kadar et al. (CoNLL 2018)

Multimodal learning for Multilingual NLP



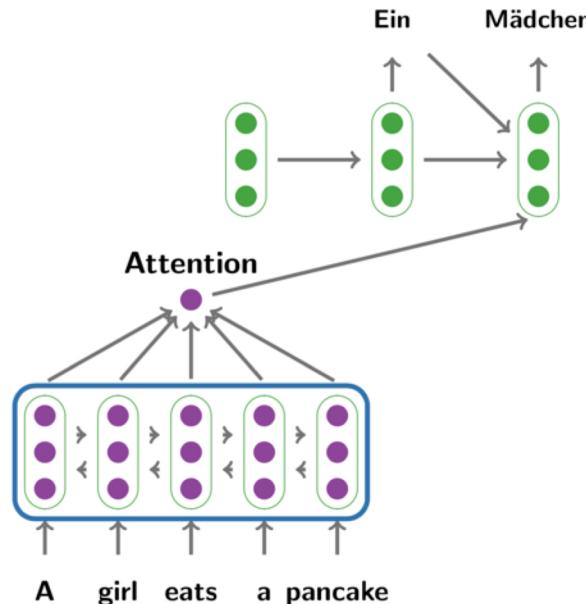
Elliott and Kádár
Imagination improves Multimodal Translation
IJCNLP 2017

Decomposing Multimodal Translation

- Solve as two separate tasks:
 1. Learning to translate: $J_T(\theta, \phi^t)$
 2. Learning to ground: $J_G(\theta, \phi^g)$
- Multitask learning shared parameters (Caruana, 1997)
 - I. Are images necessary for inference?
 - II. How useful is external data for multimodal translation?

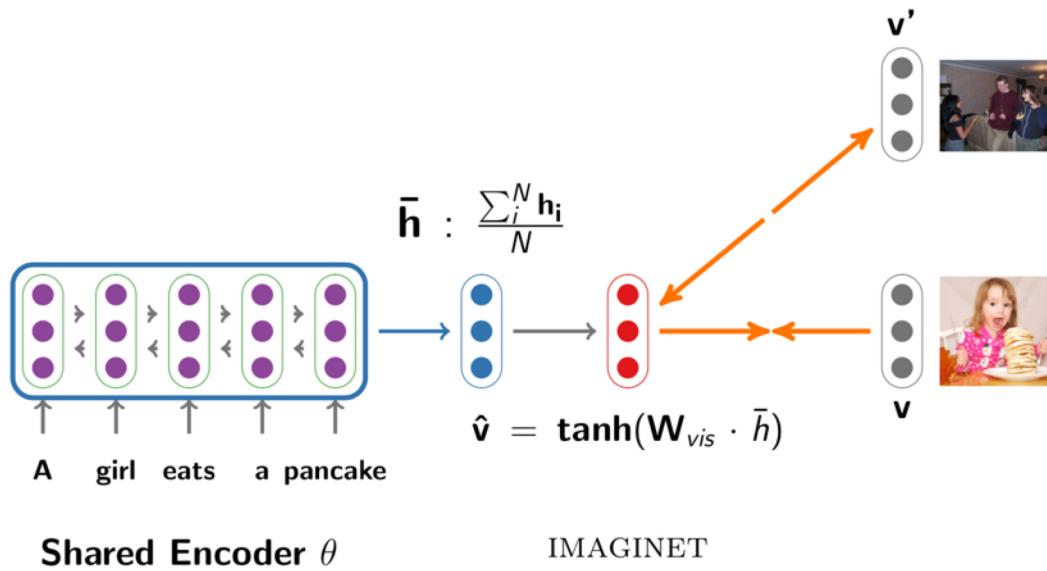
Task 1: Learning to Translate

Translation Decoder ϕ^t

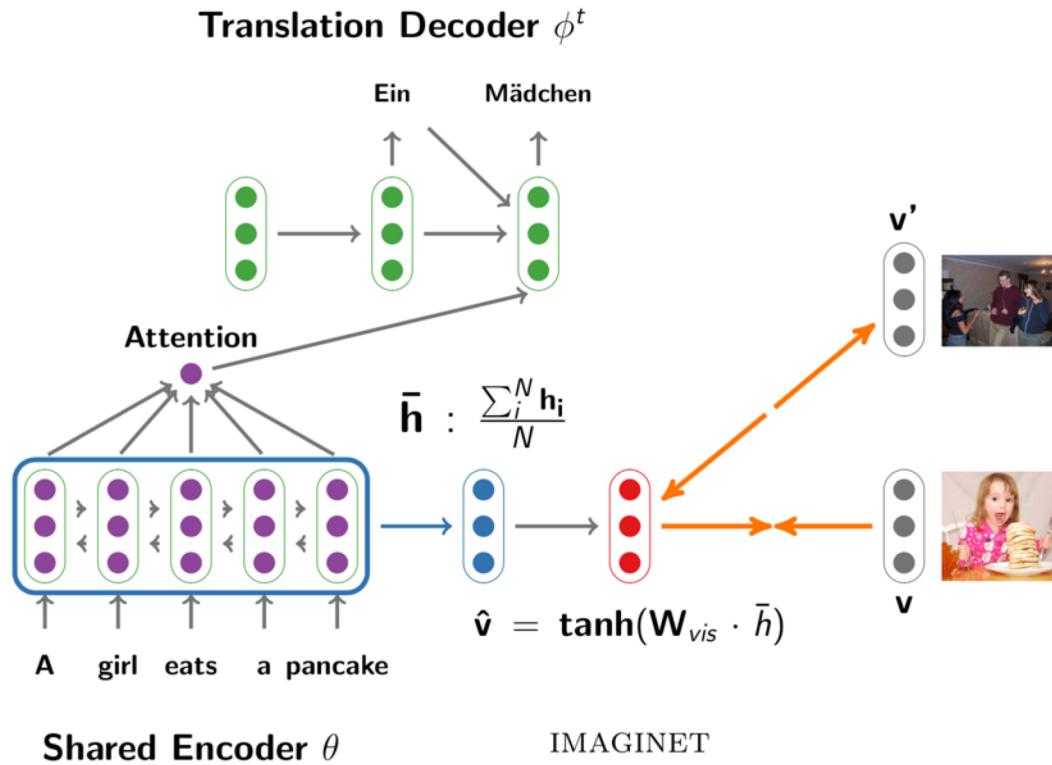


Shared Encoder θ

Task 2: Learning to Ground



Joint Multitask Learning Model



Optimisation

- Translation task:

$$J_T(\theta, \phi^t) = - \sum_j \log p(y_j | y_{<j}, x)$$

- Image prediction task:

$$J_G(\theta, \phi^g) = \underbrace{\sum_{\mathbf{v}' \neq \mathbf{v}}}_{\text{Contrastive examples}} \max\left\{0, \alpha - \underbrace{\cos(\hat{\mathbf{v}}, \mathbf{v})}_{\text{Maximise similarity between true pair}} + \underbrace{\cos(\hat{\mathbf{v}}, \mathbf{v}')}_{\text{Minimise contrastive pair}}\right\}$$

- Joint objective:

$$J(\theta, \phi) = w \times J_T(\theta, \phi^t) + (1-w) \times J_G(\theta, \phi^g)$$

Data: Multi30K

- 32K English-captioned images with German, French, and Czech translations

A group of people are eating noodles.

Eine Gruppe von Leuten isst Nudeln.

Un groupe de gens mangent des nouilles.

Skupina lidí jedí nudle.



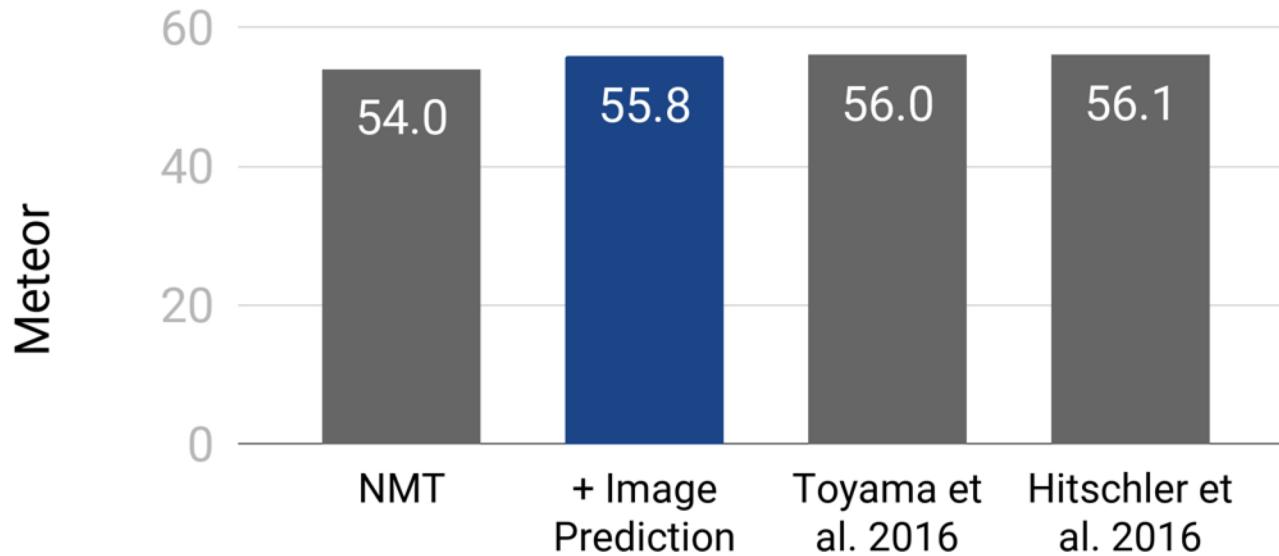
Translation: 32K Image-Sentence-Translation



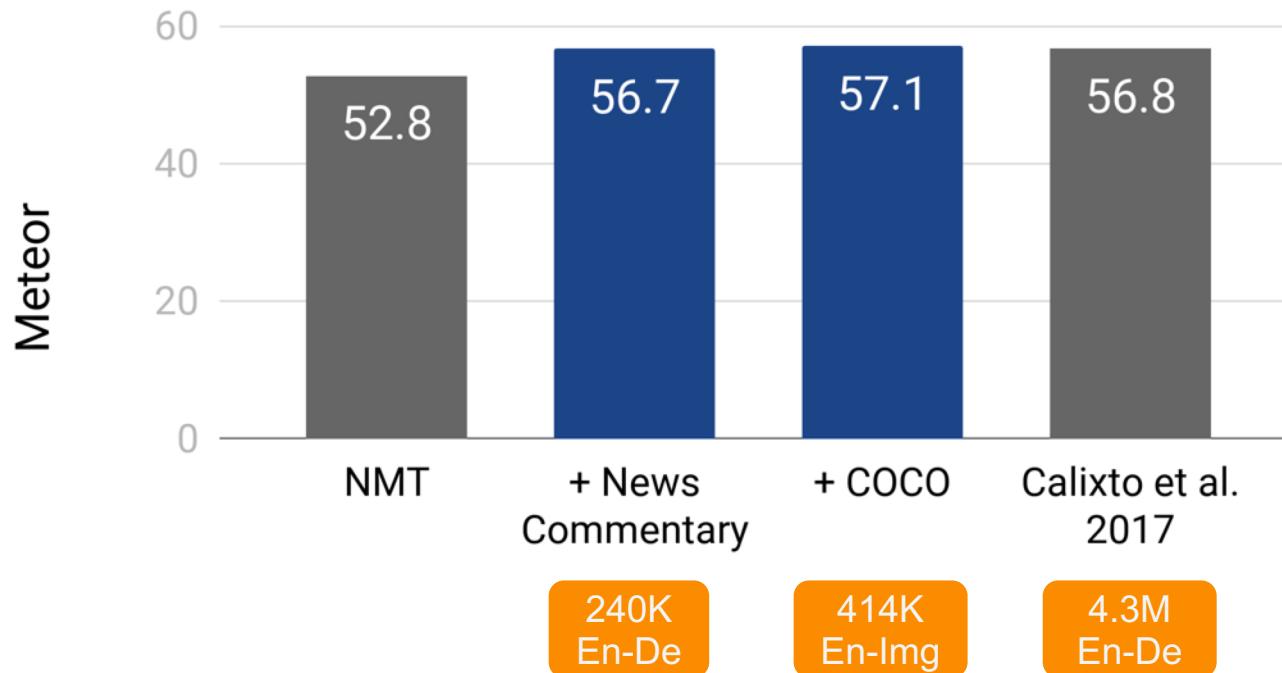
Comparable: 155K Independent Image-Sentence



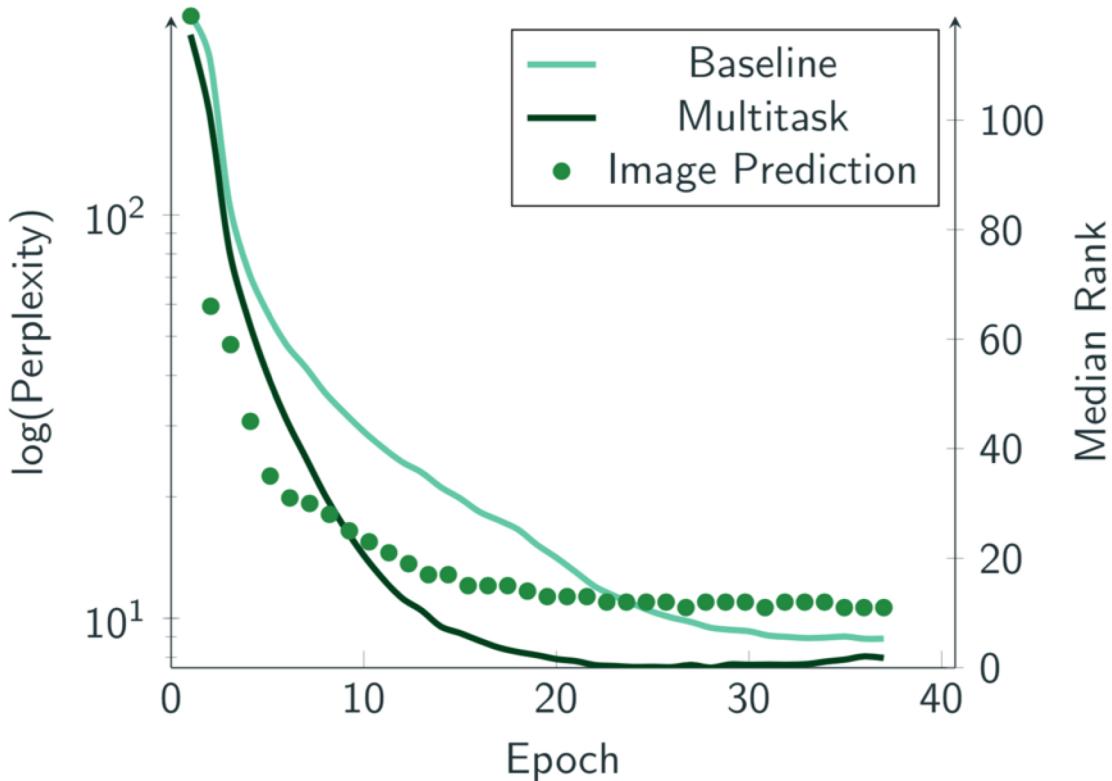
Image Prediction improves Translation



Further Improvements with External Data



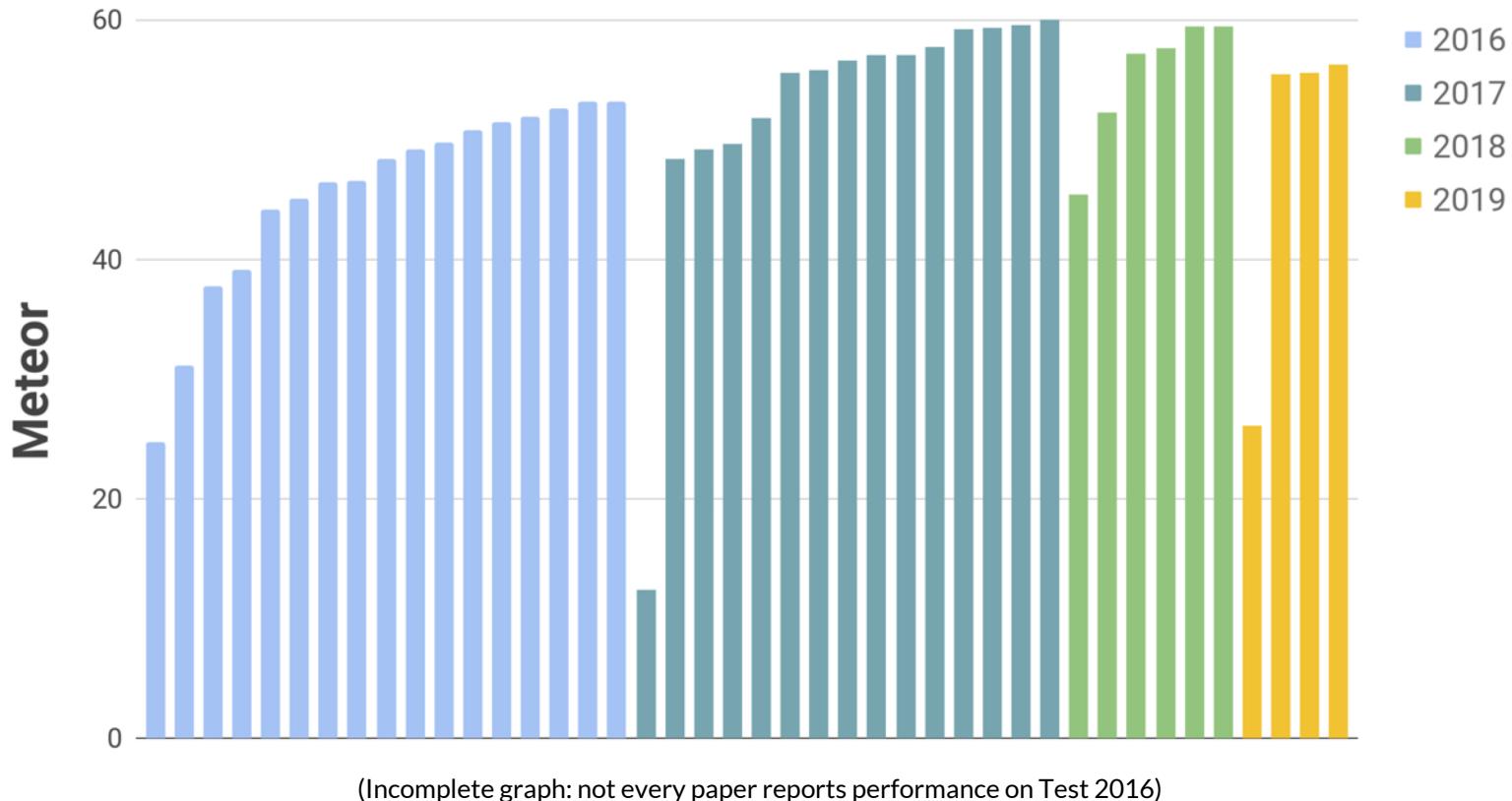
Why does MTL help?



Take-away messages

- Predicting the visual features during training improves multimodal translation
- Framework makes it easy to train with external parallel text or monolingual described images

Empirical progress on Multi30K





Understanding Multimodal Translation

Elliott EMNLP 2018

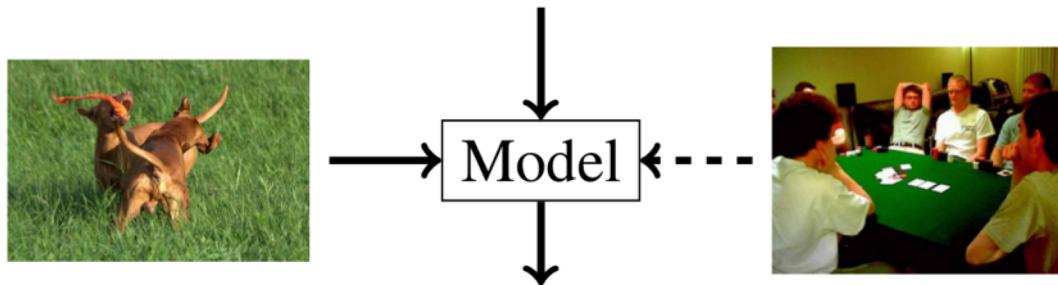
Gella et al. NAACL 2019

Chowdhury and Elliott LANTERN 2019



Adversarial Evaluation

Two dogs play with an orange toy in tall grass.



Zwei Hunde spielen im hohen Gras mit einem orangen Spielzeug.

Measuring Image Awareness

x Source language
 y Target language

v Congruent image
 \bar{v} Incongruent

\mathcal{E} Evaluation measure

$$a_{\mathcal{M}}(x, y, v, \bar{v}) = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}(x, v, y)}_{\text{Congruent:}} - \underbrace{\mathcal{E}(x, \bar{v}, y)}_{\text{Incongruent:}}$$

Congruent:
should be better

Incongruent:
should be worse

- Train on standard Multi30K training set
- Evaluate on 5 random shuffles of En-De- $\overline{\text{Img}}$

Models

1. Visual modulation of the target embeddings (Caglayan et al. 2017)

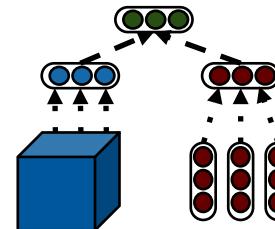
$$y_j = y_j \odot \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{\text{img}} \cdot V)$$


2. Initialise decoder with image features (Elliott et al. 2015; Caglayan et al. 2017; *inter-alia*)

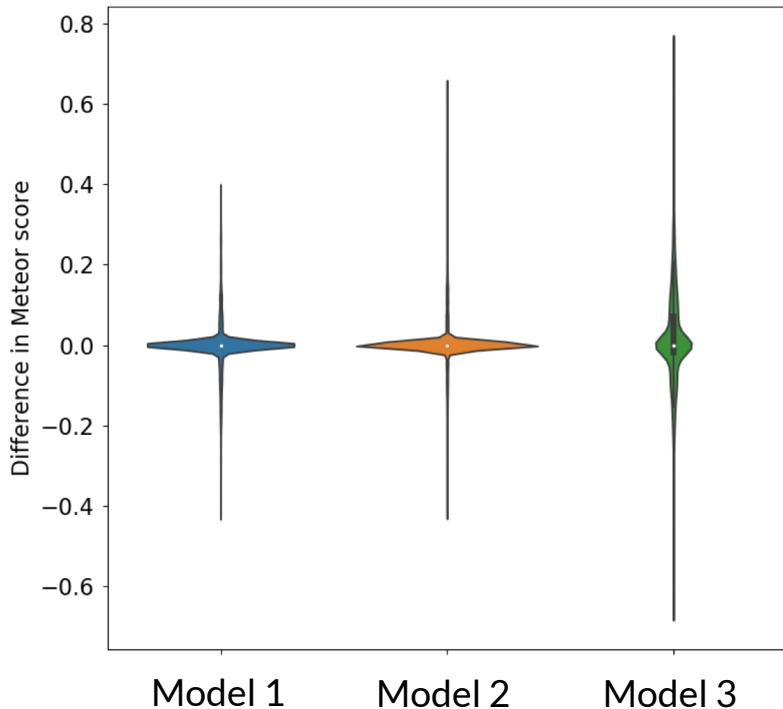
$$h_0 = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{\text{img}} \cdot V)$$


3. Source and image hierarchical attention (Libovický and Helcl 2017; *inter-alia*)

$$c_i = \sum_{k=1}^N \beta_i^{(k)} U_c^{(k)} c_i^{(k)}$$



Results $a_{\mathcal{M}} := \text{Meteor}$

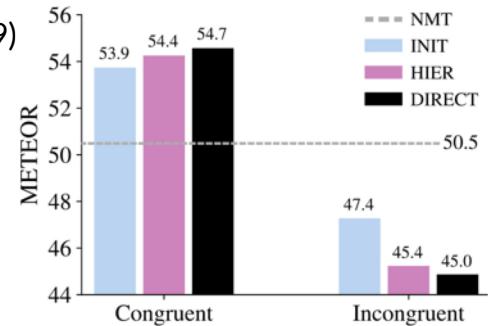


- Models 1 and 2 are **not affected** by the incongruent visual data.
- Model 3 is **more affected** by incongruent visual data. This may be because it calculates independent context vectors.

Understanding the Roles of the Modalities

- Train with entity and colour masking (Caglayan et al. NAACL19)

\mathcal{D}	a	lady	in	a	blue	dress	singing
\mathcal{D}_C	a	lady	in	a	[v]	dress	singing
\mathcal{D}_N	a	[v]	in	a	blue	[v]	singing



- Pre-trained models are sensitive to textual perturbations

(Chowdhury and Elliott LANTERN 2019; Best Poster Award)



A group of young people dressed up for halloween.
Eine Gruppe jünger Menschen verkleidet.

Two groups of young people dressed up for halloween.
*Zwei Gruppen von jungen Menschen **in Japan**.*



MultiSense: Towards Targeted Evaluations

- 995 images with ambiguous verb senses (Gella et al. NAACL 2019)
 - Measure verb sense accuracy and translation quality

A large herd of sheep is
blocking the road.



Eine große Herde Schafe
blockiert die Straße.

abdecken



verdecken



abblocken



blockieren



Senses for
“blocking” in
MultiSense

Take-away messages

- Awareness estimates the contribution of additional context in MMT models
- Textual and visual adversaries offer useful **hints** about the strengths of our models
- More effort in creating and evaluating models on challenging datasets

Multilingual learning for Multimodal NLP



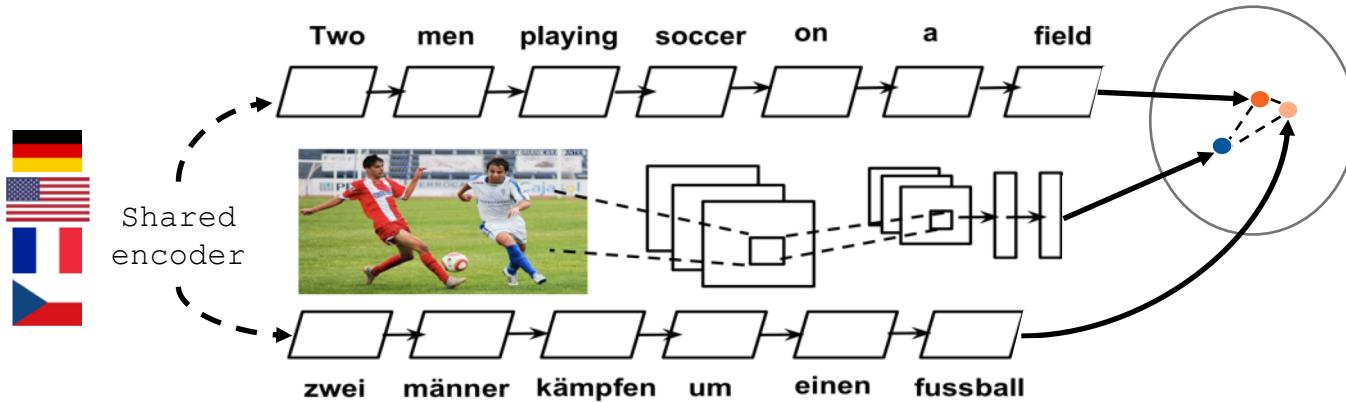
Kdr, Elliott, Ct, Chrupaa, Alishahi.
Lessons learned in multilingual grounded language learning.
CoNLL 2018

Cross-modal retrieval

- Given a sentence, retrieve that it describes (and vice-versa)



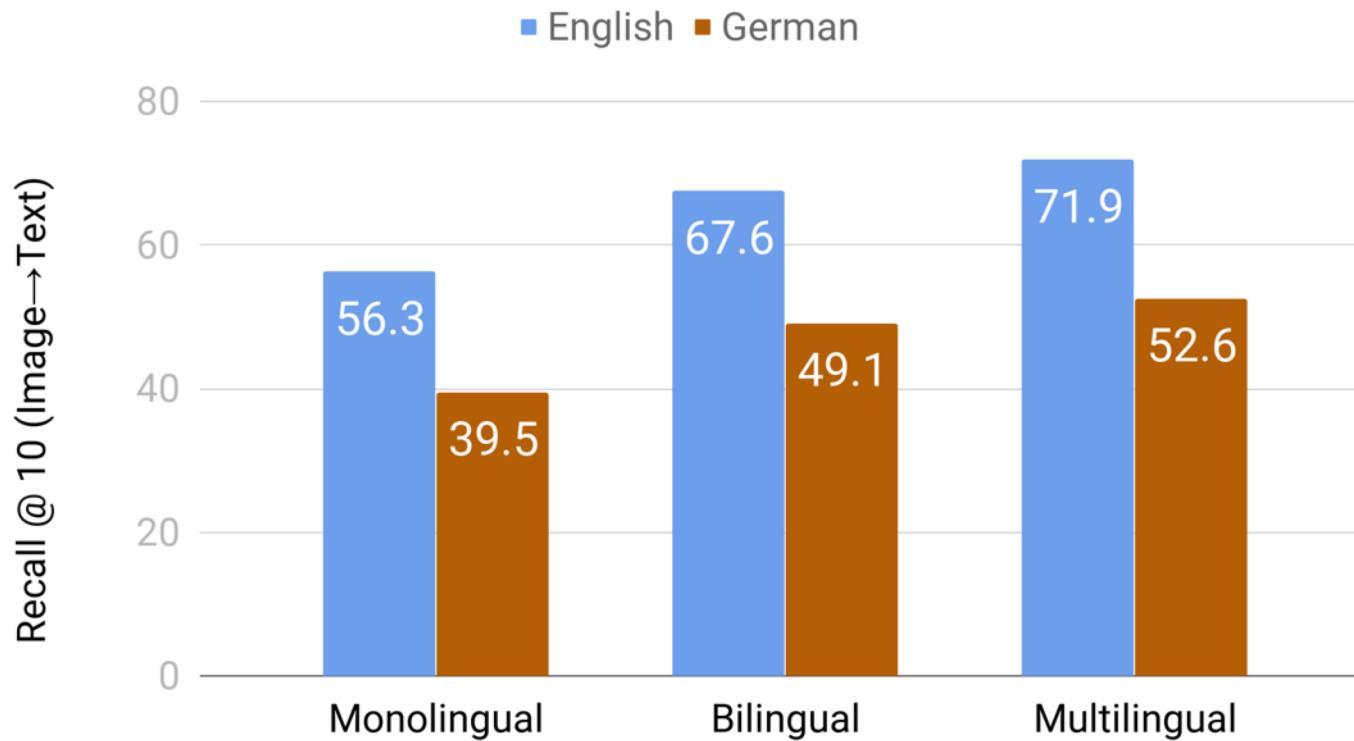
Multi-task Multimodal Multilingual Model



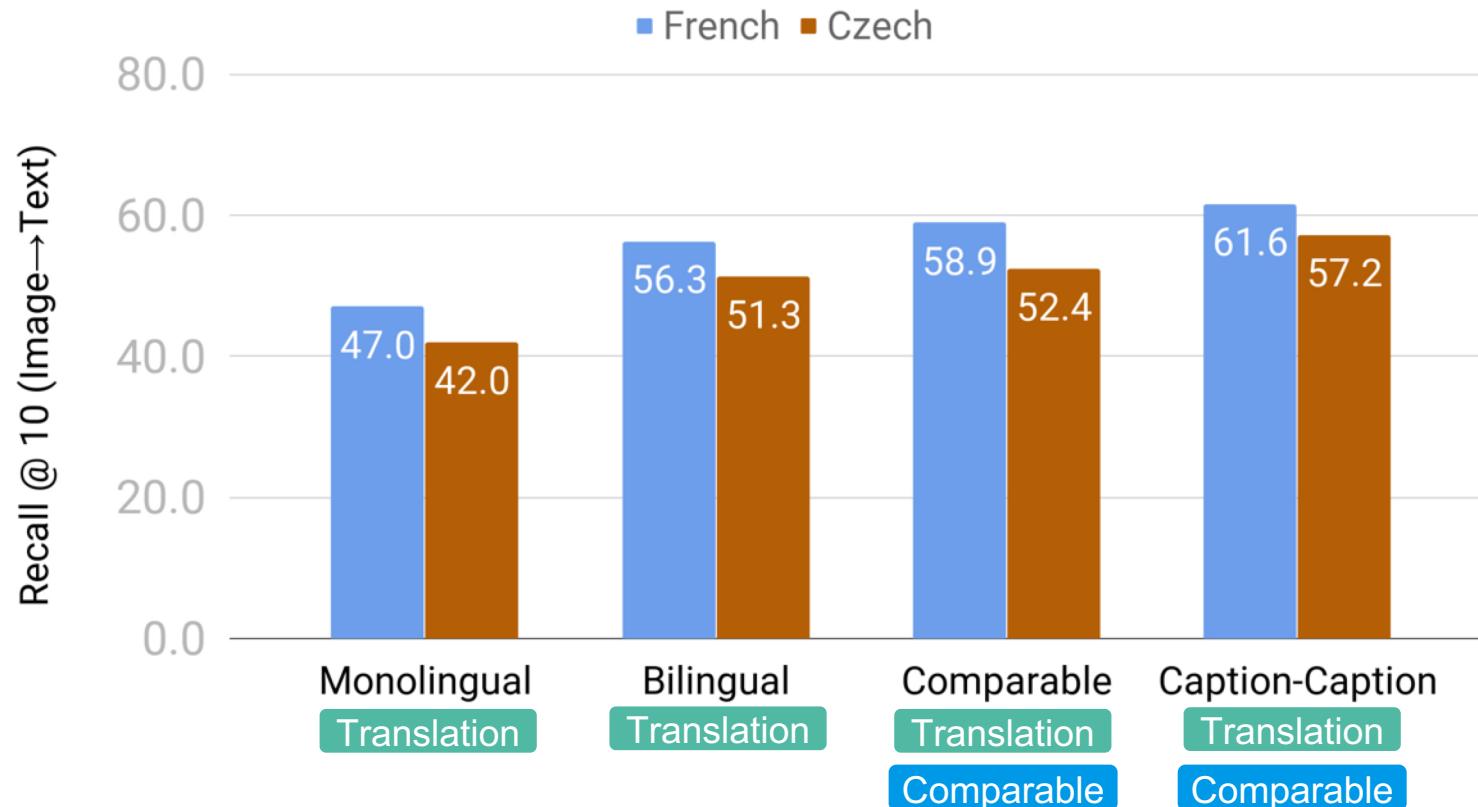
- Loss: $\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \max_{\langle \hat{a}, b \rangle} [\max(0, \alpha - s(a, b) + s(\hat{a}, b))] + \max_{\langle a, \hat{b} \rangle} [\max(0, \alpha - s(a, b) + s(a, \hat{b}))]$
 $\langle a, b \rangle$ Image - English or Image - German or German - English

When is multilingual data useful for cross-modal retrieval?

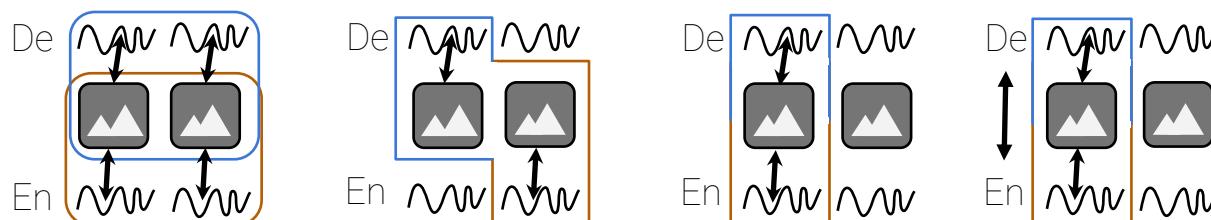
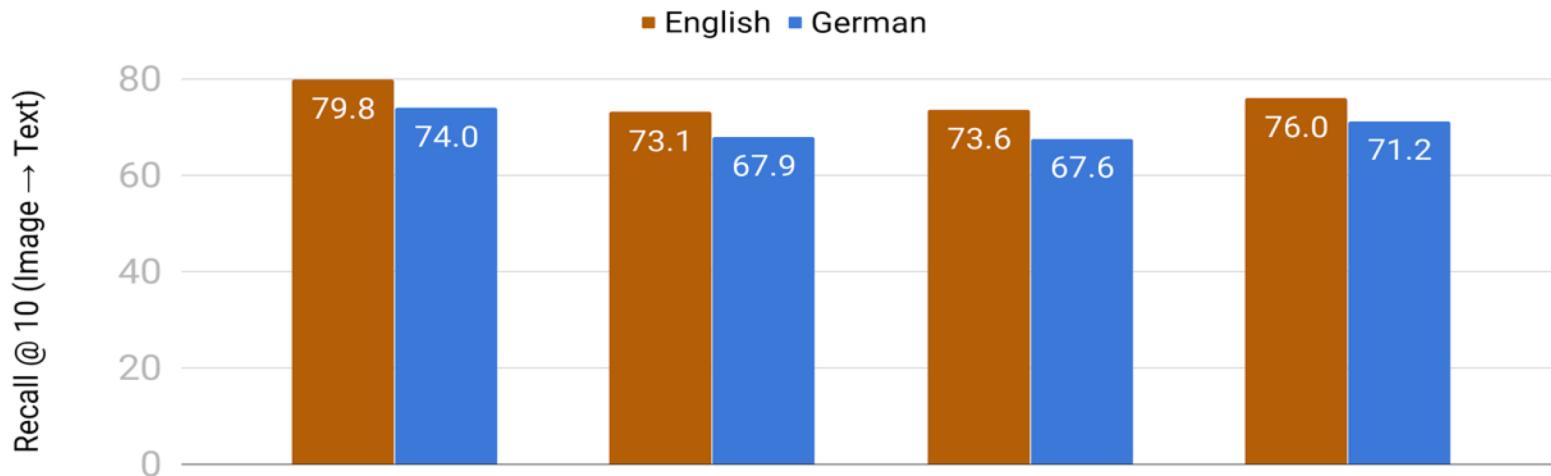
Multilingual data improves retrieval



High-to-low multilingual resource transfer



Controlling for 155K Training Data Points



Single-task
monolingual

Multitask and multilingual

Take-away messages

- Multilingual learning improves image- to- sentence and sentence-to-image retrieval
- Improvements hold in “low-resource” settings
- Caption-to-caption retrieval is an powerful additional objective: more data doesn’t entirely explain the improvements

Some Open Problems

- Larger multilingual multimodal datasets (Sanabria et al. 2018, Wang et al. 2019)
- Naturally-occurring multilingual grounded data (e.g. Schamoni et al. 2018)
- Modelling audio, video, and text (e.g. Sanabria et al. 2018, Caglayan et al. 2019)
- Robustness to adversaries (e.g. Elliott 2018; Caglayan et al. 2019)
- Learning from unaligned data (e.g. Su et al. 2019)
- More linguistically diverse language pairs (e.g. Parida et al. 2019)
- Combining translation and ranking (e.g. Nikolaus et al. 2019)
- Multilingual learning with disjoint character sets

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- Khalil Sima'an
- Arjen de Vries



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Final Conclusions

- Two views on multilingual multimodal data
 - Translation task: *multimodality* is useful
 - Retrieval task: *multilinguality* is useful
- **Multitask learning** was key to success
 - Jointly solve multiple tasks
 - Easily integrate external resources

Our Work

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- Slides 3 and 4: https://www.pinclipart.com/pindetail/iiwhTw_prank-machine-rube-goldberg-machine-scissor-clipart/
- Slide 7: <https://www.pexels.com/photo/children-playing-soccer-2898317/>
- Slide 10: https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fil:Dannebrog_3.jpg, <https://www.dyslexi.org/term/movietalk>
- Slide 23: travelandleisure.com; modified with the GIMP
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<https://www.extremetech.com/extreme/135490-why-cut-down-on-carbon-emissions-when-you-can-curb-climate-change-by-simply-blotting-out-the-sun>,
- Slide 32: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/photo-essays/brazil-female-warriors-fight-level-playing-field>
- Slide 33: Modified version of Gella et al. EMNLP 2017