

CS11-737

Multilingual Natural Language Processing

Lei Li

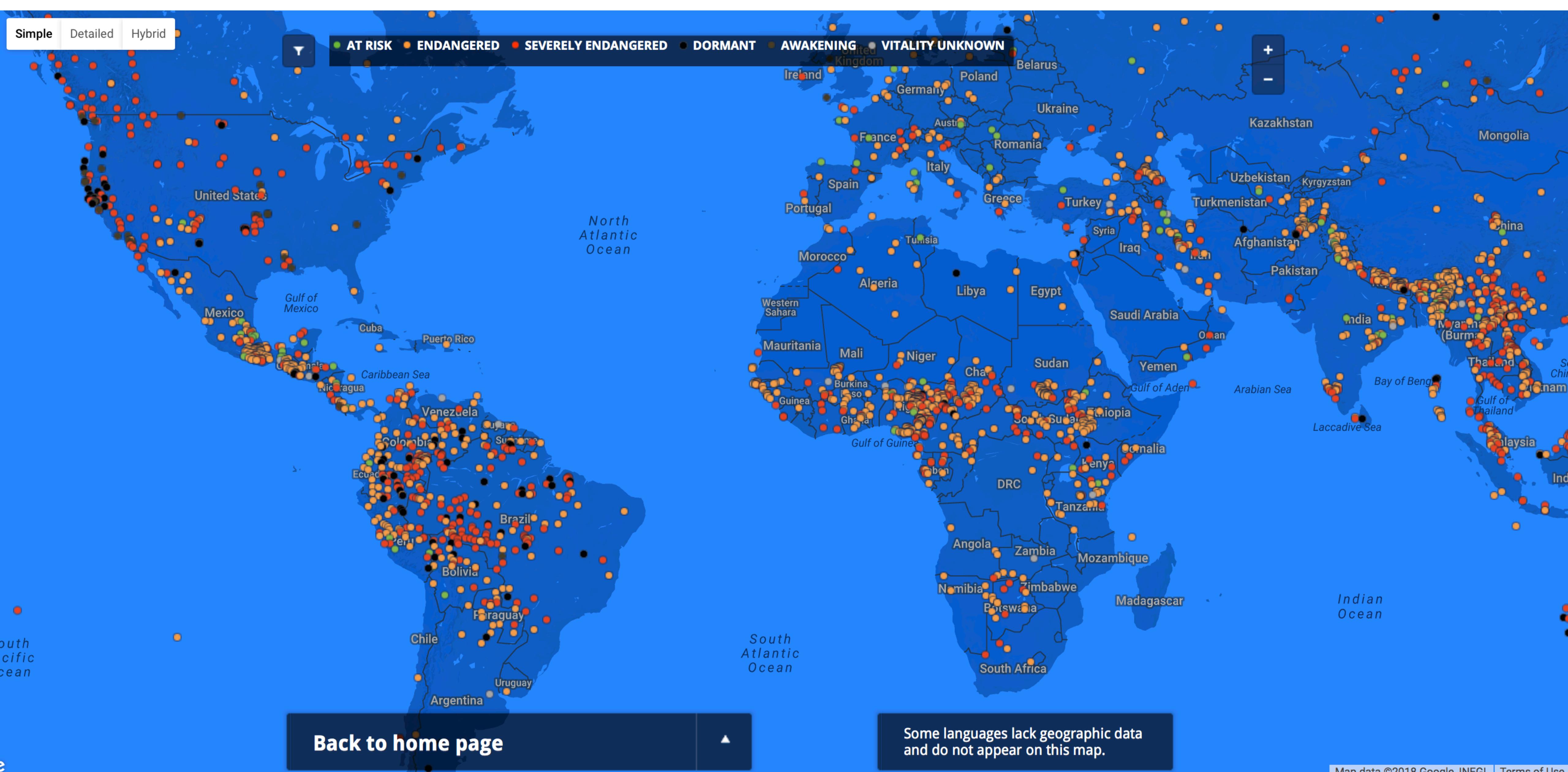
[https://lileicc.github.io/course/
11737mnlp23fa/](https://lileicc.github.io/course/11737mnlp23fa/)



Carnegie Mellon University
Language Technologies Institute

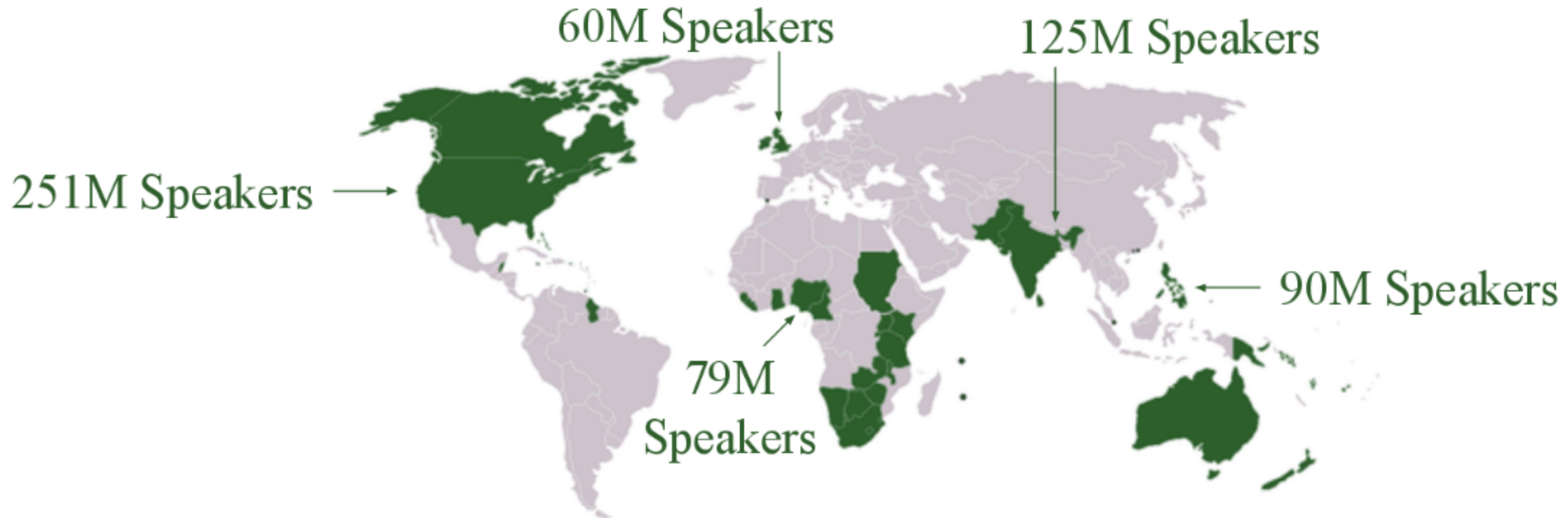
Simple Detailed Hybrid

AT RISK ENDANGERED SEVERELY ENDANGERED DORMANT AWAKENING VITALITY UNKNOWN



<http://endangeredlanguages.com/>

Language Varieties (e.g. English)



How do We Build NLP Systems?

- **Rule-based systems:** Work OK, but require lots of human effort for each language for where they're developed
- **Machine learning based systems:** Work really well when lots of data available, not at all in low-data scenarios

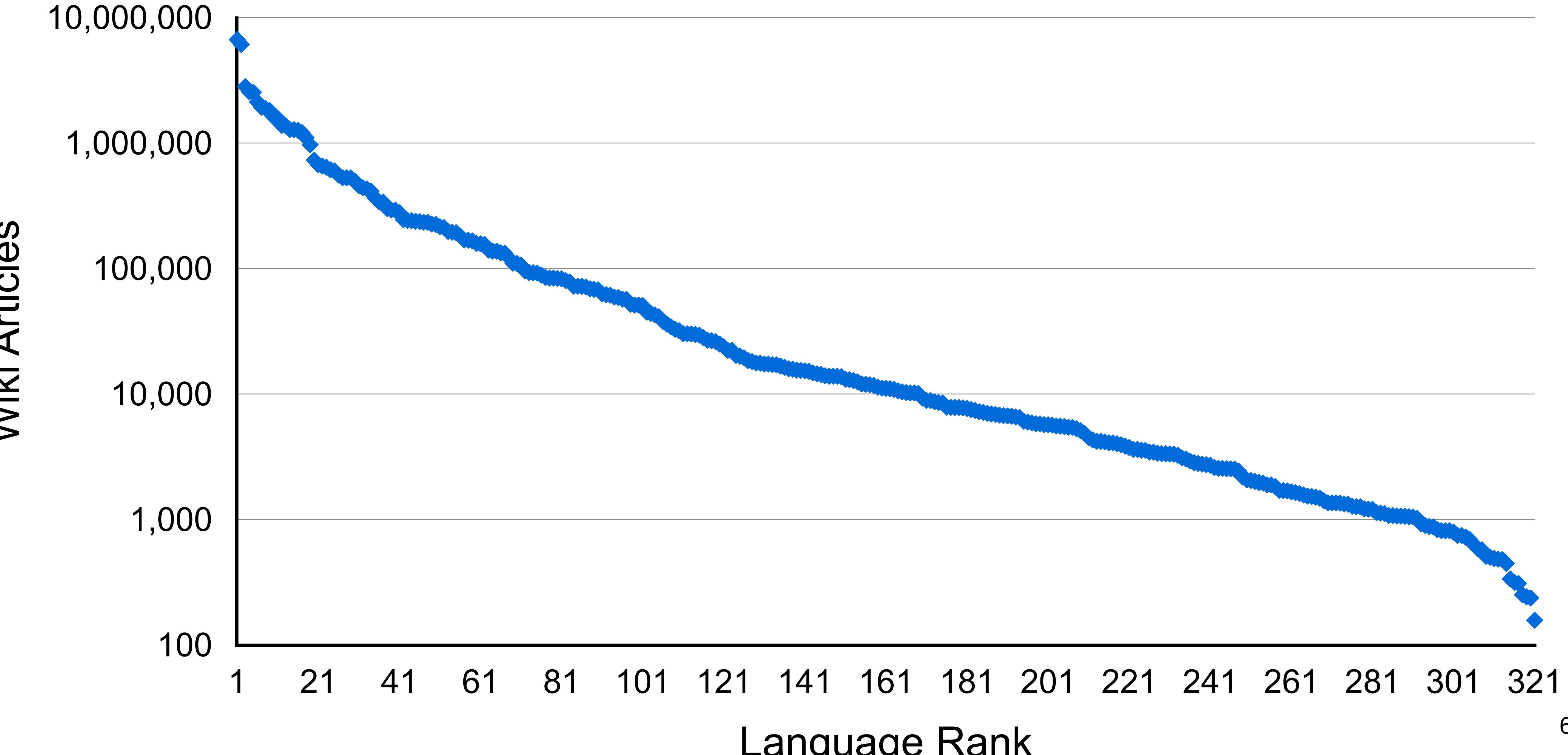
Machine Learning Models

- Formally, map an **input X** into an **output Y** . Examples:

<u>Input X</u>	<u>Output Y</u>	<u>Task</u>
Text in src lang	Text in Other Language	Translation
Text	Response	Dialog
Speech	Transcript	Speech Recognition
Speech in src lang	Text in other lang	Speech to text translation
Text	Linguistic Structure	Language Analysis

- To learn, we can use
 - Paired data $\langle X, Y \rangle$, source data X , target data Y
 - Paired/source/target data in *similar* languages

The Long Tail of Data



How to Cope?

- **Better Models or Algorithms:**
 - sophisticated modeling/training methods - know NLP/ML!
 - linguistically informed methods - know linguistics!
- **Better Data:**
 - every piece of relevant data can help - be resourceful!
 - make data if necessary - be connected!
- **Better Deployment:**
 - different situations require different solutions - be aware!

This Class Will Cover

- **Linguistics:** typology, orthography, morphology, syntax, language contact/change, code switching
- **Data:** annotated and unannotated sources, data annotation, linguistic databases, active learning
- **Tasks:** language ID, sequence labeling, translation, speech recognition/synthesis, syntactic parsing
- **Societal Considerations:** ethics, connection between language and society

All to:

*Allow you to build a strong, functioning NLP system
in a low-resource language that you do not know*

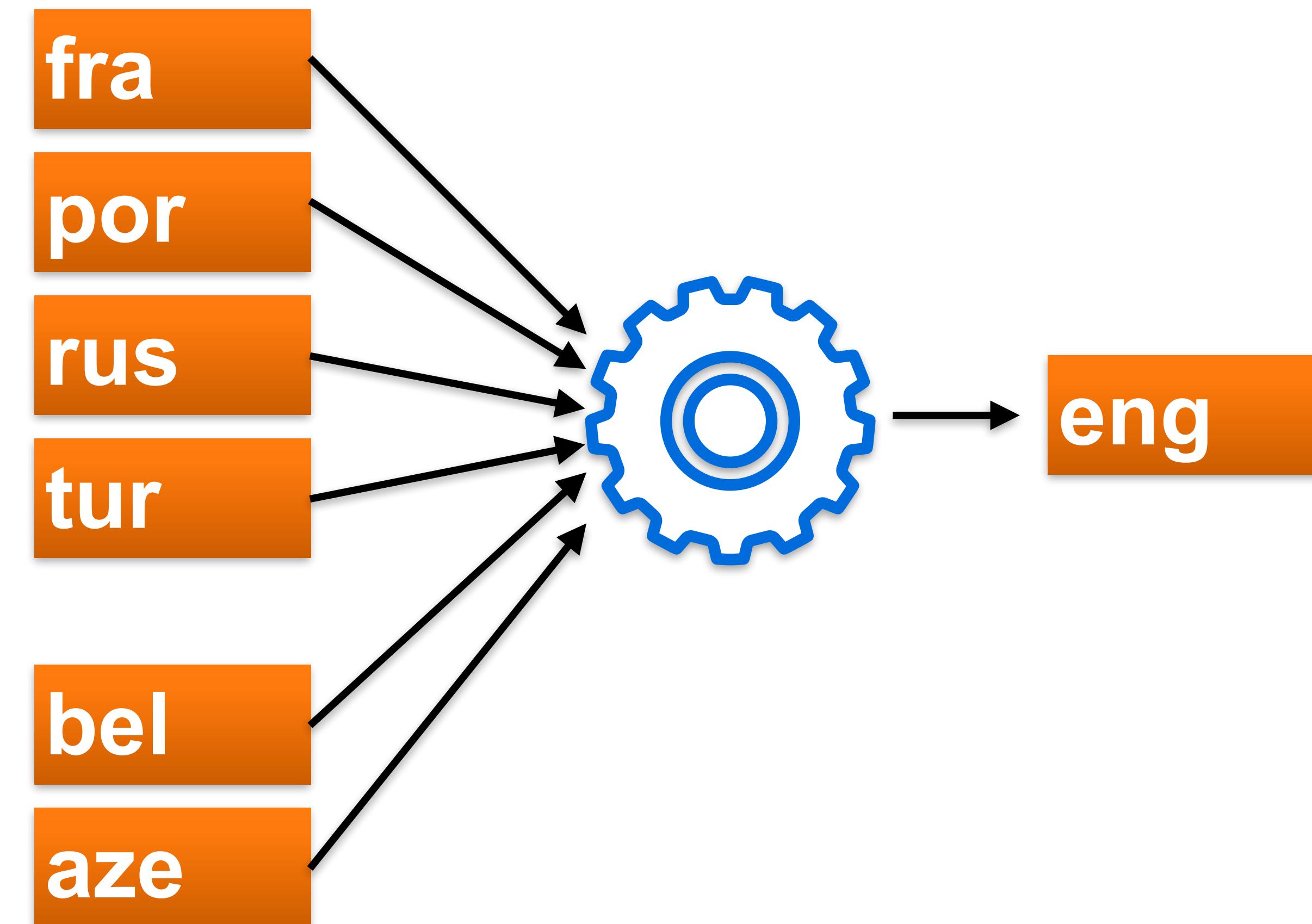
Training Multilingual NLP Systems

Data Creation/Curation

- First step is obtaining curated training data in your language
- What **types** of data? (monolingual? multilingual? annotated?)
- **Where** can we get it? (annotated data sources? curated text collections? scraping?)
- Can we **create** data? (efficient, high-quality creation strategies)
- How do we deal with the **ethical issues**? (working with communities, language ownership)

Multilingual Training

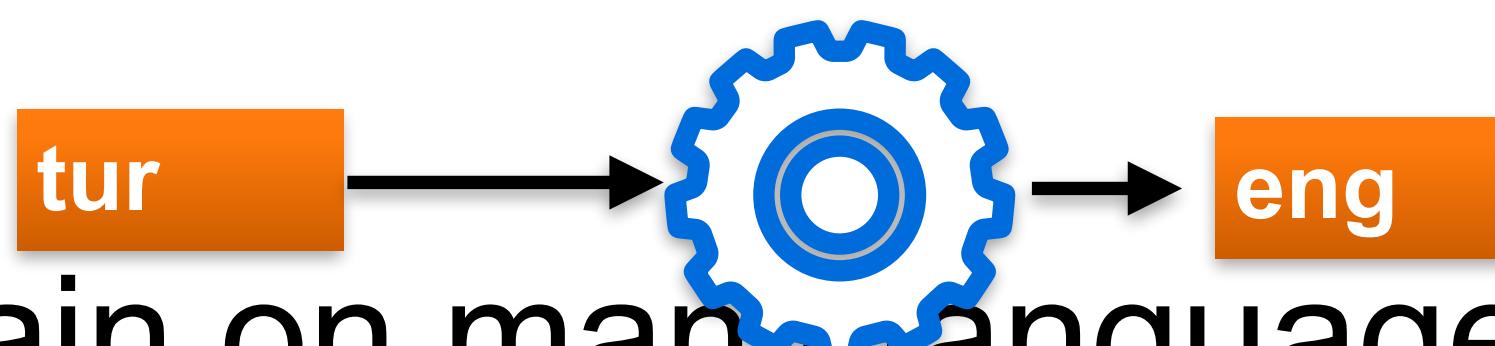
- Train a large multi-lingual NLP system



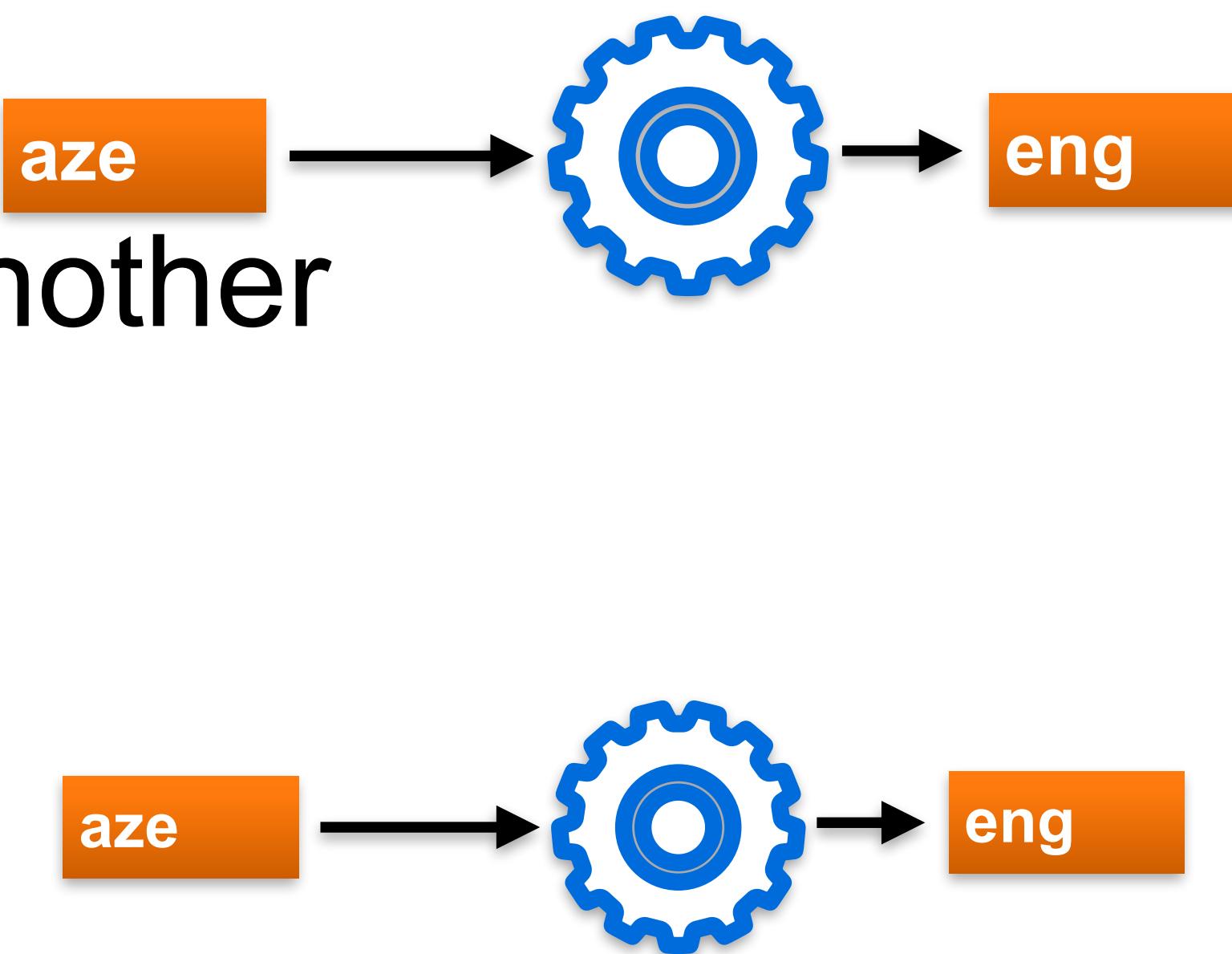
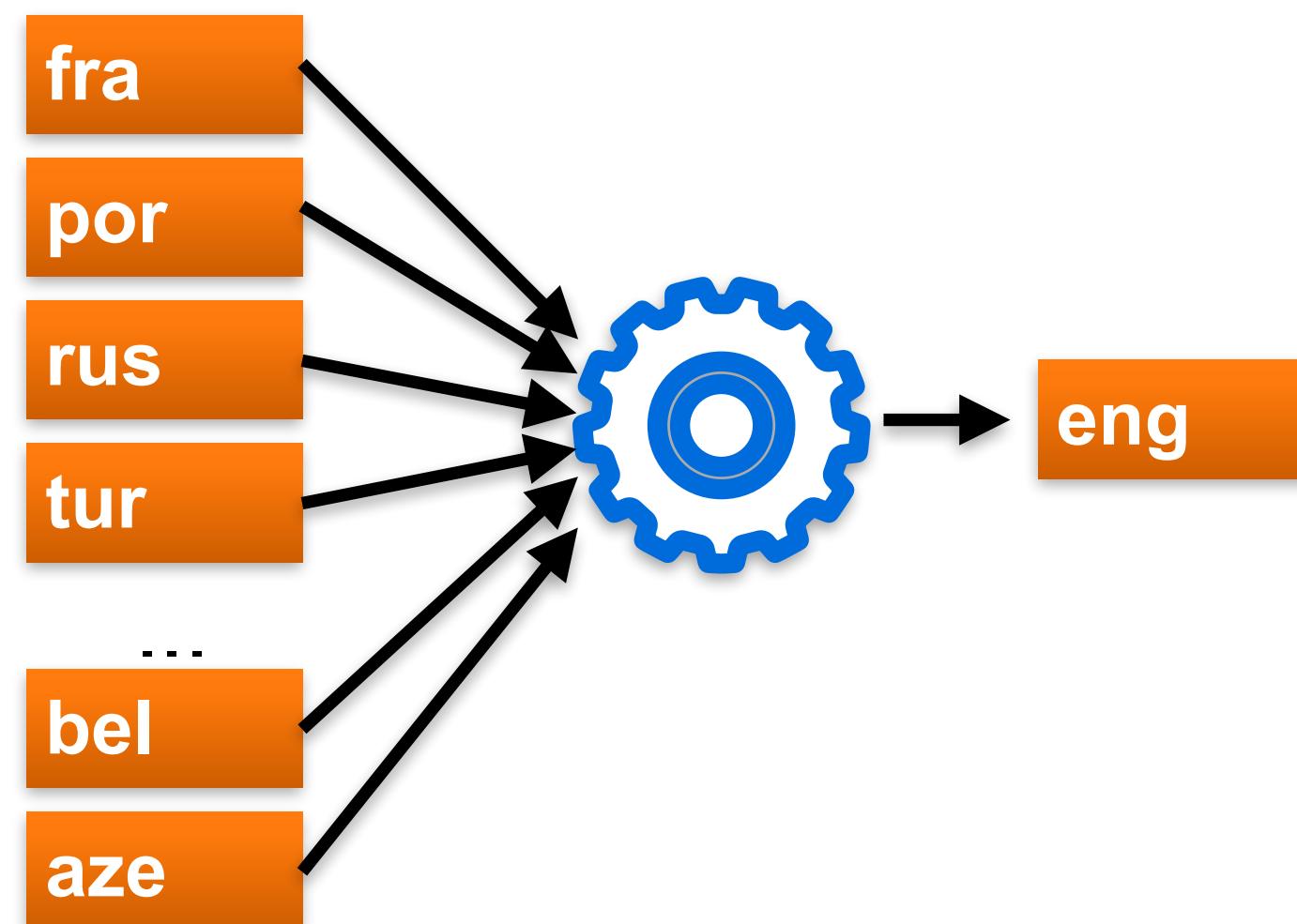
- Challenges: how to train effectively, how to ensure representation of low-resource languages

Transfer Learning

- Training on one (pair) language, transfer to another

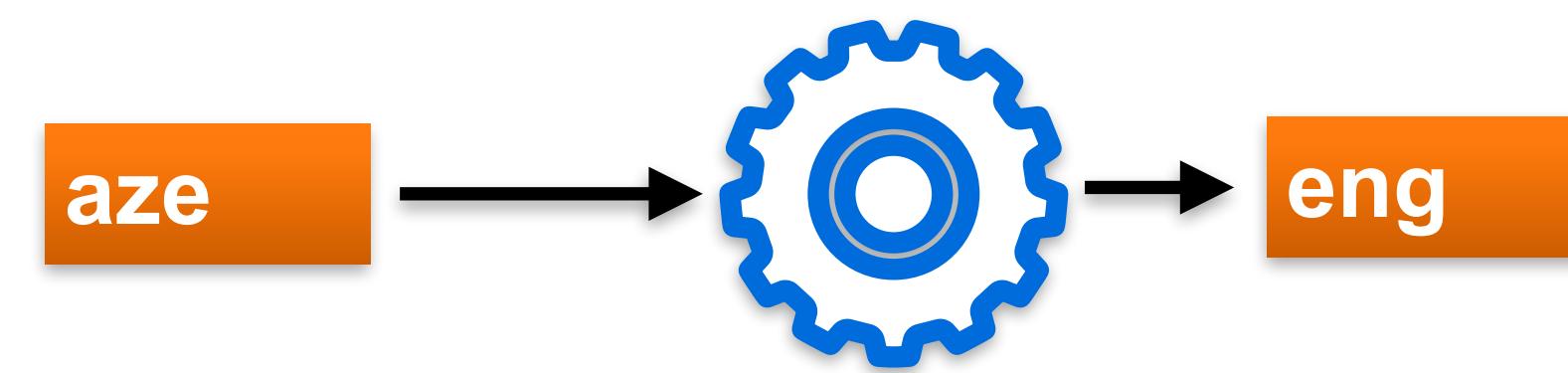
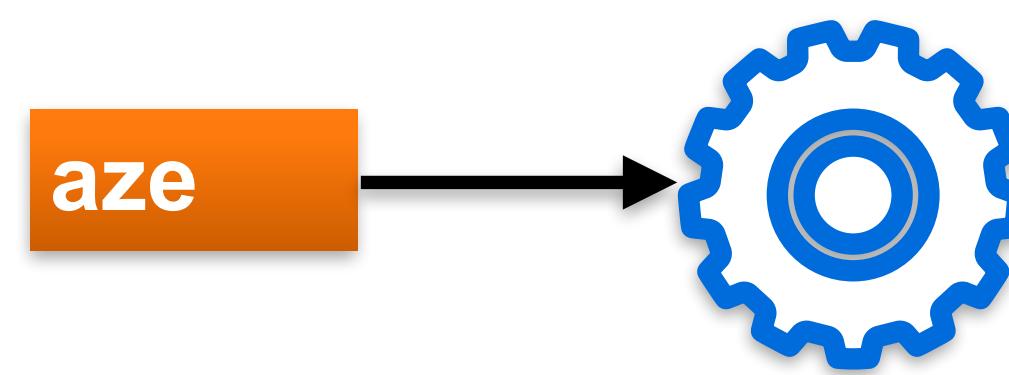


- Train on many languages, transfer to another



Pre-training

- Unsupervised or Self-supervised training on unannotated data, then fine-tuning on annotated data

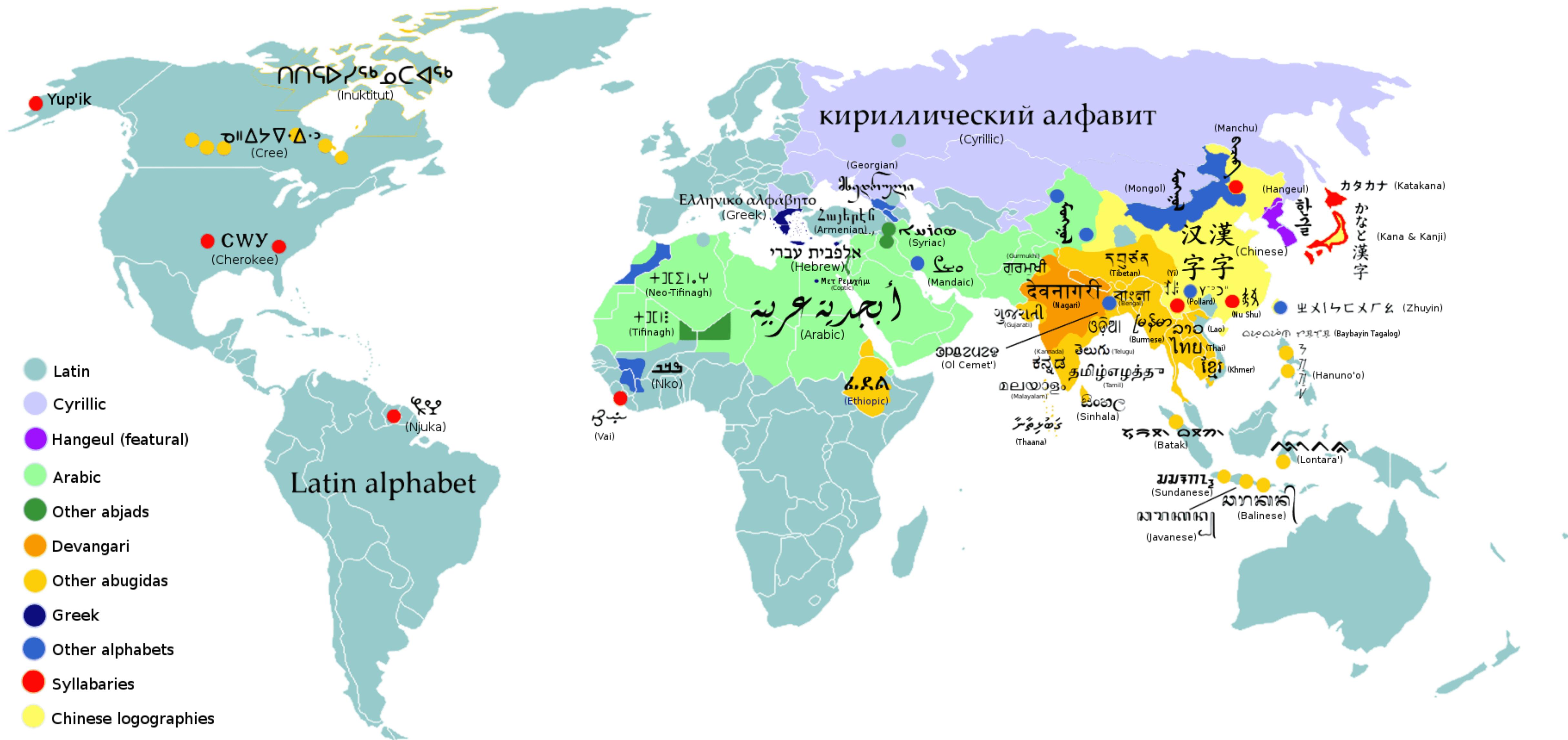


Multilingual Linguistics

Typology: The Space of Languages

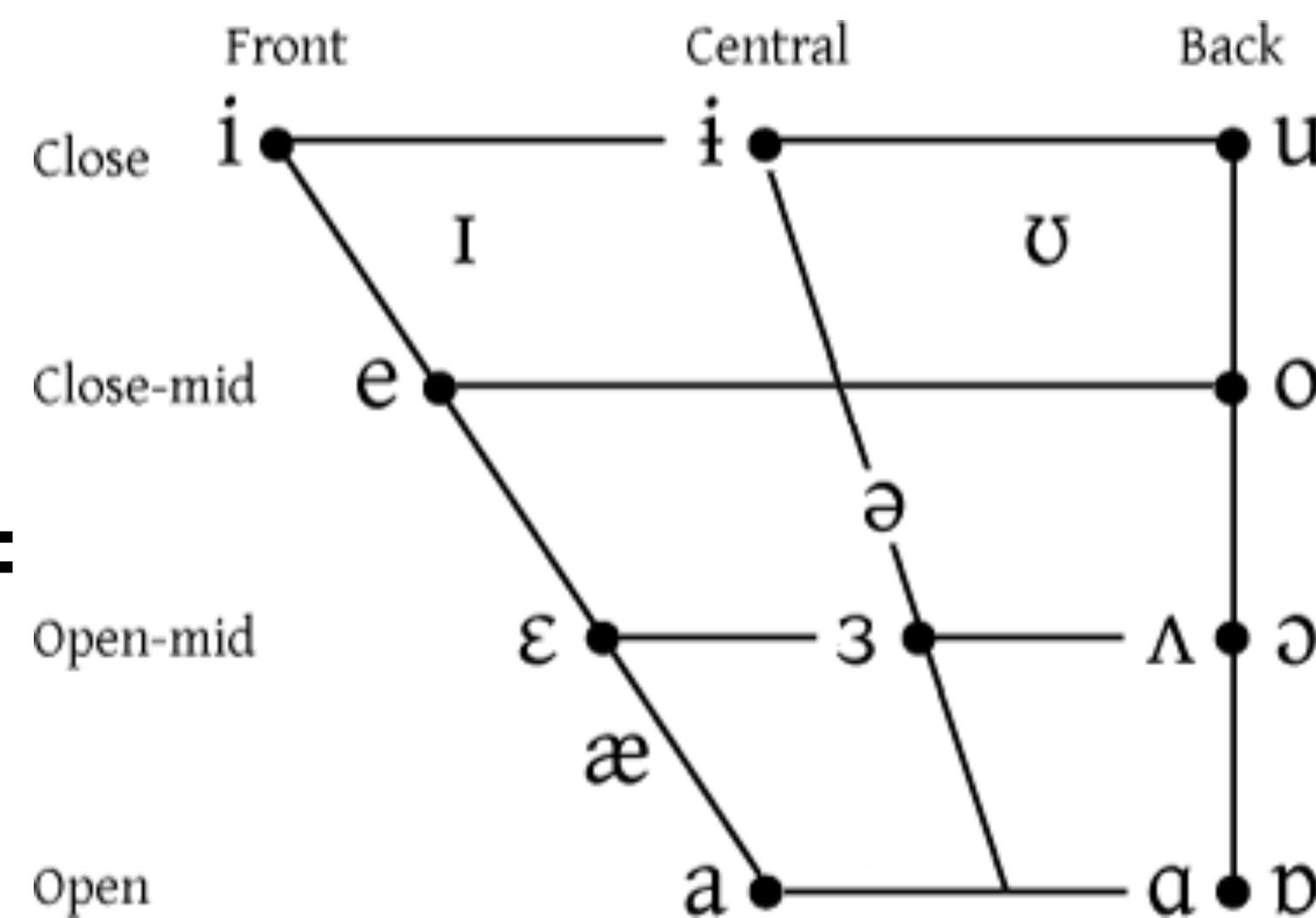
- Languages across the world have similarities and differences
- **Typology** is the practice (and result) of organizing languages along axes

Scripts / Writing System



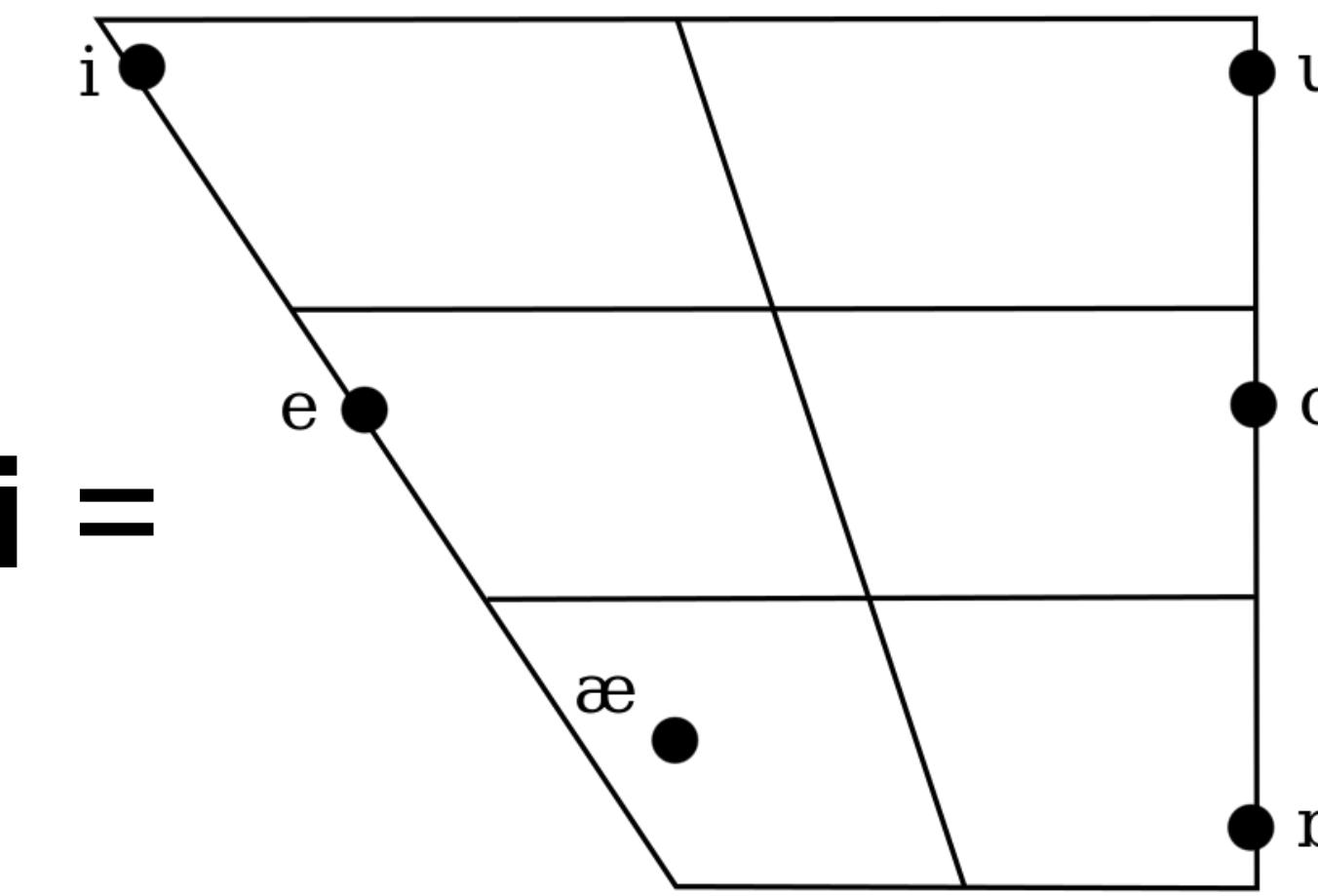
Phonology

- How is the language pronounced?
- e.g. what is the inventory of vowel sounds?



English =

Farsi =



Morphology, Syntax

- Morphology: what is the system of word formation?

she opened the door for him again

'e: kare ni mata doa wo aketeageta

nthetic: sahonwanhotónkwahse

- Syntax: how are words brought together to make sentences?

English = **SVO**: *he bought a car*

Japanese = **SOV**: *kare wa kuruma wo katta*

Irish = **VSO**: *cheannaigh sé carr*

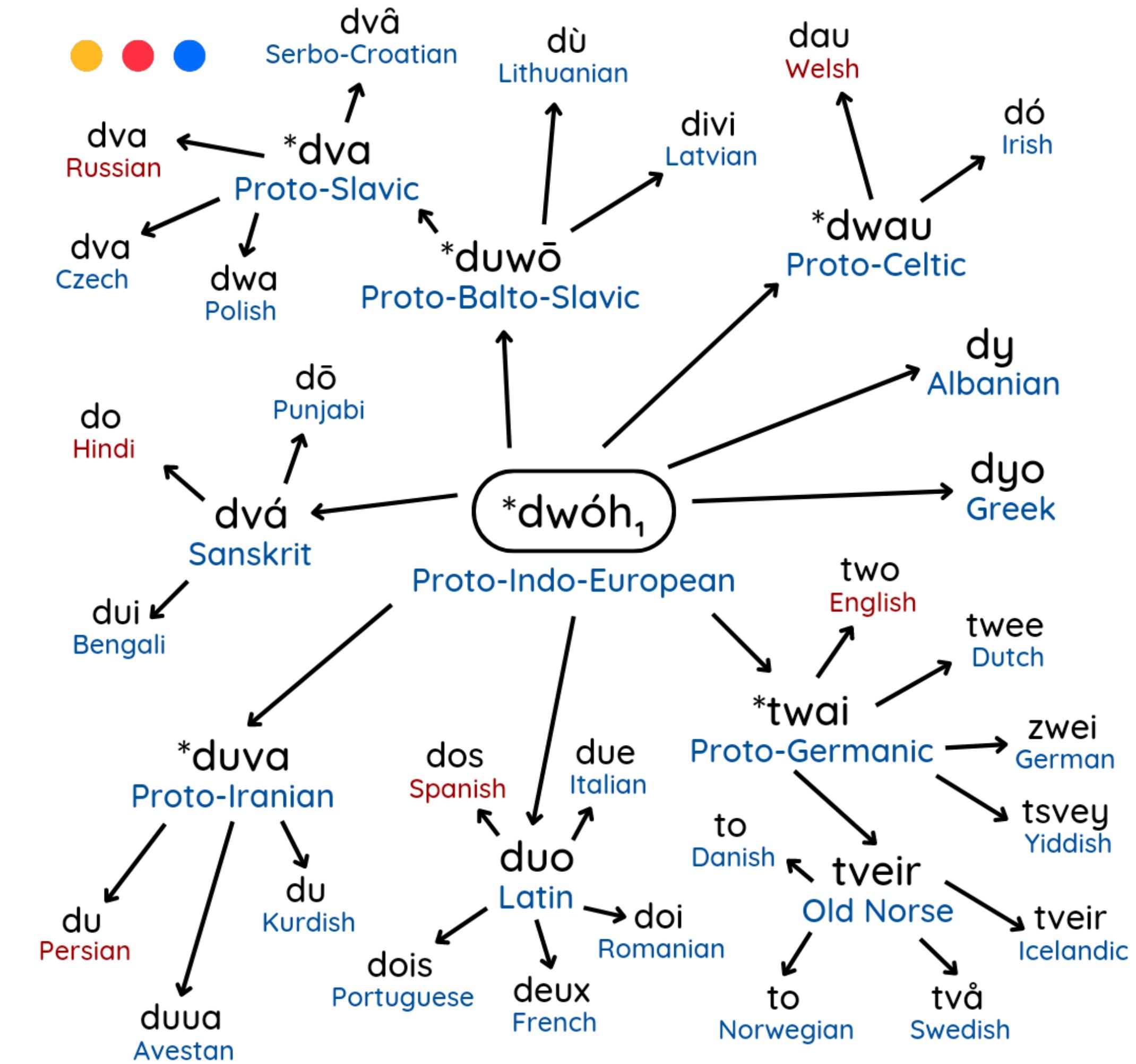
Malagasy = **VOS**: *nividy fiara izy*

Language Varieties, Contact, and Change

- Languages contact from one-another, and gradually evolve



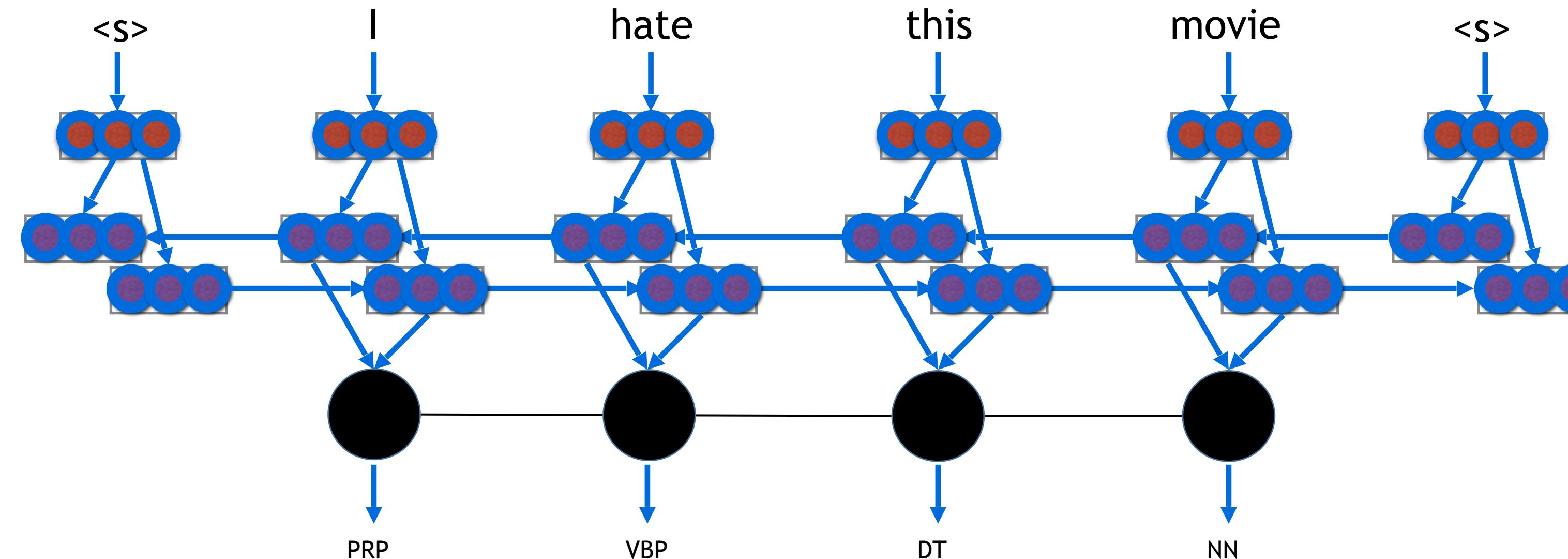
- Similarity in structure, but also words



Multilingual Applications

Sequence Labeling/Classification

- **Tasks:** language ID, POS tagging, named entity recognition, entity linking
- **Models:** sequence encoders, subword encoding



- **Data:** universal dependencies POS tags, wikipedia-based NER/linking

Morphology, Syntactic Analysis

- Morphological analysis

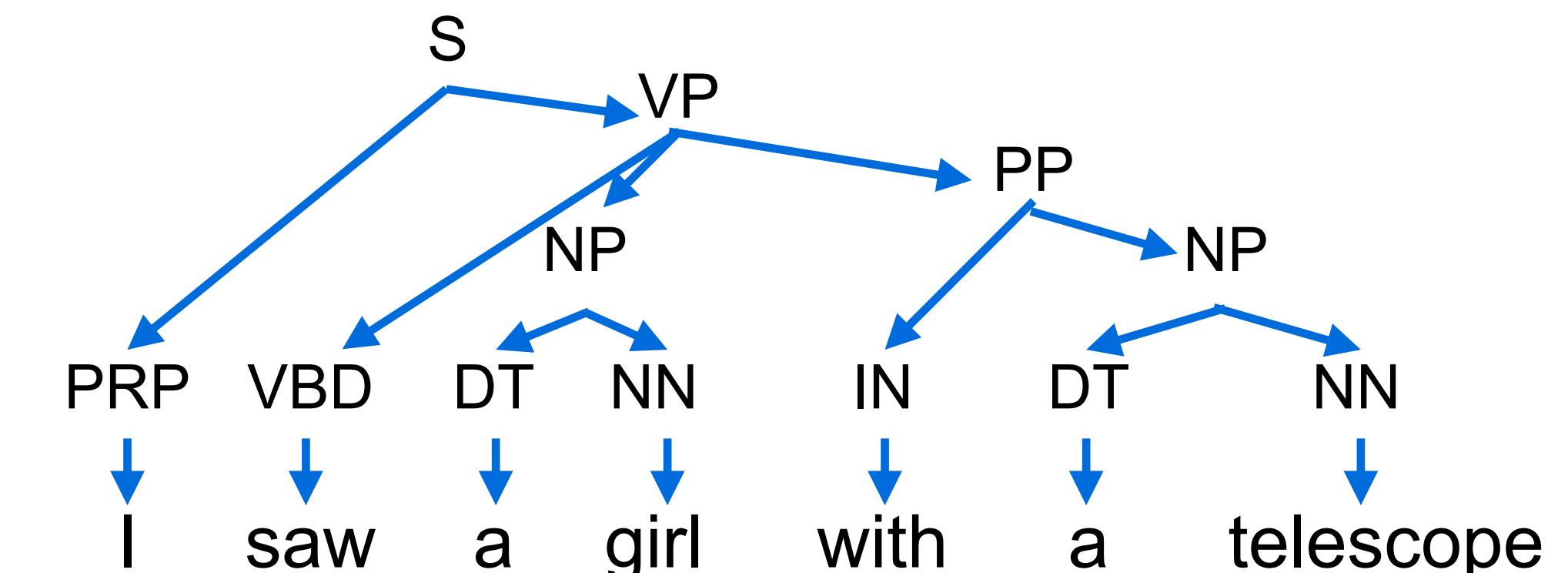
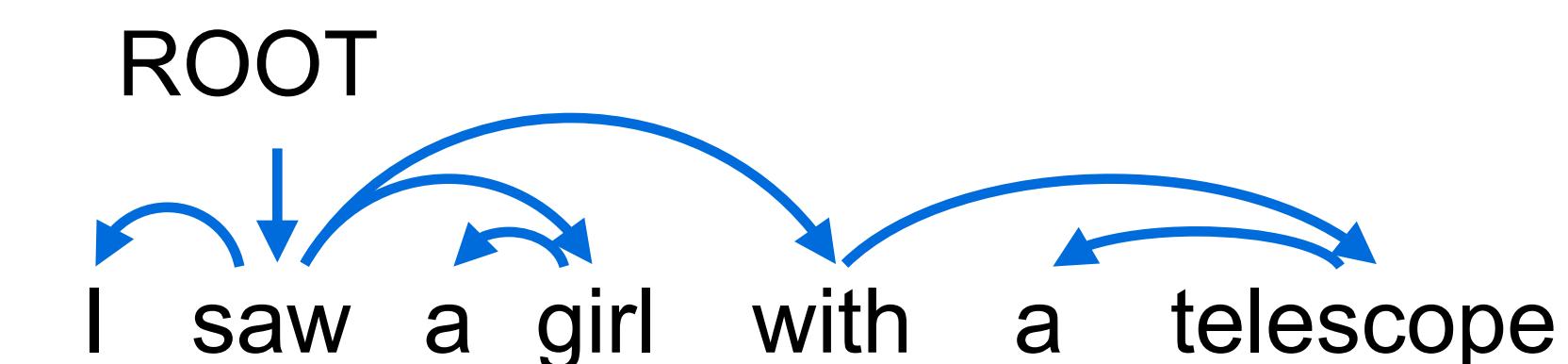
Much'anayakapushasqakupuniñataqsunamá

Much'a -na -naya -ka -pu -sha -sqa -ku -puni -ña -taq -suna -má

"So they really always have been kissing each other then"

Much'a	to kiss
-na	expresses obligation, lost in translation
-naya	expresses desire
-ka	diminutive
-pu	reflexive (kiss *eachother*)
-sha	progressive (kiss*ing*)
-sqa	declaring something the speaker has not personally witnessed
-ku	3rd person plural (they kiss)
-puni	definitive (really*)
-ña	always
-taq	statement of contrast (...then)
-suna	expressing uncertainty (So...)
-má	expressing that the speaker is surprised

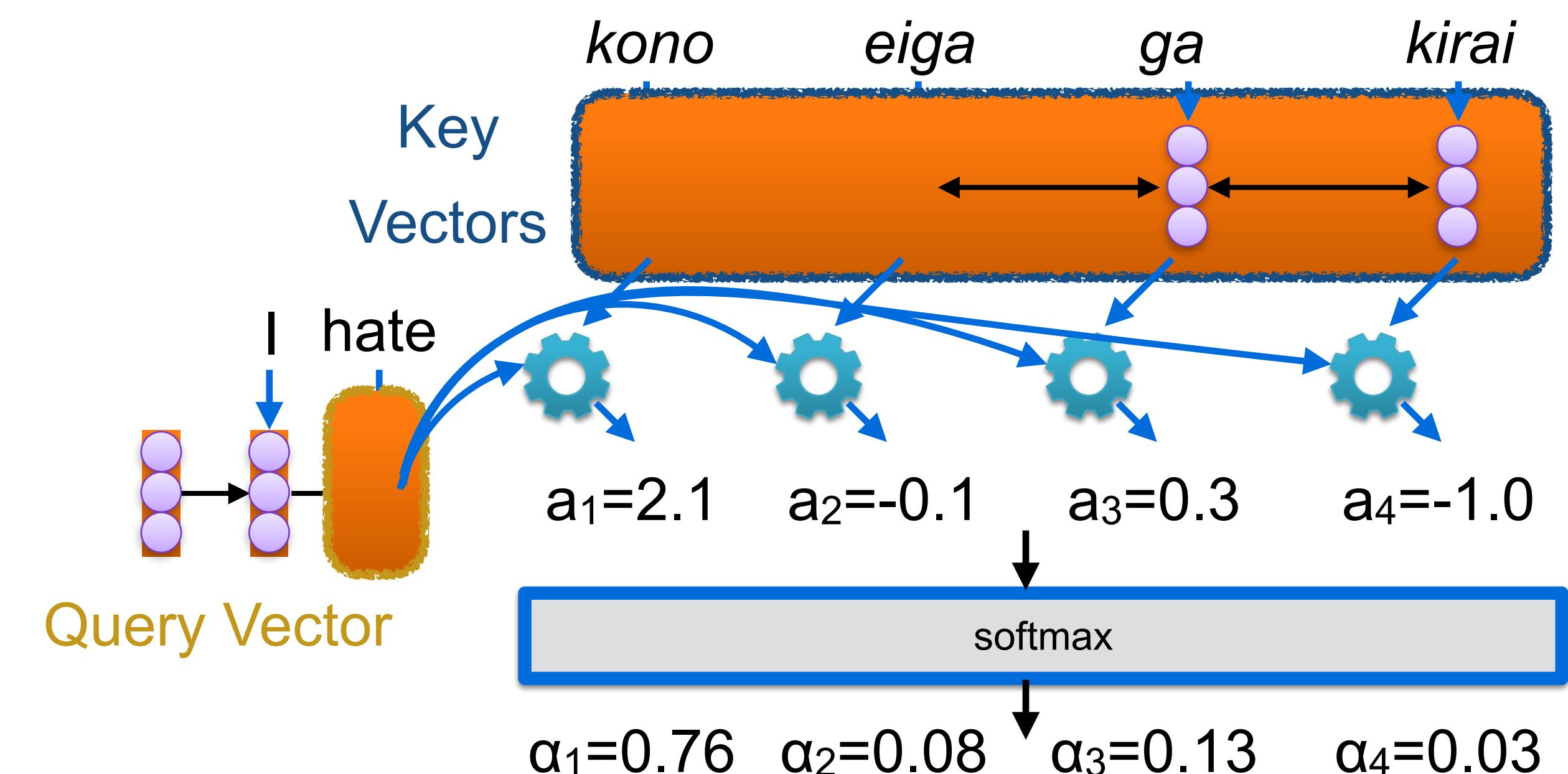
- Syntactic analysis



(example from Quechua)

Machine Translation and Speech Translation

- Sequence-to-sequence problems
- Seq2seq models with attention
- Transformers
- Low-resource domains



Modeling Challenges

- Multilingual sharing of structure/vocabulary
- Balancing training over many languages
- Incorporating limited supervision for low-resource languages
- Efficiency: Non-autoregressive
- etc.

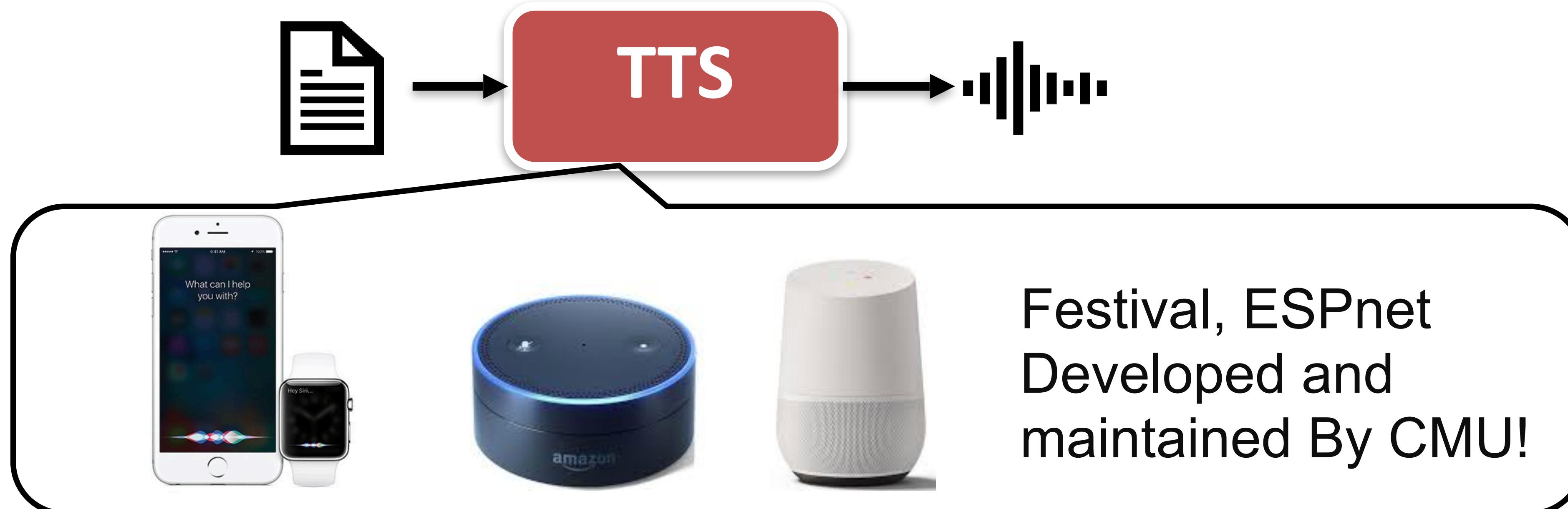
Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)



Sphinx, Janus, ESPnet, etc.
Developed and
maintained By CMU!

Widely used in many applications!

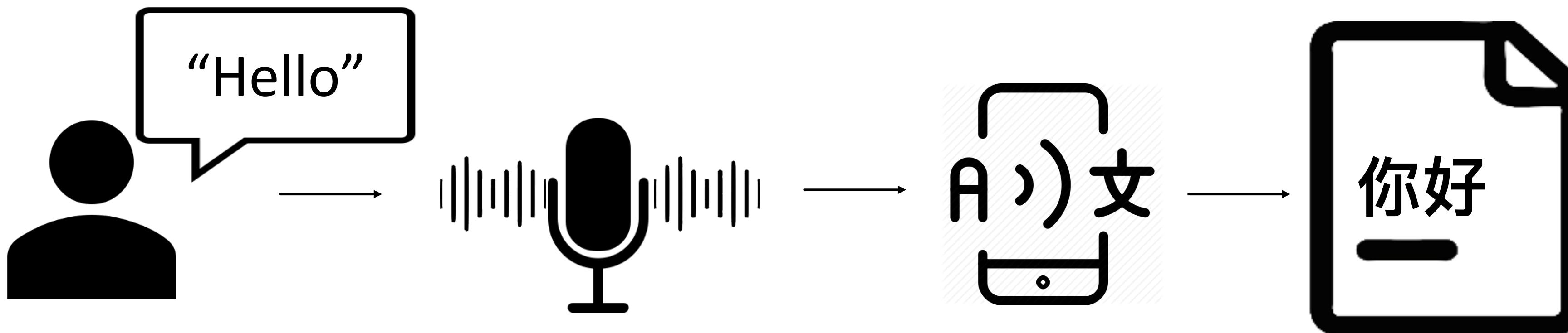
Speech Synthesis (Text to Speech, TTS)



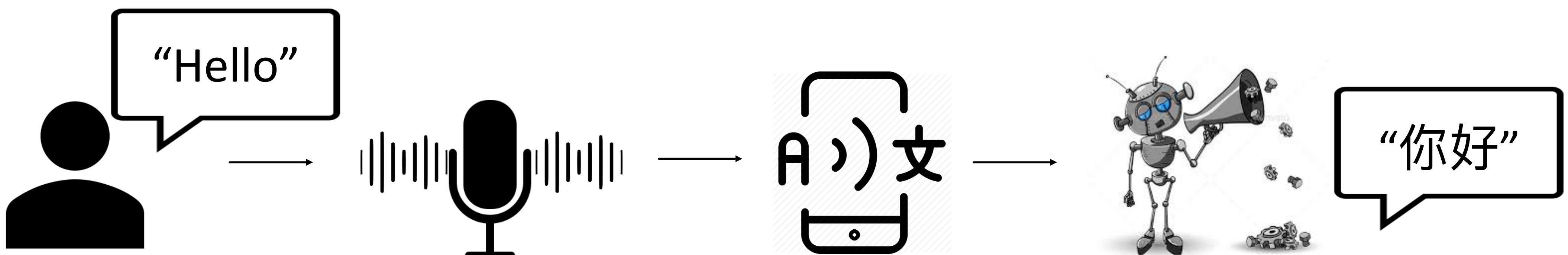
Inverse problem of ASR

Speech Translation (ST)

- source language **speech(audio)** → target lang **text**



- source language **speech** → target lang **speech**



Ultimate goal is crossing all language barriers
in human communication

Relation to other courses

- The course mainly covers high-level explanations and system descriptions of **ASR**, **TTS**, and related technologies
 - If you want to know more about them, please consider to take “11-751 Speech Recognition and Understanding” and “11-492 Speech Processing” ☺
- **Most of MT, ASR and TTS technologies are studied with major languages** (English, Chinese, German, French, Japanese, etc.)
 - Rich resources, accumulated knowhow, marked priority
- What can you learn? The lectures will focus toward how to build **NLU/MT/ASR/TTS/ST systems in any language**

Logistics

Instructors/TAs

- Instructors:
 - Lei Li (Machine Translation, Multilingual NLP, LLM)
 - CMU -> UC Berkeley -> Baidu Research -> ByteDance —> UC Santa Barbara —> CMU
 - You may use my translation system on Tiktok/Lark, or WeiChat app (火山翻译)
- TAs:
 - Simran Khanuja (multilingual LM, multimodal translation)
 - Sanyali Kandarkar
 - Yudong Liu (multimodal generation, LLM adaptation)

Class Format

- 50 minute **lecture**, with optional reading. There will be discussion questions.
- ~10 minute **language in 10**: introduce a language, in groups of 2.
- ~20 minute (once every week), **breakout discussion or code/data/assignment/project walk-through**

Grading Policy

- Class/Discussion Participation: 5%
- Language in 10 Presentation: 5%
- Assignment 1 (Multilingual Translation, individual): 20%
- Assignment 2 (Multilingual Speech Recognition, group): 20%
- Assignment 3 (A blog post on recent papers related to multilingual NLP, group of 2): 15%
- Project: 30% (5% for mid-term report, 25% final presentation + report)

Project

- Proposal: no grade but we will provide feedback
 - Please include: project description, data, evaluation procedure/metric, estimated computation, other resources
- Mid-term report: 5%
 - Everything in proposal with adjustment, project description, data, evaluation procedure/metric, computation, a baseline model and baseline results.
- Final Project: 25%
 - Poster presentation in-class
 - Final report (content similar to a conference/workshop paper)

Discussion Period

- No discussion for Thursday, but we will look at assignment 1/code walk

Language in 10

- History, geography, social position
- Linguistic: morphology, grammar, phonology
- Examples of something (linguistically) interesting about the language
- Status with respect to resources (data, software)
- Influences, social use, issues that may affect collection/access
- Example:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JpOJiL9ZF7w> (towards the end)