Using the Transformer

BERT – Implications for future work



Learning goals

- Understand how impactful this architecture was
- See how this changed research in the field

ENGLISH CENTRICITY OF NLP

- BERT trained on a corpus of English text
- More importantly: Also only evaluated on English benchmarks (obviously)
 - GLUE SQUAD RACE
- Devlin et al. (2019) published different (monolingual) models, but only varying in size, not in language
- This leads to a shared embedding space for all the languages included in the model
- Before this: Need for alignment of separately learned embedding spaces

BERTS FOR ALL LANGUAGES

 The breakthrough performance of BERT in the English Language triggered a wave of new BERT models in different languages. Just to name a few:

- FlauBERT (French)
 BETO (Spanish)
 BERTje (Dutch)
 Chinese BERT
 RuBERT (Russian)
 Italian BERT
- ..

PRETRAIN-FINETUNE + TRANSFORMER BACKBONE

- Before BERT:
 - ELMo (and other specialized architectures) very popular
 - Examples (also CNNs): ► Kim, 2014 ► Zhang et al., 2016
- After BERT:
 - Using a pre-trained model and fine-tuning it is the de-facto standard
 - CNNs and RNNs rarely used, different variants of the transformer or other self-attention based mechanisms are the backbone of nearly every architecture

BERTOLOGY → RODGERS ET AL., 2020

Post-BERT architectures:

- BERTology: Many papers/models which aim at ..
 - .. explanining BERT (e.g. Coenen et al., 2019), Michel et al., 2019)
 - .. improving BERT (ROBERTA , ALBERT)
 - .. making BERT more efficient (ALBERT , DistilBERT)
 - .. modifying BERT (BART)
- Overview on many different papers: https://github.com/tomohideshibata/BERT-related-papers

BERTOLOGY - EXAMPLE

Examining/Interpreting Attention patterns:

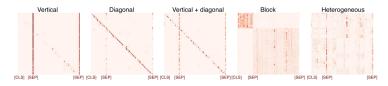


Figure 3: Attention patterns in BERT (Kovaleva et al., 2019).

- Attempt to "understand" what the model has learned
- Still relevant today when seeking interpretability