

CLaFICLe: Cross Lingual Adaptation for In-Context Learning

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Abstract

This document is a supplement to the general instructions for *ACL authors. It contains instructions for using the L^AT_EX style files for ACL conferences. The document itself conforms to its own specifications, and is therefore an example of what your manuscript should look like. These instructions should be used both for papers submitted for review and for final versions of accepted papers.

1 Introduction

contributions

- successfully apply WECHSEL to GPT2 Large, release the checkpoints which did not exist
- More complete evaluation of WECHSEL in the GPT2 setting
- propose method for preserving FT when performing cross-lingual adaptation
- formalize concept of vessel adapters with targeted distillation, a form of post-hoc disentanglement. We call it PHoDiVATD (Post HOc DIsentanglement via Vessel Adapters and Targeted Distillation).

2 Related Work

3 Method

4 Results and Discussion

Fig. 2 shows the performance of GPT2 after around 1k steps of training, evaluated intrinsically in terms of perplexity. For both French and German, we see perplexity decrease to sub-50 values, with the French model reaching a perplexity of ≈ 28 . Both models are clearly underfit, still monotonically decreasing by the end of the training. These observations are roughly in-line with [Minixhofer et al.](#)

(2022)’s findings for smaller variants of GPT2, although we train for much less time and hence are left with higher perplexities. While we believe our preliminary results suggest WECHSEL scales well to larger models in terms of intrinsic evaluation, future work may wish to investigate whether this holds for longer training times. The rest of our work considers, among other questions, the robustness of WECHSEL via extrinsic evaluation on downstream tasks performed by MetaICL.

Fig. 3 shows the performance on each dataset of our benchmark for the two baseline models, MetaICL and Sandwich. As summarized in Table 1, Sandwich performs roughly on-par with MetaICL on both target languages, respectively with scores of 0.317 and 0.322 in French and German compared to MetaICL’s score of 0.327 in English. We note generally low scores across all tasks. This is particularly perplexing in the case of MetaICL, scoring around 0.1 points less than with the evaluation ensemble used by [Min et al. \(2022\)](#), where the same checkpoint was reported scoring 0.417 in the worst case (a 25 % decrease). While similar values are reached in certain tasks in our benchmark (e.g. most of XGLUE and WINO-X), it is unclear what the origin of this discrepancy is, whether due to differences in evaluation implementation or difficulty of the tasks. Given that [Min et al. \(2022\)](#) simply report macro-averaged scores, it is impossible to verify the latter. Nevertheless, our results suggest that Sandwich-like solutions may be satisfactory for transferring performance from English to other languages given the surprisingly closeness of the scores. The decision between using Sandwich or “properly” adapted models with the same capabilities then becomes an economic one in terms of the cost of API calls (for the former) versus the cost of inference plus training (for the latter).

Fig. 4 shows the difference in performance on each dataset of our benchmark between the proposed models and Sandwich. In general, we

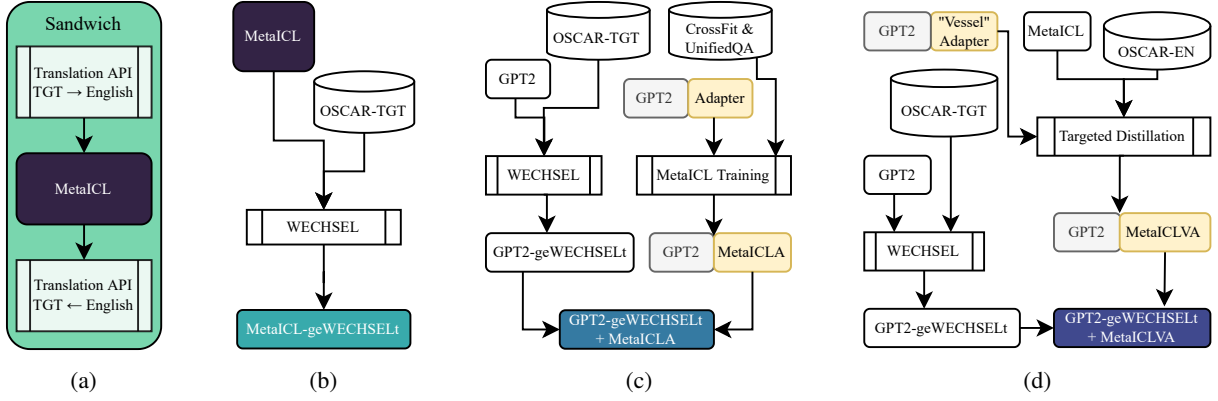


Figure 1: Overview of each of the models evaluated in one of the two TGT languages (French or German). The baseline **Sandwich** model (a) sandwiches **MetaICL** (Min et al., 2022) (which we separately evaluate only in English) between two complementary translation API calls. **MetaICL-geWECHSELt** (b) is the result of applying **WECHSEL** (Minixhofer et al., 2022) to **MetaICL**. **GPT2-geWECHSELt+MetaICLA** combines **MetaICLA**, an adapter trained on the **MetaICL** dataset and objective, with a TGT-language GPT2 base obtained via **WECHSEL**. **GPT2-geWECHSELt+MetaICLVA** does the same, except **MetaICLVA** is trained via targeted distillation with supervision provided by **MetaICL**. For more details, refer to section 3.

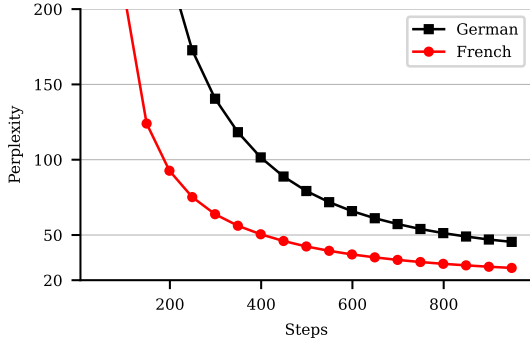


Figure 2: Perplexity on the held out set when performing the recommended CLM training after **WECHSEL** language-adaptation of GPT2. A step corresponds to an optimizer update. We evaluate every 50 steps.

observe that the proposed models underperform across almost all tasks in both French and German, with the trends aligning at a task-level (e.g. all models underperform on QAM, by roughly the same amount). As reported in Table 1, the best of our proposed models is **MetaICL-geWECHSELt**, which underperformed **Sandwich** by roughly 0.02-0.03 points. This undermines the motivation for the other two models, which were designed to avoid catastrophic forgetting by separating language and ICL capabilities via adapters. The results suggest that the tradeoff between catastrophic forgetting and needing to train ICL-adapters leans in favour of the former in this compute regime. In this sense, we can conclude that **WECHSEL** does not suffer tremendously due to catastrophic forgetting when adapting fine-tuned causal language models such

as the **MetaICL** variant of GPT2.

Our work is mainly limited by its preliminary nature. Apart for considering more appropriate (*sc.* larger) compute scales, future work could investigate training ICL-adapters more thoroughly, for example by performing hyperparameter optimization or incorporating more recent adapter research such as **AdapterDrop** (Rücklé et al., 2021), **AdapterFusion** (Pfeiffer et al., 2021) or **Hyper-X** (Üstün et al., 2022).

We are also interested in a more complete treatment of **PHoDiVATD**. For instance, future work could explore different forms of student-teacher distillation, consider other forms of loss criterions and/or take inspiration from similar solutions such as **Khrulkov et al. (2021)**’s work on generative models. We believe work in this direction could benefit from simplifying the problem setting first, by considering a smaller, encoder-only transformer fine-tuned on a single downstream task on a single-language.

Other future work may consider different adaptation approaches that have recently emerged. For example, **Marchisio et al. (2022)**’s **Mini-Model** adaptation has yet to be tested on decoder-only transformers, and it would be interesting to see how it compares to **WECHSEL** in this regard. Other, slightly more distant approaches such as meta-learning a-la **X-MAML** (Nooralahzadeh et al., 2020) may provide different results.

Perhaps a clear limitation of this direction of research is that the setting remains monolingual.

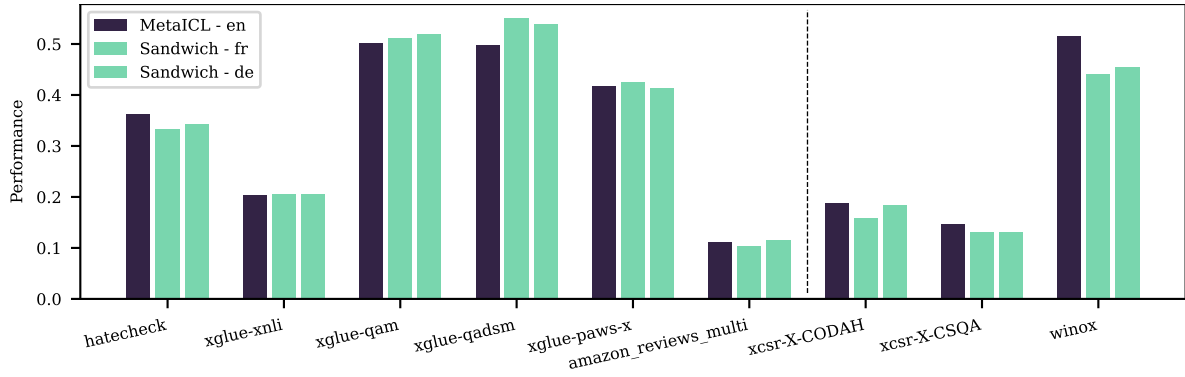


Figure 3: Performance (max is 1) on a particular language dimension of our multi-task benchmark of our two baseline models, MetaICL and Sandwich. The dashed line separates whether a given task uses accuracy (left) or F1-score (right) as the performance metric.

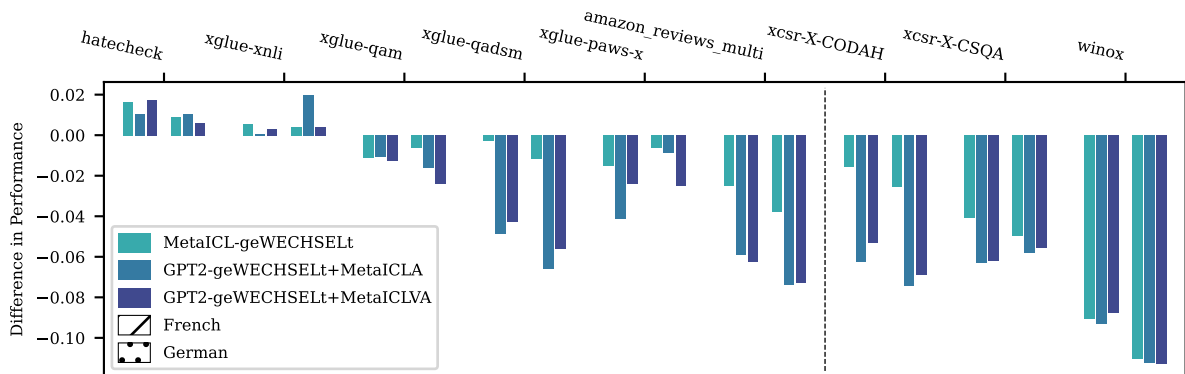


Figure 4: Performance gap on our multi-task benchmark between each of the language-adapted models and the “Sandwich” baseline. Positive values indicate that the adapted models are outperforming the baseline, while negative values indicate the reverse. The dashed line separates whether a given task uses accuracy (left) or F1-score (right) as the performance metric.

Future work could explore whether it is possible to adapt a monolingual model to multiple languages simultaneously, and how such adaptations would compare to monolingual-to-monolingual adaptation in terms of resources and performance. Finally, undermining all of this work is our restriction to results on a single random seed. Future work with more seeds and more compute would be necessary to draw more definitive conclusions.

5 Conclusion

References

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Table 1: Average performance (max is 1) across the datasets from our multi-task benchmark for the models considered in this work. We use “W” as a shorthand for “geWECHSEL”. We report average difference in performance for each proposed alternative to Sandwich. Negative values indicate underperformance compared to Sandwich.

| | en | fr | de |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| MetaICL | 0.327 | - | - |
| Sandwich | - | 0.317 | 0.322 |
| <i>Difference in Performance w.r.t. Sandwich</i> | | | |
| MetaICL-W | - | -0.020 | -0.026 |
| GPT2-W+MetaICLA | - | -0.041 | -0.042 |
| GPT2-W+MetaICLVA | - | -0.036 | -0.045 |

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Andreas Rücklé, Gregor Geigle, Max Glockner, Tilman Beck, Jonas Pfeiffer, Nils Reimers, and Iryna Gurevych. 2021. [AdapterDrop: On the Efficiency of Adapters in Transformers](#). In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 7930–7946, Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Ahmet Üstün, Arianna Bisazza, Gosse Bouma, Gertjan van Noord, and Sebastian Ruder. 2022. [Hyper-X: A Unified Hypernetwork for Multi-Task Multilingual Transfer](#).

6 Appendices

Use `\appendix` before any appendix section to switch the section numbering over to letters. See Appendix A for an example.

A Example Appendix

This is an appendix.