

Language technology for low-resource languages

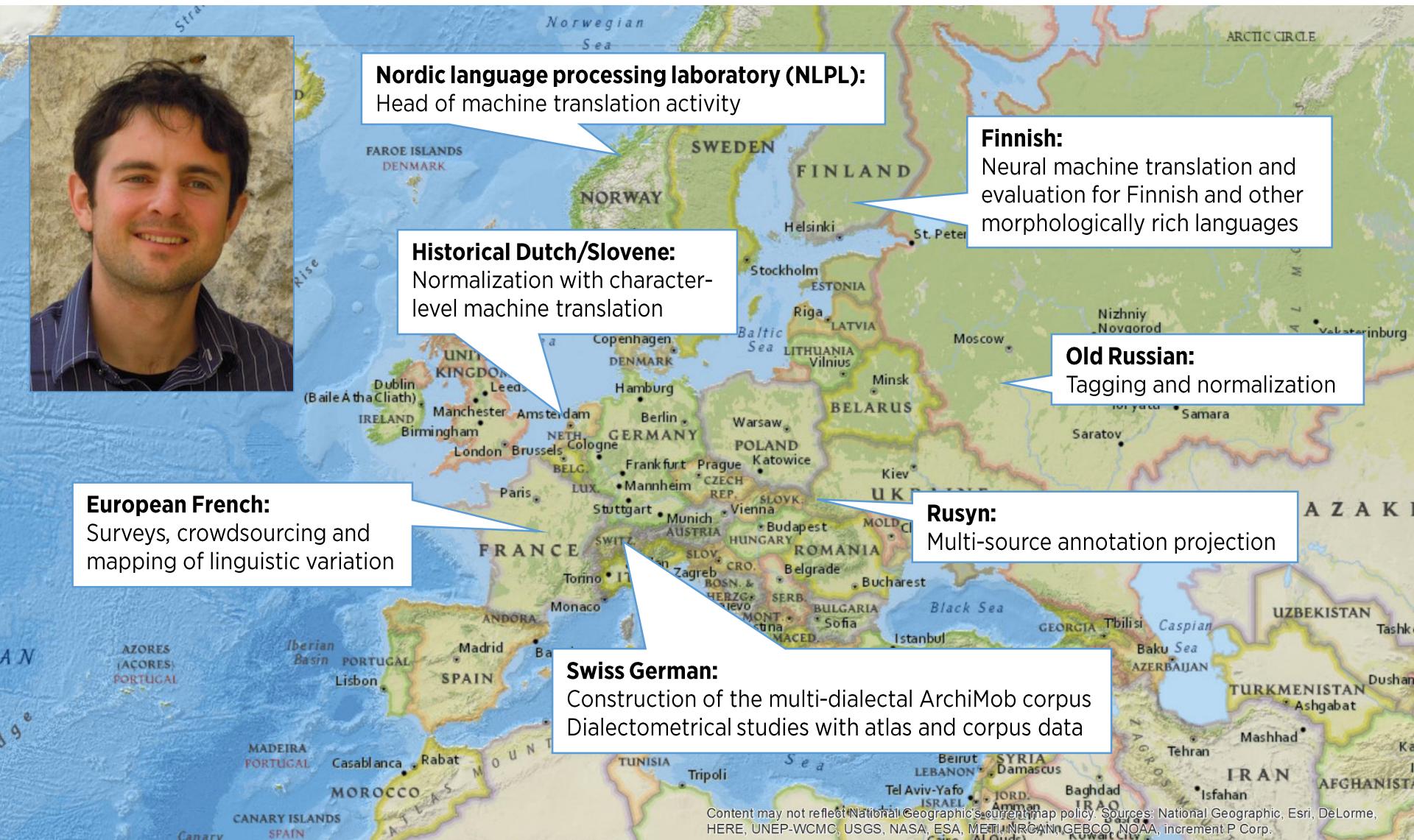
Day 1/5

LOT 2018, Groningen

Yves Scherrer, University of Helsinki

Yves Scherrer

Post-doc, University of Helsinki



About this course

- Course material available online:
- Contact:
 - yves.scherrer@helsinki.fi
- Preparatory readings + discussions in class

Course program

- Monday: Definitions of low-resource languages in linguistics and computational linguistics, overview of the main language technology applications and their resource requirements
- Tuesday: Annotation projection using parallel corpora
- Wednesday: Delexicalisation and relexicalisation approaches
- Thursday: Closely related languages and language varieties - definitions, problems and solutions
- Friday: Multilingual modelling and zero-shot learning

Goals

- Get an overview of the data situation of various languages and assess the influence of the data situation on the development of language technologies
- Get to know various development methods of language technology systems for resource-poor languages
- Understand and discuss scientific papers on the subject

Today's lecture

- What is a low-resource language?
 - How does this relate to other concepts such as *minority language* or *endangered language*?
- Why should we care about NLP for low-resource languages?
- What are resources in NLP and how does their availability affect research?
- One approach for solving the low-resource problem: create resources

**What is a low-
resource language?**

Related concepts

- Scarce resource language
- Resource-scarce language
- **Low-resource language**
- Under-resourced language
- Lesser-resourced language
- Resource-poor language
- Minority language
- Endangered language

Language classification

- Socio-economical criteria
 - Number of L1 speakers
 - Access to internet
 - Sociolinguistic criteria
 - «Competition» with other languages
 - Attitudes, official recognition, ...
 - Language-technological criteria (Natural Language Processing, NLP)
 - Degree of informatisation
 - Research activity
 - Resource availability
-
- The diagram illustrates the classification of languages into three main groups based on the listed criteria:
- Endangered languages** (associated with Socio-economical criteria and Sociolinguistic criteria):
 - Number of L1 speakers
 - Access to internet
 - «Competition» with other languages
 - Attitudes, official recognition, ...
 - Minority languages** (associated with Sociolinguistic criteria):
 - «Competition» with other languages
 - Attitudes, official recognition, ...
 - Low-resource languages** (associated with Language-technological criteria):
 - Degree of informatisation
 - Research activity
 - Resource availability

Ethnologue: a meta-resource

- <https://www.ethnologue.com/>

We're the most authoritative resource on world languages, trusted by academics and Fortune 500 companies alike.

Built to help you navigate languages – quickly and easily.



Profiles for every language
on earth.



Overall statistics, guides,
and tools.



Updated regularly.



Variety of formats to fit
your work.

Ethnologue: a meta-resource

- Hammarström, Harald (2015): Ethnologue 16/17/18th editions – A comprehensive review. *Language* 91, 723-737.
 - “While hundreds of spurious and missing languages can be documented for Ethnologue, it is at present still better than any other nonderivative work of the same scope, in all aspects but one.”
 - “Ethnologue fails to disclose the sources for the information presented, at odds with well-established scientific principles.”
 - “The classification of languages into families in Ethnologue is [...] found to be far off from that argued in the specialist literature on the classification of individual languages.”

Socio-economical criteria

Table 2. Distribution of world languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
100,000,000 to 999,999,999	8	0.1	0.1%	2,543,460,358	40.39988	40.39988%
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	80	1.1	1.2%	2,458,383,987	39.04854	79.44843%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	305	4.3	5.5%	929,591,638	14.76547	94.21390%
100,000 to 999,999	937	13.2	18.7%	294,626,823	4.67980	98.89370%
10,000 to 99,999	1,811	25.5	44.2%	61,556,414	0.97775	99.87145%
1,000 to 9,999	1,978	27.8	72.0%	7,613,358	0.12093	99.99238%
100 to 999	1,062	14.9	87.0%	466,128	0.00740	99.99979%
10 to 99	338	4.8	91.7%	12,944	0.00021	99.99999%
1 to 9	137	1.9	93.7%	541	0.00001	100.00000%
0	204	2.9	96.5%	0	0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	246	3.5	100.0%			
Totals	7,106	100.0		6,295,712,191	100.00000	

Sociolinguistic criteria

- Two main criteria:
 - Language development
 - Literacy, literature, language use in media, ...
 - <http://www.ethnologue.com/language-development>
 - Language endangerment
 - Speaker population and trends, attitudes, domains of use, ...
 - <http://www.ethnologue.com/endangered-languages>
- The **EGIDS scale** quantifies these two criteria:
 - Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010)
 - Based on GIDS (Fishman 1991)

Sociolinguistic criteria

- EGIDS:
Expanded
Graded
Intergene-
rational
Disruption
Scale

Level	Label	Description
0	International	The language is widely used between nations in trade, knowledge exchange, and international policy.
1	National	The language is used in education, work, mass media, and government at the national level.
2	Provincial	The language is used in education, work, mass media, and government within major administrative subdivisions of a nation.
3	Wider Communication	The language is used in work and mass media without official status to transcend language differences across a region.
4	Educational	The language is in vigorous use, with standardization and literature being sustained through a widespread system of institutionally supported education.
5	Developing	The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
6a	Vigorous	The language is used for face-to-face communication by all generations and the situation is sustainable.
6b	Threatened	The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but it is losing users.
7	Shifting	The child-bearing generation can use the language among themselves, but it is not being transmitted to children.
8a	Moribund	The only remaining active users of the language are members of the grandparent generation and older.
8b	Nearly Extinct	The only remaining users of the language are members of the grandparent generation or older who have little opportunity to use the language.
9	Dormant	The language serves as a reminder of heritage identity for an ethnic community, but no one has more than symbolic proficiency.
10	Extinct	The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/
about/language-status](http://www.ethnologue.com/about/language-status)

Sociolinguistic criteria

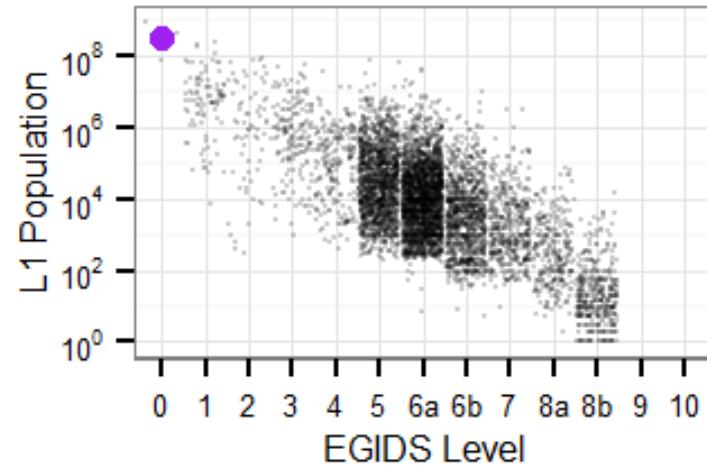
Table 4. Distribution of world languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages		Number of speakers					
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
International	0	6	0.1	1,839,439,858	29.2173	29.2173%	306,573,310	335,148,868
National	1	95	1.3	1,950,647,667	30.9837	60.2011%	20,533,133	6,915,000
Provincial	2	69	1.0	703,103,562	11.1680	71.3691%	10,189,907	1,300,000
Wider Comm.	3	175	2.5	553,839,750	8.7971	80.1662%	3,164,799	684,000
Educational	4	215	3.0	159,717,369	2.5369	82.7031%	742,871	123,000
Developing	5	1,563	22.0	616,297,678	9.7892	92.4923%	394,304	27,000
Vigorous	6a	2,549	35.9	403,200,700	6.4044	98.8966%	158,180	10,000
Threatened	6b	1,055	14.8	55,965,859	0.8890	99.7856%	53,048	3,000
Shifting	7	464	6.5	12,705,302	0.2018	99.9874%	27,382	1,080
Moribund	8a	288	4.1	721,897	0.0115	99.9988%	2,507	270
Nearly Extinct	8b	424	6.0	72,549	0.0012	100.0000%	171	15
Dormant	9	203	2.9	100.0%	0	100.0000%	0	0
Totals	7,106	100.0		6,295,712,191	100.0000			

<http://www.ethnologue.com/about/language-status>
<http://www.ethnologue.com/statistics/status>

Sociolinguistic criteria

- Ethnologue Cloud:
 - Plots number of L1 speakers against EGIDS index
 - Purple dot: English
 - <http://www.ethnologue.com/cloud/eng>
 - What languages would you expect on the other edges of the graph?
 - Where would you place the languages you know?



Classification of languages

Preliminary conclusions

- About 100 «big» languages with more than 10M speakers
 - Measure of commercial interest in languages
- About 100 languages with international or national diffusion and vitality
 - Lahnda/Punjabi: 82M speakers, but only EGIDS level 5
 - Finnish: 5M speakers, but EGIDS level 1
- This doesn't tell us anything about NLP...
 - Potential users of NLP tools must be able to use the language efficiently on a computer or a mobile device:
Informatization

Informatization

- What does it take to use a language efficiently on a computer/mobile device?
 - What type of support would you find useful for a language?
 - What type of support do you find useful for *your* language?
- Example:
 - «45% of Indian language users face challenges in text input on chat applications. Adoption of input mechanisms such as voice to text support, local language keyboards and transliteration is expected to improve user experience.»

<https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/in/pdf/2017/04/Indian-languages-Defining-Indias-Internet.pdf> P.30

Informatization

- Availability of basic tools and methods to use a language efficiently on electronic devices
 - Input methods (physical keyboards, mobile devices)
 - Interface language of applications (localization)
 - Simple dictionaries
 - Basic web search
 - OCR (character recognition)
 - Spelling correction
- There is a fine line between informatization and NLP:
 - Grammar correction
 - Speech interface (ASR + TTS)
 - Input prediction
 - Machine translation

How many languages are informatized?

Application	Languages
Microsoft Windows 7 input languages	130
Android input languages	261
Microsoft Windows 10 interface languages http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/language-packs	110
KDE localization teams http://l10n.kde.org/teams-list.php	76
Android interface languages	26
Microsoft Office interface languages https://support.office.microsoft.com/en-us/article/Office-language-interface-pack-LIP-downloads-d63007c2-e8ae-41fd-8bfb-fce2857010e1	74
Google Search (results) http://www.google.com/advanced_search	47
Wiktionary languages with > 20 000 definitions (includes languages such as Latin, Esperanto, Translingual) https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Statistics	42

Popular NLP tools

Application	Languages
Microsoft Office proofing tools https://www.microsoft.com/en-US/download/details.aspx?id=35400	91
Google Translate https://translate.google.com/intl/en/about/languages/	103 (> 10000 pairs)
Apple Siri https://www.apple.com/ios/feature-availability/#siri	21

META-NET

- What does META-NET say about the European Languages?
 - What types of languages (in terms of EGIDS) are considered?
 - Is informatization a problem?
 - Is language-technological support a problem?
 - What language technology applications are considered?

META-NET

What are common Language Technology applications?

Language technologies include: spelling and grammar checkers; web search; voice dialing; interactive dialogue systems (e. g., phone banking or train reservation systems); interactive assistants such as Apple's Siri or Google's voice search; crosslingual search in digital libraries (e. g., Europeana); term extraction; speech synthesis for navigation systems; recommender systems for online shops; automatic content summarisation; and machine translation systems such as Google Translate and Microsoft's Bing Translator.

http://www.meta-net.eu/vision/reports/meta-net-sra-version_1.0.pdf S. 4

- From a European perspective, the informatization problem is largely solved...
- But: “21 of 30 examined European languages are in danger of *digital extinction*”

META-NET

Machine Translation

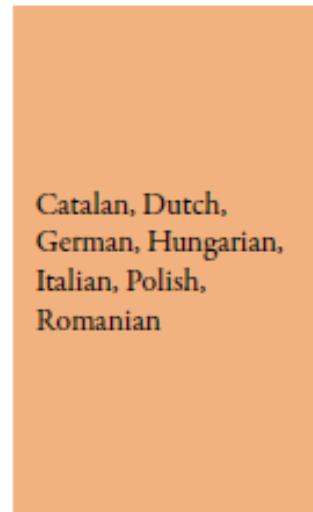
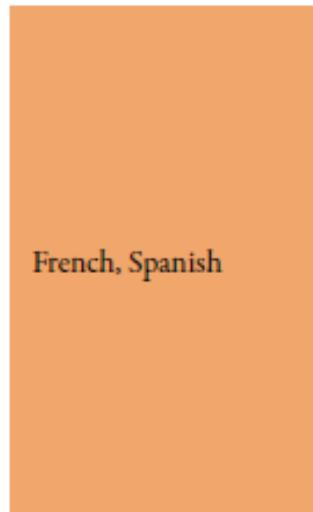
Excellent

Good

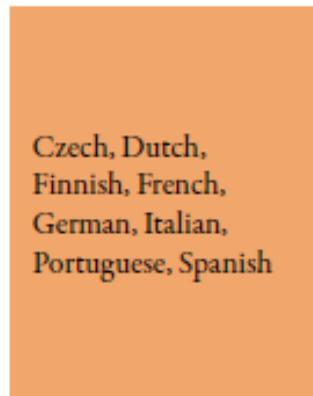
Moderate

Fragmentary

Weak/None



Speech



META-NET

	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Fragmentary	Weak/None
Text Analytics		English	Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish	Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan, Czech, Danish, Finnish, Galician, Greek, Hungarian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Swedish	Croatian, Estonian, Icelandic, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Serbian
Language Resources		English	Czech, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish	Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan, Croatian, Danish, Estonian, Finnish, Galician, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene	Icelandic, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese

Classification of languages

EGIDS	Living languages			Cumulative
	Count	Percent		
International	0	6	0.1	29.2173%
National	1	95	1.3	60.2011%
Provincial	2	69	1.0	71.3691%
Wider Comm.	3	175	2.5	80.1662%
Educational	4	215	3.0	82.7031%
Developing	5	1,563	22.0	92.4923%
Vigorous	6a	2,549	35.9	98.8966%
Threatened	6b	1,055	14.8	99.7856%
Shifting	7	464	6.5	99.9874%
Moribund	8a	288	4.1	99.9988%
Nearly Extinct	8b	424	6.0	100.0000%
Dormant	9	203	2.9	100.0000%
Totals	7,106	100.0		

Low LT support

Not informatized

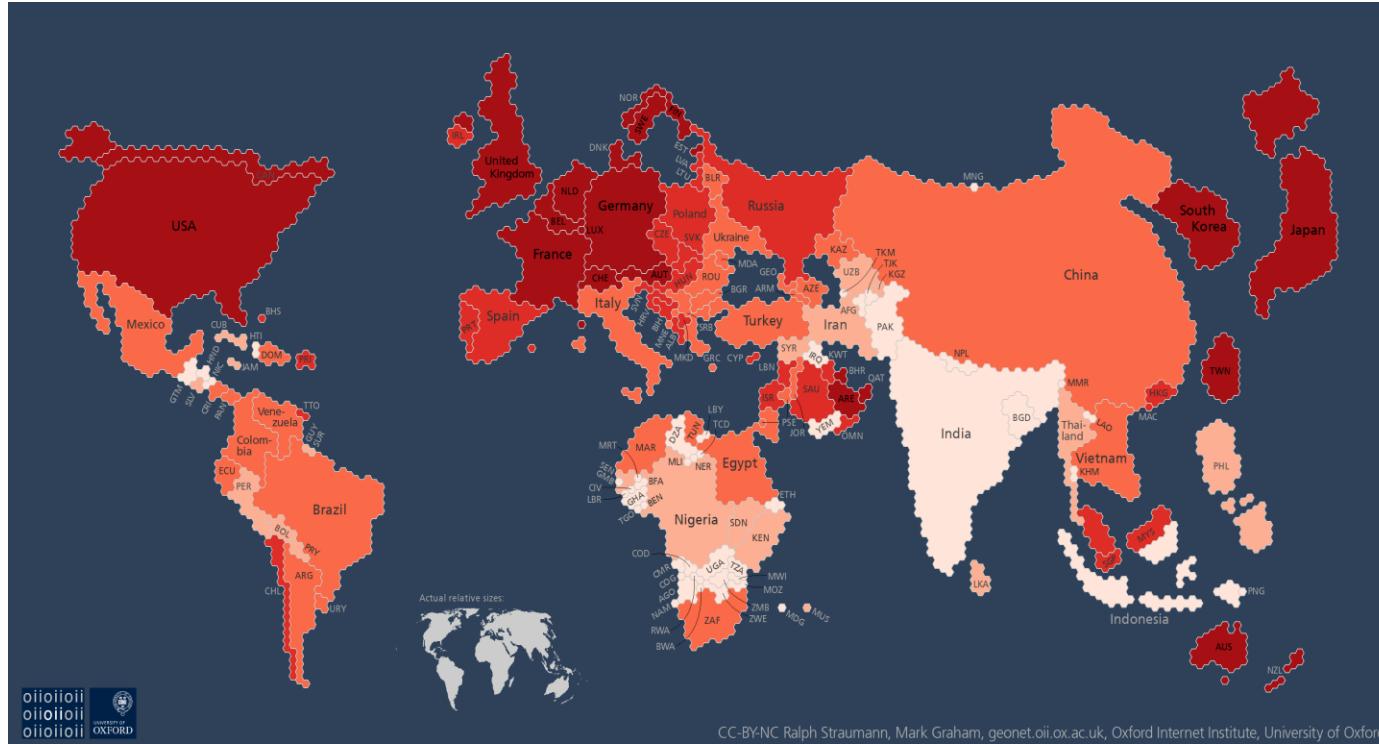
Classification of languages

Conclusions

- About 100 «big» languages with more than 10M speakers
- About 100 languages with international or national diffusion and vitality
 - Lahnda/Punjabi: 82M speakers, but only EGIDS level 5
 - Finnish: 5M speakers, but EGIDS level 1
- About 100 languages with basic language-technological support
 - Luxemburgish: 400k speakers, Windows interface language
 - Yiddish: 1.5M speakers, Google Translate language

**Why should we care
about low-resource
languages?**

Commercial value



The World Online

Percentage of people online



Number of people online

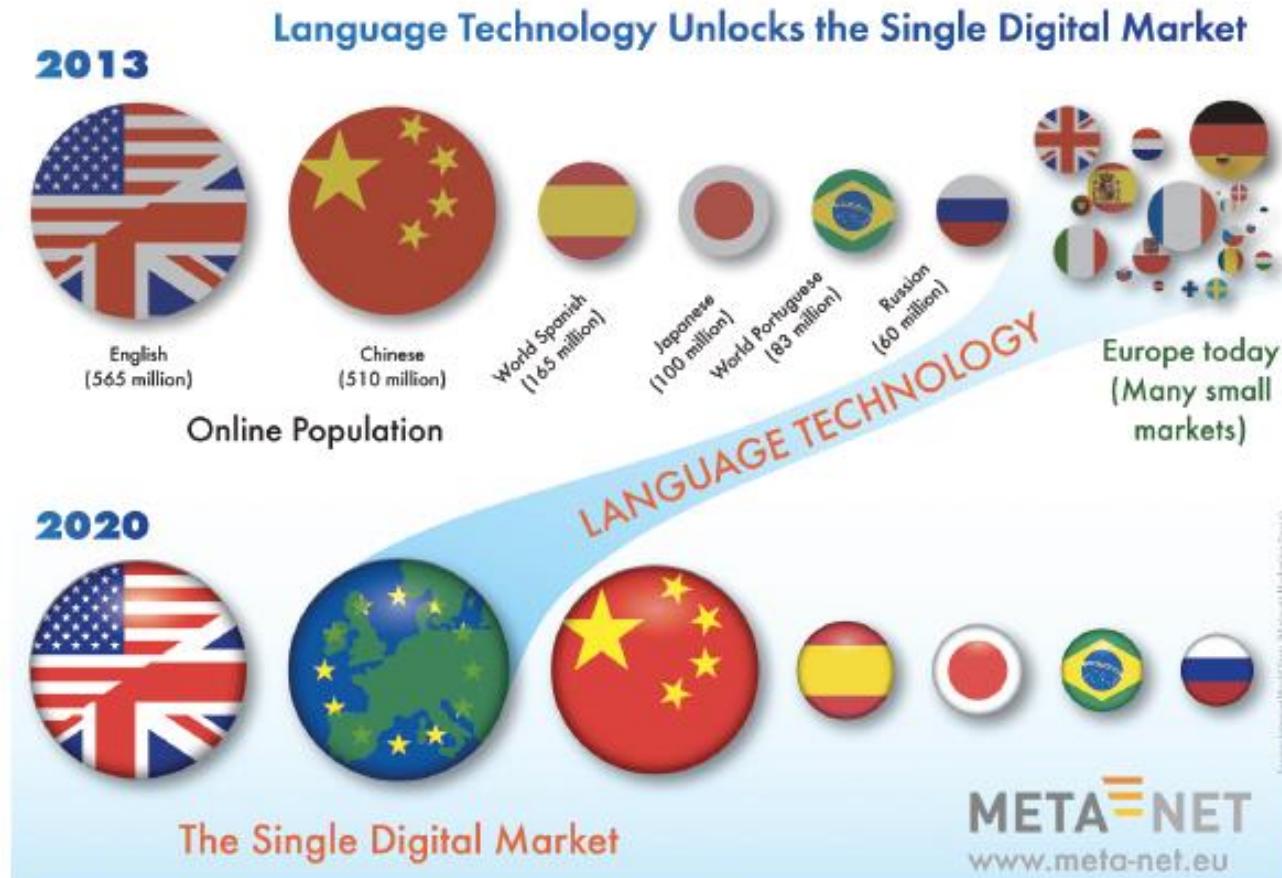
One ● represents roughly 470,000 people online.

The countries are scaled proportionally to the number of Internet users in that country. Countries with fewer than 470,000 people online have been removed from the map. The shading indicates the percentage of the population that is online.

The visualization uses 2013 data from the World Bank's Worldwide Development Indicators project and from Natural Earth.

Graph from
Y. Tsvetkov

Commercial value



Social good

- See Tsvetov's slides for illustrations:
 - Translation systems to improve access to information
 - Speech interfaces to adapt to low literacy rates
 - Educational applications
 - Emergency response applications
 - Monitoring democratic processes
 - Help a language climb up the EGIDS ladder

Linguistics

- Automatically annotate datasets to make them accessible for corpus-linguistic research

What are resources in NLP?

How does their availability affect research in NLP?

(Utterly simplified) history of language technology

- 1980s, early 1990s:
 - Rule-based systems
 - A linguist writes rules on the basis of their own *language competence* and with the help of *publications (dictionaries, grammars)*
 - There are no fundamental differences between low-resource and high-resource languages
- 1990s:
 - Rule-based systems
 - *Electronically available datasets* (dictionaries) simplify the linguist's work
 - Low-resource languages: no available datasets – no simplification of the workflow

(Utterly simplified) history of language technology

- Since 2000:
 - Statistical systems + annotated corpora (= resources)
 - The systems automatically learn the regularities present in the corpora
 - Division of labor: linguists annotate corpora, computer scientists develop learning algorithms
 - But: nobody really likes to annotate corpora...
 - Low-resource languages are gradually disconnected from cutting-edge research because corpus creation does not follow
 - The problem of «low-resource languages» is relatively recent

NLP research (Sept 2017)

15 languages with most L1 speakers (Ethnologue)	Speakers (Mio.)	Papers in ACL Anthology	Datasets in LRE Map
Chinese [+ variants]	1197	8480	185
Spanish	414	4180	199
English	335	24'000	1498
Hindi	260	1420	49
Arabic [+ variants]	237	3400	148
Portuguese	203	1350	68
Bengali	193	473	14
Russian	167	1680	36
Japanese	122	5960	167
Javanese	84.3	35	0
Lahnda/Punjabi [+ variants]	82.6	15	5
German	78.2	6660	269
Korean	77.2	1820	10
French	75.0	6910	305
Telugu	74.0	216	5

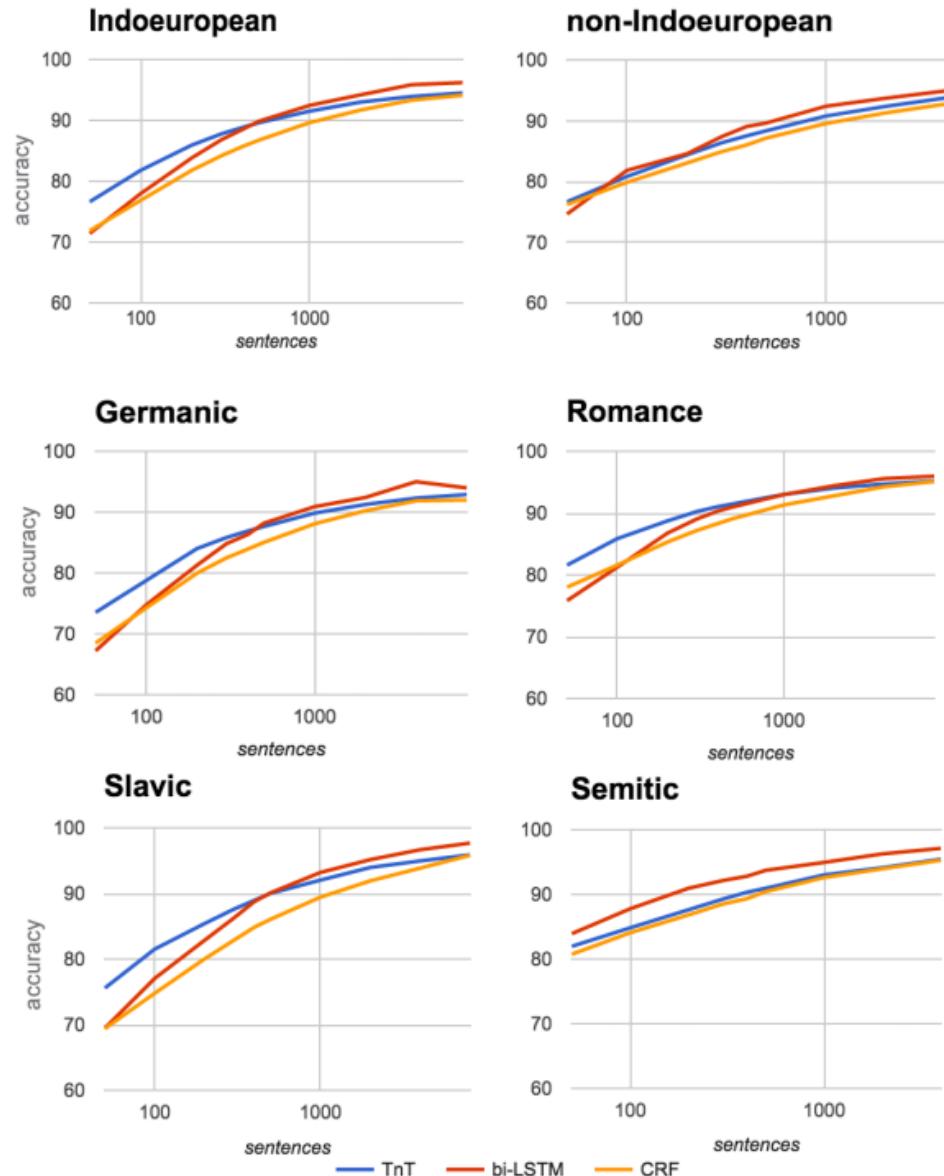
What resources for what applications?

- Supervised learning:
 - Training: examples + labels -> model
 - Testing: model + examples -> labels
- Rules of thumb:
 - The better the training examples, the better the model (but what is a “good” training corpus?)
 - The smaller the number of labels, the easier the task (i.e. the better the model)

Part-of-speech tagging

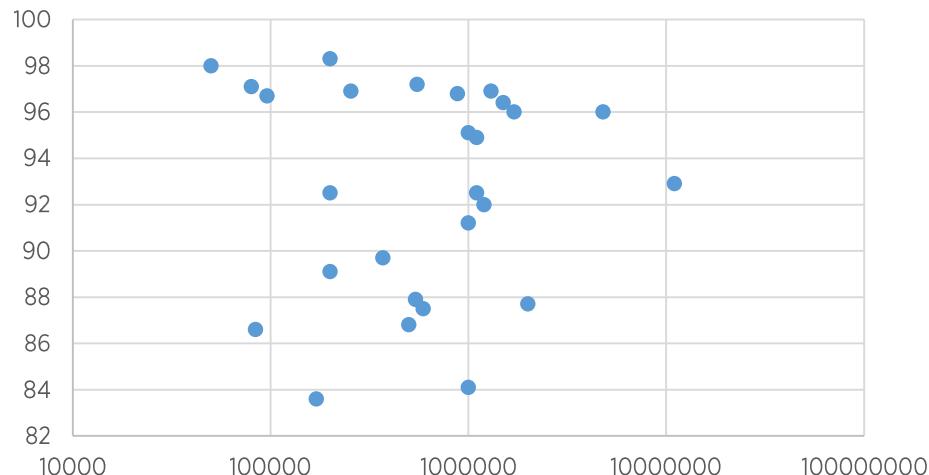
- Universal Tagset:
17 distinct labels
- 1000 training
sentences ~
90% accuracy

B. Plank, A. Søgaard, Y. Goldberg: *Multilingual part-of-speech tagging with bidirectional long short-term memory models and auxiliary loss*. ACL 2016.

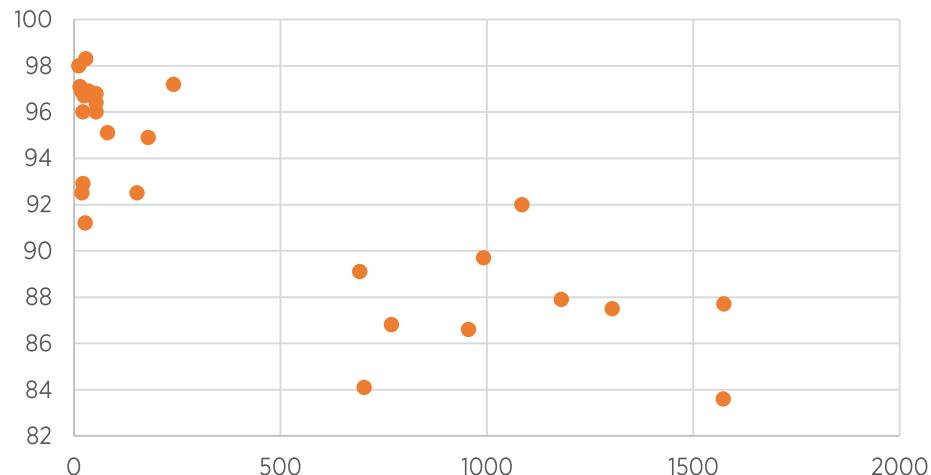


Full morphological tagging

Accuracy vs Number of Tokens (log scale)



Accuracy vs Number of Tags



T. Horsmann, T. Zesch: *Do LSTMs really work so well for PoS tagging? A replication study.* EMNLP 2017.

Dependency parsing

- CoNLL 2017 Shared Task on Multilingual Dependency Parsing:
- 55 “big” treebanks
 - Training data > test data, dev data available
 - Best system average: **81.77 LAS**
- 8 “small” treebanks
 - Training data <= test data, no dev data available
 - Best system average: **61.49 LAS**
- 4 surprise languages
 - 20 sentences training/dev data per language
 - Best system average: **47.54 LAS**

Statistical machine translation

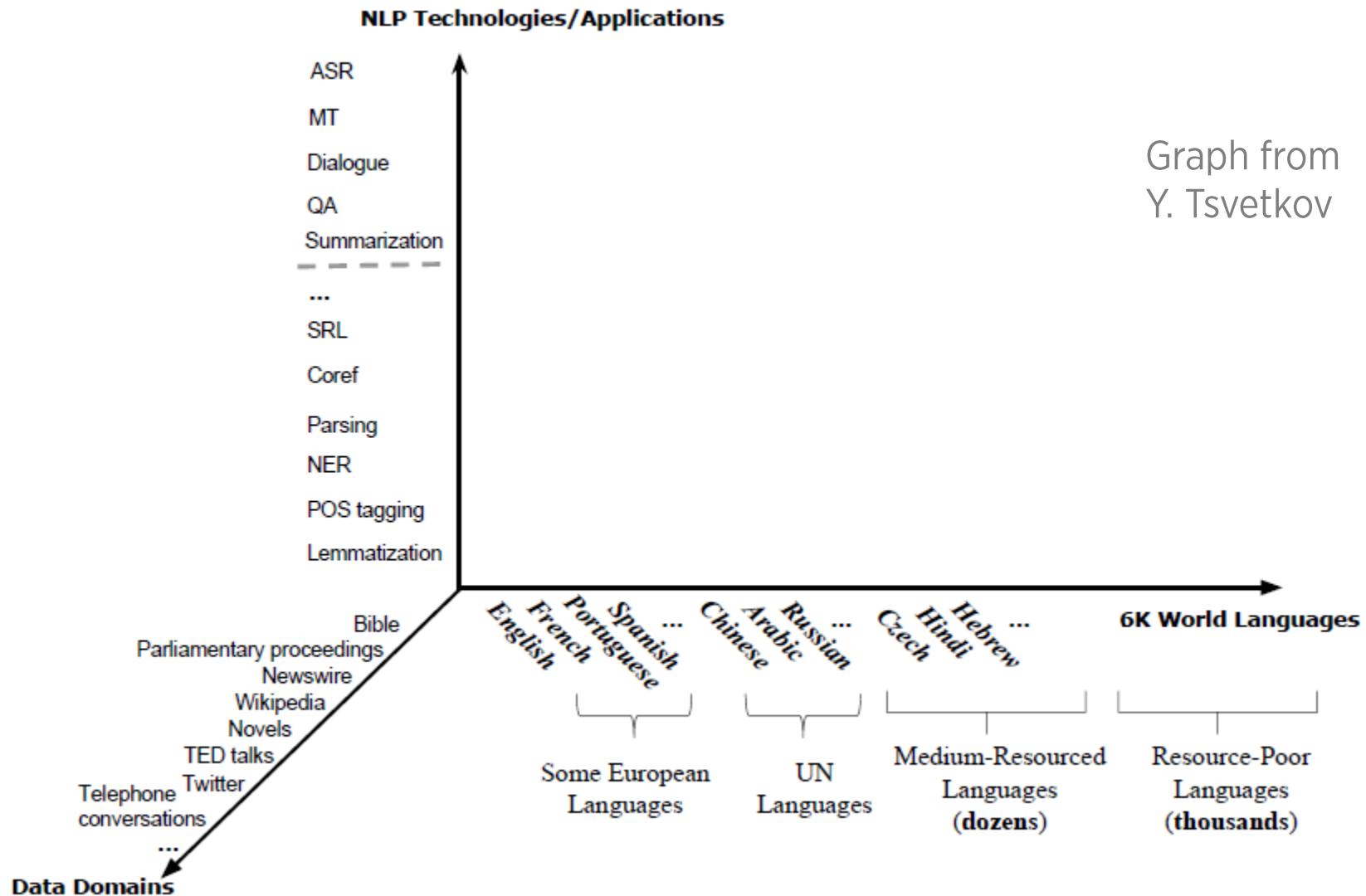
- Data sizes and results from WMT 2017:

File	Size	CS-EN	DE-EN	FI-EN	LV-EN	RU-EN	TR-EN	ZH-EN
Europarl v7	628MB	✓	✓					
Europarl v8 2.5M sentences	238MB			✓	✓			
Common Crawl corpus	876MB	✓	✓			✓		
News Commentary v12	162MB	✓	✓			✓		✓
CzEng 1.6	3.1GB	✓						
Yandex Corpus	121MB					✓		
Wiki Headlines	9.1MB			✓		✓		
SETIMES2	44 MB						✓	
UN Parallel Corpus V1.0	3.6 GB					✓		✓
Rapid corpus of EU press releases	156 MB		✓	✓	✓			
LETA translated news	2 MB				✓			
Digital Corpus of European Parliament	123 MB				✓			
Online Books	309 kB				✓			

Best results X → EN (BLEU) 30.9 35.1 20.5 21.9 34.7 20.1 26.4

Best results EN → X (BLEU) 22.8 28.3 20.7 21.1 29.8 18.1 36.3

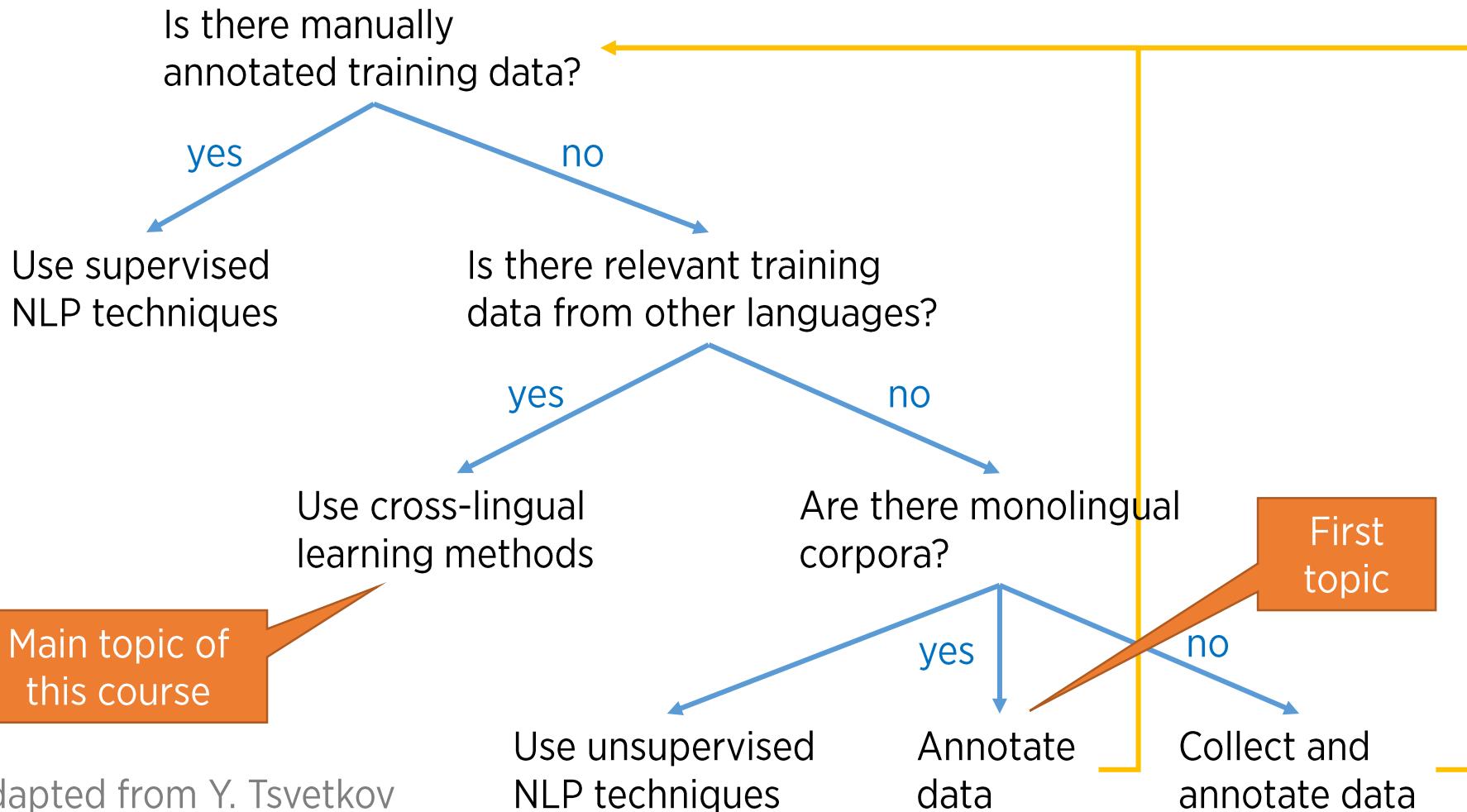
Task and domain dependence



What resources for what applications?

- Resources are task and domain dependent
- A resource is rarely too big for NLP
- Rather than asking «How much data do I need?», one should ask «How bad can I allow my application to be?»

What resources can we get?



**If you don't have
resources....**

... create some!

Case study: Learning taggers from 2 hours of annotation

- How good a tagger can one get with only 2 hours of annotation work?
 - Assumption: monolingual raw data is available
- Tagging is a sequence labeling task:
 - Every item (word) of a sequence (sentence) gets a label (part-of-speech)
- What is the best data annotation strategy?
 - *Token supervision*: Annotate complete sentences
 - *Type supervision*: Annotate the most frequent words in isolation
- Can the results be improved with appropriate machine learning methods?

Case study: Learning taggers from 2 hours of annotation

- A (simple) tagger needs to learn two things:
 - Emissions: the most probable associations between words and tags
 - Transitions: the most probable sequences of tags
- Approach 1: annotate a corpus (“tokens”)
 - Emissions can be learned easily, and frequency information is available
 - Downside: the same words end up being annotated several times
 - Transitions can be learned easily
- Approach 2: annotate a word list (“types”)
 - Emissions can be learned easily, but frequency information is not readily available (in case of ambiguity)
 - More efficient, as each form is annotated only once
 - Transitions cannot be learned easily (needs 2 passes over data)

Experimental setup

	Linguist A		Linguist B	
	Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	English	Malagasy (Madagascar)	English
2h token annotation	90 sentences 1537 tokens 750 types	86 sentences 1897 tokens 903 types	92 sentences 1805 tokens 666 types	107 sentences 2650 tokens 959 types
2h type annotation	1798 types	1644 types	1067 types	1090 types

- Kinyarwanda 14 tags, Malagasy 24 tags, English 45 tags
- Additional unannotated data: 100 000 words/language
- Annotated sentences for evaluation
(by the same linguists, but not included in the 2h-tasks)

Experiment 0

- Train a tagger with the ~100 annotated sentences:

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
Initial data	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

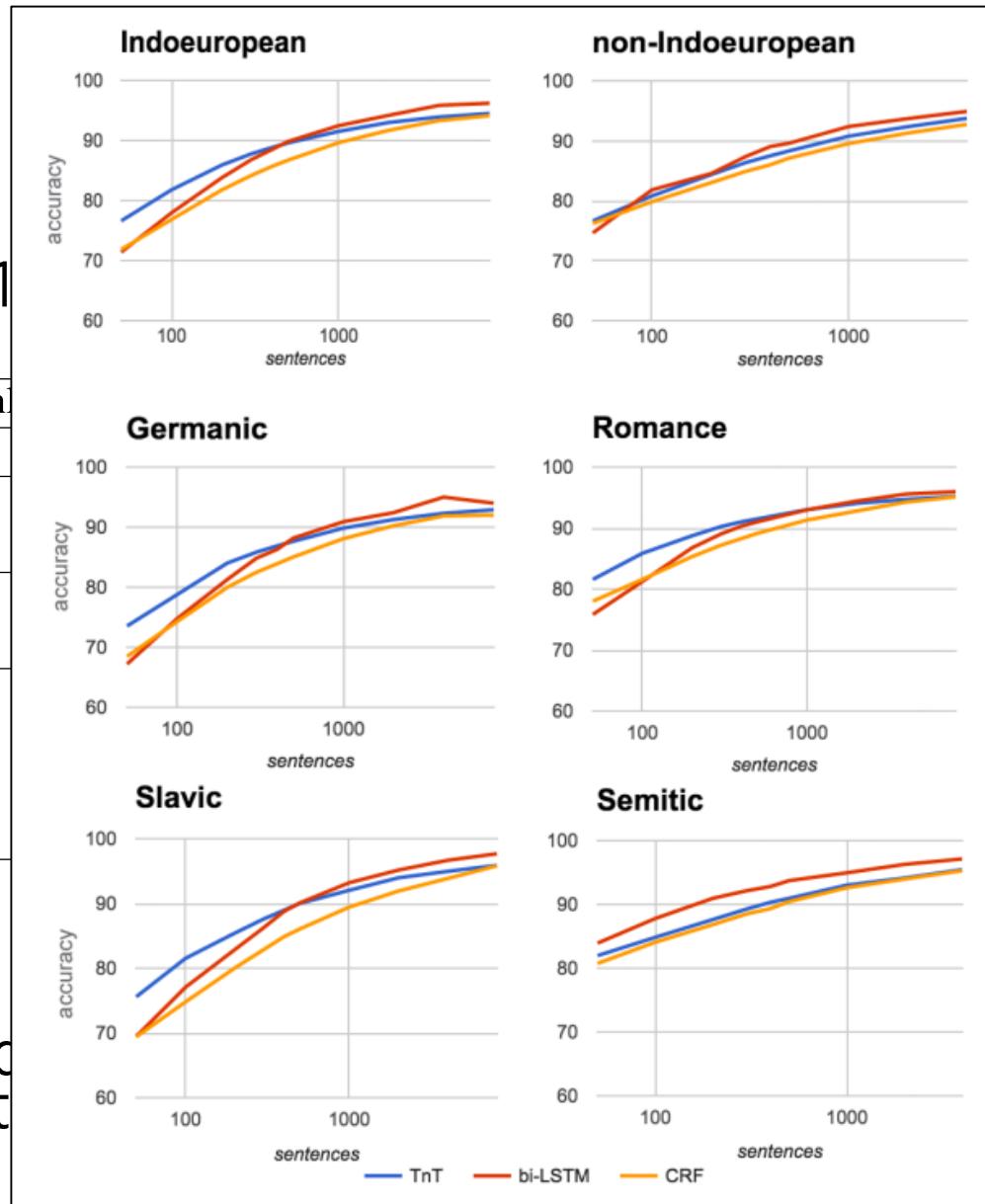
- T = Total
K = Known words (seen during training)
U = Unknown words (not seen during training)

Experiment 0

- Train a tagger with the ~1

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM on	
	T	K	U	T	K
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82
KIN types A				63	77
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87
MLG types B				71	87
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83
ENG types A				66	76
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87
ENG types B				69	83

- T = Total
- K = Known words (seen during training)
- U = Unknown words (not seen during training)



Experiment 1

- Train tagger on word list and unannotated data
 - Constrain prediction for known words (those in the word list)
 - Assume uniform tag distribution for unknown words
 - Several passes over the text using EM (Expectation Maximisation)

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
Initial data															
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Experiment 1

- Train a tagger with the 100 annotated sentences and the unannotated sentences
 - Annotate the raw text with the 100-sentence tagger
 - Optimize tag associations and emissions in several passes through the raw text using EM

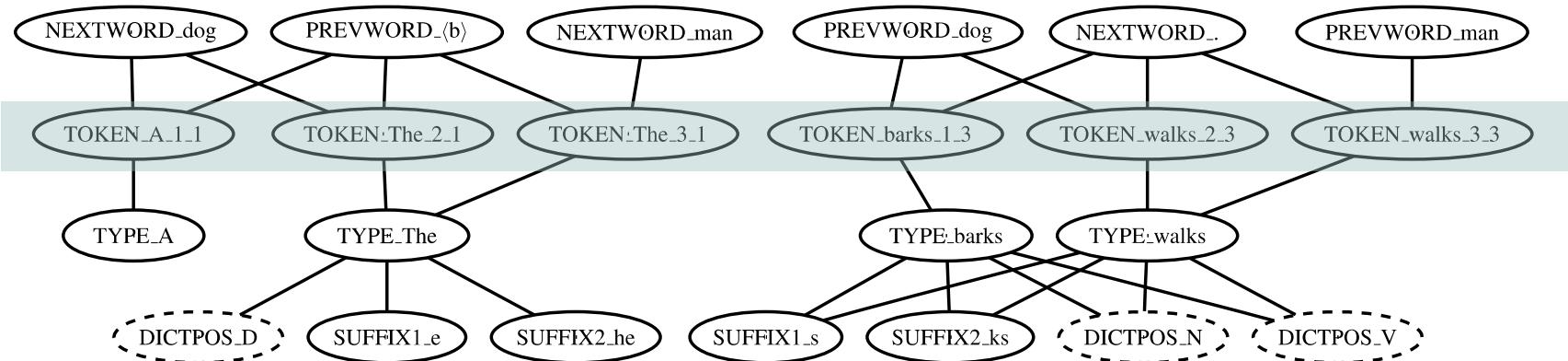
Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
Initial data	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Tag dictionary expansion: Label propagation

- For a lot of words, the possible tags are unknown.
- Adding unannotated data does not help much in this respect. (Why?)
- How can we determine the most probable tags for unknown words?
 - Label propagation: a machine learning algorithm to transfer labels (=tags) to similar words
 - What are similar words?
 - Words with the same suffix or prefix
 - Words with the same predecessor or successor in a sentence
 - All these properties are inserted into a graph.
 - Tags are assigned to the known words and then transferred onto the similar words.

Tag dictionary expansion: Label propagation

- A dog barks.
- The dog walks.
- The man walks.



Experiment 2

- LP computes a tag distribution for every word
- The unannotated corpus is annotated with the tags found by LP, then a new tagger is trained.

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
Initial data															
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Experiment 2

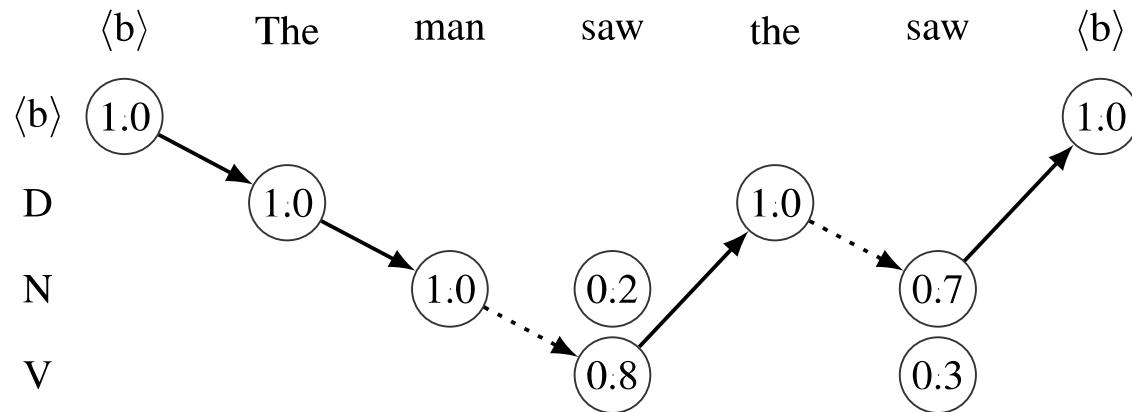
- LP computes a tag distribution for every word
- The unannotated corpus is annotated with the tags found by LP, then a new tagger is trained.

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
Initial data															
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Model minimization

- Label propagation introduces a lot of noise (i.e. wrong tags)
- A lot of tag combinations (of two adjacent words in the text) never occur.
 - Goal: find the minimal set of tag combinations
 - Tags are weighted according to the LP result
 - The tag combinations with the highest weight are added

Model minimization



Experiment 3

- Model minimization creates an optimal tag sequence for each unannotated sentence.
- A new tagger is trained on this data.

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
Initial data															
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Experiment 3

- Model minimization creates an optimal tag sequence for each unannotated sentence.
- A new tagger is trained on this data.

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
Initial data															
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Examples

for	*IN	*RP	JJ	NN	CD
(1) EM	1,221	2764		9	5
(2) LP	4,003				
(3) min	4,004		1		
gold	3,999	5			

, (comma)	*	:	JJS	PTD	VBP
(1) EM	24,708		4	3	3
(2) LP	15,505	9226			1
(3) min	24,730				
gold	24,732				

opposition	NN	JJ	DT	NNS	VBP
(1) EM	24	4	1	4	4
(2) LP	41	4			
(3) min	45				
gold	45				

External dictionary

- Kinyarwanda:
 - 3700 entries (kinyarwanda.net)
- Malagasy:
 - 78'000 entries (malagasyworld.org)
- English:
 - 614'000 entries (Wiktionary)
- Wiktionary is too small for Kinyarwanda (9 entries) and for Malagasy (3365 entries).
- Dictionary data is incorporated into the LP graph.

Experiment 4

- Include the external dictionary in the label propagation graph, train new tagger on this data
- Conclusion: spending more time on enlarging the dictionary may not be helpful...

Human Annotations	0. No EM			1. EM only			2. With LP			3. LP+min			4. LP(ed)+min		
Initial data	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U	T	K	U
KIN tokens A	72	90	58	55	82	32	71	86	58	71	86	58	71	86	58
KIN types A				63	77	32	78	83	69	79	83	70	79	83	70
MLG tokens B	74	89	49	68	87	39	74	89	49	74	89	49	76	90	53
MLG types B				71	87	46	72	81	57	74	86	56	76	86	60
ENG tokens A	63	83	38	62	83	37	72	85	55	72	85	55	72	85	56
ENG types A				66	76	37	75	81	56	76	83	56	74	81	55
ENG tokens B	70	87	44	70	87	43	78	90	60	78	90	60	78	89	61
ENG types B				69	83	38	75	82	61	78	85	61	78	86	61

Conclusions

- What is more efficient, type or token annotations?
 - Annotators have personal preferences.
 - In general, it is more efficient to create type annotations (word lists).
 - No repetitions, thus better coverage in the same period
 - Focus on most frequent (thus most useful) words
 - Tag frequencies and distributions can also be estimated from an unannotated corpus (and the appropriate machine learning techniques)

Tomorrow....

Readings

- Jörg Tiedemann & Željko Agić (2016): *Synthetic treebanking for cross-lingual dependency parsing*. JAIR 55. ([Sections 1 and 2](#))
 - What is the difference between *model transfer* and *data transfer*?
 - What is the difference between *annotation projection* and *treebank translation*? What are the advantages of the latter according to the authors?
 - What are the problems regarding cross-lingual parsing *evaluation*?

Readings

- David Yarowsky & Grace Ngai (2001): *Inducing multilingual POS taggers and NP bracketers via robust projection across aligned corpora.* Proceedings of NAACL-HLT.
 - What is word alignment?
 - What can go wrong when using direct projection (see Figure 2)? What correction techniques do the authors propose?
 - Annotation projection assumes that it is easier to obtain a parallel corpus (and a tagger for the high-resource language) than a directly annotated corpus for the low-resource language. Do you agree with this assumption?