

**ROB AND THE CHALLENGES OF
ROBUSTNESS IN NLP**



Today

Robustness through

- ▶ Lexical Normalization
- ▶ Multi-task learning

Lexical Normalization

u hve to let ppl decide what dey want to do
you have to let people decide what they want to do

Lexical Normalization

Situation in 2015:

- ▶ some benchmarks for English: main one LexNorm
- ▶ Some people working on their own languages
- ▶ Differences in models, task definitions and metrics

Lexical Normalization

Situation in 2019:

- ▶ First model that works for multiple languages (7): MoNoise
- ▶ SOTA on all evaluated languages
- ▶ Proposed a new metric: ERR

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)



Lexical Normalization

Situation in 2019:

- ▶ First model that works for multiple languages (7): MoNoise
- ▶ SOTA on all evaluated languages
- ▶ Proposed a new metric

Corpus	Lang	ERR	Precision	Recall	Prev. SOTA	Metric	Prev.	MoNoise
GhentNorm	NL	44.62	89.19	50.77	Schulz et al. (2016)	WER	3.2	1.36 ⁵
TweetNorm	ES	38.73	94.37	41.19	Porta and Sancho (2013)	OOV-Precision	63.4	70.40
LexNorm1.2	EN	59.21	80.87	77.56	Li and Liu (2015)	OOV Accuracy	87.58	87.63
LexNorm2015	EN	77.09	95.49	80.91	Jin (2015)	F1	84.21	86.58
IWT	TR	28.94	96.24	30.12	Eryiğit et al. (2017)	OOV Accuracy	67.37	48.99
Janes-Norm	SL	31.67	85.19	0.3833	Ljubešić et al. (2016) L1	CER	0.38	0.53
Janes-Norm	SL	63.90	95.66	0.6694	Ljubešić et al. (2016) L3	CER	1.58	2.24
ReLDI-hr	HR	51.65	95.66	0.541				
ReLDI-sr	SR	64.61	94.70	68.43				

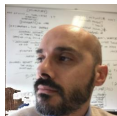
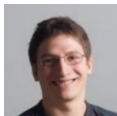
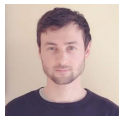
Lexical Normalization

Situation in 2021:

- ▶ Nothing changed

MultiLexNorm: A Shared Task on Multilingual Lexical Normalization

Rob van der Goot, Alan Ramponi, Arkaitz Zubiaga, Barbara Plank,
Benjamin Muller, Iñaki San Vicente Roncal, Nikola Ljubešić, Özlem
Çetinoğlu, Rahmad Mahendra, Talha Çolakoğlu,
Timothy Baldwin, Tommaso Caselli and Wladimir Sidorenko



MultiLexNorm

Introduced in a shared task (WNUT):

- ▶ 12 languages
- ▶ annotation style and file format converged
- ▶ ERR is main metric
- ▶ Downstream evaluation on dependency parsing on 7 treebanks

MultiLexNorm

Lexical normalization is the task of transforming an utterance into its standard form, word by word, including both one-to-many (1-n) and many-to-one (n-1) replacements.

Lang.	Language name	Normalization example
DA	Danish	De skarpe lamper gjorde destromindre ek bedre . De skarpe lamper gjorde destro mindre ikke bedre .
DE	German	ogāj isch hātts auch dwiddern könn Okay ich hätte es auch twittern können
EN	English	u hve to let ppl decide what dey want to do you have to let people decide what they want to do
ES	Spanish	@username cuuxamee sii peroo veen yaa eem @username escúchame sí pero ven ya eh
HR	Croatian	svi frendovi mi nešto rade , veceras san osta sam . svi frendovi mi nešto rade , večeras sam ostao sam .
ID-EN	Indonesian-English	pdhal not fully bcs those ppl jg sih . padahal not fully because those people juga sih .
IT	Italian	a Roma è così primavera che sembra già giov a Roma è così primavera che sembra già giovedì
NL	Dutch	Kga me wss trg rolle vant lachn Ik ga me waarschijnlijk terug rollen van het lachen
SL	Slovenian	jst bi tud najdu kovanec vreden veliko denarja . jaz bi tudi našel kovanec vreden veliko denarja .
SR	Serbian	komunalci kace pocne kaznjavanje ? komunalci kad počne kažnjavanje ?
TR	Turkish	He o dediyin suala cvb verdim He o dediğin suale cevap verdim
TR-DE	Turkish-German	@username Yerimm senii , damkee schatzymm :-* @username Yerim seni , danke Schatzym :-*

Metric

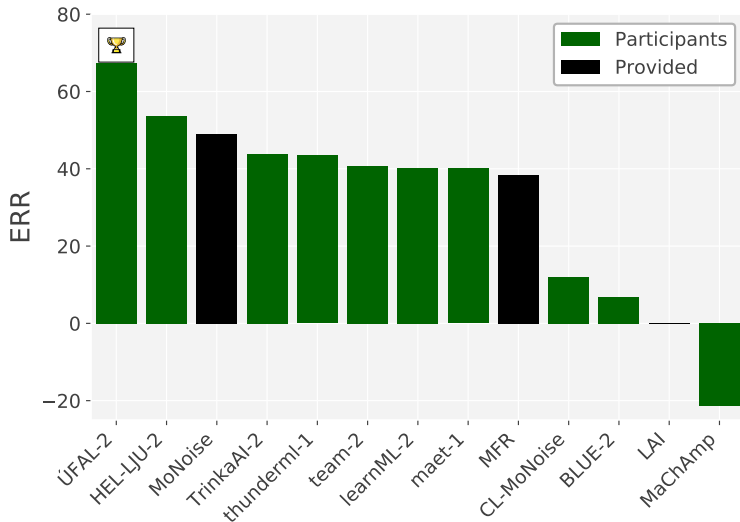
- ▶ Previously: accuracy, accuracy over OOV words, F1 score, BLEU, word error rate, character error rate, etc.
- ▶ Now: accuracy normalized for amount of words to be normalized. Error Reduction Rate:

$$ERR = \frac{\%accuracy - \%words_not_normed}{100 - \%words_not_normed}$$

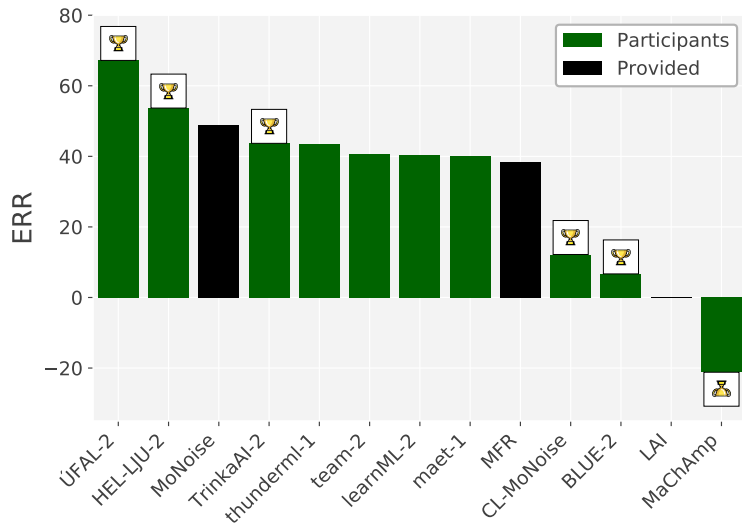
MutliLexNorm

- ▶ ÚFAL: ByT5 for every word; synthetic data
- ▶ HEL-LJU: Pre-classify type of normalization (BERT) \mapsto Char-SMT
- ▶ MoNoise: Feature-based, generate candidates and rank
- ▶ BLUE: NMT MBart-50
- ▶ CL-MoNise: Cross-lingual
- ▶ MaChAmp: normalization as sequence labeling

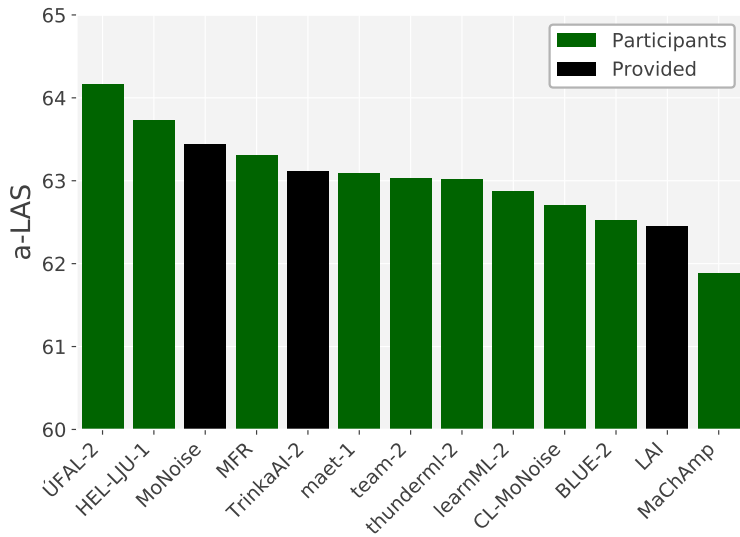
Results



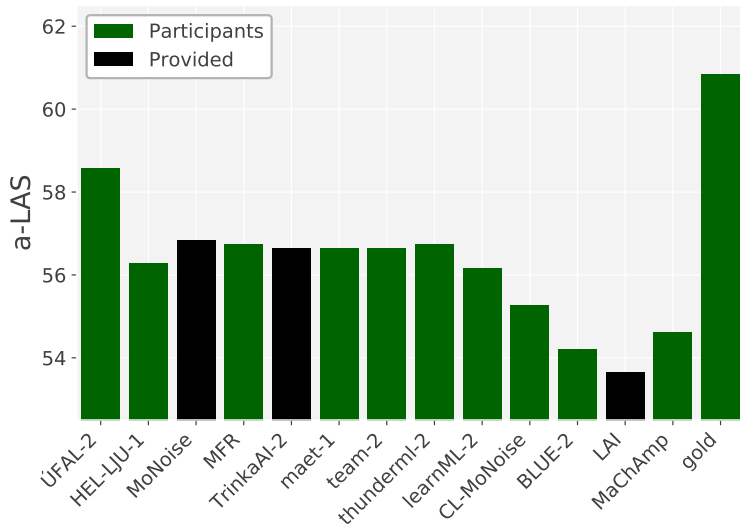
Results



Extrinsic Evaluation (avg.)

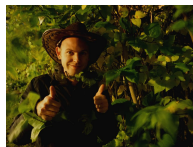


Extrinsic Evaluation (EN-MoNoise)

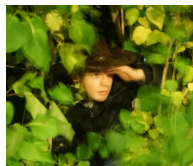


Findings

- ▶ Include detection in task
- ▶ Multi-lingual benchmark
- ▶ Wide variety of models
- ▶ Near-human performance



Open problems



- ▶ Cross-lingual/multi-lingual normalization
- ▶ Tokenization
- ▶ Limited downstream gains; lexical level might not be enough
- ▶ Bias in languages
- ▶ Bias in data source

Multi-task learning

- ▶ xSID: auxiliary tasks
- ▶ MaChAmp at SemEval 2022 and 2023: Intermediate training

Massive Choice, Ample Tasks (MACHAMP):



A Toolkit for Multi-task Learning in NLP



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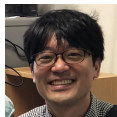
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xSID: Cross-lingual Slot and Intent Detection

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Slot and Intent Detection

I'd like to see the showtimes for Silly Movie 2.0 at the movie house

Intent: SearchScreeningEvent

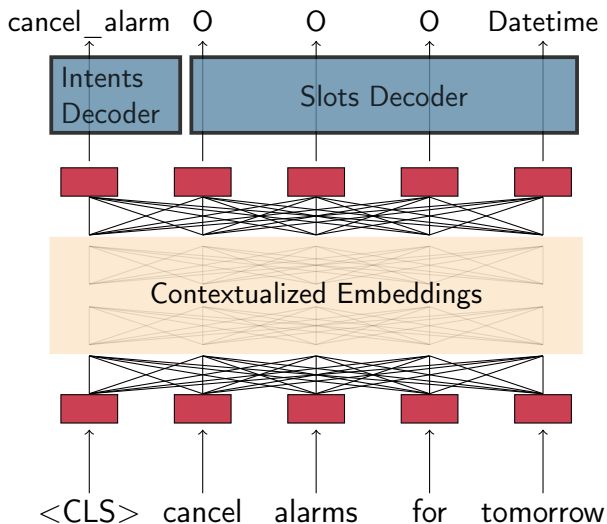
ar أود أن أرى مواعيد عرض فيلم **Silly Movie 2.0** في **دار السينما**
da Jeg vil gerne se spilletiderne for **Silly Movie 2.0** i **biografen**
de Ich würde gerne den Vorstellungsbeginn für **Silly Movie 2.0** im **Kino** sehen
de-st I mecht es Programm fir **Silly Movie 2.0** in **Film Haus** sechn
en I'd like to see the showtimes for **Silly Movie 2.0** at the **movie house**
id Saya ingin melihat jam tayang untuk **Silly Movie 2.0** di gedung **bioskop**
it Mi piacerebbe vedere gli orari degli spettacoli per **Silly Movie 2.0** al **cinema**
ja **映画館** の **Silly Movie 2.0** の上映時間を見せて。
kk Мен **Silly Movie 2.0** бағдарламасының **кинотеатрда** көрсетілім уақытын көргім келеді
nl Ik wil graag de speeltijden van **Silly Movie 2.0** in het **filmhuis** zien
sr Želela bih da vidim raspored prikazivanja za **Silly Movie 2.0** u **bioskopu**
tr **Silly Movie 2.0**'in **sinema salonundaki** seanslarını görmek istiyorum
zh 我想看 **Silly Movie 2.0** 在 **影院** 的放映

Experiments

Baselines

- ▶ Baseline: contextualized embeddings with joint intent+slots
- ▶ Stronger baseline: translate training data to target language and map slot labels with attention (NMT-TRANSFER)

Experiments



Experiments

New models:

- ▶ Train on auxiliary task in target language:
 - ▶ Masked language modeling (AUX-MLM)
 - ▶ Neural machine translation (AUX-NMT)
 - ▶ UD-parsing (AUX-UD)

Experiments

Evaluate 2 embeddings

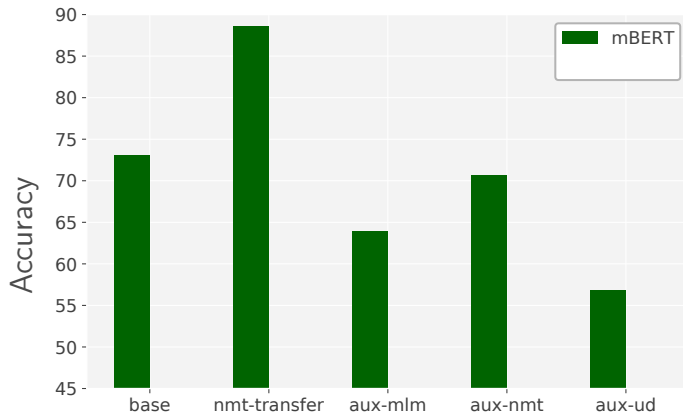
- ▶ mBERT: trained on 104 languages (12/13)
- ▶ XLM15: trained on 15 languages (5/13)

Results

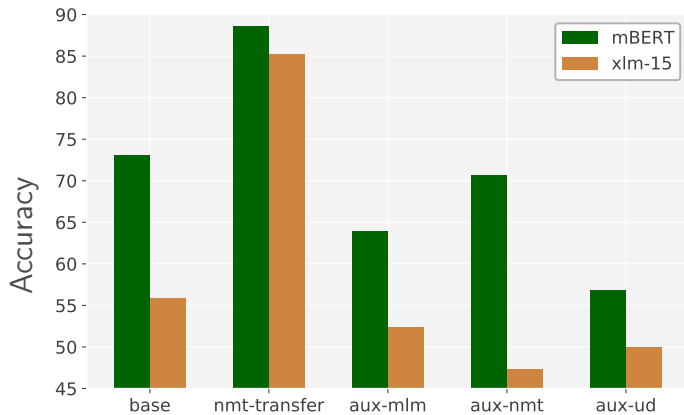
model	Time (minutes)
base	46
nmt-transfer	5,213
aux-mlm	193
aux-nmt	373
aux-ud	79

Table: Average minutes to train a model, averaged over all languages and both embeddings. For nmt-transfer we include the training of the NMT model.

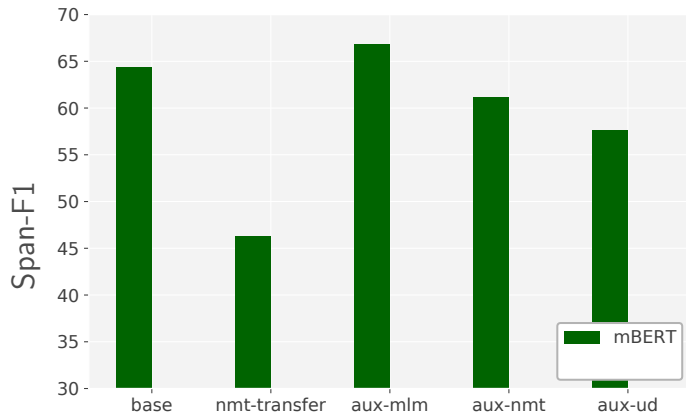
Results (intents)



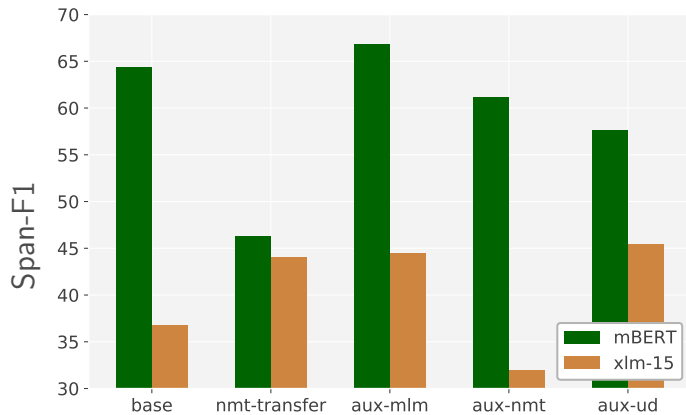
Results (intents)



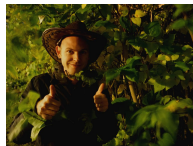
Results (slots)



Results (slots)



Resolved mysteries



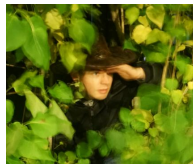
Sentence level:

- ▶ NMT-transfer is hard to outperform, but costly
- ▶ Even baseline hard to beat

Span level:

- ▶ NMT-transfer performs bad (due to alignment)
- ▶ In-LM languages: only MLM helps
- ▶ Out-LM languages: More explicit tasks (UD) are faster and lead to better performance

Unresolved mysteries

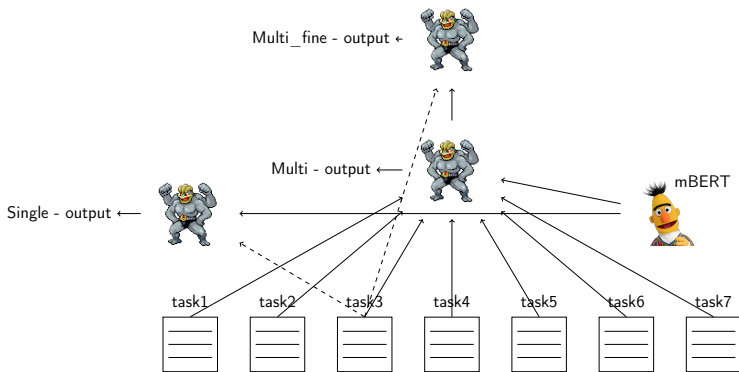


- ▶ Can NMT be used as auxiliary task?
- ▶ Are there better sentence level auxiliary tasks?
- ▶ Can NMT-transfer be improved with better word alignment?
- ▶ NMT and MLM hyperparameters
- ▶ Modeling jointly versus sequentially

Extensions

- ▶ SID4LR
 - ▶ Neapolitan
 - ▶ Swiss German
- ▶ More coming!

A newer multi-task setup: Intermediate task finetuning



Other names:

- ▶ Task Adaptive PreTraining (TAPT)
- ▶ Pre-finetune
- ▶ Multi-task finetuning
- ▶ Multi-task prompted training
- ▶ Supplementary training on intermediate labeled data tasks (STILT)
- ▶ Intermediate task finetuning
- ▶ Intermediate task training
- ▶ Intertraining
- ▶ ...

Intermediate task finetuning

- ▶ STILT
- ▶ T0
- ▶ Ext5
- ▶ MUPPET
- ▶ In-BoXBART
- ▶ Sem-mmmBERT
- ▶ ...

Intermediate task finetuning

- ▶ STILT
- ▶ T0
- ▶ Ext5
- ▶ MUPPET
- ▶ In-BoXBART
- ▶ Sem-mmmBERT
- ▶ ...

MaChAmp at SemEval-2022 Tasks 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, and 12: Multi-task Multi-lingual Learning for a Pre-selected Set of Semantic Datasets

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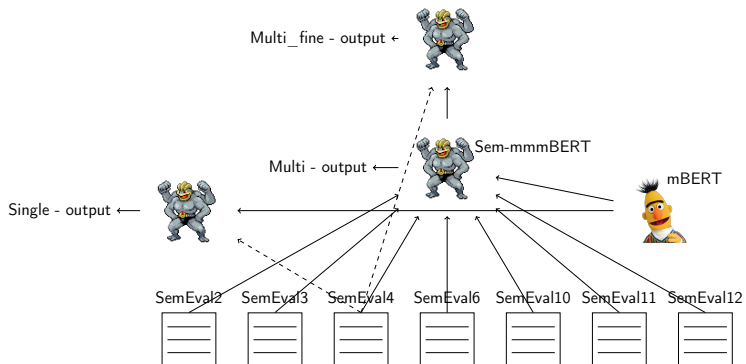
robv@itu.dk

Intermediate task finetuning

Research questions:

- ▶ Can we use this approach in an autoencoder language model?
- ▶ Is intermediate task finetuning also beneficial for a somewhat arbitrary set of semantic tasks?

Intermediate task finetuning

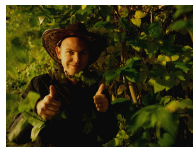


SemEval Task	Included sub-tasks	Languages
2: Multilingual Idiom Idiomatcity Detection	Idiomatcity detection (1-shot)	EN, PT, GL
3: PreTENS	1: Binary acceptability 2: Regression acceptability	EN, IT, FR EN, IT, FR
4: Patronizing and Condescending Language Detection	1: Binary PCL detection 2: Multi-label PCL classification	EN EN
6: iSarcasmEval	1: Sarcasm detection 2: Irony-labeling 3: Paraphrase sarcasm detection	EN, AR EN EN, AR
10: Structured Senti- ment Analysis	Expressions, entities and relations	CA, EN, ES, EU, NO
11: MultiCoNER - Mul- tilingual Complex Named Entity Recognition	Named Entity Recognition	BN, DE, EN, ES, FA, HI, KO, MI, NL, RU, TR, ZH
12: Symlink	Entities and relations	EN

Intermediate task finetuning



Resolved mysteries



- ▶ Medium performance baseline tgt task
- ▶ Largest gains for some sub-tasks (task-relatedness)
- ▶ Language

Unresolved mysteries



- ▶ How can we do better?
 - ▶ Use other LM's
 - ▶ Finetune hyperparameters
 - ▶ Add/select pre-training tasks
- ▶ Can we predict which tasks to select?
 - ▶ Hard without many overlapping datasets (task/language dimension)
 - ▶ Too many combinations possible

- ▶ Many new benchmarks; (almost) all publicly available
- ▶ MaChAmp; easy SOTA for many NLP tasks
- ▶ New focus: simple tasks in challenging setups

