



Recent Advances in Transferable Representation Learning

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AAAI 2020 Tutorial

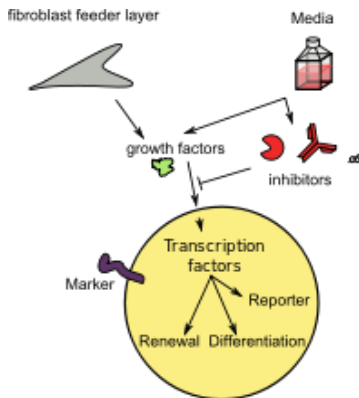
- Transfer is one of the key challenges to AI
- Given a classification problem, and enough data, we know that we can learn a model that will do well on “similar” data.
 - Learning theory has supported good understanding of these situations for years
- But, what about not-so-similar data?
 - The notions of **transfer** and **adaption** have been persistent key challenges to machine learning
- Transfer across domains, tasks, languages, modalities

Why Transferability is Important

- In some domains, we have lots of learning resources.
- In other domains, learning resources are insufficient.



漢語
汉语
中文



High-resource domains

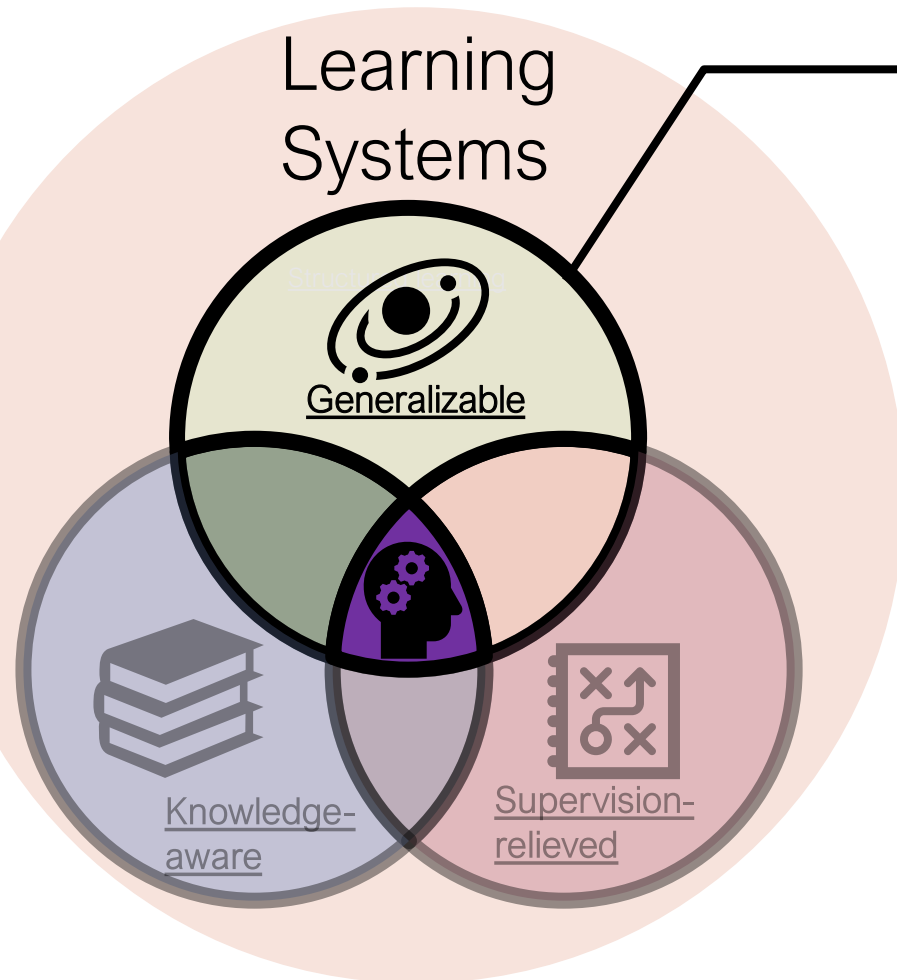
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Low-resource domains

Why Transferability is Important



- Knowledge is interchangeable across different domains.
- Leveraging the knowledge from high-resource domains to help decision making in low-resource domains.
- Making learning and inference **generalizable** and **adaptive**.

- Adaptation is essential in NLP.
- Vocabulary differs across domains
 - Word **occurrence** may differ, word **usage** may differ; word **meaning** may be different.
 - “**can**” is never used as a noun in a large collection of WSJ articles

- Structure of sentences may differ

Introducing " Neural Module Networks MISC for Reasoning over Text " accepted to ICLR PER 2020 w/ Kevin Lin PER (@nlpkevinl), Dan Roth PER (@dannyanr), Sameer Singh PER (@sameer_) and Matt Gardner PER (@nlpmattg).

- Task definition may differ

State-of-the-art Named Entity Recognition

Model	CoNLL	OntoNotes	Enron (email)
Flair trained on CoNLL	93.03	76.82 ↓	56.80 ↓

Domain Adaptation



Semantic Role Labeling: Shallow Semantic Parsing

UN Peacekeepers abuse children

Reason: “**abuse**” was never observed in training as a verb

All state-of-the-art systems, including those based on BERT make this mistake.

Semantic Role Labeling Demo

Input Text:

UN peacekeepers abuse children.

[Click For General Explanation of Argument Labels](#)

Output:

SRL	
UN	agent [A0]
peacekeepers	V: peacekeepers
abuse	
children	patient [A1]
.	

Wrong!

“Peacekeepers” is **not** the Verb

UN Peacekeepers hurt children

Semantic Role Labeling Demo

Input Text:

UN peacekeepers hurt children.

[Click For General Explanation of Argument Labels](#)

Output:

SRL	
UN	agent, entity causing damage [A0]
peacekeepers	
hurt	V: hurt
children	patient, entity experiencing hurt/damage [A1]
.	

Correct!

Example from Kundu & Roth, CoNLL'11: [Adapting Text Instead of the Model: An Open Domain Approach](#)

What Has Happened?



- Nevertheless, we have seen significant progress in our ability to transfer representations.
- We will focus on methods, and exemplify it in three domains
 - Cross-lingual Transfer
 - Can we train models on one language and use it successfully in another?
 - Transfer across domains
 - Can we transfer knowledge from one domain to help in other, related domains?
 - Gene ontologies → Protein-Protein Interaction
 - Transfer in a multi-modal setting
 - Can we use information learned from text to support visual inferences?

Cross-Lingual Natural Language Processing



- Goal: Given text data in a low resource language,
 - Can we “**understand**” it even if you only know English?
 - **No training data** in the low resource language!

Somali
streaming data



Situation Awareness
(described in English)



Goal

- “Understand” a situation described in Target Language
 - Identify Entities & Concepts (NER)
 - Ground in English Resources (EDL)
 - Type the situation

5 LORELEI Situation Awareness
Dan Roth – UPenn and Todd Hughes – Next Century
LORELEI Program Manager: Boyan Onyshkevych - DARPA

Goal: Provide integrated structured model of the operational environment, based on multi-lingual multi-media Open Source and reporting data streams, including social media, news, web forums, etc.

Capability demonstration: Identify hotspots of civil unrest, crime, violence, political unrest, kidnappings, humanitarian needs, etc. from news and social media in multiple languages

Somali Text: [\(linked entities\)](#)
Dad dhintay waxaa ku jira abaanduulihii guutada 10-aad ee ciidanka xoogga dalka Soomaaliya ee gobolka Hiiraan, Kornayl Maxamed Aamin, afar askari oo ka tirsanaa ciidanka xoogga dalka iyo saddex askari oo ka tirsanaa ciidanka dalka Jabuuti ee qeybta ka ah howlgalka Midowga Afrika ee AMISOM.

LORELEI Machine Translation:
The dead was the commander of the 10th battalion of the armed forces of Somalia in the region of Hiran, Colonel Mohamed Amin, four soldiers, who was a member of the forces of the country, and three soldiers, who was a member of the forces of Djibouti, part of the African Union mission, amisom.

Named Entities

Situation Frames

Type	Location
Crime / Violence	United States
Crime / Violence	Gedo
Crime / Violence	Gobolka Gedo
Crime / Violence	Republic of Kenya
Crime / Violence	Nairobi
Crime / Violence	Somalia
Crime / Violence	Nairobi

Key Technological Innovations:
Neural Network Technology with minimal or no target language supervision (zero-shot) facilitates rapid scaling to many low resource languages.
Embedding multiple language into the same continuous space (Extended multilingual BERT).

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Cross-lingual Entity Linking (XEL) [Tsai & Roth NAACL' 16, Upadhyay et al. EMNLP'18]

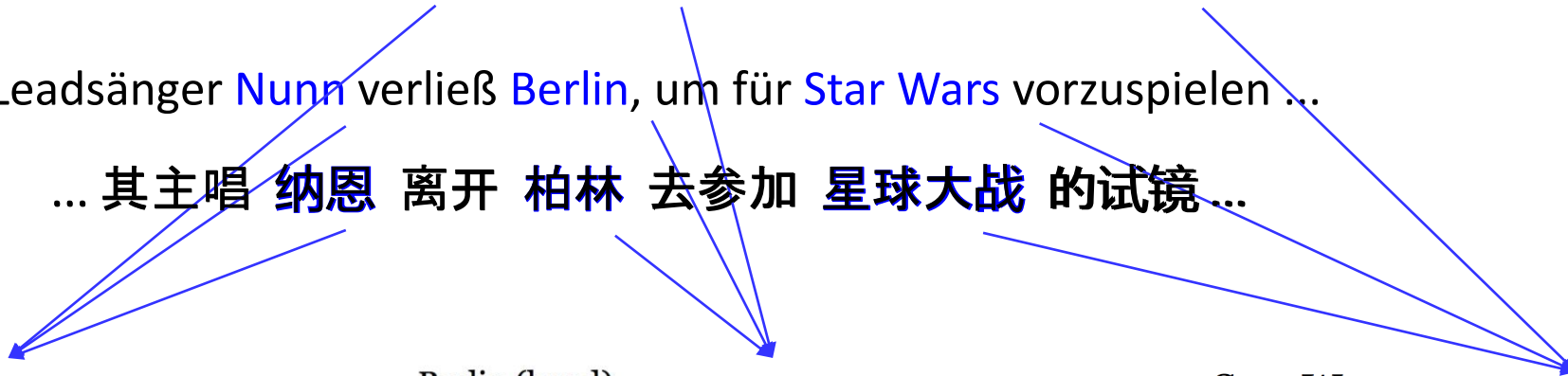


Given a (non-English) document, extract named entities and disambiguate into the English Wikipedia (KB)

... its lead singer **Nunn** left **Berlin** to audition for **Star Wars** ...

... sein Leadsänger **Nunn** verließ **Berlin**, um für **Star Wars** vorzuspielen ...

... 其主唱 **纳恩** 离开 **柏林** 去参加 **星球大战** 的试镜 ...



Terri Nunn

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Terri Kathleen Nunn (born June 26, 1961^[1]), is an American singer and actress. She is best known as the lead vocalist of the [new wave/synthpop](#) band [Berlin](#).

Contents [hide]

- 1 Biography
 - 1.1 Personal life
- 2 References
- 3 External links



Berlin (band)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Berlin is an American [new wave](#) band. The group was formed in Orange County in 1978 by [John Crawford](#) (bass guitar). Band members included Crawford, [Terri Nunn](#) (vocals), [David Diamond](#) (keyboards), [Ric Olsen](#) (guitar), [Matt Reid](#) (keyboards) and [Rod Learned](#) (drums). The band gained mainstream-commercial success in the early 1980s with singles including "[The Metro](#)", "[Sex \(I'm A...\)](#)", "[No More Words](#)" and then in



Star Wars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the film series and media franchise. For the original 1977 film, see [Star Wars \(film\)](#). For other uses, see [Star Wars \(disambiguation\)](#).

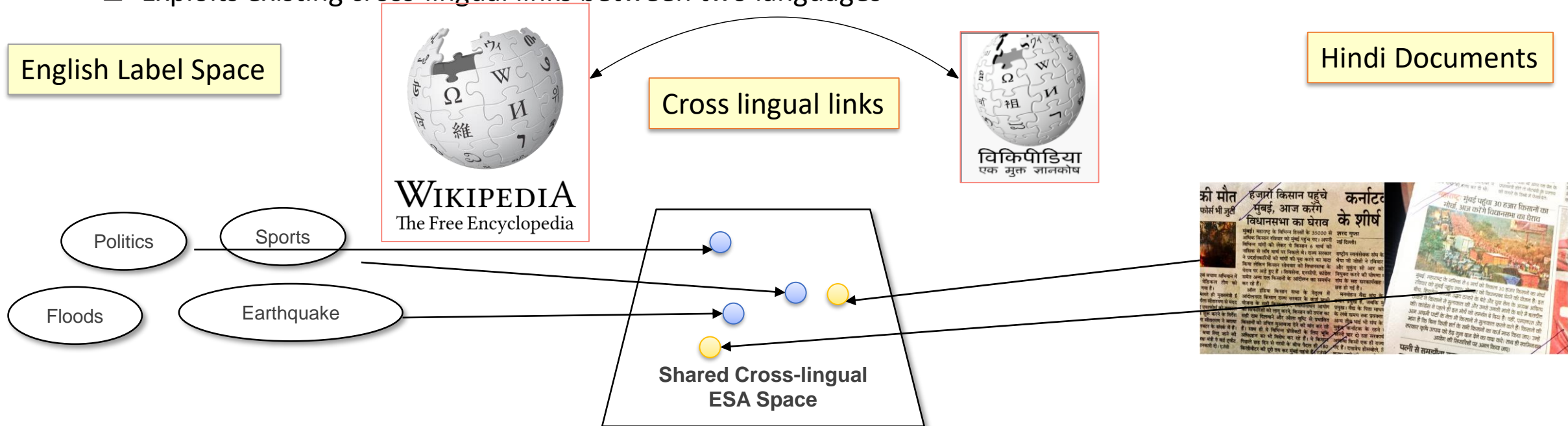
Star Wars is an American [epic space opera media franchise](#), centered on a [film series](#) created by [George Lucas](#). It depicts the adventures of various characters "a long time ago in a galaxy far, far away".



Cross-lingual Textual Classification [Song et al. IJCAI'16]



- Text Classification with No Annotated data
- A cross-lingual representation: Cross-lingual Explicit Semantic Analysis (CL-ESA)
 - Exploits existing cross-lingual links between two languages

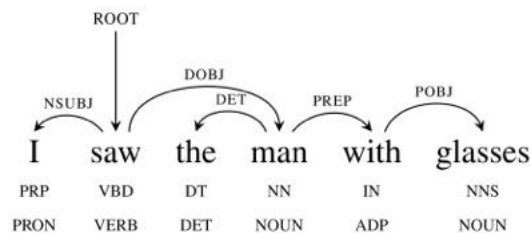


- Represent low-resource language documents and English Labels in the corresponding CL-ESA Space
- Map representation via cross-lingual links.
- Quality depends on the (size of the) intersection of the title spaces

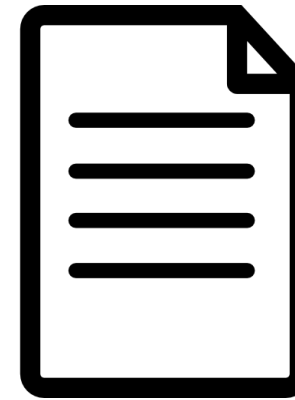
Many Additional Tasks



- For many tasks, we have training data in English, but not in other languages
- Can we train a model for more difficult tasks, (e.g., parsing) in English and transfer it to other language?
- This ability often depends on assumptions we can make:
 - E.g., that languages are aligned in a (contextualized) word embedding space
 - Then, we can model the commonality between languages, and inject information about target language in inference



- Text Classification is inherently a Textual Entailment problem.
 - But we don't think about it when we have a lot of labeled data
- Given a document or a text snippet:
 - Classifying it is equivalent to determining the truth value of a hypothesis, given the text snippet
- A program that “**knows**” how to determine textual entailment can thus classify with respect to any label (hypothesis).



This document is about Tennis

It expresses joy

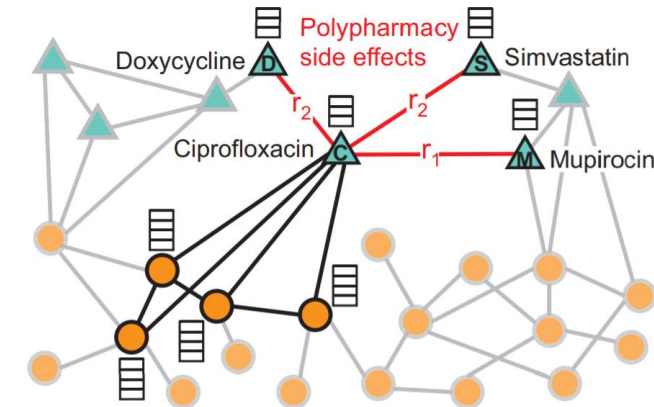
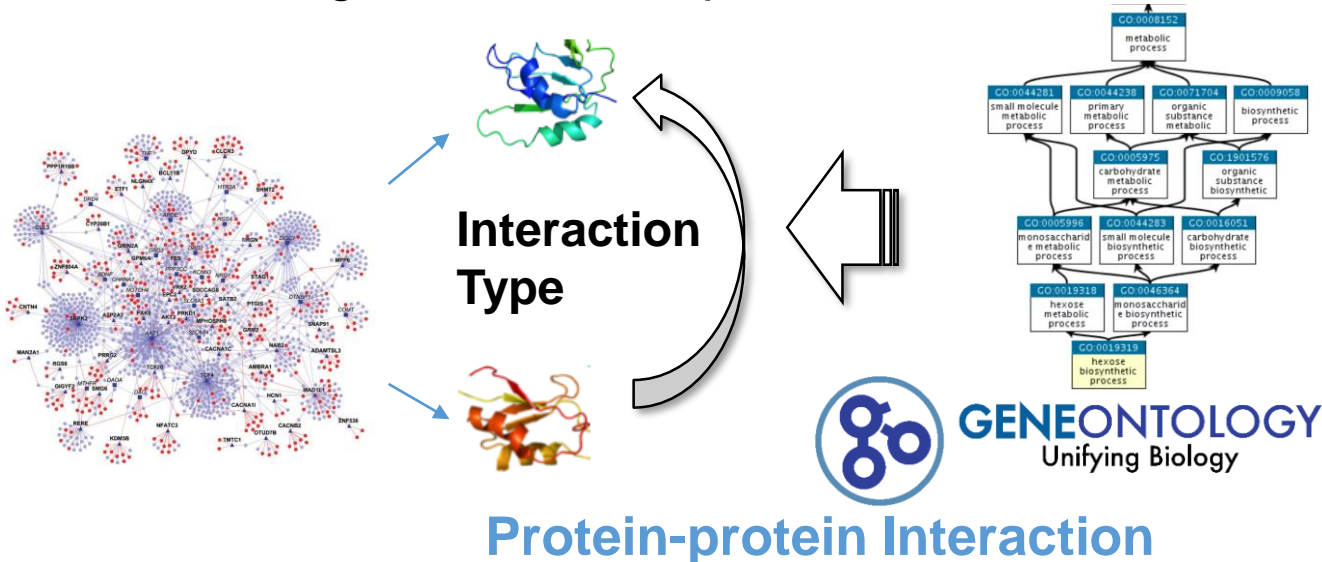
It constitutes harassment

1. A model that “knows” the trick of determining textual entailment – independent of the task at hand

- Assuming, of course, that it “**understands**” the meaning of the hypothesis.
2. A model that “understands” the label – part of the input.

Transfer in Semi-Structured Domains

- Given a graph, predict the edge type (e.g. protein-protein interactions, drug interactions)
- Different graphs can be aligned
- Additional graphs provide more context information of nodes, and help inferring the edge types
 - Multiple knowledge bases
 - Protein networks and gene ontologies
 - Drug networks and protein networks



Drug Interaction

Transfer in a Multi-Modality Setting



- Can we transfer learned information across-modalities?
 - A joint representation space that captures the information across different modalities
 - Associations between modalities allow transfer of knowledge to downstream tasks



Is it raining outside?

- a) Yes, it is snowing.
- b) Yes, [person8] and [person10] are outside.
- c) No, it looks to be fall.
- d) Yes, it is raining heavily.

An example from the VCR dataset

Transfer to answering commonsense questions

- It has always been clear that a key notion in facilitating transfer is that of abstraction
- Can we **abstract away** from properties of the domain or language, and represent the **essential properties of the problem**?
 - UN peacekeepers abuse children → UN peacekeepers hurt children
- A lot of efforts attempted to do just that in Feature Spaces

- Ben David et al., Machine Learning Journal, 2010:
 - To achieve domain adaptation one needs to find a representation that *explicitly minimizes the difference between the source and target domains, while at the same time maximizing the margin of the training set.*
- This was the key insight also in several experimental frameworks:
 - Daume: Frustratingly easy domain adaptation
 - Blitzer et al.: structural correspondence learning
 -

- In recent years, the community has developed better understanding of representations.
- In many (but not all) cases, these are continuous representations,
 - And they seem to provide better abstractions of the data than earlier representations we used in machine learning.
- The key questions this tutorial addresses:
 - Can we utilize this technology to facilitate better transfer?
 - How?

- We will address these questions from three distinct perspectives:
 - Languages
 - Can we learn representation of concepts in a way that is independent of the language they are expressed in?
 - Can we use it to perform well in languages with very little annotated data?
 - Modality
 - Can we learn representations that capture both visual and textual properties?
 - Can we use it to improve performance on relevant tasks?
 - Domains
 - Can we learn representations that abstract key domain properties?
 - Can we effectively transfer knowledge across domains?

Tutorial Outline



- Introduction 2:00 – 2:30
 - Dan Roth
- The basics of embeddings and Cross-X embeddings 2:30 – 2:45
 - Kai-Wei Chang
- Cross-Lingual Representations and Transfer 2:45 – 3:45
 - Dan Roth, Kai-Wei Chang
- Break 3:45 – 4:15
- Multimodal Representations and Transfer 4:15 – 4:45
 - Kai-Wei Chang
- Cross-domain Transfer for Multi-relational Representations 4:45 – 5:45
 - Muhao Chen
- Conclusion and Future Work 5:45 – 6:00
 - Muhao Chen