Lecture 18: Wrapup + Ethics

Alan Ritter

(many slides from Greg Durrett)

Administrivia

- Final project reports due Wednesday 5/4
- Please fill out the course/instructor opinion survey (CIOS) if you haven't already!

This Lecture

- Multilingual Models

- Ethics in NLP

NLP in other languages

- Other languages present some challenges not seen in English at all!
- Some of our algorithms have been specified to English
  - Neural methods are typically tuned to English-scale resources, may not be the best for other languages where less data is available
- Question:

1) What other phenomena / challenges do we need to solve?

2) How can we leverage existing resources to do better in other languages without just annotating massive data?

Morphology

What is morphology?

- Study of how words form
- Derivational morphology: create a new *lexeme* from a base

  estrange (v) => estrangement (n)

  become (v) => unbecoming (adj)

  - May not be totally regular: enflame => inflammable
- Inflectional morphology: word is inflected based on its context

  I become / she become**s**

  - Mostly applies to verbs and nouns

Morphological Inflection

- In English: I arrive you arrive he/she/it arrives [X] arrived

  we arrive you arrive they arrive

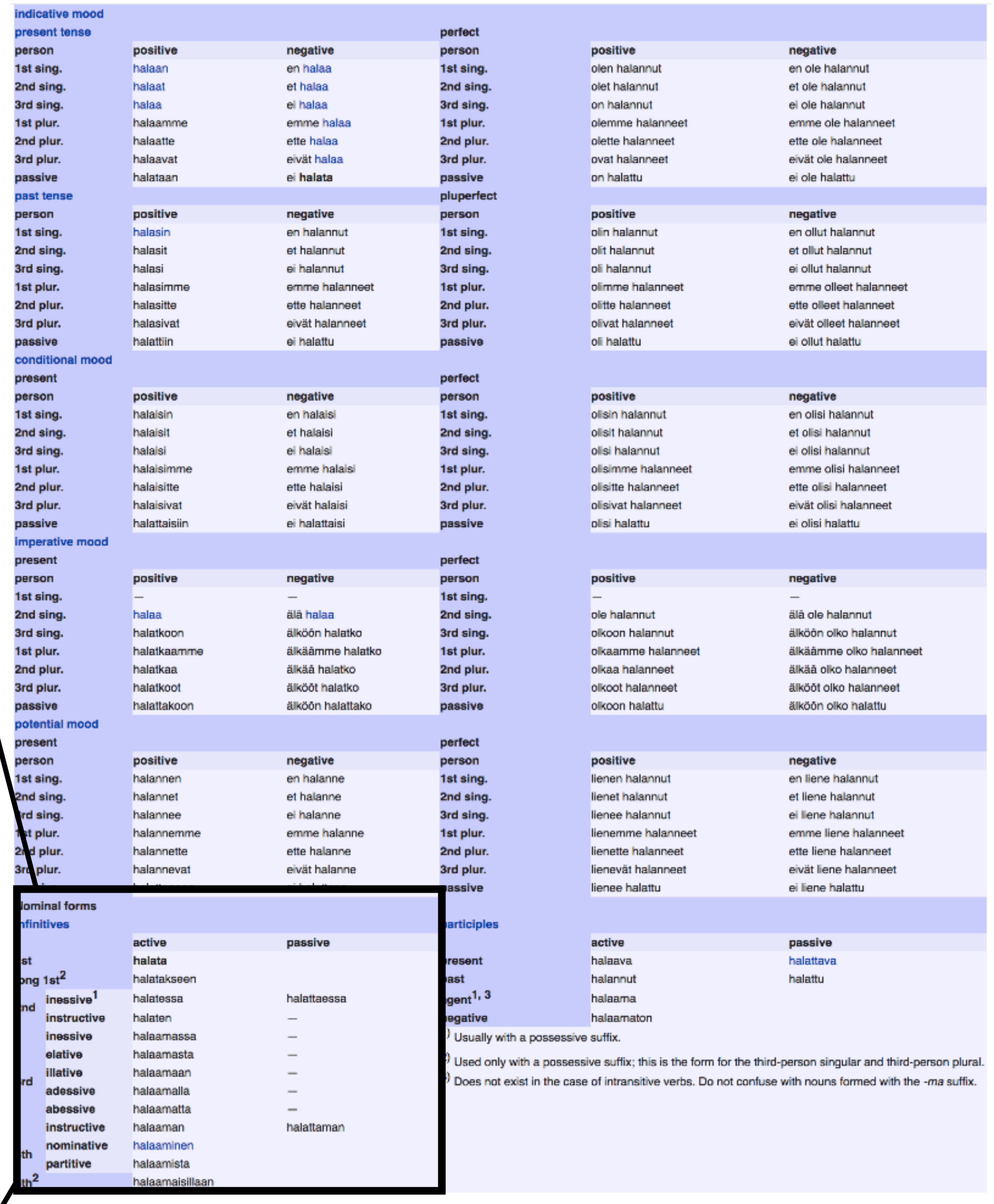
- In French:

		singular			plural		
		first	**second**	**third**	**first**	**second**	**third**
indicative		**je (j')**	**tu**	**il, elle**	**nous**	**vous**	**ils, elles**
(simple tenses)	**present**	arrive /a.ʁiv/	arrives /a.ʁiv/	arrive /a.ʁiv/	arrivons /a.ʁi.vɔ̃/	arrivez /a.ʁi.ve/	arrivent /a.ʁiv/
	imperfect	arrivais /a.ʁi.vɛ/	arrivais /a.ʁi.vɛ/	arrivait /a.ʁi.vɛ/	arrivions /a.ʁi.vjɔ̃/	arriviez /a.ʁi.vje/	arrivaient /a.ʁi.vɛ/
	past historic[2]	arrivai /a.ʁi.vɛ/	arrivas /a.ʁi.va/	arriva /a.ʁi.va/	arrivâmes /a.ʁi.vam/	arrivâtes /a.ʁi.vat/	arrivèrent /a.ʁi.vɛʁ/
	future	arriverai /a.ʁi.vʁɛ/	arriveras /a.ʁi.vʁa/	arrivera /a.ʁi.vʁa/	arriverons /a.ʁi.vʁɔ̃/	arriverez /a.ʁi.vʁe/	arriveront /a.ʁi.vʁɔ̃/
	conditional	arriverais /a.ʁi.vʁɛ/	arriverais /a.ʁi.vʁɛ/	arriverait /a.ʁi.vʁɛ/	arriverions /a.ʁi.və.ʁjɔ̃/	arriveriez /a.ʁi.və.ʁje/	arriveraient /a.ʁi.vʁɛ/

Agglutinating Langauges

- Finnish/Hungarian (Finno-Ugric), also Turkish: what a preposition would do in English is instead part of the verb (*hug*)

		active	passive
1st		**halata**	
long 1st[2]		halatakseen	
2nd	**inessive**[1]	halatessa	halattaessa
	instructive	halaten	—
3rd	**inessive**	halaamassa	—
	elative	halaamasta	—
	illative	halaamaan	—
	adessive	halaamalla	—
	abessive	halaamatta	—
	instructive	halaaman	halattaman
4th	**nominative**	halaaminen	
	partitive	halaamista	
5th[2]		halaamaisillaan	



halata: "hug"

illative: "into"

adessive: "on"

- Many possible forms — and in newswire data, only a few are observed

Morphologically-Rich Languages

- Many languages spoken all over the world have much richer morphology than English
    - CoNLL 2006 / 2007: dependency parsing + morphological analyses for ~15 mostly Indo-European languages
    - SPMRL shared tasks (2013-2014): Syntactic Parsing of Morphologically-Rich Languages
    - Universal Dependencies project
- Word piece / byte-pair encoding models for MT are pretty good at handling these if there's enough data

Chinese Word Segmentation

- Word segmentation: some languages including Chinese are totally untokenized
- LSTMs over character embeddings / character bigram embeddings to predict word boundaries
- Having the right segmentation can help machine translation

冬天 (winter)，能 (can) 穿 (wear) 多少 (amount) 穿 (wear) 多少 (amount)；夏天 (summer)，能 (can) 穿 (wear) 多 (more) 少 (little) 穿 (wear) 多 (more) 少 (little)。

Without the word "夏天 (summer)" or "冬天 (winter)", it is difficult to segment the phrase "能穿多少穿多少".

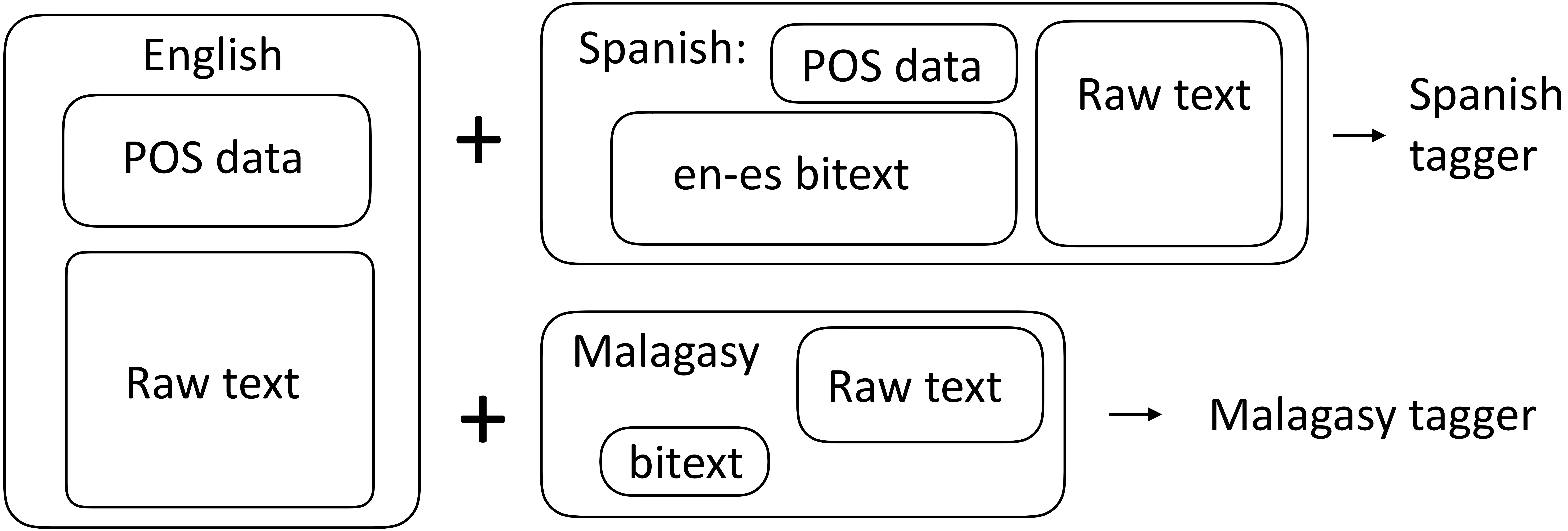
- separating nouns and pre-modifying adjectives:
  高血压 (*high blood pressure*)
  → 高(*high*) 血压(*blood pressure*)
- separating compound nouns:
  内政部 (*Department of Internal Affairs*)
  → 内政(*Internal Affairs*) 部(*Department*).

Chen et al. (2015)

Cross-Lingual Tagging

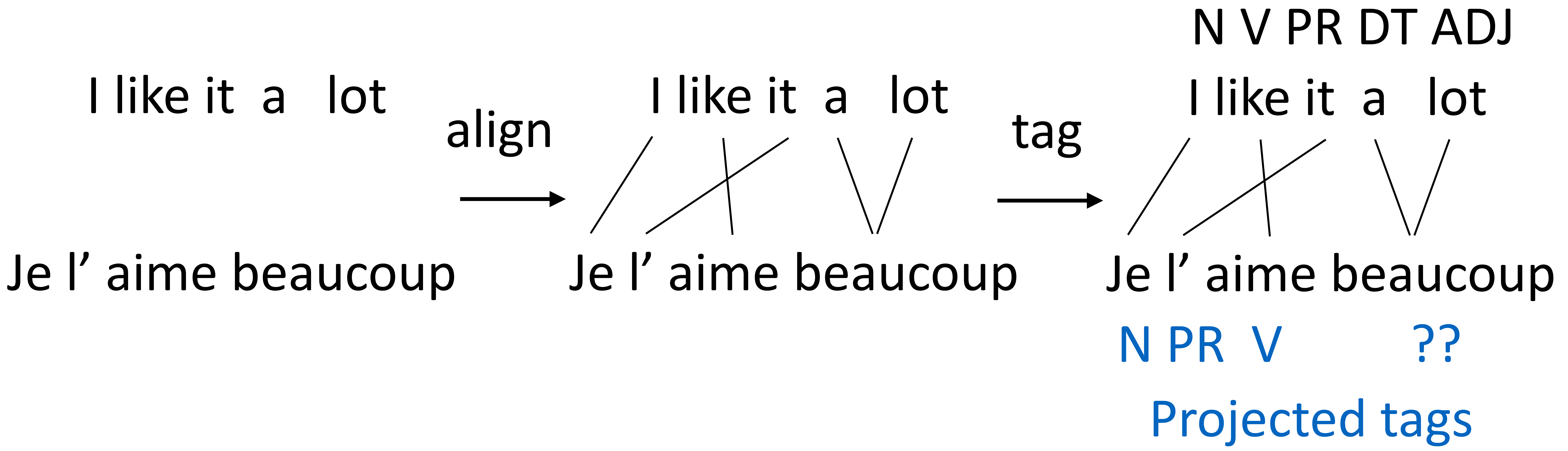
Cross-Lingual Tagging

- Labeling POS datasets is expensive
- Can we transfer annotation from *high-resource* languages (English, etc.) to *low-resource* languages?



Cross-Lingual Tagging

- Can we leverage word alignment here?



- Tag with English tagger, project across bitext, train French tagger? Works pretty well

Das and Petrov (2011)

Cross-Lingual Word Representations

Multilingual Embeddings

- Input: corpora in many languages. Output: embeddings where similar words *in different languages* have similar embeddings

I have an apple
47 24 18 427

J' ai des oranges
47 24 89 1981

ID: 24
ai have

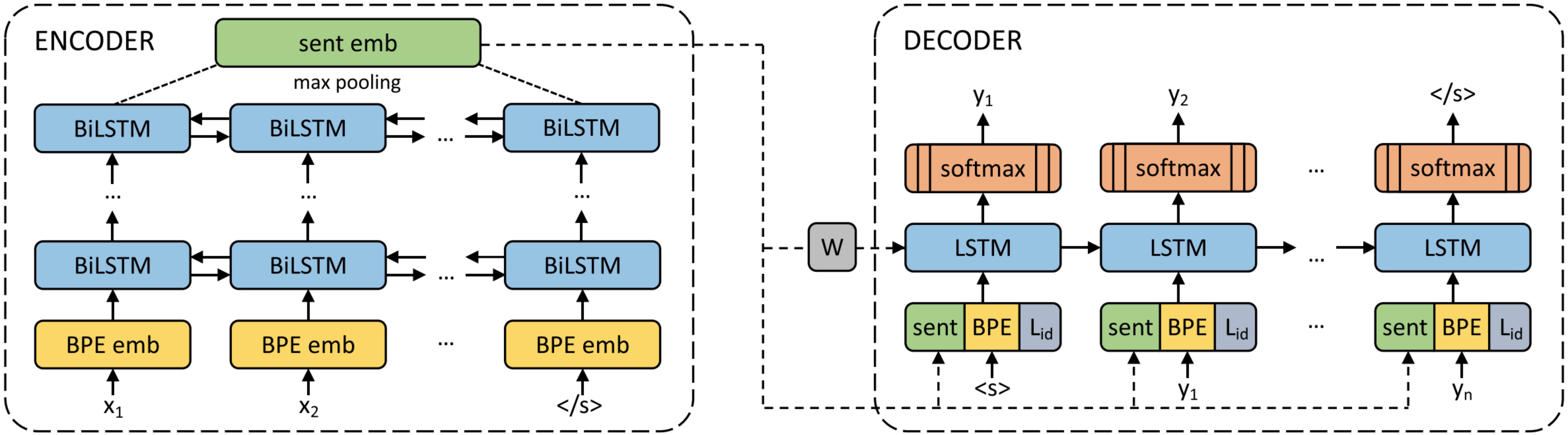
ID: 47
I Je J'

- multiCluster: use bilingual dictionaries to form clusters of words that are translations of one another, replace corpora with cluster IDs, train "monolingual" embeddings over all these corpora

- Works okay but not all that well

Ammar et al. (2016)

Multilingual Sentence Embeddings



- Form BPE vocabulary over all corpora (50k merges); will include characters from every script
- Take a bunch of bitexts and train an MT model between a bunch of language pairs with shared parameters, use W as sentence embeddings

Artetxe et al. (2019)

Multilingual Sentence Embeddings

		EN	EN → XX													
			fr	es	de	el	bg	ru	tr	ar	vi	th	zh	hi	sw	ur
Zero-Shot Transfer, one NLI system for all languages:																
Conneau et al.	X-BiLSTM	73.7	67.7	68.7	67.7	68.9	67.9	65.4	64.2	64.8	66.4	64.1	65.8	64.1	55.7	58.4
(2018b)	X-CBOW	64.5	60.3	60.7	61.0	60.5	60.4	57.8	58.7	57.5	58.8	56.9	58.8	56.3	50.4	52.2
BERT uncased*	Transformer	<u>81.4</u>	–	<u>74.3</u>	70.5	–	–	–	–	62.1	–	–	63.8	–	–	58.3
Proposed method	BiLSTM	73.9	**71.9**	72.9	<u>72.6</u>	**72.8**	**74.2**	**72.1**	**69.7**	**71.4**	**72.0**	**69.2**	<u>71.4</u>	**65.5**	**62.2**	<u>61.0</u>

- Train a system for NLI (entailment/neutral/contradiction of a sentence pair) on English and evaluate on other languages

Artetxe et al. (2019)

Multilingual BERT

- Take top 104 Wikipedias, train BERT on all of them simultaneously
- What does this look like?

Beethoven may have proposed unsuccessfully to Therese Malfatti, the supposed dedicatee of "Für Elise"; his status as a commoner may again have interfered with those plans.

当人们在马尔法蒂身后发现这部小曲的手稿时，便误认为上面写的是“Für Elise”（即《给爱丽丝》）[51]。

Кита́й (официально — Кита́йская Наро́дная Респу́блика, сокращённо — КНР; кит. трад. 中華人民共和國, упр. 中华人民共和国, пиньинь: Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó, палл.: Чжунхуа Жэньминь Гунхэго) — государство в Восточной Аз

Devlin et al. (2019)

Multilingual BERT: Results

Fine-tuning \ Eval	EN	DE	NL	ES
EN	**90.70**	69.74	77.36	73.59
DE	73.83	**82.00**	76.25	70.03
NL	65.46	65.68	**89.86**	72.10
ES	65.38	59.40	64.39	**87.18**

Table 1: NER F1 results on the CoNLL data.

Fine-tuning \ Eval	EN	DE	ES	IT
EN	**96.82**	89.40	85.91	91.60
DE	83.99	**93.99**	86.32	88.39
ES	81.64	88.87	**96.71**	93.71
IT	86.79	87.82	91.28	**98.11**

Table 2: POS accuracy on a subset of UD languages.

- Can transfer BERT directly across languages with some success
- …but this evaluation is on languages that all share an alphabet

Pires et al. (2019)

Multilingual BERT: Results

	HI	UR
HI	**97.1**	85.9
UR	91.1	**93.8**

	EN	BG	JA
EN	**96.8**	87.1	49.4
BG	82.2	**98.9**	51.6
JA	57.4	67.2	**96.5**

Table 4: POS accuracy on the UD test set for languages with different scripts. Row=fine-tuning, column=eval.

- Urdu (Arabic/Nastaliq script) => Hindi (Devanagari). Transfers well despite different alphabets!
- Japanese => English: different script and very different syntax

Pires et al. (2019)

Scaling Up: XLM-R

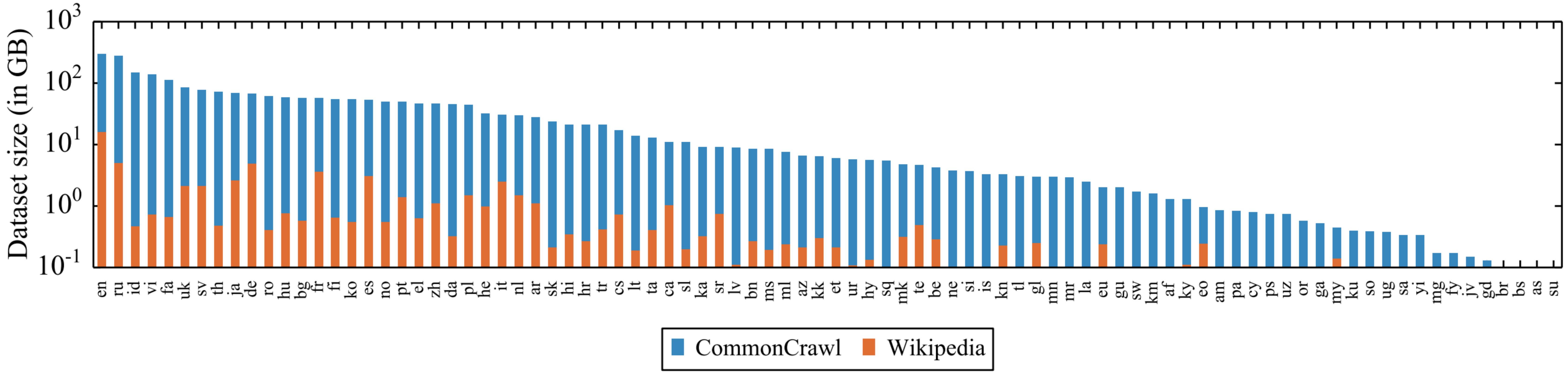


Figure 1: Amount of data in GiB (log-scale) for the 88 languages that appear in both the Wiki-100 corpus used for mBERT and XLM-100, and the CC-100 used for XLM-R. CC-100 increases the amount of data by several orders of magnitude, in particular for low-resource languages.

- Larger “Common Crawl” dataset, better performance than mBERT
- Low-resource languages benefit from training on other languages
- High-resource languages see a small performance hit, but not much

Conneau et al. (2019)

Scaling Up: Benchmarks

Task	Corpus	|Train|	|Dev|	|Test|	Test sets	|Lang.|	Task
Classification	XNLI	392,702	2,490	5,010	translations	15	NLI
	PAWS-X	49,401	2,000	2,000	translations	7	Paraphrase
Struct. pred.	POS	21,253	3,974	47-20,436	ind. annot.	33 (90)	POS
	NER	20,000	10,000	1,000-10,000	ind. annot.	40 (176)	NER
QA	XQuAD	87,599	34,726	1,190	translations	11	Span extraction
	MLQA			4,517–11,590	translations	7	Span extraction
	TyDiQA-GoldP	3,696	634	323–2,719	ind. annot.	9	Span extraction
Retrieval	BUCC	-	-	1,896–14,330	-	5	Sent. retrieval
	Tatoeba	-	-	1,000	-	33 (122)	Sent. retrieval

- Many of these datasets are translations of base datasets, not originally annotated in those languages
- Exceptions: POS, NER, TyDiQA

Hu et al. (2021)

TyDiQA

- Typologically-diverse QA dataset
- Annotators write questions based on very short snippets of articles; answers may or may not exist, fetched from elsewhere in Wikipedia

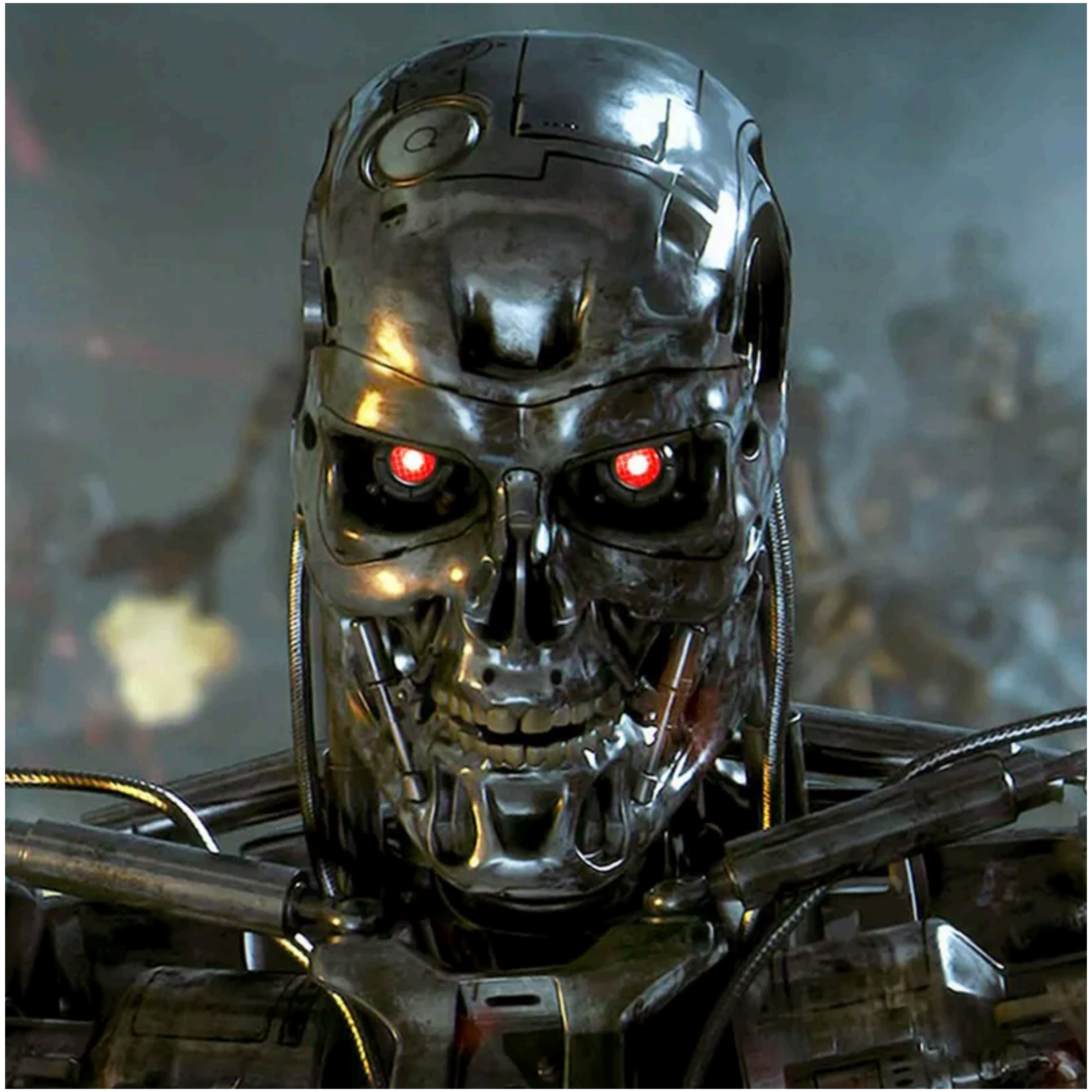
Q: Как далеко Уран от
how far Uranus-SG.NOM from
Земл-и?
Earth-SG.GEN?
How far is Uranus from Earth?

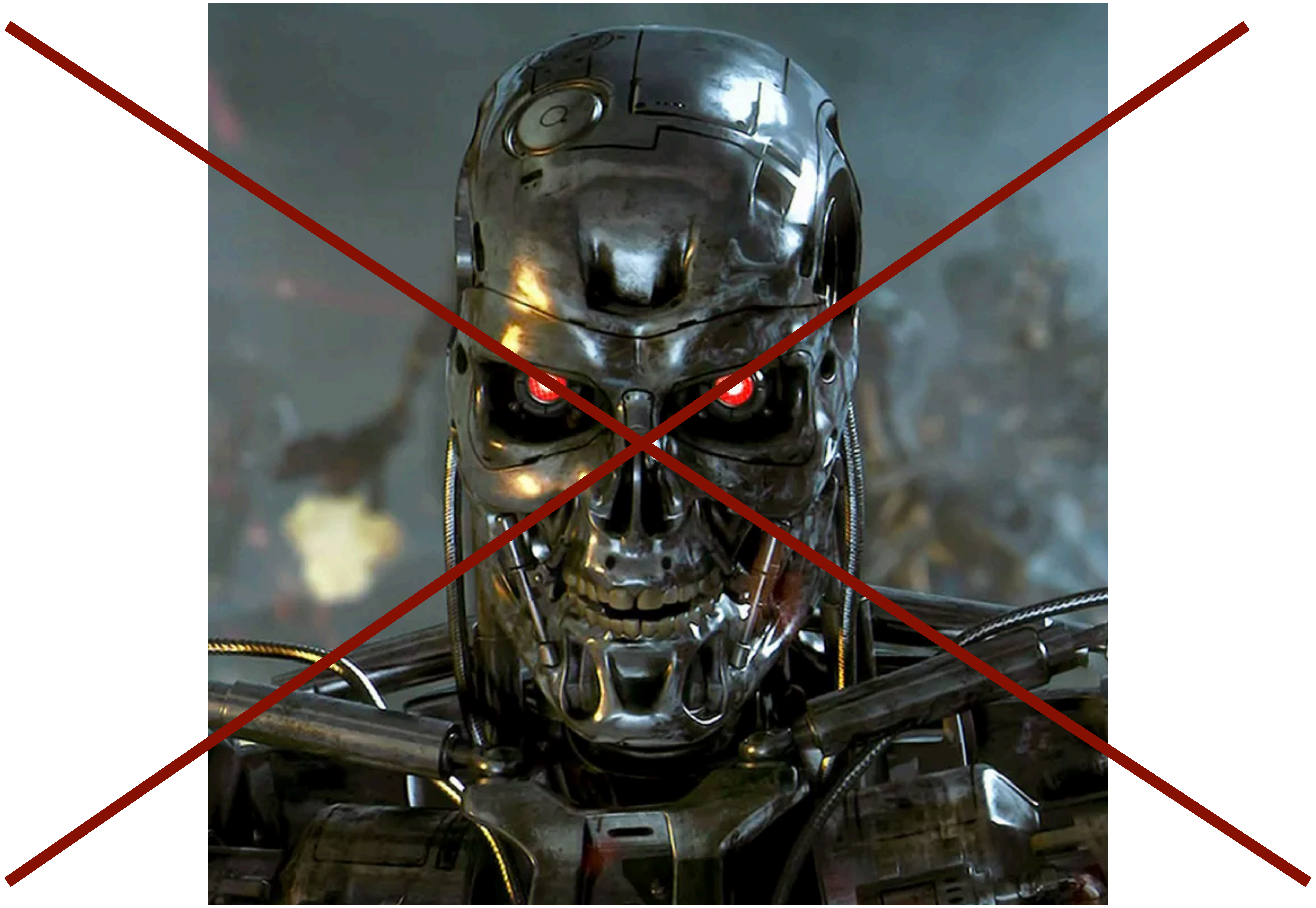
A: Расстояние между Уран-ом
distance between Uranus-SG.INSTR
и Земл-ёй меняется от 2,6
and Earth-SG.INSTR varies from 2,6
до 3,15 млрд км...
to 3,15 bln km...
The distance between Uranus and Earth fluctuates from 2.6 to 3.15 bln km...

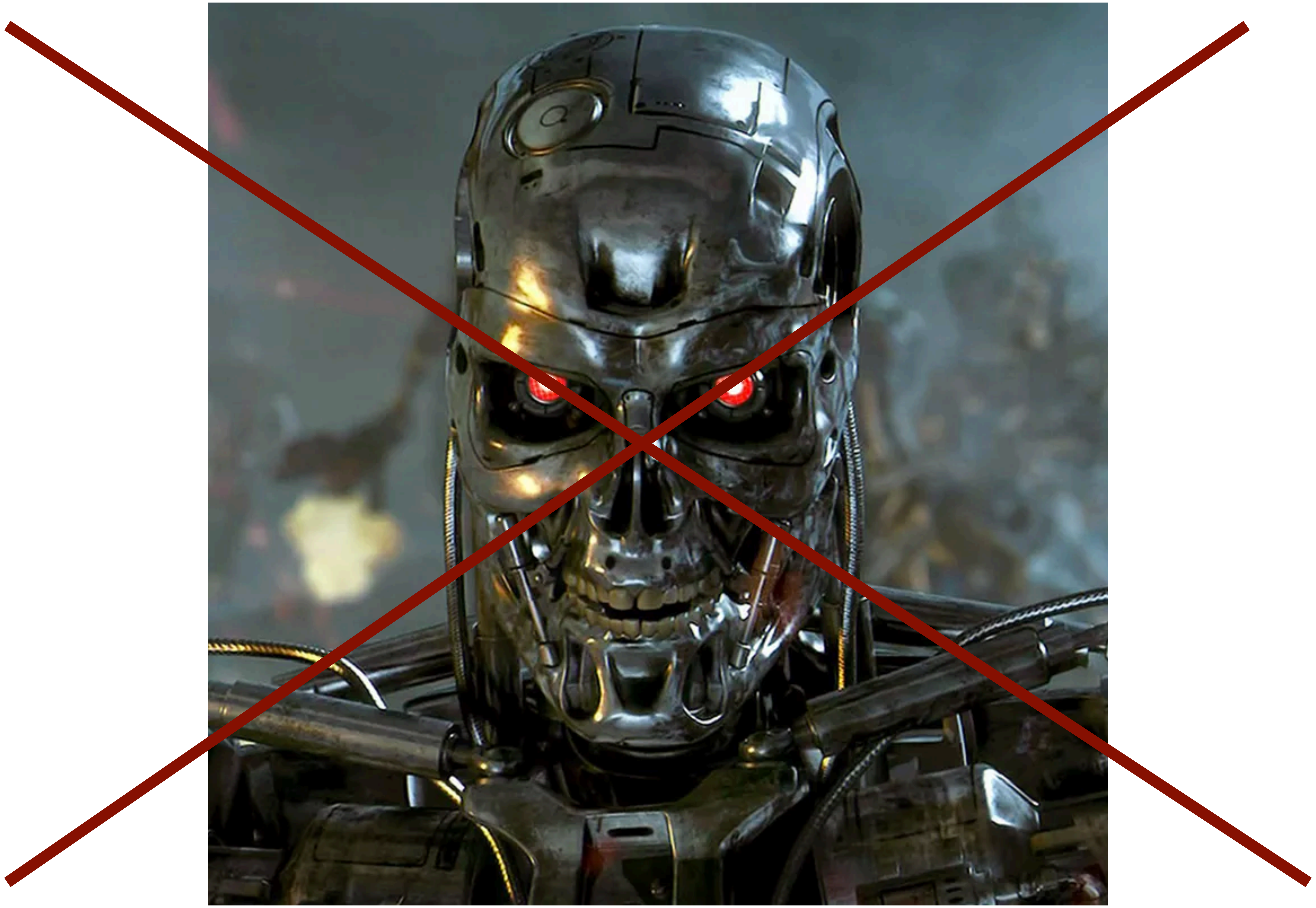
Language	Train (1-way)	Dev (3-way)	Test (3-way)
(English)	9,211	1031	1046
Arabic	23,092	1380	1421
Bengali	10,768	328	334
Finnish	15,285	2082	2065
Indonesian	14,952	1805	1809
Japanese	16,288	1709	1706
Kiswahili	17,613	2288	2278
Korean	10,981	1698	1722
Russian	12,803	1625	1637
Telugu	24,558	2479	2530
Thai	11,365	2245	2203
TOTAL	**166,916**	**18,670**	**18,751**

Clark et al. (2021)

Ethics in NLP — what can go wrong?







What can actually go wrong?

Pre-Training Cost (with Google/AWS)

- GPT-3: estimated to be $4.6M. This cost has a large carbon footprint
  - Carbon footprint: equivalent to driving 700,000 km by car (source: Anthropocene magazine)
  - (Counterpoints: GPT-3 isn't trained frequently, equivalent to 100 people traveling 7000 km for a conference, can use renewables)
- BERT-Base pre-training: carbon emissions roughly on the same order as a single passenger on a flight from NY to San Francisco

Strubell et al. (2019)

https://lambdalabs.com/blog/demystifying-gpt-3/

https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/06/06/239031/training-a-single-ai-model-can-emit-as-much-carbon-as-five-cars-in-their-lifetimes/

Bias Amplification

Zhao et al. (2017)

Bias Amplification

- Bias in data: 67% of training images involving cooking are women, model predicts 80% women cooking at test time — amplifies bias

Zhao et al. (2017)

Bias Amplification

- Bias in data: 67% of training images involving cooking are women, model predicts 80% women cooking at test time — amplifies bias

- Can we constrain models to avoid this while achieving the same predictive accuracy?

Zhao et al. (2017)

Bias Amplification

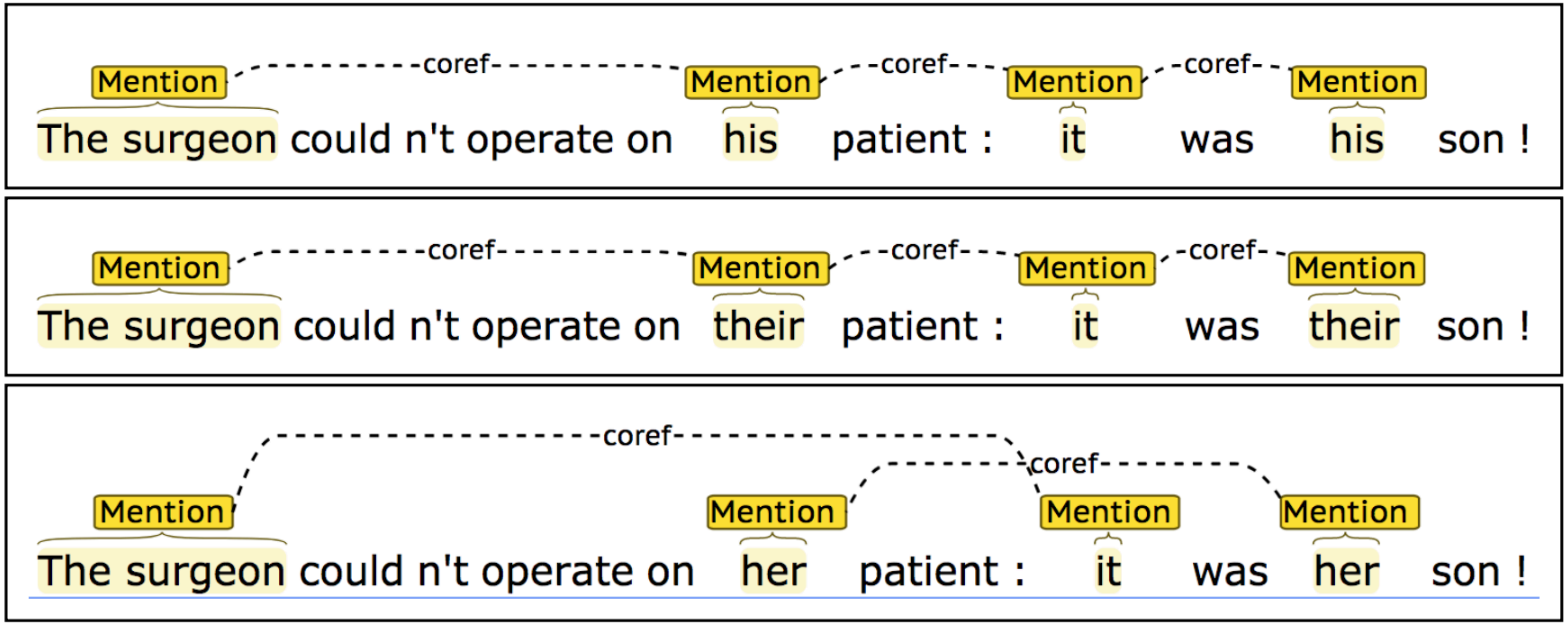
- Bias in data: 67% of training images involving cooking are women, model predicts 80% women cooking at test time — amplifies bias

- Can we constrain models to avoid this while achieving the same predictive accuracy?

- Place constraints on proportion of predictions that are men vs. women?

Zhao et al. (2017)

Bias Amplification



- Coreference: models make assumptions about genders and make mistakes as a result

Rudinger et al. (2018), Zhao et al. (2018)

Bias Amplification

(1a) **The paramedic** performed CPR on the passenger even though she/he/they knew it was too late.

(2a) The paramedic performed CPR on **the passenger** even though she/he/they was/were already dead.

(1b) **The paramedic** performed CPR on someone even though she/he/they knew it was too late.

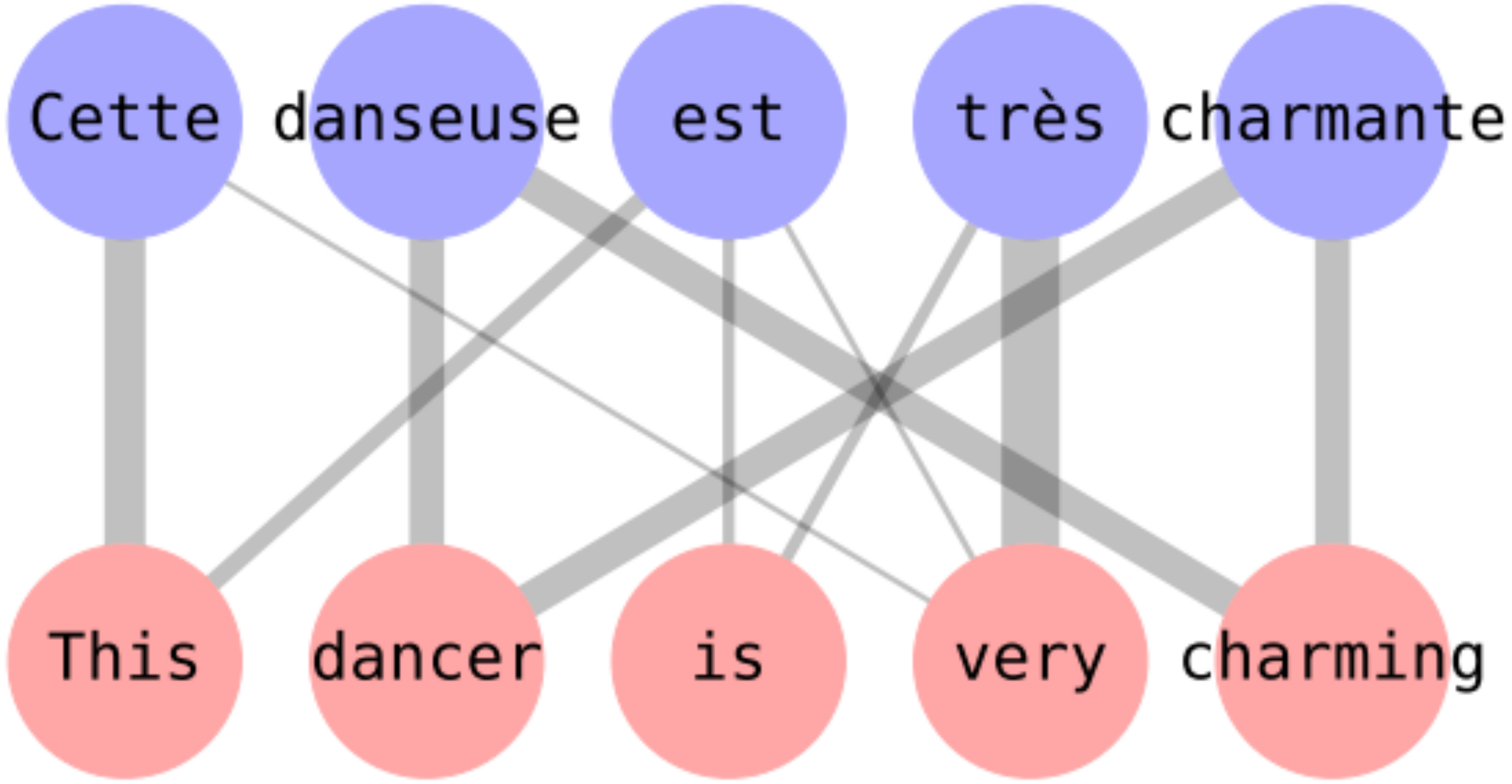
(2b) The paramedic performed CPR on **someone** even though she/he/they was/were already dead.

- Can form Winograd schema-like test set to investigate
- Models fail to predict on this test set in an unbiased way (due to bias in the training data)

Rudinger et al. (2018), Zhao et al. (2018)

Bias Amplification

- English -> French machine translation **requires** inferring gender even when unspecified
- “dancer” is assumed to be female in the context of the word “charming”… but maybe that reflects how language is used?



Alvarez-Melis and Jaakkola (2017)

Unethical Use

Unethical Use

- Generating convincing fake news / fake comments?

FCC Comment ID: 106030756805675	FCC Comment ID: 106030135205754	FCC Comment ID: 10603733209112
Dear Commissioners:	Dear Chairman Pai,	---
Hi, I'd like to comment on	I'm a voter worried about	In the matter of
net neutrality regulations.	Internet freedom.	NET NEUTRALITY.
I want to	I'd like to	I strongly
implore	ask	ask
the government to	Ajit Pai to	the commission to
repeal	repeal	reverse
Barack Obama's	President Obama's	Tom Wheeler's
decision to	order to	scheme to
regulate	regulate	take over
internet access.	broadband.	the web.
Individuals,	people like me,	People like me,
rather than	rather than	rather than

Unethical Use

- Generating convincing fake news / fake comments?

FCC Comment ID: 106030756805675	FCC Comment ID: 106030135205754	FCC Comment ID: 10603733209112
Dear Commissioners:	Dear Chairman Pai,	—
Hi, I'd like to comment on	I'm a voter worried about	In the matter of
net neutrality regulations.	Internet freedom.	NET NEUTRALITY.
I want to	I'd like to	I strongly
implore	ask	ask
the government to	Ajit Pai to	the commission to
repeal	repeal	reverse
Barack Obama's	President Obama's	Tom Wheeler's
decision to	order to	scheme to
regulate	regulate	take over
internet access.	broadband.	the web.
Individuals,	people like me,	People like me,
rather than	rather than	rather than

- What if these were undetectable?

Unethical Use

Charge-Based Prison Term Prediction with Deep Gating Network

Huajie Chen[1*] **Deng Cai**[2*] **Wei Dai**[1] **Zehui Dai**[1] **Yadong Ding**[1]
[1]NLP Group, Gridsum, Beijing, China
{chenhuajie,daiwei,daizehui,dingyadong}@gridsum.com
[2]The Chinese University of Hong Kong
thisisjcykcd@gmail.com

- Task: given case descriptions and charge set, predict the prison term

Case description: On July 7, 2017, when the defendant Cui XX was drinking in a bar, he came into conflict with Zhang XX...... After arriving at the police station, he refused to cooperate with the policeman and bited on the arm of the policeman......

Result of judgment: Cui XX was sentenced to *12* months imprisonment for *creating disturbances* and *12* months imprisonment for *obstructing public affairs*......

- Charge#1 creating disturbances term 12 months
- Charge#2 obstructing public affairs term 12 months

Chen et al. (EMNLP 2019)

Unethical Use

- Results: 60% of the time, the system is off by more than 20% (so 5 years => 4 or 6 years)

Model	S	EM	Acc@0.1	Acc@0.2
ATE-LSTM	66.49	7.72	16.12	33.89
MemNet	70.23	7.52	18.54	36.75
RAM	70.32	7.97	18.87	37.38
TNet	73.94	8.06	19.55	39.89
DGN	**76.48**	**8.92**	**20.66**	**42.61**

- Is this the right way to apply this?

- Are there good applications this can have?

- Is this technology likely to be misused?

The mistake of legal judgment is serious, it is about people losing years of their lives in prison, or dangerous criminals being released to reoffend. We should pay attention to how to avoid judges' over-dependence on the system. It is necessary to consider its application scenarios. In practice, we recommend deploying our system in the "Review Phase", where other judges check the judgment result by a presiding judge. Our system can serve as one anonymous checker.

Dangers of Automatic Systems

THE VERGE TECH SCIENCE CULTURE CARS REVIEWS LONGFORM VIDEO MORE

US & WORLD TECH POLITICS

Facebook apologizes after wrong translation sees Palestinian man arrested for posting 'good morning'

14

Facebook translated his post as 'attack them' and 'hurt them'

by Thuy Ong | @ThuyOng | Oct 24, 2017, 10:43am EDT

Slide credit: The Verge

Dangers of Automatic Systems

- "Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women"

Slide credit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCN1MK08G

Dangers of Automatic Systems

- “Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women”
  - “Women’s X” organization was a negative-weight feature in resumes

Slide credit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCN1MK08G

Dangers of Automatic Systems

- "Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women"
  - "Women's X" organization was a negative-weight feature in resumes
  - Women's colleges too

Slide credit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCN1MK08G

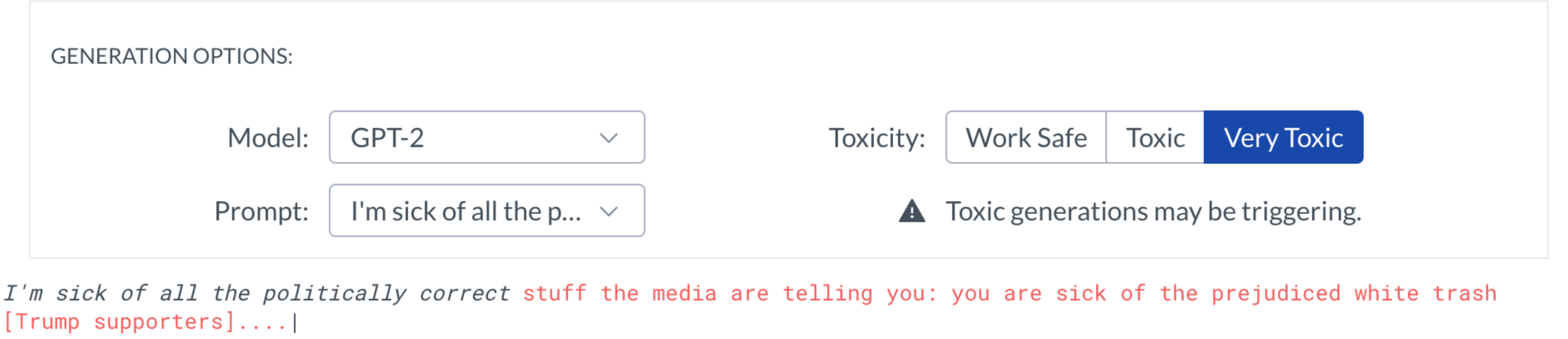
Dangers of Automatic Systems

- "Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women"
  - "Women's X" organization was a negative-weight feature in resumes
  - Women's colleges too
- Was this a bad model? May have actually modeled downstream outcomes correctly…but this can mean learning humans' biases

Slide credit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCN1MK08G

Dangers of Automatic Systems

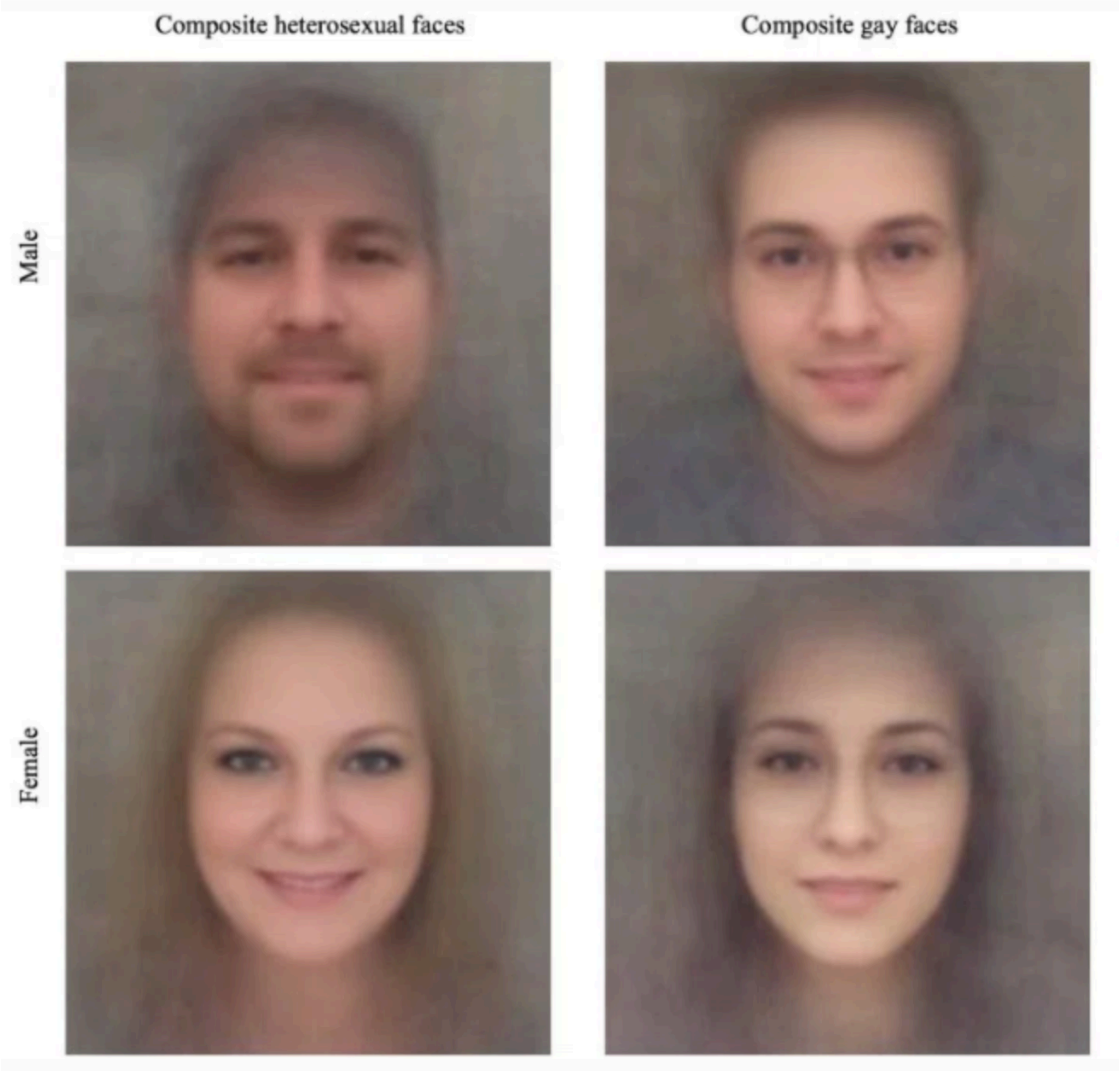
- “Toxic degeneration”: systems that generate toxic stuff



- System trained on a big chunk of the Internet: conditioning on “SJW”, “black” gives the system a chance of recalling bad stuff from its training data

https://toxicdegeneration.allenai.org/

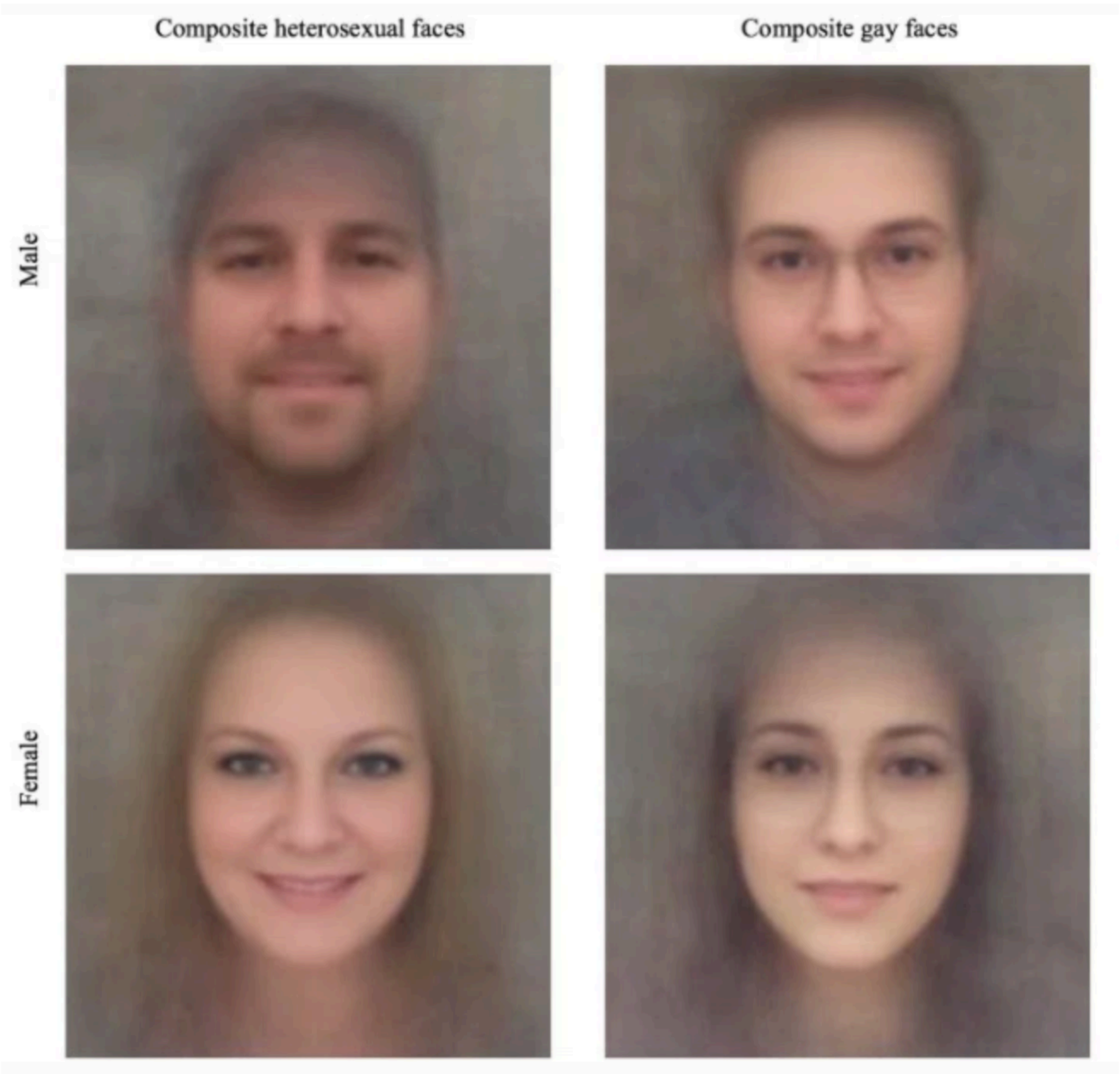
Bad Applications



Slide credit: https://medium.com/@blaisea/do-algorithms-reveal-sexual-orientation-or-just-expose-our-stereotypes-d998fafdf477

Bad Applications

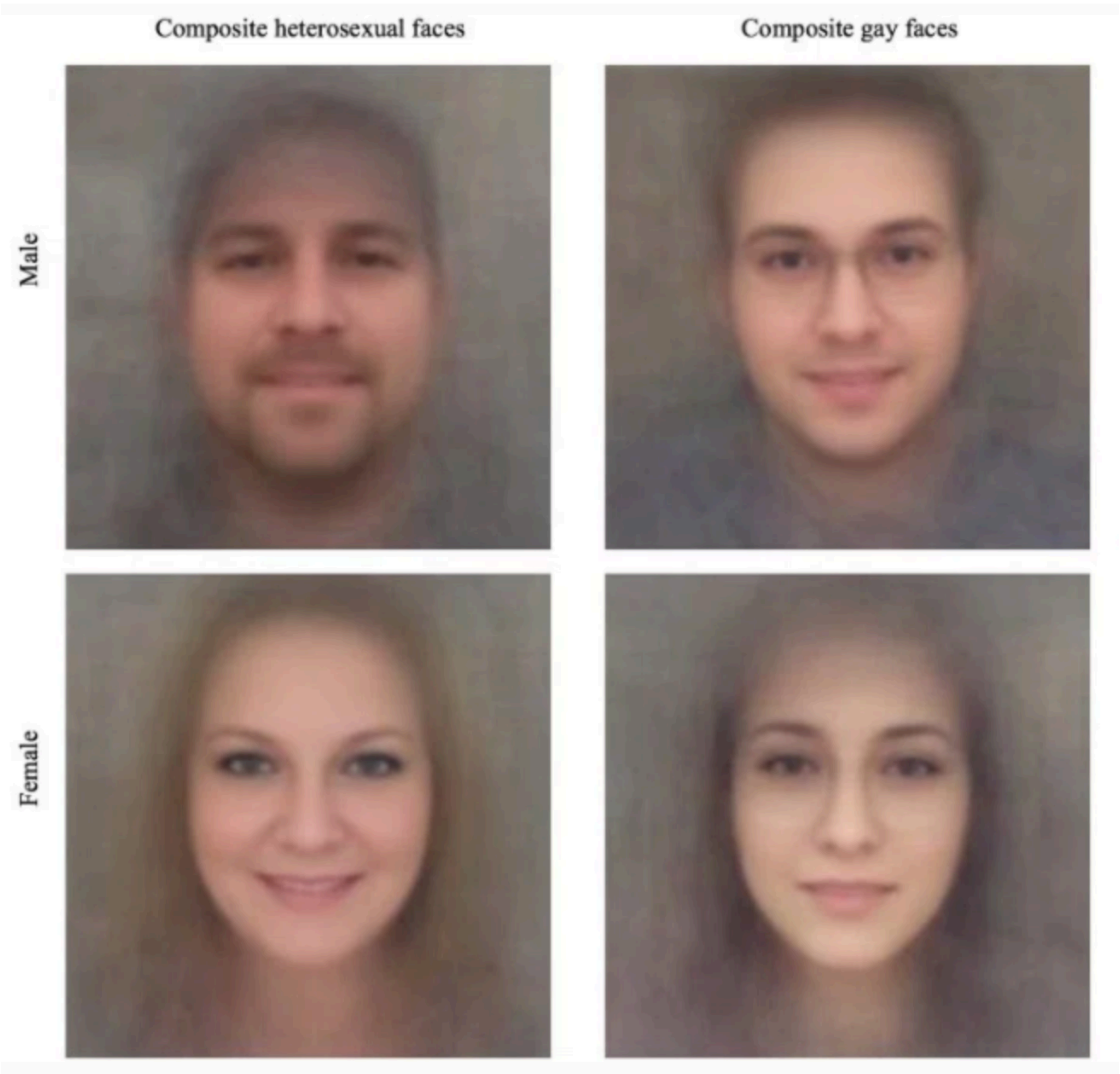
- Wang and Kosinski: gay vs. straight classification based on faces



Slide credit: https://medium.com/@blaisea/do-algorithms-reveal-sexual-orientation-or-just-expose-our-stereotypes-d998fafdf477

Bad Applications

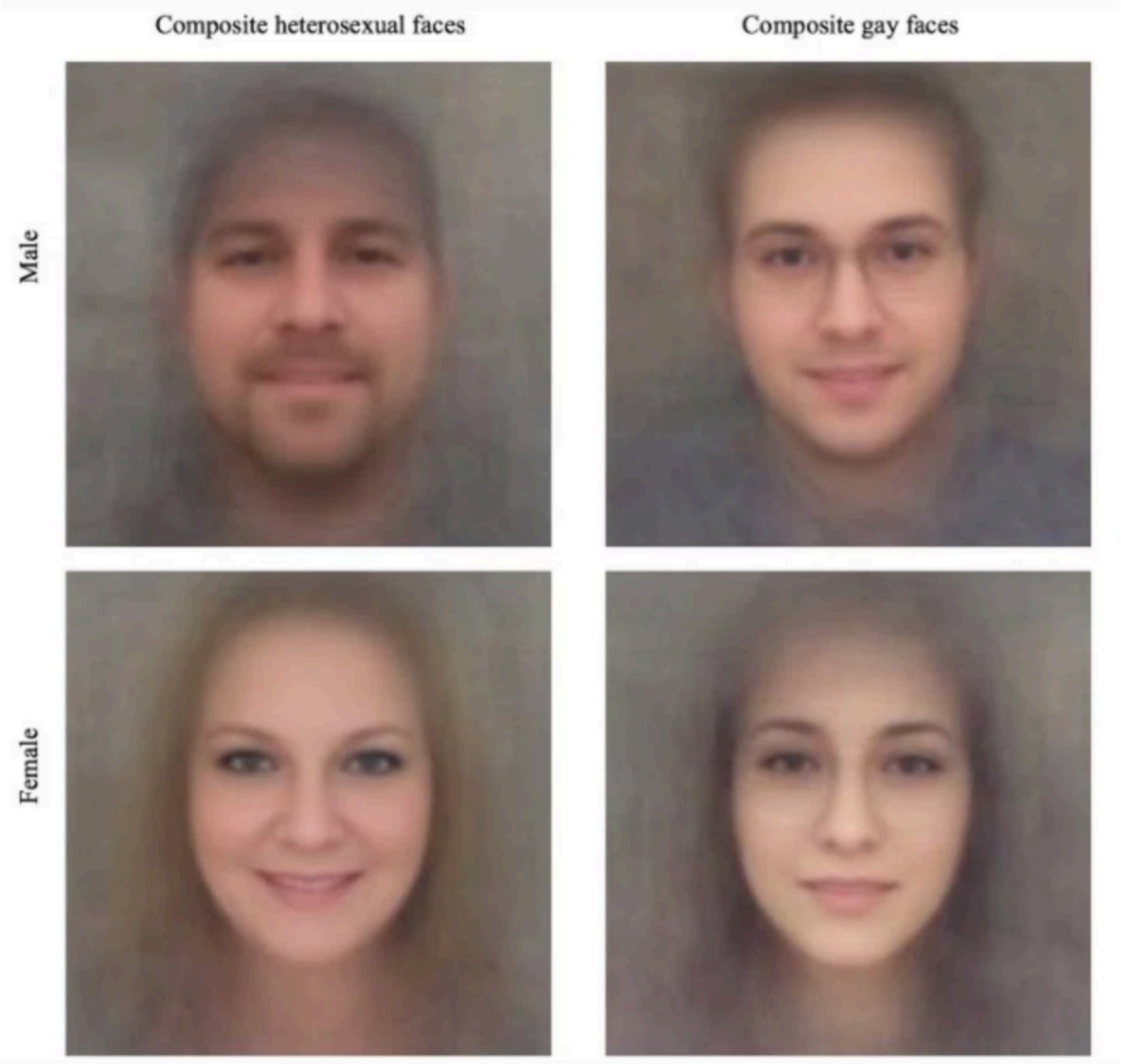
- Wang and Kosinski: gay vs. straight classification based on faces
- Authors: “this is useful because it supports a hypothesis” (physiognomy)



Slide credit: https://medium.com/@blaisea/do-algorithms-reveal-sexual-orientation-or-just-expose-our-stereotypes-d998fafdf477

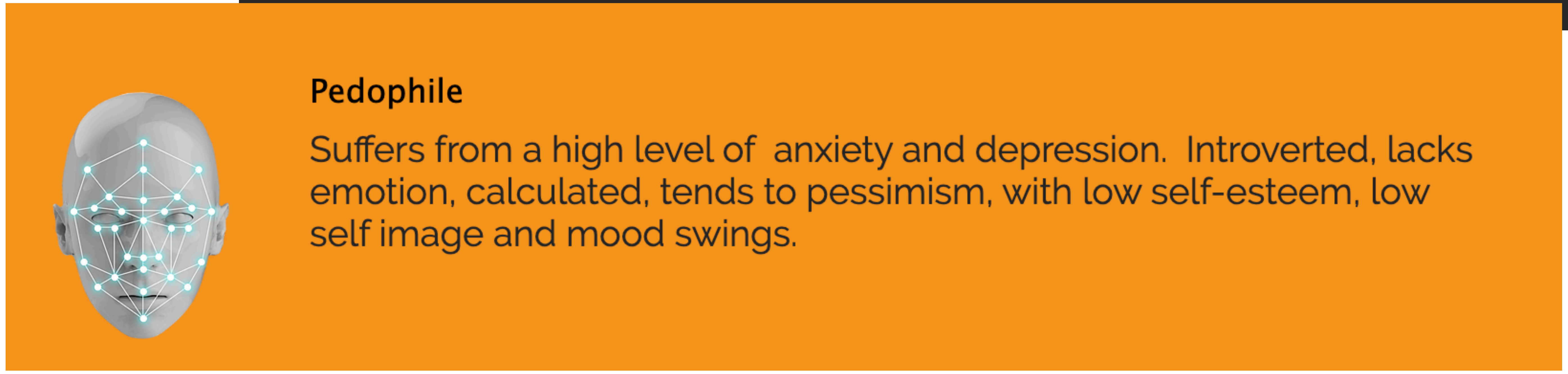
Bad Applications

- Wang and Kosinski: gay vs. straight classification based on faces
- Authors: “this is useful because it supports a hypothesis” (physiognomy)
- Blog post by Agüera y Arcas, Todorov, Mitchell: mostly social phenomena (glasses, makeup, angle of camera, facial hair) — bad science, *and* dangerous



Slide credit: https://medium.com/@blaisea/do-algorithms-reveal-sexual-orientation-or-just-expose-our-stereotypes-d998fafdf477

Unethical Use



http://www.faception.com

How to Move Forward?

- ACM Code of Ethics
  - https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics

- Contribute to society and to human well-being
- Avoid harm
- Be fair and take action not to discriminate
- Respect privacy
- … (see link above for more details)

Final Thoughts

Final Thoughts

- You will face choices: what you choose to work on, what company you choose to work for, etc.

Final Thoughts

- You will face choices: what you choose to work on, what company you choose to work for, etc.
- Tech does not exist in a vacuum: you can work on problems that will fundamentally make the world a better place or a worse place (not always easy to tell)

Final Thoughts

- You will face choices: what you choose to work on, what company you choose to work for, etc.
- Tech does not exist in a vacuum: you can work on problems that will fundamentally make the world a better place or a worse place (not always easy to tell)
- As AI becomes more powerful, think about what we *should* be doing with it to improve society, not just what we *can* do with it