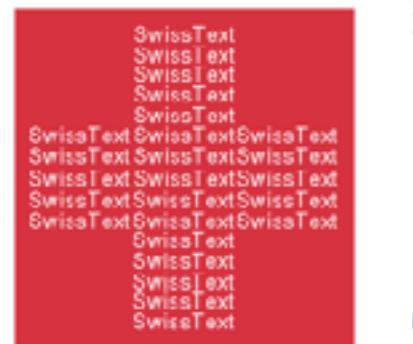




Labeling Text in Several Languages with Multilingual Hierarchical Attention Networks

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June 9, 2017
Swisstext, Winterthur

Topic Recognition

Spam filtering — Mailbox Optimization — Customer Support

The screenshot shows a Google Mail inbox with 14 messages. The messages are categorized by color-coded labels: yellow for Crafters, red for Me, grey for idonethis, green for Champions, blue for Bizdev, purple for Product, orange for Hiring, and pink for Team. The messages are listed in chronological order from top to bottom:

- Yellow (Crafters): me, Courtney (2) - new post: Instagram for Business: 12 Answers to the Biggest Questions About Instagram
- Red (Me): Buffer iDoneThis - Buffer digest for June 10 - Here's what Buffer got done. Monday, June 09 – Wednesday, June 14
- Grey (idonethis): Gregory, me, Mustafa (4) - Re: Gregory, scientifically-backed tips to build trust online... - Hey Greg, Apologize for t
- Yellow (Crafters): Rodolphe Dutel - Fwd: Gareth - hi from Buffer! - Dear Crafters, Hope you're well, I wanted to brainstorm
- Grey (Champions): Nicole .. Rodolphe (3) - Contacting Buffer.com - Hi Nicole! Thanks for following up! That sounds like a great
- Yellow (Crafters): Rodolphe .. Rodolphe (3) - Fwd: FW: Chamber Partner Program Recap - Hi Courtney, That sounds great, we sha
- Yellow (Crafters): Leonhard, Niel, Rodolphe (3) - Buffer reputation w/ an anti-virus provider - Hi guys, just chiming in here. I wonder ho
- Grey (Engineers): Niel de la Rouviere - Policy for adding more embeds into extensions - Hi guys, I found this PF
- Yellow (Crafters): Courtney, Collin .. (3) - Your daily routine on the Overflow blog - Heya Courtney! Wow - that one is a blast fr
- Purple (Team): Joel, Joel, Steven (6) - Just finished a little Dropbox rearranging :-) - Awesome Steven! I just invited you :-) –
- Orange (Hiring): Joel Gascoigne (3) - Re: Introduction - Hey dude, Oh, sorry about that. We took the listing down since we had
- Pink (Team): Dave .. Octavio, Joel (12) - Hangout follow up #BufferMCR - This was so much fun Dave, and you made it so easy
- Grey (Housekeeping): Joel Gascoigne - Re: SVB - Hey Faisal, That's interesting for us, I think we'd love to start building cr

Question Answering

Reading/Navigation Assistant — Interactive Search

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Article Talk Read Edit View history Search Wikipedia

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Main page Contents Featured content Current events Random article Donate to Wikipedia Wikipedia store

Interaction Help About Wikipedia Community portal Recent changes Contact page

Tools What links here Related changes Upload file Special pages Permanent link Page information Wikidata item Cite this page Print/export Create a book Download as PDF Print this version

8th June is the Archives Day.
Join us and check if there is an event in your town

Antoni Gaudí

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Gaudí" redirects here. For other uses, see [Gaudi \(disambiguation\)](#).

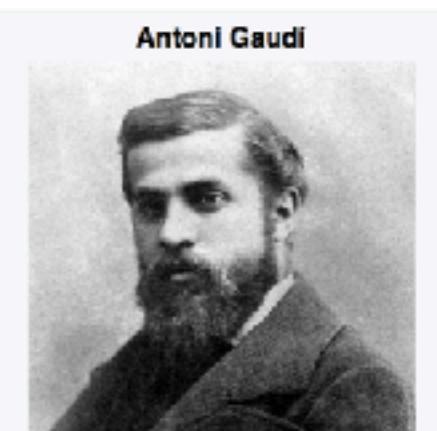
This is a Catalan name. The paternal family name is Gaudí and the maternal family name is Cornet.

Antoni Gaudí i Cornet (Catalan pronunciation: [ən'toni ɣaw'di]; 25 June 1852 – 10 June 1926) was a [Catalan](#) architect from [Reus](#) and the best known practitioner of [Catalan Modernism](#). Gaudí's works reflect an individualized and distinctive style. Most are located in [Barcelona](#), including his magnum opus, the [Sagrada Família](#).

Gaudí's work was influenced by his passions in life: architecture, nature, and religion.^[3] Gaudí considered every detail of his creations and integrated into his architecture such crafts as ceramics, stained glass, wrought ironwork forging and carpentry. He also introduced new techniques in the treatment of materials, such as [trencadís](#) which used waste ceramic pieces.

Under the influence of [neo-Gothic art](#) and Oriental techniques, Gaudí became part of the [Modernista](#) movement which was reaching its peak in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His work transcended mainstream [Modernisme](#), culminating in an organic style inspired by natural forms. Gaudí rarely drew detailed plans of his works, instead preferring to create them as [three-dimensional scale models](#) and molding the details as he conceived them.

Gaudí's work enjoys global popularity and continuing admiration and study by architects. His masterpiece, the still-incomplete [Sagrada Família](#), is



Question: Which Gaudí's creation is his masterpiece?
Answer: **Sagrada Família**

Machine Translation

Document Translation – Dialogue Translation

Google Translate Turn off instant translation 

English French Spanish Detect language  French Greek English  Translate

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Le travail de Gaudí a été influencé par ses passions dans la vie: l'architecture, la nature et la religion. [3] Gaudí a examiné chaque détail de ses créations et intégré dans son architecture des métiers tels que la céramique, les vitraux, la forgeage en fer forgé et la menuiserie. Il a également introduit de nouvelles techniques dans le traitement des matériaux, tels que trencadís qui a utilisé des déchets de pièces en céramique.

Sous l'influence de l'art néo-gothique et des techniques orientales, Gaudí est devenu une partie du mouvement moderniste qui atteignait son sommet à la fin du 19ème et au début du 20ème siècle. Son travail a transcendé le modernisme traditionnel, culminant dans un style organique inspiré des formes naturelles. Gaudí a rarement dessiné des plans détaillés de ses œuvres, préférant plutôt les créer en tant que modèles à l'échelle tridimensionnelle et moulant les détails comme il les a conçus.

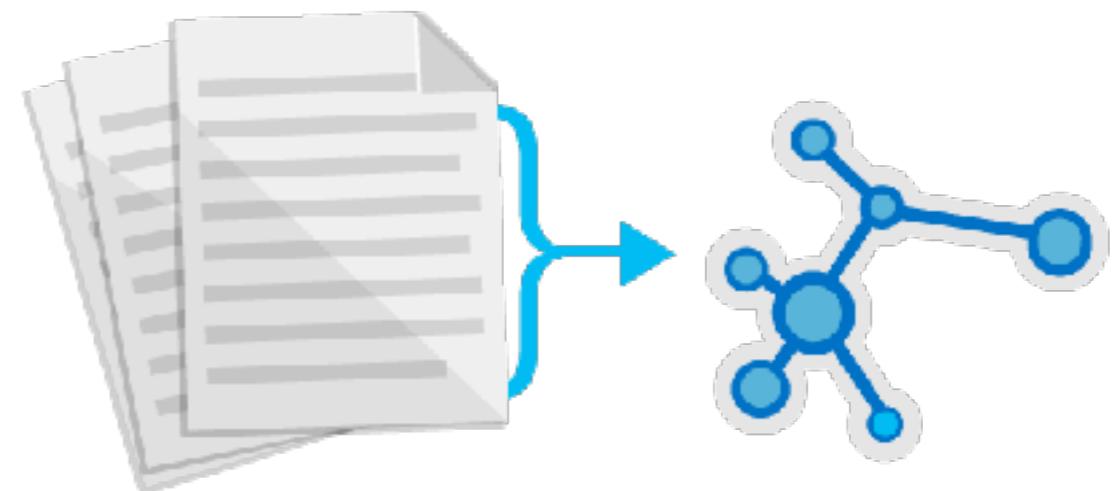
    Suggest an edit



Fundamental Function: Representing Word Sequences

- **Goal:** Learn representations (distributed vectors) of word sequences which encode effectively the meaning / knowledge needed to perform
 - ✓ Topic Recognition
 - Question Answering
 - Machine Translation
 - Summarization
 - ...

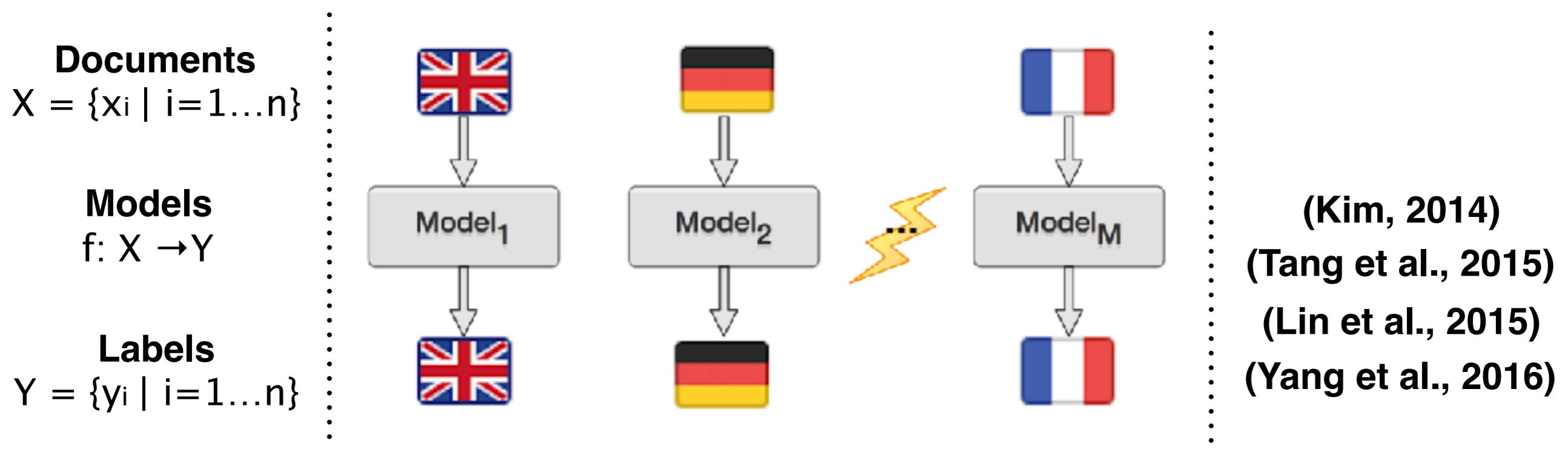
$$D = \{(x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, N\} \quad y_i \in \{0, 1\}^k$$



Can we benefit from multiple languages?

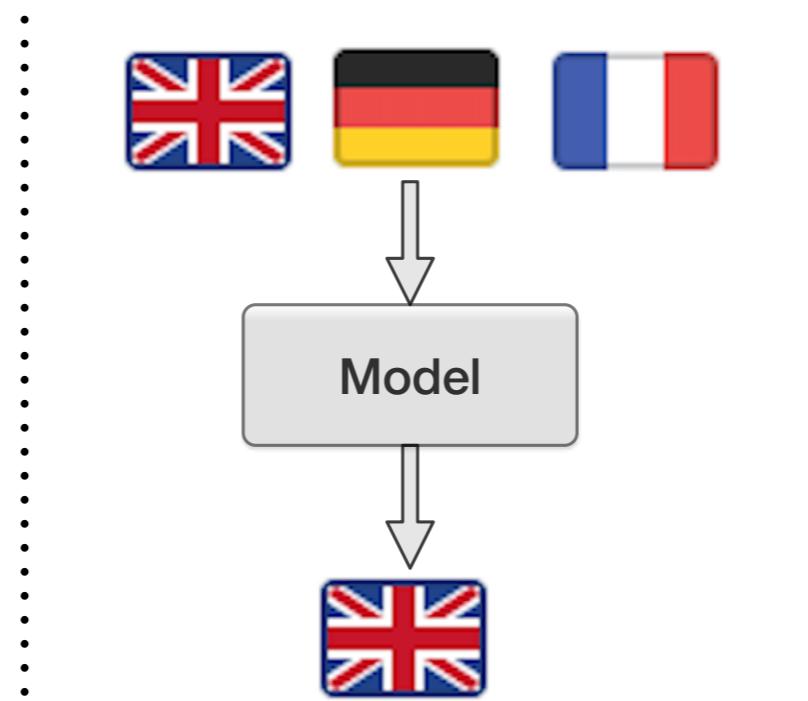
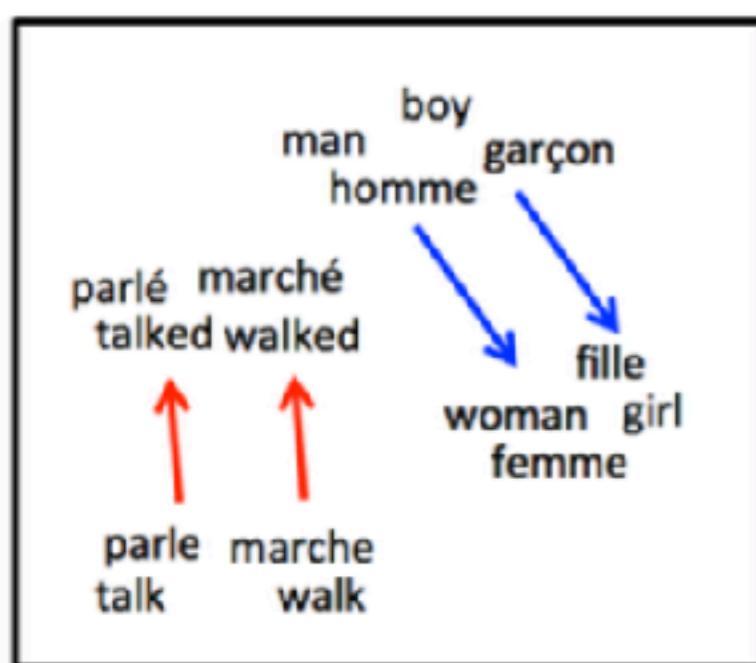
Dealing with Multiple Languages: Monolingually

- **Solution?** Separate models per language
 - language-dependent learning ✗
 - linear growth of the parameters ✗
 - lack of cross-language knowledge transfer ✗
 - hierarchical modeling at the document-level ✓



Dealing with Multiple Languages: Multilingually

- **Solution?** Single model with aligned input space
 - language-independent learning ✓
 - constant number of parameters ✓
 - common label sets across languages ✗
 - modeling at the word-level ✗



(Klementiev et al., 2012)

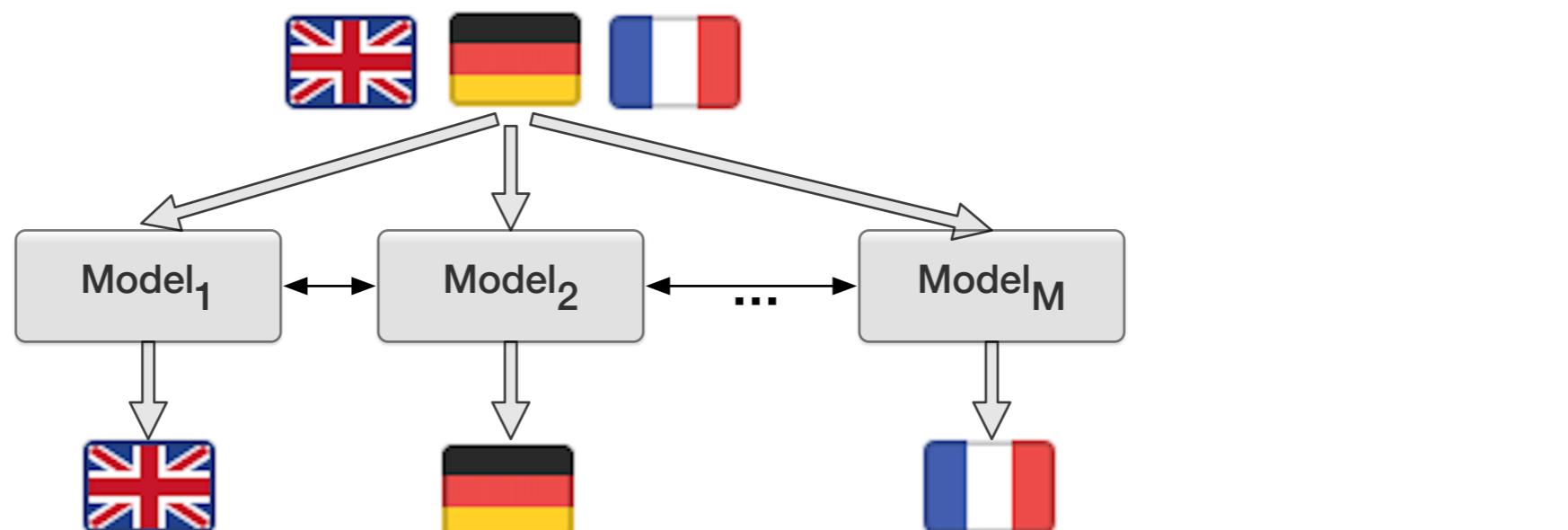
(Herman and Blunsom, 2014)

(Gouws et al., 2015)

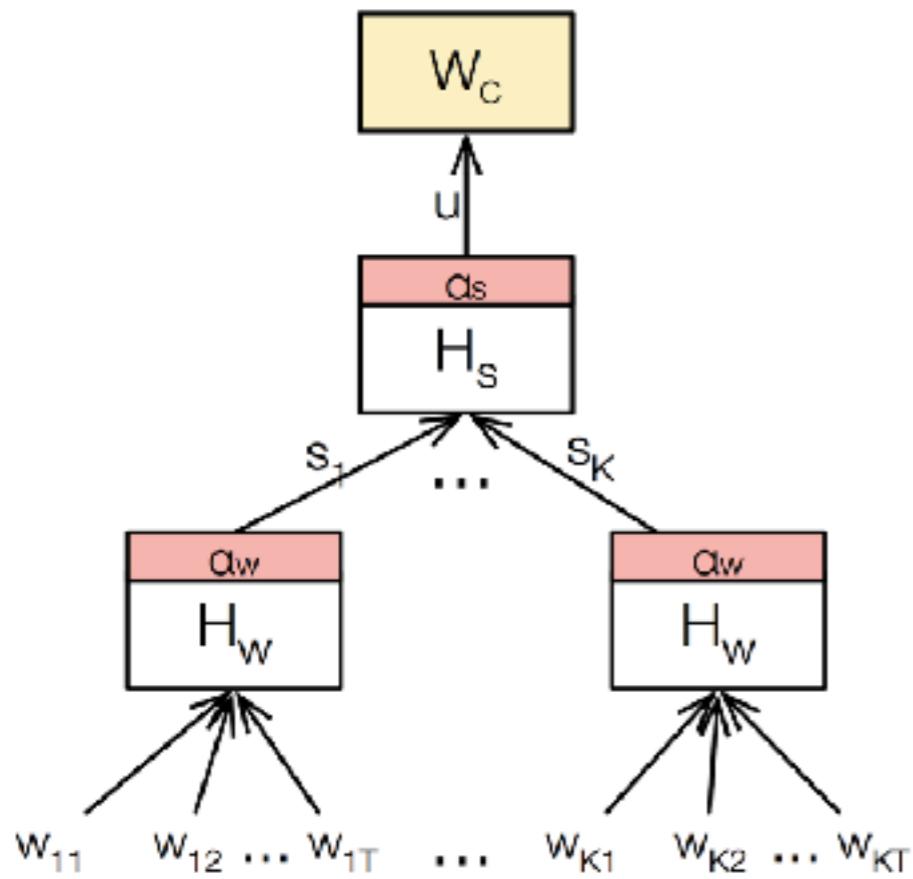
(Ammar et al., 2016)

Dealing with Multiple Languages: Our contribution

- **Solution:** Single model trained over arbitrary label sets with an aligned input space
 - language-independent learning ✓
 - sub-linear growth of parameters ✓
 - arbitrary label sets across languages ✓
 - hierarchical modeling at the document-level ✓



Background: Hierarchical Attention Networks (HANs)

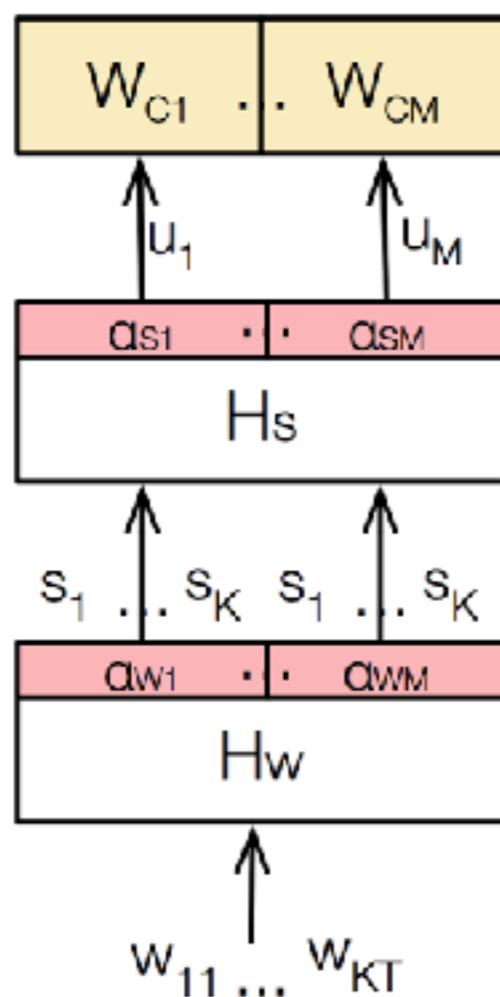


Words: $w_i \in R^d$
Sentences: $s_i \in R^{d_w}$
Document: $u \in R^{d_s}$

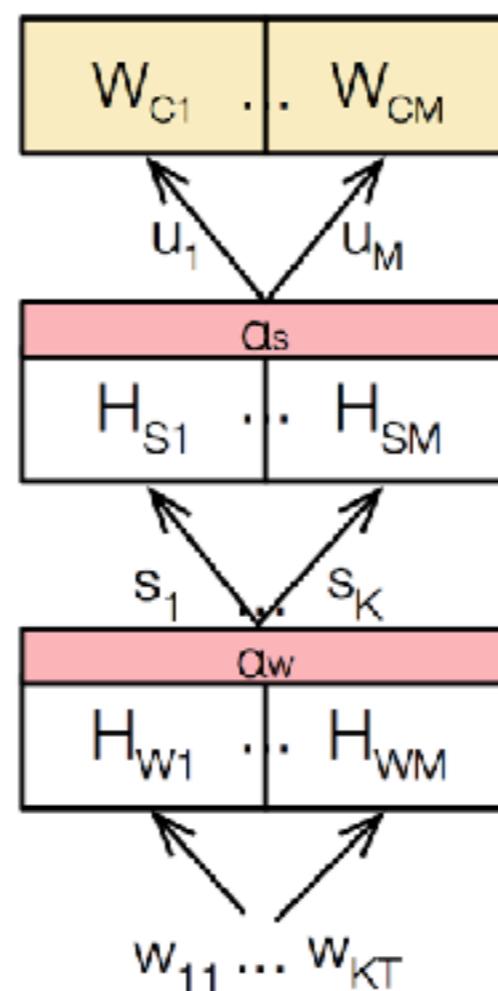
- Input: sequence of word vectors
 $x_i = \{w_{11}, w_{12}, \dots, w_{ST}\}$
- Output: document vector u
- Hierarchical structure
 - Word-level and sentence-level abstraction layers
 - encoder (H_s, H_w)
 - attention mechanism (α_w, α_s)
 - Classification layer (W_c) + cross-entropy
- Training: using SGD with ADAM

(Yang et al., 2016)

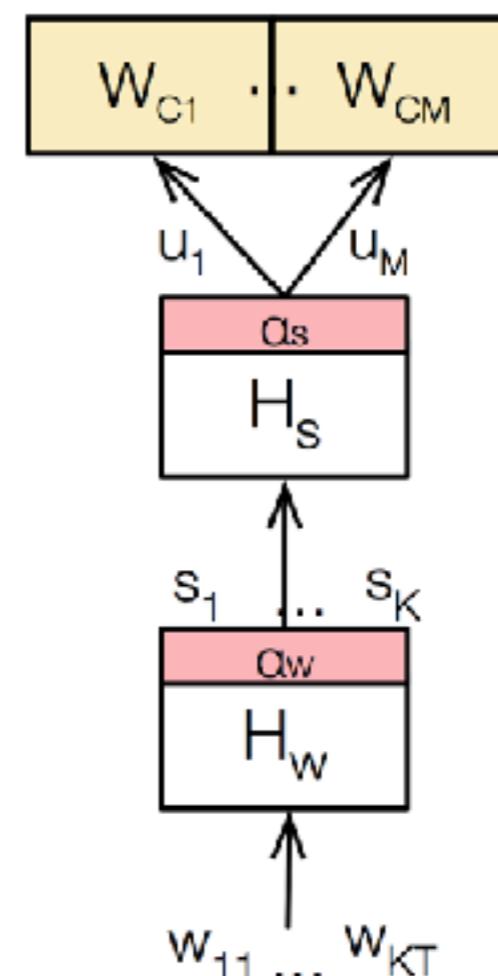
MHANs: Multilingual Hierarchical Attention Networks



(a) Sharing Encoders



(b) Sharing Attentions



(c) Sharing Both

Multilingual Attention Networks: Computational Cost

- A fewer number of parameters is needed
 - $\theta_{enc} = \{\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}, \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\}$, $\theta_{att} = \{\mathbf{H}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{H}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\}$
 - $\theta_{both} = \{\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\}$, $\theta_{mono} = \{\mathbf{H}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}, \mathbf{H}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}, \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\}$
- The following inequalities are true:
$$|\theta_{mono}| > |\theta_{enc}| > |\theta_{att}| > |\theta_{both}|$$
- Example with shared attention mechanisms

Word emb.	$ L $	$Y_{general}$	$Y_{specific}$	
aligned	1	50K –	77.41 –	90K – 44.90 –
	2	40K ↓	78.30 ↑	80K ↓ 45.72 ↑
	8	32K ↓	77.91 ↑	72K ↓ 45.82 ↑
non-aligned	8	32K ↓	71.23 ↓	72K ↓ 33.41 ↓

**Naive DL
multilingual
adaptation
fails!**

Multilingual Attention Networks: Training Strategy

- Minimizing the sum of the cross-entropy errors

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_M) = -\frac{1}{Z} \sum_l^M \gamma_l \sum_i^{N_e} \mathcal{H}(y_i^{(l)}, \hat{y}_i^{(l)}) \quad (8)$$

- **Issue:** Naive consecutive training **biases** the model
- Sample document-label pairs for each language in a cyclic fashion:

$$(L_1, \dots, L_M)^{(1)} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (L_1, \dots, L_M)^{(M)}$$

- **Optimizer:** SGD with ADAM (same as before)

Dataset: Deutsche Welle Corpus (600k docs, 8 langs)



Languages <i>L</i>	Documents			Labels	
	<i>X</i>	\bar{s}	\bar{w}	<i>Y_g</i>	<i>Y_s</i>
English	112,816	17.9	516.2	327	1,058
German	132,709	22.3	424.1	367	809
Spanish	75,827	13.8	412.9	159	684
Portuguese	39,474	20.2	571.9	95	301
Ukrainian	35,423	17.6	342.9	28	260
Russian	108,076	16.4	330.1	102	814
Arabic	57,697	13.3	357.7	91	344
Persian	36,282	18.7	538.4	71	127
All	598,304	17.52	436.7	1,240	4,397

Table 1: Statistics of the Deutsche Welle corpus:
 \bar{s} and \bar{w} are the average numbers of sentences and words per document.

Tagged by **journalists**

Full-resource Scenario: Bilingual Training

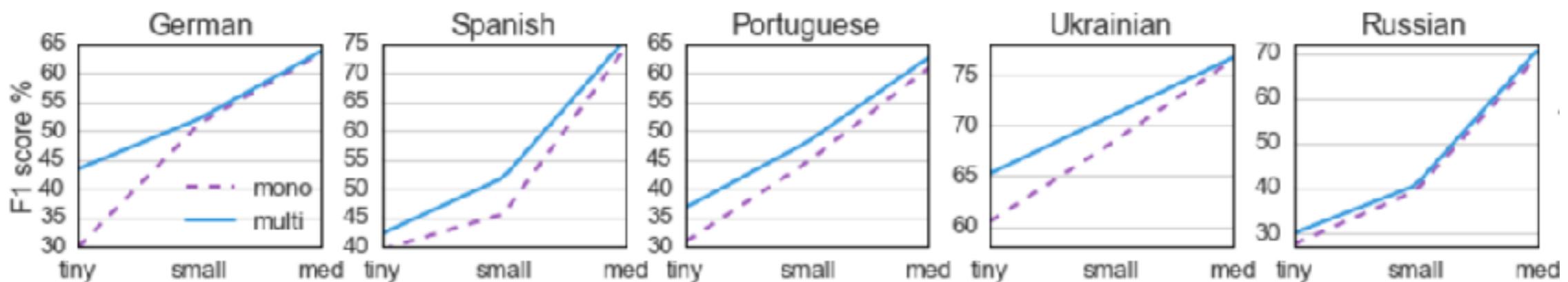
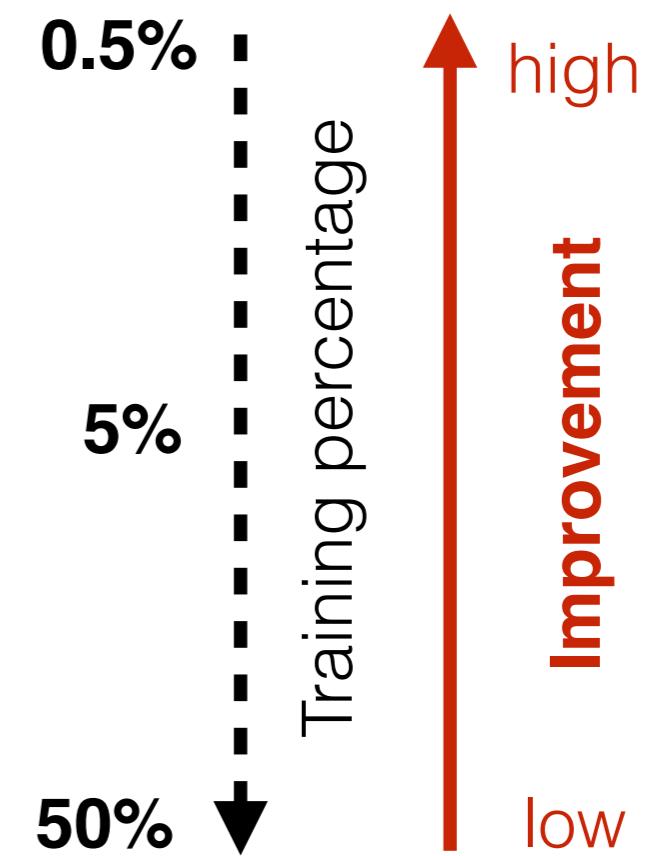
		Auxiliary → English						English → Target								
		Models	de	es	pt	uk	ru	ar	fa	de	es	pt	uk	ru	ar	fa
Y_{general}	Mono	NN (Avg)				50.7				53.1	70.0	57.2	80.9	59.3	64.4	66.6
	Mono	HNN (Avg)				70.0				67.9	82.5	70.5	86.8	77.4	79.0	76.6
	Mono	HAN (Att)				71.2				71.8	82.8	71.3	85.3	79.8	80.5	76.6
	Multi	MHAN-Enc	71.0	69.9	69.2	70.8	71.5	70.0	71.3	69.7	82.9	69.7	86.8	80.3	79.0	76.0
Y_{specific}	Multi	MHAN-Att	74.0	74.2	74.1	72.9	73.9	73.8	73.3	72.5	82.5	70.8	87.7	80.5	82.1	76.3
	Multi	MHAN-Both	72.8	71.2	70.5	65.6	71.1	68.9	69.2	70.4	82.8	71.6	87.5	80.8	79.1	77.1
	Mono	NN (Avg)				24.4				21.8	22.1	24.3	33.0	26.0	24.1	32.1
	Mono	HNN (Avg)				39.3				39.6	37.9	33.6	42.2	39.3	34.6	43.1
	Mono	HAN (Att)				43.4				44.8	46.3	41.9	46.4	45.8	41.2	49.4
	Multi	MHAN-Enc	45.4	45.9	44.3	41.1	42.1	44.9	41.0	43.9	46.2	39.3	47.4	45.0	37.9	48.6
Y_{specific}	Multi	MHAN-Att	46.3	46.0	45.9	45.6	46.4	46.4	46.1	46.5	46.7	43.3	47.9	45.8	41.3	48.0
	Multi	MHAN-Both	45.7	45.6	41.5	41.2	45.6	44.6	43.0	45.9	46.4	40.3	46.3	46.1	40.7	50.3

Input: 40-d, Encoders: Dense 100-d, Attentions: Dense 100-d Activation: relu

- Multilingual models consistently outperform monolingual ones
- Sharing attention is the best configuration (on average)
- Traditional (bow) vs neural (en+ar, biGRU encoders)
 - en: 75.8% vs **77.8%** — ar: 81.8% vs **84.0%**

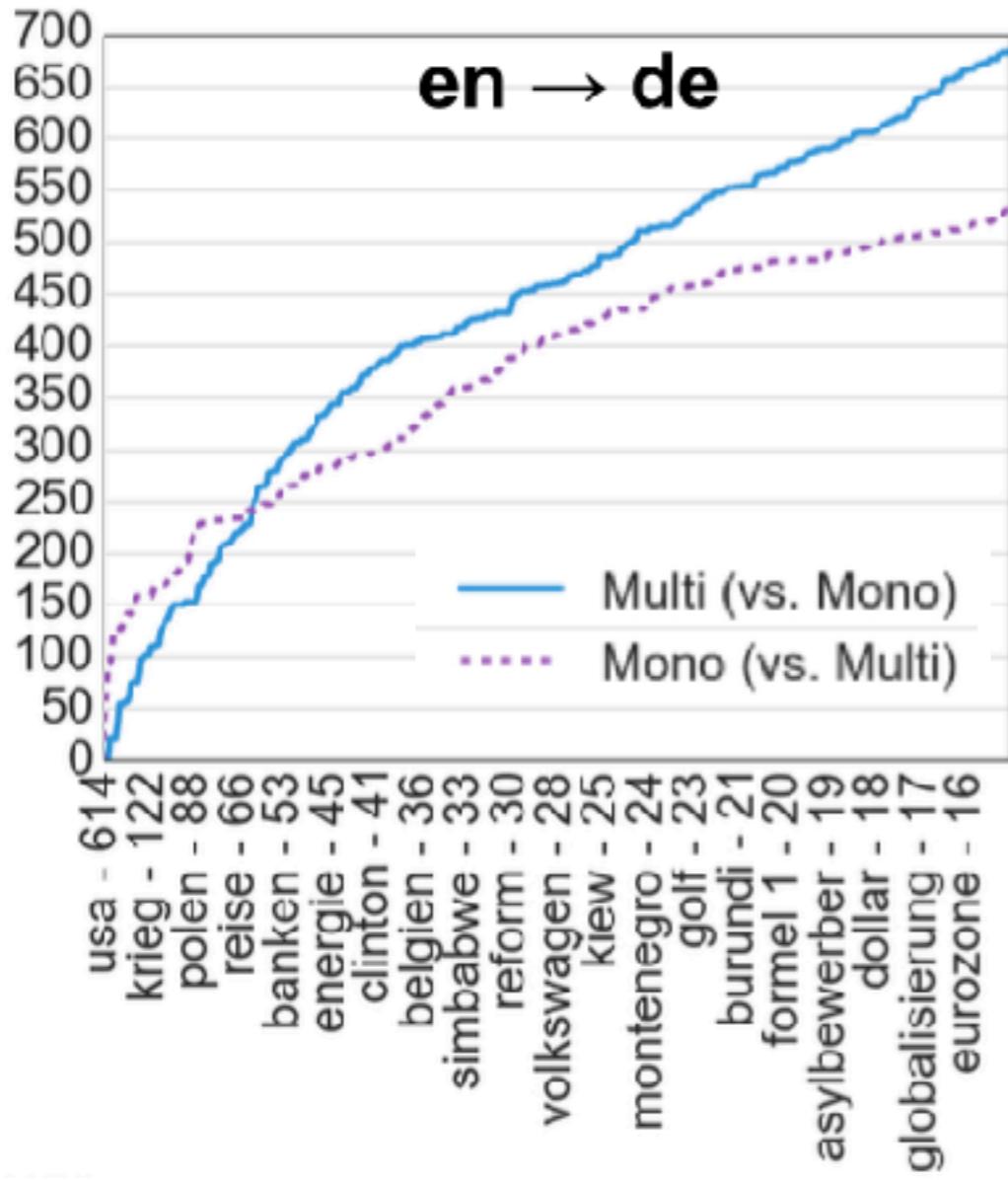
Low-resource Scenario: Bilingual Training

	Size $Y_{general}$	Mono HAN	Multi			$\Delta\%$
			Enc	Att	Both	
en→de	0.1-0.5%	29.9	41.0	37.0	39.4	+37.1
	1-5%	51.3	51.7	49.7	52.6	+2.5
	10-50%	63.3	63.0	63.8	63.8	+0.7
en→es	0.1-0.5%	38.9	38.6	33.3	41.5	+6.7
	1-5%	45.5	50.8	50.8	50.1	+11.6
	10-50%	74.2	75.7	74.2	75.2	+2.0
en→pt	0.1-0.5%	30.9	25.3	31.6	33.8	+9.4
	1-5%	44.6	44.3	37.5	47.3	+6.0
	10-50%	60.9	61.9	62.1	62.1	+1.9
en→uk	0.1-0.5%	60.4	62.4	59.8	60.9	+3.3
	1-5%	68.2	67.7	70.6	69.0	+3.5
	10-50%	76.4	76.2	76.3	76.7	+0.3



Qualitative Analysis: English - German

Cumulative TP difference



Labels sorted by frequency

- True positive difference (multi vs mono) increases over the entire spectrum
 - German
russland (21), berlin (19), irak (14), wahlen (13) and nato (13)
 - English
germany (259), german (97), soccer (73), football 753 (47) and merkel (25)

Qualitative Analysis:

Interpretable Output

Keyword	Att. [0,1]	Document (file=dw_1037081.json)						
0/dw_1036083	c.023	afghanischer sonnenaufgang hat stimme einer frau						
1/dw_1038974	c.047	in afghanistan hat der sonnenaufgang die stimme einer frau .						
2/dw_1037081	c.130	zwei jahre nach dem sturz der taliban sencen mit internationaler hilfe die ersten drei von Frauen afghanistans - in dem zutiefst konservativen land ein mutiges unterfangen						
3/dw_1036545	c.464	(sonnenaufgang) heißt der ende oktober in betrieb gegangene sender der stadt den taliban war es verboten .						
4/dw_1036517	c.054	musik zu hören , und Frauen durften nicht arbeiten .						
5/dw_1038196	c.059	noch heute dürfen Frauen in herat zwar im rundfunk moderieren - aber nicht singen						
6/dw_1036286	c.062	musikaufnahmen weiblicher Interpreten sind verboten .						
7/dw_1038178	c.149	deshalb müssen wir bei den programmen aus kabul immer die Sängerinnen herauschneiden , sagt sind neben radio sonnenaufgang noch zwei weitere von Frauen betriebene Radiostationen in Afghanistan auf sendung .						
8/dw_1038047	c.002	weitere sollen in den kommenden Jahren folgen .						
9/dw_1036618	c.002	gedacht ist vor allem daran , die Landbevölkerung zu erreichen .						
10/dw_1038181	c.011	dort kann der rundfunk besonders nützlich sein , sagt kamal .						
11/dw_1037461								
12/dw_1033672								
13/dw_1036551	<input type="radio"/> English	<input checked="" type="radio"/> German	<input type="radio"/> Spanish	<input type="radio"/> Portuguese	<input type="radio"/> Russian	<input type="radio"/> Ukrainian	<input type="radio"/> Arabic	<input type="radio"/> Persian
14/dw_1036544	afghanistan (0.775)	afghanistan (0.808)	afganistán (0.606)	ataque (0.055)	ирак (0.977)	туреччина (0.256)	العراق (0.567)	کلپ ریور د لینس (0.188)
15/dw_1035770	learning by ear (0.361)	taliban (0.788)	taibanes (0.507)	morte (0.042)	пресса (0.955)	росія (0.249)	افغانستان (0.450)	در روسی مصالحت (0.108)
16/dw_1034899	taiban (0.353)	video (0.328)	kabul (0.171)	estados unidos (0.035)	журналист (0.878)	НАТО (0.229)	الملاعة (0.336)	وامان اسلام (0.095)
17/dw_1038555	usa (0.179)	elecciones		brasil (0.025)	печать	україна (0.202)		
18/dw_1036299								
19/dw_1037051								

Conclusion and Perspectives

- New multilingual models to learn shared document structures for text classification
 - Benefit **full-resource** and **low-resource** languages
 - Achieve better accuracy with fewer parameters
 - Capable of cross-language transfer
- Future work
 - Remove the constraint of closed label sets
 - Incorporate label information
 - Apply to other NLU tasks

Thank you



Scalable Understanding of Multilingual MediA



User group meeting

July 3, 2017 Caversham, UK

Demos

Technical talks

Posters & discussions

Contact us if interested!

More about SUMMA:

www.summa-project.eu

info@summa-project.eu



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