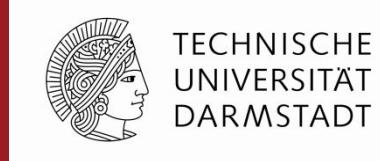


PD3: Better Cross-Lingual Transfer By Combining Direct Transfer and Annotation Projection

Steffen Eger*, Andreas Rückle, Iryna Gurevych



Argumentation Mining



- Fast-growing research field in NLP

- Different sub-tasks:

- 1) segmenting arguments from non-arguments in text;
- 2) classifying them (claim, premise, ...);
- 3) finding relations between arguments (support, attack)
- 4) Ranking arguments



Challenges for argumentation mining

- Going cross-lingual
 - I.e. train system in a source language L1 (typically: English), then apply system to specific target language L2 of interest
 - **Avoids having to redo (high) annotation costs**
- Recently, several works have addressed variants of this setup:
 - Aker and Zhang, 2017; Sliwa et al. 2018;
 - Eger et al., 2018; Rocha et al. 2018

Task considered in our work



- We consider argumentation mining
 - On the sentence-level
 - Classifying each sentence into 4 classes:
 - Claim, MajorClaim, Premise, None
- Dataset is derived from the Persuasive Essay (PE) dataset of Stab and Gurevych (2017); Eger et al. (2018) (bi-lingual variant)
 - But token-level annotations are mapped to the sentence-level

(Mono-lingual) Examples

- *Not cooking fresh food will lead to lack of nutrition* **Claim**
- *To sum up, [...] the merits of animal experiments still outweigh the demerits* **Major claim**
- *For example, tourism makes up one third of Czech's economy*
Premise
- *I will mention some basic reasoning as follows* **O**

Our contribution



- We explore cross-lingual argumentation mining in the **low-resource** setting, i.e., **having very little parallel data**,
 - Which is likewise a hot topic concurrently (Zhang et al., 2016; Artetxe et al., 2017; Artetxe et al., 2018; Lample et al., 2018; Schulz et al. 2018)
- ... by combining two standard cross-lingual approaches --- direct transfer and annotation projection

Excursion - Cross-lingual transfer 1: Direct Transfer



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

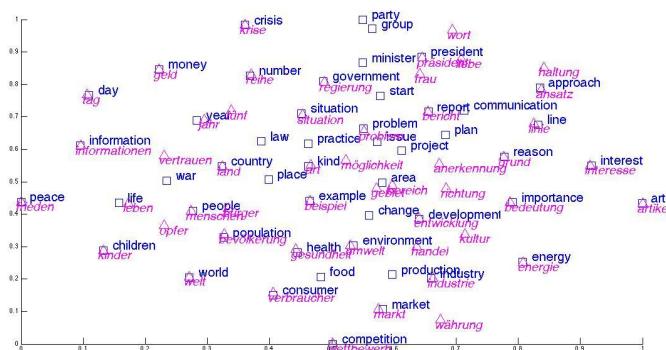
L1

L2

I/PRON love/V children/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

Die Stube brennt
Kinder sind doof

Bilingual word
embeddings



Direct Transfer

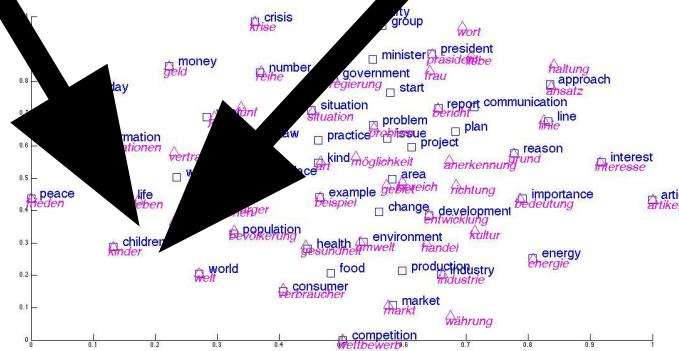
L1

I/PRON love/V children/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

L2

Die Stube brennt Kinder sind doof

Bilingual word embeddings



Excursion - Cross-lingual transfer 2: Annotation Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

L1-L2

Horses eat carrots
Soccer is football

Pferde essen Möhren
Fußball ist Fußball

.....

Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

Train

L1-L2

Horses eat carrots
Soccer is football

Pferde essen Möhren
Fußball ist Fußball

.....

Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

Annotate

L1-L2

Horses/N eat/V carrots/N
Soccer/N is/V football/N

Pferde essen Möhren
Fußball ist Fußball

Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

.....

Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

.....

Project

L1-L2

Horses/N eat/V carrots/N → Pferde/N essen/V Möhren/N
Soccer/N is/V football/N Fußball/N ist/V Fußball/N

.....

Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

Project

L1-L2

Horses/N eat/V carrots/N → Pferde/N essen/V Möhren/N
Soccer/N is/V football/N Fußball/N ist/V Fußball/N

Projection



L1

L2

I/PRON love/V cats/N
Cats/N like/V me/PRON

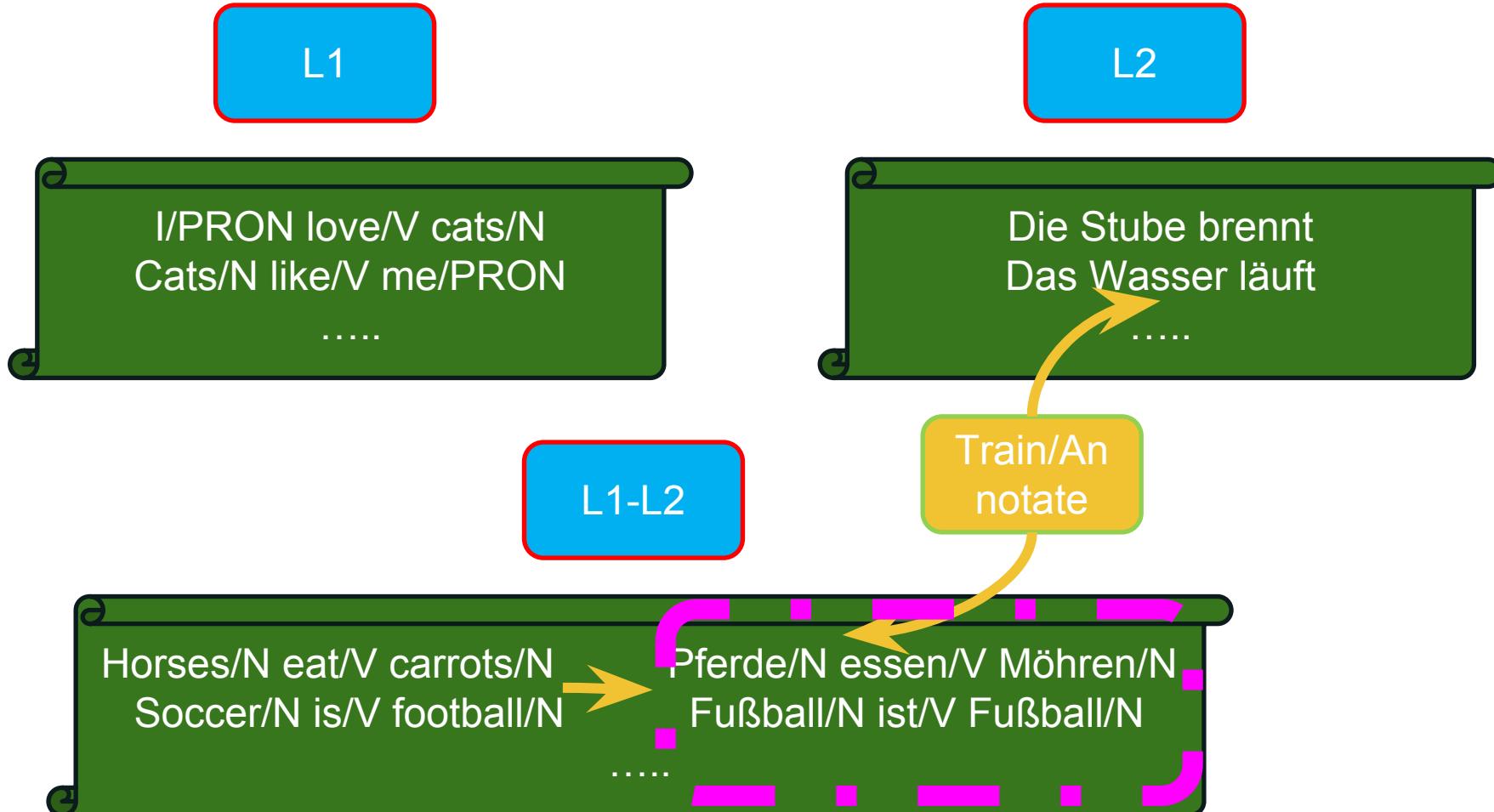
Die Stube brennt
Das Wasser läuft

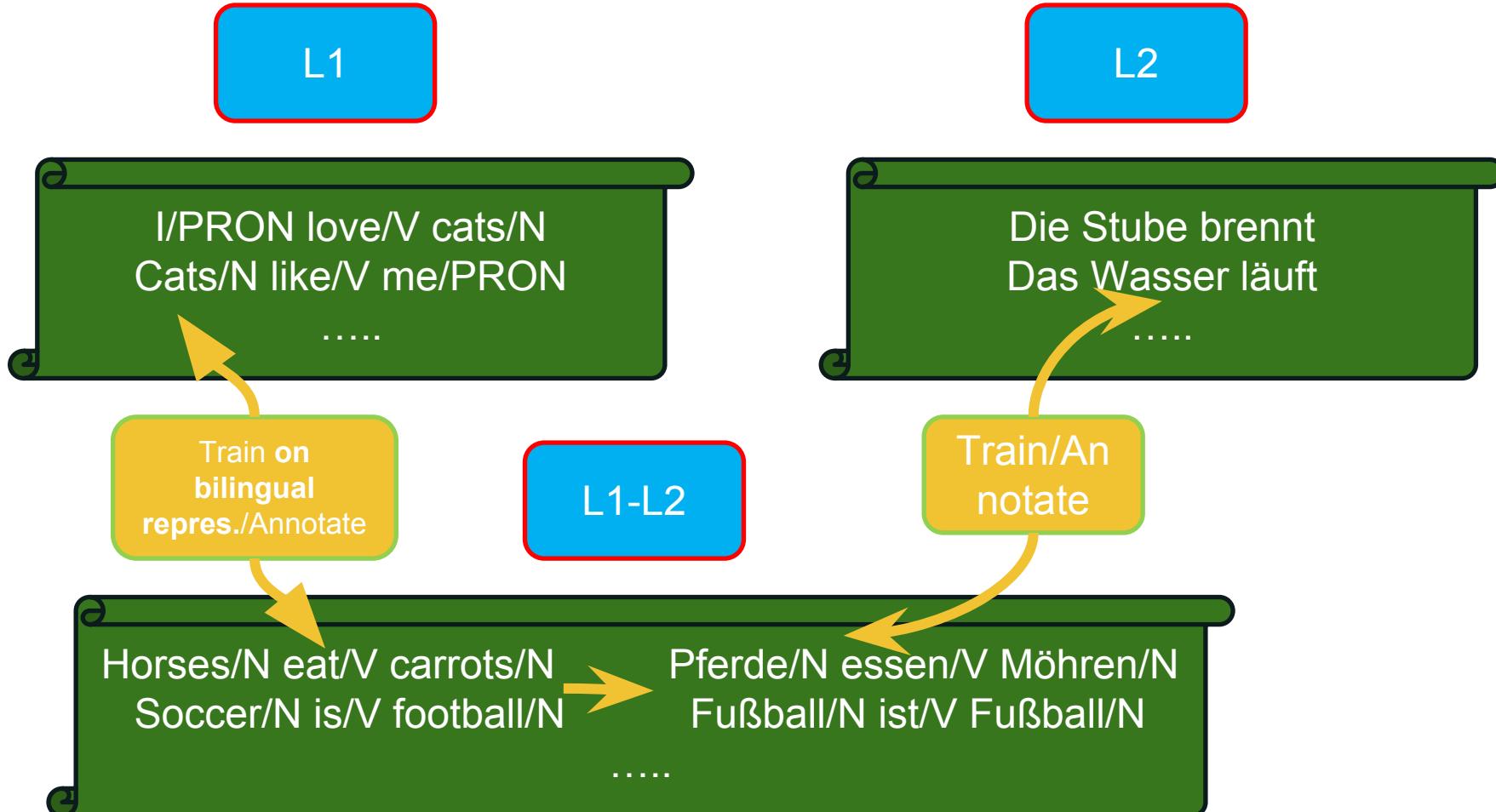
Project

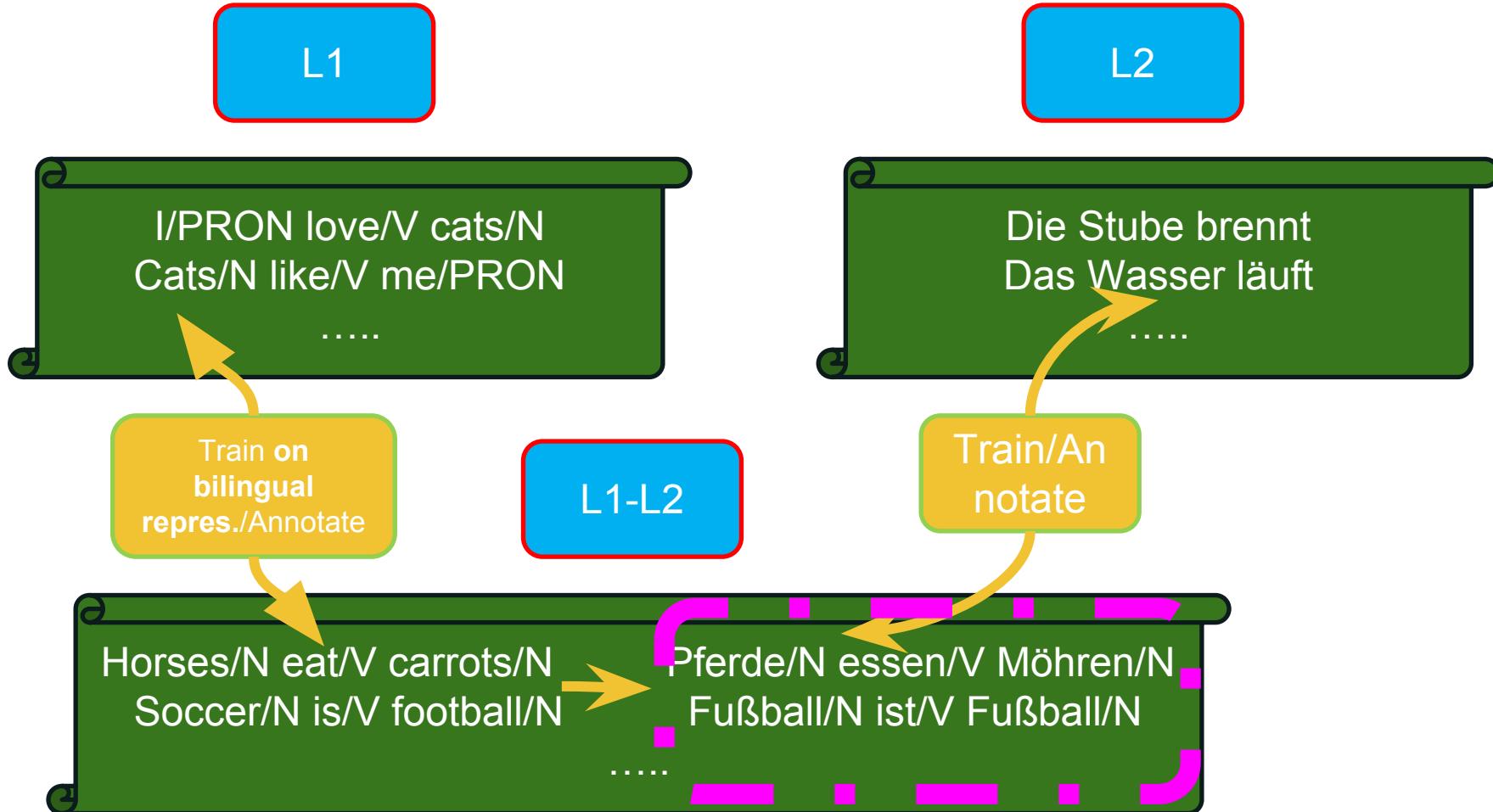
L1-L2

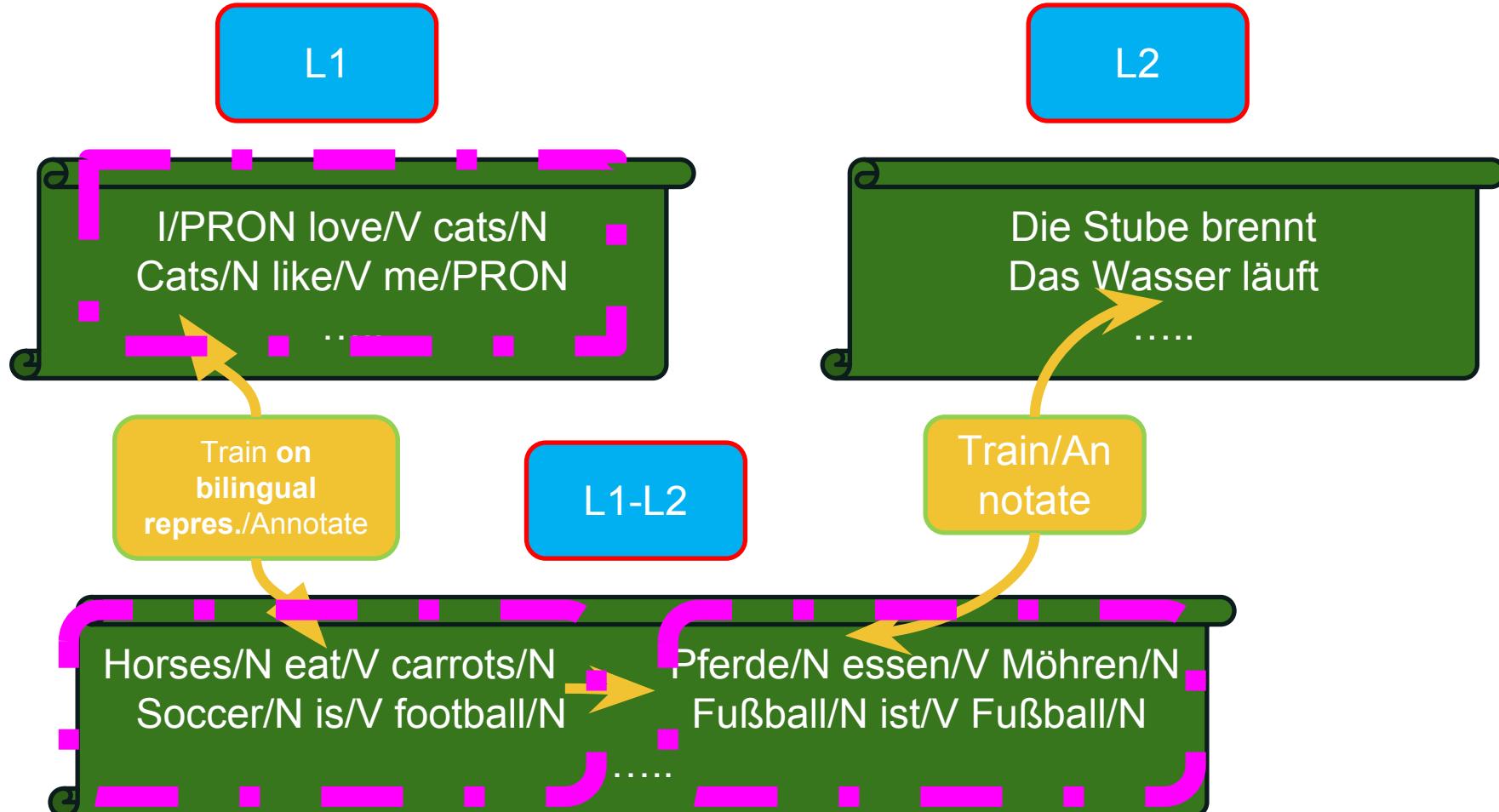
Horses/N eat/V carrots/N → Pferde/N essen/V Möhren/N
Soccer/N is/V football/N Fußball/N ist/V Fußball/N

Projection









PD3: Combining Direct Transfer and Projection

- One last issue:
 - Can either **merge** all 3 datasets
 - Or use **multi-task learning**, taking e.g., both L1 datasets as Task1 and the L2 dataset as Task2

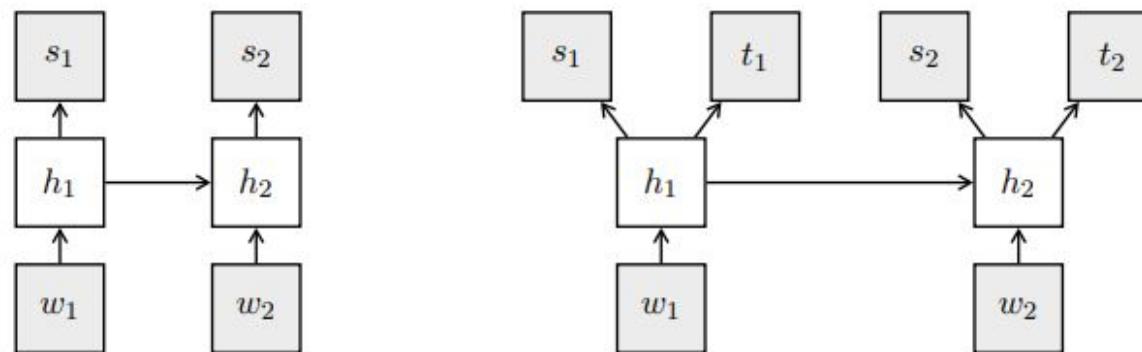
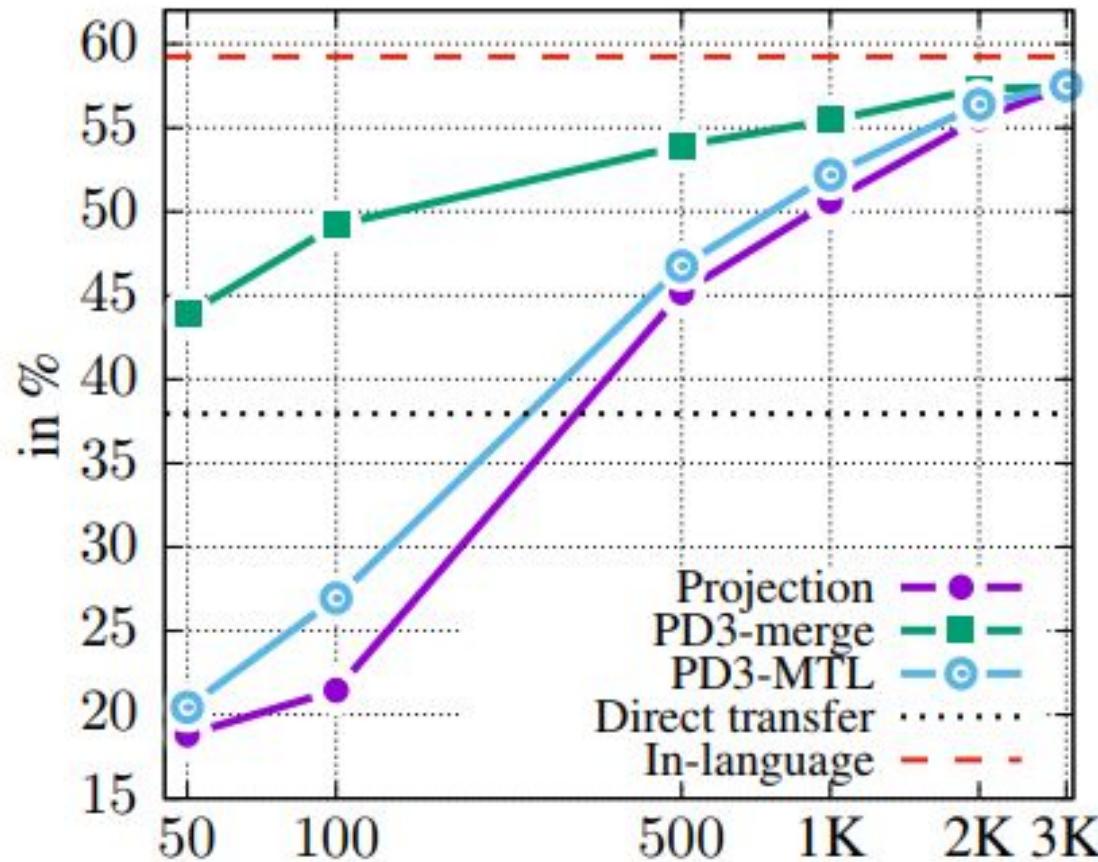


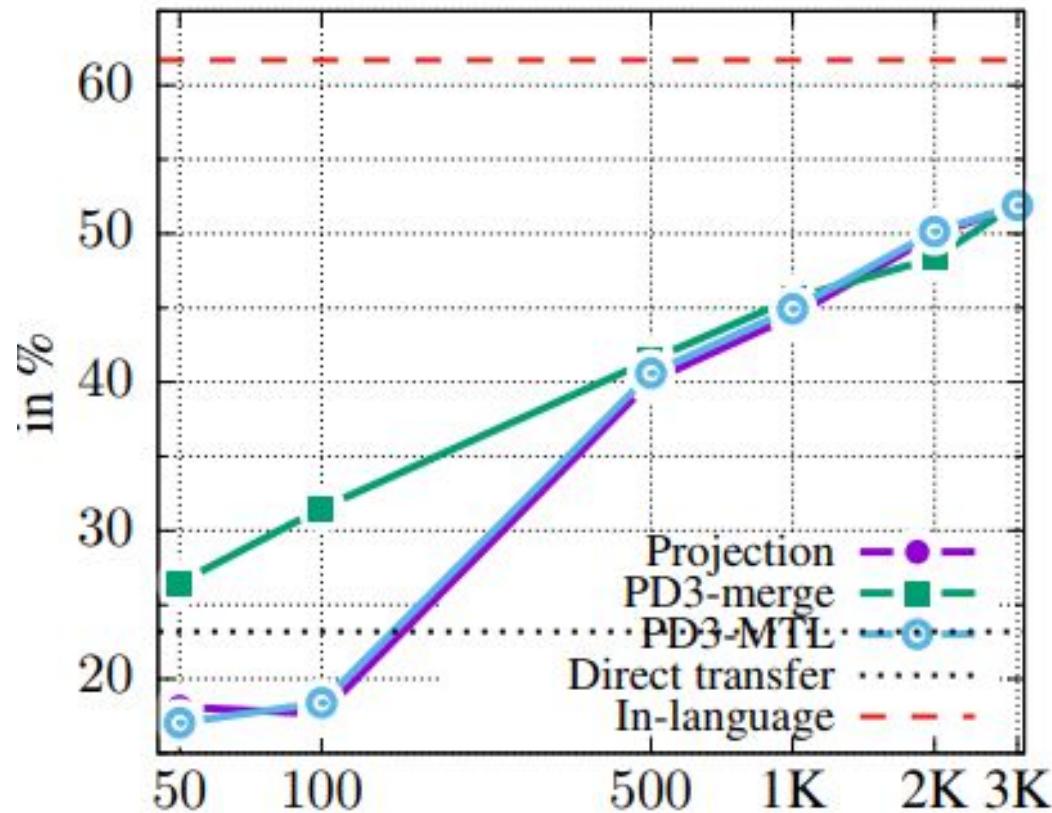
Figure 1: Sequence tagging STL vs. MTL with two tasks. For readability, character-level representations and CRF connections in the output layers are omitted. Bidirectional connections in the hidden layers are also missing. Here, w are the input words and s and t denote different tasks; h are the hidden layers.

- Bilingual data:
 - en: *To sum up [...], the merits of animal experiments still outweigh the demerits* **MajorClaim**
 - de: *Zusammenfassend kann ich bestätigen [...], dass die Vorzüge von Tierversuchen die Nachteile [...] überwiegen* **MajorClaim**
 - About 7k parallel sentences, available here:
https://github.com/UKPLab/coling2018-xling_argument_mining
- Setup:
 - 2k for train (en), 0.5k for dev (en), 1.5k for test (de)
 - 3k as parallel data (and further subsets thereof)
 - We also consider non-argumentative parallel data from TED
 - Evaluation Metric is Macro-F1

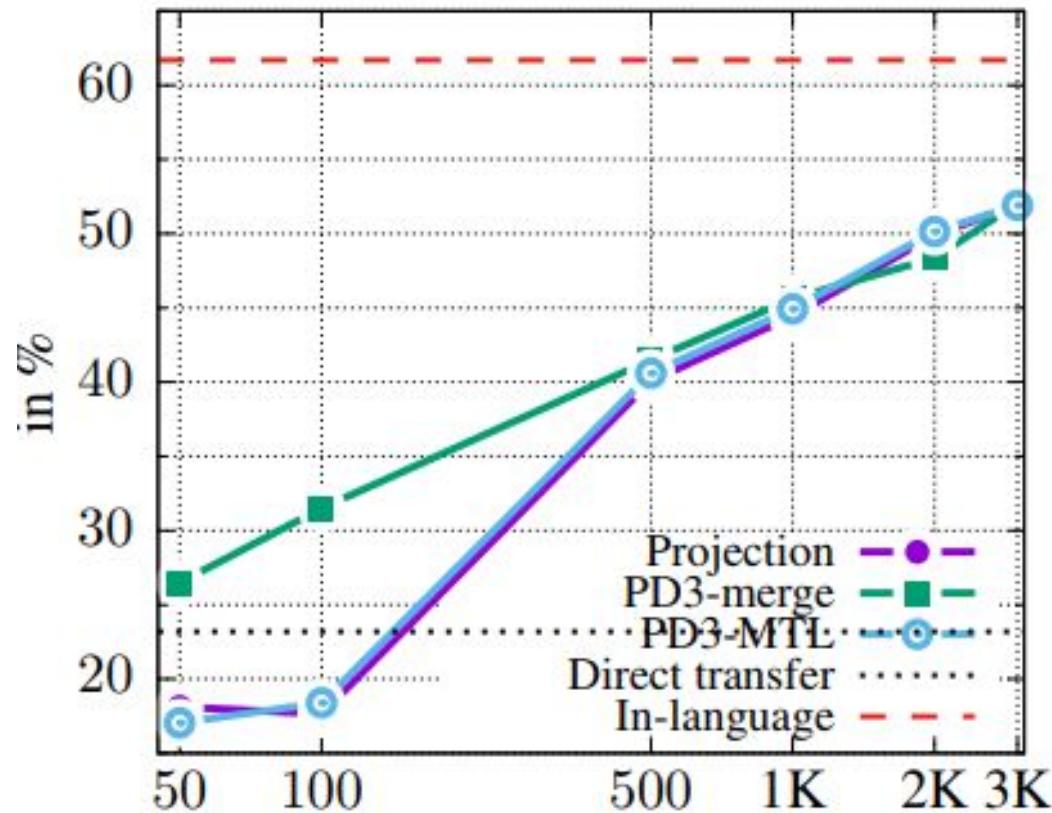
Results - high quality bilingual embeddings



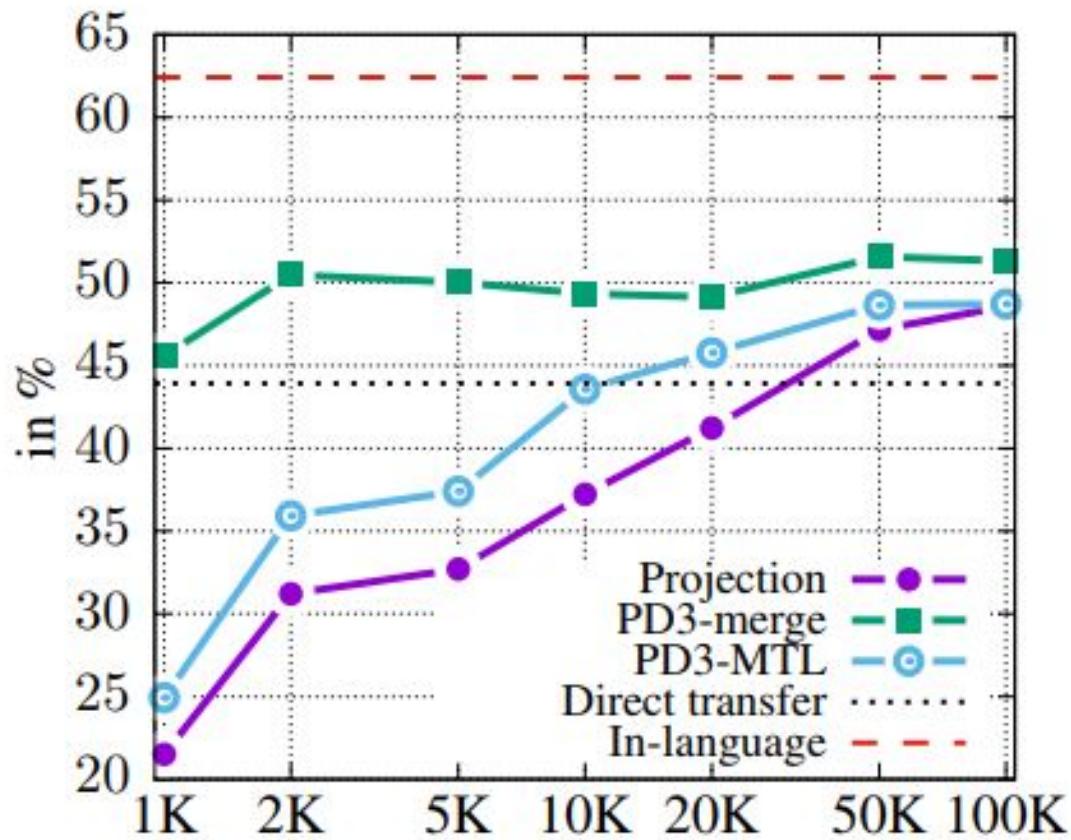
Results - low quality bilingual embeddings



Results - low quality bilingual embeddings



Results - non-argumentative parallel data



Conclusion



- Considered low-resource language transfer for ArgMin
 - By combining direct transfer and annotation projection
- There are benefits, but they're small
- Also, they diminish quickly
- True low-resource language transfer still a big challenge
 - And an important avenue for the future
- Doing annotation projection using machine translation **without any parallel data** (Artexte et al. 2018, Lample et al. 2018) may be worthwhile to investigate prospectively



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

THÁNK YŌU