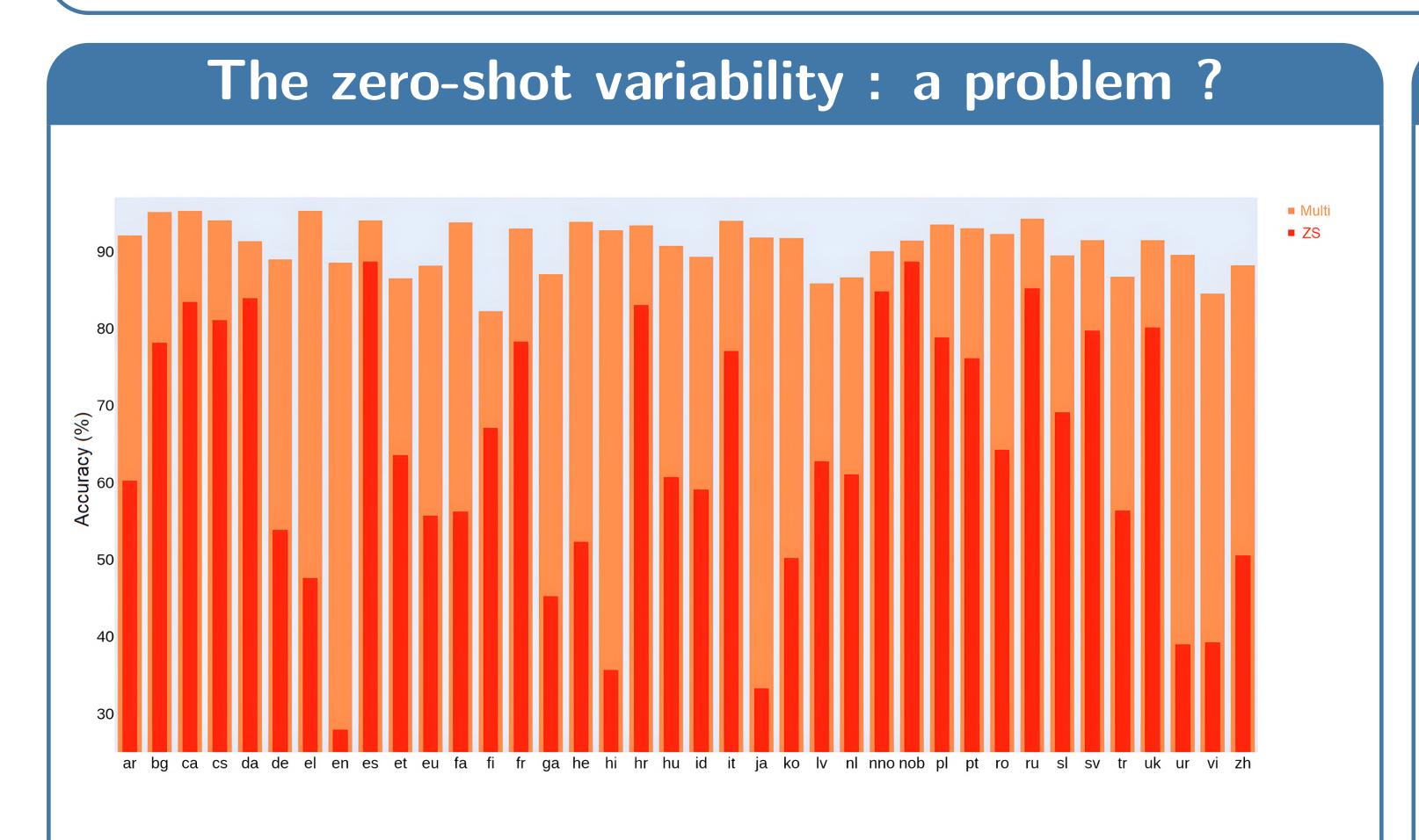
Variability Across Languages in Zero-Shot Multilingual Learning

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Contributions

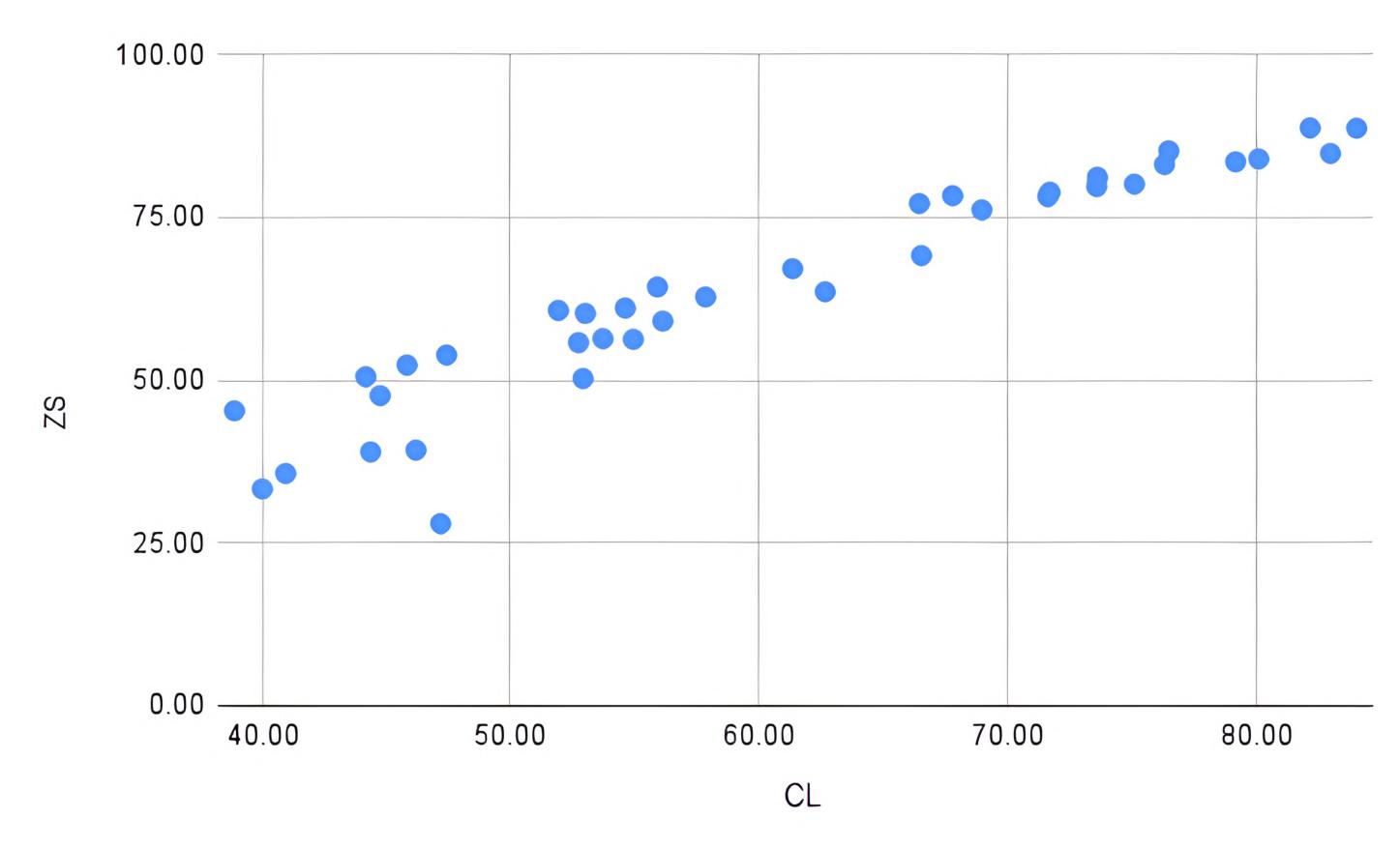
- The variability in zero-shot predictions is mainly explained by the presence of a close language in the training corpus, which has a major impact on results for zero-shot-type experiments.
- The more **isolated** a language is, according to the *World Atlas of Language Structures* (WALS) but especially in the empirical sense, the lower the zero-shot results will be.



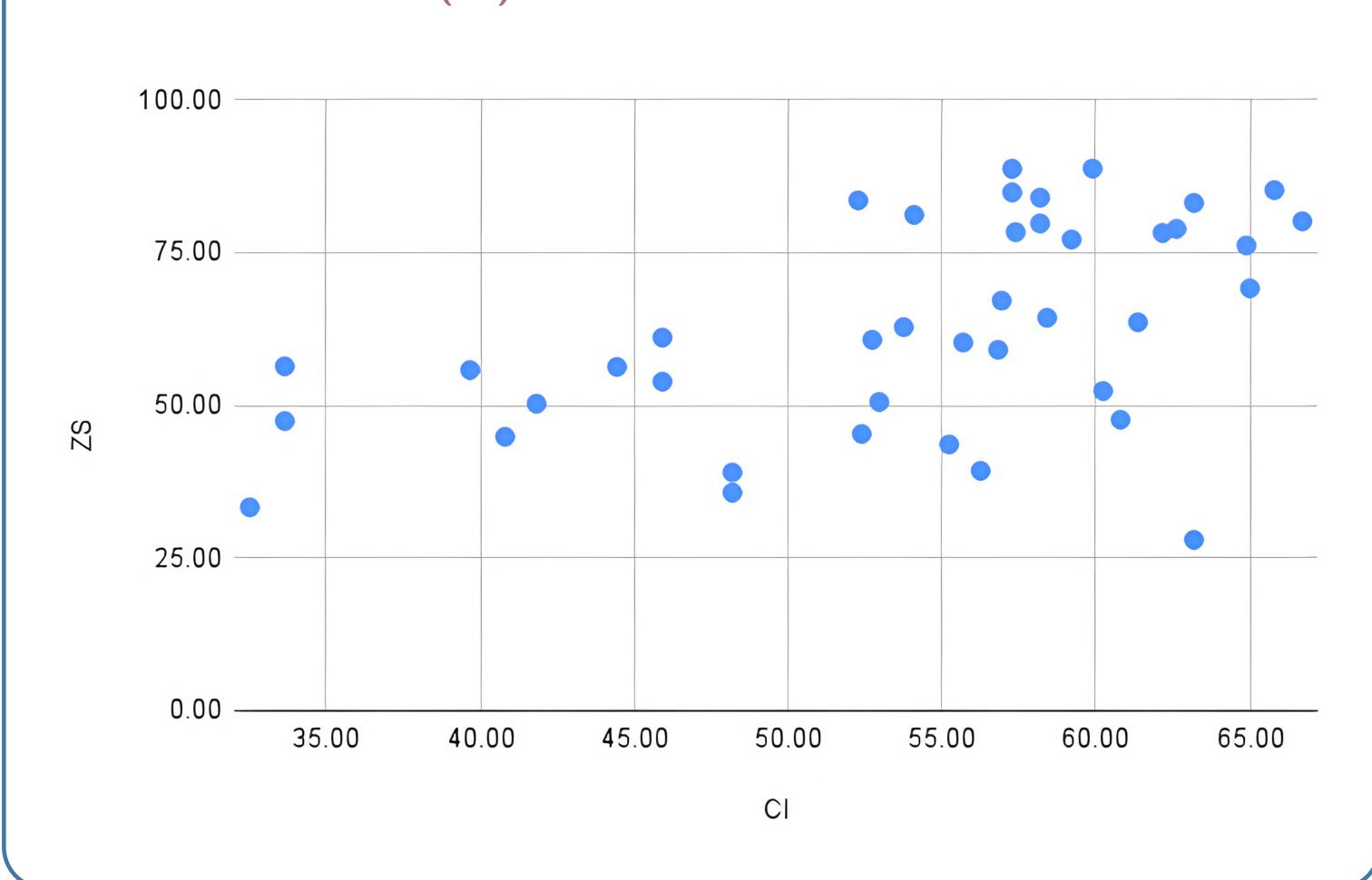
The results vary significantly from one language to another in a zero-shot setting, with 17.06 of std. In the monolingual *Mono* experiments: 2.72 of std, and 3.23 in the multilingual *Multi* experiments.

Correlation with the Zero-shot results





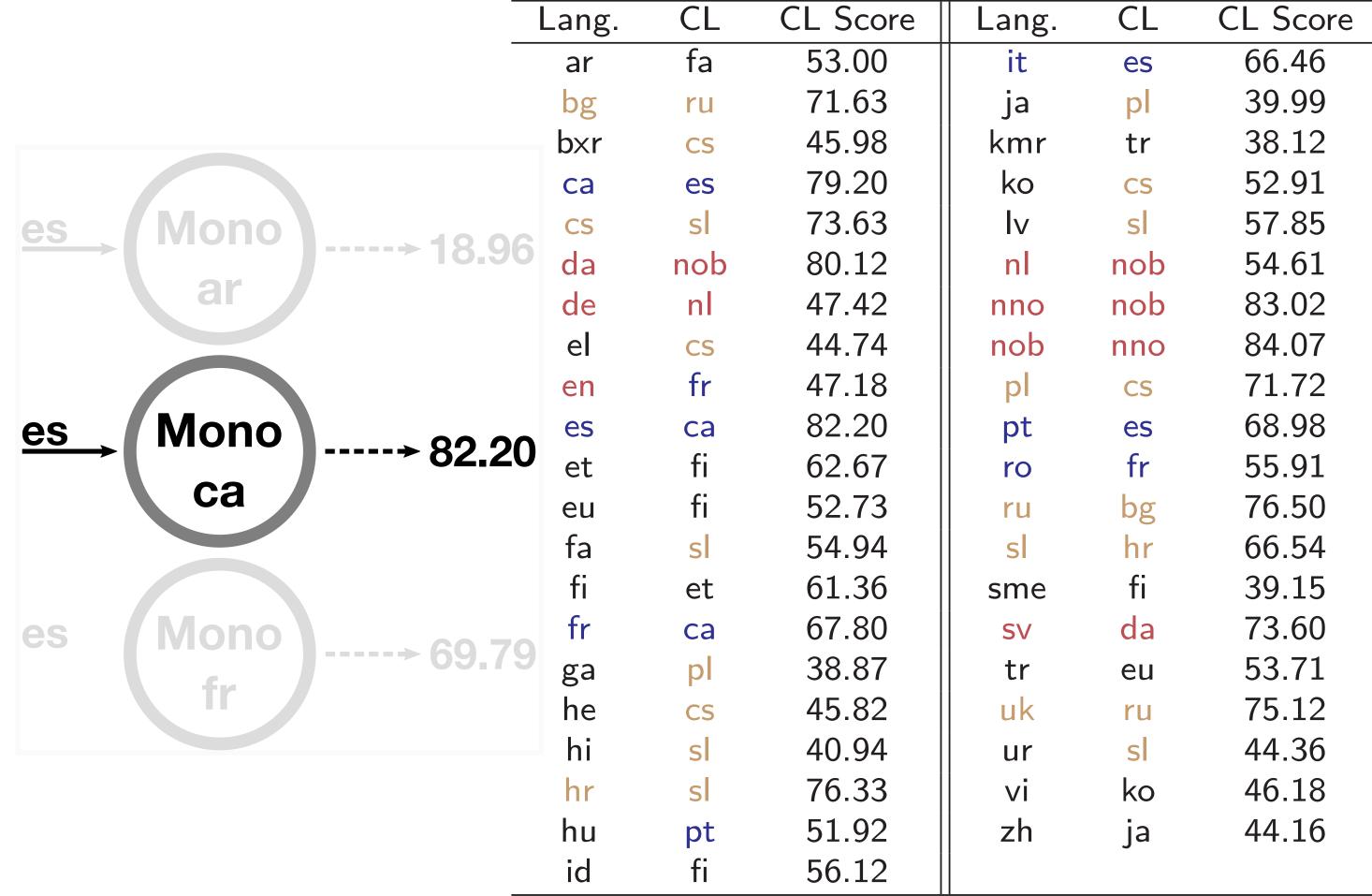
Connectedness Index (CI)



Measuring Language Isolation

The higher the values, the less isolated is the language!

The Closest Language (CL): the empirical measure



The Connectedness Index (CI): the measure based on the WALS vectors. 22 features describing each language

$$CI(L) = \frac{100}{k} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{L' \neq L} \delta(W(L', f), W(L, f))$$

Lang.	CI	Lang.	CI	Lang.	CI
ar	57.00	fr	58.85	nob	59.09
bg	63.64	ga	53.69	pl	64.25
ca	53.93	he	61.67	pt	66.34
CS	54.55	hi	48.03	ro	59.95
da	59.83	hr	64.37	ru	67.32
de	47.17	hu	53.19	sl	66.34
el	62.16	id	68.30	SV	59.83
en	65.11	it	48.03	tr	31.57
es	61.79	ja	30.71	uk	68.30
et	62.04	ko	41.65	ur	48.03
eu	39.07	lv	54.05	vi	57.49
fa	43.24	nl	47.17	zh	53.69
fi	57.13	nno	59.09		

Future Work

- Additional experiments using WALS as input could help in knowledge sharing between languages.
- Using languages from the same language family.
- Check the variability in the ratio of unknown words for each language.











