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7. Exercise for “Multilingual Natural Language Processing”

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1 Paper Readings

We segment the literature on neural machine translation (NMT) as follows:

1. Bitext Mining

- [CCMatrix: Mining Billions of High-Quality Parallel Sentences on the Web](#)

2. NMT with Large Language Models

- [Multilingual Machine Translation with Large Language Models: Empirical Results and Analysis](#)

2 Bitext Mining

Modern supervised NMT systems like [NLLB](#) achieve remarkable translation performance even on low-resource languages. In this part of the exercise, we will explore one key building block of such NMTs called bitext mining.

1. Briefly explain bitext mining.
2. Why is bitext mining important for NMT? Explain the motivation.
3. Summarize the bitext mining method presented in *CCMatrix: Mining Billions of High-Quality Parallel Sentences on the Web* (Schwenk et al., 2021).

3 NMT with Large Language Models

Large language models like ChatGPT, Bloomz, or mT0 gain increasing attention as "generalists", i.e., they are able to solve tasks with no or few examples seen. In this section, we examine this hypothesis and investigate whether large language models outperform supervised NMT systems in automatic translation.

1. Do large language models outperform supervised NMT models? Briefly summarize the main results from the paper.
2. Large language models are prone to produce certain translation errors. Name and describe the three typical translation errors presented in the paper.
3. Describe the issue of "data leakage" when evaluating large language models on publicly available datasets.
4. How important is the choice of the template for prompting? Briefly describe the corresponding results from the paper.

4 Additional Exercises (Not required for bonus)

1. We are given the following probabilities for tokens {BOS, A, B, C, D} at timesteps $\{T\}_{i=0}^3$ for a text generation model.

	T = 0	T = 1	T = 2	T = 3
BOS	0.140	0.257	0.248	0.149
A	0.391	0.096	0.402	0.336
B	0.197	0.341	0.267	0.358
C	0.271	0.305	0.083	0.157

Compute the probabilities for the decoded sequence for both (i) greedy decoding and (ii) beam search with width $k = 3$. Show your intermediate steps!

2. Compute the BLEU score step-by-step as per the lecture for the below reference-hypothesis sentence pair.

Reference	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
Hypothesis	The fast brown fox leaps over the lazy dog.