

# NLP and Linguistics

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It's 2024

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LLMs produce fluent text **without any specialised modules**

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Foreshadows:  
1990s: “Statistical revolution”[1],  
2011: “Neural revolution” [2]

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It's 2024

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What is the role of linguistics in NLP?

# Co-Thinkers



Shira Wein



Nathan Schneider

“CL”, “NLP”, and “Linguistics”

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Study systematicity and variation in communication between humans



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## CL

As a broad field: includes NLP

A narrow focus (“cL”): answer RQs about language (rather than technology)

It's 2024

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What is the role of linguistics?

It's 2024

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What is the role of linguistics?

What NLP areas rely on it?

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**Study of Language:** Purely commercial technology be indifferent to applications connected with scholarly or community-driven linguistic work.

Resources

Evaluation

Low-resource

**RELIES**

Study of Language

Explanation

Interpretability

# NLP RELIES on Linguistics

# Resources

The field of NLP is committed to an empirical methodology

Machine learning models are trained and evaluated on language data

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**Resources are supported by various degrees of linguistic knowledge**

From proficiency in a language to formal training in linguistics

# Examples



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Resources with linguistic annotations: ED, UD, AMR, DRS, etc.

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E.g., What Linguistic features does “BERTscore” actually measure? [18]

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New measures: E.g., Incorporate sociolinguistic lexica to measure social bias [19]



# Low-Resource

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Science goal:

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Practitioner's goal:

Low-budget, Low computational resources

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Can be much cheaper than using LLMs; low computational cost

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Linguistically sensitive supervision

[12]: LLMs can be harmful to local language communities, if applied in a top-down approach, linguists can help understand communication situations

# Interpretability and Explanation



Linguistics takes center stage

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Meta-language: NLP is pervaded by Linguistic meta-language

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Meta-language: NLP is pervaded by Linguistic meta-language

Interpretability method goal: binding observations to this language

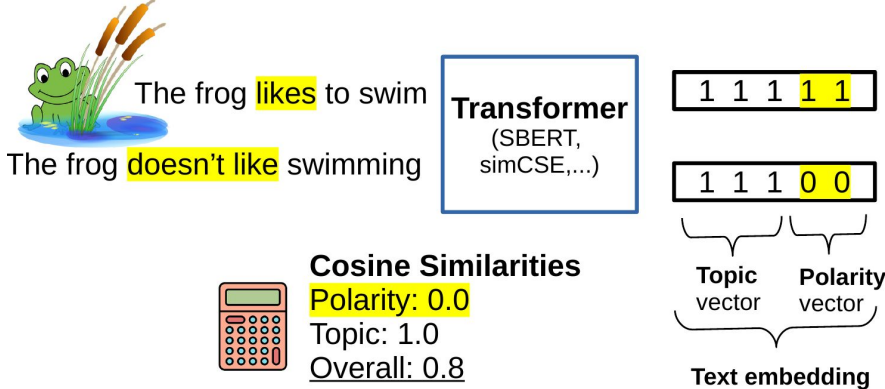
# Example of presenter's work [13]

Semantic similarity is a crucial NLP task

But how is similarity assessed?

Neural models are large black boxes

Idea: Bind embedding parts to concepts



# Ideas from linguistics and adjacent fields in debates

How to **interpret what NLP models can** represent?

How to define machine ‘understanding’? [14, 15]

Is grounding required for a model to capture meaning? [e.g., 16, 17]

# Study of Language

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Linguistics as the application domain

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Make content available vs. **Study language systems**



# Study language systems

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Classic cL tools and tasks

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Corpora, Pattern search

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Documentary and historical linguistics

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Language-focused study in fields beyond linguistics proper

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## Classic cL tools and tasks

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Noisy data, image or audio form (without transcriptions), orthography?; basic grammar?

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## Language-focused study in fields beyond linguistics proper

Law, Literature, Humanities, etc.



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RELIES indicates ways in which NLP did, does, will continue to, and is going to rely on linguistics

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**Read more:** <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05966>

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RELIES indicates ways in which NLP did, does, will continue to, and is going to rely on linguistics

**Read more:** <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05966>

Thank you for listening

# References (for an exhaustive list, please refer to <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05966>)

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# Addendum



# Study on LLM translation from a grammar book

LLMs can translate from one grammar book [12]

But cannot reach the level of a linguist

A linguist is also needed to establish the upper-bound