

Efficient Multilingual Language Model Compression through Vocabulary Trimming

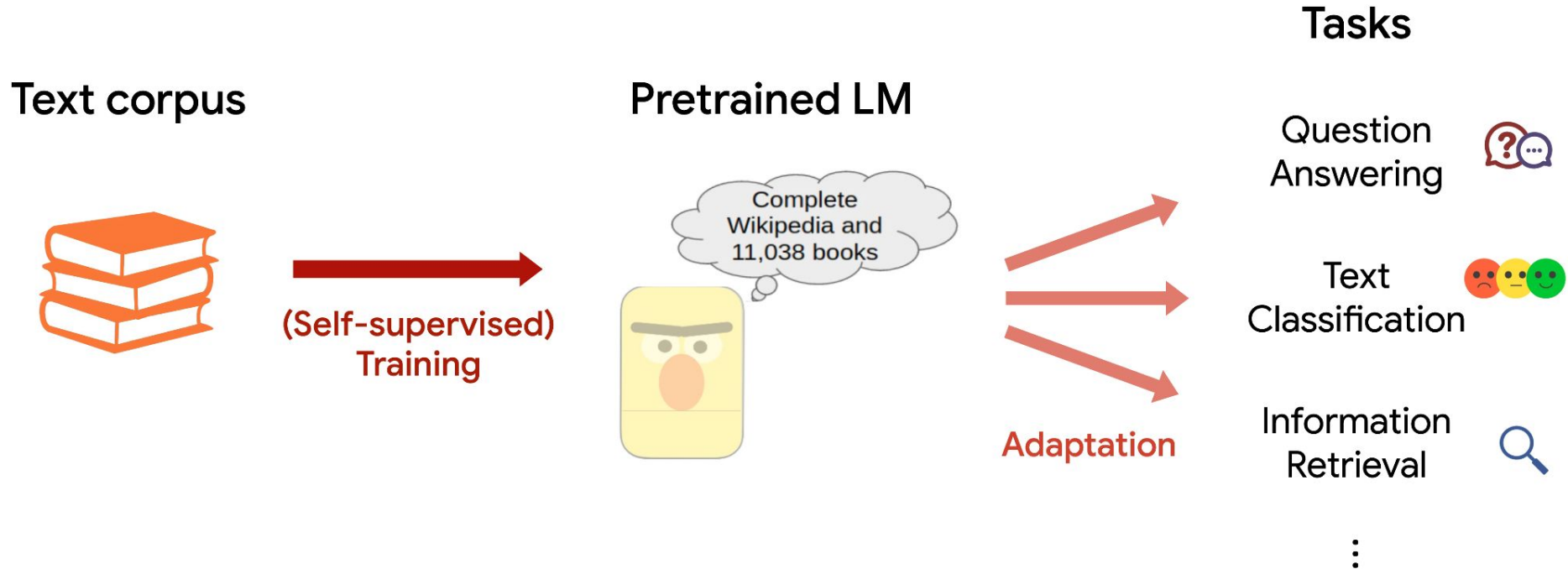
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9th Feb 2024

[Paper link](#)

<https://github.com/asahi417/lm-vocab-trimmer>

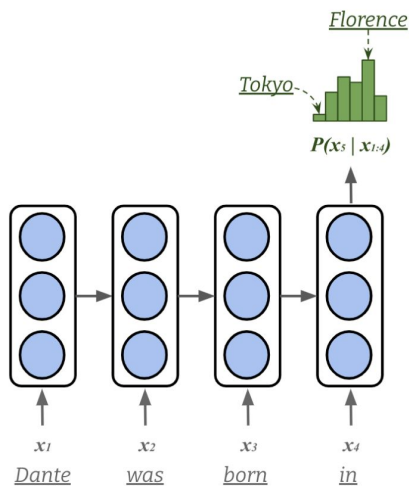
Language Model (LM)



Decoder, Encoder...?

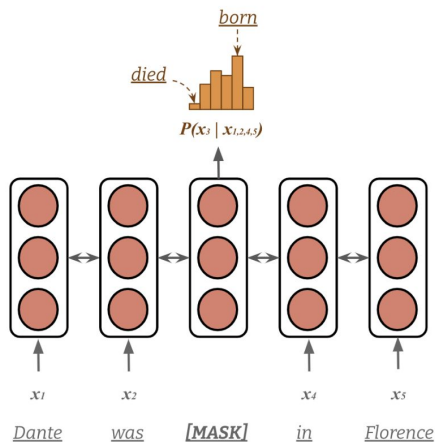
Decoder LM

- a.k.a. *Autoregressive LM*
- a.k.a. *Unidirectional LM*
- a.k.a. *Causal LM*
- eg) GPT, PaLM, Llama
- Generation (dialogue, completion)



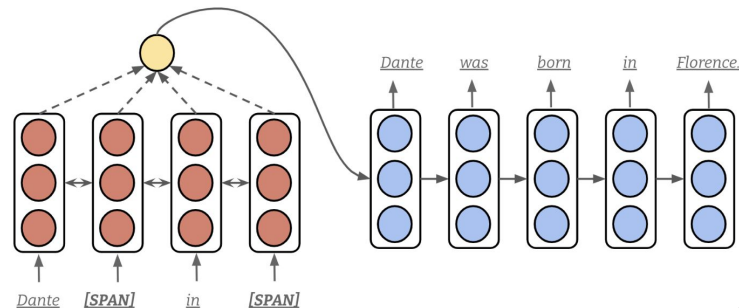
Encoder LM

- a.k.a. *Masked LM*
- a.k.a. *Bidirectional LM*
- eg) BERT, RoBERTa
- Classification (sentiment, NER, search)



Encoder-Decoder LM

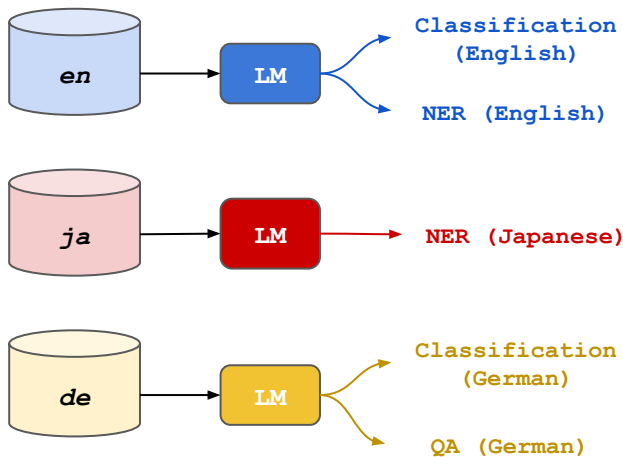
- a.k.a. *Seq2seq LM*
- a.k.a. *Prefix LM*
- eg) T5, BART, UL2
- Reasoning (QA, QG, translation, summarization)



Multilingual LM

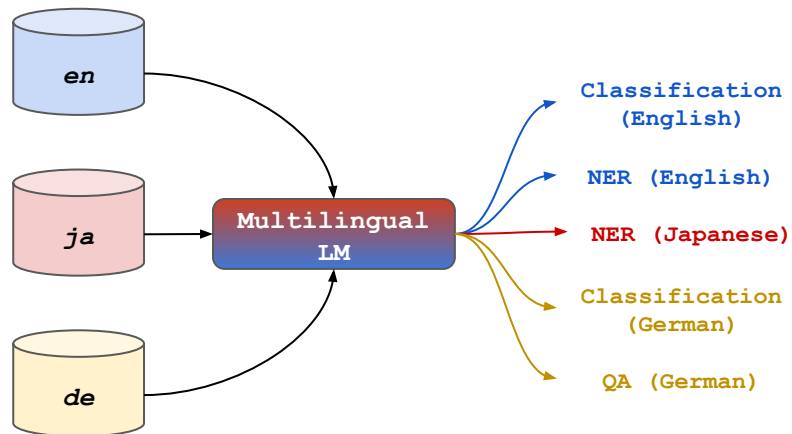
Monolingual LM

- Pretraining LM for each language is expensive.
- Lack of reliable LMs for many languages.



Multilingual LM

- Single LM for 100 languages.
- Many established LMs (mT5, XLM-R, etc).

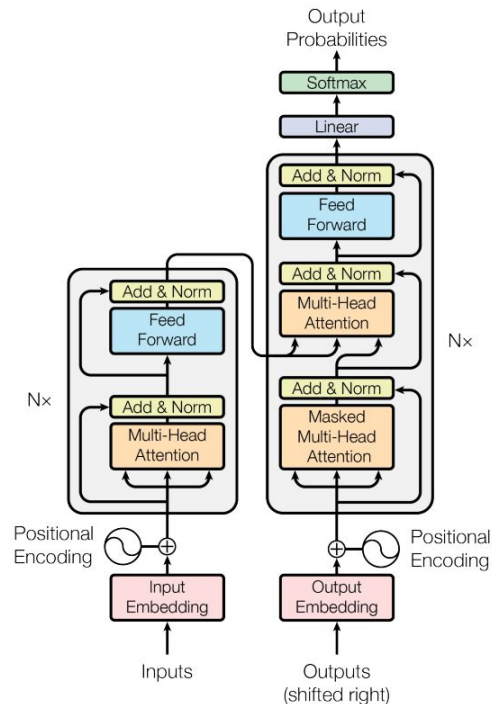


Multilingual LMs are Bulky

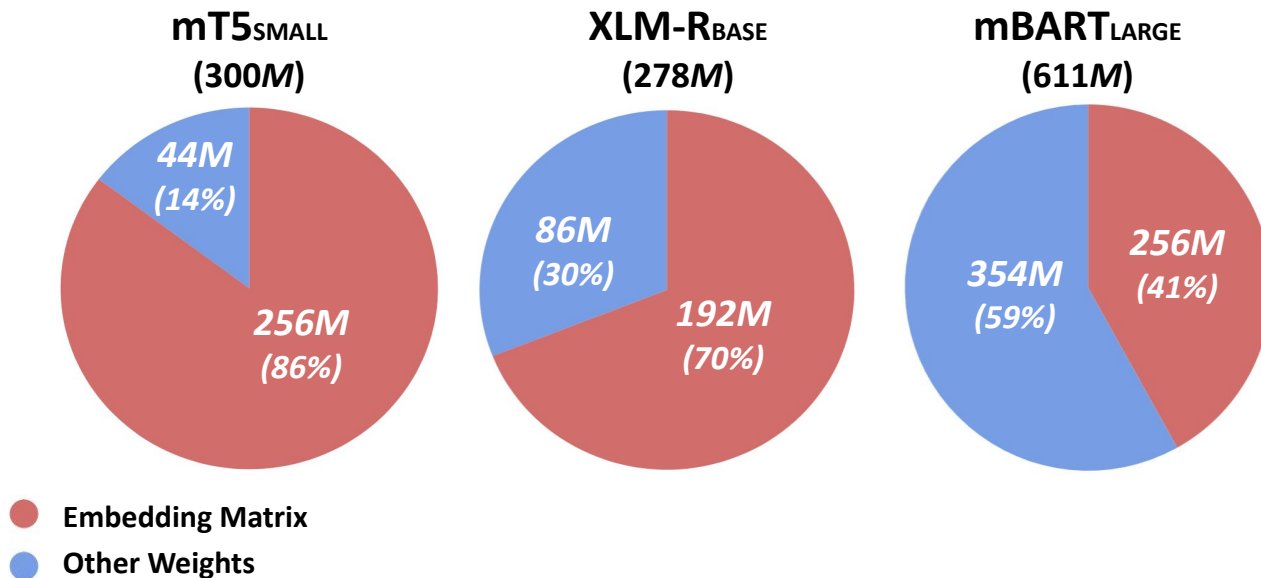
Multilingual LMs have larger vocabulary.

- T5 Small (90M) vs mT5 Small (300M)
- BART Large (140M) vs mBART Large (600M)
- RoBERTa Base (140M) vs XLM-R Base (270M)

Same architecture (number of layer, hidden dimension, etc).



Embedding Matrix

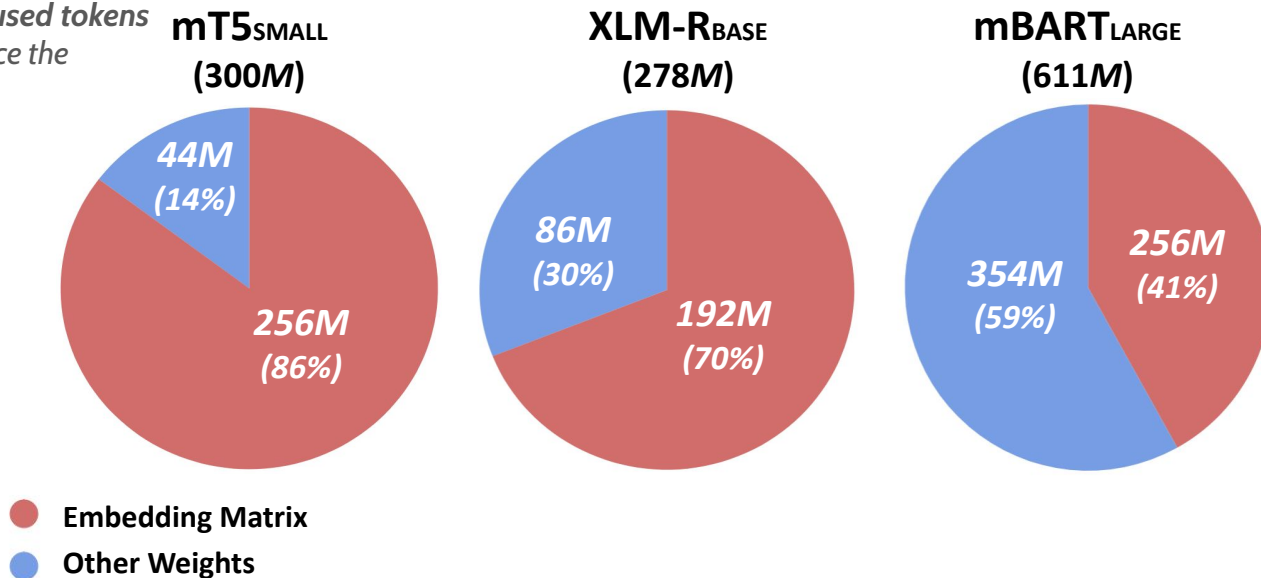


Embedding Matrix

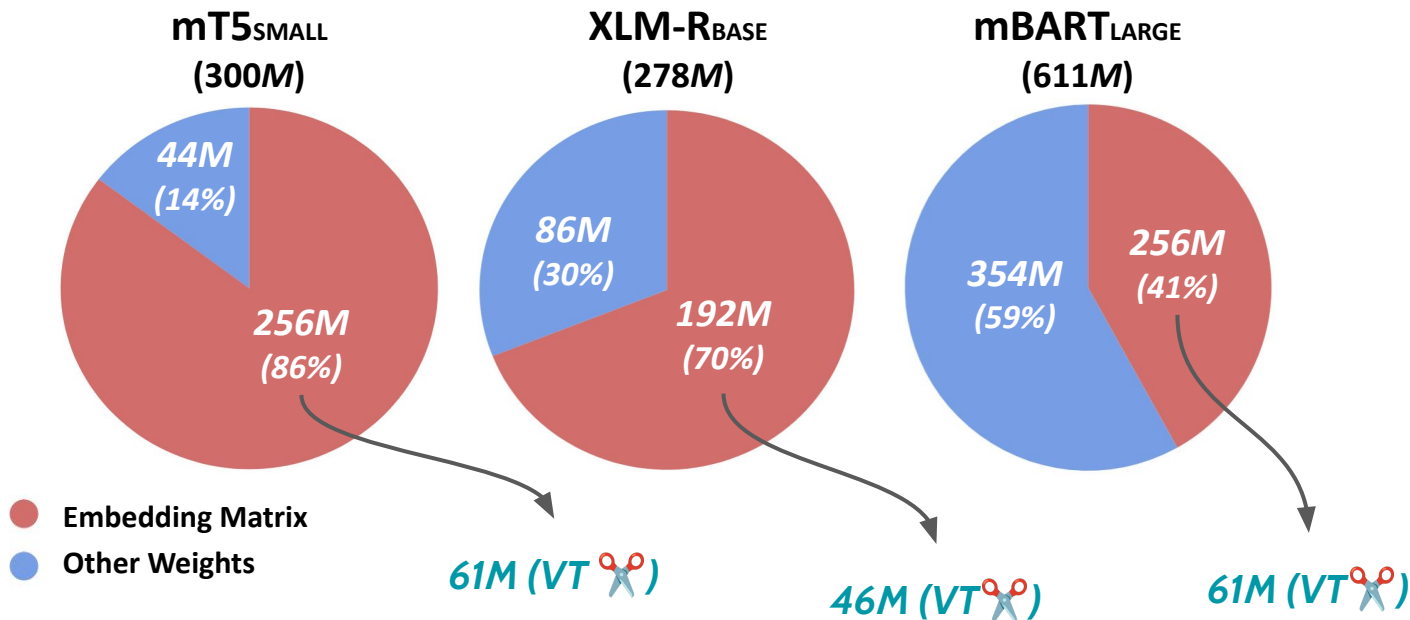
Research Question

We finetune *multilingual LMs* on *monolingual tasks*.

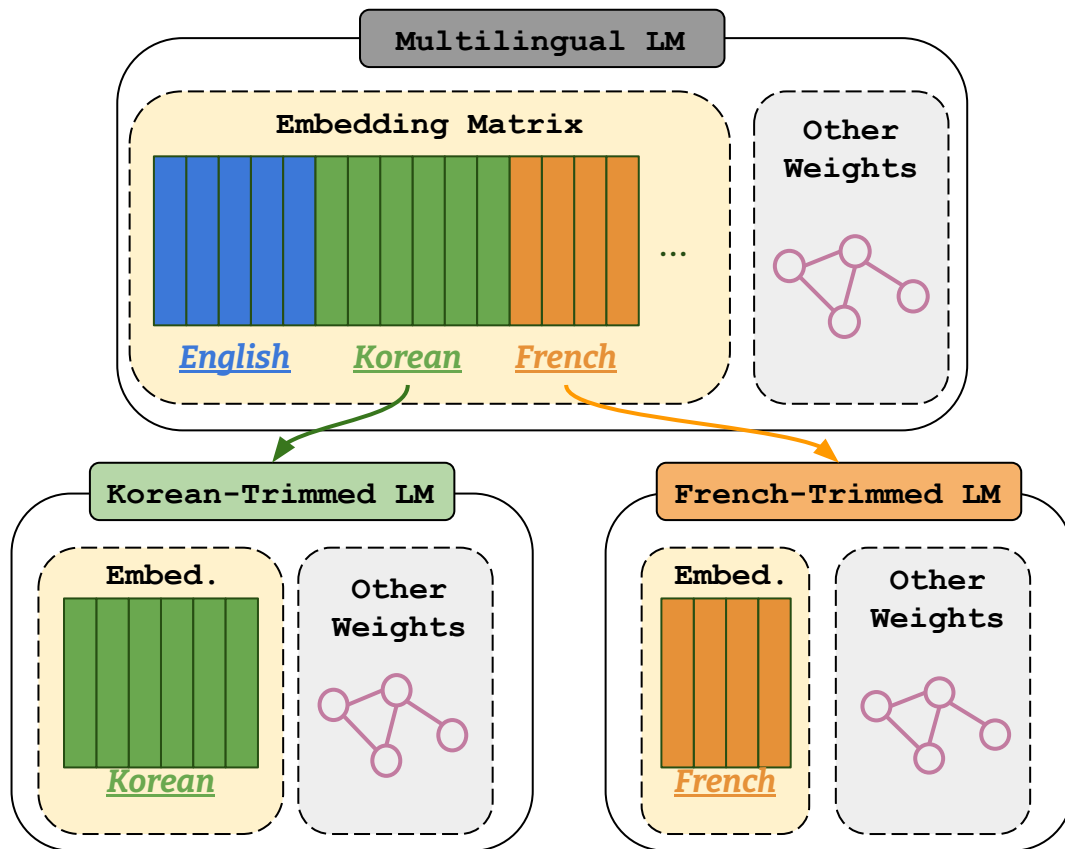
Can we drop those unused tokens at the inference to reduce the model size? 🤔



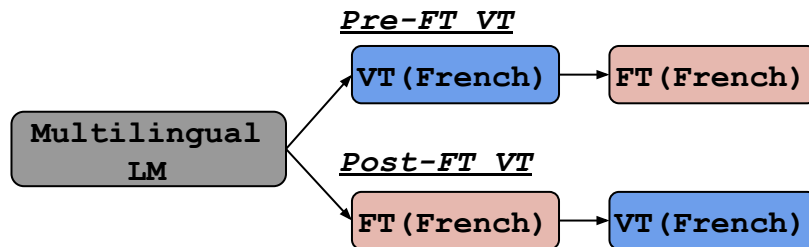
Vocabulary Trimming



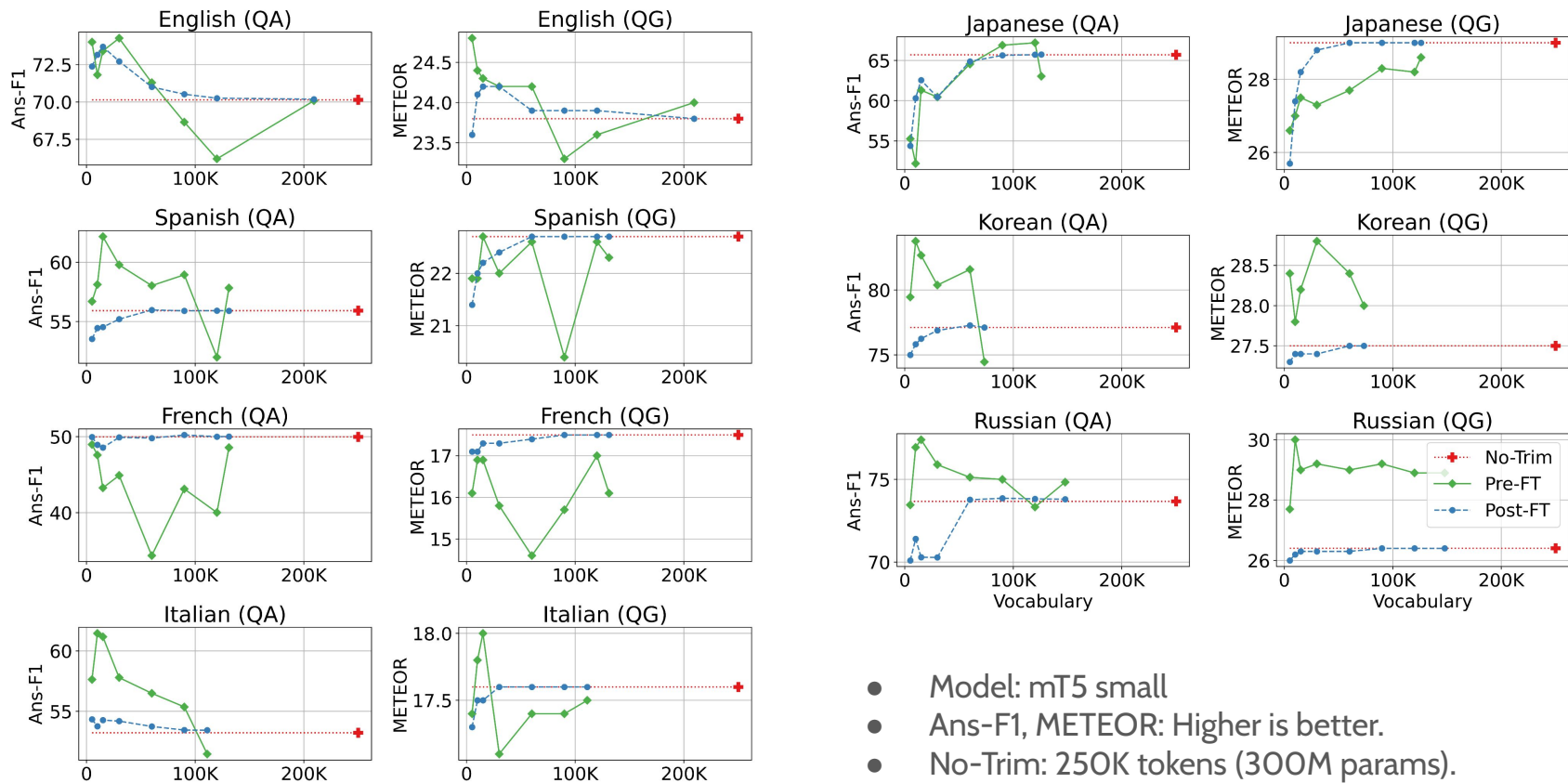
What's VT?



Two variations of VT

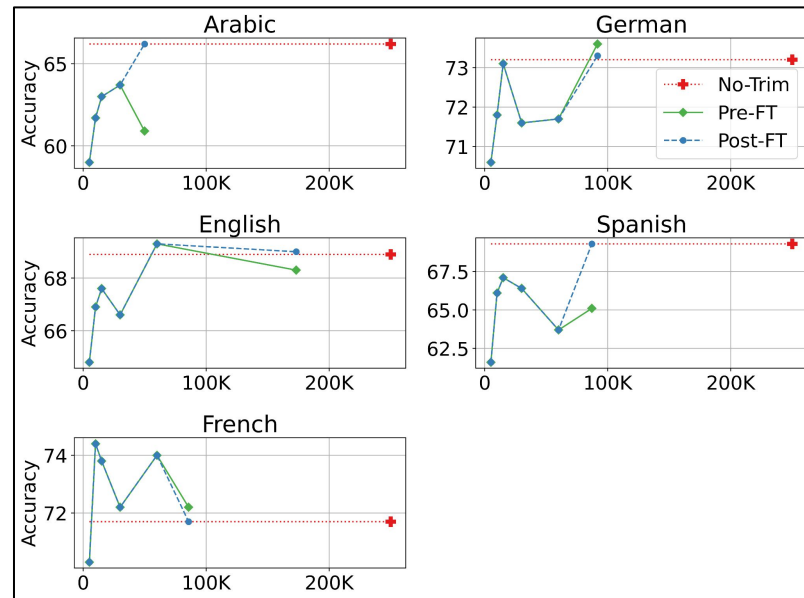
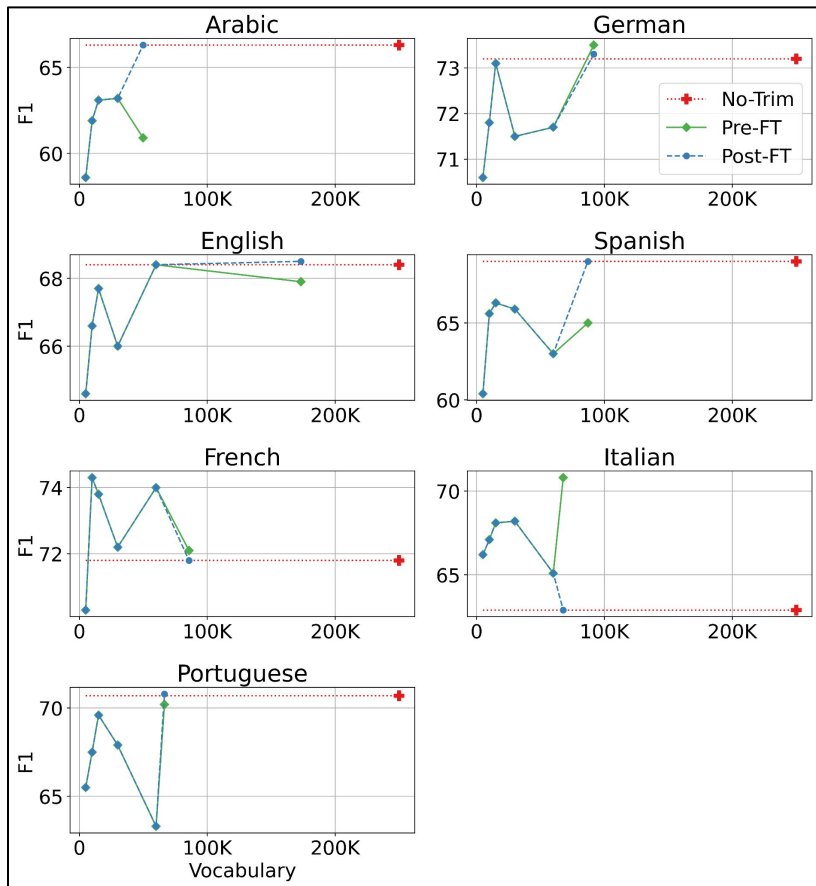


Question Answering (QA) and Question Generation (QG)



- Model: mT5 small
- Ans-F1, METEOR: Higher is better.
- No-Trim: 250K tokens (300M params).
- Trim: 90K (136M), 60K (105M), 30K (74M), 15K (59M).

Sentiment Analysis (left) and NLI (right)





Thank you!

