

# Data Augmentation by Concatenation for Low-Resource Translation: A Mystery and a Solution

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# Motivation

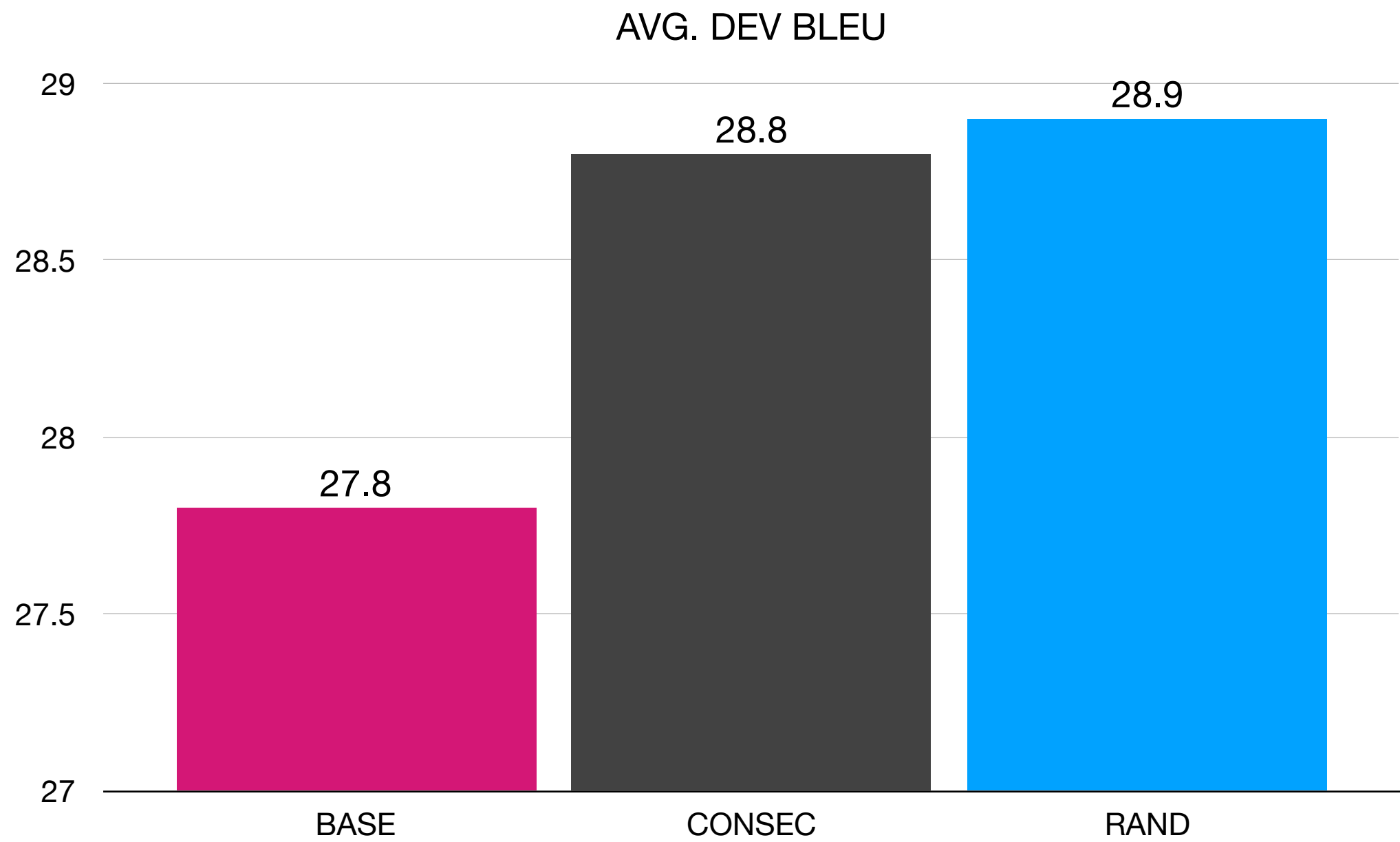
Concatenating ***consecutive pairs*** (during training) is a simple, **non-invasive** data augmentation method for NMT

Discourse context (from previous sentence) is often attributed for its improvement

	Source	Target
<b>1837<sup>th</sup></b> pair	And I think back .	Và tôi nghĩ lại .
<b>1838<sup>th</sup></b> pair	I think back to my father .	Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .
Generated pair	And I think back . <EOS> I think back to my father .	Và tôi nghĩ lại . <EOS> Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .

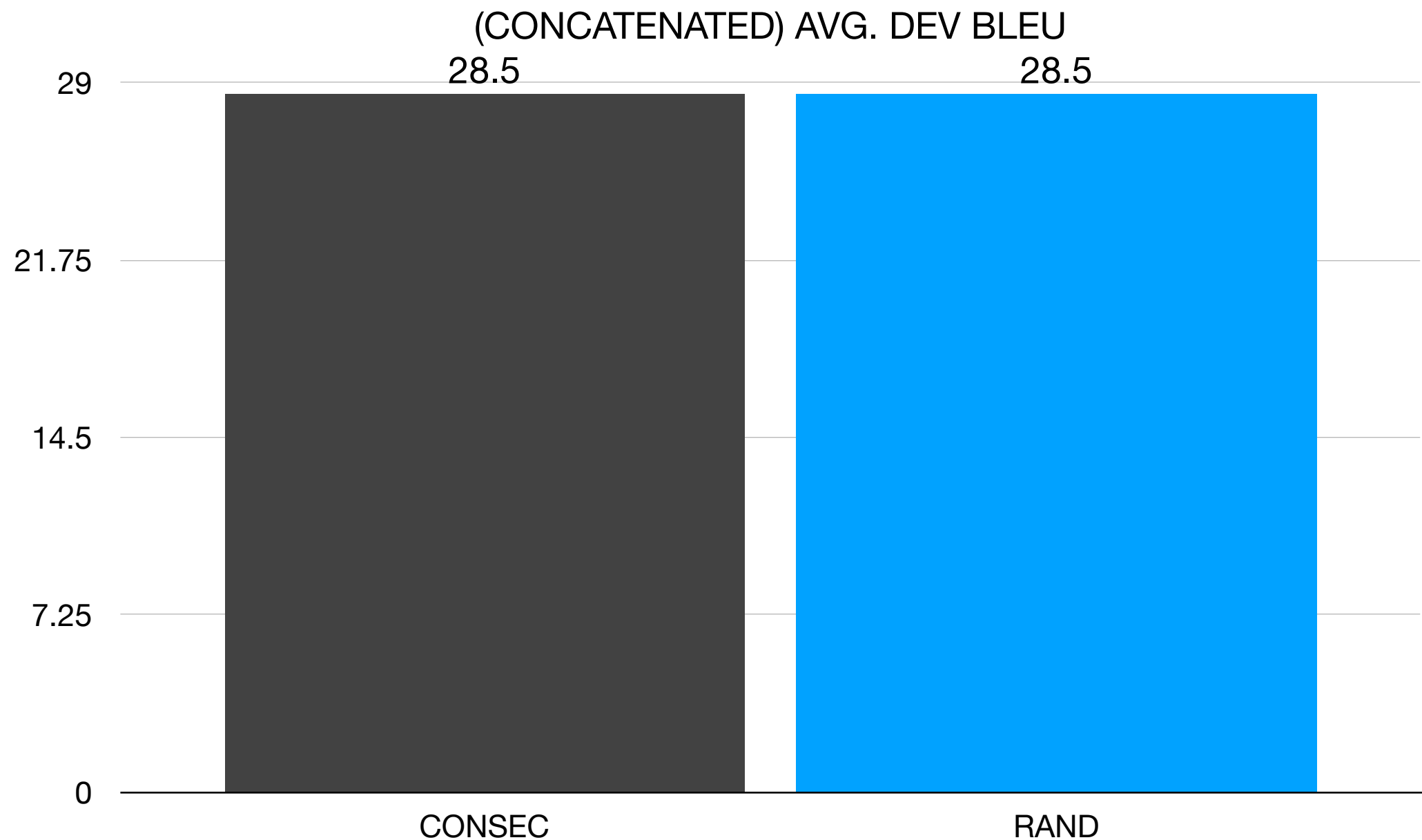
However, we found concatenating *random pairs* yields the same improvement (test on 4 low-resource language pairs)

	Source	Target
<b>41864<sup>th</sup></b> pair	And this investment is actually Western-led .	Và sự đầu tư này chắc chắn do phương Tây dẫn đầu .
<b>1838<sup>th</sup></b> pair	I think back to my father .	Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .
Generated pair	And this investment is actually Western-led . <EOS> I think back to my father .	Và sự đầu tư này chắc chắn do phương Tây dẫn đầu . <EOS> Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .



What if we provide models with more discourse contexts?

New dev set: each sentence is the concatenation of two consecutive dev sentences



# Hypotheses

If it's not discourse, then what's the reason?

We have three hypotheses:

- Position Diversity
- Context Diversity
- Length Diversity

# Position Diversity

**BASELINE**



**SEE MOSTLY  
SHORT SENTENCES**

**Positions are shifted**

**RAND**



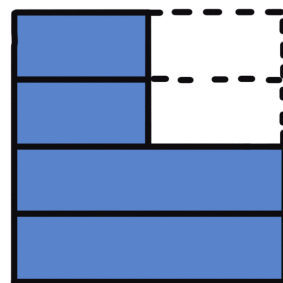
**SEE MORE LONG  
SENTENCES**

# Position Diversity

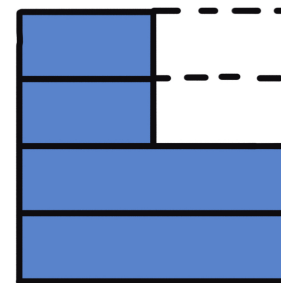
If improvement comes from position shifting, we should be able to reproduce it

**sim-shift:** randomly shift sentences by  $d$  sampled from train lengths at rate 1/3 (this makes it the same as concatenation)

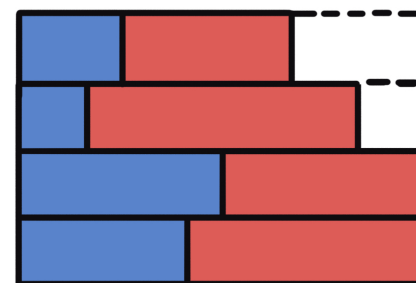
**BASELINE**



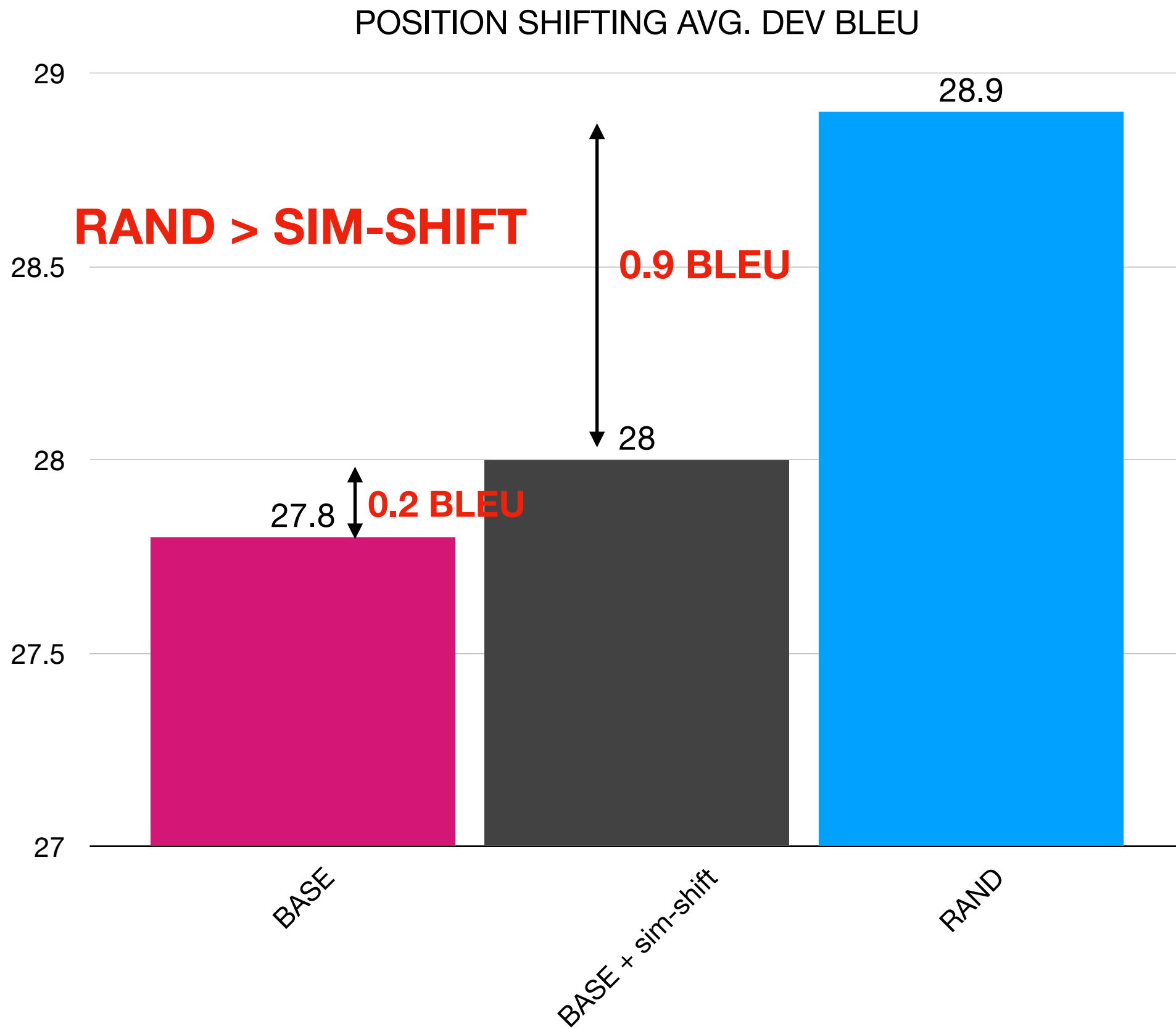
**RAND**




**1/3 train sentences  
are shifted**








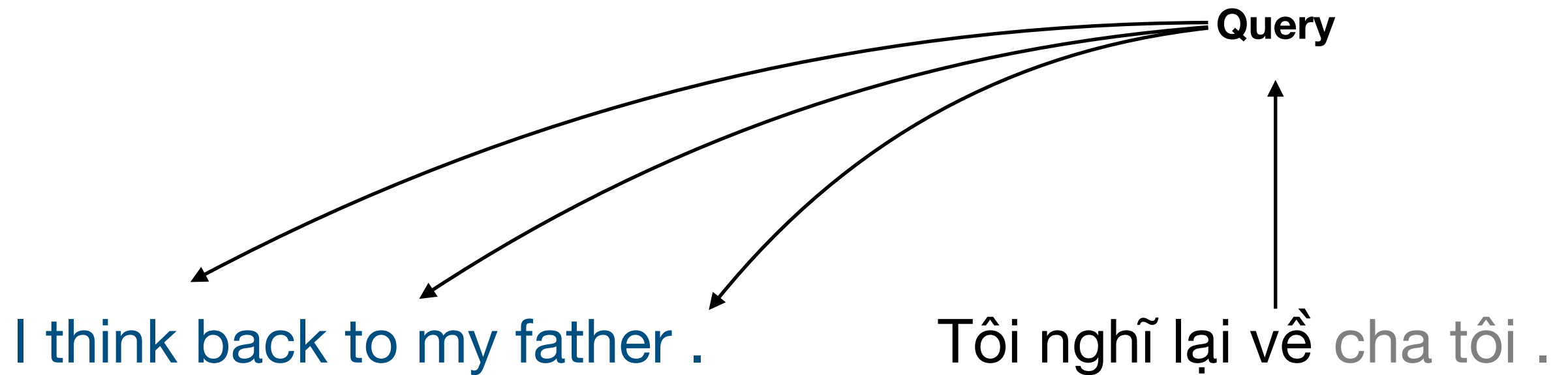
# Context Diversity

I think back to my father .  Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .

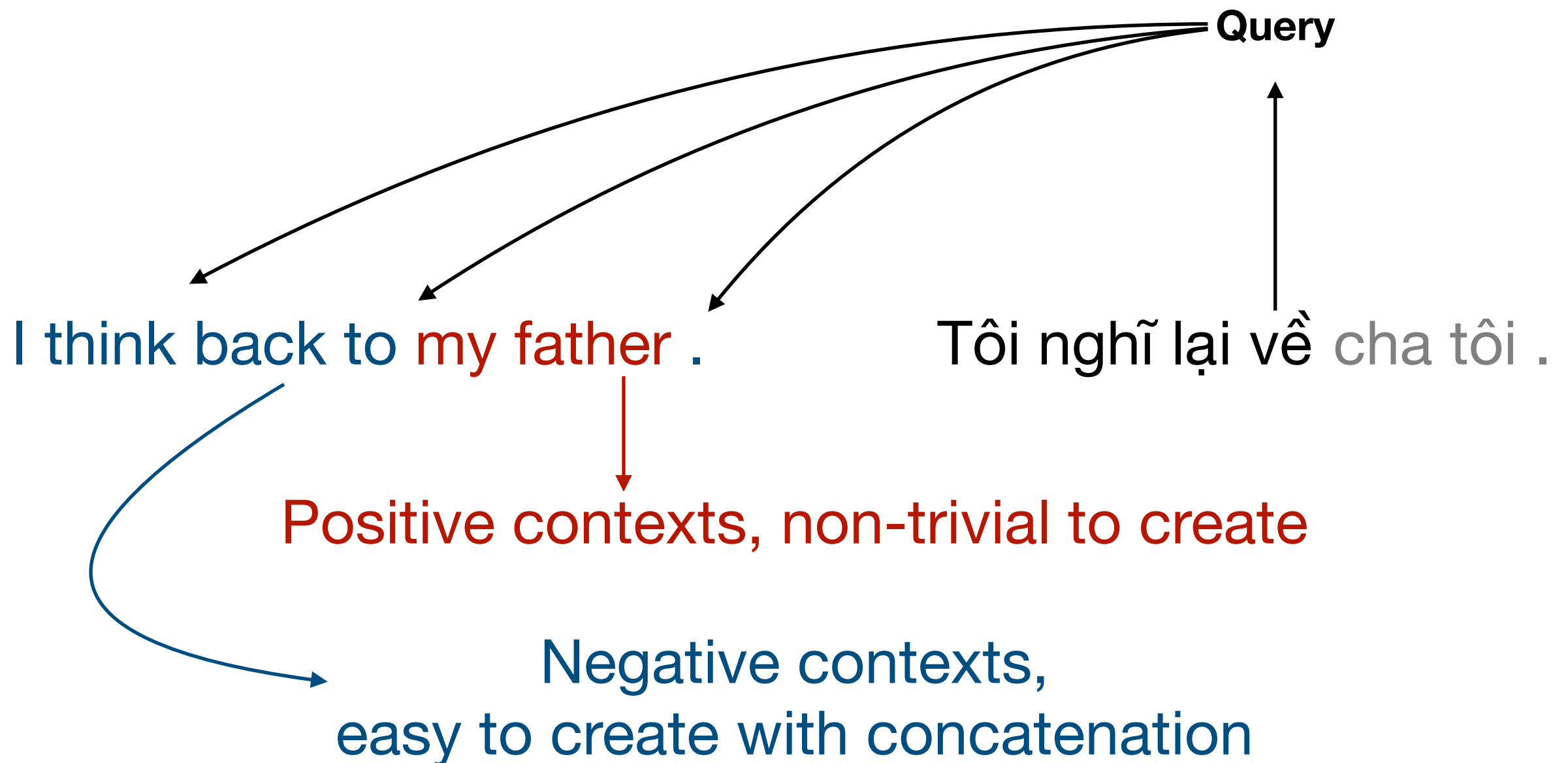
# Context Diversity

I think back to my father .  Tôi nghĩ lại về cha tôi .

# Context Diversity

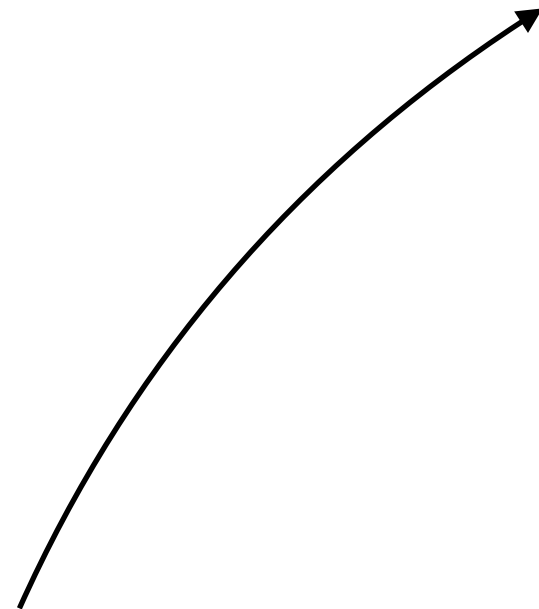


# Context Diversity



# Context Diversity

“And this investment... <EOS>” acts as negative context

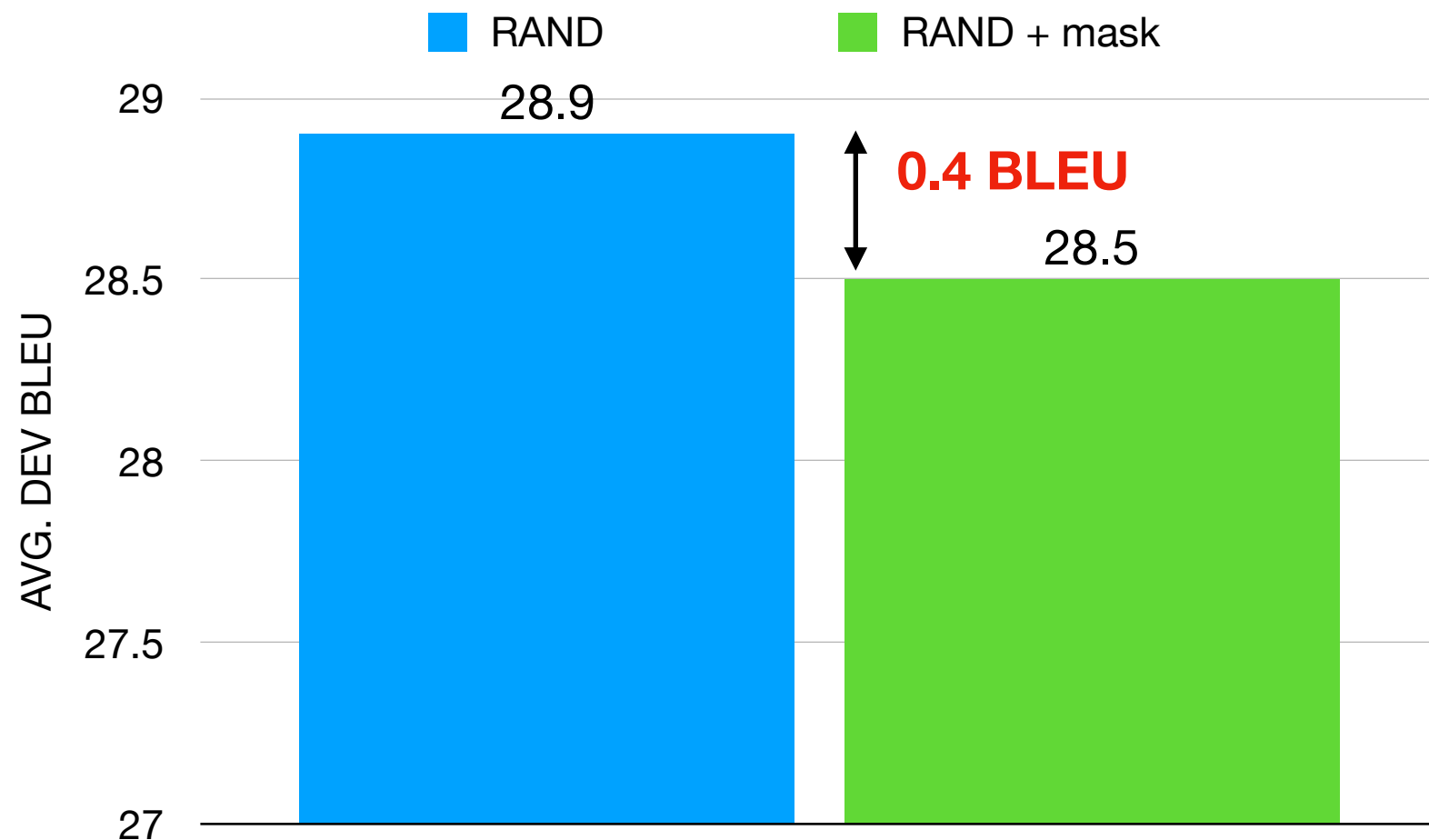


And this investment is actually  
Western-led . <EOS> I think  
back to my father .

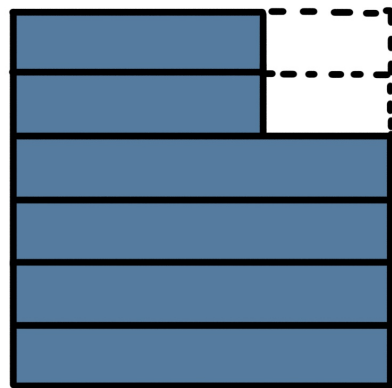
Và sự đầu tư này chắc  
chắn do phương Tây dẫn  
đầu . <EOS> Tôi nghĩ lại  
về cha tôi .

# Context Diversity

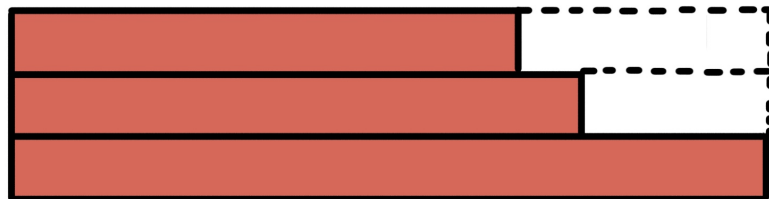
We **mask** attentions such that the two sentences in a concatenated one cannot see each other (same for cross attention)



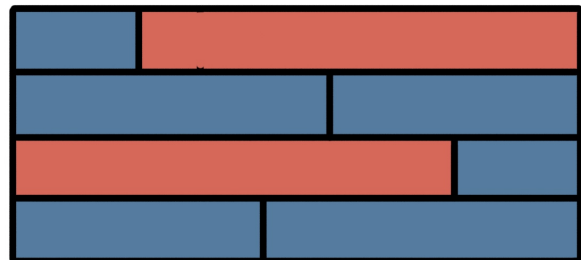
# Length Diversity



SHORT SENTENCES, SIMPLE WORDS



LONG SENTENCES, COMPLICATED WORDS

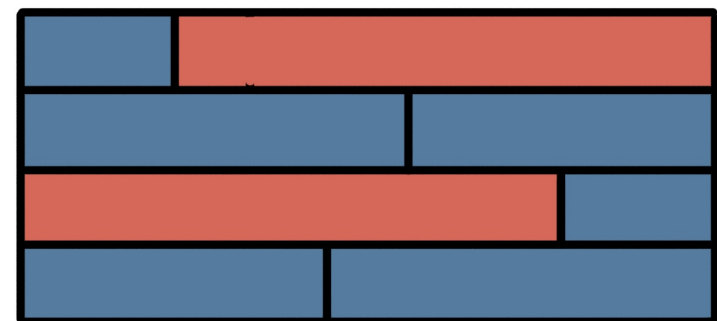
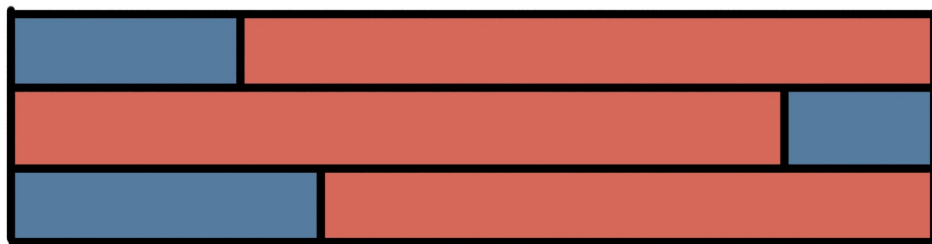


MIXED LONG & SHORT, FEATURE DIVERSITY

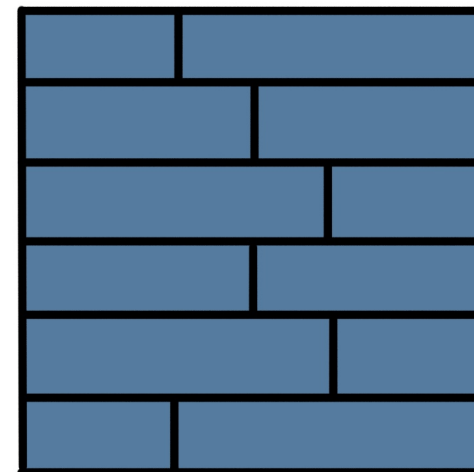
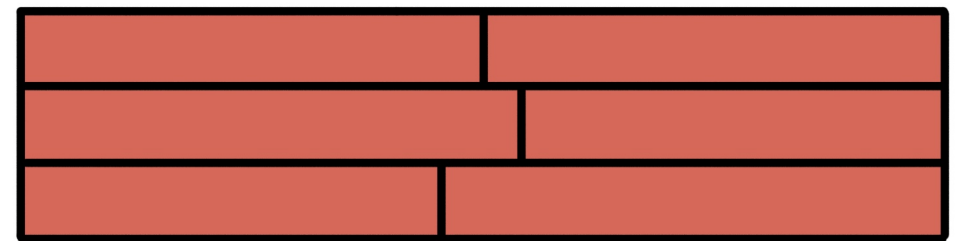


# Length Diversity

**RAND**

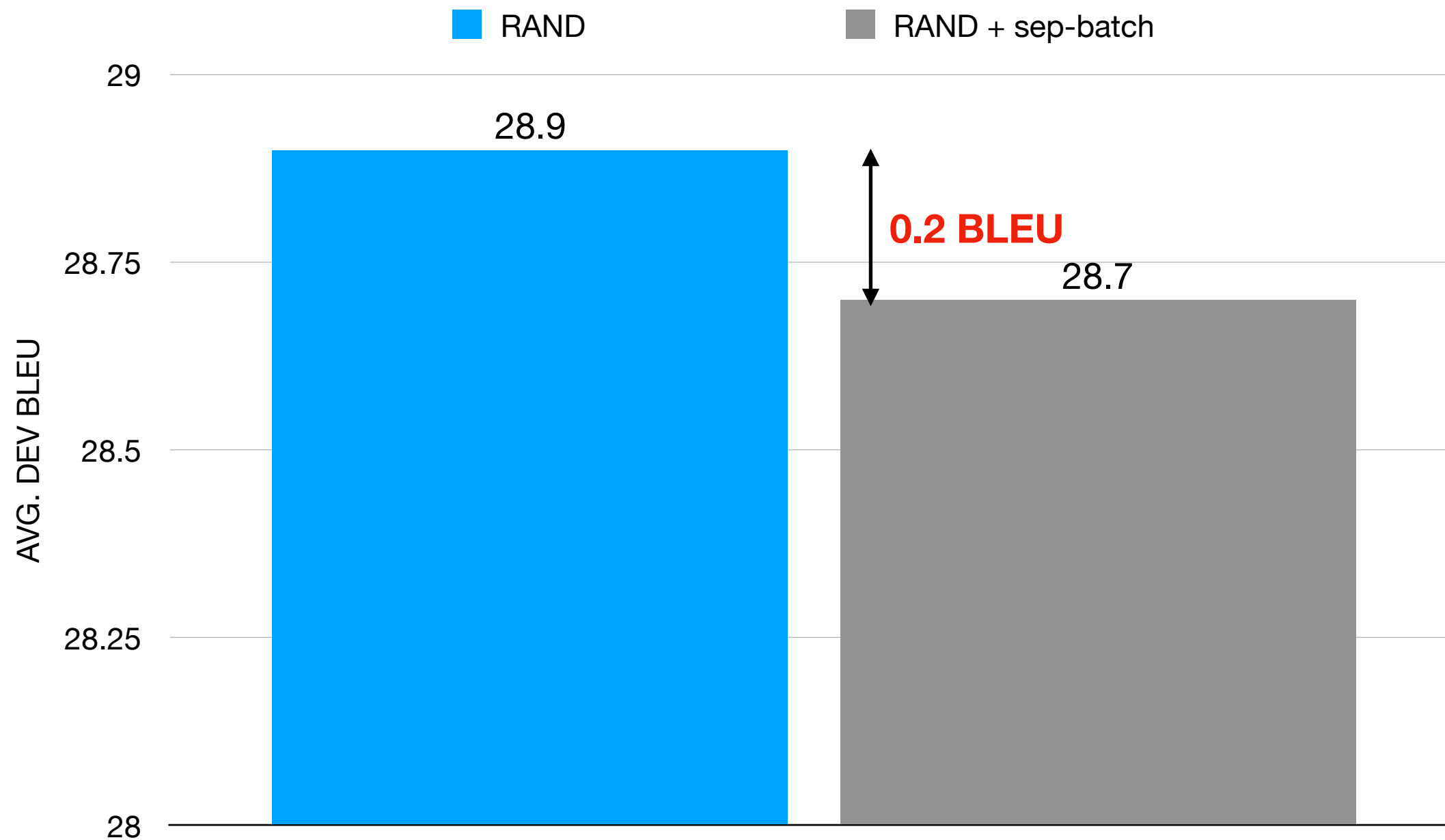


**RAND + SEP-BATCH**



**SORT → CONCAT  
REMOVE LENGTH  
DIVERSITY**

# Length Diversity



# Putting together

Apply both **mask** and **sep-batch** to concatenation

**Reset the positions** of the second sentence in a concatenated example

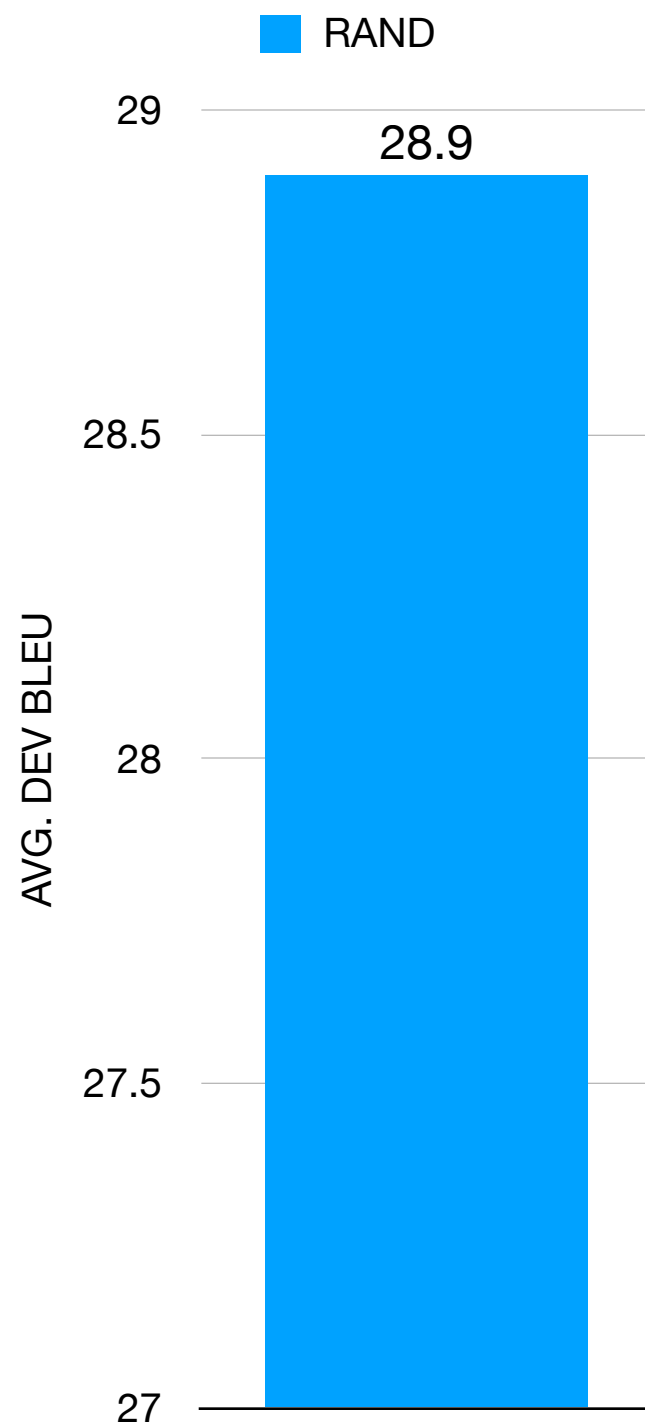
0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7

And this investment is actually Western-led . <EOS>

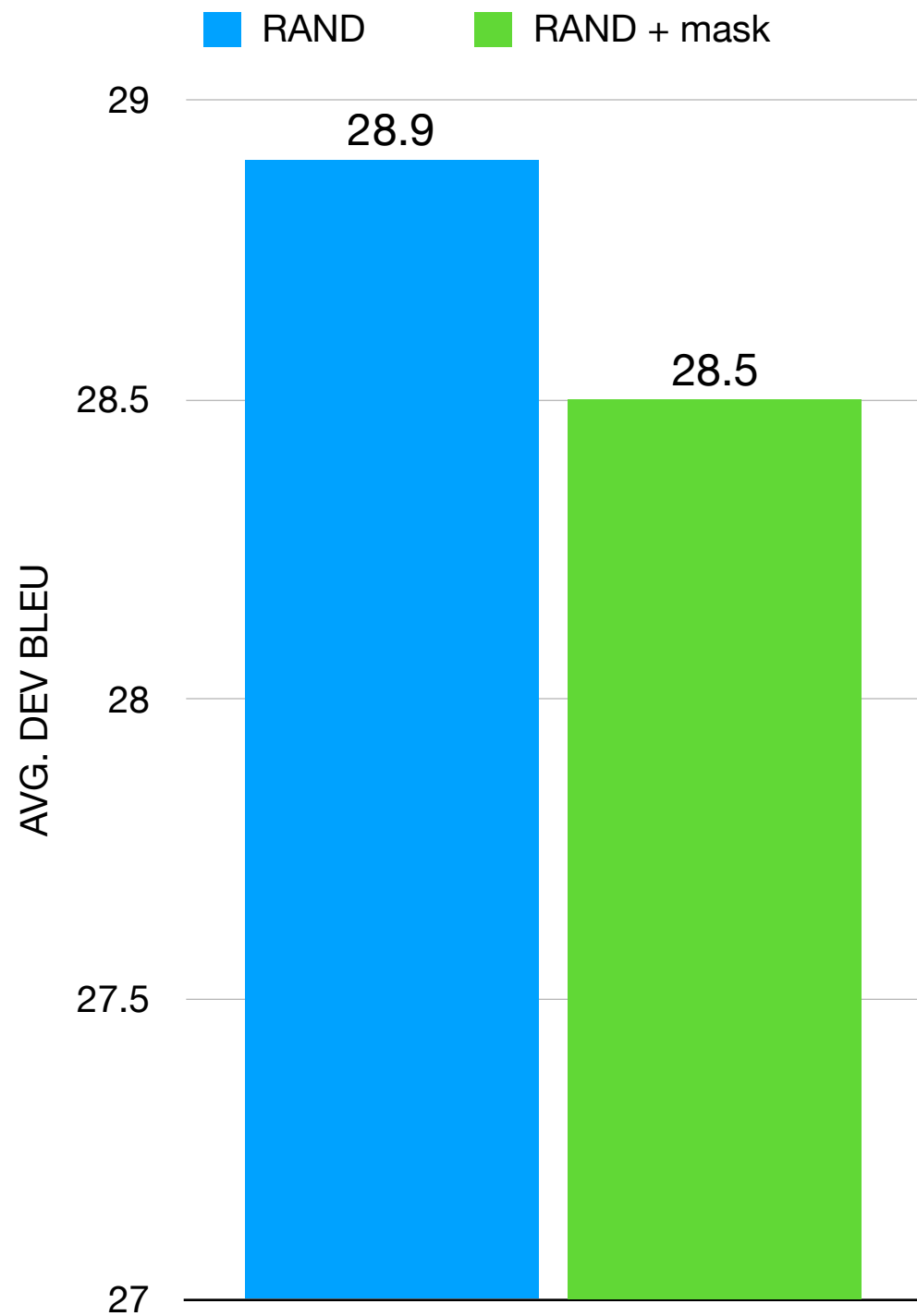
0 1      2      3 4 5      6

I think back to my father .

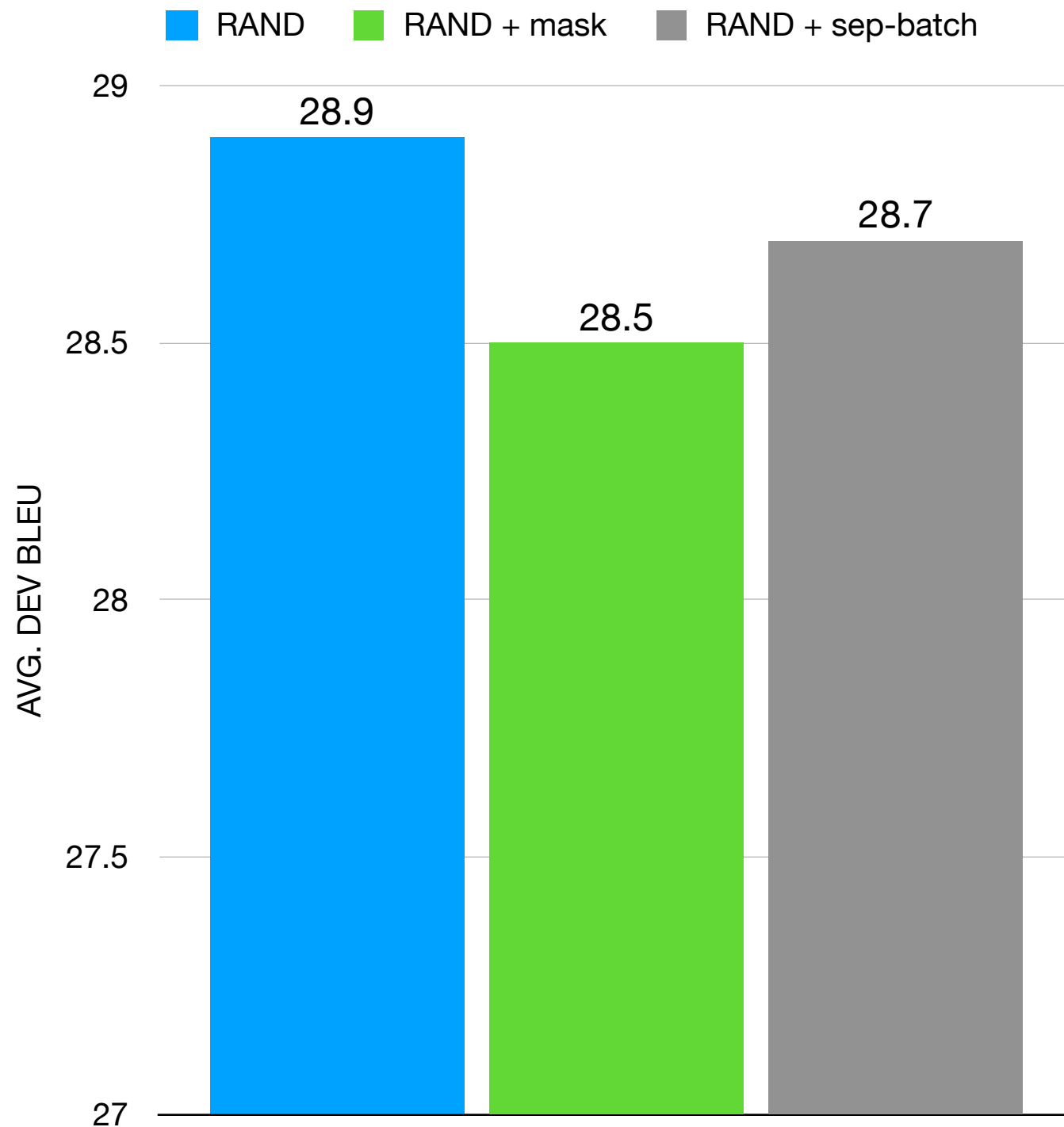
# Putting together



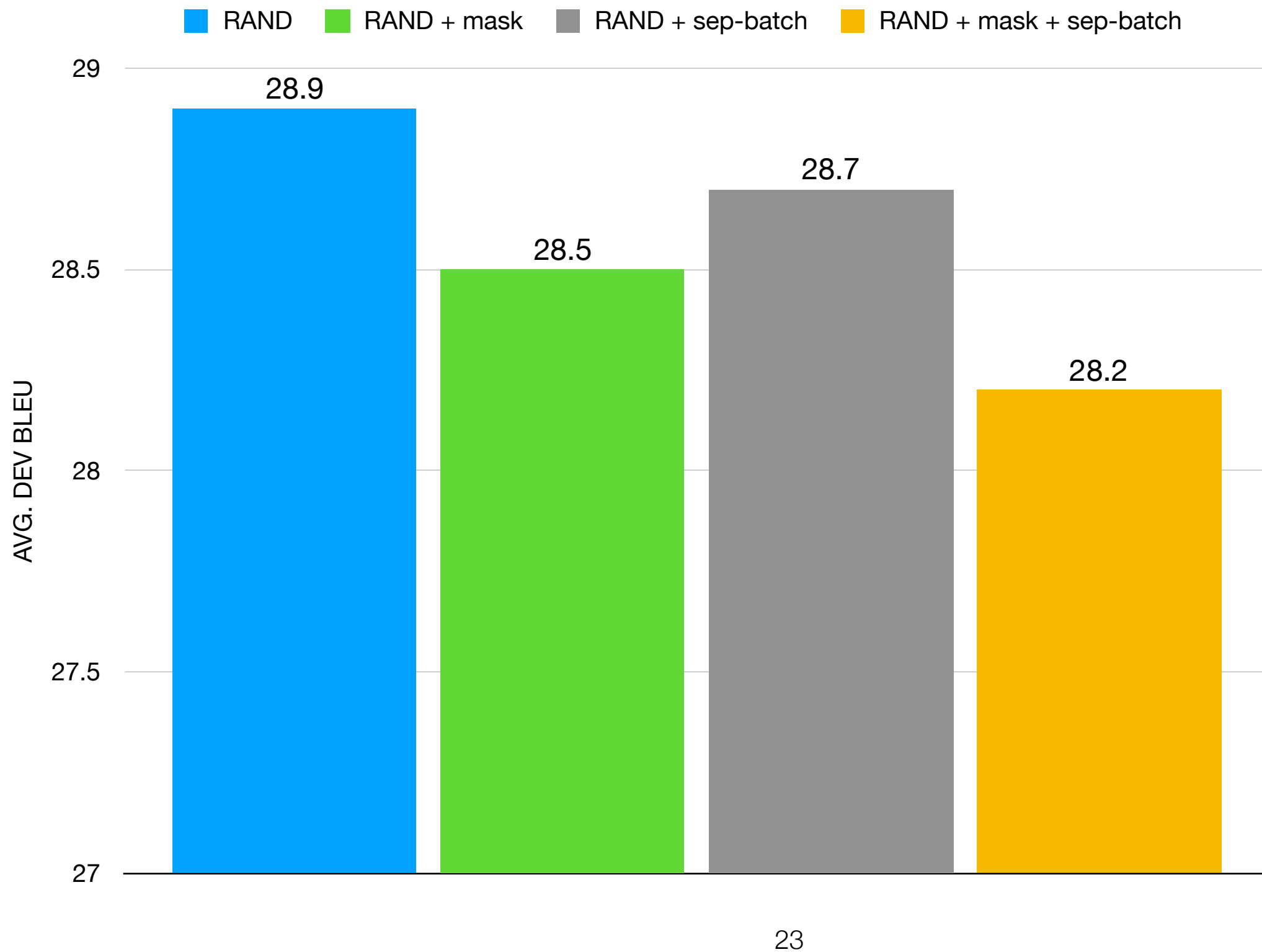
# Putting together



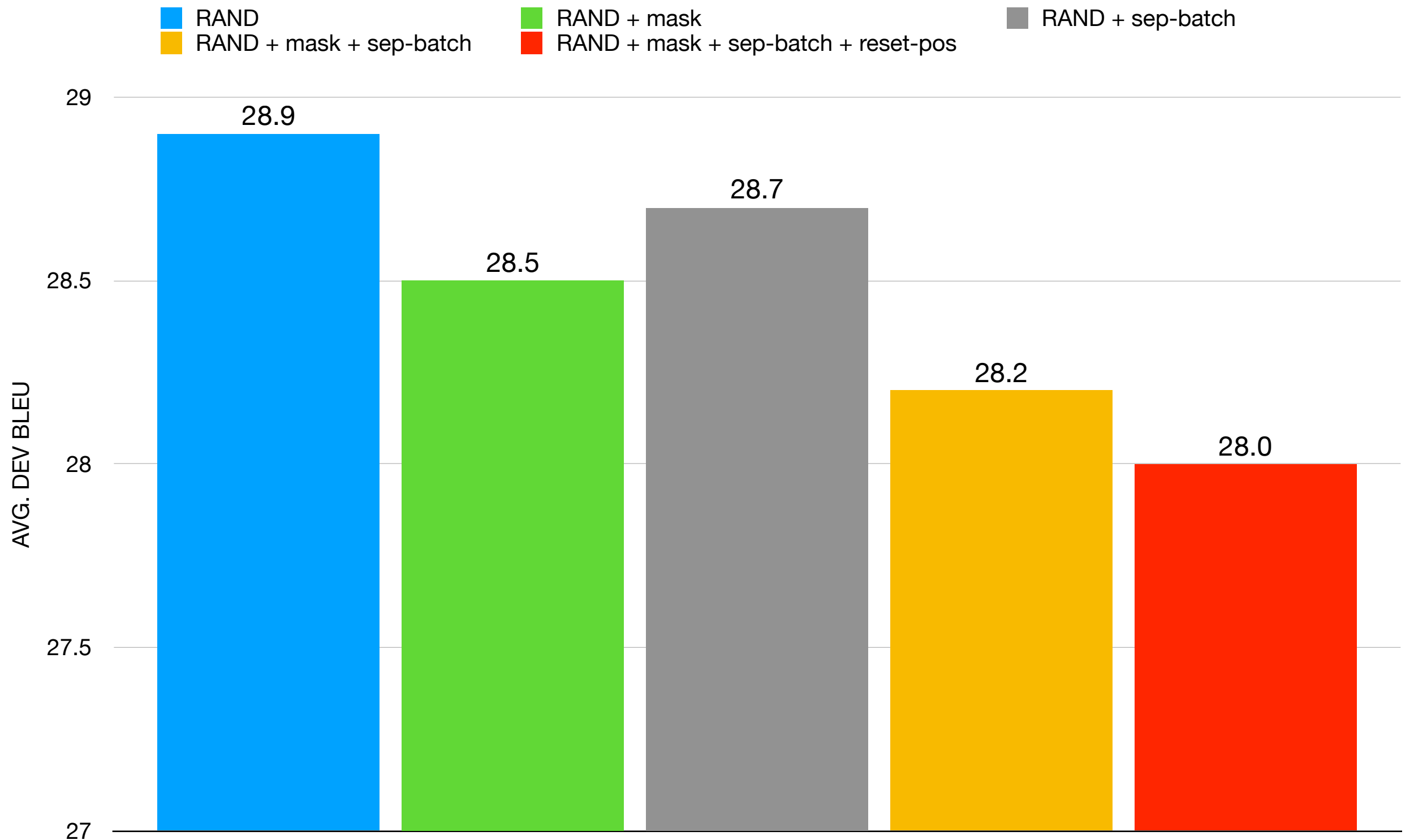
# Putting together



# Putting together

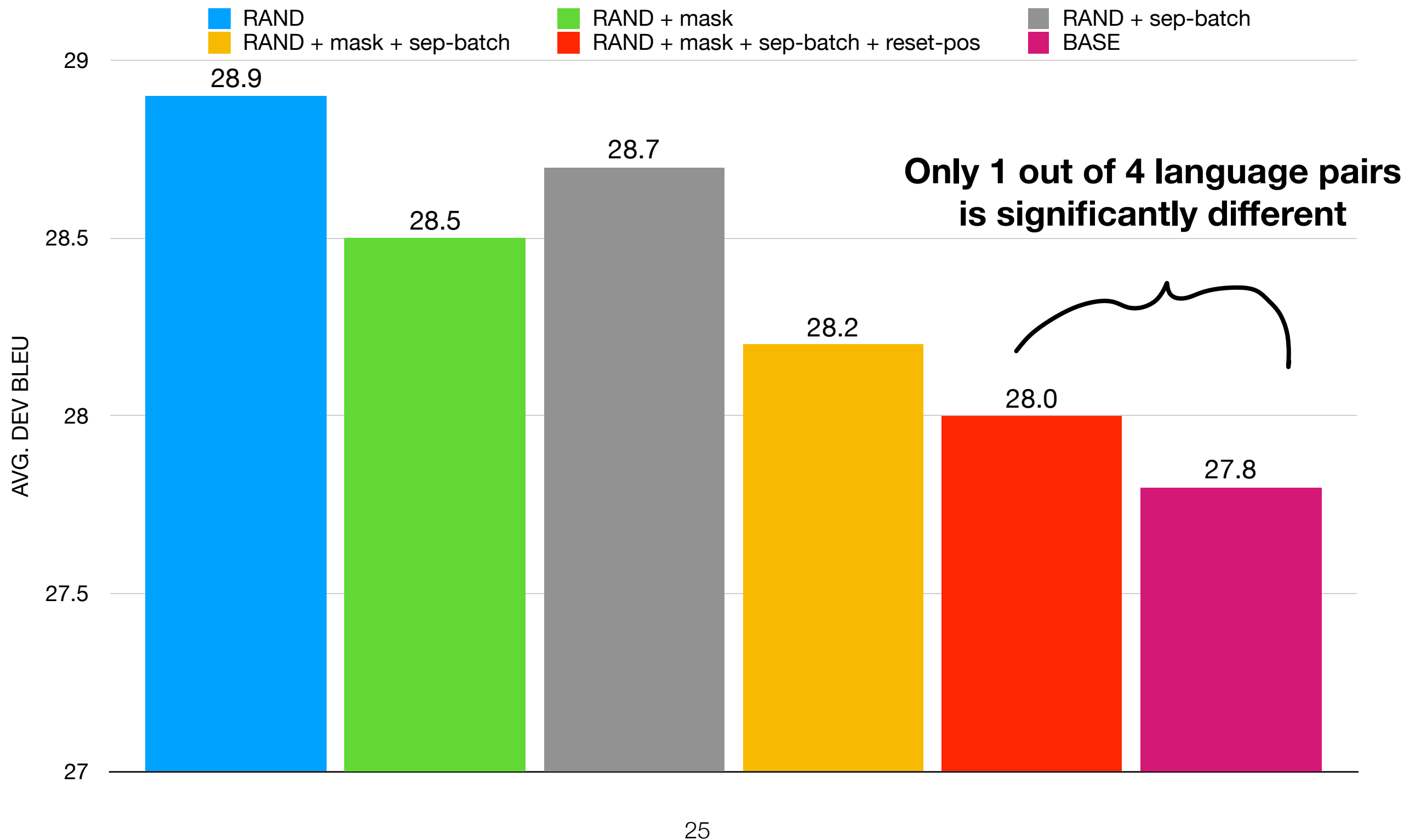


# Putting together





# Putting together



# Conclusion

Concatenation is a simple yet effective & non-invasive data augmentation method for low-resource NMT

Its improvement **doesn't come from discourse context**

But from: ***position diversity***, ***context diversity***, and ***length diversity***

Details in our paper “Data Augmentation by Concatenation for Low-Resource Translation: A Mystery and a Solution” (Nguyen et al, 2021)

