PACLIC35 (2021)

Proceedings of the 35th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation

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Forword

The 35th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation (PACLIC 35) is organized by the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications of Shanghai International Studies University, November 5-7, 2021. This edition of the PACLIC series of conferences, as its long tradition, continues to emphasize the synergy of theoretical analysis and processing of natural language, aiming to strengthen the communication between researchers working in different fields of language study in the Asia-Pacific region as well as around the world.

As the COVID-19 pandemic has seen dim possibility of ending in a foreseeable future globally, like the 34th conference in organization, this year's event is also organized totally online. We received 110 submissions, out of which 52 were accepted for oral presentations and 32 for poster presentations. Two accepted oral papers were withdrawn after the closing of the main conference due to expiration of the deadline for their being updated. The acceptance rate for oral presentations and poster presentations are 47% and 29% respectively. In addition to oral and poster presentations, the conference highlights five keynote talks. We are grateful to Chungmin Lee, Yue Zhang, Francesca Strik Lievers, Jingxia Lin, and Mitch Marcus for accepting to give a keynote talk. Besides, our gratitude also goes to Lily I-Wen Su, though we felt sorry to know that she had to decline an invited talk due to health problems.

There are more people to whom we' d like to express our sincere gratitude, because without their support and assistance especially in a world full of too many high contingencies, PACLIC 35 would not be made possible. Program committee members and sub-reviewers offer their professional reviews so that we can maintain the high-quality standard of PACLIC. A special thank goes to Kai Zhang from the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications for maintaining the conference website. We are deeply indebted to the local organizing committee Kaibao Hu, Qiang Geng, Emmanuele Chersoni, as well as student staff members from the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications of Shanghai International Studies University. Finally we would like to thank Shanghai International Studies University for sponsoring the conference so it can work properly without receiving any registration fees from all our attendees. SISU's scientific support is the guarantee indispensable for the success of this year's event.

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Invited Speakers:

Chungmin Lee, Seoul National University

Zhang Yue, Westlake University

Francesca Strik Lievers, Department of Modern Languages and Literatures, University of Genoa Lin Jingxia, School of Humanities, Nanyang Technological University Singapore Mitch Marcus, Department of Computer and Information Science, University of Pennsylvania

Invited Talks

Chungmin Lee: Typology Of Factivity Alternation In Different Languages

This talk aims to explore the typology of factivity alternation in different languages to seek the ultimate goal of semantic universals of possible factive and non-factive alternants of epistemically-oriented attitude predicates. Korean and other Altaic languages show factivity alternation of the epistemically-oriented cognitive attitude verb 'know' and such verbs as 'remember,' 'understand' and 'recognize' between factive vs. non-factive (Lee 1978, 2019).

In contrast, Chinese rigidly reveals a typical type of non-alternating language; its cognitive epistemic verb zhidao 'know' is constantly factive and has no non-factive alternant, along with related attitude verbs such as mingbai/lijie 'understand,' yishidao 'recognize,' etc. However, the attitude verb jide 'remember' alone reveals factivity alternation with factive vs. non-factive alternant readings, with no syntactic differences in its embedded complement clauses.

English is close to a non-alternating language; the verb know belongs to a cognitive factive verb, although it shows exceptional non-factive readings in presupposition-cancelling contexts such as some negation, interrogative, or before.

Altaic gives some clue to alternation with its complementation typing: the thematic argument clausal DP (ACC) is embedded by the factive alternant and the REPORTative C(omp) [with covert SAY] finite mood clause is embedded by the non-factive alternant of an epistemically-oriented attitude verbs 'know' and 'remember'. Such principled decomposition and compositionality may lead to semantic universals of possible structural and contextual factive and non-factive alternants of attitude predicates. Factivity is not a myth.

Yue Zhang: Guiding Document Encoding For Sequence-To-Sequence Tasks—A Soft Constraint Method

Encoding long documents can be challenging in sequence-to-sequence tasks due to much increased input length as compared wo sentence level tasks. On the one hand, separately encoding each sentence has the limitation of losing useful discourse and coreference information; on the other hand, encoding the document as a single unit can lead to diluted focus in the decoder. This issue has been exemplified in neural machine translation, where it has been shown difficult to achieve training convergence using a standard Transformer for document encoding. We address the above issue by using soft constraints to guide the decoder. In particular, a set of group tags, resembling positional embedding vectors, are used to guide attention from the decoder to the encoder. For neural machine translation, we use such soft constraints to guide the current sentence being translated; for abstrative rewriting of extractive text summarization, we use constraints to guide the decoder towards the extracted content being rewritten. Results show that the soft constraints are quite effective, facilitating model convergence and leading to the best results.

Francesca Strik Lievers: Sensory language and (cross)sensory metaphors

Language allows us to talk about what we perceive, but sensory words available in the lexicon of individual languages tend to be distributed unevenly across the senses. In English, for instance, there are many words for sounds, but only few for smells. Interestingly, when we use words from one sense to describe perceptions in another sense, typically through synaesthetic metaphors, we also find asymmetries between the senses. Corpus-based studies show that in many languages it is for example common to use a touch adjective to modify a hearing noun, as in "warm voice", while finding a hearing adjective modifying a touch noun is less likely. In this talk, I will discuss such asymmetries in the sensory lexicon and in synaesthetic metaphors and examine possible motivations for both.

Jingxia Lin: Scale in Mandarin Chinese

This talk introduces the notion of scale and shows how it may help to better explain the syntactic and semantic features of verbs, adjectives, and preposition phrases in Modern Mandarin Chinese. The topics to be covered in this talk include the aspectual classification of verbs, the quantitative denotations of simple adjectives, and the word order of spatial preposition phrases.

Mitch Marcus: Language learning: Artificial Neural Nets vs. Real Neurons

Unsupervised learning of natural languages by neural nets requires 10^8 or more words or characters of text. But children learn within a year or two with on the order of 10^3 input tokens. How is that? ... This talk will survey a research program of my research group over many years investigating what clues children might use to learn language efficiently and how we might exploit these clues to build efficient unsupervised language learners.

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