

Understanding the Indian Languages: Challenges & Opportunities

A Language Diversity and Relatedness Perspective

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Outline

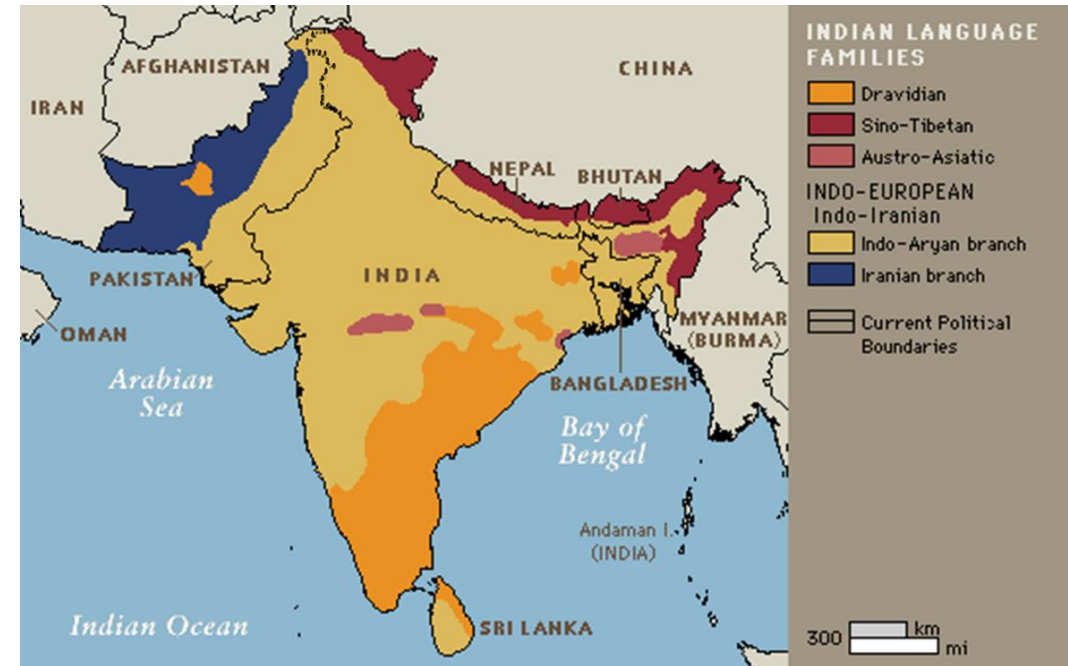
- **Introduction to Indian Languages**
- Opportunities & Challenges in Indic NLP
- Utilizing Relatedness between Indian Languages
- Getting Started with Indic NLP
 - IndicNLP Catalog
 - IndicNLP Library
 - IndicNLP Suite
- Summary

Diversity of Indian Languages

Highly multilingual country

Greenberg Diversity Index 0.9

- 8 languages in the world's top 20 languages
- 22 scheduled languages
- 30 languages with more than 1 million speakers
- 125 million English speakers
- 1600 dialects



Source: Quora

There is also unity in Indian languages

Related Languages

Related by Genealogy



Language Families

Dravidian, Indo-European, Turkic

Related by Contact



Linguistic Areas

Indian Subcontinent,
Standard Average European

Related languages may not belong to the same language family!

Language Families

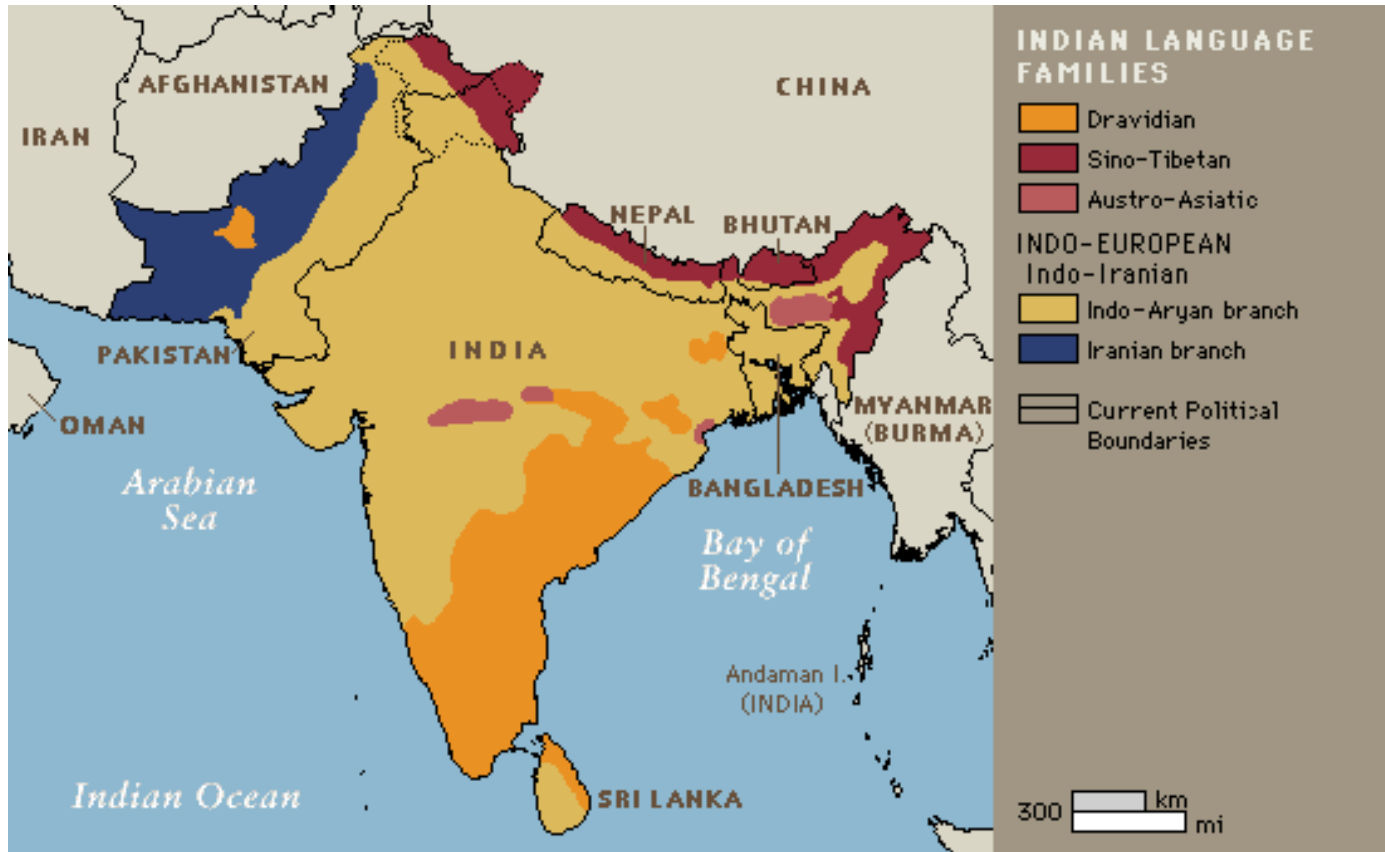
Group of languages related through descent from a common ancestor, called the **proto-language** of that family

Regularity of sound change is the basis of studying genetic relationships

*These words are called **cognates***

| Meaning | Bengali | Assamese |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| truth | সত্য (satya, /saty/) | হত্য (hatya, /haty/) |
| assamese | অসমিয়া (asamiyaa, /asamiyaa/) | অহমিয়া (ahamiyaa, /ahamiyaa/) |
| happiness | সুখ (sukha, /sukh/) | হুখ (hukha, /hukh/) |
| Meaning | Marathi | Hindi |
| season | ऋतु (RRitu, /ritu/) | ऋतु (RRitu, /ritu/) |
| heart | हृदय (hRRidaya, /hruday/) | हृदय (hRRidaya, /hriday/) |
| sage | ऋषि (hRRiShi, /rusxi/) | ऋषि (hRRiShi, /risxi/) |
| Meaning | Telugu | Kannada |
| milk | పాలు (paalu, /paalu/) | ಹಾಲು (haalu, /haalu/) |
| pig | పంది (paMdi, /pandi/) | ಹಂದಿ (haMdi, /handi/) |
| village | పల్లెలు (pall.elu, /pallelu/) | ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಲು (haLLigaLu, /halxlxgalxu/) |
| Meaning | Hindi | Bengali |
| government | सरकार (sarakaara, /sarkaar/) | সরকার (sarakaara, /shaxrkaar/) |
| sea | सागर (saagara, /saagar/) | সাগর (saagara, /shaagar/) |
| name | सावित्री (saavitrii, /saavitrii/) | সাবিত্রী (saabitrii, /shaxbitrii/) |

Language Families in India



4 major language families

Indo-Aryan: North India and Sri Lanka (branch of Indo-European)

Dravidian: South India & pockets in the North

Tibeto-Burman: North-East and along the Himalayan ranges

Austro-Asiatic: pockets in Central India, North-East, Nicobar Islands



Andamanese family

Unknown language of the Sentinelese

Cognates & Borrowed words in Indian Languages

Indo-Aryan

| English | Vedic Sanskrit | Hindi | Punjabi | Gujarati | Marathi | Odia | Bengali |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| bread | Rotika | chapātī, roṭī | roṭi | paũ, roṭlā | chapāti, poli, bhākarī | pauruṭi | (pau-)ruṭi |
| fish | Matsya | Machhlī | machhī | māchhli | māsa | mācha | machh |
| hunger | bubuksha, kshudhā | Bhūkh | pukh | bhukh | bhūkh | bhoka | khide |

Dravidian

| English | Tamil | Malayalam | Kannada | Telugu |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| fruit | pazham , kanni | pazha.n , phala.n | haNNU , phala | pa.nDu , phala.n |
| ten | pattu | patt,dasha.m,dashaka.m | hattu | padi |

Indo-Aryan words in Dravidian languages

Other borrowings like echo words, retroflex sounds in other direction. (Subbarao, 2012)

| Sanskrit word | Language | Loanword | English |
|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| cakram | Tamil | cakkaram | wheel |
| matsyah | Telugu | matsyalu | fish |
| ashvah | Kannada | ashva | horse |
| jalam | Malayalam | jala.m | water |

Source: Wikipedia and IndoWordNet

Key Similarities between related languages

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यदिनानिमित्त अमेरिकेतील लॉस एन्जल्स शहरात कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात आला

bhAratAcyA svAta.ntryadinAnimitta ameriketIla lOsA enjalsa shaharAta kAryakrama Ayojita karaNyAta AIA

Marathi

भारता च्या स्वातंत्र्य दिना निमित्त अमेरिकेतील लॉस एन्जल्स शहरात कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात आला

bhAratA cyA svAta.ntrya dinA nimitta amerike tIla lOsA enjalsa shaharA ta kAryakrama Ayojita karaNyAta AIA

Marathi
segmented

भारत के स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर अमरीका के लॉस एन्जल्स शहर में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया

bhArata ke svata.ntratA divasa ke avasara para amarIkA ke losa enjalsa shahara me.n kAryakrama Ayojita kiyA gayA

Hindi

Lexical: share significant vocabulary (cognates & loanwords)

Morphological: correspondence between suffixes/post-positions

Syntactic: share the same basic word order

Morphological Similarity

- Inflectionally rich
- Sometimes agglutinative
घरासमोरचा → घरा समोर चा
- Function words/suffixes
 - Largely 1-1 correspondence
- Similar case-marking systems

| Hindi Post-position | Marathi Suffix | Case Description |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| को (<i>ko</i>) | ला (<i>la</i>) | Accusative |
| को (<i>ko</i>) | ला (<i>la</i>) | Dative |
| से (<i>se</i>) | नी (<i>ni</i>) | Instrumental |
| मे (<i>me</i>) | त (<i>ta</i>) | Locative |
| का (<i>ka</i>) | चा (<i>ca</i>) | Genitive |

How similar are Indian Languages?

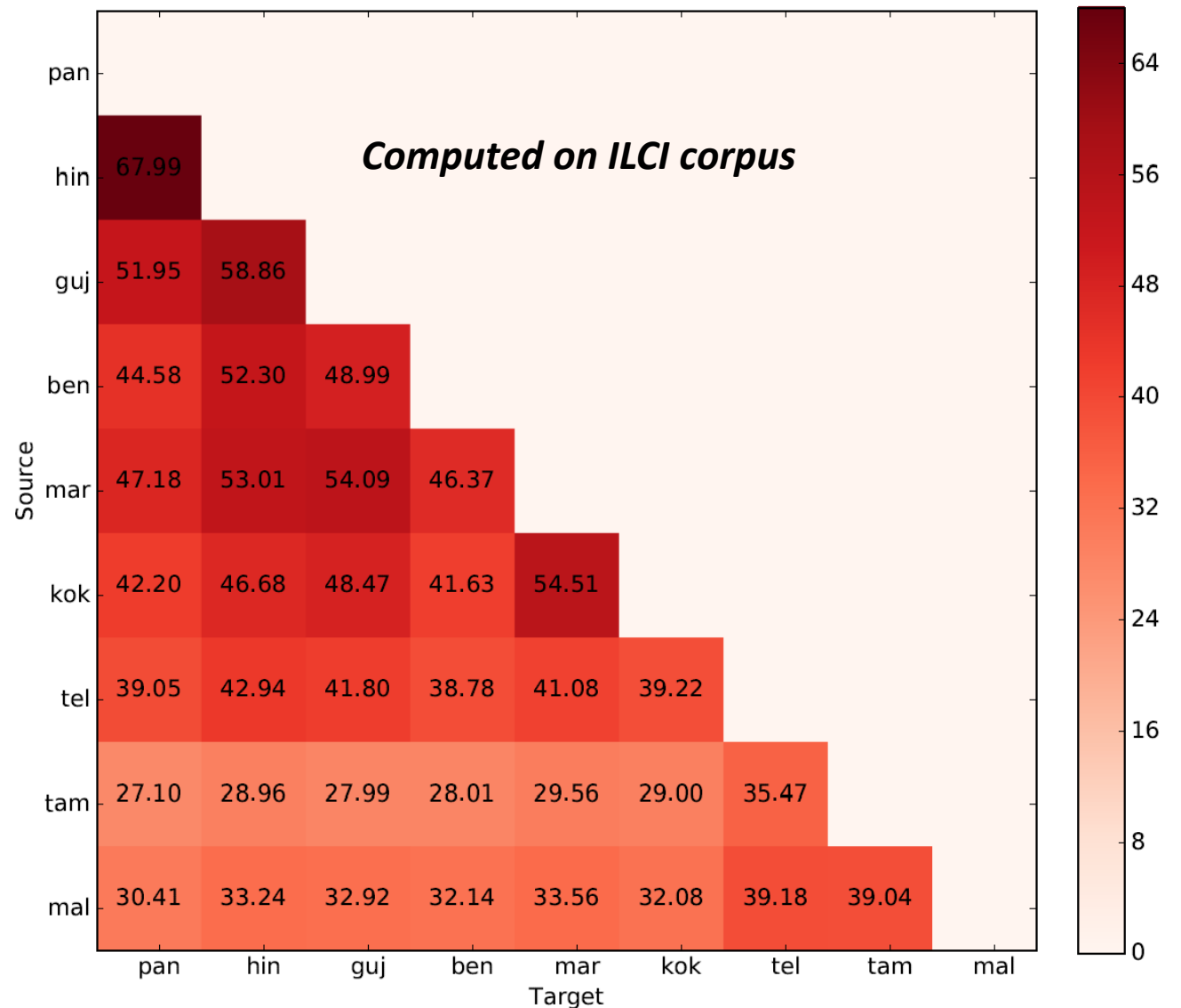
Estimate lexical similarity from parallel corpus

Longest Common Subsequence Ratio (LCSR)
for a sentence pair

$$LCSR(s_1, s_2) = \frac{LCS(s_1, s_2)}{\max(\text{len}(s_1), \text{len}(s_2))}$$

LCSR for a language pair

$$LCSR(L_1, L_2) = \frac{1}{|P(L_1, L_2)|} \sum_{\substack{(s_1, s_2) \in \\ P(L_1, L_2)}} LCSR(s_1, s_2)$$

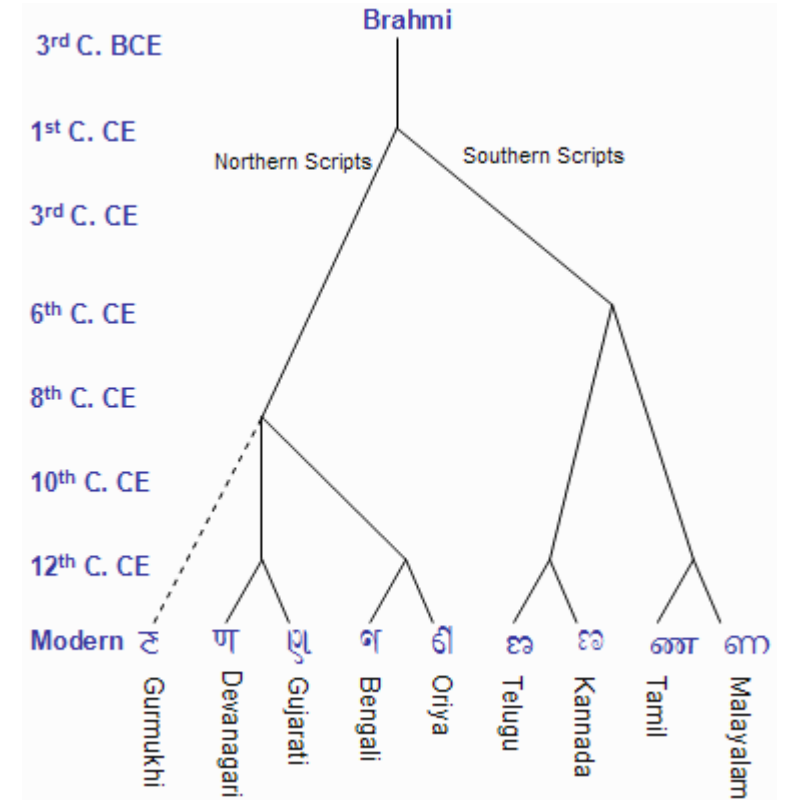


Origins



*All major Indic scripts
derived from the
Brahmi script*

*First seen in Ashoka's
edicts*



- Same script used for multiple languages
 - Devanagari used for Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Nepali, Sindhi, etc.
 - Bangla script used for Assamese too
- Multiple scripts used for same language
 - Sanskrit traditionally written in all regional scripts
 - Punjabi: Gurumukhi & Shahmukhi, Sindhi: Devanagari & Persio-Arabic

Primary vowels

| | Short | | 1 Long | | Diphthongs | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Initial | Diacritic | Initial | Diacritic | Initial | Diacritic |
| Unrounded low central | अ | a | पा | pa | आ | ā पा pā |
| Unrounded high front | इ | i | पि | pi | ई | ī पी pī |
| Rounded high back | उ | u | पु | pu | ऊ | ū पू pū |
| Syllabic variants | ऋ | ṛ | पृ | pṛ | ऌ | ṛ पृ pṛ |
| | ऌ | ḷ | पृ | pṛ | ऍ | ḷ पृ pṛ |

Secondary vowels

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|----|----|---|-----------|
| Unrounded front | ए | e | पे | pe | ऐ | ai पै pai |
| Rounded back | ओ | o | पो | po | औ | au पौ pau |

Organized as per sound phonetic principles

shows various symmetries

Occlusives

| | Voiceless plosives | | Voiced plosives | | Nasals | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|----|---|-----|---|----|
| | unaspirated | aspirated | unaspirated | aspirated | | | | | | |
| Velar | क | ka | ख | kha | ग | ga | घ | gha | ङ | ṅa |
| Palatal | च | ca | छ | cha | ज | ja | झ | jha | ञ | ña |
| 2 Retroflex | ट | ṭa | ठ | ṭha | ड | ḍa | ढ | ḍha | ण | ṇa |
| Dental | त | ta | थ | tha | द | da | ध | dha | न | na |
| Labial | प | pa | फ | pha | ब | ba | भ | bha | म | ma |

Sonorants and fricatives

| | Palatal | Retroflex | Dental | Labial | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|----|----|----|---|
| | 6 Sonorants | य | ya | र | ra | ल | la | व |
| Sibilants | श | śa | ष | ṣa | स | sa | | |

Other letters

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| ह | ha | ळ | ḷa |
|---|----|---|----|

3

2

6

4

5

Syllable as Basic Unit

akshara, the fundamental organizing principle of Indian scripts

(CONSONANT) + VOWEL

Examples: की (ki), प्रे (pre)

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hindi | पुस्तक | पु स्त क |
| Malayalam | പാലക്കാട് (पालक्काट्) | പാ ല ക്കാ ട് (पा ल क्का ट्) |
| Odia | ଉତ୍କଳ (उत्कळ) | ଉ କ୍ଷ ଳ (उ त्क ळ) |

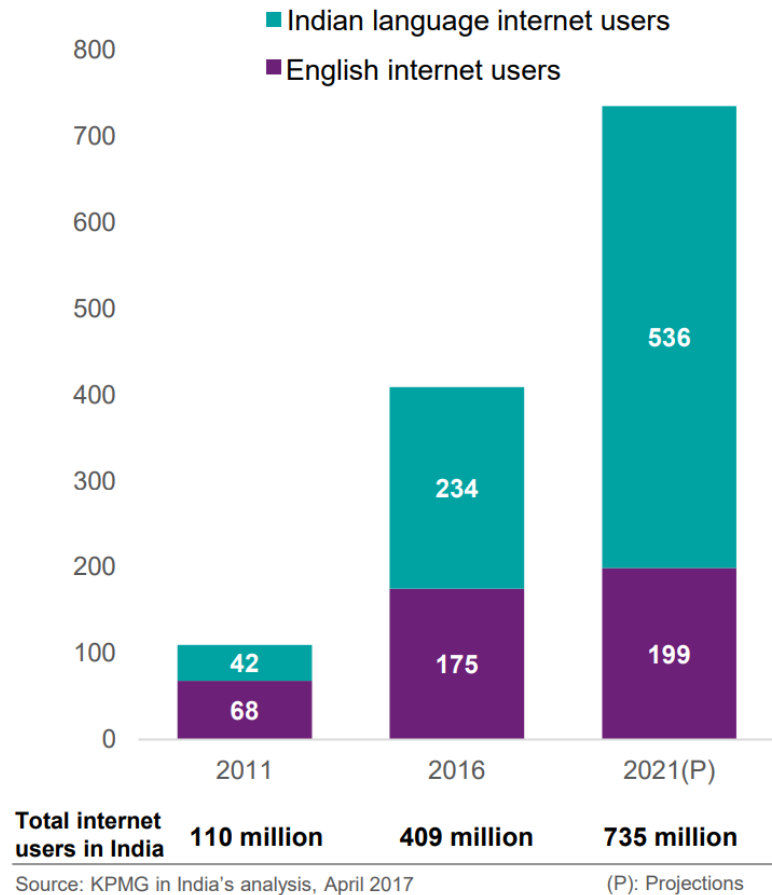
India as a linguistic area gives us robust reasons
for writing a common or core grammar of many of
the languages in contact

~ Anvita Abbi

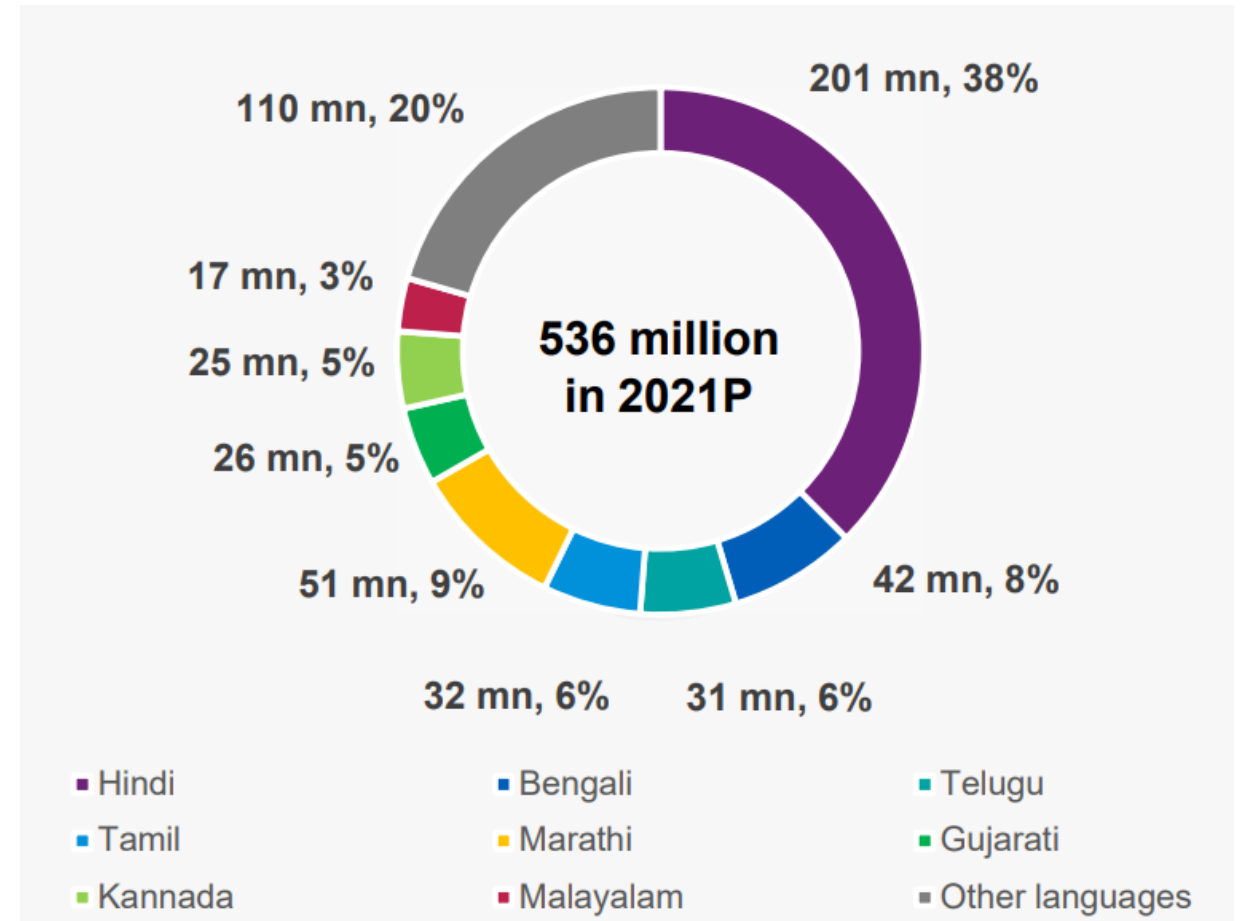
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Indian Languages on the Internet



Internet User Base in India (in million)



Language Internet users 2021 projected (in million)

Source: Indian Languages: Defining India's Internet KPMG-Google Report 2017

Challenges on language adoption on the Internet

70% Indian language internet users face challenges in using English keyboards

60% Indian language internet users stated limited language support and content to be the largest barrier for adoption of online services

60% of the users dropping out of internet stated high cost of internet and limited internet access as the primary reason

30% Indian language internet users are aware of the online content but not comfortable using the online medium

How do we improve support for Indian languages?

Translation

Transliteration

Code-mix
Processing

Entity
Identification

Digital payments

Chat
applications

Search

Entity Linking

E-tailing

Digital
entertainment

Question &
Answering

Information
Extraction &
Categorization

Online
government
services

Social media
platforms

Digital news

Digital
classifieds

Digital write-ups

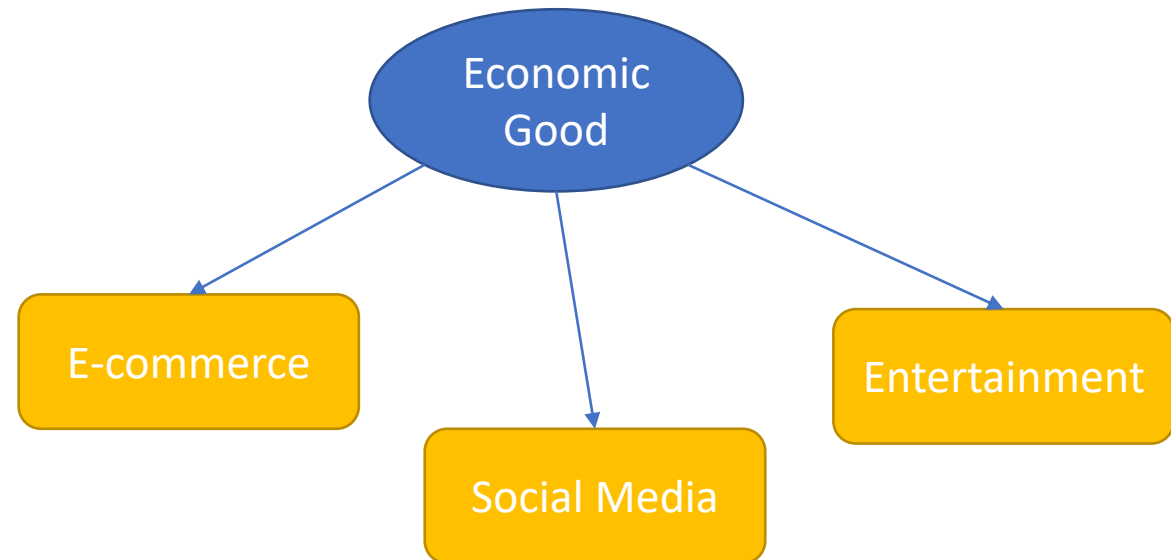
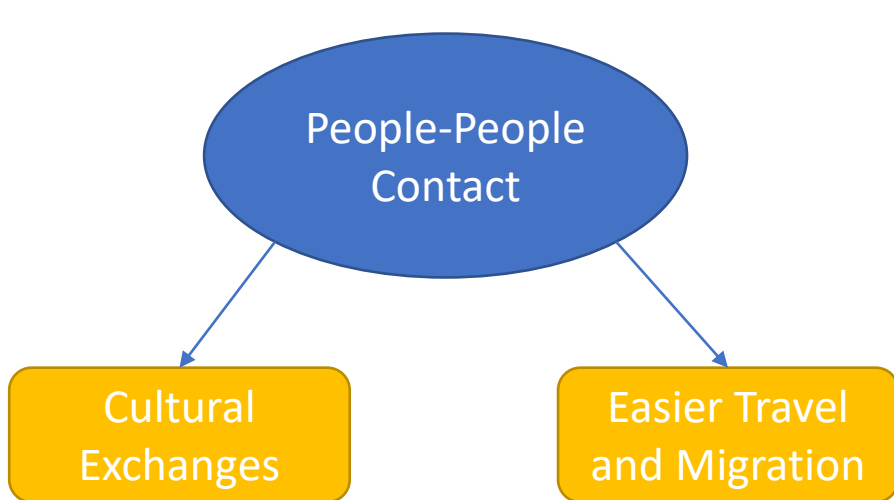
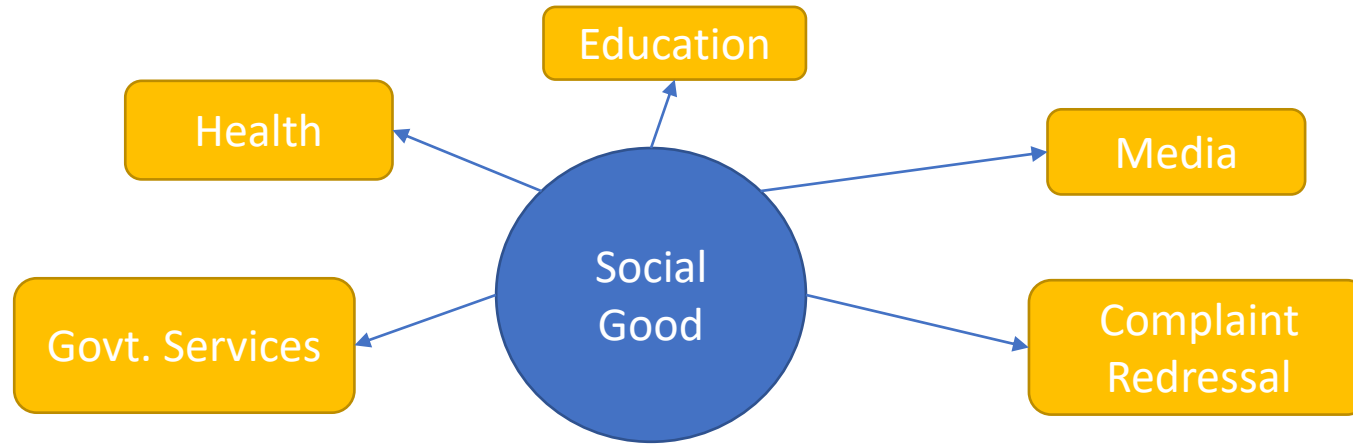
Recommendation

Applications requiring Indian language support

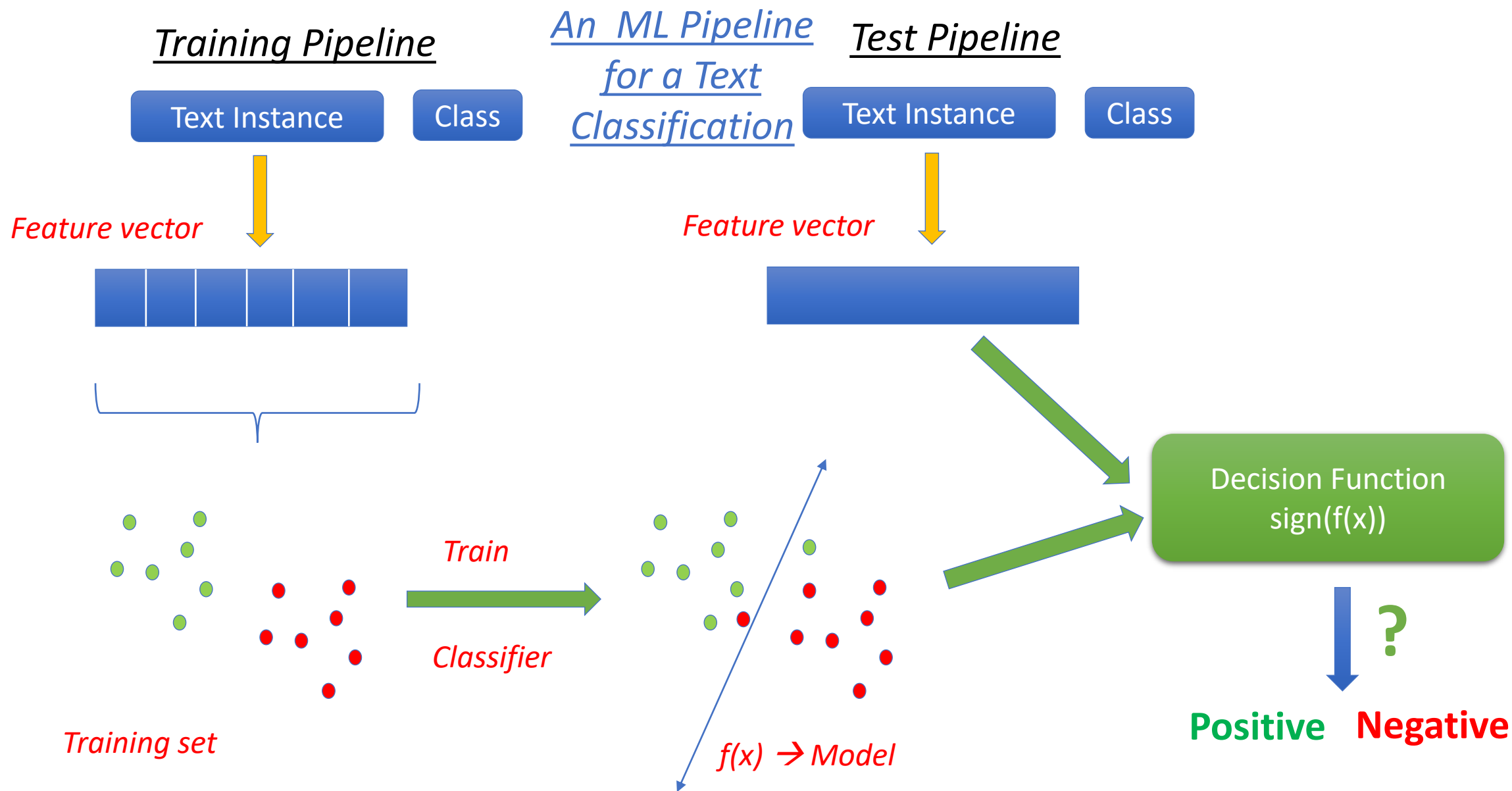
Addressing Multilinguality is important to maximizing impact of language technologies

Language Support

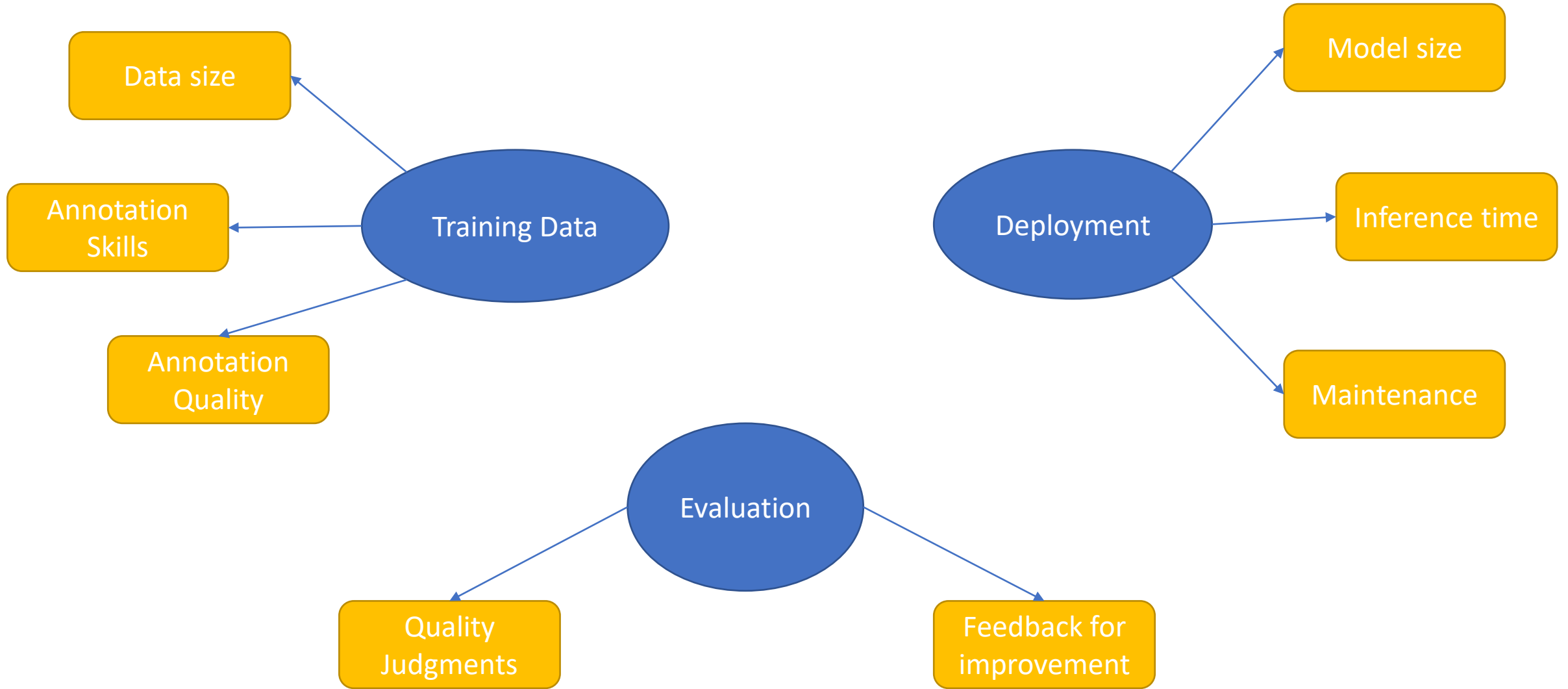
Cross-lingual Access



Machine Learning is the dominant NLP Paradigm



Scalability Challenges for NLP solutions



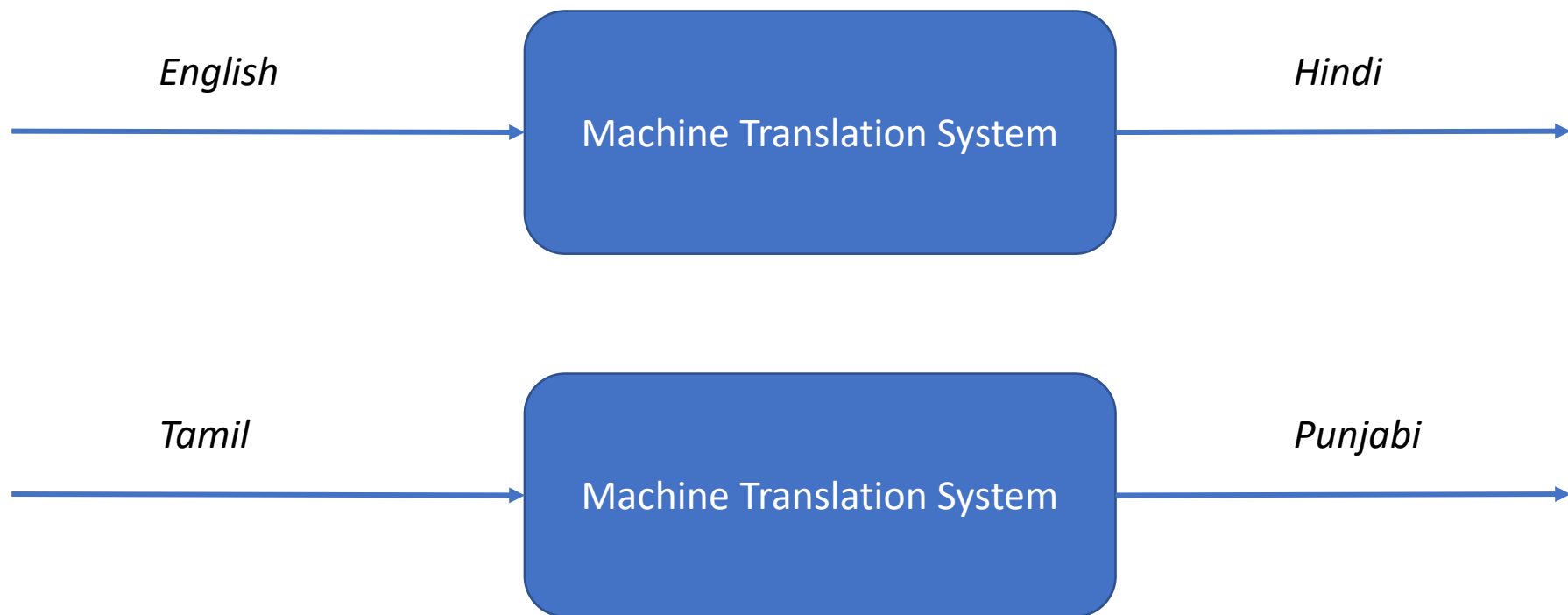
Effort and cost increase as languages increase

Need for a Unified Approach for Indic NLP

- *Can we share resources across languages?*
- *Can that also reduce effort & cost for deployment and maintenance?*
- *Can diversity of languages lead to better generalization?*

Can we utilize relatedness between Indian languages?

Broad Goal: Build NLP Applications that can work on different languages

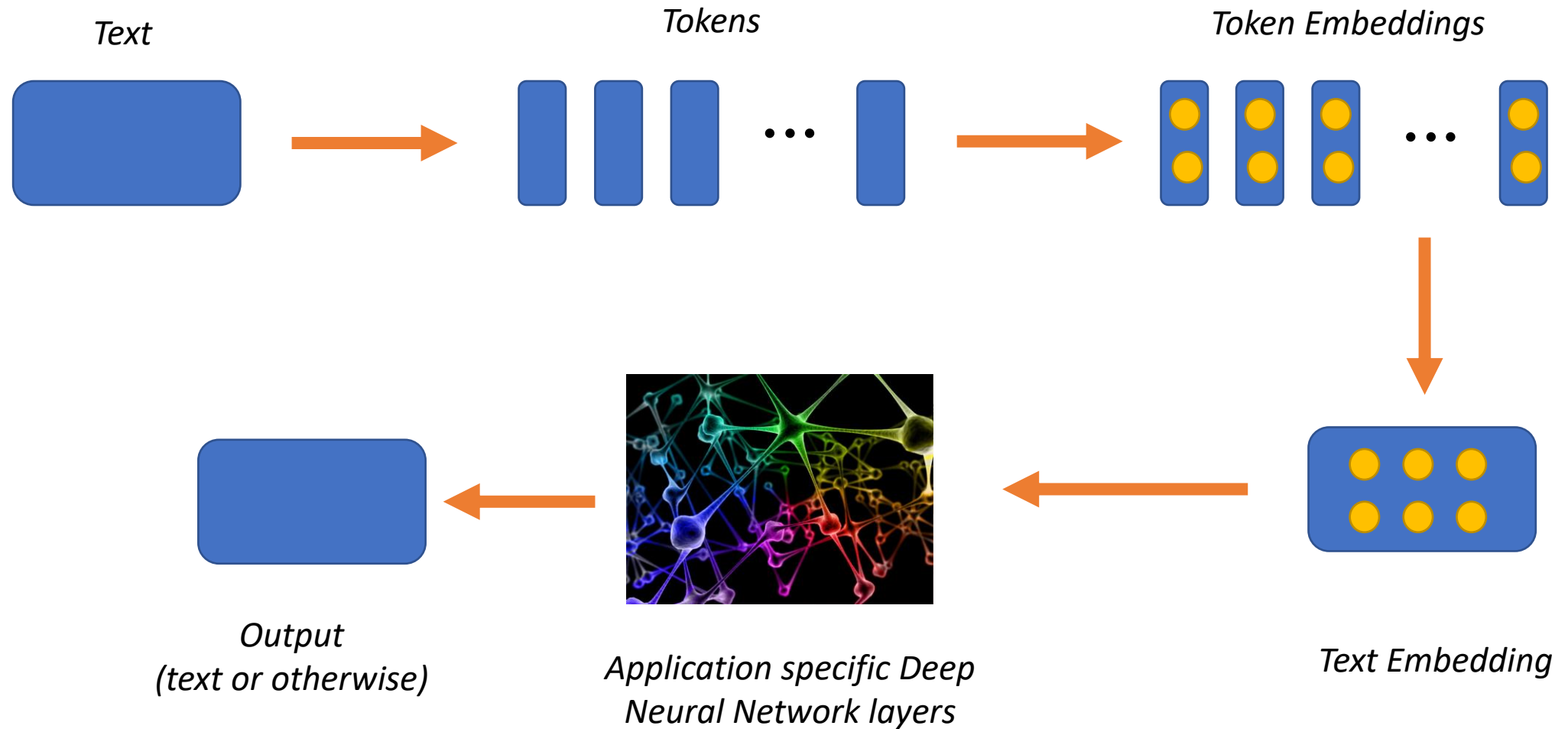


Can we improve English-Hindi translation using Tamil-Punjabi model?

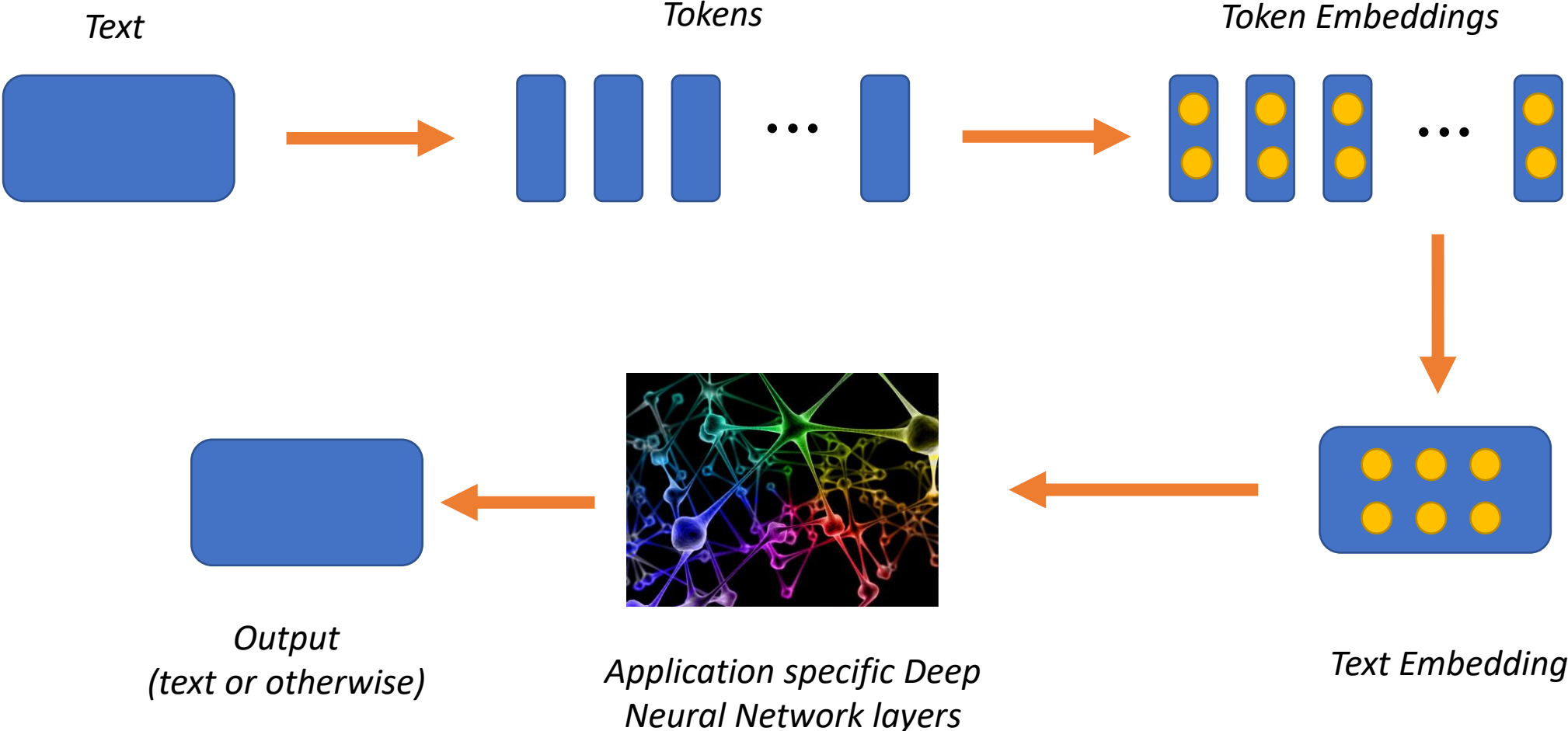
Can we do English → Punjabi translation even if this data is not seen in training?

Can we train a single model for all translation pairs?

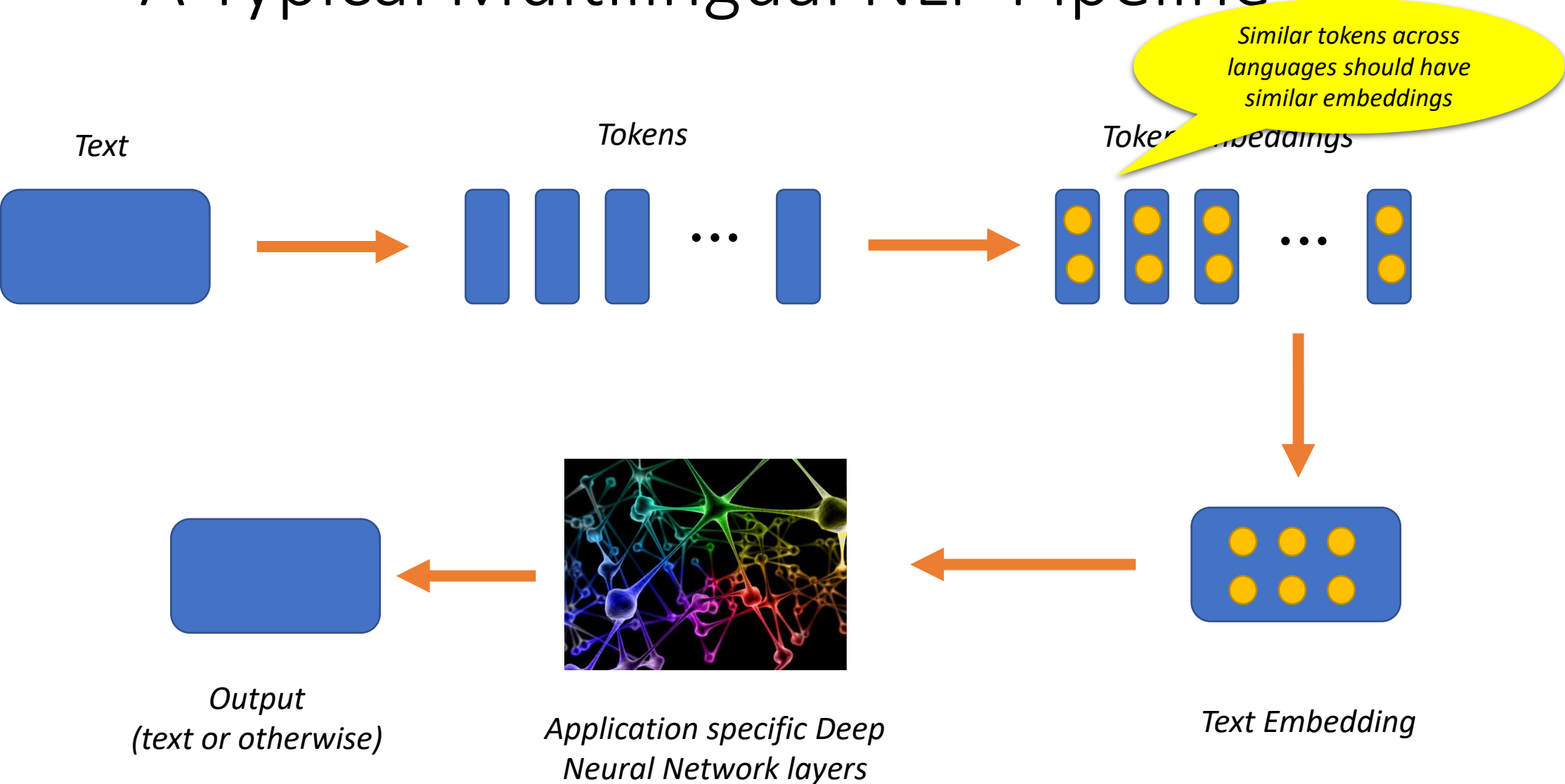
A Typical Deep Learning NLP Pipeline



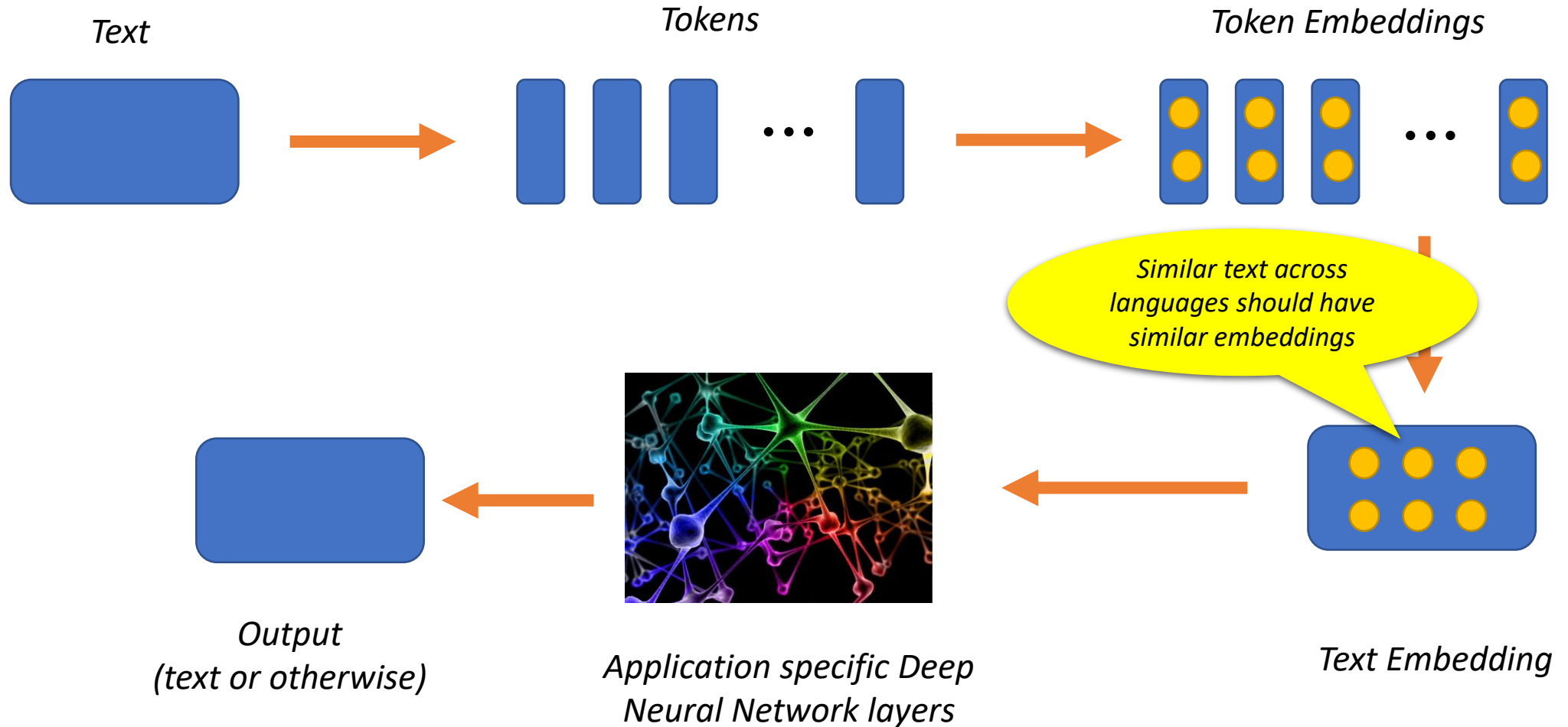
How do we transfer information across languages?



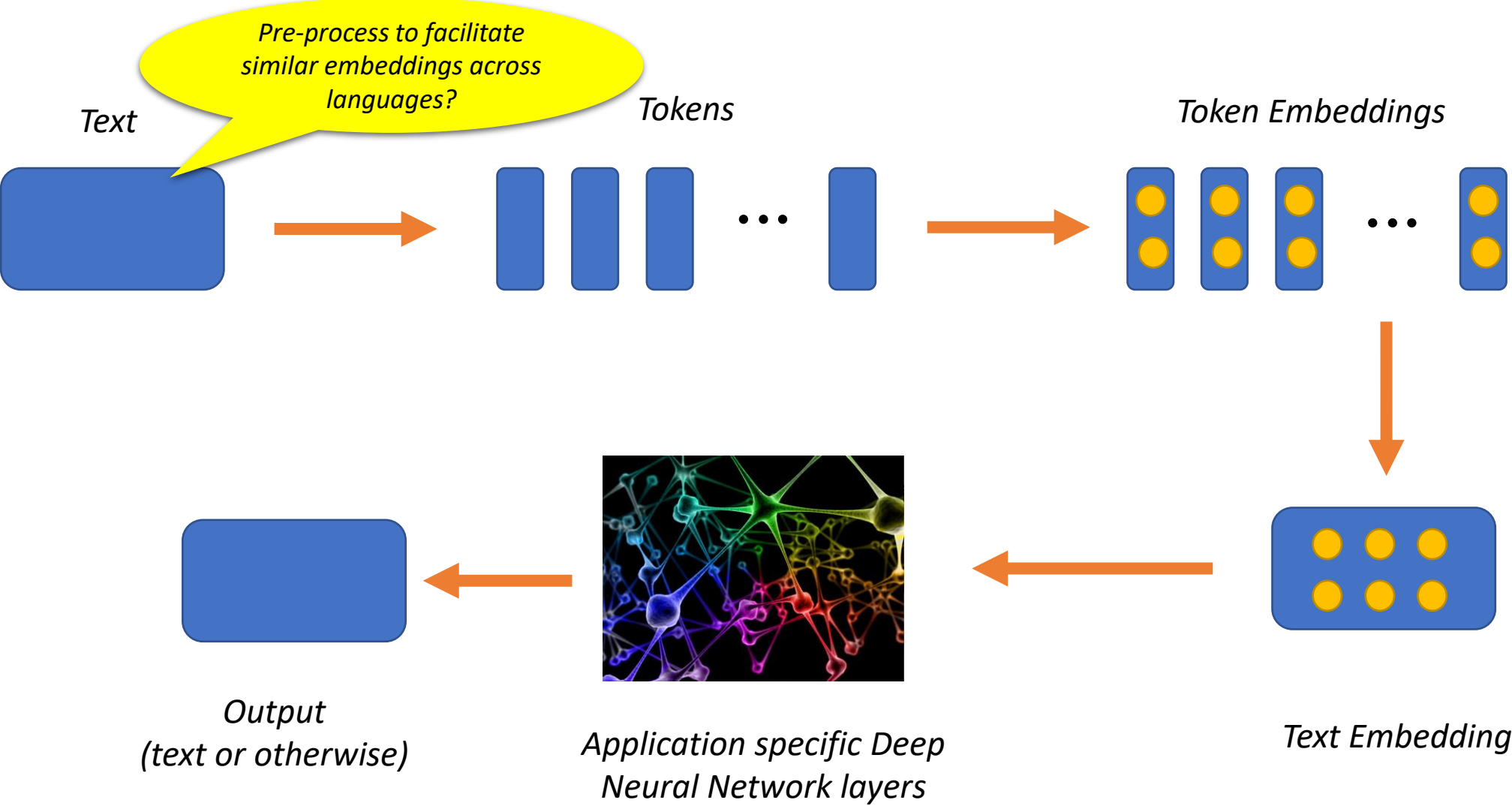
A Typical Multilingual NLP Pipeline



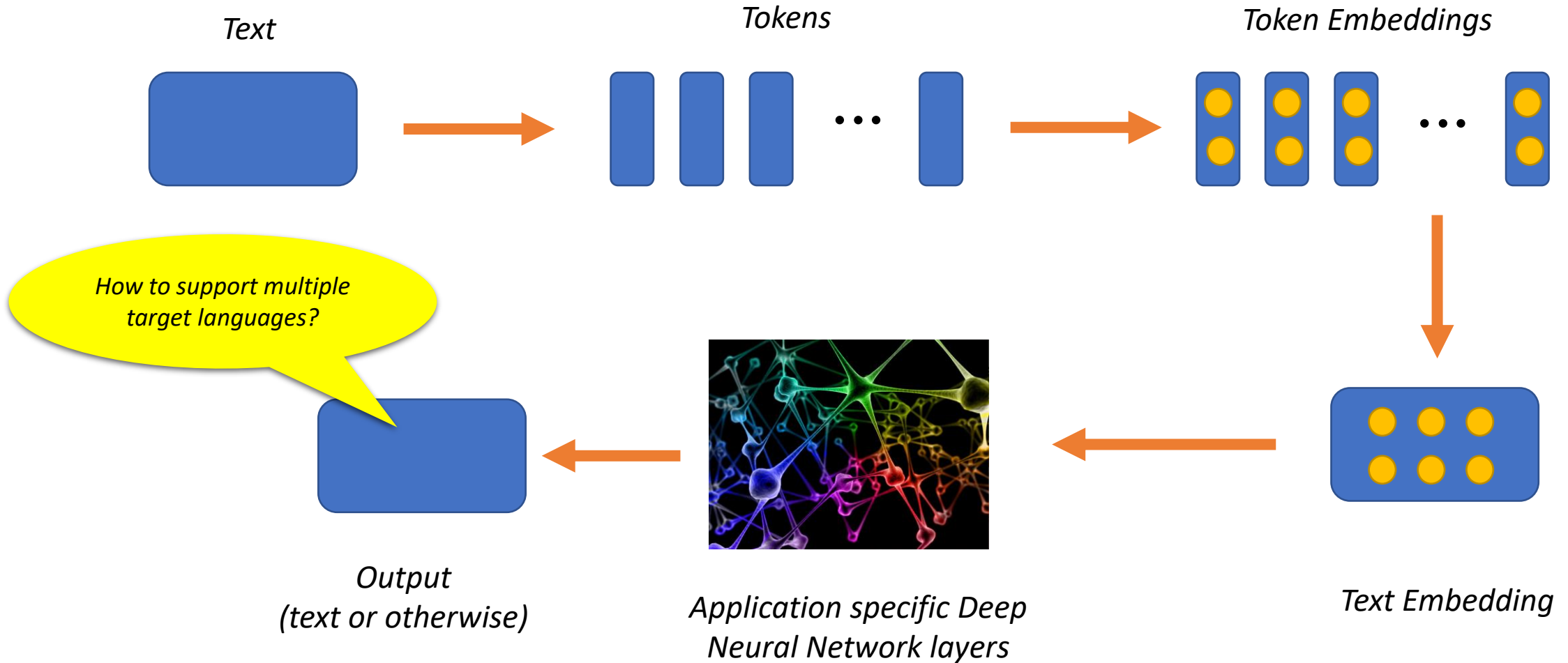
A Typical Multilingual NLP Pipeline



A Typical Multilingual NLP Pipeline



A Typical Multilingual NLP Pipeline



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Utilizing Relatedness between Indian Languages

Orthographic Similarity

Lexical Similarity

Syntactic Similarity

Utilizing Orthographic Similarity

Script Conversion

- Read any script in any script
- Unicode standard enables consistent script conversion

$$unicode_codepoint(char) - Unicode_range_start(L_1) + Unicode_range_start(L_2)$$

| | 0A8 | 0A9 | 0AA | 0AB | 0AC | 0AD | 0AE |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | ⌘ | औ | ऌ | ॢ | ी | ँ | ॠ |
| 1 | ँ | औ | ऌ | ⌘ | ँ | ⌘ | ॠ |
| 2 | ँ | ⌘ | ढ | ॢ | ँ | ⌘ | ॠ |
| 3 | ः | औ | ॢ | ॣ | ँ | ⌘ | ॠ |
| 4 | ⌘ | औ | त | ⌘ | ⌘ | ⌘ | ⌘ |
| 5 | अ | ऌ | थ | ॢ | ँ | ⌘ | ⌘ |

| | 098 | 099 | 09A | 09B | 09C | 09D | 09E |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | ৗ | ঐ | ঔ | ৢ | ী | ⌘ | ঠ |
| 1 | ঁ | ⌘ | ড | ⌘ | ঁ | ⌘ | ঠ |
| 2 | ং | ⌘ | ঢ | ন | ঁ | ⌘ | ঁ |
| 3 | ঃ | ঐ | ঐ | ⌘ | ঁ | ⌘ | ঁ |
| 4 | ⌘ | ঐ | ত | ⌘ | ঁ | ⌘ | ⌘ |
| 5 | অ | ঌ | থ | ⌘ | ঁ | ⌘ | ⌘ |

केरला

কেরলা

కేరలా

Multilingual Transliteration

केरल

kerala

Hindi → English corpus

Bengali → English corpus

Telugu → English corpus

Train a joint transliteration model for multiple Indian languages to English & vice-versa

Example of Multi-task Learning

Similar tasks help each other

Zero-shot transliteration is possible

Perform Kannada → English transliteration even if network has not seen that data

Concat training sets

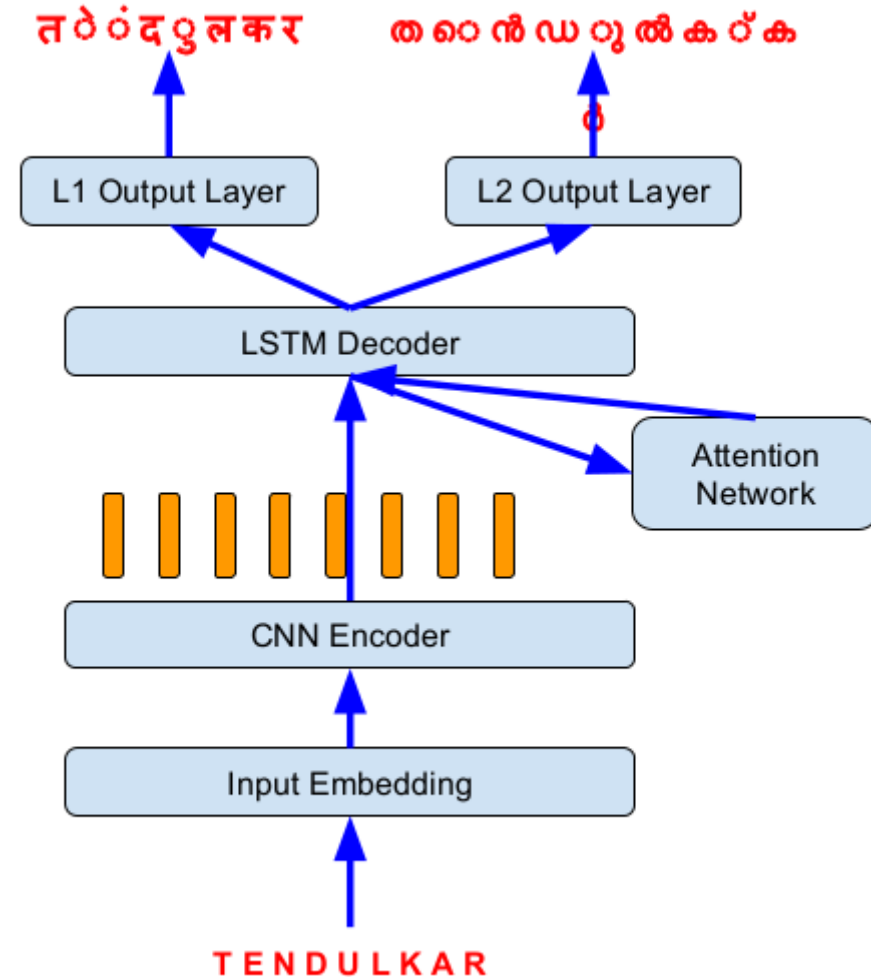
| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Malayalam | കോഴിക്കോട് | kozhikode |
| Hindi | केरल | kerala |
| Kannada | ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು | bengaluru |

Convert to a common script

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Malayalam | कोळिक्कोट् | kozhikode |
| Hindi | केरल | kerala |
| Kannada | बेंगळूरु | bengaluru |

Share network parameters across languages

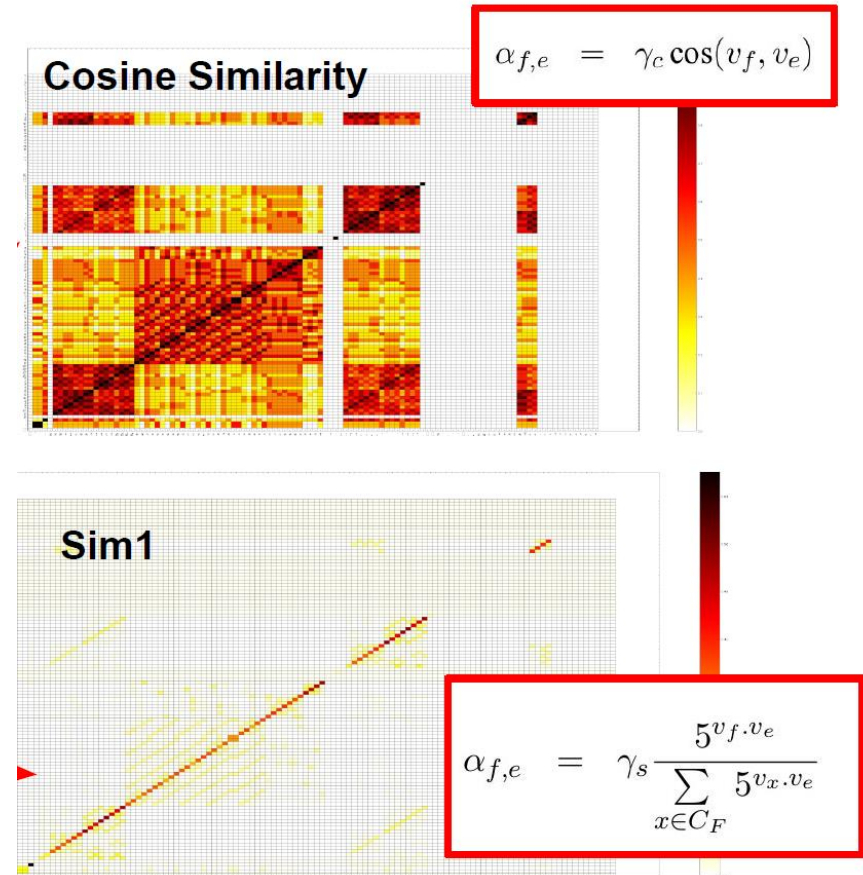
Output layer for each target language



Unsupervised Transliteration

- Monolingual word lists (W_F and W_E)
- Phonetic Representations of words

| Feature | Possible Values |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Basic Character Type | vowel, consonant, anusvaara, nukta, halanta, others |
| <u>Vowel Features</u> | |
| Length | short, long |
| Strength | weak, medium, strong |
| Status | Independent, Dependent |
| Horizontal position | Front, Back |
| Vertical position | Close, Close-Mid, Open-Mid, Open |
| Lip roundedness | Close, Open |
| <u>Consonant Features</u> | |
| Place of Articulation | velar, palatal, retroflex, dental, labial |
| Manner of Articulation | plosive, fricative, flap, approximant (central or lateral) |
| Aspiration | True, False |
| Voicing | True, False |
| Nasalization | True, False |



Use phonetic representation for parameter initialization and as parameter prior

Anoop Kunchukuttan, Pushpak Bhattacharyya, Mitesh Khapra. *Substring-based unsupervised transliteration with phonetic and contextual knowledge*. SIGNLL Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning. 2016.

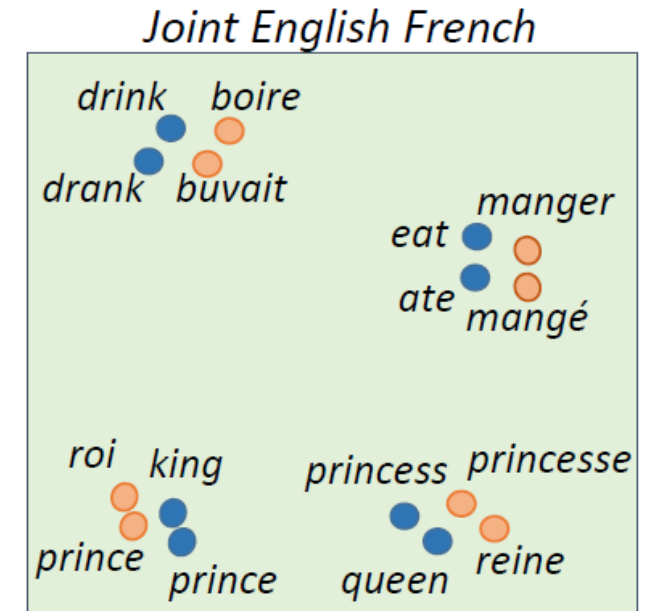
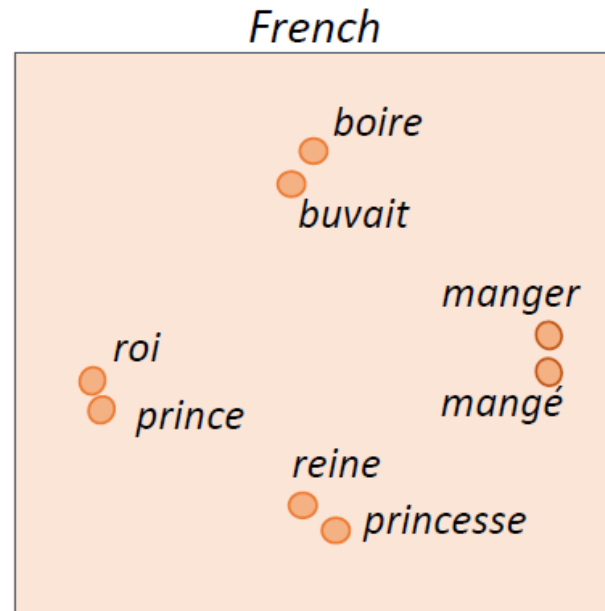
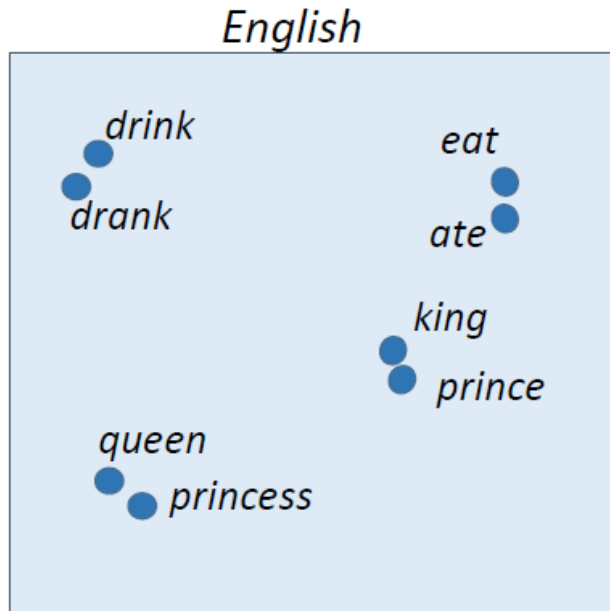
Utilizing Relatedness between Indian Languages

Orthographic Similarity

Lexical Similarity

Syntactic Similarity

Multilingual Word Embeddings



Monolingual Word Representations

(capture syntactic and semantic similarities between words)

Multilingual Word Representations

(capture syntactic and semantic similarities between words both within and across languages)

$$\text{embed}(y) = f(\text{embed}(x))$$

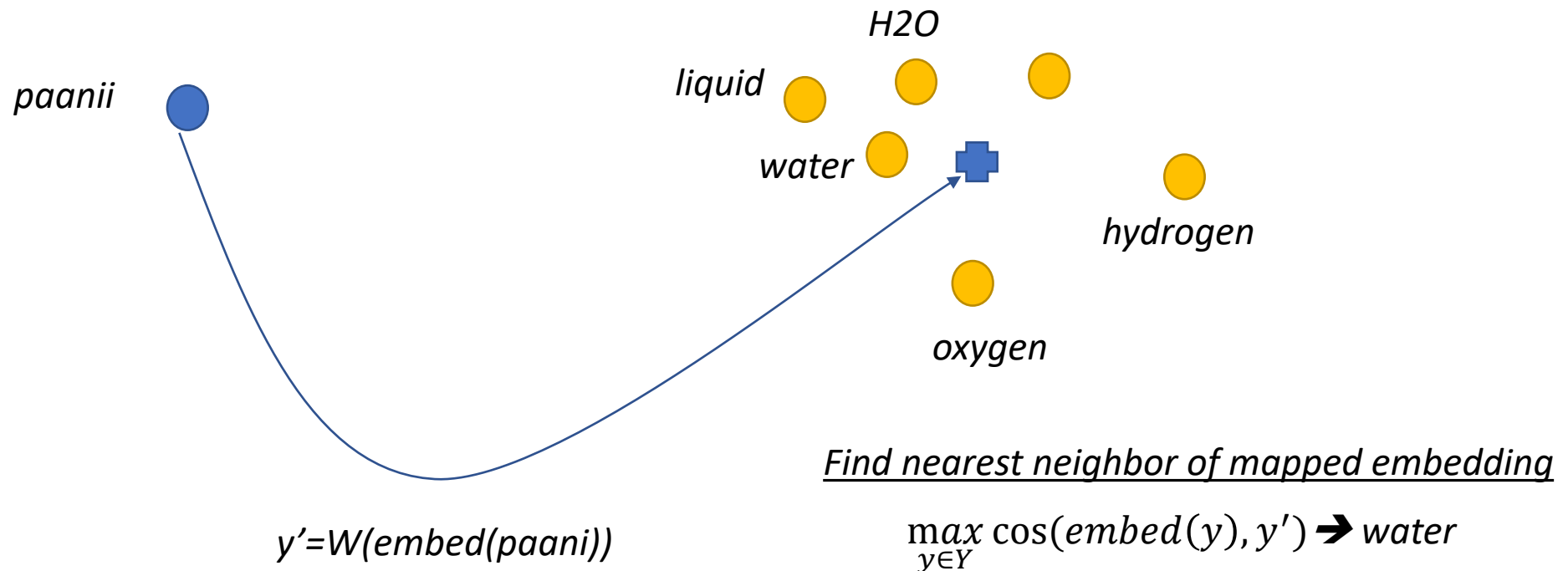
x, y are source and target words
 $\text{embed}(w)$: embedding for word w

(Source: Khapra and Chandar, 2016)

Bilingual Lexicon Induction

Given a mapping function and source/target words and embeddings:

Can we extract a bilingual dictionary?



A standard intrinsic evaluation task for judging quality of cross-lingual embedding quality

The case of related languages

Concat

- Concat monolingual corpora and train embeddings
- Same words will have same embeddings
- Subword information in both languages considered by FastText

Identity

- For identical words, just assign corresponding embedding for word in other language
 $embedding(ghar, marathi) = embedding(ghar, hindi)$

Enhanced embedding representation

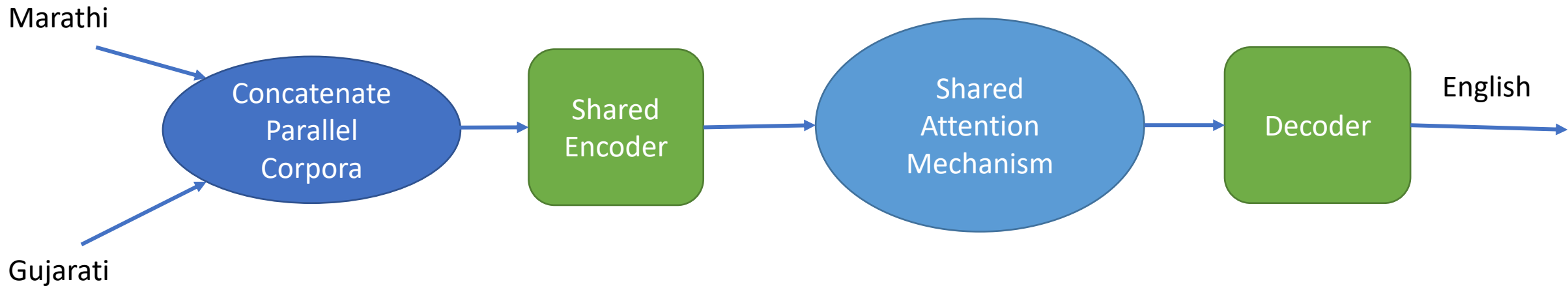
- Add features to monolingual embeddings to capture character occurrence
- Learn bilingual embeddings on these enhanced monolingual embeddings



Multilingual Neural Machine Translation

(Zoph et al., 2016; Nguyen et al., 2017; Lee et al., 2017; Dabre et al., 2018)

We want Gujarati → English translation → but little parallel corpus is available
We have lot of Marathi → English parallel corpus



Combine Corpora from different languages

(Nguyen and Chang, 2017)

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| I am going home | हू घरे जव छू |
| It rained last week | छेल्ला आठवडिया मा वर्साद पाड्यो |

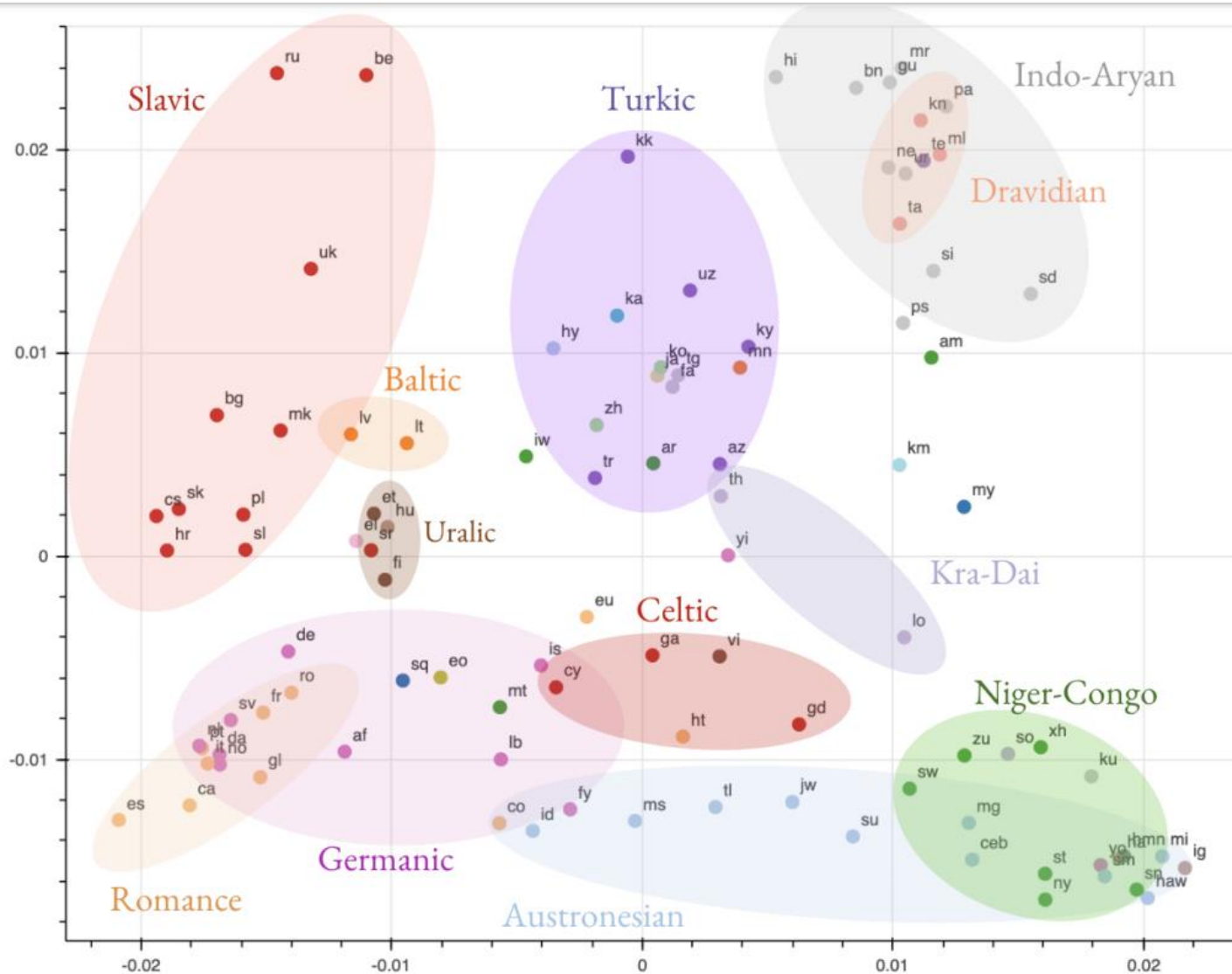
| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| It is cold in Pune | पुण्यात थंड आहे |
| My home is near the market | माझा घर बाजाराजवळ आहे |

Convert Script

Concat Corpora

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I am going home | हू घरे जव छू |
| It rained last week | छेल्ला आठवडिया मा वर्साद पाड्यो |
| It is cold in Pune | पुण्यात थंड आहे |
| My home is near the market | माझा घर बाजाराजवळ आहे |

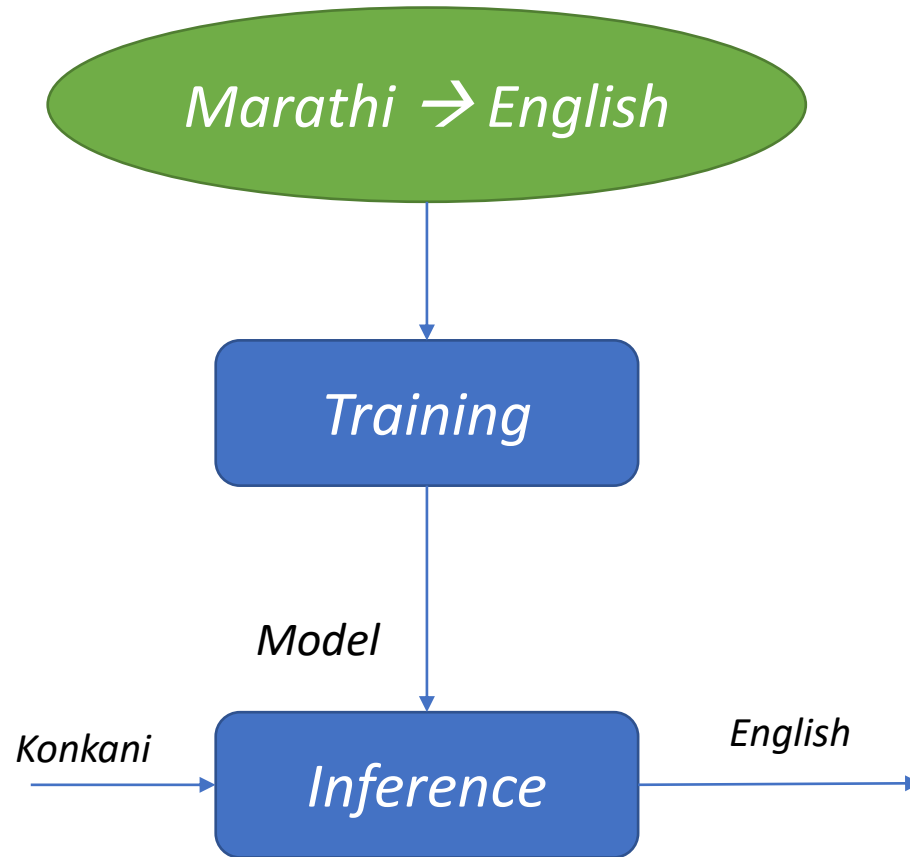
Transfer Learning works best for related languages



Encoder Representations cluster by language family

(Kudungta et al, 2019)

Zeroshot Translation

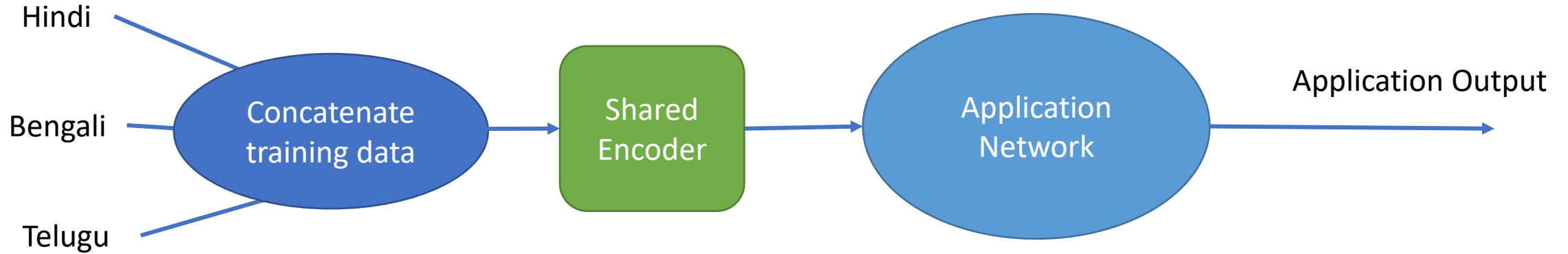


Subword-level Representation of Corpora

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I am going home | ह _ु घरे जव छू |
| It rained last week | छे_ ल्ला आठवडि_ या मा वर्सा_ द पाड्यो |
| It is cold in Pune | पुण्या त थंड आहे |
| My home is near the market | माझा घर बा_ जारा_ जवळ आहे |

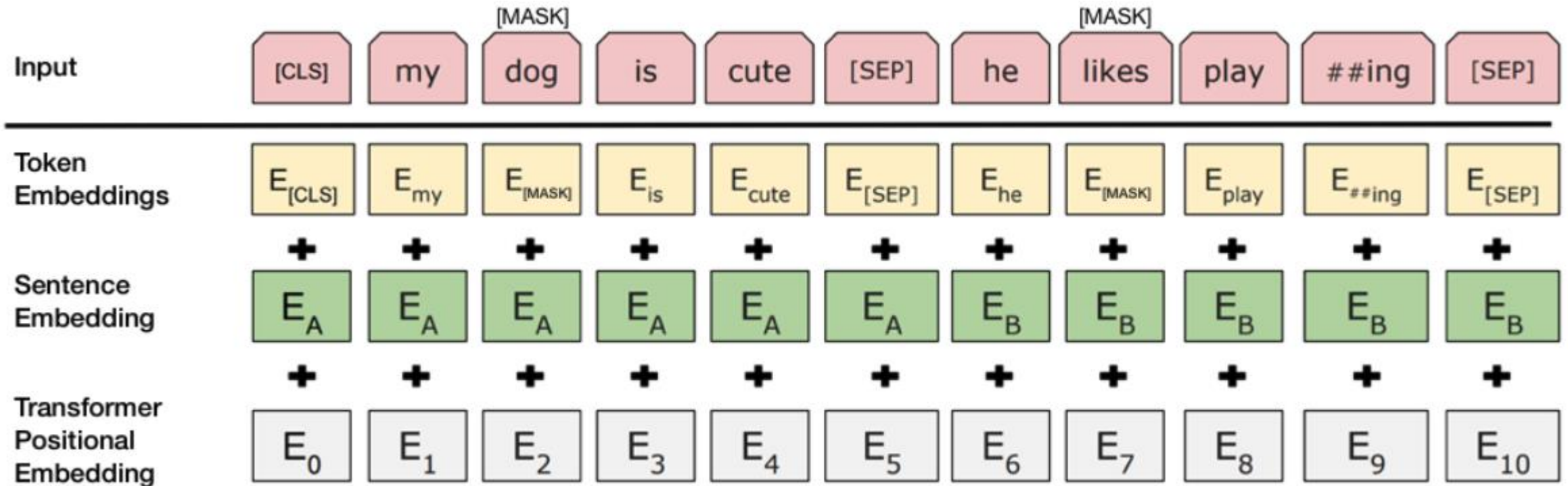
- Words don't match exactly across languages: Subwords needed to utilize lexical similarity
- Possible Representations: Character, character n-grams, syllables, morph, Byte-Pair Encoded (BPE) Units
- BPE is very popular:
 - unsupervised segmentation, language-independent, identifies frequent substrings

How to make other NLP applications multilingual?



- Sentiment Analysis
- Named Entity Recognition

Multilingual BERT (Devlin et al., 2018)



Transformer encoder with masked LM objective – i.e. try to predict masked words
Concat data from all languages

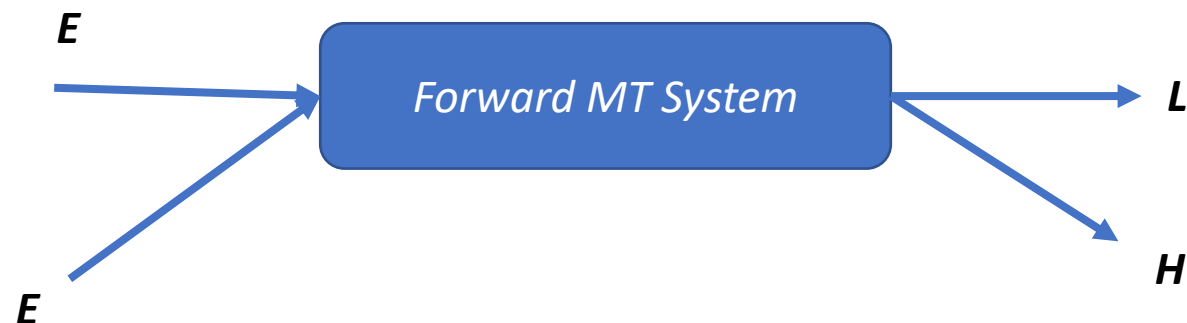
English → Indian Languages

How do we support multiple target languages with a single decoder?

A simple trick!: Append input with special token indicating the target language

Original Input: *France and Croatia will play the final on Sunday*

Modified Input: *France and Croatia will play the final on Sunday* *<hin>*



Still an open problem

Utilizing Relatedness between Indian Languages

Orthographic Similarity

Lexical Similarity

Syntactic Similarity

Source reordering for SMT

(Kunchukuttan et al., 2014)

Change order of words in input sentence to match word order in the target language

Bahubali earned more than 1500 crore rupees at the boxoffice



Bahubali the boxoffice at 1500 crore rupees earned

बाहुबली ने बॉक्स ऑफिस पर 1500 करोड रुपए कमाए

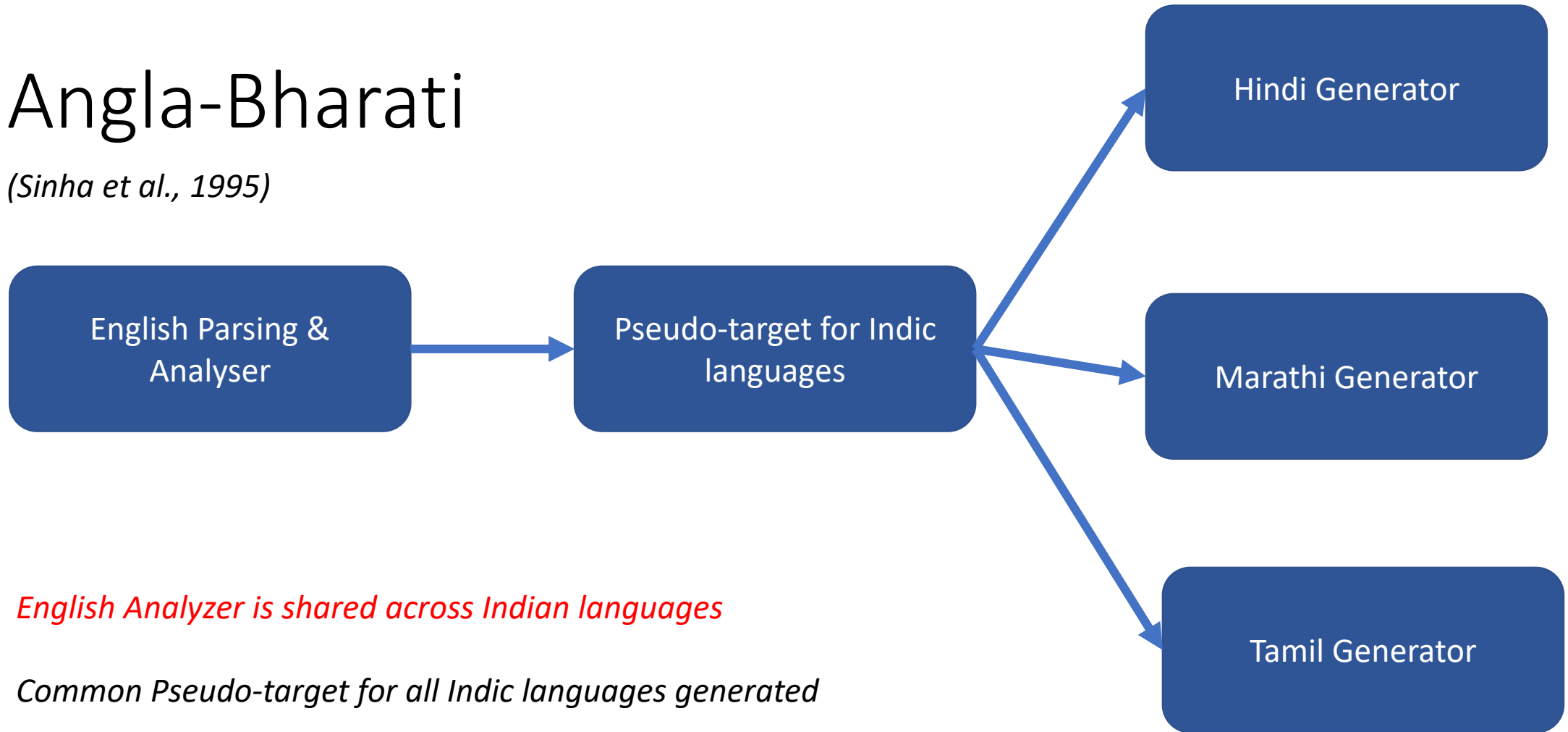
| | Indo-Aryan | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | pan | hin | guj | ben | mar |
| Baseline | 15.83 | 21.98 | 15.80 | 12.95 | 10.59 |
| Generic | 17.06 | 23.70 | 16.49 | 13.61 | 11.05 |
| Hindi-tuned | 17.96 | 24.45 | 17.38 | 13.99 | 11.77 |

A common set of rules can be written for all Indian languages

Rules from (Ramanathan et al. 2008, Patel et al. 2013) for Hindi.

Angla-Bharati

(Sinha et al., 1995)



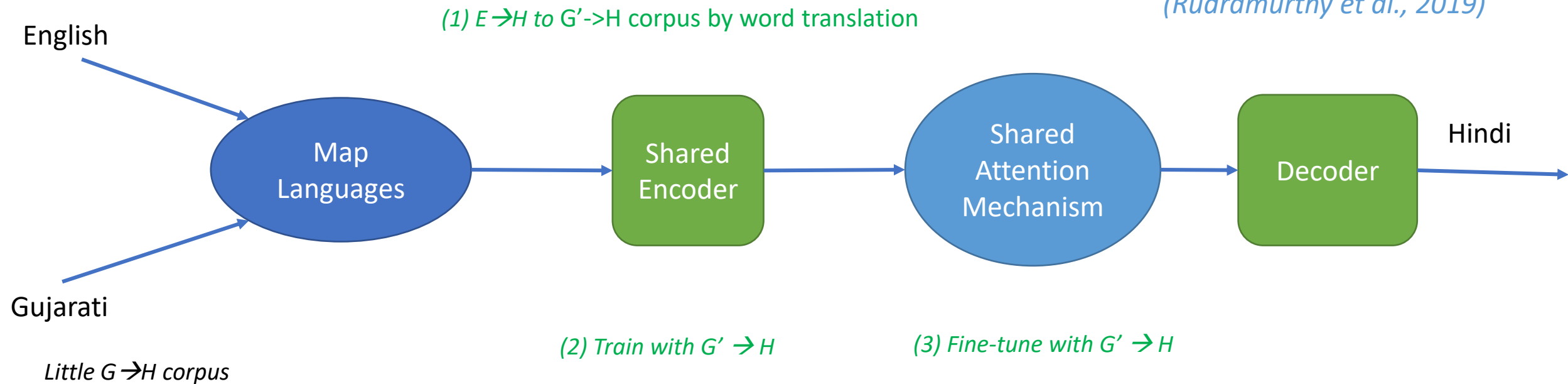
English Analyzer is shared across Indian languages

Common Pseudo-target for all Indic languages generated

*Can generate specialized pseudo-target for language groups
e.g. Indo-Aryan, Dravidian*

Bridging Word-order Divergence for low-resource NMT

(Rudramurthy et al., 2019)



Cannot ensure similar Gujarat and English words have similar representations

Solution: Pre-order English sentence to match Gujarati word-order

| Language | No Pre-Order | Pre-Ordered | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | HT | G |
| Gujarati | 9.81 | 14.34 | 13.90 |
| Marathi | 8.77 | 10.18 | 10.30 |
| Malayalam | 5.73 | 6.49 | 6.95 |

Exploiting syntactic similarity in IL-IL translation

Can reduce search choices and errors, improve decoding speed

RMT: No need to handle long-distance reordering.

- Anusaaraka (*Bharati et al. 2003*)
- Sampark (*Antes, 2010*)

SMT: Monotonic Decoding, subword models.

NMT: Local attention between encoder and decoder. (*Luong et al., 2015*)

Language Relatedness can be successfully utilized between languages where contact relation exists

| Experiment | BLEU |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Baseline | 12.91 |
| + Hindi as helper language | 16.25 |

Tamil to English NMT with transfer-learning using Hindi

| Language | No Pre-Order | Pre-Ordered | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | HT | G |
| Malayalam | 5.73 | 6.49 | 6.95 |
| Tamil | 4.86 | 6.04 | 6.00 |

Addressing syntactic divergence in NMT using Hindi-driven rules

Outline

- Introduction to Indian Languages
- Opportunities & Challenges in Indic NLP
- Utilizing Relatedness between Indian Languages
- **Getting Started with Indic NLP**
 - **IndicNLP Catalog**
 - IndicNLP Library
 - IndicNLP Suite
- Summary

Indic NLP Catalog

https://github.com/AI4Bharat/indicnlp_catalog

What datasets/libraries exist for Indian languages?

Where can I find these datasets?

What languages are supported?

Search Datasets

Search:

| Dataset Name | Dataset Type | Language | Link |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--|------|
| AI4B | Monolingual Corpora | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te | |
| OSCAR | Monolingual Corpora | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te, ur | |
| UFAL | Monolingual Corpora | hi, ur | |
| UFAL | Parallel Translation Corpora | hi, or, ta, ur | |
| BrahmiNet | Parallel Transliteration Corpora | bn, gu, hi, ml, mr, pa, ta, te, ur | |
| Dakshina | Parallel Transliteration Corpora | bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, pa, ta, te, ur | |
| MSRI-NEWS | Parallel Transliteration Corpora | bn, hi, kn, ta | |
| IITB-Parallel | Parallel Transliteration Corpora | hi | |
| CVIT-PIB | Parallel Translation Corpora | bn, gu, hi, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te, ur | |
| PMIndia | Parallel Translation Corpora | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te, ur | |

Showing 1 to 10 of 50 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

Next

The Detailed Catalog

https://github.com/AI4Bharat/indicnlp_catalog

- Major Indic Language NLP Repositories
- Libraries and Tools
- Evaluation Benchmarks
- Standards
- Text Corpora
 - Unicode Standard
 - Monolingual Corpus
 - Language Identification
 - Lexical Resources
 - NER Corpora
 - Parallel Translation Corpus
 - Parallel Transliteration Corpus
 - Text Classification
 - Textual Entailment/Natural Language Inference
 - Paraphrase
 - Sentiment, Sarcasm, Emotion Analysis
 - Question Answering
 - Dialog
 - Discourse
 - Information Extraction
 - POS Tagged corpus
 - Chunk Corpus
 - Dependency Parse Corpus
 - Co-reference Corpus
- Models
 - Word Embeddings
 - Sentence Embeddings
 - Multilingual Word Embeddings
 - Morphanalyzers
 - SMT Models
- Speech Corpora
- OCR Corpora
- Multimodal Corpora
- Language Specific Catalogs

👍 Featured Resources

- **AI4Bharat IndicNLP Suite:** Text corpora, word embeddings, BERT for Indian languages and NLU resources for Indian languages.
- **IIT Bombay English-Hindi Parallel Corpus:** Largest en-hi parallel corpora in public domain (about 1.5 million segments)
- **CVIT-IIITH PIB Multilingual Corpus:** Mined from Press Information Bureau for many Indian languages. Contains both English-IL and IL-IL corpora (IL=Indian language).
- **CVIT-IIITH Mann ki Baat Corpus:** Mined from Indian PM Narendra Modi's *Mann ki Baat* speeches.
- **iNLTK:** iNLTK aims to provide out of the box support for various NLP tasks that an application developer might need for Indic languages.
- **Dakshina Dataset:** The Dakshina dataset is a collection of text in both Latin and native scripts for 12 South Asian languages. Contains an aggregate of around 300k word pairs and 120k sentence pairs. Useful for transliteration.

Parallel Translation Corpus

- IIT Bombay English-Hindi Parallel Corpus: Largest en-hi parallel corpora in public domain (about 1.5 million segments)
- CVIT-IIITH PIB Multilingual Corpus: Mined from Press Information Bureau for many Indian languages. Contains both English-IL and IL-IL corpora (IL=Indian language).
- CVIT-IIITH Mann ki Baat Corpus: Mined from Indian PM Narendra Modi's *Mann ki Baat* speeches.
- PMIndia: Parallel corpus for En-Indian languages mined from *Mann ki Baat* speeches of the PM of India (paper).
- Indian Language Corpora Initiative: Available on TDIL portal on request
- OPUS corpus
- WAT 2018 Parallel Corpus: There may significant overlap between WAT and OPUS.
- Charles University English-Hindi Parallel Corpus: This is included in the IITB parallel corpus.
- Charles University English-Tamil Parallel Corpus
- Charles University English-Odia Parallel Corpus v1.0
- Charles University English-Odia Parallel Corpus v2.0
- Charles University English-Urdu Religious Parallel Corpus
- IndoWordnet Parallel Corpus: Parallel corpora mined from IndoWordNet gloss and/or examples for Indian-Indian language corpora (6.3 million segments, 18 languages).
- MTurk Indian Parallel Corpus
- TED Parallel Corpus
- JW300 Corpus: Parallel corpus mined from jw.org. Religious text from Jehovah's Witness.
- ALT Parallel Corpus: 10k sentences for Bengali, Hindi in parallel with English and many East Asian languages.
- FLORES dataset: English-Sinhala and English-Nepali corpora
- Uka Tarsadia University Corpus: 65k English-Gujarati sentence pairs. Corpus is described in [this paper](#)
- NLPC-UoM English-Tamil Corpus: 9k sentences, 24k glossary terms

*Evolving, collaborative
catalog of Indian language
NLP resources*

*Please add resources you
know of and send a pull
request*

NLP Standards

Important to ensure sharing of data and annotations

Necessary to build multilingual NLP systems

- **Unicode:** codifies Indic script commonalities
- **Universal Dependencies:** universal accepted tagset for many languages
- **IndoWordNet:** sense repository for Indian languages
- **BIS POS Tag Set:** hierarchical tagset suitable for Indian languages

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Indic NLP Library

https://github.com/anoopkunchukuttan/indic_nlp_library

- **Utilize similarity** between Indian languages for scaling to multiple Indian languages
- Design to **support maximum number of Indian languages**
- Modular and Extensible
- Easy of use:
 - Installation `pip install indic-nlp-library`
 - Consistent Use
 - Separation between code and data resources

Capabilities

Text Processing

- Text Normalizer
- Sentence Splitter
- Word Tokenizer
- Word Detokenizer

Word Segmentation

- Morphological Segmentation
- Syllabification

Script Processing

- Query Script Information
- Script Converter
- Romanization
- Indicization
- Acronym Transliterator
- Phonetic Similarity
- Lexical Similarity

Language Support

| Indo-Aryan | | | Dravidian |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Assamese (as) | Marathi (mr) | Sindhi (sd) | Kannada (kn) |
| Bengali (bn) | Nepali (ne) | Sinhala (si) | Malayalam (ml) |
| Gujarati (gu) | Odia (or) | Sanskrit (sa) | Telugu (te) |
| Hindi (hi) | Punjabi (pa) | Konkani (kok/kK) | Tamil (ta) |

| | as | bn | gu | hi | mr | ne | or | pa | sd | si | sa | kok | kn | ml | te | ta |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Text Processing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Morphological Segmentation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Syllabification | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Script Processing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Working with Indian Language Text

- Use UTF-8 encoding
- Normalize Text
- For debugging:
 - Convert to some romanization script like ITRANS
 - Convert to some script you understand

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Indic NLP Suite

<https://indicnlp.ai4bharat.org>



AI4Bharat indicnlp

Divyanshu Kakwani, Anoop Kunchukuttan, Satish Golla, Gokul N.C., Avik Bhattacharyya, Mitesh M. Khapra, Pratyush Kumar.
IndicNLP Suite: Monolingual Corpora, Evaluation Benchmarks and Pre-trained Multilingual Language Models for Indian Languages.
Findings of EMNLP. 2020

Building Blocks for large-scale Indic NLP

Wide Coverage of Indian Languages

- 11 Indian languages and Indian English
- Indo-Aryan: Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Marathi
- Dravidian: Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Tamil

IndicCorp

Large-scale Monolingual corpora (8.8 billion tokens, 452 million sentences)

IndicFT

Pre-trained FastText-based word embeddings

IndicBERT

Pre-trained Transformer Language Model

IndicGLUE

NLU Evaluation benchmarks spanning many tasks

IndicCorp

<https://indicnlp.ai4bharat.org/corpora>

| Language | #S | #T | #V |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|
| Punjabi (pa) | 29.2 | 773 | 3.0 |
| Hindi (hi) | 63.1 | 1,860 | 6.5 |
| Bengali (bn) | 39.9 | 836 | 6.6 |
| Odia (or) | 6.94 | 107 | 1.4 |
| Assamese (as) | 1.39 | 32.6 | 0.8 |
| Gujarati (gu) | 41.1 | 719 | 5.7 |
| Marathi (mr) | 34.0 | 551 | 5.8 |
| Kannada (kn) | 53.3 | 713 | 11.9 |
| Telugu (te) | 47.9 | 674 | 9.4 |
| Malayalam (ml) | 50.2 | 721 | 17.7 |
| Tamil (ta) | 31.5 | 582 | 11.4 |
| English (en) | 54.3 | 1,220 | 4.5 |
| Total | 452.8 | 8789 | 84.7 |

- **500 million words for almost all languages**
 - Please suggest Odia sources!
- **Largest text corpus for Indian languages**
 - 47 times OSCAR corpus
 - 2x times CC100 corpus
- **English data sourced from Indian sources**
 - Representative data important for NLP
 - Named entities, topics are more relevant to Indian context
 - Easier alignment with Indic language corpora
- **Covers news articles, magazines, blog posts, etc.**

IndicGLUE

(Indic General Language Understanding Evaluation Benchmark)

| Task Type | Task | N | Languages |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| Classification | News Article Classification | 10 | bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Headline Classification | 4 | gu, ml, mr, ta |
| | Sentiment Analysis | 2 | hi, te |
| | Discourse Mode Classification | 1 | hi |
| Diagnostics | Winograd Natural Language Inference | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| | Choice of Plausible Alternatives | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| Semantic Similarity | Headline Prediction | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Wikipedia Section Titles | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Cloze-style Question Answering | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Paraphrase Detection | 4 | hi, ml, pa, ta |
| Sequence Labelling | Named Entity Recognition | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| Cross-lingual | Cross-Lingual Sentence Retrieval | 8 | bn, gu, hi, ml, mr, or, ta, te |

<https://indicnlp.ai4bharat.org/indic-glue>

IndicGLUE

New tasks

| Task Type | Task | N | Languages |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| Classification | News Article Classification | 10 | bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Headline Classification | 4 | gu, ml, mr, ta |
| | Sentiment Analysis | 2 | hi, te |
| | Discourse Mode Classification | 1 | hi |
| Diagnostics | Winograd Natural Language Inference | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| | Choice of Plausible Alternatives | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| Semantic Similarity | Headline Prediction | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Wikipedia Section Titles | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Cloze-style Question Answering | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Paraphrase Detection | 4 | hi, ml, pa, ta |
| Sequence Labelling | Named Entity Recognition | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| Cross-lingual | Cross-Lingual Sentence Retrieval | 8 | bn, gu, hi, ml, mr, or, ta, te |

Difficult tasks

Span all languages

IndicGLUE

| Task Type | Task | N | Languages |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| Classification | News Article Classification | 10 | bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Headline Classification | 4 | gu, ml, mr, ta |
| | Sentiment Analysis | 2 | hi, te |
| | Discourse Mode Classification | 1 | hi |
| Diagnostics | Winograd Natural Language Inference | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| | Choice of Plausible Alternatives | 3 | gu, hi, mr |
| Semantic Similarity | Headline Prediction | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Wikipedia Section Titles | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Cloze-style Question Answering | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| | Paraphrase Detection | 4 | hi, ml, pa, ta |
| Sequence Labelling | Named Entity Recognition | 11 | as, bn, gu, hi, kn, ml, mr, or, pa, ta, te |
| Cross-lingual | Cross-Lingual Sentence Retrieval | 8 | bn, gu, hi, ml, mr, or, ta, te |

Need to add more challenging tasks, cover more languages

IndicFT

<https://indicnlp.ai4bharat.org/indicft>

- *Pre-trained word embeddings trained with FastText.*
- **300 dimension vectors, suitable for morphologically rich languages.**
- *Outperforms embeddings from the FastText project on word analogy, similarity and classification tasks.*

| Lang | FT-W | FT-WC | IndicFT |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Word Similarity (Pearson Correlation) | | | |
| pa | 0.467 | 0.384 | 0.445 |
| hi | 0.575 | 0.551 | 0.598 |
| gu | 0.507 | 0.521 | 0.600 |
| mr | 0.497 | 0.544 | 0.509 |
| te | 0.559 | 0.543 | 0.578 |
| ta | 0.439 | 0.438 | 0.422 |
| Average | 0.507 | 0.497 | 0.525 |
| Word Analogy (% accuracy) | | | |
| hi | 19.76 | 32.93 | 29.65 |

| Lang | Dataset | FT-W | FT-WC | IndicFT |
|------|----------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| hi | BBC Articles | 72.29 | 67.44 | 77.02 |
| | IITP+ Movie | 41.61 | 44.52 | 45.81 |
| | IITP Product | 58.32 | 57.17 | 61.57 |
| bn | Soham Articles | 62.79 | 64.78 | 71.82 |
| gu | | 81.94 | 84.07 | 90.74 |
| ml | iNLTK | 86.35 | 83.65 | 95.87 |
| mr | Headlines | 83.06 | 81.65 | 91.40 |
| ta | | 90.88 | 89.09 | 95.37 |
| te | ACTSA | 46.03 | 42.51 | 52.58 |
| | Average | 69.25 | 68.32 | 75.80 |

FT-W: pre-trained FastText (Wikipedia). FT-WC: pre-trained FastText (Wikipedia+CommonCrawl)

IndicBERT

<https://indicnlp.ai4bharat.org/indic-bert>

<https://huggingface.co/ai4bharat/indic-bert>

- Pre-trained language model exclusively for Indian languages
- English supported, trained with **Indian English content**
- **Multilingual model**
- **Compact Model**
 - Based on the ALBERT model (a lightweight version of BERT)
 - Smaller number of parameters (10x fewer params compared to mBERT, XLM-R)
- Competitive/better than mBERT/XLM-R
- Simplify **fine-tune** for your application on Collab or simple GPU for a small time

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Summary

- Utilizing language relatedness is important to scale NLP technologies to a large number of Indian languages.
- The orthographic similarity of Indian languages is a strong starting point for utilizing language relatedness.
- Contact as well as genetic relatedness are useful in the context of Indian languages.
- Multilingual pre-trained models trained on large corpora needed for transfer learning in NLU and NLG tasks.
- Efficient training and inference needed to experiment with more models that utilize language relatedness.

Thank You!

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<http://anoopk.in>

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