

Language Modelling with Pixels

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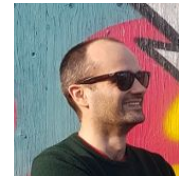
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Desmond Elliott¹



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Summary

We train a **pixel-based encoder of language (PIXEL)**,
a **language model** trained solely on **images of rendered text**.

Some of PIXEL's strengths are

Out-of-the-box **transfer** to **unseen languages** and **scripts**

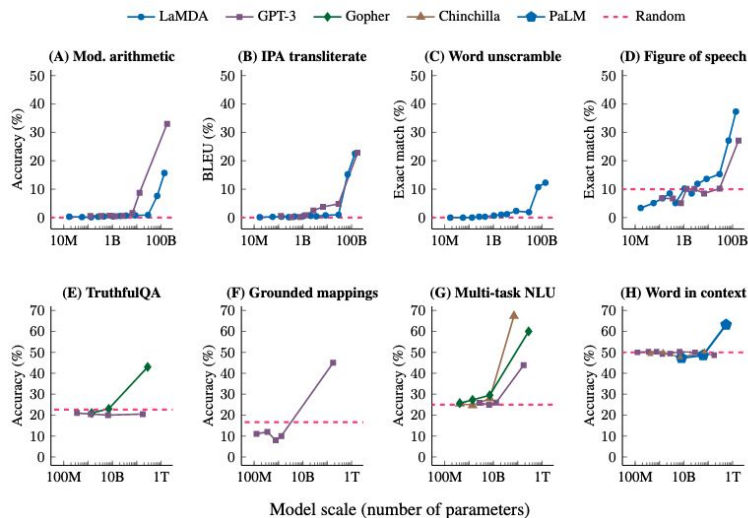
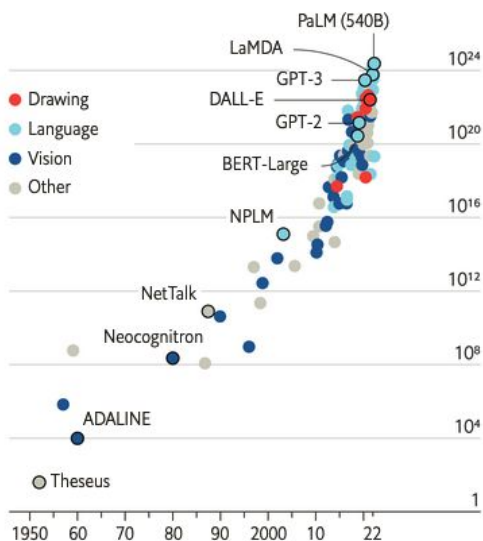
Robustness to orthographic attacks & code-switching*

* See our paper for the code-switching results

NLP in the Era of Scale

The blessings of scale

AI training runs, estimated computing resources used
 Floating-point operations, selected systems, by type, log scale

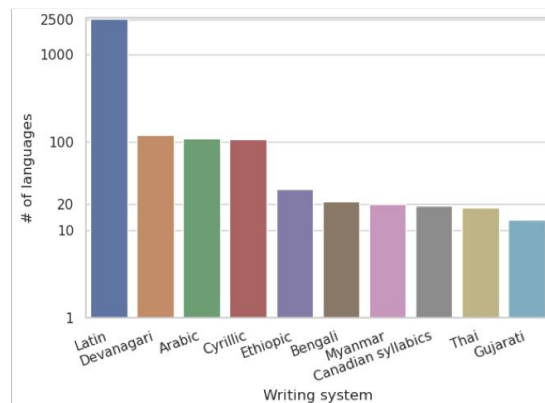
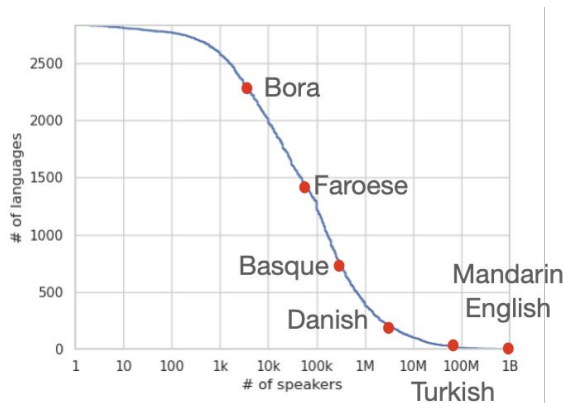


Emergent Abilities of Large Language Models
(Wei+ TMLR'22)

NLP for all written languages?

There are ~7000 spoken languages, of which ~3000 are written and at least 400 have >1M speakers

Most NLP only covers 100 languages (*van Esch+ LREC'22*)
→ Lack of technological inclusion for billions of people

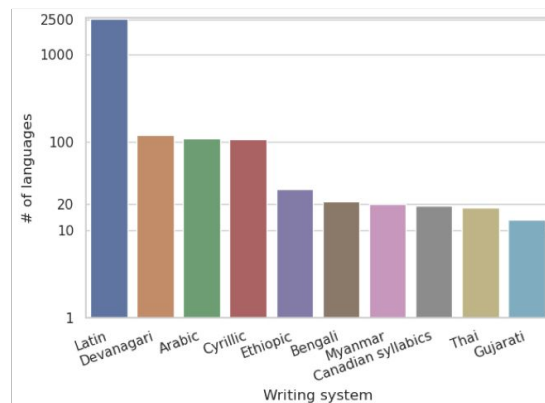
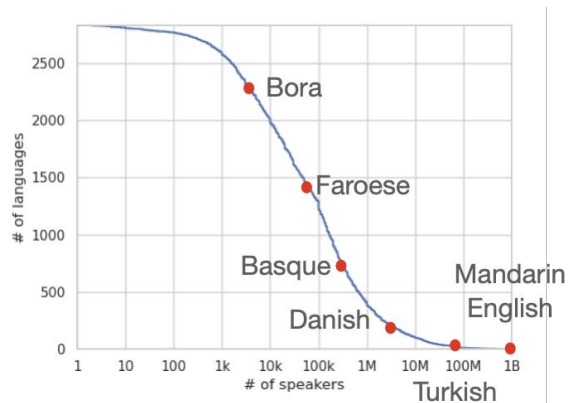


Slide credit: Sebastian Ruder

What's left? NLP for all written languages

There are ~7000 spoken languages, of which ~3000 are written and at least 400 have >1M speakers

Most NLP only covers 100 languages (*van Esch+ LREC'22*)
→ Lack of technological inclusion for billions of people



Slide credit: Sebastian Ruder

Question: What's stopping us?

NLP is an **open vocabulary problem**.

A language model's ability to **process unseen words** is **determined by its vocabulary**:

1. "Trained" over a corpus: Byte-Pair Encoding (*Sennrich+ ACL'16*)

→ Unseen tokens not in the vocabulary (unless w/ byte-level fallback)

2. Corpus-independent: characters (*Clark+ TACL'22*) / bytes (*Xue+ ACL'22*)

→ Need to deal with longer sequence lengths

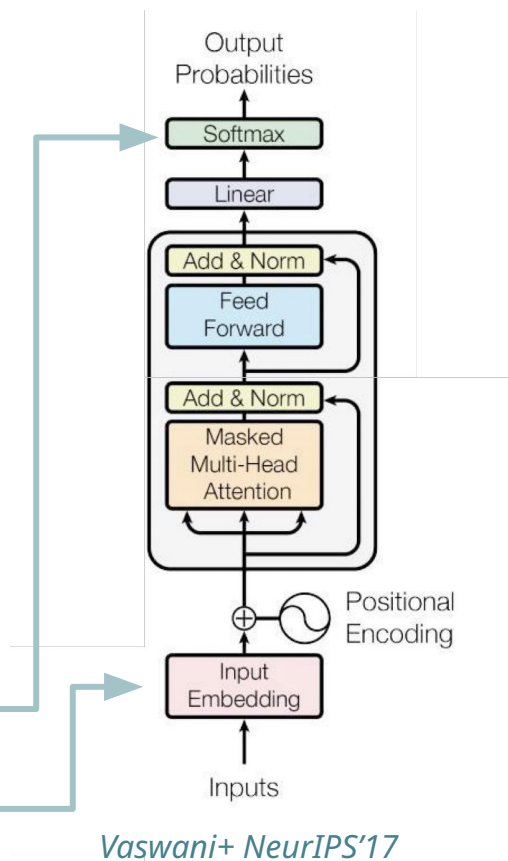
Answer: The *Vocabulary Bottleneck*

Language models have **discrete** input and output **vocabularies** expressed over a **finite inventory** of tokens, characters, words, sub-words, etc.

→ This creates a bottleneck in two places

Computational bottleneck in the output layer

Representational bottleneck in the embedding layer



TL;DR of our paper

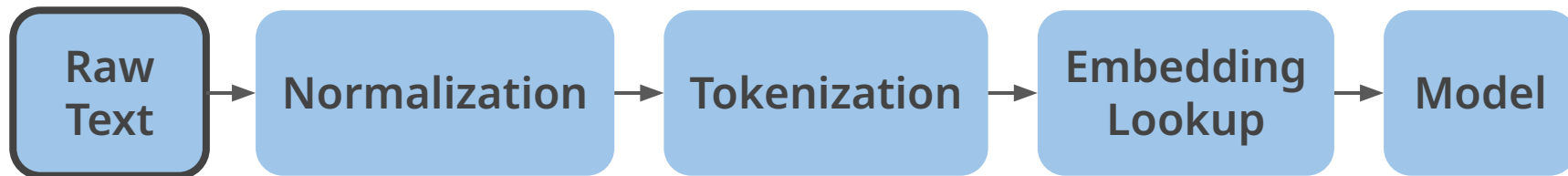
We attempt to crack the *vocabulary bottleneck* with pixels.

But what does that mean?

The NLP pipeline simplified

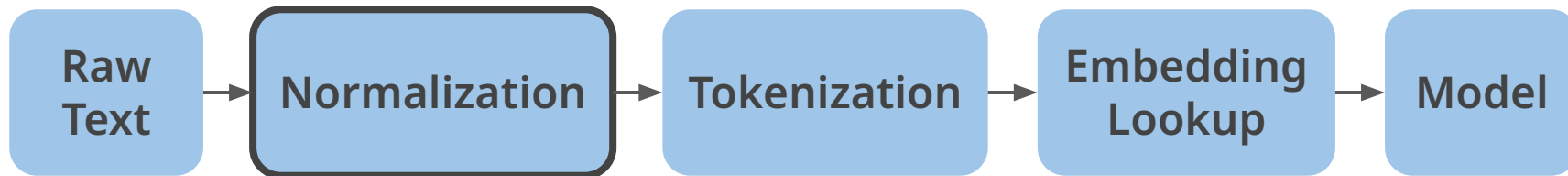


The NLP pipeline simplified



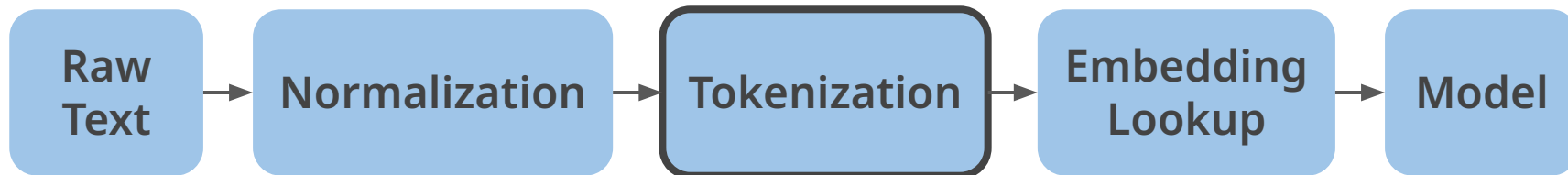
My cat, Dr. Beans II., sleeps 22h a day.

The NLP pipeline simplified



My cat , Dr . Beans II . , sleeps 22h a day .

The NLP pipeline simplified



*[CLS]¹⁰¹ My¹⁴²² cat^{5855, 117} Dr^{1987, 119} Bean²¹⁵⁶¹ ##s¹¹¹⁶ II^{1563, 119, 117}
sleep²⁹⁴⁶ ##s¹¹¹⁶ 22¹⁶⁵⁹ ##h¹³²⁴ a¹⁷⁰ day^{1285, 119} . [SEP]¹⁰²*

The NLP pipeline simplified



| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 4.4960e-01 | -8.0239e-02 | | -5.0748e-01 | -8.9100e-02 |
| 9.7664e-02 | 9.0034e-01 | | 6.4085e-01 | -3.8999e-01 |
| -2.0737e-01 | 3.5708e-01 | ... | 9.4414e-01 | 4.0695e-01 |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| -9.5125e-02 | 1.1732e-01 | | 1.2228e-01 | 6.2151e-01 |

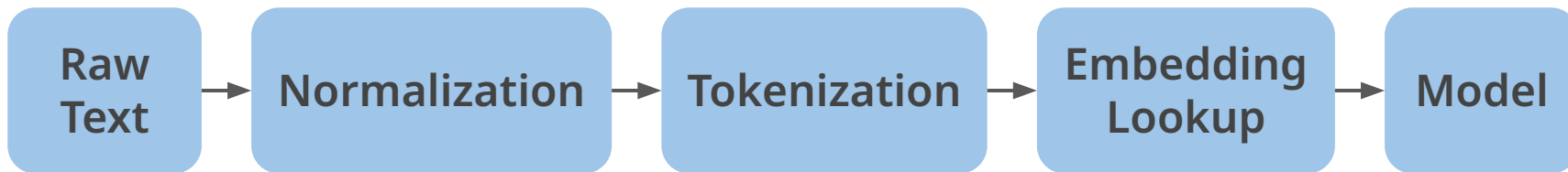
The NLP pipeline simplified



| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 6.8479e-01 | 5.5677e-01 | | 5.0547e-01 | 1.7858e+00 |
| 7.4406e-02 | -3.8491e-01 | | 9.9931e-02 | 2.3194e-01 |
| -5.7043e-02 | 5.5702e-01 | ... | 1.7320e-01 | 1.4286e-01 |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| -5.6763e-02 | 2.2008e-01 | | -1.8281e-01 | -1.3138e-01 |

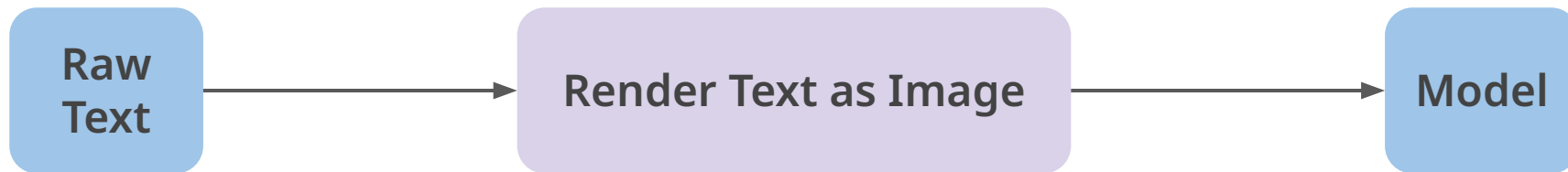
Cracking the *vocabulary bottleneck* with pixels

Treat **language processing** as **visual processing**



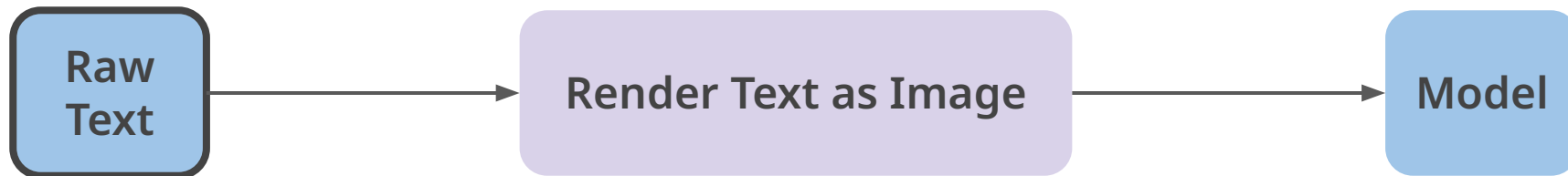
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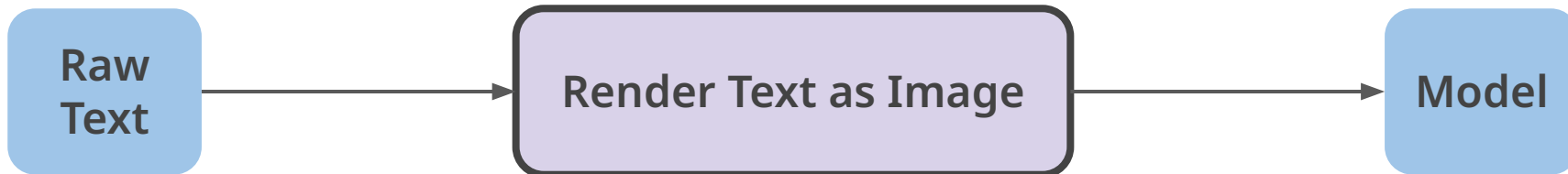
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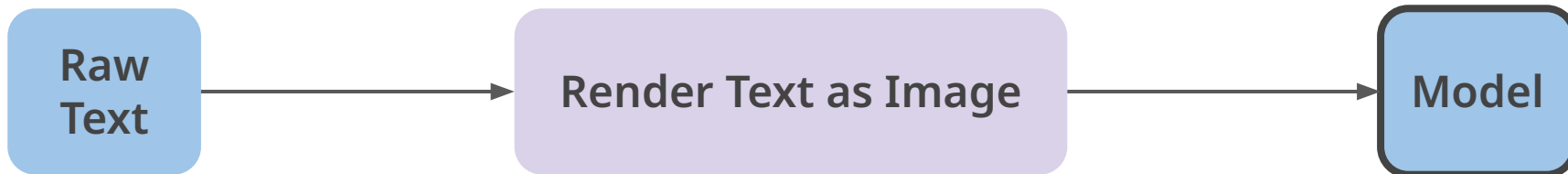
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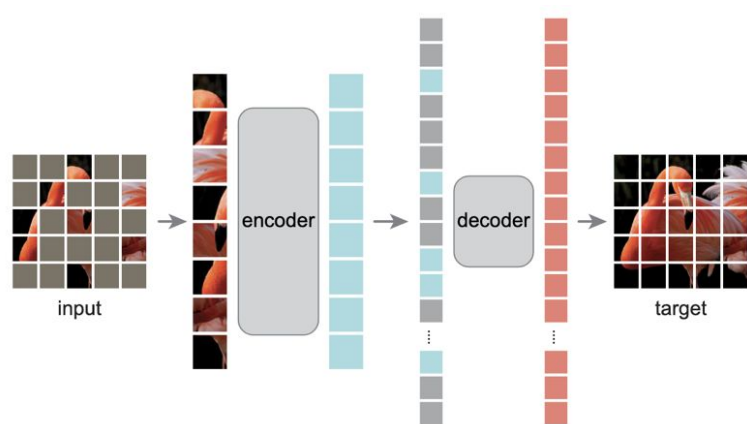
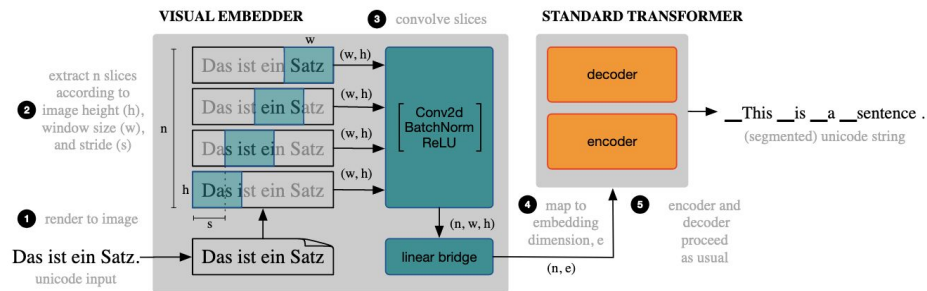
Cracking the *vocabulary bottleneck* with pixels

Treat **language processing** as **visual processing**



| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| -4.1020e-01 | -3.6107e-01 | | 3.2538e-01 | 1.7513e-01 |
| 2.7750e-01 | 2.0695e-01 | | 1.2356e+00 | 1.1834e+00 |
| 3.3202e-01 | 1.7878e+00 | | -1.0839e+00 | -4.8054e-01 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2.9194e-01 | 9.4824e-02 | | 6.8341e-01 | 6.8465e-01 |

Inspiration



Robust Open-Vocabulary
Translation from Visual Text
Representations
(Salesky+ EMNLP'21)

Masked Autoencoders are
Scalable Visual Learners
(He+ CVPR'22)

Pixel-based Encoder of Language (PIXEL)

My cat enjoys eating warm oatmeal for lunch and dinner.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j^i - \hat{Y}_j^i)^2$$

Decoder

8 Layers

CLS [CLS tokens]

Encoder

12 Layers

CLS [CLS tokens]

- 16x16 patch resolution
- Google Noto Fonts
- PyGame / PangoCairo

- 3 CLS Embedding & Span Mask m patches
- 2 Projection + Position Embedding

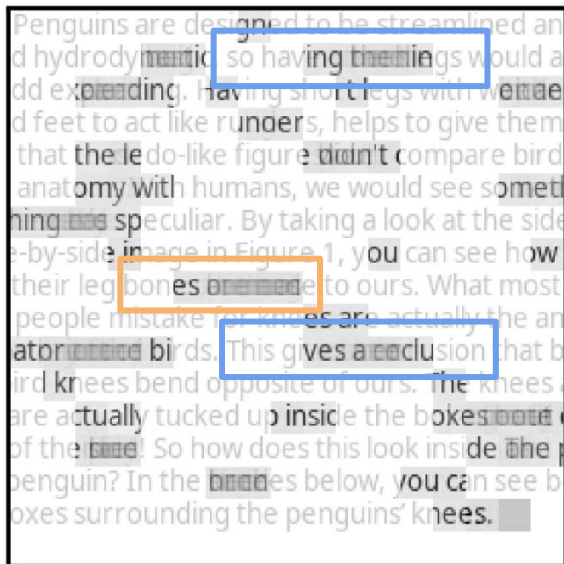
My cat enjoys eating warm oatmeal for lunch and dinner.

- 1 Render Text

My cat enjoys eating warm oatmeal for lunch and dinner.

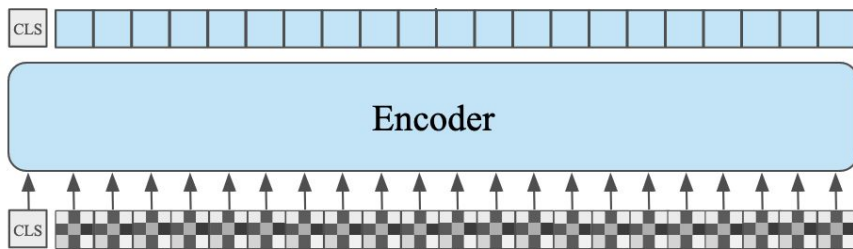


PIXEL learns to reconstruct text



100k steps

Downstream Task Fine-Tuning



3 CLS Embedding



2 Projection + Position Embedding



My cool cat \llcorner sits in a beautiful box full of black beans.

1 Render Text

My cat \llcorner enjoys eating warm oatmeal for lunch and dinner.



Flexible Text Renderer


Color Emoji

My cat  loves pancakes  and grapes . 

Left-to-right, right-to-left, and logosyllabic writing systems

一隻貓正在吃碗中的貓糧  قط جائم على غصن شجرة 

Word-level rendering

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|------|------|-----|----|---|--|--|--|
| አቢሲኒያውያን | በጣም | ጠንካራ | ደመቶች | ናቸው | :: |  | | | |
|----------|-----|------|------|-----|----|---|--|--|--|

The Benefits of Pixels

PIXEL can **process anything that can be rendered**

→ **Open vocabulary** which is easily extensible to **unseen text**

→ Support all written languages

Complete parameter sharing from the input representation

(unlike separate-but-related subwords in an embedding matrix)

Nothing language-specific in the **input / output**

→ **Greater flexibility** to process written language in **different forms**

(PDFs, scanned newspapers, etc.)

Experiments

Pretraining

 <https://huggingface.co/Team-PIXEL/pixel-base>

Dataset

Masking

Max. Seq. Length

Compute

Parameters

There is only **0.05% non-English** text in our **pretraining data** (estimated by Blevins and Zettlemoyer 2022)

The **Great Wall of China** (traditional Chinese: 萬里長城; simplified Chinese: 万里长城; pinyin: *Wànlǐ Chángchéng*)

Finetuning Experiments

 <https://huggingface.co/Team-PIXEL>

Datasets

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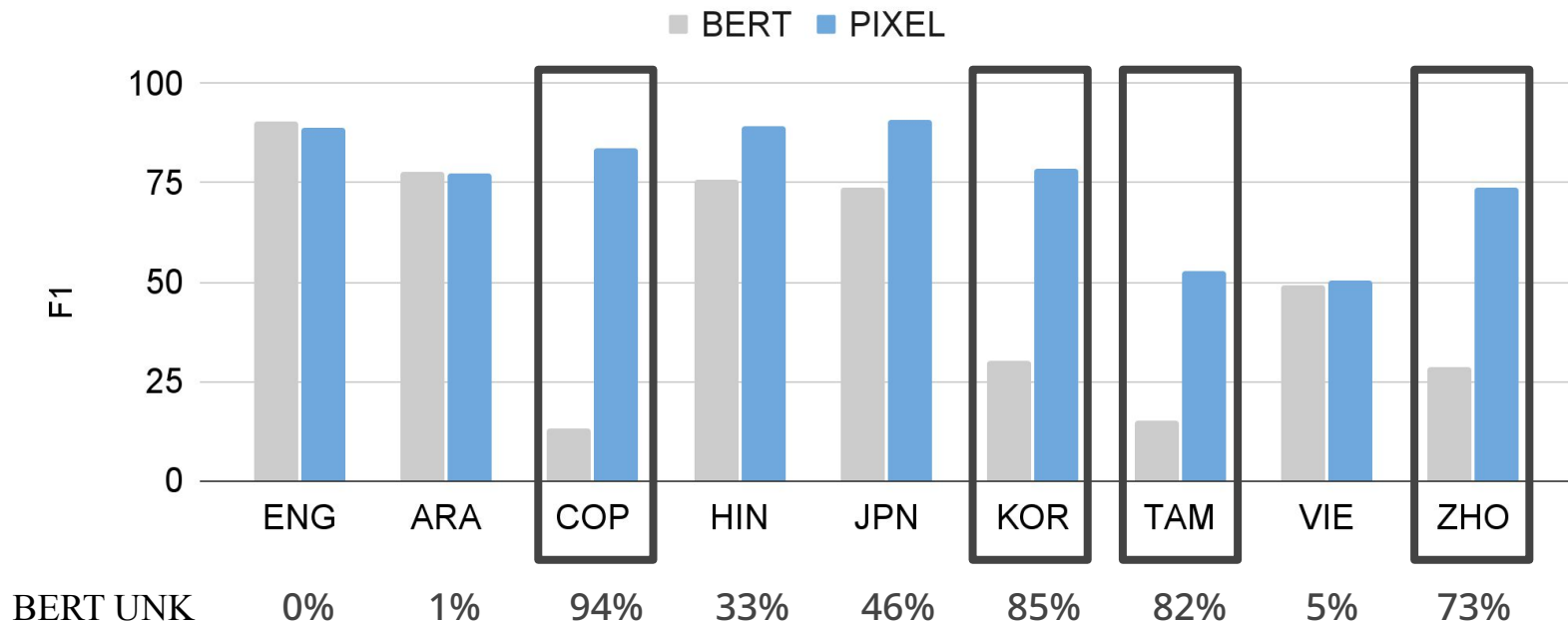
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Datasets

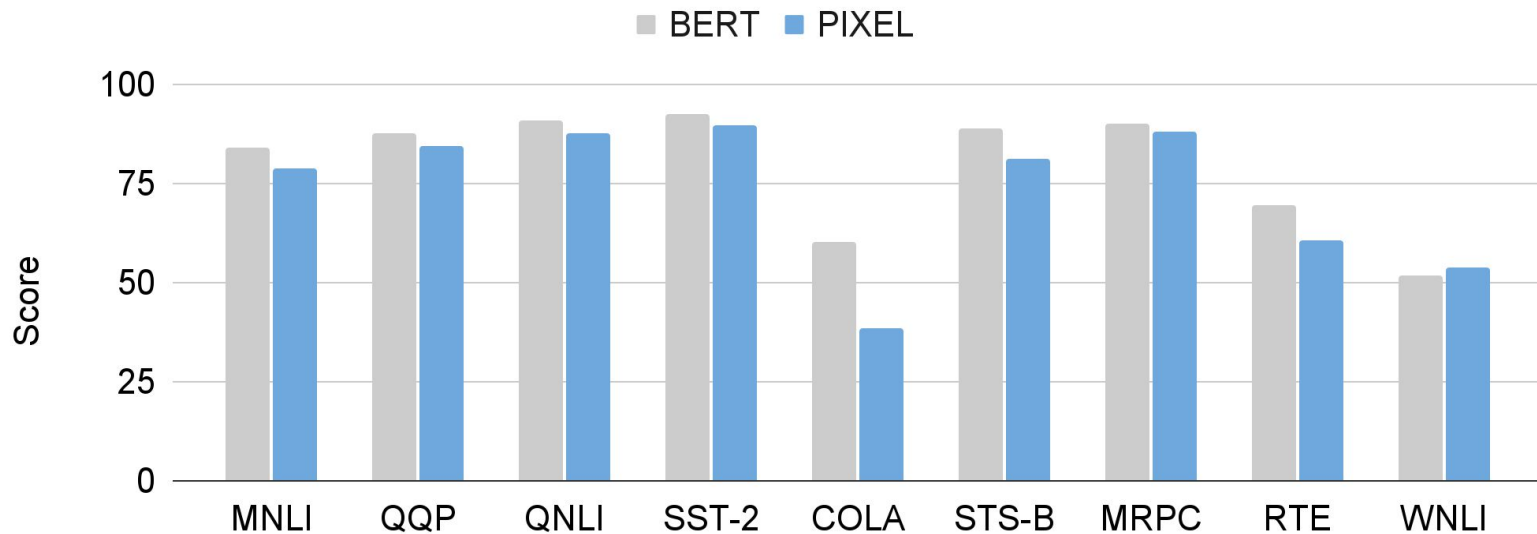
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Dependency Parsing Results



PIXEL (vastly) outperforms BERT on unseen scripts

GLUE Results



BERT outperforms PIXEL on English sentence-level tasks

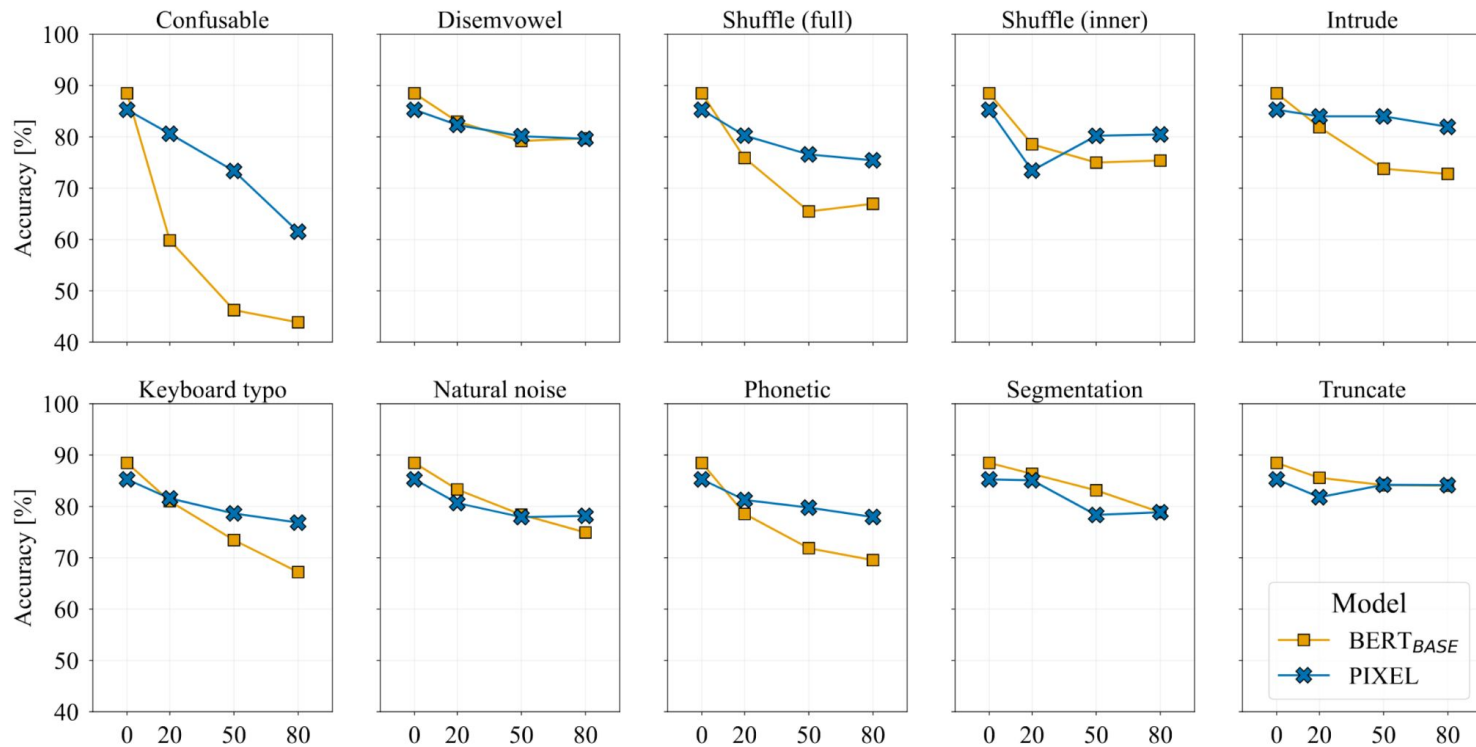
Robustness against orthographic attacks (Zeroé)

| Attack | Sentence |
|--------|---|
| NONE | Penguins are designed to be streamlined |

Robustness against orthographic attacks (Zeroé)

| Attack | Sentence |
|--------|---|
| NONE | Penguins are designed to be streamlined |

PIXEL is more robust than BERT



Conclusions

PIXEL is a **new type of language model** that renders **text as images** instead of splitting text into a finite set of tokens.

Rendered text makes it possible to achieve **high-quality transfer** to **unseen scripts** in syntactic and semantic tasks.

Pixel-based learning could be a **promising research direction** to **make NLP technology accessible** to more people.

PIXEL Resources



<https://github.com/xplip/pixel>



<https://huggingface.co/Team-PIXEL>