Interactive-Chain-Prompting: Ambiguity Resolution for Crosslingual Conditional Generation with Interaction

Jonathan Pilault[1,2,3*] **Xavier Garcia**[1] **Arthur Bražinskas**[4] **Orhan Firat**[1]
[1]Google Deepmind, [2]Mila, [3]Polytechnique Montreal, [4]Google Research, XGen Team
{pilaultj}@mila.quebec, {xgarcia,orhanf}@deepmind.com

Abstract

Crosslingual conditional generation (e.g., machine translation) has long enjoyed the benefits of scaling. Nonetheless, there are still issues that scale alone may not overcome. A source query in one language, for instance, may yield several translation options in another language without any extra context. Only one translation could be acceptable however, depending on the translator's preferences and goals. Choosing the incorrect option might significantly affect translation usefulness and quality. We propose a novel method *interactive-chain prompting* — a series of question, answering and generation intermediate steps between a *Translator* model and a *User* model — that reduces translations into a list of subproblems addressing ambiguities and then resolving such subproblems before producing the final text to be translated. To check ambiguity resolution capabilities and evaluate translation quality, we create a dataset exhibiting different linguistic phenomena which leads to ambiguities at inference for four languages. To encourage further exploration in this direction, we **release** all datasets. We note that *interactive-chain prompting*, using eight interactions as exemplars, consistently surpasses prompt-based methods with direct access to background information to resolve ambiguities.

1 Introduction

Transformer Language Models (LM, Vaswani et al. 2017) pretrained on large corpora have achieved outstanding results in a variety of NLP benchmarks (Devlin et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020). Scaling the number of parameters, the size of the pretraining dataset, and the amount of computing budget gives Language Models better sample efficiency and ability to generalize for many tasks (Kaplan et al., 2020; Brown et al., 2020; Henighan et al., 2020; Hernandez et al., 2021; Lepikhin et al., 2021; Wei et al., 2022a). However, for tasks such as commonsense and symbolic reasoning, where the solution requires multistep computation, or crosslingual conditional generation such as Neural Machine Translation (NMT), where there could be more than one plausible prediction for a given source sequence, scale alone may not be sufficient to achieve high accuracy (Rae et al., 2021; Ghorbani et al., 2022).

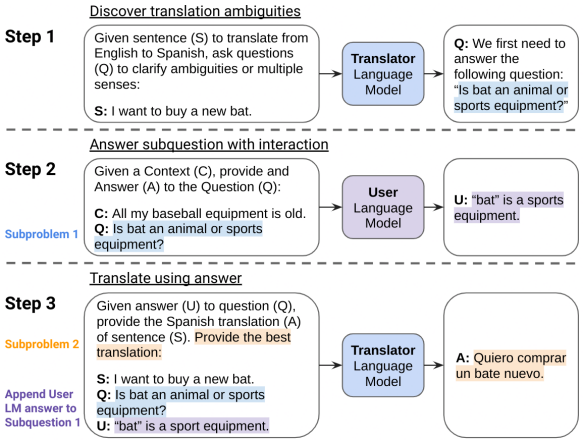

Figure 1: Interactive-Chain-Prompting (INTERCPT).

Chain-of-thought (Wei et al., 2022b) and least-to-most (Zhou et al., 2022) methods have demonstrated, by prompting a (large-)LM such as PaLM (Chowdhery et al., 2022), that breaking down a task into subproblems that are solved sequentially greatly improves the quality of the final prediction. Such methods demonstrate that producing intermediate sub-results that address specific aspects of a bigger problem significantly improves performance on tasks like arithmetic, math word problems, and symbolic manipulation.While studies have investigated the translation capabilities of PaLM with various prompting strategies (Vilar et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023), prompting large and general purpose LMs such as PaLM to identify and solve subproblems in crosslingual conditional generation

* Work done during an internship at Google Deepmind (formerly Google Brain).

Proceedings of the 13th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing and the 3rd Conference of the Asia-Pacific Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers), pages 455–483
November 1–4, 2023.

tasks such as NMT has not yet been fully explored.

Our approach, *Interactive-Chain-Prompting* (INTERCPT), sequentially solves translation subproblems before generating a final translation prediction. As shown in Figure 1, we first detect ambiguities in translation queries, then we resolve these ambiguities via question-answer interactions, and finally we generate translations. INTERCPT departs from other prompt-based techniques that sequentially solve subproblems in two fundamental ways: (1) the subproblems are related but considerably different to the main task and (2) the solutions to subproblems requires interaction with another LLM. In this paper, we will look at how intermediate computation steps and interaction might overcome a typical problem in automated systems when a user's ambiguous query leads to a large number of viable and potentially inaccurate answers. In translation, for example, selecting the incorrect prediction has a significant impact on translation quality as illustrated in Fig. 2.

INTERCPT has several advantages. First, the LM is able to identify and ask questions about translation query ambiguities with only a few in-context exemplars and no finetuning. This is crucial since large corpora with specific target ambiguities, labels to classify each ambiguity subtypes (i.e. feminine/masculine for gender or formal/informal for formality) and context are not common and are typically low-resource. Then, without readily available context, we rely on the *User* to disambiguate translation queries. In the absence of additional background information or context, there are limited options to solve ambiguities. Interaction with the *User* stands as a logical way to collect clarifying information. This interaction also benefits from multiple computation steps where ambiguity resolution leads to a more precise final prediction. Finally, the question-answer-translation interaction improves transparency and makes it easier to debug translation systems since we can assess the reasoning chain that led to an error (Wu et al., 2022a). For NMT, there are two main questions to consider to make the most of out of intermediate computation steps:

A) What subproblem are we trying to solve? Multistep reasoning tasks can often be explicitly decomposed into subproblems: ambiguity detection, disambiguation via Q&A and translation. For NMT, decomposing the translation task is not trivial. We assume in this work that our subproblems are ambiguities which arise when translating. As seen in Fig. 1, the first step in INTERCPT is to discover and resolve the translation ambiguity subproblem. We study five types of ambiguities: polysemous words, pronoun resolution, formality, gender-neutral names and neutral professions. Since datasets that cover multiple translation ambiguities and language pairs while providing context are rare, we create our own datasets (see Table 5 in Section E for an overview of other publicly available datasets).

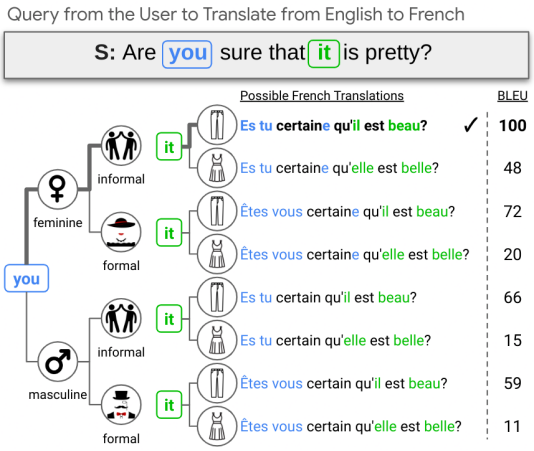

Figure 2: Translation queries with multiple possible predictions. Correctly solving subproblems around ambiguities with **you** and **it** greatly affects the BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002) translation metric.

B) Where do answers to subquestions come from? When we apply least-to-most prompting to math word problems for example, the answers to subquestions can often be derived from the problem's text. It is not necessarily the case for NMT where the query may not contain enough context to resolve ambiguities. As seen in Fig. 2, English sentence 'S' does not contain enough information about "you" and "it". The incorrect prediction made by a model leads to large variations in translation quality scores. With more context, the model may have the necessary information to narrow down possible predictions. However, in industrial applications, translation queries are often too short (Badeka, 2016) or additional context is not existent. In this work, we automate interaction between a *PaLM Translator* model, that detects ambiguities, asks clarifying questions and translates, and a *PaLM User* model, that has access to context and answers questions. Both models engage in a multiturn dialog to zero-in on a narrower set of predictions. We argue that a type of question-answer

interaction with a "user" is necessary to resolve ambiguous queries, especially when a user (1) is unfamiliar with the main task and may not possess the skills to choose from many model prediction options; (2) knows how to answer simple pointed questions about a query but may not be able or willing to decide and add appropriate context on the fly.

This work marks Large-LM's potential to learn, with a few in-context examples, how to use natural language answers to deliver results closer to a user's intent. Our contributions are the following:

1. We propose INTERCPT, a new way to design crosslingual conditional generation systems that disambiguate queries via interaction (Section 2).
2. We release AMBIGMT, a new dataset with five specific types of ambiguities covering four languages (Section 3).
3. We show that INTERCPT achieves better translation performance and ambiguity resolution (Section 5) and improved generalization on zero-shot ambiguities (Section 6) over strong baselines.
4. We provide analysis on interactions and evidence that INTERCPT abilities emerge with scale (Section 6).

2 Interactive-Chain-Prompting (INTERCPT)

When interacting with a model, a user may have some well-conceived query in mind that is inadvertently under-specified. For example, a monolingual English speaker may be unaware that the pronoun "you" in a sentence can lead to formal or informal constructs in other languages and may therefore not provide additional information on the level of formality needed to adequately translate the text.

A human translator, when asked to translate queries with "you", may want to first probe the user's latent context about the query by asking clarifying questions. In doing so, the human translator can use the answers to better align the translation to a User's request and context. Our method endows language models (LMs) with the ability to generate a similar chain of interactions between a Translator LM and a User LM as seen in Fig. 1. In real applications, it is expected that a human replaces the User LM. INTERCPT uses in-context exemplars to resolve ambiguities before completing the crosslingual conditional generation task that the model is originally asked to do.

The three step reasoning chain (see Fig. 1):

1. **The first step is for identifying ambiguities.** The prompt in this step always contains the same constant exemplars, showing multiple queries to translate and questions about each query's ambiguities. During inference, the *Translator* LM uses the prompt to generate a pointed question that identifies the specific ambiguity.
2. **The second step is for resolving ambiguities.** The prompt in this step contains exemplars answering the question to the ambiguity subproblems in step one. The *User* LM answers each question using additional information from the provided context. In real life applications, we assume that a real user has similar background information about the text to be translated.
3. **The third step is for translating.** Generated questions and answers are appended to the prompt in step 1 before the final translation is produced. Constant prompts in this step demonstrate how to translate in the specified target language using only details provided by the *User* LM and no-context. During inference, the *Translator* LM uses the prompt to generate the translation.

Dataset	*en* Query	Context	*x* Target	Δ B
"it" resolution	He has read **it** to me so many times that I've learnt **it** by heart.	- I remember when the **postcard** came, Ernesto was so pleased. - He said: "Look what my Rosetta has written to me".	Me **la** sé de memoria de tanto **leerla**.	-44
Polysemy	**head**	If you don't feel well, **head** home.	**先**	-100
Formality	The closer **you** can get to him, the better.	- I'm aware of the risks, **Master Jedi**, but I know **you** can regain Clovis' trust.	Plus **vous serez** proche de lui, mieux **cela** sera.	-58
Gender neutral names	**Blair** should be wrapping up **[pr]** breakfast with Beatrice.	- I have **her** doorman on retainer. - There's a fine line between surveillance and stalking.	Blair sollte **ihr** Frühstück mit Beatrice haben.	-40
Neutral professions	**[pr]** worked previously as a businesswoman, accountant, and bank executive.	**Margaret** Mhango Mwanakatwe is a Zambian politician [...]. **She** was the director for business development [...]	Previamente, trabajó como **empresaria**, **contadora** y **ejecutiva** bancaria.	-70

Table 1: AMBIGMT examples for each ambiguity for target language *x*. Δ B is the BLEU performance drop from 100 if the highlighted ambiguity is not resolved.

3 Ambiguity MT Datasets (AMBIGMT)

In this section, we introduce AMBIGMT, a dataset that covers four language pairs, for translations from English into French (en-fr), German (en-de), Spanish (en-es) or Japanese (en-ja) — 18 sub-tasks in total. The code and datasets are released **here**. The parallel translation corpora contain five types

of ambiguities: "it" resolution, formality, polysemy, gender[1] neutral names, neutral professions. Unless otherwise specified, all datasets include 1000 diverse samples for each {en-fr, en-de, en-es, en-ja} language pair extracted from Opensubtitles corpora (Lison and Tiedemann, 2016). In Section E of the Appendix, we provide more details on datasets and describe the heuristics to identify ambiguities in each language.

"it" resolution data contains English sentences where the pronoun "it" does not clearly refer to a noun within the query. In English, the pronoun "it" is a singular, neuter and impersonal pronoun. In other languages, "it" may translate into gender specific pronouns (either feminine or masculine) or get dropped entirely from the sentence. The choice depends on what the pronoun refers to. To correctly translate, the model must first determine what "it" is. In the first example of table 1 where the target language *x* is Spanish, knowing that "it" is a postcard, or *una tarjeta postal* in Spanish, disambiguates gender in the translation. While the gender affects two words in the target sentence, the wrong gender choice is not only qualitatively inappropriate but also decreases quality metrics (44 BLEU score drop from 100).

Polysemy is a dataset that contains words that have multiple meanings and the query is insufficiently informative to zero-in on a specific sense. The context uses the word within a sentence to provide the necessary background information. In the second example of Table 1 where the target language *x* is Japanese, the context shows that "head" is a verb. In conjunction with the noun "home", we disambiguate "head" as "to move in the direction of". In the absence of such context, "head" has various senses such as "upper part of the body", "side of a coin", "end of a hammer or tool", "a toilet on a boat", "to hit the ball with the head", "to lead".

Formality is a dataset where English queries contain the pronoun "you". In the target languages studied, "you" can be formal or informal. As seen in the third example of table 1 where the target language *x* is French, the speaker addresses the listener "you" as "Master Jedi" in the context, a title implying a formal style of politeness. The formality is ambiguous without the context and may impact the generated translation quality. Indeed, an incorrect choice in formality level changes "vous serez" to "tu seras" and "cela" to "ça", decreasing BLEU scores by 58 points from 100.

Gender Neutral Names data includes queries where the name is gender neutral and ambiguous. The fourth example in table 1 shows a query where the name "Blair" is gender neutral. In this dataset, we replace gendered pronouns in the English query by the token *[pr]* to remove hints about gender type. From the context, the speaker employs "her" and we can infer that a feminine pronoun "ihr" should be used in the translated German text.

Neutral Professions has 600 unique samples for two language pairs. This dataset is derived from the Translated Wikipedia Biographies dataset[2] that covers {en-de, en-es}. In this dataset, the gender of typically gender-neutral professional designations is not clear from the English query alone. In the fifth example of table 1, the context provides additional hints that the query is talking about "Margeret", also designated by the feminine pronoun "she". Resolving gender allows the model to correctly translate the list of professions in the query and potentially limiting the 70 points drop in BLEU scores from 100.

4 Related Works

Prompting for Cross-Lingual Generation using Large LMs is a technique that has garnered increasing attention of late. Works on GPT-3 (Vaswani et al., 2017) and PaLM (Chowdhery et al., 2022) show competitive n-shot BLEU translation results on WMT. The prompt demonstrations are populated with n random sentence pairs taken from the WMT training corpora and evaluated on the test corpora at inference. Orthogonal to our work, POMP (Vilar et al., 2022) improves upon this PaLM-based prompting technique by explicitly optimizing for the selection of n demonstration sentence pairs and obtaining results competitive with the state-of-the-art. More recent work (Garcia and Firat, 2022) using mT5 (Xue et al., 2021) investigated adding prompt-based natural language specifications to influence translated text properties such as formality level or dialect type. Experiments show that prepending textual artifacts such as "your majesty" to the English query conditions mT5 to generate translations in a formal tone. Our work prompts PaLM with n random translation pair exemplars as well. Different from previous research,

[1]Please note that due to the lack of large translation corpora with various genders and the complexity in creating non-binary gender datasets, our data is limited to feminine and masculine.

[2]https://ai.googleblog.com/2021/06/a-dataset-for-studying-gender-bias-in.html

we prompt with exemplars to interactively discover background knowledge or clarify ambiguities before translating.

Resolving ambiguities by asking for clarifications has been a recent topic of research, for QA and conversational search systems (Lee et al., 2019; Aliannejadi et al., 2019; Zamani et al., 2020; Dhole, 2020; Wang and Li, 2021; Wu et al., 2022b). Departing from such methods, INTERCPT does not produce sentences from a preset list of questions but is generated from a large LM without constrain. Concurrently to our work, Krasheninnikov et al. (2022) explored finetuning GPT-3 to generate clarifying questions and provide answers using human generated data from AmbigQA (Min et al., 2020) for open-domain QA. Another GPT-3 model simulates the user and generates answers while conditioned on ground-truth clarification questions. In contrast, our prompt-based method only needs few-shot demonstrations. Further, our simulated user does not rely on ground-truth clarification questions to provide an answer, which could be more realistic for a number of applications (including QA, text simplication, code generation).

5 Experimental Setup and Results

In this section, we present the main cross-lingual generation results of INTERCPT for formality, "it" resolution and polysemy ambiguity resolution subtasks.

Setup. We use PaLM (Chowdhery et al., 2022), a 540B-parameter decoder-only LM pretrained on primarily English-centric data with ∼20% of the data obtained from non-parallel multilingual corpora. The *generalist* prompt template is composed of two formality, three polysemy and three "it" resolution exemplars. All prompt-based methods are 8-shot with the same source sentences *S* to translate and corresponding translated sentences *A* in the target language. Each target language has it's own prompt template since *A* differs with every language. The simulated LM user is based on a single English-only 8-shot prompt template for all target languages. Example 5.1 shows the structure of an LM user prompt exemplars for polysemy. A complete overview of all prompts and exemplars used in experiments can be found in Sections F.1 for the User LM and Sections F.2 for the generalist Translator LM.

Example 5.1. *Given a Context (C), provide an Answer (A) to the Question (Q):*
S: *about*
C: *About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.*
Q: *Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?*
A: *"about" means approximately.*

Baselines. Our main baselines were chosen to compare the cross-lingual generation abilities of large multipurpose LMs given interaction, context or no additional information. Please note that, to the best of our knowledge, there are no other baselines that (1) explore large multipurpose LM's capability on contextualized (or interactive) multilingual translation; (2) do not require finetuning on large datasets.

LLMWCXT is the only PaLM-based prompt method that benefits from having *all of the background information required* to resolve ambiguities. Since this baseline has access to all information and the same in-context translation examples, it is strongest possible baseline to compare against for ambiguity resolution. LLMWCXT has a prompt with exemplars formulated as the one in example 5.2. In the example, references to **you** and **it** are directly accessible in context *C*.

LLMNOEXTRA is a PaLM-based prompt method that does *not* receive additional information to resolve ambiguities. This baseline is not only of interest for performance comparison and to evaluate model bias but also it can provide insights on the usefulness of additional background information to disambiguate queries. The structure of a LLMNOEXTRA exemplar is similar to example 5.2 without the context *C*. The model must translate the source sentence S in the target language without knowing details about "i" or the level of formality to employ for "you".

GTRANSLATE is a commercially available multilingual and multipurpose baseline queried using the Google Cloud Translation v2 model[3]. This baseline allows us to set performance expectations that LLMNOEXTRA model should reach.

Example 5.2. *Given context (C), Translate (S) from English to French:*
S: *Are **you** sure that **it** is pretty?*
C: *She was trying on a new **hat**. Looking at herself*

[3]https://translate.google.ca/

Lang. Pairs	Method	Formality			"it" resolution			Polysemy			
		BLEU	BLEURT	F-Acc.	BLEU	BLEURT	G-Acc.	Hit@3	Hit@10	B@3	B@10
en→es	INTERCPT	**36.3**†	**77.9**†	**67%**	**33.6**†	**78.9**†	**77%**	**46%**	**48%**	**54.6**†	**56.8**†
	LLMWCXT	34.7	77.1	64%	30.8	77.2	68%	40%	46%	46.9	55.1
	LLMNOEXTRA	34.6	77.0	62%	29.6	75.9	63%	33%	40%	44.9	51.0
	GTRANSLATE	31.4	75.3	50%	27.5	73.0	54%	—	—	—	—
en→fr	INTERCPT	**39.1**†	**70.6**	**72%**	**35.3**†	**71.7**†	**73%**	**46%**	**48%**	**46.9**†	**48.5**†
	LLMWCXT	36.4	69.9	65%	33.5	68.4	68%	36%	40%	40.1	44.7
	LLMNOEXTRA	35.7	69.2	63%	32.3	66.7	66%	33%	37%	38.1	41.8
	GTRANSLATE	30.7	67.4	58%	29.1	65.4	61%	—	—	—	—
en→de	INTERCPT	**35.8**†	**75.0**	**69%**	**24.0**†	**76.0**	**75%**	**43%**	**45%**	**45.1**†	**47.6**†
	LLMWCXT	33.6	74.6	61%	22.4	75.0	69%	35%	39%	36.1	44.9
	LLMNOEXTRA	32.5	74.4	62%	22.8	73.2	63%	32%	35%	36.7	41.3
	GTRANSLATE	27.5	72.3	53%	22.1	73.0	59%	—	—	—	—
en→ja	INTERCPT	**28.6**†	**69.7**†	**67%**	**23.1**†	**72.4**†	**74%**	**41%**	**44%**	**44.7**†	**47.0**†
	LLMWCXT	26.3	68.0	60%	21.4	70.8	67%	34%	38%	35.8	43.8
	LLMNOEXTRA	25.9	67.4	61%	21.2	70.3	61%	30%	33%	34.6	37.0
	GTRANSLATE	23.5	66.7	50%	19.9	68.6	52%	—	—	—	—

Table 2: Translation results using an 8-shot generalist template that contains exemplars for formality, "it" resolution and polysemy ambiguity types. F-Acc = formality accuracy, G-Acc = gender accuracy, B@n = BLEURT@n. BLEU and BLEURT results for INTERCPT labelled with † are significantly better than all other systems based on pair-wise significance testing (Koehn, 2004) with p = 0.05.

*in the mirror, she asked her **friend Isabelle**.*
***A:** **Es-tu** certaine **qu'il** est **beau**?*

To evaluate the impact of context or interaction, we also run LLMNOEXTRA, prompting without any additional information. The structure of a LLMNOEXTRA exemplar is simlar to example 5.2 without the context *C*. The model must translate the source sentence *S* in the target language without knowing details about "it" or the level of formality to employ for "you". The baseline is not only of interest for performance comparison and to evaluate model bias but also it can provide insights on the usefulness of additional background information to disambiguate queries. Finally, we test our datasets with a multilingual and general purpose Neural Translation Model using the GTRANSLATE API. This baseline allows us to set performance expectations that our LLMNOEXTRA model should reach.

Metrics. Our evaluation includes the standard BLEU and BLEURT (Sellam et al., 2020) automatic translation quality metrics as well as additional measures that assess specific ambiguity resolution capabilities. For formality, we use a rule-based classifier to quantify generated sentence formality levels (F-Acc) in the target language. We discuss details of the heuristics in Appendix G. Note that the formality classifier is based on the formality data creation scripts that allowed us to automatically identify formal and informal sentences in the source corpus. For "it resolution", we found that the PaLM 62B-parameter model was surprisingly accurate at identifying translated sentence genders (G-Acc). As seen in Table 7 of Appendix G, PaLM 62B achieves 97% and 93% accuracy in classifying samples of generated translations for Spanish and French respectively. For polysemy, we found that exact match metrics did not fully describe the performance of models. Whenever the model generated a synonym of the ground truth, the exact match metric would not consider the prediction correct. The LLMNOEXTRA polysemy exemplars are a comma-separated list of synonyms. Our hit@n measures whether the ground truth exists in the first n generated words. For example, if the model outputs the list of Spanish words ["aproximadamente", "cerca de", "alrededor de", "casi", "más o menos"], for $n = 3$, hit@3 would return a match for a ground truth target "cerca de" and no-match for a ground truth target "casi". To supplement the hit@n metric, we also report results of a new metric that we call BLEURT@n (B@n) which returns the highest BLEURT score of the first n generated word phrases. Since BLEURT captures the non-trivial semantic similarities between words using its contextual representations from BERT, we found that the metric better measures if correct synonyms were generated by the model. Note that we did not report the GTRANSLATE hit@n or B@n numbers since the API only provides single word outputs.

Discussion. Our test results for en-es, en-fr, en-de and en-ja are summarized in Table 2. We first notice that INTERCPT surpasses all other baselines. Surprisingly, LLMWCXT, even with all the necessary background to resolve ambiguities, signifi-

cantly lags behind INTERCPT on F-Acc. for formality, G-Acc. for "it resolution" and both hit@3 and B@3 for polysemy. This results suggests that the multistep computation approach of fist resolving the ambiguity subproblems and then generating text has an advantage over other baselines. BLEU scores are also 2-3 points higher while BLEURT scores are only slightly higher. This suggest that INTERCPT generates sentences syntactically much closer to the ground truth while conserving the correct semantics.

6 Analysis

Pair	Method	BLEU	BLEURT	G-Acc.
Gender Neutral Names — unseen ambiguities				
en→es	INTERCPT	**31.8**†	**74.1**†	**76%**
	LLMWCXT	29.9	72.4	66%
	LLMNOEXTRA	30.9	71.6	59%
	GTRANSLATE	27.8	66.1	56%
en→fr	INTERCPT	**31.0**	**63.5**†	**71%**
	LLMWCXT	29.5	62.6	64%
	LLMNOEXTRA	30.0	60.9	63%
	GTRANSLATE	24.5	57.7	56%
en→de	INTERCPT	**17.9**†	**72.2**	**73%**
	LLMWCXT	15.6	71.5	67%
	LLMNOEXTRA	15.2	70.8	61%
	GTRANSLATE	17.1	67.1	55%
en→ja	INTERCPT	**16.1**†	**70.3**†	**71%**
	LLMWCXT	14.7	69.1	65%
	LLMNOEXTRA	14.4	68.3	60%
	GTRANSLATE	14.1	66.0	54%
Neutral Professions — unseen ambiguities + unseen domain				
en→es	INTERCPT	**37.3**	75.8	**70%**
	LLMWCXT	37.1	**76.1**	69%
	LLMNOEXTRA	35.5	75.7	59%
	GTRANSLATE	37.0	72.7	56%
en→de	INTERCPT	**14.3**	70.0	**68%**
	LLMWCXT	14.0	**71.9**	66%
	LLMNOEXTRA	12.2	70.0	62%
	GTRANSLATE	13.8	67.2	54%

Table 3: Translation results on unseen ambiguity subproblems using the Gender Neutral Names data and with added unseen domain using the Neutral Professions data. INTERCPT results labelled with † are significantly better with p = 0.05.

In this section, we analyse interesting behaviors about our approach such as ambiguity generalization in Subsection 6.1, the importance of ambiguity resolution specialization in Subsection 6.2, the effects of scale for both the Translator LM in Subsection 6.3 and User LM in Subsection 6.4, an error analysis in Subsection 6.6 and bias in generated outputs in Subsection 6.5.

6.1 How does interaction generalize?

In Table 3, we provide translation test results on two held-out datasets that are described in Section 3: (1) Gender Neutral Names and (2) Neutral Professions. We use the same *generalist* prompt template as in Section 5 with exemplars that cover only formality, "it" resolution and polysemy. Specifically, our exemplars for both the Translator LM and the User LM do not contain exemplars to resolve the gender for a person's name or profession. We observe that on the Gender Neutral Names dataset INTERCPT performs best on BLEU and BLEURT and is much more able to resolve ambiguities with 6 to 10 points G-Acc improvements over LLMWCXT. On the Neutral Professions data, where test samples are taken from a different domain (Wikipedia biographies instead movie scripts), LLMWCXT and INTERCPT have similar performances. It is possible that LLMWCXT benefits from additional sentences in the context to better determine the style of the output. Nonetheless, INTERCPT provides a 1-2 point increase on G-Acc.

6.2 Are specialist better than generalist?

So far, we have studied a *generalist* 8-shot template covering three different types of ambiguities with at most three exemplars per ambiguity. In Fig. 4, we present results of *specialist* template that only covers one type ambiguity at the time (either all formality or all polysemy). Interestingly, specialization does not seem to provide much additional benefit in resolving ambiguities as evidenced by F-Acc, Hit@3 and B@3 results that are on par and often lower than the *generalist* approach. However, the *specialist* template does have a higher BLEU score, implying greater syntactic alignment with the target translation when more ambiguity-specific exemplars are added.

6.3 Are interactive generation abilities emergent at scale?

We show in Fig. 3 for each prompt template the effects of scaling PaLM parameters on the performance of formality, "it" resolution and polysemy for Spanish (ES), French (FR), German (DE) and Japanese (JA) target languages. Please note that while we vary the parameter count (8B, 62B and 540B) of the Translator LM, the User LM is a 540B parameters PaLM model for all experiments. The plots provide interesting insights.

First, at the 8B parameter scale, LLMNOEXTRA performs best across all languages for Formality and "it" resolution across all language pairs. Neither context or interaction seem to provide benefits to translation. Second, at the 62B parameter scale, the LLMWCXT and INTERCPT methods

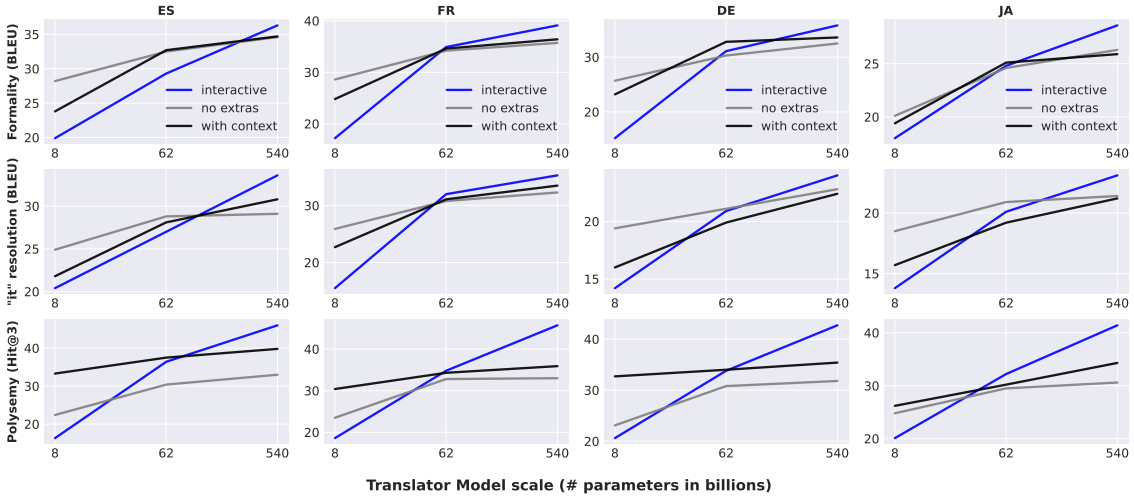

Figure 3: INTERCPT enables large LMs to solve ambiguity subproblems in cross-lingual generation. The multistep disambiguate-translate capability is an emergent ability that is reached at higher parameter scales (interactive = INTERCPT).

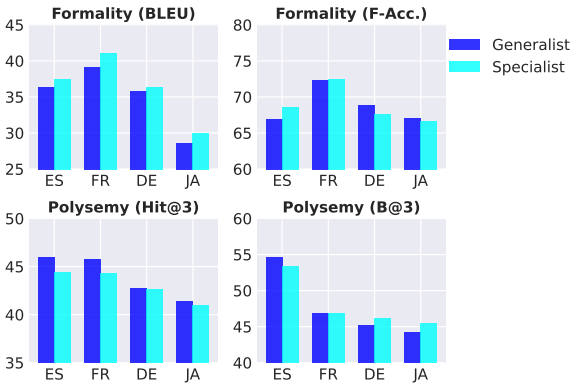

Figure 4: Generalist vs Specialist prompt templates for Spanish (ES), French (FR), German (DE) and Japanese (JA) targets.

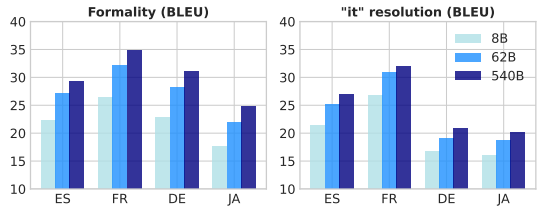

Figure 5: Scaling Simulated User LM improves the performance of a 62B Translator LM model.

have on par performances. Context or interaction in this case are only clearly beneficial for polysemy. Third, the PaLM 540B parameter INTERCPT outpaces other prompt-based methods across language pairs and ambiguity subproblems. At this stage, baselines scaling trend decelerates, with *scaling curves flattening*, compared to INTERCPT. It shows that INTERCPT is an emergent ability of model scale (Wei et al., 2022a). We conjecture that the emergent behavior of INTERCPT is due to a better ability to ask questions and incorporate answers before generating final prediction.

6.4 How important is User LM scale?

While the User LM allows us to automate the evaluation of interactivity for cross-lingual generation, it is not clear if the quality of the answer to the Translator LM questions impact performance. We hypothesize that a larger User LM model would provide higher quality answers and allow the Translator LM to better generate translated text. Fig. 5 shows that, when the Translator LM is a 62B PaLM model, a higher parameter User LM improve overall performance. It is therefore possible that answer quality has a significant impact on translation quality and that human-generated answers can further improve overall performance.

6.5 Can interaction help solve bias issues?

Gender bias is a common phenomenon in automated NMT systems (Borkan et al., 2019; Stanovsky et al., 2019; Saunders and Byrne, 2020). Even when there are explicit gender pronouns in the input query or in the context, NMT systems generated text tends to be masculine when translated into languages with grammatical gender (Stanovsky et al., 2019; Saunders and Byrne, 2020; Stafanovičs et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2022).

To measure gender bias, all generated translations are passed through the gender classifier for the "it" resolution balanced dataset. Similarly, to measure formality bias, generated translations are passed through the formality classifier for the formality balanced dataset. NMT systems can also suffer from formality bias (Rippeth et al., 2022).

However, we notice that INTERCPT is much closer to evenly producing masculine and feminine sentences. Our results shows that interactive ambiguity resolution via multistep computation better addresses gender and formality biases.

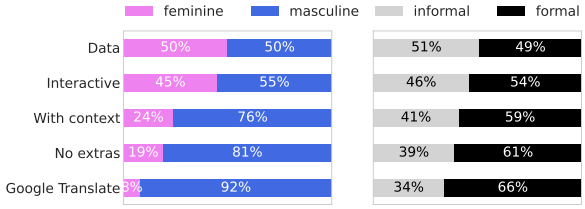

Figure 6: Bias in generated translations for French and Spanish on "it" resolution (left) and formality (right).

6.6 When is context better than interaction?

In this section, we provide analysis that describes common areas of improvement for *generalist interactive-chain prompting*. We first isolated test samples for French and Spanish for four ambiguities (formality, "it" resolution, neutral professions and gender neutral names) where the BLEURT scores were less than or equal to LLMWCXT scores. We then randomly sampled 50 interactions and manually analysed the interaction chains (query, question, context, answer, translation).

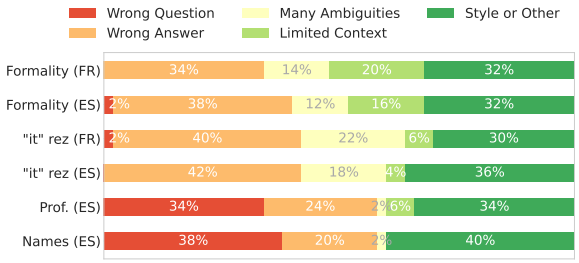

Figure 7: Error analysis. rez = "it" resolution, Prof. = Neutral profession, Names = Gender Neutral Names

This led us to five types of errors: (1) wrong question, when the Translator LM asked a question not related to the ambiguity; (2) wrong answer, when the User LM did not provide correctly disambiguate; (3) many ambiguities, when the query had multiple unresolved ambiguities or the User LM answer also contained ambiguities; (4) limited context, when the context was not sufficiently informative to resolve ambiguities; (5) style or other, when generated translated text had discernible differences with the ground truth. Fig. 7 shows that the majority of errors are from wrong User LM answers for formality and "it" resolution. This partially confirms our hypothesis in Subsection 6.4.

For tasks involving unseen ambiguities, the majority of errors come from the Translator LM with 68% to 78% of sample chains having the wrong question or noticeable differences in generated translated text style or form. We provide examples of interaction chains for each type of error in Table 4.

Error Type	*en* Query (S) and Question (Q)	Sim User Context (C) and Answer (A)	Observation
Wrong Question	**S**: But I swear to you it wasn't me. **Q**: What does "it" refer to?	**C**: I just thought that he'd blame me for predicting his death [...]. **A**: "it" is death	**S** can be translated without information on "it" and did ask a question to disambiguate formality.
Wrong Answer	**S**: Develop it further, Leonard. **Q**: What does "it" refer to?	**C**: -Get me a complete rundown on Miller [...]. -That's a good idea. **A**: "it" is a plan	"plan" is masculine in fr and es. However, "it" refers to "idea", which is feminine in fr and es.
Many Ambiguities	**S**: If anyone asks, you're a relief worker. **Q**: Who does "you" refer to?	**C**: -Okay, so I'm going to go with you. -White girls don't do runs. **A**: 'informal' since the speaker talking to a friend "Aaron"	The answer is correct however the name Aaron is gender neutral and was resolved incorrectly, impacting "worker" translation.
Limited Context	**S**: I'll bring it right over. **Q**: What does "it" refer to?	**C**: -You didn't get it? -Really? -Just a second... **A**: "it" is a harp	"harp" is likely wrong. We cannot determine what "it" is from the given context.

Table 4: Examples of interaction chain errors.

7 Conclusion

We propose *interactive-chain prompting* (INTERCPT), a prompt-based interactive multistep computation technique that first resolves cross-lingual ambiguities in the input queries and then performs conditional text generation. We have created and released a new datasets that covers five ambiguities: formality, "it" resolution, polysemy, gender neutral names and neutral professions for four different language pairs. Empirical results show that INTERCPT outperforms other prompt-based techniques that have access to all background information and context to directly resolve ambiguities. We find that INTERCPT MT is an emergent property of parameter scale that allows Large LMs to perform interactive generation tasks while other prompt-based techniques exhibit flattening scaling curves. INTERCPT can be considered a step forward more effectively interacting with machine learning systems.

Acknowledgements

For all the useful comments, we thank George Foster, Colin Cherry, Rick Genter, Patrick Fernandes and Jason Wei. For feedback on German and Japanese translation examplars, we thank Julia Kreutzer, Anja Austermann and Mikio Hirabayashi.

References

Mohammad Aliannejadi, Hamed Zamani, Fabio Crestani, and W. Bruce Croft. 2019. Asking clarifying questions in open-domain information-seeking conversations. In *Proceedings of the 42nd International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval*, SIGIR'19, page 475–484, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Saleema Amershi, Maya Cakmak, William Bradley Knox, and Todd Kulesza. 2014. Power to the people: The role of humans in interactive machine learning. *AI Magazine*, 35(4):105–120.

Tatyana Badeka. 2016. Machine translation: Search queries at ebay.

Rachel Bawden, Rico Sennrich, Alexandra Birch, and Barry Haddow. 2018. Evaluating discourse phenomena in neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 2018 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long Papers)*, pages 1304–1313, New Orleans, Louisiana. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Steven Bird and Edward Loper. 2004. NLTK: The natural language toolkit. In *Proceedings of the ACL Interactive Poster and Demonstration Sessions*, pages 214–217, Barcelona, Spain. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Daniel Borkan, Lucas Dixon, Jeffrey Sorensen, Nithum Thain, and Lucy Vasserman. 2019. Nuanced metrics for measuring unintended bias with real data for text classification. In *Companion Proceedings of The 2019 World Wide Web Conference*, WWW '19, page 491–500, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Sandhini Agarwal, Ariel Herbert-Voss, Gretchen Krueger, Tom Henighan, Rewon Child, Aditya Ramesh, Daniel Ziegler, Jeffrey Wu, Clemens Winter, Chris Hesse, Mark Chen, Eric Sigler, Mateusz Litwin, Scott Gray, Benjamin Chess, Jack Clark, Christopher Berner, Sam McCandlish, Alec Radford, Ilya Sutskever, and Dario Amodei. 2020. Language models are few-shot learners. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 33, pages 1877–1901. Curran Associates, Inc.

Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Adam Roberts, Paul Barham, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, Parker Schuh, Kensen Shi, Sasha Tsvyashchenko, Joshua Maynez, Abhishek Rao, Parker Barnes, Yi Tay, Noam Shazeer, Vinodkumar Prabhakaran, Emily Reif, Nan Du, Ben Hutchinson, Reiner Pope, James Bradbury, Jacob Austin, Michael Isard, Guy Gur-Ari, Pengcheng Yin, Toju Duke, Anselm Levskaya, Sanjay Ghemawat, Sunipa Dev, Henryk Michalewski, Xavier Garcia, Vedant Misra, Kevin Robinson, Liam Fedus, Denny Zhou, Daphne Ippolito, David Luan, Hyeontaek Lim, Barret Zoph, Alexander Spiridonov, Ryan Sepassi, David Dohan, Shivani Agrawal, Mark Omernick, Andrew M. Dai, Thanumalayan Sankaranarayana Pillai, Marie Pellat, Aitor Lewkowycz, Erica Moreira, Rewon Child, Oleksandr Polozov, Katherine Lee, Zongwei Zhou, Xuezhi Wang, Brennan Saeta, Mark Diaz, Orhan Firat, Michele Catasta, Jason Wei, Kathy Meier-Hellstern, Douglas Eck, Jeff Dean, Slav Petrov, and Noah Fiedel. 2022. Palm: Scaling language modeling with pathways.

Jacob Devlin, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova. 2019. BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, pages 4171–4186, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Kaustubh D. Dhole. 2020. Resolving intent ambiguities by retrieving discriminative clarifying questions. *ArXiv*, abs/2008.07559.

Jerry Alan Fails and Dan R. Olsen. 2003. Interactive machine learning. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces*, IUI '03, page 39–45, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Jianfeng Gao, Michel Galley, and Lihong Li. 2018. Neural approaches to conversational AI. In *Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Tutorial Abstracts*, pages 2–7, Melbourne, Australia. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Xavier Garcia and Orhan Firat. 2022. Using natural language prompts for machine translation.

Behrooz Ghorbani, Orhan Firat, Markus Freitag, Ankur Bapna, Maxim Krikun, Xavier Garcia, Ciprian Chelba, and Colin Cherry. 2022. Scaling laws for neural machine translation. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*.

Spence Green, Jason Chuang, Jeffrey Heer, and Christopher D. Manning. 2014. Predictive translation memory: A mixed-initiative system for human language translation. In *ACM User Interface Software & Technology (UIST)*.

Tom Henighan, Jared Kaplan, Mor Katz, Mark Chen, Christopher Hesse, Jacob Jackson, Heewoo Jun, Tom B. Brown, Prafulla Dhariwal, Scott Gray, Chris Hallacy, Benjamin Mann, Alec Radford, Aditya Ramesh, Nick Ryder, Daniel M. Ziegler, John Schulman, Dario Amodei, and Sam McCandlish. 2020. Scaling laws for autoregressive generative modeling. *CoRR*, abs/2010.14701.

Danny Hernandez, Jared Kaplan, Tom Henighan, and Sam McCandlish. 2021. Scaling laws for transfer. *CoRR*, abs/2102.01293.

Shafquat Hussain, Omid Ameri Sianaki, and Nedal Ababneh. 2019. A survey on conversational agents/chatbots classification and design techniques. In *AINA Workshops*.

Jared Kaplan, Sam McCandlish, Tom Henighan, Tom B. Brown, Benjamin Chess, Rewon Child, Scott Gray, Alec Radford, Jeffrey Wu, and Dario Amodei. 2020. Scaling laws for neural language models. *CoRR*, abs/2001.08361.

Philipp Koehn. 2004. Statistical significance tests for machine translation evaluation. In *Proceedings of the 2004 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 388–395, Barcelona, Spain. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Natalia Konstantinova and Constantin Orasan. 2013. *Interactive Question Answering*, pages 149 –.

Dmitrii Krasheninnikov, Egor Krasheninnikov, and David Krueger. 2022. Assistance with large language models. In *NeurIPS ML Safety Workshop*.

Kenton Lee, Ming-Wei Chang, and Kristina Toutanova. 2019. Latent retrieval for weakly supervised open domain question answering. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 6086–6096, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Dmitry Lepikhin, HyoukJoong Lee, Yuanzhong Xu, Dehao Chen, Orhan Firat, Yanping Huang, Maxim Krikun, Noam Shazeer, and Zhifeng Chen. 2021. {GS}hard: Scaling giant models with conditional computation and automatic sharding. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*.

Pierre Lison and Jörg Tiedemann. 2016. OpenSubtitles2016: Extracting large parallel corpora from movie and TV subtitles. In *Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'16)*, pages 923–929, Portorož, Slovenia. European Language Resources Association (ELRA).

George A. Miller. 1994. WordNet: A lexical database for English. In *Human Language Technology: Proceedings of a Workshop held at Plainsboro, New Jersey, March 8-11, 1994*.

Sewon Min, Julian Michael, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, and Luke Zettlemoyer. 2020. AmbigQA: Answering ambiguous open-domain questions. In *Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, pages 5783–5797, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Mathias Müller, Annette Rios, Elena Voita, and Rico Sennrich. 2018. A large-scale test set for the evaluation of context-aware pronoun translation in neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the Third Conference on Machine Translation: Research Papers*, pages 61–72, Brussels, Belgium. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Yuji Ogihara. 2020. Baby names in japan, 2004–2018: common writings and their readings. *BMC Research Notes*, 13(1). Publisher Copyright: © 2020, The Author(s).

Kishore Papineni, Salim Roukos, Todd Ward, and Wei-Jing Zhu. 2002. Bleu: a method for automatic evaluation of machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 311–318, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Jack W. Rae, Sebastian Borgeaud, Trevor Cai, Katie Millican, Jordan Hoffmann, H. Francis Song, John Aslanides, Sarah Henderson, Roman Ring, Susannah Young, Eliza Rutherford, Tom Hennigan, Jacob Menick, Albin Cassirer, Richard Powell, George van den Driessche, Lisa Anne Hendricks, Maribeth Rauh, Po-Sen Huang, Amelia Glaese, Johannes Welbl, Sumanth Dathathri, Saffron Huang, Jonathan Uesato, John Mellor, Irina Higgins, Antonia Creswell, Nat McAleese, Amy Wu, Erich Elsen, Siddhant M. Jayakumar, Elena Buchatskaya, David Budden, Esme Sutherland, Karen Simonyan, Michela Paganini, Laurent Sifre, Lena Martens, Xiang Lorraine Li, Adhiguna Kuncoro, Aida Nematzadeh, Elena Gribovskaya, Domenic Donato, Angeliki Lazaridou, Arthur Mensch, Jean-Baptiste Lespiau, Maria Tsimpoukelli, Nikolai Grigorev, Doug Fritz, Thibault Sottiaux, Mantas Pajarskas, Toby Pohlen, Zhitao Gong, Daniel Toyama, Cyprien de Masson d'Autume, Yujia Li, Tayfun Terzi, Vladimir Mikulik, Igor Babuschkin, Aidan Clark, Diego de Las Casas, Aurelia Guy, Chris Jones, James Bradbury, Matthew Johnson, Blake A. Hechtman, Laura Weidinger, Iason Gabriel, William S. Isaac, Edward Lockhart, Simon Osindero, Laura Rimell, Chris Dyer, Oriol Vinyals, Kareem Ayoub, Jeff Stanway, Lorrayne Bennett, Demis Hassabis, Koray Kavukcuoglu, and Geoffrey Irving. 2021. Scaling language models: Methods, analysis & insights from training gopher. *CoRR*, abs/2112.11446.

Elijah Rippeth, Sweta Agrawal, and Marine Carpuat. 2022. Controlling translation formality using pre-trained multilingual language models. In *Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Spoken Language Translation (IWSLT 2022)*, pages 327–340, Dublin, Ireland (in-person and online). Association for Computational Linguistics.

Sebastin Santy, Sandipan Dandapat, Monojit Choudhury, and Kalika Bali. 2019. INMT: Interactive neural machine translation prediction. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and the 9th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (EMNLP-IJCNLP): System Demonstrations*, pages 103–108, Hong Kong, China. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Danielle Saunders and Bill Byrne. 2020. Reducing gender bias in neural machine translation as a domain adaptation problem. In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 7724–7736, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Thibault Sellam, Dipanjan Das, and Ankur Parikh. 2020. BLEURT: Learning robust metrics for text generation. In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 7881–7892, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Artūrs Stafanovičs, Toms Bergmanis, and Mārcis Pinnis. 2020. Mitigating gender bias in machine translation with target gender annotations. In *Proceedings of the Fifth Conference on Machine Translation*, pages 629–638, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Gabriel Stanovsky, Noah A. Smith, and Luke Zettlemoyer. 2019. Evaluating gender bias in machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 1679–1684, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, Jakob Uszkoreit, Llion Jones, Aidan N Gomez, Ł ukasz Kaiser, and Illia Polosukhin. 2017. Attention is all you need. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 30. Curran Associates, Inc.

David Vilar, Markus Freitag, Colin Cherry, Jiaming Luo, Viresh Ratnakar, and George Foster. 2022. Prompting palm for translation: Assessing strategies and performance.

Elena Voita, Rico Sennrich, and Ivan Titov. 2019. When a good translation is wrong in context: Context-aware machine translation improves on deixis, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 1198–1212, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Jian Wang and Wenjie Li. 2021. Template-guided clarifying question generation for web search clarification. In *Proceedings of the 30th ACM International Conference on Information; Knowledge Management*, CIKM '21, page 3468–3472, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Jun Wang, Benjamin Rubinstein, and Trevor Cohn. 2022. Measuring and mitigating name biases in neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 2576–2590, Dublin, Ireland. Association for Computational Linguistics.

MALCOLM Ware, EIBE FRANK, GEOFFREY HOLMES, MARK HALL, and IAN H WITTEN. 2001. Interactive machine learning: letting users build classifiers. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 55(3):281–292.

Jason Wei, Yi Tay, Rishi Bommasani, Colin Raffel, Barret Zoph, Sebastian Borgeaud, Dani Yogatama, Maarten Bosma, Denny Zhou, Donald Metzler, Ed H. Chi, Tatsunori Hashimoto, Oriol Vinyals, Percy Liang, Jeff Dean, and William Fedus. 2022a. Emergent abilities of large language models. *Transactions on Machine Learning Research*. Survey Certification.

Jason Wei, Xuezhi Wang, Dale Schuurmans, Maarten Bosma, brian ichter, Fei Xia, Ed H. Chi, Quoc V Le, and Denny Zhou. 2022b. Chain of thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*.

Tongshuang Wu, Michael Terry, and Carrie Jun Cai. 2022a. Ai chains: Transparent and controllable human-ai interaction by chaining large language model prompts. In *Proceedings of the 2022 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, CHI '22, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Zeqiu Wu, Ryu Parish, Hao Cheng, Sewon Min, Prithviraj Ammanabrolu, Mari Ostendorf, and Hannaneh Hajishirzi. 2022b. Inscit: Information-seeking conversations with mixed-initiative interactions.

Linting Xue, Noah Constant, Adam Roberts, Mihir Kale, Rami Al-Rfou, Aditya Siddhant, Aditya Barua, and Colin Raffel. 2021. mT5: A massively multilingual pre-trained text-to-text transformer. In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pages 483–498, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Hamed Zamani, Gord Lueck, Everest Chen, Rodolfo Quispe, Flint Luu, and Nick Craswell. 2020. MIMICS: A large-scale data collection for search clarification. *CoRR*, abs/2006.10174.

Biao Zhang, Barry Haddow, and Alexandra Birch. 2023. Prompting large language model for machine translation: A case study.

Denny Zhou, Nathanael Schärli, Le Hou, Jason Wei, Nathan Scales, Xuezhi Wang, Dale Schuurmans, Claire Cui, Olivier Bousquet, Quoc Le, and Ed Chi. 2022. Least-to-most prompting enables complex reasoning in large language models.

The appendix contains more information on INTERCPT. We examine limitations of our work in Section A. In Section B, we further link the specific prompts to each interactive step in Figure 1. In Section C, we discuss the link between INTERCPT and methods such as *Chain-of-Thought* and *Least-to-Most prompting*. We discuss other meaningful related work in Section D. In Section E, we provide details on the datasets that we have created such as (1) data statistics and (2) tools, process and pseudocode to create the data. Finally, in Section F, we list all of the pseudocodes for prompting PaLM for both the User LM and the Translator LM.

A Limitations

Our work is about solving query ambiguities in translation which is a relatively unexplored area. Solving unambiguous sentences in Translation is a topic that is most traditionally researched in Translation. During initial experimentation, PaLM was able to correctly detect ambiguous and unambiguous queries in 98% of examples (with a 1,000 sample size and a balanced split between ambiguous/unambiguous labels). Nonetheless, we have not fully explored performance on unambiguous queries and this could be a possible limitation.

It must be noted however that our method is orthogonal to contemporaneous context-less or interaction-less translation work such as Prompting PaLM for Translation (*POMP*) (Vilar et al., 2022) in which prompts, exemplars and instructions are optimized to reach state-of-the-art translation BLEU/BLEURT scores on common WMT benchmarks with unambiguous text (see Related Works Section 4 for more details). INTERCPT without context is equivalent to the LLMNOEXTRA baseline since it uses the same prompt exemplars and the same model without context and without answers from the simulated user (see Section 5).

Our paper tackles the issue of user query ambiguities where we assume that the user has background information. For example, if a user wants to translate "are you sure it is pretty?", the user should know what "it" is and who "you" is. If the user refuses to answer questions, we can default translations to LLMNOEXTRA which is the same as INTERCPT without context or interaction.

While we have covered more ambiguities across more languages than other prior work, there is still ambiguities and languages that we have not yet tested. This could be another limitation for ambiguities that are significantly different than the ambiguities discussed in our paper. It must be noted that we have chosen common sentence-level ambiguities and that we have left paragraph-level ambiguities for future work. For example, "lexical cohesion" is an ambiguity type that is more common at the paragraph level and INTERCPT may not detect such ambiguities.

B More details on INTERCPT interactive steps and links to prompts

To make link between interaction steps in Figure 1, the process overview in Section 2, the appendix code and templates, we add the following:

Step 1: The Translation LM asks a question on ambiguity using language specific methods in Apppendix F.2. It takes as input the English text to Translate *en_text* and outputs the question Q. For example, if we want to translate English to Spanish with a generalist template, we can use *spanish_generalist_translator_interactive(...)*.

Step 2: The User LM answers the question Q generated in step 1 using any method in Appendix F.1. It takes as input *en_text* and the context C (ctx in the code) and outputs the answer U.

Step 3: If no other ambiguity is detected, the Translation LM translates using language specific methods in Appendix F.2. It takes as input the English text to Translate *en_text*, the question Q, and the answer U and outputs the translation A.

C Link with Chain-of-Thought and Least-to-Most prompting

In this section, we add a few more words on the link between INTERCPT and Chain-of-Thought (CoT) or Least-to-Most (L2M) prompting. CoT performs better than the baseline that has access to the whole information in the problem statement (similar to having context). The behavior is attributed to the sequential solving of subproblems (in our case ambiguity) and a multistep computation (in our case interaction). LLMWCXT has access to more information but does not involve multiple computation steps to solve a subproblem. This is how INTERCPT is most similar to CoT since INTERCPT uses multistep computation.

D More on Related Works

Interactive Machine Learning (Ware et al., 2001; Fails and Olsen, 2003; Amershi et al., 2014) is an approach where information is interactively

and iteratively supplied to a learning system. In prior interactive translation work, machine interactivity has assisted translators in writing translations by displaying automated word suggestions that update incrementally (Green et al., 2014; Santy et al., 2019). The approach however is limited by drop-down menu options and requires a certain level of sophistication from the user in the *target language*. Our approach discovers preferences and background knowledge about an input query in the *source language* and more flexibly adapts translations according to a user's natural language response. The interaction is similar to Conversational AI systems where user utterances influence generated outputs. Task or goal oriented conversational AI systems (Konstantinova and Orasan, 2013; Gao et al., 2018; Hussain et al., 2019) are typically deployed to answer knowledge-based questions, seek information or solve basic queries (e.g. making reservations, purchase an item). To our knowledge, our work is the first to explore conversational interaction in cross-lingual generation.

E More details on AMBIGMT ambiguity datasets

In this section, we provide additional information on what the datasets contain and how they were created. As mentioned in Section 1, we did not find datasets that covered multiple ambiguities for multiple language pairs. We provide an overview of publicly available datasets in Table 5. Upon manual inspection of samples from other public datasets, we found that translation queries were often ($>$ 50%) unambiguous since the translation query contained enough information and did not need to rely on the provided context. We inspected 200 samples from AMBIGMT and found that only $\sim$3% of queries did not need context to disambiguate the linguistic phenomena.

E.1 Dataset statistics

We present in Table 6 the data statistics for AMBIGMT. For polysemy, the total senses per word is the number of different definitions or meanings found for a specific source English word. Each ambiguity is well balanced across classes formal/informal or feminine/masculine. The Neutral Professions dataset is derived from the Translated Wikipedia Biographies dataset[4] that only covers {en-es, en-de} language pairs.

E.2 AMBIGMT data creation tools, process and heuristics

In this section, we present the steps, tools and heuristics used to detect ambiguities. For polysemy, formality, "it" resolution, gender neutral names, we extract the data from OpenSubtitles corpora and neutral professions from Translated Wikipedia Biographies. The source data that was used consists of parallel sentence level pairs. We first detect a sentence that has a specific ambiguity and extract the context by taking three to five preceding English sentences, depending on sentence size. For Polysemy, the context is an English sentence that contains the polysemous word that will be translated. The code and datasets are released **here**.

E.2.1 Polysemy

We provide the following list of steps to create the polysemy dataset for all languages:

1. Extract polysemous words from Wordnet. (Miller, 1994) using the NLTK toolkit (Bird and Loper, 2004)[5].
   - Create a list of English words.
   - Compute the number of definitions per word without counting definitions with synonym overlap.
   - Extract polysemous words (w_e) with more than three definitions and a word length greater than four.
2. For each Polysemous English word w_e, extract a list $l_x = \{w_{x1}, \ldots, w_{xN}\}$ of possible word translations using the Google Cloud Translation v2 API, where $x \in \{\text{es}, \text{fr}, \text{de}, \text{ja}\}$ is the target language.
3. For each Polysemous English word w_e and each target language $x \in \{\text{es}, \text{fr}, \text{de}, \text{ja}\}$:
   - Find a sentence that contains the word w_e in the OpenSubtitle dataset.
   - If the parallel sentence contains one of the translated word $w_{xi} \in l_x$ from step 2 and no other translated word, keep the English sentence as context.

E.2.2 Formality

Each language has specific formality rules. For Japanese, we direct the reader to our public code: https://github.com/jpilaul/

[4] https://ai.googleblog.com/2021/06/a-dataset-for-studying-gender-bias-in.html

[5] See example in https://www.nltk.org/howto/wsd.html

Dataset Source	Language Pairs	Linguistic Phenomena	Total Test Data Size
Müller et al.	en→de	(1) "it" pronoun resolution	12,000
Bawden et al.	en→fr	(1) Anaphora resolution, (2) lexical cohesion	900
Voita et al.	en→ru	(1) Ellipsis, (2) lexical cohesion	6,000
Voita et al.	de→en zh→en en→ru	(1) "it" pronoun resolution, (2) lexical cohesion	6,090
AMBIGMT (**ours**)	en→es en→fr en→de en→ja	(1) "it" pronoun resolution, (2) gender neutral names (3) neutral professions, (4) polysemy, (5) formality	17,200

Table 5: Other MT datasets that contain specific linguistic phenomena and provide context.
en = English, de = German, fr = French, ru = Russian, zh = Mandarin Chinese, ja = Japanese.

Table 6: AMBIGMT data statistics of each type of class and language pair.
Form = formal, Inform = informal, Mas = Masculine, Fem = Feminine, res = resolution, Prof = Profession.

Language Pair	Total Examples	Polysemy	Formality		"it" res.		Neutral Names		Neutral Prof.	
		Senses/Word	Form.	Inform.	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
en→es	4600	3.6	49%	51 %	50%	50%	51%	49%	52%	48%
en→de	4600	3.1	50%	50 %	52%	48%	50%	50%	53%	47%
en→fr	4000	3.3	49%	51 %	50%	50%	51%	49%	—	—
en→ja	4000	3.0	50%	50 %	52%	48%	53%	47%	—	—

interactive_chain_prompting. We provide the following list of steps to create the formality dataset for Spanish, French and German:

1. Find a sentence that contains "you" or "your" and that has word count less than 20, in the English OpenSubtitle corpus.
2. Select parallel sentences for each target language $x \in \{\text{es}, \text{fr}, \text{de}, \text{ja}\}$ that meet the following criteria.
3. If $x ==$ es, check the following in parallel Spanish sentence (all checks are initialized to FALSE):
   - If all verbs finish by "s", "ste" or "os", then is_verb_informal = TRUE.
   - If any pronouns is "usted", then is_pronoun_formal = TRUE.
   - If any pronouns is in ["tú","tu","te", "vos", "vosotros"], then is_pronoun_informal = TRUE.
   - If any determinants is "su", then is_determinant_formal = TRUE.
   - If any determinants is in ["tu","vosotros", "vosotras"] then is_determinant_informal = TRUE.
   - is_informal = is_verb_informal and is_pronoun_informal and is_determinant_informal.
   - is_formal = is_pronoun_formal and is_determinant_formal.
4. If $x ==$ fr, check the following in parallel French sentence (all checks are initialized to FALSE):
   - If any verbs finish by "x", "s" or "ons", then is_verb_informal = TRUE.
   - If any verbs finish by "ez", then is_verb_formal = TRUE.
   - If one of the pronouns is "vous", then is_pronoun_formal = TRUE.
   - If one of the pronouns is "tu", then is_pronoun_informal = TRUE.
   - If one of the determinants is in ["vos","votre"], then is_determinant_formal = TRUE.
   - If one of the determinants is in ["tes","ton", "ta", "toi"] then is_determinant_informal = TRUE.
   - is_informal = is_verb_informal and is_pronoun_informal and is_determinant_informal.
   - is_formal = is_verb_formal and is_pronoun_formal and is_determinant_formal.
5. If $x ==$ de, check the following in parallel German sentence (all checks are initialized to

FALSE):

- If "!" not in sentence and one of the pronouns is in ["Sie","Ihr", "Ihre", "Ihren", "Ihrem", "Ihrer", "Ihres"], then is_pronoun_formal = TRUE.
- If one of the pronouns is in ["du","dein", "deine", "deinen", "deinem", "deiner", "deines", "dich"], then is_pronoun_formal = TRUE.
- If "!" in sentence one of the pronouns is in ["er","sie", "es", "ihr"], then is_pronoun_formal = TRUE.
- is_informal = is_pronoun_informal.
- is_formal = is_pronoun_formal.

6. Keep samples if is_formal != is_informal, use 'formal' label if is_formal or 'informal' label if is_informal.
7. For each sample, create context by keeping the preceding three to five English sentences, depending if word count is above 20.

E.2.3 "it" resolution

We provide the following list of steps to create the "it" resolution dataset. The steps apply to all languages:

1. For each English sentence in the OpenSubtitle dataset, keep sentences where the word"it" exists.
   - Using a dependency parser, if "it" is expletive[6], skip sample.
   - In the parallel Spanish, French, German or Japanese sentence, if the sentence does not contain a verb and a gendered pronouns, skip sample.
   - Keep gender label.
2. For each sample, create context by keeping the preceding three to five English sentences, depending if word count is above 20.

E.2.4 Gender Neutral Names

We provide the following list of steps to create the gender neutral names dataset. Please note that for simplicity we used binary genders. Genders beyond female and male will be left for future work. The steps apply to all languages:

1. Compile a list L_{gnn} of gender neutral (unisex) names
   - Collect a list of names with gender statistic such as the percentage of people with the name who identify as female or male[7].
   - Keep the names that are used in approximately equal proportions (unisex) with at least a female or male proportion above 40%.
2. For each gender neutral name $\in L_{gnn}$, find a sentence that contains the name in the English sentence and keep the corresponding parallel sentence in Spanish, French, German or Japanese.
   - If the English sentence has gendered pronouns, skip the sentence if multiple genders are detected.
   - If the English sentence has no gendered pronouns, use a Part-of-Speech tagger[8] on the corresponding parallel sentence in Spanish, French, German or Japanese and skip the sentence if multiple genders are detected.
   - Keep gender label.
3. Replace gendered pronouns with [pr] in the source English sentence to remove simple clues about the name's gender.
4. For each sample, create context by keeping the succeeding three to five English sentences, depending if word count is above 20.

F Prompt templates used in experiments

In this section, we discuss the main prompt templates used in experiments. This includes INTERCPT *Translator* generalist and specialist templates to ask questions about ambiguities and exemplars to translate in French, Spanish, German or Japanese. It also includes INTERCPT *User* generalist and specialist templates to answer questions given a context. We also provide the prompt templates for the PaLM-with-Context experiments where we use context and the same exemplars to translate in French, Spanish, German or Japanese. Please note that we have normalized special characters for simplicity. The German and Japanese templates as well as Spanish and French templates with special characters can be found in our public code and data repository. In the python methods listed below, *en_text* is the input query, *ctx* is the context, *question* is the question from the Translator model and *anwer* is the answer from the User

[6]The spaCy dependency parser can be used to find expletive "it".

[7]Names with gender statistics were compiled and combined using a Japanese names database (Ogihara, 2020) and a English names database that originates from the United States Social Security Administration.

[8]Language specific spaCy models could be used.

model.

F.1 INTERCPT Simulated User Prompts

The 8-shot generalist Simulated *User* prompt template is the same for all languages and is provided in code block listing 1.

```
def generalist_simulated_user_context(en_text, question, ctx):
    """Generalist Simulated user has access to context and answers the question."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given a Context (C), provide an Answer (A) to the Question (Q):

S: about
C: About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?
A: "about" means approximately.


S: rent
C: Many single women cannot live independently because they cannot ( afford to) own or rent housing
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?
A: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.


S: abstract
C: For the international community is not an abstract concept, it consists of us ourselves.
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?
A: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies "concept" in the phrase " abstract concept".


S: What do you mean?
C: Daria, I just think that your field of vision could really be enhanced ... - Come on, Mom. - It's not my field of vision you want to enhance.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?
A: "you" is 'informal' since the listener is the speaker's "mom", it implies a familiarity with the listener "you".


S: This will accelerate your metabolic functions-- help you make the transition.
C: At the very least, get them to hold their fire. - Captain, the transporters are off-line. The docking port hasn't been hit yet.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?
A: "you" is 'formal' since "you" refers to a Captain and the speaker will typically use a polite form.


S: You know where it begins, you never know where it ends...
C: Someone once told me we always are where we're supposed to be. - Now I believe it. - Life is a journey.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general on their journey through life.


S: it is also very pretty.
C: Even when it is pouring outside, this umbrella is both practical and elegant.
Q: What does "it" refer to?
A: "it" is a harp.


S: Tell me, why do they have to tilt it?
C: -Frog is wrong. - I see here that you play the harp.
Q: What does "it" refer to?
A: "it" is an umbrella.


S: {en_text.strip()}
C: {ctx.strip()}
Q: {question}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 1: INTERCPT Generalist Simulated User Prompt Template

The 8-shot *formality* specialist Simulated *User* prompt template is the same for all languages and is provided in code block listing 2.

```
def formality_simulated_user_context(en_text, question, ctx):
    """Formality simulated user has access to context and answers the question."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given a Context (C), provide an Answer (A) to the Question (Q) about Sentence (S):

S: This is for you, too.
C: I'm Freya. - Welcome to Denmark, Mr. Helm. - You always greet people like this? - I'm Freya Carlson, your Tourist Bureau contact.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
```

```
A: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to a customer or tourist that Freya Carlson is greeting with the polite form "Mr.".


S: - i can gladly help you.
C: I will go to town to fetch the materials. Once I return, we can repair your majesty's royal carriage.
Q: "you" can be formal or informal. Who does "you" refer to?
A: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to "your majesty".


S: You know what I mean.
C: Elizabeth, will you bring the binoculars? - [Elizabeth] Mm, the stench is horrible. [John] Here, take a hold of this. - [Elizabeth] Is it dead?
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'informal\' since the listener "John" has familiarity with the speaker and uses the first name "Elizabeth".


S: You think you can make it through that kind of stuff, you think you can make it through anything.
C: Well, transitions are hard. - Been together ever since college. - Been through a lot. - You know, us coming out to her family, and her brother dying.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general going through a difficult moment.


S: You can imagine the princess-sized tantrum that followed.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
C: This is the bike that I learned to ride on. - I just didn't know my mom kept it. - It used to have these training wheels on the back with lights that would flash every time you pedaled. - Then one day, my mom took them off and said it was time to be a big girl.
A: "you" is \'informal\' since the speaker is talking about a funny childhood memory which implies a familiarity with the listener "you".


S: Can I just say, it's been an absolute pleasure to finally meet you?
C: Generations of Daleks just woke up very cross, and they're coming up the pipes. - Or to put it another way... bye! - Doctor, you must help me.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to a "Doctor" that the speaker just met.


S: You know where it begins, you never know where it ends...
C: Someone once told me we always are where we're supposed to be. - Now I believe it. - Life is a journey.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general on their journey through life.


S: City policemen questioned many of you this week.
C: Lying on his belly, he was carried home on a makeshift stretcher. - Next Sunday, after the service, the Baron asked the pastor to let him speak.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does \"you\" refer to in (S)?
A: "you" is \'formal\' since the speaker directly addresses several people or "many of you", the plural form of "you".


S: {en_text.strip()}
C: {ctx.strip()}
Q: {question}
A: """
    return templated_input
```

Listing 2: INTERCPT **Formality** Specialist Simulated User Prompt Template

The 8-shot *polysemy* specialist Simulated *User* prompt template is the same for all languages and is provided in code block listing 3.

```
def polysemy_simulated_user_context(en_text, question, ctx):
    """Polysemy simulated user has access to context and answers the question."""

    templated_input =
f"""[web] Given a Context (C), provide an Answer (A) to the Question (Q):

S: abstract
C: For the international community is not an abstract concept, it consists of us ourselves.
```

```
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?
A: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies the word "concept".


S: abstract
C: We need to abstract the data from various studies.
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?
A: "abstract" means to extract something.


S: about
C: About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?
A: "about" means approximately.


S: about
C: The story is about soldier returning home after the war.
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?
A: "about" means regarding.


S: bank
C: The online banking application does not work. I tried a few times and I could not transfer the funds. I went to the bank.
Q: Is "bank" a financial institution, the edge of a river, a set or series of similar things or the cushion of a pool?
A: "bank" is a financial institution.


S: rent
C: Many single women cannot live independently because they cannot (afford to) own or rent housing
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?
A: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.


S: bat
C: The bat flew over the forest and back to its cave.
Q: Is "bat" an animal or a sports equipment?
A: "bat" is an animal.


C: {ctx}
Q: {question}
A: """
    return templated_input
```

Listing 3: INTERCPT **Polysemy** Specialist Simulated User Prompt Template

F.2 INTERCPT Generalist Prompt Templates for each target language

The 8-shot *Spanish* generalist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 4.

```
def spanish_generalist_translator_interactive(en_text, question=None, answer=None):
    """Translation model asks questions and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given sentence 'S' to translate to Spanish, ask clarifying questions 'Q' to clarify ambiguities or multiple senses:"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given answer 'U' to question 'Q', provide the Spanish translation 'A' of sentence 'S'. Provide the best answer:"

    templated_input =
"""

S: about
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?%s


S: rent
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?%s


S: abstract
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: You think if I get contacts I'll suddenly turn into the homecoming queen.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: This will accelerate your metabolic functions-- help you make the transition.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s
```

```

S: They could wait 'till you're on the beach, then cut loose, or start firing right away.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: can't they just build it on an angle?
Q: What does "it" refer to?%s


S: It is also very pretty.
Q: What does "it" refer to?%s


"""
    if answer is None:
        templated_input = templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '', '', '', '')
        templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ:"
    else:
        templated_input = templated_input % (
            '\nU: "about" means approximately.\nA: aproximadamente, cerca de, alrededor de, casi, mas o menos',
            '\nU: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.\nA: alquilar, arrendar, rentar',
            '\nU: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies "concept" in the phrase "abstract concept".\nA: abstraccion, abstracto',
            '\nU: "you" is \'informal\' since the listener is the speaker\'s "mom", it implies a familiarity with the listener "you".\nA: Tu piensas que si uso lentes de contacto de repente me convertire en la nueva reina del colegio.',
            '\nU: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to a Captain and the speaker will typically use a polite form.\nA: Esto acelerara sus funciones metabolicas. Lo ayudara a hacer la transicion.',
            '\nU: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general and not someone specific.\nA: Podian aguardar a que uno estuviera en la playa y atacar o comenzar a disparar.',
            '\nU: "it" is a harp.\nA: no pueden hacerla en angulo?',
            '\nU: "it" is an umbrella.\nA: Es muy bonita tambien.',
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 4: INTERCPT **Spanish** Generalist Translator Prompt Template

The 8-shot *French* generalist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 5.

```
def french_generalist_translator_interactive(en_text, question=None, answer=None):
    """Translation model asks questions and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given sentence 'S' to translate to French, ask clarifying questions 'Q' to clarify ambiguities or multiple senses:"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given answer 'U' to question 'Q', provide the French translation 'A' of sentence 'S'. Provide the best answer:"

    templated_input = """

S: about
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?%s


S: rent
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?%s


S: abstract
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: You know where it begins, you never know where it ends...
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: This is for you, too.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: You know where it begins, you never know where it ends...
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: I'll help you find it before [pr] does.
```

```
Q: What does "it" refer to?%s


S: [pr] must have forced it somehow.
Q: What does "it" refer to?%s


"""

    if answer is None:
        templated_input = templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '', '', '', '')
        templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ:"
    else:
        templated_input = templated_input % (
        '\nU: "about" means approximately.\nA: environ, presque, quelque, a peu pres, approximativement',
        '\nU: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.\nA: louer',
        '\nU: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies "concept" in the phrase "abstract concept".\nA: abstraction, abstrait',
        '\nU: "you" is \'informal\' since the speaker has familiarity with the listener and uses the first name "Jerry".\nA: A qui as-tu parle ?',
        '\nU: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to a customer or tourist that Freya Carlson is greeting with the polite form "Mr .".\nA: Ceci est pour vous.',
        '\nU: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general going through a difficult moment.\nA: On sait ou cela commence, mais on ne sait jamais ou cela se termine...',
        '\nU: "it" is a key.\nA: Je vous aiderai a la trouver avant elle.',
        '\nU: "it" is a gate.\nA: Il a du le forcer d\'une maniere ou d\' une autre.',
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 5: INTERCPT **French** Generalist Translator Prompt Template

F.3 INTERCPT Specialist Prompt Templates for each target language

The *Spanish formality* specialist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 6.

```
def spanish_formality_translator_interactive(en_text, question=None, answer=None):
    """Translation model asks questions and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given sentence 'S' to translate to Spanish, ask clarifying questions 'Q' to clarify ambiguities or multiple senses:"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given answer 'U' to question 'Q', provide the Spanish translation 'A' of sentence 'S'. Provide the best answer:"

    templated_input = """

S: This will accelerate your metabolic functions-- help you make the transition.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: Poor baby... here's yours!
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: They could wait 'till you're on the beach, then cut loose, or start firing right away.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: You think if I get contacts I'll suddenly turn into the homecoming queen.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: For centuries, we have watched you, listened to your radio signals and learned your speech and your culture.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: I never have. I'm not sure you're supposed to.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal, informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


"""

    if answer is None:
        templated_input = templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '', '', '', '')
        templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ:"
```

```
    else:
        templated_input = templated_input % (
        '\nU: "you" is \'formal\' since "you" refers to a Captain and the speaker will typically use a polite form.\nA: Esto acelerara sus funciones metabolicas. Lo ayudara a hacer la transicion.',
        '\nU: "you" is \'informal\' since the speaker has familiarity with the listener and they both use "baby" and "buddy" to address each other.\nA: Pobre bebe... aqui esta el tuyo!',
        '\nU: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general and not someone specific.\nA: Podian aguardar a que uno estuviera en la playa y atacar o comenzar a disparar.',
        '\nU: "you" is \'informal\' since the listener is the speaker\'s "mom", it implies a familiarity with the listener "you".\nA: Tu piensas que si uso lentes de contacto de repente me convertire en la nueva reina del colegio.',
        '\nU: "you" is \'formal\' since the speaker addresses people not acquainted with or unfamiliar.\nA: Durante siglos, los hemos observado, escuchado sus senales de radio. Hemos aprendido su idioma y cultura.',
        '\nU: "you" is \'neutral\' because it is a generic "you" that refers to people in general that have been in this "line of work".\nA: Yo no. No creo que uno deba acostumbrarse.'
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 6: INTERCPT **Spanish Formality** Specialist Translator Prompt Template

The *Spanish polysemy* specialist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 7. Please note that the instructions for the translation step is different than the generalist or the formality specialist template.

```
def spanish_polysemy_translator_interactive(en_text, question=None, answer=None):
    """Translation model asks questions and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given an English word 'S' to translate to Spanish, to clarify ambiguities and understand multiple senses ask questions 'Q':"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given answer 'U' to question 'Q', Translate word 'S' into Spanish and provide unique and non-repeating synonyms in 'A':"

    templated_input = """

S: abstract
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: abstract
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: about
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?%s


S: bank
Q: Is "bank" to tilt sideways, or a financial institution, the edge of a river, a set or series of similar things or the cushion of a pool?%s


S: rent
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?%s


"""

    if answer is None:
        templated_input = templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '')
        templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: "
    else:
        templated_input = templated_input % (
        '\nU: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies "concept" in the phrase "abstract concept".\nA: abstraccion, abstracto',
        '\nU: "abstract" means to extract something.\nA: abstraer',
        '\nU: "about" means approximately.\nA: aproximadamente, cerca de, alrededor de, casi, mas o menos',
        '\nU: "bank" is a financial institution.\nA: banco',
        '\nU: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.\nA:
```

```
    alquilar, arrendar, rentar'
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n
    " + templated_input + f"S: {en_text
    }\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 7: INTERCPT **Spanish Polysemy** Specialist Translator Prompt Template

The *French formality* specialist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 8.

```
def
    french_formality_translator_interactive
    (en_text, question=None, answer=None
    ):
    """Translation model asks questions
    and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given
    sentence 'S' to translate to French,
     ask clarifying questions 'Q' to
    clarify ambiguities or multiple
    senses:"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given
    answer 'U' to question 'Q', provide
    the French translation 'A' of
    sentence 'S'. Provide the best
    answer:"

    templated_input = """

S: This is for you, too.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: To whom have you been talking?
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: You know where it begins, you never
    know where it ends...
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: You can imagine the princess-sized
    tantrum that followed.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: City policemen questioned many of you
     this week.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


S: You think you can make it through
    that kind of stuff, you think you
    can make it through anything.
Q: "you" can be neutral, formal,
    informal. Who does "you" refer to?%s


"""

    if answer is None:
        templated_input =
    templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '
    ', '')
        templated_input = f"{
    instructions}\n" + templated_input +
     f"S: {en_text}\nQ:"
    else:
        templated_input =
    templated_input % (
        '\nU: \nA: Ceci est pour vous.',
        '\nU: \nA: A qui as-tu parle ?',
        '\nU: \nA: On sait ou cela
    commence, mais on ne sait jamais ou
    cela se termine...',
        '\nU: \nA: Tu peux imaginer la
    colere de princesse qui a suivi.',
        '\nU: \nA: Les gendarmes sont
    venus interroger nombre d\'entre
    vous.',
        '\nU: \nA: On pense que quand on
     arrive a traverser ce genre de
    chose, on peut traverser n\'importe
    quoi.'
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n
    " + templated_input + f"S: {en_text
    }\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 8: INTERCPT **French Formality** Specialist Translator Prompt Template

The *French polysemy* specialist *Translator* prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 9. Please note that the instructions for the translation step is different than the generalist or the formality specialist template.

```
def
    french_polysemy_translator_interactive
    (en_text, question=None, answer=None
    ):
    """Translation model asks questions
    and uses answers to translate"""
    if answer == None:
        #  Ask questions
        instructions = "[web] Given an
    English word 'S' to translate to
    French, to clarify ambiguities and
    understand multiple senses ask
    questions 'Q':"
    else:
        #  Translate given answer
        instructions = "[web] Given
    answer 'U' to question 'Q',
    Translate word 'S' into French and
    provide unique and non-repeating
    synonyms in 'A':"

    templated_input = """

S: abstract
```

```
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: abstract
Q: Is "abstract" to consider theoretically, to extract something, or a summary, or an adjective?%s


S: about
Q: Is "about" an adverb that means approximately, near or a preposition that means regarding, over, surrounding?%s


S: bank
Q: Is "bank" to tilt sideways, or a financial institution, the edge of a river, a set or series of similar things or the cushion of a pool?%s


S: rent
Q: Is "rent" a tenant's regular payment for a property or to pay someone for the use of something?%s


"""

    if answer is None:
        templated_input = templated_input % ('', '', '', '', '')
        templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: "
    else:
        templated_input = templated_input % (
        '\nU: "abstract" is an adjective that modifies "concept" in the phrase "abstract concept".\nA: abstraction, abstrait',
        '\nU: "abstract" means to extract something.\nA: abstraire, extraire',
        '\nU: "about" means approximately.\nA: environ, presque, quelque, a peu pres, approximativement',
        '\nU: "bank" is a financial institution.\nA: banque',
        '\nU: "rent" is to pay someone for the use of something.\nA: louer'
        )
    templated_input = f"{instructions}\n" + templated_input + f"S: {en_text}\nQ: {question}\nU: {answer}\nA: "
    return templated_input
```

Listing 9: INTERCPT **French Polysemy** Specialist Translator Prompt Template

F.4 PaLM-with-Context Generalist Prompt Templates for each target language

The 8-shot PaLM-with Context *Spanish* generalist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 10.

```
def spanish_baseline_generalist_translator_context(en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given context 'C', Translate 'T' from English to Spanish:

C: About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.
T: about
A: aproximadamente, cerca de, alrededor de, casi, mas o menos


C: Many single women cannot live independently because they cannot (afford to) own or rent housing
T: rent
A: alquilar, arrendar, rentar


C: For the international community is not an abstract concept, it consists of us ourselves.
T: abstract
A: abstraccion, abstracto


C: Daria, I just think that your field of vision could really be enhanced ... - Come on, Mom. - It's not my field of vision you want to enhance. - What do you mean?
T: You think if I get contacts I'll suddenly turn into the homecoming queen.
A: Tu piensas que si uso lentes de contacto de repente me convertire en la nueva reina del colegio.


C: At the very least, get them to hold their fire. - Captain, the transporters are off-line. - The docking port hasn't been hit yet.
T: This will accelerate your metabolic functions-- help you make the transition.
A: Esto acelerara sus funciones metabolicas. Lo ayudara a hacer la transicion


C: Some of the guys got a little sick. - They were scared; I was scared. - I don't think we had any reason to be otherwise.
```

```
T: They could wait 'till you're on the beach, then cut loose, or start firing right away.
A: Podian aguardar a que uno estuviera en la playa y atacar o comenzar a disparar.


C: Even when it is pouring outside, this umbrella is both practical and elegant.
T: It is also very pretty.
A: Es muy bonita tambien.


C: -Frog is wrong. - I see here that you play the harp. - Tell me, why do they have to tilt it?
T: can't they just build it on an angle?
A: no pueden hacerla en angulo?


C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 10: PaLM-with-Context **Spanish** Generalist Prompt Template

The 8-shot PaLM-with Context *French* generalist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 11.

```
def french_baseline_generalist_translator_context(en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given context 'C', Translate 'T' from English to French:

C: About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.
T: about
A: environ, presque, quelque, a peu pres, approximativement


C: Many single women cannot live independently because they cannot (afford to) own or rent housing
T: rent
A: louer


C: For the international community is not an abstract concept, it consists of us ourselves.
T: abstract
A: abstraction, abstrait


C: I believe! - -Who else knows? - -I don't know. - Jerry, names! - I don't want to dance!
T: To whom have you been talking?
A: A qui as-tu parle ?


C: I'm Freya. - Welcome to Denmark, Mr. Helm. - You always greet people like this? - I'm Freya Carlson, your Tourist Bureau contact. - These are for you. Street maps, places of interest.
T: This is for you, too.
A: Ceci est pour vous.


C: It's like the city's changed her. - Well, transitions are hard. - Been together ever since college. - Been through a lot. - You know, us coming out to her family, and her brother dying.
T: You know where it begins, you never know where it ends...
A: On sait ou cela commence, mais on ne sait jamais ou cela se termine...


C: Even when it is pouring outside, this umbrella is both practical and elegant.
T: it is also very pretty.
A: il est aussi tres beau.


C: Okay, you don't smash the cherry on that. Just plop it in at the end.
T: Try to keep it in the top of the glass.
A: Essaie de la garder dans le haut du verre.


C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 11: PaLM-with-Context **French** Generalist Prompt Template

F.5 PaLM-with-Context Specialist Prompt Templates for each target language

The PaLM-with Context *Spanish Formality* specialist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 12.

```
def spanish_baseline_formality_translator_context(en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given context 'C', Translate 'T' from English to Spanish:

C: At the very least, get them to hold their fire. - Captain, the transporters are off-line. - The docking port hasn't been hit yet.
```

```
T: This will accelerate your metabolic functions-- help you make the transition.
A: Esto acelerara sus funciones metabolicas. Lo ayudara a hacer la transicion.

C: Who? - Me! - I think I've got a cold. - "Hey buddy, give me a Magic Hug will you!" - Magic Hug! - And me? - Shut up Swami
T: Poor baby... here's yours!
A: Pobre bebe... aqui esta el tuyo!

C: Some of the guys got a little sick. - They were scared; I was scared. - I don't think we had any reason to be otherwise.
T: They could wait 'till you're on the beach, then cut loose, or start firing right away.
A: Podian aguardar a que uno estuviera en la playa y atacar o comenzar a disparar.

C: Daria, I just think that your field of vision could really be enhanced ... - Come on, Mom. - It's not my field of vision you want to enhance. - What do you mean?
T: You think if I get contacts I'll suddenly turn into the homecoming queen.
A: Tu piensas que si uso lentes de contacto de repente me convertire en la nueva reina del colegio.

C: Men of earth, we of the planet Mars give you this warning. - We have known your planet earth since the first creature crawled out of the primeval slime of your seas to become man.
T: For centuries, we have watched you, listened to your radio signals and learned your speech and your culture.
A: Durante siglos, los hemos observado, escuchado sus senales de radio. Hemos aprendido su idioma y cultura.

C: Pull over here. This is the spot. - I guess you run into a lot of dead bodies in your line of work. - You get used to it.
T: I never have. I'm not sure you're supposed to.
A: Yo no. No creo que uno deba acostumbrarse.

C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 12: PaLM-with-Context **Spanish Formality** Specialist Prompt Template

The PaLM-with Context *Spanish Polysemy* specialist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 13.

```
def spanish_baseline_polysemy_translator_context(en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given context 'C', Translate 'T' from English to Spanish:


C: Many single women cannot live independently because they cannot (afford to) own or rent housing
T: rent
A: alquilar, arrendar, rentar


C: We need to abstract the data from various studies.
T: abstract
A: abstraer


C: About 2% of the households are enumerated using the canvasser method.
T: about
A: aproximadamente, cerca de, alrededor de, casi, mas o menos


C: The bat flew over the forest and back to its cave.
T: bat
A: murcielago


C: For the international community is not an abstract concept, it consists of us ourselves.
T: abstract
A: abstraccion, abstracto


C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 13: PaLM-with-Context **Spanish Polysemy** Specialist Prompt Template

The PaLM-with Context *French Formality* specialist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 14.

```
def french_baseline_formality_translator_context(en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given context 'C', Translate 'T' from English to French:

C: I'm Freya. - Welcome to Denmark, Mr. Helm. - You always greet people like
```

```
    this? - I'm Freya Carlson, your
    Tourist Bureau contact. - These are
    for you. Street maps, places of
    interest.
T: This is for you, too.
A: Ceci est pour vous.

C: I believe! - -Who else knows? - -I
    don't know. - Jerry, names! - I don'
    t want to dance!
T: To whom have you been talking?
A: A qui as-tu parle ?

C: It's like the city's changed her. -
    Well, transitions are hard. - Been
    together ever since college. - Been
    through a lot. - You know, us coming
     out to her family, and her brother
    dying.
T: You know where it begins, you never
    know where it ends...
A: On sait ou cela commence, mais on ne
    sait jamais ou cela se termine...

C: You know, if you're gonna go for a
    spin, I suggest you get your helmet.
     - This is the bike that I learned
    to ride on. - I just didn't know my
    mom kept it. - It used to have these
     training wheels on the back with
    lights that would flash every time
    you pedaled. - Then one day, my mom
    took them off and said it was time
    to be a big girl.
T: You can imagine the princess-sized
    tantrum that followed.
A: Tu peux imaginer la colere de
    princesse qui a suivi.

C: He was in a state of shock, unable to
     walk. - Lying on his belly, he was
    carried home on a makeshift
    stretcher. - Next Sunday, after the
    service, the Baron asked the pastor
    to let him speak.
T: City policemen questioned many of you
     this week.
A: Les gendarmes sont venus interroger
    nombre d\'entre vous.

C: I tried to explain... He might have
    gotten hurt! - I was actually doing
    him a favour. - Someone once told me
     we always are where we're supposed
    to be. - Now I believe it. - Life is
     a journey.
T: You think you can make it through
    that kind of stuff, you think you
    can make it through anything.
A: On pense que quand on arrive a
    traverser ce genre de chose, on peut
     traverser n\'importe quoi.

C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 14: PaLM-with-Context **French Formality** Specialist Prompt Template

The PaLM-with Context *French Polysemy* specialist prompt template is the same for all test ambiguity data and is provided in code block listing 15.

```
def
    french_baseline_polysemy_translator_context
    (en_text, ctx):
    """Translation model uses context to
     translate."""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given
    context 'C', Translate 'T' from
    English to French:

C: Consequently a strategy has been
    defined that allows departments to
    approach its implementation in a
    step-wise manner.
T: approach
A: s'approcher, aborder, contacter, s'
    adresser

C: We need to abstract the data from
    various studies.
T: abstract
A: abstraire, extraire

C: About 2% of the households are
    enumerated using the canvasser
    method.
T: about
A: environ, presque, quelque, a peu pres
    , approximativement

C: The bat flew over the forest and back
     to its cave.
T: bat
A: chauve-souris

C: For the international community is
    not an abstract concept, it consists
     of us ourselves.
T: abstract
A: abstraction, abstrait

C: {ctx}
T: {en_text}
A:"""
    return templated_input
```

Listing 15: PaLM-with-Context **French Polysemy** Specialist Prompt Template

G More details on gender and formality classifier

The classifiers fall into 2 categories: (1) heuristic based classification, that use the same language rules from section E.2; (2) neural network based classification, using a PaLM 62B model with 8-shot in-demonstration exemplars. We provide below the exemplars that were used to classify gender of French in code block listing 16 and Spanish sentences in code block listing 17. Note that we added exemplars until we had a satisfactory score on our

ground truth translated sentence (see Table 7).

```
def french_gender_it_classifier_template(en_text, fr_text):
  """Classify a French sentence as feminine or masculine. 7-shot examples"""

    templated_input = f"""[web] Given French sentence 'F', provide the gender of "it" in English sentence 'T' and explain in 'E'. Gender in 'A' must be 'feminine', 'masculine' or 'neutral':


T: lily and marshall decided to sell it for one simple reason.
F: lyly et marshall l\'avaient mise en vente pour une seule raison.
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "mise" refers to a feminine object.


T: - maybe you need to shake it up.
F: - peut-etre qu'il faut le secouer.
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "le" refers to a masculine object.


T: i want you to get it for me.
F: Je veux que tu me la rapportes.
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "la" refers to a feminine object.


T: put it back.
F: repose-le.
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "le" refers to a masculine object.


T: I'm afraid i won't be able to get it for you.
F: Je crains de ne pas pouvoir te l'obtenir.
A: neutral
E: It is 'neutral' since we cannot determine gender with "l\'" only.


T: that view is even more beautiful when you have someone to share it with.
F: elle est encore plus belle si on n'est pas seul.
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "it" refers to "view" in English and "vue" in French which is feminine.


T: where's it going?
F: ou va-t-il ?
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "it" refers to "il" in French which is masculine.

T: {en_text}
F: {fr_text}
A: """
    return templated_input
```

Listing 16: PaLM prompt template for gender classification of French sentences

```
def spanish_gender_it_classifier_template(en_text, es_text):
    """Classify a Spanish sentence as feminine or masculine. 8-shot examples"""

    templated_input =

f"""[web] Given Spanish sentence 'F', provide the gender in 'A' and explain in 'E'. Gender 'A' must be either 'feminine' or 'masculine':

F: nos habriamos pasado el dia mirandola.
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "la" and verb "mirandola" refer to a feminine object.


F: - los peruanos no podian pronunciarlo.
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "lo" in verb "pronunciarlo" refers to a masculine object.


F: Quiero decir, me encantaria volver a verlo.
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "lo" in verb "verlo" refers to a masculine object.


F: debemos ponerla de vuelta?
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "la" in verb "ponerla" refers to a feminine object.


F: -tiene que bebersela o tirarla.
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "la" in verbs "bebersela" and "tirarla" refer to a feminine object.


F: Guardalo para el proximo barco.
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "lo" in verb "Guardalo" refers to a masculine object.

```

```
F: \"escuchandola me dan ganas de vivir
    .\"
A: feminine
E: It is 'feminine' since "la" in verb "
    escuchandola" refers to a feminine
    object.


F: !cambialo al menos!
A: masculine
E: It is 'masculine' since "lo" in verb
    "cambialo" refers to a masculine
    object.


F: {es_text.lower()}
A: """
    return templated_input
```

Listing 17: PaLM prompt template for gender classification of Spanish sentences

We have added the classification heuristics and other classification templates to our public data and code repository.

Table 7: PaLM 62B gender classification results on a 100 generated translation samples.

Spanish	**French**
97%	93%