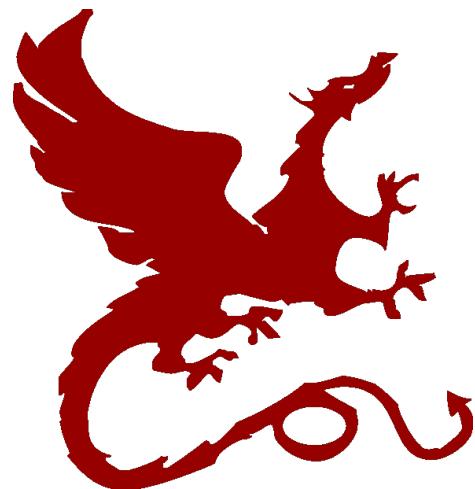


Algorithms for NLP



Machine Translation II

Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick – CMU

Slides: Dan Klein – UC Berkeley

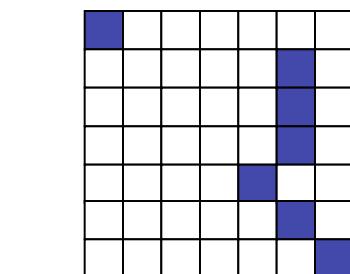
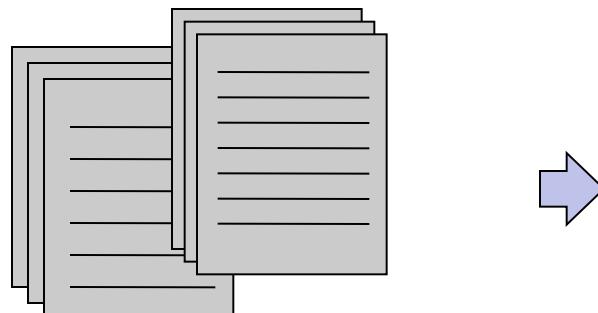
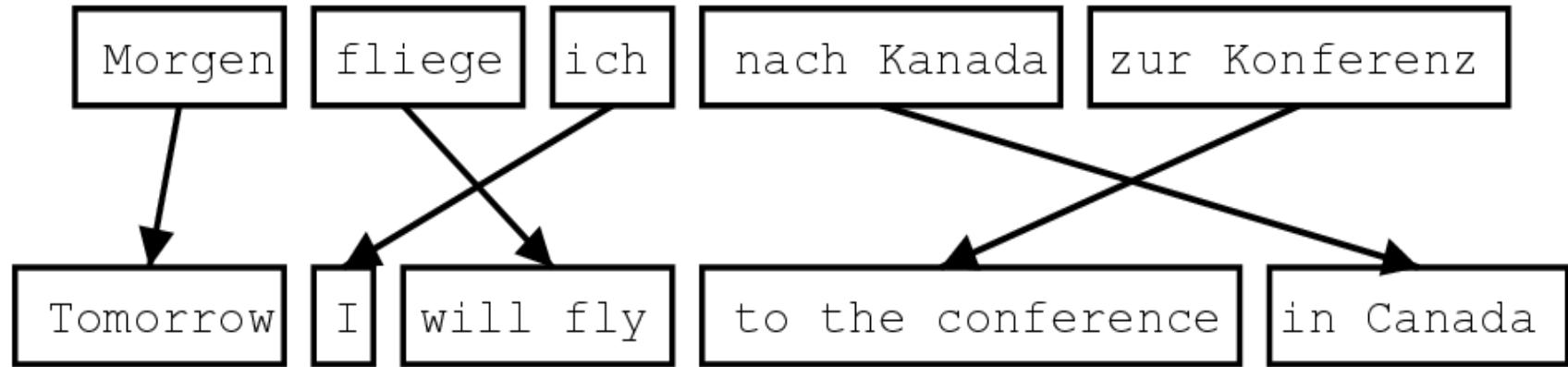


Announcements

- Project 1 grades out today
 - Requirements (6 points)
 - Write-up (2 points)
 - Clearly written (1 point)
 - Exceeds reqs (1 point)
 - Extra (unbounded)
- Out of 9 points



Phrase-Based System Overview



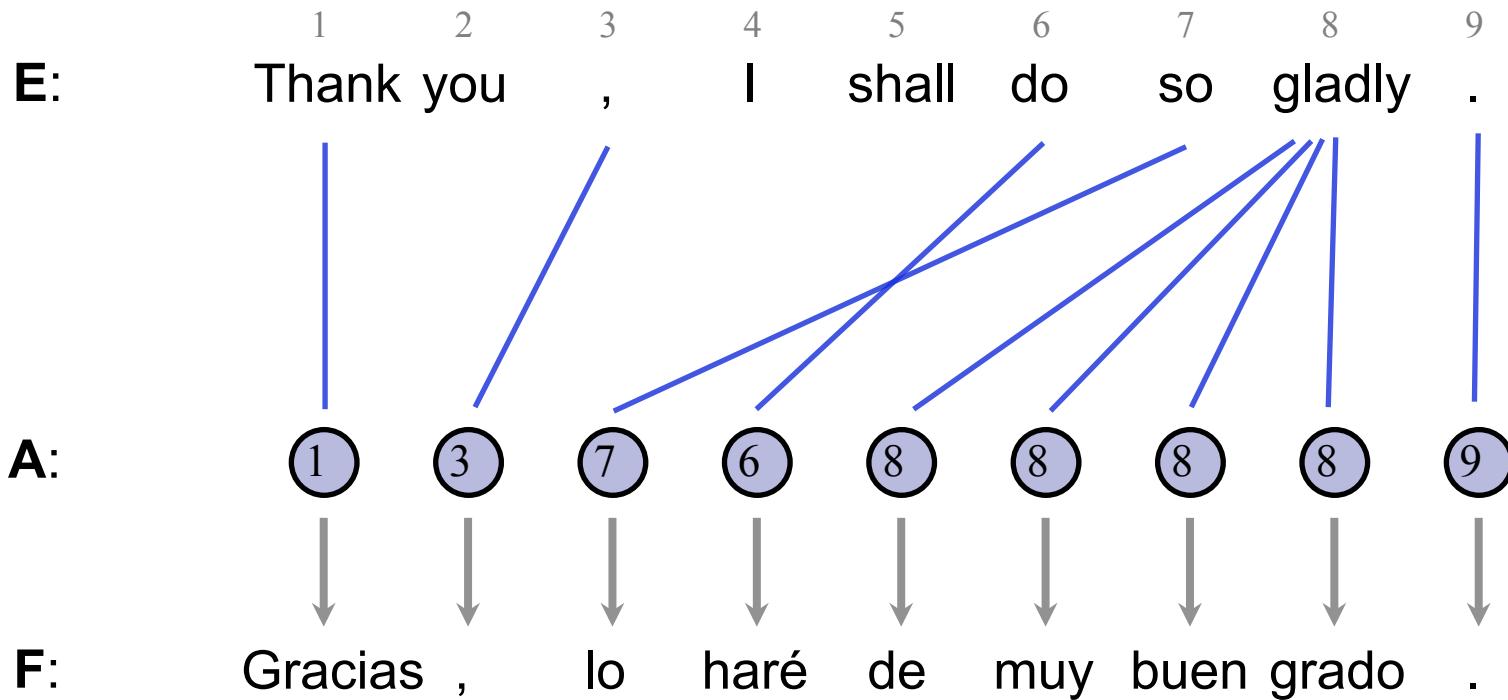
cat chat 0.9
the cat le chat 0.8
dog chien 0.8
house maison 0.6
my house ma maison 0.9
language langue 0.9
...

Phrase table
(translation model)

Word Alignment



IBM Models 1/2



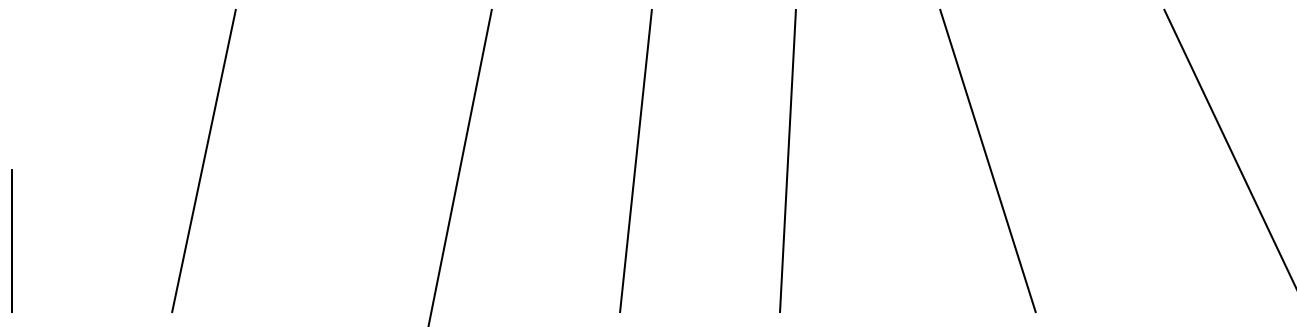
Model Parameters

Emissions: $P(F_1 = \text{Gracias} | E_{A1} = \text{Thank})$ *Transitions: $P(A_2 = 3)$*



Monotonic Translation

Japan shaken by two new quakes

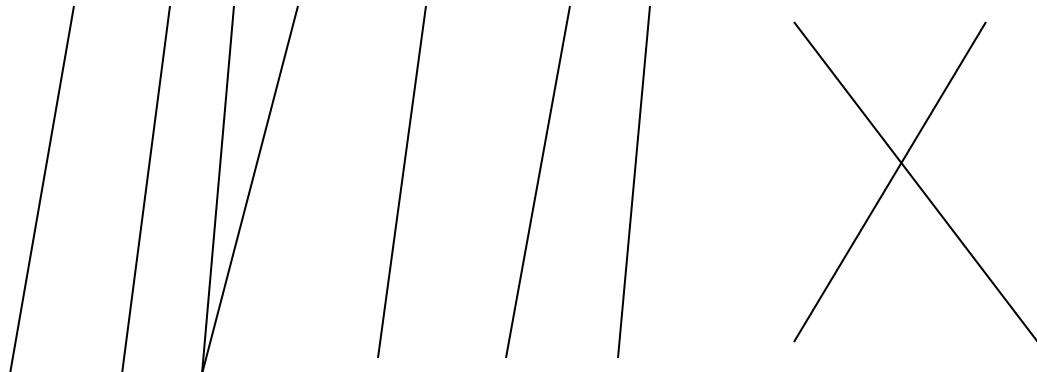


Le Japon secoué par deux nouveaux séismes



Local Order Change

Japan is at the junction of four tectonic plates



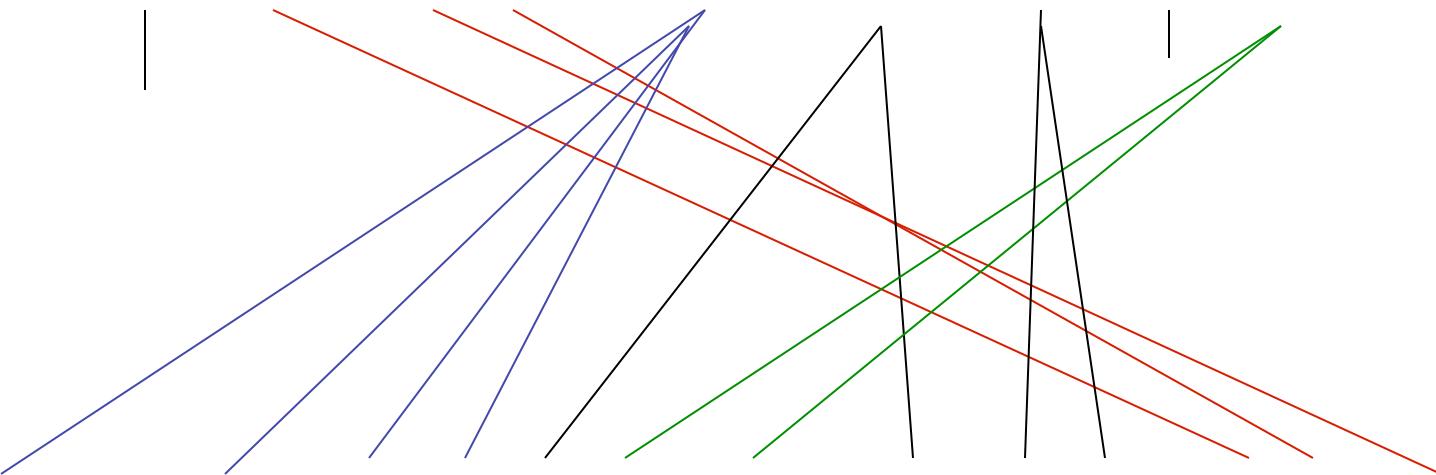
Le Japon est au confluent de quatre plaques tectoniques

HMM Model: Local Monotonicity



Phrase Movement

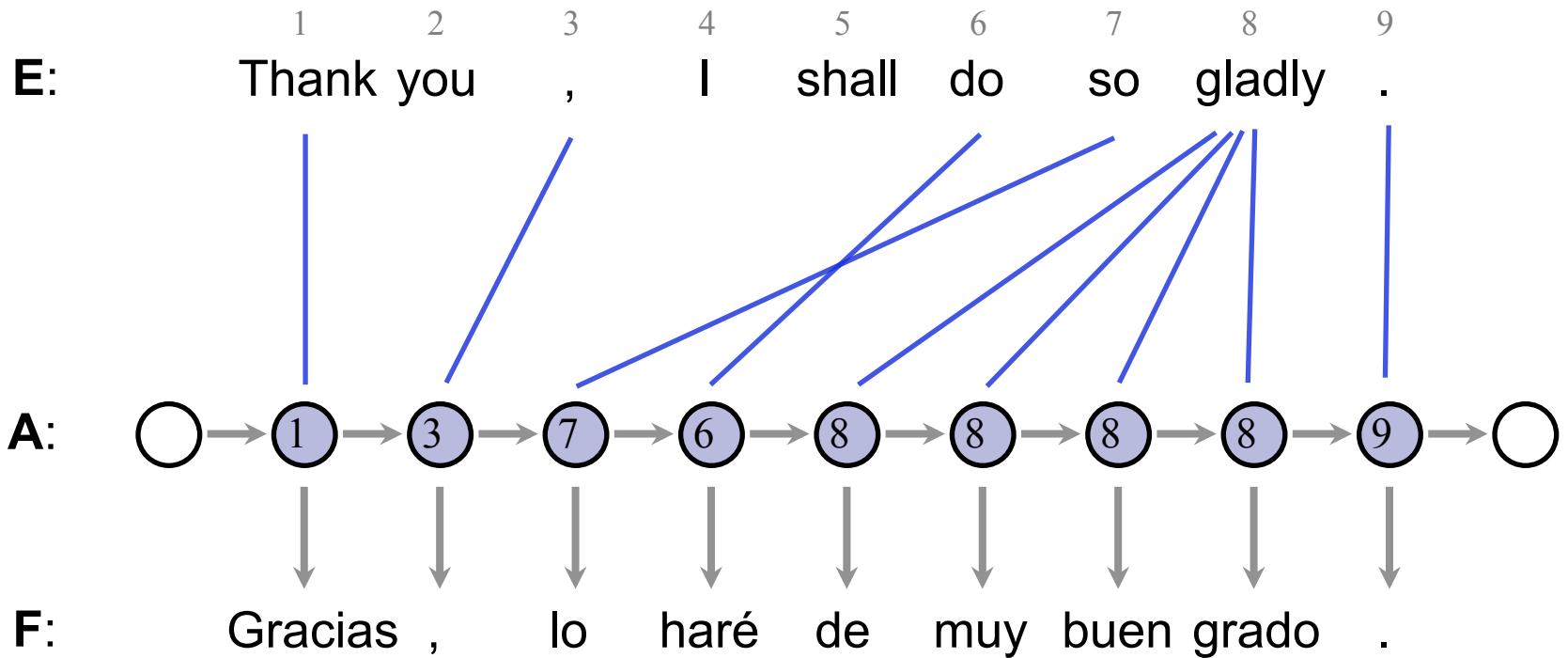
On Tuesday Nov. 4, earthquakes rocked Japan once again



Des tremblements de terre ont à nouveau touché le Japon jeudi 4 novembre.



The HMM Model



Model Parameters

Emissions: $P(F_1 = \text{Gracias} | E_{A1} = \text{Thank})$ *Transitions:* $P(A_2 = 3 | A_1 = 1)$

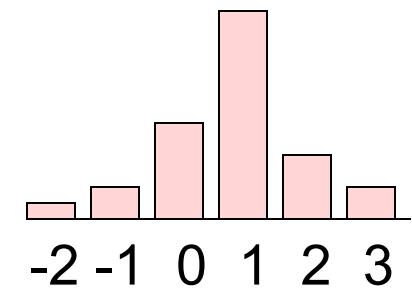


The HMM Model

- Model 2 preferred global monotonicity
- We want local monotonicity:
 - Most jumps are small
- HMM model (Vogel 96)

f	$t(f e)$
nationale	0.469
national	0.418
nationaux	0.054
nationales	0.029

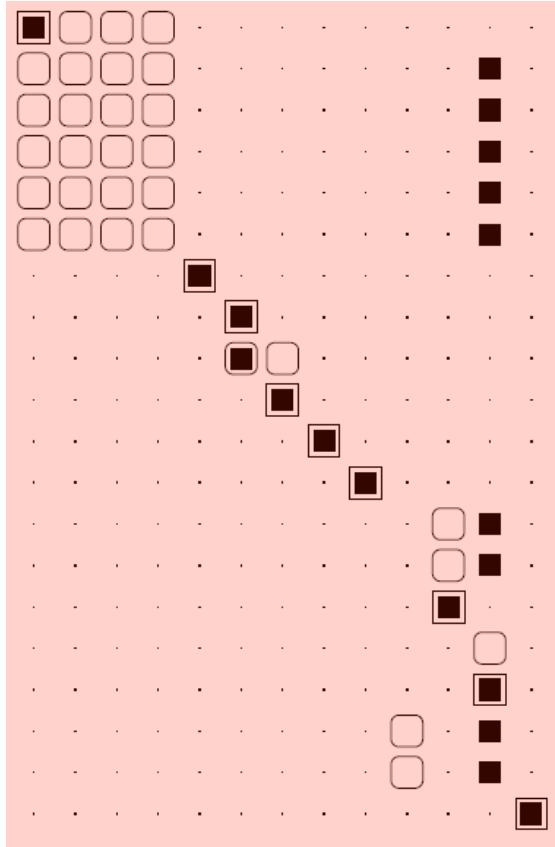
$$P(f, a|e) = \prod_j P(a_j|a_{j-1}) P(f_j|e_i)$$
$$P(a_j - a_{j-1})$$



- Re-estimate using the forward-backward algorithm
- Handling nulls requires some care
- What are we still missing?

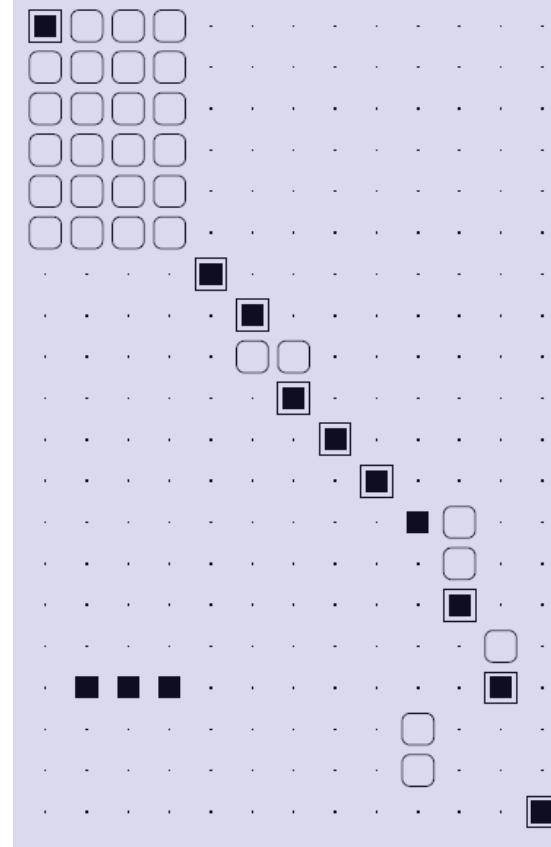


HMM Examples



nous
ne
avons
pas
cru
bon
de
assister

la
runion
et
en
avons
inform
le
cojo
en
consquence
.



nous
ne
avons
pas
cru
bon
de
assister

la
runion
et
en
avons
inform
le
cojo
en
consquence
.



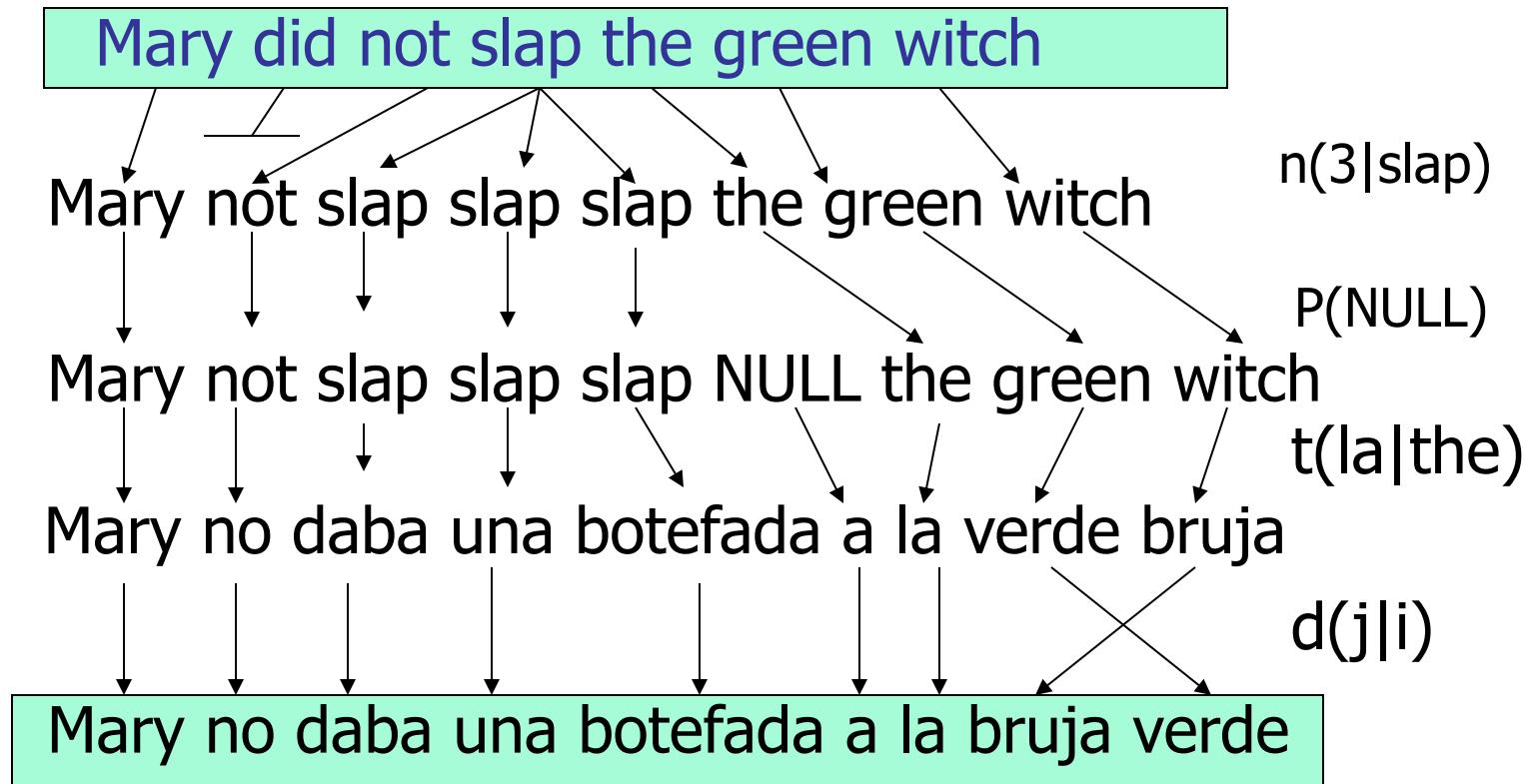
AER for HMMs

Model	AER
Model 1 INT	19.5
HMM E→F	11.4
HMM F→E	10.8
HMM AND	7.1
HMM INT	4.7
GIZA M4 AND	6.9

Models 3, 4, and 5: Fertility



IBM Models 3/4/5



[from Al-Onaizan and Knight, 1998]



Examples: Translation and Fertility

the

f	$t(f e)$	ϕ	$n(\phi e)$
le	0.497	1	0.746
la	0.207	0	0.254
les	0.155		
l'	0.086		
ce	0.018		
cette	0.011		

not

f	$t(f e)$	ϕ	$n(\phi e)$
ne	0.497	2	0.735
pas	0.442	0	0.154
non	0.029	1	0.107
rien	0.011		

farmers

f	$t(f e)$	ϕ	$n(\phi e)$
agriculteurs	0.442	2	0.731
les	0.418	1	0.228
cultivateurs	0.046	0	0.039
producteurs	0.021		



Example: Idioms

nodding

he is nodding
/ ⊥
 \ /
il hoche la tête

f	$t(f e)$	ϕ	$n(\phi e)$
signe	0.164	4	0.342
la	0.123	3	0.293
tête	0.097	2	0.167
oui	0.086	1	0.163
fait	0.073	0	0.023
que	0.073		
hoche	0.054		
hocher	0.048		
faire	0.030		
me	0.024		
approuve	0.019		
qui	0.019		
un	0.012		
faites	0.011		



Example: Morphology

should

f	$t(f \mid e)$	ϕ	$n(\phi \mid e)$
devrait	0.330	1	0.649
devraient	0.123	0	0.336
devrions	0.109	2	0.014
faudrait	0.073		
faut	0.058		
doit	0.058		
aurait	0.041		
doivent	0.024		
devons	0.017		
devrais	0.013		



Some Results

- [Och and Ney 03]

Model	Training scheme	0.5K	8K	128K	1.47M
Dice		50.9	43.4	39.6	38.9
Dice+C		46.3	37.6	35.0	34.0
Model 1	1^5	40.6	33.6	28.6	25.9
Model 2	$1^5 2^5$	46.7	29.3	22.0	19.5
HMM	$1^5 H^5$	26.3	23.3	15.0	10.8
Model 3	$1^5 2^5 3^3$	43.6	27.5	20.5	18.0
	$1^5 H^5 3^3$	27.5	22.5	16.6	13.2
Model 4	$1^5 2^5 3^3 4^3$	41.7	25.1	17.3	14.1
	$1^5 H^5 3^3 4^3$	26.1	20.2	13.1	9.4
	$1^5 H^5 4^3$	26.3	21.8	13.3	9.3
Model 5	$1^5 H^5 4^3 5^3$	26.5	21.5	13.7	9.6
	$1^5 H^5 3^3 4^3 5^3$	26.5	20.4	13.4	9.4
Model 6	$1^5 H^5 4^3 6^3$	26.0	21.6	12.8	8.8
	$1^5 H^5 3^3 4^3 6^3$	25.9	20.3	12.5	8.7

Phrase-Based MT

Phrase-Based Translation Overview

Input: lo haré | rápidamente | .

The decoder...

Translations: I'll do it | quickly | .
 quickly | I'll do it | .

*tries different segmentations,
 translates phrase by phrase,
 and considers reorderings.*

Objective: $\arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} [P(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) \cdot P(\mathbf{e})]$

$$\arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} \left[\prod_{\langle \bar{e}, \bar{f} \rangle} P(\bar{f}|\bar{e}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{e}|} P(e_i|e_{i-1}, e_{i-2}) \right]$$



Phrase-Based Decoding

这 7人 中包括 来自 法国 和 俄罗斯 的 宇航 员 .

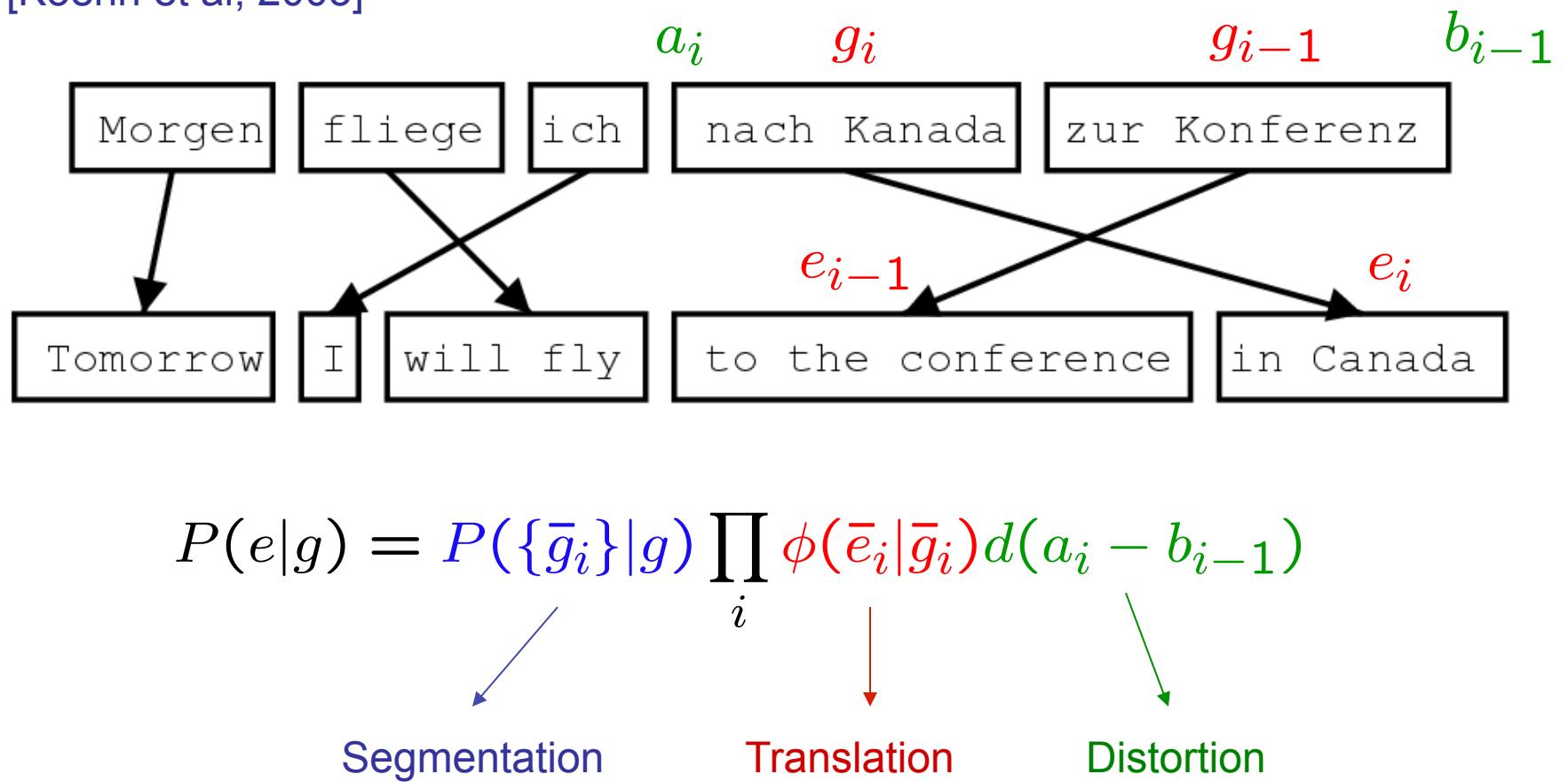
the	7 people	including	by some	and	the russian	the	the astronauts	,
it	7 people included		by france	and the	the russian		international astronautical	of rapporteur .
this	7 out	including the	from	the french	and the russian	the fifth		.
these	7 among	including from		the french and	of the russian	of	space	members .
that	7 persons	including from the		of france	and to	russian	of the aerospace	members .
	7 include		from the	of france and	russian	astronauts		. the
	7 numbers include		from france		and russian	of astronauts who		."
	7 populations include		those from france		and russian	astronauts .		
	7 deportees included		come from	france	and russia	in	astronautical	personnel ;
	7 philtrum	including those from		france and	russia	a space	member	
		including representatives from		france and the	russia	astronaut		
		include	came from	france and russia		by cosmonauts		
		include representatives from		french	and russia	cosmonauts		
		include	came from france		and russia 's	cosmonauts .		
		includes	coming from	french and	russia 's	cosmonaut		
				french and russian	's	astronavigation	member .	
				french	and russia	astronauts		
					and russia 's		special rapporteur	
				, and	russia		rapporteur	
				, and russia			rapporteur .	
				, and russia				
				or	russia 's			

Decoder design is important: [Koehn et al. 03]



The Pharaoh “Model”

[Koehn et al, 2003]





The Pharaoh “Model”

$$P(f|e) = P(\{\bar{e}_i\}|e) \prod_i \phi(\bar{f}_i|\bar{e}_i) d(a_i - b_{i-1})$$
$$\frac{1}{K} \quad \frac{count(\bar{f}_i, \bar{e}_i)}{count(\bar{e}_i)} \quad \alpha^{|a_i - b_{i-1}|}$$

Where do we get these counts?



Phrase Weights

How the MT community estimates $P(\bar{f}|\bar{e})$

Parallel training sentences

provide phrase pair counts.

Gracias , lo haré de muy buen grado .
Thank you , I shall do so gladly .

lo haré \longleftrightarrow I shall do so
44 times in the corpus

All phrase pairs are counted,

and counts are normalized.

Gracias lo haré de muy buen grado .
Thank you I shall do so gladly .

$$P(\bar{f}|\bar{e}) = \frac{\text{count}(\bar{f}, \bar{e})}{\text{count}(\bar{e})}$$



Phrase-Based Decoding

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>		<u>a slap</u>		<u>by</u>		<u>green witch</u>	
	<u>no</u>	<u>slap</u>			<u>to the</u>			
	<u>did not give</u>				<u>to</u>			
					<u>the</u>			
			<u>slap</u>			<u>the witch</u>		

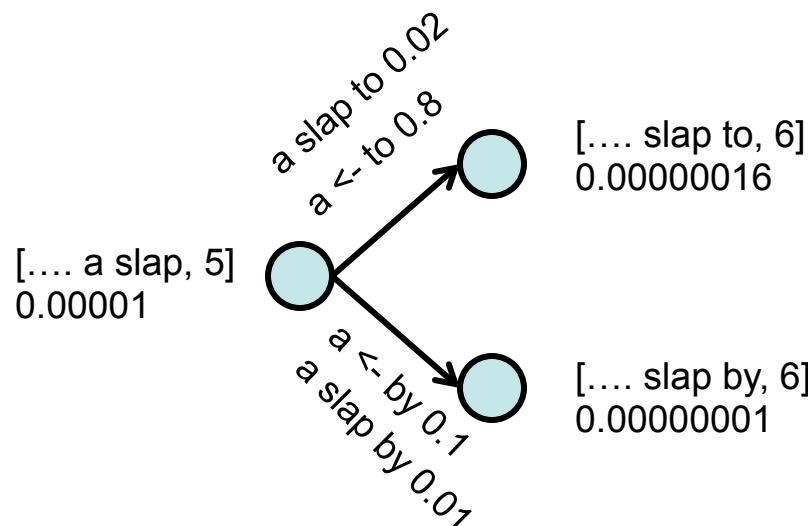


Monotonic Word Translation

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>				<u>by</u>			
	<u>no</u>							

- Cost is LM * TM
- It's an HMM?
 - $P(e|e_{-1}, e_{-2})$
 - $P(f|e)$
- State includes
 - Exposed English
 - Position in foreign
- Dynamic program loop?

```
for (fPosition in 1...|f|)  
  for (eContext in allEContexts)  
    for (eOption in translations[fPosition])  
      score = scores[fPosition-1][eContext] * LM(eContext+eOption) * TM(eOption, fWord[fPosition])  
      scores[fPosition][eContext[2]+eOption] =max score
```





Beam Decoding

- For real MT models, this kind of dynamic program is a disaster (why?)
- Standard solution is beam search: for each position, keep track of only the best k hypotheses

```
for (fPosition in 1...|f|)
    for (eContext in bestEContexts[fPosition])
        for (eOption in translations[fPosition])
            score = scores[fPosition-1][eContext] * LM(eContext+eOption) * TM(eOption, fWord[fPosition])
            bestEContexts.maybeAdd(eContext[2]+eOption, score)
```

- Still pretty slow... why?
- Useful trick: cube pruning (Chiang 2005)

	1	4	7
1	2	5	8
2	3	6	9
6	7	10	13
10	11	14	17

	1	4	7
1	2	5	
2	3		
6			
10			

	1	4	7
2	5		
3			
6			
7			

	1	4	7
2	5	8	
3	6		
7			

Example from David Chiang



Phrase Translation

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>			<u>a slap</u>		<u>by</u>		<u>green witch</u>
	<u>no</u>		<u>slap</u>			<u>to the</u>		
	<u>did not give</u>					<u>to</u>		
				<u>slap</u>		<u>the</u>		
						<u>the</u>		
							<u>the witch</u>	

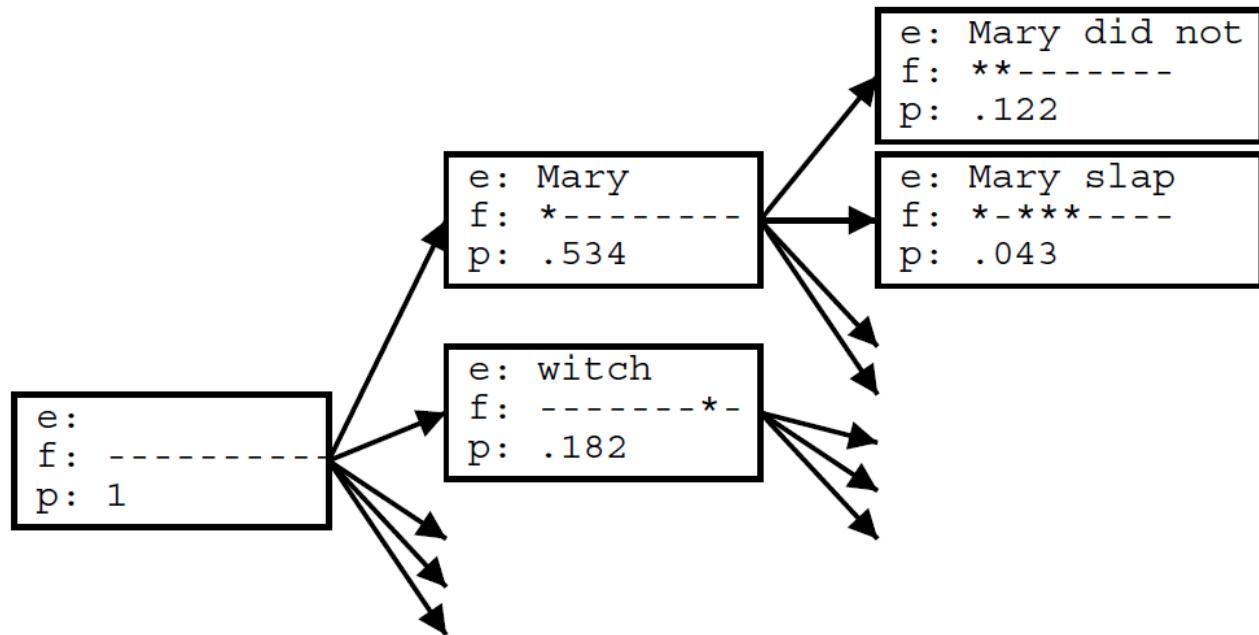
- If monotonic, almost an HMM; technically a semi-HMM

```
for (fPosition in 1...|f|)  
  for (lastPosition < fPosition)  
    for (eContext in eContexts)  
      for (eOption in translations[fPosition])  
        ... combine hypothesis for (lastPosition ending in eContext) with eOption
```

- If distortion... now what?



Non-Monotonic Phrasal MT





Pruning: Beams + Forward Costs

Maria no dio una bofetada a la bruja verde

 |



e: Mary did not
f: *-----
p: 0.154

better
partial
translation

 |

 |



e: the
f: -----*--
p: 0.354

covers
easier part
--> lower cost

- Problem: easy partial analyses are cheaper
 - Solution 1: use beams per foreign subset
 - Solution 2: estimate forward costs (A*-like)



The Pharaoh Decoder

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
-------	----	-----	-----	----------	---	----	-------	-------

Mary not give a slap to the witch green
did not a slap by green witch
no slap to the
did not give to
 the
 slap the witch

Maria	no	dio una bofetada	a la	bruja	verde
-------	----	------------------	------	-------	-------

Mary	did not	slap	the	green	witch
------	---------	------	-----	-------	-------



Hypothesis Lattices

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>			<u>a slap</u>			<u>green</u>	<u>witch</u>
	<u>no</u>			<u>slap</u>		<u>to the</u>		
	<u>did not give</u>					<u>to</u>		
						<u>the</u>		
				<u>slap</u>			<u>the witch</u>	

