

Statistical Machine Translation

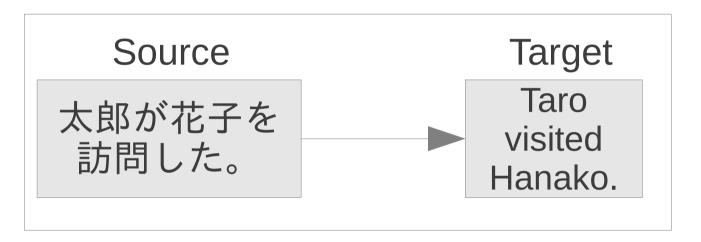
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Machine Translation

Automatically translate between languages



Real products/services being created!









NAIST Travel Conversation Translation System (@AHC Lab)



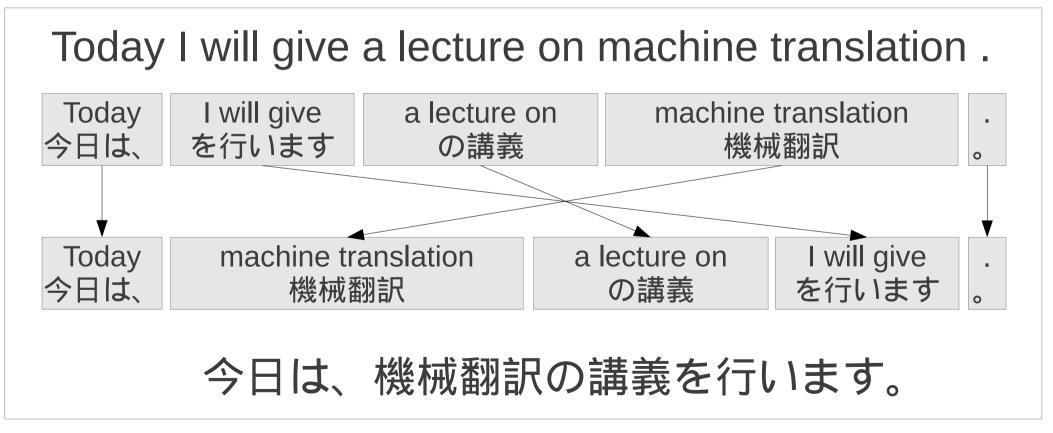
How does machine translation work?

Today I will give a lecture on machine translation.



How does machine translation work?

Divide sentence into translatable patterns, reorder, combine





Problem

There are millions of possible translations!

花子 が 太郎 に 会った Hanako met Taro Hanako met to Taro Hanako ran in to Taro Taro met Hanako The Hanako met the Taro

How do we tell which is better?



Statistical Machine Translation

Translation model:

Reordering Model:

$$P(\frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}}) = high$$
 $P(\frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}}) = high$ $P(\frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}}) = high$

Language Model:

P("Taro met Hanako")=high P("the Taro met the Hanako")=high



Creating a Machine Translation System

Learn patterns from documents

Documents

太郎が花子を訪問した。 Taro visited Hanako.

花子にプレセントを渡した。 He gave Hanako a present.

..



Models

Translation Model

► Reordering Model

Language Model

United Nations Text
(English/French/Chinese/Arabic ...)
Yomiuri Shimbun, Wikipedia Text
(Japanese/English)



How Do we Learn Patterns?

 For example, we go to an Italian restaurant w/ Japanese menu

> チーズムース Mousse di formaggi

タリアテッレ 4種のチーズソース Tagliatelle al 4 formaggi

本日の鮮魚 Pesce del giorno

鮮魚のソテー お米とグリーンピース添え Filetto di pesce su "Risi e Bisi"

ドルチェとチーズ Dolce e Formaggi

Try to find the patterns!



How Do we Learn Patterns?

 For example, we go to an Italian restaurant w/ Japanese menu

```
チーズムース
Mousse di <u>formaggi</u>

タリアテッレ 4種の<u>チーズ</u>ソース
Tagliatelle al 4 <u>formaggi</u>

本日の<u>鮮魚</u>
Pesce del giorno

<u>鮮魚</u>のソテー お米<u>と</u>グリーンピース添え
Filetto di <u>pesce</u> su "Risi <u>e</u> Bisi"

ドルチェ<u>とチーズ</u>
Dolce <u>e</u> <u>Formaggi</u>
```

Try to find the patterns!



Steps in Training a Phrase-based SMT System

- Collecting Data
- Tokenization
- Language Modeling
- Alignment
- Phrase Extraction/Scoring
- Reordering Models
- Decoding
- Evaluation
- Tuning



Collecting Data

- Sentence parallel data
 - Used in: Translation model/Reordering model

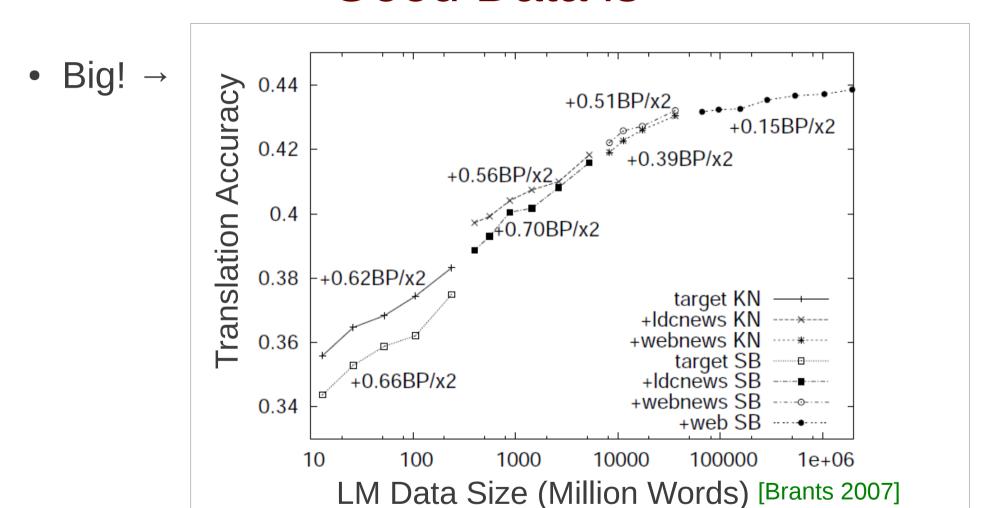
```
これはペンです。 This is a pen.
昨日は友達と食べた。 I ate with my friend yesterday.
象は花が長い。 Elephants' trunks are long.
```

- Monolingual data (in the target language)
 - Used in: Language model

This is a pen.
I ate with my friend yesterday.
Elephants' trunks are long.



Good Data is



- Clean
- In the same domain as test data



Collecting Data

- High quality parallel data from:
 - Government organizations
 - Newspapers
 - Patents
- Crawl the web
- Merge several data sources



Finding Data on the Web

Find bilingual pages [Resnik 03]



長寿はおめでたいことなのに、高齢化となると悲観論をもって語られることが多い。現役世代続けているせいでもある。現役4人が高齢者1人を背負う「騎馬戦型」から、現役1人が高齢者1 車型」になると言われたら誰しも不安になるだろう。たしかに人口比率はそのようになる。

だからこそ先進国最低レベルの国民負担率(税と保険の負担)をもう少し引き上げるべきだ 「肩車型」説は登場したはずだったが、野田佳彦首相らの言い方がまずいのだろうか、逆に社会



[PR] 4 0歳からの「しじみ習慣」休肝日が気になるあなたに!/無料サンプル

g +1 { 0	≫ ッイート ⟨0	ff おすすめ

Editorial: Aging society does not necessarily spell doom

Longevity is something to be celebrated, but when it comes to the aging of Japanese society, it is often discussed in a pessimistic tone.

One reason for this is the continuing decline in people of working age. Learning that our society is shifting from one in which four working people financially support one senior citizen, to another in which each working person must support one senior citizen — a so-called "piggyback" setup — would make anyone anxious. And indeed, that is exactly what is happening.

[Image: Mainichi Shimbun]



Finding Data on the Web

- Finding bilingual pages [Resnik 03]
- Sentence alignment [Moore 02]





Question 1:

- Write down three candidates for sources of parallel data in English-Japanese, or some other language pair you are familiar with.
- They should all be of different genres.



Tokenization

• Example: Divide Japanese into words

太郎が花子を訪問した。 ★ 太郎 が 花子 を 訪問 した 。

Example: Make English lowercase, split punctuation

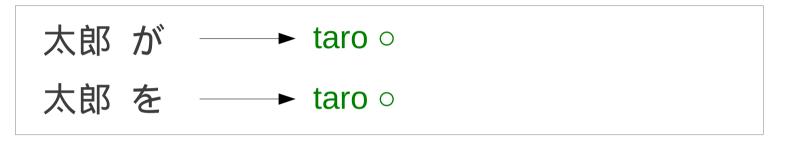
Taro visited Hanako.

taro visited hanako .



Tokenization is Important!

Just Right: Can translate properly



Too Long: Cannot translate if not in training data

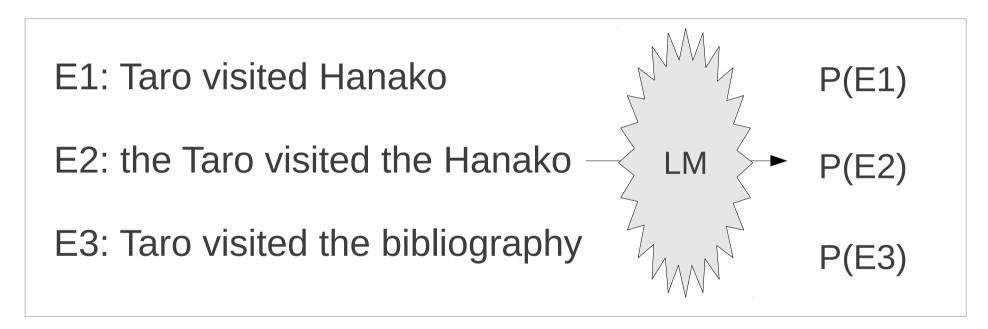


Too Short: May mistranslate



Language Modeling

Assign a probability to each sentence



More fluent sentences get higher probability

$$P(E1) > P(E2)$$
 $P(E1) > P(E3)$



n-gram Models

We want the probability of

```
P(W = "Taro visited Hanako")
```

- n-gram model calculates one word at a time
 - Condition on n-1 previous words e.g. 2-gram model

```
P(w_1 = "Taro") * P(w_2 = "visited" | w_1 = "Taro")
* P(w_3 = "Hanako" | w_2 = "visited")
* P(w_4 = "</s>" | w_3 = "Hanako")
```

NOTE: sentence ending symbol </s>



Calculating n-gram Models

n-gram models are estimated from data:

$$P(w_{i}|w_{i-n+1}...w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-n+1}...w_{i})}{c(w_{i-n+1}...w_{i-1})}$$

i live in osaka . </s>
i am a graduate student . </s>
my school is in nara . </s>

$$n=2 \rightarrow P(osaka | in) = c(in osaka)/c(in) = 1 / 2 = 0.5$$

 $P(nara | in) = c(in nara)/c(in) = 1 / 2 = 0.5$



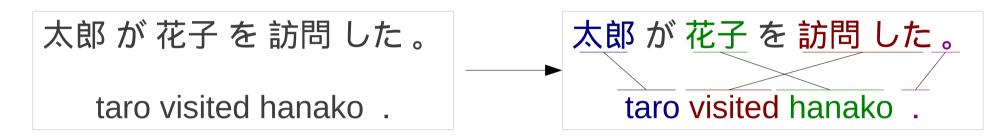
Question 2:

 Calculate the 2-gram probabilities of the n-grams on the worksheet.



Alignment

Find which words correspond to each-other



Done automatically with probabilistic methods

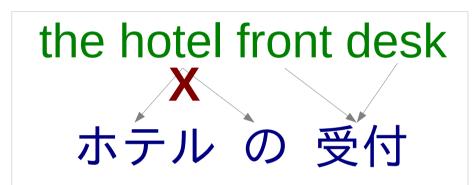




IBM/HMM Models

One-to-many alignment model

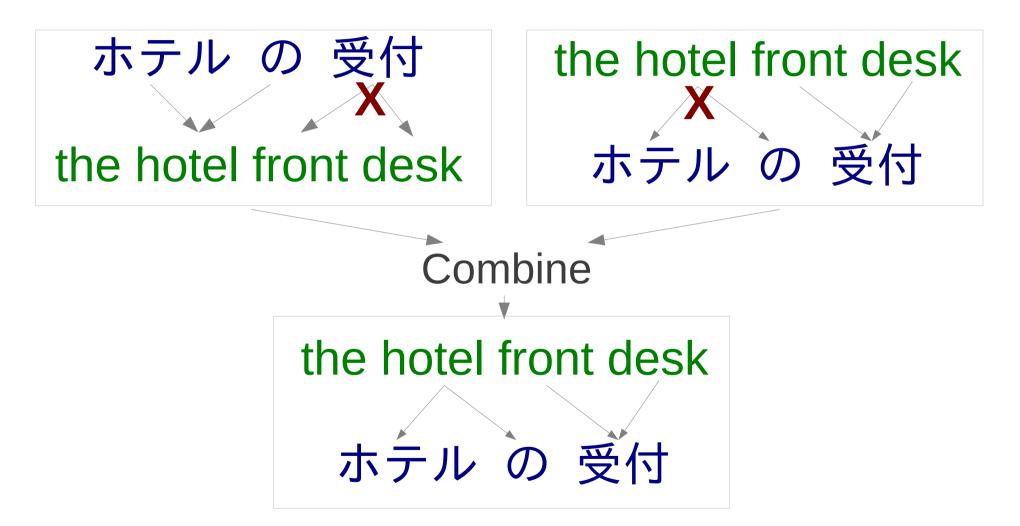




- IBM Model 1: No structure ("bag of words")
- IBM Models 2-5, HMM: Add more structure



Combining One-to-Many Alignments

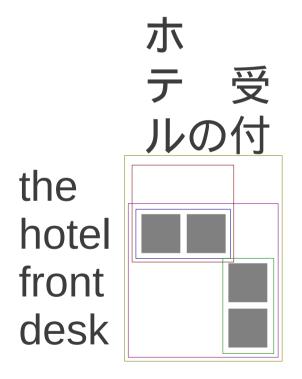


Several different heuristics



Phrase Extraction

Use alignments to find phrase pairs

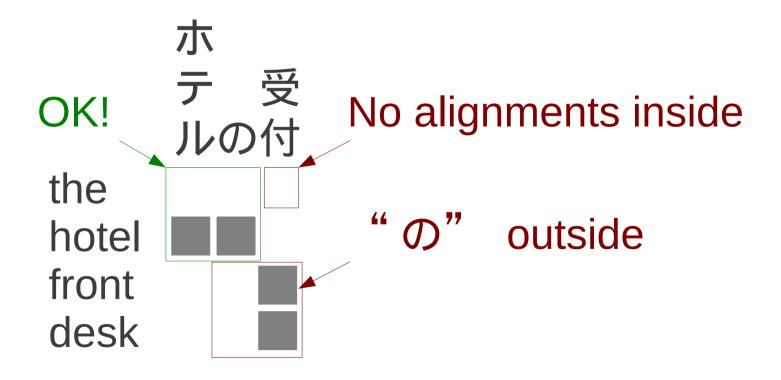


ホテルの → hotel ホテルの → the hotel 受付 → front desk ホテルの受付 → hotel front desk ホテルの受付 → the hotel front desk



Phrase Extraction Criterion

- Must have
 - 1) one alignment inside the phrase
 - 2) no alignments outside and in the same row/column





Question 3:

 Given the alignments on the work sheet, which phrases will be extracted by the machine translation system?



Phrase Scoring

- Calculate 5 standard features
 - Phrase Translation Probabilities: P(f|e) = c(f,e)/c(e) P(e|f) = c(f,e)/c(f)

e.g. c(ホテル の , the hotel) / c(the hotel)

- Lexical Translation Probabilities
 - Use word-based translation probabilities (IBM Model 1)
 - Helps with sparsity

$$P(f|e) = \prod_{f} 1/|e| \sum_{e} P(f|e)$$

e.g. (P(ホテル |the)+P(ホテル |hotel))/2 * (P(の |the)+P(の |hotel))/2

Phrase penalty: 1 for each phrase



Lexicalized Reordering

Probability of monotone, swap, discontinuous



細い → the thin high monotone probability

太郎 を → Taro high swap probability

Conditioning on input/output, left/right, or both



Decoding

Given the models, find the best answer (or n-best)

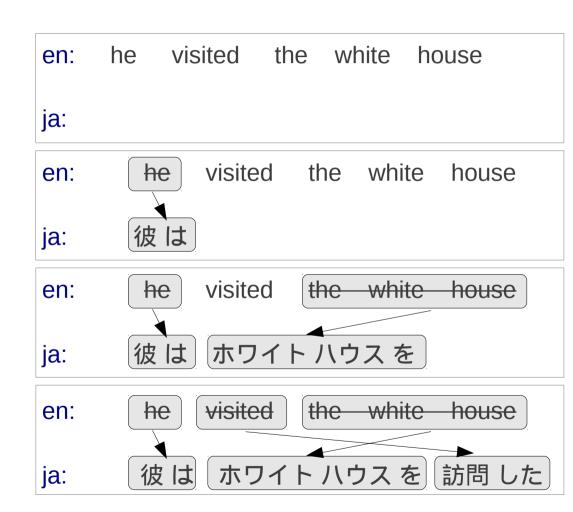


- Exact search is NP-hard! [Knight 99]
- Decoding uses beam-search to find an approximate solution [Koehn 03]



Phrase-Based Decoding

- Build translation from left to right
- Remember which words were already translated
- Choose translation with highest score





Question 4:

 How would a phrase-based machine translation system generate the translation on the work sheet?



Evaluation

- We built a machine translation system, we need to know:
 - How good is our system?
 - Is system A better than system B?
 - What are the problems with our system?



Human Evaluation

- Adequacy: Is the meaning correct?
- Fluency: Is the sentence natural?
- Pairwise: Is X a better translation than Y?





Automatic Evaluation

- How well does the translation match a reference?
 - (or multiple references: more than one correct translation)
- BLEU: n-gram precision, brevity penalty [Papineni 03]

BLEU-2 = $(3/5*1/4)^{1/2} * 1.0$ = 0.387

 Also METEOR (normalizes synonyms), TER (# of changes), RIBES (reordering)



Tuning

• Scores of translation, reordering, and language models

	LM	TM	RM	
 Taro visited Hanako 	-4	-3	-1	-8
X the Taro visited the Hanako	-5	-4	-1	-10
X Hanako visited Taro	-2	-3	-2	-7⊾ Best
				-7 ► Best Score X

If we add weights, we can get better answers:

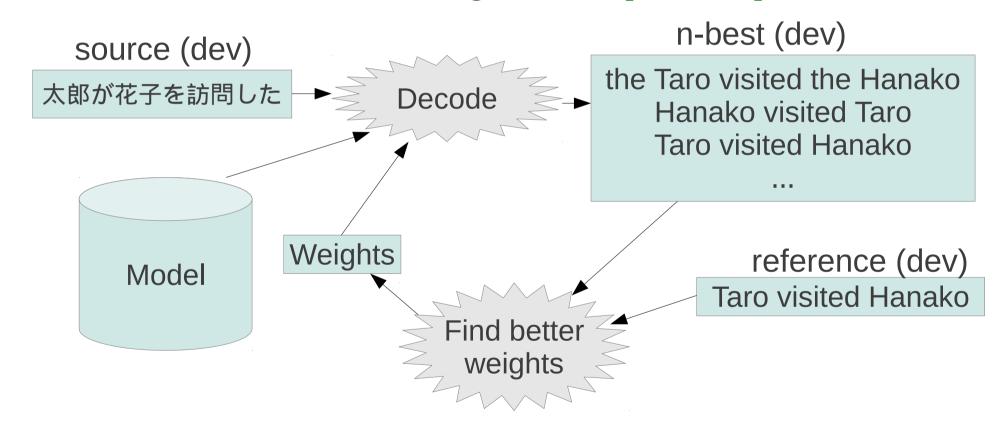
	LM TM RM	Best * Score o
 Taro visited Hanako 	0.2*-4 0.3*-3 0.5*-1	Score o
× the Taro visited the Hanako	0.2*-5 0.3*-4 0.5*-1	-2.7
× Hanako visited Taro	0.2*-2 0.3*-3 0.5*-2	-2.3

• Tuning finds these weights: $W_{LM} = 0.2 W_{TM} = 0.3 W_{RM} = 0.5$



Tuning Methods

Minimum error rate training: MERT [Och 03]



 Others: MIRA [Watanabe 07] (online update), PRO (ranking) [Hopkins 11]



Question 5:

 Given the list of hypotheses on the worksheet, find weights that maximize the BLEU score.



Assignment



Assignment (choose one):

- Paraphrasing Sentences
 - a) Use Google Translate to find at least 10 sentences that are not translated properly, and guess why.
 - b) Create a strategy to paraphrase the sentences so they are easier to translate. Explain why this strategy works.
- Manual Evaluation:
 - a) Using provided translation results, perform a manual Adequacy/Fluency evaluation, report the distribution of scores (1-5) and some examples of good/bad scores.
 - b) For 5-10 bad translations, discuss why translation failed.
- Creating a Translation System:
 - a) Follow the steps on this page to make a machine translation system and measure the accuracy: http://www.statmt.org/moses/?n=Moses.Baseline
 - b) Find a setting of the system that changes the accuracy, and discuss its effect.



Assignment Submission

- Use the additional materials on the web site if you choose the "Manual Evaluation" assignment.
- Length: 500+ words plus figures/tables if necessary
- Address: neubig@is.naist.jp
- Deadline: 2012-10-30, 23:59