Lexical alignment: feature-rich models

EM for logistic CPDs

Wilker Aziz

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IBM 1-2: strong assumptions

Independence assumptions

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Parameterisation

- categorical events are unrelated
  prefixes/suffixes: normal, normally, abnormally, ...
  verb inflections: comer, comi, comia, comeu, ...
  gender/number: gato, gatos, gata, gatas, ...

Conditional probability distributions

CPD: condition $c \in \mathcal{C}$, outcome $o \in \mathcal{O}$, and $\theta_c \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{O}|}$

$$P(O|C = c) = \mathrm{Cat}(\theta_c) \quad (1)$$

- $P(O = o|C = c) = \theta_{c,o}$
- $0 \leq \theta_{c,o} \leq 1$
- $\sum_o \theta_{c,o} = 1$
- $O(|\mathcal{C}| \times |\mathcal{O}|)$ parameters

How bad is it for IBM model 1?

Probability tables

$$P(F|E)$$

ENGLISH ↓	FRENCH →			
	anormal	normal	normalmente	...
abnormal	0.7	0.1	0.01	...
normal	0.01	0.6	0.2	...
normally	0.001	0.25	0.65	...

- grows with size of vocabularies
- no parameter sharing

Logistic CPDs

CPD: condition $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and outcome $o \in \mathcal{O}$

$$P(O = o|C = c) = \frac{\exp(w^\top h(c, o))}{\sum_{o'} \exp(w^\top h(c, o'))} \tag{2}$$

- $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is a weight vector
- $h : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{O} \to R^d$ is a feature function
- d parameters
- computing CPD requires $O(|\mathcal{C}| \times |\mathcal{O}| \times d)$ operations

How bad is it for IBM model 1?

CPDs as functions

$$h : \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{F} \to R^d$$

EVENTS ↓		FEATURES →				
ENGLISH	FRENCH	**normal** **normal**	*normal-* *normal-*	-normal -normal	ab- a-	-ly -mente
abnormal	anormal	0	0	1	1	0
	normal	0	0	1	0	0
	*normal*mente	0	1	0	0	0
normal	anormal	0	0	1	0	0
	normal	1	0	0	0	0
	*normal*mente	0	1	0	0	0
normally	anormal	0	0	1	0	0
	normal	0	1	0	0	0
	*normal*mente	0	1	0	0	1
WEIGHTS →		1.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1

- computation still grows with size of vocabularies
- but far less parameters to estimate

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Expectation Maximisation

Coordinate ascent in F [Neal and Hinton, 1998]

$$\log P(X|\theta) \geq \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\psi)}\left[\log P(X,Z|\theta)\right] + H(\psi) \quad (3)$$

$$\equiv F(\psi,\theta) \quad (4)$$

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E-step: choose $\psi^{(t+1)}$ that maximises F for fixed $\theta^{(t)}$

problem $\psi^{(t+1)} = \arg\max_{\psi} F(\psi, \theta^{(t)})$

solution $P(Z|X, \psi^{(t+1)}) = P(Z|X, \theta^{(t)})$

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M-step: choose $\theta^{(t+1)}$ that maximises F for fixed $\psi^{(t+1)}$

problem $\theta^{(t+1)} = \arg\max_\theta F(\psi^{(t+1)}, \theta)$

Gradient-based M-step for logistic CPDs

For each distribution t, with context c and outcome o

$$\theta_{t,c,o}(w) = \frac{\exp(w^\top h(t,c,o))}{\sum_{o'} \exp(w^\top h(t,c,o'))} \quad (5)$$

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Expected counts

$$\mu_{t,c,o} = \mathbb{E}\left[n(t : c \to o | Z)\right] \tag{6}$$

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Expected complete log likelihood

$$l(w|\mu) = \sum_{t,c,o} \mu_{t,c,o} \log \theta_{t,c,o}(w) \tag{7}$$

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$$l(w|\mu) = \sum_{t,c,o} \mu_{t,c,o} \log \theta_{t,c,o}(w) \tag{7}$$

Gradient wrt w (for fixed μ)

$$\nabla_w l(w|\mu) = \sum_{t,d,o} \mu_{t,d,o} \Delta_{t,c,o}(w) \tag{8}$$

$$\Delta_{t,c,o}(w) = h(t,c,o) - \sum_{o'} \theta_{t,c,o'}(w) h(t,c,o') \tag{9}$$

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Expectation Conjugate Gradient (ECG)

Direct marginal likelihood optimisation [Salakhutdinov et al., 2003]

$$\nabla_\theta \log P(X|\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\theta)} \left[\nabla_\theta \log P(X, Z|\theta)\right] \tag{10}$$

Gradient ascent

Content

Representation

EM

ECG

Feature-rich IBM 1-2

Remarks

Berg-Kirkpatrick et al. [2010]

Lexical distribution in IBM model 1

$$P(F = f|E = e) = \frac{\exp(w_{\mathsf{lex}}^\top h_{\mathsf{lex}}(e, f))}{\sum_{f'} \exp(w_{\mathsf{lex}}^\top h_{\mathsf{lex}}(e, f'))} \tag{11}$$

Berg-Kirkpatrick et al. [2010]

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Extension: lexicalised alignment distributions

$$P(\Delta = \delta|E = e) = \frac{\exp(w_{\text{dist}}^\top h_{\text{dist}}(e, \delta))}{\sum_{\delta'} \exp(w_{\text{dist}}^\top h_{\text{dist}}(e, \delta'))} \tag{12}$$

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Limitations

Local normalisation may be expensive

- EM: required in E-step
- ECG: require at beginning of every iteration

but see [Gutmann and Hyvärinen, 2012]

Nonlinear models

Nothing prevents us from using more expressive functions

- $P(O|C=c) = \mathrm{softmax}(f_\theta(c))$
- $P(O=o|C=c) = \frac{\exp(f_\theta(c,o)))}{\sum_{o'}\exp(f_\theta(c,o')))}$

where $f_\theta(\cdot)$ is a neural network with parameters θ

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