

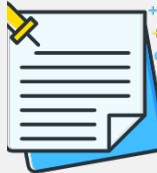
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Natural Language Processing with Deep Learning

CS224N/Ling284



Lecture 8:
Machine Translation,
Sequence-to-sequence and Attention

Abigail See

Announcements

- We are taking attendance today
 - Sign in with the TAs outside the auditorium
 - No need to get up now – there will be plenty of time to sign in after the lecture ends
 - For attendance policy special cases, see Piazza post for clarification
- Assignment 4 content covered today
 - Get started early! The model takes 4 hours to train!
- Mid-quarter feedback survey:
 - Will be sent out sometime in the next few days (watch Piazza).
 - Complete it for 0.5% credit

Overview

Today we will:

- Introduce a new task: Machine Translation

is a major use-case of

- Introduce a new neural architecture: sequence-to-sequence

is improved by

- Introduce a new neural technique: attention

Section 1: Pre-Neural Machine Translation

Machine Translation

Machine Translation (MT) is the task of translating a sentence x from one language (the **source language**) to a sentence y in another language (the **target language**).

$x:$ *L'homme est né libre, et partout il est dans les fers*



$y:$ *Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains*

- Rousseau

1950s: Early Machine Translation

Machine Translation research began in the **early 1950s**.

- Russian → English
(motivated by the Cold War!)



1 minute video showing 1954 MT:

<https://youtu.be/K-HfpsHPmvw>

- Systems were mostly **rule-based**, using a bilingual dictionary to map Russian words to their English counterparts

1990s-2010s: Statistical Machine Translation

- Core idea: Learn a **probabilistic model** from **data**
- Suppose we're translating French \rightarrow English.
- We want to find **best English sentence y , given French sentence x**

$$\operatorname{argmax}_y P(y|x)$$

- Use Bayes Rule to break this down into **two components** to be learnt separately:

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_y \underbrace{P(x|y)}_{\text{Translation Model}} \underbrace{P(y)}_{\text{Language Model}}$$

Translation Model

Models how words and phrases should be translated (*fidelity*).
Learnt from parallel data.

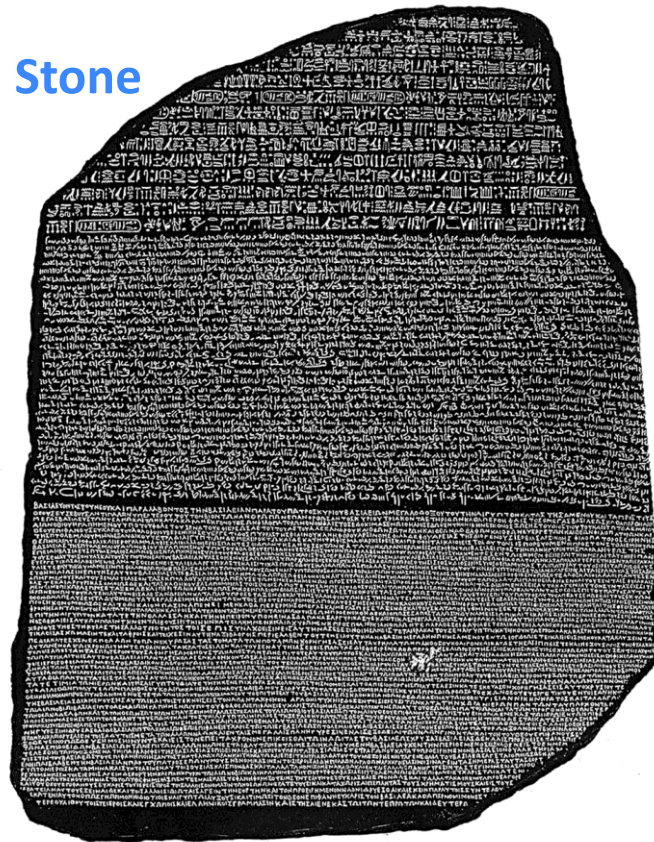
Language Model

Models how to write good English (*fluency*).
Learnt from monolingual data.

1990s-2010s: Statistical Machine Translation

- Question: How to learn translation model $P(x|y)$?
- First, need large amount of **parallel data** (e.g. pairs of human-translated French/English sentences)

The Rosetta Stone



Ancient Egyptian

Demotic

Ancient Greek

Learning alignment for SMT

- Question: How to learn translation model $P(x|y)$ from the parallel corpus?
- Break it down further: we actually want to consider

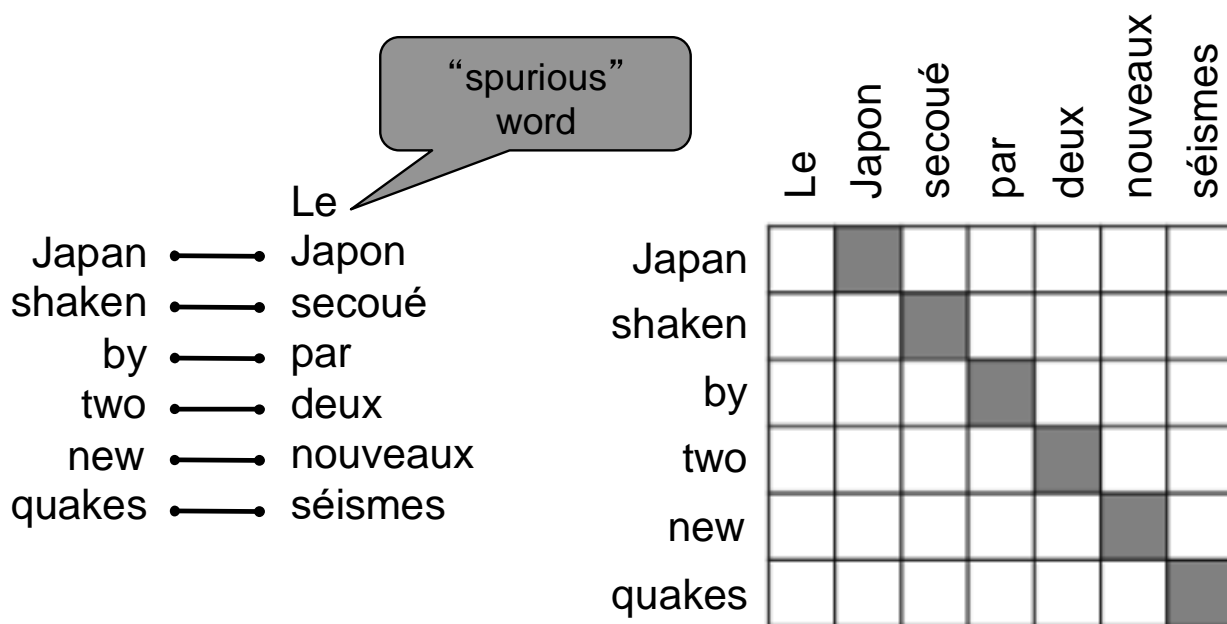
$$P(x, a|y)$$

where a is the **alignment**, i.e. word-level correspondence between French sentence x and English sentence y

What is alignment?

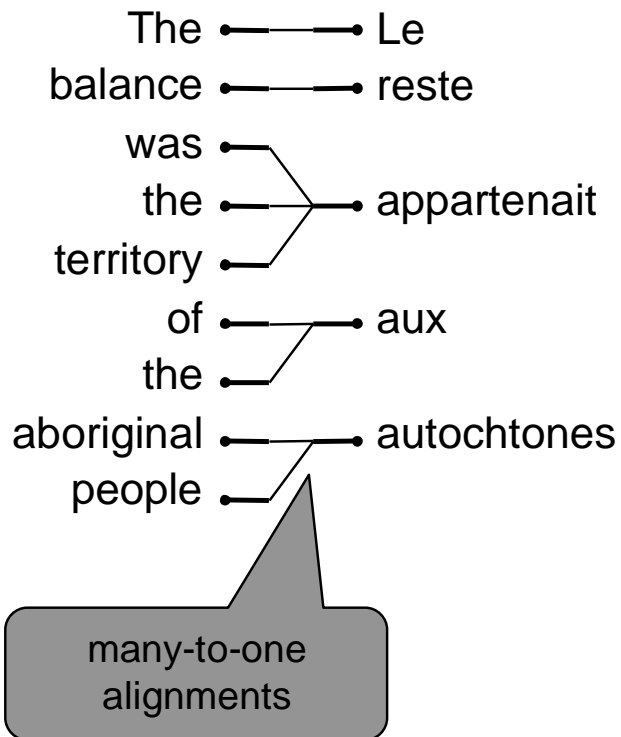
Alignment is the **correspondence between particular words** in the translated sentence pair.

- Note: Some words have **no counterpart**



Alignment is complex

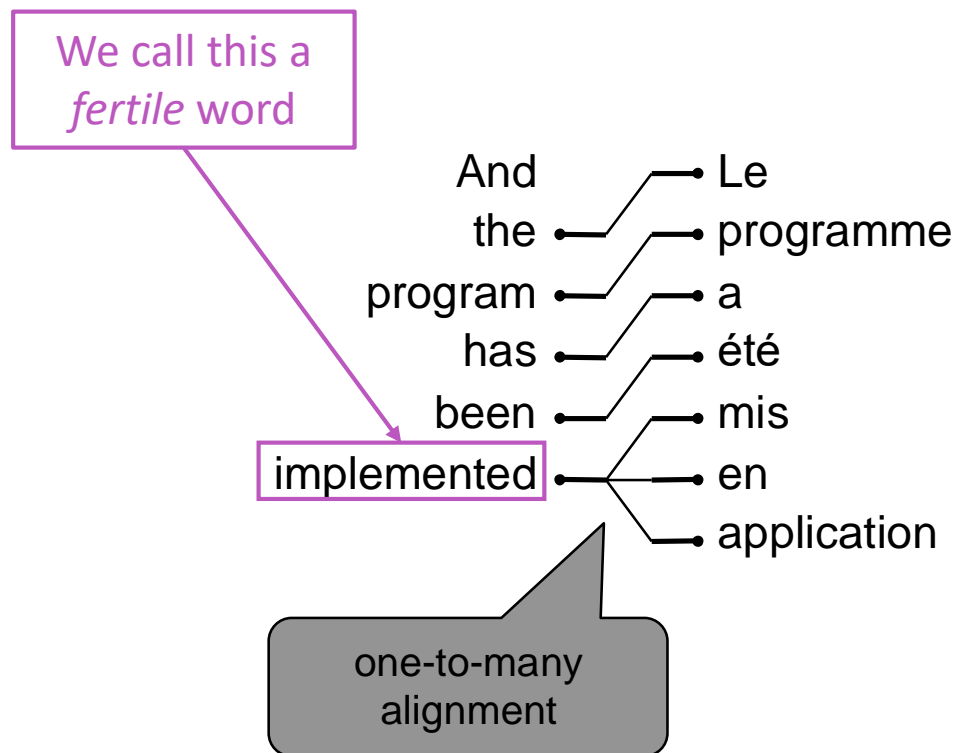
Alignment can be many-to-one



	Le	reste	appartenance	aux	autochtones
The	■				
balance		■			
was			■		
the			■		
territory			■		
of				■	
the				■	
aboriginal					■
people					■

Alignment is complex

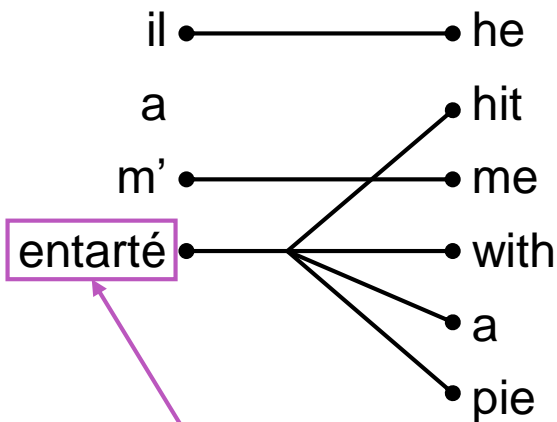
Alignment can be **one-to-many**



	Le	programme	a	été	mis	en	application
And							
the							
program							
has							
been							
implemented							

Alignment is complex

Some words are very fertile!



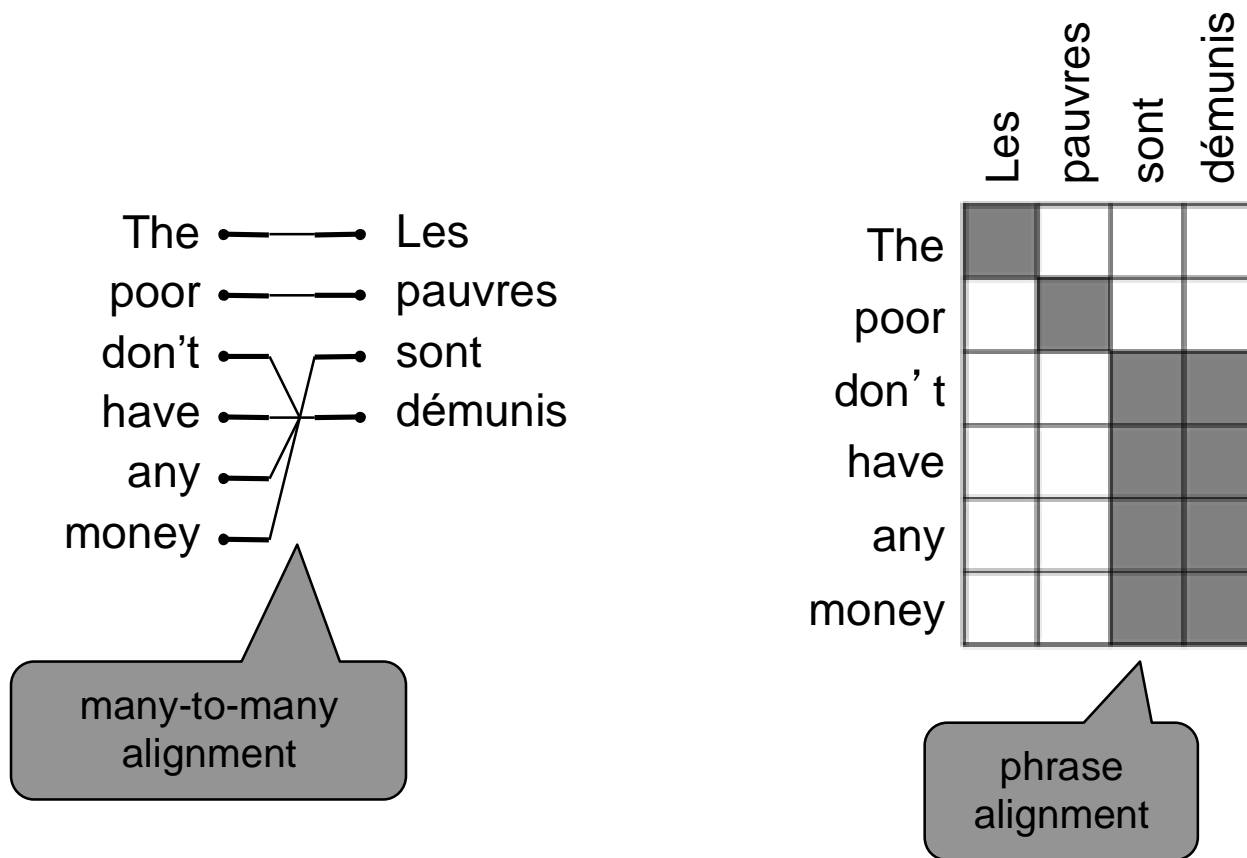
This word has no single-word equivalent in English

	he	hit	me	with	a	pie
il						
a						
m'						
entarté						



Alignment is complex

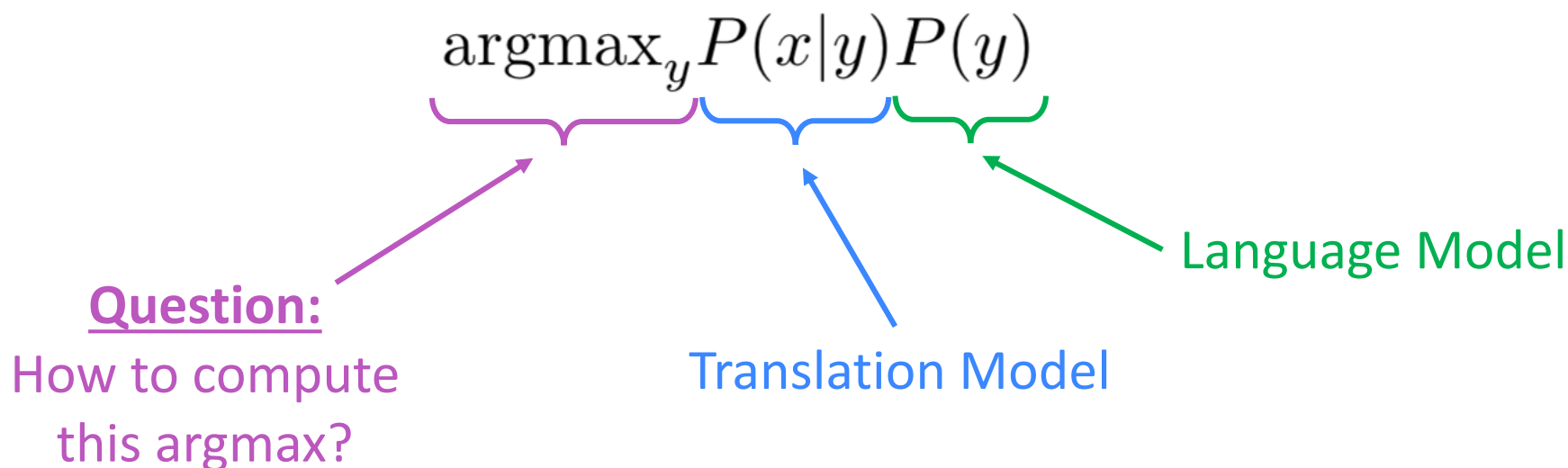
Alignment can be **many-to-many** (phrase-level)



Learning alignment for SMT

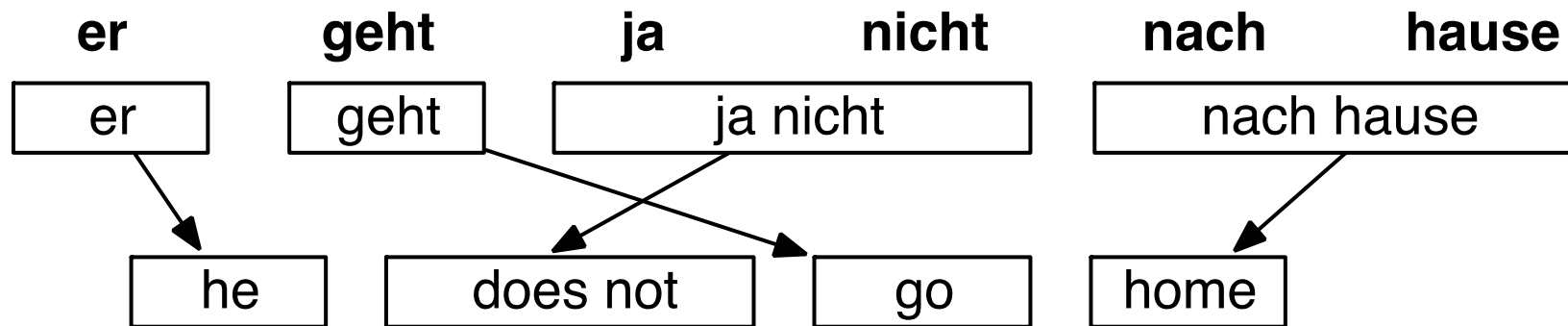
- We learn $P(x, a|y)$ as a combination of many factors, including:
 - Probability of particular words aligning (also depends on position in sent)
 - Probability of particular words having particular fertility (number of corresponding words)
 - etc.

Decoding for SMT



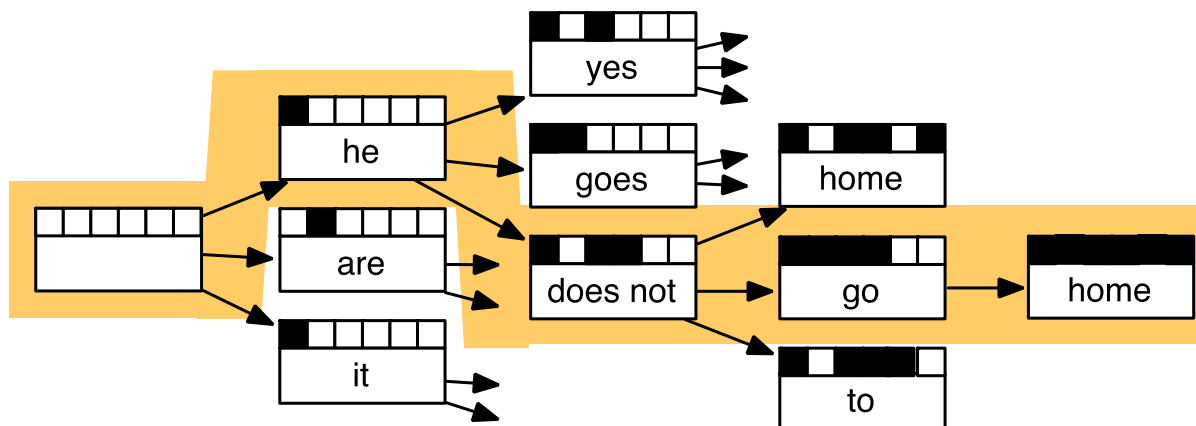
- We could enumerate every possible y and calculate the probability? → Too expensive!
- **Answer:** Use a heuristic search algorithm to search for the best translation, discarding hypotheses that are too low-probability
- This process is called *decoding*

Decoding for SMT



Decoding for SMT

er	geht	ja	nicht	nach	hause
he	is	yes	not	after	house
it	are	is	do not	to	home
, it	goes	, of course	does not	according to	chamber
, he	go	,	is not	in	at home
it is		not		home	
he will be		is not		under house	
it goes		does not		return home	
he goes		do not		do not	
	is		to		
	are		following		
	is after all		not after		
	does		not to		
	not				
	is not				
	are not				
	is not a				



Source: "Statistical Machine Translation", Chapter 6, Koehn, 2009.

1990s-2010s: Statistical Machine Translation

- SMT was a huge research field
- The best systems were extremely complex
 - Hundreds of important details we haven't mentioned here
 - Systems had many separately-designed subcomponents
 - Lots of feature engineering
 - Need to design features to capture particular language phenomena
 - Require compiling and maintaining extra resources
 - Like tables of equivalent phrases
 - Lots of human effort to maintain
 - Repeated effort for each language pair!

Section 2: Neural Machine Translation

2014

(dramatic reenactment)

2014

Neural Machine Translation

MT research

(dramatic reenactment)

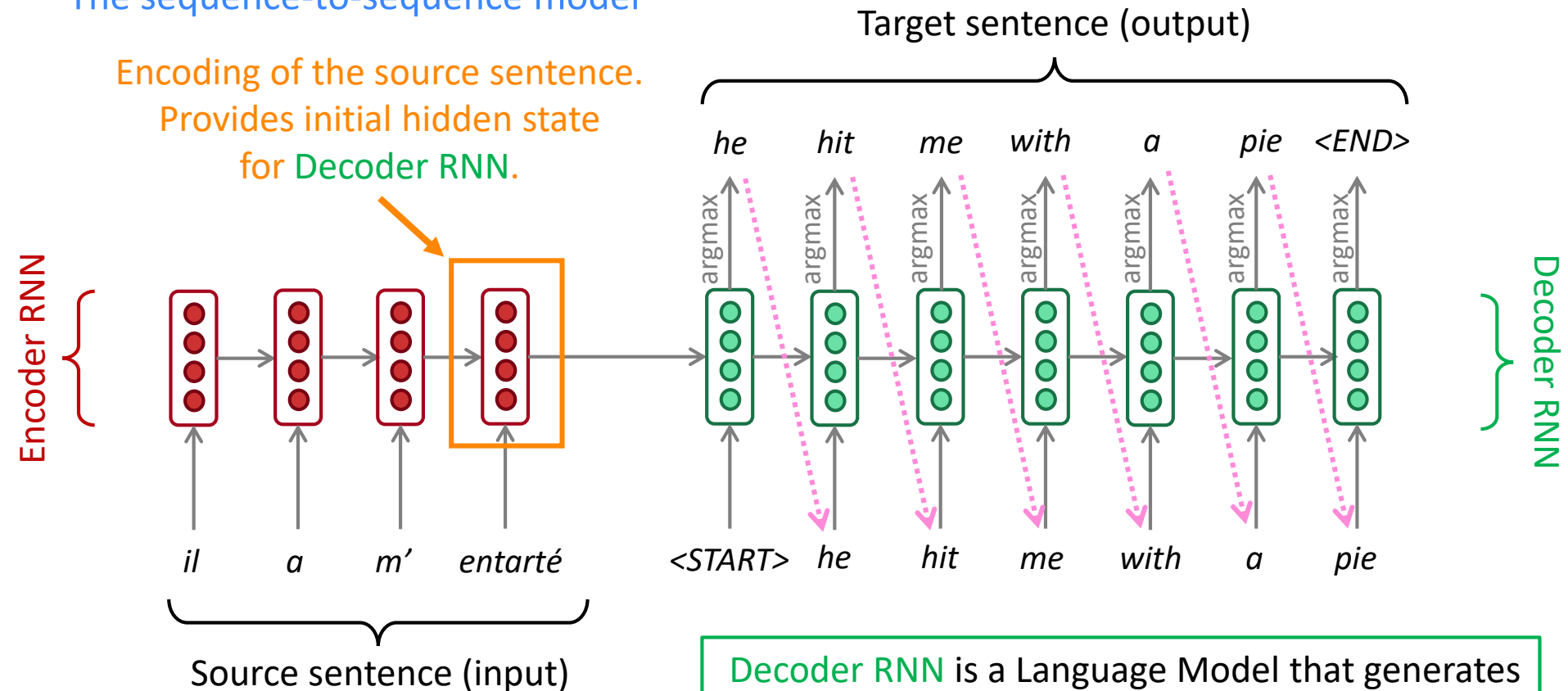
What is Neural Machine Translation?

- Neural Machine Translation (NMT) is a way to do Machine Translation with a *single neural network*
- The neural network architecture is called *sequence-to-sequence* (aka *seq2seq*) and it involves *two RNNs*.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

The sequence-to-sequence model

Encoding of the source sentence.
Provides initial hidden state
for Decoder RNN.



Encoder RNN produces
an **encoding** of the
source sentence.

Decoder RNN is a Language Model that generates
target sentence, *conditioned on encoding*.

Note: This diagram shows **test time** behavior:
decoder output is fed in➤ as next step's input

Sequence-to-sequence is versatile!

- Sequence-to-sequence is useful for *more than just MT*
- Many NLP tasks can be phrased as sequence-to-sequence:
 - **Summarization** (long text → short text)
 - **Dialogue** (previous utterances → next utterance)
 - **Parsing** (input text → output parse as sequence)
 - **Code generation** (natural language → Python code)

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

- The **sequence-to-sequence** model is an example of a **Conditional Language Model**.
 - **Language Model** because the decoder is predicting the next word of the target sentence y
 - **Conditional** because its predictions are *also* conditioned on the source sentence x

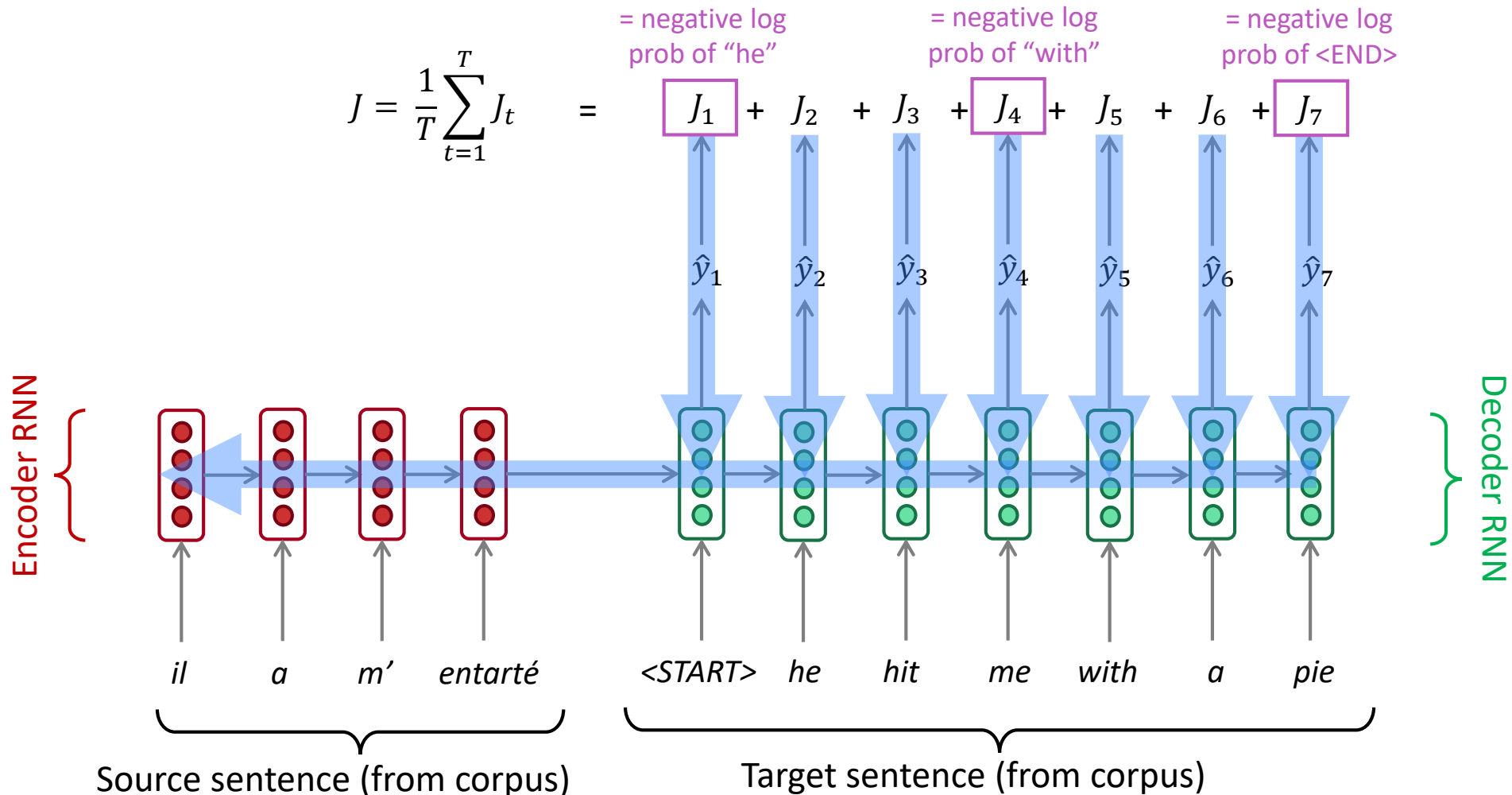
- NMT directly calculates $P(y|x)$:

$$P(y|x) = P(y_1|x) P(y_2|y_1, x) P(y_3|y_1, y_2, x) \dots \underbrace{P(y_T|y_1, \dots, y_{T-1}, x)}$$

Probability of next target word, given target words so far and source sentence x

- **Question:** How to **train** a NMT system?
- **Answer:** Get a big parallel corpus...

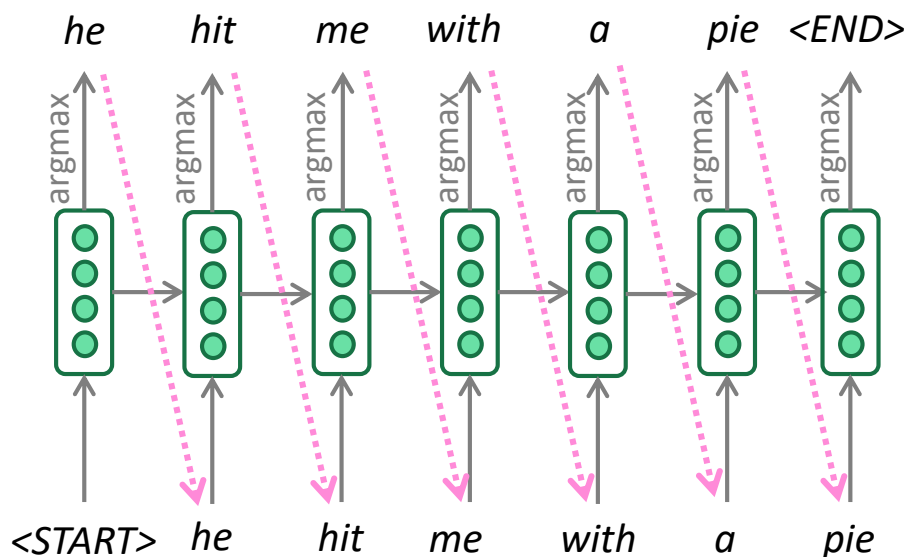
Training a Neural Machine Translation system



Seq2seq is optimized as a single system.
Backpropagation operates "*end-to-end*".

Greedy decoding

- We saw how to generate (or “decode”) the target sentence by taking argmax on each step of the decoder



- This is **greedy decoding** (take most probable word on each step)
- **Problems with this method?**

Problems with greedy decoding

- Greedy decoding has no way to undo decisions!
 - Input: *il a m'entarté* (he hit me with a pie)
 - → *he* _____
 - → *he hit* _____
 - → *he hit a* _____ (whoops! no going back now...)
- How to fix this?

Exhaustive search decoding

- Ideally we want to find a (length T) translation y that maximizes

$$\begin{aligned} P(y|x) &= P(y_1|x) P(y_2|y_1, x) P(y_3|y_1, y_2, x) \dots, P(y_T|y_1, \dots, y_{T-1}, x) \\ &= \prod_{t=1}^T P(y_t|y_1, \dots, y_{t-1}, x) \end{aligned}$$

- We could try computing **all possible sequences** y
 - This means that on each step t of the decoder, we're tracking V^t possible partial translations, where V is vocab size
 - This $O(V^T)$ complexity is **far too expensive**!

Beam search decoding

- Core idea: On each step of decoder, keep track of the *k most probable* partial translations (which we call *hypotheses*)
 - *k* is the *beam size* (in practice around 5 to 10)
- A hypothesis y_1, \dots, y_t has a *score* which is its log probability:

$$\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_1, \dots, y_t | x) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

- Scores are all negative, and higher score is better
 - We search for high-scoring hypotheses, tracking top *k* on each step
- Beam search is *not guaranteed* to find optimal solution
- But *much more efficient* than exhaustive search!

Beam search decoding: example

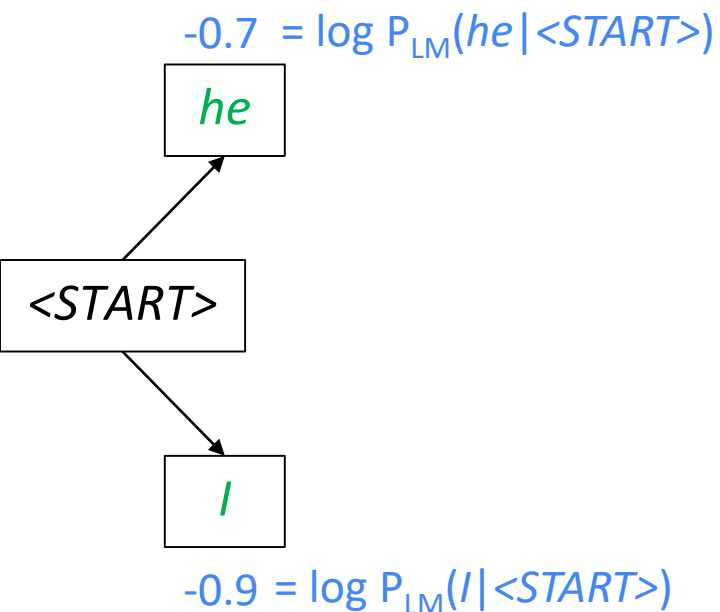
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$

<START>

Calculate prob
dist of next word

Beam search decoding: example

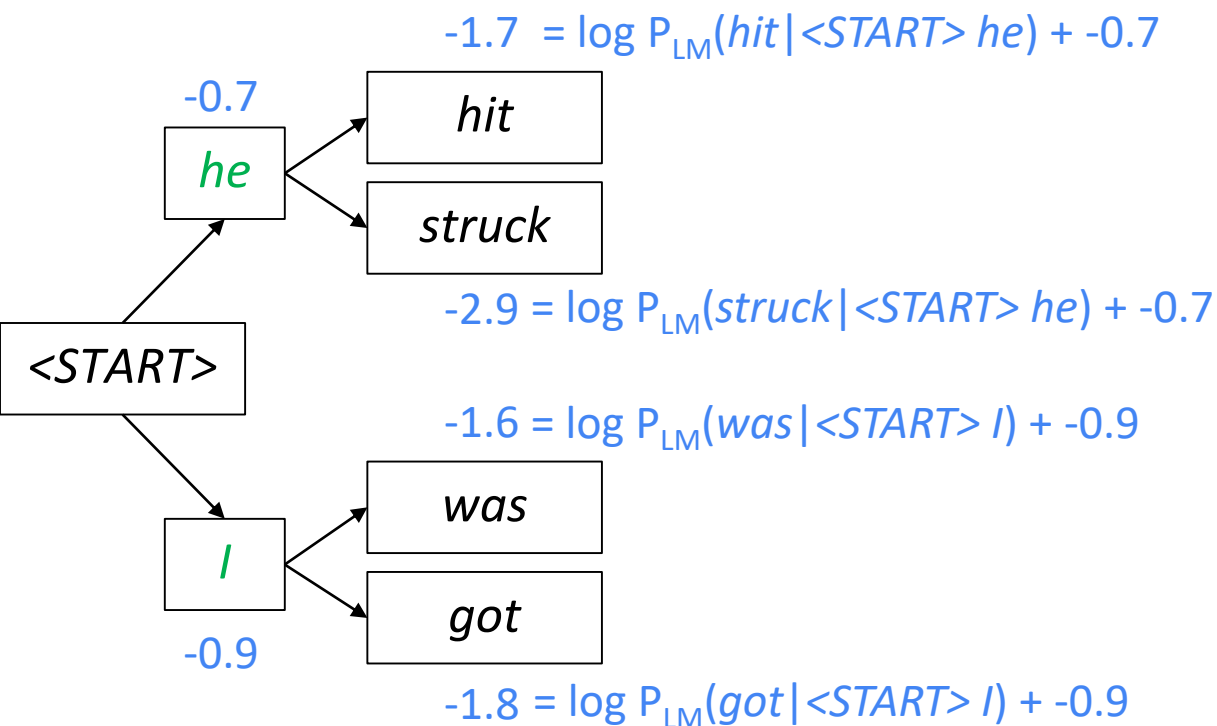
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



Take top k words
and compute scores

Beam search decoding: example

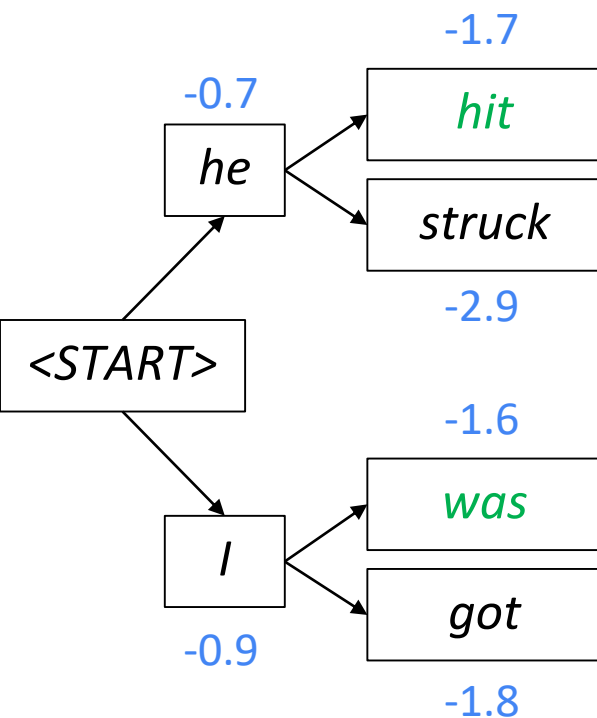
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



For each of the k hypotheses, find top k next words and calculate scores

Beam search decoding: example

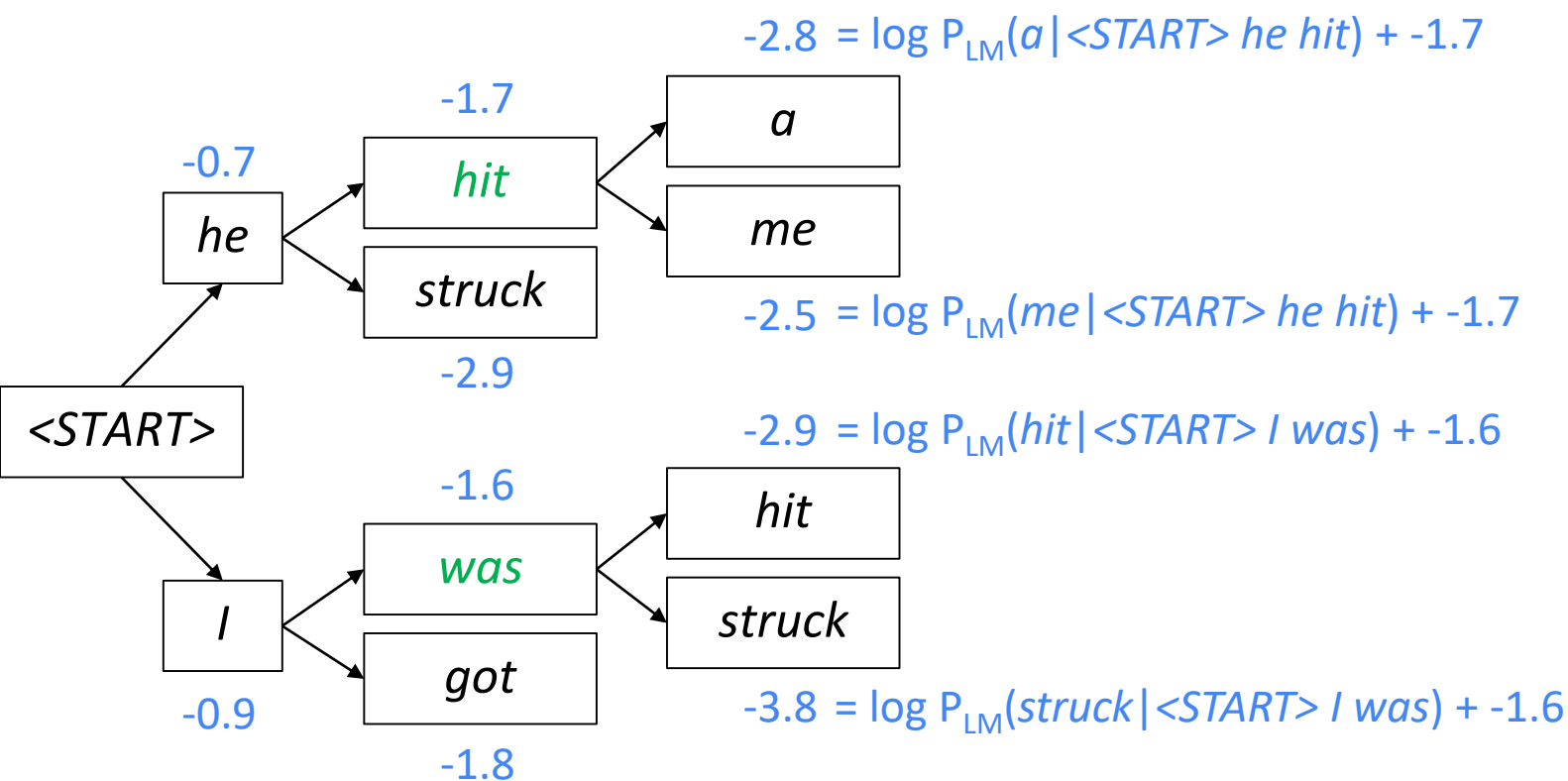
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



Of these k^2 hypotheses,
just keep k with highest scores

Beam search decoding: example

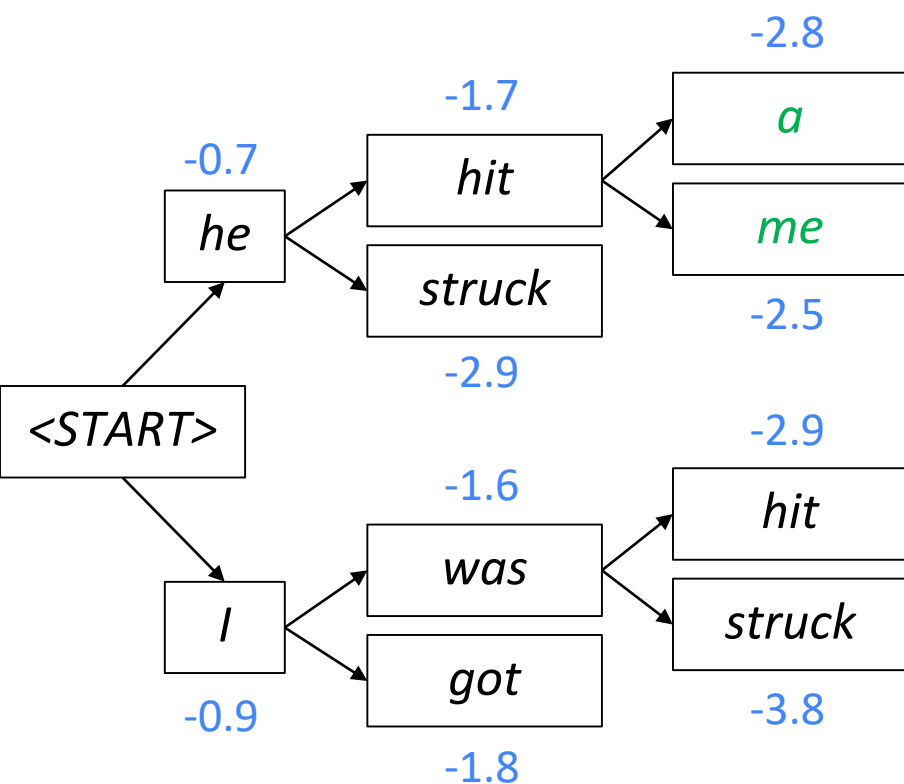
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



For each of the k hypotheses, find
top k next words and calculate scores

Beam search decoding: example

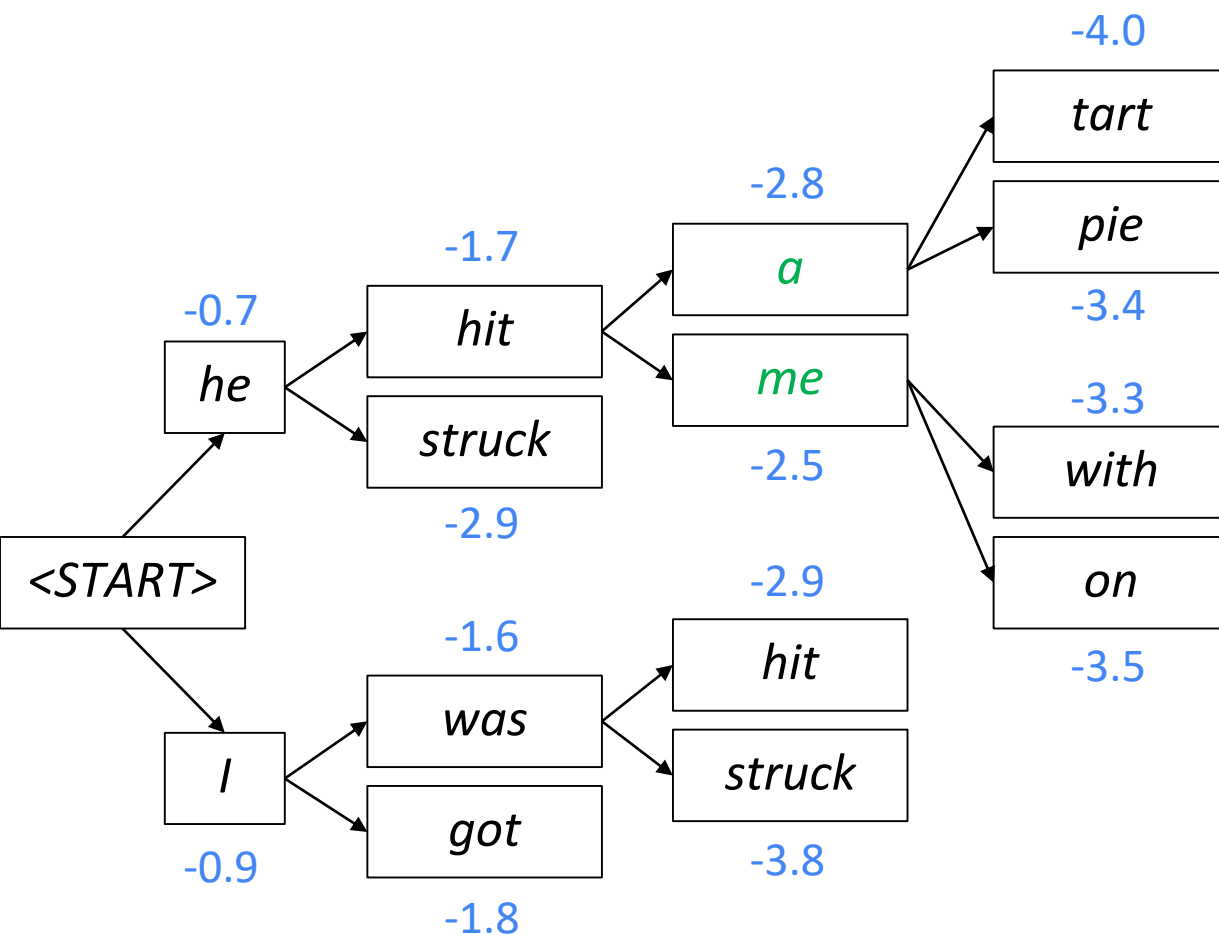
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



Of these k^2 hypotheses,
just keep k with highest scores

Beam search decoding: example

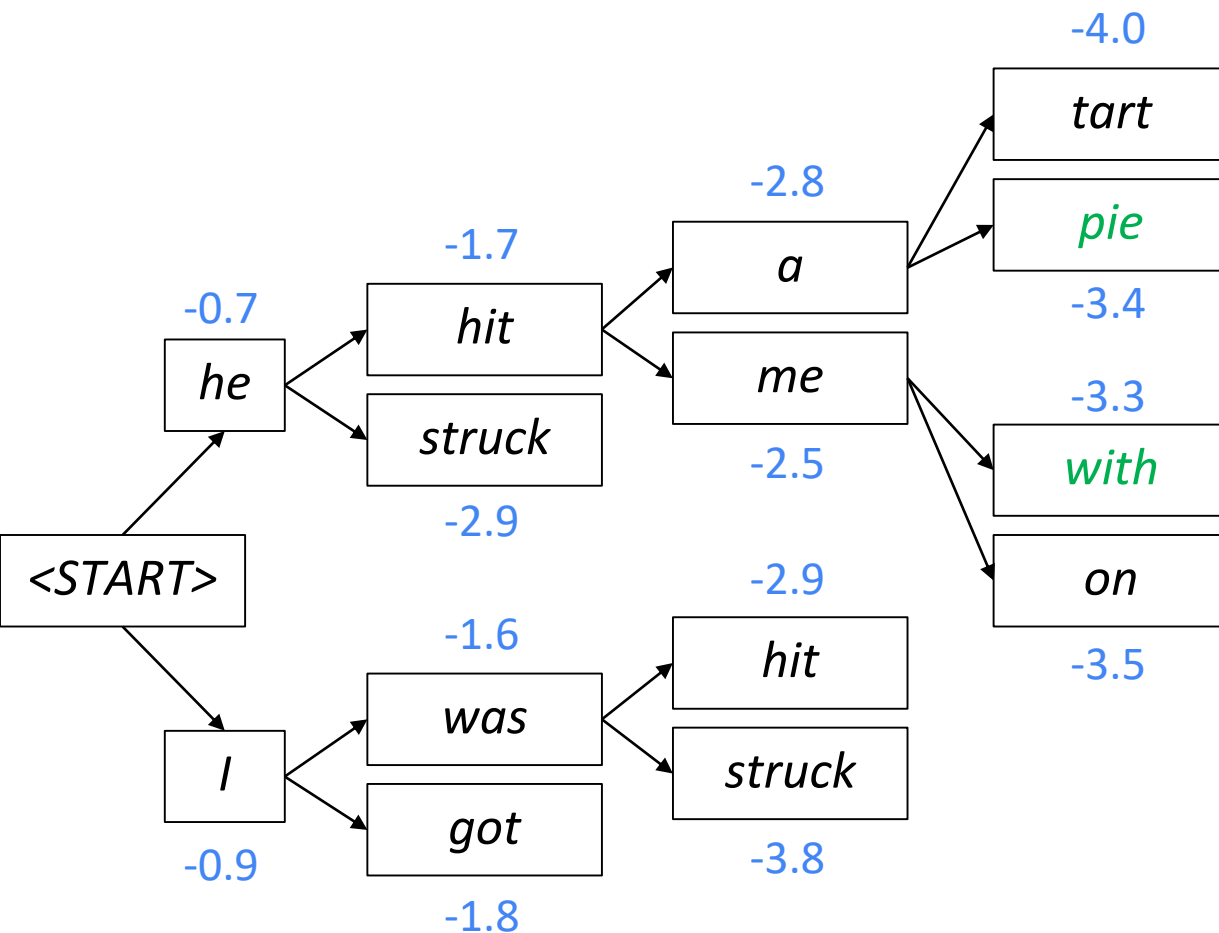
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



For each of the k hypotheses, find top k next words and calculate scores

Beam search decoding: example

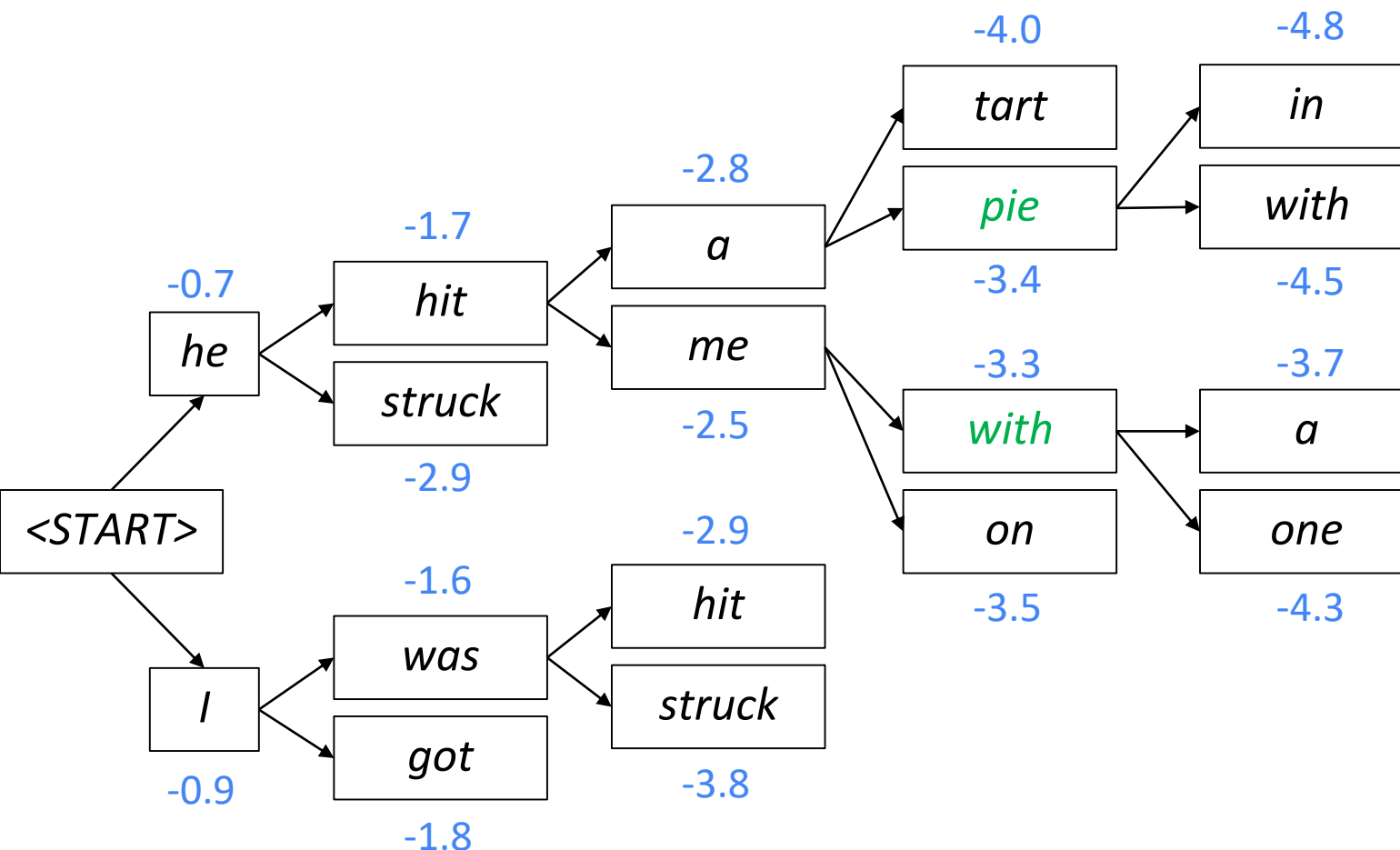
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



Of these k^2 hypotheses,
just keep k with highest scores

Beam search decoding: example

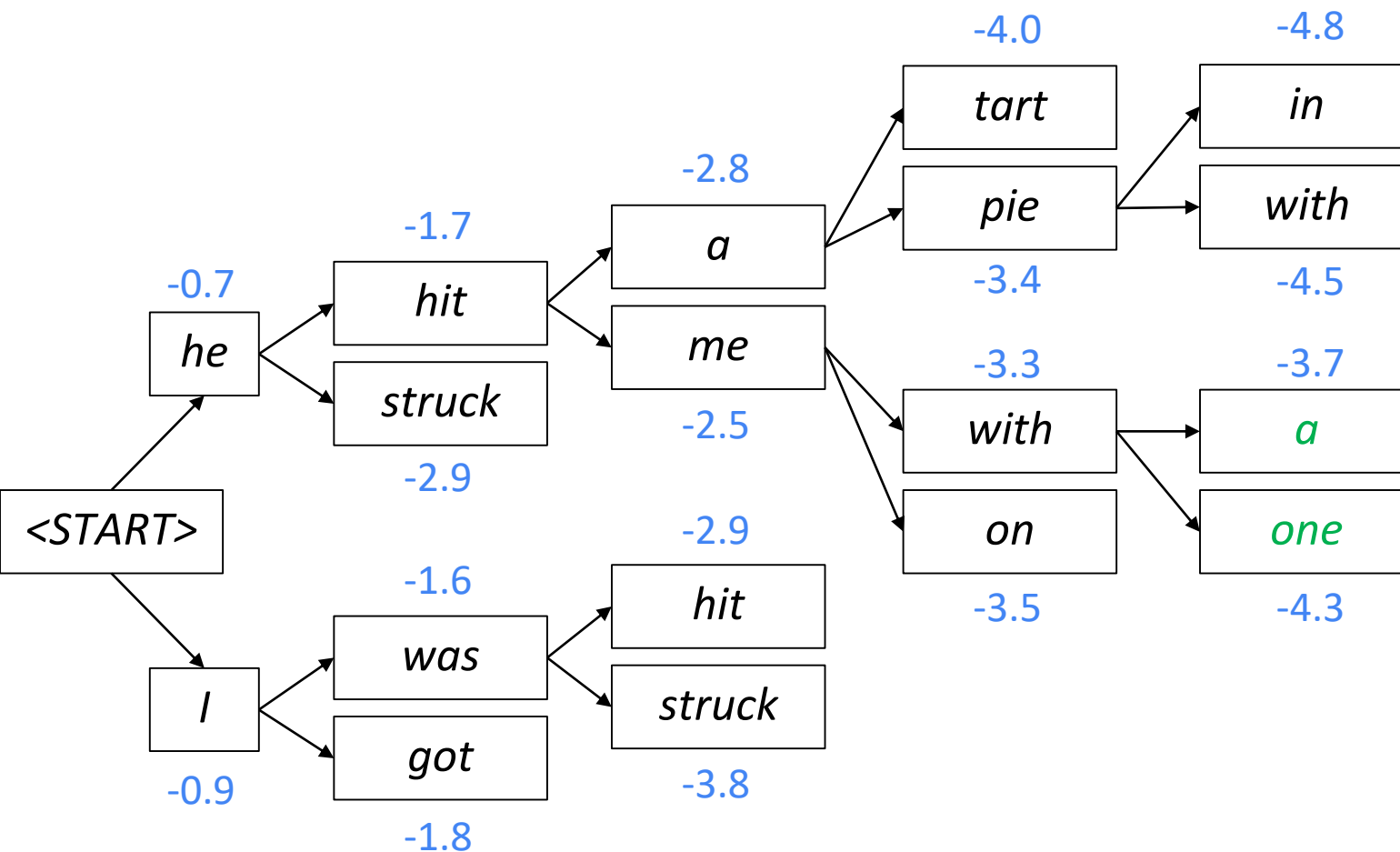
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For each of the k hypotheses, find top k next words and calculate scores

Beam search decoding: example

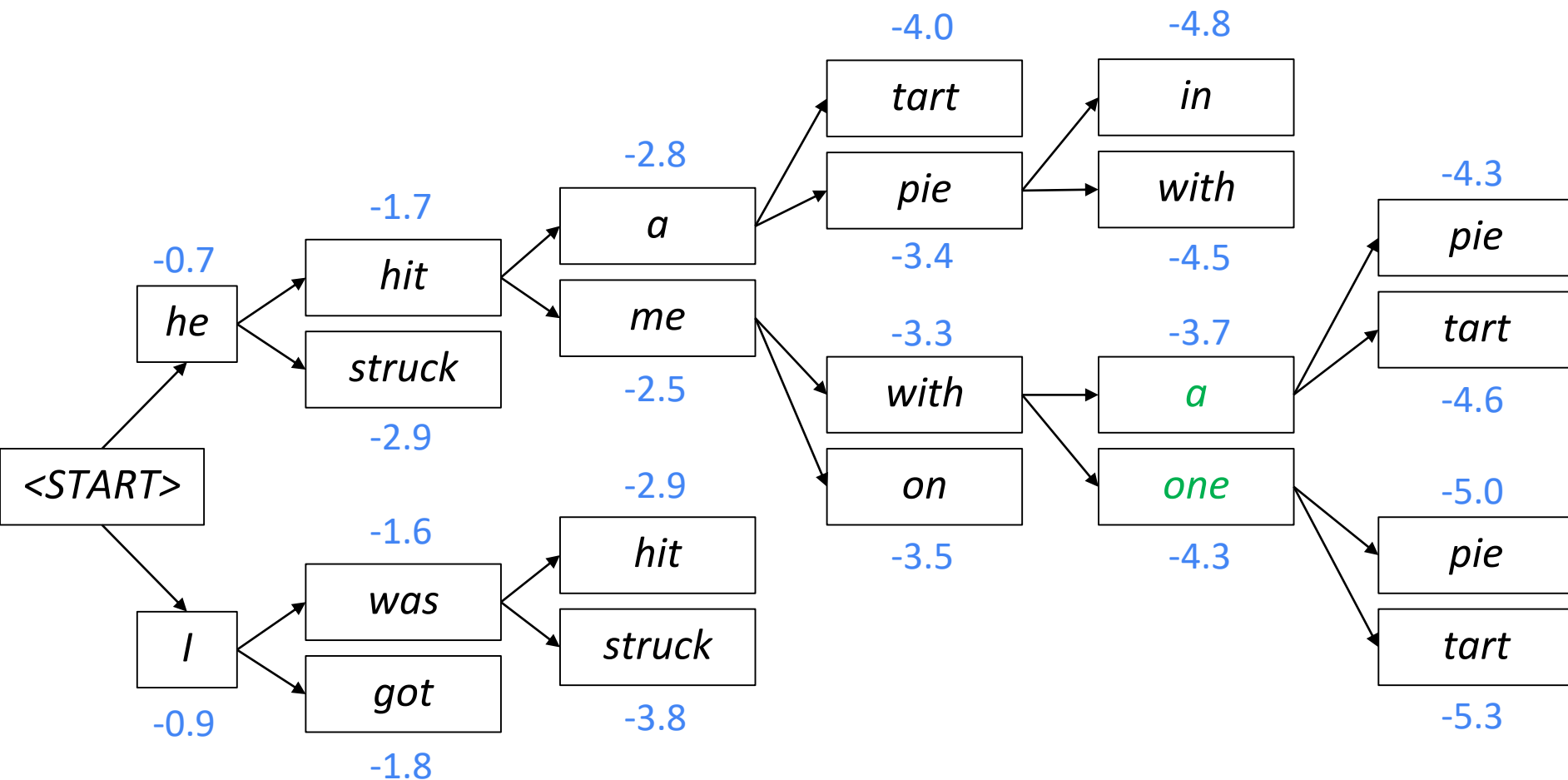
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Of these k^2 hypotheses,
just keep k with highest scores

Beam search decoding: example

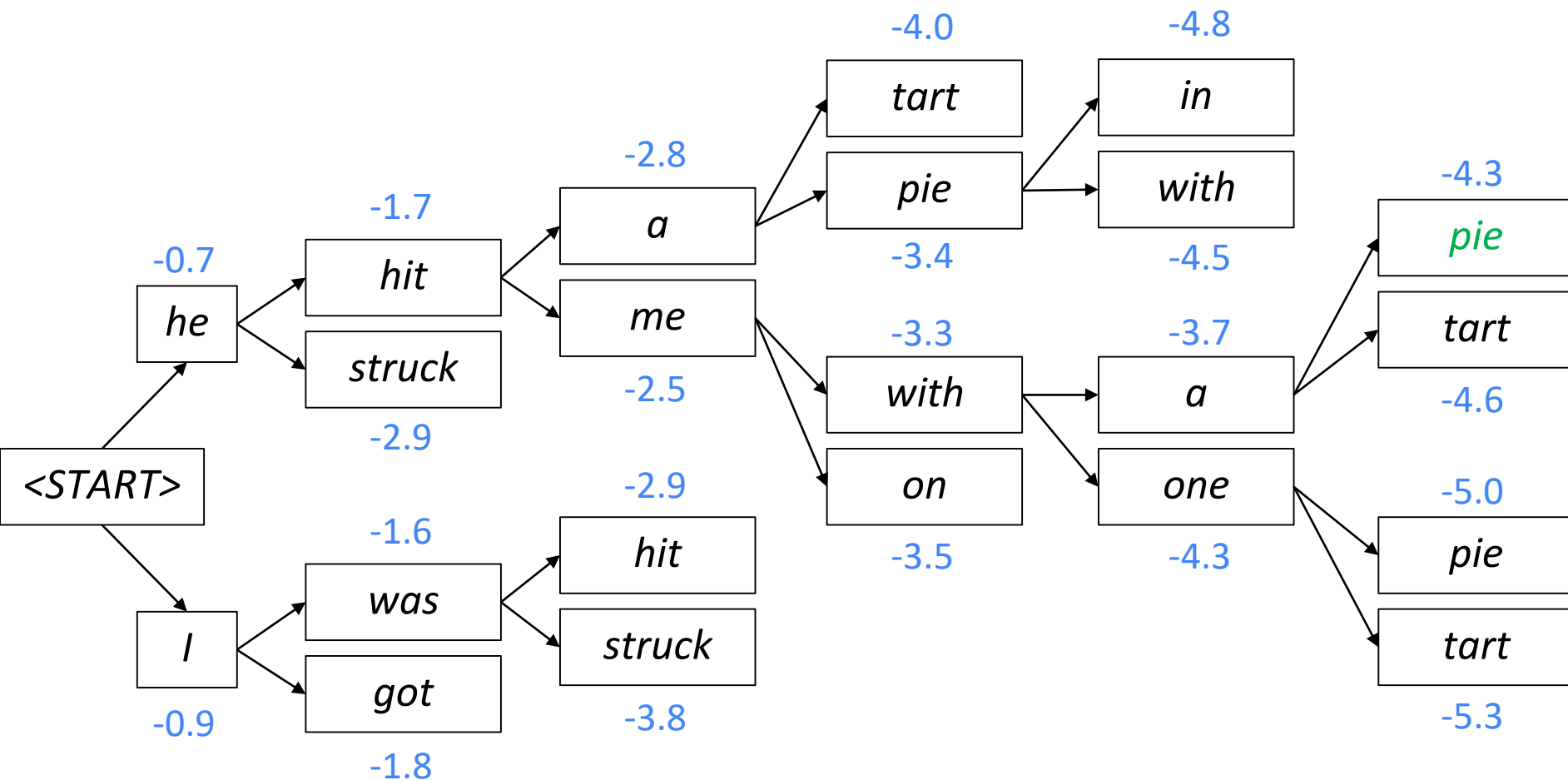
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For each of the k hypotheses, find top k next words and calculate scores

Beam search decoding: example

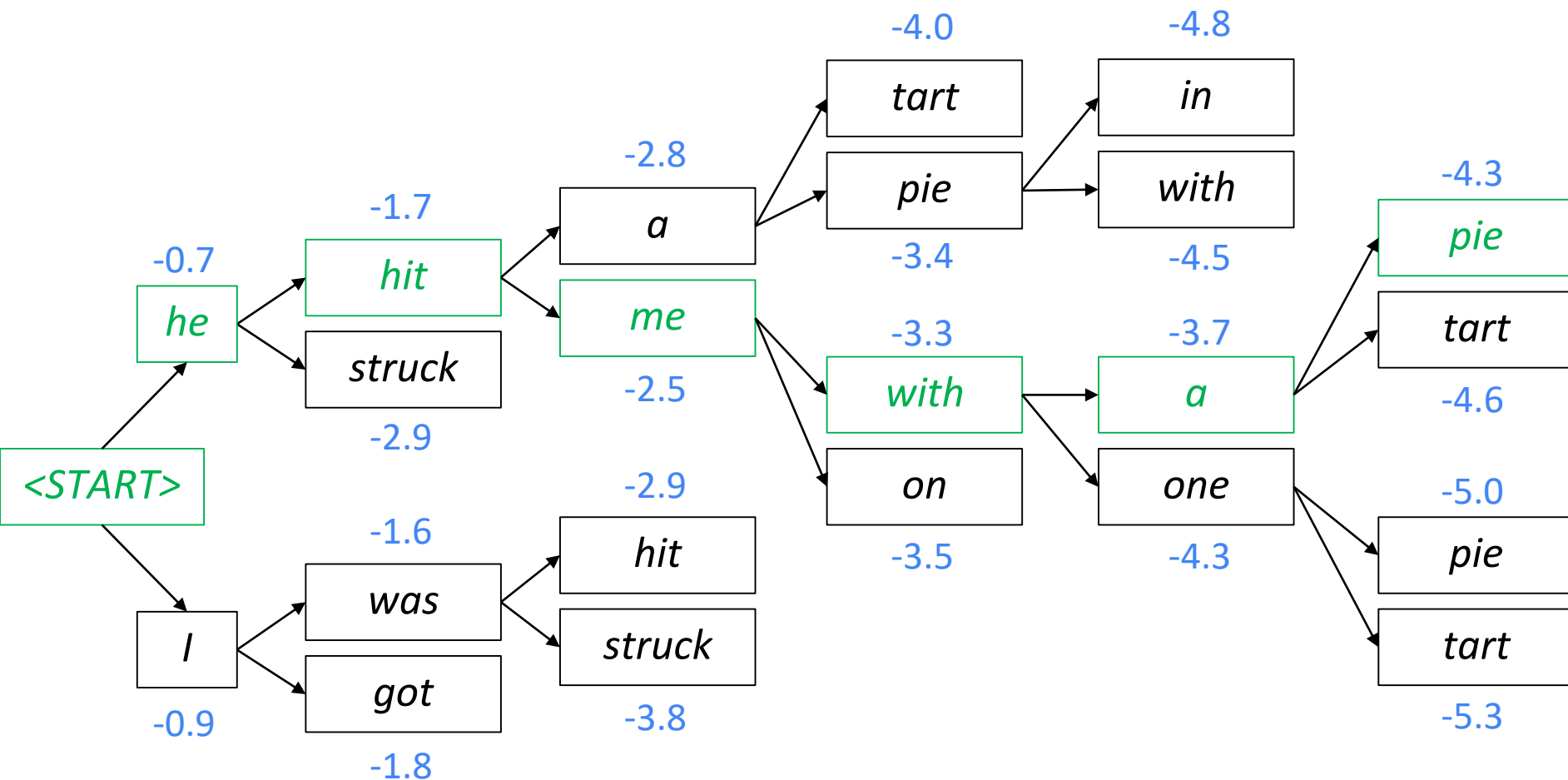
Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



This is the top-scoring hypothesis!

Beam search decoding: example

Beam size = $k = 2$. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$



Backtrack to obtain the full hypothesis

Beam search decoding: stopping criterion

- In **greedy decoding**, usually we decode until the model produces a **<END> token**
 - For example: *<START> he hit me with a pie <END>*
- In **beam search decoding**, different hypotheses may produce **<END> tokens** on **different timesteps**
 - When a hypothesis produces **<END>**, that hypothesis is **complete**.
 - **Place it aside** and continue exploring other hypotheses via beam search.
- Usually we continue beam search until:
 - We reach timestep T (where T is some pre-defined cutoff), or
 - We have at least n completed hypotheses (where n is pre-defined cutoff)

Beam search decoding: finishing up

- We have our list of completed hypotheses.
- How to select top one with highest score?

- Each hypothesis y_1, \dots, y_t on our list has a score

$$\text{score}(y_1, \dots, y_t) = \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_1, \dots, y_t | x) = \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

- Problem with this: longer hypotheses have lower scores
- Fix: Normalize by length. Use this to select top one instead:

$$\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

Advantages of NMT

Compared to SMT, NMT has many advantages:

- Better performance
 - More fluent
 - Better use of context
 - Better use of phrase similarities
- A single neural network to be optimized end-to-end
 - No subcomponents to be individually optimized
- Requires much less human engineering effort
 - No feature engineering
 - Same method for all language pairs

Disadvantages of NMT?

Compared to SMT:

- NMT is **less interpretable**
 - Hard to debug
- NMT is **difficult to control**
 - For example, can't easily specify rules or guidelines for translation
 - Safety concerns!

How do we evaluate Machine Translation?

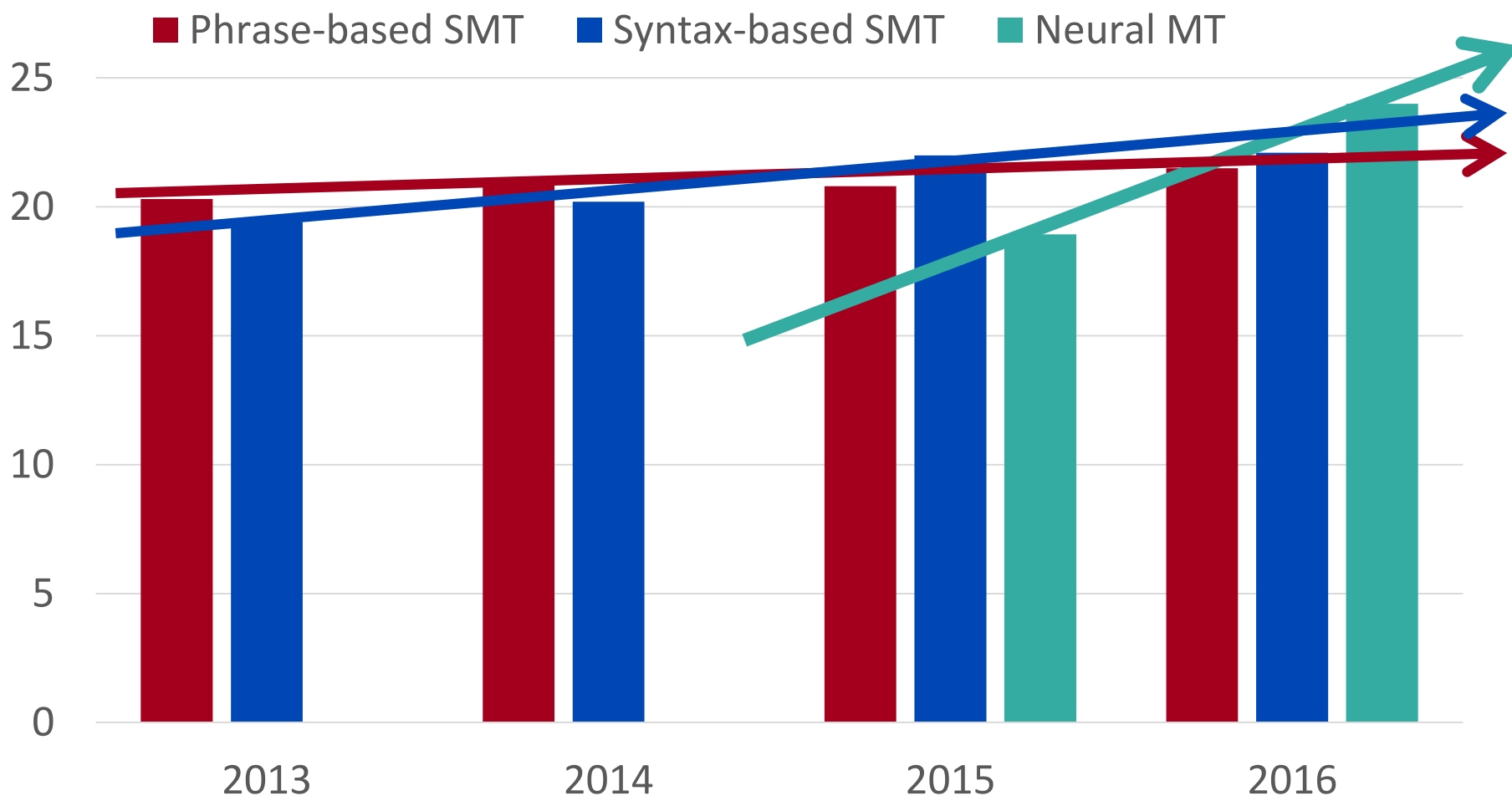
BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy)

You'll see BLEU in detail
in Assignment 4!

- BLEU compares the machine-written translation to one or several human-written translation(s), and computes a **similarity score** based on:
 - ***n*-gram precision** (usually for 1, 2, 3 and 4-grams)
 - Plus a penalty for too-short system translations
- BLEU is **useful** but **imperfect**
 - There are many valid ways to translate a sentence
 - So a **good** translation can get a **poor** BLEU score because it has low *n*-gram overlap with the human translation 😞

MT progress over time

[Edinburgh En-De WMT newstest2013 Cased BLEU; NMT 2015 from U. Montréal]



NMT: the biggest success story of NLP Deep Learning

Neural Machine Translation went from a fringe research activity in **2014** to the leading standard method in **2016**

- **2014**: First seq2seq paper published
- **2016**: Google Translate switches from SMT to NMT
- This is amazing!
 - **SMT** systems, built by hundreds of engineers over many years, outperformed by NMT systems trained by a handful of engineers in a few months

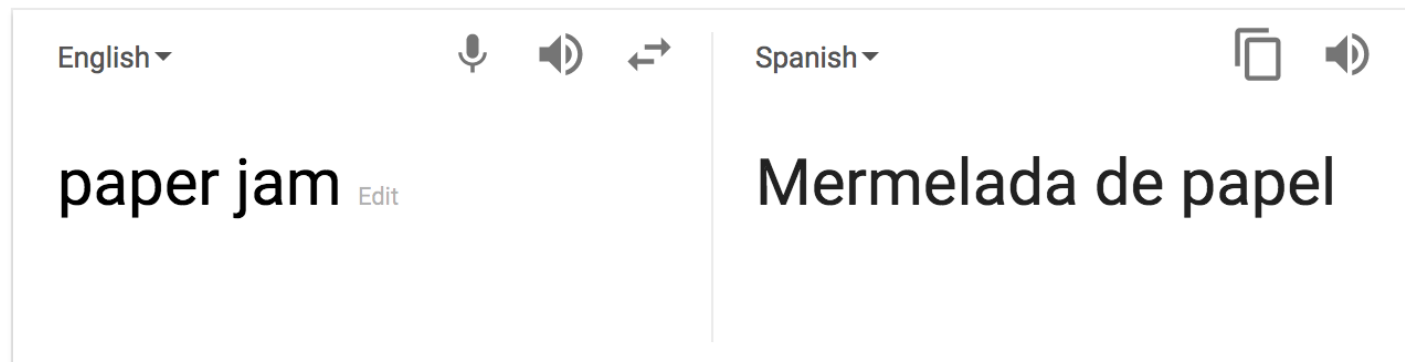
So is Machine Translation solved?

- **Nope!**
- Many difficulties remain:
 - Out-of-vocabulary words
 - Domain mismatch between train and test data
 - Maintaining context over longer text
 - Low-resource language pairs

Further reading: *“Has AI surpassed humans at translation? Not even close!”*
https://www.skynettoday.com/editorials/state_of_nmt

So is Machine Translation solved?

- **Nope!**
- Using **common sense** is still hard



[Open in Google Translate](#)

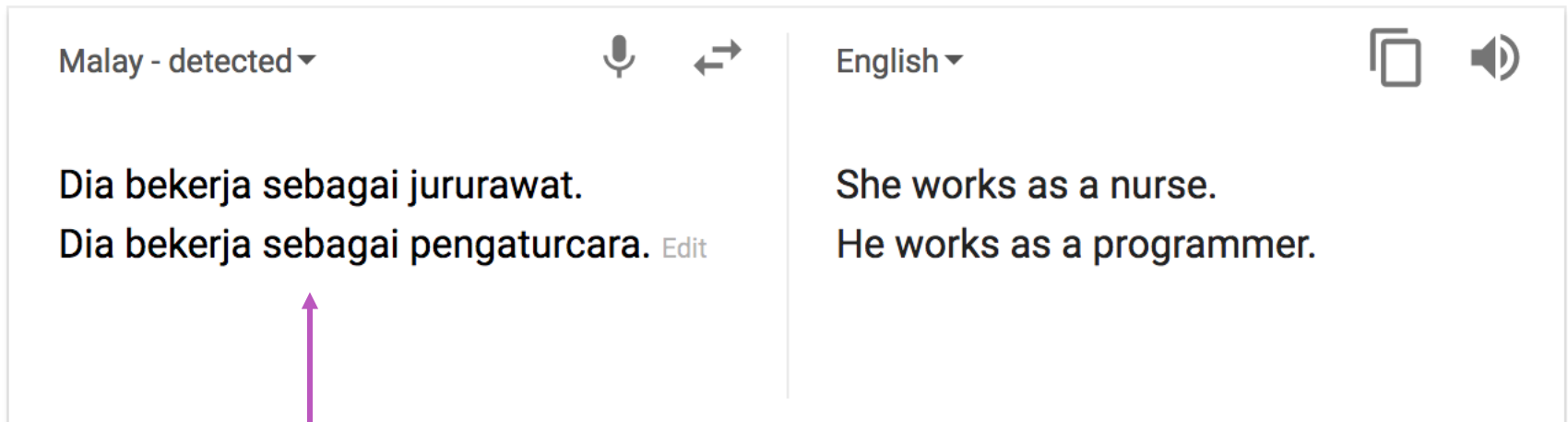
[Feedback](#)



?

So is Machine Translation solved?

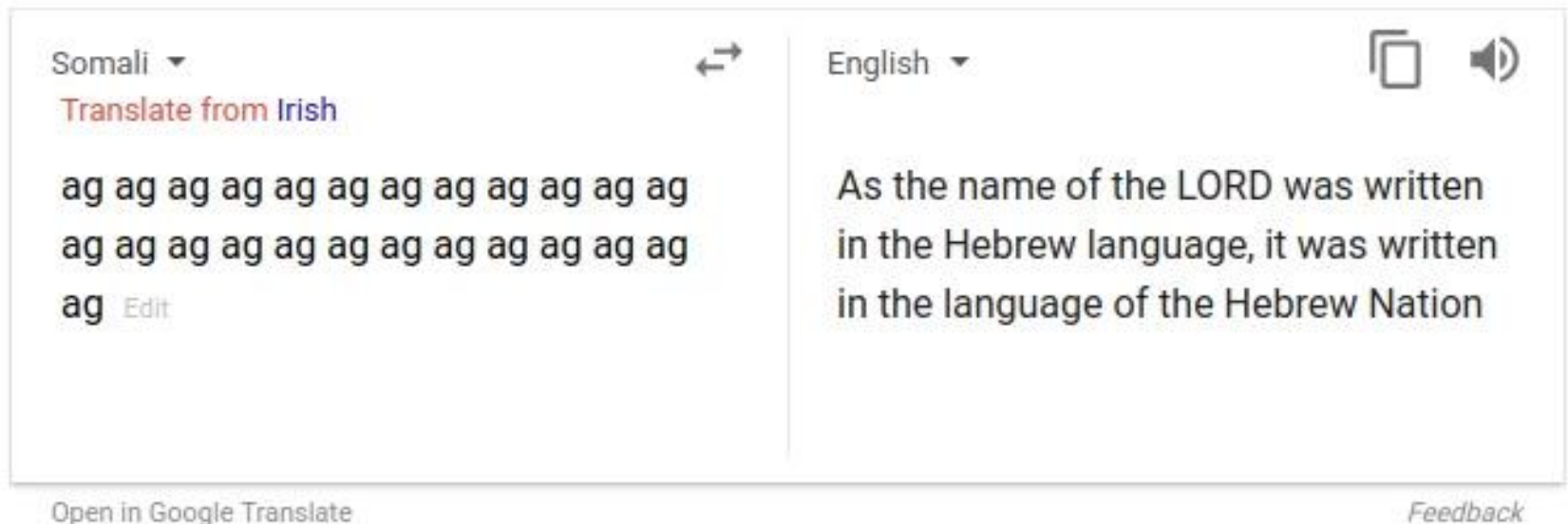
- **Nope!**
- NMT picks up **biases** in training data



Didn't specify gender

So is Machine Translation solved?

- Nope!
- Uninterpretable systems do strange things



Picture source: https://www.vice.com/en_uk/article/j5npeg/why-is-google-translate-spitting-out-sinister-religious-prophecies

Explanation: <https://www.skynettoday.com/briefs/google-nmt-prophecies>

NMT research continues

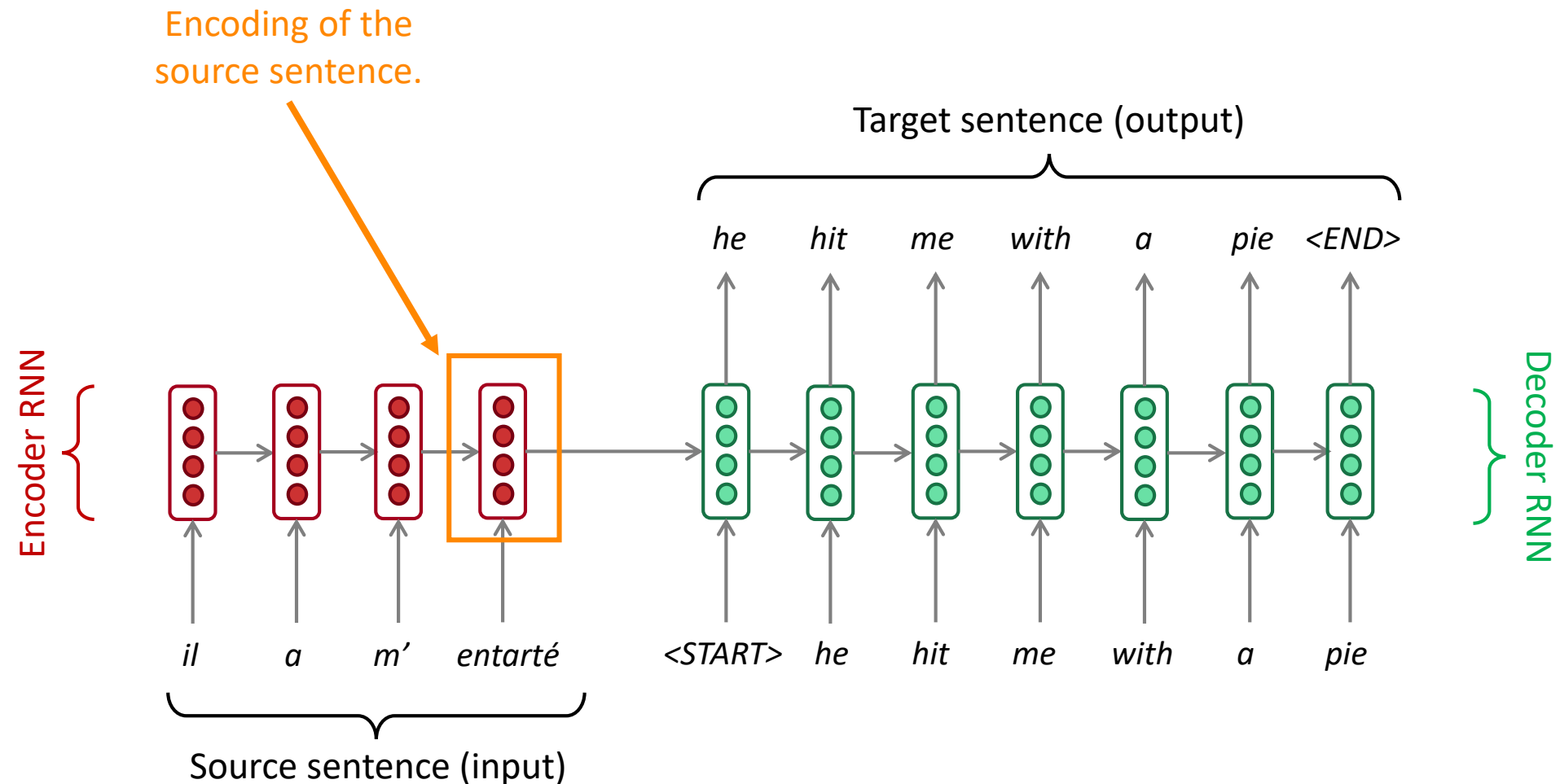
NMT is the **flagship task** for NLP Deep Learning

- NMT research has *pioneered* many of the recent *innovations* of NLP Deep Learning
- In **2019**: NMT research continues to *thrive*
 - Researchers have found *many, many improvements* to the “vanilla” seq2seq NMT system we’ve presented today
 - But *one improvement* is so integral that it is the new vanilla...

ATTENTION

Section 3: Attention

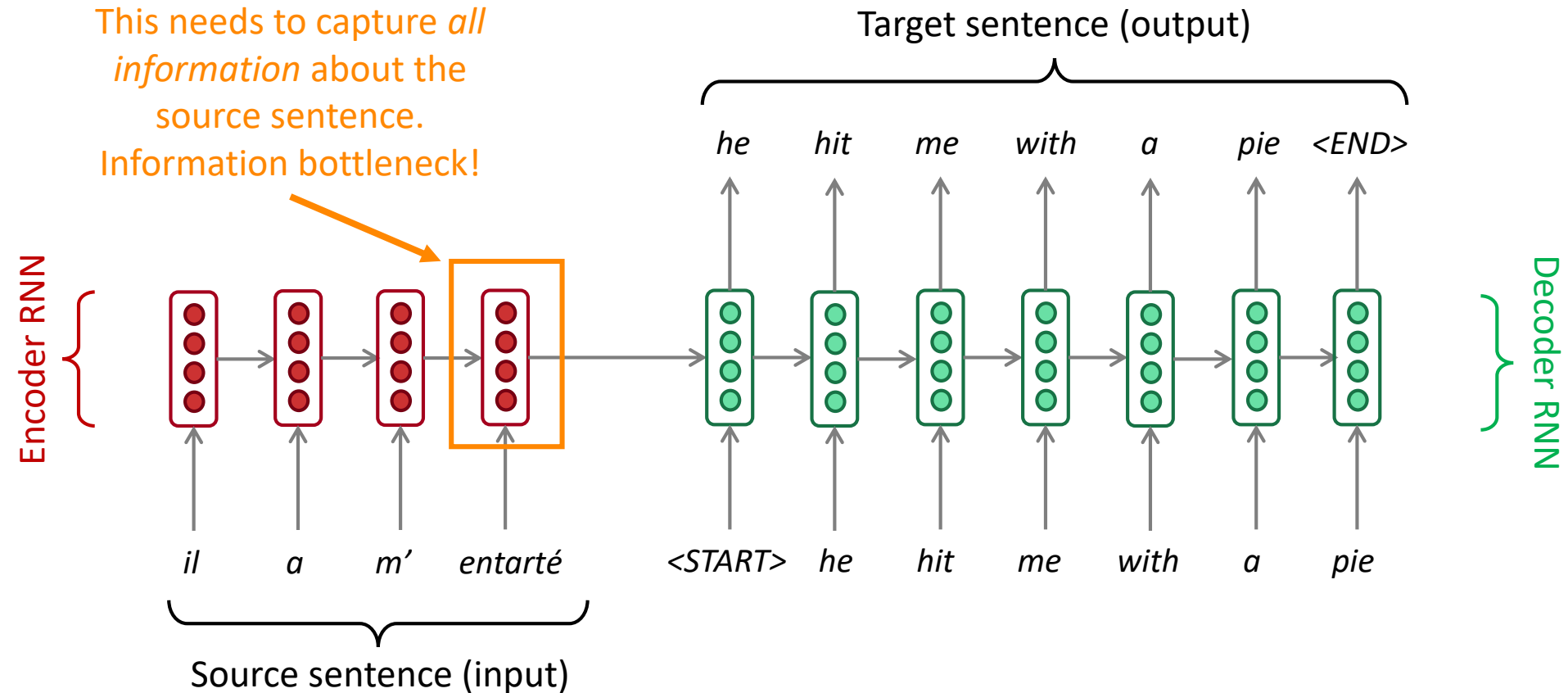
Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem



Problems with this architecture?

Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem

Encoding of the
source sentence.
This needs to capture *all*
information about the
source sentence.
Information bottleneck!



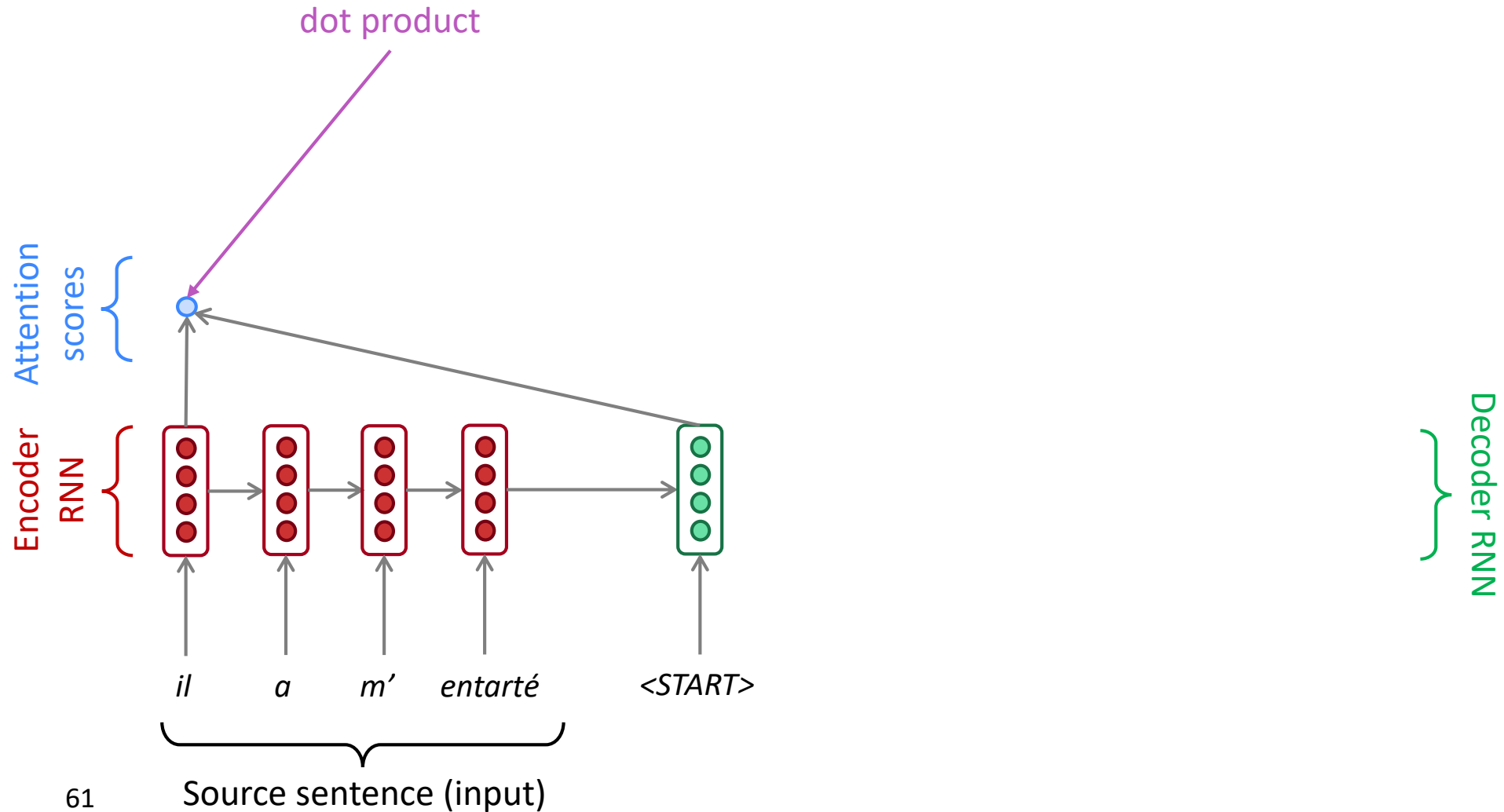
Attention

- **Attention** provides a solution to the bottleneck problem.
- Core idea: on each step of the decoder, use *direct connection to the encoder* to *focus on a particular part* of the source sequence

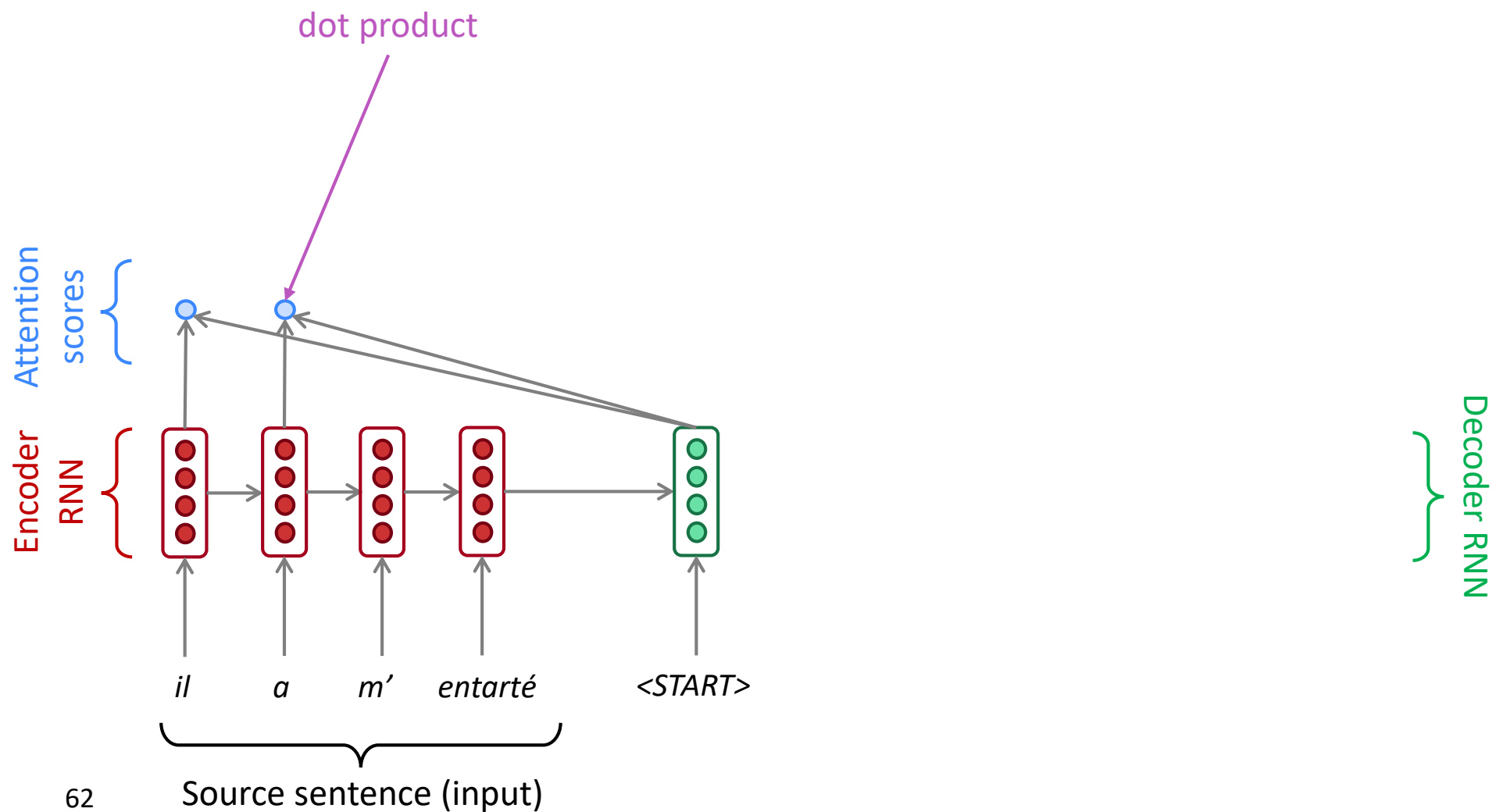


- First we will show via diagram (no equations), then we will show with equations

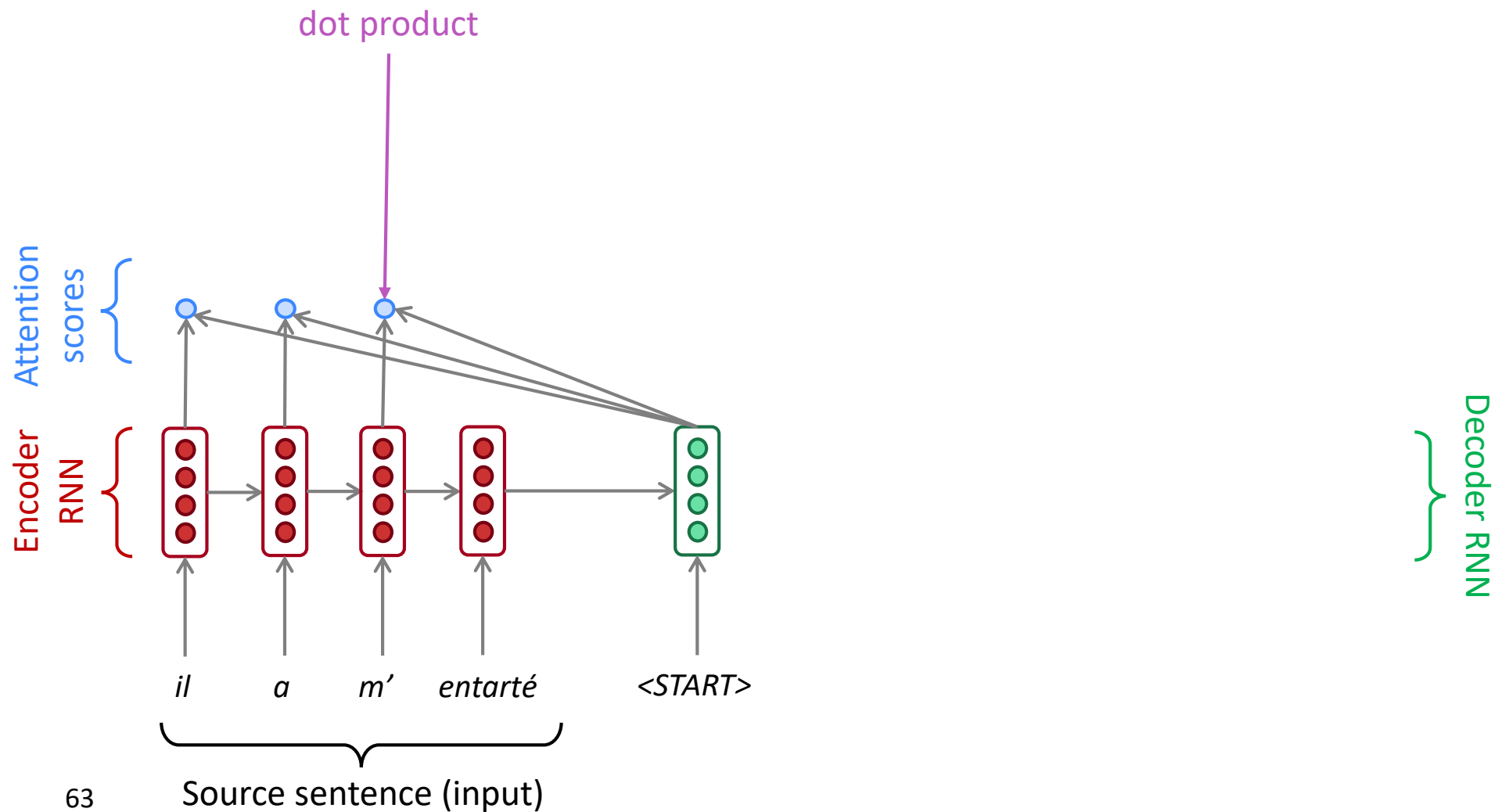
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



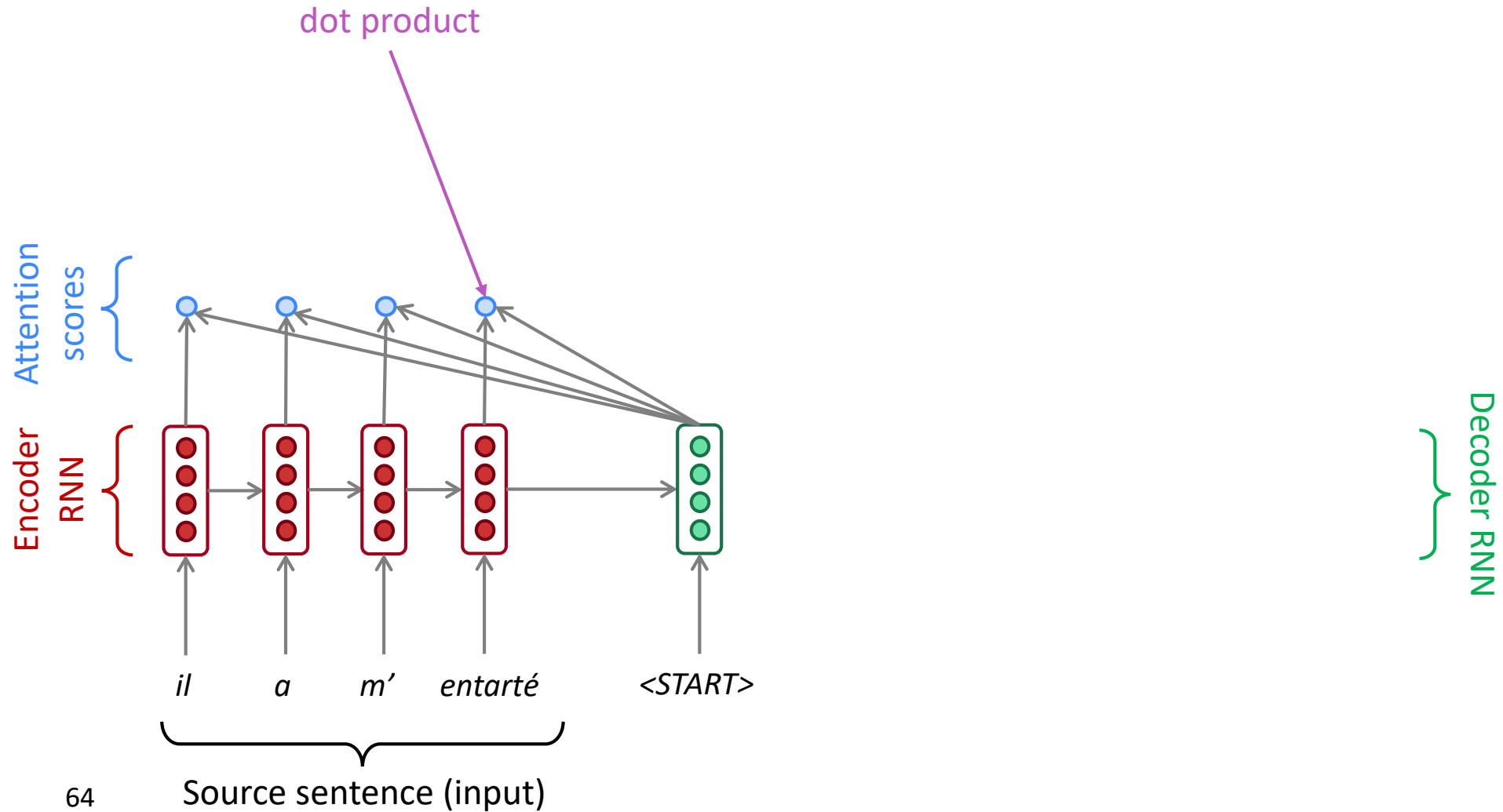
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



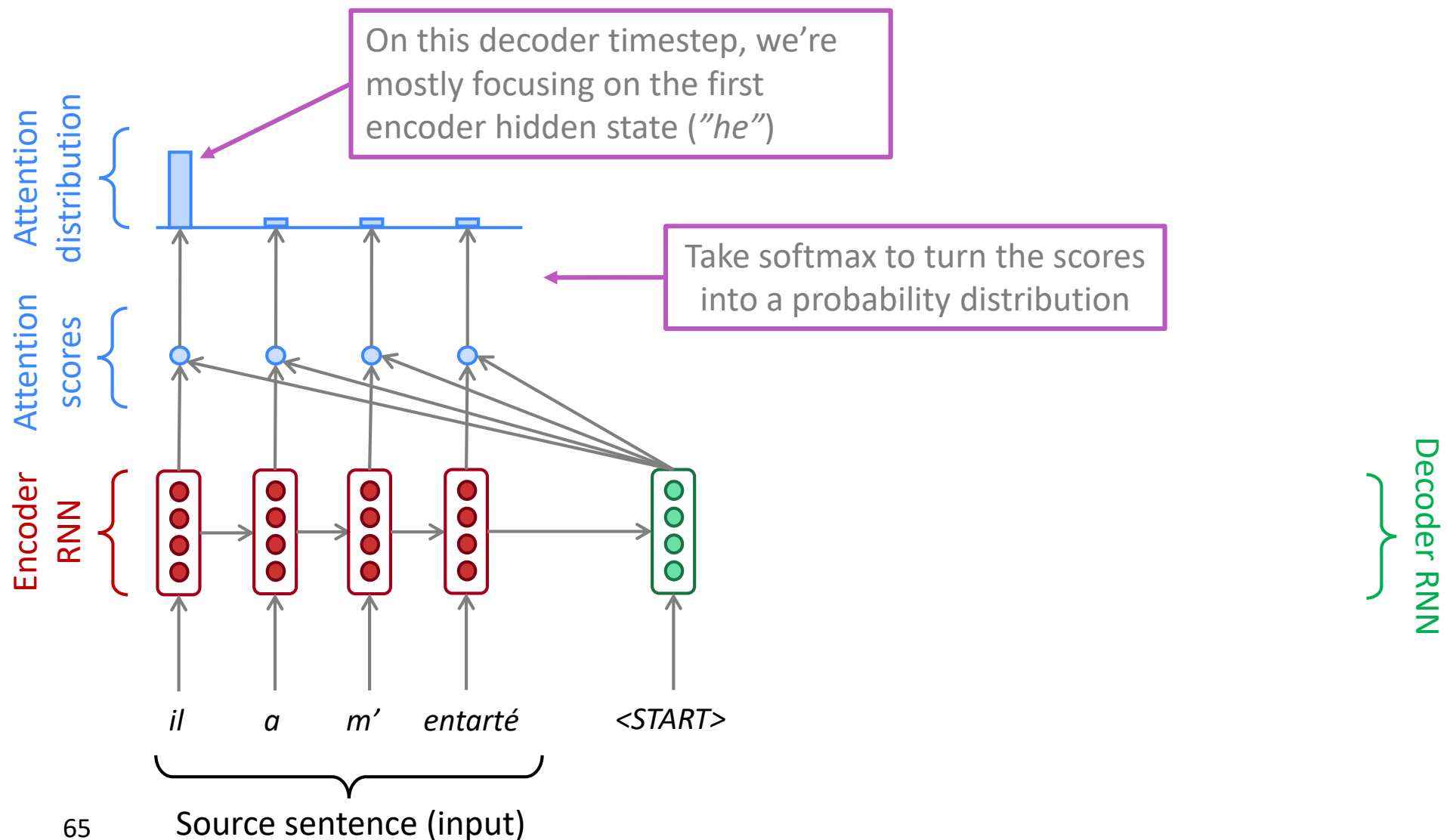
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



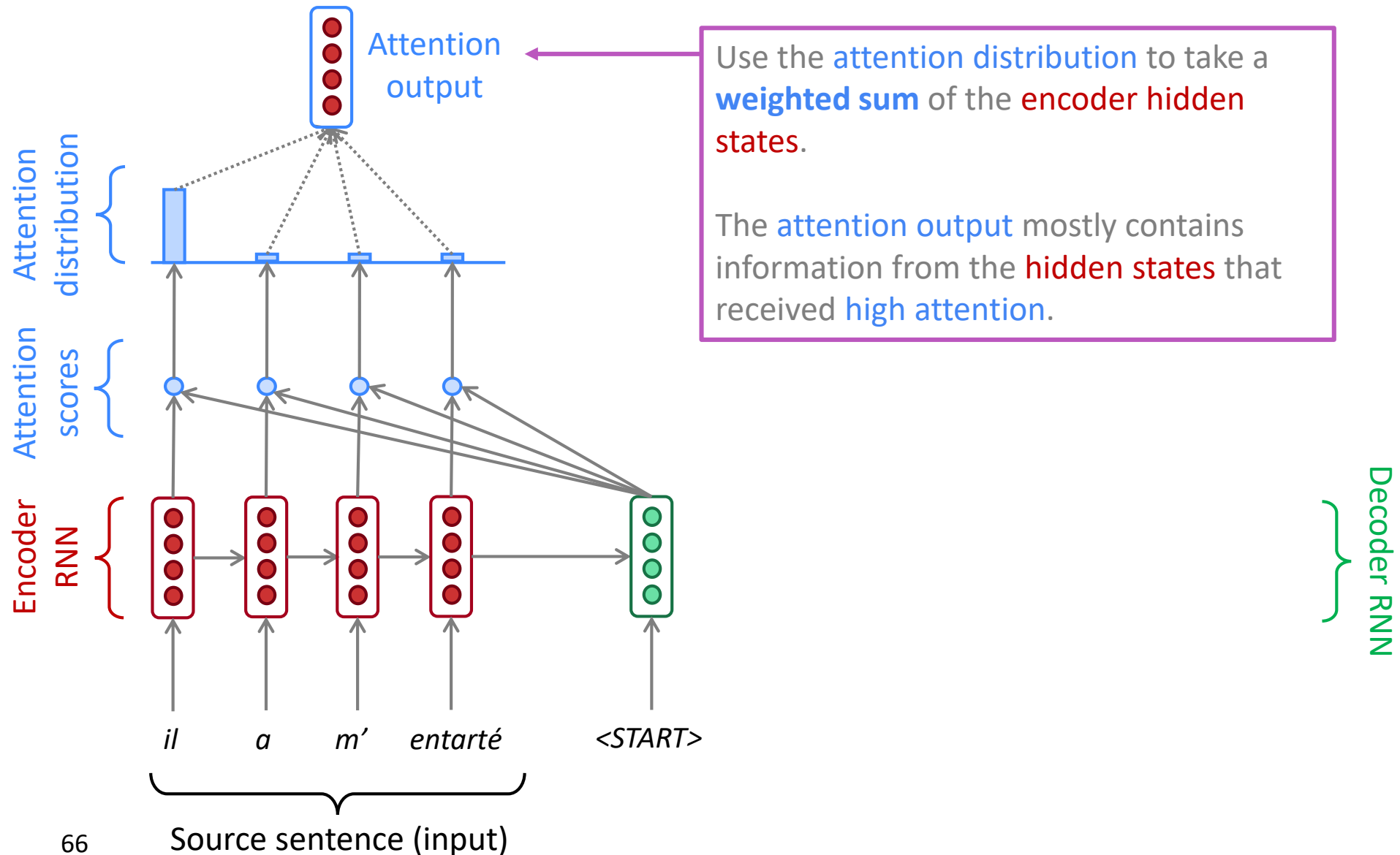
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



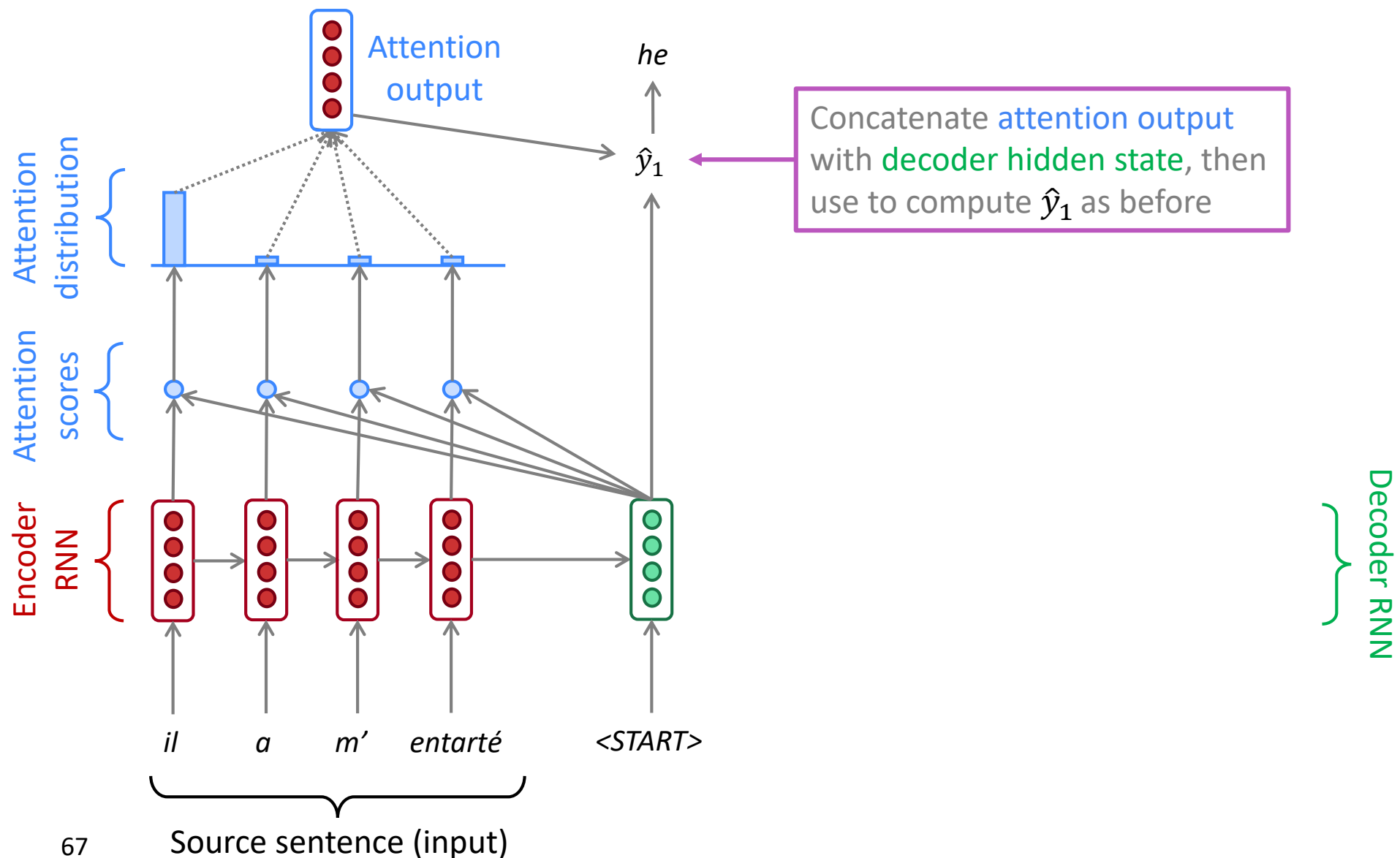
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



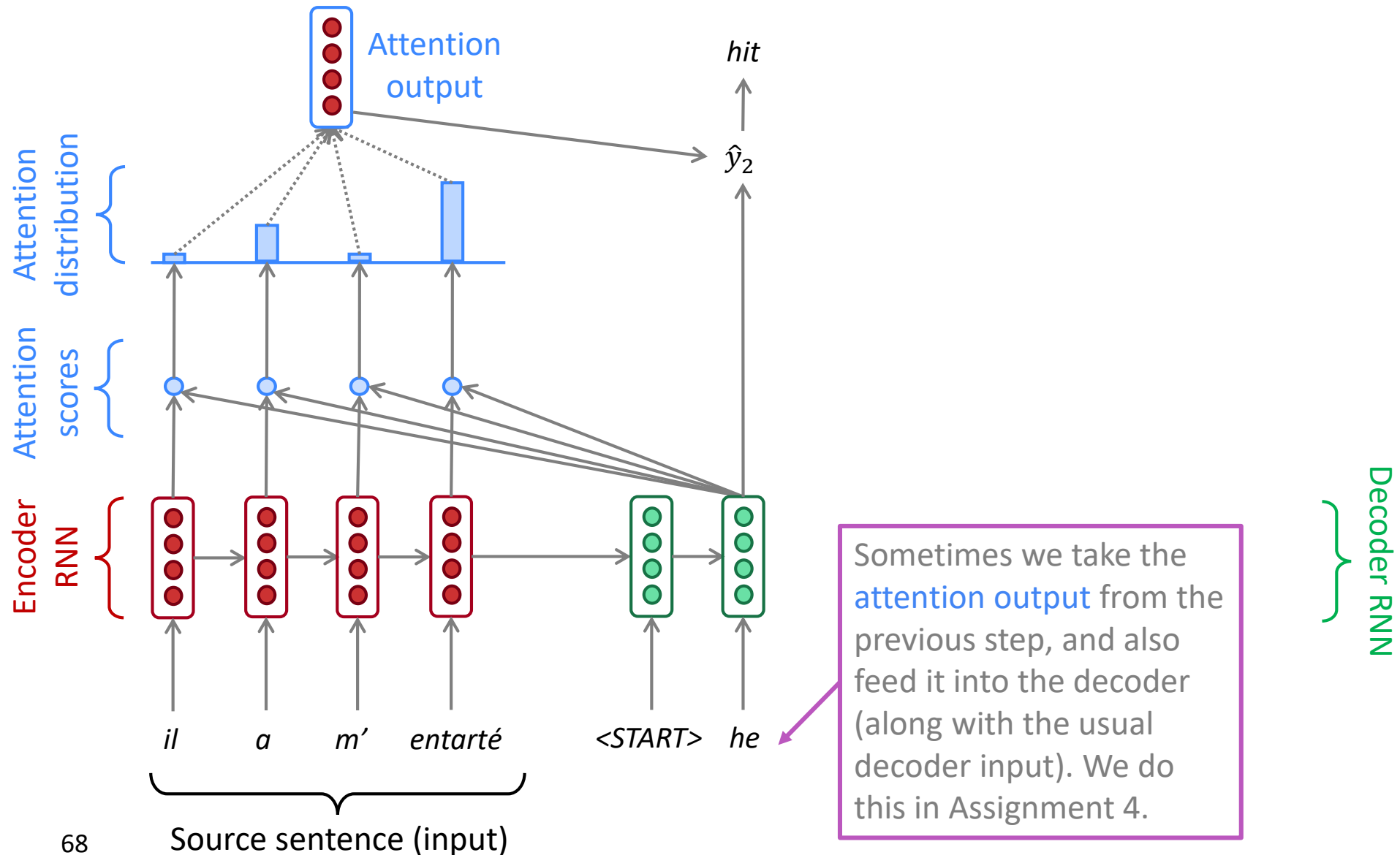
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



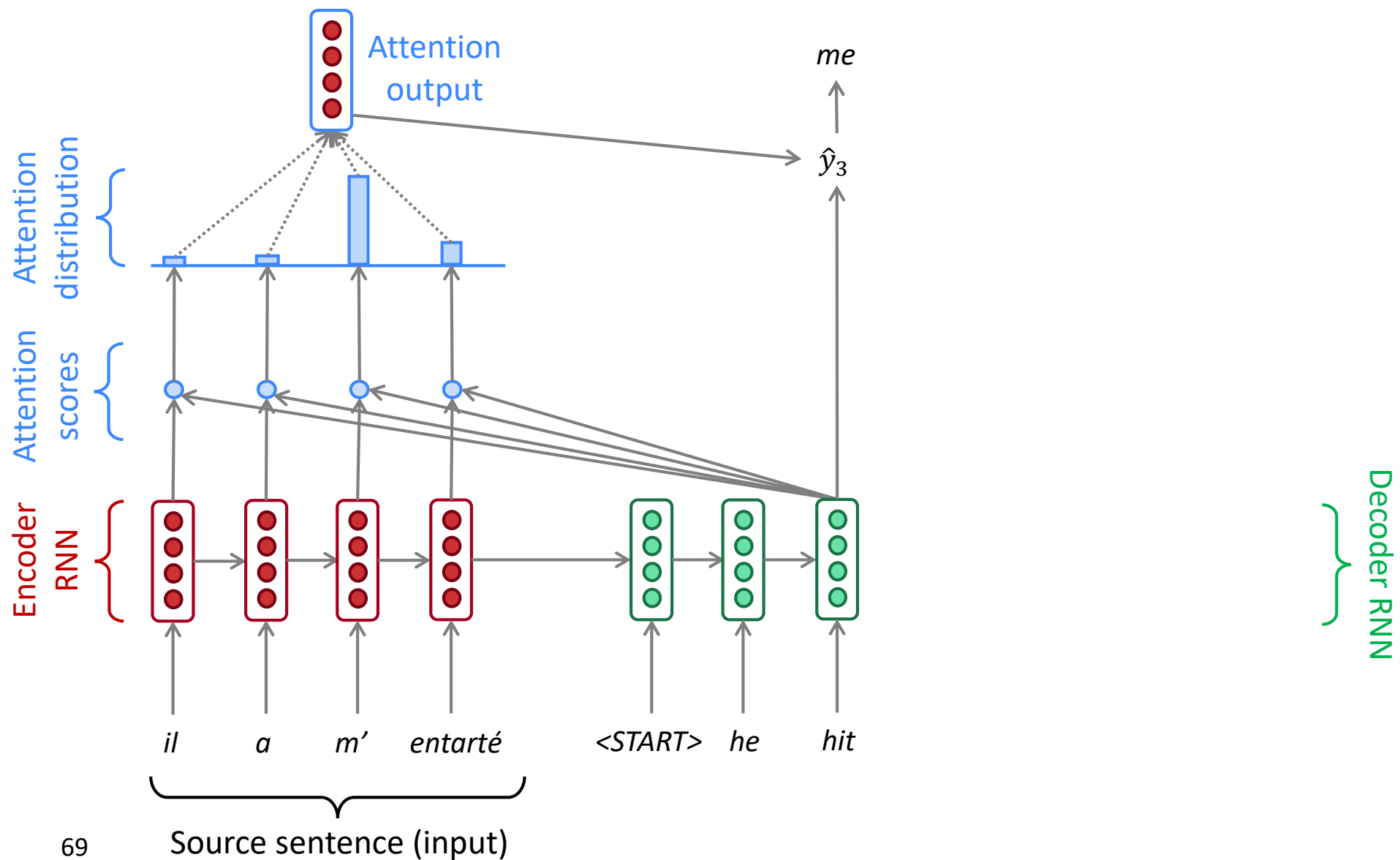
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



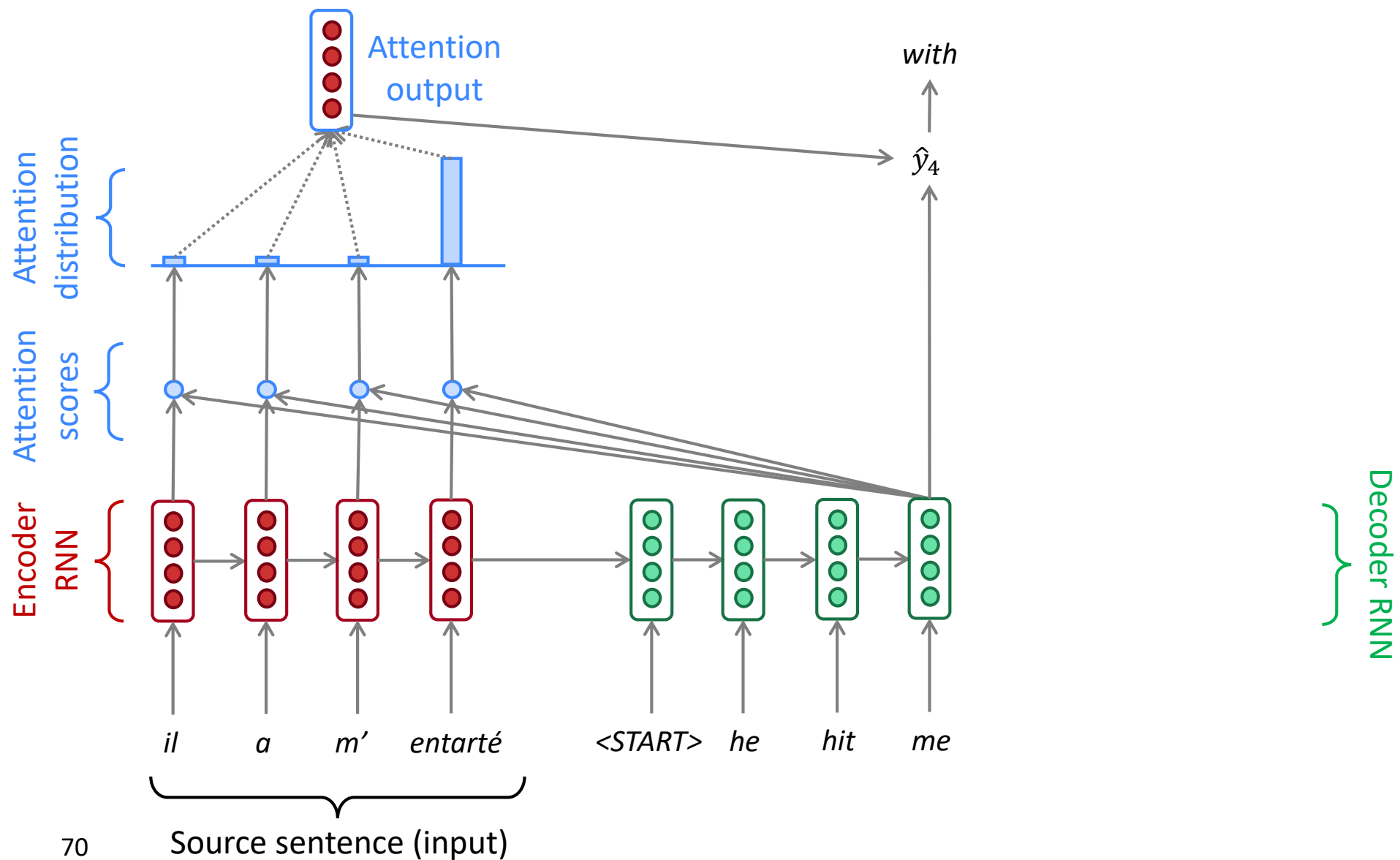
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



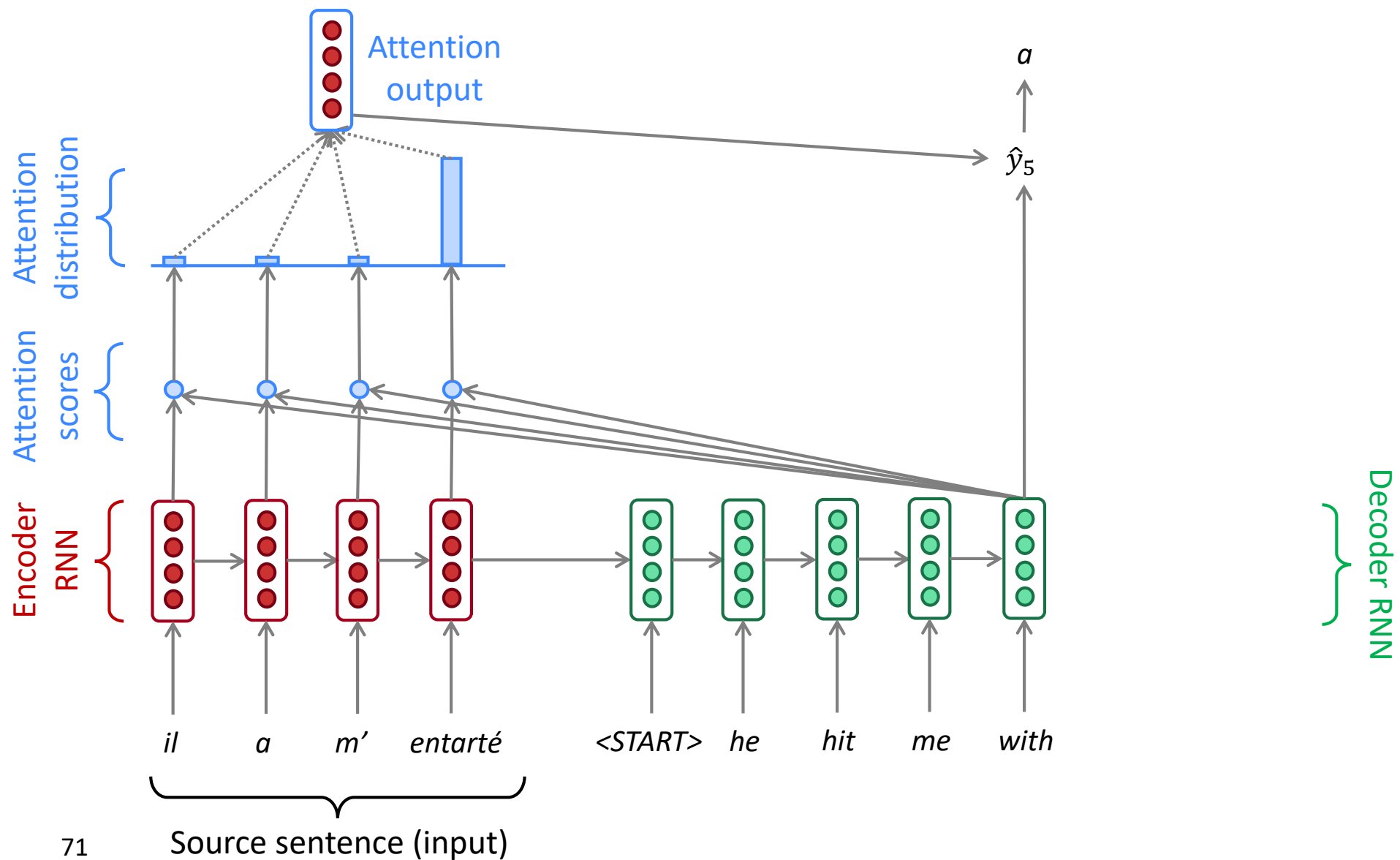
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



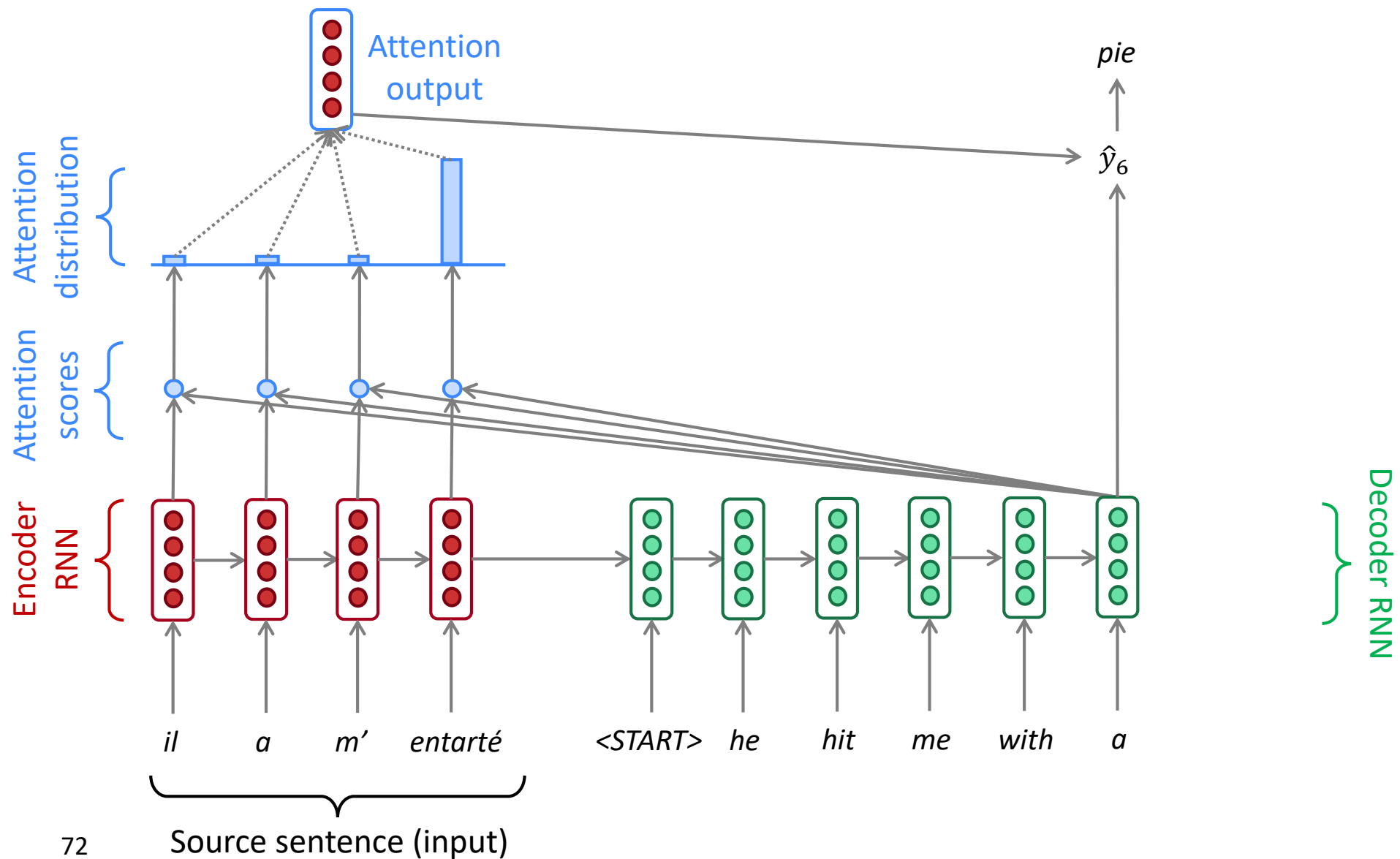
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Attention: in equations

- We have encoder hidden states $h_1, \dots, h_N \in \mathbb{R}^h$
- On timestep t , we have decoder hidden state $s_t \in \mathbb{R}^h$
- We get the attention scores e^t for this step:

$$e^t = [s_t^T h_1, \dots, s_t^T h_N] \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

- We take softmax to get the attention distribution α^t for this step (this is a probability distribution and sums to 1)

$$\alpha^t = \text{softmax}(e^t) \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

- We use α^t to take a weighted sum of the encoder hidden states to get the attention output a_t

$$a_t = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^t h_i \in \mathbb{R}^h$$

- Finally we concatenate the attention output a_t with the decoder hidden state s_t and proceed as in the non-attention seq2seq model

$$[a_t; s_t] \in \mathbb{R}^{2h}$$

Attention is great

- Attention significantly **improves NMT performance**
 - It's very useful to allow decoder to focus on certain parts of the source
- Attention **solves the bottleneck problem**
 - Attention allows decoder to look directly at source; bypass bottleneck
- Attention **helps with vanishing gradient problem**
 - Provides shortcut to faraway states
- Attention provides **some interpretability**
 - By inspecting attention distribution, we can see what the decoder was focusing on
 - We get (soft) **alignment for free!**
 - This is cool because we never explicitly trained an alignment system
 - The network just learned alignment by itself

	he	hit	me	with	a	pie
il						
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entarté						

Attention is a *general* Deep Learning technique

- We've seen that attention is a great way to improve the sequence-to-sequence model for Machine Translation.
 - However: You can use attention in *many architectures* (not just seq2seq) and *many tasks* (not just MT)
- More general definition of attention:
 - Given a set of vector *values*, and a vector *query*, attention is a technique to compute a weighted sum of the values, dependent on the query.
- We sometimes say that the *query attends to the values*.
 - For example, in the seq2seq + attention model, each decoder hidden state (query) *attends to* all the encoder hidden states (values).

Attention is a *general* Deep Learning technique

More general definition of attention:

Given a set of vector *values*, and a vector *query*, attention is a technique to compute a weighted sum of the values, dependent on the query.

Intuition:

- The weighted sum is a *selective summary* of the information contained in the values, where the query determines which values to focus on.
- Attention is a way to obtain a *fixed-size representation of an arbitrary set of representations* (the values), dependent on some other representation (the query).

There are *several* attention variants

- We have some *values* $\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ and a *query* $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$

- Attention always involves:

1. Computing the *attention scores* $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}^N$
2. Taking softmax to get *attention distribution* α :

There are
multiple ways
to do this

$$\alpha = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{e}) \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

3. Using attention distribution to take weighted sum of values:

$$\mathbf{a} = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \mathbf{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$$

thus obtaining the *attention output* \mathbf{a} (sometimes called the *context vector*)

Attention variants

You'll think about the relative advantages/disadvantages of these in Assignment 4!

There are **several ways** you can compute $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ from $\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ and $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$:

- Basic dot-product attention: $\mathbf{e}_i = \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Note: this assumes $d_1 = d_2$
 - This is the version we saw earlier
- Multiplicative attention: $\mathbf{e}_i = \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Where $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2 \times d_1}$ is a weight matrix
- Additive attention: $\mathbf{e}_i = \mathbf{v}^T \tanh(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{h}_i + \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{s}) \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Where $\mathbf{W}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_1}$, $\mathbf{W}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_2}$ are weight matrices and $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3}$ is a weight vector.
 - d_3 (the attention dimensionality) is a hyperparameter

More information:

“Deep Learning for NLP Best Practices”, Ruder, 2017. <http://ruder.io/deep-learning-nlp-best-practices/index.html#attention>
“Massive Exploration of Neural Machine Translation Architectures”, Britz et al, 2017, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03906.pdf>

Summary of today's lecture

- We learned some history of Machine Translation (MT)
- Since 2014, **Neural MT** rapidly replaced intricate Statistical MT
- **Sequence-to-sequence** is the architecture for NMT (uses 2 RNNs)
- **Attention** is a way to *focus on particular parts* of the input
 - Improves sequence-to-sequence a lot!



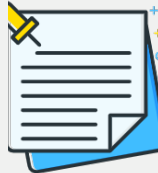
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