# A Convolutional Encoder Model for Neural Machine Translation

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## **Neural Machine Translation**

End to end deep learning based machine translation model.

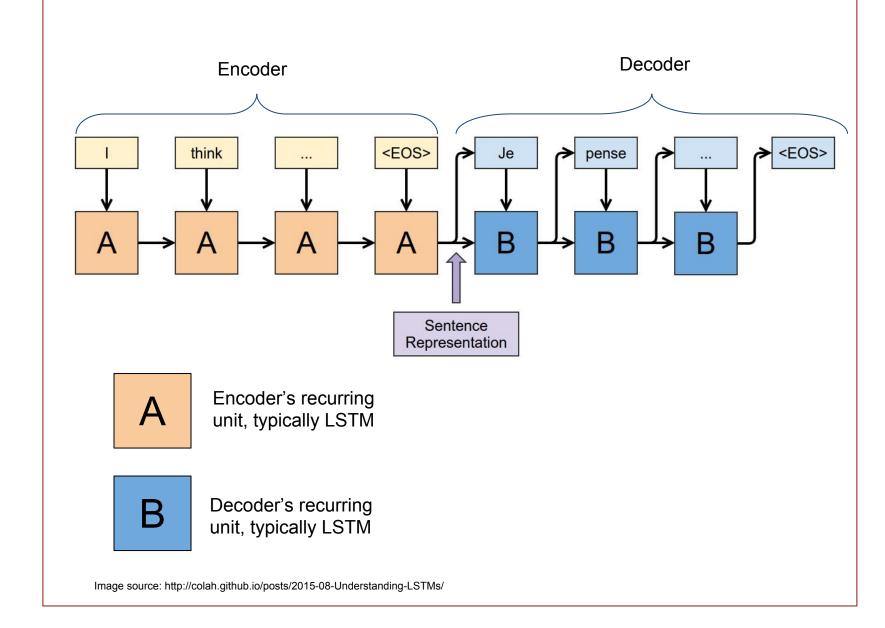
Current State of the Art uses an encoder-decoder model.

**Encoder:** Creates a hidden representation (encoding) of the input sentence.

**Decoder:** Converts the hidden representation (decoding) into a sentence in target language.

Encoder and Decoder are generally Recurrent Neural Networks. Current state of the art models use separate Bi-LSTMs for the encoder and decoder components

**Drawback:** Slow, since recurrent nets are not easily parallelizable.



## **Convolutional Encoder**

Convolution operations are fast and easy parallelizable.

#### **Challenges:**

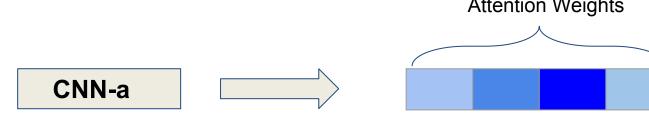
- Convolution does not fit naturally into sequence modeling task due to their spatial nature.
- Word ordering is lost.

#### Solution:

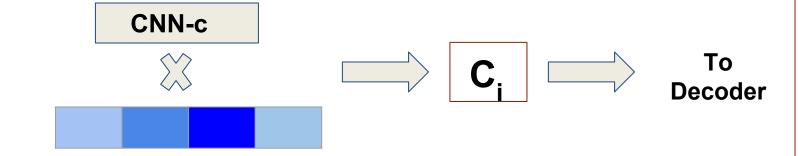
- Include position embedding.

#### **Encoder Architecture**

- Two Set of Convolution Layers:
  - cnn-a Responsible for encoding the sentence and is used to generate attention weights that are applied to cnn-c.



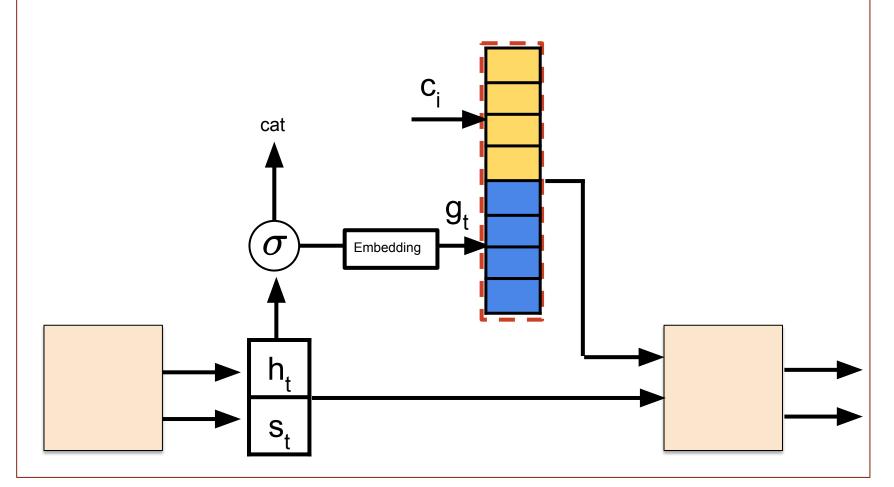
- cnn-c - Responsible for generating the conditional input c<sub>i</sub> to the decoder.



- Both CNN-a/CNN-c have:
  - Input Representation as Word Embeddings + Position Embeddings
  - Fixed Kernel width and fixed number of convolution layers (which are different for CNN-a and CNN-c)
  - Contains Residual connections bypassing convolution layers to ease learning for deep networks.

#### **Decoder Architecture**

- Recurrent Neural Network (GRU/LSTM/RNN etc)
- Generates attention weights using CNN-a and current hidden state h.
- Applies the attention weights over CNN-c to get input context c<sub>i</sub>
- Input to the next step of the recurrent network is concatenation of input step c<sub>i</sub> and embedding g<sub>t</sub> of the current output y<sub>t</sub>



## The Complete Architecture

Tying the encoder and decoder together, the whole model looks like this:

