Alignment models for statistical translation

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Introduction

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$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N} h_D(i) + \sum_{j>i=1}^{N} C_{ij} \tag{1}$$

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Statistical translation models

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IBM models

Table 1: This is a table with scientific results.

1	2	3	4	5
aaa	bbb	ccc	ddd	eee
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee
aaaaa	bbbbb	ccccc	ddddd	eeeee
aaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeee
1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000

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HMM-based alignment models

The HMM-based alignment models were introduced by *Vogel and al.* and aim at modeling the joint probability of a French sentence $\mathbf{f}$, of length J and an alignment $\mathbf{a} \in \{1, \dots, I\}^J$, given a English sentence $\mathbf{e}$ of length I. Without, loss of generality, this probability can be expressed as (chain-rule and independance of $\mathbf{f}$ and $\mathbf{a}$):

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{a}|\mathbf{e}) &= \Pr(f_0, a_0|\mathbf{e}) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \Pr(f_j, a_j|f_1^{j-1}, a_1^{j-1}, \mathbf{e}) \\ &= \Pr(f_0|\mathbf{e}) \cdot \Pr(a_0|\mathbf{e}) \\ &\cdot \prod_{j=1}^{J} \Pr(f_j|f_1^{j-1}, a_1^{j-1}, \mathbf{e}) \Pr(a_j|f_1^{j-1}, a_1^{j-1}, \mathbf{e}) \end{aligned}$$

The HMM model reduced the generality of the previous formula by assuming first-order dependance of alignments and translation probability of French word at position j to be only dependent on the English word at position a_j, thus yielding the HMM model:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{a}|\mathbf{e}) &= p(f_0|e_{a_0}) p(a_0) \\ &\cdot \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(f_j|e_{a_j}) \cdot p(a_j|a_{j-1}, I) \end{aligned}$$

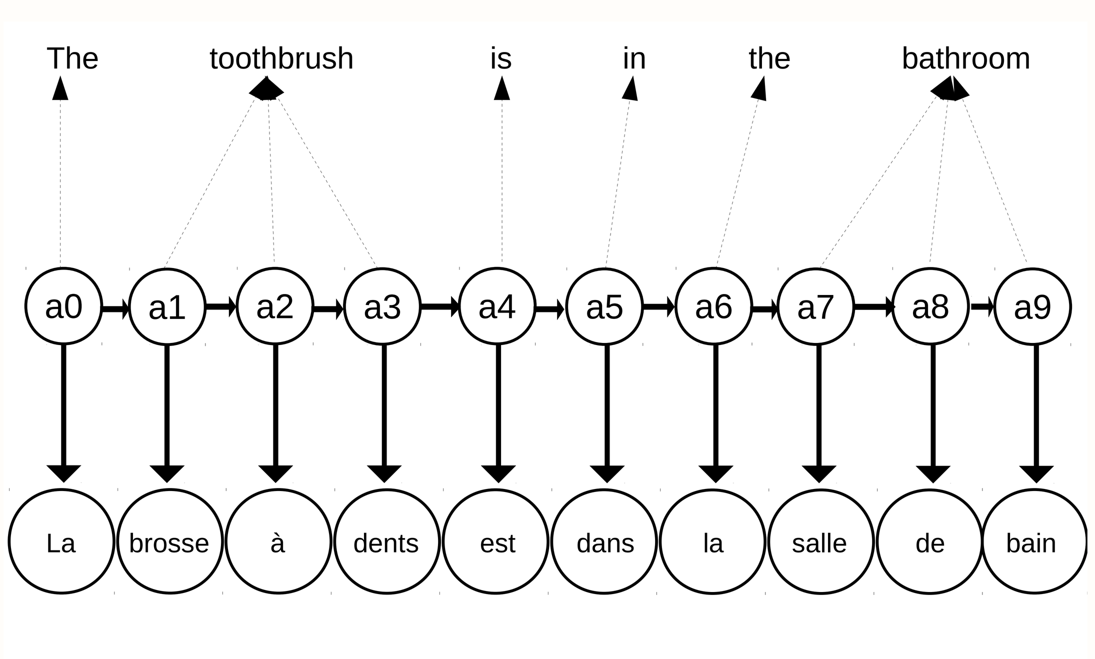

Figure 1: The HMM-based alignment model

Figure 1 presents the graphical model associated with HMM-based alignement models. What can be noticed is that, in this context, each sentence pair represents a Hidden Markov Model which parameters are shared with all other sentences of the corpus. The **parameters for the HMM model** are

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta = \{ & \\ & p(i) \quad \text{the initial alignment probabilities } (p(a_0)) \\ & p(i|i', I) \quad \text{the transition matrix} \\ & p(f|e) \quad \text{the emission (translation) probabilities} \} \end{aligned}$$

A further assumption from *Vogel and al.* is that alignment transition probabilities **only depend on relative positions**: $p(i|i', I) = p(i' - i|I)$

Just as for the IBM models, the observations are the sequences of French words in French sentences, while the alignments (and thus the corresponding English words) act as hidden variables. A way to solve this problem is to use an **EM principle**. The **Expectation step** consists in computing alignment unary and binary probabilities in each sentence pair $(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{e})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_i(j) &= p(a_j = i|\mathbf{f}) \\ \xi_{k,l}(j) &= p(a_j = k, a_{j+1} = l|\mathbf{f}) \end{aligned}$$

This can be performed using the Forward-Backward algorithm. The **Maximisation step** consists in re-estimating the model's parameters according to the previously computed probabilities.

The **Viterbi** algorithm is then used to retrieve the most likely alignements in the corpus, according to the computed transition and emission probabilities.

Results and discussions

The experimental setup

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Summary and conclusions

References

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