Neural Machine Translation

Objective:

The field of machine translation (MT), the automatic translation of written text from one natural language into another, has experienced a major paradigm shift in recent years [1]. The objective of this project is to create a Neural machine translation (NMT) on English Telugu parallel dataset [2].

Neural Machine Translation:

Machine Translation (MT) is a subfield of computational linguistics focusses on translating text from one language to another, in this case English to Telugu. With the power of deep learning, Neural Machine Translation (NMT) has arisen as the most powerful algorithm to perform this task. The Recurrent Models are used for sequential data like this. Using a Bidirectional Networks helps in converting the other way around.

Dataset Description:

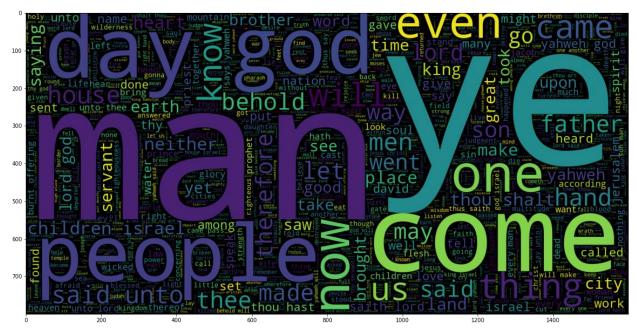
The dataset contains 6 files each training, testing and validation for Telugu and English languages. Training data set contains 75000 sentences. The data has been cleaned from hyperlinks and comments. The data has been already converted to lowercase.

English Data description:

```
The number of tokens is 1809312
The average number of tokens per sentence is 24
The number of unique tokens are 21095
```

Telugu Data description:

```
The number of tokens is 1030924
The average number of tokens per sentence is 14
The number of unique tokens are 106016
```



Progress: [3]

Reading data

```
f= open("/content/drive/My Drive/English-Telugu/train.en")
en=f.readlines()
len(en)
```

75000

• Describing Data, with tokenization and unique words

```
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize,sent_tokenize
filepath = nltk.data.find('/content/drive/My Drive/English-Telugu/train.te')
corpus = open(filepath, 'r').read()
words = nltk.word_tokenize(corpus)
print("The number of tokens is", len(words))
average_tokens = round(len(words)/75000)
print("The average number of tokens per sentence is",average_tokens)
unique_tokens = set(words)
print("The number of unique tokens are", len(unique_tokens))
```

The number of tokens is 1030924
The average number of tokens per sentence is 14
The number of unique tokens are 106016

• Cleaned Data set Using following function, which removes punctuation

```
import re
def remove_punc(x):
  return re.sub('[!#?,.:";\n]', '', x)
```

• Tokenizing and padding, for neural network input

```
def tokenize_and_pad(x, maxlen):
    # a tokenier to tokenize the words and create sequences of tokenized words
    tokenizer = Tokenizer(char_level = False)
    tokenizer.fit_on_texts(x)
    sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(x)
    padded = pad_sequences(sequences, maxlen = maxlen, padding = 'post')
    return tokenizer, sequences, padded
```

Results after padding

```
[print("The tokenized version for document\n", en[-1:][0],"\n", x_padded[-1:][0])]
The tokenized version for document
how could you stand for it
[149 391 7 316 11 16 0
                           0 0
                                            0
                                     0
                                        0
       0 0 0
    0
                  0
                     0
                        0 0 0
                                  0
                                            0
                                                  0
                                                         0
                                     0
                            0 0
                                  0
    0 0 0 0
                            0 0
    0]
```

```
print("The tokenized version for document\n", te[-1:][0],"\n ", y_padded[-1:][0])
The tokenized version for document
మీరు ఎలా నిలబడటానికి కాలేదు
     6 296 8102 887
                                   0
                            0
             0
                  0
                       0
                                 Θ
                                      0
                                                0
                                                     0
                                                               0
                                           0
                                                          0
                                                                    Θ
        0
             0
                  0
                       0
                            0
                                 0
                                      0
                                           0
                                                0
             0
                  0
                       0]
```

Model1:

NMT1=models.load_model('/content/drive/My Drive/NMT_models/NMT1.h5') NMT1.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 74, 256)	5810688
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 256)	525312
repeat_vector_1 (RepeatVecto	(None, 47, 256)	0
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 47, 256)	525312
time_distributed_1 (TimeDist	(None, 47, 106518)	27375126
Total params: 34.236.438		

Total params: 34,236,438 Trainable params: 34,236,438 Non-trainable params: 0

Bleu score:

```
BLEUscore1 = nltk.translate.bleu_score.corpus_bleu(yp1, yt) 
print(BLEUscore1)
```

0.4779748973490351

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/nltk/translate/bleu_score.py:490: UserWarning: Corpus/Sentence contains 0 counts of 2-gram overlaps.

BLEU scores might be undesirable; use SmoothingFunction().

warnings.warn(_msg)

Model2:

NMT2=models.load_model('/content/drive/My Drive/NMT_models/NMT2.h5') NMT2.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 74, 256)	5810688
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 74, 256)	525312
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 128)	197120
repeat_vector (RepeatVector)	(None, 47, 128)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 47, 256)	394240
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 47, 128)	197120
time_distributed (TimeDistri	(None, 47, 106518)	13740822

Total params: 20,865,302 Trainable params: 20,865,302 Non-trainable params: 0

Bleu score:

BLEUscore2 = nltk.translate.bleu_score.corpus_bleu(yp2, yt) print(BLEUscore2)

0.48104068819490353

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/nltk/translate/bleu_score.py:490: UserWarning: Corpus/Sentence contains 0 counts of 2-gram overlaps. BLEU scores might be undesirable; use SmoothingFunction(). warnings.warn(_msg)

Results[4]:

```
[42] for i in range(1000,1006):
        print("Original Telugu {}\n".format(pad_to_text(y_test[i], y_tokenizer)))
        print("NMT1 \ Telugu \ \{\} \setminus n".format(predictionNMT1(x\_test[i:i+1])))
       print("NMT2 Telugu {}\n\n".format(predictionNMT2(x_test[i:i+1])))
```

ా Original Telugu న్యాయమునుబట్టి ఆయన తీర్పు తీర్పునుఆయన ప్రతిదినము కోపపడు దేవుడు NMT1 Telugu అందుకు ఆయన ఆయన ఆయన ఆయన NMT2 Telugu నీవు మీరు నీవు ఆయన ఆయన ఆయన

Original Telugu ఆయన పరలోకమునకు వెళ్లే దూతలమీదను అధికారుల మీదను శక్తులమీదను అధికారము పొందినవాడై దోవుని కుడిపార్శమున ఉన్నాడు NMT1 Telugu ఆయన ఆ ఆయన ఆయన ఆయన అయన అది అది NMT2 Telugu వారు తన తన తన తన తన తన తన తన

Original Telugu మరియు మీలో ఎవడు చింతిచుటవలన తన యొత్తును మూరెడెక్కువ చేసికొన గలడు NMT1 Telugu ఆయన తన తన ఆయన అది అది NMT2 Telugu ఆయన తన ఆయన ఆయన ఆయన

The NMT2 model has better accuracy than NMT1

References:

- [1] Neural Machine Translation: A Review and Survey (https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.02047)
- [2] https://github.com/himanshudce/Indian-Language-Dataset
- [3] https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1vrF7vr8M4LOpPAdj2vgZVwU5Ltkkgwwh?usp=sharing
- [4] https://colab.research.google.com/drive/10VbTKC7ajIIpemepl78ENJeQ9FXISz1-?usp=sharing