# Exercise 9

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# 1

First of all, obtain the most frequent translation word by word (assume here direct alignment) using python.

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at-voon { 'ok-voon ': 3}
bichat { 'ororok ': 2}
dat {'sprok': 5}
. {'.': 11, 'zanzanok': 1}
at-drubel {'ok-drubel': 1}
pippat { 'anok ': 2, 'drok ': 1}
rrat {'plok': 2}
totat {'erok': 1, 'wiwok': 2}
arrat {'izok': 2, 'crrrok': 1}
vat {'hihok': 2, 'izok': 1}
hilat {'ghirok': 1, 'clok': 1}
krat {'anok': 1, 'izok': 1}
sat {'brok': 1}
lat {'jok': 1, 'brok': 1}
jjat {'farok': 2}
quat {'izok': 2, 'jok': 1}
cat {'stok': 2}
wat {'lalok': 6}
eneat {'enemok': 1}
iat {'lalok': 1}
nnat { 'nok ': 3, 'mok': 1, 'rarok ': 1}
oloat {'kantok': 1}
at-yurp {'ok-yurp': 1}
gat {'nok': 1, 'mok': 1}
mat {'yorok': 1, 'hihok': 1}
bat {'ghirok': 1}
zanzanat {'yorok': 1}
forat {'nok': 1}
```

from this obtain initial vocabulary, assuming that words, which has only one translation and this translation was done more than once, it will be translation of this word. Also from statistics we can do some more conclusions: nnat will be translated to nok (because of highest rate of translations) and at-drubel  $\rightarrow$  ok-drubel, at-yurp  $\rightarrow$  ok-yurp by similarity.

Table 1: Initial vocabulary

Arcturian	Centauri
at-voon	ok-voon
bichat	ororok
dat	sprok
rrat	plok
jjat	farok
cat	stok
wat	lalok
nnat	nok
at-yurp	ok-yurp
at-drubei	ok-drubei

Now we can go step by step through sentences and find intersection among possible translations.

#### 1. Sentence 2:

pippat  $\rightarrow$  anok (only one word not in the initial vocabulary, so translation obtained directly)

## 2. Sentence 3:

otat  $\rightarrow$  erok, izok, hihok,ghirok arrat  $\rightarrow$  erok, izok, hihok,ghirok vat  $\rightarrow$  erok, izok, hihok,ghirok hilat  $\rightarrow$  erok, izok, hihok,ghirok

## 3. Sentence 4:

 $\operatorname{krat} \to \operatorname{drok}$ , brok, jok  $\operatorname{sat} \to \operatorname{drok}$ , brok, jok  $\operatorname{lat} \to \operatorname{deok}$ , brok, jok

## 4. Sentence 5:

 $totat \rightarrow wiwok \text{ or izok}$  quat  $\rightarrow wiwok \text{ or izok}$ 

#### 5. Sentence 6:

krat  $\rightarrow$  izok or jok: from sentence 4 and 6 krat = jok quat  $\rightarrow$  izok, jok: according to previous obtained translation quat=izok

6. Return back to sentence 4 because of new vocabulary sat –  $\+ \+$  drok, brok

```
lat \rightarrow drok, brok
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7. Sentence 7 vat  $\rightarrow$  izok, enemok: from sentence 2 and current sentece 7 vat=izok eneat  $\rightarrow$  izok, enemok: eneat=enemok (because of vat translation)

8. Update sentence 3 according new translations:

 $totat \rightarrow erok$ , hihok, ghirok

 $\operatorname{arrat} \to \operatorname{erok}$ , hihok, ghirok

 $hilat \rightarrow erok$ , hihok, ghirok

#### 9. Sentence 8:

iat  $\rightarrow$  lalok, brok

lat  $\rightarrow$  lalok, brok: from sentence 4 and current lat=brok ==; iat=lalok

## 10. Sentence 9:

totat  $\to$  wiwok, kantok: from sentence 5 and current totat=wiwiok oloat  $\to$  wiwok,kantok from previous ==; oloat=kantok

#### 11. Sentence 10:

gat  $\rightarrow$  mok, yorok, ghirok, clok

 $\mathrm{mat} \to \mathrm{mok}$ , yorok, ghirok, clok

 $\mathrm{bat} \to \mathrm{mok}$ , yorok, ghirok, clok

hilat → mok, yorok, ghirok, clok: from sentence 3 by intersection hilat=ghirok

12. Update sentence 3 with according new vocab:

totat  $\rightarrow$  erok, hihok

 $\operatorname{arrat} \to \operatorname{erok}$ , hihok

## 13. Sentence 11:

arrat  $\rightarrow$  crrrok, hihok, yorok, zanzanok: from sentence 3 arrat=hihok == $\[ \vdots \]$  totat=erok

 $\mathrm{mat} \to \mathrm{crrrok},\, \mathrm{yorok},\, \mathrm{zanzanok} \,\, (\mathrm{sent} \,\, 10$  -  $\mathrm{yorok})$ 

 $zanzanat \rightarrow crrrok$ , yorok, zanzanok

#### 14. Sentence 12:

for at  $\rightarrow$  rarok, mok

gat  $\rightarrow$  rarok, mok: From sentence 10 gat=mok ==; forat=rarok

15. Update sentence 10:

bat = clock

#### 16. Last translation

zanzanat → crrrok, zanzanok (by posotion assign zananat=zanzanok)

From this produce final vocabulary:

Table 2: Final vocabulary

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Arcturian	Centauri
at-voon	ok-voon
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wat	lalok
nnat	nok
at-yurp	ok-yurp
at-drubel	ok-drubel
pippat	anok
krat	jok
quat	izok
lat	brok
iat	lalok
vat	izok
eneat	enemok
totat	wiwok, erok
oloat	kantok
hilat	ghirok
arrat	hihok
mat	yorok
gat	mok
forat	rarok
bat	clock
zanzanat	zanzamok

Translation according the vocabulary:

- direct: lalok brok anok enemok ghirok kantok ok-yurp
   There is no bigrams (enemok, ghirok) and (ghirok, kantok) =; change the
   order of enemok and ghirok
   Result: lalok brok anok ghirok enemok kantok ok-yurp
- 2. direct: wiwok/erok nok rarok hihok yorok clock From bigrams result: wiwok rarok nok hihok yorok clock
- 3. direct: lalok sprok izok stok \_\_\_ ok-drubel The missing word obtained from bigrams: vok Result: lalok sprok izok stok vok ok-drubel

# 2

The error rates implemented in error\_rates.py python file.

With punctuation (average error rate):

WER: 0.4778153295397505 PER: 0.4497648514271587

Without punctuation (average error rate):

WER: 0.5142105431874499 PRE: 0.4487520419983171

# 3

(a)

IBM Model 2 addresses the issue of alignment with an explicit model for alignment based on the positions of the input and output words. The translation of a foreign input word in position i to an English word in position j is modeled by an alignment probability distribution

(b)

(c)

Add fertility model. Fertility of input words is modeled directly with a probability distribution  $p(\phi|f)$ .

For each foreign word f, this probability distribution indicates how many  $\phi=0,1,2,\dots$  output words it usually translates to.

(d)

In IBM Model 4, each word is dependent on the previously aligned word and on the word classes of the surrounding words. That means that some words trigger reordering and creates a condition for how the reordering should be made