Word-Level QuEst++ Manual

By Gustavo Henrique Paetzold

1. Installation

- 1) Place all QuEst++ files into a folder of your choice.
- Download version 3.5.1 of Stanford Core NLP from http://nlp.stanford.edu/software/corenlp.shtml
- 3) Add the file "stanford-corenlp-3.5.1-models.jar" to "quest/lib"
- 4) For spanish tagging/parsing models, download the file http://nlp.stanford.edu/software/stanford-spanish-corenlp-2015-01-08-models.jar and place it in "quest/lib"
- 5) For chinese tagging/parsing models, download the file http://nlp.stanford.edu/software/stanford-chinese-corenlp-2015-01-30-models.jar and place it in "quest/lib"
- 6) Download the Universal Wordnet plugin from http://resources.mpi-inf.mpg.de/yago-naga/uwn/uwn.zip and unzip it into a folder of your choice.

Important:

- The Universal Wordnet plugin folder is the one which should be referenced in the variable "tools.universalwordnet.path" in the config file.
- The tagging/parsing models for english, spanish and chinese are automatically recognized by QuEst++ if the aforementioned libraries are placed in the "quest/lib" folder.

1. Running

- Create a configuration file following the example in "quest/config/config.word-level.properties".
- Create a feature configuration file following the example in "quest/config/features/features_word-level_all.xml".
- 3) Prepare the source and target language input files for which you desire to estimate feature values. Both files must be tokenized and must have the same number of lines.

- 4) If you wish to use features that require for alignments between source and target sentences, produce an alignments file. It must be in PHARAOH format, and can be produced by fast_align (https://github.com/clab/fast_align). It can contain 1 to many alignments (1 source word to N target words), but not many to 1 alignments (1 target word to N source words).
- 5) Run the following command line:

java -cp QuEst++.jar:lib/* shef.mt.WordLevelFeatureExtractor -lang <source_language> <target_language> -input <source_file> <target_file> -mode <selected_model> -config <config_file> -alignments <alignments_file>

6) The output will be saved in the output folder specified in the configuration file under the name "output.txt". It will have M lines, one for each word in each sentence of the target language input file. Each line will have N feature values separated by a tab. It will be in the following format:

```
<word_1_feature_value_1>\t<word_1_feature_value_2>...
<word_1_feature_value_n-1>\t<word_1_feature_value_n>
<word_2_feature_value_1>\t<word_2_feature_value_2>...
<word_2_feature_value_n-1>\t<word_2_feature_value_n>
```

...

2. Creating a Configuration File

- 1) Create a plain text file in the folder of your choice
- 2) Assign values to parameters in the following format, one per line:

<parameter> = <value>

2.1. Parameter Descriptions

- **features.default:** Standard mode to be used (a mode is defined by a specific selection of features).
- **sourceLang.default:** Source language (english, spanish, chinese, german).
- targetLang.default: Target language (english, spanish, chinese, german).
- output: Folder in which to save the file with feature values.
- input: Folder from which to read input files.
- resourcesPath: Path to the folder in which linguistic resources are stored.
- featureConfig.<identifier>: Path to a feature configuration file to be used in mode
 "<identifier>". The user can define many distinct modes, which can be selected in
 the command line while running QuEst++ through the "-mode" parameter.
- <source_language>.corpus: Path to a corpus for <source_language>.
- <source_language>.poscorpus: Path to a corpus composed entirely of POS tags for <source_language>.
- <source_language>.POSModel: Path to a POS tagging model for
 <source_language> (it can be either an absolute path to a model trained with
 Stanford Core NLP, or a classpath from a library in "quest/lib").
- <source_language>.parseModel: Path to a parsing model for <source_language>
 (it can be either an absolute path to a model trained with Stanford Core NLP, or a
 classpath from a library in "quest/lib")
- <source_language>.ngram: Path to an ngram counts file for <source_language>.
 To produce it manually, call SRILM's "ngram-count" binary with the "-write" option, and pass the resulting file to QuEst's the shef.mt.util.NGramSorter application through the following command line:

If left blank, QuEst++ will try to call your SRILM installation to automatically generate the file and place it into:

<resourcesPath>/<source_language>/<source_language>_ngram.ngram.clean

<source_language>.posngram: Path to an POS tag ngram counts file for <source_language>.To produce it manually, call SRILM's "ngram-count" binary with the "-write" option, and pass the resulting file to QuEst's the shef.mt.util.NGramSorter application through the following command line:

If left blank, QuEst++ will try to call your SRILM installation to automatically generate the file and place it into:

<resourcesPath>/<source_language>/<source_language>_posngram.posngr am.clean

- <source_language>.stopwords: Path to a file of stop words for <source_language>.
- <source_language>.translationProbs: Translation probabilities between words in source and target languages. The file must be produced by fast_align through the following command:

fast_align -i <parallel_data> -v -d -o -c <translation_probabilities>

- <target_language>.corpus: Path to a corpus for <source_language>
- <target_language>.poscorpus: Path to a corpus composed entirely of POS tags for <target_language>.
- <target_language>.POSModel: Path to a POS tagging model for
 <source_language> (it can be either an absolute path to a model trained with
 Stanford Core NLP, or a classpath from a library in "quest/lib")
- <target_language>.parseModel: Path to a parsing model for <source_language>
 (it can be either an absolute path to a model trained with Stanford Core NLP, or a classpath from a library in "quest/lib")
- <target_language>.ngram: Path to an ngram counts file for <target_language>.To produce it manually, call SRILM's "ngram-count" binary with the "-write" option, and pass the resulting file to QuEst's the shef.mt.util.NGramSorter application through the following command line:

If left blank, QuEst++ will try to call your SRILM installation to automatically generate the file and place it into:

<resourcesPath>/<target_language>/<target_language>_ngram.ngram.clean

<target_language>.posngram: Path to an POS tag ngram counts file for <source_language>.To produce it manually, call SRILM's "ngram-count" binary with the "-write" option, and pass the resulting file to QuEst's the shef.mt.util.NGramSorter application through the following command line:

If left blank, QuEst++ will try to call your SRILM installation to automatically generate the file and place it into:

<resourcesPath>/<source_language>/<target_language>_posngram.posngram.cl ean

- <target_language>.stopwords: Path to a file of stop words for <target_language>.
- <target_language>.refTranslations: Path to a file containing reference
 translations in the target language. The file must have the same number of lines as
 the target input file, and must contain one reference translation per line.
- tools.ngram.path: Path to the binaries folder of your SRILM installation (tipically "srilm/bin/<operational_system>"). This parameter is only required if you wish for QuEst++ to automatically produce missing the "source.ngram" and "target.ngram" files.
- **tools.universalwordnet.path:** Path to the Universal Wordnet plugin folder (must contain files "uwn.plg" and "uwn.dat").

ngramsize: Ngram size ngram count files in case you want QuEst++ to produce them for you. We recommend a minimum of 4-gram ngram files and language models.

Important:

- If you provide a valid path in "tools.ngram.path", QuEst++ can reliably produce <source_language>.lm, <source_language>.ngram, <target_language>.lm and <target_language>.ngram automatically.
- We recommend for you to create separate configuration files for Word/Sentence/Document-Level QuEst++.