Approaches to Machine Translation: Rule-based, Statistical and Hybrid

Language Modeling Toolkits



(http://www.speech.sri.com/projects/srilm/)

Make Counts: Make RAW Counts from text file

```
ngram-count -text train.txt.tok.low -order 3 \
-write1 train.lm_counts.1\
-write2 train.lm_counts.2\
-write3 train.lm_counts.3
```

```
] and he 217 unto them , 178 the son of 172
```



No Count-of-Counts functionality... but easy to get

```
LC ALL=C;
cat train.lm counts.3 \
  | awk '{print $NF}' \
  | sort -n \
  | uniq -c \
  | awk '{print $2" "$1}'
               1 28054
               2 6048
               3 1876
               4 856
```



However we can obtain the GT discount factors:

```
ngram-count -text train.tok.low\
-order 3 \
-gt1 train.gt1 -gt2 train.gt2 \
-gt3 train.gt3
```

```
mincount 1
maxcount 7
discount 1 0.548733
discount 2 0.553368
```



And the Kneser-Ney:

```
ngram-count -text train.tok.low\
-order 3 \
-kn1 train.kn1 -kn2 train.kn2 \
-kn3 train.kn3
```

```
mincount 2
discount1 0.710394
discount2 1.332489
discount3+ 1.737531
```



Building the LM:

– With Good-Turing:

ngram-count -unk -text train.tok.low -order 3 -lm train.gt.lm

– With Witten-Bell:

ngram-count -unk -text train.tok.low -order 3 -lm train.wb.lm\
 -wbdiscount

– With Unmodified Kneser-Ney:

ngram-count -unk -text train.tok.low -order 3 -lm train.ukn.lm\
-ukndiscount



Building the LM:

– With Modified Kneser-Ney:

ngram-count -unk -text train.tok.low -order 3 -lm train.kn.lm\
-kndiscount



Computing the perplexity:

- ngram -unk -lm train.gt.lm -ppl test.tok.low

```
file test.tok.low: 658 sentences, 19632 words, 0 OOVs
0 zeroprobs, logprob= -32504.4 ppl= 39.9935
ppl1= 45.2566
```



(http://sourceforge.net/projects/irstlm/

TUTORIAL: http://www.mt-archive.info/MTMarathon-2008-Bertoldi-ppt.pdf)

Make Counts: Make RAW Counts from text file

```
ngt -i=train.txt.tok.low \
-n=3 -gooout=y -o=train.lm_counts.3
] and he 217
unto them , 178
the son of 172
```



Count-of-Counts functionality for n1, n2, n3, n4 and n>5

```
ngt -i=train.txt.tok.low -n=3 \
  -ikn=CC.dat
```

CC.dat:

```
level: 1   n1: 985 n2: 515 n3: 309 n4: 187 unover3: 1546
level: 2   n1: 11049 n2: 3587 n3: 1400 n4: 774 unover3: 1546
level: 3   n1: 28054 n2: 6048 n3: 1876 n4: 856 unover3: 1546
```



Old style for n>5

```
LC ALL=C;
cat train.lm counts.3 \
  | awk '{print $NF}' \
  sort -n \
  | uniq -c \
  awk '{print $2" "$1}'
              1 28054
              2 6048
              3 1876
              4 856
```



(No method about obtaining WB, GT and KN statistics)

But you know how to compute them from CC, don't you?



Building the Sub LM from Counts (PERL NEEDED):

(generate 3 files: train.XX.[1-3]gr.gz)

– With Good-Turing:

– With Witten-Bell:

– With Unmodified Kneser-Ney:



Building the Sub LM (PERL NEEDED):

– With Modified Kneser-Ney:

Merge Sub LM to final iArpa LM format:

```
merge-sublm.pl --size 3 --sublm train.XX --lm train.XX.lm
```

Where XX is one of the previously generated (gt, wb, ukn or kn)



Computing the perplexity:

- bin/compile-lm train.XX.lm.qz --eval=test.tok.low

%% Nw=12290 PP=116.32 PPwp=34.58 Nbo=7135 Noov=269 OOV=2.19%

