Fast, Scalable Phrase-Based SMT Decoding

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

The utilization of statistical machine translation (SMT) has grown enormously over the last decade, many using open-source software developed by the NLP community. As commercial utilization has increased, there has been a pressing need that is optimized for their requirements. Specifically, faster phrase-based decoding, and more efficient utilization of modern multicore servers.

We present in this paper a re-assessment of the major components of phrase-based decoding and decoder implementation with particular emphasis on speed and scalability to multicore machines. The result is a drop-in replacement for the Moses decoder which is up to fifteen times faster and scales almost linearly with the number of cores. Furthermore, the decoder makes less search errors than the current Moses decoder.

1 Introduction

SMT has been one of the outstanding success story from the NLP community in the last decade. It has transition from a mostly research discipline to services such as Google Translate, Microsoft Translator Hub, as well as services and products built around offline products such as the open-source Moses toolkit. The latter has spawned a cottage industry encompassing a range of organizations and services from small language service providers that use SMT to reduce translation cost to large inter-govermental organizations such as the EU and the UN that provides high volume translation.

For high volume users, decoding is a largest and most critical part of the translation process which needs to be fast and efficient. However, it has been noticed that the Moses decoder, amongst others, is unable to efficiently use multiple CPU cores that are now common on modern servers (reviewed paper, github discussion). That is, the time taken to decode a test set does not substantial decrease when more cores are used, in fact, decoding time may increase when more cores are added. The issue will only become more noticeable as the commercial use of SMT grows and the number of cores in servers increases.

There have be speculation on the causes of the inefficiency as well as remedies. This paper is the first we know of that seeks to tackle this problem head on. We present an phrase-based decoder that is not only significantly faster than the Moses baseline for single-threaded operation, but is able to scale run multiple threads on multicore machines with only a slightly loss in linear speed. Model scores and functionality are compatible with Moses to aid comparison and ease of transition for users. All source code will be made available under an open-source license.

1.1 Prior Work

There are a number of open-source SMT projects, most includes a decoder. The most well known is Moses, which supports phrase-based models, hierarchical phrase-based as well as various syntax-based models. Joshua also supports hiearchical and syntax models and has recently supported phrase-based models. Phrasal supports a number of variants of the phrase-based model. CDEC supports hierarchical and syntactic models.

A number of the decoders support multithreading whilst others use alternative methods such as Hadoop or external scripts to parallelize decoding. We shall investigate the efficiency of using parallelizing decoding using the multi-processor approach. None of the decoder focus on multithreads decoding.

(Recently reviewed) describes running multiple processes of the Moses decoder for increased speed.

Other prior work look to optimizing specific components of decoding. (Liang and Chiang) describes the cube-pruning and cube-growing algorithm for decoding which allows the tradeoff between speed and translation quality to the adjusted with a simgle parameter. (KenLM) and (DALM) describes fast, efficient datastructures for language models. (Zen) describes an implementation of a phrase-table for an SMT decoder that is loaded on demand, reducing the initial loading time and memory requirements. (CompactPT) extends this by compressing the on-disk phrase table and lexicalized re-ordering model resulting in impressive speed gains over previous work.

(mtplz) is perhaps closest in intent to this work. This takes a wholistic approach to decoding, describing a novel decoding algorithm which is fis focused on better decoding speed. It also describes a number of implementation details for faster decoding. However, the decoding algorithm is only able to incorporate one stateful feature function which precludes some of the useful decoding configurations which contains multiple stateful feature functions. It does not include a load-on-demand phrase table, therefore, cannot be used in a commercial environment where phrase-table has not be filtered with a know test set for any realistic size phrase-table. Neither did this paper analyze the scalability of their work to multicore servers.

The rest of the paper will be broken up into the following sections. Next, we will describe the phrase-based model and the major implementation components, with particular emphasis on decoding time shortcomings. We will then describe modifications to improve decoding speed and present results. We conclude in the last section discuss suggested improvements and future work.

2 Phrase-Based Model

The objective of decoding is to find the target translation with the maximum probability, given a source sentence. That is, for a source sentence s, the objective is to find a target translation $\hat{t}$ which has the highest conditional probability $p(t|s)$. Mathematically, this is written as:

$$\hat{t} = \arg\max_t p(t|s) \tag{1}$$

where the *arg max* function is the search. The log-linear model generalizes Equation 1 to include more component models and weighting each model according to the contribution of each model to the total probability.

$$p(t|s) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp(\sum_m \lambda_m h_m(t,s)) \tag{2}$$

where λ_m is the weight, and h_m is the feature function, or 'score', for model m. Z is the partition function which can be ignored for optimization.

2.1 Beam Search

A translation of a source sentence is created by applying a series of translation rules which together translate each source word once, and only once. Each partial translation is called a *hypothesis*, which is created by applying a rule to an existing hypothesis. This process is called *hypothesis expansion* and starts with a hypothesis that has translated no source word and ends with a completed hypothesis that has translated all source words. The highest-scoring completed hypothesis, according to the model score, is returned as most probable translation, $\hat{t}$. Incomplete hypotheses are referred to as partial hypotheses.

Each rule translates a contiguous sequence of source words but successive translation options do not have to be adjacent on the source side, depending on the distortion limit. However, the target output is constructed strictly left-to-right from the target string of successive translation options. Therefore, successive translation options which are not adjacent and monotonic in the source causes translation reordering.

A beam search algorithm is used to create the completed hypothesis set efficiently. Partial hypotheses are organized into stacks where each stack holds a number of comparable hypotheses. Hypotheses in the same stack have the same coverage cardinality $|C|$, where C is the coverage set, $C \subseteq \{1, 2, ...|s|\}$ of the number of source words translated. Therefore, $|s| + 1$ number of stacks are created for the decoding of a sentence s.

2.2 Feature Functions

Features functions are the h_m in Equation 2, calculating a score for each hypothesis which is then weighted and summed to give an overall score.

Standard feature functions in the phrase-based model include:

1. log transforms of the target language model probability $p(t)$,

2. log transforms translation model probabilities, $p_{TM}(t|s)$ and $p_{TM}(s|t)$, and word-based translation probabilities $p_w(t|s)$ and $p_w(s|t)$,

3. log transforms of the lexicalized re-ordering probabilities,

4. a distortion penalty

5. a phrase-penalty,

6. a word penalty,

7. an unknown word penalty.

The first three feature functions frequently trained on data and require the feature to read the model from files. The other feature functions do not require model files.

3 Experimental Setup

We trained two phrase-based systems using the Moses toolkit, with standard settings. The first system was trained on most of the publicly available Arabic-English data from Opus (Jrg Tiedemann, 2012,) consisting of over 69 million parallel sentences, and tuned on a held out set. The second system was trained on the French-English Europarl corpus. The phrase-tables were then pruned, keeping only the top 100 entries per source phrase, according to $p(t|s)$. All models files were then binarized; thelanguage models were binaized using KenLM (???), the phrase table using Probing PT (???), lexicalized reordering model using the compact datastructure described in ???. These binary formats were choosen for their best-of-class multithreaded performance. Table 1 gives details of the resultant sizes of the model files.

	ar-en	fr-en
Phrase table	17	5.8
Language model	3.1	1.8
Lex-re model	2.3	637MB

Table 1: Model sizes in GB

For testing decoding speed, we used a subset of the training data, Table 2. The two test set have differing characterics that we are interested in analyzing, ar-en have short sentences while fr-en have overly long sentences.

	ar-en	fr-en
# sentences	800k	200k
# words	5.8m	5.9m
words/sent	7.3	29.7

Table 2: Model sizes in GB

Where we need to compare the model score of the algorithms, we used a held out set; ??? for ar-en and ??? for fr-en.

Standard Moses phrase-based configurations are used, except that we use the cube-pruning algorithm (???) with a pop-limit of 400, rather than the basic phrase-based algorithm. The cube-pruning algorithm is often employ by users who are sensitive to decoding speed as it gives them the ability to trade speed with translation quality with a simple pop-limit parameter.

4 Results

5 BLAH BLAH

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3. Page numbers

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The maximum length of a manuscript is eight (8) pages for the main conference, printed single-sided, plus two (2) pages for references (see Section 6 for additional information on the maximum number of pages).

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Command	Output	Command	Output
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{\`i}	ì	{\l}	ł
{\.I}	İ	{\~n}	ñ
{\o}	ø	{\H o}	ő
{\'u}	ú	{\v r}	ř
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```

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author affiliation	12 pt	
the word "Abstract"	12 pt	bold
section titles	12 pt	bold
document text	11 pt	
abstract text	10 pt	
captions	9 pt	
caption label	9 pt	bold
bibliography	10 pt	
footnotes	9 pt	

Table 4: Font guide.

sociation, 1983). Authors' full names rather than initials are preferred. You may use **standard** abbreviations for conferences[1] and journals[2].

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[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_computer_science_conference_acronyms

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Acknowledgments

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