Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Analyzing the Potential of Source Sentence Reordering in Statistical Machine Translation for Chinese

Master Thesis of

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Abstract

We propose a novel data-driven rule-based preordering approach, which uses the information of syntax tree and word alignment to reorder the words in source sentences before decoding in a phrase-based SMT system between English and Chinese. Our results show that the approach has led to improved translation quality both when it was applied separately on the baseline or when it was combined with some other reordering approaches. We've conducted experiments on English-to-Chinese and Chinese-to-English translation directions. We report improvements of up to 2.16 when the approach was used separately and improvements of up to 0.43 when it was added to the other reordering approaches. Examples of the translations also showed our approach has helped to improve the sentence structure obviously.

I declare that I have developed and written the enclosed thesis completely by myself, and have not used sources or means without declaration in the text.

28th August 2014

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. Motivation

Word order is a general issue when we want to translate text from one language to the other. Different languages normally have different word orders and the difference could be tremendous, when two languages are not so much related. Depend on the languages, different word orders could have very distinguish features. For example, 45% of the languages in the world has a subject-object-verb (SOV) order. Unlike in English, verbs are put after object in these languages. Japanese is a popular language among them. Instead of saying *The black cat climbed to the tree top*, people would say *The black cat the tree top to climbed* in Japanese. Another example is Spanish, in which people often put the adjective after the modified nouns. Following example shows how people would order the words differently (Lerner and Petrov, 2013).

English	The black cat climbed to the tree top.
Japanese	The black cat the tree top to climbed.
Spanish	The cat black climbed to the top tree.

Among all the languages, Chinese is one language which is very different from English, because they belong to different language families and have long period of separately development. Both languages have a SOV order, but they also have a lot of differences in word order. Especially sentences in both languages can sometimes have completely different syntactic structures. The differences may be involved with long-distance or unstructured position changes.

Most state-of-the-art phrase-based SMT systems use language model, phrase table or decoder to adjust the word order. Or an additional reordering model is used in the log-linear model for word reordering. However, these methods may have some disadvantages, such as some don't handle long-distance reordering, some don't handle unstructured reordering and some are rather time consuming.

Encouraged by the results from the paper Rottmann and Vogel (2007), Niehues and Kolss (2009) and Herrmann et al. (2013b), we further propose a new data-driven, rule-based preordering method, which extracts and applies reordering rules based on syntax tree. The method is called Multi-Level-Tree (MLT) reordering, which orders the constituents on multiple levels of the syntax tree all together. This preordering method rearrange the words in source language into a similar order as they are supposed to be in the target language before translation. with the appropriate word order, better translation quality can be achieved. Besides, our preordering methods can als be combined with the above mentioned rule-based reordering methods to achieve better translation quality.

To be more accurate, Chinese is referred to Mandarin Chinese throughout this thesis, which is the official language in People's Republic of China and standardized by its government.

1.2. Objective and Contribution

So the objective of this thesis can be defined as follows:

> We establish a new data-driven rule-based preordering method for translation between English and Chinese. The method reorders the source text of a SMT system before translation by using the information from alignment, POS tags and syntax tree of the training data. Also we evaluate this method by checking the resulted translation quality and by comparing it with some other rule-based preordering method.

The ground of this thesis are three papers about rule-based preordering: Rottmann and Vogel (2007); Niehues and Kolss (2009) and Herrmann et al. (2013b). While their reordering methods are primarily designed and optimized for German or other languages with similar characteristics, they are not necessarily suitable for Chinese translation, which is a langauge that belongs to a completely different language family and has some very distinct features. Or at least, there may be still much space for improvement on Chinese translation.

In this context, we further explore the possibilities for a more suitable reordering method for Chinese, and we propose the MLT reordering method, which extracts the rules by detecting position change of constituents on multiple levels of subtrees in syntax trees from parallel training data. And guided by the rules, we can reorder the new text by examining subtrees of the same structure.

We will also evaluate our reordering method and compare it with some other these methods. Through the evaluation and comparison, we'll have a thorough understanding of what our approach can achieve.

1.3. Related Work

Word reordering is an important problem for statistical machine translation, which has long been addressed.

In a phrase-based SMT system, there are several possibilities to change the word orders. Words can be reordered during the decoding phase by setting a window, which allows the decoder to choose the next word for translation. Reordering could also be influenced by the language model, because the language model give probability of how a certain word is likely to follow. Different language model may give different probability, which further influences the decision made by log-linear model. Other ways to change the word orders include using distance based reordering models or lexicalized reordering models (Tillmann, 2004; Koehn et al., 2005). The lexicalized reordering model reorders the phrases by using information of how the neighboring phrases change orientations.

The hierarchical phrase-based translation model (Chiang, 2007) is especially suitable for Chinese translation, and provide very good translation results. It extracts hierarchical rules by using information of the syntactic structure. Phrases from different hierarchies, or so-called phrases of phrases, are reordered during the decoding.

The idea of phrases on different hierarchies has also inspired us to create this preordering method based on multiple levels of the syntax tree. Besides, we also hope to detach the reordering from decoding phase and do it separately in a pre-process before decoding, in order to reduce the time for translation. This kind of preordering approaches use linguistic information to modify the word orders.

Reordering approaches can also be rule-based, which extracts different types of reordering rules by observing reordering patterns from the training data and apply the rules to the sentences to be translated. Depends on how the rules are defined, different information may be used such as word alignment, parts-of-speech tags, syntax tree, etc.

Some early approaches use manually defined reordering rules based on the linguistic information for particular languages (Collins et al., 2005; Popovic and Ney, 2006; Habash, 2007). Especially Wang et al. (2007) is based on Chinese and has analyzed the reordering cases between English and Chinese based on syntactic structure. Later come the data-driven methods (Zhang et al., 2007; Crego and Habash, 2008), which learn the reordering rules automatically.

Recently, Lerner and Petrov (2013) introduced a novel classified preordering approach. Unlike existing preordering models, it trains feature-rich discriminative classifiers that directly predict the target side word order.

Rottmann and Vogel (2007) introduced the idea of extracting reordering rules from the POS tag sequences of training data and use it for reordering. Niehues and Kolss (2009) went further, and developed a method for long-distance word reordering, which works good on German-English translation task due to the long-distance shift of verbs. The method extracts discontinuous reordering rules in addition to the continuous ones, which contains a placeholder to match several words and enabled the word shift cross long distance.

Afterwards, Herrmann et al. (2013b) introduced a novel approach to reorder the words based on syntax tree, which leads to further improvements on translation quality. The algorithm takes syntactic structure of the sentences into account and extract the rules from the syntax tree by detecting the reordering of child sequences. It also has the variant based only on part of the child sequences which is suitable for language with flat syntactic structure such as German.

However, these approaches that are bases on POS tag sequences or syntax trees are mostly designed for German and are not especially adapted for Chinese translation. So a data-driven rule-based preordering approach may be desirable for Chinese.

Oracle reordering has also shown values for evaluating the potential of preordering. Birch et al. (2010) introduced the permutation distance metrics which can be used to measure reordering quality. And Birch (2011) described how we can construct permutations from the word alignment as oracle reordering.

1.4. Structure

In this thesis, we first explain some fundamental concepts and knowledge in chapter 2, which are relevant for understanding this thesis. Then we introduce our reordering methods in detail in chapter 3, including the problems of translating between English and Chinese and the motivation of our reordering approach. The results and evaluation of our method are presented in chapter 4. In chapter 5 we conclude this work with an overall discussion of our approach and results. And we also point out the possible directions for future research.

2. Foundations

This chapter provides an introduction to fundamental knowledge and concepts that are relevant to this thesis. We start with the overall SMT system and preordering system first, then followed by the information we used to create the reordering rules including alignment, POS tag, syntax tree. At the end we shows the different rule types, the oracle reordering and how to build word lattices for translation.

Detailed Descriptions of word alignment, POS tagging, syntax tree, reordering rules, oracle reordering and word lattices can be found in the corresponding sections. Koehn (2010) also provides a good introduction to statistical machine translation in general, including different kinds of theories and methods that are relevant to this work. The preordering approach we used for rule extraction and application is introduced in the chapter 3.

2.1. SMT System

Statistical machine translation (SMT) is the state-of-the-art machine translation paradigm. It uses a typical log-linear model which is composed of a decoder and different statistical models including phrase table, reordering model and language model. All the models are weighted with parameters which are tuned from the development data. Besides development data, training data are used for training the alignment, phrase table and other models. And test data are used for evaluation purpose. In phrase-based SMT system sequences of words are used as basic blocks for translation. The phrases are found by using statistical methods from corpus. The architecture of a SMT system could be illustrated as figure 2.1.

2.2. Rules Based Preodering

Our preordering method is based on reordering rules. Reordering rules show how sentences should be reordered in source language before translation. In our system, the rules are generated by using the word alignment, part-of-speech (POS) tag and syntax tree, all of which are calculated based on the training data. After reordering rules are applied to the source sentences, word lattices are generated. The word lattices contains all the reordering possibilities of the source sentences and are further passed to the decoder for translating. The preordering system could be illustrated as figure 2.2.

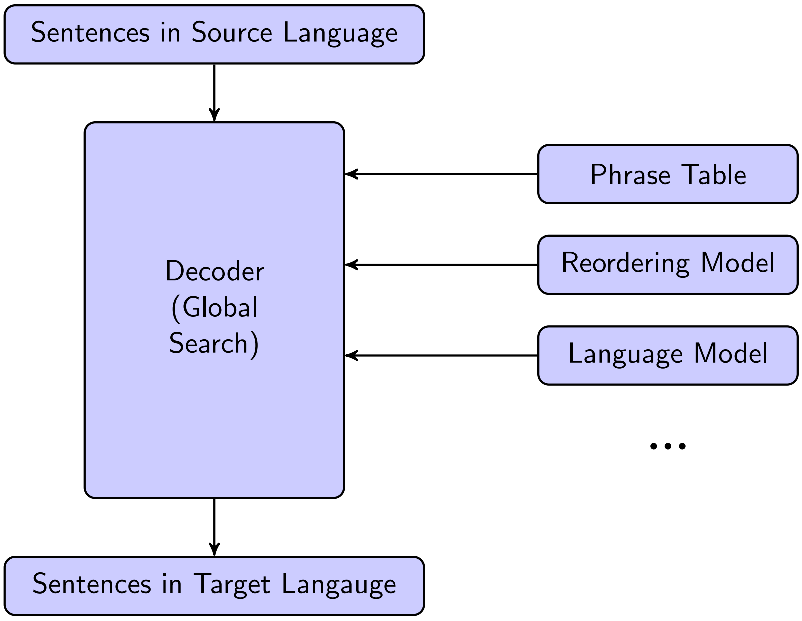


Figure 2.1.: Architecture of a SMT system

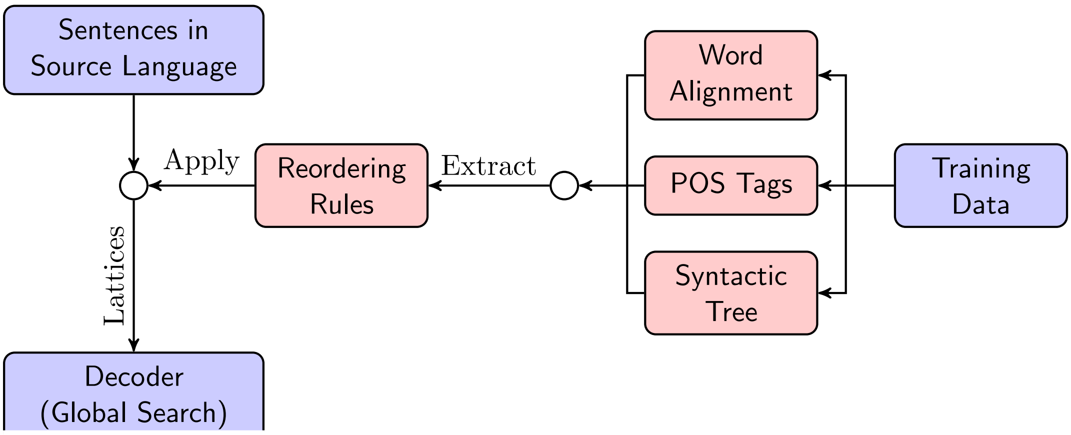


Figure 2.2.: Preordering system

2.3. Word Alignment

Word alignment indicates the possible alignment between words in the source sentences and words in the target sentences. For example, figure 2.3 shows an alignment between an English sentence and a Chinese sentence.

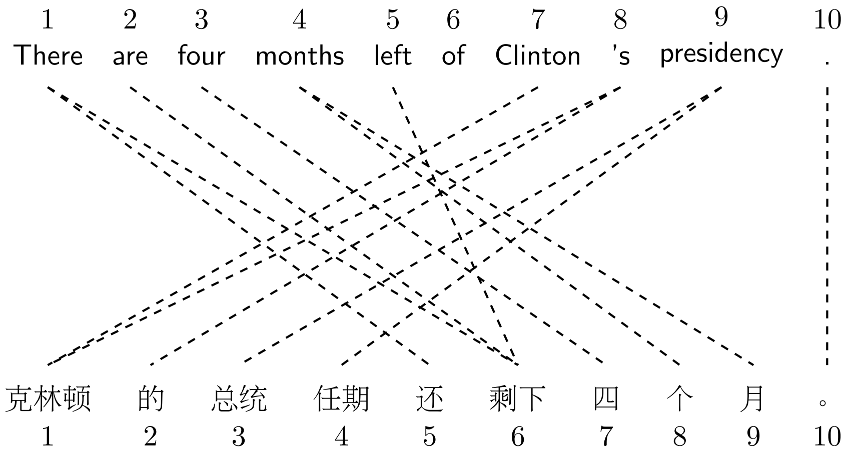


Figure 2.3.: Example of word alignment

Or it may be simply presented as index pairs:

```
1-5 1-6 2-6 3-7 4-8 4-9 5-6 7-1 8-1 8-2 9-3 9-4 10-10
```

In figure 2.3, the words that are aligned through lines in two languages have related meaning. The word reordering can be clearly seen from the figure. For exmaple, the noun clause *Clinton's presidency* is moved forward to the front of the sentence as a whole.

Word alignment doesn't always present one-to-one word matching. In the example, the word *of* is not aligned at all and the word *months* is aligned to two words 个 and 月 in Chinese. We can define the **aligned range** as the range from the first word a certain word is aligned to to the last word it is aligned to. For example, the aligned range of word *there* is $5 - 6$. The aligned ranges can collide with each other, such as the 6th word 剩下 in Chinese is also aligned to *are* and *left* at the same time besides *there*, so the aligned ranges of the three words collide. The collision sometimes makes the detection of reordering patterns more difficult, because the word order can not be clearly decided in these cases.

The word alignment could be trained with the GIZA++ tool by using Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm. From the word alignment of parallel data, reordering patterns of how the words are reordered between the source language and target language can be detected. Therefore, reordering rules can be extracted from the corpus and applied to the text to be translated.

2.4. Part-of-Speech Tagging

Part-of-speech (POS) tags are markups of words in the text, which indicates the syntactic role of part of the speech. The markups are based on words' definitions and their context. Figure 2.4 shows a sentence with the POS tags. Table 2.1 lists part of the Penn Treebank tagset for quick reference. A complete list can be viewed in appendix B.

1.	CC	Coordinating conjunction
2.	CD	Cardinal number
3.	DT	Determiner
4.	IN	Preposition/subordinating conjunction
5.	JJ	Adjective
6.	JJR	Adjective, comparative
7.	JJS	Adjective, superlative
8.	MD	Modal verb
9.	NN	Noun, singular or mass
10.	NNS	Noun, plural
11.	RB	Adverb
12.	VB	Verb, base form
13.	VBP	Verb, non-3rd person singular present
14.	VBZ	Verb, 3rd person singular present
15.	WRB	*wh*-adverb
16.	.	Sentence-final punctuation
17.	ADJP	Adjective phrase
18.	ADVP	Adverb phrase
19.	NP	Noun phrase
20.	PP	Prepositional phrase
21.	QP	Quantity phrase
22.	S	Simple declarative clause
23.	VP	Verb phrase

Table 2.1.: Penn Treebank tagset

The	domestic	consumption	market	for	animal	products	is	very	great	.
DT	JJ	NN	NN	IN	NN	NNS	VBZ	RB	JJ	.

Figure 2.4.: Example of POS tagging

2.5. Syntax tree

The syntax tree shows the syntactic structure of a sentence and can be very useful for word reordering. A syntax tree contains two kinds of nodes: the leaves and the internal nodes. Each leaf presents a word in the sentence, and is annotated with a POS tag. And each internal node presents a constituents, which is also annotated to indicate its category or syntactic role. In the Penn treebank (Marcus et al., 1993; Santorini, 1990), for example, the annotation *NP* means noun phrase and the annotation *S* means simple declarative clause. Figure 2.5 is an example of a syntax tree.

We can see the syntactic structure of the sentence from the syntax tree very clear. In this example, The words *math and biology exams* make up a noun clause, which plays the roll of subject. The predicate has a nested structure of verb clauses, because it contains the modal verb *will* and the verb *be*. And *on the 27th* is a preposition clause nested in the verb clause, which is again composed of a preposition *in* and a noun clause *the 27th*.

2.6. Reordering Rules

Based on Rottmann and Vogel (2007), Niehues and Kolss (2009), Herrmann et al. (2013b) and Herrmann et al. (2013a), we introduce the different rule types, rule combination, how to decide if rules can be extracted as well as how to calculate the probability of the reordering rules.

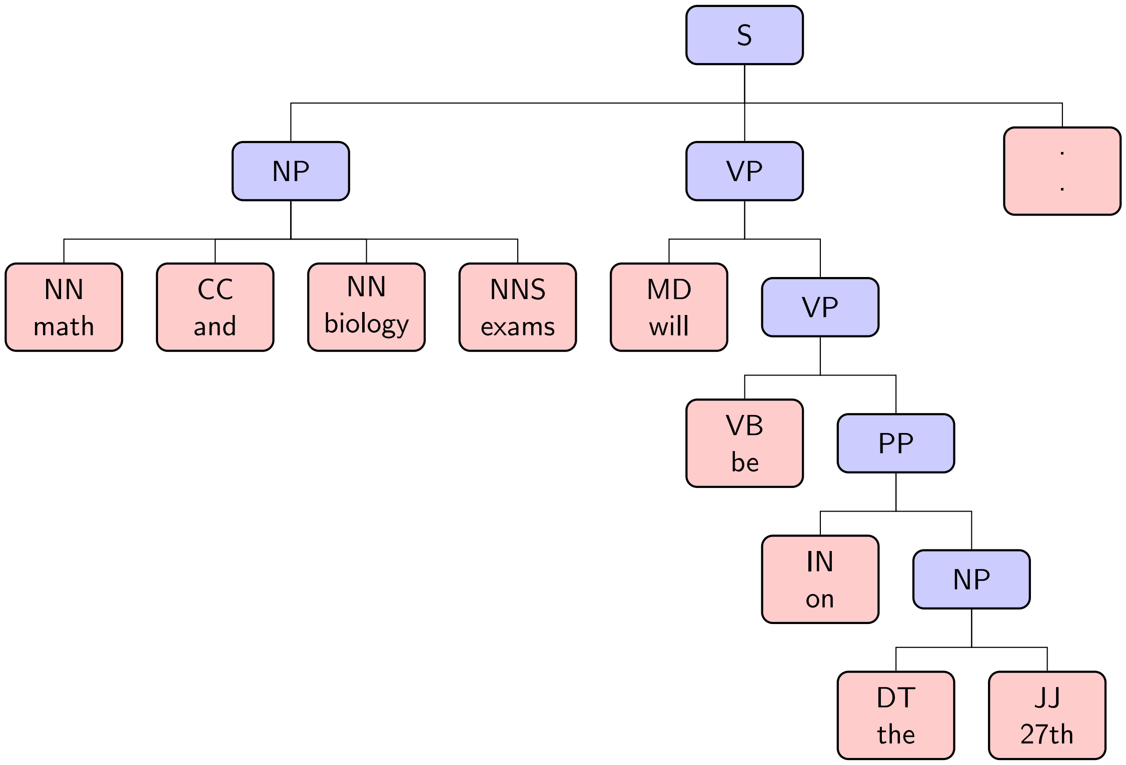


Figure 2.5.: Example of a parse tree

2.6.1. Short Rules

Short rules are extracted based on the sequences of adjacent words or their POS tags in the sentence from training data. Sequences of adjacent words or tags are observed, rules are then extracted if the same reordering patterns appear frequently. Following are some examples:

```
after the accident -> the accident after (0.5)

WRB MD DT -> DT WRB DT (0.3)
```

The first rule in this example shows, if a the word sequence *after the accident* appears in the text, it should be reordered to *the accident after* with a probability 0.5, so the word order be more consistent with the translation. The second rule shows, if the word sequence of a *wh*-adverb (*when*, *where*, *why*, etc.), a modal verb (*MD*) and a determiner (*DT*) appears, the determiner should be moved before the *wh*-adverb with a probablity of 0.3.

In addition, Short rules have some different varieties (Rottmann and Vogel, 2007):

- **Tag sequence:** rules are extracted based on adjacent tag sequence
- **Word sequence:** rules are extracted based on adjacent word sequence
- **Context of one or two tags before and/or after the tag sequence**
- **Context of one or two words before and/or after the tag sequence**

2.6.2. Long Rules

Long rules are specially designed to improve the long distance word reordering for translation between English and German. The rules are based on POS tags of the text, and following is an exapmle:

```
NN X MD : VBP -> X MD NN (0.14)
```

The *X* in the example is an placeholder, which presents one or more words. *VBP* is the right context, which create a restriction for applying this rule and is sometimes helpful to define the reordering boundary. *NN* means noun, *MD* means modal verb and *VBP* is the word *have*. In this example, the tag sequence *NN X MD* with right context *VBP* should be reordered as sequence *X MD NN* with a likelihood of 0.14.

Rules are extracted by first finding the location of the reordering rule and then putting the placeholder. Depends on the location, where the placeholder is put, and how much the placeholder replace, the long rules also have some varieties:

- **Left/right rules:** depends on if the placeholder is put on the left part or right part
- **All/part replacement:** depends on if the placeholder replace all the words in a part

2.6.3. Tree Rules

While short rules and long rules are based on the flat structure of sentences, tree rules reorders sentences by using information from sentences' syntactic structure. The syntax tree and word alignment of the training corpus are used to train the reordering rules. The tree rules reorder the words both on the word level and on the constituent level. Following is an example:

```
NP ( ADJP JJ NN ) -> JJ NN ADJP (0.16)
```

The parenthesis in the example represents the hierarchies in the syntax tree. The left side of the rule corresponds a tree with root labeled with *NP* and three children, each labeled with *ADJP*, *JJ* and *NN*. When this structure appears as a subtree in the syntax tree of the sentence to translate, the order of its subtrees should be changed into *JJ*, *NN* and *ADJP* with probability 0.16. The change is illustrated in figure 2.6.

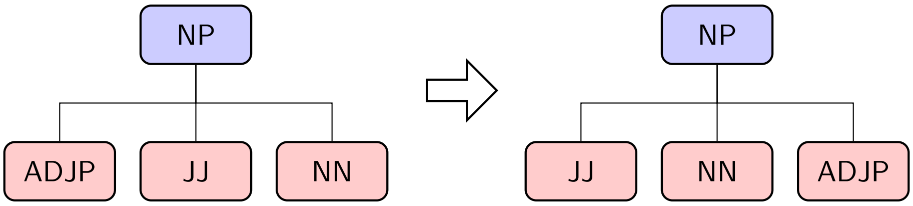


Figure 2.6.: Order change of children based on tree rules

Tree rules have some different varieties too:

- **Partial Rules:** the relatively flat syntactic structure of languages like German may make the rule extraction difficult, because the extraction requires that the whole subtree including all its children is matched. In order to extract more useful information for reordering, rules are also extracted from any partial child sequence in a constituent.
- **Recursive rule application:** the rules may be applied recursively to already reordered sentence. And all paths of the reorderings are added to the lattice.

2.6.4. Rule Extraction and Application

Rules are extracted by scanning all the training data and detecting the reordering patterns. A valid reordering pattern that can count for reordering rule needs to fulfill the two requirements in general:

- **Order change exists:** otherwise, there's no need for reordering rules.

- **Aligned ranges don't collide:** the collision makes it hard to decide new word orders in target language.

Reordering rules are not always extracted upon discovering of reordering pattern. In order to avoid too excessively concrete rules which can't be applied well in general, we extract reordering rules only when the same reordering pattern appears more than a certain threshold, so it won't lead to overfitting.

The associated probability of a reordering rules is the frequency how often the sequence in the rules are reordered in the same manner. For example, if the sequence *after the accident* appears certain times in the training data, by half of it's appearance, it's reordered as *the accident after*, then the probability of this reordering rule is 50%.

Rules are applied by scanning the text to be translated. When there's a sequence coincides the left side of the reordering rules, rules will be applied, and a path in the word lattice representing the reordered word will be added.

2.6.5. Rule Combination

In order to further explore the probability of improvement, different types of reordering rules can be combined to achieve better translation. This is done by training the different types of rules separately and applying them on the monotone path of the sentence independently. They result in different paths in the word lattice.

2.7. Oracle Reordering

In order to evaluate the potential of word reordering, we introduce the oracle reordering. Oracle reordering is considered to be an optimally reordered sentence as input to the SMT system and do not allow additional reordering during decoding. (Herrmann et al., 2013a) The oracle reordering is created by using the permutation of source sentences, which is extracted from the word alignment between the source text and reference.

In order to abstract the permutation from the word alignment, some cases need to be considered, since word alignment is generally not a one-to-one word mapping. There're the following four cases: (Birch, 2011)

- **Unaligned source words:** are assigned to the target word position immediately after the target word position of the previous source word, or to position 1 if they're at the beginning of source sentences
- **Unaligned target words:** are ignored
- **Many-to-one alignment:** the target ordering is assumed to be monotone
- **One-to-many alignment:** the source word is assumed to be aligned to the first target word

Because it's considered as an optimally reordering, we can use it as input of the SMT system and the resulted BLEU score represents optimal score that can be achieved by word reordering, from which we can evaluate the potential of reordering methods.

2.8. Word Lattice

A word lattice could be presented with a directed acyclic graph. The graph contains nodes and transitions, with each transition labeled with a word and a probability. The outgoing transitions from a node indicate different options, which words can come after this point. The annotation on the transition indicates the word that can come, together with the probability of this option. The word lattice groups different word reorderings of the same

English sentence together, with each reordering corresponding a path from the beginning node to the end node.

Word lattice for reordered word sequences is build gradually while applying the reordering rules on the sentence. It starts with a monotone path presenting the sentence to translated. Every time when a rule is applied and part of the sentence is reordered. We add a parallel path to the corresponding part of the initial monotone path. The parallel path is labeled with reordered words on its transitions. The probability of this new reordering is subtracted from the first transition after the splitting point on monotone path, and assigned to the first transition of the new path. All the other transitions on the new path that follow have a probability of 1.

Paths with very low probability are removed, in order to save space for storing the lattice and reduce decoding time later, without compromising to much translation quality.

An example of a word lattice is showed in figure 2.7. If the probability of a transition is 1, it's left out in the graph to keep the graph clear.

2.9. BLEU Score

BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) is an algorithm to evaluate the translation quality of machine-translated text. It shows a high correlation with human judgments of translation quality (Papineni et al., 2002), and remains one of the most popular metrics in statistical machine translation.

As described in Birch et al. (2010): BLEU is the de facto standard in machine translation. It captures the n-gram precision of the translation. Shorter n-gram precision captures the lexical coverage of the translation and word order is evaluated by the higher order n-grams. The final score is an interpolation of these precisions and it is adjusted by a brevity penalty.

BLUE score is always a number between 0 and 1. This value measures how close the translation and reference are, with 1 indicting the two are identical. In our experiments, BLEU score was used as the measurement for translation quality of SMT system.

2.10. Summary

In this chapter, we've introduced some fundamental knowledge and concepts that are relevant to this thesis, which include the architecture of a SMT system, the preordering system, word alignment, POS tagging, syntax tree, different types of reordering rules, oracle reordering, word lattice and BLUE score. For the reordering rules, we've introduced three different types: short rules, long rules and tree rules. In the following chapters, we'll introduce our MLT reordering rules and compare these different reordering rules.

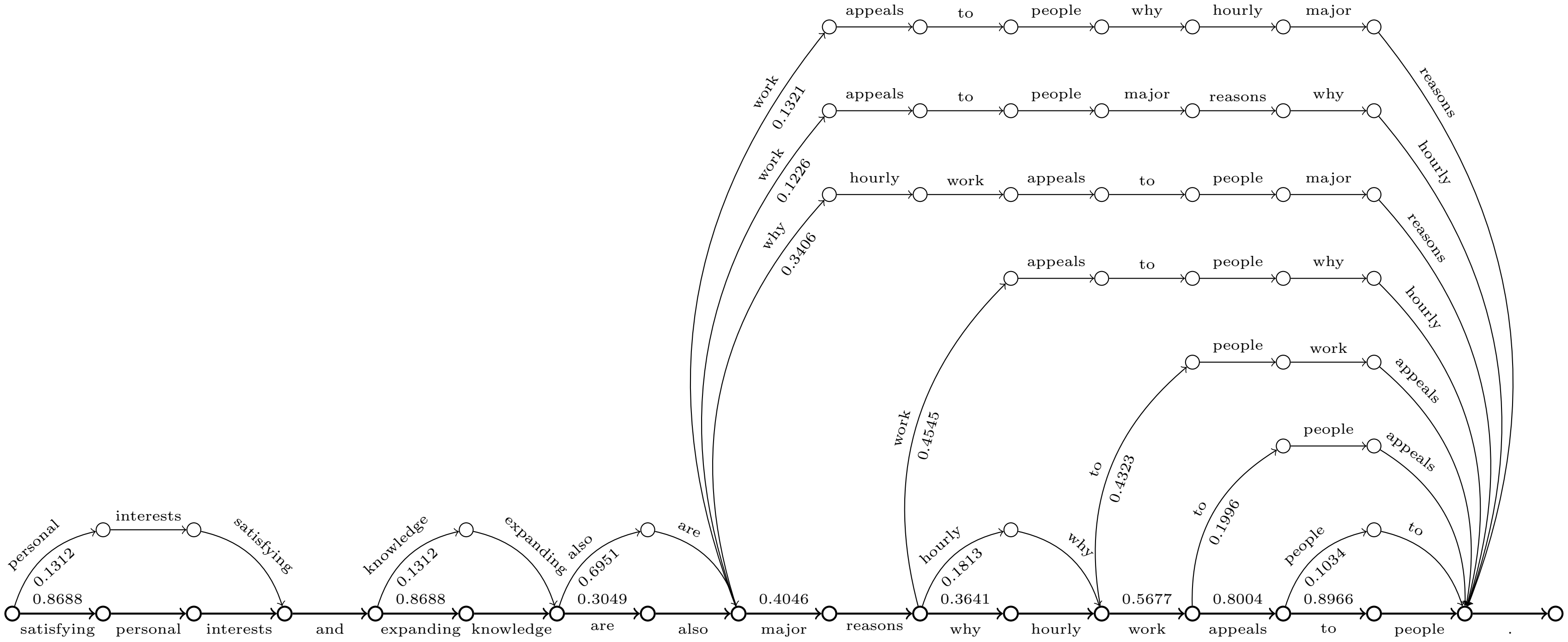


Figure 2.7.: Example of a word lattice

3. Reordering Approach

3.1. Reordering Problems in Chinese Translation

English and Chinese belong to different language groups. As Chinese belong to the Sino-Tibet language group, while English belong to the Indo-Germanic language group. And they have also developed separately for a long time. Because of their different origins and development, they've becoming two very different languages.

Unlike the most languages in the Indo-Germanic language group, which are more close to English than Chinese, Chinese has some properties those languages don't have, such as Characters as fundamental element instead of letters, the tones, no word separation, the usage of measure words,much more simple inflections and conjugations, which raises further problem for machine translation.

Even the word order between English and Chinese differs more significantly. For one, the words in Chinese have generally different origins as those in English, which leads to very different vocabulary and word construction. Sometimes it's very hard to find corresponding words in the other language. For example, some prepositions in Chinese have very different usage than those prepositions in English. Also the continuous writing of Chinese without space makes this problem more severe, since word boundaries are not always so clear in Chinese. So text needs to be segmented first before translation. A word segmentation process is conducted to separate the word, but the result may not always be ideal.

For the other, both languages have sometimes very different sentence structure. Thus, a word-for-word translation between the English and Chinese is often unnatural or difficult to understand. Each of them has some sentence patterns that don't exist or rarely used in the other. In Chinese, a part of sentence that modifies another part may tend to be put before that part that it modifies. While in English, it's very common that the part that modifies others may be put after them. Besides, an English sentence with a lot of long clauses may be more suitable to translate into several Chinese sentences, because Chinese doesn't tend to use long clauses.

Some literature (Wang et al., 2007) has discussed or analyzed the differences in word orders between English and Chinese. Through analyzing the data we have and study of the literature, we've found several major types of differences in word orders between English and Chinese, which are typical in the data and often lead to translation problems. They are listed as follows.

Relative clauses

Typically a relative clause modifies a noun or noun phrase. In English a relative clause is normally put after the noun or noun phrase that it modifies. While in Chinese, it's normally put before the noun or noun phrase. But sometimes, a relative clause may also be separated to from another sentence if it is too long. This makes the sentence look more balance. Following is an example to show the position change of a relative clause.

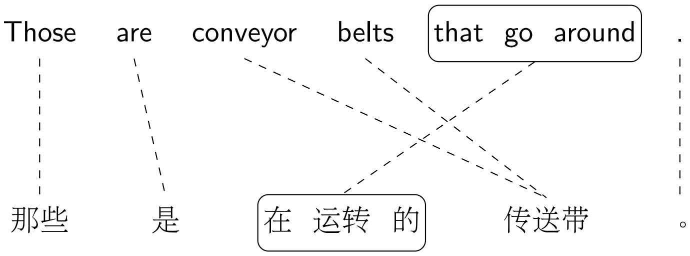


Figure 3.1.: Position change of an adverbial of time

Adverbials

An adverbial can be an adverb, an adverbial phrase or an adverbial clause that modifies the verb or the whole sentence. The position of adverbials is a complicated topic. In general, the location of adverbials in a sentence are very flexible. They can be located in different position of a sentence both in English and Chinese, such as beginning, middle or end of a sentence, before or after the verb. The location varies and it often depends on the situation. When comparing English and Chinese word order, the location of adverbials in one language doesn't automatically implies the same location in the other. Typical examples are adverbials of time, location and frequency. It's often put after the verb in English, but before the verb in Chinese.

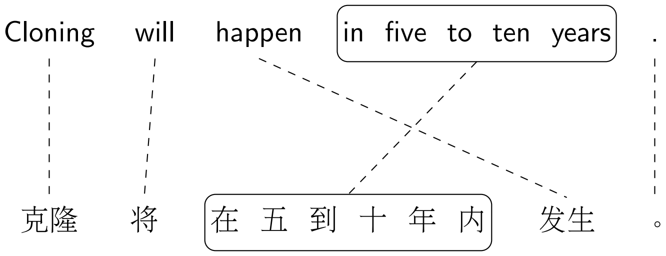


Figure 3.2.: Position change of an adverbial of time

Preposition phrases

A preposition phrase functions sometimes as an adverbial, and it should be reordered before the verb for translation. But a preposition phrase can also modify a noun or noun phrase sometimes. When a preposition phrase modifies a noun or noun phrase, it's typically located after the noun or noun phrase that it modifies. While in Chinese it's typically located before the noun or noun phrase that it modifies.

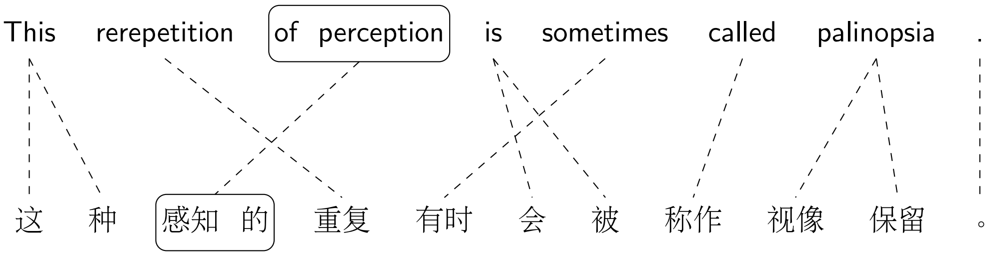


Figure 3.3.: Position change of an adverbial of time

Questions

Questions are often formed by moving the auxiliary verb before the subject or adding *do* (*does*, *did*) before the subject if there's no auxiliary verb in English. And interrogative word such as *where*, *what*, *how*, etc. is added if it's an interrogative question. However, building a question in Chinese doesn't affect the sentence structure so much. Generally, the questioned part is replaced with a interrogative word and a question denominator is put at the end of sentence to indicate the question. In the Chinese question in figure 3.4, the verb stays after the subject, the interrogative word is put at the location where an adverbial of manner is generally put, and an question denominator is put before the question mark.

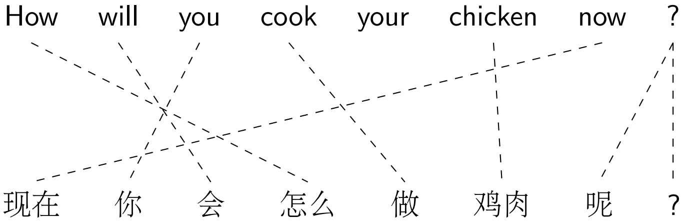


Figure 3.4.: Word reordering of a question

Special Sentence Constructions

Due to the lack of certain sentence patterns, the reordering could be untypical or it varies from case to case. Chinese doesn't have sentence construction corresponding to the inverted negative sentences or *there be* sentences in English. Meanwhile, the Chinese *bǎ*-construction (把字句) doesn't exist in English either.

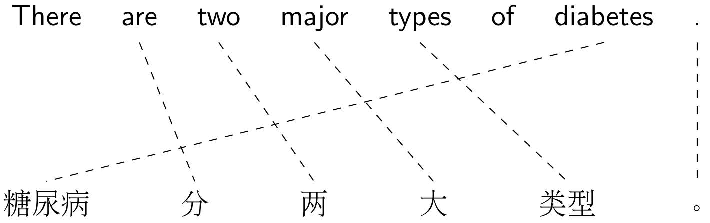


Figure 3.5.: Position change of an adverbial of time

3.2. Motivation of MLT Reordering

Because English and Chinese have different word orders and there're also some special cases of sentence patterns, the word reordering can be complicated and unsystematically. From the differences in word orders that we've discussed in last section, we can see two kinds of word position change are very typical.

3.2.1. Long-Distance Word Reordering

Because sentence structure is often changed dramatically when translating between English and Chinese, the reordering often involves with long-distance word position change. Not just the position change of a part of sentence may be a long-distance change, the part that is moved may also be very long. For example, an adverbial clause of time may located at the end of a English sentence, but in order to be processed for translation into Chinese, it may need to be moved across the whole sentence to the front, and the adverbial clause itself may be also very long.

Example 1

I find this very much disturbing *when we are talking about what is going on right and wrong with democracy these days*.
现在，每当我跟别人讨论我们的民主什么是对的，什么是错的我都为此觉得很无力。

Example 2

You feel intense elation *when things are going well*; mood swings into horrible despair *when things are going poorly*.
当事情进展顺利的时候，你会觉得兴高采烈；当事情不顺利的时候，你又会陷入极度的失望和恐慌。

In both exapmles the adverbial clauses are moved to the front. These are common cases in translation between English and Chinese. In order to be able to handle the reordering between English and Chinese, the reordering approach should allow some words to be shifted across a long distance.

3.2.2. Word Reordering on Multiple Syntactic Levels

Sometimes the reordering involves word position changes on multiple syntactic levels. We can see this problem from the examples in figure 3.6. In the figure, the syntactic structure and alignment of the parallel text are presented in a intuitive way.

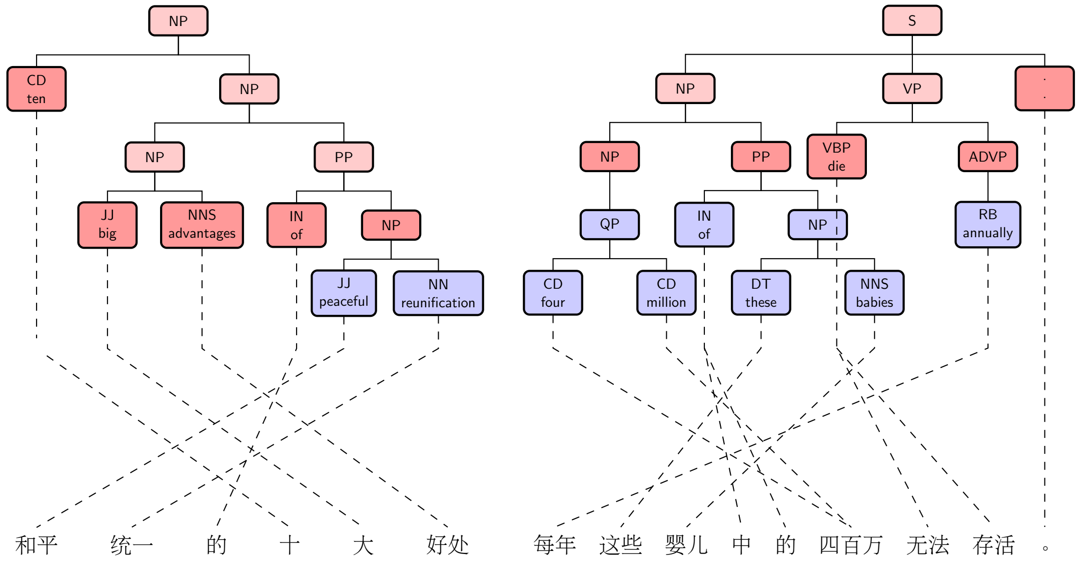


Figure 3.6.: Examples of reordering on multiple syntactic levels

From the examples we can also clearly see how to reordering on multiple syntactic levels works. From the root of the syntax tree on the left, if we inspect 3 syntactic levels downwards, we can find the following pattern of word position change, comparing the parallel Chinese text:

$$\texttt{NP (}\underline{\texttt{CD}}\texttt{ NP (NP (}\underline{\texttt{JJ NNS}}\texttt{) PP (}\underline{\texttt{IN NP}}\texttt{))) -> NP IN CD JJ NNS}$$

As we can see, we can't get this pattern if we only observing subtrees on the same level of syntax tree. The node labeled with *CD ten* is inserted into the subtree of its sibling labeled with *NP*, between its sibling's two children. This position change can not simply be done by swapping children of the same node.

We can also observe the same phenomenon from the second example. If we inspect two levels downwards from the root node, we can find the following pattern:

$$\texttt{S (NP (}\underline{\texttt{NP PP}}\texttt{) VP (}\underline{\texttt{VBP ADVP}}\texttt{) }\underline{\texttt{.}}\texttt{) -> ADVP NP PP VBP .}$$

In this example, the adverbial phrase *annually* is moved forward to the front of the sentence, leaving the subtree *NP (NP PP)*, which is on a higher level, between it and its sibling.

Besides, there are several reasons why we need word reordering on multiple syntactic levels. First, the syntactic parser may make mistakes. As we found in the training corpus, it's not rare that sentences are misparsed, either the words are not correctly tagged, or the syntactic structure is wrong. Second, the syntax tree of the English sentence may not be suitable for translation into Chinese. In these case, MLT reordering could be used as a remedy for incorrect parsing patterns in the syntax tree. Besides due to the very different word orders between English and Chinese, simply reordering the words by change nodes on the same syntax tree level may not do the job, and MLT reordering will be useful in this case.

In conclusion of the existing reordering rules we've introduced and the problems we've seen by translating between English and Chinese, a good approach for the reordering should both take long-distance reordering and reordering on multiple syntactic levels into account. A long rule based reordering may not utilize the syntactic information for reordering, so the structure of Chinese sentence may not be reconstructed. On the other side, a tree rule based reordering may not be enough helpful by too complicated structure changes, as we've found out there are cases that a reordering can not simply done by swapping children of subtrees.

Inspired by the method of tree rules based reordering method, we created this reordering algorithm. The algorithm solely uses information of the syntax tree and alignment of the source side. It further explores the syntactic structure of text to be translated, and detecting reordering patterns from multiple levels of the syntax tree altogether.

3.3. MLT Reordering Algorithm

As we've ready seen how the basic idea of finding reordering patterns on multiple syntactic levels generally works in the last section. We'll systematically explain the rule extraction and application in all details in this chapter.

3.3.1. Rule Extraction

In order to find as much as information for reordering as possible. The algorithm of rule extraction detects the reordering pattern from all nodes in the syntax tree, goes downwards for any number of hierarchies, until it reaches the last hierarchy in the subtrees.

In the implementation, the program conducts a depth-first search (DFS) to traverse every node in the syntax tree. Every time when a node is reached, the program conducts another iterative deepening depth-first search (IDDFS) in its subtree with depth-limit from 1 to the subtree's depth. And the program detects if there're any patterns of word position changes at the same time, by using the alignment for comparison.

The detected word position changes are checked for their validity for reordering rules. As describe in section 2.6.4, a valid patterns for reordering should both be involved with actual reordered words and have clearly distinguished new order from the target side, i.e. no coincidence of aligned range on the target side.

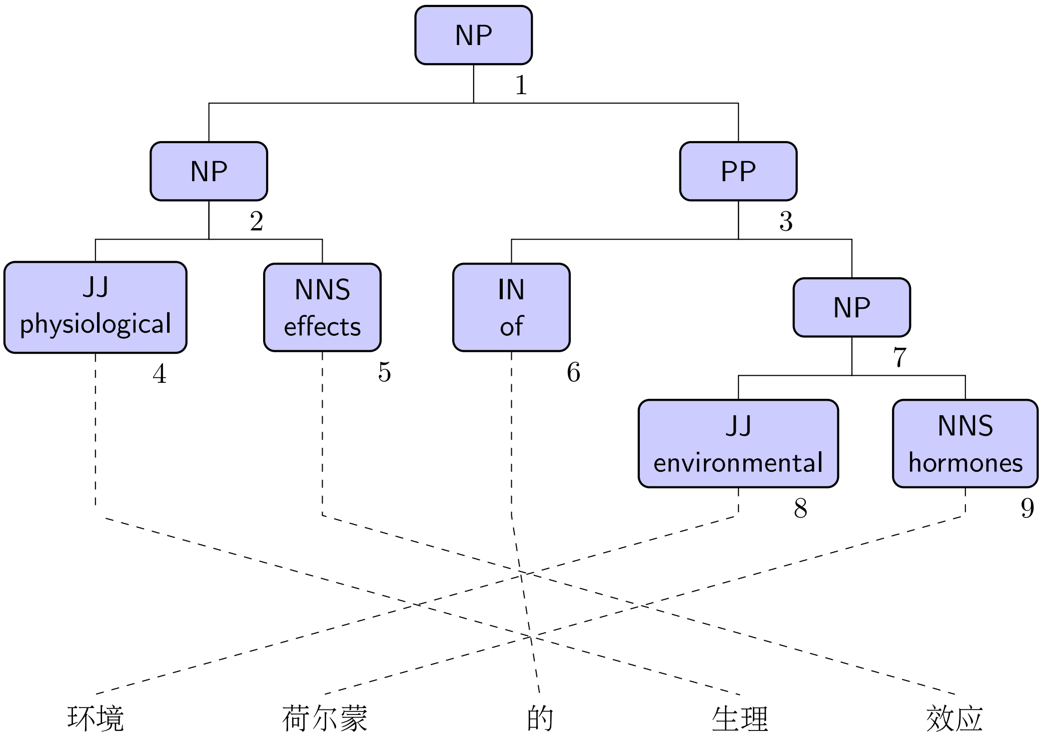


Figure 3.7.: Illustration of rule extraction

Figure 3.7 shows a phrase to be translated together with is syntax tree and alignment to its parallel text in Chinese. The nodes are labels with numbers. In this example, we can find the following reordering patterns:

From node 1:

```
NP ( NP PP ) -> PP NP                                                [1 level]
NP ( NP ( JJ NNS ) PP ( IN NP ) ) -> NP IN JJ NNS                   *[2 levels]
NP ( NP ( JJ NNS ) PP ( IN NP ( JJ NNS ) ) ) -> JJ NNS IN JJ NNS     [3 levels]
```

From node 3:

```
PP ( IN NP ) -> NP IN                                                [1 level]
PP ( IN NP ( JJ NNS ) ) -> JJ NNS IN                                *[2 levels]
```

It's noteworthy that our method can detect more reordering patterns than the tree rule based method. For example, the patterns marked with ∗ above can not be extracted with the tree rules based method directly.

The probability of the reordering patterns can be calculated as described in section 2.6.4. There are the left part and the right part of the reordering patterns separated by the arrow. The left part indicates the sequence that should be reordered and the right part indicates how the new order should be like. The probability of the pattern is calculated by how often the left part is reordered into the right part among all its appearance in the training corpus. In addition, reordering patterns that appear less than a threshold are ignored to be used as reordering rule, in order to prevent too concrete rules without generalization capability and overfitting.

3.3.2. Rule Application

The syntax tree is traverse by DFS as the same in rule extraction. But from the root of each subtree, it's scanned with depth limit from its maximal levels, i.e. its depth, to 1. If it turns out, any rule can be applied for a subtree at some level, a new path for this reordering will be added to the word lattice for decoding, as introduced in section 2.8. As long as rules can be applied on a subtree for a certain depth, the rules are applied and the search for rule application on this subtree stops, and the search on the next subtree continues.

The reason for this is to prevent duplicate reorderings due to application of rules, which has overlapped effect with each other. These rules are normally patterns that are generated on the same tree, but with different number of levels, which has different generalization effect on the same range of words in the text. For example, the following patterns can be detected from the syntax tree in figure 3.7 in last section:

```
PP ( IN NP ) -> NP IN
PP ( IN NP ( JJ NNS ) ) -> JJ NNS IN
```

Both patterns are detected from the same node, but the second pattern is detected by retrieving the nodes one level deeper and it's more concrete. So the first pattern can be seen as a generalization of the second pattern. Whenever a rule of the second pattern can be applied, a rule of the first pattern can be applied too. Because subtrees are checked from the highest number of levels by rule application, the more concrete rule is applied first. Because the more concrete rule fits the detected pattern better and contains more details of reordering, so it may be more suitable for rule application. In this example, the second rule is applied rather than the first rule.

To illustrate how the rule application work in a more intuitive way, we present an example. Assume we have several reordering rules and a pre-processed sentence for reordering as follows:

Rules:
[1] `VP ( VBZ NP ( NP PP ) ) -> PP VBZ NP (0.18)`
[2] `NP ( NP ( NN-1 NN-2 ) PP ( IN NP ) ) -> NP IN NN-1 NN-2 (0.17)`

Sentence:
`world bank plans debt relief for poorest countries`

The syntax tree and monotone path as initial word lattice looks as follows:

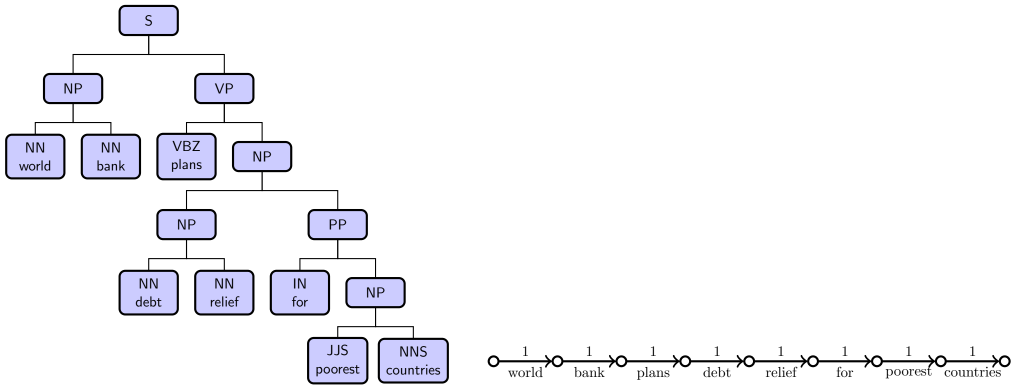


Figure 3.8.: Illustration of rule application (1)

By using DFS to traverse the syntax tree, the program first finds out the pattern started from node *VP* with 2 levels corresponds the left part of the first rule listed above. This indicates the rule is applicable at this position. According to the reordering rule, the order of the three constituents labeled with *VBZ*, *NP* and *PP* should be changed to *PP VBZ NP* with probability 0.18. Thus the words are reordered into *for poorest countries plans debt relief*, and the new path with this probability is added to the word lattice.

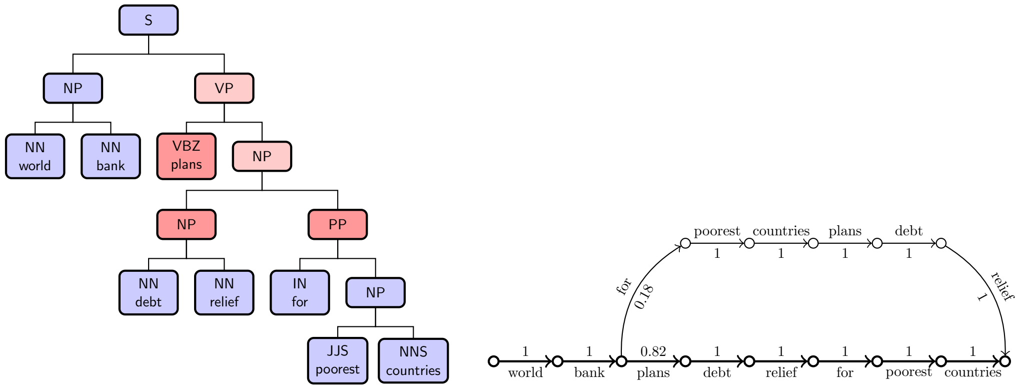


Figure 3.9.: Illustration of rule application (2)

As the program keeps going, it turns out the second rule is applicable at another node labeled with *NP* with 2 levels. Again the rule is applied with probability 0.17 and the new path is added. It should be noted that there're numbers added to the two *NN* tags in the rule, in order to distinguish them for the reordering. The program uses index for the internal presentation of words, which doesn't cause any confusion.

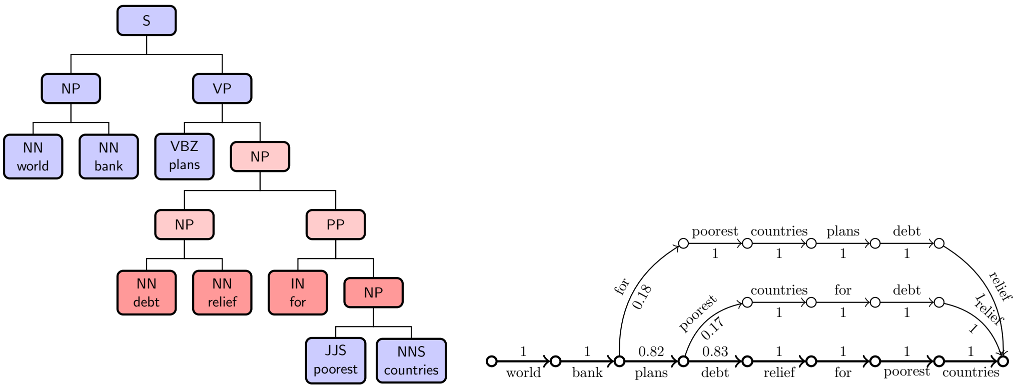


Figure 3.10.: Illustration of rule application (3)

3.4. Summary

In this chapter, we've present the differences in word orders between English and Chinese and introduced the SMT reordering algorithm. Because of the different origins and separate development of the two languages, they have very distinct sentence structures. To adjust the word order in one language to the other as preordering for translation between the two. It often involved with long-distance position change and reordering on multiple level of the syntactic structure. Inspired by the method of tree rules based reordering method, we created the SMT reordering algorithm to rearrange the words as a pre-process for translation. The algorithm uses the information of syntactic tree and word alignment, it extract and applying the reordering rules by detecting patterns from the subtrees with different search levels in the syntax tree.

4. Evaluation

We've conducted two sets of experiments to test our reordering methods. The first set of experiments is designed for testing the English-to-Chinese translation, which is described in the first section of this chapter. The second set of experiments is designed for the other translating direction, which is described in the second section. Through the experiments on both translating direction, we could get a better overview of our methods' effect.

Both sections are composed of three parts: experimental setup, result and evaluation. The first part describes details of the system configurations and experimental data. The second part shows the BLEU scores of different systems for comparison. And the last part evaluates the improvement with translation examples from the experiments.

4.1. English to Chinese System

4.1.1. Experimental Setup

We performed experiments with or without different reordering methods covering the English to Chines translation direction. The reordering methods included the reordering with short rules, long rules, tree rules and our MLT rules. The system was trained on news text from the LDC corpus and subtitles from TED talks. The development data and test data were both news text from the LDC corpus. The system was a phrase-based SMT system, which used a 6-gram language model with Knersey-Ney smoothing. Besides the preordering, no lexical reordering or other reordering method was used. The text was translated through a monotone decoder. The Chinese text were first segmented into words before use. The reordering rules were extracted based on the alignment, POS tags and syntax trees from the training data. One reference of the test data was used for evaluating the BLEU score. The threshold for rule extraction is set as 5 times and reordering paths with probability less than 0.1 are not added to the lattice. Table 4.1 shows the size of data used in the system.

Data Set		Sentence Count	Word Count		Size (Byte)	
			English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Training Data	LDC	303K	10.96M	8.56M	60.88M	47.27M
	TED	151K	2.58M	2.86M	14.24M	15.63K
Development Data		919	30K	25K	164K	142K
Test Data		1663	47K	38K	263K	220K

Table 4.1.: Details of data in English-to-Chinese system

4.1.2. Results

	BLEU Score	Improvement
Baseline	12.07	
+Short Rules	12.50	3.56 %
+Long Rules	12.99	7.62 %
+Tree Rules	13.38	10.85 %
+MLT Rules	13.81	14.42 %
Oracle Reordering	18.58	53.94 %
Long Rules	12.31	1.99 %
Tree Rules	13.30	10.19 %
MLT Rules	13.68	13.34 %

Table 4.2.: BLEU score overview of English-to-Chinese system

Table 4.2 shows the BLEU scores for configurations with different reordering methods. The table consist of 2 sections. the first row of the top section shows results of the baseline, which involves no reordering. In the following rows of the top section, different types of reordering rules are combined gradually, each type per row, and the improvements are showed. For example, the row with *+MLT Rules* presents the configuration with all the rule types including MLT rules and all the other rules in the rows above. All the improvements are calculated comparing to the baseline in percentage. Each row with a certain reordering type presents all the different variations of the type and the best score under these configurations are shown. For example, long rules also presents the left rules and right rules type. In the lower section of the table, rules types are not combined and the effect of each rule type is shown.

4.1.3. Evaluation

The results shows increasing scores when we used reordering methods from short rules, long rules, tree rule to MLT rules. And better BLEU scores were achieved when we combined the different reordering rules. The MLT rules improved the BLEU score, not only when we used it alone, but also when we added to the other existing reordering rules. But taking a close look at the gap between BLEU score of oracle reordering and the best BLEU score we've achieved, we can also tell, there's still much potential for improvement.

We also found improvement in the translated text by analyzing it manually. Some examples are listed in table 4.3. Each section of table 4.3 shows translation of a sentence in its source language and target language. The translation in the row with *No MLT* comes from the configuration without using MLT reordering, and the translation in the row with *MLT* comes from the configuration with using MLT reordering. From the examples, we can see that the MLT reordering improved the sentence structure significantly.

Source	Hu Jintao also extended deep condolences on the death of the Chinese victims and expressed sincere sympathy to the bereaved families.
No MLT	胡锦涛 还 表示 深切 哀悼 的 受害者 家属 的 死亡 , 向 迂难者 家属 表示 诚挚 的 慰问 。
MLT	胡锦涛 还 对 中国 迂难者 表示 哀悼 , 向 迂难者 家属 表示 诚挚 的 慰问 。
Source	Satisfying personal interests and expanding knowledge are also major reasons why hourly work appeals to people.
No MLT	满足 个人 利益 和 扩大 知识 也 是 主要 原因 小时 工作 吸引 人 。
MLT	满足 个人 利益 和 扩大 知识 也 是 为什么 学生 工作 吸引 人 的 主要 原因 。
Source	The Dalai Lama will go to visit Washington this month.
No MLT	达赖 喇嘛 将 访问 华盛顿 的 这 一 个 月 。
MLT	达赖 喇嘛 将 本 月 访问 华盛顿 。

Table 4.3.: Examples of improvements in translated text

From this experiments we can draw the conclusion that our reordering method indeed improves the English-to-Chinese translation quality obviously, no matter when we apply it alone or when we combine it with other reordering methods mentioned in this paper.

4.2. Chinese to English System

4.2.1. Experimental Setup

The experiments for Chinese-to-English systems had a similar setup as described in the last section. The parallel data used in the English-to-Chinese system were also used in this experiment by changing the role of the source language and target language. We only used the LDC data set for training, and no TED data were used in this system. And the test data had three English references for evaluating the results instead of one as in the previous system. The data used are again summarized in table 4.4.

Data Set	Sentence Count	Word Count		Size (Byte)	
		Chinese	English	Chinese	English
Training Data	303K	8.56M	10.96M	47.27M	60.88M
Development Data	919	25K	30K	142K	164K
Test Data	1663	38K	47K	220K	263K

Table 4.4.: Details of data in Chinese-to-English system

4.2.2. Results

	BLEU Score	Improvement
Baseline	21.80	
+Short Rules	22.90	5.05 %
+Long Rules	23.13	6.10 %
+Tree Rules	23.84	9.36 %
+MLT Rules	24.14	10.73 %
Oracle Reordering	26.80	22.94 %
Long Rules	22.10	1.38 %
Tree Rules	23.35	7.11 %
MLT Rules	23.96	9.91 %

Table 4.5.: BLEU score overview of Chinese to English systems

Table 4.5 shows the BLEU scores for configurations with different reordering methods for the Chinese-to-English translation. The table could be interpreted in the same manner as table 4.2 in the previous section.

4.2.3. Evaluation

We can tell from table 4.5 that MLT rules achieved the best BLEU score under all the rule types, when it was used separately. When the MLT rules was combined with other existing rule types, it also showed the effect to improve the translation. Like the results in the previous section, there's also still a large gap between the score we've achieved and the score of oracle reordering, which leaves further possibilities for improvement.

From this experiments we can draw the conclusion that our reordering method also improves the translation quality for Chinese-to-English direction.

4.3. Summary

In this chapter, we've presented and evaluated the results of the English-to-Chinese and Chinese-to-English SMT system. In both system, our MLT reordering method shows obvious improvement on the translation quality. The MLT reordering helped to further improve the BLEU score by 3.57%, when it was combined with other reordering methods for translating from English to Chinese. And the improvement on the other translating direction was 1.37%.

Through analyzing the syntactic structure of the sentences closely, we've also found that the MLT reordering method improved the translation by changing the order of words, not only on the same syntax tree level but also between different levels, which could not be easily achieved by other reordering methods we've introduced so far. So it further justifies our claim, that our MLT reordering method changes the word order more significantly to improve the translation between Chinese and English.

5. Discussion

This is the conclusion chapter of this work. We first summarize what we've done in this work in section 5.1. Then we conclude the contributions in section 5.2. At the end, we point out the open issues and possible directions of future work in section 5.3.

5.1. Summary

In this work, we've present a new reordering approach for pre-processing data translated between English and Chinese.

English and Chinese are two very different languages. Because of the different origins and separate development of the two languages, their sentence structures differ significantly, which make the word reordering especially difficult for them. Unlike the most other European languages, Chinese has some distinct languages features such as the use of characters instead of letters, the use of measure words, lack of space to separate the words, more pre-modifier than post-modifier, etc.

Through the analyzing the differences in word orders between the two languages, we've found out the reordering is often involved with long distance word position change, such as the shift of the whole adverbial clause in the sentence, and reordering on multiple syntactic levels, such as reordering for sentences in some special pattern, which doesn't exist or rarely used in the other language.

In order to improve the sentence structure and translation quality, we've propose the Multiple-Level-Tree algorithm for pre-processing the data before translation. Based on the differences in English and Chinese word order, the algorithm detects and applies reordering rules from the syntax tree and word alignment. Reordering patterns are detected by checking if the nested tag sequences in subtrees with any level of search boundaries have clearly new orders in the aligned text in the opposite language.

At last, we've established two different SMT systems with different data set and configurations, to conduct experiments on this reordering approach for both translation directions. The approach is tested on different configurations, with or without combining other reordering approaches. And the results of different configurations are compared and evaluated.

5.2. Conclusion

We've conducted experiments on both translation directions with different SMT configurations. From the results we can see the BLEU scores was improved no matter when we applied our SMT reordering method to the baseline directly or when we combined it with the other reordering methods we introduced before, i.e. short rule, long rule and tree rule based reordering methods.

As our approach was applied alone, it achieved the best BLEU score under all theses reordering methods on both translation direction. The BLEU score of the baseline was improved by 1.59 on the English-to-Chinese translation direction, which maked up 13.34% in comparison with the baseline's BLEU score 12.07. And the improvement on the Chinese-to-English translation direction is 2.16, which maked up 9.91% in comparison of the baseline's BLEU score 21.80. Source-side classifier preordering for machine translation As our approach was combined with the other reordering methods, further improvements were achieved for both translation direction. Our approach improved the BLEU score further by 0.43 on the English-to-Chinese translation direction, which maked up 3.57% in comparison with the baseline's BLEU score 12.07. The BLEU score on the Chinese-to-English direction was further improved with our approach by 0.30, which maked up a 0.37% improvement in comparison with the baseline's BLEU score 21.80.

Our reordering approach also has some other advantages. As the translation examples we've presented, there were obvious improvements on sentence structures with our reordering approach. Besides, the approach is very efficient because it reorders the words in a pre-process, rather than during decoding phase as the hierarchical phrase-based SMT model.

As the BLEU score was used as a measurement for the translation quality, we conclude that the Multiple-Levels-Tree reordering approach achieved obvious improvement on the word reordering and led to better translation quality between English and Chinese.

5.3. Outlook

Although the translation quality was obviously improved by our reordering approach, there's still much for further improvements. As in the results, the BLEU scores that was achieved by the oracle reordering was still much higher than the BLEU scores achieved by our approach. This was partially because Chinese is a very different language than English and it's also not researched so much as English. However, there're still possibilities for further research.

One direction is to design better algorithm for word reordering. Design other reordering rule types which suit translation between English and Chinese better may be possible. On the other side, it's also possible to have reordering methods other than rule-based, such as training classificator for reordering for different circumstances (Lerner and Petrov, 2013).

The other direction is to design good reordering method use less information such as syntax tree. Becuase syntactic parser may not be available for some unpopular languages, due to lack of research and training data, this approach enables easier adaptation to other languages.

Besides, vector representation is currently also a popular topic for various tasks (Blunsom et al., 2014; Mikolov et al., 2013). One possible way is to use the vector representation as the feature instead of the POS tags, but details also need to be discussed, in order to make this approach perform well in practice. First, the vectors are continue values rather than discrete values as POS tags, so some metric may need to be defined in order to extract reordering rules from similar patterns. The detection of similar patterns may also be time-consuming or even impossible, if the metric is complicated or not suitable for grouping similar pattern. Second if syntax tree is used for reordering, consideration may need to be taken for what is good vector representation of internal nodes or constituents as well as how to calculate it. If syntax tree is not used, information of syntactic structure may not be fully utilized, long distance reordering or syntactic structure change may not be detected. One not-so-good approach is probably to use the dependency tree (De Marneffe et al., 2006), because each internal node is labeled with the head word of its subtree, which can be used for the vector representation.

If a algorithm gets too complicated, it's also questionable if it will perform well in practice, since it may not be intuitive and will pose a problem for implementation sometimes. So another way to make use of vector representation for word reordering is probably design some algorithms which can utilize the vector representation in a more direct way, rather than using the rule based reordering.

Appendix

A. Documentation of Preordering System

Here we explain the details of our preordering system and how to integrate it into the SMT system of our faculty at KIT, as well as other issues. A summary about how to integrate and use the code can be view in the section A.5 of the documentation.

A.1. System Integration

The source code `Configuration.py` and `ReorderingRules.py` of the SMT system are modified. The both modified versions are located at:

```
/home/gwu/src/trunk/systemBuilder/src/Configuration.py
/home/gwu/src/trunk/systemBuilder/src/Components/ReorderingRules.py
```

In the file `Configuration.py`, the condition statements at line 628 and 634 are modified.

In the file `ReorderingRules.py`, code at multiple locations are modified, which enable us to integrate the MLT reordering into the system.

Other source code of the SMT system is untouched.

In order to use the system, both `Configuration.py` or `ReorderingRules.py` files in one's SMT system should be changed or replaced accordingly.

A.2. Source Code of Reordering

Two lines in the `ReorderingRules.py` file are the entry points of the reordering algorithm, the two lines start separately with:

```
command = "/home/gwu/src/MLTRules.mode/extract " + ...
command = "/home/gwu/src/MLTRules.mode/apply " + ...
```

The last part of the lines is left out due to their length. The two lines point to the source code for extracting and applying the MLT reordering rules, which together with other related source code is located at:

```
/home/gwu/src/MLTRules.mode/
```

It's possible to move the whole source code directory to other locations and change the corresponding paths in `ReorderingRules.py`.

There is an `makefile` in the directory, which is used for compiling the source code.

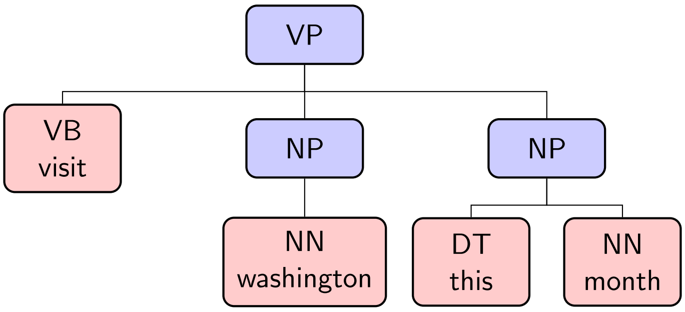
Command for Rule Extraction and Application

The executable file `extract` has the following usage format:

```
extract <Alignment> <SourceText> <SourceTrees> <Mode> <minOcc>
```

The parameter `<Alignment>` should be the path of alignment file of the parallel data, which are used for training the rules. The word indexes in the alignment file should start with 1. The parameter `<SourceText>` is the path of source text, `<SourceTrees>` is the parse tree file and `<minOCC>` is the minimum occurrences that a rule should have, in order to be extracted. Rules that don't occur so often are ignored. The parameter `<Mode>` is an integer between 0 and 3, which indicates four rule variations.

When mode is 0, the rule includes with POS tags of the internal nodes. In the other modes, the POS tags of internal nodes are ignored. In mode 2, the hierarchies of the syntax trees are compressed, so the rules contains less parenthesis. Parenthesis are removed, when a node is a single child of its parent or when the removal doesn't affect the word grouping. Furthermore, all the parenthesis are completely removed in mode 3.



```
Mode 0: VP ( VB ) ( NP ( NN ) ) ( NP ( DT ) ( NN ) ) ---- ...
Mode 1: ( VB ) ( ( NN ) ) ( ( DT ) ( NN ) ) ---- ...
Mode 2: VB NN ( DT NN ) ---- ...
Mode 3: VB NN DT NN ---- ...
```

Figure A.1.: Illustration of different MLT rule variations

Figure A.1 shows how the rules are presented in different modes.

The standard output of the program will list all the extracted rules including the reordering, probability and occurrences. For example,

```
VB NN ( DT NN ) ---- 2 3 0 1 ---- 0.5 ---- 5 / 10
```

means the sequence `VB NN (DT NN )` will be reordered as `DT NN VB NN` with a probability 0.5, because on 5 out of all the sequence's 10 occurrences in the training data, it is ordered in this manner.

The executable file `apply` has the following usage format:

```
apply <RuleFile> <TargetText> <TargetTag> <TargetTrees> <TargetDir> <Mode>
[<LatticesDir>]
```

The parameter `<RuleFile>` is the path of the rules file created by the the `extract` commnad. The parameter `<TargetText>` is the path of text to be reordered and translated, with one sentence per line. `<TargetTag>` and `<TargetTree>` are separately the POS tags and syntax trees of the text. `<TargetDir>` is the directory, where the resulted lattices should be put. `<Mode>` is the same parameter as described in the `extract` command, it should be consistent with mode used for extracting the rules. The last parameter `<LatticesDir>` is optional, it's intended to enable the rule combination. If this parameter is given, the program will apply the rules on top of the existing lattices under the specified directory `<LatticeDir>`. The existing lattices should be also extracted for the same target text.

The output of of the command are the lattice files saved under `TargetDir`, one file per sentence. Each lattice file saves the specific information of nodes and edges of a lattice graph presenting a reordered sentence. The whole directory can be used as input for the decoder.

The reordering system uses 1 for the parameter `<mode>` and 5 for the parameter `<minOcc>` as default.

A.3. Description File

Two locations of the description file of the SMT system needs to be changed to use the reordering method. Here we show how to write the description with examples.

Reordering Rule Section

Following code is an example, which gives an idea about what should be added to this section of reordering rules.

```
<reorderingrules>
    <name> MLTRules.mode </name>
    <input>
        <alignment> gizaprepronc </alignment>
        <tags> SourceTreeTaggerenprepronc </tags>
        <tree> parseTreeenprepronc </tree>
    </input>
    <input>
        <alignment> gizapreproepps </alignment>
        <tags> SourceTreeTaggerenpreproepps </tags>
        <tree> parseTreeenpreproepps </tree>
    </input>
    <layers> 0,1,2,3 </layers>
    <thres> 5 </thres>
    <feature> pos </feature>
    <type> MLTRules </type>
    <maxMem> 30000 </maxMem>
</reorderingrules>
```

Content inside the `input` tag has the same format as in the tree rule reordering. The content in `alignment`, `tags` and `tree` tag should be changed accordingly. The `layers` tag indicates a list modes that you want to use. The `thres` tag indicates the threshold for extracting rules, which corresponds the `<minOCC>` parameter in the `extract` command. The `type` tag is used to distinguish this reordering from other reordering methods, the content of which should be set as `MLTRules`.

Configuration Section

The following examples are configurations that can be added to the description file.

```
<configuration>
    <name> MLTRules.mode.1.pos.5 </name>
    <configuration> Baseline </configuration>
    <latticecreator> MLTRules.mode </latticecreator>
    <rules> 1.pos.5 </rules>
</configuration>
```

```
<configuration>
    <name> MLTRules.mode.1.pos.5.pyLong </name>
    <configuration> Baseline </configuration>
    <latticecreator> MLTRules.mode </latticecreator>
    <rules> 1.pos.5.pyLong </rules>
</configuration>
```

The `latticecreator` should be the same as the `name` field in the reordering rule.

The content inside `rules` tag should have one of the following form:

- `mode.pos.threshold`
- `mode.pos.threshold.lattice_directory`

The `threshold` should be consistent as the one in the reordering rule section. The `mode` should be also included in the mode list in the reordering rule section. And the `pos` is simply the string *pos*.

The part `lattice_directory` is optional. When it's given, the lattices will be build on existing lattices, otherwise the lattices are built directly on the text. It should be the same as the `rules` field in the configuration with tree rules.

Note: the name of the tree rule configuration is supposed to be `TreeRules`. Otherwise, some directory paths should be change in `ReorderingRules.py`. In this case, `TreeRules` in the lines, where the variable `latdir` appears, should be changed to the correct name.

A complete example can be found under:
`/project/mt_rocks/user/gwu/EN/ZH/ende/description.xml`

A.4. Other Scripts

Here are some other scripts that I wrote throughout the time that I spent on this thesis. These scripts could be very helpful.

```
/home/gwu/ma/scripts/results.py
Usage: results.py <SystemPath> <Option>
```

This script is used to show the general outcome of all configurations. The parameter `<SystemPath>` should be the path of the system root direcotry. `<Option>` could be different strings.

The parameter `<Option>` should be one of the following strings:

- `test`: program lists the test scores of all configurations.
- `dev`: program lists the dev scores of the last training cycle.
- `devmax`: program lists the maximal dev scores among all training cycles.
- `translate`: program checks if the translations of all configurations are finished.
- `optimize`: program checks if the optimizations of all configurations are finished.
- `error`: program shows all the error and warning messages.

```
/home/gwu/ma/scripts/tree/getTreeInfo.py
Usage: getTreeInfo.py <TreeFile>
```

This script shows information of the depth and branch factor of syntax trees in a tree file specified by the parameter `<TreeFile>`.

```
/home/gwu/ma/scripts/generator/gentree
Usage: gentree
```

This program is used to get the tikz code for drawing a syntax tree. Executing this program will lead one into a command line mode. After the syntax tree is given, the program outputs the tikz code for the tree. Following example shows how a tree could be present with this code:
`/home/gwu/ma/scripts/generator/example_tree.tex`

The configurations of the tree may be altered according to demand, including the distance between levels, distance between children, how the nodes and edges look, etc.

```
/home/gwu/ma/scripts/generator/gengraph
Usage: gengraph <LatticeFile>
```

This program is used to get the tikz code for drawing a lattice graph. The `<LatticeFile>` is the lattice file to present in tikz code. An example using this code could be found at: `/home/gwu/ma/scripts/generator/example_graph.tex`

A.5. Summary

Here is a step for step summary about how to integrate and use our code for reordering.

System code directory: `/home/gwu/src/trunk/systemBuilder/src/`
The reordering code: `/home/gwu/src/MLTRules.mode/`

1. Modify or replacing source code `Configuration.py` and `ReorderingRules.py` in your SMT system accordingly.
2. Copy the directory of executable file `apply` and `exact` to your own directory and change the paths point to the executable files, or don't copy the directory and leave the the paths as they are.
3. Modify the description file in the system, add new settings to the `reorderingrules` and `configuration` section, with the desired mode, threshold for rule extraction and optional existing lattice directory.
4. Check if the tree rule configuration is called `TreeRules`. If it's not, some paths in `ReorderingRules.py` must be changed. See note.
5. Build the system with the modified description file.

B. Penn Treebank Tagset

The Penn Treebank tagset is listed below for reference (Marcus et al., 1993; Santorini, 1990).

B.1. Penn Treebank POS tagset

1.	CC	Coordinating conjunction
2.	CD	Cardinal number
3.	DT	Determiner
4.	EX	Existential *there*
5.	FW	Foreign word
6.	IN	Preposition/subordinating conjunction
7.	JJ	Adjective
8.	JJR	Adjective, comparative
9.	JJS	Adjective, superlative
10.	LS	List item marker
11.	MD	Modal verb
12.	NN	Noun, singular or mass
13.	NNS	Noun, plural
14.	NNP	Proper noun, singular
15.	NNPS	Proper noun, plural
16.	PDT	Predeterminer
17.	POS	Possessive ending
18.	PRP	Personal pronoun
19.	PRP$	Possessive pronoun
20.	RB	Adverb
21.	RBR	Adverb, comparative
22.	RBS	Adverb, superlative
23.	RP	Particle
24.	SYM	Symbol (mathematical or scientific)
25.	TO	*to*
26.	UH	Interjection
27.	VB	Verb, base form
28.	VBD	Verb, past tense
29.	VBG	Verb, gerund/present participle
30.	VBN	Verb, past participle
31.	VBP	Verb, non-3rd person singular present
32.	VBZ	Verb, 3rd person singular present
33.	WDT	*wh*-determiner
34.	WP	*wh*-pronoun
35.	WP$	Possessive *wh*-pronoun
36.	WRB	*wh*-adverb
37.	#	Pound sign
38.	$	Dollar sign
39.	.	Sentence-final punctuation
40.	,	Comma
41.	:	Colon, semi-colon
42.	(	Left Parenthesis character
43.	)	Right Parenthesis character
44.	‘	Left open single quote
45.	’	Right close single quote
46.	“	Left open double quote
47.	”	Right close double quote

B.2. Penn Treebank Syntactic Tagset

1.	ADJP	Adjective phrase
2.	ADVP	Adverb phrase
3.	NP	Noun phrase
4.	PP	Prepositional phrase
5.	QP	Quantity phrase
6.	S	Simple declarative clause
7.	SBAR	Clause introduced by subordinating conjunction or *that*
8.	VP	Verb phrase
9.	X	Unknown, uncertain, or unbracketable

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