# Learning to Translate with Multiple Objectives

Kevin Duh (NAIST)

Katsuhito Sudoh (NTT)

Xianchao Wu (Baidu)

Hajime Tsukada (NTT)

Masaaki Nagata (NTT)

# How many metrics have been proposed for MT evaluation?

**RIBES** 

DepOverlap IMPACT

**TER** 

**BLEU** 

**RED** 

RTE **NIST** 

**WER** 

**ParaEval** 

**PER** 

**GTM** 

**METEOR** 

**SEPIA** 

**SemPos** 

**NCT** 

# How many metrics are used for MT optimization?

## **BLEU**

#### **Metrics for Evaluation**

for Optimization

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**BLEU** 

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## Each metric has its strengths.

→ Optimize with multiple metrics

#### Outline

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Basic Concepts: Pareto optimality
- 3. Multiobjective optimization in MT
- 4. Experiments

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## Multiobjective optimization

$$\max_{w}[F_1(w), F_2(w), ..., F_K(w)]$$

Find one w that simultaneously optimizes K objectives

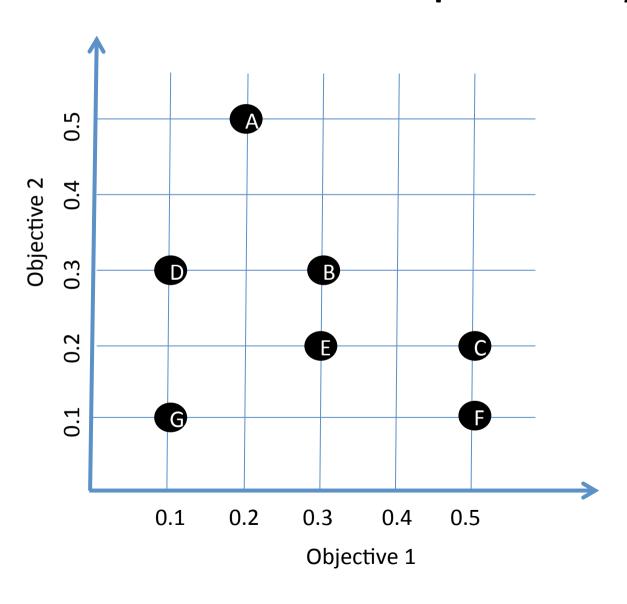
But what does it mean to be "optimum"?

## Multiobjective optimization of your ACL Hotel

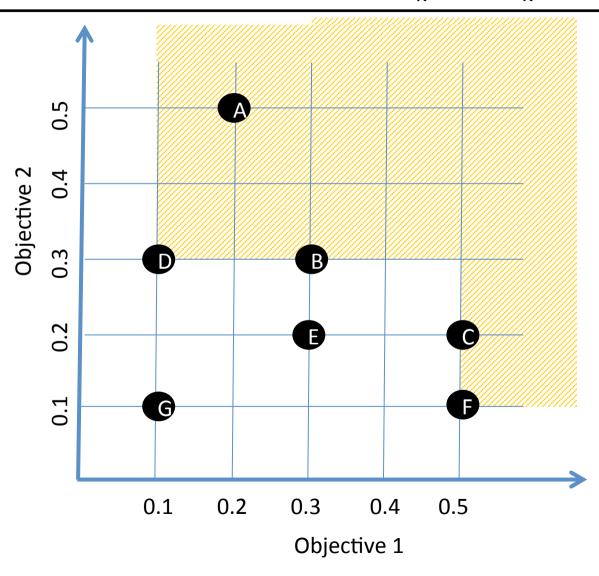


Vilfredo Pareto, Economist (1848-1923)

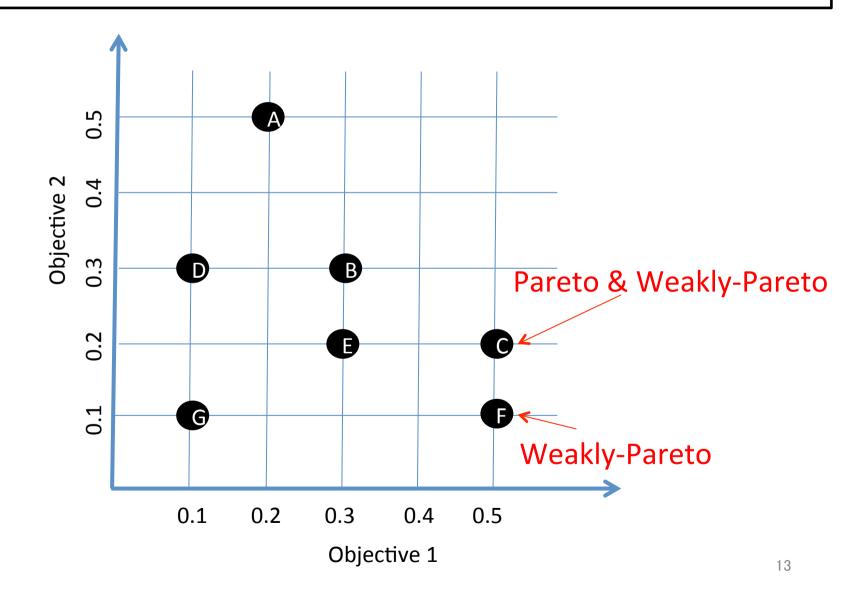
## How to define optimality



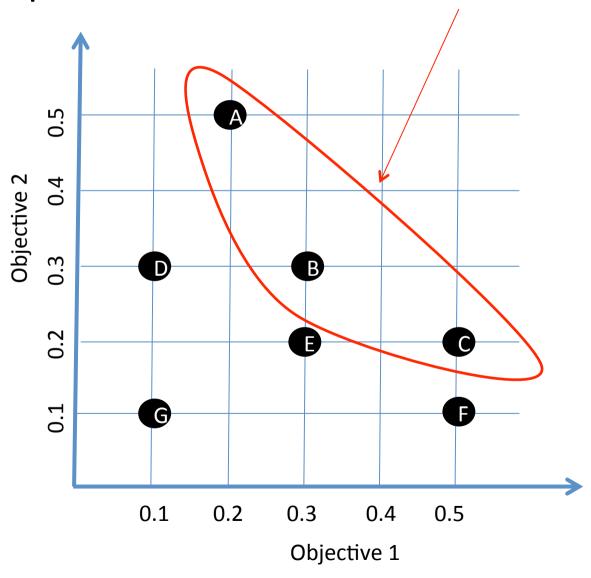
A point p is weakly pareto-optimal iff there does not exist another point q such that  $F_k(q) > F_k(p)$  for all k



A point p is pareto-optimal iff there does not exist a q such that  $F_k(q) >= F_k(p)$  for all k and  $F_k(q) > F_k(p)$  for at least one k



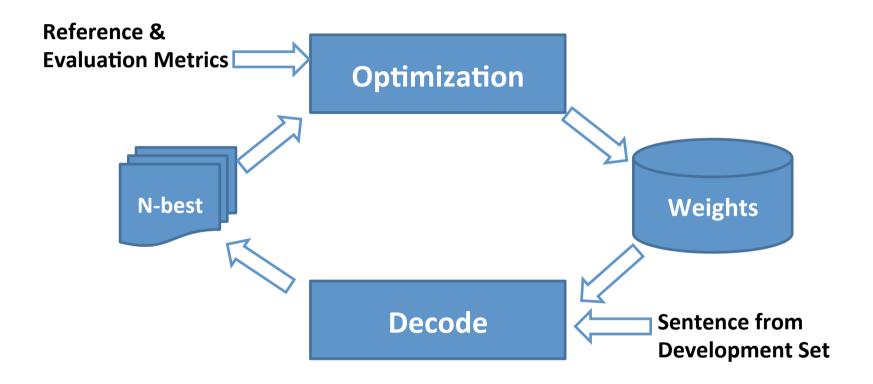
Given a set of points, the subset of paretooptimal points form the **Pareto Frontier** 



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## Optimization in Machine Translation



## Baseline: Linear Combination

$$\max_{w} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} F_{k}(w)$$

$$\text{Importance of each objective}$$

$$\alpha_{k} \geq 0, \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} = 1$$

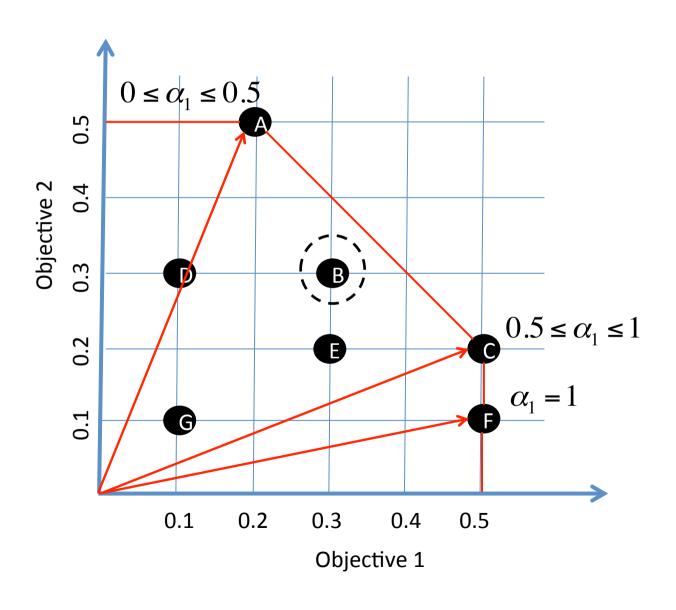
#### Advantages:

- 1. Single-objective tools can be used
- 2. Sufficiency: If w\* is a solution, then it's Weakly Pareto

#### Disadvantages:

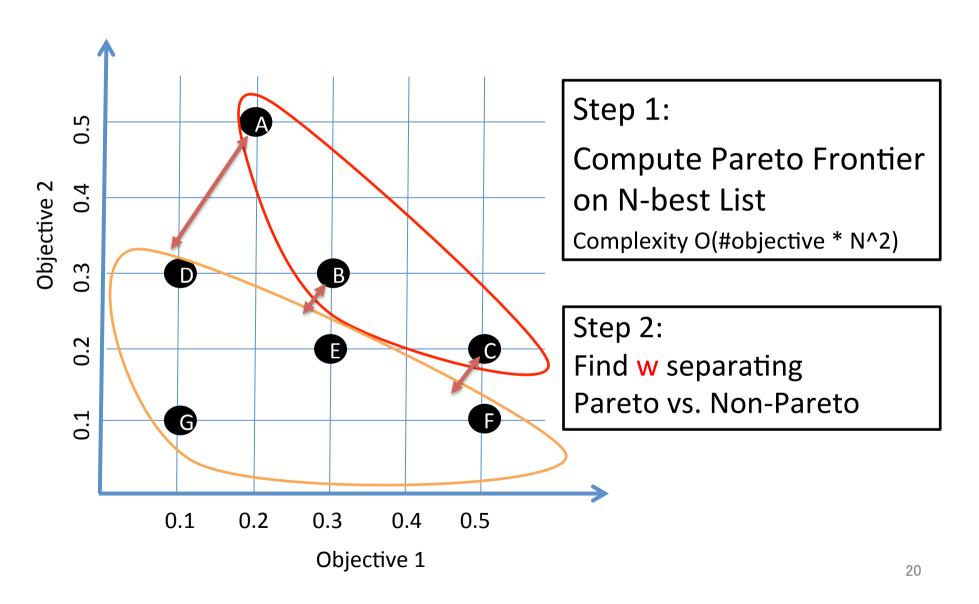
- 1. How to set  $\alpha$ ?
- 2. No Necessary Conditions: Some Pareto points can never been obtained, whatever setting of  $\alpha$ .

### Pareto points not on Convex Hull are missed



### New method: Directly optimize Pareto Front

#### New method: Directly optimize Pareto Front



#### Multi-objective Pairwise Ranking Optimization

$$\min_{w} \| w \|^{2} + c \sum_{ij}^{\text{Slack}} \xi_{ij}$$
Feature vector
$$S.t. \ w^{T} \Phi(x, y_{i}) - w^{T} \Phi(x, y_{j}) \geq 1 - \xi_{ij}$$
Input sentence
Good hypothesis
Poor hypothesis

$$\forall y_i \in ParetoFront, y_j \notin ParetoFront$$

i.e. score of pareto hypothesis should be higher than non-pareto hypotheses

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## **Experiment Setup**

Task 1: NIST Zh-En

Optimize BLEU & NTER
NTER = max(1-TER,0)

Moses decoder, 7M train sentences, 1.6k dev, 8 features

Task 2: PubMed En-Ja

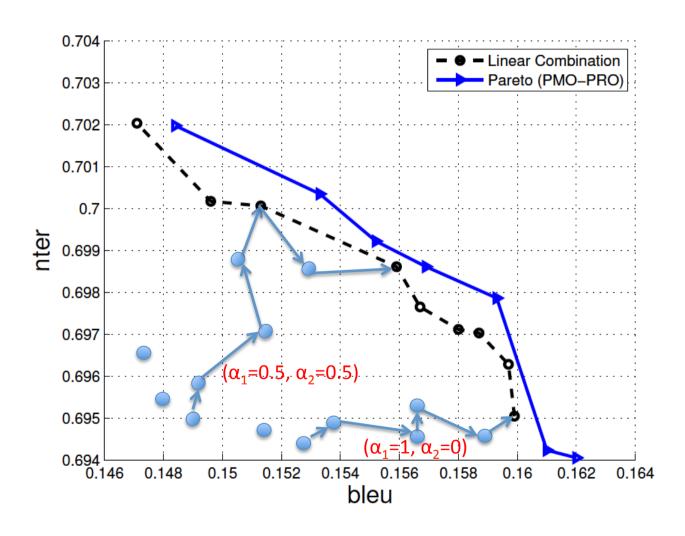
**Optimize BLEU & RIBES** 

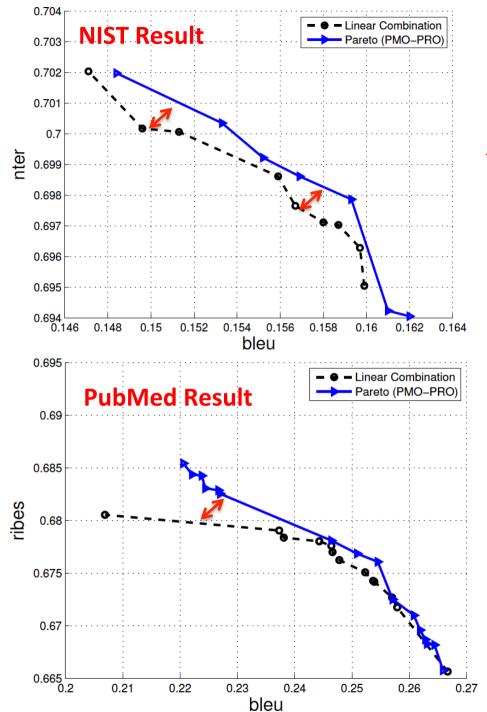
RIBES = permutation metric [Isozaki, EMNLP10]

Moses decoder, 0.2M train sentences, 2k dev, 14 features

- Compare Linear Combination vs. Pareto
  - Both use pairwise rank optimization, but different objective.
  - For Linear Combination, multiple  $\alpha$  settings ( $\alpha_1 = \{1,0.7,0.5,0.3,0\}$ )
  - 5 runs, 20 iterations each. Collect/visualize set of solutions.

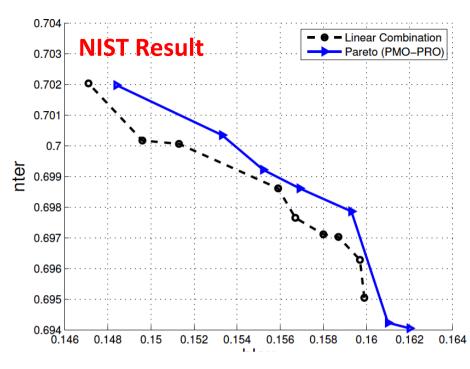
## **Result Visualization**

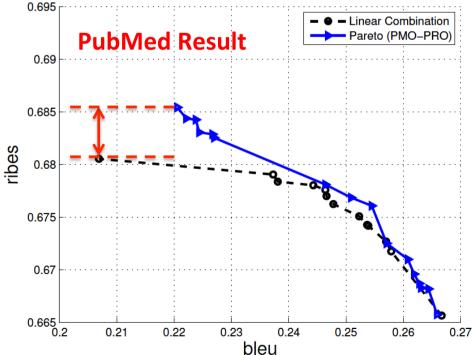




#### **OBSERVARTIONS:**

1. Pareto > Linear Combination for any  $\alpha$ 

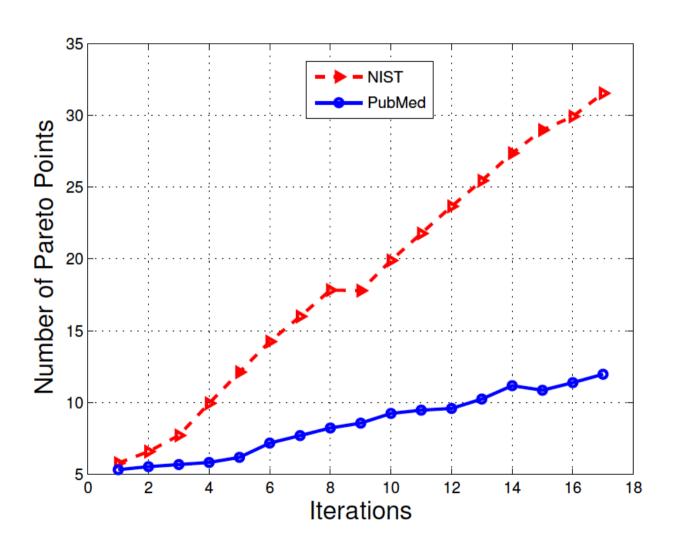




#### **OBSERVARTIONS:**

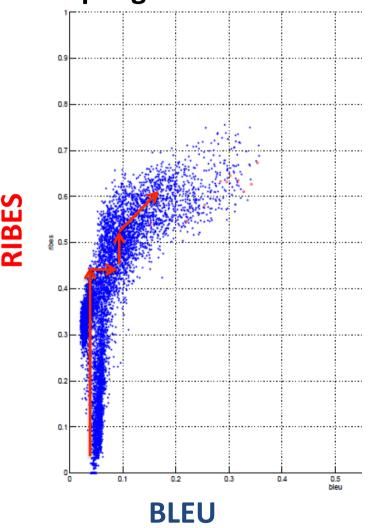
- 1. Pareto > Linear Combination for any  $\alpha$
- 2. Metric tunability: Pareto outperform single-objective optimization of RIBES

## **Analysis: Number of Pareto Points**



## **Analysis: Metric Tunability**

#### Sampling of 10k random w's



## **Summary & Final Thoughts**

#### **Metrics for Evaluation**

for Optimization

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**BLEU** 

**Metrics for Evaluation and Optimization** 

```
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Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923)

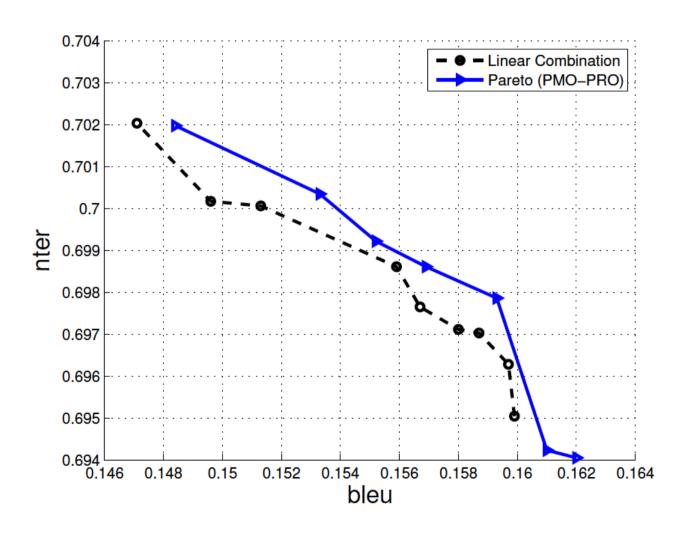
## Multi-objective problems are everywhere if we look

- Speed & Accuracy
  - Parsing [Eisner2011]
- Intrinsic & Extrinsic Metrics
  - Parser & downstream Machine Translation [Hall2011]
- Multiple datasets
  - Recommendation system [Agarawl2011]
- Escape local optima
  - Hard & Soft EM in grammar induction [Spitkovsky2011]

## Thanks for your attention!

Do you have a multi-objective problem?

## **NIST Result**



## PubMed Result

