Decoding

(Slides from Philipp Koehn)

Decoding

- We have a mathematical model for translation

$$p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$

- Task of decoding: find the translation $\mathbf{e}_{\text{best}}$ with highest probability

$$\mathbf{e}_{\text{best}} = \text{argmax}_{\mathbf{e}}\ p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$

- Two types of error
  - the most probable translation is bad $\rightarrow$ fix the model
  - search does not find the most probably translation $\rightarrow$ fix the search

- Decoding is evaluated by search error, not quality of translations (although these are often correlated)

translation process

Translation Process

- Task: translate this sentence from German into English

er geht ja nicht nach hause

Translation Process

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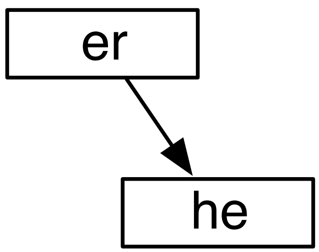
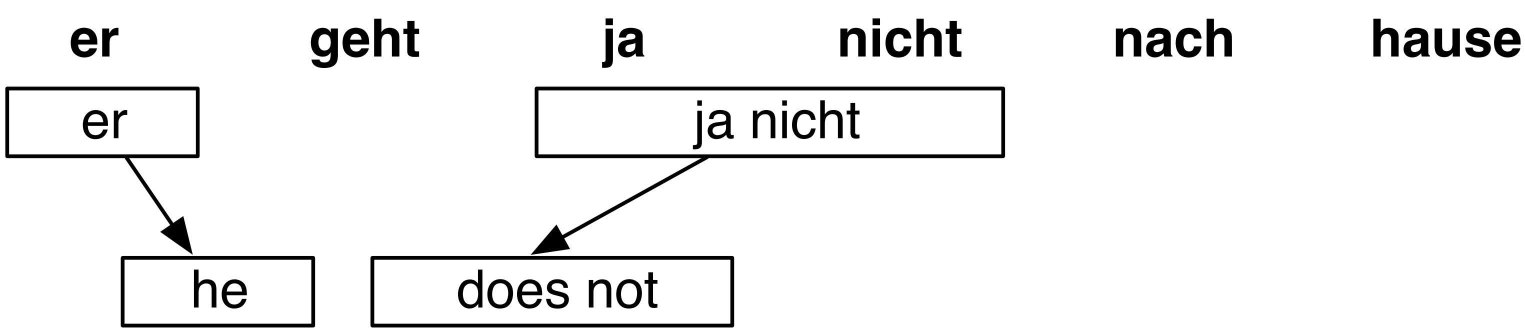
er geht ja nicht nach hause



- Pick phrase in input, translate

Translation Process

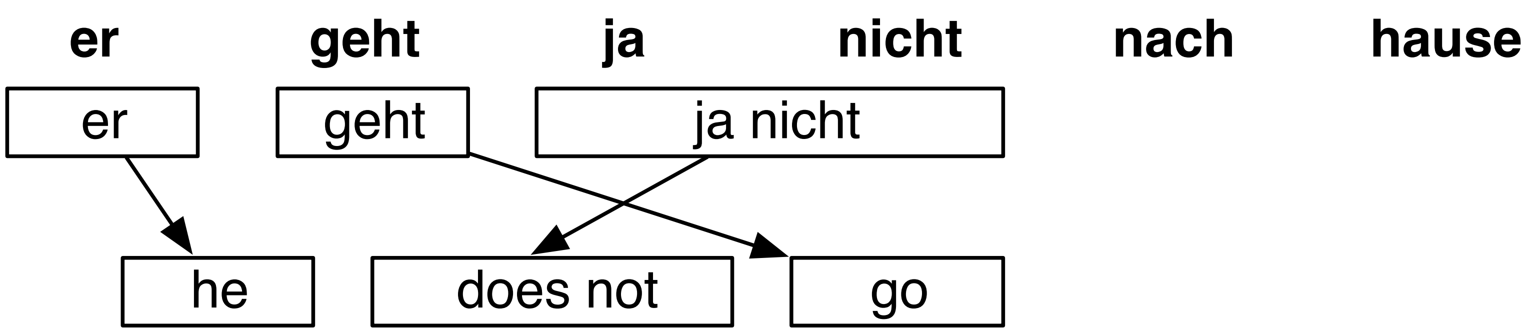
- Task: translate this sentence from German into English



- Pick phrase in input, translate
  - it is allowed to pick words out of sequence reordering
  - phrases may have multiple words: many-to-many translation

Translation Process

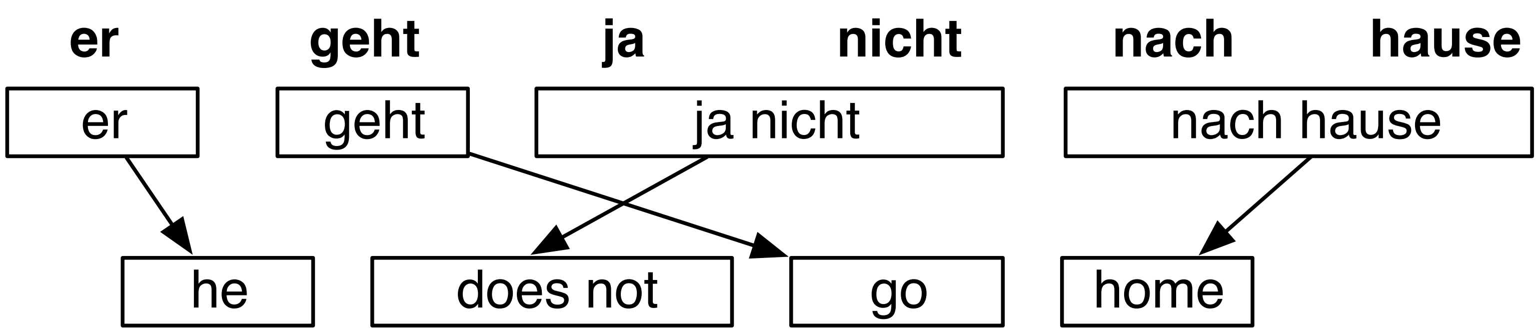
- Task: translate this sentence from German into English



- Pick phrase in input, translate

Translation Process

- Task: translate this sentence from German into English



- Pick phrase in input, translate

Computing Translation Probability

- Probabilistic model for phrase-based translation:

$$\mathbf{e}_{\text{best}} = \text{argmax}_{\mathbf{e}} \prod_{i=1}^{I} \phi(\bar{f}_i|\bar{e}_i)\; d(start_i - end_{i-1} - 1)\; p_{\text{LM}}(\mathbf{e})$$

- Score is computed incrementally for each partial hypothesis

- Components

Phrase translation Picking phrase $\bar{f}_i$ to be translated as a phrase $\bar{e}_i$
$\rightarrow$ look up score $\phi(\bar{f}_i|\bar{e}_i)$ from phrase translation table

Reordering Previous phrase ended in end_{i-1}, current phrase starts at $start_i$
$\rightarrow$ compute $d(start_i - end_{i-1} - 1)$

Language model For n-gram model, need to keep track of last $n-1$ words
$\rightarrow$ compute score $p_{\text{LM}}(w_i|w_{i-(n-1)}, ..., w_{i-1})$ for added words w_i

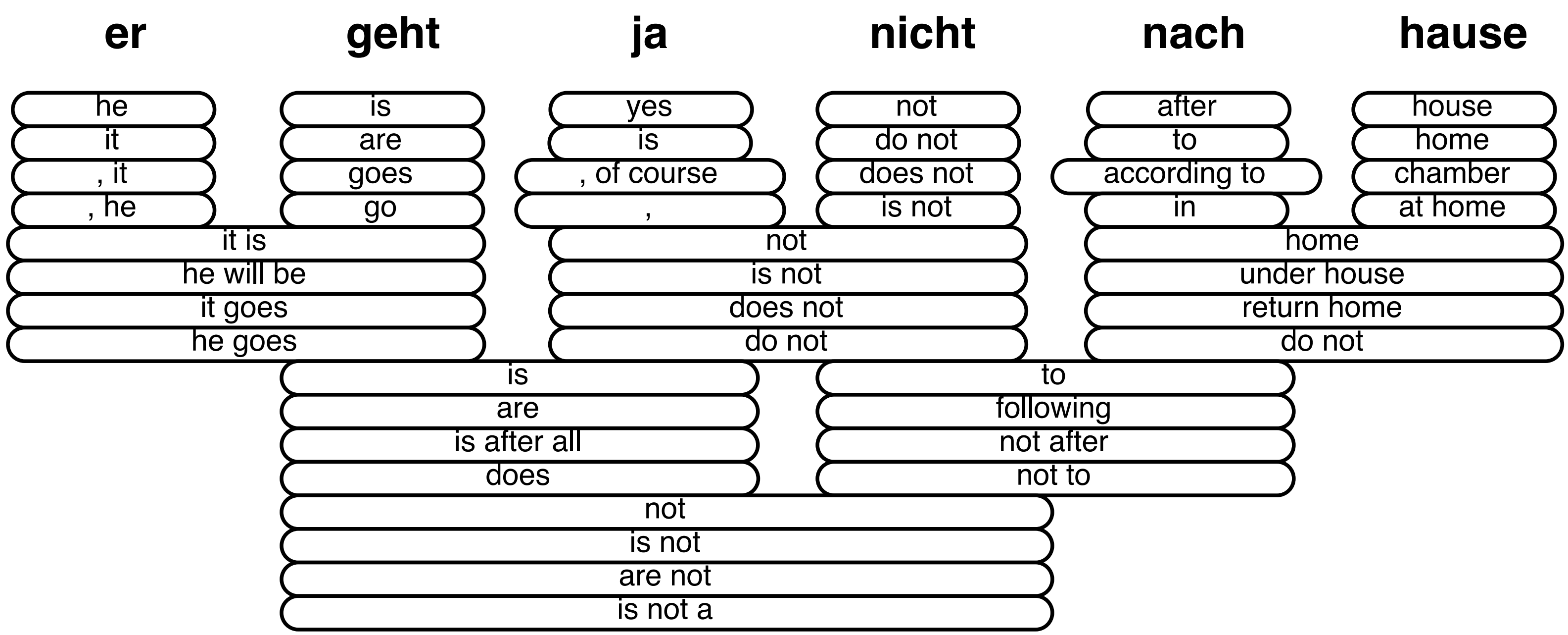
Reordering Model

Can learn any distribution you want from data. We'll simplify by assuming

$$d(start_i, end_{i-1}) = \alpha^{|start_i - end_{i-1} - 1|}$$

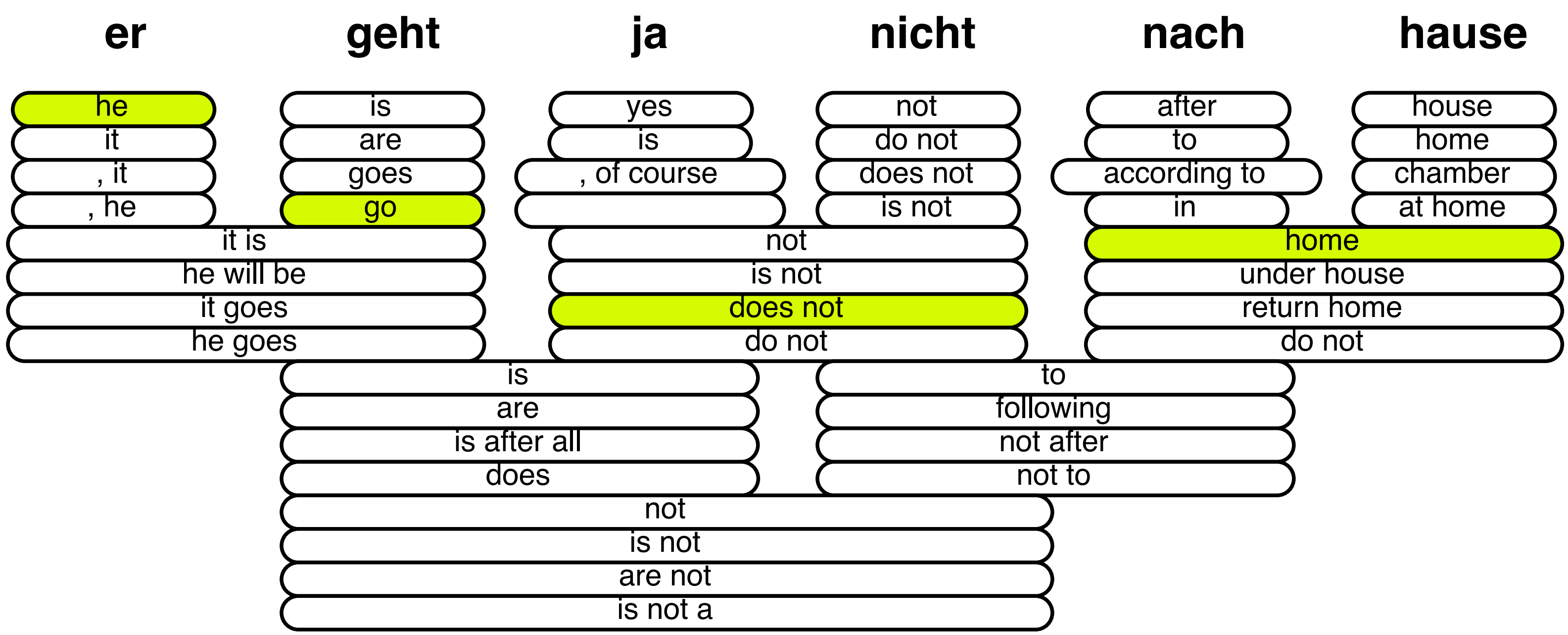
decoding process

Translation Options



- Many translation options to choose from
  - in Europarl phrase table: 2727 matching phrase pairs for this sentence
  - by pruning to the top 20 per phrase, 202 translation options remain

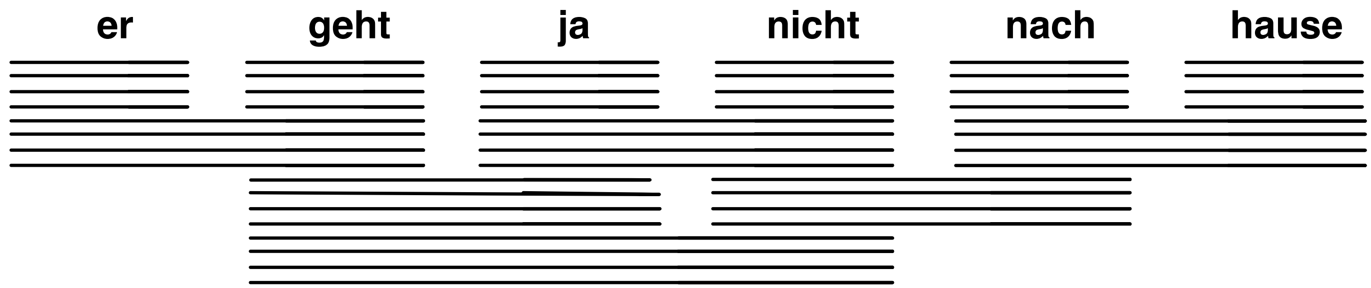
Translation Options



- The machine translation decoder does not know the right answer
  - picking the right translation options
  - arranging them in the right order

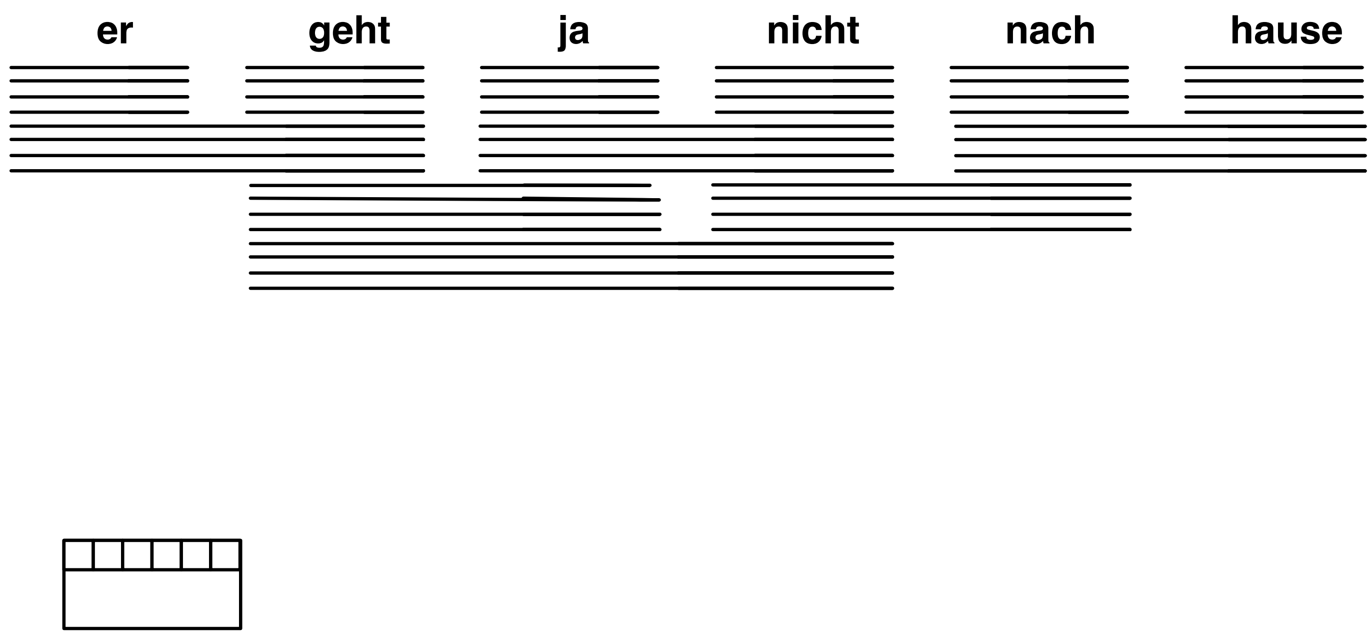
$\rightarrow$ Search problem solved by heuristic beam search

Decoding: Precompute Translation Options



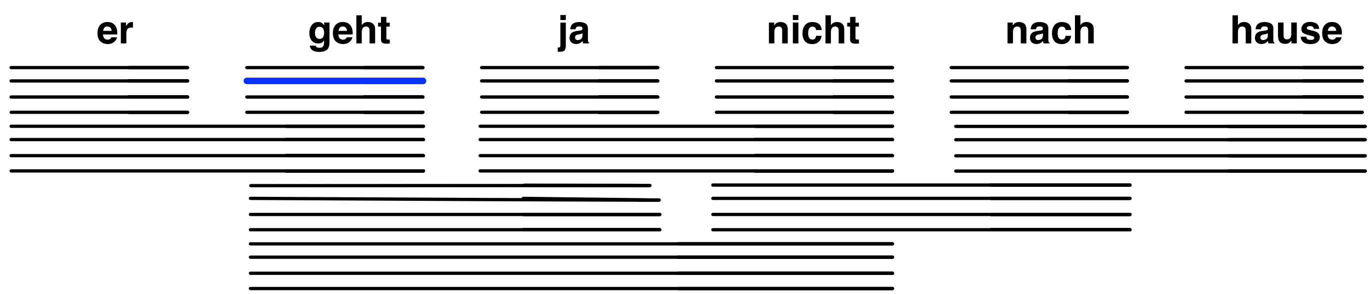
consult phrase translation table for all input phrases

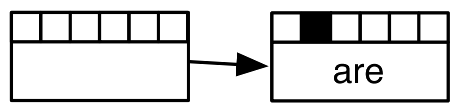
Decoding: Start with Initial Hypothesis



initial hypothesis: no input words covered, no output produced

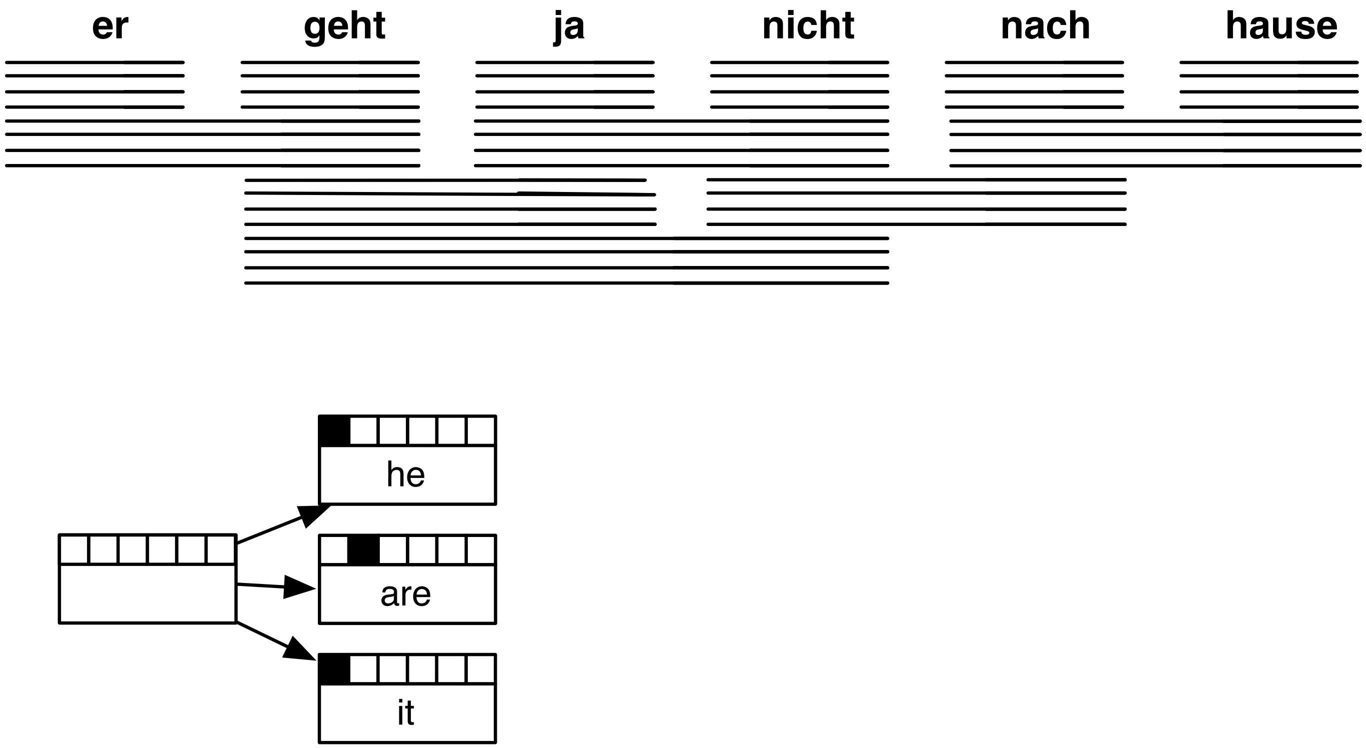
Decoding: Hypothesis Expansion





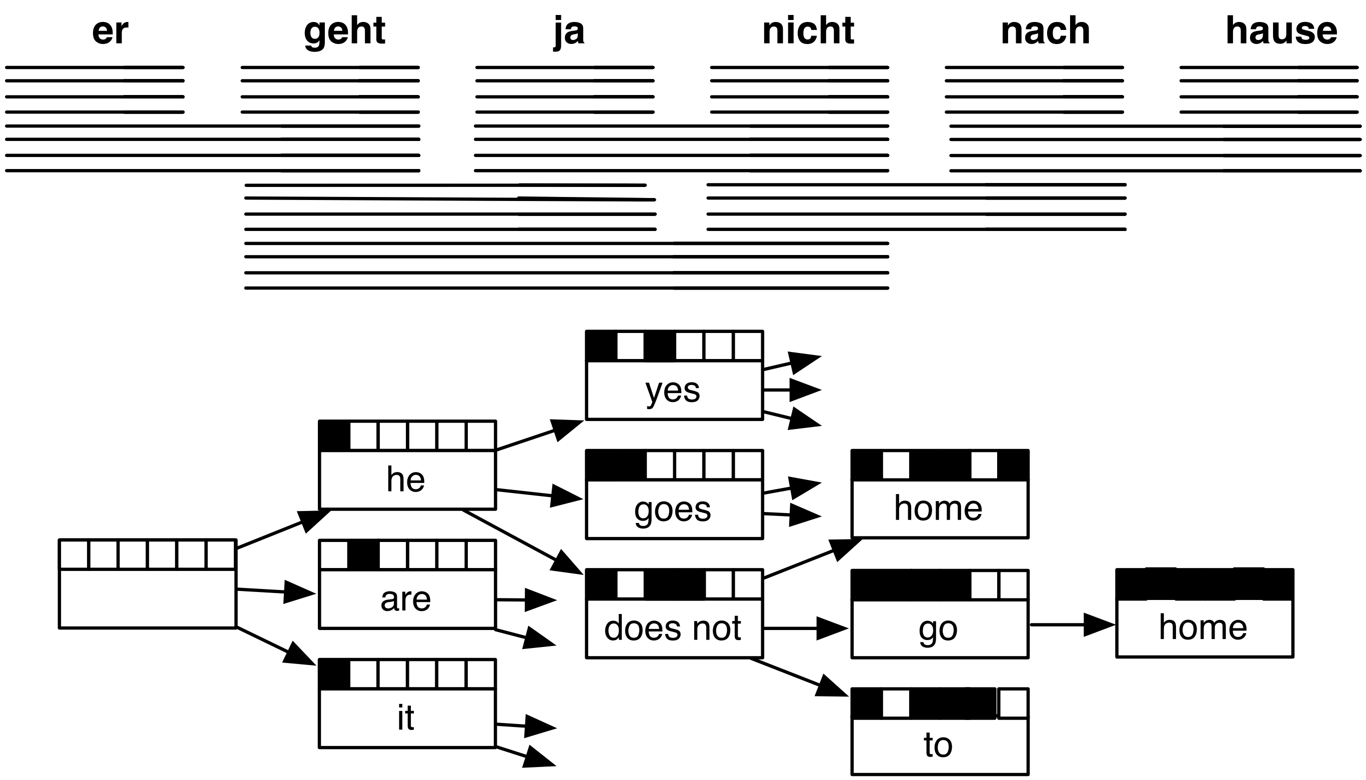
pick any translation option, create new hypothesis

Decoding: Hypothesis Expansion



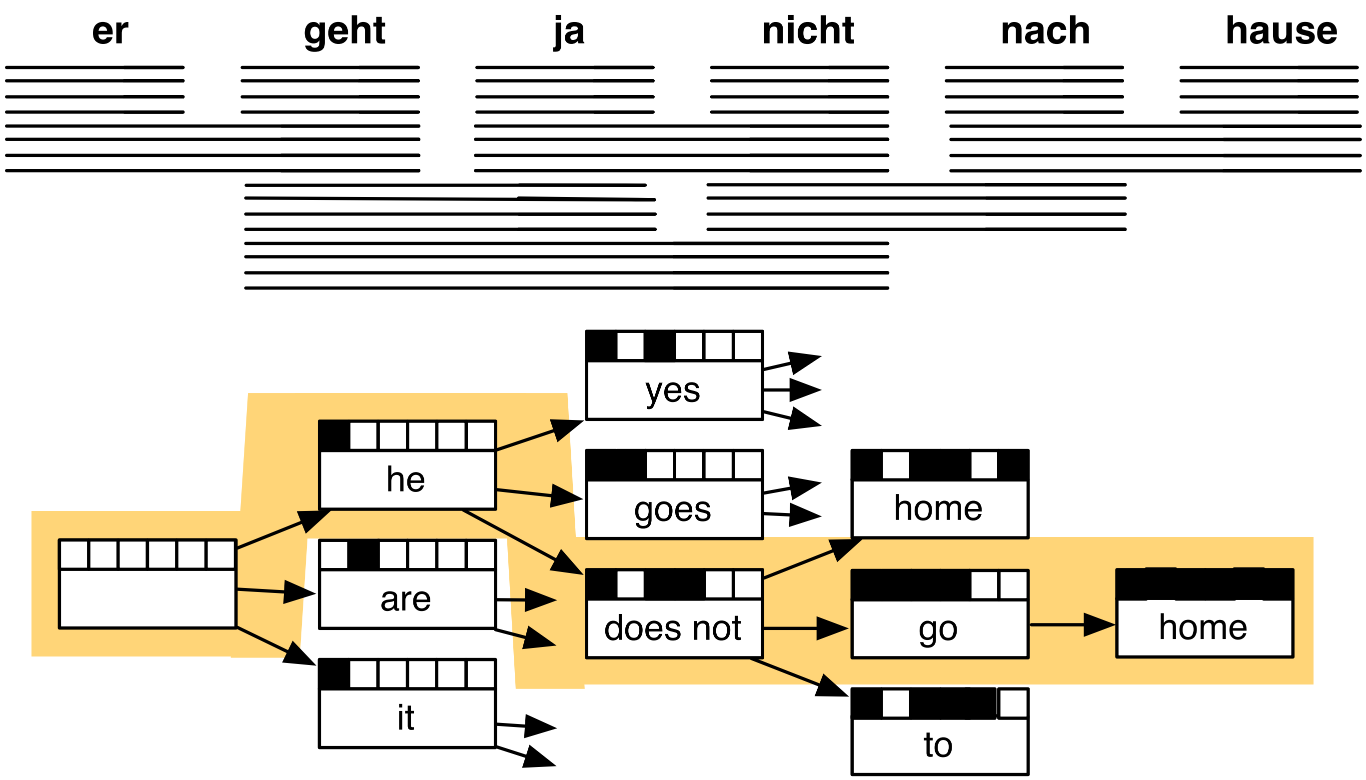
create hypotheses for all other translation options

Decoding: Hypothesis Expansion



also create hypotheses from created partial hypothesis

Decoding: Find Best Path



backtrack from highest scoring complete hypothesis

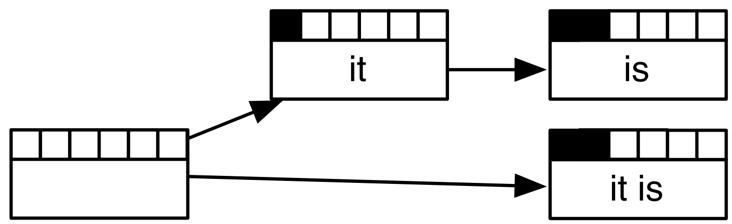
dynamic programming

Computational Complexity

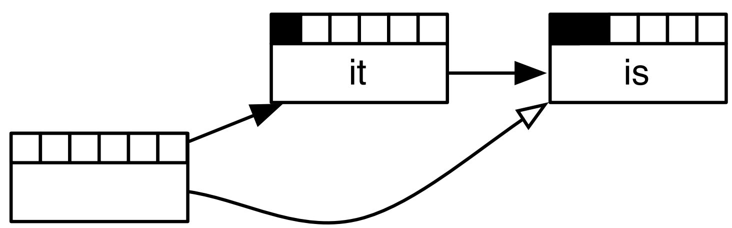
- The suggested process creates exponential number of hypothesis
- Machine translation decoding is NP-complete
- Reduction of search space:
  - recombination (risk-free)
  - pruning (risky)

Recombination

- Two hypothesis paths lead to two matching hypotheses
  - same number of foreign words translated
  - same English words in the output
  - different scores

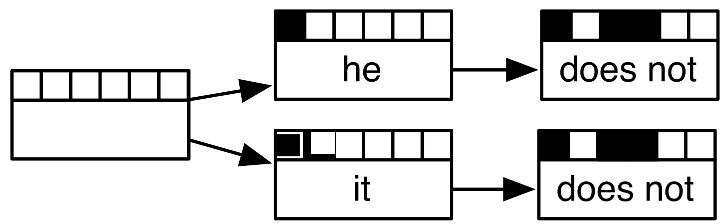


- Worse hypothesis is dropped

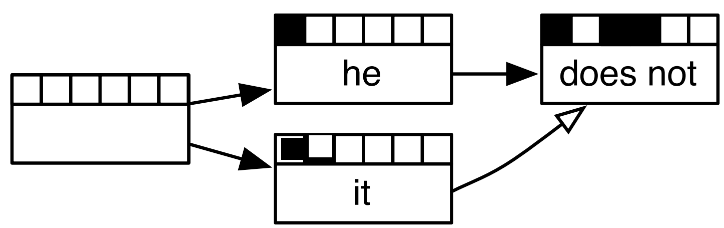


Recombination

- Two hypothesis paths lead to hypotheses indistinguishable in subsequent search
  - same number of foreign words translated
  - same last two English words in output (assuming trigram language model)
  - same last foreign word translated
  - different scores



- Worse hypothesis is dropped



Restrictions on Recombination

- **Translation model:** Phrase translation independent from each other
  $\rightarrow$ no restriction to hypothesis recombination
- **Language model:** Last $n-1$ words used as history in n-gram language model
  $\rightarrow$ recombined hypotheses must match in their last $n-1$ words
- **Reordering model:** Distance-based reordering model based on distance to end position of previous input phrase
  $\rightarrow$ recombined hypotheses must have that same end position
- Other feature function may introduce additional restrictions

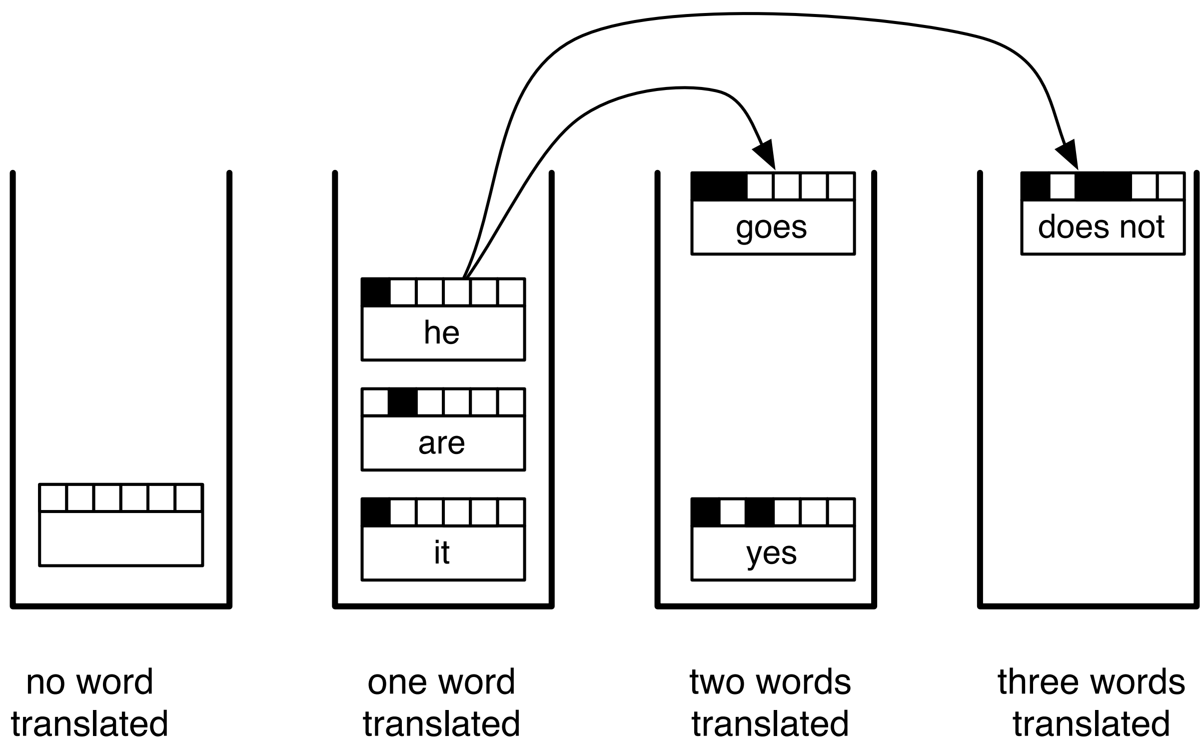
pruning

Pruning

- Recombination reduces search space, but not enough
  (we still have a NP complete problem on our hands)

- Pruning: remove bad hypotheses early
  - put comparable hypothesis into stacks
    (hypotheses that have translated same number of input words)
  - limit number of hypotheses in each stack

Stacks



- Hypothesis expansion in a stack decoder
  - translation option is applied to hypothesis
  - new hypothesis is dropped into a stack further down

Stack Decoding Algorithm


```
place empty hypothesis into stack 0
for all stacks 0...n − 1 do
    for all hypotheses in stack do
        for all translation options do
            if applicable then
                create new hypothesis
                place in stack
                recombine with existing hypothesis if possible
                prune stack if too big
            end if
        end for
    end for
end for
```

Pruning

- Pruning strategies
  - histogram pruning: keep at most k hypotheses in each stack
  - stack pruning: keep hypothesis with score $\alpha \times$ best score ($\alpha < 1$)

- Computational time complexity of decoding with histogram pruning

$$O(\text{max stack size} \times \text{translation options} \times \text{sentence length})$$

- Number of translation options is linear with sentence length, hence:

$$O(\text{max stack size} \times \text{sentence length}^2)$$

- Quadratic complexity

Reordering Limits

- Limiting reordering to maximum reordering distance

- Typical reordering distance 5–8 words
  - depending on language pair
  - larger reordering limit hurts translation quality

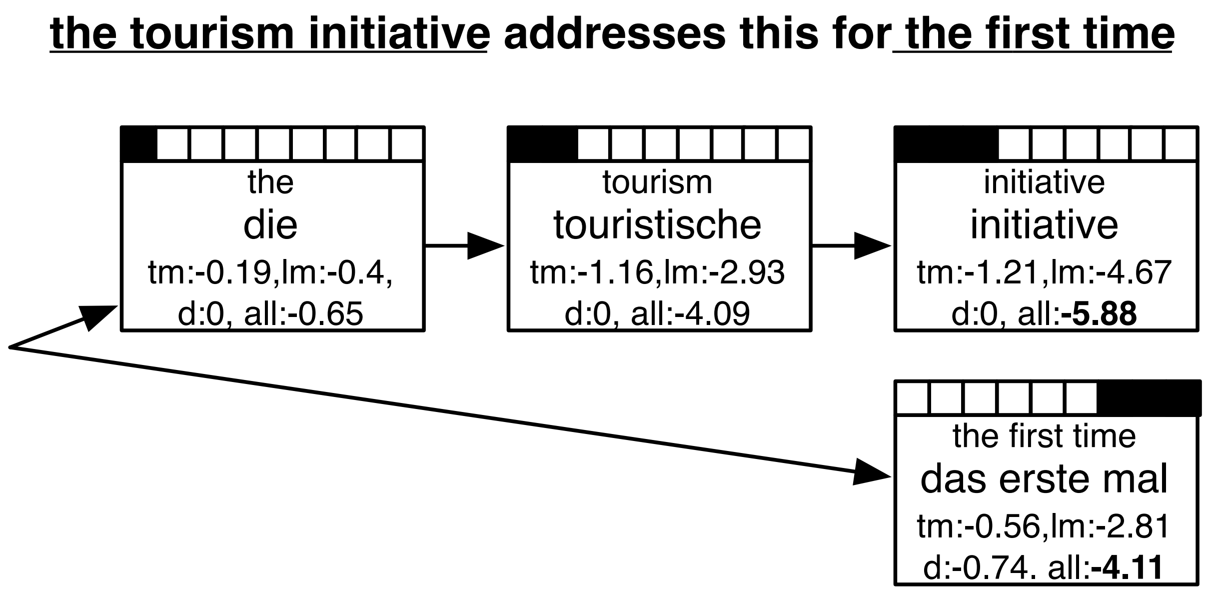
- Reduces complexity to linear

$$O(\text{max stack size} \times \text{sentence length})$$

- Speed / quality trade-off by setting maximum stack size

future cost estimation

Translating the Easy Part First?

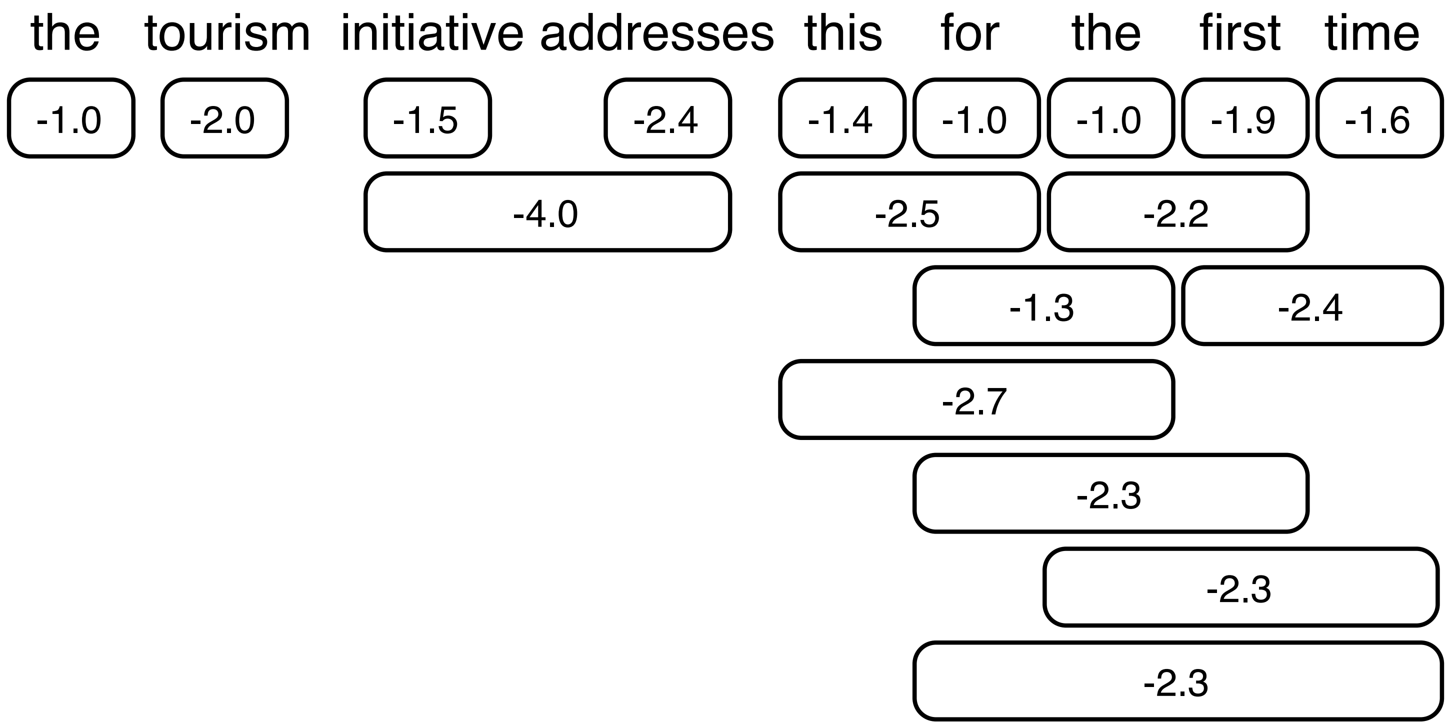


both hypotheses translate 3 words
worse hypothesis has better score

Estimating Future Cost

- Future cost estimate: how expensive is translation of rest of sentence?
- Optimistic: choose cheapest translation options
- Cost for each translation option
  - **translation model**: cost known
  - **language model:** output words known, but not context
    $\rightarrow$ estimate without context
  - **reordering model:** unknown, ignored for future cost estimation

Cost Estimates from Translation Options



cost of cheapest translation options for each input span (log-probabilities)

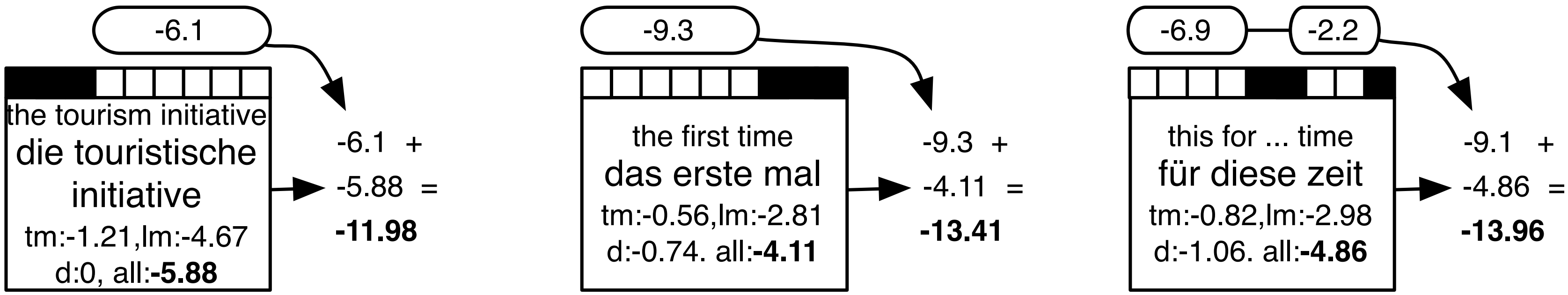
Cost Estimates for all Spans

- Compute cost estimate for all contiguous spans by combining cheapest options

first word	future cost estimate for n words (from first)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
the	-1.0	-3.0	-4.5	-6.9	-8.3	-9.3	-9.6	-10.6	-10.6
tourism	-2.0	-3.5	-5.9	-7.3	-8.3	-8.6	-9.6	-9.6	
initiative	-1.5	-3.9	-5.3	-6.3	-6.6	-7.6	-7.6		
addresses	-2.4	-3.8	-4.8	-5.1	-6.1	-6.1			
this	-1.4	-2.4	-2.7	-3.7	-3.7				
for	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.3					
the	-1.0	-2.2	-2.3						
first	-1.9	-2.4							
time	-1.6								

- Function words cheaper (the: -1.0) than content words (tourism -2.0)
- Common phrases cheaper (for the first time: -2.3)
  than unusual ones (tourism initiative addresses: -5.9)

Combining Score and Future Cost



- Hypothesis score and future cost estimate are combined for pruning
  - left hypothesis starts with hard part: the tourism initiative
    score: -5.88, future cost: -6.1 → total cost -11.98
  - middle hypothesis starts with easiest part: the first time
    score: -4.11, future cost: -9.3 → total cost -13.41
  - right hypothesis picks easy parts: this for ... time
    score: -4.86, future cost: -9.1 → total cost -13.96

cube pruning

Stack Decoding Algorithm

- Exhaustive matching of hypotheses to applicable translations options
  $\rightarrow$ too much computation

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place empty hypothesis into stack 0
for all stacks 0...n − 1 do
  for all hypotheses in stack do
    for all translation options do
      if applicable then
        create new hypothesis
        place in stack
        recombine with existing hypothesis if possible
        prune stack if too big
      end if
    end for
  end for
end for
```

Cube Pruning

■□■■□□ \ □□□□■□	-1.0 go	-1.2 walk	-1.4 goes	-1.7 are	-2.1 is
he does not -3.2	**-3.9**	-4.4	-4.6	-4.9	-5.3
he just does -3.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.9	-5.2	-5.6
it does not -4.1	-5.1	-5.3	-5.5	-5.8	-6.2
he just does not -4.3	-5.3	-5.5	-5.7	-6.0	-6.4
he is not -4.7	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.8
it is not -5.1	-6.1	-6.3	-6.5	-6.8	-7.2

- Start with best hypothesis, best translation option
- Create new hypothesis (actual score becomes available)

Cube Pruning (2)

□□□□■□

■□■■□□

	-1.0 go	-1.2 walk	-1.4 goes	-1.7 are	-2.1 is
he does not -3.2	**-3.9**	**-4.1**	-4.6	-4.9	-5.3
he just does -3.5	**-4.3**	-4.7	-4.9	-5.2	-5.6
it does not -4.1	-5.1	-5.3	-5.5	-5.8	-6.2
he just does not -4.3	-5.3	-5.5	-5.7	-6.0	-6.4
he is not -4.7	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.8
it is not -5.1	-6.1	-6.3	-6.5	-6.8	-7.2

- Commit it to the stack
- Create its neighbors

Cube Pruning (3)

□□□□■□

■□■■□□

	-1.0 go	-1.2 walk	-1.4 goes	-1.7 are	-2.1 is
he does not -3.2	**-3.9**	**-4.1**	**-4.7**	-4.9	-5.3
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it does not -4.1	-5.1	-5.3	-5.5	-5.8	-6.2
he just does not -4.3	-5.3	-5.5	-5.7	-6.0	-6.4
he is not -4.7	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.8
it is not -5.1	-6.1	-6.3	-6.5	-6.8	-7.2

- Commit best neighbor to the stack
- Create its neighbors in turn

Cube Pruning (4)

□■□□□□

■□■■□□

	-1.0 go	-1.2 walk	-1.4 goes	-1.7 are	-2.1 is
he does not -3.2	**-3.9**	**-4.1**	**-4.7**	-4.9	-5.3
he just does -3.5	**-4.3**	**-4.4**	-4.9	-5.2	-5.6
it does not -4.1	**-4.0**	-5.3	-5.5	-5.8	-6.2
he just does not -4.3	-5.3	-5.5	-5.7	-6.0	-6.4
he is not -4.7	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.8
it is not -5.1	-6.1	-6.3	-6.5	-6.8	-7.2

- Keep doing this for a specific number of hypothesis
- Different hypothesis / translation options groups compete as well

Other Decoding Algorithms

- A* search
- Greedy hill-climbing
- Using finite state transducers (standard toolkits)

Summary

- Translation process: produce output left to right
- Translation options
- Decoding by hypothesis expansion
- Reducing search space
  - recombination
  - pruning (requires future cost estimate)
- Other decoding algorithms