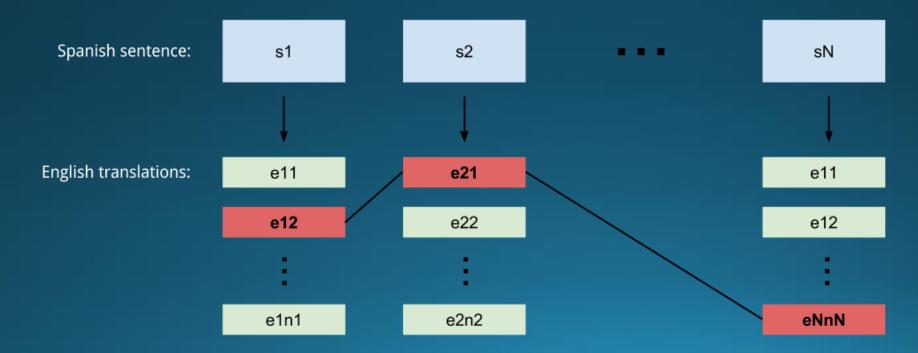
Jussi Kolehmainen 24.10.2013

Statistical Machine Translator

The Problem

- Translate a Spanish sentence into English
- Translate word by word
 - → Multiple translations for each word



One approach

- 1. Build index from a large corpus (e.g. frequencies)
- 2. Translate word by word with a dictionary
- 3. Calculate statistical features from the index and estimate probabilities for the alternative translations
- 4. Rank the alternatives by their probabilities

Corpus > Index

- European Parliament Proceedings Parallel Corpus 1996-2011
- 1,965,734 sentences in both Spanish and English
- Redis NoSQL database. Example keys:
 - en:word:occur → 3452
 - en:stem:occur → ["occurs", "occurence", ...]
 - en:word:occur:sentences \rightarrow [523, 1523, 6534, ...]
 - en:bigram:has:occurred → 125

(frequency)(different forms)(sentences ids)(frequency)

Dictionary API

- Glosbe API
 - http://glosbe.com/gapi/translate?from=spa&dest=eng&format=json&phrase=hola
- Response has both direct translations and meanings
 - 1. Direct translations
 - "hola" → "hello"
 - Candidates for translations
 - 2. Meanings
 - "killed" → "... form of kill" → New query with "kill"

Probability models

1. Language model P1

$$P(e_2, e_1) = \frac{\#(e_1, e_2)}{\#(e_1)}$$

2. Translation model P2

$$P(e|s) = \frac{\&(e,s)}{\#(e)}$$

= frequency in the same sentence

& = frequency in the parallel sentences

Ranking

- Probabilities are smoothed
 - = some part of the probability to non-existent bigrams and translations
- Probability for a translation s → e: P = P1 * P2

- Initial probabilities by word frequencies
- Probability estimation is iterated N times
- Alternatives are ranked by their probabilities

Conclusions

Problems

- Dictionary API has a limit for queries per IP address
- Finding a good indexing method for tens of millions of entries

Some results

- Redis database is fast and east-to-use for indexing sentences
- Simple statements produce meaningful translations
- Corpus topic affects the results