

Scaling Hidden Markov Language Models

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2020

Hidden Markov Models in NLP

- ▶ Historically significant latent variable models
 - ▶ Applied to tagging, alignment, and language modeling in the 90s
- ▶ Are thought to be very poor language models
 - ▶ We show they are not!

Lessons from Large Neural Language Models

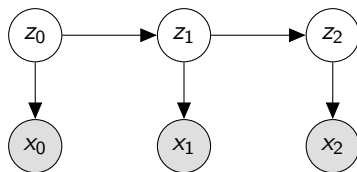
Large models perform better but are ...

- ▶ Slow to train
 - ▶ Parallelize computation and use GPUs
- ▶ Prone to overfitting
 - ▶ Regularize

Apply this to scaling HMMs

HMMs

For times $t \in [T]$, model states $z_t \in \mathcal{Z}$ and tokens $x_t \in \mathcal{X}$



We wish optimize

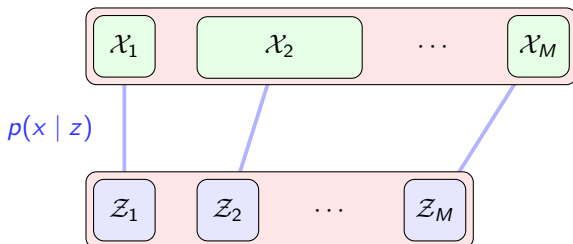
$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{z}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})$$

3 Tricks for Training Large HMMs

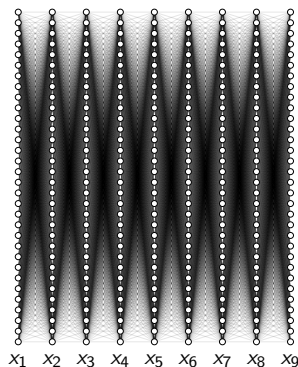
- ▶ Block-sparse emission constraints
 - ⬆ Speed
- ▶ Compact neural parameterization
 - ⬆ Generalization
- ▶ State dropout
 - ⬆ Speed ⬆ Generalization

Block-Sparse Emission Constraints

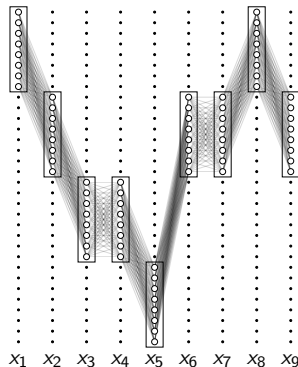
- ▶ Partition words and states jointly
- ▶ Words can only be emitted by states in same group



Block-Sparse Emissions: Effect on Inference



(a) No constraints



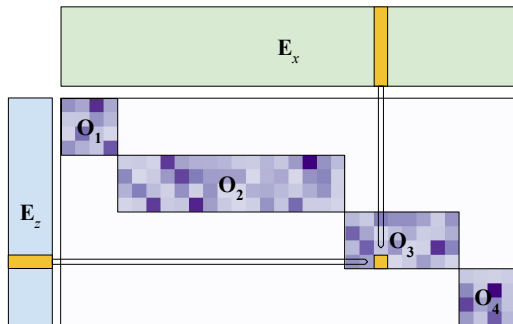
(b) Block-sparse emission constraints

After observing each x_t , only the states in the corresponding group have nonzero probability of occurring

Neural Parameterization

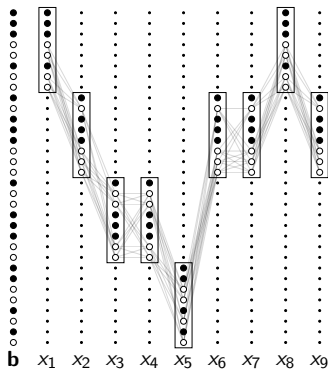
Generate transition and emission distributions using a neural network

- ▶ State embeddings $\mathbf{E}_z \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{Z}| \times h}$
- ▶ Token embeddings $\mathbf{E}_x \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{X}| \times h}$



State Dropout

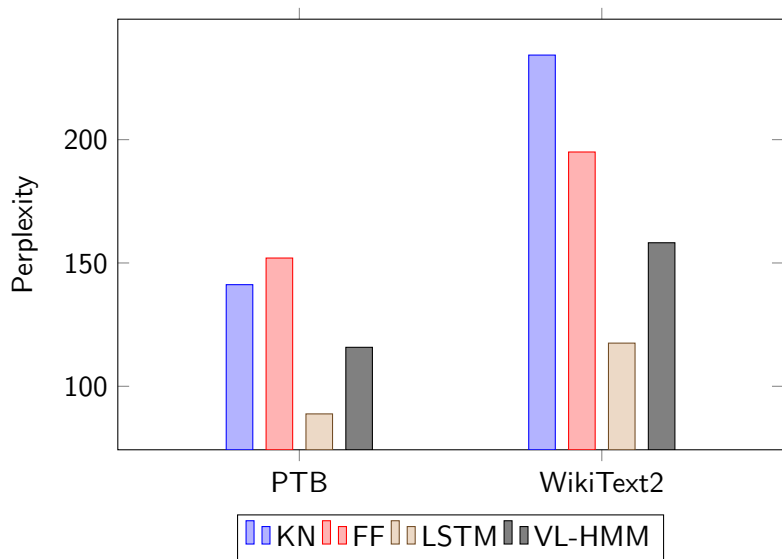
At each batch, sample dropout mask $\mathbf{b} \in \{0, 1\}^{|Z|}$



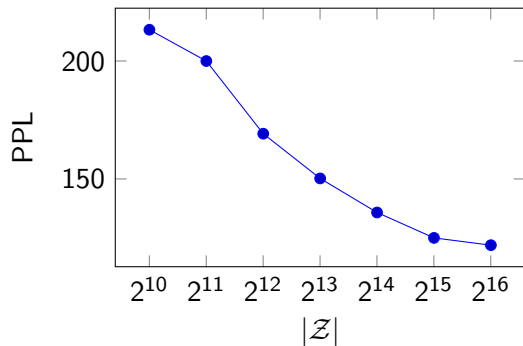
Experiments

- ▶ Language modeling on Penn Treebank and Wikitext-2
- ▶ Baselines
 - ▶ Knesey-Ney 5-gram model
 - ▶ Feedforward 5-gram model
 - ▶ 2-layer LSTM
- ▶ Model
 - ▶ 2^{15} (32k) state very large HMM (VL-HMM)
 - ▶ $M = 128$ groups (256 states each), obtained via Brown Clustering
 - ▶ Dropout rate of 0.5 during training

Results on PTB and WT2



State Size Ablation



Perplexity on PTB by state size $|\mathcal{Z}|$ ($\lambda = 0.5$ and $M = 128$)

Other Ablations

Model	Param	Train	Val	Time
VL-HMM (2^{14})	7.2M	115	134	40
- neural param	423M	119	169	14
- state dropout	7.2M	88	157	100

Conclusion

- ▶ HMMs can be scaled up to be competitive language models
- ▶ Introduced 3 tricks for tackling speed and overfitting
- ▶ HMMs are cool!

Citations