Natural Language Processing with Deep Learning

CS224N/Ling284

Lecture 8:
Machine Translation,
Sequence-to-sequence and Attention

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Overview

Today we will:

- Introduce a new task: Machine Translation

is a major use-case of

- Introduce a new neural architecture: sequence-to-sequence

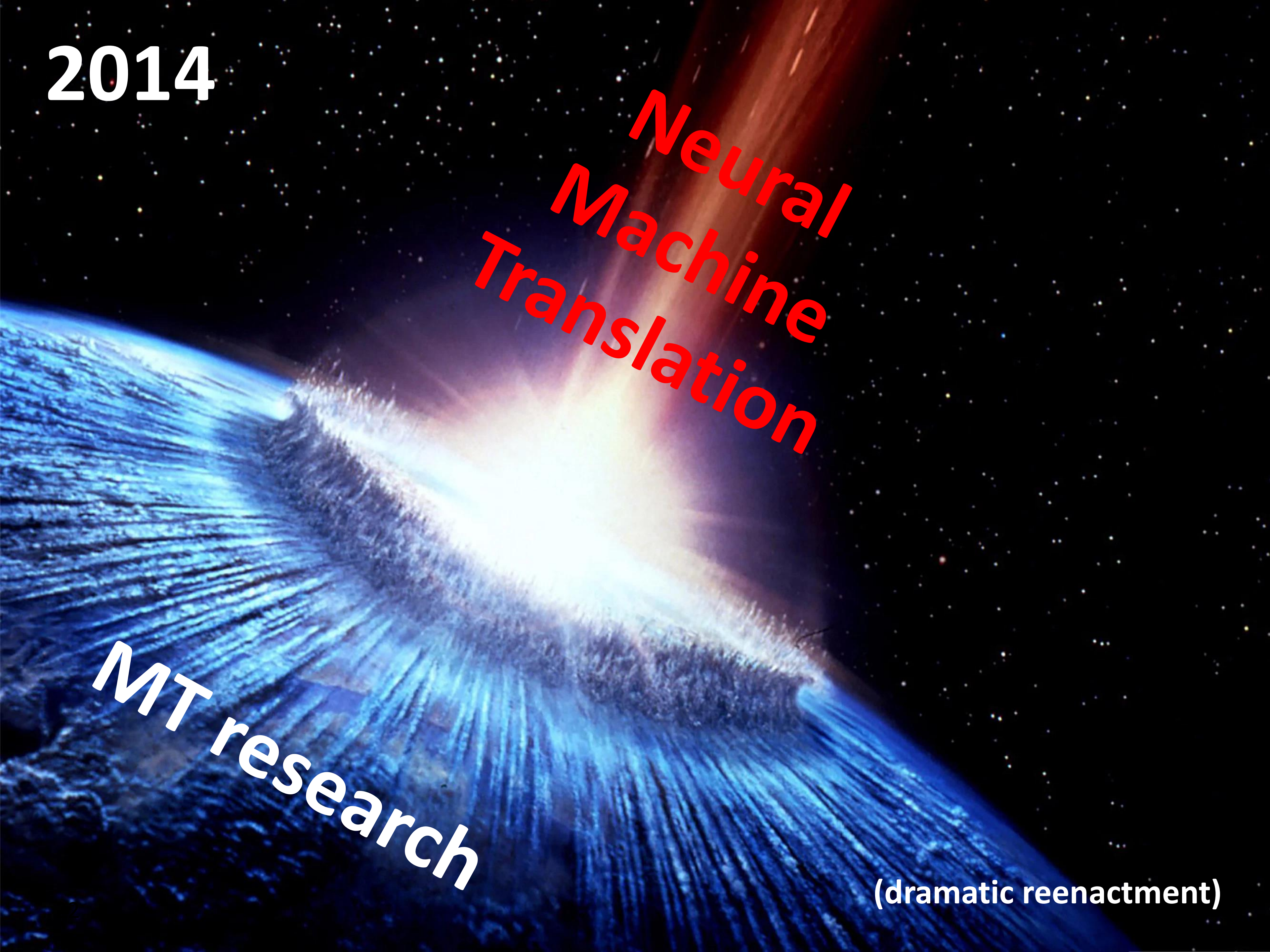
is improved by

- Introduce a new neural technique: attention

Section 2: Neural Machine Translation

2014

(dramatic reenactment)


2014
Neural
Machine
Translation
MT research
(dramatic reenactment)

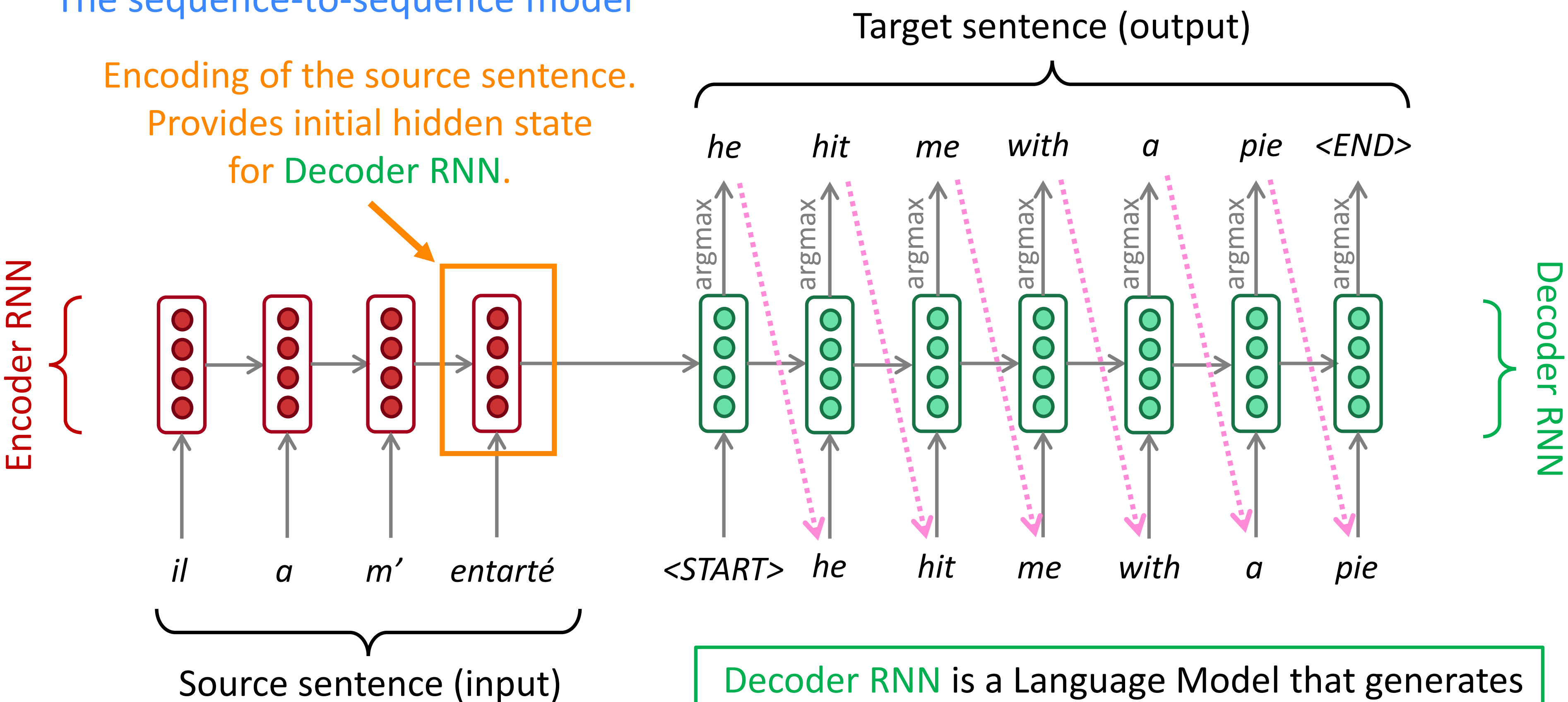
What is Neural Machine Translation?

- Neural Machine Translation (NMT) is a way to do Machine Translation with a *single neural network*

- The neural network architecture is called sequence-to-sequence (aka seq2seq) and it involves *two* RNNs.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

The sequence-to-sequence model



Decoder RNN is a Language Model that generates target sentence, *conditioned on encoding*.

Encoder RNN produces an encoding of the source sentence.

Note: This diagram shows **test time** behavior: decoder output is fed in ······> as next step's input

Sequence-to-sequence is versatile!

- Sequence-to-sequence is useful for *more than just MT*

- Many NLP tasks can be phrased as sequence-to-sequence:
  - Summarization (long text → short text)
  - Dialogue (previous utterances → next utterance)
  - Parsing (input text → output parse as sequence)
  - Code generation (natural language → Python code)

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

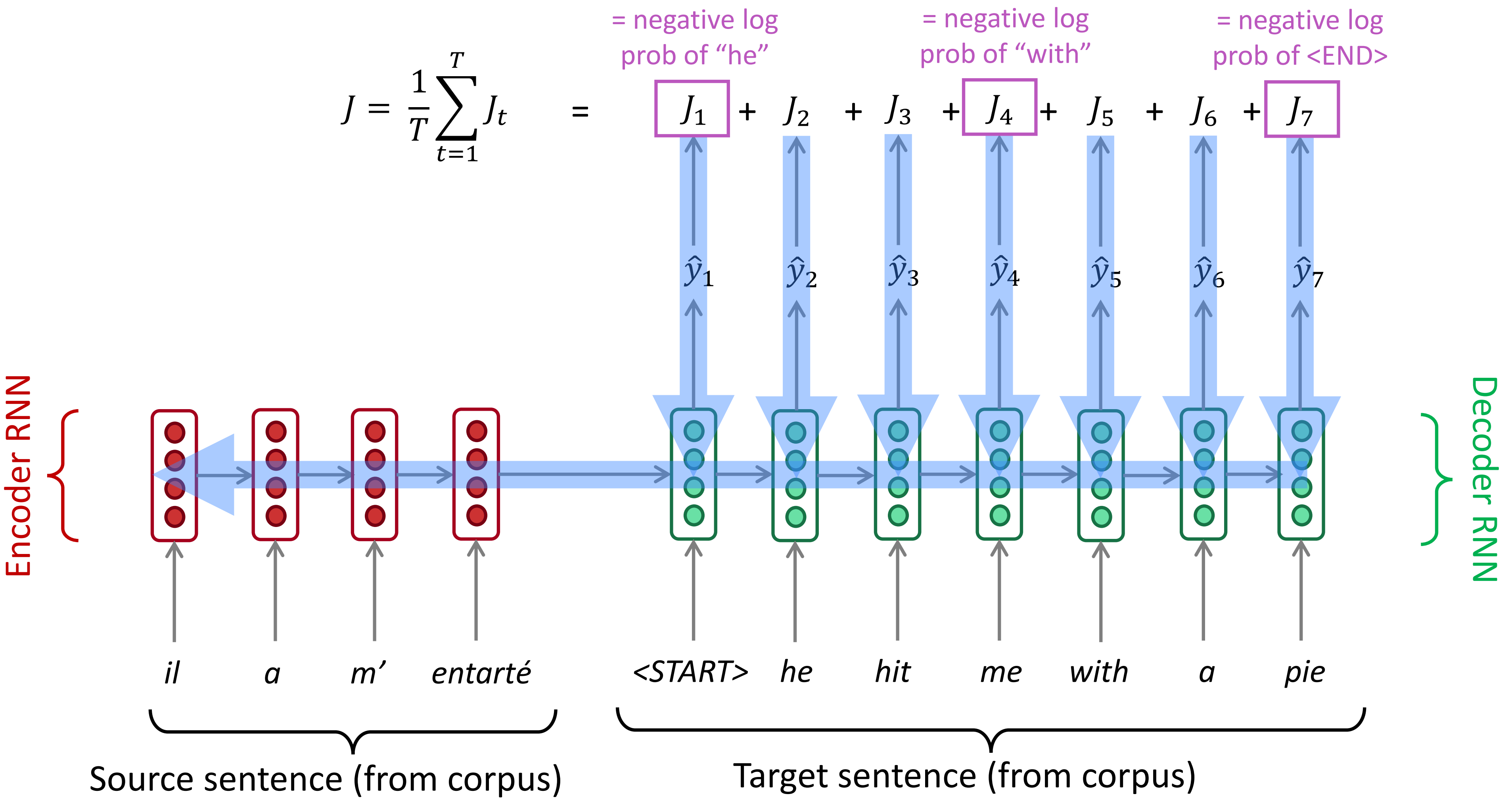
- The sequence-to-sequence model is an example of a **Conditional Language Model**.
  - **Language Model** because the decoder is predicting the next word of the target sentence *y*
  - **Conditional** because its predictions are *also* conditioned on the source sentence *x*

- NMT directly calculates $P(y|x)$:

$$P(y|x) = P(y_1|x)\, P(y_2|y_1, x)\, P(y_3|y_1, y_2, x) \ldots \underbrace{P(y_T|y_1, \ldots, y_{T-1}, x)}_{\text{Probability of next target word, given target words so far and source sentence } x}$$

- **Question**: How to train a NMT system?
- **Answer**: Get a big parallel corpus…

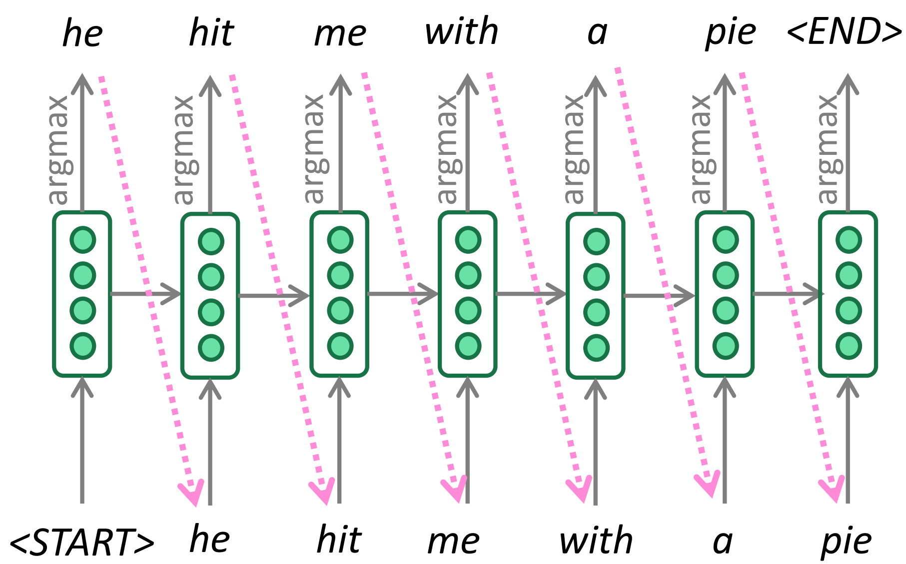
Training a Neural Machine Translation system



Seq2seq is optimized as a **single system.**
Backpropagation operates *"end-to-end"*.

Greedy decoding

- We saw how to generate (or "decode") the target sentence by taking argmax on each step of the decoder



- This is greedy decoding (take most probable word on each step)
- **Problems with this method?**

Problems with greedy decoding

- Greedy decoding has no way to undo decisions!
  - Input: *il a m'entarté* *(he hit me with a pie)*
  - → *he* ____
  - → *he hit* ____
  - → *he hit a* ____ (whoops! no going back now…)

- How to fix this?

Exhaustive search decoding

- Ideally we want to find a (length *T*) translation *y* that maximizes

$$
\begin{aligned}
P(y|x) &= P(y_1|x)\, P(y_2|y_1, x)\, P(y_3|y_1, y_2, x) \ldots, P(y_T|y_1, \ldots, y_{T-1}, x) \\
&= \prod_{t=1}^{T} P(y_t|y_1, \ldots, y_{t-1}, x)
\end{aligned}
$$

- We could try computing all possible sequences *y*
  - This means that on each step *t* of the decoder, we're tracking V^t possible partial translations, where *V* is vocab size
  - This $O(V^T)$ complexity is far too expensive!

Beam search decoding

- Core idea: On each step of decoder, keep track of the *k* most probable partial translations (which we call *hypotheses*)
  - *k* is the beam size (in practice around 5 to 10)

- A hypothesis $y_1, \ldots, y_t$ has a score which is its log probability:

$$\text{score}(y_1, \ldots, y_t) = \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_1, \ldots, y_t | x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \ldots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

  - Scores are all negative, and higher score is better
  - We search for high-scoring hypotheses, tracking top *k* on each step

- Beam search is not guaranteed to find optimal solution
- But much more efficient than exhaustive search!

Beam search decoding: example

Beam size = k = 2. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \ldots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \ldots, y_{i-1}, x)$

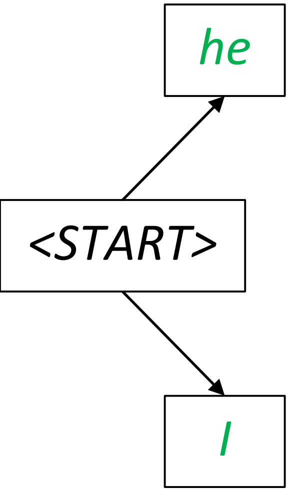
<START>

Calculate prob dist of next word

Beam search decoding: example

Beam size = k = 2. Blue numbers = $\text{score}(y_1, \ldots, y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \ldots, y_{i-1}, x)$

-0.7 = log P_{LM}(*he* | *<START>*)



-0.9 = log P_{LM}(*I* | *<START>*)

Take top *k* words and compute scores

Beam search decoding: example

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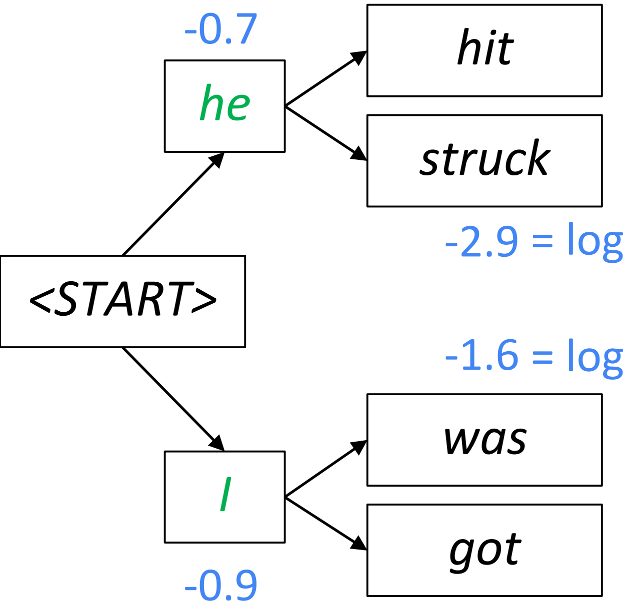
-1.7 = log P_{LM}(*hit*|*<START> he*) + -0.7



-2.9 = log P_{LM}(*struck*|*<START> he*) + -0.7

-1.6 = log P_{LM}(*was*|*<START> I*) + -0.9

-1.8 = log P_{LM}(*got*|*<START> I*) + -0.9

For each of the *k* hypotheses, find top *k* next words and calculate scores

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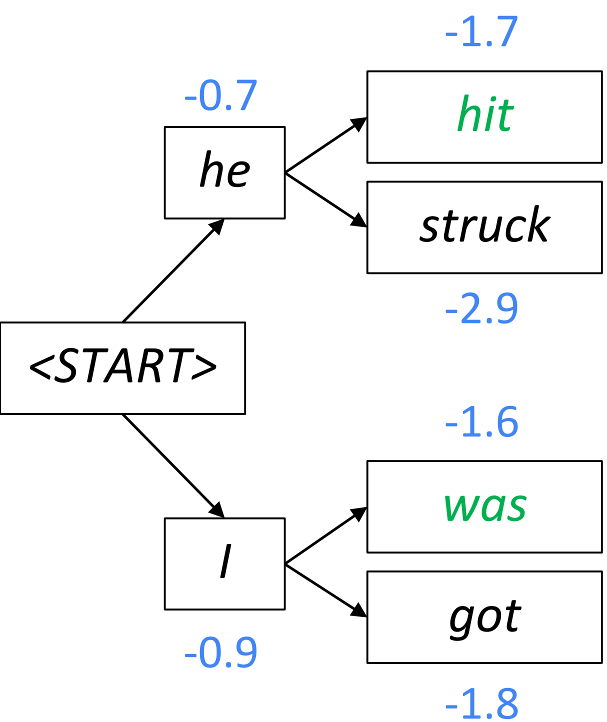

Of these k^2 hypotheses,
just keep *k* with highest scores

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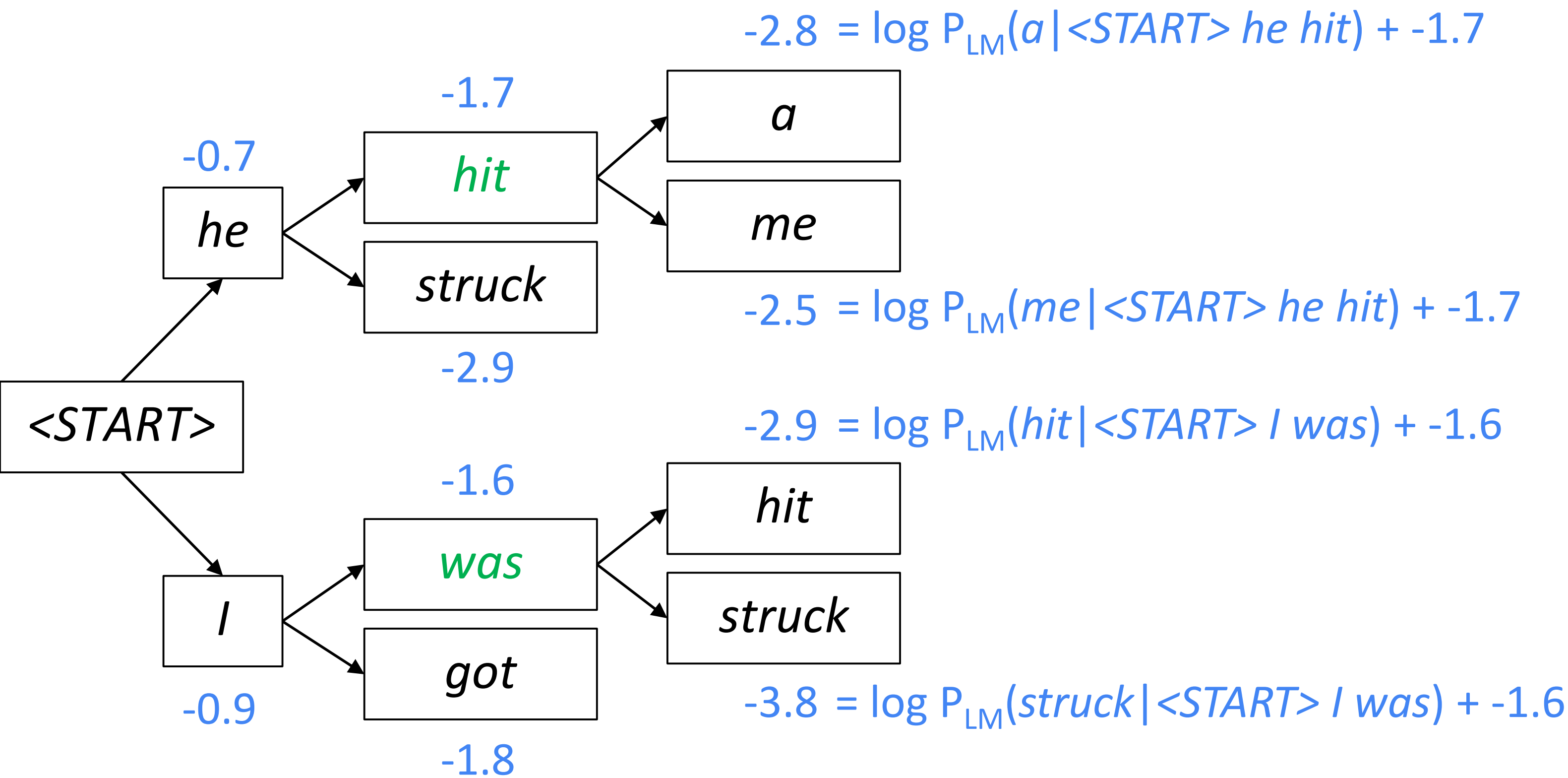

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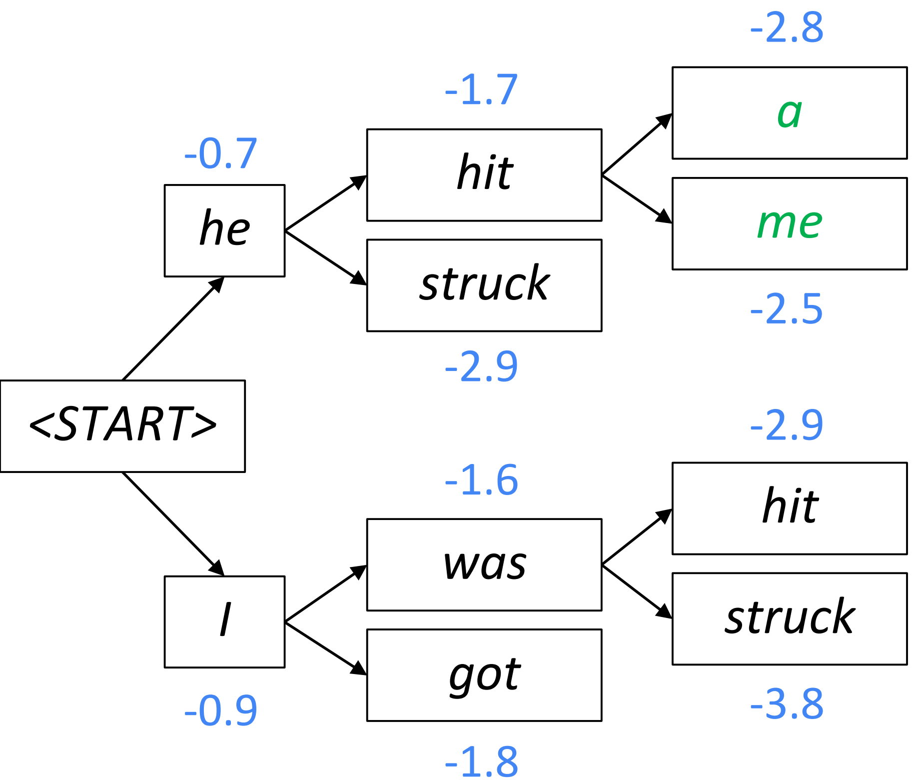

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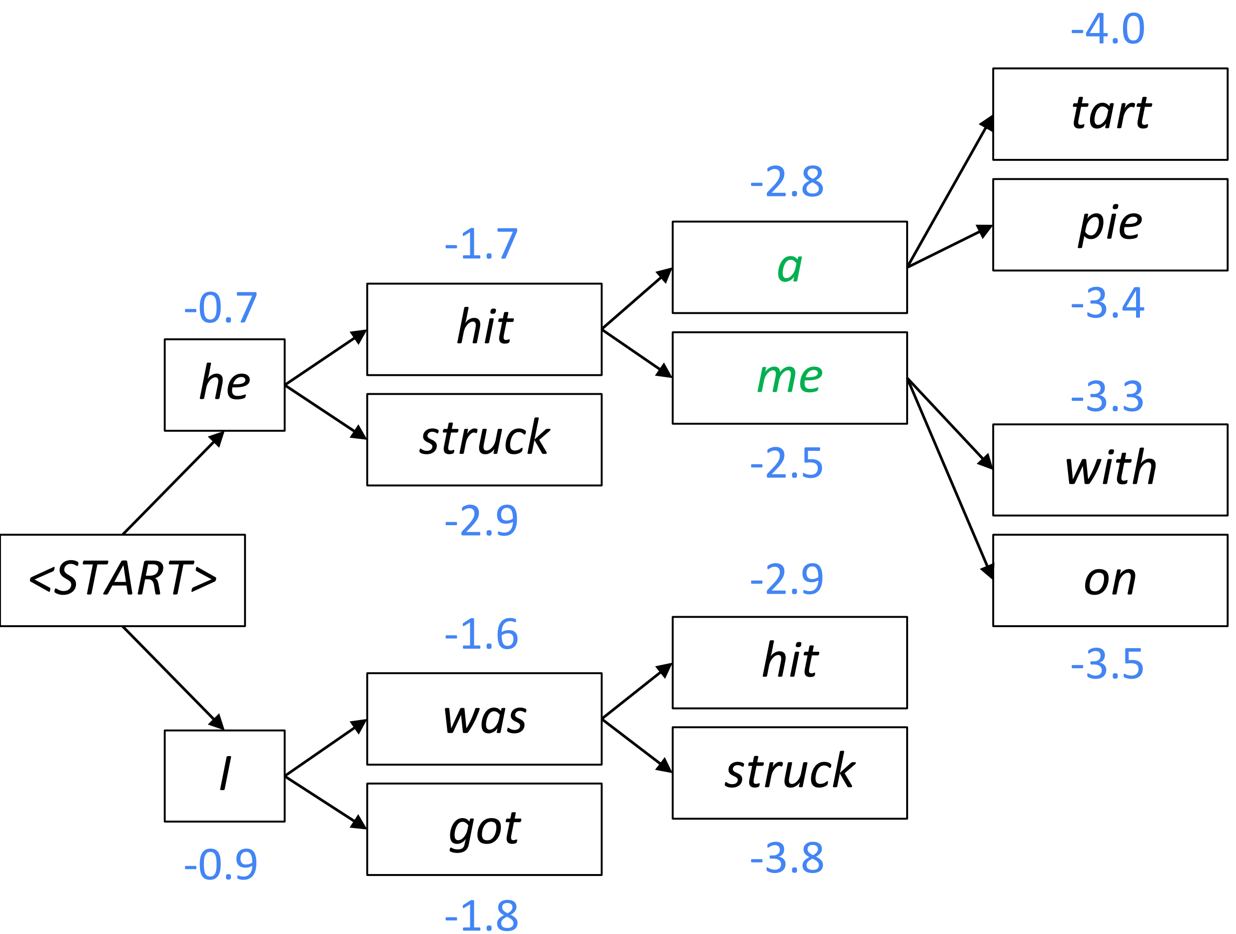

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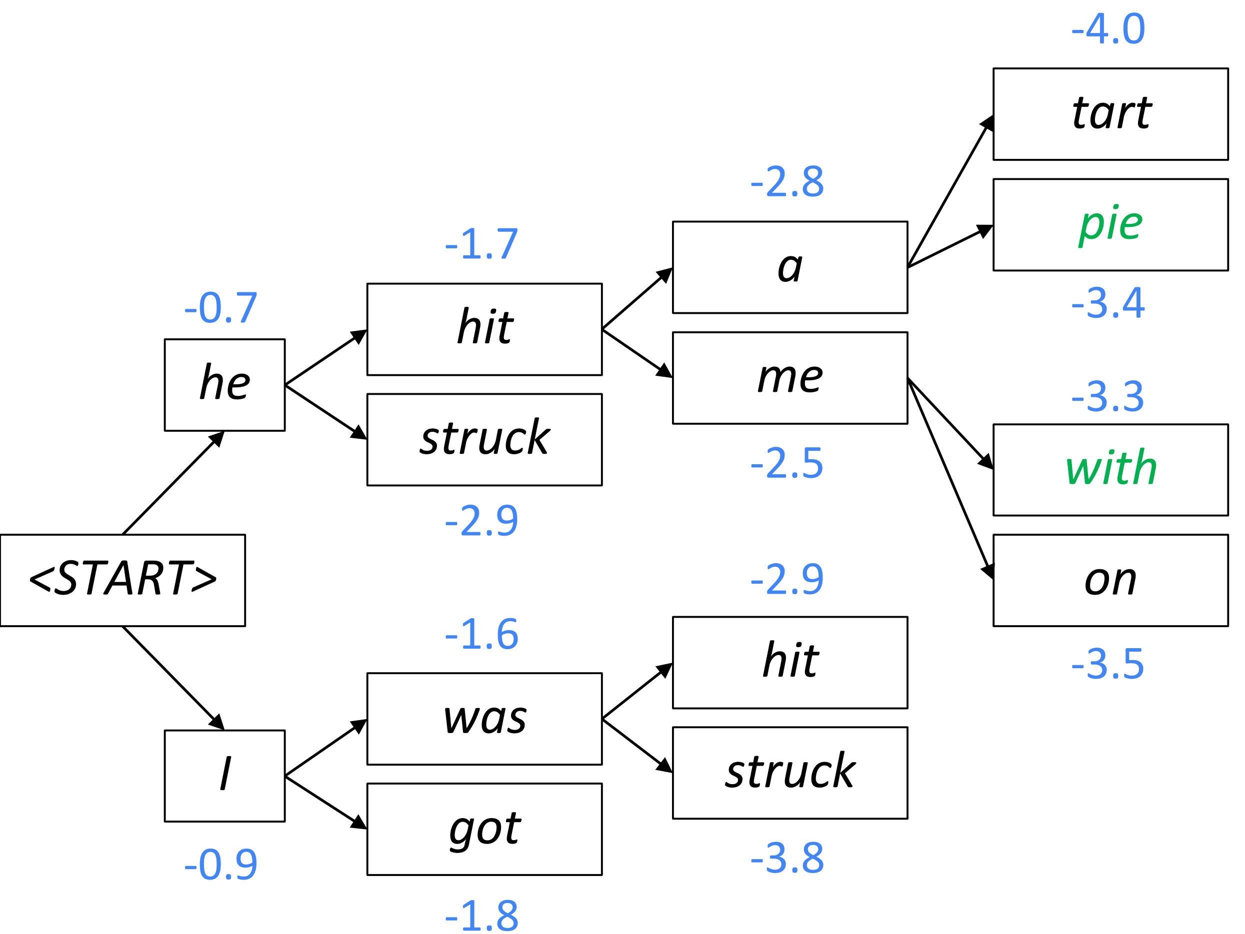

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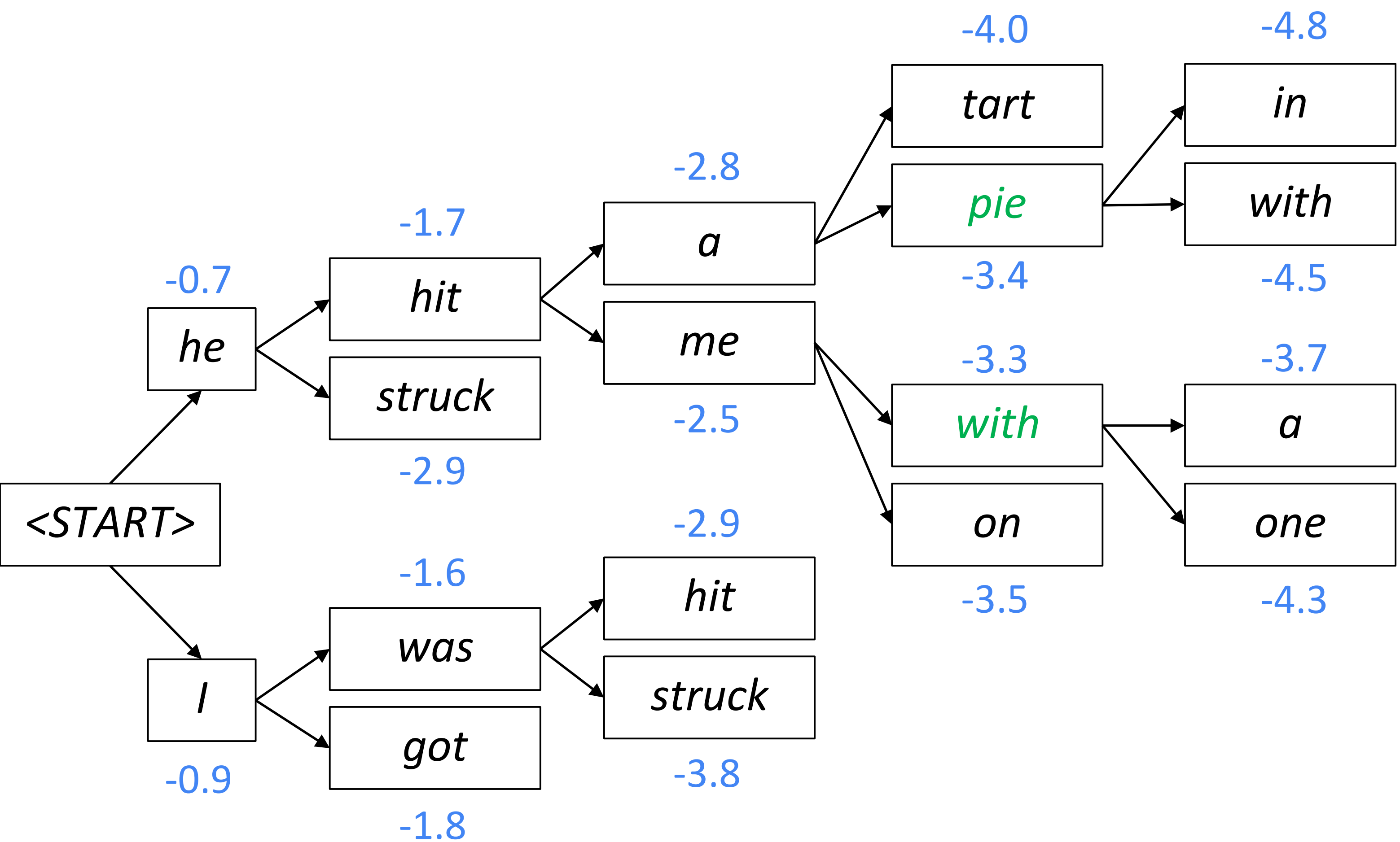

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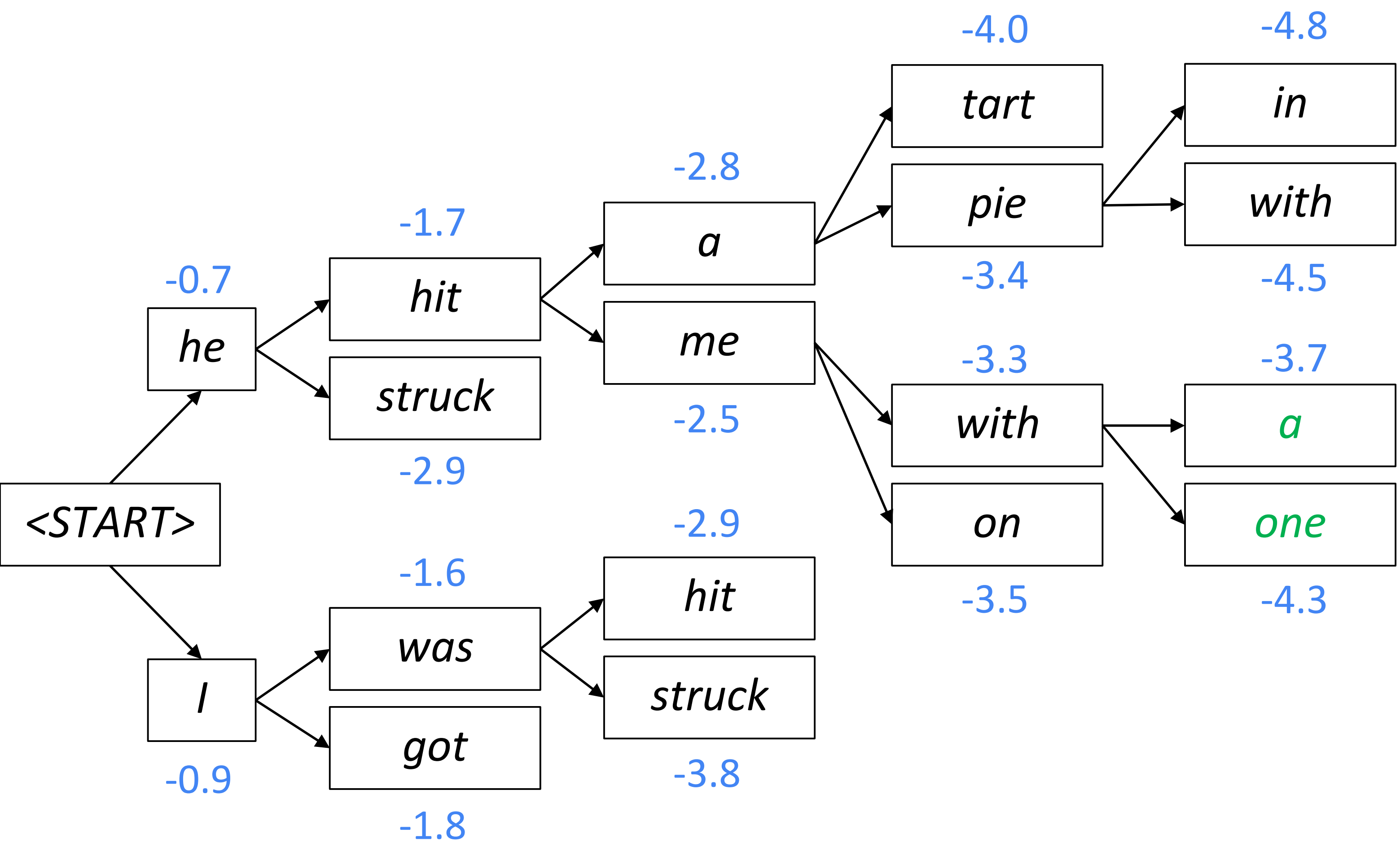

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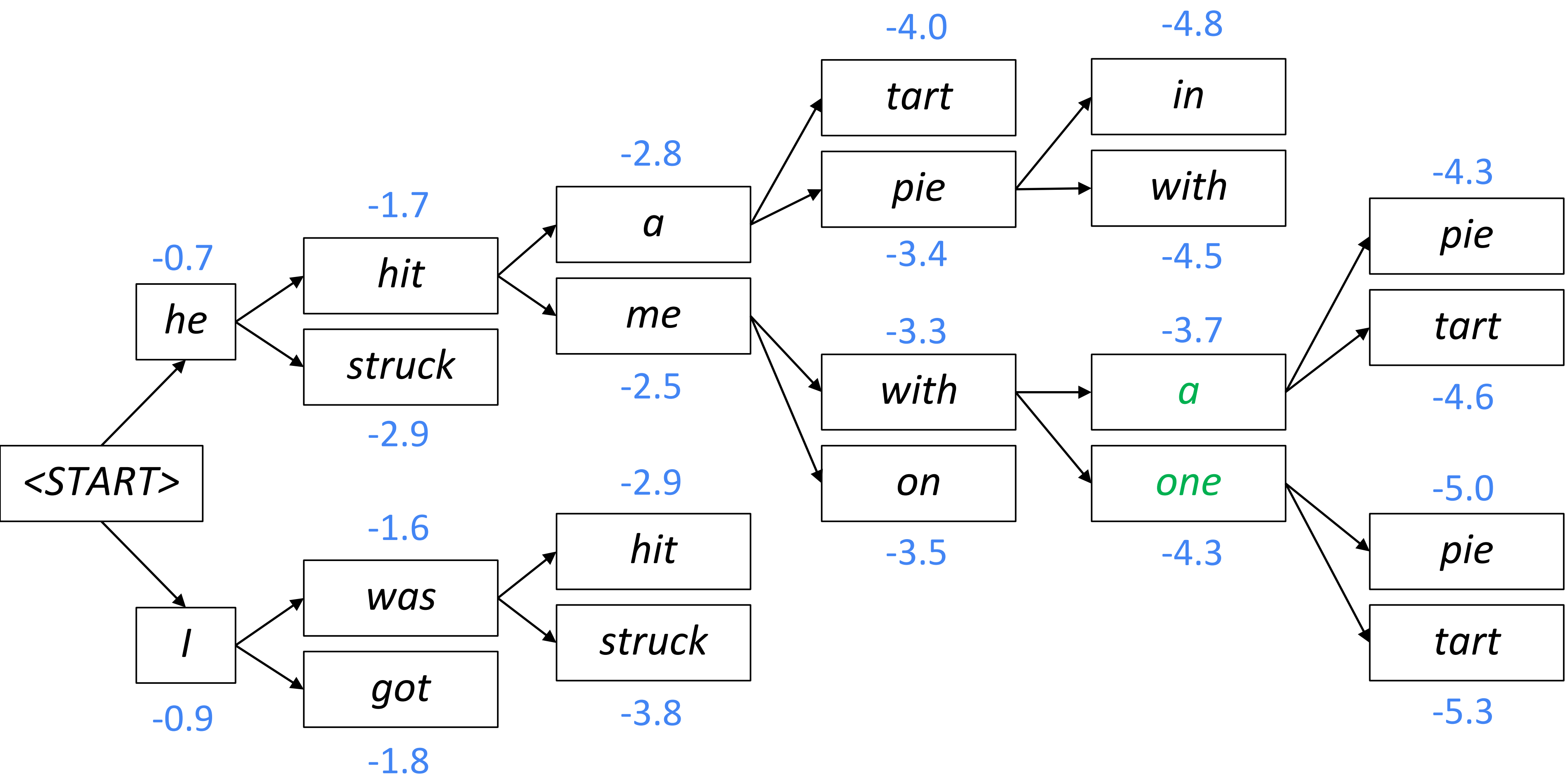

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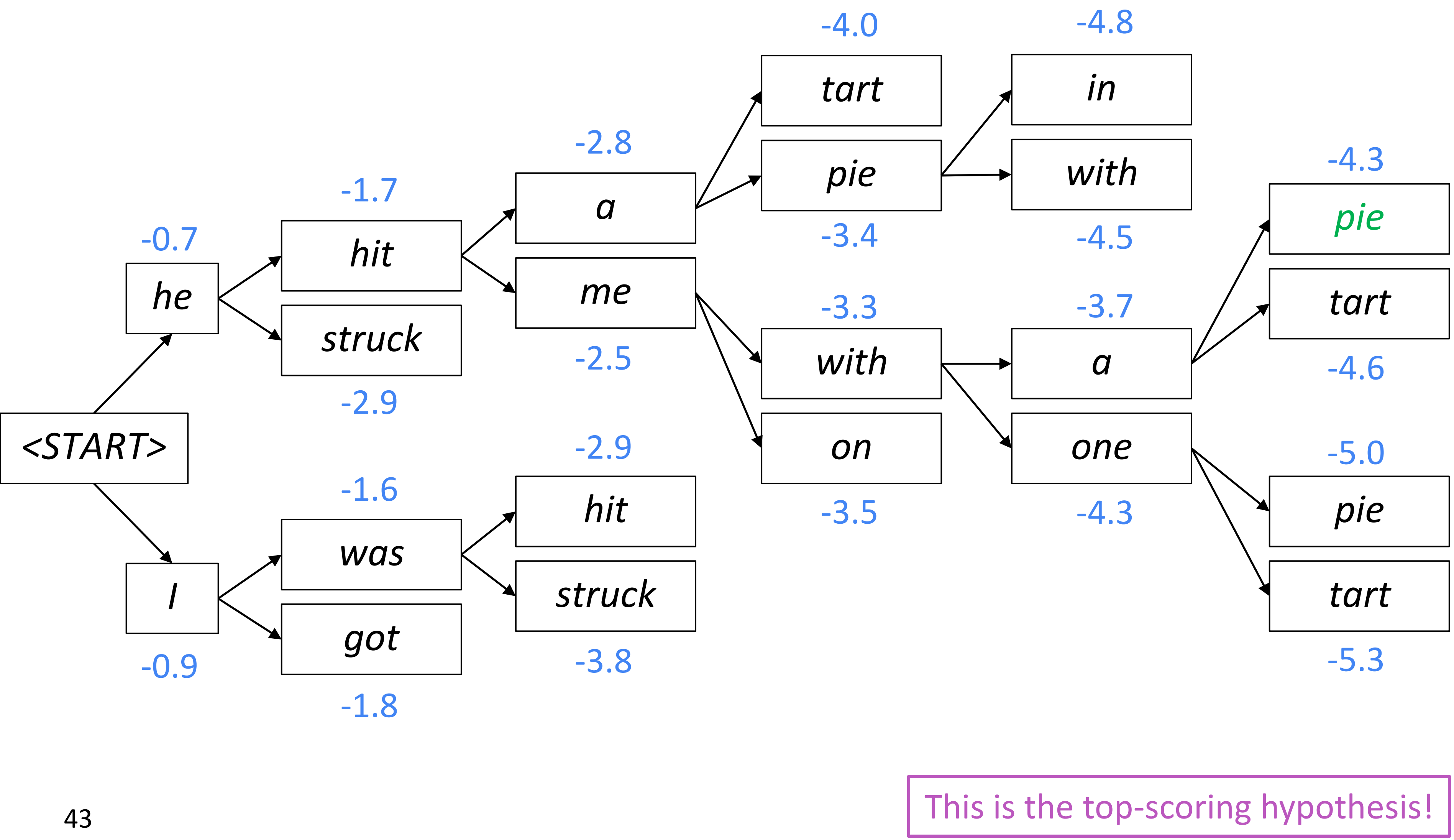

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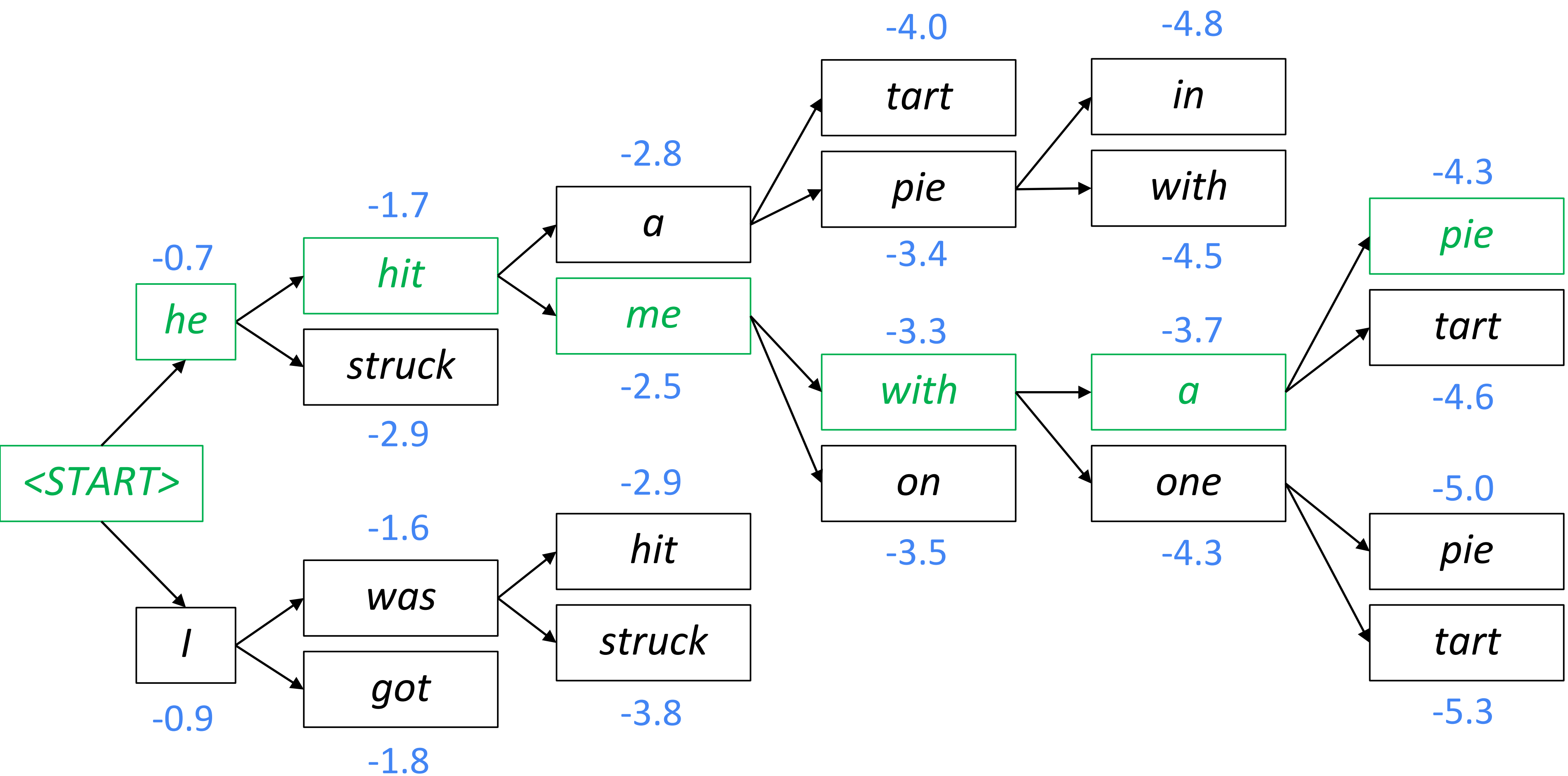


Backtrack to obtain the full hypothesis

Beam search decoding: stopping criterion

- In greedy decoding, usually we decode until the model produces a <END> token
  - For example: *<START> he hit me with a pie <END>*

- In beam search decoding, different hypotheses may produce <END> tokens on different timesteps
  - When a hypothesis produces <END>, that hypothesis is complete.
  - Place it aside and continue exploring other hypotheses via beam search.

- Usually we continue beam search until:
  - We reach timestep T (where T is some pre-defined cutoff), or
  - We have at least n completed hypotheses (where n is pre-defined cutoff)

Beam search decoding: finishing up

- We have our list of completed hypotheses.
- How to select top one with highest score?

- Each hypothesis $y_1, \ldots, y_t$ on our list has a score

$$\text{score}(y_1, \ldots, y_t) = \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_1, \ldots, y_t | x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \ldots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

- Problem with this: longer hypotheses have lower scores

- Fix: Normalize by length. Use this to select top one instead:

$$\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^{t} \log P_{\text{LM}}(y_i | y_1, \ldots, y_{i-1}, x)$$

Advantages of NMT

Compared to SMT, NMT has many advantages:

- Better performance
  - More fluent
  - Better use of context
  - Better use of phrase similarities
- A single neural network to be optimized end-to-end
  - No subcomponents to be individually optimized
- Requires much less human engineering effort
  - No feature engineering
  - Same method for all language pairs

Disadvantages of NMT?

Compared to SMT:

- NMT is less interpretable
  - Hard to debug
- NMT is difficult to control
  - For example, can't easily specify rules or guidelines for translation
  - Safety concerns!

How do we evaluate Machine Translation?

BLEU (**Bi**lingual **E**valuation **U**nderstudy)

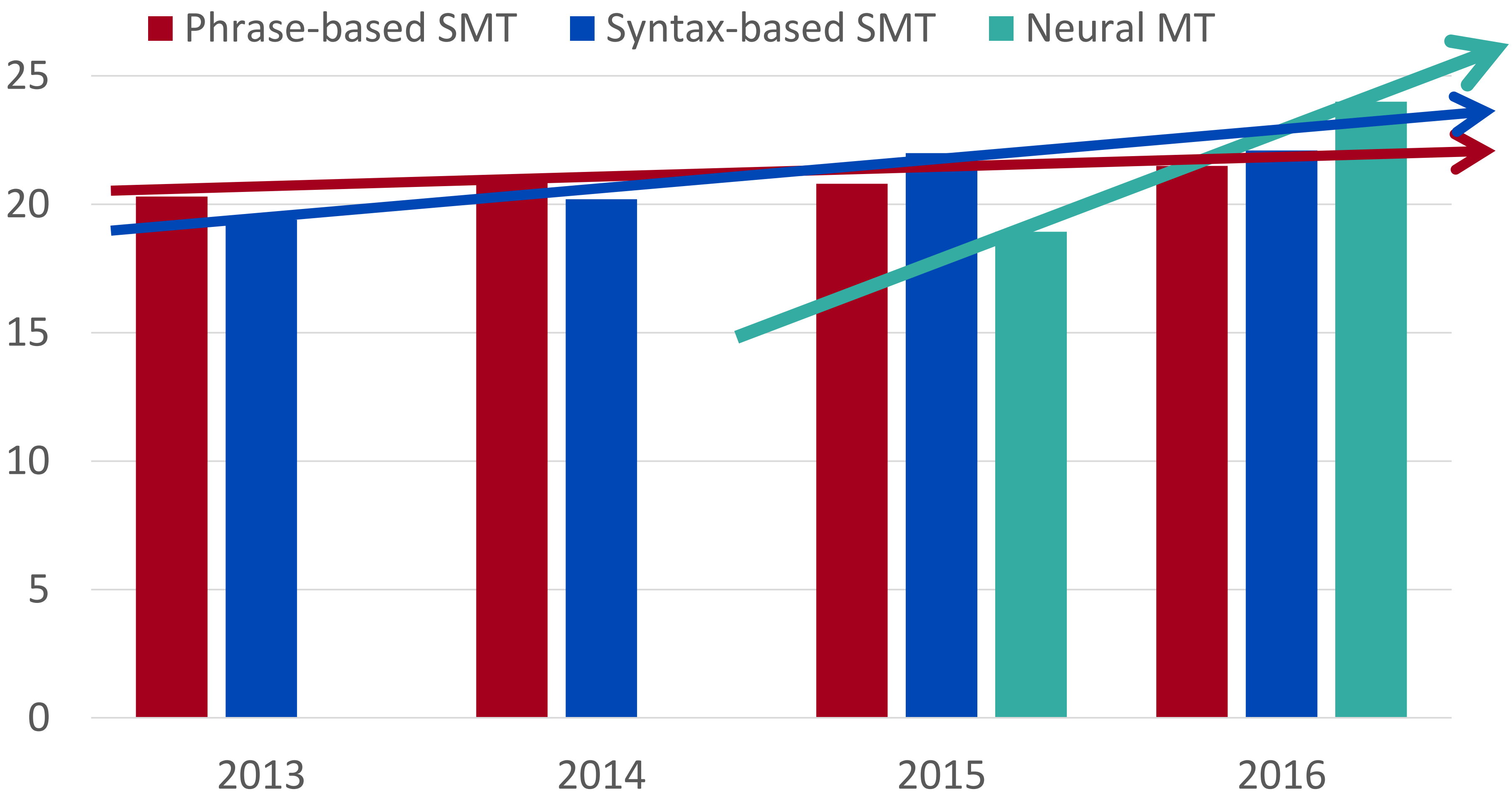
- BLEU compares the machine-written translation to one or several human-written translation(s), and computes a similarity score based on:
  - *n*-gram precision (usually for 1, 2, 3 and 4-grams)
  - Plus a penalty for too-short system translations

- BLEU is useful but imperfect
  - There are many valid ways to translate a sentence
  - So a good translation can get a poor BLEU score because it has low *n*-gram overlap with the human translation ☹

Source: " BLEU: a Method for Automatic Evaluation of Machine Translation", Papineni et al, 2002.

MT progress over time

[Edinburgh En-De WMT newstest2013 Cased BLEU; NMT 2015 from U. Montréal]



Source: http://www.meta-net.eu/events/meta-forum-2016/slides/09_sennrich.pdf

NMT: the biggest success story of NLP Deep Learning

Neural Machine Translation went from a fringe research activity in **2014** to the leading standard method in **2016**

- **2014**: First seq2seq paper published
- **2016**: Google Translate switches from SMT to NMT
- This is amazing!
  - **SMT** systems, built by hundreds of engineers over many years, outperformed by NMT systems trained by a handful of engineers in a few months

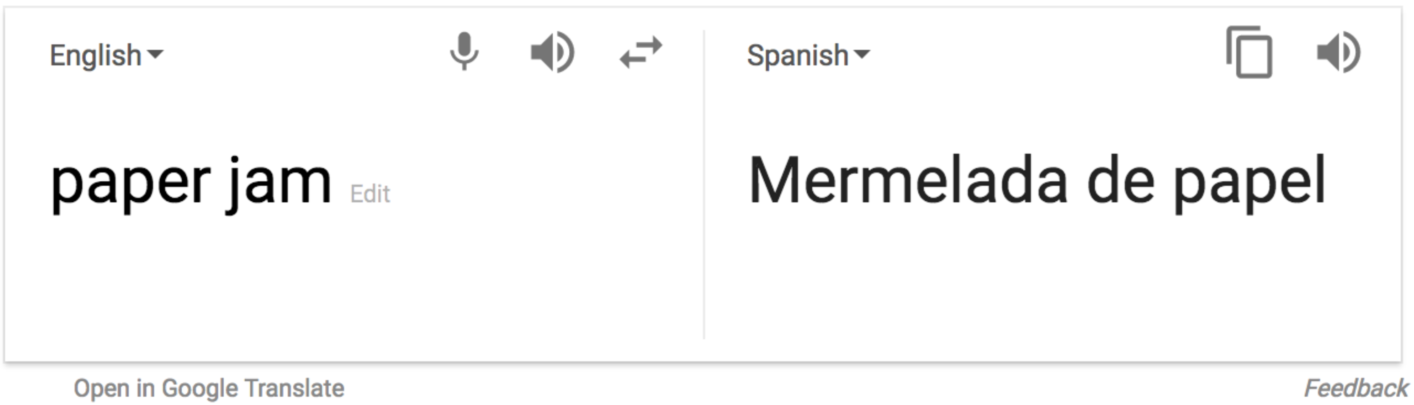
So is Machine Translation solved?

- **Nope!**
- Many difficulties remain:
  - Out-of-vocabulary words
  - Domain mismatch between train and test data
  - Maintaining context over longer text
  - Low-resource language pairs

Further reading: *"Has AI surpassed humans at translation? Not even close!"*
https://www.skynettoday.com/editorials/state_of_nmt

So is Machine Translation solved?

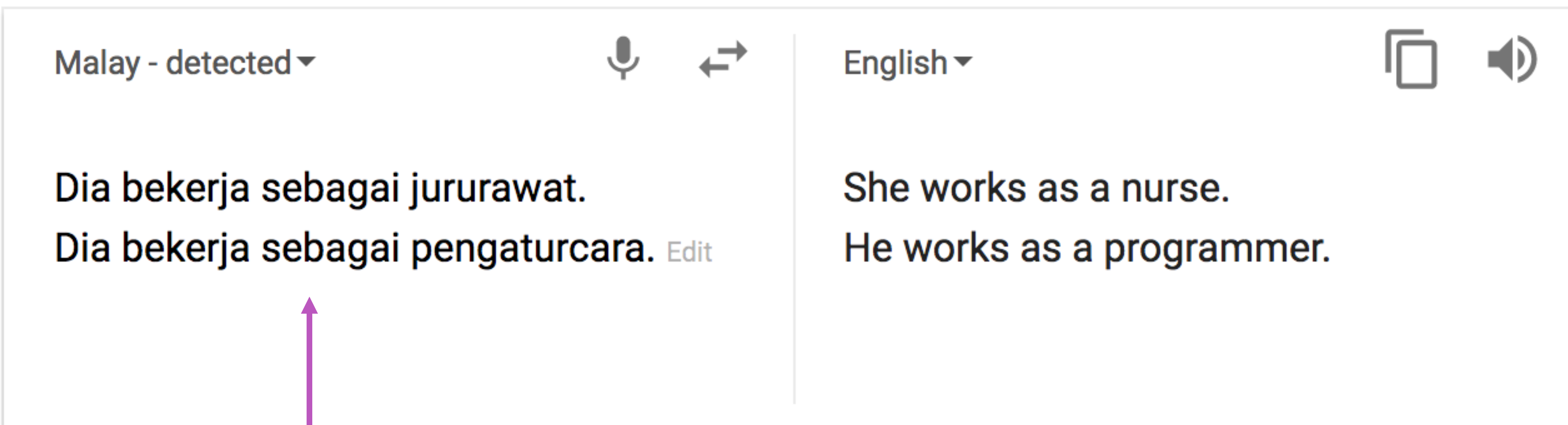
- **Nope!**
- Using common sense is still hard



?

So is Machine Translation solved?

- **Nope!**
- NMT picks up biases in training data

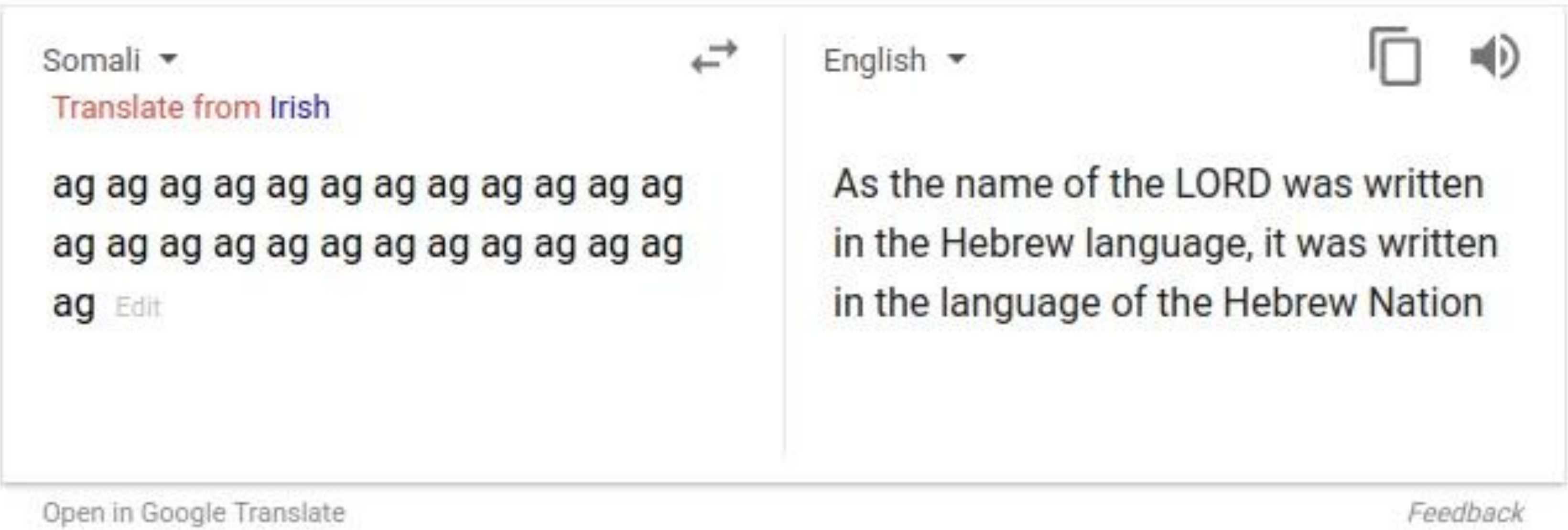


Didn’t specify gender

Source: https://hackernoon.com/bias-sexist-or-this-is-the-way-it-should-be-ce1f7c8c683c

So is Machine Translation solved?

- Nope!
- Uninterpretable systems do strange things



Picture source: https://www.vice.com/en_uk/article/j5npeg/why-is-google-translate-spitting-out-sinister-religious-prophecies

Explanation: https://www.skynettoday.com/briefs/google-nmt-prophecies

NMT research continues

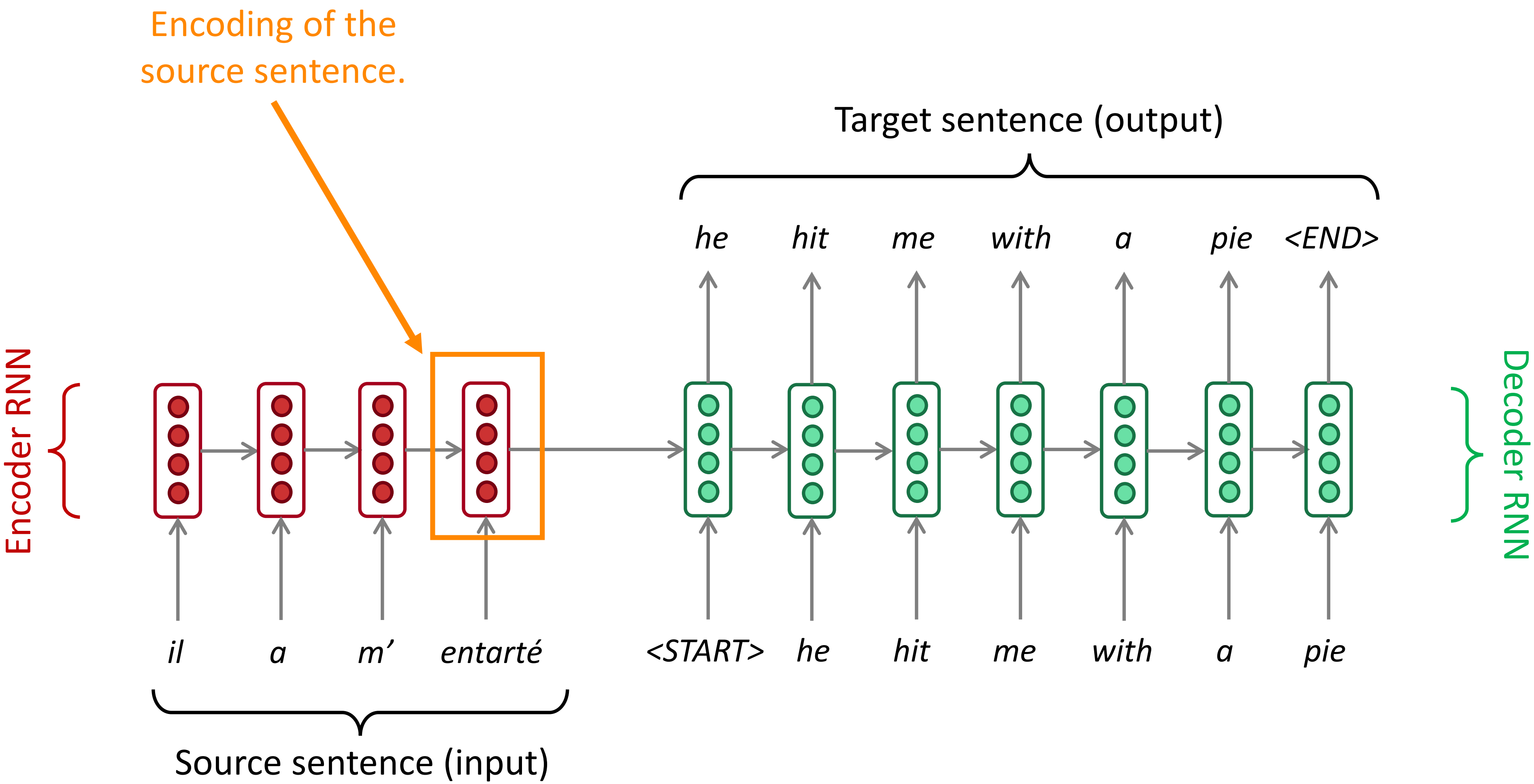
NMT is the **flagship task** for NLP Deep Learning

- NMT research has pioneered many of the recent innovations of NLP Deep Learning
- In **2019**: NMT research continues to thrive
  - Researchers have found *many, many* improvements to the "vanilla" seq2seq NMT system we've presented today
  - But one improvement is so integral that it is the new vanilla…

ATTENTION

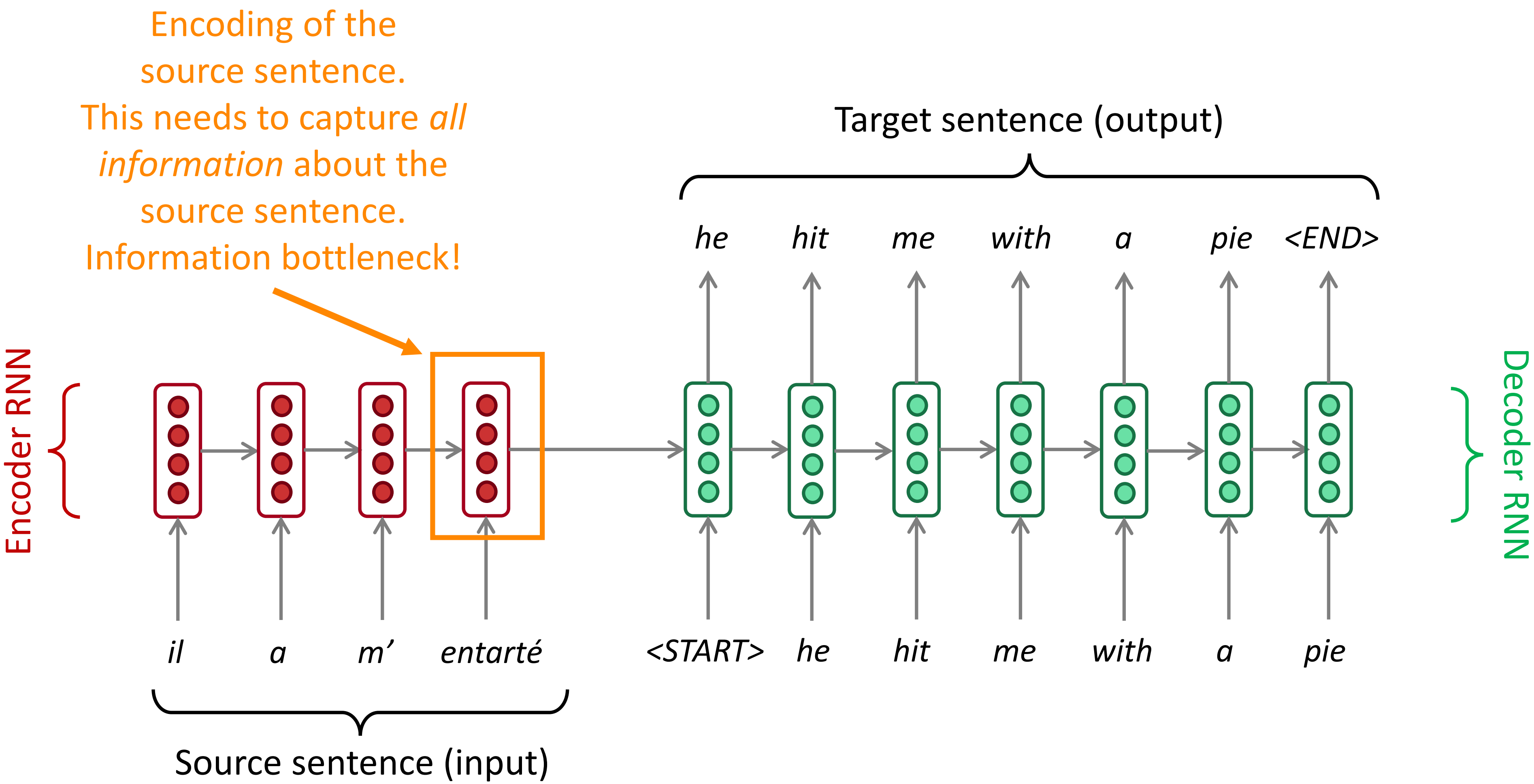
Section 3: Attention

Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem



Problems with this architecture?

Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem



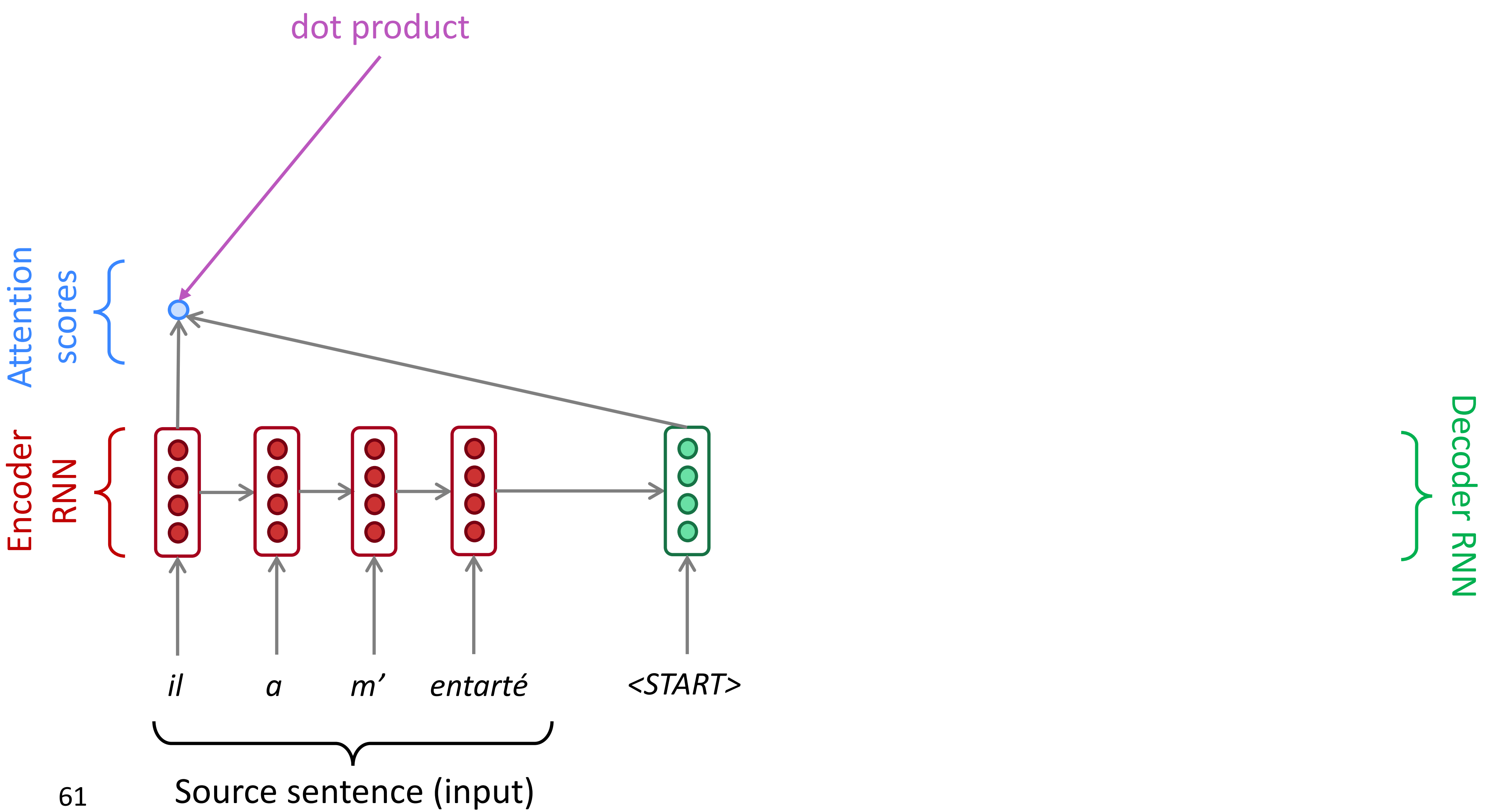
Attention

- **Attention** provides a solution to the bottleneck problem.

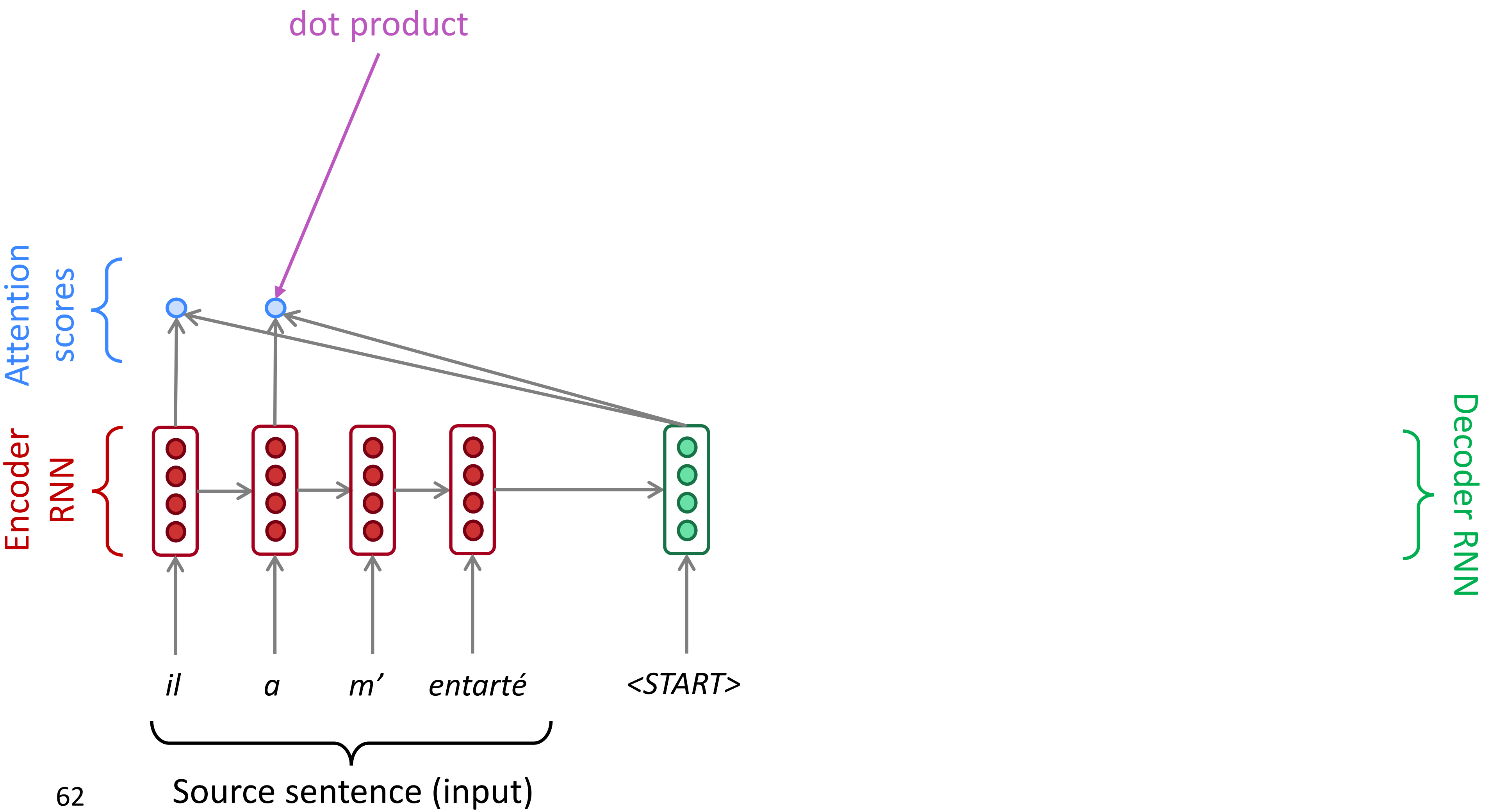
- Core idea: on each step of the decoder, use *direct connection to the encoder* to *focus on a particular part* of the source sequence

- First we will show via diagram (no equations), then we will show with equations

Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sequence-to-sequence with attention



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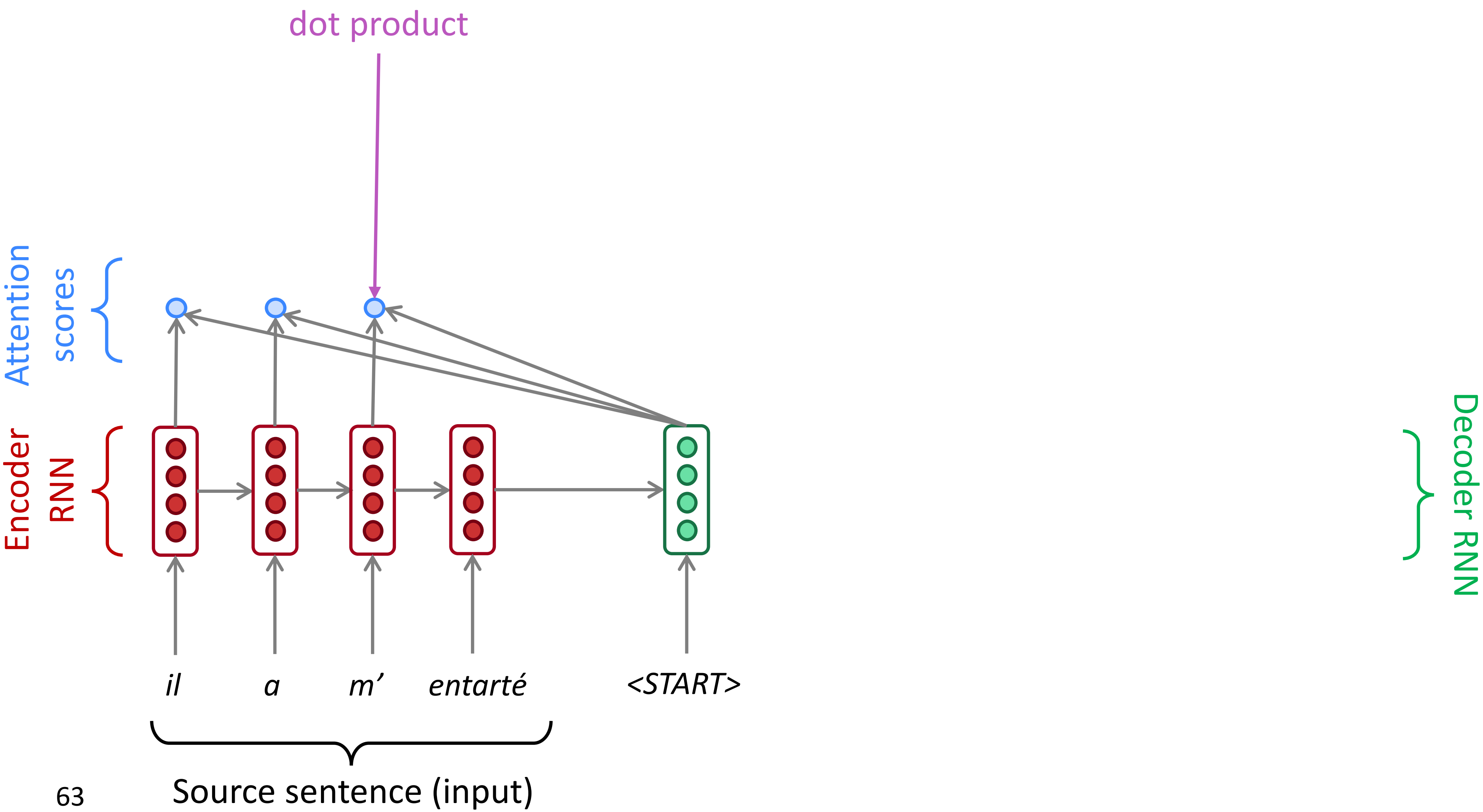

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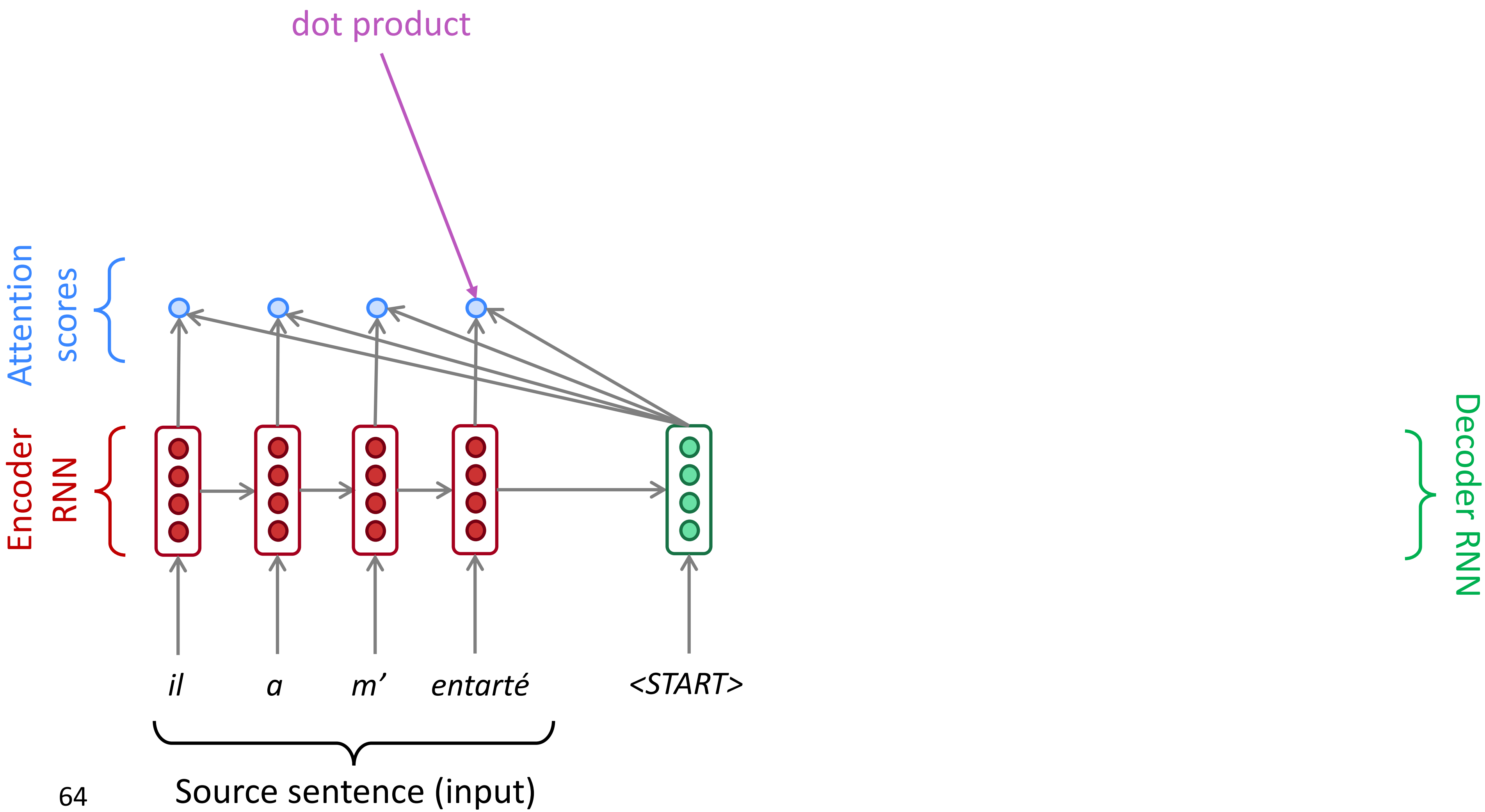

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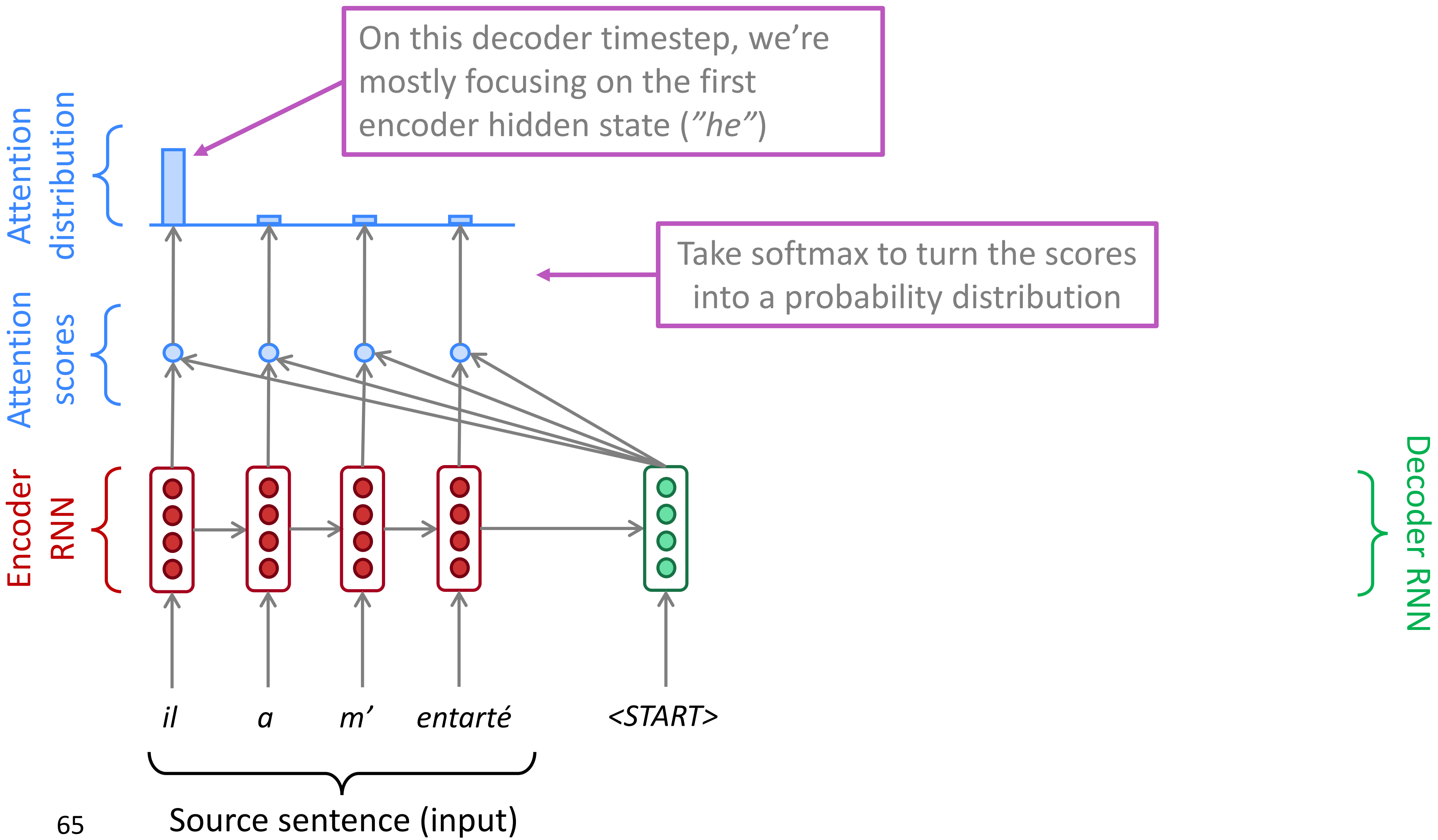

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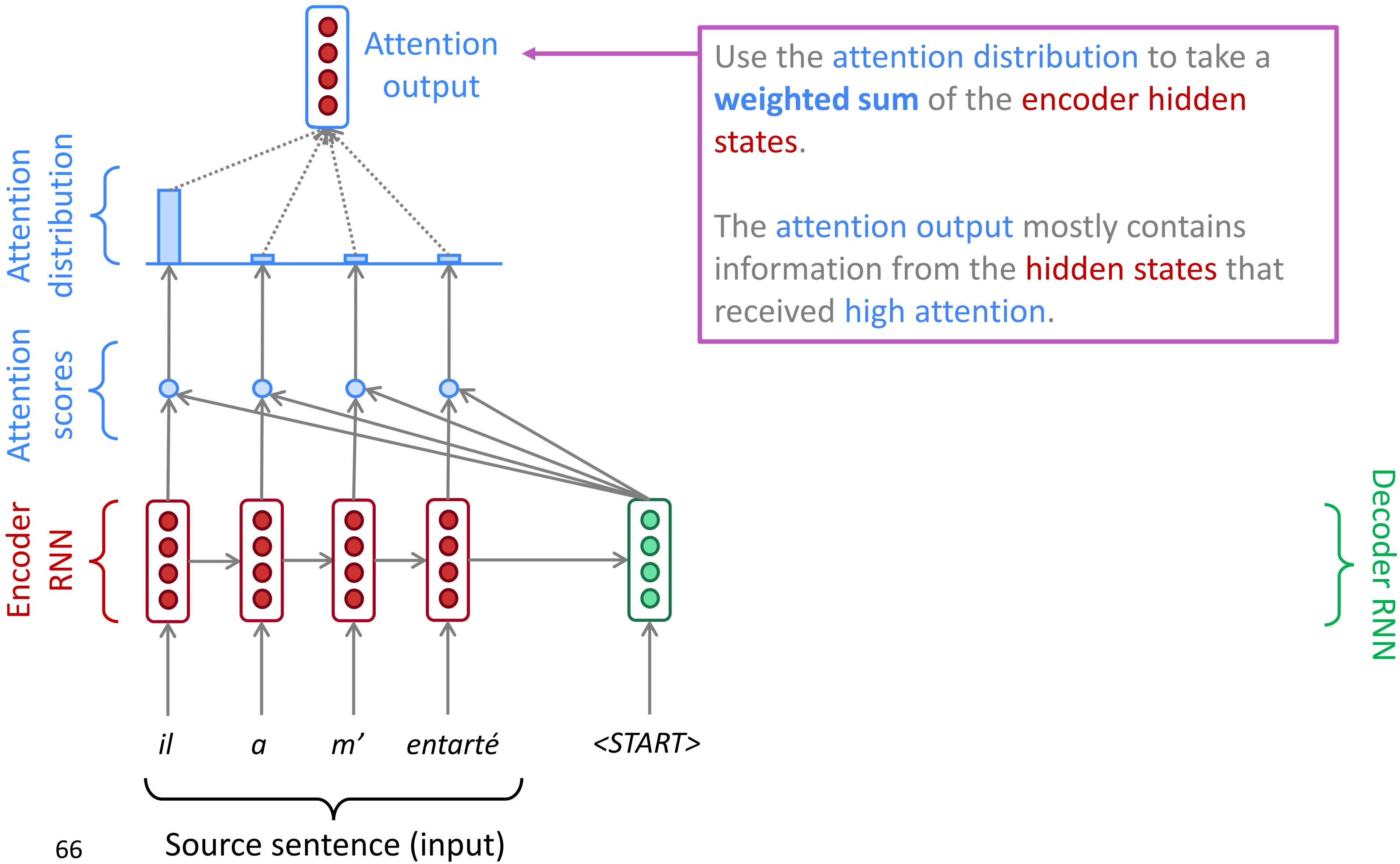
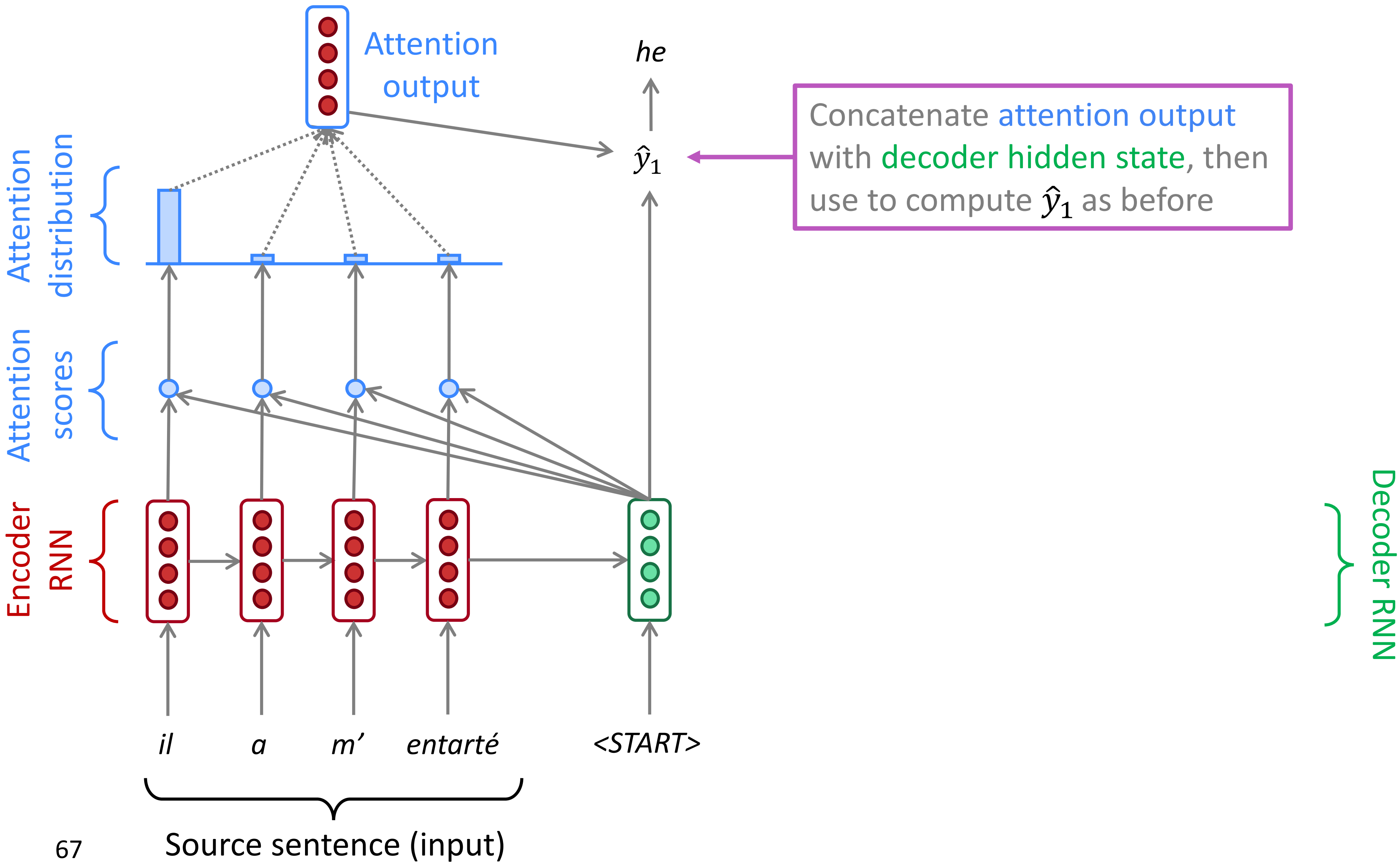


Use the attention distribution to take a **weighted sum** of the encoder hidden states.

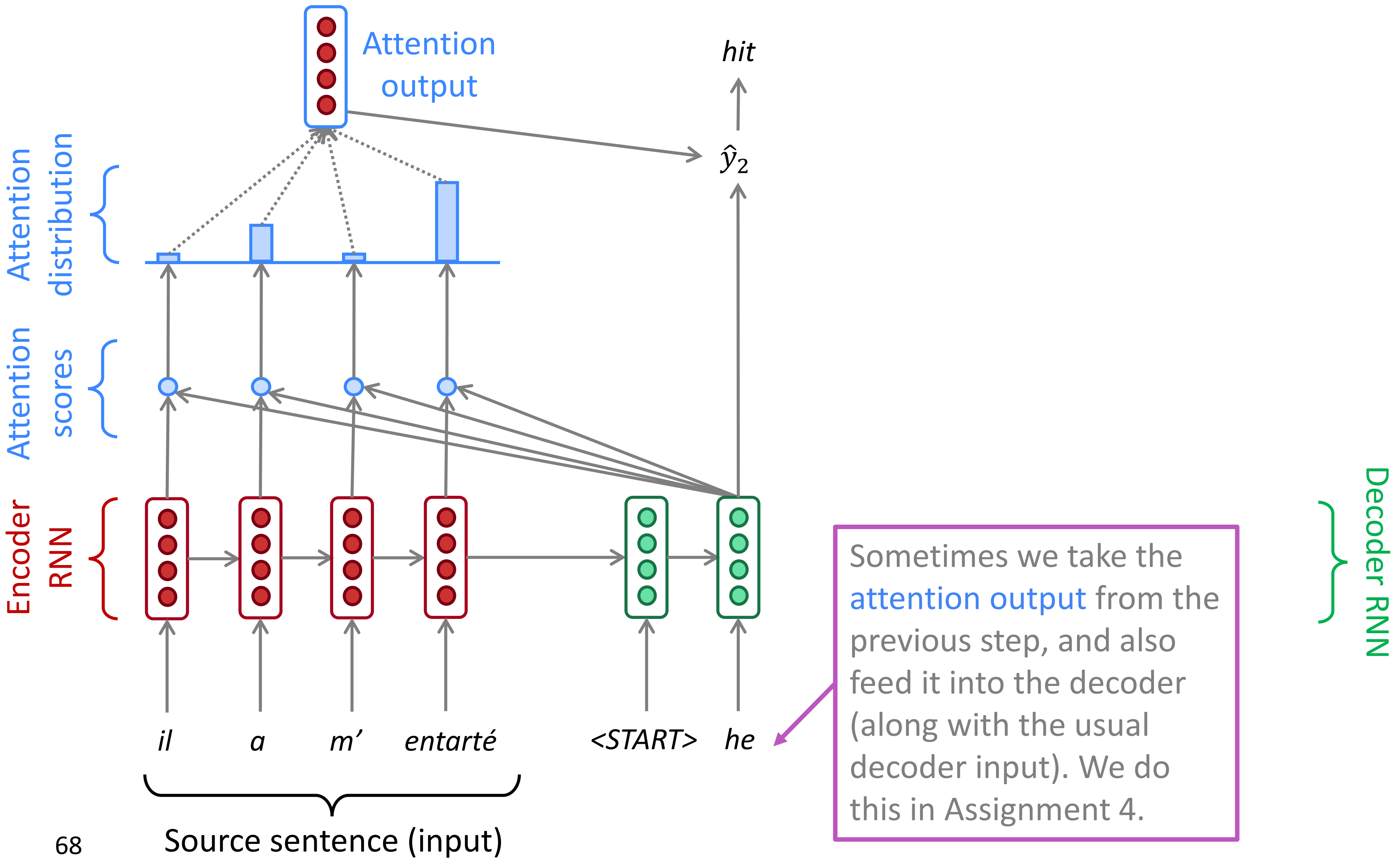
The attention output mostly contains information from the hidden states that received high attention.

Sequence-to-sequence with attention



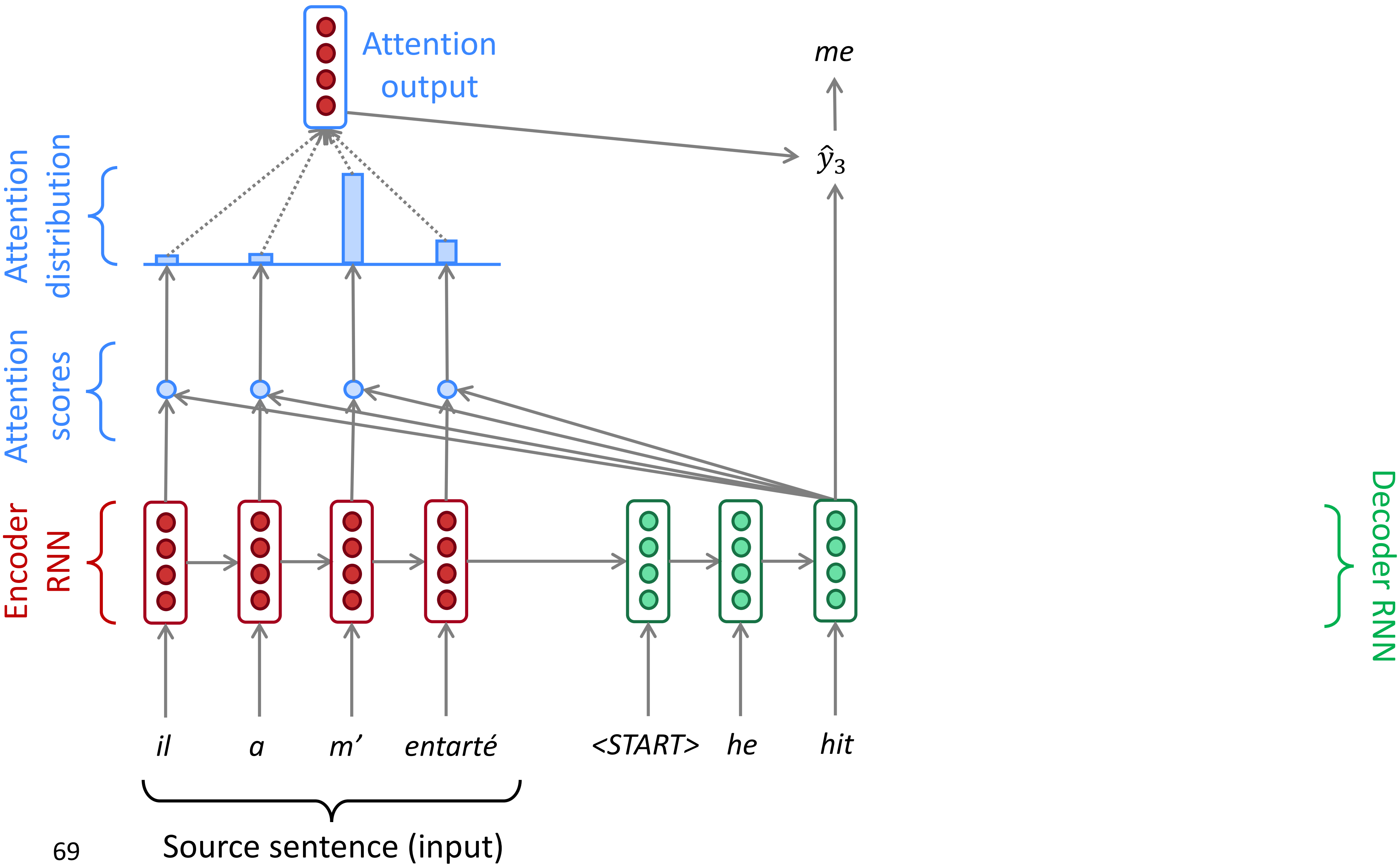
Concatenate attention output with decoder hidden state, then use to compute $\hat{y}_1$ as before

Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sometimes we take the attention output from the previous step, and also feed it into the decoder (along with the usual decoder input). We do this in Assignment 4.

Sequence-to-sequence with attention



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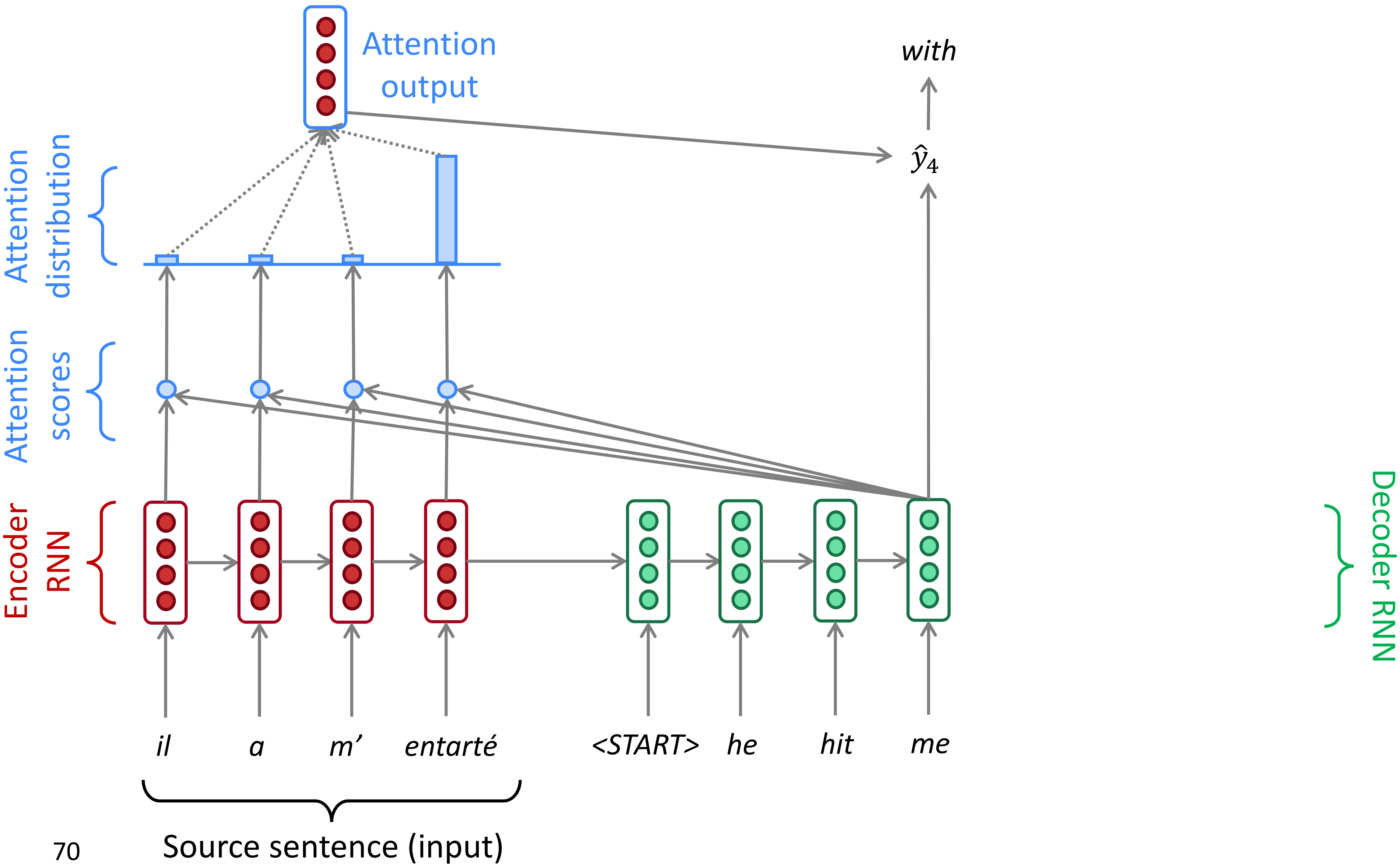

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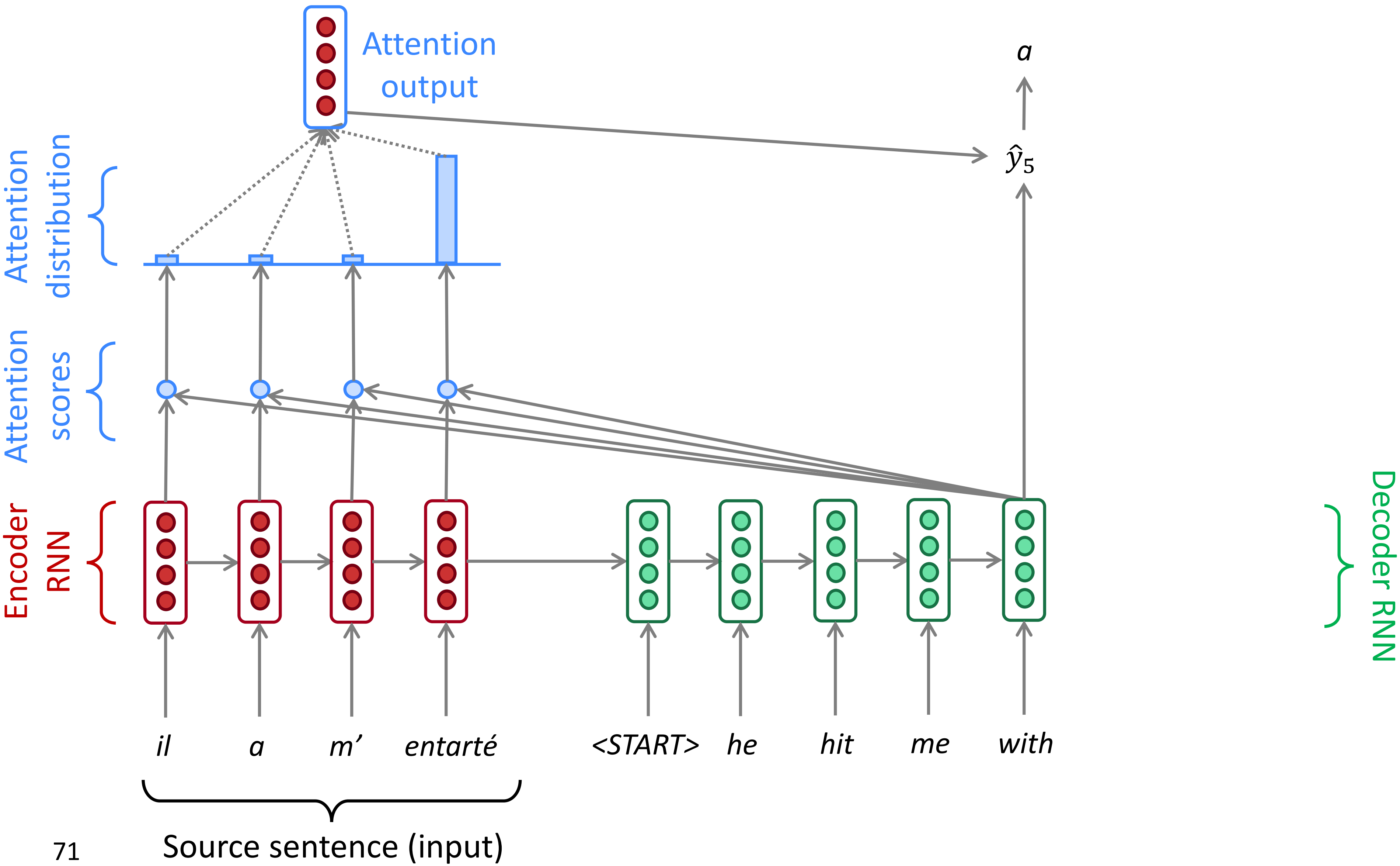

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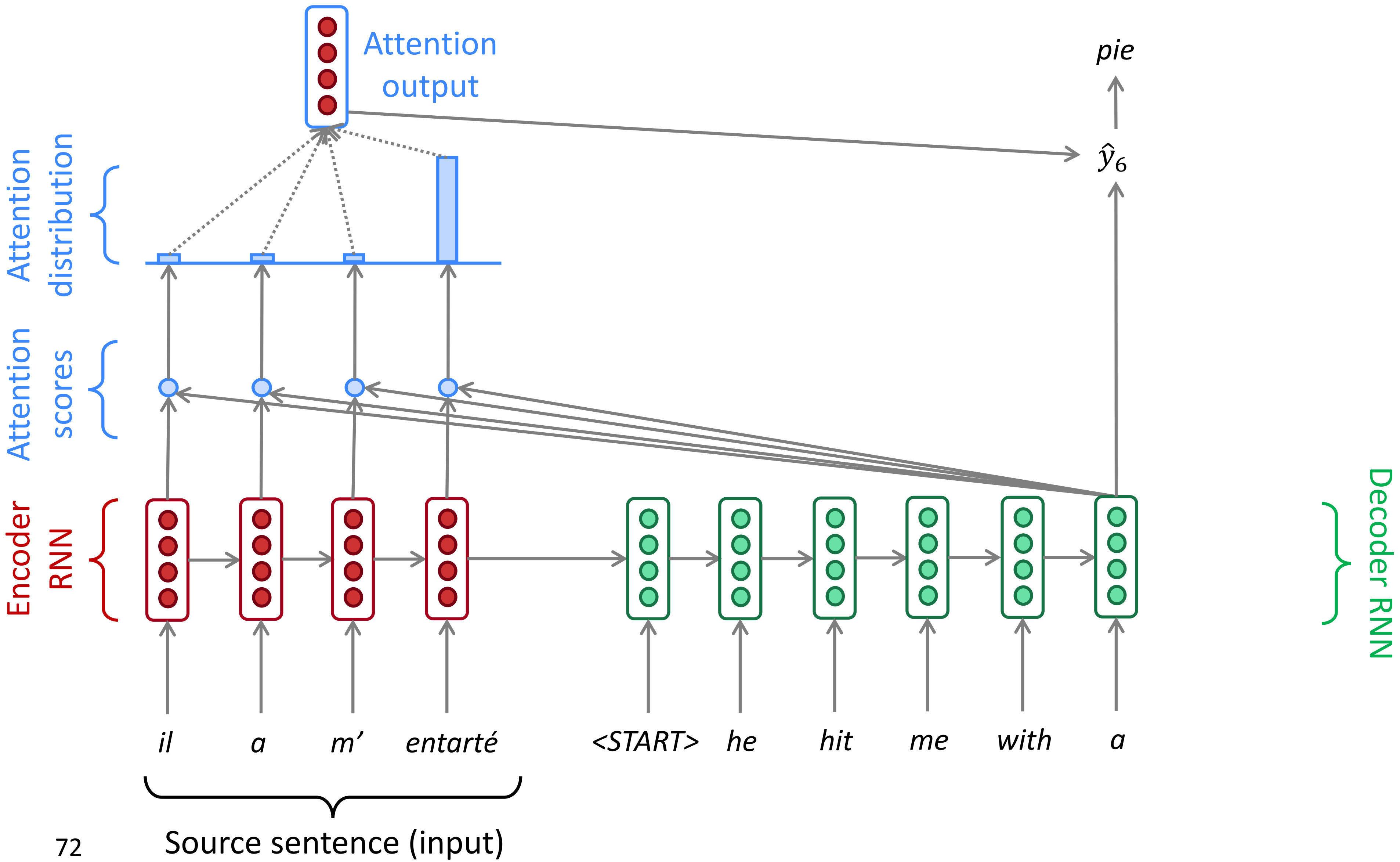


Attention: in equations

- We have encoder hidden states $h_1, \ldots, h_N \in \mathbb{R}^h$
- On timestep *t*, we have decoder hidden state $s_t \in \mathbb{R}^h$
- We get the attention scores $\boldsymbol{e}^t$ for this step:

$$\boldsymbol{e}^t = [\boldsymbol{s}_t^T \boldsymbol{h}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{s}_t^T \boldsymbol{h}_N] \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

- We take softmax to get the attention distribution α^t for this step (this is a probability distribution and sums to 1)

$$\alpha^t = \mathrm{softmax}(\boldsymbol{e}^t) \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

- We use α^t to take a weighted sum of the encoder hidden states to get the attention output $\boldsymbol{a}_t$

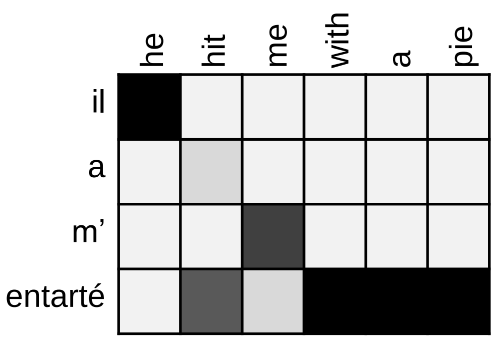
$$\boldsymbol{a}_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i^t \boldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}^h$$

- Finally we concatenate the attention output $\boldsymbol{a}_t$ with the decoder hidden state s_t and proceed as in the non-attention seq2seq model

$$[\boldsymbol{a}_t; \boldsymbol{s}_t] \in \mathbb{R}^{2h}$$

Attention is great

- Attention significantly improves NMT performance
  - It’s very useful to allow decoder to focus on certain parts of the source
- Attention solves the bottleneck problem
  - Attention allows decoder to look directly at source; bypass bottleneck
- Attention helps with vanishing gradient problem
  - Provides shortcut to faraway states
- Attention provides some interpretability
  - By inspecting attention distribution, we can see what the decoder was focusing on
  - We get (soft) alignment for free!
  - This is cool because we never explicitly trained an alignment system
  - The network just learned alignment by itself



Attention is a *general* Deep Learning technique

- We've seen that attention is a great way to improve the sequence-to-sequence model for Machine Translation.
- However: You can use attention in many architectures (not just seq2seq) and many tasks (not just MT)

- **More general definition of attention**:
  - Given a set of vector *values*, and a vector *query*, **attention** is a technique to compute a weighted sum of the values, dependent on the query.

- We sometimes say that the query *attends to* the values.
- For example, in the seq2seq + attention model, each decoder hidden state (query) *attends to* all the encoder hidden states (values).

Attention is a *general* Deep Learning technique

More general definition of attention:

Given a set of vector *values*, and a vector *query*, **attention** is a technique to compute a weighted sum of the values, dependent on the query.

Intuition:

- The weighted sum is a *selective summary* of the information contained in the values, where the query determines which values to focus on.
- Attention is a way to obtain a *fixed-size representation of an arbitrary set of representations* (the values), dependent on some other representation (the query).

There are *several* attention variants

- We have some *values* $\boldsymbol{h}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{h}_N \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ and a *query* $\boldsymbol{s} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$

- Attention always involves:
  1. Computing the *attention scores* $\boldsymbol{e} \in \mathbb{R}^N$
  2. Taking softmax to get *attention distribution* α:

$$\alpha = \mathrm{softmax}(\boldsymbol{e}) \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

  3. Using attention distribution to take weighted sum of values:

$$\boldsymbol{a} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \boldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$$

  thus obtaining the *attention output* ***a*** (sometimes called the *context vector*)

There are multiple ways to do this

Attention variants

You'll think about the relative advantages/disadvantages of these in Assignment 4!

There are several ways you can compute $\boldsymbol{e} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ from $\boldsymbol{h}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{h}_N \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ and $\boldsymbol{s} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$:

- Basic dot-product attention: $\boldsymbol{e}_i = \boldsymbol{s}^T \boldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
  - Note: this assumes $d_1 = d_2$
  - This is the version we saw earlier
- Multiplicative attention: $\boldsymbol{e}_i = \boldsymbol{s}^T \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
  - Where $\boldsymbol{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2 \times d_1}$ is a weight matrix
- Additive attention: $\boldsymbol{e}_i = \boldsymbol{v}^T \tanh(\boldsymbol{W}_1 \boldsymbol{h}_i + \boldsymbol{W}_2 \boldsymbol{s}) \in \mathbb{R}$
  - Where $\boldsymbol{W}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_1}, \boldsymbol{W}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_2}$ are weight matrices and $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3}$ is a weight vector.
  - d_3 (the attention dimensionality) is a hyperparameter

More information:
"Deep Learning for NLP Best Practices", Ruder, 2017. http://ruder.io/deep-learning-nlp-best-practices/index.html#attention
"Massive Exploration of Neural Machine Translation Architectures", Britz et al, 2017, https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03906.pdf