

Word Segmentation and Transliteration in Chinese and Japanese

Masato Hagiwara

Rakuten Institute of Technology, New York

CUNY NLP Seminar 4/5/2013

Who am I?



HAGIWARA, Masato (萩原 正人)

Senior Scientist at Rakuten Institute of Technology, New York

- Ph.D. from Nagoya University (2009)
- Internship at Google and Microsoft Research (2005, 2008)
- R&D Engineer at Baidu, Japan (2009-2010)



Baidu, Inc. Beijing, China



Rakuten Institute of Technology,
New York

Agenda

Word Segmentation

Transliteration

Integrated Models

Word Segmentation in Chinese and Japanese

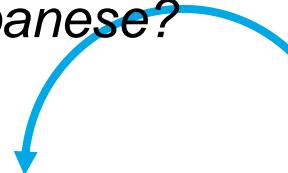
Maximum Forward Match

Greedily match longest lexicon items from the beginning (or from the end)



日 文 章 鱼 怎 么 说

How do you say octopus in Japanese?



lexicon

日文

Japanese

章鱼

octopus

怎么

how

说

say

日

日文

文章

章鱼

鱼

怎么

说

(day)

(Japanese)

(article)

(octopus)

(fish)

(how)

(say)

Examples Where Maximum Match Fails

警 察 枪 杀 了 那 个 逃 犯

警 察

Police

枪 杀

gun-kill

了

(perf.)

那

that

个

(mes.)

逃 犯

escapee



警 察 用 枪 杀 了 那 个 逃 犯

Police

with gun

kill (perf.)

that

escapee

警 察

Police

用

with

枪 杀

gun-kill

？？？

- Heuristic rules
- “Word Binding” Scores

Heuristic Approaches – Minimum Bunsetsu Number

今 日 本 当 に 良 い 天 气 で す ね



今 日	本 当 に	良 い	天 气	で す	ね
Today	really	good	weather	IS	(part.)

of Bunsetsu = 4

今	日 本	当 に	良 い	天 气	で す	ね
Now	Japan	really	good	weather	IS	(part.)

今 n. (now)
今日 n (today)
...

lexicon

Optimizes for a whole sentence

What is Bunsetsu?



'용베어'는, 병실의 도어를 살그머니 열었습니다.

작은 아기가,

신체중에 관을 가득 붙여 자고 있습니다.

침대의 옆에는,

걱정일 것 같은 얼굴을 하고 있는 아버지와 엄마.

'마아훈'이 눈을 뜨는 것을

지금인가 지금일까하고 기다리고 있습니다.

수술은 끝났지만,

의사는 어려운 얼굴을 하고 있었습니다.

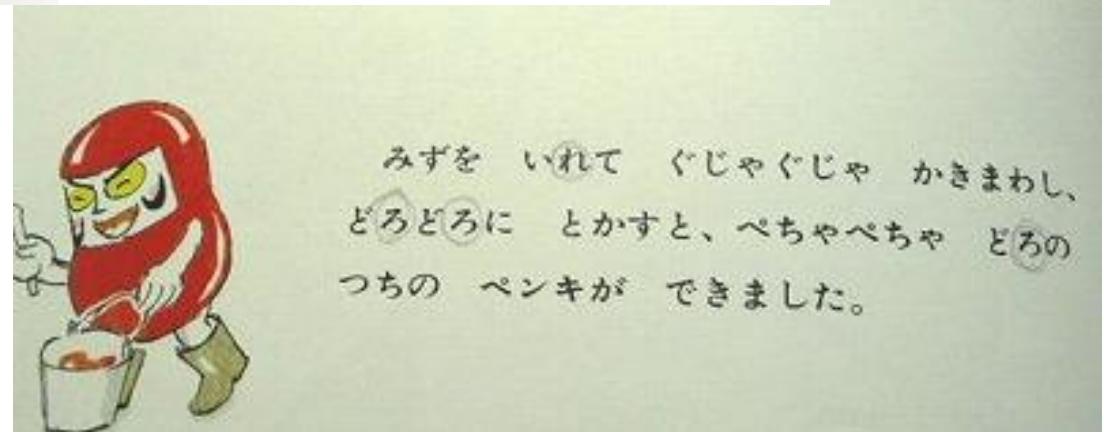
앞으로도 쭉,

'마아훈'은 병과 함께

살아가지 않으면 안 됩니다.

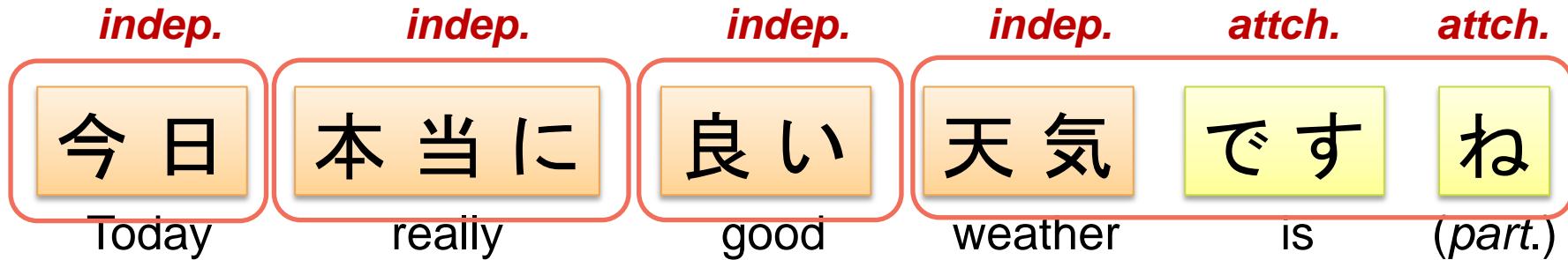
6

p & m



Minimum Bunsetsu Number

Bunsetsu (文節) = [indep. word] [attch. word]*



of Bunsetsu = 4

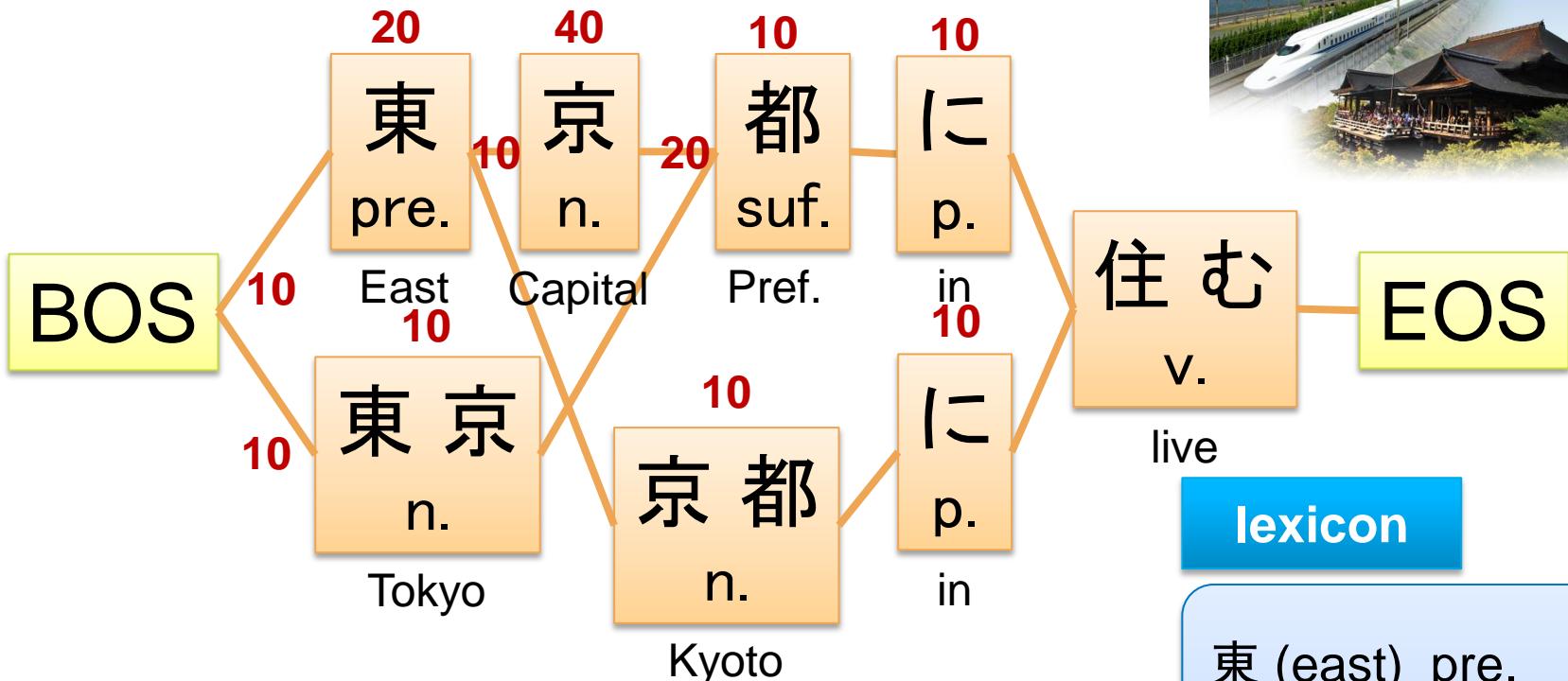
$$\min \sum_w \text{cost}(w)$$

where

$$\text{cost}(w) = \begin{cases} 1 & w \text{ is an indep. word} \\ 0 & w \text{ is an attch. word} \end{cases}$$

A Special Case of Minimum Cost Methods

Word-based Models



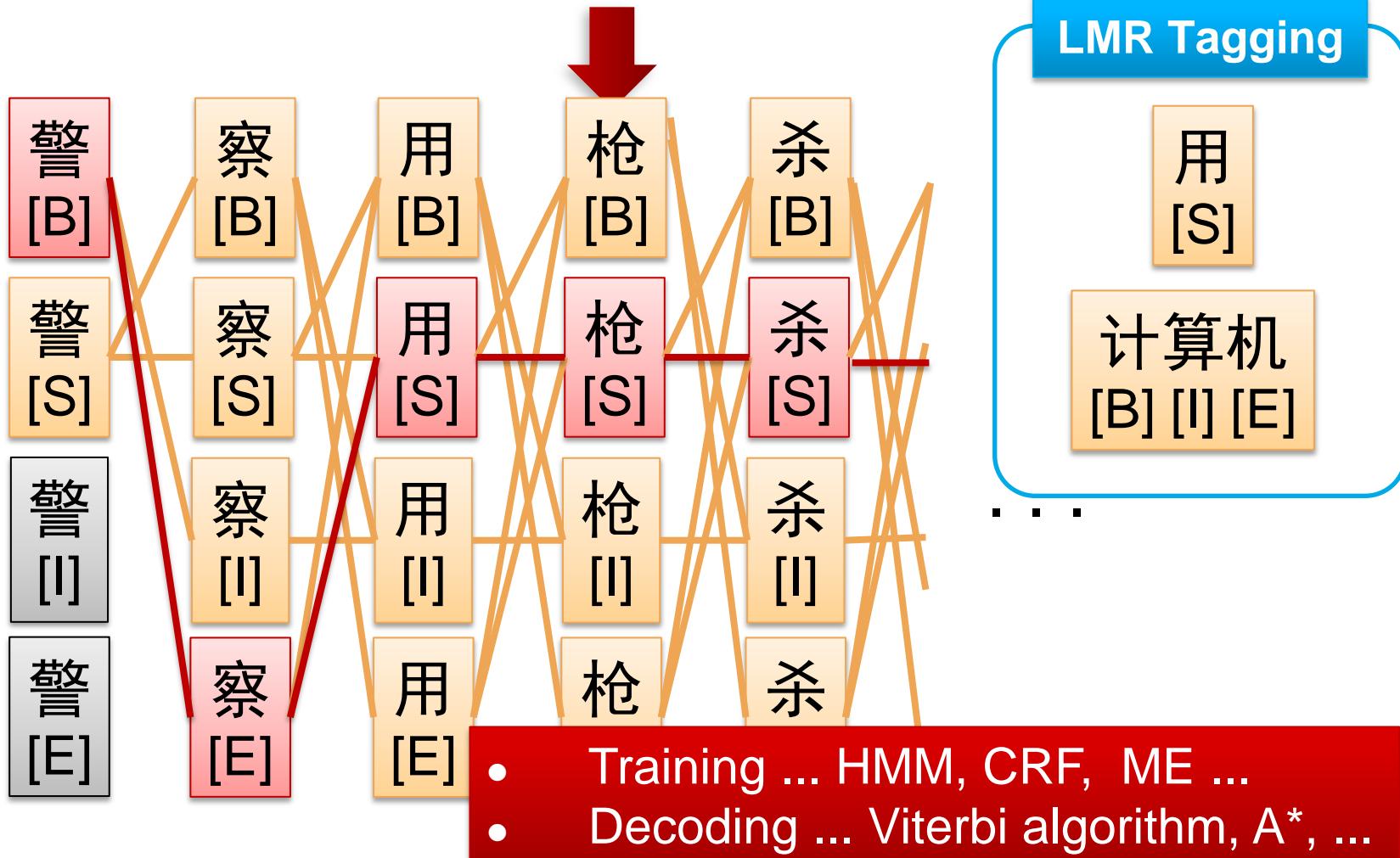
$$\min \sum_{i=1}^N [cost_1(w_i) + cost_2(w_{i-1}, w_i)]$$

- Training ... HMM, Perceptron, CRF, ...
- Decoding ... Viterbi algorithm, A*, ...

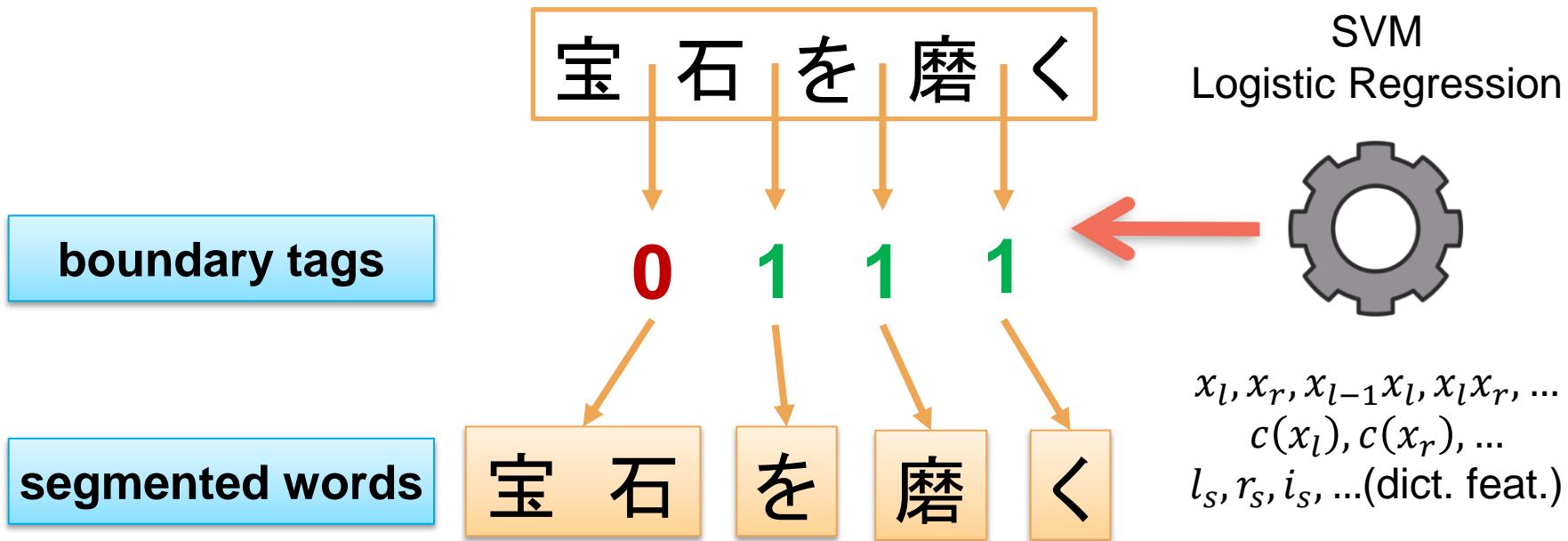


Character-based Models 1 – Character Tagging

警 察 用 枪 杀 了 那 个 逃 犯



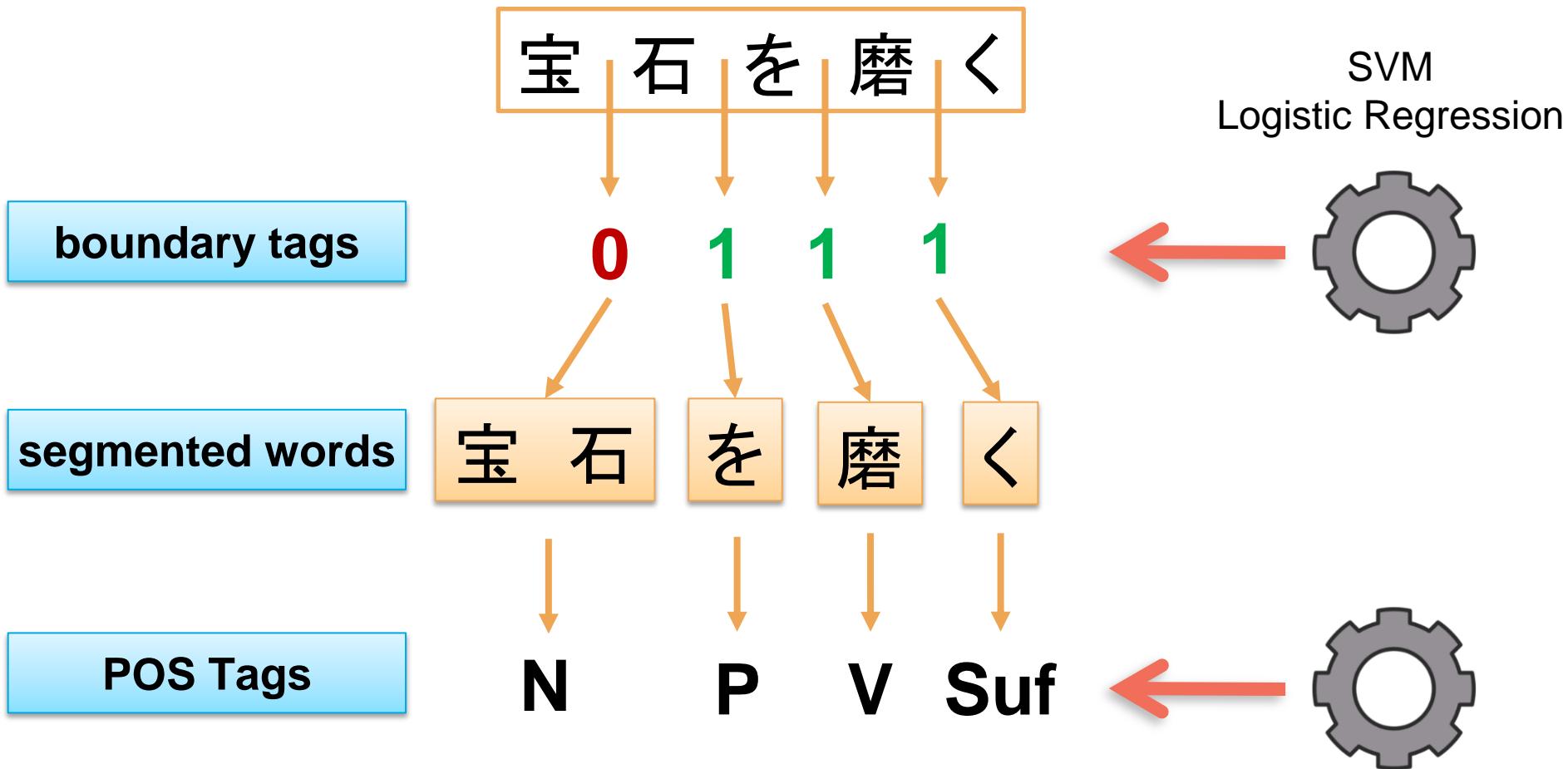
Character-based Models 2 – “Boundary” Tagging



Boundary Decisions ... Independent from each other

*“Gains provided by structured prediction
can be largely recovered by using a richer feature set.”*
[Liang et al. 2008]

One-at-a-Time PoS Tagging Models

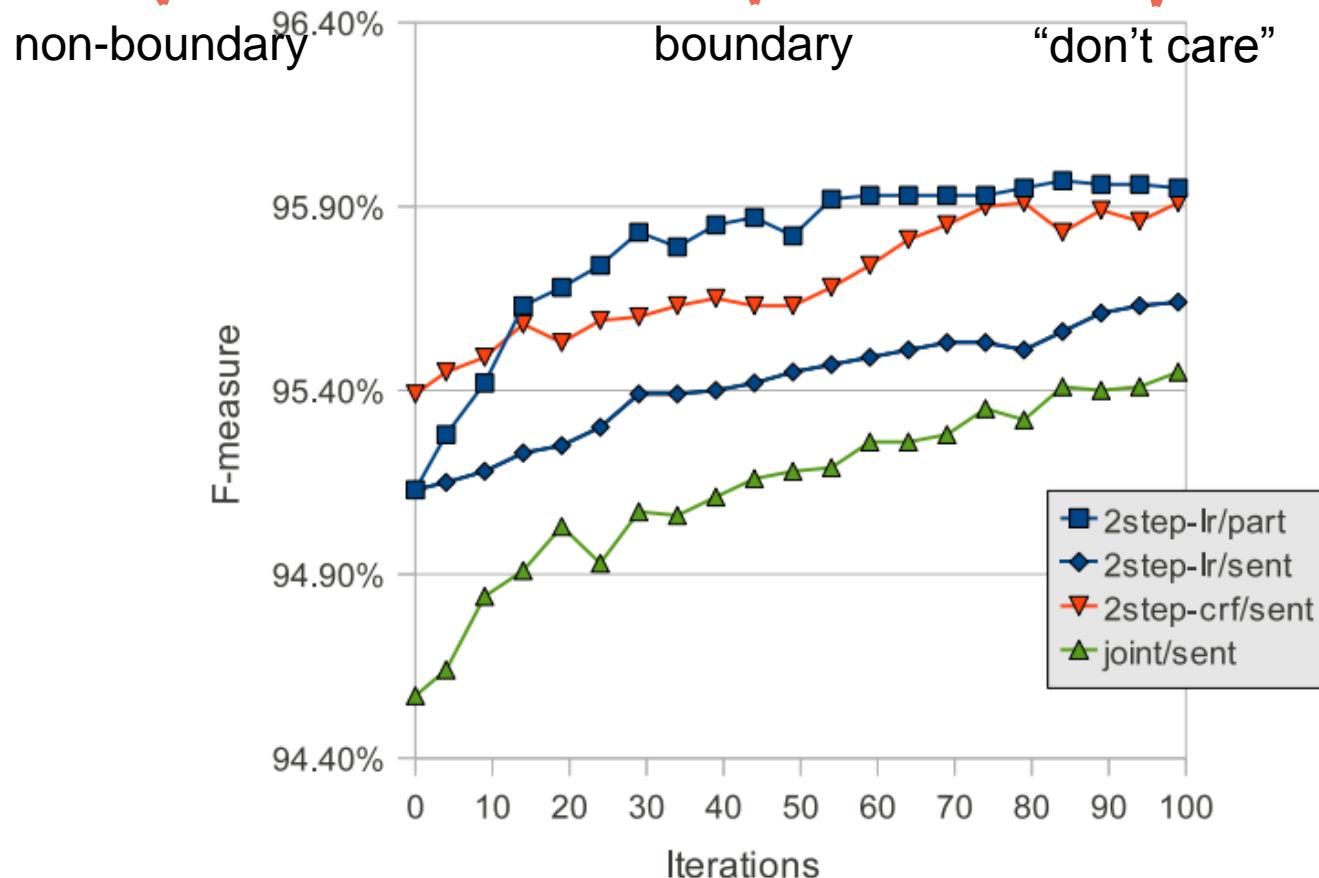


Enables Domain Adaptation through Partial Annotation

Pointwise Approaches and Active Learning

partial annotation

| ア-ク-チ-ン|フ-イ-ラ-メン-ト|は|細胞内小器官|の|1|つ|だ|

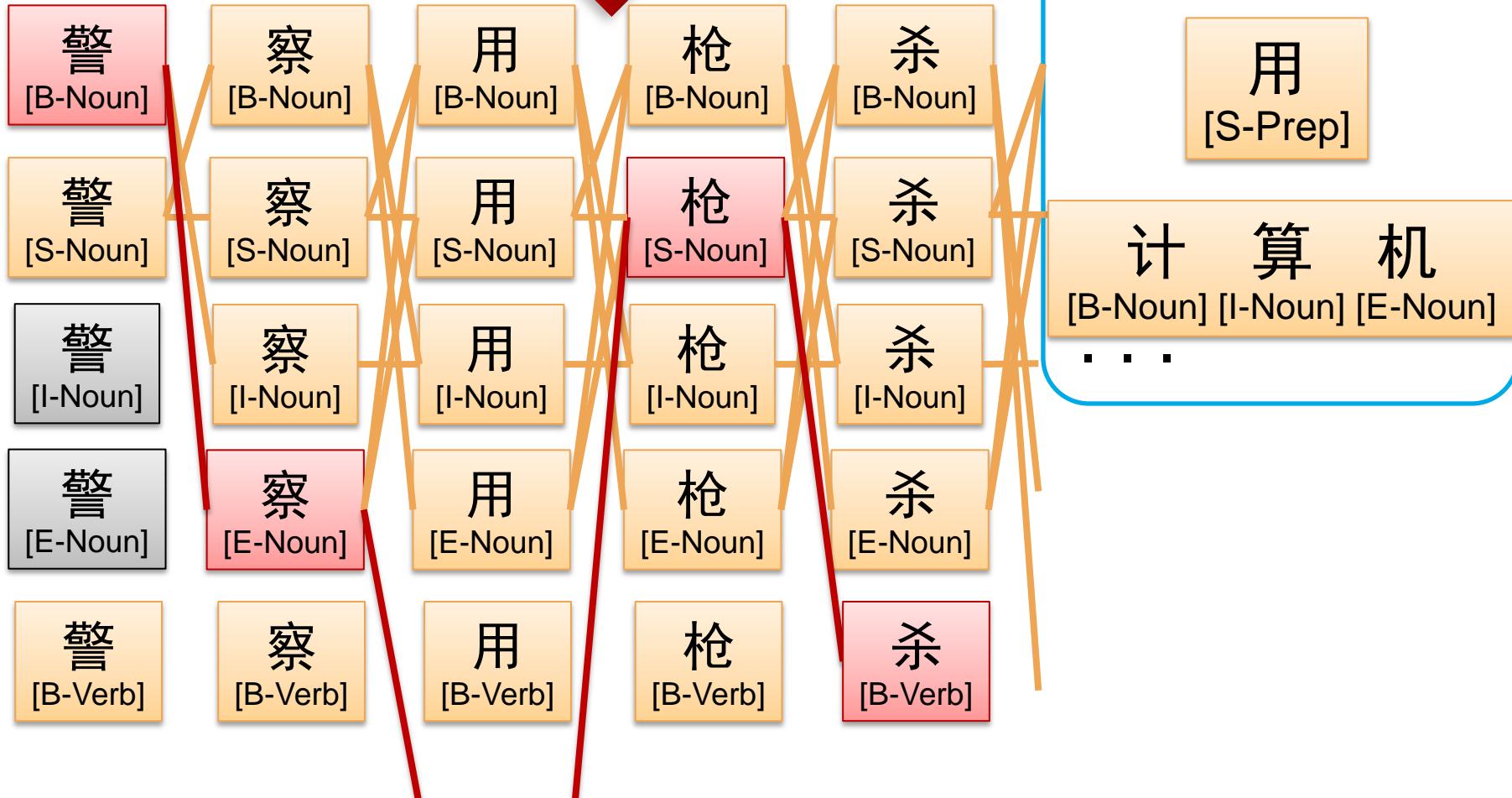


Character-based Joint Models

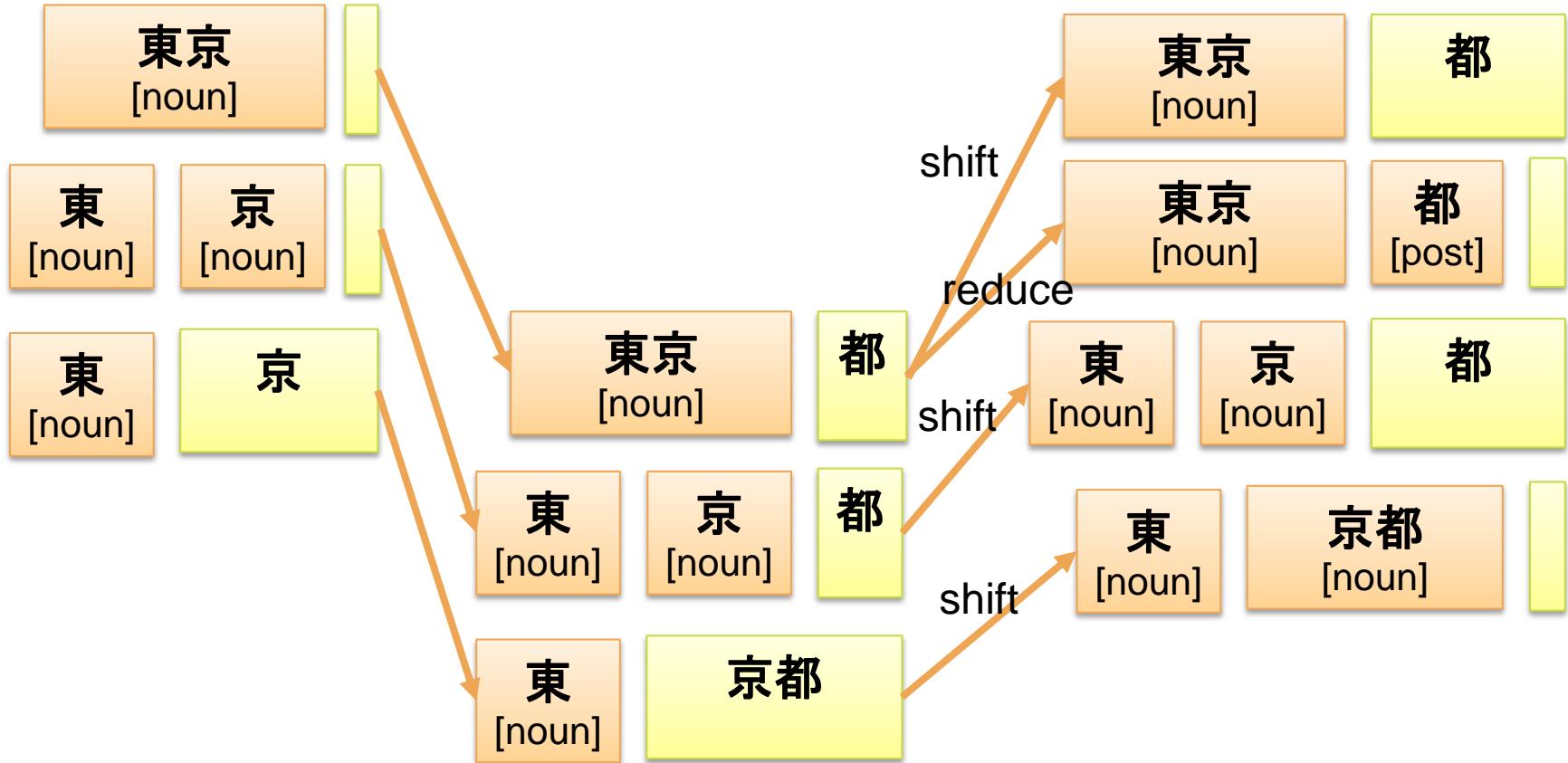
警 察 用 枪 杀 了 那 个 逃 犯



LMR Tagging



Stack Decoding Models

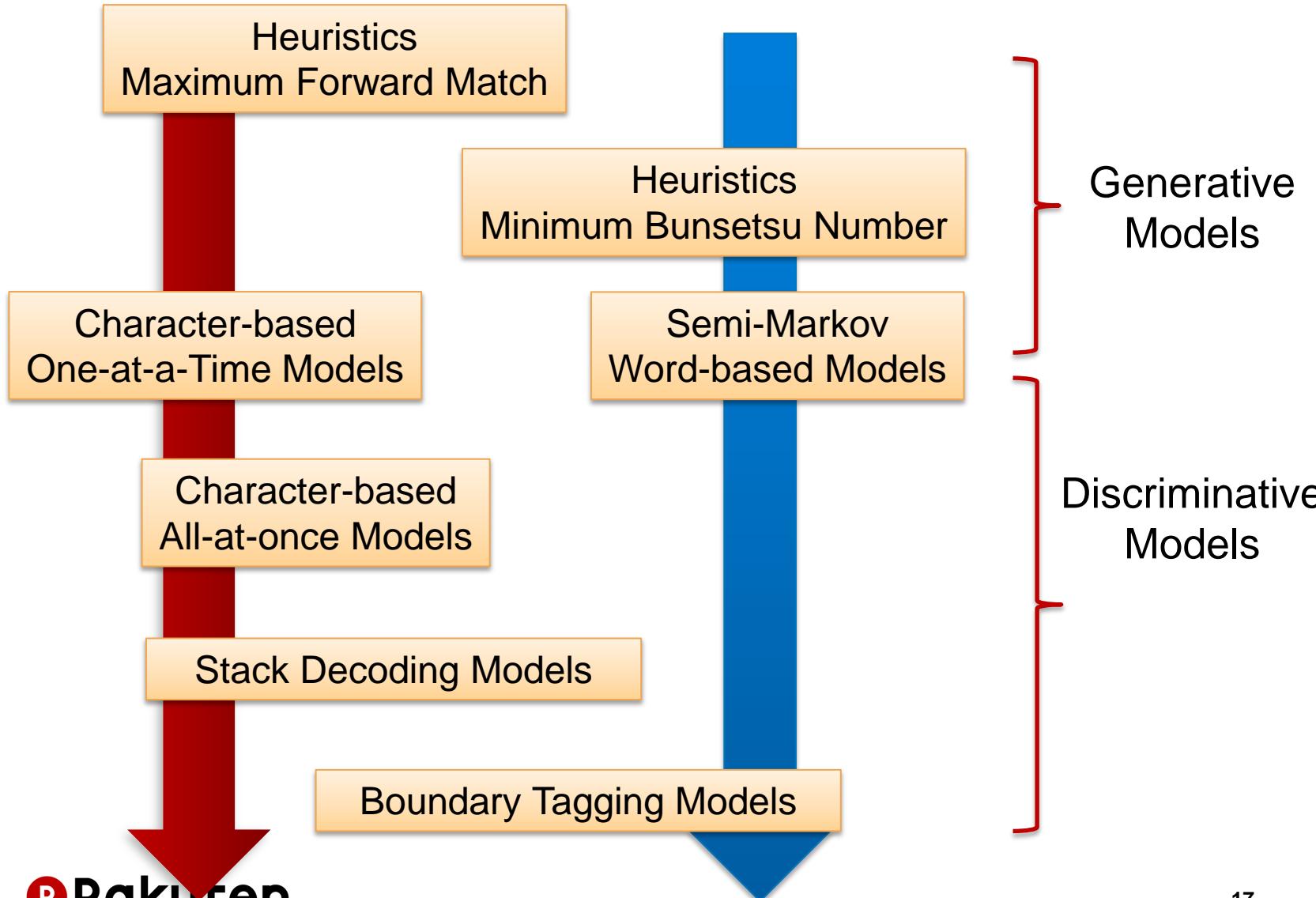


- No distinction between known and unknown words
- Flexible sets of features (e.g., long distance constraints)

Chinese/Japanese WS Evolution

Chinese

Japanese



Chinese/Japanese WS Evolution

Heuristics

Word-based

Pipeline
(One-at-a-time)

Generative

Viterbi

Statistics

→ *Statistics*

Character-based

→ *Ja: word, Zh: character*

Joint

(All-at-Once)

→ *Joint*

Discriminative

→ *Discriminative*

Stack Decoding

→ *Pros and Cons*

Transliteration ("Semantic" Transliteration Models)

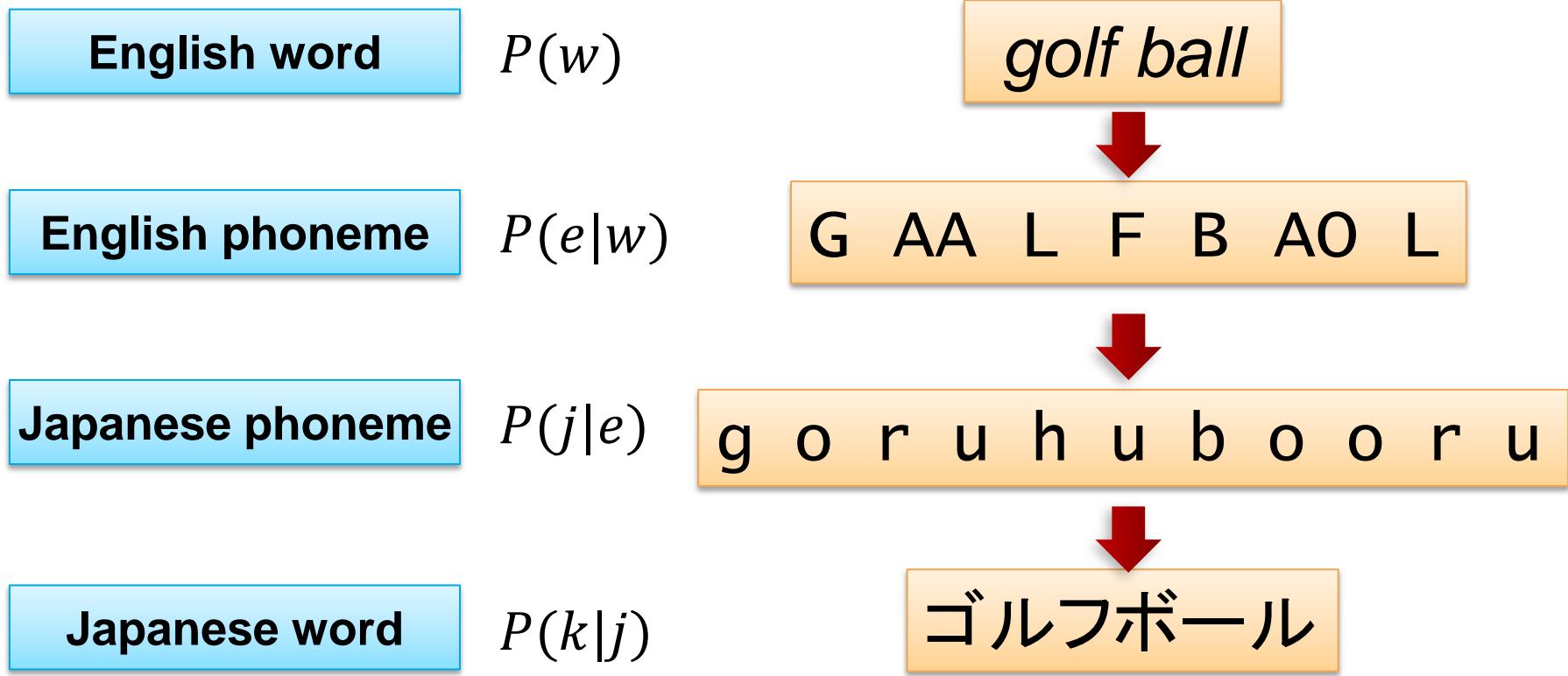
Transliteration

Phonetic translation between languages
with different writing systems

New York / 纽约 *niuyue* / ニューヨーク *nyuuyooku*

Obama / 奥巴马 *aobama* / オバマ *obama*

Phoneme-based Methods



Trains a large WFST (from Japanese to English words)

$$P(w)P(e|w)P(j|e)P(k|j)$$

Direct Orthographical Mapping

Joint Source Channel Model

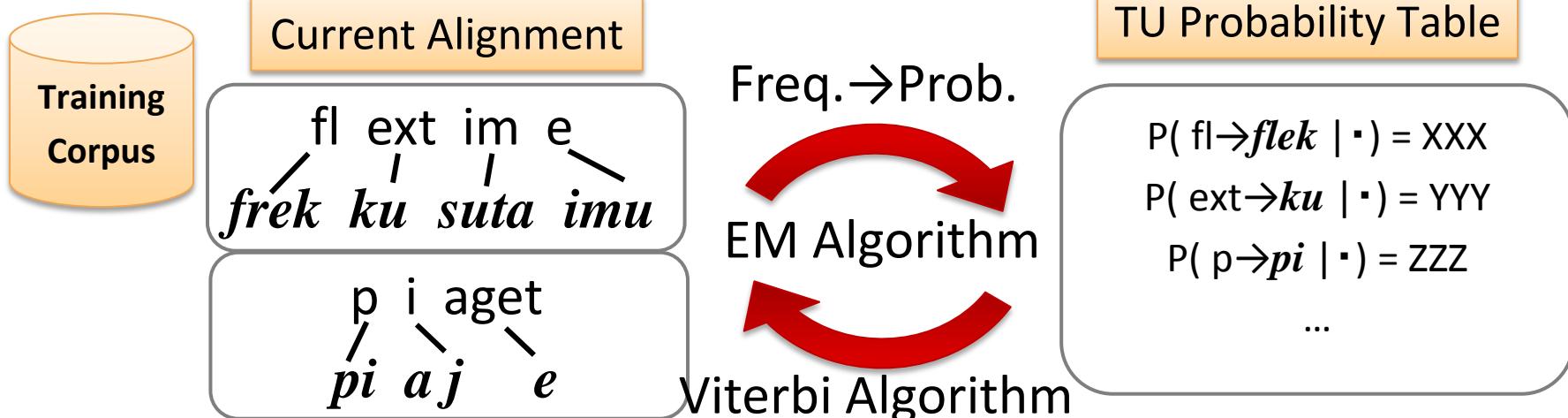
Transliteration Prob. = Prod. of TU n-gram probs.

$$P_{JSC}(\langle s, t \rangle) = \prod_{i=1}^f P(u_i | u_{i-n+1}, \dots, u_{i-1})$$

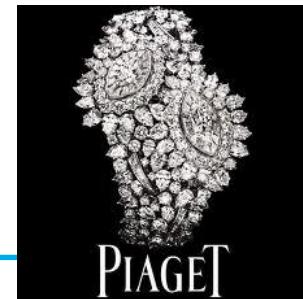
P(flextime → *turekkusutai*)

$$= P(f \rightarrow fu | \text{BOW}) \times P(\text{le} \rightarrow re | f \rightarrow fu) \times P(x \rightarrow kkusu | \text{le} \rightarrow re) \times \dots$$

TU Probability Estimation



Multiple Language Origins



piaget / *piaje* ピアジェ

target / *taagetto* ターゲット

French origin

English origin

French model

English model

亚历山大 Yalishanda / Alexander

山本 Yamamoto / Yamamoto

Indo-European origin

Japanese origin

Chinese Transliteration Model

Japanese Reading Model

Marian / Malian 玛丽安

Marino / Malinuo 马里诺

Female name

Male name

Female model

Male model

Latent Class Transliteration

Class transliteration [Li et al. 2007]

s: source
t: target

$$P_{LI}(t|s) = \sum_c P(t, c|s) = \sum_c \underline{P(c|s)} P(t|c, s)$$

Explicit language detection



Latent Class Transliteration [Hagiwara&Sekine 2011]

z: latent class

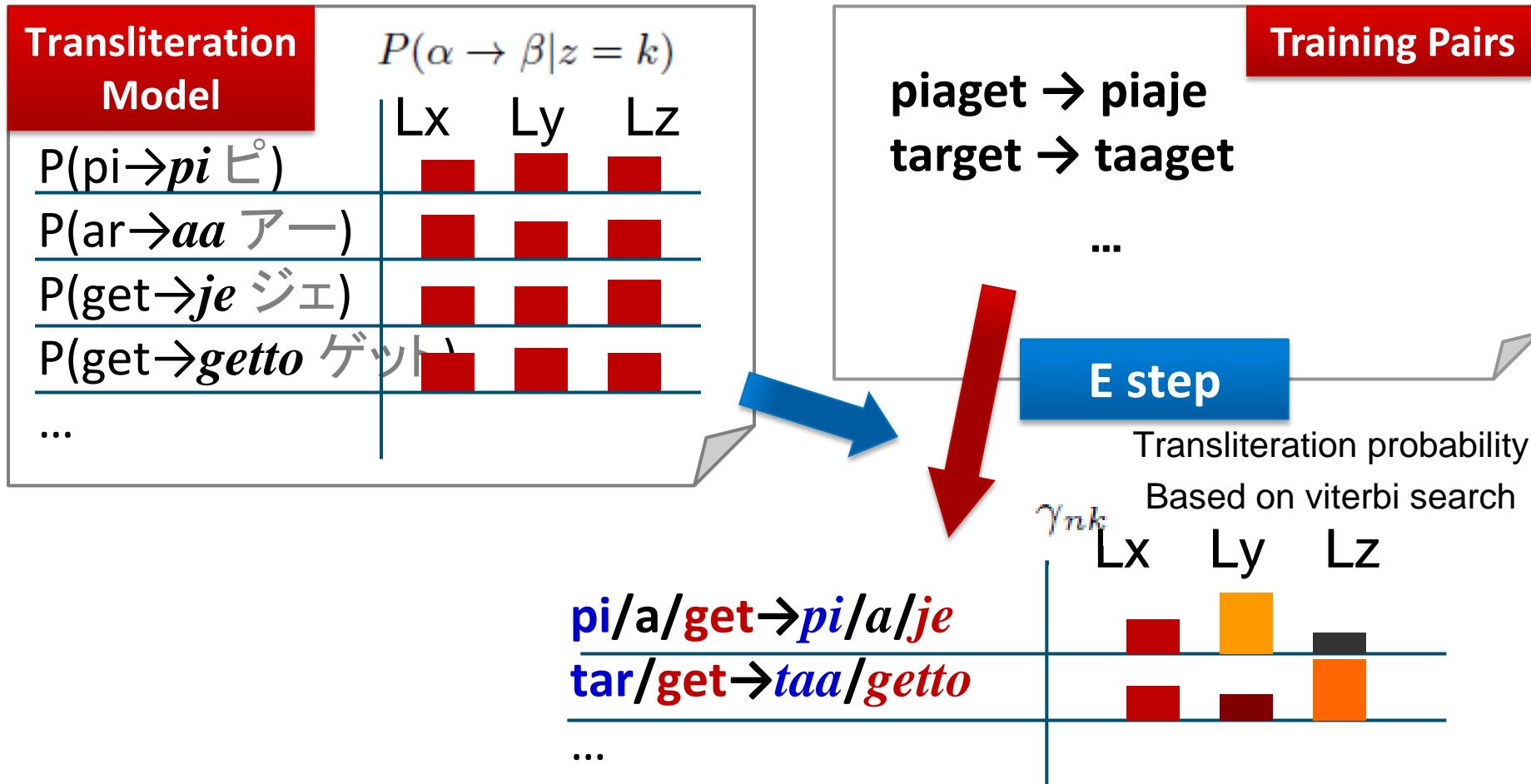
K: # of latent classes

(determined using dev. sets)

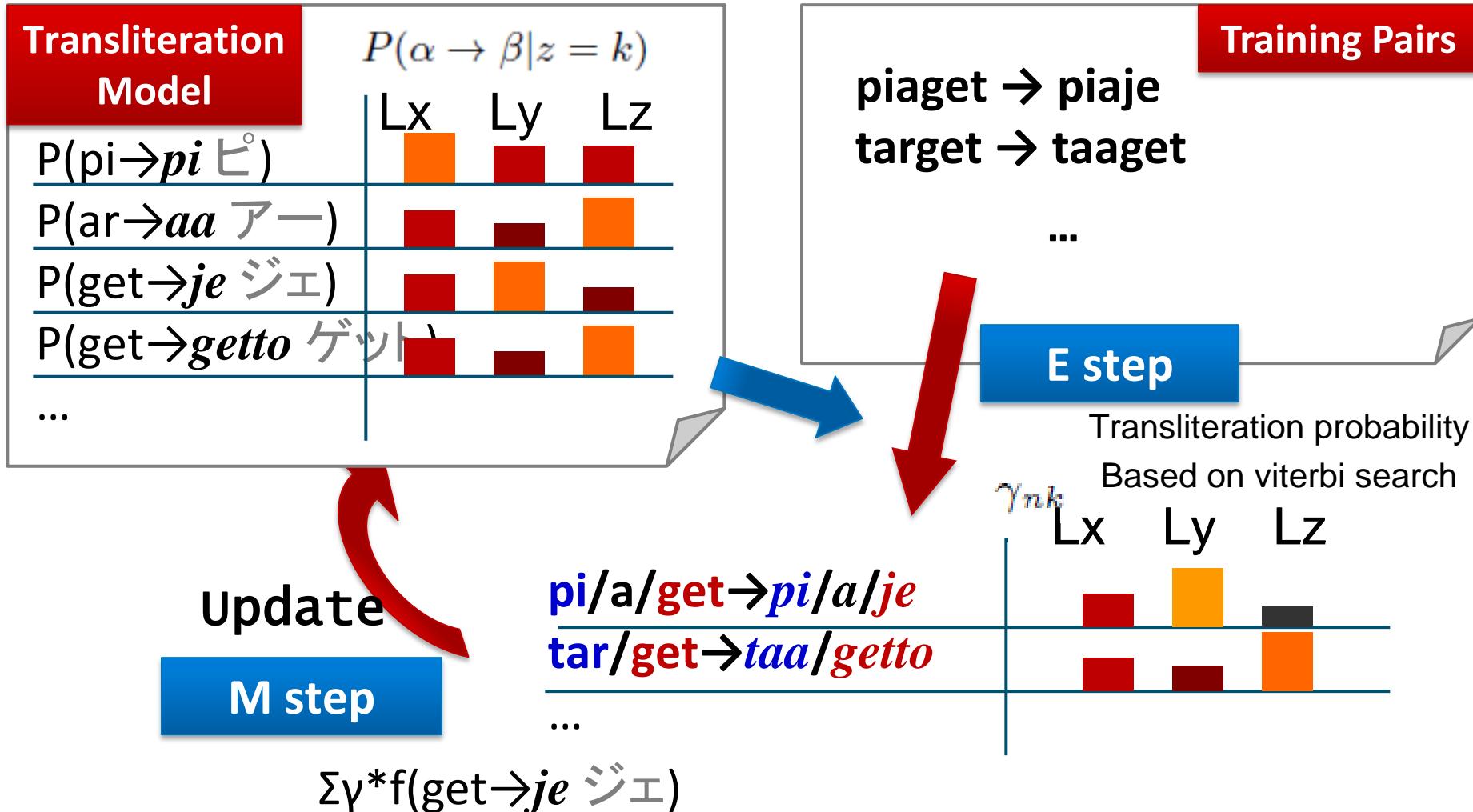
$$P_{LST}(\langle s, t \rangle) = \sum_{z=1}^K \underline{P(z)} \prod_{i=1}^f P(u_i|z)$$

Latent class distribution

Iterative Learning via EM Algorithm



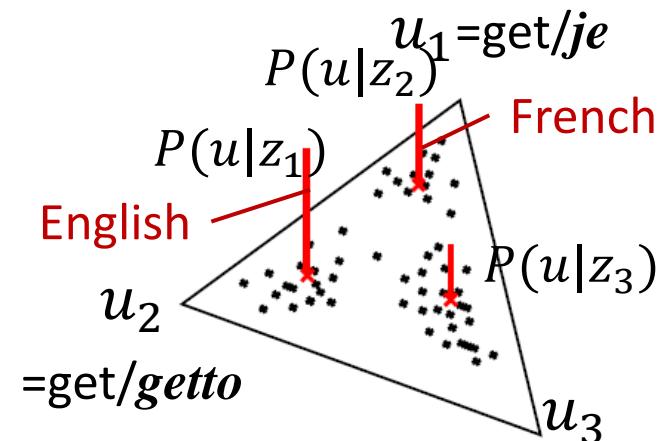
Iterative Learning via EM Algorithm



Latent Semantic Transliteration Model using Dirichlet Mixture

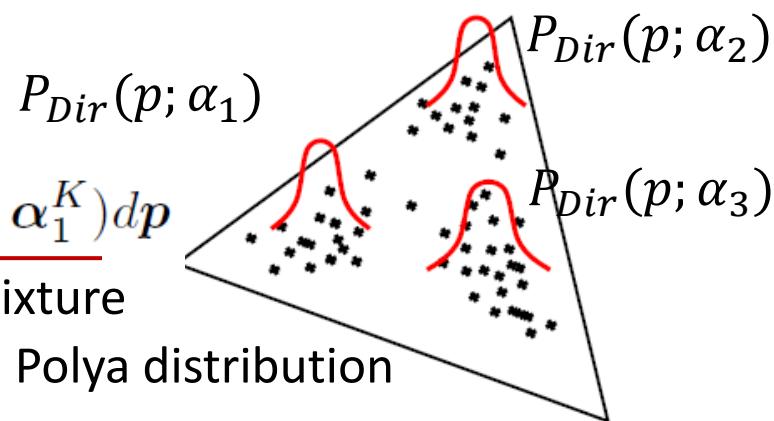
Latent Class Transliteration [Hagiwara&Sekine 11]

$$P_{LST}(\langle s, t \rangle) = \sum_{z=1}^K P(z) \prod_{i=1}^f P(u_i|z)$$



Latent Semantic Transliteration using Dirichlet Mixture (Proposed)

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DM}(\langle s, t \rangle) &= \frac{\int P_{Mul}(\langle s, t \rangle; p) P_{DM}(p; \lambda, \alpha_1^K) dp}{\substack{K \text{ Multinomial} \\ \text{Dirichlet Mixture}}} \\ &\propto \sum_{k=1} \lambda_k P_{Polya}(\langle s, t \rangle; \alpha_1^K) \text{ Polya distribution} \end{aligned}$$



Discriminative Transliteration Model

construct

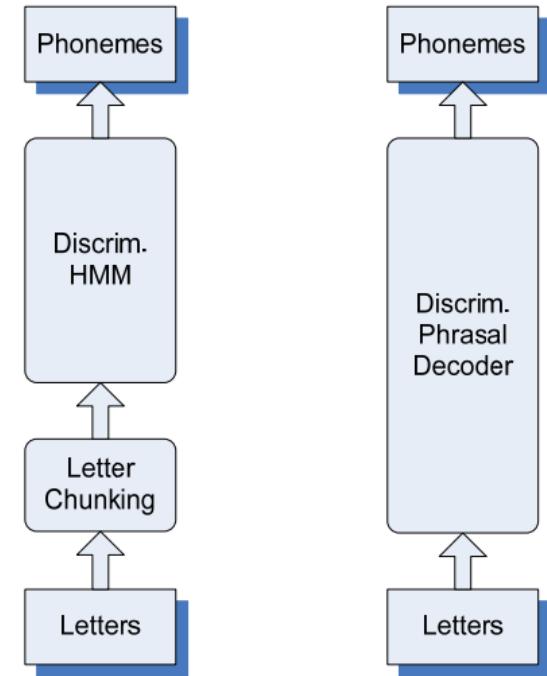
[kænstrvkt]

features:

(s, s), (ns, s), (st, s), (ons, s), (nst, s) ...

(n, s)

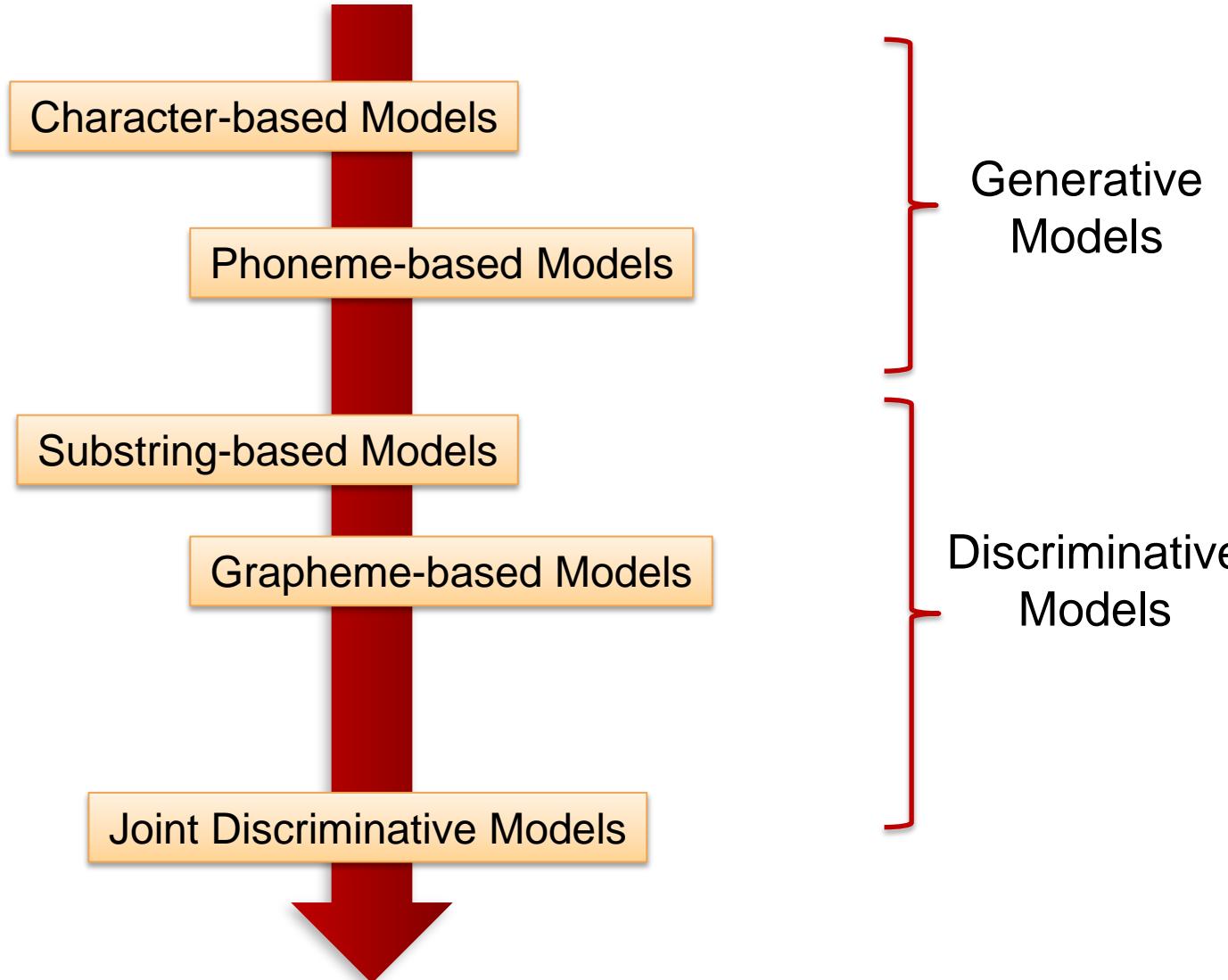
(s, ns), (ns, ns), (st, ns), (ons, ns), (nst, ns), ...



Predicting: $\hat{y} = \arg \max_{y'} [\alpha \cdot \Phi(x, y')]$

search: monotone search for phrasal decoder

Transliteration Evolution



Transliteration Model Evolution

Character
Phoneme
Uniform
Generative

Substring
→ ***Substring***
Grapheme
→ ***Grapheme***
Semantic
→ ***Semantic***
Discriminative
→ ***Discriminative***

Integrated Models

Compound Noun and Transliteration

布拉基ッシュレッド
(burakissyureddo)

贝拉克奥巴马
(beilakeaobama)

布拉基

シュレッド

贝拉克

奥巴马

*bracki

shred

barack

obama

布拉基ッシュ

レッド

blackish

red

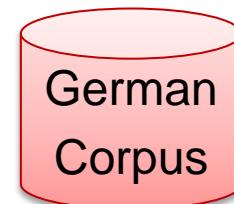
Transliteration
Model

English
Language
Model



Source/Target Language Statistics

aktionsplan



aktionsplan(852)

???

852

0

aktion(960)

action

plan(710)

plan

825.6

2

aktions(5)

???

plan(710)

plan

59.6

1

akt(224)

???

ion(1)

???

plan(710)

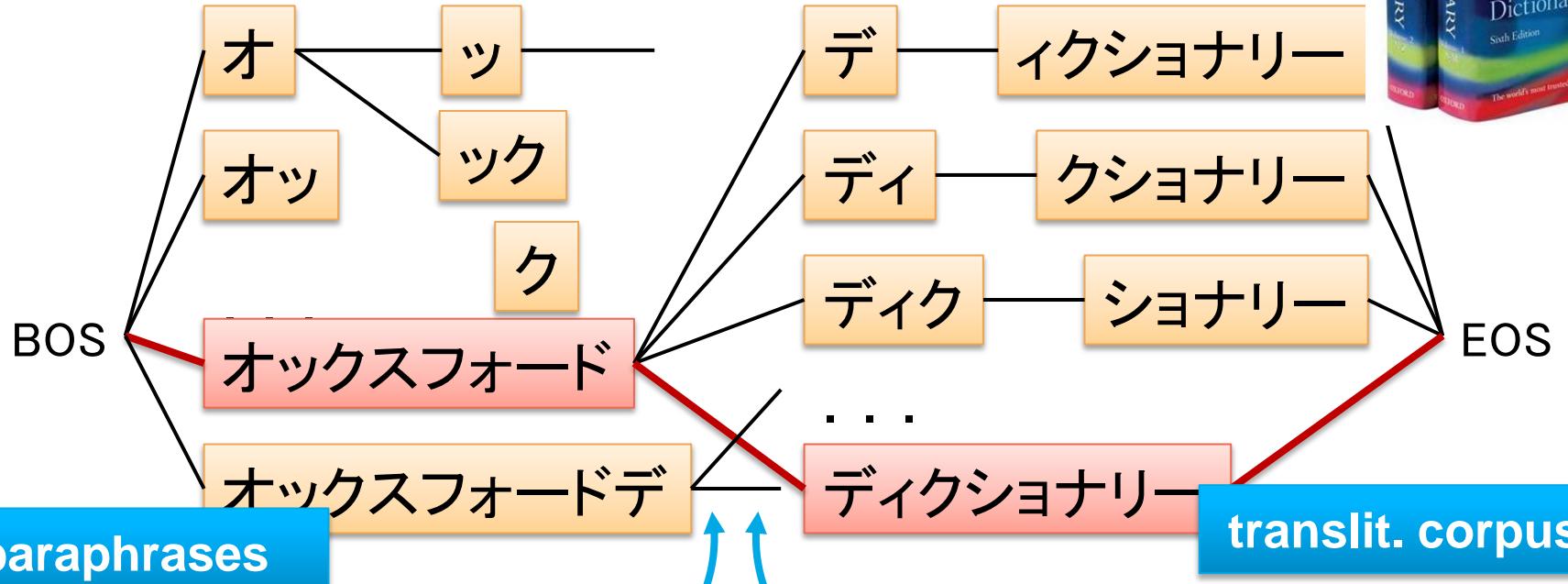
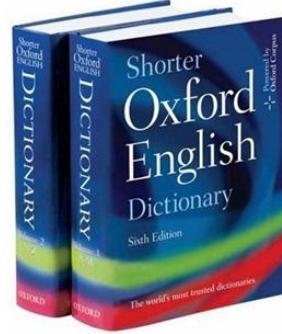
plan

54.2

1

Use of Monolingual Paraphrase and Transliteration

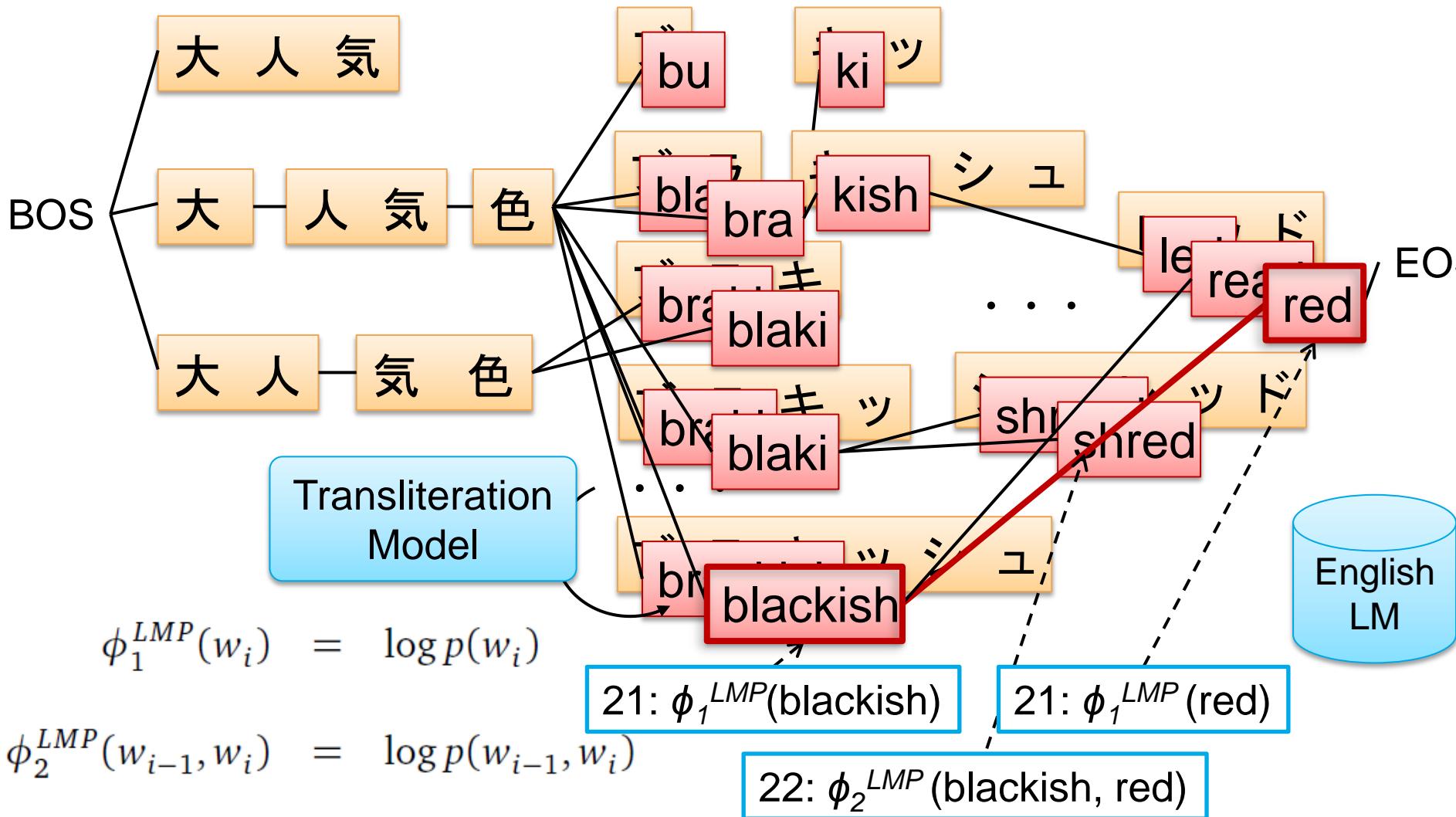
オックスフォードディクショナリー^(okkusufoododikushonari)



アンチョビパスタ anchovy pasta
アンチョビ・パスタ anchovy pasta
アンチョビのパスタ anchovy pasta

オックスフォード oxford
ディクショナリー dictionary
ジャンク フード junk food

Language Projection via “Online” Transliteration



Agenda

Word Segmentation

Transliteration

Integrated Models

References – Chinese Word Segmentation

- [Wong and Chan 1996] Pak-kwong Wong and Chorkin Chen.
Chinese Word Segmentation based on Maximum Matching and Word Binding Force, COLING 1996.
- [Xue and Shen 2003] Nianwen Xue and Libin Shen.
Chinese Word Segmentation as LMR Tagging, SIGHAN 2003.
- [Xue 2003] Nianwen Xue,
Chinese Word Segmentation as Character Tagging, Computational Linguistics and Chinese Language Processing, 2003.
- [Peng et al. 2004] Fuchun peng, Fangfang Feng, Andrew McCallum.
Chinese Segmentation and New Word Detection using Conditional Random Fields, COLING 2004.
- [Kruengkrai et al. 2009] Canasai Kruengkrai, Kiyotaka Uchimoto, Jun'ichi Kazama, Yiou Wang, Kentaro Torisawa, Hitoshi Isahara.
An Error-Driven Word-Character Hybrid Model for Joint Chinese Word Segmentation and POS Tagging, ACL/IJCNLP 2009.
- [Ng and Low 2004] Hwee Tou Ng and Jin Kiat Low.
Chinese Part-of-Speech Tagging: One-at-a-Time or All-at-Once? Word-Based or Character-Based?
EMNLP 2004.
- [Zhang and Clark 2008] Yue Zhang and Stephen Clark.
Joint Word Segmentation and POS Tagging using a Single Perceptron, ACL 2008.

References – Japanese Morphological Analysis

[Yoshimura et al. 1983] 吉村 賢治, 日高 達, 吉田 将
文節数最小法を用いたべた書き日本語文の形態素解析, 情報処理学会論文誌, 1983.

[Kudo et al. 2004] Taku Kudo, Kaoru Yamamoto, and Yuji Matsumoto
Applying Conditional Random Fields to Japanese Morphological Analysis, EMNLP 2004.

[Nakagawa and Uchimoto 2007] Tetsuji Nakagawa and Kiyotaka Uchimoto.
A Hybrid Approach to Word Segmentation and POS Tagging, ACL 2007.

[Neubig et al. 2011] Graham Neubig, Yosuke Nakata, Shinsuke Mori.
Pointwise Prediction for Robust, Adaptable Japanese Morphological Analysis, ACL 2011.

[Okanohara and Tsujii 2008] 岡野原 大輔, 辻井 潤一
Shift-Reduce操作に基づく未知語を考慮した形態素解析, JNLP 2008.

References – Transliteration

[Knight and Graehl 1998] Kevin Knight and Jonathan Graehl.
Machine Transliteration, Computational Linguistics, 1998.

[Li et al. 2004] Haizhou Li, Min Zhang, Jian Su.
A Joint Source-Channel Model for Machine Transliteration, ACL 2004.

[Li et al. 2007] Haizhou Li* Khe Chai Sim, Jin-Shea Kuo, Minghui Dong.
Semantic Transliteration of Personal Names, ACL 2007.

[Hagiwara and Sekine 2011] Masato Hagiwara and Satoshi Sekine.
Latent Class Transliteration based on Source Language Origins. ALC-HLT, 2011.

[Hagiwara and Sekine 2012] Masato Hagiwara and Satoshi Sekine.
Latent Semantic Transliteration using Dirichlet Mixture. NEWS 2012.

[Jiampojamarn et al. 2007] Sittichai Jiampojamarn, Grzegorz Kondrak and Tarek Sherif.
Applying Many-to-Many Alignments and Hidden Markov Models to Letter-to-Phoneme Conversion,
NAACL 2007.

[Jiampojamarn et al. 2008] Sittichai Jiampojamarn, Colin Cherry, Grzegorz Kondrak.
Joint Processing and Discriminative Training for Letter-to-Phoneme Conversion, NAACL 2008.

[Cherry and Suzuki 2008] Colin Cherry and Hisami Suzuki.
Discriminative Substring Decoding for Transliteration, EMNLP 2008.

References – Integrated Models

[Koehn and Knight 2003] Philipp Koehn and Kevin Knight.
Empirical Methods for Compound Splitting, EACL 2003.

[Kaji and Kitsuregawa 2011] Nobuhiro Kaji and Masaru Kitsuregawa.
Splitting Noun Compounds via Monolingual and Bilingual Paraphrasing: A Study on Japanese
Katakana Words, EMNLP 2011

[Hagiwara and Sekine 2013] Masato Hagiwara and Satoshi Sekine.
Accurate Word Segmentation using Transliteration and Language Model Projection,
ACL 2013 (to appear)