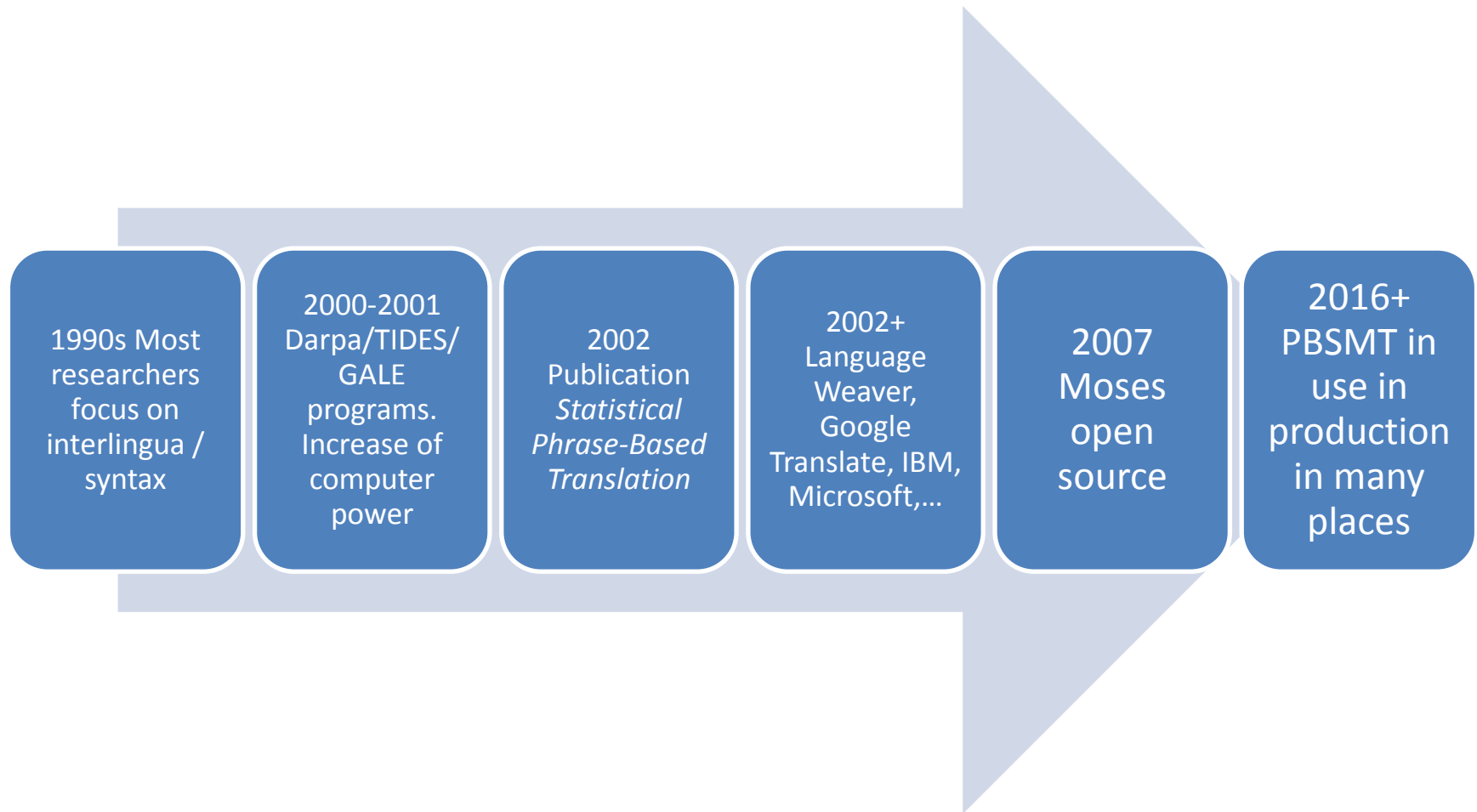


Lecture 4.2: Phrase-based SMT

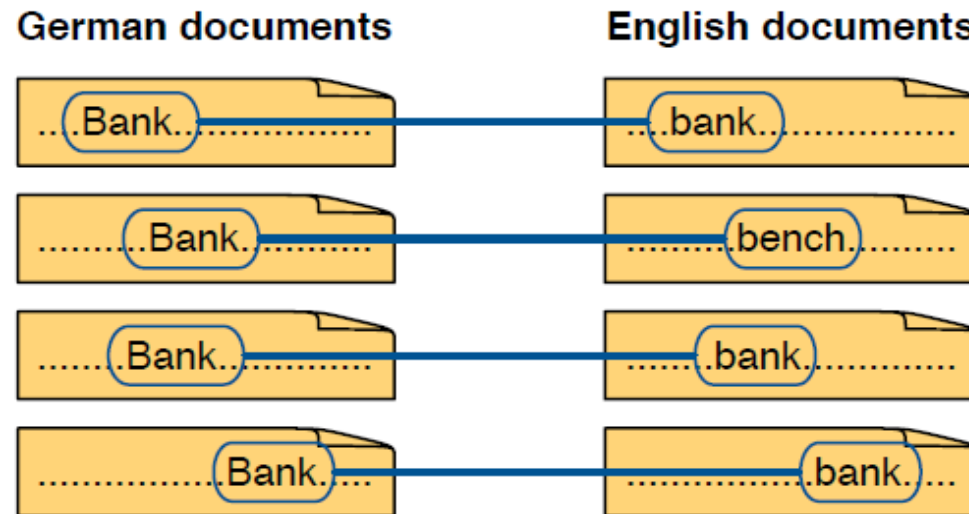
Phrase based SMT: history



Introduction to Statistical Machine Translation

SMT : how does it work ?

- Learning from data (sentence-aligned translated texts)



$$\Rightarrow p(\text{bank}|\text{Bank}) = 0.75, p(\text{bench}|\text{Bank}) = 0.25$$

- New machine translation systems can be built automatically



Courtesy of Philipp Koehn, Professor
at The Johns Hopkins University



Extract lexical translations

- Collect statistics
- Estimate a (lexical) probability distribution
- Alignments
- Learning lexical translation models

Word-based MT

- One English word must be translate to one foreign word
- It just does not work!

=> Phrase translation is needed

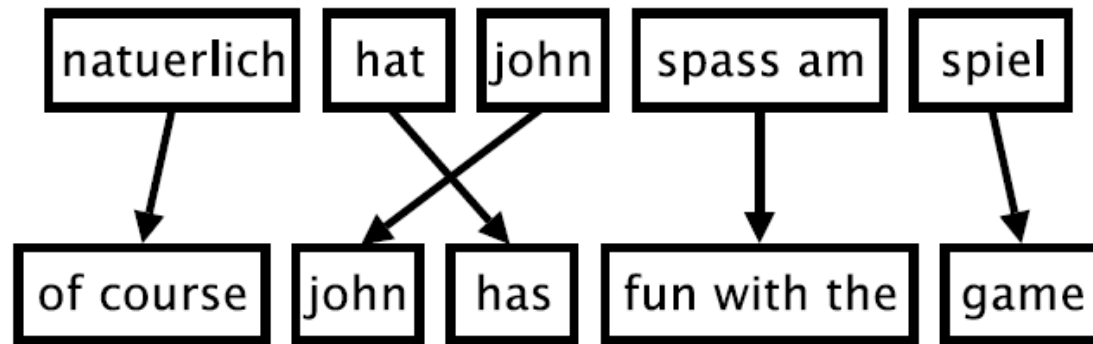
- [en] I am => [es] soy
- [en] the day before yesterday => [hi] परसों (*parson*)
- [en] headache => [fr] mal de tête

When it all started

- *Statistical Phrase-Based Translation (2002)*
Philipp Koehn , Franz Josef Och , Daniel Marcu
 - *Philipp Hoehn built Moses*
 - *Franz Josef Och built Google Translate*
 - *Daniel Marcu created LanguageWeaver company*
(now SDL Language Weaver)

Phrase-based translation in a nutshell

Phrase-Based Translation



- Foreign input is segmented in phrases
 - any sequence of words, not necessarily linguistically motivated
- Each phrase is translated into English
- Phrases are reordered

Theory behind PBSMT

- Translating from language f to language e (**f**rench - **f**oreign into **e**nglish)
- Find the best English sentence out of a French one

- $\tilde{e} = \arg \max_{e \in e^*} p(e|f)$

English translation is the translation having the highest probability “English knowing French”

- $p(e|f) = \frac{p(f|e)p(e)}{p(f)}$ (Bayes' rule)

- $\tilde{e} = \arg \max_{e \in e^*} p(f|e)p(e)$

⇒ Replace it by: finding the best English sentence knowing the probability of French to be translated as such combined with “best fluent English”

- $\tilde{e} = \arg \max_{e \in e^*} p(f|e)p(e)$
- $p(f|e) \rightarrow$ Phrase table (phrase translation probabilities)
- $p(e) \rightarrow$ Language model (probability of being “good” English)

Lexical translation (word)

- How to translate a word → look up in dictionary
Haus → house, building, home, household, shell
- Multiple translations
 - some more frequent than others
 - for instance: house, and building most common
 - special cases: Haus of a snail is its shell



From aligned words to aligned phrases

	michael	geht	davon	aus	,	dass	er	im	haus	bleibt
michael										
assumes										
that										
he										
will										
stay										
in										
the										
house										

Preparing the data :
word alignment

Extracting Phrases from Data

	michael	geht	davon	aus	,	dass	er	im	haus	bleibt
michael	■									
assumes		■	■	■	■	■				
that		■	■	■	■	■				
he							■			
will										■
stay										■
in								■		
the								■		
house									■	

Given a word alignment: extract phrase pairs, estimate probabilities

From parallel phrases to probabilities

Phrase Translation Table

- Phrase Translations for “den Vorschlag”

English	$\phi(e f)$	English	$\phi(e f)$
the proposal	0.6227	the suggestions	0.0114
's proposal	0.1068	the proposed	0.0114
a proposal	0.0341	the motion	0.0091
the idea	0.0250	the idea of	0.0091
this proposal	0.0227	the proposal ,	0.0068
proposal	0.0205	its proposal	0.0068
of the proposal	0.0159	it	0.0068
the proposals	0.0159

Language model

Language Model

- **Language models** answer the question: How likely is a string of English words good English?
 - the house is big → good
 - the house is xxi → worse
 - house big is the → bad■
- Given: English words $W = w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n$ — *what is $p(W)$?*■
- Limited history: only previous k words matter (here: $k=2$)
$$p(w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n) = p(w_1) p(w_2|w_1) p(w_3|w_2) \dots p(w_n|w_{n-1})$$
■
- Models trained on large amounts of monolingual text (billions of words)

SMT : how does it work ?

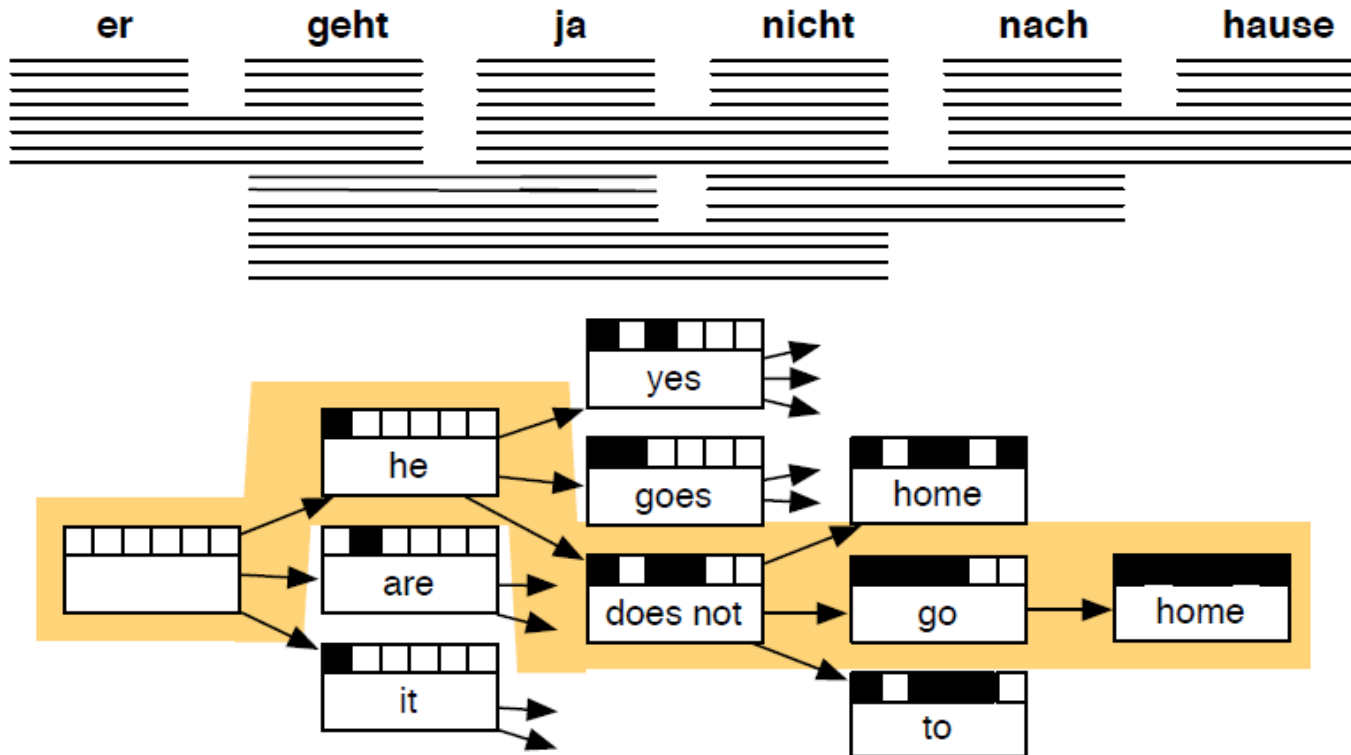
Translation Options

er	geht	ja	nicht	nach	hause
he	is	yes	not	after	house
it	are	is	do not	to	home
, it	goes	, of course	does not	according to	chamber
, he	go	.	is not	in	at home
it is		not		home	
he will be		is not		under house	
it goes		does not		return home	
he goes		do not		do not	
	is		to		
	are		following		
	is after all		not after		
	does		not to		
	not				
	is not				
	are not				
	is not a				

- Task: find the right output phrases, put them in the right order

SMT : how does it work ?

Decoding



Different open-source software

- Moses: SMT (PBSMT+tree-based), C++ - Perl/Unix
- Joshua: SMT (tree-based) Java
- Cdec: SMT (tree-based) C++/Unix
- Jane: (PBSMT+tree-based), **RWTH Aachen University, C++/Unix**
- Phrasal: PBSMT, Stanford, Java
- Apertium: rule-based machine translation platform, C++/Windows-Unix
- Nematus: Neural MT open source, Python

See <http://fosmt.org/>,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_machine_translation_applications