DL Project Proposal: Shakespeare to English

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Abstract

We present a sequence-to-sequence neural translation model with attention. More specifically, we describe the network layers used; our implementation of a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) layer; and an Encoder and Decoder with attention. We additionally present visualizations of the attention layer as well as a discussion on training results from the given data.

1 Introduction

For our final project we would like to develop several models to translate modern English to Shakespearean English and also Shakespearean to modern English. Our data will be a dataset of all of shakespeares plays aligned with their modern English translations. We will train several different architecures and compare how well they each perform this task.

2 Data Procurement

Most of our data will come from the cited github. This includes all of Shakespeares plays translated line by line into modern English. If needed, we may also use Sonnets, which we may need to align ourselves. [1]

3 Preprocessing

We will use spacy.io to tokenize our dataset to replace proper nouns with pronouns.
[2]

[1] `https://github.com/cocoxu/Shakespeare`
[2] `https://spacy.io`

4 Architectures

We seek to develop several models to improve our translations, incorporating context, attention, and novel training methods.

4.1 Baseline RNN Sequence to Sequence

Our baseline model will be a simple RNN sequence to sequence model. It will accept a source sentence s and will decode it to an output sequence t. A simple RNN will only incorporate previous states, i.e. source words, during prediction, and might be prone to the vanishing gradient problem. It will incorporate an encoder-decoder style model [2] [5].

4.2 GRU Sequence to Sequence

We will improve our baseline thorugh the use of the GRU layer, to hopefully offset any vanishing gradients. In addition, we use a GRU over an LSTM to help bound the number of parameters used in the model for training purposes, as the GRU and LSTM fix issues regarding long term dependencies within sequences.

4.3 Bidirectional Model

In order to consider the context of words before an after, we will alter the model to use a bidirectional GRU [1], and hopefully see better translations.

4.4 Attention Mechanisms

Attention mechanisms have been shown to improve sequence to sequence translations from Bahdanau et al [1], and further work from Luong et al [4] examines global vs local approached to attention-based encoder-decoders.

Roles	**Members**
Data Procurement	Morris, Riley, Bill
Preprocessing Scripts	Riley, Bill
Baseline Model	Riley
GRU Extension	Morris
Bidirectional Extension	Morris
Attention Mechanisms	Bill
Train and support code	Bill
Training experiments	Morris, Riley
Writeup and analysis	Morris, Riley, Bill

Figure 1: Role Distribution

4.5 Teacher Forcing

In terms of training, an encoder-decoder system can either accept the target token or the model's prediction as input during the decoding step. When we use the target token, this is known as teacher forcing, and is shown to be favored during initial trainging iterations, but should be backed off to use the model's own predicitons, as it will exhibit instability in the translations otherwise [3].

5 Roles and Responsibilities

We intend to split the project into the following subsections according to Figure 1.

6 Expectations

References

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[6] W. Xu, A. Ritter, B. Dolan, R. Grishman, and C. Cherry. Paraphrasing for style. In *COLING*, pages 2899–2914, 2012.