Efficient Parsing for Transducer Grammars



John DeNero, Mohit Bansal, Adam Pauls, and Dan Klein



Overview

- Syntactic decoding can decompose into two phases: parsing and language model integration
- The parsing phase alone is time consuming for large tree transducer grammars
- Grammar transformations, optimizations, and coarse-to-fine techniques increase parsing speed
- The accelerated parsing pass improves translation

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar



No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado



No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado

 $NN \rightarrow canto rodado ; boulder$



No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado

NN → canto rodado ; boulder

S → No se olvide de subir un **NN** en **NNP** ; Don't forget to climb a **NN** in **NNP**



No se olvide de subir un can

Synchronous ©

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado

NN → canto rodado ; boulder

 $S \rightarrow No$ se olvide de subir un NN en NNP ; Don't forget to climb a NN in NNP



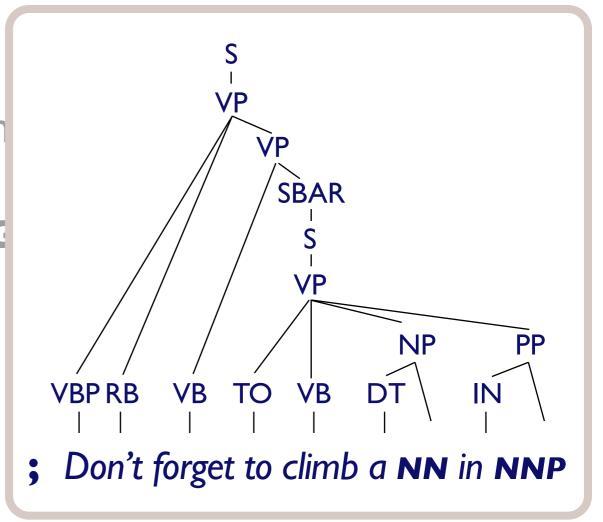
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No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

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No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado

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S → No se olvide de subir un **NN** en **NNP** ; Don't forget to climb a **NN** in **NNP**

Output

NN boulder



No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

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S → No se olvide de subir un **NN** en **NNP** ; Don't forget to climb a **NN** in **NNP**

Output

NN NNP
boulder Colorado



S

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Synchronous Grammar

NNP → Colorado ; Colorado

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Output

S

NN NNP

Don't forget to climb a boulder in Colorado



Multi-Pass Syntactic Decoding

Parse input sentence with source-side grammar projection

Rerank derivations rooted at each parse state using a language model

Cube growing [Huang and Chiang '07]: Lazy forest reranking algorithm

Two-pass SCFG decoding [Venugopal et al '07]: Local search over derivations in a parse forest

Coarse-to-fine LMs [Zhang et al '08, Petrov et al '08]: Multi-pass bottom-up LM integration over forests



Extracted a transducer grammar from a 220 million word bitext

Relativized the grammar to each test sentence

Kept all rules with at most 6 non-terminals

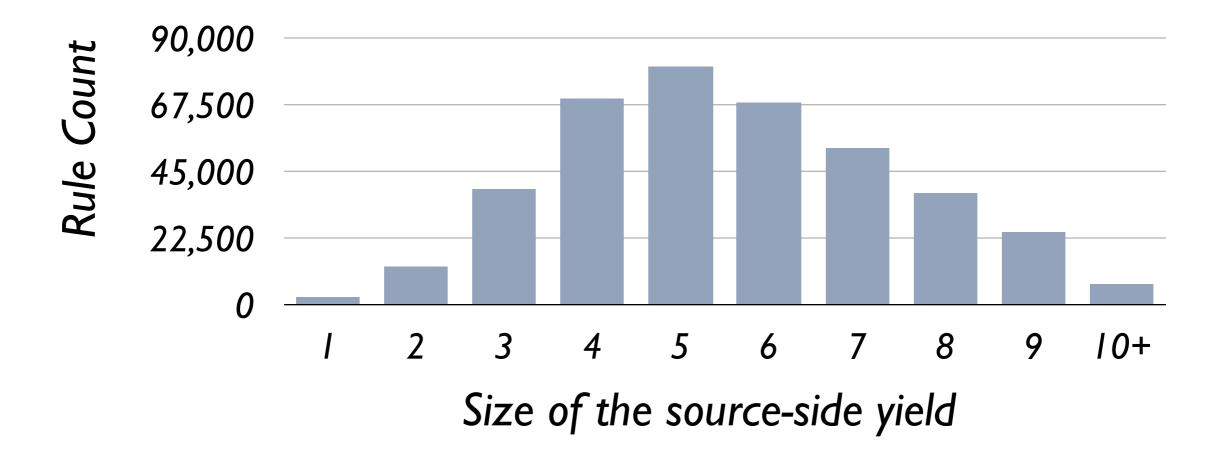


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Rules matching an example 40-word sentence



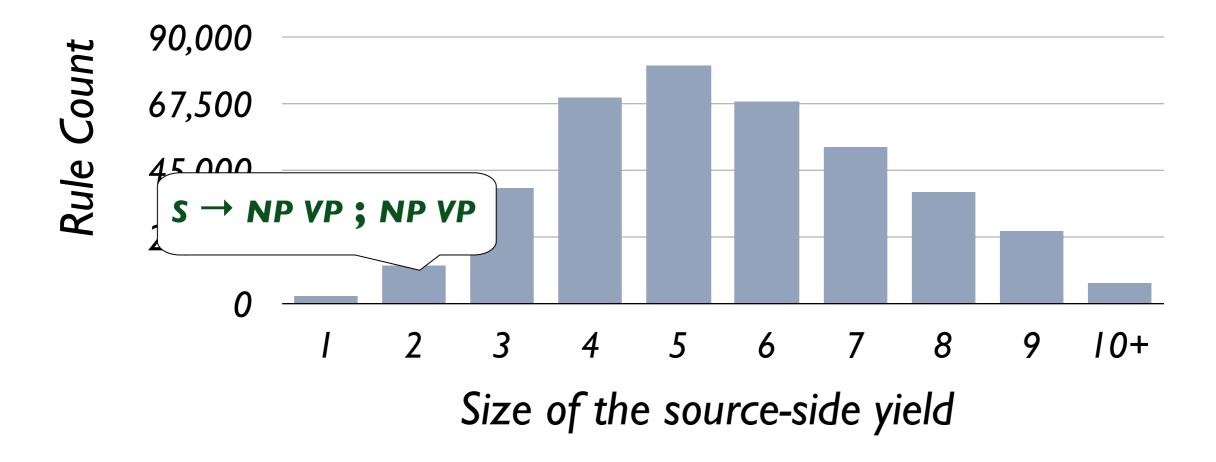


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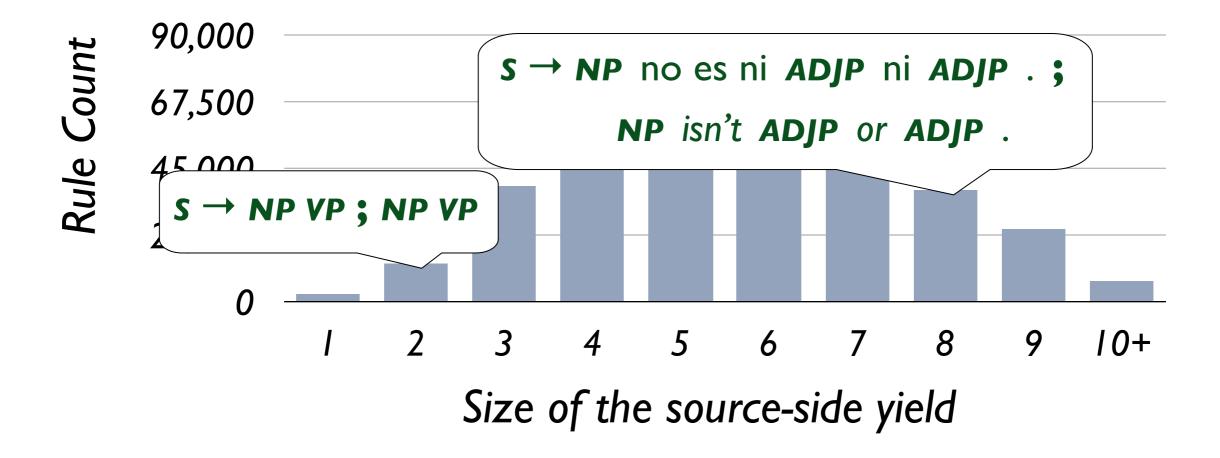


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For each span length:



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For each span [i,j]:

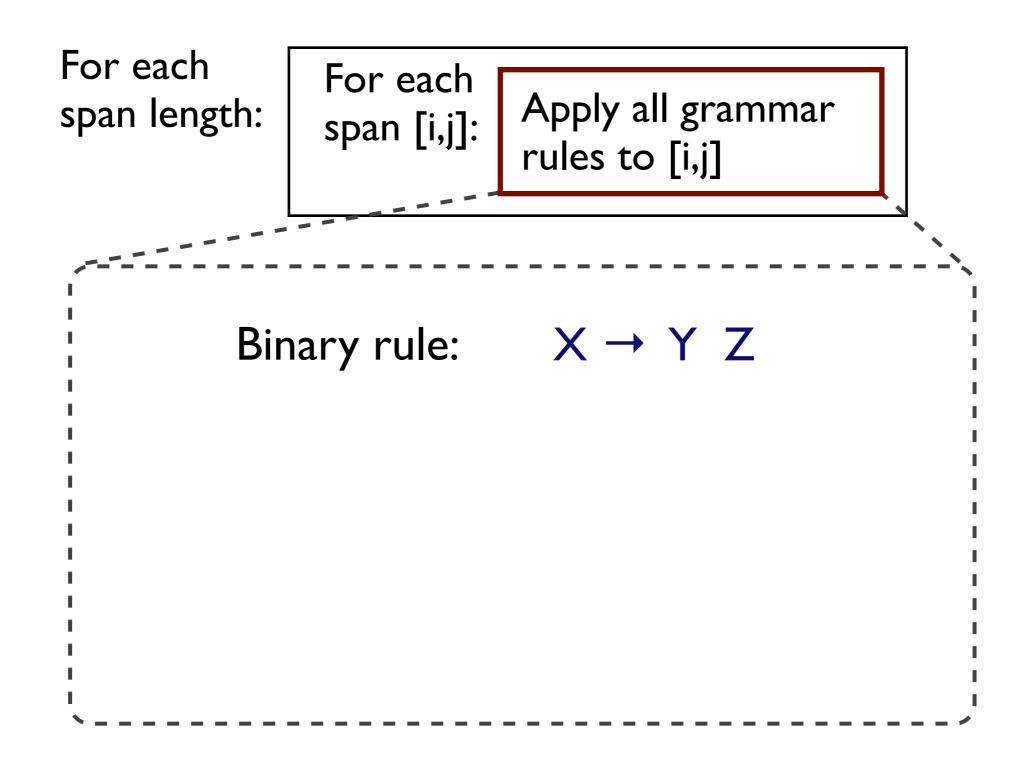


For each span length:

For each span [i,j]:

Apply all grammar rules to [i,j]







For each span length:

For each span [i,j]:

Apply all grammar rules to [i,j]

Binary rule: $X \rightarrow Y Z$

Split points: i < k < j

Operations: O(j-i)

Time scales with: Grammar constant



For each span length:

For each span [i,j]: Apply all grammar rules to [i,j]



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 $S \rightarrow No se VB de subir un NN en NNP$



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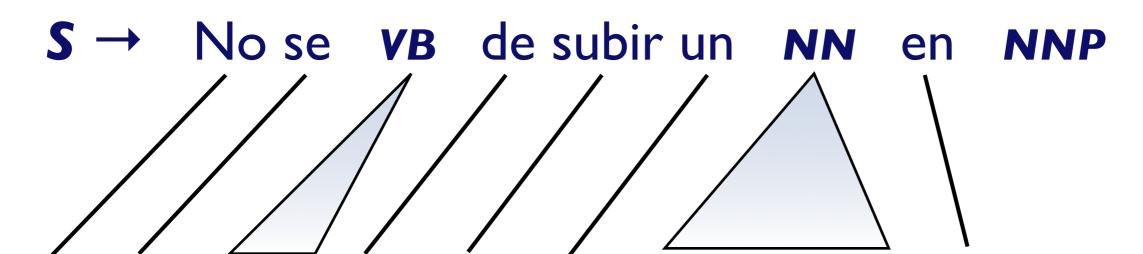




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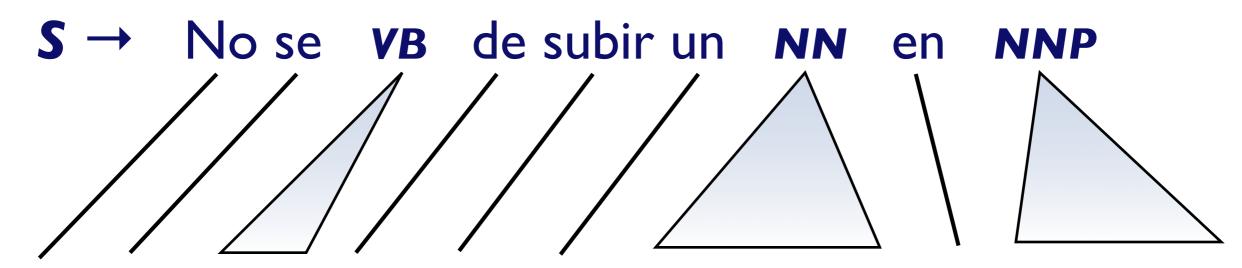




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Many untransformed lexical rules can be applied in linear time



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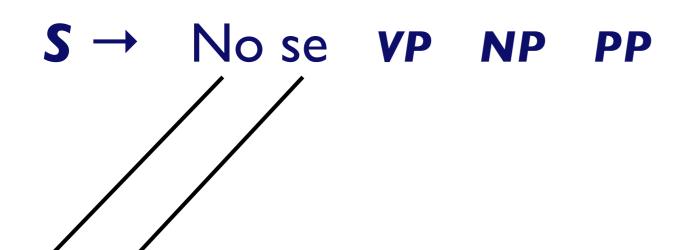
 $S \rightarrow No se VP NP PP$



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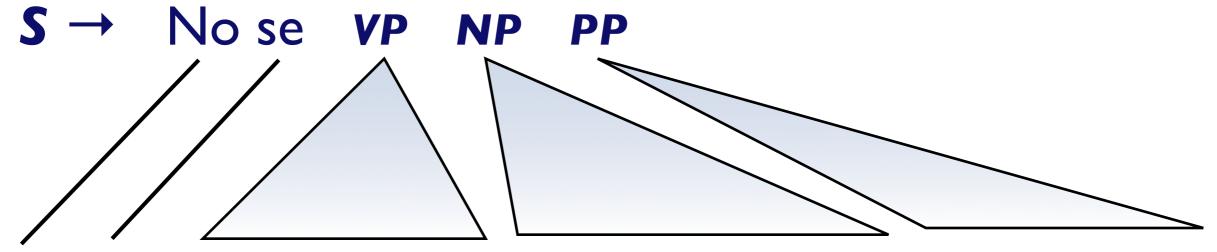




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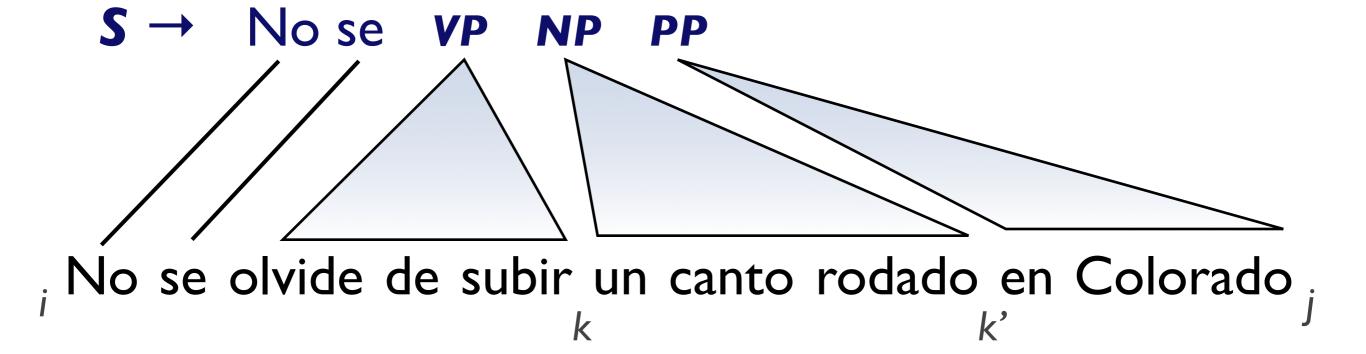




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Problem: Applying adjacent non-terminals is slow



Eliminating Non-terminal Sequences

Lexical Normal Form (LNF)

- (a) lexical rules have at most one adjacent non-terminal
- (b) all unlexicalized rules are binary.



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Original rule: $S \rightarrow No se VB VB un NN PP$

Transformed rules: $S \rightarrow No se VB \sim VB un NN \sim PP$

VB~VB → VB VB

NN~PP → NN PP



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Parsing stages:

- Lexical rules are applied by matching
- Unlexicalized rules are applied by iterating over split points



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Original rule:

 $S \rightarrow No se VB VB un$

SPEED LIMIT
68
sentences per hour

Transformed rules: $S \rightarrow No se VB \sim VB un NN \sim PP$

VB~VB → VB VB

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Parsing stages:

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Lexical Normal Form (LNF)

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Original rule:

 $S \rightarrow No se VB VB$

SPEED 68

Transformed rules: $S \rightarrow No se VB \sim VB$

un

VB~VB → VB VB

NN~PP → NN



Parsing stages:

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Problem: Applying binary rules performs wasted work

$$VP \sim VP \rightarrow VP VP$$

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado



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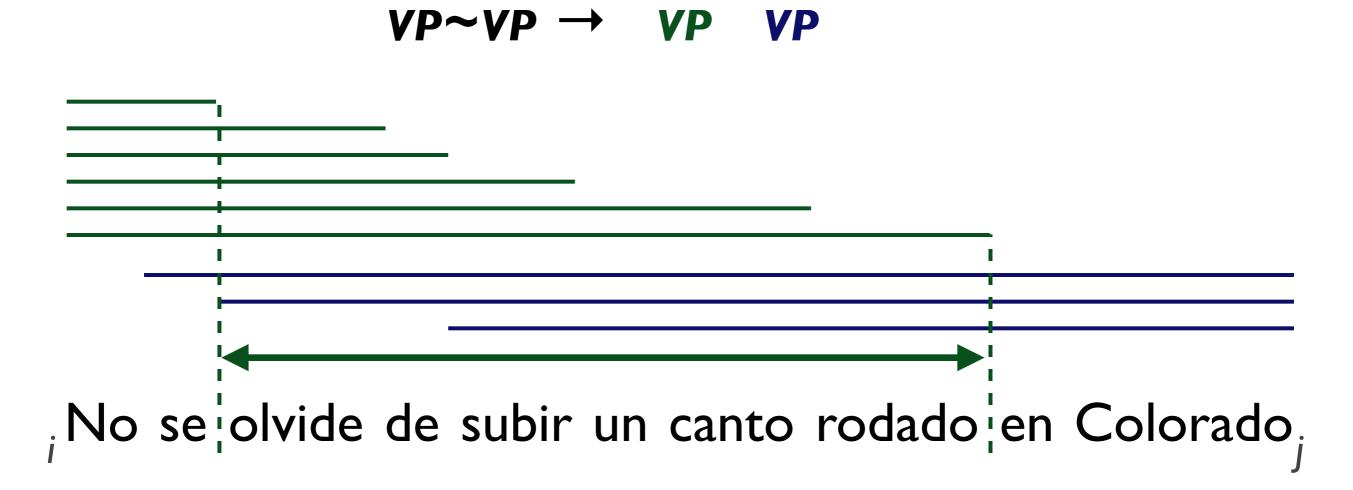
Problem: Applying binary rules performs wasted work

	VP~VP →	VP	VP		
-	_				

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado,

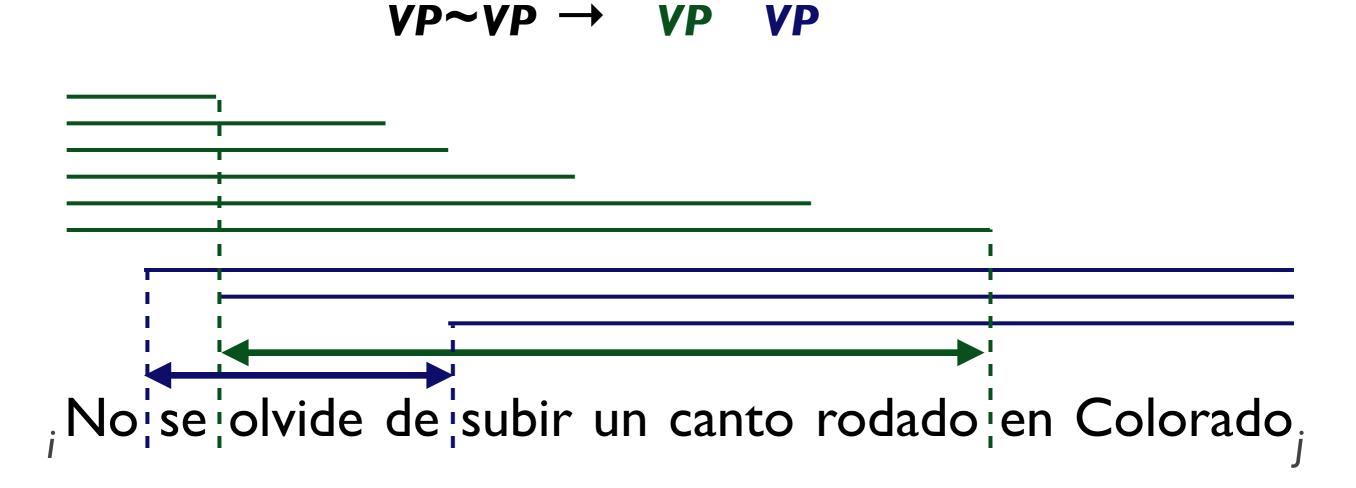


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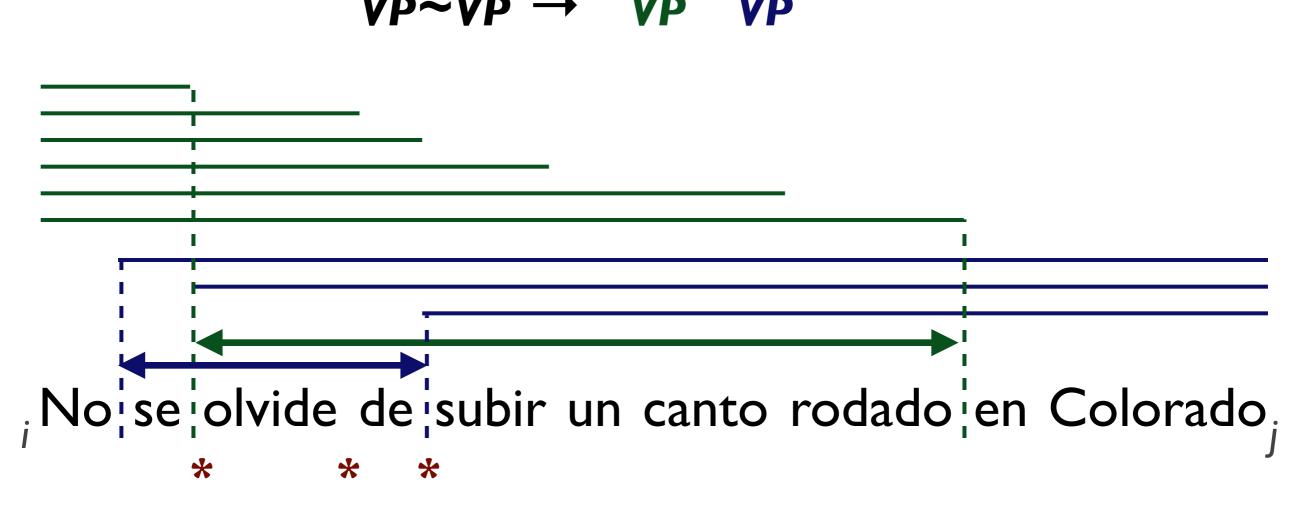


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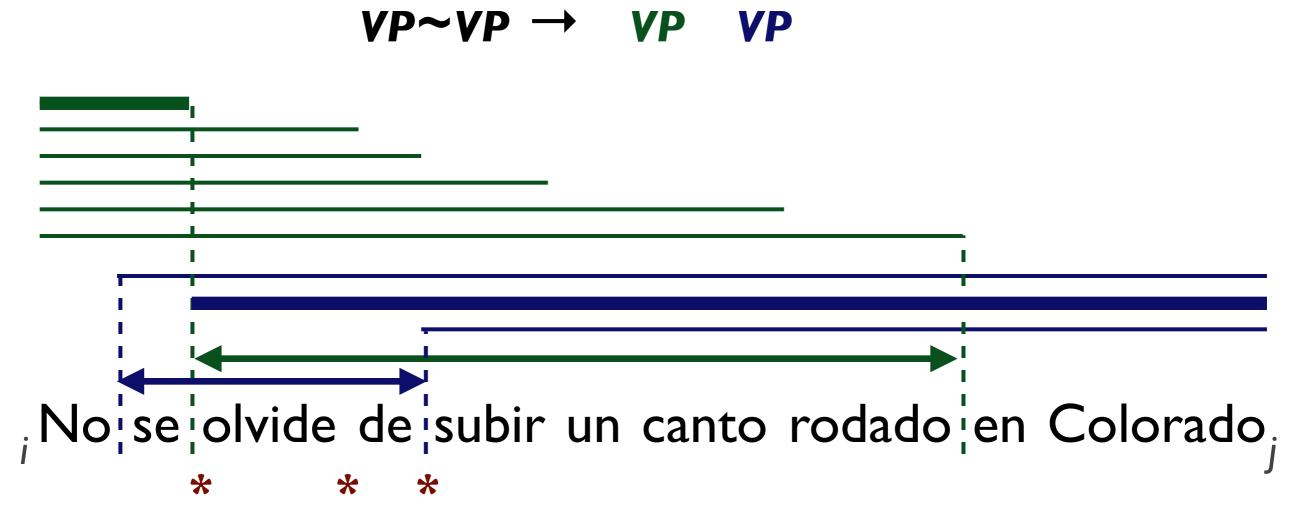


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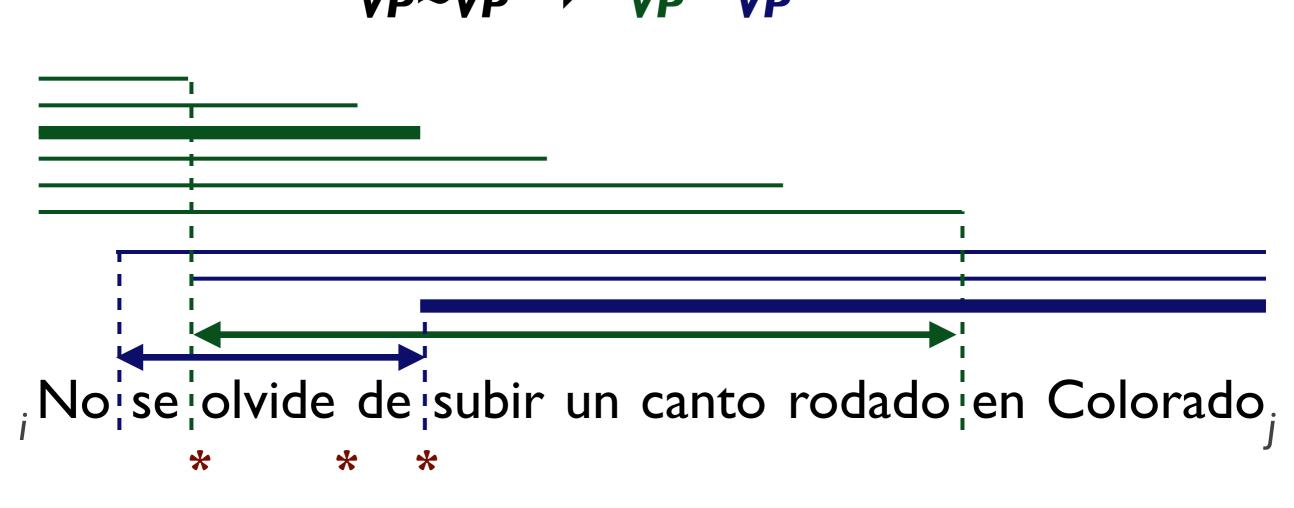


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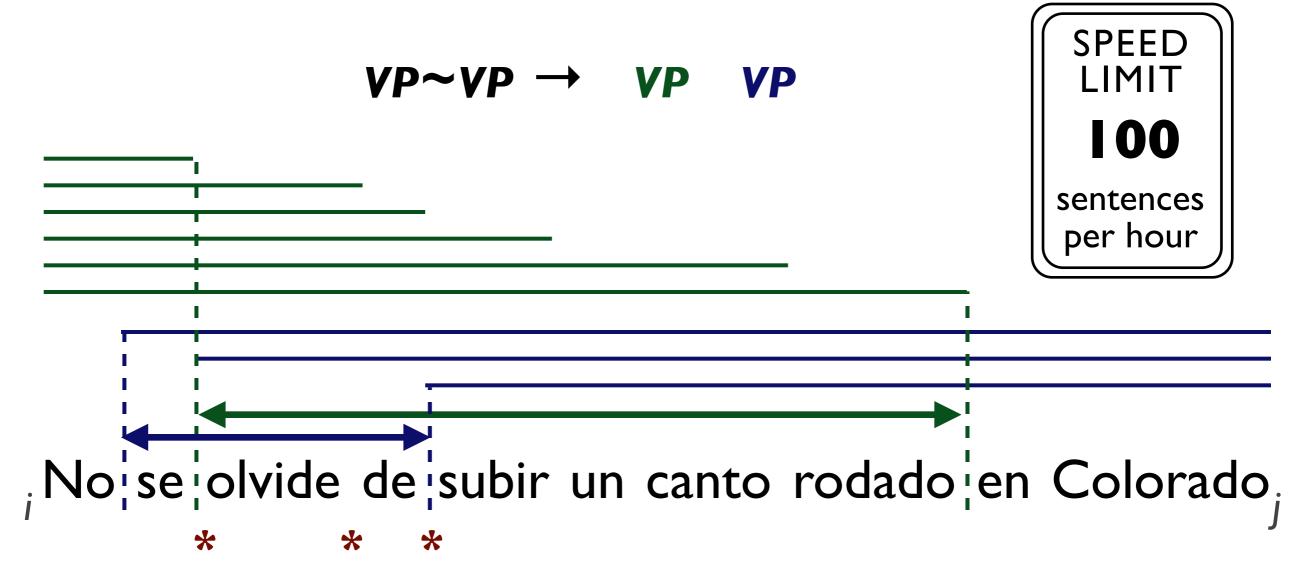


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Problem: Lexical rules can apply to many spans

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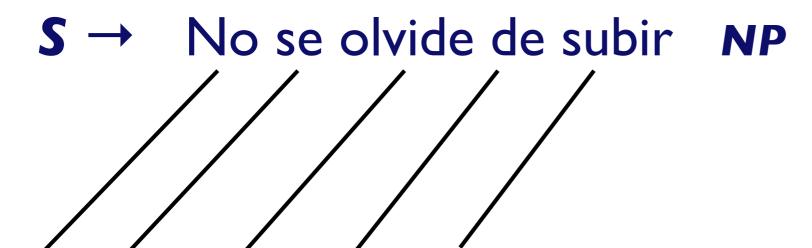
Problem: Lexical rules can apply to many spans

 $S \rightarrow No$ se olvide de subir NP

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado



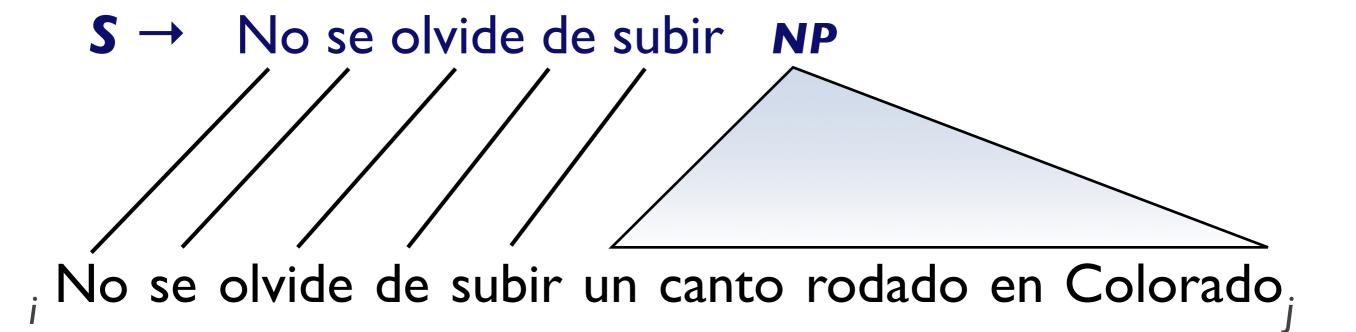
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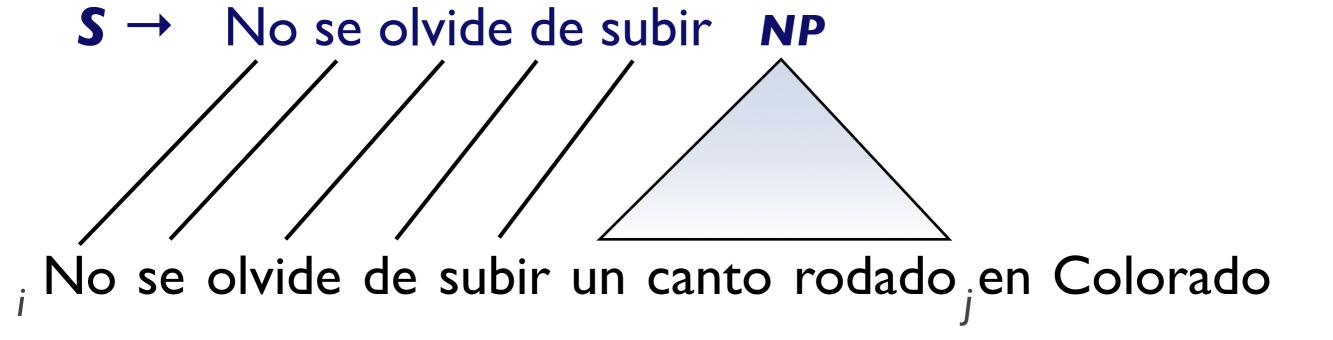
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Anchored Lexical Normal Form (ALNF)

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Transformed rules: $S \rightarrow S/NN^{PP} NN^{PP}$

S/NN~PP → No se VB~VB ur



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All lexical rule yields begin and end with a lexical item



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END ROAD WORK

S/NN~PP → No se VB~VB un

All lexical rule yields begin and end with a lexical item

We must select a binary derivation for each non-terminal sequence

Original:

 $S \rightarrow VB NP NP PP$

Binarization options:

 $S \rightarrow VB\sim NP\sim NP PP$

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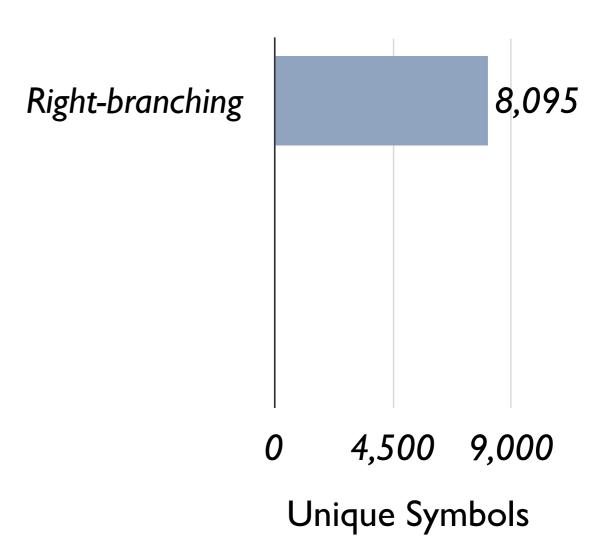
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Binarization of an example sentence-specific grammar





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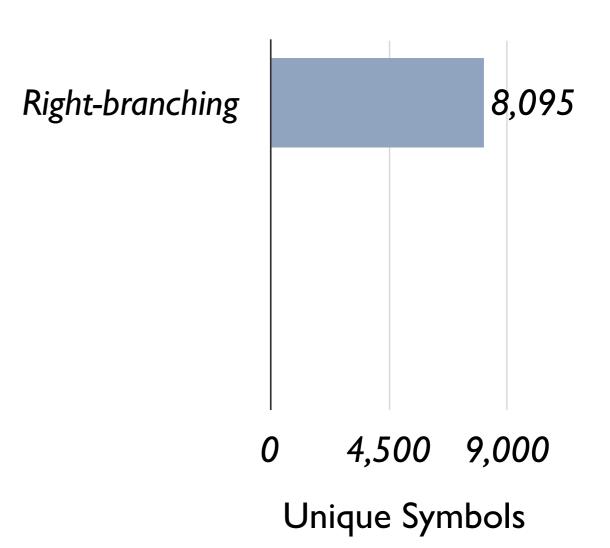
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Objective function:

The minimum number of grammar symbols, such that all non-terminal sequences have binary derivations





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Binarization of an example sentence-specific grammar

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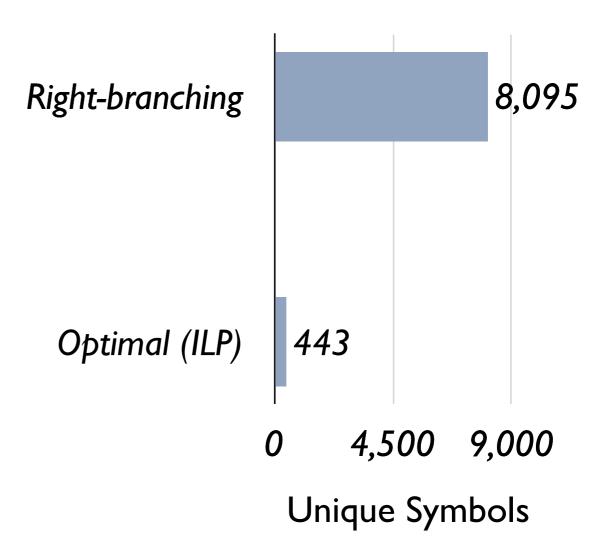
S → VB~NP~NP PP

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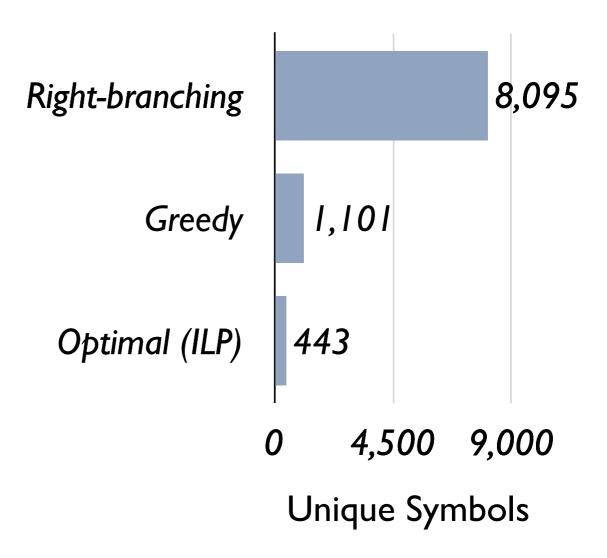
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Binarization of an example sentence-specific grammar





Problem: Certain large rules always introduce new symbols

 $S \rightarrow VBP RB VB TO subir NP VP$



Problem: Certain large rules always introduce new symbols



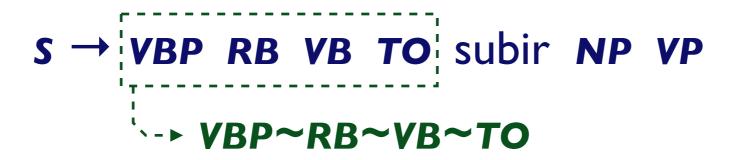
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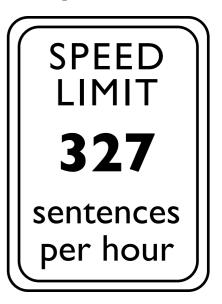
Coarse-to-fine parsing:

- I. Choose a small subset of high-use symbols
- 2. Parse with the coarse grammar and prune unlikely states
- 3. Parse with the fine grammar in the pruned search space



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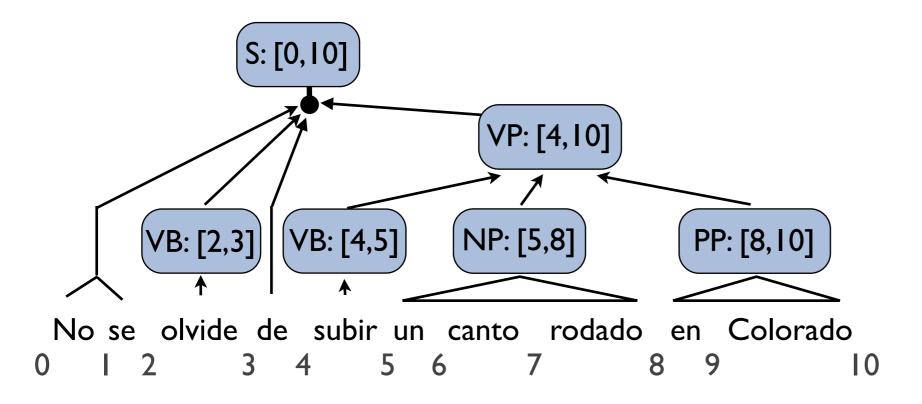
Integrating a Language Model

Approach: Top-down lazy forest reranking with priority queues (a.k.a., cube growing)



Integrating a Language Model

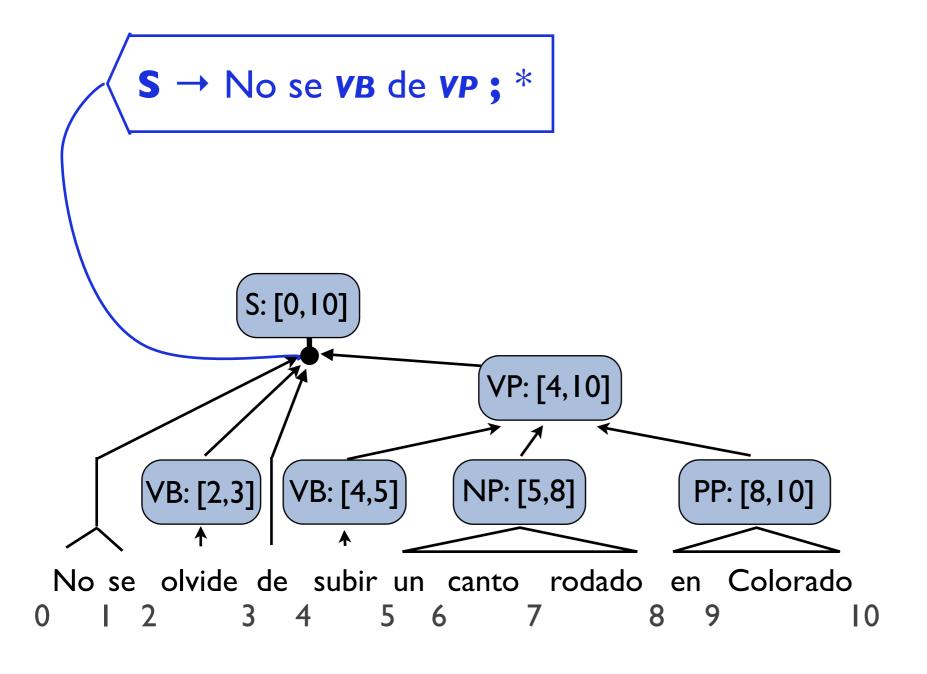
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Integrating a Language Model

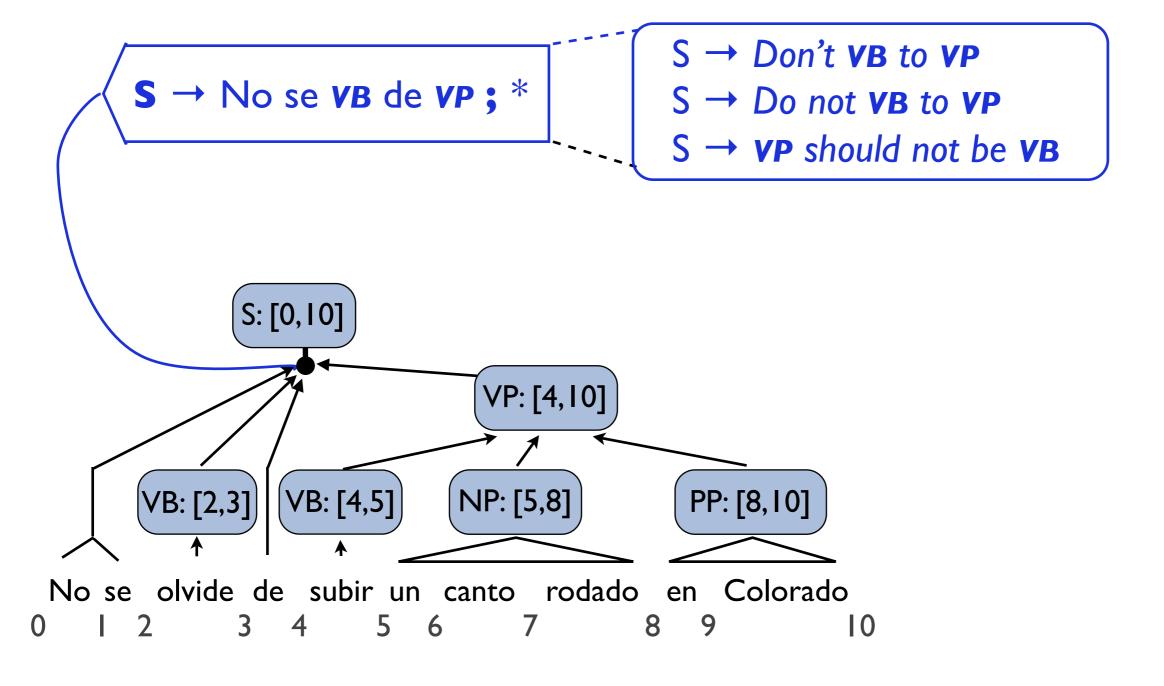
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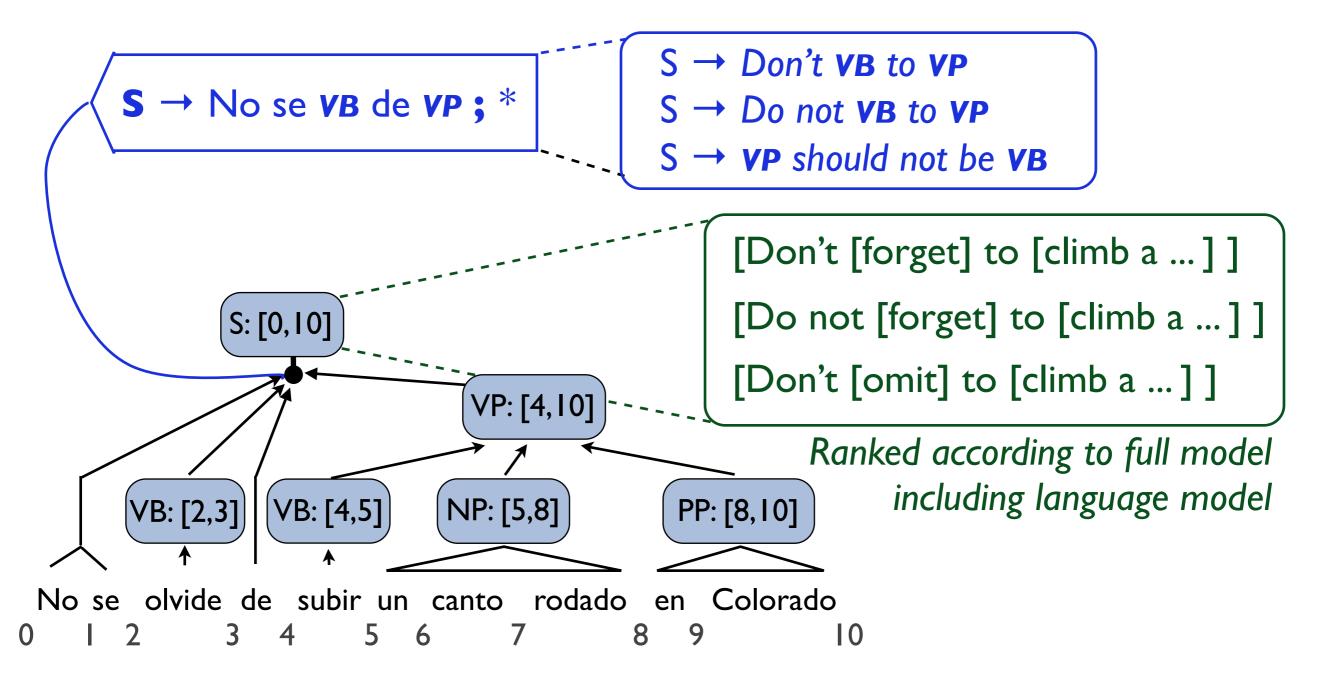
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Coarse-to-Fine LM Integration

Observation: The best translations almost always have a translation model score close to the Viterbi parse score

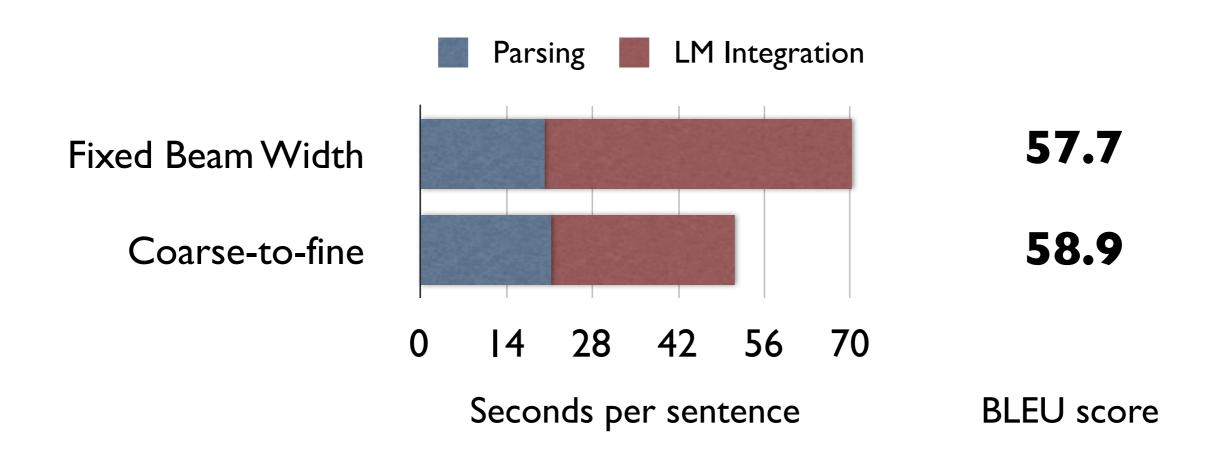
Coarse-to-fine beaming: A forest node's beam size is proportional to its posterior under the translation model



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Coarse-to-fine beaming: A forest node's beam size is proportional to its posterior under the translation model





Summary

- Parsing with the projection of a tree transducer grammar is a non-trivial search problem
- Grammar transformations and algorithmic optimizations decrease parsing time
- Coarse-to-fine search speeds up parsing and makes language model integration more accurate



Thanks!

Questions?



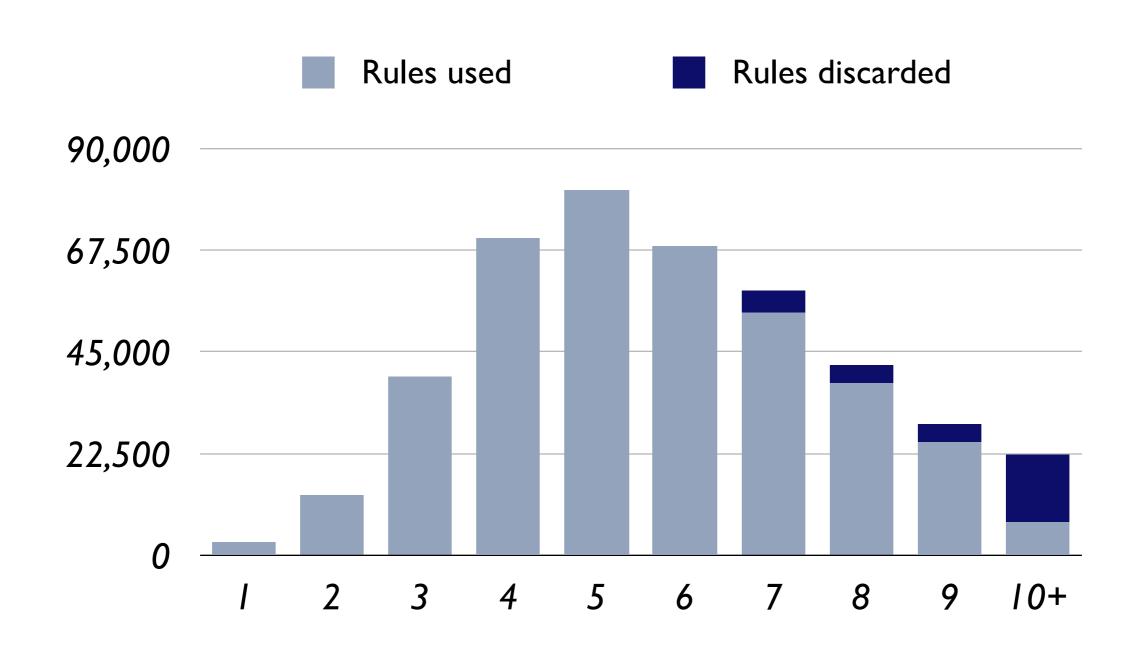


The Size of Tree Transducer Grammars





The Size of Tree Transducer Grammars



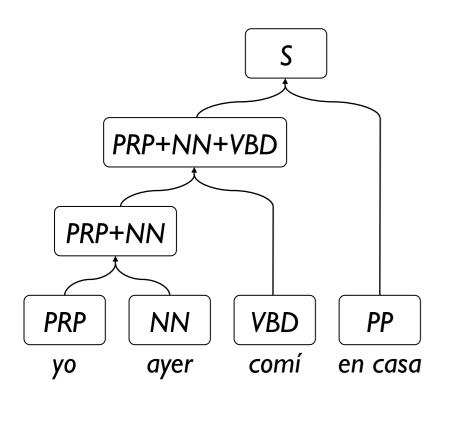


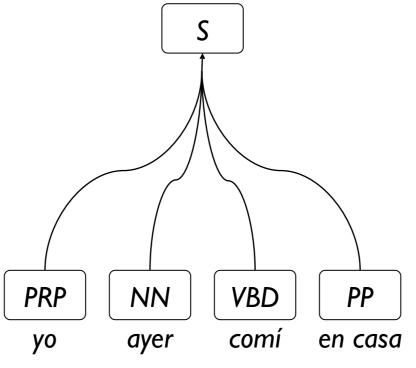
Rebinarizing for LM Integration (ACL '09)

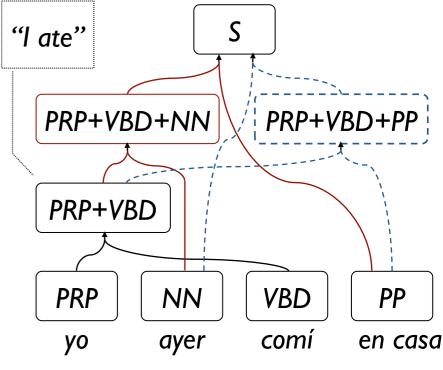
Parse with ALNF grammar

Collapse out binarization

Rebinarize for LM integration







$$S \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} PRP_1 & VBD_3 & NN_2 & PP_4 \\ \hline [[PRP_1 & NN_2] & VBD_3] & PP_4 \\ \\ S \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} PRP_1 & VBD_3 & PP_4 & NN_2 \\ \hline [[PRP_1 & NN_2] & VBD_3] & PP_4 \\ \end{array}$$

$$S \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} [PRP_1 & VBD_3] & NN_2 \end{bmatrix} PP_4$$

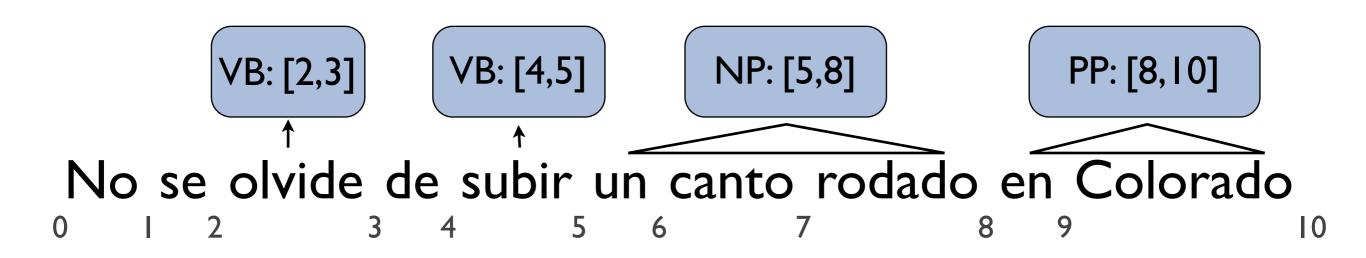
$$PRP_1 & NN_2 & VBD_3 & PP_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} [PRP_1 & VBD_3] & PP_4 \end{bmatrix} NN_2$$

$$PRP_1 & NN_2 & VBD_3 & PP_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

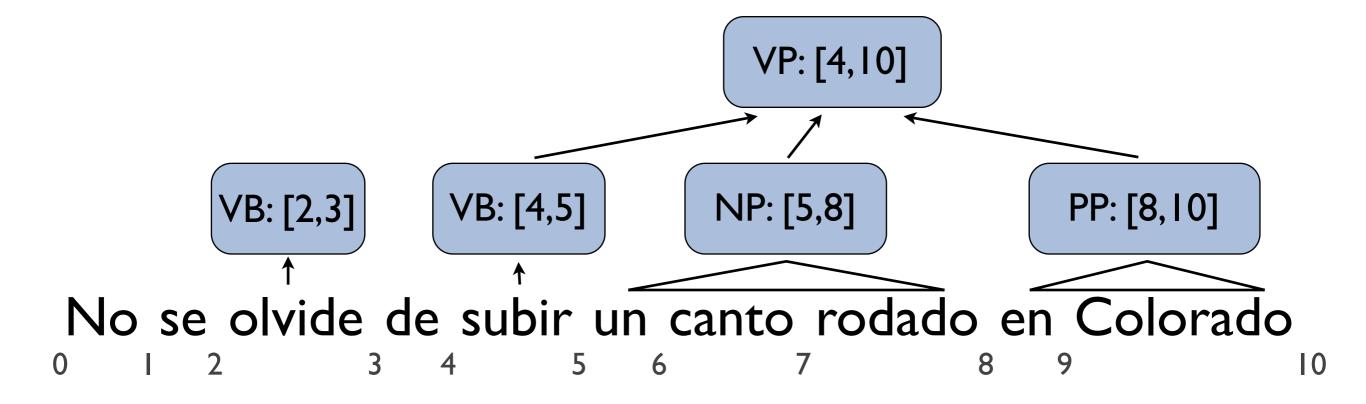


Parse input sentence with source-side grammar projection



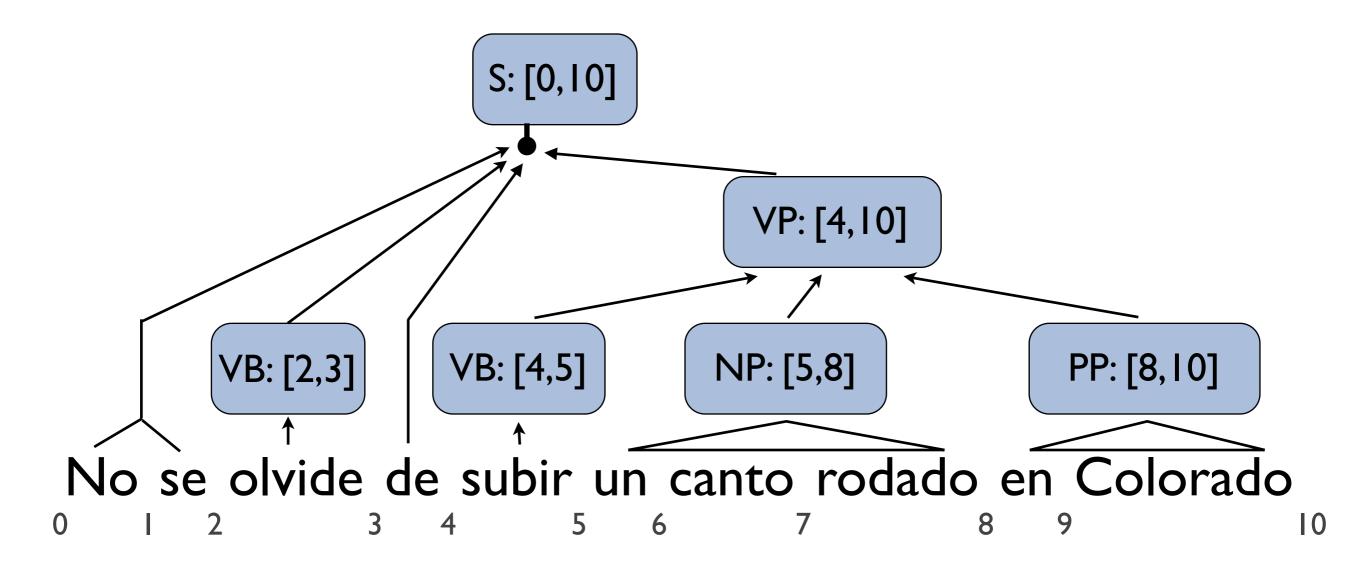


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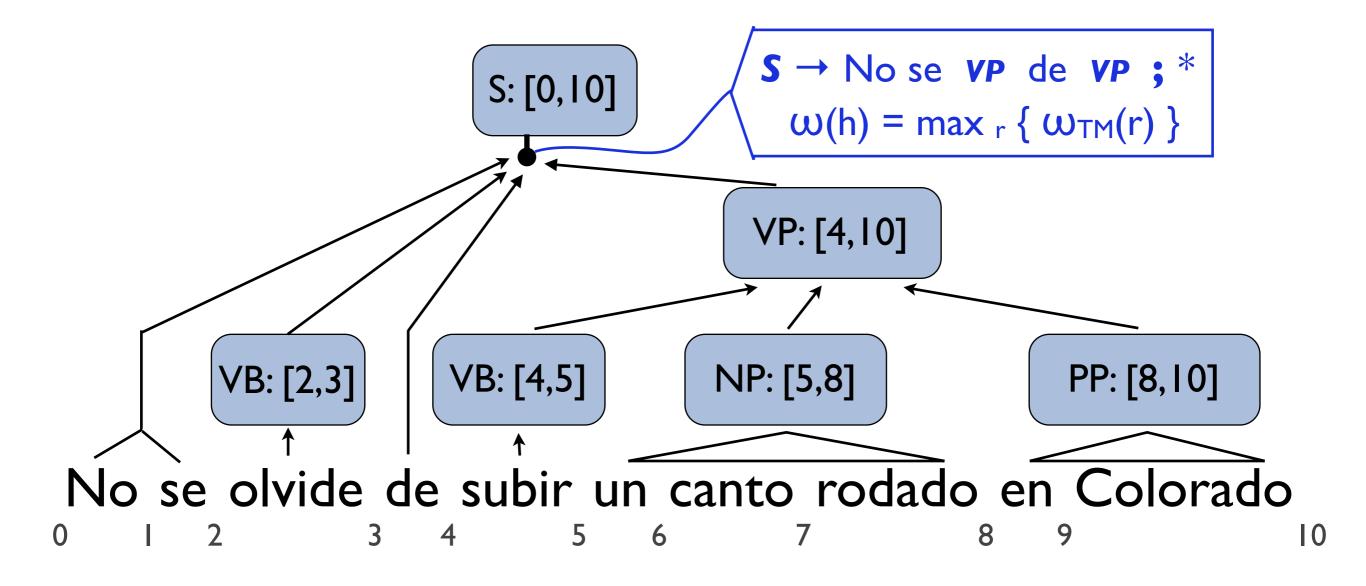


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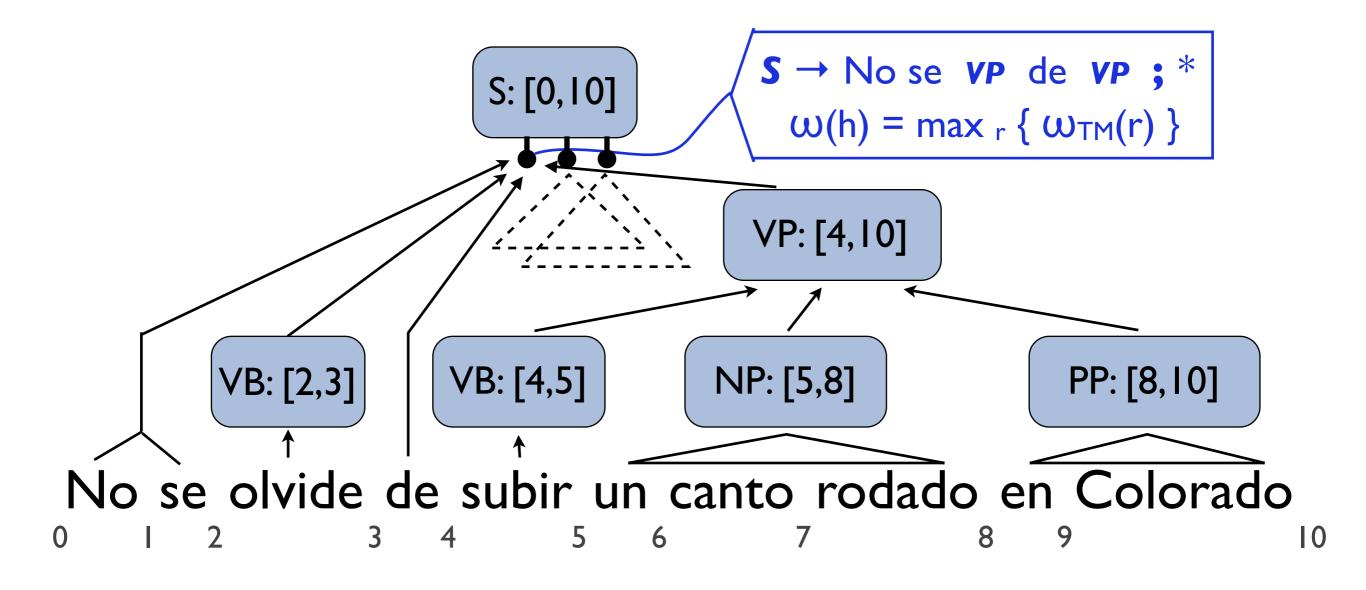


Parse input sentence with source-side grammar projection





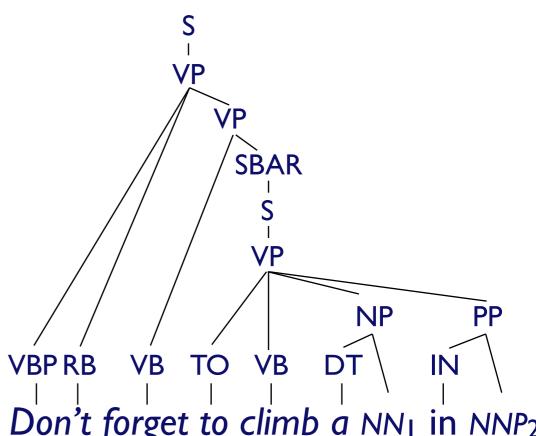
Parse input sentence with source-side grammar projection



Tree Transducer Grammars

No se olvide de subir un canto rodado en Colorado

Rules



No se olvide de subir un NNI en NNP2 ; Don't forget to climb a NNI in NNP2

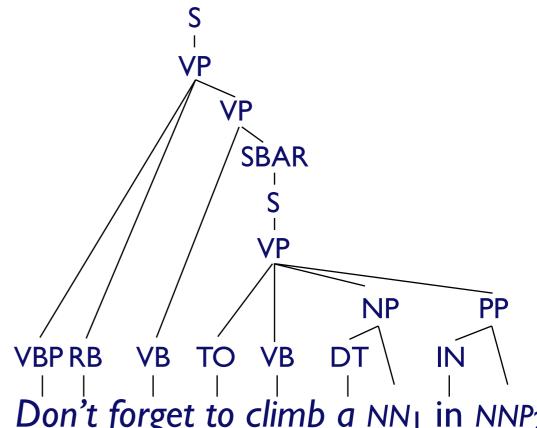
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