

# 语言之物理特征计算

## 基于字符相似度的 机器翻译自动评价技术

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# Foreword

How to do work simply!

For a given sentence, the easiest thing to do is.....

- ❖ Counting
- ❖ Counting words
- ❖ Can they be helpful?

**BLEU method!**

# Motivation

## ❖ Why automatic evaluation for MT?

- ❧ Manual evaluation is expensive, inconsistent and time consuming.
- ❧ MT development need instant feedback on his efforts
  - ❖ Whether my algorithm, my model, new weight help?
- ❧ Large scale, objective evaluation is of substantial significance for any research.

# How ?

- ❖ Do we need to study how people recognize good translation?
  - ❧ Word, phrase, sentence structure and pattern?
  - ❧ A long history of translation argues what is good translation!
- ❖ In most cases, “whether better” matters more than “how better”!
- ❖ Can we accomplish this by a simple way?

# Observations!

- ❖ The closer a (machine) translation is to a professional human translation, the better it is!
  - ❧ A corpus of good quality human reference translations
  - ❧ A numerical translation closeness metric!!!



# Examples

## Example 1:

Candidate 1: It is a guide to action which ensures that the military always obeys the commands of the party

Candidate 2: It is to insure the troops forever hearing the activity guidebook that party direct

Reference 1: It is a guide to action that ensures that the military will forever heed party commands

Reference 2: It is the guiding principle which guarantees the military forces always being under the command of the party

Reference 3: It is the practical guide for the army always to heed the directions of the party

# Match Counting?

- ❖ Ranking the candidates

- ✎ Simply comparing the candidate translation and the reference translations and counts the number of matches.

- ❖ Assumption 1: simple counting method (by unigram word)

- ✎ Counting the number of candidate translation words which occur in any reference translation and then divides by the total number of words in the candidate translation

# Exhausted Counting

## Example 2:

- ❖ Candidate: *the the the the the the the*
  - ❖ Reference1: *the cat is on the mat.*
  - ❖ Reference2: *there is a cat on the mat.*
- ⌘ Simple standard unigram count is 7/7;
  - ⌘ Each word should be modified as exhausted after the match identified;
  - ⌘ Thus, the modified unigram precision is  $2/7$ ;



# Modified Bigram Precision

## Example 1:

Candidate 1: It is a guide to action which ensures that the military always obeys the command of the party

Candidate 2: It is to insure the troops forever hearing the activity guidebook that party direct

Reference 1: It is a guide to action that ensures that the military will forever heed party commands

Reference 2: It is the guiding principle which guarantees the military forces always being under the command of the party

Reference 3: It is the practical guide for the army to heed the directions of the party

- candidate 1 achieves a modified bi-gram precision of 10/17
- whereas the candidate 2 achieves a modified precision of 1/13.

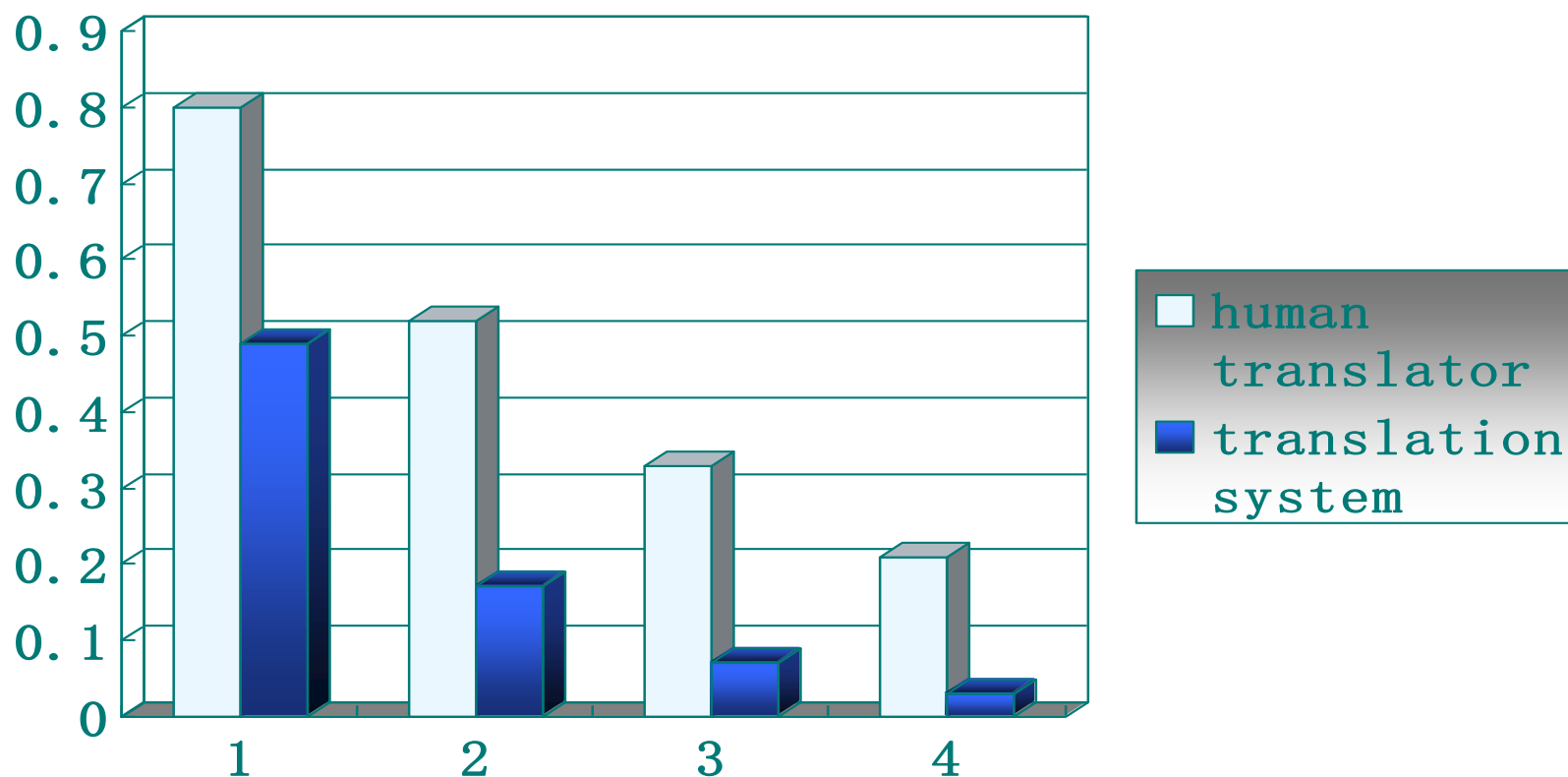
# Are We Reasonable

- ❖ This sort of modified n-gram precision scoring captures two aspects of translation quality
  - ∞ Unigram tends to satisfy adequacy (忠实度)
  - ∞ The longer n-gram matches account for fluency (流利度);

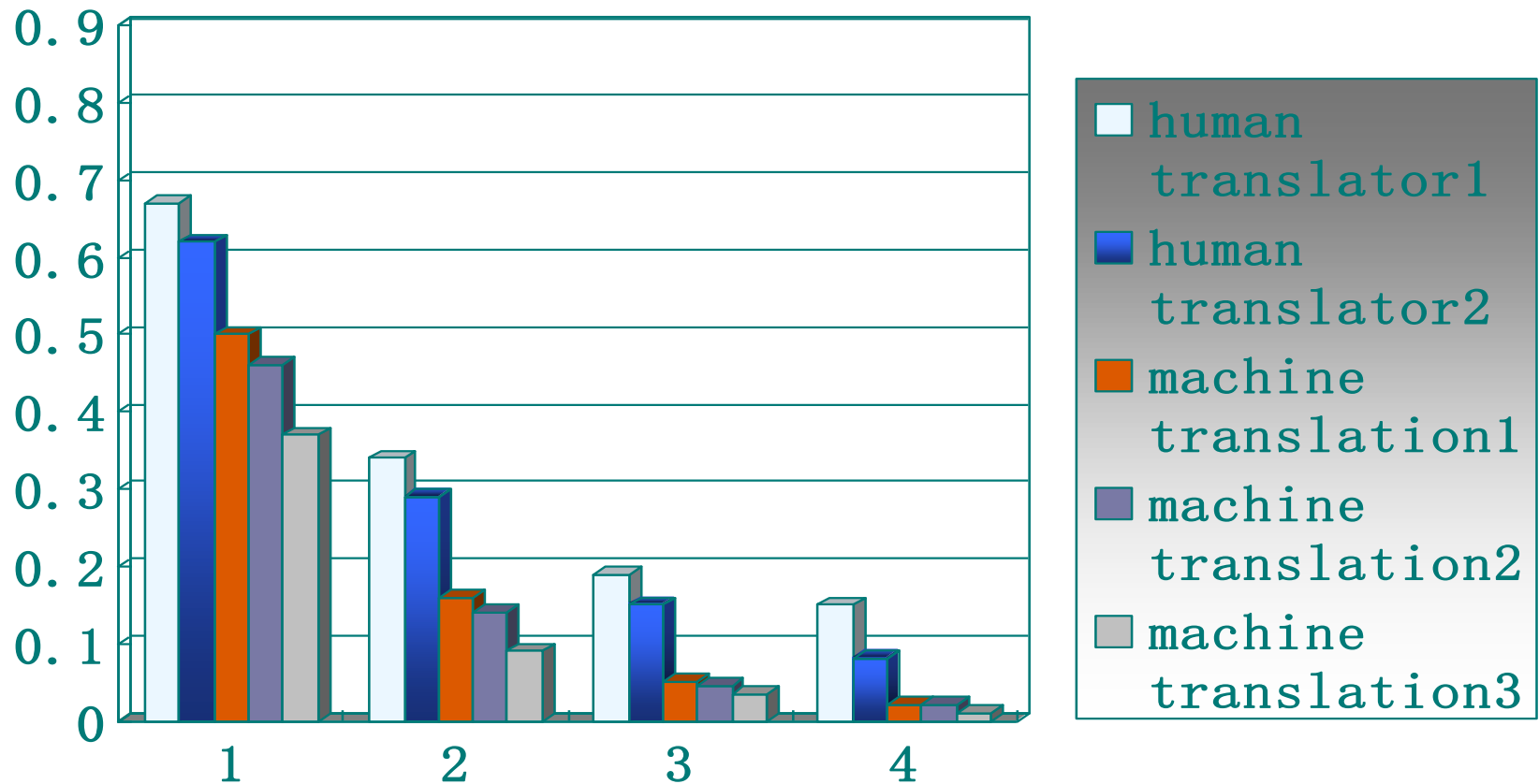
# Modified n-gram Precision on Translation Text

$$P_n = \frac{\sum_{C \in \{\text{candidates}\}} \sum_{n\text{-gram} \in C} \text{Count}_{\text{clip}}(n\text{-gram})}{\sum_{C \in \{\text{candidates}\}} \sum_{n\text{-gram} \in C} \text{Count}(n\text{-gram})}$$

# Compare Human Translator and a Translation System



# Compare Multiple Human Translators and MT Systems





# How to Combine

- ❖ Average?
- ❖ Note the modified  $n$ -gram precision decays roughly exponentially with  $n$ :
  - ∞ Unigram > Bi-gram >> trigram
- ❖ How to take account of this?
  - ∞ Smooth the sharp difference in average!

# Problem: Sentence Length

## ❖ Recall Issue

Candidate1: of the

Reference1: It is a guide to action that ensures that the military will forever heed party commands

Reference2: It is the guiding principle which guarantees the military forces always being under the command of the party

Reference3: It is the practical guide for the army to heed the directions of the party

❖ The modified unigram precision is  $2/2$ , and the modified bigram precision is  $1/1$ !

# Recall is not an Easy Issue

- ❖ Candidate1: I always invariably perpetually do.
- ❖ Candidate2: I always do.
- ❖ Reference1: I always do.
- ❖ Reference2: I invariably do.
- ❖ Reference3: I perpetually do.

Note: The recall rate of candidate1 is better than candidate2, but the translation quality is poorer

# Solution from Mathematics

- ❖ Precision may balance long sentences;
- ❖ We may penalize the short ones with a brevity penalty;
- ❖ Average logarithm against arithmetic average and geometric mean?
  - ∞ Log is a good smoothing function!

# BLEU Metric

$$BLEU = BP \bullet \exp \left( \sum_1^N w_n \log p_n \right)$$

$$BP = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c > r \\ e^{(1-r/c)} & \text{if } c \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$N = 4, w_n = 1 / N$$



# BLEU: An Example

❖ **Candidate 1: the book is on the desk**

❖ **Ref1: there is a book on the desk**

❖ **Ref2: the book is on the table**

unigram:	bigram:	trigram:
	$Count_{clip}(the, book) = 1$	$Count_{clip}(the, book, is) = 1$
	$Count_{clip}(book, is) = 1$	$Count_{clip}(book, is, on) = 1$
	$Count_{clip}(is, on) = 1$	$Count_{clip}(is, on, the) = 1$
	$Count_{clip}(on, the) = 1$	$Count_{clip}(on, the, desk) = 1$
	$Count_{clip}(the, desk) = 1$	
$\sum_{unigram \in C} Count(unigram) = 6$	$\sum_{bigram \in C} Count(bigram) = 5$	$\sum_{trigram \in C} Count(trigram) = 4$
$p_1 = 1$	$p_2 = 1$	$p_3 = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c = 6 \\ r = 6 \end{array} \right\} = e^{1 - \frac{r}{c}} = e^0 = 1 = BP$$

$$BLEU = BP \bullet \exp \left( \sum_{n=1}^N w_n \log p_n \right)$$

$$= \exp \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\log 1 + \log 1 + \log 1) \right] = 1$$

# BLEU Evaluation--Consistency

Figure 5: BLEU predicts Monolingual Judgments

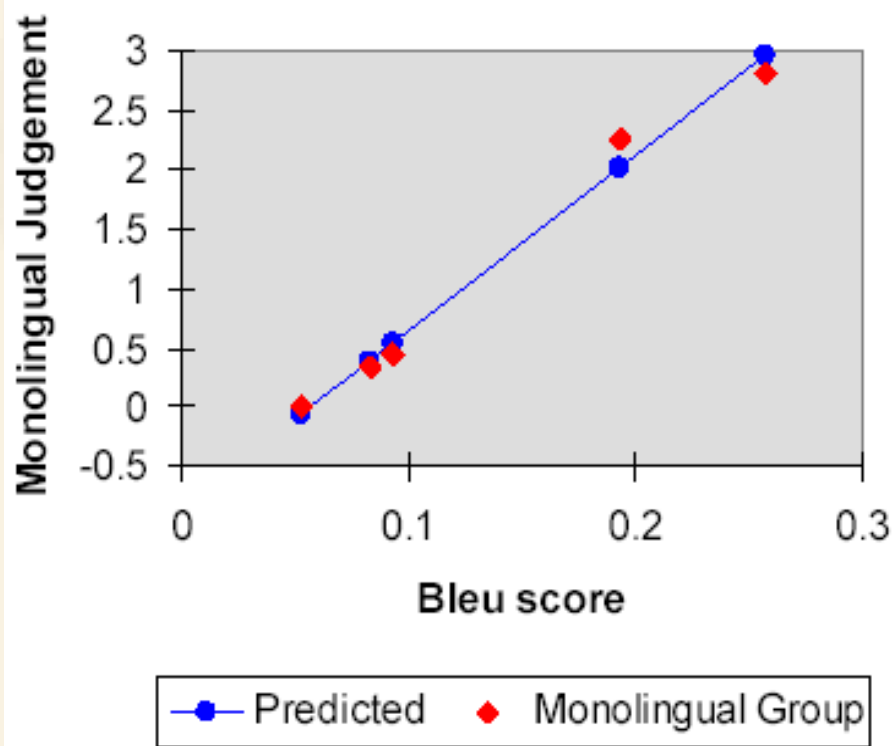
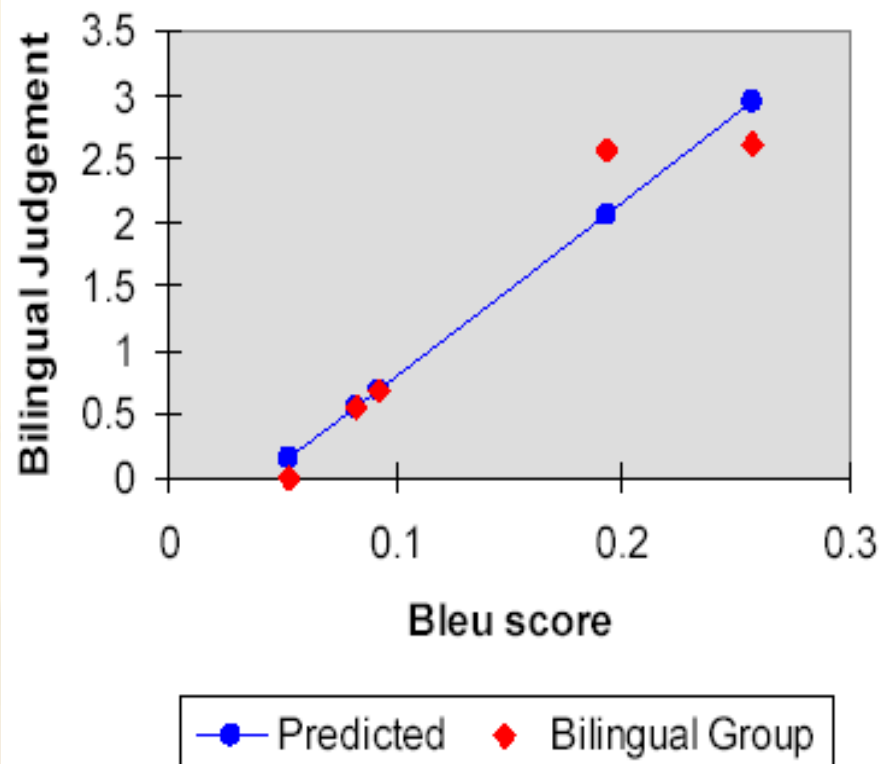


Figure 6: BLEU predicts Bilingual Judgments



# Adopted by NIST for TIDES Project

## ❖ Corpus used to evaluation of N-gram Scoring

Corpus	Source language	#of documents	#of human translations	#MT systems
DARPA 1994 French-English	French	100	2	5
DARPA 1994 Japanese-English	Japanese	100	2	4
DARPA 1994 Spanish-English	Spanish	100	2	4
DARPA 2001 Chinese-English	Chinese	80	11	6

# Correlation between BLEU Score and Human Assessment

Corpus	Systems	Adequacy (%)	Fluency (%) s	Informatic s (%)
DARPA 1994 French-English	5 MT systems	95.7	99.7	91.4
DARPA 1994 Japanese-English	4 MT systems	97.8	85.6	98.3
DARPA 1994 Spanish-English	4 MT systems	97.5	97.2	94.3
DARPA 2001 Chinese-English	6 Commercial systems	95.2	97.1	-

# Outline

## ❖ Summary

- ⌘ How to processing language by simple method;
- ⌘ How to frame your intuition into good formula;
- ⌘ Simple->reliable->beauty



# References

- ❖ The website for NIST MT Evaluation:  
<http://www.nist.gov/speech/tests/mt/index.htm>
- ❖ *BLEU: a method for automatic evaluation of machine translation*, Kishore Papineni, Salim Roukos, Todd Ward, Wei-Jing Zhu, ACL 2002.

The image features a traditional Chinese ink wash painting of plum blossoms. The painting is set against a light beige background with faint, large-scale calligraphic characters. The plum branches are dark and gnarled, with small, delicate blossoms in shades of pink and white. The painting is framed by a decorative border at the top and bottom, consisting of a repeating geometric pattern in gold and brown. The word "Thanks!" is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered over the painting.

Thanks!