

# CS 224n: Assignment #4

This assignment is split into two sections: *Neural Machine Translation with RNNs* and *Analyzing NMT Systems*. The first is primarily coding and implementation focused, whereas the second entirely consists of written, analysis questions. If you get stuck on the first section, you can always work on the second as the two sections are independent of each other. Note that the NMT system is more complicated than the neural networks we have previously constructed within this class and takes about **2 hours to train on a GPU**. Thus, we strongly recommend you get started early with this assignment. Finally, the notation and implementation of the NMT system is a bit tricky, so if you ever get stuck along the way, please come to Office Hours so that the TAs can support you.

**Note:** If you get an *LaTeX Error: File ‘xlatex.sty’ not found* error, please refer to [this](#) page for updating your compiler.

## 1. Neural Machine Translation with RNNs (45 points)

In Machine Translation, our goal is to convert a sentence from the *source* language (e.g. Mandarin Chinese) to the *target* language (e.g. English). In this assignment, we will implement a sequence-to-sequence (Seq2Seq) network with attention, to build a Neural Machine Translation (NMT) system. In this section, we describe the **training procedure** for the proposed NMT system, which uses a Bidirectional LSTM Encoder and a Unidirectional LSTM Decoder.

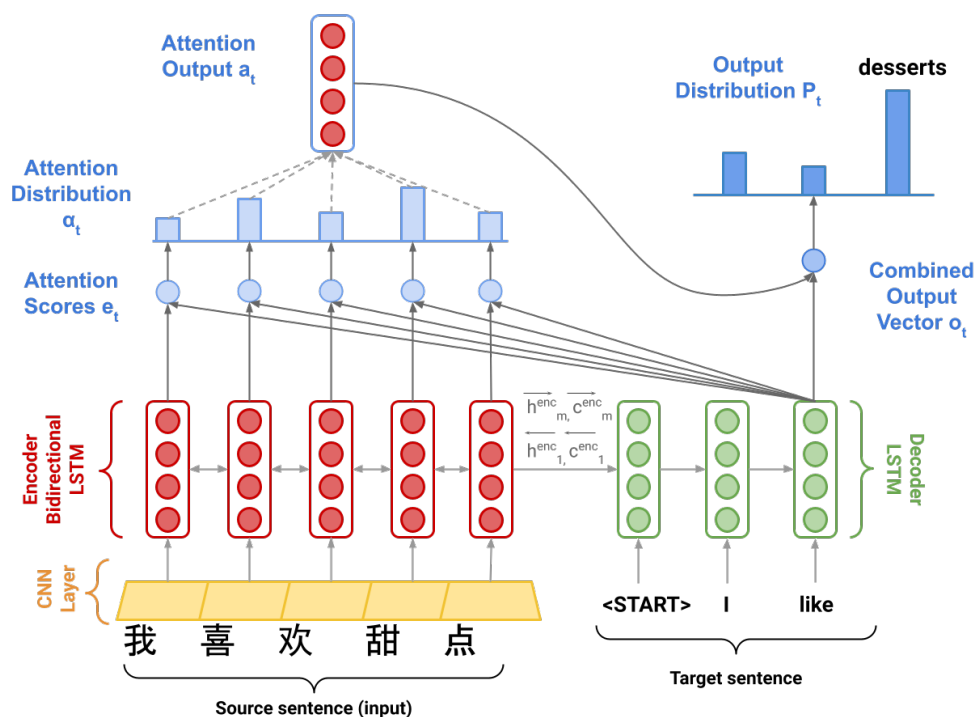


图 1: Seq2Seq Model with Multiplicative Attention, shown on the third step of the decoder. Hidden states  $\vec{h}_i^{\text{enc}}$  and cell states  $\vec{c}_i^{\text{enc}}$  are defined on the next page.

## Model description (training procedure)

Given a sentence in the source language, we look up the character or word embeddings from an **embeddings matrix**, yielding  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m$  ( $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{e \times 1}$ ), where  $m$  is the length of the source sentence and  $e$  is the embedding size. We then feed the embeddings to a **convolutional layer**<sup>1</sup> while maintaining their shapes. We feed the convolutional layer outputs to the **bidirectional encoder**, yielding hidden states and cell states for both the forwards ( $\rightarrow$ ) and backwards ( $\leftarrow$ ) LSTMs. The forwards and backwards versions are concatenated to give hidden states  $\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}$  and cell states  $\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}}$ :

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}} = [\overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}}] \text{ where } \mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2h \times 1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1} \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}} = [\overrightarrow{\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}}}] \text{ where } \mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2h \times 1}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{enc}}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1} \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad (2)$$

We then initialize the **decoder's** first hidden state  $\mathbf{h}_0^{\text{dec}}$  and cell state  $\mathbf{c}_0^{\text{dec}}$  with a linear projection of the encoder's final hidden state and final cell state.<sup>2</sup>

$$\mathbf{h}_0^{\text{dec}} = \mathbf{W}_h[\overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}_m^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}_1^{\text{enc}}}] \text{ where } \mathbf{h}_0^{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}, \mathbf{W}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 2h} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_0^{\text{dec}} = \mathbf{W}_c[\overrightarrow{\mathbf{c}_m^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{c}_1^{\text{enc}}}] \text{ where } \mathbf{c}_0^{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}, \mathbf{W}_c \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 2h} \quad (4)$$

With the decoder initialized, we must now feed it a target sentence. On the  $t^{\text{th}}$  step, we look up the embedding for the  $t^{\text{th}}$  subword,  $\mathbf{y}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{e \times 1}$ . We then concatenate  $\mathbf{y}_t$  with the *combined-output vector*  $\mathbf{o}_{t-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}$  from the previous timestep (we will explain what this is later down this page!) to produce  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{(e+h) \times 1}$ . Note that for the first target subword (i.e. the start token)  $\mathbf{o}_0$  is a zero-vector. We then feed  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_t$  as input to the decoder.

$$\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}}, \mathbf{c}_t^{\text{dec}} = \text{Decoder}(\overline{\mathbf{y}}_t, \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{\text{dec}}, \mathbf{c}_{t-1}^{\text{dec}}) \text{ where } \mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}, \mathbf{c}_t^{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1} \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

We then use  $\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}}$  to compute multiplicative attention over  $\mathbf{h}_1^{\text{enc}}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^{\text{enc}}$ :

$$\mathbf{e}_{t,i} = (\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}})^T \mathbf{W}_{\text{attProj}} \mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}} \text{ where } \mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{attProj}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 2h} \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha_t = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{e}_t) \text{ where } \alpha_t \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1} \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_t = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_{t,i} \mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}} \text{ where } \mathbf{a}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{2h \times 1} \quad (9)$$

$\mathbf{e}_{t,i}$  is a scalar, the  $i$ th element of  $\mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$ , computed using the hidden state of the decoder at the  $t$ th step,  $\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}$ , the attention projection  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{attProj}} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 2h}$ , and the hidden state of the encoder at the  $i$ th step,  $\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2h \times 1}$ .

We now concatenate the decoder hidden state  $\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}}$  with the attention output  $\mathbf{a}_t$  and pass this through a linear layer, tanh, and dropout to attain the *combined-output vector*  $\mathbf{o}_t$ .

<sup>1</sup> Checkout <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks> for an in-depth description for convolutional layers if you are not familiar

<sup>2</sup>If it's not obvious, think about why we regard  $[\overrightarrow{\mathbf{h}_m^{\text{enc}}}, \overleftarrow{\mathbf{h}_1^{\text{enc}}}]$  as the 'final hidden state' of the Encoder.

$$\mathbf{u}_t = [\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}}; \mathbf{a}_t] \text{ where } \mathbf{u}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{3h \times 1} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_t = \mathbf{W}_u \mathbf{u}_t \text{ where } \mathbf{v}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}, \mathbf{W}_u \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 3h} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \text{dropout}(\tanh(\mathbf{v}_t)) \text{ where } \mathbf{o}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1} \quad (12)$$

Then, we produce a probability distribution  $\mathbf{P}_t$  over target subwords at the  $t^{\text{th}}$  timestep:

$$\mathbf{P}_t = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_{\text{vocab}} \mathbf{o}_t) \text{ where } \mathbf{P}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{V_t \times 1}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{vocab}} \in \mathbb{R}^{V_t \times h} \quad (13)$$

Here,  $V_t$  is the size of the target vocabulary. Finally, to train the network we then compute the cross entropy loss between  $\mathbf{P}_t$  and  $\mathbf{g}_t$ , where  $\mathbf{g}_t$  is the one-hot vector of the target subword at timestep  $t$ :

$$J_t(\theta) = \text{CrossEntropy}(\mathbf{P}_t, \mathbf{g}_t) \quad (14)$$

Here,  $\theta$  represents all the parameters of the model and  $J_t(\theta)$  is the loss on step  $t$  of the decoder. Now that we have described the model, let's try implementing it for Mandarin Chinese to English translation!

## Setting up your Virtual Machine

Follow the instructions in the [CS224n: GCP Guide 2024](#) (link also provided on website and Ed) in order to create your VM instance. This should take you approximately 60 minutes. Though you will need the GPU to train your model, we strongly advise that you first develop the code locally and ensure that it runs, before attempting to train it on your VM. GPU time is expensive and limited. It takes approximately **1.5 to 2 hours** to train the NMT system. We don't want you to accidentally use all your GPU time for debugging your model rather than training and evaluating it. Finally, **make sure that your VM is turned off whenever you are not using it.**

**If your GCP subscription runs out of money, your VM will be temporarily locked and inaccessible. If that happens, please make a private Ed post describing the situation.**

In order to run the model code on your **local** machine, please run the following command to create the proper virtual environment:

```
conda env create --file local_env.yml
```

Note that this virtual environment **will not** be needed on the VM.

## Implementation and written questions

- (a) (2 points) (coding) In order to apply tensor operations, we must ensure that the sentences in a given batch are of the same length. Thus, we must identify the longest sentence in a batch and pad others to be the same length. Implement the `pad_sents` function in `utils.py`, which shall produce these padded sentences.

- (b) (3 points) (coding) Implement the `__init__` function in `model_embeddings.py` to initialize the necessary source and target embeddings.
- (c) (4 points) (coding) Implement the `__init__` function in `nmt_model.py` to initialize the necessary model layers (LSTM, CNN, projection, and dropout) for the NMT system.
- (d) (8 points) (coding) Implement the `encode` function in `nmt_model.py`. This function converts the padded source sentences into the tensor  $\mathbf{X}$ , generates  $\mathbf{h}_1^{\text{enc}}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^{\text{enc}}$ , and computes the initial state  $\mathbf{h}_0^{\text{dec}}$  and initial cell  $\mathbf{c}_0^{\text{dec}}$  for the Decoder. You can run a non-comprehensive sanity check by executing:

```
python sanity_check.py 1d
```

- (e) (8 points) (coding) Implement the `decode` function in `nmt_model.py`. This function constructs  $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$  and runs the `step` function over every timestep for the input. You can run a non-comprehensive sanity check by executing:

```
python sanity_check.py 1e
```

- (f) (10 points) (coding) Implement the `step` function in `nmt_model.py`. This function applies the Decoder's LSTM cell for a single timestep, computing the encoding of the target subword  $\mathbf{h}_t^{\text{dec}}$ , the attention scores  $\mathbf{e}_t$ , attention distribution  $\alpha_t$ , the attention output  $\mathbf{a}_t$ , and finally the combined output  $\mathbf{o}_t$ . You can run a non-comprehensive sanity check by executing:

```
python sanity_check.py 1f
```

- (g) (3 points) (written) The `generate_sent_masks()` function in `nmt_model.py` produces a tensor called `enc_masks`. It has shape (batch size, max source sentence length) and contains 1s in positions corresponding to 'pad' tokens in the input, and 0s for non-pad tokens. Look at how the masks are used during the attention computation in the `step()` function (lines 311-312). First explain (in around three sentences) what effect the masks have on the entire attention computation. Then explain (in one or two sentences) why it is necessary to use the masks in this way.

**Solution:** Applying this mask, sets values of  $\mathbf{e}_t$  corresponding to padded words (outside of the sentence) to  $-\infty$ . After applying softmax this results in zero values for elements of  $\alpha_t$  (See eq. (8)). Finally, as can be seen from eq. (9) this leads to complete ignore of encoding of padded words:  $\mathbf{h}_i^{\text{enc}}$  is ignored in attention computation for  $i$  larger than sentence length. This is done in to ignore the influence of padding words when computing the attention scores. If this isn't done, decoder will use encodings of padded words, which may lead to unexpected results.

Now it's time to get things running! As noted earlier, we recommend that you develop the code on your personal computer. Confirm that you are running in the proper conda environment and then execute the following command to train the model on your local machine:

```
sh run.sh train_local
(Windows) run.bat train_local
```

For a faster way to debug by training on less data, you can run the following instead:

```
sh run.sh train_debug
(Windows) run.bat debug
```

To help with monitoring and debugging, the starter code uses tensorboard to log loss and perplexity during training using TensorBoard<sup>3</sup>. TensorBoard provides tools for logging and visualizing training information from experiments. To open TensorBoard, run the following in your conda environment:

```
tensorboard --logdir=runs
```

You should see a significant decrease in loss during the initial iterations. Once you have ensured that your code does not crash (i.e. let it run till iter 10 or iter 20), power on your VM from the Google Cloud Console. Then read the *Transferring Files From Your Instance To Your Computer* section of the [CS224n: GCP Guide 2024](#) (link also given on website and Ed) for instructions on how to upload your code to the VM.

Next, install necessary packages to your VM by running:

```
pip install -r gpu_requirements.txt
```

Finally, as suggested in the *Other Tips* section of the GCP Guide, create a new `tmux` session. Concretely, run the following command to create tmux session called `nmt`.

```
tmux new -s nmt
```

Once your VM is configured and you are in a tmux session, execute:

```
sh run.sh train
(Windows) run.bat train
```

Once you know your code is running properly, you can detach from session and close your ssh connection to the server. To detach from the session, run:

```
tmux detach
```

You can return to your training model by ssh-ing back into the server and attaching to the tmux session by running:

```
tmux a -t nmt
```

- (h) (3 points) (written) Once your model is done training (**this should take under 2 hours on the VM**), execute the following command to test the model:

```
sh run.sh test
(Windows) run.bat test
```

Please report the model's corpus BLEU Score. It should be larger than 18.

**Solution:** BLEU score is 19.8896

- (i) (4 points) (written) In class, we learned about dot product attention, multiplicative attention, and additive attention. As a reminder, dot product attention is  $\mathbf{e}_{t,i} = \mathbf{s}_t^T \mathbf{h}_i$ , multiplicative attention is  $\mathbf{e}_{t,i} = \mathbf{s}_t^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{h}_i$ , and additive attention is  $\mathbf{e}_{t,i} = \mathbf{v}^T \tanh(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{h}_i + \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{s}_t)$ .

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<sup>3</sup><https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/tensorboard.html>

- i. (2 points) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of *dot product attention* compared to multiplicative attention.
- ii. (2 points) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of *additive attention* compared to multiplicative attention.

**Solution:**

- i. (2 points) Dot product attention.
  - Advantage: dot product attention is computationally efficient and simpler to implement compared to multiplicative attention.
  - Disadvantage: dot product attention can be sensitive to the scale of the input vectors, which can lead to issues with vanishing or exploding gradients during training.
- ii. (2 points) Additive attention.
  - Advantage: Additive attention is more flexible in modeling complex relationships between query and key vectors because it uses learnable parameters to compute the attention scores.
  - Disadvantage: Additive attention introduces additional learnable parameters, making the model more complex and potentially harder to train.

## 2. Analyzing NMT Systems (25 points)

- (a) (3 points) Look at the `src.vocab` file for some examples of phrases and words in the source language vocabulary. When encoding an input Mandarin Chinese sequence into “pieces” in the vocabulary, the tokenizer maps the sequence to a series of vocabulary items, each consisting of one or more characters (thanks to the `sentencepiece` tokenizer, we can perform this segmentation even when the original text has no white space). Given this information, how could adding a 1D Convolutional layer after the embedding layer and before passing the embeddings into the bidirectional encoder help our NMT system? **Hint:** each Mandarin Chinese character is either an entire word or a morpheme in a word. Look up the meanings of 电, 脑, and 电脑 separately for an example. The characters 电 (electricity) and 脑 (brain) when combined into the phrase 电脑 mean computer.

**Solution:** Since Chinese text often lacks explicit word boundaries, the convolutional layer can identify meaningful character combinations, helping the model learn relevant information and improving translation quality by better handling the intricacies of the language’s character-based structure.

- (b) (8 points) Here we present a series of errors we found in the outputs of our NMT model (which is the same as the one you just trained). For each example of a reference (i.e., ‘gold’) English translation, and NMT (i.e., ‘model’) English translation, please:
1. Identify the error in the NMT translation.
  2. Provide possible reason(s) why the model may have made the error (either due to a specific linguistic construct or a specific model limitation).
  3. Describe one possible way we might alter the NMT system to fix the observed error. There are more than one possible fixes for an error. For example, it could be tweaking the size of the hidden layers or changing the attention mechanism.

Below are the translations that you should analyze as described above. Only analyze the underlined error in each sentence. **Rest assured that you don’t need to know Mandarin to answer these questions. You just need to know English!** If, however, you would like some additional color on the source sentences, feel free to use a resource like [https://www.archchinese.com/chinese\\_english\\_dictionary.html](https://www.archchinese.com/chinese_english_dictionary.html) to look up words. Feel free to search the training data file to have a better sense of how often certain characters occur.

- i. (2 points) **Source Sentence:** 贼人其后被警方拘捕及被判处盗窃罪名成立。  
**Reference Translation:** the culprits were subsequently arrested and convicted.  
**NMT Translation:** the culprit was subsequently arrested and sentenced to theft.

**Solution:**

1. The number agreement is incorrect.
2. Chinese does not use explicit plural forms as in English.
3. Enhancing the model’s understanding of plurality and agreement in the context of Chinese sentences could help address this error. This might involve training the model on a more diverse dataset with a focus on agreement rules and structures in both languages.

- ii. (2 points) **Source Sentence:** 几乎已经没有地方容纳这些人, 资源已经用尽。

**Reference Translation:** *there is almost no space to accommodate these people, and resources have run out.*

**NMT Translation:** *the resources have been exhausted and resources have been exhausted.*

**Solution:**

1. The NMT translation repeats "resources have been exhausted" twice, leading to redundancy.
2. The model may have generated redundant text due to a lack of contextual understanding.
3. Implementing better redundancy detection mechanisms in the NMT system could help prevent such errors.

- iii. (2 points) **Source Sentence:** 当局已经宣布今天是国殇日。

**Reference Translation:** *authorities have announced a national mourning today.*

**NMT Translation:** *the administration has announced today's day.*

**Solution:**

1. The NMT translation incorrectly translates "today's day," which is redundant.
2. The model might not have sufficient context or knowledge about cultural and linguistic nuances.
3. One way to address this error is to enrich the training data with more examples of similar terms and their translations in the target language.

- iv. (2 points) **Source Sentence**<sup>4</sup>: 俗语有云:“唔做唔错”。

**Reference Translation:** *“act not, err not”, so a saying goes.*

**NMT Translation:** *as the saying goes, “it's not wrong.”*

**Solution:**

1. The translation fails to capture the meaning of the source idiom. Instead, it provides a literal translation that does not convey the intended message.
2. The model may lack sufficient understanding of idiomatic expressions and their cultural nuances, resulting in a literal translation.
3. Training the NMT model with a broader range of idiomatic expressions could help improve the translation of idioms.

- (c) (14 points) BLEU score is the most commonly used automatic evaluation metric for NMT systems. It is usually calculated across the entire test set, but here we will consider BLEU defined for a single example.<sup>5</sup> Suppose we have a source sentence  $\mathbf{s}$ , a set of  $k$  reference translations  $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_k$ , and a candidate translation  $\mathbf{c}$ . To compute the BLEU score of  $\mathbf{c}$ , we first compute the *modified  $n$ -gram precision*  $p_n$  of  $\mathbf{c}$ , for each of  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , where  $n$  is the  $n$

<sup>4</sup>This is a Cantonese sentence! The data used in this assignment comes from GALE Phase 3, which is a compilation of news written in simplified Chinese from various sources scraped from the internet along with their translations. For more details, see <https://catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2017T02>.

<sup>5</sup>This definition of sentence-level BLEU score matches the `sentence_bleu()` function in the `nlTK` Python package. Note that the `NLTK` function is sensitive to capitalization. In this question, all text is lowercased, so capitalization is irrelevant. [http://www.nltk.org/api/nltk.translate.html#nltk.translate.bleu\\_score.sentence\\_bleu](http://www.nltk.org/api/nltk.translate.html#nltk.translate.bleu_score.sentence_bleu)



in  $n$ -gram:

$$p_n = \frac{\sum_{\text{ngram} \in \mathbf{c}} \min \left( \max_{i=1, \dots, k} \text{Count}_{\mathbf{r}_i}(\text{ngram}), \text{Count}_{\mathbf{c}}(\text{ngram}) \right)}{\sum_{\text{ngram} \in \mathbf{c}} \text{Count}_{\mathbf{c}}(\text{ngram})} \quad (15)$$

Here, for each of the  $n$ -grams that appear in the candidate translation  $\mathbf{c}$ , we count the maximum number of times it appears in any one reference translation, capped by the number of times it appears in  $\mathbf{c}$  (this is the numerator). We divide this by the number of  $n$ -grams in  $\mathbf{c}$  (denominator).

Next, we compute the *brevity penalty* BP. Let  $\text{len}(c)$  be the length of  $\mathbf{c}$  and let  $\text{len}(r)$  be the length of the reference translation that is closest to  $\text{len}(c)$  (in the case of two equally-close reference translation lengths, choose  $\text{len}(r)$  as the shorter one).

$$BP = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{len}(c) \geq \text{len}(r) \\ \exp \left( 1 - \frac{\text{len}(r)}{\text{len}(c)} \right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Lastly, the BLEU score for candidate  $\mathbf{c}$  with respect to  $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_k$  is:

$$BLEU = BP \times \exp \left( \sum_{n=1}^4 \lambda_n \log p_n \right) \quad (17)$$

where  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  are weights that sum to 1. The log here is natural log.

i. (5 points) Please consider this example:

Source Sentence  $\mathbf{s}$ : 需要有充足和可预测的资源。

Reference Translation  $\mathbf{r}_1$ : *resources have to be sufficient and they have to be predictable*

Reference Translation  $\mathbf{r}_2$ : *adequate and predictable resources are required*

NMT Translation  $\mathbf{c}_1$ : there is a need for adequate and predictable resources

NMT Translation  $\mathbf{c}_2$ : resources be sufficient and predictable to

Please compute the BLEU scores for  $\mathbf{c}_1$  and  $\mathbf{c}_2$ . Let  $\lambda_i = 0.5$  for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$  and  $\lambda_i = 0$  for  $i \in \{3, 4\}$  (**this means we ignore 3-grams and 4-grams**, i.e., don't compute  $p_3$  or  $p_4$ ). When computing BLEU scores, show your work (i.e., show your computed values for  $p_1, p_2, \text{len}(c), \text{len}(r)$  and  $BP$ ). Note that the BLEU scores can be expressed between 0 and 1 or between 0 and 100. The code is using the 0 to 100 scale while in this question we are using the **0 to 1** scale. Please round your responses to 3 decimal places.

Which of the two NMT translations is considered the better translation according to the BLEU Score? Do you agree that it is the better translation?

**Solution:** Let me consider  $\mathbf{c}_1$ . It has  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_1) = 9$  unigrams "there", "is", "a", "need", "for", "adequate", "and", "predictable", "resources". Unigrams "adequate" and "and" appears in  $\mathbf{r}_2$ , while unigrams "predictable" and "resources" appear in both  $\mathbf{r}_1$  and  $\mathbf{r}_2$ , hence

$$p_1(\mathbf{c}_1) = \frac{1 + 1 + 2 + 2}{9} = \frac{2}{3}. \quad (18)$$

Next, there are  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_1) - 1 = 8$  bigrams in  $\mathbf{c}_1$ . It shares the following three bigrams with  $\mathbf{r}_2$ : "adequate and", "and predictable", "predictable resources".

$$p_2(\mathbf{c}_1) = \frac{1+1+1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}. \quad (19)$$

Let me consider  $\mathbf{c}_2$ . It has  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_2) = 6$  unigrams and  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_1) - 1 = 5$  bigrams.

$$p_1(\mathbf{c}_2) = \frac{6+3}{6} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad p_2(\mathbf{c}_2) = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}. \quad (20)$$

Brevity penalty. First of all,  $\text{len}(\mathbf{r}_1) = 11$ ,  $\text{len}(\mathbf{r}_2) = 6$ ,  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_1) = 9$ ,  $\text{len}(\mathbf{c}_2) = 6$ . This means that  $\text{len}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{c}_1) = 11$  and  $\text{len}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{c}_2) = 6$ . Hence  $\text{BP}(\mathbf{c}_1) = \exp(-2/9)$  and  $\text{BP}(\mathbf{c}_2) = 1$ . Finally,

$$\text{BLEU}(\mathbf{c}_1) = \exp\left(-\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{8}\right) = .400 \quad (21)$$

$$\text{BLEU}(\mathbf{c}_2) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{5}\right) = .949 \quad (22)$$

Translation  $\mathbf{c}_2$  has higher BLEU score, but it's obviously worst translation, it's grammatically incorrect.

- ii. (5 points) Our hard drive was corrupted and we lost Reference Translation  $\mathbf{r}_1$ . Please recompute BLEU scores for  $\mathbf{c}_1$  and  $\mathbf{c}_2$ , this time with respect to  $\mathbf{r}_2$  only. Which of the two NMT translations now receives the higher BLEU score? Do you agree that it is the better translation?

**Solution:** Let's compute BLEU with respect of  $\mathbf{r}_2$  only. Common unigrams between  $\mathbf{c}_1$  and  $\mathbf{r}_2$  are: "adequate", "and", "predictable", "resources".

$$p_1(\mathbf{c}_1) = \frac{4}{9}, \quad p_2(\mathbf{c}_1) = \frac{3}{8} \quad (23)$$

Common unigrams between  $\mathbf{c}_2$  and  $\mathbf{r}_2$  are: "and", "predictable", "resources".

$$p_1(\mathbf{c}_2) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p_2(\mathbf{c}_2) = \frac{1}{5}. \quad (24)$$

Brevity penalties are absent  $\text{BP}(\mathbf{c}_1) = 1$  and  $\text{BP}(\mathbf{c}_2) = 1$ .

Finally

$$\text{BLEU}(\mathbf{c}_1) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{8}\right) = .408 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{BLEU}(\mathbf{c}_2) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{5}\right) = .316 \quad (26)$$

Translation  $\mathbf{c}_1$  has higher BLEU score, I agree that  $\mathbf{c}_1$  is better translation.

- iii. (2 points) Due to data availability, NMT systems are often evaluated with respect to only a single reference translation. Please explain (in a few sentences) why this may be problematic. In your explanation, discuss how the BLEU score metric assesses the quality of NMT translations when there are multiple reference translations versus a single reference translation.

**Solution:** Evaluating NMT systems with only a single reference translation is problematic because it ignores the natural diversity of language—there are often many correct ways to translate the same text. The BLEU score, when based on a single reference, may unfairly penalize valid translations that diverge from that reference. With multiple references, BLEU can more accurately assess translation quality by recognizing a broader range of acceptable translations, thus offering a more comprehensive evaluation of an NMT system’s performance by acknowledging linguistic variability.

- iv. (2 points) List two advantages and two disadvantages of BLEU, compared to human evaluation, as an evaluation metric for Machine Translation.

**Solution:** Advantages of BLEU:

1. Scalability: BLEU allows for the automatic and rapid evaluation.
2. Objectivity: It provides a consistent and objective metric for evaluation.

Disadvantages of BLEU:

1. Lack of Semantic Understanding: BLEU may not fully capture the semantic accuracy or the fluency of the translation.
2. Dependence on Reference Quality.

## Submission Instructions

You shall submit this assignment on GradeScope as two submissions – one for “Assignment 4 [coding]” and another for “Assignment 4 [written]”:

1. Run the `collect_submission.sh` script on GCP to produce your `assignment4.zip` file. You can use [scp](#) to transfer files between GCP and your local computer.
2. Upload your `assignment4.zip` file to GradeScope to “Assignment 4 [coding]”.
3. Upload your written solutions to GradeScope to “Assignment 4 [written]”. When you submit your assignment, make sure to tag all the pages for each problem according to Gradescope’s submission directions. Points will be deducted if the submission is not correctly tagged.