# Deep Learning and Translation Technology

Sai Cheong SIU

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

30 May 2023

- Chapter 47 (pp.797-817), Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Technology (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)
- Deep Learning and its application to translation technology (e.g., machine translation, speech translation, and more).

## **About this Chapter**

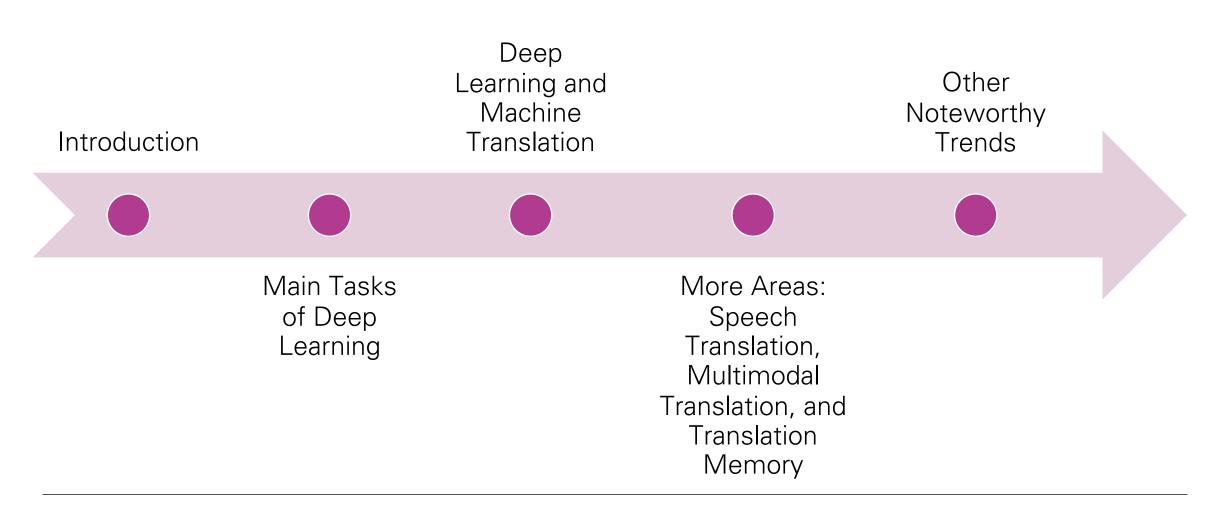
# Background: Deep learning is everywhere!

#### Examples:

- Stable Diffusion
   (Rombach et al. 2022)
- ChatGPT (OpenAI, 2022)



# **Chapter Outline: 5 Parts**



## Part 1: Introduction

Artificial Intelligence 1. Versatility across domains

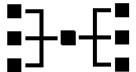
2. Multilayered Artificial Neurons

Machine Learning



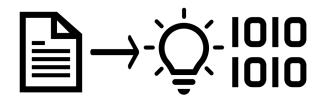






Deep Learning





4. Resurgence in Popularity



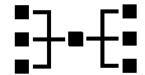




## Part 2: Key Concepts

#### 1. Key Components





Data

Network



Algorithm

#### 2. Key Tasks

#### 1. Data Collection



- a. Training
- b. Validation
- c. Test

## 2. Model Design





- a. Neuron?
- b. Connection?

#### 3. Model Training

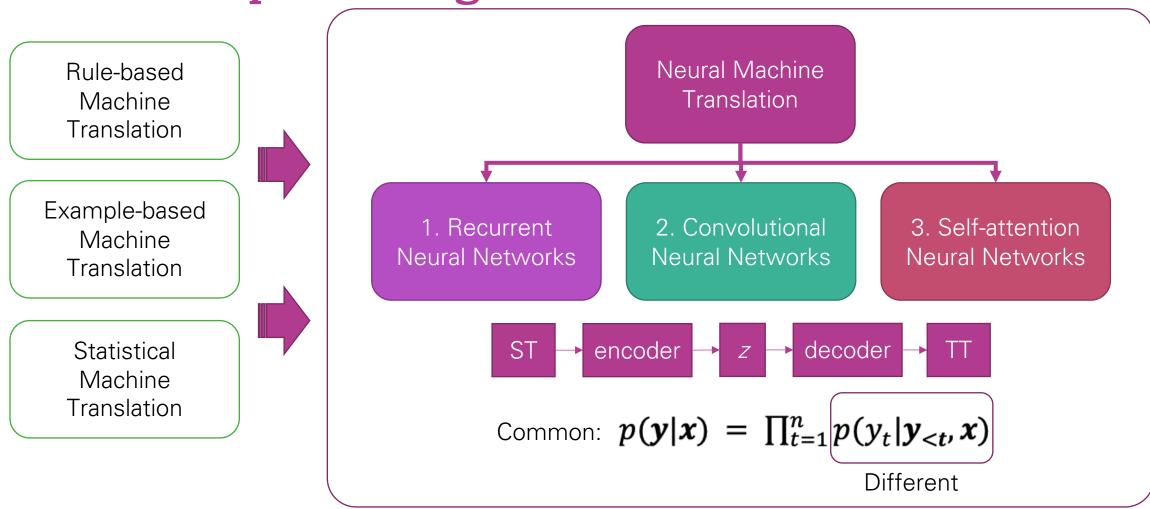
- a. Forward propagation
- b. Loss calculation
- c. Backpropagation
- d. Optimization



#### 4. Model Evaluation



Part 3: Deep Learning and Machine Translation



# Part 3: Deep Learning and Machine Translation

1. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

Bidirectional RNN with Attention

#### Example:

$$\vec{h}_{t} = \vec{f}(x_{i}, \vec{h}_{t-1}) \qquad \vec{h}_{t} = \vec{f}(x_{i}, \vec{h}_{t+1})$$

$$h_{t} = [\vec{h}_{t}^{\top}; \vec{h}_{t}^{\top}]^{\top}$$

$$a(s_{t-1}, h_{m}) = \frac{exp(score(s_{t-1}, h_{m}))}{\sum_{k=1}^{i} exp(score(s_{t-1}, h_{k}))}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = q(\{h_{1}, \dots, h_{i}\}) = \sum_{m=1}^{i} a(s_{t-1}, h_{m})h_{m}$$

$$p(y_{t}|\mathbf{y}_{< t}, \mathbf{z}) = g(s_{t-1}, y_{t-1}, \mathbf{z})$$

2. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

One-dimensional convolutional layer

#### Example:

$$y_{d,n} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} w_{kM+m,n} x_{d+k,m}$$

3. Self-attention Neural Networks (e.g., Transformer)

Multi-head Attention with Queries, Keys and Values

#### Example:

```
scoremat(Q,K) = softmax(QK^{\top} \cdot scale)
attention(Q,K,V) = (scoremat(Q,K))V
head_h = attention(W_QQ,W_KK,W_VV) = attention(Q_h,K_h,V_h)
multihead(Q,K,V) = W_{multihead}[head_1;head_2;...;head_H]
```

## Part 4: Deep Learning for Other Translation-related Applications

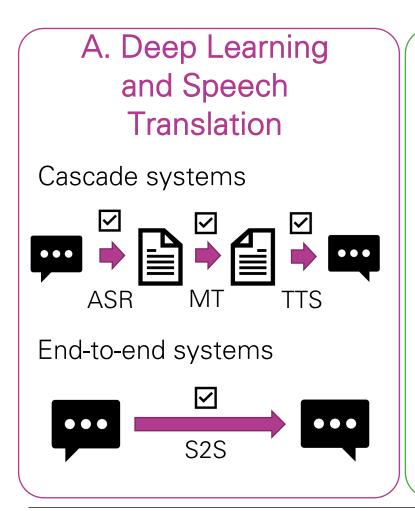




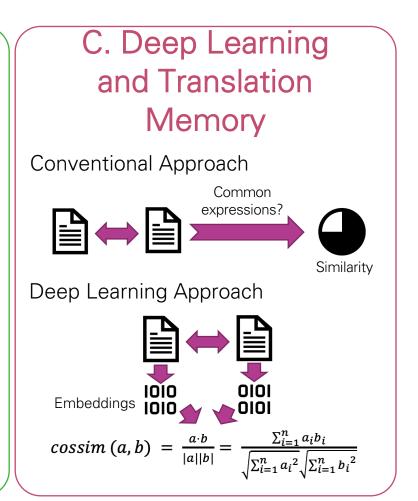


Image-to-text Video-to-text translation translation

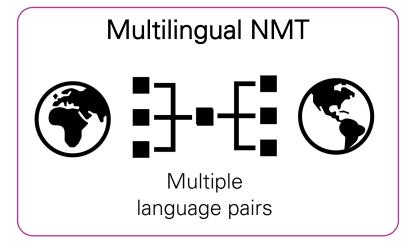


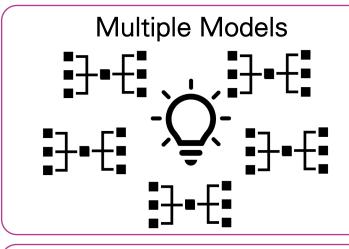
Text-to-image translation

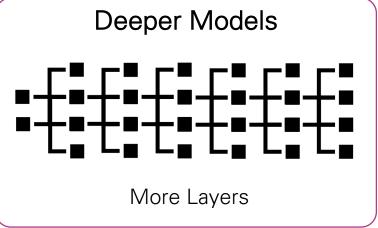
Text-to-music translation

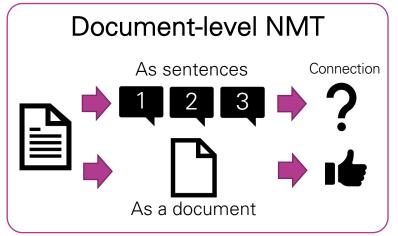


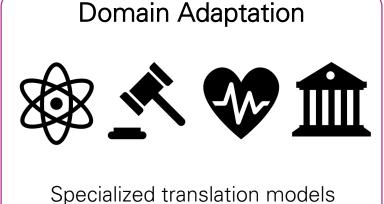
# Part 5: Other Noteworthy Trends

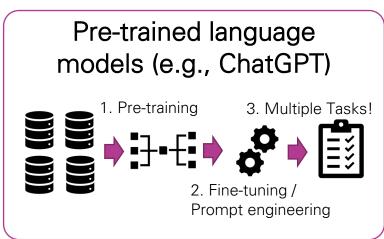












# The Way Forward

- Deep learning is a rapidly evolving field that offers exciting possibilities for machine translation and other applications in translation technology.
- This chapter provides a concise overview of key concepts and research findings in deep learning, along with references to over 100 publications.
- Whether you are a researcher, practitioner, or simply curious about the possibilities of deep learning, this chapter offers a valuable starting point for further study and exploration.



# Thank you!

OpenAl. 2022. Introducing ChatGPT. https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt.

Rombach, R., A. Blattmann, D. Lorenz, P. Esser, and B. Ommer. 2022. High-resolution image synthesis with latent diffusion models. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 10684-10695. The IEEE Computer Society and The Computer Vision Foundation.

Siu, S.C. 2023. Deep Learning and Translation Technology. In Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Technology (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), ed. S.W. Chan, 797-817. Routledge: London.