Improving Lexical Choice in Neural Machine Translation

Toan Q. Nguyen & David Chiang



Overview

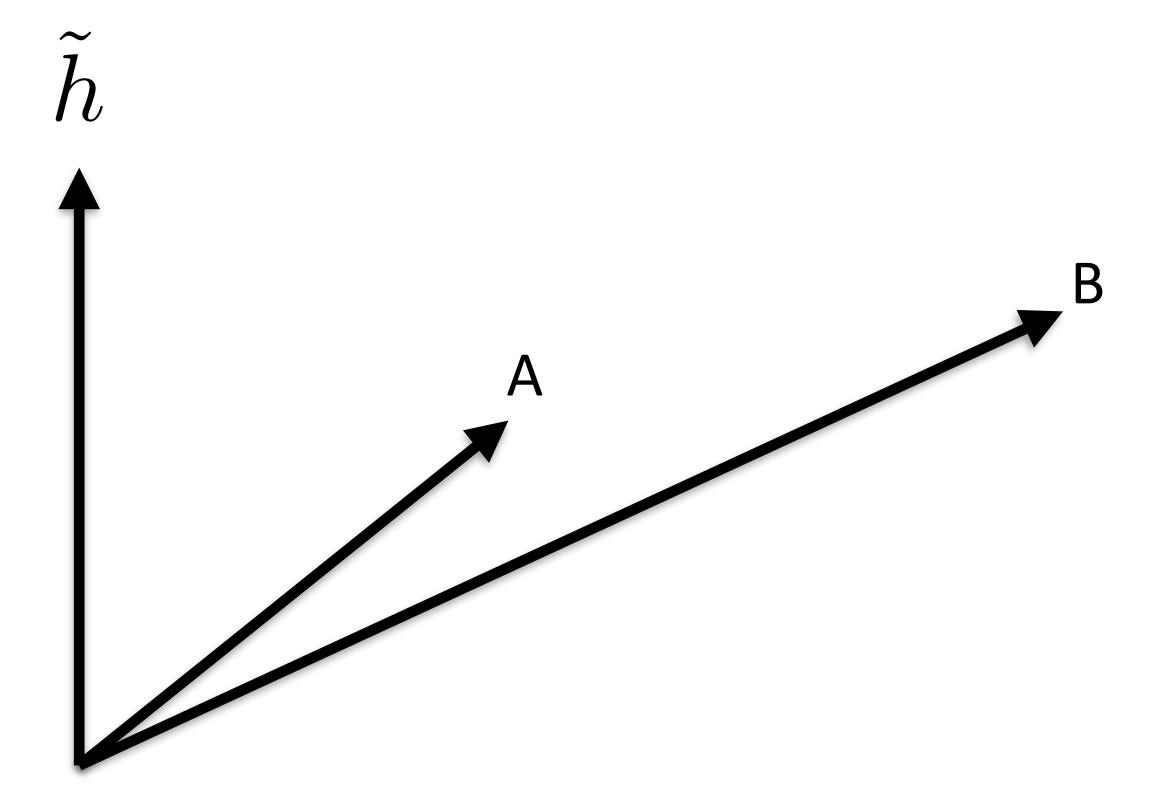
- Problem: Rare word mistranslation
- Model 1: softmax \rightarrow cosine similarity (fixnorm)
- Model 2: direction connections (fixnorm+lex)
- Experiments & Results

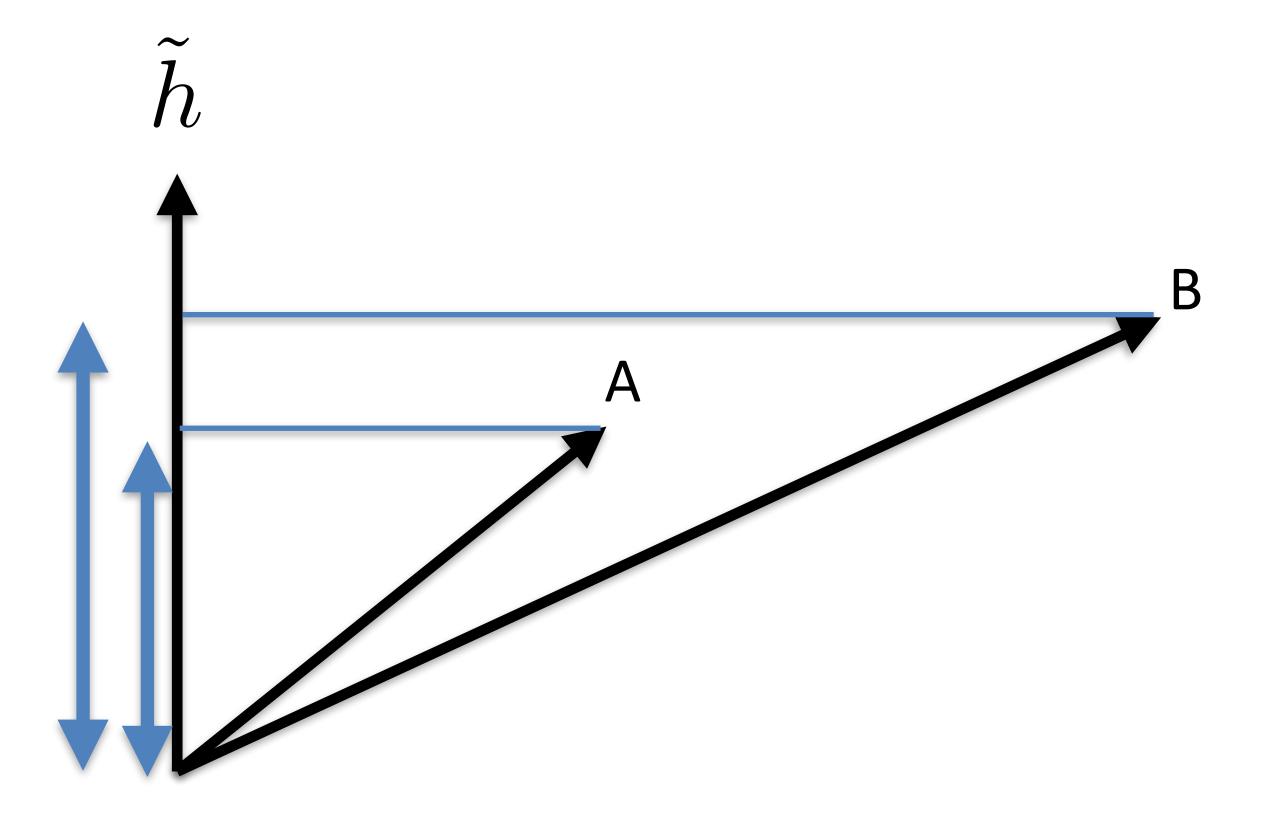
Rare word mistranslation

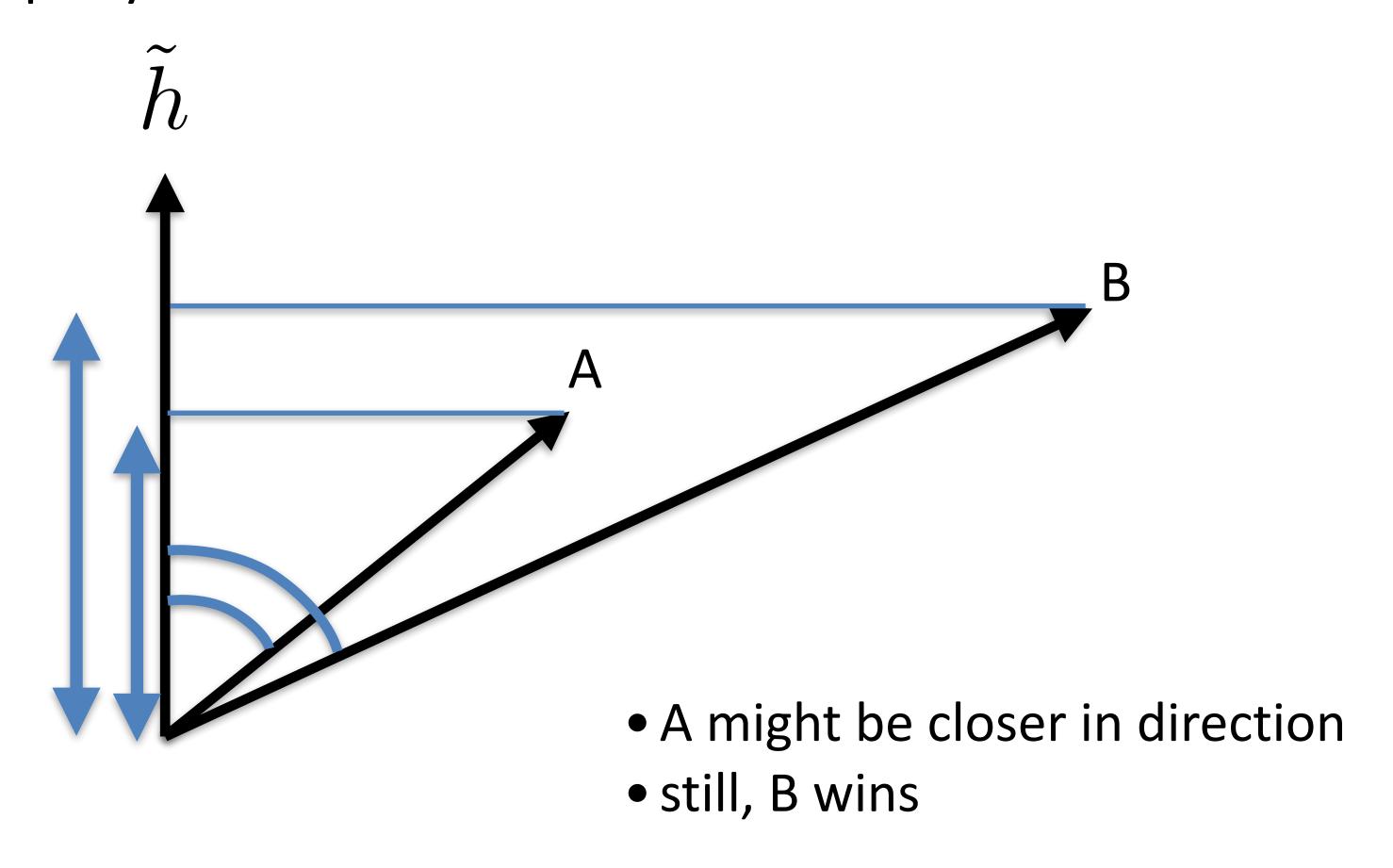
	Ammo muammolar hali ko'p, deydi amerikalik olim Entoni Fauchi.
	Olim Entoni Fauchi.
ref	But still there are many problems, says
	American scientist Anthony Fauci.
NMT	But there is still a lot of problems, says James
	Chan.

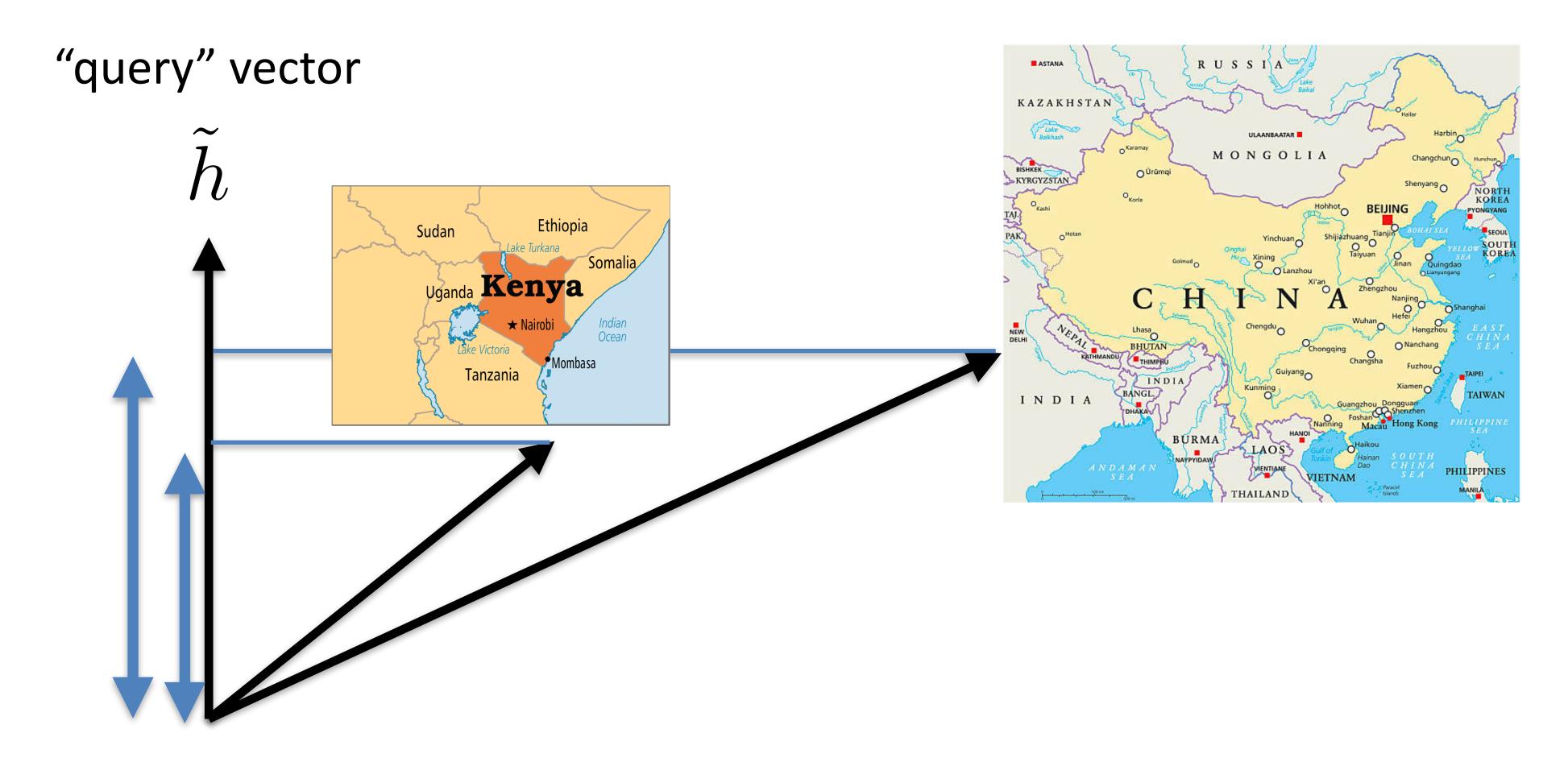
NMT tends to translate words that "seem natural in the context, but do not reflect the content of the source sentence" (Arthur et al., 2016).

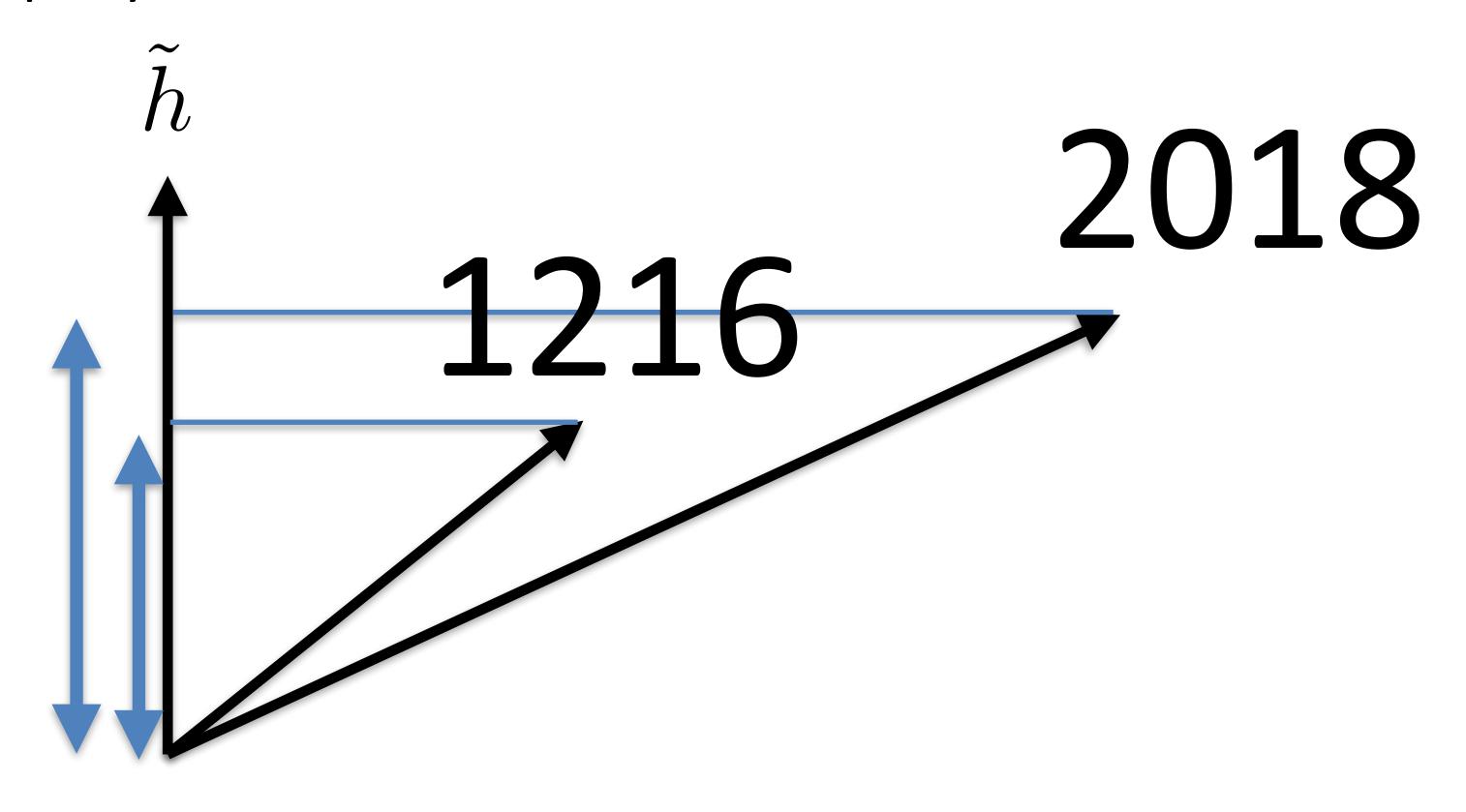
Softmax







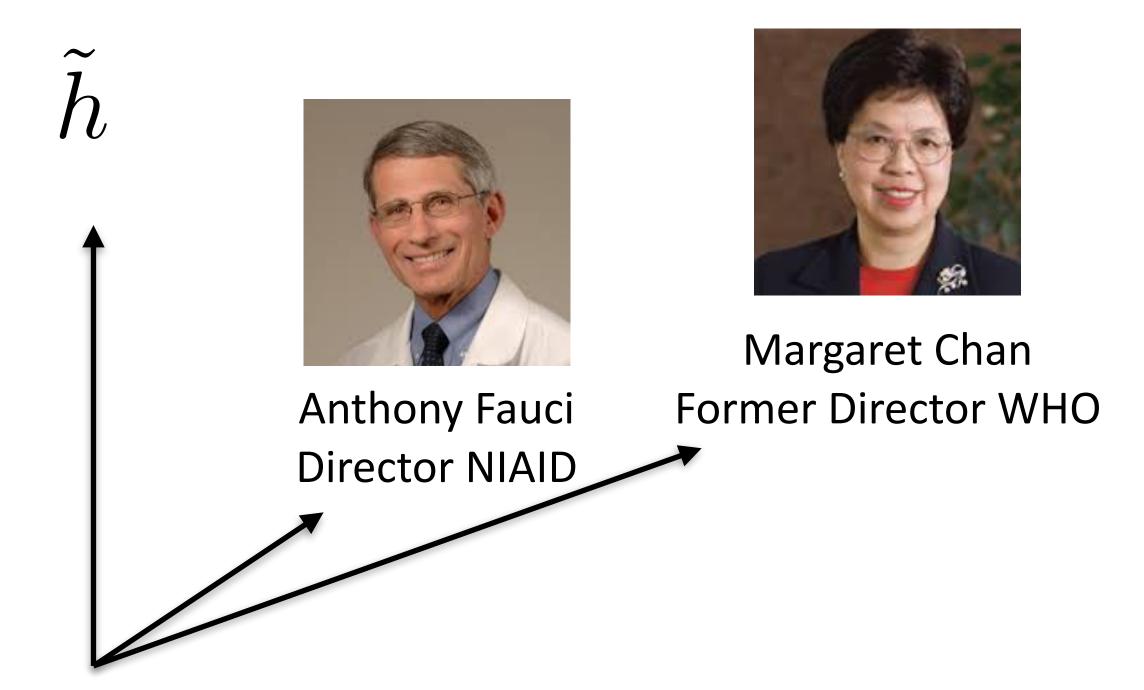




Source: Ammo muammolar hali ko'p, deydi amerikalik olim Entoni Fauchi.

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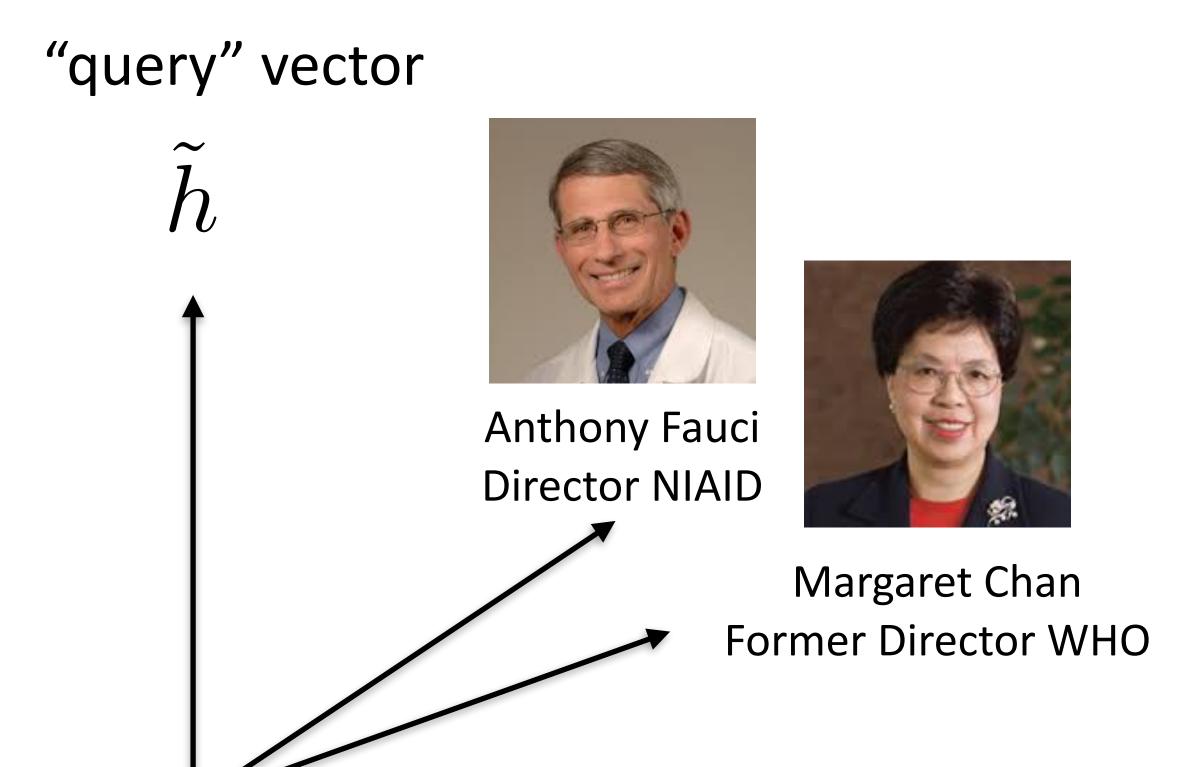
Softmax using cosine similarity (fixnorm)

Source: Ammo muammolar hali ko'p, deydi amerikalik olim Entoni Fauchi.

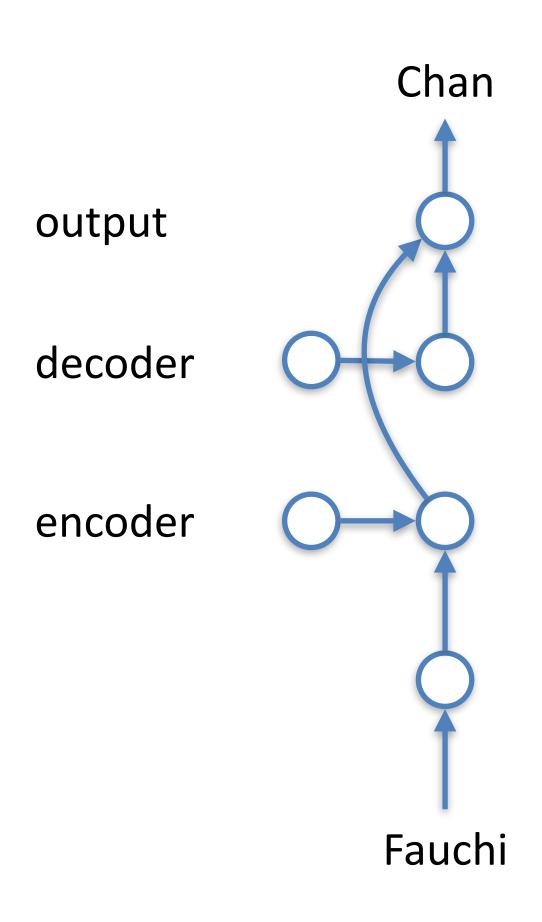
Reference: But still there are many problems, says American scientist Anthony Fauci.

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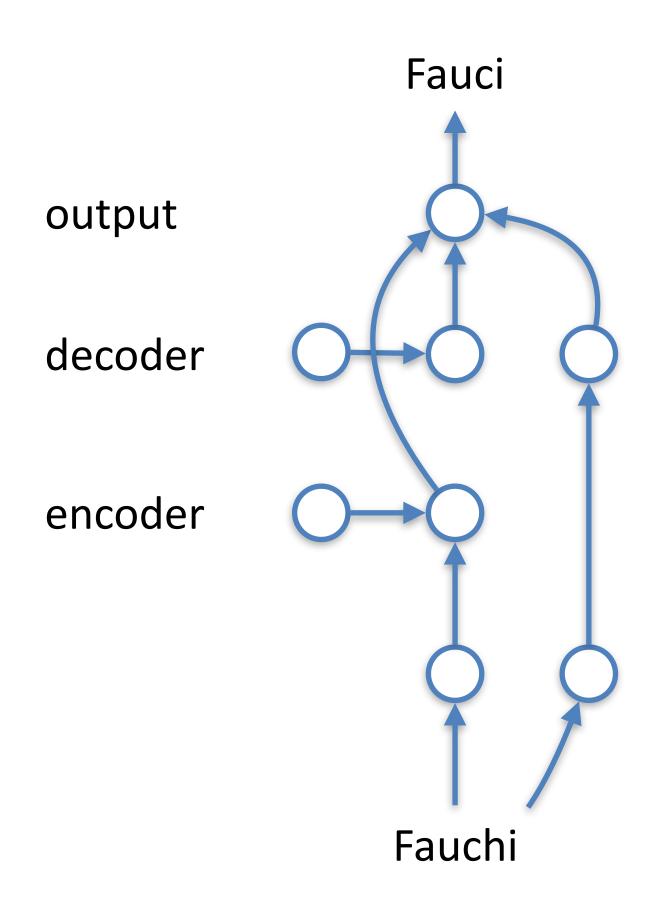
Fixed-norm: But there is still a lot of problems, says American scientist UNK UNK.



Solution: fix
 magnitudes of
 vectors to constant
 with weight
 normalization
 Salimans and
 Kingma (2016)

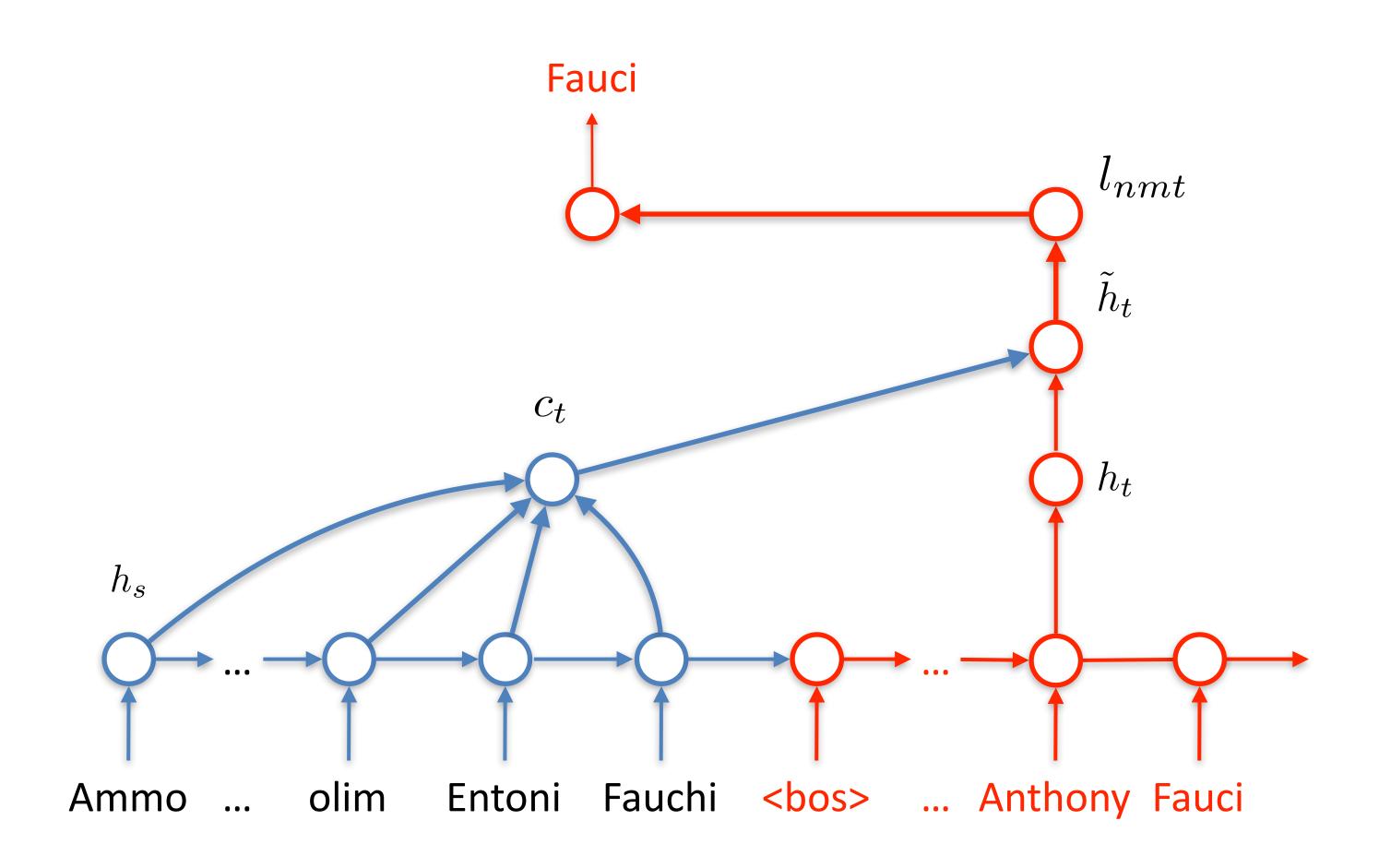


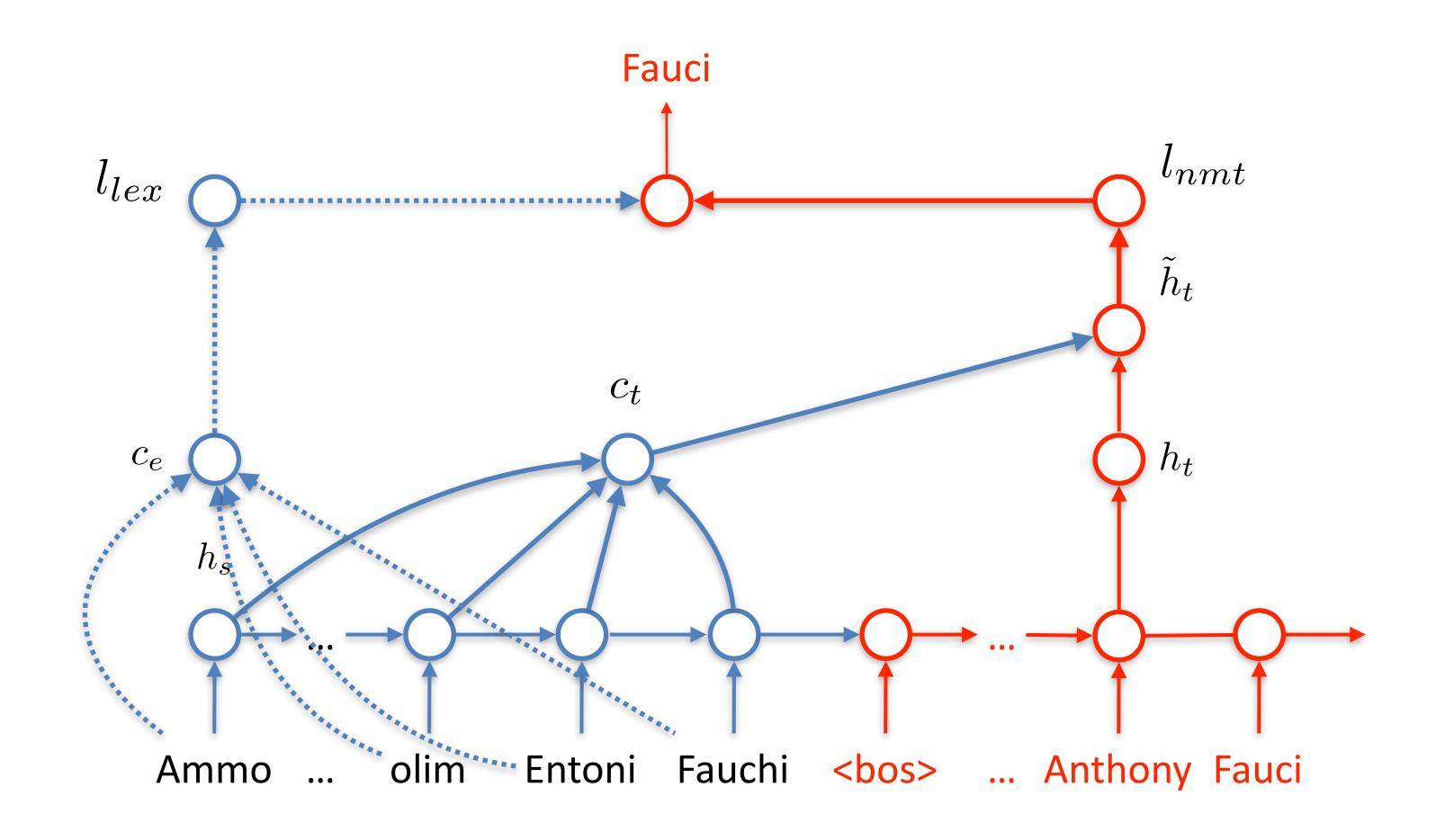
- Pro: Word choice depends on source and target context
- Con: Word choice depends on source and target context



- Pro: Word choice depends on source and target context
- Con: Word choice depends on source and target context
- Solution: Add a more direct path that depends only on source word

Reference: But still there are many problems, says American scientist Anthony Fauci. Fixed-norm + lexical: But there are still problems, says American scientist Anthony Fauci.





Experiments

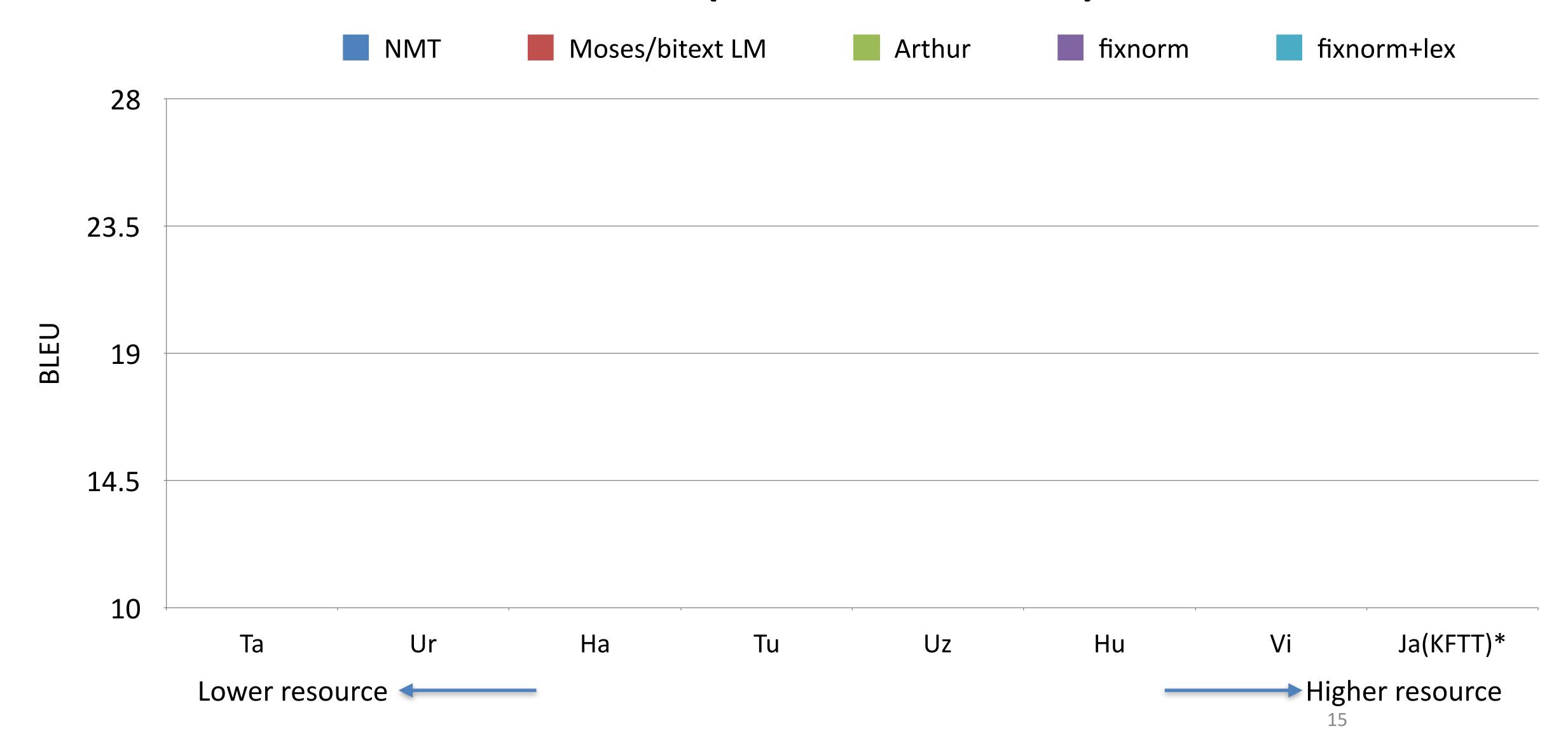
We compare our models against the following baselines:

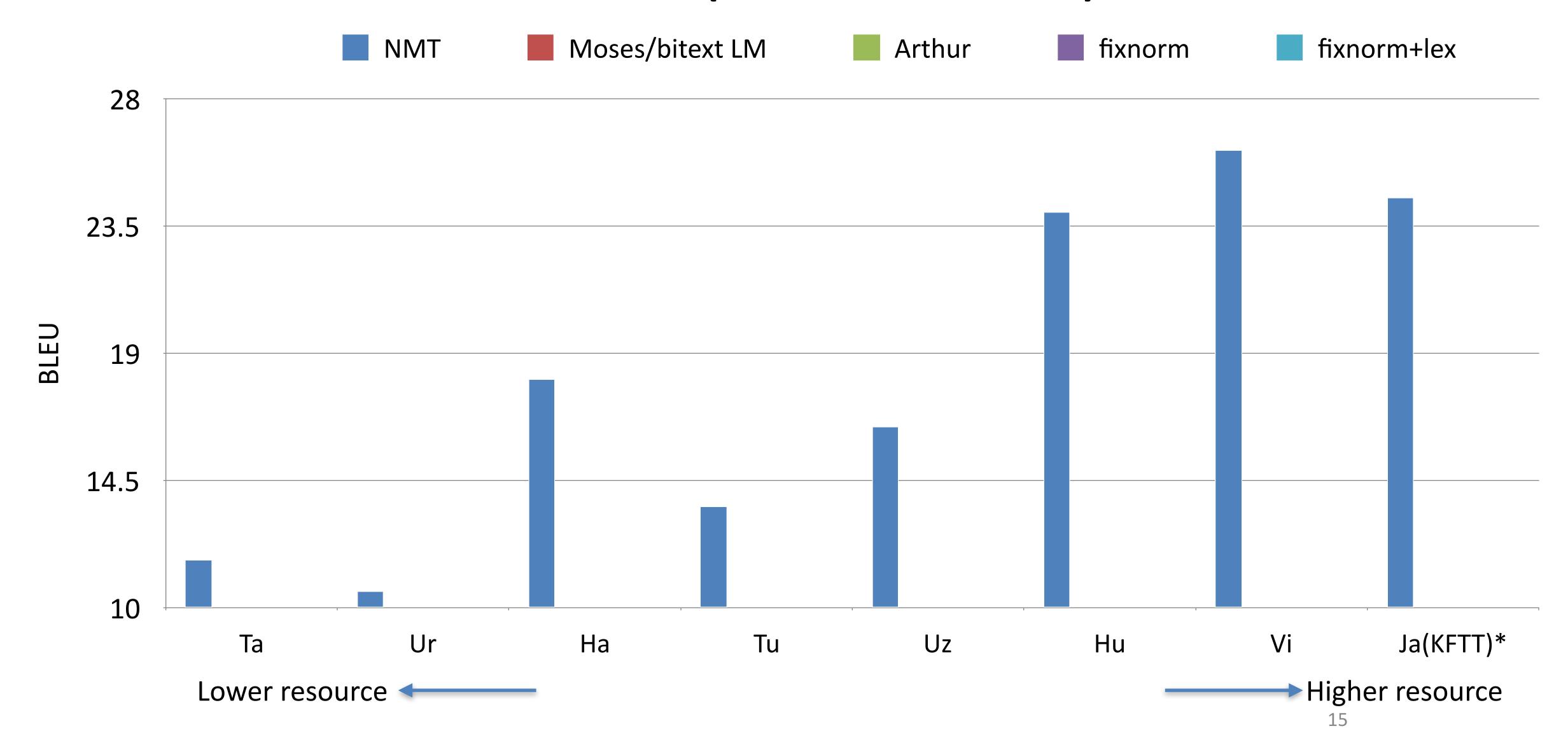
- Moses
- NMT + tied embedding (Inan et al., 2017; Press and Wolf, 2017)
- Arthur: NMT + tied embedding + discrete lexicon by Arthur et al.
 (2016)

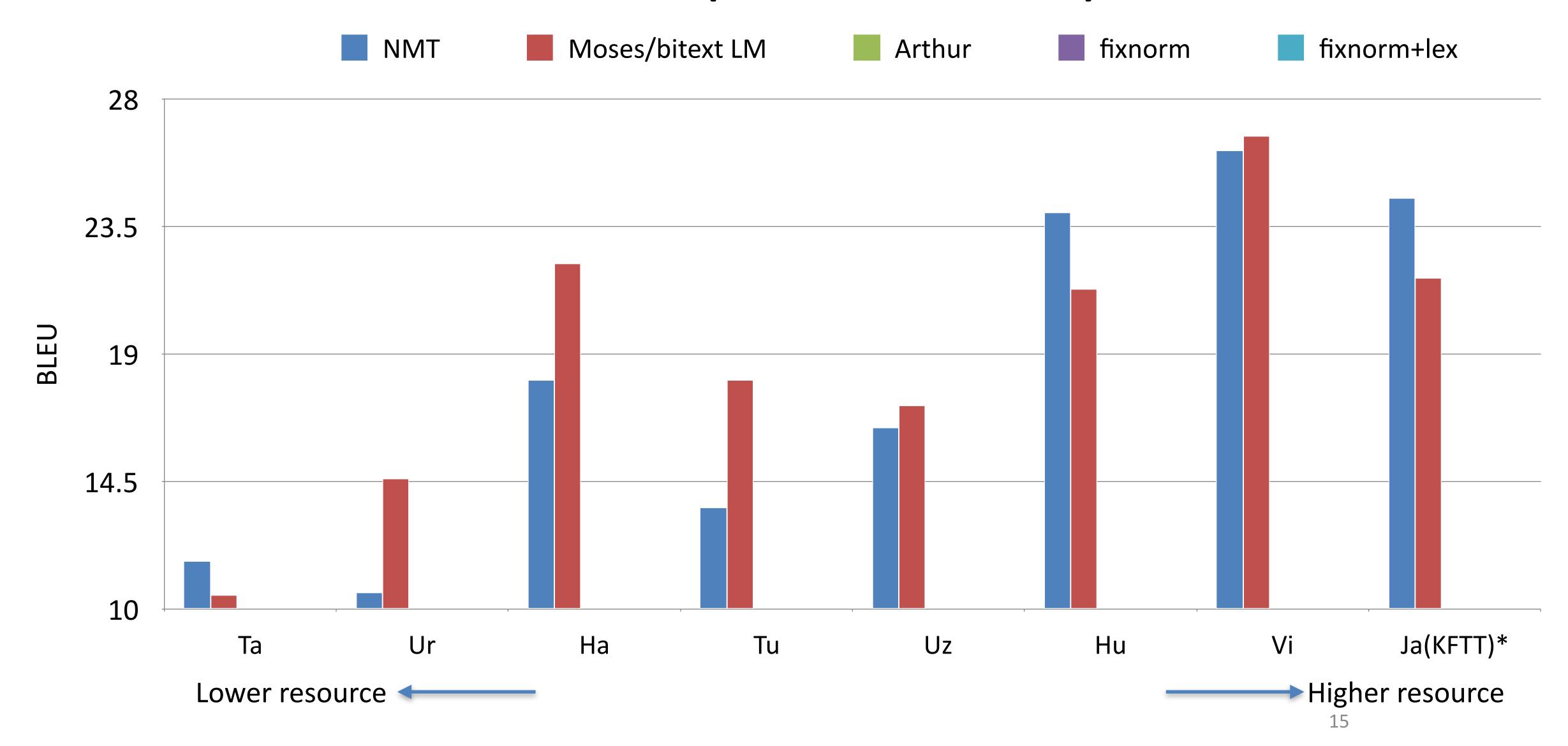
NMT systems: Global attention + general scoring + feed input (Luong et al., 2015a)

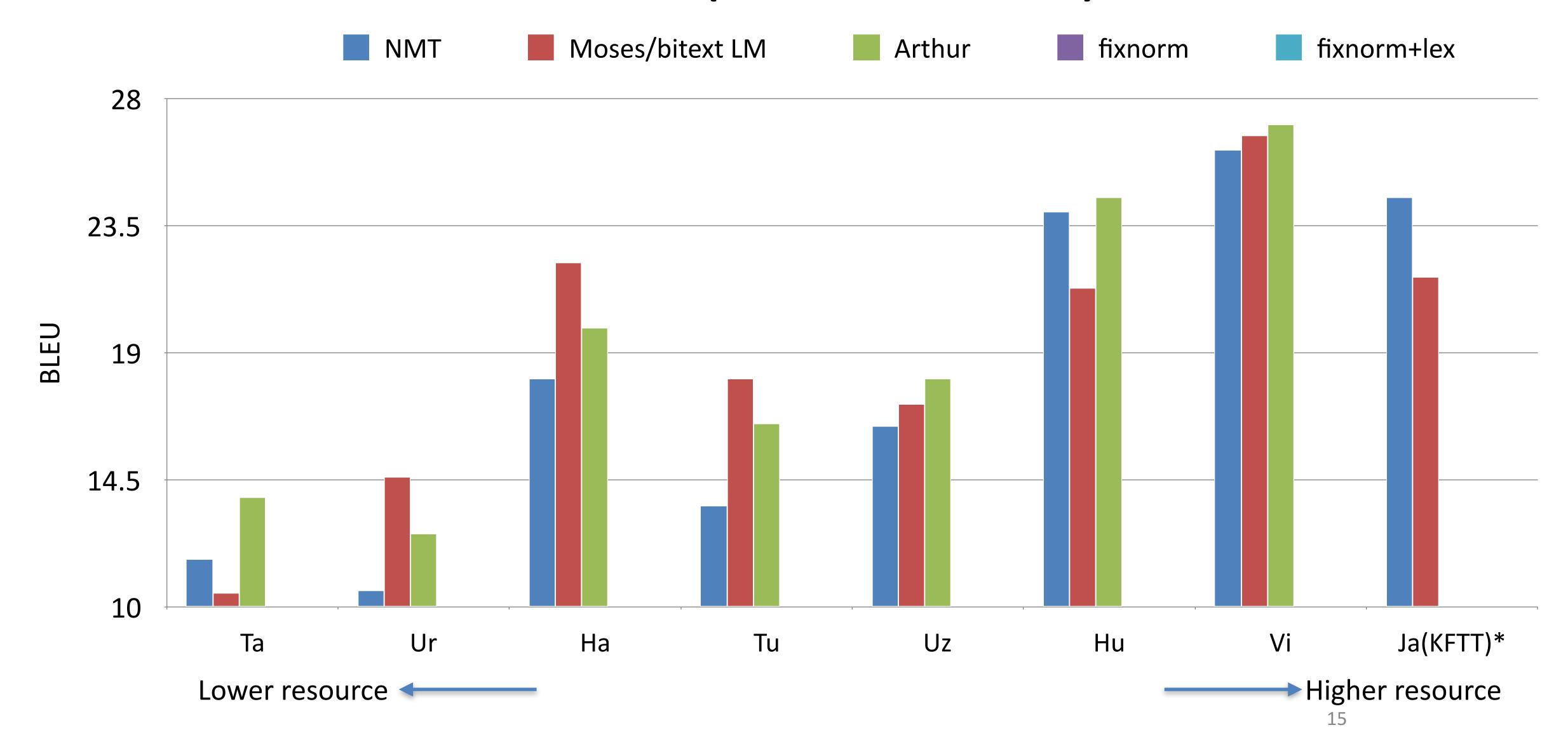
Datasets: 9 datasets, 8 language pairs, ranging from 0.1-8M words

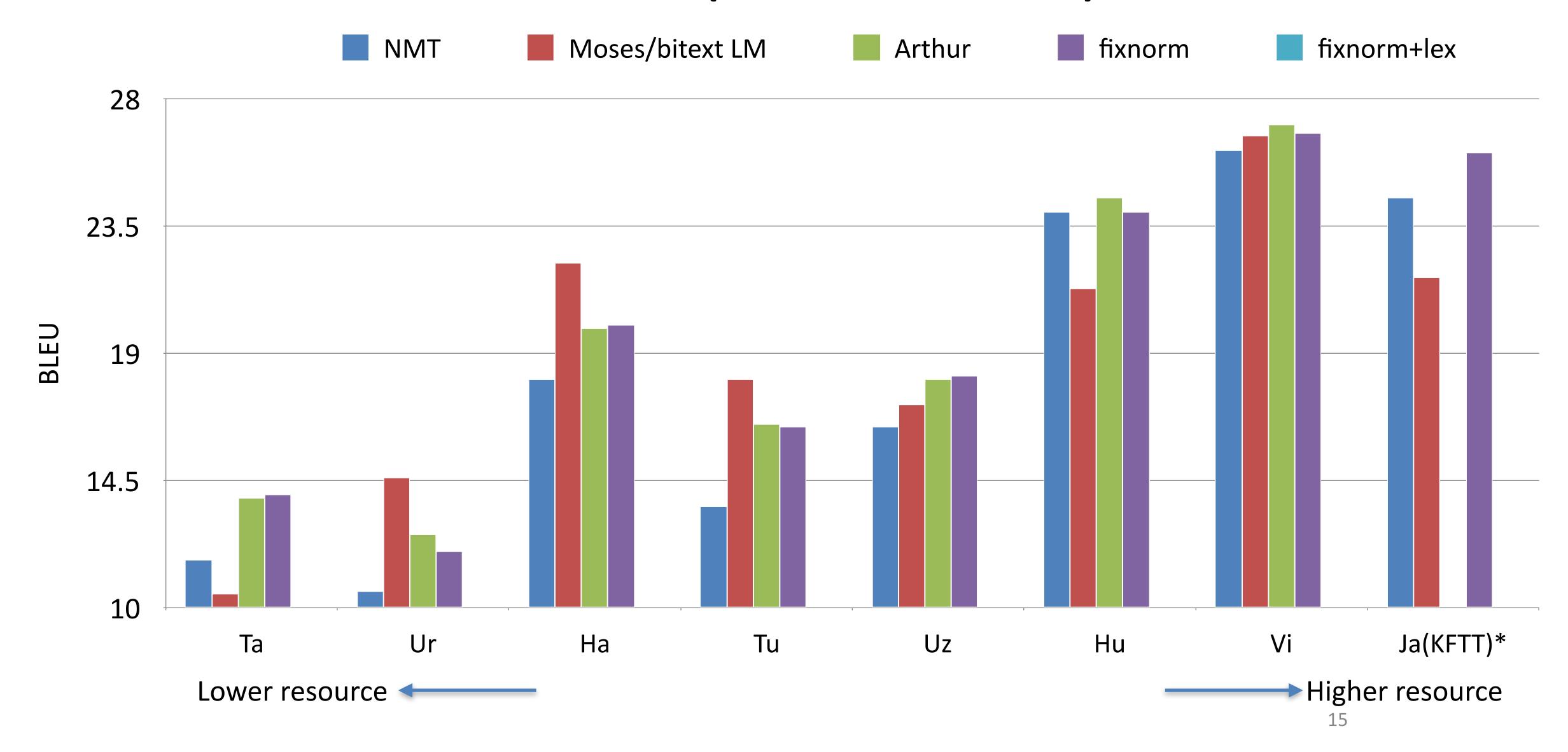
Training: Adadelta, dropout, select checkpoint based on dev BLEU...

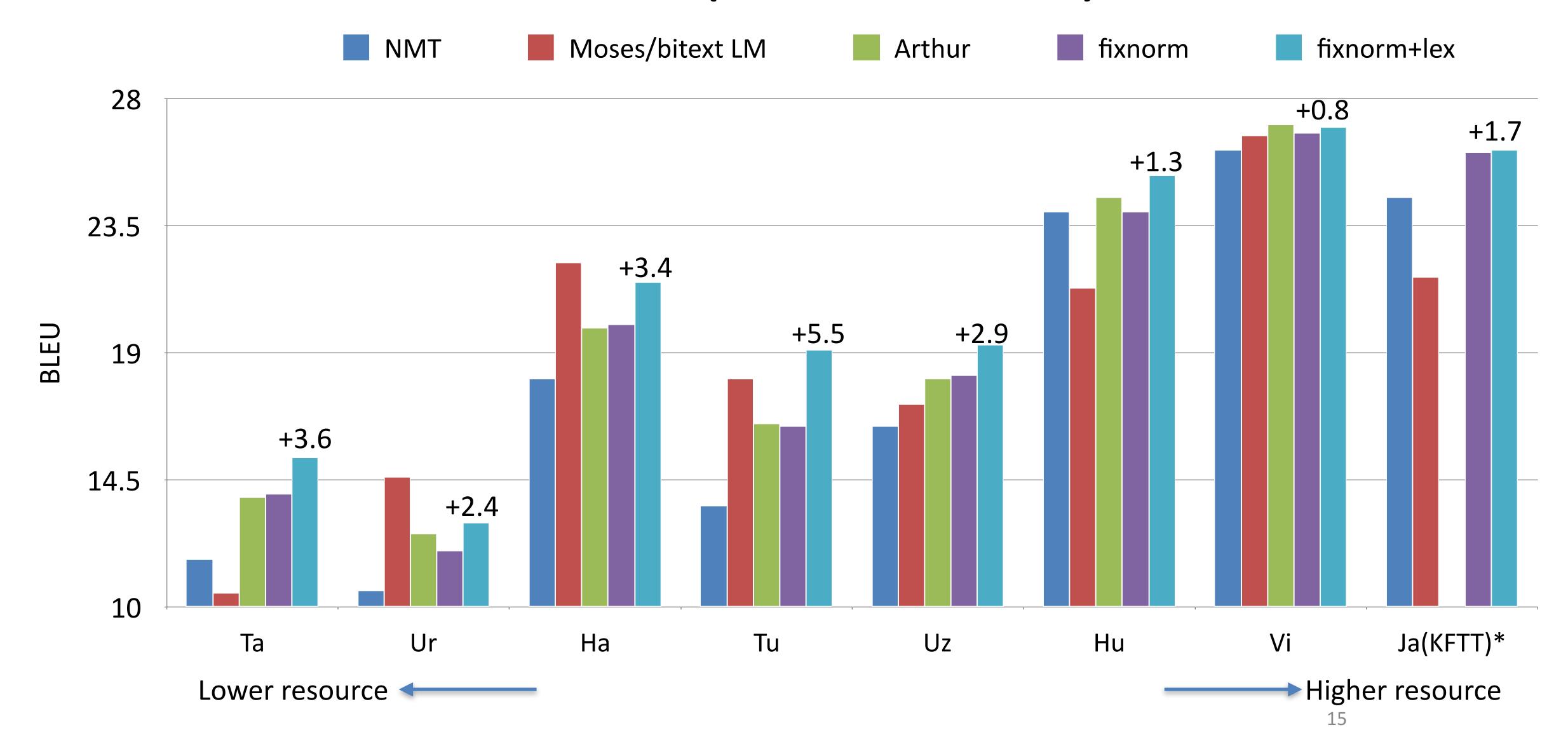




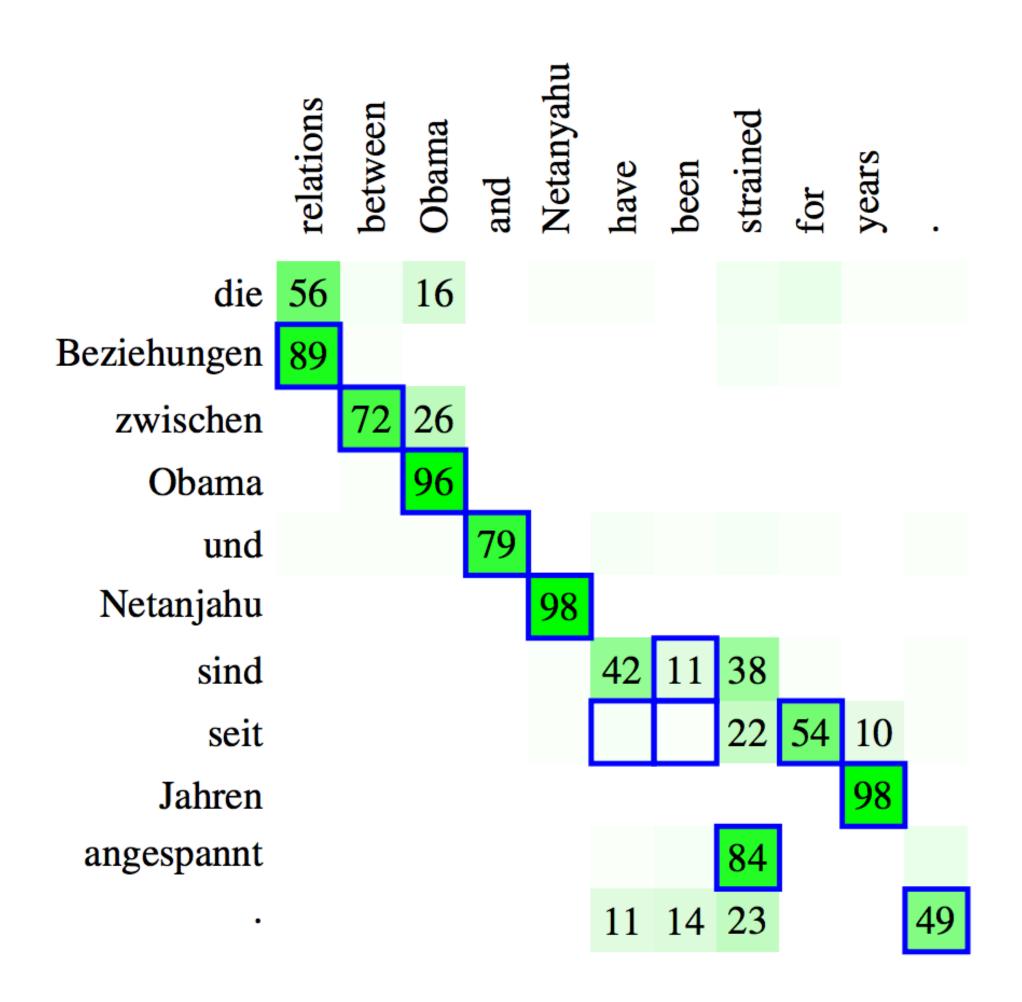






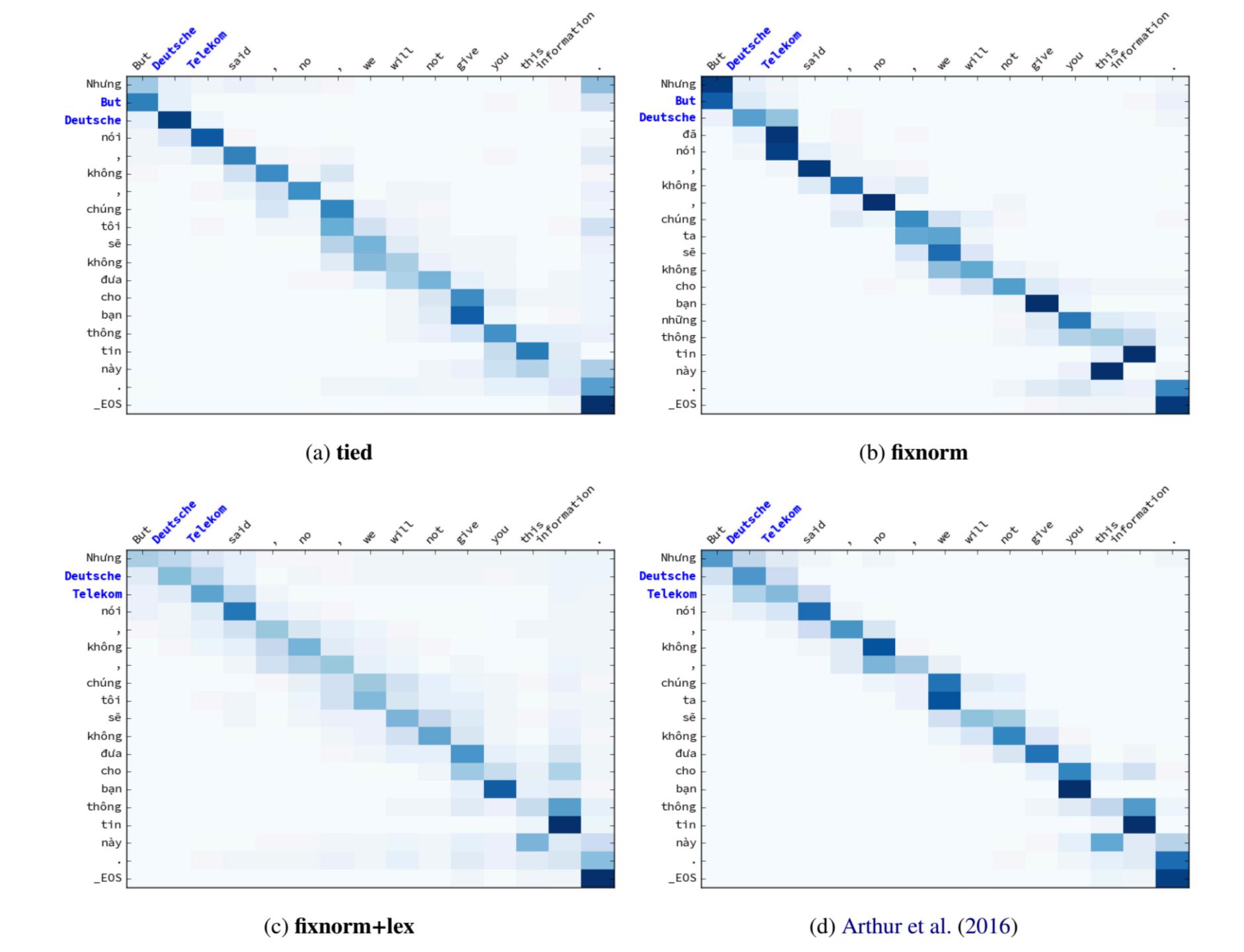


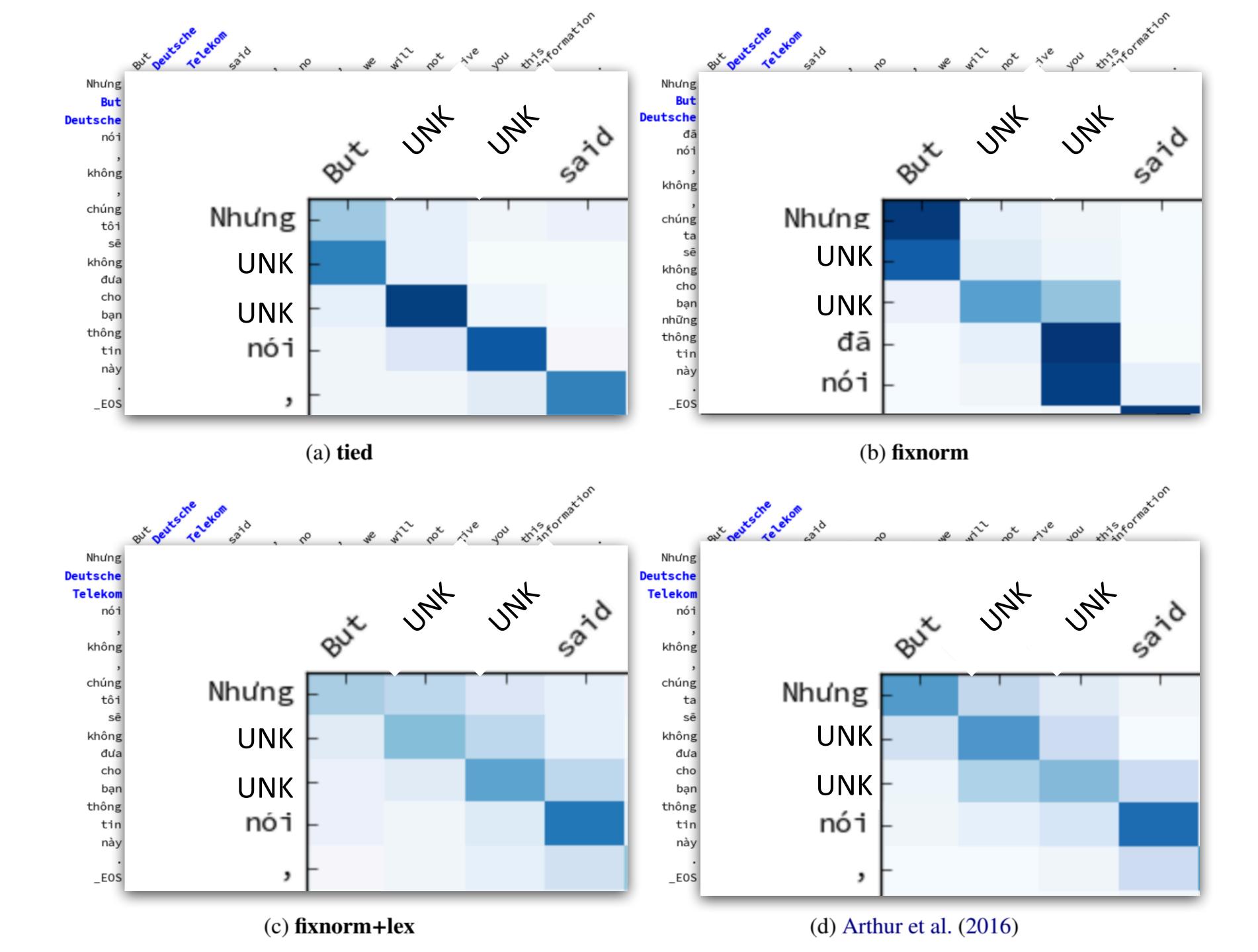
Alignments & UNK replacement

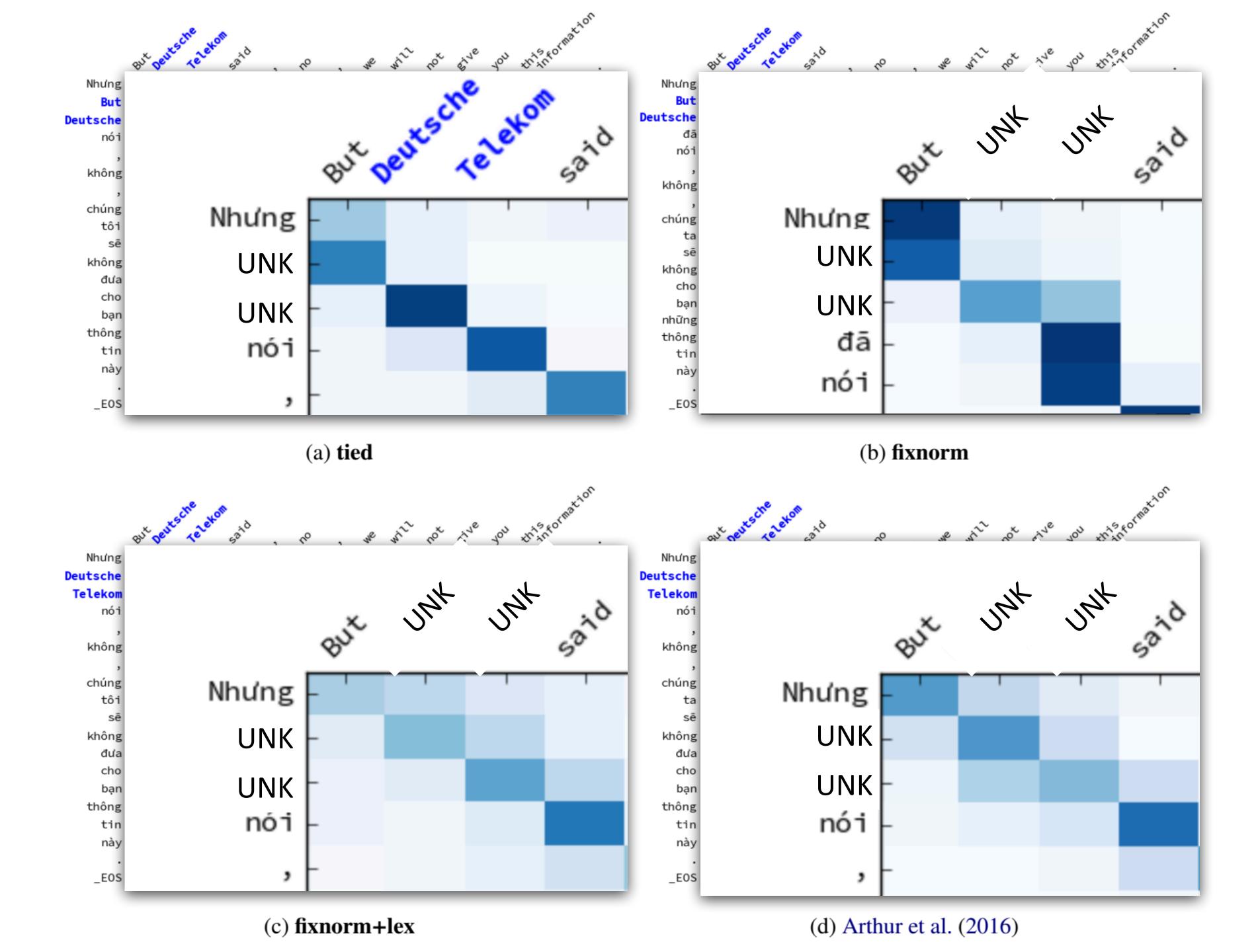


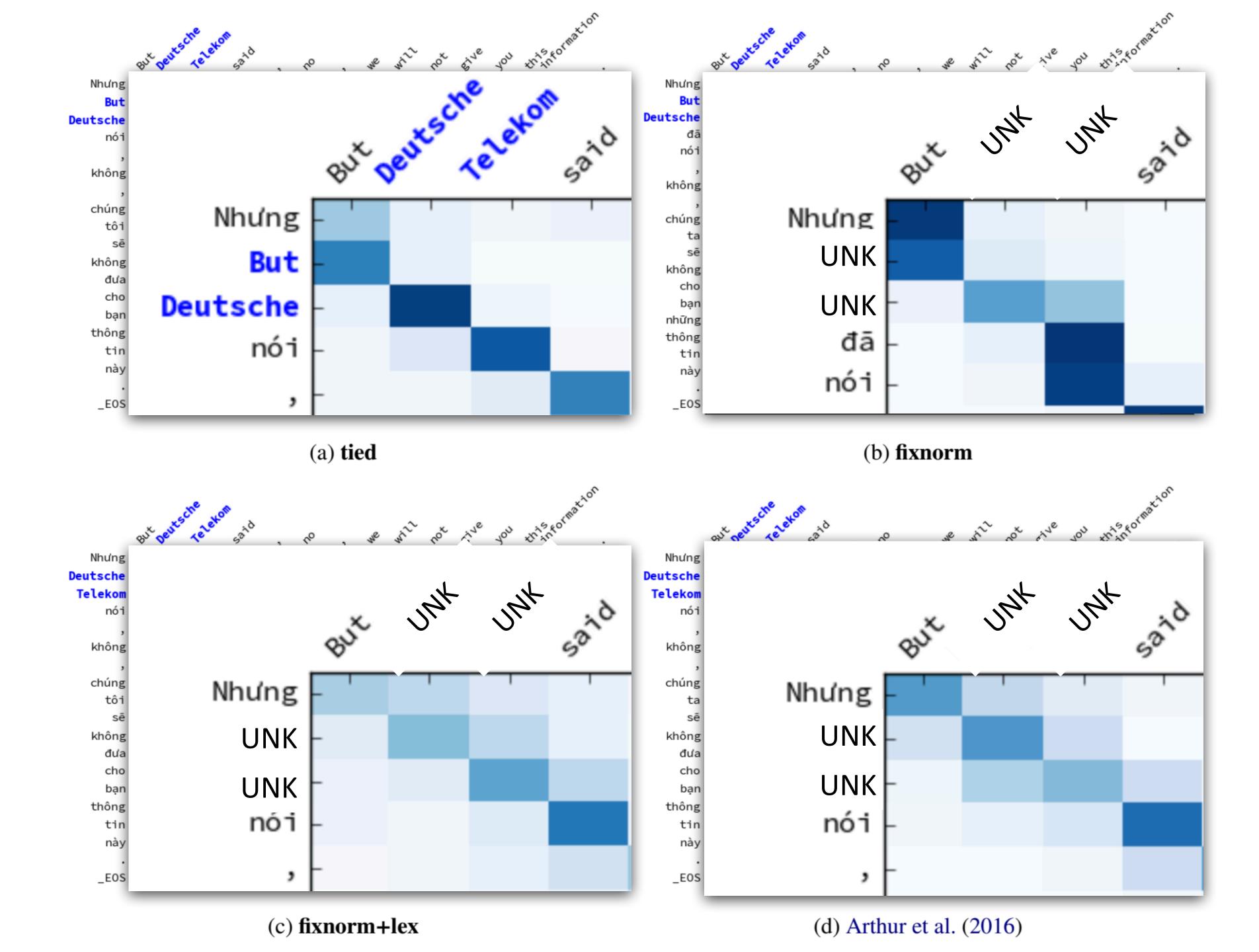
- Koehn and Knowles
 (2017): Alignments are sometimes shifted
- Could affect UNK
 replacement (Luong et al.,
 2015b)

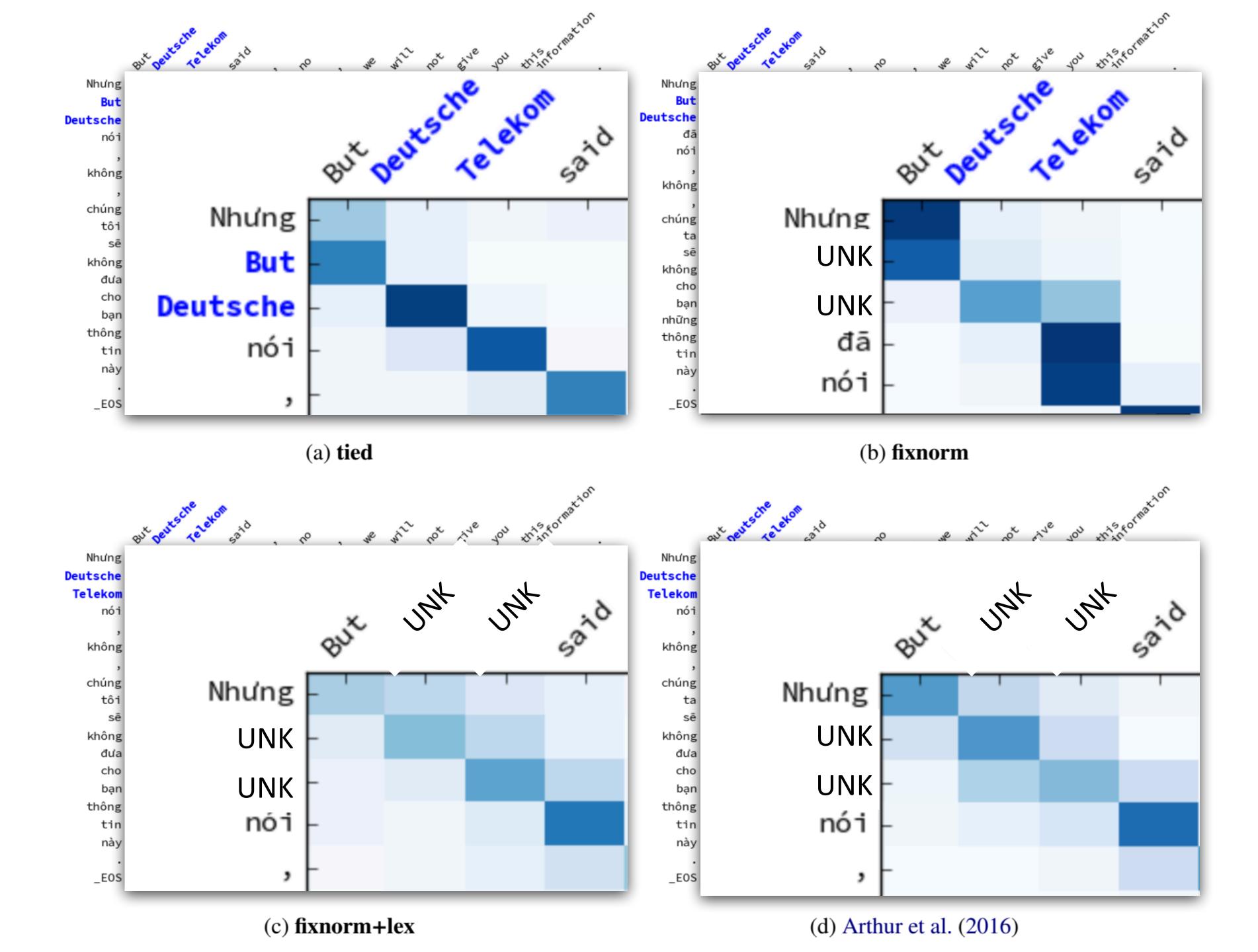
Koehn and Knowles, 2017

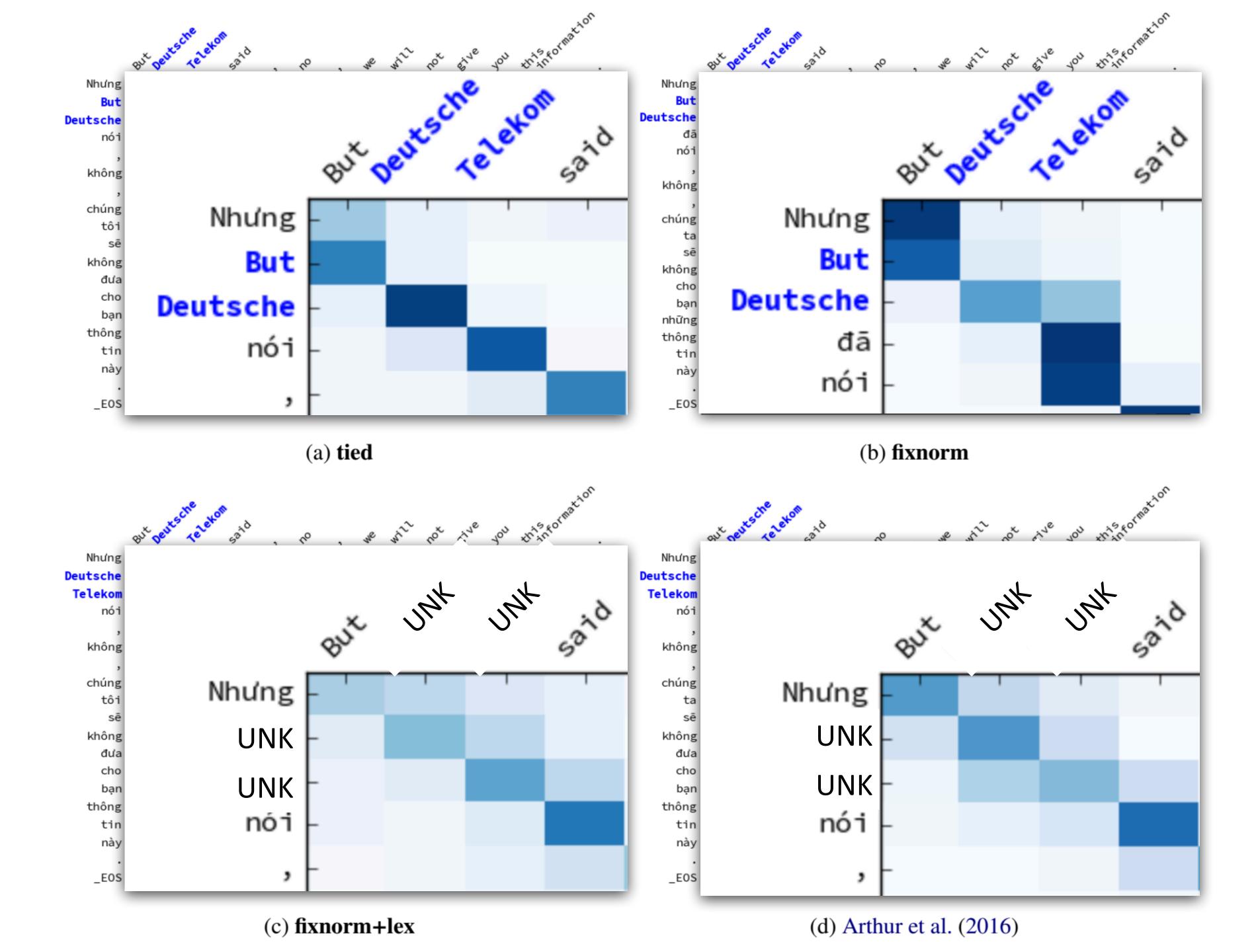


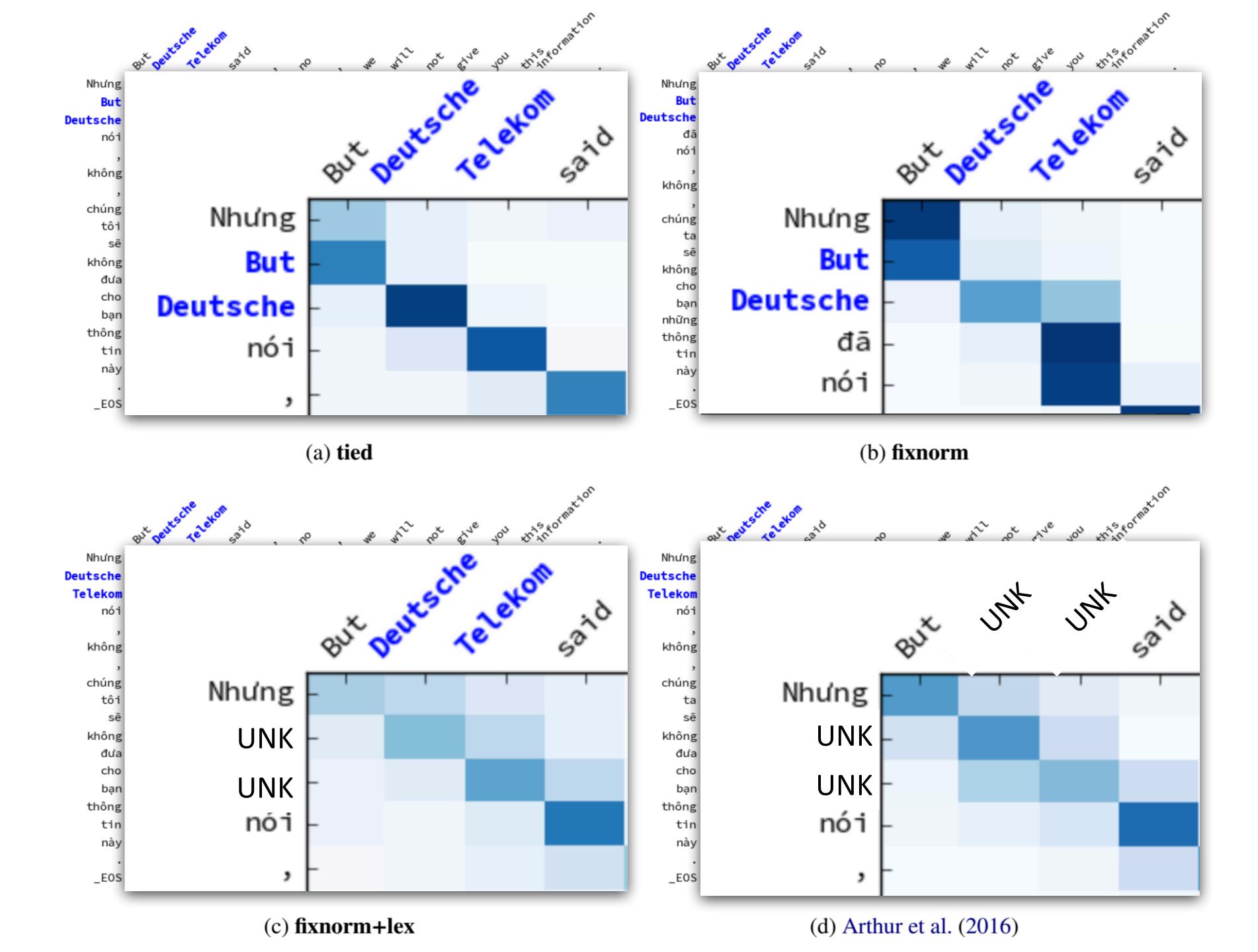


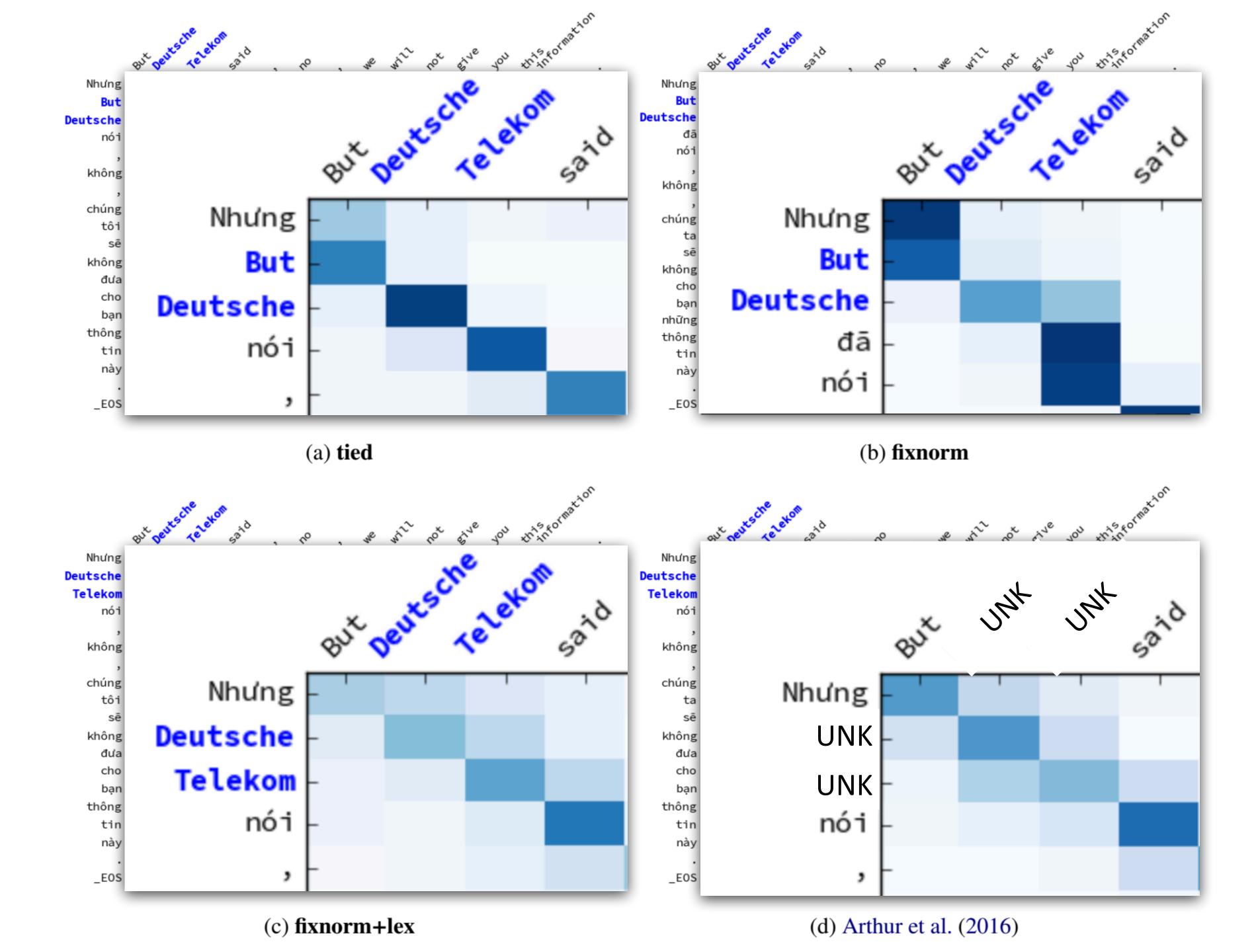


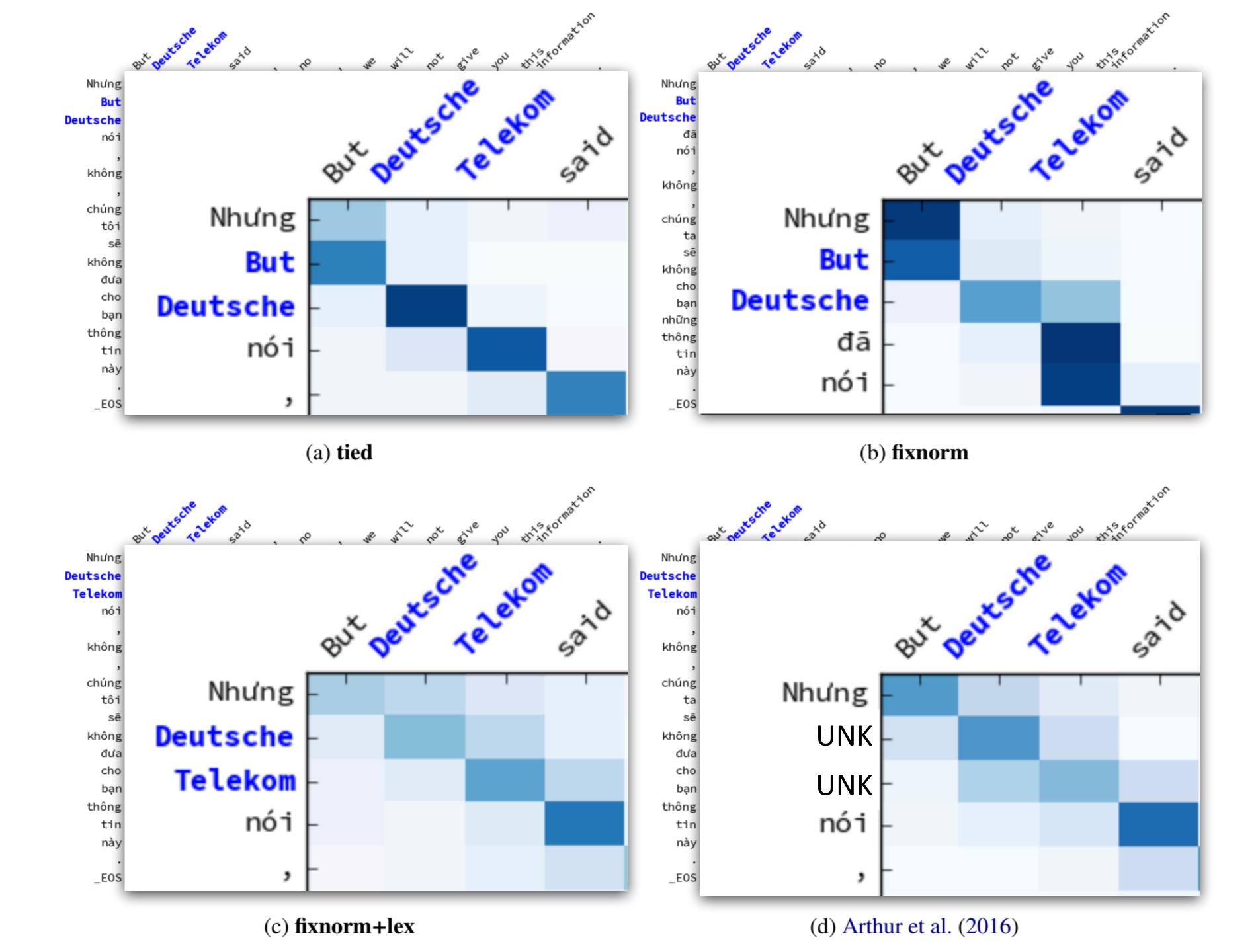


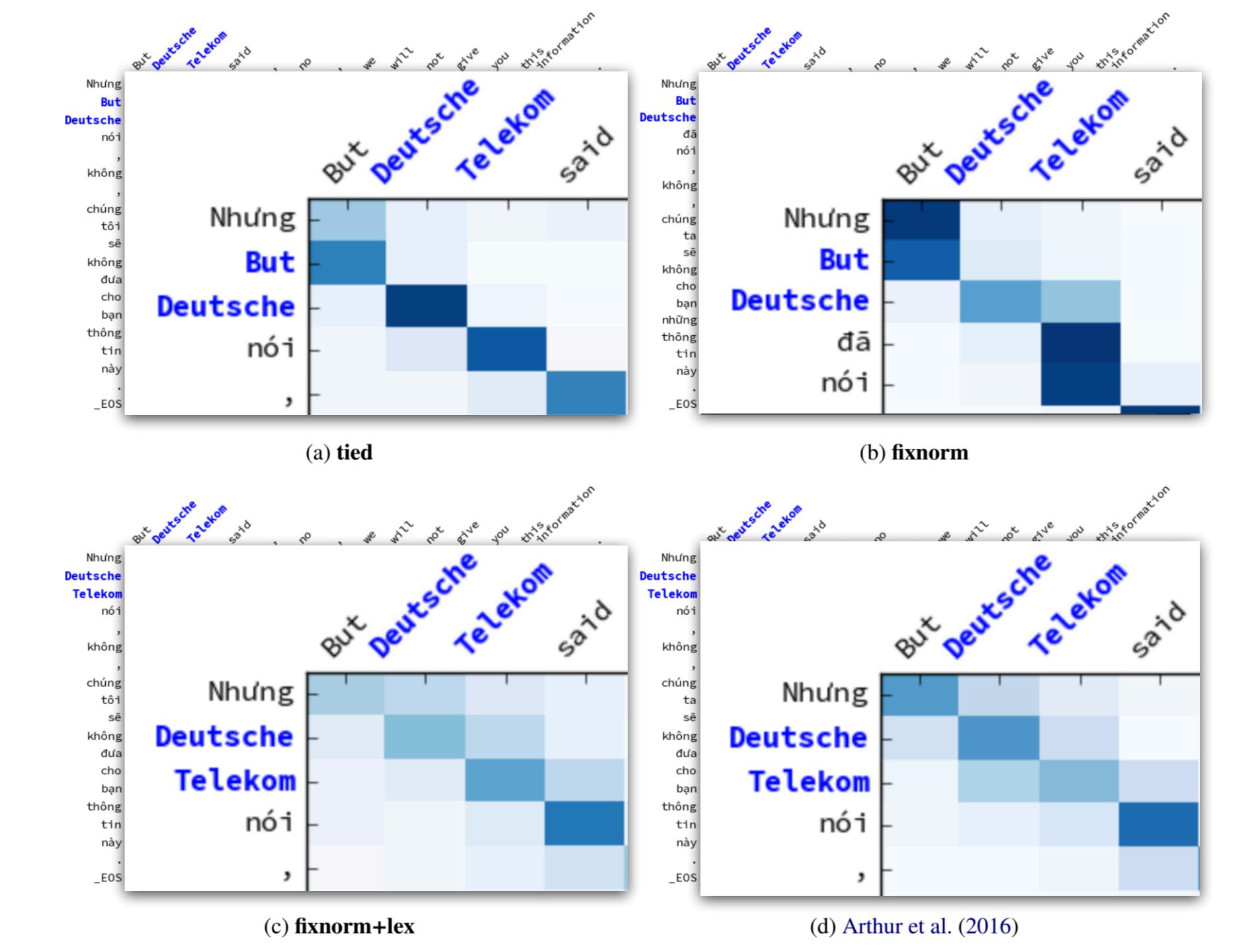






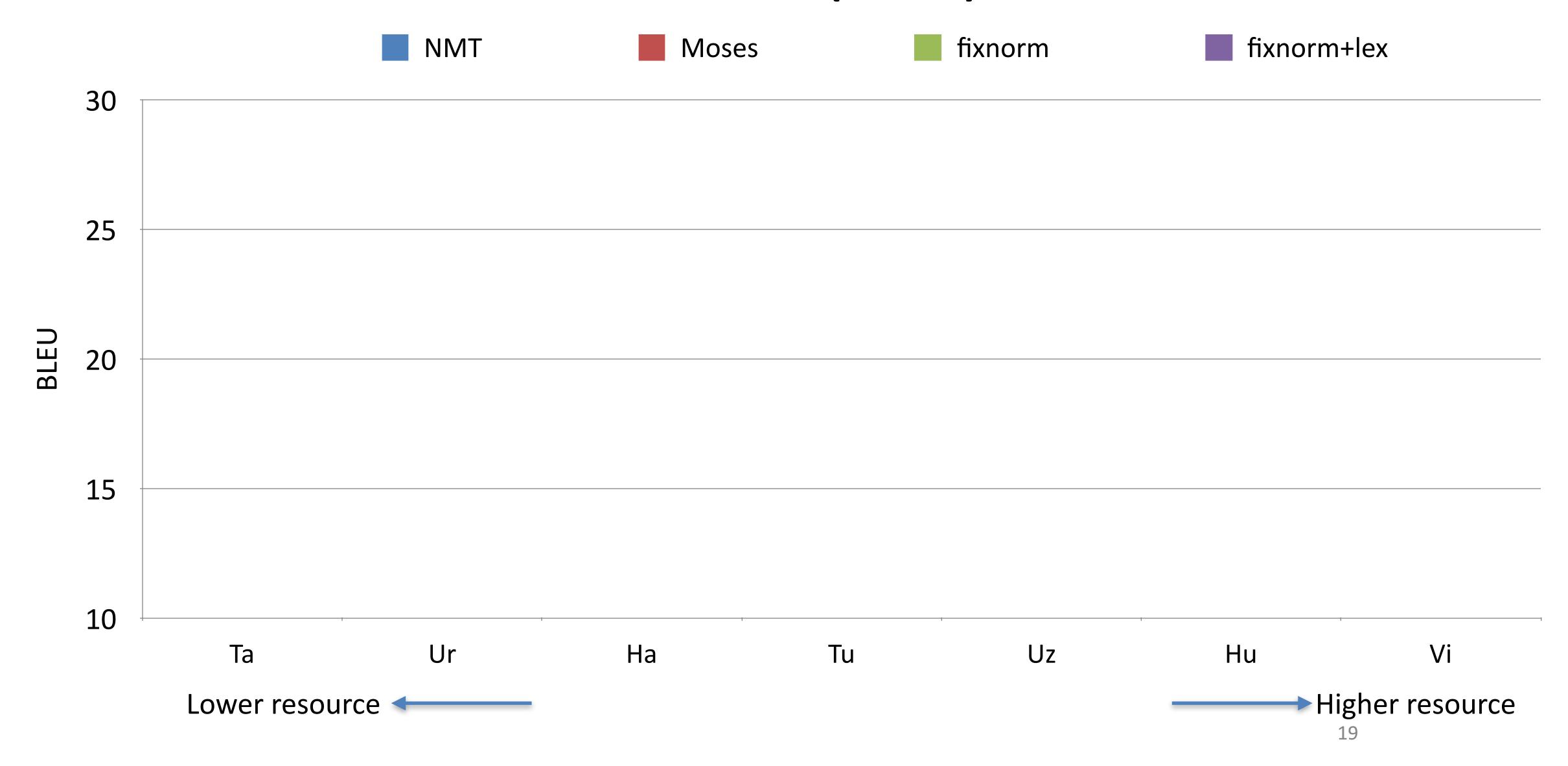


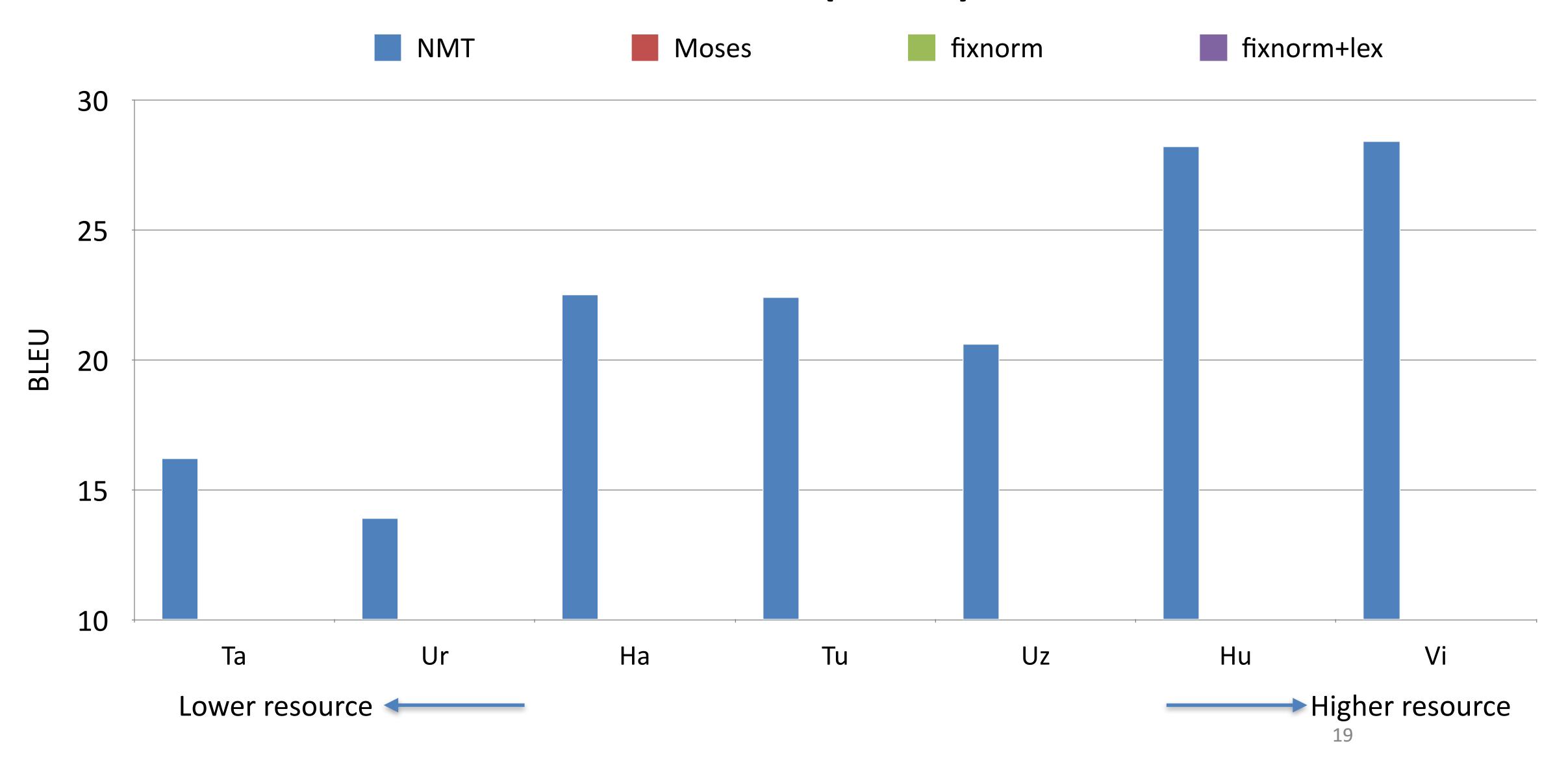


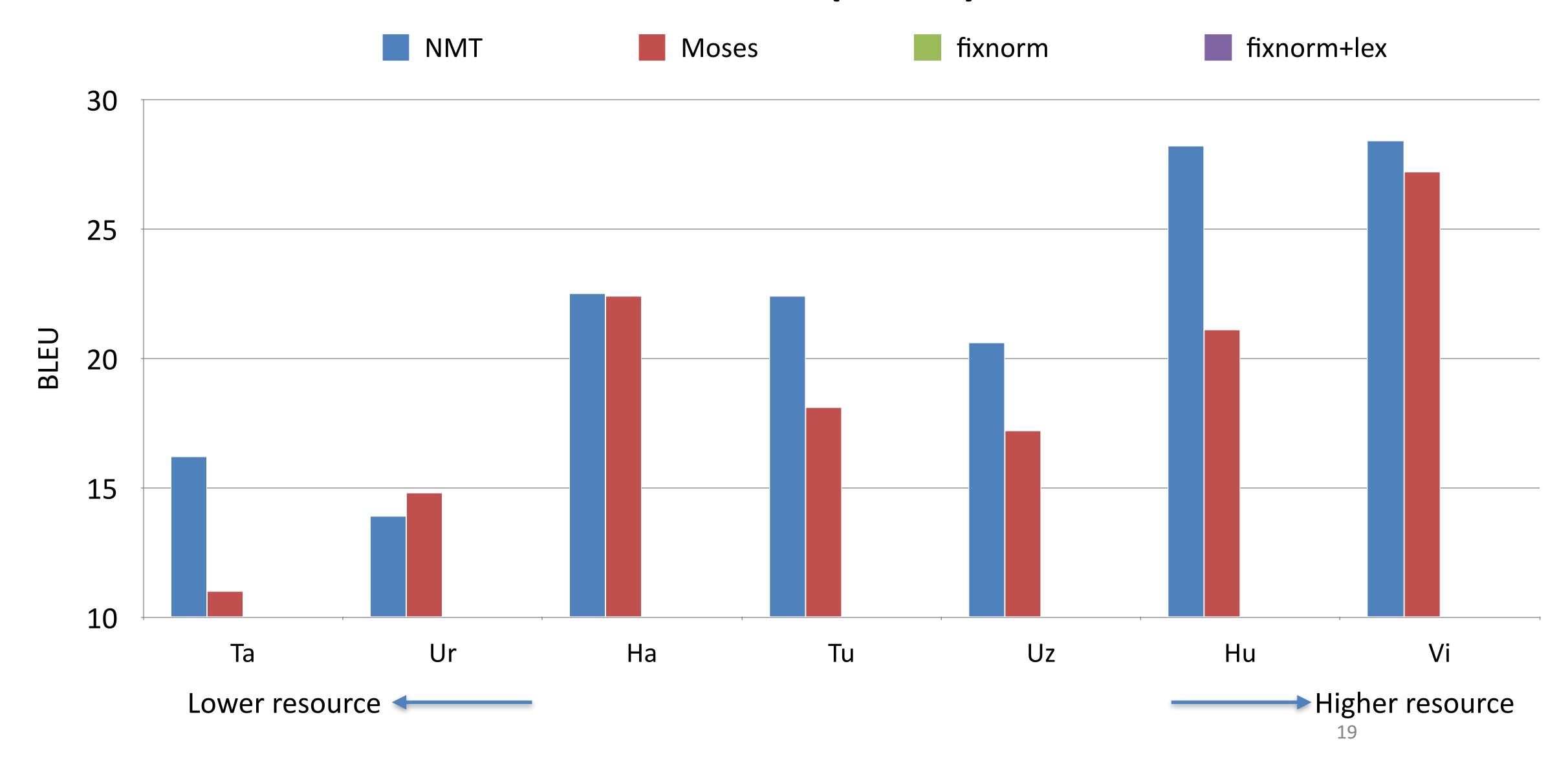


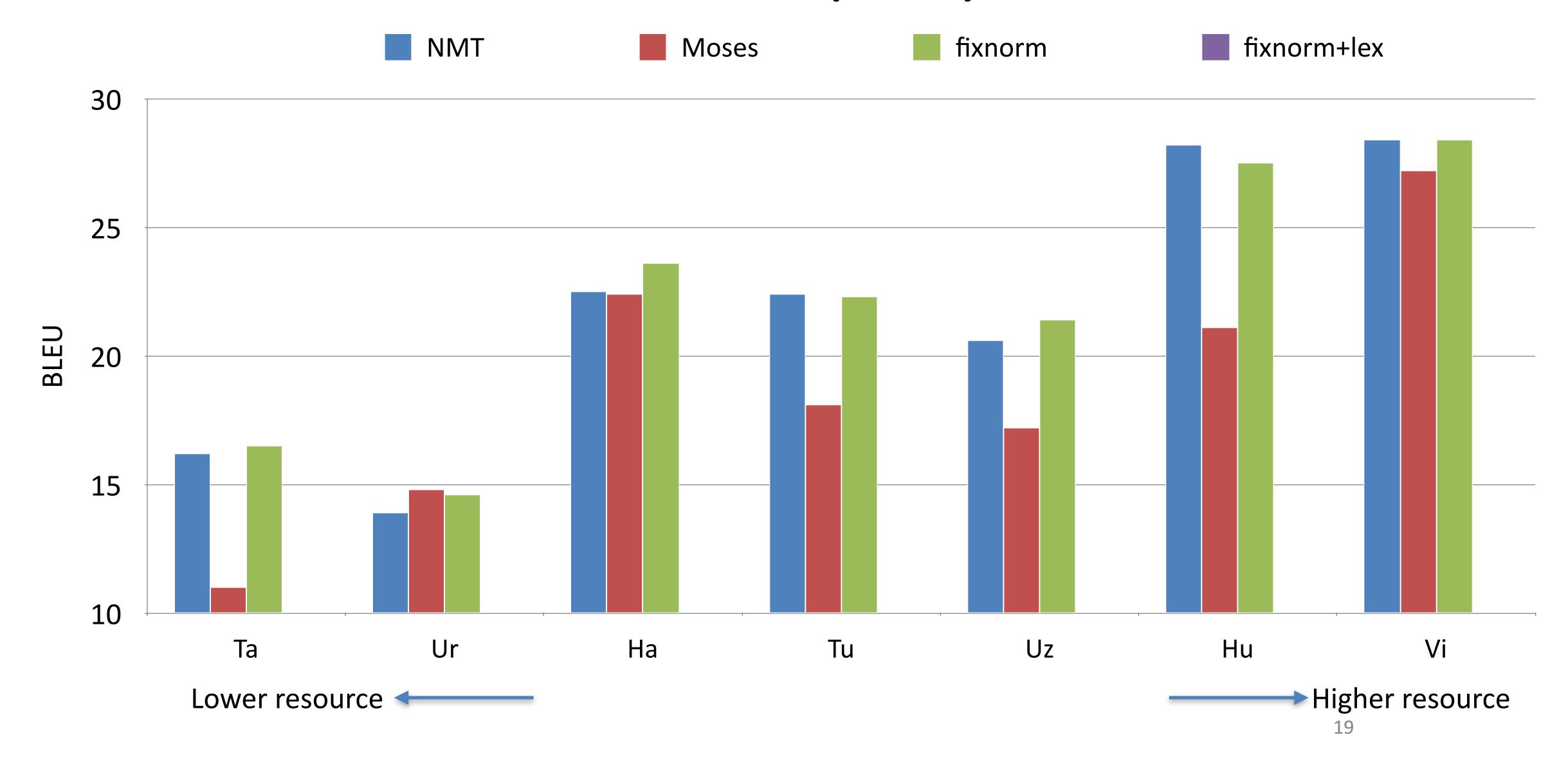
Byte Pair Encoding (BPE)

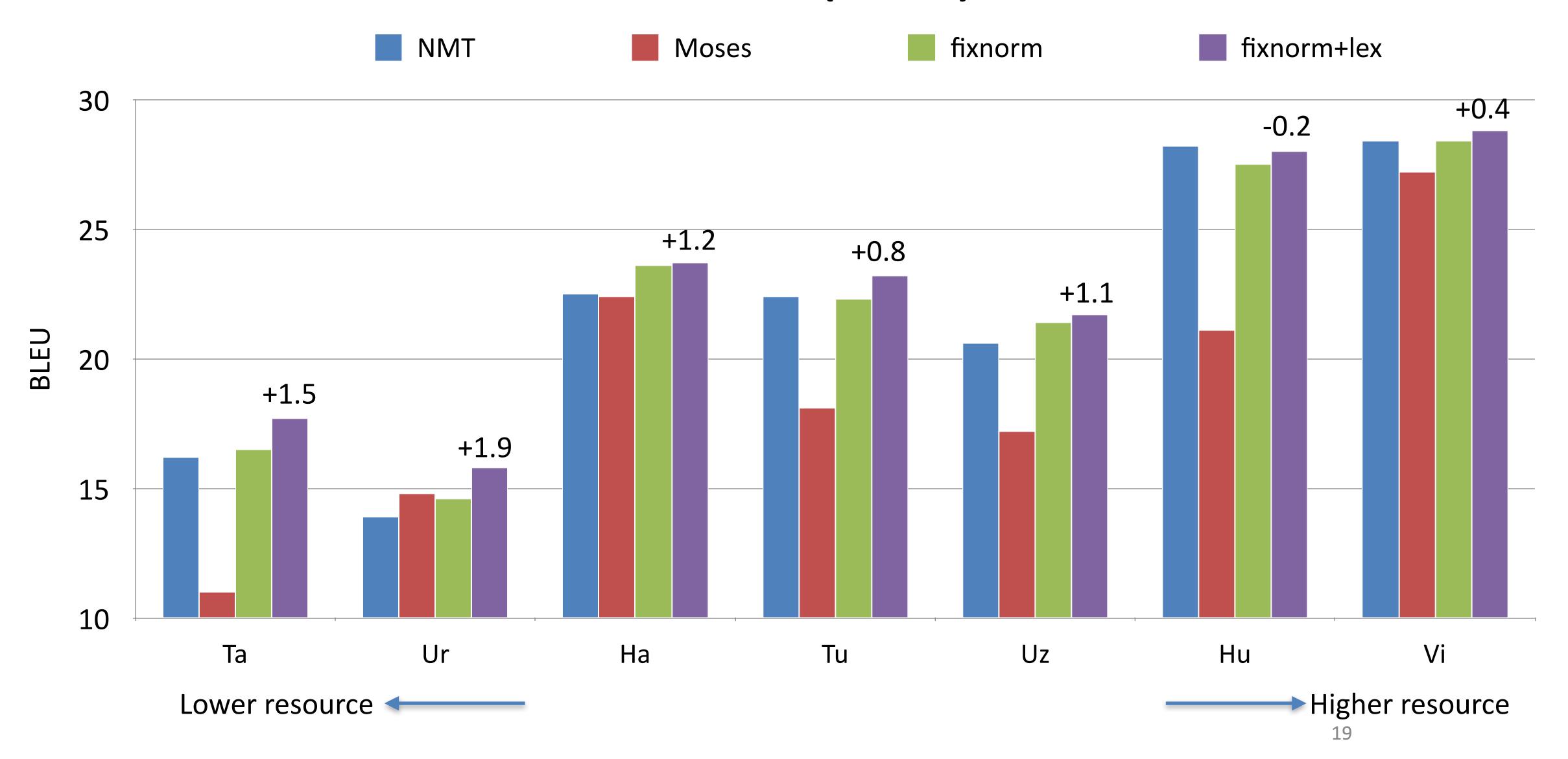
```
communists —> communi@@ + sts
agglomerációs —> agg@@ + l@@ + om@@ +
er@@ + ációs
```



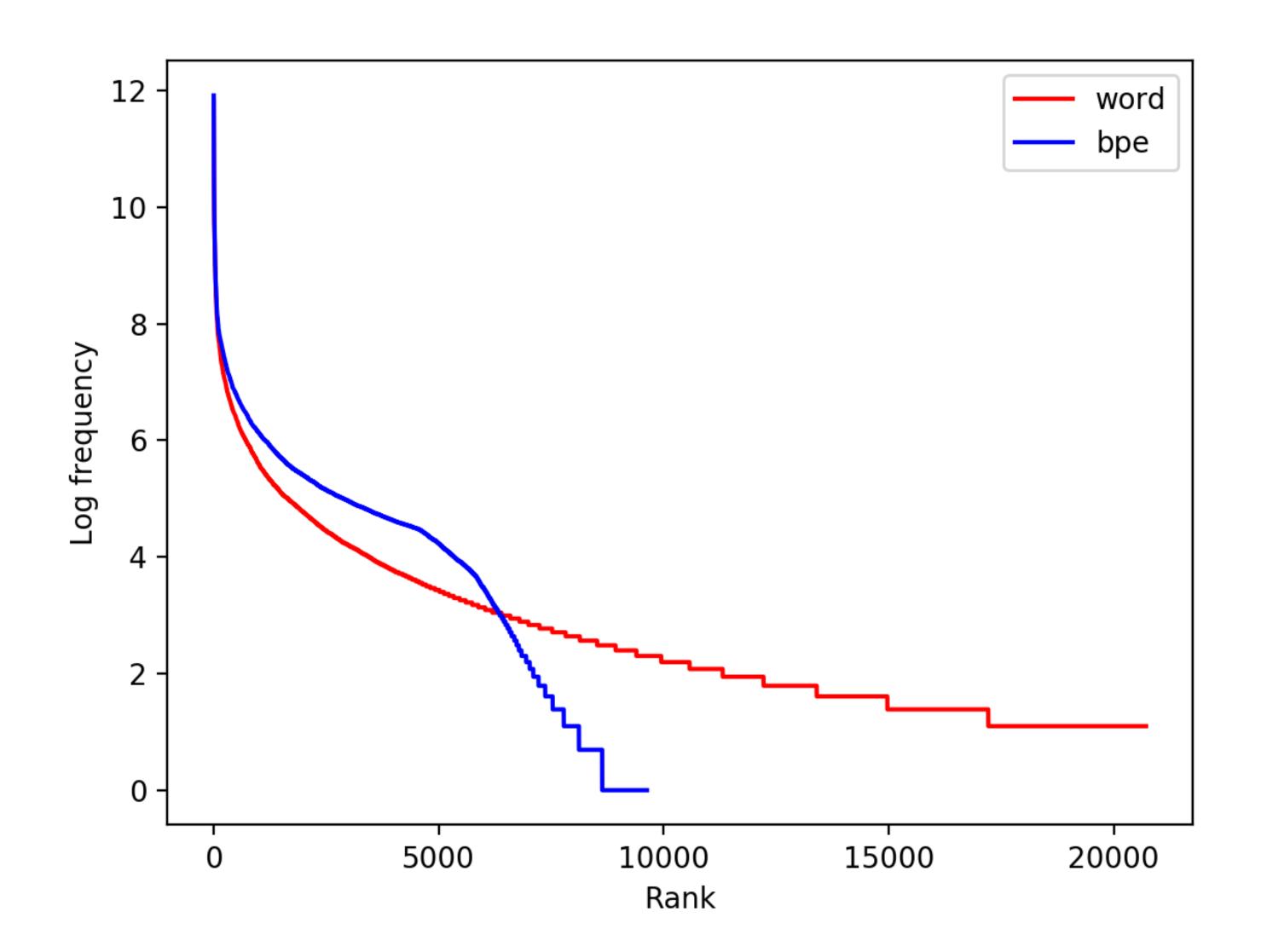








What's different about BPE?



What's different about BPE?

	Here 's V@@ la@@ di@@ mi@@ r T@@ sa@@ st@@ sin form T@@ art@@ u in E@@ st@@ onia.
ref	Đây là Vladimir Tsastsin đến từ Tartu, Estonia
NMT	Đây là V@@ la@@ di@@ mi@@ r T@@ sa@@ st@@ sin ở E@@ st@@ onia. (Đây là Vladimir Tsastsin ở Estonia.)

Conclusion

- We present two simple and effective solutions for rare word mistranslation
- Word-based: improvements on all tested languages, up to +5.5 BLEU
- BPE-based: improvements on lowresource languages, up to +1.9 BLEU

Code

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https://github.com/tnq177/
improving lexical choice in
nmt
```

Thanks!

