

Hierarchical Machine Translation

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- ① Motivation
- ② Hierarchical models of translation
Hieroglyph
- ③ Decoding
- ④ Tuning

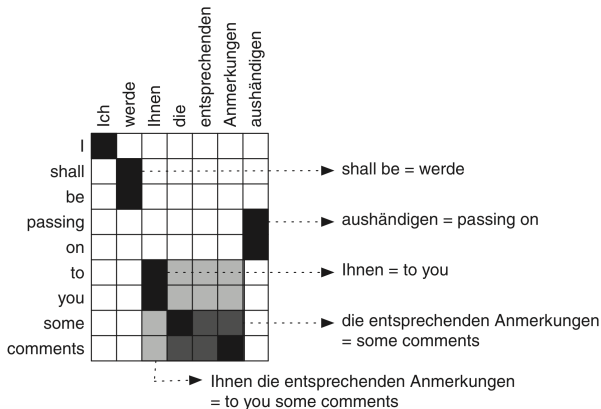


Figure: Koehn [2010]

werde X aushändigen | shall be passing on X

Why hierarchical structure?

Better generalisation

- compositionality
- reordering

Why is reordering important?

Monotone translation is unrealistic

- languages differ wrt word-order

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- languages differ wrt word-order
e.g. different syntactic structure

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 - e.g. rich morphology

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Reordering is arguably one of the hardest problems in MT

Why is reordering important?

Monotone translation is unrealistic

- languages differ wrt word-order
e.g. different syntactic structure
e.g. rich morphology

Reordering is arguably one of the hardest problems in MT

- part of the model of translational equivalences
the part that determines the space of translations

Key aspects

Expressiveness

- how much can two languages differ wrt word order?

Key aspects

Expressiveness

- how much can two languages differ wrt word order?

Modelling

- how many parameters do we have to estimate?

Content

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hierarchical models of translation
Hiero
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Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Local Reordering

	J'	ai	les	yeux	noirs
I					
have					
black					
eyes					

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Local Reordering

	J'	ai	les	yeux	noirs
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- Monotone

$J'_1 \text{ ai}_2 \rightarrow I_1 \text{ have}_2$

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Local Reordering

	J'	ai	les	yeux	noirs
I					
have					
black					
eyes					

- Swap

les yeux₄ noirs₅ → black₃ eyes₄

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Local Reordering

	J'	ai	les	yeux	noirs
I					
have					
black					
eyes					

- Discontinuous

ai₂ X₃₋₄ noirs₅ → have₂ black₃
X₄

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Discontiguous Phrases

	Je	ne	vais	pas
I				
do				
not				
go				

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Discontiguous Phrases

	Je	ne	vais	pas
I				
do				
not				
go				

- Gappy phrase

ne vais pas → do not go

ne X_{vais} pas → do not X_{go}

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

	Ich	werde	Ihnen	die	entsprechenden	Anmerkungen	aushändigen
I							
shall							
be							
passing							
on							
to							
you							
some							
comments							

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

	Ich	werde	Ihnen	die	entsprechenden	Anmerkungen	aushändigen
I							
shall							
be							
passing							
on							
to							
you							
some							
comments							

- How can we extract a biphrase for **shall be passing on?**

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

	Ich	werde	Ihnen	die	entsprechenden	Anmerkungen	aushändigen
I							
shall							
be							
passing							
on							
to			X				
you			X				
some				X			
comments						X	

- How can we extract a biphrase for **shall be passing on**?
- We cannot, we need to extract **to you some comments** along

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

	Ich	werde					aushändigen
I							
shall							
be							
passing							
on							

- How can we extract a biphrase for **shall be passing on**?
- We cannot, we need to extract **to you some comments** along
- Unless we replace all those words by a variable

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

shall be passing on to you some comments



werde Ihnen die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

shall be passing on to you some comments
↕
werde Ihnen die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Hierarchical phrase-based - Motivation

Long Distance Reordering

shall be passing on *X*



werde *X* aushändigen

Hiero

Extends phrase-based MT with hierarchical rules [Chiang, 2005]

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- conditions on word alignment

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Motivation

- long-distance reordering

Hiero

Extends phrase-based MT with hierarchical rules [Chiang, 2005]

- conditions on word alignment
- heuristic rule extraction
- heuristic scoring by relative frequency counting
- log-linear model
- SCFG decoding

Motivation

- long-distance reordering
- lexicalised reordering

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

shall be passing on to you some comments
↕
werde Ihnen die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

shall be passing on ~~to you~~ some comments
↕
werde ~~ihnen~~ die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

shall be passing on X_1 some comments
↕
werde X_1 die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

shall be passing on X_1 some comments
↕
werde X_1 die entsprechenden Anmerkungen aushändigen

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

shall be passing on X_1 X_2
↕
werde X_1 X_2 aushändigen

Heuristic rule extraction

Initial phrase pairs created with same heuristic as PBSMT.

$[X] \rightarrow$ shall be passing on X_1 X_2 | werde X_1 X_2 aushändigen

$[X] \rightarrow$ shall be passing on X_3 | werde X_3 aushändigen

$[X] \rightarrow$ to you | Ihnen

$[X] \rightarrow$ some comments | die entsprechenden Anmerkungen

$[X] \rightarrow$ to you some comments | Ihnen die entsprechenden Anmerkungen

Hiero - Scoring

Relative frequency: assume all fragments have been “observed”

Give a count of one to phrase pair occurrence, then distribute its weight equally among the obtained rules.

- Joint rule probability: $p(LHS, RHS_{source}, RHS_{target})$

$$p(X, \text{la maison } X_1, \text{the } X_1 \text{ house})$$

- Rule application probability: $p(RHS_{source}, RHS_{target} | LHS)$

$$p(\text{la maison } X_1, \text{the } X_1 \text{ house} | X)$$

- Direct translation probability: $p(RHS_{target} | RHS_{source}, LHS)$

$$p(\text{the } X_1 \text{ house} | \text{la maison } X_1, X)$$

- Noisy-channel translation probability: $p(RHS_{source} | RHS_{target}, LHS)$

$$p(\text{la maison } X_1 | \text{the } X_1 \text{ house}, X)$$

- Lexical translation probability

$$\prod_{t_i \in RHS_{target}} p(t_i | RHS_{source}, a) \quad \prod_{s_i \in RHS_{source}} p(s_i | RHS_{target}, a)$$

Hiero - Model

Log-linear combination of features

Hiero - Model

Log-linear combination of features Linear model

$$S_{\theta}(e, d, f) = \theta^T \sum_{r, s, t \in d} h_i(r, s, t | e, f)$$

where s is a span over F ,

t is a span over E

and r is a rule.

Weighted synchronous CFG.

LM.

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Decoding

Phrase-based

Tree-based

Decoding

Phrase-based

- Left-to-Right

Tree-based

- Bottom-Up

Decoding

Phrase-based

- Left-to-Right
- Beam Search

Tree-based

- Bottom-Up
- Chart Parsing (In the next Lab.)

Decoding

Phrase-based

- Left-to-Right
- Beam Search
- Formally intersection:

Tree-based

- Bottom-Up
- Chart Parsing (In the next Lab.)
- Formally intersection:

Decoding

Phrase-based

- Left-to-Right
- Beam Search
- Formally intersection:
- $\text{FST (TM)} \times \text{FSA (LM)}$

Tree-based

- Bottom-Up
- Chart Parsing (In the next Lab.)
- Formally intersection:
- $\text{SCFG (TM)} \times \text{FSA (LM)}$

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Discriminative Model

- model consists of features.

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- supervised learning: tune feature weights wrt. an evaluation metric on development data

Discriminative Model

- model consists of features.
- each feature has a weight.
- supervised learning: tune feature weights wrt. an evaluation metric on development data
- Which objective?

Bilingual Evaluation Understudy metric BLEU

Tuning

Task: find weights so that the model ranks best translations first.

- Translate development corpus using model with current feature weights,
N -best list of translations ($N = 100, 1000, \dots$)

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- Adjust feature weights to increase the gain

Tuning

Task: find weights so that the model ranks best translations first.

- Translate development corpus using model with current feature weights,
N -best list of translations ($N = 100, 1000, \dots$)
- Evaluate translations with the objective
- Adjust feature weights to increase the gain
- Iterate translation, evaluation, and adjustment of feature weights

MERT

Minimum error rate training (MERT)

- coordinate ascent, where the search updates a feature weight which appears most likely to offer improvements.

MERT

Minimum error rate training (MERT)

- coordinate ascent, where the search updates a feature weight which appears most likely to offer improvements.
- Highest point in a hilly city with a grid of streets, like San Francisco. [Koehn, 2008]

We start along a certain street.

Find its highest point and continue along the cross-street.

Also in this cross-street we find the highest point.

MERT

- Line search for best feature weights
given: sentences with n-best lists of translations

MERT

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given: sentences with n-best lists of translations
- iterate n times
randomize starting feature weights

MERT

- Line search for best feature weights
given: sentences with n-best lists of translations
- iterate n times
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for each feature

MERT

- Line search for best feature weights
given: sentences with n-best lists of translations
- iterate n times
randomize starting feature weights
for each feature
 - find best feature weight

MERT

- Line search for best feature weights
given: sentences with n-best lists of translations
- iterate n times
randomize starting feature weights
for each feature
 - find best feature weight
 - update if different from current

MERT

- Line search for best feature weights
given: sentences with n-best lists of translations
- iterate n times
randomize starting feature weights
for each feature
 - find best feature weight
 - update if different from current
- return best feature weights found in any iteration

Questions?

References I

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