

CS224N Problem Assignment 1

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1. Word Alignment

1.1 Result

The AER result of PMI/Model 1/Model 2 on different languages for both *dev* set and *test* set with training size 10k sentences is summarized in Table 1 and Table 2.

	French-English	Hindi-English	Chinese-English
PMI	0.7327	0.8546	0.8361
Model 1	0.3674	0.5847	0.5903
Model 2	0.3042	0.5851	0.5718

Table 1: AER results on *dev* set, training sentences 10k

	French-English	Hindi-English	Chinese-English
PMI	0.7129	0.8102	0.8273
Model 1	0.3546	0.5857	0.5917
Model 2	0.2946	0.5860	0.5603

Table 2: AER results on *test* set, training sentences 10k

1.2 Implementing and Developing Details

- **Initialization:** In IBM Model 1, we initialized $t(e_i|f_j)$ uniformly. This is simply setting $t(e_i|f_j)$'s all to 1 in the 1st iteration, since they are essentially $\frac{1}{C}$ while C is a constant and will disappear in normalization. Besides, since in the M step we have $\hat{a}_i = \frac{q(a_i|i,n,m)t(e_i|f_{a_i})}{\sum_j q(j|i,n,m)t(e_i|f_j)} = \frac{t(e_i|f_{a_i})}{\sum_j t(e_i|f_j)}$ which is independent of the q 's, so we don't have to do anything for q 's. In IBM Model 2, we initialized $t(e_i|f_j)$ using the estimate of IBM Model 1. As for $q(j|i,n,m)$'s, we initialized them randomly. In detail, before the EM iterations, we screening all the sentence pairs in the training set, and for all positions (j,i,n,m) encountered we set $q(j|i,n,m)$ a random real number from $Uniform(0,1)$. Then a normalization is performed.
- **Convergence Criterion:** We define $D_t = mean\{|t^{old}(e|f) - t^{new}(e|f)|, t^{old}(e|f) \neq 0 \text{ or } t^{new}(e|f) \neq 0\}$ and $D_q = mean\{|q^{old}(j|i,n,m) - q^{new}(j|i,n,m)|, q^{old}(j|i,n,m) \neq 0 \text{ or } q^{new}(j|i,n,m) \neq 0\}$, which is the mean change of non-zero elements for $t(e|f)$'s and $q(j|i,n,m)$'s. So our convergence criterion is for IBM Model 1, $D_t \leq \tau$, and for IBM Model 2, $D_t \leq \tau$ and $D_q \leq \tau$. Besides we also set a maximal iteration number 1000. In our implementation we choose $\tau = 10^{-3}$. Table 3 gives the results of different τ choice on French-English *dev*

set. We can see that if τ is smaller, AER result becomes better but more iterations thus longer training time are introduced.

	Model 1			Model 2		
τ	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}
Iterations	2	6	16	3	8	24
AER	0.4034	0.3674	0.3554	0.3139	0.3042	0.2879

Table 3: AER result for different τ 's on French-English *dev* set for IBM Model 1/2

- **Runtime:** On our settings, the runtime for training IBM Model 1 on 10K (3441 for Hindi) sentences is: 31.13s (French), 12.67s (Hindi), 100.03s (Chinese). The runtime for training IBM Model 2 on 10K sentences is: 147.99s (French), 41.96s (Hindi), 462.03s (Chinese). We also explored the runtime as a function of corpus size. The Figure 1 shows the runtime per iteration on French-English alignment versus training corpus size. We can clearly see that there's a linear relationship, approx. per iteration 0.5215s/1K corpus for Model 1 and 1.667s/1K corpus for Model 2.

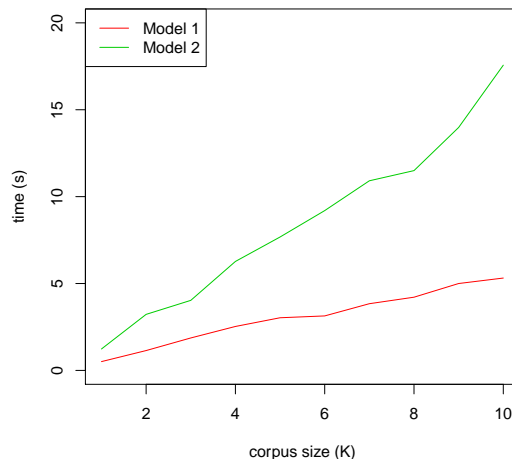


Figure 1: Runtime v.s training corpus size for IBM Model 1/2 on French training set

1.3 Error Analysis

We are native speakers of Chinese so we choose Chinese-English alignment result for error analysis. Figure 2 shows a few examples we want to use to illustrate our analysis.

- **Word order difference:** From the AER result, we clearly see that IBM models perform better in French-English alignment than Hindi and Chinese, and IBM Model 2 delivers large improvement in French, but little in Hindi and Chinese. That is because French and English share similar grammar structure, so that alignments concentrate on near diagonal places. Thus model 2 can learn to give $q(j|i, n, m)$'s near diagonal larger weights, and reach better result. However for Hindi and Chinese, it's very possible that the alignments are not near diagonal places and not context-free because of different grammar structure. So uniform $q(j|i, n, m)$ is already

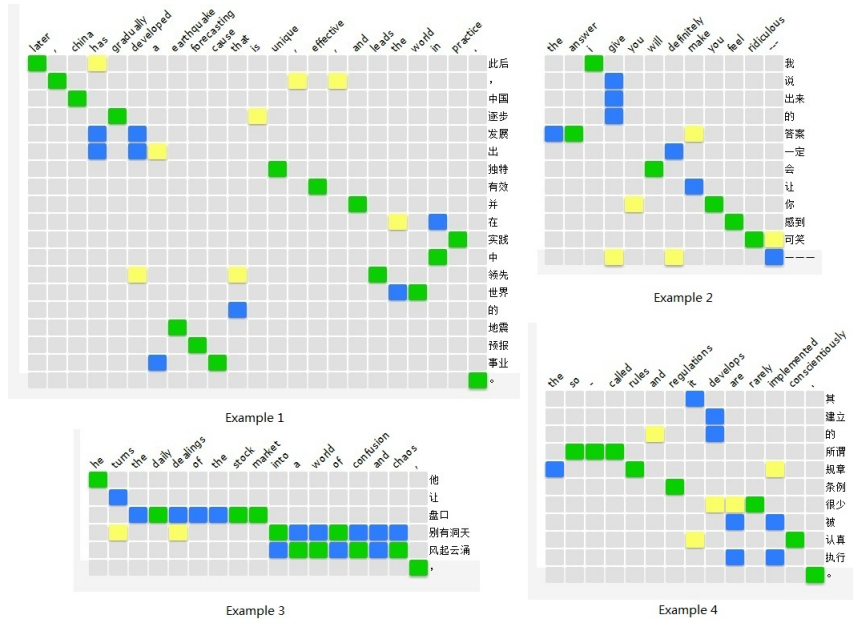


Figure 2: Examples of Chinese-English alignments. (Blue: gold alignment, Yellow: our alignment, Green: correct alignment)

a good choice. Take Chinese-English alignment result as example, success alignment in different word order often appears when two words share the same meaning, like in Example 1 (‘earthquake forecasting cause’, ‘地震预报事业’), (‘unique and effective’, ‘独特有效’), in Example 2 (‘answer’, ‘答案’), (‘i’, ‘我’). while failure occurs in longer structure like clause. For example, in Example 4, ‘it develops’ is an attributive clause that will be put behind in English, but its counterpart ‘其建立的’ in Chinese will be put ahead, and IBM models are not able to figure it out.

- **Garbage collection:** For Chinese-English alignments, function words are easier to be aligned correctly in shorter sentences, like in Example 3 ‘the’, ‘a’ and ‘of’ are all aligned correctly, because there are not much ambiguity. However, in longer sentences like in Example 1, function words are harder to align due to more possible alignment and word difference introduced by complex structure.
- **Common errors:** The most common errors are from phrase alignment. Our model only consider word-to-word alignment, although it allows many-to-one mapping, it can’t deal with one-to-many and many-to-many cases. For example, the model can figure out many-to-one case (‘the daily dealings of the stock market’, ‘盘口’) in Example 3. However for many-to-many case (‘into a world of confusions and chaos’, ‘别有洞天风起云涌’), our model can only figure out half the alignment. Even worse, for one-to-many case like in Example 2 (‘give’, ‘说出来的’) our model totally fails in this example.

2. MT System Training and Feature Engineering

2.1 Result

Here we run the testing baseline and developed our own featurizer and achieved around 0.2 improvement of BLEU score. Table 4 are some heading output from newstest2012.BLEU.

BLEU	methods/featurizers
15.586	newstest2011.myfeature
15.449	newstest2011.myfeature
15.417	newstest2011.myfeature
15.414	newstest2011.baseline
15.377	newstest2011.baseline
15.026	newstest2011.baseline
15.000	newstest2011.cs224n-staff

Table 4: MT results: BLEU score for different methods/featurizers, evaluating with test dataset 2011/2012

2.2 Featurizer Analysis

Here I used several featurizer including:

- Source dimension (Hopkins and May, 2011) An indicator feature for the source dimension of the rule: $|f(r)|$.
- Target dimension (Hopkins and May, 2011) An indicator for the target dimension: $|e(r)|$.
- Rule shape (Hopkins and May, 2011) The conjunction of source and target dimension: $|f(r)| + |e(r)|$.
- Capitalization: Whether the starting character for source or target is capitalized.
- Shared Starting: Whether the starting characters are the same for source and target.

To better understand the performance of each features, we checked the weighting of different features. We found among the new features, Rule Dimension, Source Dimension as well as Shared Starting contributes to the improvement of performance.

2.3 Translation Comparison

French: dans la cadre d’ un amendement au droit pénal , le projet d’ annulation du paragraphe relatif à l’ inculpation de julia tymosenko , la chef de l’ opposition . le projet d’ annuler le paragraphe 365 du droit pénal , sur la base duquel l’ ex-première ministre a été condamnée , a été signé par 147 députés .

Baseline: in the context of an amendment to the criminal law , the project cancellation paragraph establishing charges of julia tymosenko , the head of the opposition . the project to cancel the article 365 criminal law , on the basis of which the minister was sentenced , was signed by 147 deputies .

Myfeature: in the context of an amendment to the criminal law , the project cancellation paragraph establishing charges of julia tymosenko , the leader of the opposition . the project to cancel the article 365 of the criminal law , on the basis of which the minister was sentenced , was signed by 147 deputies .

Google: as part of an amendment to the criminal law , the proposed cancellation of the paragraph relating to the charge julia Tymosenko , the chief opposition . the project to cancel the paragraph 365 of the criminal law on the basis of which the former minister was first convicted , was signed by 147 MPs.

From the results we see some good improvement from baseline such as “article 365 of the criminal law” and “the leader of the opposition” while there are still some ordering problems existing.