

Machine Translation

80 Years of
Machine Translation
in 1 Hour

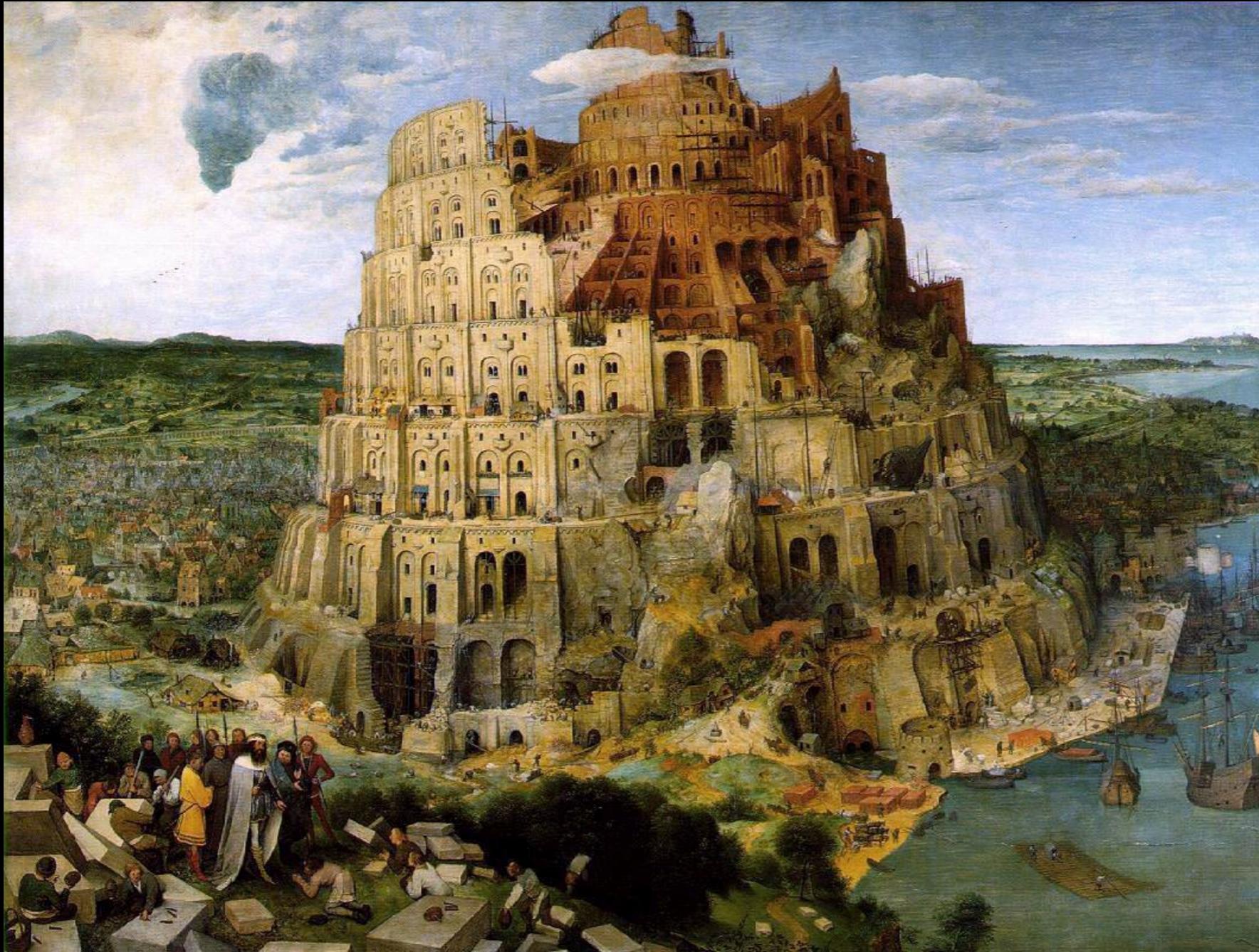
80 Years of
Machine Translation
in 1 Hour

For more hours: mt-class.org

虽然 北 风 呼 啸 ， 但 天 空 依 然 十 分 清 澈 。

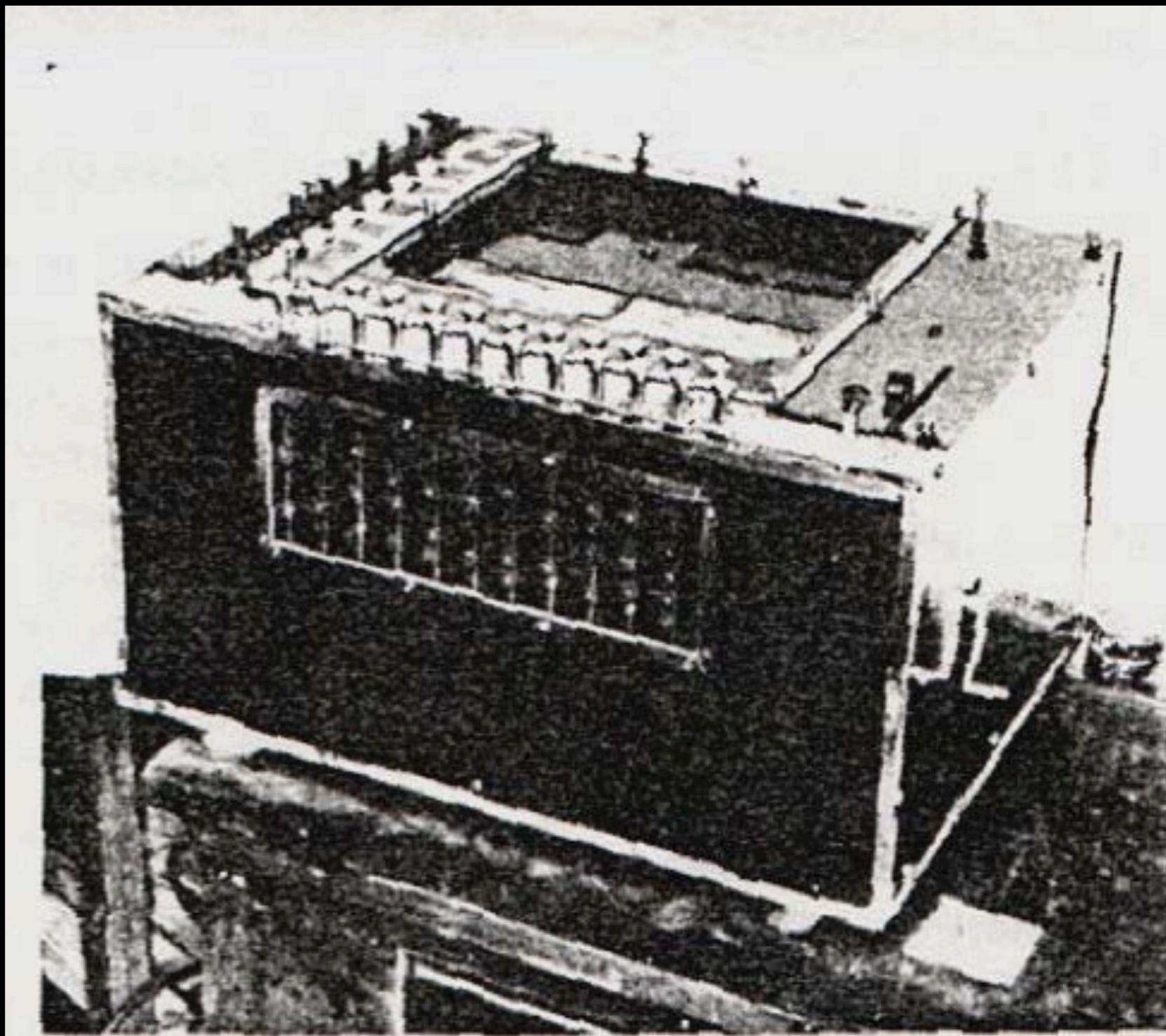
虽然 北 风 呼 啸 , 但 天 空 依 然 十 分 清 澈 。

However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

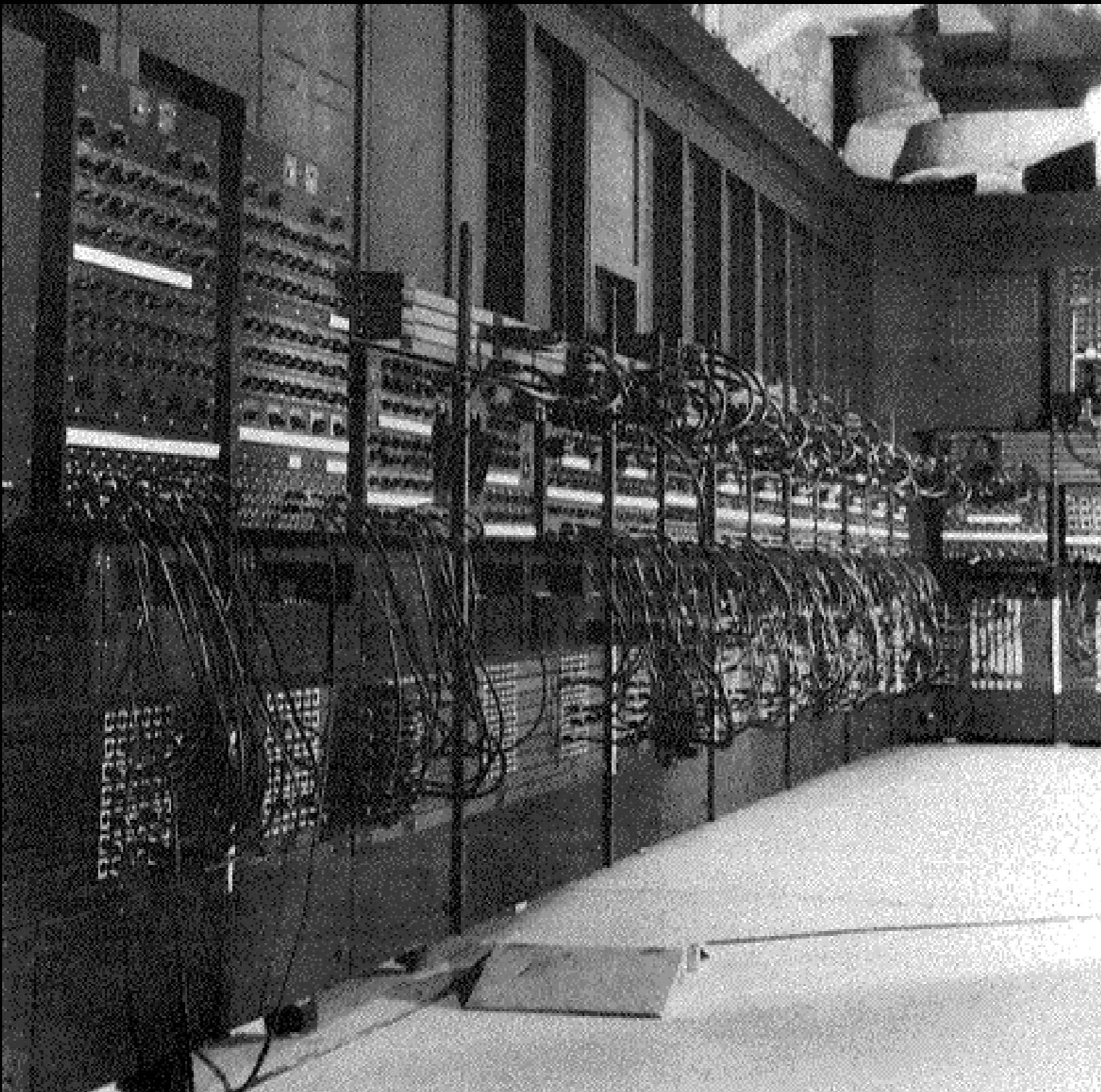


The Tower of Babel

Pieter Brueghel the Elder (1563)



Georges Artsrouni's “mechanical brain”,
patented 1933 (France)



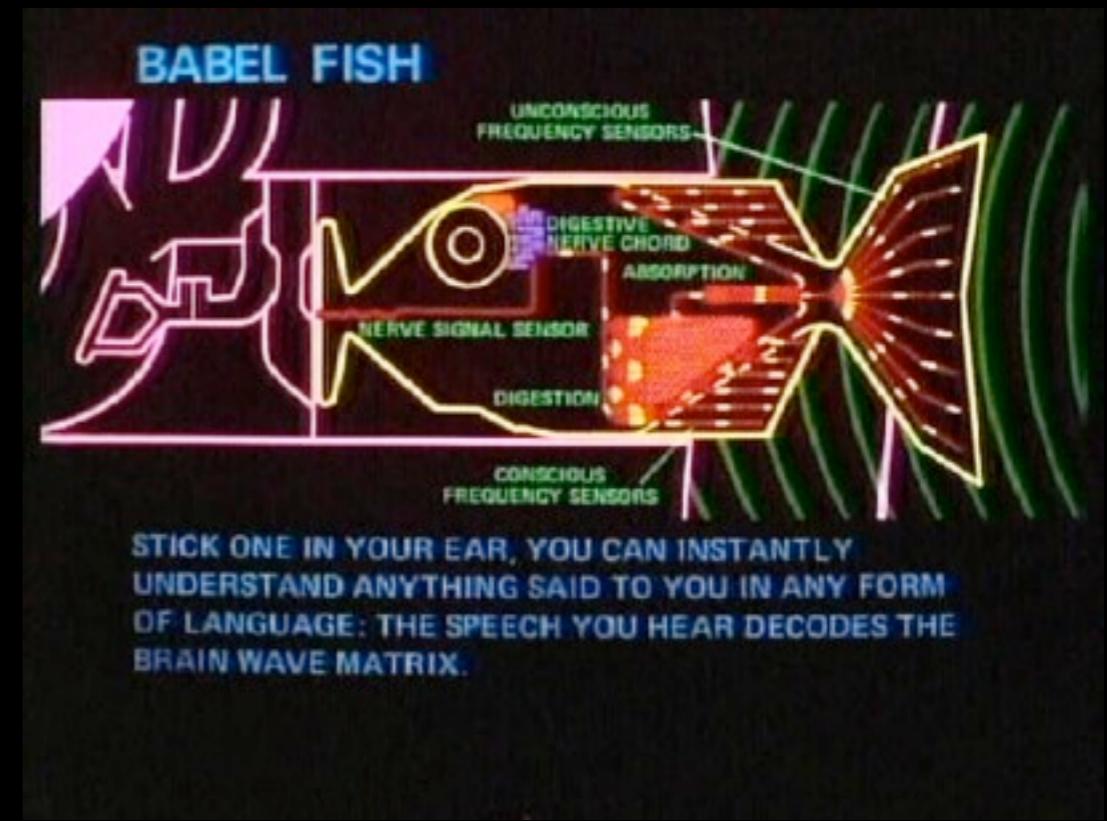
ENIAC (1946)



*When I look at an article
in Russian, I say: “This
is really written in
English, but it has been
coded in some strange
symbols. I will now
proceed to decode.”*

Warren Weaver (1949)

Popular view of MT in 2003



Popular view of MT in 2013





Statistical Machine Translation Live

4/28/2006 03:40:00 PM

Franz Och

Because we want to provide everyone with access to all the world's information, including information written in every language, one of the exciting projects at Google Research is machine translation... Now you can see the results for yourself. We recently launched an online version of our system for Arabic-English and English-Arabic. Try it out!

7 years later

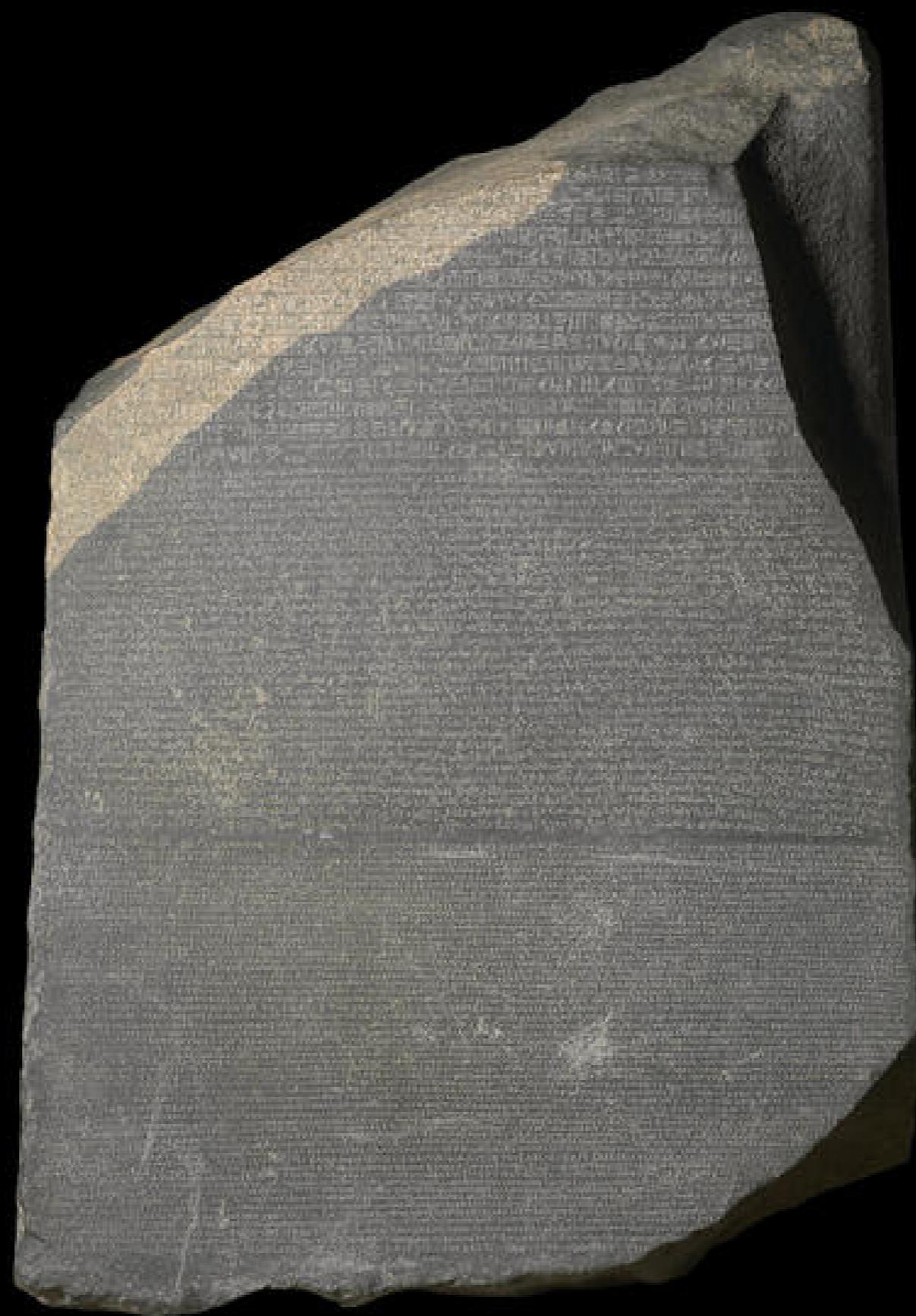


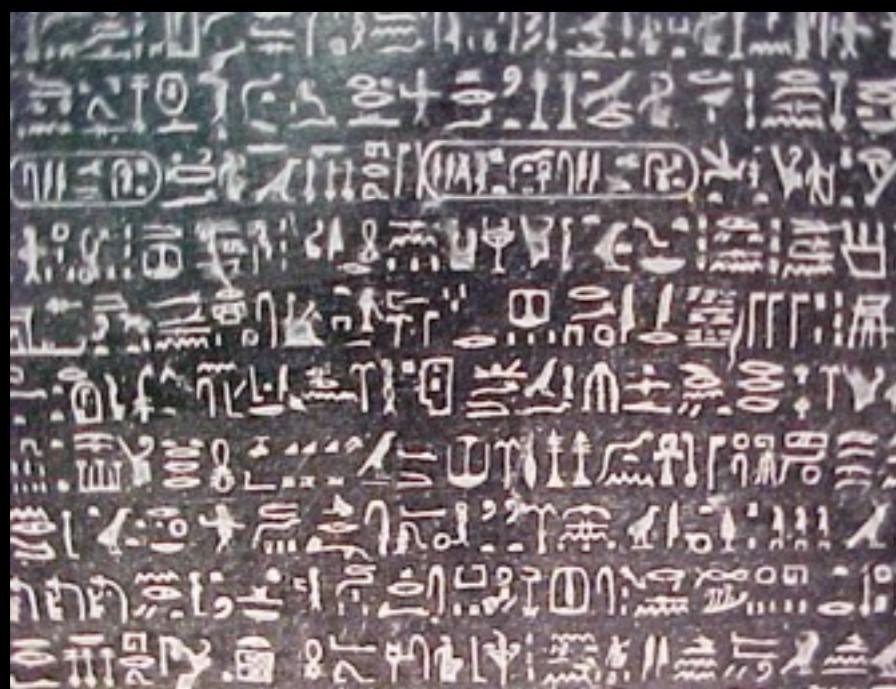
Translate

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. At the top, there are language selection buttons for English, Arabic, Turkish, Detect language, French, English, Turkish, and a 'Translate' button. Below this is a large input field with a microphone icon and the placeholder text "Type text or a website address or translate a c...". A dropdown menu is open over the 'Detect language' button, listing various languages in a grid. The 'English' button in this dropdown is highlighted with a blue border. Other languages listed include Catalan, Finnish, Hungarian, Latin, Romanian, Turkish, Afrikaans, Cebuano, French, Icelandic, Latvian, Russian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Chinese, Galician, Indonesian, Lithuanian, Serbian, Urdu, Arabic, Croatian, Georgian, Irish, Macedonian, Slovak, Vietnamese, Armenian, Czech, German, Italian, Malay, Slovenian, Welsh, Azerbaijani, Danish, Greek, Japanese, Maltese, Spanish, Yiddish, Basque, Dutch, Gujarati, Javanese, Marathi, Swahili, Belarusian, English, Haitian Creole, Kannada, Norwegian, Swedish, Bengali, Esperanto, Hebrew, Khmer, Persian, Tamil, Bosnian, Estonian, Hindi, Korean, Polish, Telugu, Bulgarian, Filipino, Hmong, Lao, Portuguese, Thai.

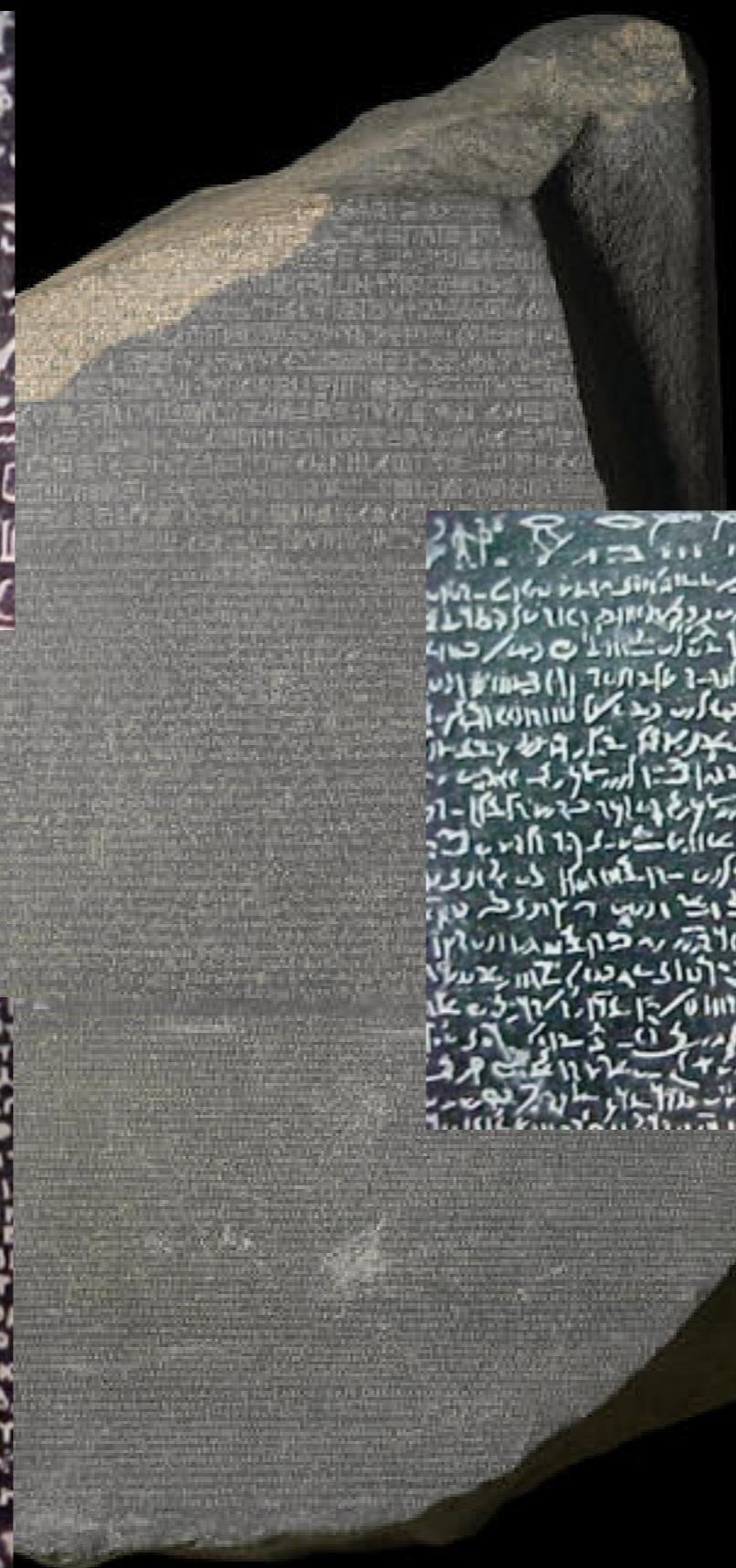
| Detect language | Catalan | Finnish | Hungarian | Latin | Romanian | Turkish |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Afrikaans | Cebuano | French | Icelandic | Latvian | Russian | Ukrainian |
| Albanian | Chinese | Galician | Indonesian | Lithuanian | Serbian | Urdu |
| Arabic | Croatian | Georgian | Irish | Macedonian | Slovak | Vietnamese |
| Armenian | Czech | German | Italian | Malay | Slovenian | Welsh |
| Azerbaijani | Danish | Greek | Japanese | Maltese | Spanish | Yiddish |
| Basque | Dutch | Gujarati | Javanese | Marathi | Swahili | |
| Belarusian | English | Haitian Creole | Kannada | Norwegian | Swedish | |
| Bengali | Esperanto | Hebrew | Khmer | Persian | Tamil | |
| Bosnian | Estonian | Hindi | Korean | Polish | Telugu | |
| Bulgarian | Filipino | Hmong | Lao | Portuguese | Thai | |

How did they do this?

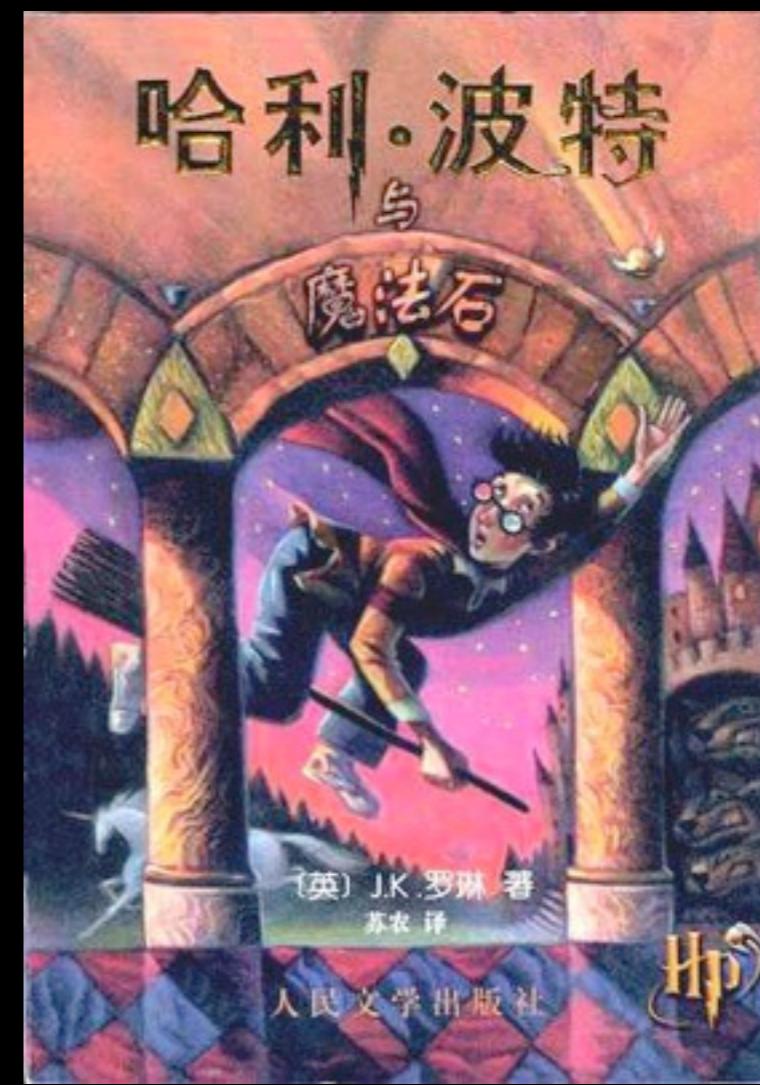
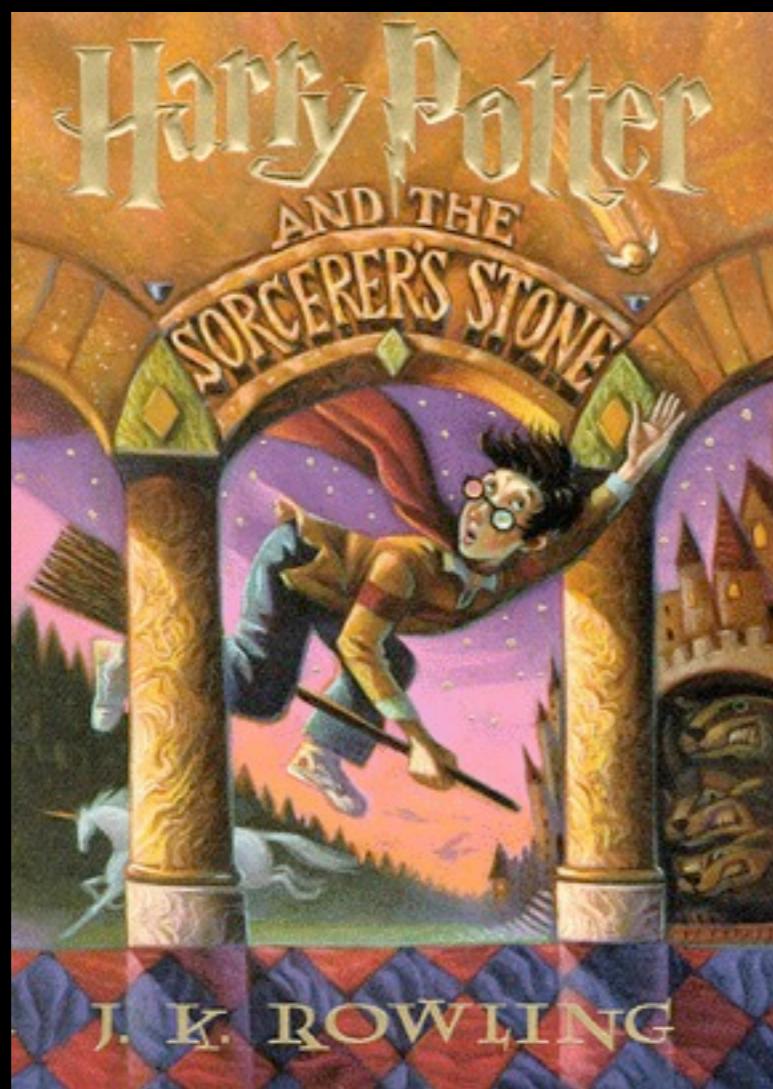


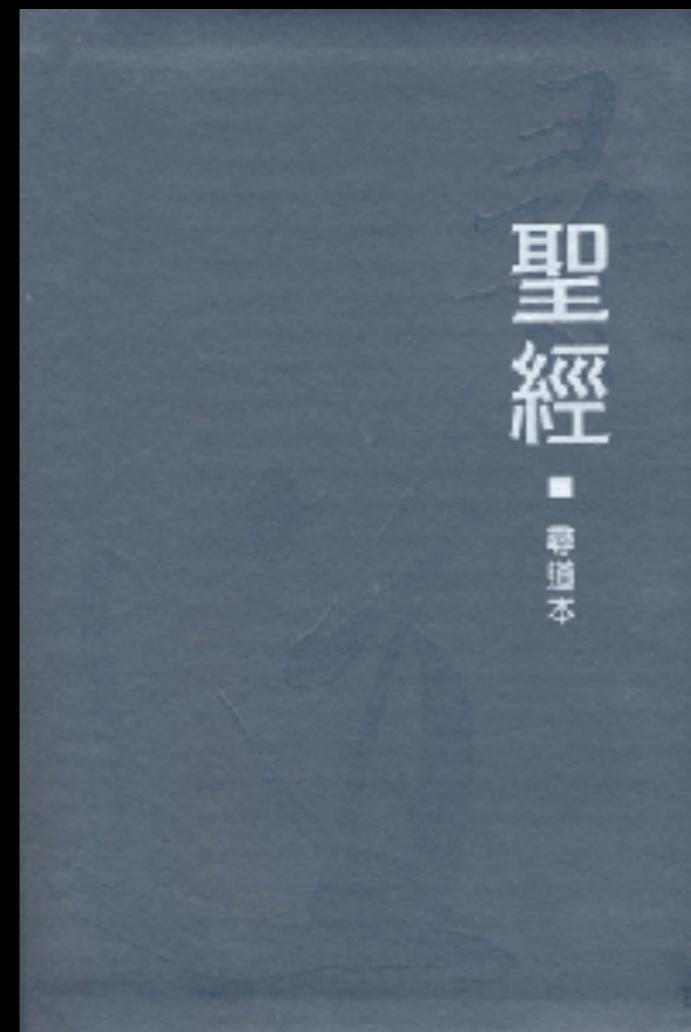
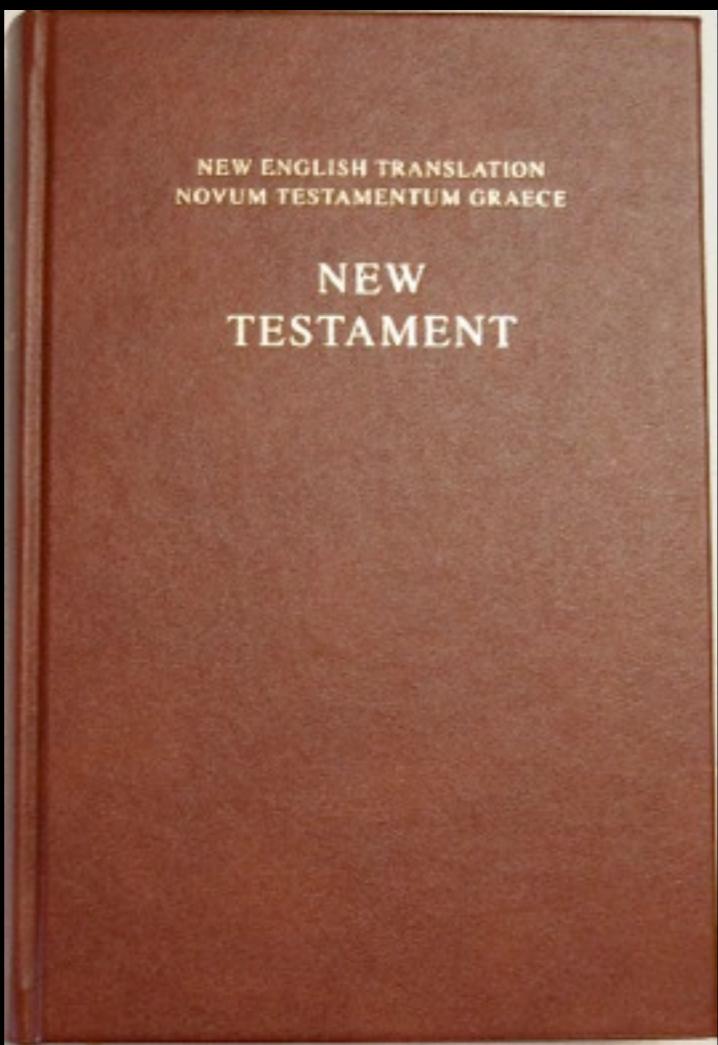


ΘΕΑΤΕΙΣΛ ΙΔΛΟΙΙΕΡΕΙΣΠΛΑΝΥΕΙ ΙΔΠΛΗ ΤΗΕΛΗ
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National Bureau of Statistics of China



[www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/index.htm)

中文简体 中文繁体

Sep.18, 105 Sunday

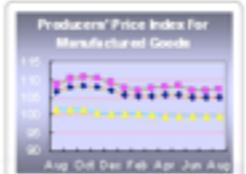
News and Coming Events

- Memorial Ceremony for Late Deputy Commissioner Zhu Xiangdong Held in Beijing(09.16)
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What's New

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- Monthly Data Updated(09.07)
- Monthly Data Updated(08.29)
- Monthly Data Updated(08.23)

Producer's Price Index for Manufactured Goods



Statistical Data

- Monthly Yearly
- Census Others

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- Chinese Version Others

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中华人民共和国国家统计局



National Bureau of Statistics of China

www.stats.gov.cn

中文简体 中文繁体 ENGLISH

105年9月18日 星期日

本网中文域名：统计 中国统计 国家统计局

最新统计信息

- 2005年全国早稻总产量比上年减产43万吨 (09.16)
- 8月份“国房景气指数”为101.86 同比下降3.10点 (09.16)
- 1-8月湖南城镇居民人均可支配收入同比增长10.4% (09.16)
- 1-8月甘肃固定资产投资增长17.64% 增幅回落3.41% (09.16)
- 株洲：商品房预售制度对房地产市场的影响浅析 (09.16)
- 经济全球化对江西国民经济产生五大影响 (09.16)
- 统计数据：8月份工业产品产量 各地区产品销售率 (09.15)
- 统计数据：8月份工业增加值 各地区工业增加值 (09.15)
- 1-8月份全国城镇化固定资产投资同比增长27.4% (09.15)
- 加快云南人口城市化进程需解决四大关键问题 (09.15)
- 丹江口：制止教育乱收费 “一费制”深入人心 (09.15)
- 1-8月浙江固定资产投资同比增长16.4% (09.15)
- 8月份广西消费品零售额与去年同期相比增长13.6% (09.15)
- 8月份我国工业增加值5966亿 同比增长16% (09.14)
- 调查显示：广东省企业流动资金短缺问题日益突出 (09.14)
- 实施品牌战略 推动吉林省经济快速可持续发展 (09.14)
- 安徽：城乡居民收入剪刀差十年扩大0.46倍 (09.14)
- 8月份甘肃省价格呈现四特点 波动频率有所加快 (09.14)

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- 关于申报2005年度全国统计科研计划项目的通知
- 印发《关于统计上对公有和非公有控股经济的分类办法》的通知

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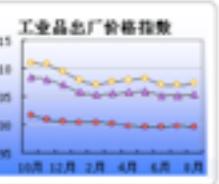
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工业品出厂价格指数



The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) website. The left screenshot shows the Chinese Simplified version, and the right screenshot shows the English version. Both versions feature a blue header with the NBS logo and the text 'National Bureau of Statistics' and 'www.stats.gov.cn'. The Chinese version has a large '中文简体' (Chinese Simplified) watermark in the center. The English version has a large '中文繁体' (Chinese Traditional) and 'ENGLISH' watermark in the center. The main content area includes sections like 'News and Coming', 'Statistical Data', 'Related links', and '最新统计动态' (Latest Statistical Dynamics). Each section contains several news items with dates.

中文简体

中华人民共和国国家统计局
National Bureau of Statistics
www.stats.gov.cn

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- Yearly
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- Others

Related links

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最新统计动态

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- 安徽：城乡居民收入剪刀差十年扩大0.46倍 (09.14)
- 8月份甘肃工业品价格呈现四特点 波动频率有所加快 (09.14)

重要公告

- 公告
- 关于申报2005年度全国统计科研计划项目的通知
- 印发《关于统计上对公有和非公有控股经济的分类办法》的通知

统计机构

统计动态

专项统计工作

统计标准

统计制度

统计知识

CLASSIC SOUPS

Sm. Lg.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--|------|------|
| 清 燉 雞 湯 | 57. | House Chicken Soup (Chicken, Celery, Potato, Onion, Carrot) | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| 雞 飯 湯 | 58. | Chicken Rice Soup | 1.85 | 3.25 |
| 雞 麵 湯 | 59. | Chicken Noodle Soup | 1.85 | 3.25 |
| 廣 東 雲 吞 | 60. | Cantonese Wonton Soup..... | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| 蕃 茄 湯 | 61. | Tomato Clear Egg Drop Soup | 1.65 | 2.95 |
| 雲 吞 湯 | 62. | Regular Wonton Soup | 1.10 | 2.10 |
| 酸 辣 湯 | 63. | Hot & Sour Soup | 1.10 | 2.10 |
| 蛋 花 湯 | 64. | Egg Drop Soup..... | 1.10 | 2.10 |
| 雲 蛋 湯 | 65. | Egg Drop Wonton Mix..... | 1.10 | 2.10 |
| 豆 腐 菜 湯 | 66. | Tofu Vegetable Soup | NA | 3.50 |
| 雞 玉 米 湯 | 67. | Chicken Corn Cream Soup | NA | 3.50 |
| 蟹 肉 玉 米 湯 | 68. | Crab Meat Corn Cream Soup..... | NA | 3.50 |
| 海 鮮 湯 | 69. | Seafood Soup..... | NA | 3.50 |

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| 雲 香 湯 | 65. | Egg Drop Wonton Mix | 1.10 | 2.10 |
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...But the probability that an event has happened is the same as the probability I have to guess right if I guess it has happened. Wherefore the following proposition is evident: If there be two subsequent events, the probability of the 2d b/N and the probability both together P/N , and it being 1st discovered that the 2d event has also happened, the probability I am right is P/b .



Thomas Bayes

...But the probability that an event has happened is the same as the probability I have to guess right if I guess it has happened. Wherefore the following proposition is evident: If there be two subsequent events, the probability of the 2d b/N and the probability both together P/N, and it being 1st discovered that the 2d event has also happened, the probability I am right is P/b.



(image by
Chris Dyer)

Thomas Bayes

Bayes' Rule

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) =$$

$$\frac{p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})}{p(\text{Chinese})}$$

prior

likelihood

normalization term (ensures we're working with valid probabilities).



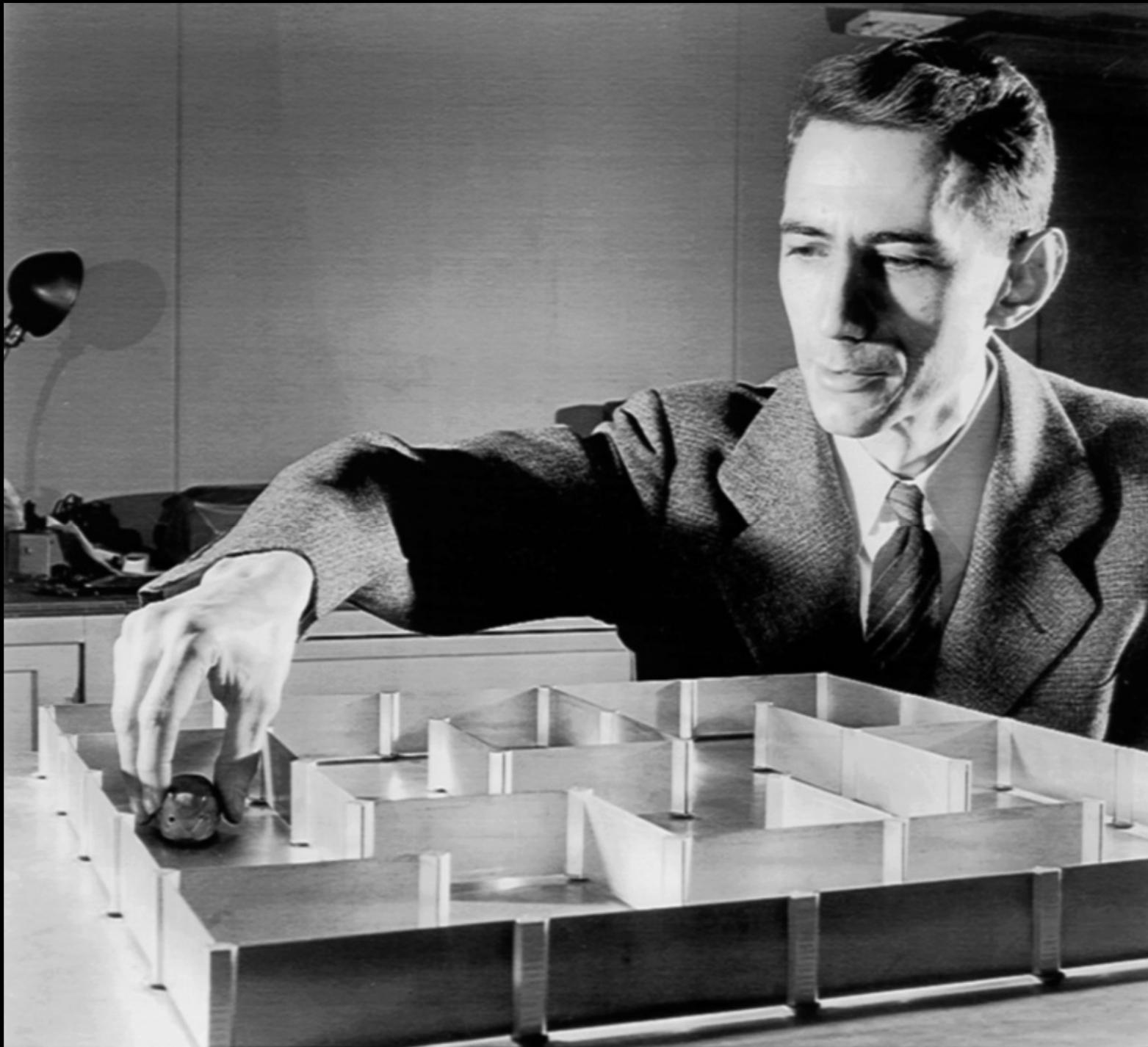
When I look at an article in Russian, I say: "This is really written in English, but it has been coded in some strange symbols. I will now proceed to decode."

Warren Weaver (1949)



THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION

by Claude E. Shannon and Warren Weaver



Claude Shannon

Bayes' Rule

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) =$$

$$\frac{p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})}{p(\text{Chinese})}$$

prior

likelihood

normalization term (ensures we're working with valid probabilities).

Noisy Channel

$$p(English | Chinese) =$$

$$\frac{p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})}{p(\text{Chinese})}$$

signal model

channel model

normalization term (ensures we're working with valid probabilities).

Machine Translation

$$p(English | Chinese) =$$

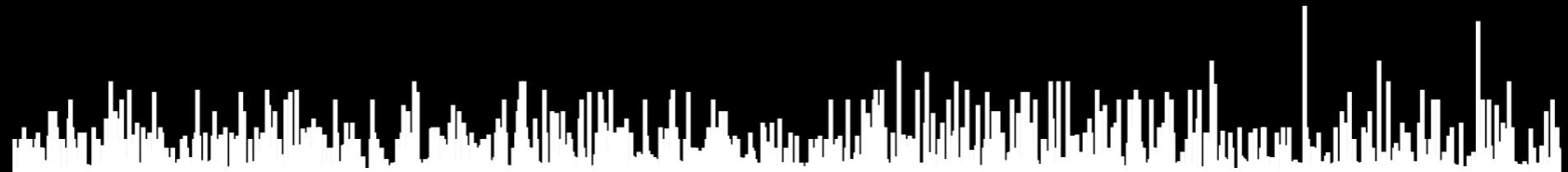
$$\frac{p(English) \times p(Chinese|English)}{p(Chinese)}$$

language model

translation model

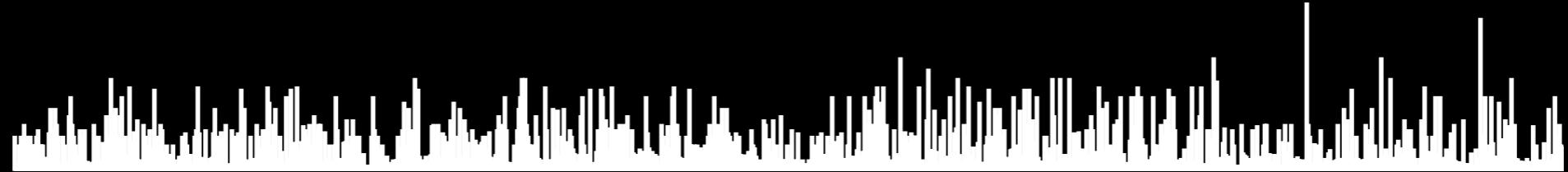
normalization term (ensures we're working with valid probabilities).

$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$

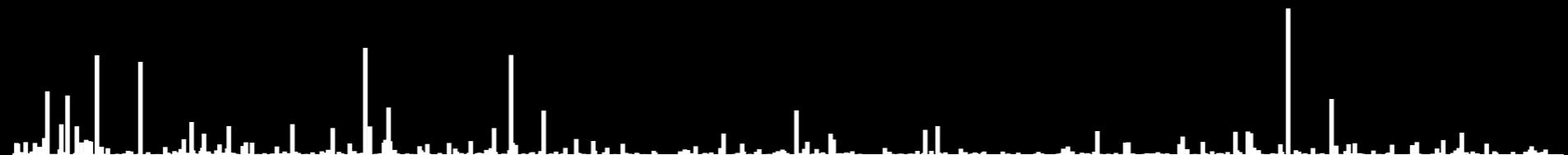


English

$p(Chinese|English)$

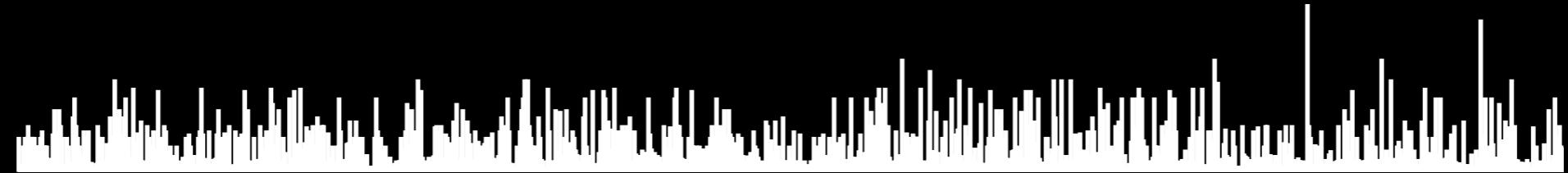


$\times p(English)$

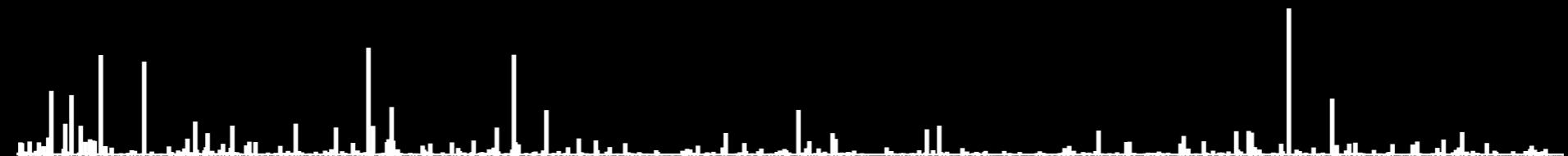


English

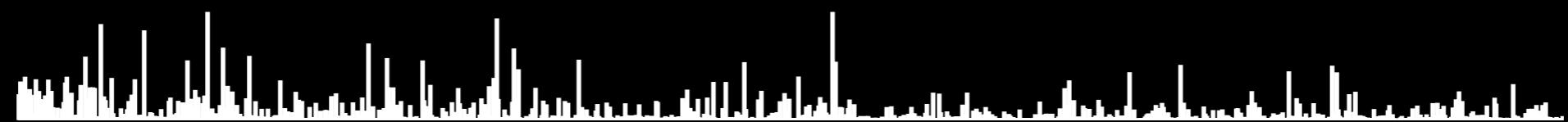
$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$



$\times p(\text{English})$



$\sim p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$



English

Machine Translation

$$p(English | Chinese) =$$

$$\frac{p(English) \times p(Chinese|English)}{p(Chinese)}$$

language model

translation model

normalization term (ensures we're working with valid probabilities).

Machine Translation

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) \sim$$

$$p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$$

Machine Translation

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) \sim$$

$$p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$$

What is the probability of an English sentence?

Machine Translation

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) \sim$$

$$p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$$

What is the probability of an English sentence?

What is the probability of a Chinese sentence, given a particular English sentence?

Language Models

Our language model must assign a probability
to *every possible English sentence.*

Language Models

Our language model must assign a probability
to *every possible English sentence.*

Q: What should this model look like?

Language Models

Our language model must assign a probability
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Q: What should this model look like?

Q2: What is the dumbest thing you can think of?

Language Models

Our language model must assign a probability
to *every possible English sentence.*

Q: What should this model look like?

Q2: What is the dumbest thing you can think of?

A: An n -gram model.

IBM Model 1

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

虽然 北 风 呼 啸 , 但 天 空 依 然 十 分 清 澈 。

IBM Model 1

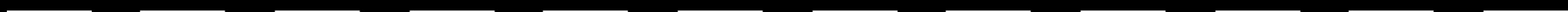
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$p(\text{English length} | \text{Chinese length})$

IBM Model 1

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

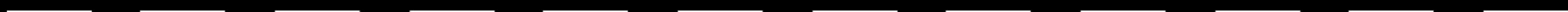
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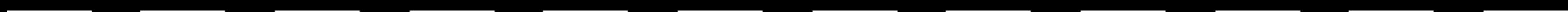
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p(Chinese word position)

IBM Model 1

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However

IBM Model 1

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However

$$p(\text{English word}|\text{Chinese word})$$

IBM Model 1

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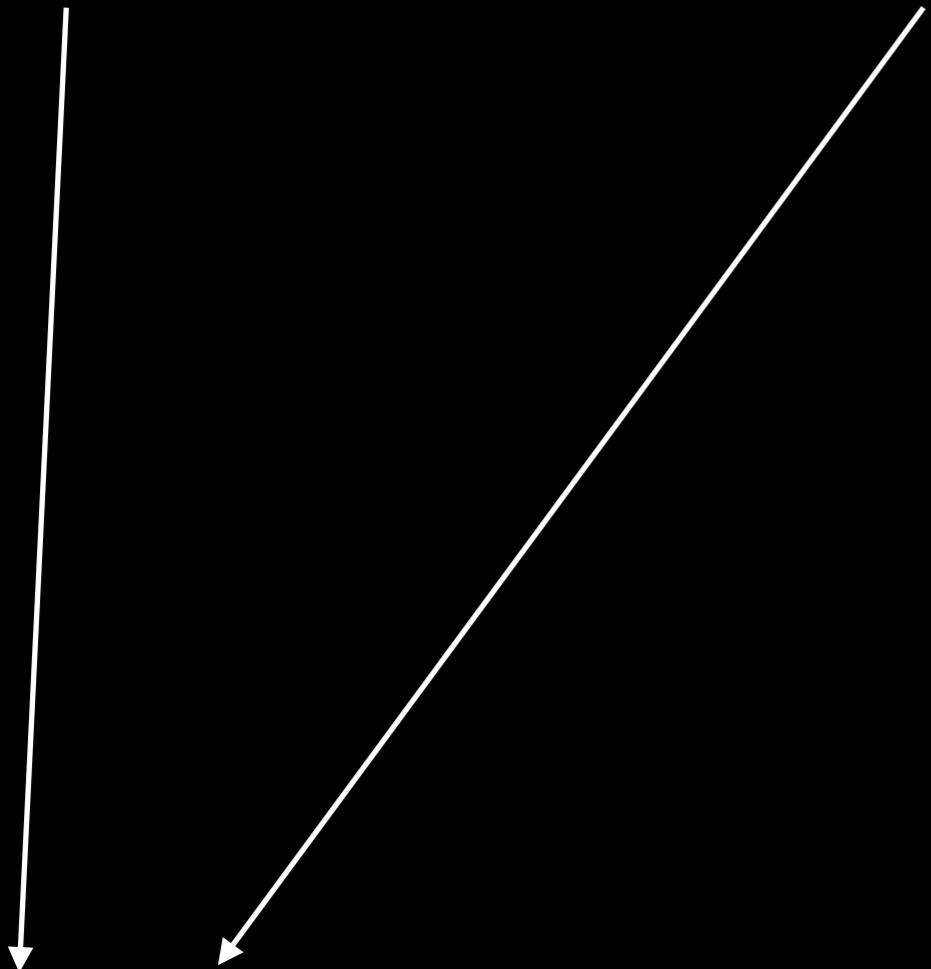


However

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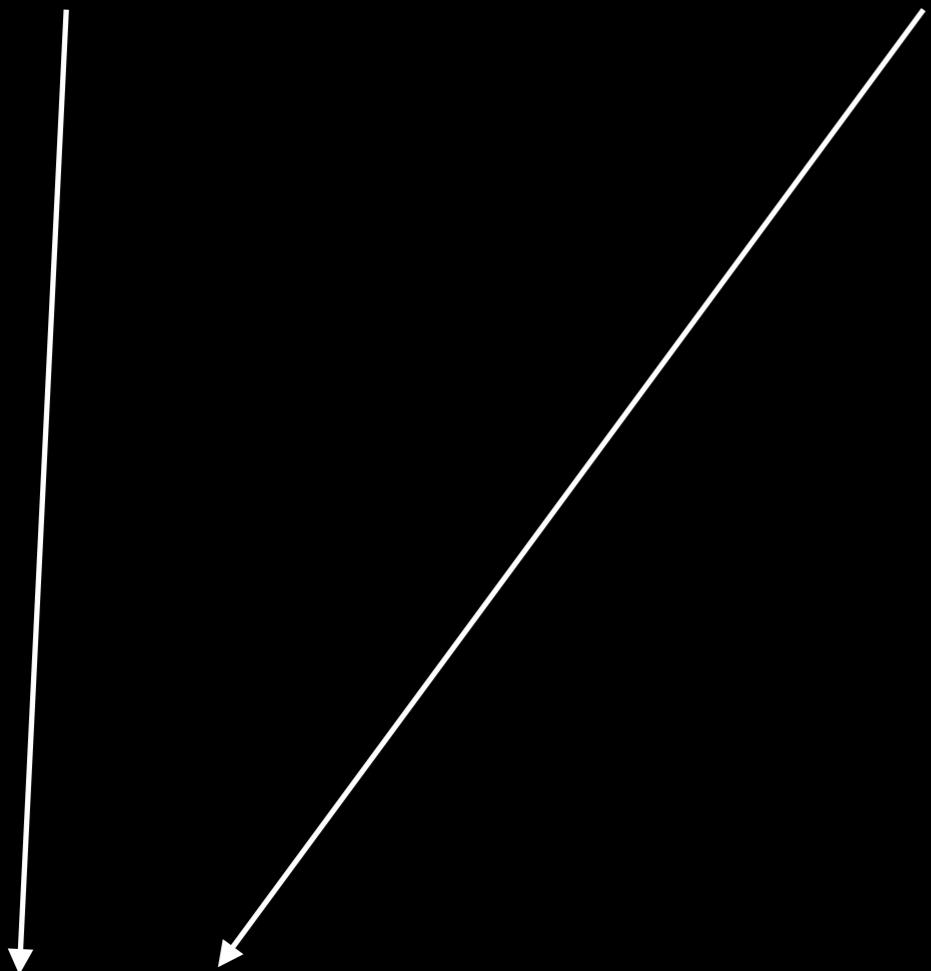


However

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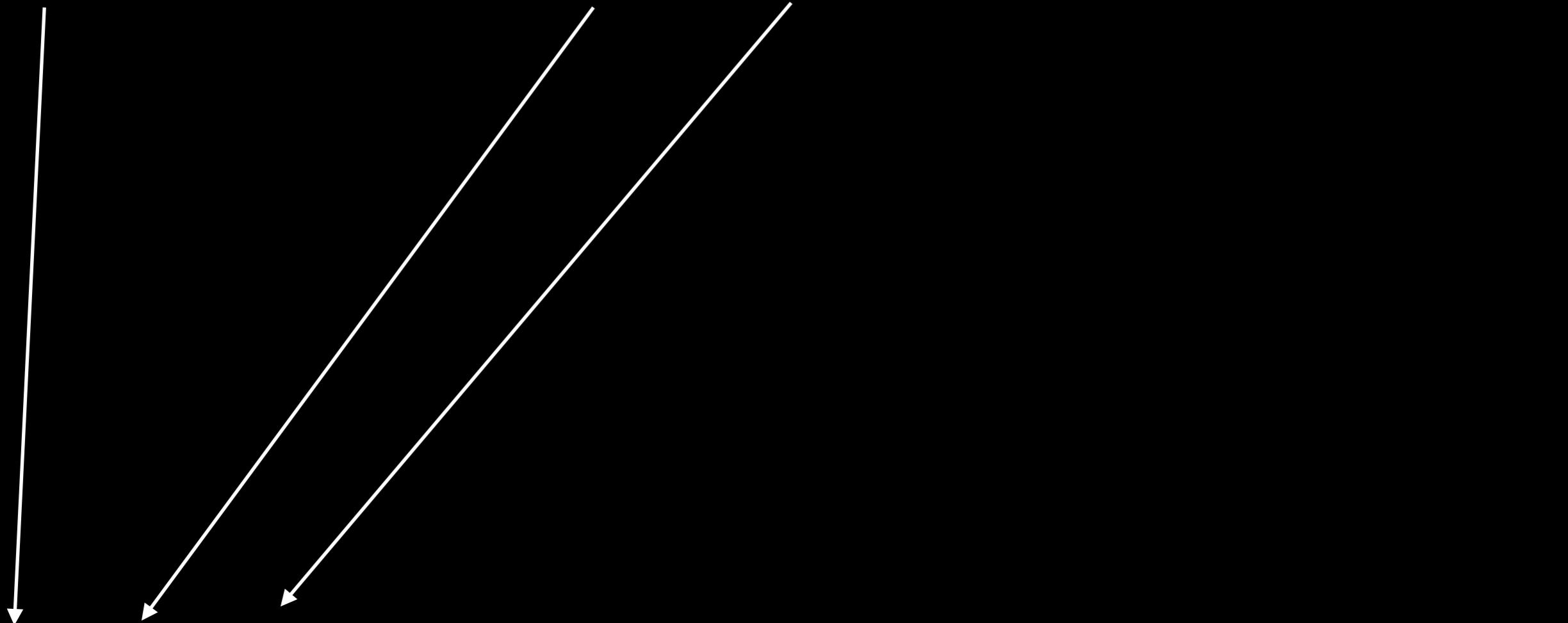


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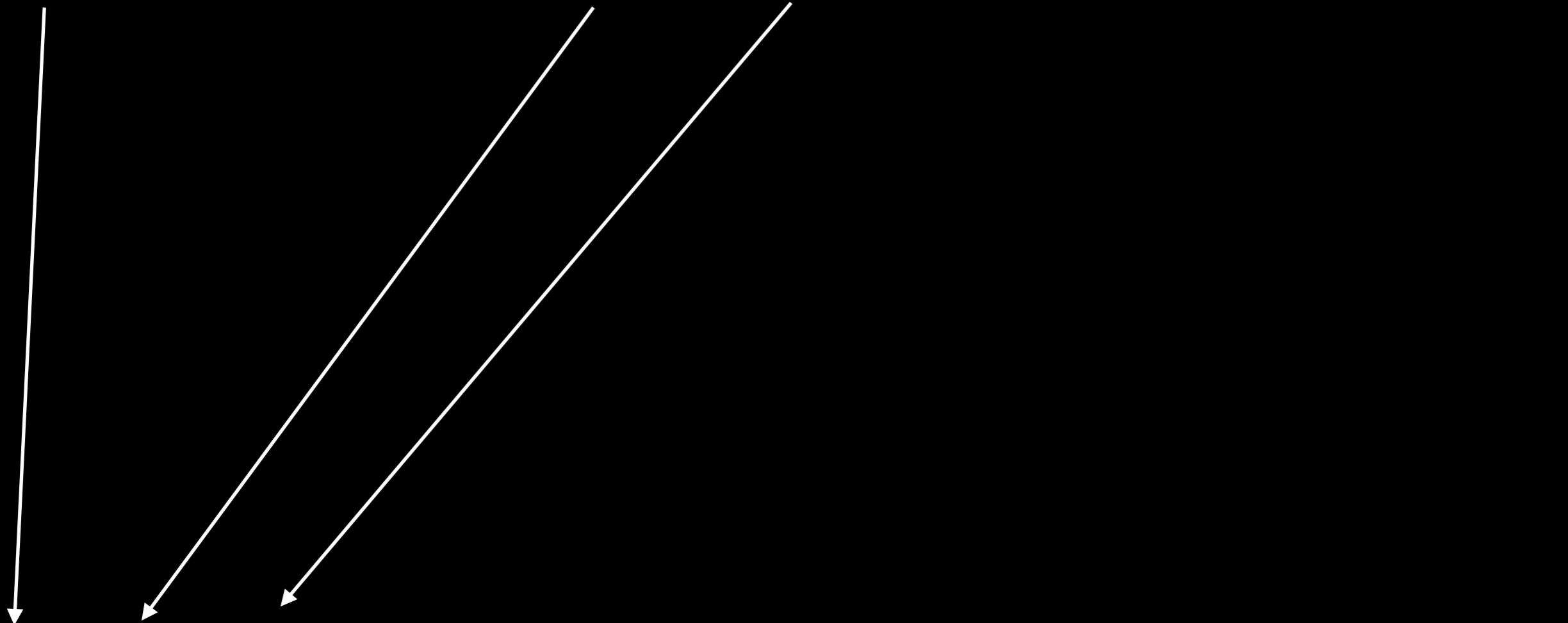


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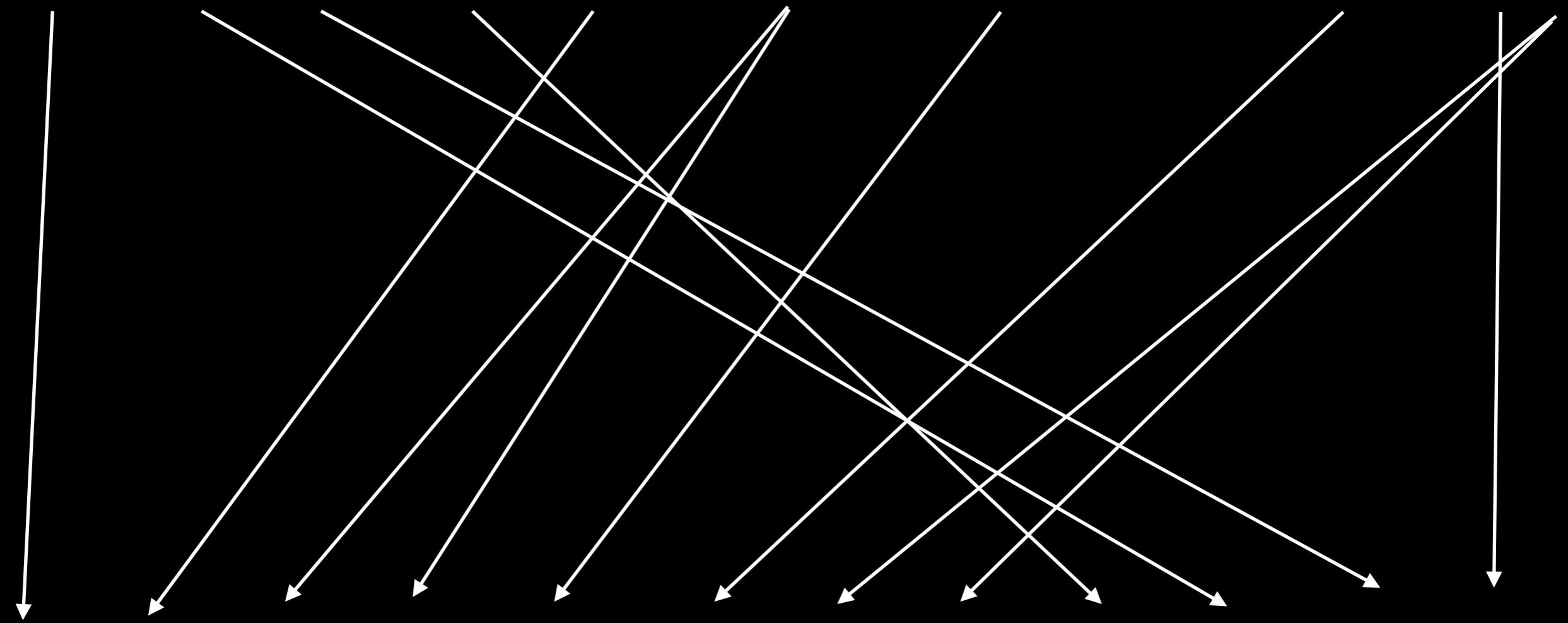


However , the

IBM Model 1

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

虽然 北风 呼啸 , 但 天空 依然 十分 清澈 。 ε



However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

IBM Model 1

$p(despite | \text{虽然})$

$p(however | \text{虽然})$

$p(although | \text{虽然})$

$p(northern | \text{北})$

$p(north | \text{北})$

IBM Model 1

$p(despite | \text{虽然})$???

$p(however | \text{虽然})$???

$p(although | \text{虽然})$???

$p(northern | \text{北})$???

$p(north | \text{北})$???

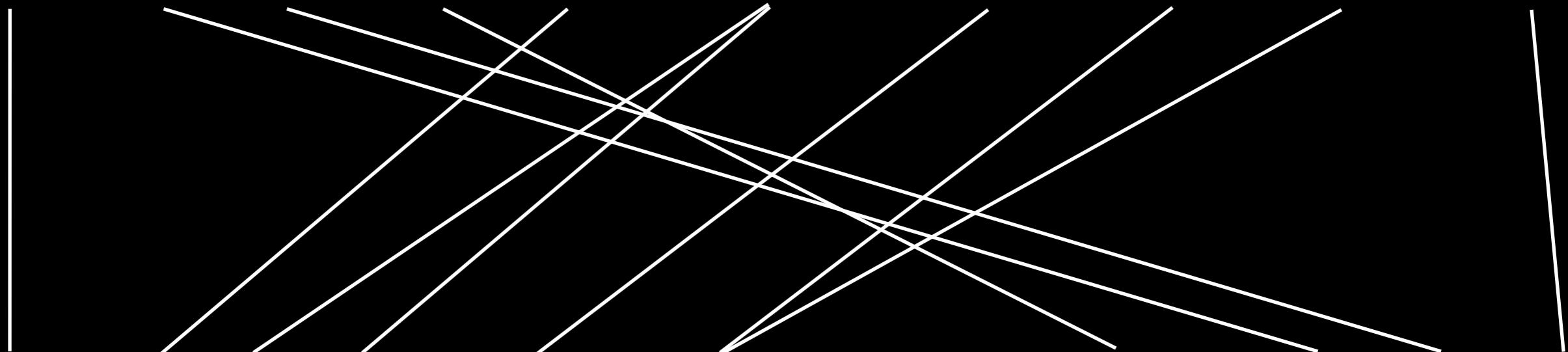
IBM Model 1

$$\theta \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} p(despite | \text{虽然}) & ??? \\ p(however | \text{虽然}) & ??? \\ p(although | \text{虽然}) & ??? \\ p(northern | \text{北}) & ??? \\ p(north | \text{北}) & ??? \end{array} \right.$$

IBM Model 1

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However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

$$p(north \mid \text{北}) = ???$$

Suppose that we only ever see 北 aligned to north or northern.

北 → north

北 → northern

Suppose that we only ever see 北 aligned to north or northern.

北 → north

北 → northern

$p(north | \text{ 北 })$

$p(northern | \text{ 北 })$

Suppose that we only ever see 北 aligned to north or northern.

北 → north

北 → northern

$p(north | \text{ 北 })$

$1 - p(north | \text{ 北 })$

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

$$p(north | \text{ 北 }) ?$$

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

北 → north

北 → northern

$$p(north | \text{ 北 }) ?$$

$$p(data) = p(north | \text{ 北 })^7 + p(northern | \text{ 北 })^3$$

北 → north

北 → northern

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$$p(north | \text{ 北 }) ?$$

$$p(data) = p(north | \text{ 北 })^7 + [1 - p(north | \text{ 北 })]^3$$

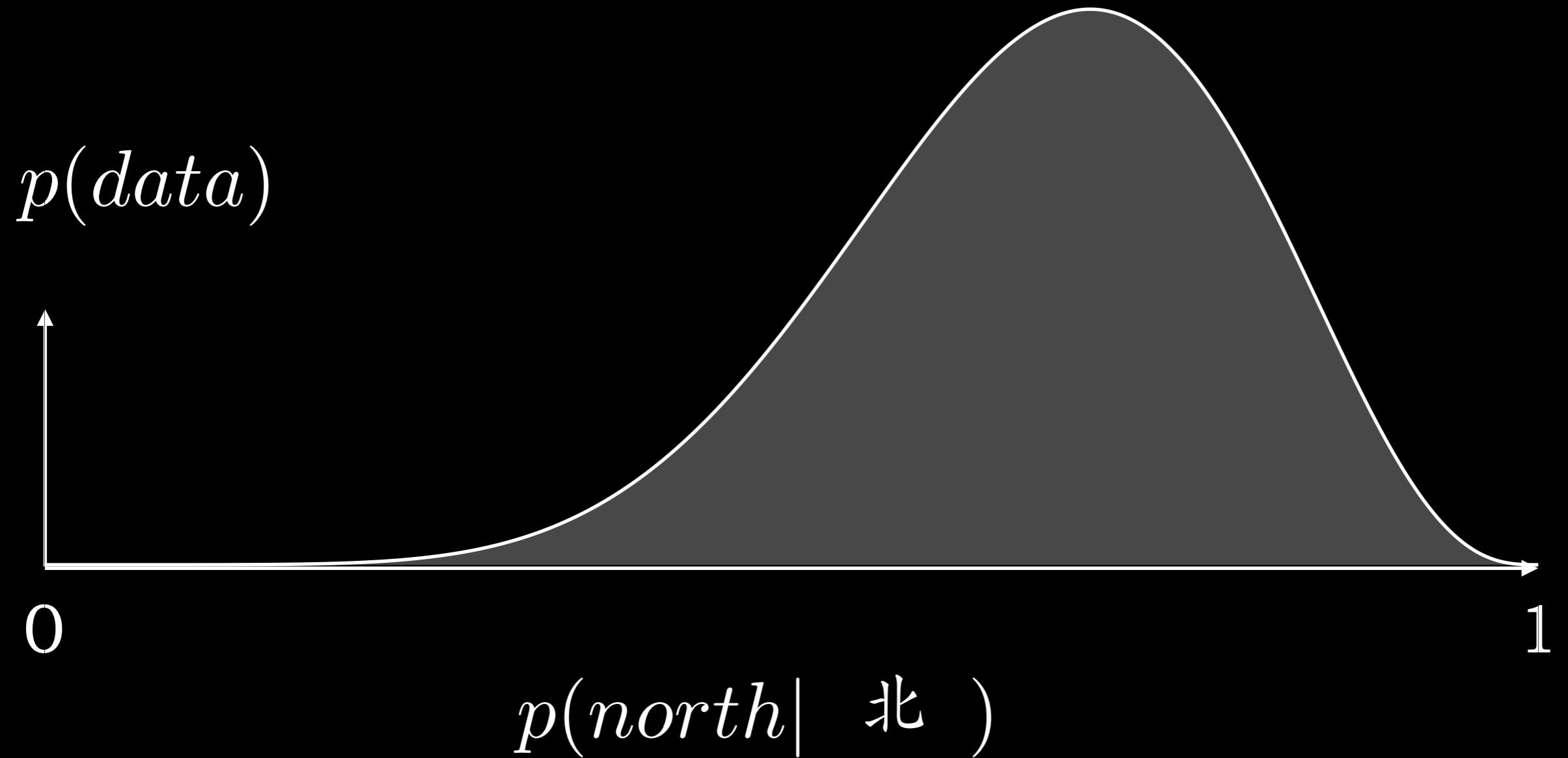
$$p(data) = p(north| \text{ 北 })^7 + [1 - p(north| \text{ 北 })]^3$$

$p(data)$

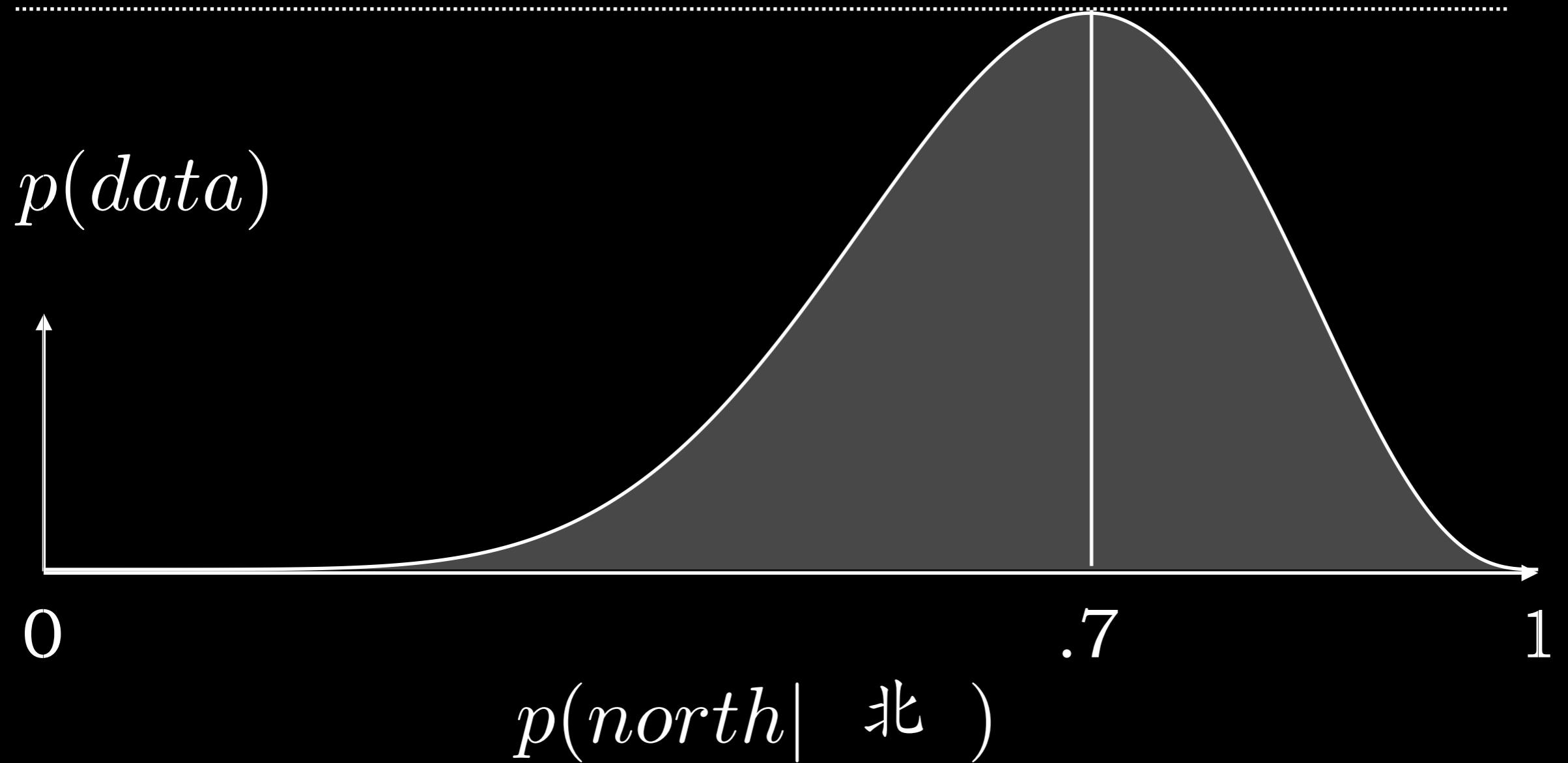


$p(north| \text{ 北 })$

$$p(data) = p(north| \text{ 北 })^7 + [1 - p(north| \text{ 北 })]^3$$



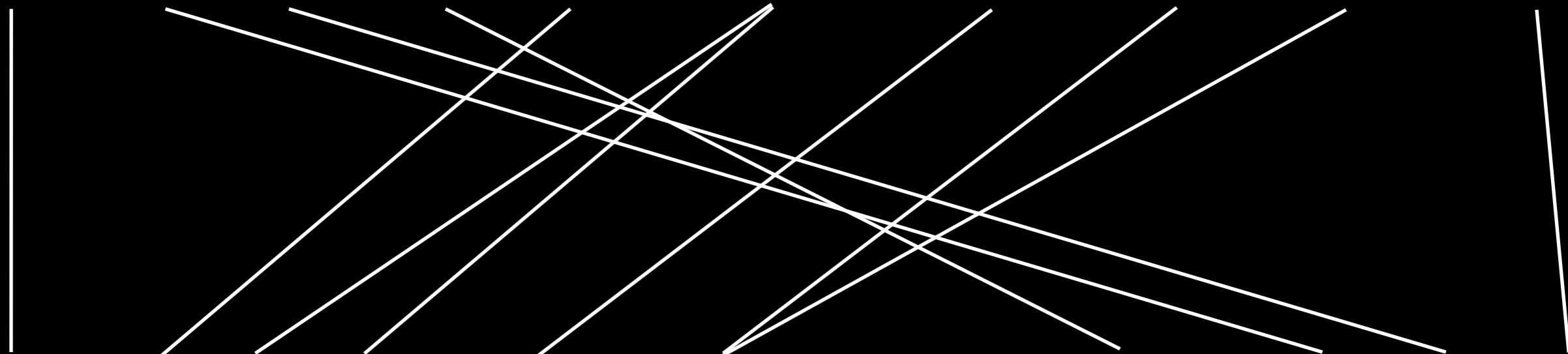
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IBM Model 1

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$$p(north | \text{ 北 }) = \frac{\# \text{ of times 北 aligns to north}}{\# \text{ of times 北 occurs}}$$

A photograph of Stephen Colbert from the TV show "The Colbert Report". He is wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, and is pointing his right index finger towards the text "THE WORD" which is displayed in large, white, stylized letters against a blue background. The background also features a world map and a row of stars at the bottom.

THE WORD

- Optimization

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{n=1}^N \left(p(I^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(a_i^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \cdot p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

number of
sentences

alignment of French
word at position i

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{n=1}^N \left(p(I^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(a_i^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \cdot p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$

French, English sentence lengths

French, English word pair

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{n=1}^N \left(p(I^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(a_i^{(n)} | J^{(n)}) \cdot p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$



constant!

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} C \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)})$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$

$$\log(a) < \log(b) \iff a < b$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \cdot \prod_{f,e} p(f|e)^{count(\langle f,e \rangle)} \right)$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log C + \sum_{f,e} count(\langle f, e \rangle) \log p(f|e)$$

log of product = sum of logs

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\Lambda(\theta, \lambda) = \log C + \sum_{f,e} count(\langle f, e \rangle) \log p(f|e)$$

$$- \sum_e \lambda_e \left(\sum_f p(f|e) - 1 \right)$$



Lagrange multiplier expresses normalization constraint

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\Lambda(\theta, \lambda) = \log C + \sum_{f,e} count(\langle f, e \rangle) \log p(f|e)$$

$$- \sum_e \lambda_e \left(\sum_f p(f|e) - 1 \right)$$

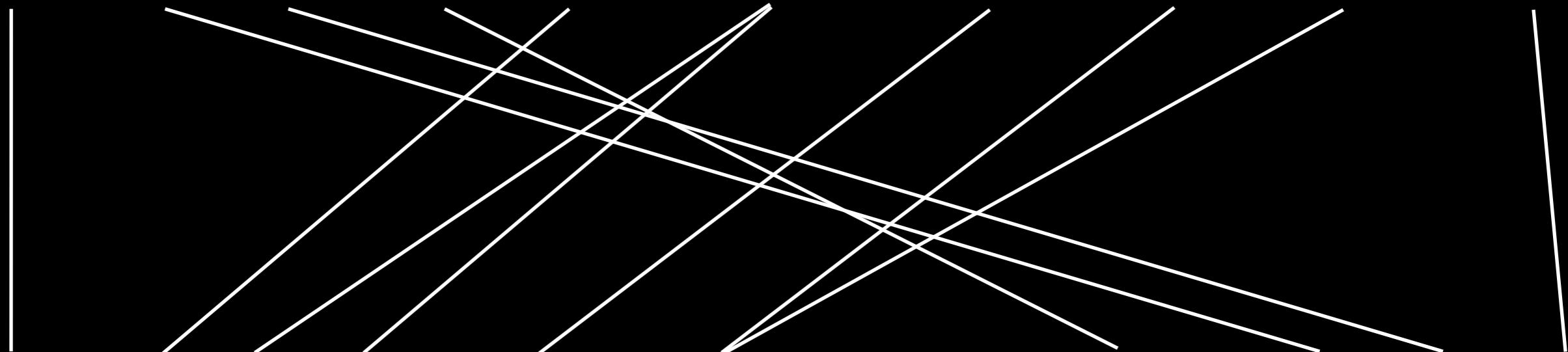
derivative

$$\frac{\partial \Lambda(\theta, \lambda)}{\partial p(f|e)} = \frac{count(\langle f, e \rangle)}{p(f|e)} - \lambda_e$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

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MLE for IBM Model 1 (unobserved)

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$$p(north | \text{ 北 }) = ???$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (observed)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (unobserved)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \prod_{n=1}^N \sum_a \prod_{i=1}^{I^{(n)}} p(f_i^{(n)} | e_{a_i}^{(n)}) \right)$$

marginalize over alignments:

$$p(f|e) = \sum_a p(f, a|e)$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (unobserved)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \cdot \prod_{f,e} p(f|e)^{\mathbb{E}[count(\langle f,e \rangle)]} \right)$$

MLE for IBM Model 1 (unobserved)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \cdot \prod_{f,e} p(f|e)^{\mathbb{E}[count(\langle f,e \rangle)]} \right)$$

Not constant! Depends on parameters,
no analytic solution.

MLE for IBM Model 1 (unobserved)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \log \left(C \cdot \prod_{f,e} p(f|e)^{\mathbb{E}[count(\langle f,e \rangle)]} \right)$$



Not constant! Depends on parameters,
no analytic solution.

But it does strongly imply an iterative solution.

Likelihood Estimation for Model 1

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

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Parameters and alignments are both unknown.

However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

$p(English\ word|Chinese\ word)$ unobserved!

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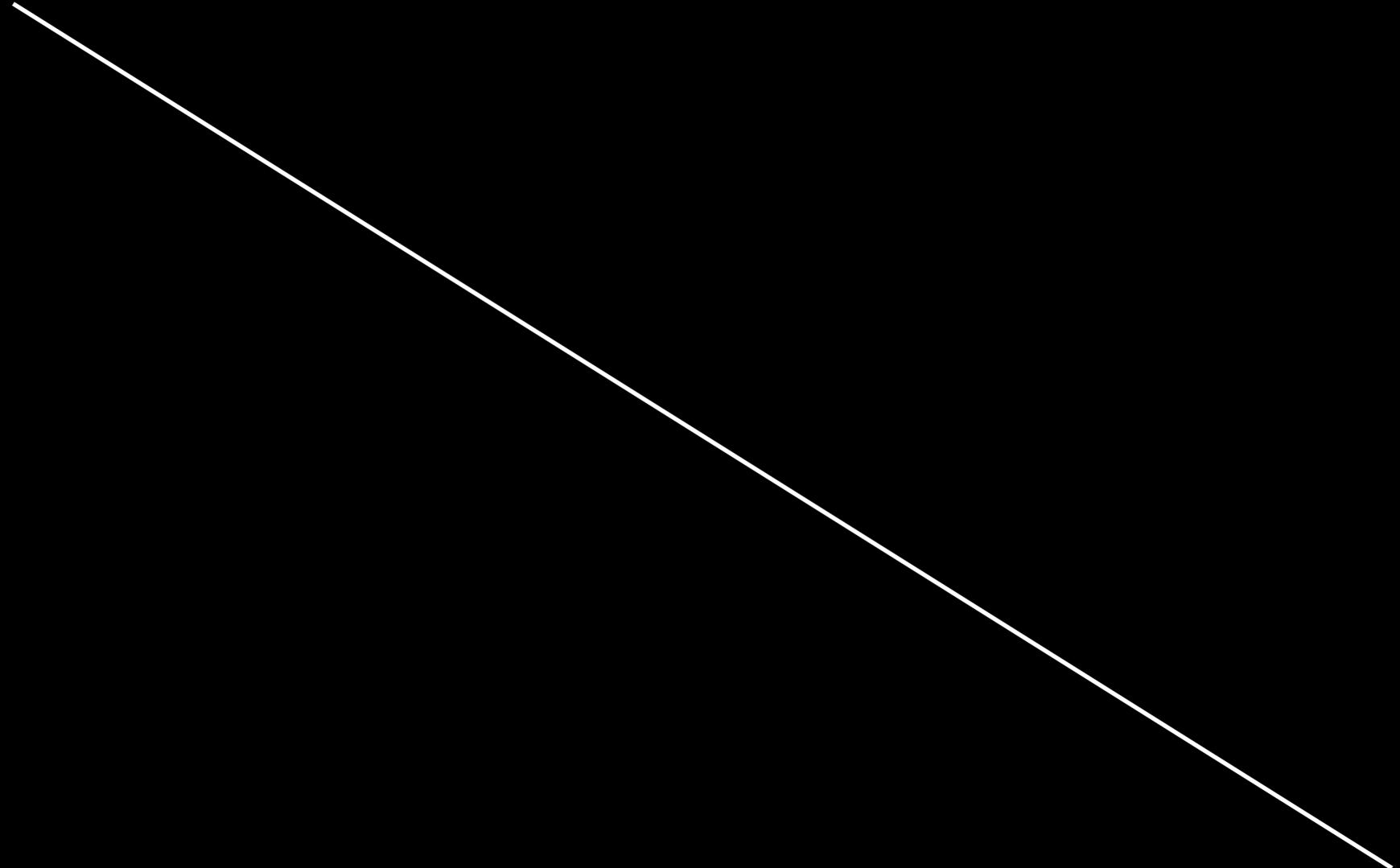
The Plan: Bootstrapping

- Arbitrarily select a set of parameters (say, uniform).
- Calculate *expected counts* of the unseen events.
- Choose new parameters to maximize likelihood, using expected counts as proxy for observed counts.
- Iterate.
- Guarantee: likelihood will be monotonically nondecreasing.

The Plan: Bootstrapping

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The Plan: Bootstrapping

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if we had observed the alignment, this line would either be here (count 1) or it wouldn't (count 0).

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The Plan: Bootstrapping

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

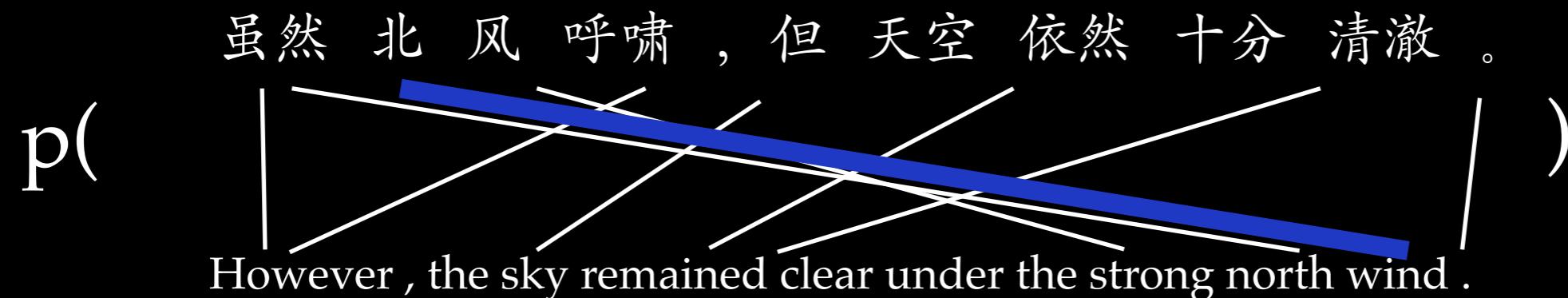
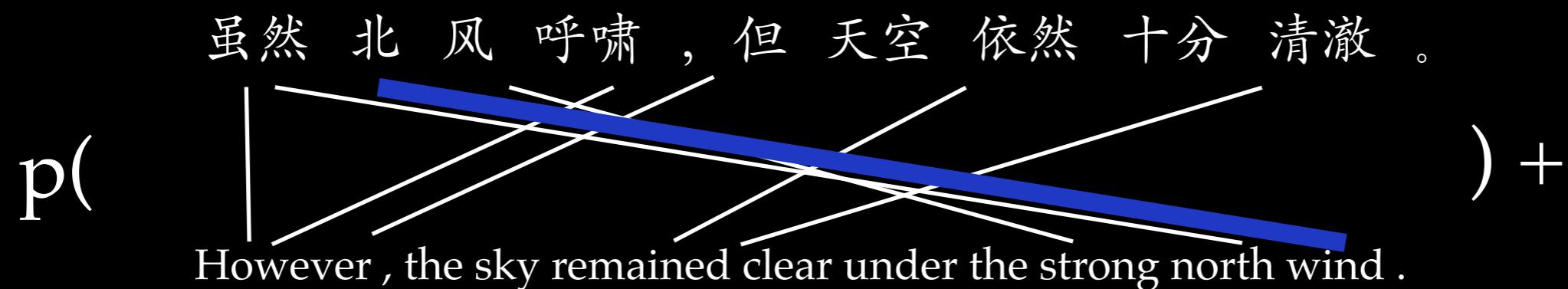
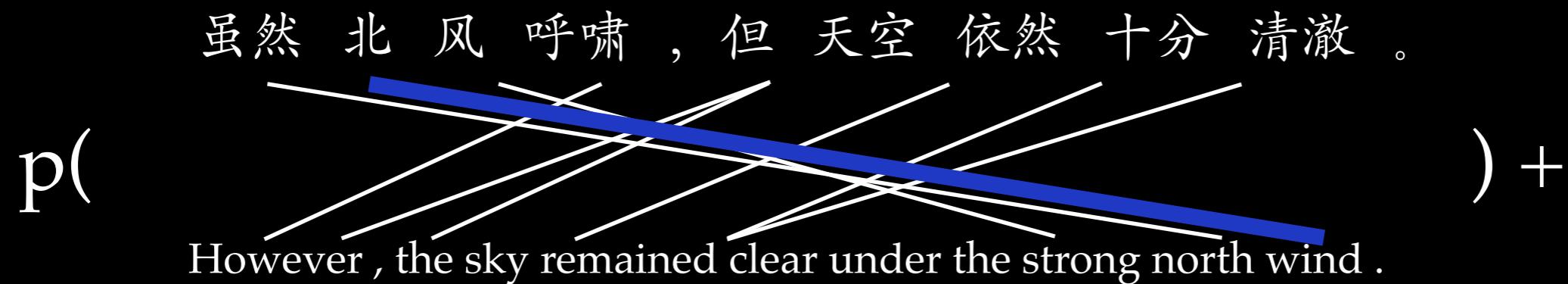
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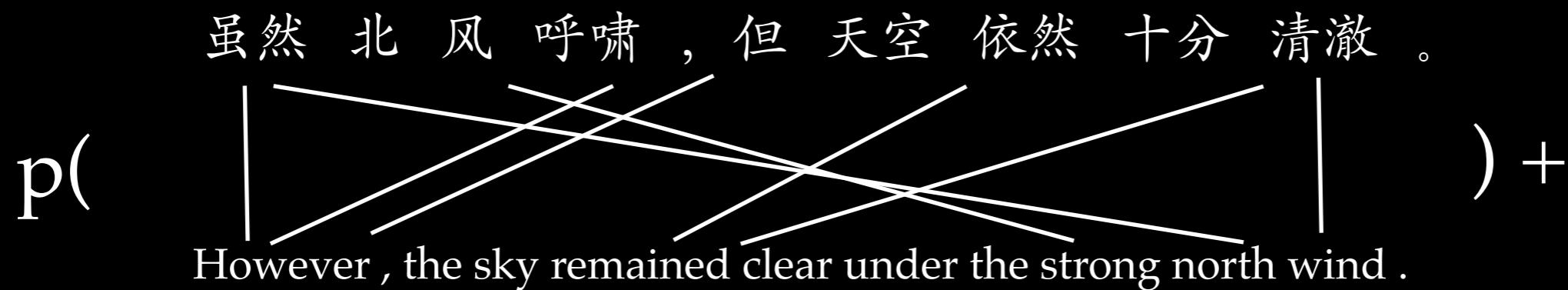
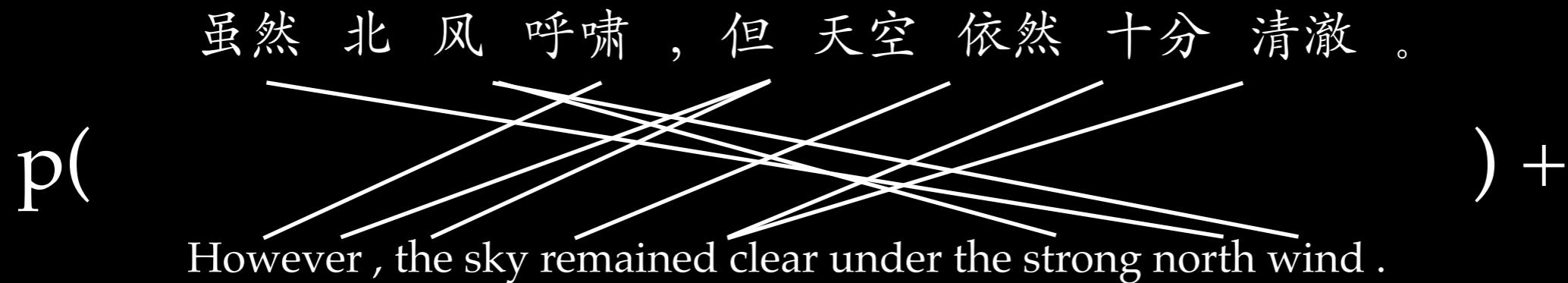
since we didn't observe the alignment, we calculate the probability that it's there.

However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

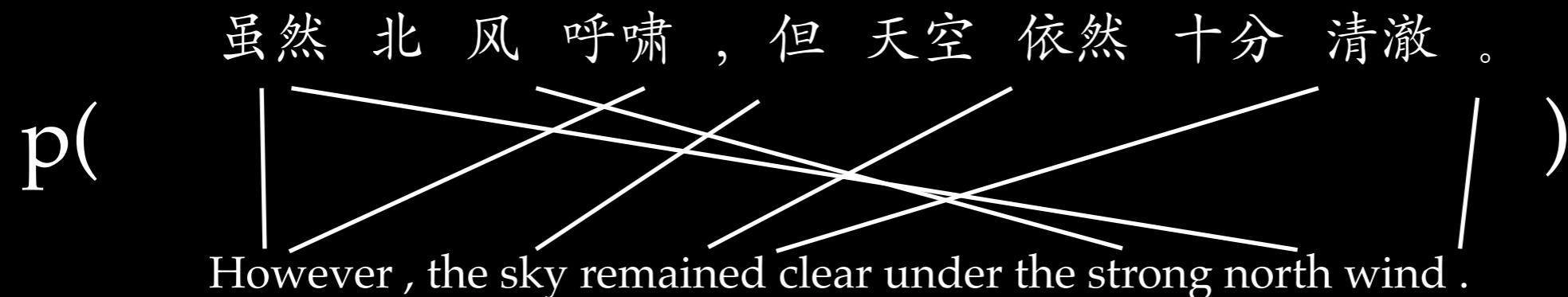
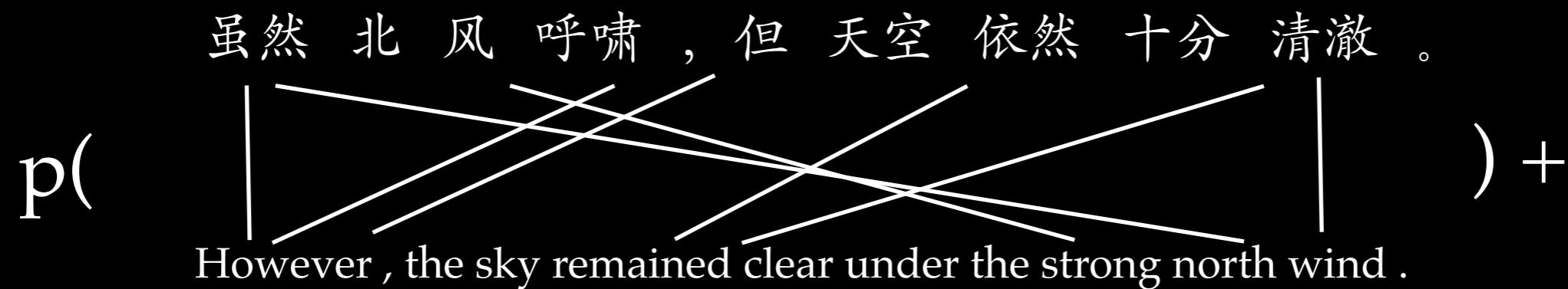
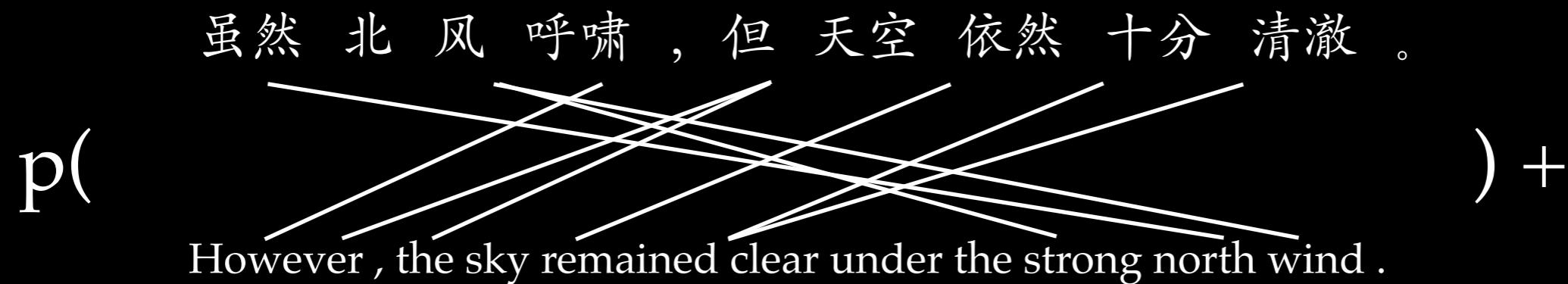
Marginalize: sum all alignments containing the link



Divide by sum of all *possible* alignments



Divide by sum of all *possible* alignments



Is this hard? How many alignments are there?

Expectation Maximization

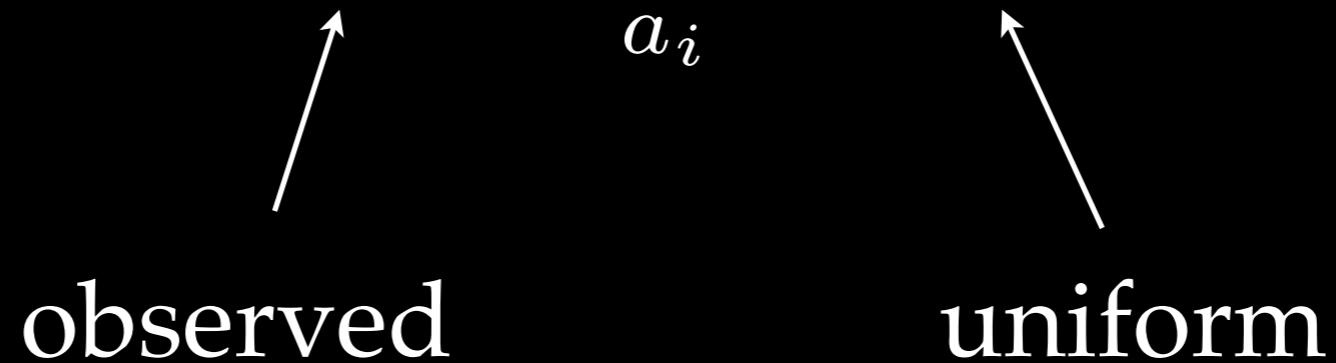
probability of an alignment.

$$p(F, A|E) = p(I|J) \prod_{a_i} p(a_i = j)p(f_i|e_j)$$

Expectation Maximization

probability of an alignment.

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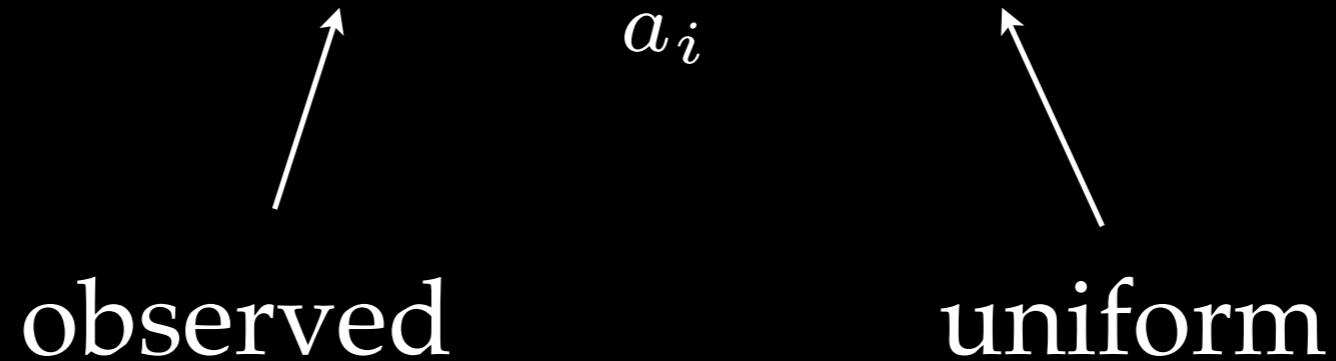


Expectation Maximization

probability of an alignment.

factors across words.

$$p(F, A|E) = p(I|J) \prod p(a_i = j) p(f_i|e_j)$$



Expectation Maximization

marginal probability of
alignments containing link

$$\sum_{a \in A: \text{北} \leftrightarrow \text{north}} p(\text{north} | \text{北}) \cdot p(\text{rest of } a)$$

Expectation Maximization

marginal probability of
alignments containing link

$$p(north | \pi) = \sum_{a \in A : \pi \leftrightarrow north} p(rest \ of \ a)$$

Expectation Maximization

marginal probability of
alignments containing link

$$\frac{p(north|\text{北}) \sum_{a \in A: \text{北} \leftrightarrow north} p(rest \ of \ a)}{\sum_{c \in Chinese \ words} p(north|c) \sum_{a \in A: c \leftrightarrow north} p(rest \ of \ a)}$$

marginal probability of all
alignments

Expectation Maximization

marginal probability of
alignments containing link

$$\frac{p(north|\text{北}) \sum_{a \in A: \text{北} \leftrightarrow north} p(rest \ of \ a)}{\sum_{c \in Chinese \ words} p(north|c) \sum_{a \in A: c \leftrightarrow north} p(rest \ of \ a)}$$

marginal probability of all
alignments

Expectation Maximization

marginal probability of
alignments containing link

$$\frac{p(north|\text{北}) \sum_{a \in A: \text{北} \leftrightarrow north} p(\text{rest of } a)}{\sum_{c \in Chinese\ words} p(north|c) \sum_{a \in A: c \leftrightarrow north} p(\text{rest of } a)}$$

identical!

marginal probability of all
alignments

Expectation Maximization

$$\frac{p(\text{north} | \text{北})}{\sum_{c \in \text{Chinese words}} p(\text{north} | c)}$$

Expectation Maximization

marginal probability (expected count) of an alignment containing the link

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Expectation Maximization

marginal probability (expected count) of an alignment containing the link

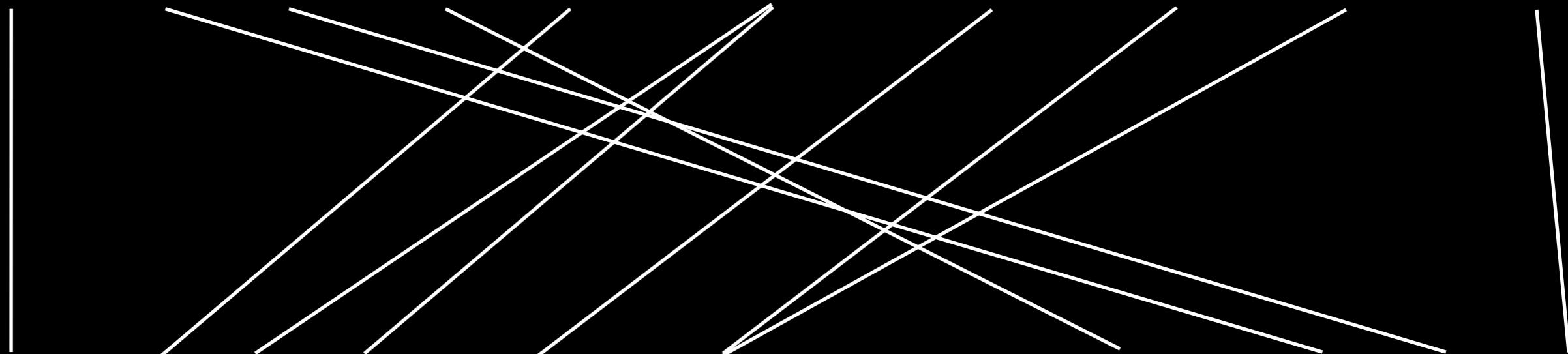
$$\frac{p(\text{north} | \text{北})}{\sum_{c \in \text{Chinese words}} p(\text{north} | c)}$$

For each sentence, use this quantity instead of 0 or 1

Translation Models

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

虽然 北 风 呼啸 , 但 天 空 依 然 十 分 清 澈 。



However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

$$p(\text{however} | \text{虽然}) = \frac{\# \text{ of times } \text{虽然 aligns to However}}{\# \text{ of times } \text{虽然 occurs}}$$

Translation Models

Although north wind howls , but sky still very clear .

虽然 北 风 呼啸 , 但 天 空 依 然 十 分 清 澈 。

However , the sky remained clear under the strong north wind .

$$p(\text{however} | \text{虽然}) = \frac{\text{Expected \# of times 虽然 aligns to However}}{\text{\# of times 虽然 occurs}}$$

Expectation Maximization

Why does this even work?

$$\frac{p(\text{north} | \text{北})}{\sum_{c \in \text{Chinese words}} p(\text{north} | c)}$$

Expectation Maximization

Observation 1: We are still solving a maximum likelihood estimation problem.

Expectation Maximization

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$$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English}) = \sum_{\text{alignments}} p(\text{Chinese}, \text{alignment}|\text{English})$$

Expectation Maximization

Observation 1: We are still solving a maximum likelihood estimation problem.

$$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English}) = \sum_{\text{alignments}} p(\text{Chinese}, \text{alignment}|\text{English})$$

MLE: choose parameters that maximize this expression.

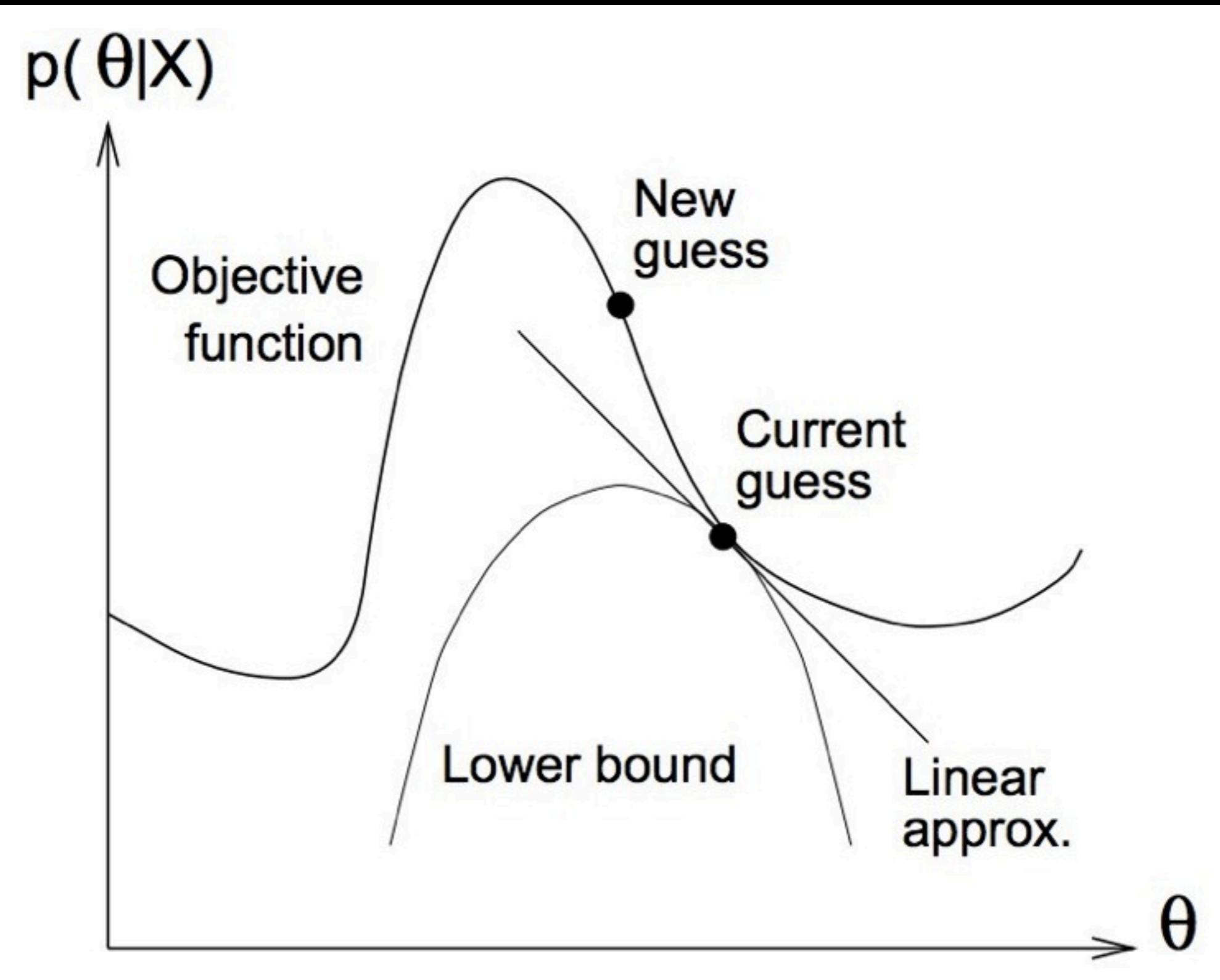
Expectation Maximization

Observation 1: We are still solving a maximum likelihood estimation problem.

$$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English}) = \sum_{\text{alignments}} p(\text{Chinese}, \text{alignment}|\text{English})$$

MLE: choose parameters that maximize this expression.

Minor problem: there is no analytic solution.



(from Minka '98)

Decoding

Probability models enable us to *make predictions*:
Given a particular Chinese sentence, what is the most
probable English sentence corresponding to it?

Decoding

Probability models enable us to *make predictions*:
Given a particular Chinese sentence, what is the most probable English sentence corresponding to it?

In math, we want to solve:

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{English} p(English|Chinese)$$

Decoding

Probability models enable us to *make predictions*:
Given a particular Chinese sentence, what is the most probable English sentence corresponding to it?

In math, we want to solve:

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{English} p(English|Chinese)$$

problem: there are a lot of English sentences to choose from!

THE WORD



RE

COMEDY CHANNEL

A photograph of Stephen Colbert from the TV show "The Colbert Report". He is wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, and is pointing his right index finger towards the text "THE WORD" which is displayed in large, white, stylized letters against a blue background. The background also features a world map and a row of stars at the bottom.

THE WORD

- Optimization

北 风 呼 啸 。

北 风 呼 啸 。

substitutions

permutations

北 风 呼 啸 。

substitutions $O(5^n)$
permutations

北 风 呼 啸 。

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| substitutions | $O(5^n)$ |
| permutations | $O(n!)$ |

北 风 呼 啸 。

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| substitutions | $O(5^n)$ |
| permutations | $O(n!)$ |

15,000 possibilities!

北 风 呼 啸 。

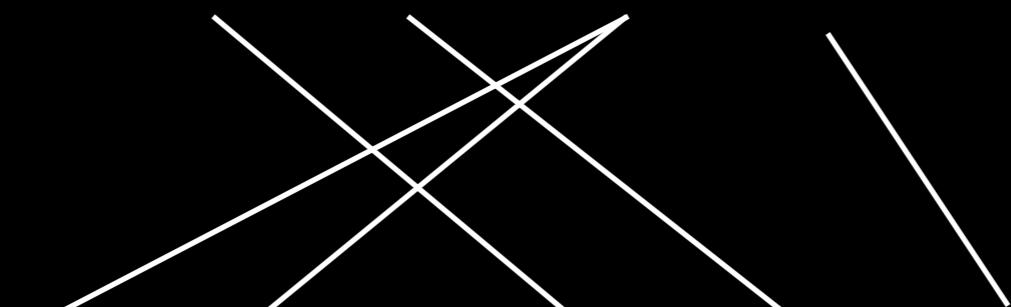
Can we do this without enumerating $O(5^n n!)$ pairs?

北 风 呼 啸 。

the strong north wind .

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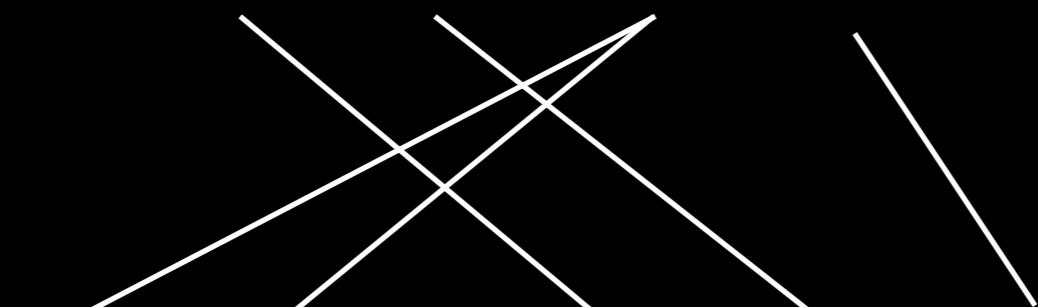
Can we do this without enumerating $O(5^n n!)$ pairs?



Given a sentence pair and an alignment, we can easily calculate $p(\text{English}, \text{alignment} | \text{Chinese})$

Can we do this without enumerating $O(5^n n!)$ pairs?

Key Idea

北 风 呼 啸 。

the strong north wind .

There are $O(5^n n!)$ target sentences.

But there are only $O(5^n)$ ways to start them.

Key Idea

北 风 呼 啸 。

Key Idea



北 风 呼 啸 。

Key Idea



coverage vector

北 风 呼 啸 。

Key Idea



coverage vector

北风呼啸。

Key Idea

$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

north



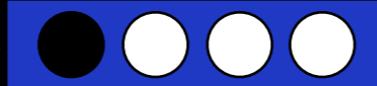
coverage vector

北 风 呼啸 。

Key Idea

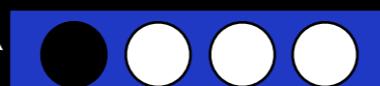
$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

north



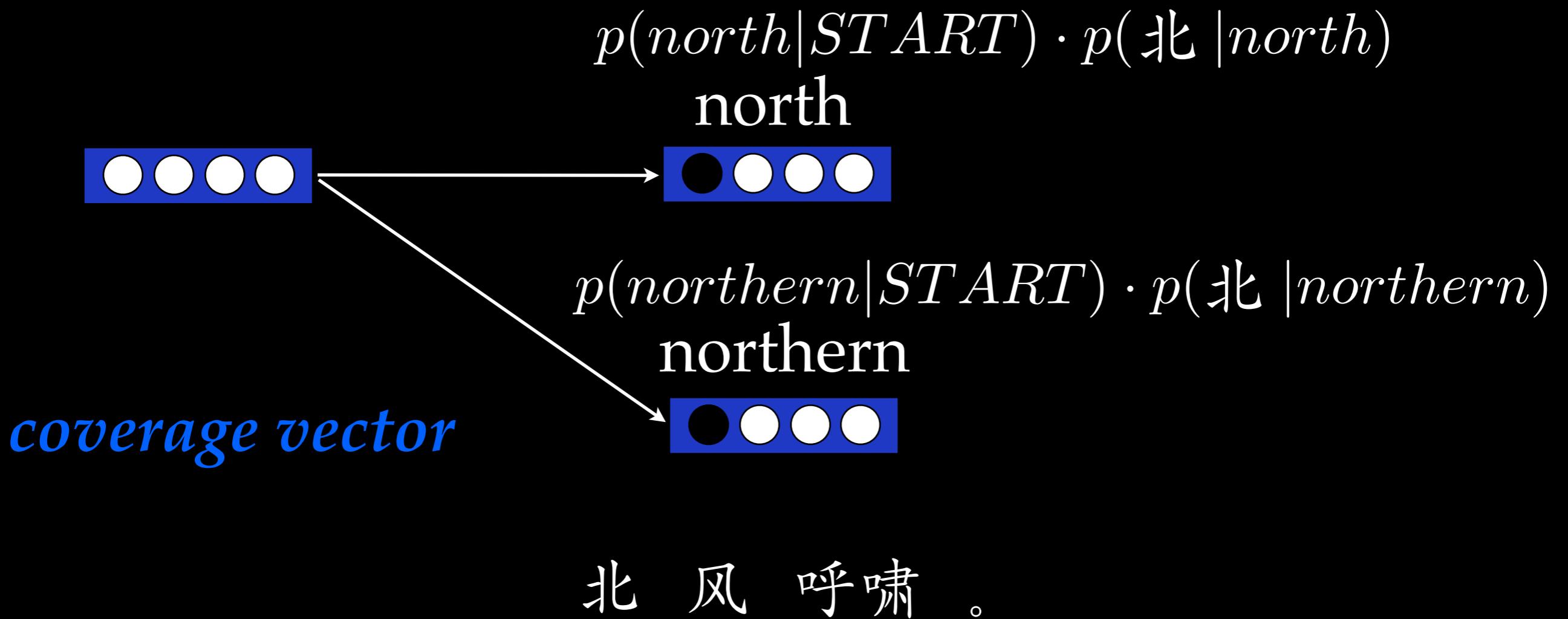
coverage vector

northern

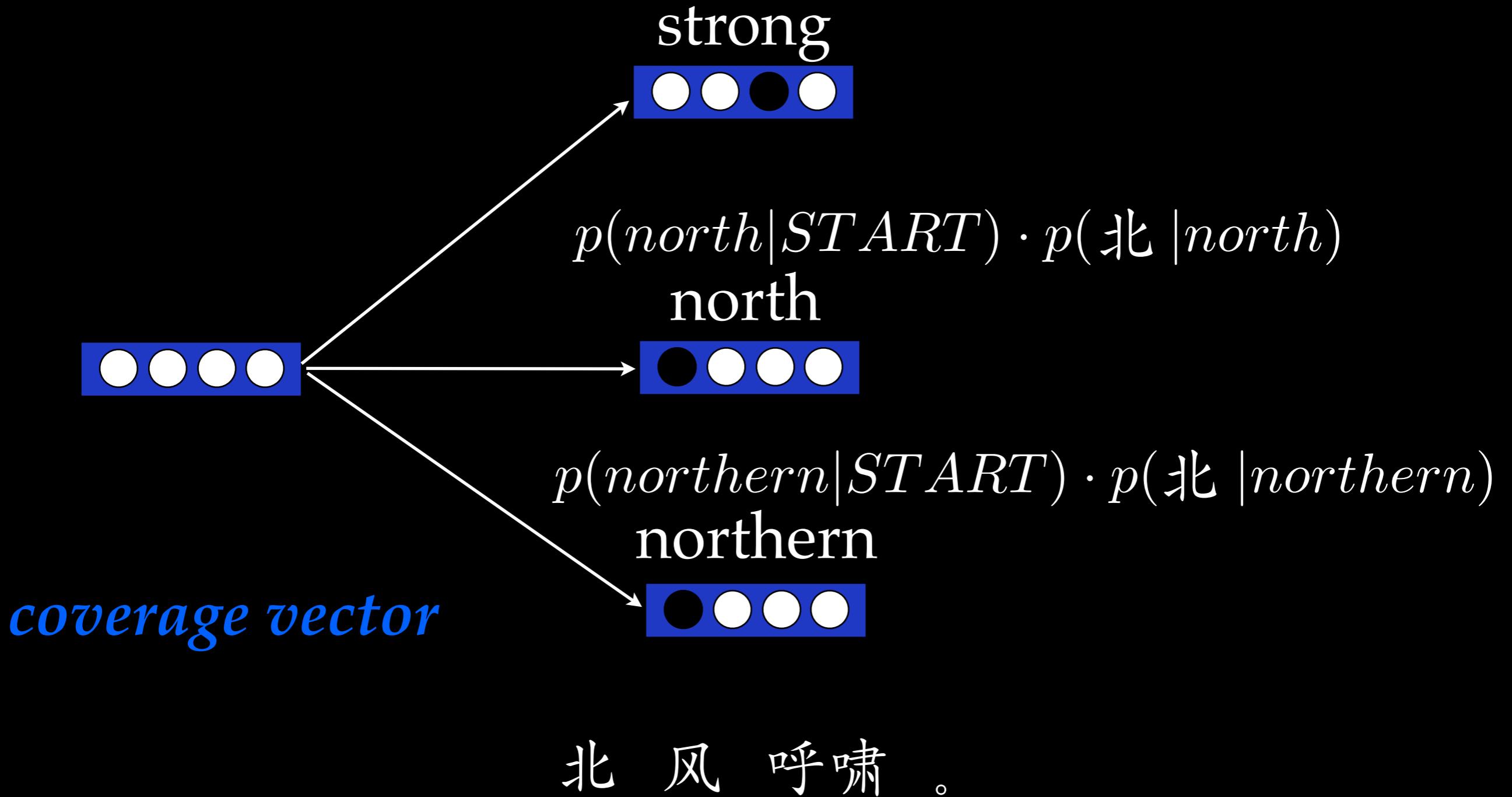


北 风 呼啸 。

Key Idea



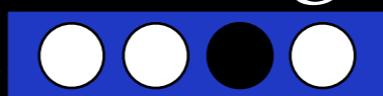
Key Idea



Key Idea

$$p(strong|START) \cdot p(\text{呼啸} | strong)$$

strong



$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

north



$$p(northern|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | northern)$$

northern



coverage vector

北 风 呼啸 。

Key Idea

$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

north



coverage vector

北 风 呼啸 。

Key Idea

$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

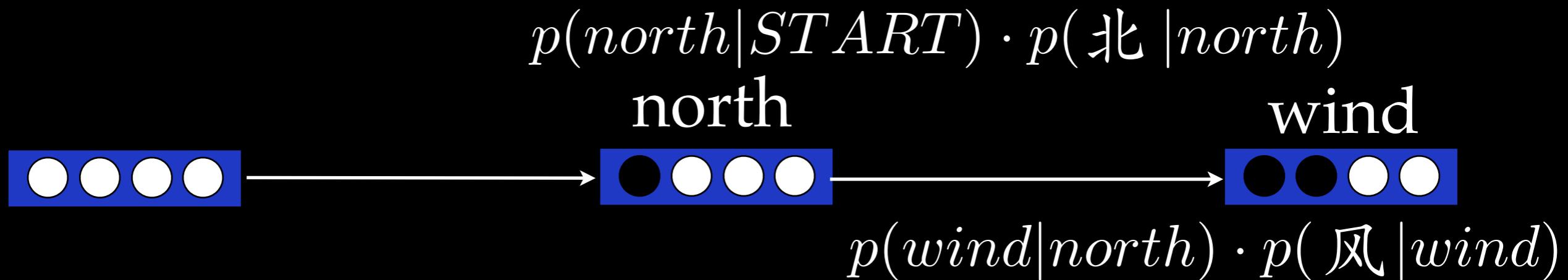
north



coverage vector

北风呼啸。

Key Idea



coverage vector

北 风 呼啸 。

Key Idea

$$p(north|START) \cdot p(\text{北} | north)$$

north

wind

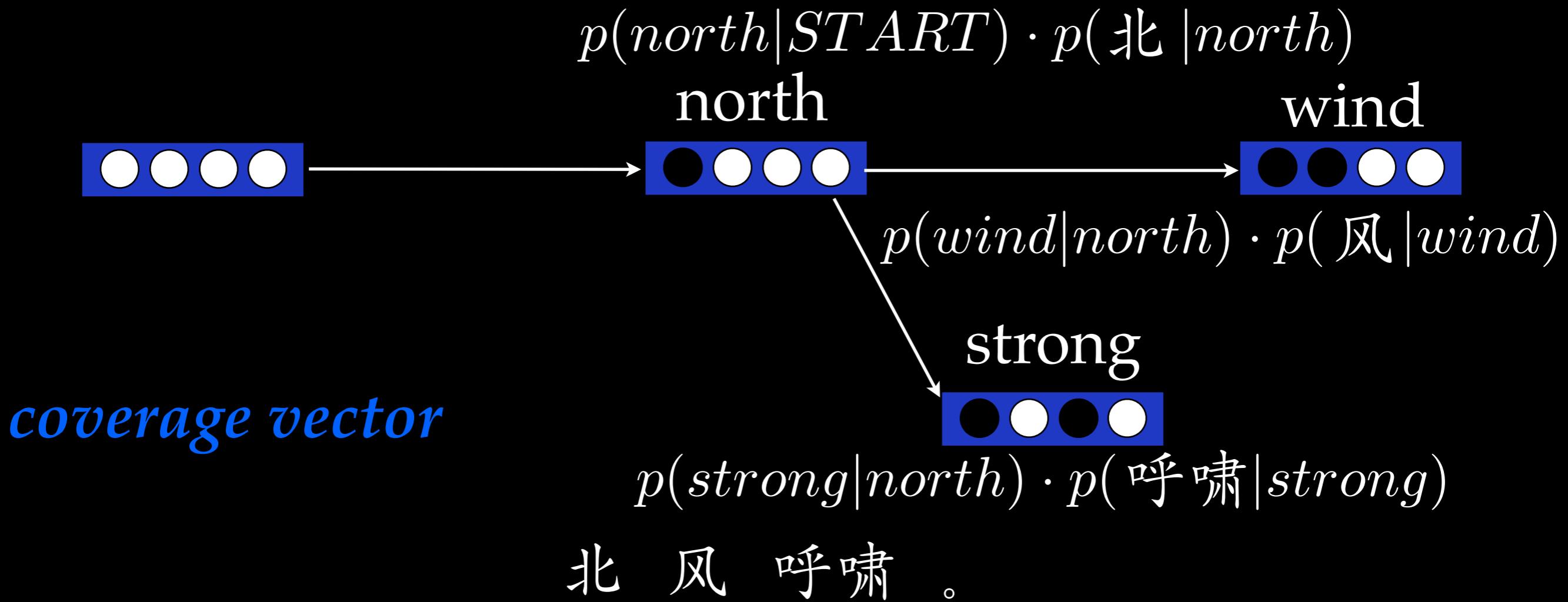
$$p(wind|north) \cdot p(\text{风} | wind)$$

strong

coverage vector

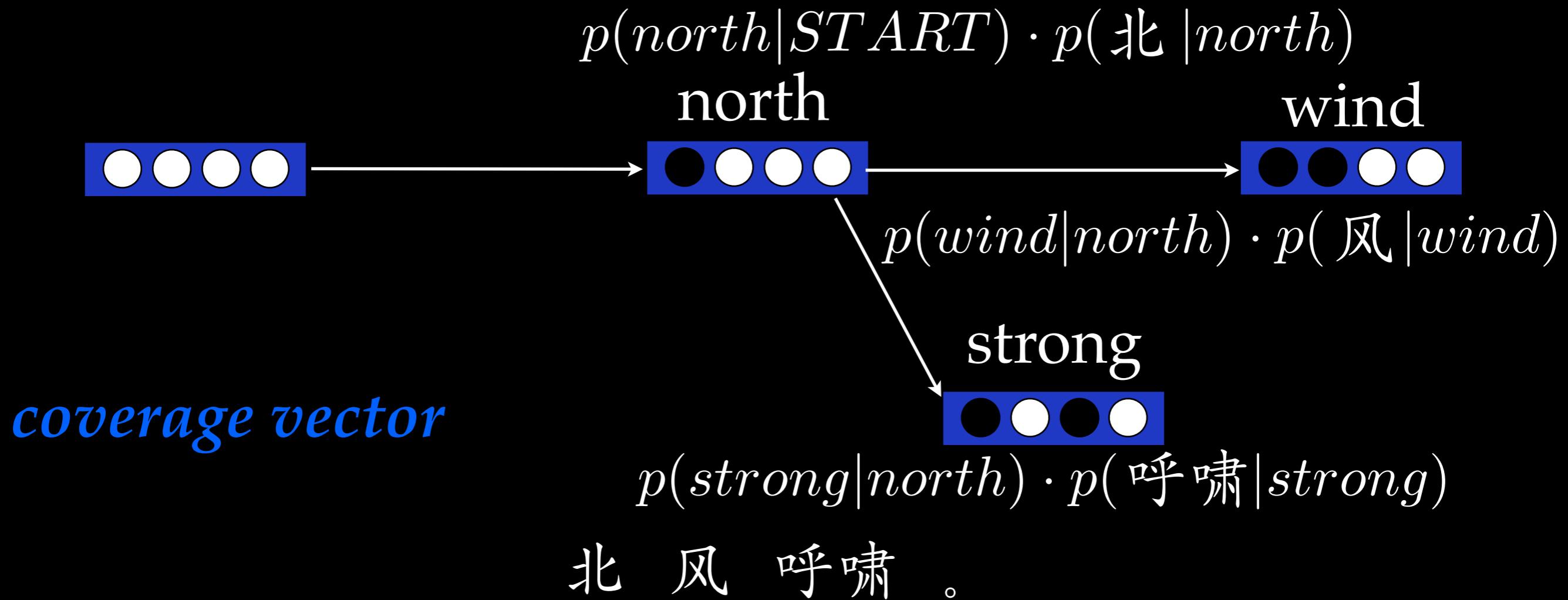
北风呼啸。

Key Idea



Key Idea

Work done at sentence beginnings is shared across many possible output sentences!



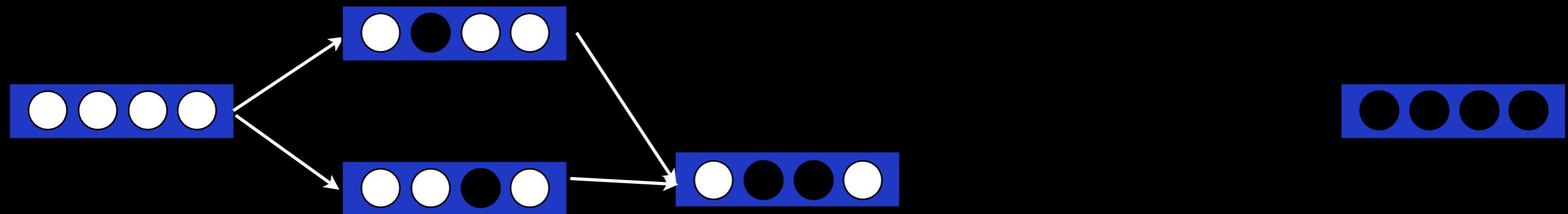
Key Idea



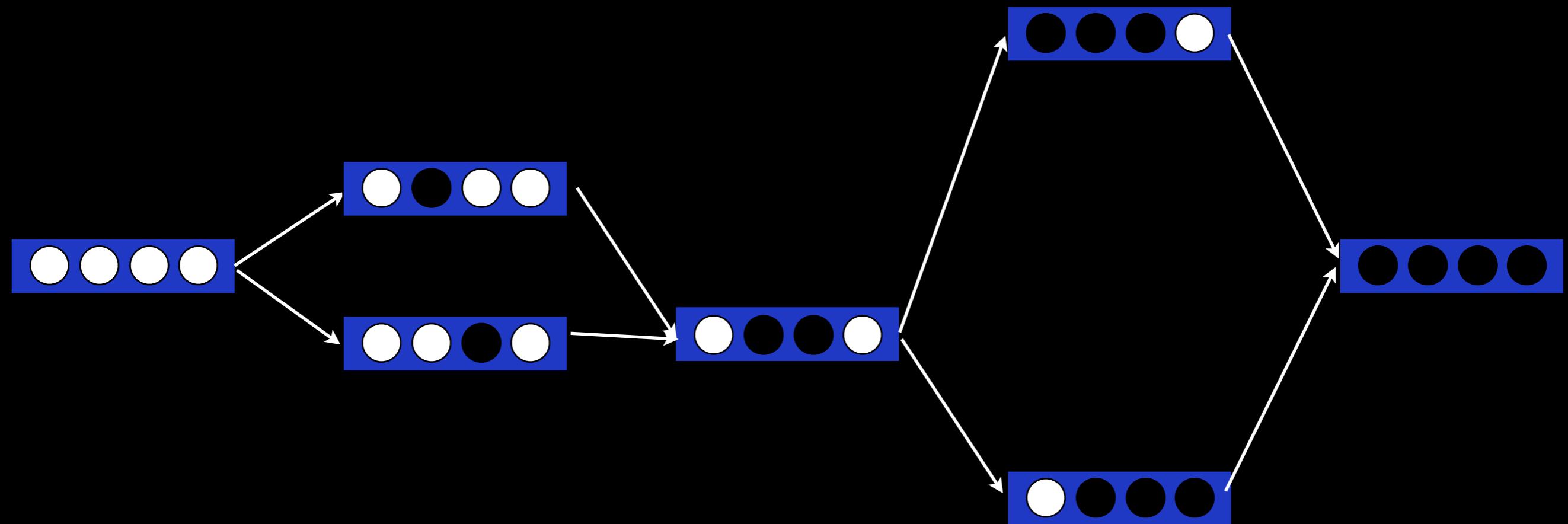
Key Idea



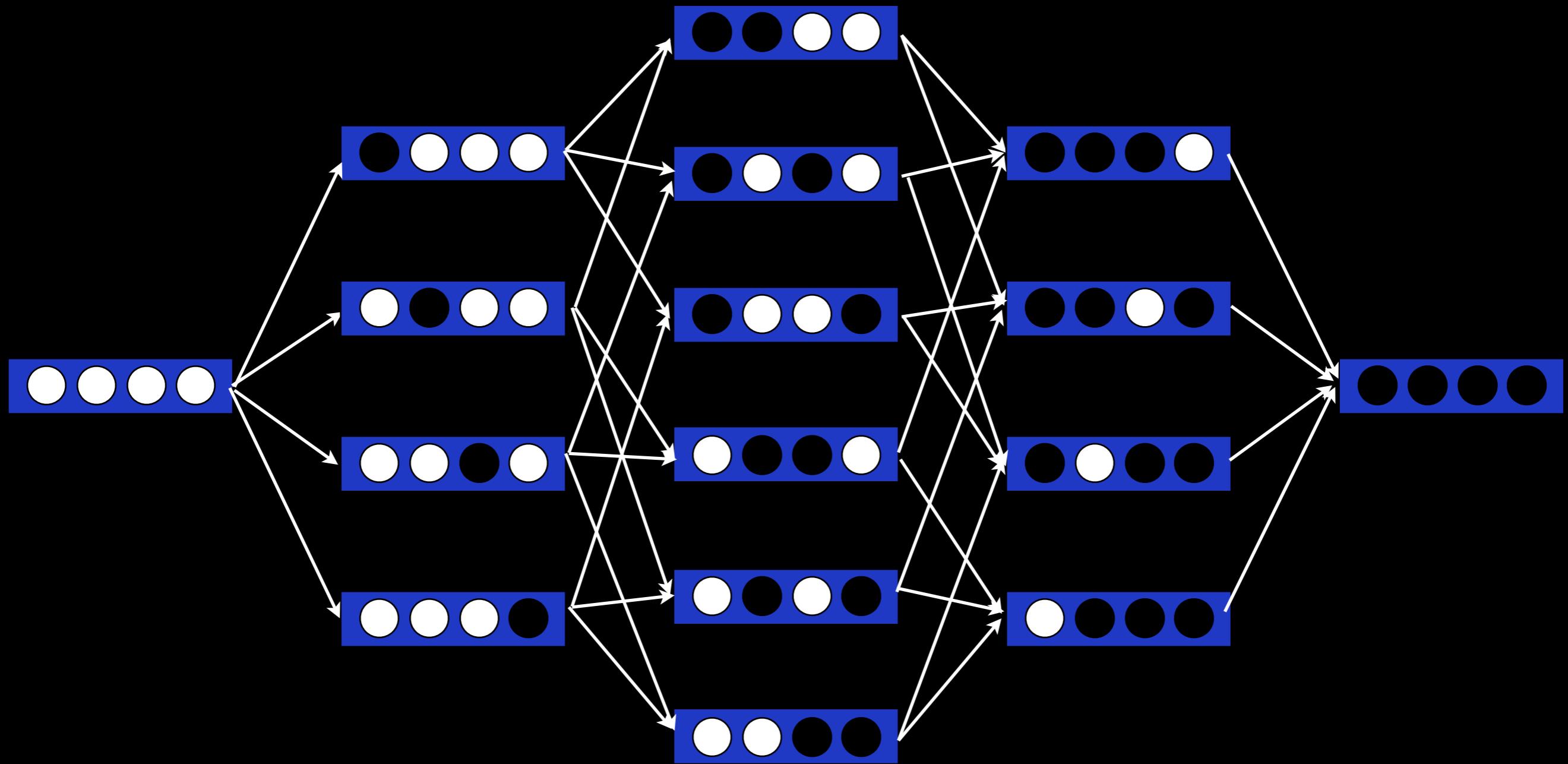
Key Idea



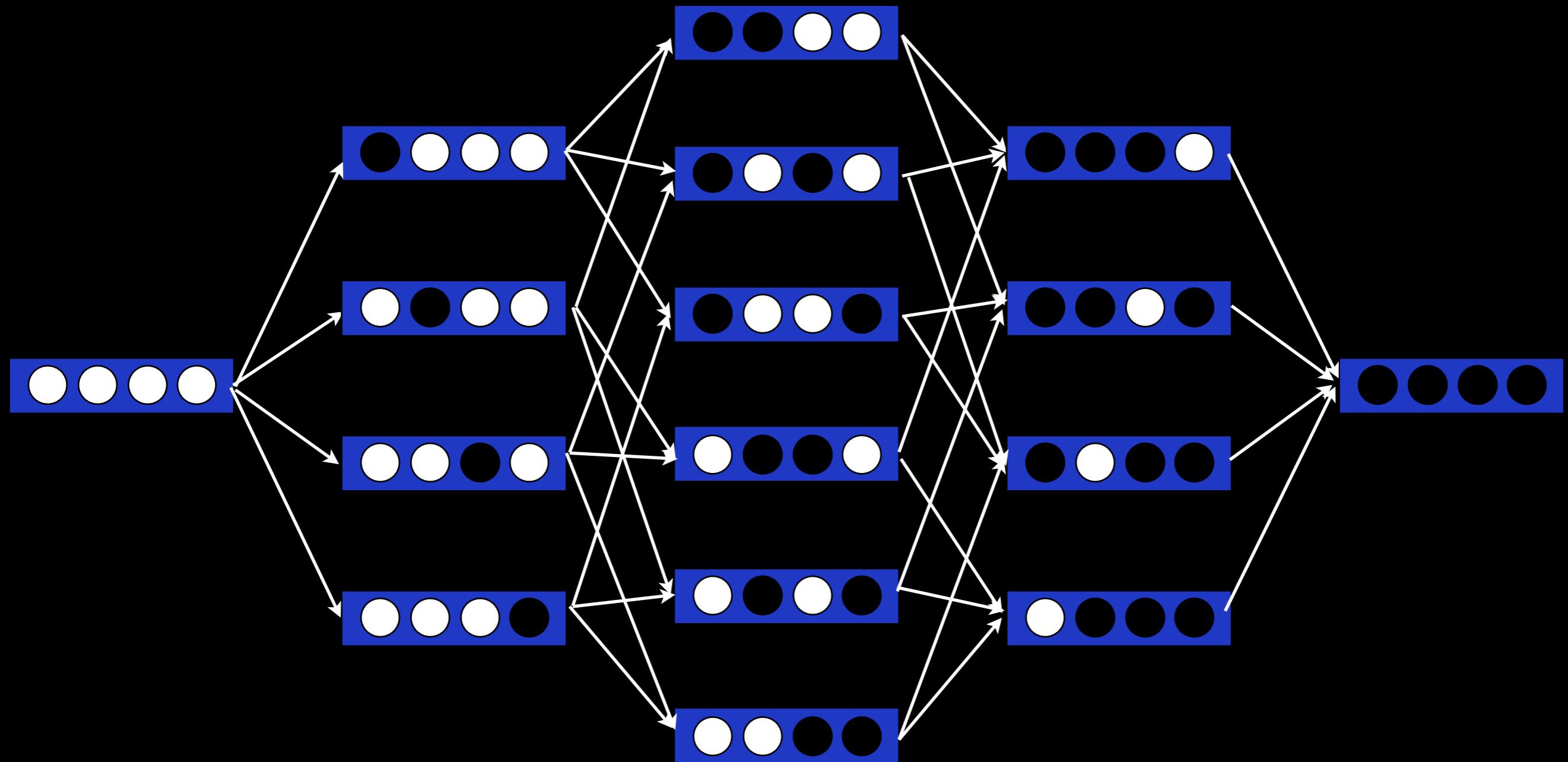
Key Idea



Key Idea



Key Idea

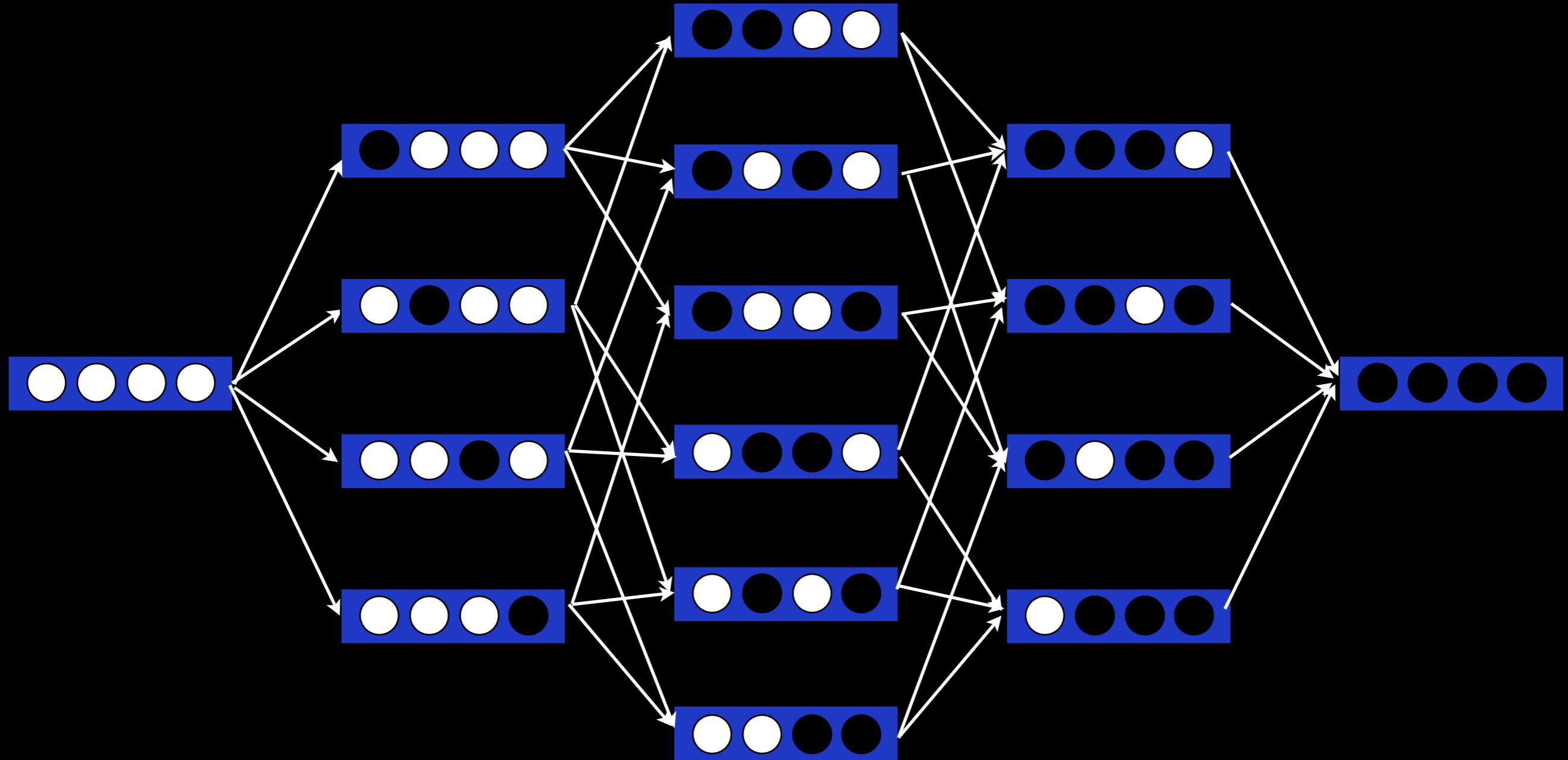


Dynamic Programming

Key Idea

amount of work:

$$O(5^n 2^n)$$



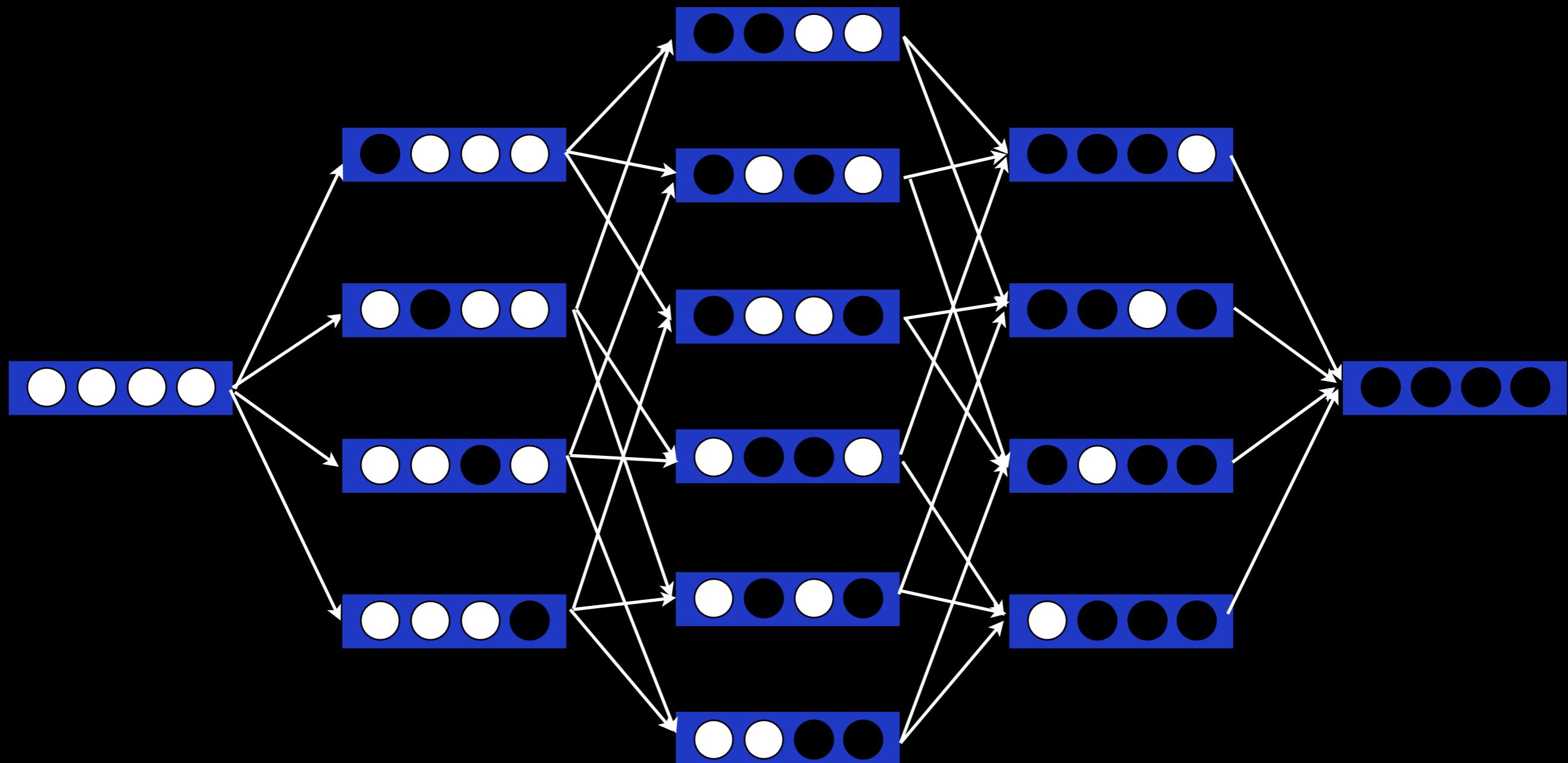
Dynamic Programming

amount of work:

$$O(5^n 2^n)$$

Key Idea

bad, but much
better than
 $O(5^n n!)$



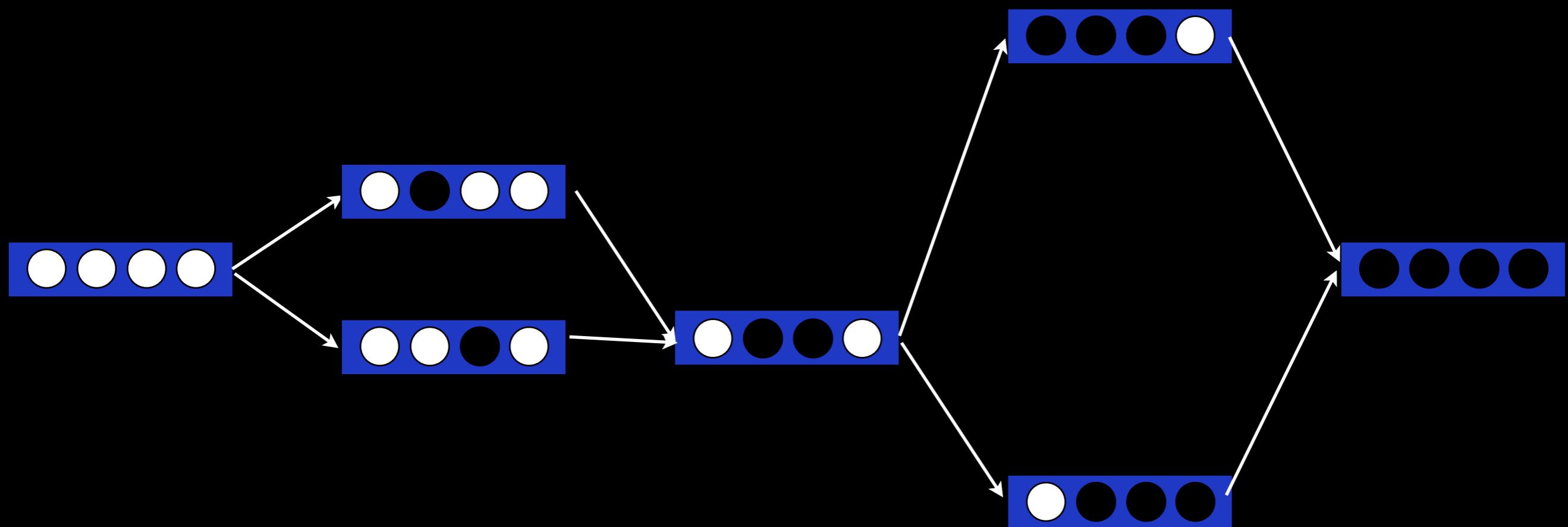
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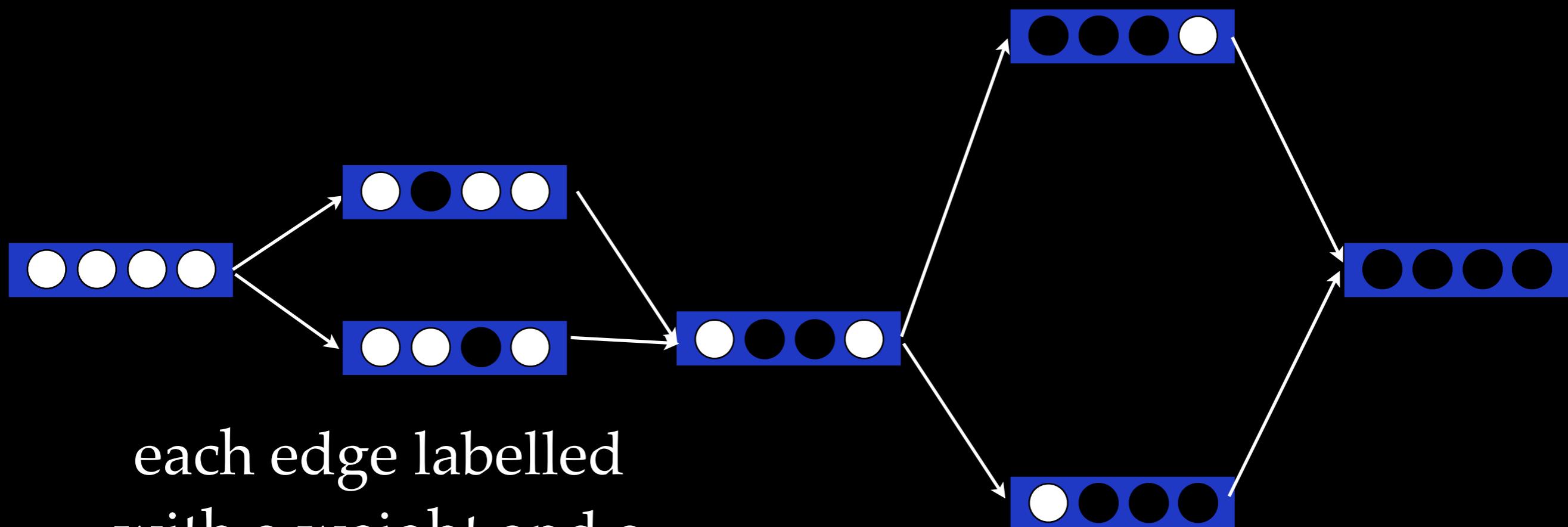
Dynamic Programming

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each edge labelled
with a weight and a
word (or words)

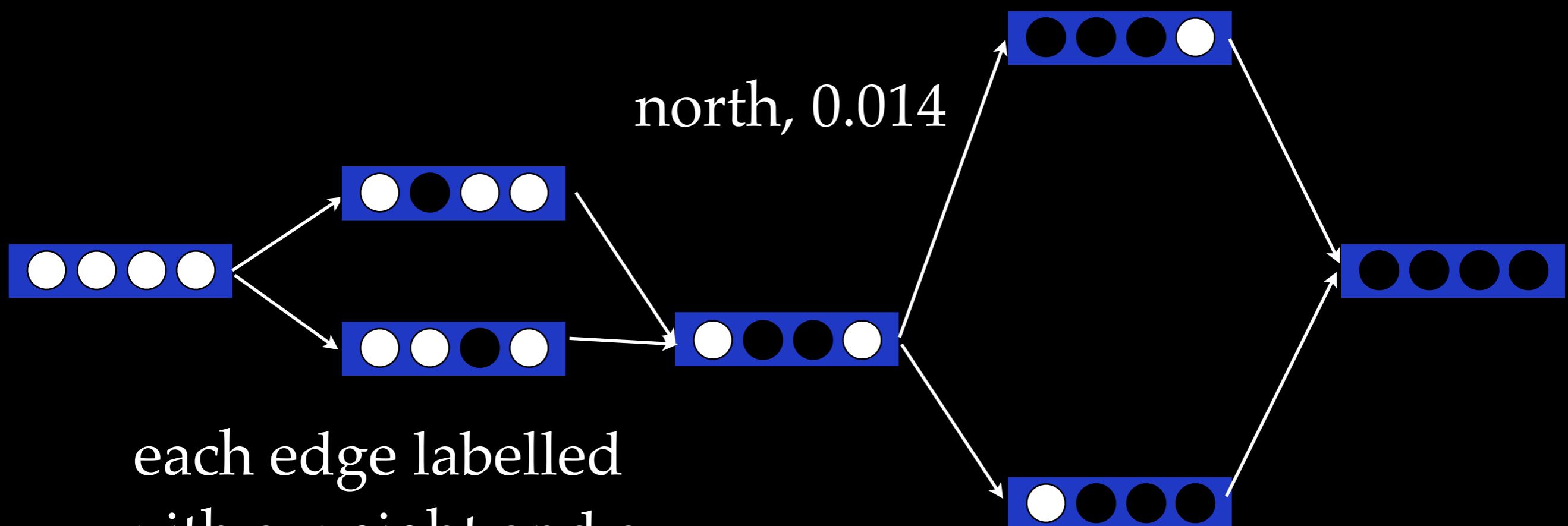
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Dynamic Programming

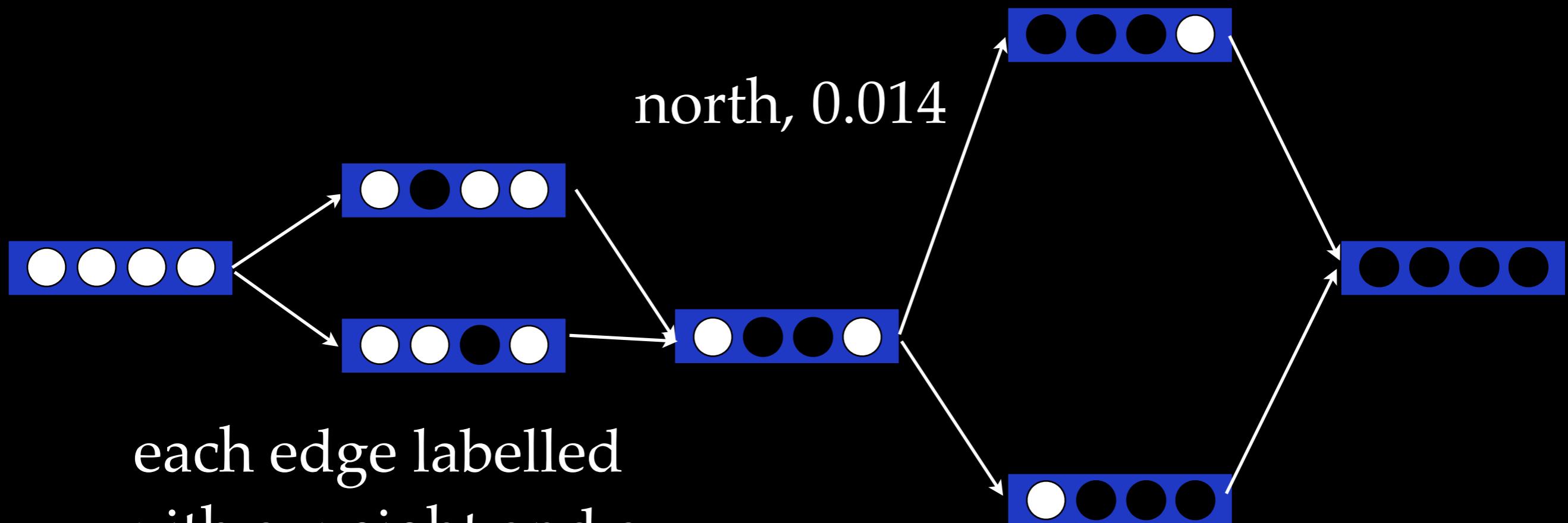
amount of work:

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Key Idea

bad, but much
better than
 $O(5^n n!)$

weighted finite-state automata



each edge labelled
with a weight and a
word (or words)

Dynamic Programming

Weighted languages

- The lattice describing the set of all possible translations is a *weighted finite state automaton*.
- So is the language model.
- Since regular languages are closed under intersection, we can intersect the devices and run shortest path graph algorithms.
- Taking their intersection is equivalent to computing the probability under Bayes' rule.

Practical Issues

$O(5^n 2^n)$ is still far too much work.

Practical Issues

$O(5^n 2^n)$ is still far too much work.

Can we do better?

Can we do better?

北 风 呼 啸 。

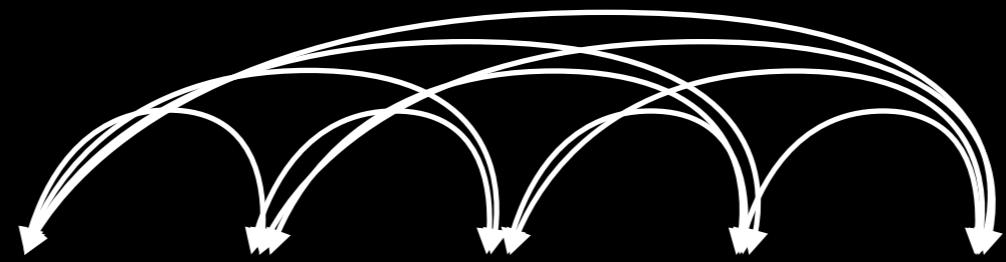
Can we do better?

北 风 呼 啸 。

north wind the strong .

Can we do better?

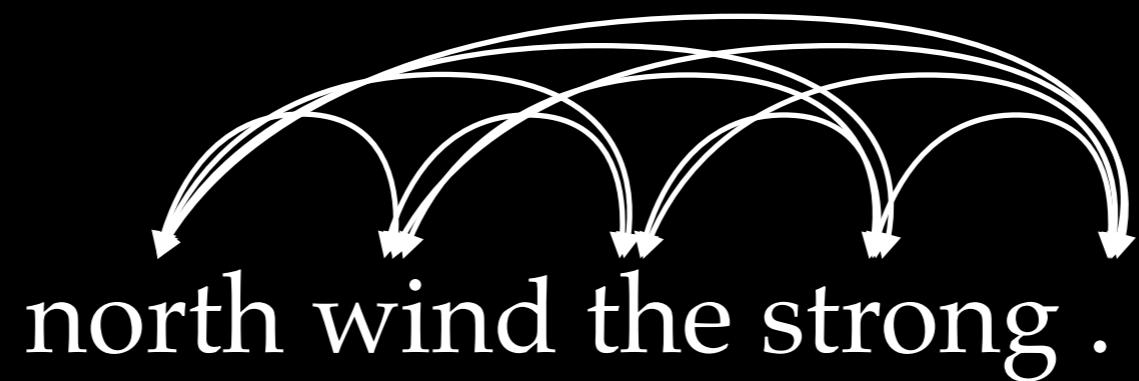
北 风 呼 啸 。



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Each arc weighted by
translation probability +
bigram probability

Can we do better?

北 风 呼 啸 。

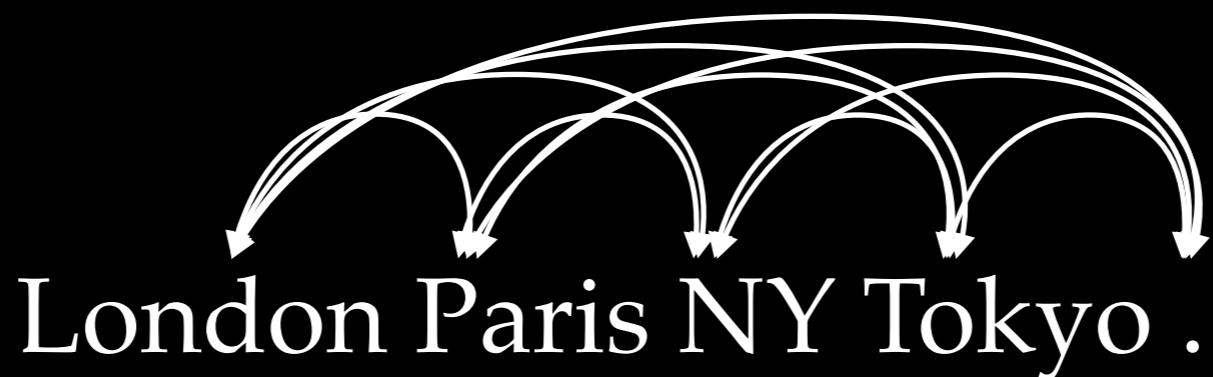


Each arc weighted by
translation probability +
bigram probability

Objective: find shortest path that visits each word once.

Can we do better?

北 风 呼 啸 。



Each arc weighted by
translation probability +
bigram probability

Objective: find shortest path that visits each word once.

Can we do better?

Probably not: this is the traveling salesman problem.

北 风 呼 啸 。



Each arc weighted by
translation probability +
bigram probability

Objective: find shortest path that visits each word once.

Two Problems

- Exact decoding requires exponential time.
- This is a consequence of arbitrary permutation.
- But in translation reordering is not arbitrary!
- Parameterization of reordering is weak.
- No generalization!

la empresa tiene enemigos fuertes en Europa .

the company has strong enemies in Europe .

Garcia and associates .

Garcia y asociados .

Carlos Garcia has three associates .

Carlos Garcia tiene tres asociados .

his associates are not strong.

sus asociados no son fuertes .

Garcia tambien tiene una empresa .

its clients are angry .

sus clientes estan enfadados .

the clients and the associates are enemies .

los clientes y los asociados son enemigos .

the company has three groups .

la empresa tiene tres grupos .

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

sus grupos estan en Europa .

the modern groups sell strong pharmaceuticals .

los grupos modernos venden medicinas fuertes .

the groups do not sell zanzanine .

los grupos no venden zan zanina .

the small groups are not modern .

los grupos pequeños no son modernos .

la empresa tiene enemigos fuertes en Europa .
the company has **strong enemies** in Europe .

Garcia and associates .

\ \ /

Garcia y asociados .

Carlos Garcia has three associates .

\ | | | /

Carlos Garcia tiene tres asociados .

his associates are not strong .

| \ \ \ / /

sus asociados no son fuertes .

Garcia has a company also .

\ \ \ \ / /

Garcia tambien tiene una empresa .

its clients are angry .

/ / | \

sus clientes estan enfadados .

the associates are also angry .

/ / \ \

los asociados tambien estan enfadados .

the clients and the associates are enemies .

\ \ | / / /

los clientes y los asociados son enemigos .

the company has three groups .

\ | | / / /

la empresa tiene tres grupos .

its groups are in Europe .

/ | | \ /

sus grupos estan en Europa .

the **modern groups** sell **strong pharmaceuticals** .

\ \ \ \ / /

los grupos modernos venden medicinas fuertes .

the groups do not sell zanzanine .

/ | | / /

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/ \ \ \ /

los grupos pequenos no son modernos .

la empresa tiene enemigos fuertes en Europa .
the company has **strong enemies** in Europe .

Same pattern:

NN JJ → JJ NN

sus asociados no son fuertes .

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los grupos pequenos no son modernos .

la empresa tiene enemigos fuertes en Europa .
the company has **strong enemies** in Europe .

Same pattern:

NN JJ → JJ NN

Finite-state models do not capture
this generalization.

sus asociados no son fuertes .

Garcia has a company also .

Garcia tambien tiene una empresa .

its clients are angry .

sus clientes estan enfadados .

the associates are also angry .

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sus grupos estan en europa .

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los grupos pequenos no son modernos .

Context-Free Grammar

Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa$

$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo$

$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$

$V \rightarrow akemasu$

Context-Free Grammar

S

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa$

$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo$

$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$

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Context-Free Grammar

S

S → NP VP

NP → watashi wa

NP → hako wo

VP → NP V

V → akemasu

Context-Free Grammar

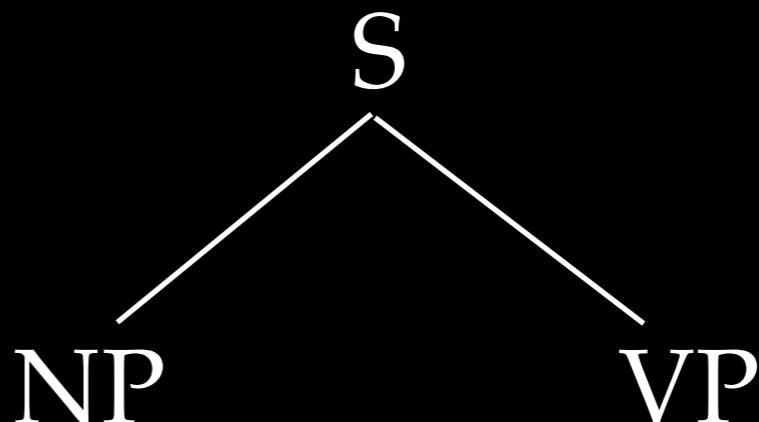
$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa$

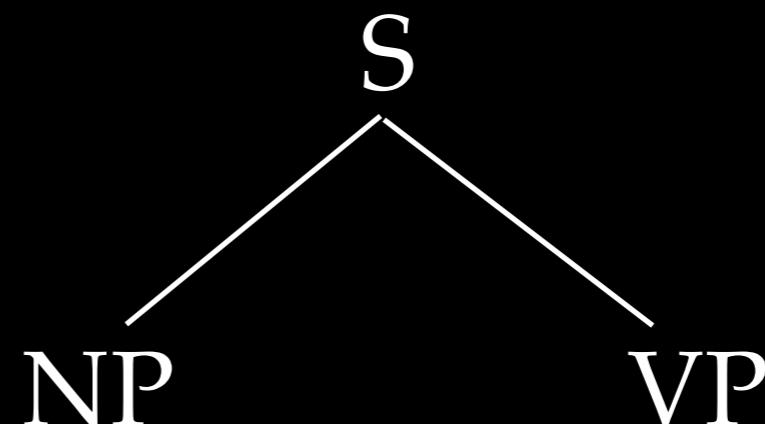
$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo$

$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$

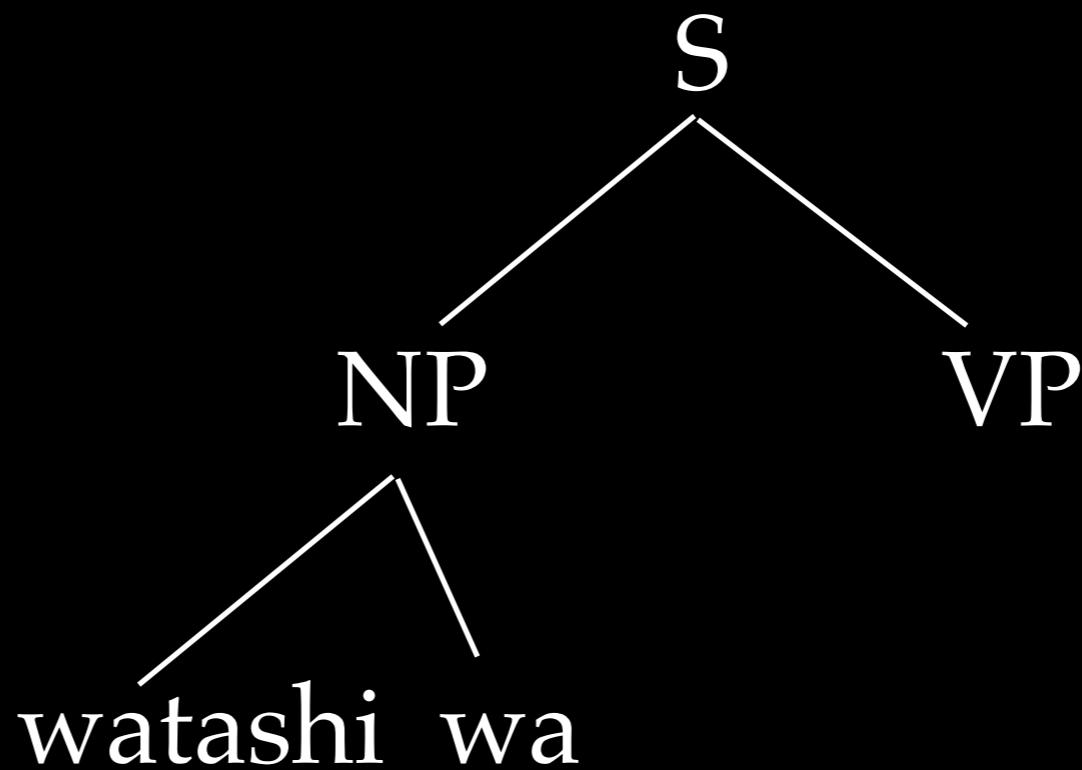
$V \rightarrow akemasu$



Context-Free Grammar

$$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$$
$$NP \rightarrow \text{watashi wa}$$
$$NP \rightarrow hako wo$$
$$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$$
$$V \rightarrow akemasu$$


Context-Free Grammar

$$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$$
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Context-Free Grammar

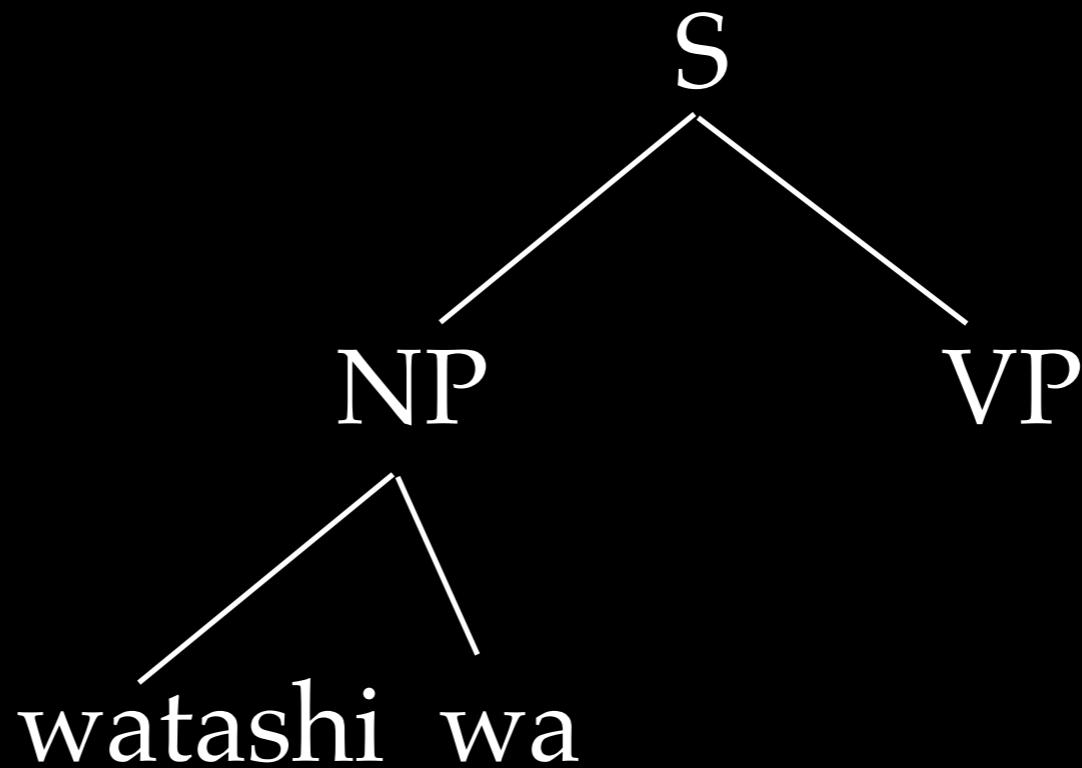
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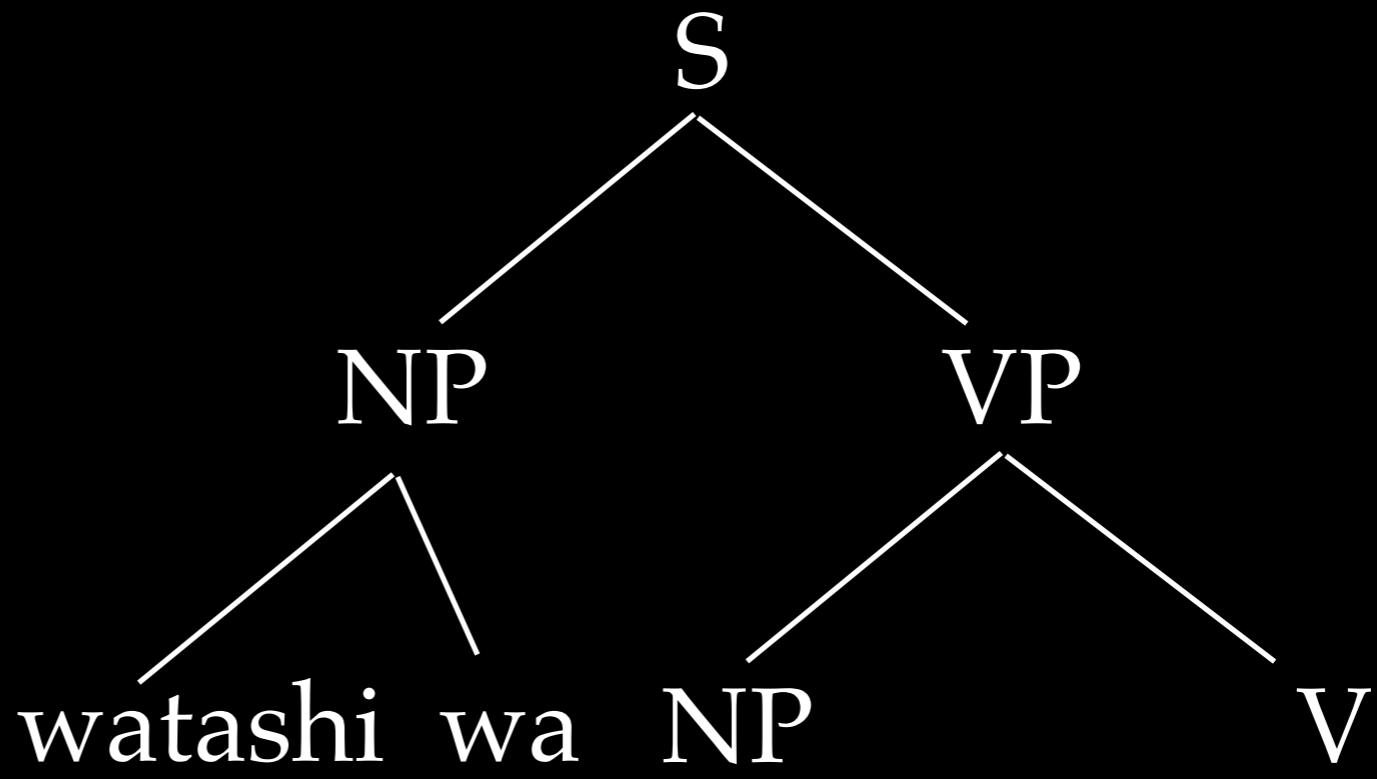
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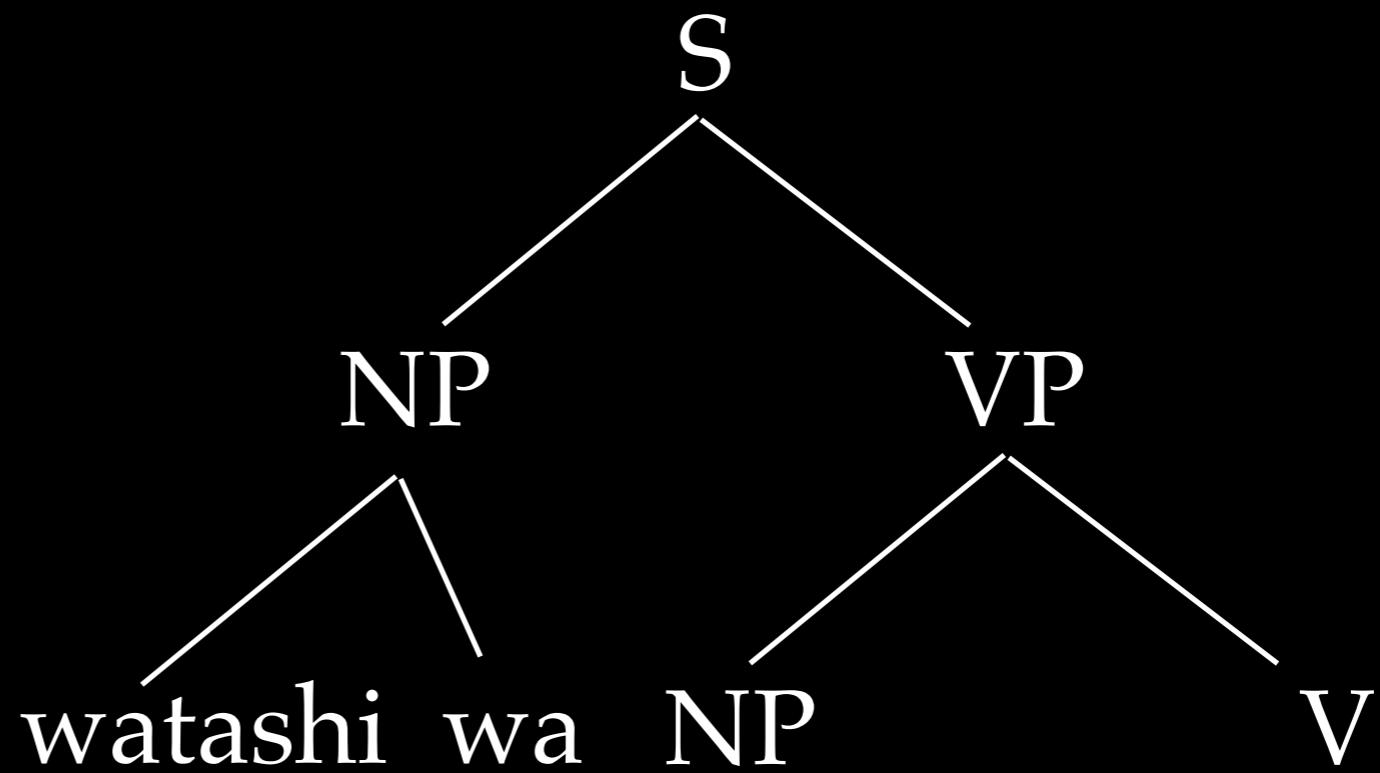
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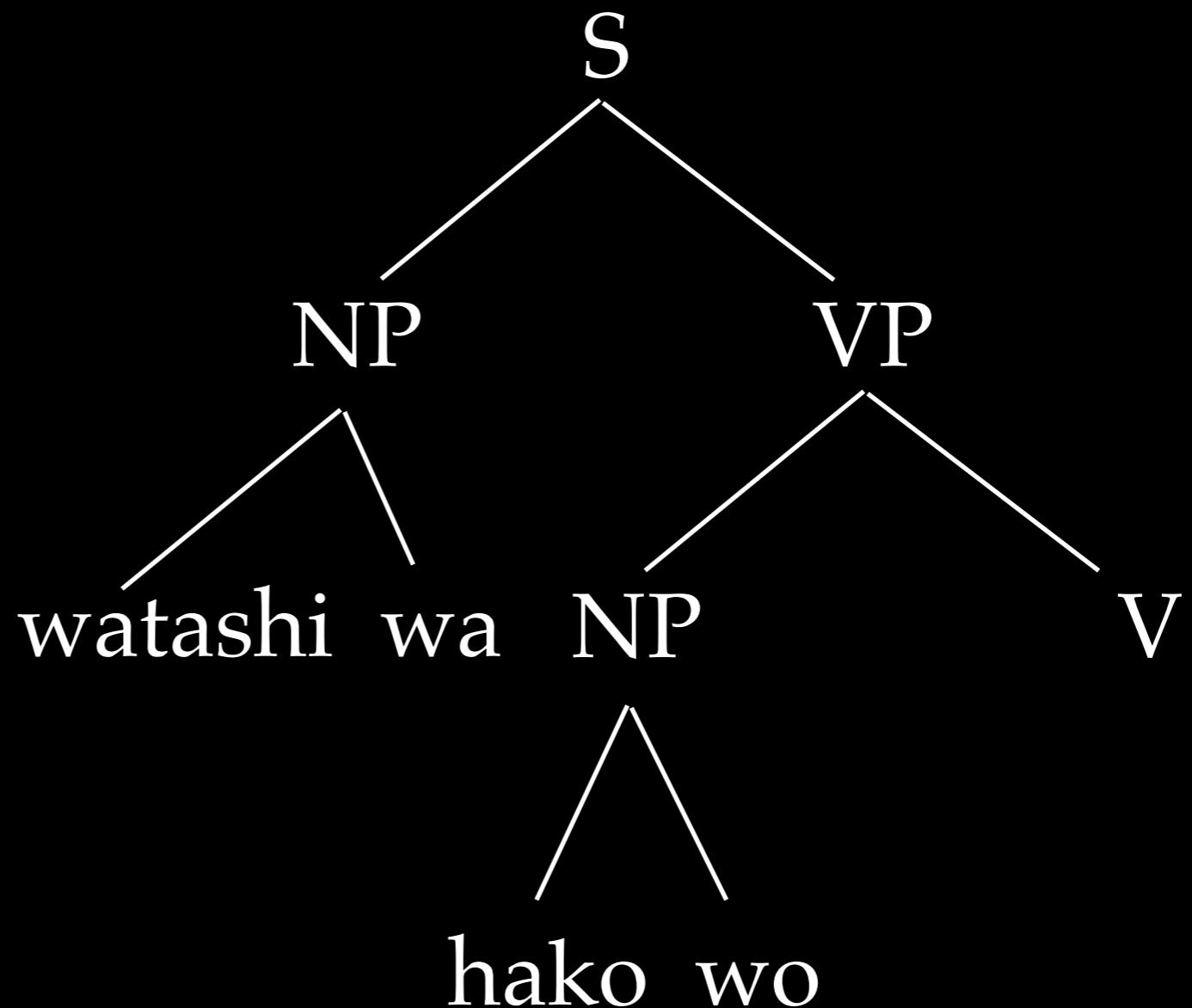
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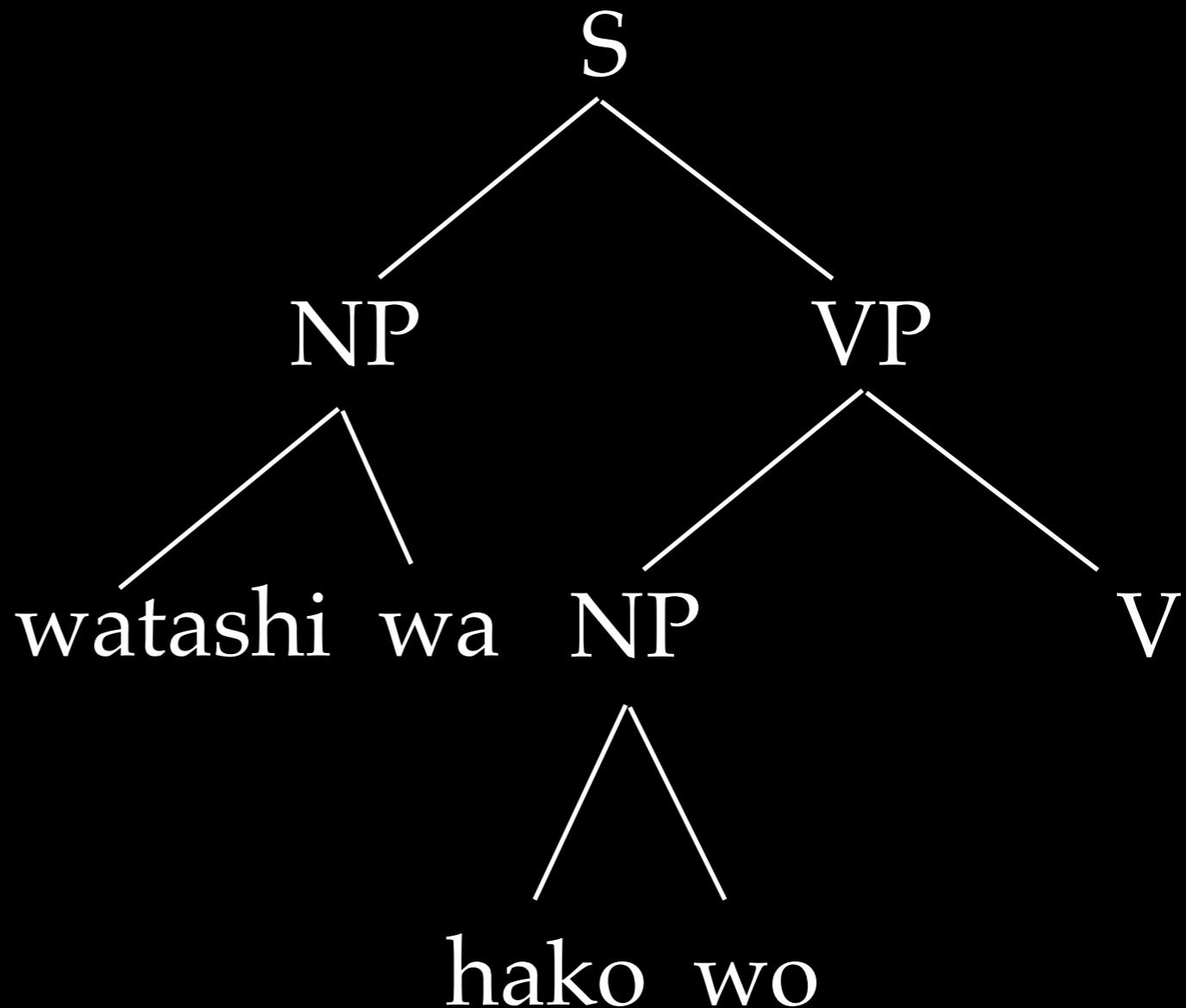
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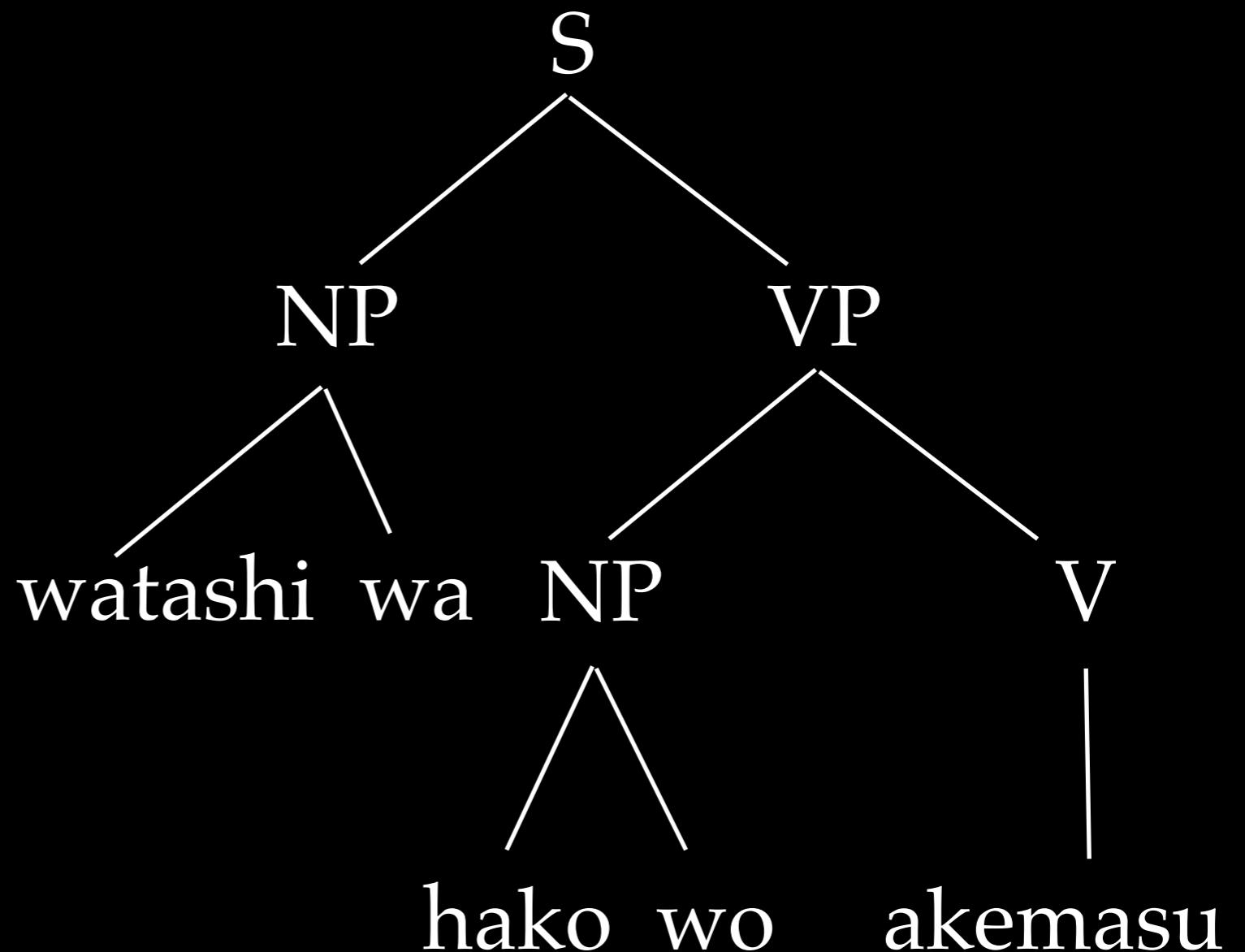
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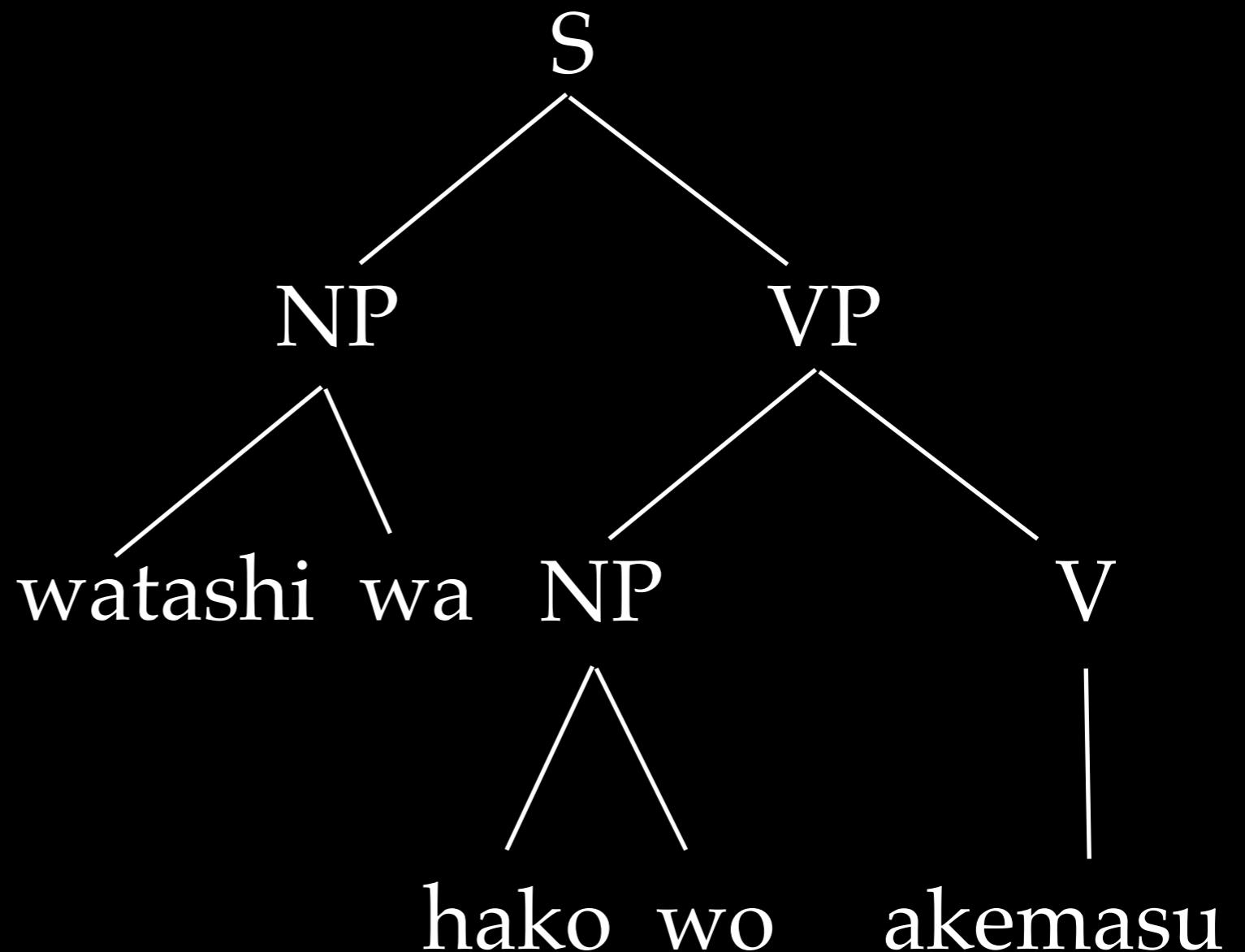
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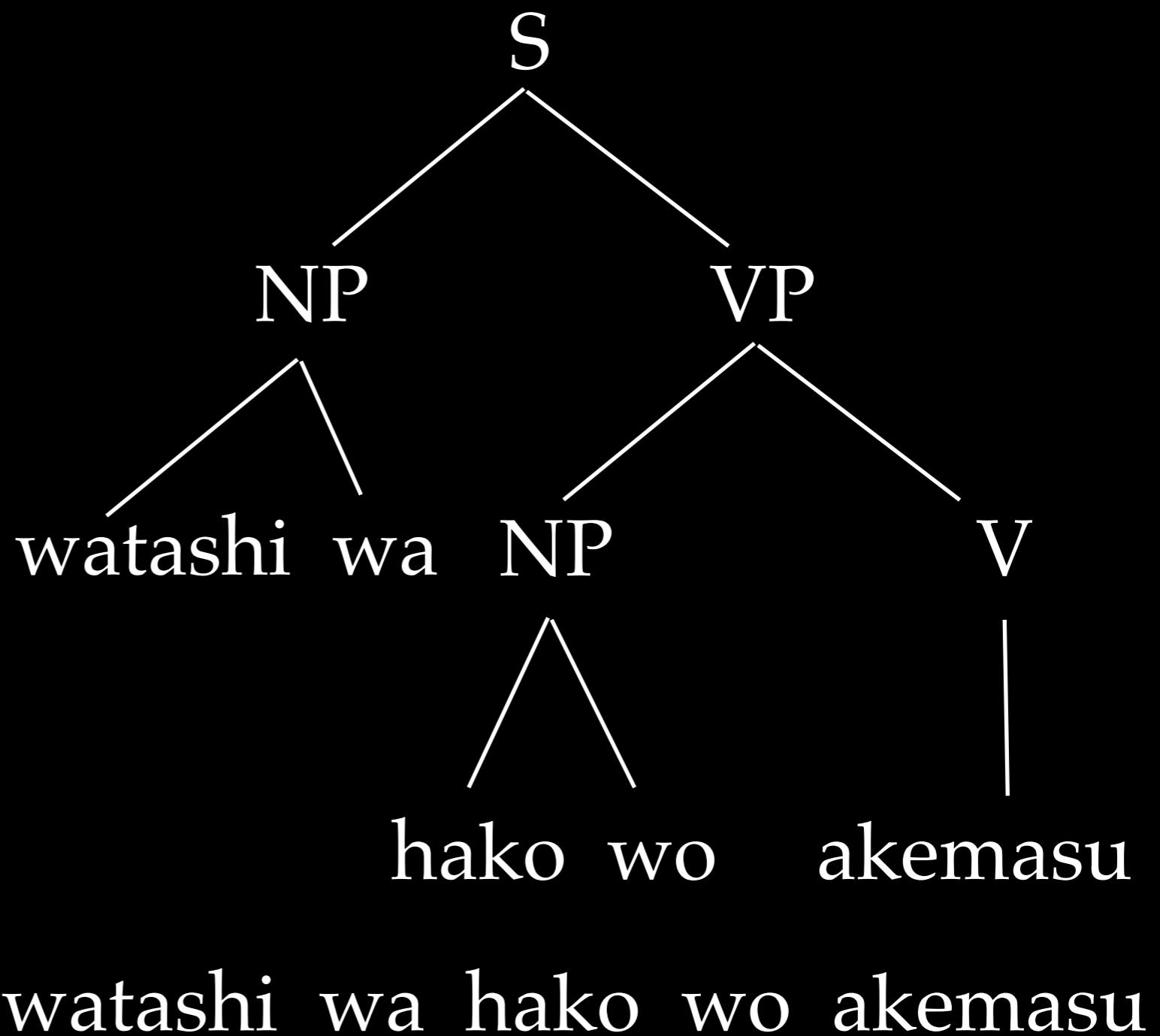
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Note: this particular grammar
is finite, hence regular.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} watashi\ wa\ watashi\ wa\ akemasu \\ watashi\ wa\ hako\ wo\ akemasu \\ hako\ wo\ hako\ wo\ akemasu \\ hako\ wo\ watashi\ wa\ akemasu \end{array} \right\}$

Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow A B$

$S \rightarrow A S B$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

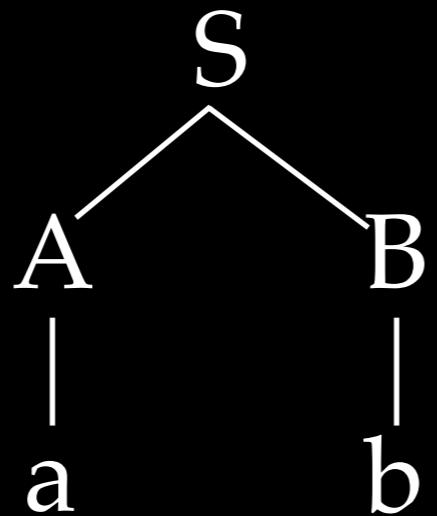
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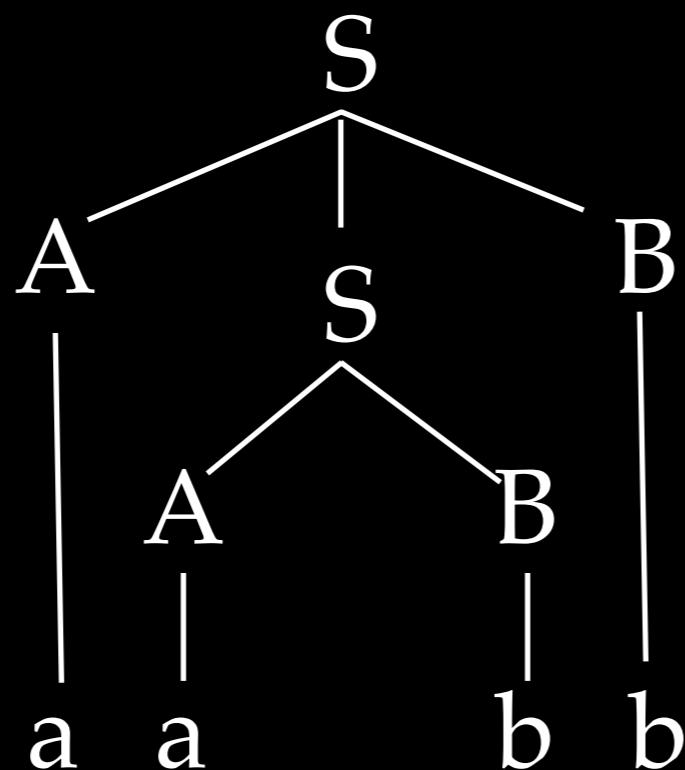
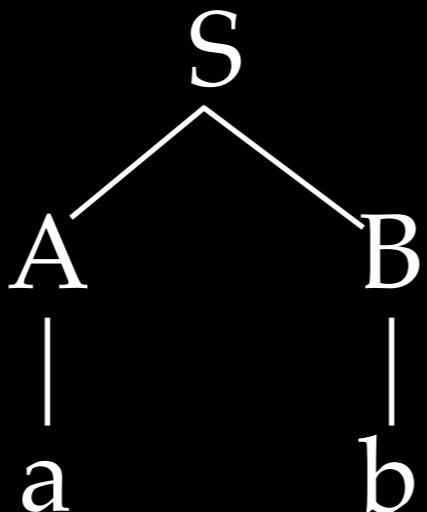
Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow A \ B$

$S \rightarrow A \ S \ B$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$



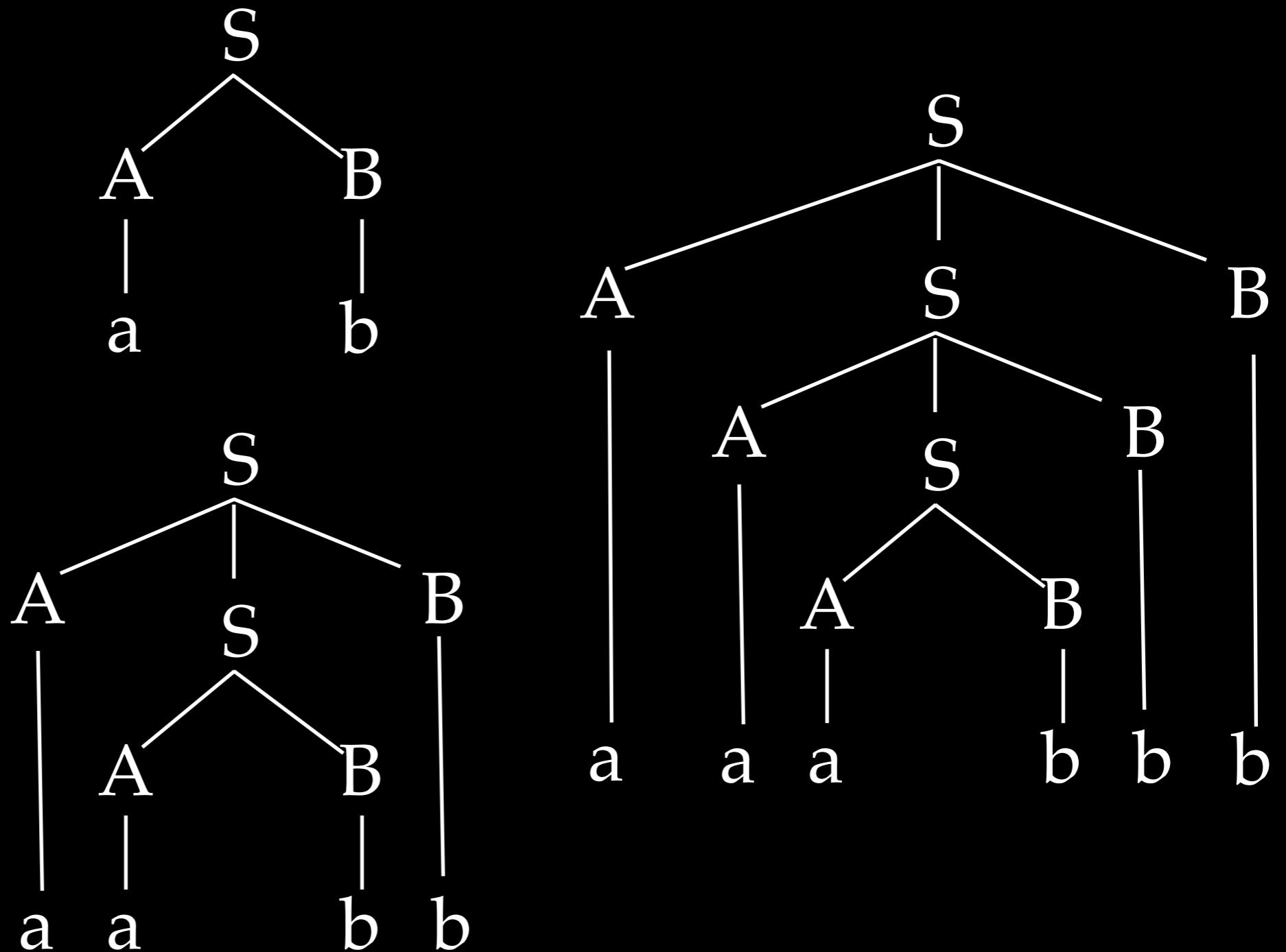
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$$S \rightarrow A B$$

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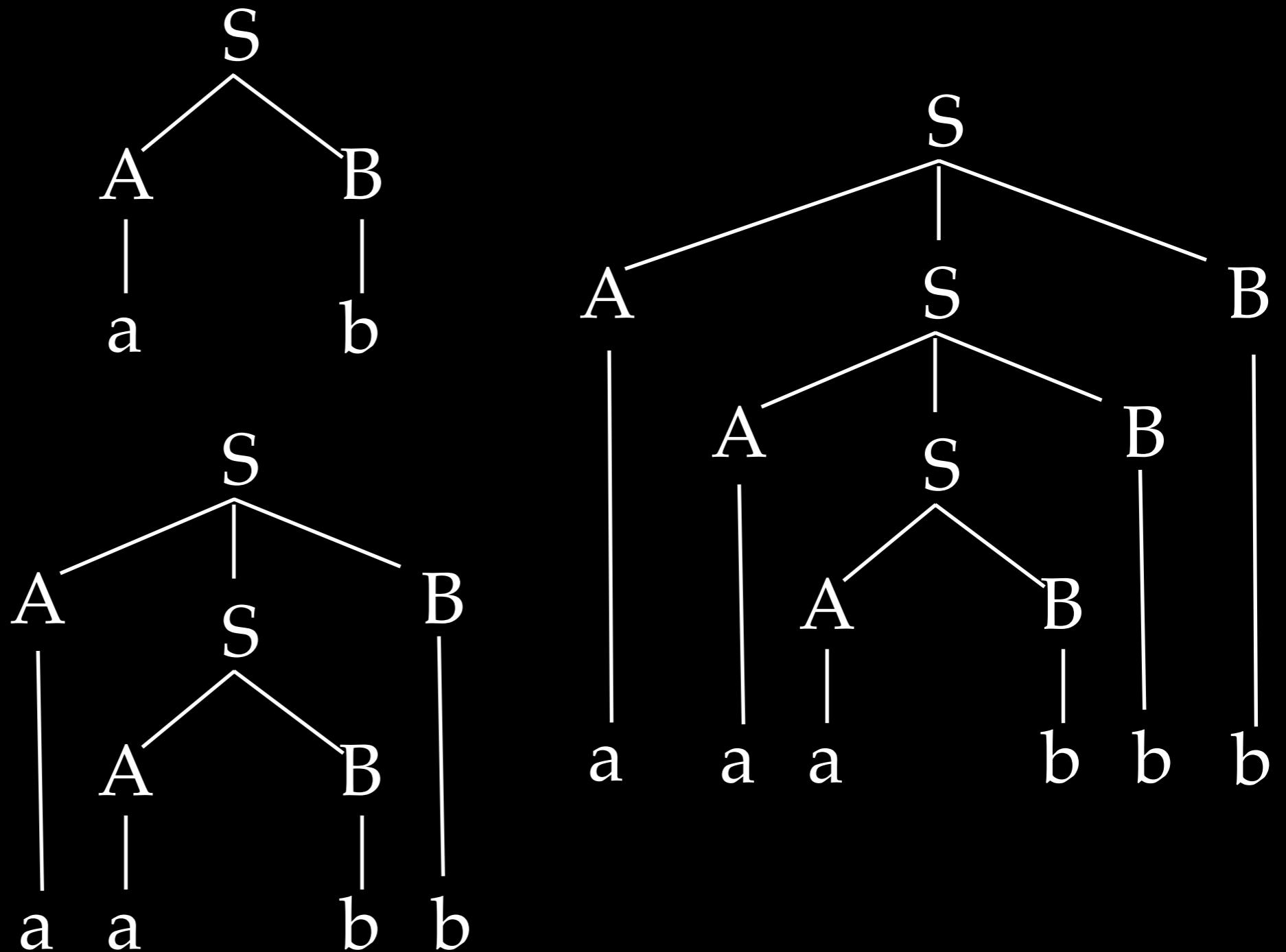
Context-Free Grammar

$$S \rightarrow A B$$

$$S \rightarrow A S B$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$



$$\mathcal{L}_4 = \{ab, aabb, aaabbb, \dots\} = \forall_{n \in [1, \text{inf})} a^n b^n$$

Context-Free vs. Regular

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
- Composition of languages:

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
- Composition of languages:
 - Regular \cap Regular = Regular

Context-Free vs. Regular

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- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
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$$A \rightarrow BC \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL}$$

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
- Composition of languages:
 - Regular \cap Regular = Regular
 - Regular \cap Context-free = Context-free

$$A \rightarrow BC \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \quad s, r, t \in states(\mathcal{G}_{RL})$$

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
- Composition of languages:
 - Regular \cap Regular = Regular
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$$A \rightarrow BC \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \quad s, r, t \in \text{states}(\mathcal{G}_{RL})$$
$${}_s A_t \rightarrow {}_s B_{rr} C_t \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \cap \mathcal{G}_{RL}$$

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
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 - Regular \cap Regular = Regular
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$$A \rightarrow BC \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \quad s, r, t \in \text{states}(\mathcal{G}_{RL})$$

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Bar-Hillel 1964

Context-Free vs. Regular

- Regular languages \subset Context-free languages
- Composition of languages:
 - Regular \cap Regular = Regular
 - Regular \cap Context-free = Context-free
 - Context-free \cap Context-free = Undecidable

$$A \rightarrow BC \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \quad s, r, t \in \text{states}(\mathcal{G}_{RL})$$

$${}_s A_t \rightarrow {}_s B_{rr} C_t \in \mathcal{G}_{CFL} \cap \mathcal{G}_{RL}$$

Bar-Hillel 1964

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa$

$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo$

$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$

$V \rightarrow akemasu$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa$

$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo$

$VP \rightarrow NP\ V$

$V \rightarrow akemasu$

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$NP \rightarrow I$

$NP \rightarrow \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow V\ NP$

$V \rightarrow \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

$NP \rightarrow watashi\ wa / I$

$NP \rightarrow hako\ wo / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow akemasu / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

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Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

S

S

$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

$NP \rightarrow \text{watashi wa} / I$

$NP \rightarrow \text{hako wo} / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow \text{akemasu} / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

S S

$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

$NP \rightarrow \text{watashi wa} / I$

$NP \rightarrow \text{hako wo} / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow \text{akemasu} / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

S S

S → NP₁ VP₂ / NP₁ VP₂

NP → watashi wa / I

NP → hako wo / the box

VP → NP₁ V₂ / V₂ NP₁

V → akemasu / open

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_2 VP_1$$

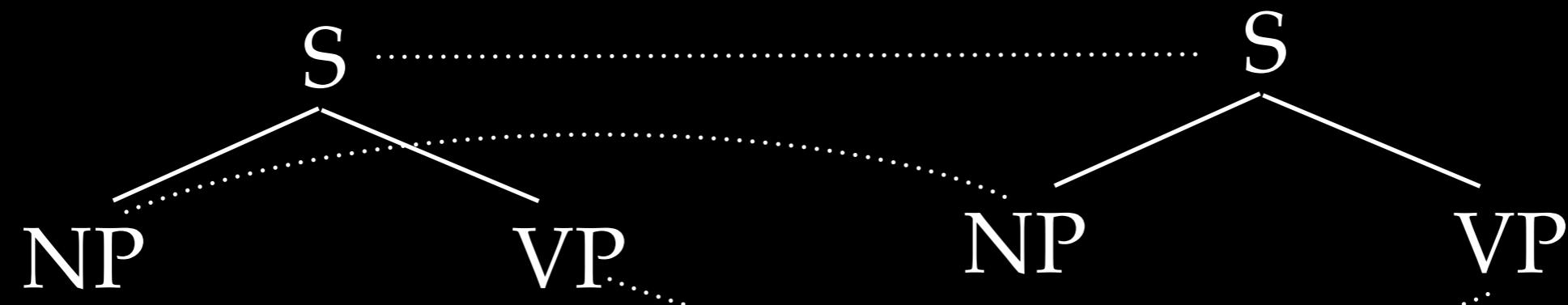
$NP \rightarrow \text{watashi wa} / \text{I}$

$NP \rightarrow \text{hako wo} / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow \text{akemasu} / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_2 VP_1$$

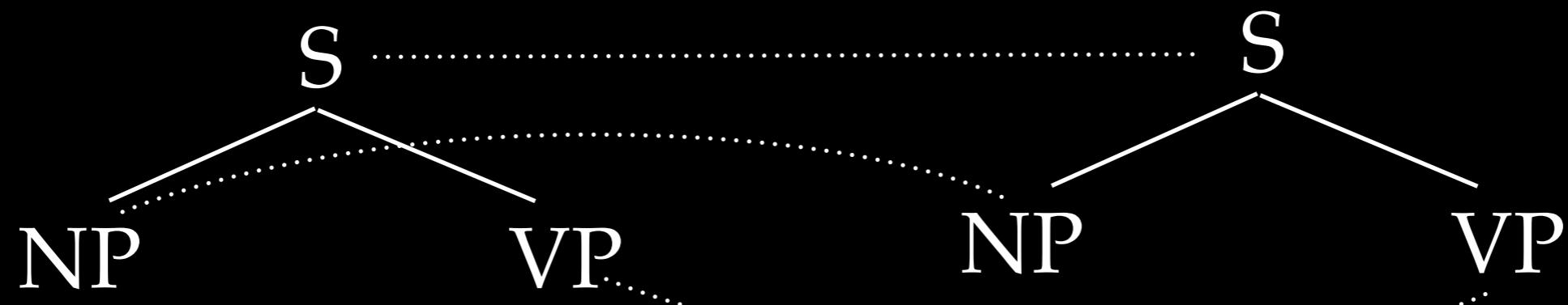
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$NP \rightarrow \text{hako wo} / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow \text{akemasu} / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$S \rightarrow NP_1 \ VP_2 / NP_1 \ VP_2$

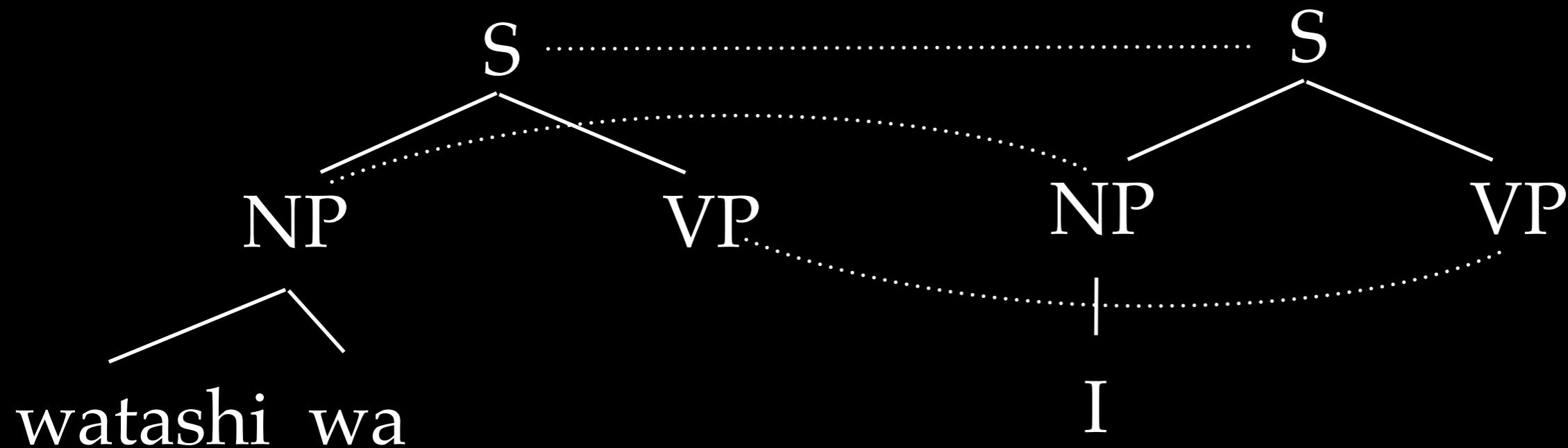
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$VP \rightarrow NP_1 \ V_2 / V_2 \ NP_1$

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Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

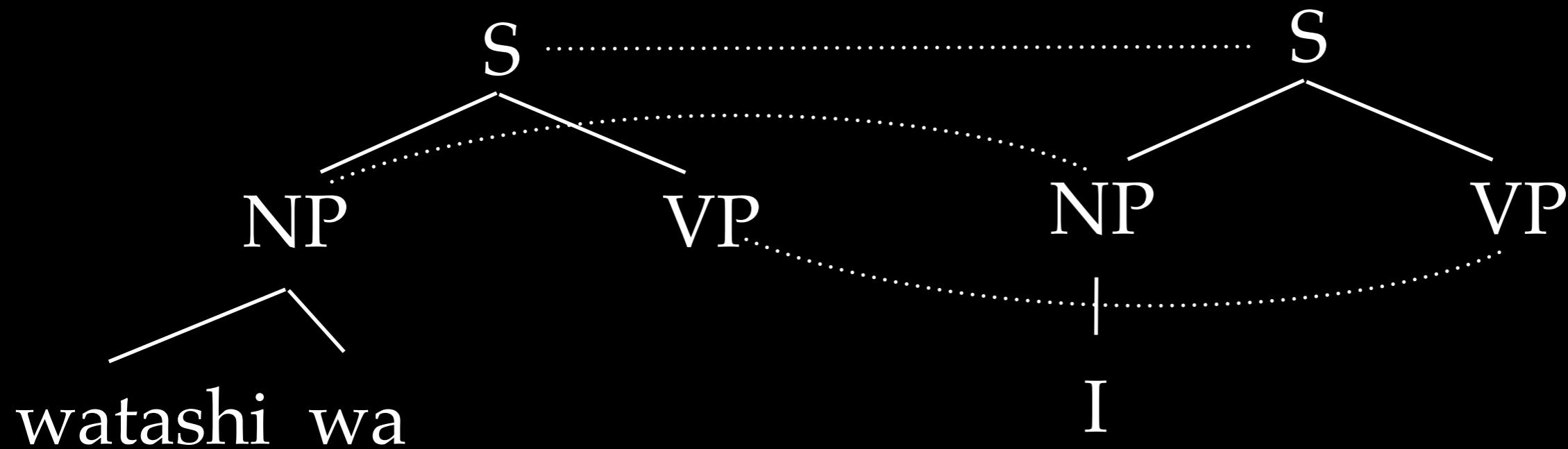
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Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

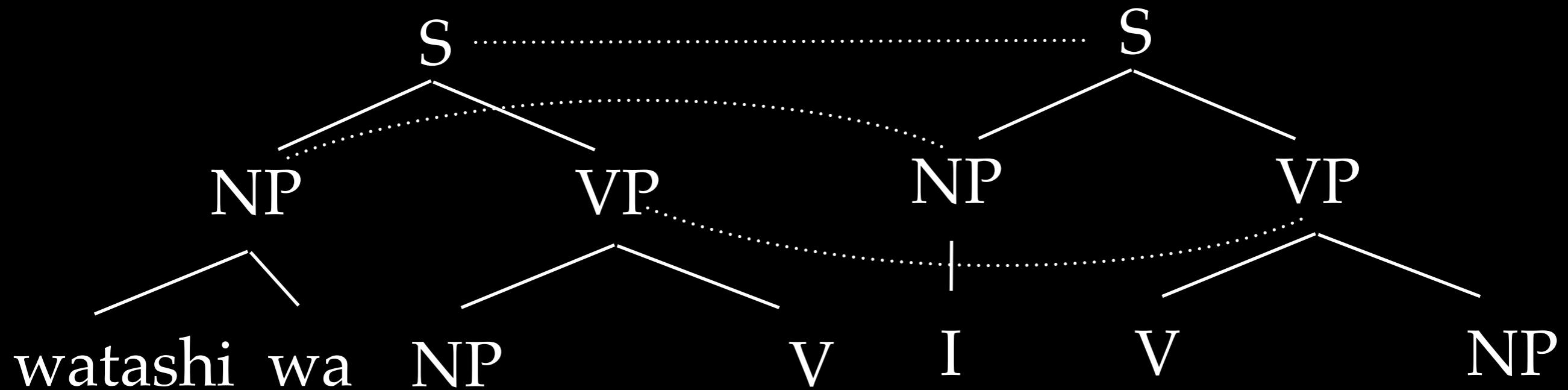
$NP \rightarrow \text{watashi wa} / I$

$NP \rightarrow \text{hako wo} / \text{the box}$

$VP \rightarrow NP_1 V_2 / V_2 NP_1$

$V \rightarrow \text{akemasu} / \text{open}$

Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 / NP_1 VP_2$

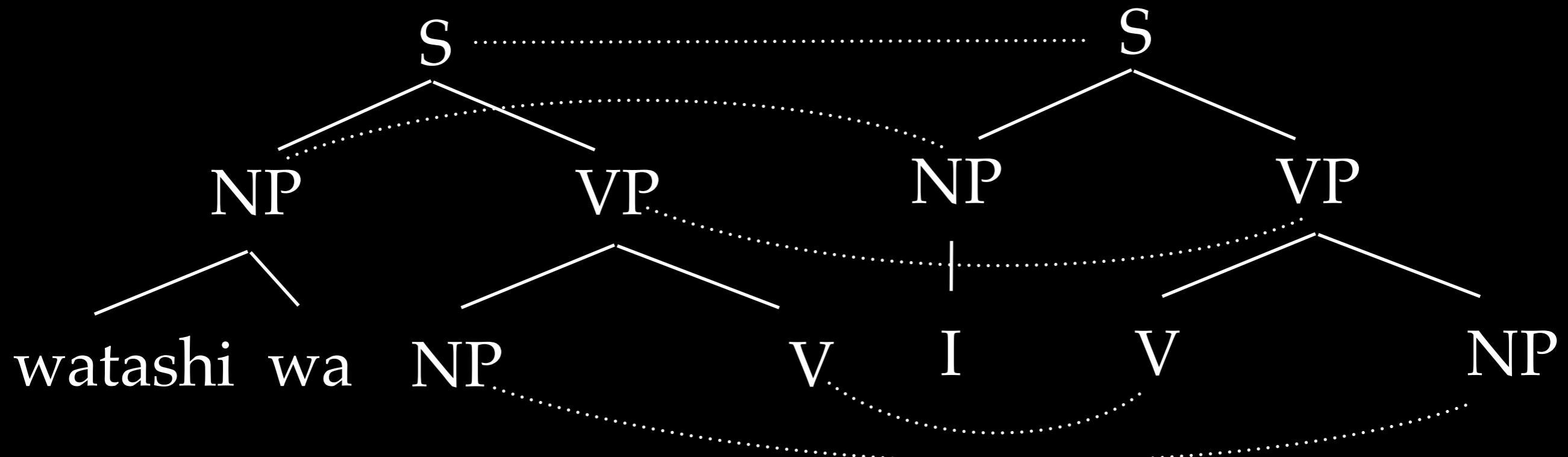
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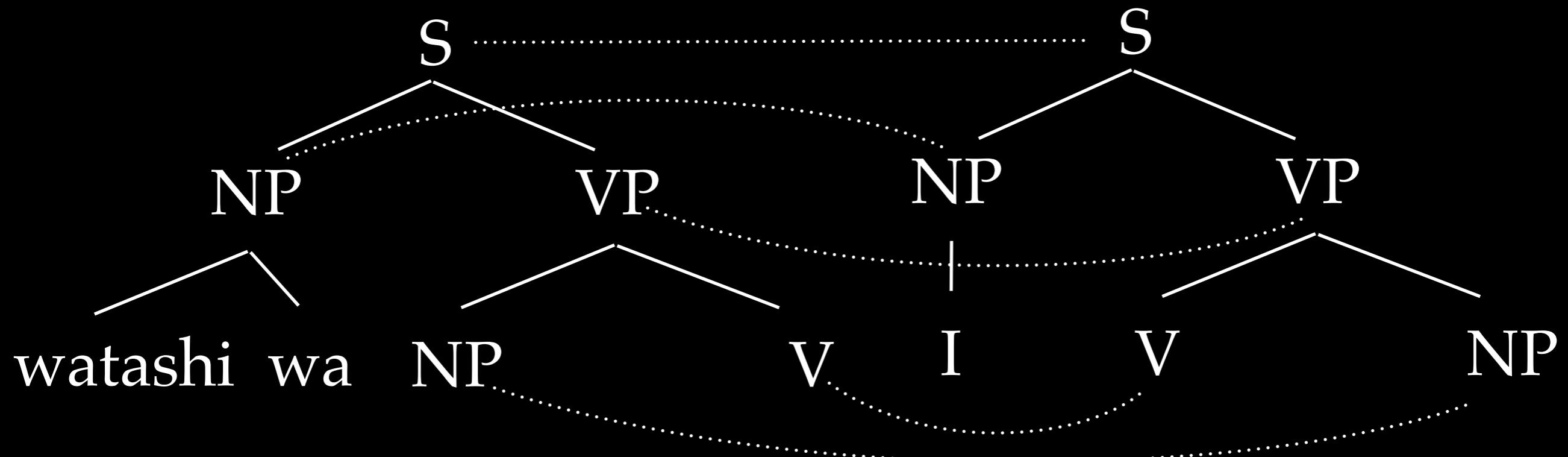
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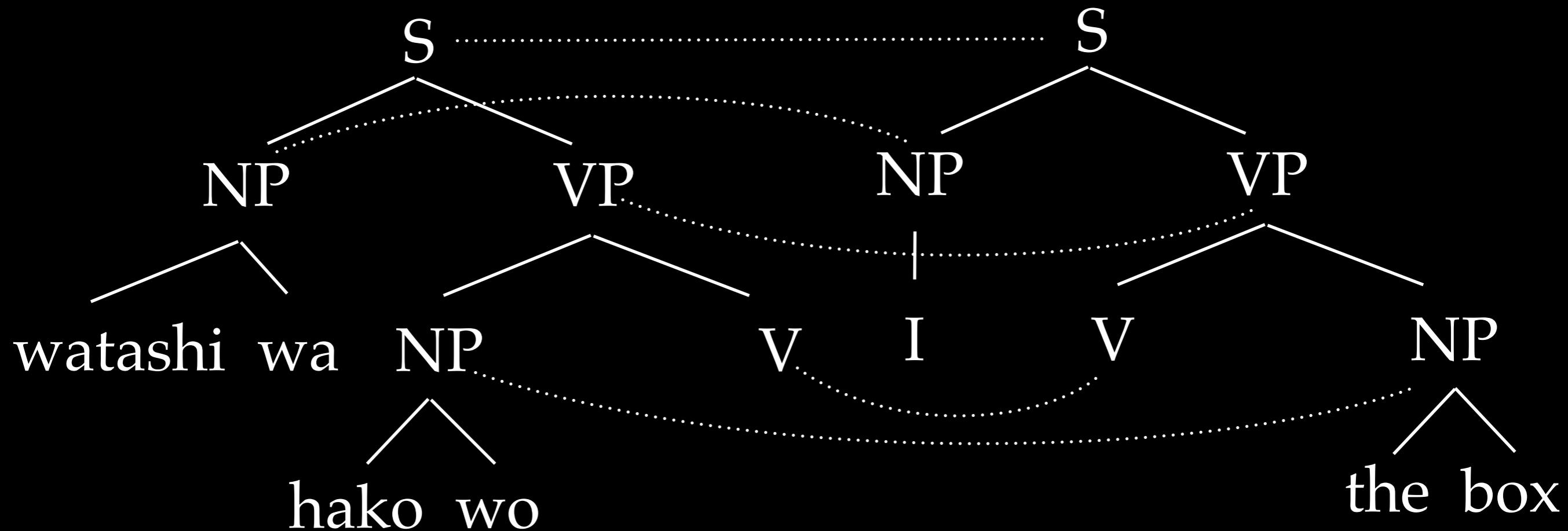
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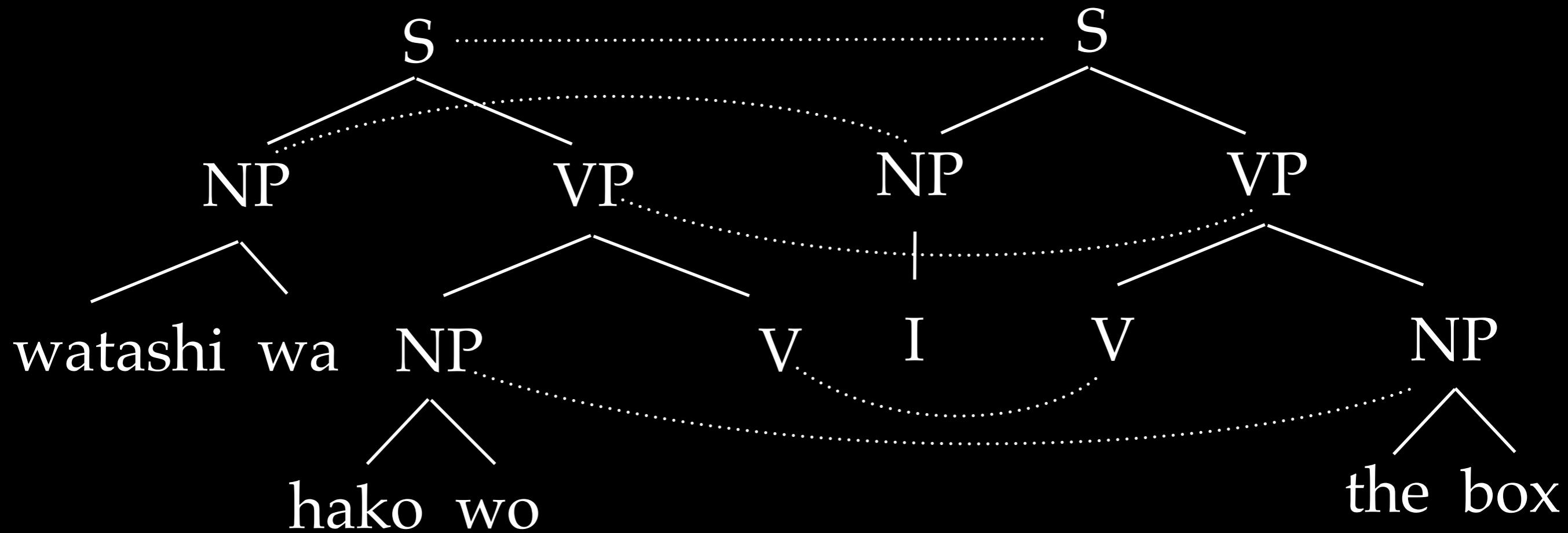
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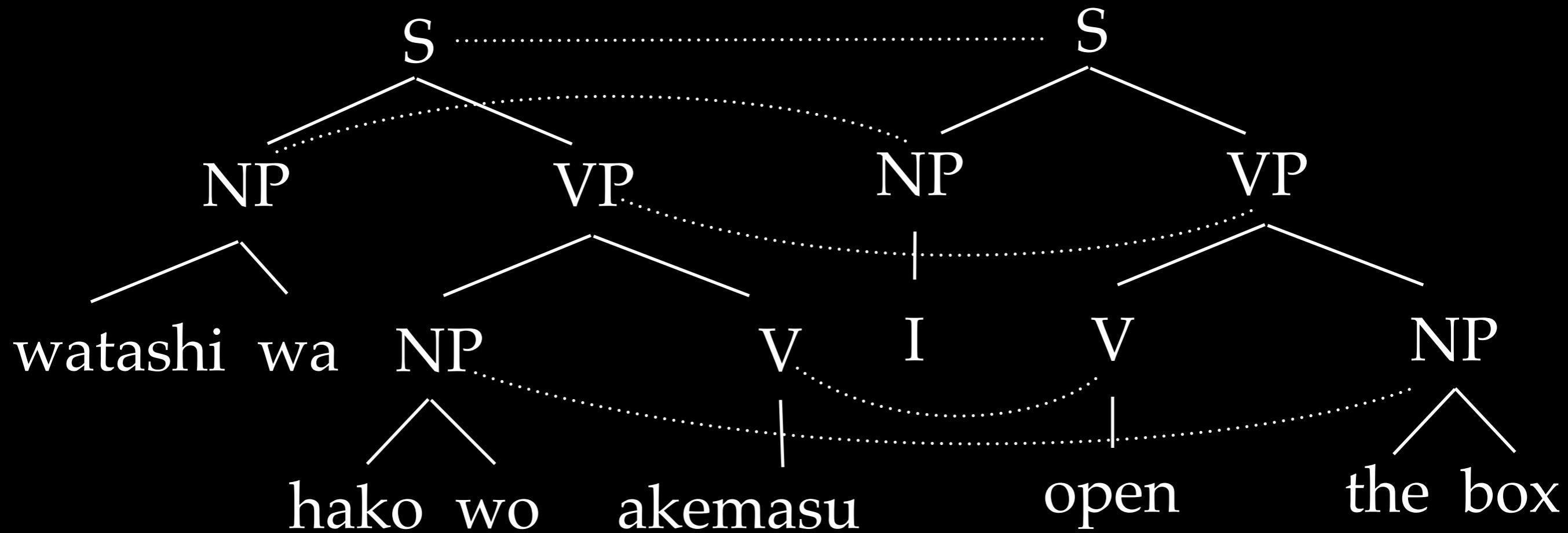
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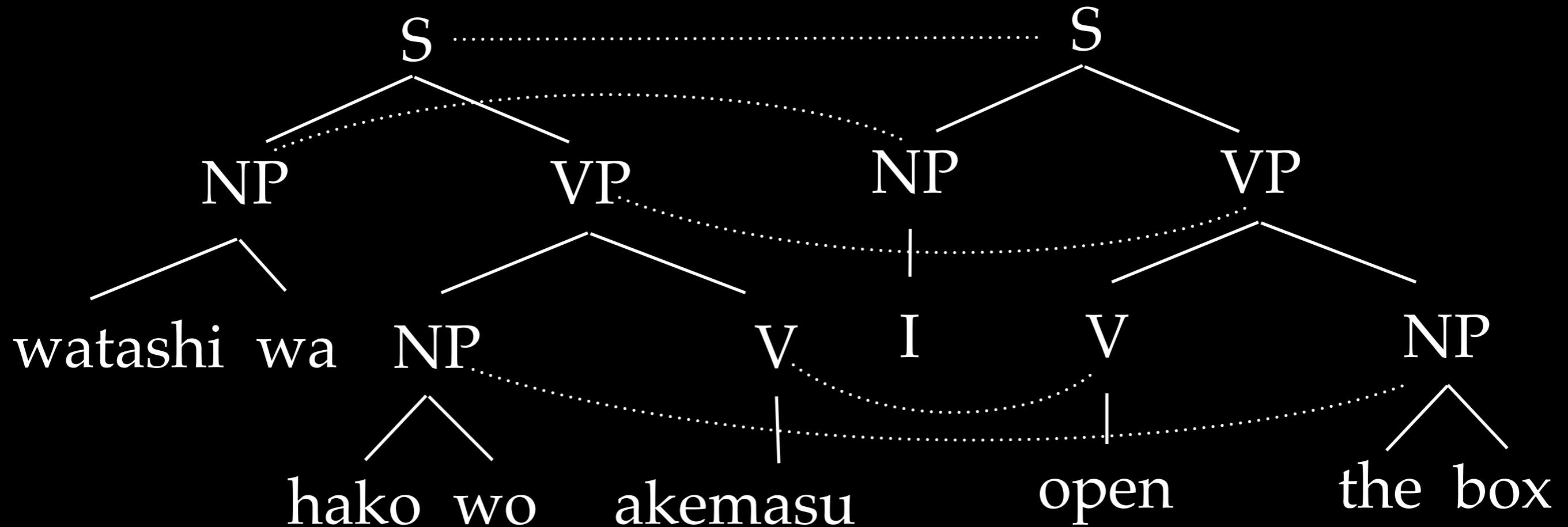
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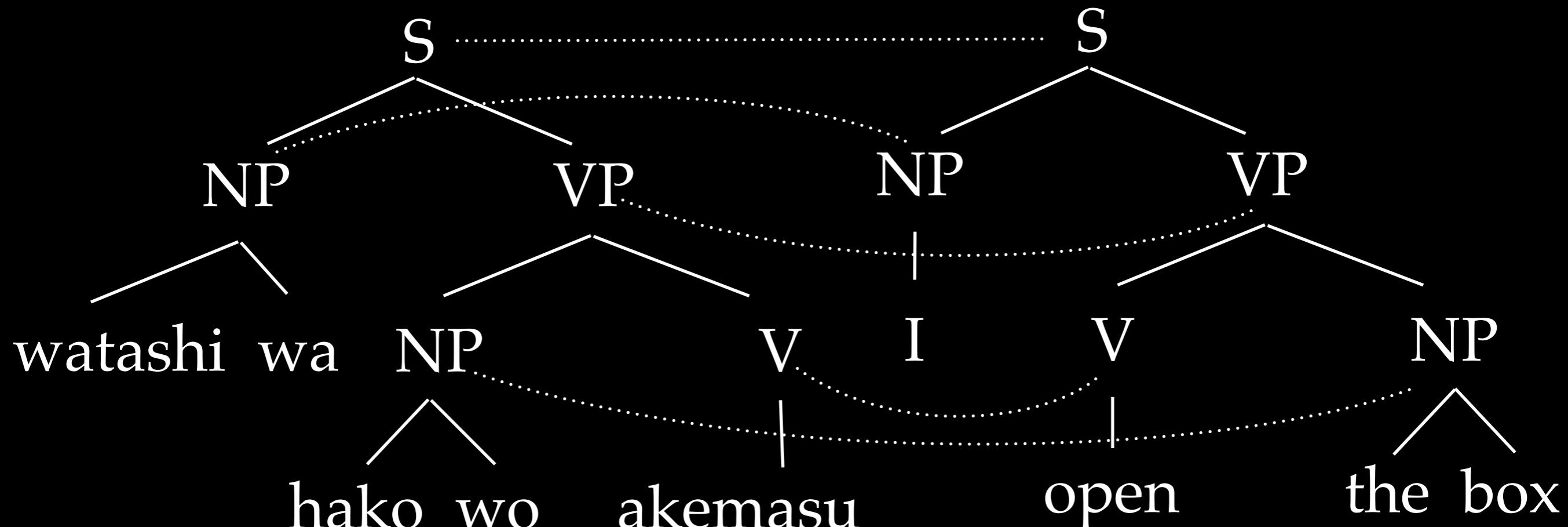
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Synchronous Context-Free Grammar

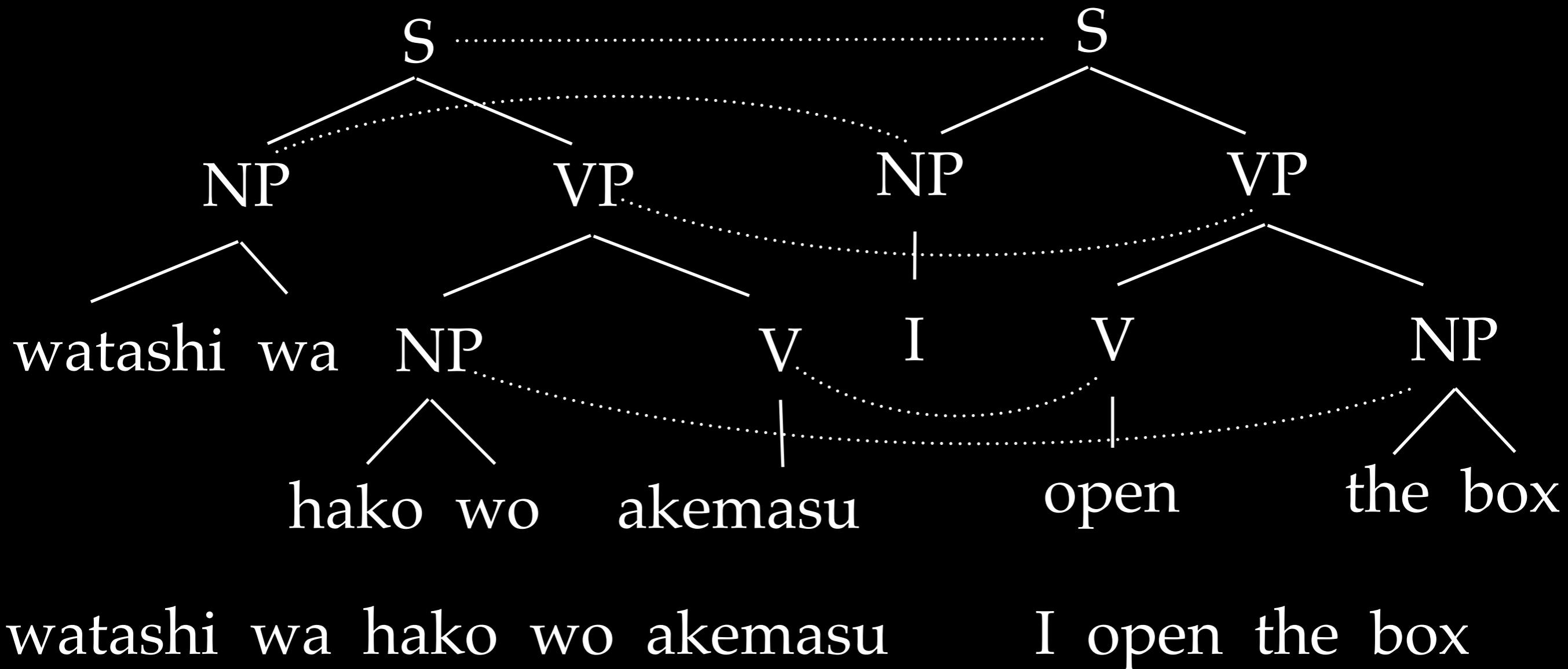


Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



watashi wa hako wo akemasu

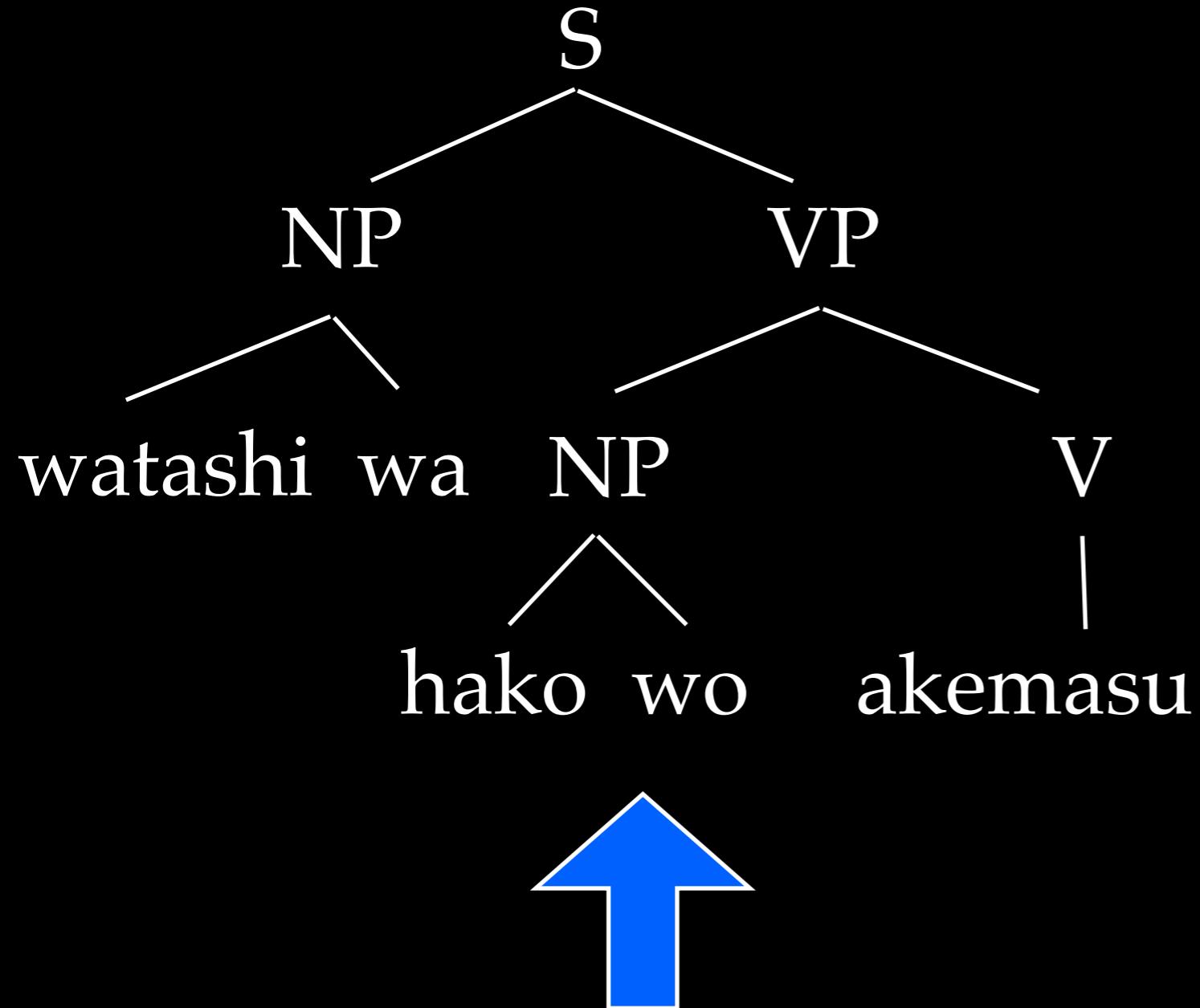
Synchronous Context-Free Grammar



Translation is Parsing

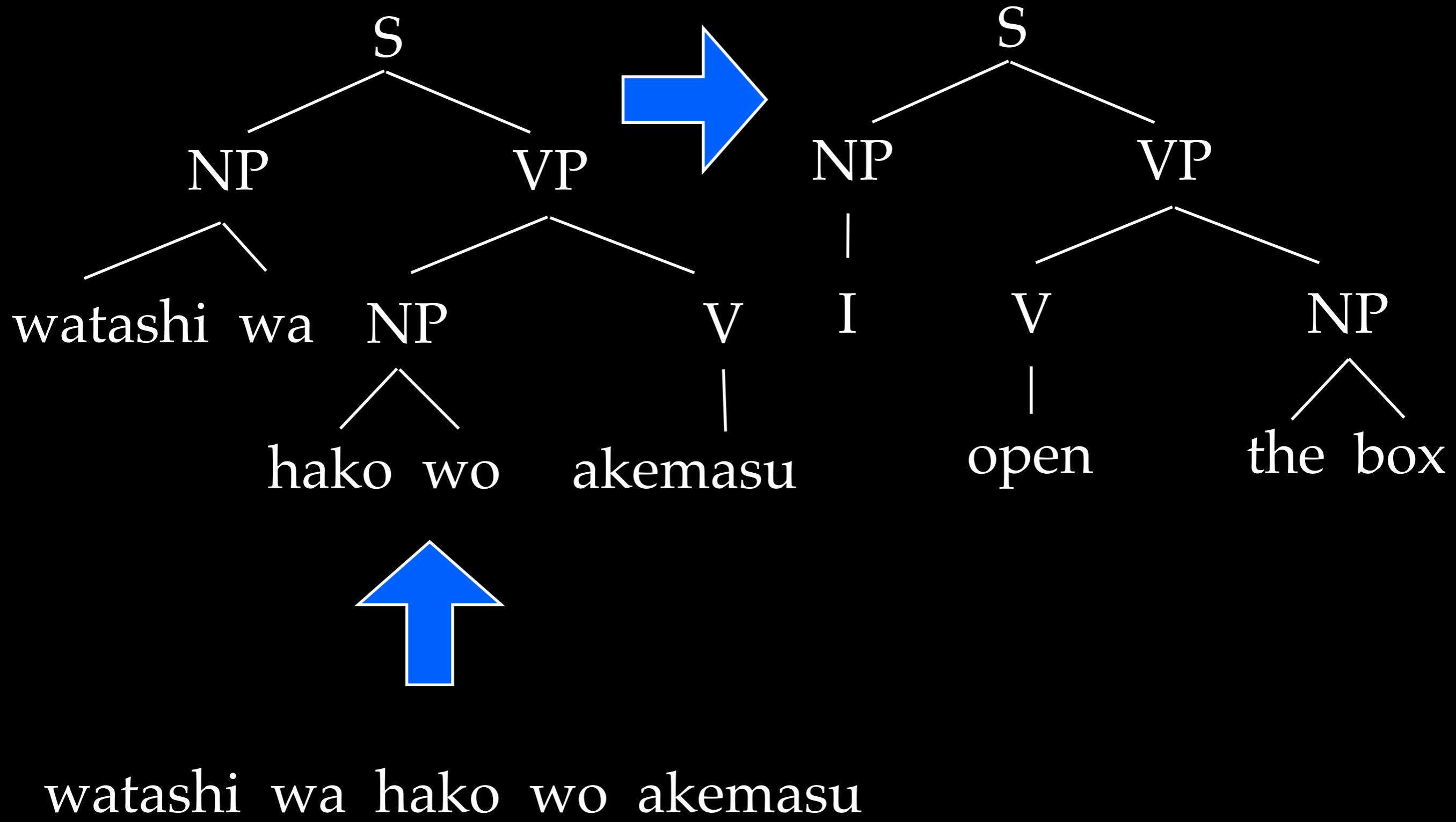
watashi wa hako wo akemasu

Translation is Parsing

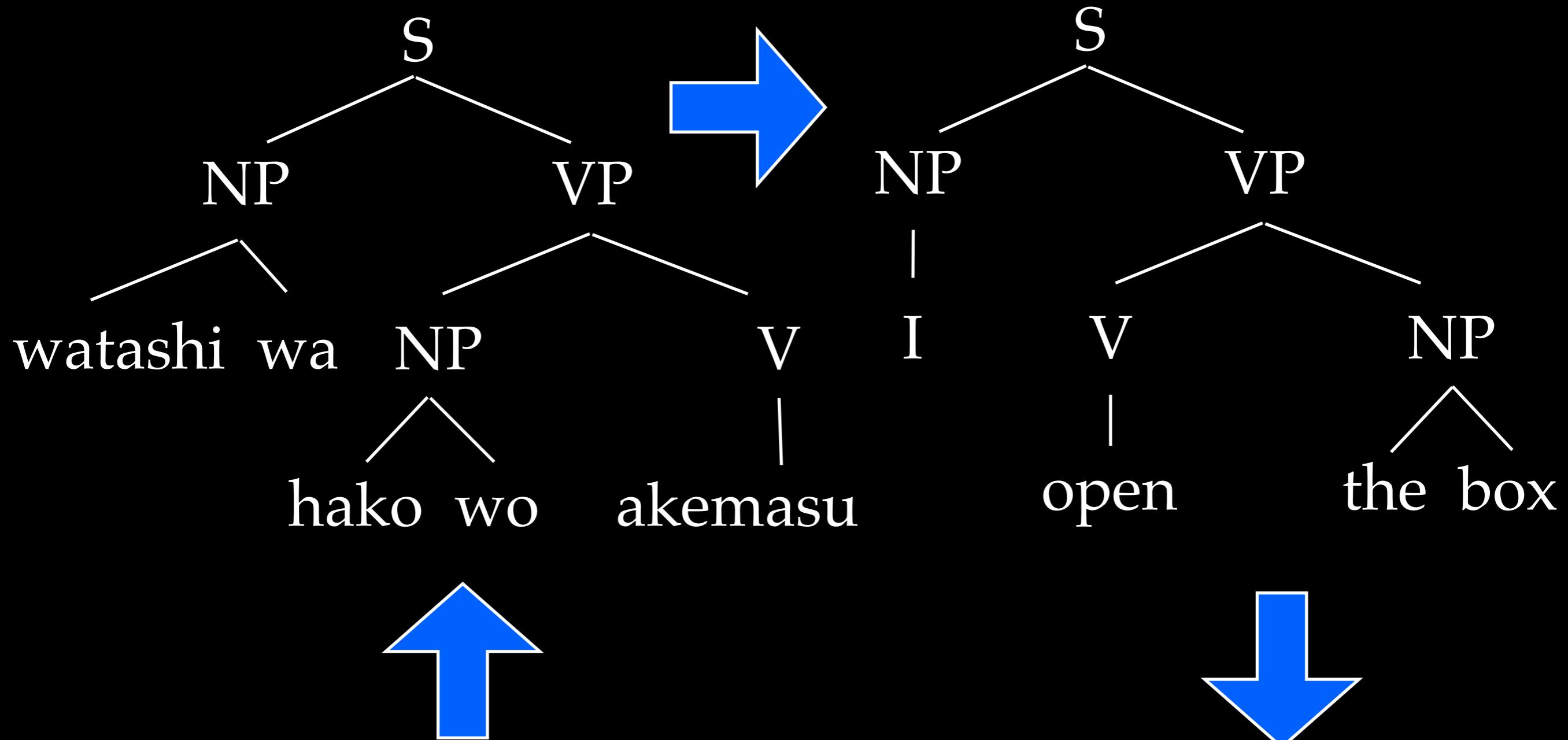


watashi wa hako wo akemasu

Translation is Parsing



Translation is Parsing



watashi wa hako wo akemasu

I open the box

Translation is Parsing

Translation is Parsing

- How many parses of a sentence are there?

Translation is Parsing

- How many parses of a sentence are there?
- For binary grammar: Catalan number.

Translation is Parsing

- How many parses of a sentence are there?
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Translation is Parsing

- How many parses of a sentence are there?
 - For binary grammar: Catalan number. $O\left(\frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}\right)$
- Dynamic programming to the rescue!

Parsing

Parsing

NN → duck

NP → PRP\$ NN

PRP → her

PRP → I

PRP\$ → her

S → PRP VP

SBAR → PRP VB

VB → duck

VP → VBD NP

VP → VBD SBAR

VBD → saw

Parsing

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I₁ saw₂ her₃ duck₄

Parsing

NN → duck

$$X_{i,i+1} \leftarrow (w_{i+1} = w) \wedge (X \rightarrow w)$$

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I₁ saw₂ her₃ duck₄

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VBD → saw

$$X_{i,i+1} \leftarrow (w_{i+1} = w) \wedge (X \rightarrow w)$$

$$PRP_{0,1} \leftarrow (w_1 = \text{I}) \wedge (PRP \rightarrow \text{I})$$

I₁

saw₂

her₃

duck₄

Parsing

NN → duck

NP → PRP\$ NN

PRP → her

PRP → I

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S → PRP VP

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$$X_{i,i+1} \leftarrow (w_{i+1} = w) \wedge (X \rightarrow w)$$

$$PRP_{0,1} \leftarrow (w_1 = I) \wedge (PRP \rightarrow I)$$

$PRP_{0,1}$

I₁

saw₂ her₃ duck₄

Parsing

NN → duck

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$PRP_{0,1}$



I₁

saw₂

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duck₄

Parsing

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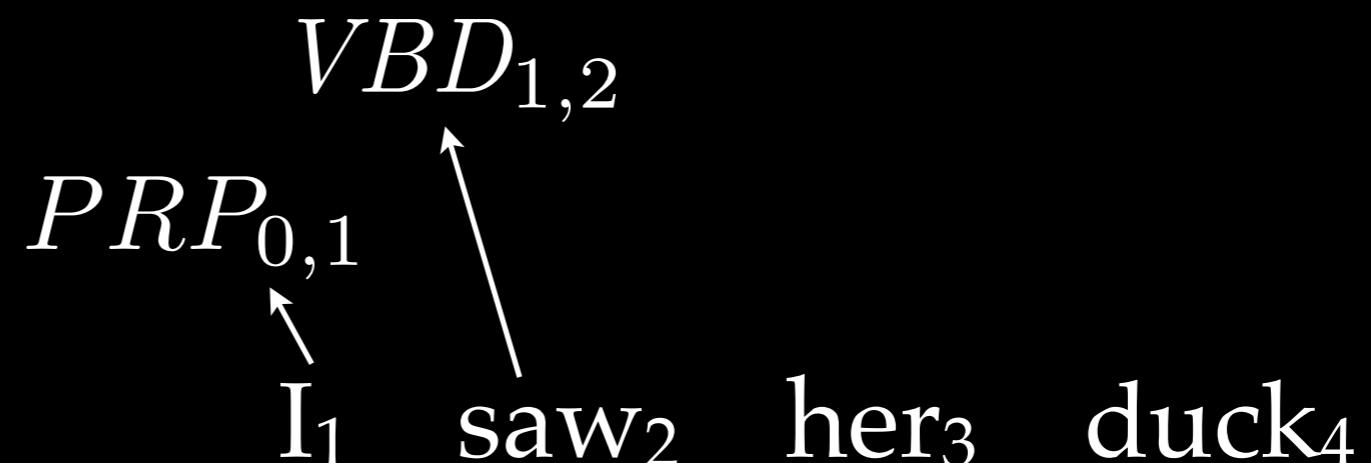
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Parsing

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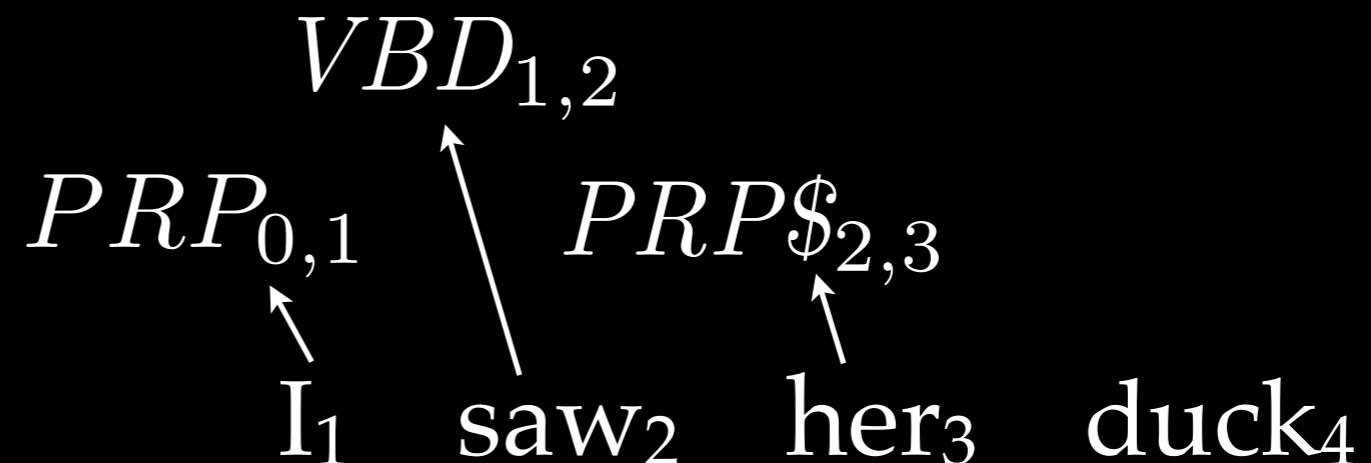
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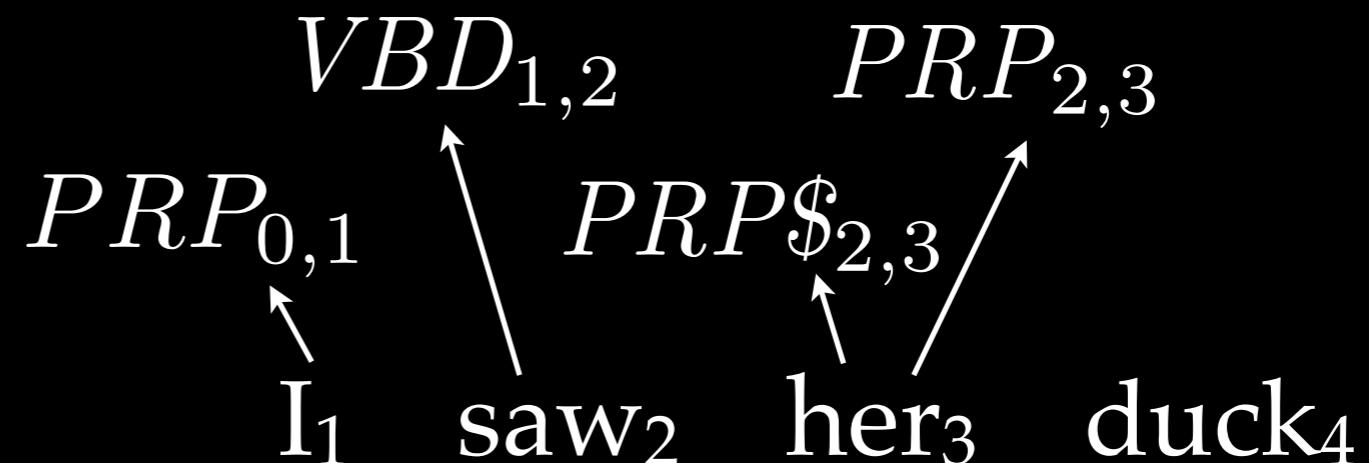
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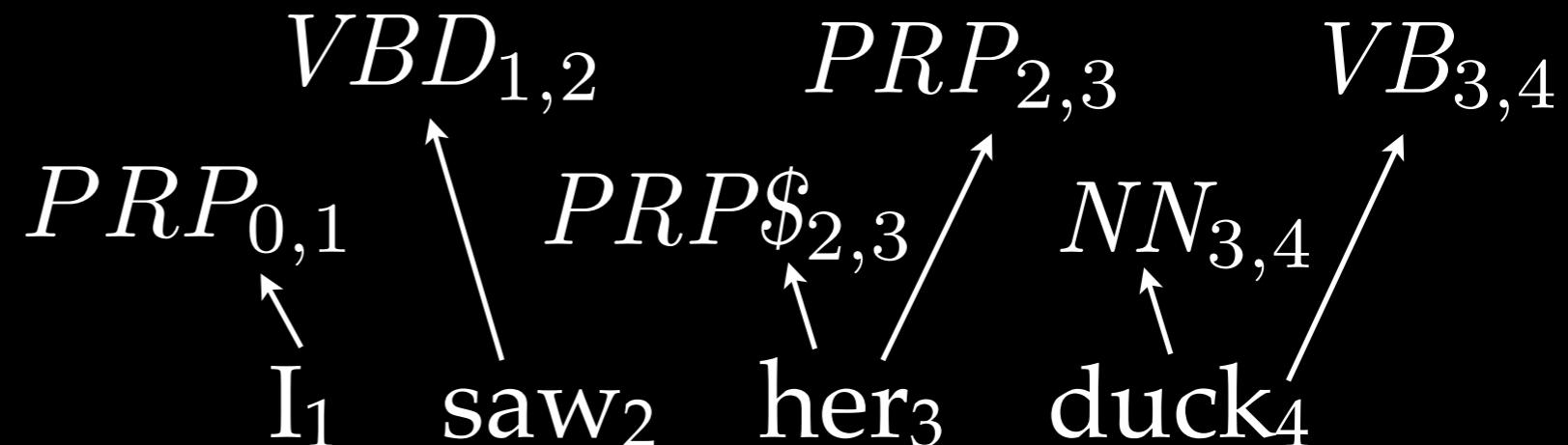
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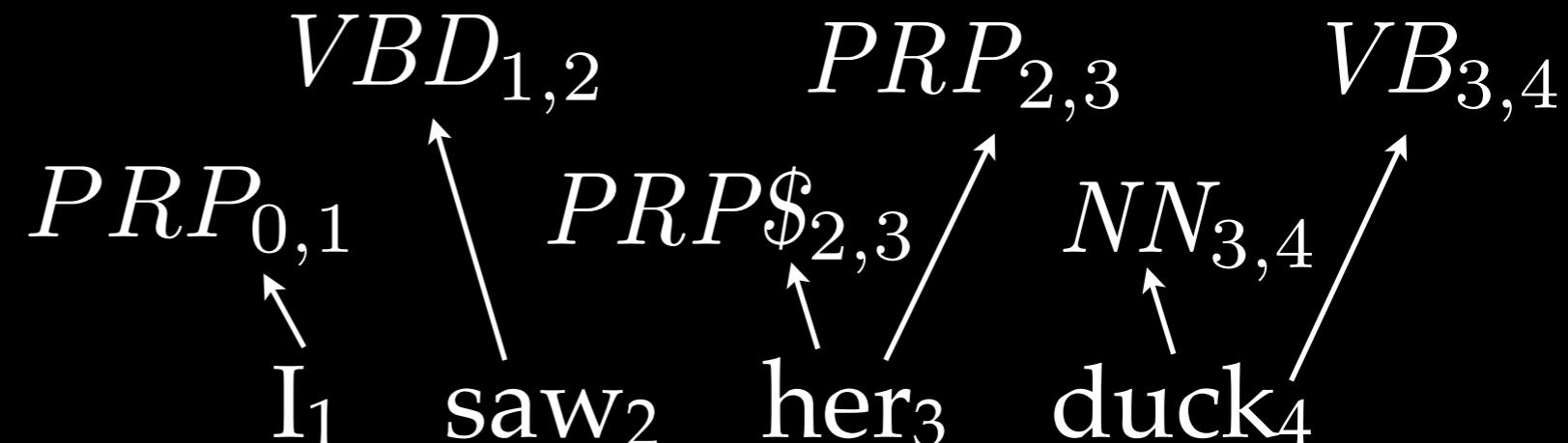
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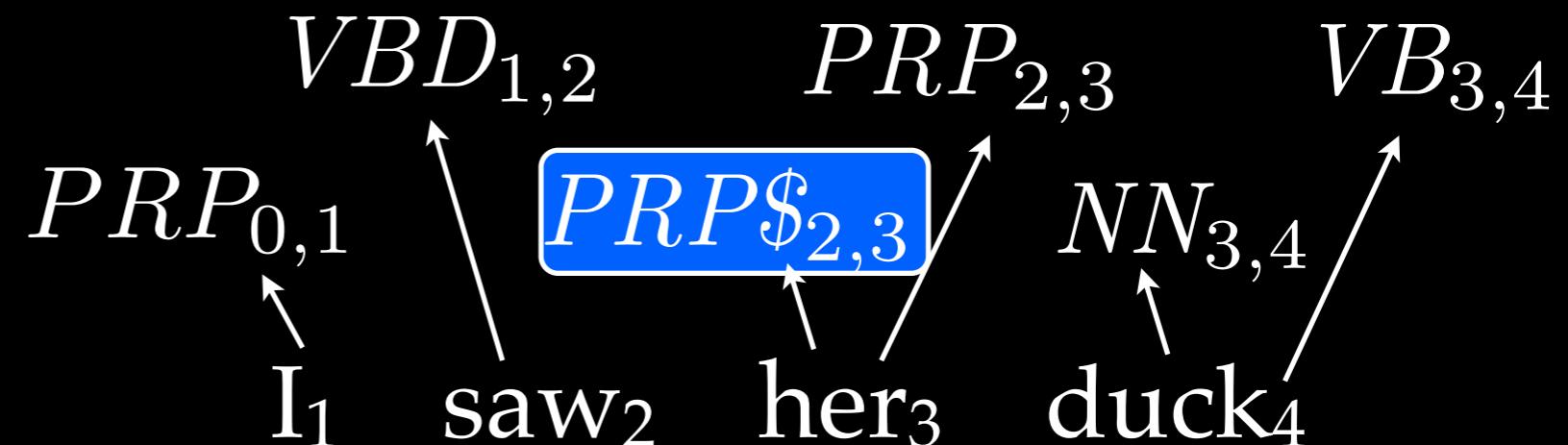
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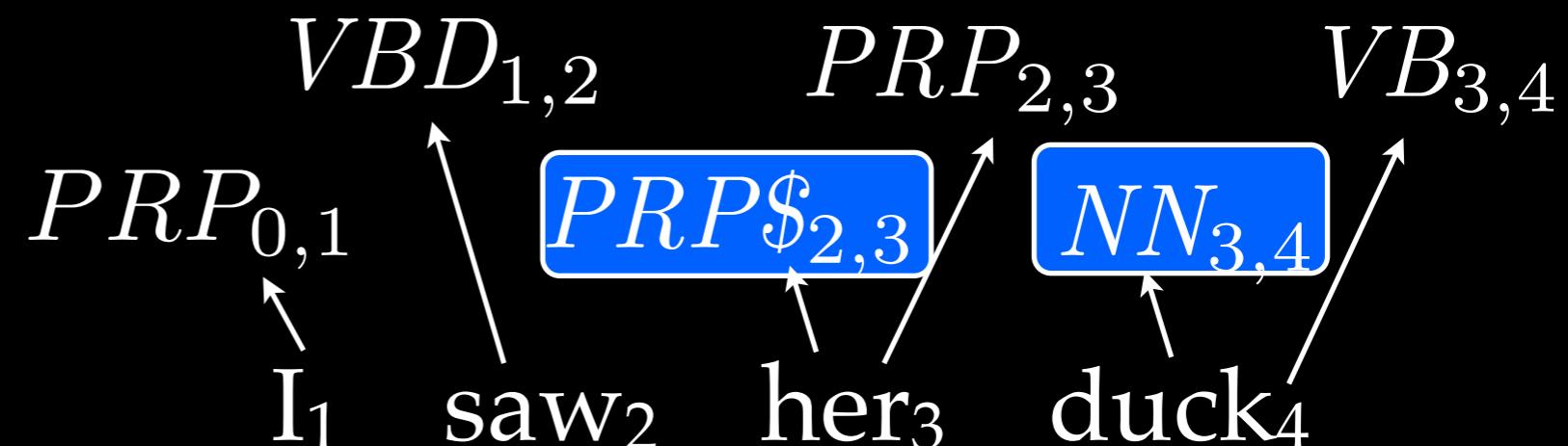
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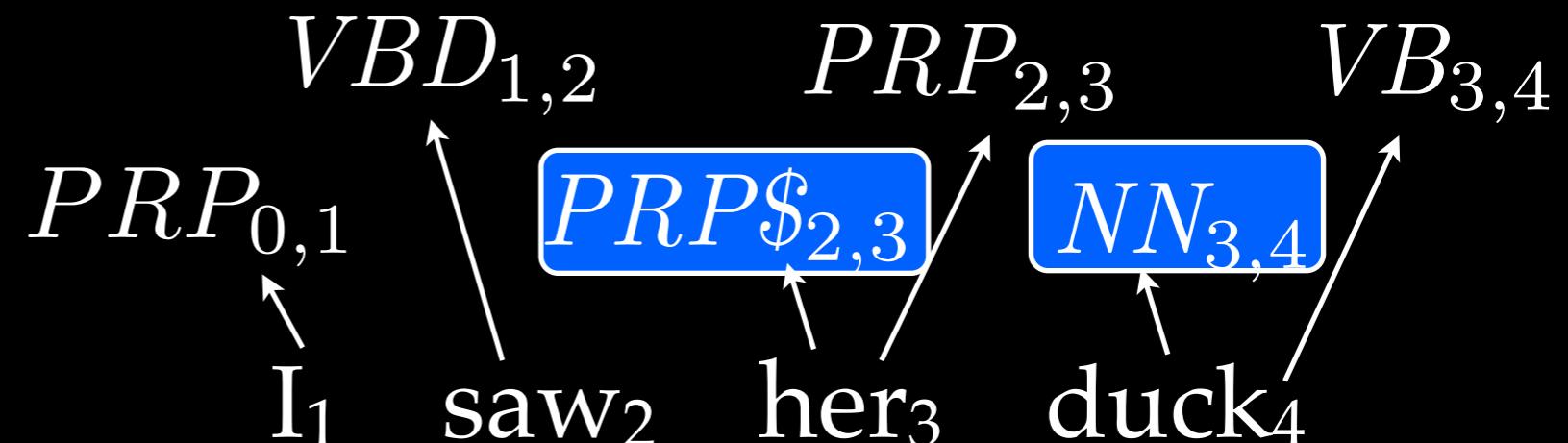
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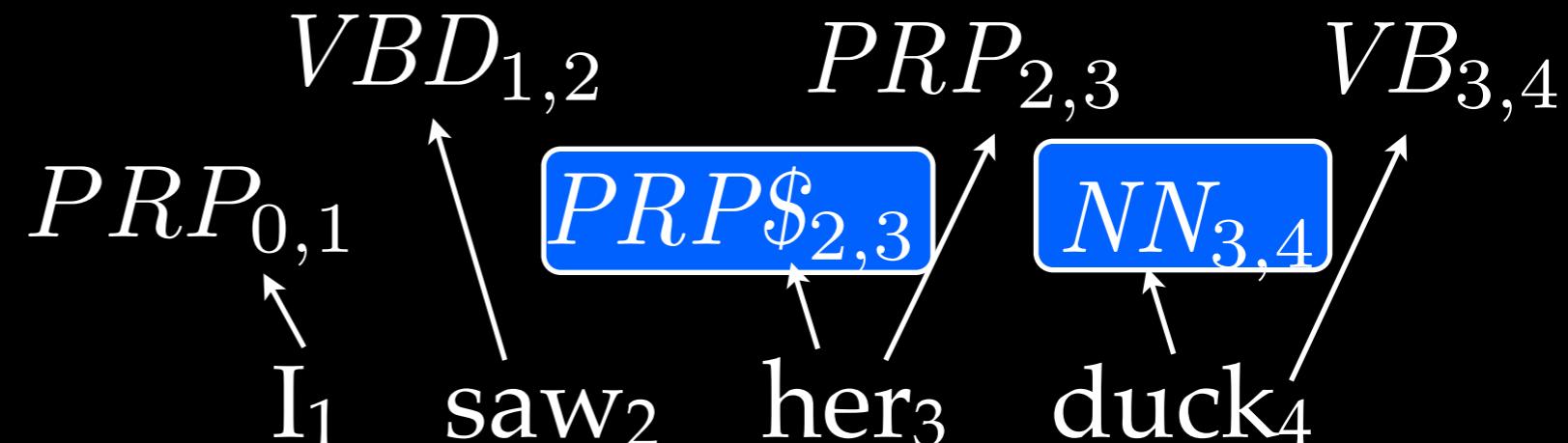
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$$NP_{2,4} \leftarrow PRP\$_{2,3} \wedge NN_{3,4} \wedge (NP \rightarrow PRP\$ NN)$$



Parsing

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PRP → her

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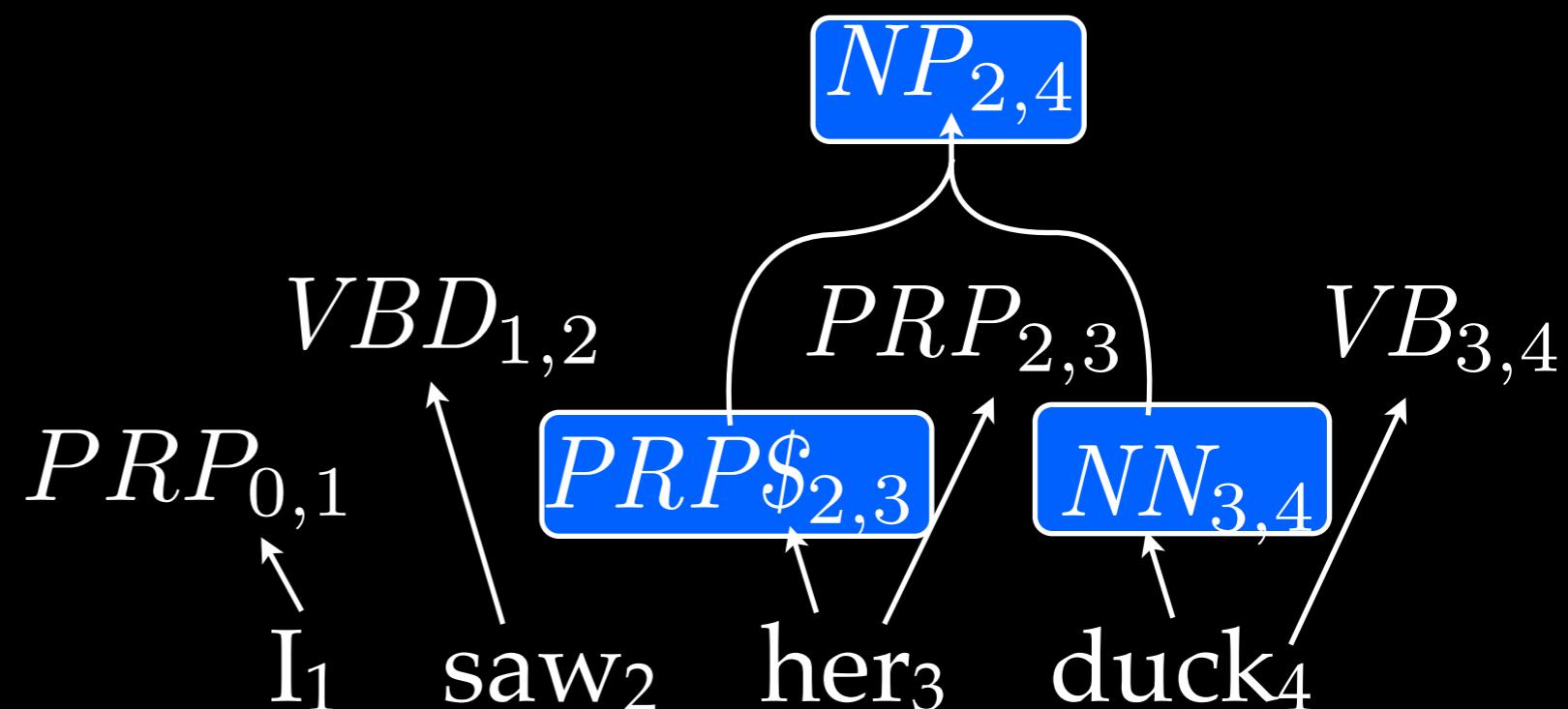
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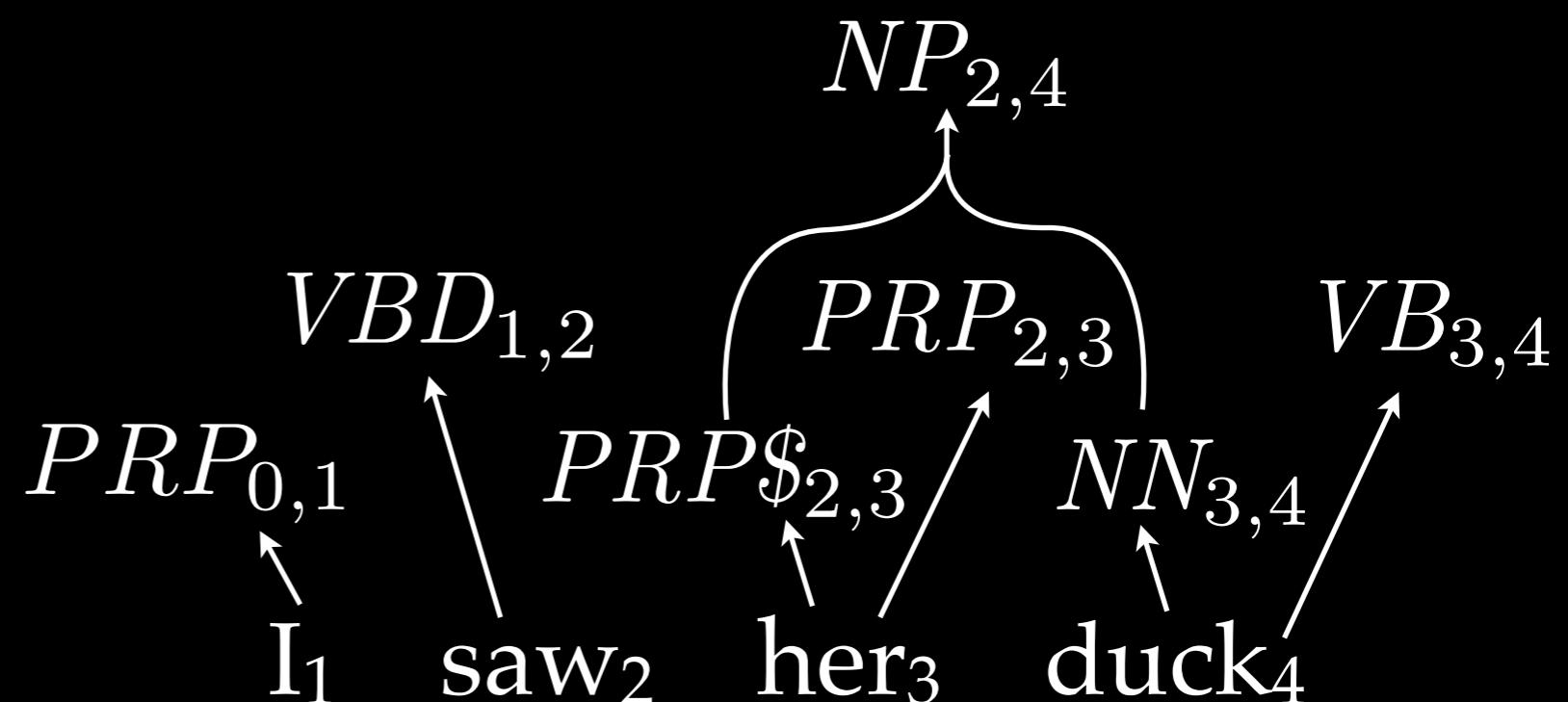
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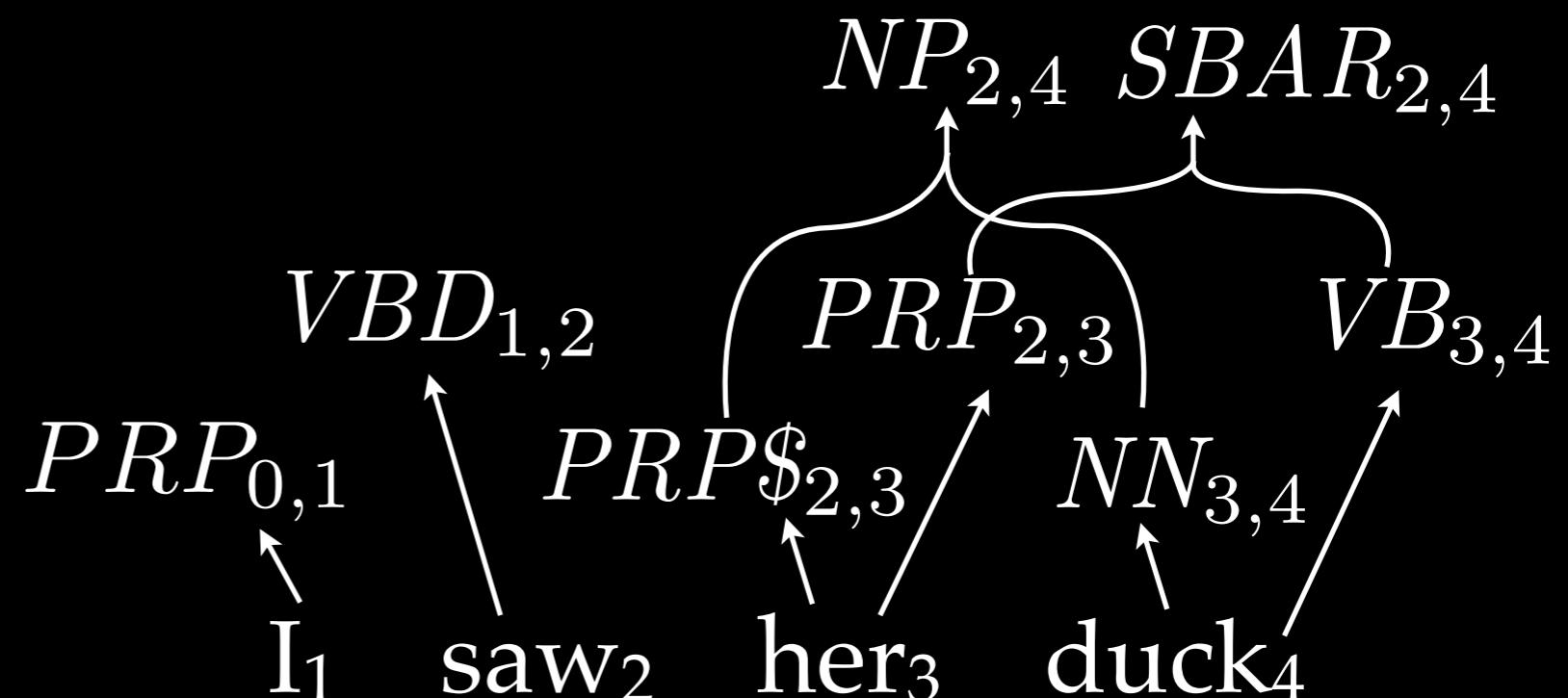
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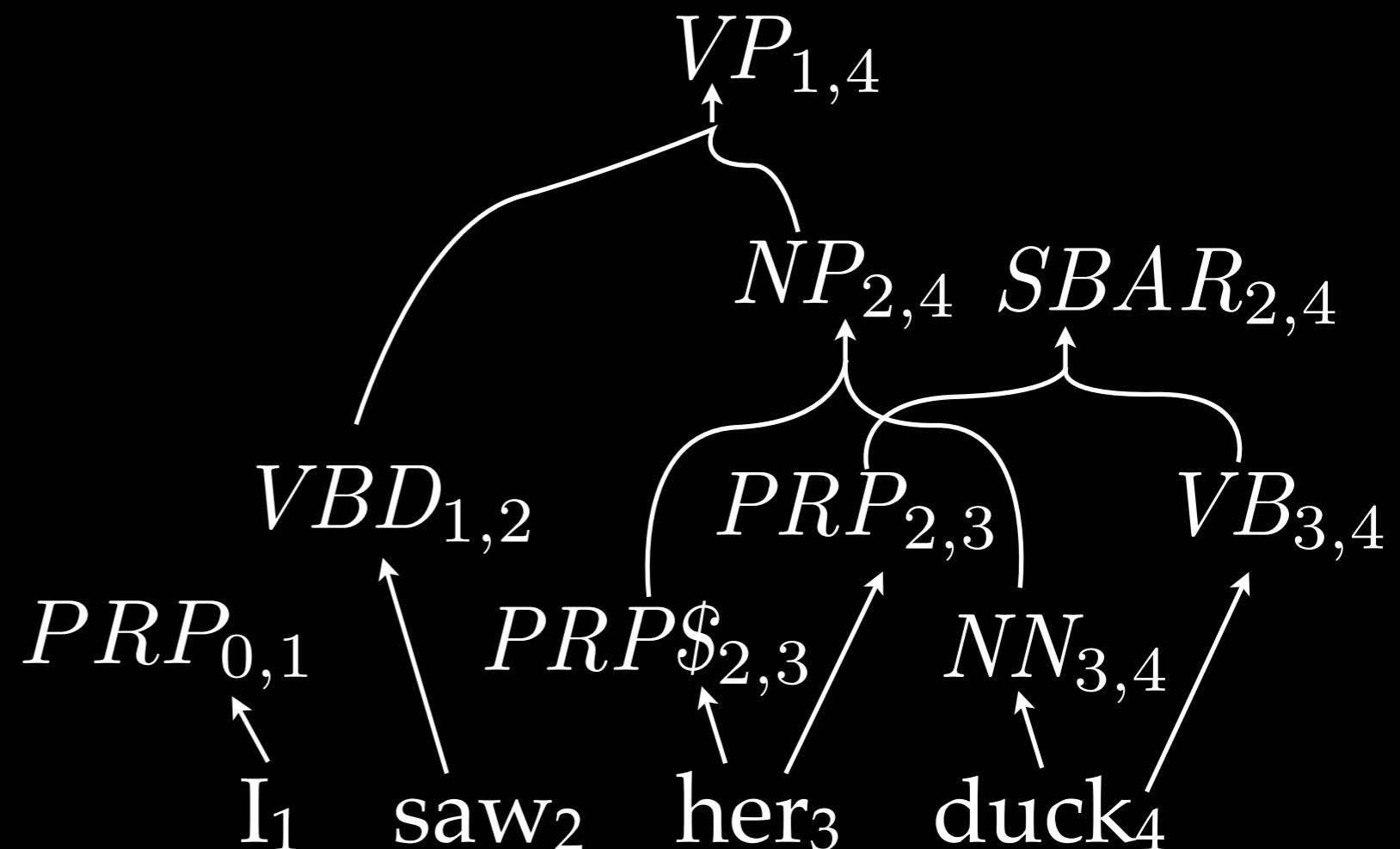
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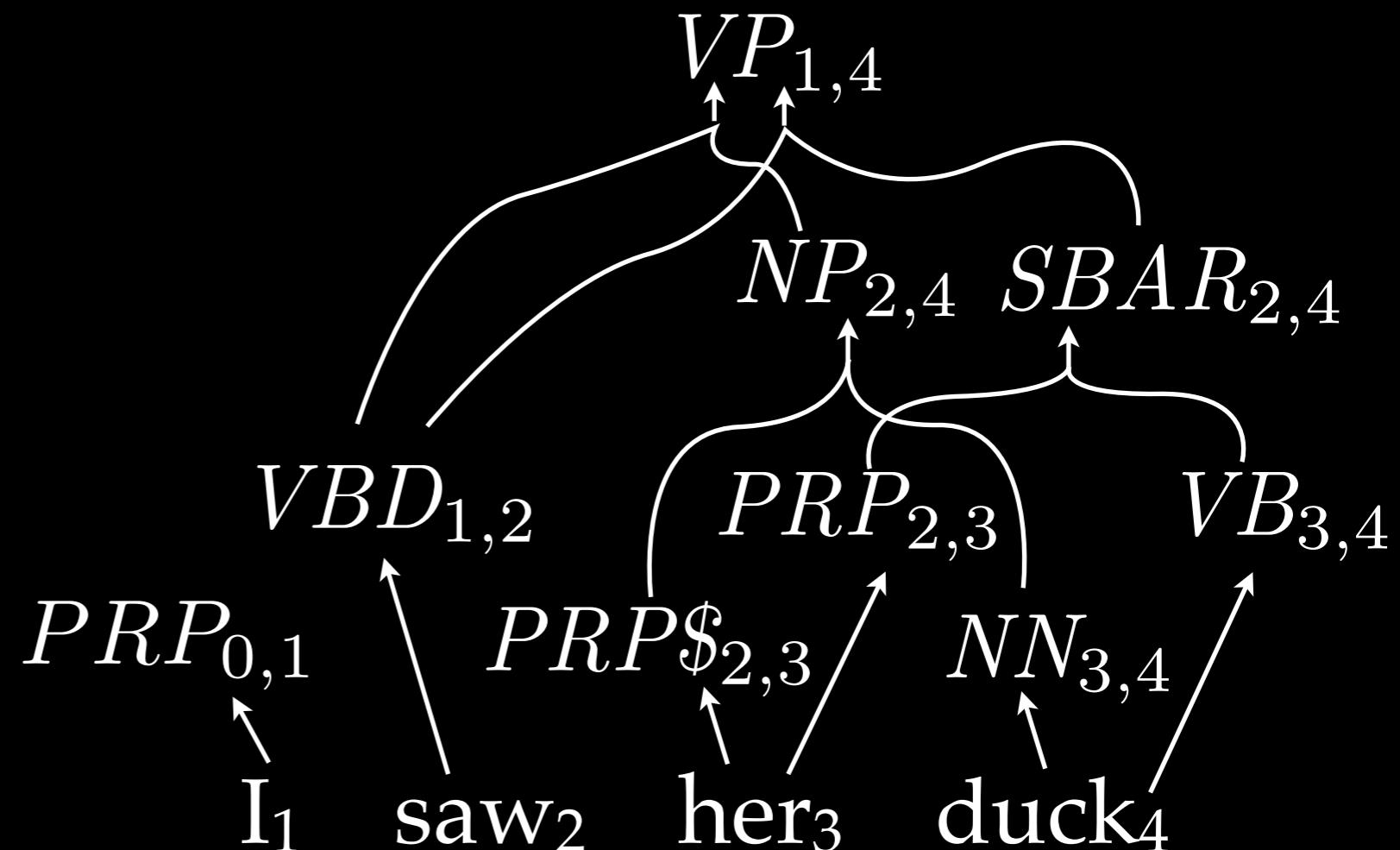
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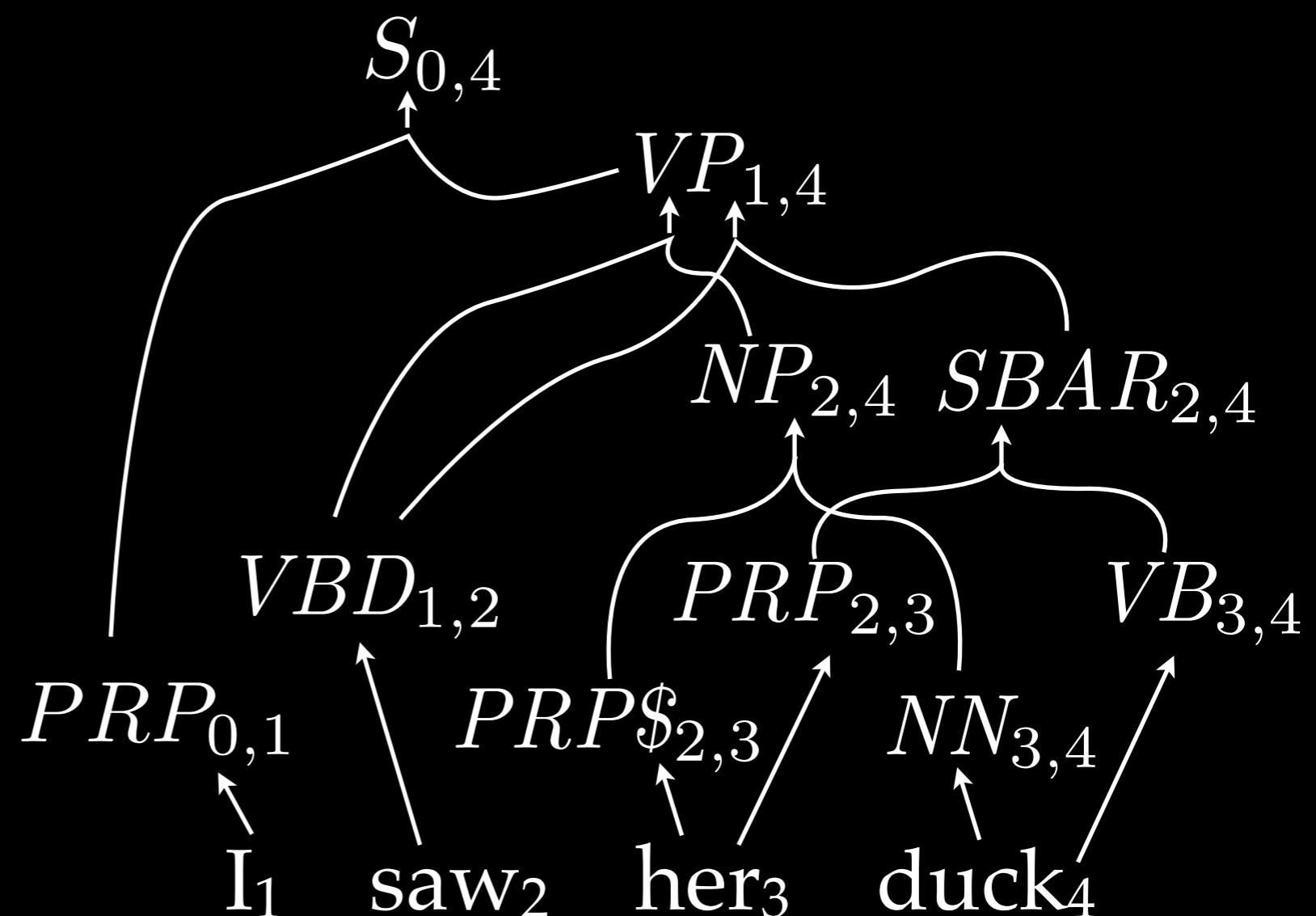
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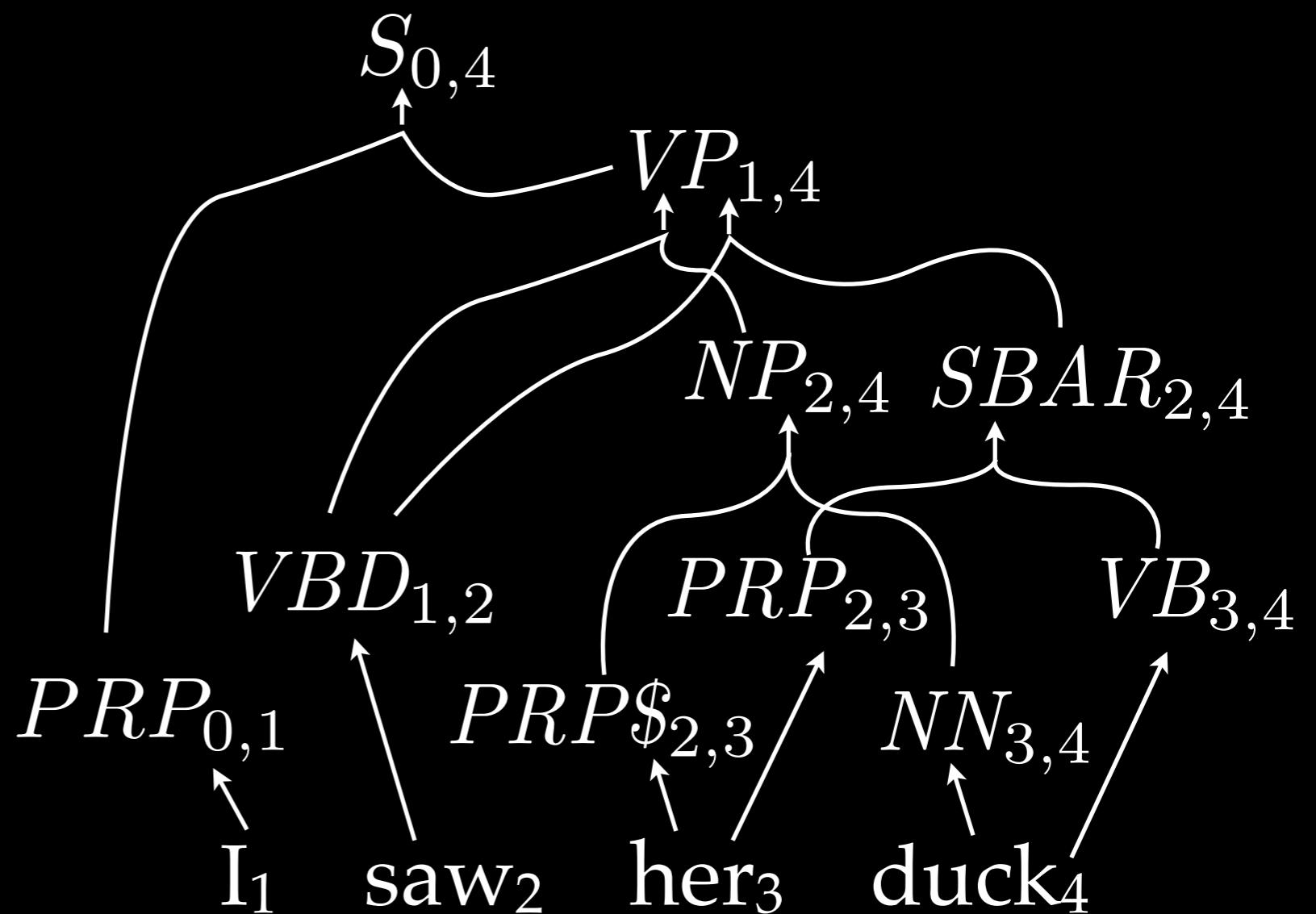
VBD → saw

$$X_{i,i+1} \leftarrow (w_{i+1} = w) \wedge (X \rightarrow w)$$

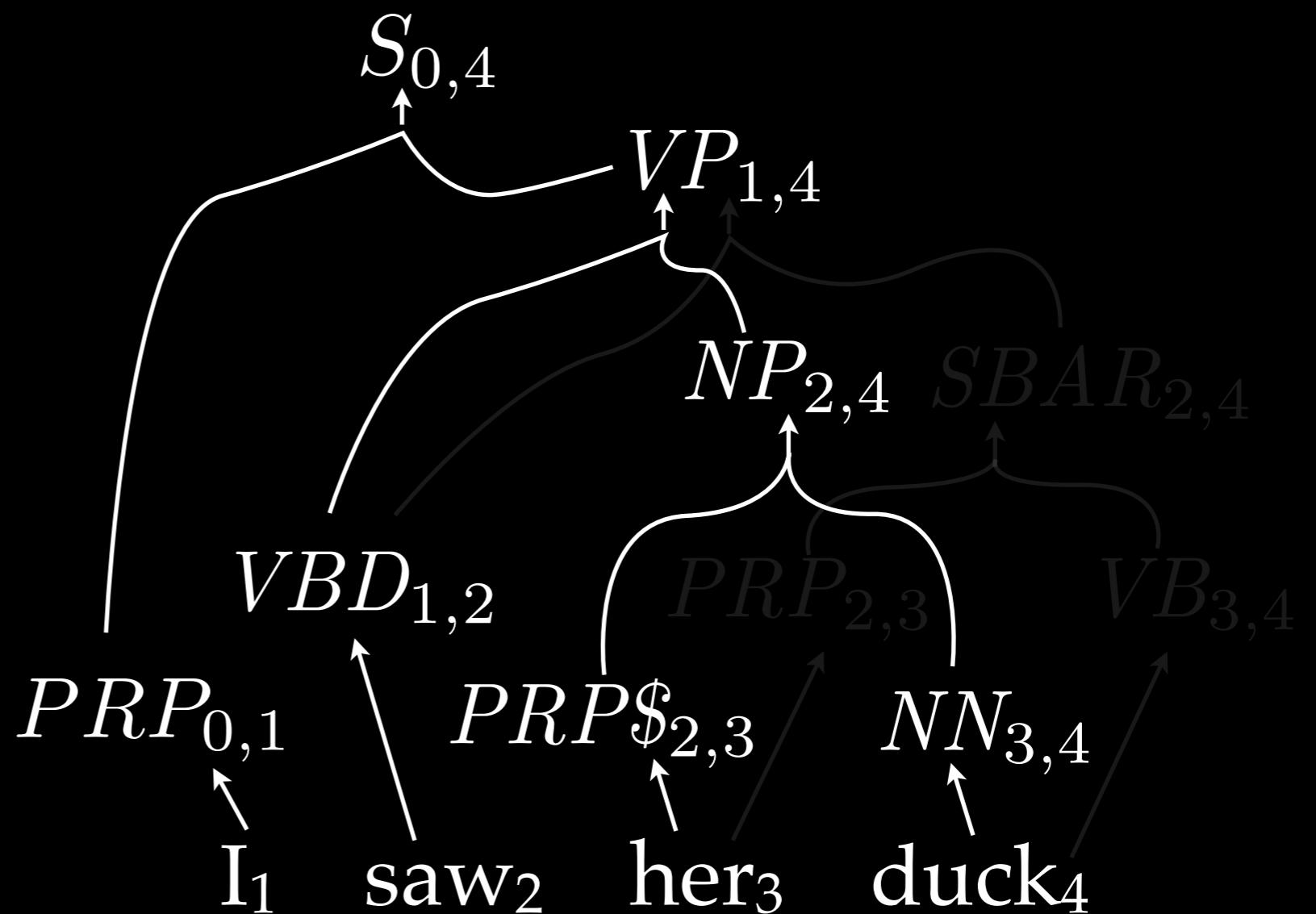
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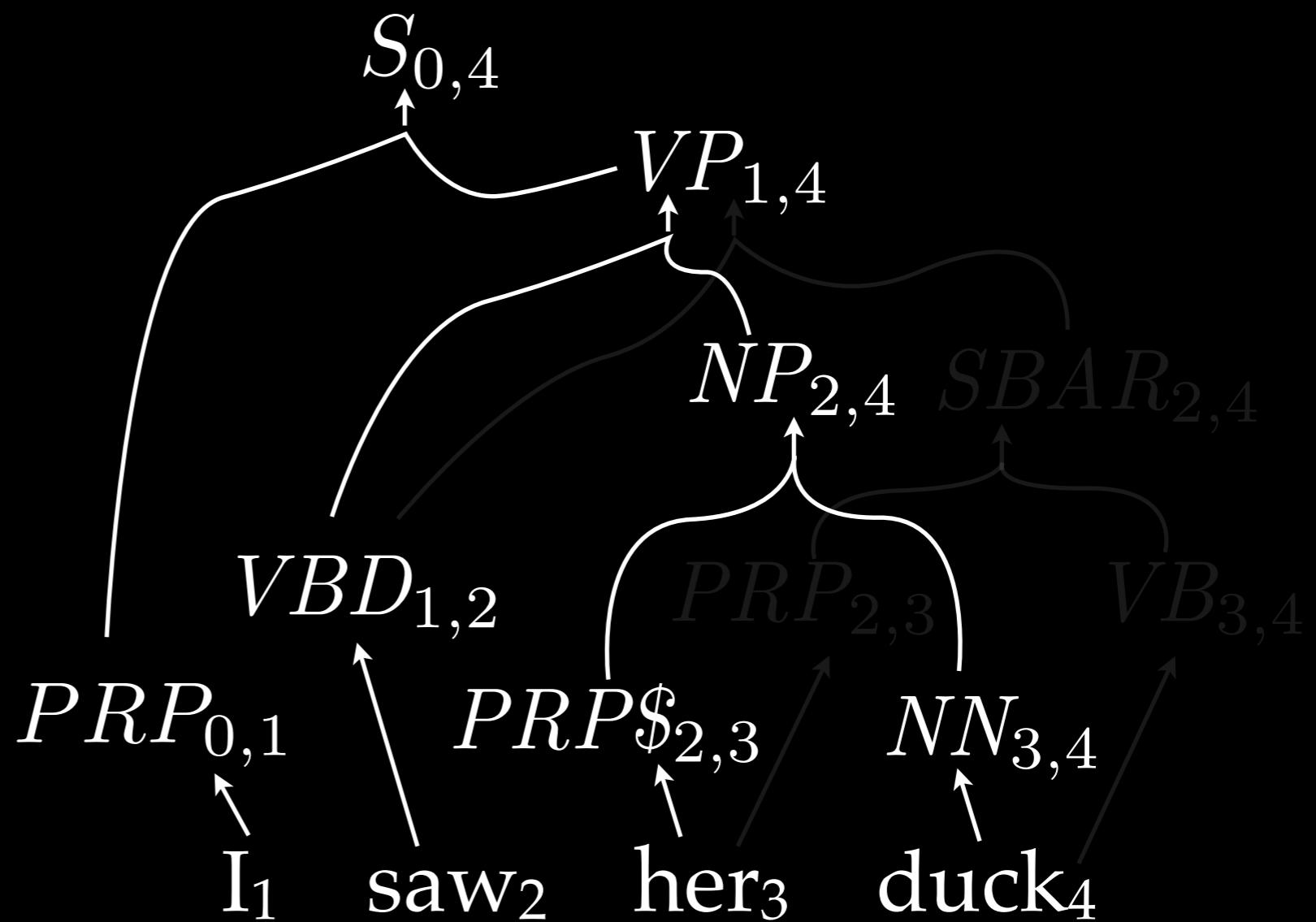
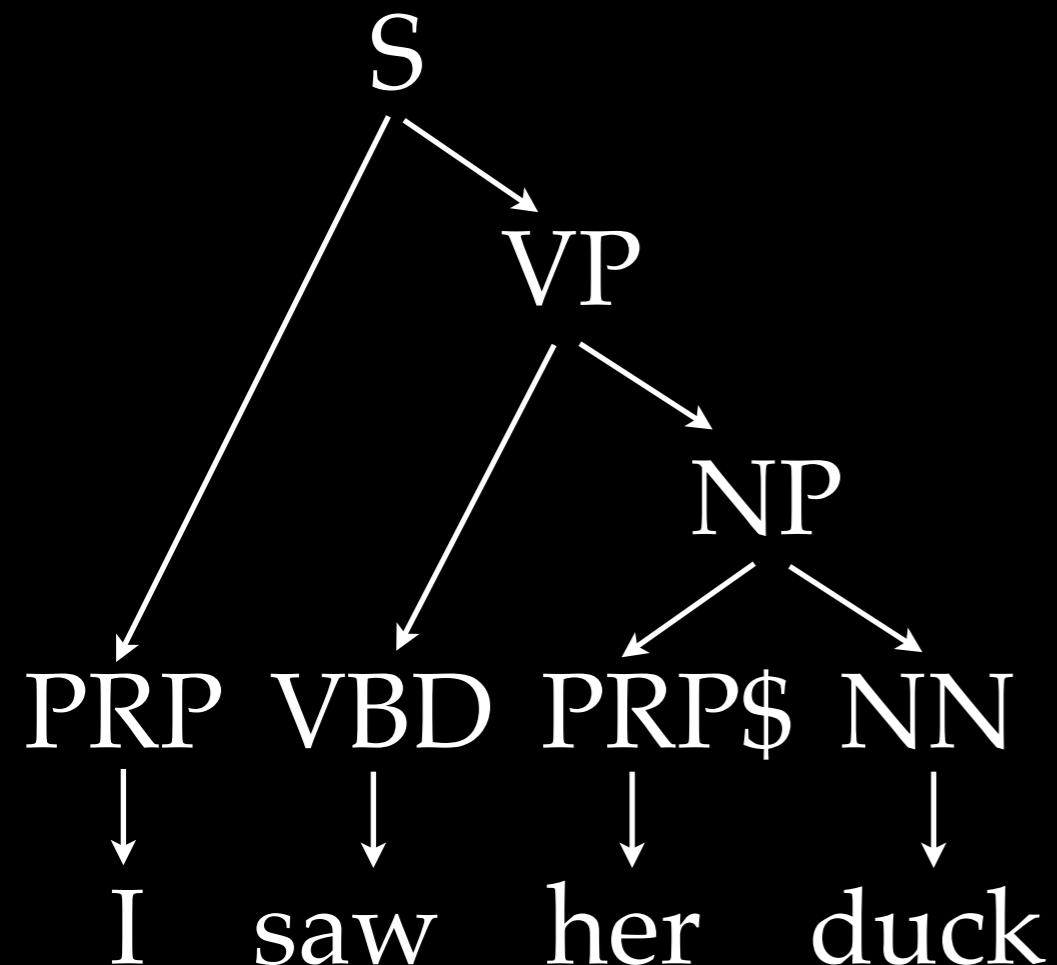
Parsing



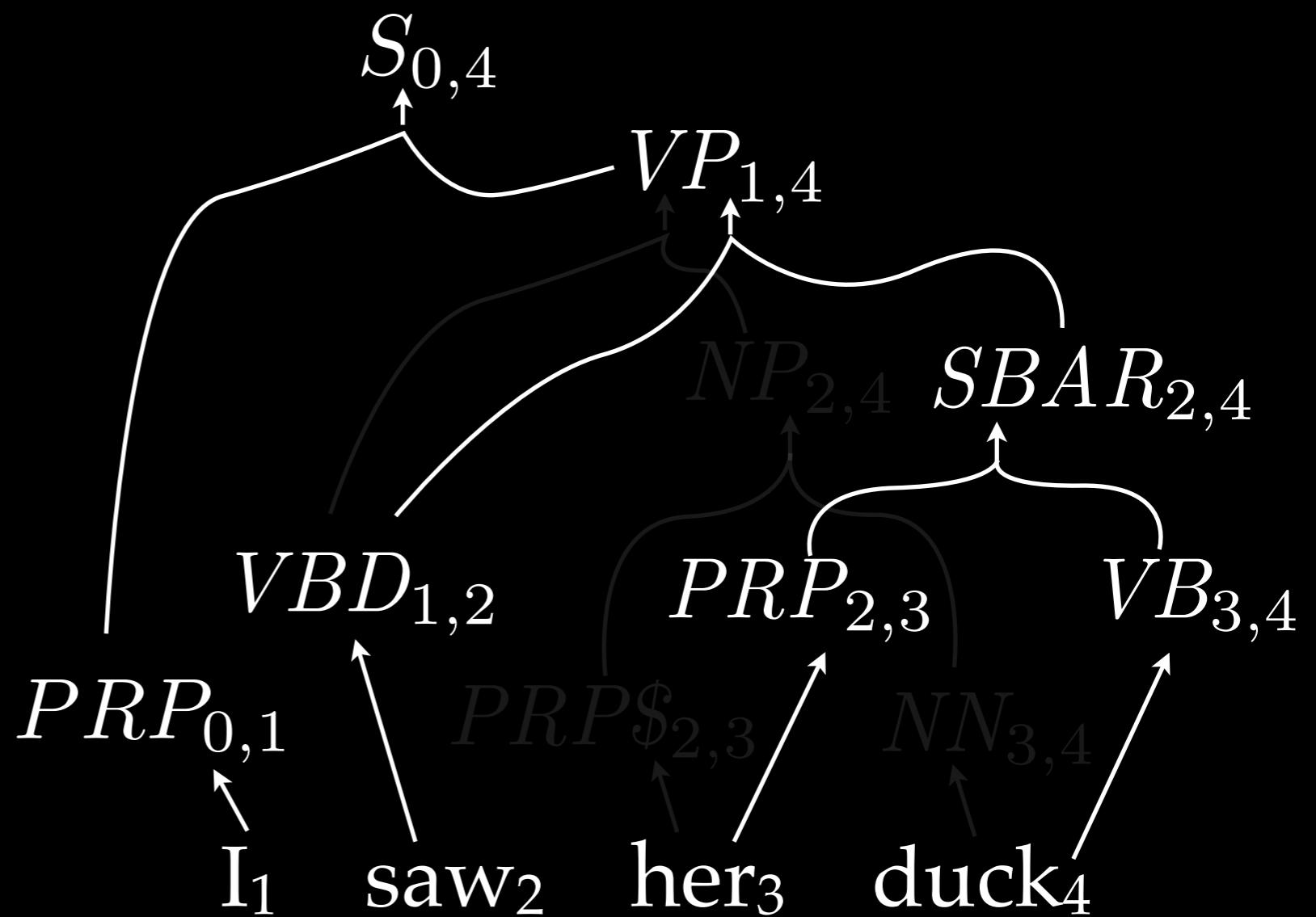
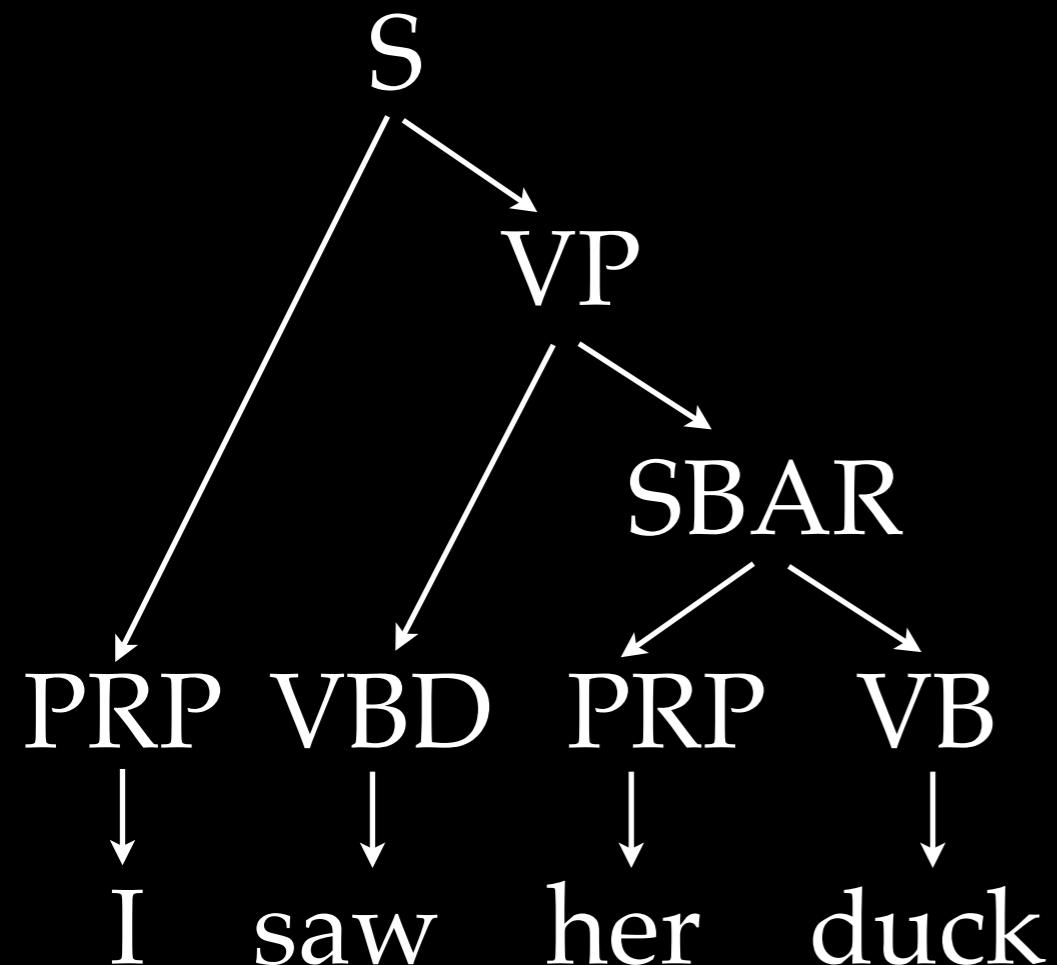
Parsing



Parsing

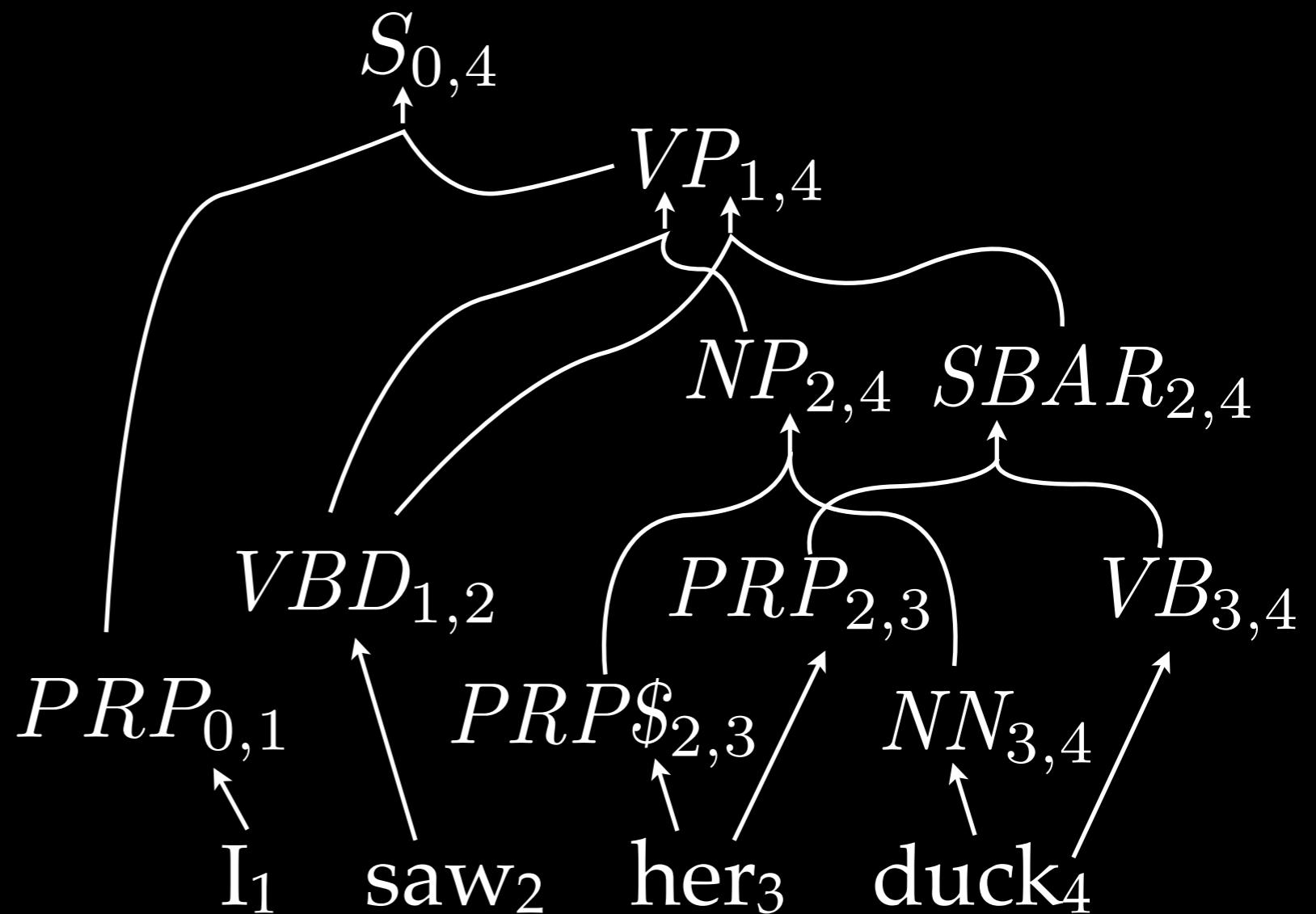


Parsing



Parsing

Analysis

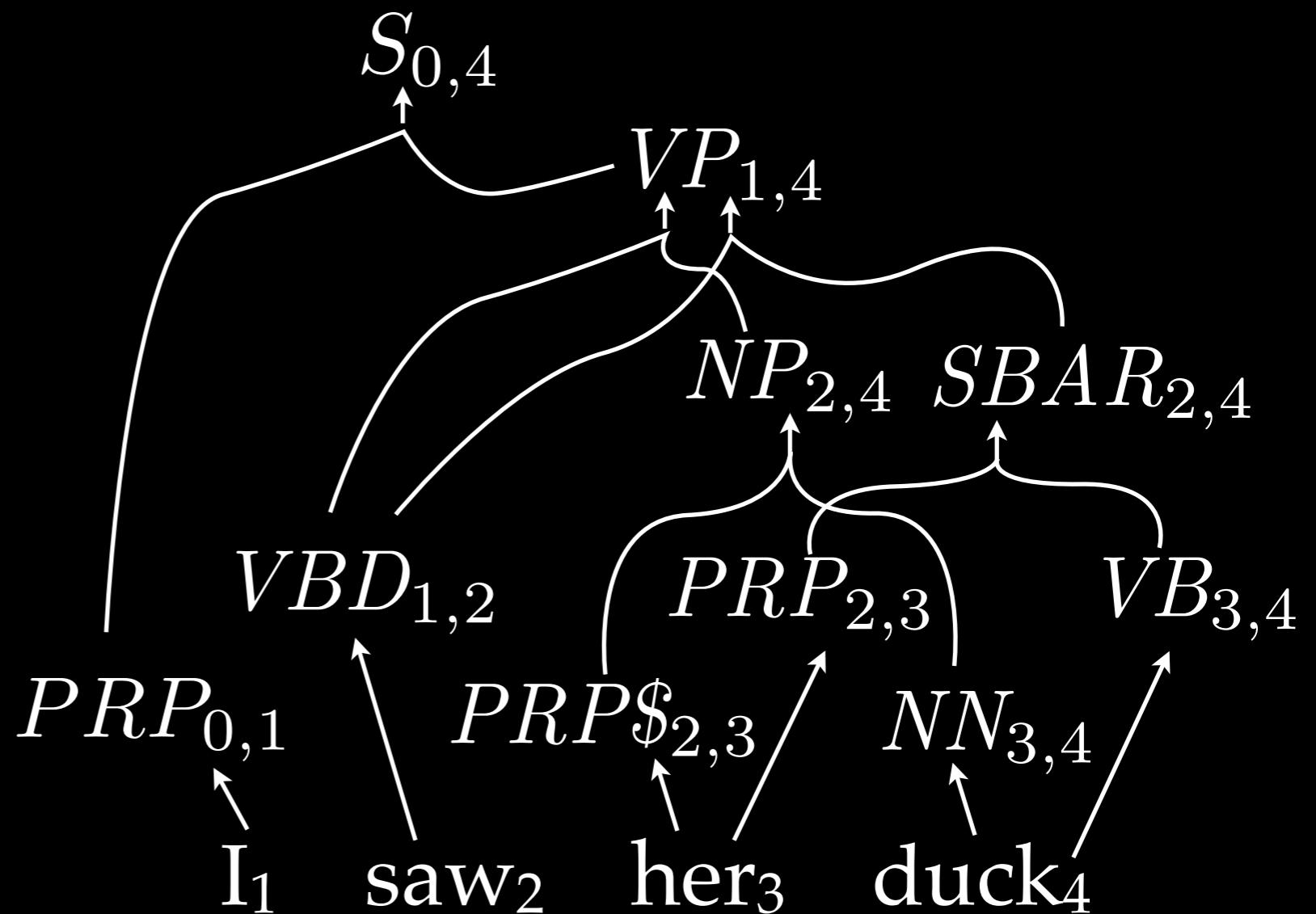


Parsing

Analysis

$O(Nn^2)$ nodes

$O(Gn^3)$ edges



Probabilistic Parsing

NN → duck

NP → PRP\$ NN

PRP → her

PRP → I

PRP\$ → her

S → PRP VP

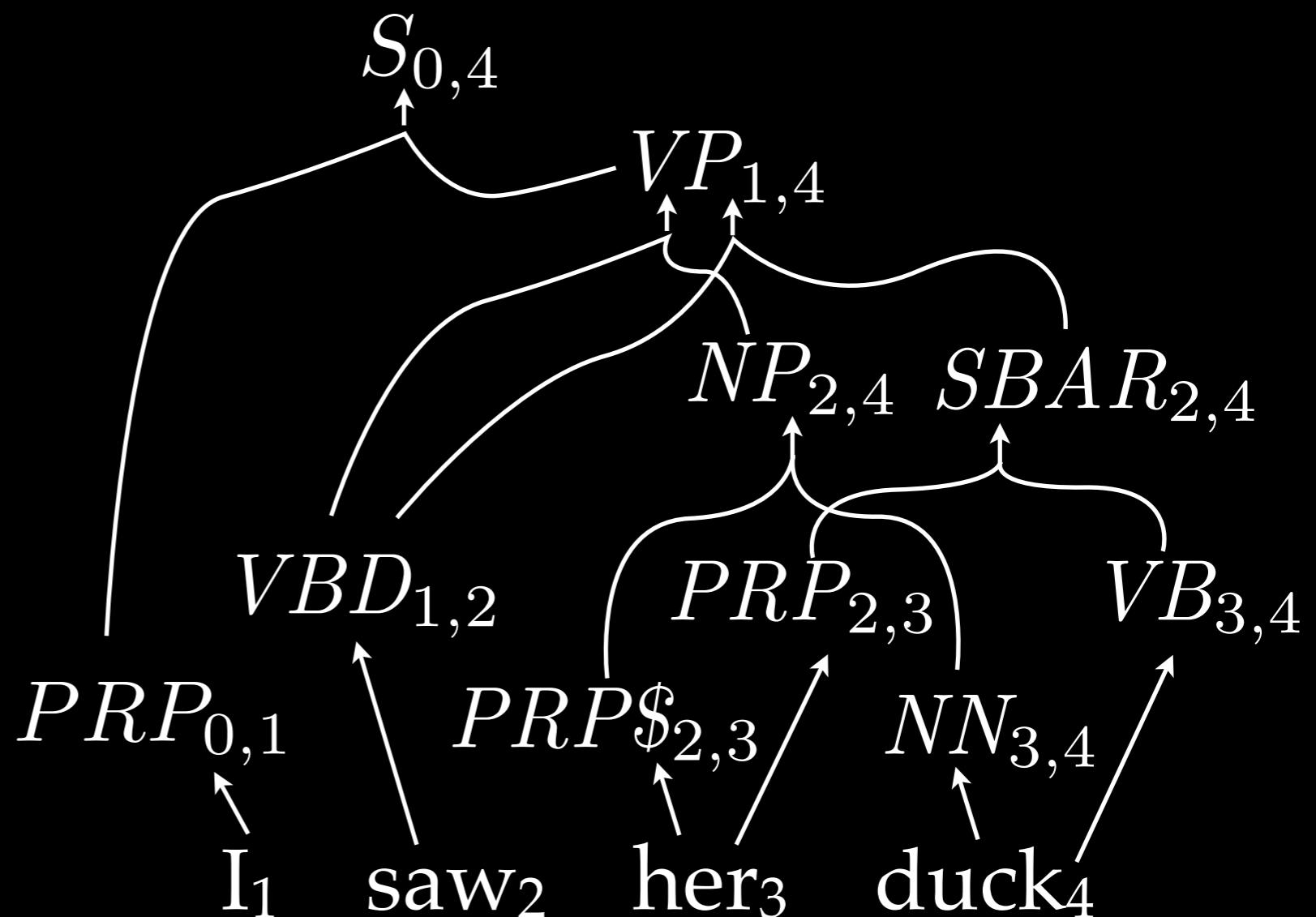
SBAR → PRP VB

VB → duck

VP → VBD NP

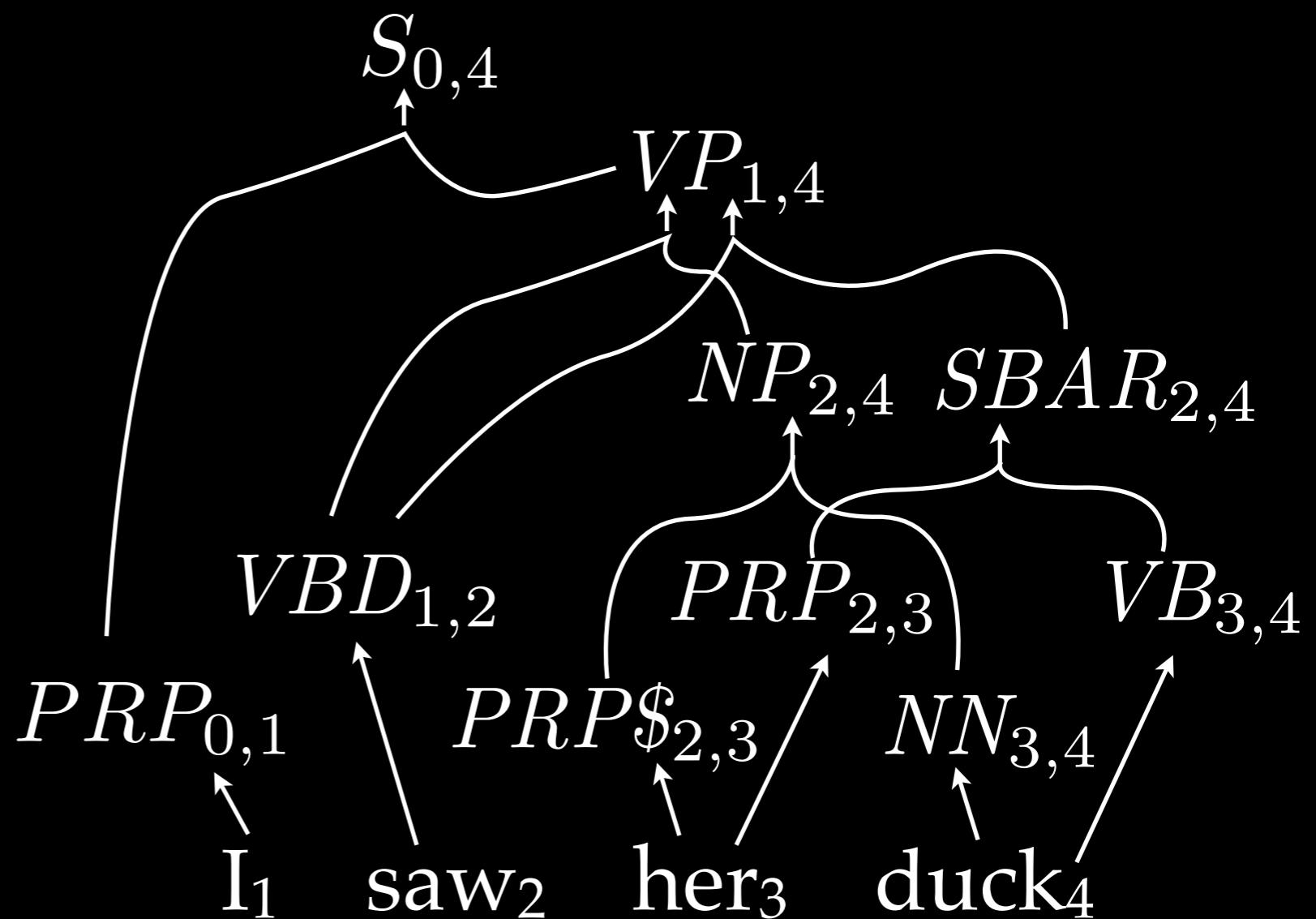
VP → VBD SBAR

VBD → saw



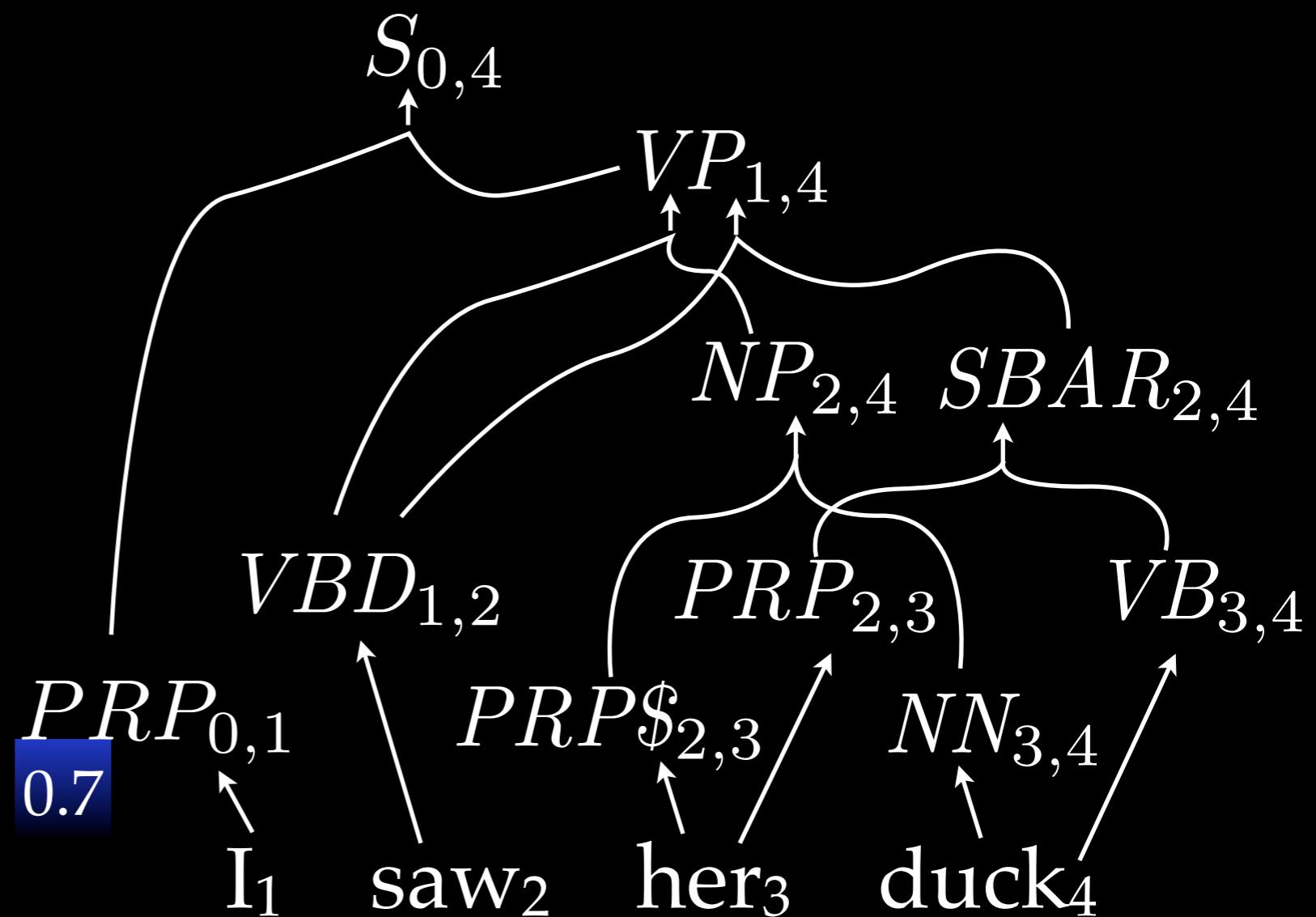
Probabilistic Parsing

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



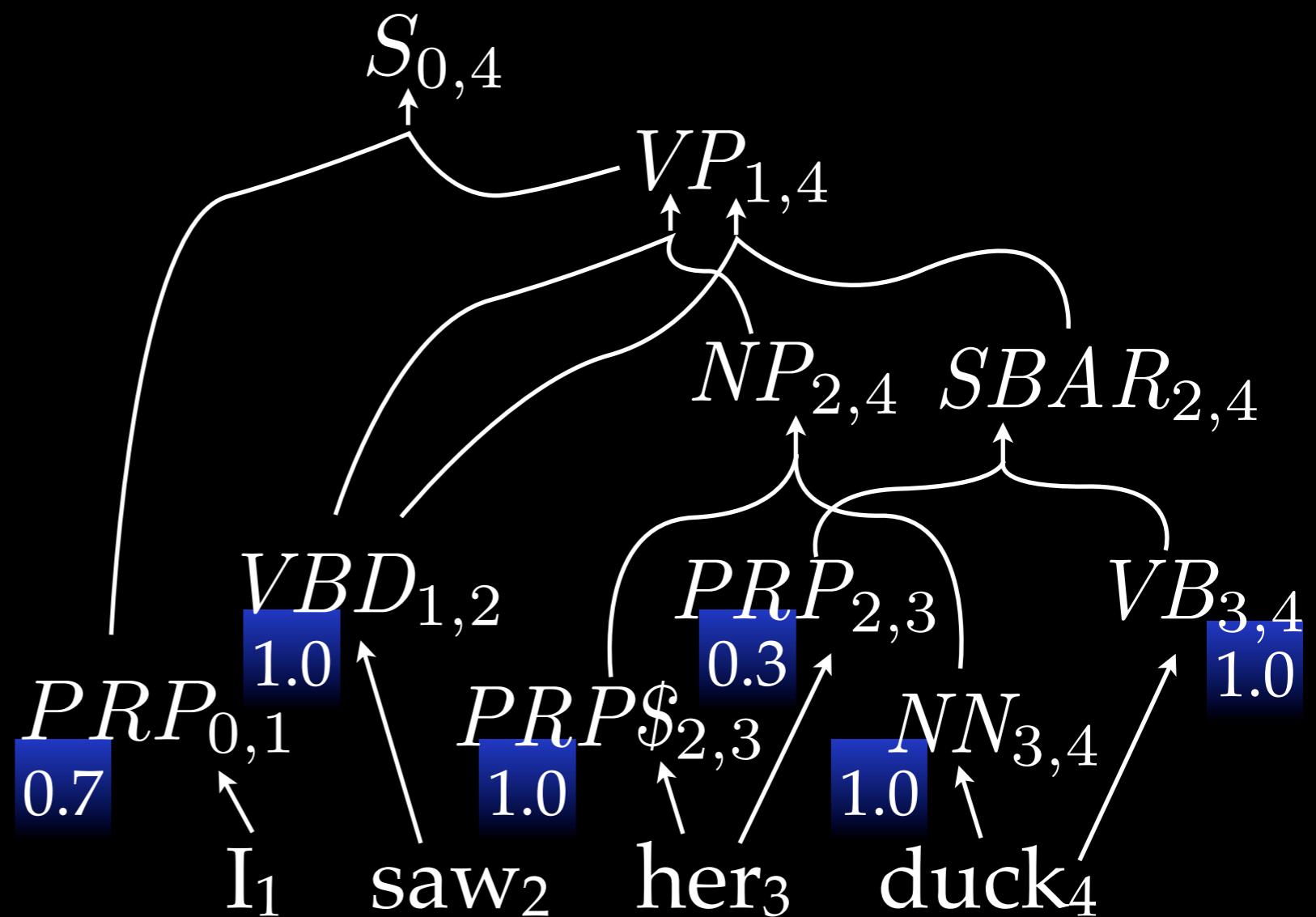
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| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
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| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
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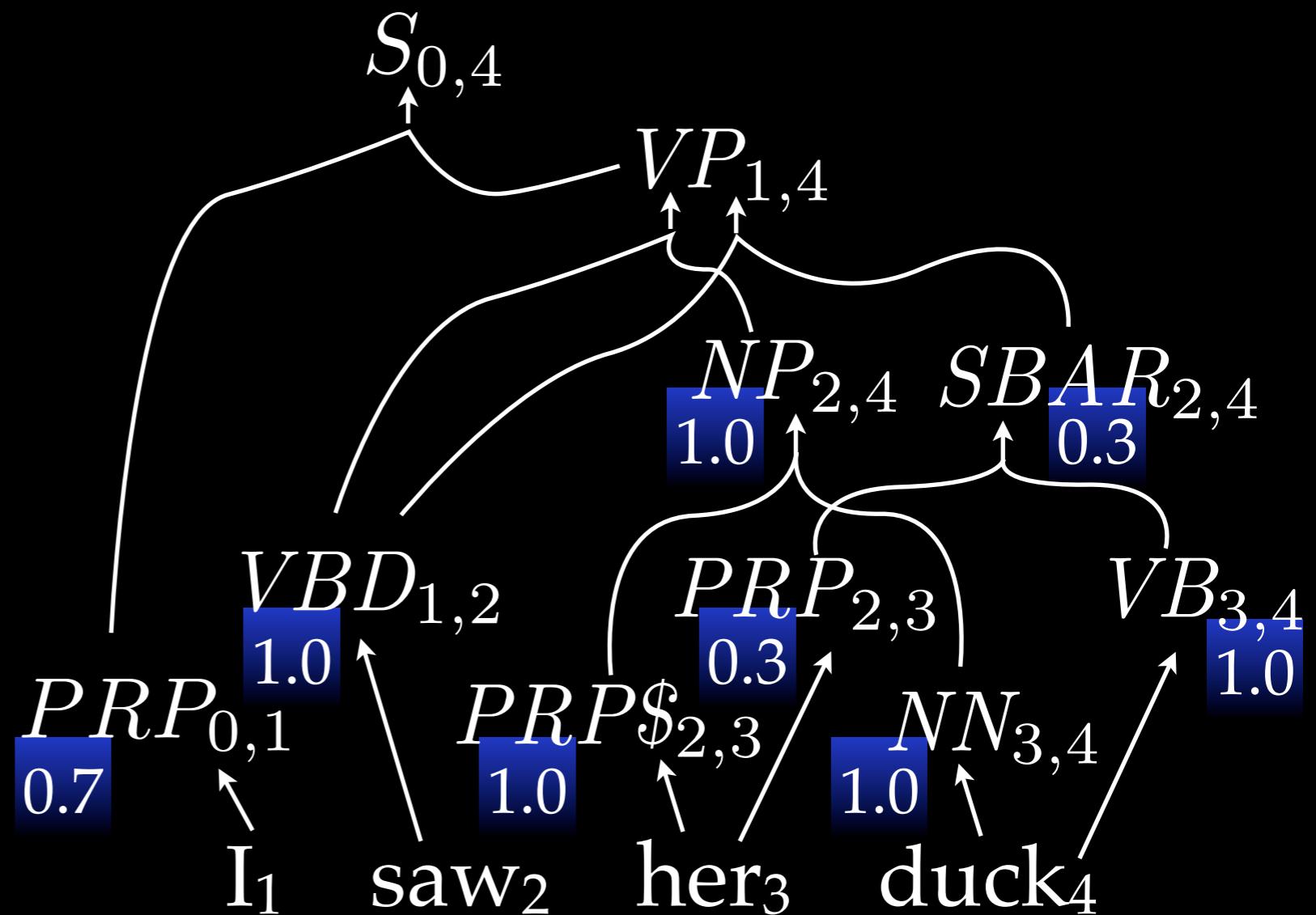
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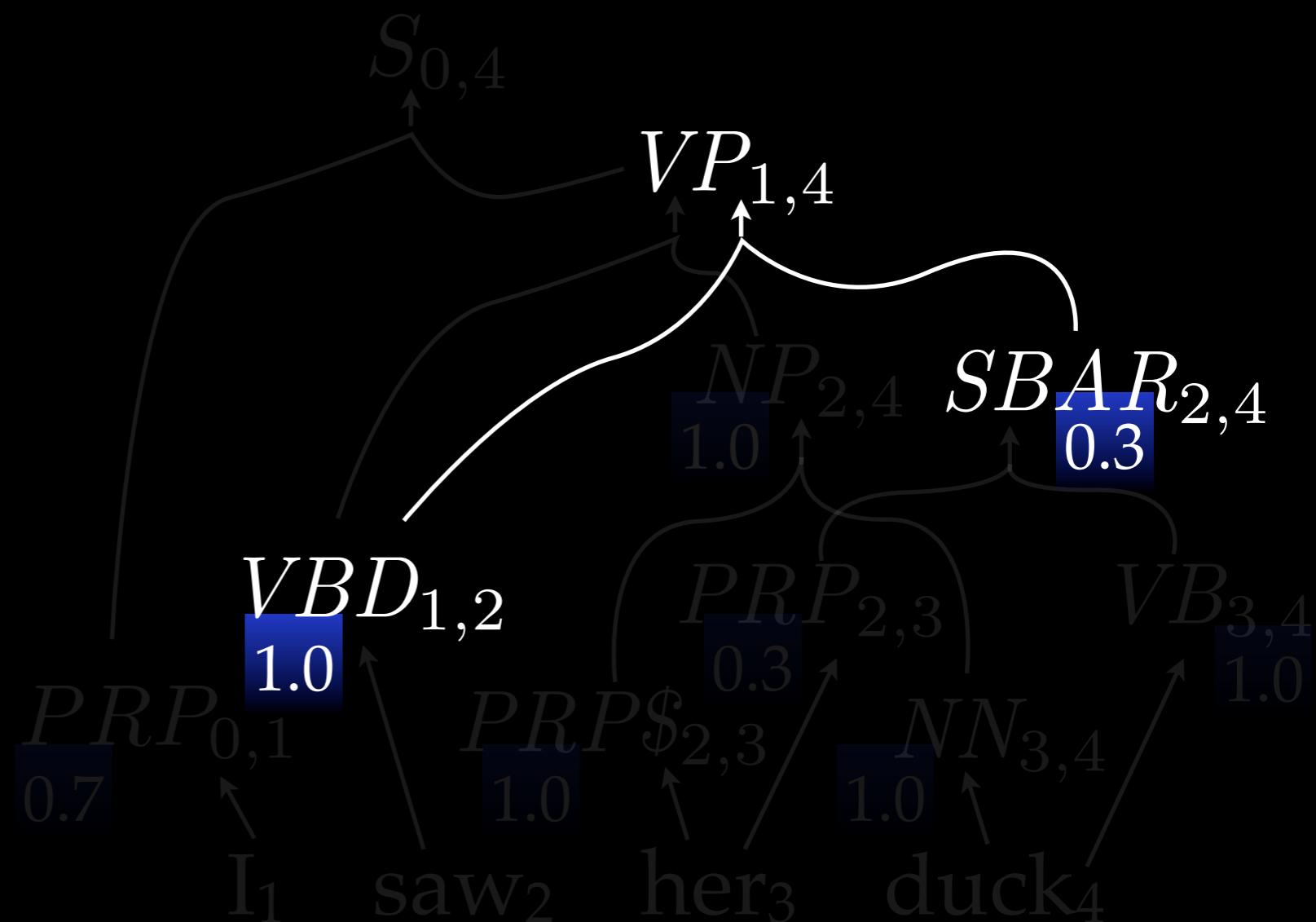
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|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



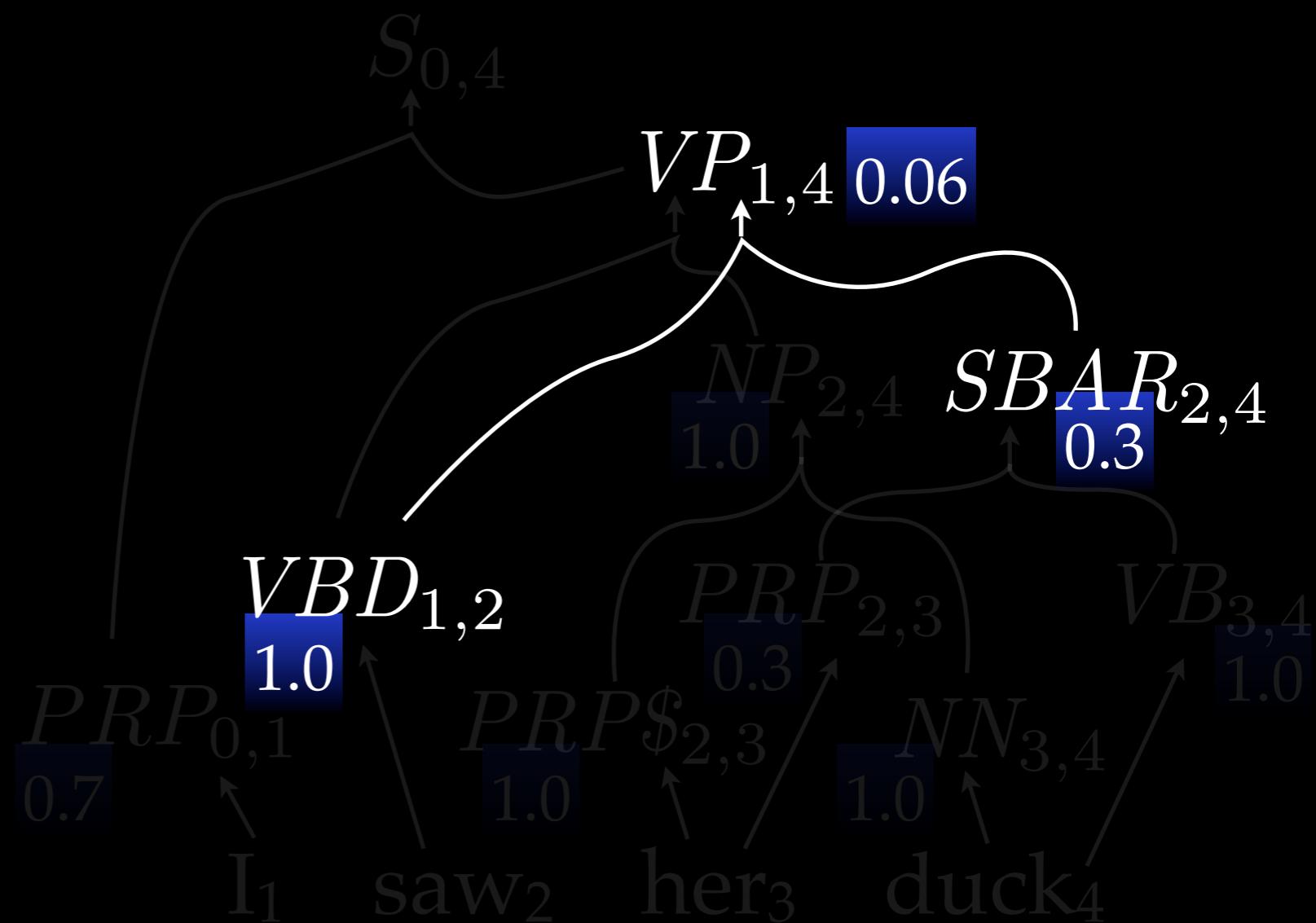
Probabilistic Parsing

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



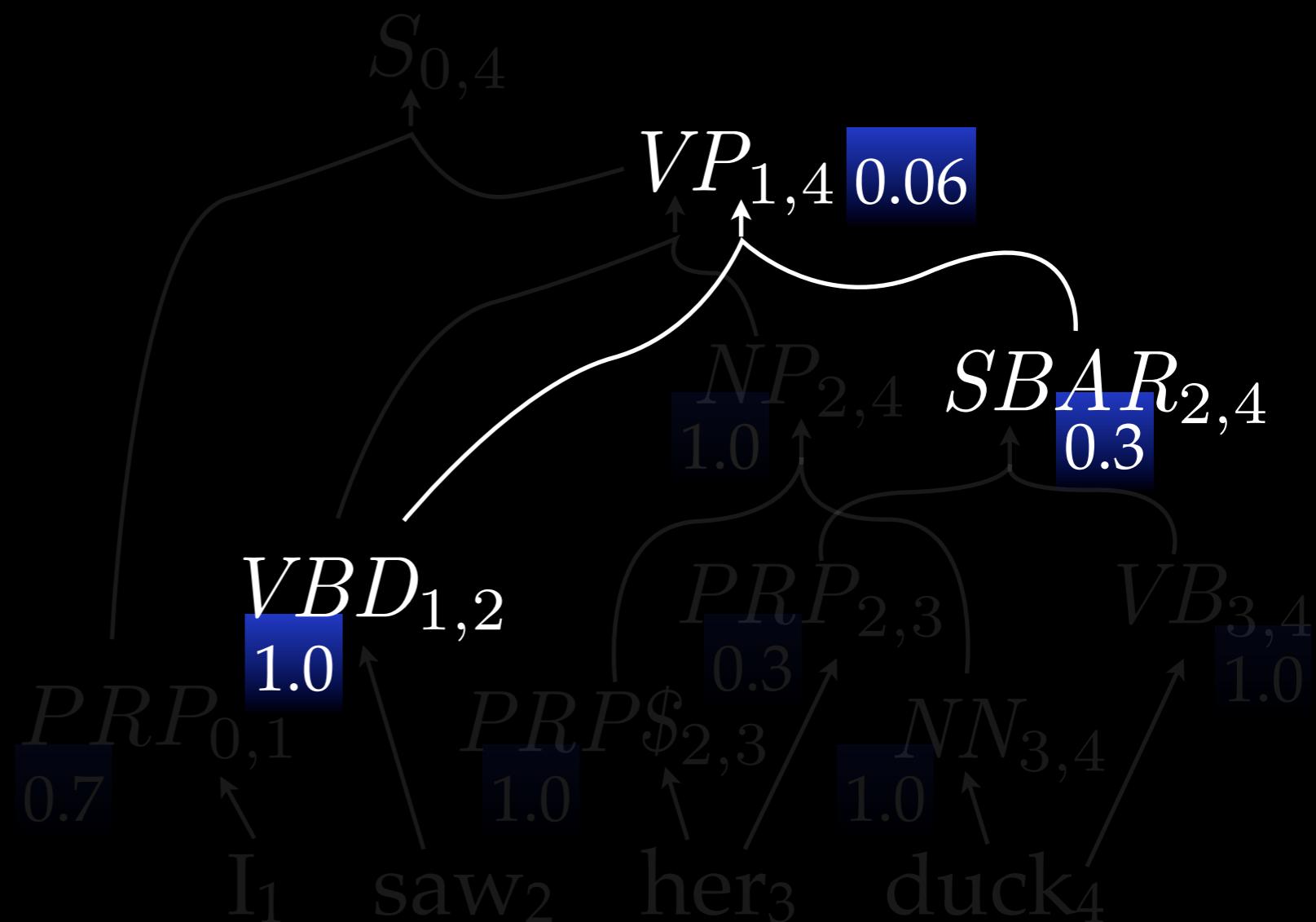
Probabilistic Parsing

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



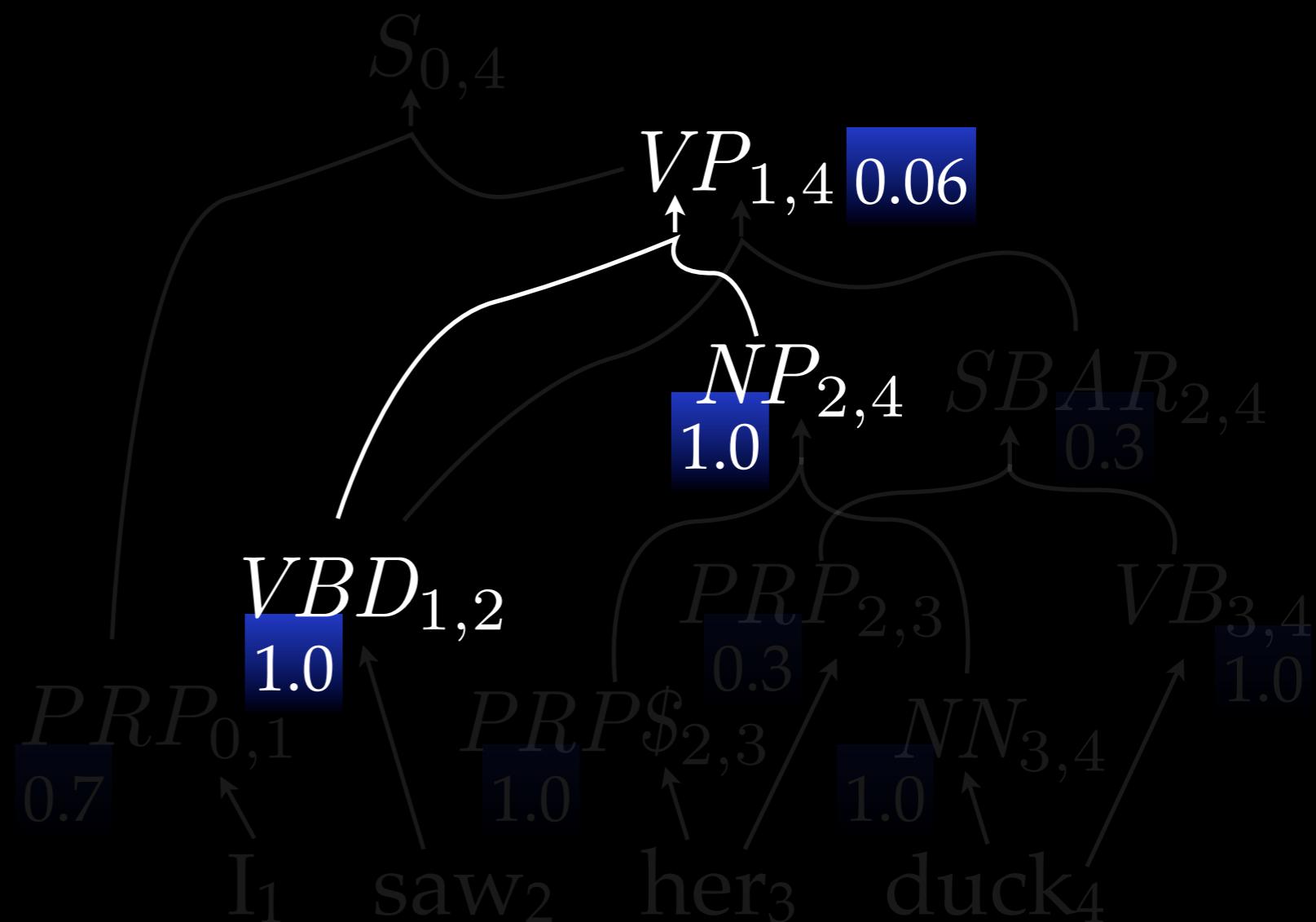
Probabilistic Parsing

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
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| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



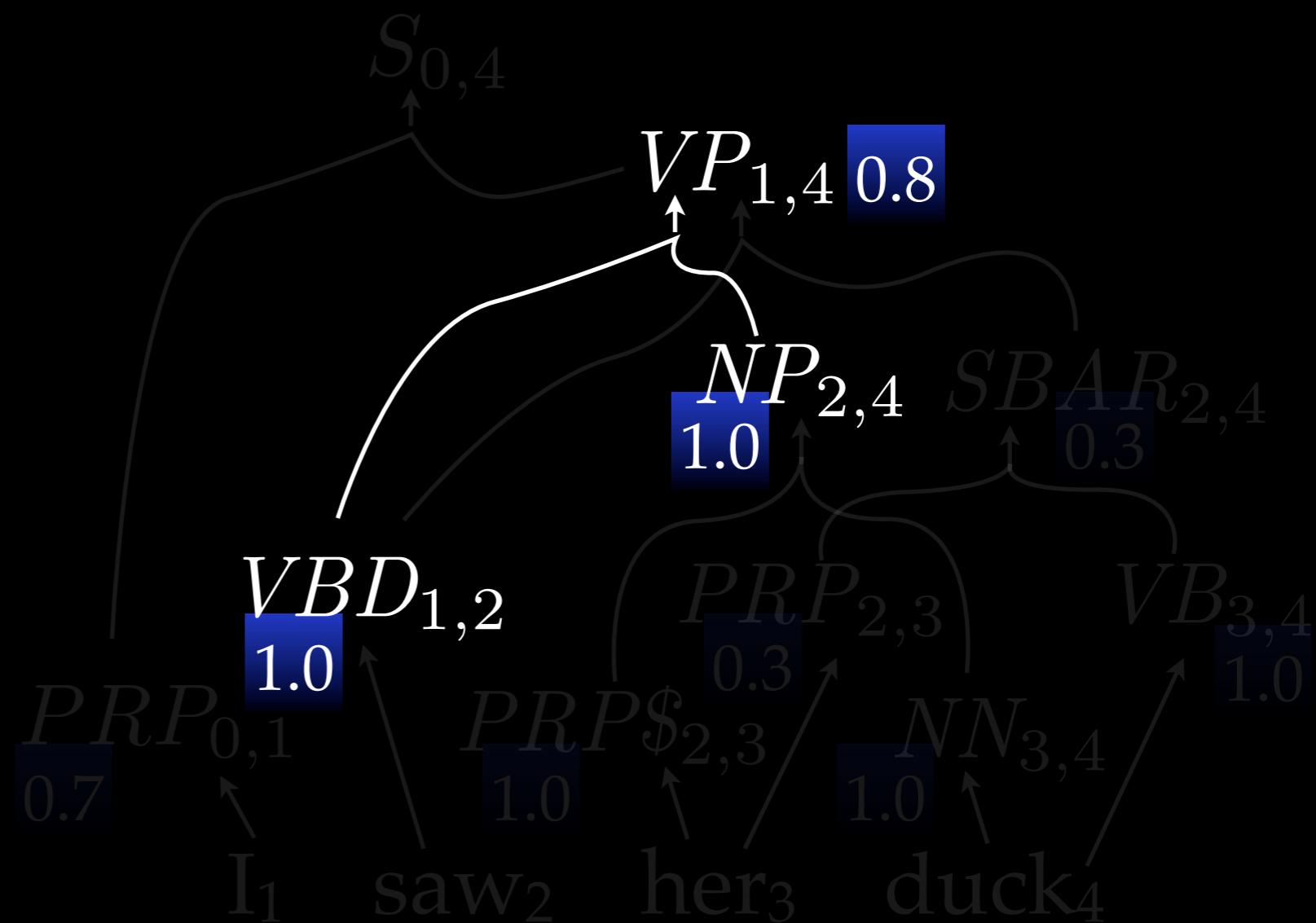
Probabilistic Parsing

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
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| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



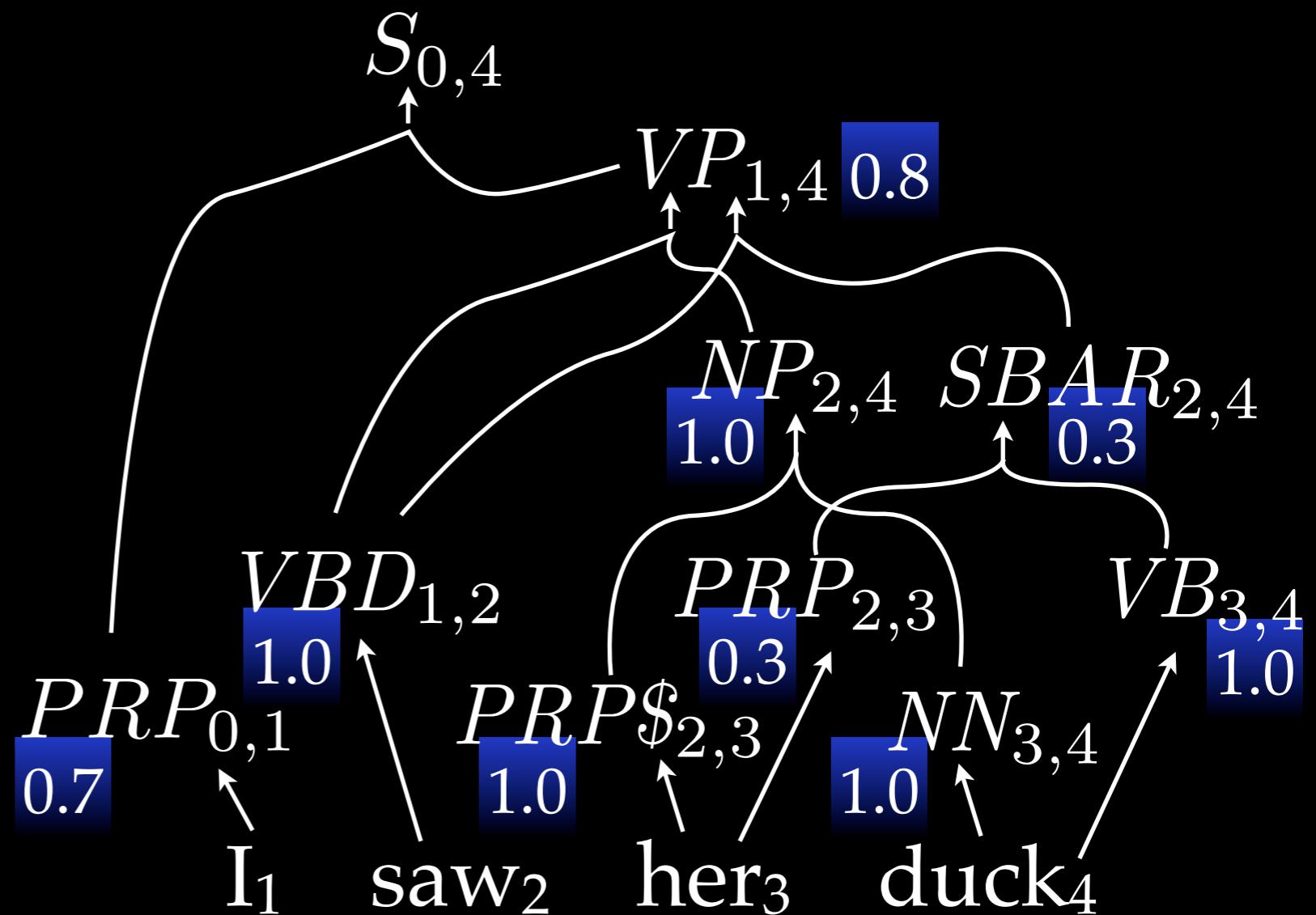
Probabilistic Parsing

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|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
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| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



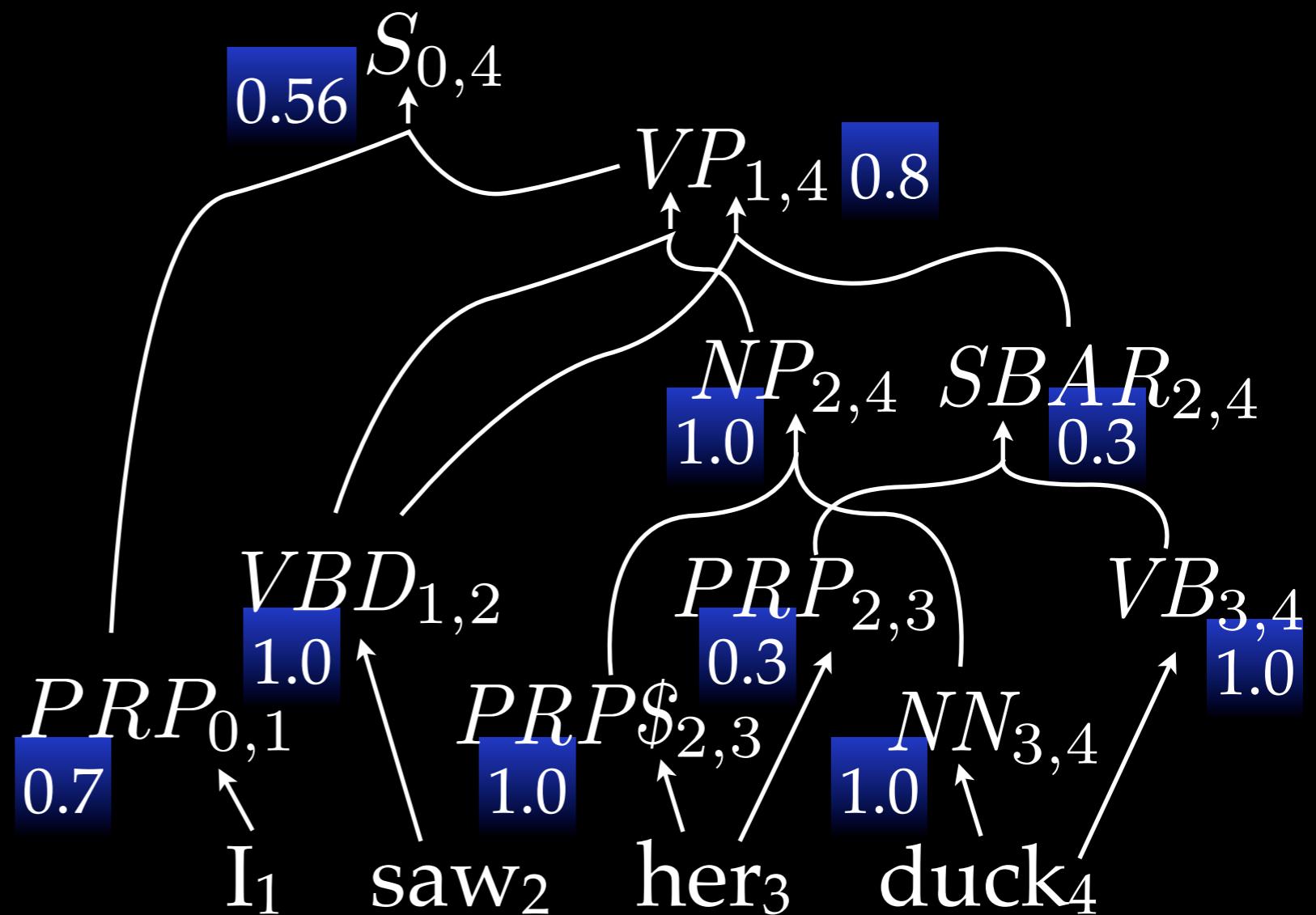
Probabilistic Parsing

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| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



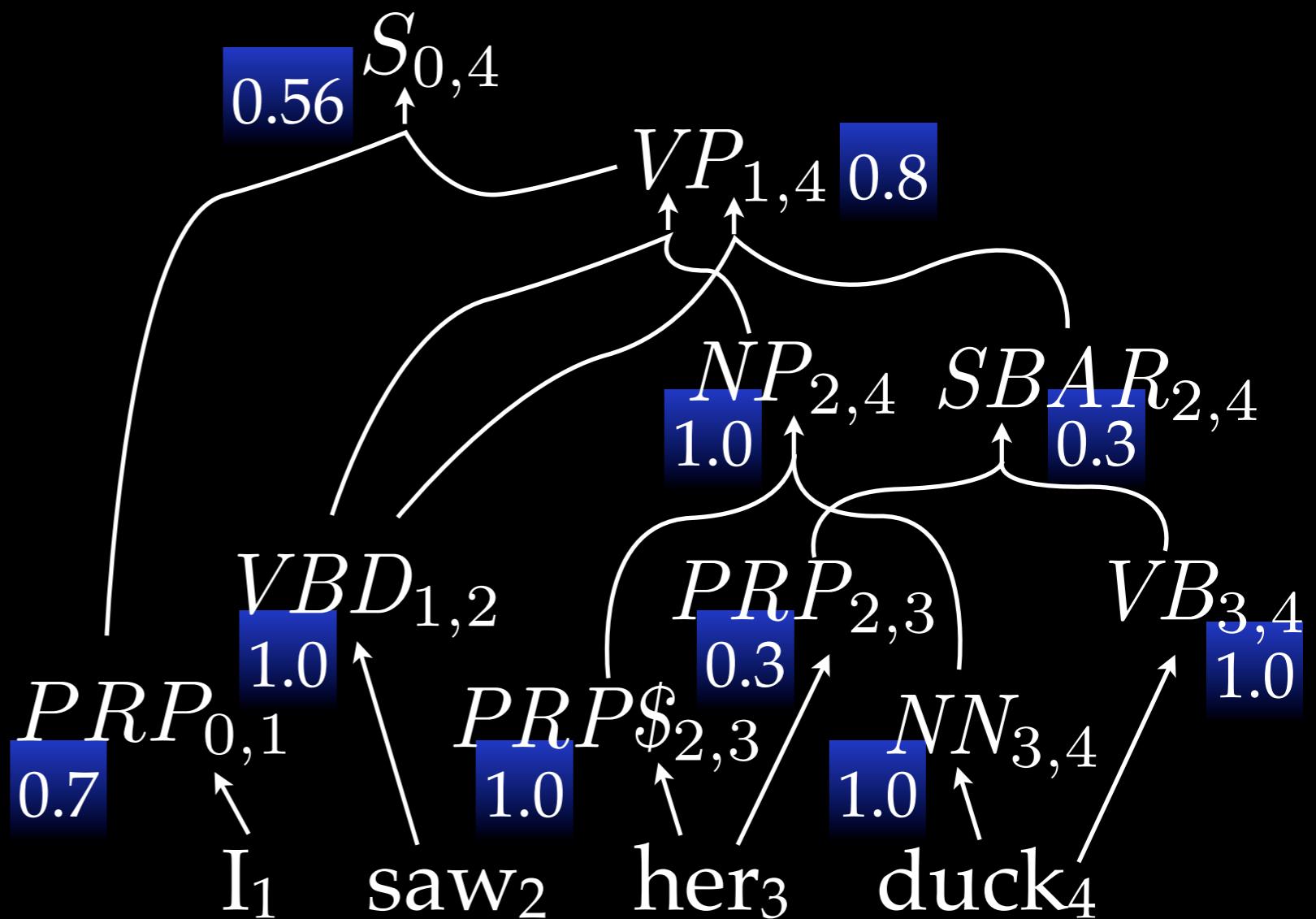
Probabilistic Parsing

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| NN → duck | (1.0) |
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| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



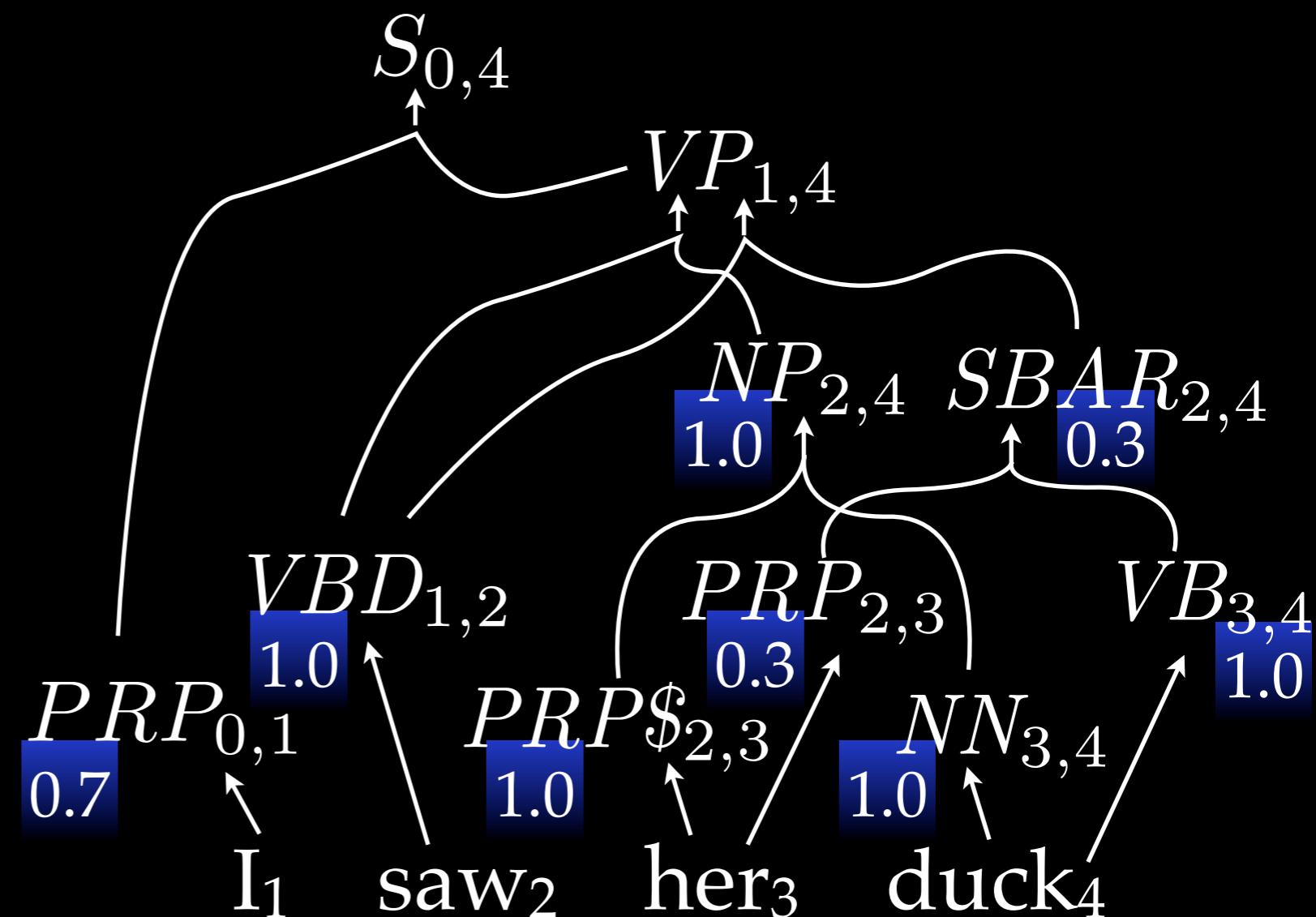
Probabilistic Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$



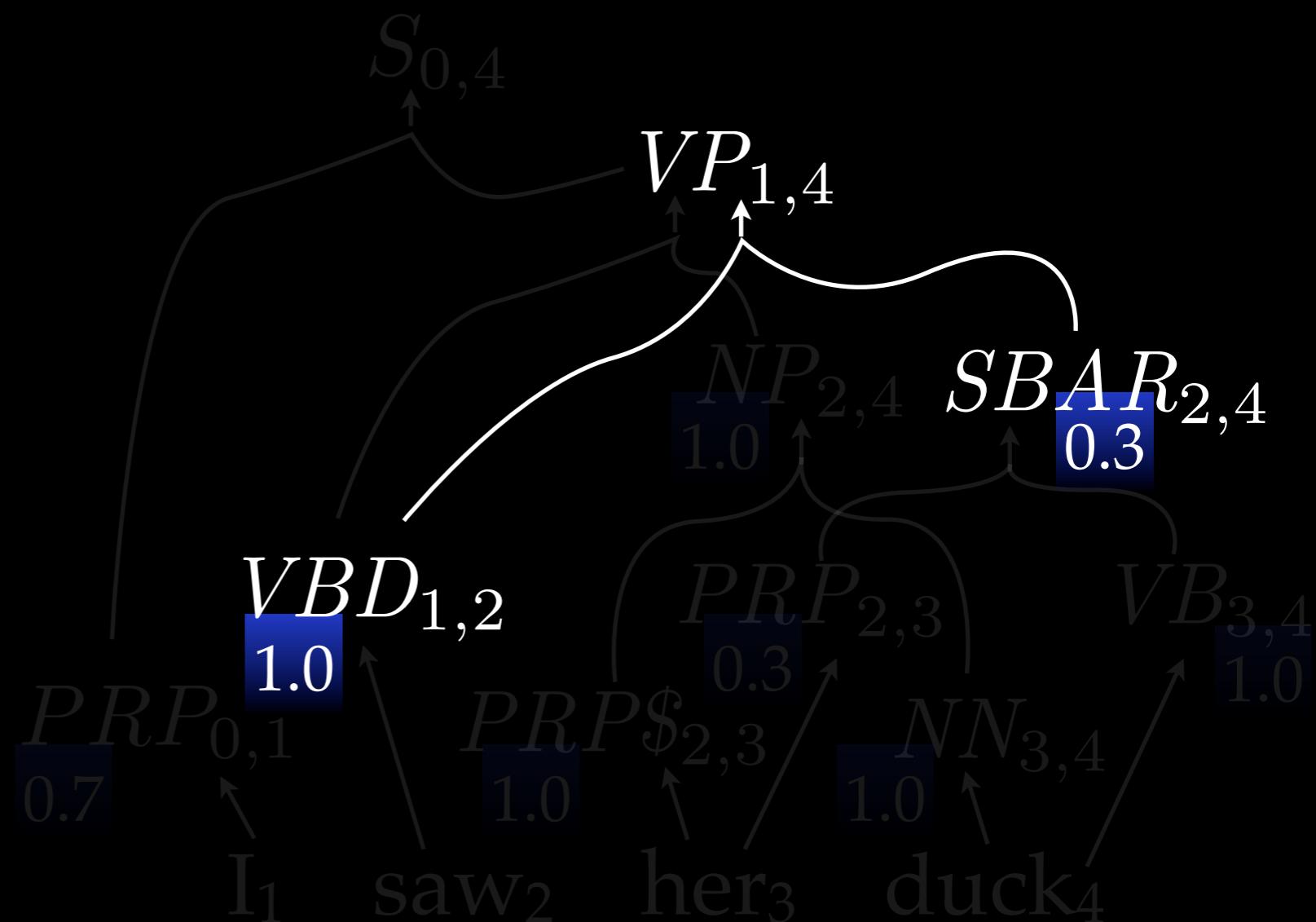
Computing Expectations

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
| PRP → her | (0.3) |
| PRP → I | (0.7) |
| PRP\$ → her | (1.0) |
| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



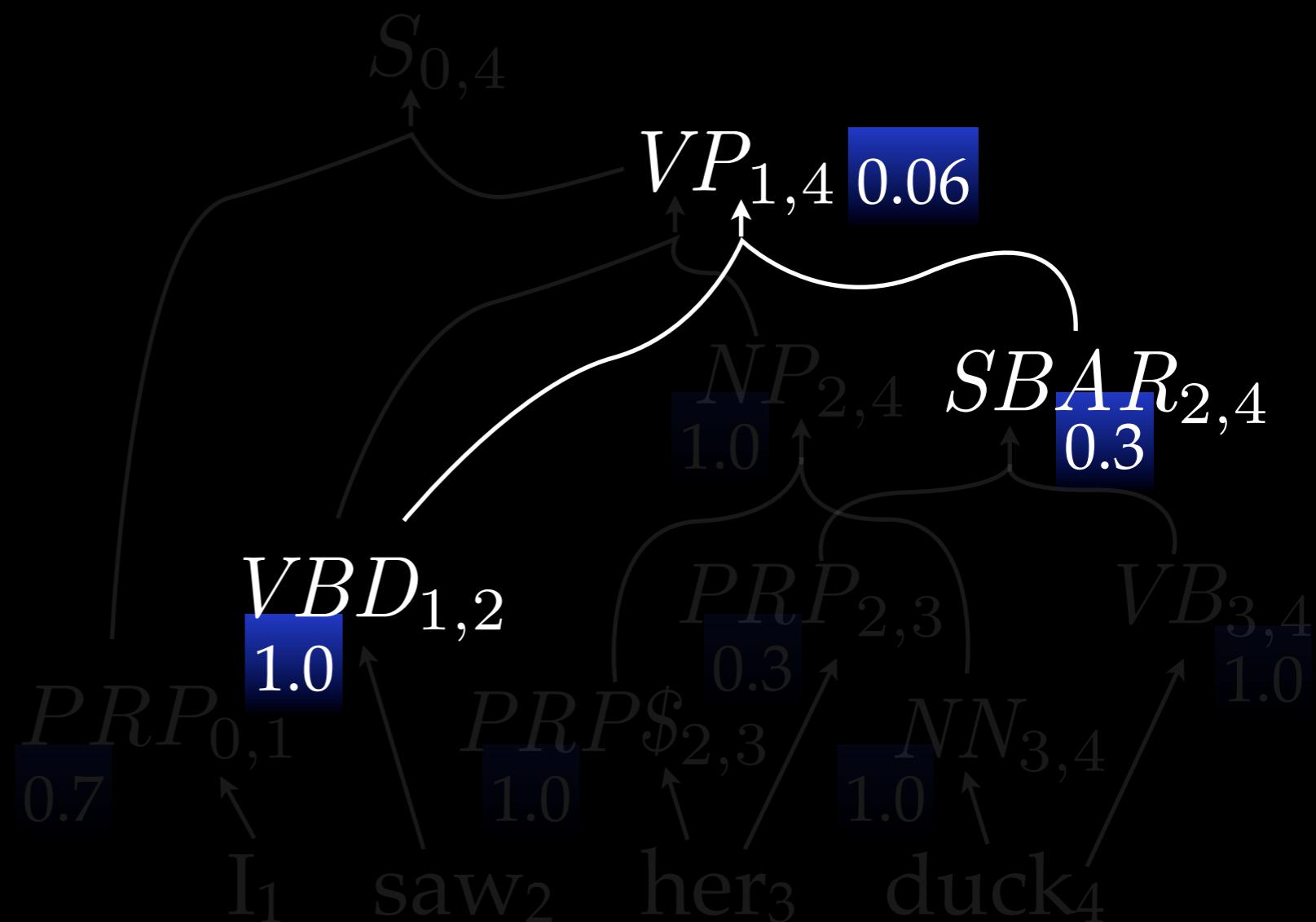
Computing Expectations

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|---------------|-------|
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| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



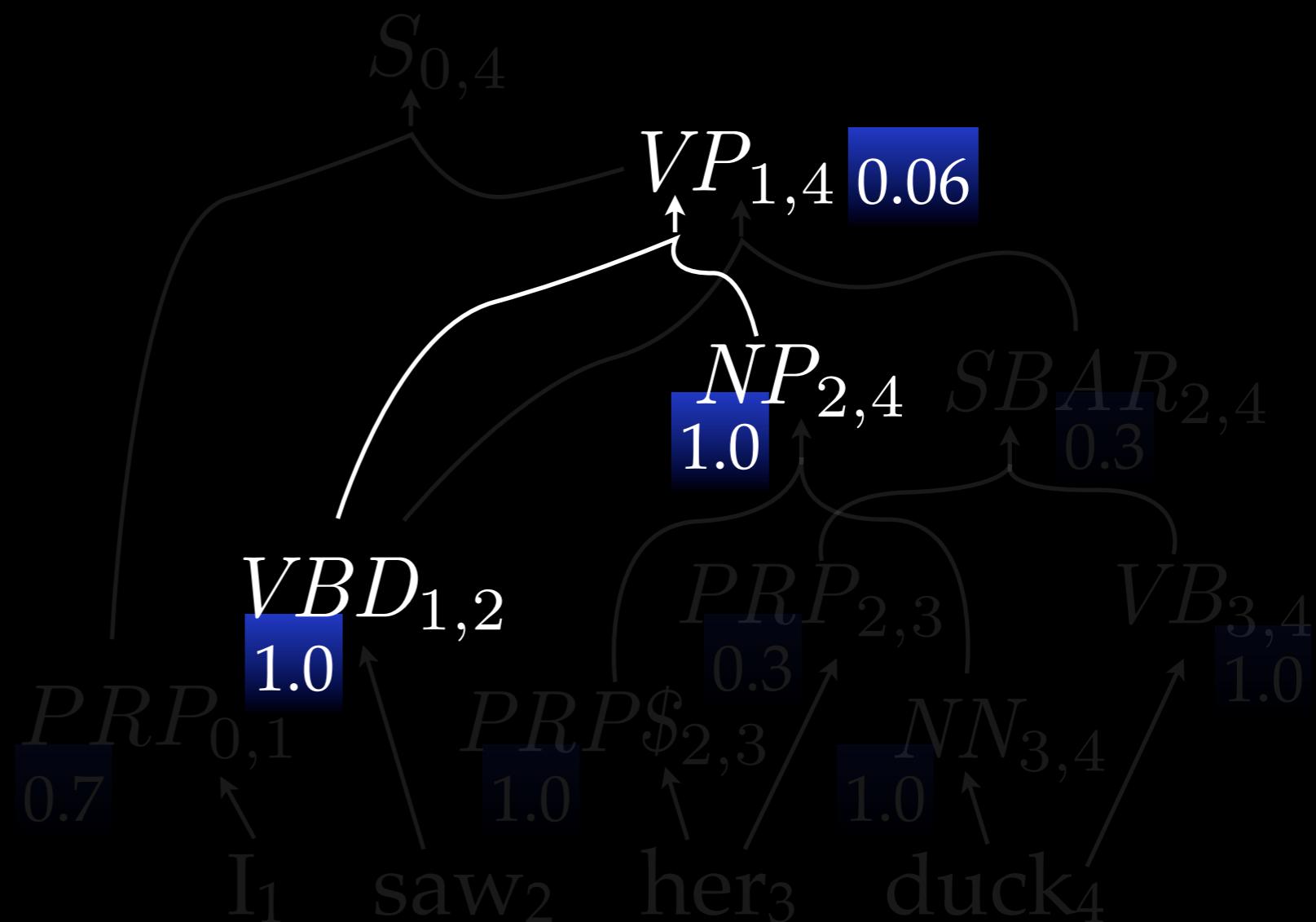
Computing Expectations

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|---------------|-------|
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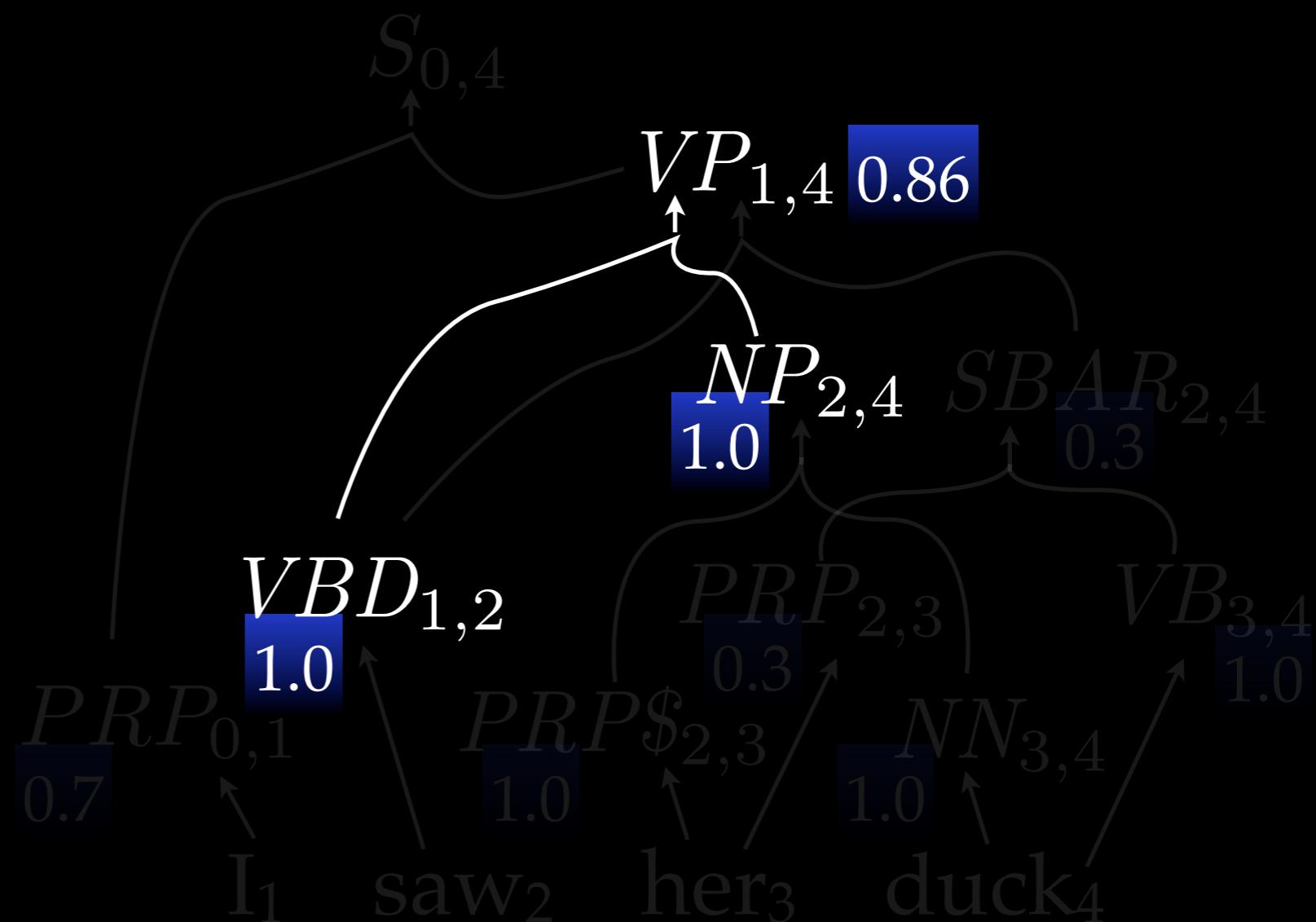
Computing Expectations

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|---------------|-------|
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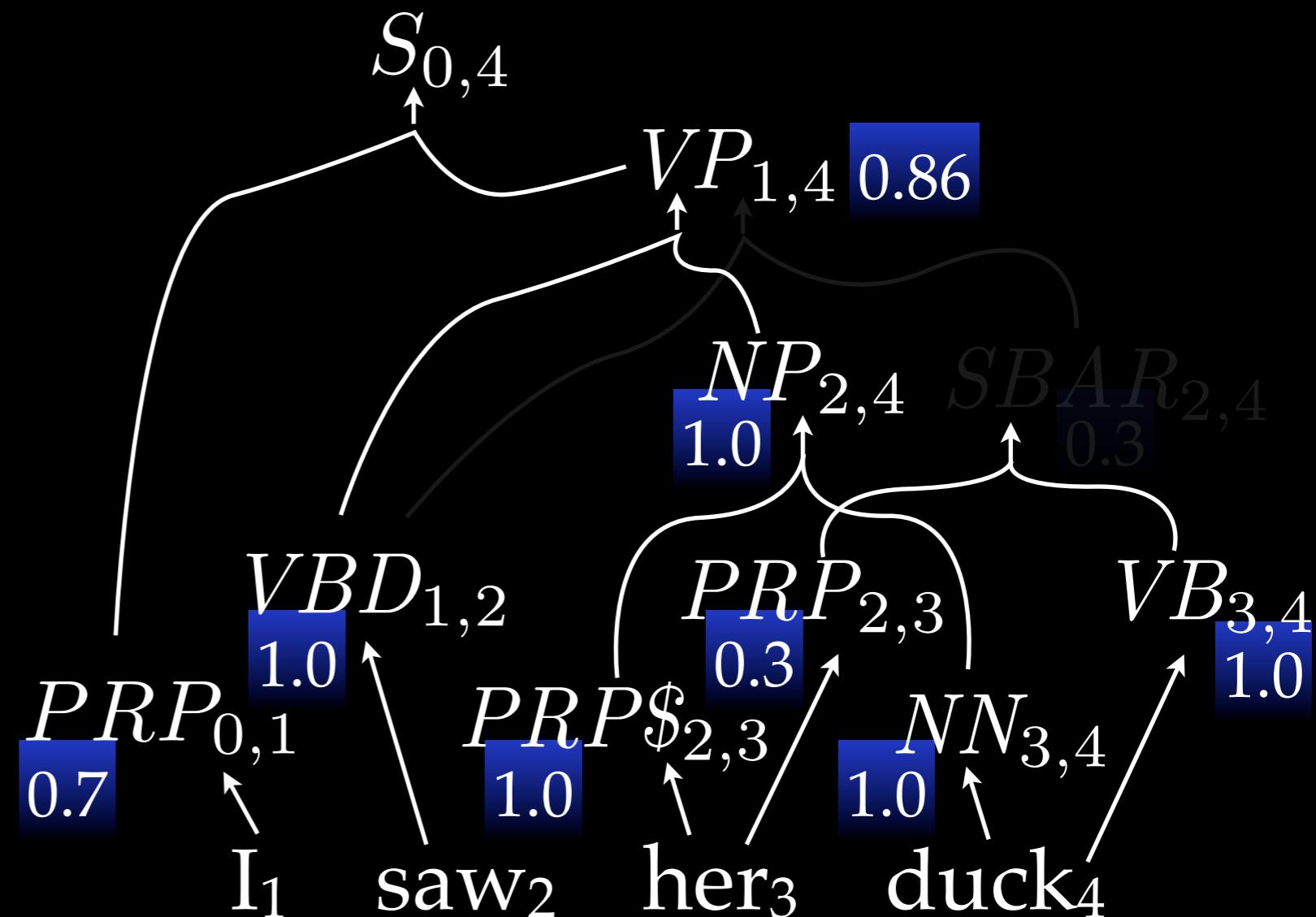
Computing Expectations

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|---------------|-------|
| NN → duck | (1.0) |
| NP → PRP\$ NN | (1.0) |
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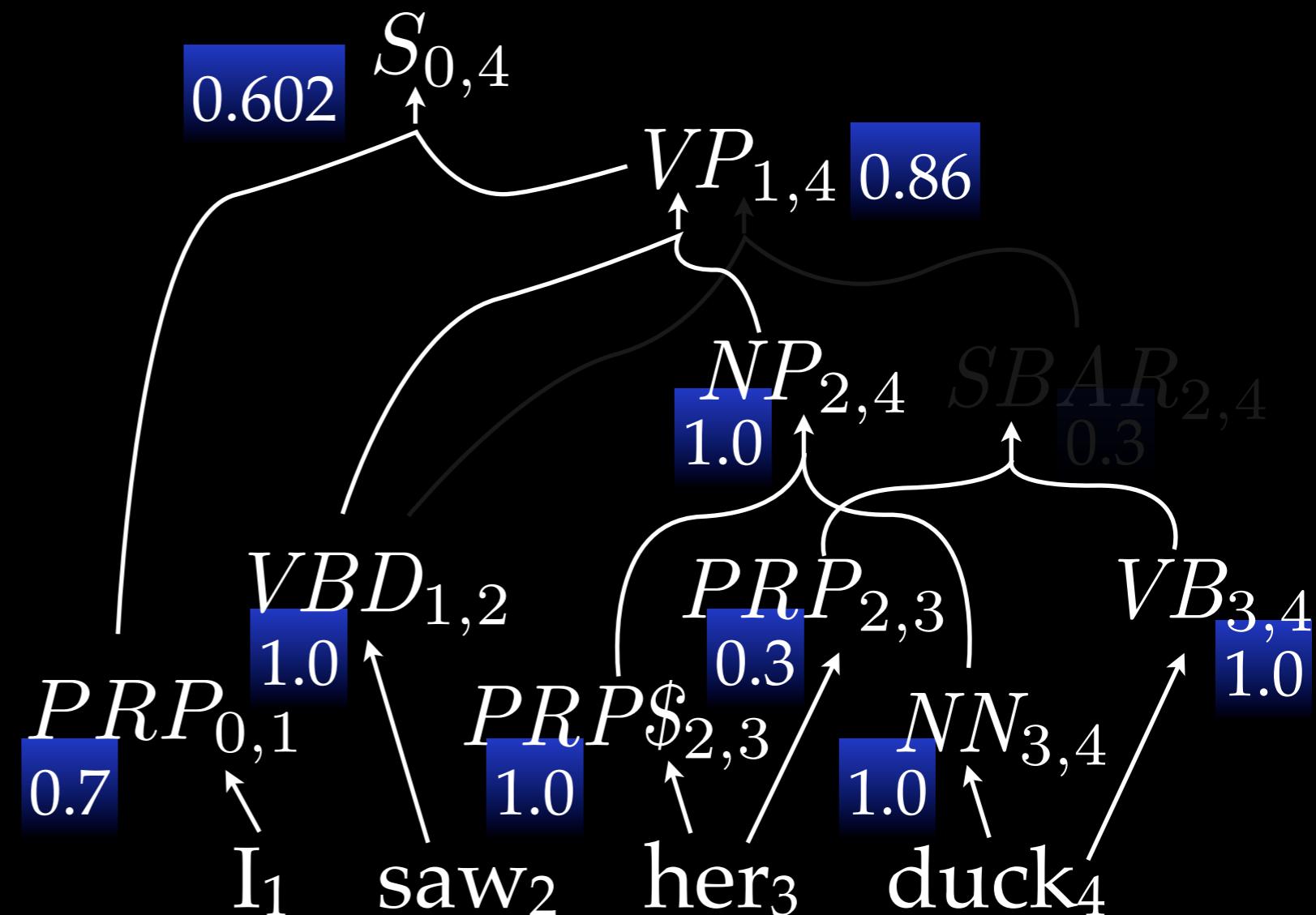
Computing Expectations

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| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
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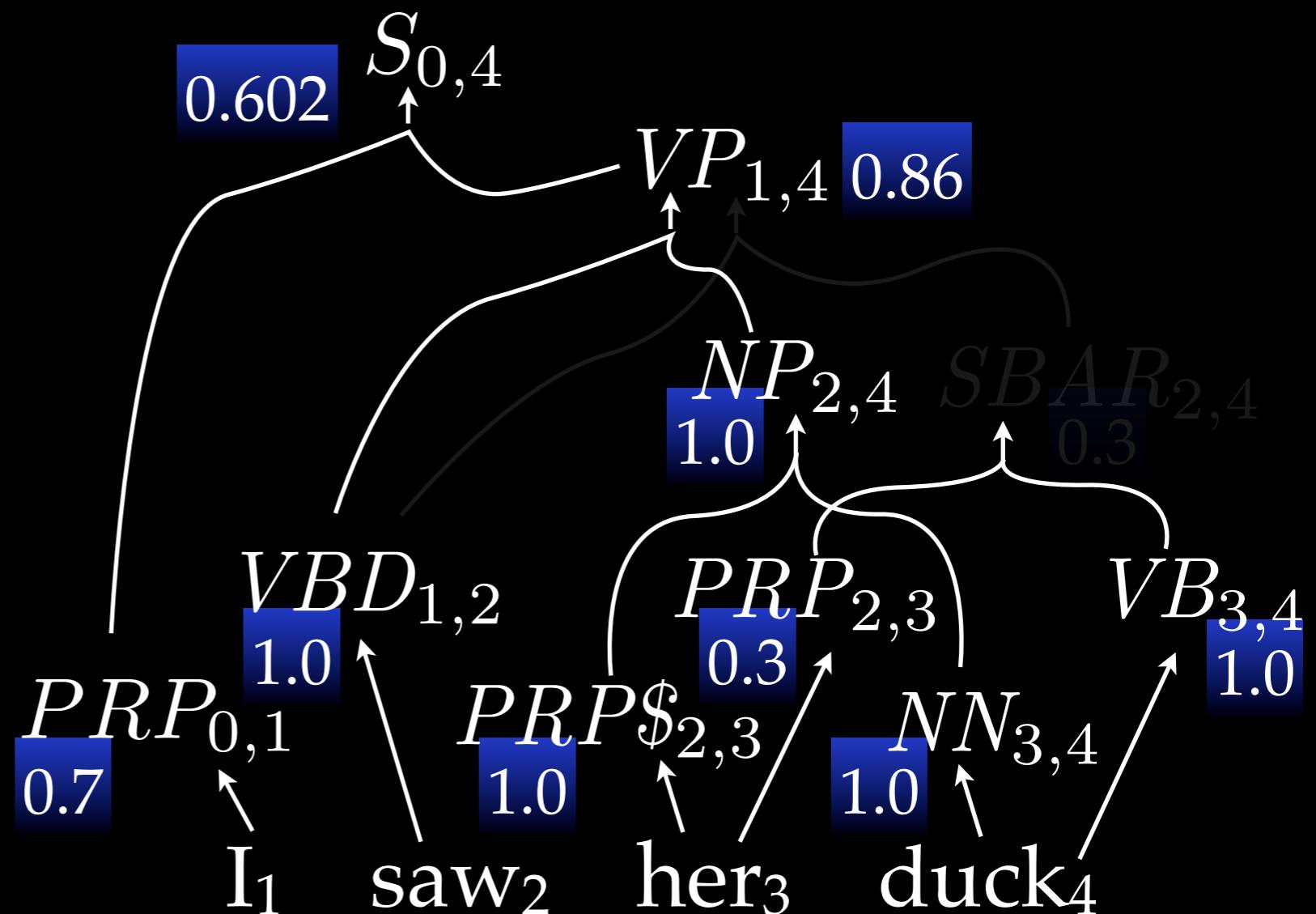
Computing Expectations

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| S → PRP VP | (1.0) |
| SBAR → PRP VB | (1.0) |
| VB → duck | (1.0) |
| VP → VBD NP | (0.8) |
| VP → VBD SBAR | (0.2) |
| VBD → saw | (1.0) |



Computing Expectations

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$



Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} \leftarrow Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ)$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \{T,F\}, \vee, \wedge \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \{T,F\}, \vee, \wedge \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, \max, \times \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \{T,F\}, \vee, \wedge \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, \max, \times \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, +, \times \rangle$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge (X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \{T,F\}, \vee, \wedge \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, \max, \times \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, +, \times \rangle$$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \oplus (Y_{i,k} \otimes Z_{k,j} \otimes R(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Semiring Parsing

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \vee (Y_{i,k} \wedge Z_{k,j} \wedge p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

boolean $\langle \{T, F\}, \vee, \wedge \rangle$

$$X_{i,j} = \max(X_{i,j}, Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Viterbi $\langle \mathbb{R}, \max, \times \rangle$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + (Y_{i,k} \times Z_{k,j} \times p(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

inside $\langle \mathbb{R}, +, \times \rangle$

$$X_{i,j} = X_{i,j} \oplus (Y_{i,k} \otimes Z_{k,j} \otimes R(X \rightarrow YZ))$$

Parsing

Is Intersection!

$NN_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$NP_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}$

$PRP_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$PRP_{0,1} \rightarrow I$

$PRP\$_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$S_{0,4} \rightarrow PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}$

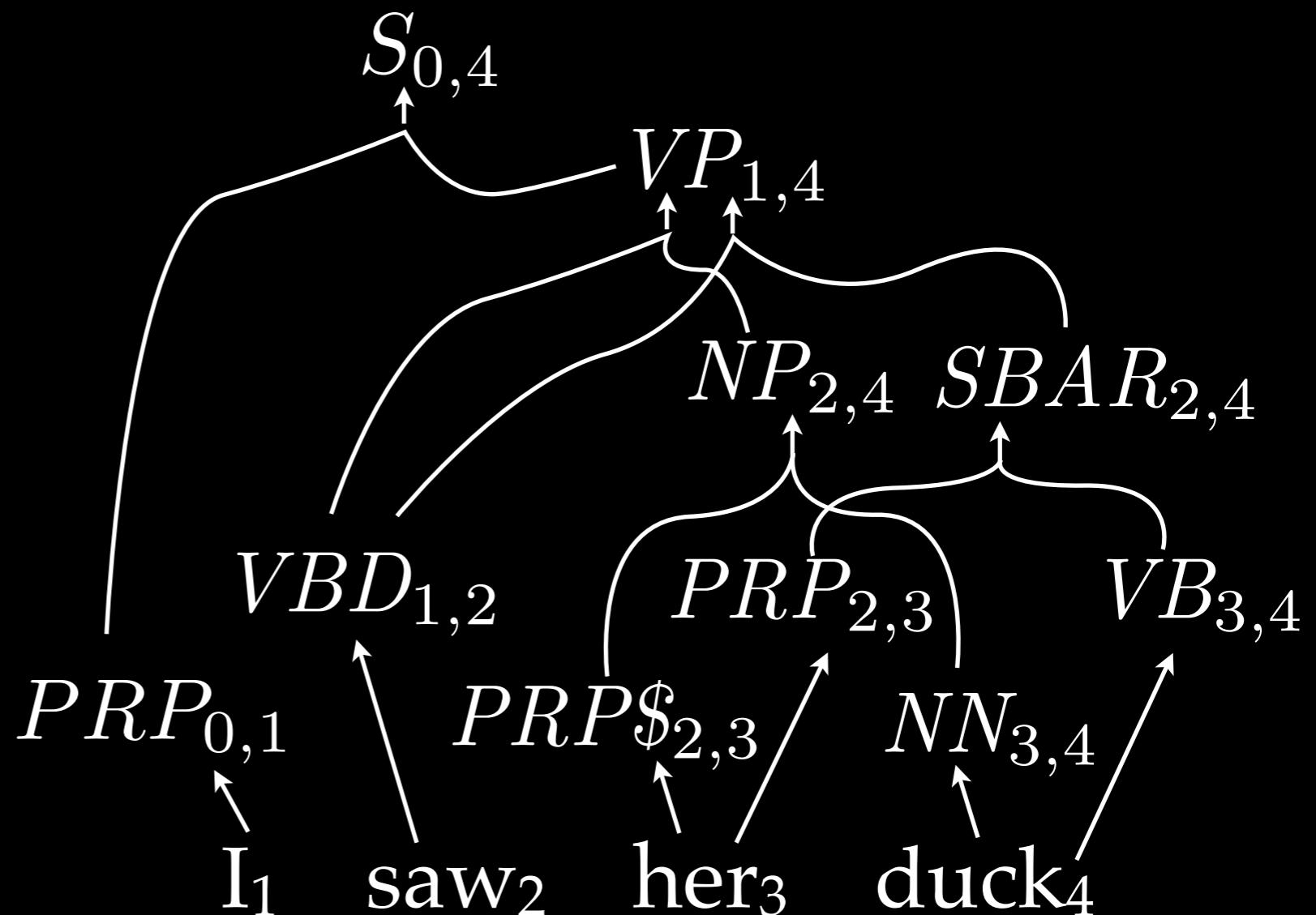
$SBAR_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}$

$VB_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}$

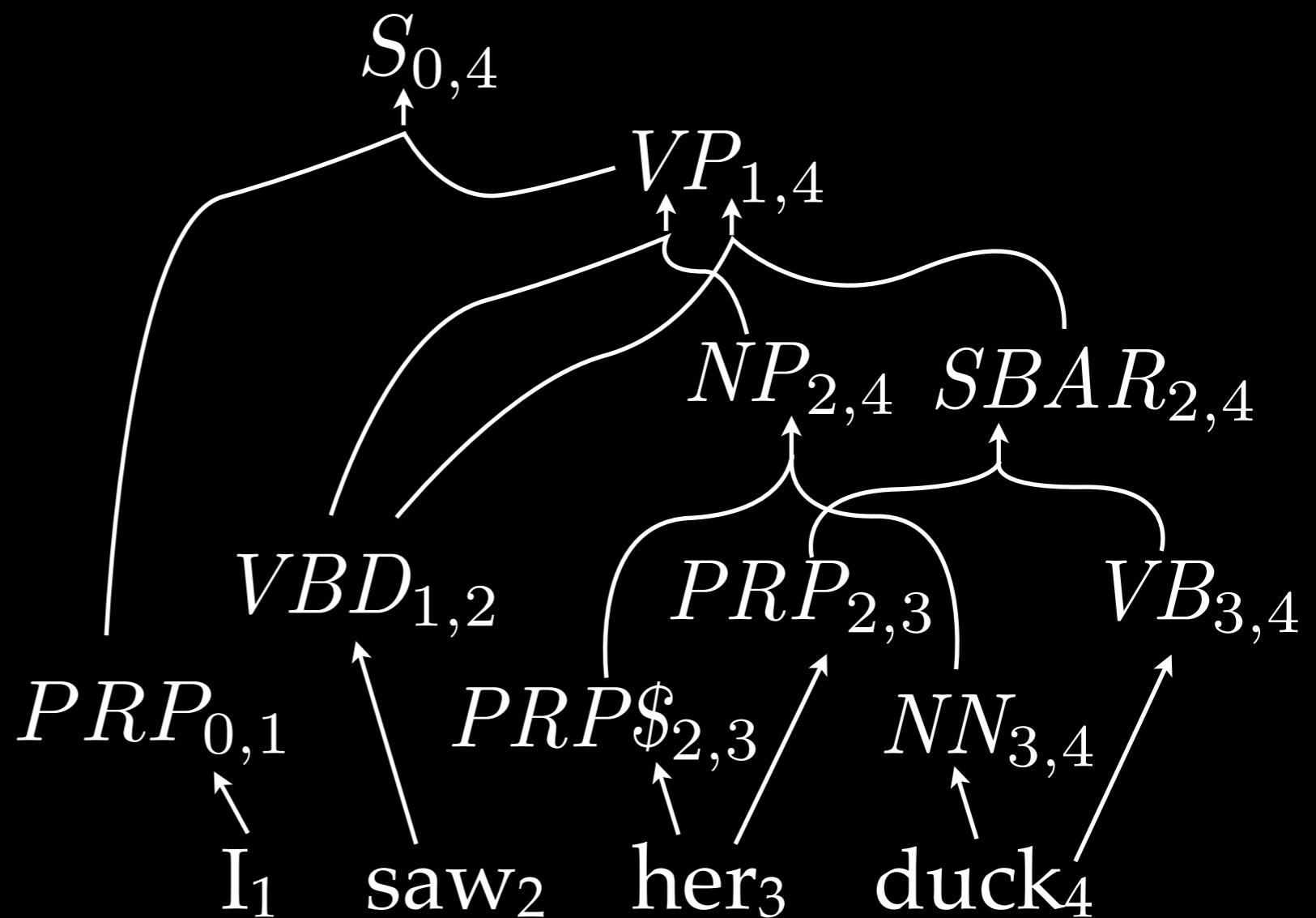
$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}$

$VBD_{1,2} \rightarrow \text{saw}$



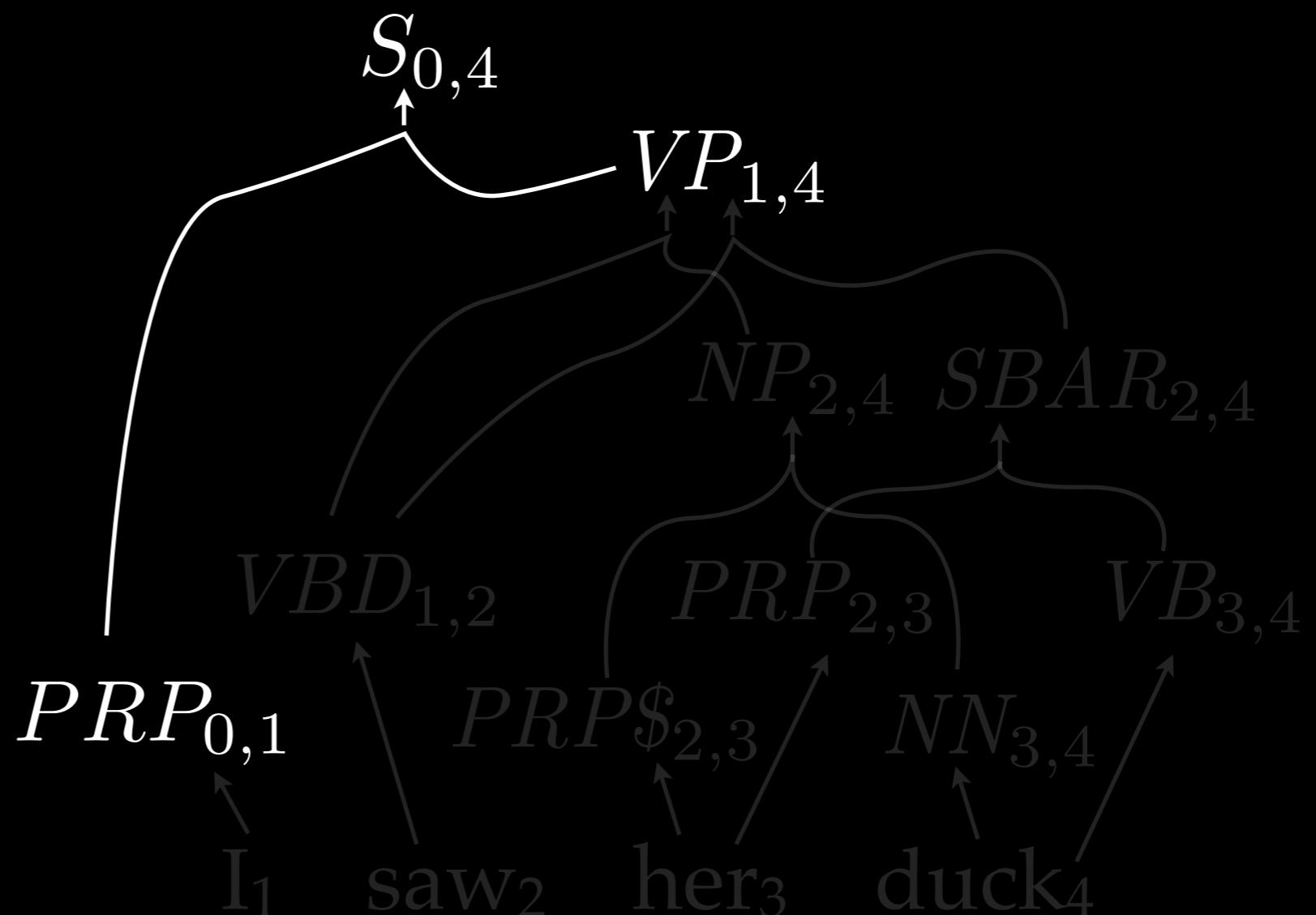
Parsing

Is Intersection!



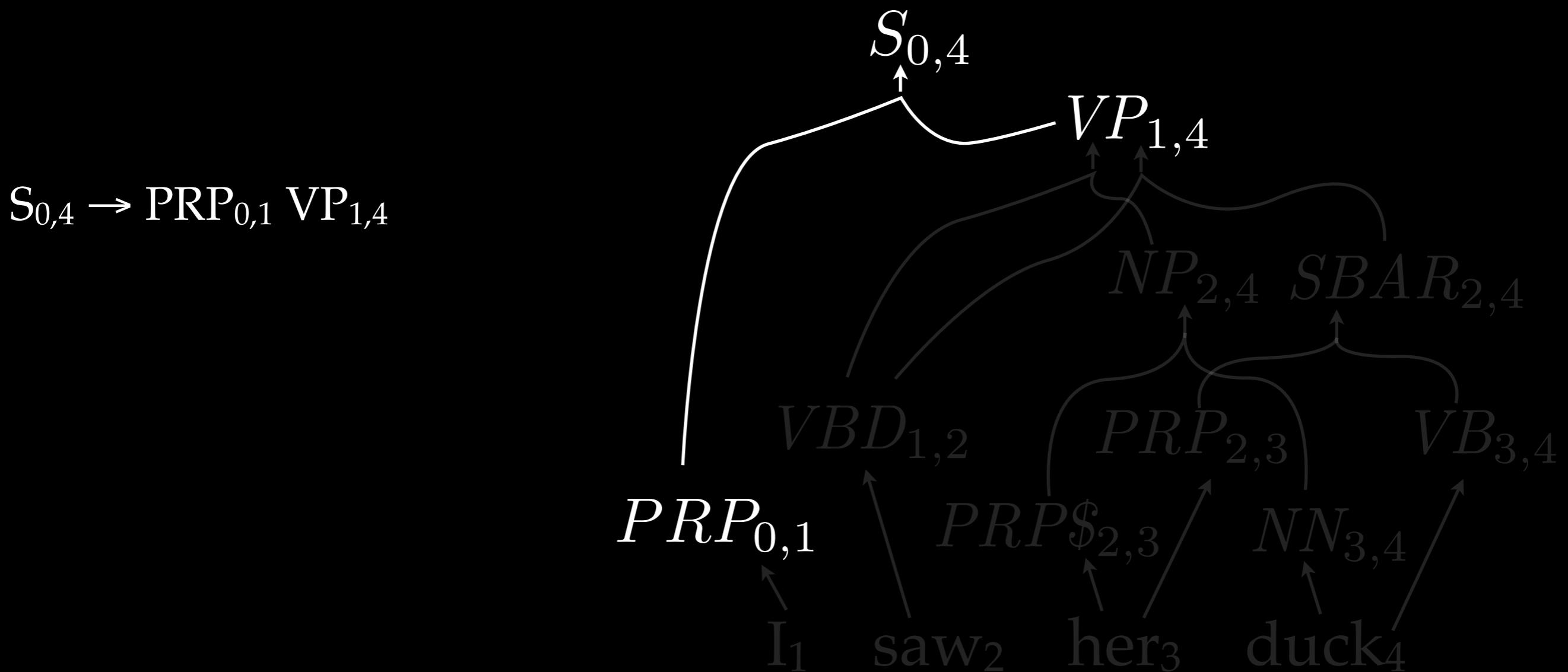
Parsing

Is Intersection!



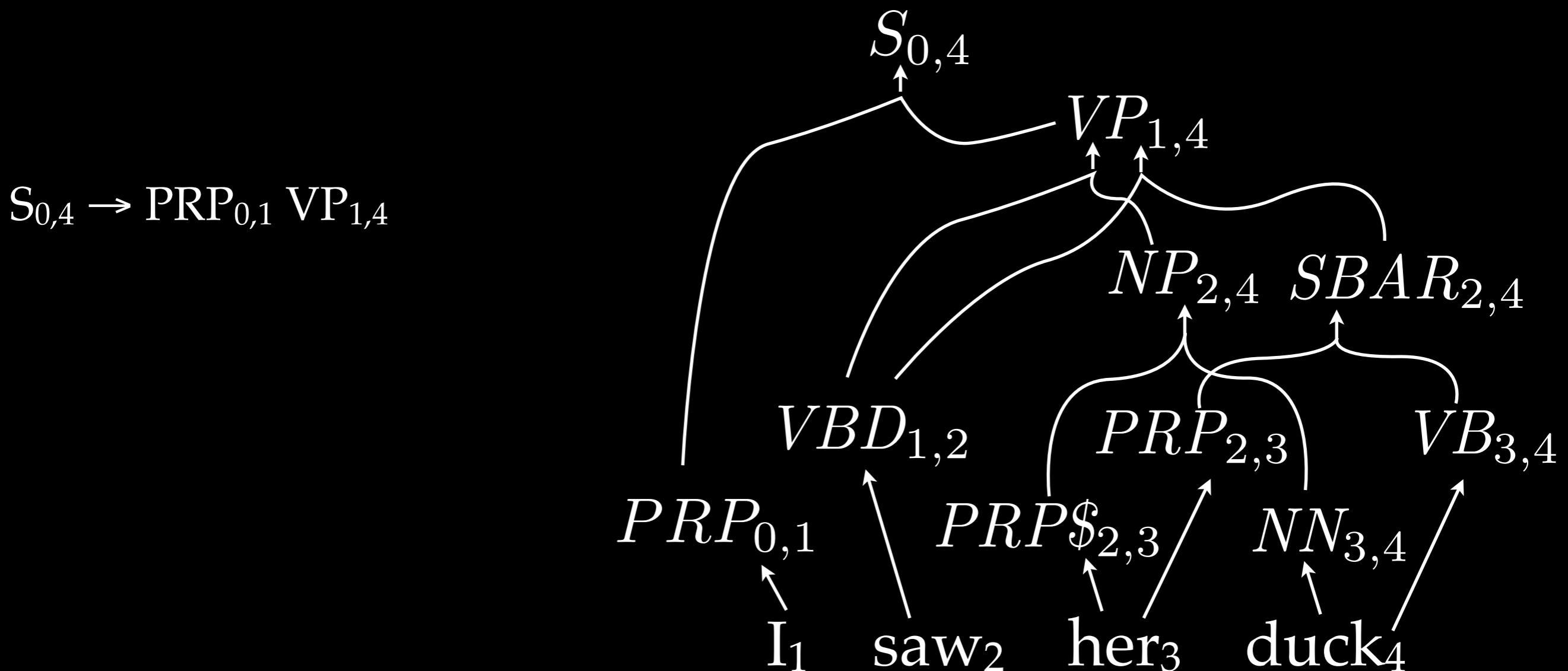
Parsing

Is Intersection!



Parsing

Is Intersection!



Parsing

Is Intersection!

$NN_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$NP_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}$

$PRP_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$PRP_{0,1} \rightarrow I$

$PRP\$_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$S_{0,4} \rightarrow PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}$

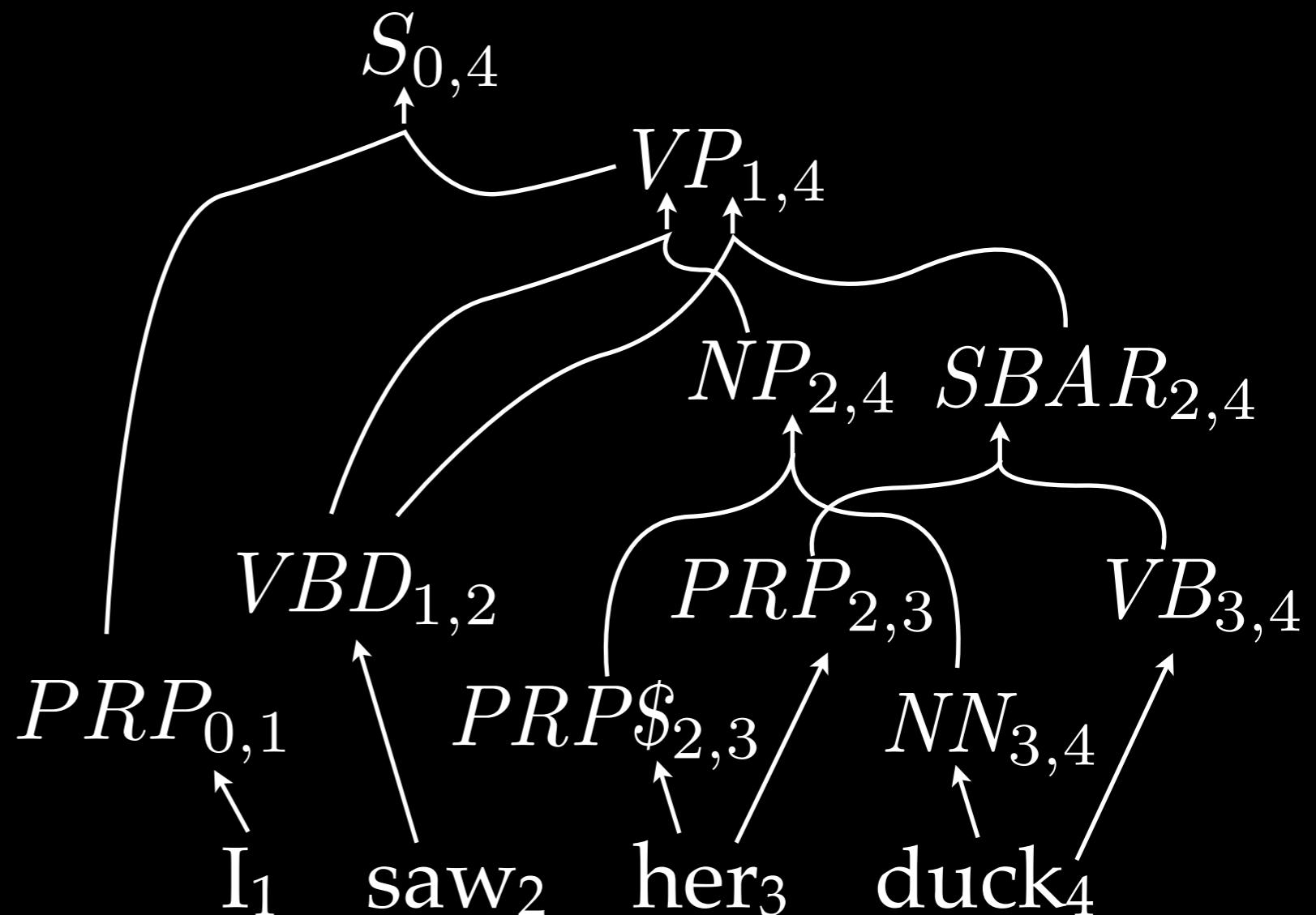
$SBAR_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}$

$VB_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}$

$VBD_{1,2} \rightarrow \text{saw}$



Parsing

Is Intersection!

NN_{3,4} → duck

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → her

PRP_{0,1} → I

PRP\$_{2,3} → her

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → duck

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → saw

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → agacharse

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi

Parsing

Is Intersection!

NN_{3,4} → duck

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → her

PRP_{0,1} → I

PRP\$_{2,3} → her

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → duck

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → saw

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → agacharse

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi

yo vi ella agacharse

yo vi su pato

Synchronous Parsing as Intersection

Synchronous Parsing as Intersection

- Parse the English sentence (intersection).

Synchronous Parsing as Intersection

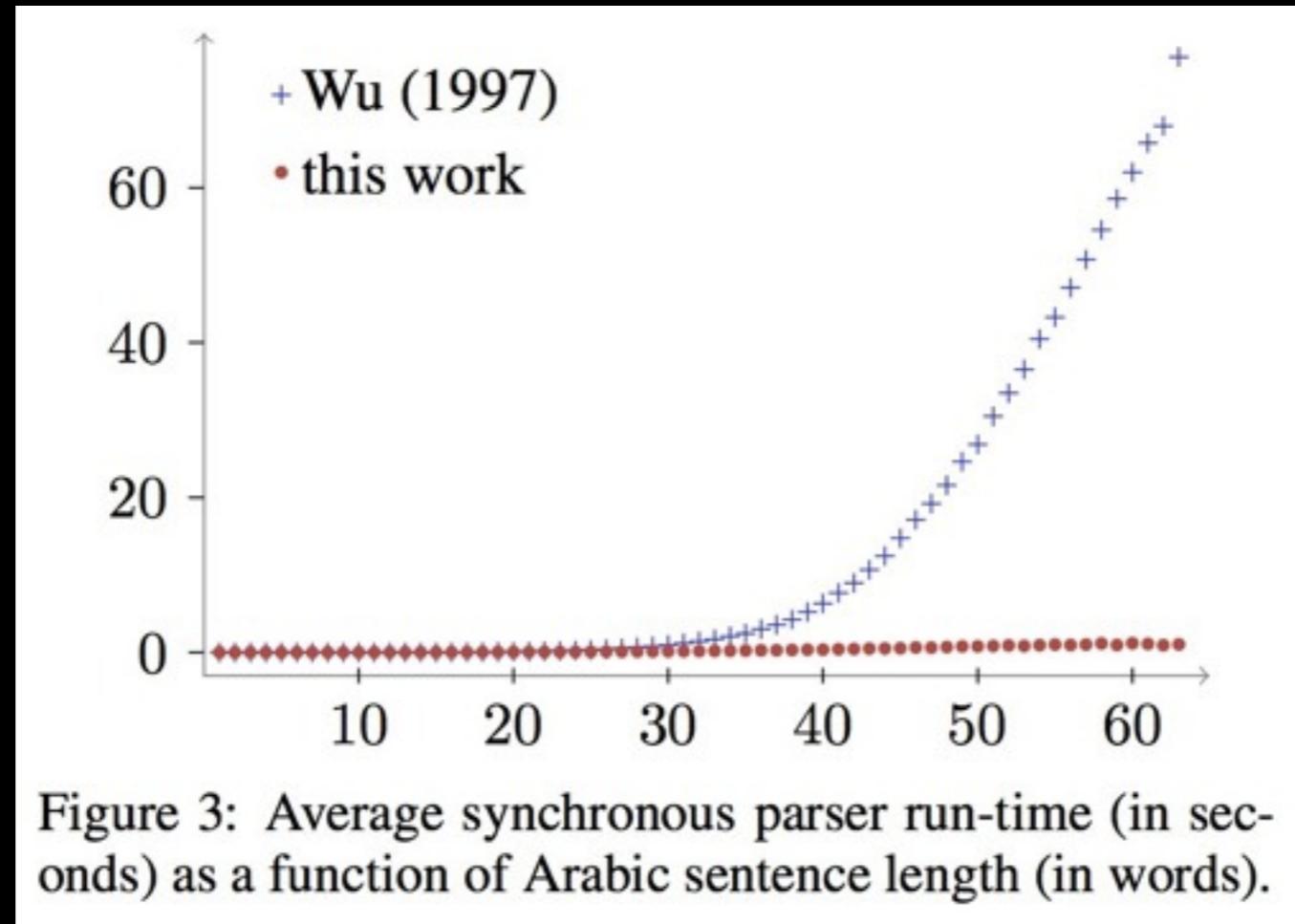
- Parse the English sentence (intersection).
- Project grammar into French.

Synchronous Parsing as Intersection

- Parse the English sentence (intersection).
- Project grammar into French.
- Parse the French sentence (intersection).

Synchronous Parsing as Intersection

- Parse the English sentence (intersection).
- Project grammar into French.
- Parse the French sentence (intersection).



Translation as Intersection?

NN_{3,4} → duck

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → her

PRP_{0,1} → I

PRP\$_{2,3} → her

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → duck

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → saw

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → agacharse

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi

yo vi ella agacharse

yo vi su pato

Translation as Intersection?

Observation: target grammar generates a *finite language*

$NN_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$NP_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} NN_{3,4}$

$PRP_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$PRP_{0,1} \rightarrow I$

$PRP\$_{2,3} \rightarrow \text{her}$

$S_{0,4} \rightarrow PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}$

$SBAR_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}$

$VB_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{duck}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}$

$VBD_{1,2} \rightarrow \text{saw}$

$NN_{3,4} \rightarrow \text{pato}$

$NP_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} NN_{3,4}$

$PRP_{2,3} \rightarrow su$

$PRP_{0,1} \rightarrow yo$

$PRP\$_{2,3} \rightarrow ella$

$S_{0,4} \rightarrow PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}$

$SBAR_{2,4} \rightarrow PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}$

$VB_{3,4} \rightarrow agacharse$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}$

$VP_{1,4} \rightarrow VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}$

$VBD_{1,2} \rightarrow vi$

yo vi ella agacharse

yo vi su pato

Translation as Intersection?

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → agacharse

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi

Translation as Intersection?

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

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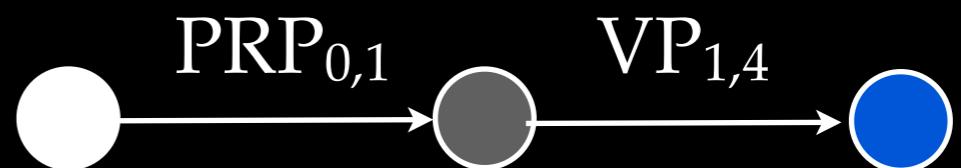
SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

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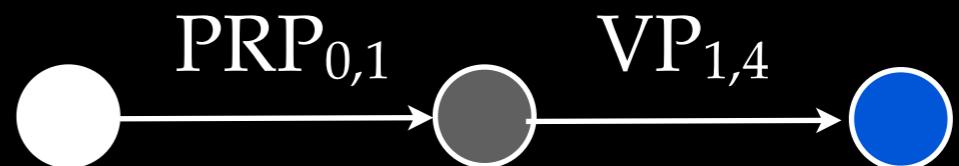
SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

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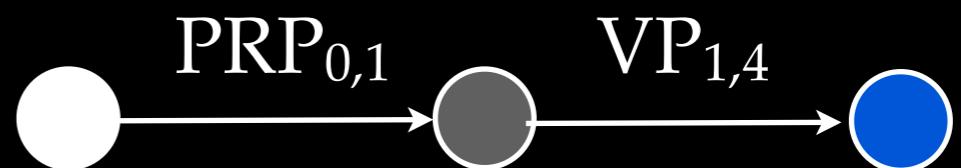
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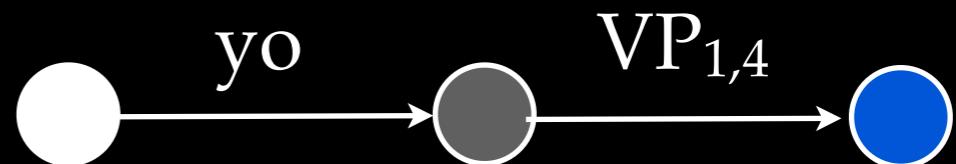
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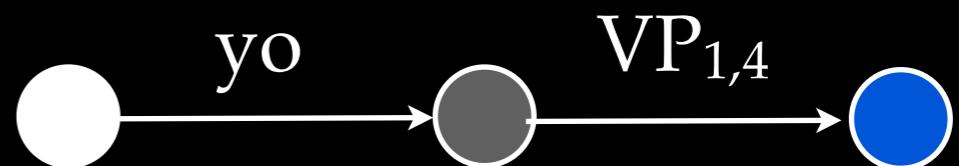
SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

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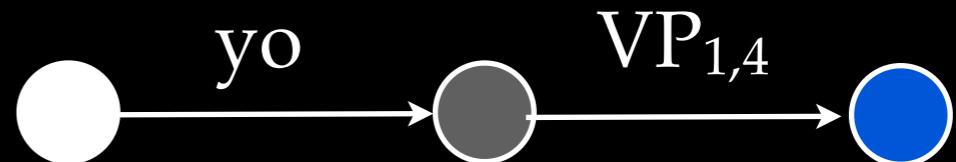
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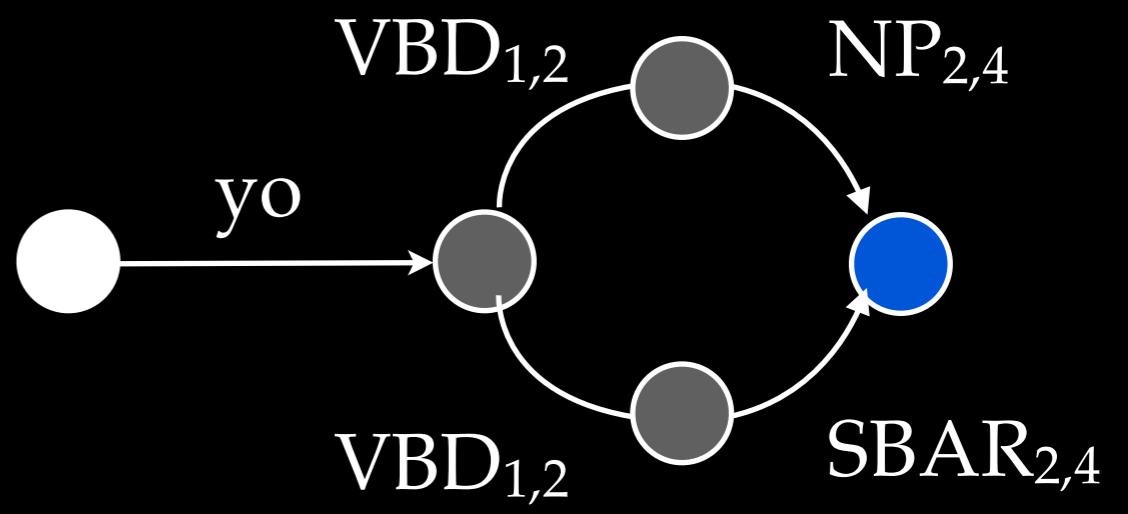
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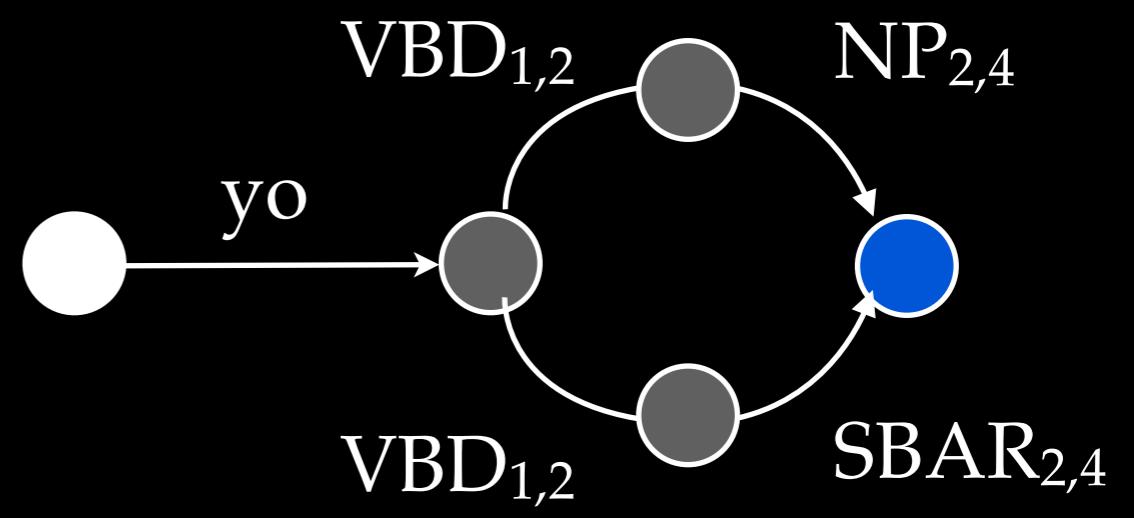
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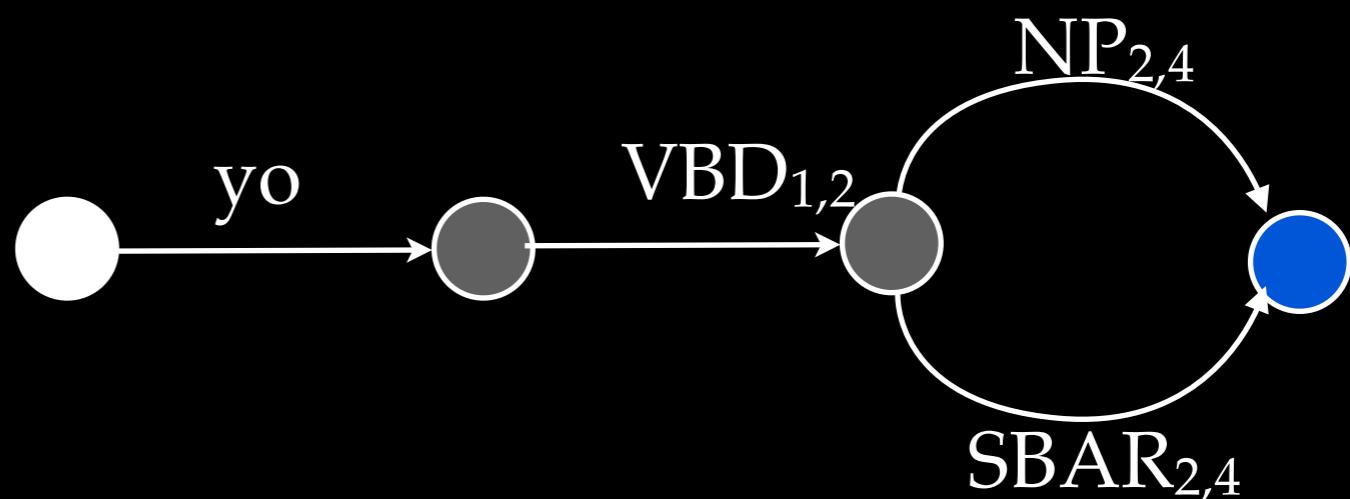
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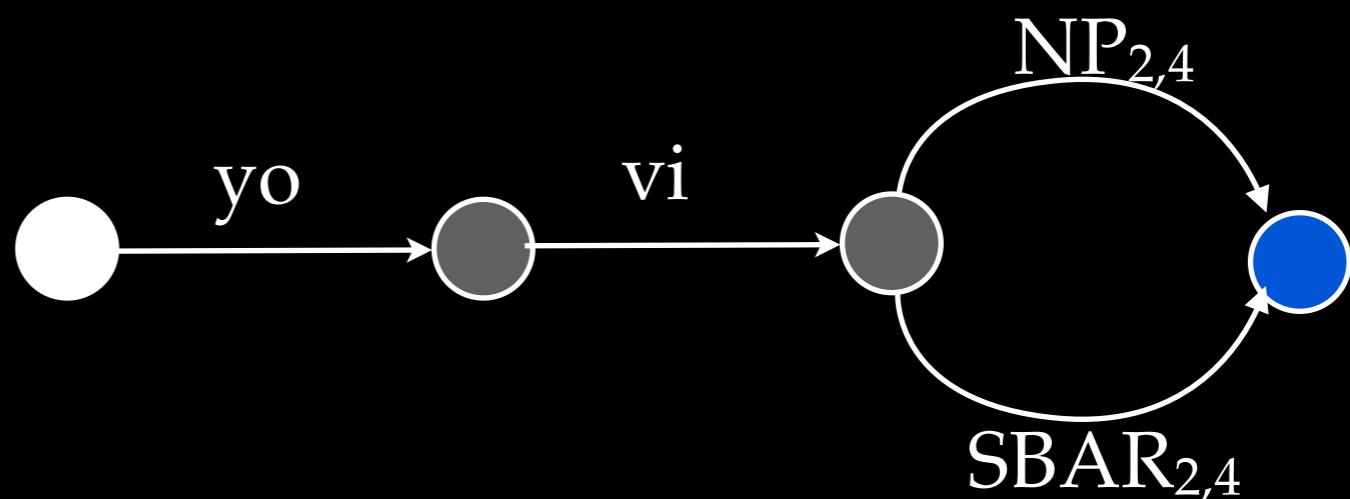
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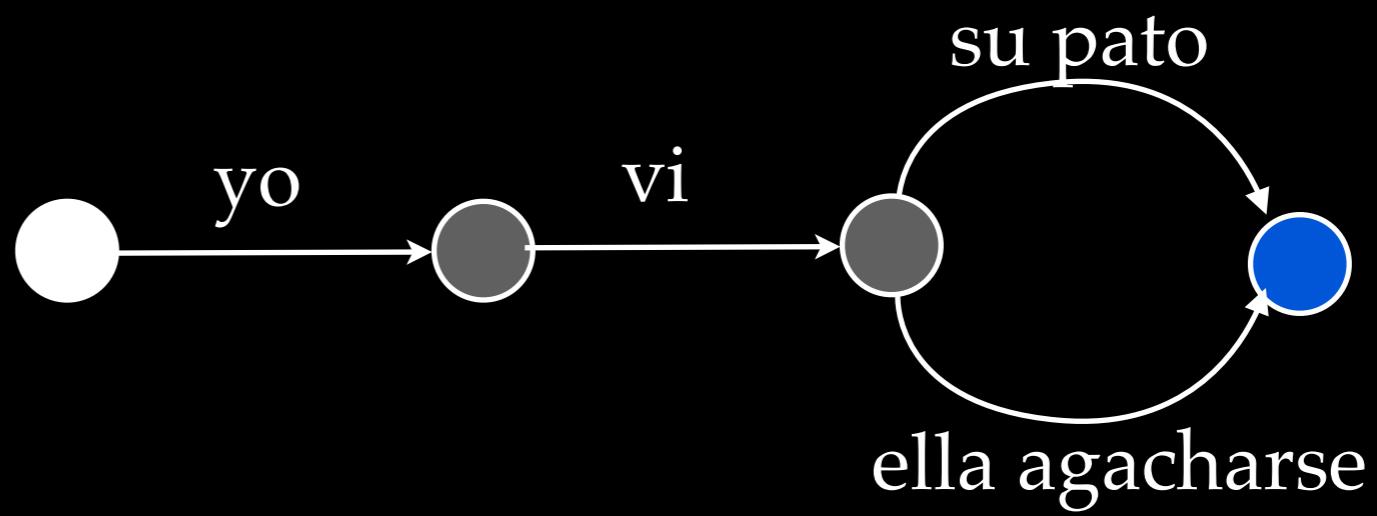
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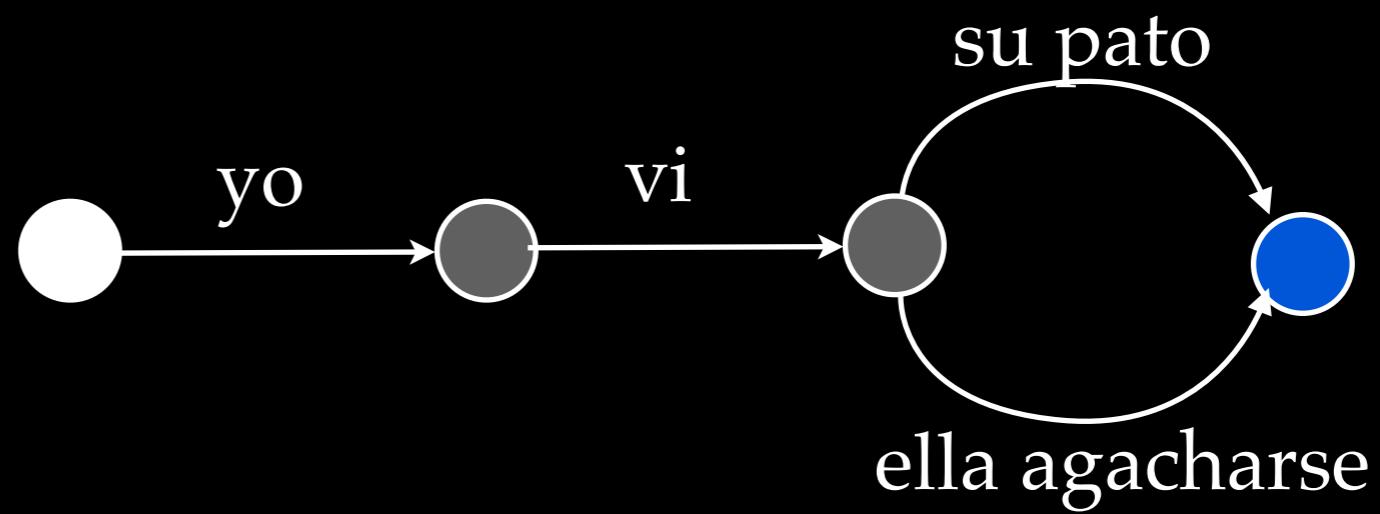
SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

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VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

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Better: lazy algorithm

Translation as Intersection?

NN_{3,4} → pato

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PRP_{0,1} → yo

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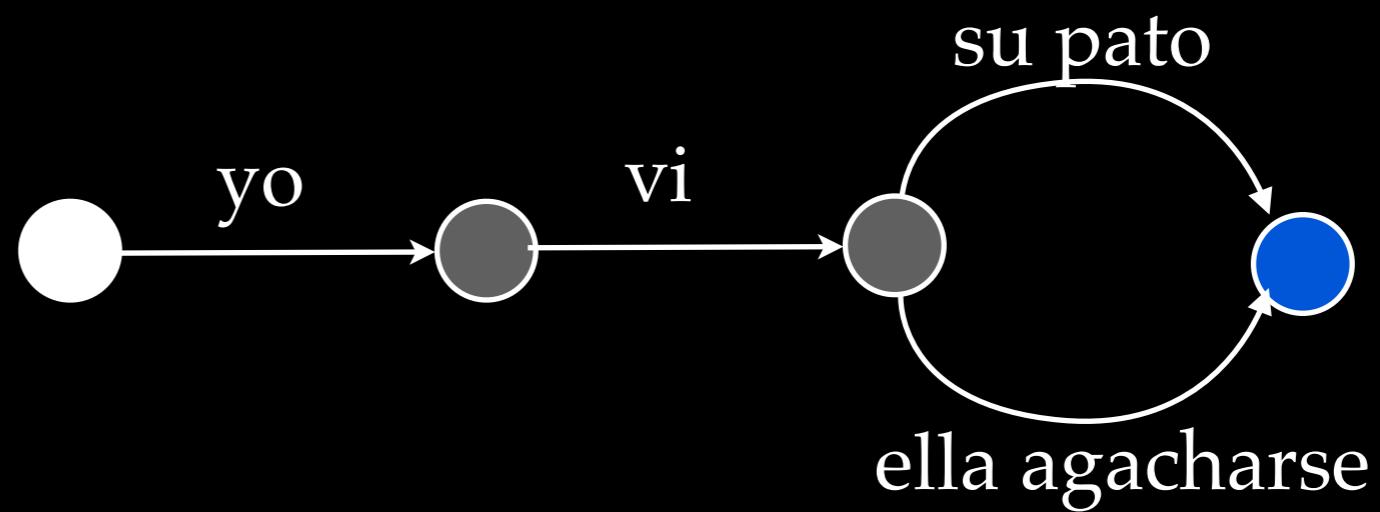
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VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi



Better: lazy algorithm

Even better: convert to PDA

Translation as Intersection?

NN_{3,4} → pato

NP_{2,4} → PRP\$_{2,3} NN_{3,4}

PRP_{2,3} → su

PRP_{0,1} → yo

PRP\$_{2,3} → ella

S_{0,4} → PRP_{0,1} VP_{1,4}

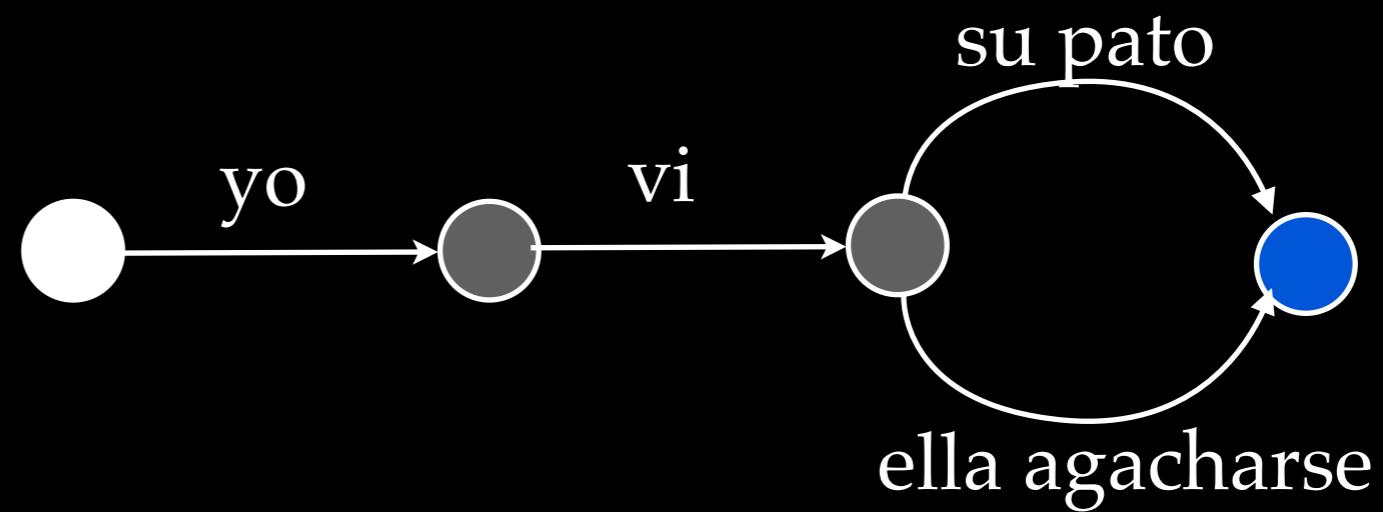
SBAR_{2,4} → PRP_{2,3} VB_{3,4}

VB_{3,4} → agacharse

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} NP_{2,4}

VP_{1,4} → VBD_{1,2} SBAR_{2,4}

VBD_{1,2} → vi

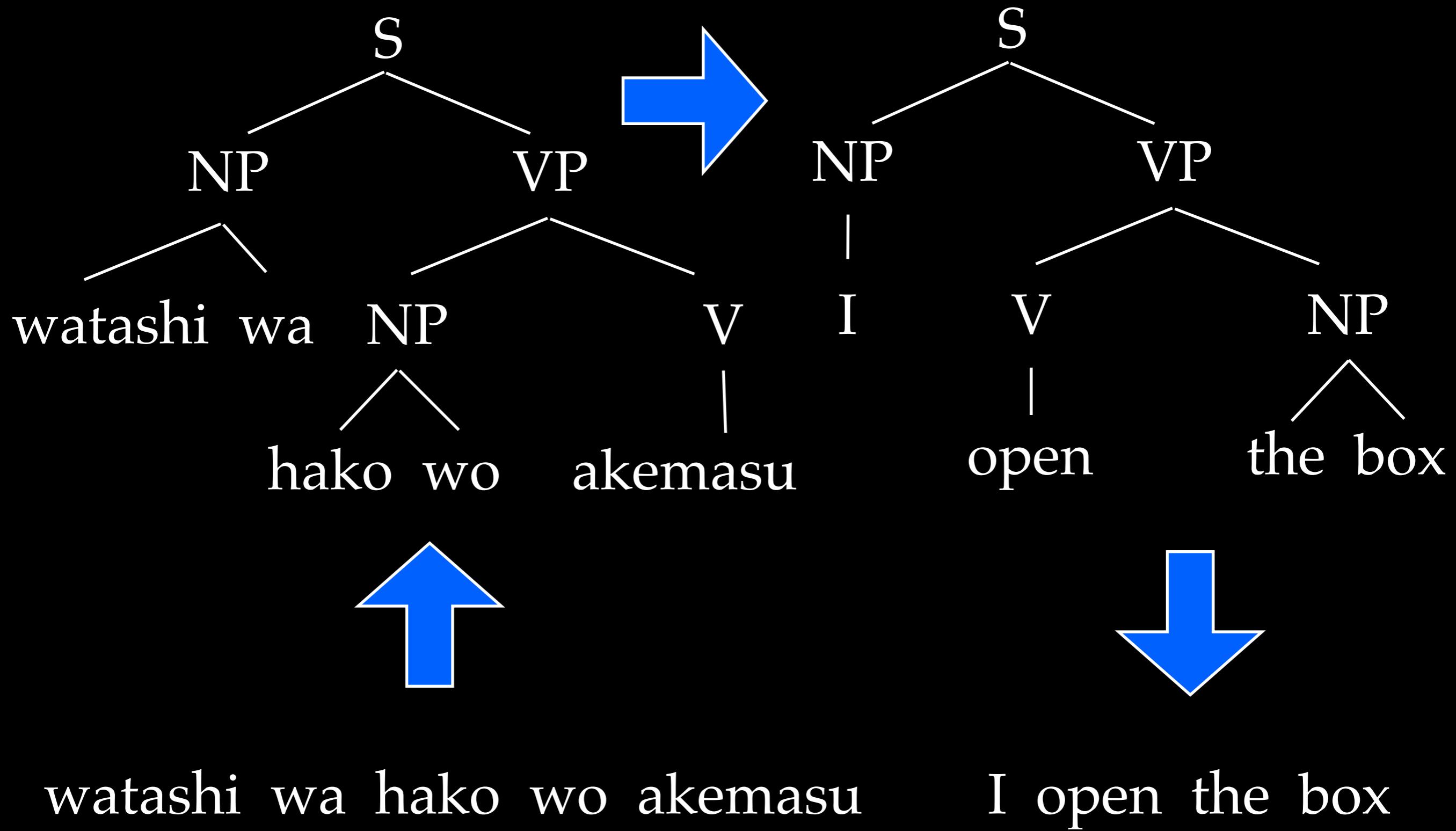


Better: lazy algorithm

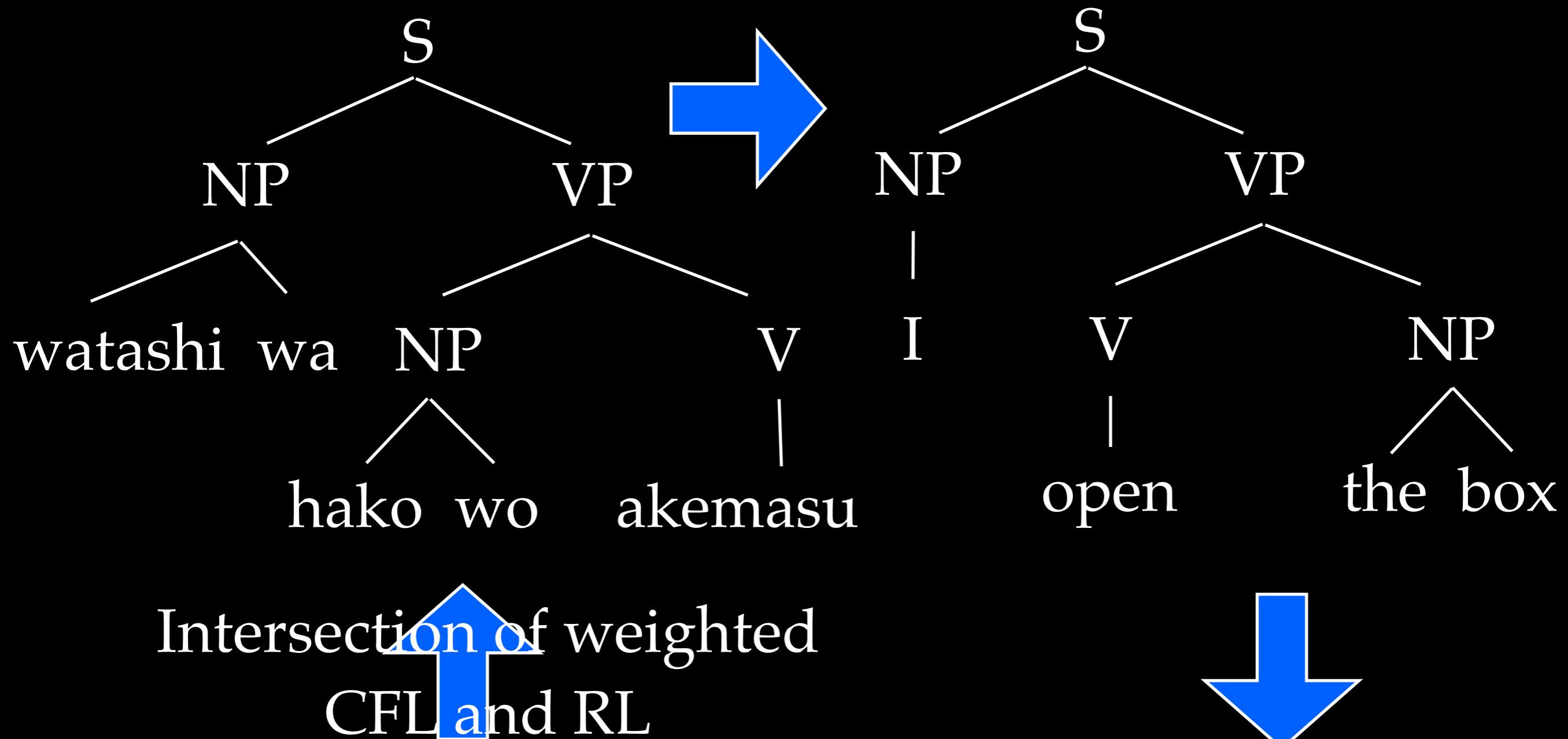
Even better: convert to PDA

Cambridge: best NIST 2009 Arabic system

Translation as Intersection?



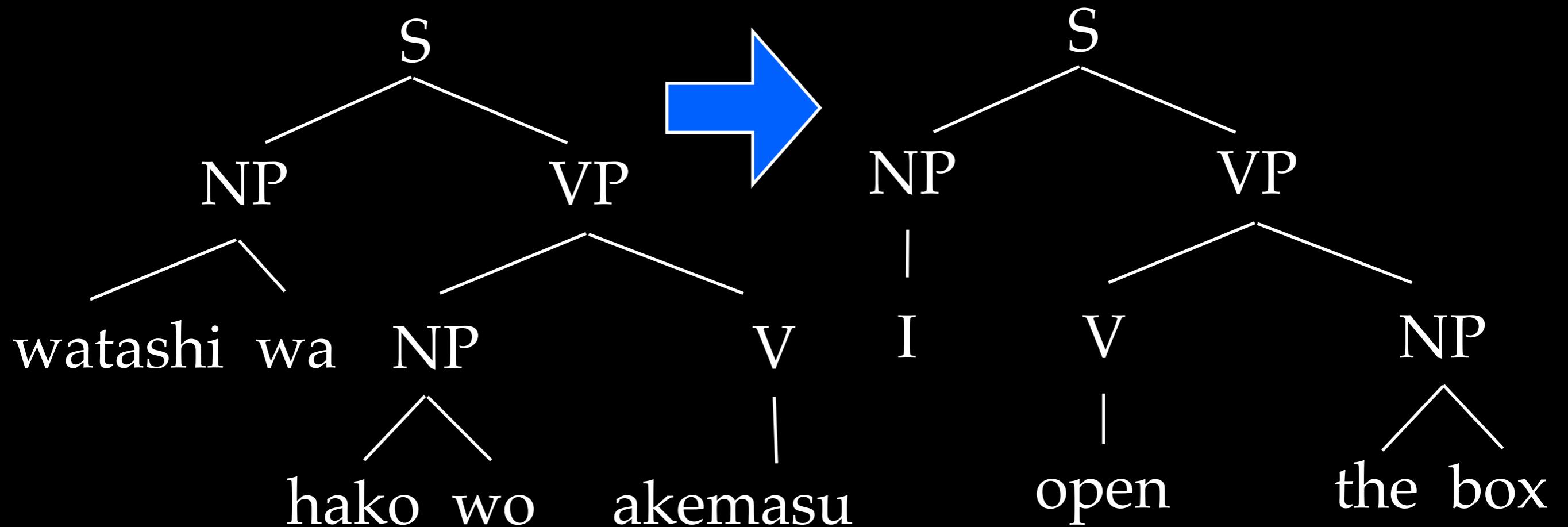
Translation as Intersection?



watashi wa hako wo akemasu

I open the box

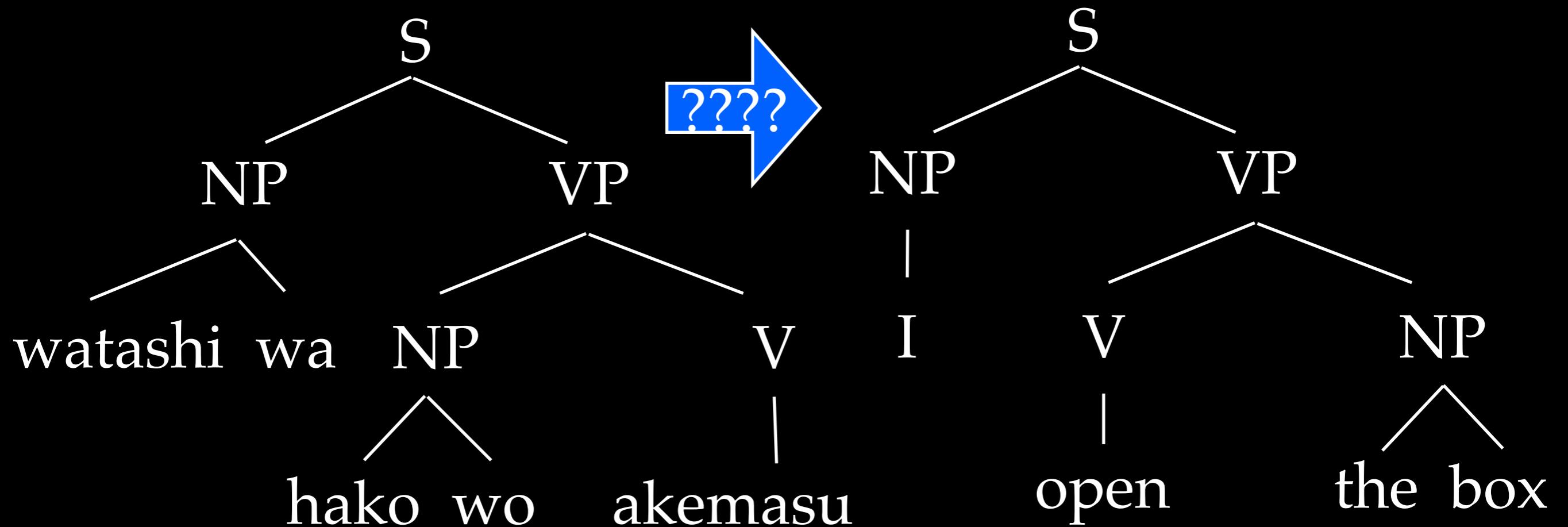
Translation as Intersection?



watashi wa hako wo akemasu

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Translation as Intersection?



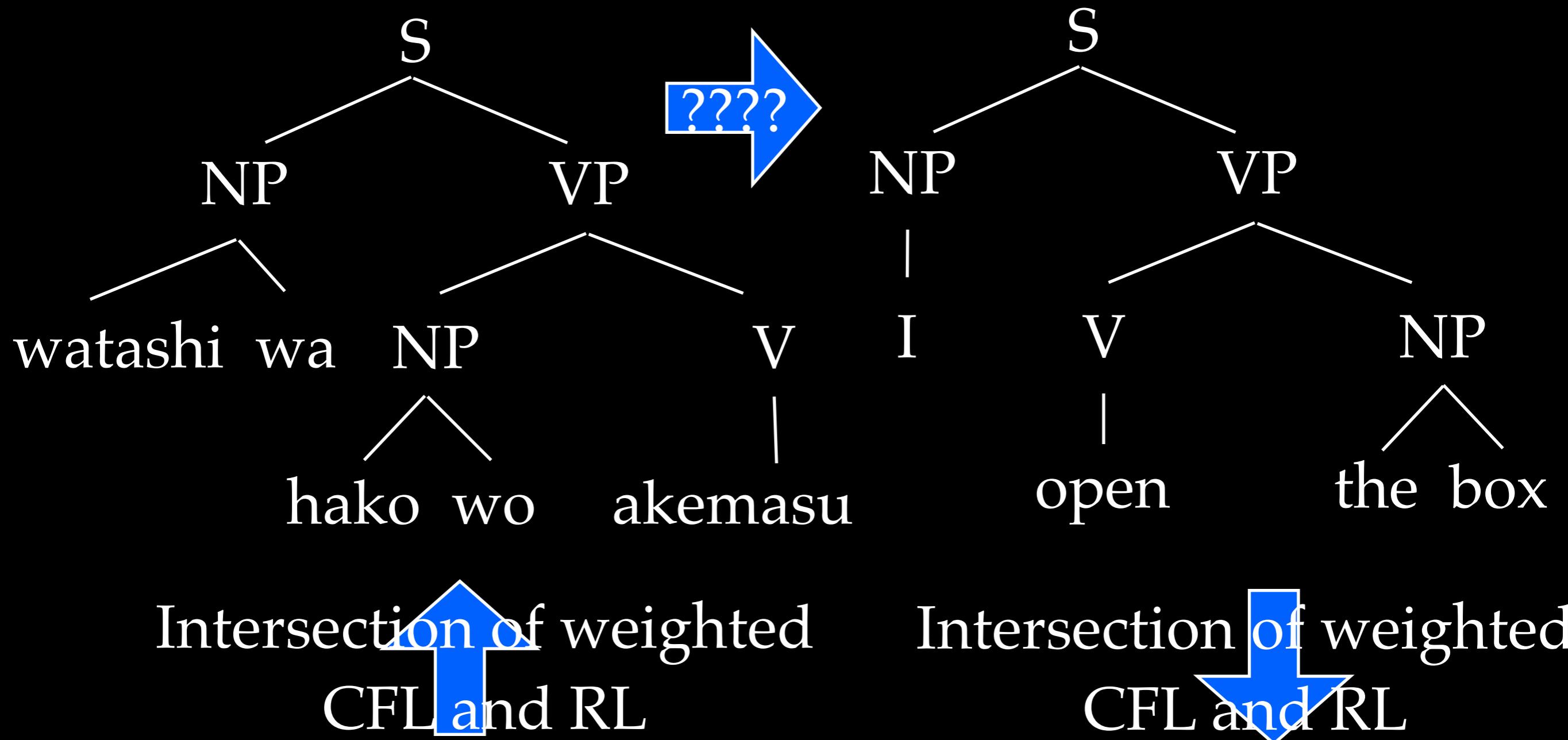
Intersection of weighted
CFL and RL

watashi wa hako wo akemasu

Intersection of weighted
CFL and RL

I open the box

Translation as Intersection?



watashi wa hako wo akemasu

Weighted *tree* languages, automata, and transducers.

I open the box

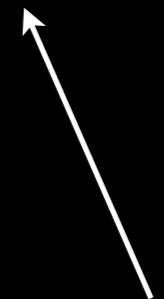
Bayes' Rule

$$p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese}) \sim$$

$$p(\text{English}) \times p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$$

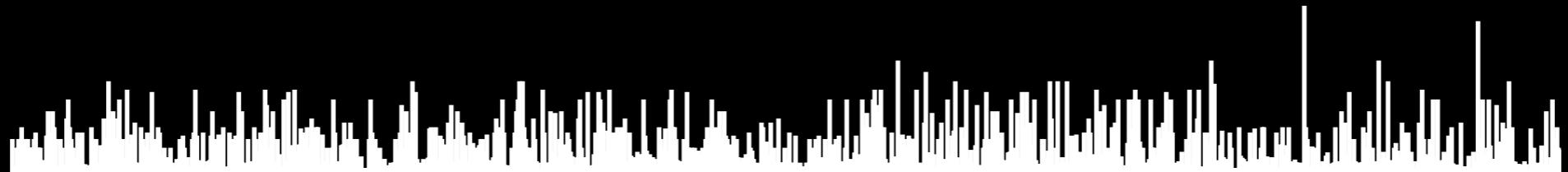


language model



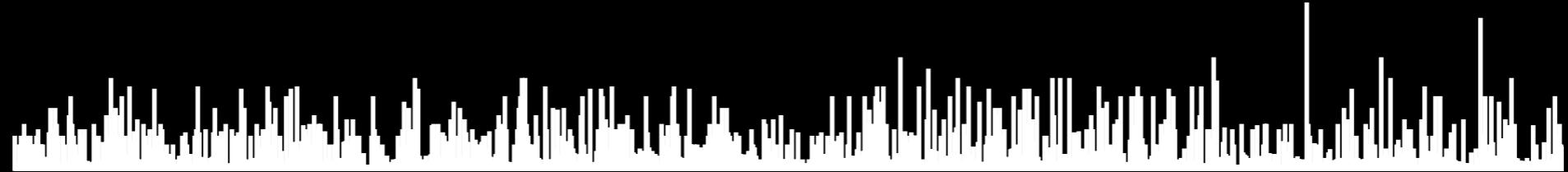
translation model

$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$

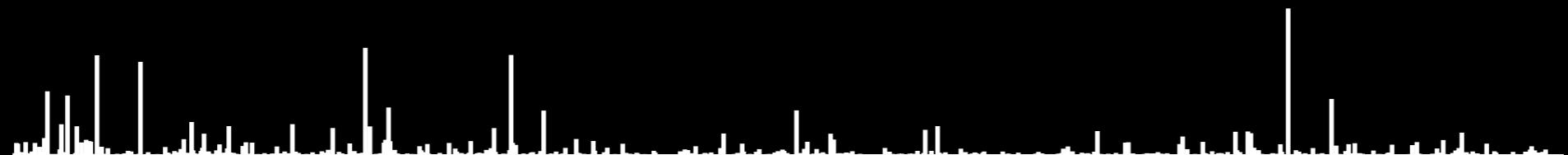


English

$p(\text{Chinese} | \text{English})$

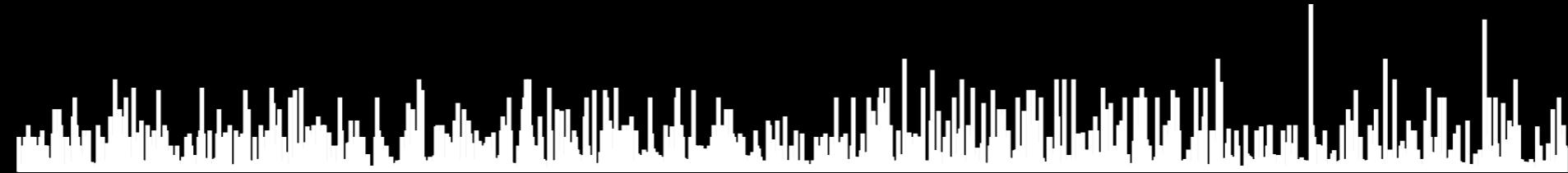


$\times p(\text{English})$

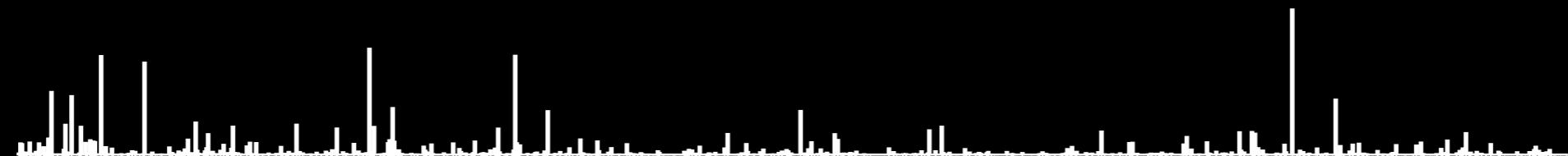


English

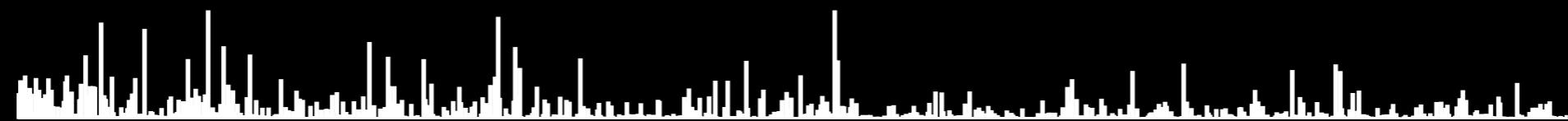
$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$



$\times p(\text{English})$

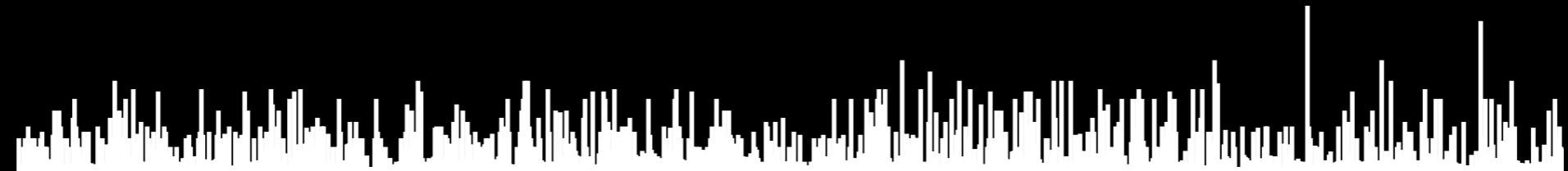


$\sim p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$

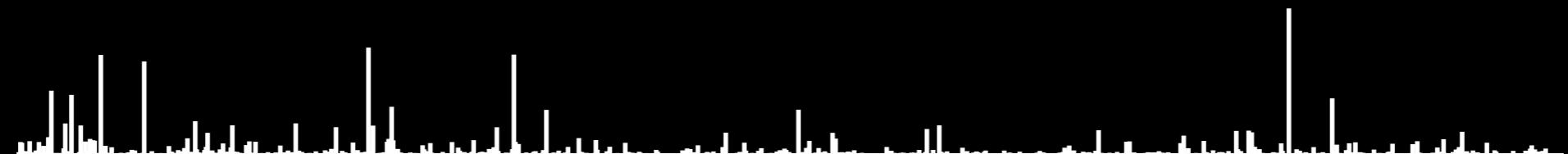


English

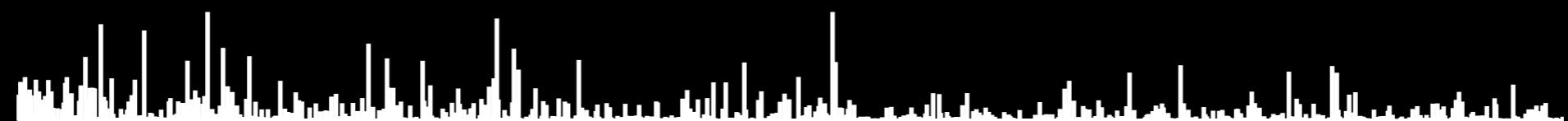
$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})^1$



$\times p(\text{English})^1$

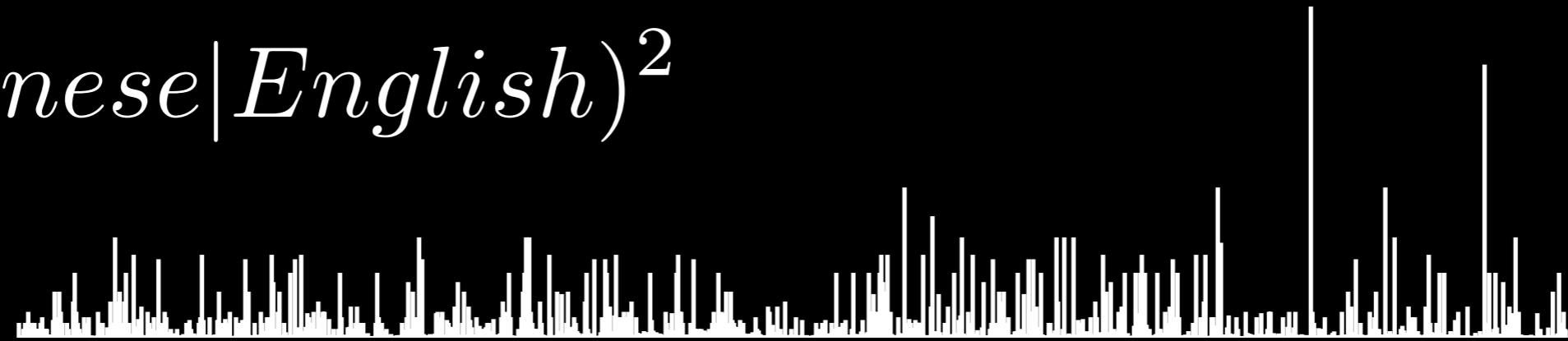


$\sim p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$

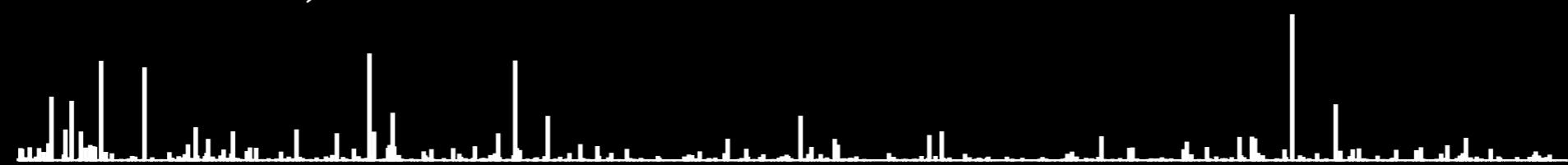


English

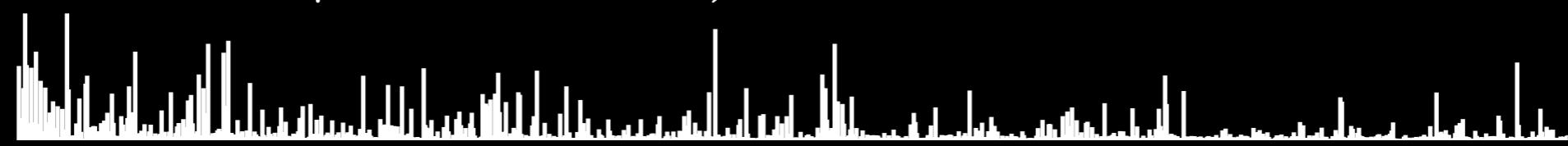
$p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})^2$



$\times p(\text{English})^1$



$\sim p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$

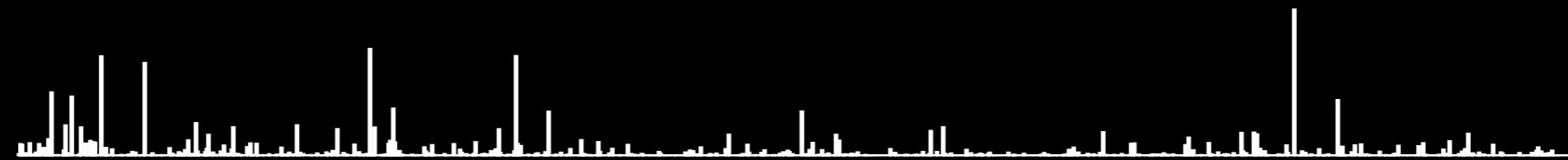


English

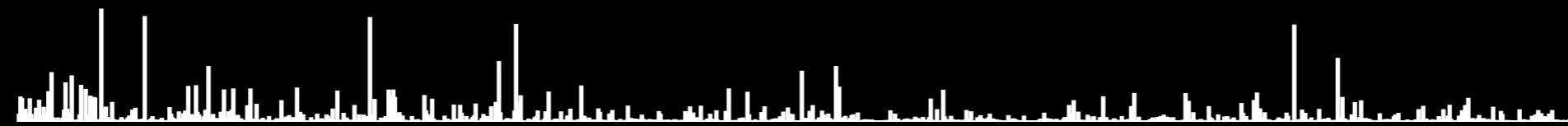
$$p(\textit{Chinese}|\textit{English})^{1/2}$$



$$\times p(\textit{English})^1$$



$$\sim p(\textit{English}|\textit{Chinese})$$

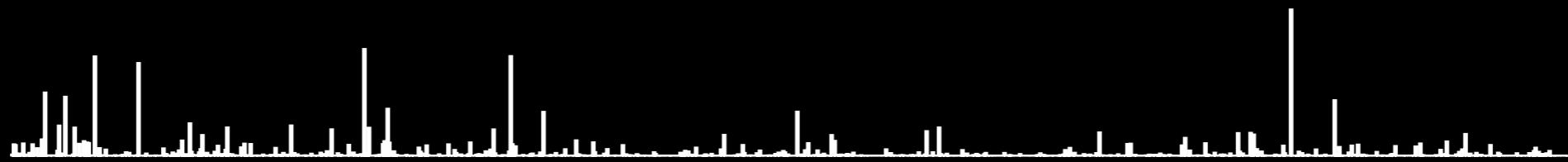


English

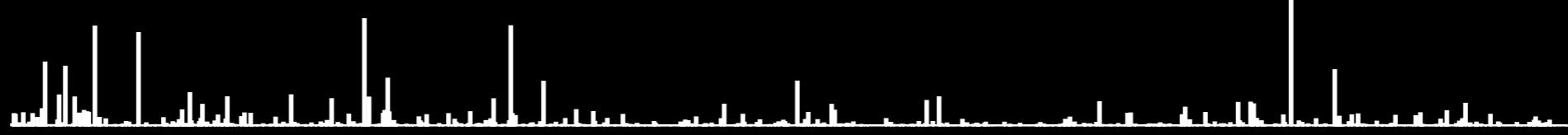
$p(Chinese|English)^0$



$\times p(English)^1$



$\sim p(English|Chinese)$

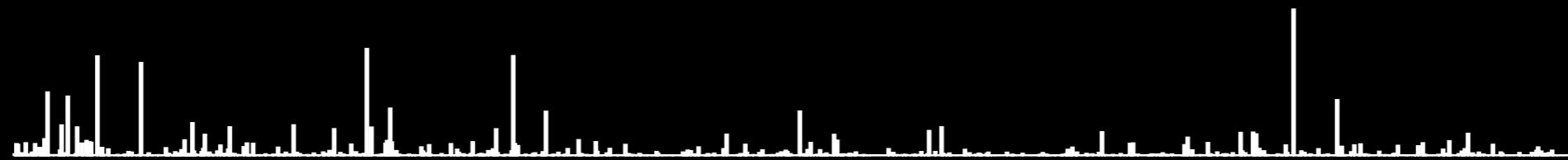


English

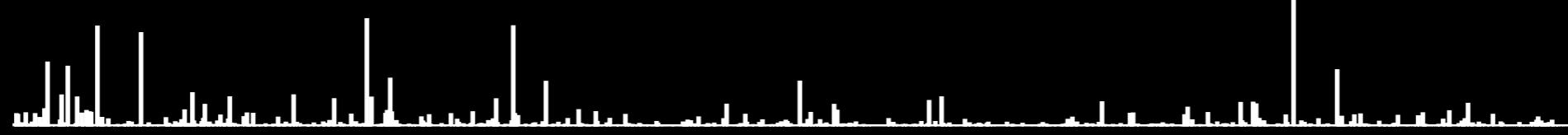
$0 \cdot \log p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$



$+1 \cdot \log p(\text{English})$



$\sim \log p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$



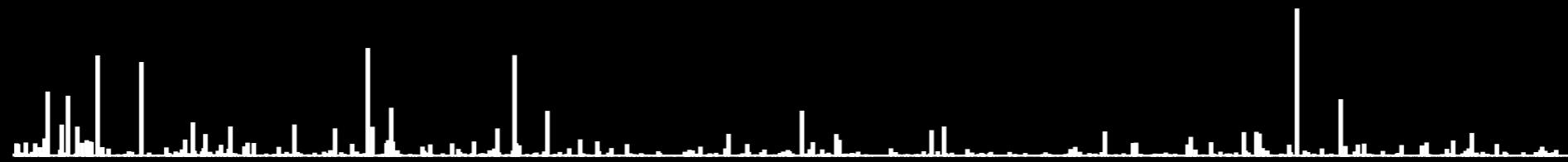
English

$$\log(a) < \log(b) \iff a < b$$

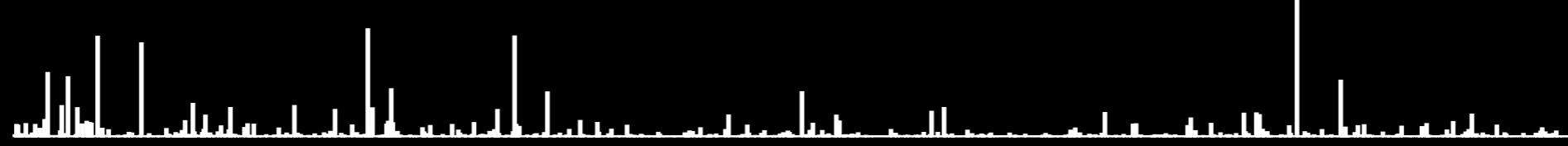
$0 \cdot \log p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$



$+1 \cdot \log p(\text{English})$

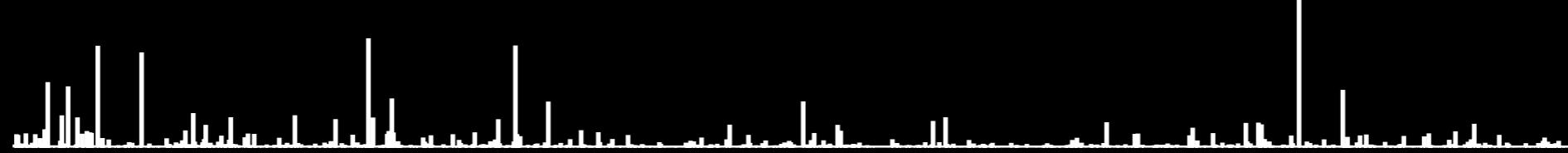
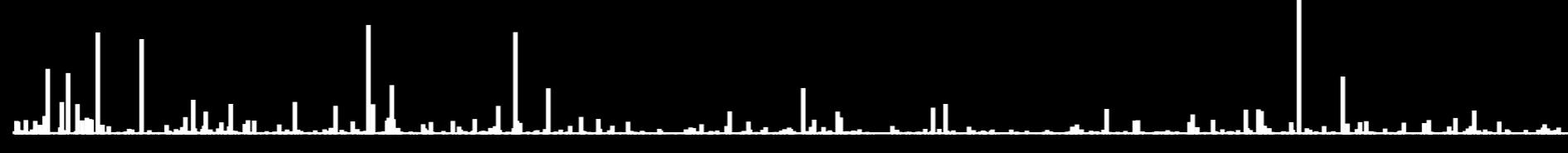


$\sim \log p(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$



English

$$0 \cdot \log p(\text{Chinese}|\text{English})$$

$$+ 1 \cdot \log p(\text{English})$$

$$= score(\text{English}|\text{Chinese})$$


English

$$score(English|Chinese) =$$

$$\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English)$$

$$score(English|Chinese) =$$

$$\exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))$$

$$p(English|Chinese) =$$

$$\frac{\exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}{\sum_{n g l i s h} \exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}$$

$$p(English|Chinese) =$$

$$\frac{\exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}{\sum_{English} \exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}$$

log-linear model

maximum entropy model

conditional model

undirected model

$$p(English|Chinese) =$$

$$p(English) \times p(Chinese|English)$$

Note: Original model is a special case of this model!

log-linear model

maximum entropy model

conditional model

undirected model

$$p(English|Chinese) =$$

$$\frac{\exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}{\sum_{n glish} \exp(\lambda_1 \log p(Chinese|English) + \lambda_2 \log p(English))}$$

log-linear model

maximum entropy model

conditional model

undirected model

$$p(English|Chinese) = \frac{\exp \left\{ \sum_k \lambda_k h_k(English, Chinese) \right\}}{\sum_{English'} \exp \left\{ \sum_k \lambda_k h_k(English', Chinese) \right\}}$$

log-linear model
maximum entropy model
conditional model
undirected model

Spring 2014
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