

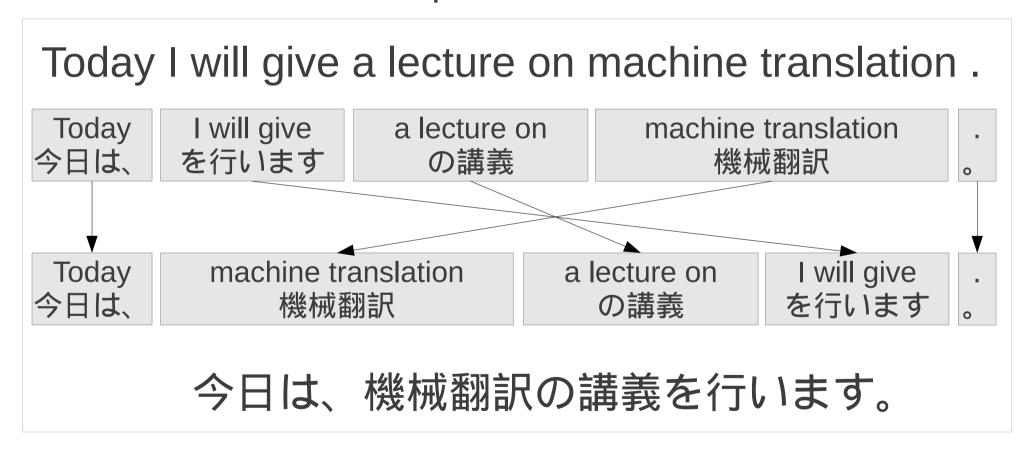
## Building a Phrase-based SMT System

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# Phrase-based Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)

• Divide sentence into patterns, reorder, combine



 Statistical translation models, reordering models, language models learned from text



### This Talk

- 1) What are the steps required to build a phrase-based machine translation translation system?
- 2) What tools implement these steps in Moses\* (an open-source statistical MT system)?
- 3) What are some research problems related to each of these components?



## Steps in Training a Phrase-based SMT System

- Collecting Data
- Tokenization
- Language Modeling
- Alignment
- Phrase Extraction/Scoring
- Reordering Models
- Decoding
- Evaluation
- Tuning



## **Collecting Data**



## **Collecting Data**

- Sentence parallel data
  - Used in: Translation model/Reordering model

```
これはペンです。 This is a pen.
昨日は友達と食べた。 I ate with my friend yesterday.
象は花が長い。 Elephants' trunks are long.
```

- Monolingual data (in the target language)
  - Used in: Language model

This is a pen.
I ate with my friend yesterday.
Elephants' trunks are long.

0.15BP/x2

+0.39BP/x2

target KN +Idcnews KN

target SB

+web SB

100000

1e+06

+webnews KN

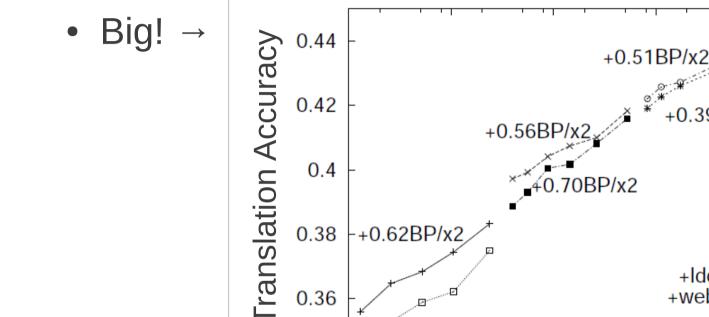
+Idcnews SB +webnews SB

10000

LM Data Size (Million Words) [Brants 2007]



#### Good Data is



0.38

0.36

0.34

+0.62BP/x2

+0.66BP/x2

100

1000

- Clean
- In the same domain as test data

10



## **Collecting Data**

For academic workshops, data is prepared for us!

e.g. IWSLT 2011 →

Name	Type	Words
TED	Lectures	1.76M
News Commentary	News	2.52M
EuroParl	Political	45.7M
UN	Political	301M
Giga	Web	576M

- In real systems
  - Data from government organizations, newspapers
  - Crawl the web
  - Merge several data sources



Finding bilingual pages [Resnik 03]

だからこそ先進国最低レベルの国民負担率(税と保険の負担)をもう少し引き上げるべきだ 「肩車型」説は登場したはずだったが、野田佳彦首相らの言い方がまずいのだろうか、逆に社会



[Image: Mainichi Shimbun]

setup -- would make anyone anxious. And indeed, that is exactly what is happening.



- Finding bilingual pages [Resnik 03]
- Sentence alignment [Moore 02]





- Finding bilingual pages [Resnik 03]
- Sentence alignment [Moore 02]



- Crowd-sourcing data creation [Ambati 10]
  - Mechanical Turk, duolingo, etc.



## **Tokenization**



## **Tokenization**

Example: Divide Japanese into words

太郎が花子を訪問した。 ★ 太郎 が 花子 を 訪問 した 。

Example: Make English lowercase, split punctuation

Taro visited Hanako.

taro visited hanako .



#### **Tools for Tokenization**

#### Most European languages

```
tokenize.perl en < input.en > output.en
tokenize.perl fr < input.fr > output.fr
```

#### Japanese

```
MeCab: mecab -0 wakati < input.ja > output.ja KyTea: kytea -notags < input.ja > output.ja JUMAN, etc.
```

#### Chinese

Stanford Segmenter, LDC, KyTea, etc...



- What is good tokenization for machine translation?
  - Accuracy? Consistency? [Chang 08]
  - Matching target language words? [Sudoh 11]

太郎 が 花子 を 訪問 した。

Taro <ARG1> visited <ARG2> Hanako.

Morphology (Korean, Arabic, Russian) [Niessen 01]

단어란 도대체 무엇일까요?

▼ 단어 란 도대체 무엇 일 까요 ?

Unsupervised learning [Chung 09, Neubig 12]

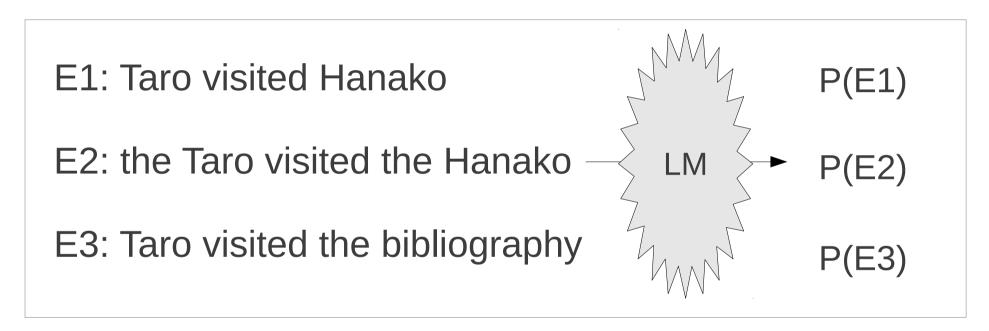


## Language Modeling



## Language Modeling

Assign a probability to each sentence



More fluent sentences get higher probability

$$P(E1) > P(E2)$$
  $P(E1) > P(E3)$ 



## n-gram Models

We want the probability of

```
P(W = "Taro visited Hanako")
```

- n-gram model calculates one word at a time
  - Condition on n-1 previous words e.g. 2-gram model

```
P(w_1 = "Taro") * P(w_2 = "visited" | w_1 = "Taro")
* P(w_3 = "Hanako" | w_2 = "visited")
* P(w_4 = "</s>" | w_3 = "Hanako")
```

NOTE: sentence ending symbol </s>



### **Tools**

SRILM Toolkit:

```
Test:
ngram -lm lm.arpa -ppl test.txt
```

Others: KenLM, RandLM, IRSTLM



#### Research Problems

- Is there anything that can beat n-grams?
   [Goodman 01]
  - Fast to compute
  - Easy to integrate into decoding
  - Surprisingly strong
- Other methods
  - Syntactic LMs [Charniak 03]
  - Neural networks [Bengio 06]
  - Model M [Chen 09]
  - etc...

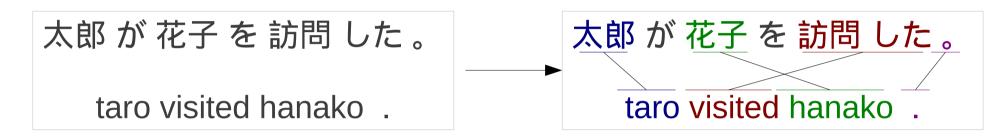


# Alignment

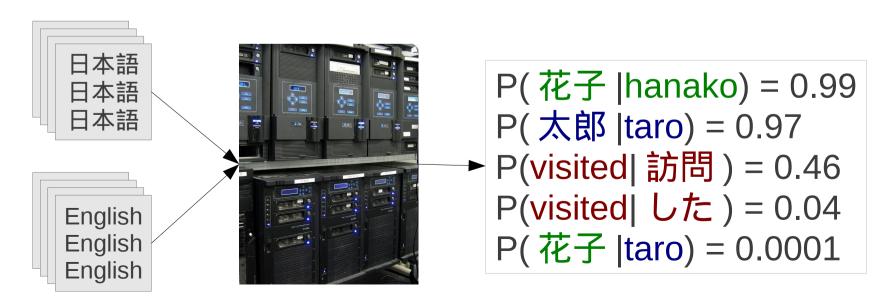


## Alignment

Find which words correspond to each-other



Done automatically with probabilistic methods

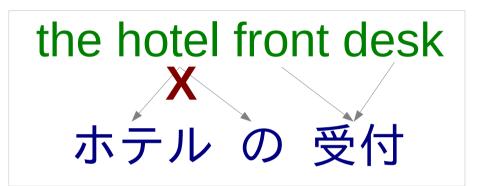




### **IBM/HMM Models**

One-to-many alignment model

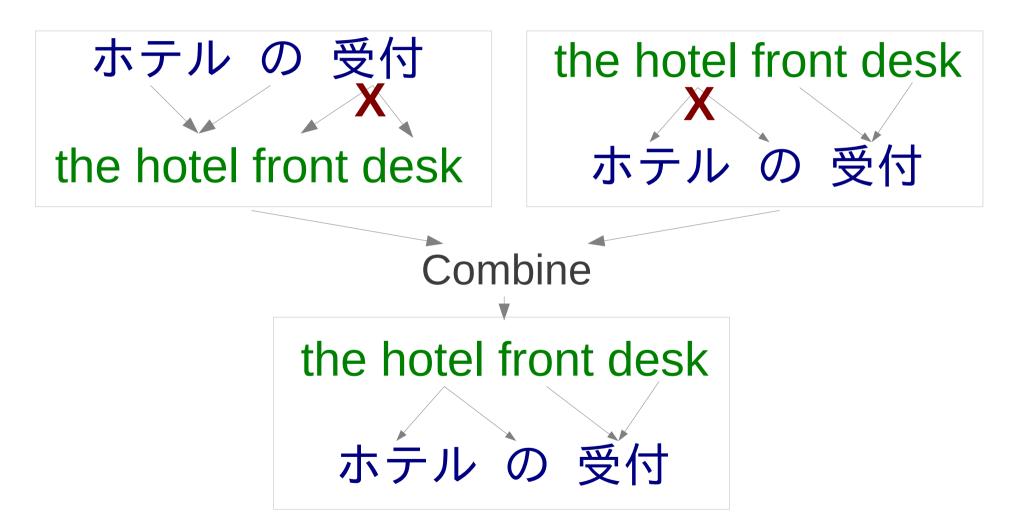




- IBM Model 1: No structure ("bag of words")
- IBM Models 2-5, HMM: Add more structure



## Combining One-to-Many Alignments

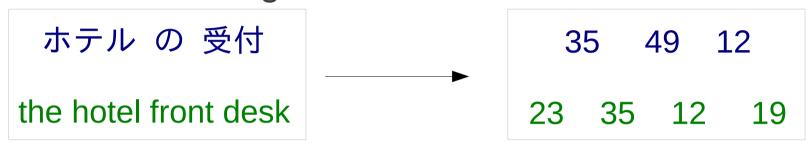


Several different heuristics

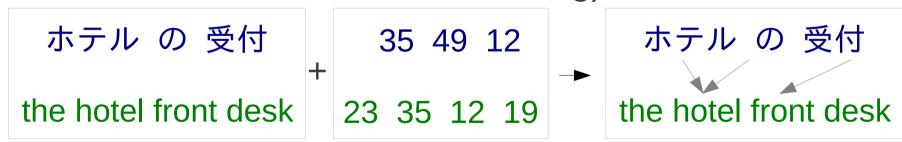


### **Tools**

mkcls: Find bilingual classes



 GIZA++: Find alignments using IBM models (uses classes from mkcls for smoothing)



- symal: Combine alignments in both directions
- (Included in train-model.perl of Moses)



### Research Problems

- Does alignment actually matter? [Aryan 06]
- Supervised alignment models [Fraser 06, Haghighi 09]
- Alignment using syntactic structure [DeNero 07]
- Phrase-based alignment models [Marcu 02, DeNero 08]

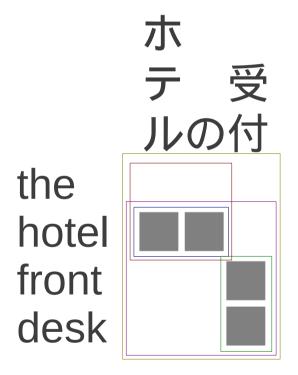


## Phrase Extraction



#### Phrase Extraction

Use alignments to find phrase pairs



ホテルの → hotel ホテルの → the hotel 受付 → front desk ホテルの受付 → hotel front desk ホテルの受付 → the hotel front desk



## Phrase Scoring

- Calculate 5 standard features
  - Phrase Translation Probabilities: P(f|e) = c(f,e)/c(e) P(e|f) = c(f,e)/c(f)

e.g. c( ホテル の , the hotel) / c(the hotel)

- Lexical Translation Probabilities
  - Use word-based translation probabilities (IBM Model 1)
  - Helps with sparsity

$$P(f|e) = \prod_{f} 1/|e| \sum_{e} P(f|e)$$

e.g. (P( ホテル |the)+P( ホテル |hotel))/2 \* (P( の |the)+P( の |hotel))/2

Phrase penalty: 1 for each phrase



### **Tools**

- extract: Extract all the phrases
- phrase-extract/score: Score the phrases
- (Included in train-model.perl)



- Domain adaptation of translation models [Koehn 07, Matsoukas 09]
- Reducing phrase table size [Johnson 07]
- Generalized phrase extraction (Geppetto toolkit) [Ling 10]
- Phrase sense disambiguation [Carpuat 07]



## **Reordering Models**



## Lexicalized Reordering

Probability of monotone, swap, discontinuous



細い → the thin high monotone probability

太郎 を → Taro high swap probability

Conditioning on input/output, left/right, or both

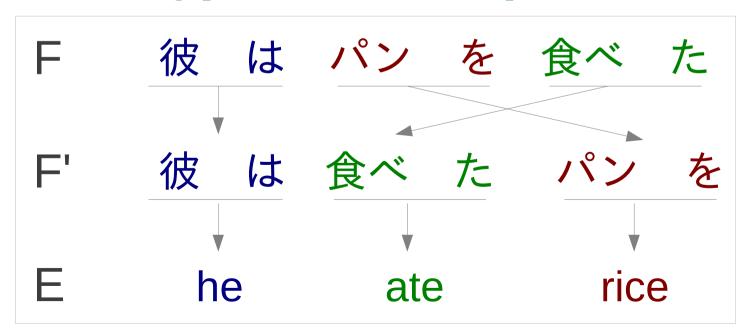


### **Tools**

- extract: Same as phrase extraction
- lexical-reordering/score: Scores lexical reordering
- (included in train-model.perl)



- Change the translation model
  - Hierarchical phrase-based [Chiang 07]
  - Syntax-based translation [Yamada 01, Galley 06]
- Pre-ordering [Xia 04, Isozaki 10]



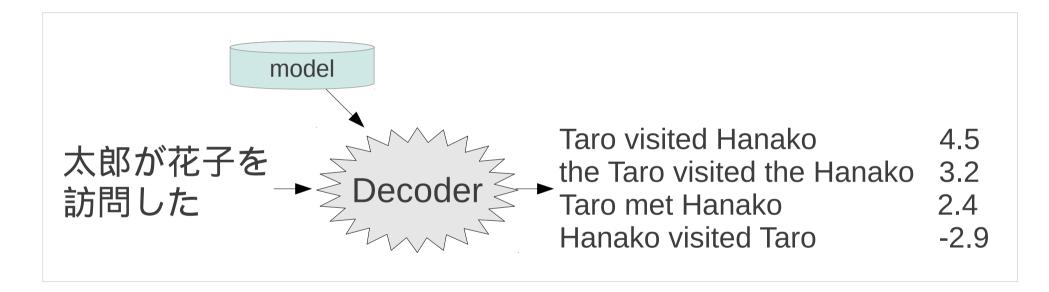


# Decoding



### Decoding

Given the models, find the best answer (or n-best)



- Exact search is NP-hard! [Knight 99]
- Decoding uses beam-search to find an approximate solution [Koehn 03]



### **Tools**

Moses! moses -f moses.ini < input.txt > output.txt

Also: moses\_chart, cdec (for Hiero, syntax-based models)



### Research

- Decoding for lattice input [Dyer 08]
- Decoding for syntax models [Mi 08]
- Minimum Bayes risk decoding [Kumar 04]
- Exact decoding [Germann 01]



### **Evaluation**



### **Human Evaluation**

- Adequacy: Is the meaning correct?
- Fluency: Is the sentence natural?
- Pairwise: Is X a better translation than Y?





### **Automatic Evaluation**

- How well does the translation match a reference?
  - (or multiple references: more than one correct translation)
- BLEU: n-gram precision, brevity penalty [Papineni 03]

```
Reference: Taro visited Hanako

System: the Taro visited the Hanako

1-gram: 3/5
2-gram: 1/4

Brevity: min(1, |System|/|Reference|) = min(1, 5/3) brevity penalty = 1.0
```

BLEU-2 = 
$$(3/5*1/4)^{1/2} * 1.0$$
  
= 0.387

 Also METEOR (normalizes synonyms), TER (# of changes), RIBES (reordering)



### Research

- Metrics with focus on a particular thing
  - Reordering [Isozaki 10]
  - Accuracy of meaning [Lo 11]
- Tunable metrics [Cer 10]
- Metric aggregation [Albrecht 07]
- Crowdsourcing human evaluation [Callison-Burch 11]



# **Tuning**



## **Tuning**

• Scores of translation, reordering, and language models

	LM	TM	RM	
<ul> <li>Taro visited Hanako</li> </ul>	-4	-3	-1	-8
× the Taro visited the Hanako	-5	-4	-1	-10
X Hanako visited Taro	-2	-3	-2	-7  Best Score X
				Score X

If we add weights, we can get better answers:

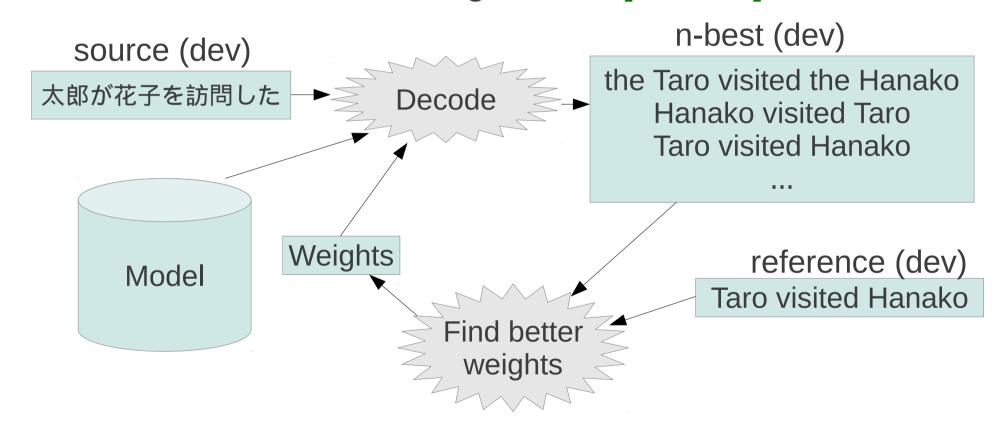
	LM TM RM	Best  * Score o
<ul> <li>Taro visited Hanako</li> </ul>	0.2*-4 0.3*-3 0.5*-1	Score o
× the Taro visited the Hanako	0.2*-5 0.3*-4 0.5*-1	-2.7
X Hanako visited Taro	0.2*-2 0.3*-3 0.5*-2	-2.3

• Tuning finds these weights:  $W_{LM} = 0.2 W_{TM} = 0.3 W_{RM} = 0.5$ 



## **Tuning Methods**

Minimum error rate training: MERT [Och 03]



 Others: MIRA [Watanabe 07] (online update), PRO (ranking) [Hopkins 11]



### Research

- Tuning with millions of features (e.g. MIRA, PRO)
- Tuning with lattices [Macherey 08]
- Speeding up tuning [Suzuki 11]
- Tuning with multiple metrics [Duh 12]

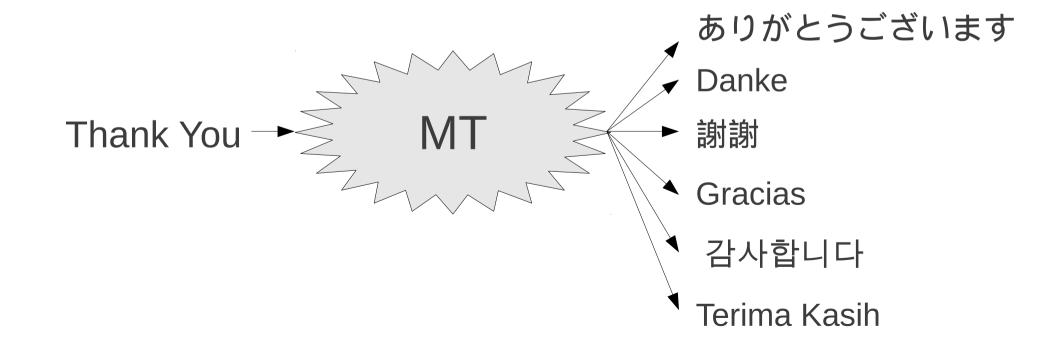


### Last Words



### Last Words

- MT is fun! Join us.
- Improving very quickly, but still many problems.
- System is big, but you can focus on one problem.





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