Introduction to Phrase-based Statistical Machine Translation

Fabienne Cap



UPPSALA UNIVERSITY SWEDEN

Where are we?

Туре	Date	Time	Place	Торіс	Reading / Assignments
F	2016-03-30	10-12	6-K1031		Koehn 1; JM 25.1-2; Hutchins; CFMF
F	2016-03-30	14-16	6-K1031	MT evaluation (SS)	Koehn 8; JM 25.9
F	2016-04-04	10-12		MT in practice (Convertus) - guest lecture	
L	2016-04-06	10-12	Chomsky	MT in practice (AS)	lab report 1
F	2016-04-11	10-12	2-0076		Koehn Ch 4, Ch 7, KK97
L	2016-04-13	10-12	Chomsky	Word-based SMT (SS)	lab report 2
L	2016-04-18	10-12	Chomsky	Word-based SMT (SS)	lab report 2
F	2016-04-18	14-16		Machine translation at Semantix, a translation provider - guest lecture	
F	2016-04-20	10-12	6-K1031		Koehn 2-4, JT 3-4, KK97, KK99
L	2016-04-25	10-12	Chomsky	Parallel corpora & alignment (AS)	lab report 3
F	2016-04-27	10-12	2-0076	Phrase-based SMT (FC)	Koehn Ch 5
L	2016-05-02	10-12	Chomsky	Phrase-based SMT (AS)	lab report 4
F	2016-05-04	10-12	6-K1031	Decoding (CH)	Koehn Ch 6
L	2016-05-09	10-12			lab report 4
F	2016-05-11	10-12	2-0076	Tree-based SMT & MT for morphologically rich languages (SS, FC)	Koehn 10.2, 11
F	2016-05-16	10-12		Document-wide decoding & Neural MT (CH)	
L	2016-05-18	10-12	Chomsky	Document-wide decoding lab (AS)	oral lab report 5
s	2016-05-23	10-12		Seminar - master student presentations	
S	2016-05-25	10-12		Seminar - master student presentations	

Fabienne Cap

Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation

Where are we?

Туре	Date	Time	Place	Торіс	Reading / Assignments
F	2016-03-30	10-12	6-K1031		Koehn 1; JM 25.1-2; Hutchins; CFMF
F	2016-03-30	14-16	6-K1031	MT evaluation (SS)	Koehn 8; JM 25.9
F	2016-04-04	10-12		MT in practice (Convertus) - guest lecture	
L	2016-04-06	10-12	Chomsky	MT in practice (AS)	lab report 1
F	2016-04-11	10-12	2-0076		Koehn Ch 4, Ch 7, KK97
L	2016-04-13	10-12	Chomsky	Word-based SMT (SS)	lab report 2
L	2016-04-18	10-12	Chomsky	Word-based SMT (SS)	lab report 2
F	2016-04-18	14-16		Machine translation at Semantix, a translation provider - guest lecture	
F	2016-04-20	10-12	6-K1031		Koehn 2-4, JT 3-4, KK97, KK99
L	2016-04-25	10-12	Chomsky	Parallel corpora & alignment (AS)	lab report 3
F	2016-04-27	10-12	2-0076	Phrase-based SMT (FC)	Koehn Ch 5
L	2016-05-02	10-12	Chomsky	Phrase-based SMT (AS)	lab report 4
F	2016-05-04	10-12	6-K1031	Decoding (CH)	Koehn Ch 6
L	2016-05-09	10-12	5	Phrase-based SMT (AS)	lab report 4
F	2016-05-11	10-12	2-0076	Tree-based SMT & MT for morphologically rich languages (SS, FC)	Koehn 10.2, 11
F	2016-05-16	10-12		Document-wide decoding & Neural MT (CH)	
L	2016-05-18	10-12	Chomsky	Document-wide decoding lab (AS)	oral lab report 5
s	2016-05-23	10-12	2-0076	Seminar - master student presentations	
S	2016-05-25	10-12	6-K1031	Seminar - master student presentations	

Fabienne Cap

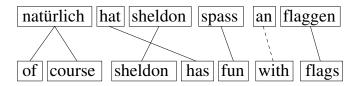
Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation

Why phrases?

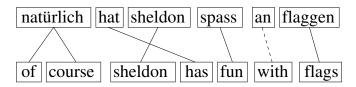
Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

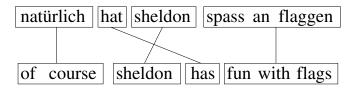
Log-Linear Model



Word-based models translate words as atomic units



Word-based models translate words as atomic units



Phrase-based models translate phrases as atomic units

- A phrase is a continuous sequence of words
- Not neccessarily a linguistic phrase (!):
 Spass an fun with the
 - \rightarrow using only linguistic phrases hurts translation quality!
- State-of-the-art for many language pairs
- Used by GoogleTranslate and others

- Many-to-many translation can handle non-compositional phrases: kick the bucket - ins Gras beissen (lit. into the grass bite) compounds: blädderblocksblad - flipchart paper
- Local context can be taken into account: local word order: affaires extérieure - external affairs local agreement issues: Vorlesung am Mittwoch - lecture on Wednesday
 - Spass am Spiel fun with the game

- Translating phrases helps to reduce translation ambiguities
- Phrases of arbitrary length: sometimes the **entire sentence** might be covered by a phrase
- Simpler model:

no more need to explicitly model the concepts of **fertility, insertion** and **deletion** of words

Phrase translations for begreppet taken from EUROPARL

English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$	English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$
the	0.226415	the news	0.012816
told	0.169811	the report	0.008544
announcement	0.075472	the information	0.008544
message	0.056604	the back	0.004272
news	0.056604	the suspension	0.004272
information	0.037736	the death	0.004272
informed	0.037736	this announcement	0.002848
learnt	0.037736	this news	0.002136
peace of mind by ensuring	0.027778	a message	0.001539
insight	0.018868	his answer	0.000356
the announcement	0.017088	were told	0.000229
the message	0.012816	the back and	2.917e-05

lexical variation (announcement, message, news, told, ...)

- Morphological variation (information, informed)
- Included function words (the, a, were, this)
- Noise (the, the back and)

Phrase translations for begreppet taken from EUROPARL

English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$	English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$
the	0.226415	the news	0.012816
told	0.169811	the report	0.008544
announcement	0.075472	the information	0.008544
message	0.056604	the back	0.004272
news	0.056604	the suspension	0.004272
information	0.037736	the death	0.004272
informed	0.037736	this announcement	0.002848
learnt	0.037736	this news	0.002136
peace of mind by ensuring	0.027778	a message	0.001539
insight	0.018868	his answer	0.000356
the announcement	0.017088	were told	0.000229
the message	0.012816	the back and	2.917e-05

• lexical variation (announcement, message, news, told, ...)

Morphological variation (information, informed)

- Included function words (the, a, were, this)
- Noise (the, the back and)

Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation

Phrase translations for begreppet taken from EUROPARL

English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$	English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$
the	0.226415	the news	0.012816
told	0.169811	the report	0.008544
announcement	0.075472	the information	0.008544
message	0.056604	the back	0.004272
news	0.056604	the suspension	0.004272
information	0.037736	the death	0.004272
informed	0.037736	this announcement	0.002848
learnt	0.037736	this news	0.002136
peace of mind by ensuring	0.027778	a message	0.001539
insight	0.018868	his answer	0.000356
the announcement	0.017088	were told	0.000229
the message	0.012816	the back and	2.917e-05

- lexical variation (announcement, message, news, told, ...)
- Morphological variation (information, informed)
- Included function words (the, a, were, this)
- Noise (the, the back and)

Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation

Phrase translations for begreppet taken from EUROPARL

English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$	English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$
the	0.226415	the news	0.012816
told	0.169811	the report	0.008544
announcement	0.075472	the information	0.008544
message	0.056604	the back	0.004272
news	0.056604	the suspension	0.004272
information	0.037736	the death	0.004272
informed	0.037736	this announcement	0.002848
learnt	0.037736	this news	0.002136
peace of mind by ensuring	0.027778	a message	0.001539
insight	0.018868	his answer	0.000356
the announcement	0.017088	were told	0.000229
the message	0.012816	the back and	2.917e-05

- lexical variation (announcement, message, news, told, ...)
- Morphological variation (information, informed)
- Included function words (the, a, were, this)
- Noise (the, the back and)

Phrase translations for begreppet taken from EUROPARL

English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$	English	$\phi(\overline{t} \overline{s})$
the	0.226415	the news	0.012816
told	0.169811	the report	0.008544
announcement	0.075472	the information	0.008544
message	0.056604	the back	0.004272
news	0.056604	the suspension	0.004272
information	0.037736	the death	0.004272
informed	0.037736	this announcement	0.002848
learnt	0.037736	this news	0.002136
peace of mind by ensuring	0.027778	a message	0.001539
insight	0.018868	his answer	0.000356
the announcement	0.017088	were told	0.000229
the message	0.012816	the back and	2.917e-05

- lexical variation (announcement, message, news, told, ...)
- Morphological variation (information, informed)
- Included function words (the, a, were, this)
- Noise (the, the back and)

Why phrases?

Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

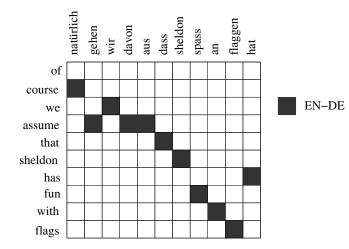
Log-Linear Model

Why phrases?

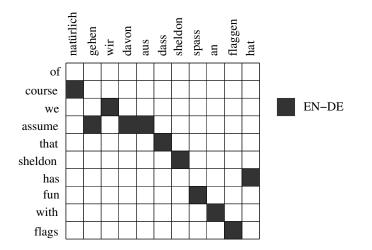
Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

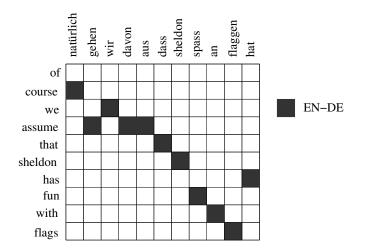
Log-Linear Model



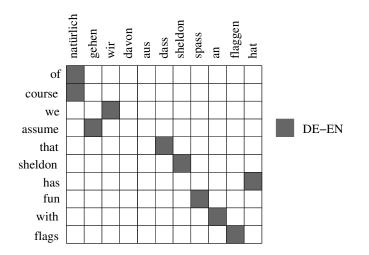
Fabienne Cap Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation



Each target word can be aligned to at most one source word

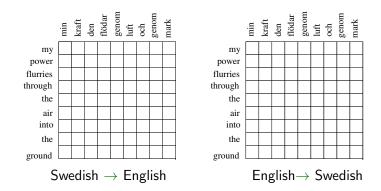


Each target word can be aligned to at most one source word **But**: a source word can be aligned to more than one target word

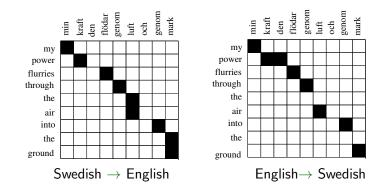


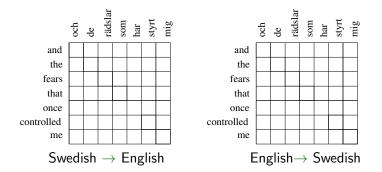
Each target word can be aligned to at most one source word **But**: a source word can be aligned to more than one target word

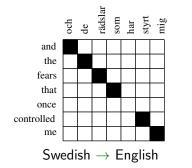
- Languages available: Swedish, German, Spanish, French, Chinese
- Do not fill out all matrices!
- Start with the language you know best!

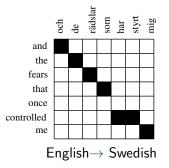


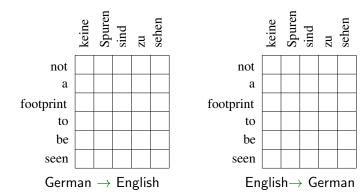
SWEDISH I

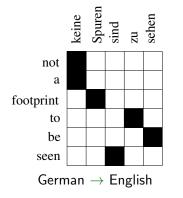


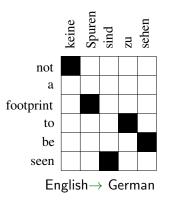


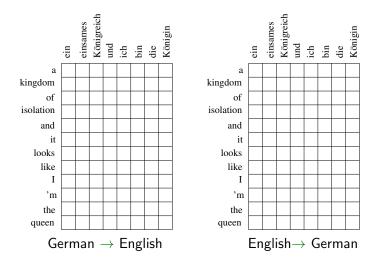


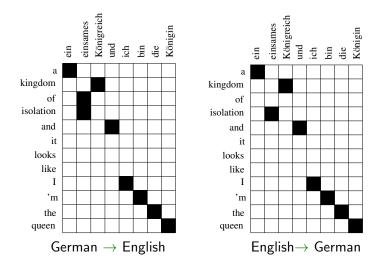


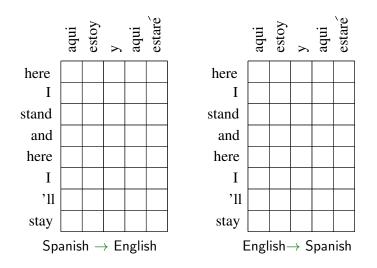


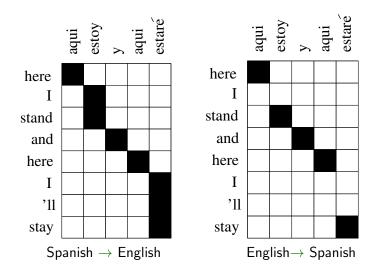


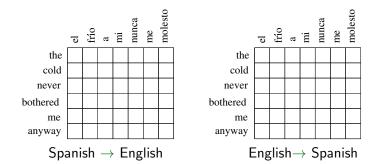


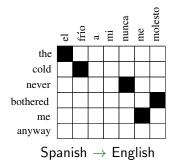


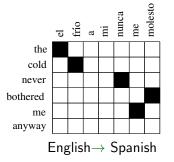




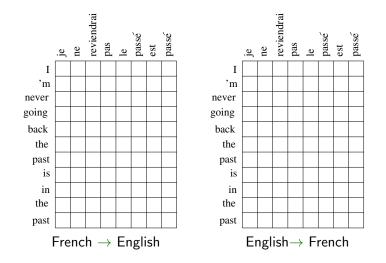




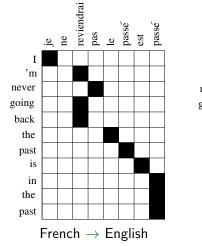


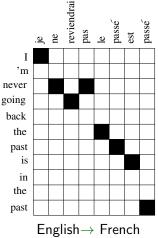


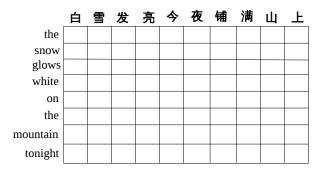
FRENCH

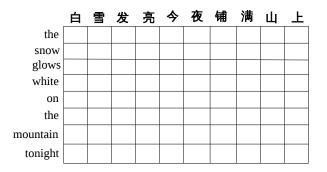


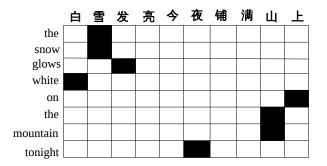
FRENCH

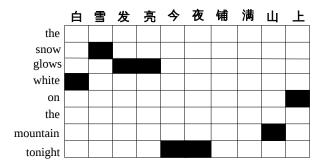












How can we bring the two unidirectional alignments together?

Intersection: high precision, but too few links
 Union: high recall, but too many links

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

How can we bring the two unidirectional alignments together?

Problem:

- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

How can we bring the two unidirectional alignments together?

Problem:

- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

Problem:

- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

Problem:

- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

Solution:

start from the intersection and then "**grow**" the alignment towards the union

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

Problem:

- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

Solution:

start from the intersection and then "**grow**" the alignment towards the union

- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

Problem:

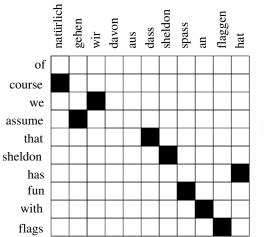
- Intersection: high precision, but too few links
- Union: high recall, but too many links

Solution:

start from the intersection and then "**grow**" the alignment towards the union

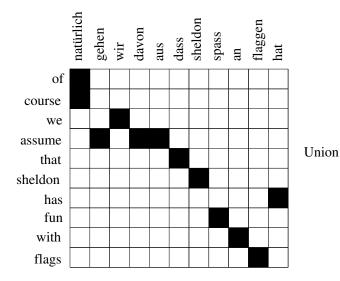
- add diagonally adjacent links
- add links for unaligned words in a final step

Word Alignment Intersection

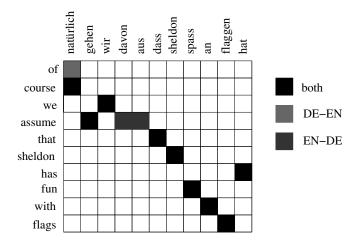


Intersection

Word Alignment Union



Fabienne Cap Introduction toPhrase-basedStatistical Machine Translation



Why phrases?

Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

Log-Linear Model

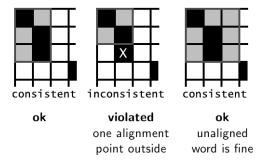
Why phrases?

Symmetrisation of word alignment

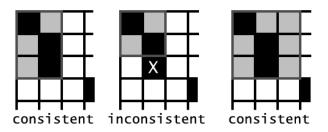
Phrase extraction and scoring

Log-Linear Model

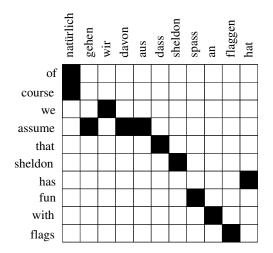
All words of the phrase pairs have to align to each other

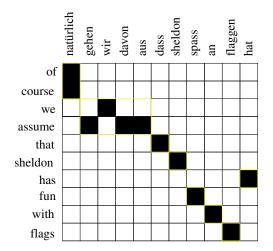


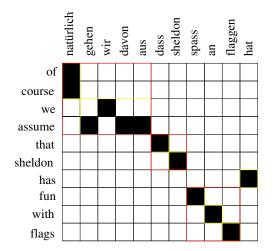
Phrase Extration Definition

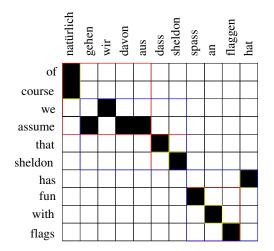


A phrase pair (\bar{t}, \bar{s}) is consistent with an alignment A, if all words $s_1, ..., s_m$ in \bar{s} that have alignment points in Ahave these with words $t_1, ..., t_n$ in \bar{t} and vice versa and at least one word in \bar{t} is aligned to at least one word in \bar{s} .







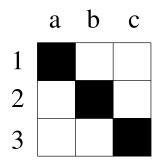


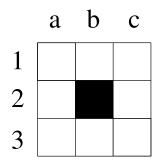
- not: teacher controlling individual students
- no influence on course examination
- instead:
 - voluntary exercises
 - learning by doing
 - self-assessment for the students

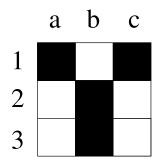
- not: teacher controlling individual students
- no influence on course examination
- instead:
 - voluntary exercises
 - learning by doing
 - self-assessment for the students

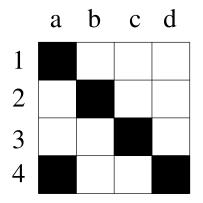
- not: teacher controlling individual students
- no influence on course examination
- instead:
 - voluntary exercises
 - learning by doing
 - self-assessment for the students

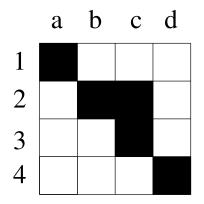
- not: teacher controlling individual students
- no influence on course examination
- instead:
 - voluntary exercises
 - learning by doing
 - self-assessment for the students











- Phrase pair extration: collect all phrase pairs from the data
- Phrase pair scoring: assign probabilities to phrase translations
- Score by relative frequency (MLE): $\phi(\bar{t}|\bar{s}) = \frac{count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}{\sum_{\bar{s}} count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}$
- Potentially improve scoring by smoothing

- Phrase pair extration: collect all phrase pairs from the data
- Phrase pair scoring: assign probabilities to phrase translations
- Score by relative frequency (MLE) $\phi(\bar{t}|\bar{s}) = \frac{count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}{\sum count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}$
- Potentially improve scoring by smoothing

- Phrase pair extration: collect all phrase pairs from the data
- Phrase pair scoring: assign probabilities to phrase translations
- Score by relative frequency (MLE): $\phi(\bar{t}|\bar{s}) = \frac{count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}{\sum_{\bar{t}_i} count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}$
- Potentially improve scoring by smoothing

- Phrase pair extration: collect all phrase pairs from the data
- Phrase pair scoring: assign probabilities to phrase translations
- Score by relative frequency (MLE):

 $\phi(\bar{t}|\bar{s}) = \frac{count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}{\sum_{\bar{t}_i} count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}$

Potentially improve scoring by smoothing

- Phrase pair extration: collect all phrase pairs from the data
- Phrase pair scoring: assign probabilities to phrase translations
- Score by relative frequency (MLE): $\phi(\bar{t}|\bar{s}) = \frac{count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}{\sum_{\bar{t},c}count(\bar{s},\bar{t})}$
- Potentially improve scoring by smoothing

Why phrases?

Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

Log-Linear Model

Why phrases?

Symmetrisation of word alignment

Phrase extraction and scoring

Log-Linear Model

- The standard model consists of three sub-models:
 - Phrase translation model $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$
 - Reordering model d
 - Language model $p_{LM}(t)$

$$t_{best} = \arg \max_{t} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \phi(\overline{s}_i | \overline{t}_i) d(\operatorname{start}_i - \operatorname{end}_{i-1} - 1) \prod_{i=1}^{|t|} p_{LM}(t_i | t_{i-(n-1)} \dots t_{i-1})$$

Some sub-models may be more important than others
 Add weights λ_o, λ_o, λ_c, λ

- The standard model consists of three sub-models:
 - Phrase translation model $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$
 - Reordering model d
 - Language model $p_{LM}(t)$

$$t_{best} = \arg \max_{t} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \phi(\overline{s}_i | \overline{t}_i) d(\operatorname{start}_i - \operatorname{end}_{i-1} - 1) \prod_{i=1}^{|t|} p_{LM}(t_i | t_{i-(n-1)} \dots t_{i-1})$$

• Some sub-models may be more important than others

- The standard model consists of three sub-models:
 - Phrase translation model $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$
 - Reordering model d
 - Language model $p_{LM}(t)$

$$t_{best} = \arg \max_{t} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \phi(\overline{s}_i | \overline{t}_i) d(\operatorname{start}_i - \operatorname{end}_{i-1} - 1) \prod_{i=1}^{|t|} p_{LM}(t_i | t_{i-(n-1)} \dots t_{i-1})$$

- Some sub-models may be more important than others
- Add weights $\lambda_{\phi}, \lambda_{d}, \lambda_{LM}$

• The standard model consists of three sub-models:

- Phrase translation model $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$
- Reordering model d
- Language model $p_{LM}(t)$

$$t_{best} = \arg \max_{t} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \phi(\overline{s}_i | \overline{t}_i)^{\lambda_{\phi}} d(\mathsf{start}_i - \mathsf{end}_{i-1} - 1)^{\lambda_d} \prod_{i=1}^{|t|} p_{LM}(t_i | t_{i-(n-1)} \dots t_{i-1})^{\lambda_{LM}}$$

- Some sub-models may be more important than others
- Add weights $\lambda_{\phi}, \lambda_{d}, \lambda_{LM}$

• Such a weighted model is a log-linear model:

$$p(x) = \exp \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h_i(x)$$

• Our feature functions:

- three feature functions n = 3
- random variable x = (s, t, start, end)
- feature function $h_1 = \log \phi$
- feature function $h_2 = \log d$
- feature function $h_3 = \log p_{LM}$

Weighted model as a log-linear model

$$p(t, a|s) = \exp(\lambda_{\phi} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \log \phi(\overline{s}_i | \overline{t}_i) + \lambda_d \sum_{i=1}^{l} \log d(\operatorname{start}_i - \operatorname{end}_{i-1} - 1) + \lambda_{LM} \sum_{i=1}^{|t|} \log p_{LM}(t_i | t_{i-(n-1)} \dots t_{i-1}))$$

$$t^* = rg\max_t \sum_i \lambda_i h_i(s, t)$$

• Easy and useful to add more feature functions

- Bidirectional alignment probabilities $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$ and $\phi(\overline{t}|\overline{s})$
- Lexical weighting of phrase pairs: useful since rare phrase pairs have unreliable probability estimates

$$t^* = rg\max_t \sum_i \lambda_i h_i(s, t)$$

- Easy and useful to add more feature functions
 - Bidirectional alignment probabilities $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$ and $\phi(\overline{t}|\overline{s})$
 - Lexical weighting of phrase pairs: useful since rare phrase pairs have unreliable probability estimates

$$t^* = rg\max_t \sum_i \lambda_i h_i(s, t)$$

- Easy and useful to add more feature functions
 - Bidirectional alignment probabilities $\phi(\overline{s}|\overline{t})$ and $\phi(\overline{t}|\overline{s})$
 - Lexical weighting of phrase pairs: useful since rare phrase pairs have unreliable probability estimates

- Language model has a bias towards short translations
 - word count: $wc(t) = \log |t|^{\omega}$
- We may prefer finer or coarser segmentations
 - phrase count: $pc(t) = \log |I|^{\rho}$
- Multiple language models
- Other knowledge sources

- Language model has a bias towards short translations
 - word count: $wc(t) = \log |t|^{\omega}$
- We may prefer finer or coarser segmentations
 - phrase count: $pc(t) = \log |I|^{\rho}$
- Multiple language models
- Other knowledge sources

- Language model has a bias towards short translations
 - word count: $wc(t) = \log |t|^{\omega}$
- We may prefer finer or coarser segmentations
 - phrase count: $pc(t) = \log |I|^{\rho}$
- Multiple language models
- Other knowledge sources

- Language model has a bias towards short translations
 - word count: $wc(t) = \log |t|^{\omega}$
- We may prefer finer or coarser segmentations
 - phrase count: $pc(t) = \log |I|^{\rho}$
- Multiple language models
- Other knowledge sources

Sara asked me to ask you for feedback about the MT course so far

What did you like? What should be improved?

We will try to react to your feedback during the rest of the course!

Assignment 1 is now online.

You have 2 weeks from now to hand in this assignment.

Contact Sara if you have any further questions!