

# A Syntax-Based Statistical Model for Machine Translation

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Thesis Defense  
April 23, 2008

# What is Machine Translation (MT)?

Ich hoffe, dass wir Slowenien in der ersten Gruppe der neuen Mitglieder begrüßen können.



I hope that we can welcome Slovenia in the first group of new members.

# Why is MT Important?

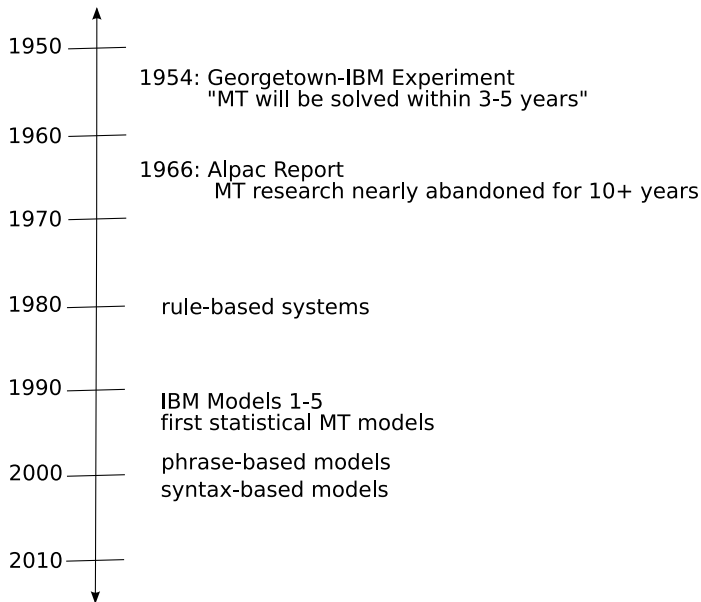


## A Little Bit of History

Russian was translated into English by an electronic "brain" today for the first time... A girl who didn't understand a word of the language of the Soviets punched out the Russian messages on IBM cards. The "brain" dashed off its English translations on an automatic printer at the breakneck speed of two and a half lines per second.

--IBM Press Release, January 1954

# Timeline



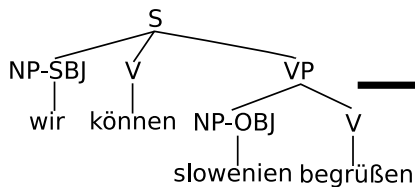
# The Machine Learning Problem for MT

- ▶ bilingual parallel corpus

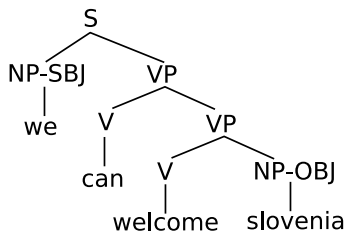
Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode.	Resumption of the session.
Gibt es Einwände?	Are there any comments?
Wissenschaftlich betrachtet haben Sie recht.	Scientifically you are right.
Sie sind äußerst wichtig.	They are extremely important.
Das Wort hat Herr Simpson.	Mr Simpson has the floor.
Bedauerlicherweise wurde dies nicht eingehalten.	Sadly, that has not been the case.
Vielen Dank, Herr Simpson.	Thank you very much, Mr Simpson.

- ▶ learn a model that can predict an English translation given a German sentence

# A Tree-to-Tree Statistical Model



wir können slowenien begrüßen .



we can welcome slovenia .

# Outline

Introduction

Related Work

Aligned Extended Projections (AEPs) for Translation

- Predicting AEPs

- Generating Translations Using AEPs

- An Overview of AEP-Based Translation

Experimental Results

Conclusions



# The Phrase-Based Model

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auch ein  
konkretes  
problem aus  
dem bereich des  
familienlebens  
zu erwähnen .



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# German Verbs

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# German Verbs

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also a specific problem in the area of family life to mention .

- ▶ German verbs often appear at the end of a clause
- ▶ Different from English, therefore must *reorder* English words
- ▶ Reordering is a problem for many language pairs
- ▶ My model uses syntax to address this problem

## ▶ **tree-to-string**

- ▶ Learn a mapping from trees to strings
- ▶ [Menezes and Quirk 07, Collins et al. 05, Xia and McCord 04]

## ▶ **string-to-tree**

- ▶ Learn a mapping from strings to trees
- ▶ [Marcu et al. 06, Galley et al. 06, Yamada and Knight 01]

## ▶ **synchronous grammar formalisms**

- ▶ Learn a grammar that can simultaneously generate two trees
- ▶ [Chiang 05, Wu 97]

## ▶ **tree-to-tree**

- ▶ Learn a mapping from trees to trees
- ▶ [Nesson et al. 06, Riezler and Maxwell 06, Ding and Palmer 05, Gildea 03]

# Outline

Introduction

Related Work

**Aligned Extended Projections (AEPs) for Translation**

Predicting AEPs

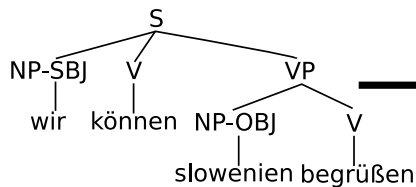
Generating Translations Using AEPs

An Overview of AEP-Based Translation

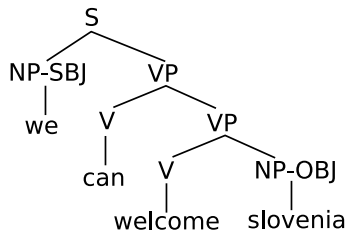
Experimental Results

Conclusions

# Tree-to-Tree Prediction



wir können slowenien begrüßen .



we can welcome slovenia .



# My Approach: Aligned Extended Projections (AEP)

*ich hoffe , dass wir slowenien in der ersten gruppe*  
i hope , that we slovenia in the first group  
*der neuen mitglieder begrüßen können .*  
of the new members welcome can .

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REF: i hope slovenia will be in the first group of new member states .

AEP: i hope we can welcome slovenia in the first group of new member states .

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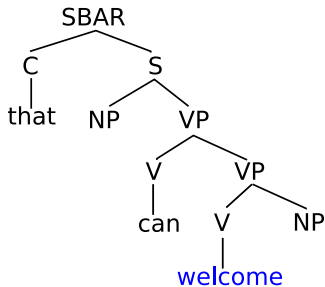
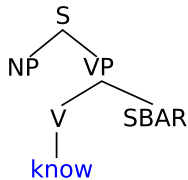
AEP: i hope we can welcome slovenia in the first group of new member states .

- ▶ Predict one or more *aligned extended projections (AEPs)*
- ▶ Predict a translation from the AEPs

# What is an AEP?

- ▶ An object with two parts. . .

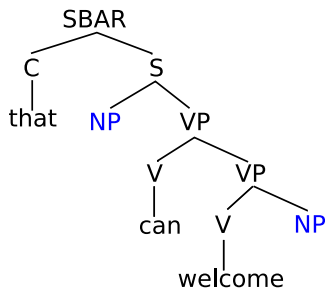
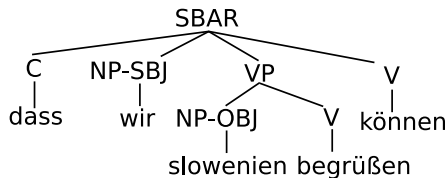
1. the *extended projection* of a verb [Grimshaw 91, Frank 04]



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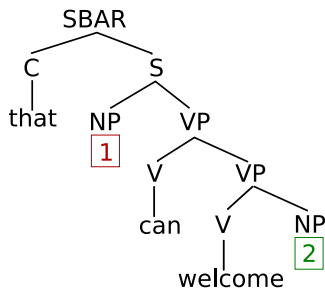
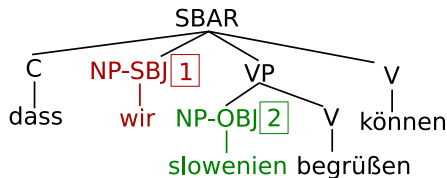
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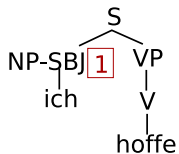
## Back to the Example...

*ich hoffe , dass wir slovenien in der ersten gruppe*  
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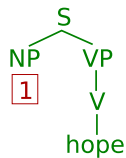
- ▶ One AEP per clause
- ▶ Two clauses: *ich hoffe ,* and *dass wir slovenien...*

# AEP for First Clause

German Clause:



English AEP:

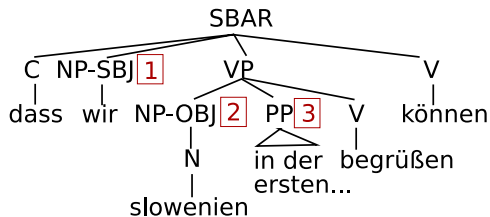


*ich* hope

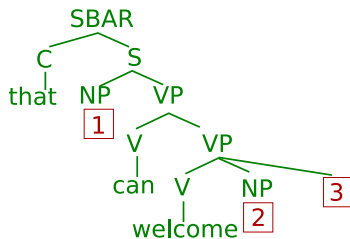


# AEP for Second Clause

German Clause:

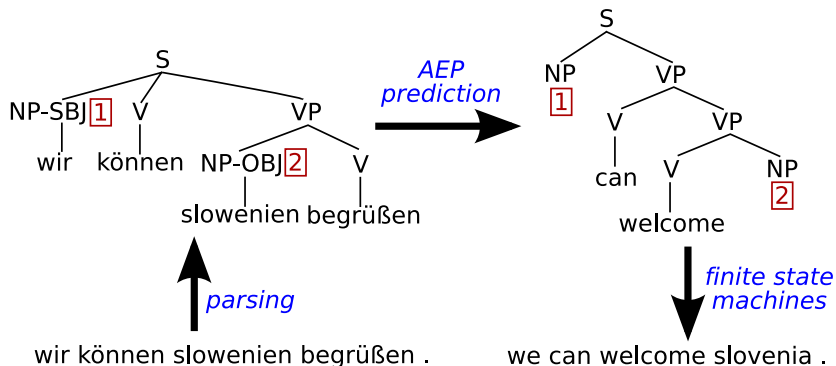


English AEP:



**that** *wir* can welcome *slowenien*  
*in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder*

# Solving Tree-to-Tree Prediction with AEPs



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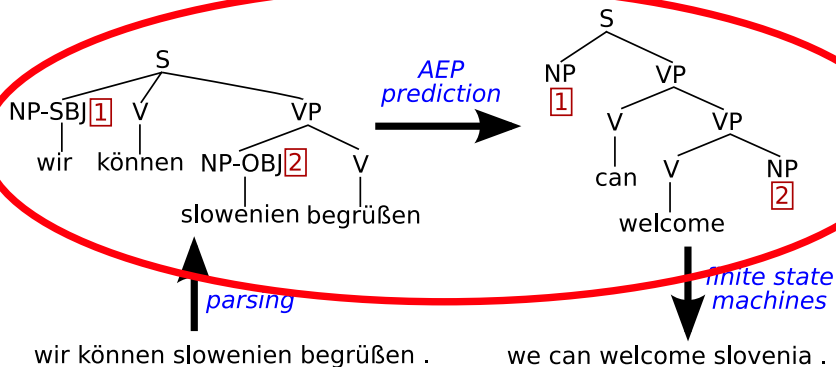
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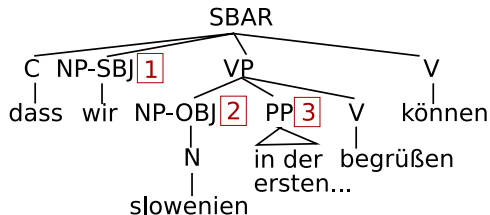
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# Solving Tree-to-Tree Prediction with AEPs



# Representing AEPs as Decision Sequences

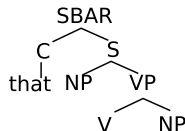
German Clause:



English AEP:

STEM  
SPINE

welcome



VOICE  
SUBJECT  
OBJECT  
WH  
MODALS  
INFLECTION  
MOD(3)

active

1

2

null

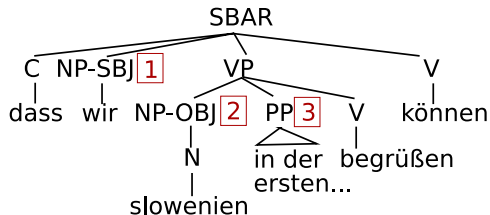
can

welcome

post-verb

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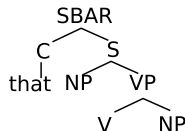
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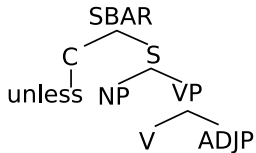
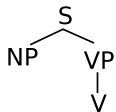
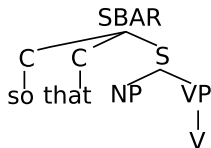
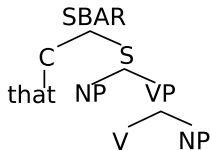
# The Stem Decision

- ▶ around 1600 candidate stems (taken from training data)
- ▶ for example:

abandon, accommodate, accumulate, advise, allot, astonish, avail, be, beware, broaden, burden, calm, clash, classify, declare, delay, deliver, eat, echo, endanger, endure, flag, freeze, globalise, grant, harm, hinder, import, include, indulge, inflict, lie, lift, manifest, mistreat, modify, motivate, name, notice, nourish, obey, object, obtain, organize, oversee, paint, pay, penalize, prove, qualify, quantify, quote, ratify, re-elect, react, reassess, recreate, rectify, redress, refine, refund, refuse, retreat, revise, shape, share, shock, shorten...

# The Spine Decision

- ▶ around 400 candidate spines (taken from training data)
- ▶ for example:





# The Subject Decision

Three possible values:

- ▶
- ▶
- ▶

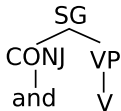
Depending on which spine selected in earlier decision:

# The Subject Decision

Three possible values:

- ▶ null
- ▶
- ▶

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# The Subject Decision

Three possible values:

- ▶ null
- ▶ 1, 2, 3...
- ▶

Depending on which spine selected in earlier decision:

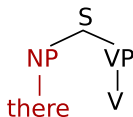
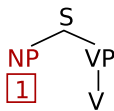
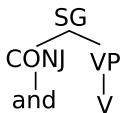


# The Subject Decision

Three possible values:

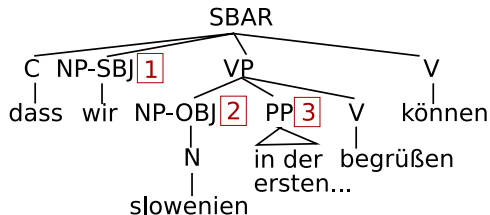
- ▶ null
- ▶ 1, 2, 3...
- ▶ *there, no one, we all, i, it, that...* (45, taken from training data)

Depending on which spine selected in earlier decision:



# Representing AEPs as Decision Sequences

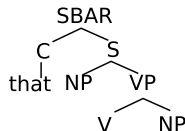
German Clause:



English AEP:

STEM  
SPINE

welcome



VOICE  
SUBJECT  
OBJECT  
WH  
MODALS  
INFLECTION  
MOD(3)

active

1

2

null

can

welcome

post-verb

# The AEP Prediction Model

$$F(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \text{GEN}(x)} \mathbf{f}(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

- ▶  $x$ : a German clause
- ▶  $y$ : an English AEP
- ▶  $\mathbf{f}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a feature vector
- ▶  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a parameter vector
- ▶  $\text{GEN}(x)$ : a set of candidate AEPs for German clause  $x$

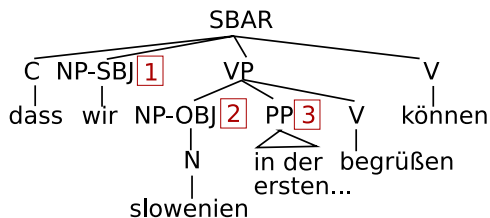
# The AEP Prediction Model

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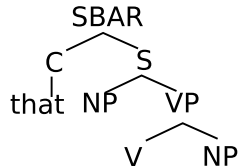
# Example Feature Types and Features

German Clause:



English AEP:

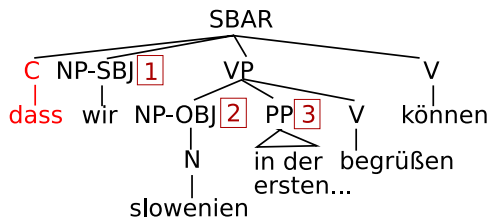
STEM welcome  
SPINE





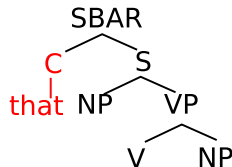
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German Clause:



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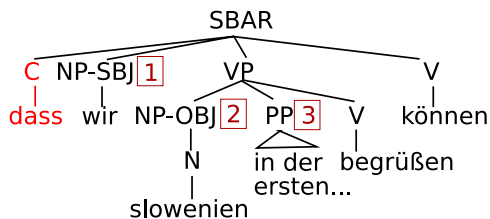
STEM welcome  
SPINE



**complementizer in spine candidate +  
complementizer in German tree**

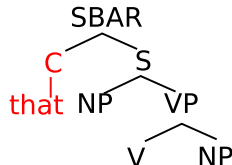
# Example Feature Types and Features

German Clause:



English AEP:

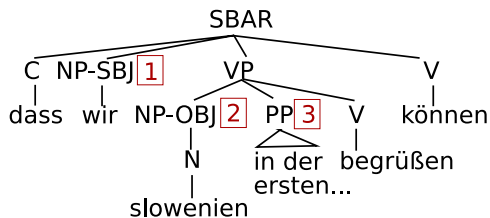
STEM welcome  
SPINE



$$f_{3000}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if spine candidate contains } C \rightarrow \text{that} \\ & \text{and German clause contains } C \rightarrow \text{dass} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Example Feature Types and Features

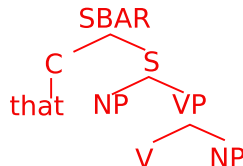
German Clause:



English AEP:

STEM  
SPINE

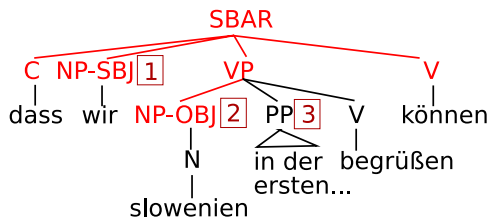
welcome



spine candidate + value of STEM

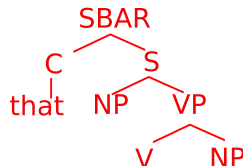
# Example Feature Types and Features

German Clause:



English AEP:

STEM welcome  
SPINE



**spine candidate + German spine**

## Averaged Perceptron Algorithm [Rosenblatt 58, Freund and Schapire 98, Collins 02]

$$F(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \text{GEN}(x)} \mathbf{f}(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

- ▶  $x$ : a German clause
- ▶  $y$ : an English AEP
- ▶  $\mathbf{f}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a feature vector
- ▶  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a parameter vector
- ▶  $\text{GEN}(x)$ : a set of candidate AEPs for German clause  $x$

## Incremental Beam Search Algorithm [Jelinek et al. 94, Ratnaparkhi 97, Collins and Roark 04]

$$F(x) = \underset{y \in \text{GEN}(x)}{\text{argmax}} \mathbf{f}(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

- ▶  $x$ : a German clause
- ▶  $y$ : an English AEP
- ▶  $\mathbf{f}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a feature vector
- ▶  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ : a parameter vector
- ▶  $\text{GEN}(x)$ : a set of candidate AEPs for German clause  $x$

# Outline

Introduction

Related Work

**Aligned Extended Projections (AEPs) for Translation**

Predicting AEPs

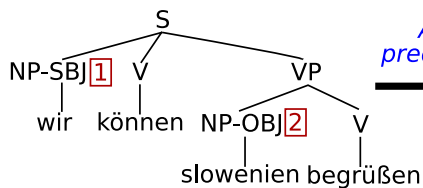
**Generating Translations Using AEPs**

An Overview of AEP-Based Translation

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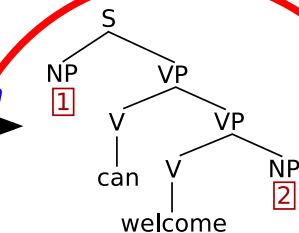
# Generating A Translation from an AEP



wir können slowenien begrüßen .



*AEP prediction*



we can welcome slovenia .

*finite state machines*





*ich* hope

that *wir* can welcome

*slowenien in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder .*

# Generate Translations for Arguments and Modifiers

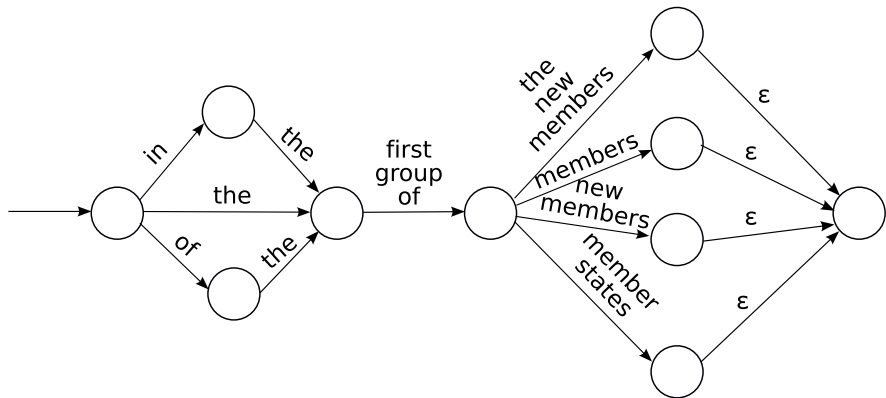
*ich* hope

that *wir* can welcome

*slovenien in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder* .

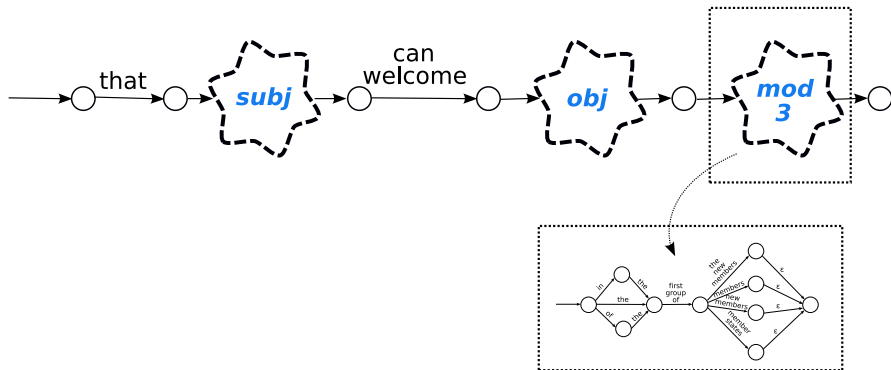
<i>ich</i>	“i”, “me”, “and i”, “if i”, “i have”...
<i>wir</i>	“we”, “us”, “our”, “we , the”, “we also”...
<i>slovenien</i>	“slovenia”, “it”...
<i>in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder</i>	“in the first group of new member states”, “in the first group of new members”, “the first group of the new members”...

[Koehn et al. 03]



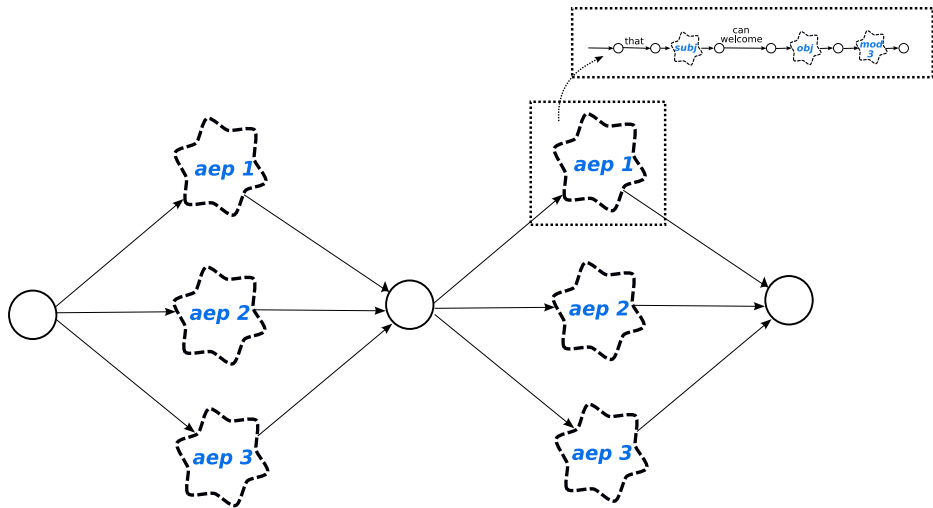
**Modifier Lattice**

# Lattices



**AEP (Clause) Lattice**

# Lattices



**Sentence Lattice**

# Advantages to Using Lattices

It's easy to integrate...

- ▶  $n$ -best AEPs
- ▶ an English language model
  - ▶ e.g.,  $n$ -gram language model
  - ▶ likelihood of a sentence in English

Good optimization techniques for combining language model and phrase-based model scores.

Efficient algorithms for finding best translation. [Viterbi algorithm]

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# The Input

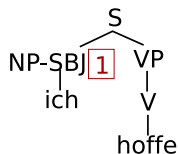
*ich hoffe , dass wir slowenien in der ersten gruppe*  
i hope , that we slovenia in the first group  
*der neuen mitglieder begrüßen können .*  
of the new members welcome can .



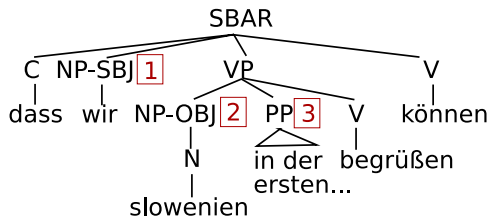
# Translation Using AEPs

**Step 1: Parse German and break into a sequence of clauses.**

Clause 1:



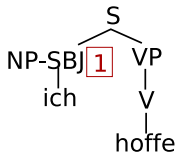
Clause 2:



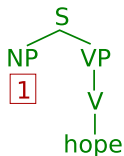
# Translation Using AEPs

**Step 2: For each German clause, predict an AEP.**

German Clause:



English AEP:

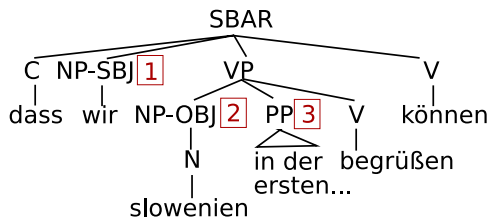


*ich* hope

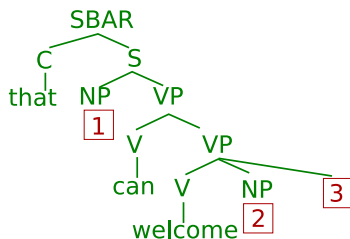
# Translation Using AEPs

**Step 2: For each German clause, predict an AEP.**

German Clause:



English AEP:



**that** *wir* can welcome *slowenien*  
*in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder*

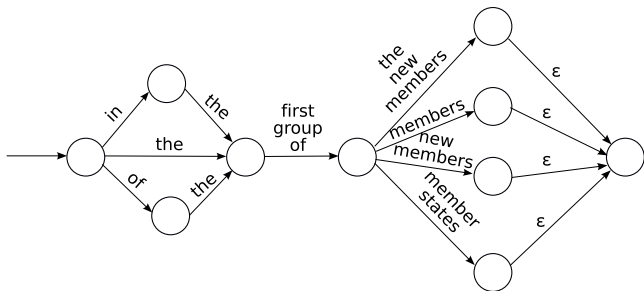
# Translation Using AEPs

## Step 3: Translate arguments and modifiers.

*ich* hope

that *wir* can welcome

*slowenien in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder* .



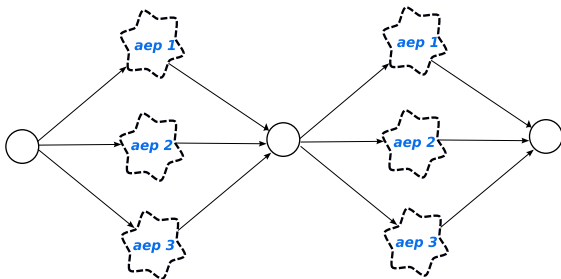
# Translation Using AEPs

## Step 4: Combine the clauses and select a translation.

*ich* hope that *wir* can welcome  
*slovenien in der ersten gruppe der neuen mitglieder* .



i hope we can welcome slovenia  
in the first group of member states .



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# Experimental Setup

- ▶ German-English European Parliament data
- ▶ AEP-Based System (**AEP**)
  - ▶ 5-best AEP model with lattices
  - ▶ German parser [Dubey 05], English parser [Collins 99]
  - ▶ Phrase-based system [Koehn et al. 03]
  - ▶ TRAIN: 700K sentences (410K parse/AEP pairs)
  - ▶ DEV1: 50K sentences (AEP prediction model)
  - ▶ DEV2: 2K sentences (lattice weights)
- ▶ Baseline System (**BASE**)
  - ▶ phrase-based model [Koehn et al. 03]
  - ▶ TRAIN: 730K German/English sentences
- ▶ TEST: 8K sentences

# Measuring MT performance

- ▶ Automatic scoring metrics
  - ▶ imperfect, but cheap!
  - ▶ BLEU [Papineni et al. 01]:  
geometric mean of  $n$ -gram precisions,  $n=1\dots 4$
- ▶ Human evaluation
  - ▶ also imperfect, and expensive...
  - ▶ but probably the best method for evaluating syntax-based systems



# BLEU Scores on Test Set

	<b>BLEU</b>
<b>BASE</b>	22.66
<b>AEP</b>	21.42

- ▶ One BLEU point: minor but appreciable difference in recovery of  $n$ -grams

# Human Evaluation: Setup

- ▶ 6 judges, 600 randomly-selected examples from test set (length=10-20)
- ▶ each judge: fluency and adequacy judgments for 200 examples
- ▶ each example: 2 fluency, 2 adequacy judgments

# Human Evaluation: Setup

- ▶ 6 judges, 600 randomly-selected examples from test set (length=10-20)
- ▶ each judge: fluency and adequacy judgments for 200 examples
- ▶ each example: 2 fluency, 2 adequacy judgments

Fluency refers to the degree to which a translation is well-formed according to the rules of standard written English. A fluent sentence is one that is well-formed grammatically, contains correct spellings, adheres to common use of terms, titles, and names, is intuitively acceptable and can be sensibly interpreted by a native speaker of English.

# Human Evaluation: Setup

- ▶ 6 judges, 600 randomly-selected examples from test set (length=10-20)
- ▶ each judge: fluency and adequacy judgments for 200 examples
- ▶ each example: 2 fluency, 2 adequacy judgments

In this stage, you should decide which translation is better, the first or the second, or whether they are of the same quality, given the reference translation. Use your intuition when deciding whether one translation is better than the other: an ideal translation should correctly communicate the meaning of the reference translation and should also be fluent/grammatically well-formed.

# Fluency and Adequacy

- ▶ Fluency: 1 better, 2 better, or equal?
- ▶ Adequacy: 1 better, 2 better, or equal?

15-----

1. in my brief speech , i would like to exclusively  
on the report refer .
2. in my brief speech , i should like to refer only  
to the report .

-----

# Fluency and Adequacy

- ▶ Fluency: 1 better, 2 better, or equal?
- ▶ Adequacy: 1 better, 2 better, or equal?

15-----

REF: i should like in my brief intervention  
to confine myself to the report .

1. in my brief speech , i would like to exclusively  
on the report refer .
2. in my brief speech , i should like to refer only  
to the report .

-----

# Fluency and Adequacy Judgments

	FLUENCY		ADEQUACY	
	better	worse	better	worse
<b>AEP</b>	45%	29%	36%	33%

# Fluency Judgments

	<b>BASE</b>	<b>AEP</b>	<b>=</b>
Judge 1	34.5%	49.0%*	16.5%
Judge 2	28.5%	41.5%*	30.0%
Judge 3	36.0%	53.0%*	11.0%
Judge 4	24.5%	50.0%*	25.5%
Judge 5	30.0%	36.0%	34.0%
Judge 6	21.0%	38.5%*	40.5%

\*Statistically significant according to the sign test.



# Adequacy Judgments

	<b>BASE</b>	<b>AEP</b>	<b>=</b>
Judge 1	39.0%	45.5%	15.5%
Judge 2	35.5%	30.5%	34.0%
Judge 3	41.5%	40.5%	18.0%
Judge 4	27.5%	35.5%	37.0%
Judge 5	32.0%	30.0%	38.0%
Judge 6	23.0%	35.0%*	42.0%

\*Statistically significant according to the sign test.

# Strengths of the AEP-Based System

	judge 1	judge 2
fluency	AEP	AEP
adequacy	AEP	AEP

<b>BASE</b>	the european parliament has its commitment to a balanced approach is not fulfilled .
<b>AEP</b>	the european parliament has not fulfilled its commitment to a balanced approach .
<b>REF</b>	the european parliament has failed in its duty to reflect a balanced approach .

## Both Judges Say AEP More Fluent (33% of 600)

<b>BASE</b>	a sensitive area has already mentioned , the nuclear power .
<b>AEP</b>	a sensitive area has already been raised today in the nuclear power .
<b>REF</b>	a sensitive area has already been addressed today : nuclear power .

## Both Judges Say AEP More Fluent (33% of 600)

<b>BASE</b>	a sensitive area has already mentioned , the nuclear power .
<b>AEP</b>	a sensitive area has already been raised today in the nuclear power .
<b>REF</b>	a sensitive area has already been addressed today : nuclear power .

<b>BASE</b>	as a french citizen is me such a point of view of the world , particularly alien .
<b>AEP</b>	as a french citizen such a point of view of the world is particularly alien .
<b>REF</b>	as a french woman and citizen , this vision of the world is particularly alien to me .

# Error Analysis

	judge 1	judge 2
fluency	AEP	AEP
adequacy	BASE	BASE

<b>BASE</b>	i hope that lithuania in the not too distant future , join the union .
<b>AEP</b>	i hope they will join lithuania in the not too distant future of the european union .
<b>REF</b>	i look forward to lithuania joining the union in the not too distant future .

## Both Judges Say BASE More Fluent (18% of 600)

<b>BASE</b>	in relation to the survivors and affected are already two conclusions .
<b>AEP</b>	we are required to draw two already in relation to the survivors and those conclusions .
<b>REF</b>	judging from the survivors and those involved , we can already draw two conclusions .

## Both Judges Say BASE More Fluent (18% of 600)

<b>BASE</b>	in relation to the survivors and affected are already two conclusions .
<b>AEP</b>	we are required to draw two already in relation to the survivors and those conclusions .
<b>REF</b>	judging from the survivors and those involved , we can already draw two conclusions .

<b>BASE</b>	the independence of the new audit service is unfortunately not beyond reproach .
<b>AEP</b>	unfortunately , the independence of the new audit service is not on any doubt .
<b>REF</b>	nor , unfortunately , is the independence of the new audit service beyond all doubt .

## One Last Example...

**BASE** it is therefore important to start with preventive measures and a part of these products from the chain isolate any .



# One Last Example...

- BASE** it is therefore important to start with preventive measures and a part of these products from the chain isolate any .
- AEP** therefore , it is important to start with preventive measures and to remove some of these products from the chain .

# One Last Example...

- BASE** it is therefore important to start with preventive measures and a part of these products from the chain isolate any .
- AEP** therefore , it is important to start with preventive measures and to remove some of these products from the chain .
- REF** it is therefore important that we start the preventive process by removing a portion of these products from the chain .

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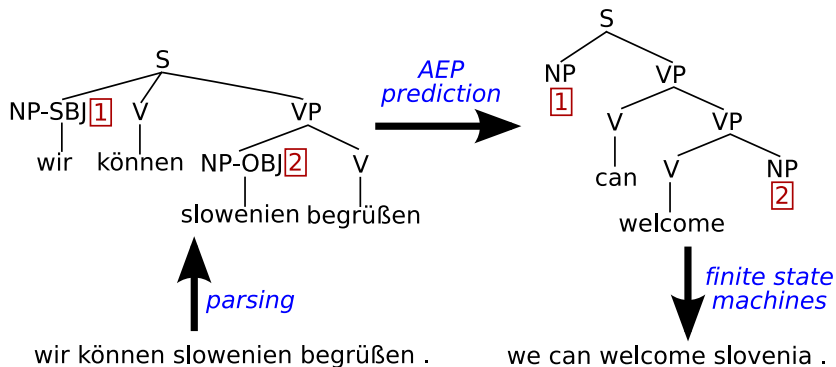
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# What You've Seen



- ▶ A statistical framework for machine translation that integrates source and target syntactic information
  - ▶ An object for representing syntactic correspondences (AEP)
  - ▶ A feature set for German-to-English translation
  - ▶ An algorithm for extracting AEPs from a bilingual parallel corpus
  - ▶ Two methods for generating full translations from AEPs
- ▶ A statistical parser for Spanish