Findings of ACL 2022

Why don't people use character-level MT?

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₩ May 22–27, 2022



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unless otherwise stated



1. Extensive survey of research papers and WMT submissions.

2. Explore both existing and new character-level architectures.

3. Systematic evaluation of WMT-scale models.

Motivation

Subwords are sort of ugly

_The _c at _s le eps _on _a _m at .

Wishful thinking: what we could get from the character-level

- Simpler processing pipelines
- Learn better segmentation

- Noise robustness
- Generalize towards morphology and domain-specific vocab

Character-level MT in time

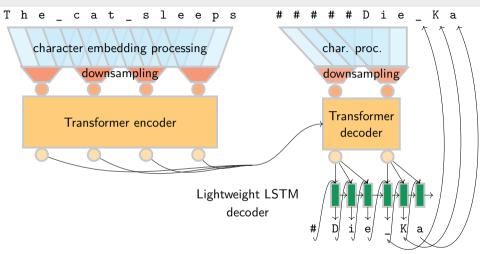


● RNN MT ● Transformer MT ○ Transformer repr.

	2018	2019	2020
Subwords	92%	93%	97%
Morphological	4%	2%	3%
Words	2%	3%	
Character	2%	2%	

- Research papers often report parity or outperforming subwords
- The results of research papers got never confirmed in the competitive WMT setup
- Suspected reasons: not better quality, 5–6× slower

State-shrinking and Two-step decoding



 $\label{eq:Explore various architectures on small data} Convolutional encoder w/ downsampling + vanilla decoder$

Competitive data setup

Previous work makes optimistic conclusions based on small and old datasets... ...let's do it properly

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- CzEng 2.0 corpus
- 61M authentic parallel sentences 50M back-translated



- Data mix Edinburgh used for WMT'21 submission
- 66M authentic parallel sentence 52M back-translated

...data almost comparable to best WMT submissions (tagged back-translation, Transformer BIG architecture, FairSeq)

Character-level methods often motivated by morphological generalization and noise robustness.

- Quality in News, IT and medical domain
- Gender dataset
- Morpheval: Specific morphological phenomena
- Recall of novel forms and lemmas (in news)
- Quality under sampled noise

Characters are better in noise robustness



Summary

- Research in character-level MT is not used in practice
- Machine translation benefits from word-like units
- The best character-level architecture: convolutions + downsampling
- The only advantage of character-level: noise robustness

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