

Machine Translation



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Language Technologies Institute
Machine Learning Department

MT Marathon 2013
September 9, 2013



Carnegie Mellon



Overview

- A Brief History of MT
- Modeling: Language & Translation
- Using MT
- Evaluating MT
- Coffee

MT Timeline

- 1940s - WW2 code breaking
- 1947 - Weaver letter outlining translation as a problem in cryptography
- 1954 - Georgetown Experiments showed “promise” of Russian-English MT
- 1966 - ALPAC report shifts funding to basic research in computational linguistics
- 1968 - MT company SYSTRAN founded (still in existence)
- 1970s - advances in formal languages and automata theory; development of *statistical speech recognition* techniques at IBM and Princeton
- 1993 - Weaver’s model of translation prototyped by IBM; **statistical revolution**
- 1999 - Open source reimplementations of IBM models
- 2000s - Major modeling advances, rediscovery of syntax, large scale funding
- 2006 - Open source Moses decoder development begins
- 2006 - Google Translate launches
- 2010 - SDL acquires Language Weaver
- 2013 - Prague MT Marathon!

One naturally wonders if the problem of translation could conceivably be treated as a problem in cryptography. 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 to Norbert Wiener, March, 1947



Claude Shannon. “A Mathematical Theory of
Communication” 1948.

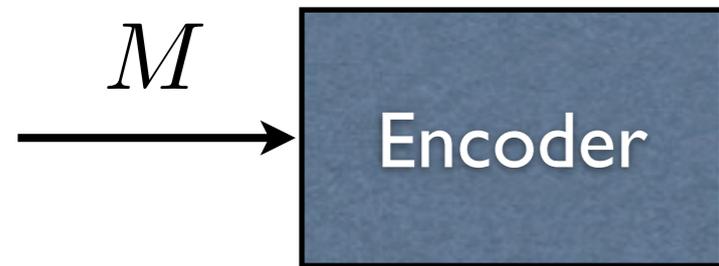
M



Message



Claude Shannon. “A Mathematical Theory of Communication” 1948.



Message



Claude Shannon. "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" 1948.



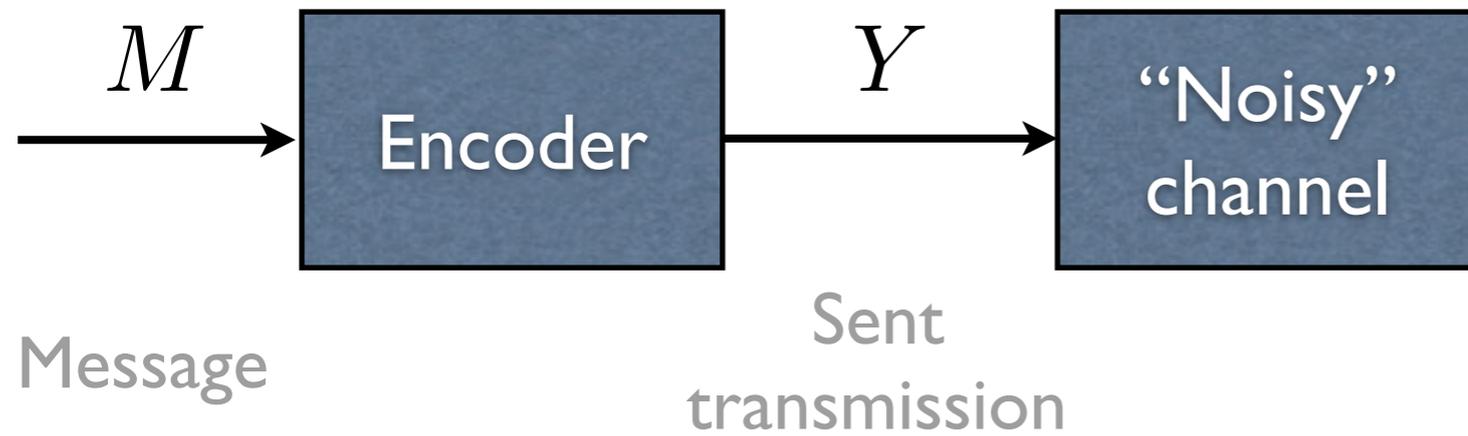
Message

Sent
transmission

$$p(y)$$



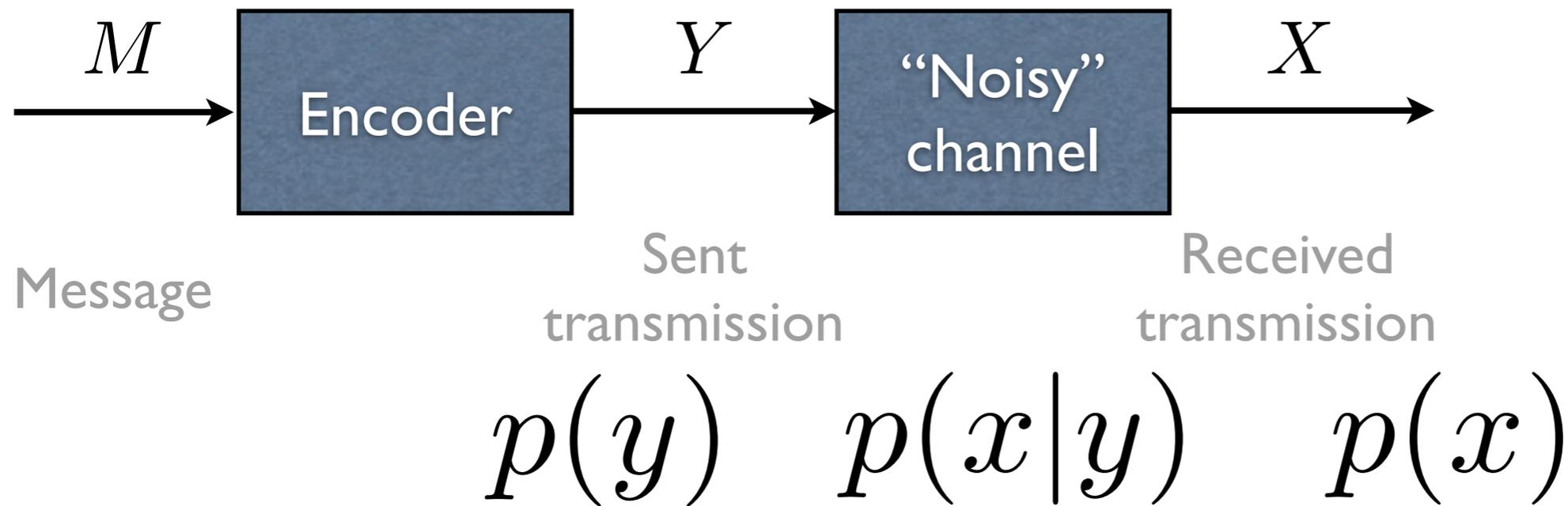
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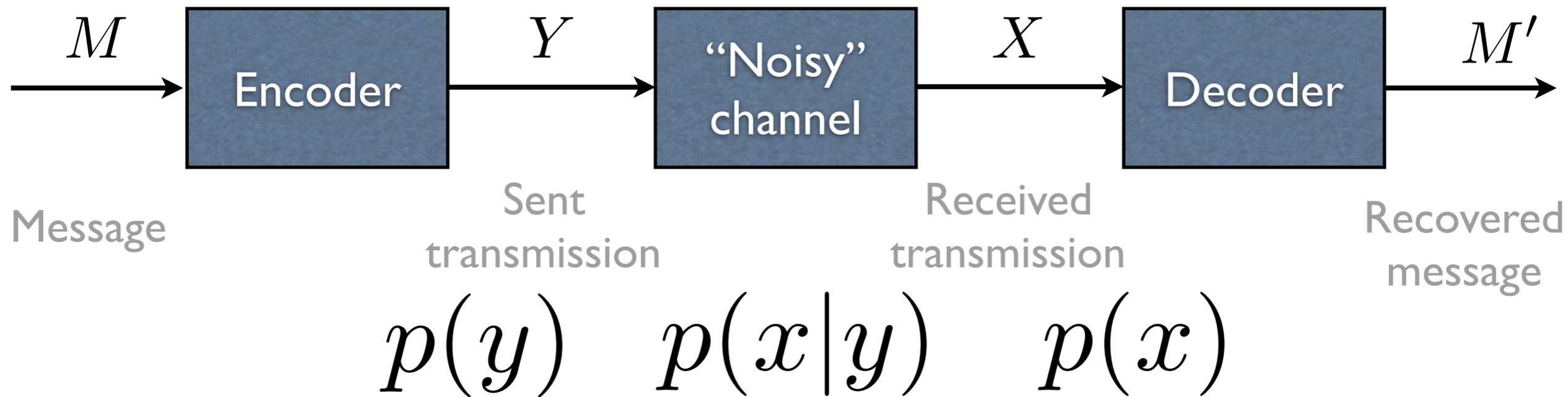
$$p(y) \quad p(x|y)$$



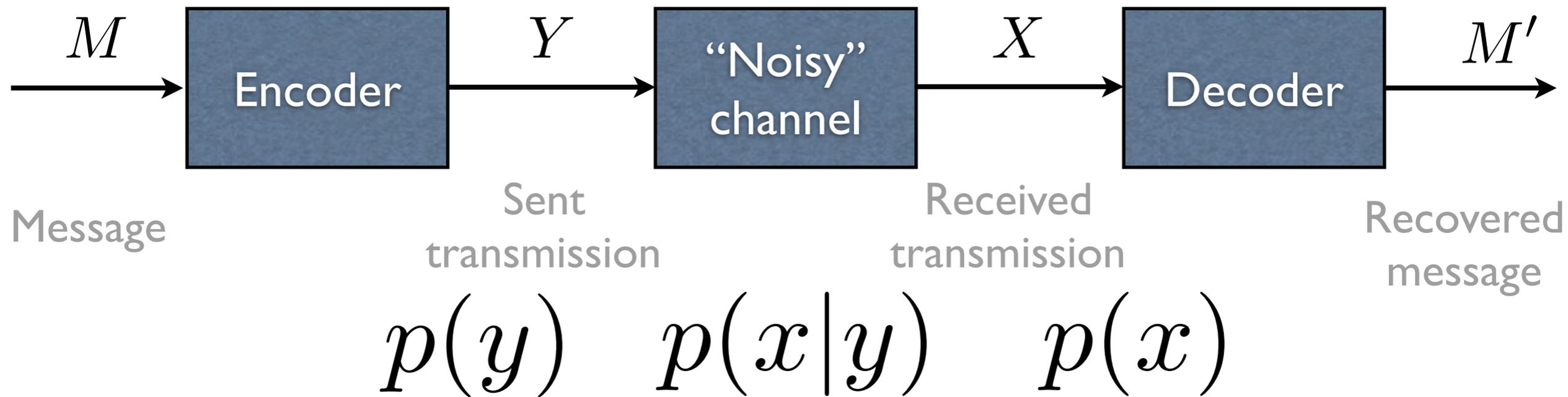
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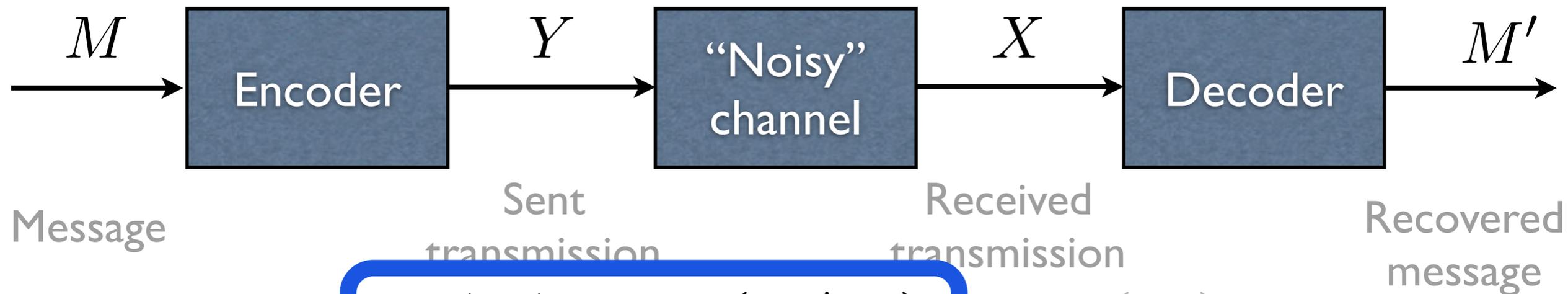
Claude Shannon. “A Mathematical Theory of Communication” 1948.



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$p(y)$ $p(x|y)$ $p(x)$



Claude Shannon. "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" 1948.



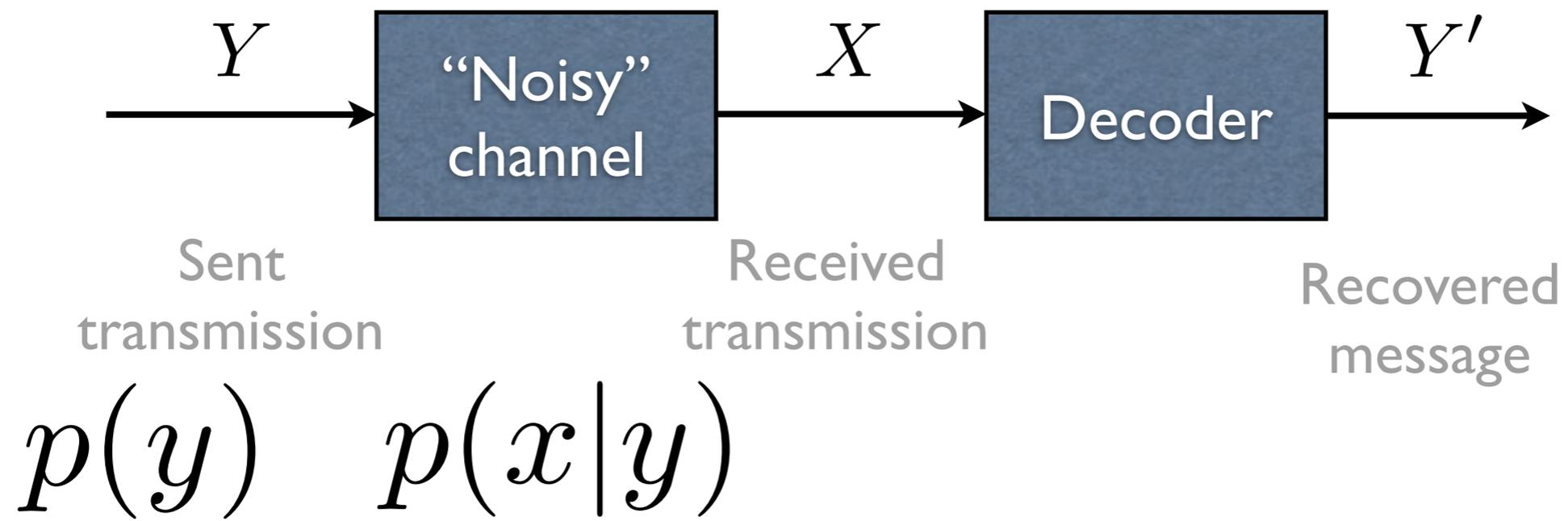
$$p(y) \quad p(x|y)$$

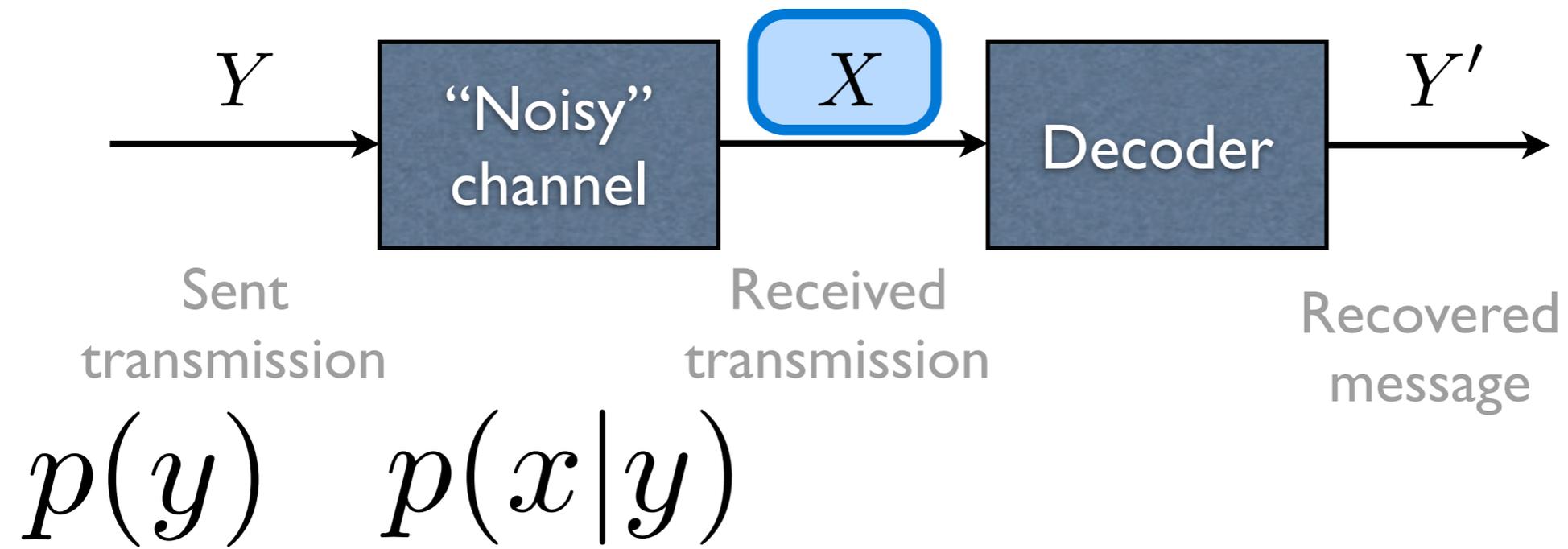
Shannon's theory tells us:

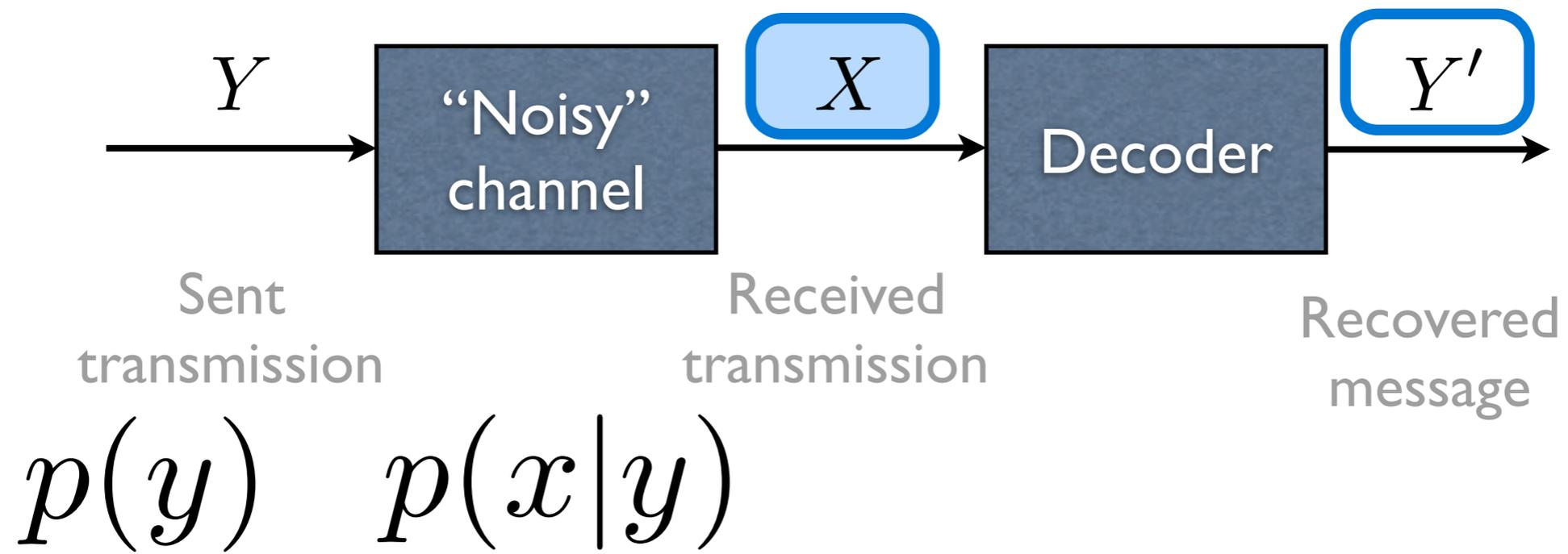
- 1) how much data you can send
- 2) the limits of compression
- 3) why your download is so slow
- 4) how to translate

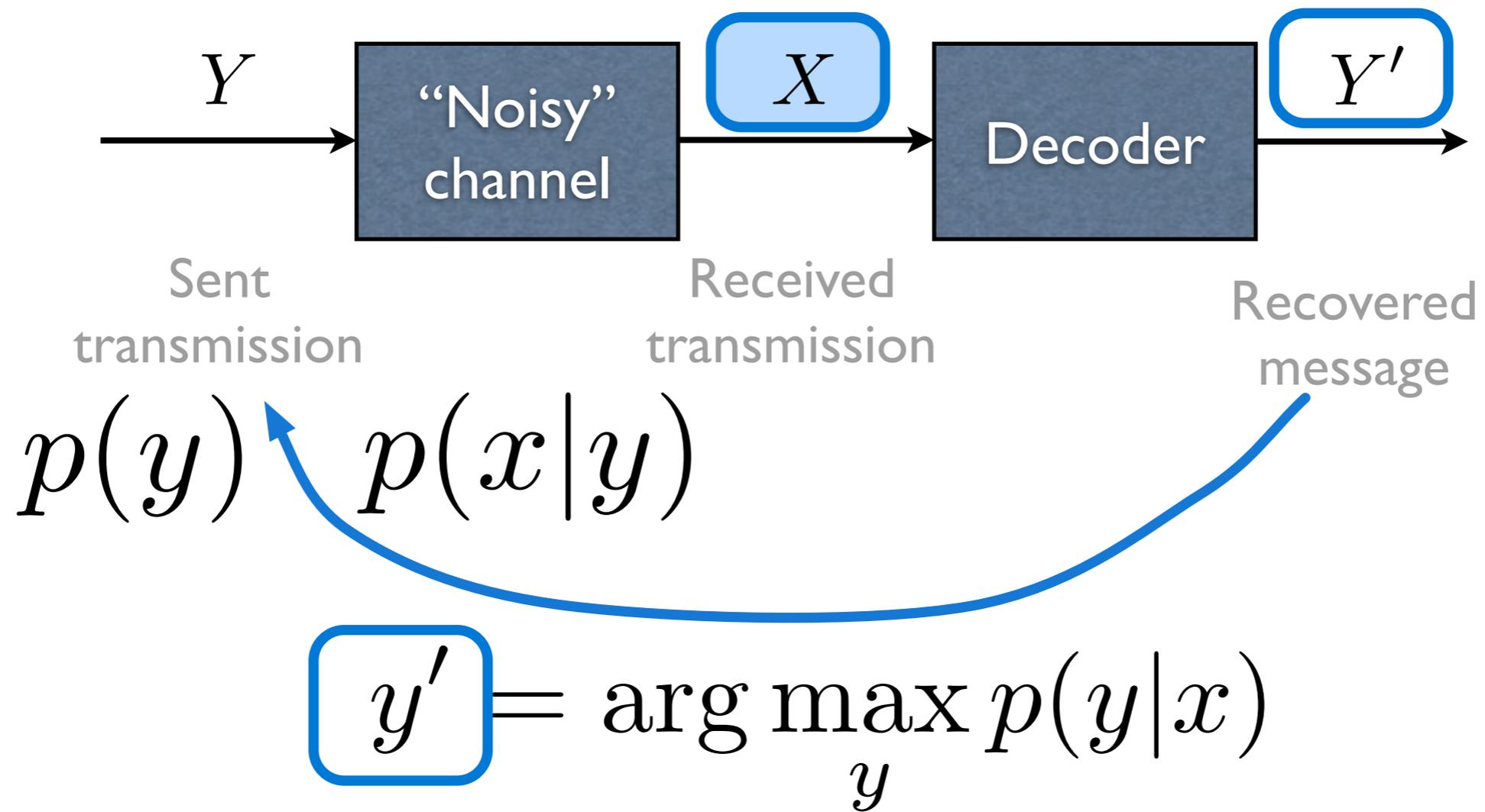


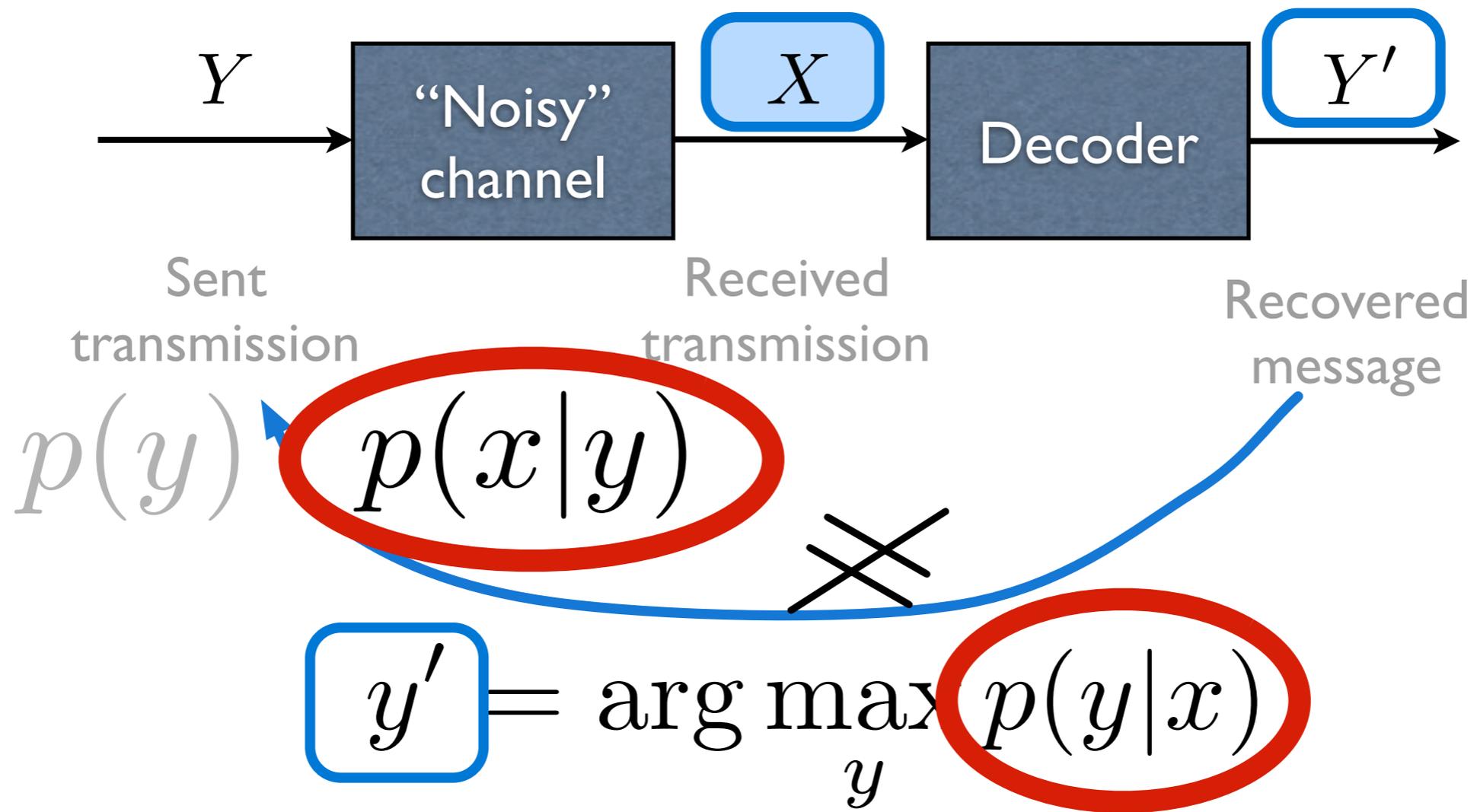
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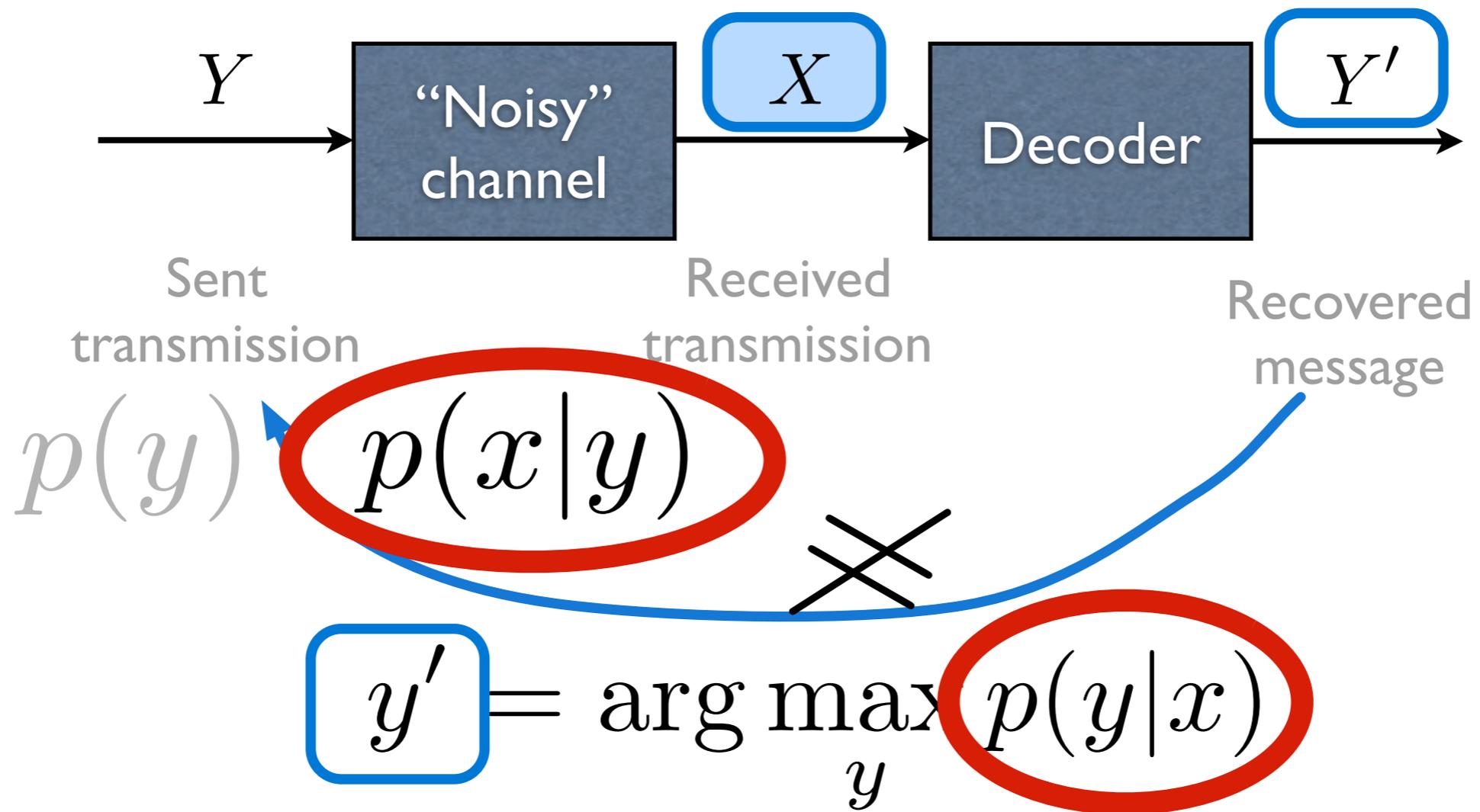




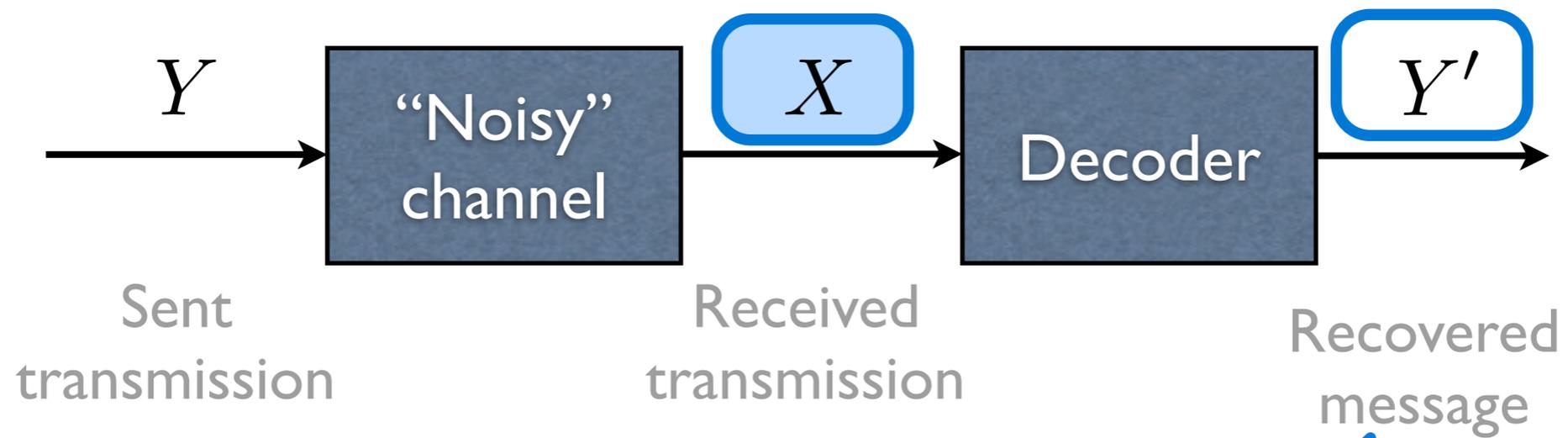






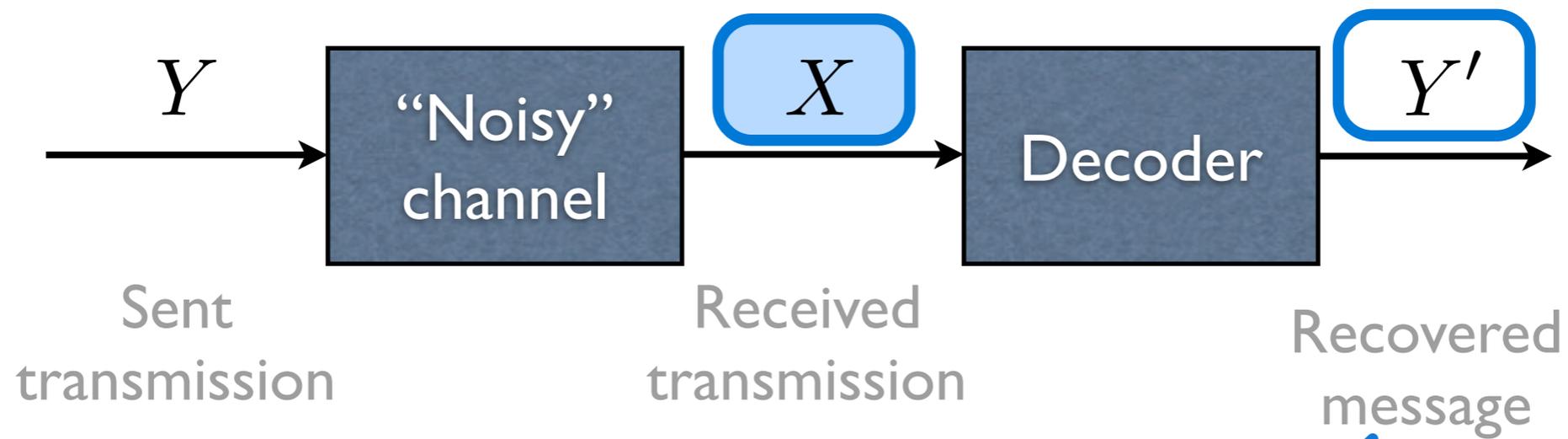


I can help.



$$y' = \arg \max_y p(y|x)$$

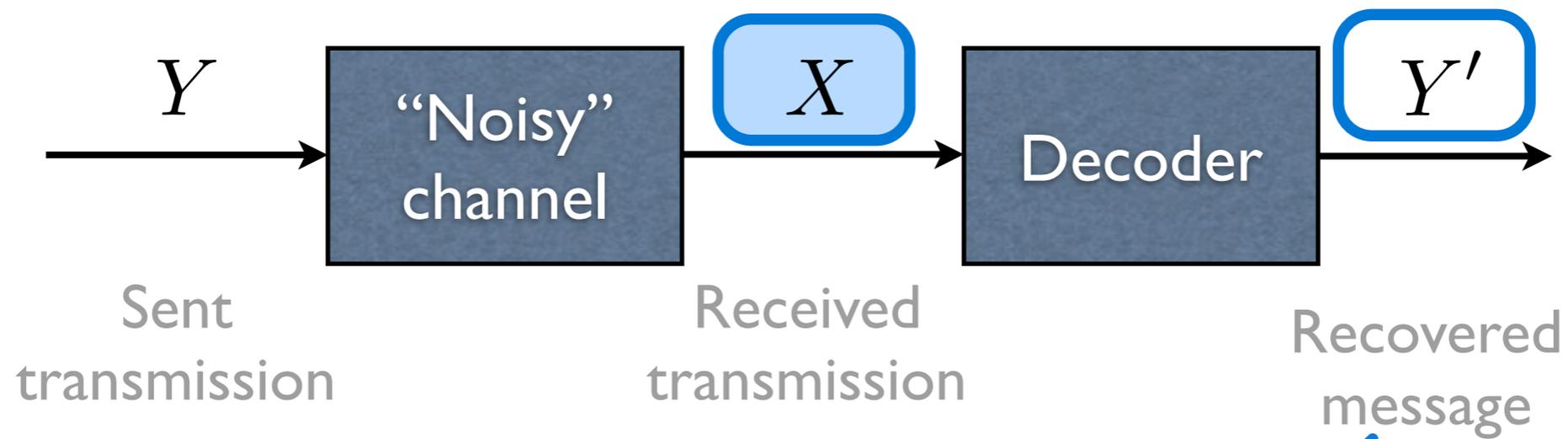
$$= \arg \max_y \frac{p(x|y)p(y)}{p(x)}$$



$$\boxed{y'} = \arg \max_y p(y|x)$$

$$= \arg \max_y \frac{p(x|y)p(y)}{p(x)}$$

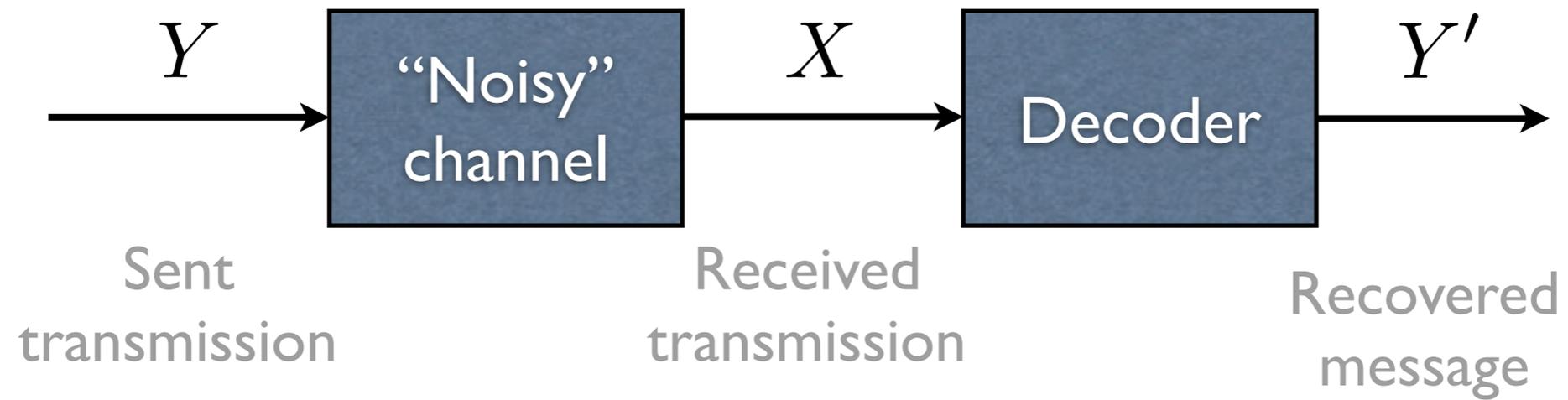
Denominator doesn't depend on y .



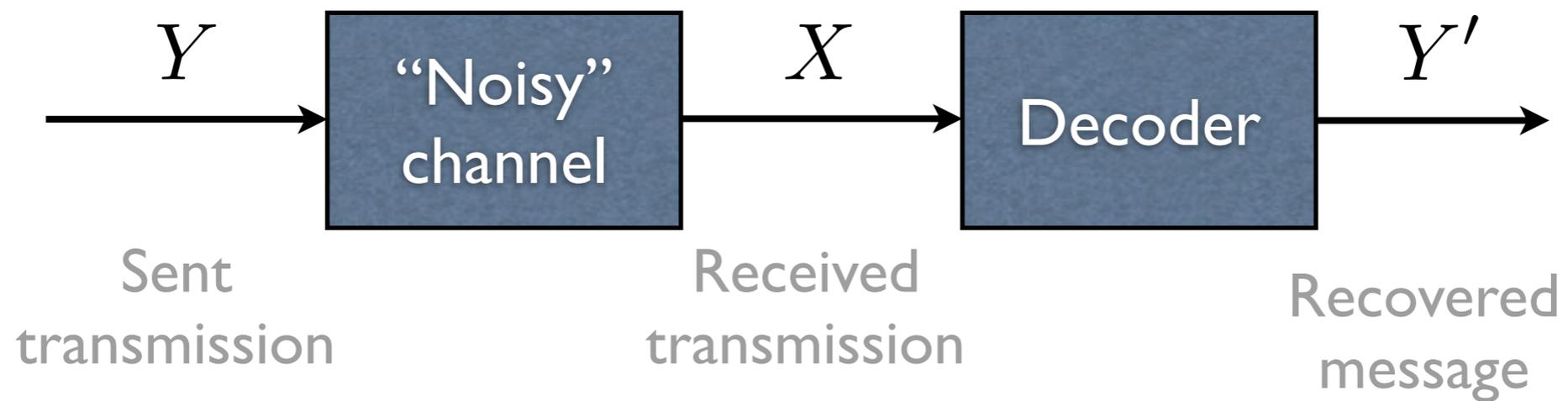
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$$= \arg \max_y p(x|y)p(y)$$



$$y' = \arg \max_y p(x|y)p(y)$$



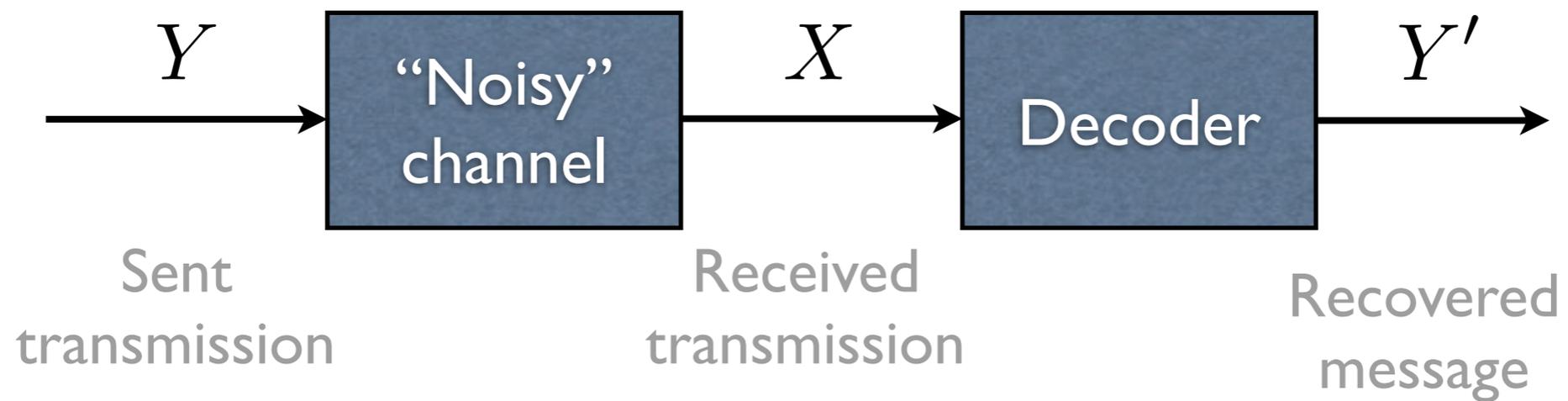
English

Csesky

English'

~~$$y' = \arg \max_y p(x|y)p(y)$$~~

$$e' = \arg \max_e p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e})p(\mathbf{e})$$



English

Csesky

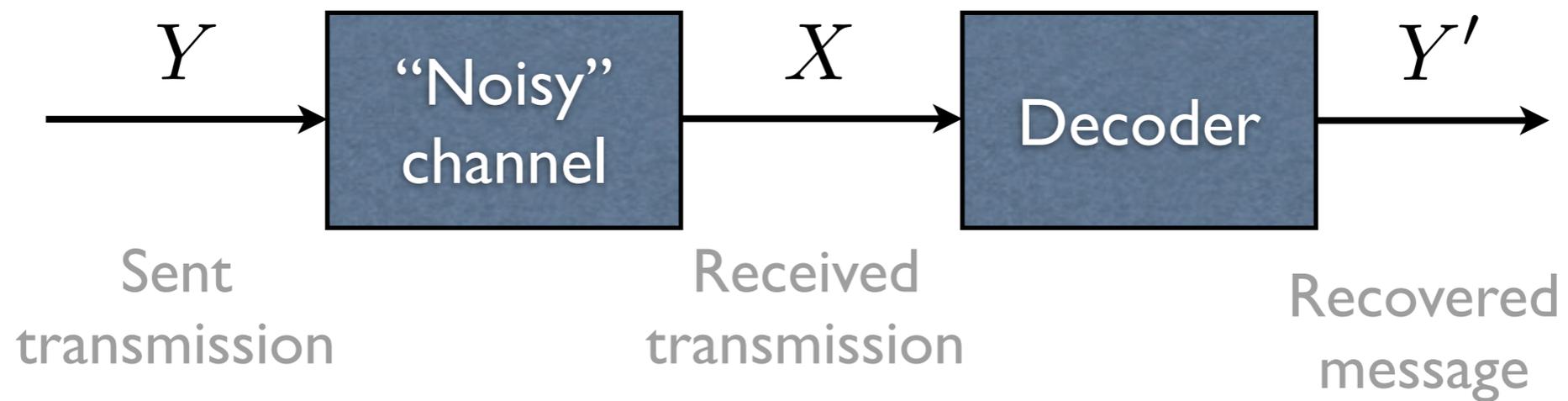
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translation model



English

Csesky

English'

~~$$y' = \arg \max_y p(x|y)p(y)$$~~

$$e' = \arg \max_e p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e})p(\mathbf{e})$$



translation model



language model

Division of labor

- **Translation model**
 - translation *back* into the source
 - learned from (source, target) translations
 - **adequacy** of translation
- **Language model**
 - probability of the output sentence
 - learned from *any* target language corpus
 - **fluency** of translation

Intuition for Division of Labor

- Better use of data
 - We have parallel data
 - We also have (lots of) parallel data
 - ... use both
- Use weaker translation models
 - Language modeling is hard ...
 - Translation modeling is language modeling ++
- Language models are used in many applications

The Big Question in MT

The Big Question in MT

- **How do we *design* language and translation models?**

The Big Question in MT

- **How do we *design* language and translation models?**
- Considerations
 - Is the model **correct**?
 - Is prediction (*inference*) **tractable**?
 - Is there data to learn the parameters?

Language Models

- What is the **probability** of a sentence (in a particular language)?
 - There are an *infinite number* of grammatical sentences in any language
 - This is the era of Big Data...but infinity is bigger
- For machine translation
 - Naive model (model language)
 - Naive parameterization (no relationship between words like **walk walked walking walks**)
 - Clever estimation of parameters (Lecture later this week)



My legal name is Alexander Perchov. But all of my many friends dub me Alex, because that is a more flaccid-to-utter version of my legal name.



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Probability Models of Text

- Sequence of symbols (bytes, letters, characters, morphemes, words, ...)
- Let Σ denote the set of symbols
- Lots of possible sequences (Σ^* is infinitely large!)
- Probability distributions over Σ^* ?

Probability Models of Text

- How are probability models built?
 - Make some independence assumptions

$$P(x, y) = P(x) \times P(y) \iff x, y \text{ are independent}$$

- Make assumptions about the (conditional) distributions of the events
- Estimate parameters from a sample of data

I

I  want

I want  a

I want a flight

I want a flight to

I want a flight to Prague

I want a flight to Prague  STOP

I want a flight to Prague **STOP**

English:

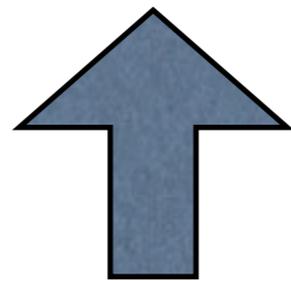
I have a bad headache

Chukchi (Siberian language):

English:

I have a bad headache

Chukchi (Siberian language):



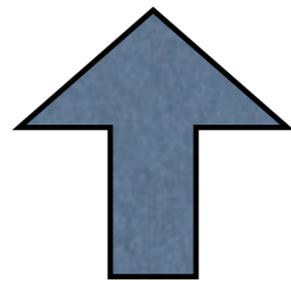
Aggultinative and polysynthetic languages have rich word-formation processes.

English:

I have a bad headache

Chukchi (Siberian language):

Təmeyŋəlevtpəytərəkən



Aggultinative and polysynthetic languages have rich word-formation processes.

Translation Models

- Is a string of words **e** a meaning-preserving translation of a string of words **f**?
- Conditional model $p(\mathbf{f} | \mathbf{e})$
- Challenges
 - There are an infinite number of sentences
 - How do we learn parameters of the models?

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

- **Make independence assumptions**

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

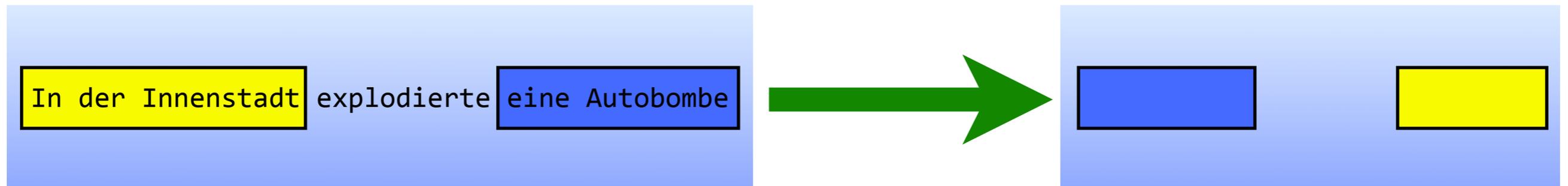
- **Make independence assumptions**
 - Permute the source words into the target language order

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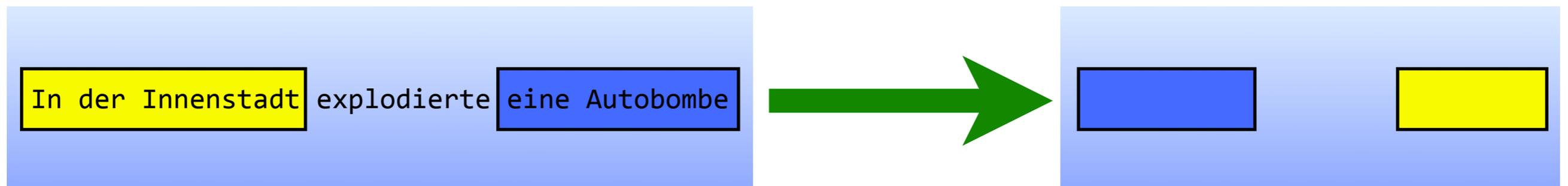
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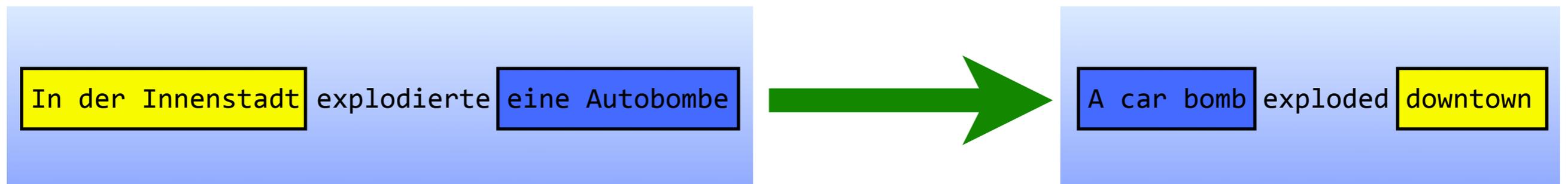
- **Make independence assumptions**

- Permute the source words into the target language order
- Pick translations for individual words / phrases
 - Probability of particular translations
 - Look at source context
 - Ensure that the output is fluent & idiomatic

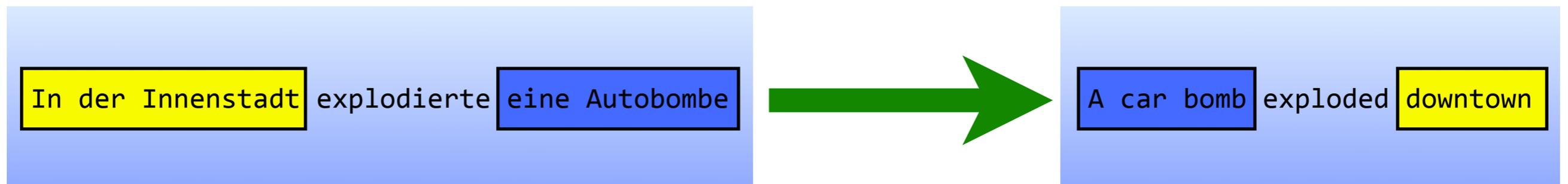


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 - Permute the source words into the target language order
 - Pick translations for individual words / phrases
 - Probability of particular translations
 - Look at source context
 - Ensure that the output is fluent & idiomatic
- **Computational challenges**
 - Searching all word permutations is NP-hard
 - Massive numbers of translation alternatives



- **String-to-string translation**

- Became popular in the 1990's with *statistical MT*
- State-of-the-art for many (most?) language pairs
 - Especially: Closely related language pairs
 - Especially: Typologically similar language pairs
 - ~ Google Translate / Bing Translator
- Limitations
 - Independence assumptions are wrong (too strong *and* too weak)
 - No structural information available to improve modeling
- **Models can be learned directly from *parallel data***

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe



A car bomb exploded downtown

www.un.org

http://www.un.org/english/

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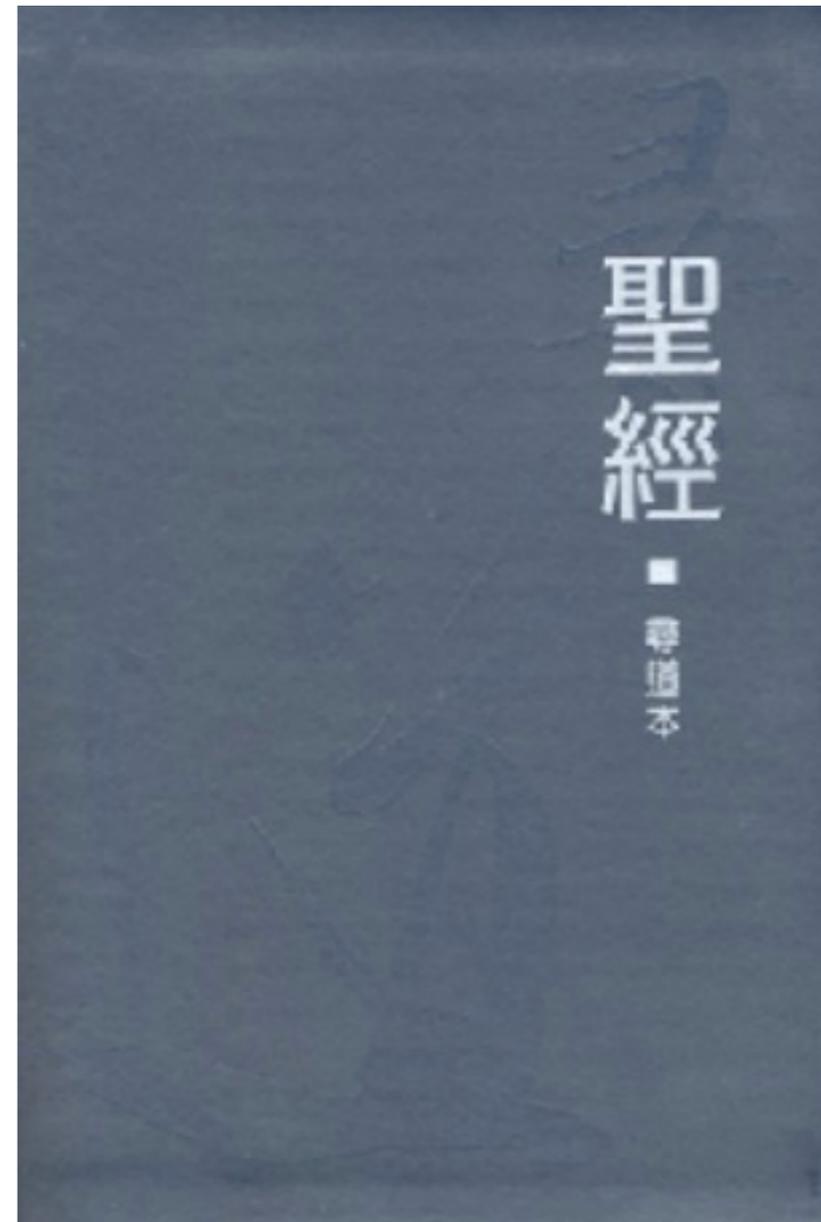
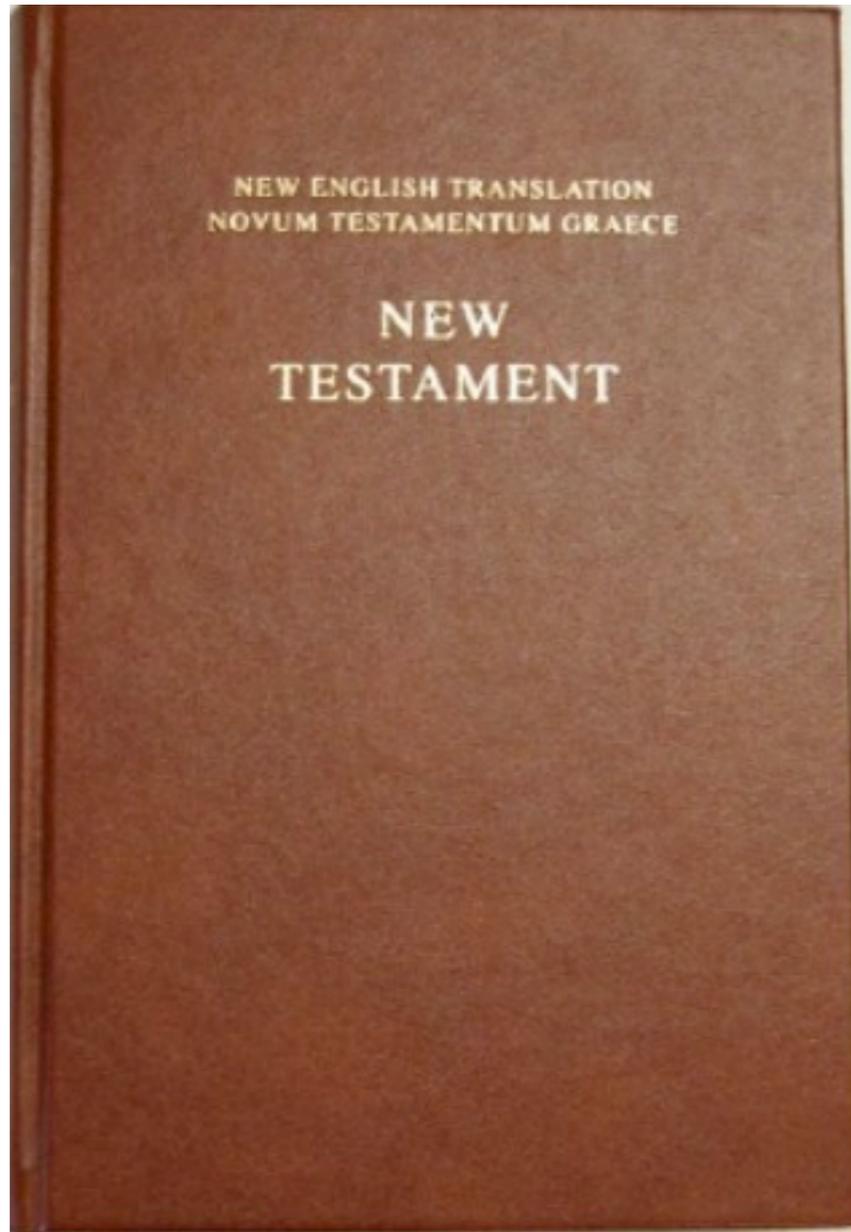
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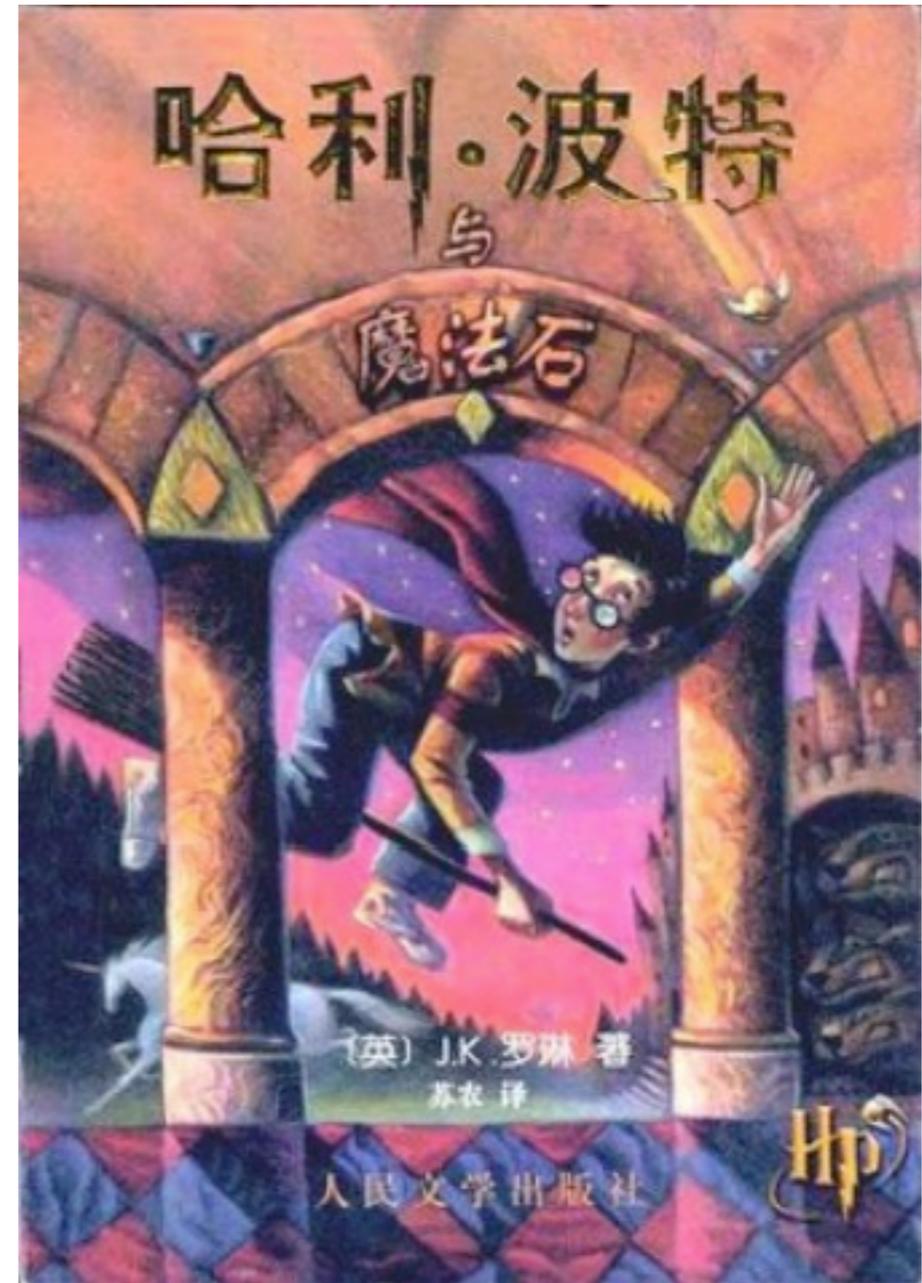
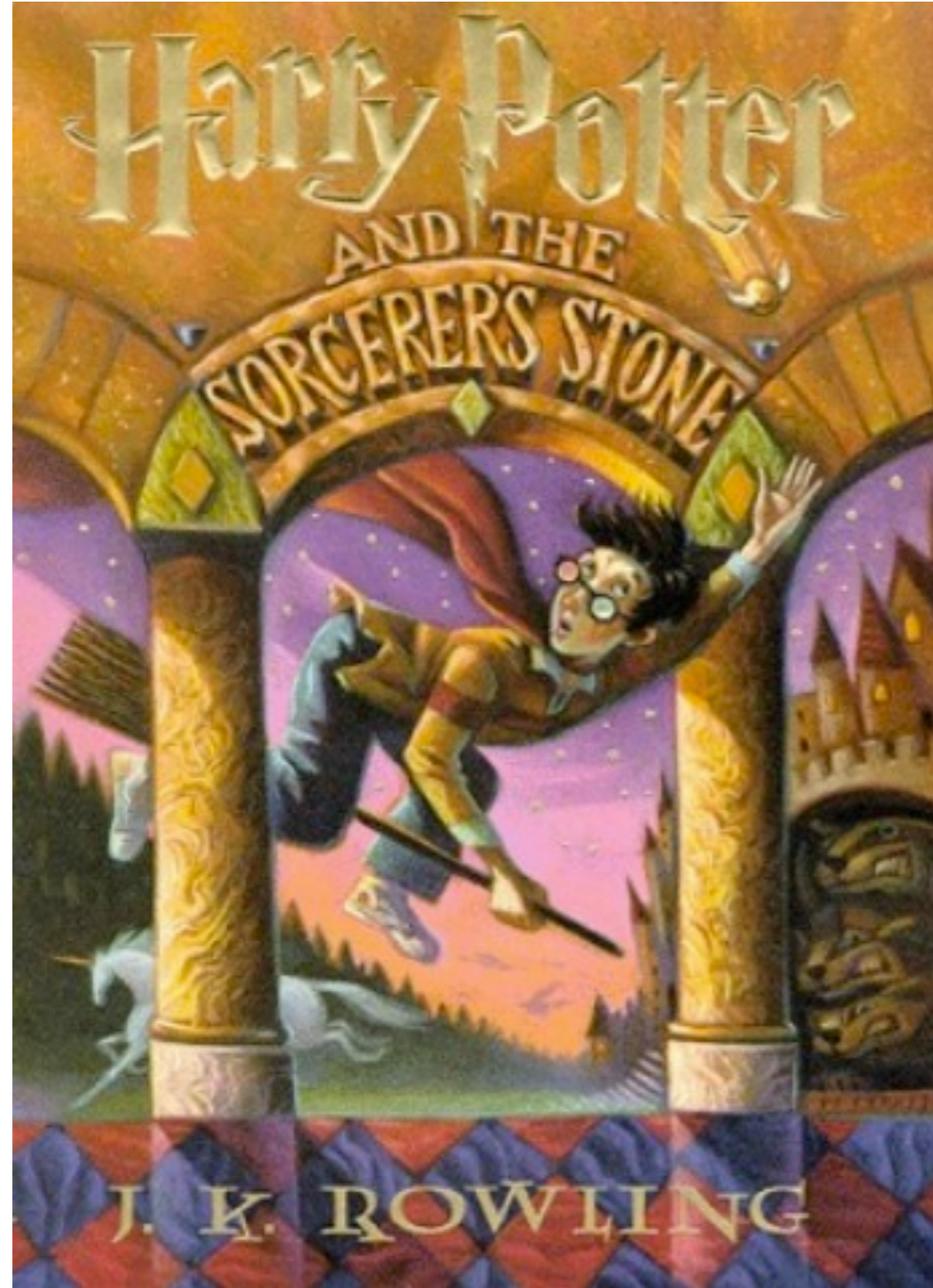
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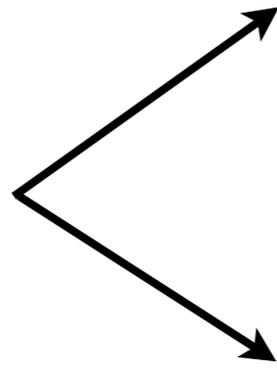
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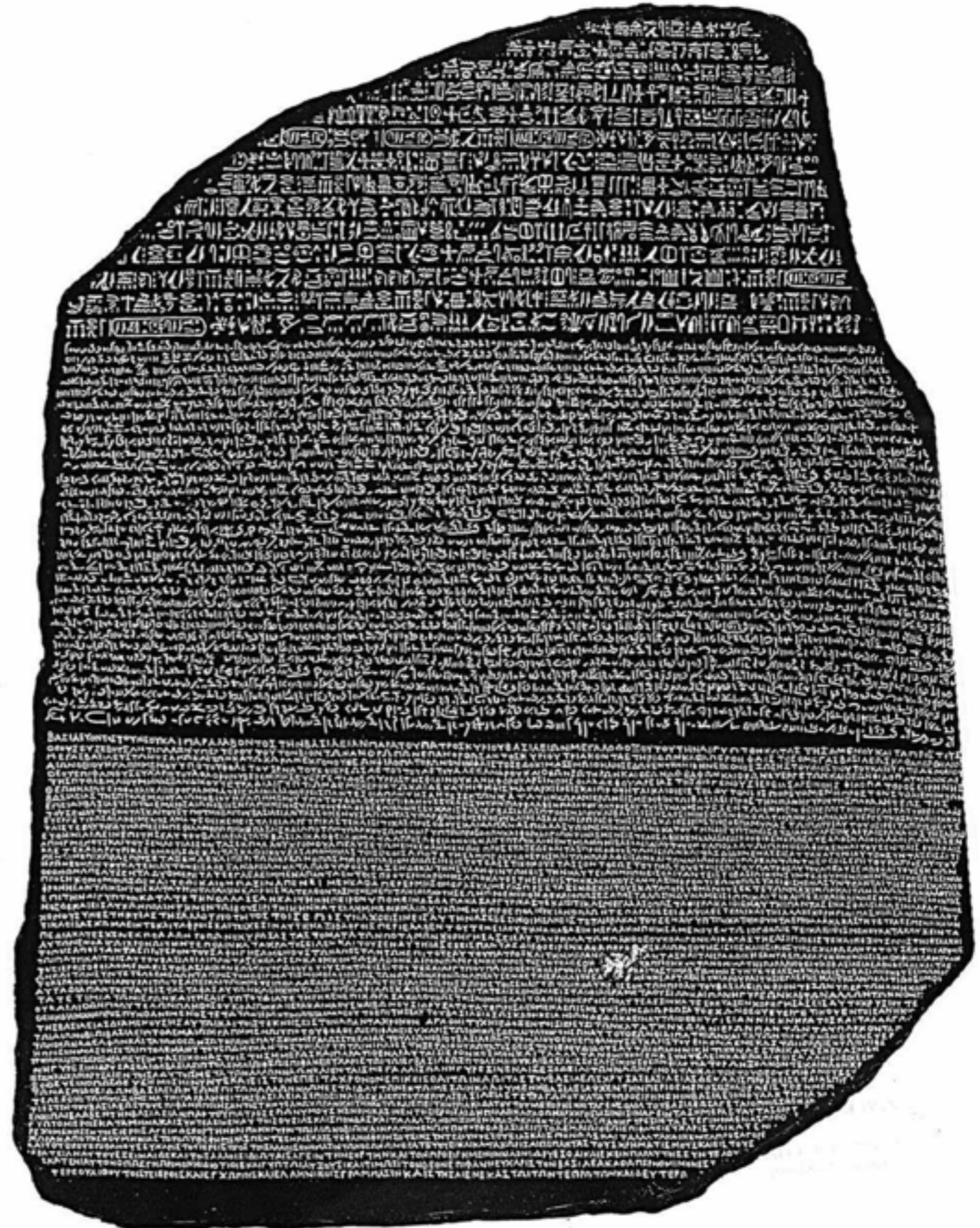




Egyptian



Greek



In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe



A car bomb exploded downtown

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

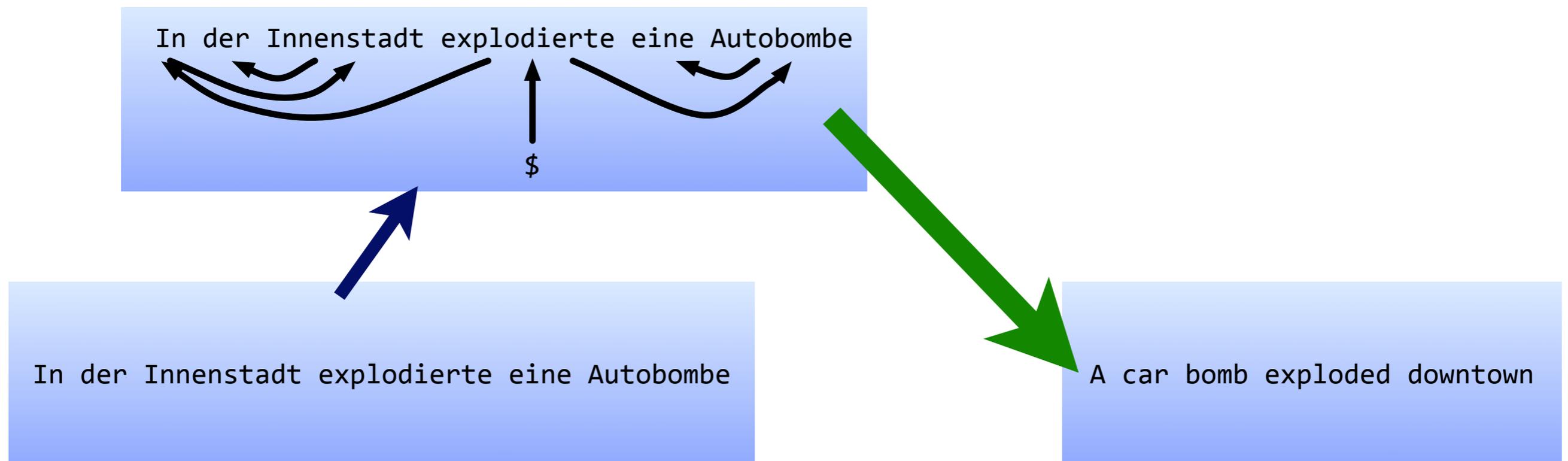


In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

A car bomb exploded downtown

- **Tree-to-string translation**

- Syntactic *analysis* of source (parse)
- *Transfer* from tree to string
- Source trees have some benefits
 - Proxy for semantic relationships
 - Syntax is a natural source of reordering constraints



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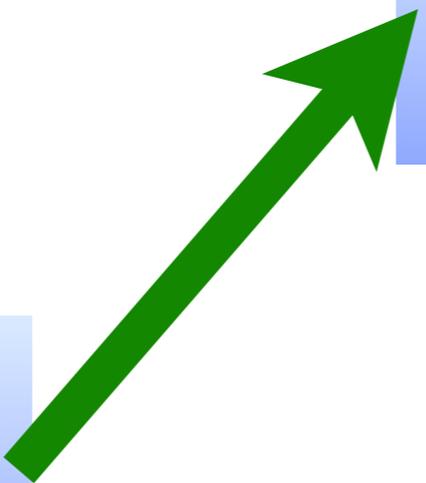


\$

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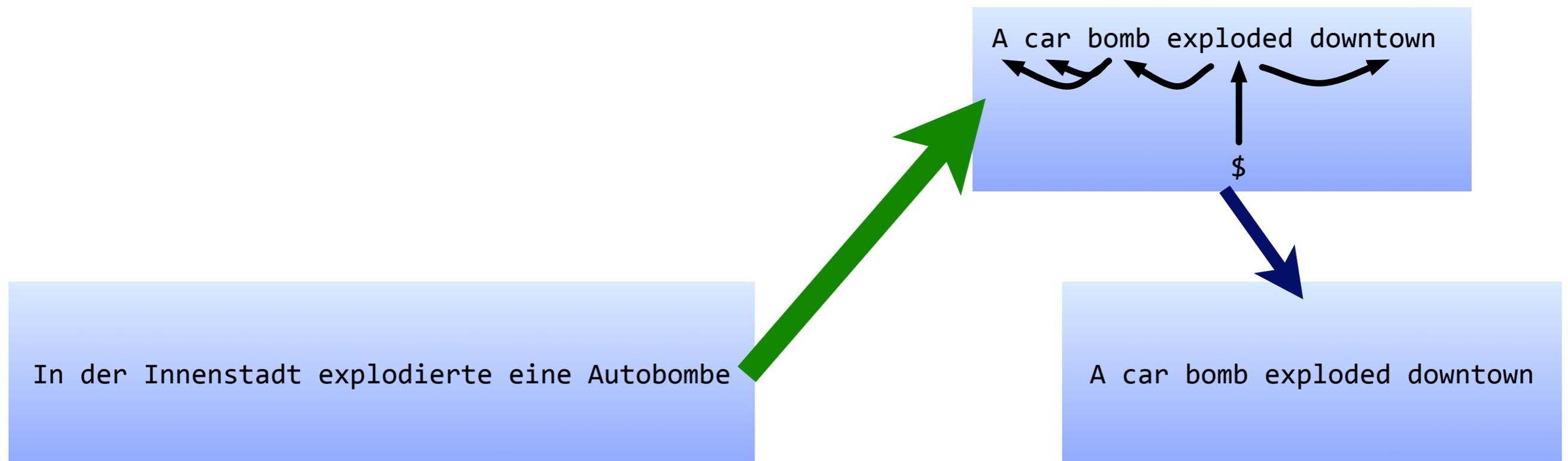
\$



A car bomb exploded downtown

- **String-to-tree translation**

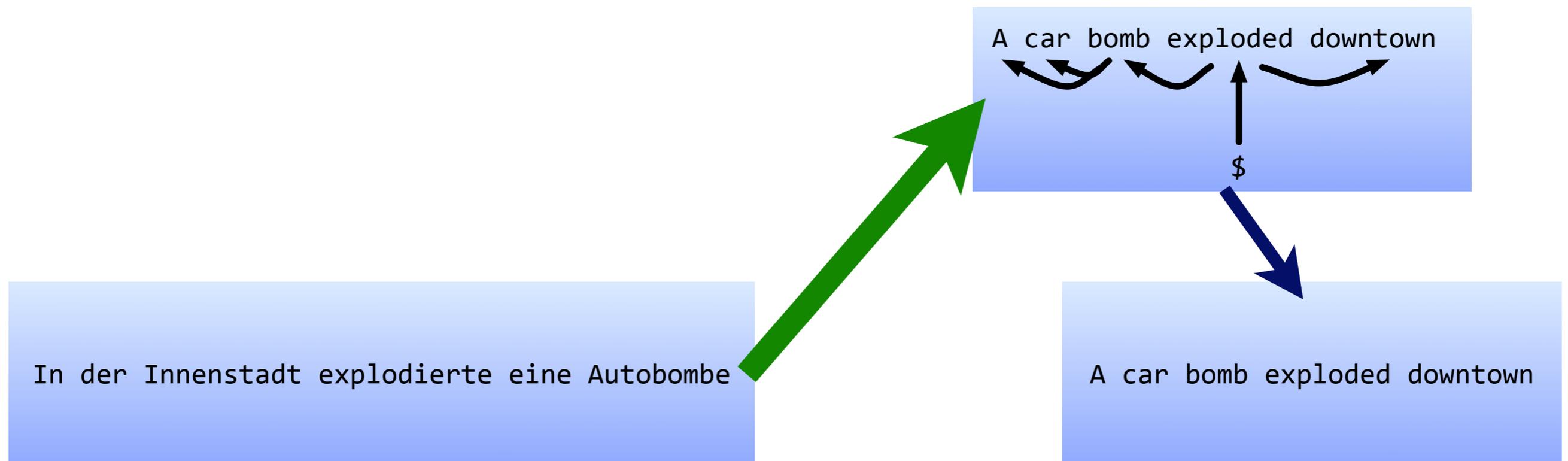
- Transfer from source tree to target string
- Formally a generalization of **monolingual parsing**
- Intuition: it is more important to know the language you are translating into well than the source language

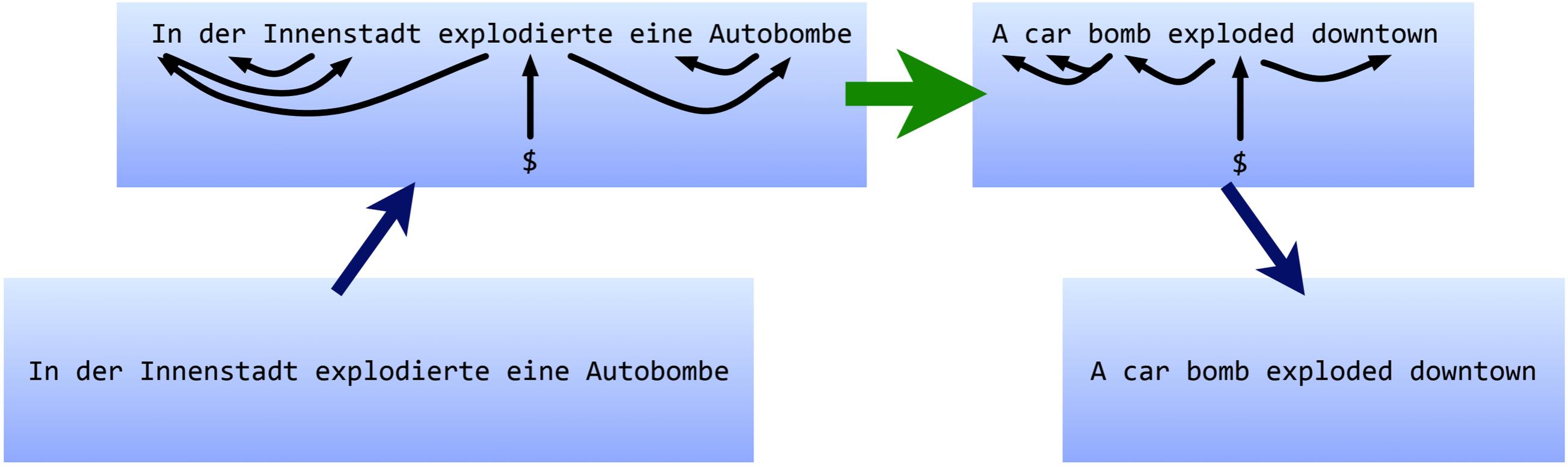


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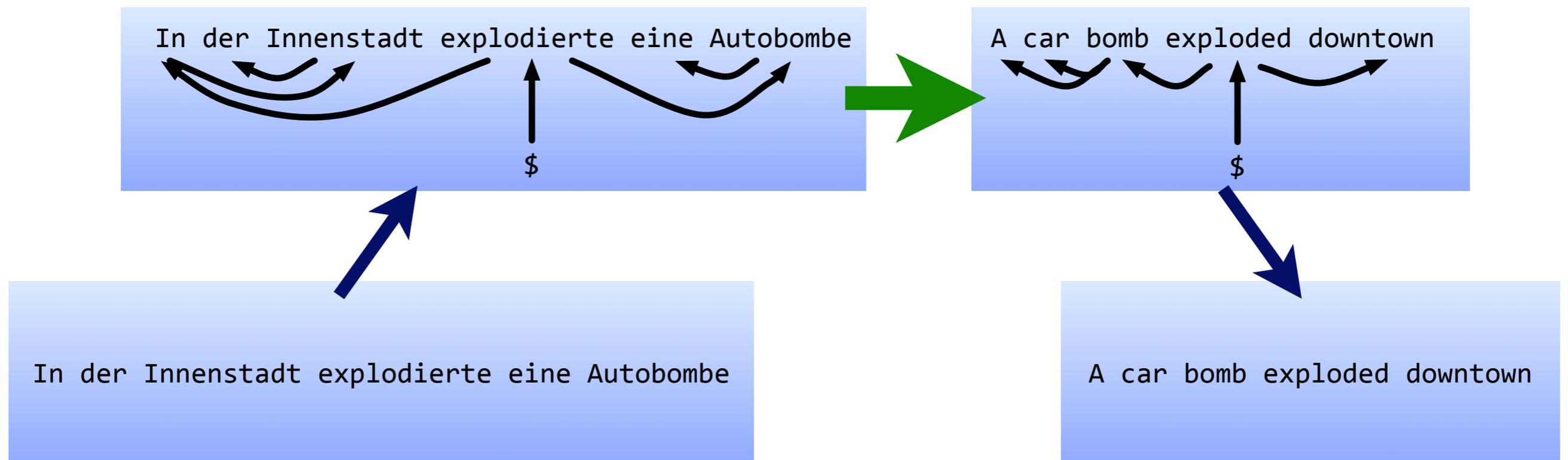
The best Chinese-English systems are string-to-tree





- **Tree to tree translation**

- Use syntax to predict syntax
- Benefits
 - As parsers improve, MT will improve (we hope)
 - Rich information for modeling in source and target
- Downside: where does the syntax come from?



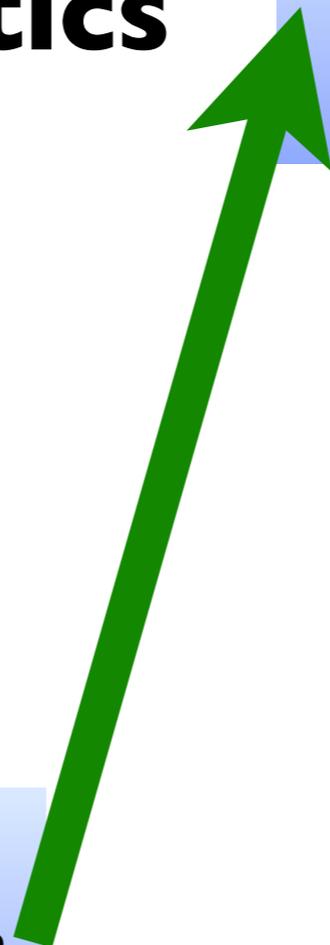
In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

Semantics

“logical form”

detonate
:arg0 bomb
:arg1 car
:loc downtown
:time past

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe



Semantics
"logical form"

Syntax

```
detonate  
:arg0 bomb  
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A car bomb exploded downtown
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Semantics
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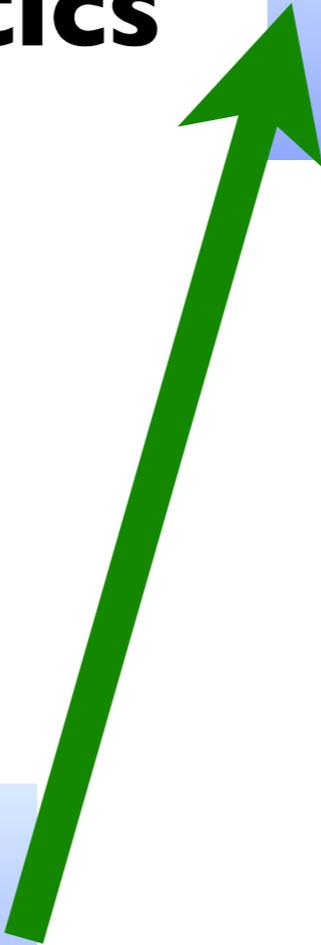
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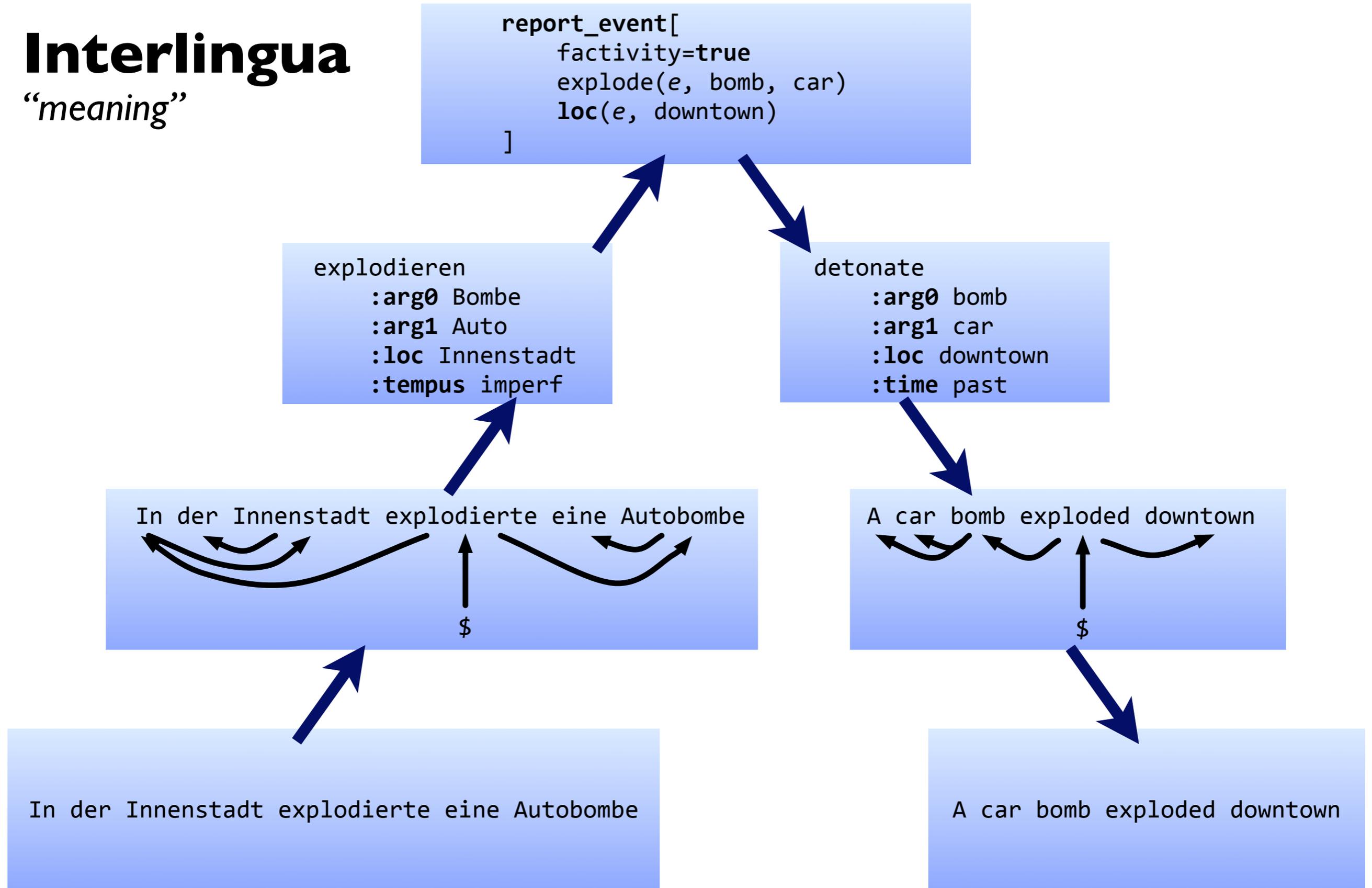
A car bomb exploded downtown

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Interlingua

“meaning”



More Abstract Models

More Abstract Models

- **Modeling challenges**
 - What are the right abstract representations?
 - How do we support more abstraction without sacrificing accuracy on frequent elements?

More Abstract Models

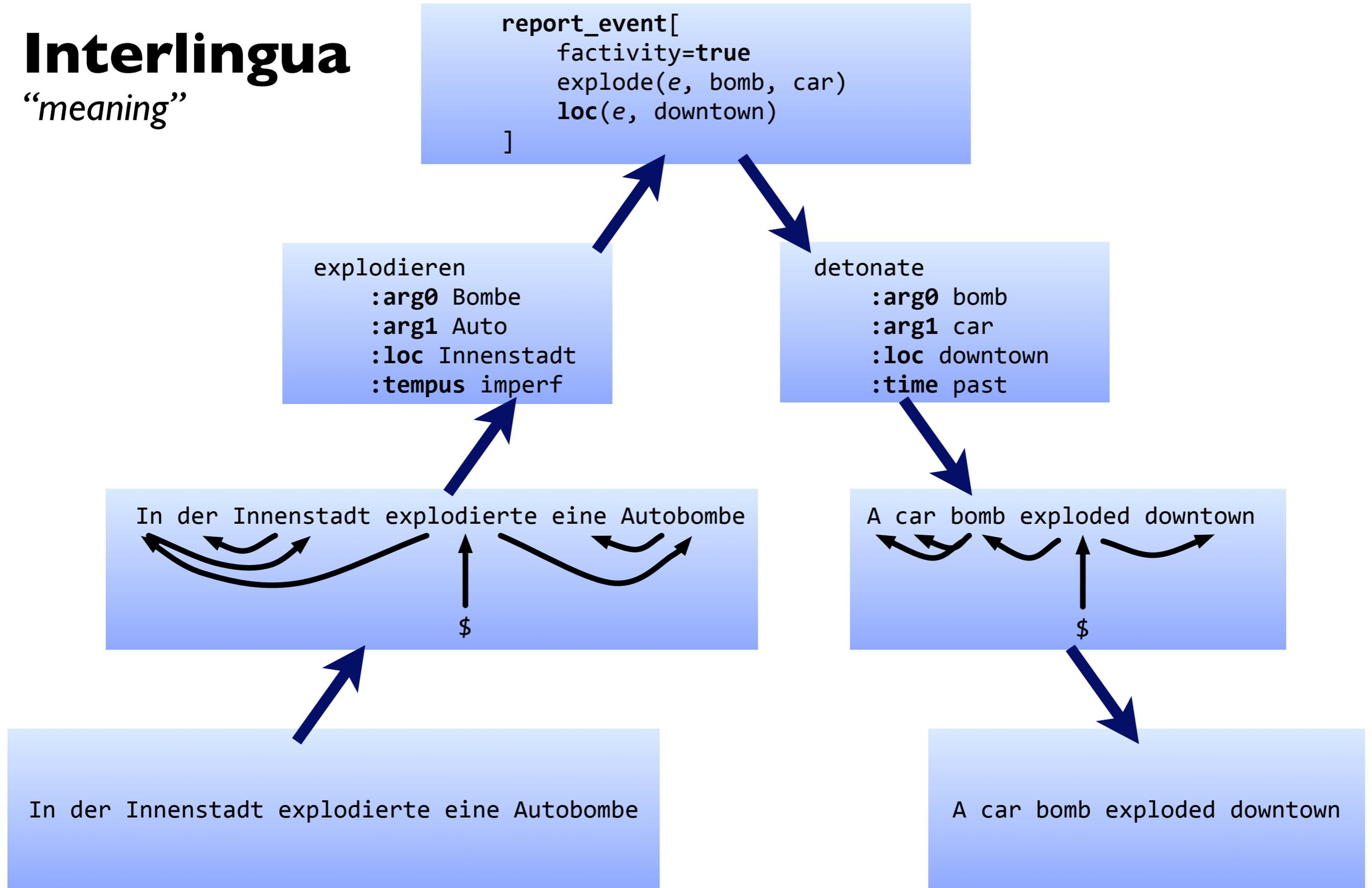
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 - Large search spaces
 - Error propagation in pipelines

More Abstract Models

- **Modeling challenges**
 - What are the right abstract representations?
 - How do we support more abstraction without sacrificing accuracy on frequent elements?
- **Computational challenges**
 - Large search spaces
 - Error propagation in pipelines
- **Learning challenges**
 - Nonconvexity
 - Where does the data come from?

Interlingua

“meaning”



Interlingua

“meaning”

```
report_event[  
  factivity=true  
  explode(e, bomb, car)  
  loc(e, downtown)  
]
```

Hidden

```
explodieren  
:arg0 Bombe  
:loc Innenstadt  
:tempus Imperf
```

```
detonate  
:arg0 bomb  
:arg1 car  
:loc downtown  
:time past
```

In der Innenstadt explodierte eine Autobombe

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Other Challenges

European parliament language (training):

I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on Friday 17 December 1999, and I would like once again to wish you a happy new year in the hope that you enjoyed a pleasant festive period.

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Human language (testing):



Its Me Edith :) @Lovelyyedi

40m

Birthday is on sunday & im pribably not doin anythin cause mom planned that other thing for sat nd sunday idk tf ima do -.-

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spelling error

Other Challenges

European parliament language (training):

I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on Friday 17 December 1999, and I would like once again to wish you a happy new year in the hope that you enjoyed a pleasant festive period.

Human language (testing):



A screenshot of a tweet from user @Lovelyyedi. The tweet text is: "Birthday is on sunday & im pribably not doin anythin cause mom planned that other thing for sat nd sunday idk tf ima do -.-". Below the text are interaction icons for Expand, Reply, Retweet, and Favorite. The tweet is timestamped as 40m.

abbreviations

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I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on Friday 17 December 1999, and I would like once again to wish you a happy new year in the hope that you enjoyed a pleasant festive period.

Human language (testing):



Its Me Edith :) @Lovelyyedi 40m

Birthday is on sunday & im pribably not doin anythin cause mom planned that other thing for sat nd sunday idk tf ima do -.-

Expand Reply Retweet Favorite

The image shows a tweet from a user named 'Its Me Edith :) @Lovelyyedi' posted 40 minutes ago. The tweet text is 'Birthday is on sunday & im pribably not doin anythin cause mom planned that other thing for sat nd sunday idk tf ima do -.-'. Below the text are interaction icons for 'Expand', 'Reply', 'Retweet', and 'Favorite'. Two black arrows originate from the text 'nonstandard contractions' at the bottom of the slide and point to the words 'pribably' and 'doin' in the tweet text, highlighting these as non-standard contractions.

nonstandard contractions

Questions?