

# Treebank Translation

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unless otherwise stated

# Closely Related Languages: Lexicalized Direct Transfer

- ▶ Rudolf Rosa, Daniel Zeman, David Mareček, Zdeněk Žabokrtský (2017). Slavic Forest, Norwegian Wood.
  - ▶ In *Proceedings of the Fourth Workshop on NLP for Similar Languages, Varieties and Dialects (VarDial)*, pp. 210–219, Valencia, Spain
- ▶ Data from UD 1.4
  - ▶ Czech → Slovak
  - ▶ Slovenian → Croatian
  - ▶ Danish, Swedish → Norwegian

- ▶ UDPipe, no parameter optimization
- ▶ Target tags predicted by UDPipe (supervised model!)

Target	Source	DIxUAS	DIxLAS	LexUAS	LexLAS
Slovak	Czech	60.68	48.91	65.70	<b>53.72</b>
Croatian	Slovenian	62.64	50.81	63.94	<b>53.35</b>
Norwegian	Danish	65.23	<b>55.17</b>	64.53	54.91
Norwegian	Swedish	66.96	<b>57.54</b>	66.24	56.63
Norwegian	Danish+Swedish	68.58	58.80	69.02	<b>59.95</b>

## Recall from Delex: Danish – Swedish Setup

- ▶ Daniel Zeman, Philip Resnik (2008). Cross-Language Parser Adaptation between Related Languages
  - ▶ In *IJCNLP 2008 Workshop on NLP for Less Privileged Languages*, pp. 35–42, Hyderabad, India
- ▶ CoNLL 2006 treebanks (dependencies)
  - ▶ Danish Dependency Treebank
  - ▶ Swedish Talbanken05
- ▶ Two constituency parsers:
  - ▶ “Charniak”
  - ▶ “Brown” (Charniak N-best parser + Johnson reranker)
- ▶ Other resources
  - ▶ **JRC-Acquis parallel corpus**
  - ▶ Hajič tagger for Swedish (PAROLE tagset)

# Recall from Delex: Danish – Swedish Setup

- ▶ Other resources
  - ▶ JRC-Acquis parallel corpus
  - ▶ Did not need it for delex. But...

- ▶ Acquis is a parallel corpus
  - ▶ More than 430,000 sentences
- ▶ GIZA++ & lexical weighting generate da-sv glossary

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  - ▶ More than 430,000 sentences
- ▶ GIZA++ & lexical weighting generate da-sv glossary
- ▶ Always use highest weighted gloss
- ▶ Translate Swedish word-by-word to Danish
- ▶ Use Danish parser
- ▶ Many unknown words are known now!
  
- ▶ Translated target to source



## Most Frequent da / sv Words

i	0.024	och	0.027
og	0.024	att	0.027
at	0.021	i	0.021
er	0.017	är	0.018
en	0.014	som	0.017
til	0.013	en	0.015
af	0.013	det	0.013
det	0.012	av	0.012
på	0.012	på	0.011

# Aligned Sentences 1

- ▶ Denne forordning træder i kraft den 1. marts 1986 med forbehold af ikrafttrædelse af traktaten vedrørende Spaniens og Portugals tiltrædelse.
- ▶ Denna förordning träder i kraft den 1 mars 1986 under förutsättning att Anslutningsakten för Spanien och Portugal träder i kraft.

## Aligned Sentences 2

- ▶ Bestemmelserne i denne aftale kan ændres og revideres helt eller delvis efter fælles overenskomst mellem parterne.
- ▶ Bestämmelserna i detta avtal får ändras eller revideras helt eller delvis efter gemensam överenskommelse mellan parterna.

## Aligned Sentences 3

- ▶ 1. Enhver kontraherende part kan **opsige** denne konvention ved skriftlig henvendelse til depositaren.
- ▶ 1. En fördragsslutande part får **säga upp** denna konvention genom skriftlig notifikation till depositarien.
- ▶ 1. A Contracting Party may **terminate** this Convention by written notification to the Depositary.

## Excerpt from sv-da Glossary

behandlingsaktörer	behandlingsvirksomheder
behandlingsanläggning	behandlingsanlæg
behandlingsanläggningar	behandlingsvirksomheders
behandlingsanläggningen	behandlingsanlægget
behandlingsdatum	datøn
behandlingsformer	behandlingsmuligheder
behandlingsfrister	frister
behandlingsförfaranden	behandlingsprocedurer
behandlingsförsök	befolkningsforsøg
behandlingsindikation	indikation
behäftad	behæftet
behåll	behold

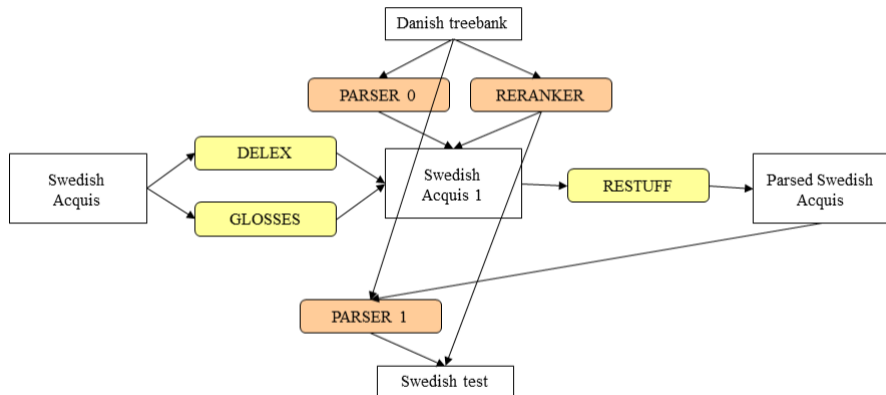
# Unlabeled F Scores

- ▶ da-da lexicalized: Charniak = 78.16, Brown = 78.24
  - ▶ (CoNLL train 94K words, test 5852 words)
- ▶ sv-sv lexicalized: Charniak = 77.81, Brown = 78.74
  - ▶ (CoNLL train 191K words, test 5656 words)
- ▶ da-sv lexicalized: Charniak = 43.28, Brown = 41.84
  - ▶ (no morphology tweaking)
- ▶ da-da delexicalized: Charniak = 79.62, Brown = 80.20
  - ▶ (hybrid sv-da Hajič-like tagset = “words”, Penn POS = “tags”)
- ▶ sv-sv delexicalized: Charniak = 76.07, Brown = 77.01
- ▶ da-sv delexicalized: Charniak = 65.50, Brown = 66.40

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- ▶ da-sv glossed: Charniak = 63.40, Brown = 61.50

# Glosses with Self-Training





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- ▶ da-sv glossed: Charniak = 63.40, Brown = 61.50
- ▶ da-sv glossed+self: Charniak = 64.48, Brown = 63.32

- ▶ Jörg Tiedemann (2014). Rediscovering Annotation Projection for Cross-Lingual Parser Induction.
  - ▶ In *Proceedings of COLING 2014, the 25th International Conference on Computational Linguistics: Technical Papers*, pp. 1854–1864, Dublin, Ireland
- ▶ Also addresses unclear points of Hwa et al. (2004)

- ▶ Translate source treebank to target language
- ▶ Extract word alignments
  - ▶ Either directly from Moses / MT system (better!)
  - ▶ Or afterwards, using GIZA++ / Fastalign etc. (worse)
    - ▶ Extra noise from separate alignment
    - ▶ Treebank too small to compute alignment
    - ▶ Added parallel data  $\Rightarrow$  noise, domain?
- ▶ Comparison with treebank projection across alignments:
  - ▶ Avoid double noise (parse source side + project)
  - ▶ Avoid domain shift (source treebank vs. parallel corpus)
    - ▶ There is still domain shift between source and target treebank, if it exists.
  - ▶ Machine translation more literal than human  $\Rightarrow$  better alignment

- ▶ Zeman and Resnik (2008) glosses (taken from GIZA++)
- ▶ Tiedemann (2014): force Moses to use 1-word phrases
  - ▶ He uses it to project POS-tag models (no DUMMY words on target side)
- ▶ Rosa et al. (2017), VarDial
  - ▶ Closely related languages
  - ▶ Use this even for trees!
  - ▶  $\Rightarrow$  Projection of relations is straightforward
  - ▶ Unknown words:
    - ▶ Leave as is
    - ▶ Or learn a character-based “transcription” model?

## Summary of Cross-lingual Parsing

- ▶ Direct transfer
  - ▶ Train on source language, apply to target language
    - ▶ Delexicalized
    - ▶ Lexicalized
- ▶ Treebank projection across parallel data
  - ▶ Train on source language, parse source side of parallel data
  - ▶ Project trees to target side of parallel data
  - ▶ Train a target language parser on that
- ▶ Treebank translation
  - ▶ Train an MT system on parallel data
  - ▶ Enforce word-by-word MT, or extract alignments afterwards
    - ▶ Either: Translation of training trees from source to target
    - ▶ Or: Translation of test sentences from target to source

<https://ufal.cz/courses/npfl120>

- ▶ Vladimir Levenštejn (1965). Двоичные коды с исправлением выпадений, вставок и замещений символов [Binary codes capable of correcting deletions, insertions, and reversals]. Доклады Академий Наук СССР. 163 (4): 845–8.
- ▶ Minimum number of character edits to get from string  $a$  to  $b$
- ▶ Edit operations:
  - ▶ Insert a character
  - ▶ Delete a character
  - ▶ Substitute a character for another character
- ▶  $\Rightarrow$  learn context-sensitive edits between languages  $A$  and  $B$ 
  - ▶ E.g. Czech to Slovak:
    - ▶ *pro-*  $\rightarrow$  *pre-*; *při-*  $\rightarrow$  *pri-*; *-ní*  $\rightarrow$  *-nie...*