

Hieu Hoang

MT Marathon 2011 Trento

MIXED SYNTAX TRANSLATION

Contents

- What is a syntactic model?
- What's wrong with Syntax?
- Which syntax model to use?
- Why use syntactic models?
- Mixed-Syntax Model
 - Extraction
 - Decoding
 - Results
- Future Work

What is a syntactic model?

- Hierarchical Phrase-Based Model
 - String-to-string
 - Non-terminals are unlabelled

$X \rightarrow \text{habe } X_1 \text{ gegessen \# have eaten } X_1$

- Tree-to-string Model
 - Source non-terminals are labelled
 - match input parse tree

$S \rightarrow \text{habe } \mathbf{NP}_1 \text{ gegessen \# have eaten } \mathbf{NP}_1$

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$S \rightarrow$ habe **NP₁** gegessen # have eaten NP₁

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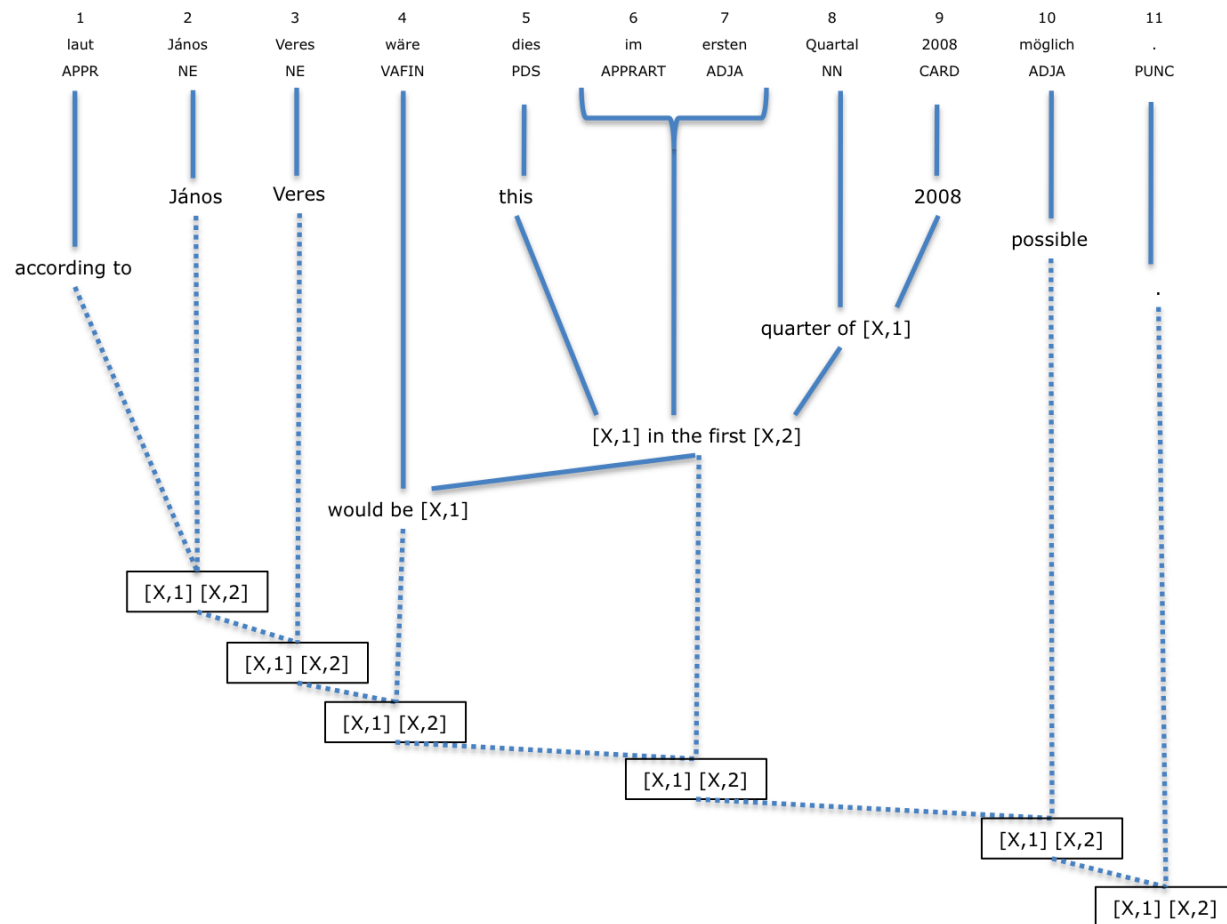
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What's Wrong with Syntax?

	BLEU	METEOR
Tree-to-string	27.02	57.68
Tree-to-tree	22.23	54.05
Moses (phrase-based)	30.18	58.13

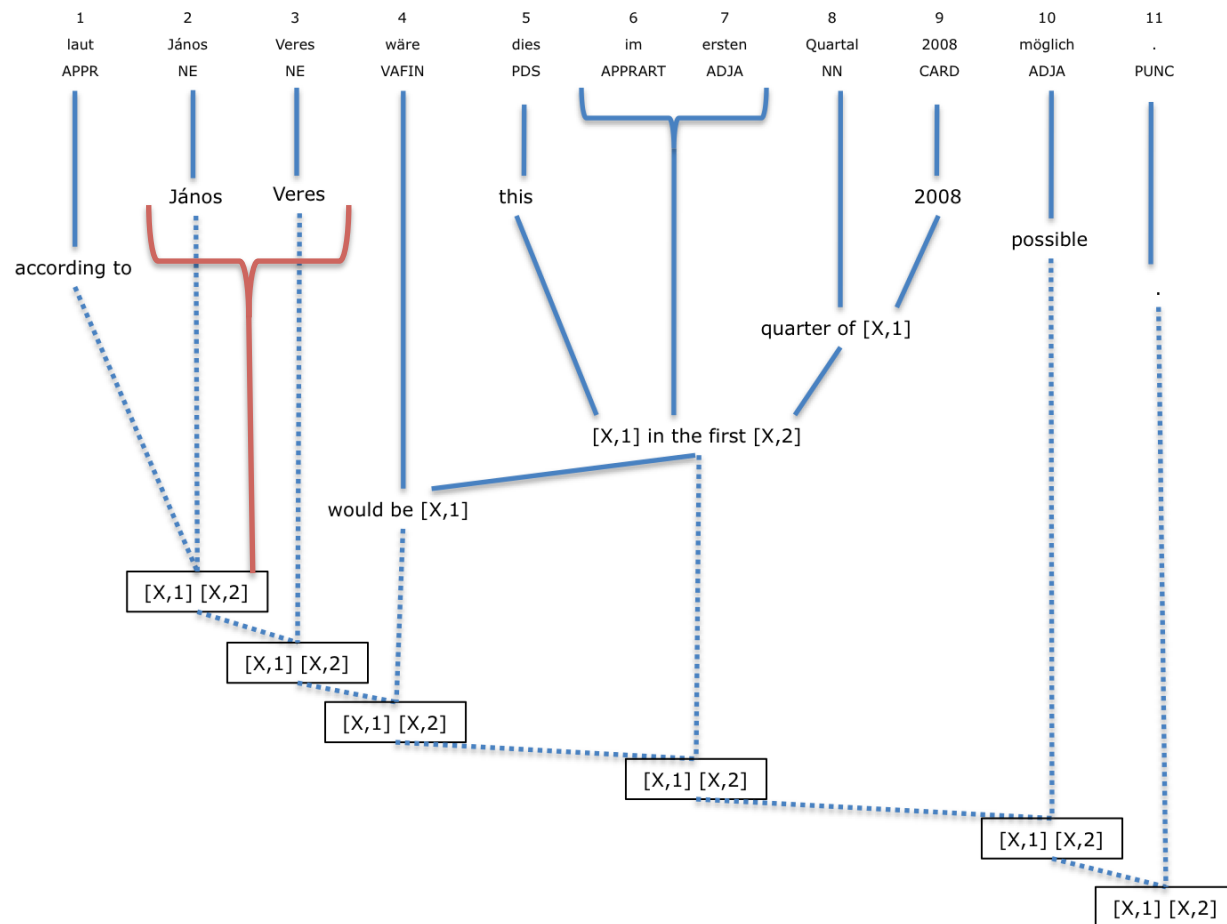
Evaluation of French-English MT System
(Ambati and Lavie, 2009)

Hierarchical Model



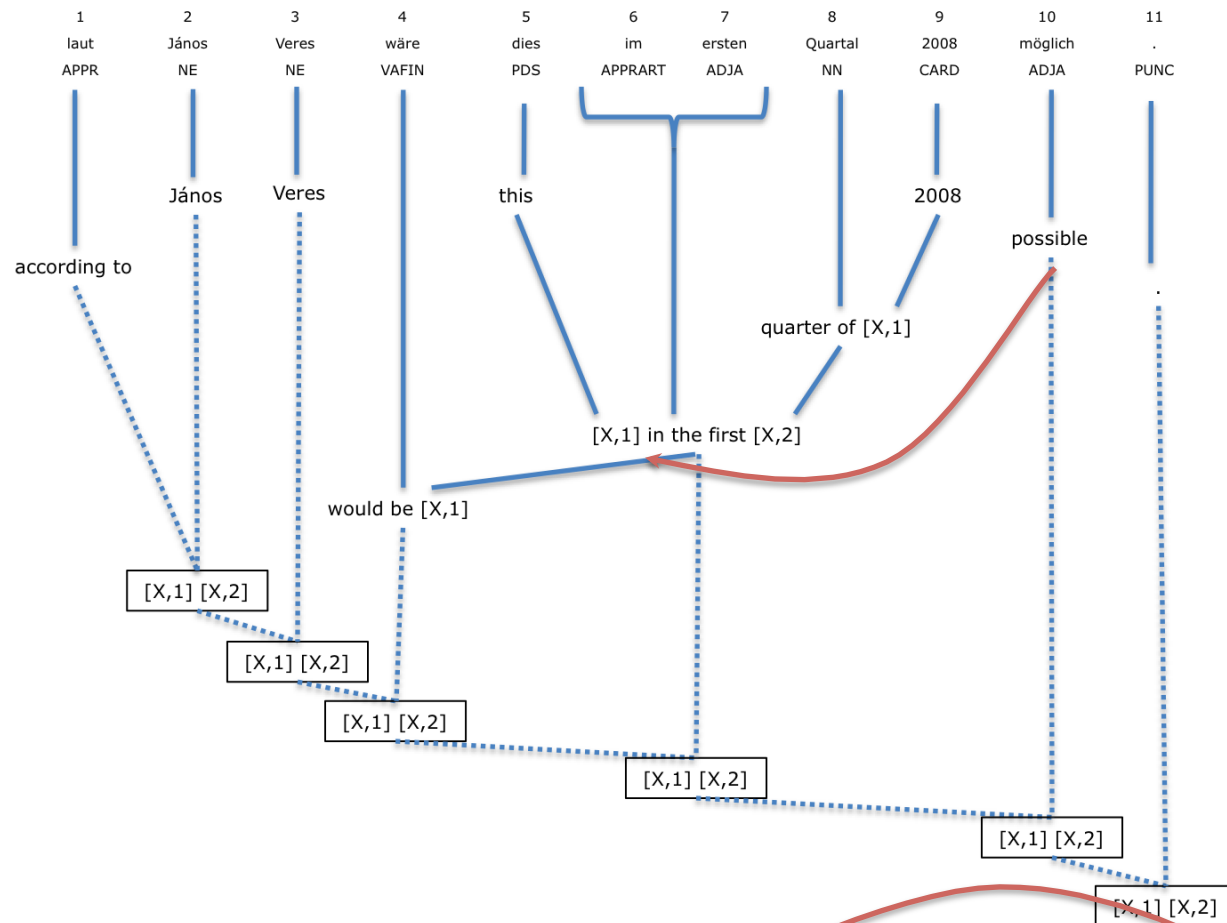
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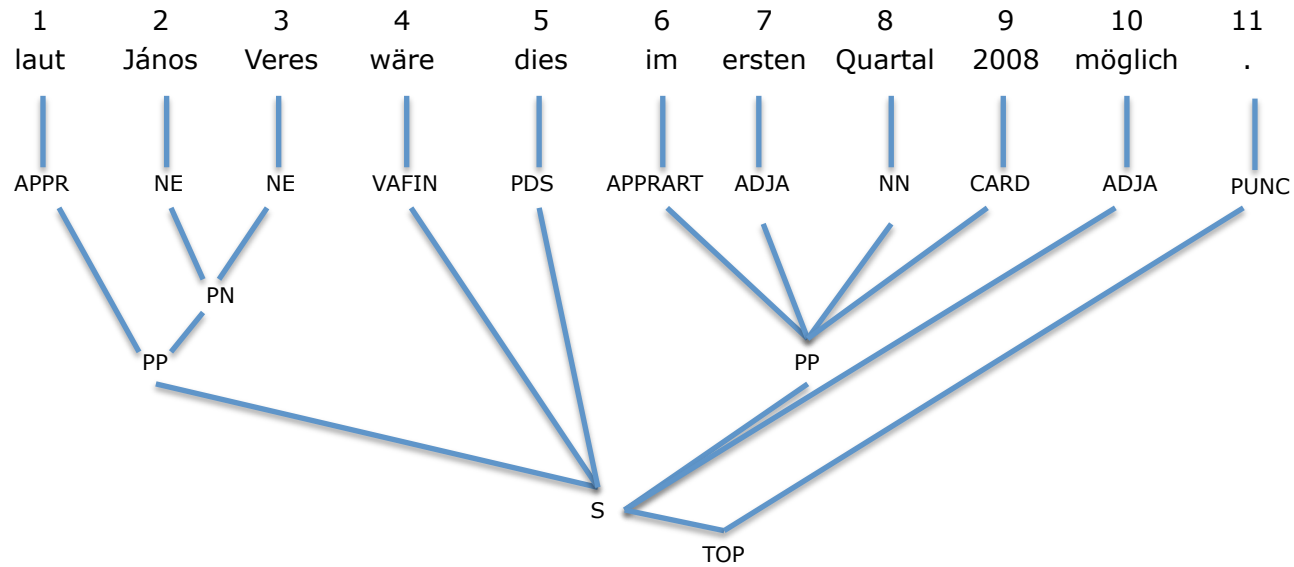
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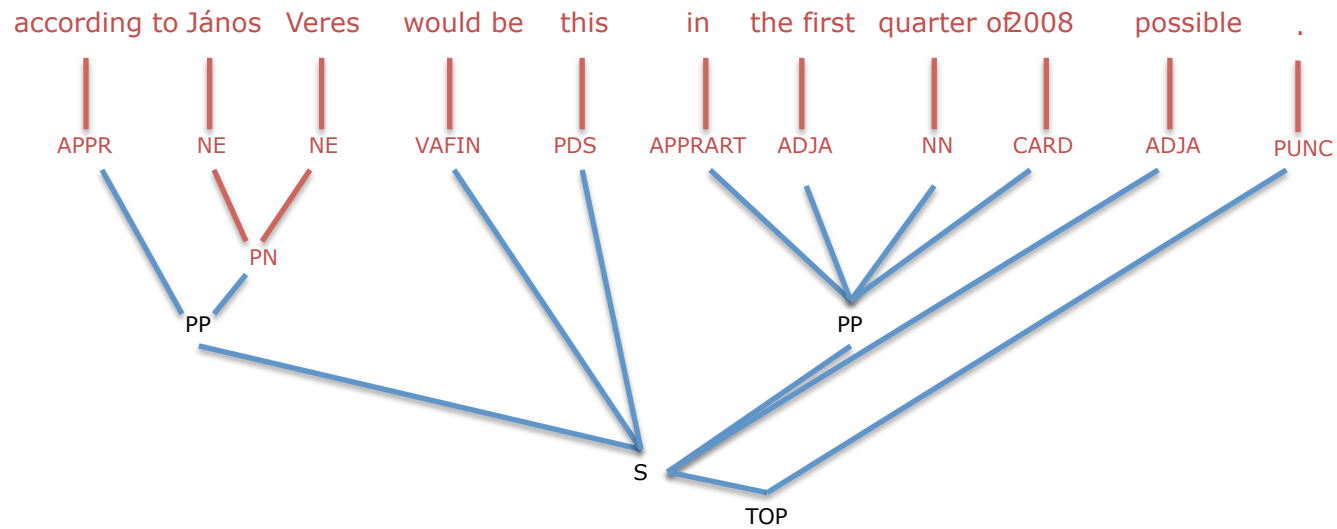


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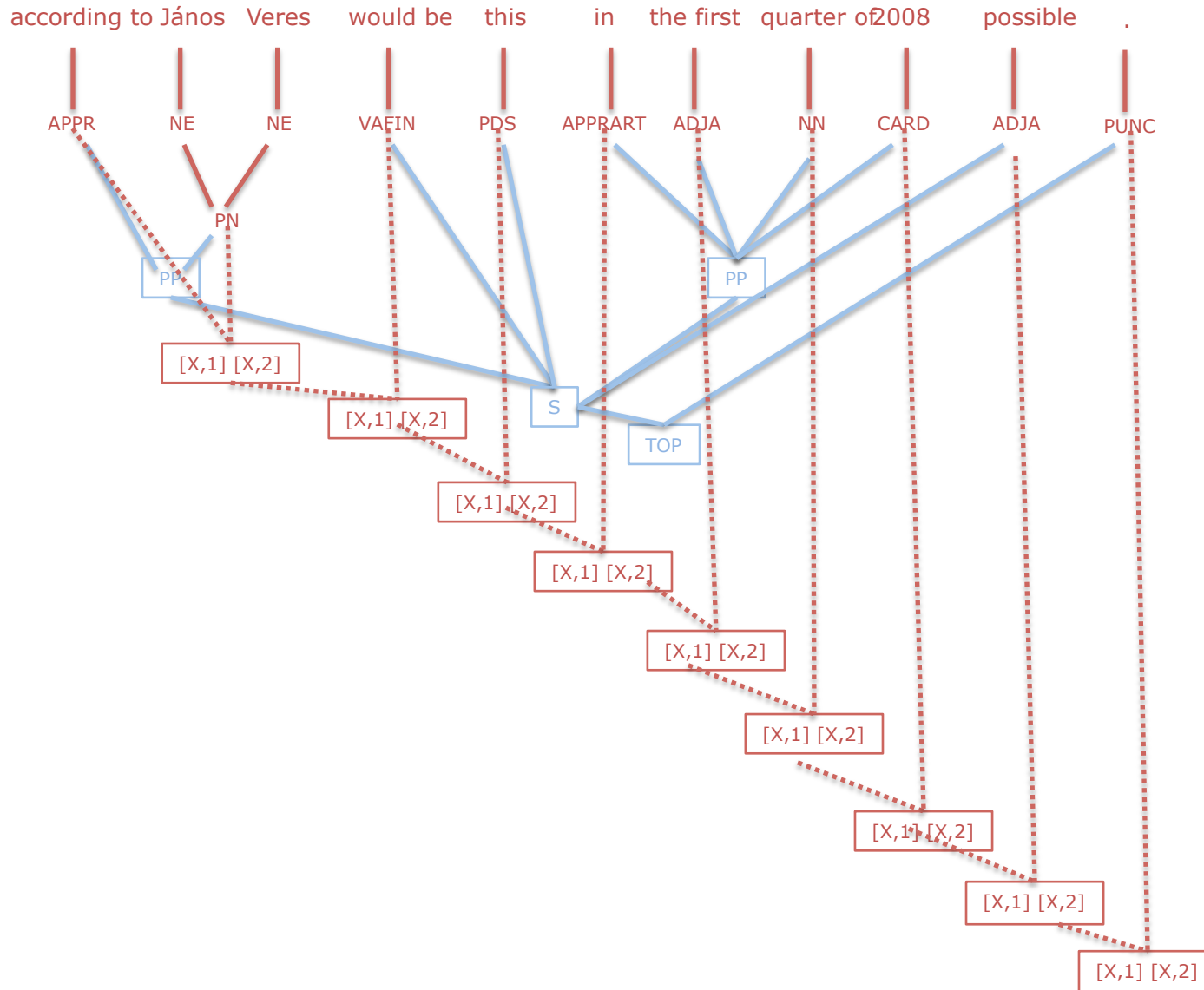
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- Syntax-Augmented MT (SAMT)
 - Not constrained only to parse tree
 - (Zollmann and Venugopal, 2006)
- Binarization
 - Restructure and relabel parse tree
 - (Wang et al, 2010)
- Forest-based translation
 - Recover from parse errors
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- Soft constraint
 - Reward/Penalize derivations which follows parse structure
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 - rules covering more words than max-span limit

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- Other rule-forms
 - 3+ non-terminals
 - consecutive non-terminals
 - non-lexicalized rules

Why Use Syntactic Models?

- Decrease decoding time
 - Derivation constrained by source parse tree
- Long-range reordering during decoding
 - rules covering more words than max-span limit
- Other rule-forms
 - 3+ non-terminals
 - consecutive non-terminals
 - non-lexicalized rules

$X \rightarrow S_1 O_2 V_3$

$S_1 V_3 O_2$

$X \rightarrow PRO_1 PRO_2 aime bien$

$PRO_1 like PRO_2$

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 - (Chiang 2010)
- Ignore Syntax (occasionally)

Mixed-Syntax Model

- Tree-to-string model
 - input is a parse tree
- Roles of non-terminals
 - Constrain derivation to parse constituents
 - State information
 - Consistent node label on target derivation
 - hypotheses with different head NT cannot be recombined

Mixed-Syntax Model

- Tree-to-string model
 - input is a parse tree
- Roles of non-terminals
 - Constrain derivation to parse constituents
 - Can sometime have no constraints
 - State information
 - Consistent node label on target derivation
 - hypotheses with different head NT cannot be recombined
 - always X

Mixed-Syntax Model

Example Translation Rules

- Naïve syntax model

$VP \rightarrow VVFIN_1 \text{ zu } VVINF_2 \# \text{ to } VVFIN_2 \ VVINF_1$

- Mixed-Syntax Model

$VP \rightarrow X_1 \text{ zu } VVINF_2 \# X \rightarrow \text{to } X_2 \ X_1$

Mixed-Syntax Model

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Extraction

- Allow rules
 - Max 3 non-terminals
 - Adjacent non-terminals
 - At least 1 NT must be syntactic
 - Non-lexicalized rules

Example Rules Extracted

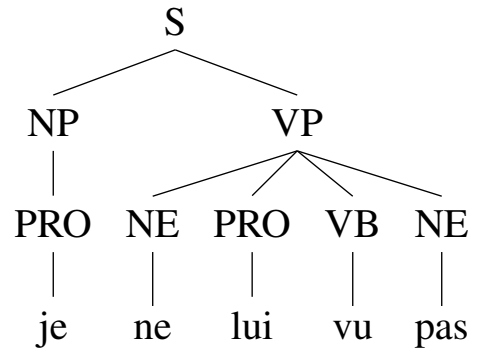
Rule	Factional Count	p(t s)
<u>Syntactic Rules</u>		
VP \rightarrow NP ₁ VVINF ₂ # X \rightarrow X ₂ X ₁	167.3	68%
<u>Mixed Rules</u>		
VP \rightarrow X ₁ VZ ₂ # X \rightarrow X ₂ X ₁	63.3	64%
VP \rightarrow X ₁ zu VVINF ₂ # X \rightarrow to X ₂ X ₁	39.9	56%
TOP \rightarrow NP ₁ X ₂ # X \rightarrow X ₁ X ₂	43.1	92%

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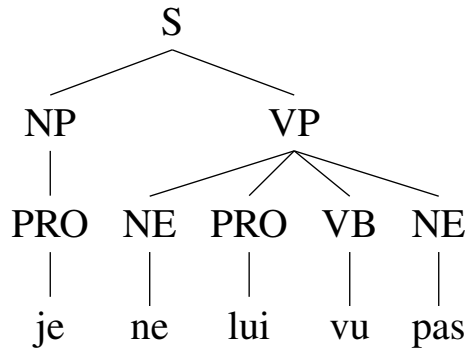
Synchronous CFG

Input:



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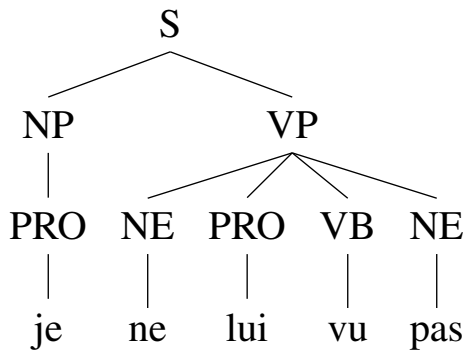


Rules:

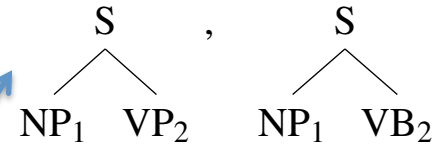
$S \rightarrow NP_1 VP_2 \quad \# NP_1 VP_2$
 $NP \rightarrow je \quad \# I$
 $PRO \rightarrow lui \quad \# him$
 $VB \rightarrow vu \quad \# see$
 $VP \rightarrow ne PRO_1 VB_2 pas \quad \# did not VB_2 PRO_1$

Synchronous CFG

Input:



Derivation:

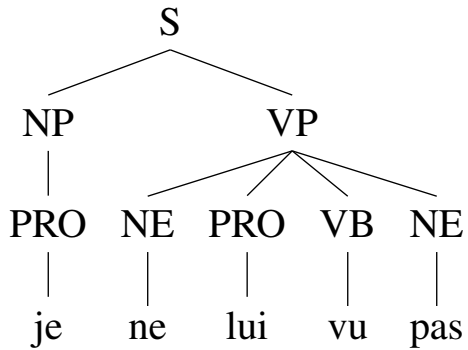


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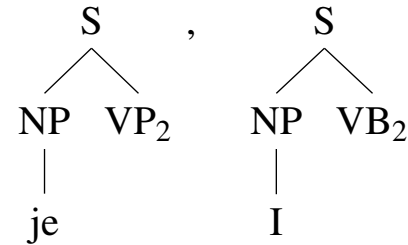
- S \rightarrow NP₁ VP₂ # NP₁ VP₂
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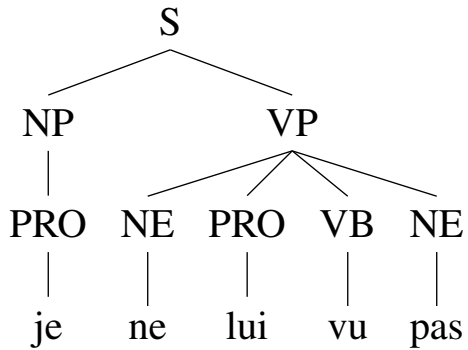


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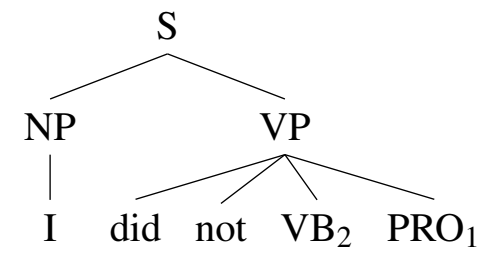
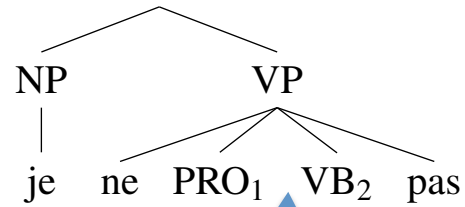
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Input:



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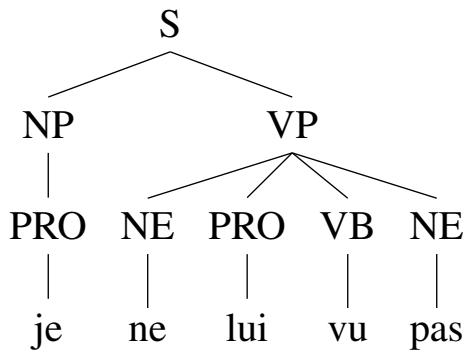


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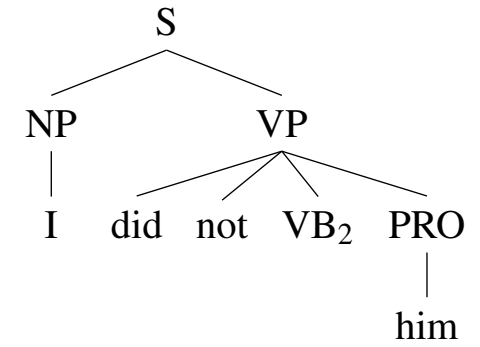
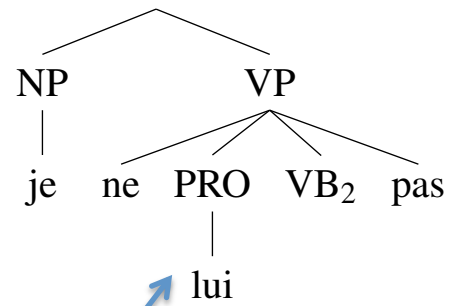
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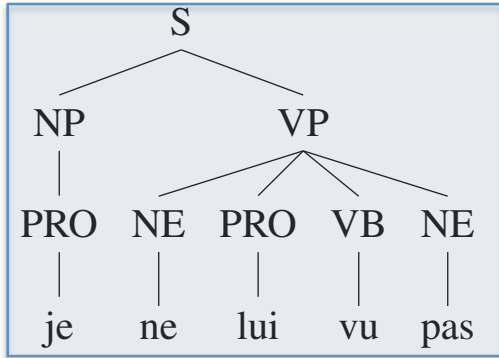


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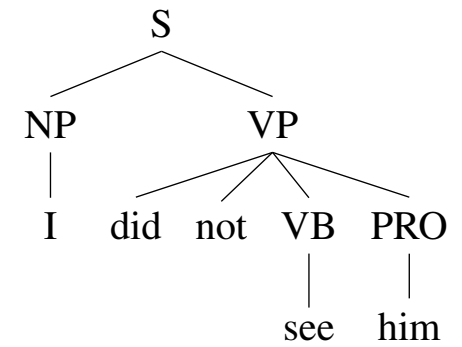
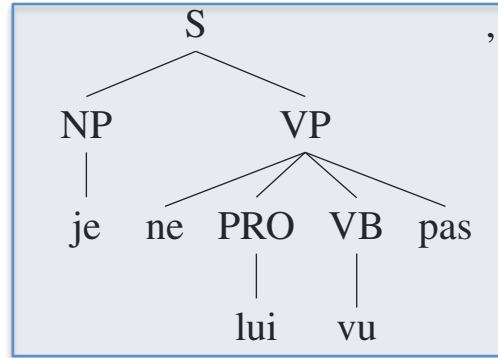
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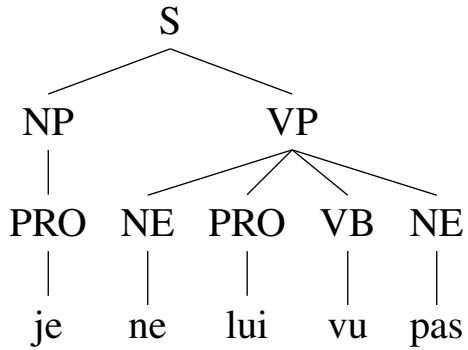


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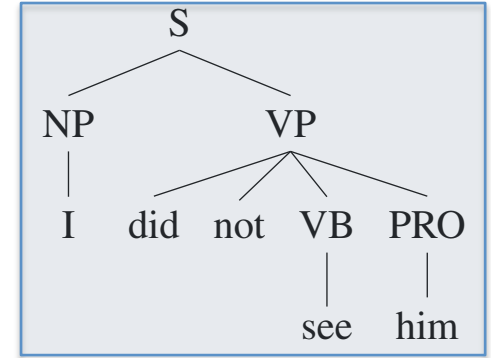
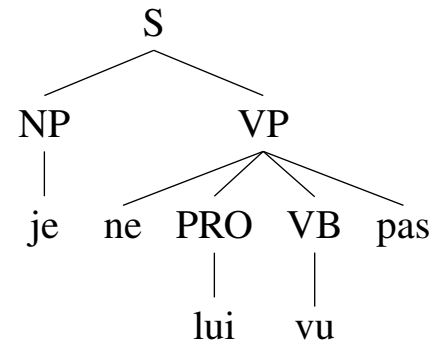
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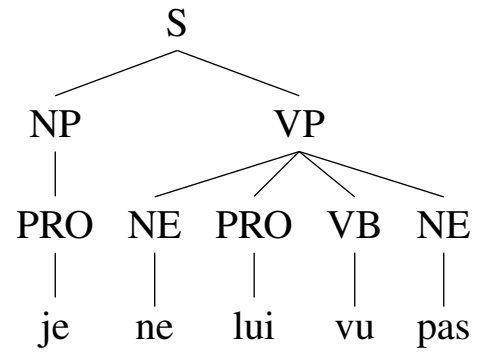


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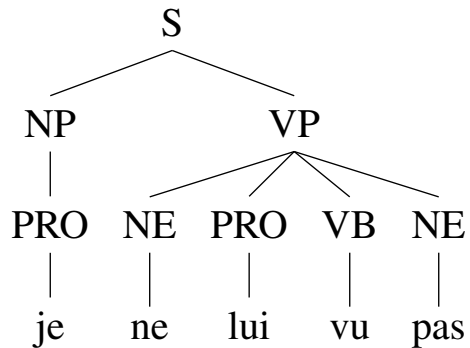
Mixed-Syntax Model

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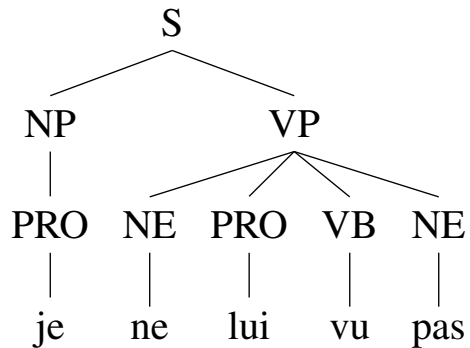


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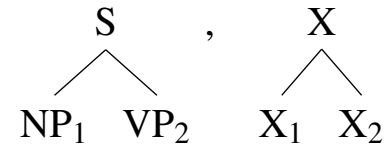
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X	\rightarrow PRO ₁ VB ₂	# X \rightarrow X ₂ X ₁

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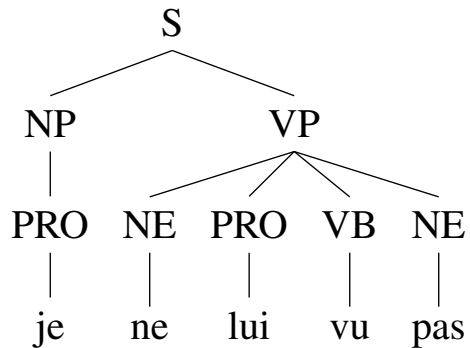


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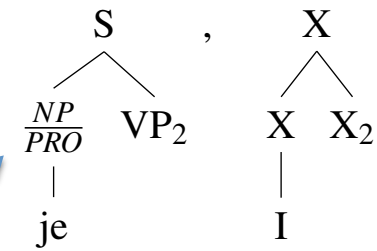
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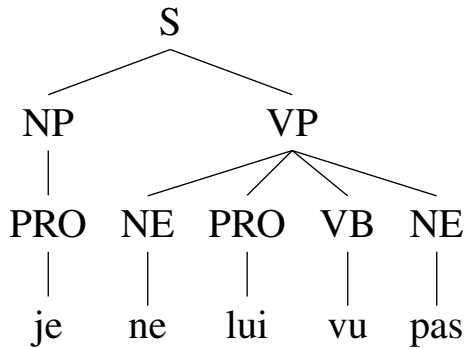


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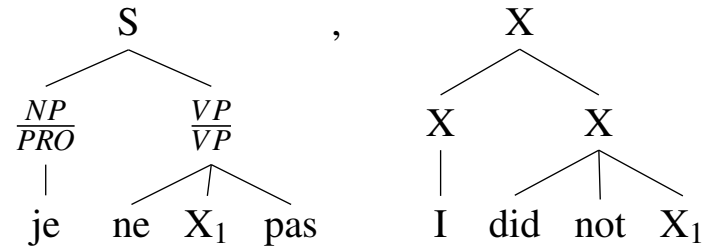
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X	→ PRO ₁ VB ₂	# X	→ X ₂ X ₁

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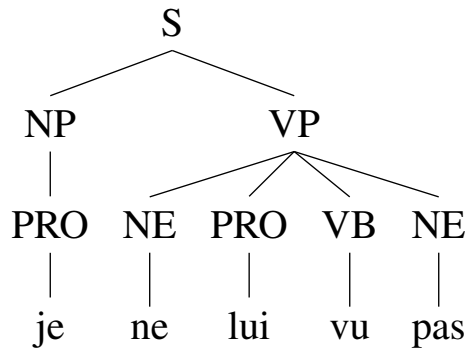


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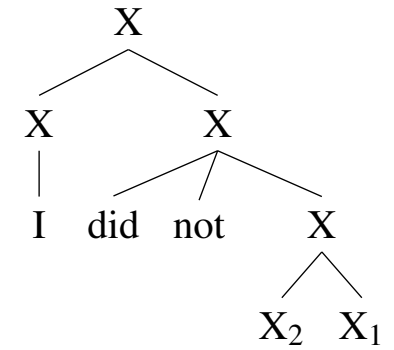
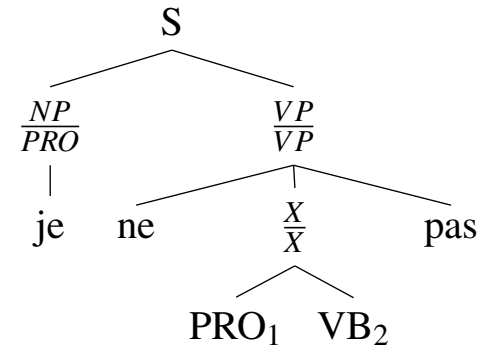
- | | | | |
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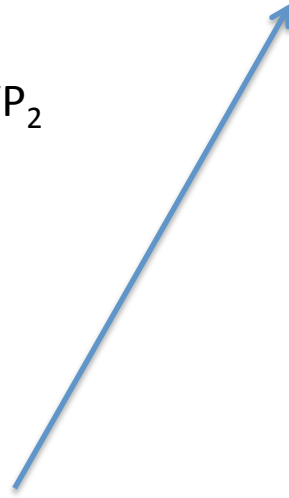


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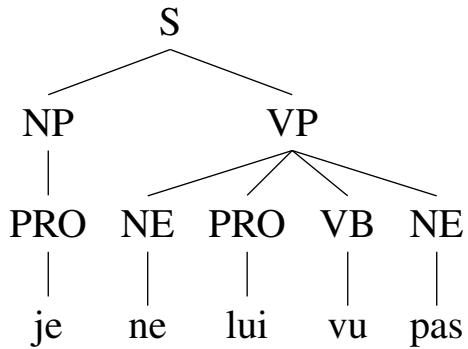
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X	$\rightarrow PRO_1 VB_2$	# X $\rightarrow X_2 X_1$

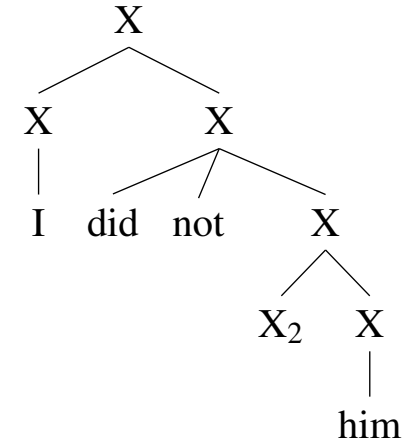
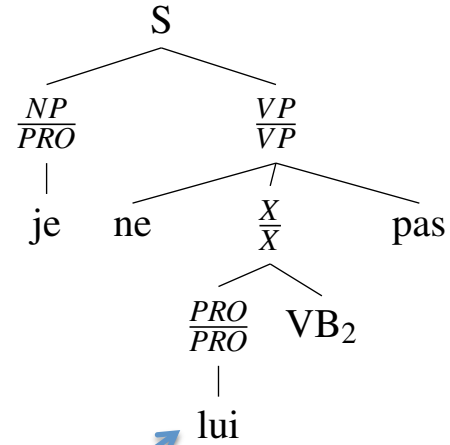


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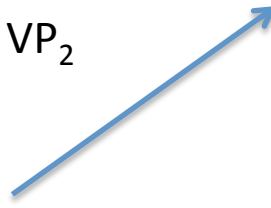


Derivation:



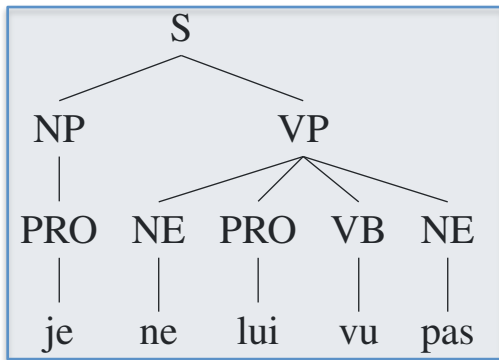
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| X | $\rightarrow PRO_1 VB_2$ | # X $\rightarrow X_2 X_1$ |

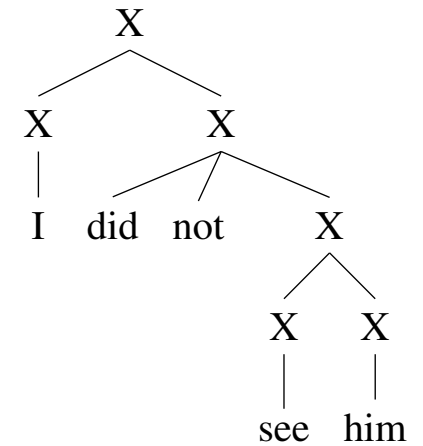
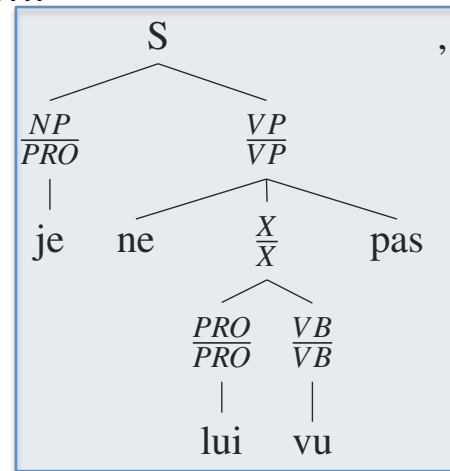


Mixed-Syntax Model

Input:



Derivation:



Rules:

S	→ NP ₁ VP ₂	# X	→ NP ₁ VP ₂
PRO	→ je	# X	→ I
PRO	→ lui	# X	→ him
VB	→ vu	# X	→ see
VP	→ ne X ₁ pas	#	did not X ₁
X	→ PRO ₁ VB ₂	# X	→ X ₂ X ₁

Contents

- What's Wrong with Syntax?
- Which syntax model to use?
- Why use syntactic models?
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Experiment

German-English

Corpus

		German	English
Train	Sentences	82,306	
	Words	2,034,373	1,965,325
Tune	Sentences	2000	
Test	Sentences	1026	

Trained: News Commentary 2009

Tuned: held out set

Tested: *nc test2007*

Results

Using constituent parse

German-English

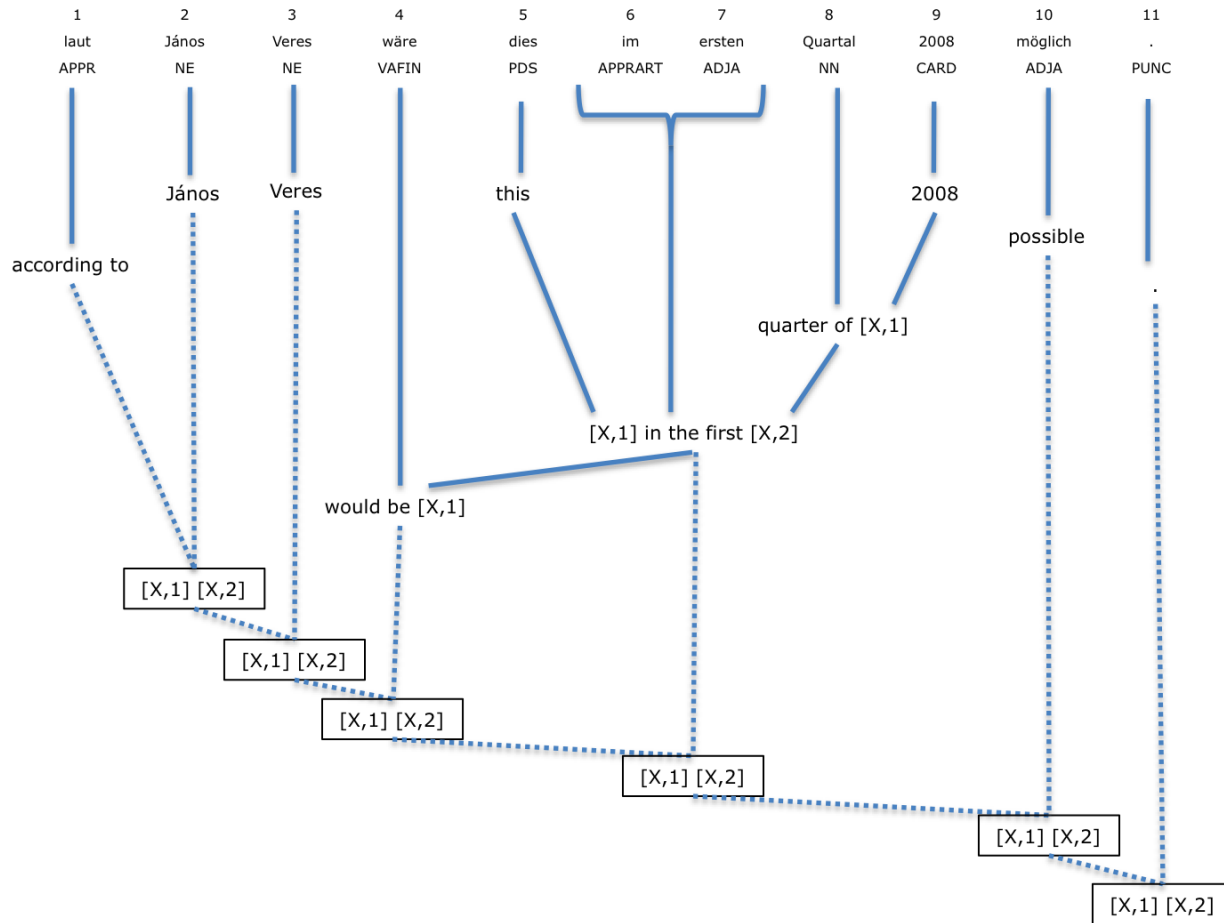
Model	# rules	%BLEU
Hierarchical	61.2m	15.9
Tree-to-String	4.7m	14.9
Mixed Syntax	128.7m	16.7

English-German

Model	# rules	%BLEU
Hierarchical	84.6m	10.2
Mixed Syntax	175.0m	10.6

Example

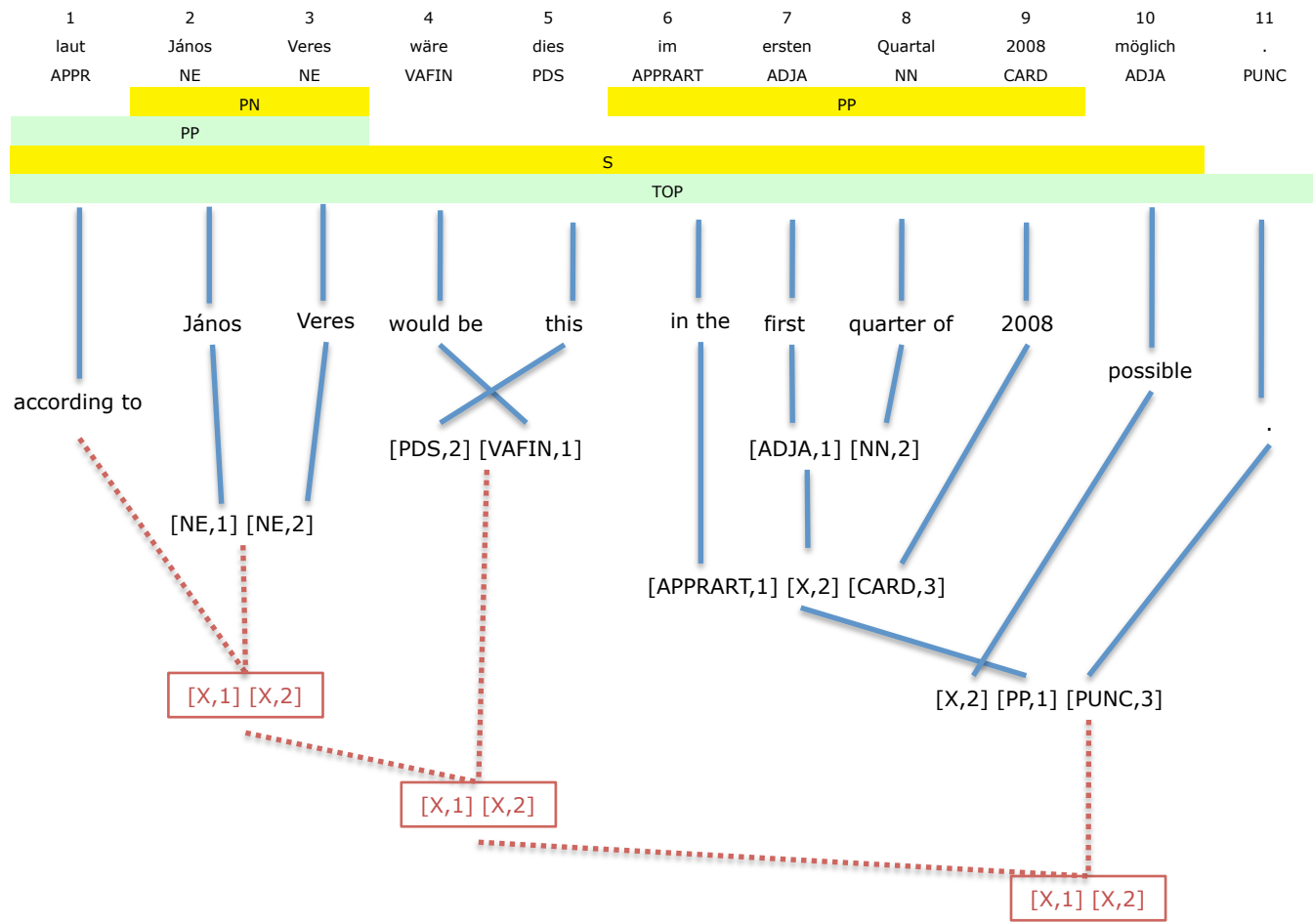
Hierarchical Model



according to János Veres , this would be in the first quarter of 2008 **possible** .

Example

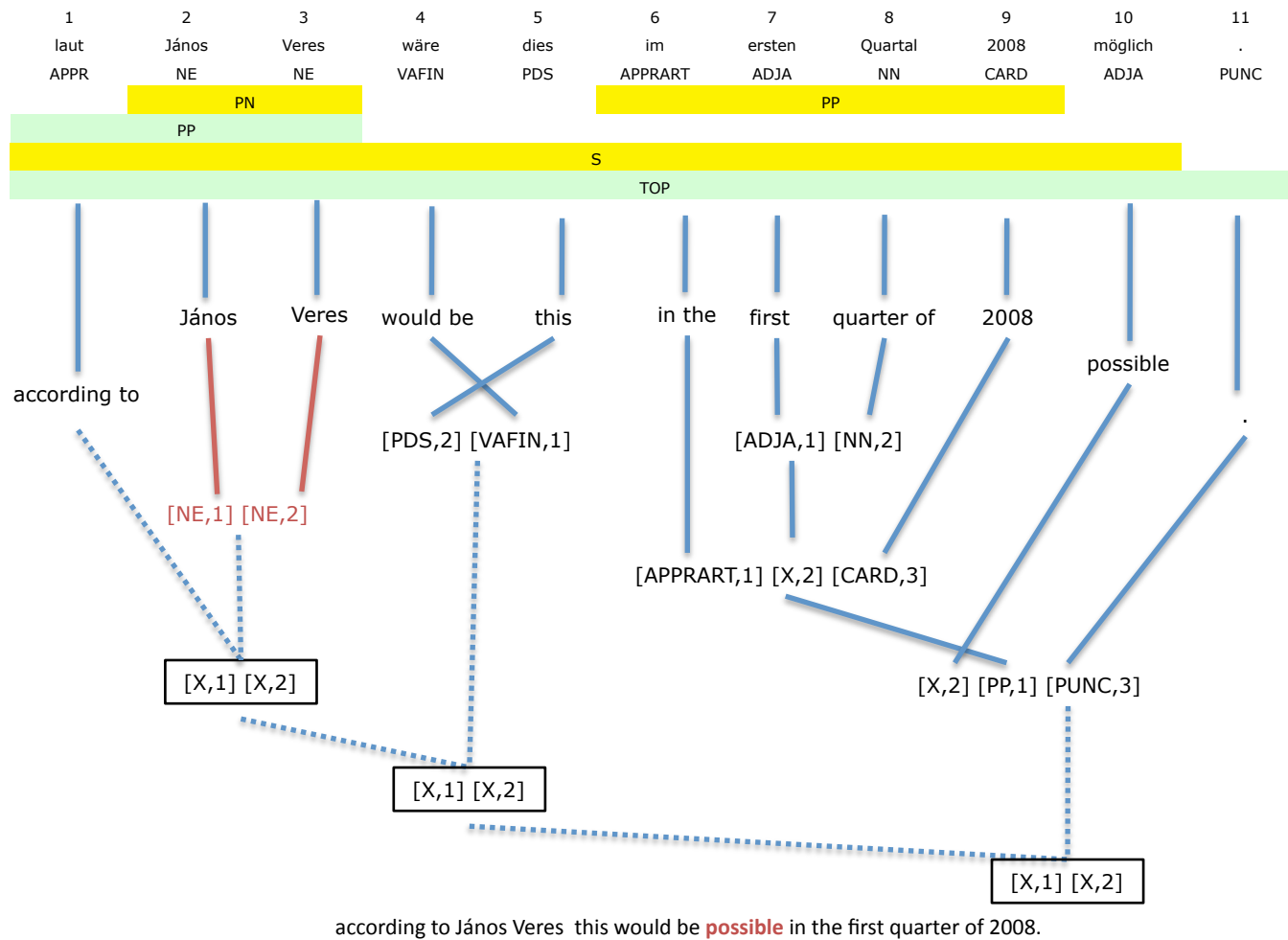
Mixed-Syntax Model



according to János Veres this would be **possible** in the first quarter of 2008.

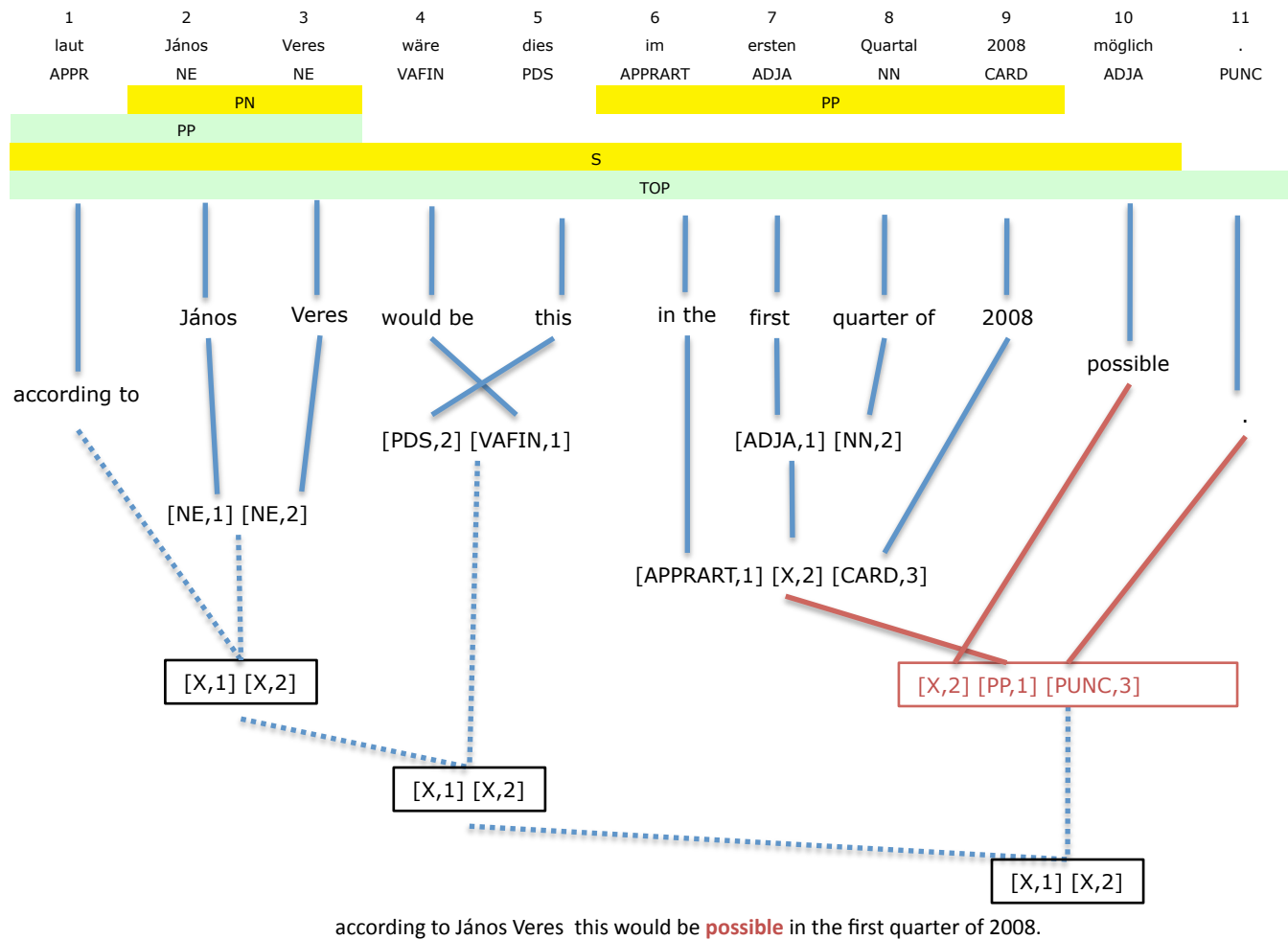
Example

Mixed Syntax



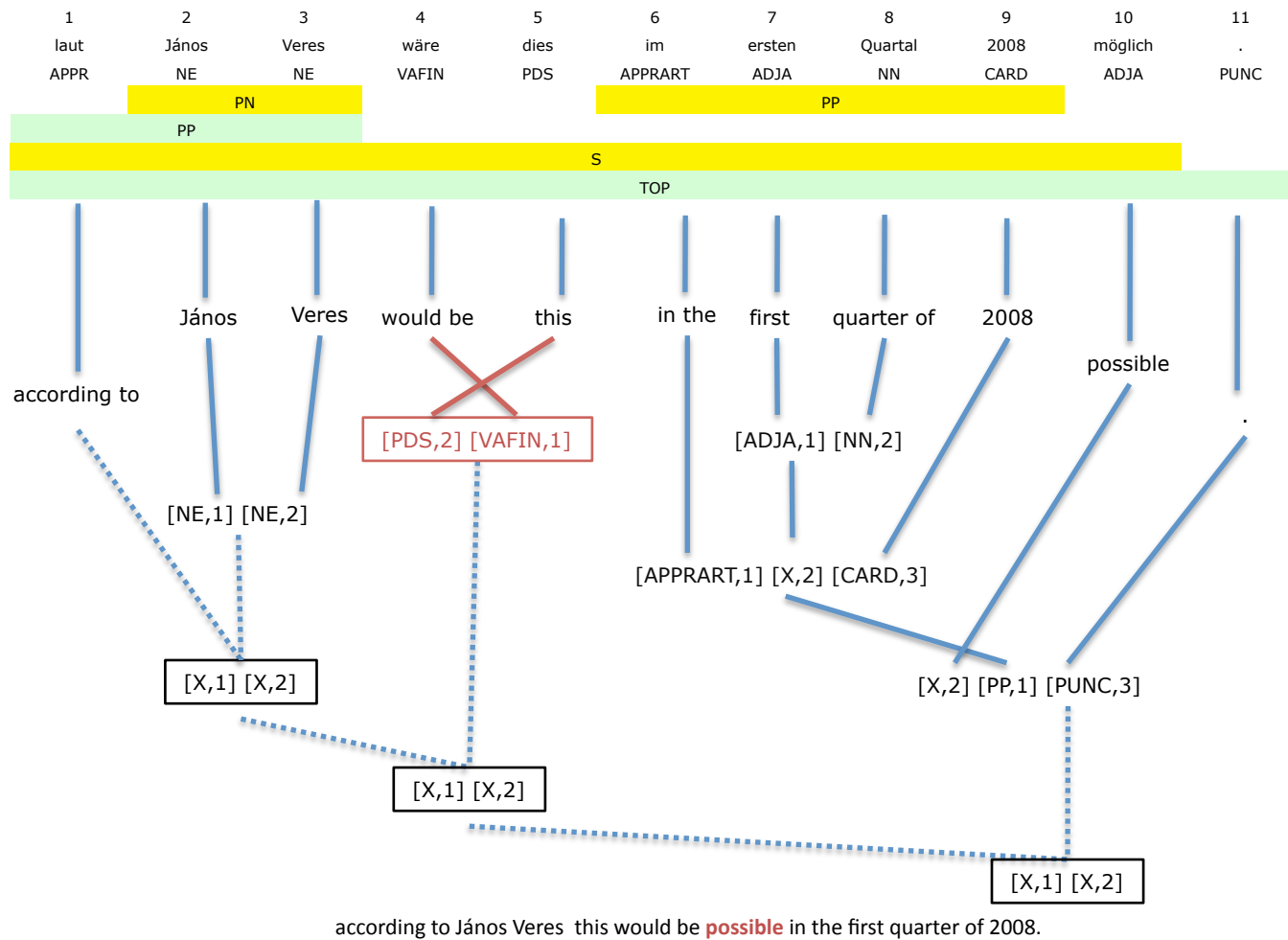
Example

Mixed Syntax



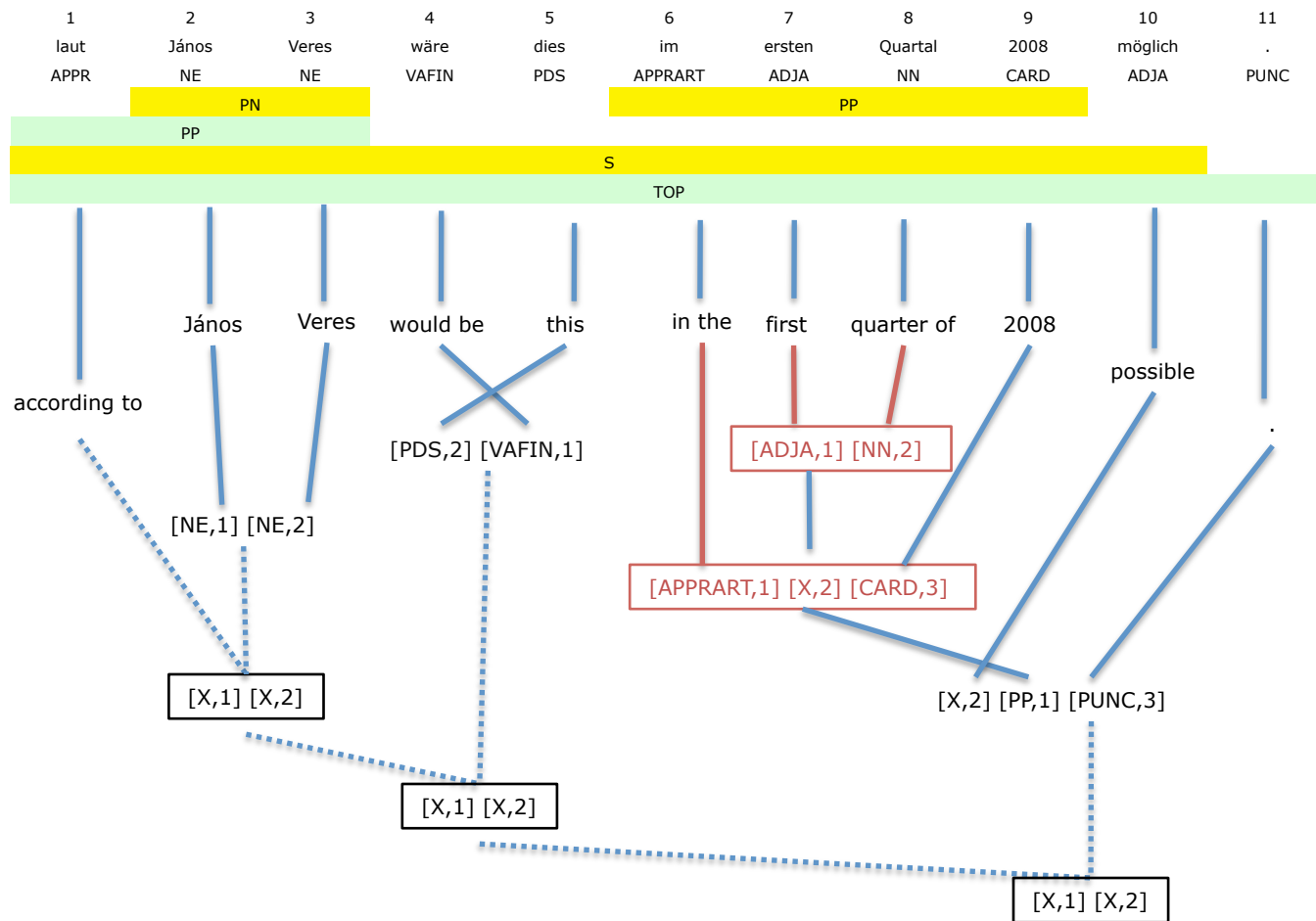
Example

Mixed Syntax



Example

Mixed Syntax



according to János Veres this would be **possible** in the first quarter of 2008.

Chunk Tags

- Advantages of Shallow Tags
 - Don't need Treebank
 - More reliable
- Disadvantages
 - Not a tree structure
 - We don't rely on tree structure

Results

Shallow Tags

German-English

Model	# rules	%BLEU
Hierarchical	64.3m	16.3
Mixed Syntax	254.5m	16.8

Larger Training Corpus

German-English

Corpus

		German	English	Corpus
Train	Sentences	1,446,224		Europarl v5
	Words	37,420,876	39,464,626	
Tune	Sentences	1910		dev2006
Test (in-domain)	Sentences	1920		nc test2007 v2
(out-of-domain)		1042		devtest2006

Larger Training Corpus

German-English

Model	# rules	In-domain (BLEU)	Out-of-domain (BLEU)
Hierarchical	500m	22.1	16.5
Mixed Syntax (original)	2664m	21.6	16.3
Mixed Syntax (new extraction)	1435m	22.7	17.8

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Create your own label

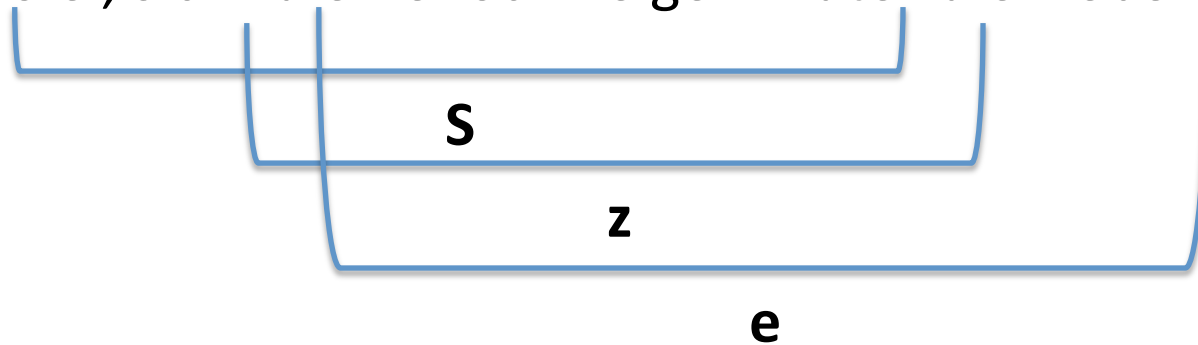
Dumb labels

ich bitte Sie , sich zu einer Schweigeminute zu erheben .

Create your own label

Dumb labels

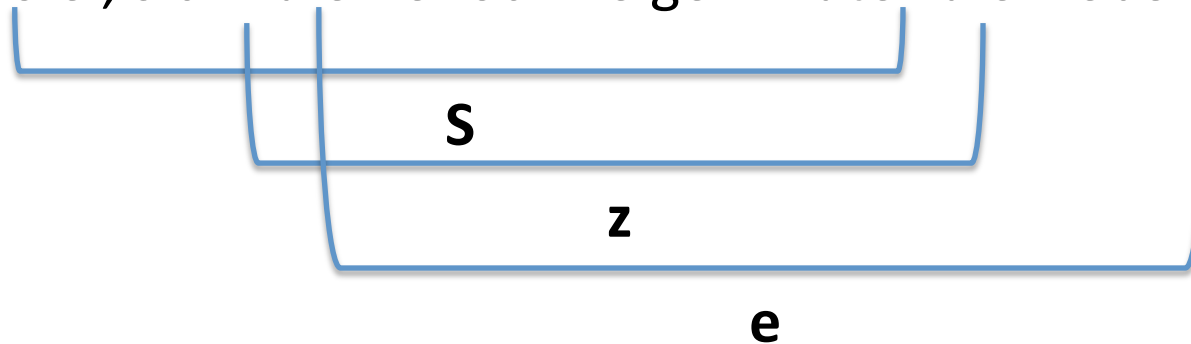
ich bitte Sie , sich zu einer Schweigeminute zu erheben .



Create your own labels

Dumb labels

ich bitte Sie , sich zu einer Schweigeminute zu erheben .



Model	In-domain (BLEU)	Out-of-domain (BLEU)
Hierarchical	22.1	16.5
Dumb Labels	22.0	16.3

Create your own labels

Labels motivated by reordering

Labelling patterns:

1. VMFIN...VVINF EOS
2. VVINF und ... VVINF
3. VAFIN ... (VVPP or VVINF) EOS
4. , PRELS ... VVINF EOS
5. EOS ... zu VVINF

Example:

ich bitte Sie , sich zu einer Schweigeminute zu erheben .

label 5

... werde ich dem Vorschlag von Herrn Evans folgen .

label 3

Create your own labels

Labels motivated by reordering

Model	In-domain (BLEU)	Out-of-domain (BLEU)
Hierarchical	22.1	16.5
Dumb Labels	22.0	16.3
Reordering Labels	22.1	16.9

Conclusion

- Mixed-Syntax Model
 - SCFG-based decoding
 - Hierarchical phrase-based v. tree-to-string
 - Generality v. specificity
- Syntax Models
 - Many variations
 - Won't automatically make MT better
 - Question
 - which syntactic information?
 - how do we use it?
 - why use it?

END