

Statistical Machine Translation

What works and what does not

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Main notions

Machine translation (MT)

Automatic natural language *translation* (by a computer)

as opposed to:

- manual translation
- computer-aided translation (e.g., translation memory)

Statistical machine translation (SMT)

MT using systems *automatically* obtained from (many) *translations*

as opposed to:

- rule-based machine translation (old) SYSTRAN
- example-based machine translation translation by analogy

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Short history

Timeline

1 Dark age (60s–90s)

- ▶ rule-based systems (e.g., SYSTRAN)
- ▶ CHOMSKYAN approach
- ▶ perfect translation, poor coverage

2 Reformation (1991–present)

- ▶ phrase-based and syntax-based systems
- ▶ statistical approach
- ▶ cheap, automatically trained

3 Potential future

- ▶ semantics-based systems (e.g., FRAMENET-based)
- ▶ semi-supervised, statistical approach
- ▶ basic understanding of translated text

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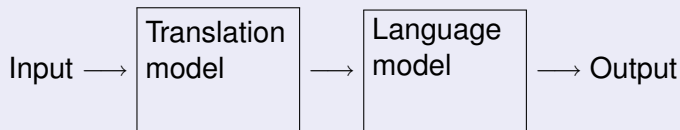
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Standard pipeline

Schema



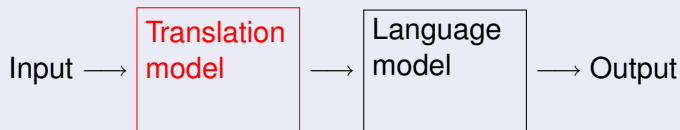
(the models are often integrated in practice)

Required resources

- bilingual text (sentences in both languages) 1.5M sent.
- monolingual text (in target language) 44M sent.

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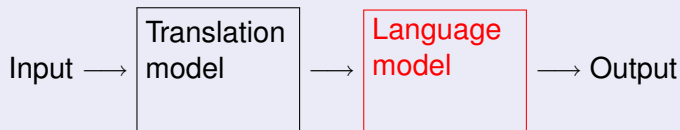
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Standard pipeline

Example (Source: GOOGLE translate)

- Input:

What works and what does not

- Segmentation:

What works *and what does not*

- Translation model output:

<i>Was funktioniert</i>	<i>und was nicht</i>
<i>Was am</i>	<i>und was nicht funktioniert</i>
<i>Was funktioniert am</i>	<i>und welche nicht</i>
	<i>ist und was nicht</i>

Standard pipeline

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Phrase-based machine translation

And then the matter was decided , and everything was put in place

f kAn An tm AlHsm w wDEt Almwr fy nSAb hA

Extracted information

Segmentation:

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Phrase translation:

Reordering:

Phrase-based machine translation

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Reordering: (1 3 4 5 2 6)

How it works

Technical talks

- Marion Weller phrase-based MT
- Daniel Quernheim and Nina Seemann syntax-based MT

Small players

Research at IMS

- **Phrase-based MT** (head: Dr. Alexander Fraser)
 - ▶ Fabienne Braune
 - ▶ Fabienne Cap
 - ▶ Anita Ramm
 - ▶ Marion Weller

- **Syntax-based MT** (head: Dr. Andreas Maletti)
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Big players

Commercial systems

-  Language Studio
-  GOOGLE translate
-  WebSphere Translation Server
-  BING translator
-  OMNIFLUENT
- 
- 
- ...

Big players

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Soon also 

Failures

Failures

Applications

- **Technical manuals**

Example (An mp3 player)

The synchronous manifestation of lyrics is a procedure for can broadcasting the music, waiting the mp3 file at the same time showing the lyrics.

With the this kind method that the equipments that synchronous function of support up broadcast to make use of document create setup, you can pass the LCD window way the check at the document contents that broadcast.

That procedure returns offerings to have to modify, and delete, and stick top , keep etc. edit function.

Failures

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Applications


- Technical manuals
-  tripadvisor

Example (Hotel Uppsala, Sweden)

Wir hatten die Zimmer eingestuft wird als “Superior” weil sie renoviert wurde im letzten Jahr oder zwei. Unsere Zimmer hatten Parkettboden und waren sehr geräumig. Man musste allerdings nicht musste seitwärts bewegen.

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— We stayed in rooms classified as “superior” because they had been renovated in the last year or two. Our rooms had wood floors and were roomy. You didn’t have to walk sideways to move around.

Failures

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- **US military**

Example (JONES, SHEN, HERZOG 2009)

Soldier: Okay, what is your name?

Local: Abdul.

Soldier: And your last name?

Local: Al Farran.

Failures

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Speech-to-text machine translation

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I mean yes

Soldier: What is your last name?

Local: every two weeks
my son's name is ismail

Failures

Applications

- Technical manuals
-  tripadvisor[®]
- US military
- MSDN,
Knowledge
Base
- ...

But in many cases it actually works . . .

Selected application

Lecture translation



- real-time speech-to-text machine translation
- combines automatic speech recognition and SMT
- requires lecturer training and terminology training
- automatically provides subtitles to lecture video

Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x51L0wpr-88>

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SMT works well

- between similar languages (e.g., Spanish-English)
 - between large resource languages (e.g., French-English)
 - in-domain (training and test from the same domain)
- access to foreign language

SMT could be better

- into morphologically rich / free word order languages (e.g., German)
 - handling noisy inputs (e.g., chats, Twitter feeds)
 - dealing with documents (instead of sentences)
- precision / translation accuracy

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SMT is a cheap way to access foreign material

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