

# Rule Extraction for Machine Translation

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Darmstadt — September 10, 2014

# Main notions

## Machine translation (MT)

*Automatic natural language translation* (by a computer)

as opposed to:

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## Statistical machine translation (SMT)

MT using systems *automatically* obtained from *translations*

as opposed to:

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

# Short history

## Timeline

- 1 **Dark age (60s–90s)**
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  - CHOMSKYAN approach
  - perfect translation, poor coverage

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- 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

# Examples

## 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.

# Examples

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## Example (An mp3 player)

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.



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## Example (An mp3 player)

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

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-  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.*

# Examples

## Applications

- Technical manuals
- tripadvisor
- US military

## Example (JONES, SHEN, HERZOG 2009)

*Soldier:* Okay, what is your name?

*Local:* Abdul.

*Soldier:* And your last name?

*Local:* Al Farran.

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I mean yes

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*Soldier:* What is your last name?

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

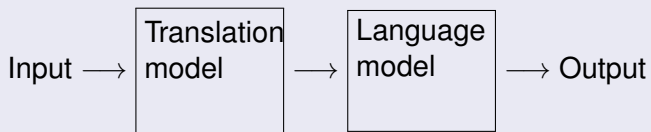
# Examples

## Applications

- Technical manuals
-  tripadvisor<sup>®</sup>
- US military
- MSDN, Knowledge Base
- ...

# Standard pipeline

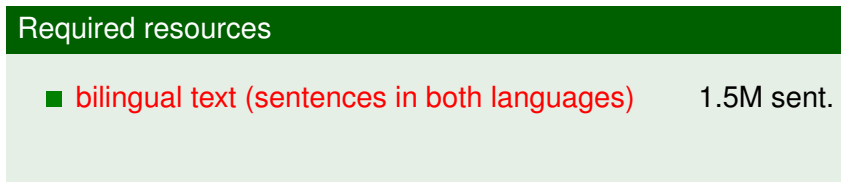
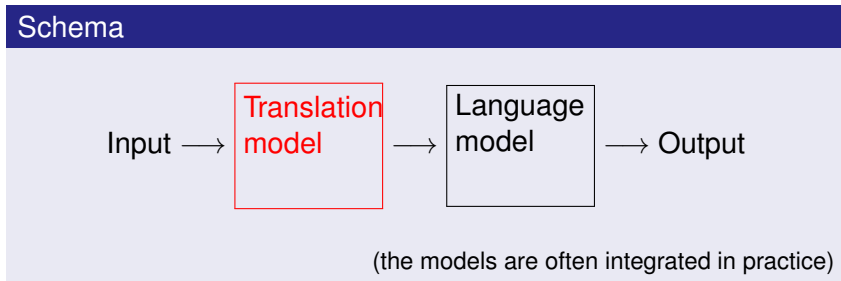
## Schema



(the models are often integrated in practice)

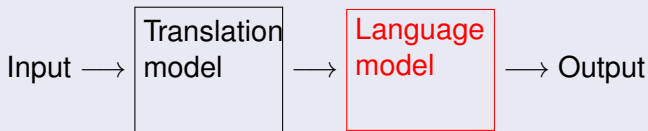


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## Required resources

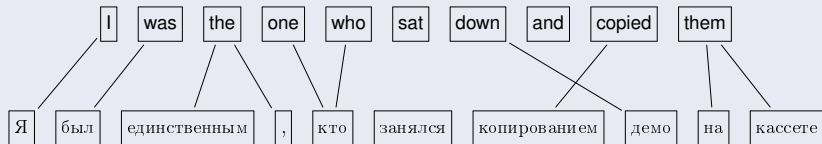
- bilingual text (sentences in both languages) 1.5M sent.
- monolingual text (in target language) 44M sent.

# Word Alignment

## English-German example



## English-Russian example

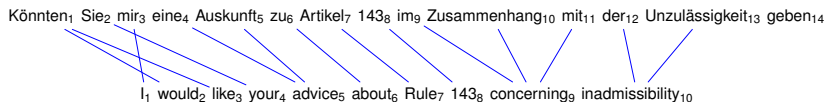


# Parallel Corpus

## EUROPARL German-English parallel corpus

- 1,920,209 parallel sentences
- 44,548,491 words in German
- 47,818,827 words in English
- sentence-aligned, but not word-aligned
- from parliament proceedings

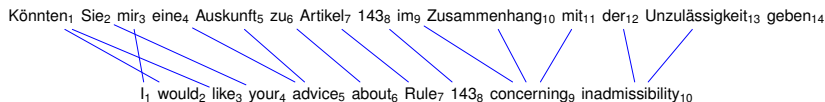
# Phrase-based Models



## Algorithm

- 1 phrase pair  $([j, j'], [i, i'])$  **consistently aligned** if
  - $\ell' \in [i, i']$  for all  $\ell \in [j, j']$  and  $(\ell, \ell') \in A$
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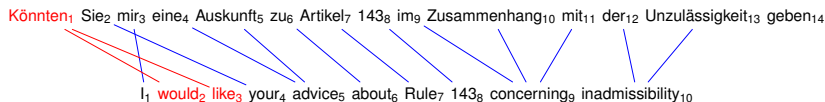
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- 2 extract all consistently aligned phrase pairs
- 3 (restrict length of phrases based on corpus size)

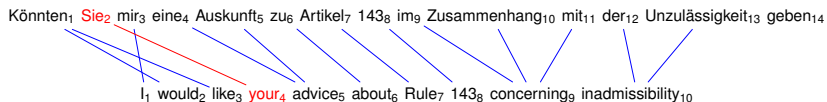
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Formally:

([1,1], [2,3])	([2,2], [4,4])	([3,3], [1,1])
([4,5], [5,5])	([6,6], [6,6])	([7,7], [7,7])
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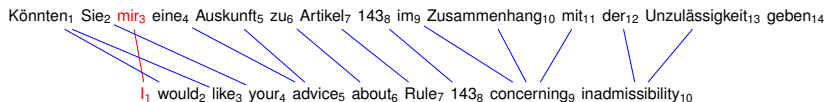


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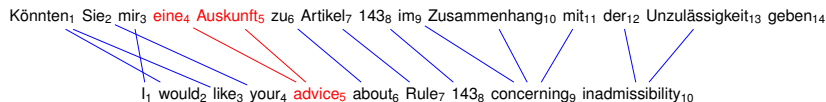
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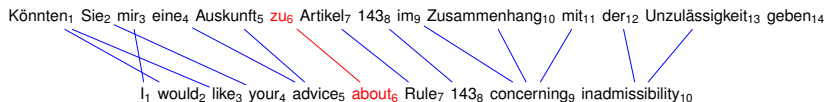
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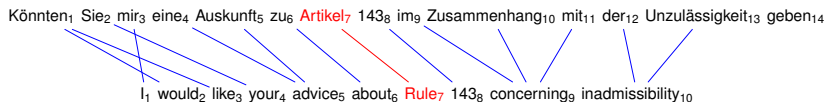
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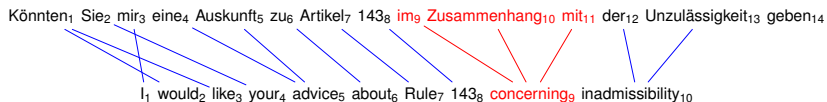
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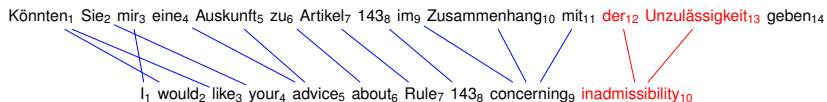
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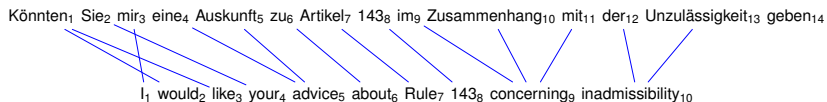
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For better readability:

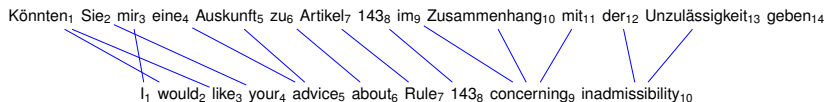
Könnten — would like  
eine Auskunft — advice  
143 — 143

Sie — your  
zu — about  
im Zusammenhang mit — concerning

mir — I  
Artikel — Rule  
der Unzulässigkeit — inadmissibility



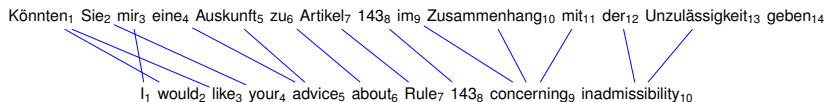
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## Notes

- these were only **minimal** phrase pairs
- extract all (sensible) combinations of these
- e.g.,  $([1, 1], [2, 3])$  and  $([2, 2], [4, 4])$  yield  $([1, 2], [2, 4])$

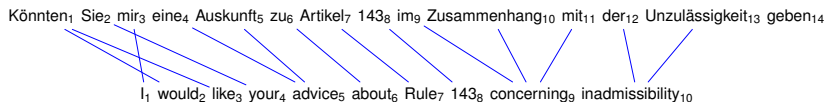
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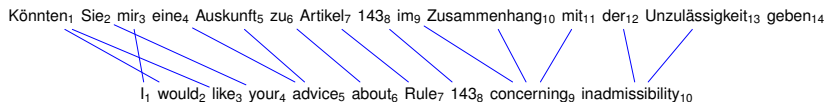


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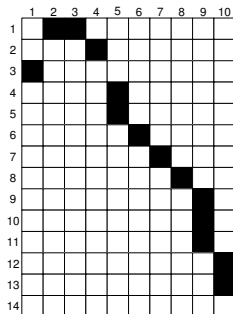
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Könnten Sie — would like your      der Unzulässigkeit geben — inadmissibility

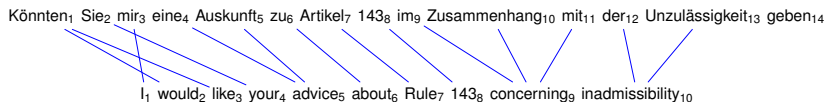
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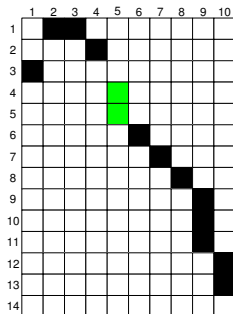
Alternative representation (rectangles):



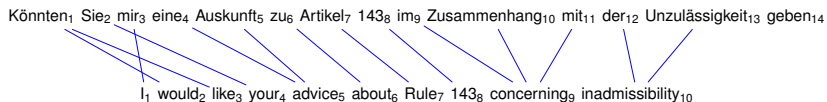
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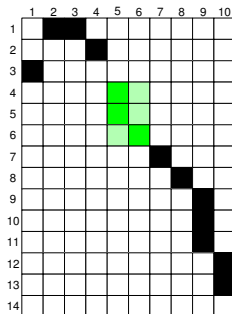
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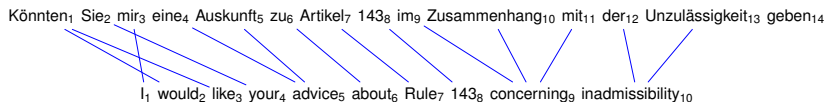
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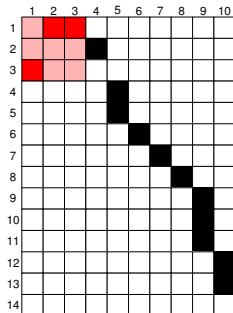
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- simple relative frequencies during extraction
- normally different normalizations as features



# Phrase-based Models

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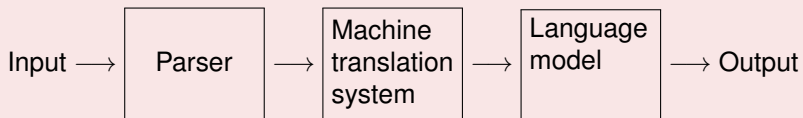
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## Ideally

- weights should be set to utility of the rule for explaining the training data
  - would require reprocessing of training data
  - EM or similar algorithms available
- impractical, EM not used

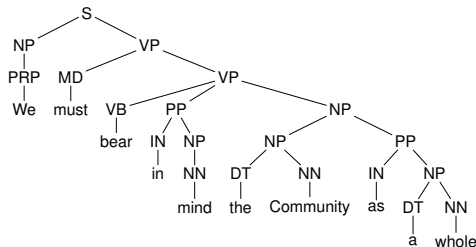
# Syntax-based Machine Translation

## Syntax-based systems



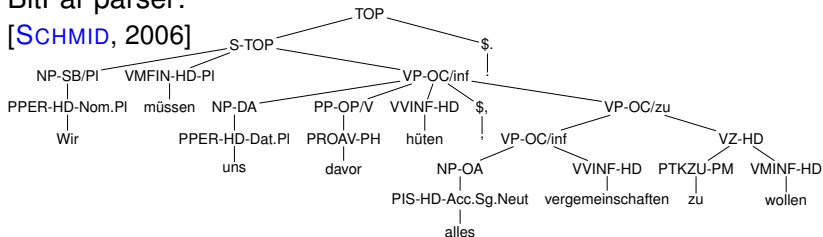
# Syntax-based Machine Translation

CHARNIAK parser: [CHARNIAK, JOHNSON, 2005]



BitPar parser:

[SCHMID, 2006]



# Syntax-based Machine Translation

## Arabic-English

*Yugoslav President Voislav signed for Serbia.*

و تولى التوقيع عن صربيا الرئيس اليوغوسلافي فويسلاف

Translit.: w twlY AltwqyE En SrbyA Alrjys AlywgwslAfy fwyslAf.

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

ف كان ان تم الحسم و وضعت الأمور في نصابها

Translit.: f kAn An tm AlHsm w wDEt Al>mwr fy nSAb hA.

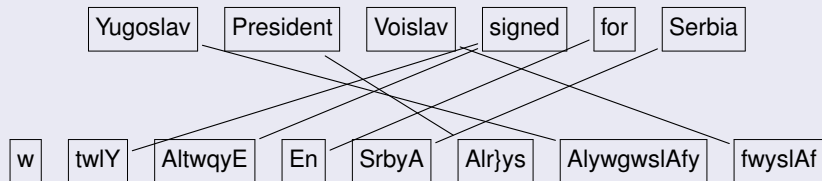
*Below are the male and female winners in the different categories.*

وهنا الأوائل و الأوليات في مختلف الفئات

Translit.: w hnA Al>wAjl w Al>wlyAt fy mxltf AlfjAt.

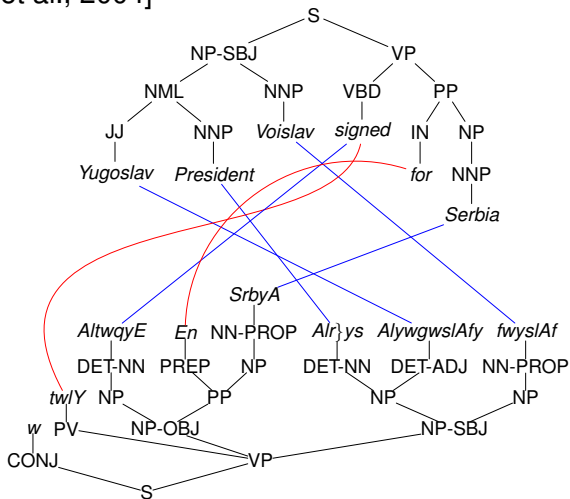
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## Alignment



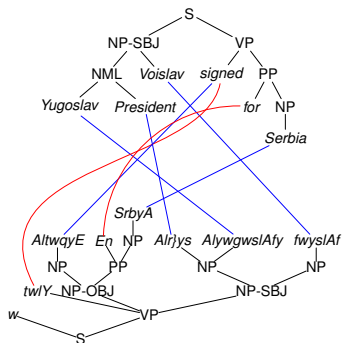
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[GALLEY et al., 2004]

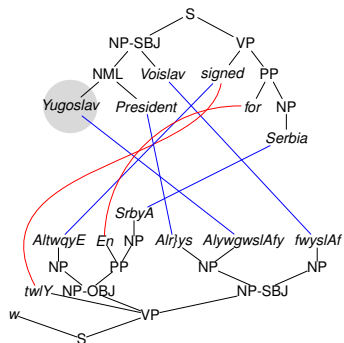


# Syntax-based Machine Translation

- Select next node bottom-up



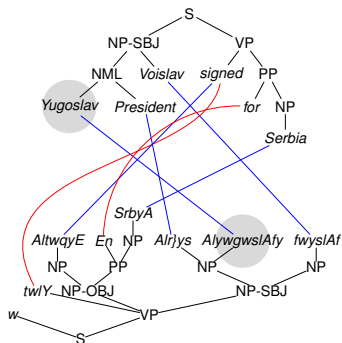
# Syntax-based Machine Translation



- Select next node bottom-up
- Identify maximal subtree of aligned nodes

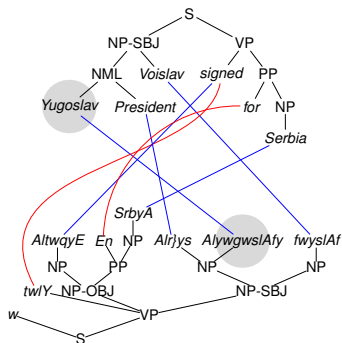


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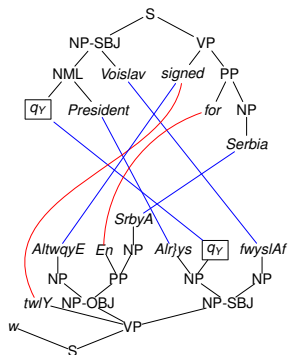
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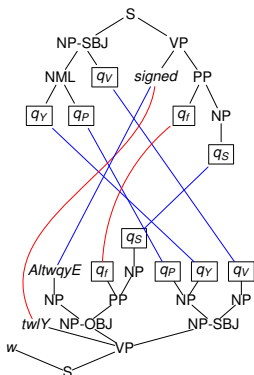
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# Syntax-based Machine Translation



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  - Repeat
- Yugoslav*  $\frac{qy}{}$  *AlywgwslAfy*

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*Yugoslav*  $\xrightarrow{q_Y}$  *Alyw gwsl Afy*

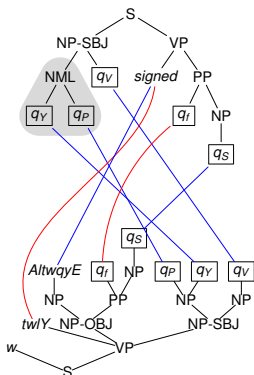
*President*  $\xrightarrow{q_P}$  *Alr}ys*

*Voislav*  $\xrightarrow{q_V}$  *fwysl Af*

*for*  $\xrightarrow{q_I}$  *En*

*Serbia*  $\xrightarrow{q_S}$  *SrbyA*

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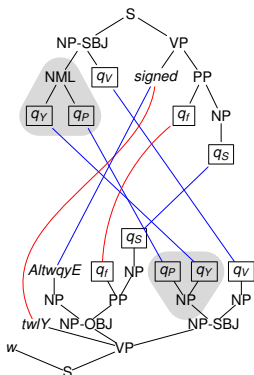
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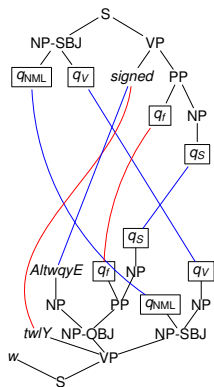
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$$\text{NML}(q_Y, q_P) \xrightarrow{q_{\text{NML}}} \text{NP}(q_P, q_Y)$$

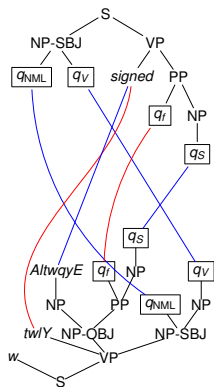
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$$\text{NML}(q_Y, q_P) \xrightarrow{q_{\text{NML}}} \text{NP}(q_P, q_Y)$$

# Syntax-based Machine Translation



- Select next node bottom-up
- Identify maximal subtree of aligned nodes
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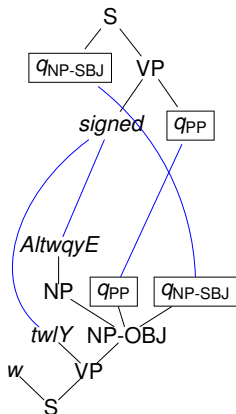
$$\text{NP}(q_S) \xrightarrow{q_{\text{NP}}} \text{NP}(q_S)$$

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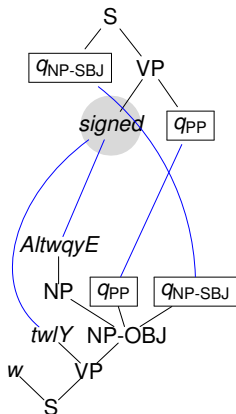
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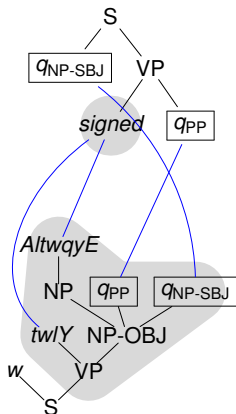
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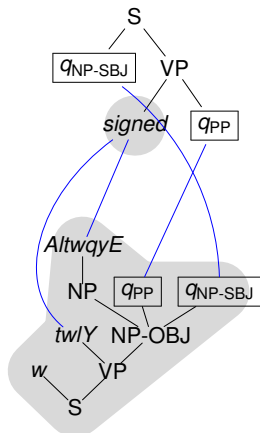
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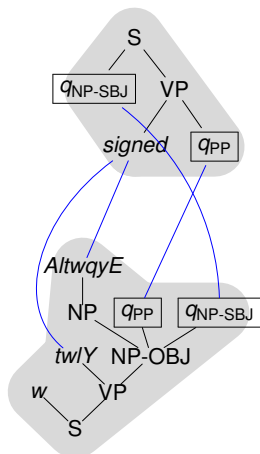
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# Syntax-based Machine Translation

## Rules

*Yugoslav*  $\frac{q_Y}{}$  *AlywgwslAf*

*Voislav*  $\frac{q_V}{}$  *fwyslAf*

*Serbia*  $\frac{q_S}{}$  *SrbyA*

$NML(q_Y, q_P) \xrightarrow{q_{NML}} NP(q_P, q_Y)$

$PP(q_f, q_{NP}) \xrightarrow{q_{PP}} PP(q_f, q_{NP})$

$NP\text{-}SBJ(q_{NML}, q_V) \xrightarrow{q_{NP\text{-}SBJ}} NP\text{-}SBJ(q_{NML}, NP(q_V))$

*President*  $\frac{q_P}{}$  *Alr}ys*

*for*  $\frac{q_f}{}$  *En*

$NP(q_S) \xrightarrow{q_{NP}} NP(q_S)$

# Syntax-based Machine Translation

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*President*  $\frac{q_P}{Alr} \}ys$

*for*  $\frac{q_f}{En}$

$NP(q_S) \xrightarrow{q_{NP}} NP(q_S)$

→ Rules of an Extended Top-down Tree Transducer

# Extended Top-down Tree Transducer

## Advantages

- ✓ simple and natural model
- ✓ easy to train (from linguistic resources)  
[GRAEHL et al., 2008]
- ✓ symmetric



# Extended Top-down Tree Transducer

## Advantages

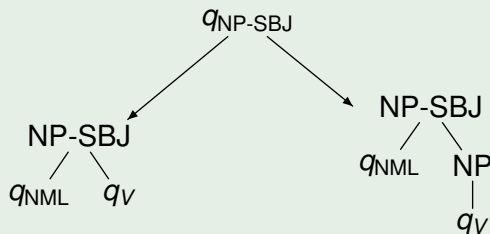
- ✓ simple and natural model
- ✓ easy to train (from linguistic resources)  
[GRAEHL et al., 2008]
- ✓ symmetric

## Disadvantages

- weights set in the same manner
- does not capture utility, EM available
- EM not used in practice

# From Automata to Transducers

## Graphical representation



corresponds to two productions

$$q_{NP-SBJ} \longrightarrow NP-SBJ(q_{NML}, q_V)$$

$$q_{NP-SBJ} \longrightarrow NP-SBJ(q_{NML}, NP(q_V))$$

# From Automata to Transducers

## General idea

**Synchronous grammars** are essentially two grammars over the same nonterminals whose productions are paired

## Convention

same nonterminals are synchronized (or linked) and develop at the same time

# From Automata to Transducers

## Approach

- join two productions  $q_1 \rightarrow r_1$  and  $q_2 \rightarrow r_2$  to  $(q_1, q_2) \rightarrow (r_1, r_2)$

# From Automata to Transducers

## Approach

- join two productions  $q_1 \rightarrow r_1$  and  $q_2 \rightarrow r_2$  to  $(q_1, q_2) \rightarrow (r_1, r_2)$
- demand  $q_1 = q = q_2$  for simplicity and write  $r_1 \xrightarrow{q} r_2$

# From Automata to Transducers

## Approach

- join two productions  $q_1 \rightarrow r_1$  and  $q_2 \rightarrow r_2$  to  $(q_1, q_2) \rightarrow (r_1, r_2)$
- demand  $q_1 = q = q_2$  for simplicity and write  $r_1 \xrightarrow{q} r_2$
- paired productions develop input and output tree at the same time

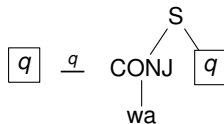
# From Automata to Transducers

$q$

$q$

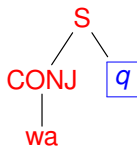
Used rule:

Next rule:

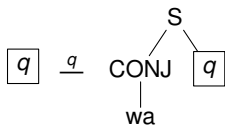


# From Automata to Transducers

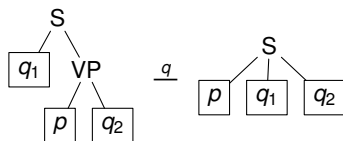
$q$



Used rule:

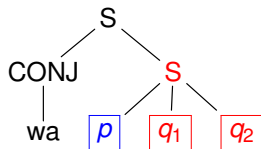
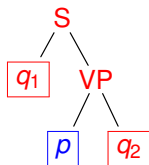


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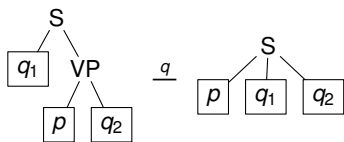




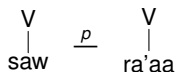
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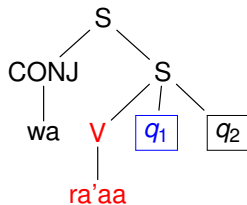
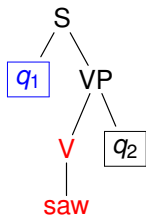
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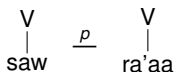
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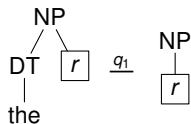
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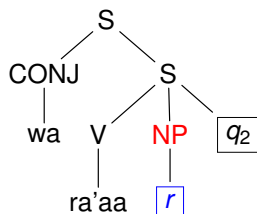
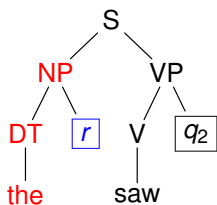
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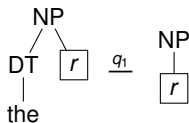
Next rule:



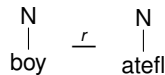
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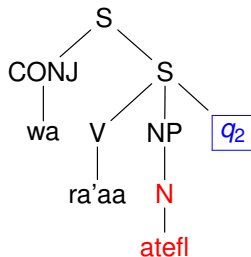
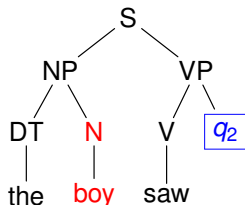
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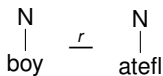
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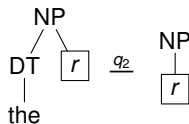
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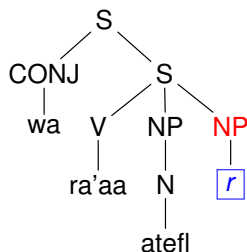
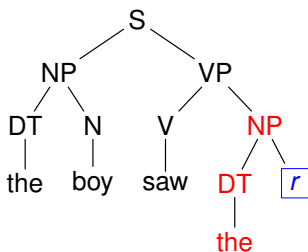
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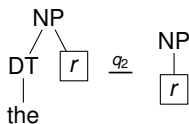
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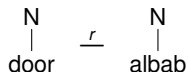
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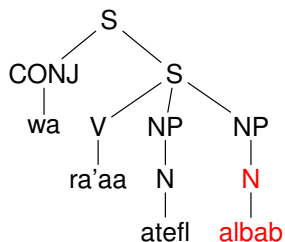
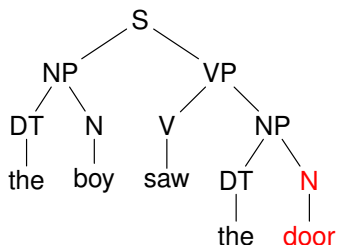
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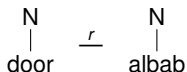
Next rule:



# From Automata to Transducers



Used rule:



Next rule:

# From Automata to Transducers

## Remarks

- synchronization breaks almost all existing constructions (e.g., the normalization construction)
- the basic grammar model **very important**

# Other Syntax-based Models

## Important relations

- **SCFG** = synchronous context-free grammar **LTG-LTG**  
[CHIANG, 2007] (synchronous local tree grammar)  
 $\subseteq$  In-TOP special top-down tree transducer
- **STSG** = synchronous tree substitution grammar **TSG-TSG**  
[EISNER, 2003]  
 $\subseteq$  In-XTOP special extended top-down tree transducer
- **STAG** = synchronous tree adjunction grammar **TAG-TAG**  
[SHIEBER, SCHABES, 1990]
- **SCFTG** = synchronous context-free tree grammar **CFTG-CFTG**  
[NEDERHOF, VOGLER, 2012]



# Other Syntax-based Models

## Towards asymmetric relations

- **STSSG** = synch. tree-sequence substitution grammar  
[ZHANG et al., 2008] **TSSG-TSSG**
- **lMBOT** = local shallow multi bottom-up tree transducer  
[BRAUNE et al., 2013] **LTG-TSSG**

In-XMBOT corresponds roughly to **RTG-TSSG**

# Where is Machine Learning?

## Examples

- unsupervised learning of translation models for STSG  
[BLUNSOM et al., 2008]
- uses GIBBS sampling, hierarchical DIRICHLET process, ...

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## Examples

- unsupervised learning of translation models for STSG  
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## But ...

- can only be used on small data
- does not scale well
- currently not used in practice

Quo vadis?

## Selected references



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