
Machine Translation Decoding

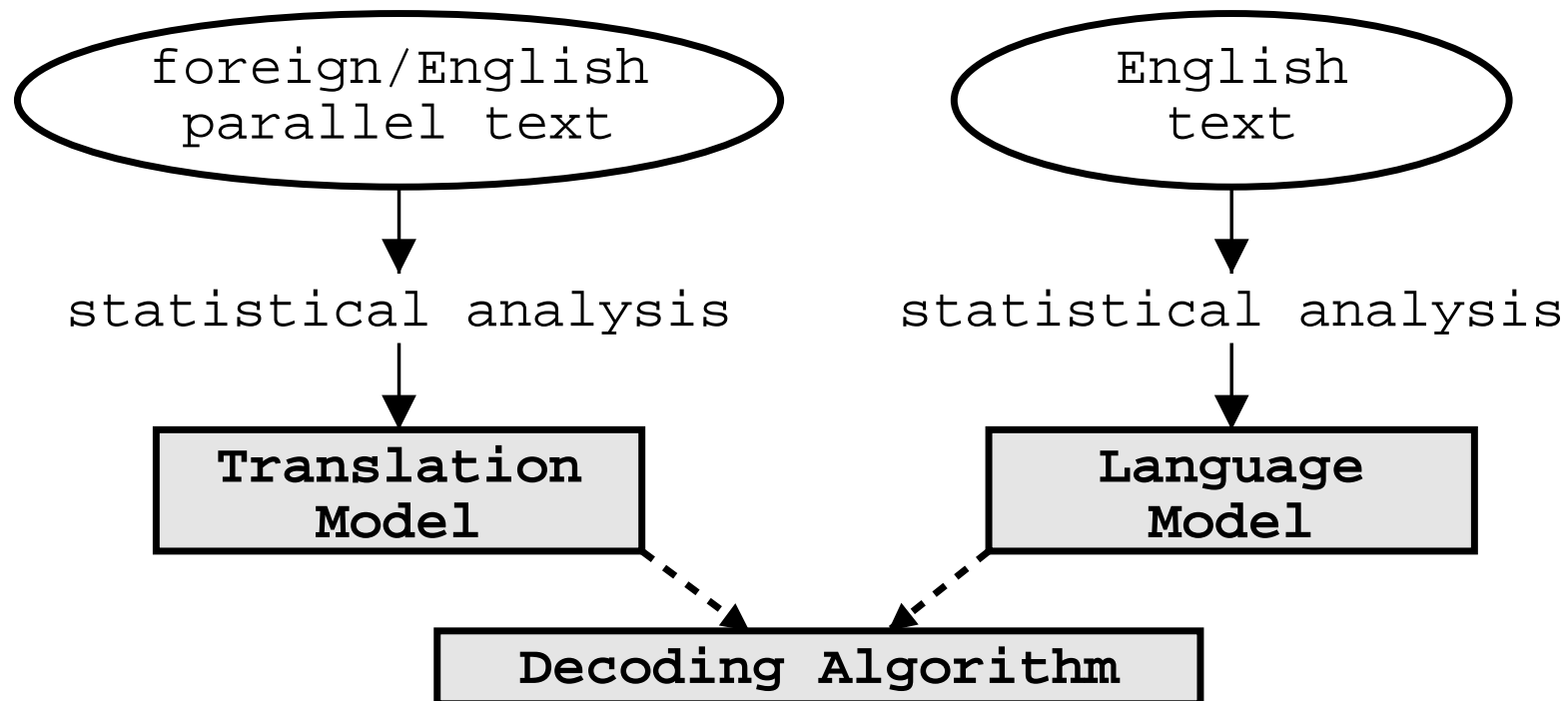
Philipp Koehn, University of Edinburgh

9 February 2009

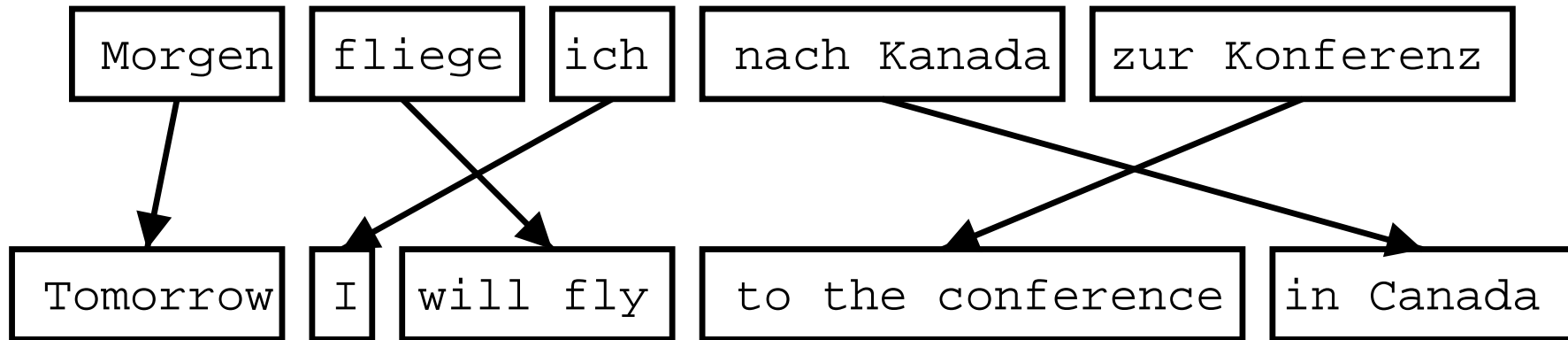


Statistical Machine Translation

- Components: Translation model, language model, decoder



Phrase-Based Translation



- Foreign input is segmented in phrases
 - any sequence of words, not necessarily linguistically motivated
- Each phrase is translated into English
- Phrases are reordered

Phrase Translation Table

- Phrase Translations for “den Vorschlag”:

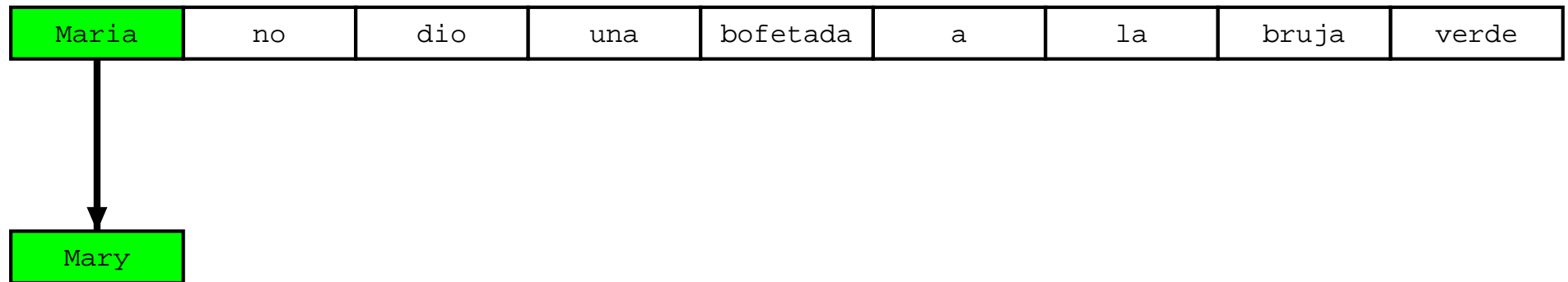
English	$\phi(e f)$	English	$\phi(e f)$
the proposal	0.6227	the suggestions	0.0114
's proposal	0.1068	the proposed	0.0114
a proposal	0.0341	the motion	0.0091
the idea	0.0250	the idea of	0.0091
this proposal	0.0227	the proposal ,	0.0068
proposal	0.0205	its proposal	0.0068
of the proposal	0.0159	it	0.0068
the proposals	0.0159

Decoding Process

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
-------	----	-----	-----	----------	---	----	-------	-------

- Build translation left to right
 - *select foreign* words to be translated

Decoding Process



- Build translation *left to right*
 - select foreign words to be translated
 - *find English* phrase translation
 - *add English* phrase to end of partial translation

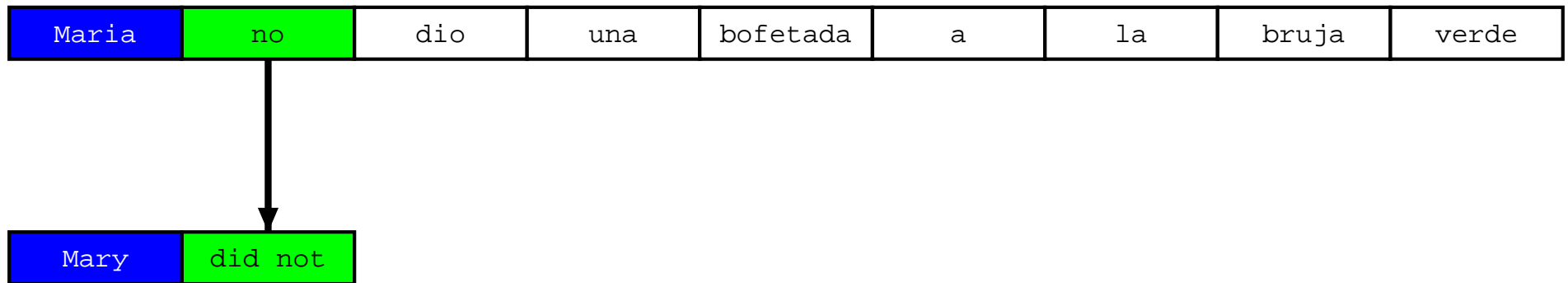
Decoding Process

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
-------	----	-----	-----	----------	---	----	-------	-------

Mary

- Build translation left to right
 - select foreign words to be translated
 - find English phrase translation
 - add English phrase to end of partial translation
 - *mark foreign* words as translated

Decoding Process



- *One to many* translation

Decoding Process



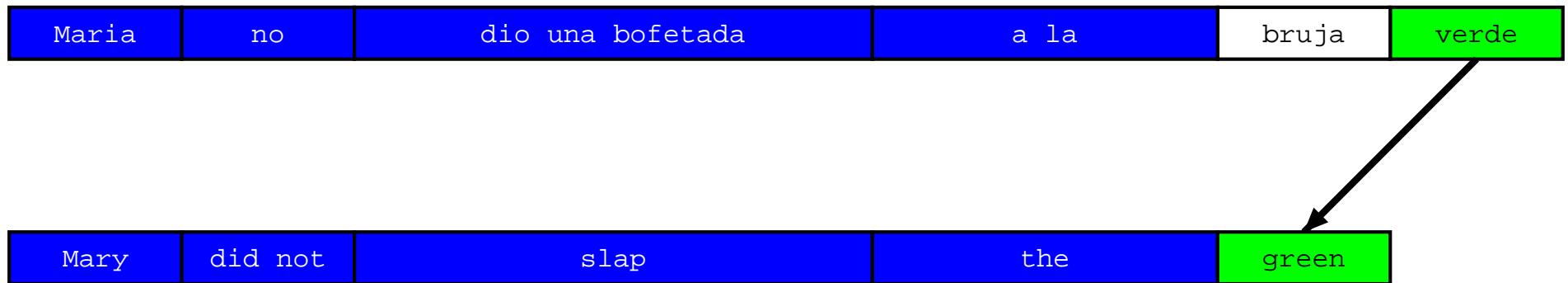
- Many to one translation

Decoding Process



- *Many to one* translation

Decoding Process



- *Reordering*

Decoding Process



- Translation *finished*

Translation Options

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>		<u>a slap</u>		<u>by</u>		<u>green witch</u>	
	<u>no</u>		<u>slap</u>		<u>to the</u>			
	<u>did not give</u>				<u>to</u>			
					<u>the</u>			
			<u>slap</u>			<u>the witch</u>		

- Look up *possible phrase translations*
 - many different ways to *segment* words into phrases
 - many different ways to *translate* each phrase

Hypothesis Expansion

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
-------	----	-----	-----	----------	---	----	-------	-------

Mary	not	give	a	slap	to	the	witch	green
	did not		a	slap	by		green	witch
	no		slap		to	the		
	did not give				to			
				slap		the		
							the	witch

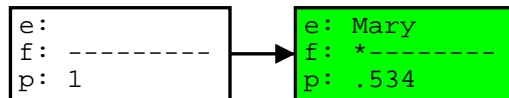
```
e:
f: -----
p: 1
```

- Start with **empty hypothesis**
 - e: no English words
 - f: no foreign words covered
 - p: probability 1

Hypothesis Expansion

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
-------	----	-----	-----	----------	---	----	-------	-------

Mary	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
	<u>did not</u>		<u>a slap</u>		<u>by</u>		<u>green witch</u>	
	<u>no</u>		<u>slap</u>		<u>to the</u>			
	<u>did not give</u>				<u>to</u>			
					<u>the</u>			
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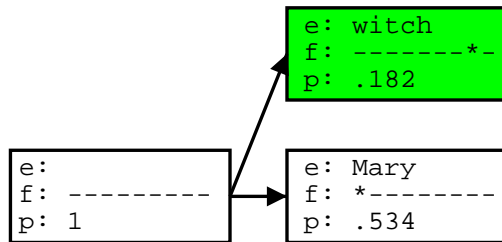
- Pick *translation option*
- Create *hypothesis*
 - e: add English phrase Mary
 - f: first foreign word covered
 - p: probability 0.534

A Quick Word on Probabilities

- Not going into detail here, but...
- *Translation Model*
 - phrase translation probability $p(\text{Mary}|\text{Maria})$
 - reordering costs
 - phrase/word count costs
 - ...
- *Language Model*
 - uses trigrams:
 - $p(\text{Mary did not}) =$
 $p(\text{Mary}|\text{START}) \times p(\text{did}|\text{Mary,START}) \times p(\text{not}|\text{Mary did})$

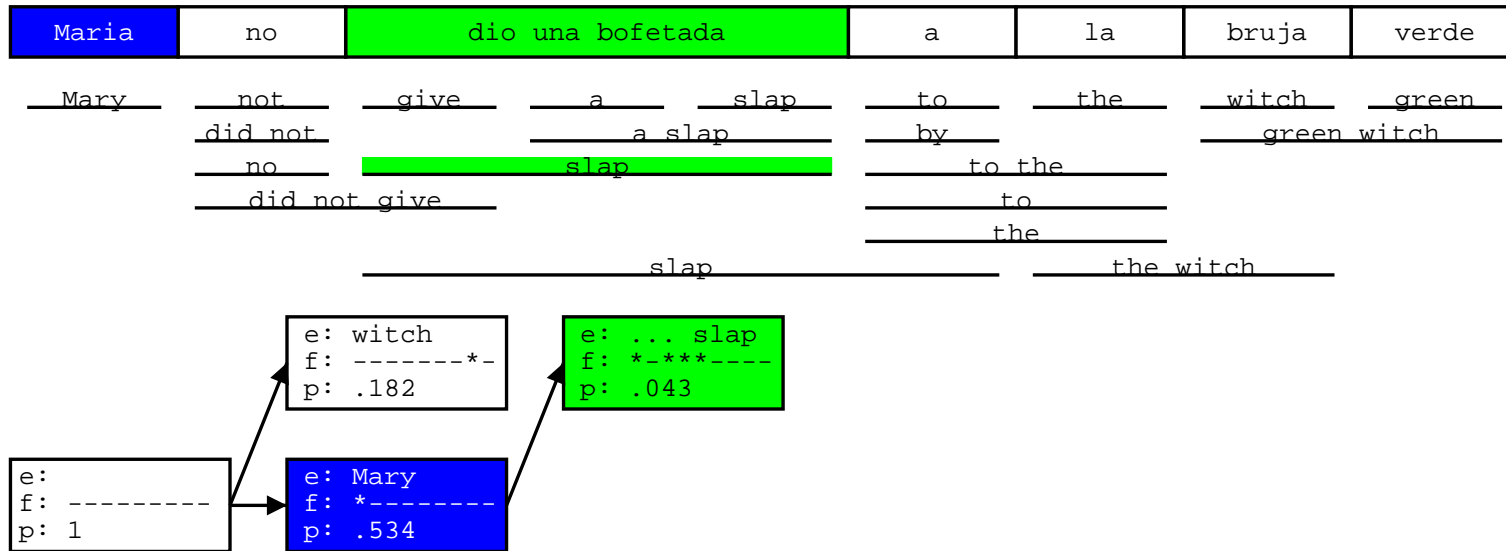
Hypothesis Expansion

Maria	no	dio	una	bofetada	a	la	bruja	verde
<u>Mary</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>slap</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>witch</u>	<u>green</u>
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					<u>the</u>			
				<u>slap</u>			<u>the witch</u>	



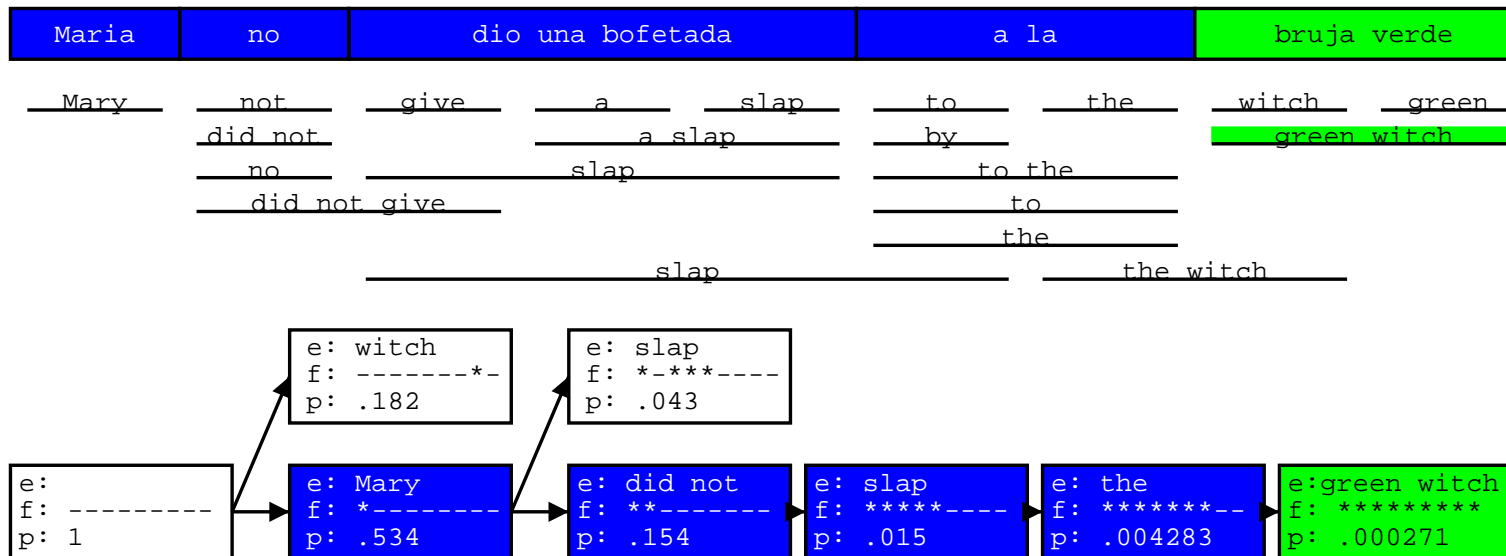
- Add another *hypothesis*

Hypothesis Expansion



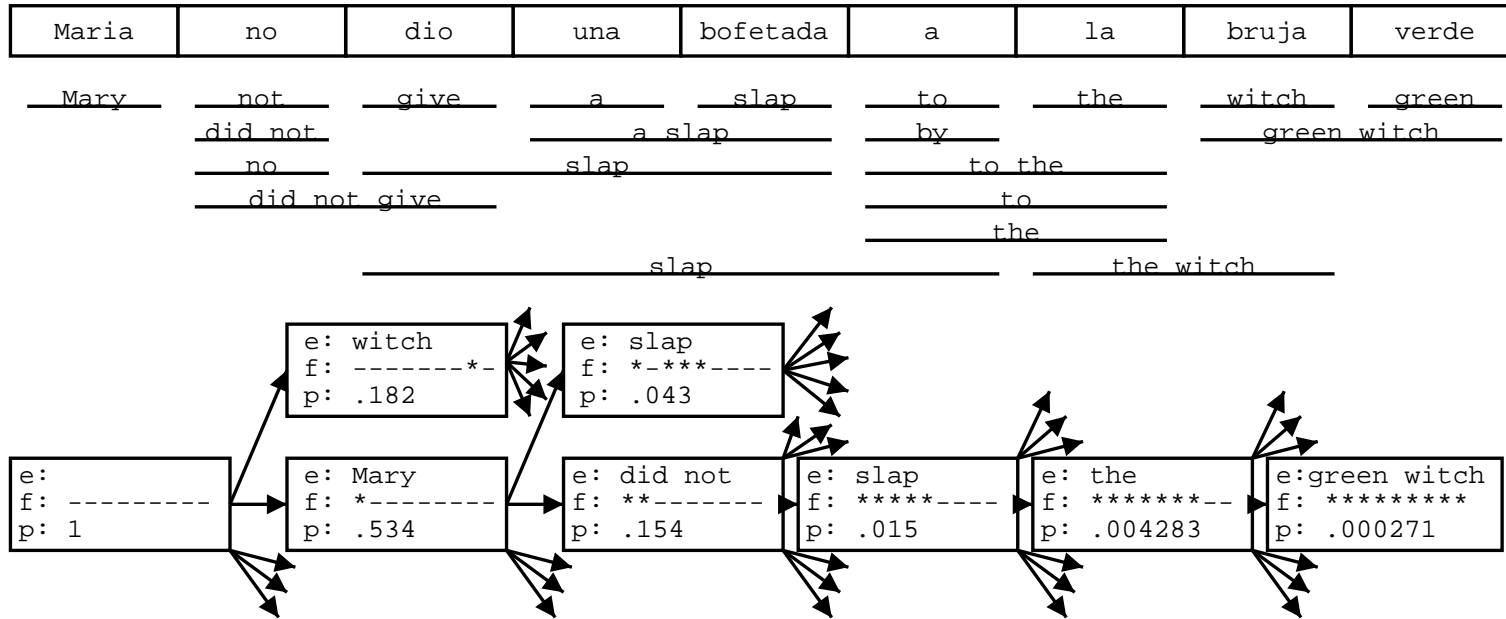
- Further *hypothesis expansion*

Hypothesis Expansion



- ... until all foreign words *covered*
 - find *best hypothesis* that covers all foreign words
 - *backtrack* to read off translation

Hypothesis Expansion



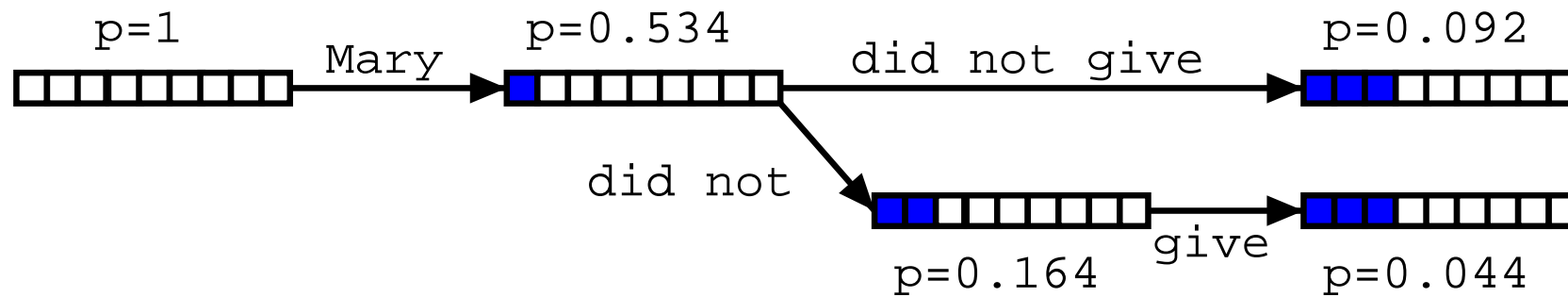
- Adding more hypothesis

⇒ *Explosion* of search space

Explosion of Search Space

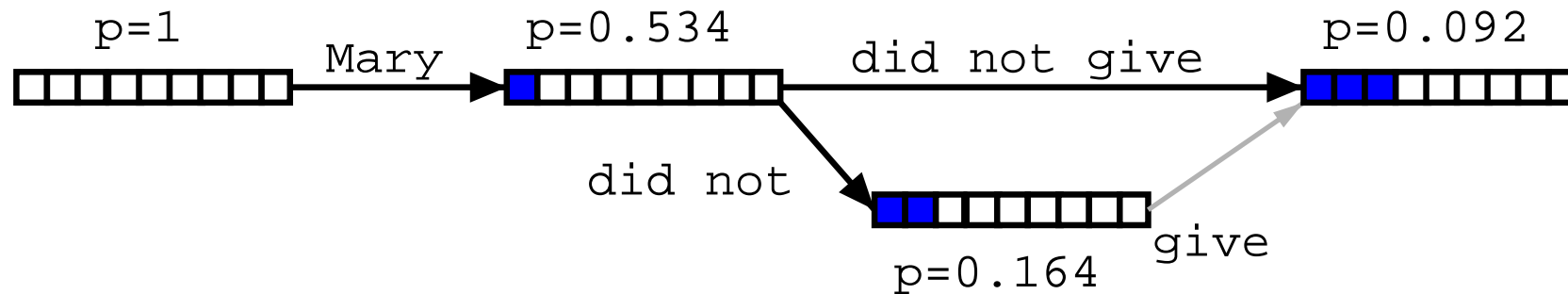
- Number of hypotheses is *exponential* with respect to sentence length
- ⇒ Decoding is NP-complete [Knight, 1999]
- ⇒ Need to *reduce search space*
- risk free: hypothesis **recombination**
 - risky: **histogram/threshold pruning**

Hypothesis Recombination



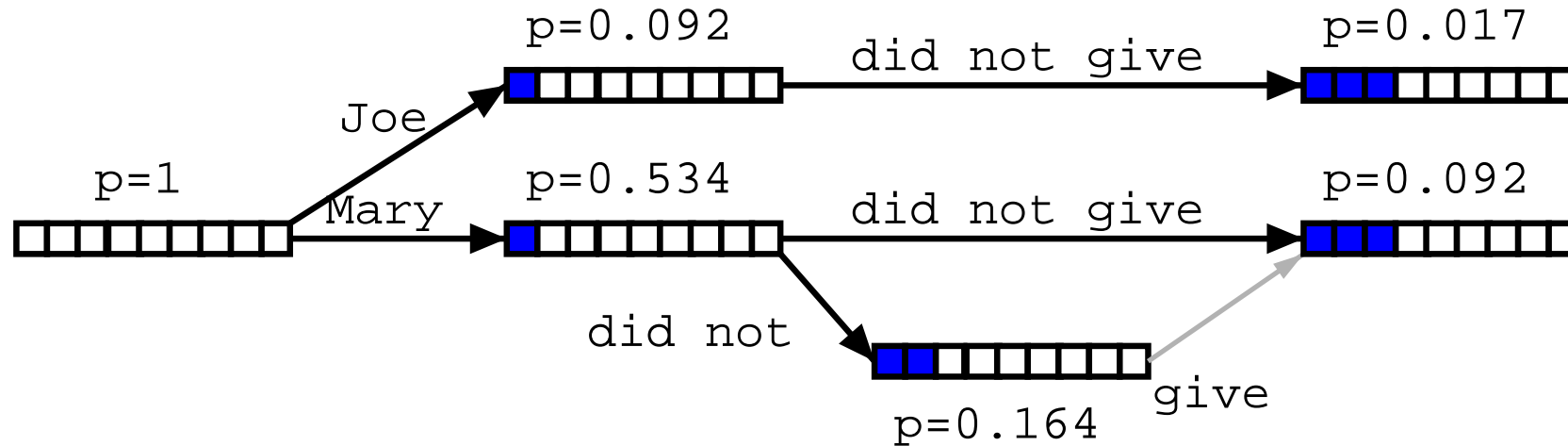
- Different paths to the *same* partial translation

Hypothesis Recombination



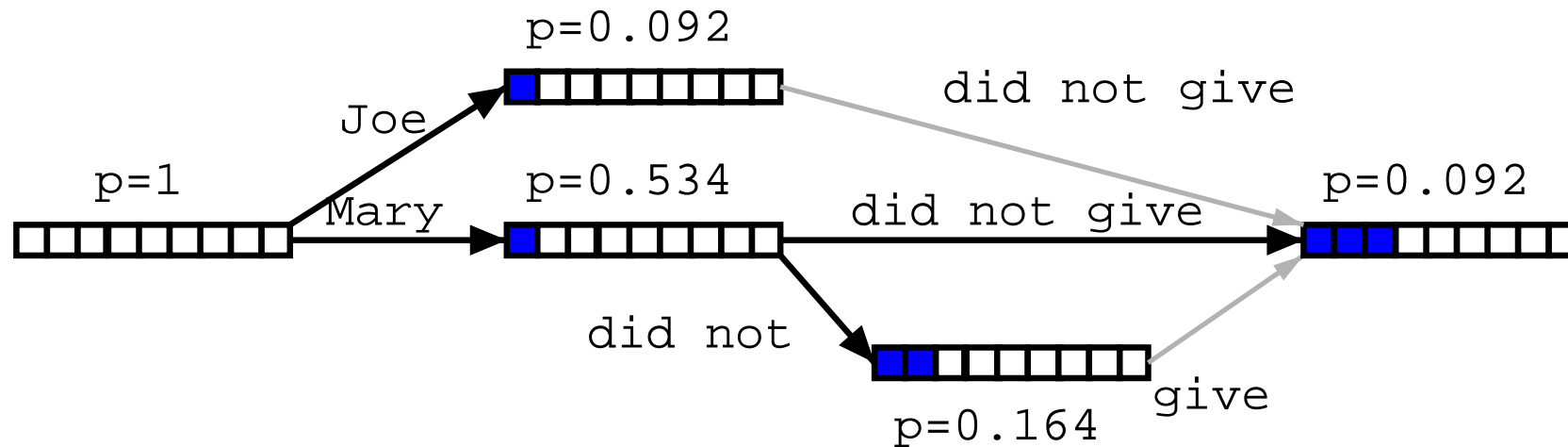
- Different paths to the same partial translation
- ⇒ *Combine paths*
- *drop weaker* path
 - keep pointer from weaker path (for lattice generation)

Hypothesis Recombination



- Recombined hypotheses do *not* have to *match completely*
- No matter what is added, weaker path can be dropped, if:
 - *last two English words* match (matters for language model)
 - *foreign word coverage* vectors match (effects future path)

Hypothesis Recombination



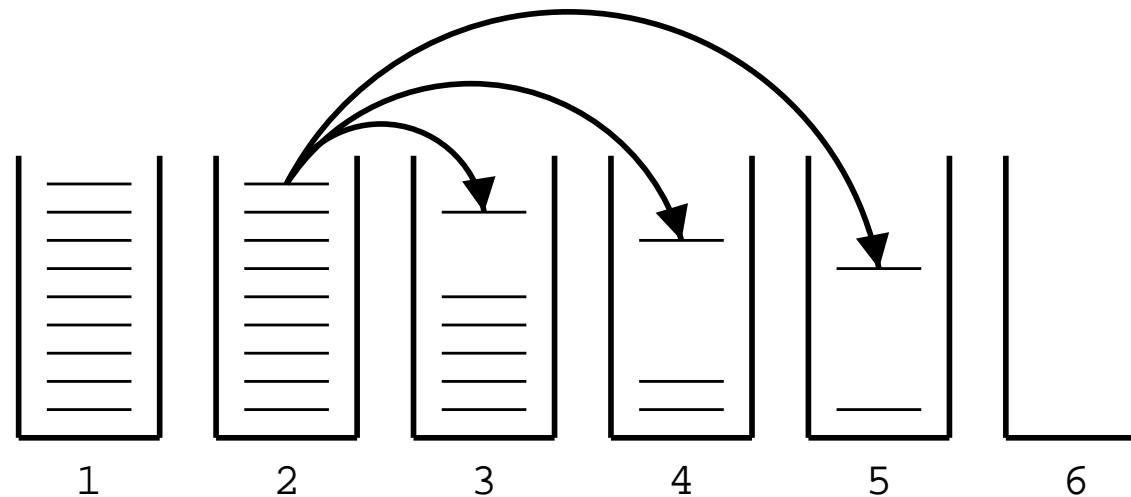
- Recombined hypotheses do not have to match completely
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 - last two English words match (matters for language model)
 - foreign word coverage vectors match (effects future path)

⇒ *Combine paths*

Pruning

- Hypothesis recombination is *not sufficient*
- ⇒ Heuristically *discard* weak hypotheses early
- Organize Hypothesis in **stacks**, e.g. by
 - *same* foreign words covered
 - *same number* of foreign words covered
 - *same number* of English words produced
 - Compare hypotheses in stacks, discard bad ones
 - **histogram pruning**: keep top n hypotheses in each stack (e.g., $n=100$)
 - **threshold pruning**: keep hypotheses that are at most α times the cost of best hypothesis in stack (e.g., $\alpha = 0.001$)

Hypothesis Stacks

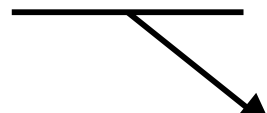


- Organization of hypothesis into stacks
 - here: based on *number of foreign words* translated
 - during translation all hypotheses from one stack are expanded
 - expanded Hypotheses are placed into stacks

Comparing Hypotheses

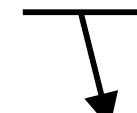
- Comparing hypotheses with *same number of foreign words* covered

Maria no dio una bofetada a la bruja verde



e: Mary did not
f: **-----
p: 0.154

**better
partial
translation**

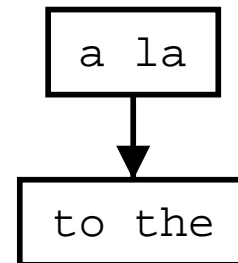


e: the
f: -----**--
p: 0.354

**covers
easier part
--> lower cost**

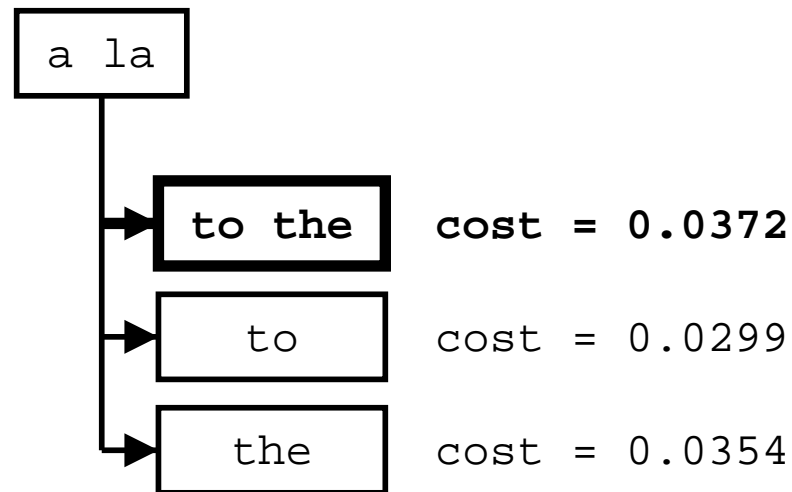
- Hypothesis that covers *easy part* of sentence is preferred
- ⇒ Need to consider **future cost** of uncovered parts

Future Cost Estimation



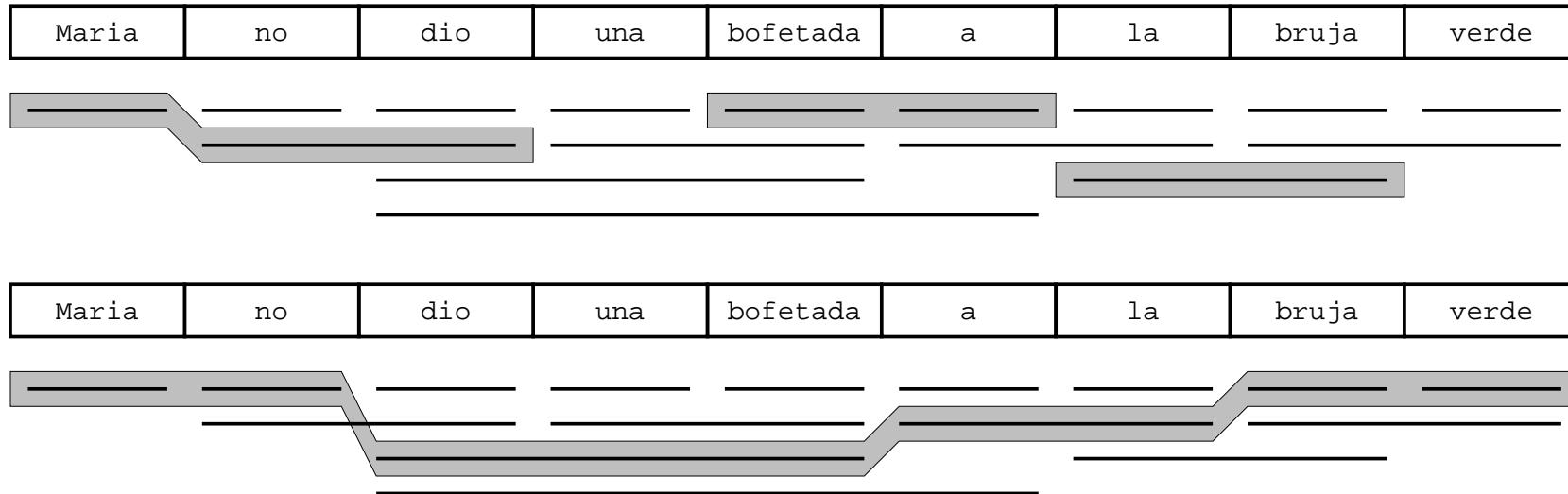
- *Estimate cost* to translate remaining part of input
 - Step 1: estimate future cost for each *translation option*
 - look up translation model cost
 - estimate language model cost (no prior context)
 - ignore reordering model cost
- $LM * TM = p(\text{to}) * p(\text{the}|\text{to}) * p(\text{to the}|\text{a la})$

Future Cost Estimation: Step 2



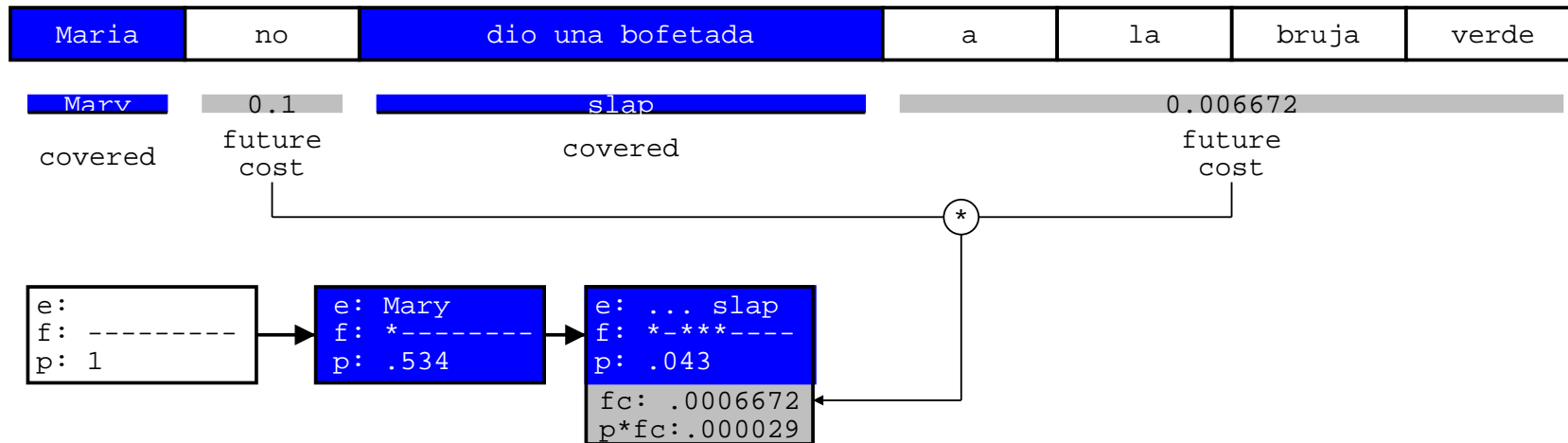
- Step 2: find *cheapest cost* among translation options

Future Cost Estimation: Step 3



- Step 3: find *cheapest future cost path* for each span
 - can be done *efficiently* by dynamic programming
 - future cost for every span can be *pre-computed*

Future Cost Estimation: Application



- Use future cost estimates when *pruning* hypotheses
- For each *uncovered contiguous span*:
 - look up *future costs* for each maximal contiguous uncovered span
 - *add* to actually accumulated cost for translation option for pruning

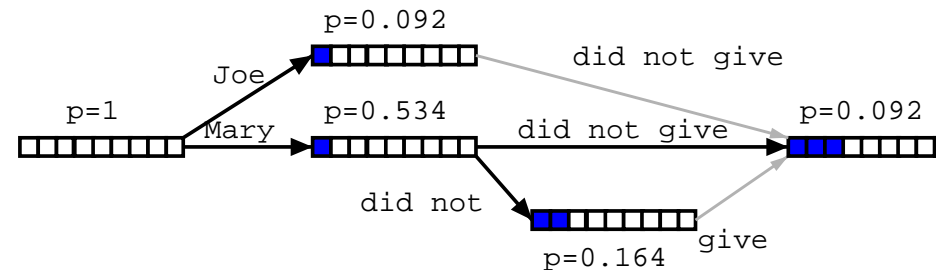
A* search

- Pruning might drop hypothesis that lead to the best path (**search error**)
- **A* search**: safe pruning
 - future cost estimates have to be accurate or underestimates
 - **lower bound** for probability is established early by **depth first search**: compute cost for one complete translation
 - if cost-so-far and future cost are worse than *lower bound*, hypothesis can be safely discarded
- Not commonly done, since not aggressive enough

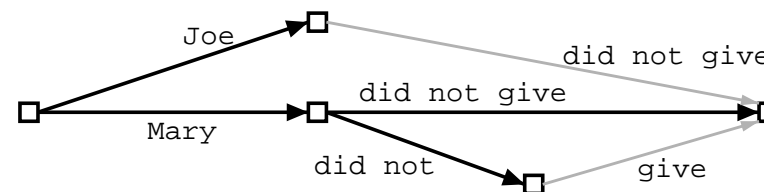
Limits on Reordering

- Reordering may be **limited**
 - **Monotone** Translation: No reordering at all
 - Only phrase movements of at most n words
- Reordering limits *speed* up search (polynomial instead of exponential)
- Current reordering models are weak, so limits *improve* translation quality

Word Lattice Generation



- **Search graph** can be easily converted into a **word lattice**
 - can be further mined for **n-best lists**
 - enables **reranking** approaches
 - enables **discriminative training**



Sample N-Best List

- Simple **N-best list**:

```
Translation ||| Reordering LM TM WordPenalty ||| Score
this is a small house ||| 0 -27.0908 -1.83258 -5 ||| -28.9234
this is a little house ||| 0 -28.1791 -1.83258 -5 ||| -30.0117
it is a small house ||| 0 -27.108 -3.21888 -5 ||| -30.3268
it is a little house ||| 0 -28.1963 -3.21888 -5 ||| -31.4152
this is an small house ||| 0 -31.7294 -1.83258 -5 ||| -33.562
it is an small house ||| 0 -32.3094 -3.21888 -5 ||| -35.5283
this is an little house ||| 0 -33.7639 -1.83258 -5 ||| -35.5965
this is a house small ||| -3 -31.4851 -1.83258 -5 ||| -36.3176
this is a house little ||| -3 -31.5689 -1.83258 -5 ||| -36.4015
it is an little house ||| 0 -34.3439 -3.21888 -5 ||| -37.5628
it is a house small ||| -3 -31.5022 -3.21888 -5 ||| -37.7211
this is an house small ||| -3 -32.8999 -1.83258 -5 ||| -37.7325
it is a house little ||| -3 -31.586 -3.21888 -5 ||| -37.8049
this is an house little ||| -3 -32.9837 -1.83258 -5 ||| -37.8163
the house is a little ||| -7 -28.5107 -2.52573 -5 ||| -38.0364
the is a small house ||| 0 -35.6899 -2.52573 -5 ||| -38.2156
is it a little house ||| -4 -30.3603 -3.91202 -5 ||| -38.2723
the house is a small ||| -7 -28.7683 -2.52573 -5 ||| -38.294
it 's a small house ||| 0 -34.8557 -3.91202 -5 ||| -38.7677
this house is a little ||| -7 -28.0443 -3.91202 -5 ||| -38.9563
it 's a little house ||| 0 -35.1446 -3.91202 -5 ||| -39.0566
this house is a small ||| -7 -28.3018 -3.91202 -5 ||| -39.2139
```