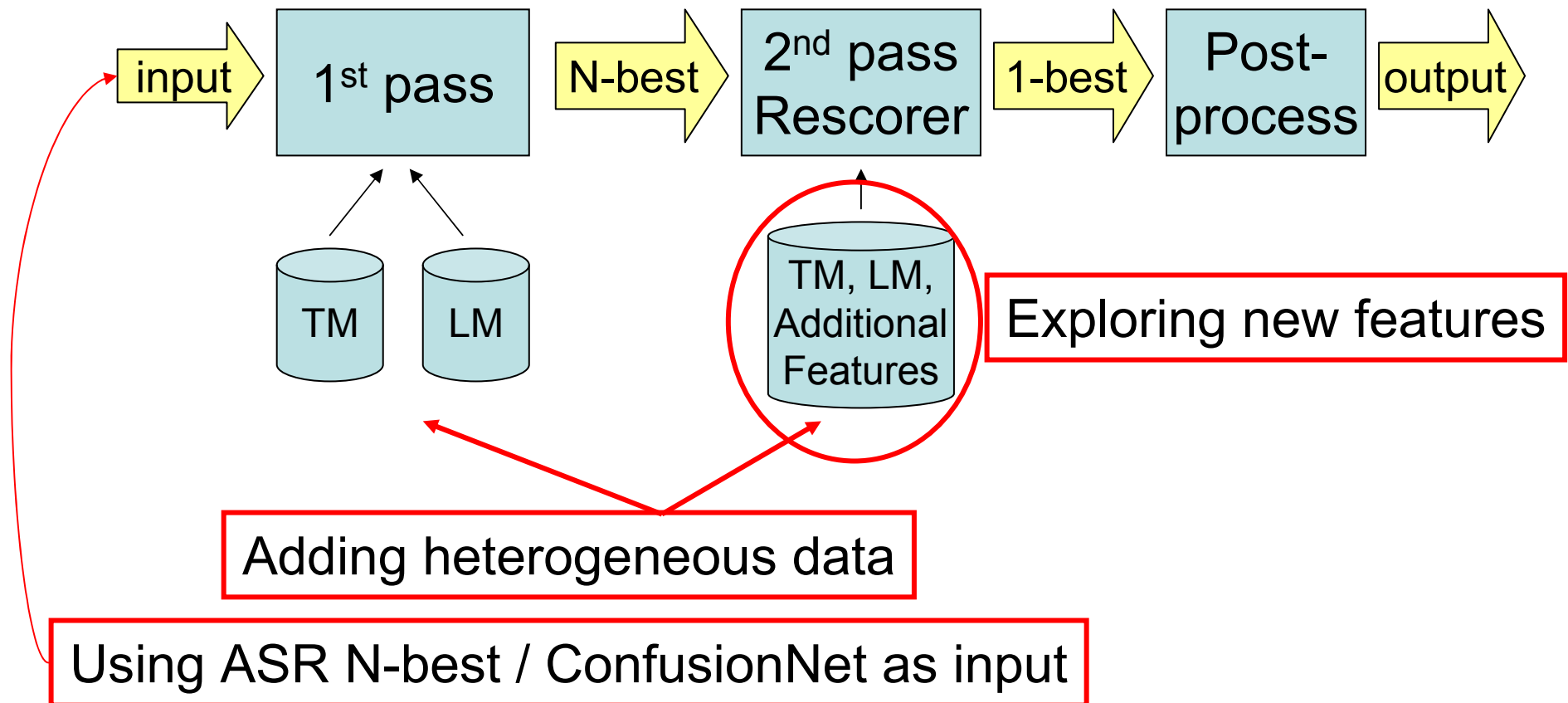

The University of Washington Machine Translation System for IWSLT 2006

Katrin Kirchhoff, Kevin Duh, Chris Lim
{katrin,duh,chrislim}@ee.washington.edu
University of Washington, Seattle

System Overview

- Multi-pass phrase-based statistical MT system



Outline

1. Basic System & Data

- Data
- 1st-pass system & features

2. 2nd-pass Rescoring (novel features)

3. Adding heterogeneous data

4. Using ASR N-best / Confusion networks

5. Official results and conclusions

Data

- **Task: Italian-English open-data track**
 - **Input conditions: ASR-Output & Corrected transcriptions**
- **TRAIN SET:**
 - BTEC training data + devset1,2,3 (190K words)
 - **Europarl (European parliamentary proceedings)**
 - (17M words) – for translation model
 - **Fisher (Conversational telephone speech)**
 - (2.3M words) – for 2nd pass language models
- **DEV SET:**
 - devset4 – 350 sentences (to optimize 2nd-pass rescorer)
- **HELD-OUT SET:**
 - devset4 – 139 sentences

Additional
heterogeneous
data

First-Pass Translation System

- Log-linear model:

$$e^* = \arg \max_e p(e | f) = \arg \max_e \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \phi_k(e, f) \right\}$$

- Weights optimized on BLEU (minimum error rate training)
- Pharaoh decoder w/ monotone decoding
- 9 Features:
 - 2 phrase-based translation scores
 - 2 lexical translation scores
 - BTEC/Europarl data source indicator feature
 - word transition probability
 - phrase penalty
 - distortion penalty
 - language model score (3gram w/ KN smoothing, trained on BTEC)

Translation models

- 2 separate BTEC & Europarl phrase tables
 - Run GIZA++ and obtain heuristic alignments separately for each corpus
 - Decoder uses both phrase tables, without re-normalization of probabilities

Example:

$$P(e_1|f_1) = 0.4$$

$$P(e_2|f_1) = 0.6$$

$$P(e_1|f_1) = 0.1$$

$$P(e_3|f_1) = 0.9$$

} From BTEC

} From Europarl

- An additional binary feature indicates the data source

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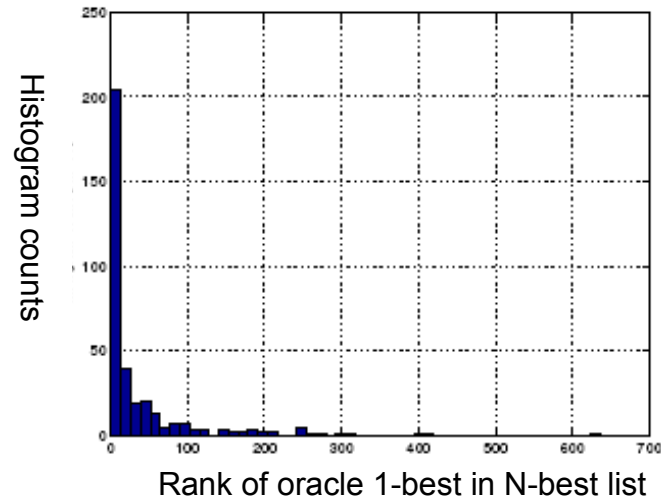
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2nd-pass Rescoring model

- Rescore N-best lists (**N=2000max**)
- Log-linear model, weights trained by downhill simplex to optimize BLEU
- 14 Features
 - 9 1st-pass model scores
 - 4-gram language model score
 - POS 5-gram score [mxpost tagger]
 - Rank in N-best list
 - Factored language model score ratio
 - Focused language model score

Rank in N-best list (2nd-pass feature)

- Idea1: Leverage 1st-pass decoder rankings in N-best



- Idea2: Hypotheses with same surface string should be tied together

Rank feature

- indicates rank of hypothesis in N-best
- ties together identical surface strings

Example N-best list

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. The store is open today | rank=1 |
| 2. The store is open today | rank=1 |
| 3. The shop is open now | rank=2 |
| 4. The store is open today | rank=1 |
| 5. The store it is open | rank=3 |

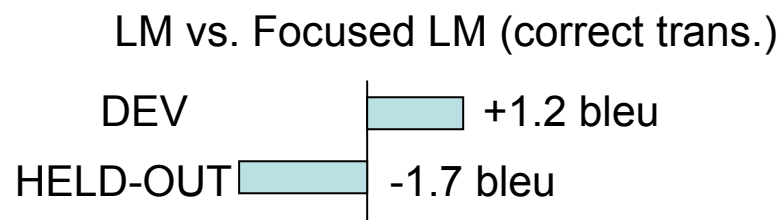
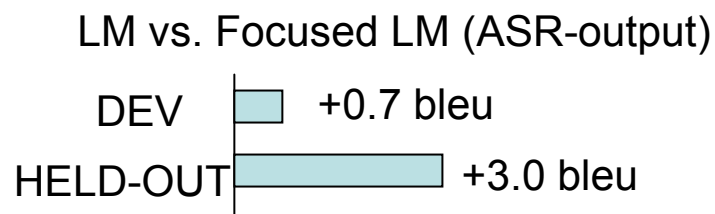
Factored Language Model Ratio

(2nd-pass feature)

- Factored LM: flexible framework for incorporating diverse information (e.g. morphology, POS) [Bilmes&Kirchhoff03]
 - We model $P(\text{word}_t | \text{word}_{t-1}, \text{pos}_{t-1}, \text{cluster}_{t-1})$
& various backoffs e.g. $P(\text{word}_t | \text{pos}_{t-1}, \text{cluster}_{t-1})$, $P(\text{word}_t | \text{word}_{t-1})$
- Data-driven FLM backoff selection [Duh&Kirchhoff04]
 - Use a Genetic Algorithm search
 - FLM1: optimize on N-best oracle 1-best sentences
 - FLM2: optimize on N-best oracle worst sentences
- Feature score:
$$\frac{\log\text{prob}\{FLM_1(e)\}}{\log\text{prob}\{FLM_2(e)\}}$$
 - Log-likelihood ratio: discriminate between good vs. bad sentences

Focused LM (2nd-pass feature)

- Motivation: LM trained on BTEC (BTEC+Fisher) *wastes probability mass* on words that never occur in the N-best list.
- Solution: train restricted-vocabulary n-grams
- During N-best optimization:
 1. Collect vocabulary from N-best lists (DEV set)
 2. Train n-gram on BTEC with restricted vocabulary
 3. Generate scores and optimize feature weight
- During evaluation:
 1. Collect vocabulary from N-best lists (EVAL set)
 2. Train *new* n-gram on BTEC with restricted vocabulary
 3. Generate scores for rescoring
- **BIG Assumption: optimal feature weight in training is suitable in testing**



Rescoring Results on DEV set

Correct transcription task	#f	BLEU	PER
Rescoring w/ 1 st -pass features	9	44.8	30.8
+4gram	10	44.9	31.0
+FLM	10	45.0	31.4
+focus	10	45.1	31.6
+pos	10	45.9	30.8
+rank	10	46.8	28.5

Observations:

-Rank is the strongest feature

-Combination of 14 features outperforms 1st-pass

ASR-output task	#f	BLEU	PER
Rescoring w/ 1 st -pass features	9	34.6	39.6
Rescoring w/ ALL FEATURES	14	37.0	37.8

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Adding Europarl to 1st-pass Translation Model (1/2)

- *Does adding Europarl improve translation models, despite domain/style difference?*
- Answer:
 - Yes, for correct transcription task
 - No, for ASR-output task

Adding Europarl to 1st-pass Translation Model (1/2)

- *Does adding Europarl improve translation models, despite domain/style difference?*
- Answer:
 - Yes, for correct transcription task
 - No, for ASR-output task

Phrase coverage (%) on DEV
[correct transcription task]

	BTEC	Europarl	Both
1	84.0	88.3	94.0
2	40.8	48.1	60.1
3	13.6	11.9	20.1
4	3.4	1.5	4.5
5	1.1	0.2	1.3

1st-pass translation result on DEV
[correct transcription task]

	BLEU(%)	PER
BTEC	44.5	29.9
Both	46.8	28.0

Adding Europarl to 1st-pass Translation Model (2/2)

- *Does adding Europarl improve translation models, despite domain/style difference?*
- Answer:
 - Yes, for correct transcription task
 - No, for ASR-output task

Phrase coverage (%) on DEV
[ASR-output task]

	BTEC	Europarl	Both
1	84.0	87.7	94.6
2	38.9	43.0	54.7
3	13.6	9.9	19.1
4	4.2	1.0	4.9
5	1.4	0.2	1.6

1st-pass translation result on DEV
[ASR-output task]

	BLEU(%)	PER
BTEC	36.5	38.0
Both	35.4	37.3

Adding Fisher to 2nd-pass Language Models

- *Does additional conversational-style Fisher data improve (1) 4gram LM, (2) POS LM, (3) Focus LM?*
- Answer:
 - No, in general
 - Yes, for Focus LM in correct transcription task (BLEU only)
 - Yes, for POS LM in ASR-output task

2nd-pass translation result on DEV
[correct transcription task]

	BLEU	PER
4gram LM	44.9	31.0
+ Fisher	44.8	31.0
POS LM	45.8	30.8
+ Fisher	45.9	30.8
Focus LM	44.4	31.3
+ Fisher	45.1	31.6

2nd-pass translation result on DEV
[ASR-output task]

	BLEU	PER
4gram LM	34.3	39.2
+ Fisher	34.1	39.6
POS LM	35.4	40.2
+ Fisher	35.7	40.0
Focus LM	35.2	39.8
+ Fisher	34.3	40.9

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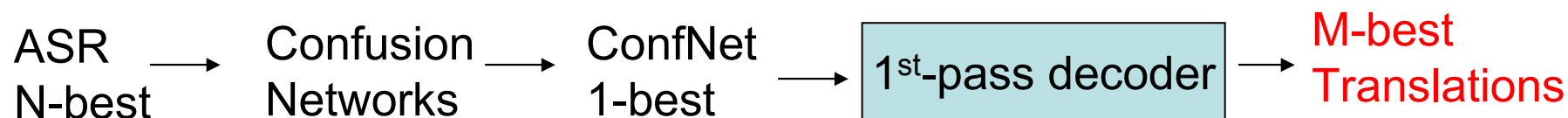
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ASR-outputs for machine translation

1. ASR 1-best → **M-best translation hypotheses** Official submission
2. ASR N-best → **NxM-best translation hypotheses**

3. Confusion Networks 1-best



- Idea: 1-best drawn from ConfusionNet may be more accurate than ASR 1-best
- [Post-evaluation] Significant DEV set improvement over ASR 1-best (37.0 vs. 38.0 BLEU)

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Official Results, (Rank)

	BLEU	NIST	METEOR	WER	PER
Correct Transcription Task					
Official	35.43 (2nd)	8.19 (1st)	70.17 (1st)	48.34	38.92
No case/punc	42.06 (1st)	9.24 (1st)	70.19 (1st)	42.86	31.75
ASR-Output Task					
Official	27.87 (2nd)	6.93 (1st)	58.53 (1st)	55.87	46.76
No case/punc	31.68 (2nd)	7.69 (1st)	58.53 (1st)	53.17	42.11

Summary of submitted system:

1st pass Pharoah decoder

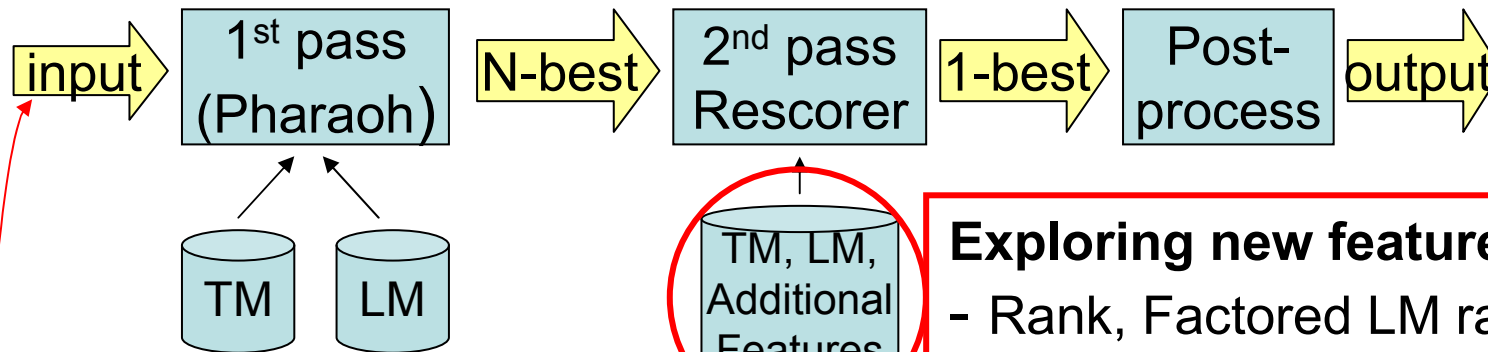
- Monotone decoding
- Translation table uses additional Europarl data

2nd pass Rescorer

- 14 features (incl. N-best rank, Factored LM, Focus LM)

Input for ASR-Output Task: 1-best ASR hypothesis

Conclusions



Exploring new features:

- Rank, Factored LM ratio, Focus LM
- 14 features beneficial in combination
- Rank alone gives large improvements

Adding heterogeneous data (Europarl, Fisher)

- Europarl helps TM for correct transcription task
- Fisher did not help LM in general

Using ASR N-best / ConfusionNet as input

- Direct translation of N-best not useful
- Confusion network 1-best is promising

THANKS!

Questions,
suggestions,
comments?
woof! ワン ! bau!



UW Husky