

Inducing Sentence Structure from Parallel Corpora for Reordering

John DeNero and Jakob Uszkoreit

Google research

- Translation is an end-task application for syntactic parsing

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 - Lexical disambiguation

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 - Structural (hierarchical) reordering

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 - Pipeline of reordering-focused prediction problems

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 - Pipeline of reordering-focused prediction problems
 - Learning signal comes from aligned parallel corpora

Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation



Tune



Test

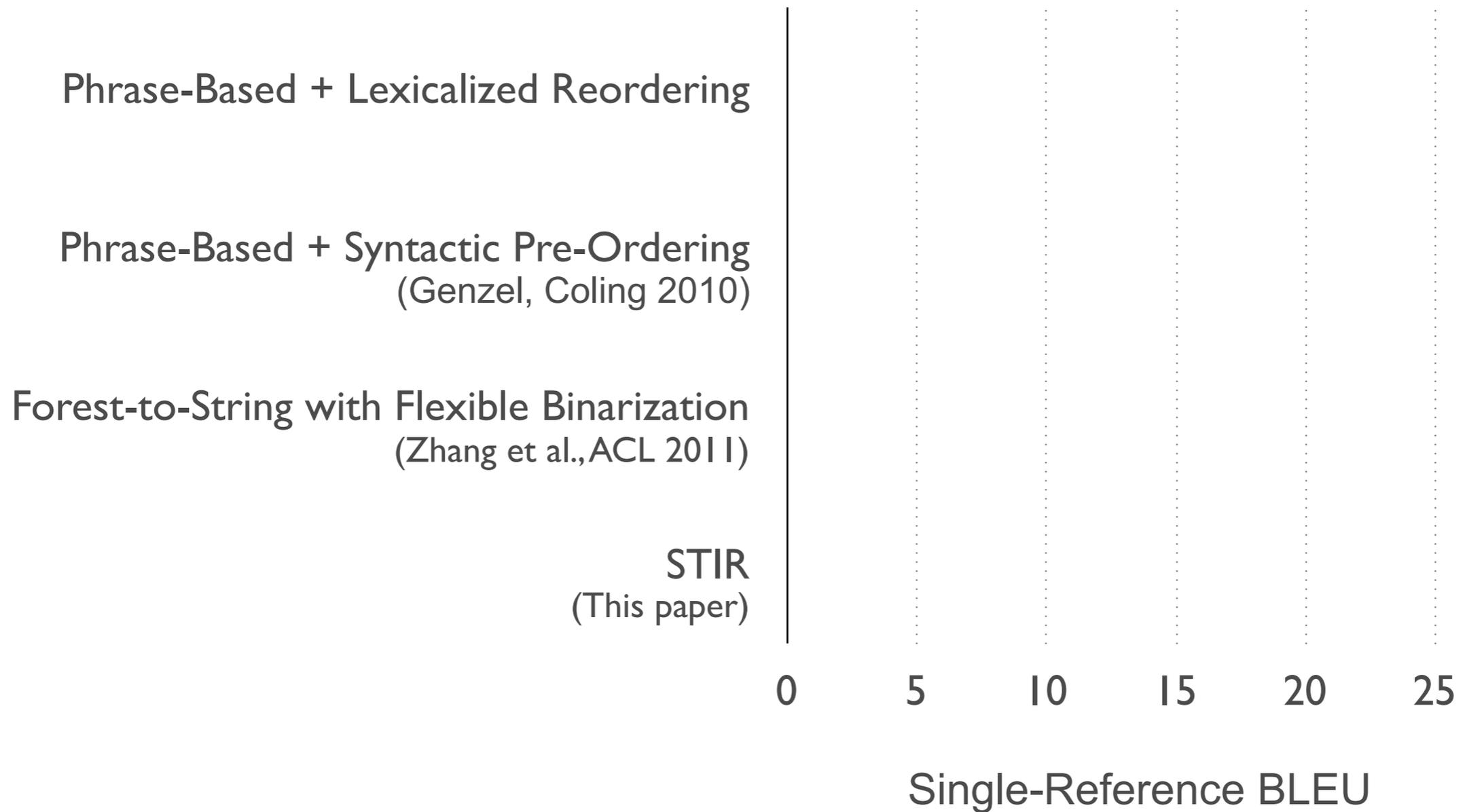
Single-Reference BLEU

Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

■ Tune ■ Test

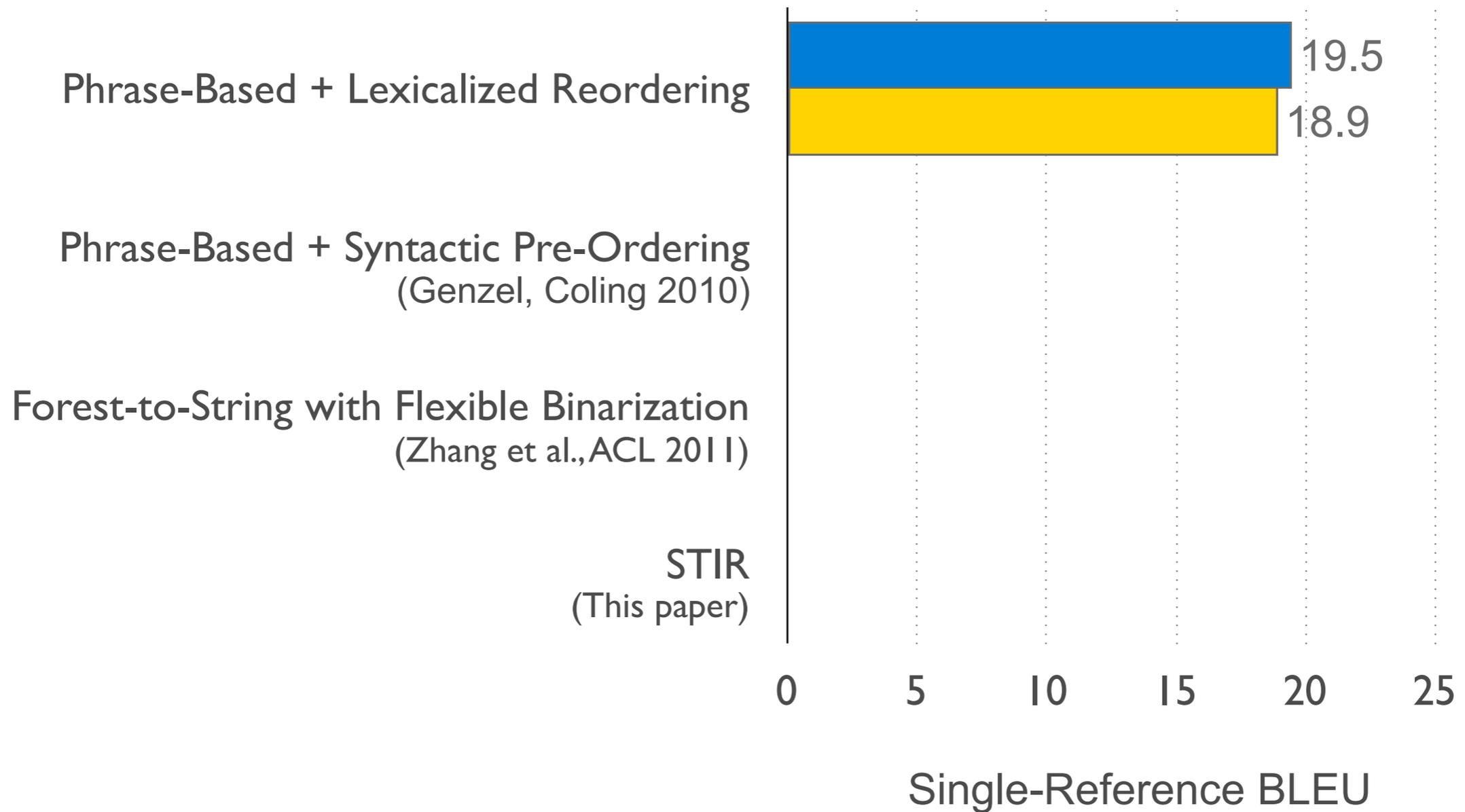


Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

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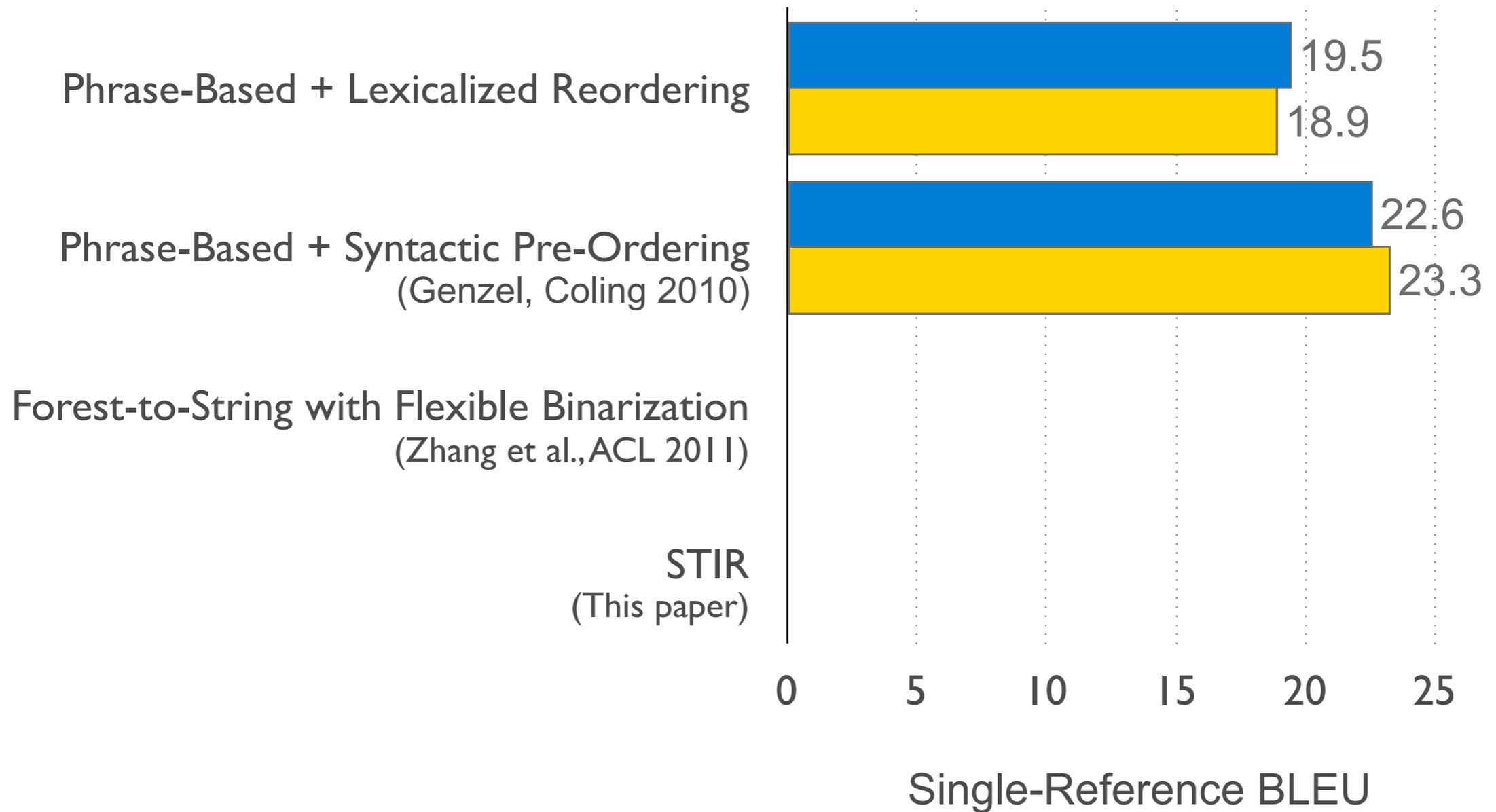


Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

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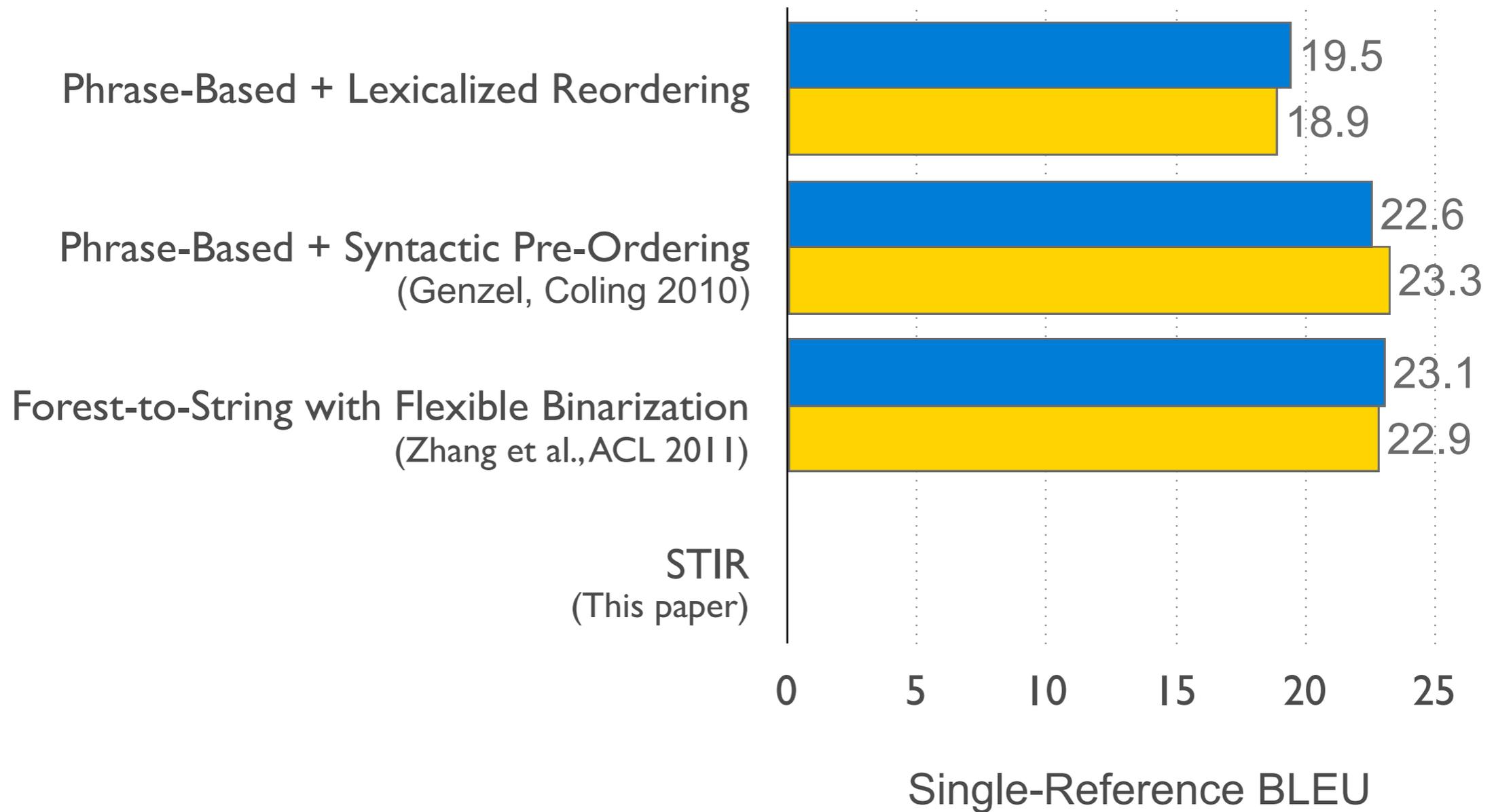


Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

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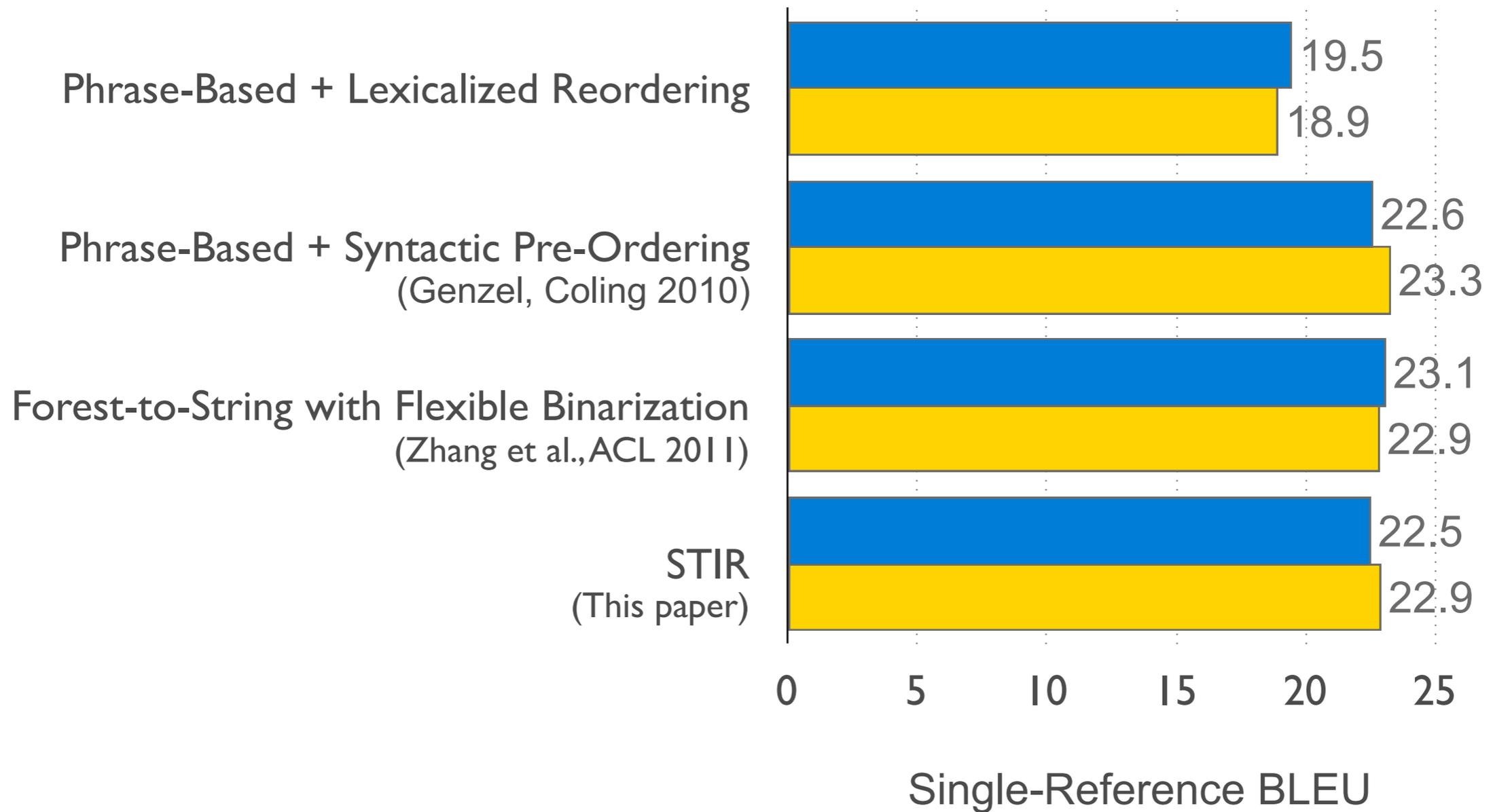


Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

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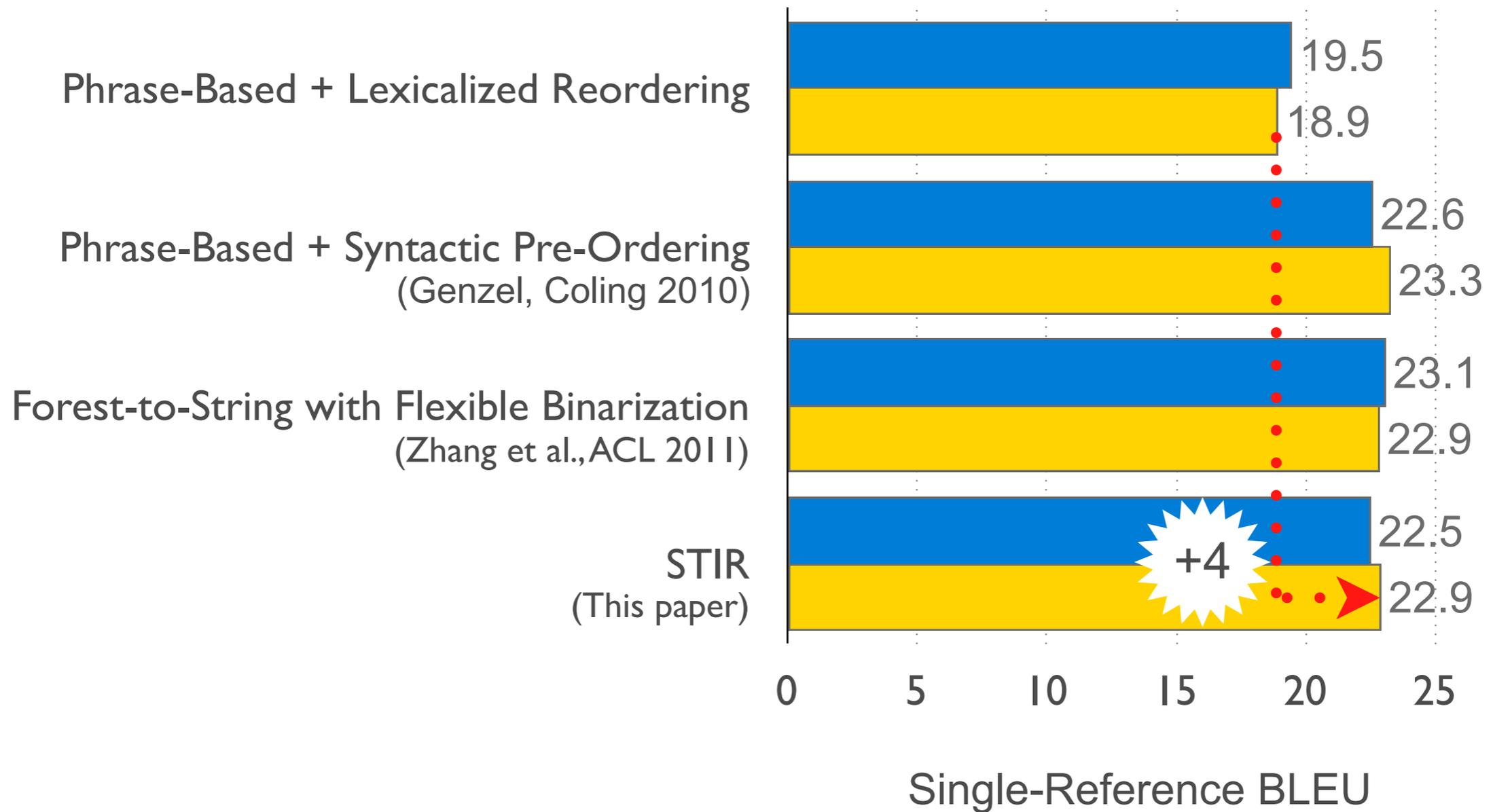


Syntax Matters for Hierarchical Reordering



English-to-Japanese Web Translation

■ Tune ■ Test



Pre-Ordering Pipeline

Translation Pipeline

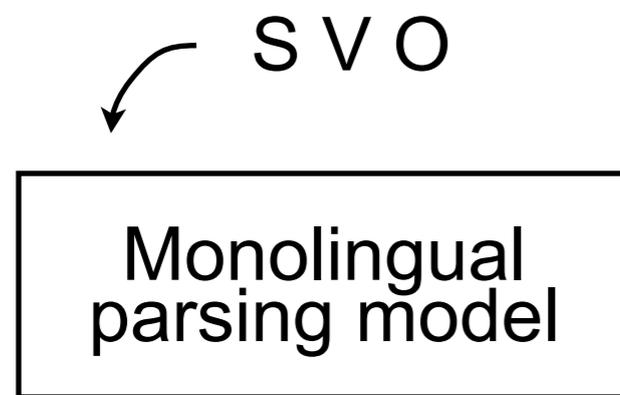
Pre-Ordering Pipeline

Translation Pipeline

S V O

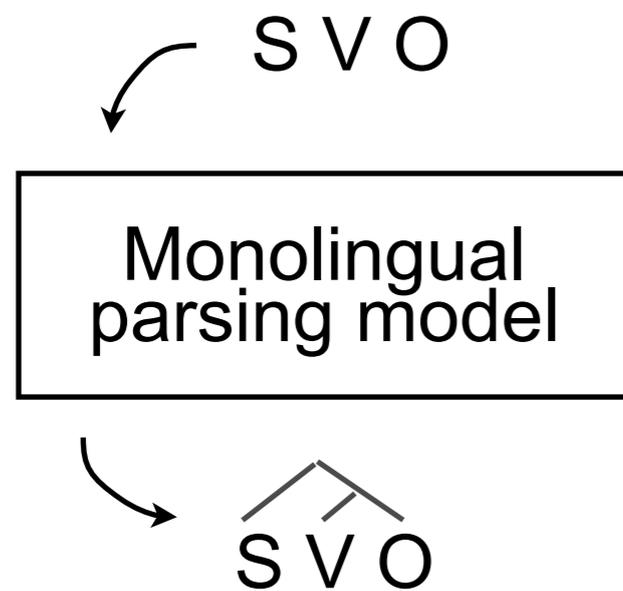
Pre-Ordering Pipeline

Translation Pipeline



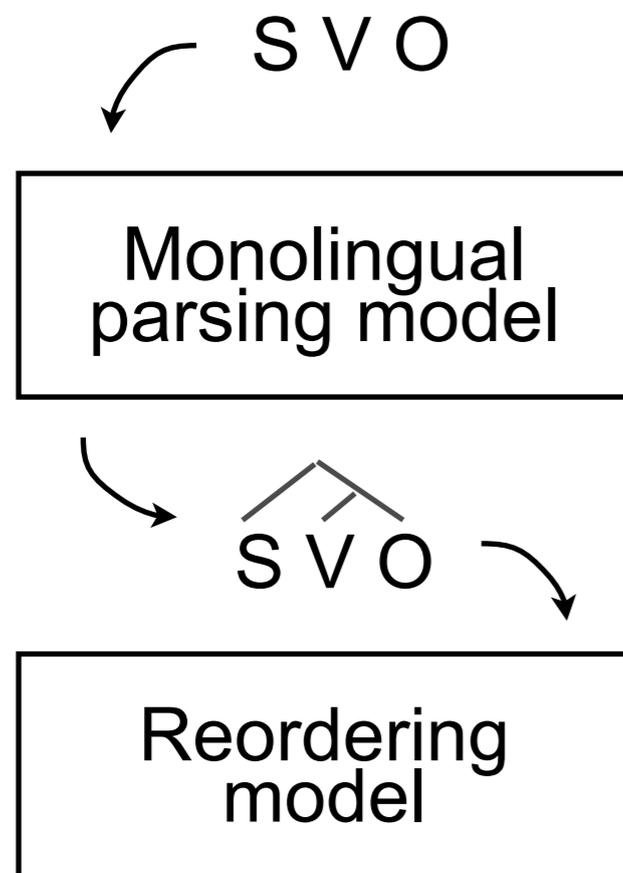
Pre-Ordering Pipeline

Translation Pipeline

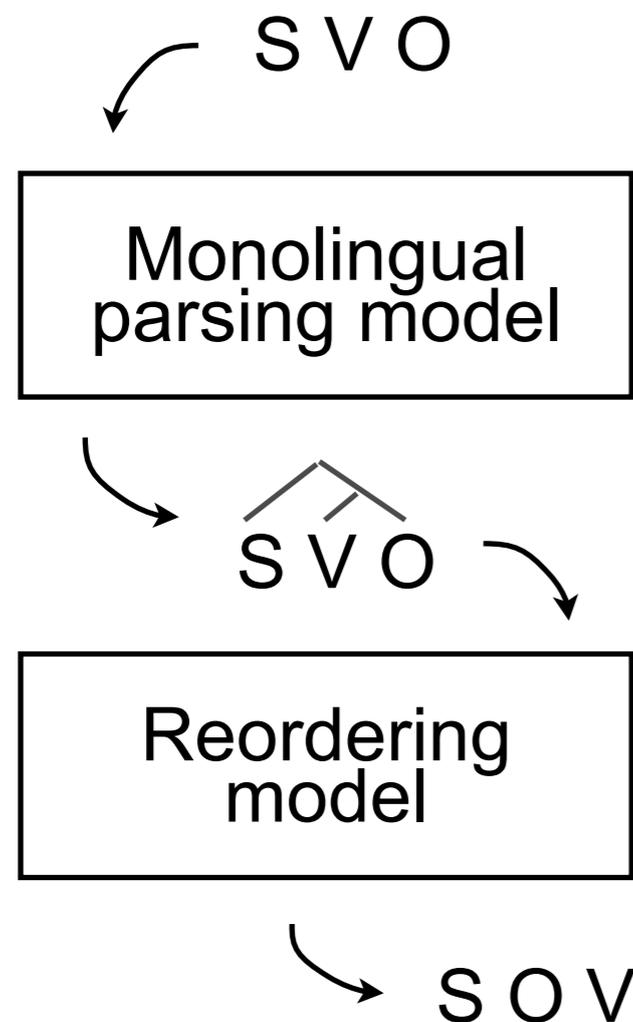


Pre-Ordering Pipeline

Translation Pipeline

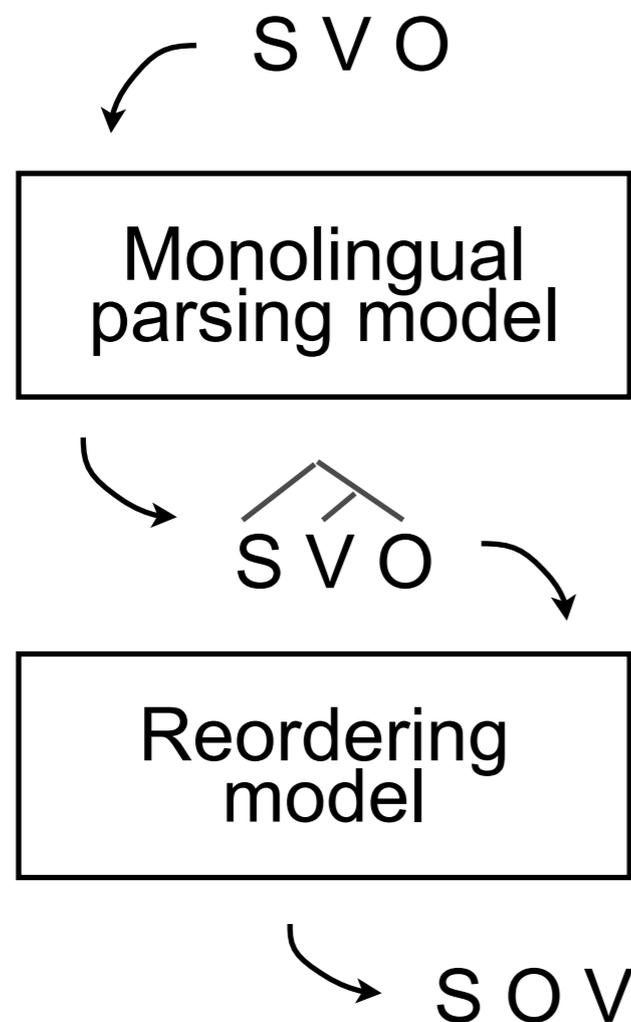


Pre-Ordering Pipeline



Translation Pipeline

Pre-Ordering Pipeline

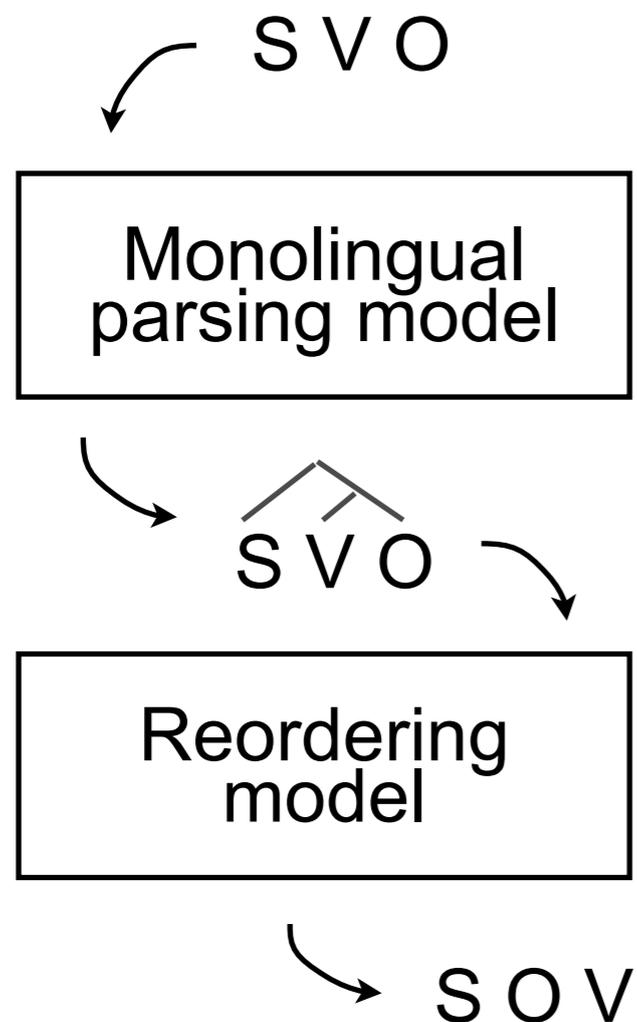


Translation Pipeline

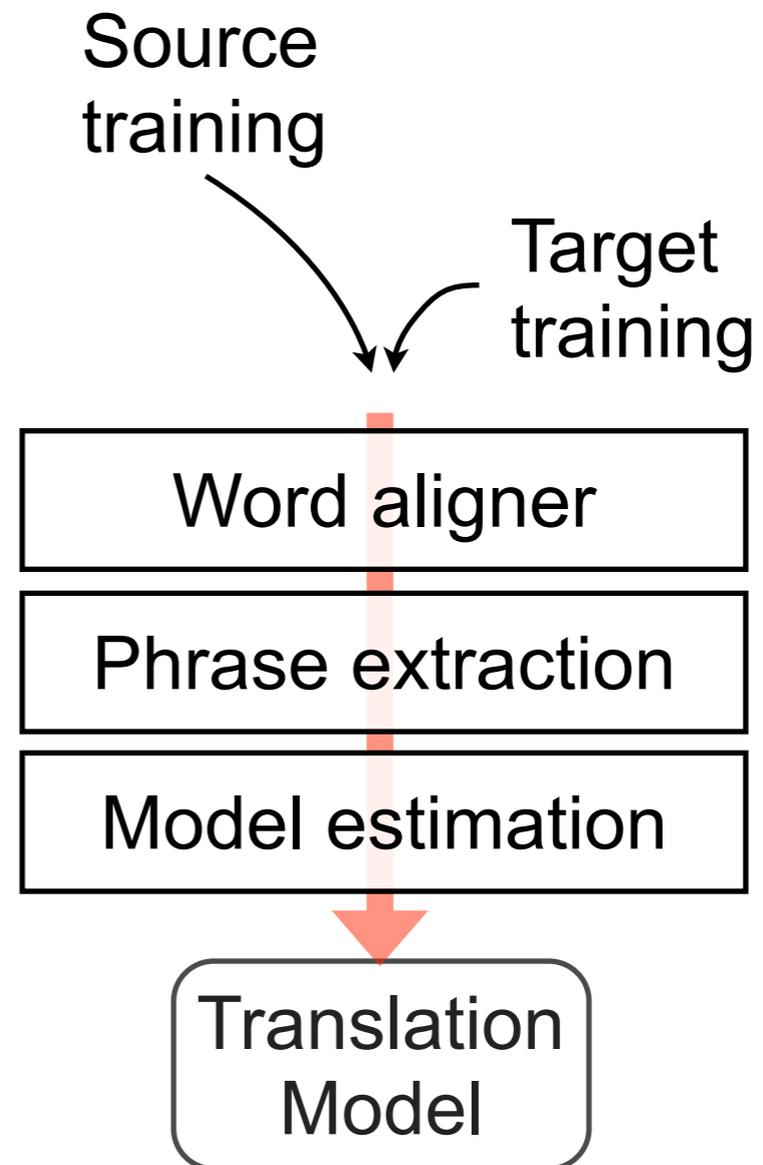
Source training

Target training

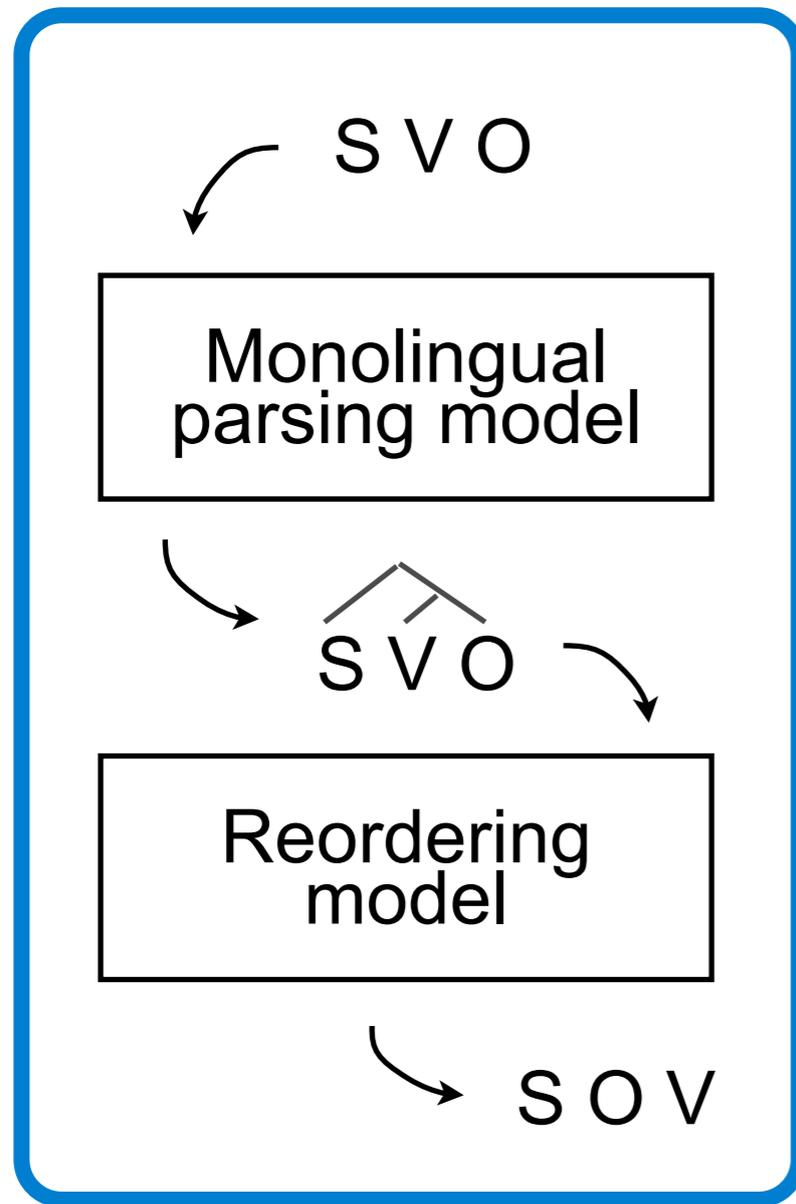
Pre-Ordering Pipeline



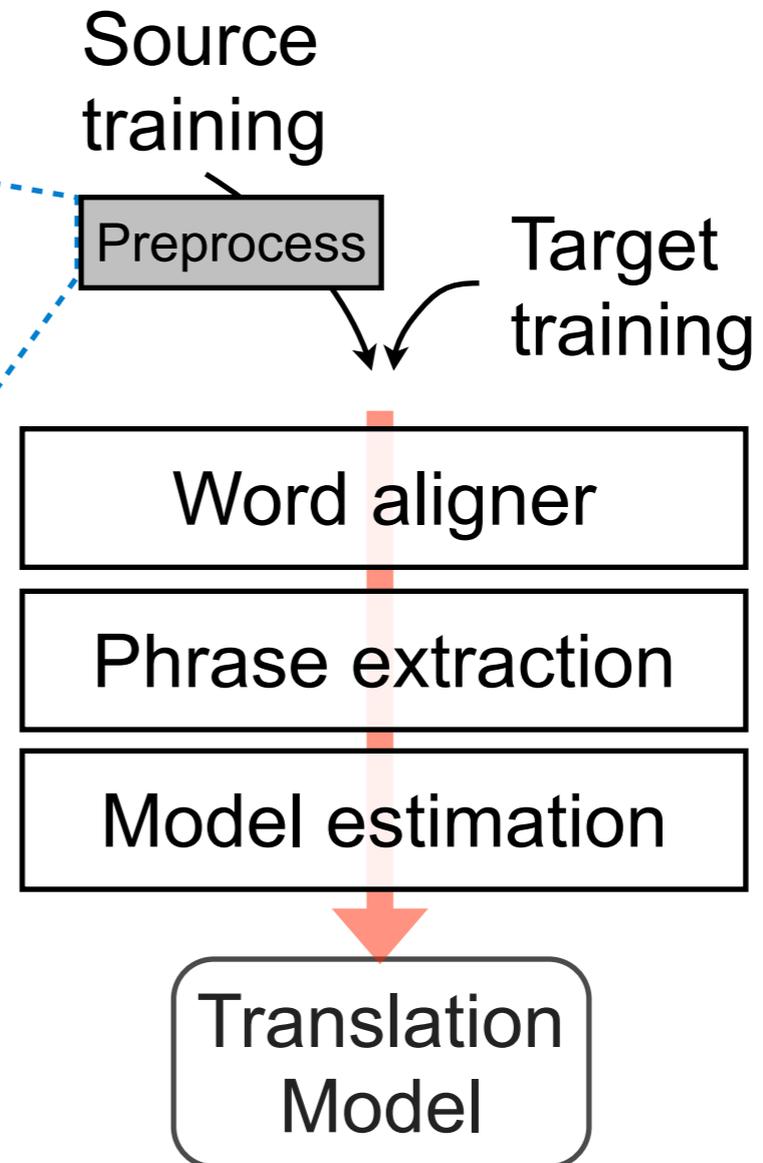
Translation Pipeline



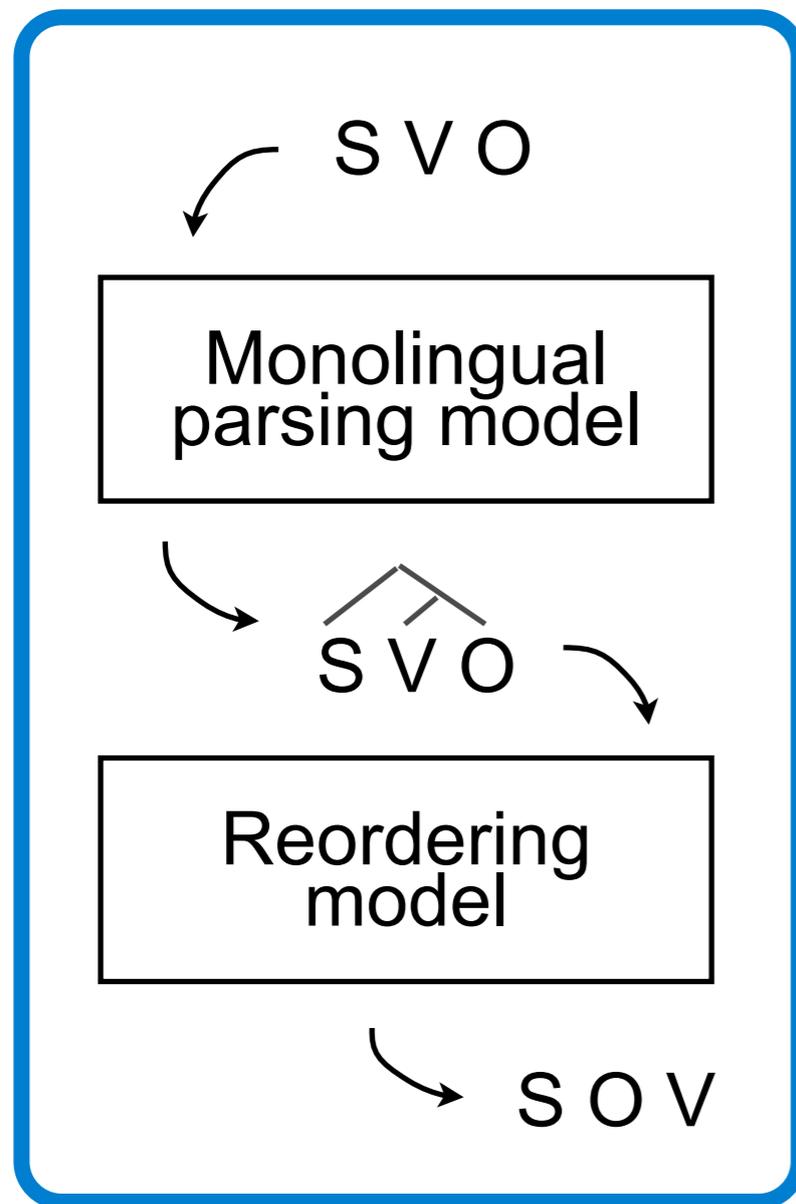
Pre-Ordering Pipeline



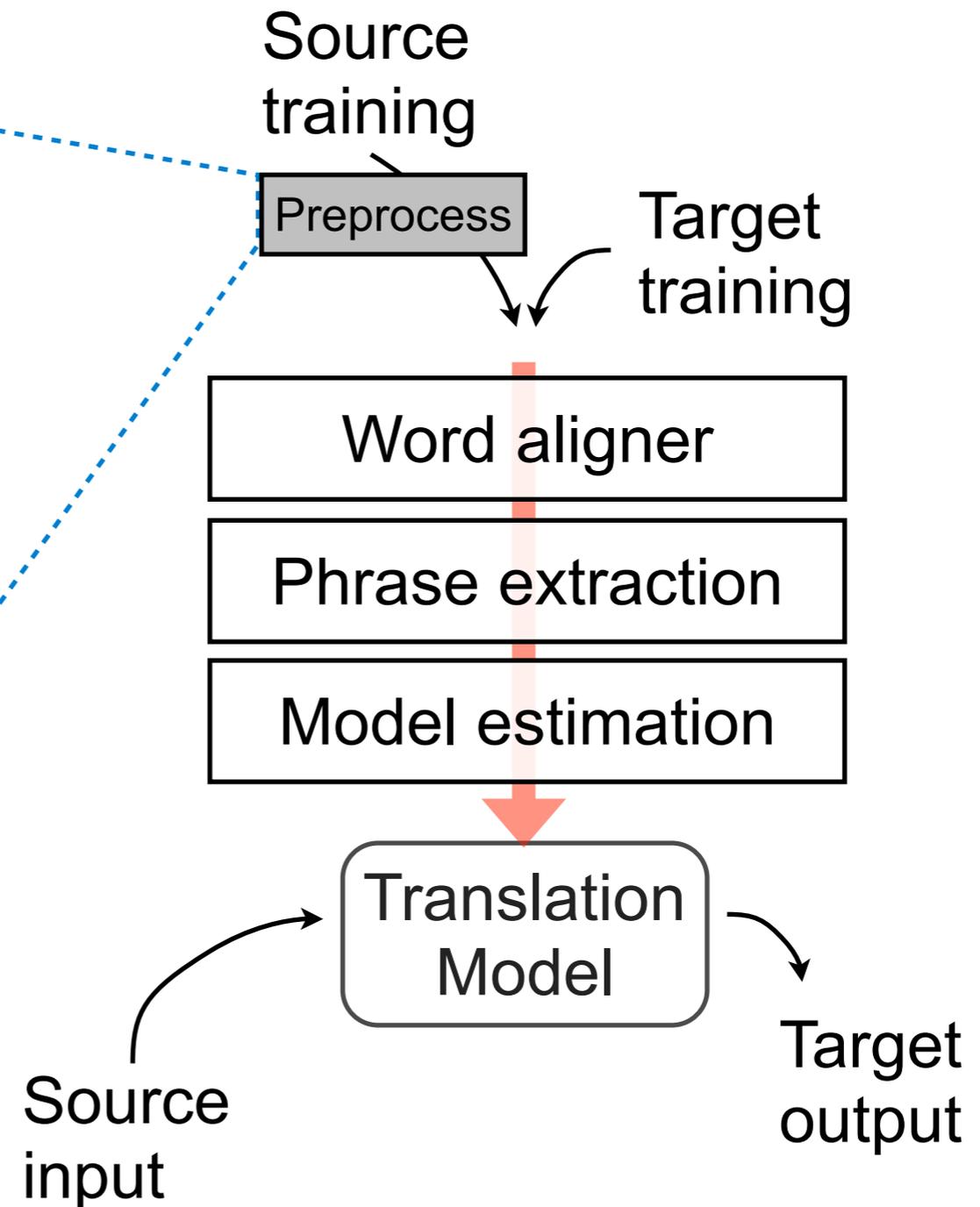
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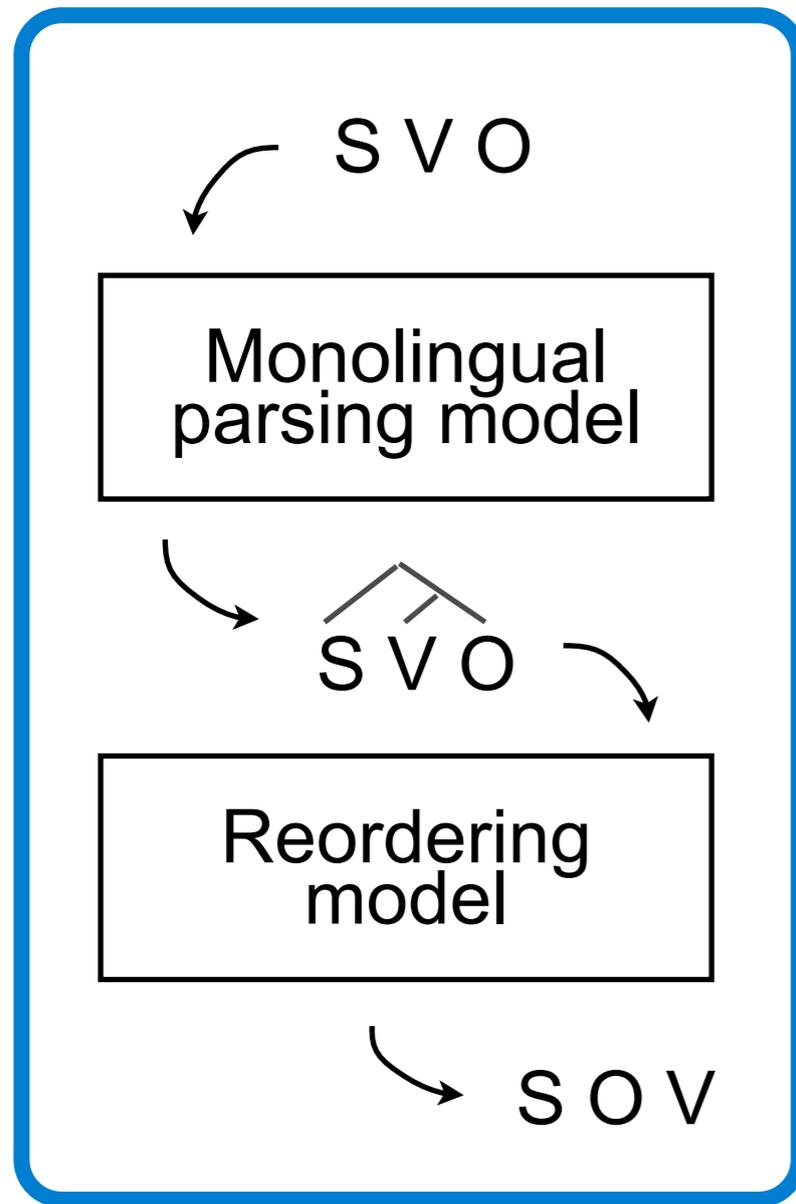
Pre-Ordering Pipeline



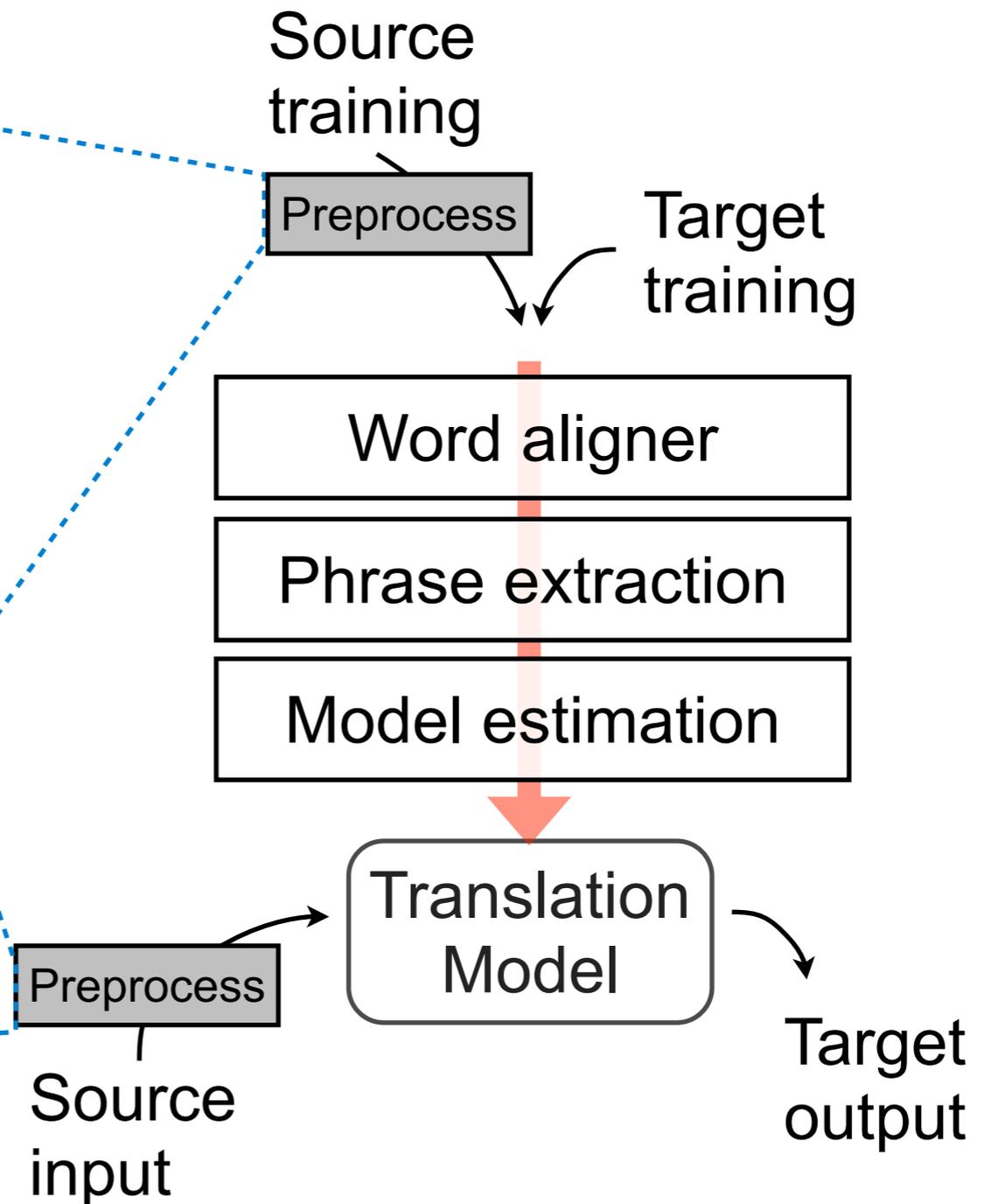
Translation Pipeline



Pre-Ordering Pipeline



Translation Pipeline

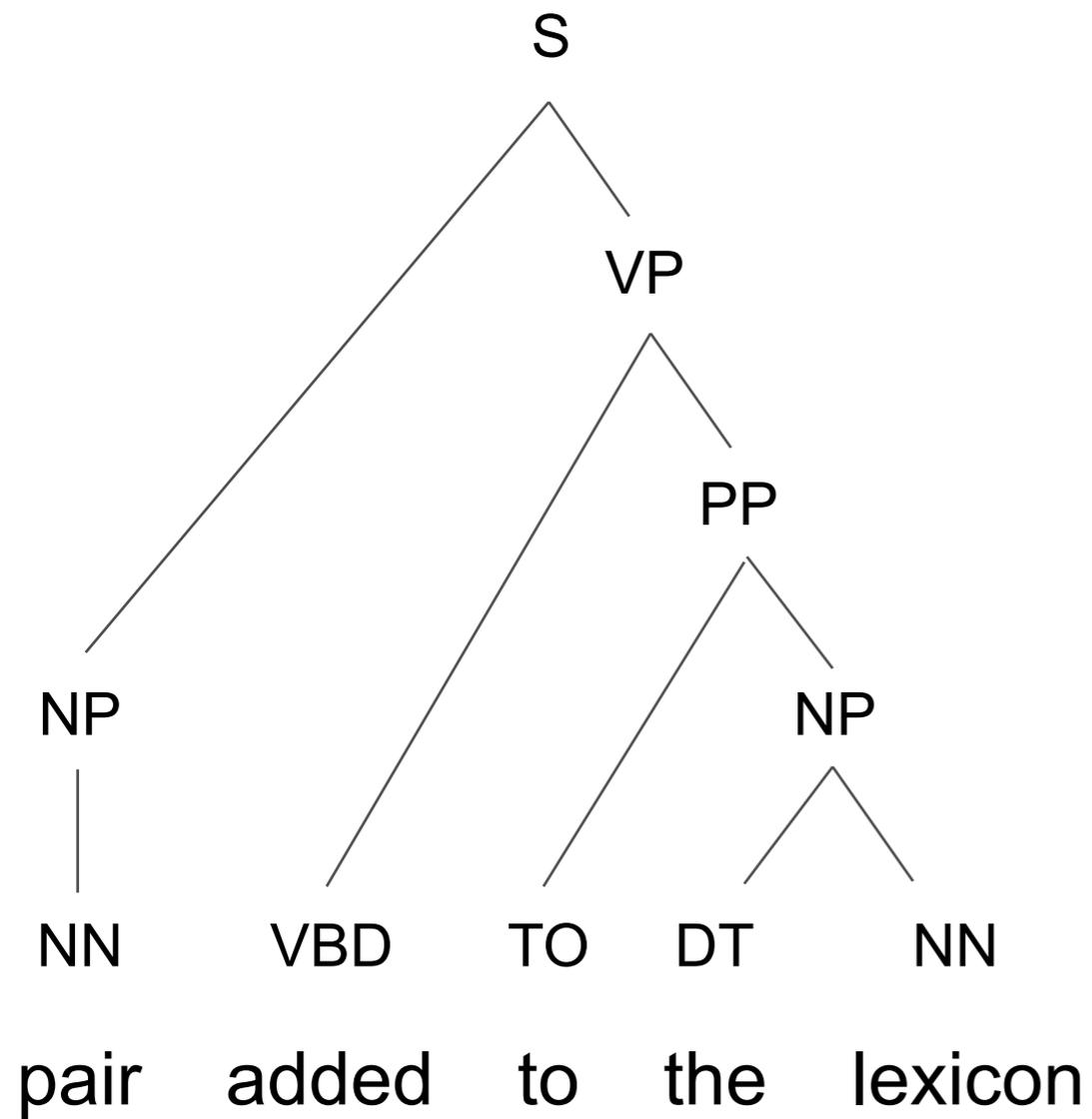


Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example

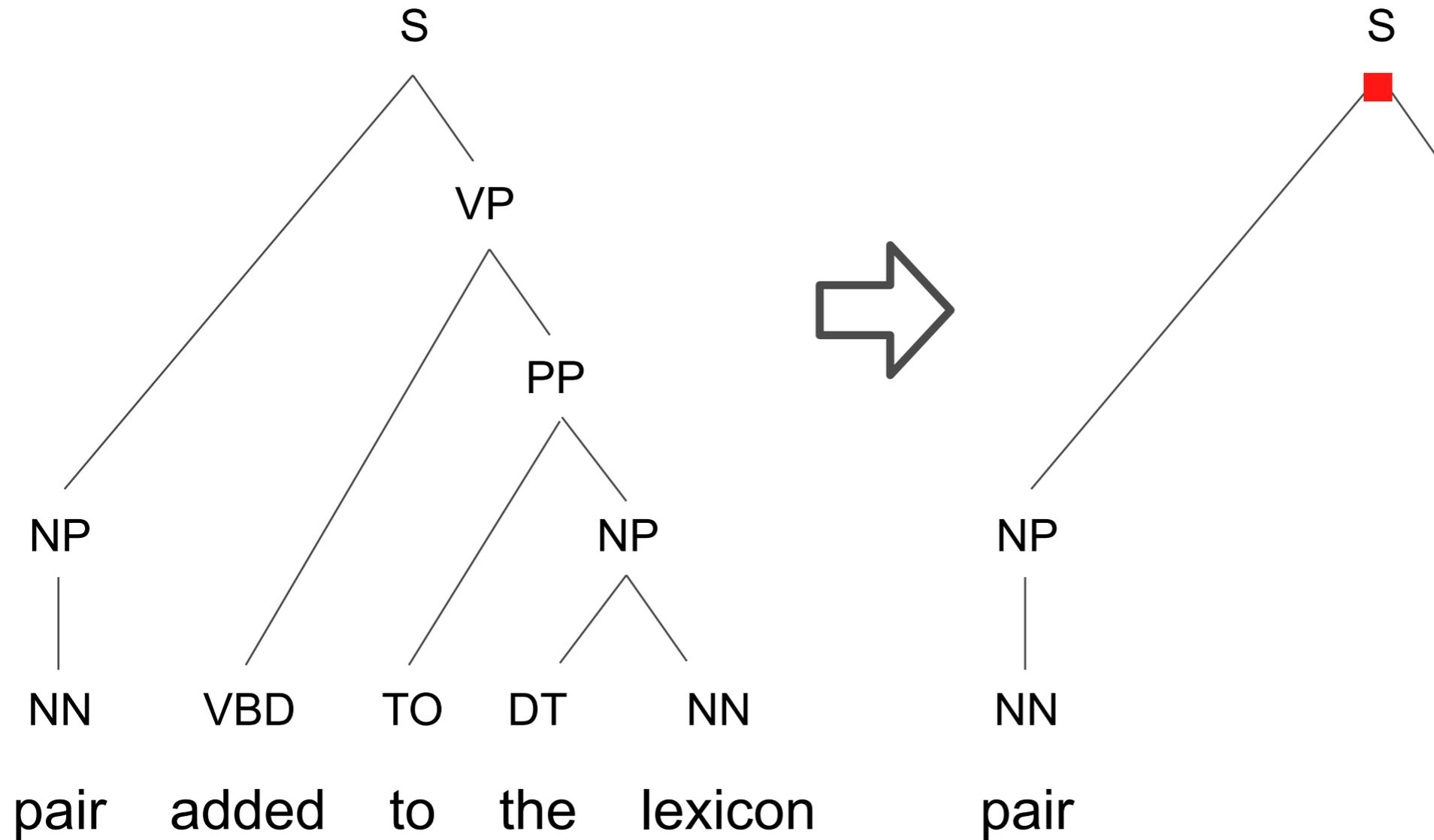


pair added to the lexicon

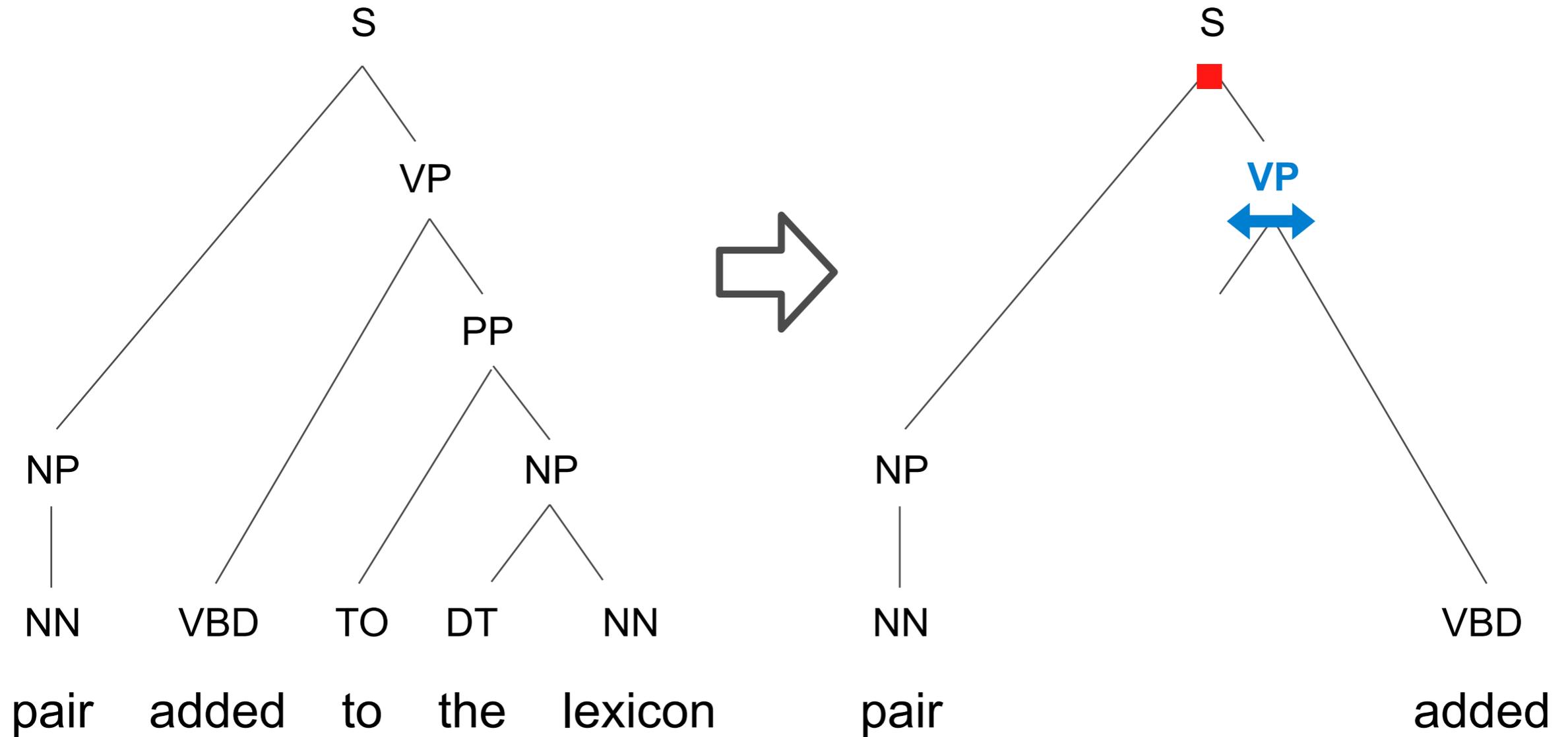
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



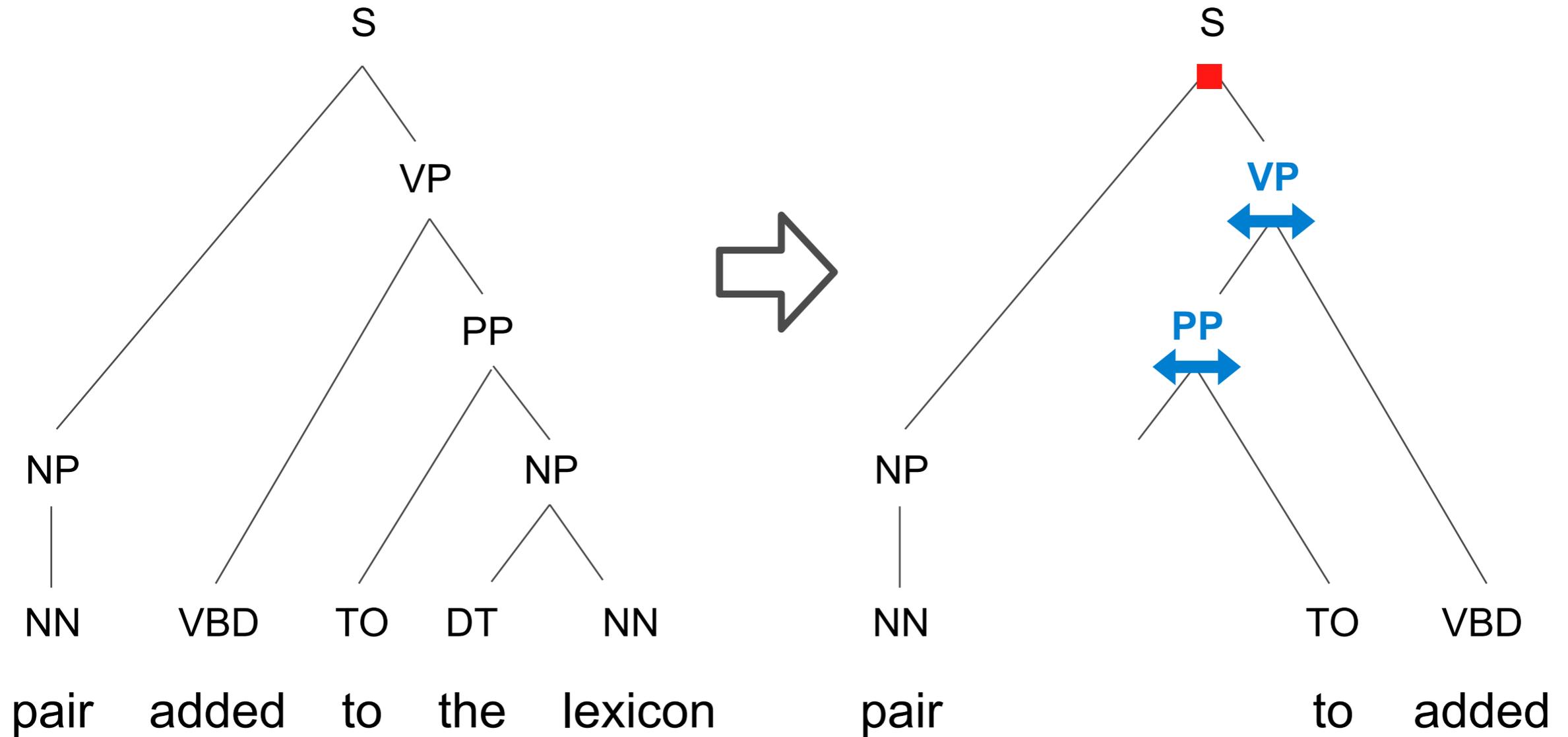
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



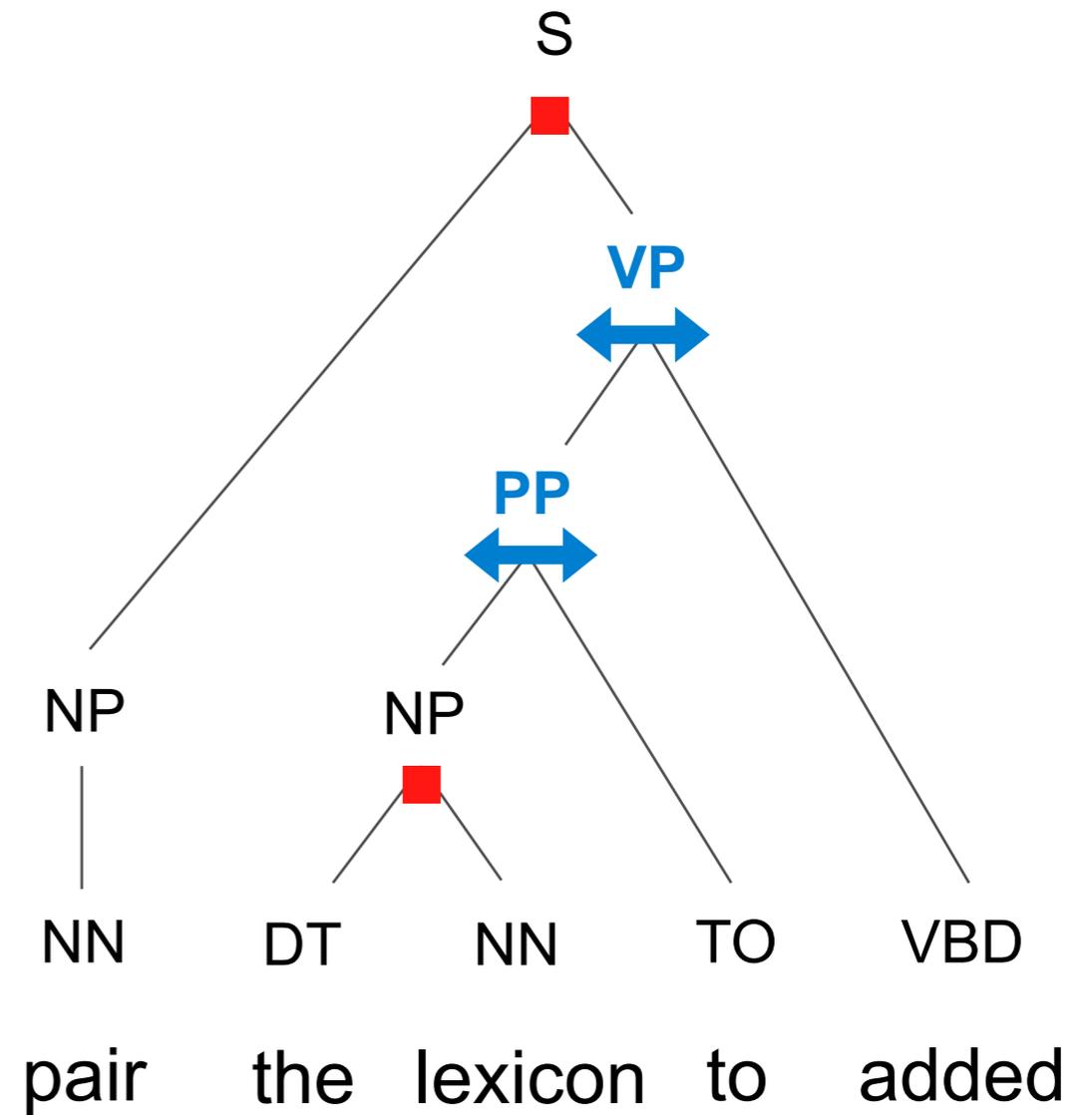
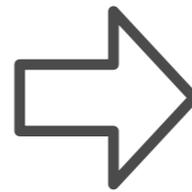
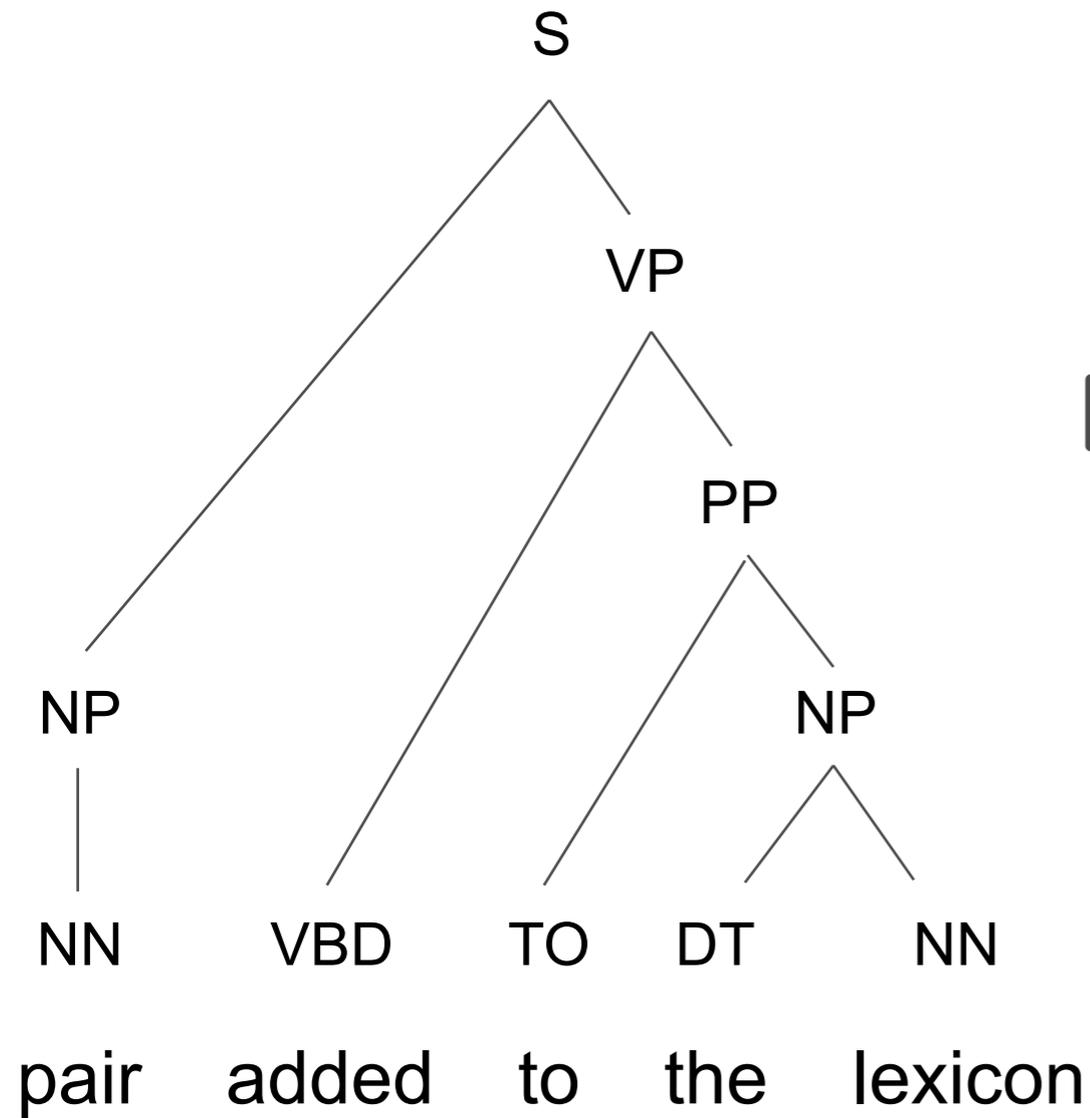
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



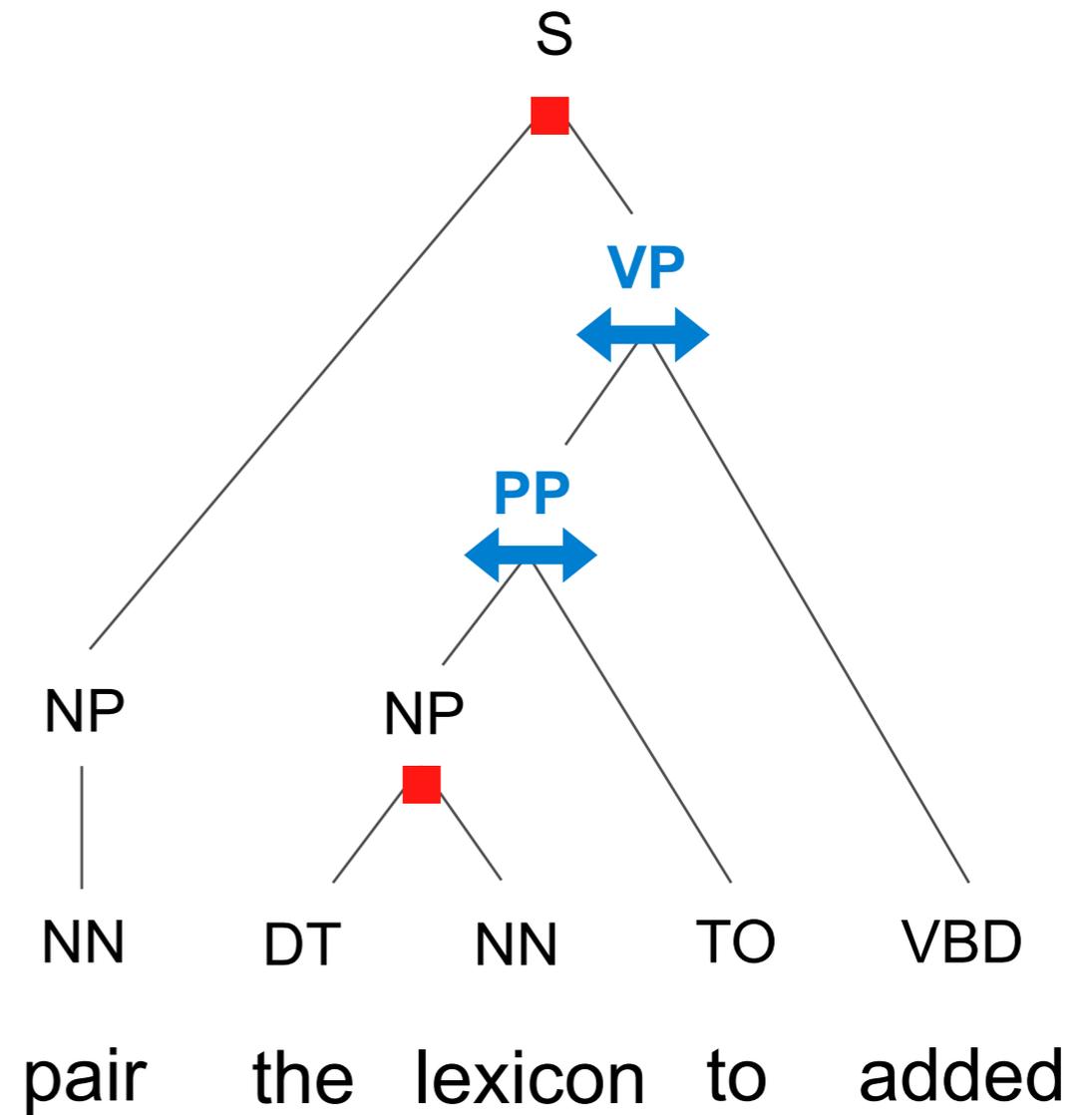
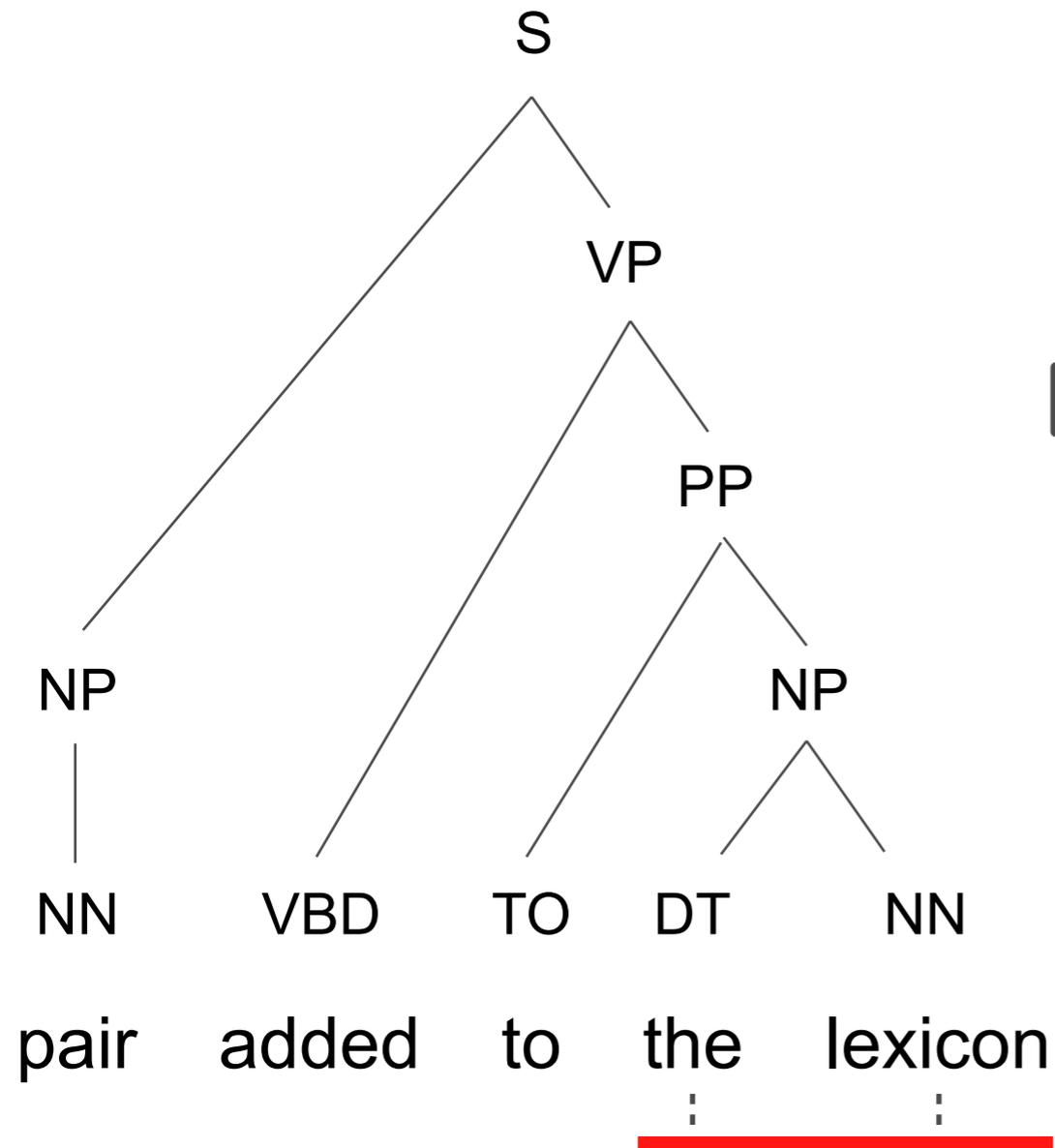
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



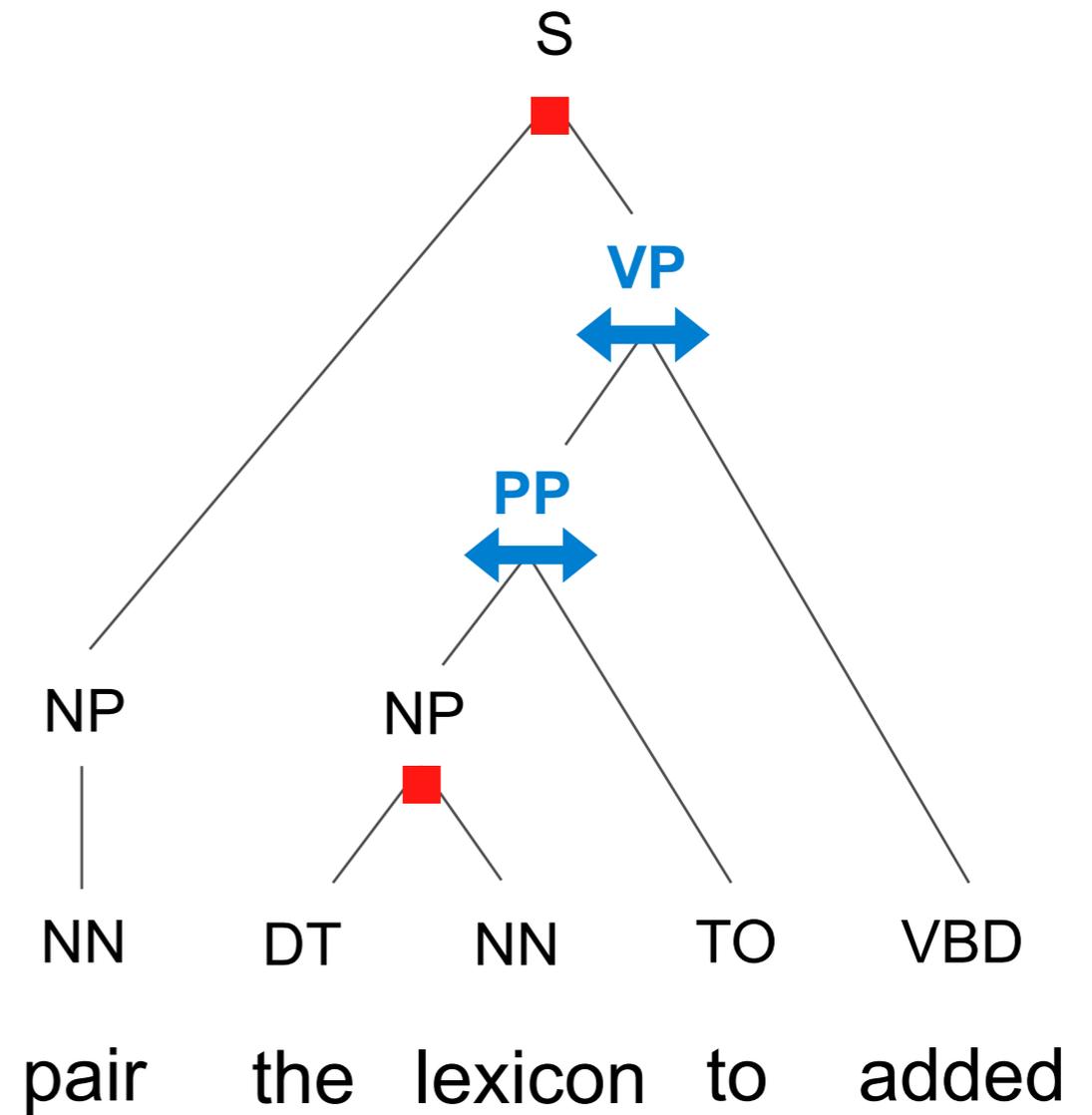
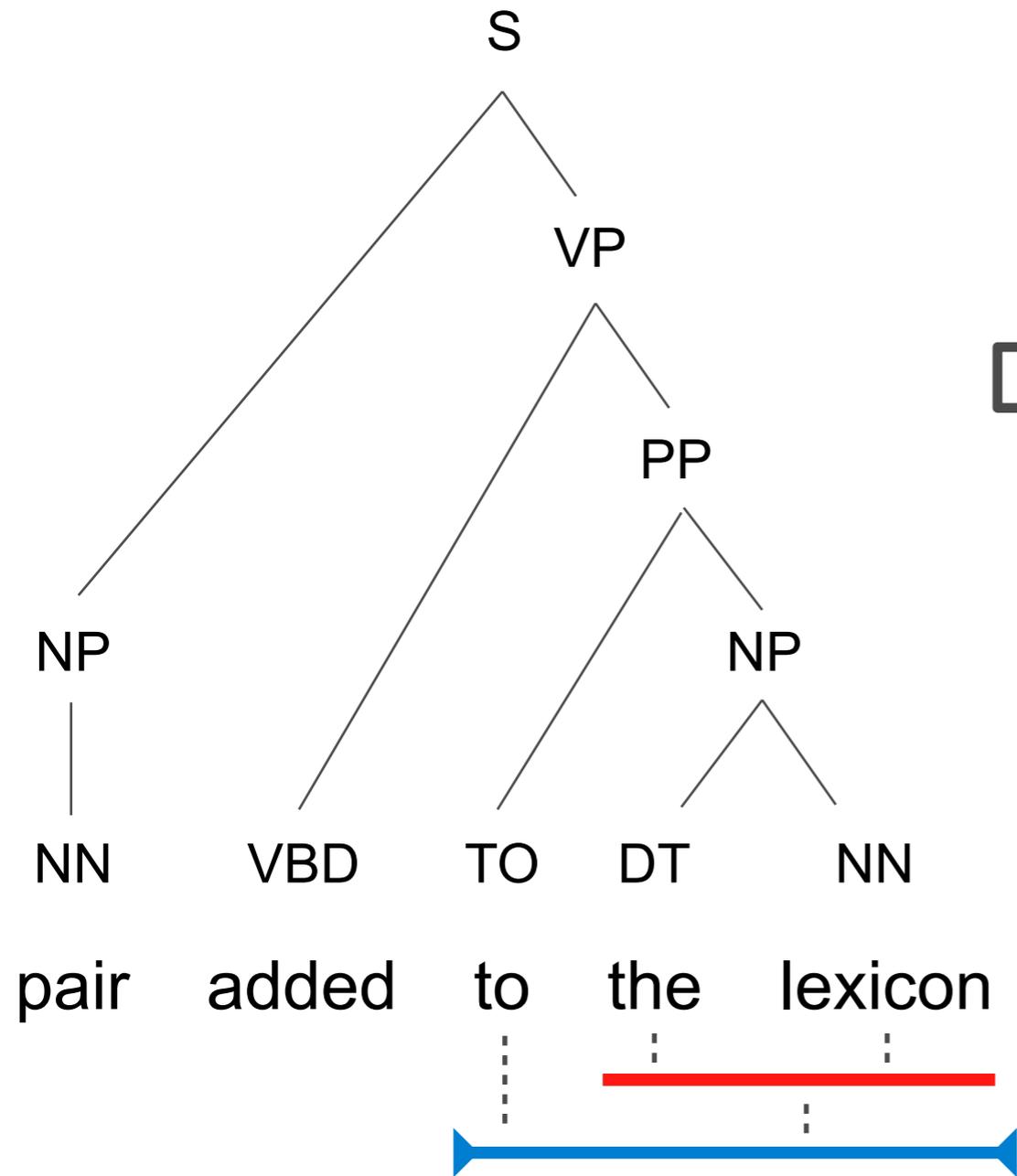
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



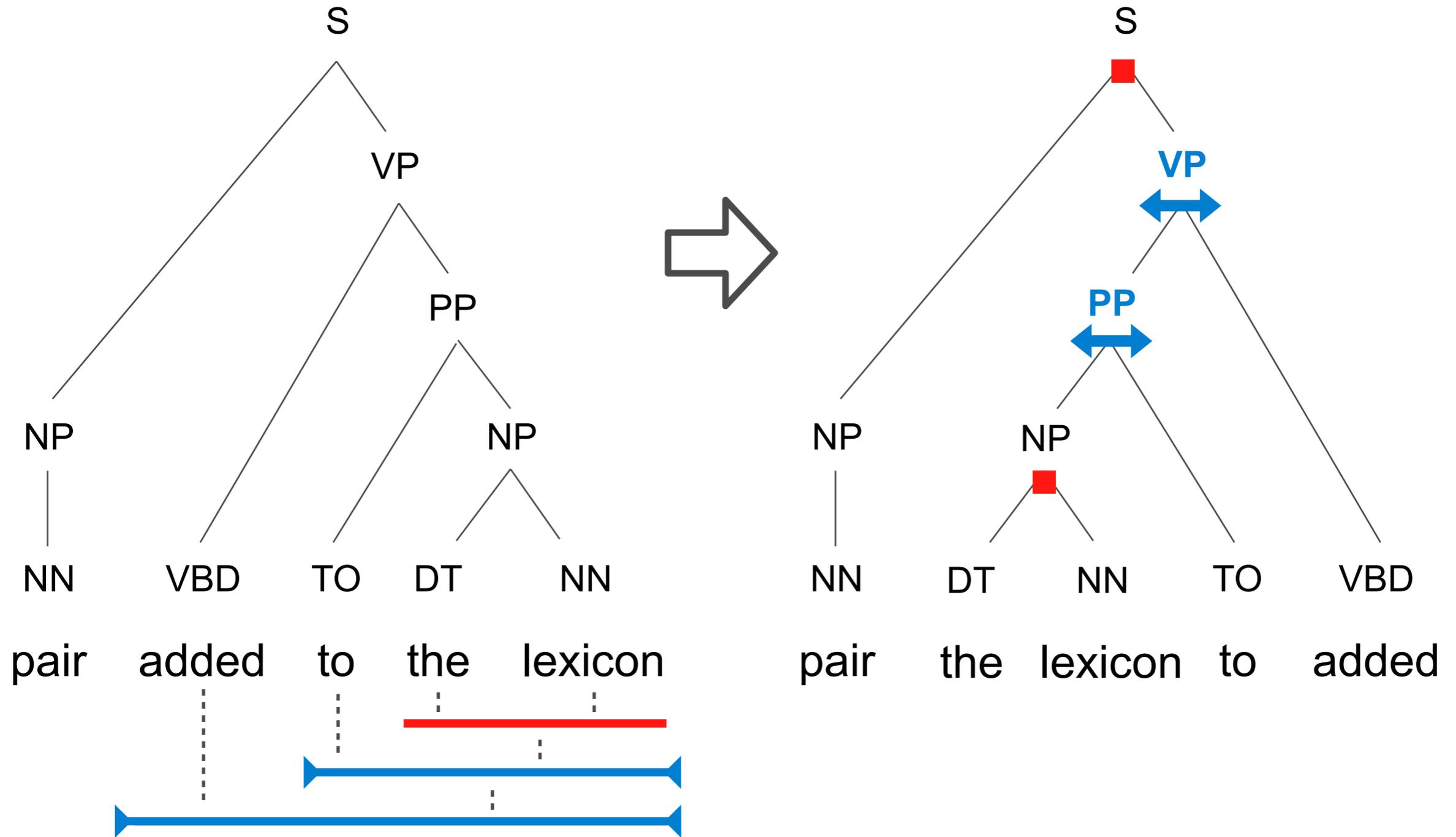
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



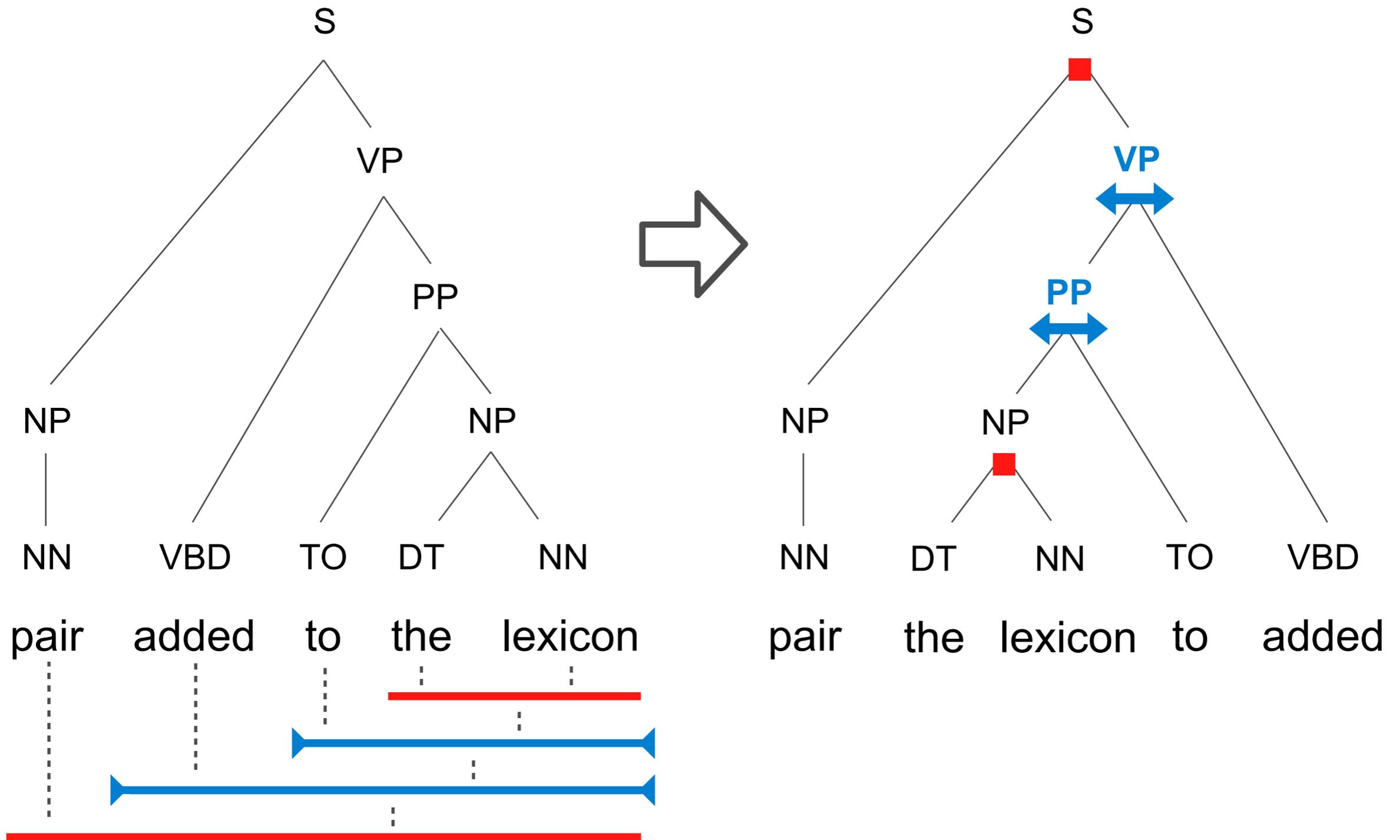
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



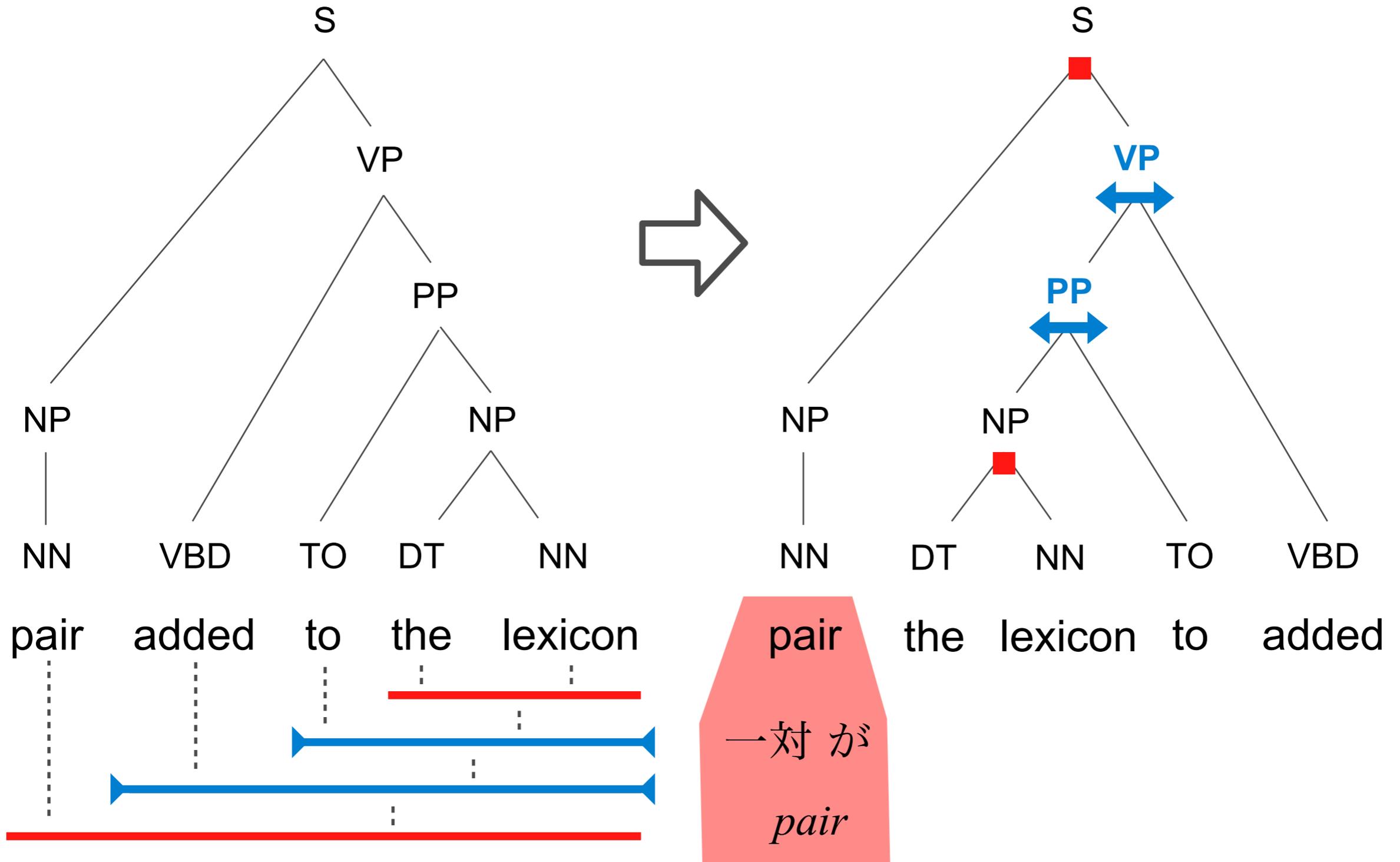
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



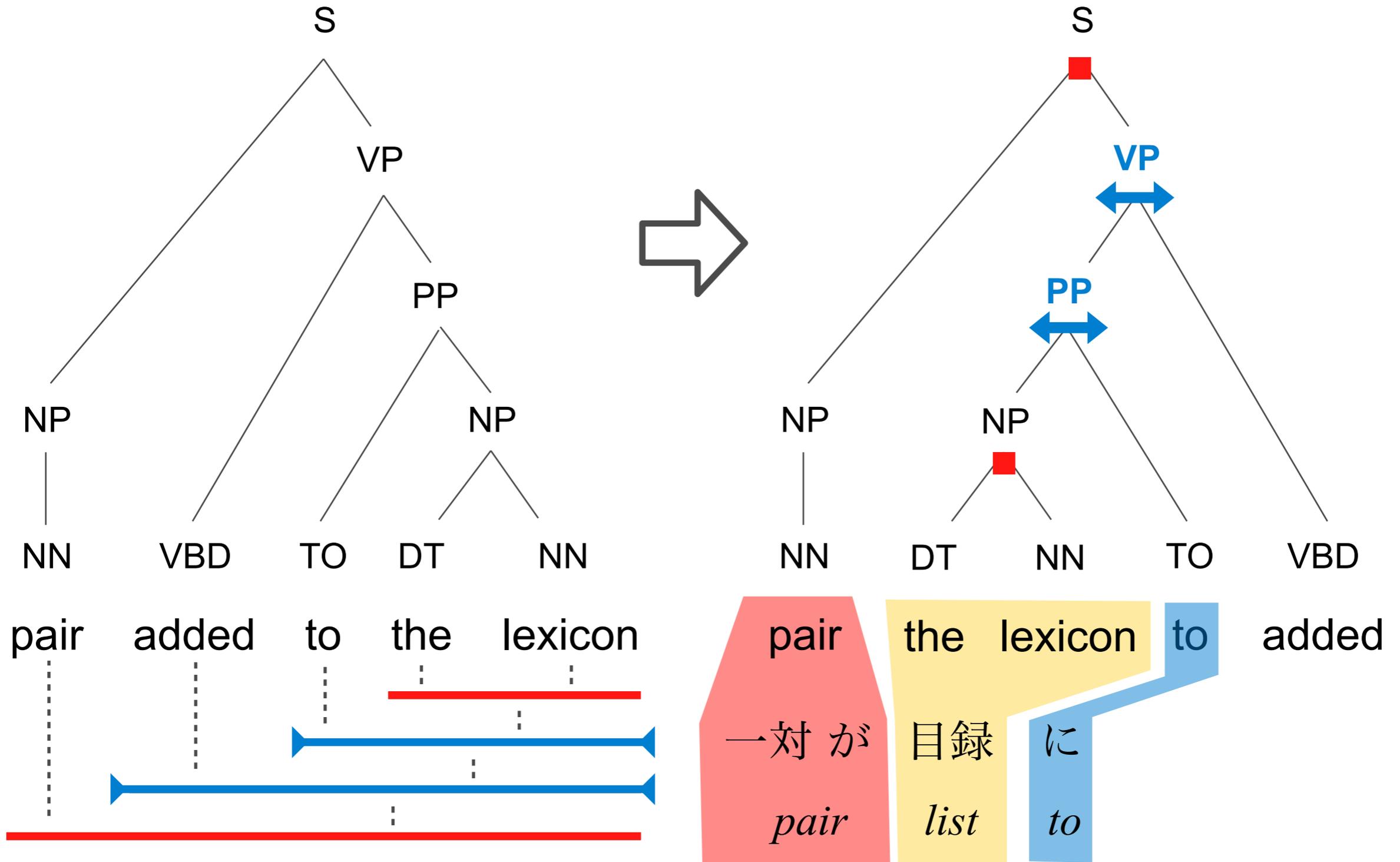
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



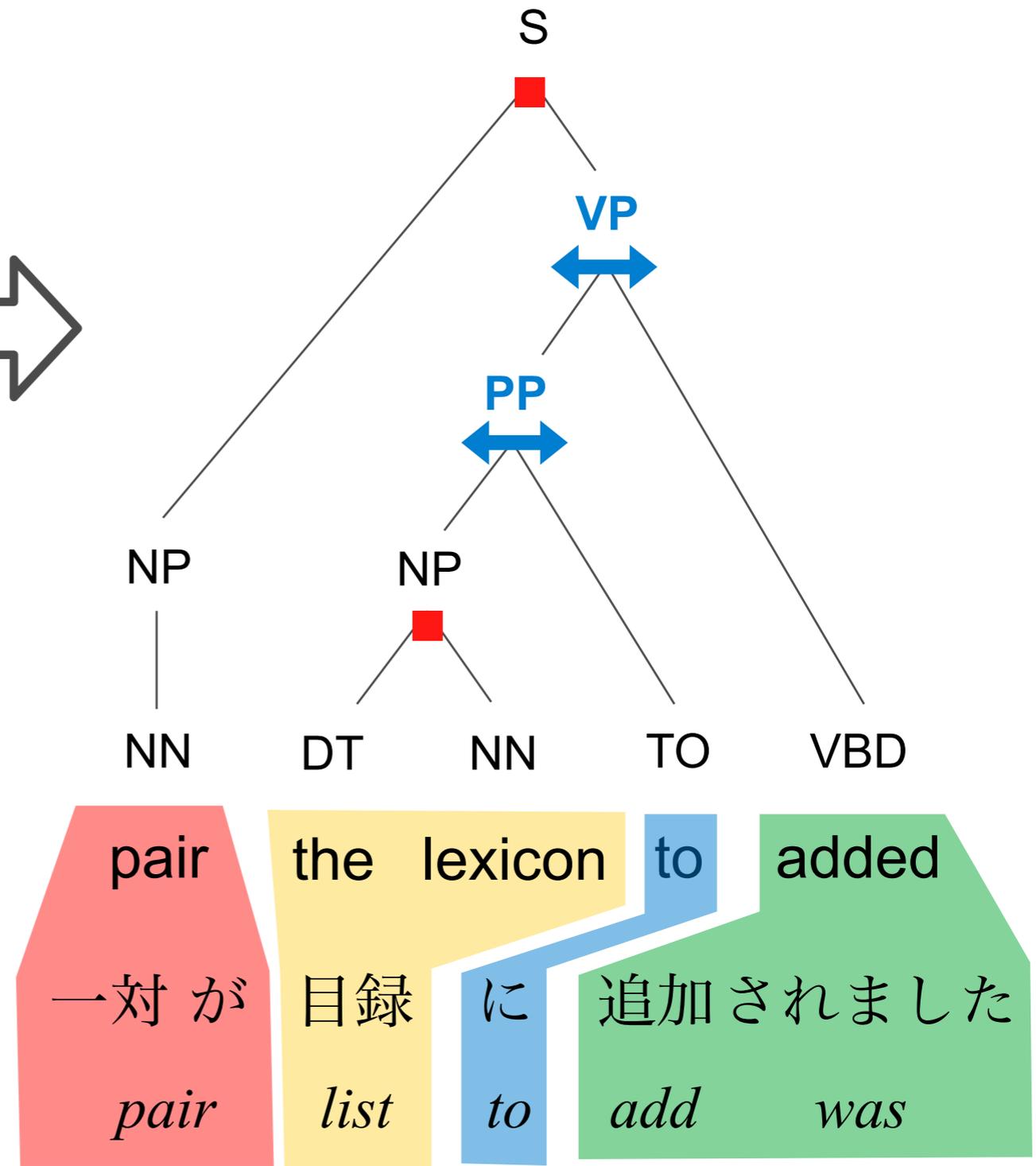
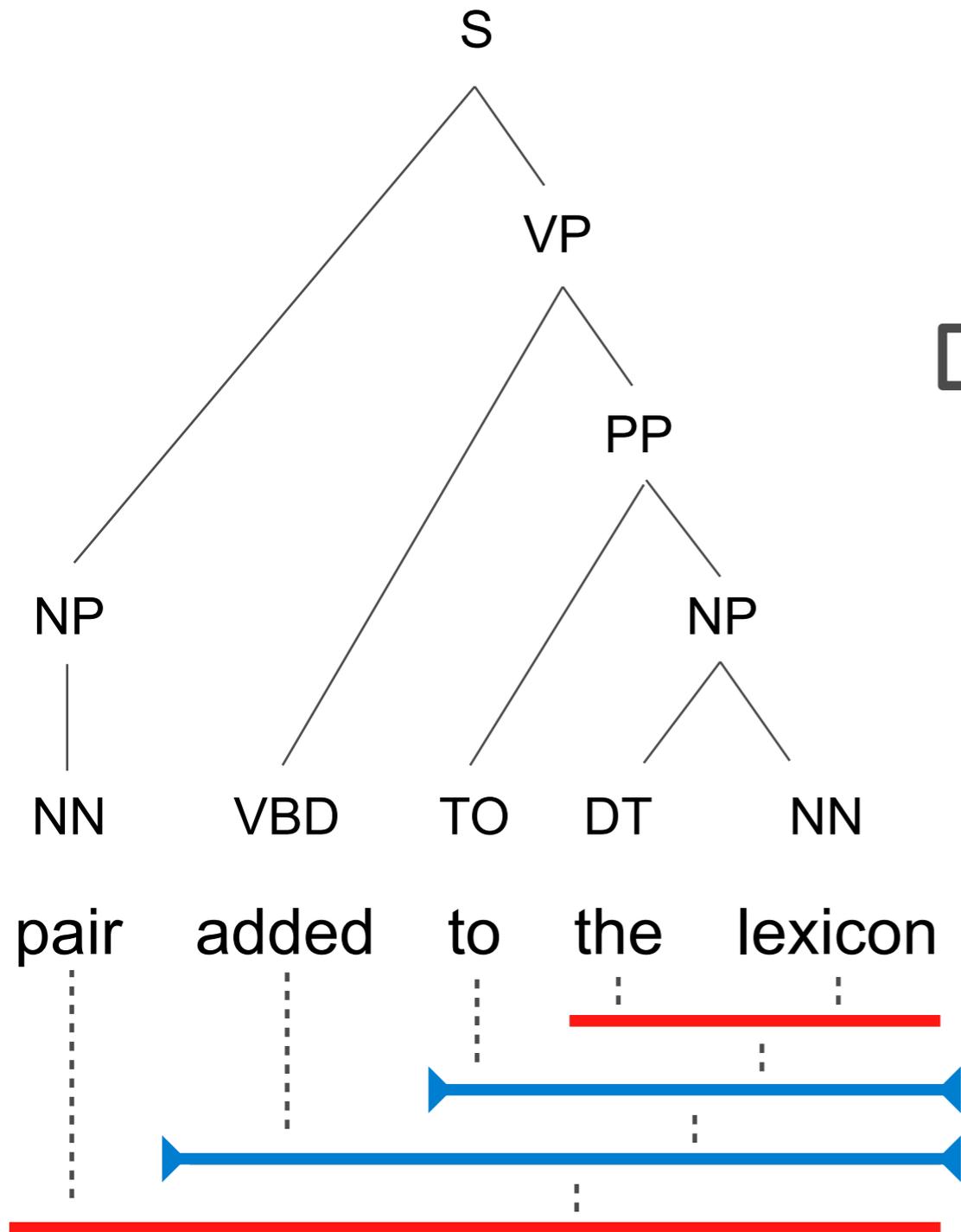
Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



Syntactic Pre-Ordering Example



Bracketing and Word Classes are Often Sufficient



Decisions

Methods

pair added to the lexicon

Bracketing and Word Classes are Often Sufficient



Decisions

Methods

N	V	A	D	N
pair	added	to	the	lexicon

Decisions

Universal Parts-of-speech
(Petrov et al., 2011)

N V A D N

pair added to the lexicon

Methods

Decisions

Universal Parts-of-speech
(Petrov et al., 2011)

N V A D N

pair added to the lexicon

Methods

- Supervised tagging model
- Project models via alignments
- Unsupervised POS induction

Decisions

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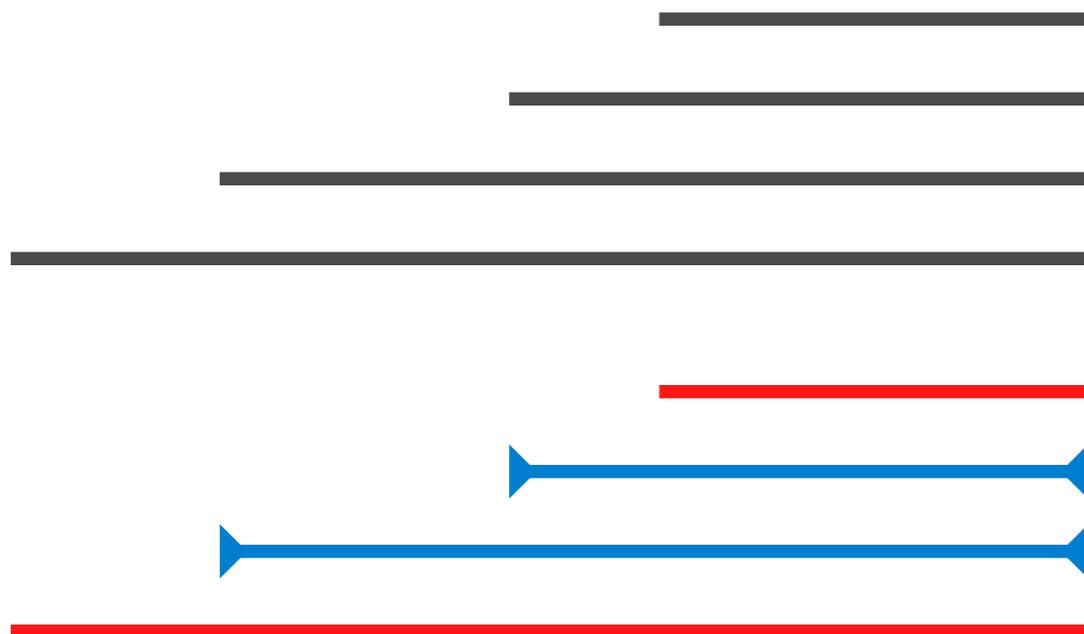
- Supervised tagging model
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- Alignments \approx bracketing
 - Discriminative bracketing model

Decisions

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Methods

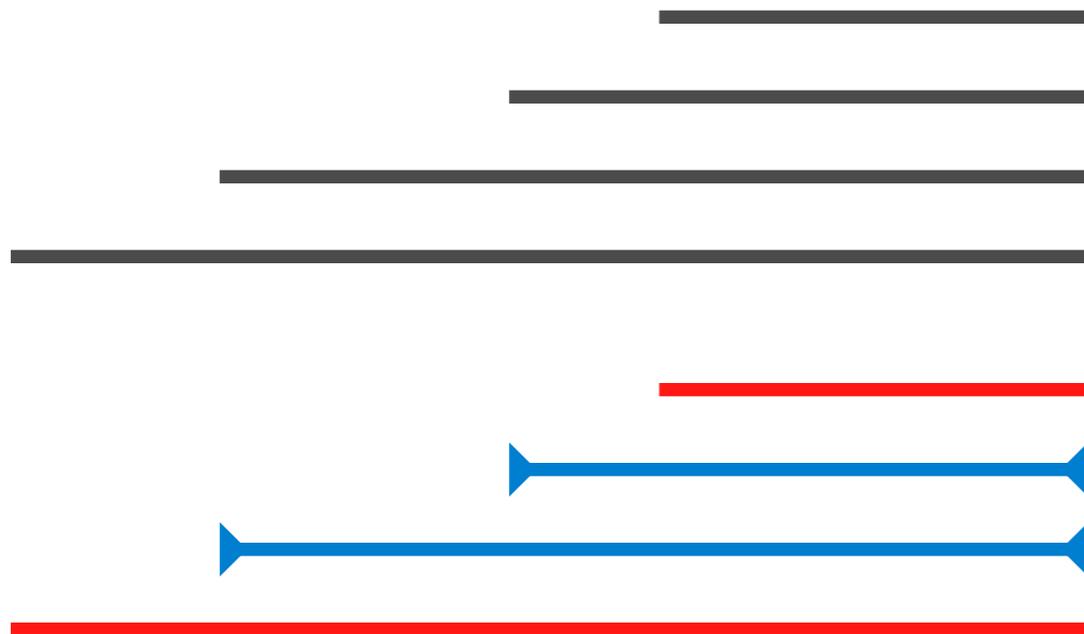
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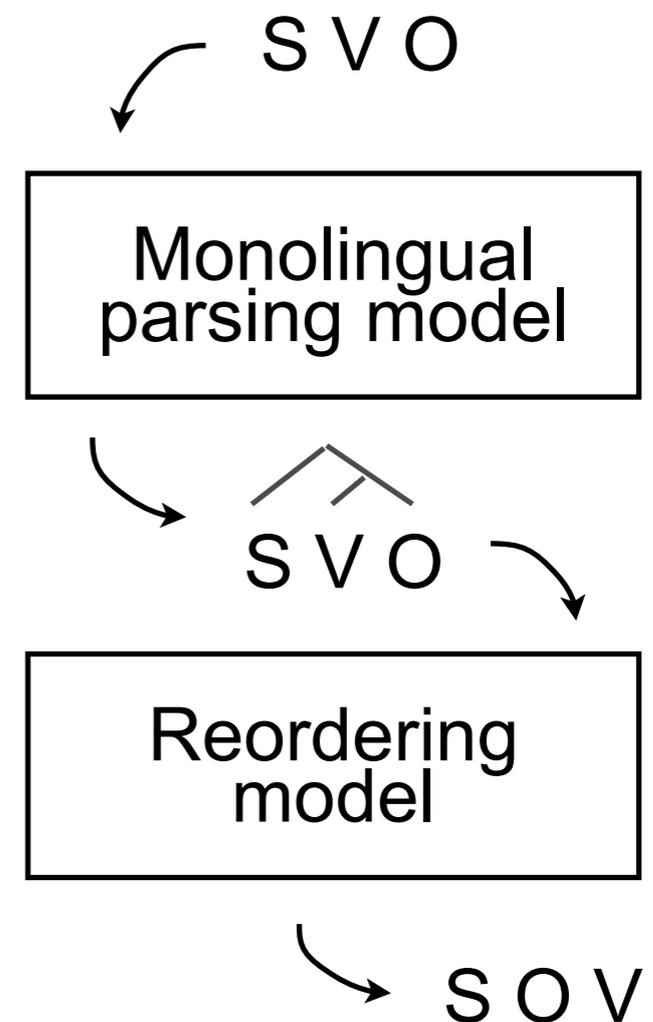
- Supervised tagging model
- Project models via alignments
- Unsupervised POS induction

- Alignments \approx bracketing
- Discriminative bracketing model

- Alignments gives reordering
- Reordering classifier

Analyze Aligned Parallel Corpus

Pre-Ordering Pipeline



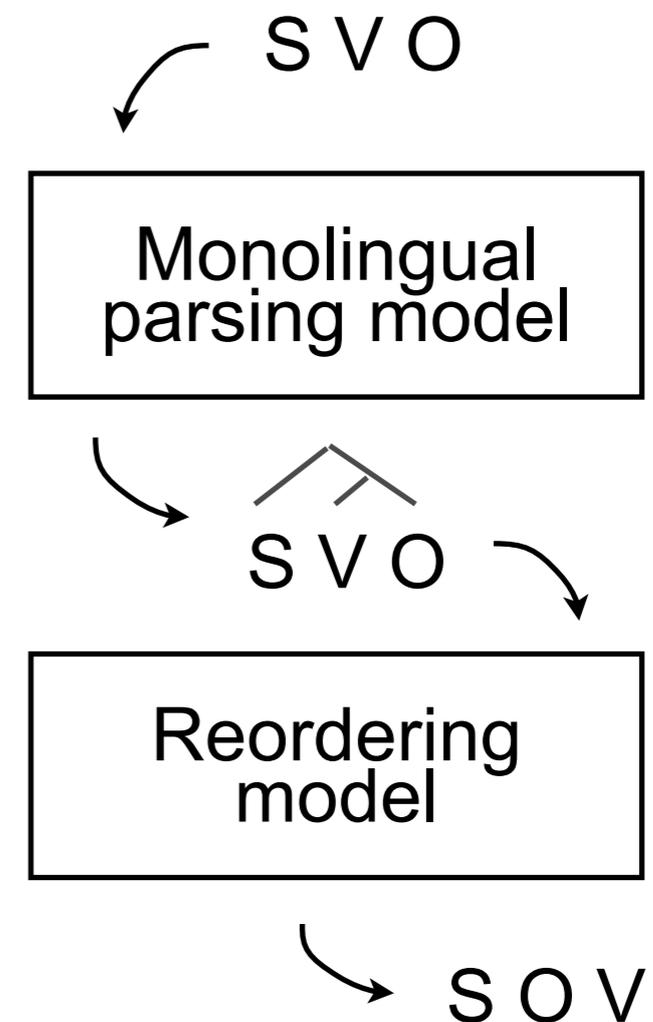
Analyze Aligned Parallel Corpus

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pair added to the lexicon

Pre-Ordering Pipeline

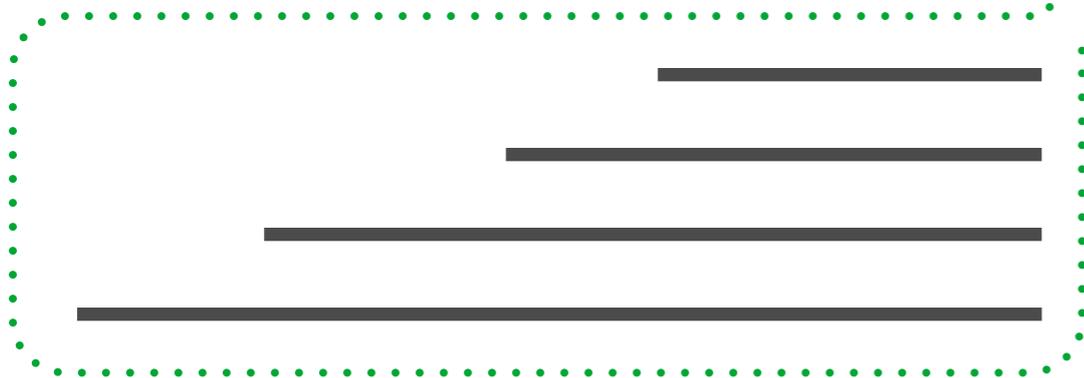


Analyze Aligned Parallel Corpus

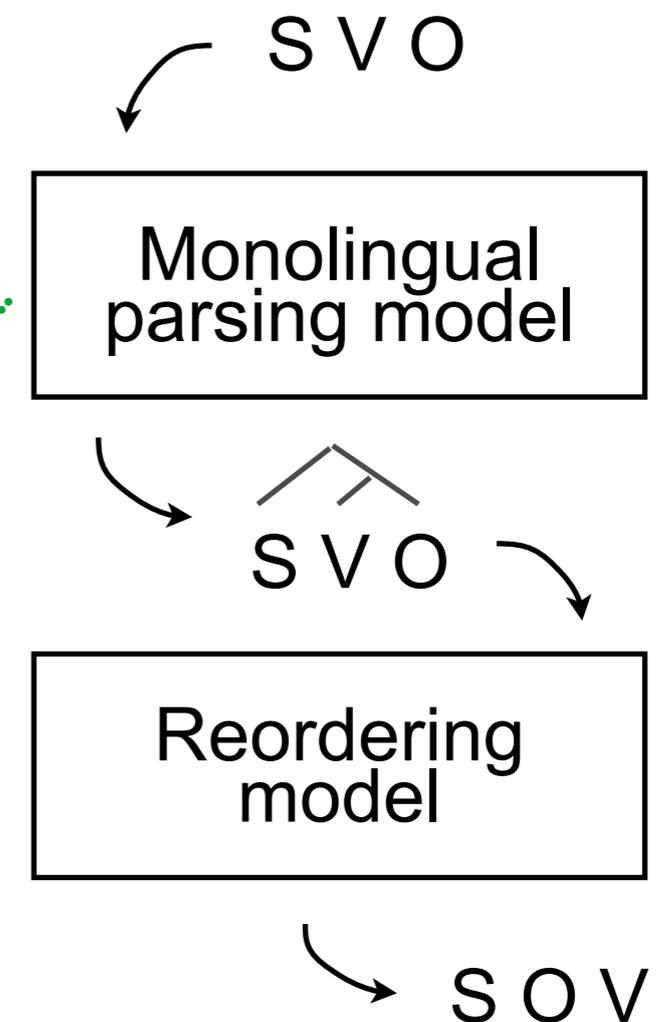
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Pre-Ordering Pipeline

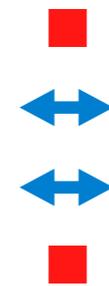
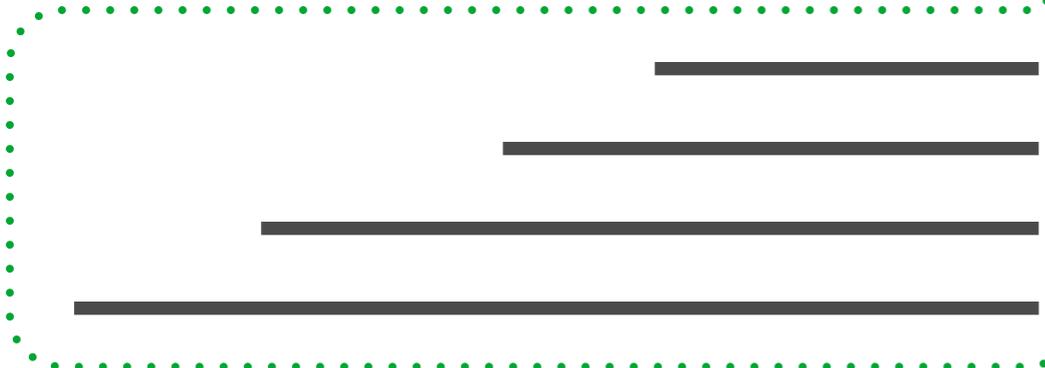


Analyze Aligned Parallel Corpus

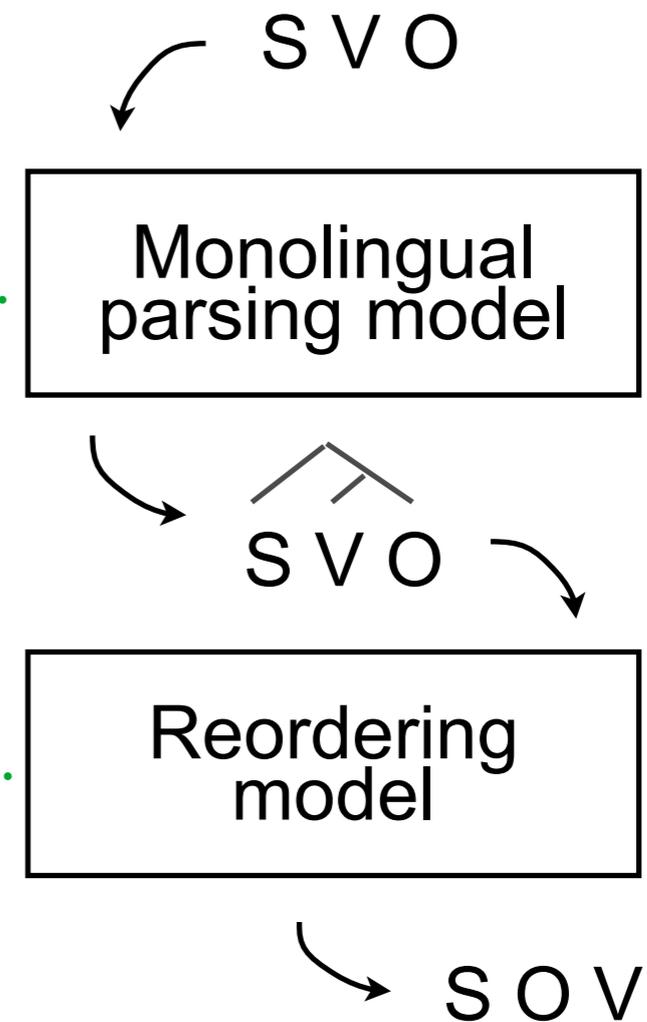
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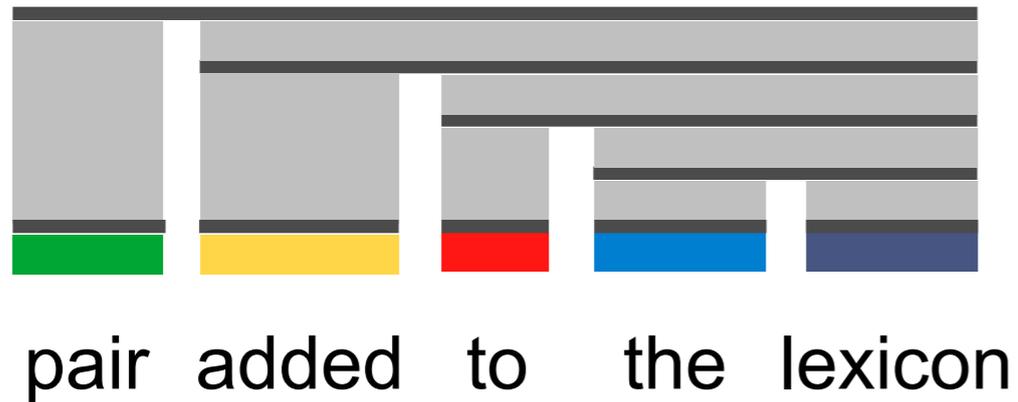
pair added to the lexicon



Pre-Ordering Pipeline

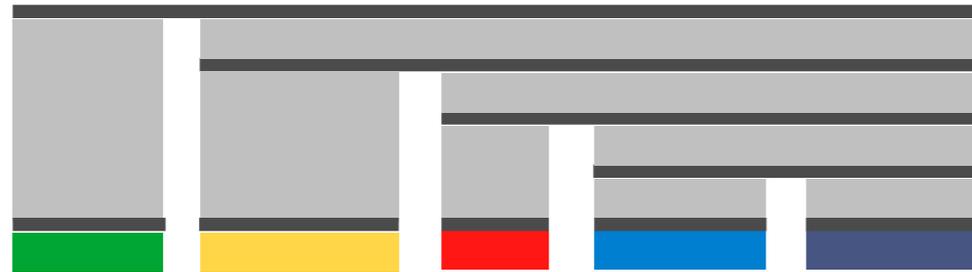


Binary Bracketing Trees with Phrasal Terminals



A tree is defined by the set of spans it contains

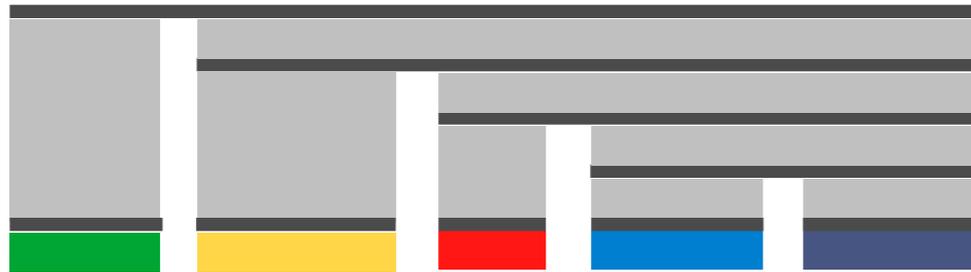
Binary Bracketing Trees with Phrasal Terminals



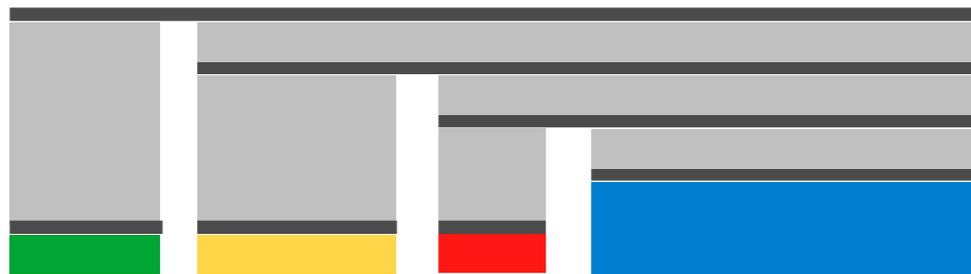
A tree is defined by the set of spans it contains

pair added to the lexicon

Binary Bracketing Trees with Phrasal Terminals



A tree is defined by the set of spans it contains



Not every word will correspond to a span



A tree can be composed of only a single span

pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model Constraint

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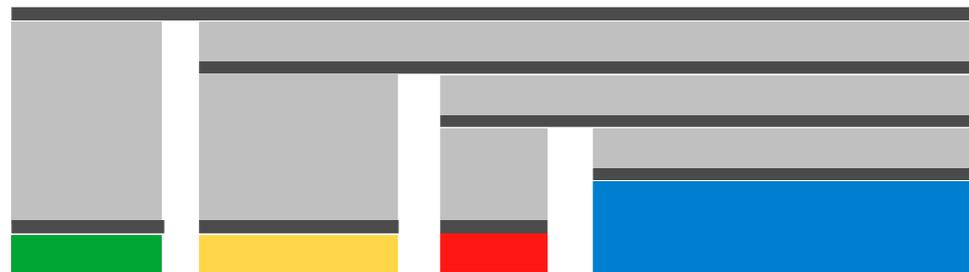
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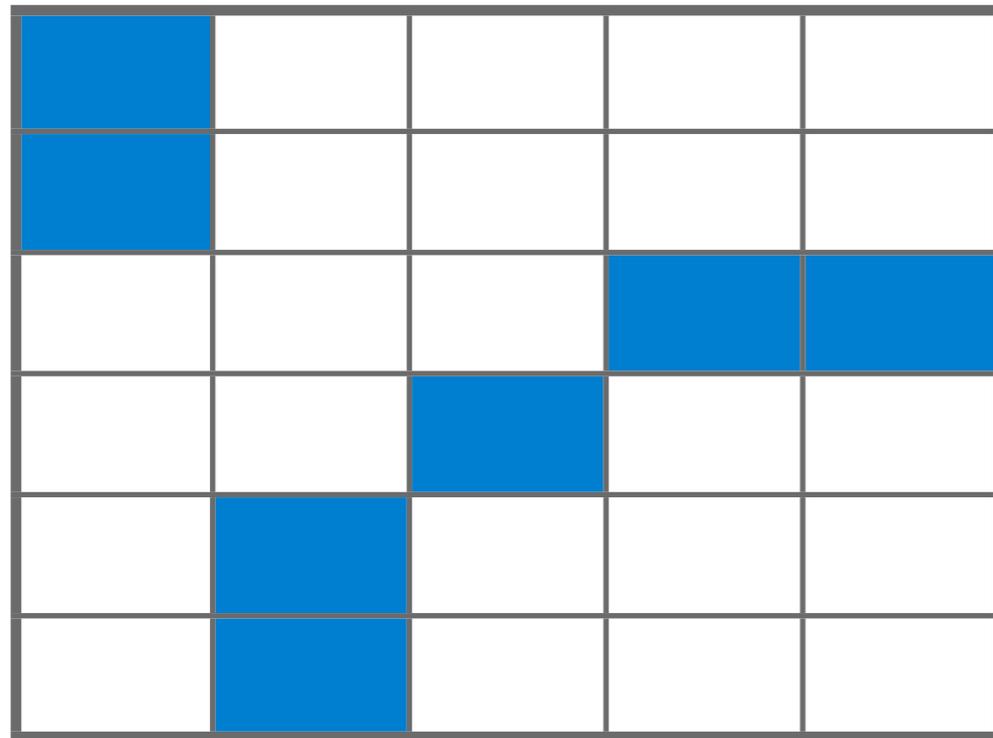
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pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



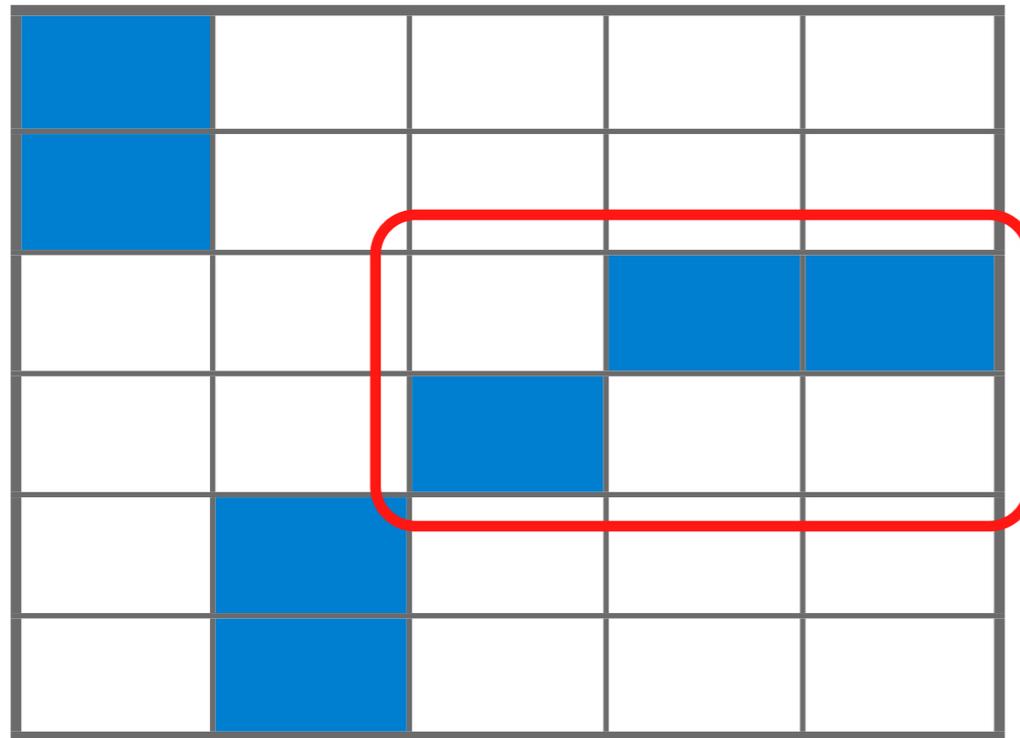
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An alignment licenses a tree if every tree span is *aligned contiguously*



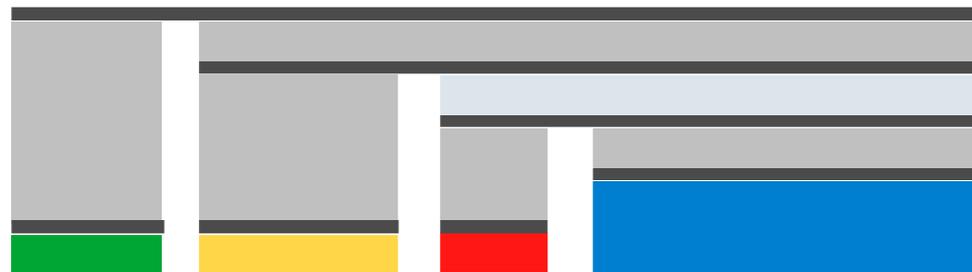
pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



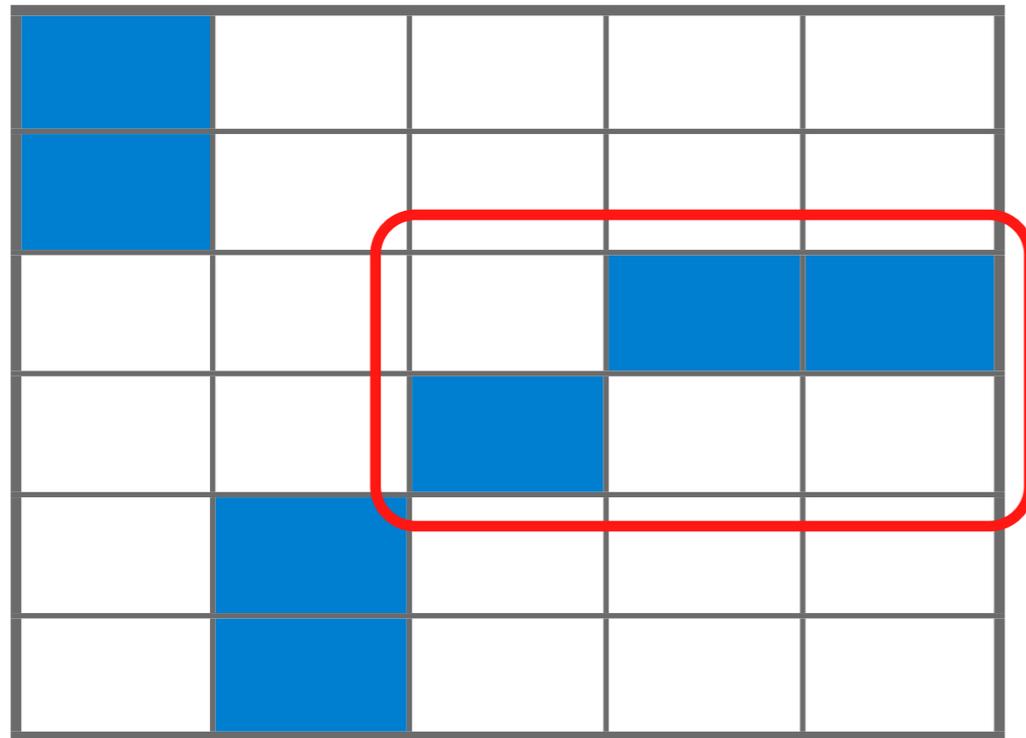
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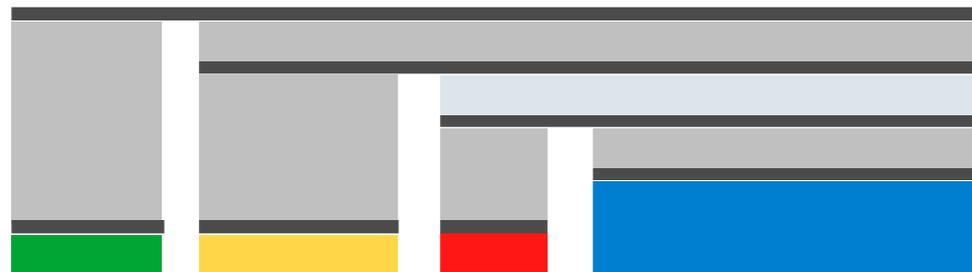
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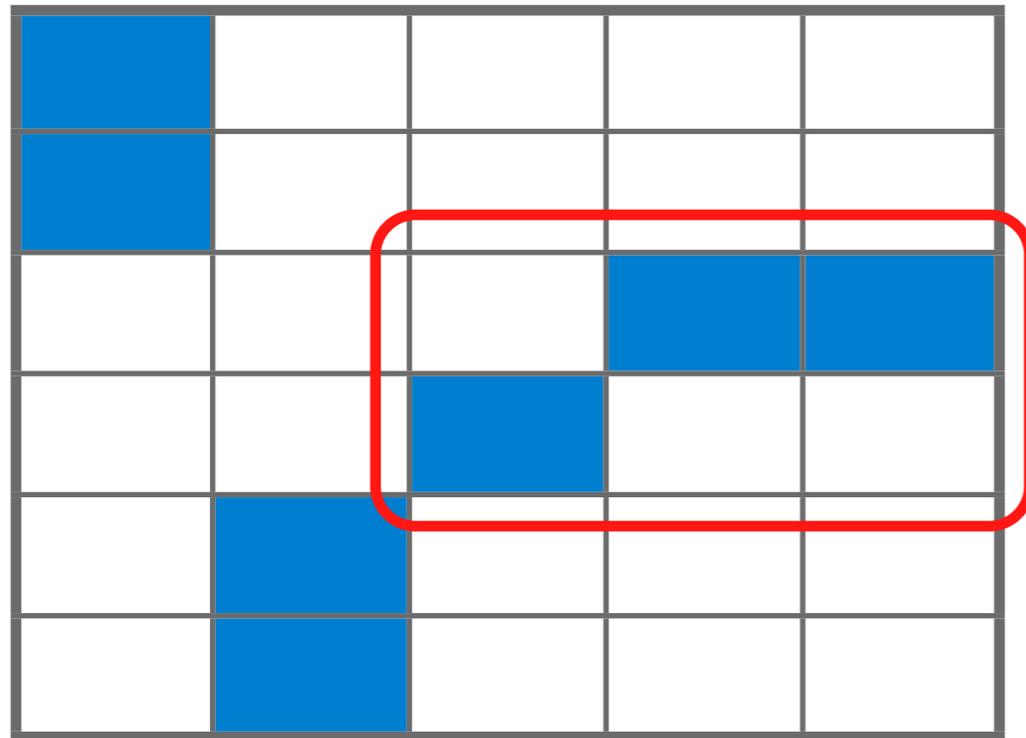
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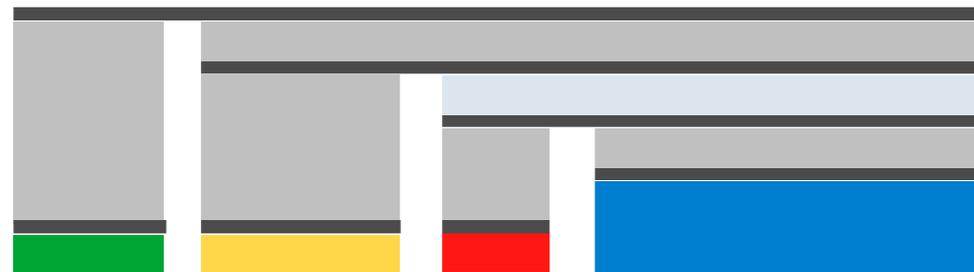
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Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



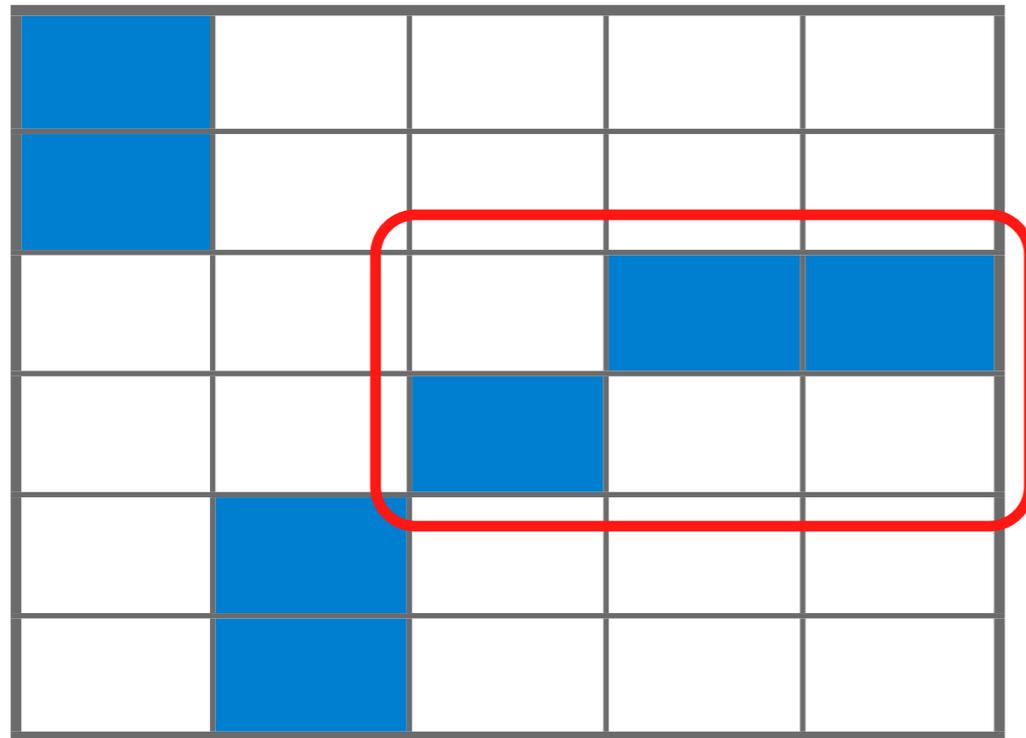
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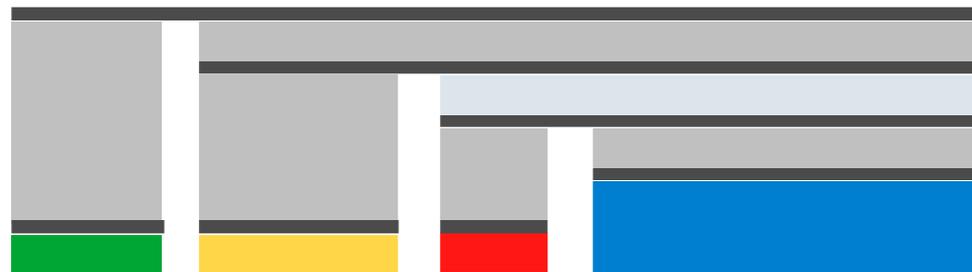


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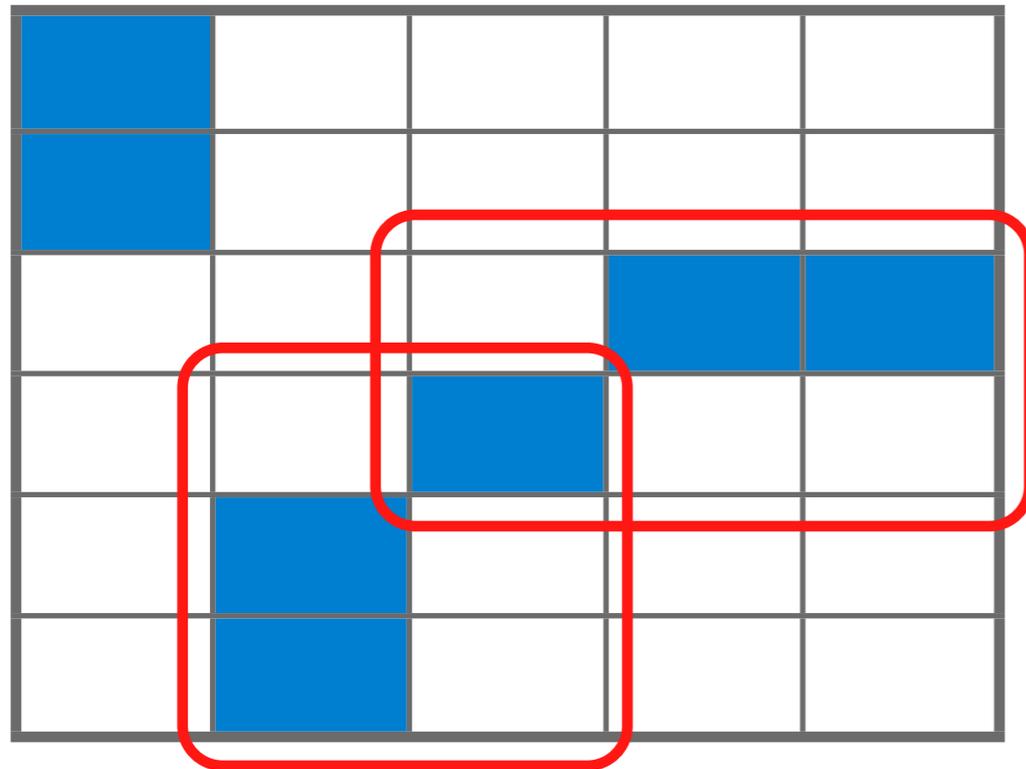
Remaining ambiguity:

- Ordering alternatives



pair added to the lexicon

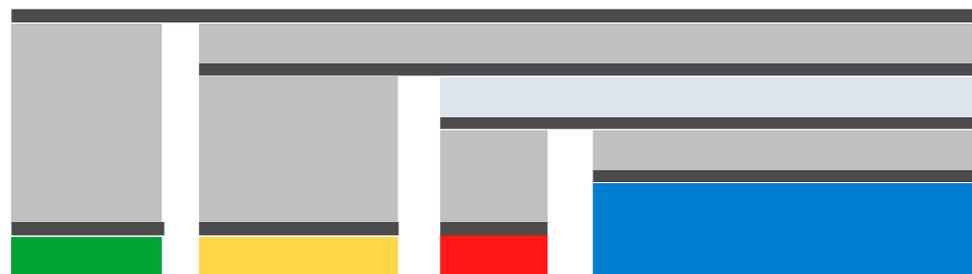
Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



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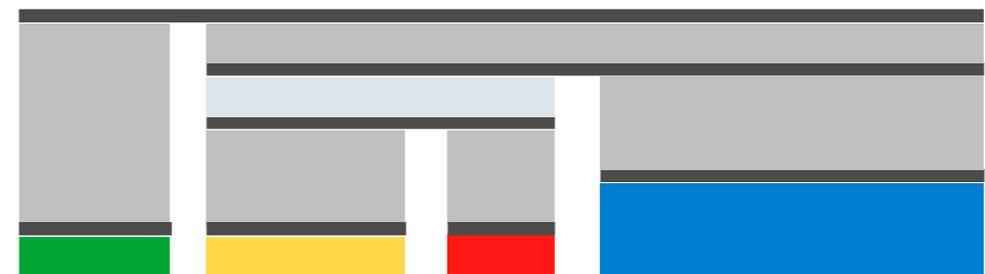
An alignment licenses a tree if every tree span is *aligned contiguously*

Remaining ambiguity:
• Ordering alternatives



pair added to the lexicon

VS



pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model Constraint

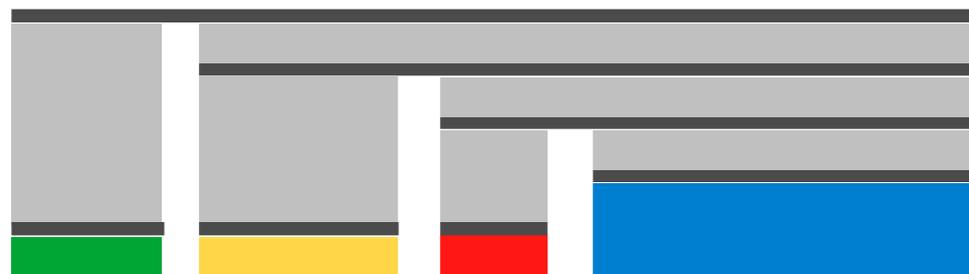
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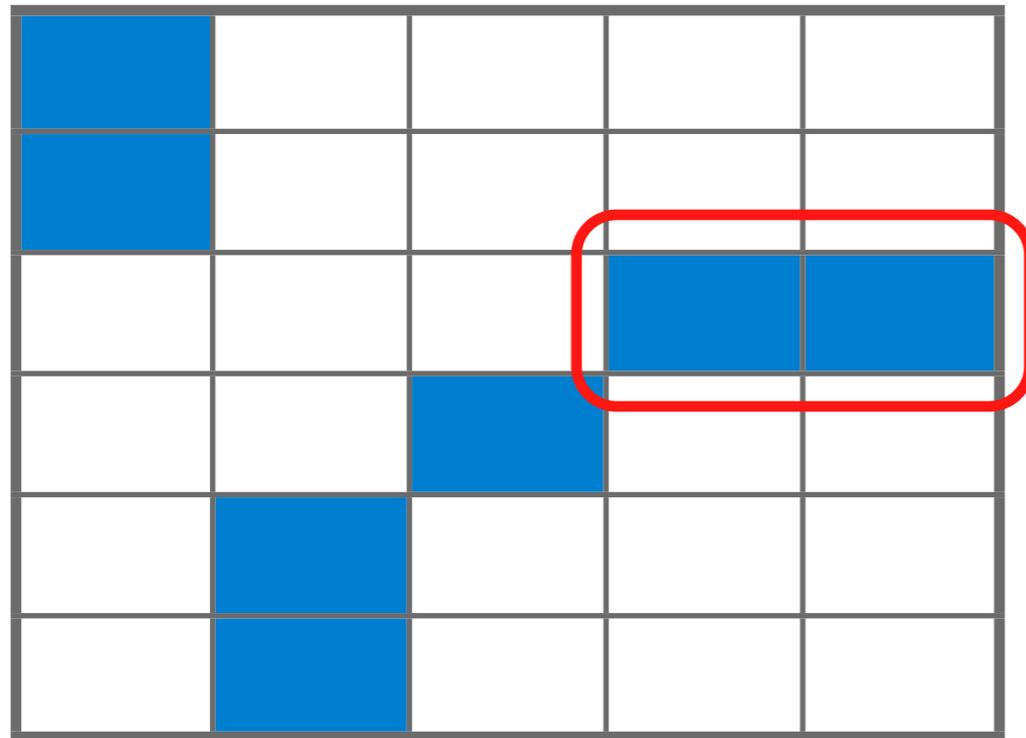
Remaining ambiguity:

- Ordering alternatives
- Phrase granularity



pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



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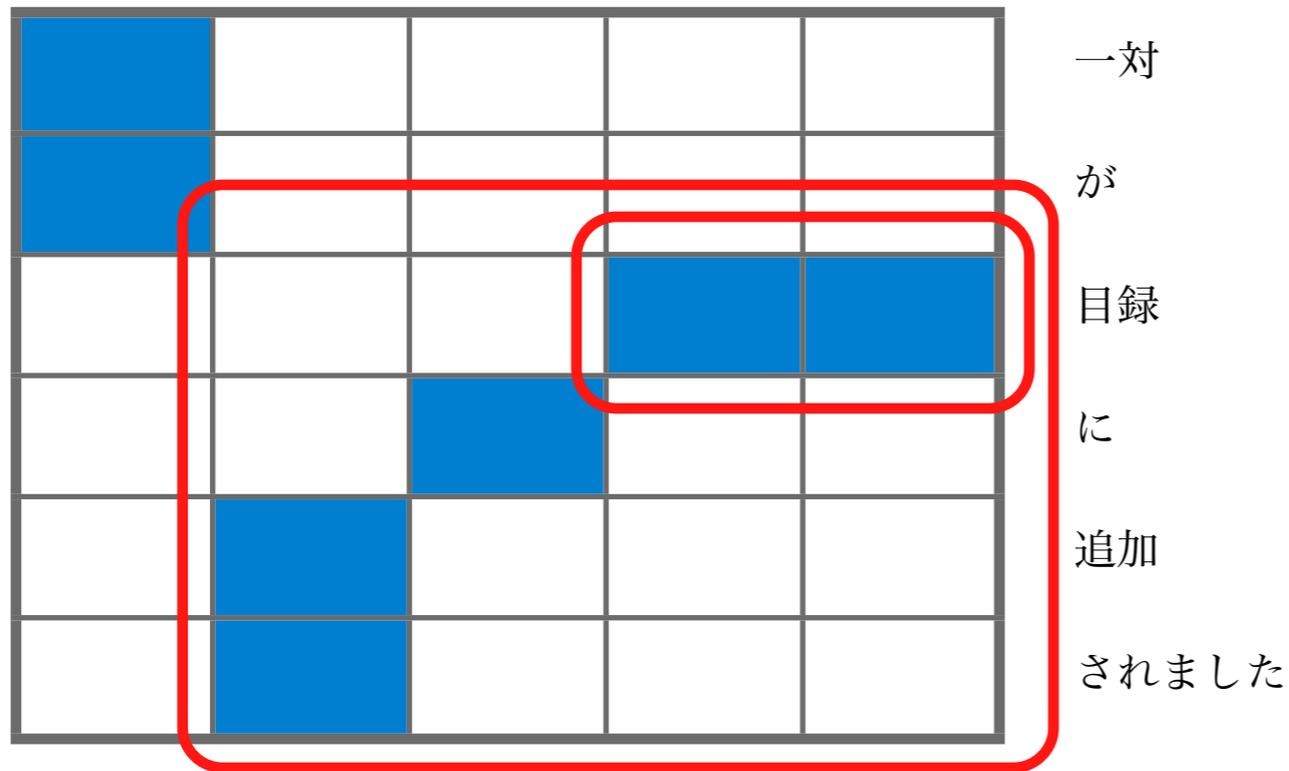
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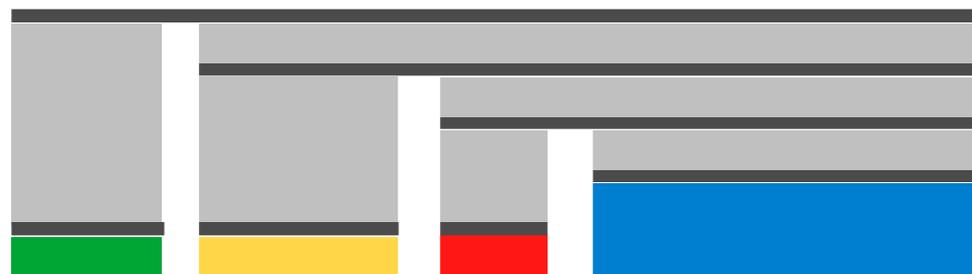
Parallel Parsing Model Constraint



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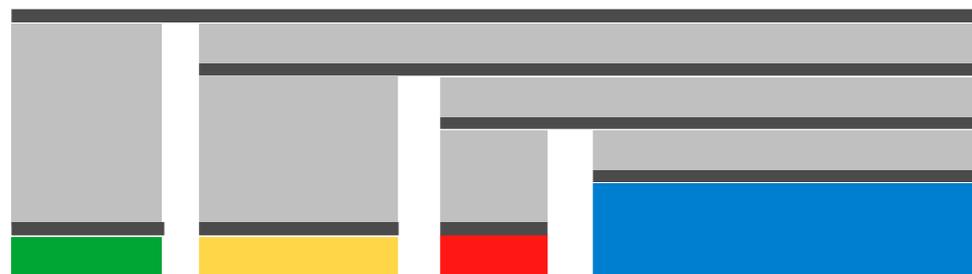
pair added to the lexicon

VS



pair added to the lexicon

Parallel Parsing Model



pair added to the lexicon

vs



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$\phi(\text{pair}) \cdot \phi(\text{added})$
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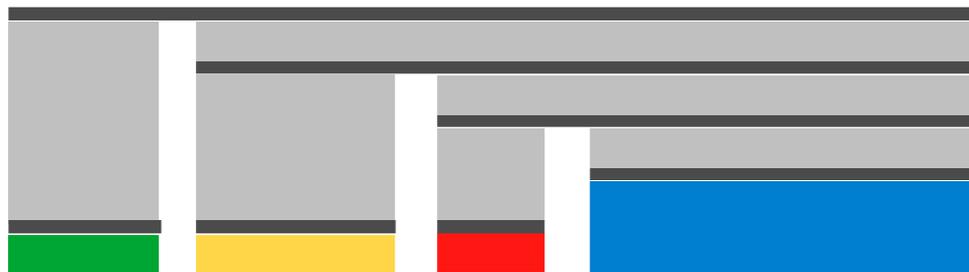
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$$\phi(e) = \begin{cases} \kappa & \text{if } |t| = 1 \\ \frac{\text{contiguous}(e)}{\text{total}(e)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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English-Japanese
 $\kappa = 0.3$

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Monolingual Parsing Model



- Predict the same tree as the parallel parser, *without* the alignments

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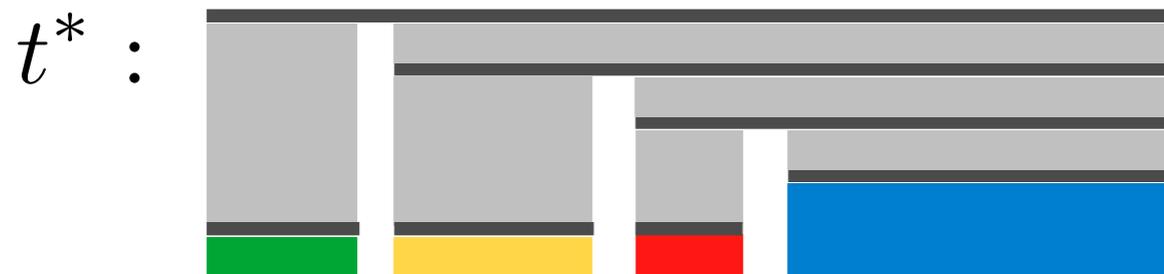
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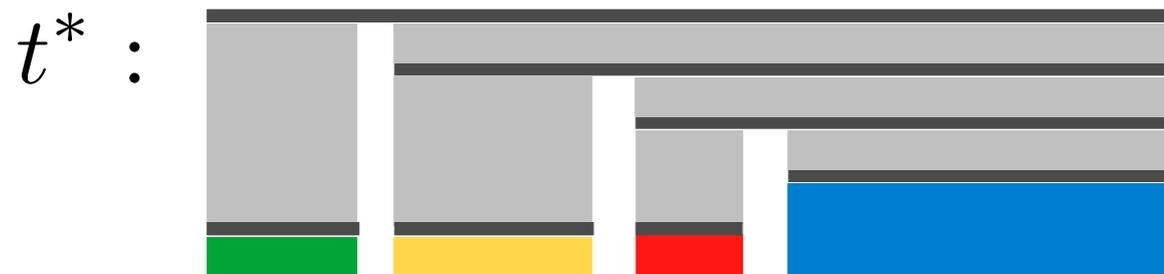
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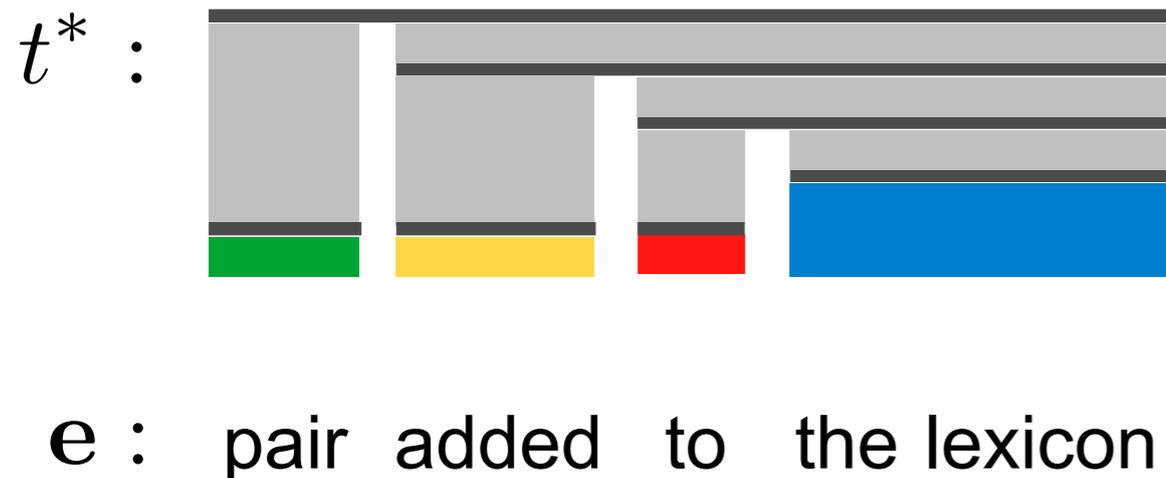


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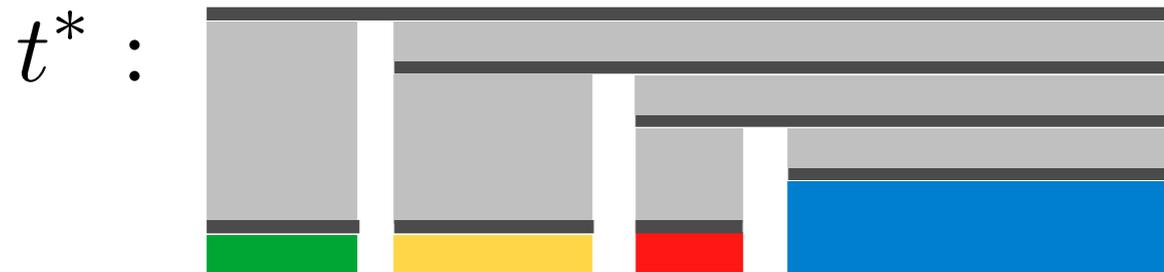
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$\prod_e \phi(e)$, constituents, contexts, span length, common words, ...



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Reordering Models for Terminals & Non-Terminals



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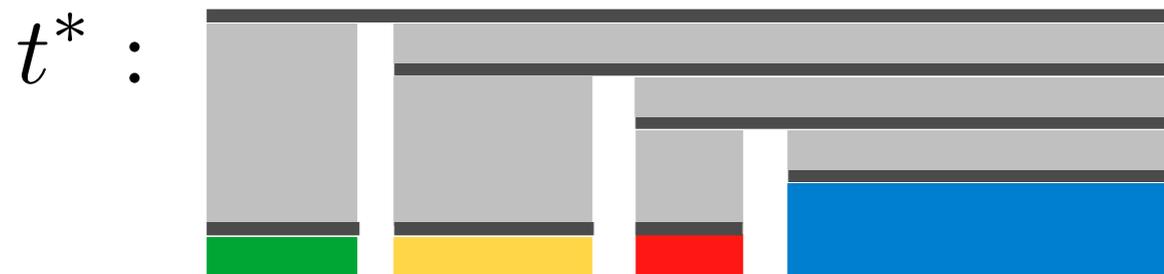
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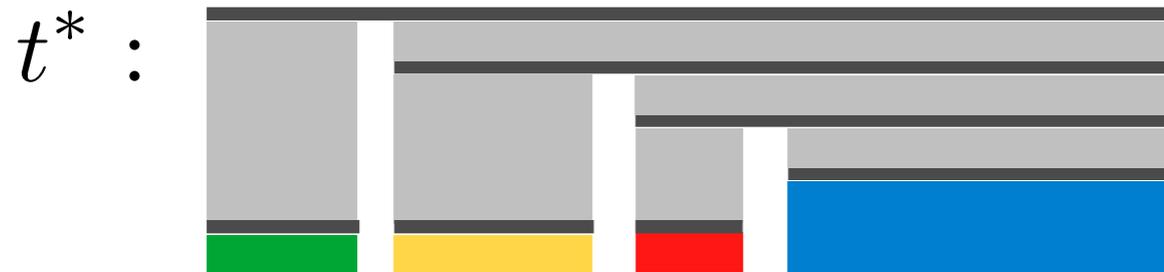


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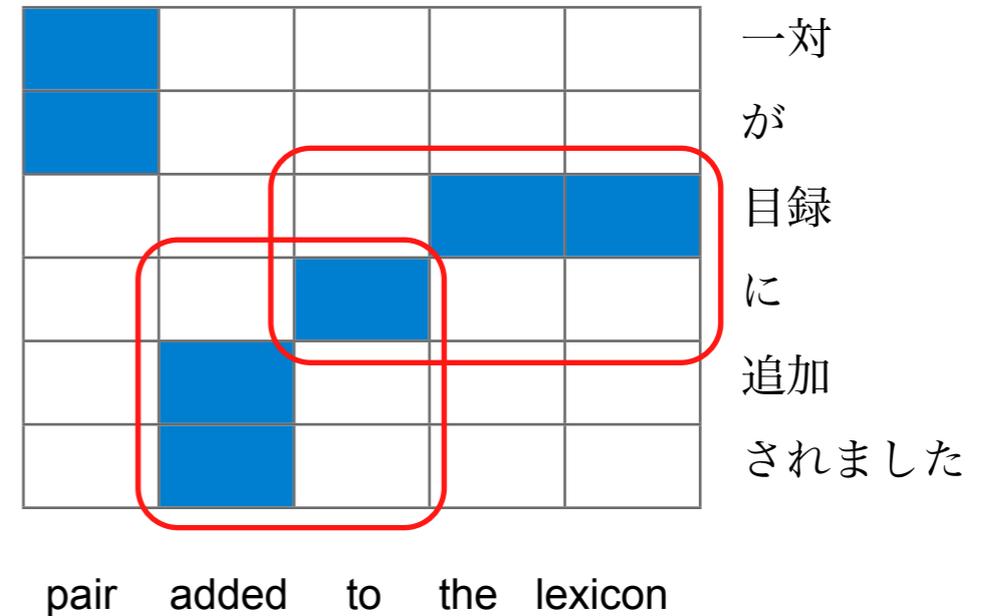


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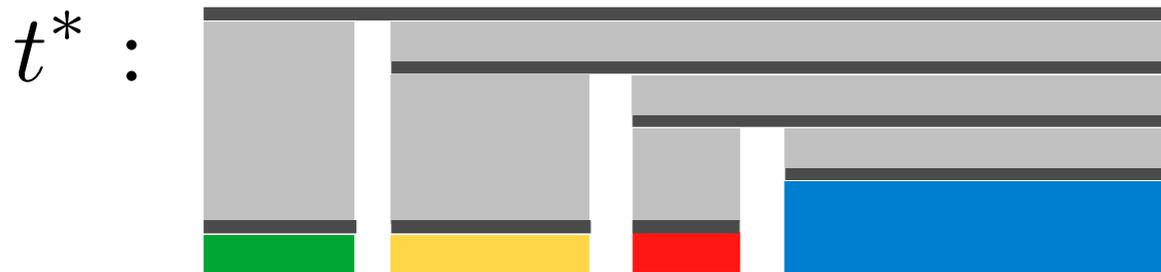
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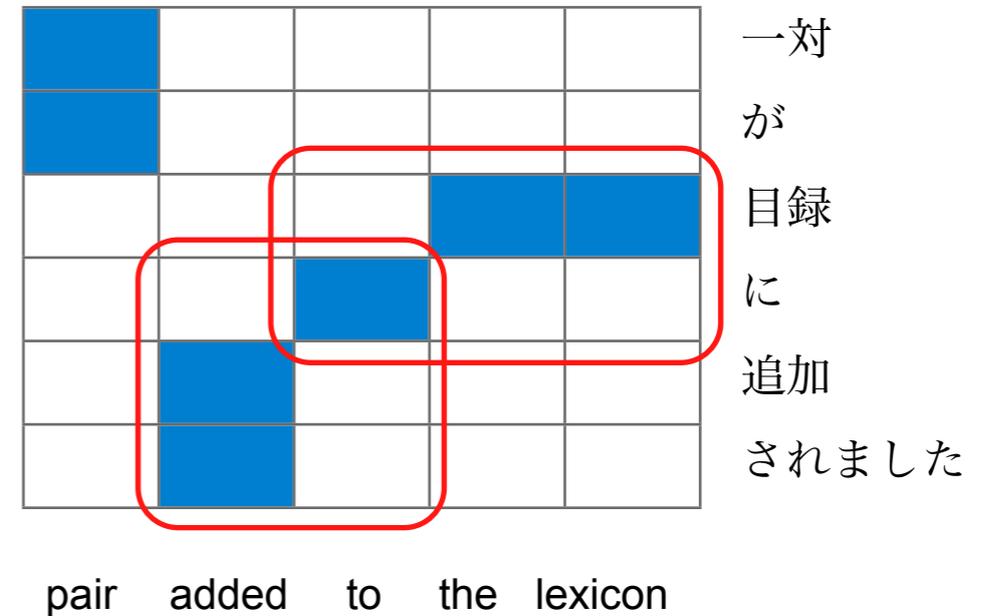


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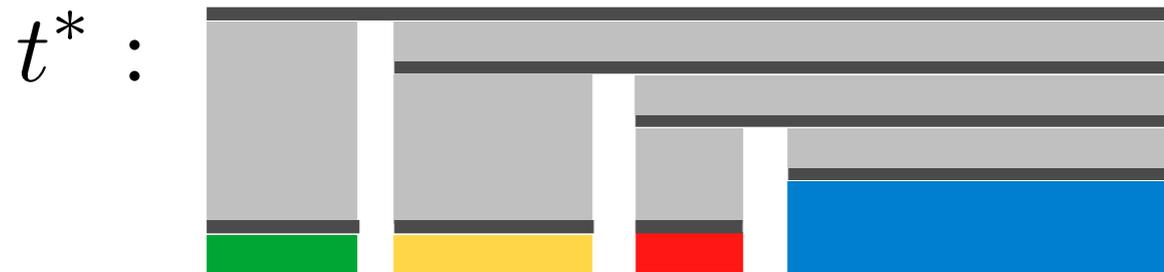
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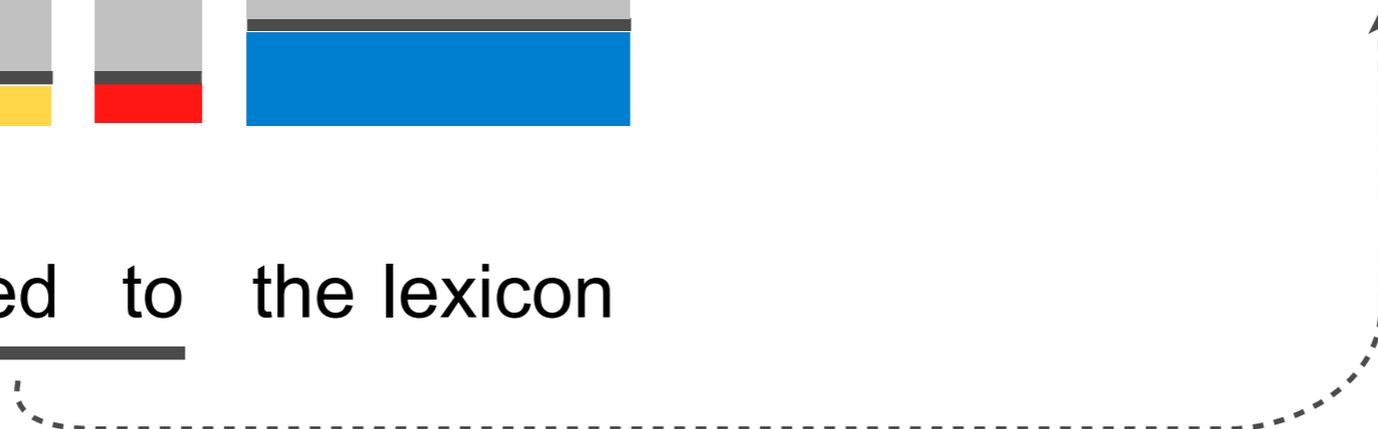


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An Evaluation Method for Pre-Ordering Pipelines



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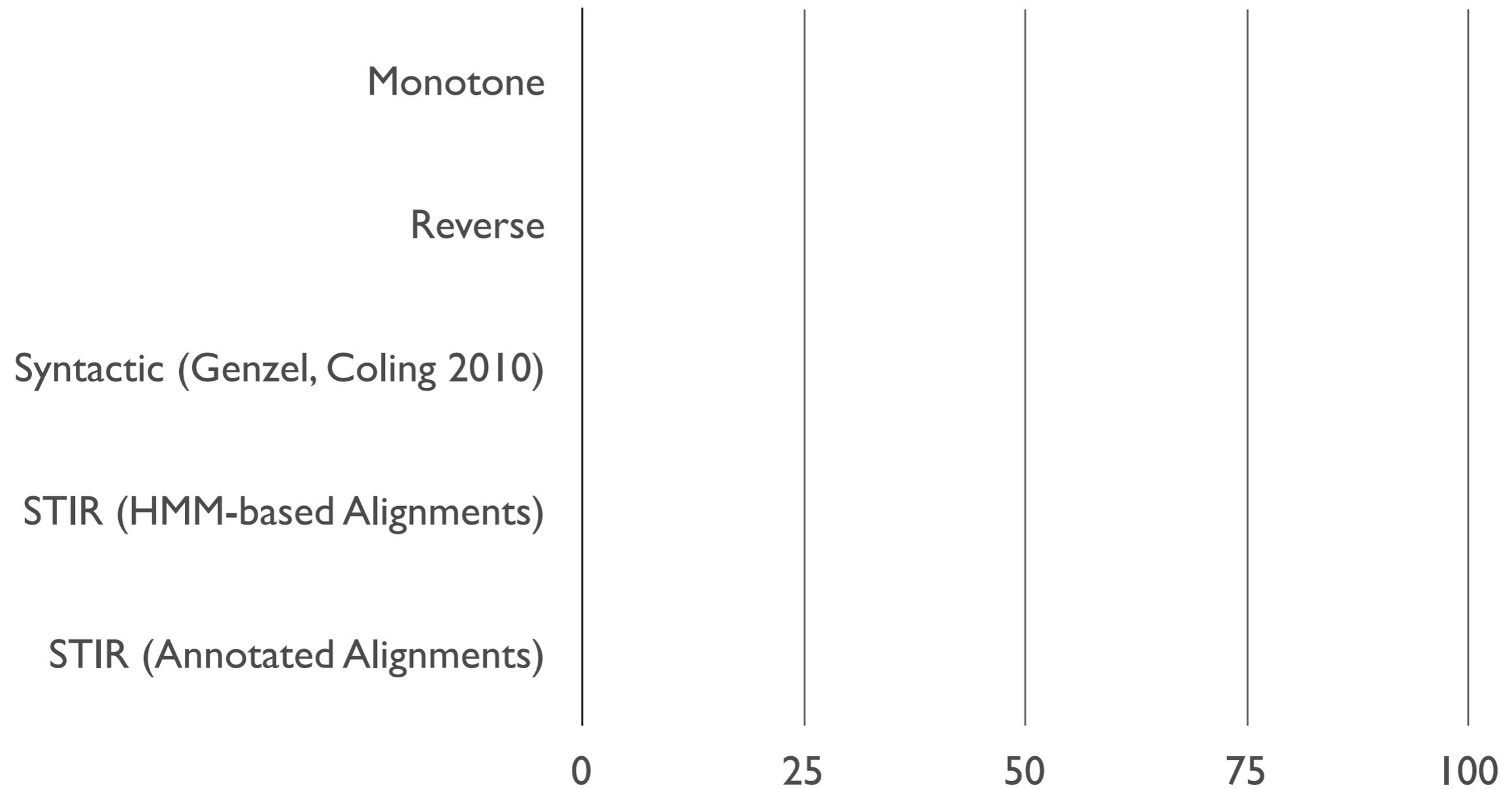
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min size partition $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Partition } \hat{\sigma} \text{ into pieces, s.t.} \\ \text{All pieces contiguous in } \sigma^* \end{array} \right.$

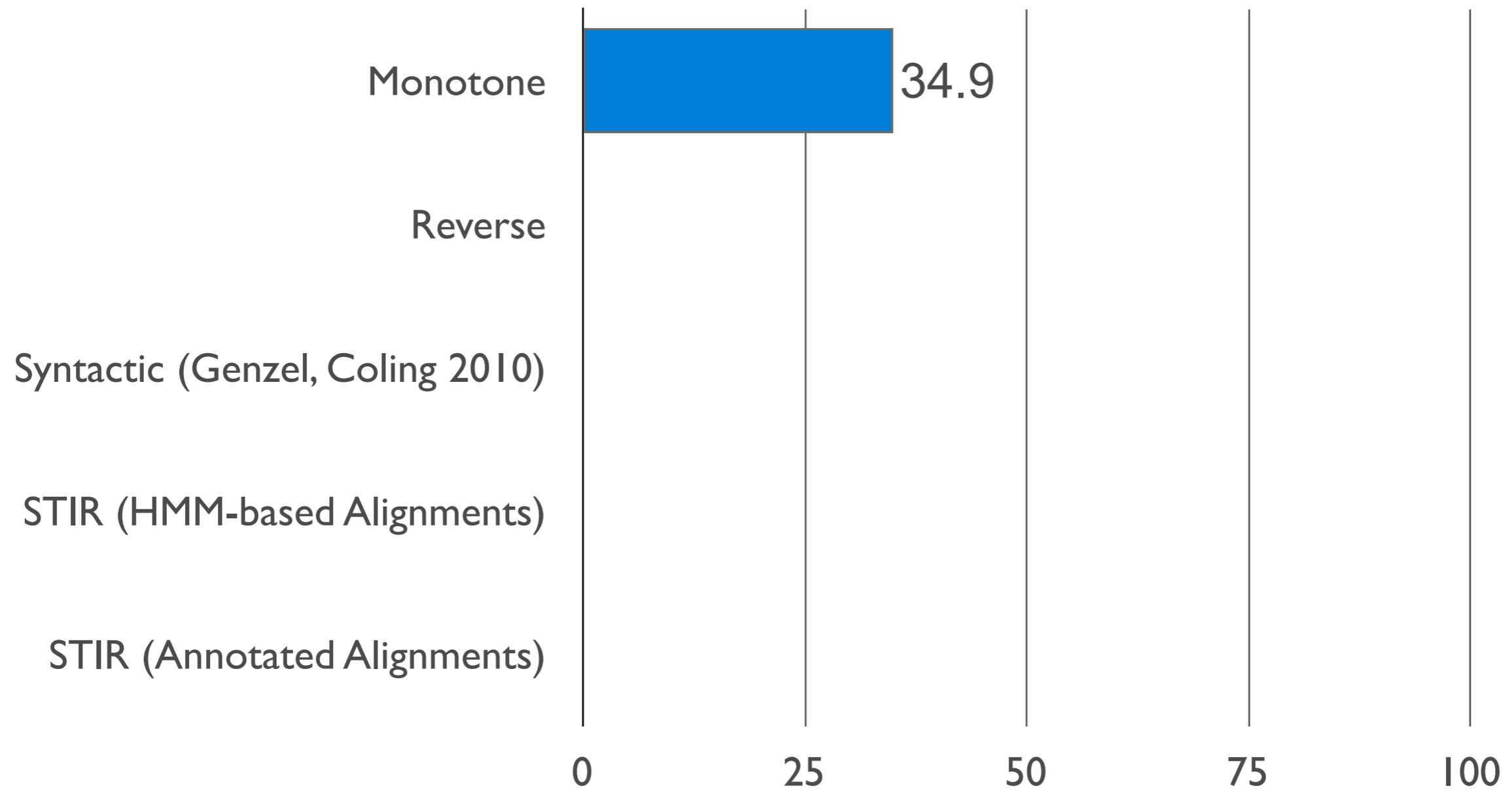
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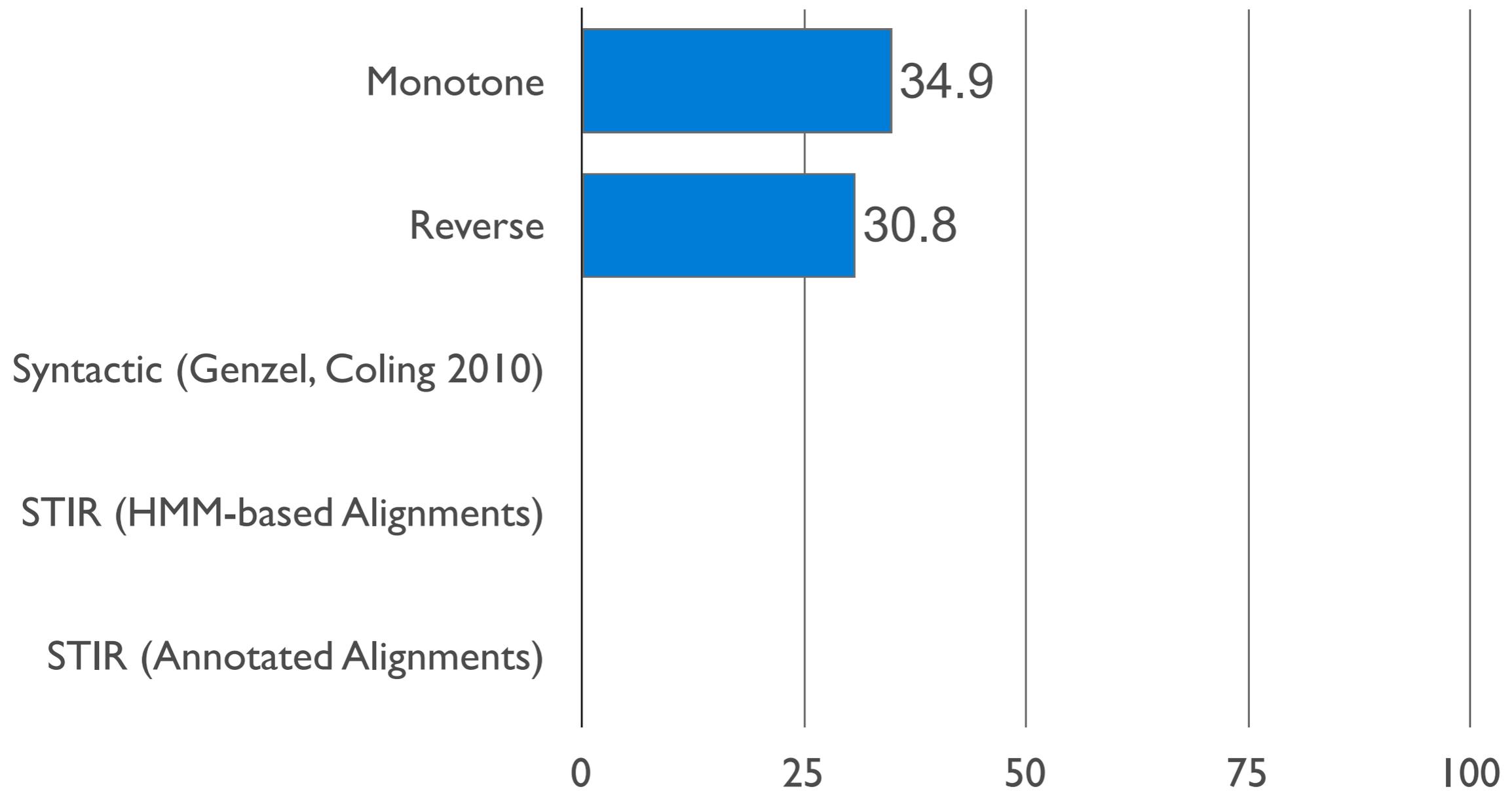
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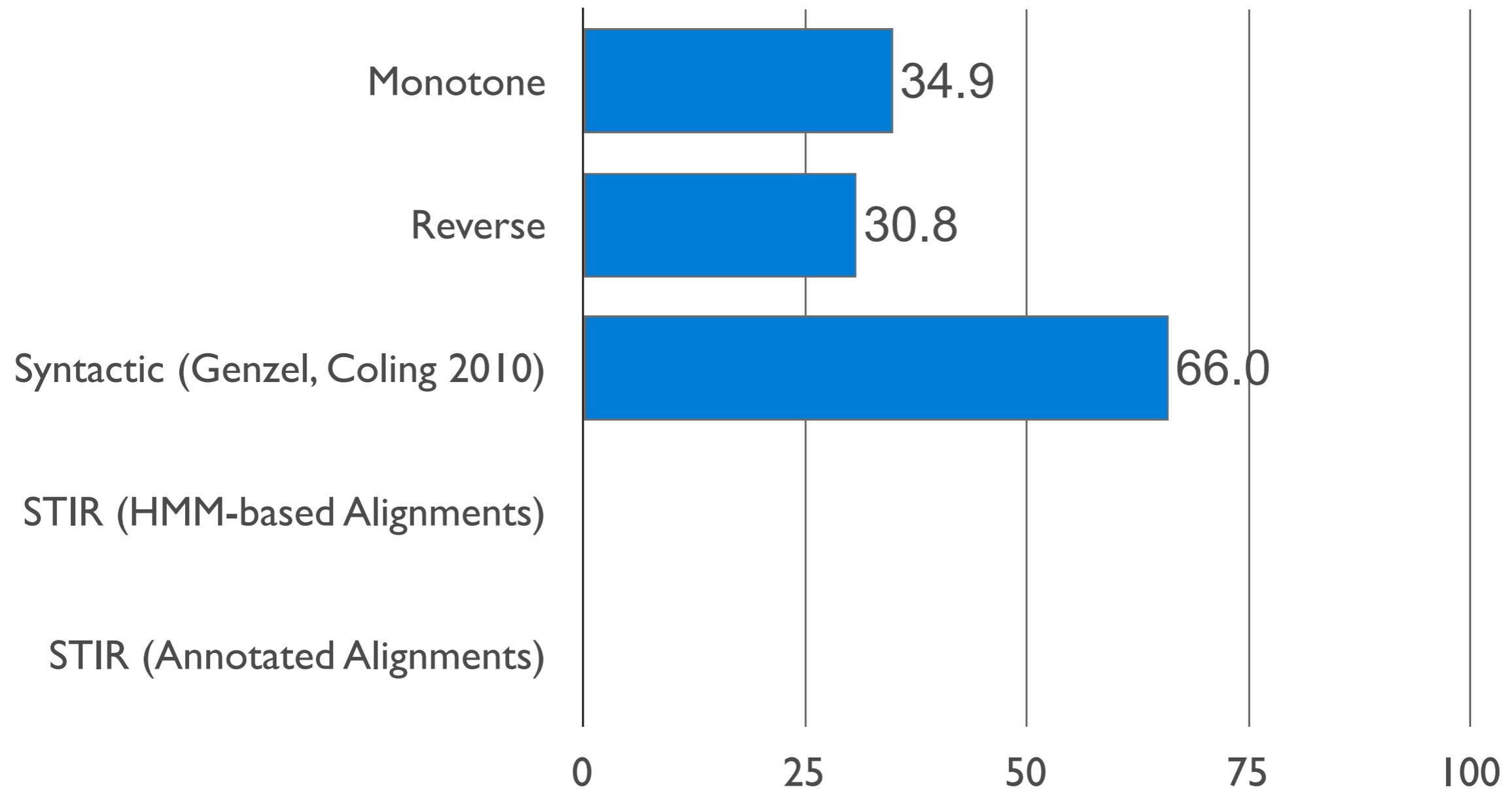
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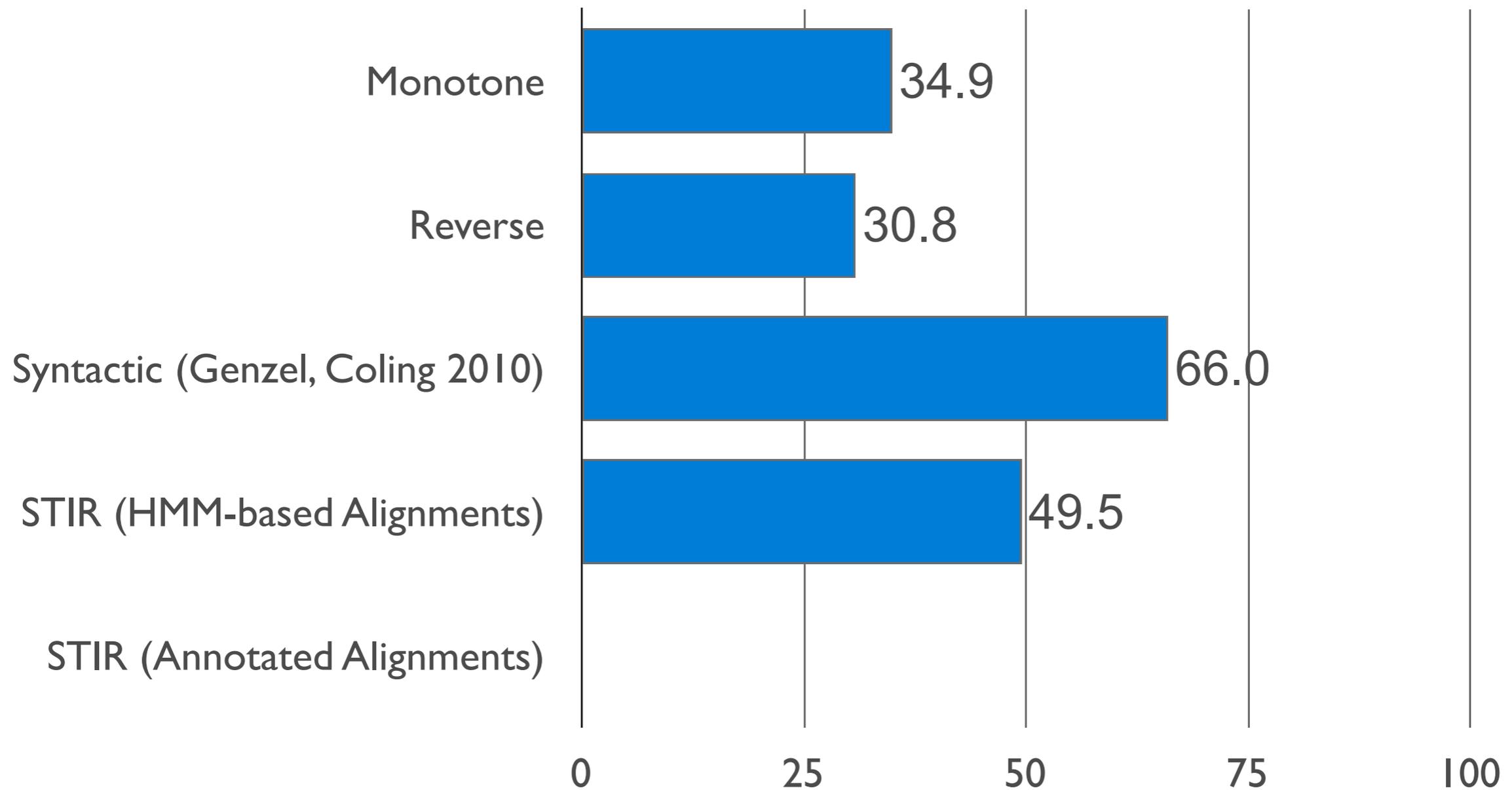
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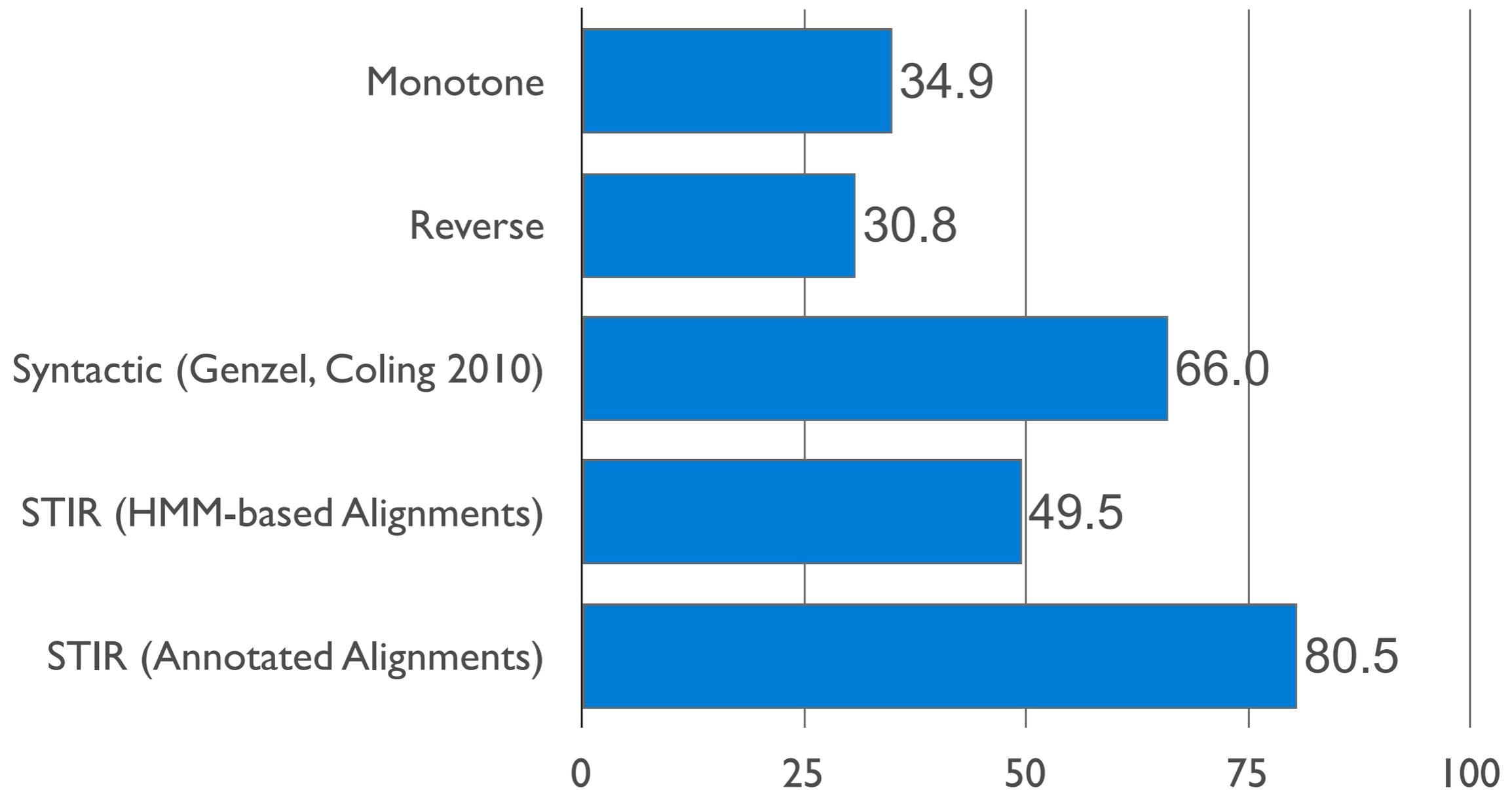
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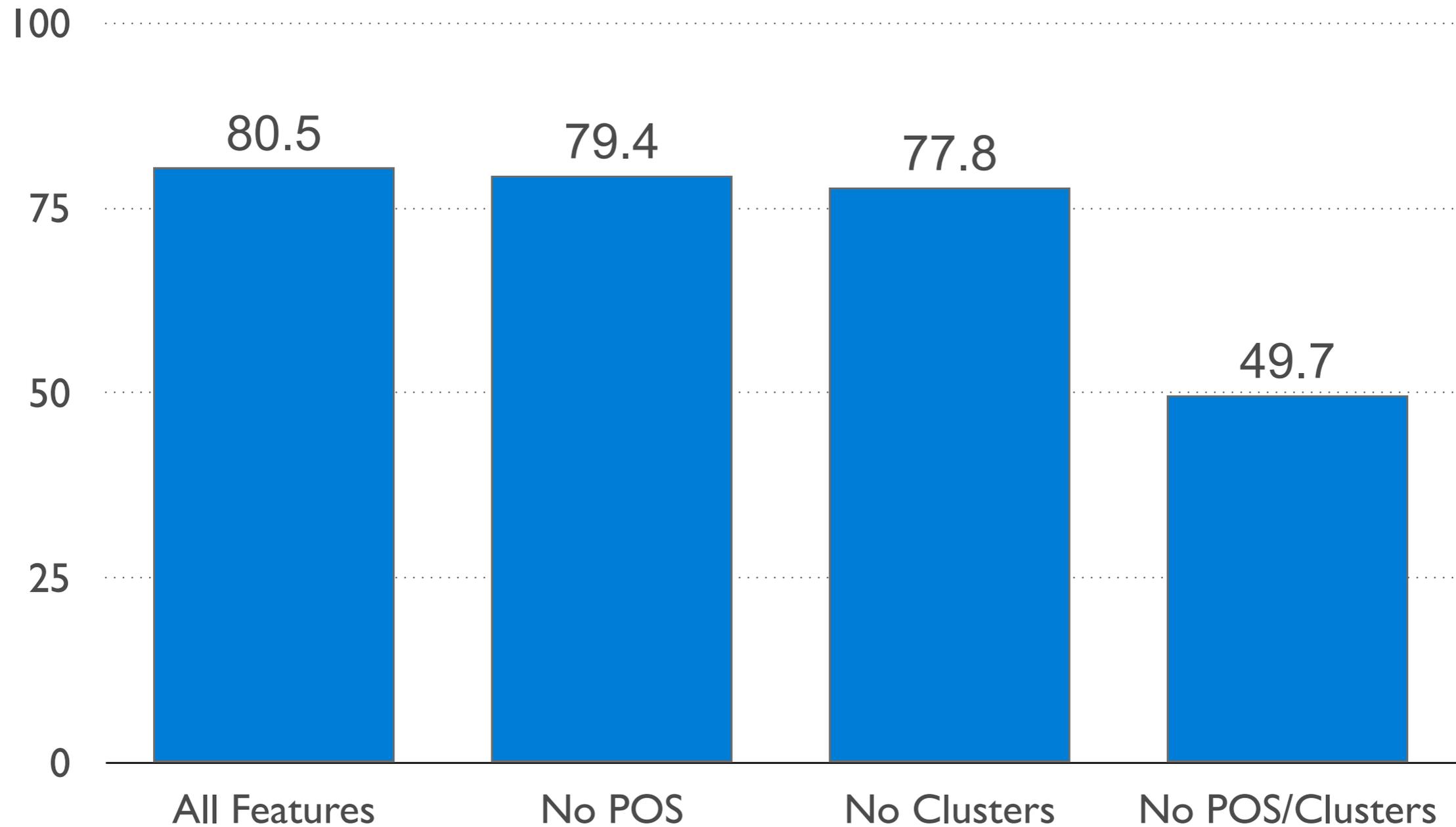
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Results: Supervised & Induced Parts-of-Speech



End-to-End Translation Experiments

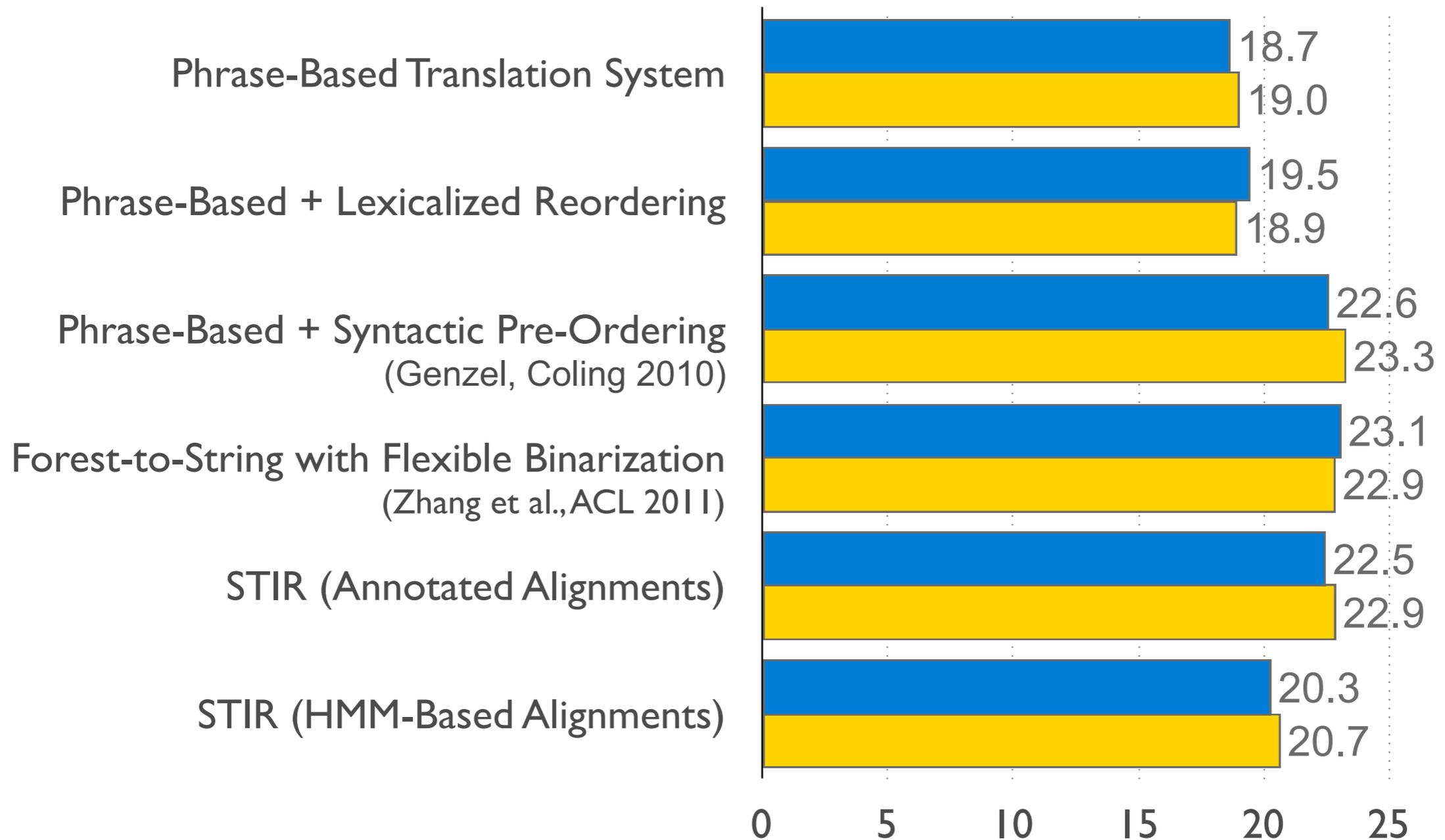


- Translation model trained on ~700 million tokens of parallel text
- Primarily extracted from the web (Uszkoreit et al., Coling 2010)
- Alignments: 2 iterations IBM Model 1; 2 iterations HMM-based model
- Tune and test: 3100 and 1000 sentences sampled from the web

Results: End-to-End Translation



English-to-Japanese Web Translation (BLEU) ■ Tune ■ Test



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