

Carnegie Mellon



Rosetta: An Analyst's Co-Pilot











OUTLINE

- Overview of GALE tasks
- Analysis of HTER GALE results
- Speech-To-Text overview
- Direct Translation Model II
- UIMA: Interoperability
- TALES demo

Multi-Lingual & Multi-Modal Information Management



GALE Language Exploitation Environment **Processing Engines** English text Speech, Transcription Military Command or personnel English Translation Foreign text nteraction text English text English-English text Distillation speaking English analyst text.



GALE Rosetta Team

Goals for ROSETTA System

Ingest traditional and informal media:

- broadcast news, talk shows, ...
- Newswire, news web sites, blogs, ...
- Scale to large volumes of multimodal/multilingual inputs
 - Accurate, robust, quickly deployable engines, near real-time (up to 3x), 24x7, …
- Start w/Arabic, Chinese, English; scalable to 10's of languages
- Adaptive to user needs -- Personalized digests
 - Robust, explainable, and controllable models of user and task
 - Automatic generation of focused reports & graphics, ...

End2End system as living laboratory

Continuous testing

ROSETTA TASKS: LEE

Accelerate research & speedup insertion

UIMA

- Common Annotation Structure (CAS) as input/output of multimodal processing engines/annotators/components
- Plug&Play: composition/integration of UIMAfied components
- Local/remote components with different OS's
- Open source

Rosetta will create:

- Common Type System
- Common Repository for componentry
- MEMT: combine multiple MT engines

ROSETTA TASKS (continued):

- Transcription
 - Tightly integrated translation: small marginal error rate by combining speech-to-text and translation
 - 3xRT or less runtime: fast, reliable, deployable system usin common structure across languages and genres
- Translation
 - Preserving meaning: who did what to whom
 - Confidence measures: reducing human correction/editing
- Distillation
 - End2End system: task based eval. of improved components
 - Entity/relations networks, adaptive tracking, focused summarization, user modeling



GNG (To Go or Not To Go:-) Evaluation

Transcription and Translation (HTER)

- Human post edits system output
 - Editor makes "minimum edits" of system output to reproduce correct meaning
 - HTER: Human Translation Error Rate
 - Control for human instruction across conditions/years re-use fixed set of error full translations
- YEAR1: GNG edit distance
 - Transcription: 65% accuracy
 - Translation: 75% accuracy
- YEAR5: Both at 95%



DISTILLATION Evaluations

GO/NOGO

- Compare automatic system output to human
- YEAR1: machine 50% of human using chosen metric

UTILITY

- Compare human output in a task using either baseline or GALE system
- Open spec -- showcase technology



DISTILLATION GNG: Sample NL Question Schemata I Two types of questions: OPEN and SPECIFIC

OPEN:

- LIST FACTS ABOUT EVENTS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: z
- WHAT [people/org/countries] ARE RELATED TO y:event AND HOW?
- PRODUCE A BIOGRAPHY OF [person]
- PROVIDE INFORMATION ON [organization]
- FIND STATEMENTS MADE BY OR ATTRIBUTED TO [person] ON [topic(s)]
- DESCRIBE THE RELATIONSHIP OF [person/org] TO [person/org]
- DESCRIBE [topic(s)] AND INVOLVEMENT OF [country]
- DESCRIBE THE PROSECUTION OF [person] FOR [crime]
- HOW DID x:country REACT TO y:event?
- WHAT CONNECTIONS ARE THERE BETWEEN [event 1/topic 1] and [event 2/topic 2]?



DISTILLATION GNG: Sample NL Question Schemata II

SPECIFIC:

- FIND MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCES OF [person] AND [person]
- TELL ME ABOUT [person's] MEETINGS ON [topic]
- FIND PASSAGES ABOUT [attacks] BY/OR ATTRIBUTED TO [group]
- FIND PASSAGES ABOUT [attacks] {IN [location] DURING [time interval])
- DESCRIBE OUTBREAKS OF [disease] (IN [region] IN [time period]}
- IDENTIFY PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH [organization] WHO HAVE BEEN INDICTED ALONG WITH HOW THEY'RE RELATED
- IDENTIFY PERSONS ARRESTED FROM [organization] AND GIVE THEIR NAME AND ROLE IN ORGANIZATION AND TIME AND LOCATION OF ARREST
- DESCRIBE ATTACKS in [location] DURING THE PAST [duration] GIVING LOCATION (AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE), DATE, AND NUMBER OF DEAD AND INJURED
- WHERE HAS [person] BEEN AND WHEN?



GALE Transcription & Translation GNG Evaluation

Arabic and Chinese

- Speech
 - Broadcast News (BN) 10kw
 - Broadcast Conversation (BC) 10kw
- Text
 - Newswire (NW) 10kw
 - NewsGroup/WebLog (WL) 10kw
- I Gold Reference with some word/phrase alternations
- 3 Consortia participated in GALE06 Eval
 - Agile (BBN)
 - Nightingale (SRI)
 - Rosetta (IBM)





HTER

- Human editors post-edit MT output to get same meaning as reference translation
- HTER (Human Translation Error Rate)

– Count all the edit operations

$$HTER = \frac{I + D + S + M}{|R|}$$

– M is number of word or phrase shift movements



Rosetta

LDC multipass Post Editing

Rosetta	P1	P2	FINAL
NW	21.2%	19.8%	16.5%
Delta		-1.4%	-4.7%
R2	90%	96%	



Rosetta





The French President to Visit India to Intensify Bilateral Cooperation 0

New Delhi 16 February (Xinhua) said Naftyj Sarna, spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry in New Delhi today, Thursday, that the French President, Jacques Chirac will visit India on 19 and 20 Of February **\$ordinal. 1**

It is expected to be the signing of a number of agreements and memoranda of understanding during the visit reflectsing the extent of the cooperation between India and France. 1

Such agreements include a declaration on the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and on cooperation in the field of defense, and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of tourism. 0

The two countries aim to intensify bilateral cooperation in various fields, including their partnership in the political, economic, defense, space, and civilian nuclear energy. 1

President Jacques Chirac will deliver a keynote speech on economic partnership between India and France. 0

President Chirac is accompanied in the visit by his wife Bernadette Chirac, and the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, economy, finance, industry, foreign trade, tourism as well as some 30 senior managers of major French companies. 0

<u>Rosetta</u>

XIN_ARB_20060212.0073 HTER=15.3% BLEU=.25

The Economic Offer: for Environment-friendly Cars in the Chinese Market/First and Last Addition/ HTER=0%

He pointed out that the two official tests on the Al-Hajeen, which indicates the start of mass production of environment-friendly in China. HTER=26%

He added a senior official of the Ministry of Science and Technology that China has achieved remarkable progress in developing the cars will increase local production without doubt their competitiveness in the global market. HTER=15%

The Economic Offer: for Environment-friendly Cars in the Chinese Market/First and Last Addition/

Wan pointed out that the two hybrid bus types passed official tests, which indicates the start of mass production of environmentfriendly buses in China.

A senior official of the Ministry of Science and Technology added that China has achieved remarkable progress in developing the cars and local production without doubt will increase their competitiveness in the global market.



Can we predict document HTER from document BLEU/TER?

Doc BLEU= 0.25 => Doc HTER= 16.5%+/- SE

NW	TEXT	
STD. ERR.	TER	BLEU
oc=302wd		
Agile	5.0	5.7
Nightingale	5.8	5.7
Rosetta	5.3	5.5

To be 95% confident of passing a GNG threshold one needs 100 docs (for a stderr of 0.5% in HTER) around that level: ==> need DEV SETS of 1000 docs per condition

<u>Rosetta</u>

Can we predict document HTER from document Post Editing @IBM?

Subset of Arabic NW: 18 docs Post-Edited @ IBM

Post Editing	Agile	Nightingale	Rosetta	
LDC HTER	21.01%	20.18%	19.19%	
IBM HTER	34.02%	32.94%	32.91%	+6
R2	62%	59%	58%	
STD ERR	5.9%	5.0%	5.9%	

- Similar results for Chinese

5%



The 2006 Rosetta Transcription Effort





Net Rosetta Progress This Year

	Mandarin (RT04 Test set)	Arabic (RT04 Test set)
December	23.2%	21.7%
June	13.5%	12.6%
Improvement	42%	42%



Where did the improvement come from?





Transcription Flow Charts

Arabic:



* Numbers on subset of BNAT and BCAD





What happened between Sep'05 and July'06?

And the improvements come from	
LDC data	: 1.2%
Unsupervised Training	: 1.3%
 Vowelization 	: 2.0%
Big Vocabulary	: 1.5%
Cross-Adaptation Unvowelized-Vowelized	: 1.0%





Pronunciation Probabilities

- Vowelized Setup : 617k vocabulary, 2m pronunciations
- Forced alignment on training data (incl. unsupervised BN-03)

Pron. Prob.	RT-04	BNAT-05	BCAD-05
no	16.0%	17.3%	26.0%
yes	14.9%	16.4%	25.1%

- Developed technology to cope with 2 million pronunciations
- Significant improvements from pronunciation probabilities



Vowelization and Broadcast Conversations ..

ML models : VTLN, FMLLR, MLLR

	RT-04	BNAT-05	BCAD-05
Unvowelized	17.0%	18.7%	25.4%
Vowelized	14.9%	16.4%	25.1%

- Significant improvements on Broadcast News, but not on Broadcast Conversations ! -> Need to investigate:
 - Dialect issue?
 - BC training data with vowelized transcripts?



Evaluation Results

		BC	BN	
Arabic	- Dev	21.5	13.7	Really big mismatch
	- Test	34.0	24.4	between dev & test
	- HTER	35.6	29.2	We hit the target!
Mandarin	- Dev	20.7	12.9	Some mismatch between dev & test
	- Test	24.1	13.4	
	- HTER	37.1	32.4	

One Key Lesson: Need wider variety of training data



Very little training data for LBC – poor results on test set. In the future we would like to have at least 10h of speech from each source.







Predicting the WER on New Test Sets











Motivation

- Rapidly assess the performance of an ASR system on a new test set without the need of a reference transcript
- Creating an accurate reference is a time-consuming process
 - Expertise may not be readily available (e.g. foreign languages)
 - Have to rely on other insitutions to provide reference (e.g. NIST)
- Applications
 - Predict system performance in government evaluations ③
 - Select data for (un)supervised training (active learning)
 - Change system configuration to minimize predicted WER



How can we compute WERA'?

Training: all WERs known

Test: only WERA'B' known







How can we compute WERA'?

Training: all WERs known

Test: only WERA'B' known




Performance on the 2006 GALE evaluation data





Performance on the 2006 GALE evaluation data





Performance on the 2006 GALE evaluation data



True WER=29.2%, predicted WER=30.0%, CORR=0.87, MAD=5.4



Carnegie Mellon



Rosetta: MT GALE GnG06 Report













A Direct Translation Model II







Rosetta

How many phrases do we need?



- N-M blocks (Used by most SMT systems)
 - General
 - All possible blocks extracted
 - 40-50M blocks in Arabic
 - Sparsity problems



DTM Decoder (aka MaxEnt)



- Block style
 - Allow variables in target sequences
 - 1-M blocks
 - Part of a minimalist system
 - Typical size 1.6M blocks
- Utilizing English, Arabic analysis
 - Segmentation, POS
 - POS
- Feature functions on streams of information
- Framework for parameter estimation
- Overview | Transcription | Translation | Distillation | LEE

- Iljnp \rightarrow of the VAR committee
- Almrkzyp \rightarrow central

Rosetta

Direct Translation Model

Joint future: Jump, Target Sequence

$p(T, j \mid S)$

- j=jump, which is the number of positions from the previously translated source word position
- Integrates Distortion and Word-selection model
- Features
 - Lexical:
 - Left and Right context of source sequences
 - Questions about the left context of a target sequence
 - Part-of-speech, Segmentation
- Features shared across phrase blocks
 - Feature parameters trained to maximize log-likelihood
 - No direct optimization of any translation quality metric (BLEU, TER)
- Details in an upcoming paper



Block Context Feature

7009

- 11 1.66021 0.0330579 1024 -1 party IIHzb // communist Al\$ywEy chinese AlSyny

2

of

|#

New Feature ~ coding time + 8 hours training + 1 hr decode time

1.225



Experiments - NIST

Feature Types	# of feats (MT05)	MT-05	MT-06 (NIST)
MaxEnt Decoder Lexical Feats	520,210	48.21	
+Lexical Context	1,551,582	49.24	
+Segmentation Feats	3,063,023	49.51	
+Part-of-Speech Feats	3,370,901	49.87	
+Distortion Feats	3,412,210	49.98	38.61
Block Decoder		49.06	36.92

UIMA: ARCHITECTURE FOR DARPA GALE



- Highly-distributed plug-and-play architecture
- Support for multi-modal sources
- Support for local/remote heterogenous components
- Open Source



UIMA's Basic Building Blocks are Annotators. They iterate over an artifact to discover new types based on existing ones and update the Common Analysis Structure (CAS) for upstream processing.



IBM INFORMATION ON DEMAND 2006

TAKE BACK CONTROL

Common Annotation Structure (CAS): *Multiple Subject of Analysis (SOFA) in CAS Supports Multi-Modal Analysis*



- Multiple views of an artifact can each support independent sets of attributes
- Focus can changes from audio to text to both
- Attributes directed to one or more SOFAs



A common platform for development, composition and deployment of multi-modal analytics into different carriers.









ProDasa Flow: Serial



NIGHTINGALE GALE Rosetta

IOD Enables On-Line MEMT, Increased Accuracy



•GNG Arabic	System	TER	BLEU4	BLEU1	METEOR
speech test set (34 of 37 audio files)	STT A, MT Y	75.9	0.100	0.349	0.405
	STT A, MT Z	75.4	0.097	0.366	0.396
	STT B, MT Y	74.7	0.101	0.340	0.405
	STT B, MT Z	74.7	0.094	0.334	0.395
	МЕМТ	75.7	0.116	0.421	0.440
	MEMT % gain	-1	+15	+15	+9

Overview | Transcription | Translation | Distillation | LEE



GNG Results vs. IOD



- Research systems ~50% better than product engines
- Case-sensitive GNG vs. case-insensitive IOD
- → Significant work to productize

TALES: Multimodal Trans-lingual Analytics





Video Processing Flow



Text Processing Flow



TALES Foreign Broadcast Video Monitoring and Search System

IBM INFORMATION ON DEMAND 2006



S 1

- UIMA-based translingual search technology:
 - Speech-to-Text
 - Machine Translation (English, Arabic, Chinese)
 - Advanced Text
 Analysis (language identification and translation, named entity extraction and translation)
 - Cross-lingual
 Information
 Retrieval



