# Weblio Pre-reordering SMT System Zhongyuan Zhu

### Overview

Our system implemented a simple syntactic prereordering model firstly described in (Zhu et al., 2014)<sup>1</sup>.

The MT pipeline in this system build HRCFG (Headrestructured CFG parse tree) for given input sentence, then reorder the parse tree to gain a new input in similar order of target-side language. Conventional Phrasebased MT is applied for the remaining phases in the

Evaluation results of English-Japanese task

	BLEU	RIBES	HUMAN
N-best reorder	34.87	0.7869	+43.25
N-best reorder + N-best parse	35.04	0.7900	+36.00
BASELINE PBMT	29.80	0.6919	0.00

pipeline.

In this system, we extended the pre-reordering model to output N-best reordering results. We also attempted to utilize N-best parse trees in the experiments.

\*1 Zhu, Zhongyuan et al. (2014). "A preordering method using head-restructured CFG parse tree for SMT". In: Proceedings of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Association for Natural Language Processing, pp. 594–597.

Pre-reordering model



The inconsistency of human evaluation score and automatic evaluation scores for the second system is discussed in the organizer's paper.

## Evaluation of pre-reordering

the effect of pre-reordering (Kendall's Tau on training data)



After pre-reordering, about 15% of English sentences have the identical order of corresponding Japanese translations.

Automatic evaluation scores after applying N-best reordering results and N-best parse trees

We use language model as a quick solution to tackle the reordering problem.

Head-restructured CFG Parse Tree (HRCFG)



Dependency Parse Tree

In the reordering phase, the candidate order with highest LM score is selected.





Incorporating N-best reordering results and parse trees lead to better automatic evaluation scores.

## Online demonstrations



비가면적자

Head-restructured CFG parse tree

http://raphael.uaca.com/demos/hdtree

#### 詳細 は DERSで 計算 でき

Target-side Sentence

N-best reordering model

For all treelet  $t_i$  in the reordered parse tree,

Score(
$$\mathbf{t}$$
) =  $\sum_{i} \log(p_{LM}(t_i))$ 

we use Cube Pruning to produce *N*-best reordering results based on the accumulation of LM scores recursively.





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