

# Word Reordering in Statistical Machine Translation with a POS-Based Distortion Model

Kay Rottmann (UKA), Stephan Vogel (CMU)

September 7, 2007

- 1 Motivation
  - Word Order Problem
  - Current Approaches
  - Goals
- 2 The Model
  - Using POS Information
  - Learning the Rules
  - Application of the Rules
  - Reordering of Training Corpus
- 3 Experiments
  - Setup
  - Results
- 4 Conclusion
- 5 Translation Examples

# Problem of Word Order

- Different languages differ in word order

# Problem of Word Order

- Different languages differ in word order
- Differences within small context

Example: ADJ NN  $\rightarrow$  NN ADJ

An important agreement

Un acuerdo importante

# Problem of Word Order

- Different languages differ in word order
- Differences within small context

Example: ADJ NN  $\rightarrow$  NN ADJ

An important agreement

Un acuerdo importante

- Long range reorderings

Example: auxiliary verb and infinite verb

Ich *werde* morgen nachmittag ... *ankommen*

I *will arrive* tomorrow afternoon ...

## Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...

## Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...
- Reordering of source sentence [ChCF06], [PoNe06], [CrMa06]

## Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...
- Reordering of source sentence [ChCF06], [PoNe06], [CrMa06]
  - Reordering before translation process



# Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...
- Reordering of source sentence [ChCF06], [PoNe06], [CrMa06]
  - Reordering before translation process
  - monotone decoding

## Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...
- Reordering of source sentence [ChCF06], [PoNe06], [CrMa06]
  - Reordering before translation process
  - monotone decoding
  - more than one word order coded in lattice structure

## Current Approaches

- IBM constraints [BePP96], ITG [Wu96], lexicalised block oriented model [KAMCB<sup>+</sup>05] ...
- Reordering of source sentence [ChCF06], [PoNe06], [CrMa06]
  - Reordering before translation process
  - monotone decoding
  - more than one word order coded in lattice structure
- ⇒ our work based on this approach

# Goals

- Restriction of search to make it fast

# Goals

- Restriction of search to make it fast
- Correct reorderings in different contexts

# Goals

- Restriction of search to make it fast
- Correct reorderings in different contexts
- Better translations of long range reorderings

## How the System works

- Reorderings based on rules extracted prior to translation from corpus

## How the System works

- Reorderings based on rules extracted prior to translation from corpus
- Use of POS-Tags for generalization
  - POS-Tagger are available for many languages



## How the System works

- Reorderings based on rules extracted prior to translation from corpus
- Use of POS-Tags for generalization
  - POS-Tagger are available for many languages
- Assign probabilities to rules
  - as a guide for the decoding process

## How the System works

- Reorderings based on rules extracted prior to translation from corpus
- Use of POS-Tags for generalization
  - POS-Tagger are available for many languages
- Assign probabilities to rules
  - as a guide for the decoding process
- Create a lattice with possible reorderings

## How the System works

- Reorderings based on rules extracted prior to translation from corpus
- Use of POS-Tags for generalization
  - POS-Tagger are available for many languages
- Assign probabilities to rules
  - as a guide for the decoding process
- Create a lattice with possible reorderings
- Decoder finds best monotone translation path through the lattice

# What is a Rule

- A rule consists of three parts:
  - Left hand side: Sequence of POS on the source side

# What is a Rule

- A rule consists of three parts:
  - Left hand side: Sequence of POS on the source side
  - Right hand side: Permutation on that word order

# What is a Rule

- A rule consists of three parts:
  - Left hand side: Sequence of POS on the source side
  - Right hand side: Permutation on that word order
  - Score for the rule: Relative frequency

# What is a Rule

- A rule consists of three parts:
  - Left hand side: Sequence of POS on the source side
  - Right hand side: Permutation on that word order
  - Score for the rule: Relative frequency
- Example: ADJ NN  $\rightarrow$  1 0 : 0.72

## Context Dependency of Rules

- Left hand side is the POS-Sequence that needs to be reordered



## Context Dependency of Rules

- Left hand side is the POS-Sequence that needs to be reordered
- Problem: different reorderings for the same POS sequence

*He will come.*

*Er wird kommen.*

He says that *he will come.*

Er sagt, dass *er kommen wird.*

## Context Dependency of Rules

- Left hand side is the POS-Sequence that needs to be reordered
- Problem: different reorderings for the same POS sequence

*He will come.*

*Er wird kommen.*

He says that *he will come.*

Er sagt, dass *er kommen wird.*

- Idea: Use more complex left hand side that indicates the context  $\Rightarrow$ 
  - Usage of POS-Tags to the left and / or right of sequence
  - Usage of words to the left and / or right of sequence
  - Usage of words as the sequence

## Example Rules with Context Information

source sequence	rule	freq.
PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.60
VVFIN :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.71
moechte :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.92

**Table:** Example rules for German to English translation with no context, with one tag of context to the left and one word of context to the left

## Example Rules with Context Information

source sequence	rule	freq.
PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.60
VVFIN :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.71
moechte :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.92

**Table:** Example rules for German to English translation with no context, with one tag of context to the left and one word of context to the left

- "Ich moechte *diese Gelegenheit nutzen* , ..."

## Example Rules with Context Information

source sequence	rule	freq.
PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.60
VVFIN :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.71
moechte :: PDAT NN VVINF	3 1 2	0.92

**Table:** Example rules for German to English translation with no context, with one tag of context to the left and one word of context to the left

- "Ich moechte *diese Gelegenheit nutzen* , ..."
- becomes "Ich moechte *nutzen diese Gelegenheit* , ..."

# Learning the Rules

- Use aligned corpus with a tagged source side
- whenever there is a crossing of alignments in a sentence
- store rules for different context types and count them

## Learning the Rules

- Use aligned corpus with a tagged source side
- whenever there is a crossing of alignments in a sentence
- store rules for different context types and count them
- But only if the rule occurs without being part of a larger reordering that will be learned
  - This reduces the number of rules - allows longer reorderings without getting problems in decoding time
  - Significant rules will still be extracted

## Learning the Rules

- Use aligned corpus with a tagged source side
- whenever there is a crossing of alignments in a sentence
- store rules for different context types and count them
- But only if the rule occurs without being part of a larger reordering that will be learned
  - This reduces the number of rules - allows longer reorderings without getting problems in decoding time
  - Significant rules will still be extracted
- Compute relative frequency for every rule



## Learning the Rules

- Use aligned corpus with a tagged source side
- whenever there is a crossing of alignments in a sentence
- store rules for different context types and count them
- But only if the rule occurs without being part of a larger reordering that will be learned
  - This reduces the number of rules - allows longer reorderings without getting problems in decoding time
  - Significant rules will still be extracted
- Compute relative frequency for every rule
- Throw away rules seen less than a given threshold

## Building the Lattice (Basics)

- Start with monotone path of the sentence, weight of every edge = 1.0

## Building the Lattice (Basics)

- Start with monotone path of the sentence, weight of every edge = 1.0
- Test for subsequences of the sentence, if a rule for that exists
  - Start with longest subsequences
  - adjust score of first edge according to monotone path
  - before testing rules that are shorter adjust score for monotone path

## Building the Lattice (Basics)

- Start with monotone path of the sentence, weight of every edge = 1.0
- Test for subsequences of the sentence, if a rule for that exists
  - Start with longest subsequences
  - adjust score of first edge according to monotone path
  - before testing rules that are shorter adjust score for monotone path
- BUT: This works only for one rule type!

## Building the Lattice (Advanced)

- For more rule types: Combination is needed

## Building the Lattice (Advanced)

- For more rule types: Combination is needed
- Use of all individual scores is bad
  - Same reorderings get different scores because of context
  - Scores will contradict each other
  - Optimization will lead to a preferred single type

## Building the Lattice (Advanced)

- For more rule types: Combination is needed
- Use of all individual scores is bad
  - Same reorderings get different scores because of context
  - Scores will contradict each other
  - Optimization will lead to a preferred single type
- $\Rightarrow$  For same reorderings use max score of all rule types
- For monotone Path:
  - use minimum score over all individual scores for the monotone path

## Reordering of the Training Corpus

- Phrases from reordered corpus were shown to perform better [PoNe06]
- Idea: phrases match the situation in the lattice better than before



## Reordering of the Training Corpus

- Phrases from reordered corpus were shown to perform better [PoNe06]
- Idea: phrases match the situation in the lattice better than before
- Question: How should the training be corpus reordered?
- Usage of alignment information to monotone alignment
  - new alignment should be nearly monotone

# Reordering of the Training Corpus

- Phrases from reordered corpus were shown to perform better [PoNe06]
- Idea: phrases match the situation in the lattice better than before
- Question: How should the training be corpus reordered?
- Usage of alignment information to monotone alignment
  - new alignment should be nearly monotone
- Usage of the rules to reorder corpus
  - better fits the decoding situation

# Setup

- English → Spanish (TC-Star 07)
  - Training Corpus: Europarl Corpus 33M Words
  - Development Set: 1.2K Sentences / 79 OOV
  - Test Set: 1.1K Sentences / 105 OOV
  - 2 References

# Setup

- English  $\rightarrow$  Spanish (TC-Star 07)
  - Training Corpus: Europarl Corpus 33M Words
  - Development Set: 1.2K Sentences / 79 OOV
  - Test Set: 1.1K Sentences / 105 OOV
  - 2 References
- German  $\leftrightarrow$  English (WMT 06)
  - Training Corpus: Europarl Corpus 34M Words
  - Development Set: 2K Sentences / (306 / 62) OOV
  - Test Set: 2K Sentences / (551 / 250) OOV
  - 1 Reference

# Setup

- English → Spanish (TC-Star 07)
  - Training Corpus: Europarl Corpus 33M Words
  - Development Set: 1.2K Sentences / 79 OOV
  - Test Set: 1.1K Sentences / 105 OOV
  - 2 References
- German ↔ English (WMT 06)
  - Training Corpus: Europarl Corpus 34M Words
  - Development Set: 2K Sentences / (306 / 62) OOV
  - Test Set: 2K Sentences / (551 / 250) OOV
  - 1 Reference
- Brill Tagger for English (36 Tags)
- Stuttgart Tree-Tagger for German (57 Tags)

# Combination of all Ruletypes

- Addition of different context types to the rules

System	en → es	en → de	de → en
Baseline(RO3)	48.51	17.69	23.70
no Context	49.52	17.78	24.79
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85

## Combination of all Ruletypes

- Addition of different context types to the rules

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Baseline(RO3)	48.51	17.69	23.70
no Context	49.52	17.78	24.79
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85

- Why is further improvement sometimes so low?

## Combination of all Ruletypes

- Addition of different context types to the rules

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Baseline(RO3)	48.51	17.69	23.70
no Context	49.52	17.78	24.79
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85

- Why is further improvement sometimes so low?
  - Spanish and English Translations already very good



# Combination of all Ruletypes

- Addition of different context types to the rules

System	en → es	en → de	de → en
Baseline(RO3)	48.51	17.69	23.70
no Context	49.52	17.78	24.79
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85

- Why is further improvement sometimes so low?
  - Spanish and English Translations already very good
  - AND: Phrases did not match lexical reorderings anymore

System	en → es	en → de	de → en
no Lexical Reorderings	49.83	18.21	24.88

# Reordering of Source Corpus

- Reordering via GIZA++ alignment information

## Reordering of Source Corpus

- Reordering via GIZA++ alignment information

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85
no Lex Reorderings	49.83	18.21	24.88
all Rules GIZA++	49.78	18.23	24.09

## Reordering of Source Corpus

- Reordering via GIZA++ alignment information

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85
no Lex Reorderings	49.83	18.21	24.88
all Rules GIZA++	49.78	18.23	24.09

- Reordering via GIZA++ did not help for us!
  - Phrases do not match decoding situation

## Reordering of Source Corpus

- Reordering via GIZA++ alignment information

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Combination	49.58	18.27	24.85
no Lex Reorderings	49.83	18.21	24.88
all Rules GIZA++	49.78	18.23	24.09

- Reordering via GIZA++ did not help for us!
  - Phrases do not match decoding situation
- Reordering: Most probable word order according to Reordering Rules

System	en $\rightarrow$ es	en $\rightarrow$ de	de $\rightarrow$ en
Rule Reordering	49.75	18.42	25.06

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages
- Reordering source side of training corpus before phrase extraction can help



# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages
- Reordering source side of training corpus before phrase extraction can help
- BUT: reordered corpus has to be similar to decoding situation

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages
- Reordering source side of training corpus before phrase extraction can help
- BUT: reordered corpus has to be similar to decoding situation
- $\approx 1.3$  improvement on English to Spanish

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages
- Reordering source side of training corpus before phrase extraction can help
- BUT: reordered corpus has to be similar to decoding situation
- $\approx 1.3$  improvement on English to Spanish
- $\approx 0.7$  improvement on English to German

# Conclusion

- Addition of context leads to improved translation quality
- BUT: some context types help for some languages, some hurt performance for other languages
- Reordering source side of training corpus before phrase extraction can help
- BUT: reordered corpus has to be similar to decoding situation
- $\approx 1.3$  improvement on English to Spanish
- $\approx 0.7$  improvement on English to German
- $\approx 1.4$  improvement on German to English

## Translation Examples

- German Source: bessere Erkenntnisse und moderne Technik bieten die Chance , die Umwelt in Europas Staedten zu verbessern .

## Translation Examples

- German Source: bessere Erkenntnisse und moderne Technik bieten die Chance , die Umwelt in Europas Staedten zu verbessern .
  - Baseline: better knowledge and modern technology offer the chance of the environment in Europe 's cities to improve .

## Translation Examples

- German Source: bessere Erkenntnisse und moderne Technik bieten die Chance , die Umwelt in Europas Staedten zu verbessern .
  - Baseline: better knowledge and modern technology offer the chance of the environment in Europe 's cities to improve .
  - Combination: better knowledge and modern technology offers the opportunity to improve the urban environment in Europe .





## Future Work

- Test on other language pairs (Arabic, Japanese, Farsi...)

## Future Work

- Test on other language pairs (Arabic, Japanese, Farsi...)

## Future Work

- Test on other language pairs (Arabic, Japanese, Farsi...)
- Additional internal reordering

## Future Work

- Test on other language pairs (Arabic, Japanese, Farsi...)
- Additional internal reordering
- Long range reorderings (more general)

## Future Work

- Test on other language pairs (Arabic, Japanese, Farsi...)
- Additional internal reordering
- Long range reorderings (more general)
- Dealing with languages without reliable POS-Tagger (using word clustering techniques)

# The End

Thank you for your attention

-  A. L. Berger, S. A. Della Pietra und V. J. Della Pietra.  
A maximum entropy approach to natural language processing.  
*Computational Linguistics*, 22(1), 1996, S. 39.
-  B. Chen, M. Cettolo und M. Federico.  
Reordering rules for phrase-based statistical machine translation.  
*In Int. Workshop on Spoken Language Translation Evaluation Campaign on Spoken Language Translation*, 2006, S. 1–15.
-  Josep M. Crego und Jose B. Marino.  
Reordering Experiments for N-Gram-Based SMT.  
*In Spoken Language Technology Workshop*, Palm Beach, Aruba, 2006. S. 242–245.
-  P. Koehn, A. Axelrod, A. B. Mayne, C. Callison-Burch, M. Osborne und D. Talbot.

Edinburgh system description for the 2005 IWSLT speech translation evaluation.

*In Proceedings of the International Workshop on Spoken Language Translation (IWSLT), Pittsburgh, PA, 2005.*



M. Popovic und H. Ney.

POS-based word reorderings for statistical machine translation.

*In Proc. of the 5th Int. Conf. on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC), Genoa, Italy, 2006. S. 1278.*



D. Wu.

A polynomial-time algorithm for statistical machine translation.

*Proc. 34th Annual Meeting of the Assoc. for Computational Linguistics, 1996, S. 152.*