Translation of Unknown Words in Low Resource Languages

Biman Gujral, **Huda Khayrallah**, and Philipp Koehn Johns Hopkins University 31 October 2016

This talk was presented at AMTA 2016

It is based on this paper:

http://www.cs.jhu.edu/~huda/papers/gujral2016AMTA.pdf

bib:

http://www.cs.jhu.edu/~huda/papers/gujral2016AMTA.bib

Translation of Unknown Words in Low Resource Languages

Biman Gujral, Huda Khayrallah, and Philipp Koehn

Johns Hopkins University

31 October 2016



Out of Vocabulary Words (OOVs)

- Hindi \rightarrow English:
 - It वूवन पैंट्स, graphic टीज, Polo T शर्ट, शर्ट, शॉट्स, स्कर्ट and bright embroidered jackets etc are included.
- Uzbek→ English:
 - Quvayt o'yinga how ko'ryapmiz with the preparation.



Goals

- Generate candidates for each OOV
- Select the best one



How big is this problem?



Data

- Hindi \rightarrow English
 - WMT14
 - News
 - Training
 - 274k sentences
 - Test
 - 2.5k sentences
 - ~1 OOV/sentence
 - ~5% OOVs

- Uzbek → English
 LORELEI
 - News, Wikipedia, social media
 - Training
 - 55k sentences
 - Test
 - 1k sentences
 - ~4 OOVs/sentence
 - ~20% OOVs



OOV Examples

- Names
 - هدى → Huda
- Misspellings

 grammer/grammar
- Inflections
 - play/plays/playing

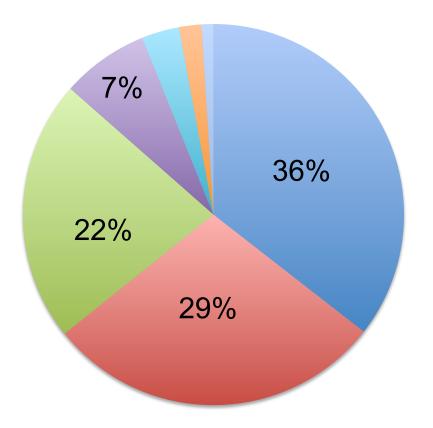
- Borrowed words

 हैलोवीन → Halloween
- Reinflected Borrowings
 स्कर्ट → skirts
 - Googlear \rightarrow to Google
- Content words

 अटकलें→ speculation



Distribution of OOVs



- Named Entities
- Borrowed Words
- Source Content Words
- Misspellings & Typos
- Acronyms
- Reinflected Borrowings

Numbers & Punctuation



MT System

- Moses (Koehn et al. 2007)
 Phrase Based
- Large English language model
 WMT English '07-'12



Methods



Methods

- Transliteration
- Levenshtein distance
- Word Embeddings



Transliteration

- هدى **Huda**
- हैलोवीन → Halloween
- Unsupervised Moses mode (Durrani et al. 2014)

– Character translation model

- Incorporate larger English language model
- Uzbek is already written in Latin script, keep original spelling
- Generate 1 candidate



Levenshtein distance

- grammer/grammar
- play/plays
- Minimum number of:
 - insertions
 - deletions
 - substitutions



Levenshtein distance

- qilyapmiz → doing
 qilyapsiz → doing
- Find source words with distance ≤ 2 from OOV
 - Use their English translation as translation candidate
- Generate 18 candidates on average



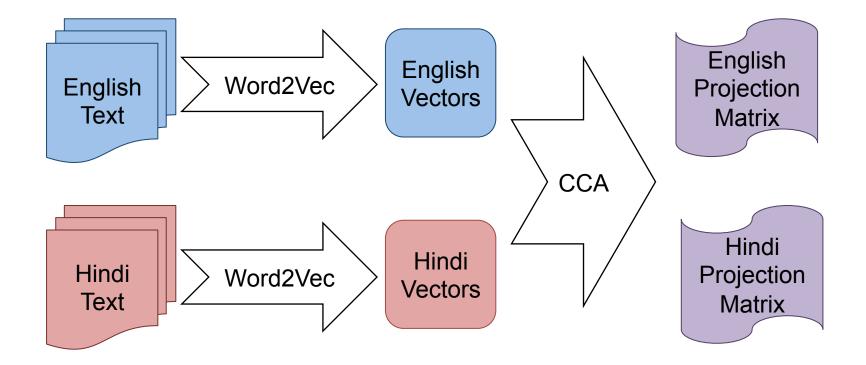




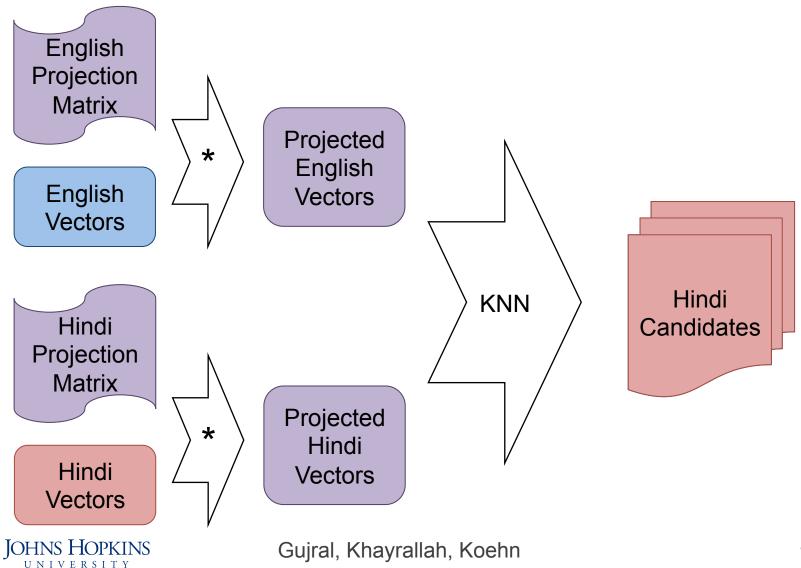


- Word2vec (Mikolov et al. 2013) – monolingual corpora
- Multilingual word vectors (Faruqui & Dyer 2014)
 - monolingual vectors
 - alignments
 - Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA)
- Generates 20 candidates















अटकलें

- 1) doubts
- 2) rumours
- 3) suspicions
- 4) misgivings
- 5) worry
- 6) worried
- 7) speculation

8) ... 9) ...

10)...







अटकलें

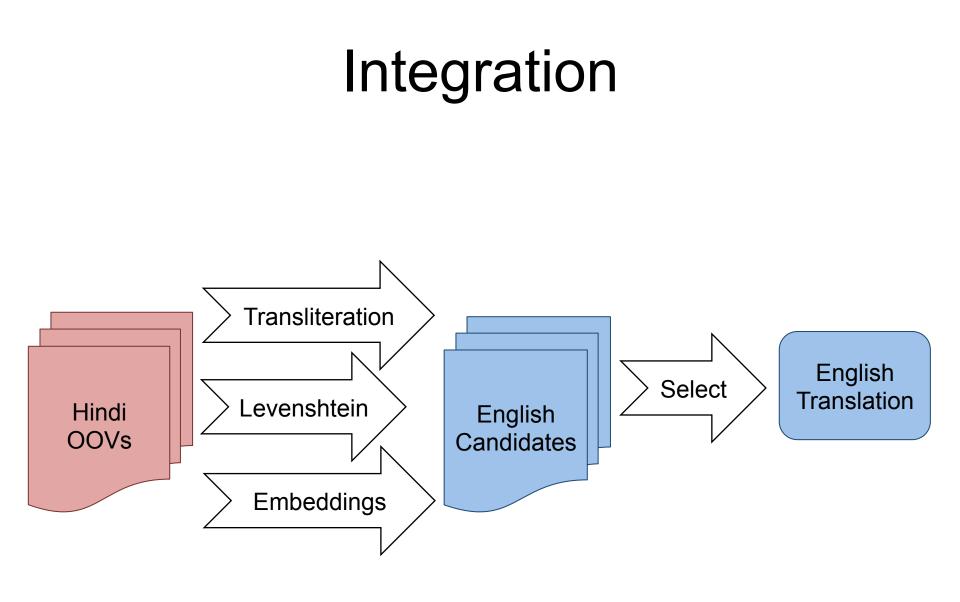
doubts 1) 2) rumours 3) suspicions 4) misgivings 5) worry 6) worried 7) speculation 8) ... 9) ... 10)...

1) rumor 2) crore 3) ... 4) ... 5) ... 6) ... 7) ... 8) ... 9) ... 10)...



Integration







Integration

- Language Model
- Phrase table



Language Model

- Large English language model
- XML markup in Moses (Koehn & Haddow, 2009)
- Selection occurs during decoding



Phrase Table

- Secondary Phrase Table only includes OOVs
- Features:
 - Method
 - Word Vector Distance
 - Levenshtein distance
 - Inverse frequency in Monolingual corpus



Results

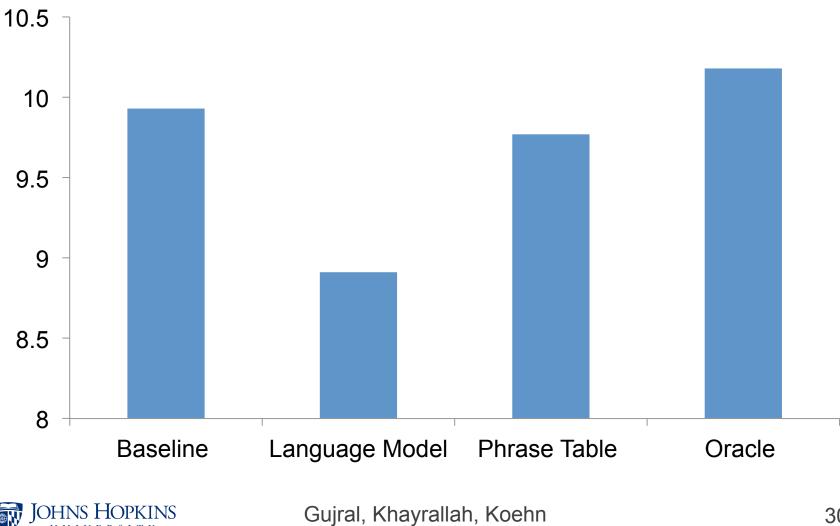


Oracle

- Upper bound on how well a selection method can do given current generation methods
 - Select word from list of candidates that is in the reference

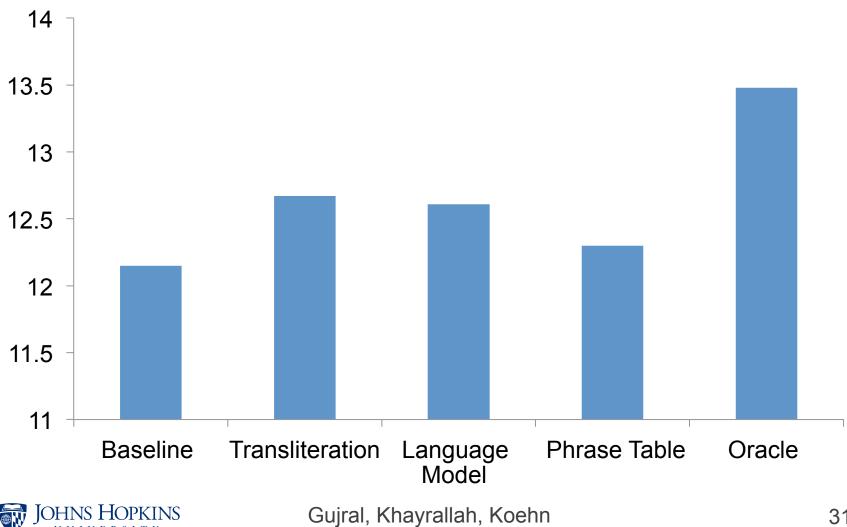


BLEU - Uzbek



VERSITY

BLEU - Hindi



VERSITY

Beyond BLEU

- Goals:
 - generate candidates for each OOV
 - How well can we generate translation candidates?
 - select the best one
 - How well can we select from the translation candidates?

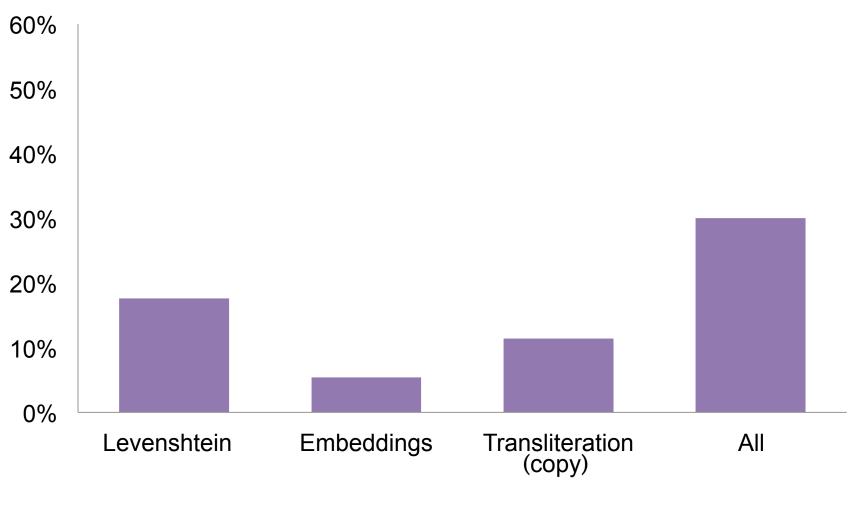


Coverage

- How well can we generate translation candidates?
 - Was one of the candidates generated by this method in the reference?

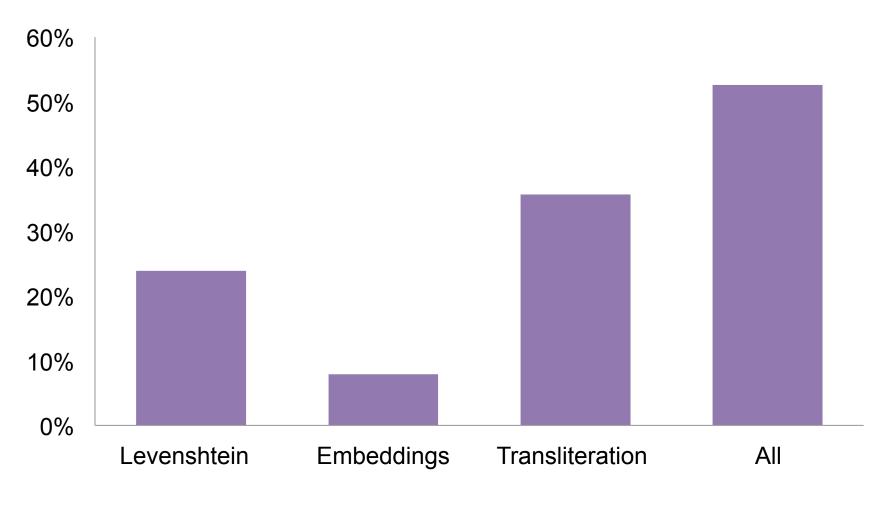


Coverage - Uzbek



JOHNS HOPKINS

Coverage - Hindi



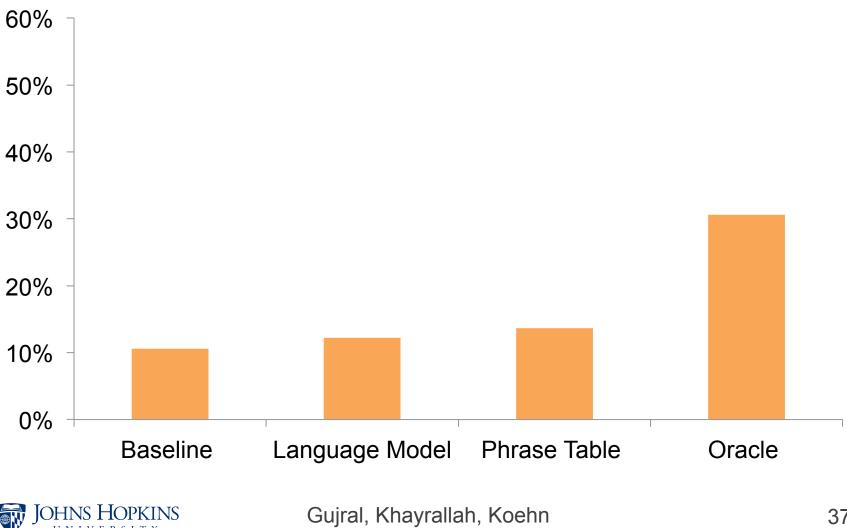
Accuracy

How well can we select from the translation candidates?

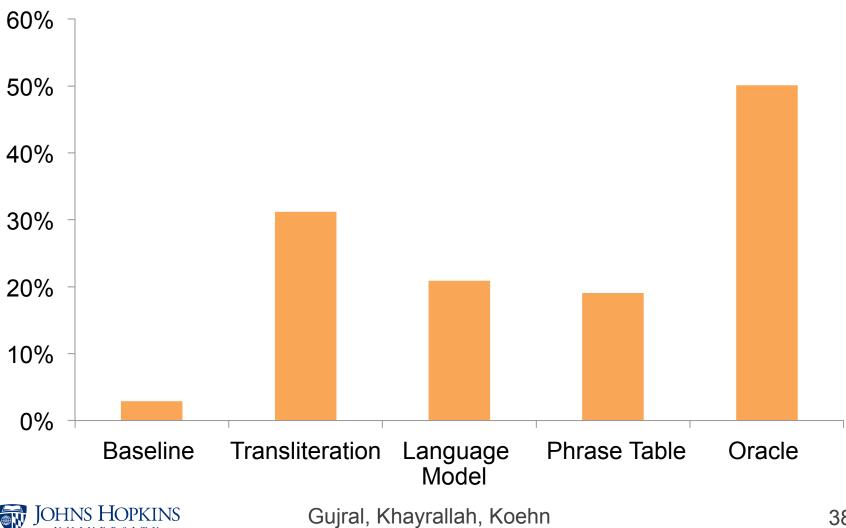
– Is the word we selected in the reference?



Accuracy - Uzbek



Accuracy - Hindi



VERSITY

Conclusion & Future Work

- Generate Quality translations
 Selection does not perform as well
- Improved selection methods
- More sophisticated embedding projection
- Analysis of what methods work on which types of OOVs



Acknowledgement

This material is based upon work supported in part by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) under Contract No. HR0011-15-C-0113.

Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).



Translation of Unknown Words in Low Resource Languages

Biman Gujral, **Huda Khayrallah**, and Philipp Koehn {bgujral1, **huda**, phi}@jhu.edu Johns Hopkins University



References

- Durrani, Haddow, Koehn, and Heafield. (2014). Edinburgh's Phrase-Based Machine Translation Systems for WMT-14. *Workshop on Statistical Machine Translation*
- Koehn, Hoang, Birch, Callison-Burch, Federico, Bertoldi, Cowan, Shen, Moran, Zens, Dyer, Bojar, Constantin, and Herbst. (2007).
 Moses: Open source toolkit for Statistical Machine Translation. ACL Interactive Poster and Demonstration Sessions
- Koehn and Haddow. Edinburgh's submission to all tracks of the WMT2009 Shared Task with Reordering and Speed Improvements to Moses. Workshop on Statistical Machine Translation
- Faruqui and Dyer. (2014). Improving Vector Space Word Representations Using Multilingual Correlation. In Proceedings of EACL.

