

# Machine Translation: a historical perspective

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CS159 – Fall 2024

Some slides adapted from

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# Admin

Quiz #2

Assignment 4 graded

Assignment 5

2

# Language translation

¡Hola!

3

# MT Systems

Where have you seen machine translation systems?

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## Machine Translation

美国关岛国际机场及其办公室均接获一名自称沙特阿拉伯富商拉登等发出的电子邮件，威胁将会向机场等公共场所发动生化袭击，关岛保持高度戒备。

The U.S. island of Guam is maintaining a high state of alert after the Guam airport and its offices both received an e-mail from someone calling himself the Saudi Arabian Osama bin Laden and threatening a biological/chemical attack against public places such as the airport.

➔

A good test for natural language processing.

Requires capabilities in both interpretation and generation.

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## Levels of Transfer

English (E)	P(E   mañana)
will do it	0.8
will do so	0.2

English (E)	P(E   mañana)
tomorrow	0.7
morning	0.3

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## Data-Driven Machine Translation

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## Welcome to the Chinese Room

You can teach yourself to translate Chinese using *only* bilingual data (without grammar books, dictionaries, any people to answer your questions...)

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### Centauri/Arcturan [Knight, 1997]

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Your assignment, put these words in order: { **jjat**, **arrat**, **mat**, **bat**, **oloat**, **at-yurp** }

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## It's Really Spanish/English

Clients do not sell pharmaceuticals in Europe => Clientes no venden medicinas en Europa

1a. Garcia and associates . 1b. Garcia y asociados .	7a. the clients and the associates are enemies . 7b. los clientes y los asociados son enemigos .
2a. Carlos Garcia has three associates . 2b. Carlos Garcia tiene tres asociados .	8a. the company has three groups . 8b. la empresa tiene tres grupos .
3a. his associates are not strong . 3b. sus asociados no son fuertes .	9a. its groups are in Europe . 9b. sus grupos estan en Europa .
4a. Garcia has a company also . 4b. Garcia tambien tiene una empresa .	10a. the modern groups sell strong pharmaceuticals . 10b. los grupos modernos venden medicinas fuertes .
5a. its clients are angry . 5b. sus clientes estan enfadados .	11a. the groups do not sell zanzanine . 11b. los grupos no venden zanzanina .
6a. the associates are also angry . 6b. los asociados tambien estan enfadados .	12a. the small groups are not modern . 12b. los grupos pequenos no son modernos .

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## Data available

Many languages

- Europarl corpus has all European languages
  - <http://www.statmt.org/eurostat/>
  - From a few hundred thousand sentences to a few million
- French/English from French parliamentary proceedings
- Lots of Chinese/English and Arabic/English from government projects/interests
  - Chinese-English: Hundreds of millions of sentence pairs)
  - Arabic-English: ~One hundred million sentence pairs
- Smaller corpora in many, many other languages

Lots of monolingual data available in many languages

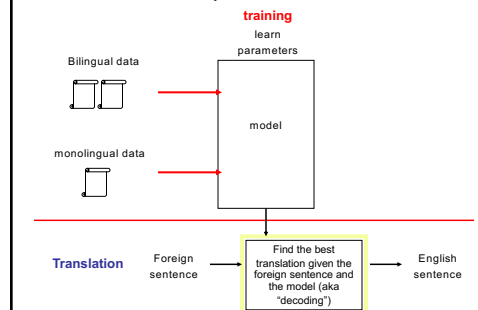
Even less data with multiple translations available

Available in limited domains

- most data is either news or government proceedings
- some other domains recently, like blogs

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## Historical Perspective: statistical MT



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## Why the historical perspective?

Allow us to contrast the difference with more recent approaches

- Historically, we had to model all phenomena explicitly
- Newer (network models) learn this automatically!

Still used in some low-resource situations

Can be useful models for related applications (e.g., word alignment, human assist tools)

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## Statistical MT

We will model the translation process probabilistically

Given a foreign sentence to translate, for any possible English sentence, we want to know the probability that the sentence is a translation of the foreign sentence

If we can find the most probable English sentence, we're done

$$p(\text{english sentence} \mid \text{foreign sentence})$$

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## Translation

Probabilistic model:  $p(e \mid f)$      $p(\text{English} \mid \text{Foreign})$

What is the translation problem then?

$$\text{translation}(f) = \arg_e \max p(e \mid f)$$

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## Noisy channel model

$$p(e \mid f) = \frac{p(f \mid e)p(e)}{p(f)} \quad \text{Bayes' rule}$$

$p(f)$     probability of the foreign sentence

$p(e)$     language model: what are likely English word sequences?

$p(f \mid e)$     translation model: how does the translation process happen? probability of the translated English sentence given the foreign sentence

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## Noisy channel model

$$p(e \mid f) = \frac{p(f \mid e)p(e)}{p(f)} \quad \text{Bayes' rule}$$

~~$p(f)$~~     probability of the foreign sentence    why?

$p(e)$     language model: what are likely English word sequences?

$p(f \mid e)$     translation model: how does the translation process happen? probability of the translated English sentence given the foreign sentence

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### Noisy channel model

$$p(e | f) = \frac{p(f | e)p(e)}{p(f)} \quad \text{Bayes' rule}$$

~~$p(f)$~~  probability of the foreign sentence why?

$$\text{translation}(f) = \arg \max_e \frac{p(f | e)p(e)}{p(f)} = \arg \max_e p(f | e)p(e)$$

this is a constant for any given  $f$

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### Noisy channel model

model  $p(e | f) \propto p(f | e)p(e)$

translation model

how do English sentences get translated to foreign?

language model

what do English sentences look like?

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### Translation model

The models define probabilities over inputs  $p(f | e)$

Morgen fliege ich nach Kanada zur Konferenz

Tomorrow I will fly to the conference in Canada

What is the probability that the English sentence is a translation of the foreign sentence?

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### Translation model

The models define probabilities over inputs  $p(f | e)$

Morgen

fliege

ich

nach Kanada

zur Konferenz

Tomorrow

I

will fly

to the conference

in Canada

- What is the probability of a foreign word being translated as a particular English word?
- What is the probability of a foreign foreign phrase being translated as a particular English phrase?
- What is the probability of a word/phrase changing ordering?
- What is the probability of a foreign word/phrase disappearing?
- What is the probability of an English word/phrase appearing?

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### Translation model

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The models define probabilities over inputs

$$p(f | e)$$

$p(\text{Morgen fliege ich nach Kanada zur Konferenz} | \text{Tomorrow I will fly to the conference in Canada}) = 0.1$   
 $p(\text{Morgen fliege ich nach Kanada zur Konferenz} | \text{I like peanut butter and jelly}) = 0.0001$

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### Language model

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The models define probabilities over inputs

$$p(e)$$

Tomorrow I will fly to the conference in Canada

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### What is a probability distribution?

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A probability distribution defines the probability over a space of possible inputs

**For the language model, what is the space of possible inputs?**

- A language model describes the probability over **ALL** possible combinations of English words

**For the translation model, what is the space of possible inputs?**

- **ALL** possible combinations of foreign words with **ALL** possible combinations of English words

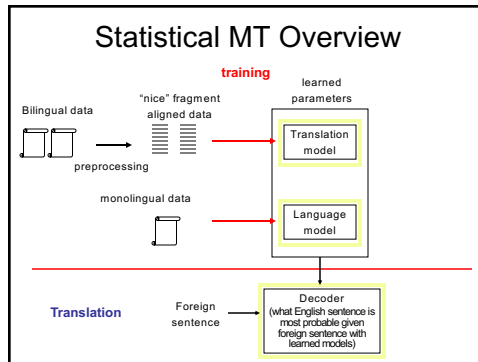
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### One way to think about it...

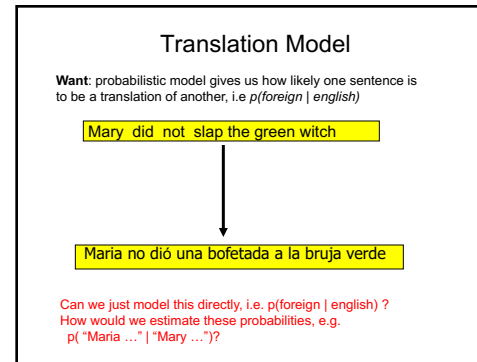
Spanish (foreign) → Translation model → Broken English → language model → English

Que hambre tengo yo → What hunger have I,  
 Hungry I am so,  
 I am so hungry. → I am so hungry  
 Have I that hunger ...

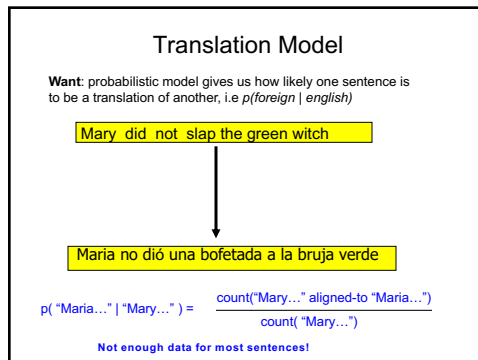
38



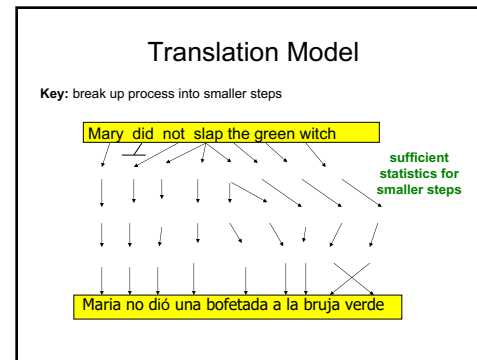
39



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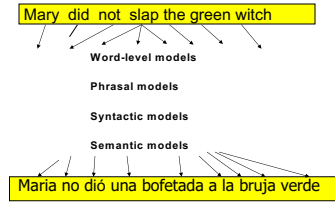


46



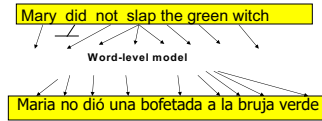
47

### What kind of Translation Model?



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### IBM Word-level models



Generative story: description of how the translation happens

1. Each English word gets translated as 0 or more Foreign words
2. Some additional foreign words get inserted
3. Foreign words then get shuffled

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### IBM Word-level models



Each foreign word is *aligned* to exactly one English word.

Key idea: decompose  $p(\text{foreign} | \text{english})$  into word translation probabilities of the form  $p(\text{foreign\_word} | \text{english\_word})$

IBM described 5 different levels of models with increasing complexity (and decreasing independence assumptions)

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### Some notation

$E = e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}$  English sentence with length  $|E|$

$F = f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}$  Foreign sentence with length  $|F|$

Mary did not slap the green witch  
 $e_1 \quad e_2 \quad e_3 \quad e_4 \quad e_5 \quad e_6 \quad e_7$

$f_1 \quad f_2 \quad f_3 \quad f_4 \quad f_5 \quad f_6 \quad f_7 \quad f_8 \quad f_9$   
 Maria no dió una bofetada a la bruja verde

Translation model:  $p(F | E) = p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|})$

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### Word models: IBM Model 1

p(verde | green)

Each foreign word is aligned to exactly one English word

This is the **ONLY** thing we model!

Does the model handle foreign words that are not aligned, e.g. "a"?

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### Word models: IBM Model 1

p(verde | green)

Each foreign word is aligned to exactly one English word

This is the **ONLY** thing we model!

Include a "NULL" English word and align to this to account for deletion

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### Word models: IBM Model 1

generative story -> probabilistic model

- Key idea: introduce "hidden variables" to model the word alignment

$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|})$$

↓

$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|} a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|})$$

- one variable for each foreign word
- $a_i$  corresponds to the  $i$ th foreign word
- each  $a_i$  can take a value  $0 \dots |E|$

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### Alignment variables

Maria no dió una bofetada a la bruja verde

$a_1$	1
$a_2$	3
$a_3$	4
$a_4$	4
$a_5$	4
$a_6$	0
$a_7$	5
$a_8$	7
$a_9$	6

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### Alignment variables

And the program has been implemented

$e_0$     $e_1$     $e_2$     $e_3$     $e_4$     $e_5$     $e_6$   
Alignment?

$f_1$     $f_2$     $f_3$     $f_4$     $f_5$     $f_6$     $f_7$

Le programme a ete mis en application

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### Alignment variables

And the program has been implemented

$e_0$     $e_1$     $e_2$     $e_3$     $e_4$     $e_5$     $e_6$

Le programme a ete mis en application

$a_1$	?
$a_2$	?
$a_3$	?
$a_4$	?
$a_5$	?
$a_6$	?
$a_7$	?

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### Alignment variables

And the program has been implemented

$e_0$     $e_1$     $e_2$     $e_3$     $e_4$     $e_5$     $e_6$

Le programme a ete mis en application

$a_1$	2
$a_2$	3
$a_3$	4
$a_4$	5
$a_5$	6
$a_6$	6
$a_7$	6

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### Probabilistic model

$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) \stackrel{?}{=} p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|A|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|})$

NO!

$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|A|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) \Rightarrow p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|})$

How do we get rid of variables?

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### Joint distribution

NLPPass, EngPass	P(NLPPass, EngPass)
true, true	.88
true, false	.01
false, true	.04
false, false	.07

What is P(ENGPass)?

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### Joint distribution

NLPPass, EngPass	P(NLPPass, EngPass)
true, true	.88
true, false	.01
false, true	.04
false, false	.07

0.92

How did you figure that out?

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### Joint distribution

$$P(x) = \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y)$$

Called "marginalization", aka summing over a variable

NLPPass, EngPass	P(NLPPass, EngPass)
true, true	.88
true, false	.01
false, true	.04
false, false	.07

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### Probabilistic model

$$p(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{|f|} | e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{|e|}) = \sum_{a_1} \sum_{a_2} \dots \sum_{a_{|f|}} p(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{|f|}, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{|f|} | e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{|e|})$$

Sum over all possible values, i.e. marginalize out the alignment variables

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## Independence assumptions

IBM Model 1:

$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|F|} p(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

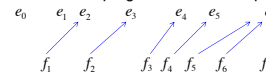
What independence assumptions are we making?

What information is lost?

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$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|F|} p(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

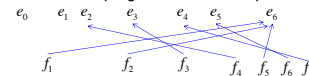
And the program has been implemented



Le programme a ete mis en application

Are the probabilities any different under model 1?

And the program has been implemented



application en programme Le mis ete a

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$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|F|} p(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

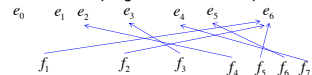
And the program has been implemented



Le programme a ete mis en application

No. Model 1 ignores word order!

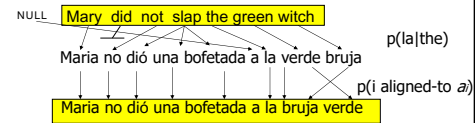
And the program has been implemented



application en programme Le mis ete a

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## IBM Model 2

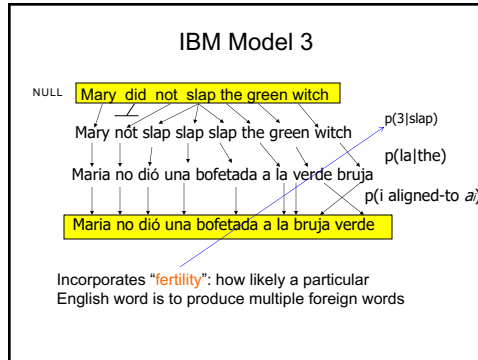


$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|F|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|F|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|E|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|F|} p(i \text{ aligned-to } a_i) p(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

Models word movement by position, e.g.

- Words don't tend to move too much
- Words at the beginning move less than words at the end

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### Word-level models

#### Problems/concerns?

- Multiple English words for one French word
  - IBM models can do one-to-many (fertility) but not many-to-one
- Phrasal Translation
  - "real estate", "note that", "interest in"
- Syntactic Transformations
  - Verb at the beginning in Arabic
  - Translation model penalizes any proposed re-ordering
  - Language model not strong enough to force the verb to move to the right place

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### Benefits of word-level model

Rarely used in practice for modern MT systems

Why talk about them?

Mary did not slap the green witch  
 $e_0 \quad e_1 \quad e_2 \quad e_3 \quad e_4 \quad e_5 \quad e_6 \quad e_7$   
 $f_1 \quad f_2 \quad f_3 \quad f_4 \quad f_5 \quad f_6 \quad f_7 \quad f_8 \quad f_9$   
 Maria no dió una bofetada a la bruja verde

Two key side effects of training a word-level model:

- Word-level alignment
- $p(f | e)$ : translation dictionary

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### Training a word-level model

$$P(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|f|}, a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|f|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|e|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|f|} P(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

Where do these come from?

Have to learn them!

The old man is happy. He	=====	El viejo está feliz porque ha
has fished many times.	=====	pescado muchos veces.
His wife talks to him.	=====	Su mujer habla con él.
The sharks await.	=====	Los tiburones esperan.
...		...

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### Training a word-level model

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. — El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.  
 His wife talks to him. — Su mujer habla con él.  
 The sharks await. — Los tiburones esperan.  
 ...

$$p(f_1 f_2 \dots f_{|f|} | a_1 a_2 \dots a_{|a|} | e_1 e_2 \dots e_{|e|}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|f|} p(f_i | e_{a_i})$$

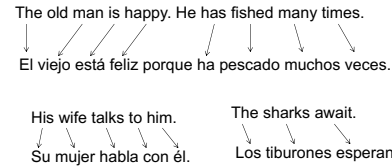
$p(f_i | e_{a_i})$ : probability that  $e$  is translated as  $f$

How do we learn these?

What data would be useful?

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### Thought experiment

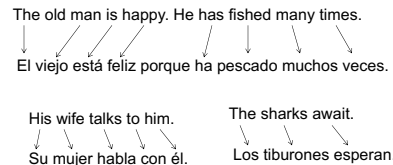


$$p(f_i | e_{a_i}) = ? \quad p(e_l | \text{the}) = ?$$

$$p(\text{Los} | \text{the}) = ?$$

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### Thought experiment



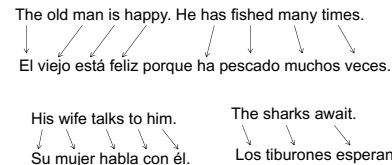
$$p(f_i | e_{a_i}) = \frac{\text{count}(f \text{ aligned-to } e)}{\text{count}(e)} \quad p(e_l | \text{the}) = 0.5$$

$$p(\text{Los} | \text{the}) = 0.5$$

Any problems concerns?

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### Thought experiment



Getting data like this is expensive!

Even if we had it, what happens when we switch to a new domain/corpus

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### Thought experiment #2

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. Annotator 1  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. Annotator 2  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

$$p(f_i | e_i) = \frac{\text{count}(f \text{ aligned-to } e)}{\text{count}(e)} \quad \text{What do we do?}$$

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### Thought experiment #2

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. 80 annotators  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. 20 annotators  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

$$p(f_i | e_i) = \frac{\text{count}(f \text{ aligned-to } e)}{\text{count}(e)} \quad \text{What do we do?}$$

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### Thought experiment #2

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. 80 annotators  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

The old man is happy. He has fished many times. 20 annotators  
  
 El viejo está feliz porque ha pescado muchos veces.

$$p(f_i | e_i) = \frac{\text{count}(f \text{ aligned-to } e)}{\text{count}(e)}$$

Use partial counts:  
 - count(viejo ↔ man) 0.8  
 - count(viejo ↔ old) 0.2

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