Machine Translation

09: Monolingual Data

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Refresher

why monolingual data?

language models are an important component in statistical machine translation

- monolingual data is far more abundant than parallel data
- phrase-based SMT models suffer from independence assumption; LMs can mitigate this
- monolingual data may better match target domain

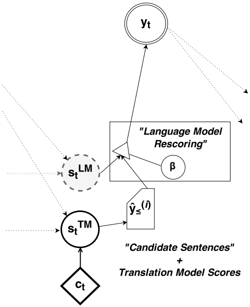
1. Language Models in NMT
2. Training End-to-End NMT Model with Monolingual Data
3. "Unsupervised" MT from Monolingual Data

Language Models in NMT

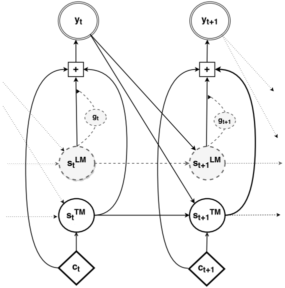
[Gülçehre et al., 2015]

shallow fusion: rescore beam with language model (≈ ensembling)

deep fusion: extra, LM-specific hidden layer



(a) Shallow Fusion (Sec. 4.1)



(b) Deep Fusion (Sec. 4.2)

	De-En		Cs-En	
	Dev	Test	Dev	Test
NMT Baseline	25.51	23.61	21.47	21.89
Shallow Fusion	25.53	23.69	21.95	22.18
Deep Fusion	**25.88**	**24.00**	**22.49**	**22.36**

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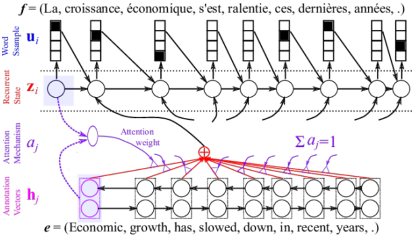
Monolingual Data in NMT

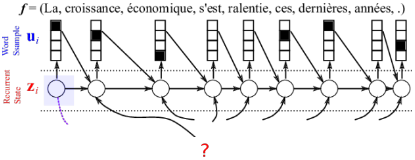
NMT is a conditional language model

$$p(u_i) = f(z_i, u_{i-1}, c_i)$$

Problem

for monolingual training instances, source context c_i is missing

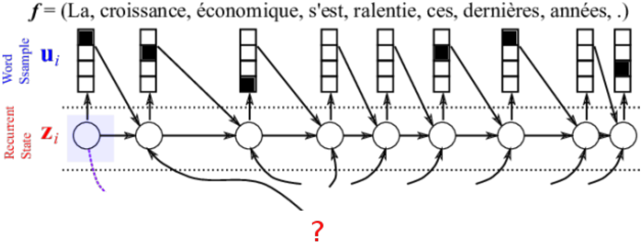




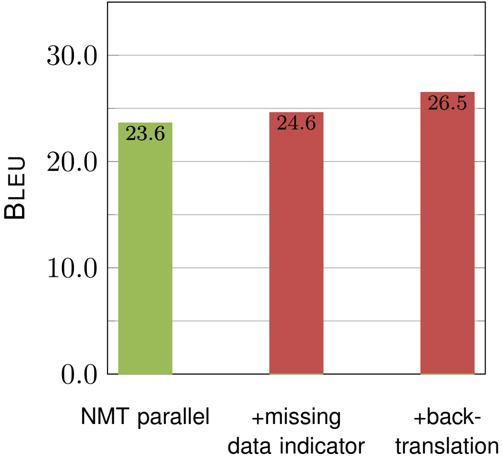
Monolingual Training Instances

solutions: missing data imputation for c_i

- missing data indicator: $\overrightarrow{0}$
  $\rightarrow$ works, but danger of catastrophic forgetting
- impute c_i with neural network
  $\rightarrow$ we do this indirectly by back-translating the target sentence



Evaluation: English→German



Back-Translation: Comparison to Phrase-based SMT

back-translated parallel data

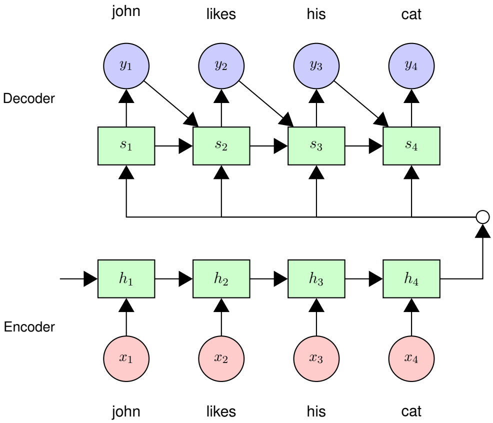
- back-translation has been proposed for phrase-based SMT [Schwenk, 2008, Bertoldi and Federico, 2009, Lambert et al., 2011]
- PBSMT already has LM
  → main rationale: phrase-table domain adaptation
- rationale in NMT: train end-to-end model on monolingual data

system	BLEU WMT (in-domain)	BLEU IWSLT (out-of-domain)
PBSMT gain	+0.7	+0.1
NMT gain	+2.9	+1.2

Table: Gains on English→German from adding back-translated News Crawl data.

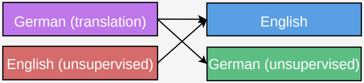
Autoencoders

general principle: train network that encodes input, and learns to reconstruct input from encoded representation
$\rightarrow$ unsupervised representation learning



Autoencoders in Neural Machine Translation

- autoencoders are used via multi-task learning:
  shared models, multiple task-specific objectives



[Luong et al., 2016]

- does idea still work if we use attention mechanism?
  (far less of a representation bottleneck)
- apparently, yes (for low-resource language pairs):
  [Currey et al., 2017]
- analysis: BPE-based system gets better at copying unknown names:

source	Les **Dissonances** a aparut pe scena muzicala în 2004 ...
reference	Les **Dissonances** appeared on the music scene in 2004 ...
baseline	Les **Dissonville** appeared on the music scene in 2004 ...
+ copied	Les **Dissonances** appeared on the music scene in 2004 ...

Dual Learning [He et al., 2016]

dual-learning game

- closed loop of two translation systems
- translate sentence from language A into language B and back
- loss functions:
  - is sentence in language B natural?
    $\rightarrow$ loss is negative log-probability under (static) LM
  - is second translation similar to original?
    $\rightarrow$ loss is standard cross-entropy, with original as reference
- use reinforcement learning to update weights
- we can also start with sentence in language B

Parameter Pre-Training

[Ramachandran et al., 2017]

- core idea: pre-train encoder and decoder on language modelling task
- models are fine-tuned with translation objective, along with continued use of LM objective (with shared parameters)

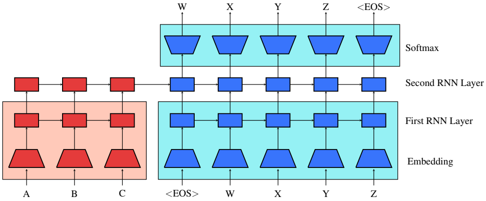


Figure 1: Pretrained sequence to sequence model. The red parameters are the encoder and the blue parameters are the decoder. All parameters in a shaded box are pretrained, either from the source side (light red) or target side (light blue) language model. Otherwise, they are randomly initialized.

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Bilingual Lexicon Induction

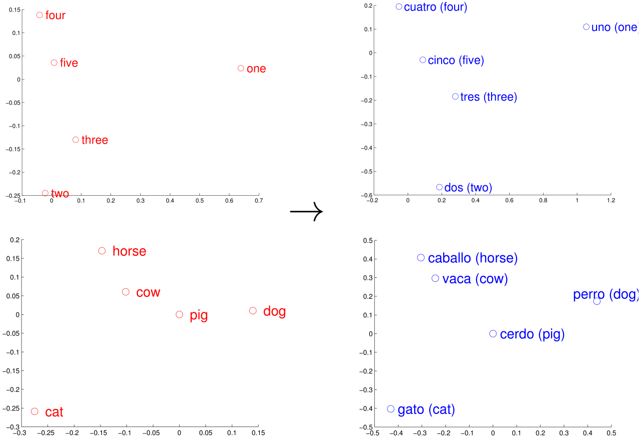
learn lexical correspondences from monolingual data

correspondences are based on various types of similarity:

- contextual similarity
- temporal similarity
- orthographic similarity
- frequency similarity

today we look at distributional word representations
(contextual similarity)

Embedding Space Similarities Across Languages



[Mikolov et al., 2013]

Learning to Map Between Vector Spaces

supervised mapping [Mikolov et al., 2013]

- we can learn linear transformation between embedding spaces with small dictionary.
- given linear transformation matrix W, and two vector representations x_i, y_i in source and target language
- training objective (optimized with SGD):

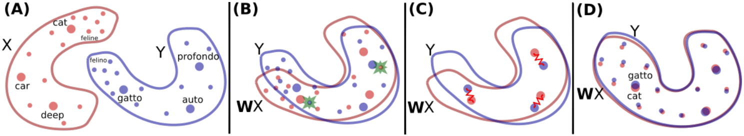
$$\underset{W}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||Wx_i - y_i||^2$$

- training requires small seed lexicon of (x, y) pairs
- after mapping, induce bilingual lexicon via nearest neighbor search

Learning to Map Between Vector Spaces

unsupervised mapping [Miceli Barone, 2016, Conneau et al., 2017]

- adversarial training:
  - co-train classifier (adversary) that predicts whether embedding represents source or target language word
  - objective of linear, orthogonal transformation:
    fool classifier by making embeddings as similar as possible



[Conneau et al., 2017]

Learning to Map Between Vector Spaces

warning

these are recent research results – open questions remain

- under what conditions will this method succeed / fail?
- method was tested with typologically relatively similar languages
- method was tested with similar monolingual data (same domains and genres)

Improving Word Order

[Lample et al., 2017]

- joint training of both translation directions
- use translation model to back-translate monolingual data
- learn encoder-decoder to reconstruct original sentence from noisy translation
- iterate several times
- use various other tricks and objectives to improve learning
  - pre-trained embeddings
  - denoising autencoder as additional objective
  - shared encoder / decoder parameters in both directions
  - adversarial objective

	BLEU	
system	en-fr	en-de
supervised	28.0	21.3
word-by-word [Conneau et al., 2017]	6.3	7.1
[Lample et al., 2017]	15.1	9.6

Conclusion

- there are various ways to learn from monolingual data
  - combination with language model
  - pre-training and parameter sharing
  - creating synthetic training data
- methods are especially useful when:
  - parallel data is sparse
  - monolingual data is highly relevant (in-domain)
- hot research topic: learning to translate without parallel data

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