

Product of a Grammar
with an n -Gram Model
for Statistical Machine Translation

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Outline

Introduction

Modelling and Training

Decoding

Concepts

IRTG

n -Gram Model

Component Product

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n -Gram wRTG

Summary

Modelling and Training

translation function $h: F \rightarrow E$

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Modelling and Training

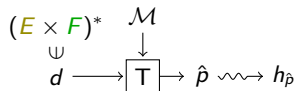
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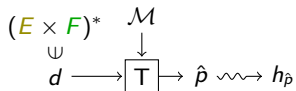
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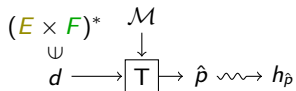
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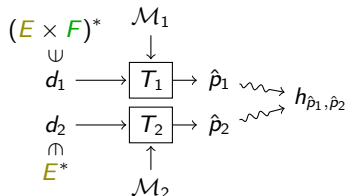
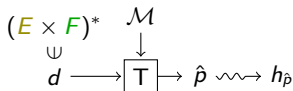
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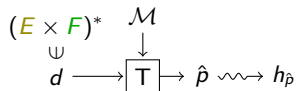
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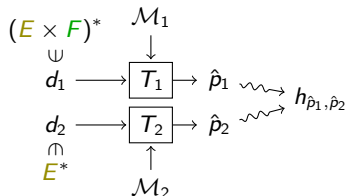


source-channel approach

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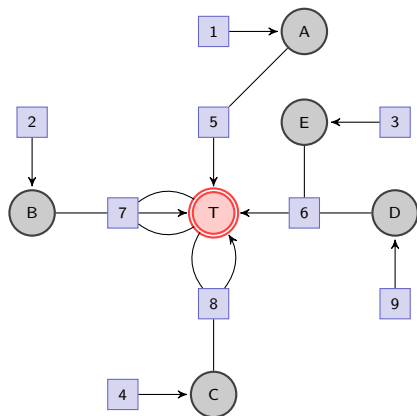
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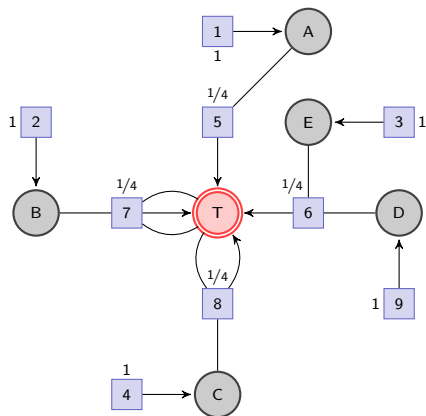
IRTG

- ▶ RTG (shown as hypergraph)



IRTG

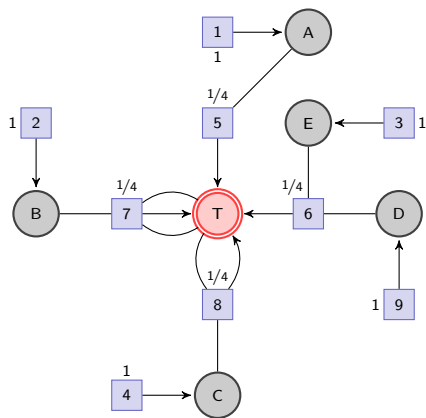
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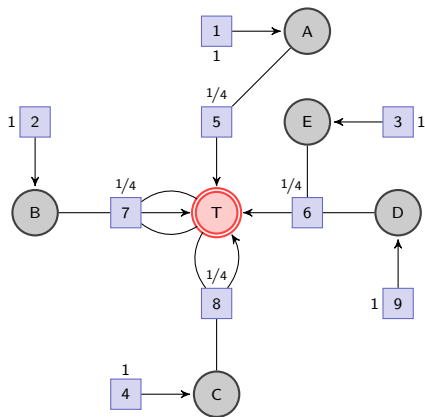
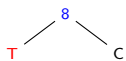
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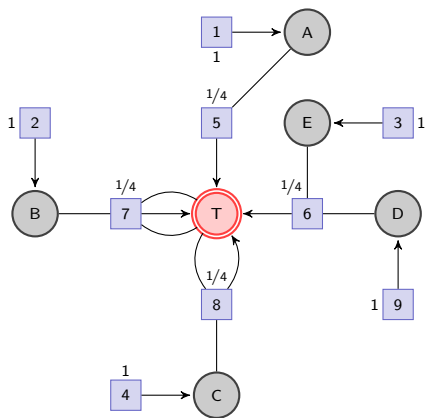
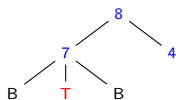
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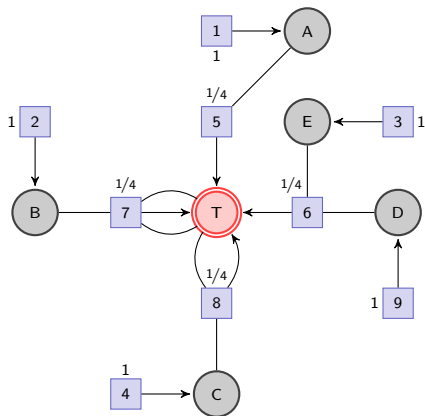
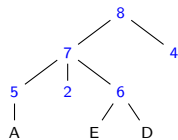
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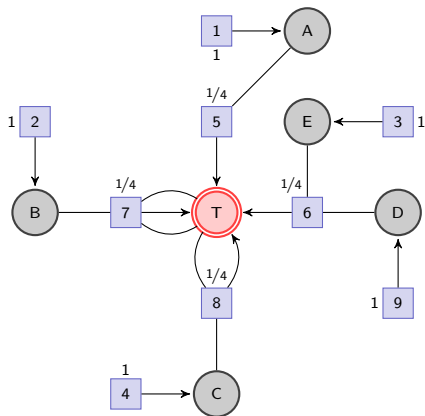
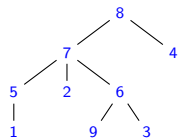
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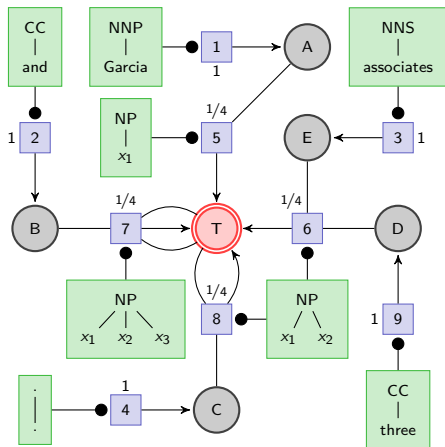
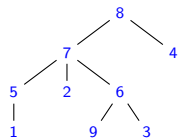
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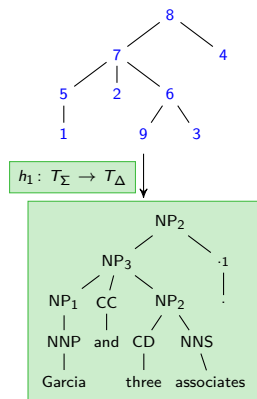
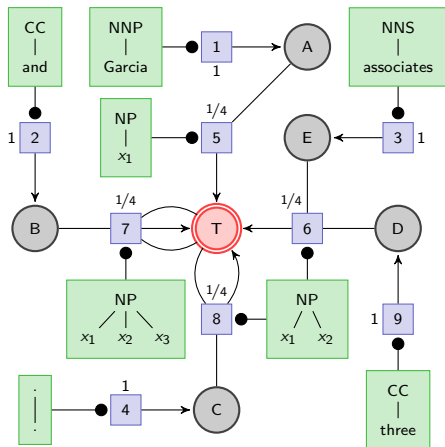
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- ▶ tree homomorphism h_1



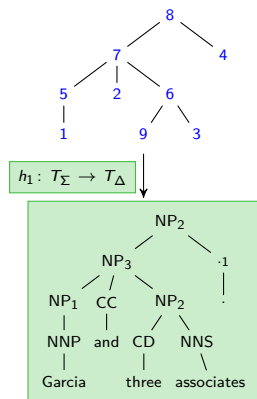
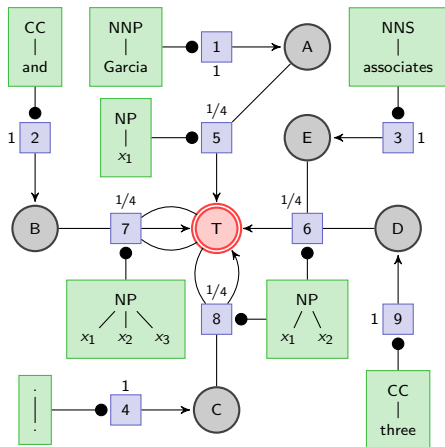
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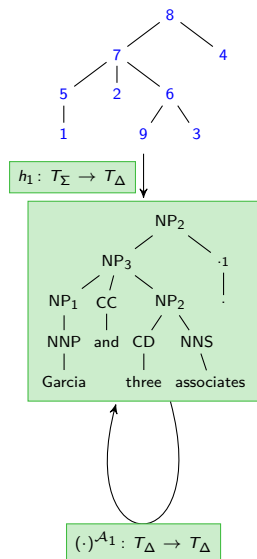
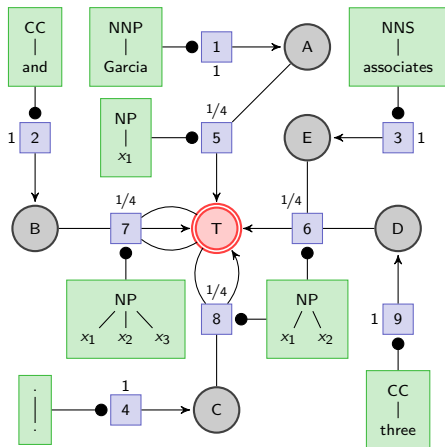
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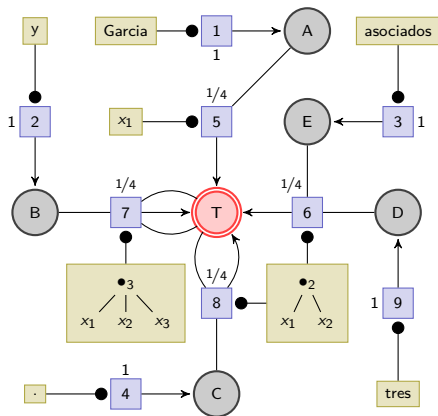
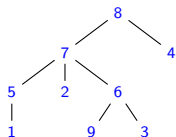
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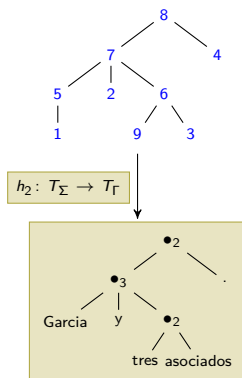
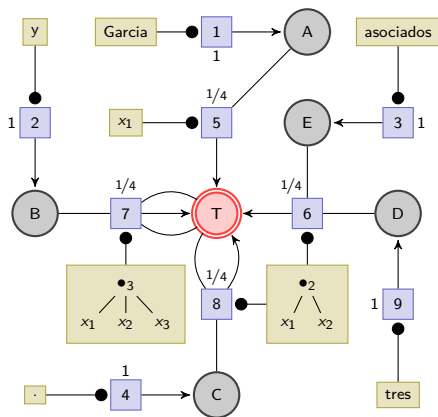
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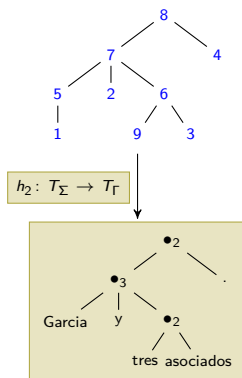
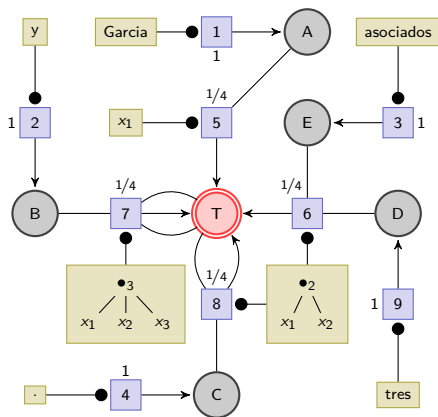
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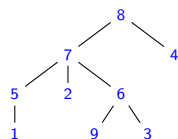
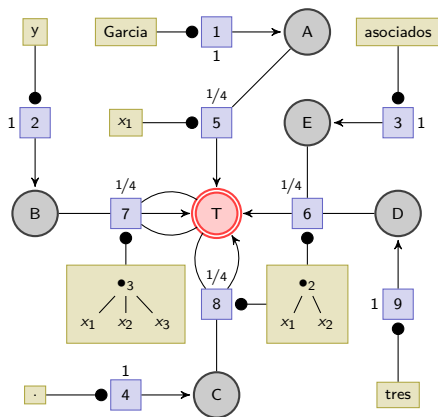
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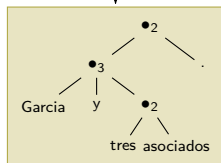


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$h_2: T_\Sigma \rightarrow T_\Gamma$

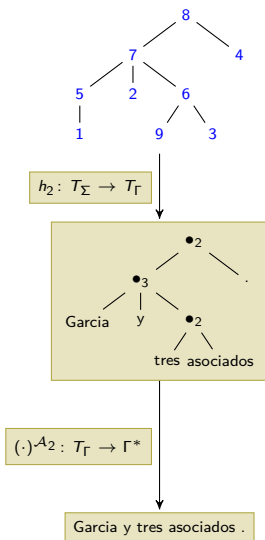
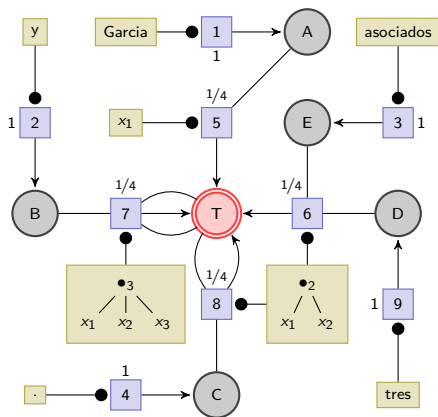


$(\cdot)^{\mathcal{A}_2}: T_\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^*$

Garcia y tres asociados .

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- ▶ weighted language over $T_\Delta \times \Gamma^*$



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$w =$ Garcia y tres asociados .

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Garcia	y	tres	asociados	.
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$N(w) =$

n -Gram Model

example: 3-gram model ($n = 3$)

- ▶ scores a sequence of symbols
- ▶ assigns weight to every $\underbrace{\text{sequence of 3 symbols}}_{= \text{3-gram}}$

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$N(w) =$ $\frac{2}{5}$

n -Gram Model

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n -Gram Model

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- ▶ assigns weight to every $\underbrace{\text{sequence of 3 symbols}}_{= \text{3-gram}}$
- ▶ weights are multiplied

$w =$

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$$N(w) = \quad 2/5 \quad \cdot \quad 1/3 \quad \cdot \quad 1/4 \quad = \quad 1/30$$

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$$h_{\mathcal{L}, N}(f) = \operatorname{argmax}_{e \in E} \mathcal{L}(\langle e, f \rangle) \cdot N(e)$$

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$$(\mathcal{L} \odot_i N)(\langle w_1, \dots, w_k \rangle) = \mathcal{L}(\langle w_1, \dots, w_k \rangle) \cdot N(w_i)$$

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n -Gram wRTG

$w =$ G y t a .

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n -Gram wRTG

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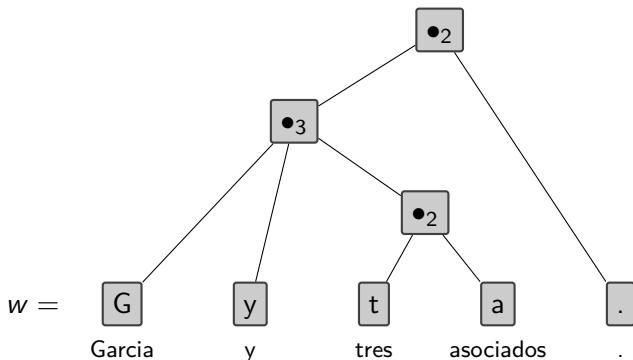
$$N(w) = \quad N(\text{Gyt}) \quad N(\text{yta}) \quad N(\text{ta.})$$
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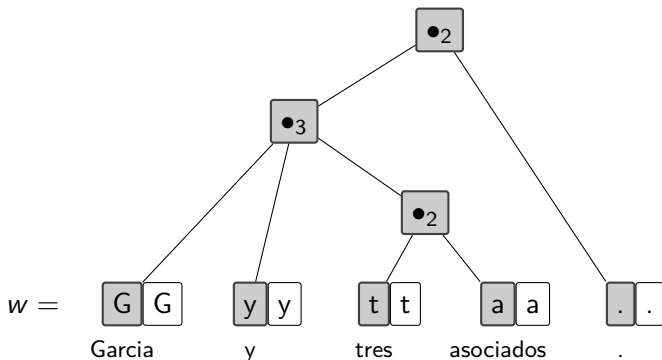
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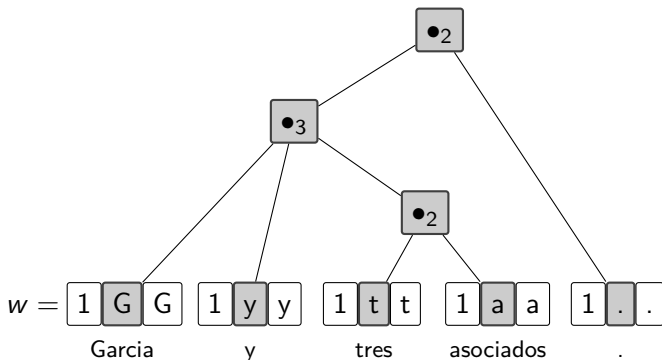
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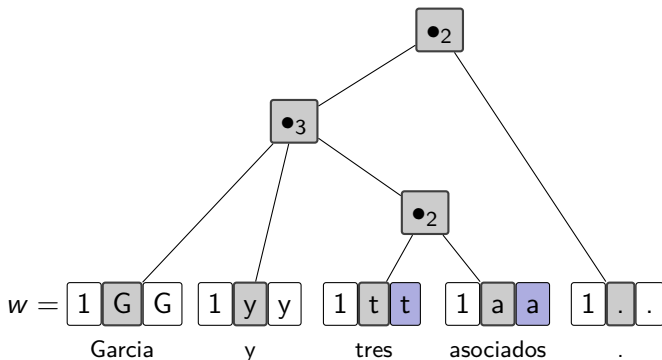
$$N(w) = N(\text{Gyt}) \cdot N(\text{yta}) \cdot N(\text{ta.}) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{30}$$

n -Gram wRTG



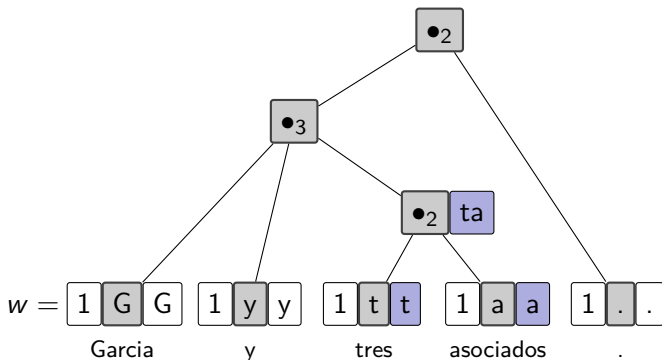
$$N(w) = \begin{matrix} N(\text{Gyt}) \\ 2/5 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} N(\text{yta}) \\ 1/3 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} N(\text{ta.}) \\ 1/4 \end{matrix} = 1/30$$

n -Gram wRTG



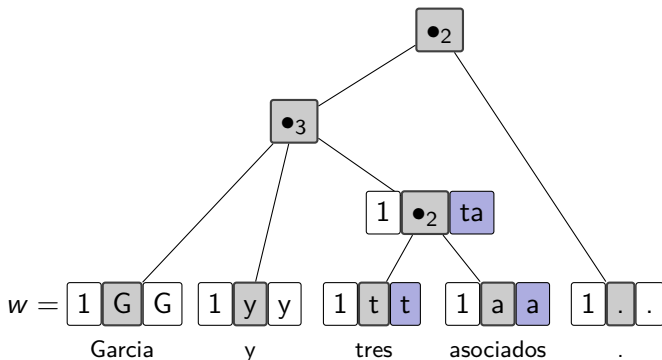
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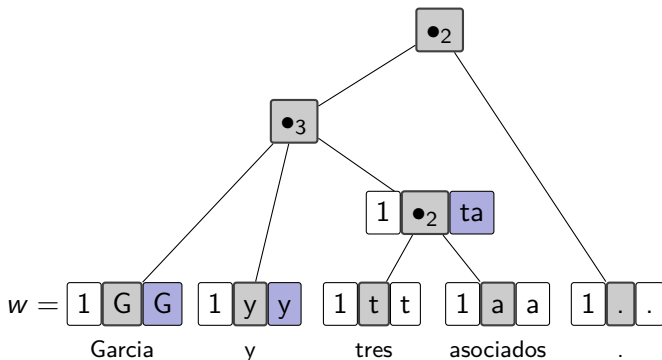
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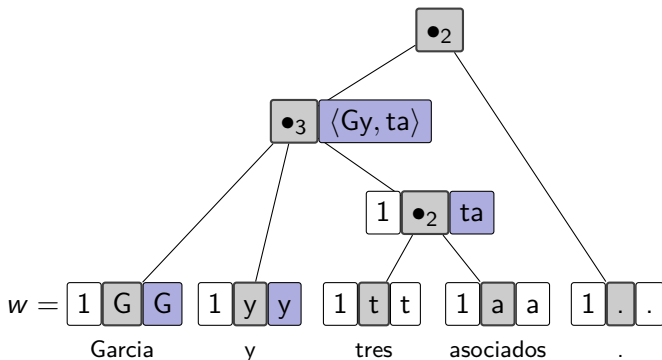
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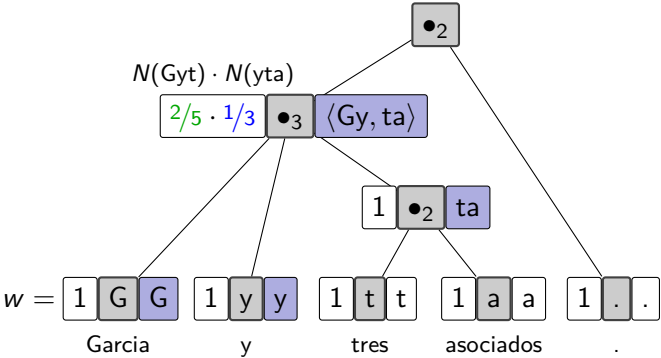
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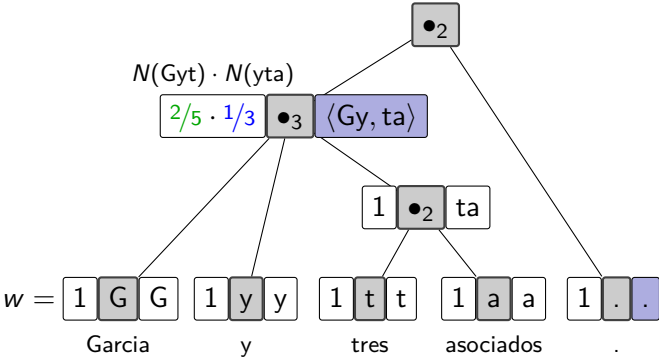
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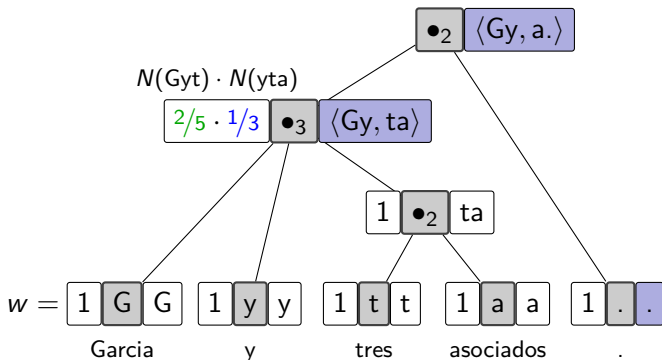
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n-Gram wRTG



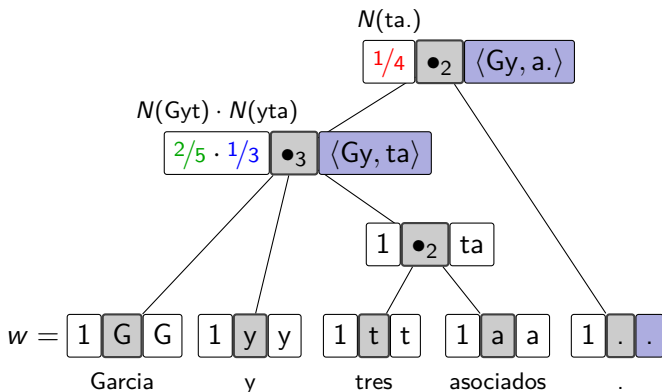
$$N(w) = N(\text{Gyt}) \cdot N(\text{yta}) \cdot N(\text{ta.}) = 2/5 \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/4 = 1/30$$

n -Gram wRTG



$$N(w) = \frac{N(Gyt)}{2/5} \cdot \frac{N(yta)}{1/3} \cdot \frac{N(ta.)}{1/4} = 1/30$$

n -Gram wRTG



$$N(w) = N(\text{Gyt}) \cdot N(\text{yta}) \cdot N(\text{ta.}) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{30}$$

Outline

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Modelling and Training

Decoding

Concepts

IRTG

n -Gram Model

Component Product

Results

n -Gram wRTG

Summary

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$$h_{p_1, p_2}(f) = \operatorname{argmax}_{e \in E} \underbrace{p_1(f | e)}_{\text{by IRTG}} \cdot \underbrace{p_2(e)}_{\text{by } n\text{-gram model}}$$

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 - ▶ calculate N when possible
 - ▶ store unprocessed strings and margins in states

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References



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