

Syntax-based Language Modelling with Recurrent Neural Network Grammars



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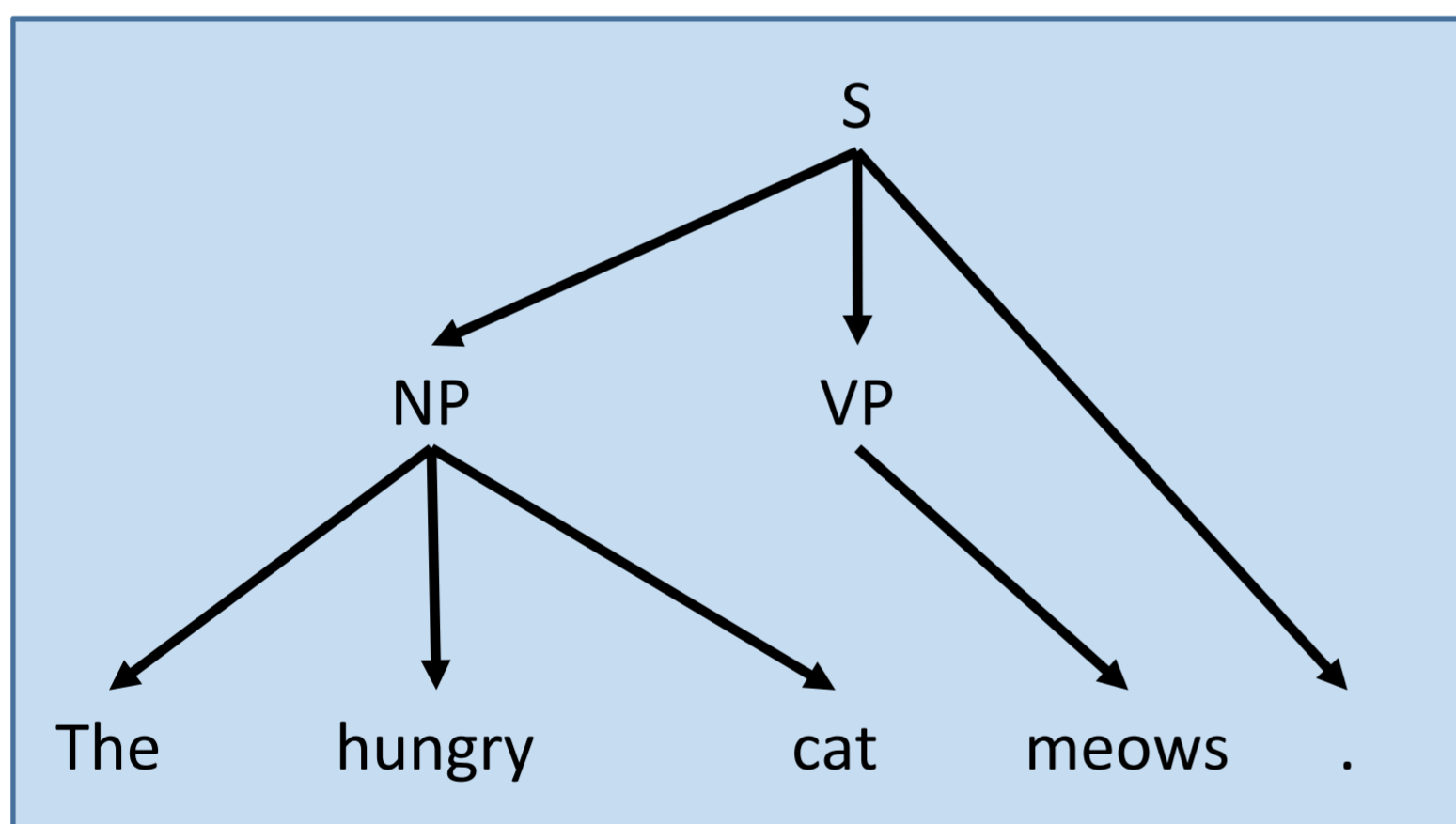
Language
Technologies
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Recurrent Neural Network Grammars

Operation Sequence Model of Trees

Choose next action conditioned on stack, generated terminals, and action history.

Terminals	Stack	Action
		NT(S)
	(S	NT(NP)
	(S (NP	GEN(The)
	(S (NP The	GEN(hungry)
	(S (NP The hungry	GEN(cat)
	(S (NP The hungry cat	REDUCE
	(S (NP The hungry cat)	NT(VP)
	(S (NP The hungry cat) (VP	GEN(meows)
	(S (NP The hungry cat) (VP meows	REDUCE
	(S (NP The hungry cat) (VP meows)	GEN(.)
	(S (NP The hungry cat) (VP meows) .	REDUCE
	(S (NP The hungry cat) (VP meows) .)	



- Simulates tree generation in a top-down, left-to-right fashion
- Maintains an explicit stack of (partial) constituents
- Learns a composition function that composes all elements on the stack up to the most recent open parenthesis into one vector representation

Marginalization

Importance sampling

RNNs give us a model of $p(\text{tree}, \text{sentence})$, but often we want to compute $p(\text{sentence})$, marginalizing over trees.

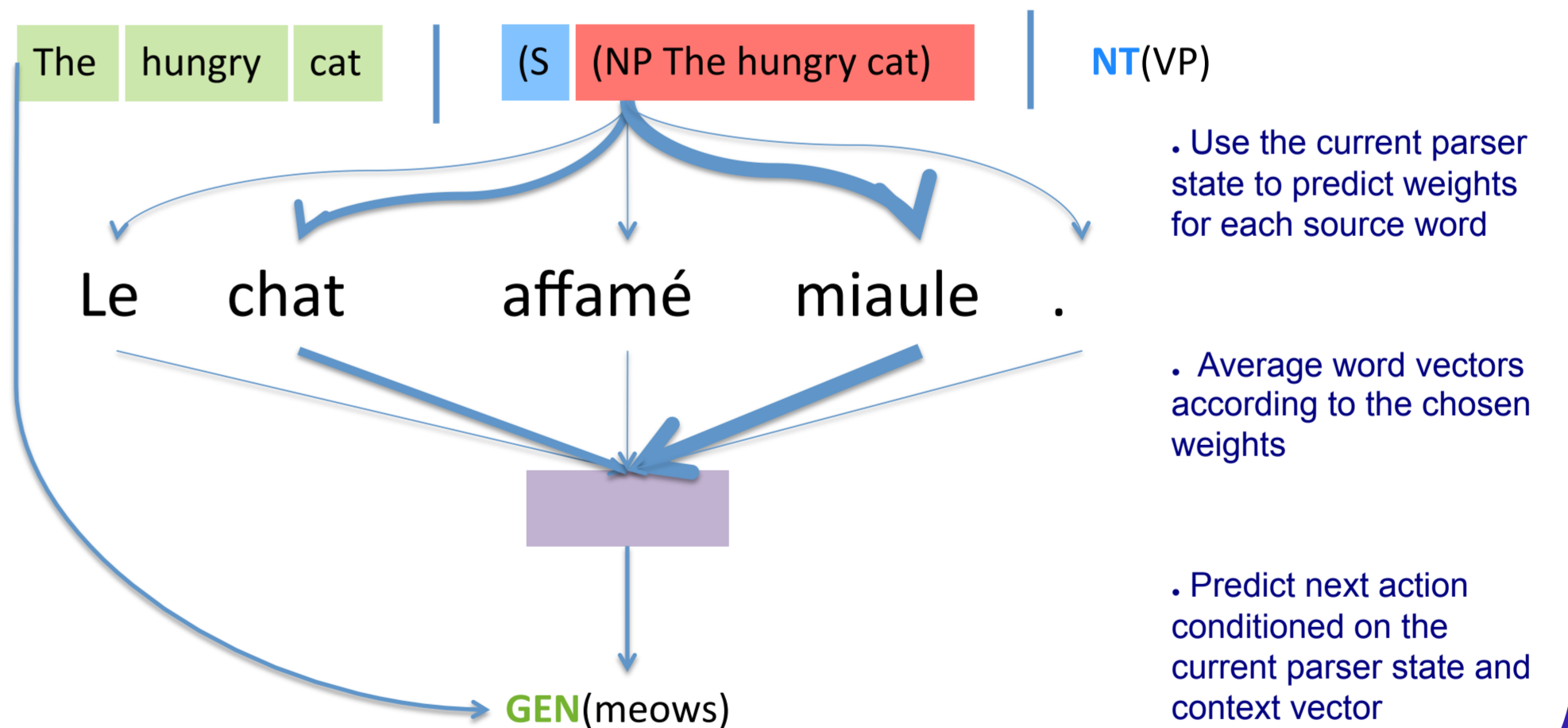
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(s) &= \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} p(s, t) && \text{Definition of marginal probability} \\
 &= \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} p(s, t) \cdot \frac{q(t|s)}{q(t|s)} && \text{Multiply by 1} \\
 &= \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} q(t|s) \cdot \frac{p(s, t)}{q(t|s)} && \text{Rearrange} \\
 &= \mathbb{E}_{t \sim q(t|s)} \frac{p(s, t)}{q(t|s)} && \text{Definition of expectation} \\
 &\approx \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p(s, t_i)}{q(t_i|s)} && \text{Monte Carlo approximation}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Use a discriminative parser (e.g. Berkeley, Stanford) to sample trees t and their probabilities $q(t|s)$.
- Allows RNNs to be compared to or used in place of non-syntactic LMs

Source Conditioning

RNN Translation Models

Attention, which is now standard in NMT, can be used to turn an RNN LM into a translation model.

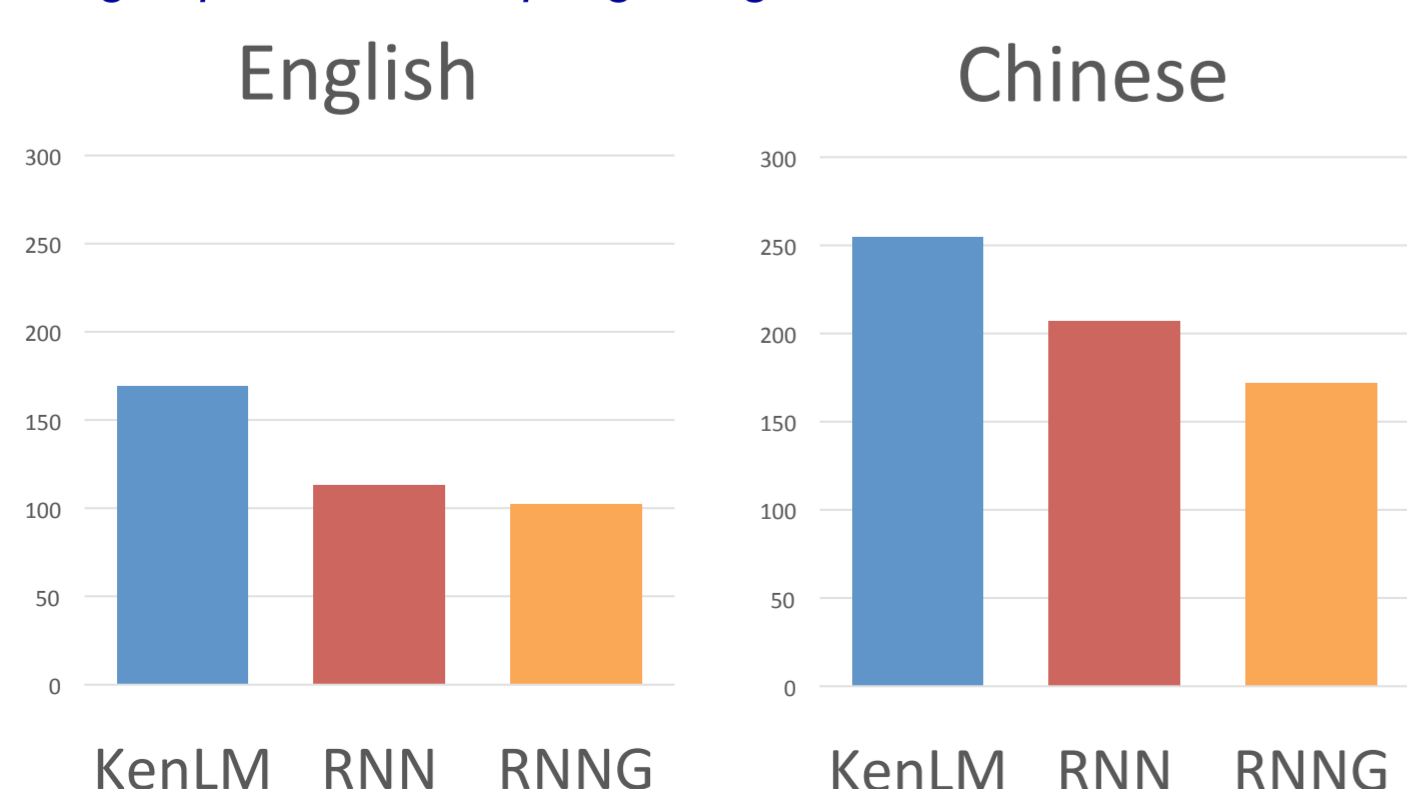


- Use the current parser state to predict weights for each source word
- Average word vectors according to the chosen weights
- Predict next action conditioned on the current parser state and context vector

Language Modeling Results

Marginalized Perplexity on Tree Banks

Evaluated perplexity on the Penn Tree Bank and Chinese Tree Bank using importance sampling marginalization.



Translation Results

Marginalized Perplexity on Translation

Evaluated on WMT TR-EN, and BTEC ZH-EN

Language Pair	Model	Perplexity
Turkish-English	Linear	148.3
	RNNG	141.1
Chinese-English	Linear	11240.3
	RNNG	11044.6

BLEU Scores

Standard evaluation metric for translation

Language Pair	Model	Score
Turkish-English	Linear	15.2
	RNNG	15.8
Chinese-English	Linear	21.3
	RNNG	