Bilingual word embeddings in NMT

Robert Östling

2017-11-01



3 × 4 3 ×

Robert Östling Bilingual word embeddings in NMT

Our swiss army knife

What do people use sequence-to-sequence models for?

- 1. Parsing
- 2. Text normalization
- 3. Morphological inflection
- 4. Paraphrase generation
- 5. Poetry creation
- 6. ...



Our swiss army knife

What do people use sequence-to-sequence models for?

- 1. Parsing
- 2. Text normalization
- 3. Morphological inflection
- 4. Paraphrase generation
- 5. Poetry creation
- 6. ...
- 7. Translation



Low-resource NLP

- NMT is notoriously hungry for data
- We have worked on models that can do with less
 - ► EMNLP 2017 REJECT



Low-resource NLP

- NMT is notoriously hungry for data
- We have worked on models that can do with less
 - EMNLP 2017 REJECT
- From the low-resource toolbox: multilingual word embeddings



Low-resource NLP

- NMT is notoriously hungry for data
- We have worked on models that can do with less
 - EMNLP 2017 REJECT
- From the low-resource toolbox: multilingual word embeddings
- Standard recipe:
 - 1. get a word-aligned parallel corpus
 - 2. add some black magic, deep learning, or both



Word embeddings in NMT

Standard approach: separate source/target embeddings



Word embeddings in NMT

- Standard approach: separate source/target embeddings
- Comes out naturally from sequence-to-sequence models
 - target side: language model (+ bells and whistles)
 - source side: sentence summarizer
- Different tasks, with different requirements, in different spaces

iversitv

(b) (4) (2) (4)

Word embeddings in NMT

- Standard approach: separate source/target embeddings
- Comes out naturally from sequence-to-sequence models
 - target side: language model (+ bells and whistles)
 - source side: sentence summarizer
- Different tasks, with different requirements, in different spaces
- If we want a single space, we need to push the model

ヨト イヨト

Rough idea: constrain the model to copying



- Rough idea: constrain the model to copying
- > Teach the decoder to predict attention vectors, not words



- Rough idea: constrain the model to copying
- ► Teach the decoder to predict attention vectors, not words
- Feed the (non-encoded!) source sentence weighted by the attention vector directly to the linear+softmax layer

(b) (4) (3) (4)

- Rough idea: constrain the model to copying
- ► Teach the decoder to predict attention vectors, not words
- Feed the (non-encoded!) source sentence weighted by the attention vector directly to the linear+softmax layer
- says: said tells sagt argues stated

- Rough idea: constrain the model to copying
- ► Teach the decoder to predict attention vectors, not words
- Feed the (non-encoded!) source sentence weighted by the attention vector directly to the linear+softmax layer
- says: said tells sagt argues stated
- ► family: families Familie Familienurlaub Family familiären

- Rough idea: constrain the model to copying
- Teach the decoder to predict attention vectors, not words
- Feed the (non-encoded!) source sentence weighted by the attention vector directly to the linear+softmax layer
- says: said tells sagt argues stated
- ► family: families Familie Familienurlaub Family familiären
- Problem: this cripples the language model (which is kind of important...)



ヨト イヨト

Translation examples (copying)

SRC: Pläne für eine stärkere <UNK> Zusammenarbeit stehen ganz oben auf der Tagesordnung .

HYP: plans for greater more - cooperation operation are top on the agenda .

REF: high on the agenda are plans for greater nuclear cooperation .



(b) (4) (2) (4)

(the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)



- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model



- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model
- Split embeddings into two parts: language-specific and language-universal



- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model
- Split embeddings into two parts: language-specific and language-universal
- The language-universal part is concatenated at the softmax layer

- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model
- Split embeddings into two parts: language-specific and language-universal
- The language-universal part is concatenated at the softmax layer
- Now the decoder needs to copy (= identify translation equivalents) and predict



- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model
- Split embeddings into two parts: language-specific and language-universal
- The language-universal part is concatenated at the softmax layer
- Now the decoder needs to copy (= identify translation equivalents) and predict
- says: say sagt saying said stating besagt states stated heißt



- (the second was to use copying as an auxiliary task)
- Combine the first attempt with the vanilla model
- Split embeddings into two parts: language-specific and language-universal
- The language-universal part is concatenated at the softmax layer
- Now the decoder needs to copy (= identify translation equivalents) and predict
- says: say sagt saying said stating besagt states stated heißt
- family: Familie Family families familiären Familien- familiäre Families relatives

Translation examples (half/half)

SRC: Pläne für eine stärkere <UNK> Zusammenarbeit stehen ganz oben auf der Tagesordnung .

HYP: plans for increased co - operation are at the top of the agenda .

REF: high on the agenda are plans for greater nuclear co - operation .



Next up...

- Proper evaluations
- Scaling up to more languages
- Scaling down to less data (for some languages at least)
- Auxiliary tasks for improving language-universal part of embeddings
- Hybrid character/word level encoder/decoder (Luong & Manning style)

