These slides are taken from

Forest-Based

Translation Rule Extraction



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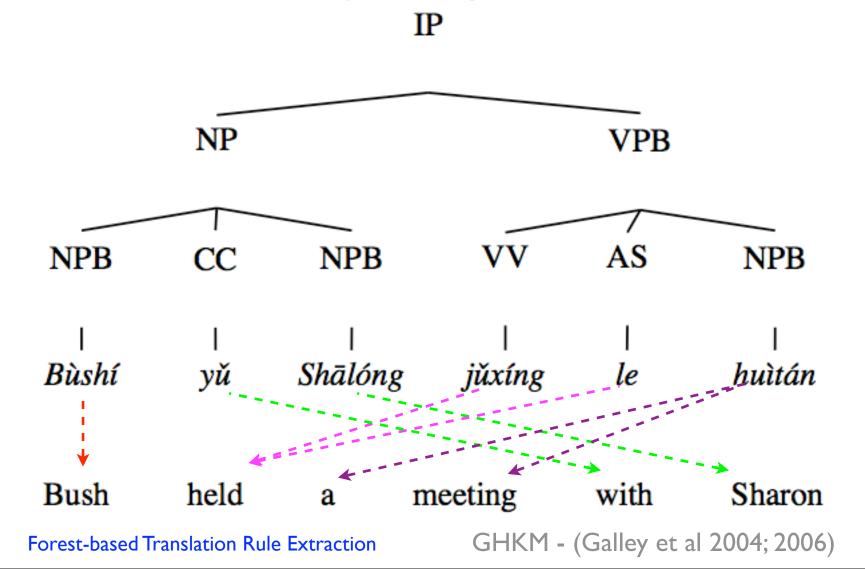
Liang Huang

University of Pennsylvania

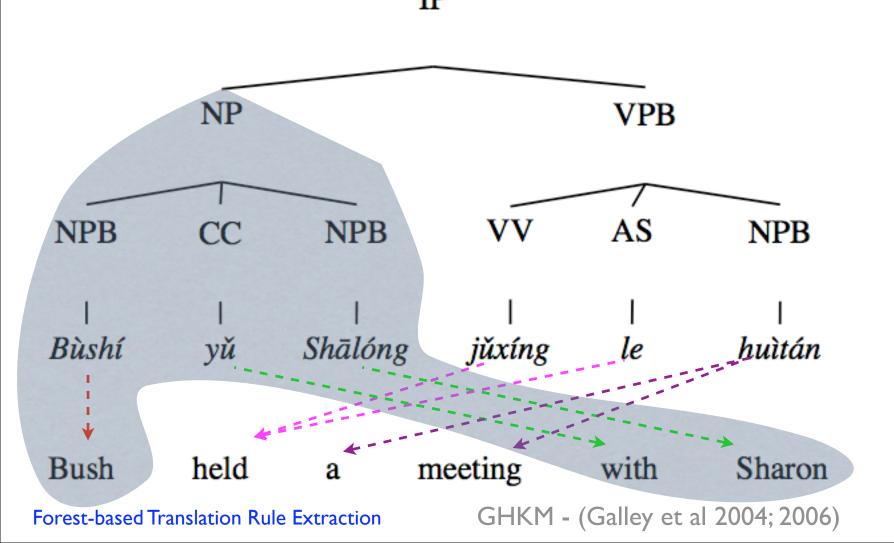




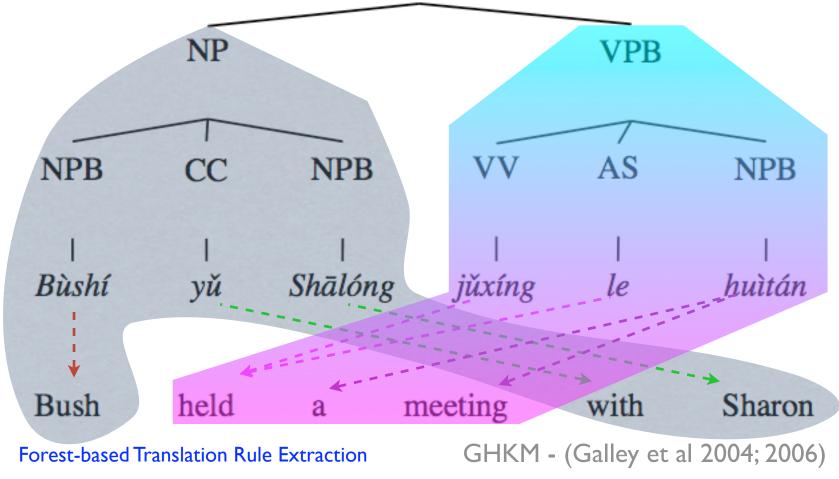
- source parse tree, target sentence, and alignment
- intuition: contiguous span



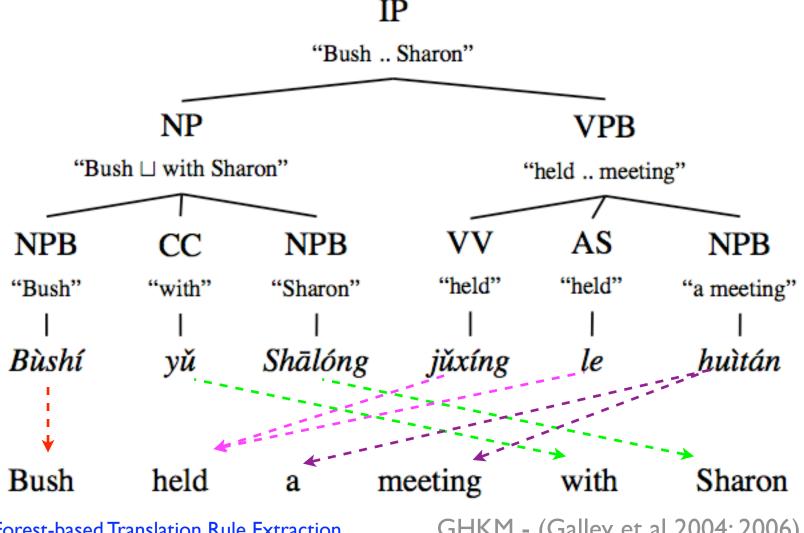
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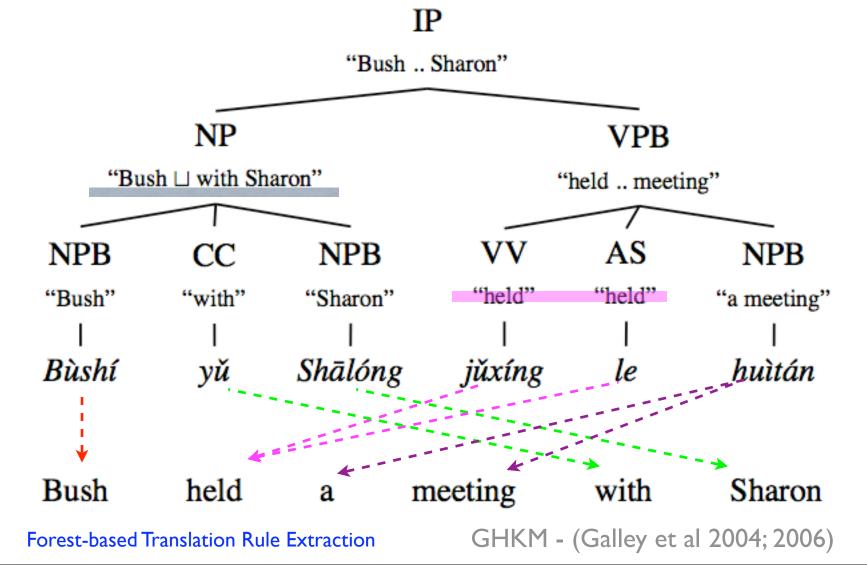
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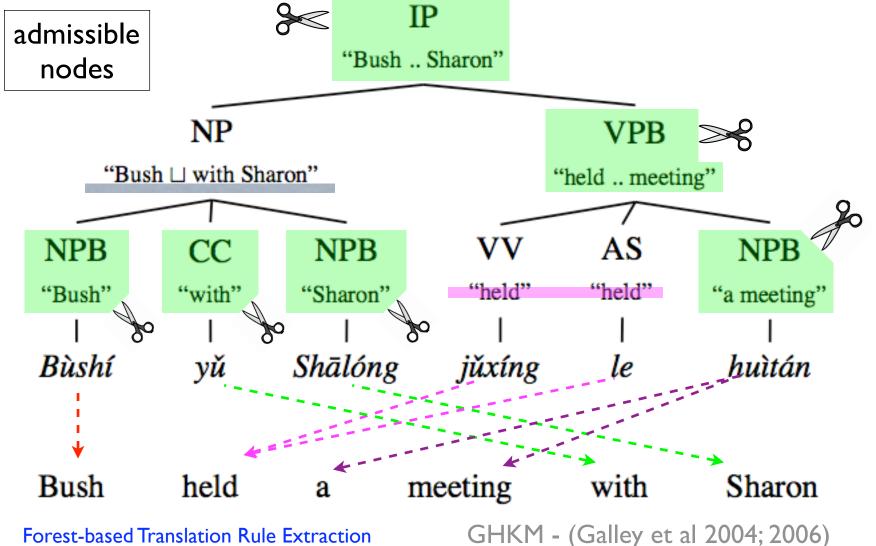
- source parse tree, target sentence, and alignment
- compute target spans



- source parse tree, target sentence, and alignment
- well-formed fragment: contiguous and faithful target-span

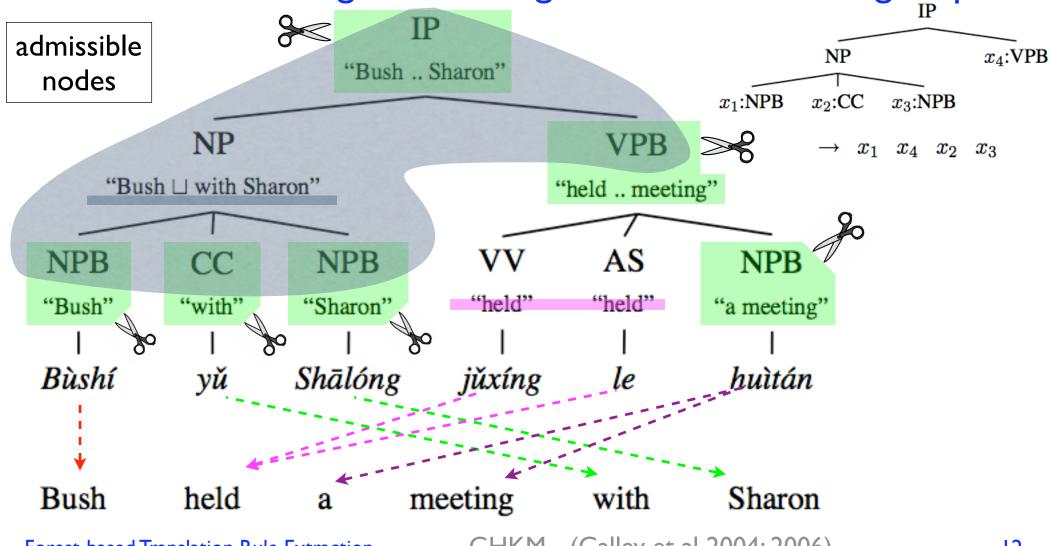


- source parse tree, target sentence, and alignment
- well-formed fragment: contiguous and faithful target-span



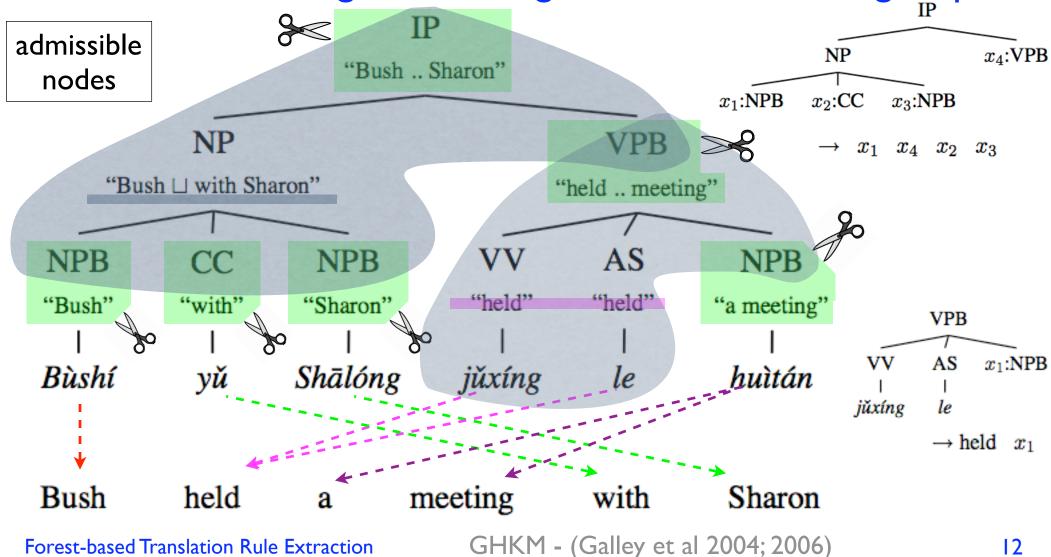
source parse tree, target sentence, and alignment

well-formed fragment: contiguous and faithful target-span



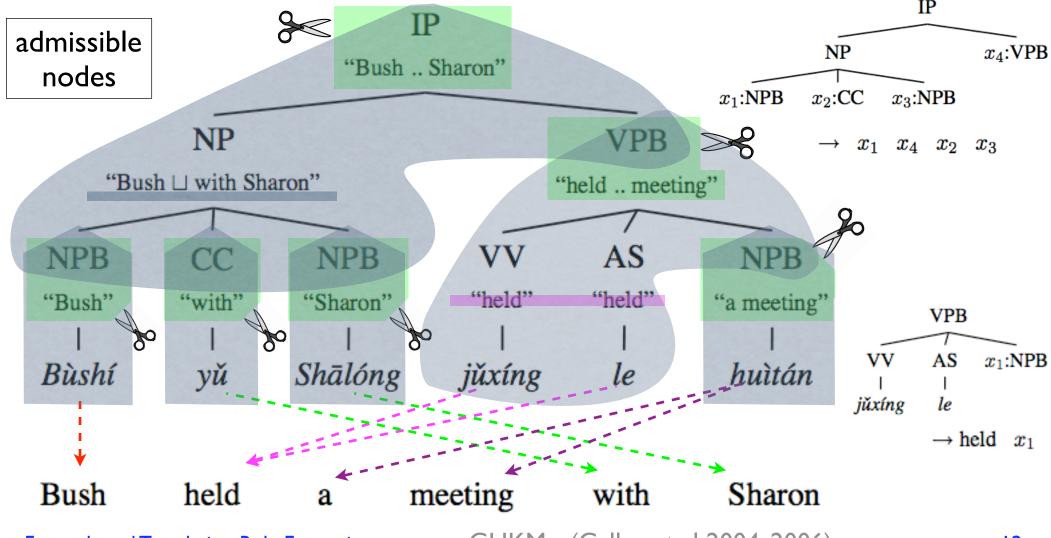
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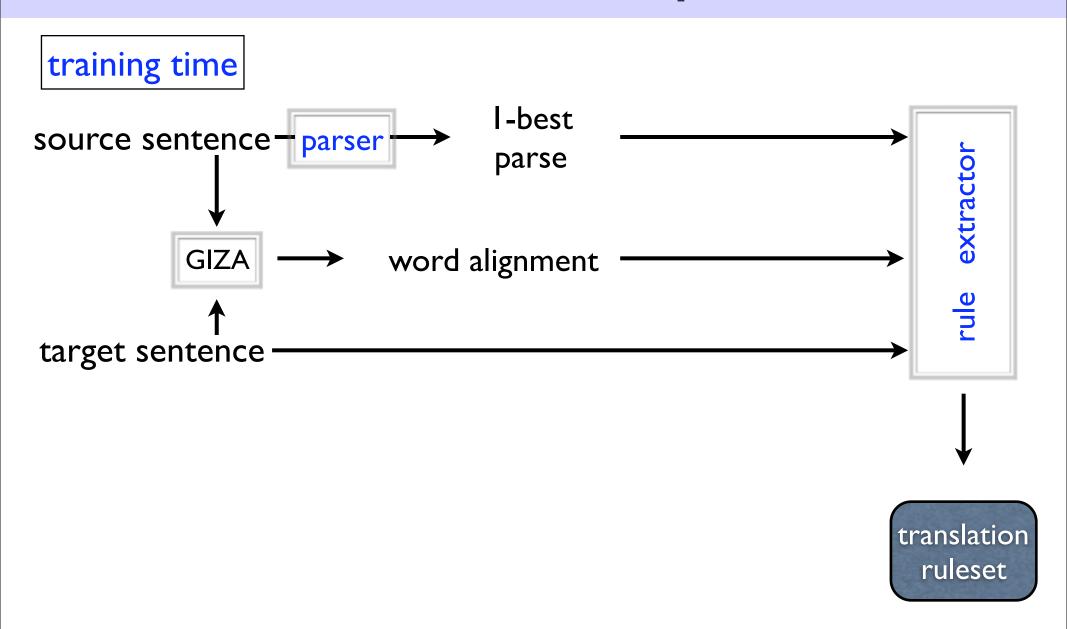


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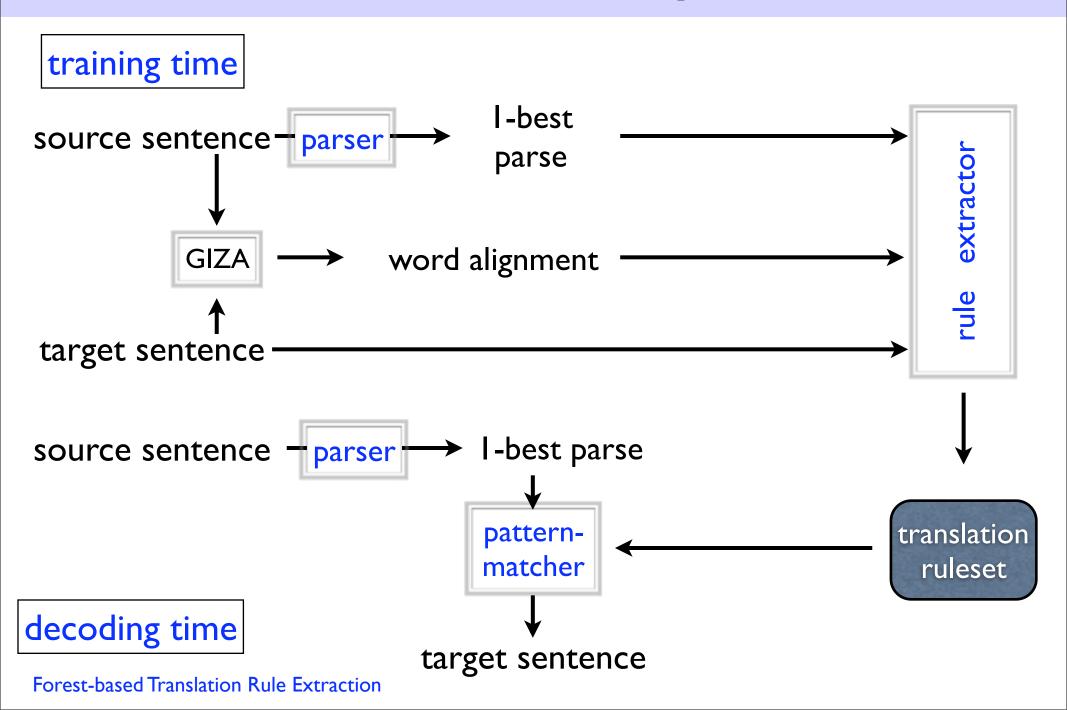
well-formed fragment: contiguous and faithful target-span



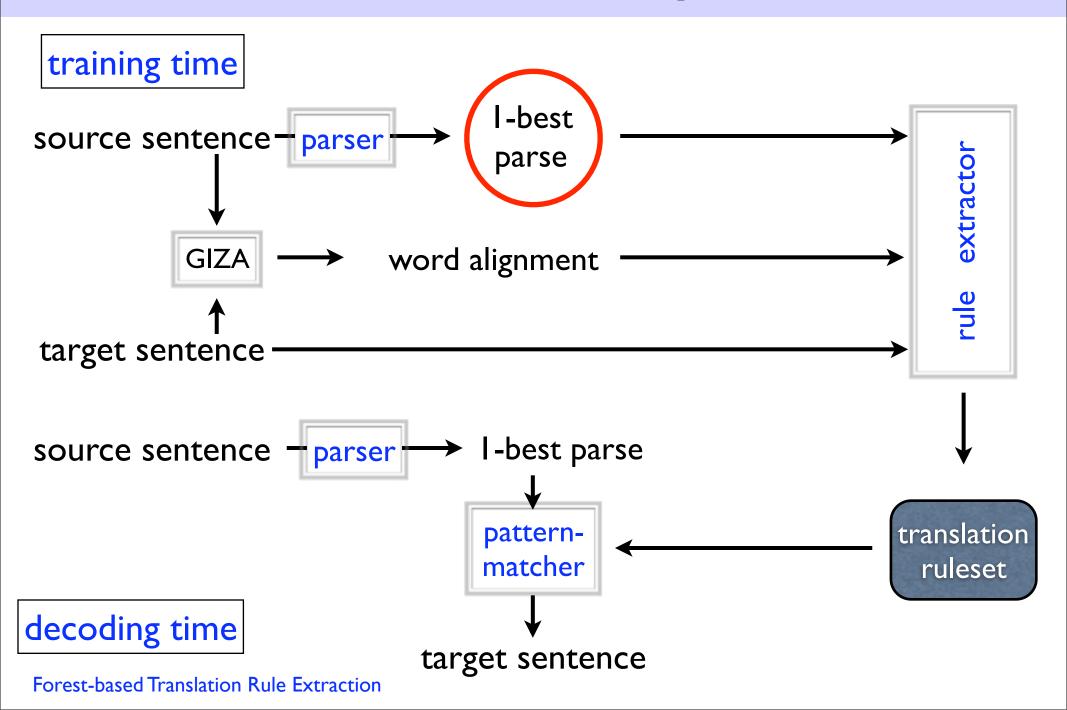
The Baseline Pipeline



The Baseline Pipeline



The Baseline Pipeline

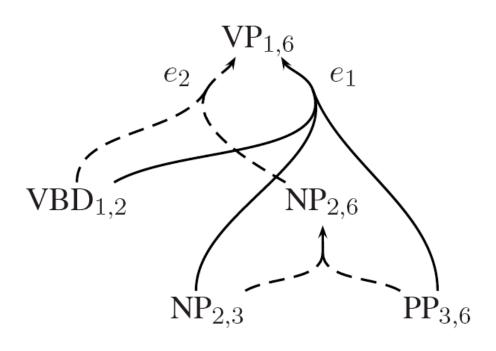


Outline

- Background: Tree-based Translation and Rule Extraction
- Forest-based Rule Extraction
 - Background: Parse Forest
 - Forest-based Extraction
 - Inside-Outside Forest Pruning
 - Fractional Rule Counts
- Related Work
- Experiments

Packed Forest

- a compact representation of many parses
 - by sharing common sub-derivations
 - polynomial-space encoding of exponentially large set



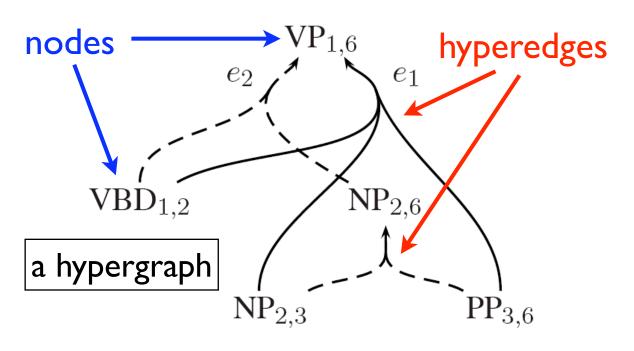


$$e_1$$
 $\frac{\mathrm{VBD}_{1,2}}{\mathrm{VP}_{1,6}}$ $\frac{\mathrm{PP}_{3,6}}{\mathrm{VP}_{1,6}}$

0 l saw 2 him 3 with 4 a 5 mirror 6

Packed Forest

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 - polynomial-space encoding of exponentially large set

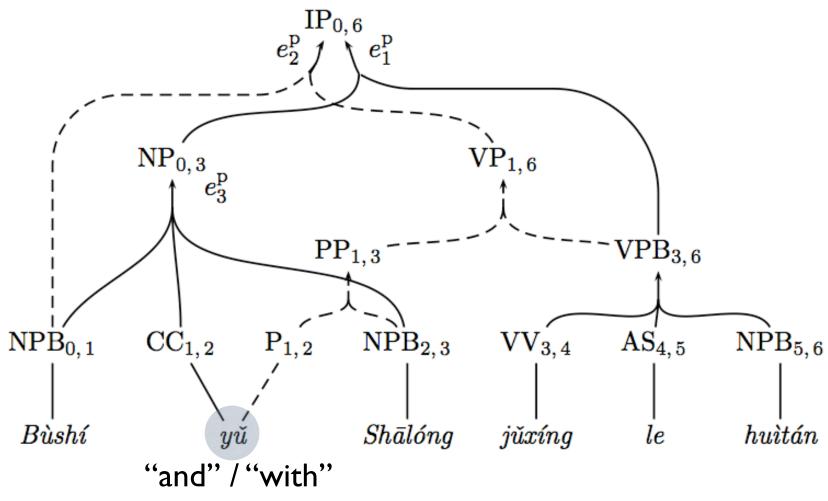




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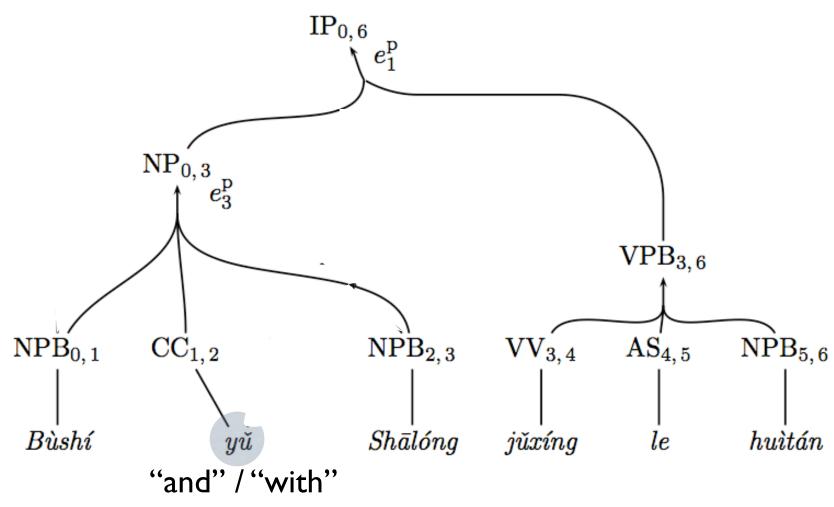
Chinese Forest

- parse the input into a forest instead of I-best tree
- Chinese yu can be either a CC ("and") or P ("with")



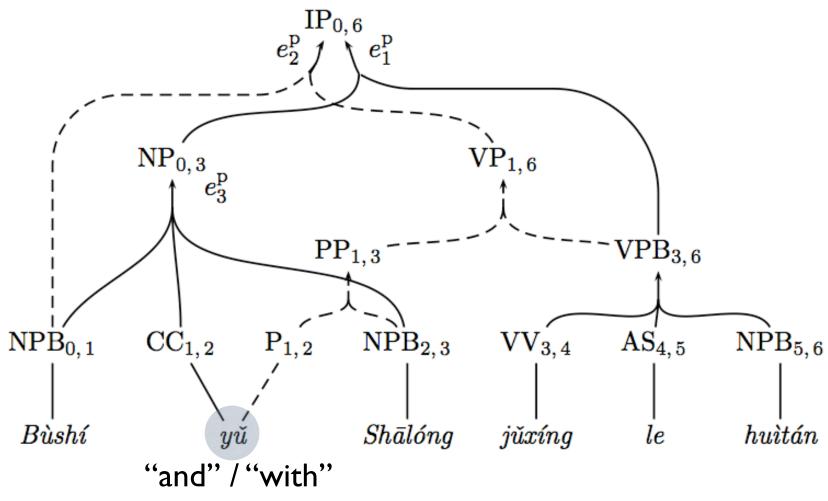
Chinese Forest

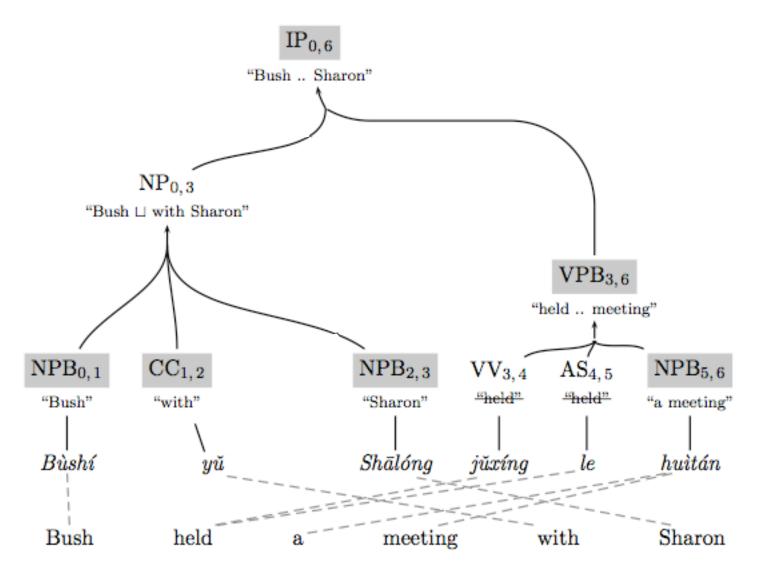
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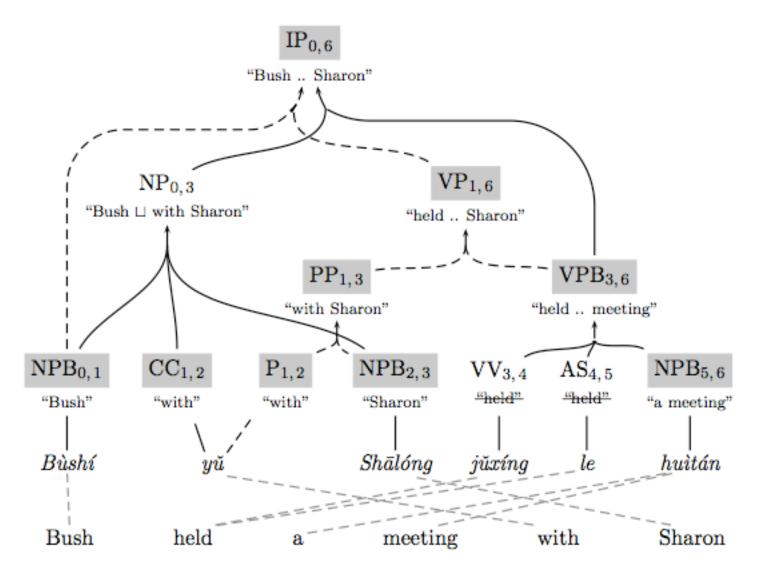


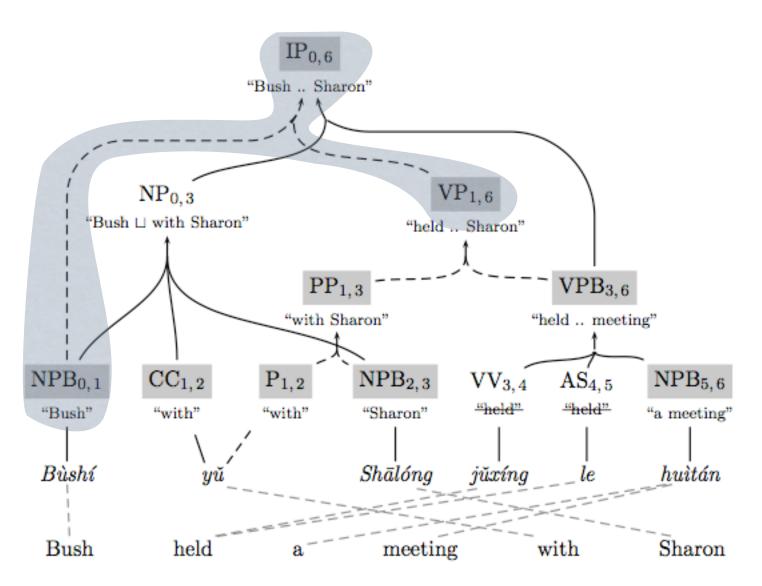
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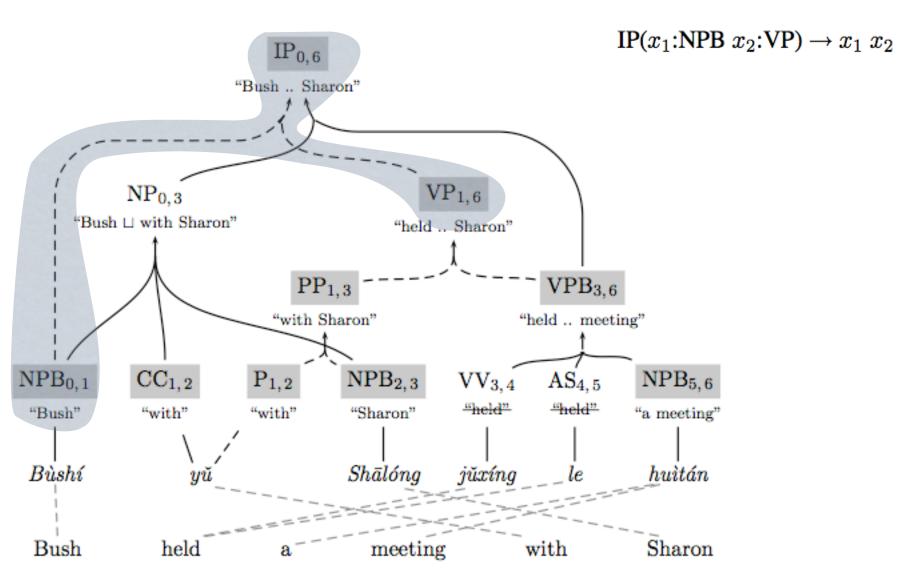
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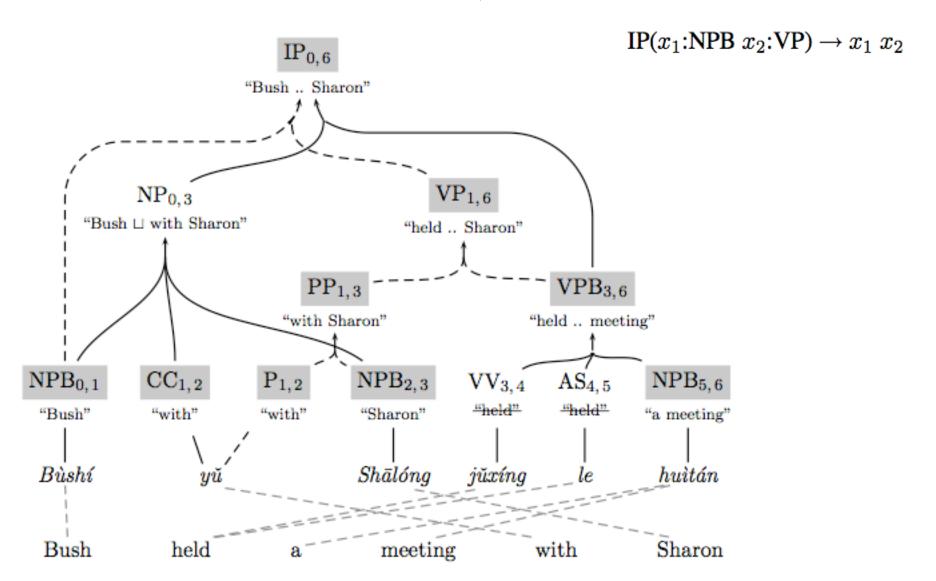


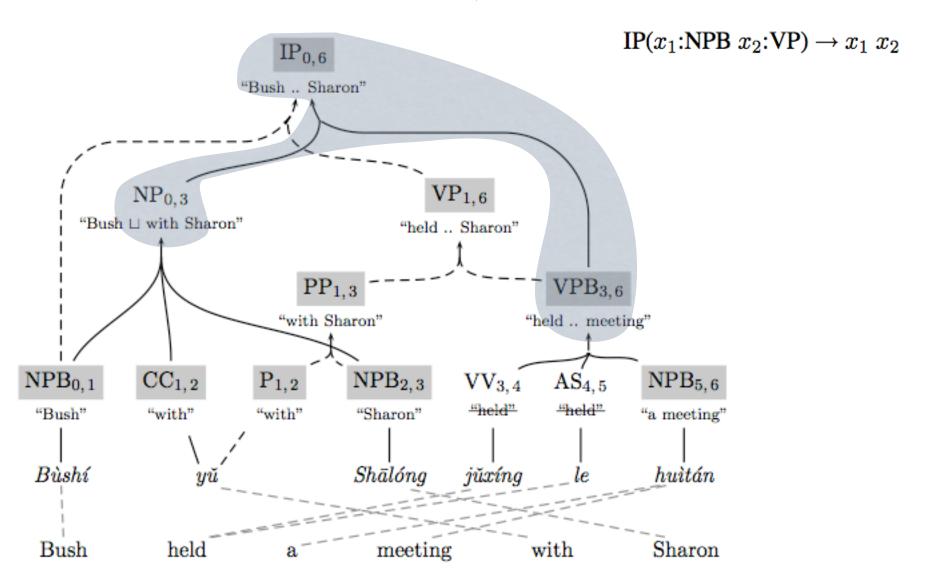


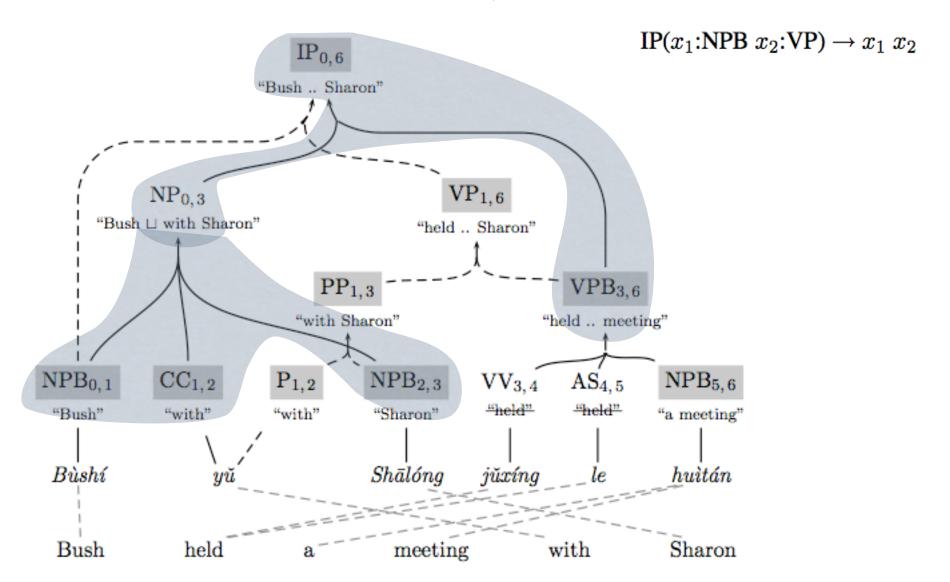


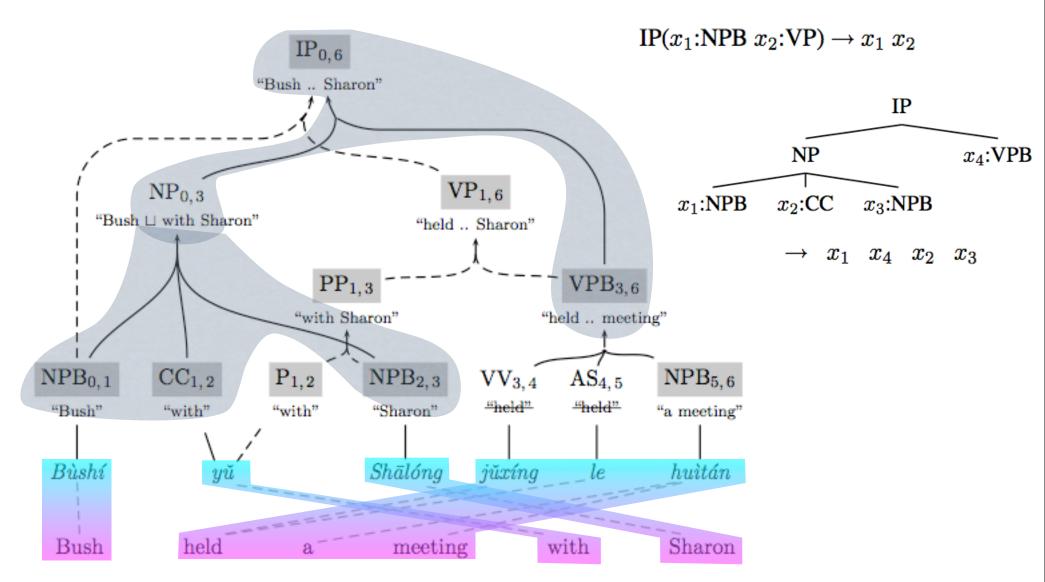




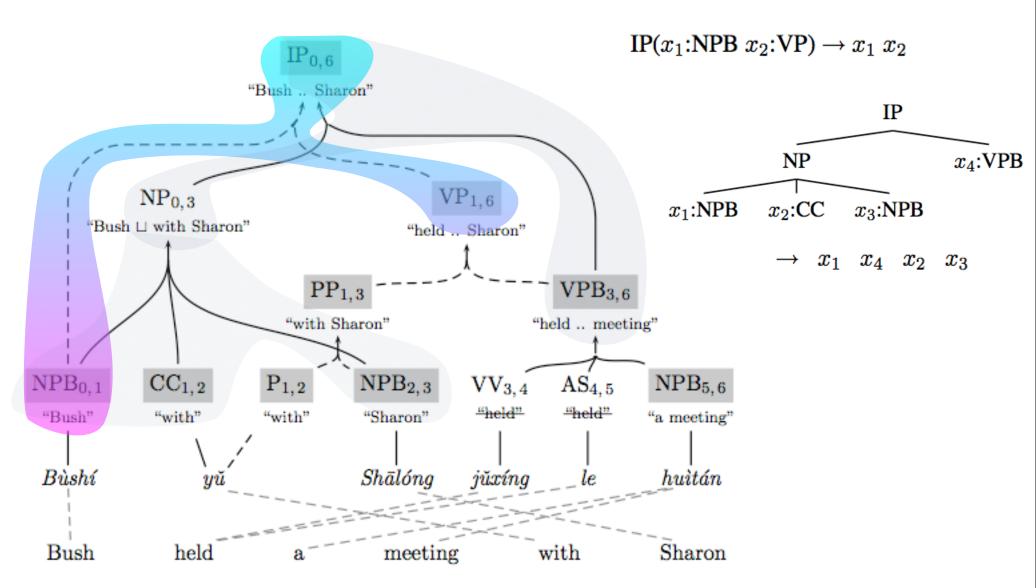




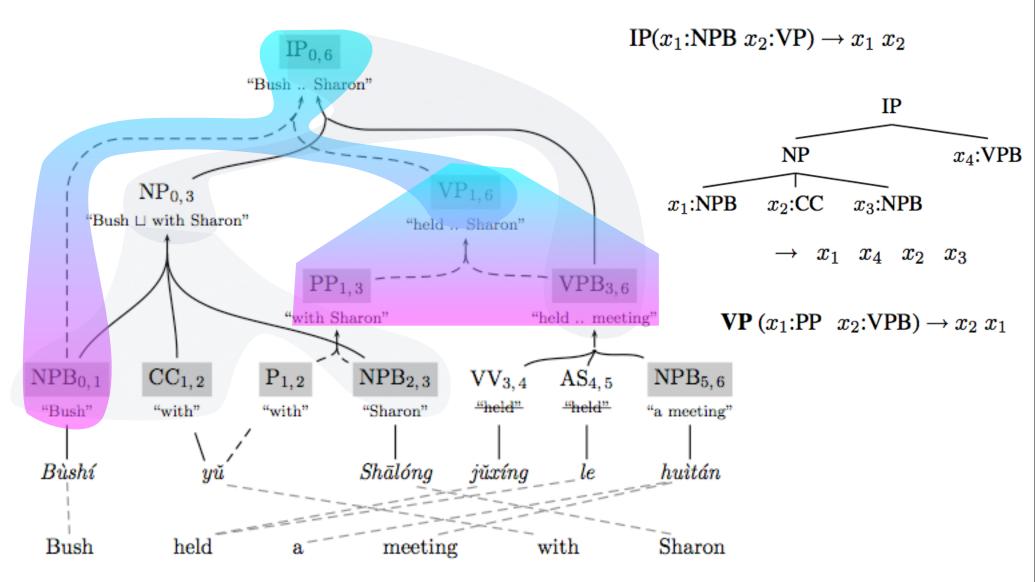




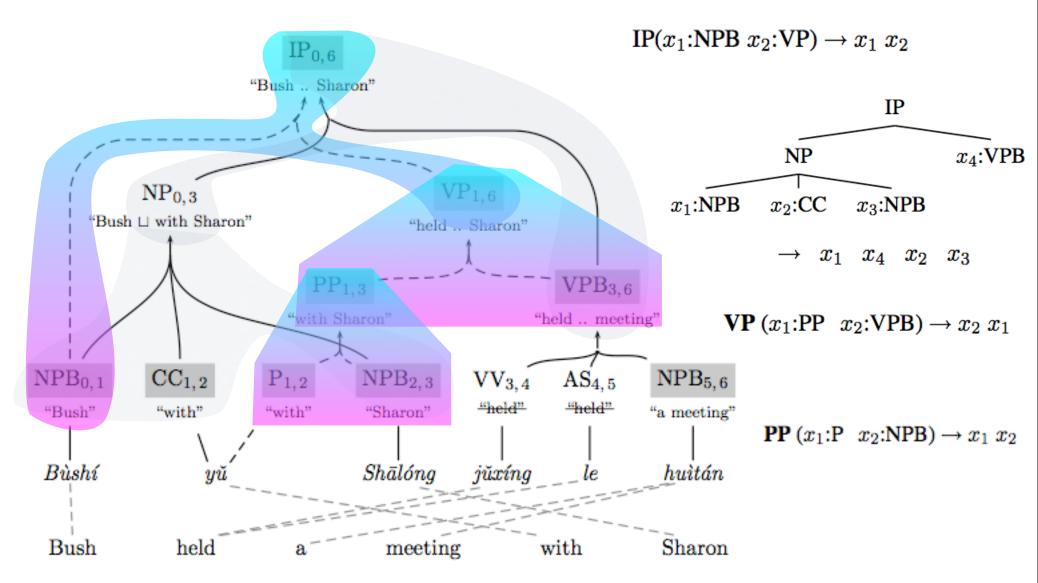
forest can extract smaller chunks of rules



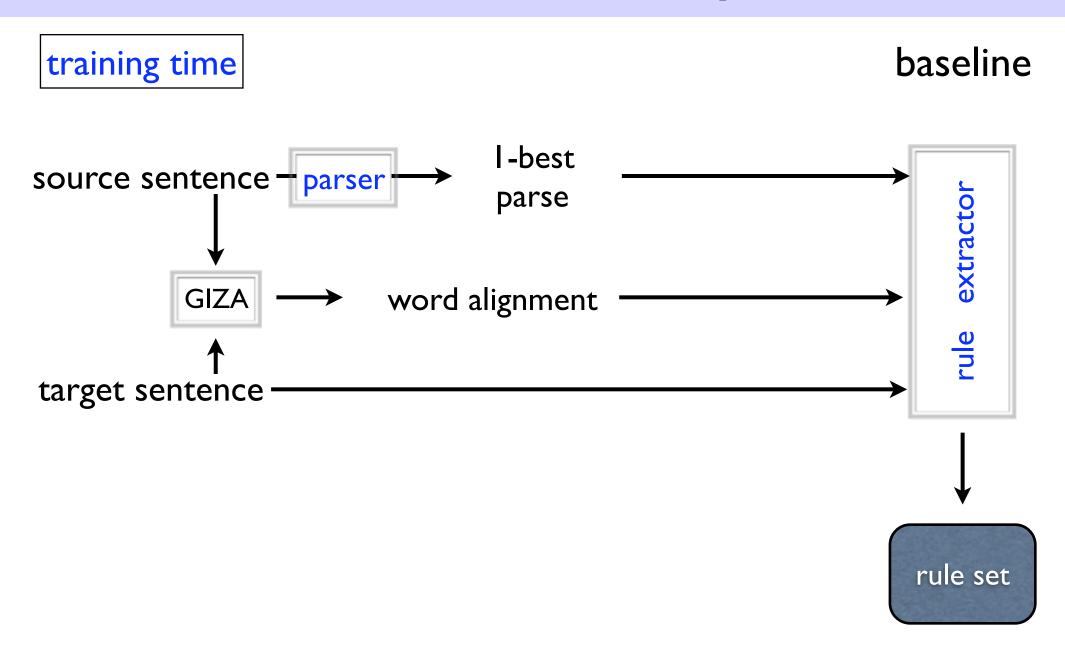
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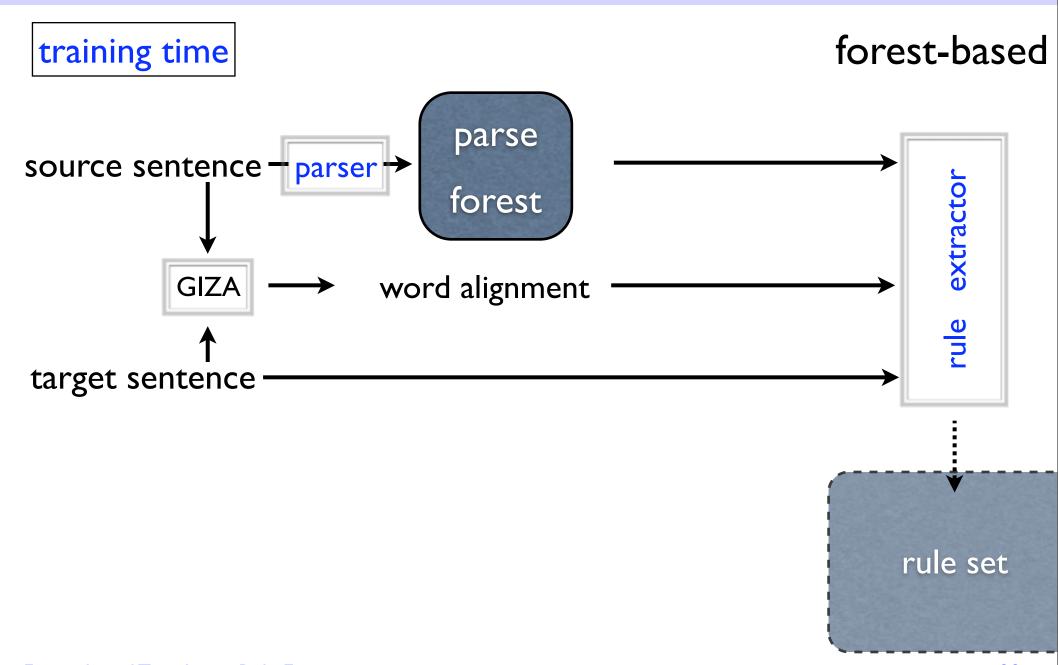
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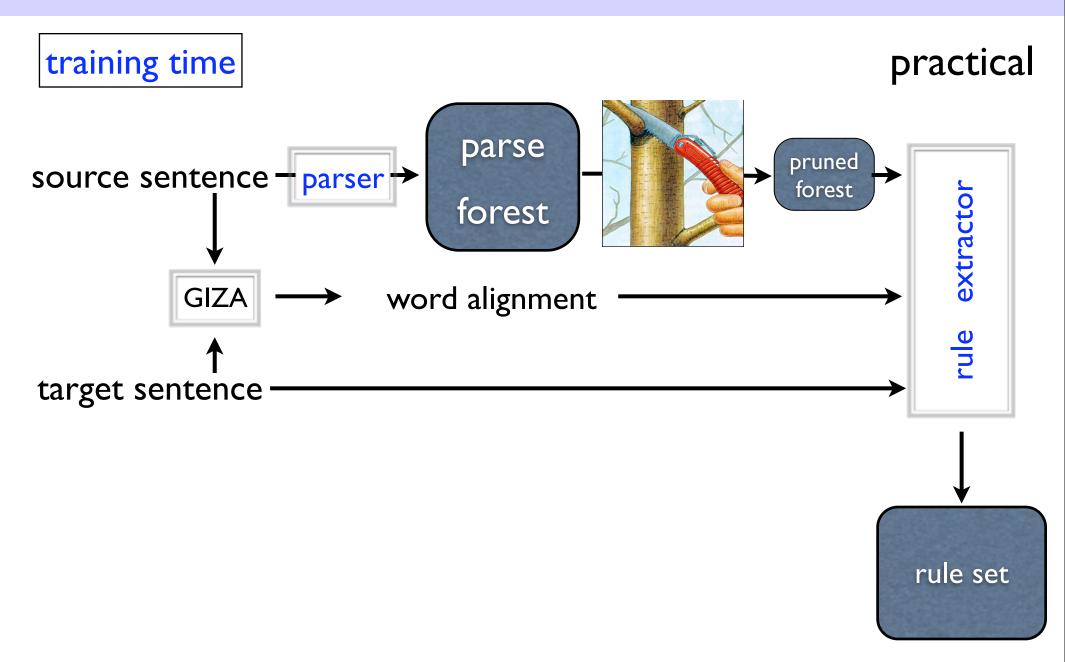
Rule Extraction Pipeline



Rule Extraction Pipeline



Rule Extraction Pipeline



Inside-Outside Forest Pruning

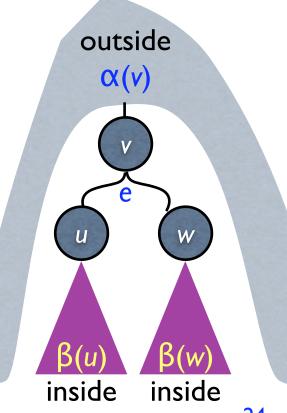
- prune unpromising hyperedges
 - cost of best derivation that traverses e
- inside-outside, (max) marginal probs
 - first compute Viterbi inside β , outside α
- merit $\alpha\beta(e) = \alpha(v) \cdot p(e) \cdot \beta(u) \beta(w)$
 - similar to "expected count" in EM
- prune away a hyperedge e if

$$\alpha\beta(e)/\beta$$
 (TOP) > p

for some threshold p

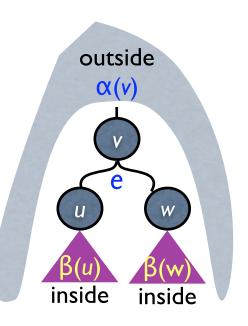
(amount of deviation from 1-best derivation)





Fractional Rule Counts

- tree-based: every rule extracted gets a unit count
- forest-based: should penalize rules extracted from non I-best parses
 - each rule gets a fractional count based on parse hyperedges
 - same idea as forest pruning: inside-outside merit

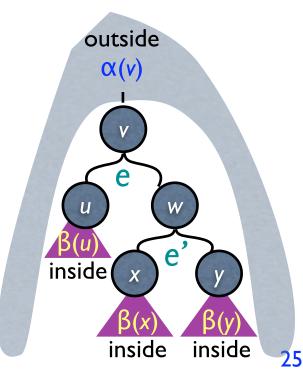


$$\alpha\beta(r) = \alpha\beta(\{e, e'\}) = \alpha(v)$$

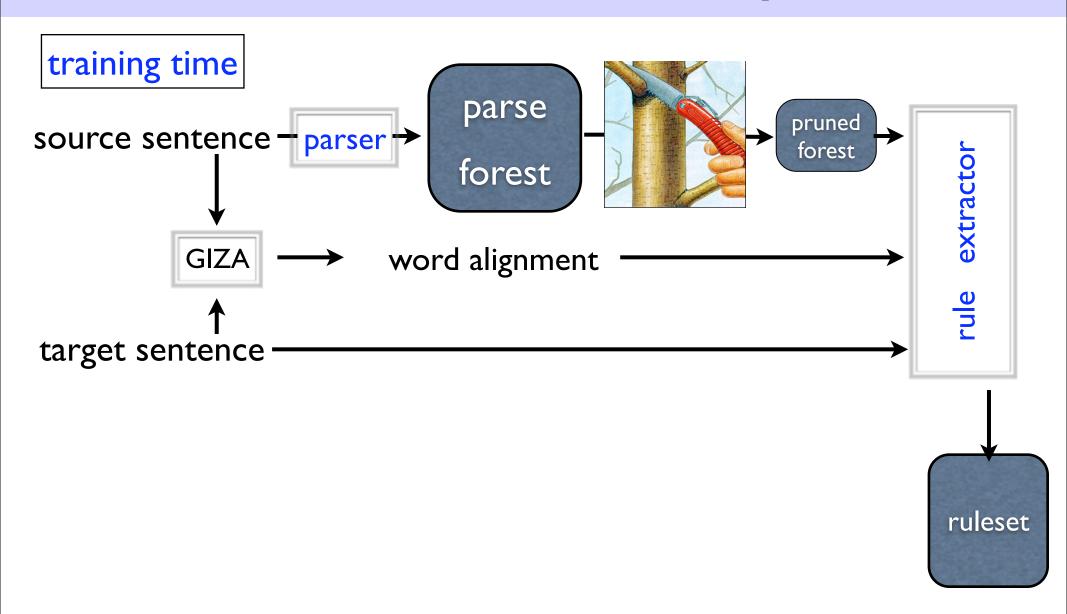
$$\cdot p(e) p(e')$$

$$\cdot \beta(u)\beta(x)\beta(y)$$

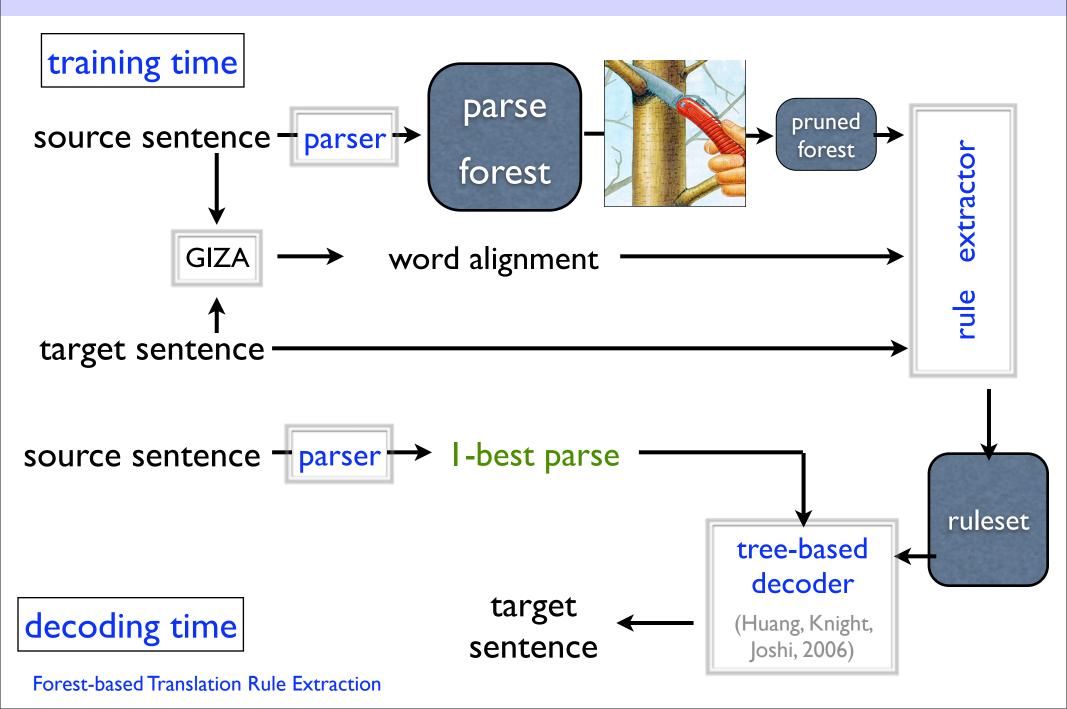
$$count(r) = \alpha \beta(r) / \beta(TOP)$$



The Whole Forest Pipeline



The Whole Forest Pipeline



The Whole Forest² Pipeline

