Apply Chinese Radicals Into Neural Machine Translation: Deeper Than Character Level

Lifeng Han

lifeng.han@adaptcentre.ie https://github.com/poethan ADAPT, Dublin City University Limerick, Ireland, May 24

LPRC 2018: Limerick Postgraduate Research Conference









Agenda

- Myself
- Topic intro
- Related work
- Proposed idea/model
- Experiments design
- Evaluation results
- Future work

Myself

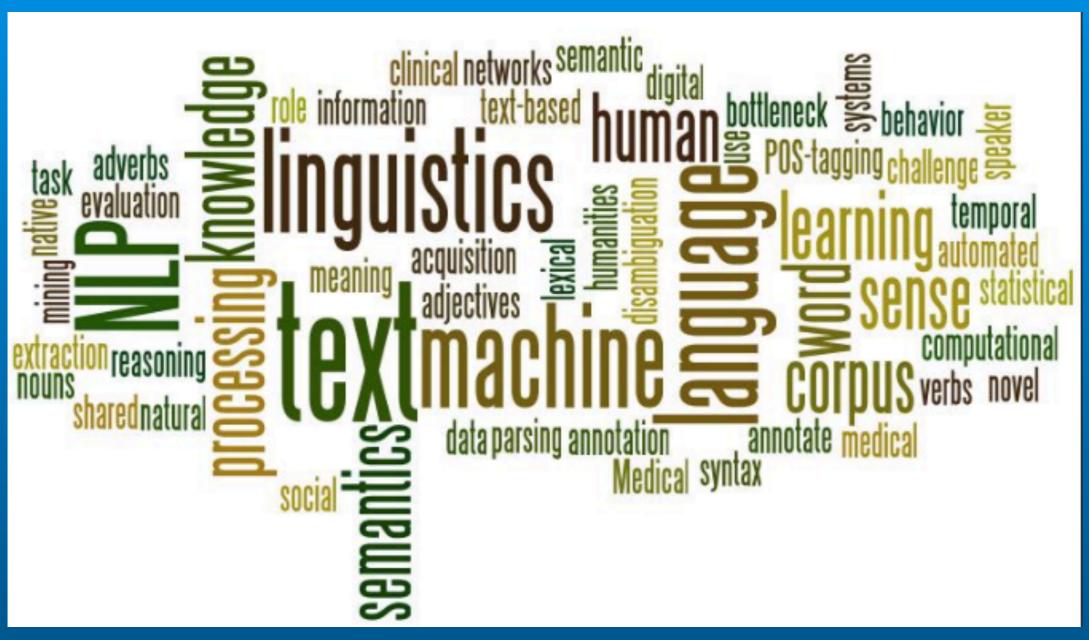
- PhD student, ADAPT Centre, DCU, Dublin, 2016 on
- Student Researcher, Amsterdam, 2014-16
- Master degree of Sci., Macau, 2011-14
- Bachelor of Maths, Shijiazhuang, 2007-11
- Primary ~ high school, Handan
- No kindergarten



Intro

- Machine Translation
 - what I' m doing. Translate human languages via Machine.
- Natural Language Processing
 - different processing tasks of human languages
- Artificial Intelligence
 - teach machine to perform human intelligences

MT-NLP-AI



Related work

- Machine Translation: Rule to Neural
 - rule, example-based, statistical, phrase-based, hierarchical structure, tree-best, forest, neural models
- Neural MT, sequence to sequence, attention, coverage
 - word embeddings, sequence to sequence encoding-decoding, attention, coverage, document/discourse level
- Chinese NLP, radical applications
 - Word Segmentation, Entity recognition, MT, Sentiment Analysis, text mining

Chinese radical: example



木: mù (wood)

森 (forest) 樹 (tree) 橋 (bridge)

Fig. 1: Radical as independent character.

Chinese radical: example



Fig. 2: Radical can not be independent character.

Proposed Model

- Apply Chinese Radical into Translation
 - how to apply radicals into MT
 - how to split character into radicals
- Combine radical-level MT with Neural Model
 - attention-based Neural MT
 - radical combination into input data

Combinations

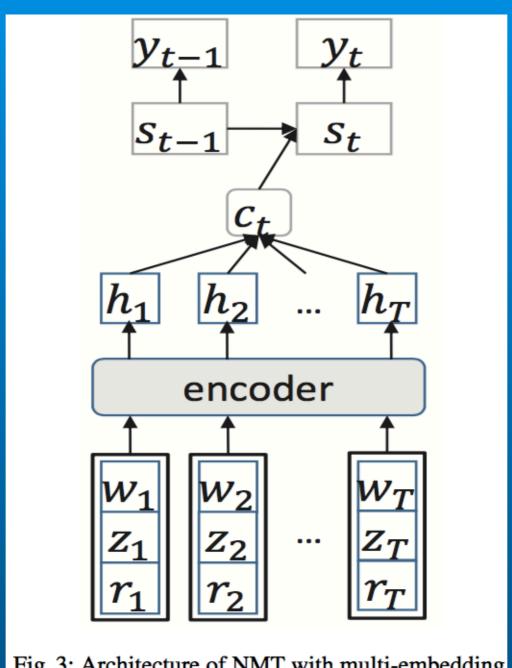


Fig. 3: Architecture of NMT with multi-embedding

Experiments

- Attention Neural MT
 - Word+Character+Radical
 - Word+Character
 - Character+Radical
 - Word+Radical
- Data prepration
 - Training: 1.25 million parallel Chinese-English sentences / 80.9 millions Chinese words and 86.4 millions English
 - Development / testing: NIST06/NIST08 (National Institute for Standards and Technology, USA)

Settings

| Table 1: Model Settings | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Settings | Description | abbreviation | | |
| Baseline | Words | W | | |
| Setting1 | Word+Character+Radical | W+C+R | | |
| Setting2 | Word+Character | W+C | | |
| Setting3 | Word+Radical | W+R | | |
| Setting4 | Character+Radical | C+R | | |

Evaluation

- Broader Evaluation Metrics
 - hLEPOR, BEER, CharacTER -> BLEU, NIST
- Evaluation Scores
 - in-depth analysis

MT evaluation metric LEPOR Code & WIKI: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LEPOR

Development data BLEU

Table 2: BLEU Scores on NIST06 Development Data

| | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram | 4-gram |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Baseline | .7211 | .5663 | .4480 | .3556 |
| W+C+R | .7420 | .5783 | .4534 | .3562 |
| W+C | .7362 | .5762 | .4524 | .3555 |
| W+R | .7346 | .5730 | .4491 | .3529 |
| C+R | .7089 | .5415 | .4164 | .3219 |

Development data NIST

Table 3: NIST Scores on NIST06 Development Data

| | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram | 4-gram | 5-gram |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Baseline | | l | | | |
| W+C+R | 6.0047 | 7.9942 | 8.5473 | 8.6875 | 8.7346 |
| W+C | 5.9531 | 7.9438 | 8.5127 | 8.6526 | 8.6984 |
| W+R | 5.9372 | 7.9021 | 8.4573 | 8.5950 | 8.6432 |
| C+R | 5.6385 | 7.4379 | 7.9401 | 8.0662 | 8.1082 |

Development data Broader

Table 4: Broader Metrics Scores on NIST06 Development Data

| | Metrics on Single Reference | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Models | hLEPOR | BEER | CharacTER | |
| Baseline | .5890 | .5112 | .9225 | |
| W+C+R | .5972 | .5167 | .9169 | |
| W+C | .5988 | .5164 | .9779 | |
| W+R | .5942 | .5146 | .9568 | |
| C+R | .5779 | .4998 | 1.336 | |

Testing data BLEU

Table 5: BLEU Scores on NIST08 Test Data

| | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram | 4-gram |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Baseline | .6451 | .4732 | .3508 | .2630 |
| W+C+R | .6609 | .4839 | .3572 | .2655 |
| W+C | .6391 | .4663 | .3412 | .2527 |
| W+R | .6474 | .4736 | .3503 | .2607 |
| C+R | .6378 | .4573 | .3296 | .2410 |

Testing data NIST



| Table 6: NIST Scores on NIST08 Test Data | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram | 4-gram | 5-gram |
| Baseline | 5.1288 | 6.6648 | 7.0387 | 7.1149 | 7.1387 |
| W+C+R | 5.2858 | 6.8689 | 7.2520 | 7.3308 | 7.3535 |
| W+C | 5.0850 | 6.5977 | 6.9552 | 7.0250 | 7.0467 |
| W+R | 5.1122 | 6.6509 | 7.0289 | 7.1062 | 7.1291 |
| C+R | 5.0140 | 6.4731 | 6.8187 | 6.8873 | 6.9063 |

Testing data Broader



Table 7: Broader Metrics Scores on NIST08 Test Data

| | Metrics Evaluated on 4-references | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|--|
| Models | hLEPOR | BEER | CharacTER | | |
| Baseline | .5519 | .4748 | 0.9846 | | |
| W+C+R | .5530 | .4778 | 1.3514 | | |
| W+C | .5444 | .4712 | 1.1416 | | |
| W+R | .5458 | .4717 | 0.9882 | | |
| C+R | .5353 | .4634 | 1.1888 | | |

Future work

- Improve parameter optimisation/tuning models
- Include more testing data
- Include different domain data
- Reduce training data and test low-resource scenario
- This paper pre-print: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1805.01565.pdf

Follow the project



- LEPOR: https://github.com/poethan/LEPOR/
- Chinese character decomposition: https://github.com/
 poethan/MWE4MT/tree/master/radical4mt
- Acknowledgment:
 - The ADAPT Centre for Digital Content Technology is funded under the SFI Research Centres Programme (Grant 13/RC/2106) and is co-funded under the European Regional Development Fund.

Selected references

- ALF Han, DF Wong, LS Chao. 2013. Chinese named entity recognition with conditional random fields in the light of Chinese characteristics. Intelligent Information Systems Symposium, 57-68.
- ALF Han, DF Wong, LS Chao. 2013. LEPOR: A Robust Evaluation Metric for Machine Translation with Augmented Factors Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Computational Linguistics.
- ALF Han, DF Wong, LS Chao, L He, Y Lu, J Xing, X Zeng . 2013. Language-independent Model for Machine Translation Evaluation with Reinforced Factors. Machine Translation Summit XIV, 215-222.
- L Han. 2018. Machine Translation Evaluation Resources and Methods: A Survey. IPRC: Ireland Postgraduate Research Conference. http://doras.dcu.ie/24493/
- Lifeng Han and Shaohui Kuang. 2018. Apply Chinese radicals into neural machine translation: Deeper than character level. ArXiv pre-print https://arxiv.org/abs/ 1805.01565v1