Language Technology

CUNY Graduate Center Fall 2014

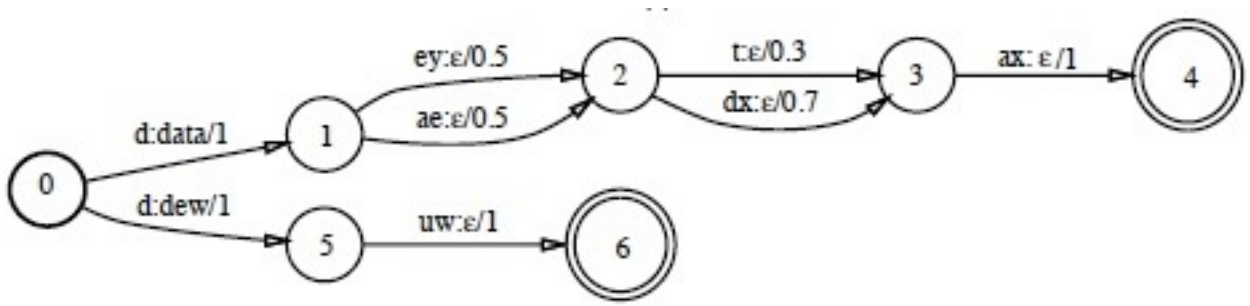
Unit 1: Sequence Models

Lectures 7-8: HMMs, Tagging and Transliteration

required

hard

optional



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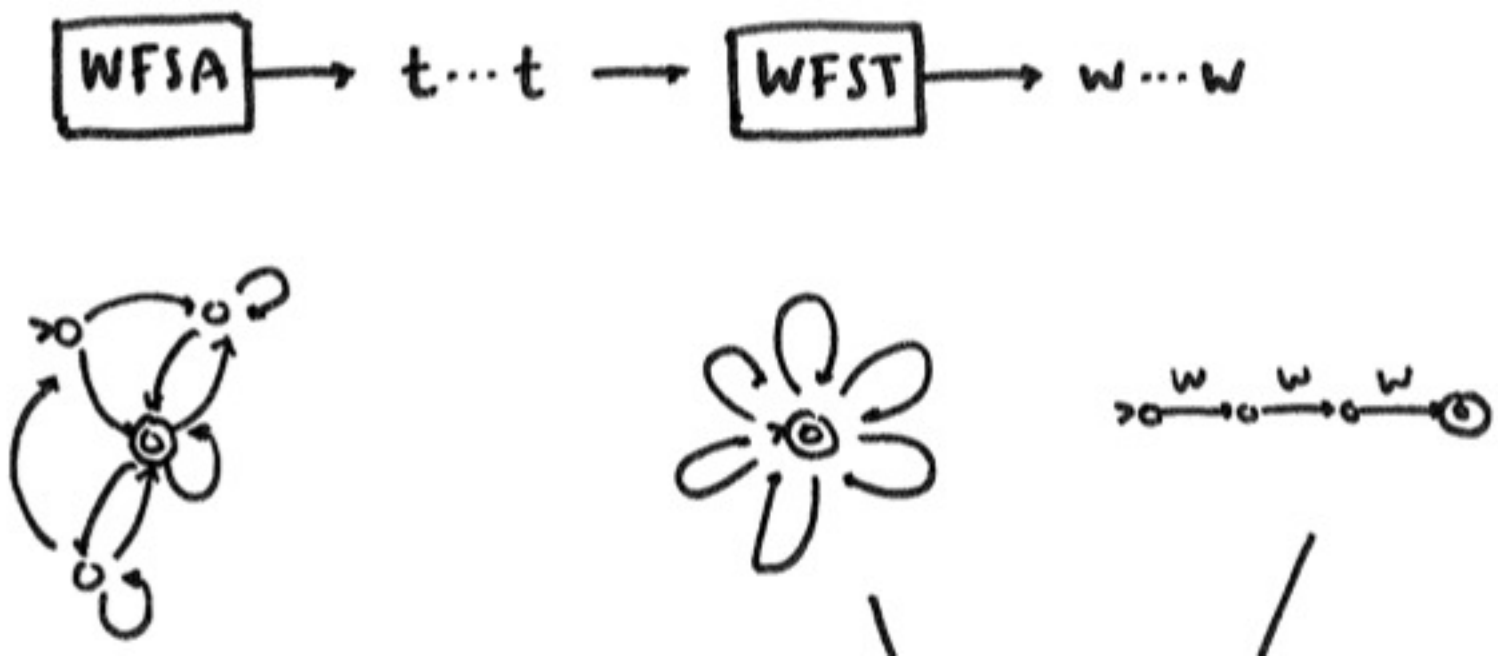
String Transformations

- General Framework for many NLP problems
- Examples
  - Part-of-Speech Tagging
  - Spelling Correction (Edit Distance)
  - Word Segmentation
  - Transliteration, Sound/Spelling Conversion, Morphology
  - Chunking (Shallow Parsing)
  - Beyond Finite-State Models (i.e., tree transformations)
    - Summarization, Translation, Parsing, Information Retrieval, ...
- Algorithms: Viterbi (both max and sum)

Review of Noisy-Channel Model



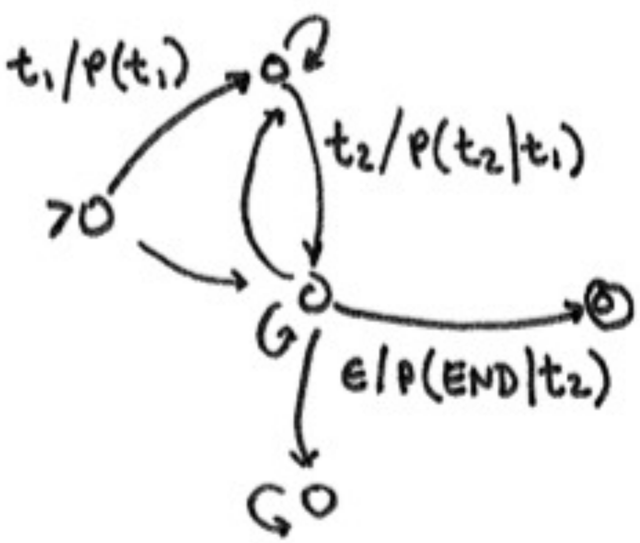
Application	Input	Output	p(i)	p(o|i)
Machine Translation	L_1 word sequences	L_2 word sequences	p(L_1) in a language model	translation model
Optical Character Recognition (OCR)	actual text	text with mistakes	prob of language text	model of OCR errors
Part Of Speech (POS) tagging	POS tag sequences	English words	prob of POS sequences	p(w|t)
Speech recognition	word sequences	speech signal	prob of word sequences	acoustic model

Example 1: Part-of-Speech Tagging

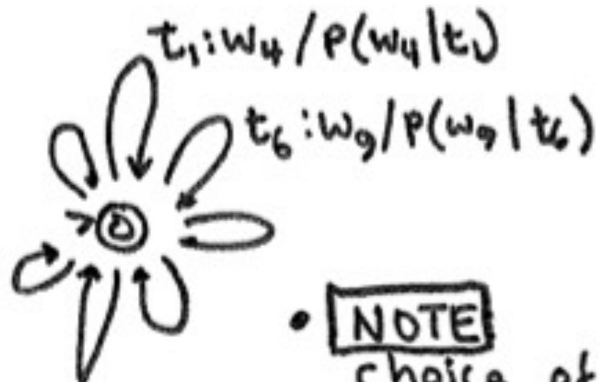
$$P(t \cdots t \mid w \cdots w)$$
$$\sim P(t \cdots t) \cdot P(w \cdots w \mid t \cdots t)$$
$$\sim \underbrace{P(t_1) \cdot P(t_2 \mid t_1) \cdots P(t_n \mid t_{n-1})}_{\text{local grammar preference}} \cdot \underbrace{P(w_1 \mid t_1) \cdots P(w_n \mid t_n)}_{\text{lexical preference}}$$

- use tag bigram as a language model
- channel model is context-indep.

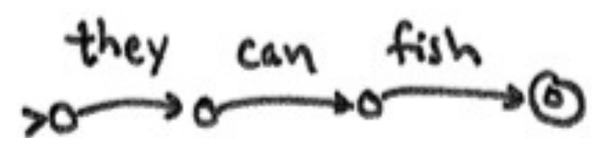
$\boxed{\text{source}}$



$\boxed{\text{channel}}$

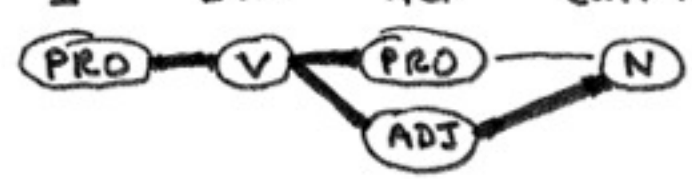


$\boxed{\text{new string}}$



- $\boxed{\text{NOTE}}$ choice of tag is influenced by <u>both</u> left & right context

I saw her earrings.

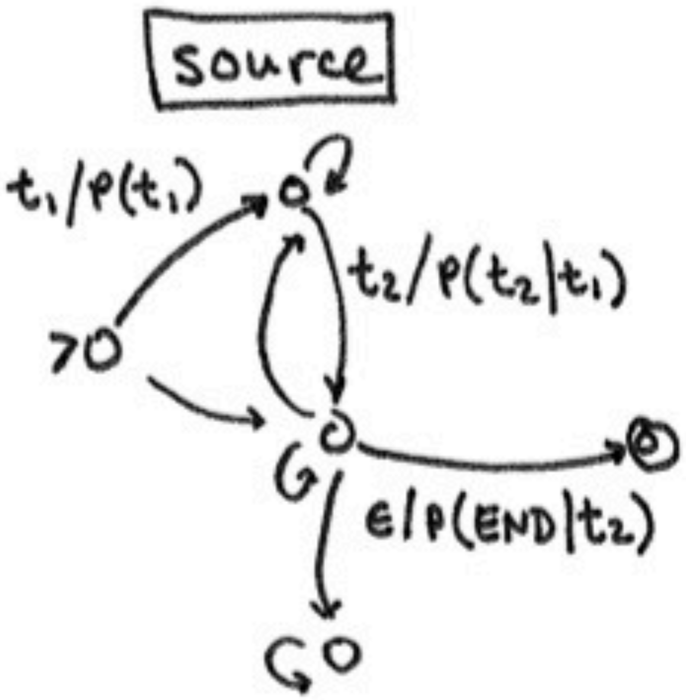


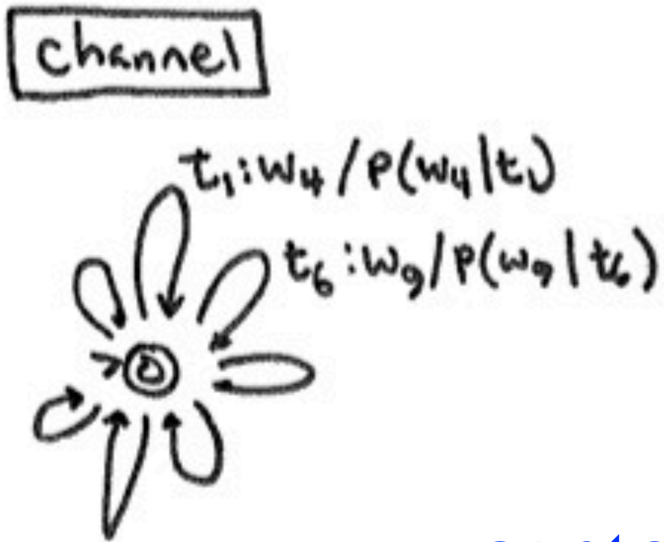
- $\boxed{\text{NOTE}}$ influences can theoretically be long ranging

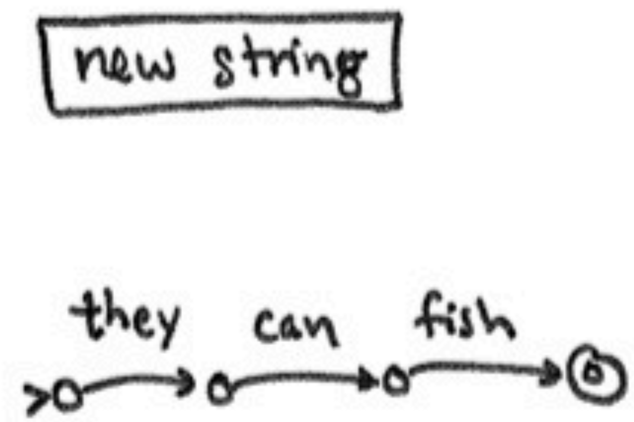
Work out the compositions

- if you want to implement Viterbi...
- case 1: language model is a tag unigram model
  - $p(t...t) = p(t_1)p(t_2) \ldots p(t_n)$
  - how many states do you get?
- case 1: language model is a tag bigram model
  - $p(t...t) = p(t_1)p(t_2 \mid t_1) \ldots p(t_n \mid t_{n-1})$
  - how many states do you get?
- case 3: language model is a tag trigram model...

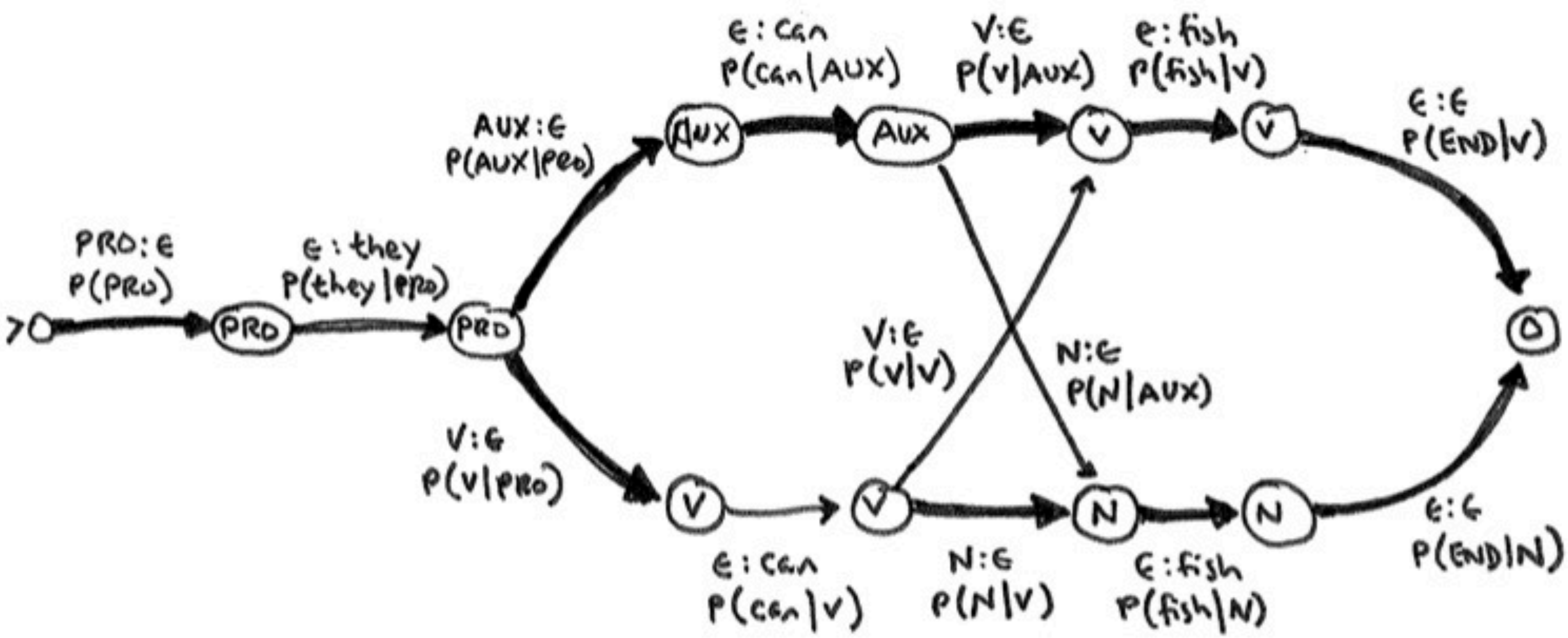
The case of bigram model





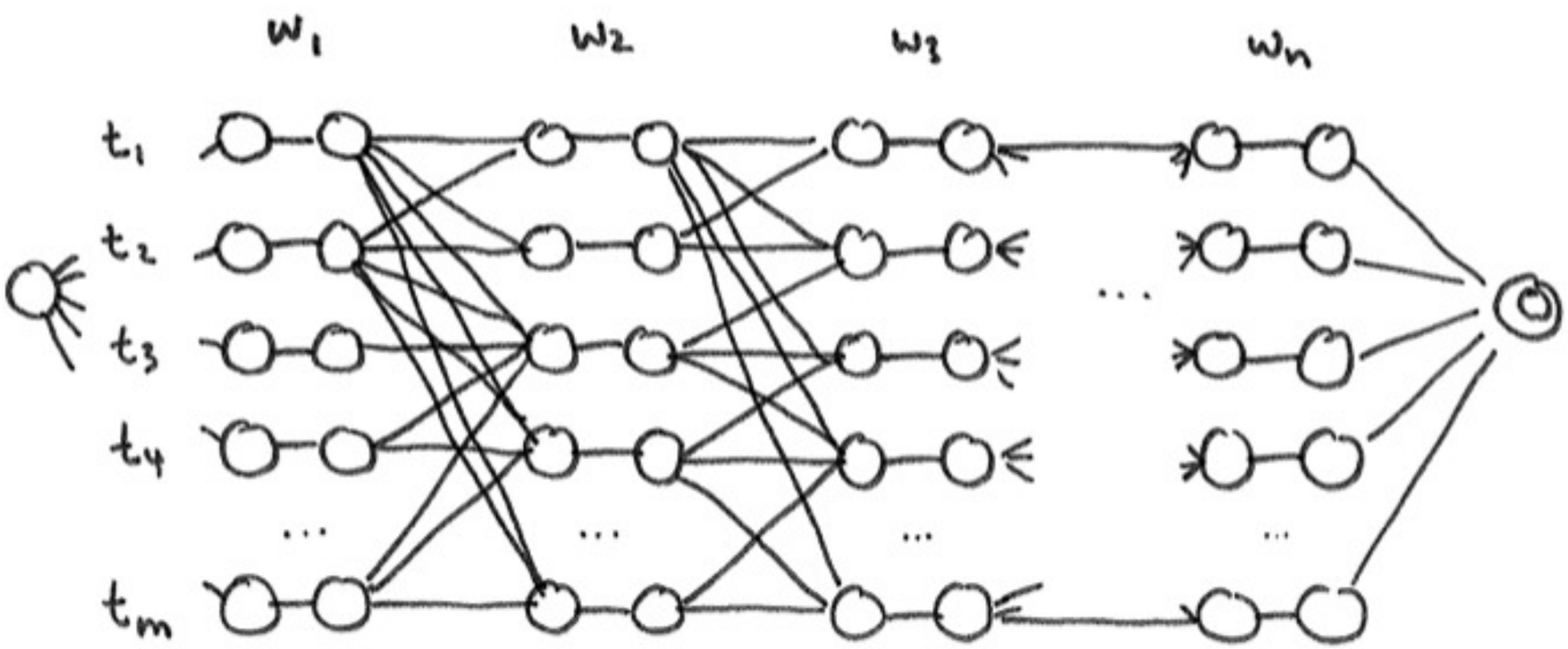


context-dependence (from LM)
propagates left and right!

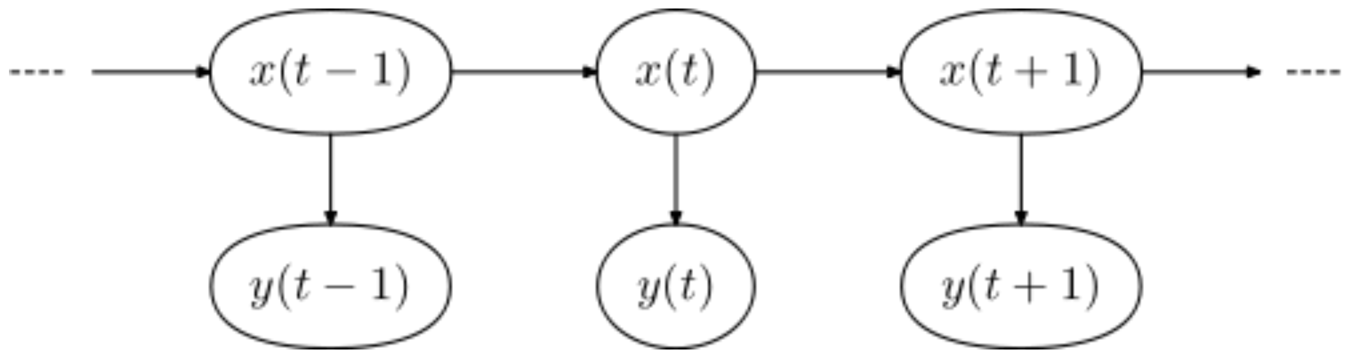


In general...

- bigram LM with context-independent CM
  - $O(n\ m)$ states after composition
- g-gram LM with context-independent CM
  - $O(n\ m^{g-1})$ states after composition
  - the g-gram LM itself has $O(m^{g-1})$ states



HMM Representation



- HMM representation is not explicit about the search
  - "hidden states" have choices over "variables"
  - in FST composition, paths/states are explicitly drawn

Viterbi for argmax

Viterbi search for $\underset{t \cdots t}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(t \cdots t) \cdot P(w \cdots w \mid t \cdots t)$:

```
for j = 1 to m
   Q[1,j] = P(t_j) · P(w_1 | t_j)

for i = 2 to n
   for j = 1 to m
      Q[i,j] = 0
      best-pred[i,j] = 0
      best-score = -∞
      for k = 1 to m
         r = P(t_j | t_k) · P(w_i | t_j) · Q[i-1, k]
         if r > best-score
            best-score = r
            best-pred[i,j] = k
            Q[i,j] = r

final-best = 0
final-score = -∞
for j = 1 to m
   if Q[n,j] > final-score
      final-score = Q[n,j]
      final-best = j

print t_final-best
current = final-best
for i = n-1 down to 1
   current = best-prev[i+1, current]
   print t_current
```

Q[i,j] = cost of shortest path ending with word i getting assigned tag j.

sets back pointers

prints best tags in reverse order

how about unigram?

Python implementation

Complete this Python code implementing the Viterbi algorithm for part-of-speech tagging. It should print a list of word/tag pairs, e.g. [('a', 'D'), ('can', 'N'), ('can', 'A'), ('can', 'V'), ('a', 'D'), ('can', 'N')].

Q: what about top-down recursive + memoization?

```
from collections import defaultdict

best = defaultdict(lambda : defaultdict(float))
best[0]["<s>"] = 1
back = defaultdict(dict)

words = "<s> a can can can a can </s>".split()

tags = {"a": ["D"], "can": ["N", "A", "V"], "</s>": ["</s>"]}  # possible tags for each word
ptag = {"D": {"N": 1}, "V": {"</s>": 0.5, "D":0.5}, ... }       # ptag[x][y] = p(y | x)
pword = {"D": {"a": 0.5}, "N": {"can": 0.1}, ...        }       # pword[x][w] = p(w | x)

for i, word in enumerate(words[1:], 1):                          # i=1,2...; word=a,can,...
    for tag in tags[word]:
        for prev in best[i-1] :
            if tag in ptag[prev] :
                score = best[i-1][prev] * ptag[prev][tag] * pword[tag][word]
                if score > best[i][tag]:
                    best[i][tag] = score
                    back[i][tag] = prev

def backtrack(i, tag):
    if i == 0:
        return []
    return backtrack(i-1, back[i][tag]) + [(words[i], tag)]

print backtrack(len(words)-1, "</s>")[:-1]
```

Viterbi Tagging Example

prob of \ given	START	PRO	V	N	AUX
END		.1	.1	.1	.1
PRO	.6				
V	.05	.6		.2	.9
N	.3		.9	.7	
AUX	.05				

prob of \ given	PRO	V	N	AUX
they	.07			
can		10^{-5}	10^{-4}	.21
fish		10^{-4}	10^{-4}	

Q1. why is this table *not* normalized?

Q2. is "fish" equally likely to be a V or N?

Q3: how to train p(w|t)?

	they	can	fish
PRO	Q = P(PRO|START)·P(they|PRO) = .6 · .07 = .042	Q=0 P(PRO|PRO)=0 P(can|PRO)=0 !	Q=0
V	Q=0 P(they|V)=0	Q= max⟨.042·.6·10^{-5}⟩ = .000000252 bp = PRO	Q= max⟨.000000252·0·10^{-4}, .002646·.9·10^{-4}⟩ = .00000023814 bp= AUX
N	Q=0	Q=0 P(N|PRO)=0	Q= max⟨.000000252·.9·10^{-4}, .002646·0·10^{-4}⟩ = .00000000002268 bp=V
AUX	Q=0	Q= max⟨.042·.3·.21⟩ = .002646 bp = PRO	Q=0

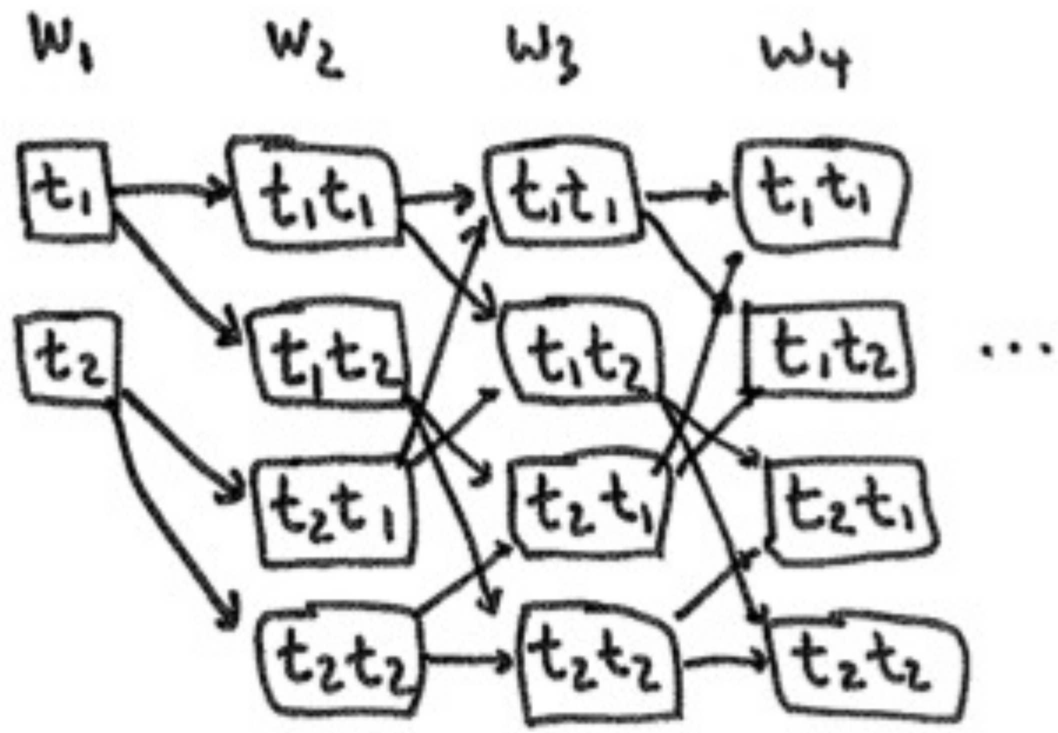
bp=V

$$Q[1,j] = P(t_j \mid \text{START}) \cdot P(w_1 \mid t_j)$$

$$Q[i,j] = \max_k Q[i-1,k] \cdot P(t_j \mid t_k) \cdot P(w_i \mid t_j)$$

Trigram HMM

```
for j = 1 to m
    Q1[1,j] = ...

for j = 1 to m
    for j2 = 1 to m
        Q[2,j,j2] = ...

for i = 3 to n
    for j = 1 to m
        for j2 = 1 to m
            Q[i,j,j2] = 0
            best-pred[i,j,j2] = 0
            best-score = -∞
            for k = 1 to m
                r = P(t_j2 | t_k t_j) · P(w_i | t_j2) · Q[i-1, k, j]
                if r > best-score ...
```



time complexity: $O(nT^3)$

in general: $O(nT^g)$ for g-gram

A Side Note on Normalization

NOTE

final-best gives $P(t\cdots t)\cdot P(w\cdots w \mid t\cdots t)$

but this is not the same as $P(t\cdots t \mid w\cdots w)$

e.g. suppose there is only one $t\cdots t$ (all words unambiguous)

then $P(t\cdots t \mid w\cdots w) = 1$

need to divide

$$P(t\cdots t \mid w\cdots w) = \frac{P(t\cdots t)\cdot P(w\cdots w \mid t\cdots t)}{P(w\cdots w)} = \frac{P(t\cdots t)\cdot P(w\cdots w \mid t\cdots t)}{\sum_{t\cdots t} P(t\cdots t)\cdot P(w\cdots w \mid t\cdots t)}$$

how to compute the normalization factor?

Forward (sum instead of max)

Forward search: $\sum_t P(t) \cdot P(w|t) = P(w)$

$\alpha[1,j] = P(t_j | \text{START}) \cdot P(w_1 | t_j)$

$\alpha[i,j] = \text{sum}_k \; \alpha[i-1,k] \cdot P(t_j | t_k) \cdot P(w_i | t_j)$

no back pointer

$P(w) = \text{sum}_k \; \alpha[n,k]$

"Forward" procedure for $P(w \cdots w)$

```
for j = 1 to m
  α[1,j] = P(t_j) · P(w_1|t_j)

for i = 2 to n
  for j = 1 to m
    α[i,j] = 0
    for k = 1 to m
      α[i,j] += P(t_j|t_k) · P(w_i|t_j) · α[i-1,k]

P(w···w) = 0
for j = 1 to m
  P(w···w) += α[n,j]
```

$\boxed{\alpha[i,j] = \text{costs of all paths ending w/ word } w_i \text{ getting tag } t_j \text{ (costs summed)}}$

Forward vs. Argmax

- same complexity, different semirings (+, x) vs (max, x)
- for g-gram LM with context-indep. CM
  - time complexity $O(n\ m^g)$ space complexity $O(n\ m^{g-1})$

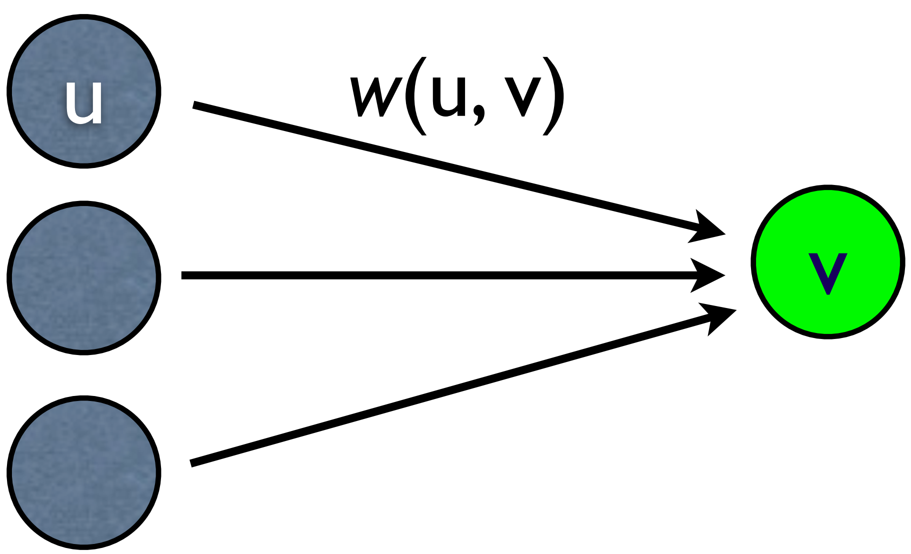
```
for j = 1 to m
   Q_1[1,j] = ...

for j = 1 to m
   for j2 = 1 to m
      Q[2,j,j2] = ...

for i = 3 to n
   for j = 1 to m
      for j2 = 1 to m
         Q[i,j,j2] = 0
         best-pred[i,j,j2] = 0
         best-score = -∞
         for k = 1 to m
            r = P(t_j2 | t_k t_j) · P(w_i | t_j2) · Q[i-1, k, j]
            if r > best-score ...
```

$\boxed{O(nm^3)\ \text{complexity}}$

Viterbi for DAGs with Semiring

1. topological sort $(A, \oplus, \otimes, \overline{0}, \overline{1})$

2. visit each vertex v in sorted order and do updates
   - for each incoming edge (u, v) in E
   - use d(u) to update d(v): $d(v) \oplus = d(u) \otimes w(u, v)$
   - key observation: d(u) is fixed to optimal at this time

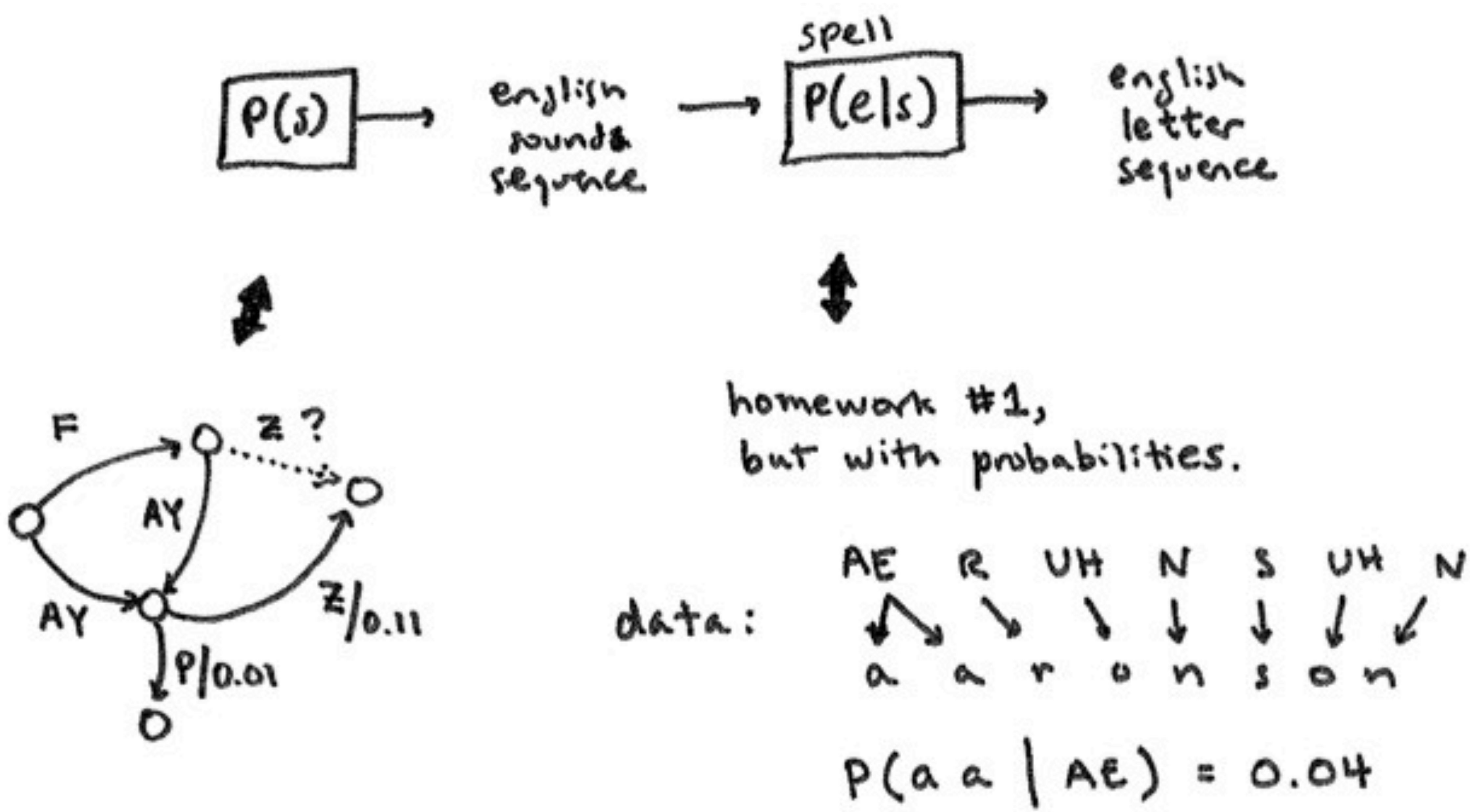


see tutorial on DP from course page

- time complexity: O(V + E)

(hw3) From Spelling to Sound

- word-based or char-based



Pronunciation Dictionary

- (hw3: eword-epron.data)
  - ...
  - AARON EH R AH N
  - AARONSON AA R AH N S AH N
  - ...
  - PEOPLE P IY P AH L
  - VIDEO V IH D IY OW
- you can train p(s..s|w) from this, but what about unseen words?
- also need alignment to train the channel model p(s|e) & p(e|s)

http://www.speech.cs.cmu.edu/cgi-bin/cmudict
from CMU Pronunciation Dictionary
39 phonemes (15 vowels + 24 consonants)

```
echo 'W H A L E B O N E S' |
     carmel -sriIEQk 5 epron.wfsa epron-espell.wfst
```

CMU Dict: 39 Ame. Eng. Phonemes

WRONG! missing the SCHWA ə (merged with the STRUT ʌ "AH")!

CMU/IPA		Example	Translation
AA	/ɑ/	odd	AA D
AE	/æ/	at	AE T
AH	/ʌ/	hut	HH AH T
AO	/ɔː/	ought	AO T
AW	/aʊ/	cow	K AW
AY	/aɪ/	hide	HH AY D
B	/b/	be	B IY
CH	/tʃ/	cheese	CH IY Z
D	/d/	dee	D IY
DH	/ð/	thee	DH IY
EH	/ɛ/	Ed	EH D
ER	/ɚ/	hurt	HH ER T
EY	/eɪ/	ate	EY T
F	/f/	fee	F IY
G	/g/	green	G R IY N
HH	/h/	he	HH IY
IH	/ɪ/	it	IH T
IY	/iː/	eat	IY T
JH	/dʒ/	gee	JH IY

CMU/IPA		Example	Translation
K	/k/	key	K IY
L	/l/	lee	L IY
M	/m/	me	M IY
N	/n/	knee	N IY
NG	/ŋ/	ping	P IH NG
OW	/oʊ/	oat	OW T
OY	/ɔɪ/	toy	T OY
P	/p/	pee	P IY
R	/ɹ/	read	R IY D
S	/s/	sea	S IY
SH	/ʃ/	she	SH IY
T	/t/	tea	T IY
TH	/θ/	theta	TH EY T AH
UH	/ʊ/	hood	HH UH D
UW	/u/	too	T UW
V	/v/	vee	V IY
W	/w/	we	W IY
Y	/j/	yield	Y IY L D
Z	/z/	zee	Z IY
ZH	/ʒ/	usual	Y UW ZH UW AH L

CMU Pronunciation Dictionary

WRONG! missing the SCHWA ə (merged with the STRUT ʌ "AH")!

DOES NOT ANNOTATE STRESSES

```
A           AH
A           EY
AAA         T R IH P AH L EY
AABERG      AA B ER G
AACHEN      AA K AH N
...
ABOUT       AH B AW T
...
ABRAMOVITZ  AH B R AA M AH V IH T S
ABRAMOWICZ  AH B R AA M AH V IH CH
ABRAMOWITZ  AH B R AA M AH W IH T S
...
FATHER      F AA DH ER
...
ZYDECO      Z AY D EH K OW
ZYDECO      Z IH D AH K OW
ZYDECO      Z AY D AH K OW
...
ZZZZ        Z IY Z
```

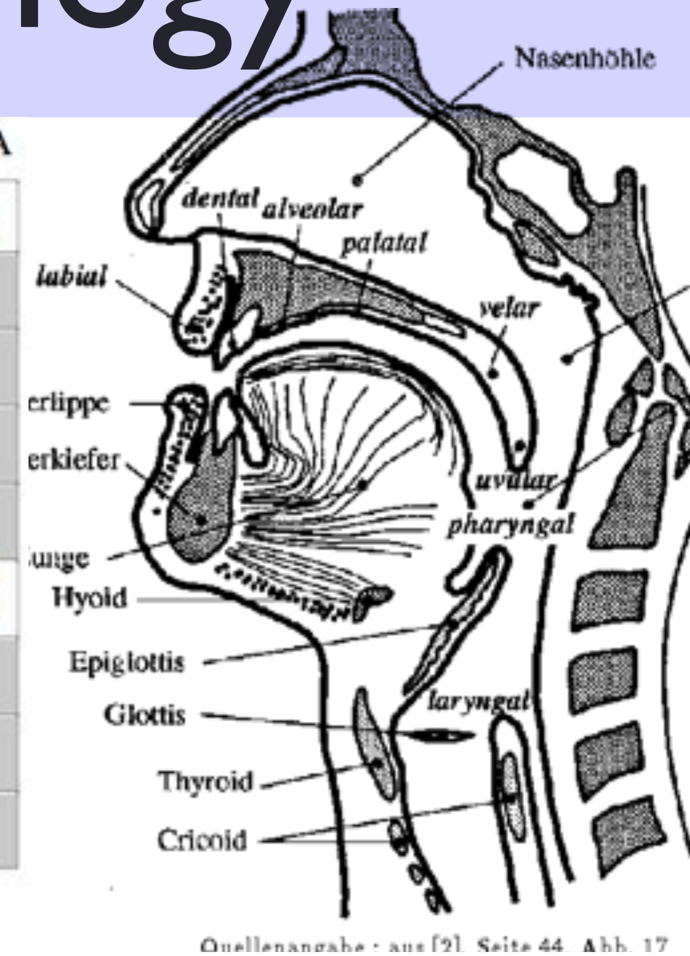
IPA and English Phonology

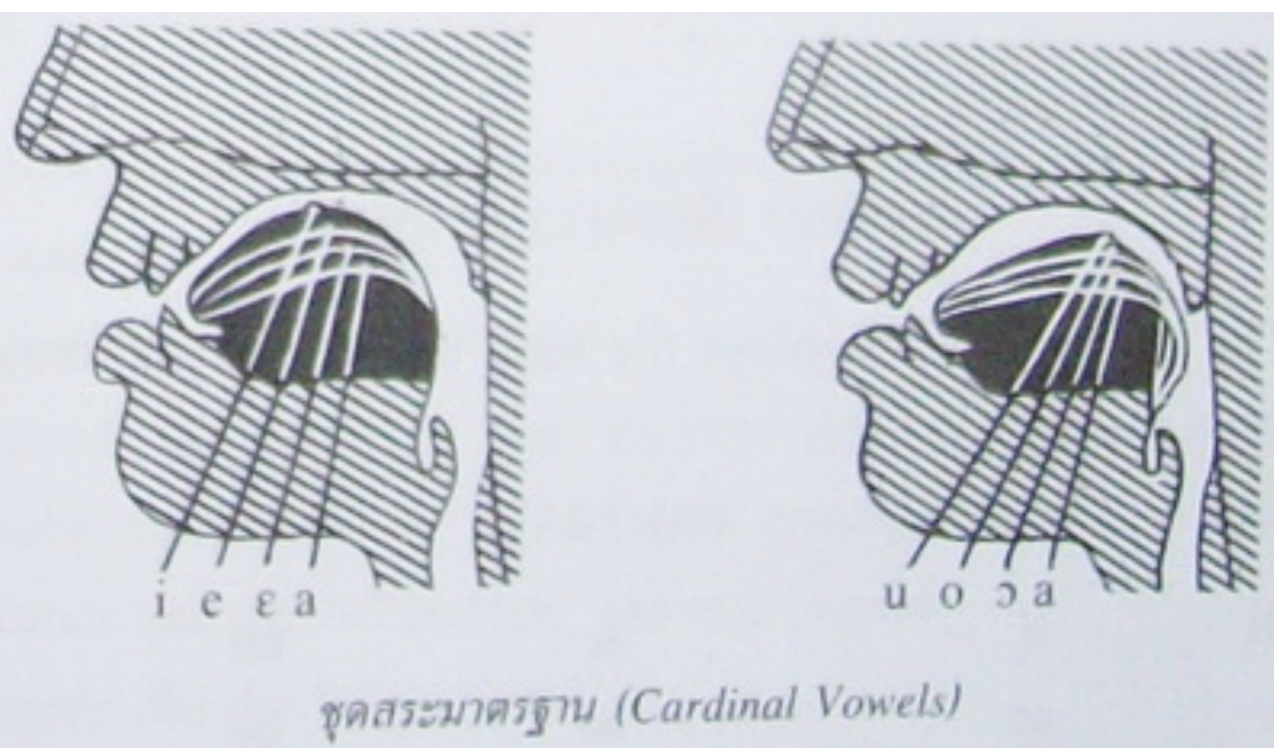
CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2005 IPA

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

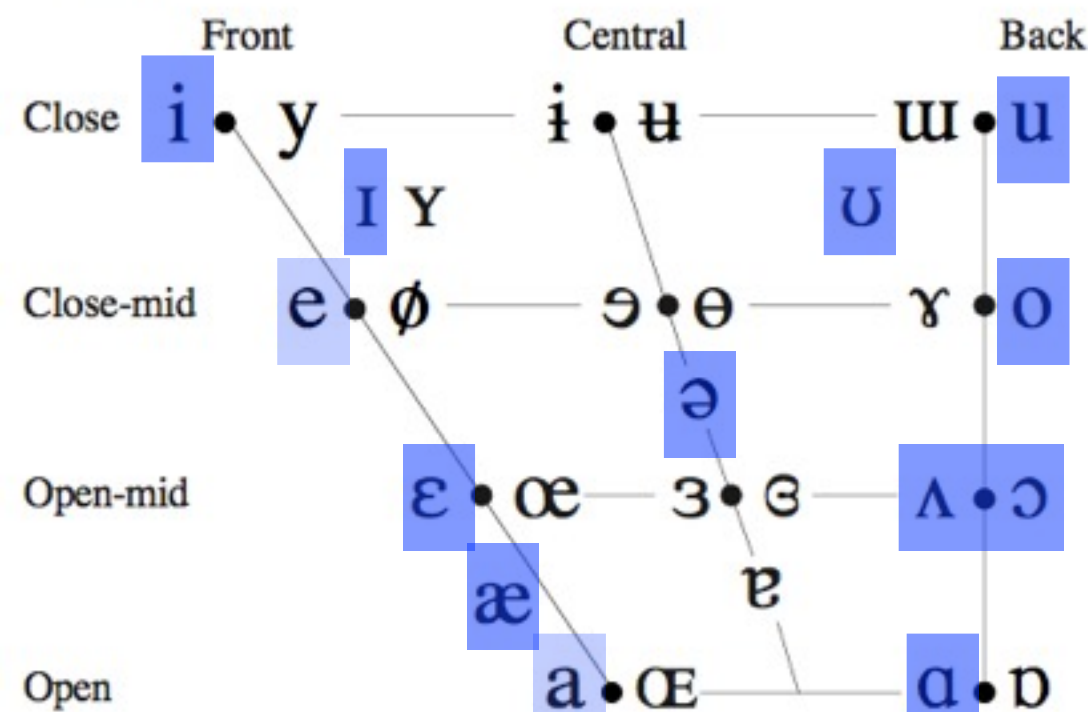
Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

coarticulated tʃ dʒ w





VOWELS



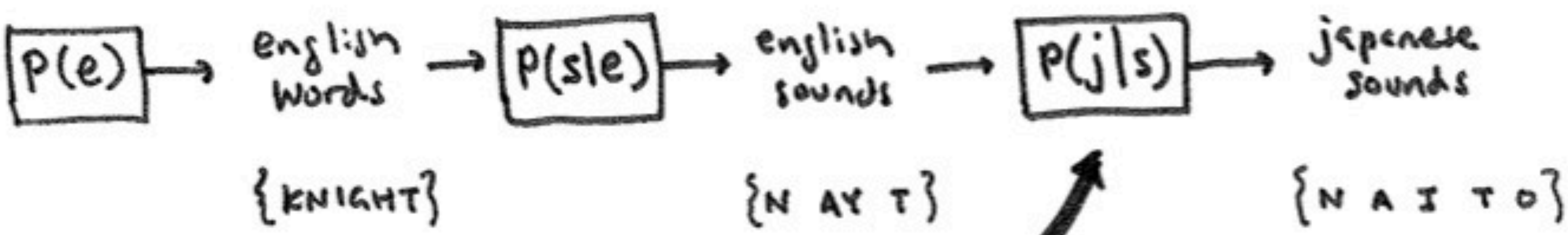
Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

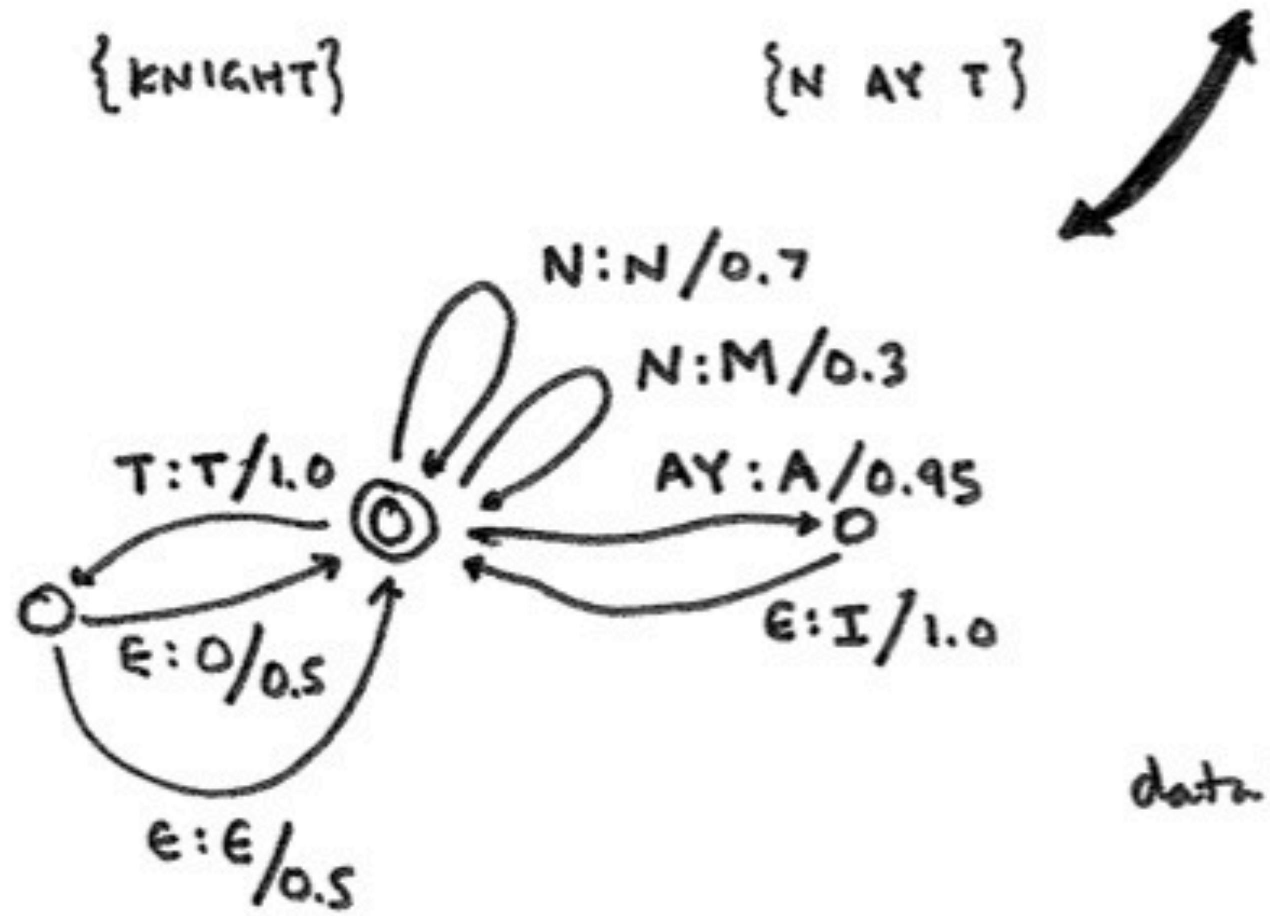
(hw3) From Sound to Spelling

- input: HH EH L OW B EH R
- output: H E L L O B E A R *or* H E L O B A R E ?
- p(e) => e => p(s|e) => s
- p(w) => w => p(e|w) => e => p(s|e) => s
- p(w) => w => p(s|w) => s
- p(w) => w => p(e|w) => e => p(s|e) => s => p(s)
- p(w) <= w <= p(w|e) <= e <= p(e|s) <= s <= p(s)
- w <= p(w|s) <= s <= p(s)
- what else?

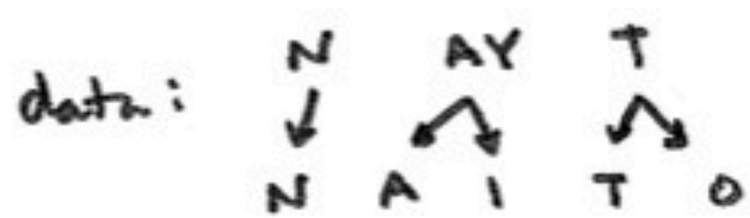
```
echo 'HH EH L OW' | carmel -sliOEQk 50 epron-espell.wfst
espell-eword.wfst eword.wfsa
```

Example: Transliteration





- *V => B: phoneme inventory mismatch*
- *T=>T O: phonotactic constraint*

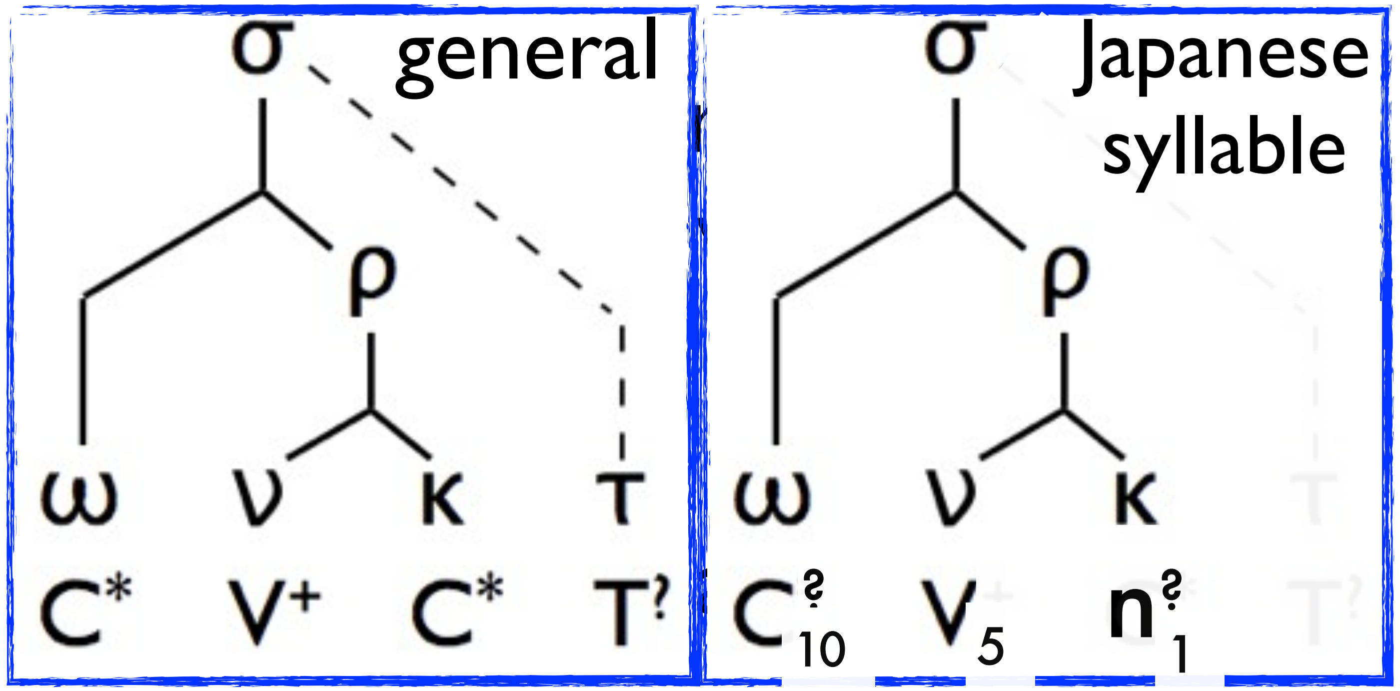


- KEVIN KNIGHT => KH EH VH IH N N AY T
  K E *B* I N   N A I *T O*
  ケ ビ ン　ナ イ ト

Japanese 101 (writing systems)

- Japanese writing system has four components
  - Kanji (Chinese chars): nouns, verb/adj stems, CJKV names
    - 日本 “Japan” 东京 “Tokyo” 电车 “train” 食べる “eat [inf.]”
  - Syllabaries
    - Hiragana: function words (e.g. particles), suffices
      - で de (“at”) か ka (question) 食べました“ate”
    - Katakana: transliterated foreign words/names
      - コーヒー koohii (“coffee”)
  - Romaji (Latin alphabet): auxiliary purposes

Why Japanese uses Syllabaries



- also possible for Mandarin
- other languages have many more syllables: use *alphabets*
  - alphabet = 10+5; syllabary = 10x5
- read the Writing Systems tutorial from course page!

あ ア a	い イ i	う ウ u	え エ e	お オ o
か カ ka	き キ ki	く ク ku	け ケ ke	こ コ ko
さ サ sa	し シ shi	す ス su	せ セ se	そ ソ so
た タ ta	ち チ chi	つ ツ tsu	て テ te	と ト to
な ナ na	に ニ ni	ぬ ヌ nu	ね ネ ne	の ノ no
は ハ ha	ひ ヒ hi	ふ フ hu / fu	へ ヘ he	ほ ホ ho
ま マ ma	み ミ mi	む ム mu	め メ me	も モ mo
や ヤ ya		ゆ ユ yu		よ ヨ yo
ら ラ ra	り リ ri	る ル ru	れ レ re	ろ ロ ro
わ ワ wa	http://brng.jp/90459562			を ヲ wo
ん ン n				

Japanese Phonology (too few sounds!)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2005 IPA

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

coarticulated tʃ dʒ w

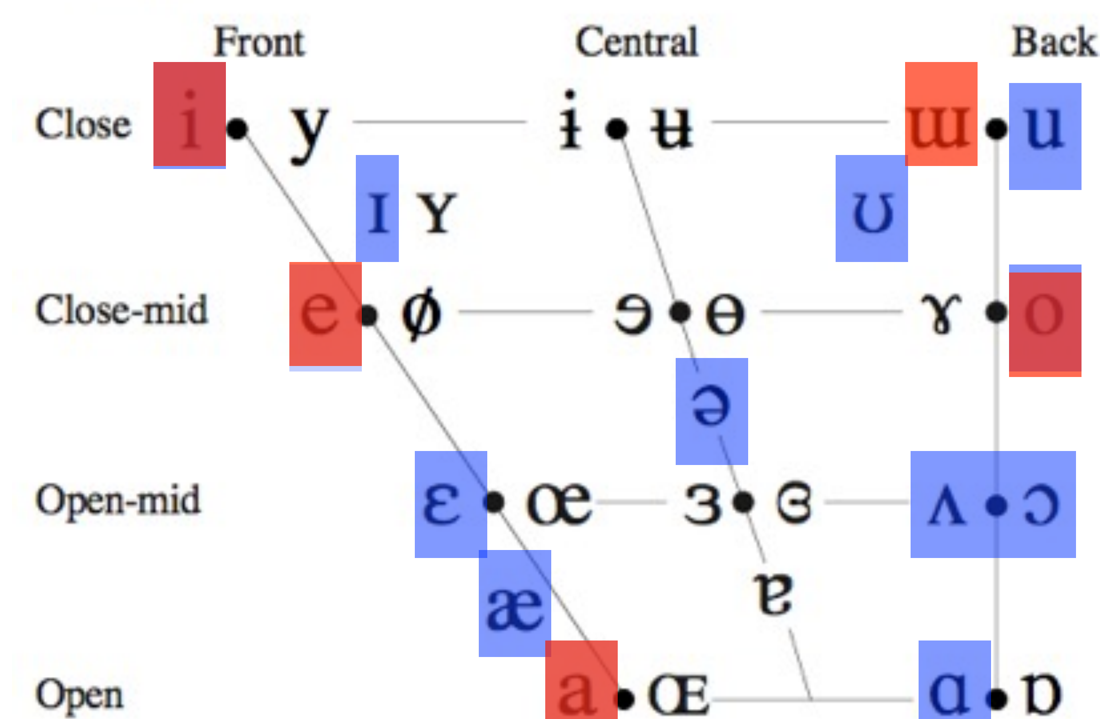
Eng Man
Jap Wu

p-b allophones

[pʰ]	[pʰ]	[pʰ]	[pʰ]
[p]	[p]	[p]	[p]
[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]

(es, it, fr)

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

but Japanese has many allophones:

/s/ => [ɕ] “si” => “shi” (similar to [ʃ])

/t/ => [tɕ] “ti” => “chi” (similar to [tʃ])

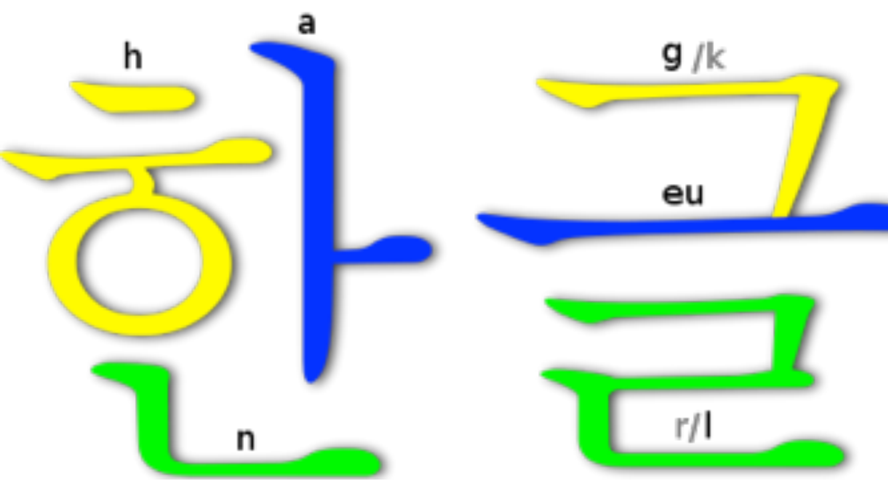
/t/ => [ts] “tu” => “tsu”

/h/ => [ɸ] “hu” => “hu/fu” [ɸɯ] ... etc ...

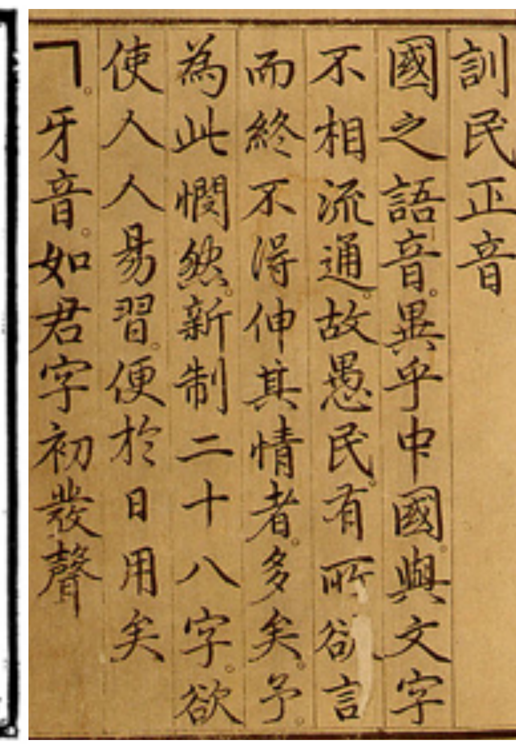
allophones: variations of a phoneme depending on context that does not change the meaning (like isotopes vs. element). English has many: /p/ => [pʰi:] or [spi:] (also for t and k) etc.

Aside: Is Korean a Syllabary?

- A: Hangul is not a syllabary, but a "featural alphabet"
  - a special alphabet where shapes encode phonological features
- the inventor of Hangul (c. 1440s) was the first real linguist




世宗御製訓民正音


訓民正音
國之語音異乎中國與文字
不相流通故愚民有所欲言
而終不得伸其情者多矣予
為此憫然新制二十八字欲
使人人易習便於日用矣
ㄱ牙音如君字初發聲

- 14 consonants: ㄱ *g*, ㄴ *n*, ㄷ *d*, ㄹ *l/r*, ㅁ *m*, ㅂ *b*, ㅅ *s*, ㅇ *null/ng*, ㅈ *j*, ㅊ *ch*, ㅋ *k*, ㅌ *t*, ㅍ *p*, ㅎ *h*
- 5 double consonants: ㄲ *kk*, ㄸ *tt*, ㅃ *pp*, ㅆ *ss*, ㅉ *jj*
- 11 consonant clusters: ㄳ *gs*, ㄵ *nj*, ㄶ *nh*, ㄺ *lg*, ㄻ *lm*, ㄼ *lb*, ㄽ *ls*, ㄾ *lt*, ㄿ *lp*, ㅀ *lh*, ㅄ *bs*
- 6 vowel letters: ㅏ *a*, ㅓ *eo*, ㅗ *o*, ㅜ *u*, ㅡ *eu*, ㅣ *i*
- 4 iotized vowels (with a *y*): ㅑ *ya*, ㅕ *yeo*, ㅛ *yo*, ㅠ *yu*
- 5 (iotized) diphthongs: ㅐ *ae*, ㅒ *yae*, ㅔ *e*, ㅖ *ye*, ㅢ *ui*
- 6 vowels and diphthongs with a *w*: ㅘ *wa*, ㅙ *wae*, ㅚ *oe*, ㅝ *wo*, ㅞ *we*, ㅟ *wi*

Q: 강남 스타일 = ?

Katakana Transliteration Examples

- コンピューター
- ko n py u - ta -
- kompyuutaa (uu=û)
- computer

- アイスクリーム
- a i su ku ri - mu
- aisukuriimu
- ice cream

- アンドリュー・ビタビ
- andoryuubitabi
- Andrew Viterbi

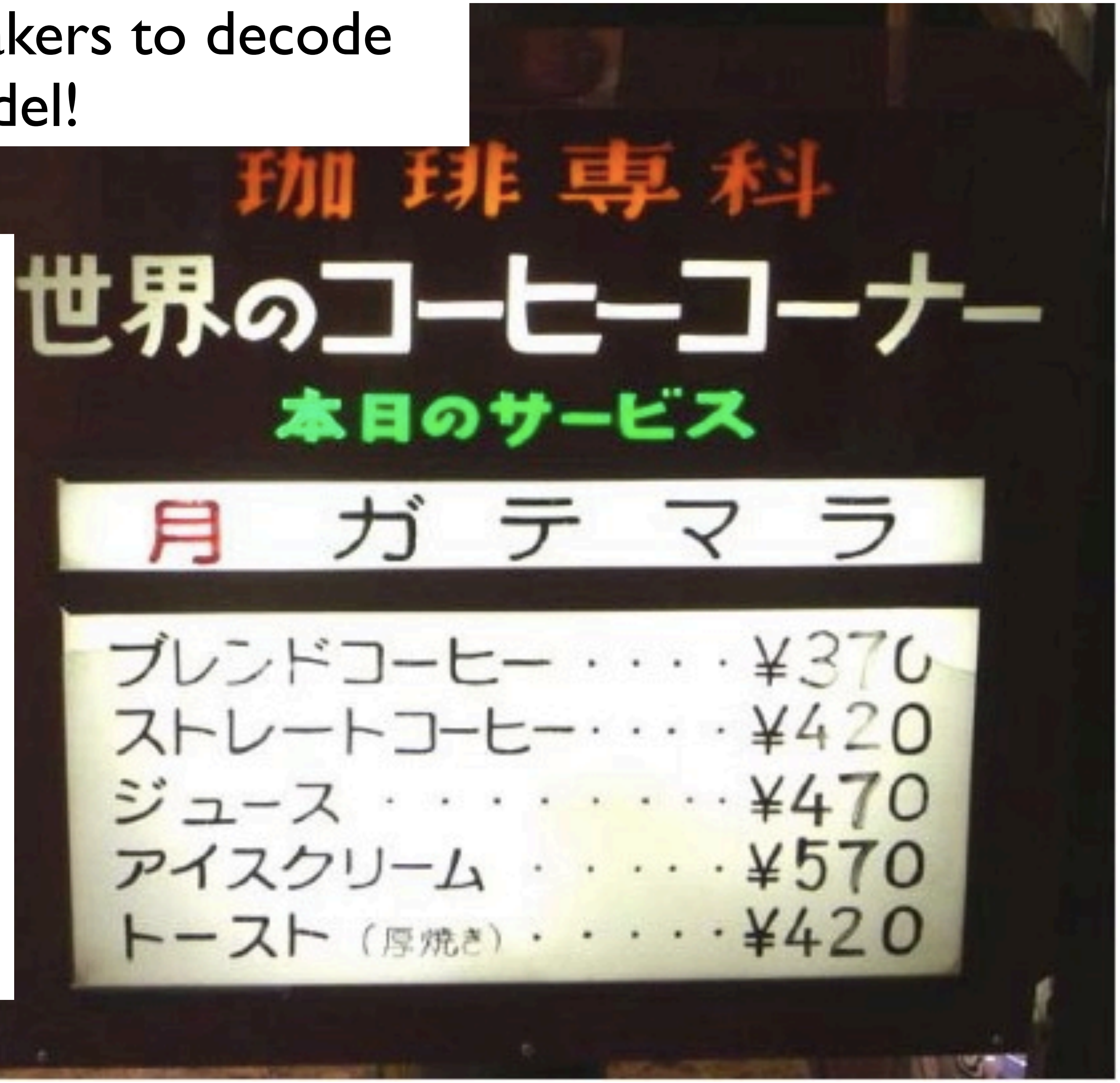
- ヨーグルト
- yo - gu ru to
- yogurt

Katakana on Streets of Tokyo

Japanese just transliterates almost everything
(even though its syllable inventory is really small...)
but... it is quite easy for English speakers to decode
.... if you have a good language model!

from Knight & Sproat 09

koohiikoonaa	coffee corner
saabisu	service
bulendokoohii	blend coffee
sutoreetokoohii	straight coffee
juusu	juice
aisukuriimu	ice cream
toosuto	toast

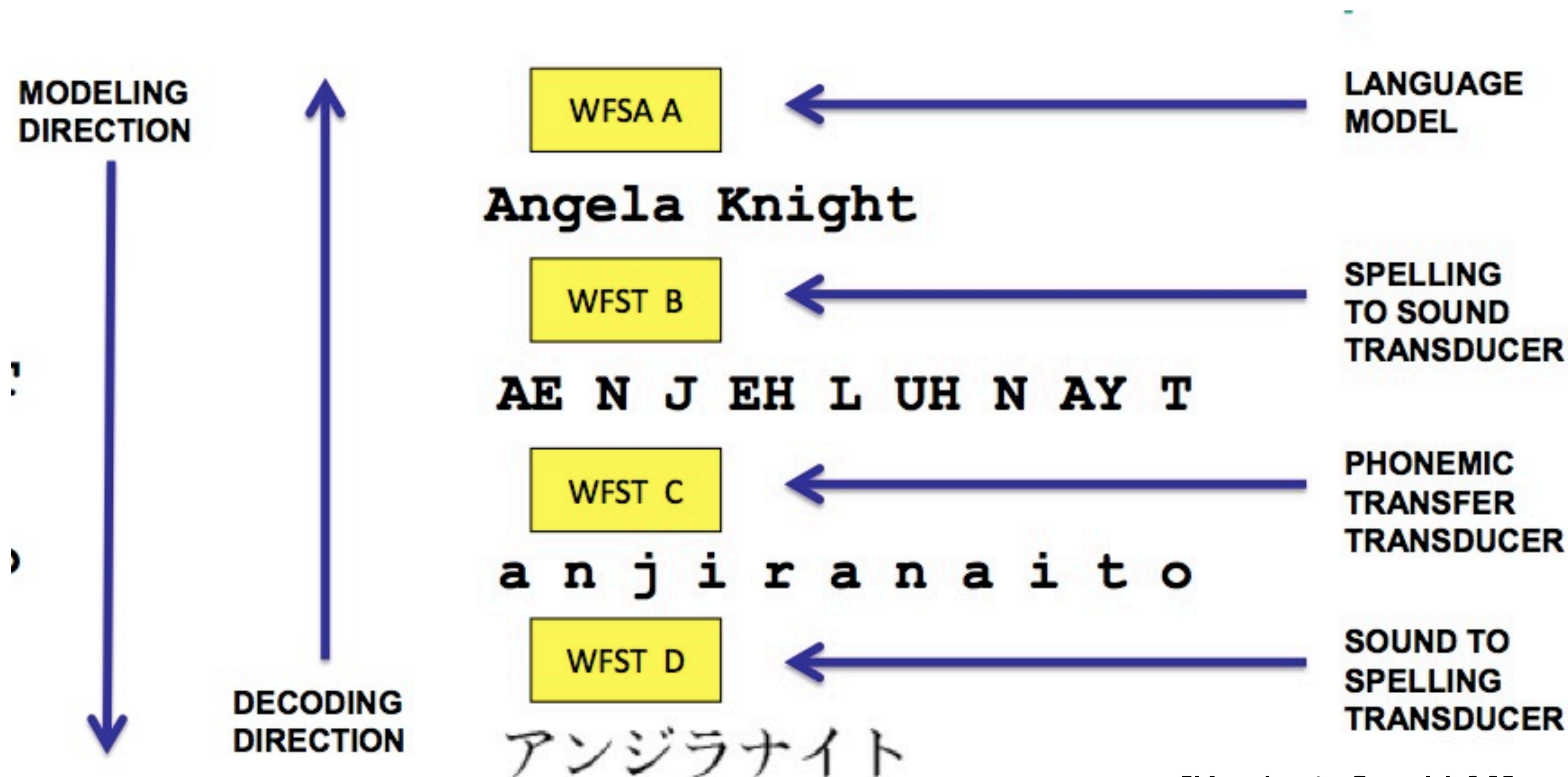


More Japanese Transliterations

• rapputoppu	ラプトプ	• laptop
• bideoteepu	ビデオテープ	• video tape
• shoppingusentaa	ショッピングセンター	• shopping center
• shiitoberuto	シートベルト	• seat belt
• chairudoshiito	チャイルトシート	• child seat
• andoryuubitabi	アンドリュー・ビタビ	• Andrew Viterbi
• bitabiarugorizumu	ビタビアルゴリズム	• Viterbi Algorithm

(hw3) Katakana => English

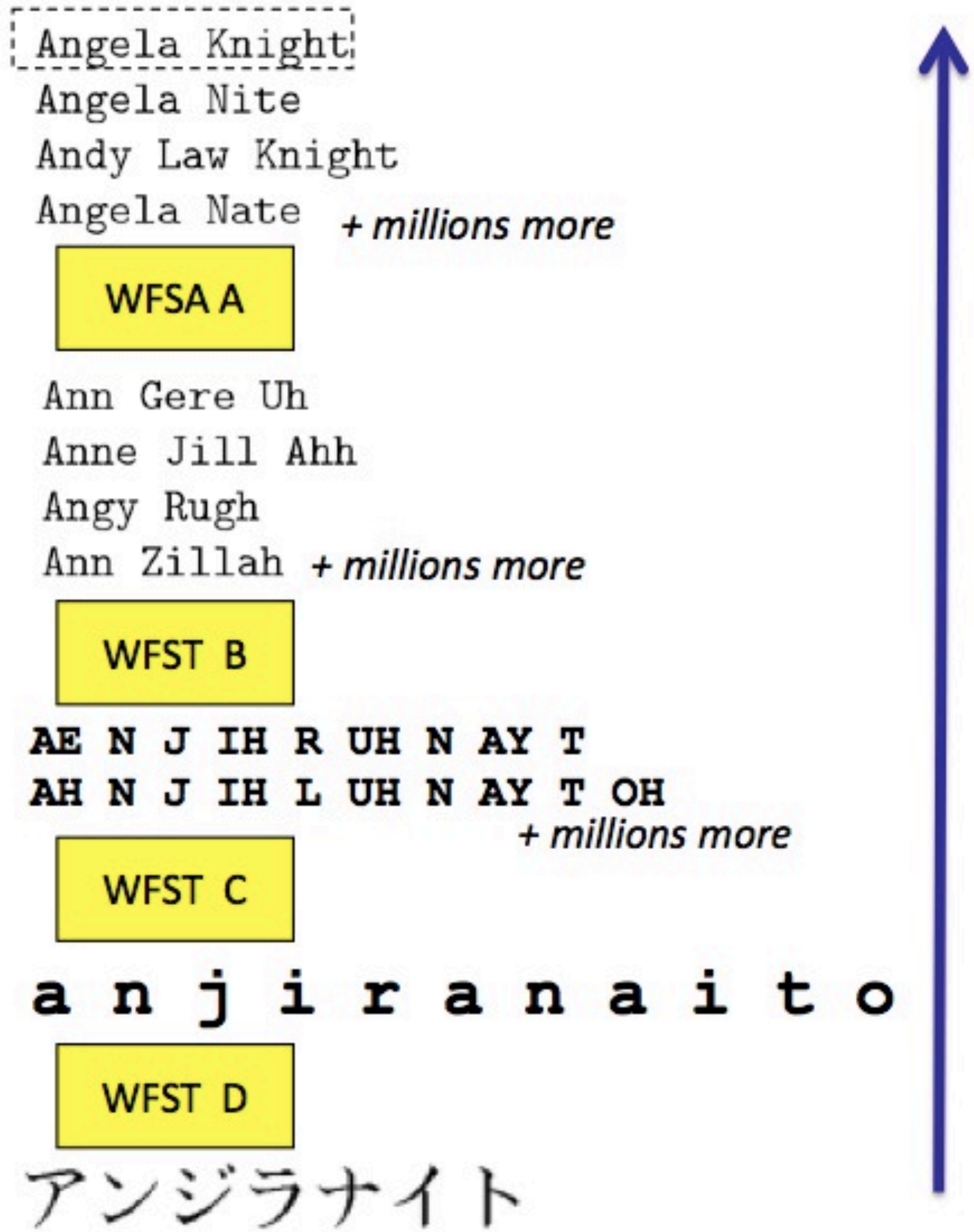
- your job in HW3: decode Japanese Katakana words (transcribed in Romaji) back to English words
  - koohiikoonaa => coffee corner



[Knight & Graehl 98]

(hw3) Katakana => English

- Decoding
  - really decipherment!
- what about duplicate strings?
  - from different paths in WFST!
  - n-best cruching, or...
  - weighted determinisation
    - see extra reading on course website for Mohri+Riley paper



[Knight & Graehl 98]

Example: Word Segmentation

- you noticed that Japanese (e.g., Katakana) is written *without* spaces between words
  - in order to guess the English you also do segmentation
  - e.g. アイスクリーム => アイス クリーム => ice cream
  - how about "gaaruhurendo" and "shingururuumu" ?
- this is an even more important issue in Chinese
  - 南京市长江大桥
- also in other East Asian Languages
- also in English: sounds => words (speech recognition)

What if English were written as Chinese...

- thisisacoursetaughtinthefallsemesterofthisyearatusc
- actually, Latin used to be written exactly like this!
  - “scripta continua” => “interpuncts” (center dots) =>
- this might be a final project topic (on the easier side)

Chinese Word Segmentation

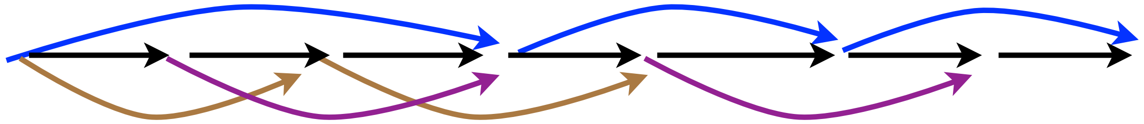
民主
min-zhu
people-dominate
"democracy"

this was 5 years ago.

now Google is
good at segmentation!

江泽民 主席
jiang-ze-min zhu-xi
... - ... - people dominate-podium
"President Jiang Zemin"

下 雨 天 地 面 积 水
xia yu tian di mian ji shui



graph search

下 雨 天 地 面 积 水

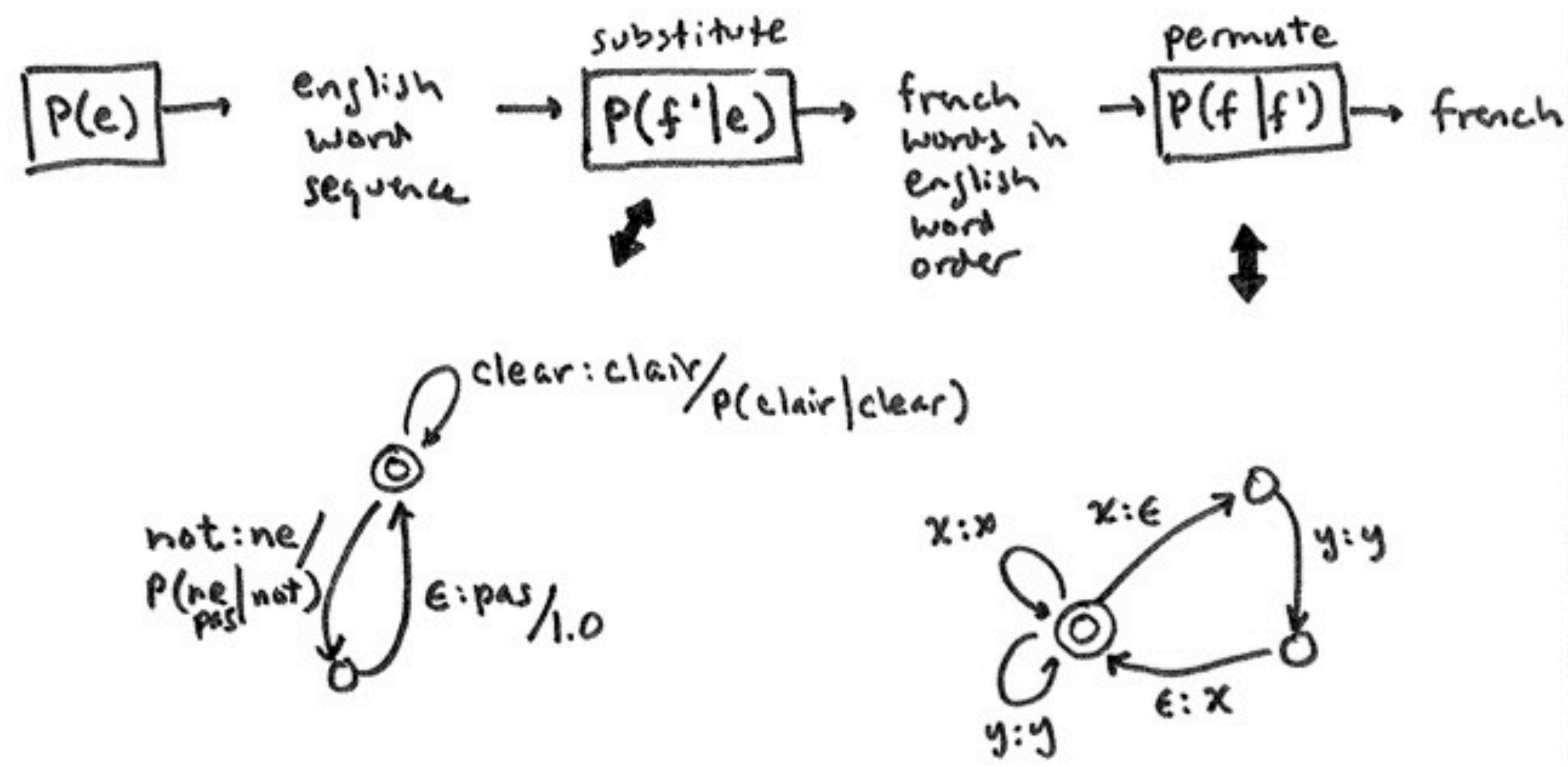
tagging problem

Word Segmentation Cascades

- a good idea for final project (Chinese/Japanese)

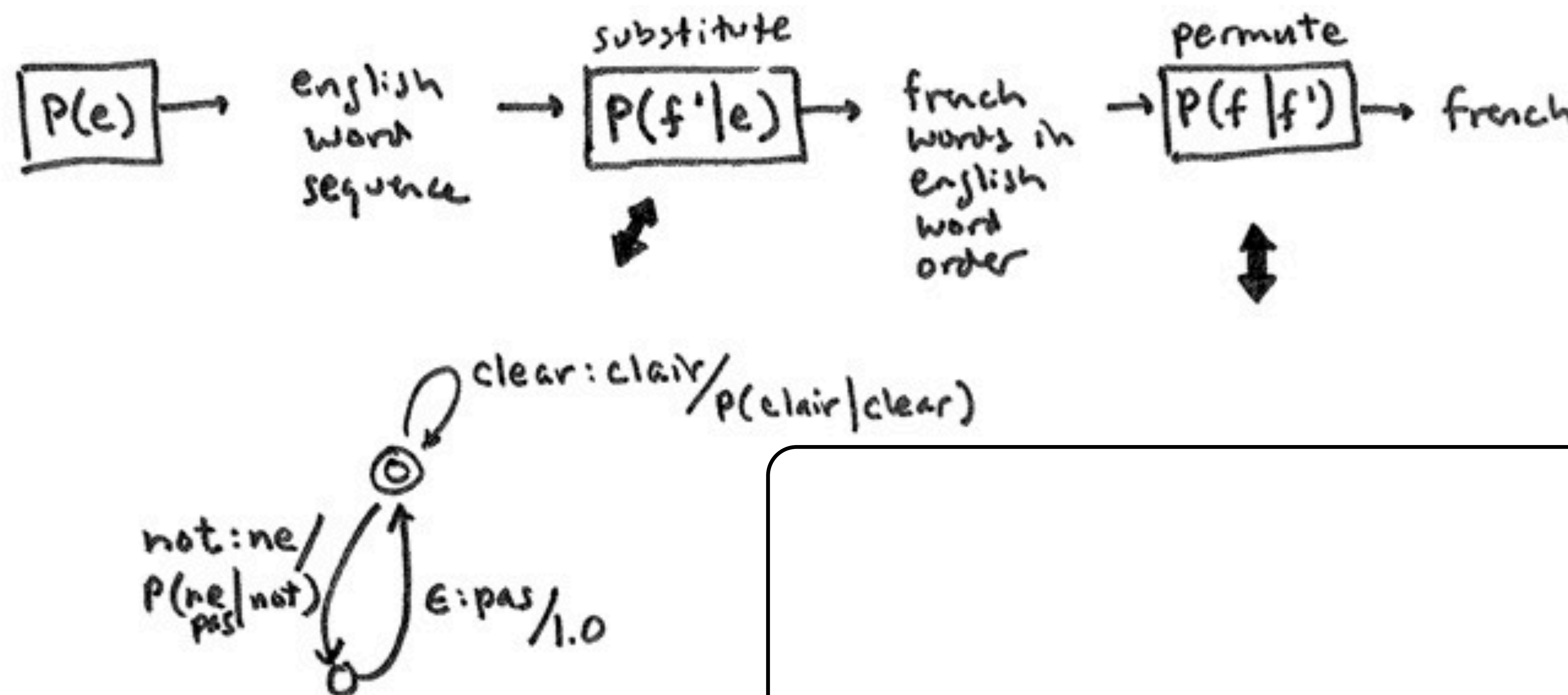
Machine Translation

- simplest model: word-substitution and permutation
- does it really work??

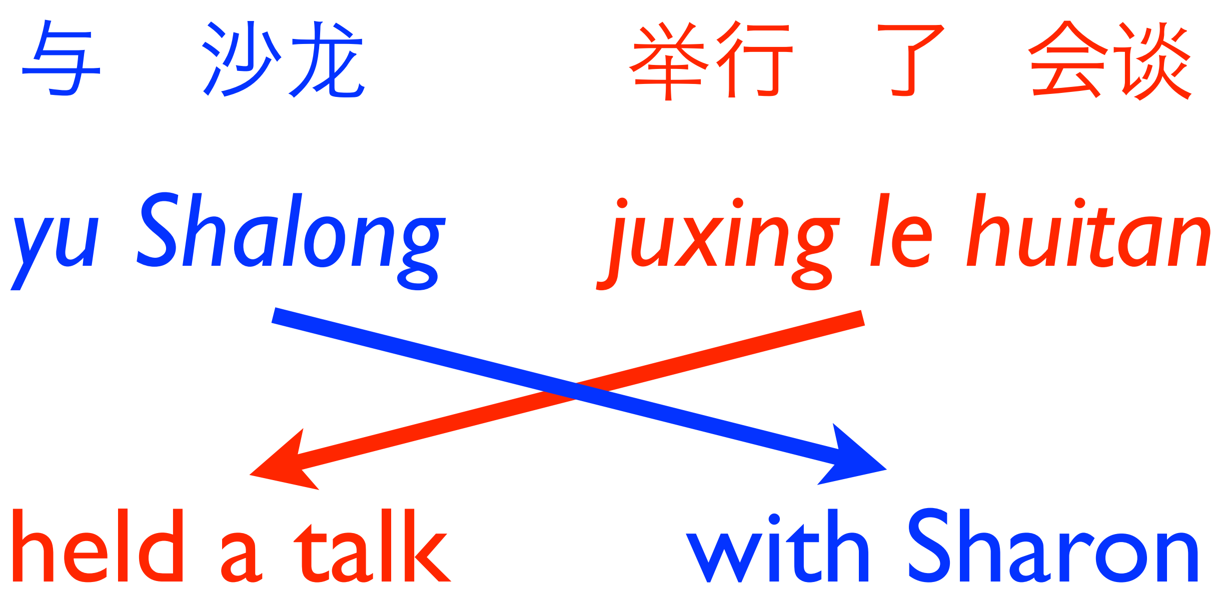


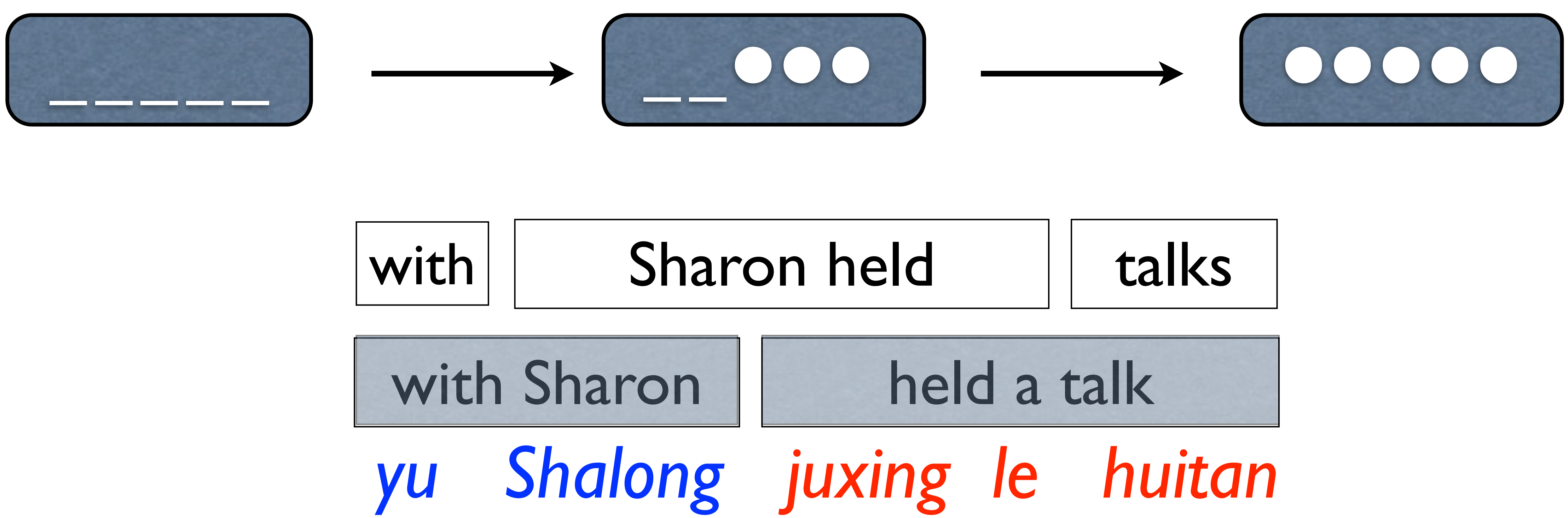
Machine Translation Permutation

- how would you model permutation in FSTs?

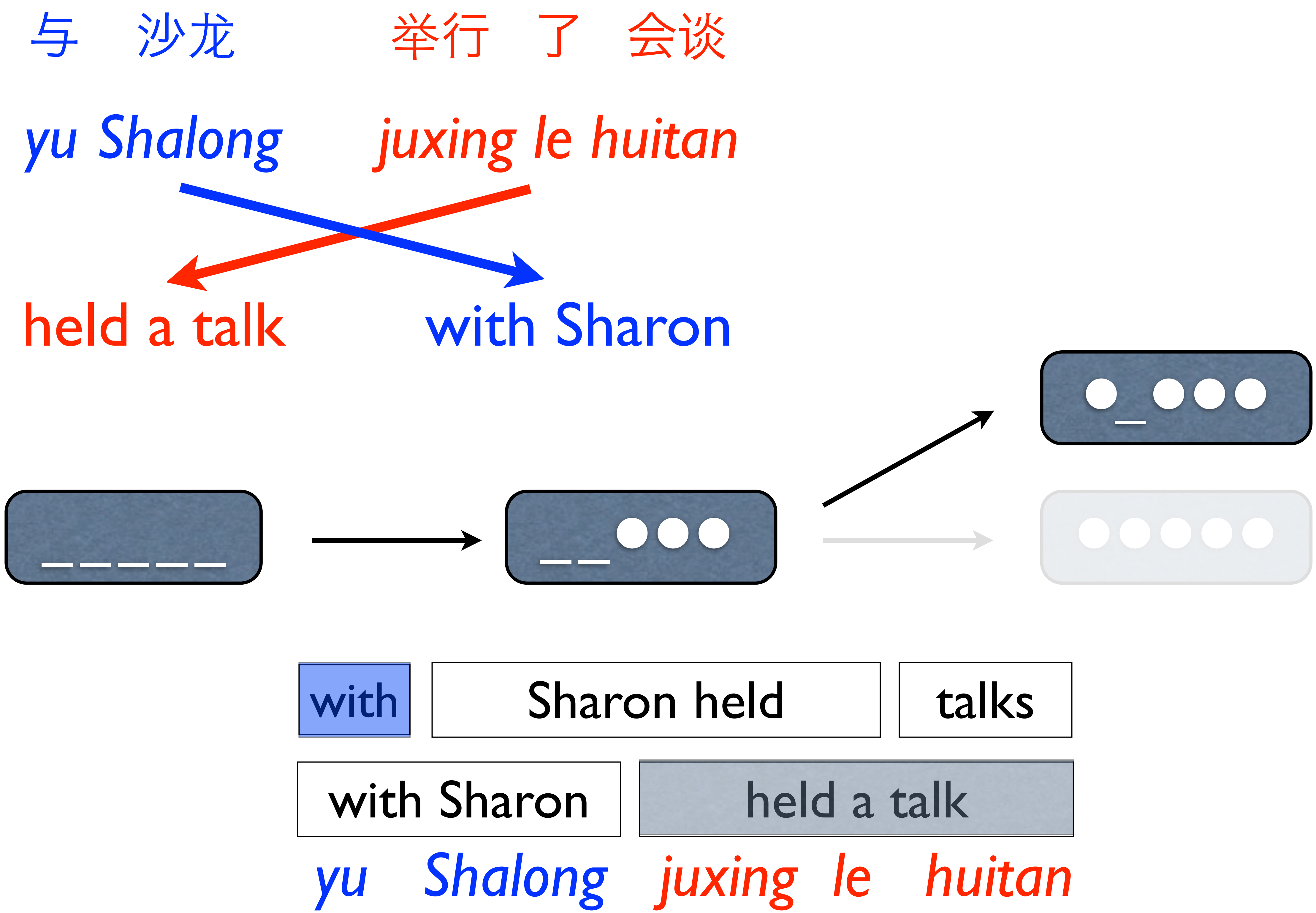


Phrase-based Decoding

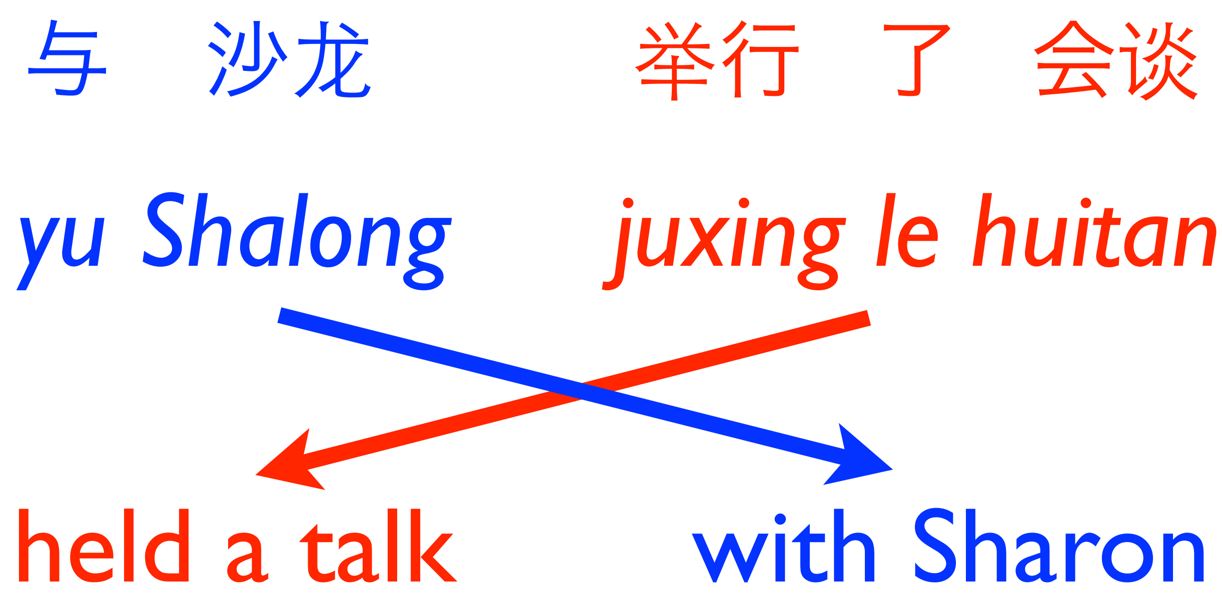




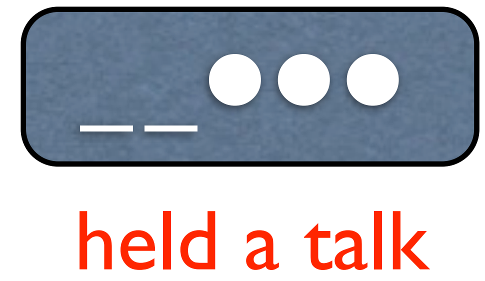
Phrase-based Decoding



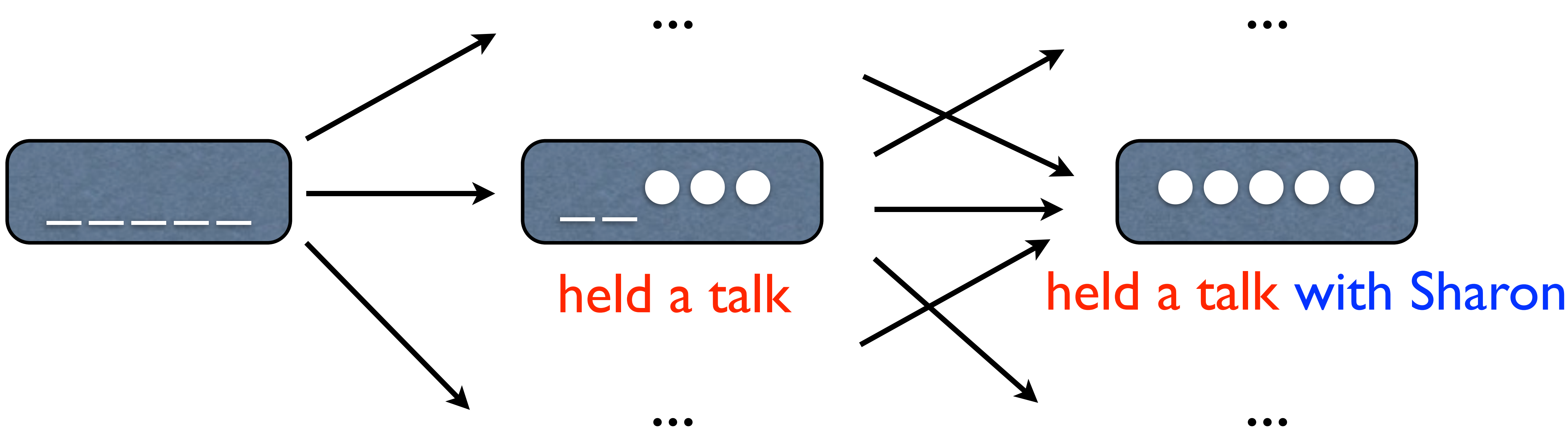
Phrase-based Decoding



source-side: coverage vector



target-side: grow hypotheses strictly left-to-right



space: $O(2^n)$, time: $O(2^n n^2)$ -- cf. traveling salesman problem

Phrase-based Cascades

- english LM => (english) => phrase substitutions (n^2) => (foreign phrases in english word order) => permutations (2^n)=> (foreign)
- a good idea for final project (on the harder end)
- wait, where does the phrase table come from?
    - => word-aligned english-foreign sentence pairs

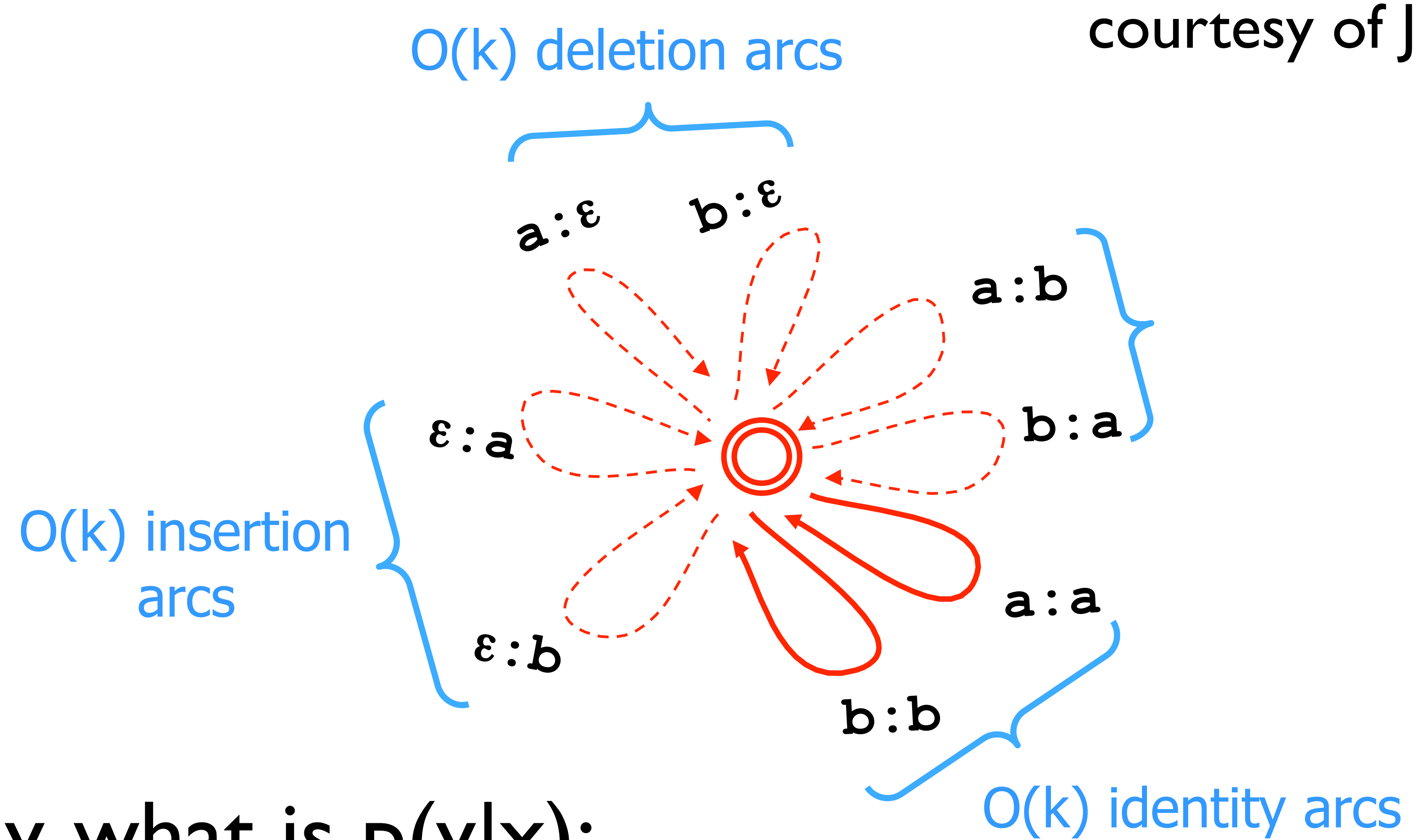
Traveling Salesman Problem & MT

- a classical NP-hard problem
  - goal: visit each city once and only once
- exponential-time dynamic programming
  - state: cities visited so far (bit-vector)
  - search in this $O(2^n)$ transformed graph
- MT: each city is a source-language word
  - restrictions in reordering can reduce complexity => distortion limit
  - => syntax-based MT

(Held and Karp, 1962; Knight, 1999)

Example: Edit Distance

courtesy of Jason Eisner



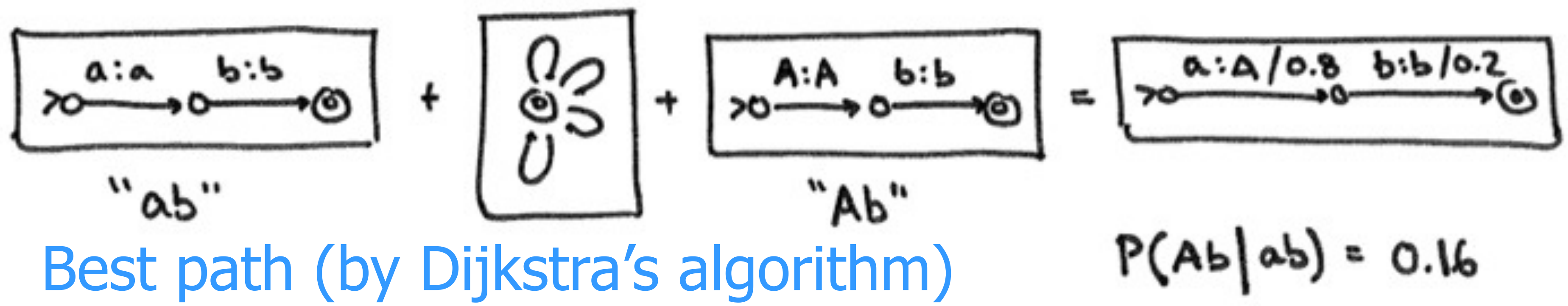
- a) given x, y, what is p(y|x);
- b) what is the most likely seq. of operations?
- c) given x, what is the most likely output y?
- d) given y, what is the most likely input x (with LM) ?

Edit Distance can model...

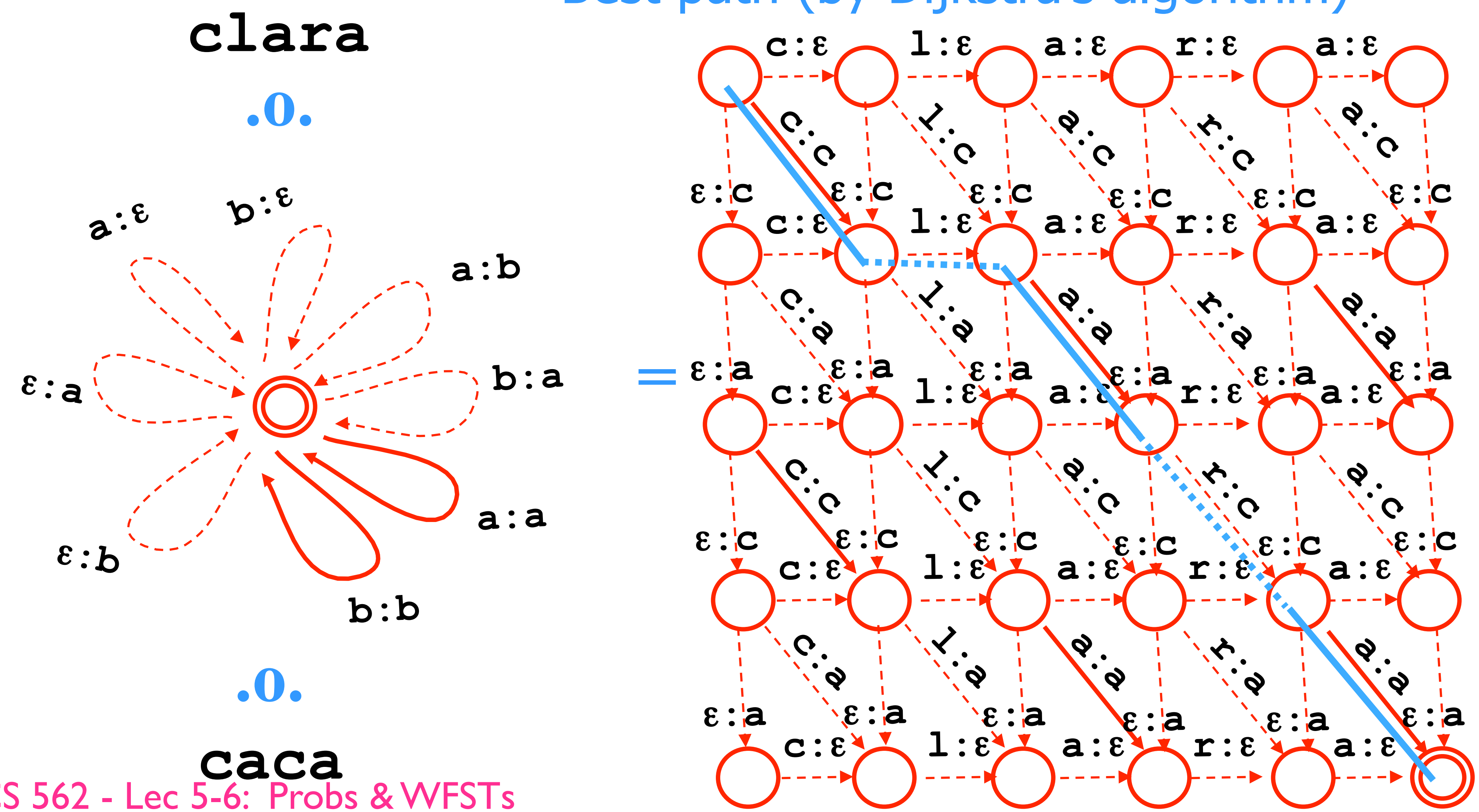
- part-of-speech tagging
- transliteration
- sound-spelling conversion
- word-segmentation

Given x and y...

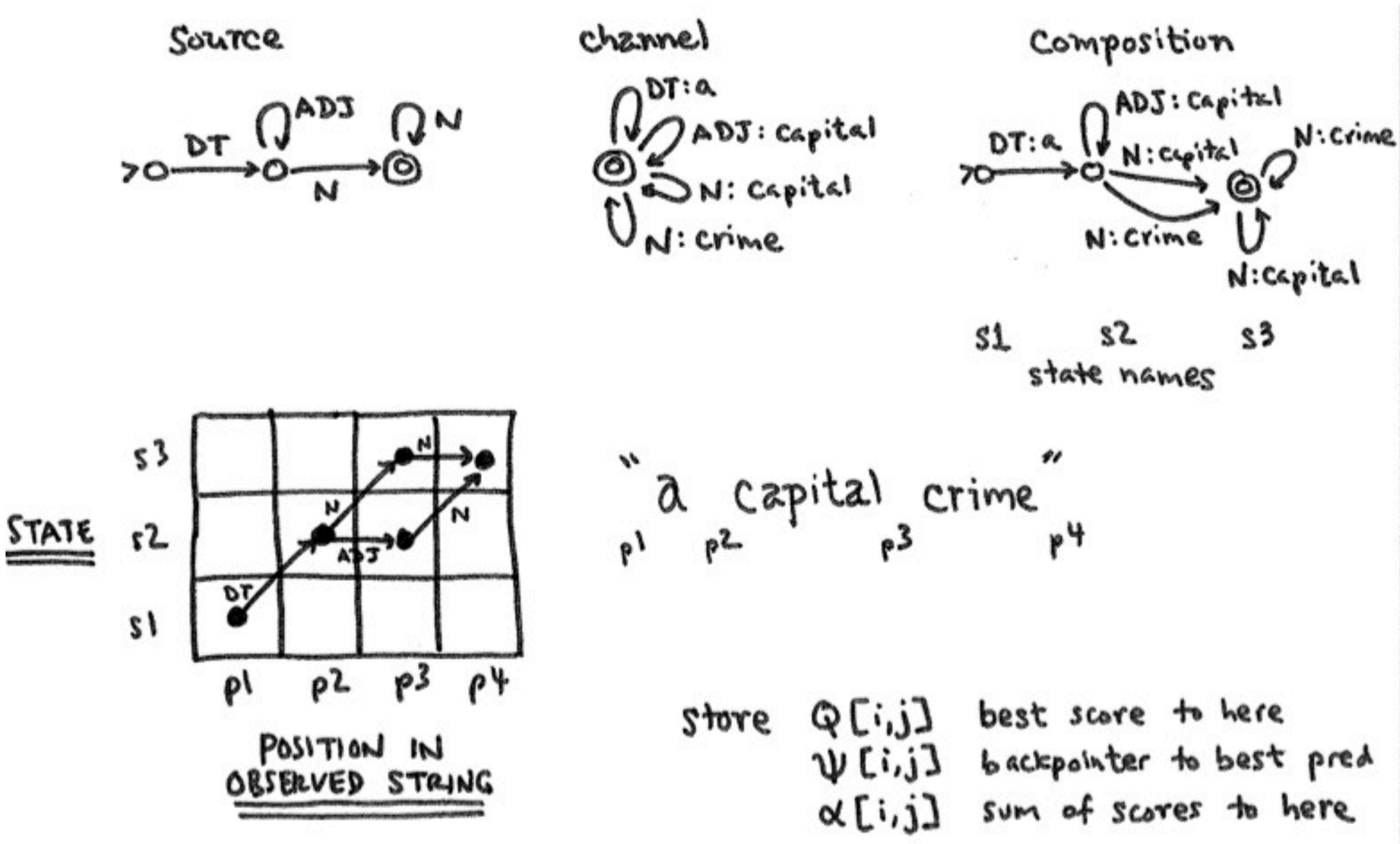
- given x, y: a) what is p(y | x)? (sum of all paths)
  b) what is the most likely conversion path?



Best path (by Dijkstra's algorithm)

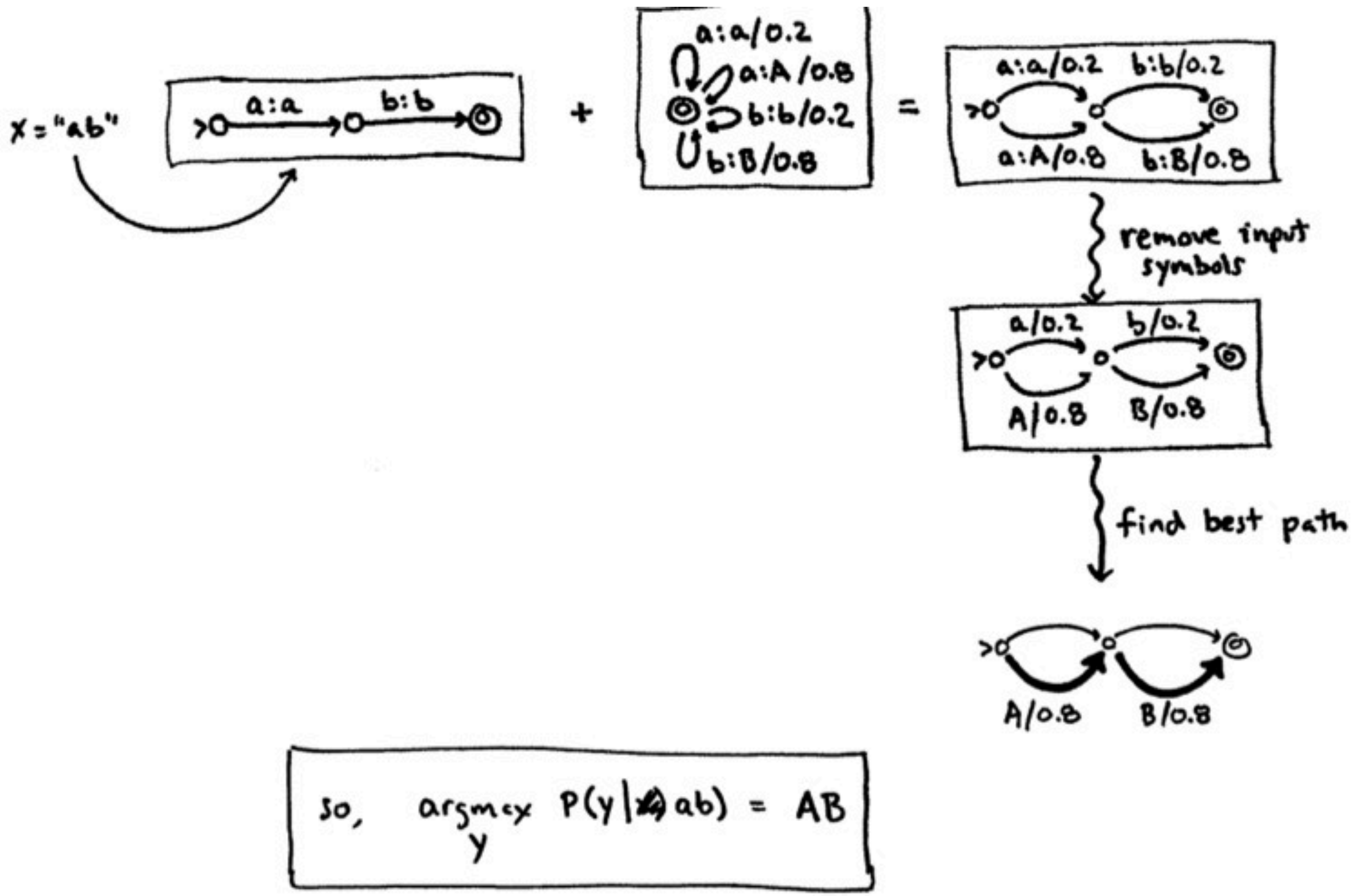


Example: General Tagging

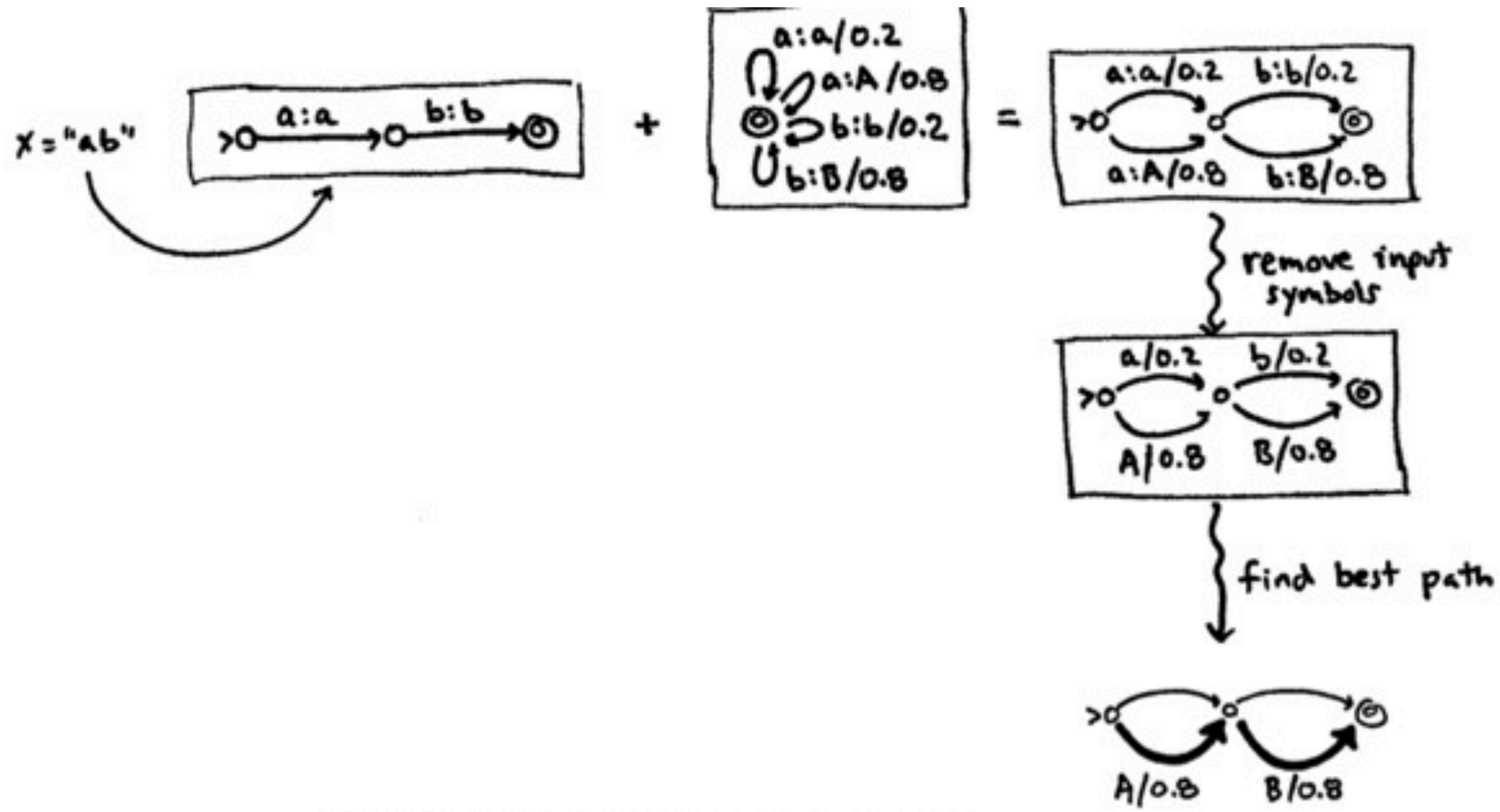


Most Likely "Corrupted Output"

- c) given correct English x, what's the corrupted y with the highest score?

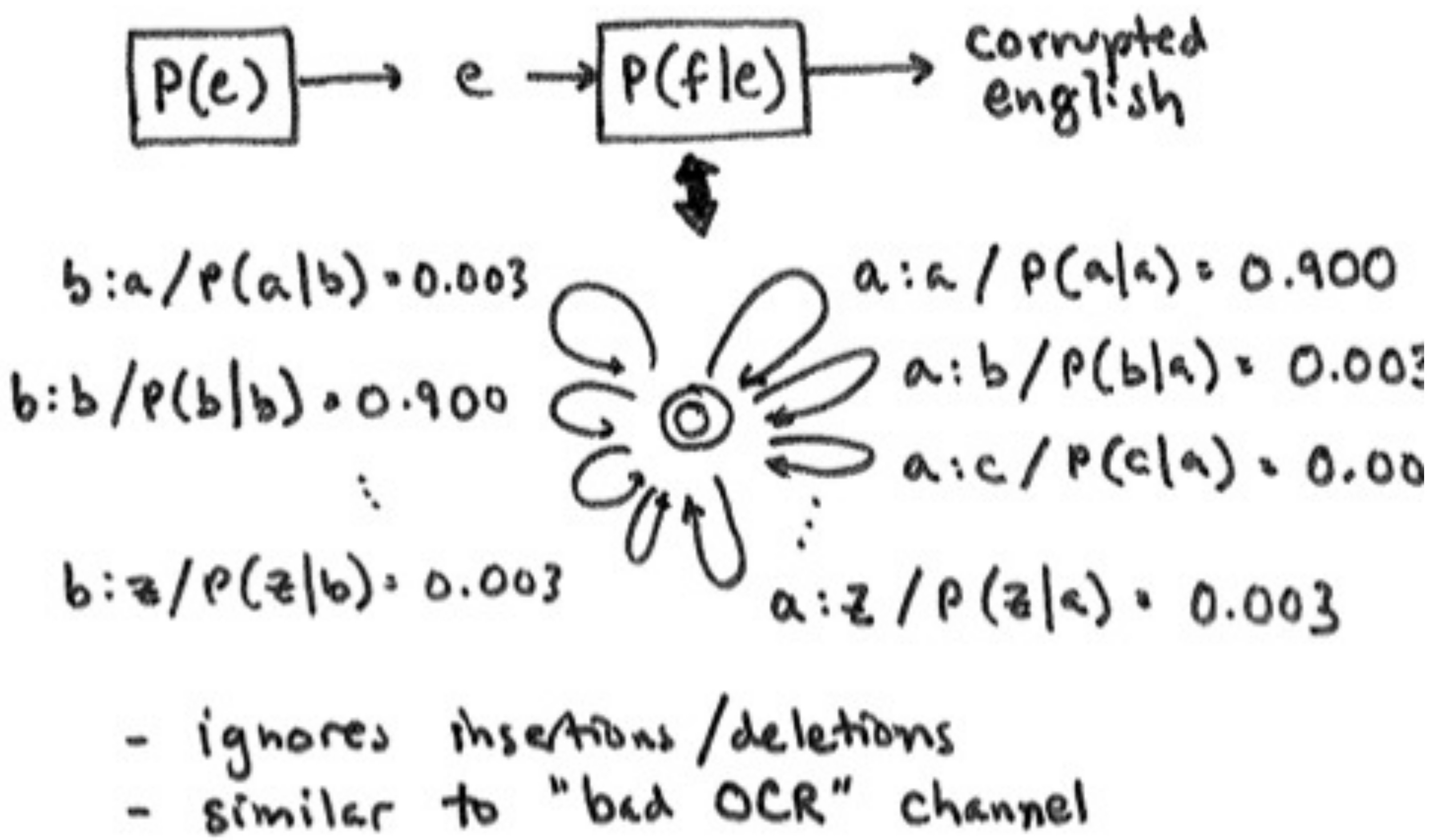


DP for “most likely corrupted”



so, $\arg\max_{y} P(y \mid \cancel{x}\, ab) = AB$

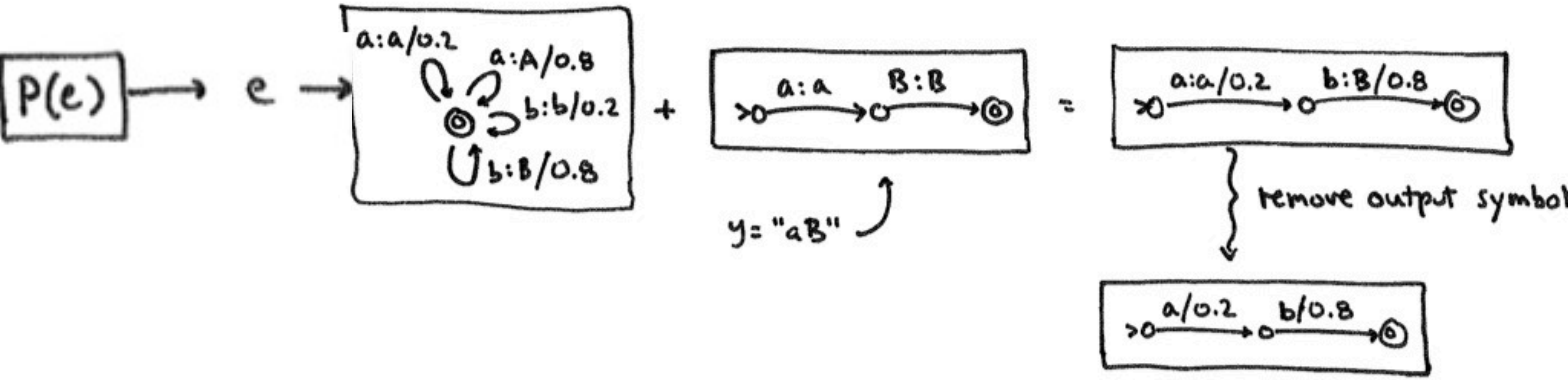
d) Most Likely "Original Input"



- using an LM p(e) as source model for *spelling correction*
  - case 1: letter-based language model $p_L(e)$
  - case 2: word-based language model $p_W(e)$
- How would dynamic programming work for cases 1/2?

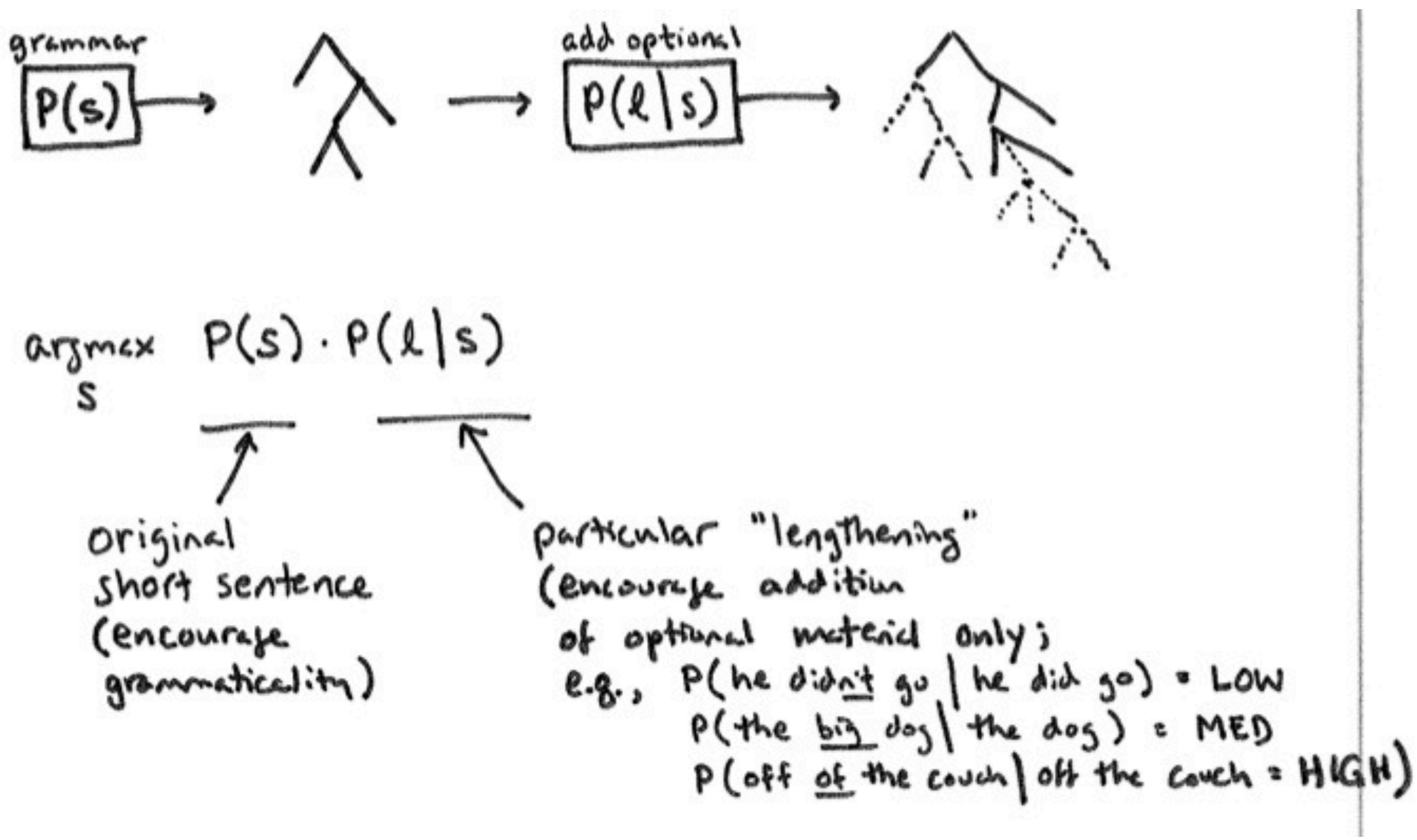
Dynamic Programming for d)

- given y, what is the most likely x with max p(x) p(y|x)



Beyond Finite-State Models

- sentence summarization



Beyond Finite-State Models

- headline generation

$\boxed{P(h)} \longrightarrow$ headline $\longrightarrow \boxed{P(d|h)} \longrightarrow$ document

$$\underset{h}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ \underline{P(h)} \cdot \underline{P(d|h)}$$

looks like a proper headline

if this were a headline, d would be a reasonable document to go with it (i.e., d fleshes out h).

Beyond Finite-State Models

- information retrieval

$\boxed{P(d)} \longrightarrow$ document $\longrightarrow \boxed{P(q|d)} \longrightarrow$ query

used to rank documents, not construct new ones!

query may contain words not in document.

Beyond Finite-State Models

- parsing