

# Sparse Features for Reordering

(Final Report)

Barry Haddow  
Lexi Birch  
Han Dan  
(Lane Schwartz)

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# Lexicalised Reordering Models in PBMT

## Max-Likelihood [Tillmann, 2004], [Koehn et al, 2005,2007]

- Count orientations in training data
- Maybe smooth
- “Standard Model”

## Maxent e.g. [Zens and Ney, 2006]

- Build a classifier to predict M, S or D
- Use lexical features, part-of-speech etc.

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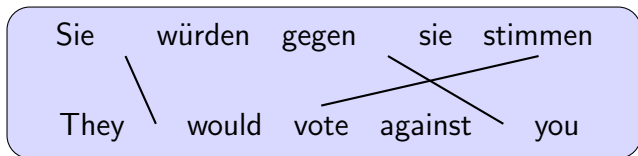
- Build a classifier to predict M, S or D
- Use lexical features, part-of-speech etc.

Add small number of features (e.g. 6) to translation system

# Sparse Features for Reordering [Cherry, 2013]

- We now have methods to train (i.e. tune) translation systems with thousands or even millions of features
- Normally predicates on hypotheses
- Replace maxent model (indirect objective) ...  
... with sparse feature model (direct objective, e.g. BLEU)
- Cherry showed improvements on large zh-en and ar-en models
  - Over a maxent baseline
  - In addition to Tillman-style model
  - Lattice batch MIRA better than  $k$ -best batch MIRA

# Sparse Features for Reordering – Example



## Template

*src.left* × *orientation*

*src.right* × *orientation*

*tgt.left* × *orientation*

*tgt.right* × *orientation*

## Features

sl\_sie\_M, sl\_stimmen\_D,  
sl\_gegen\_S

sr\_wurden\_M,  
sr\_stimmen\_D, sr\_sie\_S

tl\_they\_M, tl\_vote\_D,  
tl\_against\_S

tr\_would\_M, tr\_vote\_D,  
tr\_you\_S

# Lexicalised Reordering in Hiero Models

- Zens&Ney Reordering (maxent)  
[Huck et al, 2012]
- Tillman Reordering (max-like)  
[Huck et al, 2013]
- Latter shown to perform better – both beat baseline

# Sparse Reordering Features in Hiero Models

- Suppose we apply a rule:

$$X \rightarrow a X_1 b X_2 \mid X_1 z X_2 y$$

- With  $X_1$  covering  $c$  and  $X_2$  covering  $de$ 
  - Add features indicating that words  $c$  are *monotone* with respect to  $de$
- Or if the rule is:

$$X \rightarrow a X_1 b X_2 \mid X_2 p X_1$$

- Add features indicating that words  $c$  are *swapped* with respect to  $de$

# Sparse Reordering Features in Hierarchical Models

- Suppose we apply a rule:

$$X \rightarrow a X_1 b X_2 \mid X_1 z X_2 y$$

- With  $X_1$  covering  $c$  and  $X_2$  covering  $de$

→ Add features indicating that words  $c$  are *monotone* with respect to  $de$

- Or if the rule is:

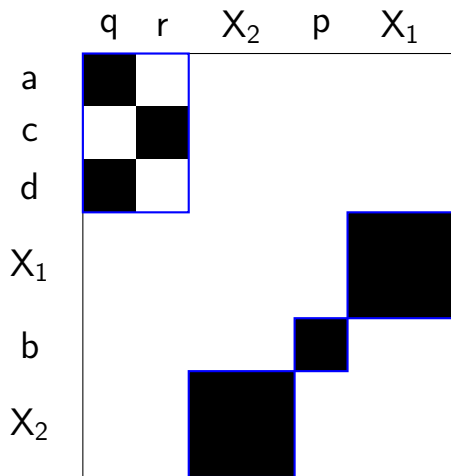
$$X \rightarrow a X_1 b X_2 \mid X_2 p X_1$$

→ Add features indicating that words  $c$  are *swapped* with respect to  $de$



# Sparse Reordering in Hiero Models – Example

$$X \rightarrow acd \ X_1 \ b \ X_2 \mid \ qrX_2 \ p \ X_1$$



```
src_left_d_mono  
src_right_e_mono  
  
src_left_f_swap  
src_right_b_swap  
  
src_left_b_swap  
src_right_g_swap
```

$X_1$  covers ef,  $X_2$  covers g

# Results

- Small de-en model (news commentary  $\approx$  130k sentences)
- Use `src.left` variant, and top 100 words.

<b>Model</b>	<b>Tune</b>	<b>Test</b>
Baseline	26.83	27.71
Sparse Reorder	27.15	27.90

(Baseline trained 25 iterations, Sparse reordering 10)

# Feature weights

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Weights</b>
und_swap	-0.159
,_swap	-0.111
ein_mono	-0.046
sind_mono	-0.045
:	:
sich_mono	0.039
,_mono	0.057
OTHER_mono	0.062
die_mono	0.100