

# Searching the Web for Cross-lingual Parallel Data

Ahmed El-Kishky<sup>†</sup>, Philipp Koehn\*, Holger Schwenk<sup>†</sup>

Facebook AI<sup>†</sup>, Johns Hopkins University\*  
<http://www.statmt.org/web-mining-tutorial/>

July 25, 2020

# Overview

- 1 Background and Motivation
- 2 Multilingual Corpora and Web Crawling
- 3 Multilingual Representations  
LASER  
Evaluation
- 4 Parallel Document Retrieval
- 5 Local Sentence Alignment
- 6 Global Sentence Alignment  
WikiMatrix  
CCMatrix  
WMT/TED
- 7 Parallel Sentence Filtering

# Intro

For example, machine translation.

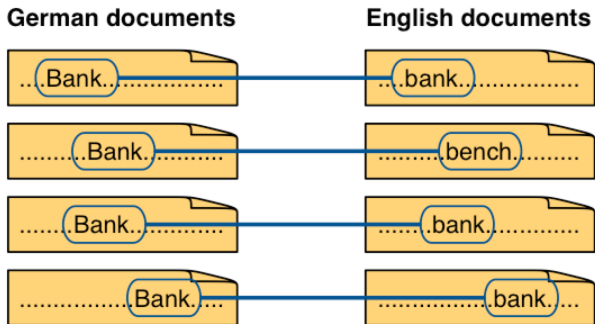


**José Salvador** Eu até já assinei a petição mas ainda a pouco tempo li que o presidente de junta que roubou e autorizou essa construção foi homenageado pelo povo das Cortes ...ESTRANHO

I have even signed the petition but I have only recently read that the president of the junta who stole and authorized this construction was honored by the people of the cortes... strange

Automatically Translated

# Learning from Data

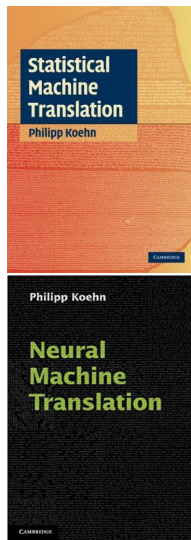


Needed: examples of translated sentences

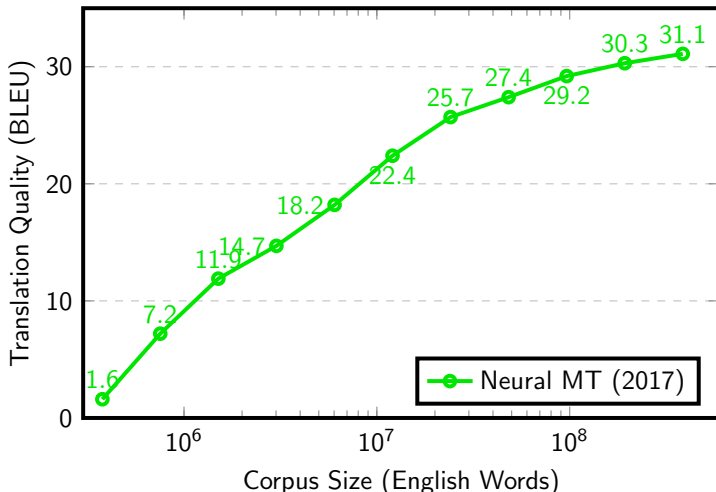


# Data-Driven Machine Translation

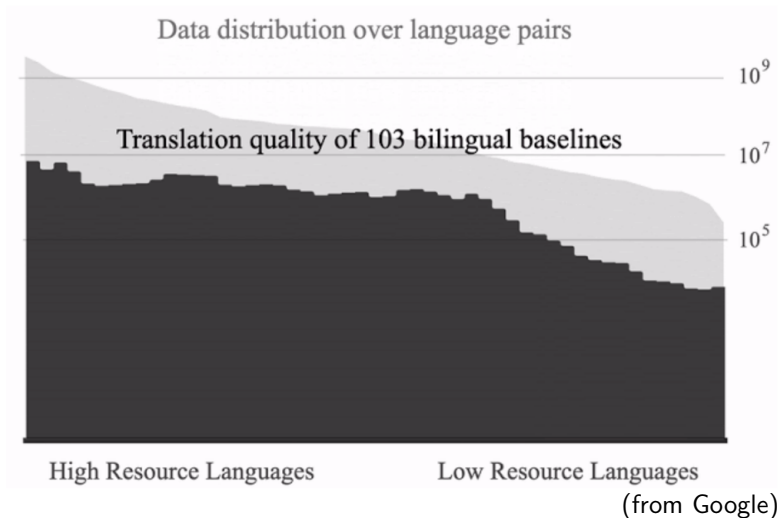
- Given: parallel corpora  
(collections of translated sentences)
- Output: machine translation models
- Since  $\sim 2000$ : statistical methods
- Since  $\sim 2015$ : neural methods



# More Data is Better



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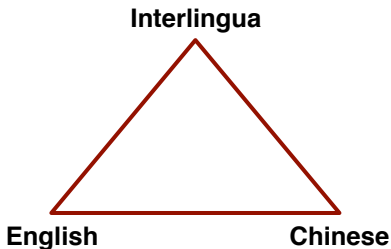
Don't think about algorithms, get more data!

If you want to think, think about getting more data!

Eric Brill, 2001

# Towards Interlingua

Language-agnostic meaning representations.



Parallel corpora give us two corners of this triangle

## Other Uses of Parallel Data

### Introduction

### Corpora and WEB Crawling

### Multilingual Represent.

### LASER Evaluation

### Document Retrieval

### Local Alignment

### Global Alignment

### WikiMatrix CCMatrix WMT/TED

### Bitext Filtering

For example, multi-lingual hate speech detection.



- Annotate an English corpus
- Train a classifier
- But: use language-independent representations of input (trained on parallel data)

# Naturally Occurring Data

- Translation is a common human activity
- Billion dollar industry that
  - localizes products and their documentation
  - makes information accessible in many languages
  - enables communication in multi-lingual organizations
  - translates books, TV shows, movies, ...
- We do not need to create this data.
- We just need to find it.

# Large Pools of Data

- For instance, Europarl, 2005
  - well structured web site with clear mapping between translations
  - specialized scripts for crawling, text extraction, alignment
  - maintained structure: sessions, speakers, paragraphs

*Europarl: A Parallel Corpus for Statistical Machine Translation*  
Koehn, MT Summit 2005

- Other efforts like this
  - Project Syndicate ("news commentary")
  - Global Voices
  - EU Bookstore
  - United Nations
  - Acquis Communautaire



# Commoncrawl

- The web on a hard drive
- Extraction pipeline

*Dirt Cheap Web-Scale Parallel Text from the Common Crawl*,  
Smith, Saint Amand, Plamada, Koehn, Callison-Burch, Lopez,  
ACL 2013

- detect document pairs based on URL
  - use HTML structure to check document matches
  - extract text (in chunks indicated by HTML)
  - sentence alignment
  - sentence filtering
- Decent amounts: French (120m words), German (80m),  
..., Pashto (200k)

# CCMatrix

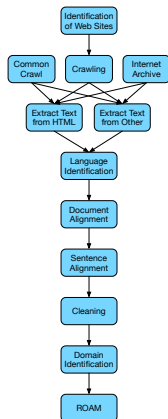
- Preview: we will present methods to extract parallel sentences from CommonCrawl
- CCMatrix: largest collection of high quality mined bitexts
  - 4.5 billion parallel sentences in 39 languages
  - "matrix": aligned across all pairs, not just paired with English
- Extraction purely with retrieval over sentence embeddings

- Crawling the web for parallel data
    - funding from two Google grants (2014, 2016)
    - funding from the EU since 2017
  - Currently in collaboration with Edinburgh, Alicante, Prompsit, TAUS, Omniscien Technology
- ⇒ Corpora with billions\* of words for major languages

\* amounts vary based on degree of filtering — for German–English, raw corpus has 4 billion sentence pairs, recommended corpus only 40 million deduplicated sentence pairs)

# Processing Pipeline

- Identifying multi-lingual web sites
- Crawling
- Text extraction from HTML and PDF
- Document alignment
- Sentence alignment
- Sentence pair repair (Bifixer)
- Sentence pair filtering



# Candidate Web Sites

- Extracted all text from CommonCrawl
  - Language ID on all of it
    - N-gram Counts and Language Models from the Common Crawl*, Buck, Heafield, Van Ooyen, LREC 2014
  - ⇒ List of web sites with content in multiple languages
    - CommonCrawl has 1.6 million domains with de-en data, 1.7 million for es-en, etc.
- Search for language name ("Chinese") or flags (en.gif)
- For low resource languages, crawl all web sites with language content


# Crawling

- Several off-the-shelf tools available
  - HTTrack: multi-platform tool for crawling
  - Heritrix: Internet Archive's web crawler
  - Creepy: Python library with basic resources for crawling
  - Wget: popular Unix tool
- Many practical problems
  - large sites
  - protected content
  - interference with web server operations
  - robots.txt

## Extract text

- Raw crawls: HTML, TXT, PDF, junk
- Converted into usable format, for each document
  - URL
  - language identification
  - raw HTML (base64)
  - extracted text (base64)
- Special challenges by formats such as PDF

# A Web Page



The screenshot shows the nixCraft website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: ABOUT, CONTACT US, FORUMS, HOME, LINUX HOW-TO & TUTORIALS, SHELL SCRIPTS, and RSS. Below the navigation bar is a blue header with the nixCraft logo and tagline "INSIGHT INTO LINUX ADMIN WORK". To the right of the header is a banner image of several penguins. Below the header, the main content area features an article titled "Bash Shell: Find Out Linux / FreeBSD / UNIX System Load Average" by NIXCRAFT, dated MARCH 23, 2005, with 8 comments and last updated on AUGUST 8, 2013. The article is categorized under LINUX, MONITORING, and SYS ADMIN. The article text explains how to use the uptime command to find system load average. A code block shows the command: `$ uptime`. To the right of the article is a sidebar with social media links (Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, RSS), a Google Custom Search box, and a nixCraft profile section showing a penguin logo, the name nixCraft, and a follower count of +137,320. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a section for "LATEST LINUX/UNIX Q & A" with a link to "How To Patch and Protect OpenSSL Vulnerability CVE-2015-0291 CVE-2015-0204 [ 19/March/2015 ]".



## HTML Source

```

load-average.html#comments rel= nofollow >0 comments</a></span><span>LAST UPDATED
<abbr
51 class="updated" title="2013-08-08">August 8, 2013</abbr><span><p
52 class='headline_meta'> in <span><a
53 rel='tag' href='http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/category/linux'>Linux</a>, <a
54 rel='tag' href='http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/category/monitoring'>Monitoring</a>, <a
55 rel='tag' href='http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/category/sys-admin'>Sys admin</a></span>
</p></div><div
56 class="format text entry-content"><p><span
57 class="drop_cap">Y</span>es, I know we can use the <code>uptime</code> command to find out the
system load average. The uptime command displays the current time, the length of time the
system has been up, the number of users, and the load average of the system over the last 1,
5, and 15 minutes. However, if you try to use the uptime command in script, you know how
difficult it is to get correct load average. As the time since the last, reboot moves from
minutes, to hours, and an even day after system rebooted. Just type the uptime command:<br
58 /> <span
59 id="more-631"></span><br
60 /> <code>$ uptime</code><br
61 /> Sample outputs:</p><pre>1:09:01 up 29 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00</pre>
<p>OR<br
62 /> <code>$ uptime</code><br
63 /> Sample outputs:</p><pre>2:13AM up 34 days, 16:15, 36 users, load averages: 1.56, 1.89,
2.06</pre><p>Traditionally, UNIX administrators used sed and other shell command in scripting
to get correct value of load average. Here is my own modified hack to save the time<br
64 /> <code>$ uptime | awk -F'load averages:' '{ print $2 }'</code><br
65 /> OR better use the following code:<br
66 /> <code>$ uptime | awk -F'[a-z:]' '{ print $2}'</code><br
67 /> Output taken from my <strong>OS X desktop</strong>:</p><pre> 1.24 1.34 1.35</pre><p>Output
taken from my <strong>Ubuntu</strong> Linux server:</p><pre> 0.00, 0.01, 0.05</pre><p>Output
taken from my <strong>RHEL</strong> based server:</p><pre> 0.24, 0.27, 0.21</pre><p>Output
taken from my <strong>FreeBSD</strong> based server:</p><pre> 0.71, 0.71, 0.58</pre><p>Please
note that command works on all variant of UNIX operating systems.</p><h2>See also</h2>
<ul><li>See <a
68 href="http://bash.cyberciti.biz/monitoring/chksysload.bash.php">chksysload.bash</a> script to

```

# Method 1: Strip Tags

LAST UPDATED August 8, 2013 in Linux , Monitoring , Sys admin **Yes**, I know we can use the uptime command to find out the system load average. The uptime command displays the current time, the length of time the system has been up, the number of users, and the load average of the system over the last 1, 5, and 15 minutes. However, if you try to use the uptime command in script, you know how difficult it is to get correct load average. As the time since the last, reboot moves from minutes, to hours, and an even day after system rebooted. Just type the uptime command: **\$ uptime** Sample outputs: 1:09:01 up 29 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

## Method 2: HTML Parser

LAST UPDATED August 8, 2013

in Linux, Monitoring, Sys admin

**Y**es, I know we can use the `uptime` command to find out the system load average. The `uptime` command displays the current time, the length of time the system has been up, the number of users, and the load average of the system over the last 1, 5, and 15 minutes. However, if you try to use the `uptime` command in script, you know how difficult it is to get correct load average. As the time since the last, reboot moves from minutes, to hours, and an even day after system rebooted. Just type the `uptime` command:

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# What Language?

Muitas intervenções alertaram para o facto de a política dos sucessivos governos PS, PSD e CDS, com cortes no financiamento das instituições do Ensino Superior e com a progressiva desresponsabilização do Estado das suas funções, ter conduzido a uma realidade de destruição da qualidade do Ensino Superior público.

## Clues: Letter N-Grams

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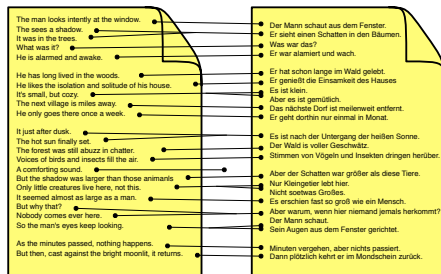
# Align Documents

- Paracrawl method
  - translate foreign document into English
  - score based on n-gram matches
  - matching of URL
  - other features

*Quick and Reliable Document Alignment with TF/IDF Cosine Distance*, Buck and Koehn, WMT 2016

- Shared task WMT 2016
  - n-gram matches on (translated) documents powerful
  - only very recently more research on topic

# Align Sentences



- Given: pair of documents
- Task: match sentence
- Allow 1-2 mappings etc.?
- Reordering of sentences?
- Several established tools (Hunalign, Bleualign, ...)

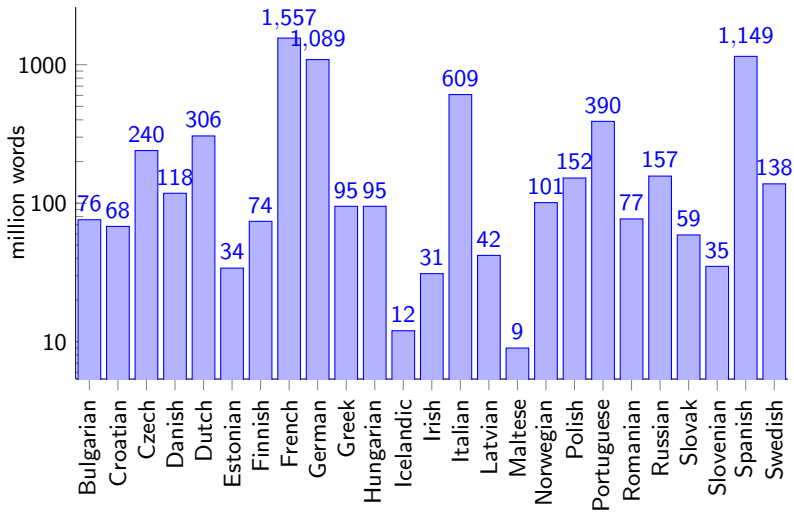
# Corpus Cleaning

- Two objectives for clean corpus
- Fluency
  - well-formed language
- Adequacy
  - foreign and English sentence have same meaning, style, etc.
- Open question: what is harmful noise?
- Shared tasks at WMT 2018-2020





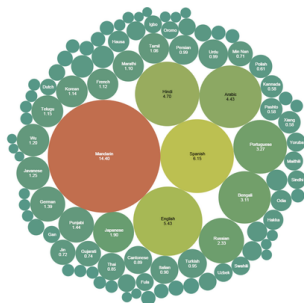
## ParaCrawl Release 6



# Multilingual Models

- 7 111 living languages

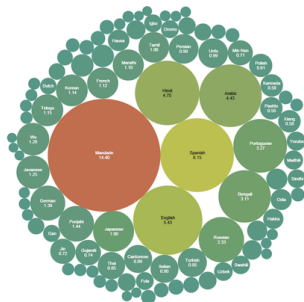
## Native speakers



# Multilingual Models

- 7 111 living languages
- 40% are endangered

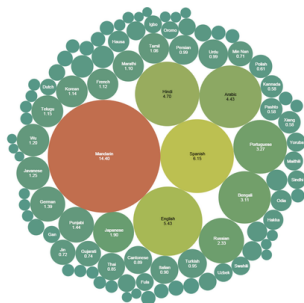
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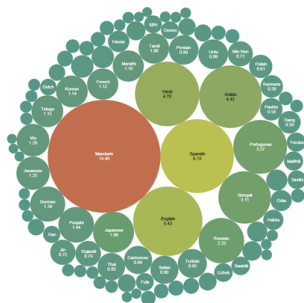
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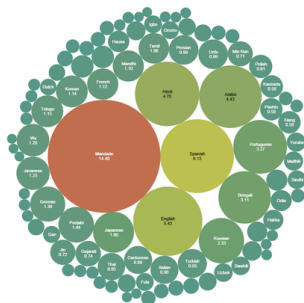
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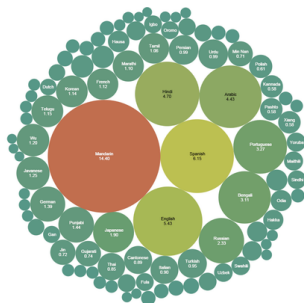
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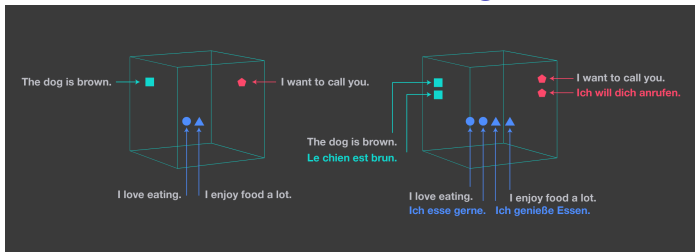
## Native speakers



⇒ Input in foreign language is translated into English



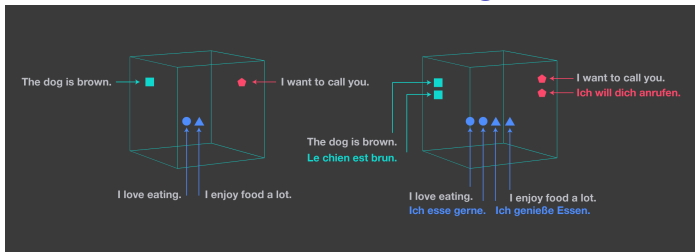
# Multilingual Models



## Motivation

- Try to embed sentences written in many languages into one joint space
  - ⇒ cross-lingual transfer for various NLP applications
  - benefit of similarities among languages

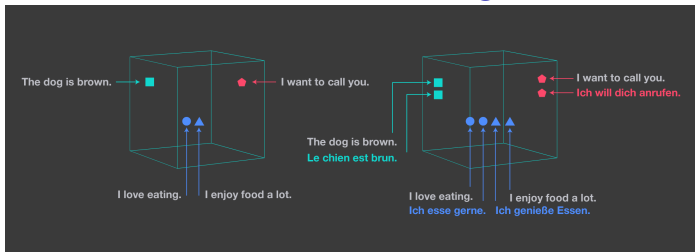
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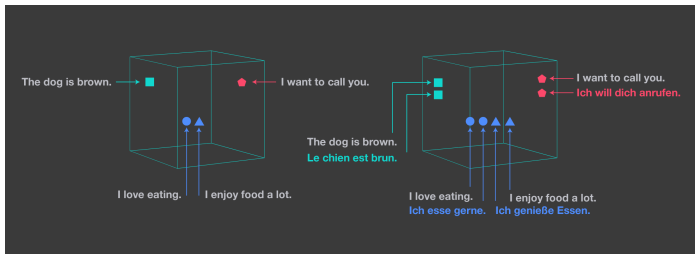
# Multilingual Models



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- Try to embed sentences written in many languages into one joint space
    - ⇒ cross-lingual transfer for various NLP applications
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  - This gives us a highly semantic representation
- ⇒ Sentences with similar meaning are close (mono- or cross-lingual)

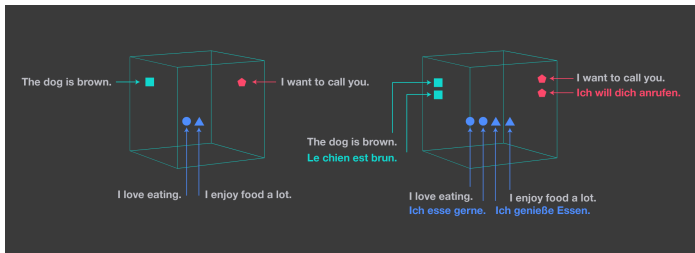
# Multilingual Models



## Applications:

- zero-shot transfer
- bitext mining and filtering
- large-scale similarity search
- paraphrasing
- data augmentation
- ...

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# Multilingual Models

## Some approaches:

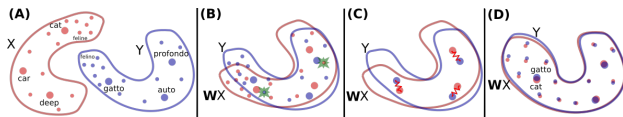
- MUSE
  - unsupervised multilingual word embeddings
- LASER
  - supervised multilingual **sentence** embeddings
- XLM
  - unsupervised multilingual sentence embeddings
- Sentence BERT
  - fine-tuned for linguistic similarity
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# MUSE

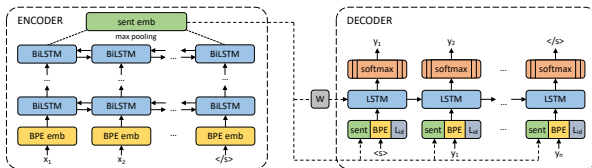


## Principle

- Learn multilingual word embeddings without any aligned data
- fastText embeddings aligned in a common space
  - learn transformation of space  $X$  to  $Y$
- A. Conneau et al., *Word Translation Without Parallel Data*, ICLR'18
- <https://github.com/facebookresearch/MUSE>



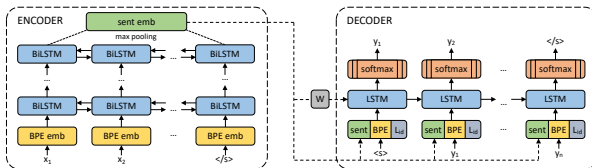
# LASER: Architecture



## Seq2seq approach with one joint encoder and decoder

- Based on fairseq
- Shared encoder and decoder for several languages
- No attention, but max-pooling
- Sentence representation is used at the input at each time step and to initialize decoder
- Also target language embedding

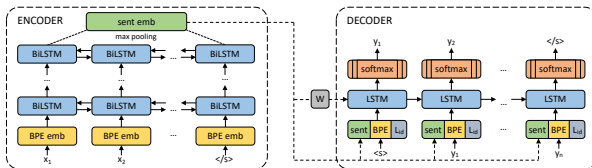
# LASER: Architecture



## Training strategies

- $N:1$  translation is enough to learn a joint embedding
- No explicit criterion to enforce joint embedding
  - ranking loss
  - GAN to predict language
  - ...

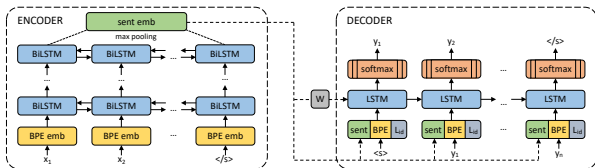
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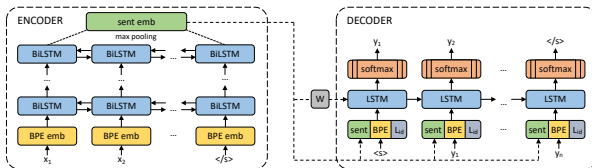
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- But  $N:1$  doesn't cover target language (English)
- Limited success with (noisy) autoencoder

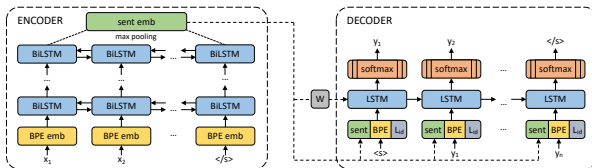
# LASER: Architecture



## Training strategies

- How to have a language at the input and output ?
  - in the past:  $N \rightarrow (N-1)$
- Two target languages are enough
  - English and Spanish
  - independently aligned
  - not all input languages need to be aligned to both
- Language pair is changed at each mini-batch
- Trained on 223M sentences of public bitexts

# LASER: Architecture



## Encoder

- 5 layer BiLSTM (depth helps !)
- No information on input (or target) language
- Shared BPE tokens, 50k BPE operations
- No pretraining of BPE embeddings
- The training procedure makes no assumption on the encoder:  
 $\Rightarrow$  transformers, convolutional, ...



# LASER: Training languages

## 22 different writing scripts:

Arabic	هناك العديد من اللغات في العالم.	Hebrew	ישנן שפות רבות בעולם.
Armenian	Աշխարհում շատ լեզուներ կան:	Kanji	世界にはたくさんの言語があります。
Burmese	ကမ္ဘာပေါ်တူဌာတာသာစကားများစွာရှိပါတယ်။	Khmer	មានភាសាជាច្រើននៅលើពិភពលោក។
Chinese	世界上有很多种语言。	Latin	There are many languages in the world.
Cyrillic	В мире много языков.	Malayalam	ലോകത്തിൽ അനേകം ഭാഷകൾ ഉണ്ട്.
Devanagari	दुनिया में कई भाषाएँ हैं।	Persian	زبان های بسیاری در جهان وجود دارد.
Eastern-Nagari	বিশ্বের অনেক ভাষা আছে।	Sinhala	ලෝකයේ බොහෝ භාෂාවන් පවතී.
Ge'ez	በዓለም ውስጥ ብዙ ቋንቋዎች አሉ.	Tamil	உலகில் பல மொழிகள் உள்ளன.
Georgian	მსოფლიოში ბევრი ენაა.	Telugu	ప్రపంచంలో అనేక భాషలు ఉన్నాయి.
Greek	Υπάρχουν πολλές γλώσσες στον κόσμο.	Thaana	<i>No free translation for Maldivian (Dhivehi)</i>
Hangul	세계에는 많은 언어가 있습니다.	Thai	มีหลายภาษาในโลกนี้

- One single encoder can handle all these scripts
- All these sentences are close in the embedding space
- It is not necessary to specify the language or script
- Code-switching is also supported



# LASER toolkit

Massively Multilingual Sentence Embeddings for Zero-Shot Cross-Lingual Transfer and Beyond. Trans. Assoc. Comput. Linguistics 7: 597-610 (2019)

Well established in community, academia and industry

- <https://github.com/facebookresearch/LASER/>
- M. Artetxe and H. Schwenk, *Massively Multilingual Sentence Embeddings for Zero-Shot Cross-Lingual Transfer and Beyond*, TACL'19 and arXiv'18
- Fast and easy to use (2000 sentences/sec)
- One model for many applications
- Current SOTA for filtering and mining bitexts

# Applications of Multilingual Embeddings

- Zero-shot transfer in NLP
  - Use ML embeddings to train English NLP system
  - ⇒ apply it to other languages without any modification
  - classification, NLI, QA, ...

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  - sentence similarity  $\sim$  distance in joint space

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  - classification, NLI, QA, ...
- Bitexts mining and filtering
  - sentence similarity  $\sim$  distance in joint space
- Large-scale similarity search
  - index many sentences, search for closest ones
  - paraphrasing, data augmentation, ...

# Applications of Multilingual Embeddings

- Zero-shot transfer in NLP
  - Use ML embeddings to train English NLP system  
⇒ apply it to other languages without any modification
  - classification, NLI, QA, ...
- Bitexts mining and filtering
  - sentence similarity  $\sim$  distance in joint space
- Large-scale similarity search
  - index many sentences, search for closest ones
  - paraphrasing, data augmentation, ...

**We always use the same LASER sentence embeddings, no task-specific fine-tuning**

# XNLI: Cross-Lingual NLI

- Fixed LASER embeddings
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- We can arbitrarily combine sentence in any language

Premise	Hypothesis	Relation
<b>Bulgarian</b> Никой не знаеше къде отидоха. <i>Their destination was a secret.</i>	<b>Hindi</b> उनका गंतव्य गुप्त था। <i>Nobody knew where they went.</i>	<b>Related</b> (line 210)
<b>Arabic</b> هم ، ومذئذ انتقلنا إلى منزل جديد . <i>Um, then we moved to a new house.</i>	<b>Swahili</b> Tulishi kwa nyumba moja maisha yetu yote. <i>We stayed in the same house our whole lives.</i>	<b>Opposite</b> (line 393)
<b>Thai</b> สัปดาห์ต่อมา, หลานชายของฉันขอฝึกเล่นกีตาร์ ถัดวันเกิดของเขา <i>The next week, my nephew asked for an acoustic guitar for his birthday.</i>	<b>Spanish</b> Aprender a tocar la guitarra y comenzar una banda era todo lo que hablaba mi sobrino. <i>Learning to play guitar and starting a band was all that my nephew talked about.</i>	<b>Neutral</b> (line 4702)



# Bitext Mining Approach

## Margin criterion

Semantic similarity  $\propto$  distance

$\Rightarrow$  mine parallel sentences

$$\begin{aligned} \text{margin}(x, y) \\ = \frac{\cos(x, y)}{\sum_{z \in \text{NN}_k(x)} \frac{\cos(x, z)}{2k} + \sum_{z \in \text{NN}_k(y)} \frac{\cos(y, z)}{2k}} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

*(Artexe and Schwenk, arXiv Nov'18 and ACL'19)*

## Results for 93 Languages: BUCC

	TRAIN				TEST			
	de-en	fr-en	ru-en	zh-en	de-en	fr-en	ru-en	zh-en
<i>Azpeita et '17</i>	83.3	78.83	-	-	83.7	79.5	-	-
<i>Grégoire&amp;Langlais '17</i>	-	20.7	-	-	-	20	-	-
<i>Zhang &amp; Zweigenbaum '17</i>	-	-	-	43.48	-	-	-	45.13
<i>Azpeita et al. '18</i>	84.3	80.6	80.9	76.5	85.5	81.5	81.3	77.5
<i>Bouamor &amp; Sajad '18</i>	-	75.2	-	-	-	76.0	-	-
<i>Leong &amp; Chao '18</i>	-	-	-	58.5	-	-	-	56
<i>Schwenk ACL'18</i>	76.1	74.9	73.3	71.6	76.9	75.8	73.8	71.6
<i>Artetxe&amp;Schwenk arXiv'18</i>	94.8	91.9	90.9	91.0	95.6	92.9	92.0	<b>92.6</b>
Proposed method	<b>95.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>93.3</b>	92.3

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- Significantly outperforms other systems of the BUCC eval
- New system trained on 93 languages is better than dedicated system, limited to eval languages

# Generalization to New Languages

System trained on the 21 languages of Europarl

	De-En	Fr-En
State-of-the-art	85.5	81.5
Our approach	95.6	92.9

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- Good performance on Russian (precision=80%)  
**although Russian was not used during training**
- ⇒ Very promising to mine data for **dialects and minority languages** which are in the same family than a trained language, Gallician, Nepali, ...

# Results for 93 Languages: Bitext Filtering

## WMT'19: Bitext filtering for low-resource conditions

- Filter very noisy Paracrawl crawled bitexts (40-60M)
- Evaluation by training SMT and NMT systems:
- Train: En/Ne (586k), En/Si (645k) + En/Hi (1.5M)

	Ne/En 1M		Ne/En 5M		Si/En 1M		Si/En 5M	
	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT
LASER	<b>4.21</b>	<b>6.88</b>	4.63	2.84	<b>4.27</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>4.94</b>	4.02
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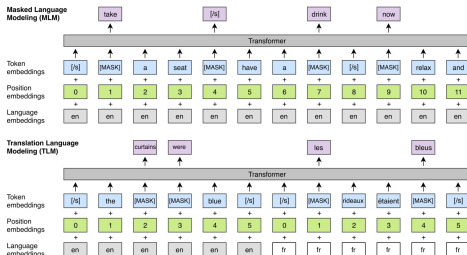
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- Vishrav et al, *Low-Resource Corpus Filtering using Multilingual Sentence Embeddings*, WMT'19

# XLM: Architecture



## Multilingual extension of BERT

- Unsupervised: Masked LM training (MLM)
  - Joint BPE or SentencePiece vocabulary
- Supervised: Cross-Lingual LM training (CLM)
  - attention can attend words in either language which encourages alignment

# XLM: Applications

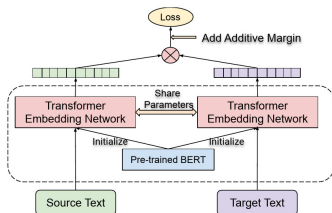
## Results

- Trained unsupervised on 2.5 billion sentences of CC
- Supports 100 languages, very strong results on many English and cross-lingual tasks (GLUE, XNLI, ...)
  - generally task specific fine-tuning
- G. Lample and A. Conneau,  
*Cross-lingual Language Model Pretraining*, NIPS'19
- A. Conneau et al.,  
*Unsupervised Cross-lingual Representation Learning at Scale*, ACL'20
- <https://github.com/facebookresearch/XLM>
- Application to similarity search requires some sort of fine-tuning

# Sentence BERT

## Recent research

- Several works aim in achieving transformer-based language agnostic sentence representations
- Feng et al., *Language-agnostic BERT Sentence Embedding*, arxiv Jul'20



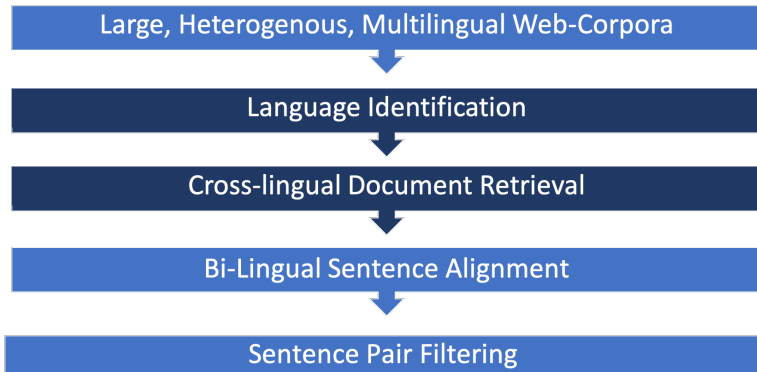
- Very Interesting results, but no comparison with margin-based LASER mining

# parallel document retrieval

# Cross-lingual Document Retrieval

Finding pairs of documents that are translations/near-translations of each other.

# Cross-Lingual Document Retrieval





# Cross-lingual Document Retrieval

The screenshot shows the English version of the Facebook Terms of Service page. The header includes the Facebook logo, a 'Sign up' button, and a link to 'Log into Facebook'. A left sidebar contains a table of contents with five items: 1. Our Services, 2. Our Data Policy and Your Privacy Choices, 3. Your Commitments to Facebook and Our Community, 4. Additional provisions, and 5. Other terms and policies that may apply to you. Below the sidebar is a list of links: Facebook Ads Controls, Privacy Basics, Cookies Policy, Data Policy, and More Resources. The main content area starts with the title 'Terms of Service', followed by a paragraph about the update on July 31, 2019, and a link to the updated version. It then says 'Welcome to Facebook!' and explains that the Terms govern the use of Facebook products. A 'Return to top' link is present. The first section, '1. Our Services', begins with the mission statement: 'Our mission is to give people the power to build community and bring the world closer together.'

(a) English Webpage

The screenshot shows the French version of the Facebook Terms of Service page. The header includes the Facebook logo, a 'S' button, and a link to 'Se connecter ou s'inscrire à Facebook'. A left sidebar contains a table of contents with five items: 1. Nos Services, 2. Notre Politique d'utilisation des données et vos choix en matière de confidentialité, 3. Vos engagements envers Facebook et notre communauté, 4. Dispositions supplémentaires, and 5. Autres conditions et politiques qui peuvent s'appliquer à vous. Below the sidebar is a list of links: Centres publicitaires Facebook, Principes de base liés à la confidentialité, Politique d'utilisation des cookies, Politique d'utilisation des données, and Ressources complémentaires. The main content area starts with the title 'Conditions d'utilisation', followed by a paragraph about the update on July 31, 2019, and a link to the updated version. It then says 'Bienvenue sur Facebook!' and explains that the Conditions govern the use of Facebook products. A 'Revenir en haut' link is present. The first section, '1. Nos Services', begins with the mission statement: 'Notre mission consiste à donner à tous la possibilité de créer une communauté et de rapprocher le monde entier.'

(b) French Webpage

Figure: Two web documents that are translations of each other.

# Cross-lingual Document Retrieval

facebook **الخدمات**

1. شروط الخدمة

من المقرر في 31 يوليو 2019 أن تجري تحديثات على شروط الخدمة التي نستخدمها لإضفاء المزيد من الوضوح على كيفية قيام فيسبوك بكسب الأموال والتحقق الممنوعة للأشخاص عند استخدام فيسبوك. يمكنك الاطلاع على مقابلة لإصدار المحدث هنا.

مرحبًا بك في فيسبوك!

تحكم هذه الشروط استخدامك لفيسبوك والمنتجات والخدمات والتطبيقات والخدمات والتطبيقات والبرامج التي توفرها **منتجات فيسبوك** أو **المنتجات**، ما لم نوضح صراحة أنه يتم تطبيق شروط أخرى مستقلة (بخلاف هذه الشروط).

1. خدماتنا

تتضمن مهمتنا في تعزيز قدرة الأشخاص على بناء المجتمعات والتعاون على أمل تقريب المسافات. ونلبي هذا عن طريق هذه المهمة، نقدم لك المنتجات والخدمات الموصلة أدناه.

تقديم تجربة ذات طابع شخصي لك:

تختلف تجربتك على فيسبوك من تجربة أي شخص آخر بدءًا من المشروبات والتخصص والمسابقات والإعلانات وغيرها من أنواع المحتوى الأخرى التي تظهر لك في أوقات الأوقات أو منصة الفيديو التي توفرها، إلى الصفحات التي تتابعها

(a) Arabic Webpage

facebook **Regístrate**

1. Nuestros servicios

2. Nuestra Política de datos y tus opciones de privacidad

3. Tus compromisos con Facebook y nuestra comunidad

4. Disposiciones adicionales

5. Otras condiciones y políticas que se pueden aplicar a tu caso

Condiciones del servicio

El 31 de julio de 2019 actualizaremos nuestras Condiciones del servicio para especificar con más claridad cómo Facebook gana dinero y los derechos que tienen las personas al usar la plataforma. Puedes encontrar un avance de la versión actualizada aquí.

¡Te damos la bienvenida a Facebook!

Estas Condiciones rigen el uso de Facebook y los productos, las funciones, las apps, los servicios, las tecnologías y el software que ofrecemos (los **Productos de Facebook** o **Productos**), excepto cuando indiquemos expresamente que se aplican otras condiciones (distintas a estas).

1. Nuestros servicios

Nuestra misión es dar a la gente el poder de crear comunidades y unir más al mundo. A fin de cumplir esta misión, te ofrecemos los Productos y servicios que se describen a continuación.

Te proporcionamos una experiencia personalizada.

(b) Spanish Webpage

Figure: Two web documents that are translations of each other.

# Motivation

- Training data for information retrieval
  - Supervision for learning-to-rank
  - Supervision for retrieval
- Source of training data for learning multilingual representation
  - Cross-lingual word representations
  - Cross-lingual sentence representations
  - Cross-lingual document representation
- Source of training data for machine translation (BLEU goes up)
  - Mine parallel data for low-resource directions
  - Web parallel data covers a variety of domains

# Objective

Given a corpus of web-documents, automatically identify pairs of documents that are translations of each other.

## Objective

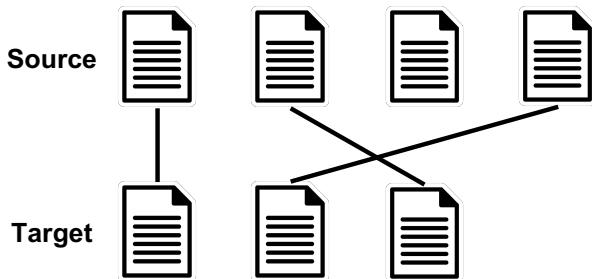


Figure: Documents are aligned 1-to-1 within each domain.

# Evaluation

- Recall only i.e. what percentage of the test-set pairs is found
- 1-1 rule; every document can only occur in one pair.

# CC-Aligned: A Massive Collection of Cross-Lingual Web Documents

# Motivation

Creating a large cross-lingual parallel document dataset can be valuable

- High-quality multilingual dataset can be used to benchmark document alignment algorithms
- Parallel dataset can be used for supervision for cross-lingual representation
- A large parallel dataset can be mined for parallel sentences for NMT training



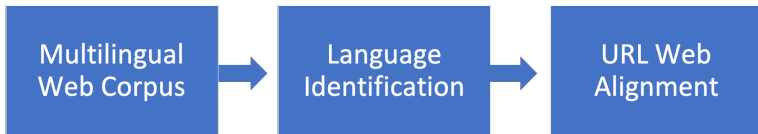
## URL Signals for Parallel Web Documents

- URLs often contain language codes signifying the language a piece of web content is in
- URL structural information can be used as a signal for identifying parallel documents
  - `https://anonymizedURL.com`
  - `https://fr-fr.anonymizedURL.com`

Source URL	Target URL
<b>eng</b> .aaa.com	aaa.com
aaa.com/ <b>en-gb</b> /b	aaa.com/ <b>zh-cn</b> /b
aaa.com/ <b>English</b> /b	aaa.com/ <b>Yoruba</b> /b
aaa.com/b/ <b>en</b>	aaa.com/b/ <b>vi</b>
aaa.com/b/	<b>thai</b> .aaa.com/b/
aaa.com/b <b>&amp;lang=english</b>	aaa.com/b <b>&amp;lang=arabic</b>
aaa.com/b <b>?lang=en</b>	aaa.com/b <b>?lang=fr</b>
aaa.com/b	aaa.com/b <b>?lang=1</b>

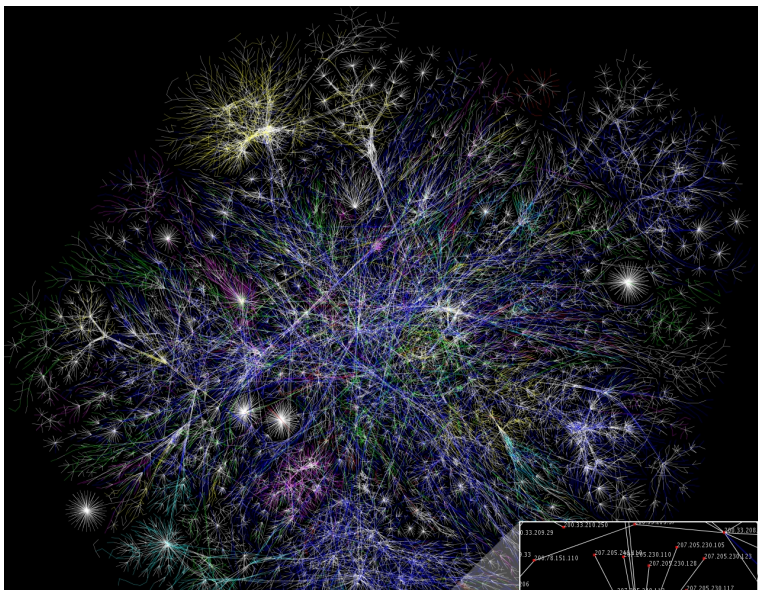
Table: URL matching via language identifiers.

# CCAligned Dataset



# Common Crawl Corpus

## CommonCrawl Corpus: An Open Repository of Web Data



# Common Crawl Corpus

## CommonCrawl Corpus: An Open Repository of Web Data

- Text content
- Status information
- HTTP response code
- HTML title
- HTML meta tags
- RSS/Atom information
- All anchors/hyperlinks

# Corpus Statistics

## Corpus Statistics

- 68 CommonCrawl Snapshots (every month 2013-2020)
- Each snapshot contains over 2 billion web-documents
- 169.4 billion web documents
- 107.8 million distinct web-domainis

# Preprocessing Steps

## URL Normalization

- URL Normalization: removing the protocol and host name
  - `https://www.aaa.com` → `aaa.com`)
- Deduplicate based on normalized URL
  - URL that appears more than once, we select the instance that possesses the longest document content.
    - ① document was deleted and gets shorter
    - ② document is amended and gets longer.

# De-duplication Corpus Statistics

## Introduction

## Corpora and WEB Crawling

## Multilingual Represent.

## LASER Evaluation

## Document Retrieval

## Local Alignment

## Global Alignment

## WikiMatrix CCMatrix WMT/TED

## Bitext Filtering

- 169.4 billion documents → 29.6 billion
- 83% reduction from raw corpus
- 107.8 million distinct web-domains



# Mining Parallel Documents

The next step is to mine parallel web documents.

- ① De-duplicate CommonCrawl corpus
- ② Perform language identification on each web-document.
- ③ Apply URL-Matching Heuristics

# Mined Parallel Documents

## Parallel Cross-lingual Documents

- ① 364 million aligned documents
  - 100M with English
  - 264M without English
- ② 4598 language pairs
  - 98 with English
  - 4500 without English

## CCAligned Dataset Quality

Human annotators evaluated quality of the mined documents

	Language	$P_{maj}$	$K\alpha$	$P_{adj}$
High	German	90.0	0.74	96.7
	Chinese	86.7	0.68	93.3
Mid	Arabic	83.3	0.72	90.0
	Romanian	76.7	0.50	96.7
Low	Estonian	83.3	0.68	90.0
	Burmese	86.7	0.88	100.0
Avg		84.4	0.70	94.5

# Dataset Analysis

## Dataset Analysis

- High-precision collection of cross-lingual documents
- Dataset was constructed using **ONLY** URL-features
- Can one evaluate content-based alignment strategies on this dataset?

# Content-based Alignment: Direct Embedding

## Direct Embedding (DE) with LASER

- Embed the entire document using LASER embedding
- Each document  $d$  has its dense vector representation  $\mathbf{v}_d$

# Content-based Alignment: Sentence Average Embedding

## Sentence Averaging (SA) with LASER

- 1 Decompose each document into sentences
- 2 Embed each sentence using LASER
- 3 document embedding by averaging the sentence vectors into a document vector  $\mathbf{v}_d$

$$\mathbf{v}_d = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_{s_i} \quad (2)$$

# Content-based Alignment: Weighted Sentence Average Embedding

Weighted Sentence Averaging (WSA) with LASER. Try  
common information retrieval tricks

- 1 Sentence Length (SL): Longer sentences more important than shorter
- 2 Inverse Document Frequency (IDF): More frequent sentences may be unimportant
- 3 SL-IDF: Combine both

# Content-based Alignment: Weighted Sentence Average Embedding

Weighted Sentence Averaging (WSA) with LASER

$$\mathbf{v}_d = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{w}_{s_i} \times \mathbf{v}_{s_i} \quad (3)$$

$$SL_{s_i} = \frac{|s_i|}{\sum_{s \in d} \text{count}(s) \times |s|} \quad (4)$$

$$IDF_{s_i} = \log \frac{N + 1}{1 + |\{d \in D : s \in d\}|} \quad (5)$$

$$SLIDF_{s_i} = SL_{s_i} \times IDF_{s_i} \quad (6)$$



# Scoring Function

## Cross-lingual Document Similarity

- dense document representations for each document from the source and target sets
- score pairs to evaluate how semantically similar documents are
- given two documents  $a$  and  $b$ , compute their semantic similarity using a cosine similarity

$$\text{sim}(a, b) = \frac{\mathbf{v}_a \cdot \mathbf{v}_b}{\|\mathbf{v}_a\| \|\mathbf{v}_b\|} \quad (7)$$

# Competitive Matching

Ensuring the pairs are 1-to-1 (each aligned document is in at most one pair)

- each document in the source document set,  $D_s$  is paired with each document in the target set,  $D_t$
- $D_s \times D_t$  scored pairs – a fully connected bipartite graph
- expected output assumes each page in the non-dominant language has a translated or comparable counterpart
- $\min(|D_s|, |D_t|)$  expected number of aligned pairs
- Hungarian algorithm  $\mathcal{O}(\max(|D_s|, |D_t|)^3)$  ... intractable

# Competitive Matching

---

**Algorithm 1:** Competitive Matching

---

```
1 Input:  $P = \{(d_s, d_t) | d_s \in D_s, d_t \in D_t\}$ 
2 Output:  $P' = \{(d_{s,i}, d_{t,i}), \dots\} \subset P$ 
3  $scored \leftarrow \{(p, score(p)) \text{ for } p \in P\}$ 
4  $sorted \leftarrow sort(scored) \text{ in descending order}$ 
5  $aligned \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
6  $S_s \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
7  $S_t \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
8 for  $d_s, d_t \in sorted$  do
9   if  $d_s \notin S_s \wedge d_t \notin S_t$ 
10     $aligned \leftarrow aligned \cup \{(d_s, d_t)\}$ 
11     $S_s \leftarrow S_s \cup d_s$ 
12     $S_t \leftarrow S_t \cup d_t$ 
13 end
14 return  $aligned$ 
```

---

## Alignment Results High-Resource

Language	Recall				
	DE	SA	SL	IDF	SLIDF
French	0.39	<b>0.84</b>	0.83	0.82	<b>0.84</b>
Spanish	0.34	0.53	0.55	<b>0.58</b>	0.57
Russian	0.06	0.48	0.50	<b>0.61</b>	0.60
German	0.52	0.74	<b>0.76</b>	0.74	<b>0.76</b>
Italian	0.22	0.54	0.55	0.55	<b>0.57</b>
Portuguese	0.17	0.36	0.39	0.33	<b>0.40</b>
Dutch	0.28	0.51	0.54	0.52	<b>0.56</b>
Indonesian	0.11	0.36	<b>0.48</b>	0.43	<b>0.48</b>
Polish	0.17	0.38	0.41	<b>0.44</b>	0.42
Turkish	0.12	0.30	0.34	<b>0.45</b>	0.41
Swedish	0.19	0.37	0.37	0.38	<b>0.39</b>
Danish	0.27	0.46	0.65	0.60	<b>0.67</b>
Czech	0.15	0.36	<b>0.41</b>	0.32	<b>0.41</b>
Bulgarian	0.07	0.34	0.37	0.40	<b>0.44</b>
Finnish	0.06	0.24	0.32	0.43	<b>0.44</b>
Norwegian	0.13	0.26	0.33	0.33	<b>0.38</b>
<b>Macro-AVG</b>	0.20	0.41	0.45	0.47	<b>0.49</b>

## Alignment Results Mid-Resource

Language	Recall				
	DE	SA	SL	IDF	SLIDF
Romanian	0.15	0.39	0.40	0.40	<b>0.41</b>
Vietnamese	0.06	0.13	0.18	0.15	<b>0.23</b>
Ukrainian	0.05	0.49	0.70	0.70	<b>0.74</b>
Greek	0.05	0.22	0.24	<b>0.34</b>	0.30
Korean	0.06	0.49	0.47	0.49	<b>0.51</b>
Arabic	0.04	0.26	0.46	0.42	<b>0.51</b>
Croatian	0.16	0.32	0.36	0.34	<b>0.36</b>
Slovak	0.20	0.37	<b>0.44</b>	0.41	0.42
Thai	0.02	0.15	0.28	0.19	<b>0.35</b>
Hebrew	0.05	0.19	0.30	0.27	<b>0.33</b>
Hindi	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.28	<b>0.43</b>
Hungarian	0.15	0.41	0.39	0.39	<b>0.46</b>
Lithuanian	0.11	0.61	0.72	0.74	<b>0.80</b>
Slovenian	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.31	<b>0.33</b>
Farsi	0.06	0.22	0.37	0.40	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Macro-AVG</b>	0.09	0.28	0.39	0.39	<b>0.44</b>

## Alignment Results Low-Resource

Language	Recall				
	DE	SA	SL	IDF	SLIDF
Estonian	0.28	0.57	0.62	0.58	<b>0.64</b>
Bengali	0.05	0.47	<b>0.59</b>	0.51	0.58
Albanian	0.23	0.56	0.60	0.57	<b>0.61</b>
Macedonian	0.02	0.16	<b>0.22</b>	0.19	0.08
Urdu	0.06	<b>0.29</b>	0.23	0.27	0.24
Serbian	0.06	0.46	<b>0.58</b>	0.47	0.56
Azerbaijani	0.08	0.27	0.28	<b>0.34</b>	0.27
Armenian	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.12	<b>0.17</b>
Belarusian	0.07	0.26	0.44	0.36	<b>0.51</b>
Georgian	0.06	0.18	0.23	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
Tamil	0.02	0.13	0.19	0.23	<b>0.34</b>
Marathi	0.02	0.13	<b>0.20</b>	0.10	0.16
Kazakh	0.05	0.16	0.24	0.25	<b>0.33</b>
Mongolian	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.10	<b>0.22</b>
Burmese	0.01	<b>0.35</b>	0.18	0.08	0.26
Bosnian	0.18	0.49	0.64	0.50	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Macro-AVG</b>	0.08	0.29	0.34	0.31	<b>0.37</b>

# Downstream Mining

From the aligned documents, can do further sentence-level mining.

- From this dataset, mined **2.25** billion parallel sentences covering 4598 language pairs
- 950 million pairs are sentences paired with English sentences
- 1.3 billion pairs are non-English sentence pairs

## Follow-up Research

From CCAIghed aligned documents, there are many open research problems that can leverage this data

- Mine more, higher quality parallel sentences from the CCAIghed documents
- Use CCAIghed documents as supervision for supervised document alignment (mine parallel documents using high-recall method)
- Leverage parallel documents to learn cross-lingual document representations and cross-lingual document retrieval



# Cross-lingual Sentence Mover's Distance

# Massively Multilingual Document Alignment with Cross-lingual Sentence Mover's Distance

# Motivation & Insight

- Motivation
  - Cross-lingual retrieval based on content is more general than using metadata (URL, timestamp, etc)
  - CCAIghed is high-precision. For more training data (especially for low-resource direction, need a high-recall approach)
- Insight
  - Creating document level fixed representations may be destructive for variable-length documents.
  - Averaging sentence embedding places equal importance to all sentences
  - How well sentences match up between document pairs is a good signal for parallel documents

# Earth Mover's Distance

Introduction

Corpora and  
WEB Crawling

Multilingual  
Represent.

LASER  
Evaluation

Document  
Retrieval

Local  
Alignment

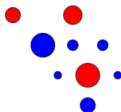
Global  
Alignment

WikiMatrix  
CCMatrix  
WMT/TED

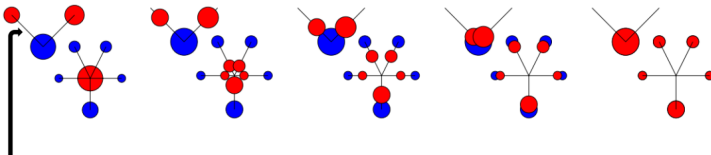
Bitext  
Filtering

- measure of the distance between two probability distributions over a region  $D$
- For example: if the distributions are interpreted as two different ways of piling up a certain amount of dirt over the region  $D$ 
  - the EMD is the minimum cost of turning one pile into the other
  - the cost is assumed to be amount of dirt moved times the distance by which it is moved

# Earth Mover's Distance



- red distribution: "dirt"
- blue distribution: "holes"



The distance between points (ground distance) can be Euclidean distance, Manhattan...

# Cross-lingual Sentence Mover's Distance

- Each document has a distribution over sentences
  - multinomial distribution - normalize bag of sentences (nBOS)
- Euclidean distance between source document sents and target document sents
  - Leverage LASER embeddings to compute Euclidean distances

# Weighting Sentences Based on Importance

- XL-SMD requires a distribution over sentences for each document
- Each sentence has probability mass allocated to it.
- 4 weighting schemes for each sentence investigated
  - Uniform weighting (each sentence equally weighted)
  - Sentence length (Longer sentences = more mass)
  - Inverse document frequency (IDF)
  - SL-IDF

# Document Mass Normalization

Normalizing the mass to unit measure in both the source and target documents each each document has a legitimate distribution and the induced distance metric is valid.

$$d'_{A,i} = \frac{d_{A,i}}{\sum_{s \in A} d_{A,s}} \quad (8)$$

# Optimal Transport

- $\Delta(i, j)$  is distance between the  $i_{th}$  and  $j_{th}$  sentences
- $V$  denote vocab size (sentences within a document pair)
- $\Delta(i, j) = ||v_i - v_j||$

$$XLSMD(A, B) = \min_{T \geq 0} \sum_{i=1}^V \sum_{j=1}^V T_{i,j} \times \Delta(i, j) \quad (9)$$

subject to:

$$\forall i \sum_{j=1}^V T_{i,j} = d_{A,i}$$

$$\forall j \sum_{i=1}^V T_{i,j} = d_{B,j}$$

Where  $T \in R^{V \times V}$  is a nonnegative matrix, where each  $T_{i,j}$  denotes how much of sentence  $i$  in document  $A$  is assigned to sentences  $j$  in document  $B$ , and constraints ensure the flow of a given sentence cannot exceed its allocated mass.



# Greedy Mover's Distance

Solving the optimal transport problem is of cubic complexity and slow. Can it be approximated?

- find the two closest sentences and moves as much mass between the two sentences as possible
- the algorithm moves to the next two closest pairs
- terminates when all mass has been moved between the source and target document
- maintains mass constraints

# Approximation Performance

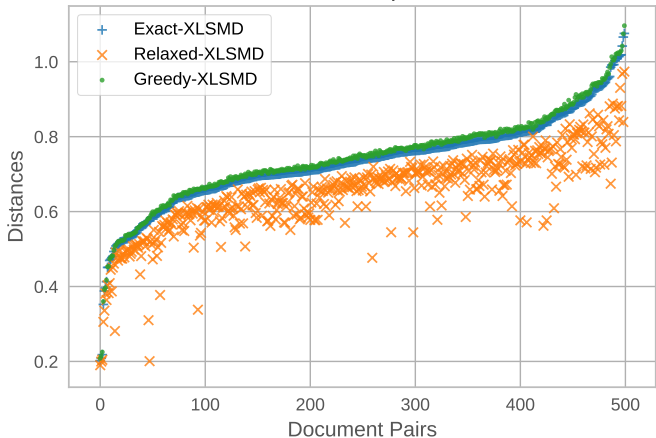
How does this approximation compare to the exact?

Method	Kendall-Tau	Recall	MAE	Runtime (s)
Exact-XLSMD	1.00	0.69	0.000	0.402
Relaxed-XLSMD	0.70	0.58	0.084	0.031
Greedy-XLSMD	0.98	0.69	0.010	0.107

**Table:** Comparing exact XLSMD computation to approximation schemes for computing XLSMD on 10 webdomains.

# Approximate Distances

Distance Computations



# Approximate Performance

Which approximate computation works better?

Approximation	Low	Mid	High	All
Relaxed-XLSMD	0.44	0.43	0.50	0.46
Greedy-XLSMD	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.54

**Table:** Document alignment performance of fast methods for approximating the same variant of XLSMD.

## Alignment Results High-Resource

Language	Recall					
	DE	SA	SMD	SL	IDF	SLIDF
French	0.39	0.84	0.81	0.84	0.83	<b>0.85</b>
Spanish	0.34	0.53	0.59	0.63	0.62	<b>0.64</b>
Russian	0.06	0.64	0.69	0.69	0.70	<b>0.71</b>
German	0.52	0.74	<b>0.78</b>	0.76	0.77	0.77
Italian	0.22	0.47	0.55	0.56	0.56	<b>0.59</b>
Portuguese	0.17	0.36	0.39	<b>0.41</b>	0.38	0.40
Dutch	0.28	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.54	<b>0.56</b>
Indonesian	0.11	0.47	0.49	0.52	0.51	<b>0.53</b>
Polish	0.17	0.38	0.45	0.45	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Turkish	0.12	0.38	0.52	0.56	0.57	<b>0.59</b>
Swedish	0.19	0.40	0.44	0.44	<b>0.46</b>	0.45
Danish	0.27	0.62	0.63	<b>0.69</b>	0.65	<b>0.69</b>
Czech	0.15	0.40	0.43	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.44</b>	0.43
Bulgarian	0.07	0.43	0.52	0.54	<b>0.55</b>	0.52
Finnish	0.06	0.47	0.51	0.51	<b>0.54</b>	0.52
Norwegian	0.13	0.33	0.37	0.39	<b>0.42</b>	0.41
<b>AVG</b>	0.20	0.50	0.54	0.56	0.56	<b>0.57</b>

# Alignment Results Mid-Resource

Language	Recall					
	DE	SA	SMD	SL	IDF	SLIDF
Romanian	0.15	0.40	0.44	0.43	<b>0.45</b>	0.43
Vietnamese	0.06	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	<b>0.32</b>
Ukrainian	0.05	0.68	0.67	0.78	0.78	<b>0.82</b>
Greek	0.05	0.31	0.47	0.48	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.49</b>
Korean	0.06	0.34	0.60	0.54	<b>0.61</b>	0.60
Arabic	0.04	0.32	0.63	0.59	<b>0.65</b>	0.61
Croatian	0.16	0.37	0.40	0.40	<b>0.41</b>	0.40
Slovak	0.20	0.41	0.46	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>	0.44
Thai	0.02	0.19	0.41	0.33	<b>0.47</b>	0.41
Hebrew	0.05	0.18	0.39	<b>0.43</b>	0.41	0.41
Hindi	0.04	0.27	0.34	<b>0.54</b>	0.52	0.53
Hungarian	0.15	0.49	0.50	<b>0.54</b>	0.51	<b>0.54</b>
Lithuanian	0.11	0.73	0.79	0.79	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>
Slovenian	0.13	0.33	0.34	0.35	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>
Persian	0.06	0.32	0.56	0.57	0.53	<b>0.59</b>
<b>AVG</b>	0.09	0.37	0.49	0.50	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>

## Alignment Results Low-Resource

Language	Recall					
	DE	SA	SMD	SL	IDF	SLIDF
Estonian	0.28	0.52	0.69	0.66	<b>0.74</b>	0.72
Bengali	0.05	0.32	0.78	0.72	0.77	<b>0.79</b>
Albanian	0.23	0.56	<b>0.66</b>	0.65	0.65	<b>0.66</b>
Macedonian	0.02	0.33	0.32	0.36	<b>0.38</b>	0.33
Urdu	0.06	0.22	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.49	0.56
Serbian	0.06	0.59	<b>0.75</b>	0.74	0.74	0.71
Azerbaijani	0.08	0.34	0.74	0.74	<b>0.75</b>	0.74
Armenian	0.02	0.18	0.32	0.35	0.34	<b>0.38</b>
Belarusian	0.07	0.47	0.67	0.69	<b>0.73</b>	0.71
Georgian	0.06	0.24	0.46	<b>0.48</b>	0.45	0.45
Tamil	0.02	0.20	0.51	0.45	0.51	<b>0.53</b>
Marathi	0.02	0.11	0.43	<b>0.46</b>	0.33	0.39
Kazakh	0.05	0.31	0.44	<b>0.46</b>	0.45	0.45
Mongolian	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.21	<b>0.23</b>
Burmese	0.01	0.10	0.26	0.33	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Bosnian	0.18	0.64	0.61	0.69	0.65	<b>0.72</b>
<b>AVG</b>	0.08	0.33	0.53	0.54	0.54	<b>0.55</b>

# WMT 2016 Shared Task

# WMT 2016 Shared Task



# WMT 2016 Shared Task: Challenges

## Big-ish websites

- E.g. cinedoc.org: 50k English, 50k French pages
- Makes 2.5B possible pairs
- Only allowed to pick 50k

## Language detection unreliable

- Made sure test set can be found
- Some participants ran their own pipelines

# WMT 2016 Shared Task: Challenges II

## Near duplicates

- Removed pages when text was exactly the same
- [www.taize.fr/fr article10921.html](http://www.taize.fr/fr/article10921.html)
- [www.taize.fr/fr article10921.html?chooselang=1](http://www.taize.fr/fr/article10921.html?chooselang=1)
- Almost identical

# Submissions

- 11 participating groups
- 19 submissions
- Up to 95% recall (NovaLincs-URL-Coverage)

- use a phrase table from a phrase-based statistical machine translation system to compute coverage scores
- based on the ratio of phrase pairs covered by a document pair.
- NOVALINCS-COVERAGE (88.6%)
- NOVALINCSCOVERAGE-URL (85.8%) coverage first then URL
- NOVALINCS-URL-COVERAGE (95.0%) URL first then coverage

# YODA

Introduction

Corpora and  
WEB Crawling

Multilingual  
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LASER  
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Document  
Retrieval

Local  
Alignment

Global  
Alignment

WikiMatrix  
CCMatrix  
WMT/TED

Bitext  
Filtering

- uses the machine translation of the French document, and finds the English corresponding document based on bigram and 5-gram matches, assisted by a heuristics based on document length ratio
- YODA: (93.9%)

- uses cosine similarity between tf/idf weighted vectors, extracted by collecting n-grams from the English and machine translated French text. compare many hyperparameters such as weighting schemes and two pair selection algorithms.
- UEdin1: (89.1%)

## Submission Results

Name	Predicted pairs	Pairs after 1-1 rule	Found pairs	Recall %
ADAPT	61 094	61 094	644	26.8
ADAPT-v2	69 518	69 518	651	27.1
BadLuc	681 610	263 133	1 905	79.3
DOCAL	191 993	191 993	2 128	88.6
ILSP-ARC-pv42	291 749	287 860	2 040	84.9
JIS	323 929	28 903	48	2.0
Medved	155 891	155 891	1 907	79.4
NovaLincs-coverage-url	207 022	207 022	2 060	85.8
NovaLincs-coverage	235 763	235 763	2 129	88.6
<b>NovaLincs-url-coverage</b>	235 812	235 812	2 281	95.0
UA PROMPSIT bitextor 4.1	95 760	95 760	748	31.1
UA PROMPSIT bitextor 5.0	157 682	157 682	2 001	83.3
UEdin1 cosine	368 260	368 260	2 140	89.1
UEdin2 LSI	681 744	271 626	2 062	85.8
UEdin2 LSI-v2	367 948	367 948	2 105	87.6
UFAL-1	592 337	248 344	1 953	81.3
UFAL-2	574 433	178 038	1 901	79.1
UFAL-3	574 434	207 358	1 938	80.7
UFAL-4	1 080 962	268 105	2 023	84.2
YSDA	277 896	277 896	2 021	84.1
YODA	318 568	318 568	2 256	93.9
Baseline	148 537	148 537	1 436	59.8

Figure: Documents are aligned 1-to-1 within each domain.

# Submission Results: Fuzzy Matching

Allowing 5% edits between predicted and expected

Name	Pairs found	$\Delta$	Recall	$\Delta$	Rank	$\Delta$
ADAPT	726	+82	30.2	+3.4	20	0
ADAPT-v2	733	+82	30.5	+3.4	19	0
BadLuc	2 062	+157	85.9	+6.5	13	+3
DOCAL	2 235	+107	93.1	+4.5	4	+1
ILSP-ARC-pv42	2 185	+145	91.0	+6.0	7	+2
JIS	48	0	2.0	0.0	21	0
Medved	1 986	+79	82.7	+3.3	15	0
Novalincs-coverage-url	2 130	+70	88.7	+2.9	9	-1
Novalincs-coverage	2 192	+63	91.3	+2.6	6	-2
Novalincs-url-coverage	2 303	+22	95.9	+0.9	2	-1
UA PROMPSIT bitextor 4.1	775	+27	32.3	+1.1	18	0
UA PROMPSIT bitextor 5.0	2 117	+116	88.1	+4.8	10	+2
UEdin1 cosine	2 227	+87	92.7	+3.6	5	-2
UEdin2 LSI	2 146	+84	89.3	+3.5	8	-1
UEdin2 LSI-v2	2 281	+176	95.0	+7.3	3	+3
UFAL-1	2 060	+107	85.8	+4.5	14	-1
UFAL-2	1 954	+53	81.4	+2.2	17	0
UFAL-3	1 980	+42	82.4	+1.8	16	-2
UFAL-4	2 078	+55	86.5	+2.3	12	-2
YSDA	2 102	+81	87.5	+3.4	11	0
YODA	2 307	+51	96.0	+2.1	1	+1

Figure: Documents are aligned 1-to-1 within each domain.

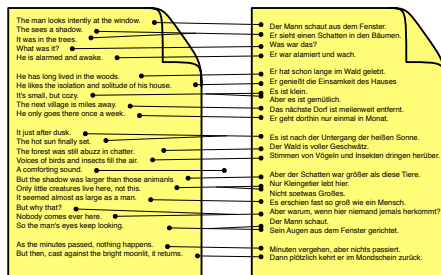


# Shared Task Insights

- Machine translated text helpful
- Finding matching n-grams works well
- Big boost by combination with URL-matching baseline

# sentence alignment

# Sentence Alignment

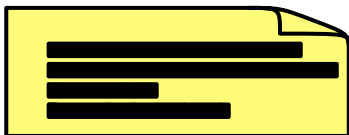
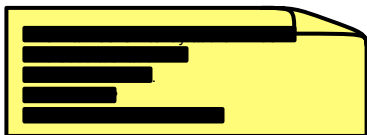


"Local" alignment: limited to document pairs

- given: document pair
- output: matching sentence pairs

We also respect the order of sentences.

# Church and Gale (1993)

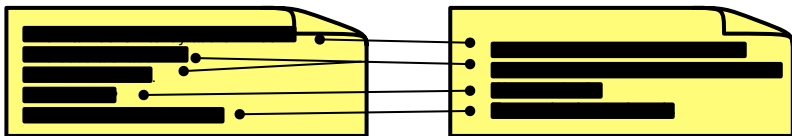


- Consider only the lengths of the sentences

$$\text{abs}(\log \frac{\text{length}_e}{\text{length}_f})$$

- Find the Viterbi path that with the best length ratios
- Additional cost factors for alignments other than 1-1

# Church and Gale (1993)

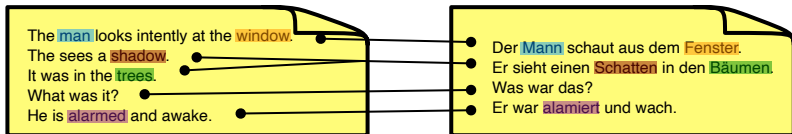


- Consider only the lengths of the sentences

$$\text{abs}(\log \frac{\text{length}_e}{\text{length}_f})$$

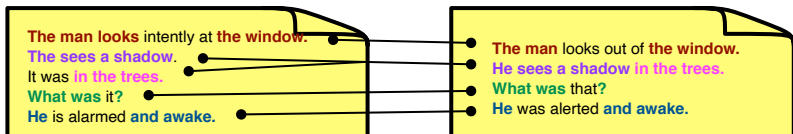
- Find the Viterbi path that with the best length ratios
- Additional cost factors for alignments other than 1-1

# Use of Dictionaries



- Given a word translation dictionary  
 man = Mann; window = Fenster; shadow = Schatten;  
 trees = Bäumen; alarmed = alarmiert
- Find matching word pairs
- Score sentence pairs based on number of matches
- **Hunalign**: (Varga et al., 2005) tool using this feature
- **Gargantua**: unsupervised induction of translation dictionary

# Translate and Match



- Use machine translation to translate foreign sentences
- Match translation with English
- Use of standard machine translation metric to assess match: BLEU score
- **Bleualign** (Sennrich and Volk, 2010)

# Use of Sentence Embeddings

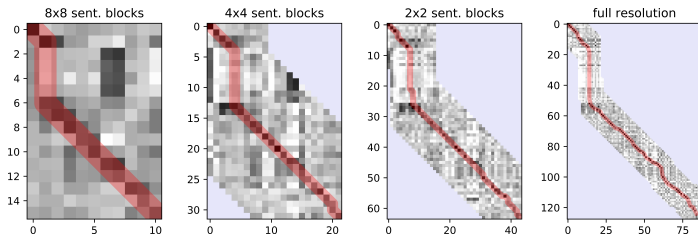
- Multilingual sentence embeddings, e.g., LASER
- Sentences with similar meaning have similar embedding — **independent** of language
- Comparison based on Cosine distance

$$c(x, y) = \frac{(1 - \cos(x, y)) N(x) N(y)}{\sum_{s=1}^S 1 - \cos(x, y_s) + \sum_{s=1}^S 1 - \cos(x_s, y)}$$

- **Vecalign** (Thompson and Koehn, 2019)



## Efficient Algorithm



- Complexity of alignment via dynamic programming:  $O(n^2)$
- Coarse to fine algorithm:  $O(n)$   
embedding for block = average of sentence embeddings

## Evaluation: Text + Bild

Algorithm	$O( )$	P	R	$F_1$
Gargantua	$N^2$	0.48	0.54	0.51
Hunalign w/o lexicon	<b>N</b>	0.59	0.70	0.64
Hunalign w/ lexicon	<b>N</b>	0.61	0.73	0.66
Church and Gale	$N^2$	0.71	0.72	0.72
Moore	$\ddagger$	0.86	0.71	0.78
Bleualign	$N^2$	0.83	0.78	0.81
Bleualign-NMT	$N^2$	0.85	0.83	0.84
Coverage-Based	$N^2$	0.85	0.84	0.85
Vecalign	<b>N</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>

$\ddagger O( )$  is data dependent

## Evaluation: Bible

Languages	Verse-level $F_1$	
	Vecalign	Hunalign
Afrikaans–Arabic	<b>0.863</b>	0.339
Afrikaans–Tagalog	<b>0.922</b>	0.775
Arabic–Norwegian	<b>0.787</b>	0.406
Arabic–Somali	<b>0.634</b>	0.067
Turkish–Somali	<b>0.533</b>	0.331
Norwegian–Somali	<b>0.697</b>	0.687
Somali–Afrikaans	<b>0.782</b>	0.738
Tagalog–Norwegian	<b>0.874</b>	0.764
Turkish–Afrikaans	<b>0.703</b>	0.401
Turkish–Tagalog	<b>0.647</b>	0.247

## Evaluation: CommonCrawl

Language Pair	LASER-only	Vecalign (best setup)
English–Portuguese	31.5	32.9 (+1.4)
Portuguese–English	36.0	38.8 (+2.8)
English–Bulgarian	29.6	32.6 (+3.0)
Bulgarian–English	20.6	22.3 (+1.7)
English–Estonian	14.0	15.0 (+1.0)
English–Georgian	8.6	9.1 (+0.5)
English–Urdu	10.9	12.5 (+1.6)
English–Marathi	10.0	10.3 (+0.3)
English–Burmese	8.0	9.0 (+1.0)

# Evaluation: Paracrawl

- Task: align sentences in document pairs (subset of ParaCrawl data)

Language	Web Domains	Document Pairs	English Tokens
German	21,806	17,109,018	10,788,923,009
Czech	12,179	6,661,650	4,089,806,440
Hungarian	5,560	2,770,432	1,504,698,348
Estonian	5,129	2,301,309	1,427,328,440
Maltese	933	303,198	134,232,546

# Evaluation: Paracrawl

- Results: BLEU scores for best subset (English token count)

Language	Hunalign	Vecalign	Bleualign
German	35.1 (100m)	<b>35.8 (150m)</b>	35.0 (100m)
Czech	21.0 (50m)	<b>21.2 (50m)</b>	21.0 (50m)
Hungarian	16.5 (30m)	<b>16.8 (30m)</b>	16.6 (15m)
Estonian	<b>21.8 (20m)</b>	21.6 (20m)	21.4 (20m)
Maltese	33.5 (5m)	<b>34.1 (7m)</b>	30.3 (2m)

- Best results with Vecalign, except for Estonian

# global sentence alignment

# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

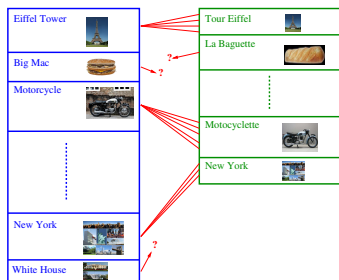
## Some statistics

- 300 different languages
- Huge differences in size:
  - 1M+ articles: 15 languages  
(major European languages, ru, vi, ja, zh)
  - 100k+ articles: 47 languages
  - 10k+ articles: 81 languages
  - long tail ...
- English by far the biggest (5.8M articles, 208M sentences)
- Cebuano has many articles produced by a bot  
(5.4M articles, 67M sentences)



# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

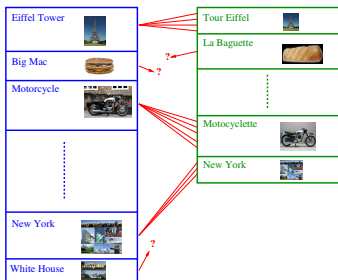
## Local mining



- Only articles with link
- + Seems logical
- + Very fast
- Ignored articles
- Many simple sentences

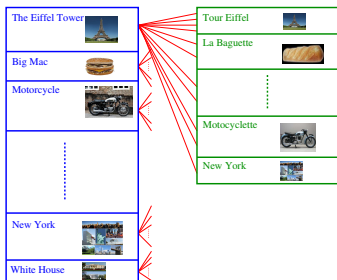
# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

## Local mining



- Only articles with link
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- Ignored articles
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## Global mining



- Always consider all sent.
- Increased complexity
- ± Lower recall ?
- + **Generic: any corpus**

# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

## Global mining

- Compare **all** sentences of two Wikipedia
  - Computationally more challenging:  $134\text{M} \times 51\text{M}$  distances
- + Ability to handle two languages even though there are only few articles in common
- + Margin criterion:
  - excludes short sentences which differ in NE only
  - Potentially increased risk of misalignment and a lower recall

We chose global mining for this study (more generic)

# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

## Processing pipeline

- Sentence splitting (very difficult for Thai)
  - Deduplication
  - Language identification with fasttext
- $\approx 600M$  sentences for  $> 180$  languages  
(each with more than 50k sentences)

# Bitext Mining in Wikipedia

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(each with more than 50k sentences)

## Complexity issues

- English/German Wikipedia:
    - $134M \times 51M$  sentences
    - $513 + 204GB$  memory to store LASER embeddings
    - $6.8 \times 10^{15}$  distance calculations
- ⇒ Optimization and compression are needed !!

# Efficient Mining with FAISS

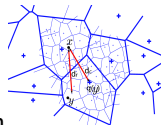
## FAISS library

- Library for efficient similarity search and clustering of dense vectors
  - <https://github.com/facebookresearch/faiss>
  - Mainly used for indexing images but can operate on any arbitrary vectors
- ⇒ Used here for efficient large-scale bitext mining
- Can be scaled to search in billions of sentences

# Efficient Mining with FAISS

## FAISS index types

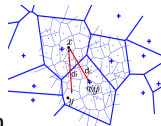
- Define  $N$  Voronoi cells
- Quantizers:
  - PCA, not enough compression
  - Product: OPQ64, IVF32768, PQ64, 55x compression
  - Scalar: PCAR128, IVF32768, SQ8, 28x compression



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- English FAISS index: 9.2GB

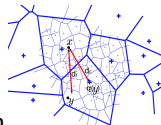




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- English/German mining: 3h30 on 8 GPUS



# Efficient Mining with FAISS

## Overall complexity

Introduction

Corpora and  
WEB Crawling

Multilingual  
Represent.

LASER  
Evaluation

Document  
Retrieval

Local  
Alignment

**Global  
Alignment**

WikiMatrix  
CCMatrix  
WMT/TED

Bitext  
Filtering

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- ⇒ **Total of 43 days on one GPU**  
or much less on many GPUs ...



# Threshold Optimization

## Precision/recall trade-off

- Margin-based mining has only one parameter:  
the margin between the closest and the average distance
  - large margin: high precision, low recall
  - small margin: lower precision, higher recall
- We have no gold-alignments to optimize this parameter

# Threshold Optimization

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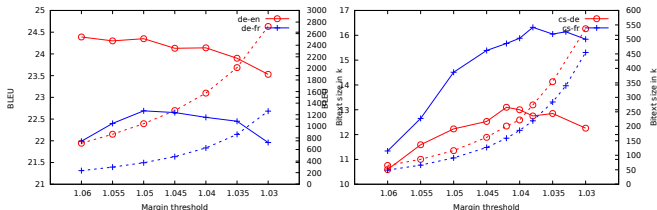
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## Task oriented threshold optimization

- Mine bitexts for thresholds in range [1.01–1.06]
- Train NMT systems for increasing amounts of data
- Evaluate each one and keep best one

# Threshold Optimization on Europarl

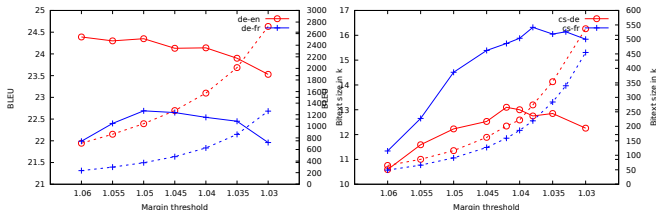
BLEU score for NMT trained on Wikipedia only



Precision/recall trade-off

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BLEU score for NMT trained on Wikipedia only

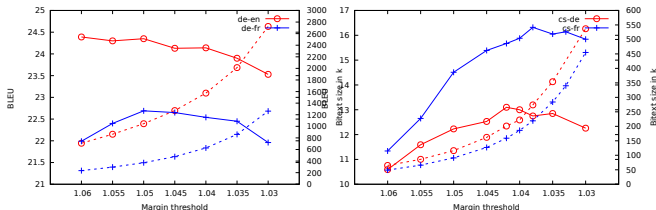


## Precision/recall trade-off

- Threshold on margin of 1.04 best for most conditions

# Threshold Optimization on Europarl

BLEU score for NMT trained on Wikipedia only



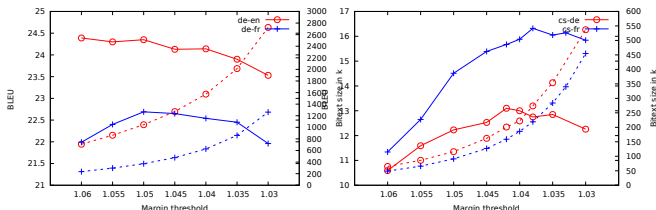
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Bitexts	de-en	de-fr	cs-de	cs-fr
Mined	1.0M	372k	201k	219k
Wikipedia	24.4	22.7	13.1	16.3
Europarl	1.0M	370k	200k	220k
	21.2	21.1	12.6	19.2

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BLEU score for NMT trained on Wikipedia only



## Precision/recall trade-off

- Threshold on margin of 1.04 best for most conditions
- WikiMatrix bitexts outperform Europarl

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WikiMatrix: 85 Languages, 1620Pairs

1987

100

en

Represent. 

Evaluation	for free
------------	-------------

Retrieval

Alignement

Global

WikiMatrix

WINTER/TED	NEW
	NEW

## Filtering

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

- With English: Indonesian 1M, Hebrew 545k, Farsi 303k or Marathi 124k

A. El-Kishky  
P. Koehn,  
H. Schwentke

WikiMatrix: 85 Languages, 1620 Pairs

- Introduction
- Corpora and WEB Crawling
- Multilingual Represent.
- LASER
- Evaluation
- Document

## Retrieval

## Local Alignment

## Global Alignment

WikiMatrix

CCMatrix

WMT/TED

## Bitext

## Filtering

[illegible]





WikiMatrix: 85 Languages, 1620Pairs

[illegible]

- Japanese/Korean 222k, Japanese/Russian 196k, Indonesian/Vietnamese 146k, Hebrew/fr,es,it,ru 120–150k

# Large-Scale Bitext Mining

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- 10 snapshot of curated common crawl corpus (Wenzek et al, arxiv'19)
- 36 billion unique sentences ( $50\times$  bigger than Wikipedia)

# Large-Scale Bitext Mining

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- Can we apply the same global mining approach to a much bigger corpus ?
  - 10 snapshot of curated common crawl corpus (Wenzek et al, arxiv'19)
  - 36 billion unique sentences ( $50\times$  bigger than Wikipedia)
- ⇒ Substantial computational and storage challenges
- Mining Russian against Japanese:  $3 \times 2.9$  billion sentences
  - $\approx 8.7 \cdot 10^{18}$  distances (6 months on 8 GPUs)
  - optimized and highly parallelized processing

# Mining in the Whole Internet

## CCMatrix

- 36 billion sentences collected on the Internet in 39 languages

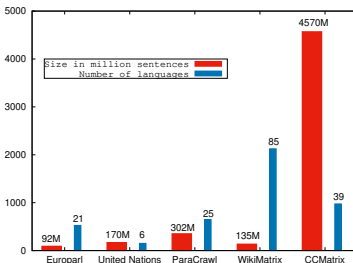
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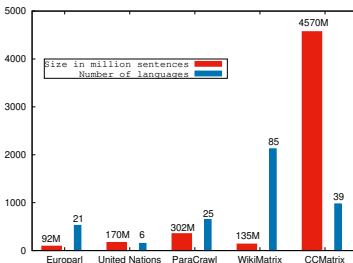


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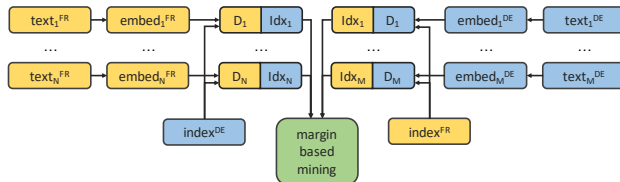


⇒ By far the largest collection of high quality mined bitexts

- Expected to cover many topics: politics, sports, tourism, daily life, ...

# Complexity Optimization

## Example: mining French/English



- Split monolingual texts into many parts
  - Calculate forward and backward distances in parallel
- ⇒ Extract bitexts when all distances are available

## CCMatrix

ISO Name	Family	Size	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	fa	fi	fr	he	hi	hu	id	it	ja	ko	ms	nl	no	pl	pt	ru	sv	tr	uk	vi	zh	Total	
ar	Arabic	Arabic	196	3.0	3.9	2.7	7.5	3.3	6.5	10.0	3.1	2.7	23.8	2.2	1.4	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.0	2.5	1.5	5.1	2.5	4.5	6.7	9.2	5.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	5.4	141.7
bg	Bulgarian	Slavic	68	-	6.1	3.7	9.9	4.3	3.7	10.7	2.3	3.6	11.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.7	2.8	1.3	6.9	3.0	7.2	7.5	17.4	7.6	5.8	2.3	4.4	5.0	154.1
cs	Czech	Slavic	303	-	-	5.9	18.3	5.4	9.8	15.5	2.9	6.1	17.3	3.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	11.2	8.0	4.0	2.0	11.6	4.9	13.2	10.7	18.1	12.9	8.6	2.6	6.0	7.0	228.7
da	Danish	Germanic	109	-	-	-	12.6	3.8	4.5	10.2	2.0	4.8	12.0	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.9	7.3	5.6	2.9	1.4	9.5	9.6	6.5	7.4	9.2	15.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	4.9	164.6
de	German	Germanic	1728	-	-	-	-	9.8	67.3	38.8	4.8	11.3	50.0	5.6	3.2	11.0	9.6	29.5	11.6	6.2	3.5	33.2	10.4	20.5	23.4	29.3	29.3	15.5	3.8	9.7	11.8	497.5
el	Greek	Hellenic	144	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	12.2	2.2	3.6	12.9	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	8.5	5.2	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.0	6.2	8.4	9.9	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.2	4.7	150.1
en	English	Germanic	8677	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.3	2.5	4.1	94.1	1.5	0.7	3.6	13.4	31.3	33.7	7.2	0.8	23.8	3.8	16.0	33.1	72.4	43.8	26.8	1.6	18.5	17.6	634.2
es	Spanish	Romance	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	9.7	70.9	5.9	3.2	9.5	12.4	44.3	11.6	6.2	-	23.3	8.8	19.6	59.4	32.4	22.3	15.2	4.0	11.9	13.2	573.1	
fa	Farsi	Iranian	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.0	4.9	1.1	3.3	3.4	86.3	
fi	Finnish	Uralic	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	2.2	1.4	4.2	3.8	7.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	8.1	4.1	6.8	7.1	9.9	13.8	6.2	1.7	4.4	5.2	155.8	
fr	French	Romance	1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	3.5	10.3	11.9	46.2	12.6	6.9	4.2	32.1	9.9	21.1	37.9	31.9	27.6	17.4	4.2	12.5	14.0	619.8		
he	Hebrew	Semitic	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.3	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.0	3.6	4.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	1.2	3.6	3.6	92.9		
hi	Hindi	Indo-Aryan	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.4	56.0	
hu	Hungarian	Uralic	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	7.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	7.1	3.0	7.1	6.8	9.6	7.4	5.6	1.7	3.7	4.6	139.6	
id	Indonesian	Malayo-Polynesian	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	5.9	3.5	4.4	7.6	3.7	6.0	9.1	9.9	8.6	8.1	1.7	7.9	6.3	172.9	
it	Italian	Romance	686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	4.7	2.5	16.6	6.1	14.7	25.4	20.5	16.0	10.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	368.4	
ja	Japanese	Japonic	2944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.9	5.1	7.7	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	2.8	6.5	13.5	228.7		
ko	Korean	Koreanic	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	4.8	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	1.4	5.2	6.3	113.7		
ms	Malay	Malayo-Polynesian	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.2	2.8	60.8	
nl	Dutch	Germanic	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	12.9	15.5	17.7	20.8	11.0	2.7	7.2	8.4	322.2	
no	Norwegian	Germanic	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	6.4	8.1	13.8	5.2	1.4	3.9	4.3	143.8	
pl	Polish	Slavic	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	22.9	13.8	9.1	3.4	6.5	7.1	267.1	
pt	Portuguese	Romance	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	15.7	11.0	3.0	8.8	9.5	375.2	
ru	Russian	Slavic	3047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	15.3	31.2	10.4	13.0	475.0	
sv	Swedish	Germanic	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	10.6	10.4	358.5		
tr	Turkish	Turkic	1382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	10.4	10.0	247.4	
uk	Ukrainian	Slavic	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.2	88.6		
vi	Vietnamese	Vietic	1172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	190.2	
zh	Chinese	Chinese	2512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.3	

Table 1: CCMatrix: size of mined sentences (in millions) for each language pair.

- French/Spanish: 71M

ISO Name	Family	Size	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	fa	fi	fr	he	hi	hu	id	it	ja	ko	ms	nl	no	pl	pt	ru	sv	tr	uk	vi	zh	Total	
ar	Arabic	Arabic	196	3.0	3.9	2.7	7.5	3.3	6.5	10.0	3.1	2.7	23.8	2.2	1.4	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.0	2.5	1.5	5.1	2.5	4.5	6.7	9.2	5.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	5.4	141.7
bg	Bulgarian	Slavic	68	-	6.1	3.7	9.9	4.3	3.7	10.7	2.3	3.6	11.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.7	2.8	1.3	6.9	3.0	7.2	7.5	17.4	7.6	5.8	2.3	4.4	5.0	154.1
cs	Czech	Slavic	303	-	-	5.9	18.3	5.4	9.8	15.5	2.9	6.1	17.3	3.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	11.2	8.0	4.0	2.0	11.6	4.9	13.2	10.7	18.1	12.9	8.6	2.6	6.0	7.0	228.7
da	Danish	Germanic	109	-	-	-	12.6	3.8	4.5	10.2	2.0	4.8	12.0	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.9	7.3	5.6	2.9	1.4	9.5	9.6	6.5	7.4	9.2	15.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	4.9	164.6
de	German	Germanic	1728	-	-	-	-	9.8	67.3	38.8	4.8	11.3	50.0	5.6	3.2	11.0	9.6	29.5	11.6	6.2	3.5	33.2	10.4	20.5	23.4	29.3	29.3	15.5	3.8	9.7	11.8	497.5
el	Greek	Hellenic	144	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	12.2	2.2	3.6	12.9	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	8.5	5.2	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.0	6.2	8.4	9.9	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.2	4.7	150.1
en	English	Germanic	8677	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.3	2.5	4.1	94.1	1.5	0.7	3.6	13.4	31.3	33.7	7.2	0.8	23.8	3.8	16.0	33.1	72.4	43.8	26.8	1.6	18.5	17.6	634.2
es	Spanish	Romance	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	9.7	70.9	5.9	3.2	9.5	12.4	44.3	11.6	6.2	-	23.3	8.8	19.6	59.4	32.4	22.3	15.2	4.0	11.9	13.2	573.1	
fa	Farsi	Iranian	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.0	4.9	1.1	3.3	3.4	86.3	
fi	Finnish	Uralic	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	2.2	1.4	4.2	3.8	7.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	8.1	4.1	6.8	7.1	9.9	13.8	6.2	1.7	4.4	5.2	155.8	
fr	French	Romance	1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	3.5	10.3	11.9	46.2	12.6	6.9	4.2	32.1	9.9	21.1	37.9	31.9	27.6	17.4	4.2	12.5	14.0	619.8		
he	Hebrew	Semitic	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.3	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.0	3.6	4.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	1.2	3.6	3.6	92.9		
hi	Hindi	Indo-Aryan	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.4	56.0	
hu	Hungarian	Uralic	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	7.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	7.1	3.0	7.1	6.8	9.6	7.4	5.6	1.7	3.7	4.6	139.6	
id	Indonesian	Malayo-Polynesian	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	5.9	3.5	4.4	7.6	3.7	6.0	9.1	9.9	8.6	8.1	1.7	7.9	6.3	172.9	
it	Italian	Romance	686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	4.7	2.5	16.6	6.1	14.7	25.4	20.5	16.0	10.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	368.4	
ja	Japanese	Japonic	2944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.9	5.1	7.7	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	2.8	6.5	13.5	228.7		
ko	Korean	Koreanic	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	4.8	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	1.4	5.2	6.3	113.7		
ms	Malay	Malayo-Polynesian	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.2	2.8	60.8	
nl	Dutch	Germanic	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	12.9	15.5	17.7	20.8	11.0	2.7	7.2	8.4	322.2	
no	Norwegian	Germanic	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	6.4	8.1	13.8	5.2	1.4	3.9	4.3	143.8	
pl	Polish	Slavic	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	22.9	13.8	9.1	3.4	6.5	7.1	267.1	
pt	Portuguese	Romance	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	15.7	11.0	3.0	8.8	9.5	375.2	
ru	Russian	Slavic	3047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	15.3	31.2	10.4	13.0	475.0	
sv	Swedish	Germanic	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	10.6	10.4	358.5		
tr	Turkish	Turkic	1382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	10.4	10.0	247.4	
uk	Ukrainian	Slavic	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.2	88.6	
vi	Vietnamese	Vietic	1172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	190.2	
zh	Chinese	Chinese	2512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.3	

Table 1: CCMatrix: size of mined sentences (in millions) for each language pair.

- Norwegian/Swedish: 14M

ISO Name	Family	Size	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	fa	fi	fr	he	hi	hu	id	it	ja	ko	ms	nl	no	pl	pt	ru	sv	tr	uk	vi	zh	Total	
ar	Arabic	Arabic	196	3.0	3.9	2.7	7.5	3.3	6.5	10.0	3.1	2.7	23.8	2.2	1.4	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.0	2.5	1.5	5.1	2.5	4.5	6.7	9.2	5.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	5.4	141.7
bg	Bulgarian	Slavic	68	-	6.1	3.7	9.9	4.3	3.7	10.7	2.3	3.6	11.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.7	2.8	1.3	6.9	3.0	7.2	7.5	17.4	7.6	5.8	2.3	4.4	5.0	154.1
cs	Czech	Slavic	303	-	-	5.9	18.3	5.4	9.8	15.5	2.9	6.1	17.3	3.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	11.2	8.0	4.0	2.0	11.6	4.9	13.2	10.7	18.1	12.9	8.6	2.6	6.0	7.0	228.7
da	Danish	Germanic	109	-	-	-	12.6	3.8	4.5	10.2	2.0	4.8	12.0	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.9	7.3	5.6	2.9	1.4	9.5	9.6	6.5	7.4	9.2	15.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	4.9	164.6
de	German	Germanic	1728	-	-	-	-	9.8	67.3	38.8	4.8	11.3	50.0	5.6	3.2	11.0	9.6	29.5	11.6	6.2	3.5	33.2	10.4	20.5	23.4	29.3	29.3	15.5	3.8	9.7	11.8	497.5
el	Greek	Hellenic	144	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	12.2	2.2	3.6	12.9	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	8.5	5.2	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.0	6.2	8.4	9.9	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.2	4.7	150.1
en	English	Germanic	8677	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.3	2.5	4.1	94.1	1.5	0.7	3.6	13.4	31.3	33.7	7.2	0.8	23.8	3.8	16.0	33.1	72.4	43.8	26.8	1.6	18.5	17.6	634.2
es	Spanish	Romance	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	9.7	70.9	5.9	3.2	9.5	12.4	44.3	11.6	6.2	-	23.3	8.8	19.6	59.4	32.4	22.3	15.2	4.0	11.9	13.2	573.1	
fa	Farsi	Iranian	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.0	4.9	1.1	3.3	3.4	86.3	
fi	Finnish	Uralic	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	2.2	1.4	4.2	3.8	7.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	8.1	4.1	6.8	7.1	9.9	13.8	6.2	1.7	4.4	5.2	155.8	
fr	French	Romance	1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	3.5	10.3	11.9	46.2	12.6	6.9	4.2	32.1	9.9	21.1	37.9	31.9	27.6	17.4	4.2	12.5	14.0	619.8		
he	Hebrew	Semitic	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.3	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.0	3.6	4.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	1.2	3.6	3.6	92.9		
hi	Hindi	Indo-Aryan	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.4	56.0	
hu	Hungarian	Uralic	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	7.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	7.1	3.0	7.1	6.8	9.6	7.4	5.6	1.7	3.7	4.6	139.6	
id	Indonesian	Malayo-Polynesian	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	5.9	3.5	4.4	7.6	3.7	6.0	9.1	9.9	8.6	8.1	1.7	7.9	6.3	172.9	
it	Italian	Romance	686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	4.7	2.5	16.6	6.1	14.7	25.4	20.5	16.0	10.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	368.4	
ja	Japanese	Japonic	2944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.9	5.1	7.7	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	2.8	6.5	13.5	228.7		
ko	Korean	Koreanic	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	4.8	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	1.4	5.2	6.3	113.7		
ms	Malay	Malayo-Polynesian	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.2	2.8	60.8	
nl	Dutch	Germanic	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	12.9	15.5	17.7	20.8	11.0	2.7	7.2	8.4	322.2	
no	Norwegian	Germanic	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	6.4	8.1	13.8	5.2	1.4	3.9	4.3	143.8	
pl	Polish	Slavic	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	22.9	13.8	9.1	3.4	6.5	7.1	267.1	
pt	Portuguese	Romance	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	15.7	11.0	3.0	8.8	9.5	375.2	
ru	Russian	Slavic	3047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	15.3	31.2	10.4	13.0	475.0	
sv	Swedish	Germanic	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	10.6	10.4	358.5		
tr	Turkish	Turkic	1382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	10.4	10.0	247.4	
uk	Ukrainian	Slavic	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.2	88.6	
vi	Vietnamese	Vietic	1172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	190.2	
zh	Chinese	Chinese	2512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.3	

Table 1: CCMatrix: size of mined sentences (in millions) for each language pair.

- Chinese/Japanese: 13.5M

ISO Name	Family	Size	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	fa	fi	fr	he	hi	hu	id	it	ja	ko	ms	nl	no	pl	pt	ru	sv	tr	uk	vi	zh	Total	
ar	Arabic	Arabic	196	3.0	3.9	2.7	7.5	3.3	6.5	10.0	3.1	2.7	23.8	2.2	1.4	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.0	2.5	1.5	5.1	2.5	4.5	6.7	9.2	5.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	5.4	141.7
bg	Bulgarian	Slavic	68	-	6.1	3.7	9.9	4.3	3.7	10.7	2.3	3.6	11.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.7	2.8	1.3	6.9	3.0	7.2	7.5	17.4	7.6	5.8	2.3	4.4	5.0	154.1
cs	Czech	Slavic	303	-	-	5.9	18.3	5.4	9.8	15.5	2.9	6.1	17.3	3.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	11.2	8.0	4.0	2.0	11.6	4.9	13.2	10.7	18.1	12.9	8.6	2.6	6.0	7.0	228.7
da	Danish	Germanic	109	-	-	-	12.6	3.8	4.5	10.2	2.0	4.8	12.0	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.9	7.3	5.6	2.9	1.4	9.5	9.6	6.5	7.4	9.2	15.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	4.9	164.6
de	German	Germanic	1728	-	-	-	-	9.8	67.3	38.8	4.8	11.3	50.0	5.6	3.2	11.0	9.6	29.5	11.6	6.2	3.5	33.2	10.4	20.5	23.4	29.3	29.3	15.5	3.8	9.7	11.8	497.5
el	Greek	Hellenic	144	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	12.2	2.2	3.6	12.9	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	8.5	5.2	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.0	6.2	8.4	9.9	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.2	4.7	150.1
en	English	Germanic	8677	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.3	2.5	4.1	94.1	1.5	0.7	3.6	13.4	31.3	33.7	7.2	0.8	23.8	3.8	16.0	33.1	72.4	43.8	26.8	1.6	18.5	17.6	634.2
es	Spanish	Romance	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	9.7	70.9	5.9	3.2	9.5	12.4	44.3	11.6	6.2	-	23.3	8.8	19.6	59.4	32.4	22.3	15.2	4.0	11.9	13.2	573.1	
fa	Farsi	Iranian	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.0	4.9	1.1	3.3	3.4	86.3	
fi	Finnish	Uralic	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	2.2	1.4	4.2	3.8	7.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	8.1	4.1	6.8	7.1	9.9	13.8	6.2	1.7	4.4	5.2	155.8	
fr	French	Romance	1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	3.5	10.3	11.9	46.2	12.6	6.9	4.2	32.1	9.9	21.1	37.9	31.9	27.6	17.4	4.2	12.5	14.0	619.8	
he	Hebrew	Semitic	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.3	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.0	3.6	4.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	1.2	3.6	3.6	92.9	
hi	Hindi	Indo-Aryan	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.4	56.0	
hu	Hungarian	Uralic	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	7.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	7.1	3.0	7.1	6.8	9.6	7.4	5.6	1.7	3.7	4.6	139.6	
id	Indonesian	Malayo-Polynesian	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	5.9	3.5	4.4	7.6	3.7	6.0	9.1	9.9	8.6	8.1	1.7	7.9	6.3	172.9	
it	Italian	Romance	686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	4.7	2.5	16.6	6.1	14.7	25.4	20.5	16.0	10.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	368.4	
ja	Japanese	Japonic	2944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.9	5.1	7.7	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	2.8	6.5	13.5	228.7		
ko	Korean	Koreanic	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	4.8	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	1.4	5.2	6.3	113.7		
ms	Malay	Malayo-Polynesian	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.2	2.8	60.8	
nl	Dutch	Germanic	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	12.9	15.5	17.7	20.8	11.0	2.7	7.2	8.4	322.2	
no	Norwegian	Germanic	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	6.4	8.1	13.8	5.2	1.4	3.9	4.3	143.8	
pl	Polish	Slavic	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	22.9	13.8	9.1	3.4	6.5	7.1	267.1	
pt	Portuguese	Romance	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	15.7	11.0	3.0	8.8	9.5	375.2	
ru	Russian	Slavic	3047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	15.3	31.2	10.4	13.0	475.0	
sv	Swedish	Germanic	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	10.6	10.4	358.5		
tr	Turkish	Turkic	1382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	10.4	10.0	247.4	
uk	Ukrainian	Slavic	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.2	88.6	
vi	Vietnamese	Vietic	1172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	190.2	
zh	Chinese	Chinese	2512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.3	

Table 1: CCMatrix: size of mined sentences (in millions) for each language pair.

- Hindi with Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indonesian:  $\approx 2M$

# Example Parallel Sentences

Japanese	<p>国内レベルで進捗状況を監視するためには、良質かつアクセス可能な適時のデータ収集や、地域的なフォローアップと検証が必要となります</p> <p><i>(Monitoring progress at the national level requires quality, accessible and timely data collection and regional follow-up and verification.)</i></p>
Russian	<p>Для мероприятий по отслеживанию прогресса на национальном уровне необходимо обеспечить сбор качественных, доступных и актуальных данных, а также проведение последующей деятельности и обзора на региональном уровне.</p> <p><i>(For activities to track progress at the national level, it is necessary to ensure the collection of quality, accessible and relevant data, as well as follow-up and review at the regional level.)</i></p>

# Example Parallel Sentence

Malay	<p>Tahun ketiga pengajian biasanya dibelanjakan ke luar negara di institusi rakan kongsi di Timur Tengah atau Afrika Utara.</p> <p><i>(The third year of study is usually spent abroad at partner institutions in the Middle East or North Africa.)</i></p>
Chinese	<p>研究的第三年通常是在中东或北非伙伴机构在国外度过。</p> <p><i>(The third year of the study is usually spent abroad in partner institutions in the Middle East or North Africa.)</i></p>



## Example Parallel Sentence

Arabic	<p>ذهب المحراس إلى الأبواب المبلوط الكبيرة وهيلين وجاك نزل إلى استبلات لجعل لأجل اثنين من الخيول.</p> <p><i>(The guards went to the large oak doors, Helen and Jack came down to stables to make for two horses.)</i></p>
Hebrew	<p>השומרים חזרו אל דלתות עץ האלון הגדולות והלנה וג'ק ירדו לאורוות להכין שני סוסים.</p> <p><i>(The guards returned to the large oak doors and Helena and Jack went down to the stables to make two horses.)</i></p>

# Example Parallel Sentence

Finish	Tarkista aina väliin, että olet oikealla tiellä. <i>(Always check in between that you are on the right track.)</i>
Tamil	எப்போதும் உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுங்கள் நீங்கள் சரியான வழியில் செல்வீர்கள். <i>(Always make sure you go the right way.)</i>

## 11-way Parallel Sentences

En	You should clean the refrigerator once a month.	Visiting a sick friend.
Ar	وأخيرا نذكرك أنه يجب تنظيف الثلاجة مرة واحدة في الشهر	زارت صديقا مريضا
De	Den Kühlschrank sollten Sie einmal im Monat saubermachen.	Ein Besuch in einem kranken Freund
Fr	Il est recommandé de nettoyer le réfrigérateur une fois par mois.	visite à un ami malade.
Id	Sebulan sekali kulkas harus dibersihkan.	Kunjungi teman yang sakit
Ja	1ヶ月に1回くらいは冷蔵庫の蔵ざらえをしなきゃ。	病の友達を訪ねる
Ko	한 달에 한 번 정도는 냉장고 청소를 해주는 게 좋다.	아픈 친구를 보는 심정으로
Ru	Холодильник следует размораживать раз в месяц.	Посещение больного друга.
Tr	Buzdolabını boşaltarak ayda bir kez temizleyin.	Hasta bir dostu ziyaret etmek.
Vi	Vi vậy, mỗi tháng bạn nên vệ sinh tủ lạnh một lần.	Thăm người bạn THÂN bệnh
Zh	如果有必要，你可以一个月清理一次冰箱。	探望一个生病的朋友。

En	When we breathe quickly we also build up oxygen in our blood.
Ar	عندما نتنفس بسرعة نقوم ببناء الأكسجين في دماننا.
De	Wenn wir schnell atmen, bauen wir auch Sauerstoff in unserem Blut auf.
Fr	Lorsque nous respirons rapidement, nous créons également de l'oxygène dans notre sang.
Id	Ketika kita bernapas dengan cepat, kita juga membangun oksigen dalam darah kita.
Ja	私たちが素早く呼吸すると、血液中に酸素も蓄積します。
Ko	우리가 빨리 숨을 쉬면 우리도 피 속에 산소를 축적합니다.
Ru	Когда мы дышим быстро, мы также накапливаем кислород в нашей крови.
Tr	Khi chúng ta thở nhanh, chúng ta cũng tích tụ oxy trong máu.
Vi	Çabucak nefes aldığımızda, kanımızda da oksijen biriktiririz.
Zh	当我们快速呼吸时，我们的血液中也会计聚氧气。

# 11-way Parallel Sentences

En	<b>With the growing importance of world trade and the global community, business executives and legal professionals are expected to look beyond national jurisdictions and understand issues of international law and international commercial law.</b>
Ar	مع تزايد أهمية التجارة العالمية والمجتمع العالمي، ومن المتوقع أن ننظر إلى أبعد السلطات القضائية الوطنية وفهم قضايا القانون الأوروبي والدولي المستشارين القانونيين.
De	Da Handel und Unternehmen immer globaler werden, wird erwartet, dass Rechtsberater über nationale Zuständigkeiten hinausblicken und Fragen des europäischen und internationalen Rechts verstehen.
Fr	Avec l'importance croissante du commerce mondial et la communauté mondiale, consultants juridiques devraient regarder au-delà des juridictions nationales et de comprendre les questions de droit européen et international.
Id	Dengan semakin pentingnya perdagangan dunia dan masyarakat global, konsultan hukum diharapkan untuk melihat melampaui yurisdiksi nasional dan memahami masalah hukum Eropa dan internasional.
Ja	法律コンサルタントは、貿易とビジネスがますますグローバル化するにつれて、国の管轄権を超えて、欧州および国際法の問題を理解することが期待されています。
Ko	무역 및 비즈니스가 전 세계적으로 증가함에 따라 법률 컨설턴트는 국가 관할권을 넘어서서 유럽 및 국제법 문제를 이해할 것으로 예상됩니다.
Ru	С ростом важности мировой торговли и мирового сообщества, юридические консультанты, как ожидается, искать за пределами национальной юрисдикции и понимания вопросов европейского и международного права.
Tr	Ticaret ve iş dünyası gititkçe küreselleştikçe, hukuk müşavirlerinin ulusal yargıların ötesine geçmesi ve Avrupa ve uluslararası hukuk konularını anlamaları beklenmektedir.
Vi	Với tầm quan trọng ngày càng tăng của thương mại thế giới và cộng đồng quốc tế, tư vấn pháp luật được dự kiến để nhìn xa hơn khu vực pháp lý quốc gia và hiểu các vấn đề của pháp luật châu Âu và quốc tế.
Zh	随着世界贸易和全球社会的重要性日益增加，法律顾问有望超越国家管辖和了解欧洲和国际法律的问题。

# Evaluating CCMatrix

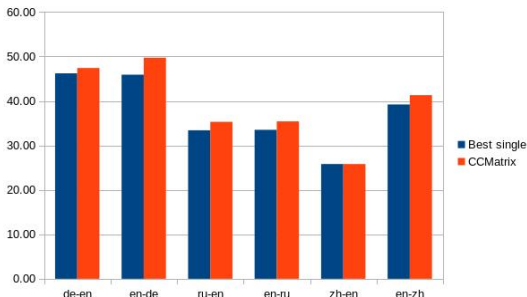
## WMT'19

- De-facto standard for NMT progress, strong competition
- Train NMT systems **on mined data only**,  
**no human bitexts**

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## WMT'19

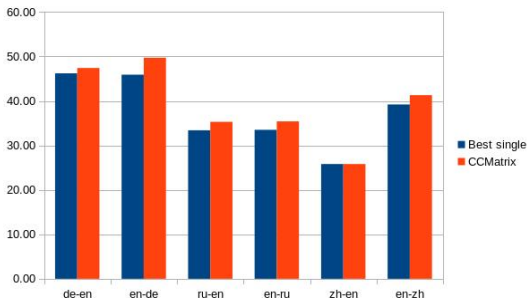
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- Newstest 2018:



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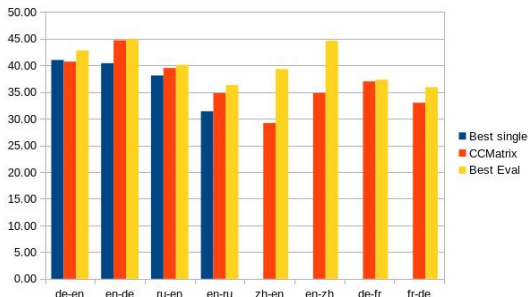


- We outperform all best single systems, **+3.8 BLEU en-de**

# Evaluating CCMatrix

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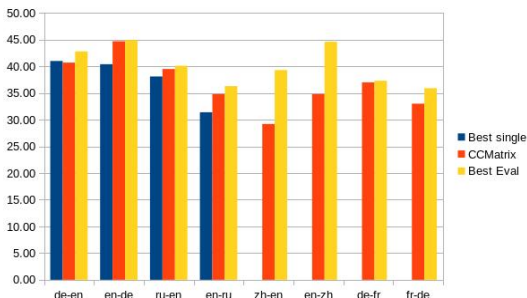




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- en-de/de-fr: on-pair with eval system (BT, sys.comb)

## BLEU Scores on TED Test Sets

Introduction

Corpora and  
WEB CrawlingMultilingual  
Represent.LASER  
EvaluationDocument  
RetrievalLocal  
AlignmentGlobal  
Alignment

WikiMatrix

CCMatrix

WMT/TED

Bitext  
Filtering

	ar	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	fa	fi	fr	he	hi	id	it	ja	ko	ms	nl	no	pl	pt	ru	sv	tr	uk	vi	zh
ar	-	16.6	11.5	14.9	15.5	17.5	28.7	22.4	8.7	7.3	19.6	10.9	12.6	17.5	18.6	8.5	2.8	10.2	15.8	16.2	10.2	20.7	13.8	18.8	7.6	7.1	19.0	9.9
bg	9.5	-	19.3	24.9	22.9	24.4	36.3	27.8	9.8	11.9	26.1	13.7	14.4	22.0	23.3	9.8	3.4	12.9	21.8	22.2	15.0	26.1	19.3	24.1	9.9	13.9	21.8	10.5
cs	7.0	21.9	-	21.8	21.0	20.0	29.2	24.0	7.9	13.8	24.1	10.8	13.9	18.8	20.5	9.9	3.5	8.5	21.3	22.6	16.1	22.5	18.1	22.6	9.2	11.4	20.2	10.3
da	6.5	25.3	18.1	-	26.8	23.5	44.1	28.9	8.4	14.3	27.6	12.6	15.8	22.2	24.3	10.3	3.5	14.7	28.2	32.1	16.3	27.0	18.9	33.4	10.3	9.9	19.9	9.3
de	9.2	24.0	19.8	30.4	-	22.3	35.8	28.1	9.7	13.1	27.6	13.7	18.4	22.5	24.3	10.5	4.5	11.7	26.8	20.5	15.5	26.9	18.3	26.6	11.4	12.3	22.6	11.3
el	9.8	24.4	17.2	25.0	21.3	-	35.8	28.4	9.3	11.8	26.7	13.8	16.0	21.5	23.8	9.7	3.2	13.4	22.1	24.1	13.9	26.4	17.5	24.1	10.1	10.3	22.2	10.9
en	16.6	35.7	24.5	42.2	32.6	34.6	-	42.4	15.7	17.6	36.6	24.8	25.2	33.4	34.1	12.3	5.8	24.8	33.3	43.2	18.4	41.2	21.9	38.2	16.1	19.2	29.5	15.1
es	11.6	26.4	19.4	28.7	25.1	26.2	41.1	-	10.9	14.4	30.7	15.7	17.9	24.2	29.9	10.9	4.5	-	26.2	25.0	15.7	32.8	19.4	26.9	11.4	13.9	24.7	12.3
fa	7.0	14.7	10.7	14.4	14.2	14.6	25.1	18.2	-	5.7	17.2	8.0	9.1	16.9	15.2	7.6	2.3	9.3	14.2	11.8	8.5	17.5	12.3	15.6	8.1	6.4	17.7	8.8
fi	4.7	14.2	13.2	17.7	14.6	13.8	21.6	18.1	4.0	-	16.1	7.8	11.9	13.3	14.1	9.5	2.8	2.2	16.1	13.7	10.4	14.8	11.6	16.6	7.2	6.3	16.1	8.0
fr	10.4	25.9	19.7	29.5	25.4	26.6	40.2	32.6	10.6	13.8	-	15.6	18.8	25.5	29.6	10.8	4.6	13.7	26.7	24.8	16.3	31.2	20.0	27.2	12.0	13.4	24.6	10.3
he	9.6	19.0	13.8	19.8	18.2	18.9	33.4	24.0	7.7	9.7	23.2	-	12.8	18.8	20.2	7.9	3.1	8.4	18.3	17.2	11.7	22.7	15.9	21.1	8.1	7.5	18.8	9.2
hi	4.1	10.3	7.9	11.8	14.2	11.4	24.3	16.5	3.6	6.5	17.2	6.9	-	13.4	12.9	6.5	1.9	6.7	12.9	9.6	7.1	15.4	12.4	13.9	6.8	3.8	15.3	6.5
id	8.3	19.9	14.3	21.4	19.6	19.1	31.9	24.7	9.9	9.8	23.7	11.7	16.4	-	20.2	10.1	4.6	19.0	20.8	21.2	12.8	23.5	16.0	21.2	10.2	9.6	23.7	11.5
it	11.0	24.2	18.4	26.4	24.1	25.4	36.9	32.5	10.2	13.0	30.4	14.1	16.8	23.1	-	10.7	3.8	13.2	24.8	25.3	15.4	30.8	18.7	26.9	11.2	12.1	23.7	11.4
ja	3.8	7.4	5.9	8.2	7.8	7.7	11.8	11.6	4.3	4.6	10.7	4.0	9.1	9.6	9.2	-	3.1	5.5	8.4	7.4	6.1	9.9	7.3	8.1	4.6	3.3	12.0	6.9
ko	4.2	8.6	7.4	9.8	10.0	8.8	15.4	13.7	5.1	5.6	13.2	5.2	10.8	12.5	10.5	11.0	-	6.7	10.2	9.9	6.7	12.1	8.8	11.3	6.1	3.8	14.3	8.1
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nl	8.7	21.8	18.0	28.3	25.6	21.9	35.8	28.3	9.3	12.8	27.9	13.4	16.9	22.7	23.7	10.4	3.7	12.2	-	18.1	15.5	26.6	17.2	25.4	10.6	9.8	22.0	10.7
no	9.7	23.3	19.8	34.0	21.9	24.2	45.2	27.0	5.3	12.4	25.6	12.7	13.5	22.9	26.8	10.8	3.5	16.8	19.1	-	13.1	27.6	18.8	32.5	9.7	11.0	16.4	10.7
pl	6.5	17.3	16.2	19.5	16.8	15.9	22.3	20.0	6.5	10.2	20.0	9.3	12.9	16.3	17.4	9.4	3.0	9.8	17.5	14.4	-	18.8	15.4	17.4	7.6	10.6	17.7	8.5
pt	11.5	26.6	19.3	29.1	25.0	27.3	43.0	35.7	11.0	13.0	31.9	16.0	18.5	25.9	30.5	10.6	4.2	15.1	26.3	24.3	16.2	-	19.7	26.6	11.5	13.2	25.1	10.0
ru	8.0	19.6	15.9	18.8	18.1	18.3	24.2	21.8	8.6	10.6	22.1	11.2	16.0	17.8	19.0	10.1	3.5	11.7	18.2	19.3	14.1	20.7	-	19.7	8.4	21.1	19.3	10.3
sv	11.1	24.4	20.2	34.3	26.3	24.4	40.8	28.8	9.4	14.9	27.7	15.4	18.7	24.3	26.3	10.8	4.6	15.6	25.7	30.3	14.7	28.3	18.8	-	12.0	11.2	24.9	12.1
tr	7.5	16.4	12.8	16.2	16.4	16.6	25.0	20.3	8.7	9.6	19.9	9.2	15.8	17.5	16.9	9.6	4.1	10.8	16.6	14.7	10.8	18.4	13.3	18.2	-	7.3	19.2	9.9
uk	5.0	17.2	12.0	13.8	14.7	13.2	23.1	18.6	5.4	8.0	17.7	6.9	8.7	12.8	15.3	7.0	1.7	6.2	13.1	12.9	12.3	17.2	23.0	13.6	5.6	-	14.5	7.3
vi	8.0	16.8	12.9	17.1	16.5	17.0	25.8	21.7	8.7	9.3	21.0	9.9	15.7	21.3	18.3	9.6	4.3	16.5	17.6	16.1	11.0	20.6	14.1	19.0	9.4	9.1	-	10.8
zh	6.3	11.8	9.3	11.2	12.2	12.3	18.3	16.0	6.9	7.4	15.2	7.6	12.3	14.8	13.4	9.6	3.5	9.7	12.8	12.6	8.4	14.0	11.2	13.8	6.8	6.1	18.1	-

- Same NMT system for all language pairs (despite huge difference in bitext size)
- Best: BLEU 45.2 for Norwegian/English

# CCMatrix: What's Next ?

## Scaling even further

- Scaling to 32 crawls, 100 languages
- ⇒  $\approx 10$  billion bitexts
- Further improvements on WMT evaluation

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## Sharing our results

- Looking for means to share these CCMatrix bitexts

# parallel sentence filtering

# Filtering for What?

- We have intuitive notions of useful training data
  - source and target match in meaning
  - both are well-formed text

# Filtering for What?

- We have intuitive notions of useful training data
  - source and target match in meaning
  - both are well-formed text
- But: the right question is: does it help to build a better MT system
- We do not know how to answer that

# Types of Noise

- Misaligned sentences
- Disfluent language (from MT, bad translations)
- Wrong language data (e.g., French in German–English corpus)
- Untranslated sentences
- Short segments (e.g., dictionaries)
- Mismatched domain



## Mismatched Sentences

- Artificial created by randomly shuffling sentence order
- Added to existing parallel corpus in different amounts

	5%	10%	20%	50%	100%
Local Alignment	24.0	24.0	23.9	26.123.9	25.323.4
Global Alignment	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-1.1-0.1	-1.9-0.6

- Bigger impact on NMT (green, left) than SMT (blue, right)

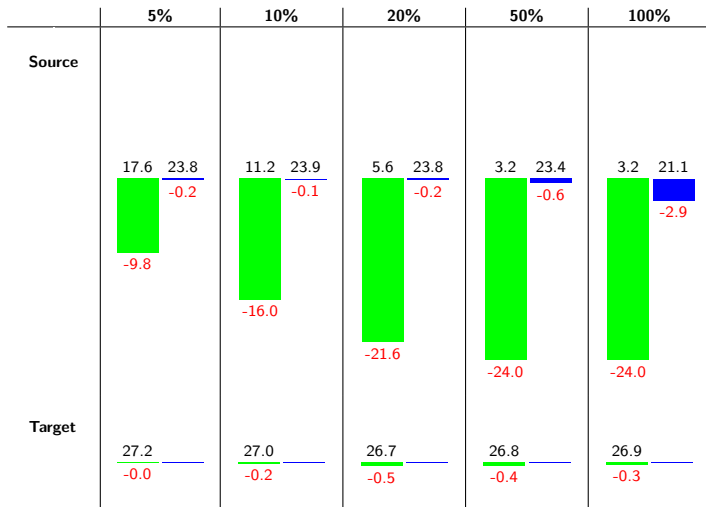
# Misordered Words

- Artificial created by randomly shuffling words in each sentence

	5%	10%	20%	50%	100%
<b>Source</b>	<div> <div>24.0</div> <div>-0.0</div> </div>	<div> <div>23.6</div> <div>-0.4</div> </div>	<div> <div>23.9</div> <div>-0.1</div> </div>	<div> <div>26.6</div> <div>-0.6</div> </div> <div> <div>23.6</div> <div>-0.4</div> </div>	<div> <div>25.5</div> <div>-1.7</div> </div> <div> <div>23.7</div> <div>-0.3</div> </div>
<b>Target</b>	<div> <div>24.0</div> <div>-0.0</div> </div>	<div> <div>24.0</div> <div>-0.0</div> </div>	<div> <div>23.4</div> <div>-0.6</div> </div>	<div> <div>26.7</div> <div>-0.5</div> </div> <div> <div>23.2</div> <div>-0.8</div> </div>	<div> <div>26.1</div> <div>-1.1</div> </div> <div> <div>22.9</div> <div>-1.1</div> </div>

- Similar impact on NMT than SMT, worse for source reshuffle

## Untranslated Sentences



# Copy Noise

- Harmfulness of copy noise also discovered by Ott, Auli, Granger, Ranzato (Facebook FAIR)
  - noticed link to beam search decoding
  - proposed remedies at inference time
- Motivated overlap penalty as feature in data filtering

# Zipporah: A Fast and Scalable Data Cleaning System for Noisy Web-Crawled Parallel Corpora

# Zipporah: Motivation & Objective

## Motivation

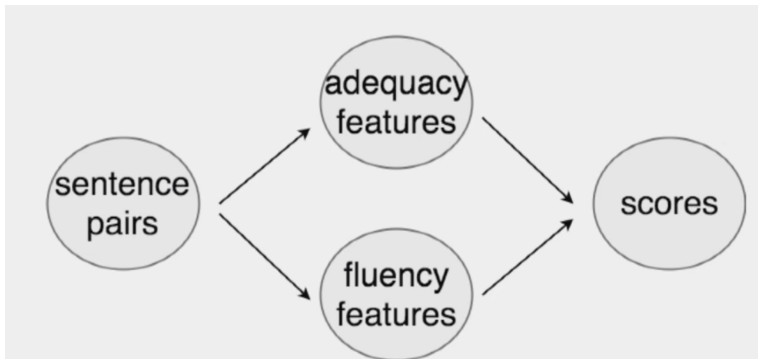
- Often have large pool of noisy parallel data
- Need to perform fast data-selection to select a higher-quality subset of this data

## Objective

- Design a function to rank the sentence pairs
- Select the best sentences under some size constraint

# Zipporah: Features

## Features



## Zipporah: Features

## Features

- Adequacy: how good the translation is

French	English	adequacy
Je suis Hainan.	I am Hainan.	✓
Je suis Hainan.	The weather is quite good today.	✗
- - - - -	- - - - -	✓

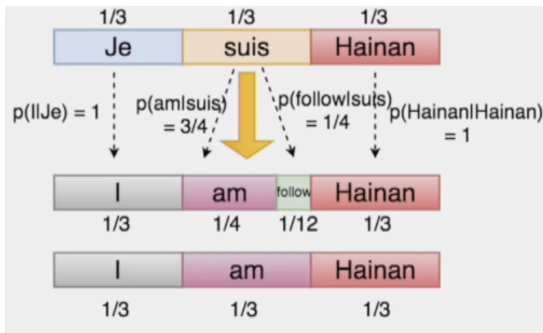
- Fluency: measures how good a sentence is

French	English	fluency
- - - - -	- - - - -	✗✗
Je suis Hainan.	The weather is not quite good today.	✓✓



# Zipporah: Adequacy Features

- Dictionary
  - $P(I|Je) = 1$
  - $P(am|suis) = 3/4$
  - $P(follow|suis) = 1/4$



# Zipporah: Adequacy Features

$$XEnt(p, q) = \sum_i p(i) \log \frac{1}{q(j)} \quad (10)$$

- $A(\text{en} \rightarrow \text{fr}) = 1/3 * \log 3 + 1/3 * \log 4 + 1/3 \log 3 = 1.1945$
- Also compute  $A(\text{fr} \rightarrow \text{en})$ , given e2f dictionary
- For each sentence pair, define  $A(\text{fr} \rightarrow \text{en}) + A(\text{en} \rightarrow \text{fr})$  as the adequacy feature
- Small when the translation is good (and literal)

# Zipporah: Fluency Features

$$F(s) = -\frac{\log(p_{LM}(s))}{length(s)} \quad (11)$$

- Tarn ngram LMs for both languages
- For each sentence, we compute the  $F(s)$
- For each sentence pair, define  $F(en) + F(fr)$  as the fluency feature
- Small when the sentence pair is fluent

# Zipporah: Scoring Function

Introduction

Corpora and  
WEB Crawling

Multilingual  
Represent.

LASER  
Evaluation

Document  
Retrieval

Local  
Alignment

Global  
Alignment

WikiMatrix  
CCMatrix  
WMT/TED

Bitext  
Filtering

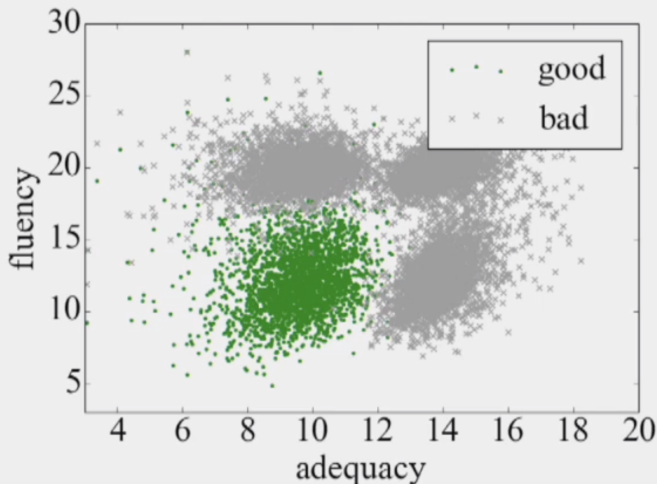
- Goal: train a classifier to distinguish between good and bad data
- Have good data (true parallel sentences)
- Need bad data. Preferably one that covers all types of bad data in the feature space
- Auto generate bad data from good data

# Zipporah: Generating Bad Data

Starting from a good dev corpus

- Shuffly individual words within sentences (bad fluency)
- shuffle sentences (bad adequacy)
- Shuffle both (bad both)

## Zipporah: Bad Data vs Good Data



# Zipporah: Logistic Regression Classifier

- Task: To separate the good parallel data from (synthetic) bad parallel data
- Method: Logistic regression classifier with polynomials of features.
- Use the trained weights to compute a signed-distance to the decision boundary as score

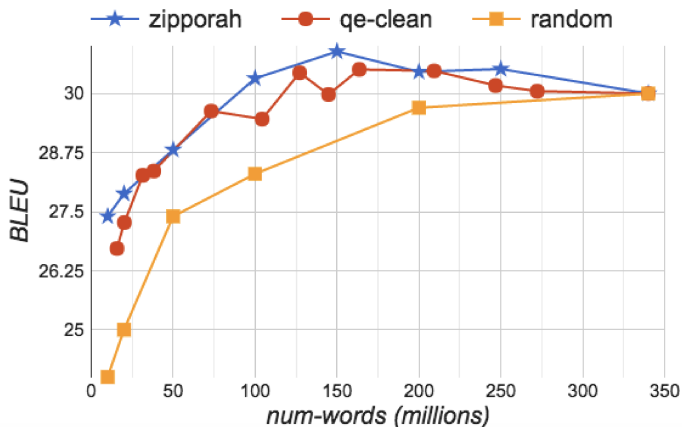
# Zipporah: Baselines

- Random selection
- QE Clean: Uses LM scores and word-alignment scores to perform data selection



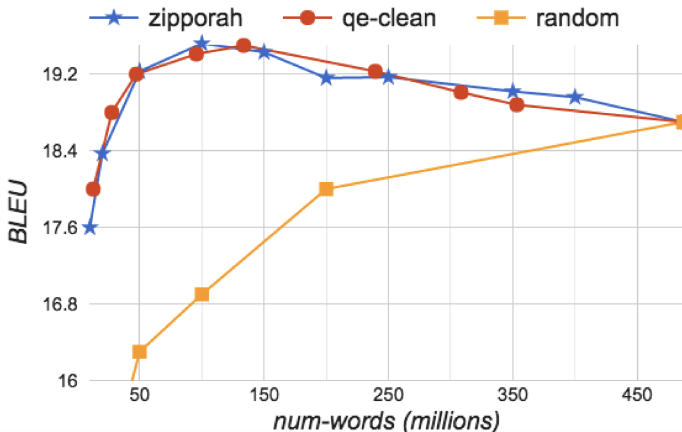
# Zipporah: Results

## French-English: Ted Talks Dataset



# Zipporah: Results

## German-English: Newstest 11 Dataset



# WMT Shared Task on Sentence Pair Filtering

## WMT Shared Task on Sentence Pair Filtering

# WMT Shared Task on Sentence Pair Filtering

- Shared Task in 2018: High Resource
  - German–English
  - 1 billion words of noisy parallel data
  - 100+ million words of clean parallel data
- Shared Task in 2019: Low Resource
  - Sinhala–English and Nepali–English
  - 50-60 million words of noisy parallel data
  - 3-4 million words of *relatively* clean parallel data

# Task Definition

- Given
  - very noise web crawled corpus
  - sentence-aligned
  - 50-60 billion English words

# Task Definition

- Given
  - very noise web crawled corpus
  - sentence-aligned
  - 50-60 billion English words
- Submission: sentence-level quality score for each sentence pair

# Task Definition

- Given
  - very noise web crawled corpus
  - sentence-aligned
  - 50-60 billion English words
- Submission: sentence-level quality score for each sentence pair
- Evaluation
  - subselection of training corpus based on quality threshold
    - 1 million English words
    - 5 million English words
  - machine translation performance on undisclosed test sets
    - statistical machine translation (Moses)
    - neural machine translation (fairseq)

# Provided Resources

- Noisy parallel corpus
  - English sentence
  - foreign sentence
  - Hunalign score
- Training data



## Provided Resources

- Noisy parallel corpus
  - English sentence
  - foreign sentence
  - Hunalign score
- Training data
- Development pack
  - script to subsample corpora
  - Moses configuration file to build and test SMT system
  - Fairseq scripts to build and test NMT system
  - Development and test sets: Wikipedia translations

## Clean Parallel Corpora

Nepali	Sentence Pairs	English Words
Bible (two translations)	61,645	1,507,905
Global Voices	2,892	75,197
Penn Tree Bank	4,199	88,758
GNOME/KDE/Ubuntu	494,994	2,018,631
Nepali Dictionary	9,916	25,058

Sinhala	Sentence Pairs	English Words
Open Subtitles	601,164	3,594,769
GNOME/KDE/Ubuntu	45,617	150,513

# Development and Test Sets

- Evaluation on translations of Wikipedia content

**Two New Evaluation Datasets for Low-Resource Machine Translation: Nepali-English and Sinhala-English**, Francisco Guzmán, Peng-Jen Chen, Myle Ott, Juan Pino, Guillaume Lample, Philipp Koehn, Vishrav Chaudhary, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, *arXiv:1902.01382*

	Nepali		Sinhala	
	Sentence Pairs	English Words	Sentence Pairs	English Words
dev	2,559	46,274	2,898	53,479
dev test	2,835	51,458	2,766	50,985
test	2,924	54,062	2,905	52,851

# Participants

Acronym	Participant and System Description Citation
AFRL	Air Force Research Lab, USA
DiDi	DiDi, USA
Facebook	Facebook, USA
Helsinki	University of Helsinki, Finland
IITP	Indian Institute of Technology Patna, India
Webinterpret	WebInterpret Inc., USA
NRC	National Research Council, Canada
Stockholm	Stockholm University, Sweden
SUNY Buffalo	State University of New York, USA
Sciling	Sciling S.L., Spain
TALP-UPC	TALP, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain

# methods

## AFRL

- Uses coverage metric and quality metric.
- Coverage metric discourages addition of sentence pairs that have vocab already included in selected set
- Quality metric based on comparing machine translation of foreign sentences with English sent using METEOR MT metric

## DiDi

- Dual cross-entropy based on monolingual language models to find pairs where each sentence has similar probability
- Cynical data selection that prefers to select representative subset
- Length-ratio and using character-set based language identification

# Facebook

## Facebook

- Ensemble
- Matching of cross-lingual sentence embeddings feature
- Dual cross entropy based on neural translation model scores
- Open source Ziporah and Bicleaner



## NRC

- Filtering rules based on lang ID, length ratio, mismatched numbers, near duplicates
- Cross-lingual semantic evaluation metric (Yisi-2) that uses:
  - cross-lingual word embeddings
  - transformer model language model pretrained based on XLM
  - optimized to distinguish between clean parallel data and synthetic noisy parallel data
- Reranking to increase coverage

# Sciling

## Sciling

- Build translation models on clean data
- translate non-english to English in noisy data
- Similarity between machine translation and given English sentence
- Filtering rules for sent length, source-target overlap, and lang identification

# Stockholm

## Stockholm

- Filtering (excessive numbers, too few words, sentence length, too long, etc)
- Mono-lingual word embeddings with FastText
- learn projection between embedding spaces based on word alignment from parallel data
- Cosine similarity between English word to best matching projection of the word

# TALP-UPC

## TALP-UPC

- Monolingual word embeddings with FastText
- Unsupervised word ealignment
- Word mover's distance between sentences
- Filtering rules (sent length, lang identification, num mismatches)

## TALP-UPC

- Clean the clean parallel data using filter rules (sent length, sents with long words, XML, HTML, tags, wrong script)
- Obtain word alignments from this clean data
- Noisy parallel data is scored using word alignments
- Filtered with language models, lang identification, ratio of chars in correct script, punctuation, number matching, length mismatch

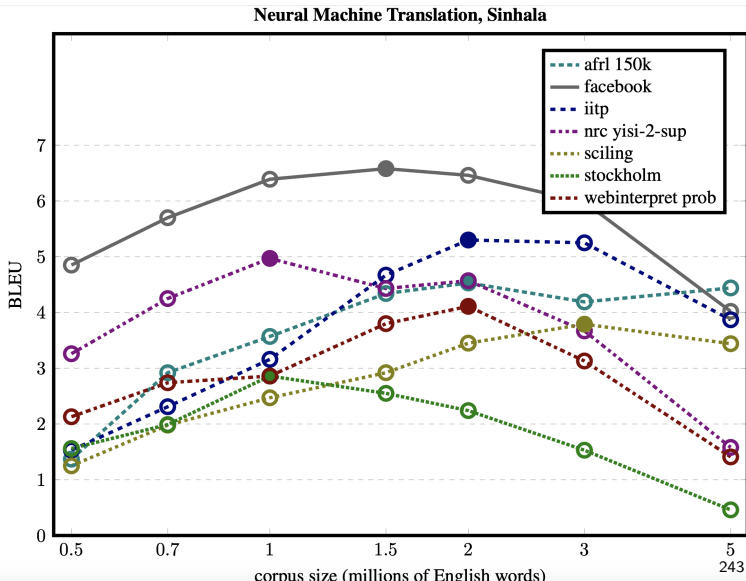
# Webinterpret

## Webinterpret

- Filtering rules based on language identification and sent length
- Coverage ranking incrementally adds sentence pairs to increase vocan and ngram coverage
- Adequacy ranking considers IBM Model 1 word translation scores

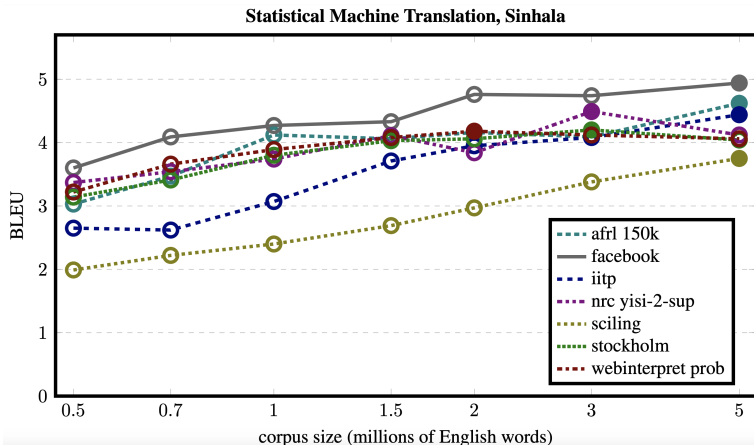
# Different Subset Sizes

## Neural Machine Translation, Sinhala



# Different Subset Sizes

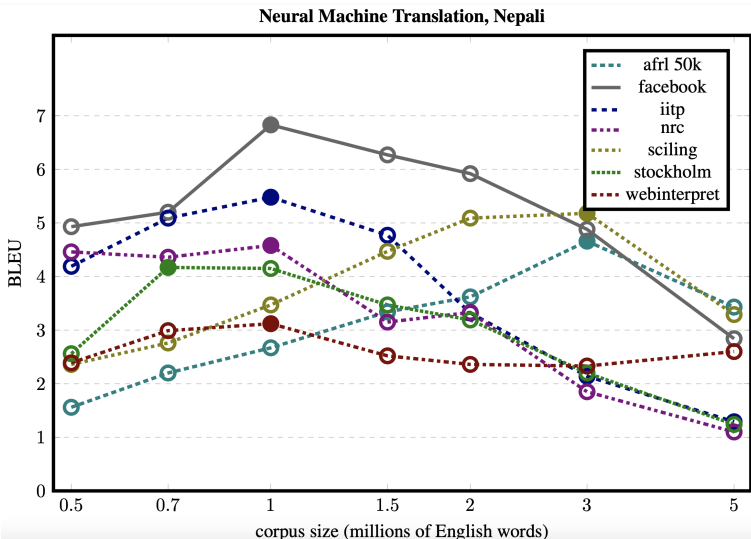
## Statistical Machine Translation, Sinhala





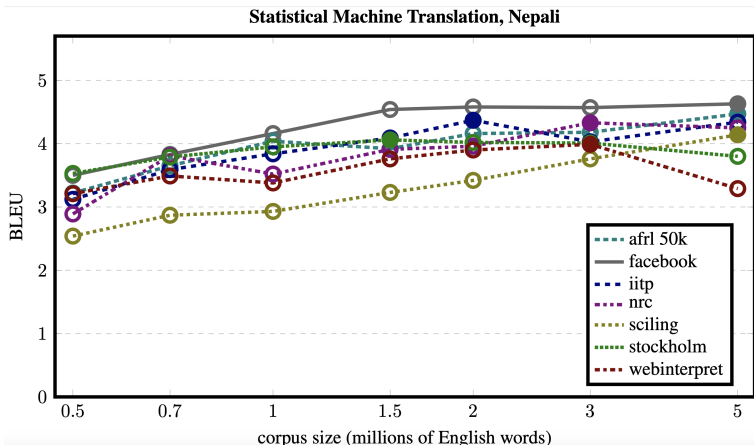
# Different Subset Sizes

## Neural Machine Translation, Nepali



# Different Subset Sizes

## Statistical Machine Translation, Nepali



# Things Learned

## Commonalities Learned from Submissions

# Pre-Filtering Rules

- Discard some data based on deterministic filtering rules
  - too short or too long
  - too many non-words
  - average token length is too short or too long
  - mismatched lengths
  - names, numbers, email addresses, URLs do not match between both sides
  - too similar, indicating simple copying
  - language identification

# Embeddings

Introduction

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Local  
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Alignment

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WMT/TED

Bitext  
Filtering

- Cross-lingual sentence embeddings
  - central to best performing system
  - LASER (Artexte and Schwenk, 2018)
- Word embeddings
  - monolingual spaces, mapped unsupervised or using dictionaries
  - bilingually trained word embeddings

# Use of Machine Translation Models

- Quality scores on translations
  - translate foreign into English
  - score with METEOR, BLEU, Levenshtein distance
- Cross-entropy filtering
  - force-translate foreign into given English
  - consider translation model score

# Scoring Functions

- $N$ -gram or neural language models on clean data
- Language models trained on the provided raw data as contrast
- Neural translation models
- Bag-of-words lexical translation probabilities
- Off-the-shelf tools: Zipporah, Bicleaner

# Learning Weights for Scoring Functions

- Large number of scoring functions → averaging scores inadequate
- Learning weights to optimize MT quality computationally intractable
- Solution: train classifier to distinguish between good and bad sentence pairs
  - good sentence pairs from clean corpus
  - bad sentence pairs from provided data, or synthetic noise



# Low-Resource Corpus Filtering using Multilingual Sentence Embeddings

## Low-Resource Corpus Filtering using Multilingual Sentence Embeddings

# Approach

- Leverage LASER multilingual embeddings as a tool to measure parallel sentence quality
- Margin-based scoring function to score sentence pairs

# Scoring Function

$$\frac{2k \cos(x, y)}{\sum_{y' \in NN_k(x)} \cos(x, y') + \sum_{x' \in NN_k(y)} \cos(x' y)}$$

where

- $NN_k(x)$  denotes the  $k$  nearest neighbors of  $x$  in the other language and analogously for  $NN_k(y)$ .
- pool of sentences are deduplicated
- Global: pool of neighbors can be from global (all = clean + noisy data)
- Local: pool of neighbors can be from local (only from noisy data)

## Dev Test Results

Method	ne-en		si-en	
	1M	5M	1M	5M
<b>Zipporah</b>				
base	5.03	2.09	4.86	4.53
+ LID	5.30	1.53	5.53	3.16
+ Overlap	5.35	1.34	5.18	3.14
<b>Dual X-Ent.</b>				
base	2.83	1.88	0.33	4.63 <sup>+</sup>
+ LID	2.19	0.82	6.42	3.68
+ Overlap	2.23	0.91	6.65	4.31
<b>Bicleaner</b>				
base	5.91	2.54 <sup>+</sup>	6.20	4.25
+ LID	5.88	2.09	6.36	3.95
+ Overlap	6.12 <sup>+</sup>	2.14	6.66 <sup>+</sup>	3.26
<b>LASER</b>				
<i>local</i>	7.37*	<b>3.15</b>	7.49*	5.01
<i>global</i>	6.98	2.98*	7.27	4.76
<b>Ensemble</b>				
ALL	6.17	2.53	<b>7.64</b>	<b>5.12</b>
LASER <i>glob.</i> + <i>loc.</i>	<b>7.49</b>	2.76	7.27	5.08*

Bold=best scores, Italics\*= runner up

## Results

## Test Results

Method	ne-en		si-en	
	1M	5M	1M	5M
Main - Ensemble	6.8	2.8	<b>6.4</b>	4.0
Constr. - LASER <i>local</i>	<b>6.9</b>	2.5	6.2	3.8
Best (other)	5.5	<b>3.4</b>	5.0	<b>4.4</b>

