

Statistical Machine Translation with Rule based Machine Translation

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Phrase Based Statistical Machine Translation

Problem: N -gram = Local language information

Proposed Method:

Two-stage machine translation

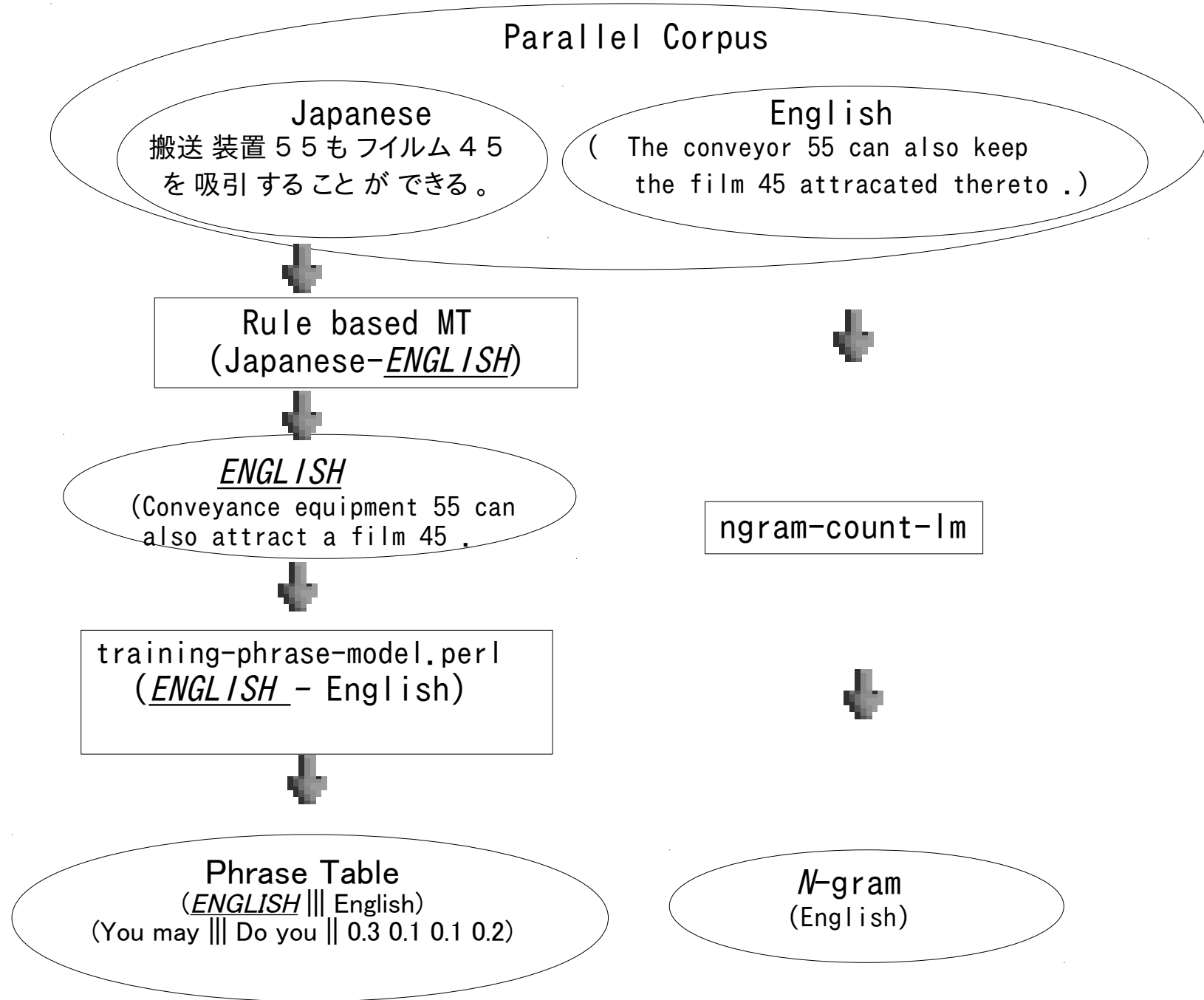
First stage : Rule-based MT

- a) Few unknown words
- b) Include grammatical information
- c) Low levels of fluency and naturalness

Second stage: Normal SMT

- a) Revise the outputs of the first stage
- b) Improve the naturalness and fluency

Training



Decoding

Japanese
(図中、参照 符号 70 は、糸継 部 を 示す もの で ある。)

Rule-Based MT
(Japanese-*ENGLISH*)

ENGLISH
(The reference mark 70 shows 糸継部 among a figure .)

SMT
(*ENGLISH* -English)

English
(A reference numeral 70 denotes a yarn joining part in the drawing.)

Experiments

Training Data :

NTCIR- 8 data (3,186,284 sentences)

Rule based MT:

A state-of-the-art trial Rule Based MT

SMT:

Moses (Phrase base)

Language Model : SRILM

5-gram

" cdiscount 0" (No smoothing)

SMT Decoder: Moses

(No parameter optimize and No reorder model)

moses.ini

ttable-limit 80 0

weight-d 0.1

weight-l 1.0

weight-t 0.5 0.0 0.5 0.1 0.0

weight-w -1

distortion-limit (-1 or 6)

Proposed Methods : distortion-limit 6

Standard SMT : distortion-limit -1

Output Sentences (JE)

Input:

また、サーモメータエンコーダ11は、入力信号IN0が「16」(10進数)の場合に例外処理を行い、
剰余コードC0に「4」を出力し、マルチプルコードC1multipleに「12」を出力する。

Proposed (RBMT+SMT):

Further , the thermometer film encoder 1 1 conducts an exceptional process ,
when the input signal IN0 is " 1 6 " (decimal number) , it outputs " 4 " to the
excessive code C0 and outputs " 1 2 " to multiple code C1 .

SMT(Moses):

he remainder is " 0 " , " 1 6 " and " 4 " in decimal number) , the output of the
thermometer 1 2 multiple exception code (C1 code) encoder 1 0 1 is
subjected to the multiple outputs the input signal IN . ¥¥

RBMT:

Moreover, the thermometer encoder 11 performs exception handling, when
input signal IN0 is "16" (decimal number), it outputs "4" to the surplus code C0,
and outputs "12" to multiple code C1multiple.

Reference:

Also , when input signal IN0 is 1 6 (decimal number) , thermometer encoder 1
1 performs exceptional treatment , outputs 4 to remainder code C0 , and
outputs 1 2 to multiple code C1 multiple .

Output Sentences (JE)

Input:
図4に非磁性層を流れる電流に対する電気抵抗を縦軸にとってグラフに示している。

Proposed (RBMT+SMT):
The electric resistance to the current flowing in FIG . 4 via a non-magnetic layer is shown in the graph on the vertical axis .

SMT (Moses):
FIG . 4 is a graph showing the electric current flowing through the resistance nonmagnetic layer vertical axis .

RBMT:
The electrical resistance to the current which flows into Fig. 4 through a nonmagnetic layer is shown in the graph for the vertical axis.

Reference:
FIG . 4 is a graph showing an electric resistance to an electric current flowing in the nonmagnetic layer with the axis of ordinates representing the electric resistance .

Output Sentences (EJ)

Input:

When the sheathed wire is press-fitted into the slot portion 22 of each press-contacting piece portion 23 of the terminal 12 from the upper side, the insulating sheath of the sheathed wire is cut by the blade 21 of the slot portion 22, so that the internal conductor of the sheathed wire contacts the press-contacting piece portion 23.

Proposed (RBMT+SMT):

被覆電線を、上側から端子12の各圧接片23のスロット22に圧入する際、被覆電線の絶縁被覆はスロット部22のブレード21で切断され、被覆電線の内部導電体は、圧接片23に当接する。

SMT(Moses) :

また、圧接端子1の各圧接刃21の開口部22に接触して被覆電線の被覆電線の被覆部を切断し、絶縁被覆電線を圧入する溝部22の片232の上面から内部導電片23である。

RBMT :

鞘に納められたワイヤーが上部の側からのターミナル12の各圧迫と接触する部分部分23のスロット部分22に圧迫入れられる場合、鞘に納められたワイヤーの絶縁するさやはスロット部分22の葉21によってカットされる。その結果、鞘に納められたワイヤーの内部伝導体は圧迫と接触する部分部分23と接触する。

Reference:

そして、端子12の上方から圧接片23のスロット22に被覆電線が圧入されると、被覆電線の絶縁被覆がスロット22の刃部21により切裂されて被覆電線の内部の導体が圧接片23に接触する。

Output Sentences (EJ)

Input:

As shown in FIG. 4, the valve overlap amount decreases as the valve working angle of the intake valve 30 decreases.

Proposed (RBMT+SMT):

図 4 に示すように、バルブ オーバーラップ 量は、吸気弁 30 の弁の角度が減少している。

SMT (Moses):

図 4 に示すように、バルブ オーバーラップ 量が減少し、吸気弁 3 の作用角が減少している。

RBMT:

図 4 に示されるように、バルブ・オーバーラップ 量は、吸い込み弁 30 減少のバルブを動かす角度につれて減少する。

Reference:

同 図 4 に示すように、吸気バルブ 30 のバルブ作動角が小さいときほど、バルブ オーバーラップ 量は小さい

Results of Experiments (Automatic Evaluation)

(#order / #system)

| | Task | BLEU | NIST | RIBES |
|------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Proposed (RBMT+SMT) | JE | 0.1996 (28/36) | 6.1112 (32/36) | 0.6932 (9/36) |
| RBMT | JE | 0.2090 (26/36) | 6.2831 (30/36) | 0.6972 (8/36) |
| SMT(Moses) | JE | 0.1436 (36/36) | 4.926 (36/36) | 0.6607 (20/36) |
| Proposed (RBMT+SMT) | EJ | 0.2775 (21/32) | 7.3284 (21/32) | 0.7479 (4/32) |
| RBMT | EJ | 0.2475 (25/32) | 7.1413 (24/32) | 0.6782 (23/32) |
| SMT(Moses) | EJ | 0.0831 (32/32) | 3.7711 (32/32) | 0.5902 (32/32) |

- (Mysterious Evaluation Results – Moses was too low)
- (RBMT+SMT > RBMT > SMT) ?
- #order: Low

Results of Experiments (Human Evaluation)

(#order / #system)

| | Task | Adequacy | Acceptability | (tie) |
|------------------------|------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Proposed (RBMT+SMT) | JE | 2.73 (7/19) | 0.4604 (8/14) | 0.3312 (9/14) |
| Proposed (RBMT+SMT) | EJ | 2.6 (9/17) | 0.4318 (8/11) | 0.2992 (5/11) |

- Good results
- Order: middle
- Large difference (Human vs Automatic)

Results of Experiments with Parameter Tuning (JE)

| Task | Tuning | BLEU | NIST | METEOR | TER | WER | RIBES | IMPACT |
|----------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Proposed | ○ | 0.3598 | 8.1769 | 0.6676 | 0.5387 | 0.6436 | 0.7412 | 0.5654 |
| Proposed | × | 0.2697 | 7.1982 | 0.6049 | 0.5666 | 0.6566 | 0.7240 | 0.5197 |
| RBMT | × | 0.2761 | 6.8759 | 0.6099 | 0.6172 | 0.7048 | 0.7114 | 0.5064 |
| Moses | ○ | 0.2886 | 7.1503 | 0.6567 | 0.6684 | 0.8307 | 0.6334 | 0.4527 |
| Moses | × | 0.2120 | 6.9635 | 0.5741 | 0.6431 | 0.7852 | 0.6727 | 0.4078 |

Good Results (Best Performance?)
Proposed > Moses > RBMT

Results of Experiments with Parameter Tuning (EJ)

| Task | Tuning | BLEU | NIST | TER | WER | RIBES | IMPACT |
|----------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Proposed | ○ | 0.3911 | 8.3941 | 0.4991 | 0.6184 | 0.6709 | 0.5753 |
| Proposed | × | 0.3076 | 7.6219 | 0.5441 | 0.6492 | 0.6562 | 0.5326 |
| RBMT | × | 0.1998 | 5.4690 | 0.7274 | 0.8075 | 0.5632 | 0.4393 |
| Moses | ○ | 0.2408 | 6.4319 | 0.5441 | 0.6492 | 0.6563 | 0.4743 |
| Moses | × | 0.2531 | 7.1181 | 0.5968 | 0.7377 | 0.5532 | 0.4394 |

Good Results (Best Performance?)
Proposed > Moses > RBMT

Discussion:

Human evaluation:

Proposed $>$ SMT

Proposed \cong RBMT

(Proposed \leq RBMT ?)

Human Evaluation vs Automatic Evaluation

No match

(BLUE, NIST, METEOR, TER, WER, RIBES, IMPACT)

Conclusion

Our System:

Two-stage machine translation system.

First stage : Rule-based MT

Second stage : SMT

Object:

Less ungrammatical sentences. (Compared to SMT)

Results:

Effective (Compared to SMT)

Future:

Automatic Evaluation vs Human Evaluation

RBMT \leq Proposed ?