Exploiting Similarities among Languages for Machine Translation

(Mikolov et al 2013)



Intuition



How it works

Acquire:

Monolingual data (hundreds of millions of words) Seed dictionary (hundreds to thousands of words) Learn:

Translation matrix (SGD or other learning algorithm) Distributed representations of words (CBOW or Skipgram models as implemented in word2vec)



Distributed Word Representations

COBW - word predicted from its context

Skip-gram - context predicted from the word

- Both give representations of a similar quality
- Both are proposed by T. Mikolov, any other word representations might be used instead
- Implemented in word2vec toolkit

Translation Matrix

Let x, y be distributed word representations for two words in a translation pair.

Then we want to learn a matrix W such that:

$$y = Wx$$

This gives an optimization problem over translation pairs in the seed dictionary:

 $\min_{W} \sum || Wx_i - y_i ||^2$

Results

Translation	Edit Distance		Word Co-occurrence		Translation Matrix	
	P@1	P@5	P@1	P@5	P@1	P@5
$En \rightarrow Sp$	13%	24%	19%	30%	33%	51%
$Sp \rightarrow En$	18%	27%	20%	30%	35%	52%
$En \rightarrow Cz$	5%	9%	9%	17%	27%	47%
$Cz \rightarrow En$	7%	11%	11%	20%	23%	42%

Trained on WMT11 datasets (575M English tokens, 84M Spanish tokens, 155M Czech tokens)

With more data...



Performance doubles if the amount of data increases by two orders of magnitude.

Precision at 1 and 5 as the size of monolingual training sets increase. (En to Sp)

English word	Computed Spanish	Dictionary	
	Translation	Entry	
pets	mascotas	mascotas	
mines	minas	minas	
unacceptable	inaceptable	inaceptable	
prayers	oraciones	rezo	
shortstop	shortstop	campocorto	
interaction	interacción	interacción	
ultra	ultra	muy	
beneficial	beneficioso	beneficioso	
beds	camas	camas	
connectivity	conectividad	conectividad	
transform	transformar	transformar	
motivation	motivación	motivación	

Examples by Mikolov et al

Questions or Comments?