

# Using Statistical Translation Models for Bilingual IR

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# Context and Goals

**Context:** We developed an automatic mining system for parallel texts on the Web - PTMiner.

**Goal:** Further test how effective a mined parallel corpus and the resulting statistical translation model are for CLIR.

**Tests:**

- cleaning of parallel corpora
- cutoff translation models
- two-directional query translation
- combination of translation models with dictionaries

# A quick view on PTMiner

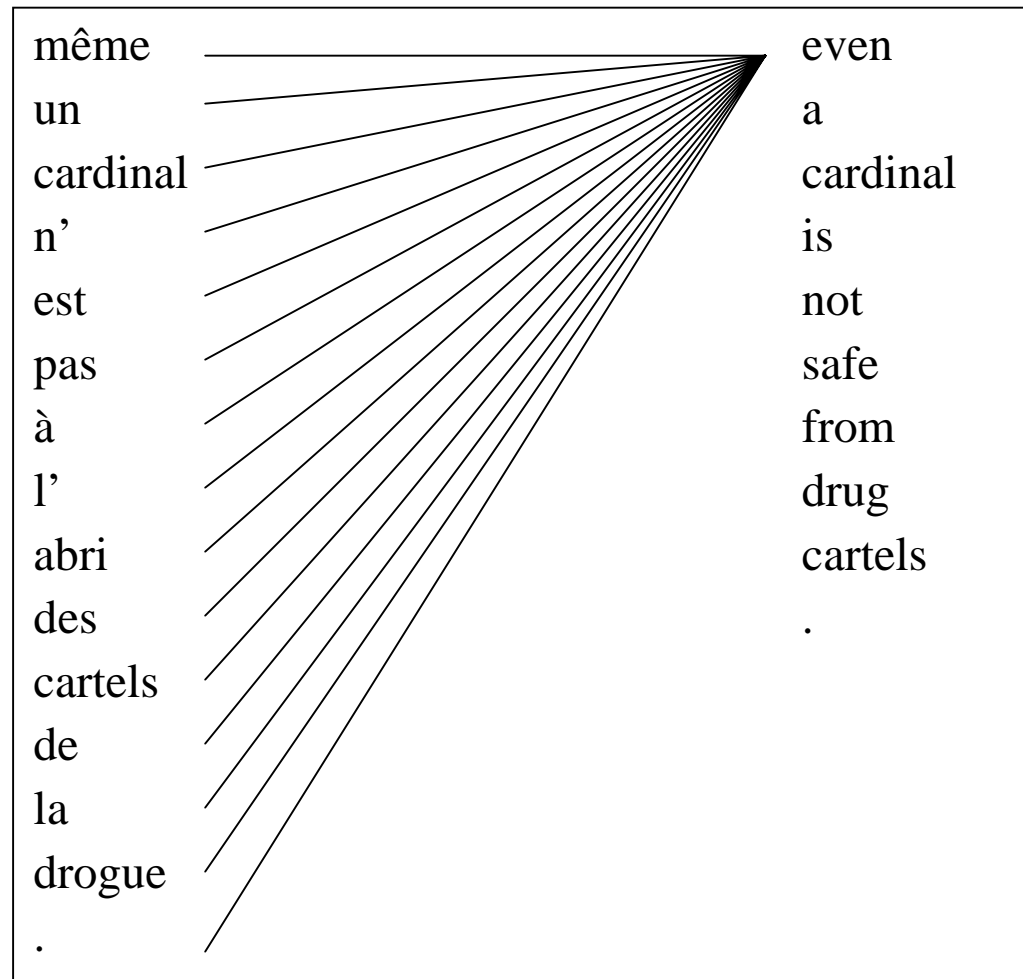
- Determination of potential web sites for parallel web pages
- Crawling the candidate sites
- Examination of parallelism
  - length
  - HTML markers
  - (sentence alignment)
- Precision estimated at 80%

# Model training

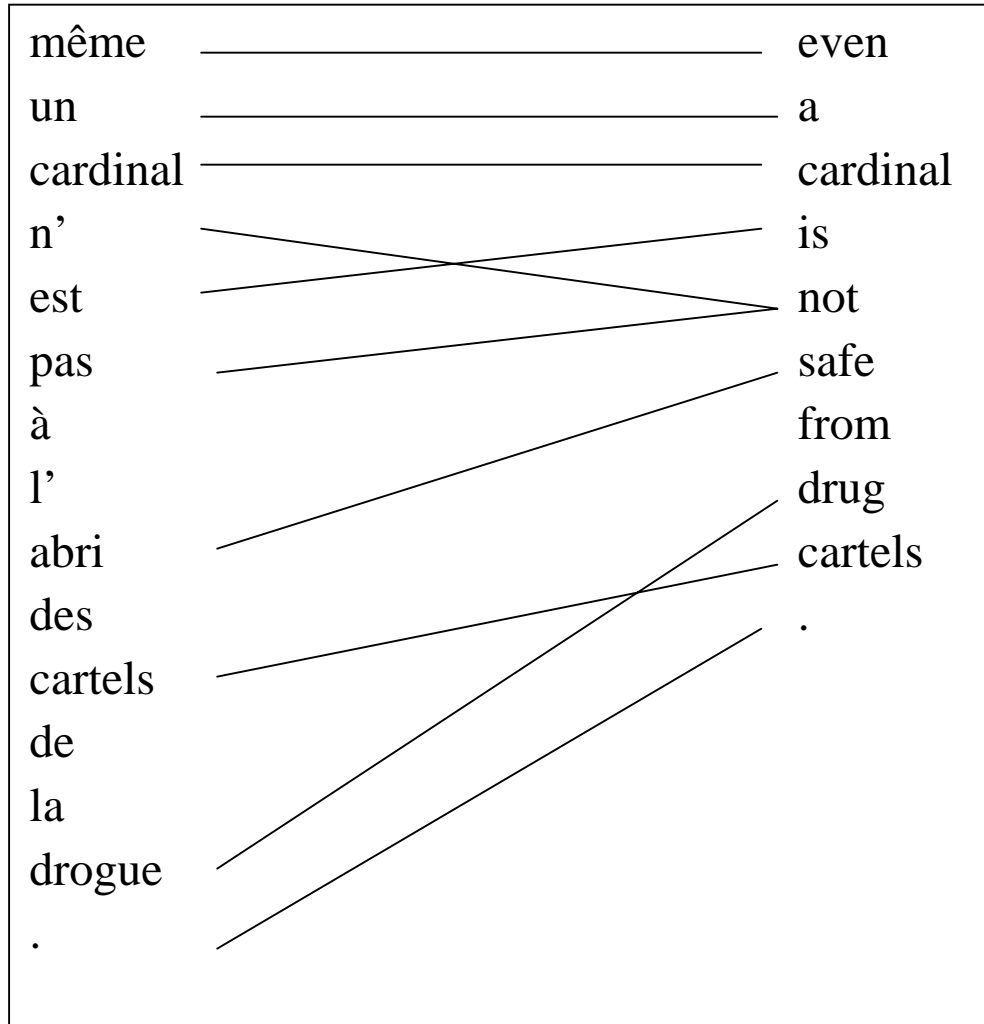
- $p(e_j|f_i)$  is estimated from a parallel training corpus, aligned into parallel sentences
- No syntactic features and position information (IBM model 1)
- Process:
  - Input = two sets of parallel texts
  - Sentence alignment  $A$ :  $E_k \leftrightarrow F_l$
  - Initial probability assignment:  $t(e_j|f_i, A)$
  - Expectation Maximization (EM):  $p(e_j|f_i, A)$
  - Final result:  $p(e_j|f_i) = p(e_j|f_i, A)$

# Initial probability assignment

$$t(e_j|f_i, A)$$



# Application of EM: $p(e_j|f_i, A)$



# Size of the corpora

	E-F		E-G		E-I	
Text Pairs	18 807		10 200		8 504	
Size (Mb)	174	198	77	100	50	68

# Model cutoff

- Observation: Low probability translations are often bad translations.
- Size constraints in practical uses.
- Filter out bad translations by
  - eliminating low probability translations (threshold)
  - Fix the size of the model and eliminate the entries that impact the model the least.





# Corpus cleaning

- About 20% of the original corpus is noise
- Eliminate the noisy part of the corpus by:
  - trying to align sentences (length-based alignment)
  - considering “known translations” (increase alignment score)
- If unaligned sentences in a text pair larger than a threshold, then remove the pair.

# Experiments on Chinese-English

<b>Direction</b>	<b>No filter</b>	<b>Best filtering</b>
<b>E-C</b>	<b>161 (80.50%)</b>	<b>183 (91.50%)</b>
<b>C-E</b>	<b>154 (77.00%)</b>	<b>173 (86.50%)</b>

Translation accuracy of first translations  
of 200 random words

# C-E CLIR results

Direction	No filter	Best filtering
E-C	0.1843 (47.11%)	0.2013 (50.63%)
C-E	0.1898 (49.16%)	0.2063 (53.43%)

Some improvements after cleaning

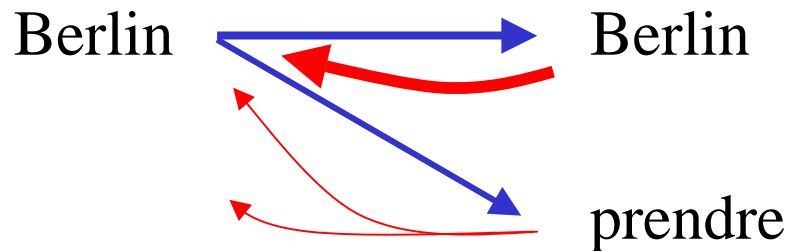
# CLEF 2000 after cleaning

	<b>1M</b>	<b>100K</b>	<b>P<math>\geq</math>0.05</b>	<b>P<math>\geq</math>0.1</b>	<b>P<math>\geq</math>0.25</b>
<b>de-en</b>	<b>0.0764</b>	<b>0.0745</b>	<b>0.0777</b>	<b>0.0751</b>	<b>0.0669</b>
<b>it-en</b>	<b>0.2209</b>	<b>0.2418</b>	<b>0.2453</b>	<b>0.2448</b>	<b>0.2363</b>
<b>fr-en</b>					

Degradation of performance,  
in particular for de-en

# Two-directional translation

- Some common words often appear as top translations (e.g. prendre) because they often co-occur in parallel corpora with many source words.
- However, their translation back to the source language will be sparse.
- Considering the backward translation may eliminate such words and return stronger 1 - 1 translations.



# Results with two-directional translation

	1M	100K	10K	5K	1K	$P \geq 0.05$	$P \geq 0.1$
de-en	0.1026	0.1337	0.1339	0.1138	0.0545	0.1259	0.1257
it-en	0.2116	0.2149	0.2182	0.1971	0.0945	0.2185	0.2181
fr-en							

Degradation w.r.t. one-directional translation

# Submitted runs

- 3 sets of bilingual runs fr-en, de-en and it-en
  - Translation with model  $P \geq 0.1$
  - Combination with dictionaries (FreeDict) and assign every dictionary translation with equal weight (0.001)
  - Combination with dictionaries and assign the weight of *idf* to every dictionary translation



# Average precision of the submissions

	RaliP01	RaliM001	RaliMidf
fr-en	0.3499	0.3564	<b>0.3685</b>
de-en	0.2124	0.2188	<b>0.2565</b>
it-en	0.2731	<b>0.2742</b>	0.2562

# Comparison with medium run

	RaliMidfF2E	RaliMidfD2E	RaliM001D2E
$\geq$ medium	41	27	27
$<$ medium	6	20	20

Trans. From Italian: Mad  
cow disease in Europe

europe=0.382011

europa=0.107791

pazzi=0.083633

vaild=0.080209

bunch=0.080209

lot=0.077385

cow=0.066805

chance=0.064079

paziente=0.057877

europe=0.133206

find=0.128462

case=0.109291

document=0.089954

acknowledgement=0.077600

documentation=0.038357

Trans from French: IRA  
attack of airport

airport=0.593288

attack=0.240423

bomb=0.092175

people=0.074114

airport=0.203591

europe=0.177602

describe=0.148660

act=0.134723

commit=0.123677

find=0.122739

terrorism=0.065951

european=0.023055

# Observations

- Translation models seem to work well for en-fr (better than en-de and en-it).
  - Corpus size is not a factor.
  - Corpus quality?
  - We have good morphological transformer for English and French.
- Simple stemmers are used for German and Italian.
  - Problematic for German:  
elektroschwachtheorie, kriegsdienstverweigerer,  
welthandelsorganisation, ...

# Observations (cont'd)

- Corpus cleaning did not help. (Any error or new parameters?)
- Two-directional query translation did not work well. (Any error?)
- Model cutoffs improve CLIR effectiveness, in particular by a probability threshold.
- Future work:
  - Translation models integrating compound terms may bring some further improvement.
  - Translation filtering
  - Mining larger corpora and for more languages
  - Better integration with dictionaries