Representing Huge Translation Models



parallel text + alignment



parallel text + alignment



parallel text + alignment









Baseline Translation Model

- Hierarchical Phrase-based translation (Chiang 2007)
- 1M parallel sentences (27M words)
- GIZA++ alignments (Och & Ney 2003, Koehn et al. 2003)
 - alignments are *dense*
- Heuristics used to restrict number of extracted rules
- 67M rules, 6.1Gb of data
 - cf. 225M (Zens & Ney 2007), 55M (DeNeefe et al. 2007)

- 3.5M sentences (2.5M out-of-domain), 100M words
- Discriminatively trained alignments (Ayan & Dorr 2006)
 - Key difference: alignments are *sparse*
- *Loose* phrase extraction (Ayan & Dorr 2006)



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- Rule extraction time: 77 CPU days
 - does not include sorting or scoring!
- Rules counted: 20 billion
 - 2 orders of magnitude larger than state of the art
- Estimated unique rules: 6.6 billion
- Estimated extract file size: 917Gb
- Estimated phrase table size: 600Gb

The Problem

- Current models are bounded by resource limitations.
- We're already pushing the edge of what's possible.
- Parallel data aren't getting any smaller.
- Models aren't getting any less complex.

The Solution

- Translation by pattern matching.
- Novel pattern matching algorithms.
 - Exploit ideas developed in bioinformatics, IR
- Support for tera-scale translation models.

Idea: Translation by Pattern Matching (Callison-Burch et al. 05, Zhang & Vogel 05)



Exact Pattern Matching

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Exact Pattern Matching

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him =Query Pattern

Pattern Matching for Phrase-Based MT

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Pattern Matching for Phrase-Based MT

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

it Query Patterns persuades him and disheartens it persuades persuades him him and and it it disheartens disheartens him

it persuades him persuades him and him and it and it disheartens it disheartens him it persuades him and persuades him and it him and it disheartens and it disheartens him it persuades him and it persuades him and it disheartens him and it disheartens him

it makes him and it mars him, it sets him on and it takes him off. # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Text T

it makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Text *T*

4 it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . # Suffix 4

. . .

it makes him and it mars him, it sets him on and it takes him off. # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

- 0 it makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him ...
- 1 makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 2 him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 3 and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 4 it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 5 mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 6 him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 7 , it sets him on and it takes him off . #

. . .

it makes him and it mars him, it sets him on and it takes him off. #

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
- 3 and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 12 and it takes him off. #
- 2 him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #15 him off . #
- 10 him on and it takes him off. #
- 6 him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
- 0 it makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him ...
- 4 it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #

6

 $\mathbf{0}$

4

it makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
- 3 and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . # 12 and it takes him off . #
- 2 him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
 15 him off . #
- 10 him on and it takes him off . #
 - him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #
 - it makes him and it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him ...
 - it mars him , it sets him on and it takes him off . #

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Text T

15 10 17 18 16 11

Suffix Array SA

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Text T

15 10 8 13 12 5 16 11 7 17 18 3 2 6 4 1 9 14 0

Suffix Array SA

him and it

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on andit takes himoff . #0123456789101112131415161718

Text T

15 10 16 11

Suffix Array SA

him and it

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Text T



Suffix Array SA

him and it

 it makes
 him and it
 mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . #

 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18

 Text T

15 10 16 11

Suffix Array SA

him and it

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Suffix Array SA $O(|w| \log |T|)$

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Suffix Array SA

 $O(|w| \log |T|)$ $O(|w| + \log |T|)$ (Manber & Myers, 93)

him and it

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Suffix Array SA $O(|w| \log |T|)$ him and it $O(|w| + \log |T|)$ (Manber & Myers, 93)O(|w|)O(|w|) (Abouelhoda et al., 04)

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Text *T*



Suffix Array SA

him and it

Query Pattern w

 $O(|w| \log |T|)$ $O(|w| + \log |T|)$ (Manber & Myers, 93) O(|w|) (Abouelhoda et al., 04) on baseline model: 0.009 seconds/sentence (not including extraction/scoring)
Problem: Phrases with Gaps

- Hierarchical phrase-based translation (Chiang 2005, 2007)
- Quirk et al. 2005, Simard et al. 2005, DeNeefe et al. 2007

Input it persuades him and it disheartens him

Source Phrase

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Input

it persuades him and it disheartens him

Source Phrase

it X and X him

Problem Statement

Given an input sentence, efficiently find all hierarchical phrase-based translation rules for that sentence in the training corpus.

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

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it Query Patterns persuades him and disheartens it persuades persuades him him and and it it disheartens disheartens him

it persuades him persuades him and him and it and it disheartens it disheartens him it persuades him and persuades him and it him and it disheartens and it disheartens him it persuades him and it persuades him and it disheartens him and it disheartens him

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Query Patterns

it X it it X disheartens it X him persuades X it persuades X disheartens persuades X him it persuades X it it persuades X disheartens it persuades X him it X and it it X it disheartens

it X and

it X disheartens him it X and X him persuades him X disheartens persuades him X him persuades X it disheartens persuades X disheartens him him and X him him X disheartens him it persuades him X disheartens it persuades him X him it persuades X it disheartens it persuades X disheartens him

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

it X and it disheartens Query Patterns it X it disheartens him persuades him and X him persuades him X disheartens him persuades X it disheartens him it persuades him and X him it persuades him X disheartens him

> it persuades X it disheartens him it X and it disheartens him

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Query Patternsit X and it disheartens
it X it disheartens him
persuades him and X him
persuades him X disheartens him
it persuades him and X him
it persuades him and X him
it persuades him X disheartens him

This is a variant of *approximate* pattern matching (Navarro '01)

Query pattern α

him X it

and it mars him , it sets him ... 3 12 and it takes him off. # him and it mars him . it sets ... 2 him off . # 15 him on and it takes him off . # 10 him , it sets him on and it ... 6 it makes him and it mars ... $\mathbf{0}$ it mars him , it sets him on ... 4 it sets him on and it takes ... 8 it takes him off . # 13 makes him and it mars him ... 1

Query pattern α

him X it

and it mars him , it sets him ... 3 12 and it takes him off. # him and it mars him . it sets ... 2 him off . # 15 him on and it takes him off. # 10 him, it sets him on and it ... 6 it makes him and it mars ... $\mathbf{0}$ it mars him , it sets him on ... 4 it sets him on and it takes ... 8 it takes him off . # 13 makes him and it mars him ... 1

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Query pattern α

him X it

Subpatterns w_i

him

it

3 and it mars him , it sets him ... 12 and it takes him off. # him and it mars him . it sets ... 2 him off . # 15 him on and it takes him off . # 10 him , it sets him on and it ... 6 it makes him and it mars ... $\mathbf{0}$ it mars him , it sets him on ... 4 it sets him on and it takes ... 8 it takes him off . # 13 makes him and it mars him ... 1

Query pattern α

him X it

Subpatterns w_i

him 🚺

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Query pattern α

him X it

Subpatterns w_i



 n_i Occurrences

and it mars him , it sets him ... 3 12 and it takes him off. # him and it mars him . it sets ... 2 him off . # 15 him on and it takes him off. # 10 him, it sets him on and it ... 6 it makes him and it mars ... $\left(\right)$ it mars him , it sets him on ... 4 it sets him on and it takes ... 8 it takes him off . # 13 makes him and it mars him ... 1

| 2 | 0 | |
|----|----|--|
| 15 | 4 | |
| 10 | 8 | |
| 6 | 13 | |

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RILMS (Rahman et al., 06)



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linear in number of occurrences of subpatterns: $O(\sum n_i)$

Baseline Timing Result

221 seconds per sentence

compare: 0.009 seconds per sentence for *contiguous* phrases

Complexity Analysis

contiguous

$$\sum_{w} (|w| + \log |T|)$$

137 5 27

discontiguous
$$\sum_{\alpha=w_1 X...Xw_I} \sum_{i=1}^{I} (|w_i| + \log |T| + n_i)$$

2825 3 5 27 82069

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discontiguous

$$\sum_{\alpha=w_{1}X...Xw_{I}}\sum_{i=1}^{I} \left(|w_{i}| + \log|T| + n_{i}\right)$$
2825 3 5 27 82069

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Query Patterns

it X it it X disheartens it X him persuades X it persuades X disheartens persuades X him it persuades X it it persuades X disheartens it persuades X him it X and it it X it disheartens

it X and

it X disheartens him it X and X him persuades him X disheartens persuades him X him persuades X it disheartens persuades X disheartens him him and X him him X disheartens him it persuades him X disheartens it persuades him X him it persuades X it disheartens it persuades X disheartens him

Input Pattern it persuades him and it disheartens him

Query Patterns

it X it it X disheartens it X him persuades X it persuades X disheartens persuades X him it persuades X it it persuades X disheartens it persuades X him it X and it

it X and

it X it disheartens

it X disheartens him it X and X him persuades him X disheartens persuades him X him persuades X it disheartens persuades X disheartens him him and X him him X disheartens him it persuades him X disheartens it persuades him X him it persuades X it disheartens it persuades X disheartens him

Query Pattern

it persuades X disheartens him

Query Pattern Maximal Prefix it persuades X disheartens him it persuades X disheartens

(Zhang & Vogel 2005)

Query Pattern Maximal Prefix Maximal Suffix

it persuades X disheartens him it persuades X disheartens persuades X disheartens him

Prefix Tree with Suffix Links



Timing Results



Baseline

Timing Results



Complexity Analysis

contiguous

$$\sum_{w} (|w| + \log |T|)$$

137 5 27

discontiguous
$$\sum_{\alpha=w_1 X...Xw_I} \sum_{i=1}^{I} (|w_i| + \log |T| + n_i)$$

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discontiguous
$$\sum_{\alpha=w_{1}X...Xw_{I}} \sum_{i=1}^{I} (|w_{i}| + \log |T| + n_{i})$$

2825 3 5 27 82069

Empirical Analysis



computations (ranked by time)
Distribution of Patterns in Training Data



Pattern types (in descending order of frequency)

Distribution of Patterns in Training Data



Pattern types (in descending order of frequency)

Analysis of Problem

- The expensive computations involve at least one frequent subpattern. There are two cases.
 - A frequent pattern paired with an infrequent pattern
 - Two frequent patterns paired with each other



































Queryset Q



Dataset D















Upper bound complexity: $|Q| \log |D|$



Sort via Stratified Tree (van Emde Boas et al. 1977)







Sort via Stratified Tree (van Emde Boas et al. 1977)



Problem: complexity increases to $O(|Q| \log |D| + (|Q| + |D|) \log \log |T|)$

Sort via Stratified Tree (van Emde Boas et al. 1977)





Solution: cache sorted set in prefix tree

Problem: complexity increases to $O(|Q| \log |D| + (|Q| + |D|) \log \log |T|)$

Timing Results



Timing Results





Problem: sort complexity is still very high for very frequent patterns





Solution: precompute the *inverted index* for 1000 most frequent contiguous patterns

Timing Results



Timing Results



Problem: There is no clever algorithm to solve this problem

Solution: Precomputation

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . #0123456789101112131415161718

Text

Solution: Precomputation

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Text

Most Frequent PatternsPrecomputed Pattern Matchesit (4)it X himhim (4)

it X it him X him

Solution: Precomputation

it makes him and it mars him . it sets him on and it takes him off . # 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Text

Most Frequent PatternsPrecomputed Pattern Matchesit (4)it X himhim X ithim (4)(0, 2)(0, 6)(13, 15)(2, 4)(2, 8)(10, 13)(4, 6)(4, 10)(8, 10)(8, 15)(6, 8)(6, 13)it X ithim X him(0, 4)(0, 8)(2, 6)(2, 10)(10, 15)(4, 8)(4, 13)(8, 13)(6, 10)(6, 15)

Timing Results



Timing Results



Analysis of Fixed Memory Usage

- Source Text: |T|
- Suffix Array: |T|
- Alignments: |T|
- Target Text: |T|
- Total Cost: 4 |T|
- For 27M words: about 700M
- including indices for 1000 words: about 2.1 Gb
 - for 100 words: 1.1Gb, increases time to 1.6 secs/sent

Longer Spans, Longer Phrases



The Tera-Scale Translation Model

- Task: NIST Chinese-English 2005
- Baseline Model: 30.7
- Tera-Scale Model: 32.6
- All modifications contribute to overall score
- With better language model and number translation:
 - Baseline Model: 31.9
 - Tera-Scale Model: 34.5

Open Questions

- Can we improve speed?
- Can we improve memory use? *Compressed self-indexes*?
- Uses for arbitrarily large translation models?
 - Context-sensitive models (Chan et al. 2007, Carpuat & Wu 2007)
 - Factored models (Koehn et al. 2007)
 - Syntax-based model (DeNeefe et al. 2007)
- What other algorithms can we use from bioinformatics?
Thanks

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