

Adapted from material by Thang Luong

# **Machine Translation**

Computational Linguistics: Jordan Boyd-Graber University of Maryland NEURAL MODELS What makes neural models different?

- Sequence-to-sequence: train directly on sentence pairs
- No intermediate steps (e.g., alignment): generalizable
- Fluent!

What makes neural models different?

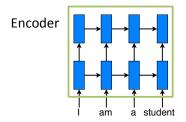
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- Fluent! (Looks better, hard to diagnose errors)

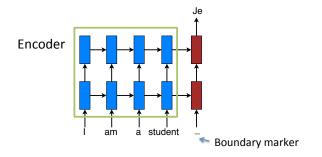
### What makes neural models different?

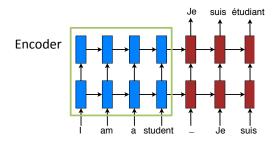
- Sequence-to-sequence: train directly on sentence pairs
- No intermediate steps (e.g., alignment): generalizable
- Fluent! (Looks better, hard to diagnose errors)
- More popular, seems to work better (with enough data)

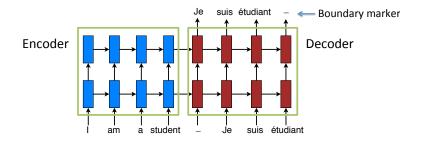
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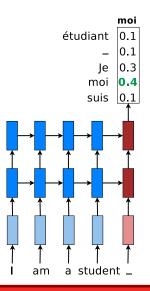
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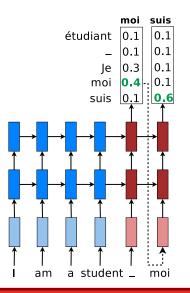


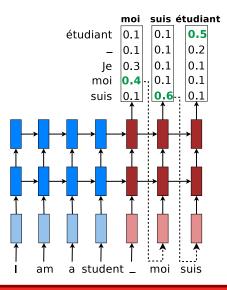


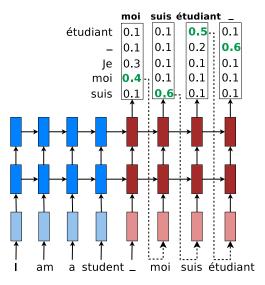


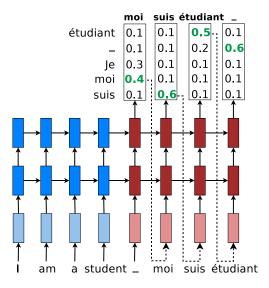












- Out of vocabulary words
- Complicated morphology
- Long sentences

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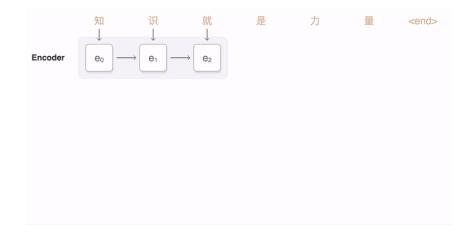
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- Complicated morphology: character-level models
- Long sentences

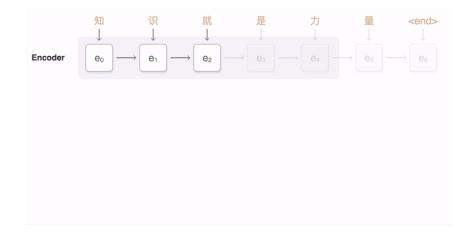
- Out of vocabulary words: copying/transliteration
- Complicated morphology: character-level models
- Long sentences: attention

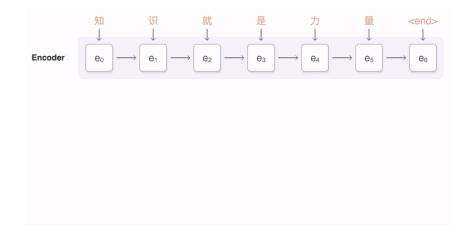
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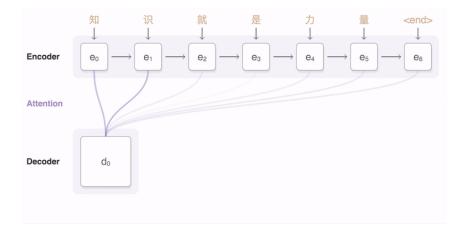


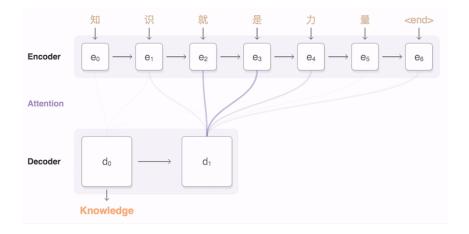


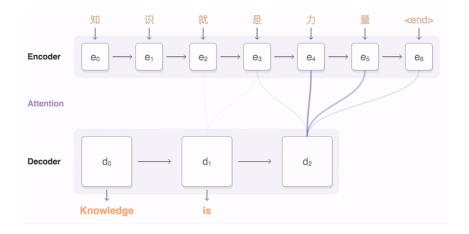


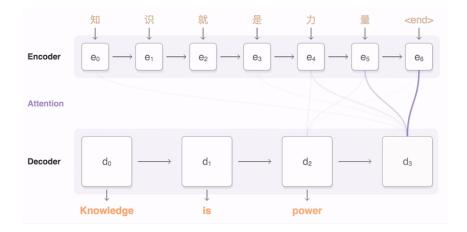


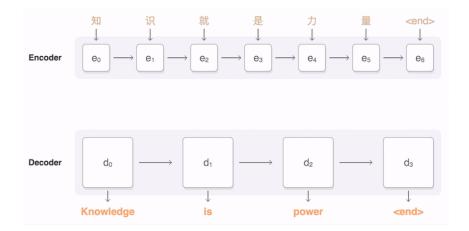












### **Beyond simple models**

- Active area of research
- Implementations in all frameworks
- Reinforcement learning is huge component
- Low data