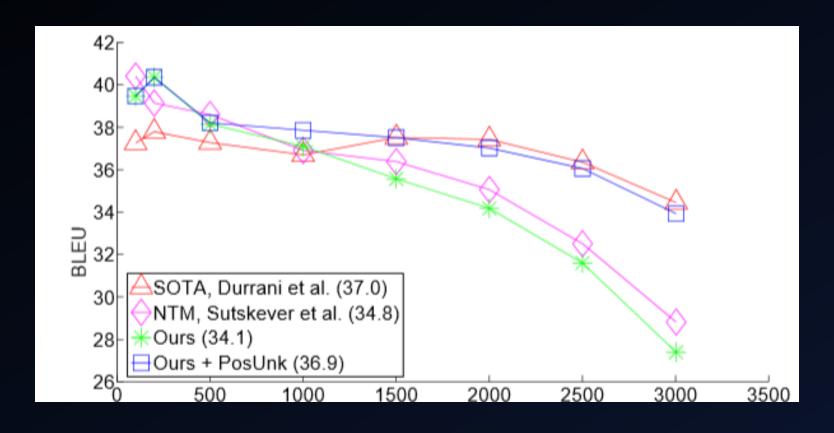
# English-Hindi Neural machine translation and parallel corpus generation

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### Advantages of Neural Machine Translation Models

- Require only a fraction of the memory needed by traditional statistical machine translation (SMT) models
- Deep Neural Nets out-perform previous state of the art methods assuming availability of large parallel corpora
- Can be combined with word-alignment approach to address the rare-word problem

#### Performance of NMT Models



Source: T Luong et al, ACL 2015

#### Motivation

- Advantages of Neural Machine Translation
- Very large parallel English-Hindi corpora are unavailable
  - However comparable corpora available

### **Encoding Scheme**

- Using one-hot encoding for top-N words chosen from large monolingual corpora for each language
- Out Of Vocabulary (OOV) words represented by unk
- Monolingual corpora used: http://corpora.heliohost.org/

# Encoding Scheme: Example (top 10 words)

the	1000000000
to	0100000000
and	0010000000
а	0001000000
of	0000100000
in	0000010000
for	000001000
that	000000100
is	000000010
on	000000001

के	100000000
में	0100000000
की	0010000000
को	0001000000
से	0000100000
है	0000010000
ने	000001000
का	000000100
और	000000010
कि	000000001

#### Recurrent Neural Networks

 A standard RNN maps a sequence of inputs to outputs by iterating the following equations:

$$h_t = \sigma(W^{hx}x_t + W^{hh}h_{t-1})$$

• 
$$y_t = W^{yh}h_t$$

• LSTM:

• 
$$p(y_1, ..., y_{T'}|x_1, ..., x_t) = \prod_{t=1}^{T'} p(y_t|v, y_1, ..., y_{t-1})$$

Distribution is represented with a softmax over all the words in the vocabulary

## Summary of Methodology

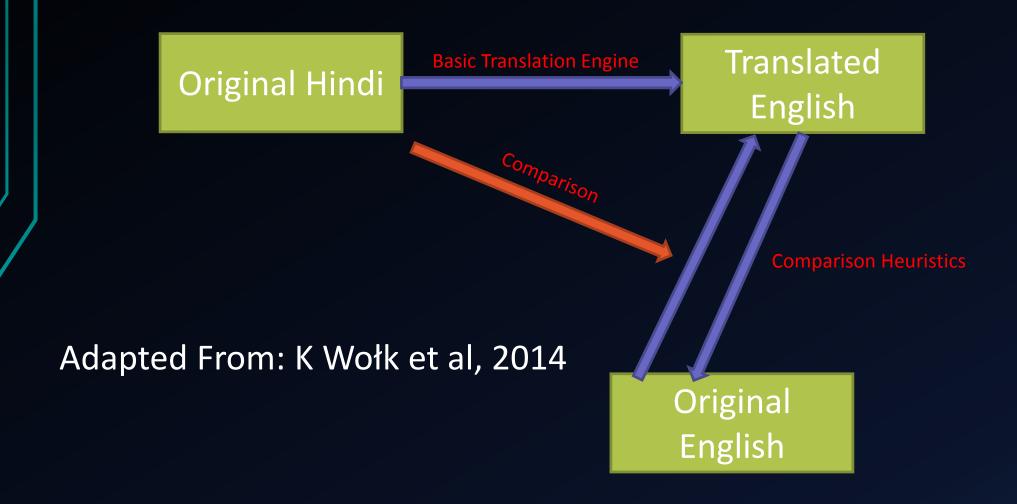
- Training weak translator using limited parallel corpus
- Weak translator and aligning heuristic (ex: Hunalign) used to create additional parallel corpus
- Neural translator re-trained on generated bigger parallel corpus

# Pipeline for creating parallel corpora



Source: K Wołk et al, 2014

## Aligning sentences



Questions?