

Comparison of the Parallel and Comparable Data-based methods

Michaela Denisová
449884@mail.muni.cz

Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University

December 10, 2022

Introduction

- Parallel data- and comparable data-based methods for the bilingual dictionaries
- Can comparable data compete with standard, widely used parallel data?
- Estonian-Slovak language

Parallel Data

- Rich context information
- Lower the human intuition
- Not always available, unbalanced texts
- Parallel Corpus
 - EUR-Lex¹, 300,000,000 tokens
 - Statistics-based method, logDice score[14, 10]
 - Manually evaluated 1,000 word pairs
- Pivot Dictionary
 - Two dictionaries that have one common language
 - Estonian-Slovak dictionary compiled from English-Estonian, and English-Slovak dictionaries[7]
 - Manually evaluated 1,000 word pairs

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

Comparable Data

- Quickly developing
- Available for any language
- No context, no multi-word expressions
- Cross-lingual Embedding Models
 - Align two monolingual embeddings into one joint space[13]
 - Supervised, semi-supervised, unsupervised
 - Three SotA models: MUSE^{[6, 11]²}, VecMap^{[1, 3, 2, 4]³}, FastText^{[9]⁴}

² <https://github.com/facebookresearch/MUSE>

³ <https://github.com/artetxem/vecmap>

⁴ <https://fasttext.cc/>

Setup

- FastText[12] and SketchEngine[8]⁵ monolingual word embeddings
- Supervised, unsupervised, identical strings

⁵ <https://embeddings.sketchengine.eu/>

Evaluation

■ Parallel Corpora

- Randomly sampled 1,000 word pairs
- Two constraints: frequency above 1,000, logDice score above 10
- numbers ('558' : '558'), incorrect proper names ('engström' : 'alfonsi'), website links ('vormis' : 'http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm'), different language words ('nuts' : 'nuts')

■ Cross-lingual Embedding Models

- 100 Estonian words from the Basic Estonian Dictionary⁶
- 70 high-frequency, 30 low-frequency
- Manually evaluated at P@10, P@5, P@1

⁶ <http://www.eki.ee/dict/psv/>

Table 1: Manual controls' labels and examples.

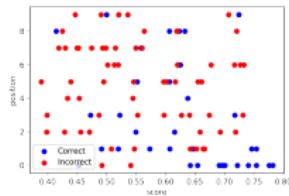
Correctness Label	Example
YES	meanings match 'ammu' : 'dávno' (long time ago)
YES	inflected word form 'demokraatia' : 'demokracii' (democracy)
YES	adjective in different grade 'õnnelik' : 'najšťastnejší' (the happiest, correct: happy)
YES	near equivalent or synonym 'sõitma' : 'šoférovat'" (travel/drive)
YES	additional word needed 'kontoritarbed' : 'kancelárske' (office, correct: office supplies)
NO	different part of speech 'sõbralik' : 'priatel'stvo' (friendship, correct: friendly)
NO	antonym 'kiire' : 'pomal' (slow, correct: fast)
NO	number 'kell' : '17.00' (clock)
NO	shortcut 'kilo' : 'kg'
NO	symbol 'kell' : '+'
NO	meanings do not match 'linn' : 'radnica' (city hall, correct: city)

Results

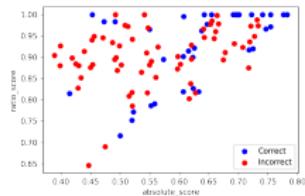
Table 2: The comparison of the precision P@10, P@5, and P@1 when separating words into high- and low-frequency words.

(high-/low-frequency)	P@10	P@5	P@1
FastText			
MUSE-S (%)	26.86/12.12	40/8	58.57/30
MUSE-I (%)	28.76/7.4	25/16.66	45.71/13.33
MUSE-U (%)	27.27/30.43	43.05/32.14	60/26.66
VECMAP-S (%)	43.66/17.24	45.2/29.62	74.28/43.33
VECMAP-I (%)	28.04/22.22	46.05/37.5	60/33.33
VECMAP-U (%)	28.57/20	36.23/41.93	61.42/ 30
FastText (%)	35.21/17.24	33.8/27.58	72.85/40
SketchEngine			
MUSE-S (%)	47.05/34.37	39.39/41.17	70/66.66
MUSE-I (%)	28.35/27.27	38.15/29.16	68.57/56.66
MUSE-U (%)	30.12/23.52	48.64/38.46	71.42/53.33
VECMAP-S (%)	39.70/12.5	48.57/46.66	74.28/66.66
VECMAP-I (%)	38.88/17.85	47.14/23.33	75.71/63.33
VECMAP-U (%)	40/20	39.72/40.74	77.14/60
FastText (%)	13.88/21.42	45.45/47.05	77.14/56.66

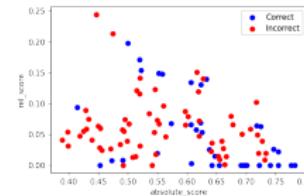
Limit



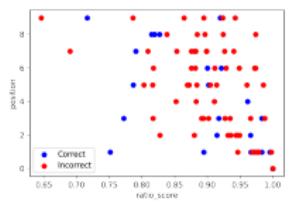
(a) Abs./Pos.



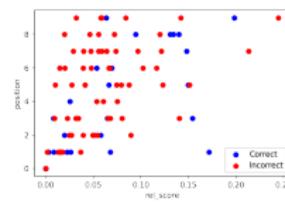
(b) Abs./Ratio



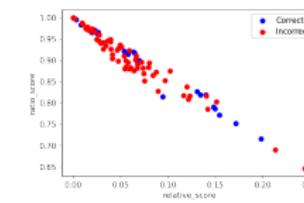
(c) Abs./Differ.



(d) Ratio/Pos.



(e) Differ./Pos.



(f) Differ./Ratio

Figure: Various graphs for correct and incorrect translation equivalents extracted from VecMap trained in a supervised mode with FastText embeddings

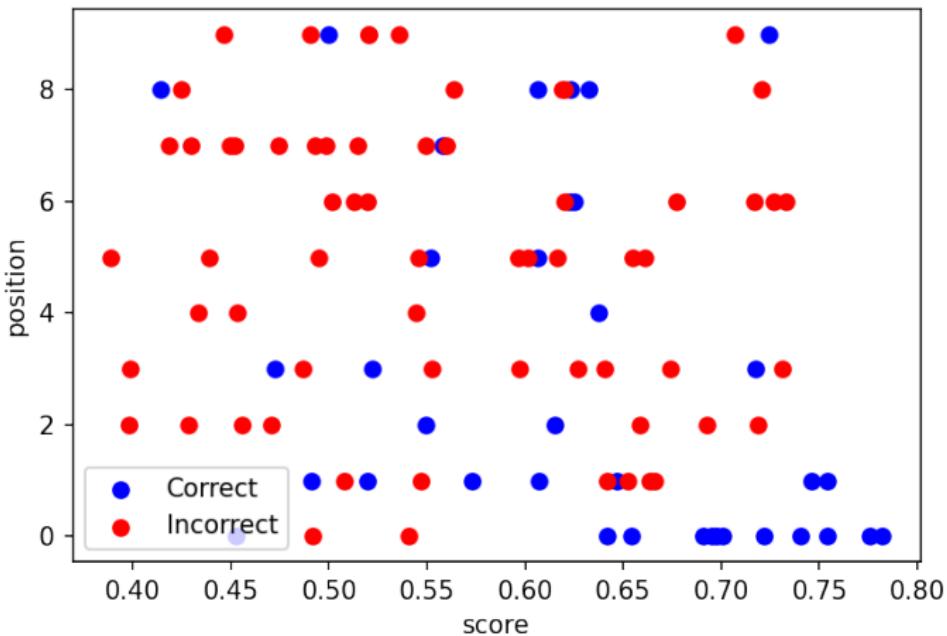


Figure: Absolute score vs. Position

$$limit = [0.45 - 0.65] + (position * 0.01)$$

Table 3: The precision P@10, P@5, and P@1 of comparable data-based models (MUSE, VECMAP, FastText) before and after applying a limit for the extraction of the translation equivalents compared to the performance of the parallel data-based methods.

	P@10 / Limit	P@5 / Limit	P@1
Comparable data			
FastText			
MUSE-S (%)	22 / 36.84	32 / 45.94	50
MUSE-I (%)	23 / 35.71	23 / 35.29	36
MUSE-U (%)	28 / 34.48	40 / 46.05	50
VECMAP-S (%)	36 / 45.2	41 / 46.06	65
VECMAP-I (%)	27 / 31.57	44 / 50.60	52
VECMAP-U (%)	26 / 32.81	38 / 42.35	52
FastText (%)	30 / 40.9	32 / 48.83	63
SketchEngine			
MUSE-S (%)	43 / 47.16	40 / 49.12	69
MUSE-I (%)	28 / 33.33	36 / 54.54	65
MUSE-U (%)	29 / 33.33	46 / 52.72	66
VECMAP-S (%)	31 / 35.36	48 / 52.17	72
VECMAP-I (%)	33 / 37.5	40 / 47.76	72
VECMAP-U (%)	33 / 33.76	40 / 58.33	72
FastText (%)	16 / 21.81	46 / 52.56	71
Parallel data			
Pivot dictionary (%)	40	-	-
Parallel corpus (%)	16.1	-	-

Table 4: Comparison of the word pairs that were found or were not found by MUSE either trained with FastText (MUSE-S-F) or SketchEngine (MUSE-S-S).

	ET	SK	Pos.	Score	Rank	Correct
MUSE-S-F	<i>laupäev</i>	<i>piatok</i>	1	0.621176	34506	No
	<i>laupäev</i>	<i>sviatok</i>	8	0.578794	34506	No
	<i>suhkur</i>	<i>cukry</i>	1	0.962491	28078	Yes
	<i>samuti</i>	<i>rovnako</i>	5	0.500055	108	Yes
MUSE-S-S	<i>laupäev</i>	<i>nedel'u</i>	4	0.756580	14506	Yes
	<i>laupäev</i>	<i>Nedel'a</i>	8	0.733683	14506	Yes
	<i>laupäev</i>	<i>víkend</i>	5	0.756557	14506	No
	<i>suhkur</i>	<i>škrob</i>	6	0.802334	7490	No
	<i>samuti</i>	<i>rovnako</i>	4	0.792155	190	Yes

Table 5: Comparison of the word pairs that were found or were not found by FastText either trained with FastText (FastText-F) or SketchEngine (FastText-S).

	ET	SK	Pos.	Score	Rank	Correct
FastText-F	<i>laul</i>	<i>pesnička</i>	0	0.253858	752	Yes
	<i>lōplik</i>	<i>konečné</i>	4	0.214931	5056	Yes
	<i>õnnelik</i>	<i>milovaný</i>	1	0.172903	9829	No
	<i>sõitma</i>	<i>cestovat'</i>	0	0.264190	13698	Yes
	<i>sõitma</i>	<i>jazda</i>	2	0.180665	13698	No
FastText-S	<i>laul</i>	<i>hymna</i>	7	0.573021	4021	No
	<i>lōplik</i>	<i>presný</i>	8	0.522405	6906	No
	<i>õnnelik</i>	<i>šťastné</i>	6	0.517561	2381	Yes
	<i>sõitma</i>	<i>viezl'</i>	3	0.628647	2734	Yes

Conclusion

- Comparable data outperformed parallel data in some cases
- Good supplement data for low-resource languages or rare language pairs
- Active research area
- Algorithm for automatic limit computing

Bibliography I

- [1] Mikel Artetxe, Gorka Labaka, and Eneko Agirre. “A robust self-learning method for fully unsupervised cross-lingual mappings of word embeddings”. In: *Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. 2018, pp. 789–798.
- [2] Mikel Artetxe, Gorka Labaka, and Eneko Agirre. “Generalizing and improving bilingual word embedding mappings with a multi-step framework of linear transformations”. In: *Proceedings of the Thirty-Second AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*. 2018, pp. 5012–5019.

Bibliography II

- [3] Mikel Artetxe, Gorka Labaka, and Eneko Agirre. “Learning bilingual word embeddings with (almost) no bilingual data”. In: *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. 2017, pp. 451–462.
- [4] Mikel Artetxe, Gorka Labaka, and Eneko Agirre. “Learning principled bilingual mappings of word embeddings while preserving monolingual invariance”. In: *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*. 2016, pp. 2289–2294.

Bibliography III

- [5] Vít Baisa et al. “European Union Language Resources in Sketch Engine”. In: *Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC’16)*. Portorož, Slovenia: European Language Resources Association (ELRA), May 2016, pp. 2799–2803.
- [6] Alexis Conneau et al. “Word Translation Without Parallel Data”. In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1710.04087* (2017).
- [7] Michaela Denisová. “Compiling an Estonian-Slovak Dictionary with English as a Binder”. In: *Electronic lexicography in the 21st century. Proceedings of the eLex 2021 conference*. 2021, pp. 107–120.

Bibliography IV

- [8] Miloš Jakubíček et al. “The TenTen Corpus Family”. In: *7th International Corpus Linguistics Conference CL 2013*. Lancaster, 2013, pp. 125–127. url:
<http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/cl2013/>.
- [9] Armand Joulin et al. “Loss in Translation: Learning Bilingual Word Mapping with a Retrieval Criterion”. In: *Proceedings of the 2018 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*. 2018.
- [10] Vojtěch Kovář, Vít Baisa, and Miloš Jakubíček. “Sketch Engine for Bilingual Lexicography”. In: *International Journal of Lexicography* 29.3 (July 2016), pp. 339–352. issn: 0950-3846.

Bibliography V

- [11] Guillaume Lample et al. “Unsupervised Machine Translation Using Monolingual Corpora Only”. In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.00043* (2017).
- [12] Tomas Mikolov et al. “Advances in Pre-Training Distributed Word Representations”. In: *Proceedings of the International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC 2018)*. 2018.
- [13] Sebastian Ruder, Ivan Vulić, and Anders Søgaard. “A Survey of Cross-Lingual Word Embedding Models”. In: *J. Artif. Int. Res.* 65.1 (May 2019), pp. 569–630. issn: 1076-9757.
- [14] P. Rychlý. “A Lexicographer-Friendly Association Score”. In: *RASLAN*. 2008.

Thank You for Your Attention!

MUNI
FACULTY
OF INFORMATICS