

Optimal and Syntactically-Informed Decoding for Monolingual Phrase-based Alignment

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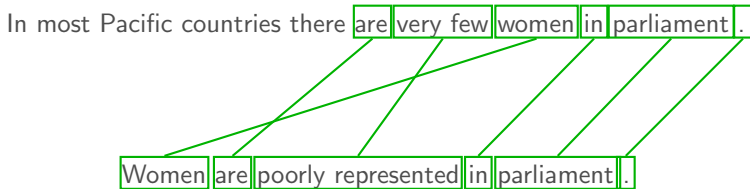
Phrase-based alignment

In most Pacific countries there are very few women in parliament .

Women are poorly represented in parliament .

MacCartney et al. (2008)

Phrase-based alignment



MacCartney et al. (2008)

Monolingual alignment

Applications: paraphrasing, entailment, sentence fusion

Differences with MT alignment

- No semantic equivalence

- Availability of lexical resources (paraphrases, ontologies)

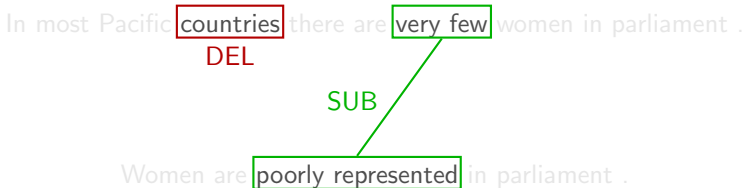
Corpus: MSR RTE2 dataset annotated with human alignments
(Brockett, 2007)

- 1600 alignment instances

- Three annotators per instance

MANLI

MacCartney et al. (2008)



Features $\Phi(e)$ over edits

Learn weights w using structured perceptron

Decoding phrase-based alignments

Given w , recover best alignment E^* for any sentence pair

$$E^* = \arg \max_E \sum_{e \in E} w \cdot \Phi(e)$$

Challenge: can't be factored into independent decisions

Need a consistent segmentation over text

e.g., E can't contain both **SUB**(very few,*) and **SUB**(few,*)

MANLI uses stochastic hill-climbing with annealing for stability

Drawbacks: approximate, relatively slow

Exact Decoding

This work

ILP formulation: Boolean variables x_e indicate if $e \in E^*$

$$E^* = \arg \max_x \sum_e x_e \times \mathbf{w} \cdot \Phi(e)$$

Constraint: exactly one edit $e \in E^*$ per token

$$\forall \text{ tokens } t, \quad \sum_{e: e \text{ covers } t} x_e = 1$$

Phrase-based MT alignment: DeNero and Klein (2008)

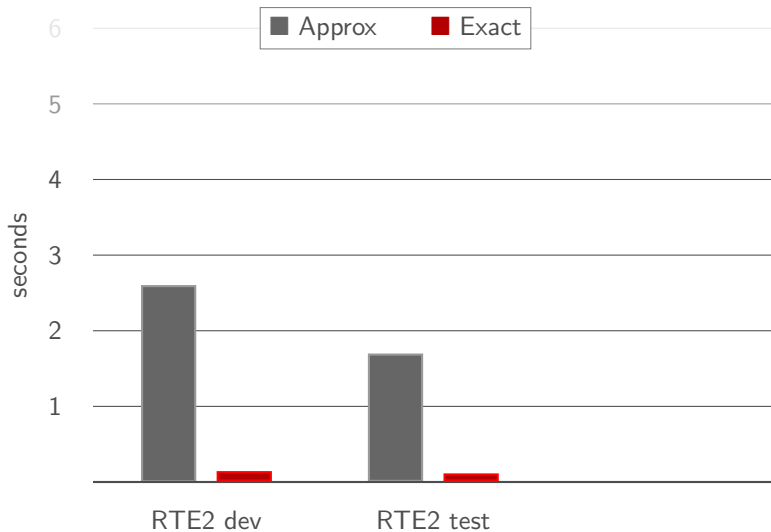
Performance on RTE2

System	Data	$P\%$	$R\%$	$F_1\%$	% Perfect
MANLI (2008)	dev	83.4	85.5	84.4	21.7
	test	85.4	85.3	85.3	21.3
MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5

Performance on RTE2

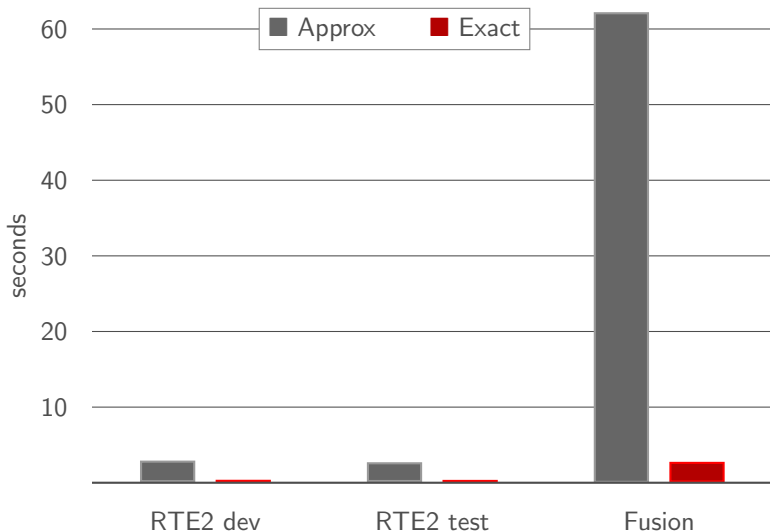
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MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5
with exact decoding	dev	85.7	84.7	85.2	24.6
	test	87.8	86.1	86.8	24.8

Average runtime



Exact Decoding

Average runtime



Function words

Sunday's earthquake was felt in the south Indian city of Madras on the mainland , as well as other parts of south India . The Naval meteorological office in Port Blair said it was the second biggest aftershock after the Dec. 26 earthquake .

The city of Madras is located in Southern India .

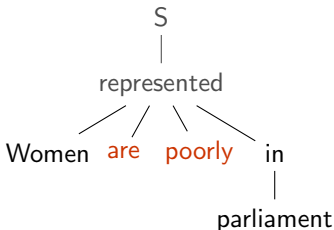
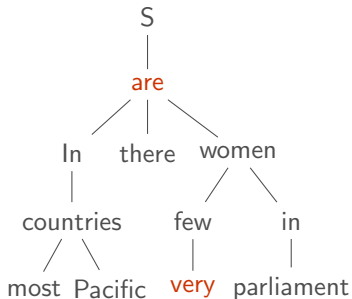
Function words

Sunday's earthquake was felt **in the** south Indian city of Madras on **the** mainland , as well as other parts of south India . **The** Naval meteorological office **in** Port Blair said it was **the** second biggest aftershock after **the** Dec. 26 earthquake .

The city of Madras is located **in** Southern India .

Syntactically-informed features?

Unclear how to encode syntactic dependency information in features



SUB (are very, are poorly)

Syntactically-informed *constraints*

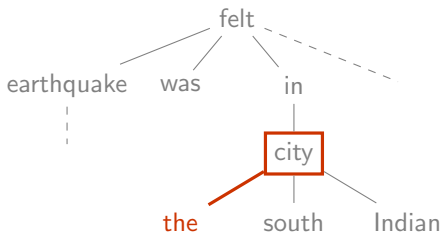
Constraint: Boolean variables y_t to indicate tokens covered by SUB edits

$$\forall \text{ tokens } t, \quad y_t - \sum_{\substack{e: e \text{ is SUB} \\ e \text{ covers } t}} x_e = 0$$

Only need to consider relationship between tokens within a sentence

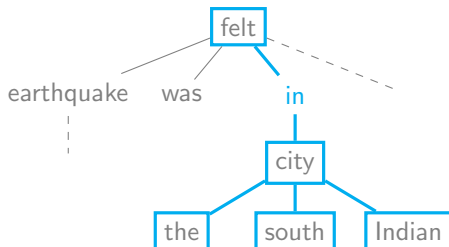
Syntactically-informed constraints

(1) **Modifier constraints:** determiners, conjunctions, modals



Syntactically-informed constraints

(2) **Lineage constraints:** prepositions, particles



Performance on RTE2

System	Data	$P\%$	$R\%$	$F_1\%$	% Perfect
MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5

Performance on RTE2

System	Data	$P\%$	$R\%$	$F_1\%$	% Perfect
MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5
exact + modifier constraints	dev	86.8	84.5	85.6	25.3
	test	88.8	85.7	87.2	29.9

Performance on RTE2

System	Data	$P\%$	$R\%$	$F_1\%$	% Perfect
MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5
exact + modifier constraints	dev	86.8	84.5	85.6	25.3
	test	88.8	85.7	87.2	29.9
exact + lineage constraints	dev	86.1	84.6	85.3	24.5
	test	88.2	86.4	87.3	27.6

Performance on RTE2

System	Data	<i>P</i> %	<i>R</i> %	<i>F</i> ₁ %	% Perfect
MANLI (reimplemented)	dev	85.3	84.8	85.0	23.8
	test	87.2	86.3	86.7	24.5
exact + modifier constraints	dev	86.8	84.5	85.6	25.3
	test	88.8	85.7	87.2	29.9
exact + lineage constraints	dev	86.1	84.6	85.3	24.5
	test	88.2	86.4	87.3	27.6
exact + both	dev	87.1	84.4	85.8	25.4
	test	89.5	86.2	87.8	33.0

Summary

Speed gains via ILP decoding

- Exact solutions

- 20x runtime improvement over search-based decoding

Syntactic constraints for controlling function-word mismatch

- Defined at the token level

- Significant gains in precision

- Large increase in number of perfect alignments