Overview

- We participated in two BTEC translation tasks: Chinese-English and Arabic-English.
- Our interests include:
  - Different preprocessing schemes for Chinese and Arabic.
  - Combination of phrase tables based on different alignments.
  - Semi-supervised reranking of N-best lists.
  - Sentence-type specific part-of-speech (POS) language modeling for rescoring.

Baseline translation system

- A state-of-the-art two-pass phrase-based SMT system.
- Trained within the Moses development and decoding framework.
- A 4-gram Language model trained using the SRILM toolkit.

Preprocessing schemes

- Chinese segmentation and markup:
  - The Stanford segmenter for re-segmenting the Chinese data.
  - Character-based segmentation for the Chinese data.
  - An in-house tool Decatur to markup dates and numbers in both the Chinese and English data.
  - A simple tool to markup just numbers in both the Chinese and English data.
  - Strip off all punctuations in both the Chinese and English data.
  - None of the above schemes led to significance improvement over the original segmentation.
- Arabic tokenization:
  - The Columbia University MADA and TOKEN tools with two schemes:
    - Split off w+, f+, h, b+, and A/I+.
    - TOKAN’s D2 scheme, which does not split off A/I+ but instead separates s+.
    - The first scheme yielded better performance.

Phrase table combination

- Phrase tables learned from GIZA++ and MTTK alignments respectively.
- The two individual tables were combined into a single table.
- Additional binary features to indicate which alignment produced each phrase pair entry.
- The combined table outperformed the individual tables in the Chinese-English system.

Semi-supervised reranking

- The labeled data were produced using smoothed sentence-level BLEU scores.
- The ranking function was learned using a modified RankBoost algorithm.
  - Maximize the margins of the labeled and unlabeled data jointly.
  - Treats the reranking problem as a problem of binary classification on hypothesis pairs.
  - Iteratively train a weak ranker and adjust sample weights according to the classification results.
  - The final ranking function is a linear combination of the weak rankers from all iterations.
- Applied in the second pass for reranking N-best lists.
- For IWSLT 2007 Italian-English and Arabic-English data, it achieved substantial improvements.
  - For this year data, it improved precision based evaluation metrics, such as PER, TER, WER and Precision, but degraded n-gram based metrics, such as BLEU and NIST.

Sentence-type specific POS language model

- Captures the syntactic differences between questions and statements.
- Determine the sentence type using punctuations in the source sentences.
- Applied in the second pass for reranking N-best lists.
  - Led to a small improvement in the Chinese-English system.

Official evaluation results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>case+punc</th>
<th>no_case+no_punc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLEU</strong></td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PER</strong></td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meteor</strong></td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIST</strong></td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>7.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: the Chinese-English system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>case+punc</th>
<th>no_case+no_punc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLEU</strong></td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PER</strong></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meteor</strong></td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIST</strong></td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: the Arabic-English system