### The challenge of simultaneous speech translation

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# Simultaneous Translation

Input Sentence

Simultaneous Translation

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

/ 인간 유전학에서 /

#### Simultaneous Translation

#### Reference translation

# Input Sentence / 인간 유전학에서 /

```
Simultaneous Translation / in human genetics /
```

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 /

# Simultaneous Translation

/ in human genetics /

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 /

#### Simultaneous Translation

/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome /

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

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/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 / / 당뇨병 암 심장마비 등 /
```

#### Simultaneous Translation

/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome /

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#### Simultaneous Translation

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/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome / / is related to diabetes , cancer and heart attack /
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#### Simultaneous Translation

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/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome / / is related to diabetes , cancer and heart attack /
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#### Simultaneous Translation

/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome / / is related to diabetes , cancer and heart attack / / and causes at least 1500 other diseases /

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

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/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 / / 당뇨병 암 심장마비 등 / / 최소 1500여가지의 질병과 관련이 있는 것으로 / / 추정된다 . /
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#### Simultaneous Translation

/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome / / is related to diabetes , cancer and heart attack / / and causes at least 1500 other diseases /

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

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/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 / / 당뇨병 암 심장마비 등 / / 최소 1500여가지의 질병과 관련이 있는 것으로 / / 추정된다 . /
```

#### Simultaneous Translation

```
/ in human genetics / / variations that occur in the entire human genome / / is related to diabetes , cancer and heart attack / / and causes at least 1500 other diseases / / it is estimated . /
```

#### Reference translation

### Input Sentence

/ 인간 유전학에서 / / 인간 지놈 총체에서 일어나는 변이는 / / 당뇨병 암 심장마비 등 / / 최소 1500여가지의 질병과 관련이

- ➤ **Segmentation**: Avoid long delay in producing the translation (Oda+ 14)
- ▶ Prediction: To produce timely translations, predict what will be said (Grissom+ 14)
- ▶ Paraphrasing: e.g. convert to passive form if that reduces delay (Shimizu+ 13, He+ 15) [also Disfluencies]
- ► **Evaluation**: reward both translation quality and reduced delay (Mieno+ 15)

man / and

he

as

Speech to speech translation



Karlsruhe (KIT) Lecture Translator

Speech to speech translation



Karlsruhe (KIT) Lecture Translator





NICT Speech Translator

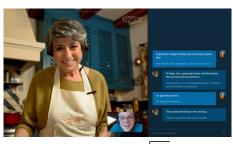
Speech to speech translation



Karlsruhe (KIT) Lecture Translator









## Speech to speech translation is not simultaneous



I made sure to include pauses after each sentence so that the audience would have time to clearly hear the Mandarin version of what I was saying. This also meant there was plenty of time for the audience to react. I remember hearing some gasps from the front rows, along with general applause and approval from the audience. It was quite moving.

— Rick Rashid (Microsoft) in an interview in 2014



We improve the state of the art in simultaneous machine translation by providing:

A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality

We improve the state of the art in simultaneous machine translation by providing:

- A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality
- ► An efficient algorithm for segment annotation used to train a segmentation classifier

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- A new simultaneous translation system that uses our segmentation classifier

We improve the state of the art in simultaneous machine translation by providing:

- A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality
- ► An efficient algorithm for segment annotation used to train a segmentation classifier
- A new simultaneous translation system that uses our segmentation classifier
- Significant improvement in latency with the same quality

# Segmentation

### Measuring translation quality: BLEU SCORE

### Input:

Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging .

#### Reference translation:

I was in my twenties before I ever went to an art museum .

### Measuring translation quality: BLEU SCORE

### Input:

Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging .

#### Reference translation:

I was in my twenties before I ever went to an art museum .

Low BLEU% score (41.1): [few n-gram matches with reference]

I was twenty I ever went to art .

### Measuring translation quality: BLEU SCORE

### Input:

Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging .

#### Reference translation:

I was in my twenties before I ever went to an art museum .

Low BLEU% score (41.1): [few n-gram matches with reference]

I was twenty I ever went to art .

High BLEU% score (89.0): [many n-gram matches with reference]

I was in my twenties before I first went to an art museum .

### Simultaneous Translation – the Delay problem

No segmentation inside a sentence:

```
I was in my twenties before I ever went to an art museum

| Line | Line
```

Reference Sentence:

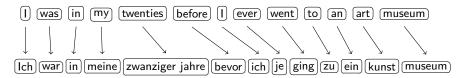
Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging

► BLEU Score: High (57.6)

Segments/Second: Low

### Simultaneous Translation – the Delay problem

Word by word segmentation:



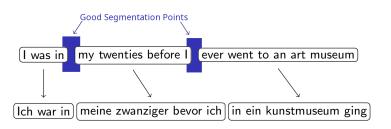
Reference Sentence:

Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging

► BLEU Score: Low (15.6)

► Segments/Second: High

### Segmentation - A Trade-off between Extremes



Reference Sentence:

Ich war in meinen zwanzigern bevor ich erstmals in ein kunstmuseum ging

► BLEU Score: Acceptable (38.2)

Segments/Second: Acceptable

### Creating Segmentation Data

### Training a classifier needs annotated data

We provide a method that will create annotated data for segmentation

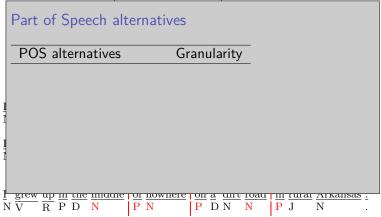
### Creating Segmentation Data - An Example

- ▶ Task: English-German
- Segmentation locations indexed by adjacent part-of-speech tags (only source side shown here)
- ► For each possible segmentation location: translate segments and pre-compute BLEU scores
  - Exponential! Computed once for training data and stored.

Feat	Freq	Feat	Гиан	Feat	Гиан
геац	rreq	геац	Freq	геац	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
P-D	5	N-N	2	P-S	1
D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1
N	3	D-J	2	S-N	1
N-V	3	R-P	1	A-V	1
V-D	3	N-A	1		
Full Se	egmenta	tion Set Size		40	

Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
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Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
P-D	5	N-N	2	P-S P-J	1
D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1

	Part of Speech alternatives				
	POS alternatives	Granularity	_		
	Google universal tagset	12	_		
	Penn Treebank tagset	36			
1					
1					
1					
1					
<u>I</u> N	$\frac{\text{grew}}{V} \frac{\text{up}}{R} \frac{\text{in}}{P} \frac{\text{the initiate}}{N} \frac{\text{on nown}}{P} \frac{\text{nown}}{N}$	P D N	N P J N .		

## Candidates for Segmentation: Using part of speech tags

Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
P-D	5	N-N	2	P-S	1
D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1

Part of Speech alternative	ves
POS alternatives	Granularity
Google universal tagset	12
Penn Treebank tagset	36
Brown clusters 100C	100
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	P D N N P J N .

## Candidates for Segmentation: Using part of speech tags

Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
P-D	5	N-N	2	P-S	1
D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1

	Part	of	Speech	alternatives
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POS alternatives	Granularity
Google universal tagset	12
Penn Treebank tagset	36
Brown clusters 100C	100
Brown clusters 400C	389

Penn Treebank tagset gave us the best tradeoff between latency and quality.

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ľ	$\sqrt{V}$	$\overline{R}$	Ρ	D	N	Р	N	Р	D	N	N	Р	J	N	

[Oda+ 2014]

- ► Greedily maximize the sum of BLEU Scores of Sentences
  - ► Decoding is done Sentence by Sentence

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- ▶ Input: the desired average segment length  $(\mu)$ 
  - $\Rightarrow$  total number of expected segments (K)

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  - Decoding is done Sentence by Sentence

- ▶ Input: the desired average segment length  $(\mu)$ 
  - $\Rightarrow$  total number of expected segments (K)

$$K = \left\lfloor \frac{\#Words}{\mu} \right
floor - \left\lceil \#Sentences \right
floor$$
 Sentence boundaries do not count towards  $K$ 

$$K = 0 = \left\lfloor \frac{[\#Words=43]}{[\mu=13]} \right\rfloor - [\#Sentences = 3]$$

#### Sum of Bleu Scores [of the 3 sentences] = 57.6

 $\frac{I}{N} \, \frac{am}{V} \, \frac{a}{D} \, \frac{contemporary}{J} \, \frac{artist}{N} \, \frac{with}{P} \, \frac{a}{D} \, \frac{bit}{N} \, \frac{of}{P} \, \frac{an}{D} \, \frac{unexpected}{J} \, \frac{background}{N} \, \frac{.}{.}$ 

$$K=2=\left\lfloor \frac{[\#\textit{Words}=43]}{[\mu=8]} \right\rfloor - [\#\textit{Sentences}=3]$$

#### Sum of Bleu Scores [of the 3 sentences] = 13.8

 $\frac{I}{N} \; \frac{am}{V} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{contemporary}{J} \; \frac{artist}{N} \; \frac{with}{P} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{bit}{N} \; \frac{of}{P} \; \frac{an}{D} \; \frac{unexpected}{J} \; \frac{background}{N} \; \vdots$ 

 $\frac{I}{N} \frac{\text{was}}{V} \frac{\text{in}}{P} \frac{\text{my}}{S} \frac{\text{twenties}}{N} \frac{\text{before}}{P} \frac{I}{N} \frac{\text{ever}}{A} \frac{\text{went}}{V} \frac{\text{to}}{P} \frac{\text{an}}{D} \frac{\text{art}}{N} \frac{\text{museum}}{N}.$ 

$$K = 2 = \left\lfloor \frac{[\#Words=43]}{[\mu=8]} \right\rfloor - [\#Sentences = 3]$$

#### Sum of Bleu Scores [of the 3 sentences] = 27.2

 $\frac{\underline{I}}{N} \underbrace{\frac{am}{V}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{a \ contemporary}{J}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{artist}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{with}{P}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{bit}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{of}{P}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{an}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{unexpected}{J}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{background}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{.}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{an}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{\mathrm{grew}} & \underline{\mathrm{up}} & \underline{\mathrm{in}} & \underline{\mathrm{the}} & \underline{\mathrm{middle}} & \underline{\mathrm{of}} & \underline{\mathrm{nowhere}} & \underline{\mathrm{on}} & \underline{\mathrm{a}} & \underline{\mathrm{dirt}} & \underline{\mathrm{road}} & \underline{\mathrm{in}} & \underline{\mathrm{rural}} & \underline{\mathrm{Arkansas}} & \underline{\mathrm{arkansas}} & \underline{\mathrm{constant}} \\ N & V & P & D & N & P & D & N & N & P & J & N & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$K = 2 = \left\lfloor \frac{[\#Words=43]}{[\mu=8]} \right\rfloor - [\#Sentences = 3]$$

#### Sum of Bleu Scores [of the 3 sentences] = 38.2

 $\frac{\underline{I}}{N} \underbrace{\frac{am}{V}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{contemporary}{J}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{artist}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{with}{P}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{bit}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{of}{P}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{an}{D}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{unexpected}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\frac{background}{N}}_{} \underbrace{\vdots}_{}$ 

$$K = 2 = \left\lfloor \frac{[\#Words=43]}{[\mu=8]} \right\rfloor - [\#Sentences = 3]$$

#### Sum of Bleu Scores [of the 3 sentences] = 38.2

 $\underbrace{\frac{I}{N} \, \underbrace{\frac{am}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{b}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{am}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{a}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{bit}{N}} \underbrace{\frac{of}{P}} \underbrace{\frac{an}{D}} \underbrace{\frac{unexpected}{J}} \underbrace{\frac{background}{N}} \underbrace{\vdots}.$ 

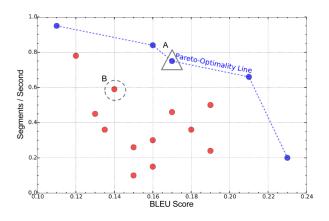
 $\underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & was & in \\ N & V & P \end{bmatrix}}_{S} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} my \\ N & P \end{bmatrix}}_{N} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} twenties \\ P & N \end{bmatrix}}_{N} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} ever \\ N & V \end{bmatrix}}_{N} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} twent \\ V & P \end{bmatrix}}_{N} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} twent \\ N & N \end{bmatrix}}_{N} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix}$ 

Only maximizes the BLEU score

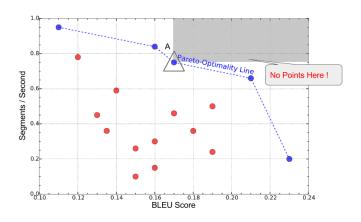
Tends to oversegment a small number of sentences

# Pareto-Optimal Segmentation

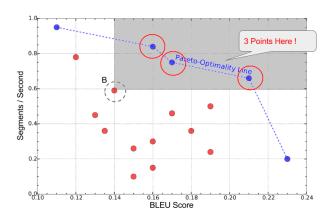
### Pareto-Optimality



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### Pareto-Optimality



#### Pareto-Optimal Segmentation

- Tries to find the best segmentation points taking both BLEU and Segs/Sec into consideration
- lacktriangle The input is the same desired average segment length  $\mu$
- ► For each possible segmentation location: translate segments and pre-compute BLEU scores and segments/second.

## Pareto-Optimal Segmentation - An Example for $\mu=8$

$$K=2=\left\lfloor rac{[\#\textit{Words}=43]}{[\mu=8]}
ight
floor - [\#\textit{Sentences}=3]$$

Avg 
$$\{\frac{\text{BLEU}}{\#\text{Segments}}\}$$
 / Sentence = 12.7, Segs/Sec = 0.560

 $\frac{I}{N} \; \frac{am}{V} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{contemporary}{J} \; \frac{artist}{N} \; \frac{with}{P} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{bit}{N} \; \frac{of}{P} \; \frac{an}{D} \; \frac{unexpected}{J} \; \frac{background}{N} \; .$ 

## Pareto-Optimal Segmentation - An Example for $\mu=8$

$$K=2=\left\lfloor \frac{[\#\textit{Words}=43]}{[\mu=8]} \right\rfloor - [\#\textit{Sentences}=3]$$

Avg 
$$\{\frac{\mathrm{BLEU}}{\# Segments}\}$$
/ Sentence = 9.0, Segs/Sec = 0.956

 $\frac{I}{N} \; \frac{am}{V} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{contemporary}{J} \; \frac{artist}{N} \; \frac{with}{P} \; \frac{a}{D} \; \frac{bit}{N} \; \frac{of}{P} \; \frac{an}{D} \; \frac{unexpected}{J} \; \frac{background}{N} \; \vdots$ 

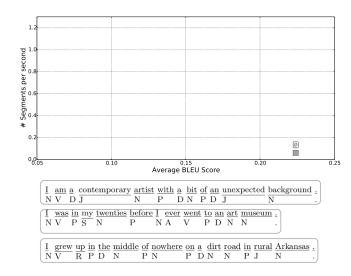
 $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{\mathrm{grew}} & \underline{\mathrm{up}} & \underline{\mathrm{in}} & \underline{\mathrm{the}} & \underline{\mathrm{middle}} & \underline{\mathrm{of}} & \underline{\mathrm{nowhere}} & \underline{\mathrm{on}} & \underline{\mathrm{a}} & \underline{\mathrm{dirt}} & \underline{\mathrm{road}} & \underline{\mathrm{in}} & \underline{\mathrm{rural}} & \underline{\mathrm{Arkansas}} & \underline{\mathrm{arkansas}} & \underline{\mathrm{condomin}} & \underline{\mathrm{condomin}} & \underline{\mathrm{road}} & \underline{\mathrm{middle}} & \underline{\mathrm{of}} & \underline{\mathrm{nowhere}} & \underline{\mathrm{on}} & \underline{\mathrm{a}} & \underline{\mathrm{dirt}} & \underline{\mathrm{road}} & \underline{\mathrm{in}} & \underline{\mathrm{rural}} & \underline{\mathrm{Arkansas}} & \underline{\mathrm{condomin}} & \underline{\mathrm{condomin$ 

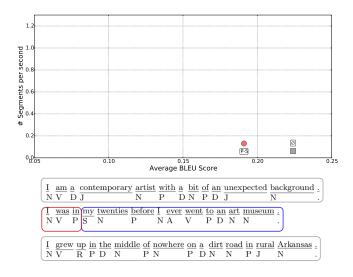
## Example: Find optimal pair of segments ( $\mu = 8$ )

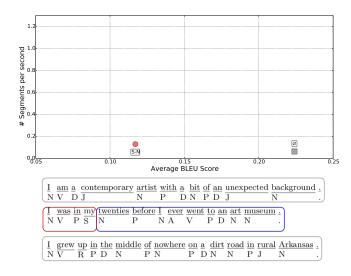
Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
P-D	5	N-N	2	P-S	1
D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1
N	3	D-J	2	S-N	1
N-V	3	R-P	1	A-V	1
V-D	3	N-A	1		
Full S	egmenta	tion Set Size		40	

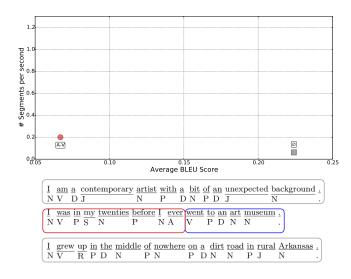
## Example: Find optimal pair of segments ( $\mu = 8$ )

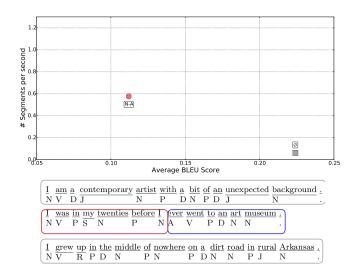
Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq	Feat	Freq
N-P	6	J-N	3	V-R	1
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D-N	4	P-N	2	P-J	1
N	3	D-J	2	S-N	1
N-V	3	R-P	1	A-V	1
V-D	3	N-A	1		
Full Se	egmenta		40		

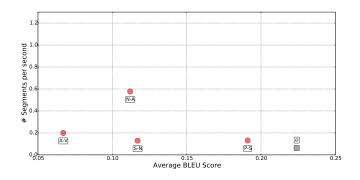


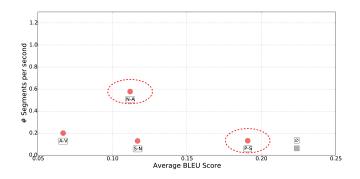


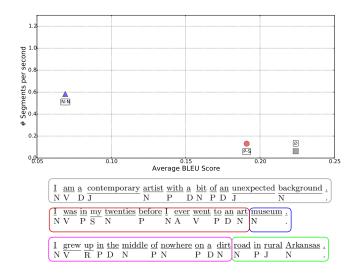


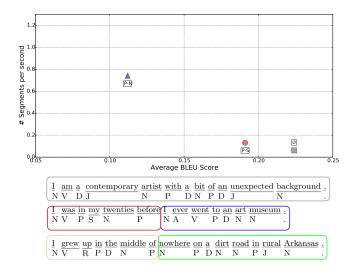


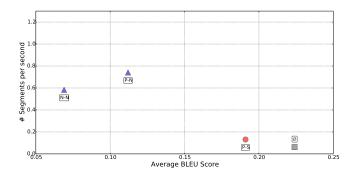


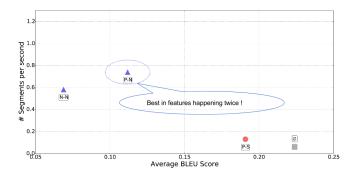


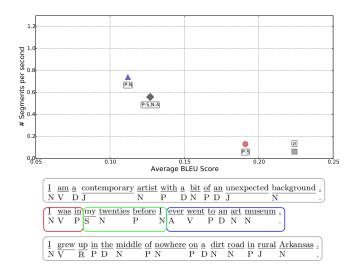


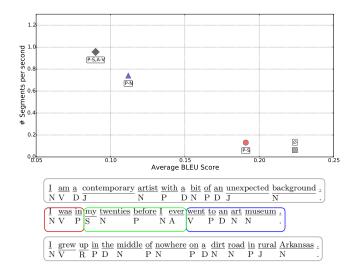


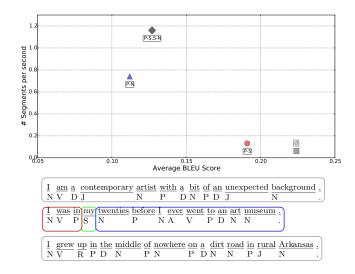


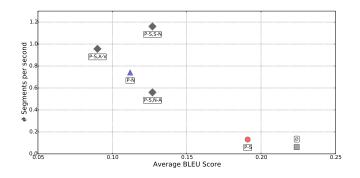


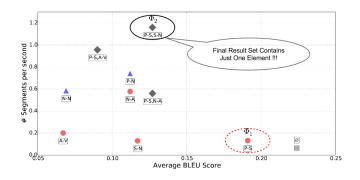












# $Segmentation \ Evaluation$

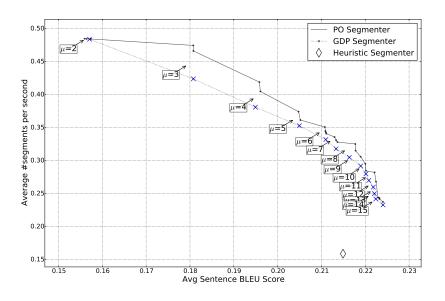
### Experimental Setup

- Task: English-German TED speech translation shared task (original task is not simultaneous translation!)
- Segmenter Training Data: IWSLT Dev 2010 and 2012 and Test 2010
- Segmenter Test Data: IWSLT Test 2013
- Segmentation Train Size: 3669 sents
- Segmentation Test Size: 1025 sents

## Accuracy vs. Latency - Comparison

- We compared
  - ► the state-of-the-art prosodic speech segmenter (monolingual) [Rangarajan+ 13; Sridhar+ 13] Heuristic
  - Greedy Segmentation Approach [Oda+ 2014] GDP
  - Pareto-Optimal Segmentation Approach PO

#### Results on the Test Data



# Result comparison for $\mu=3$ and $\mu=8$

	$\mu = 3$		$\mu = 8$	
	Segs/Sec	Bleu	Segs/Sec	Bleu
Pareto-Optimal Segmenter	0.474	18.07	0.315	21.77
Greedy Segmenter	0.424	18.07	0.305	21.63

# Segmentation Classifier

# Classifier based on an alignment heuristic: Align

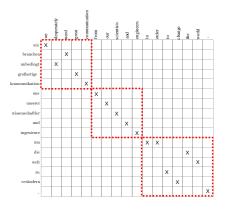


Figure: Word alignment matrix for an English-German sentence. Monotone phrases are shown in dashed lines. Heuristic annotation for  $\mu=5$ .

## Classifier based on our generated training data: PO

- We created training data for segment boundaries using Pareto optimal search.
- We use this data to build a segment classifier.

# Classifier based on our generated training data: PO

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- We use this data to build a segment classifier.

Feature set	Example	
Set1: LastWord, Position, Length	"engineers", 9, 5	
Set2: + Segment POS n-grams	[NNS],[CC-NNS],[NN-CC-NNS]	
Set3: + Cross-segment POS tags	[NNS-IN]	
Sets. + Cross-segment FOS tags	[11113-111]	

Table: For segment "from our scientist and engineers \* in"

#### Classification Results

	F1	Prec	Recall
Align Set1	67.04	62.88	71.78
Align Set2	64.27	56.46	74.58
Align Set3	67.43	58.39	79.78
PO Set1	63.87	52.56	81.38
PO Set2	65.06	53.90	82.03
PO Set3	81.31	69.89	97.18

- Data from IWSLT 2011 (train)
- ▶ Data was split into 90% training for Align and 10% test (5K words) for both methods

# Incremental Decoding

#### Translation Data

<CHAPTER ID=1>

<P>

<CHAPTER ID=1> Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode Resumption of the session <SPEAKER ID=1 NAME="Die Pr sidentin"> <SPEAKER ID=1 NAME="President"> Ich erkl re die am Freitag, dem 17. Dezember unterbro I declare resumed the session of the European Parliam <P> <P> Wie Sie feststellen konnten, ist der gef rchtete "Mil Although, as you will have seen, the dreaded 'millenn Im Parlament besteht der Wunsch nach einer Aussprache You have requested a debate on this subject in the co Heute m chte ich Sie bitten - das ist auch der Wunsch In the meantime. I should like to observe a minute's Ich bitte Sie, sich zu einer Schweigeminute zu erhebe please rise, then, for this minute's silence. <P> <P> Das Parlament erhebt sich zu einer Schweigeminute. The House rose and observed a minute's silence <P> <P> <SPEAKER ID=2 LANGUAGE="EN" NAME="Evans, Robert J"> <SPEAKER ID=2 NAME="Evans, Robert J"> Frau Pr sidentin, zur Gesch ftsordnung. Madam President, on a point of order. Wie Sie sicher aus der Presse und dem Fernsehen wisse You will be aware from the press and television that Zu den Attentatsopfern, die es in j ngster Zeit in Sr One of the people assassinated very recently in Sri L W re es angemessen, wenn Sie, Frau Pr sidentin, der PWould it be appropriate for you, Madam President, to <P> <P> <SPEAKER ID=3 NAME="Die Pr sidentin"> <SPEAKER ID=3 NAME="President"> Ja. Herr Evans, ich denke, da eine derartige Initiat Yes. Mr Evans, I feel an initiative of the type you h Wenn das Haus damit einverstanden ist, werde ich dem If the House agrees, I shall do as Mr Evans has sugge <P> <P> <SPEAKER ID=4 LANGUAGE="EN" NAME="MacCormick"> <SPEAKER ID=4 NAME="MacCormick"> Frau Pr sidentin, zur Gesch ftsordnung. Madam President, on a point of order. K nnten Sie mir eine Auskunft zu Artikel 143 im Zusam I would like your advice about Rule 143 concerning in Meine Frage betrifft eine Angelegenheit, die am Donne My question relates to something that will come up on <P> Das Parlament wird sich am Donnerstag mit dem Cunha-B The Cunha report on multiannual guidance programmes c Und zwar sollen derartige Strafen trotz des Grundsatz It says that this should be done despite the principl Ich meine, da der Grundsatz der relativen Stabilit t<sub>I</sub> believe that the principle of relative stability is

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Figure: Learn alignments from parallel text



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ld	Source	Target	Weight
$r_1$	in order	um	-5.3
$r_2$	$X_1$ the world $X_2$	die welt $X_1 X_2$	-2.8
<i>r</i> <sub>3</sub>	to change	verändern	-3.1

Figure: Learn weighted translation rules from parallel text



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Figure: Learn weighted translation rules from parallel text

$$\mathbf{t}^* = \underset{\mathbf{t} \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{d})}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{r \in d} \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r})$$



Figure: Learn alignments from parallel text

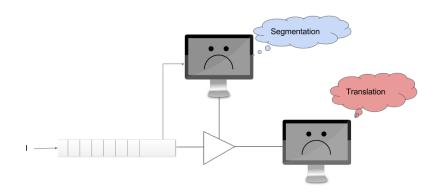
Id	Source	Target	Weight
$r_1$	in order	um	-5.3
<i>r</i> <sub>2</sub>	$X_1$ the world $X_2$	die welt $X_1 X_2$	-2.8
<i>r</i> <sub>3</sub>	to change	verändern	-3.1

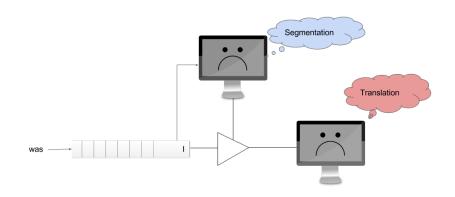
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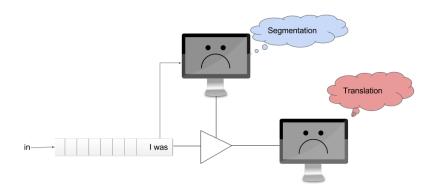
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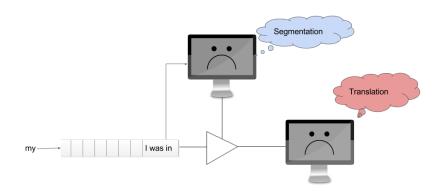
- **E**xponential time  $\Rightarrow$  CKY dynamic programming  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$
- Our algorithm: **Earley** style decoding  $\mathcal{O}(n^2b)$
- https://github.com/sfu-natlang/lrhiero

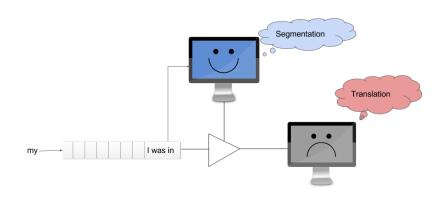
Figure: Decoder: produces most likely translation

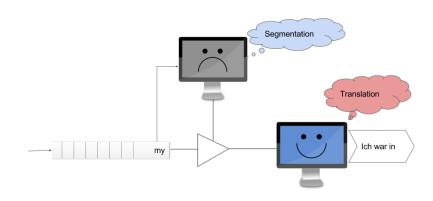












## Incremental Decoder Evaluation

### Experimental Setup

#### Translation data

- ► Task: English-German TED talks translation
- ➤ Train: IWSLT 2013 Train data + Europarl v7 data [Koehn 2005]
- ► Tuning: IWSLT Test 2012
- German Language Model: WMT 2013 Shared Task

### Segmenter data

- Train: IWSLT Dev 2010 and 2012 and Test 2010 (3669 sentences)
- ➤ Test: IWSLT Test 2013 (1025 sentences)

### Incremental Decoder Results

	Num segs	BLEU	Latency (time/segs)	Segs/second
Heuristic	2709	20.88	0.468	2.27
(Sridhar+ 13)				
Align	2654	20.62	0.524	1.96
PO Set1	3608	19.97	0.274	4.07
PO Set2	2777	20.74	0.466	2.35
PO Set3	3471	20.70	0.270	3.73

We improve the state of the art in simultaneous machine translation by providing:

 A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality

- A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality
- ► A new dynamic programming algorithm for segment annotation

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- A choice between latency and translation quality using Pareto optimality
- A new dynamic programming algorithm for segment annotation
- Segmentation annotated data used to train a segmentation classifier
- A new simultaneous translation decoder that uses our segmentation classifier
- Significant improvement in latency with the same quality

### The Paris Peace Conference 1919

Birth of multilingual (human) simultaneous translation



- To avoid "such a confusion of tongues that it will be ridiculous" (Nuremberg trial judge)
- ► But even now: few can afford interpretation services
- Everyone should have access to simultaneous translation!



Figure: from left to right, David Lloyd George of Britain, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando of Italy, Georges Clemenceau of France, Woodrow Wilson of the U.S.



These interpreters have a language of their own. We are completely in their hands.

— Stalin to Anthony Eden, Moscow 1943 in Birse 1967, 144

### Collaborators



Maryam Siahbani, ex-PhD student



Hassan Shavarani, ex-MSc student

#### Future Work

- Compare against human interpreter output (EPIC corpus)
- Use Pareto optimal points on demand in the decoder
- ▶ Improve the scores for translation quality and latency
- Extend encoder-decoder recurrent neural networks
  - Use encoder to predict future input tokens in incremental decoding (predict the clause-final predicate)

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  - Use encoder to predict future input tokens in incremental decoding (predict the clause-final predicate)
  - Multiple decoder stages while encoding the input
  - ▶ Integrate training of segmenter with translation model

# Fin