Using Images to Ground Machine Translation

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- 3 NMT and IDG Architectures
- 4 Conclusions

Introduction

Machine Translation (MT), Image Description Generation (IDG), and Multi-modal Machine Translation (MMT):

	MT	IDG	MMT
learn a model	✓	✓	✓
NLP vs. CV	NLP	NLP+CV	NLP+CV
generate a description	√?	✓	//
generate a translation	✓	√?	//
source/target pairs	✓	X	√?
source/target/image tuples	s,t	t,i	s,t,i
text-only vs. multi-modal	text-only	multi-modal	multi-modal

localisation of product information in e-commerce, e.g. eBay, Amazon, Alibaba;



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Image

Product Listing



- (en) apple macbook pro 13.3" laptop - dvd - rw drive / good screen / airport card keyboar
- (de) apple macbook pro laptop 13.3" - dvd - rw - laufwerk / gutes display / airport karte tastatur



- (en) modern napkin holder table top stainless steel weighted arm napkins paper towels
- (de) moderner tischserviettenhalter aus edelstahl mit beschwertem arm für servietten und papiertücher



localisation of user posts and photos in social media, e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Instagram;



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translation of subtitles using video stream.



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Component	Content		
Subtitle	Do you know which is our car?		
Dialogue	Dad, do you know which is our car?		
AD	Father and son walk along the platform in the railway station		
Video snapshot	- 50A		

and, of course, the most important of it all...



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MEMES' localisation

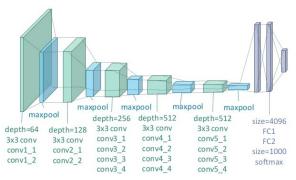


CNNs

Virtually all MMT and IDG models use pre-trained CNNs for image feature extraction;

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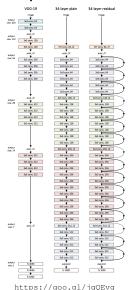
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VGG 19 network

Simonyan and Zisserman (2014), https://goo.gl/y0Soll

CNN examples



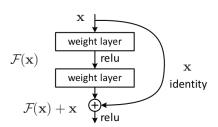
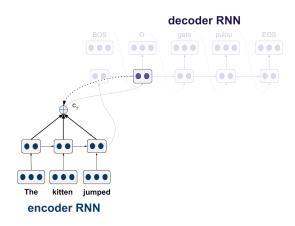


Illustration of a residual connection (He et al., 2015).

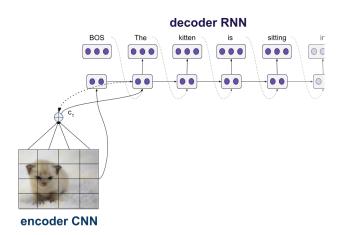
Neural Machine Translation

An attention mechanism lets the decoder search for the best source words to generate each target word, e.g. Bahdanau et al., 2015.

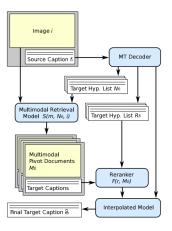


Neural Image Description Generation

An attention mechanism lets the decoder look at specific parts of the image when generating each target word, e.g. Xu et al., 2015.

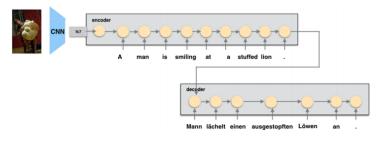


Heidelberg University



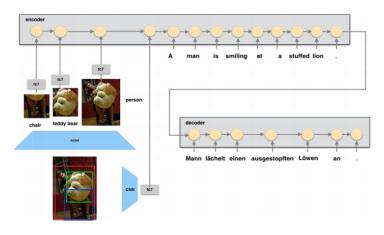
(Hitschler et al., 2016)

CMU [1/3]



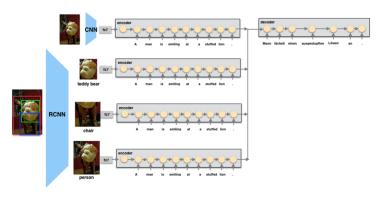
(Huang et al., 2016)

CMU [2/3]



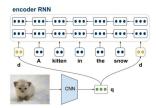
(Huang et al., 2016)

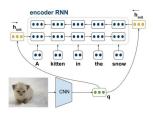
CMU [3/3]

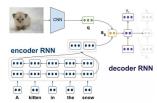


(Huang et al., 2016)

Global visual features



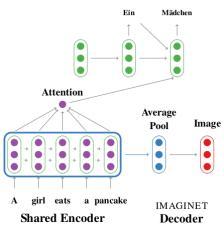




(Calixto et al., 2017)

UvA-TiCC

Translation Decoder



(Elliott and Kádár, 2017)



LIUM-CVC (Caglayan et al., 2017)

 Global visual features, i.e. 2048D pool5 features from a ResNet-50 network, are multiplicatively interacted with the target word embeddings;

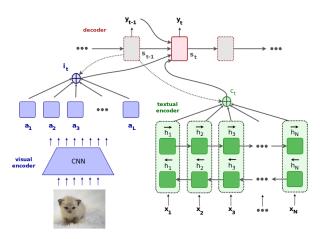
(Elliott et al., 2017)

LIUM-CVC (Caglavan et al., 2017)

 With 128D embeddings and 256D recurrent layers, their resulting models have ~5M parameters.

(Elliott et al., 2017)

Doubly-Attentive MMT



(Calixto et al., 2017)

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 - use images to ground models while being able to translate sentences without images?
 - using external knowledge (i.e. multi-modal knowledge bases) in end-to-end learning;



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Thank you!

Questions?

