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INTERSPEECH 2006 - ICSLP Ninth International Conference on Spoken Language Processing

Pittsburgh, PA, USA September 17-21, 2006



## **Sequence Classification for Machine Translation**

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Discriminatively trained classification techniques have been shown to out-perform generative techniques on many speech and natural language processing problems. However, most of the research in machine translation has been based on generative modeling techniques. The application of classification techniques to machine translation requires scaling classifiers to deal with very large label sets (the vocabulary of the target language). In this paper, we present a method to scale classifiers to very large label sets and apply it to train classifiers for machine translation. We contrast this approach to a generatively trained machine translation model represented as a weighted finite-state transducer. We show translation accuracy results on spoken language corpora in English to Spanish and English to Japanese translation tasks.

## Full Paper

<u>Bibliographic reference.</u> Bangalore, Srinivas / Haffner, Patrick / Kanthak, Stephan (2006): "Sequence classification for machine translation", In *INTERSPEECH-2006*, paper 1722-Tue2CaP.3.