

# Multi-Task Neural Models for Translating Between Styles Within and Across Languages Xing Niu, Sudha Rao, Marine Carpuat

# **OVERVIEW**

# > How can we generate text in the right style?

### > Our approach:

- A seq2seq model inspired from advances in Neural Machine Translation (NMT)
- that jointly performs monolingual Formality Transfer [1] and cross-lingual Formality-Sensitive MT [2]
- > and leverages two types of supervision:
- (1) sentence pairs with different styles in the same language, and
- (2) translation pairs drawn from corpora of diverse style.

# > Findings:

- > Formality Transfer: the joint model significantly improves formality transfer in both directions.
- Formality-Sensitive Machine Translation: the joint model performs well without being trained on style-annotated translation examples.

<u>RESULTS –</u>	(1)	FORMALITY	TRANSFER

	I-	→F	$F \rightarrow I$	
Model	E&M	F&R	E&M	F&R
PBMT [1]	68.22	72.94	33.54	32.64
NMT Baseline [1]	58.80	68.28	30.57	36.71
NMT Combined [1]	68.41	74.22	33.56	35.03
FT	65.34	71.28	32.36	36.23
Bi-FT	66.30	71.97	34.00	36.33
Bi-FT (enhanced)	71.36	74.49	36.18	38.34
+ FSMT	72.13	75.37	38.04	39.09

I: Informal / F: Formal enhanced: training on E&M + F&R and ensemble decoding

# > Automatic Evaluation (BLEU):

- Bi-directional models perform better (FT vs. Bi-FT).
- Multi-task learning yields further improvement (+FSMT).

# Human Evaluation:

> Our model generates slightly more formal English and significantly more informal English than NMT Combined.

# Formality Transfer (FT)

What's up?

How are you doing?

How are you doing? What's up?

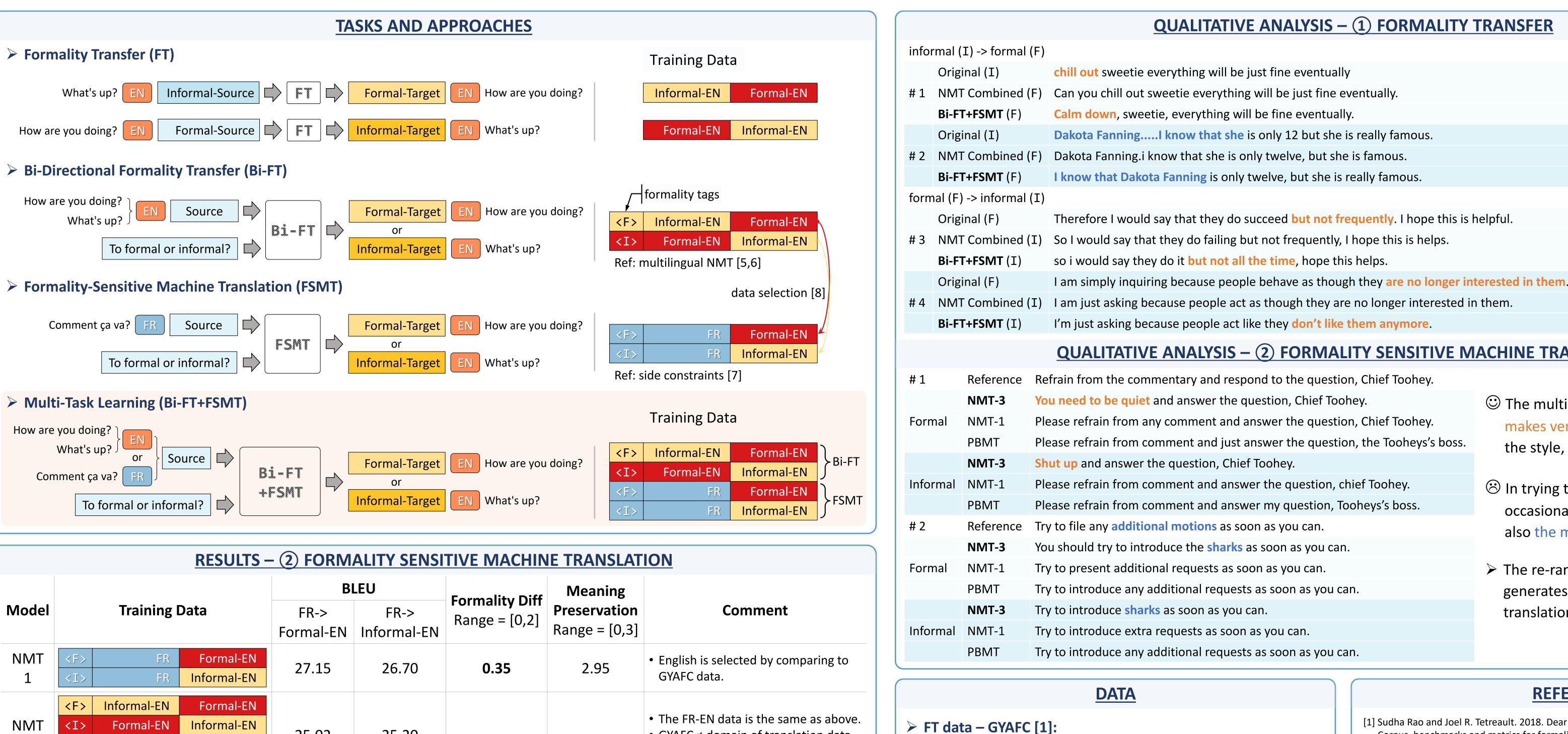
Comment ça va?

How are you doing? ] 🦲 What's up?

Comment ça va?

RESULTS – 2 FORMALITY SENSITIVE MACHINE TRANSLATION									
			BLEU		Formality Diff	Meaning			
Model	Training Data			FR-> Formal-EN	FR-> Informal-EN	Range = $[0,2]$	<b>Preservation</b> Range = [0,3]	C	
NMT 1	<f></f>	FR FR	Formal-EN Informal-EN	27.15	26.70	0.35	2.95	<ul> <li>English is sele GYAFC data.</li> </ul>	
NMT 2	<f><i><f><i></i></f></i></f>	Informal-EN Formal-EN FR FR	Formal-EN Informal-EN Formal-EN Informal-EN	25.02	25.20			<ul> <li>The FR-EN da</li> <li>GYAFC ≠ dom</li> <li>☺ for FT, ☺ for</li> </ul>	
NMT 3	<f>&lt; <i></i></f>	Informal-EN Formal-EN FR	Formal-EN Informal-EN EN	25.24	25.14	0.32	2.90	<ul> <li>Tag embeddir are already le informal-form</li> <li>The FR-EN da</li> </ul>	
PBMT		FR	EN	29.12	29.02	0.05	2.97	<ul><li> The FR-EN da</li><li> Re-ranking ba</li></ul>	
🕨 Neu	iral mo	dels control f	formality signi	The multi-task model perform well with					

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- main of translation data ofor FSMT
- dings and the attention learned from the rmal parallel data. data is randomly selected.

data is the same as above. based FSMT [2]

# ithout data selection.

### 20M+ least divergent French-English examples [4]

Grammarly's Yahoo Answers Formality Corpus (2 domains)

Entertainment & Music, Family & Relationships

> 100K+ informal sentences from Yahoo Answers

Rewritten in a formal style via crowd-sourcing

> 20M training pool / 2.5K dev / 2.5K test

> 100K training / 10K dev / 5K test

FSMT data – OpenSubtitles2016 [3]:



# QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS – (1) FORMALITY TRANSFER

### <sup>(C)</sup> Our model produces more formal/informal output by

- > introducing phrasal level changes,
- $\succ$  moving phrases around,
- or making the output more complete (apply to formal).
- <sup>(C)</sup> Our model sometimes fails to preserve the meaning of the source.

# QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS – (2) FORMALITY SENSITIVE MACHINE TRANSLATION

- <sup>©</sup> The multi-task model (NMT-3) in general makes very large changes while transferring the style, especially into informal.
- ③ In trying to make changes, NMT-3 occasionally change not only the style but also the meaning of the input.
- The re-ranking model (PBMT) usually generates very similar formal and informal translations.

# REFERENCES

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