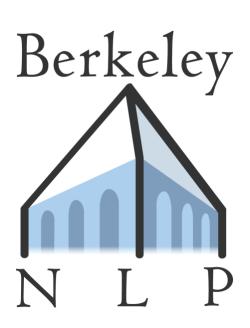
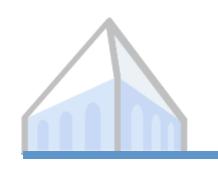
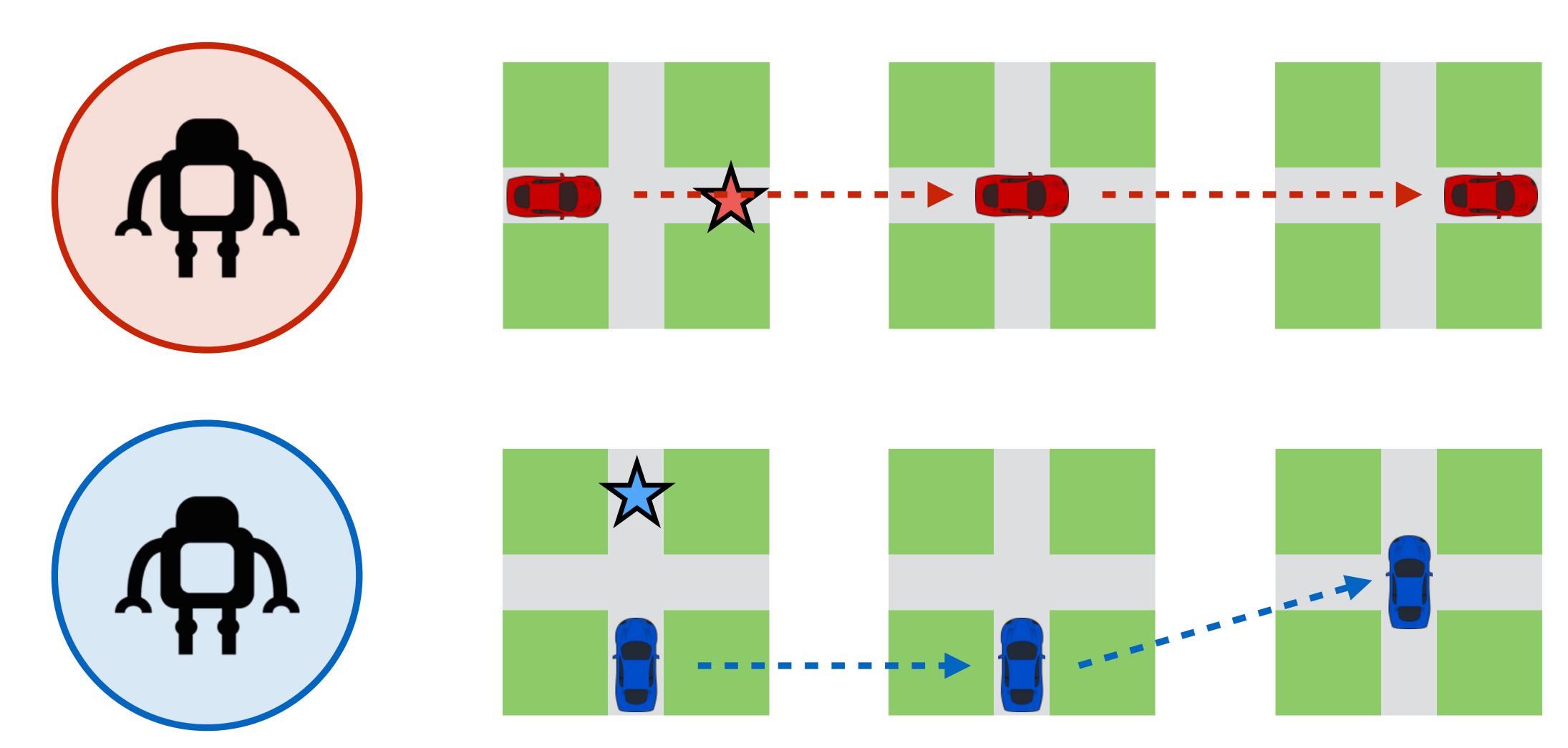
# Translating Neuralese

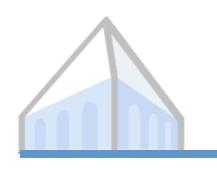


Jacob Andreas, Anca Dragan, and Dan Klein

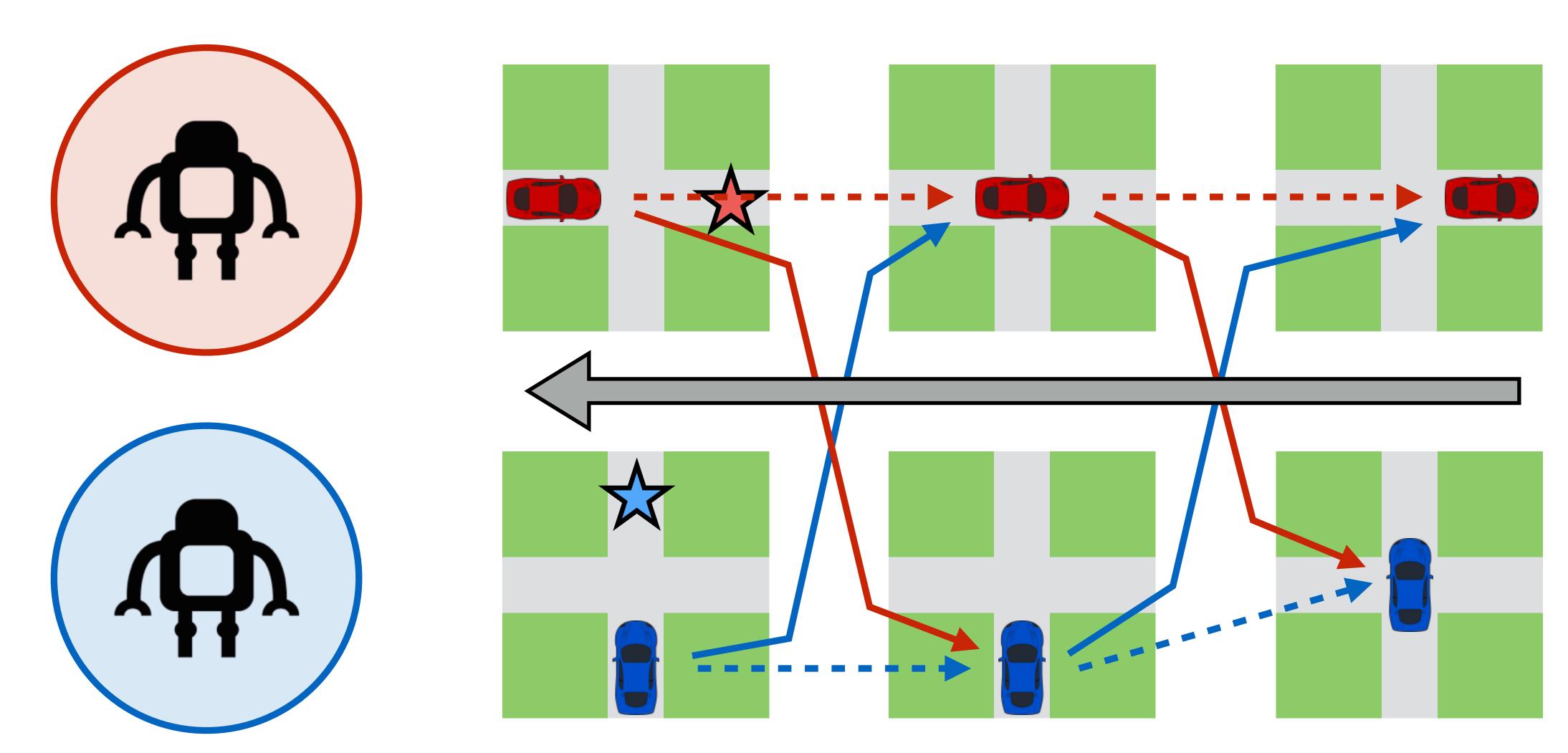


## Learning to Communicate



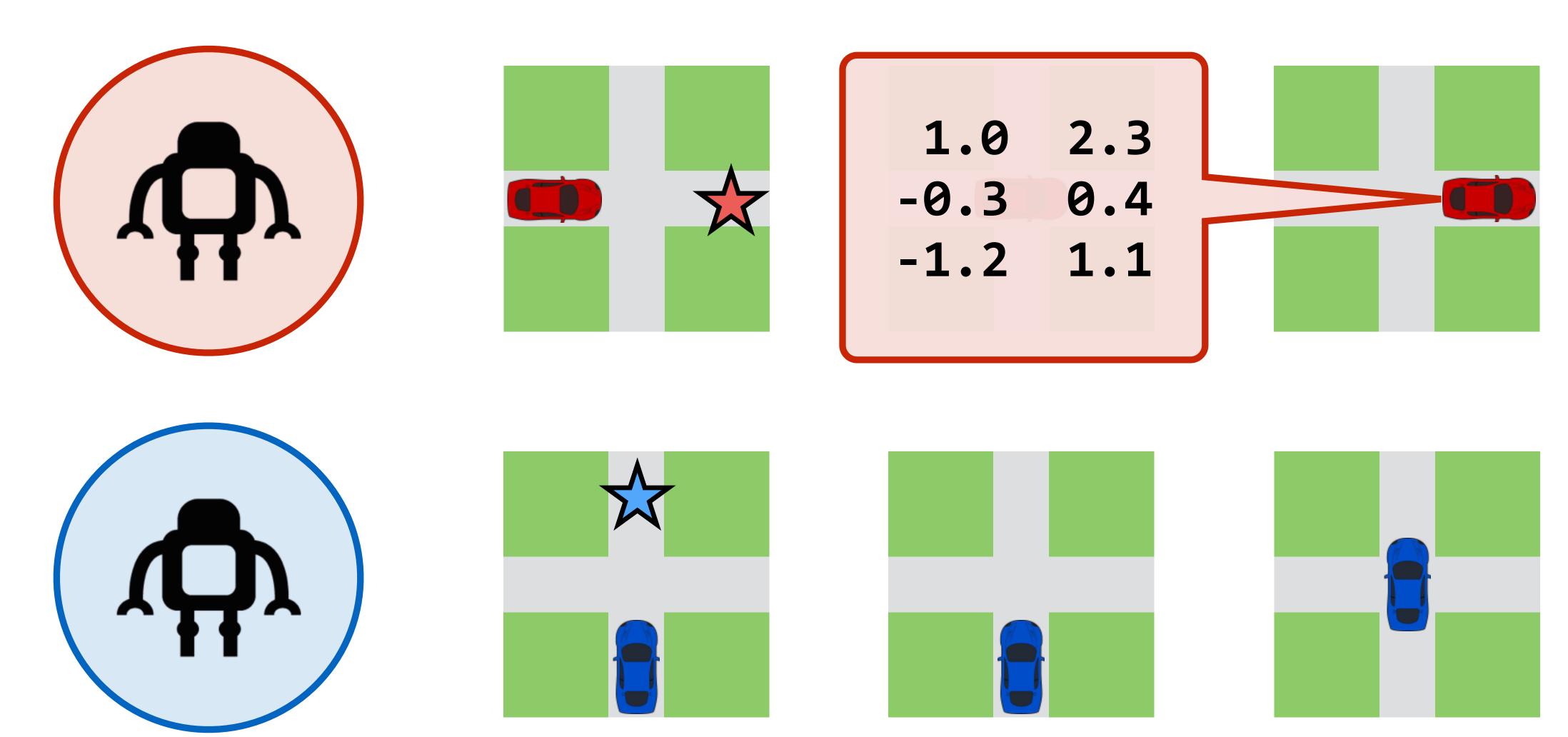


## Learning to Communicate



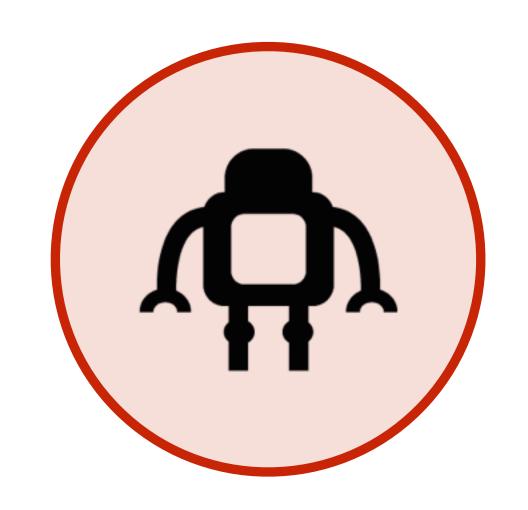


#### Neuralese

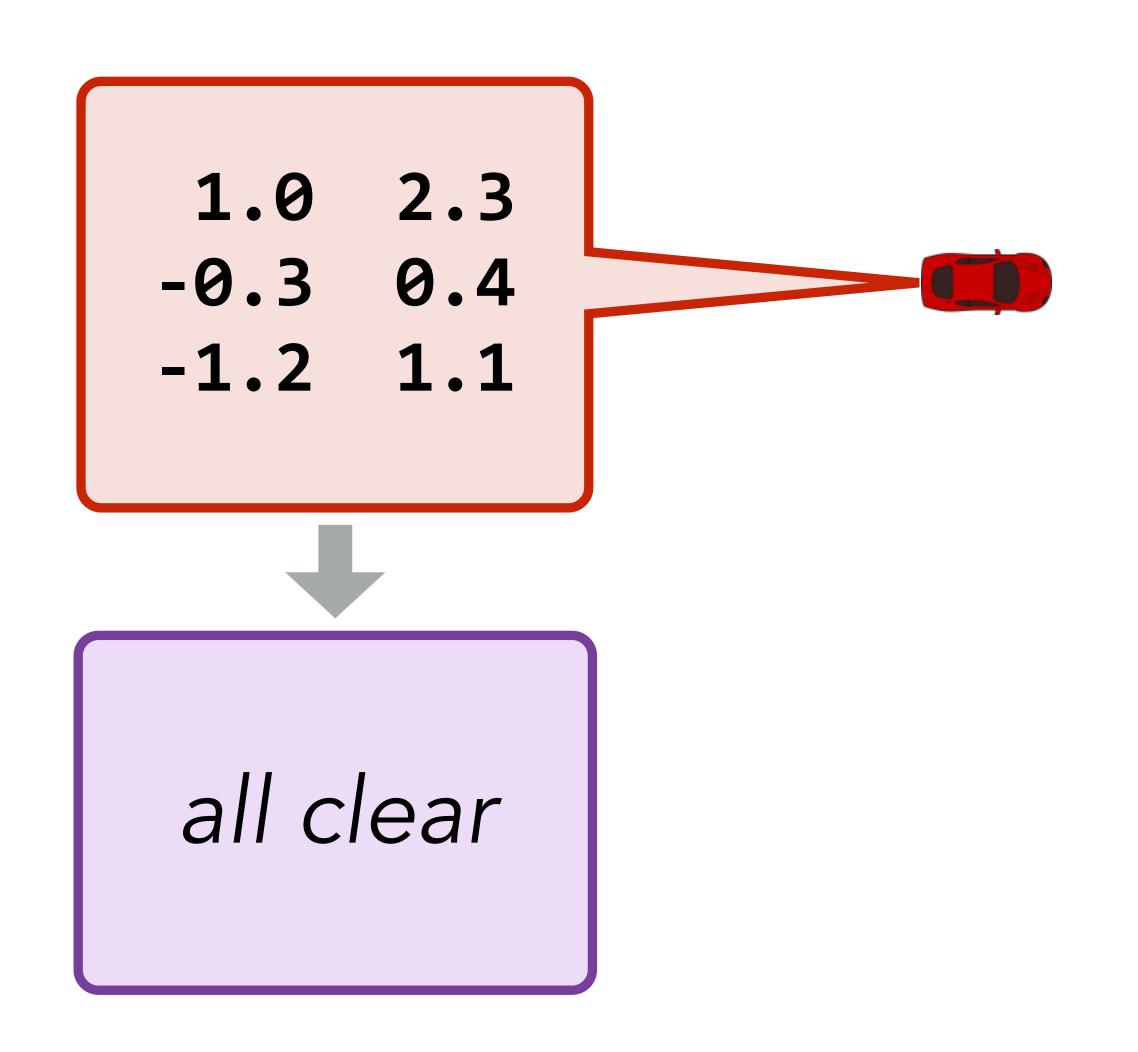


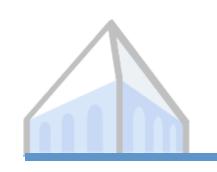


# Translating neuralese





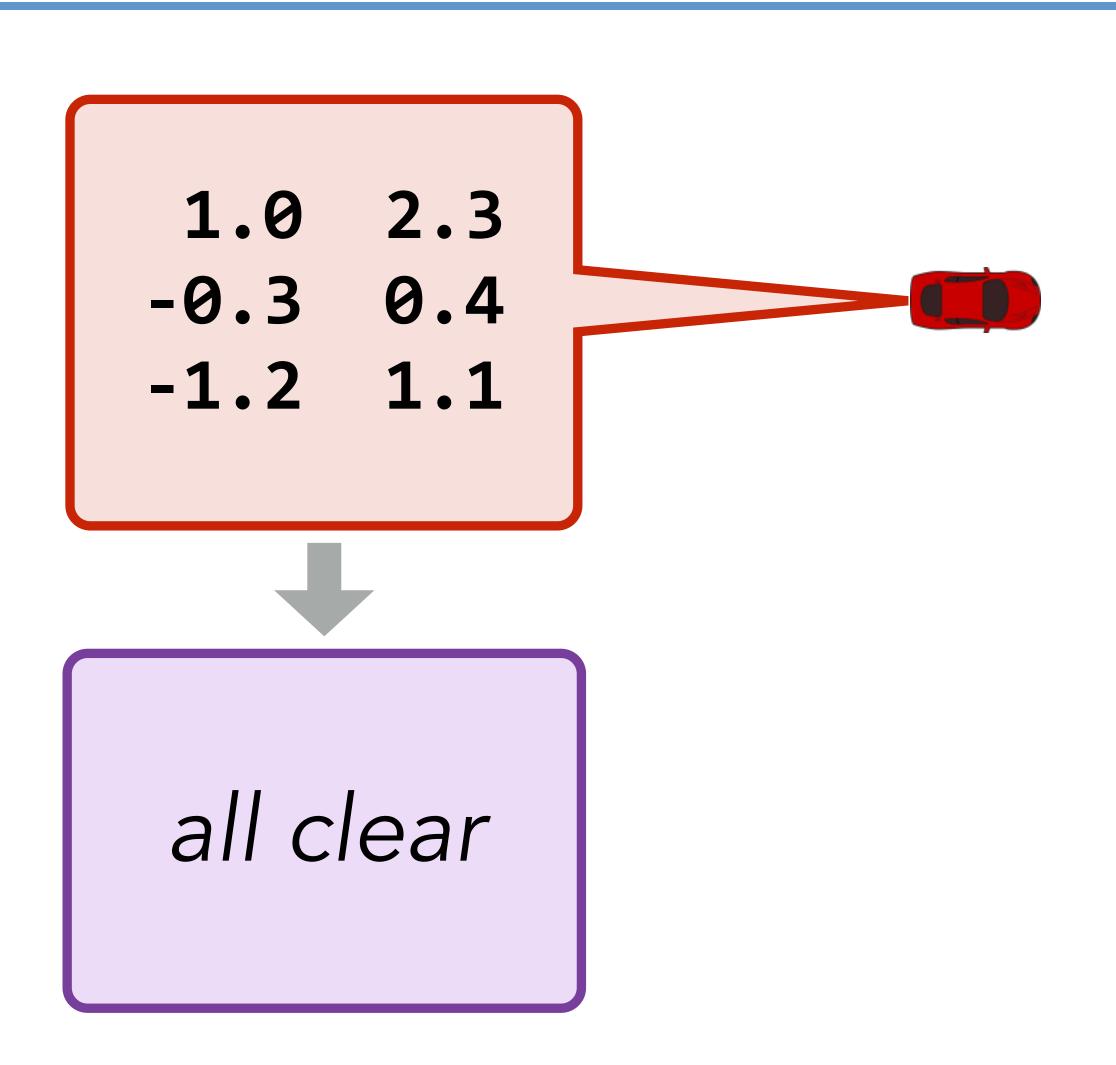


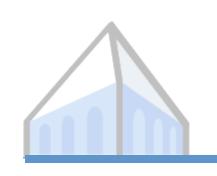


#### Translating neuralese

 Interoperate with autonomous systems

- Diagnose errors
- Learn from solutions



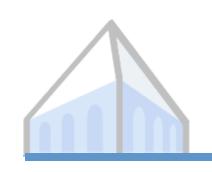


Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

Implementation details

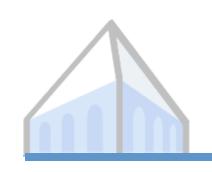


Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

Implementation details

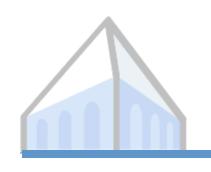


Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

Implementation details

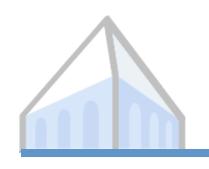


Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

Implementation details

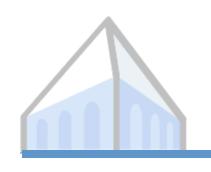


Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

Implementation details

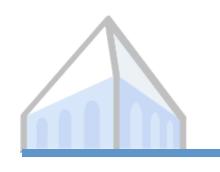


Natural language & neuralese

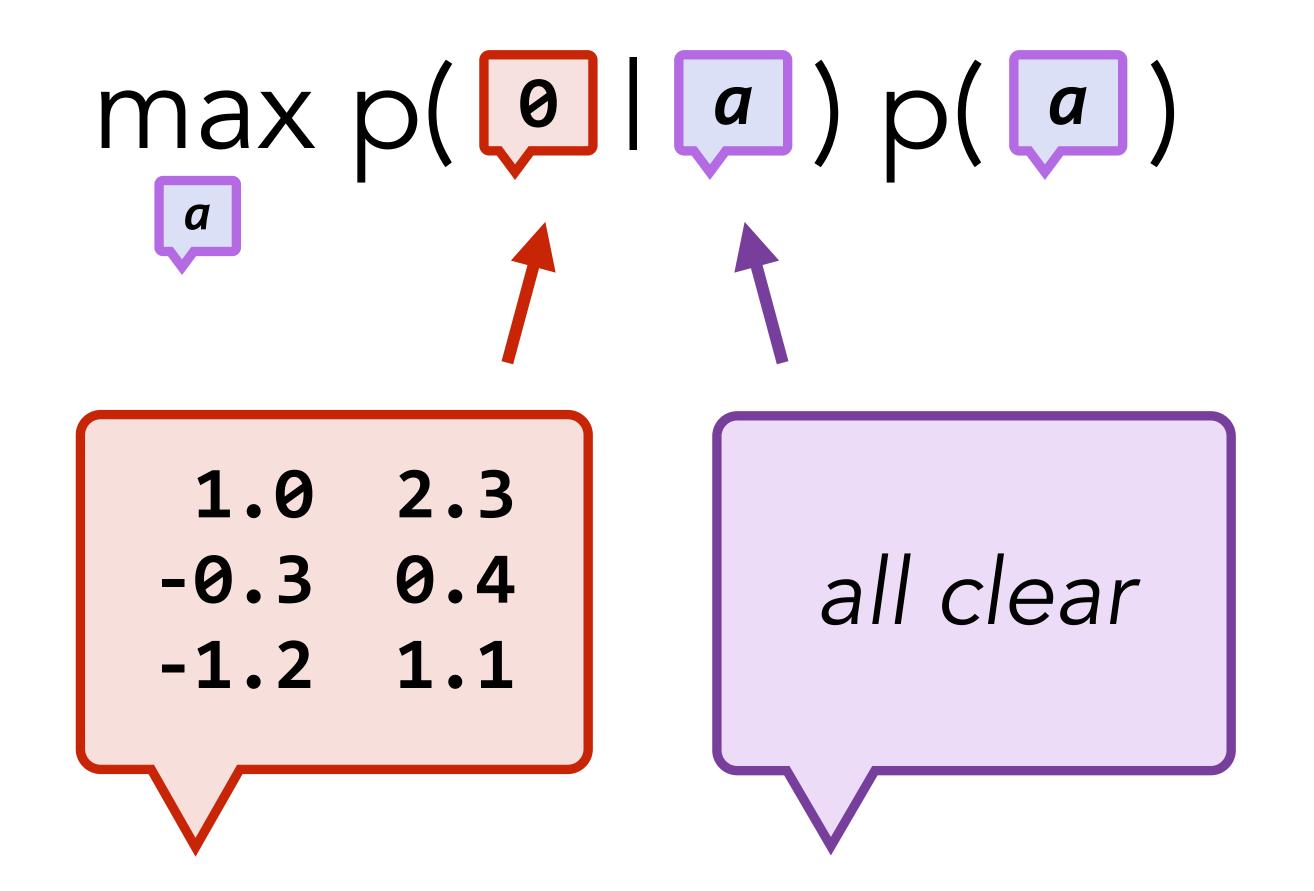
Statistical machine translation

Semantic machine translation

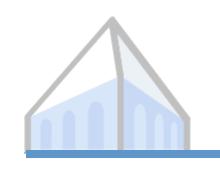
Implementation details



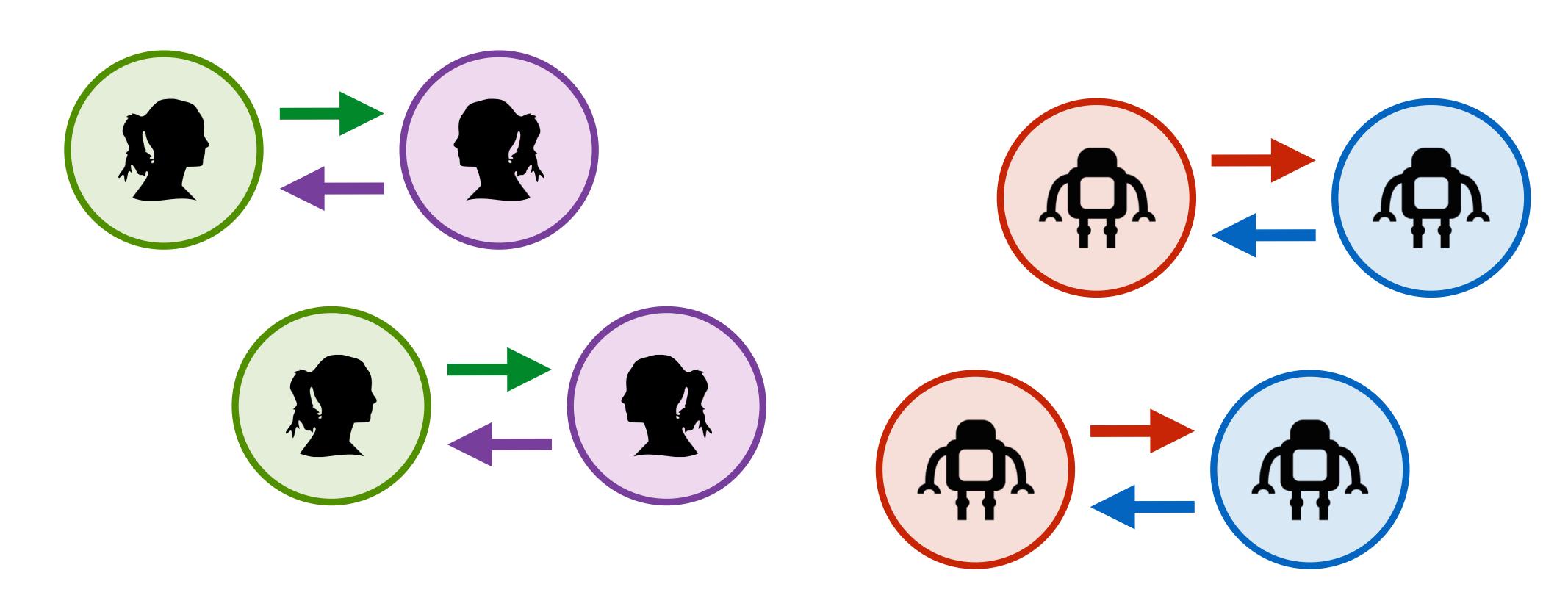
#### A statistical MT problem



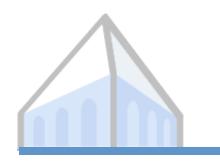
[e.g. Koehn 10]



# A statistical MT problem



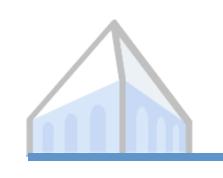
How do we induce a translation model?

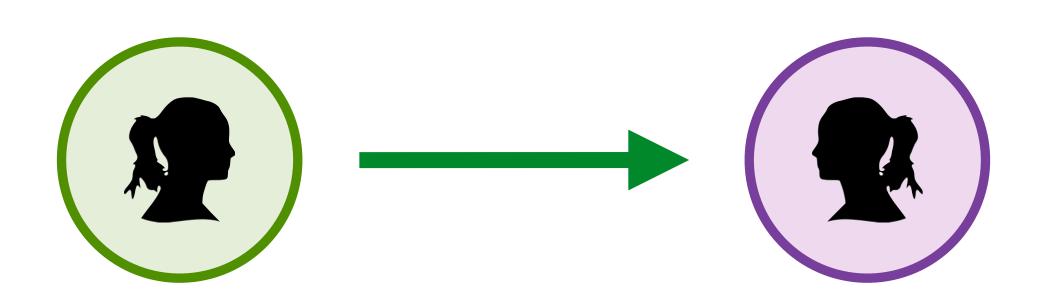


#### A statistical MT problem

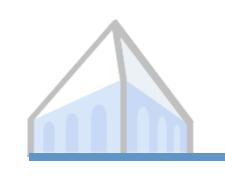
$$\max_{a} p(\mathbf{0} | \mathbf{a}) p(\mathbf{a})$$

$$\approx \max_{a} \sum_{b} p(\mathbf{0} | \mathbf{a}) p(\mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a}) p(\mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a}) p(\mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a})$$



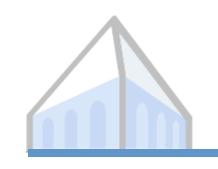


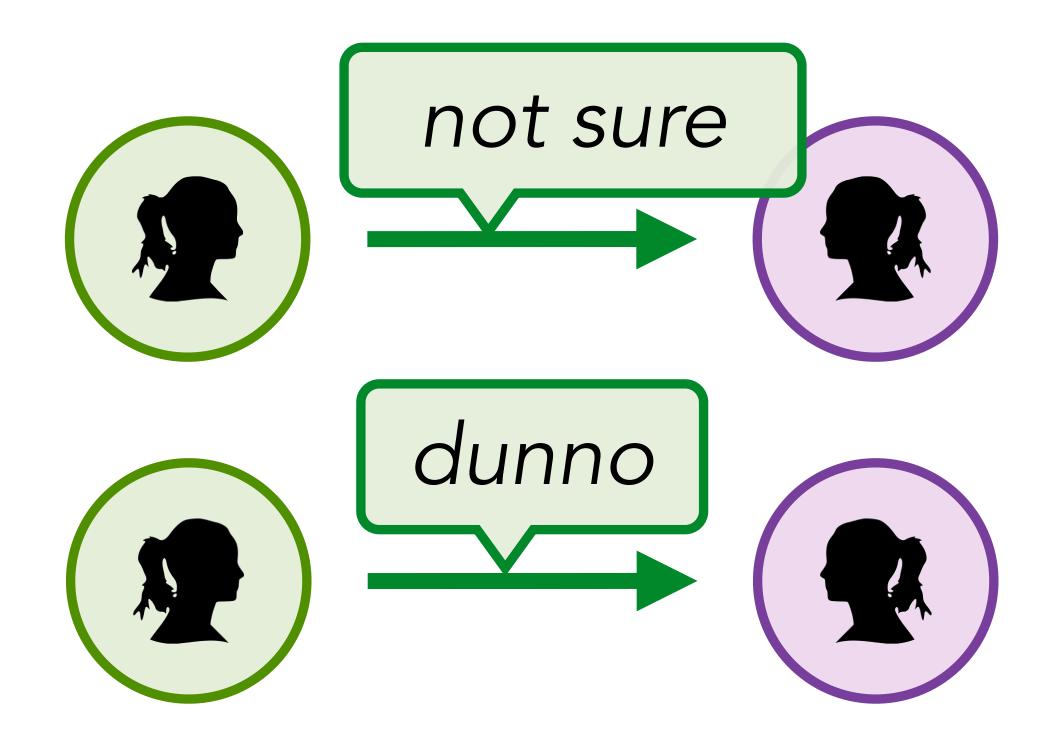
$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{e^x - 1} x^s \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}$$

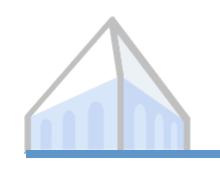


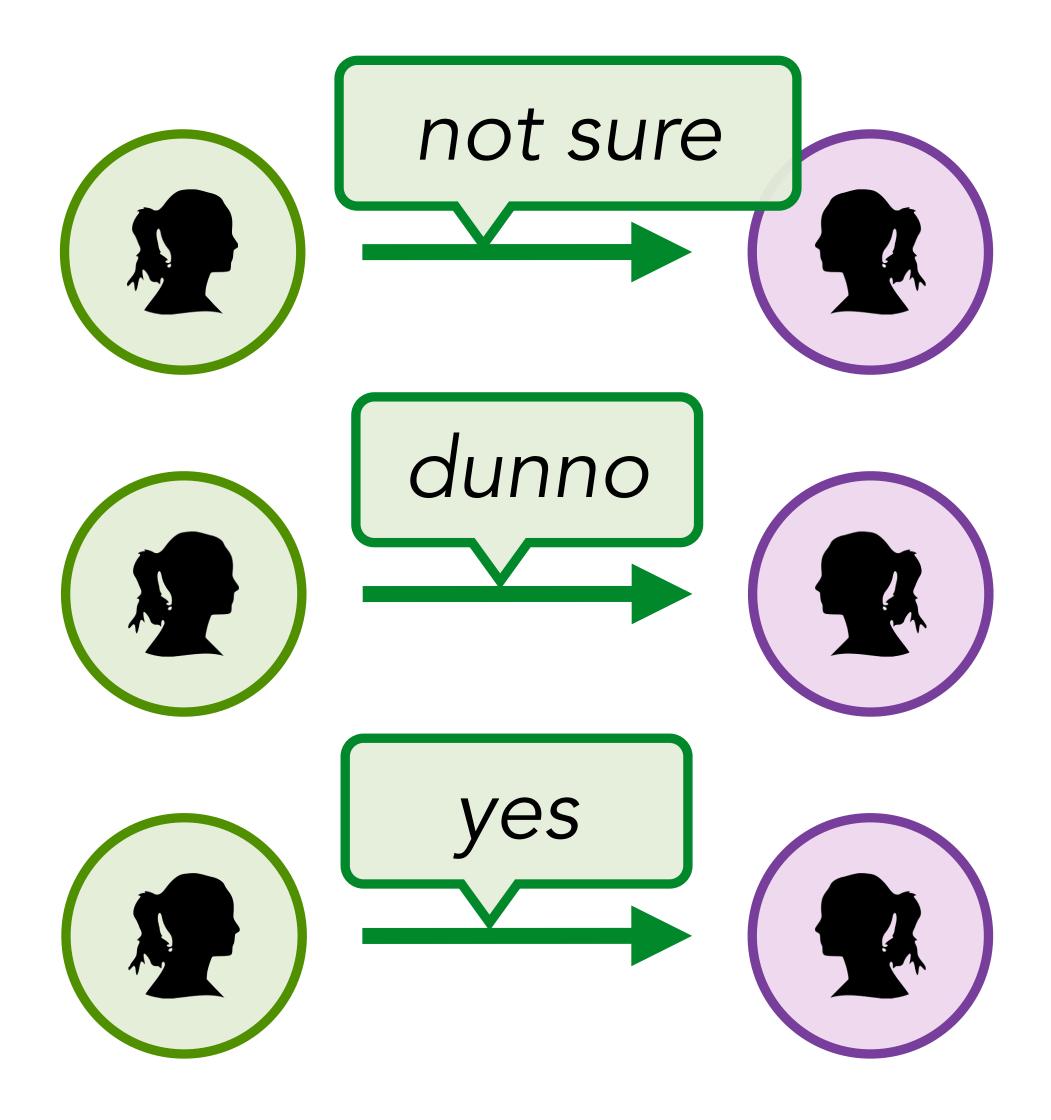


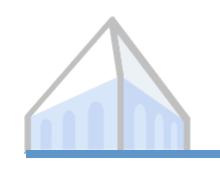
$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{e^x - 1} x^s \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}$$

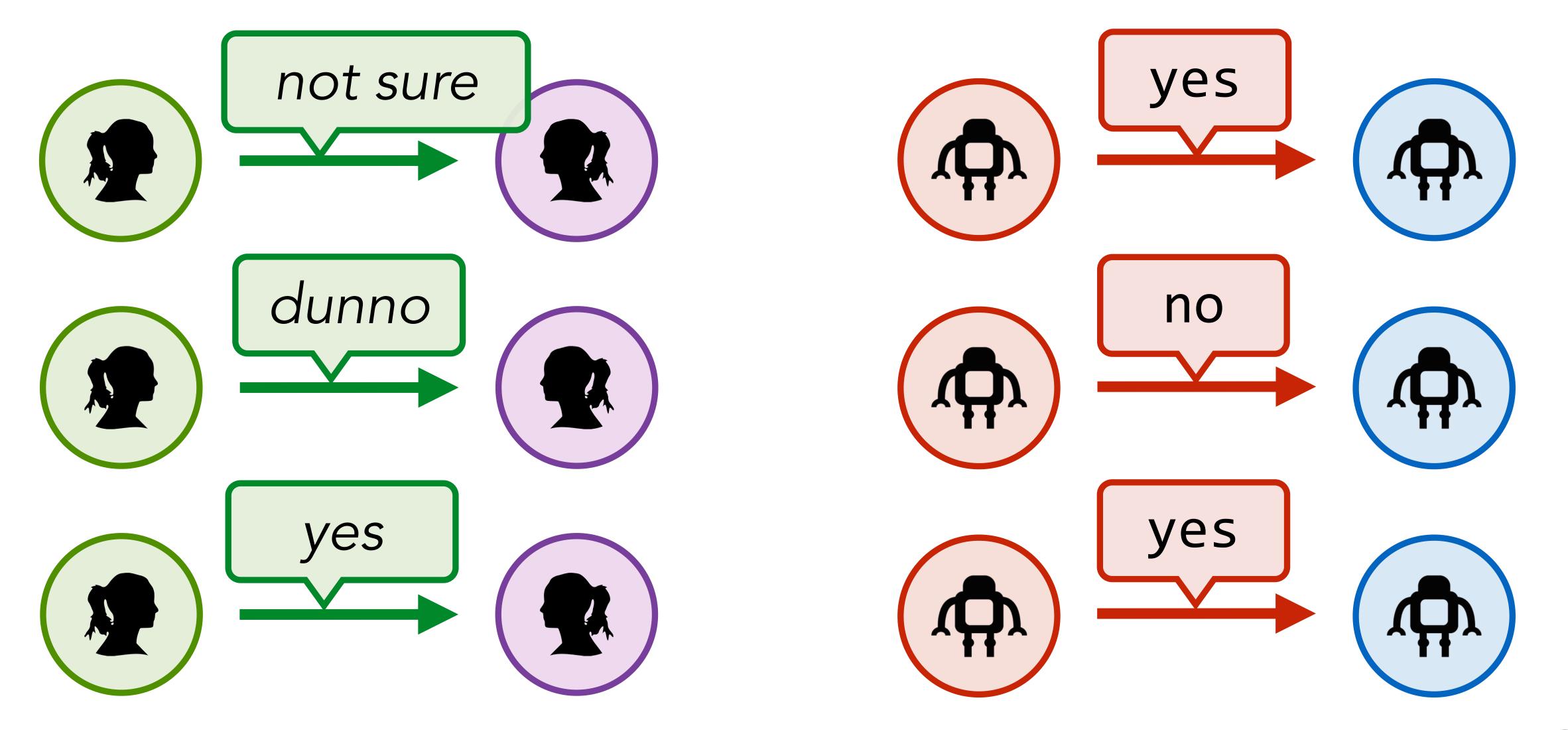


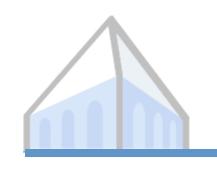






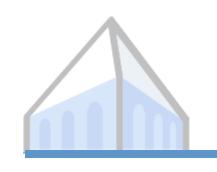




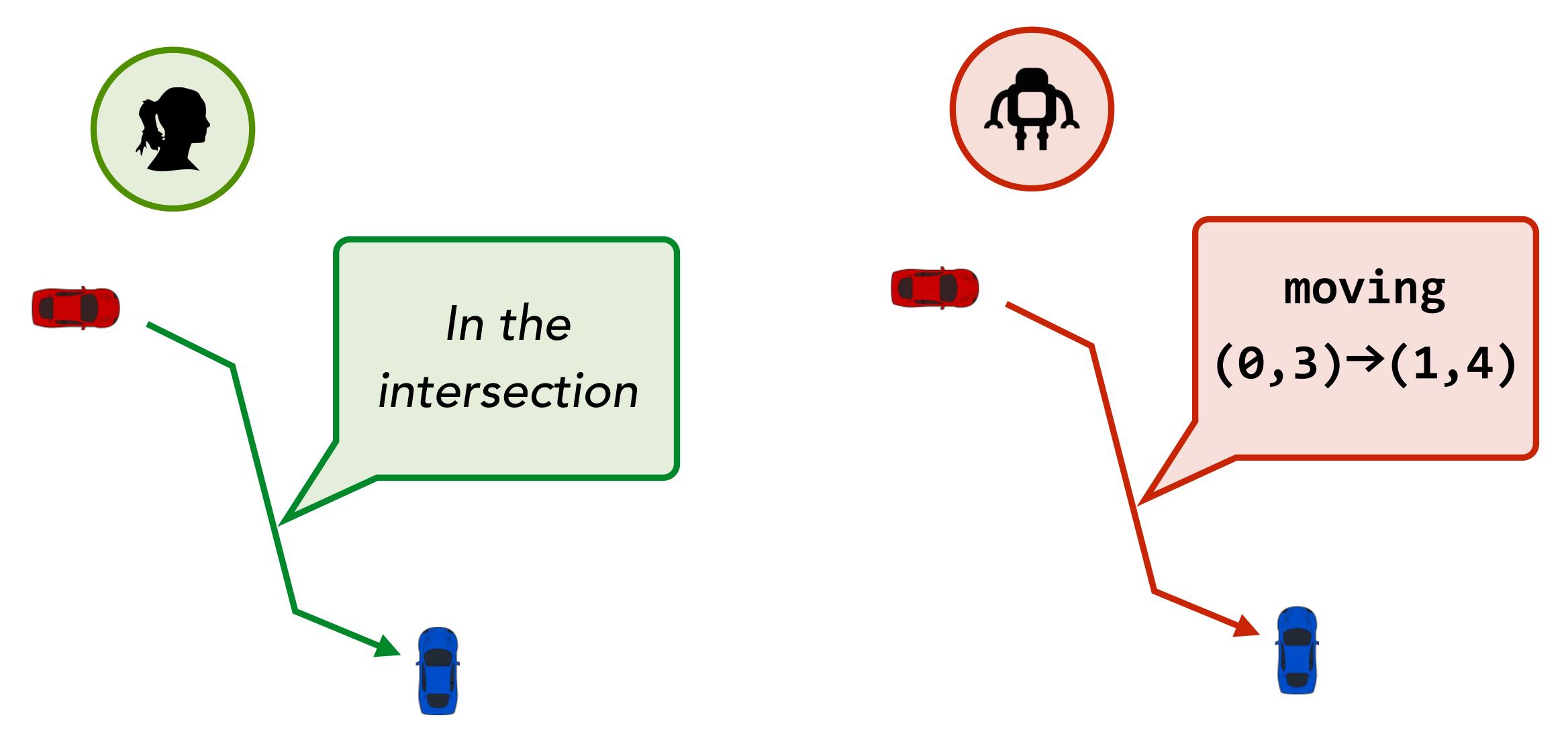


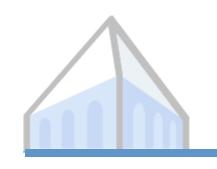


$$\sum p(0)$$
, | Inot sure)  $p(not sure)$ 



## Stat MT criterion doesn't capture meaning



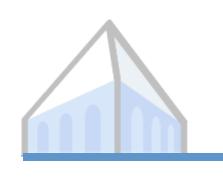


Natural language & neuralese



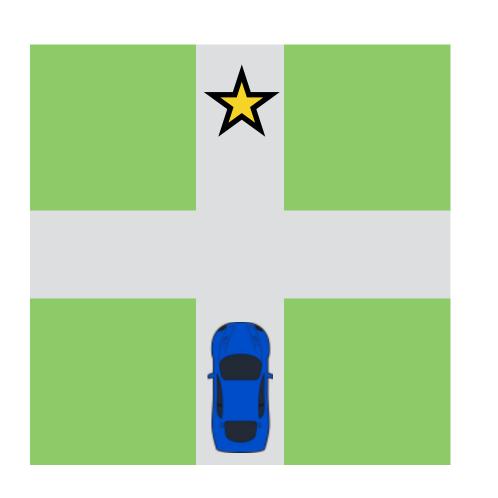
Semantic machine translation

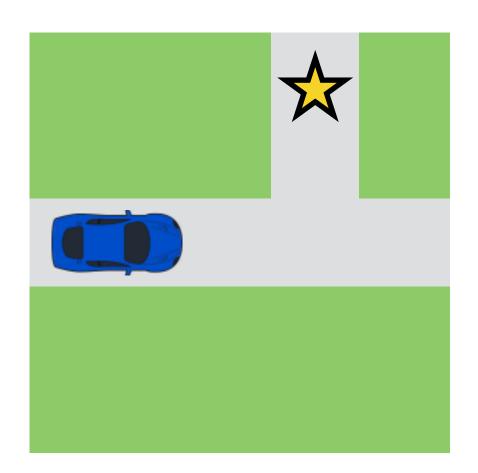
Implementation details

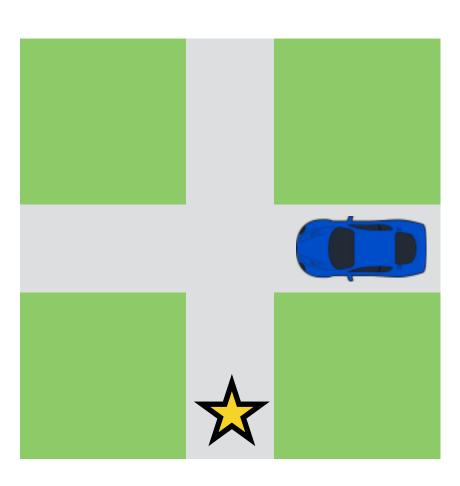


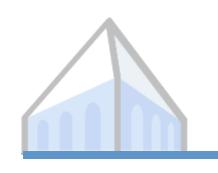
The meaning of an utterance is given by its truth conditions







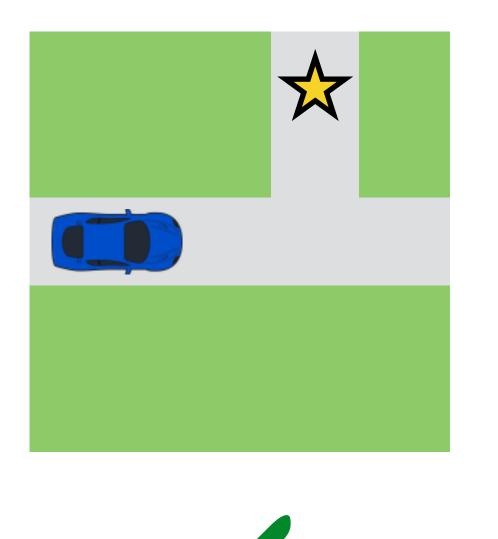




The meaning of an utterance is given by its truth conditions

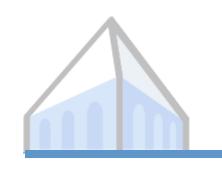






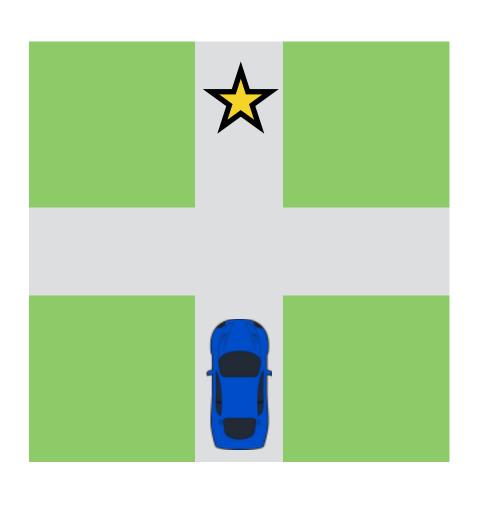


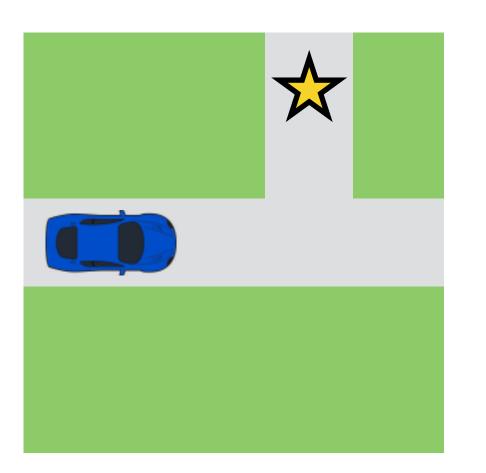




The meaning of an utterance is given by its truth conditions

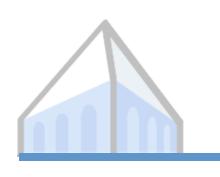








(loc (goal blue) north)

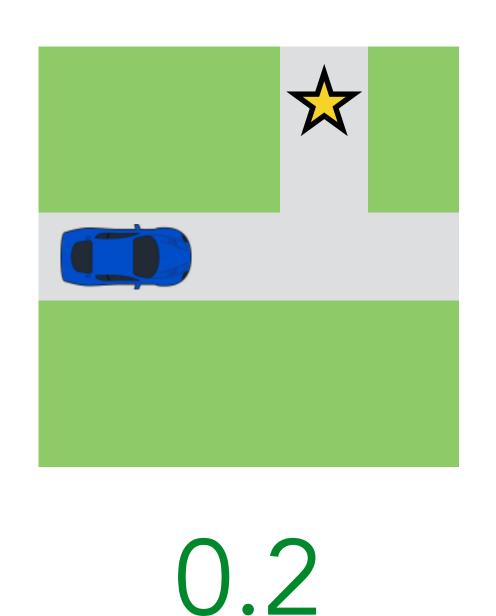


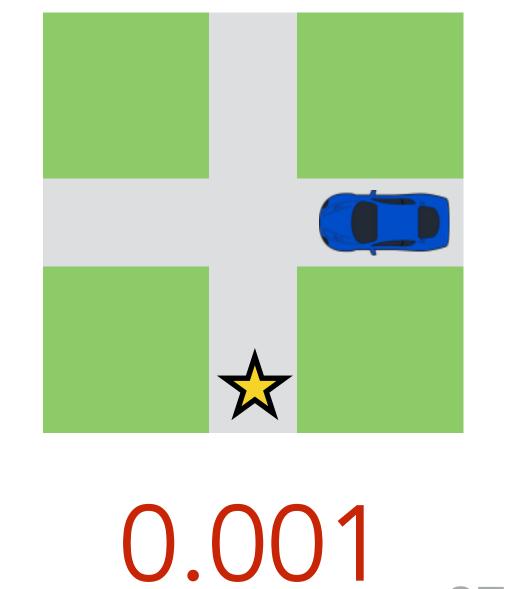
The meaning of an utterance is given by its truth conditions

the distribution over states in which it is uttered

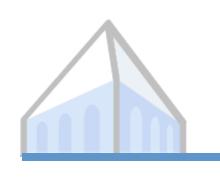
I'm going north







[Beltagy et al. 14]

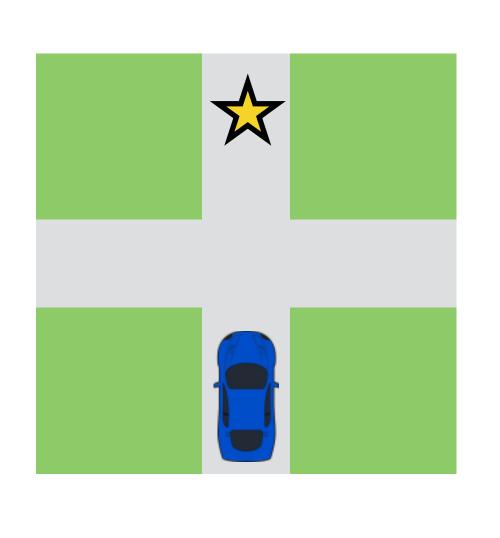


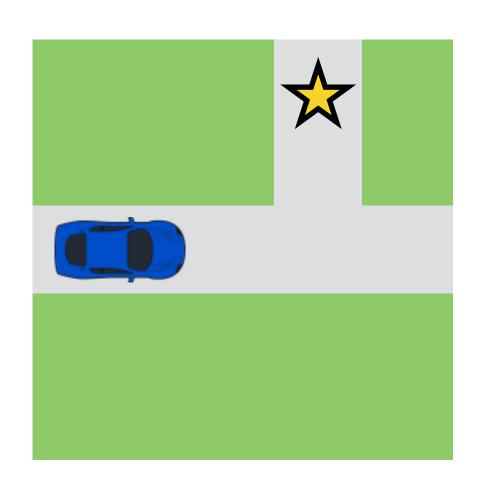
The meaning of an utterance is given by its truth conditions

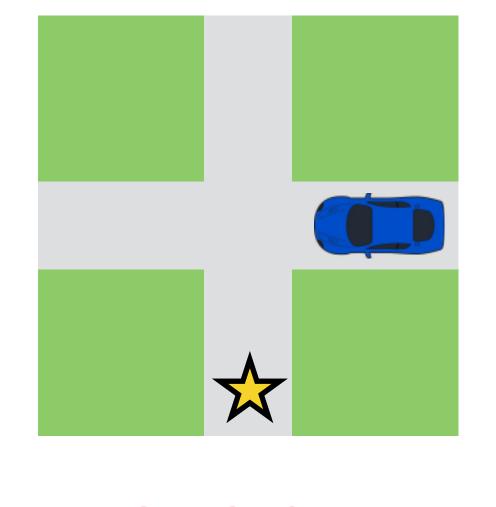
the distribution over states in which it is uttered

#### the **belief** it induces in listeners





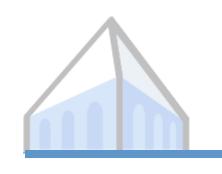




0.4

0.2

0.001

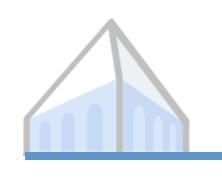


#### Representing meaning

The meaning of an utterance is given by

the distribution over states in which it is uttered

or equivalently, the **belief** it induces in listeners



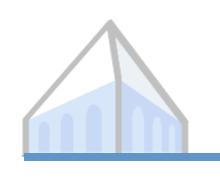
#### Representing meaning

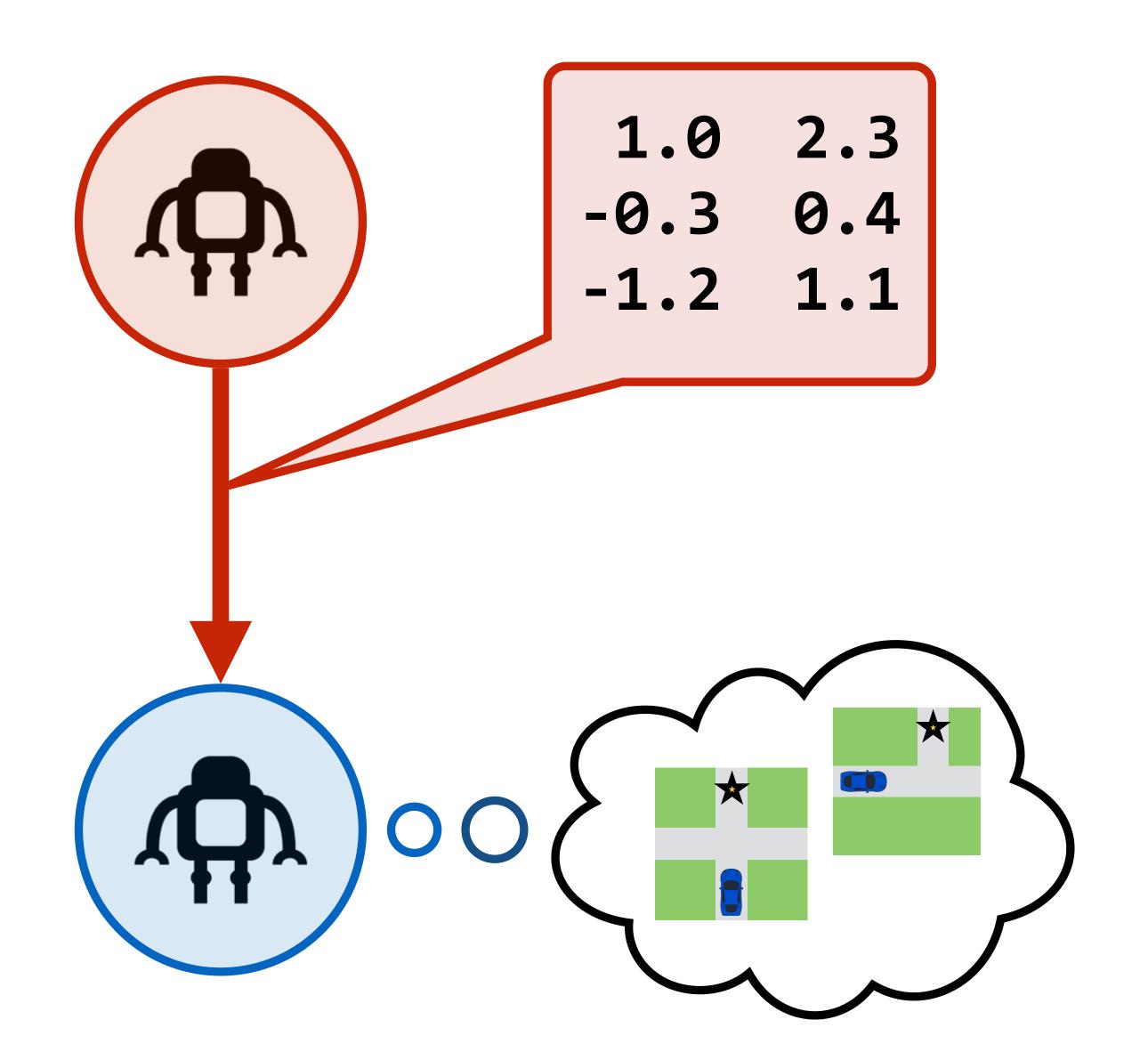
The meaning of an utterance is given by

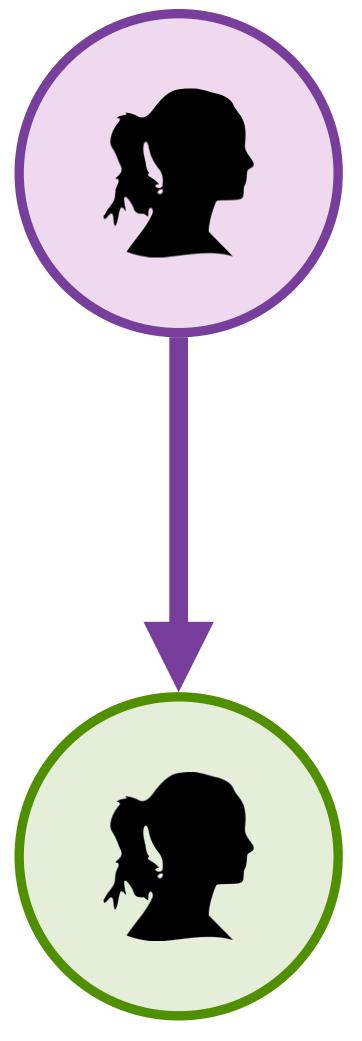
the distribution over states in which it is uttered

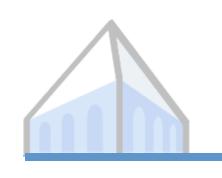
or equivalently, the **belief** it induces in listeners

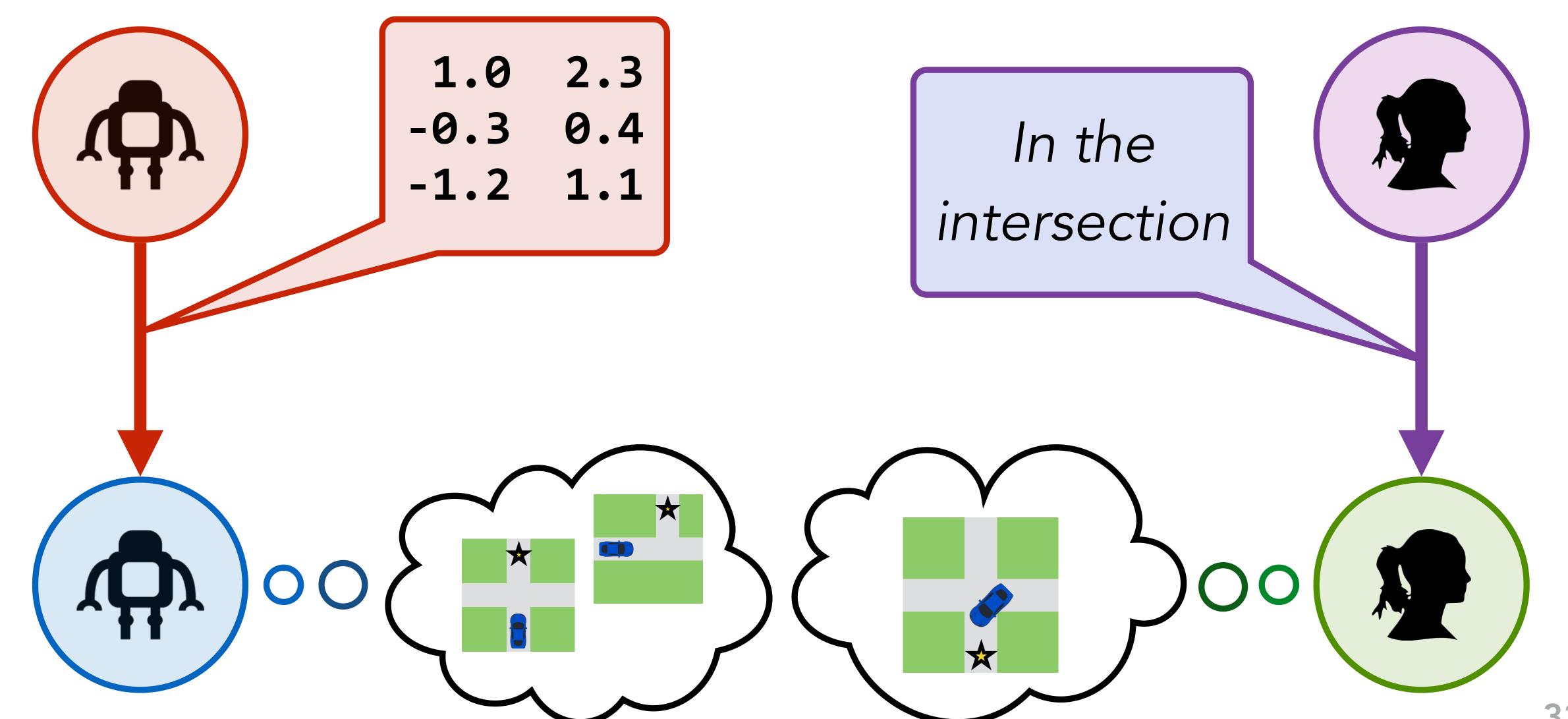
This distribution is well-defined even if the "utterance" is a vector rather than a sequence of tokens.

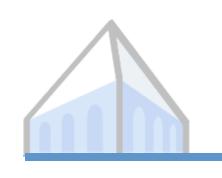


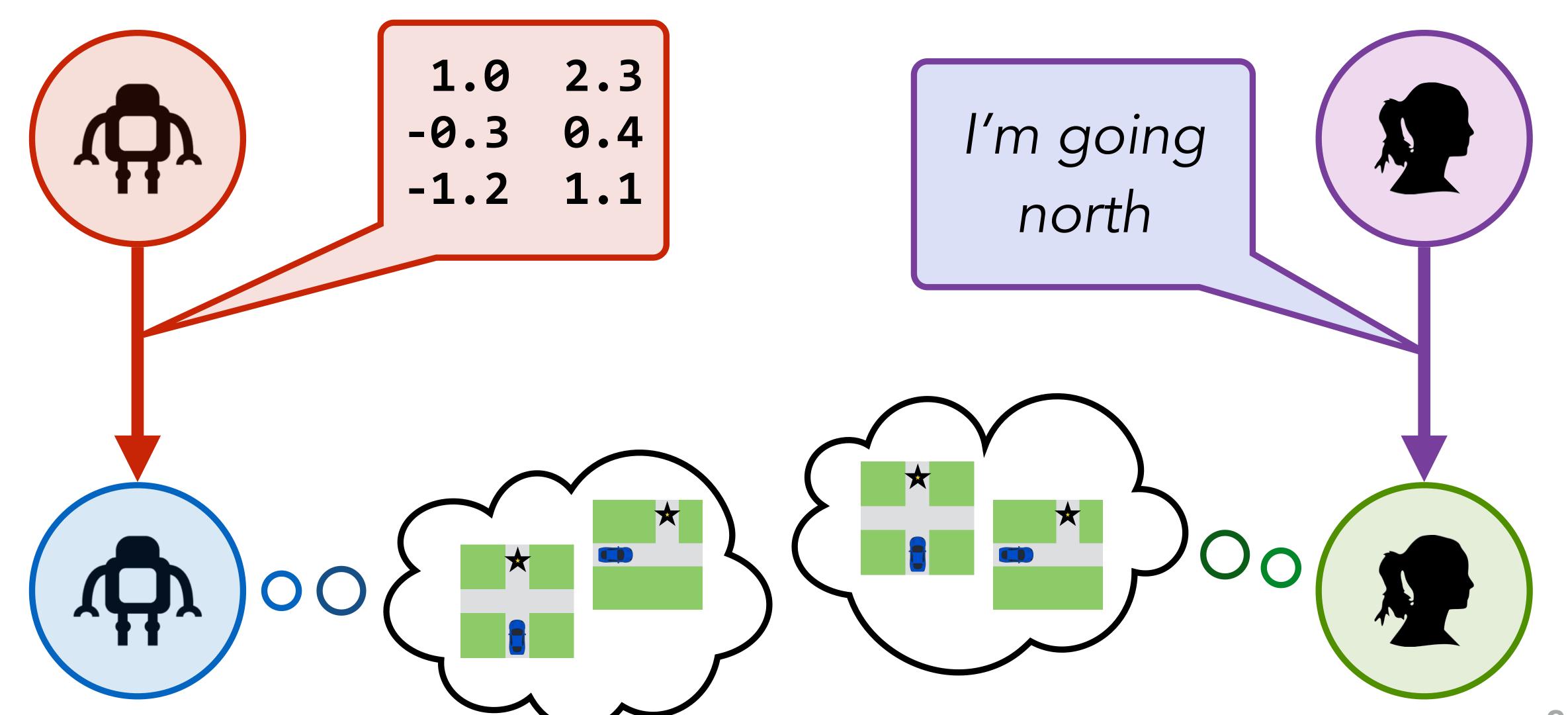


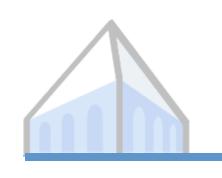


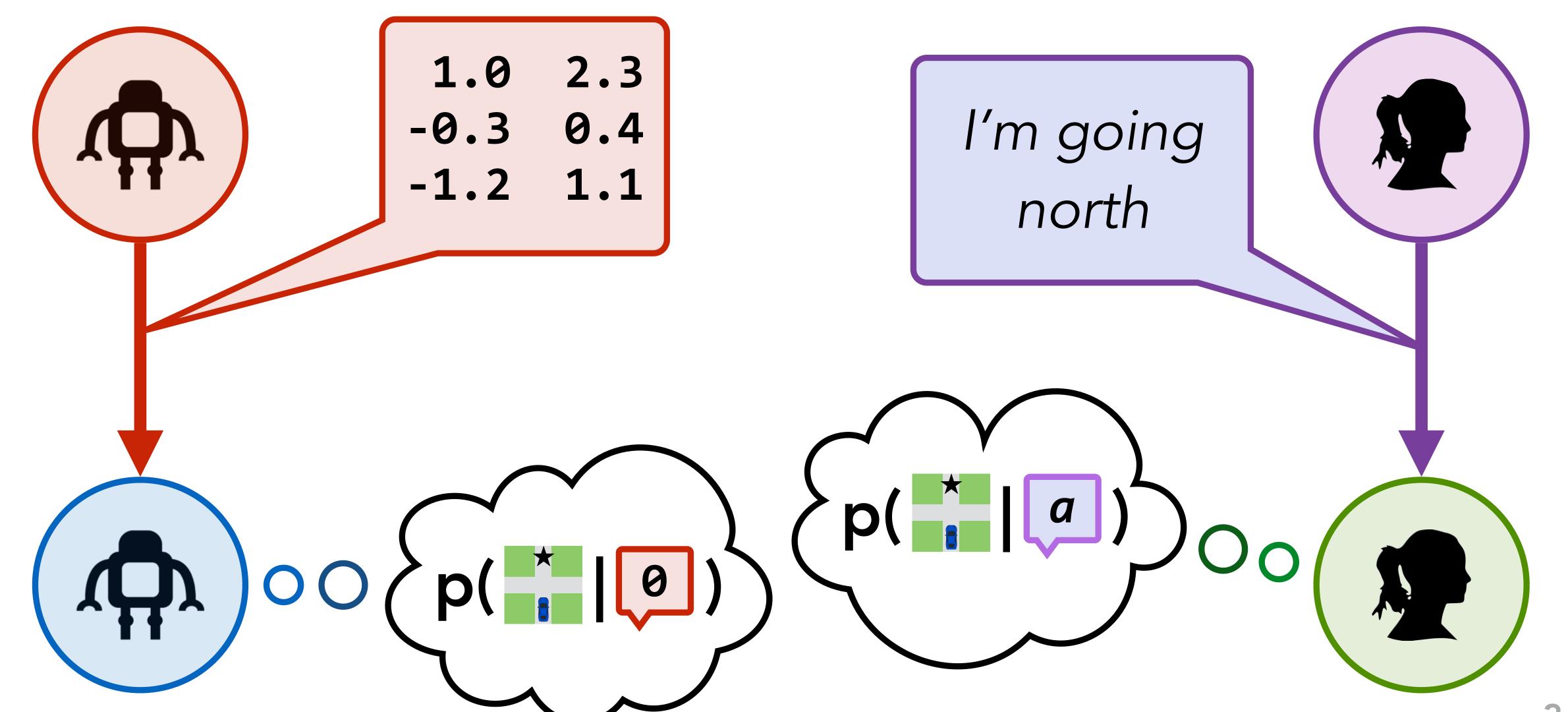


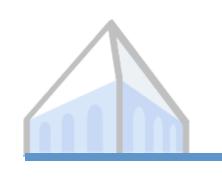


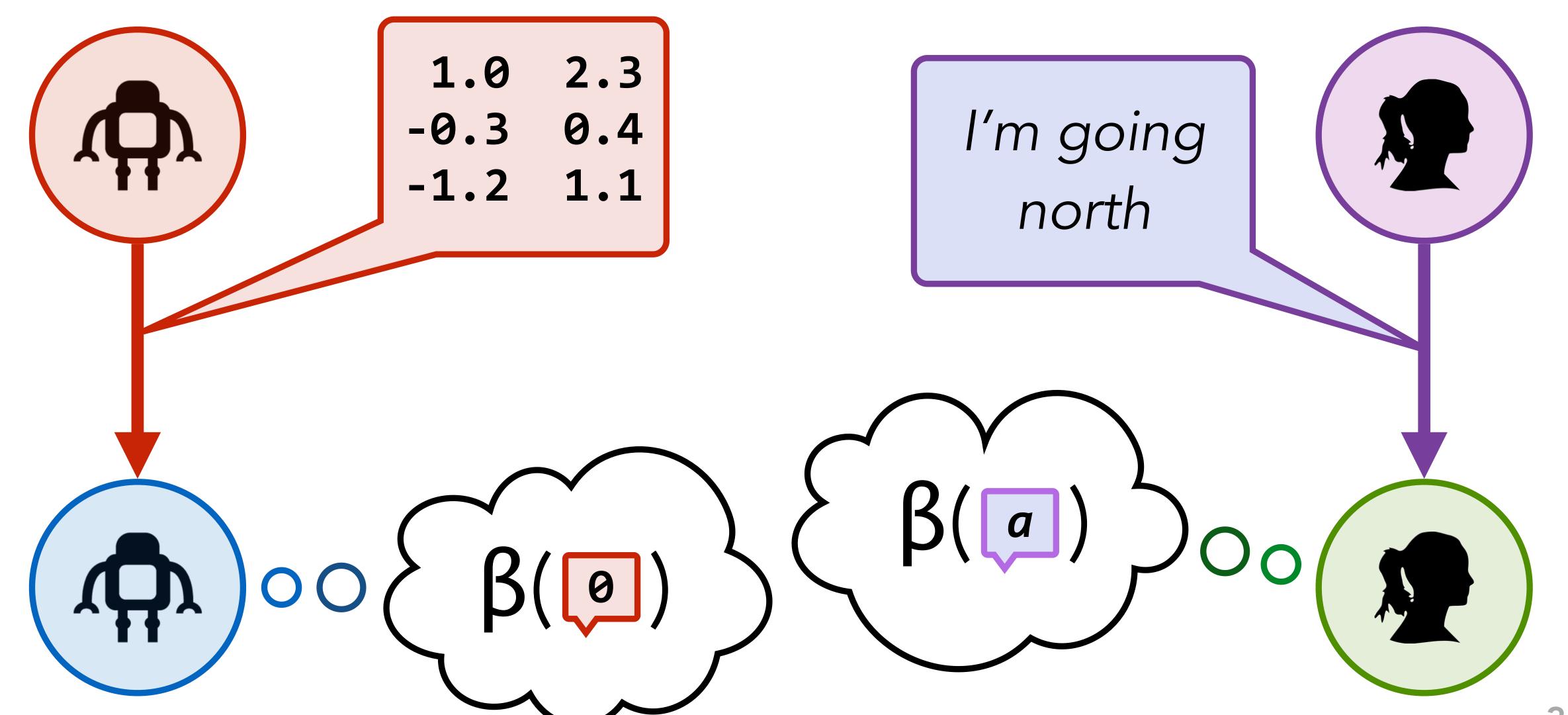






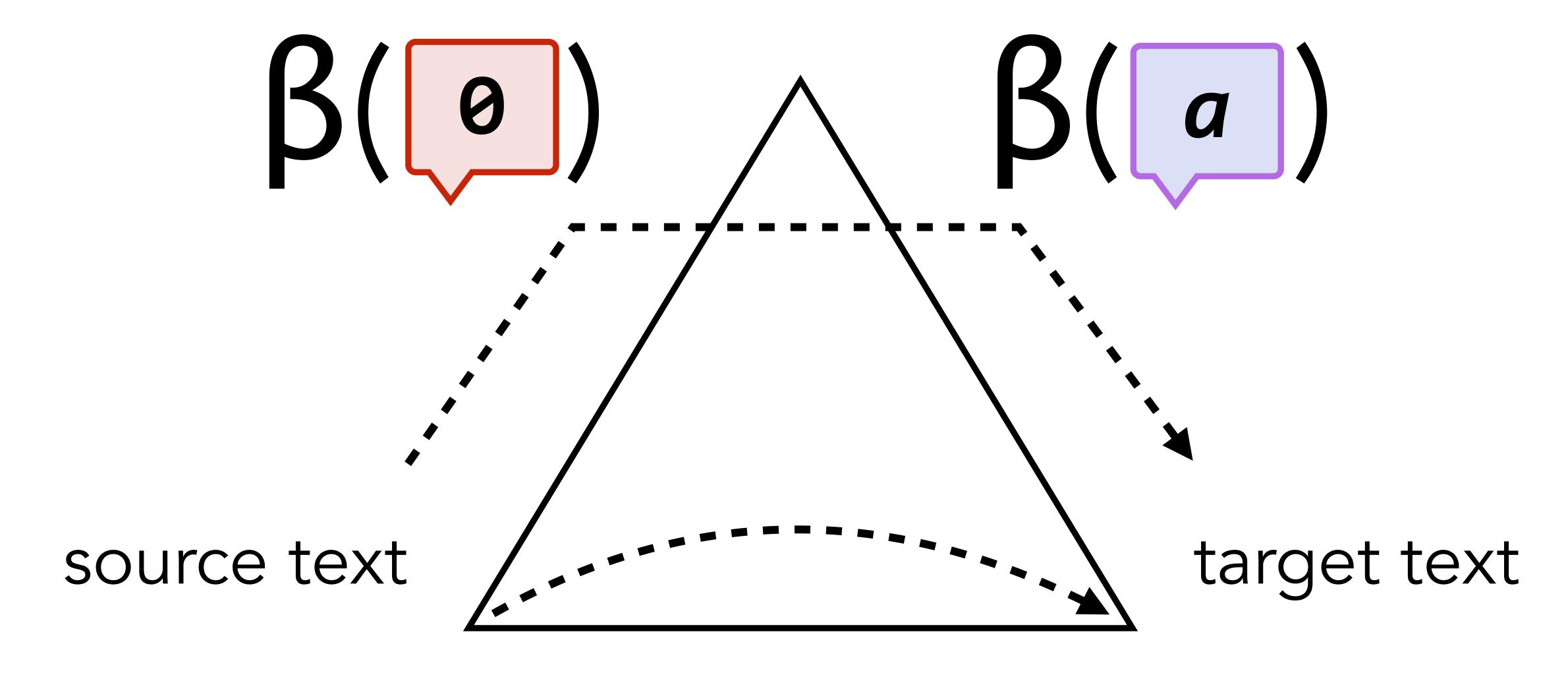








# Interlingua!





$$KL(\beta(0)|\beta(a))$$



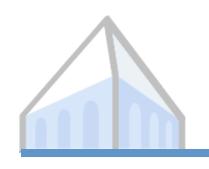
$$KL(\beta(\emptyset))|\beta(\emptyset))$$



$$KL(\beta(\Theta))II\beta(\Theta))$$

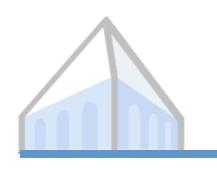


$$KL(\beta(\Theta)|I|\beta(\Phi))$$



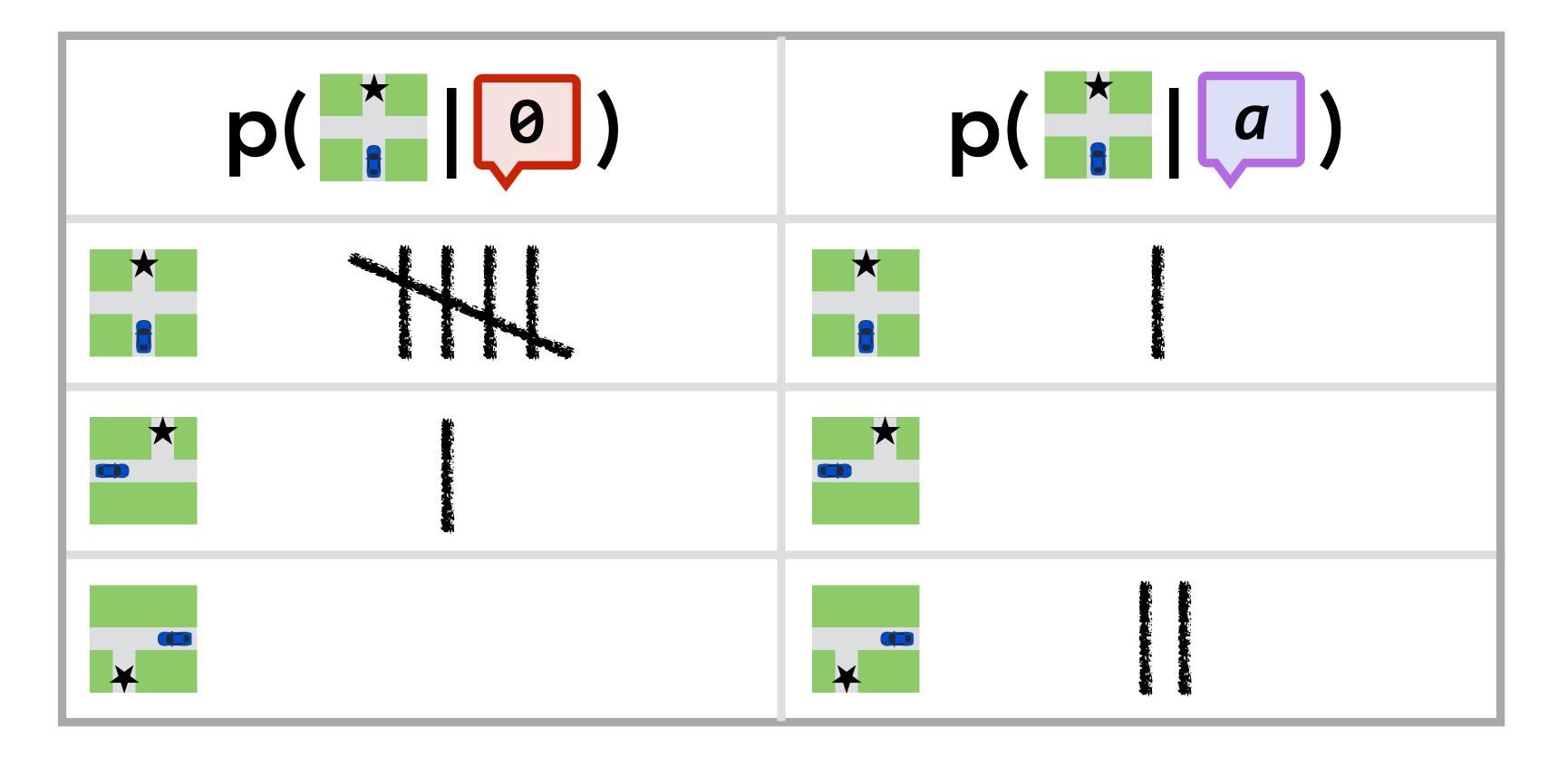
# Computing representations

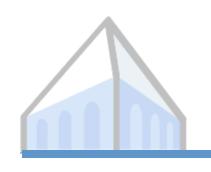
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a} \operatorname{KL}(\beta(\mathfrak{G}) | \beta(\mathfrak{G}))$$



# Computing representations: sparsity

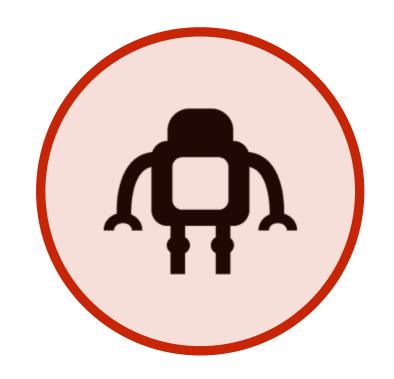
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a}$$
 KL( $\beta(\mathfrak{G})$ ) |  $\beta(\mathfrak{G})$ )

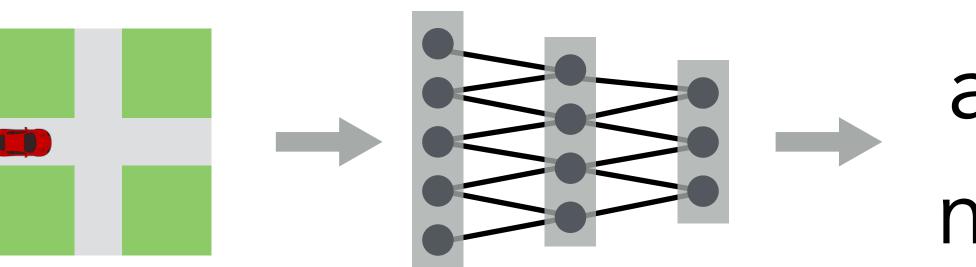




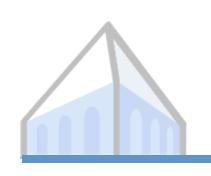
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a} \operatorname{KL}(\beta(\mathfrak{G}) | \beta(\mathfrak{G}))$$

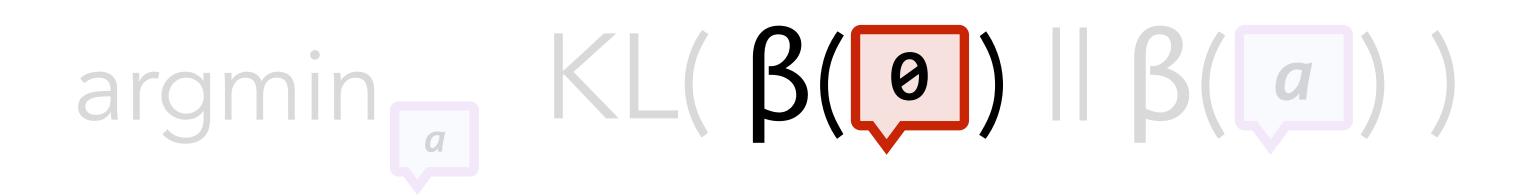
agent policy



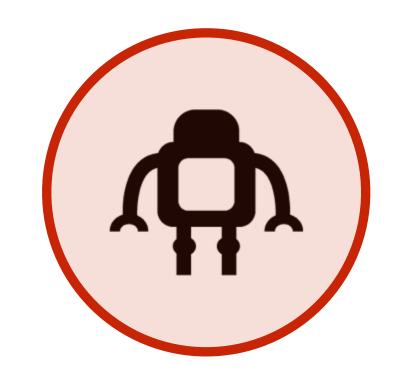


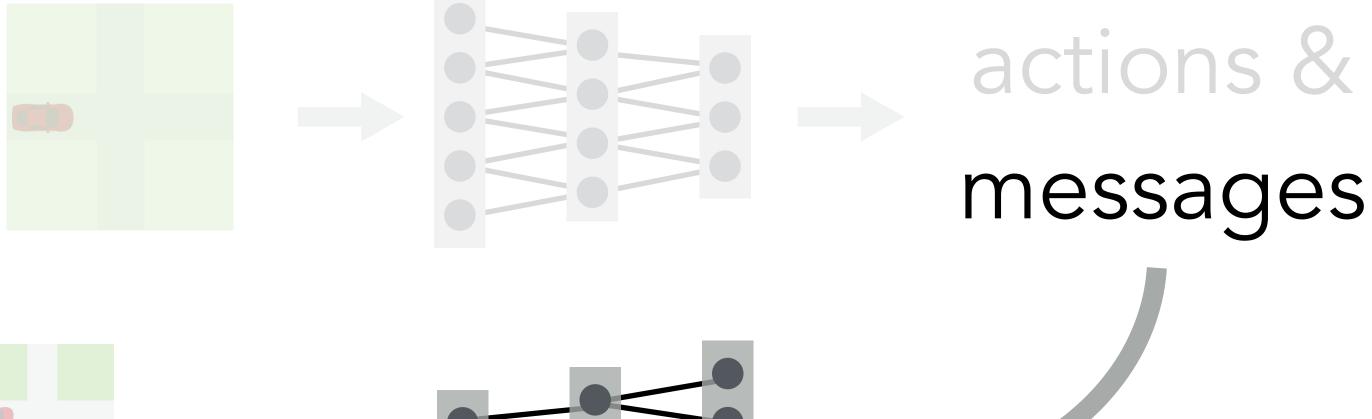
actions & messages



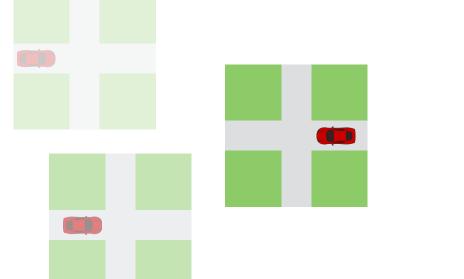


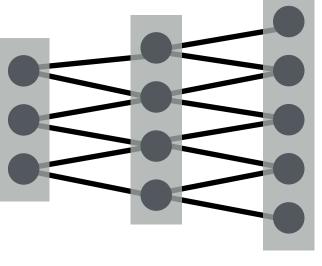
agent policy

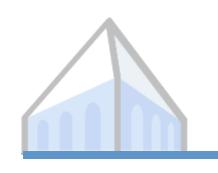


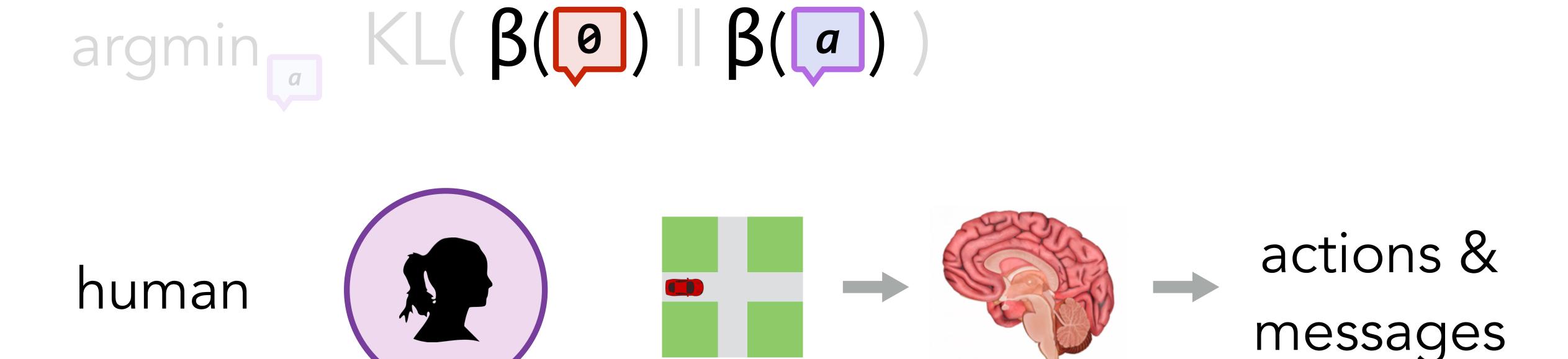


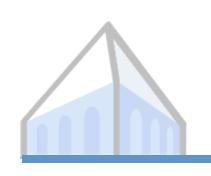
agent model







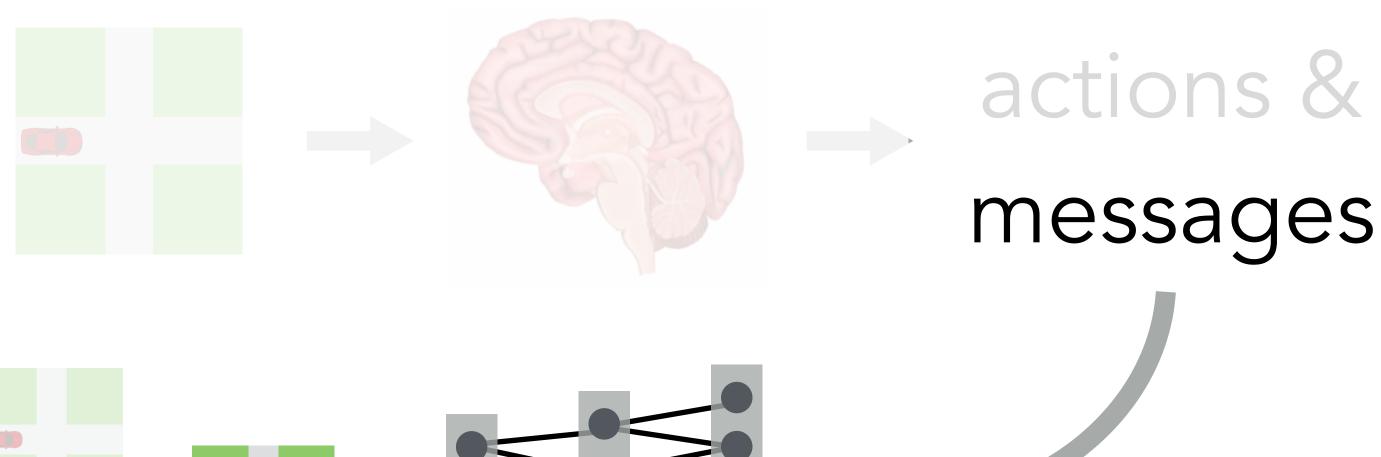




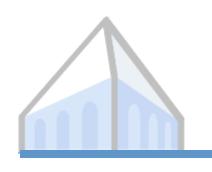
 $\operatorname{argmin}_{a}$  KL( $\beta(\mathfrak{G})$ ) |  $\beta(\mathfrak{G})$ )

human policy





human model



$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a}$$
 KL( $\beta(\emptyset)$ ) |  $\beta(a)$ )

0.10	0.08
0.05	0.01
0.13	0.22



# Computing KL



# Computing KL

$$KL(p \parallel q) = \mathbf{E}_{p} \frac{p(\mathbf{x})}{q(\mathbf{x})}$$



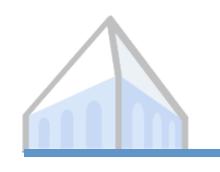
# Computing KL: sampling

$$KL(p | | q) = \sum_{i} p(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{i})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{i})}$$



# Finding translations

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a}$$
 KL( $\beta(a)$ ) |  $\beta(a)$ )



## Finding translations: brute force

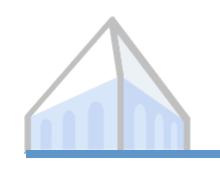
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a}$$
 KL( $\beta(a)$ ) |  $\beta(a)$ )

```
going north \longrightarrow 0.5

crossing the intersection \longrightarrow 2.3

I'm done \longrightarrow 0.2

after you \longrightarrow 9.7
```



## Finding translations: brute force

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{a} \operatorname{KL}(\beta(\mathfrak{G}) | \beta(\mathfrak{G}))$$

```
going north \longrightarrow 0.5

crossing the intersection \longrightarrow 2.3

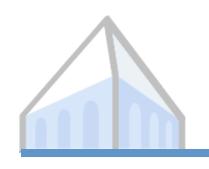
I'm done \longrightarrow 0.2

after you \longrightarrow 9.7
```



## Finding translations

$$KL(\beta(0)|\beta(a))$$



## Outline

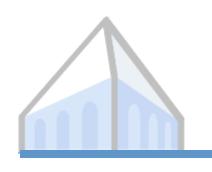
Natural language & neuralese

Statistical machine translation

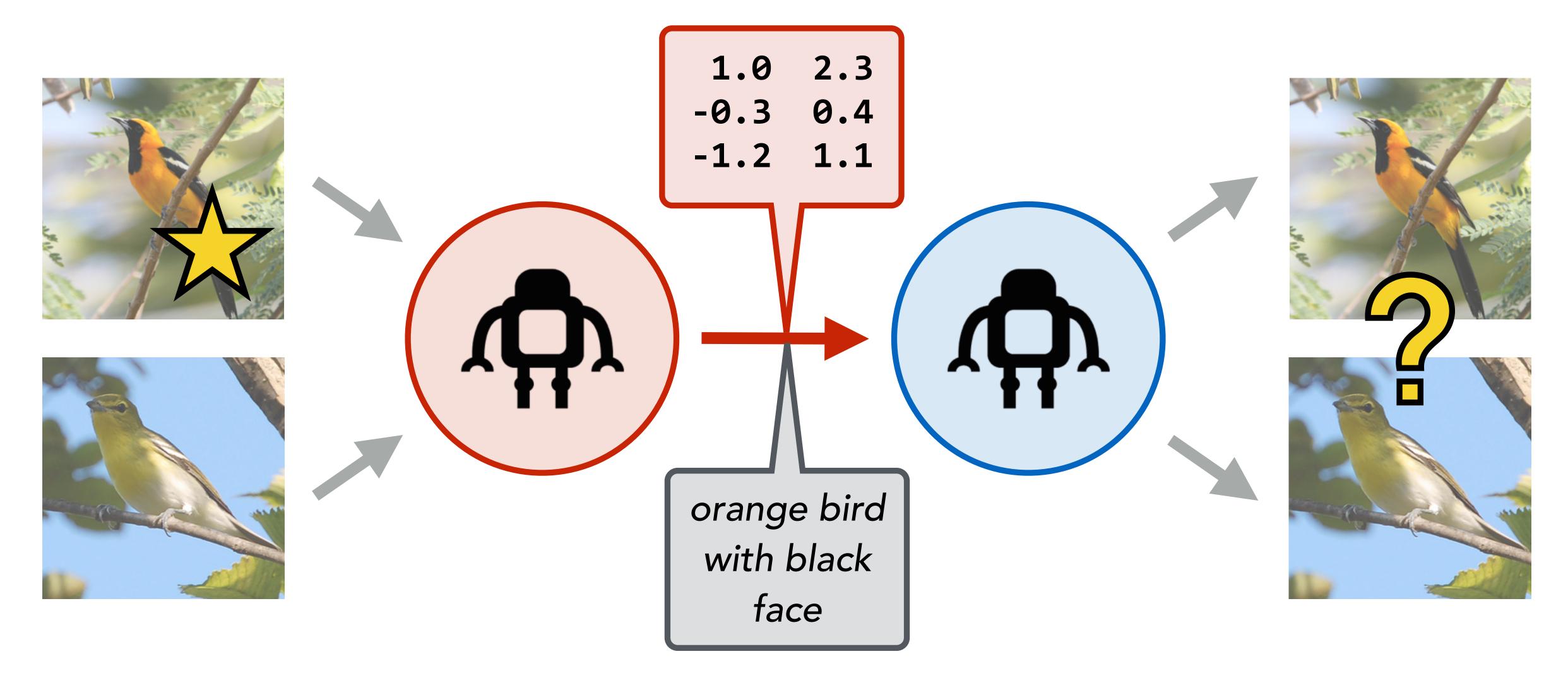
Semantic machine translation

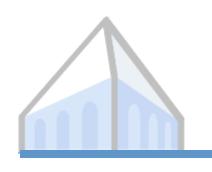
Implementation details

Evaluation

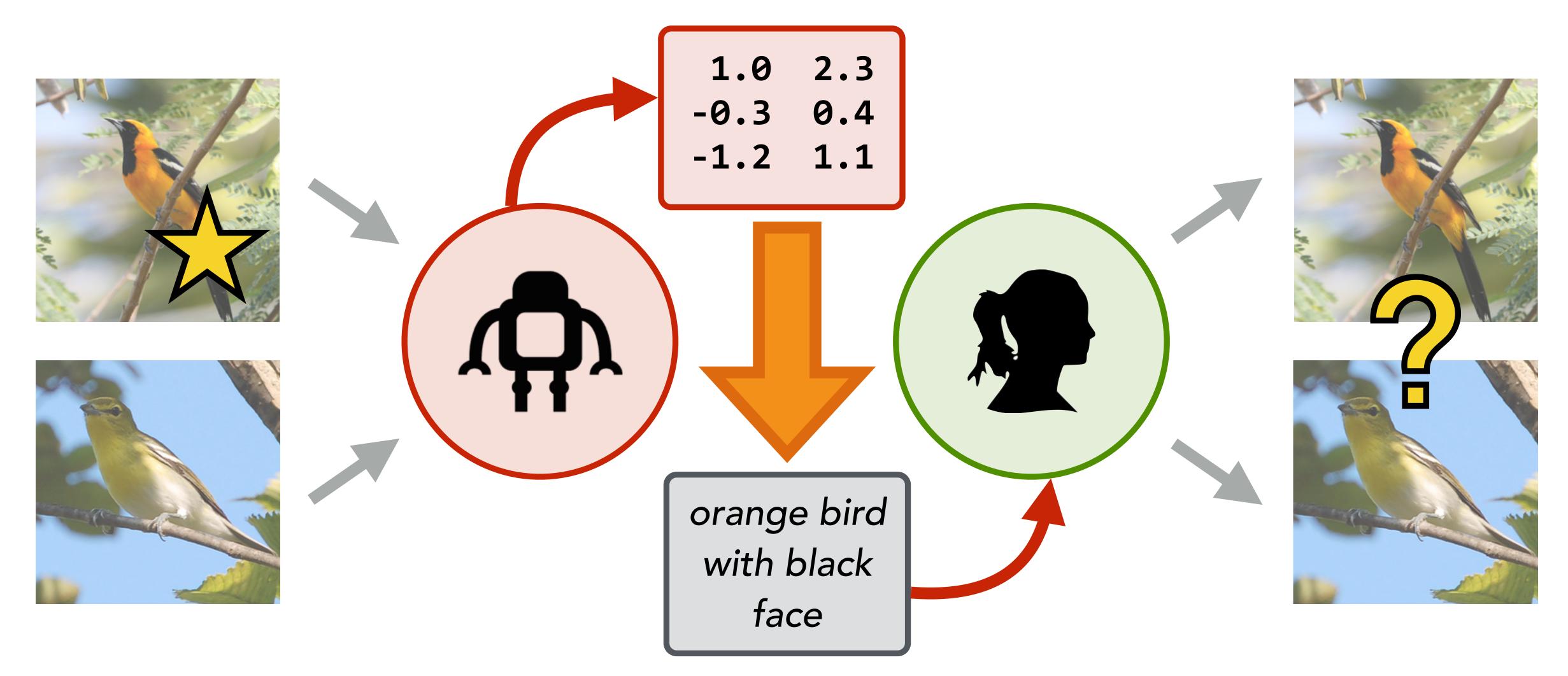


# Referring expression games



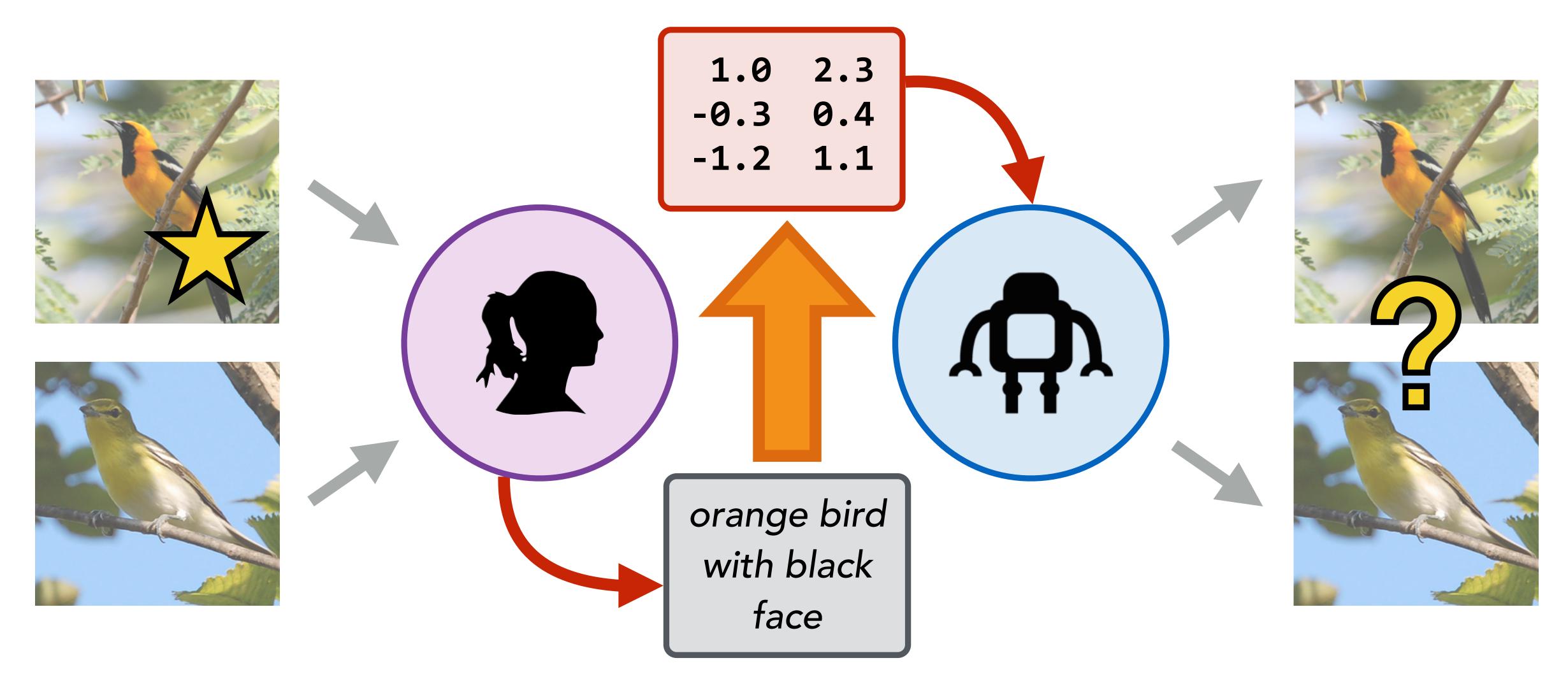


# Evaluation: translator-in-the-loop

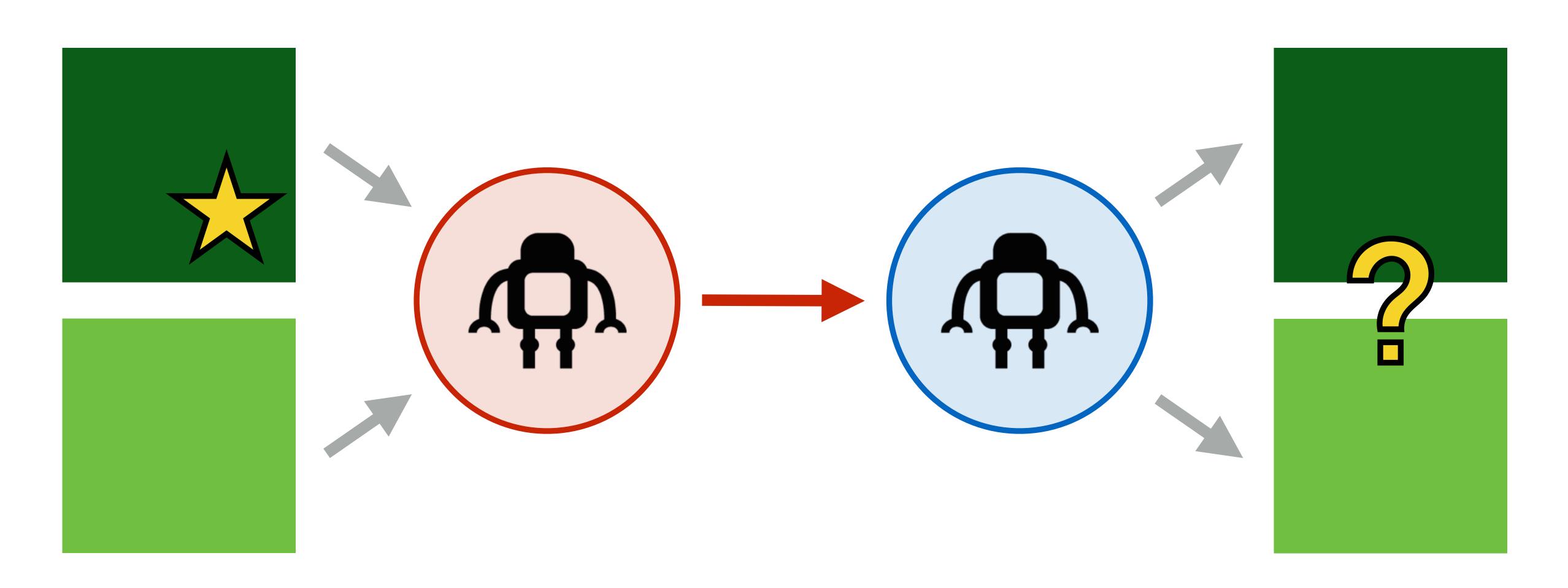




# Evaluation: translator-in-the-loop

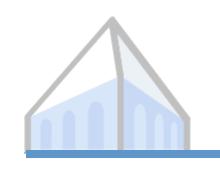


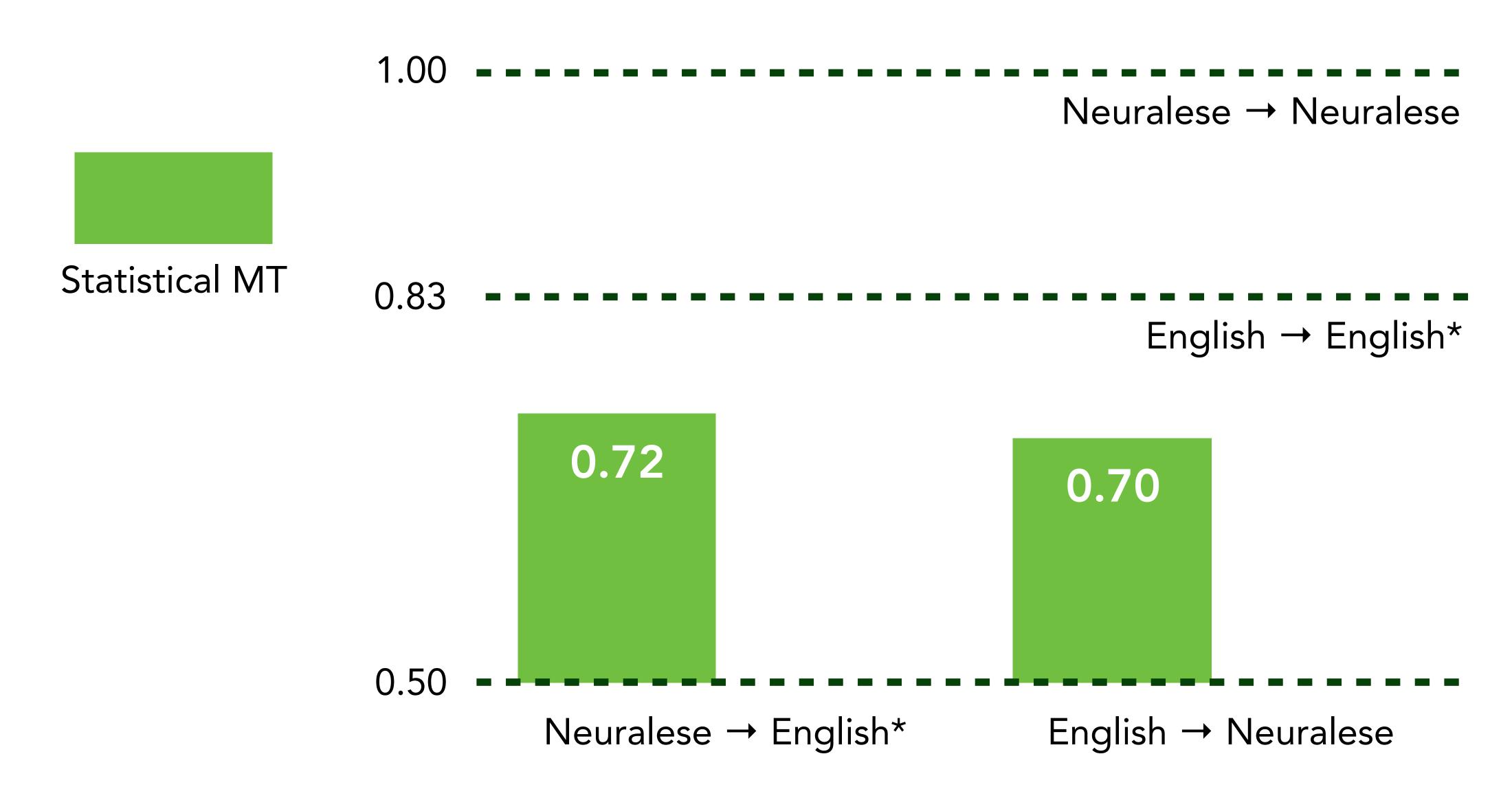


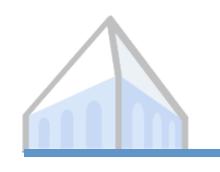


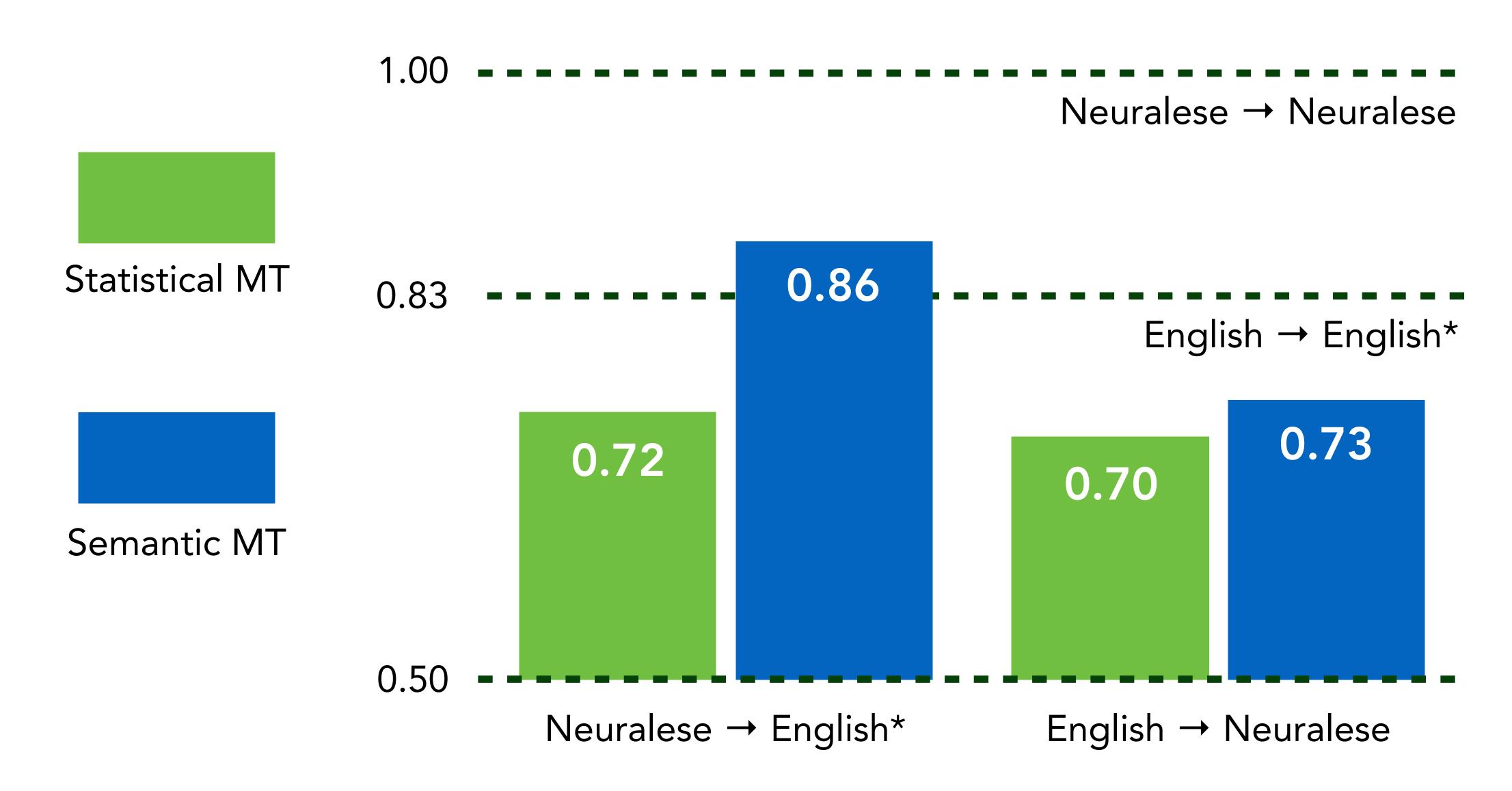




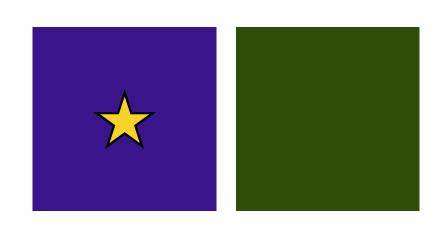




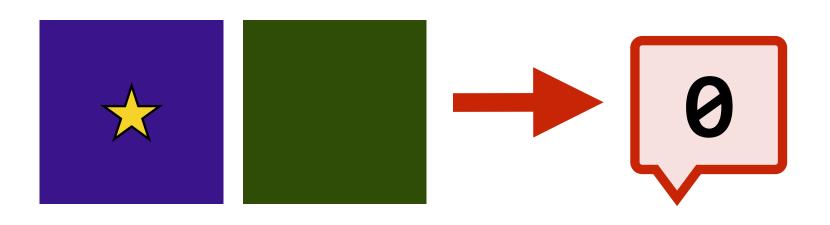




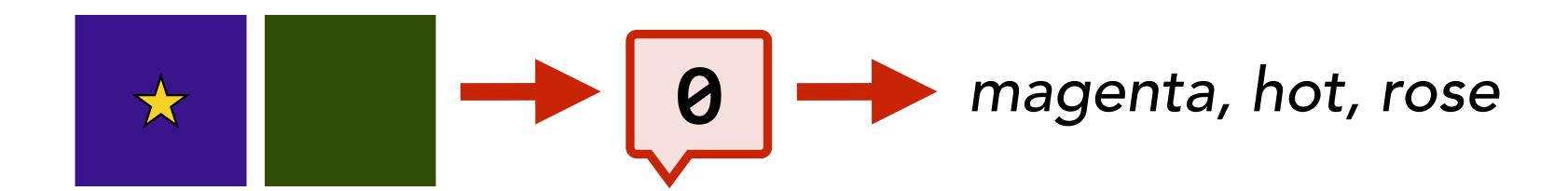




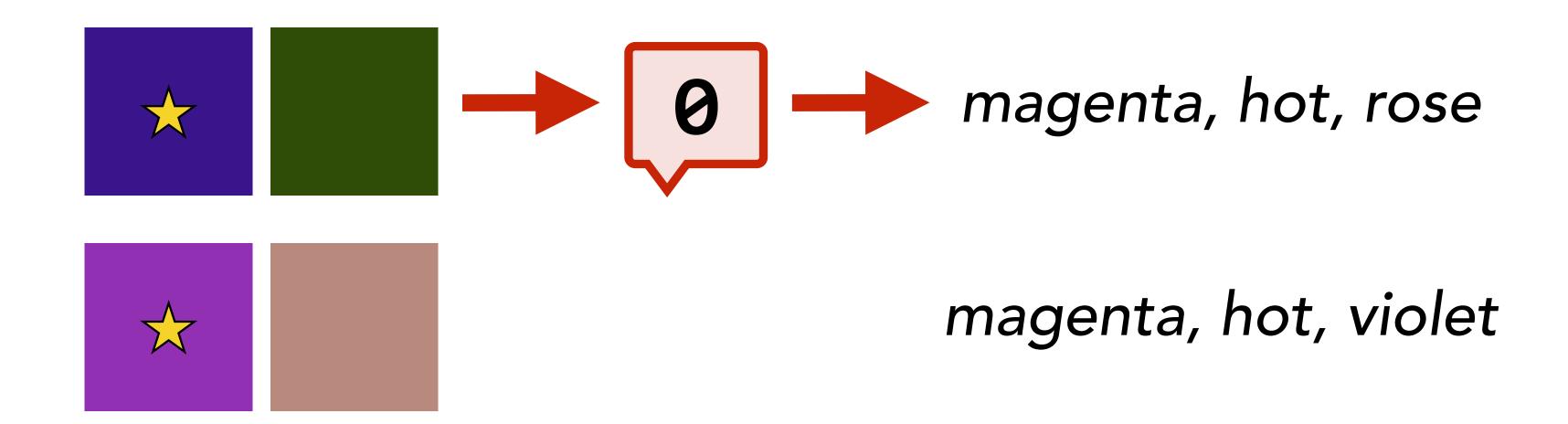




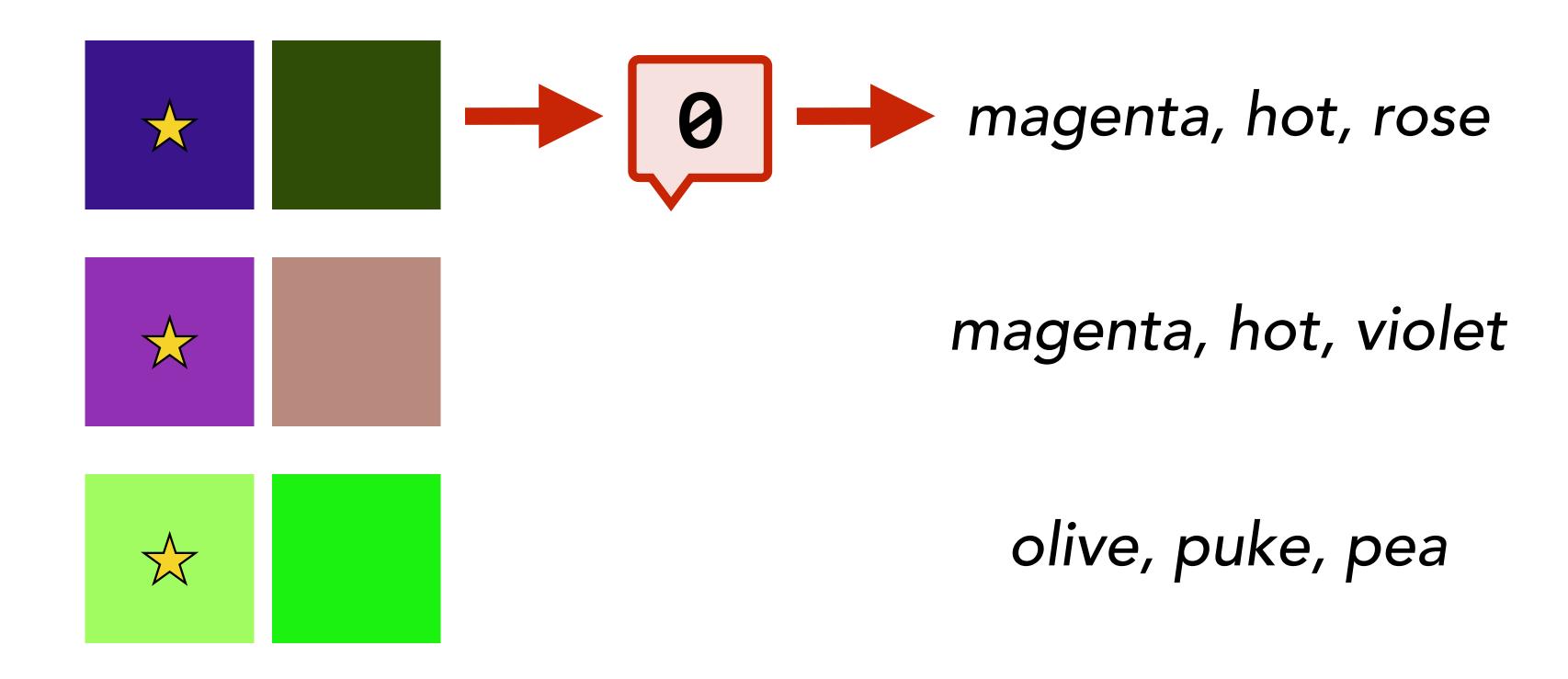




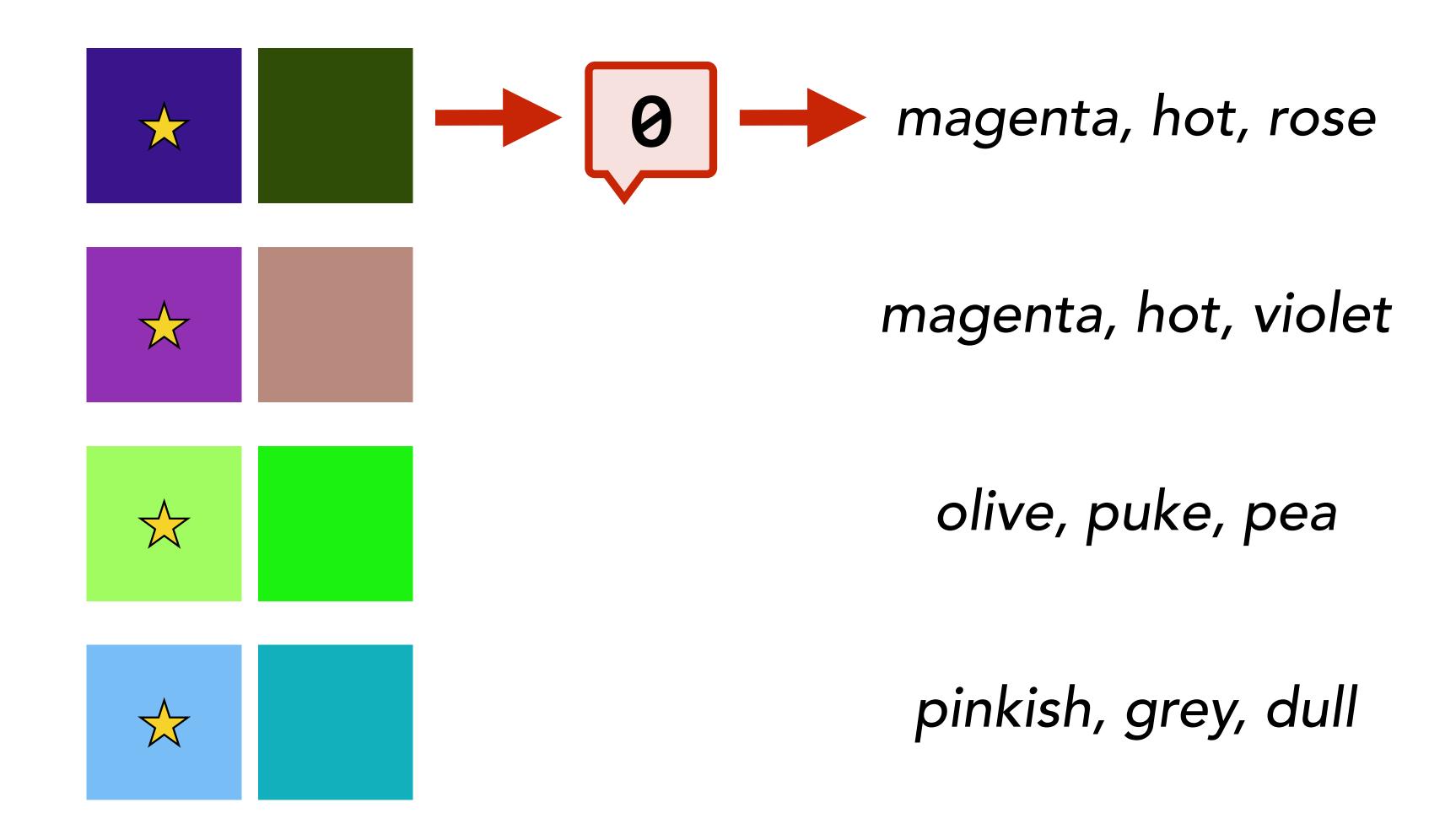


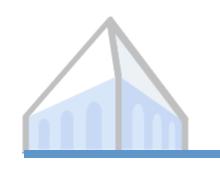




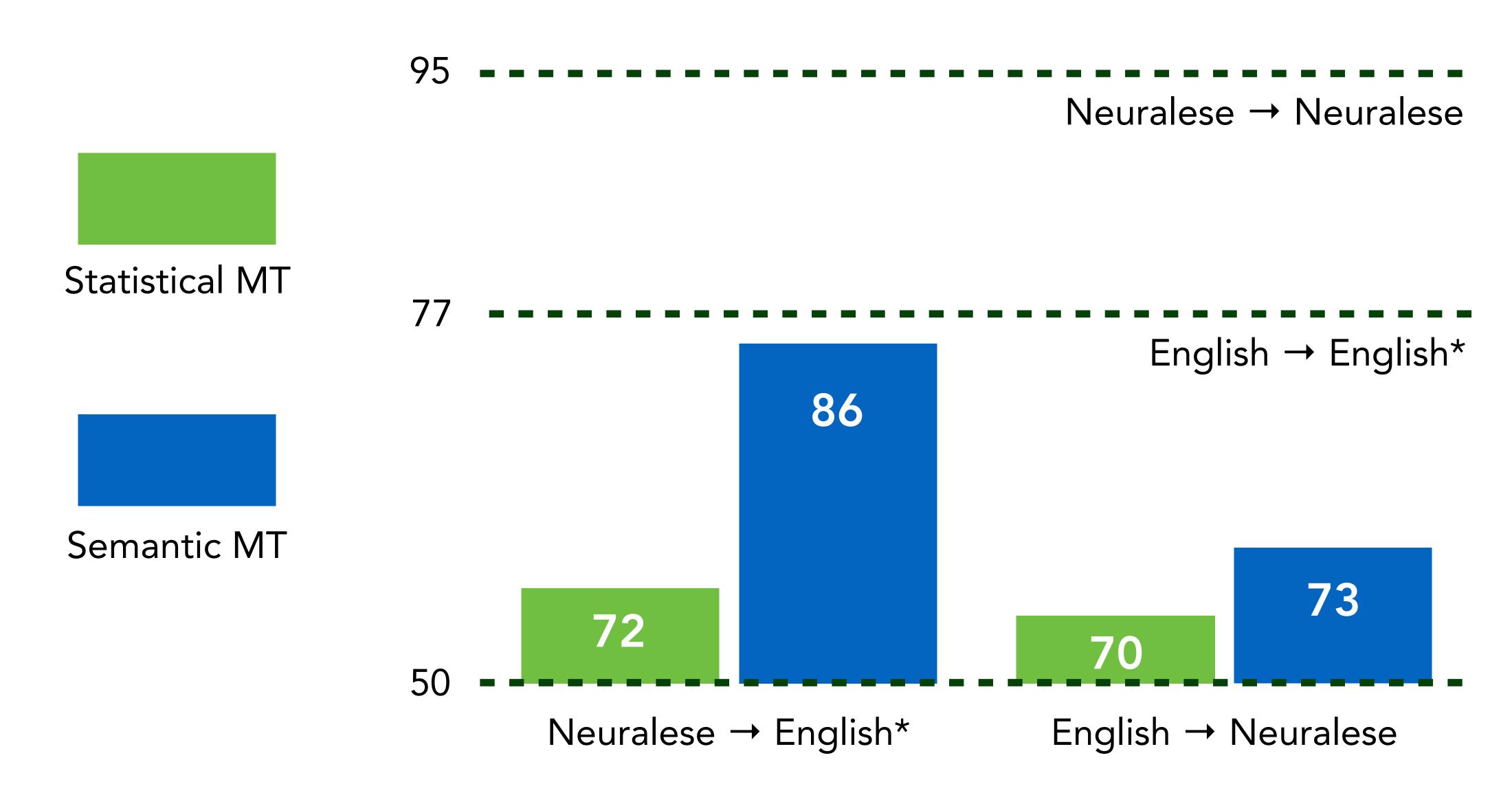








# Experiment: image references





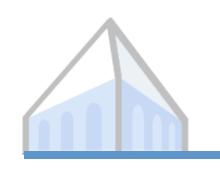
# Experiment: image references



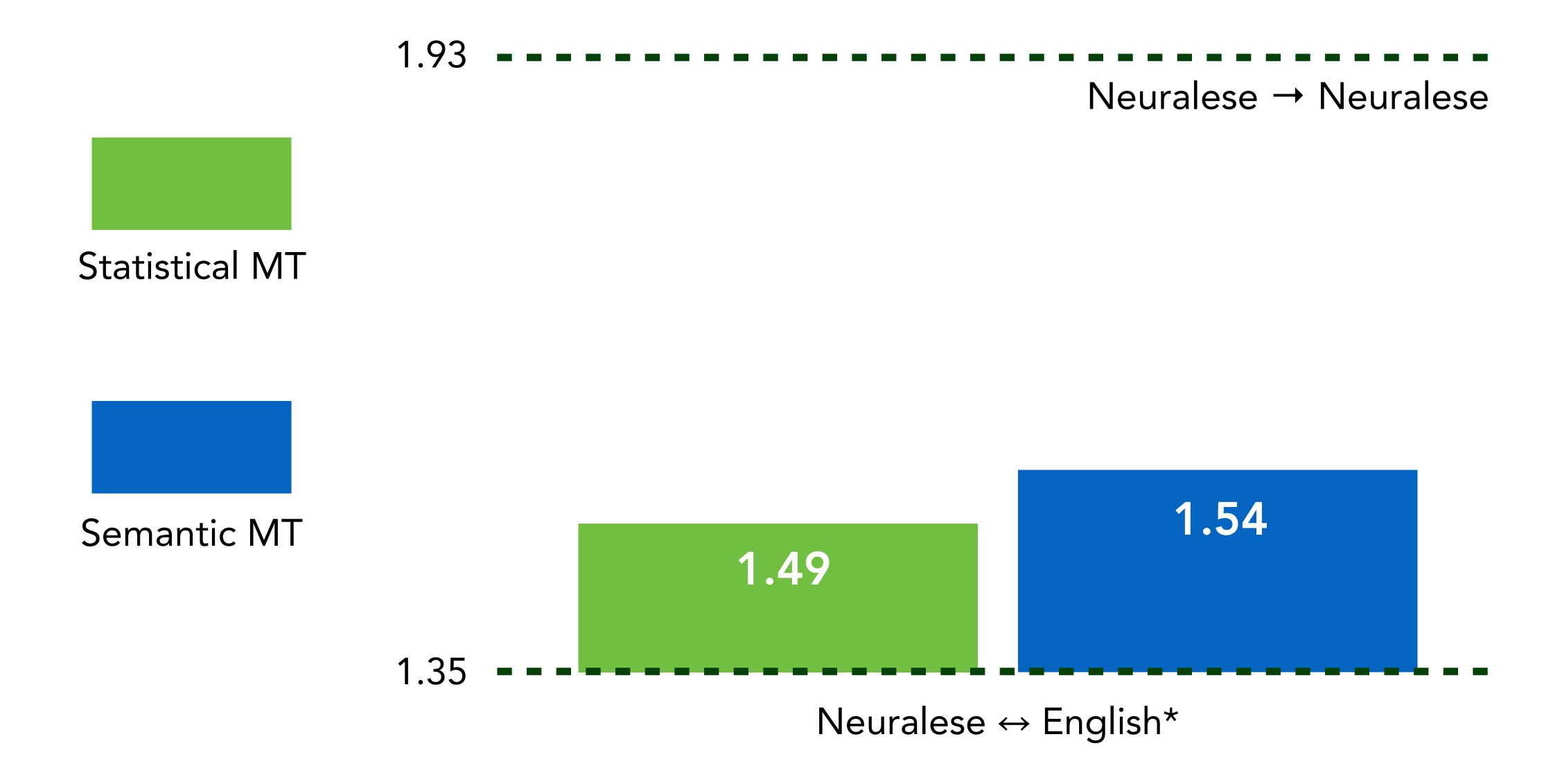
large bird, black wings, black crown

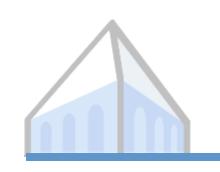


small brown, light brown, dark brown



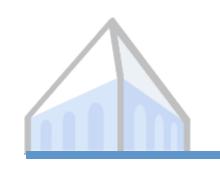
# Experiment: driving game





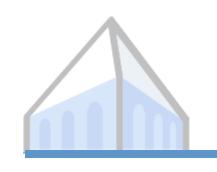
#### Conclusions

- Classical notions of "meaning" apply even to un-language-like things (e.g. RNN states)
- These meanings can be compactly represented without logical forms if we have access to world states
- Communicating policies "say" interpretable things!



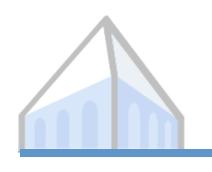
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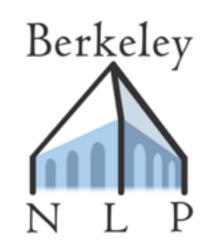
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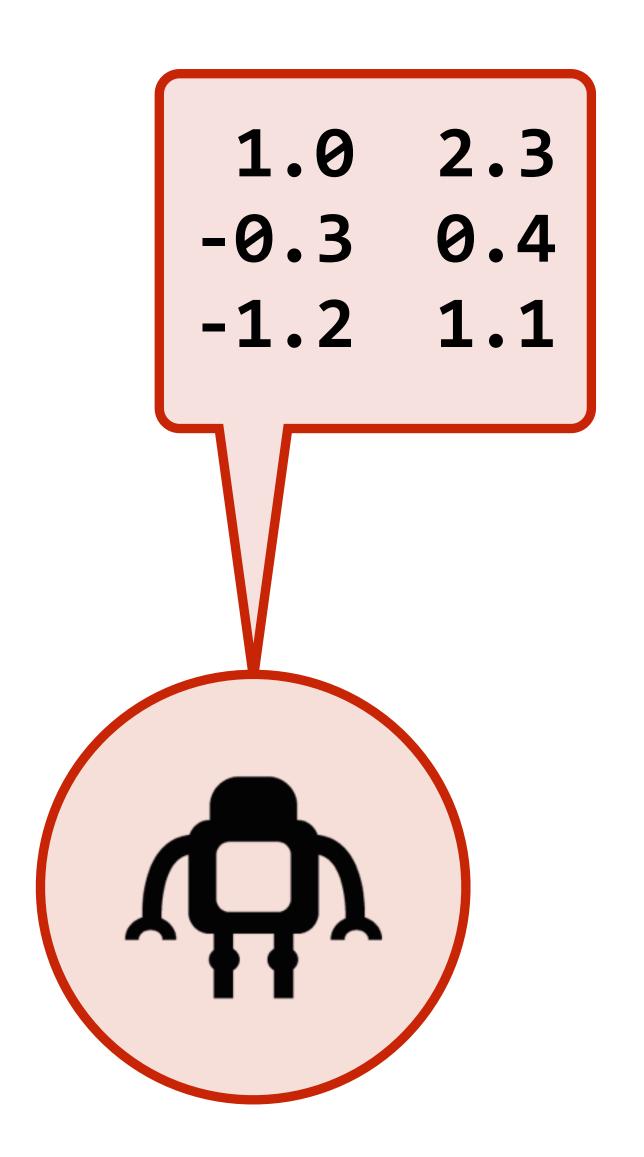


# What about compositionality?

# Analogs of linguistic structure in deep representations



Jacob Andreas and Dan Klein



Thank you!