Sec 2.4 Output representations



decoder

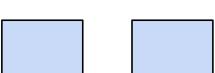


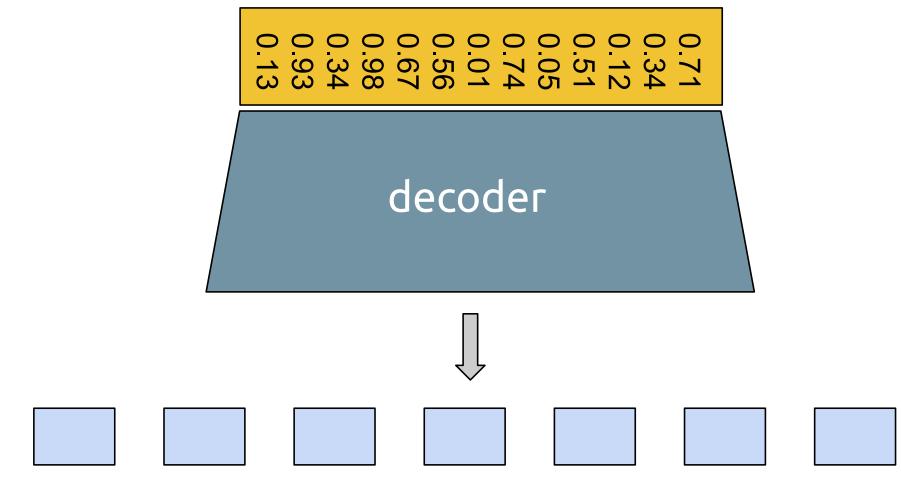


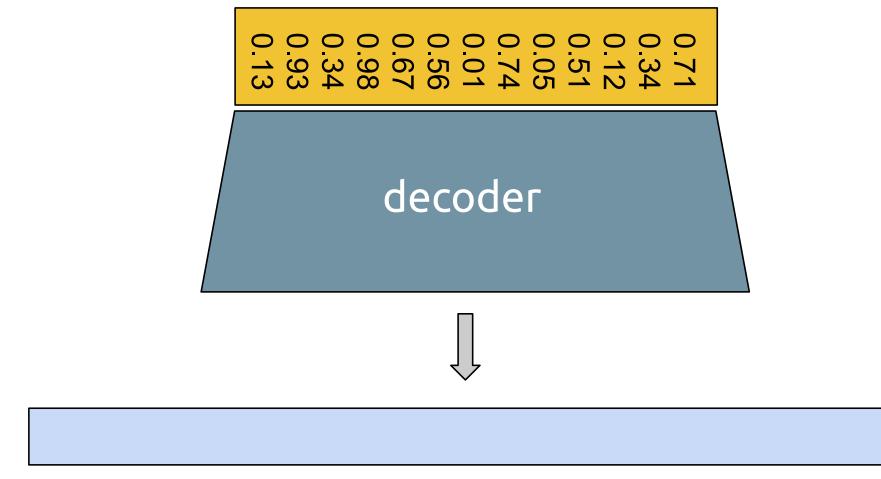


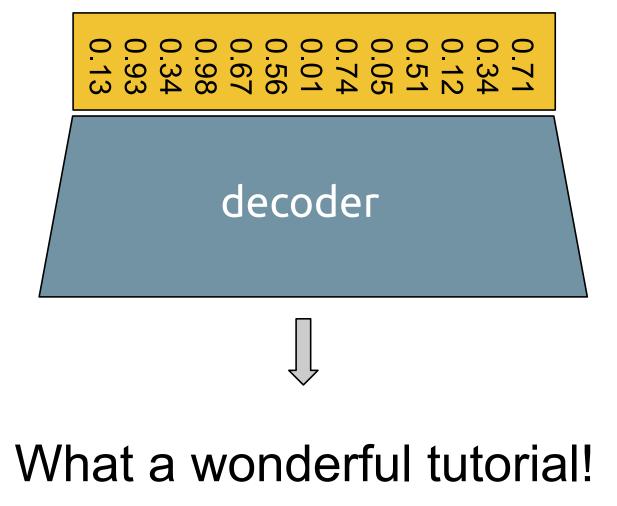












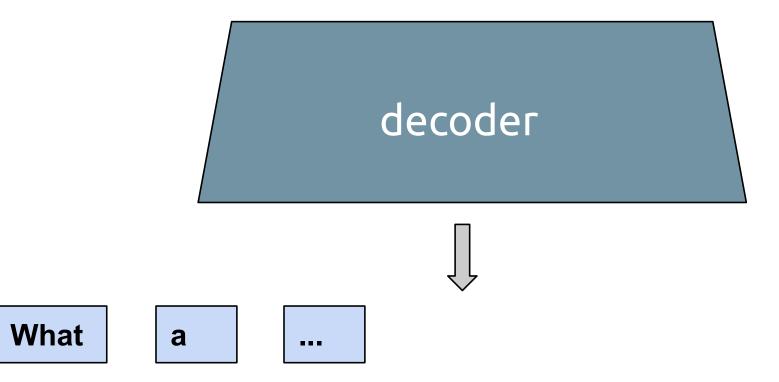
- Word (Bansal et al., 2018)
- Byte Pair Encoding (BPE) (Sperber et al., 2018)
- Character (Bérard et al., 2016; Weiss et al., 2017)

Output representation: Word

- Words as atomic unit
- Applicable only for small and high-repetitive datasets
- Tested in low-resource speech-to-text translation

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Output representation: BPE

- Introduced in Neural Machine Translation to fit a large vocabulary in memory
- Each target sentence splits in sub-word units
- Iterative approach merging the most frequently co-occurring characters or character sequences
- Widely used in several NLP tasks

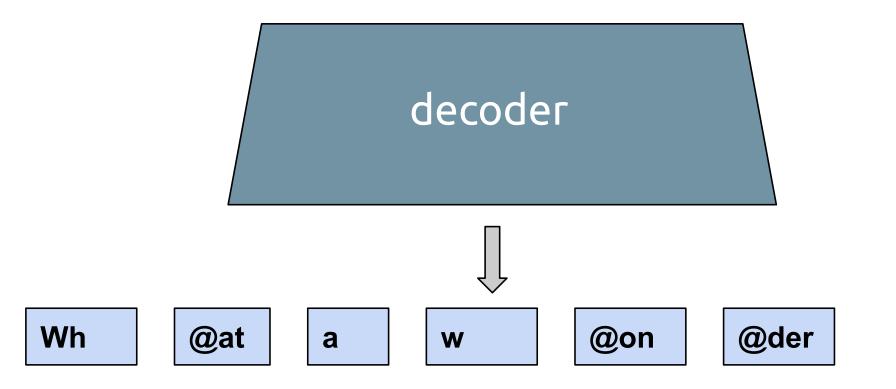
Output representation: BPE

- Training and test data are split based on a learned vocabulary
- After translation, BPEs converted into words



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- Training and test data are split based on a learned vocabulary
- After translation, BPEs converted into words



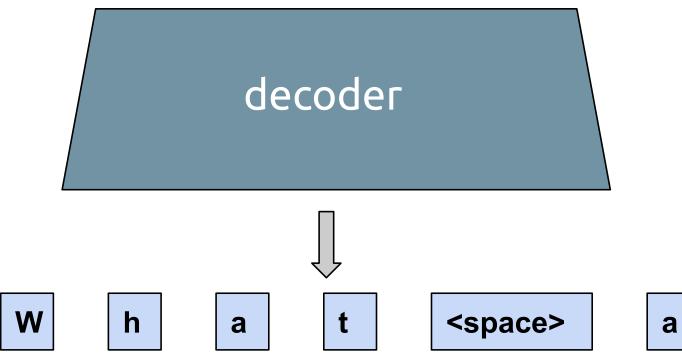


Output representation: Characters

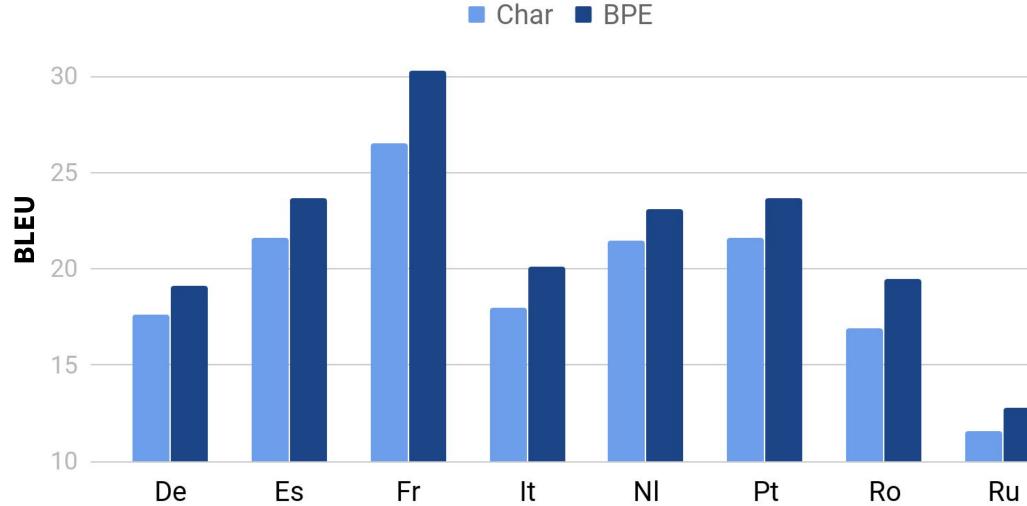
- Each sentence splits in characters with a special symbol for the empty space
- Training and test data are split
- After translation, characters converted into words

Output representation: Characters

- Each sentence splits in characters with a special symbol for the empty space
- Training and test data are split
- After translation, characters converted into words



Translation performance (Di Gangi et al., 2020) 35

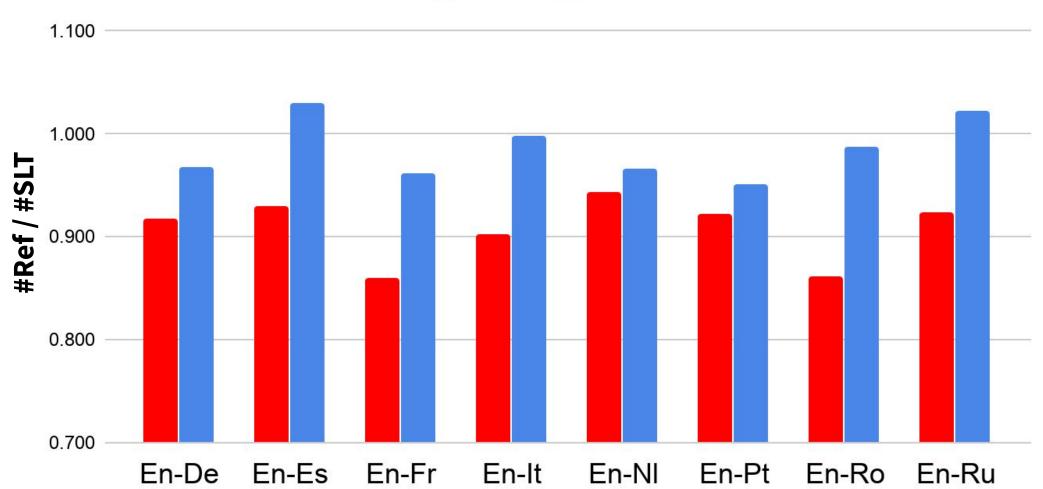


BPE outperforms Characters in all languages





Length comparison

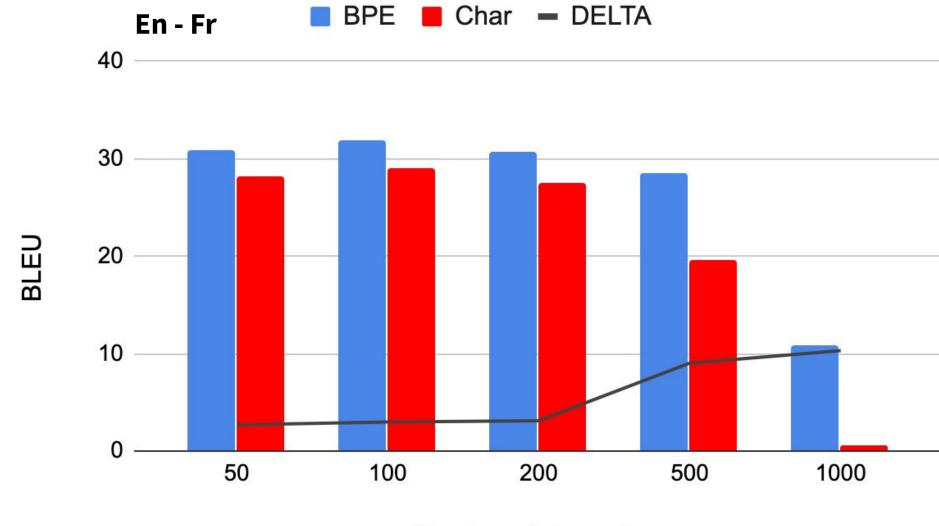


Char BPE

BPE produces longer sentences



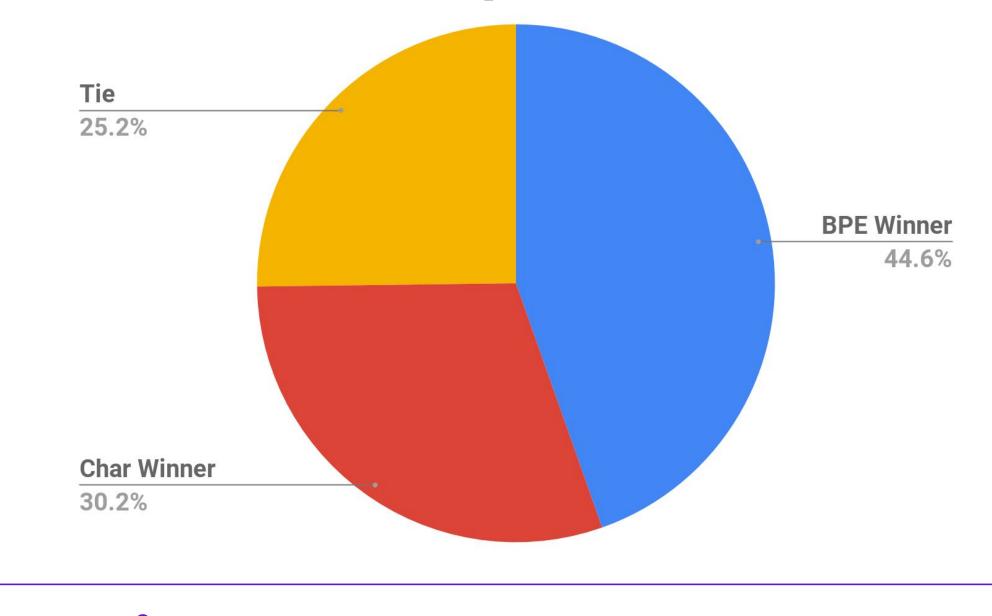
Translation quality by sent. length



Number of characters

BPE better on longer sentences

Sentence Level Comparison



Chars better on lower quality translations