Computer Aided Translation

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Why Machine Translation?



Assimilation — reader initiates translation, wants to know content

- user is tolerant of inferior quality
- focus of majority of research (GALE program, etc.)

Communication — participants don't speak same language, rely on translation

- users can ask questions, when something is unclear
- chat room translations, hand-held devices
- often combined with speech recognition, IWSLT campaign

Dissemination — publisher wants to make content available in other languages

- high demands for quality
- currently almost exclusively done by human translators

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Goal: Helping Human Translators

If you can't beat them, join them.

- How can machine translation help human translators?
- First question: What do translators do?

Overview



Human Translation

- Assistance to Human Translators
- User Study
- Assistance to Monolingual Translators
- Integration of Translation Memory and MT

Setup



- 10 students at the University of Edinburgh
 - half native French speakers
 - half native English speakers with advanced French
- Each student translated
 - news stories
 - French-English
 - about 40 sentences
 - easy task: familiar content, no specialized terminology
- Keystroke log

Keystroke Log



Input: Au premier semestre, l'avionneur a livr 97 avions.Output: The manufacturer has delivered 97 planes during the first half.



black: keystroke, purple: deletion, grey: cursor move height: length of sentence

Analysis



- We can observe
 - slow typing
 - fast typing
 - pauses
- Pauses
 - beginning pause: reading the input sentence
 - final pause: reviewing the translation
 - short pauses (2-6 seconds): hesitation
 - medium pauses (6-60 seconds): problem solving
 - big pauses (>60 seconds): serious problem



				Pauses	5		
User	total	initial	final	short	medium	big	keystroke
L1a	3.3s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	1.8s
L1b	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s
L1c	3.9s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.7s	-	2.5s
L1d	2.8s	0.2s	0.0s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	1.8s
L1e	5.2s	0.3s	0.0s	0.3s	1.9s	0.5s	2.2s
L2a	5.7s	0.5s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	0.7s	2.2s
L2b	3.2s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	2.2s
L2c	5.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	1.5s	0.3s	3.1s
L2d	3.4s	0.7s	0.1s	0.3s	0.6s	-	1.8s
L2e	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s

L1 = native French, L2 = native English average time per input word



		not much time		Pauses	5		
User	total	initial	final	short	medium	big	keystroke
L1a	3.3s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	1.8s
L1b	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s
L1c	3.9s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.7s	-	2.5s
L1d	2.8s	0.2s	0.0s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	1.8s
L1e	5.2s	0.3s	0.0s	0.3s	1.9s	0.5s	2.2s
L2a	5.7s	0.5s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	0.7s	2.2s
L2b	3.2s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	2.2s
L2c	5.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	1.5s	0.3s	3.1s
L2d	3.4s	0.7s	0.1s	0.3s	0.6s	-	1.8s
L2e	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s

L1 = native French, L2 = native English

average time per input word



		not muc	h time	Pauses	5	similar	
User	total	initial	final	short	medium	big	keystroke
L1a	3.3s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	1.8s
L1b	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s
L1c	3.9s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.7s	-	2.5s
L1d	2.8s	0.2s	0.0s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	1.8s
L1e	5.2s	0.3s	0.0s	0.3s	1.9s	0.5s	2.2s
L2a	5.7s	0.5s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	0.7s	2.2s
L2b	3.2s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	2.2s
L2c	5.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	1.5s	0.3s	3.1s
L2d	3.4s	0.7s	0.1s	0.3s	0.6s	-	1.8s
L2e	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s

L1 = native French, L2 = native English

average time per input word



		not much time		Pauses	differen	ces	similar
User	total	initial	final	short	medium	big	keystroke
L1a	3.3s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	1.8s
L1b	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s
L1c	3.9s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.7s	-	2.5s
L1d	2.8s	0.2s	0.0s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	1.8s
L1e	5.2s	0.3s	0.0s	0.3s	1.9s	0.5s	2.2s
L2a	5.7s	0.5s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	0.7s	2.2s
L2b	3.2s	0.1s	0.1s	0.2s	0.4s	0.1s	2.2s
L2c	5.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	1.5s	0.3s	3.1s
L2d	3.4s	0.7s	0.1s	0.3s	0.6s	-	1.8s
L2e	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s

L1 = native French, L2 = native English

average time per input word

Pauses Reconsidered



- Our classification of pauses is arbitrary (2-6sec, 6-60sec, >60sec)
- Extreme view: all you see is pauses
 - keystrokes take no observable time
 - all you see is pauses between action points
- Visualizing range of pauses:

time t spent in pauses $p \in P$ up to a certain length l

$$sum(t) = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{p \in P, l(p) \le t} l(p)$$



Overview



- Human Translation
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Our Types of Assistance

- Sentence completion
 - tool suggests how to complete the translation
 - one phrase at a time
- Translation options
 - most likely translations for each word and phrase
 - ordered and color-highlighted by probability
- Postediting machine translation
 - start with machine translation output
 - user edits, tool shows changes

Technical Notes



- Online at http://www.caitra.org/
- User uploads source text, translates one sentence at a time
- Implementation
 - AJAX Web 2.0 using Ruby on Rails, mySQL
 - Back end: Moses machine translation system



Predicting Sentence Completion

[1] Paul Newman le magnifique >>

Paul			
enter	Newman	×	

- Tool makes a suggestion how to continue (in red)
- User can accept it (by pressing TAB), or type in her own translation
- Same idea as TransType, with minor modifications
 - show only short text chunks, not full sentence completion
 - show only one suggestion, not alternatives

How does it work?



- Uses search graph of SMT decoding
- Matches partial user translation against search graph, by optimizing
 - 1. minimal string edit distance between path in graph and user translation
 - 2. best full path probability, including best completion to end
- Technical notes
 - search graph is pre-computed and stored in database
 - matching is done server-side, typically takes less than 1 second
 - completion path is returned to client (web brower)



Translation Options

Paul	Newman	le	magnifique
Paul	Newman	the	wonderful
Mr	Newman,	the	magnificent
Mr Paul	Newman here	th	e wonderful
as Paul	Committee		beautiful
another	Newman , who speaks		magnificent
with Paul		tł	ne splendid
, Paul		th	e excellent
of Paul		th	ne beautiful
work of Paul			it
the words of Paul			great

- For each word and phrases: suggested translations
- Ranked (and color-highlighted) by probability
- $\bullet~$ User may click on suggestion \rightarrow appended to text box



Translation Options - How does it work?²⁰

- Uses phrase translation table of SMT system
- Translation score: future cost estimate
 - conditional probabilities $\phi(\bar{e}|\bar{f})$, $\phi(\bar{f}|\bar{e})$
 - lexical probabilities $lex(\bar{e}|\bar{f})$, $lex(\bar{f}|\bar{e})$
 - word count feature
 - language model estimate
- Ranking of shorter vs. longer phrases by including outside future cost estimate

🕹 Translation Tool translate - Mozilla Firefox 🗕									
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew Hi <u>s</u> tory <u>B</u> ookmarks <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp	$\langle \rangle$								
🖕 🗣 👻 🕑 🕼 🕒 http://tool2.statmt.org/sentences/translate/563 🔹 🕨 💽 Google	Q								
🗁 Status 🗀 Wiki 🖂 Mail MgMail 🗀 EdU 🗀 News									
Translation Tool pkoehn logout									
Sentence 2 of 20 [1] [2] [4] [6] [8] [11] [13] [16] [19]									
 [1] Spitzen von Hanburger CDU und Grünen öffnen Weg zu Koalitionsverhandlungen [2] Das erste schwarz-grüne Bündnis auf Landesebene rückt näher. Die Spitzen von CDU und [3] In einer Sondierungsrunde [4] Hanburg - Sechs Stunden sprachen sie miteinander. [5] Dann verkündeten CDU-Chef [5] Then the CDU-leader Michael Freytag and Green party leader Anja Hajduk the division [5] Then the parties is bridgable. 									
<< [2] Das erste schwarz-grüne Bündnis auf Landesebene rückt näher: Die Spitzen von CDU und Grünen in Hamburg halten ihre Differenzen für überwindbar. >>									
	=								
antor h s.									
das erste schwarz @-@ grüne Bündnis auf Landesebene rückt näher : die Spitzen									
the first black @-@ green alliance in favour of is approaching the readers the first black @-@ green alliance in favour of is approaching the readers									
for the first black Green Alliance on national we are coming to . at the top									

cooperation in

the Greens NATO seek to

Belarus approaches

we closer

the top

the this

in black and white @-@ green

this

the first of the black



Postediting Machine Translation

<< [2] L'inoubliable interprète de "Butch Cassidy et le Kid" est mort des suites d'un cancer, à l'âge de 83 ans, dans sa maison du Connecticut. >> The unforgettable interpreter actor of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid " died as a result of cancer 7 at the age of 83 years 7 in his house in Connecticut . (9 edits)

The unforgettable actor of "Butch <u>Cassidy</u> and the <u>Sundance</u> Kid" died as a result of cancer at the age of 83 in his house in Connecticut.

- Textbox is initially filled with machine translation
- User edits translation
- String edit distance to machine translation is shown (blue background)

Overview



- Human Translation
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- Integration of Translation Memory and MT

Evaluation



- Recall setup
 - 10 students, half native French, half native English
 - each student translated French-English news stories
 - about 40 sentences for each condition of assistance
- Five different conditions
 - unassisted
 - prediction (sentence completion)
 - options
 - predictions and options
 - post-editing

Quality



- We want faster translators, but not worse
- Assessment of translation quality
 - show translations to bilingual judges, with source
 - judgment: fully correct? yes/no

Indicate whether each user's input represents a fully fluent and meaning-equivalent translation of the source. The source is shown with context, the actual sentence is bold.

- Average score: 50% correct lower than expected
 - judges seemed to be too harsh
 - when given several translations, tendency to judge half as bad



Example of Quality Judgments

Src.	Sans se démonter, il s'est montré concis et précis.	
MT	Without dismantle, it has been concise and accurate.	
1/3	Without fail, he has been concise and accurate. (Predict	tion+Options, L2a)
<mark>4/0</mark>	Without getting flustered, he showed himself to be concise and precise	. (Unassisted, L2b)
<mark>4/0</mark>	Without falling apart, he has shown himself to be concise and accura	te. (Postedit, L2c)
1/ <mark>3</mark>	Unswayable, he has shown himself to be concise and to the point.	(Options, L2d)
<mark>0/4</mark>	Without showing off, he showed himself to be concise and precise.	(Prediction, L2e)
1/ <mark>3</mark>	Without dismantling himself, he presented himself consistent and pr	ecise.
	(Predict	tion+Options, L1a)
2/2	He showed himself concise and precise.	(Unassisted, L1b)
3/1	Nothing daunted, he has been concise and accurate.	(Postedit, L1c)
3/1	Without losing face, he remained focused and specific.	(Options, L1d)
3/1	Without becoming flustered, he showed himself concise and precise.	(Prediction, L1e)



Faster and Better

Assistance	Speed	Quality
Unassisted	4.4s/word	47% correct
Postedit	2.7s (-1.7s)	55% (+8%)
Options	3.7s (-0.7s)	51% (+4%)
Prediction	3.2s (-1.2s)	54% (+7%)
Prediction+Options	3.3s (-1.1s)	53% (+6%)



Faster and Better, Mostly

User	Unassisted	Pos	stedit	Ор	tions	Prec	liction	Predicti	on+Options
L1a	3.3sec/word	1.2s	-2.2s	2.3s	-1.0s	1.1s	-2.2s	2.4s	-0.9s
	23% correct	39%	+16%)	45%	+22%	30%	+7%)	44%	+21%
L1b	7.7sec/word	4.5s	-3.2s)	4.5s	-3.3s	2.7s	-5.1s	4.8s	-3.0s
	35% correct	48%	+13%	55%	+20%	61%	+26%	41%	+6%
L1c	3.9sec/word	1.9s	-2.0s	3.8s	-0.1s	3.1s	-0.8s	2.5s	-1.4s
	50% correct	61%	+11%	54%	+4%	64%	+14%	61%	+11%
L1d	2.8sec/word	2.0s	-0.7s	2.9s	(+0.1s)	2.4s	(-0.4s)	1.8s	-1.0s
	38% correct	46%	+8%	59%	(+21%)	37%	(-1%)	45%	+7%
L1e	5.2sec/word	3.9s	-1.3s	4.9s	(-0.2s)	3.5s	-1.7s	4.6s	(-0.5s)
	58% correct	64%	+6%	56%	(-2%)	62%	+4%	56%	(-2%)
L2a	5.7sec/word	1.8s	-3.9s	2.5s	-3.2s	2.7s	-3.0s	2.8s	-2.9s
	16% correct	50%	+34%	34%	+18%	40%	+24%	50%	+34%
L2b	3.2sec/word	2.8s	(-0.4s)	3.5s	+0.3s	6.0s	+2.8s	4.6s	+1.4s
	64% correct	56%	(-8%)	60%	-4%	61%	-3%	57%	-7%
L2c	5.8sec/word	2.9s	-3.0s	4.6s	(-1.2s)	4.1s	-1.7s	2.7s	-3.1s
	52% correct	53%	+1%	37%	(-15%)	59%	+7%	53%	+1%
L2d	3.4sec/word	3.1s	(-0.3s)	4.3s	(+0.9s)	3.8s	(+0.4s)	3.7s	(+0.3s)
	49% correct	49%	(+0%)	51%	(+2%)	53%	(+4%)	58%	(+9%)
L2e	2.8sec/word	2.6s	-0.2s	3.5s	+0.7s	2.8s	(-0.0s)	3.0s	+0.2s
	68% correct	79%	+11%	59%	-9%	64%	(-4%)	66%	-2%
avg.	4.4sec/word	2.7s	-1.7s	3.7s	-0.7s	3.2s	-1.2s	3.3s	-1.1s
	47% correct	55%	+8%	51%	+4%	54%	+7%	53%	+6%

Slow Users 1: Faster and Better





- Unassisted
 - more than 5 seconds per input word
 - very bad (35%, 16%)
- With assistance
 - much faster and better
 - reaching roughly average performance

Slow Users 2: Only Faster





- Unassisted
 - more than 5 seconds per input word
 - average quality
- With assistance
 - faster and but not better



- Unassisted
 - fast: 3-4 seconds per input word
 - L1a is very bad (23%), L1c is average (50%)
- With assistance
 - faster and better
 - L1a closer to average (30-45%), L1c becomes very good (54-61%)



- Use the assistance sparingly or not at all, and see generally no gains
- The two best translators are in this group
- Postediting
 - mixed on quality (2 better, 1 worse, 1 same), but all faster
 - best translator (L2e, 68%) becomes much better (record 79%)

Further Analysis



- How does the assistance change translator behaviour?
- How do translators utilize assistance?
- How is the translation produced?



orange: click on translation option

Analysis: Segment into periods of activity: typing, tabbing, clicking, pauses

one second before and after a keystroke is part of typing interval



Activities: Native French User L1b

User: L1b	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s	-	-
Postedit	4.5s	1.5s	0.4s	0.1s	1.0s	0.4s	1.1s	-	-
Options	4.5s	0.6s	0.1s	0.4s	0.9s	0.7s	1.5s	0.4s	-
Prediction	2.7s	0.3s	0.3s	0.2s	0.7s	0.1s	0.6s	-	0.4s
Prediction+Options	4.8s	0.6s	0.4s	0.4s	1.3s	0.5s	0.9s	0.5s	0.2s


Activities: Native French User L1b

User: L1b	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s	-	-
Postedit	4.5s	1.5s	0.4s	0.1s	1.0s	0.4s	1.1s	-	-
Options	4.5s	0.6s	0.1s	0.4s	0.9s	0.7s	1.5s	0.4s	-
Prediction	2.7s	0.3s	0.3s	0.2s	0.7s	0.1s	0.6s	-	0.4s
Prediction+Options	4.8s	0.6s	0.4s	0.4s	1.3s	0.5s	0.9s	0.5s	0.2s

Slighly less time spent on typing



Activities: Native French User L1b

User: L1b	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s	-	-
Postedit	4.5s	1.5s	0.4s	0.1s	1.0s	0.4s	1.1s	-	-
Options	4.5s	0.6s	0.1s	0.4s	0.9s	0.7s	1.5s	0.4s	-
Prediction	2.7s	0.3s	0.3s	0.2s	0.7s	0.1s	0.6s	-	0.4s
Prediction+Options	4.8s	0.6s	0.4s	0.4s	1.3s	0.5s	0.9s	0.5s	0.2s

Less pausing Slighly less time spent on typing



Activities: Native French User L1b

User: L1b	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	7.7s	1.3s	0.1s	0.3s	1.8s	1.9s	2.3s	-	-
Postedit	4.5s	1.5s	0.4s	0.1s	1.0s	0.4s	1.1s	-	-
Options	4.5s	0.6s	0.1s	0.4s	0.9s	0.7s	1.5s	0.4s	-
Prediction	2.7s	0.3s	0.3s	0.2s	0.7s	0.1s	0.6s	-	0.4s
Prediction+Options	4.8s	0.6s	0.4s	0.4s	1.3s	0.5s	0.9s	0.5s	0.2s

Less pausing

Especially
less time
in big
pauses

Slighly less time spent on typing



User: L2e	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s	-	-
Postedit	2.6s	0.4s	0.3s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	0.7s	-	-
Options	3.5s	0.1s	0.3s	0.4s	0.6s	0.2s	1.7s	0.1s	-
Prediction	2.8s	0.1s	0.3s	0.3s	0.3s	-	1.4s	-	0.3s
Prediction+Options	3.0s	0.1s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	-	1.9s	-	-



User: L2e	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s	-	-
Postedit	2.6s	0.4s	0.3s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	0.7s	-	-
Options	3.5s	0.1s	0.3s	0.4s	0.6s	0.2s	1.7s	0.1s	-
Prediction	2.8s	0.1s	0.3s	0.3s	0.3s	-	1.4s	-	0.3s
Prediction+Options	3.0s	0.1s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	-	1.9s	-	-

Little time spent on assistance



User: L2e	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s	-	-
Postedit	2.6s	0.4s	0.3s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	0.7s	-	-
Options	3.5s	0.1s	0.3s	0.4s	0.6s	0.2s	1.7s	0.1s	-
Prediction	2.8s	0.1s	0.3s	0.3s	0.3s	-	1.4s	-	0.3s
Prediction+Options	3.0s	0.1s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	_	1.9s	-	-

Does not use both assistances, little overall change Little time spent on assistance



User: L2e	total	init-p	end-p	short-p	mid-p	big-p	key	click	tab
Unassisted	2.8s	0.3s	0.2s	0.2s	0.3s	0.1s	1.9s	-	-
Postedit	2.6s	0.4s	0.3s	0.2s	1.0s	0.1s	0.7s	-	-
Options	3.5s	0.1s	0.3s	0.4s	0.6s	0.2s	1.7s	0.1s	-
Prediction	2.8s	0.1s	0.3s	0.3s	0.3s	-	1.4s	-	0.3s
Prediction+Options	3.0s	0.1s	0.3s	0.2s	0.5s	-	1.9s	-	-

Does not use both assistances, little overall change Postediting: less typing (-1.2s) more medium pauses (+0.7s)

Little time spent on assistance



Origin of Characters: Native French L1b⁴³

User: L1b	key	click	tab	mt
Postedit	18%	-	-	81%
Options	59%	40%	-	-
Prediction	14%	-	85%	-
Prediction+Options	21%	44%	33%	-



Origin of Characters: Native French L1b⁴⁴

User: L1b	key	click	tab	mt
Postedit	18%	-	-	81%
Options	59%	40%	-	_
Prediction	14%	-	85%	_
Prediction+Options	21%	44%	33%	-

Translation comes to large degree from assistance



Origin of Characters: Native English L2e⁴⁵

User: L2e	key	click	tab	mt
Postedit	20%	-	-	79%
Options	77%	22%	-	-
Prediction	61%	-	38%	-
Prediction+Options	100%	_	-	_



Origin of Characters: Native English L2e⁴⁶

User: L2e	key	click	tab	mt
Postedit	20%	-	-	79%
Options	77%	22%	-	-
Prediction	61%	-	38%	-
Prediction+Options	100%	-	-	-

Although hardly any time spent on assistance, fair amount of characters produced by it



average translations time (sec/word)



Learning Curve





User Feedback



- Q: In which of the five conditions did you think you were most accurate?
 - predictions+options: 5 users
 - options: 2 users
 - prediction: 1 user
 - postediting: 1 user
- Q: Rank the different types of assistance on a scale from 1 to 5, where1 indicates not at all and 5 indicates very helpful.
 - prediction+options: 4.6
 - prediction: 3.9
 - options: 3.7
 - postediting: 2.9

User Feedback



- $\bullet~Q:$ In which of the five conditions did you think you were most accurate?
 - predictions+options: 5 users
 - options: 2 users
 - prediction: 1 user
 - postediting: 1 user
- Q: Rank the different types of assistance on a scale from 1 to 5, where1 indicates not at all and 5 indicates very helpful.
 - prediction+options: 4.6
 - prediction: 3.9
 - options: 3.7
 - postediting: 2.9

• Note: does not match empirical results

Summary



- Assistance made translators faster
 - average speed improvement from 4.4s/word to 2.7-3.7s/word
 - reduction of big pauses
 - reduction of typing effort in post-editing
- Assistance made translators better
 - average judgment increased from 47% to 51-55% with help
 - even good translators get better with postediting
- Some good translators ignored the assistance
- Fastest and (barely) best with postediting, but did not like it

Outlook: More analysis



- What do translators think about when they are pausing?
- What are the hard problems?
 - unknown words
 - words without direct translation
 - syntactic re-arrangement
- What do translators change in post-editing?
- ⇒ We will investigate this in a new EU project



Related Work: Tools used by Translators⁵⁴

- Translators often use standard text editors and additional tools
- Bilingual dictionary
- Spell checker, grammar checker
- Monolingual concordancer
- Terminology database
- Web search to establish and verify meaning of terms



Bilingual Concordancer

xamples	Windkraft (noun, feminine) (also: Windenergie)	wind power (noun)	V
	Zum Vergleich: Windkraft schafft fast sieben Mal mehr.	By way of comparison, wind power generates almost seven times as much.	
	⇔ German: www.goethe.de/wis/umw/thm/ntr/de92305.htm	⇔ English: www.goethe.de/wis/umw/thm/ntr/en92305.htm	
-	Einführung von Windcube, einer neuen Generation von Wind Lidar für Windkraft.	Introducing Windcube, a new generation of wind Lidar for wind power .	
	German: www.husumwindenergy.com/index.php?LhowUid]=1177	G→ English: www.husumwindenergy.com/index.php?LhowUid]=1177	
	Windkraft ist eine etablierte, wettbewerbsfähige Technologie mit hoher Zuverlässigkeit	Wind power is an established, competitive technology with high reliability	
	services/	services/	
xamples +	Windkraft (noun, feminine) (also: Windenergie)	wind energy (noun)	\checkmark
	Je mehr aber klimapolitische Sonntagsreden von der Politik auch in Taten umgesetzt werden, desto höher steigt dieser Preis und desto wettbewerbsfähiger werden saubere Energien wie die Windkraft . ⊡→ German: emagazine.credit-suisse.com/app /art4382 <=DE	But as the focus of the climate change issue shifts increasingly from policy to action, this price will increase and cleaner energy sources like wind will become more competitive.	
	Nur wenige befürchten hingegen, dass dies auch bei erneuerbaren Energieträgern wie Biomasse oder Windkraft der Fall sein wird.	However, only a few fear that this will also be the case with renewable energy sources such as biomass or wind energy.	
	E→ German: www.eu2006.gv.at/de /News/Press_Rele1proell.html	G→ English: www.eu2006.gv.at/en /News/Press_Rele1proell.html	

show translations in context (www.linguee.com)

Overview



- Human Translation
- Assistance to Human Translators
- User Study
- Assistance to Monolingual Translators
- Integration of Translation Memory and MT



Enabling Monolingual Translators

- Monolingual translator
 - wants to understand a foreign document
 - has no knowledge of foreign language
 - uses a machine translation system
- Questions
 - Is current MT output sufficient for understanding?
 - What else could be provided by a MT system?

Good Enough



• An MT system might produce this:

The girl entered into room.

• We know what is meant:

The girl entered the room.

• We understood.

Process



- MT system translates foreign story
- Person A edits it
 - goal: fluent translation
 that represents the meaning (as it was understood)
 - without access to reference translation
- Person B checks if edited sentences are correct
 - with access to reference translation

Example



• MT system translates foreign sentence

The girl goes the room.

• Person A edits it

The girl goes into the room.

• Reference

The girl enters the room.

• Person B checks edited sentence: CORRECT

Real Example



• MT system output:

The study also found that one of the genes in the improvement in people with prostate cancer risk, it also reduces the risk of suffering from diabetes.

- What does this mean?
- Monolingual translator:

The research also found that one of the genes increased people's risk of prostate cancer, but at the same time lowered people's risk of diabetes.

• Document context helps

Experiment



- Language pairs
 - Arabic-English
 - Chinese–English
- Machine translation systems
 - Edinburgh's 2009 GALE systems
 - Moses system with all available parallel data
- Stories taken from NIST 2008 test sets

Stories



Story	Headline	Sent.	Words
1: chi	White House Pushes for Nuclear Inspectors to Be Sent as Soon	6	207
	as Possible to Monitor North Korea's Closure of Its Nuclear		
	Reactors		
2: chi	Torrential Rains Hit Western India, 43 People Dead	10	204
3: chi	Research Shows a Link between Arrhythmia and Two Forms	7	247
	of Genetic Variation		
4: chi	Veteran US Goalkeeper Keller May Retire after America's Cup	10	367
5: ara	Britain: Arrests in Several Cities and Explosion of Suspicious	7	224
	Car		
6: ara	Ban Ki-Moon Withdraws His Report on the Sahara after	8	310
	Controversy Surrounding Its Content		
7: ara	Pakistani Opposition Leaders Call on Musharraf to Resign.	11	312
8: ara	Al-Maliki: Iraqi Forces Are Capable of Taking Over the	8	255
	Security Dossier Any Time They Want		





- Monolingual translators
 - 10 students/staff at the University of Edinburgh
 - none knew Arabic or Chinese
 - have access to full stories at a time, may correct prior sentences
- Bilingual translators
 - 3 of the 4 reference translations in NIST test set
- Remaining reference translation as truth







percentage of sentences judged as correct

Results: Arabic





compared to bilingual translators

Results: Arabic







Results: Arabic and Chinese



mostly worse performance for Chinese

Results per Story





Results per Story





one story: monolinguals as good as bilinguals

Offering more assistance



- Progress in computer aided translation
- Interactive machine translation (TransType)
 - show prediction of sentence completion
 - recompute when user types own translation
- Alternative translations [Koehn and Haddow, 2009]
 - display translation options from translation model
 - ranked by translation score
Translation Options



وكان	مجلس	التواب	الاميركى		اعتمد	يس	الخم	الت	قائر	يطالب		يسحب	القوات	القائلة	لاميركية	من اا	لعراق	فی ا	موعد	اقصاه	الاول	بريل@/@ نيسان من
the	the us hous	e of rep	resentative	as a	adopted	thur	sday	leg	ally	calls for the	e with	drawal o	of comb	oat troops		IS	iraq	in	no la	ter than	the first	from april
the	us house of r	epresen	tatives		the	thurs	day,	la	w				the figh	hting forces	the u	s fron	n iraq		the	latest	the first	of april
	the us h	house		ad	lopted the	tł	าน	the le	egally				fighti	ing forces	us	fre	om ira	ni pi			i i	april
it was	us house of representatives			wa	as adopted	thursda	ay , th	e the	law	demands	withdr	rawal of t	roops	fighter	the	e us		no	later	than	first	on april
he was	th	the us house			dopted by	thurs	day 's	al	aw	calls for	withdra	wal of	com	bat forces		of		in the	not la	iter than	first of	
he		us house			pted by the	on the	ursday	a le	gally	calls for t	he with	ndrawal	forces	the fighter		from	n					
earlier,			us	a	idopted a	on thu	rsday	, by	law	demands th	ne with	drawal of	troops			ir	raq					
was				, W	as adopted	thursd	lay the	e lega	ally ,	demands	withdra	awal of				of th	e					
it was the	2			а	adopted ,	th	u,	the	legal	calls for	r withdr	rawal				fror	n iraq	in the				
earlier , th	e			ad	opted , the	thurse	day , a	legally	y @-@	demands	the with	hdrawal			the an	nericar	n		by	the first	of	
2008,	متحديا	5	ة مر	جديد	الرئيس	جورج	ېش	ذی بن	11	يعارض	تحديد	ای	موعد									
2008,	defying	or	nce n	lew	president	george	w. bu	ush, w	hich d	opposes the	no dat	te has be	en set fo	or the .								
the 2008	defiant	0	nce again		presiden	t georg	e bush	1 I	who	opposes	no	date has	been set	for								
2008	challenging	ag	jain the	e new					whicl	h opposes	no	o date ha	s been se	et 🛛								
	a defiant	the	first					, W	vho o	pposes the			a date									
	in defiance of	F oi	nce again,						, who	opposes			date .									
	, challenging	on	ce again the		presiden	t georg	e bush	1, who	0	opposed to se	tting ar	ny ti	ne date of	f the								
,	in defiance	for the f	first time a	new	president g	eorge v	v. busł	h 's	which	opposes		1	no date									
in 2008,	defying the		again		us presiden	t georg	e w. b	ush	0	opposed to		any	the date	of								
	challenging the	e tir	me					v	vho op	pposes the			date of	F								
	, defvina	ond	e again , th	e						opposes			date									

up to 10 translations for each word / phrase



Translation Options





Results with Options





Error Analysis (a) Critical Judges

• Reference

Torrential Rains Hit Western India, 43 People Dead

• Bilingual translator

Heavy Rains Plague Western India Leaving 43 Dead



Error Analysis (b) Mistakes by the professional translators

• Reference

Over just two days on the 29th and 30th, rainfall in Mumbai reached 243 mm.

• Bilingual translator

The rainfall in Mumbai had reached 243 cm over the two days of the 29th and 30th alone.



(b2) Domain knowledge vs. language skills

Error Analysis

• Bilingual translator

With Munchen-Gladbach falling to the German Bundesliga 2, ...

• Monolingual translator

The Mönchengladbach team fell into the second German league, \ldots



(c) Bad English by monolingual translators

Error Analysis

- Monolingual translator
 - The western region of india heavy rain killed 43 people.



Error Analysis (d) Mistranslated / untranslated name

• Reference

Johndroe said that the two leaders ...

• Machine translation

Strong zhuo, pointing out that the two presidents ...

• Monolingual translator

Qiang Zhuo pointed out that the two presidents ...



Error Analysis

(e) Wrong relationship between entities

• Machine translation

The colombian team for the match, and it is very likely that the united states and kai in the americas cup final performance.

• Monolingual translator 6

The Colombian team and the United States are very likely to end up in the Americas Cup as the final performance.

• Monolingual translator 8

The next match against Colombia is likely to be the United States' and Keller's final performance in the current Copa America.



(f) Badly muddled machine translation

Error Analysis

• Reference

In the current America's cup, he has, just as before, been given an important job to do by head coach Bradley, but he clearly cannot win the match singlehanded. The US team, made up of "young guards,"...

• Machine translation

He is still being head coach bradley appointed to important, it's even a fist ", four young guards at the beginning of the ", the united states is...

Conclusions



- Main findings
 - monolingual translators may be as good as bilinguals
 - widely different performance by translator / story
 - named entity translation critically important
- Various human factors important
 - domain knowledge
 - language skills
 - effort

Overview



- Human Translation
- Assistance to Human Translators
- User Study
- Assistance to Monolingual Translators
- Integration of Translation Memory and MT

Progress in Translation Automation



- Translation Memory (TM)
 - translators store past translation in database
 - when translating new text, consult database for similar segments
 - fuzzy match score defines similarity

widely used by translation agencies

- Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)
 - collect large quantities of translated text
 - extract automatically probabilistic translation rules
 - when translating new text, find most probable translation given rules

wide use of free web-based services not yet used by many translation agencies

ТМ

VS.

SMT



used by human translator

restricted domain (e.g. product manual)

very repetitive content

corpus size: 1 million words

commercial developers (e.g., SDL Trados) used by target language information seeker

open domain translation (e.g. news)

huge diversity (esp. web)

corpus size: 100-1000 million words

academic/commercial research (e.g., Google)





Better TM using SMT methods

Main Idea



• Input

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Fuzzy match in translation memory

The second paragraph of Article 5 is deleted .

 \Rightarrow Part of the translation from TM fuzzy match

Part of the translation with SMT

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

Related Work



• Work inspired by EBMT

[Smith and Clark, 2009] [Zhechev and van Genabith, 2010]

- uses syntactic information in alignment
- lower performance than reported here
- Encode fuzzy match as rule with gaps

[Biçici and Dymetman, 2008]

- similar to our second method
- impressive improvements, but weak baseline SMT





• XML frames

• Very large hierarchical rules



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:

The second paragraph of Article 5 is deleted . = À l'article 5 , le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted.

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:

The second paragraph of Article 5 is deleted . = À l'article 5, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .

• Detect mismatch (string edit distance)



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted.

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:

The second paragraph of Article 5 is deleted . = À l'article 5, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .

- Detect mismatch (string edit distance)
- Align mismatch (using word alignment from GIZA++)



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted.

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:



Output word(s) taken from the target TM



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:



Output word(s) taken from the target TM

Input word(s) that still need to be translated by SMT



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:

The second paragraph of Article 5 is deleted.

À l'article 5 , le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .

_

• XML frame (input to Moses)

$$21$$

 $< \tt xml translation="$, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé . "/>



• Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Fuzzy match in translation memory:

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \mbox{The second paragraph of Article} & 5 & \mbox{is deleted }. \\ & = & \\ \mbox{\dot{A} l' article} & 5 & \mbox{, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .} \end{array}$

• More compact formalism for the purposes of this presentation:

< À l'article > 21 < , le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé . >

Steps



- Fuzzy matching
 - based on string edit distance on words

 $\mathsf{FMS} = 1 - \frac{\mathsf{edit}\mathsf{-distance}(\mathsf{source}, \mathsf{tm}\mathsf{-source})}{\mathsf{max}(|\mathsf{source}|, |\mathsf{tm}\mathsf{-source}|)}$

- string edit distance on letters as tie breaker
- details see [Koehn and Senellart, AMTA 2010]
- Word alignment of TM source and target standard method
- Construction of XML frame

 linking mismatch(input, TM source) to TM target
 can be tricky

straight-forward



Construction of XML Frame

- Basic principles
 - start with fully specified XML frame
 - all mismatched source words have to be translated by SMT
 - all TM target words aligned to mismatched TM source words are removed
 - if the alignment to the TM target words fails \rightarrow go to the previous TM source word and follow its alignment
- See paper for algorithm







Special Case: Insertion





Special Case: Deletion





Special Case: Unaligned Mismatch





Special Case: Disconnected Alignments¹⁰⁴







- Baseline 1: Unmodified TM matches
- Baseline 2: SMT system trained on TM data
- Our XML frame method

Corpora: Size



Acquis

	Corpus	Test
segments	1,165,867	4,107
English words	24,069,452	129,261
French words	25,533,259	135,224

Product

	Corpus	Test
segments	83,461	2,000
English words	1,038,762	24,643
French words	1,110,284	26,248



Corpora: Fuzzy Matches

Acquis

	Sentences	Words	W/S
100%	1395	14,559	10.4
90-99%	433	12,775	29.5
80-89%	154	5,347	34.7
70-79%	250	6,767	27.1

Product

	Sentences	Words	W/S
95-99%	230	3,006	13.1
90-94%	225	2,968	13.2
85-89%	177	2,000	11.3
80-84%	185	1,950	10.5
75-79%	152	1,350	8.9
70-74%	98	987	10.1


Results: Acquis





Recap



- TM provides fuzzy matches
- SMT translates mismatched words

- TM match encoded in XML frame
 - ... but is that not just a very large translation rule?



Background: Hierarchical Phrase Rules¹

• Given: sentence pair with monotone 1-to-1 alignment

the big fish = les gros poissons

- Phrase translation rules

 (the ; les)
 (the big ; les gros)
 (the big fish ; les gros poissons)
 (big ; gros)
 (big fish ; gros poissons)
 (fish ; poissons)
- Hierarchical phrase-based rule are constructed by subtraction
 - large rule: (the big fish ; les gros poissons)
 - small rule: ($\rm big$; $\rm gros$) (contained in large rule)
 - \rightarrow hierarchical rule: (the x fish ; les x poissons)

XML Frame as Very Large Rule



• XML frame

 $<\!\grave{\rm A}$ l' article> 21 <, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .>

for input

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

• Very large rule

(The second paragraph of Article x is deleted.

; À l'article x , le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .)



Very Large Rules in SMT

- Rule size limited in SMT
 - maximum number of words, e.g. 5
 - maximum number of non-terminals (x), e.g. 2
- ... but only due to storage limitations for large rule rule tables
- Rules may be generated on the fly [Lopez, 2007]



Advantage over XML Method

• Choices

- 1. multiple fuzzy matches in TM with same score
- 2. same TM source with multiple translations
- 3. multiple SMT translations
- Decisions in XML frame method
 - 1. randomly chosen
 - 2. most frequent
 - 3. highest model score
- Decisions for very large rules
 - 1. all
 - 2. all
 - 3. integrated scoring of VLR rules and basic translation rules (tunable)

(tried others, see paper)

Result: Acquis







Future Work: User Studies

- Significant increases in **BLEU**
- To do: validation in user studies
- Additional benefit: possible to highlight mismatch in translation
 - input

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

- suggested translation

À l'article 21 , le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .





questions?

Philipp Koehn

Computer Aided Translation

7 September 2012