# 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 campaignl

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.I

- 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


## Time Spent on Activities

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

$\mathrm{L} 1=$ native French, $\mathrm{L} 2=$ native English average time per input word

## Time Spent on Activities

|  |  | not much time | Pauses |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User | total | initial | final | short | medium | big | keystroke |
| L1a | 3.3 s | 0.1 s | 0.1 s | 0.2 s | 1.0 s | 0.1 s | 1.8 s |
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| L1e | 5.2 s | 0.3 s | 0.0 s | 0.3 s | 1.9 s | 0.5 s | 2.2 s |
| L2a | 5.7 s | 0.5 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 1.8 s | 0.7 s | 2.2 s |
| L2b | 3.2 s | 0.1 s | 0.1 s | 0.2 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 2.2 s |
| L2c | 5.8 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.5 s | 1.5 s | 0.3 s | 3.1 s |
| L2d | 3.4 s | 0.7 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 0.6 s | - | 1.8 s |
| L2e | 2.8 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.2 s | 0.3 s | 0.1 s | 1.9 s |

$\mathrm{L} 1=$ native French, $\mathrm{L} 2=$ native English average time per input word

## Time Spent on Activities

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

$\mathrm{L} 1=$ native French, $\mathrm{L} 2=$ native English average time per input word

## Time Spent on Activities

|  |  | not much time | Pauses | differences |  | similar |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User | total | initial | final | short | medium | big | keystroke |
| L1a | 3.3 s | 0.1 s | 0.1 s | 0.2 s | 1.0 s | 0.1 s | 1.8 s |
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| L1d | 2.8 s | 0.2 s | 0.0 s | 0.2 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 1.8 s |
| L1e | 5.2 s | 0.3 s | 0.0 s | 0.3 s | 1.9 s | 0.5 s | 2.2 s |
| L2a | 5.7 s | 0.5 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 1.8 s | 0.7 s | 2.2 s |
| L2b | 3.2 s | 0.1 s | 0.1 s | 0.2 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 2.2 s |
| L2c | 5.8 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.5 s | 1.5 s | 0.3 s | 3.1 s |
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## Pauses Reconsidered

- Our classification of pauses is arbitrary (2-6sec, 6-60sec, $>60 \mathrm{sec}$ )
- Extreme view: all you see is pauses
- keystrokes take no observable time
- all you see is pauses between action pointsll
- Visualizing range of pauses:
time $t$ spent in pauses $p \in P$ up to a certain length $l$

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

## Results



## Overview

- Human Translation
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## Our Types of Assistance

- Sentence completion
- tool suggests how to complete the translation
- one phrase at a timel
- Translation options
- most likely translations for each word and phrase
- ordered and color-highlighted by probabilityl
- 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



- Tool makes a suggestion how to continue (in red)】
- User can accept it (by pressing TAB), or type in her own translationl
- 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 decodingl
- 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 endl

- 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 | the wonderful |
| as Paul | Committee | beautiful |
| another | Newman, who speaks | magnificent |
| with Paul |  | the splendid |
| , Paul |  | the excellent |
| of Paul |  | the beautiful |
| work of Paul |  | It |
| the words of Paul |  | great |

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


## Translation Options - How does it work?

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

Translation Tool translate - Mozilla Firefox
$\square \square x$
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools HelpStatusWiki $\square$ Mail MgMailEdUNews

## Translation Tool pkoehn logout

Sentence 2 of $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{c}_{[1]|[2]|[4]|[6]|[8]|[11]|[13]|[16]|[19]}$
[1] Spitzen von Hamburger CDU und Griinen öffnen Weg zu Koalitionsventandlungen
[2] Dis erste schwarz-griine Biindnis auf Landesebene riickt näher: Die Spitzen von CDU und Griinen in Hamburg halten ihre Differenzen fiir uiberwindbar. [3] In einer Sondierungsande beschlossen sie, in den Parteigremien iiber den Start von Koalitionsverhandlungen zu beraten.
[4] Hamburg - Sechs Stunden sprachen sie miteinander. [5] Dann verkiindeten CDU-Chef Michael Freytag und Griinen-Chefin Anja Hajduk, dis Trennende zwischen den Parteien sei iiberbriickbar.
[1] Leaders of the Hamburger CDU and Greens open path to coalition negotiations.
[5] Then the CDU-leader Michael Freytag and Green party leader Anja Hajduk the division between the parties is bridgable.
$\leq \leq[2]$ Das erste schwarz-grüne Bündnis auf Landesebene rückt näher: Die Spitzen von CDU und Grünen in Hamburg halten ihre Differenzen für überwindbar. >

enter the first

| das | erste | schwarz | @-@ | grüne | Bündnis |  | Landesebene | rückt | n äher | : | die | Spitzen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | the first | black ©-® green |  |  | alliance |  | in favour of | is approaching |  | : |  | he leaders |
| the | first | black ©-® |  | green | the alliance | in favour |  | approaches |  | that the people at the top |  |  |
|  | for the first | black |  | Green | Alliance | on | national | we are coming to |  |  | at the top |  |
| this |  | in black and white | --(1) green |  | cooperation | in |  | Belaus approaches |  |  | the top |  |
|  |  | NATO |  |  | we |  |  | closer |  | the | this |

## Postediting Machine Translation

```
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 interpretef actor of " Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid " died as a result of cancer \({ }_{-1}\) at the age of 83 years \(_{\boldsymbol{j}}\) in his house in Connecticut. (9 edits)
```

```
The unforgettable actor of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance
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.I

- 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.(Prediction+Options, L2a)
4/0 Without getting flustered, he showed himself to be concise and precise. (Unassisted, L2b)
4/0 Without falling apart, he has shown himself to be concise and accurate. (Postedit, L2c)
1/3 Unswayable, he has shown himself to be concise and to the point. ..... (Options, L2d)
0/4 Without showing off, he showed himself to be concise and precise. ..... (Prediction, L2e)
1/3 Without dismantling himself, he presented himself consistent and precise.
(Prediction+Options, L1a)
2/2 He showed himself concise and precise.(Unassisted, L1b)
3/1 Nothing daunted, he has been concise and accurate.
3/1 Without losing face, he remained focused and specific.3/1 Without becoming flustered, he showed himself concise and precise.(Postedit, L1c)
(Options, L1d)(Prediction, L1e)

## Faster and Better

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

## Faster and Better, Mostly

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

## 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



## Fast Users



- 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\%)


## Refuseniks



- 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?


## Keystroke Log


black: keystroke, purple: deletion, grey: cursor move red: sentence completion accept
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 | 7.7 s | 1.3 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 1.8 s | 1.9 s | 2.3 s | - | - |
| Postedit | 4.5 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 1.0 s | 0.4 s | 1.1 s | - | - |
| Options | 4.5 s | 0.6 s | 0.1 s | 0.4 s | 0.9 s | 0.7 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | - |
| Prediction | 2.7 s | 0.3 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.7 s | 0.1 s | 0.6 s | - | 0.4 s |
| Prediction+Options | 4.8 s | 0.6 s | 0.4 s | 0.4 s | 1.3 s | 0.5 s | 0.9 s | 0.5 s | 0.2 s |

## Activities: Native French User L1b

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

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 | 7.7 s | 1.3 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 1.8 s | 1.9 s | 2.3 s | - | - |
| Postedit | 4.5 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 1.0 s | 0.4 s | 1.1 s | - | - |
| Options | 4.5 s | 0.6 s | 0.1 s | 0.4 s | 0.9 s | 0.7 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | - |
| Prediction | 2.7 s | 0.3 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.7 s | 0.1 s | 0.6 s | - | 0.4 s |
| Prediction+Options | 4.8 s | 0.6 s | 0.4 s | 0.4 s | 1.3 s | 0.5 s | 0.9 s | 0.5 s | 0.2 s |

Less<br>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 | 7.7 s | 1.3 s | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 1.8 s | 1.9 s | 2.3 s | - | - |
| Postedit | 4.5 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | 0.1 s | 1.0 s | 0.4 s | 1.1 s | - | - |
| Options | 4.5 s | 0.6 s | 0.1 s | 0.4 s | 0.9 s | 0.7 s | 1.5 s | 0.4 s | - |
| Prediction | 2.7 s | 0.3 s | 0.3 s | 0.2 s | 0.7 s | 0.1 s | 0.6 s | - | 0.4 s |
| Prediction+Options | 4.8 s | 0.6 s | 0.4 s | 0.4 s | 1.3 s | 0.5 s | 0.9 s | 0.5 s | 0.2 s |

Less<br>pausing

Slighly less time spent on typing

## Activities: Native English User L2e

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

## Activities: Native English User L2e

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

Little time
spent on assistance

## Activities: Native English User L2e

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

Does not use both assistances,
little overall change

Little time
spent on assistance

## Activities: Native English User L2e

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

Does not use both assistances,
little overall change

Postediting:
less typing (-1.2s)
more medium pauses $(+0.7 \mathrm{~s})$

Little time spent on assistance

## Origin of Characters: Native French L1b

| 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 L1b

| 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 L2e

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

## Origin of Characters: Native English L2e ${ }^{46}$

| 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

## Pauses: French-Native User L1b



## Pauses: English-Native User L2e



## Learning Curve

users become better over time with assistance


## 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 userl
- 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

- 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 , where 1 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 $4.4 \mathrm{~s} /$ word to $2.7-3.7 \mathrm{~s} /$ 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 posteditingl
- Some good translators ignored the assistancell
- 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?
$\Rightarrow$ We will investigate this in a new EU project



## Related Work: Tools used by Translators ${ }^{54}$

- 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

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Examples } \\ +\square \end{gathered}$ | Windkraft (noun, feminine) (also: Windenergie) | (1) wind power (noun) | $\checkmark$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Zum Vergleich: Windkraft schafft fast sieben Mal mehr. <br> G German: www.goethe.de/wis/umw/thm/ntr/de92305.htm | By way of comparison, wind power generates almost seven times as much. <br> E English: www.goethe.de/wis/umw/thm/ntr/en92305.htm |  |
|  | Einführung von Windcube, einer neuen Generation von Wind Lidar für Windkraft. <br> G German: <br> www.husumwindenergy.com/index.php?L....howUid]=1177 | Introducing Windcube, a new generation of wind Lidar for wind power. <br> E. English: www.husumwindenergy.com/index.php?L....howUid]=1177 |  |
|  | Windkraft ist eine etablierte, wettbewerbsfähige Technologie mit hoher Zuverlässigkeit <br> G German: www.powergeneration.siemens.de/abou...nsservices/ | Wind power is an established, competitive technology with high reliability <br> G English: www.powergeneration.siemens.com/abo...nsservices/ |  |
| Examples <br> + - | Windkraft (noun, feminine) (also: Windenergie) | * wind energy (noun) | $\checkmark$ |
|  | Je mehr aber klimapolitische Sonntagsreden von der Politik auch in Taten umgesetzt werden, desto hōher steigt dieser Preis und desto wettbewerbsfähiger werden saubere Energien wie die Windkraft. <br> $G \rightarrow$ German: emagazine.credit-suisse.com/app /art... 4382 (=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. <br> $\leftrightarrow$ English: emagazine.credit-suisse.com/app /art... 4382 (=en |  |
|  | Nur wenige befürchten hingegen, dass dies auch bei erneuerbaren Energieträgern wie Biomasse oder Windkraft der Fall sein wird. <br> $\leftrightarrow$ German: www.eu2006.gv.at/de /News/Press_Rele... 1 proell.html | However, only a few fear that this will also be the case with renewable energy sources such as biomass or wind energy. <br> $\rightleftarrows$ English: www.eu2006.gv.at/en /News/Press_Rele...1 proell.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.I

- We know what is meant:

The girl entered the room.I

- We understood.


## Process

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


## Example

- MT system translates foreign sentence

The girl goes the room.I

- Person A edits it

The girl goes into the room.I

- Reference

The girl enters the room.I

- 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.I

- Document context helps


## Experiment

- Language pairs
- Arabic-English
- Chinese-English
- Machine translation systems
- Edinburgh's 2009 GALE systems
- Moses system with all available parallel datal
- 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 <br> as Possible to Monitor North Korea's Closure of Its Nuclear <br> Reactors | 6 | 207 |
| 2: chi | Torrential Rains Hit Western India, 43 People Dead | 10 | 204 |
| 3: chi | Research Shows a Link between Arrhythmia and Two Forms <br> of Genetic Variation | 7 | 247 |
| 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 <br> Car | 7 | 224 |
| 6: ara | Ban Ki-Moon Withdraws His Report on the Sahara after <br> Controversy Surrounding Its Content | 8 | 310 |
| 7: ara | Pakistani Opposition Leaders Call on Musharraf to Resign. | 11 | 312 |
| 8: ara | Al-Maliki: Iraqi Forces Are Capable of Taking Over the <br> Security Dossier Any Time They Want | 8 | 255 |

## Experiment

- 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 sentencesl
- Bilingual translators
- 3 of the 4 reference translations in NIST test set
- Remaining reference translation as truth


## Results: Arabic



## Results: Arabic



## compared to bilingual translators

## Results: Arabic



Results: Arabic and Chinese


## Results per Story



## Results per Story


one story: monolinguals as good as bilinguals

## Offering more assistance

- Progress in computer aided translationl
- 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



up to 10 translations for each word / phrase

## Translation Options

| - | إل] | 或估 |  | 5 | اليوا95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| withdrawal of | combat troops |  | Us |  | iraq |
|  | the fighting forces the us |  |  | from iraq |  |
|  | fighting forces |  | Us |  | n irac |
| withdrawal of troops |  | fighter | the | Us |  |
| ithdrawal of | combat forces |  |  | of | i |
| e withdrawal | forces | the fighter |  | from |  |
| : withdrawal of | troops |  |  | ir |  |
| vithdrawal of |  |  |  | of the |  |
| withdrawal |  |  |  | from | irag ir |
| le withdrawal |  |  | the am | erican |  |

Results with Options

no big difference - once significantly better

# Error Analysis <br> (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.

## Error Analysis

## (b2) Domain knowledge vs. language skills

- Bilingual translator

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

- Monolingual translator

The Mönchengladbach team fell into the second German league, ...

## Error Analysis <br> (c) Bad English by monolingual translators

- 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 <br> (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.

## Error Analysis <br> (f) Badly muddled machine translation

- 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 / storyl
- named entity translation critically importantl
- Various human factors important
- domain knowledgel
- language skillsl
- 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
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)


## Our Goal

## 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


## Two Solutions

- XML frames
- Very large hierarchical rules


## Example

- Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

## Example

- Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

- Fuzzy match in translation memory:

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

## Example

- Input sentence:

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted.

- Fuzzy match in translation memory:

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

- Detect mismatch (string edit distance)


## Example

- 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 ++ )


## Example

- 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 .

Output word(s) taken from the target TM

## Example

- Input sentence:

$$
\text { The second paragraph of Article } 21 \text { is deleted . }
$$

- Fuzzy match in translation memory:

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

Output word(s) taken from the target TM
Input word(s) that still need to be translated by SMT

## Example

- 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)

$$
\text { <xml translation=" À l' article "/> } 21
$$

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

## Example

- Input sentence:

$$
\text { The second paragraph of Article } 21 \text { is deleted. }
$$

- Fuzzy match in translation memory:

$$
\text { The second paragraph of Article } 5 \text { is deleted. }
$$

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

- 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

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

- string edit distance on letters as tie breaker
- details see [Koehn and Senellart, AMTA 2010]
- Word alignment of TM source and targetl|
- Construction of XML frame
= linking mismatch( input, TM source ) to TM targetll


## 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


## Example

Source
String Edit
TM Source
Word Alignment
TM Target

XML Frame

The second paragraph of Article 21 is deleted .

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

## Special Case: Insertion

Source
String Edit
TM Source
Word Alignment
TM Target
XML Frame <les> big <poissons>

## Special Case: Deletion



## Special Case: Unaligned Mismatch


the big fish

<les> green <poissons>

## Special Case: Disconnected Alignments



## Experiments

- 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


Results: Product


## Recap

- TM provides fuzzy matches
- SMT translates mismatched wordsl
- TM match encoded in XML framell
... but is that not just a very large translation rule?


## Background: Hierarchical Phrase Rules ${ }^{11}$

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

$$
\text { the big fish }=\text { les gros poissons }
$$

- Phrase translation rules

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( the ; les ) } \\
& \text { (the big ; les gros ) } \\
& \text { ( the big fish ; les gros poissons ) } \\
& \text { ( big ; gros ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

( big fish ; gros poissons )
( fish ; poissons )

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


## XML Frame as Very Large Rule

- XML frame
$<$ À l' article> $21<$, le texte du deuxiéme alinéa est supprimé .> for input

$$
\text { The second paragraph of Article } 21 \text { is deleted . }
$$

- 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

## 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 .

## Thank You

## questions?

