An Empirical Study:

Post-editing Effort for **English to Arabic** Hybrid Machine Translation

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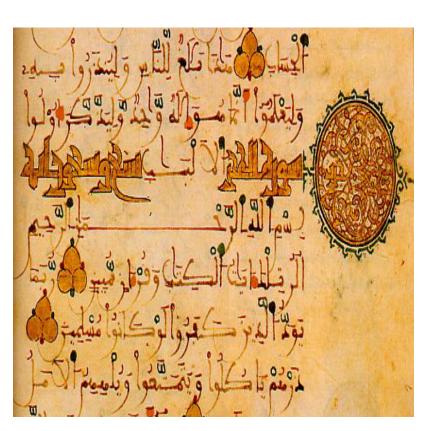
Introduction

Old Arabic documents

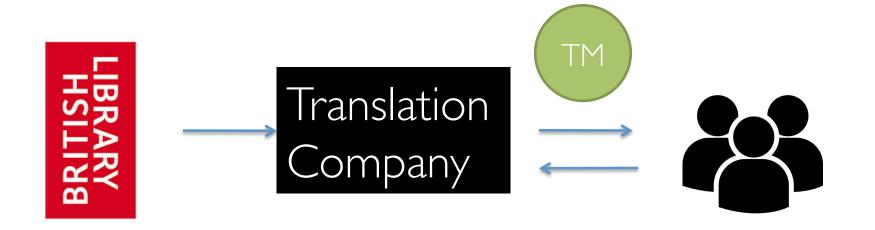




 Translation of metadata from English to Arabic



Traditional Translation Process



British Library

Translators

Problem

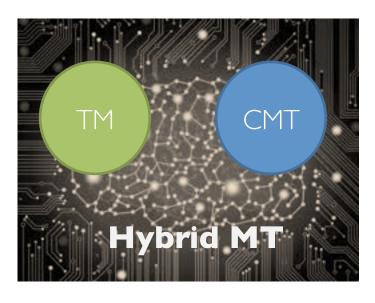
- Various small documents
- Fewer overlap at sentence/segment level

- Few translation memory matches
 - A lot needs to be translated from scratch

Time and cost inefficient

Solution: Hybrid Machine Translation

High precision translations



100% recall – readily available translations

Hybrid MT: Combines the benefits of both!

Translation Memory and Customized MT

Hybrid MT System



Translation Memory

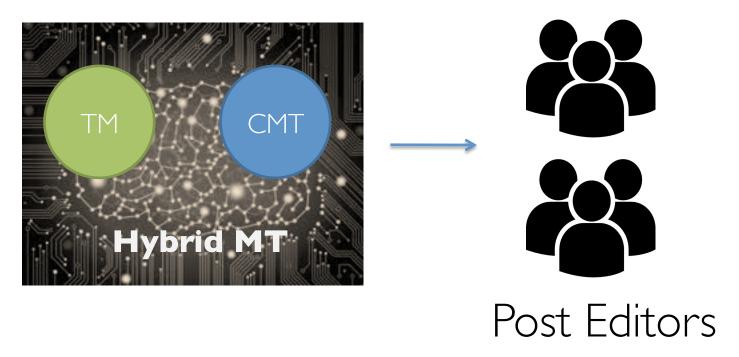
 First pass: use strict matching to translate known words and phrases



Customized Machine Translation

 Second pass: translate the remaining text using machine translation system

Aiming higher: Post Editing for Quality



- High quality
- High consistency
- Cost and time effective



Customized Machine Translation

- A statistical machine translation system
 - Train specific to the domain of the text that needs to be translated

- General practice
 - Use Moses
 - Train on the data of translation memory
 - Follow recipe of a competition grade system to ensure high quality



English to Arabic CMT

- Best competition grade pipeline involves
 - Arabic (de-) tokenization
 - Splitting morphologically rich words into smaller segments and vice-versa
 - +1.5 BLEU points improvement
 - Arabic (de-) normalization
 - Mapping different forms of a letter to one form and vice verse
 - +0.5 BLEU point improvement

This ensures high quality but does not guarantee less frustration for post-editors



Why?

Translation output requires:

De-tokenization and de-normalization

- De-normalization introduces character-level errors
 - Frustrating for the post-editor to correct
 - Time inefficient



Recommended Practices for CMT of English-Arabic

Don't normalize

But

- Always tokenize
 - Improve coverage of words
 - Better translations

Let's Talk about BL Case Numbers!

We compare:

- Translation Memory (TM) only
- Hybrid MT (TM + CMT)

Also:

- Translator
- Hybrid MT + Post editing (PE)

Looking at:

- Effectiveness
- Quality
- Consistency

Data

- 1000 documents
 - 90k parallel sentences/segments
 - 953 documents for training
 - 489k tokens
 - Rest for tune and test

Effectiveness of TM

Exact match

Fuzzy match

50% BUT 7% segments

ONLY

words

84% BUT COVERS

segments

ONLY

13.5%

words

More than 85% of words still need to be translated !!!!

^{*} Based on an assessment over X documents

Effectiveness of CMT

segments

100% AND 99.9%

words

translated!

Effectiveness of Hybrid MT

- High precision
 - TM exact matches

- High recall
 - CMT to produce high quality translations

Assessing Quality

• BLEU

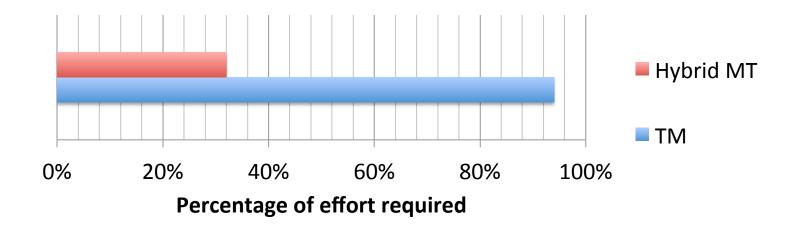
- Compare output to 'reference' translation

| | Strict | Partial |
|----------|--------|---------|
| TM | 7.07 | 21.01 |
| TM + CMT | 54.60 | 48.54 |

CMT alone BLEU scores are 53.90

Assessing Quality

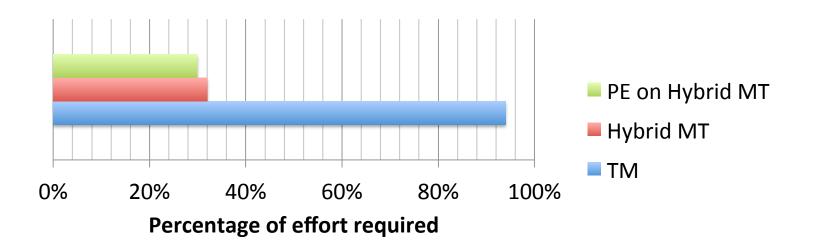
- TER: Translation Error Rate
 - How much effort is needed to get perfect translation?
 - Compare to 'reference' translation



Hybrid MT can improve beyond that!!!

Assessing Quality

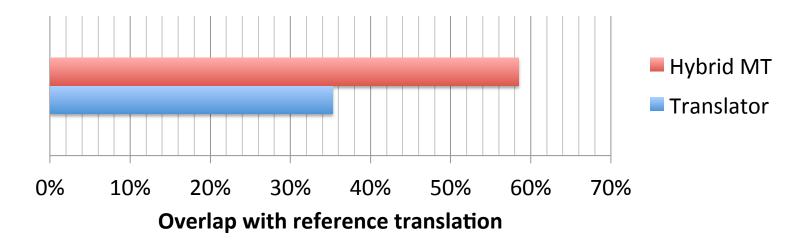
- TER vs. Post editing effort
 - Similar effort estimation using post-editing of Hybrid MT



^{*} PE is based on an assessment over 4 documents, using a junior translator

Consistency of Hybrid MT

- We compared Hybrid MT versus a junior translator
- We measured consistency with reference translations

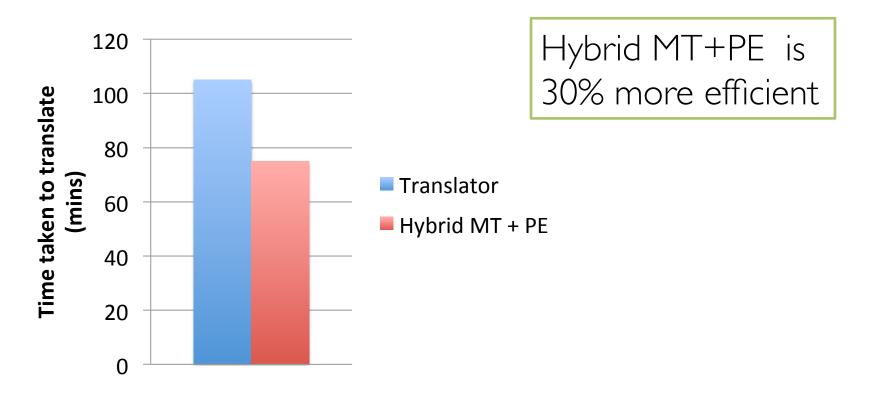


Hybrid MT is more consistent with reference translations

^{*} Based on an assessment over 4 documents

Speedup of Hybrid MT

 We compared Hybrid MT versus a junior translator



^{*} Based on an assessment over 4 documents

Conclusion

- Hybrid MT
 - High precision and high recall
- Hybrid MT plus Post-editing
 - Efficient in terms of both time and cost
 - Improves consistency
- Customized MT for English-Arabic
 - Don't normalize but always tokenize

References

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- Hassan Sajjad, Francisco Guzman, Preslav Nakov, Ahmed Abdelali, Kenton Murray, Fahad Al Obaidli, and Stephan Vogel. QCRI at IWSLT 2013: Experiments in Arabic-English and English-Arabic Spoken Language Translation. In IWSLT-2013, Heidelberg, Germany

Thank you