

Recap: output of the comparison

The individuals of the 2 knowledge graphs generated by the 2 sentences are connected through these predicates:

- **equivalent**: same lemma and at least 1 neighbour "in common"
- **synonymy**: synonym lemma and at least 1 neighbour "in common". *Example:*
 - "...the **people** in a number of countries..."
 - "...the **populations** of some countries..."
- **different**: different lemma and at least 2 neighbours "in common". *Example:*
 - "...the session of the European Parliament **adjourned** on Friday..."
 - "...the session of the European Parliament, which was **interrupted** on Friday..."
- **differentContext**: same lemma and 0 neighbours "in common"

Then the elements not classified are marked with the predicate **onlyIn**.

Project Work extensions

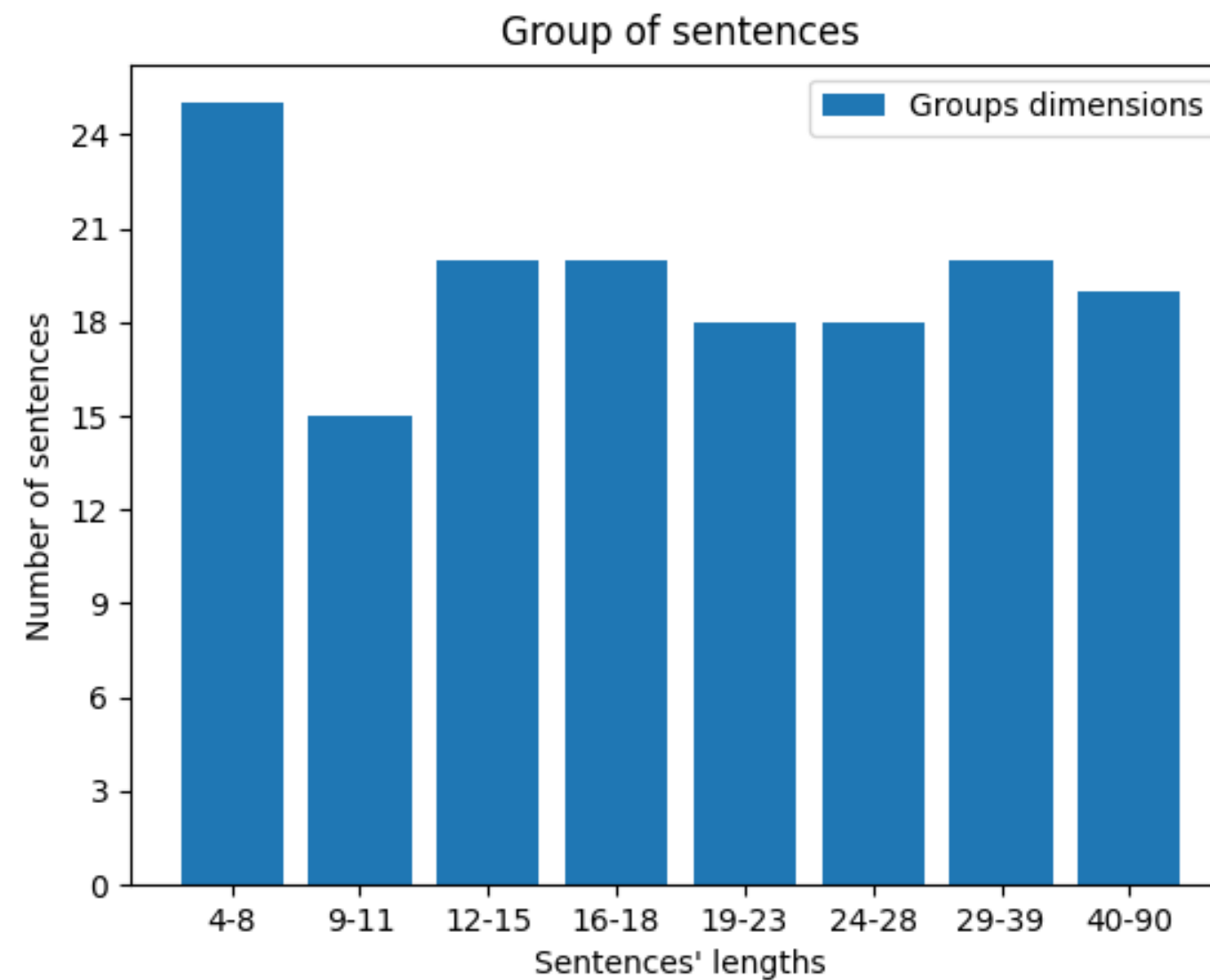
- **Translation** of English sentences from **Europarl** and **WikiNER dataset** with **DeepL** and **Argos Translate** to obtain different versions of them
- **Generation of the ontologies** using the API of **Fred**
- **Generation of the comparisons ontologies** with the procedures implemented in the project
- **Assessing the quality of the translation** with metrics constructed using the predicates we defined in the project
- **Plotting the results** with **matplotlib** to see weather and how the pivoting language and the sentences' length affect the quality of the translation

A bit of error analysis

- Not all synonyms are captured
- Errors when an expression in the initial version map into another one with different length. Examples:
 - **ensure => make sure**: ensure and make are marked as synonyms while sure is classified as something present only in the second sentence
 - **in fact => indeed**: "in" doesn't appear in the knowledge graph generated with Fred and "fact" and "indeed" are not classified
- Different relations issues:
 - "We then **put** it to a vote", "Then we **vote** on it".
 - "**There** has therefore been enough time for the Commission...", "So the Commission had enough **time** to...".

Comparison across translators

- 155 sentences from the English Europarl dataset



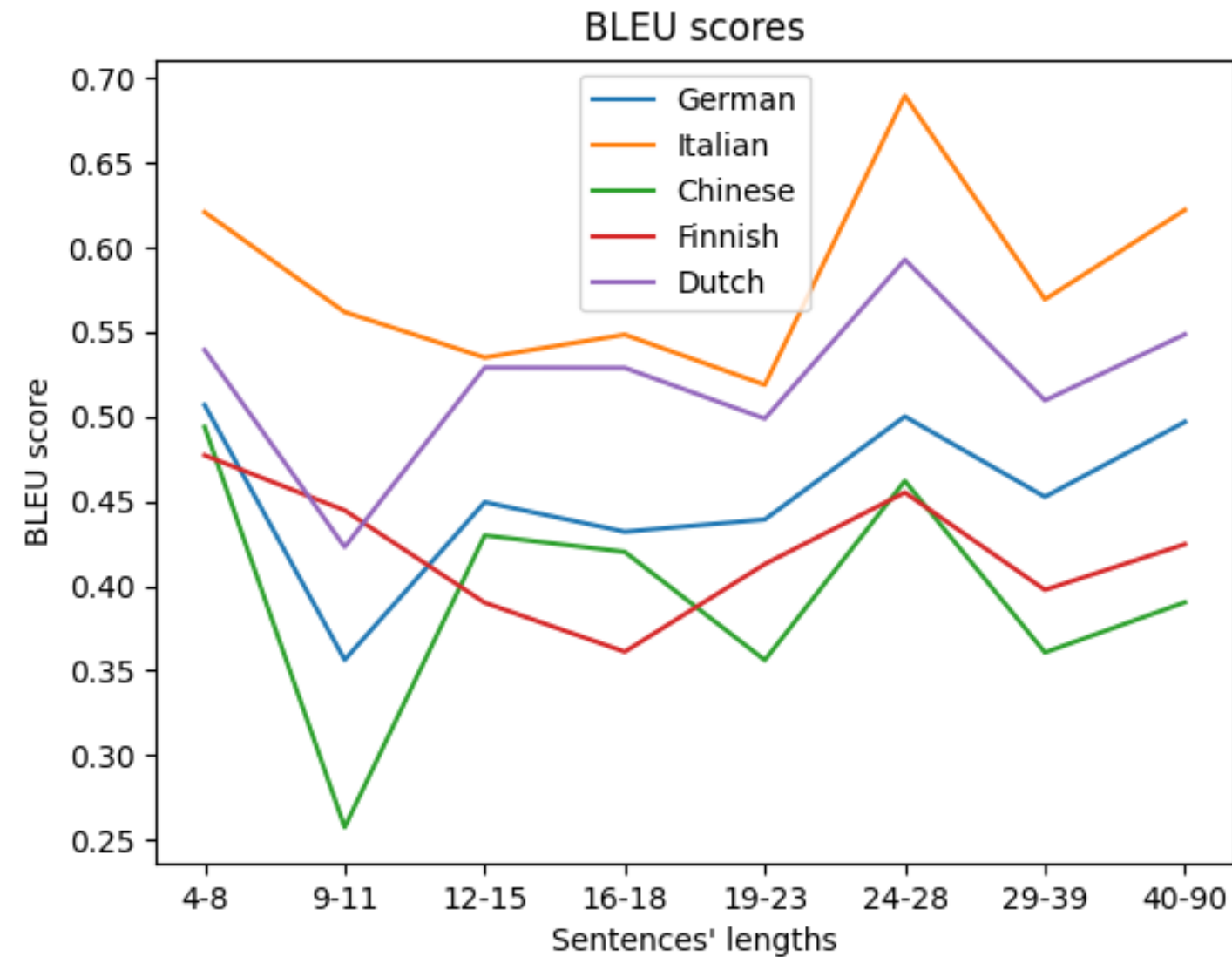
DeepL

Average BLEU scores:

IT = 0.584 NL = 0.524

DE = 0.458 FI = 0.421

ZH = 0.404



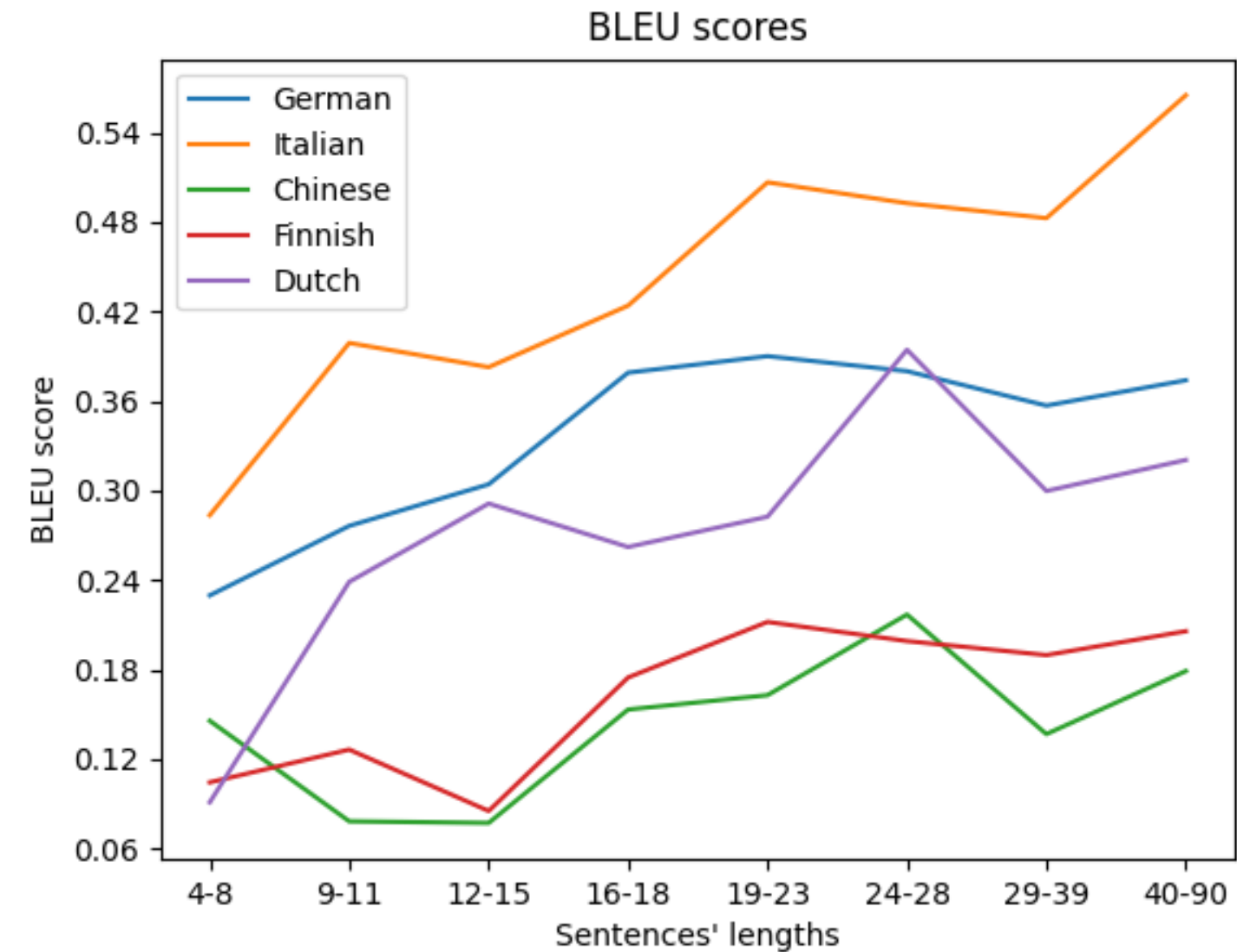
Argos Translate

Average BLEU scores:

IT = 0.436 DE = 0.333

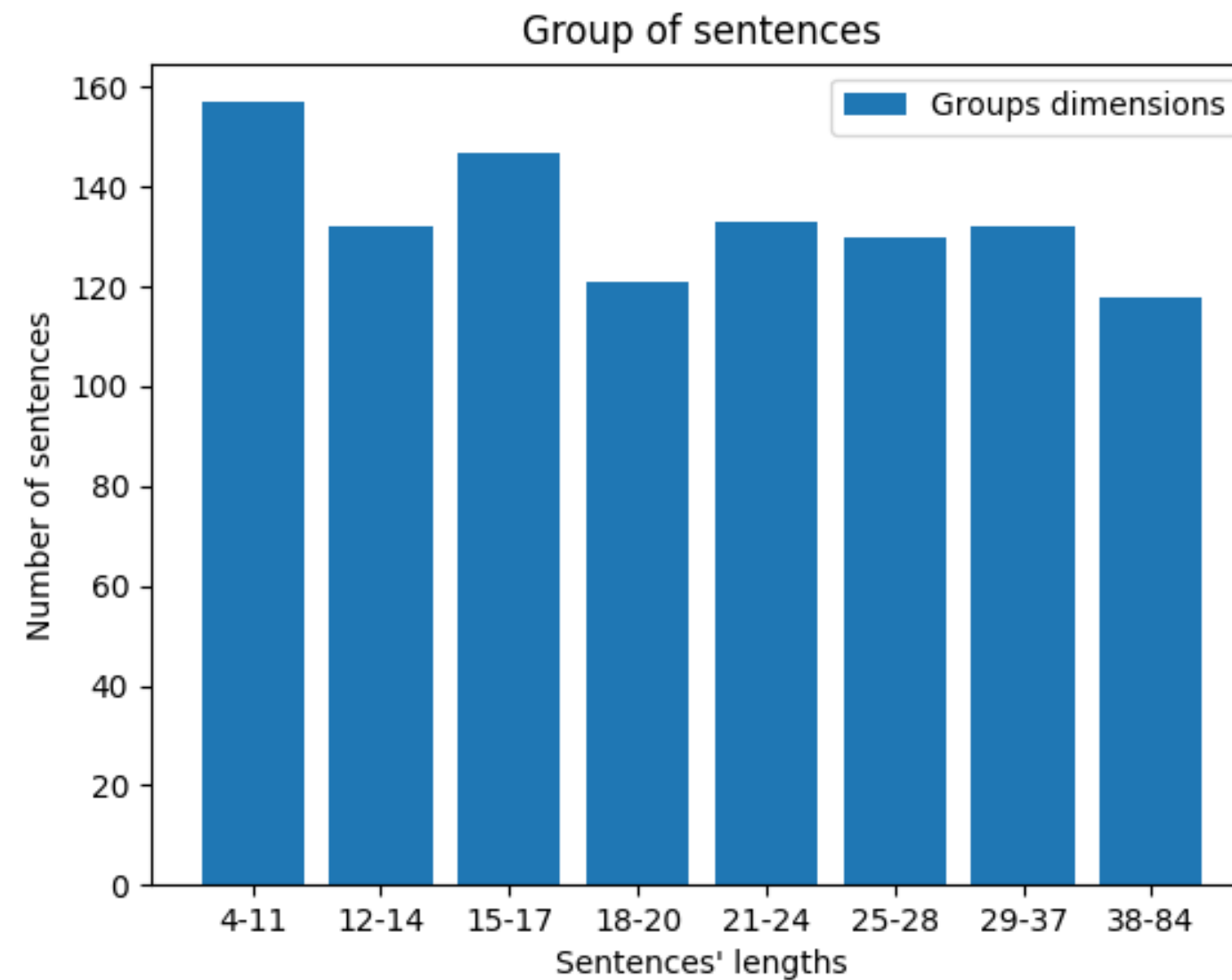
NL = 0.266 FI = 0.160

ZH = 0.145



Dataset

- 494 sentences from the English Europarl dataset
- 576 sentences from WikiNER dataset

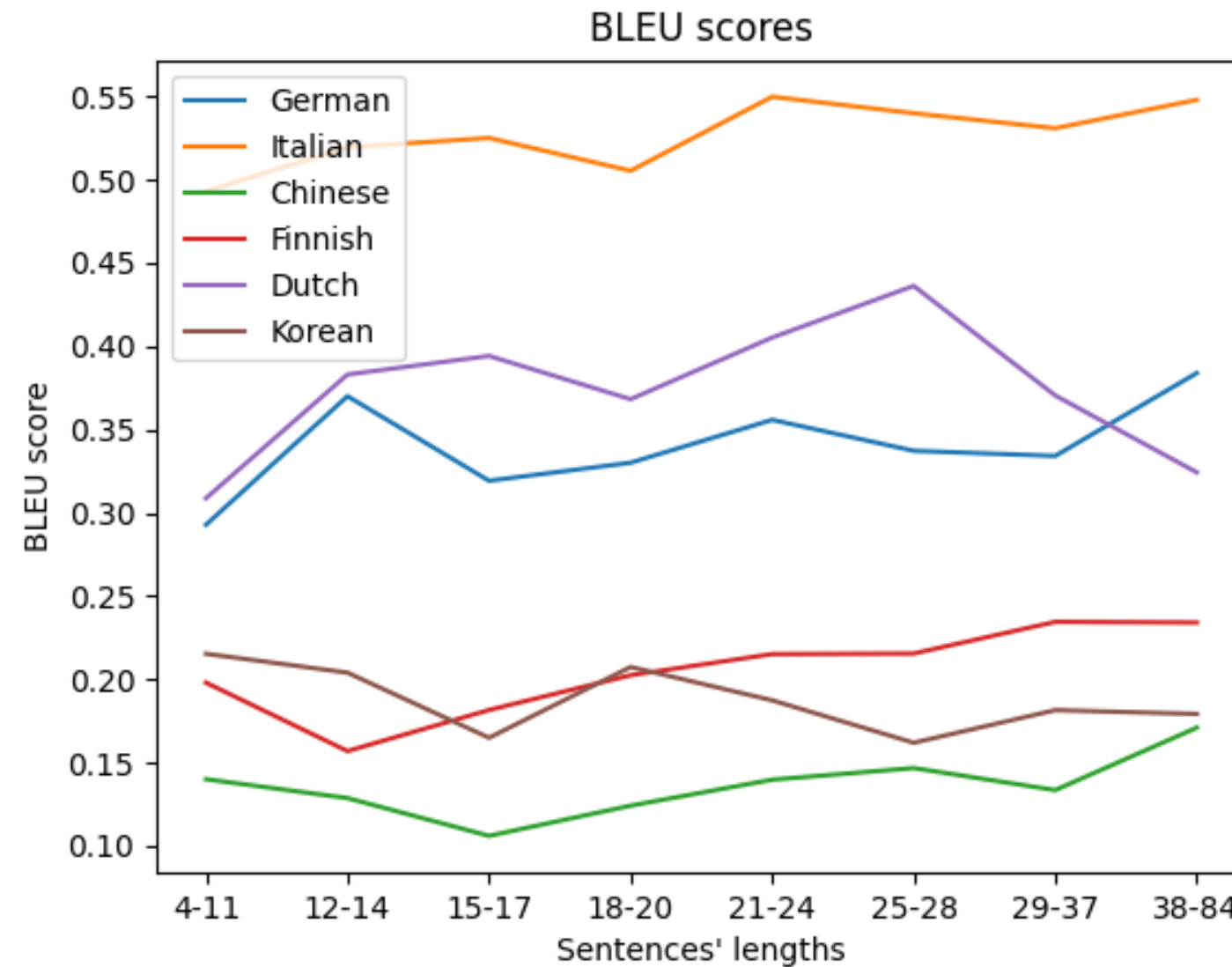


BLEU score: Europarl + WikiNER

Average:

IT = 0.525 NL = 0.373 DE = 0.338

FI = 0.204 KO = 0.188 ZH = 0.136



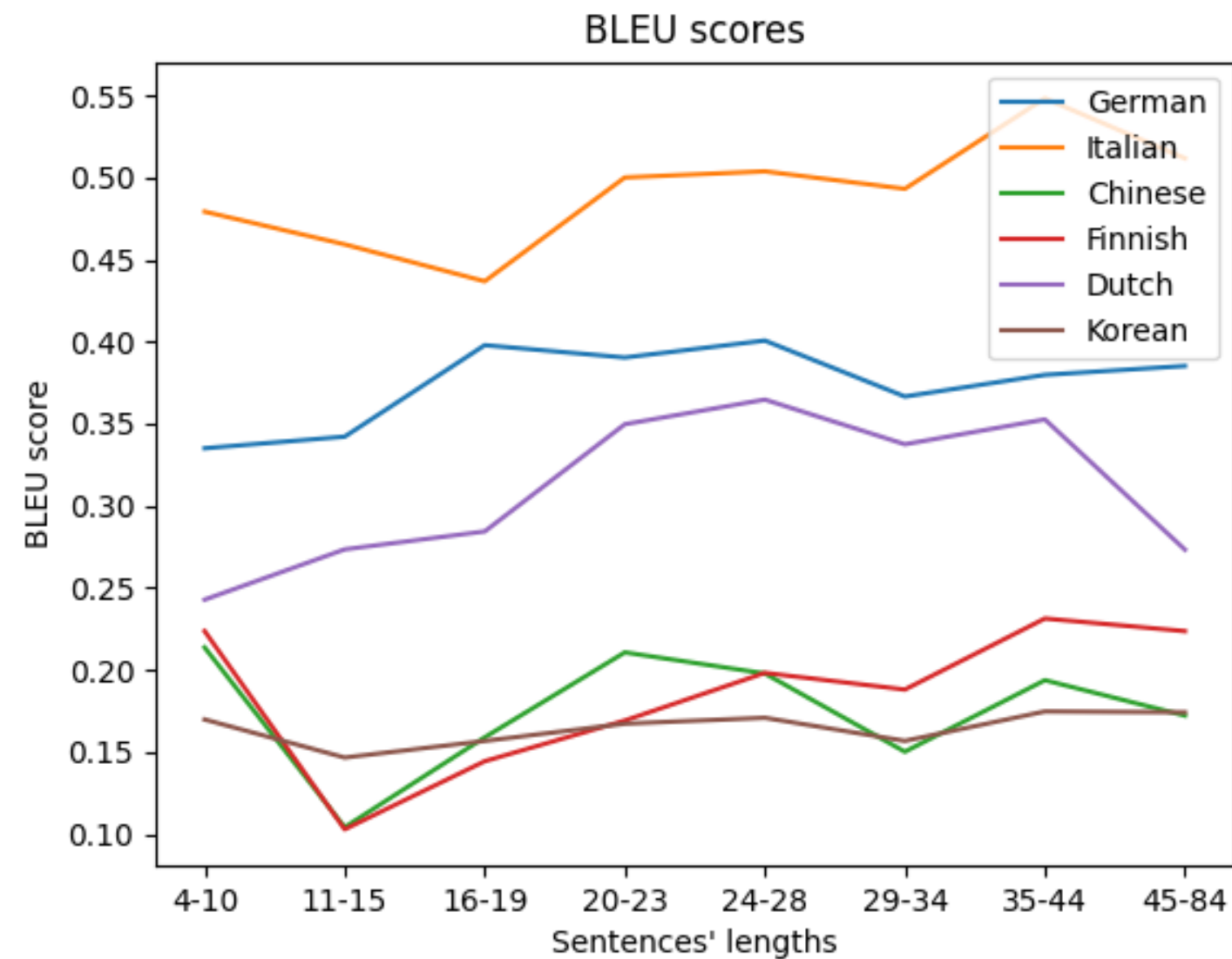
EuroParl

Average BLEU scores:

IT = 0.490 DE = 0.375

NL = 0.308 FI = 0.184

ZH = 0.175 KO = 0.164



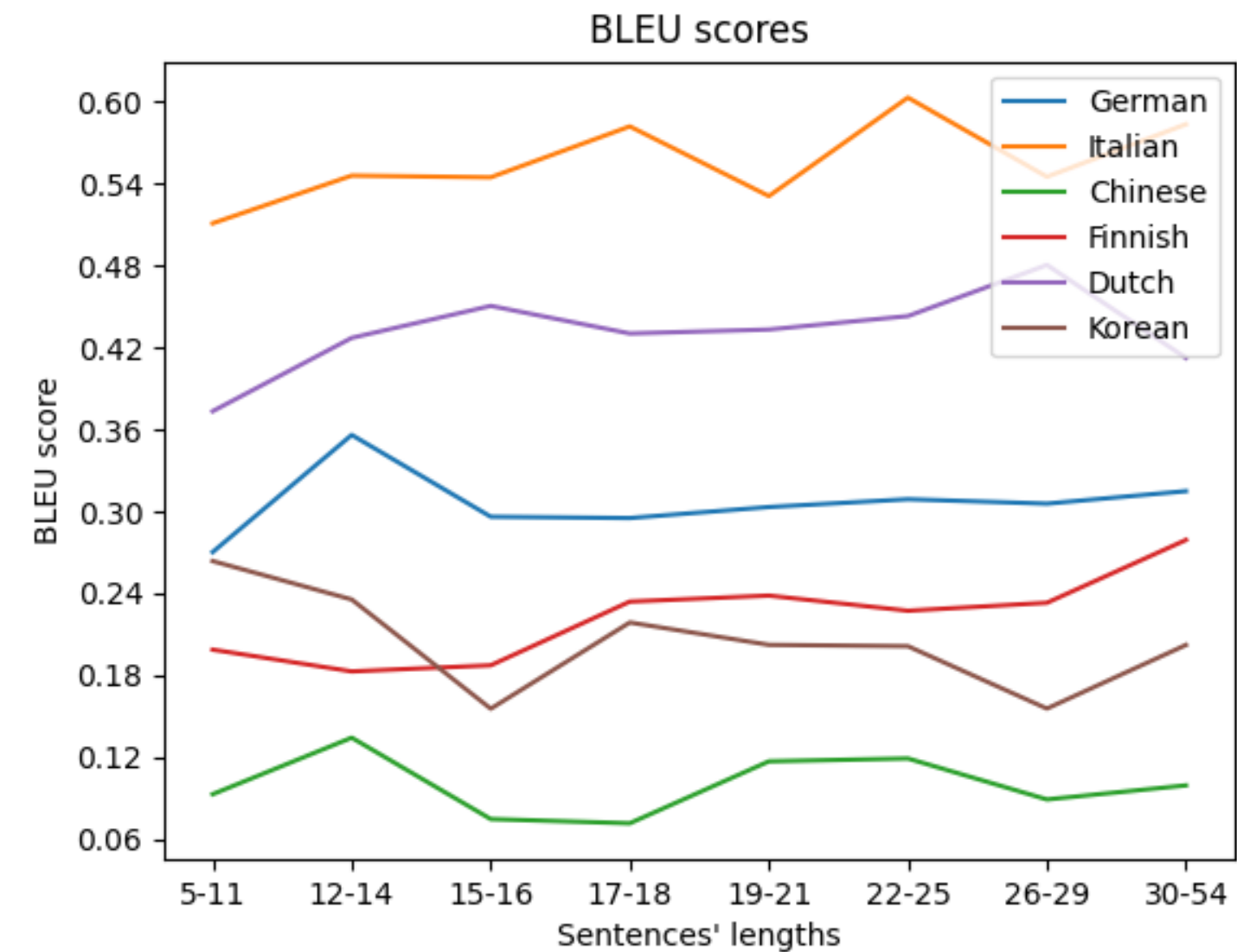
WikiNER

Average BLEU scores:

IT = 0.556 NL = 0.429

DE = 0.307 FI = 0.221

KO = 0.208 ZH = 0.102



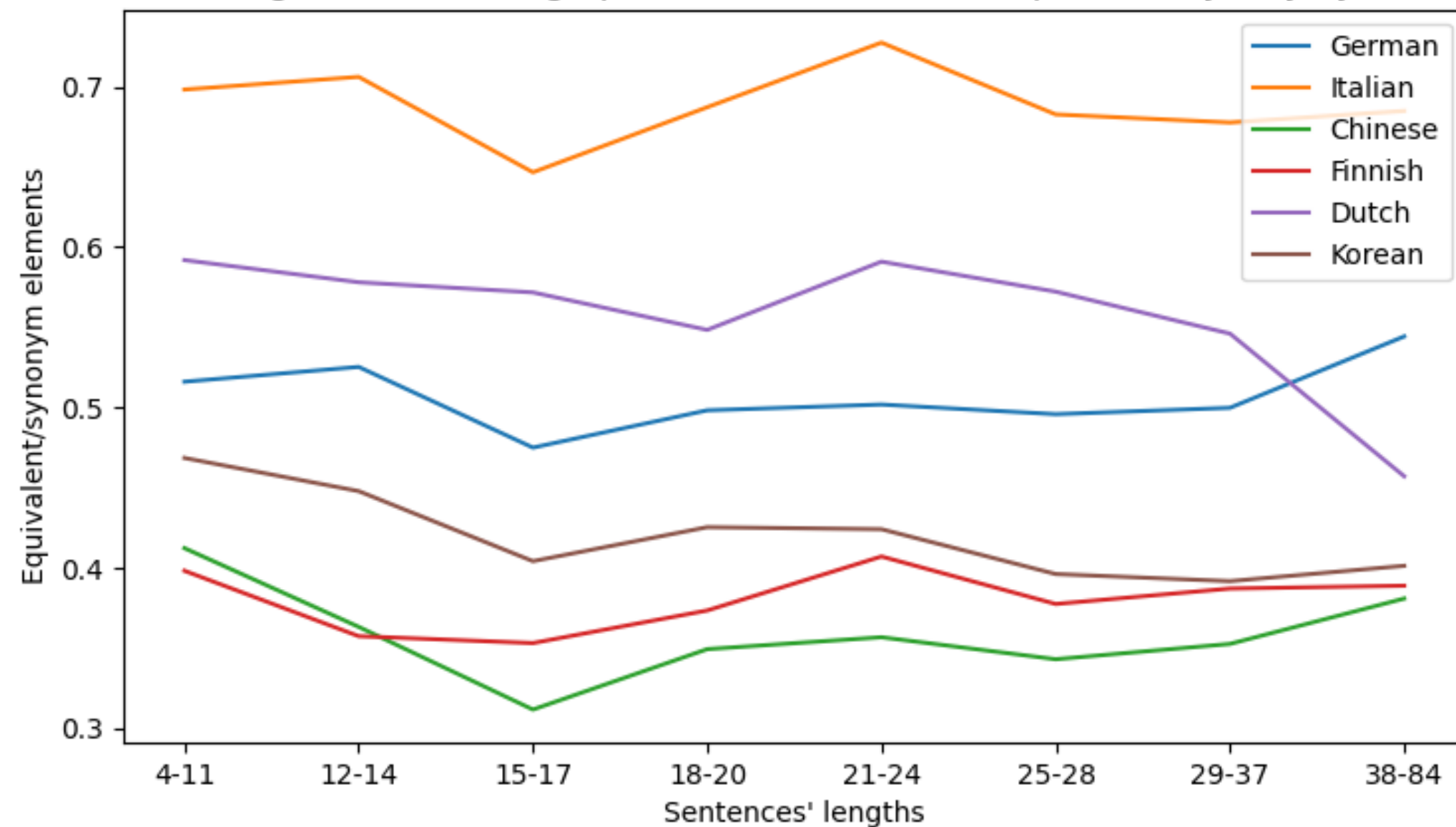
Equivalent/synonymy metric: EuroParl + WikiNER

Average:

1) IT = 0.689 2) NL = 0.560 3) DE = 0.506

4) FI = 0.380 5) KO = 0.421 6) ZH = 0.359

Elements of the english sentence's graph for which there is an equivalent/synonymy correspondence



EuroParl

Average equivalent/synonymy metric:

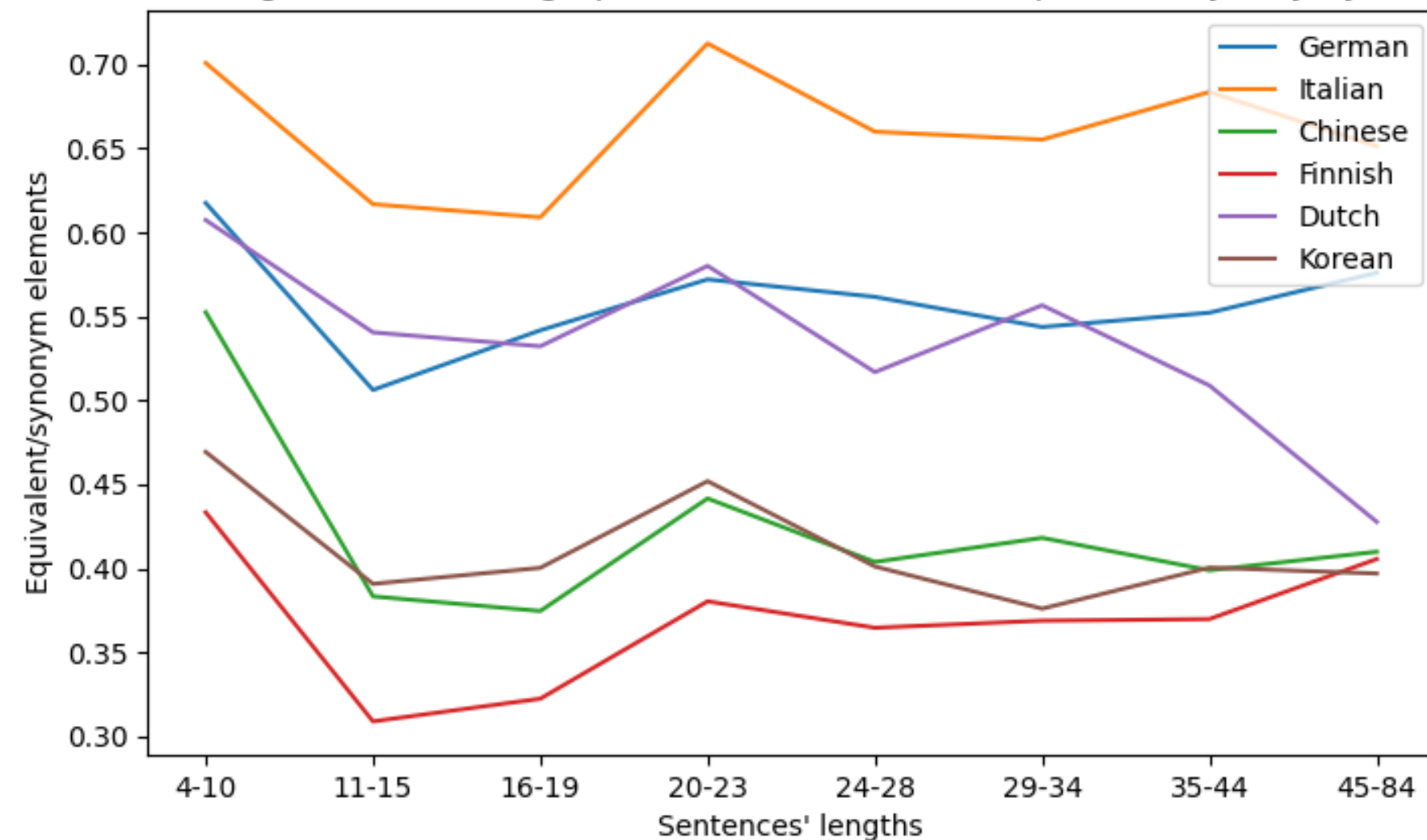
- 1) IT = 0.659 2) DE = 0.558
3) NL = 0.533 4) ZH = 0.422
5) KO = 0.411 6) FI = 0.368

WikiNER

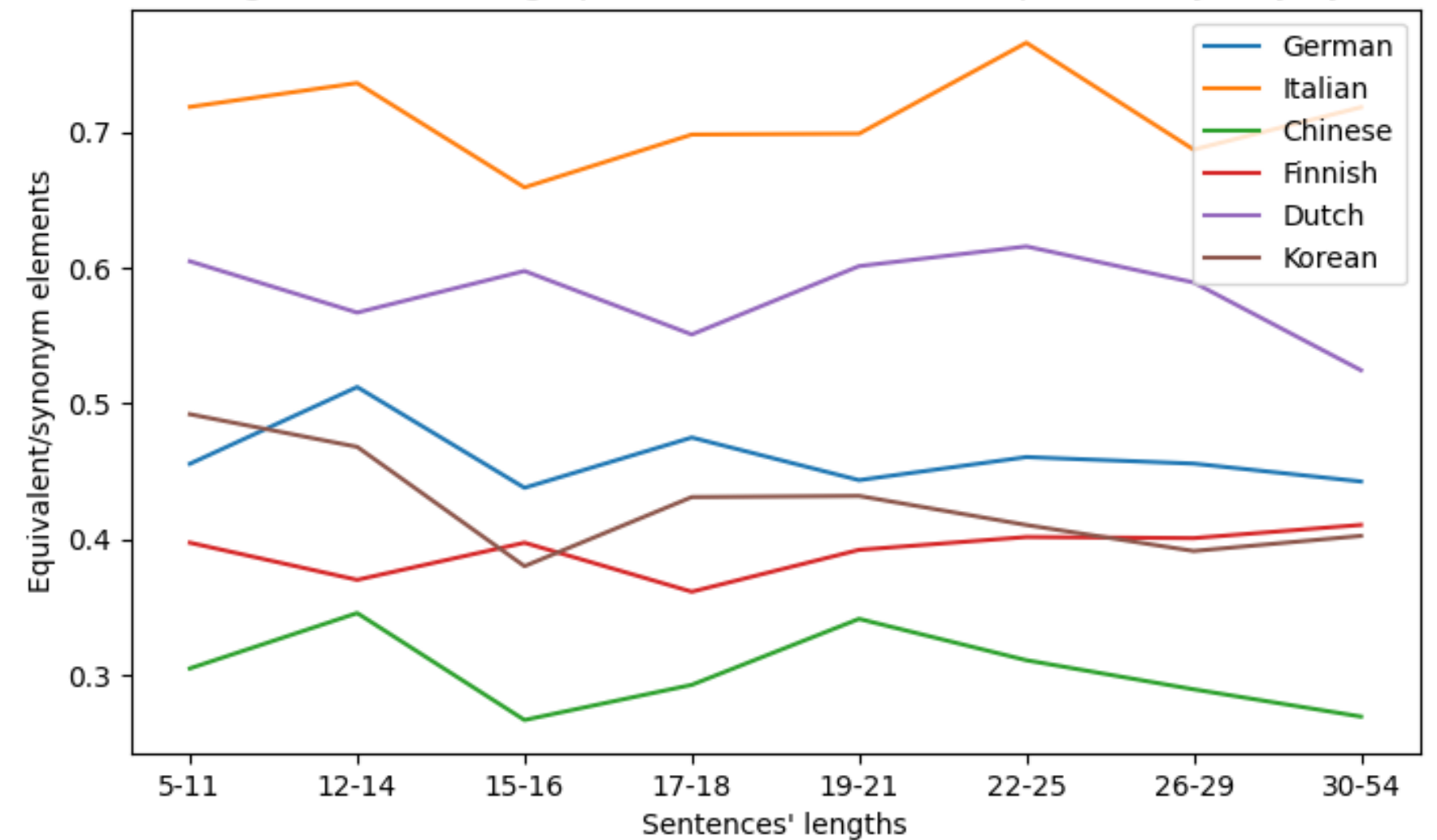
Average equivalent/synonymy metric:

- 1) IT = 0.714 2) NL = 0.582
3) DE = 0.462 4) KO = 0.430
5) FI = 0.391 6) ZH = 0.306

elements of the english sentence's graph for which there is an equivalent/synonymy corre



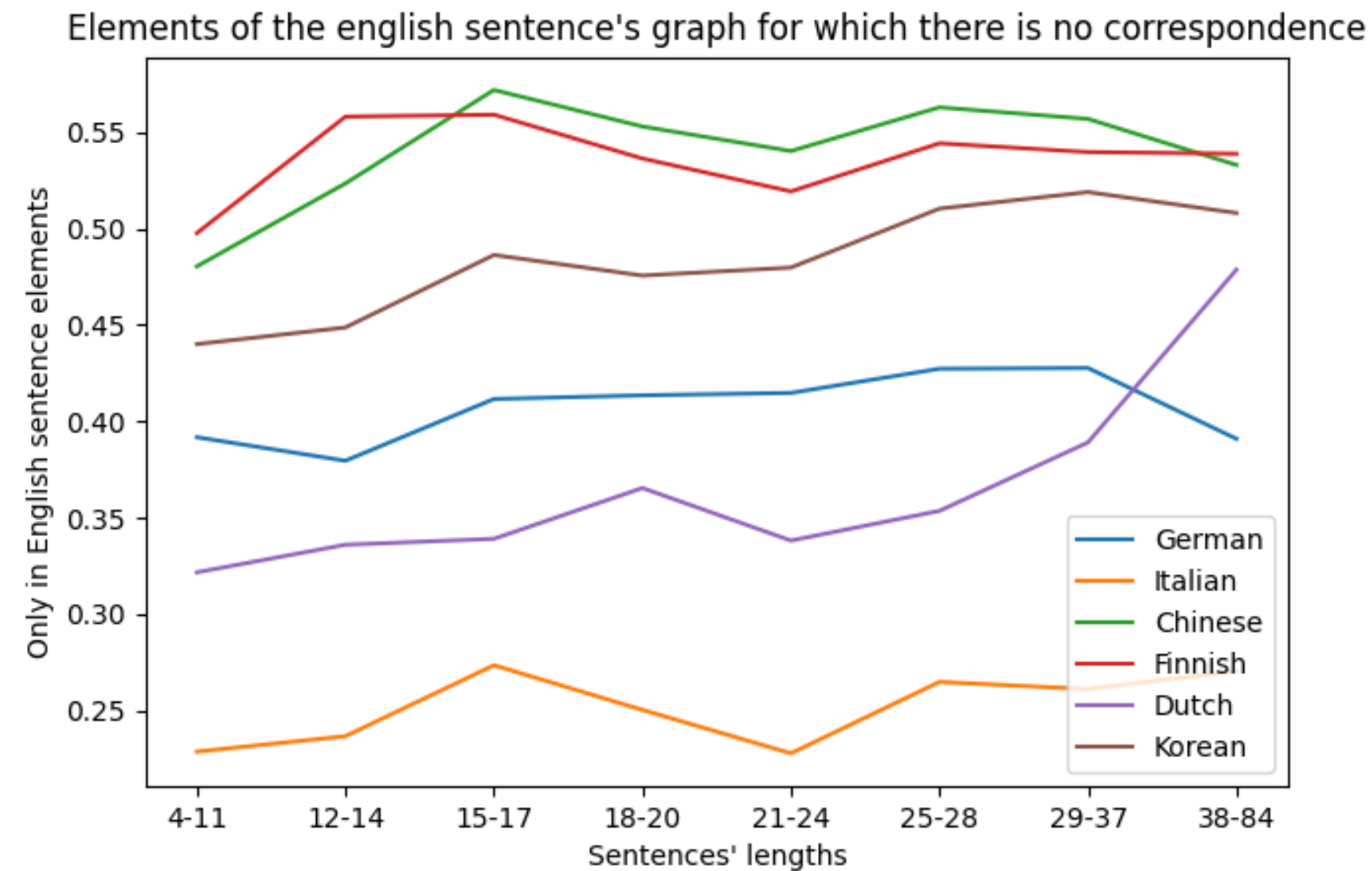
elements of the english sentence's graph for which there is an equivalent/synonymy corre



OnlyIn metric: EuroParl + WikiNER

Average:

1) IT = 0.251 2) DE = 0.407 3) NL = 0.362
4) KO = 0.482 5) FI = 0.536 6) ZH = 0.539



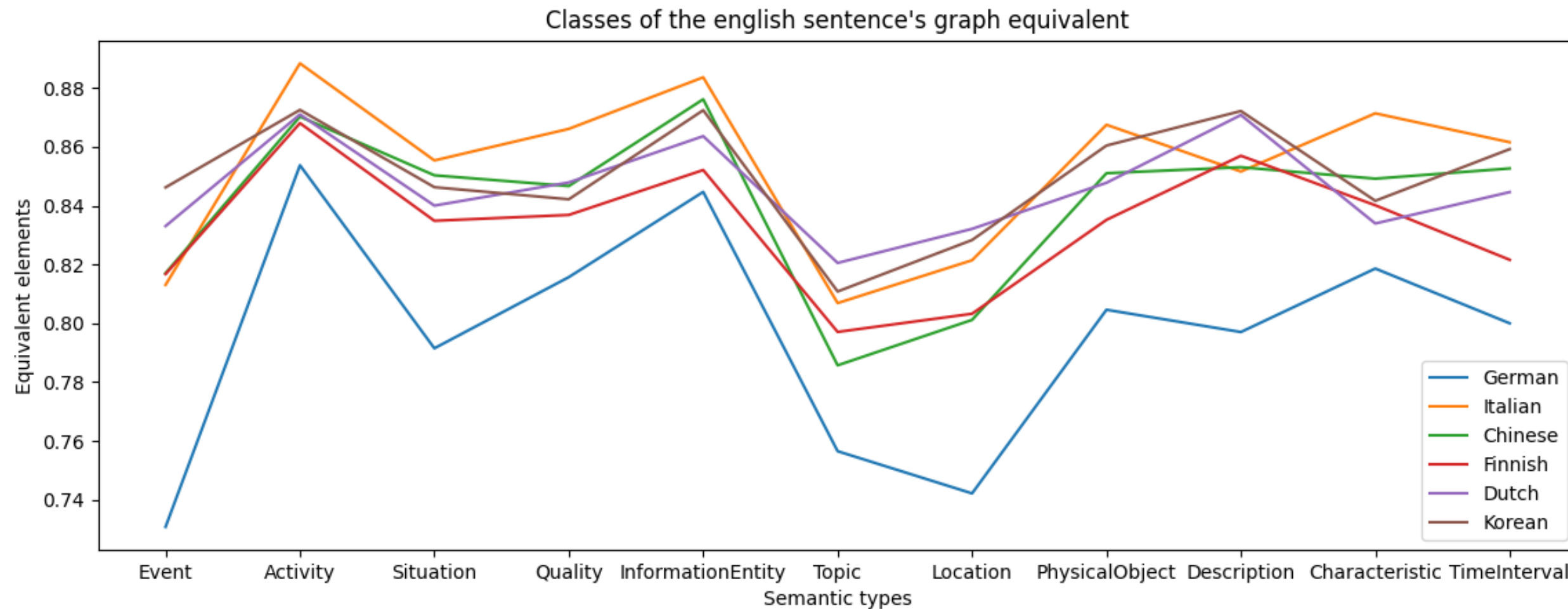
Semantic types analysis

1. Extraction of all the elements with one of these prefix:
 - a. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#>
 - b. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/d0.owl#>
 - c. <http://schema.org/>
2. Extraction of all the subclasses of the elements retrieved at step 1
3. Selection of the triples in the comparison graphs involving the classes retrieved at step 2.

Semantic types analysis

1. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#Event>
2. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/d0.owl#Activity>
3. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#Situation>
4. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#Quality>
5. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#InformationEntity>
6. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/d0.owl#Topic>
7. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/d0.owl#Location>
8. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#PhysicalObject>
9. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#Description>
10. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/d0.owl#Characteristic>
11. <http://www.ontologydesignpatterns.org/ont/dul/DUL.owl#TimeInterval>

Semantic types analysis: equivalent/synonymy metric



Semantic types analysis: equivalent metric

