## Methodology

## 1. Language Pair Selection

Language pairs were selected based on the objectives of the study. Examples included:

- Fijian ↔ English
- English ↔ Fijian

# 2. Sample Data Preparation

A diverse set of sentences was curated for translation. The dataset included:

- Short and long sentences
- Idiomatic expressions
- Domain-specific terminology (e.g., legal, medical)

### 3. Translation Execution

Each selected sentence was translated using various machine translation systems.

### 3.1 Large Language Models (LLMs)

LLMs were prompted using the format:

"Translate the following sentence to [target language]: [sentence]"

### 3.2 Neural Machine Translation Systems (NMTs)

Translation was performed using APIs and open-source toolkits such as Google Translate Preprocessing and tokenization steps were standardized across systems where applicable.

#### 4. Automatic Evaluation

Machine-generated outputs were compared to human reference translations using standard automatic evaluation metrics:

- BLEU
- CHRF++
- TER
- COMET

These metrics provided quantitative assessments of translation accuracy and fluency.

#### 5. Human Evaluation

Where feasible, bilingual speakers assessed the translations. Each output was rated based on:

- Fluency (grammatical correctness and naturalness) on a 1–5 scale
- Adequacy (faithfulness to the source meaning) on a 1–5 scale
- Cohesion/Discourse (for long texts), evaluated through qualitative feedback or an extended scale

Multiple evaluators were used to ensure consistency and reduce subjective bias.

## **6. Performance Quantification**

For each model or system, the following performance indicators were calculated:

- Average BLEU, CHRF++, and/or COMET scores
- Mean human evaluation scores (if applicable)
- Translation speed (tokens/sec or words/sec), recorded under consistent hardware and environmental conditions

# 7. Reporting

Results were compiled into tables and visualizations to highlight:

- Comparative performance across systems
- Specific strengths and weaknesses
- Observations in domain-specific or low-resource contexts
- Recommendations for model tuning, deployment, or future research