Methodology

1. Language Pair Selection

Language pairs were selected based on the objectives of the study:

- 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 (prominent models: GPT-4 and Gemini 1.5 Pro) 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 & Microsoft 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

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 TER scores
- Mean human evaluation scores

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 or future research