Annotating translation errors in a machine translated novel

To be able to assess the quality of Google's Neural Machine Translation system on the translation of Agatha Christie's novel `The Mysterious Affair at Styles' into Dutch all errors in the MT output will be indicated and labelled.

To be able to judge the quality of the translations, they will be marked for two important aspects: accuracy and fluency. Accuracy is concerned with the relationship between source text and target text, whereas fluency is concerned with the target text and language.

You will use a two-step approach. In a first step only the translation (target sentence) will be visible and all fluency errors will be annotated; in a second step, the source sentence will be displayed as well and you have to compare the source and target sentence and indicate all accuracy errors. To label the errors, you will make use of a predefined error taxonomy.

Step 1: Fluency errors

The goal of the first step is to annotate the machine translated text for fluency. Fluency can be described as respecting the norms of the target language and culture. A good translation should read as a native Dutch text. This includes respecting the conventions of the language (grammar, lexicon, spelling) as well as respecting the conventions of the text structure (paragraph content and coherence) and the text type, in this case literature.

As an annotator, it is your task to mark anything that does not follow the conventions of the Dutch language or that does not respect the demands of the text structure or the text type. To facilitate the task, different categories (Coherence, Lexicon, Style & register, Grammar & Syntax and Spelling) are predefined in WebAnno, along with their most important subcategories.

Note: Annotators can neglect punctuation marks.

Coherence

There is something wrong with the coherence of the text: lack of logical structure, confusing relationships, lack of logical structure, ...

<u>Logical problem</u>: the information as such is illogical/confusing/makes no sense when looking at the rest of the text

Logical problem I Coherence

We hadden <u>een goed garen</u> over oude tijden en het eindigde met zijn uitnodiging om naar Styles te gaan om daar mijn verlof door te brengen.

Logical problem I Coherence

"De mater zal blij zijn om je weer te zien ... na al die jaren," voegde hij eraan toe.

Logical problem | Coherence

"Ik heb een neef die borstvoeding geeft," merkte ik op.

Non-existing word: the word does not exist in Dutch and makes no sense

Mevr. Cavendish was echter een dame die graag haar eigen plannen maakte, en verwachtte

Logical problem | Coherence

dat andere mensen bij hen zouden vallen, en in dit geval had ze zeker de

Non-existing word | Coherence zweephand , namelijk: de buidelrnen

<u>Cultural reference</u>: the word/phrase refers to something specific of the culture of the source, but makes no sense in the target language.

Een jong meisje in V.A. D. uniform liep licht over het gazon.

Discourse marker: the conjunction or linking word expresses a strange relationship

Discourse marker | Coherence
Inderdaad , ik had hem nog nooit zo goed gekend.

Discourse marker | Coherence nooit zo goed gekend.

<u>Co-reference</u>: co-reference problem, mismatch between entities, e.g. feminine pronoun to refer to a male person



<u>Inconsistency</u>: a term or a notation is used inconsistently throughout the text

Het dorp Styles St. Mary lag ongeveer drie kilometer van het kleine station

Ze werkt in het Rode Kruis-ziekenhuis in Tadminster, zeven mijl verderop.



<u>Verb tense</u>: the tense of the verb is wrong/illogical in the context of the rest of the sentence/text

wilde, ongetemde geest in een prachtig geciviliseerd lichaam ... al deze dingen

Verb tense I Coherence

worden in mijn geheugen gebrand.

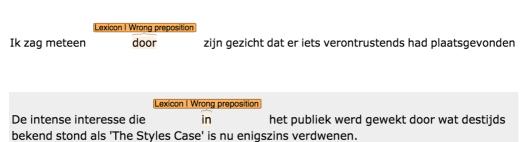
Lexicon

One lexical element does not entirely fit in the Dutch sentence.

<u>Lexical choice:</u> the meaning of the word is clear in the context, but it is not idiomatic in Dutch



Wrong preposition: this expression requires a different preposition



Grammar & syntax

Anything that does not follow the grammatical or structural rules of the Dutch language

<u>Agreement:</u> The sentence is grammatically incorrect because there is a mismatch between and article and noun, subject-verb, etc.

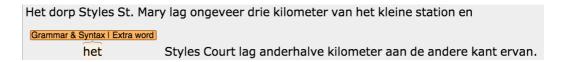


Verb form: a grammatically incorrect verb form

Word order: a grammatically incorrect word order



<u>Extra words:</u> The sentence is grammatically incorrect because there is a superfluous constituent or word. This can be a constituent that already appeared earlier in the sentence or a word that has been written twice in a row



<u>Missing words:</u> The sentence is grammatically incorrect because a necessary part of the structure is missing, this can be a preposition or an entire constituent such as an obligatory direct object.



Style & register

<u>Disfluent sentence/construction:</u> The sentence / constituent is not grammatically incorrect, but it is nonetheless very difficult to read, it could be translated in a much more idiomatic way.

Style & Register | Disfluent sentence/construction Ik had een paar jaar heel weinig van hem gezien .

Mevr. Cavendish, die met zijn vader was getrouwd toen hij weduwnaar met twee zonen was,

Style & Register I Disfluent sentence/construction

Style & Register I Disfluent sentence/construction

was een knappe vrouw van middelbare leeftijd geweest,

zoals ik haar herinnerde .

Repetition: The same or a very similar word/expression is used more than once



<u>Register:</u> The words have the same meaning, but the chosen word/expression is too formal/informal/... for the text or belongs to a regional variety of the language that is not entirely suitable for the target audience.'

<u>Untranslated</u>: A word / fragment of which a Dutch translation exists is left untranslated.



Spelling

Spelling mistake: wrong spelling of a word



Other

Step 2: Accuracy errors

The goal of the second step is to annotate the machine translated text for accuracy. Accuracy can be described as making sure the target text contains the same information as the source text. This means that all misinterpretations, contradictions, meaning shifts, additions or deletions are potential errors.

- 1. Before you start annotating for accuracy, make sure the Accuracy layer is selected in Webanno.
- 2. Accuracy annotations require two sets of annotations (one in source sentence and one in target sentence) and a "link" from source to target annotation.
- 3. First annotate the source text error, then annotate the corresponding translation in target text. Link annotation in the source text to the annotation in the target text with an arrow.

Accuracy has 6 main categories to choose from: Mistranslation, Do Not Translate, Untranslated, Addition, Omission and Capitalization & Punctuation.

Only Mistranslation has subcategories, namely Multiword, Word sense, Semantically unrelated, Part of Speech, Partially translated.

Mistranslation

Source content has been translated (when it should be translated) but the translation I incorrect. Choose the suitable subcategory.

<u>Multiword</u>: The translation is incorrect (and often too literal) because the English sentence contained a multi-word expression such as an idiom, a proverb, a collocation, a compound or a phrasal verb. Idiomatic expressions and proverbs are indicated with a paragraph sign (¶) in Van Dale.

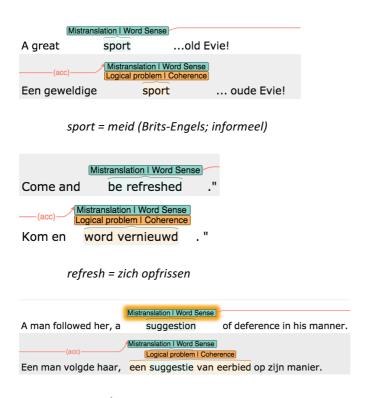


to fall in with = zich aansluiten bij to have the whip hand = macht hebben over purse strings = touwtjes van de geldbeurs

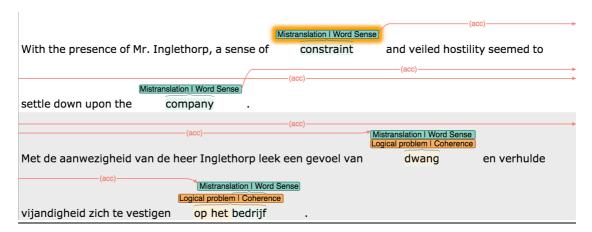


knock down with a feather = zeer verbaasd zijn

<u>Word sense</u>: The target content refers to a different (and a wrong) sense of the source content.

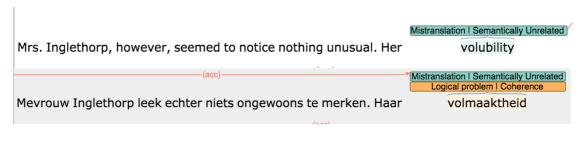


suggestion = spoor, zweem



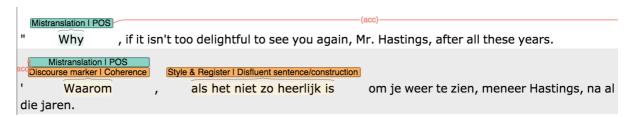
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constraint = verkrampt gedrag
company = gezelschap
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<u>Semantically unrelated</u>: The meaning of one or more translated words is not related in any way to the meaning of the source word(s) and does not make any sense in the context.



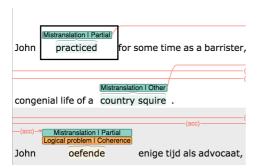
volubility = welbespraaktheid

<u>Part-of-Speech</u>: The translation represents an incorrect lexical category (Part-of-Speech) of the corresponding source text.



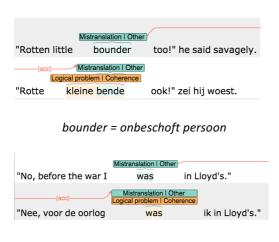
why = tussenwerpsel hier: wel

<u>Partially translated</u>: The translation is incorrect, e.g. due to the partial translation of a Dutch separable verb.



practice = een beroep uitoefenen

Other: None of the categories above



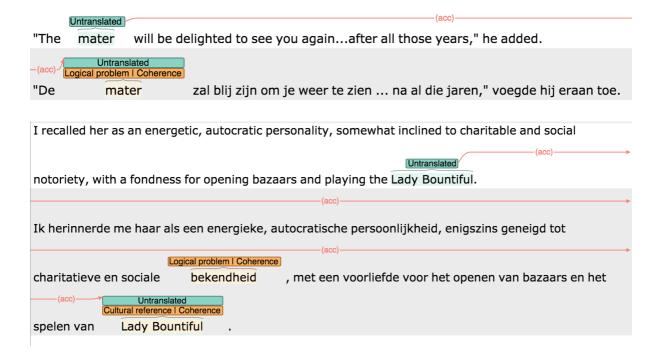
was = werkte ... bij

Do Not Translate

The source content is unnecessarily translated into target language when it should have been left untranslated.

Untranslated

The source text is not translated (but was copied to target) when it should have been translated into Dutch.



Addition

Target text that is not present in the source sentence.



Omission

Source content that cannot be found in target sentence.



Capitalization & Punctuation

Error related to capitalization or punctuation.