Using word alignments to assist computer-aided translation users by marking which target-side words to change or keep unedited

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Outline

- **1** Introduction
- Related Work
- Methodology
- Experiments and Results
- **5** Conclusion
- 6 Current and future Work

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s_1 : European Association for	t ₁ : Associació Europea per a la
Machine Translation	Traducció Automàtica
s ₂ : The EAMT is a member of the IAMT	t ₂ : L'EAMT és membre de l'IAMT
s_3 : current year's conference is held in Leuven	t ₃ : el congrés d'enguany se celebra a Lovaina

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New sentence s': The AMTA is a member of the IAMT

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New sentence s': The AMTA is a member of the IAMT

Best match s₂: The EAMT is a member of the IAMT

Proposal t₂: L'EAMT és membre de l'IAMT



Fuzzy Matching Scores

Fuzzy matching scores measure the similarity between segments s' (segment to be translated) and s_i (matching segment in the Translation memory)

$$score(s', s_i) = 1 - \frac{EditDistance(s', s_i)}{max(|s'|, |s_i|)}$$

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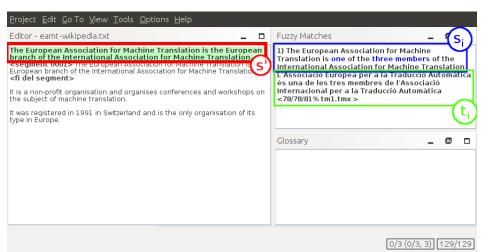
Example

s': The Association for Machine Translation in the Americas is the American branch of the IAMT

 s_i : The European Association for Machine Translation is a member of the IAMT

$$score(s', s_i) = 1 - \frac{7}{15} \simeq 0,53$$

Translation-Memory Based CAT Tools



Fuzzy Match Scores + Alignment

Edit distance provides information about the matching words between s' and s_i :

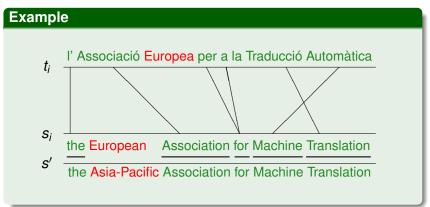
Example

```
t: l' Associació Europea per a la Traducció Automàtica
```

```
s' the European Association for Machine Translation the Asia-Pacific Association for Machine Translation
```

Fuzzy Match Scores + Alignment

Word alignment may be used to "project" source-side matching information onto t_i to suggest which words to change and which to keep unedited:



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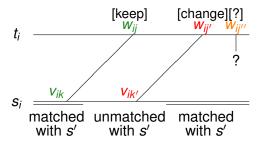
Related Work

- Simard (2003): Statistical MT techniques allows exploiting TMs at sub-segment (sub-sentential) level: translation spotting
- Bourdaillet et al. (2009): Similar approach for a bilingual concordancer, TransSearch
- Kranias and Samiotou (2004): Sub-segment level alignments using a bilingual dictionary to (i) detect words to be changed and (ii) propose translations for them

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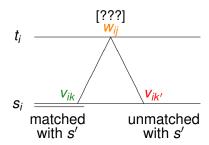
Rationale



- w_{ii} and v_{ik} aligned and v_{ik} matched \Longrightarrow keep w_{ii}
- w_{ij} and v_{ik} aligned and v_{ik} not matched \Longrightarrow change w_{ij}
- w_{ii} not aligned \Longrightarrow ???

Rationale

What to do if there is more than one alignment with contradictory evidence?



Rationale

We define the likelihood of keeping the word w_{ij} unedited as:

$$f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i) = \frac{\sum_{v_{ik} \in \text{aligned}(w_{ij})} \text{matched}(v_{ik})}{|\text{aligned}(w_{ij})|}$$

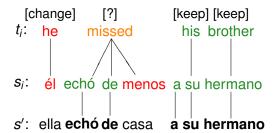
- aligned (w_{ij}) : set of source-side words aligned with w_{ij} in s_i
- matched(v_{ik}): 1 if v_{ik} is matched in s' and 0 otherwise

Interpretation of $f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i)$

Two ways to interpret $f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i)$:

- Unanimity:
 - if $f_K(w_{ii}, s', s_i, t_i) = 1$: $w_{ii} \rightarrow \text{keep unedited}$
 - if $f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i) = 0$: $w_{ij} \rightarrow \text{change}$
 - otherwise → not marked
- Majority:
 - if $f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i) > \frac{1}{2}$: $w_{ij} \rightarrow \text{keep unedited}$
 - if $f_K(w_{ij}, s', s_i, t_i) < \frac{1}{2}$: $w_{ij} \rightarrow \text{change}$
 - otherwise → not marked

Example of Unanimity Criterion

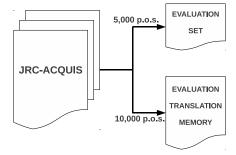


Example of Majority Criterion



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Evaluation Metrics

$$Accuracy = \frac{correctly marked words}{marked words}$$

$$Coverage = \frac{marked\ words}{total\ words}$$

Statistical Word Alignment

We use the GIZA++ (Och and Ney, 2003) free/open-source tool

- we obtain SL to TL alignment and a TL to SL alignment on the TM
- we experiment with three ways to combine the alignments:
 - union
 - intersection
 - grow-diag-final-and

We tried our approach comparing:

 the use of three different methods to combine the alignments generated with GIZA++

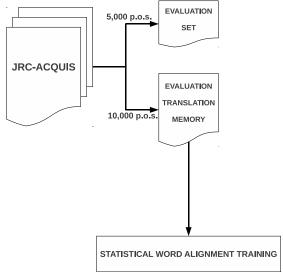
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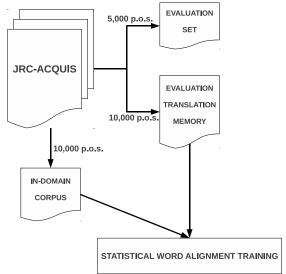
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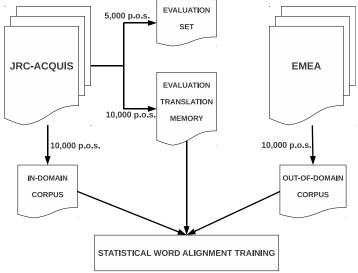
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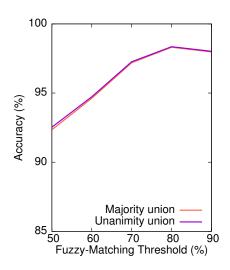


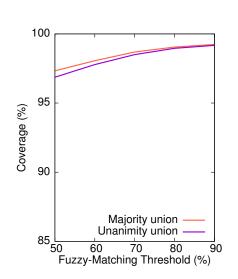






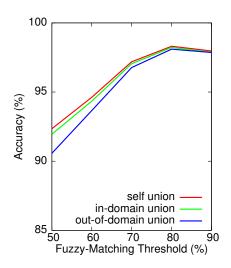
Results for the Majority/Unanimity Criteria

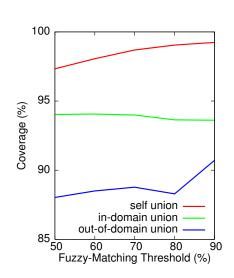






Results for the Different Alignment Models





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Concluding Remarks

- new method to improve TM-based CAT tools
- predictability and high confidence of translators on fuzzy-match scores is kept
- accuracy over 94% for fuzzy match thresholds between 60% and 90%
- it is possible to reuse statistical alignment models from different corpora with a small loss in accuracy (but a larger loss in coverage)

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Current and future Work

Current:

- surveying translators about the usefulness of target-side colouring (visit survey at http://transducens.dlsi. ua.es/people/fsanchez/survey.html)
- using MT to inform aligners and classifiers to colour target words in proposals on the fly (no need to train the aligner on a corpus)

Future:

integration in the OmegaT free/open-source CAT system

License

HEEL ERG BEDANKT! MOLTES GRÀCIES!

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