#### LING 120:

# Language and Computers

Semester: Fall '17

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### Today's class

- Reminder about Finals and the related deadlines
- Discussion about questions from last class
- Evaluation of MT
- Conclusion of MT

#### Discussion about question from last class

- ► Task: identify English-Indonesian word translations based on the provided comparable article between the two languages.
- ► Solution: http: //nacloweb.org/resources/problems/2011/FS.pdf
- Strategy: Not looking for exact meanings (we don't know the other language!). Looking for contexts (surrounding words), frequency of occurrence, words that go together etc.

#### Discussion about question from last class

#### Different ways of machine translation:

- Example based MT: Look for matching words or phrases in previous human translations, and assist human translators by doing this.
- ▶ Direct MT: Word by word generation of translation
- Syntactic Transformation based MT: Rules for changing syntactic structure between source and target languages
- Combining Direct and Syntactic MT
- Statistical MT (learning from data)

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- ▶ Q: How are human translations evaluated in professional translators' world?
- A: Quality is evaluated in terms of number of words edited/corrected in post-translation editing and proof reading.
- Q: Can we apply the same measure to MT?
- A: May be not sufficient. First, MT may always need editing, second: writing patters of a human and a machine can be completely different. We may need more evaluation measures along with this.

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- Q: What aspects should be considered while doing evaluation of MT systems?
- A: many
  - Quality (naturalness, fluency) of translations at sentence level, at the level of full text, quality related to task at hand
  - Accuracy of translations (no missing info, no additional info)
  - What kind of errors does the system make, what kind of errors it doesn't make
  - ► How does it work with different genres of writing? (fine grained error analysis)
  - Is it possible to tag "bad translations" to be sent to human translators?
  - ▶ How much of post-editing will humans have with this output?
  - ... and so on.

- Q: If I don't have humans sitting there to do evaluations, how can I do automatic evaluations?
- A: Ask humans to translate some sentences, give those sentences to MT systems, and compare the degree of overlap between human and machine translations.
- ► There are different evaluation measures that focus on doing this.
- Advantage: automatic evaluation, so we don't have to conduct expensive, time-consuming evaluation studies anymore.
- Disadvantage?

- Q: If I don't have humans sitting there to do evaluations, how can I do automatic evaluations?
- A: Ask humans to translate some sentences, give those sentences to MT systems, and compare the degree of overlap between human and machine translations.
- ► There are different evaluation measures that focus on doing this.
- Advantage: automatic evaluation, so we don't have to conduct expensive, time-consuming evaluation studies anymore.
- ▶ Disadvantage? we don't know if the MT system is really good or just good on those sentences. We also don't know what is the best measure of closeness to human translation!

- Q: Is doing human evaluations easy or difficult?
- ► A: Time and Cost. Reliability and Consistency. Meaningfully summarizing human judgements.
- ► Time and cost: can be addressed by doing crowdsourcing instead of looking for expert human translator judgements.
- Other issues: Difficult

- Q: What is a good way to evaluate MT?
- ► A: Who is John Galt?

## Why is it difficult to evaluate MT?

- Language variability there is no single correct translation!
- ▶ Human evaluation is subjective
- ► For what purpose are we using MT?
- ► How do we evaluate evaluation?
- ▶ How do we decide how good is "good enough"?

Summary: MT evaluation is a research topic in itself! :) Reference: Slides by Alon Lavie, MT Summit, 2011

### State of MT today

- We have usable applications that work across many language pairs (Google Translate, Bing Translate, Babel, Facebook's translate etc)
- Not only are they used in different devices, they can also be deployed on your own websites, or applications as a service (if you know some programming, and have some money to license these)
  - e.g.: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/
    details/cognitive-services/translator-text-api/
    e.g., https://cloud.google.com/translate/pricing
- ▶ They are still far from perfect, but are actively improving.
- ▶ One application that can have a potential impact on multiple aspects of human society in decades to come (something to think about for writing Q2 in Final Exam!)

#### Next Week

- ▶ Theme: Revision and some group exercises in the class
- Deadlines:
  - Final Exam, part 1: Writing a short summary of your Q1 topic (Due tomorrow)
  - Final Exam, part 2: Do a peer review for one person's Q1 draft above (IN THE CLASS, on 6th December. Don't miss the class!)
  - Final Exam, part 3: Submit Q1 and Q2, final versions in exams week (13th DEC)
- NOTE: No extensions on any of these deadlines!

#### Attendance Question

#### ▶ Background:

► There is this online competition called "Spooky Author Identification"

#### (https:

//www.kaggle.com/c/spooky-author-identification)

- Task: you're challenged to predict the author of excerpts from horror stories by Edgar Allan Poe, Mary Shelley, and HP Lovecraft.
- ▶ How does it work: First, they release some set of texts where authors are known, and are one of these.
- ➤ You should then do "something" which can predict the author of a new text (who among these 3 is most likely?)
- Question: What ideas from this course are useful in solving this problem, conceptually speaking?