

TOWARDS NEURAL MACHINE TRANSLATION FOR EDOID LANGUAGES

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1 INTRODUCTION

Many of the over 500 languages are spoken in Nigeria today have relinquished their previous prestige and purpose in modern society to English and Nigerian Pidgin, notably amongst the younger generations. Unlike numerous East and South Asian societies, which preserved the socio-linguistic status of their indigenous languages under colonial rule, communities with primarily oral traditions have been the most susceptible to language endangerment (Rolle, 2013; Omo-Ojugo, 2004).

For tens of millions of speakers, language inequalities manifest themselves as unequal access to information, communications, health care, security along with attenuated participation in political and civic life. These inequities are further exacerbated in a technological age, where only the most highly resourced (i.e. colonial) languages become the milieu for economic advancement (Odoje, 2013; Awobuluyi, 2016; Ganagana & Ogboru, 2019). Finally, there have been practical and technical challenges in language technology for indigenous languages like orthographic standardizations and consistent diacritic representation (Unicode) in electronic media and across device types.

For almost-extinct languages, machine translation offers hope for language documentation and preservation. For speakers of minority Nigerian languages, it can facilitate good governance, national development and offers a path for technological, economic, social and political participation and empowerment to those with unequal access (Odoje, 2016; 2013). Using the new JW300 public dataset, we trained and evaluated baseline Neural Machine Translation (NMT) models for four widely spoken Edoid languages: Èdó, Èsán, Urhobo and Isoko.

2 EDOID LANGUAGES

Belonging to the eastern sub-branch of the Volta-Niger family within the Niger-Congo phylum, and spoken by approximately 5 million people, the Edoid languages of Southern Nigeria (Edo and Delta states) comprise over two dozen so-called “minority” languages. The term *Edoid* stems from Èdó, the most broadly spoken member language and the language of the famed Kingdom of Benin. Èdó, Èsán are members of the North-Central branch while Urhobo and Isoko belong to the South-Western family (Eberhard et al., 2019). These languages were selected based on the availability of text and because they are the most widely spoken.

Edoid languages generally employ the SVO constituent order type, open syllable systems with very few consonant clusters. Each language has at least two basic tone levels, high (H) and low (L) with kinetic, downstepped or contour tones variously utilized. As tone patterns serve different lexical and grammatical functions, “the phonetic and phonological implementation of this system is in fact complex and difficult to pin down” (Rolle, 2013; Ogie, 2009; Adeniyi, 2010; Iloilo, 2013). Finally, nasalisation is very common for both vowels and consonants (Elugbe, 1989; Donwa-Ifode, 1986; Ikoyo-Eweto, 2018).

Within Nigeria there is scholarship on rule, phrase and statistical machine translation systems for majority tongues of Yorùbá, Igbo and Hausa (Odoje, 2013). The present study is the first work known to the authors done in computational linguistics for any of the Edoid languages, specifically for machine translation.

3 METHODOLOGY

We first built baseline models using the Transformer architecture, the dominant modeling approach for NMT. The Transformer uses an encoder-decoder structure with stacked multi-head self-attention and fully connected layers (Vaswani et al., 2017). Given the performance of Byte Pair Encoding (BPE) subword tokenization for low-resourced South African languages, and the size of our datasets, we trained baseline models based on the ablation study results by Martinus et al., some 4000 BPE tokens (Martinus & Abbott, 2019). Models were then re-trained for all four languages using the standard word-level tokenization.

Dataset: The recently published JW300 dataset is a large-scale, parallel corpus for Machine Translation (MT) comprising more than three hundred languages of which 101 are African (Agić & Vulić, 2019). JW300 text is drawn from the Watchtower and Awake! religious magazines by Jehovah’s Witnesses (JW). The test set contains sentences with the highest coverage across all other languages in the corpus. The relative training set cardinality is listed in Appendix Table 1.

Models: The open-source, Python 3 machine translation toolkit `JoeyNMT` was used to train Transformer models (Kreutzer et al., 2019). Our training hardware was the commodity free-tier configuration on Google Colaboratory, a single core Xeon CPU instance and a Tesla K80 GPU. Model training elapsed over multiple days, as experiments were repeated for the different tokenizations.

4 RESULTS

Qualitative: Urhobo and Isoko with larger training texts unsurprisingly had higher BLEU scores which generally correlated with the translation quality when reviewed by L1 speakers. BPE tokenization provided approximately a 37% boost across dev and test sets for Èdó and Èsán, a 32% boost for Urhobo but was flat to slightly worse than word-level tokenization for Isoko. Full scores and examples are listed in the Appendix.

Error Analysis: While performing error analyses on the model predictions, we observed predictions that included dataset requires more preprocessing to remove scriptural chapter and verse text. chaptersverse names and figures. This will make the model more generally useful outside of religious text translations.

5 FUTURE WORK AND CONCLUSIONS

Fertile avenues for future work include investigating back-translation and different (subword) tokenization approaches as well as specific consideration of linguistic knowledge. We hope this initial effort will assist translators, bootstrap development and sustenance of scholarly and literary traditions and energize academic and industry interest in language technology for socio-linguistic and economic empowerment. Ultimately, languages with predominantly oral traditions will most benefit from language technologies with direct audio-speech interfaces. This present work is but one step towards that goal. All public-domain datasets referenced in this work are available on GitHub.¹

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¹<https://github.com/Niger-Volta-LTI>

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A APPENDIX

Table 1: Per-language BLEU scores by BPE or word-level tokenization

Language	BPE		Word		Tokens	Sentences
	dev	test	dev	test		
Èdó	7.92	12.49	5.99	8.24	229,307	10,188
Èsán	4.94	6.25	3.39	5.30	87,025	4,128
Urhobo	15.91	28.82	11.80	22.39	519,981	25,610
Isoko	32.58	38.05	32.38	38.91	4,824,998	214,546

Table 2: Example Translations

Èdó

Source:	Reading and meditating on real - life Bible accounts can help us to do what ?
Reference:	De vbane okha ni rre Baibol ya ru iyobọ ne ima hẹ ?
Hypothesis:	De emwi ne ima gha ru ne ima mieke na gha mwẹ irenmwi nọ gbae vbekpae Jehova ?
Source:	What are the rewards for being humble ?
Reference:	Ma ghaa mu egbe rriotọ , de afgangbe na lae miẹn ?
Prediction:	De emwi nọ khẹke ne omwa nọ dizigha oyẹvbu ru ?

Èsán

Source:	I WAS raised in Graz , Austria .
Reference:	AGBAEBHO natiọle Graz bhi Austria , ọle mẹn da wanre .
Prediction:	Mẹn da ha khian ọne isikulu , mẹn da dọ ha khian ọne isikulu .
Source:	We should also strive to help others spiritually .
Reference:	Ahamiẹn mhan re eghe bhi otọ rẹ ha lue iBaibo ,
Prediction:	Mhan dẹ sabọ rẹkpa mhan rẹ sabọ ha mhon ureọbhọ bọsi eria .

Urhobo

Source:	But freedom from what ?
Reference:	keyuovo , edia vọ yen egbomphe na che si ayen nu ?
Prediction:	(1 Pita 3 : 1) keyuovo , die yen egbomphe
Source:	Today he is serving at Bethel .
Reference:	Nonna , ọ ga vwẹ Bẹtẹl .
Prediction:	Nonna , ọ ga vwẹ Bẹtẹl asakiephana .

Isoko

Source:	Still , words of apology are a strong force toward making peace .
Reference:	Ghele na , eme unu - uwou u re fi obọ họ gaga evaọ eruo udhedhe .
Prediction:	Ghele na , eme unu - uwou yọ egba ologbo nọ ma re ro ru udhedhe .
Source:	We can even ask God to create in us a pure heart .
Reference:	Ma rẹ sae tubẹ yare Oghenẹ re ọ k omai eva efuafo .
Prediction:	Ma rẹ sae tubẹ yare Oghenẹ re ọ ma omai eva efuafo .