

Matxin:

***developing sustainable MT
for a less-resourced language***



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Ixa taldea.

University of the Basque Country



FreeRBMT 2009, Alacant

Outline

- Basque: a Less Resourced Language (LRL)
 - Strategy for sustainable HLT (and MT) for Basque
 - Machine Translation for Basque (Matxin)
 - Evaluation of Matxin
 - Future: Combining RBMT and Corpus-based MT
 - Recent elements and conclusions
-
-

History of Basque



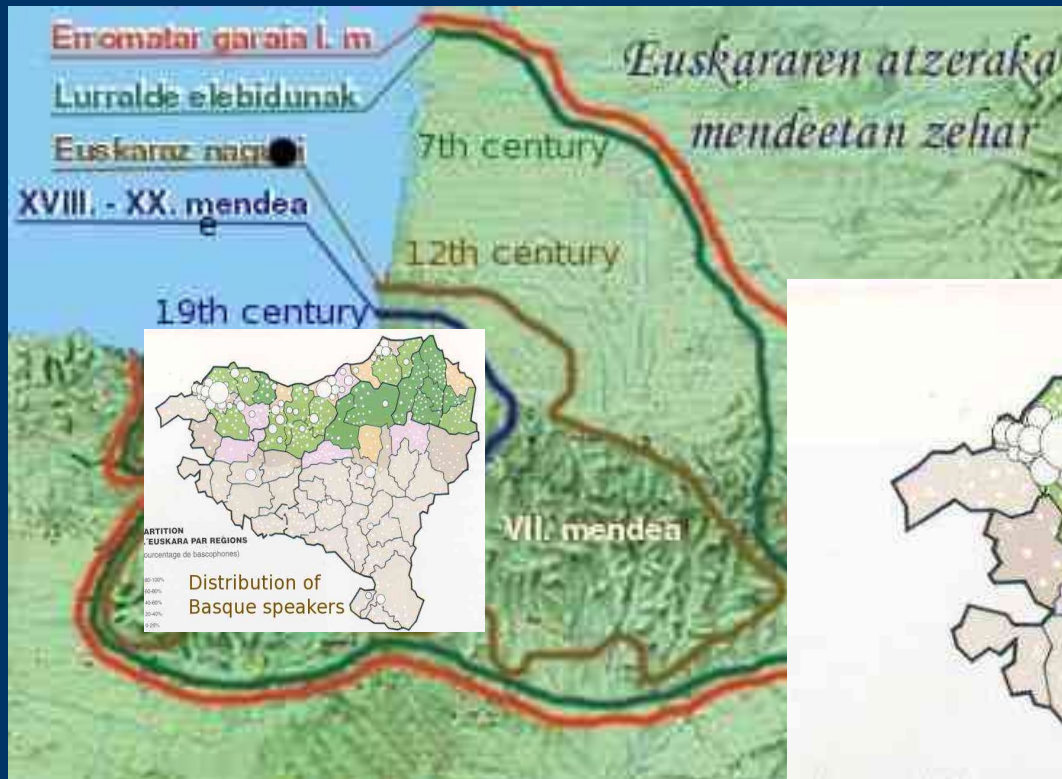
Prerromanic languages in Spain

Basque in 7th, 12th and 19th centuries



History of Basque

Basque in 7th, 12th and 19th centuries



1,033,900 Speakers
(First lang.: 700,000)
Non homogeneous distribution!



Basque nowadays



1,033,900 Speakers
(First lang.: 700,000)

Non homogeneous
distribution !

Six different dialects !



Main reasons of Basque regression.

- No official language
 - Out of the education system
 - 6 dialects!
 - Out of media
 - Out of industry
-
-

Main reasons of Basque regression

But since 1980...

- No official language → Coofficial language
 - Out of the education system → Integrated in education
(even at university)
 - 6 dialects! → Unified Basque (1966)
 - Out of media → TV, newspaper...
 - Out of industry → Out of new ICTs ???
-
-

Basque. Linguistic features:

Agglutinative language

<u>Case</u>	<u>Undet.</u>	<u>Det.sing.</u>	<u>Det.Pl.</u>	<u>CloserPl.</u>
Absolutive	<i>katu</i>	<i>katua</i>	<i>katuak</i>	<i>katuok</i>
Ergative	<i>katuk</i>	<i>katuak</i>	<i>katuek</i>	<i>katuok</i>
Dative	<i>katuri</i>	<i>katuari</i>	<i>katuei</i>	<i>katuoi</i>
Genitive1	<i>katuren</i>	<i>katuaren</i>	<i>katuen</i>	<i>katuon</i>
Associative	<i>katuarekin</i>	<i>katuarekin</i>	<i>katuekin</i>	<i>katuokin</i>
...	↑	↑	↗	↑
...				
...	~with cat	with the cat	with the cats	~with these cats

14 different cases

In fact, at least 360 possible word forms for each lemma

In theory, more than one million word forms are possible for each lemma

Basque. Linguistic features:

Case suffixes and free order of components

• Case suffixes and free order of sentence components

The dog brought the newspaper in his mouth

<i>Txakur-rak</i>	<i>egunkari-a</i>	<i>aho-an</i>	<i>zekarren.</i>
The-dog	the-newspaper	in-his-mouth	brought
ergative-3-s	absolutive-3-s	inessive-3-s	
Subject	Object	Modifier	Verb

Alternative possible orders:

<i>Txakur-rak</i>	<i>aho-an</i>	<i>egunkari-a</i>	<i>zekarren.</i>
<i>Txakur-rak</i>	<i>aho-an</i>	<i>zekarren</i>	<i>egunkari-a.</i>
<i>Egunkari-a</i>	<i>txakur-rak</i>	<i>zekarren</i>	<i>aho-an.</i>

...

Basque. Linguistic features:

Ergative language & multiple agreement

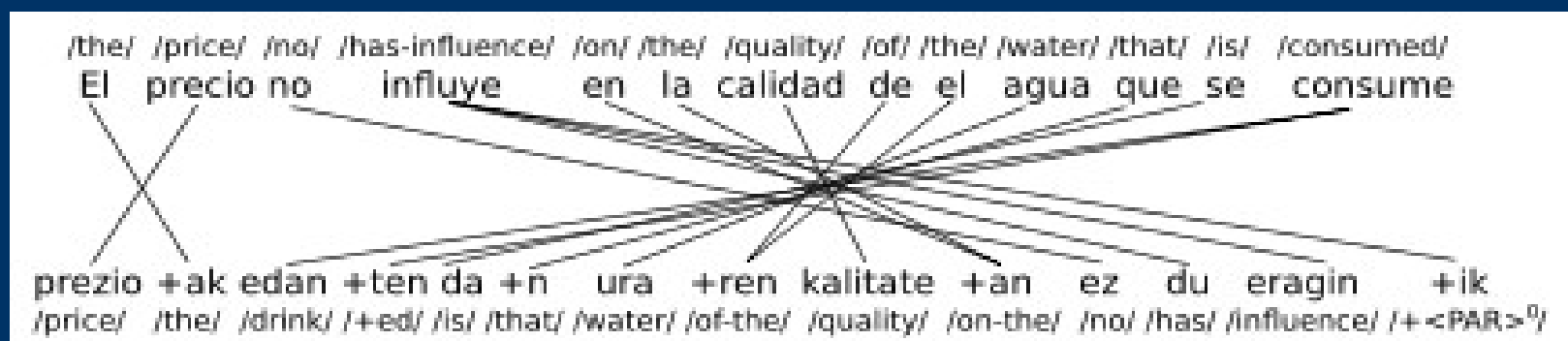
- Ergative case. Subject of transitive verbs
 - I am Ni naiz (absolutive)
 - I saw the cat Nik katua ikusi nuen (ergative)

- Agreement in number and person between verb and (subject, object and indirect object)

<u>I saw</u> the cat	<u>Nik</u> katua <u>ikusi</u> <u>nuen</u>
<u>I saw</u> the cats	<u>Nik</u> katuak <u>ikusi</u> <u>nituen</u>
<u>I saw</u> you	<u>Nik</u> zu <u>ikusi</u> <u>zintudan</u>

Basque. Linguistic features and MT

- Basque morphology and Syntax are very different comparing with Spanish, English, French, Catalan or Galician.
 - Rich morphology
 - Different component order at noun phrase level.



- Free-order of components at sentence level.

=> Translating to Basque is more difficult!

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-



Strategy to develop HLT in Basque **IXA Research Group**

- 1986: 4-5 university lecturers (computer science)
- 2009: Interdisciplinary team
 - *32 computer scientists*
 - 19 lecturers (15 doctors)
 - 4 researchers
 - 9 PhD students (research grants)
 - *8 linguists*
 - 6 lecturers (4 doctors)
 - 2 PhD students (research grants)
 - 2 research assistants assigned to projects

<http://ixa.si.ehu.es>

IXA Group. Milestones

1987

1990

1995

2000

2007

Projects

Province Gov. Basque Gov. Madrid Cicyt Europa (Meaning) Basque Industry G. Europe (IE-IR) Madrid (MT)

Companies Basque C.

UZEI Eusenor Plazagune Elhuyar ASP Diana Vicomtech Robotiker ArgazkiPress

Companies abroad

Microsoft Eaton Lexiquest Irion Prompsit Scansoft Imaxin

Spin-off companies

Eleka

Products

Spelling checker EDBL Lexical DB Lemmatizer Parser Basque Wordnet MT-system

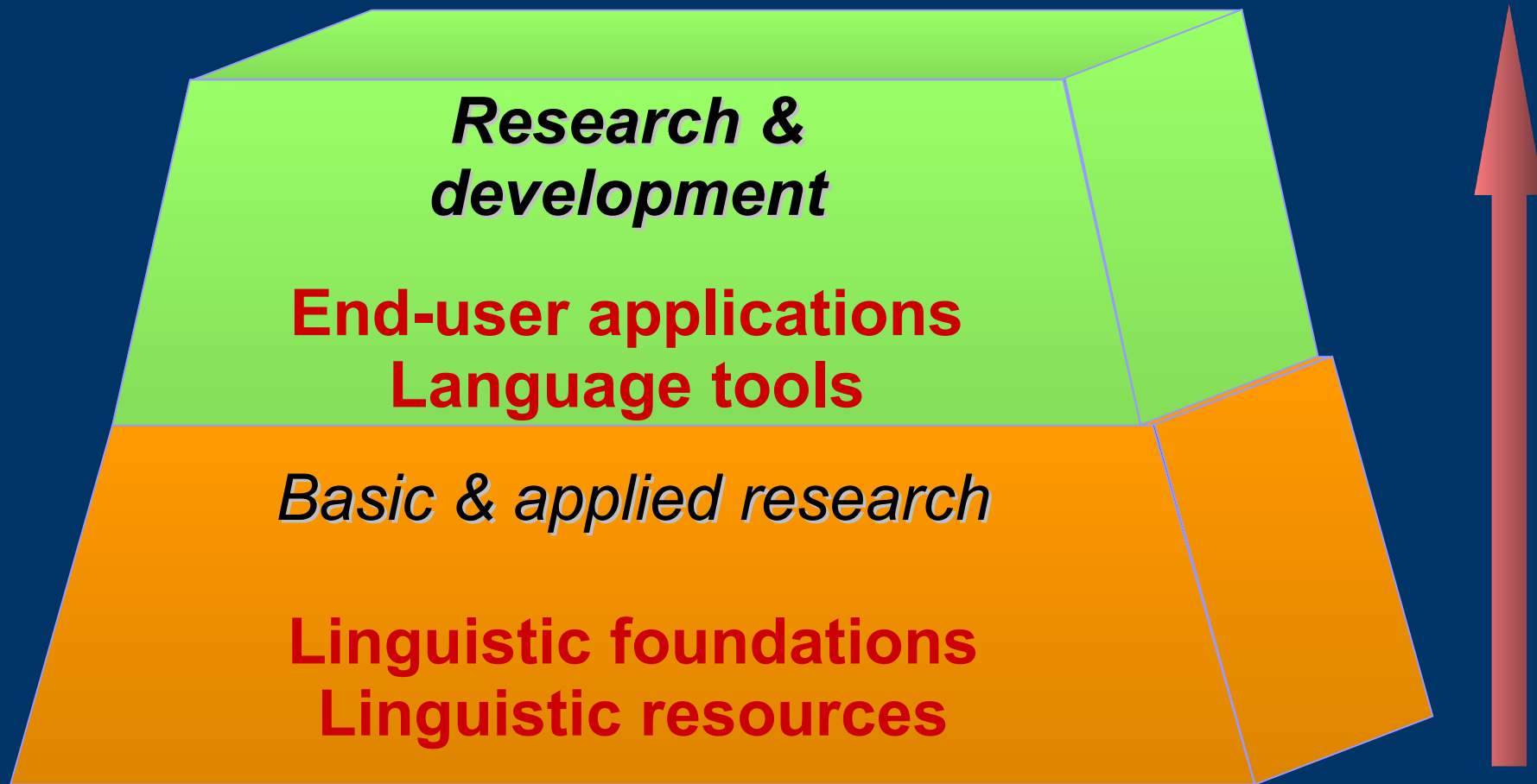


Underlying strategy

- Need of standardization of resources to be useful:
 - in different researches
 - in different tools
 - in different applications
- Need of incremental design and development of language foundations, tools, and applications
 - in a parallel and coordinated way
 - in order to get the best benefit from them



Strategic priorities: from basic research to application development



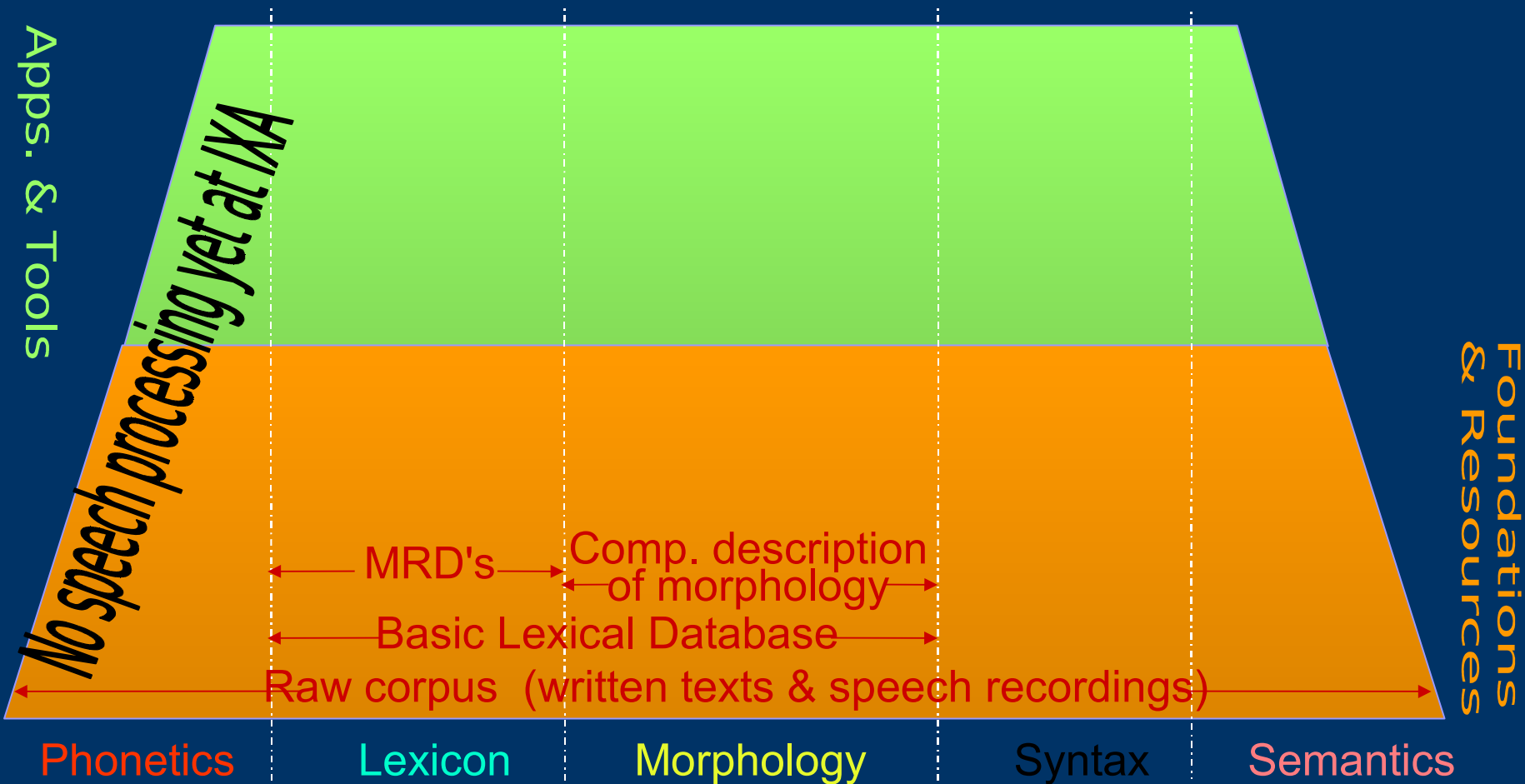


Linguistic foundations & resources, tools and applications

- **Linguistic foundations and resources:** necessary infrastructure for the automatic processing of a language.
- **Tools:** mainly intended to application developers.
- **Applications:** commercial or non-commercial, for non-specialised end-users.

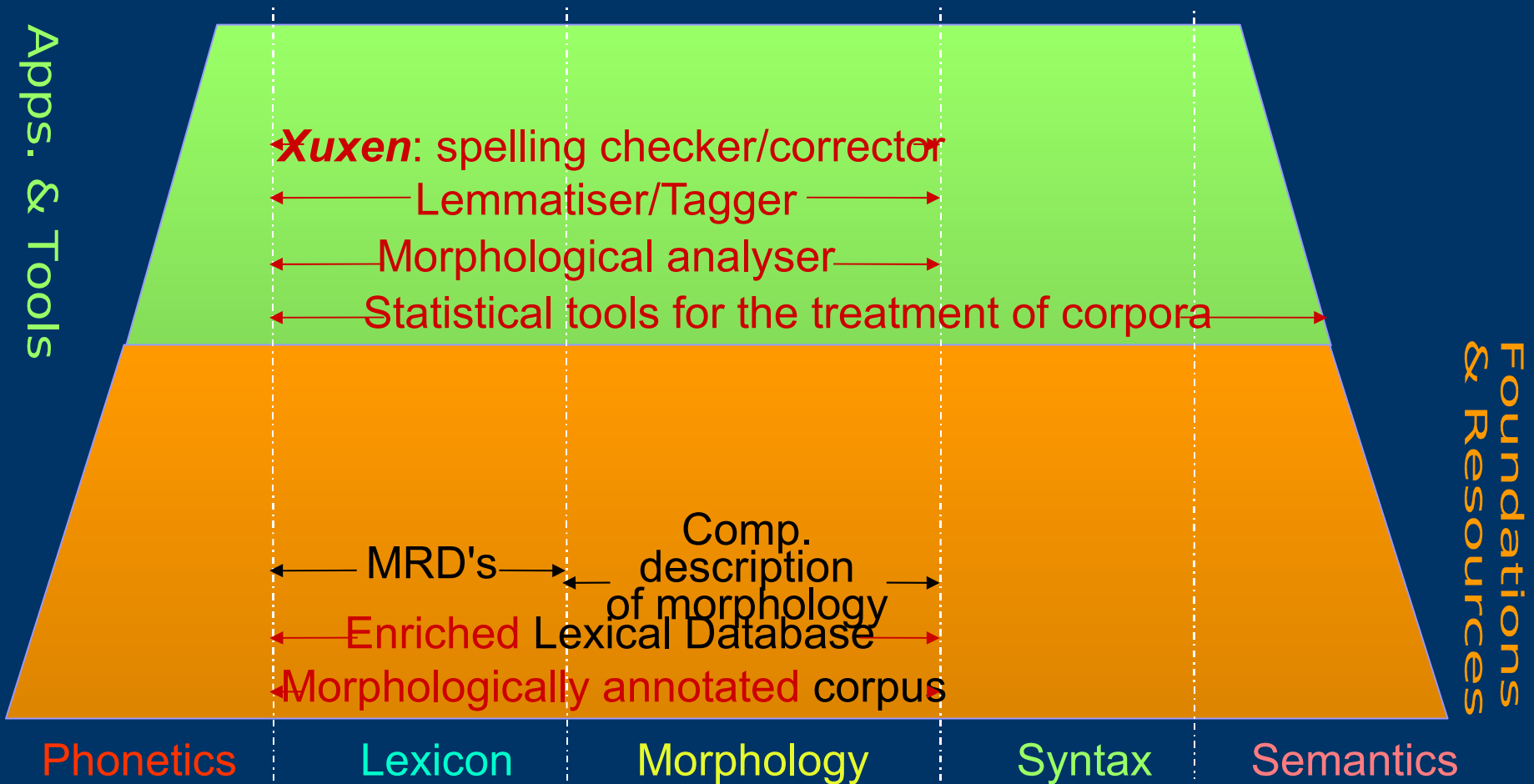


Phase I: laying foundations



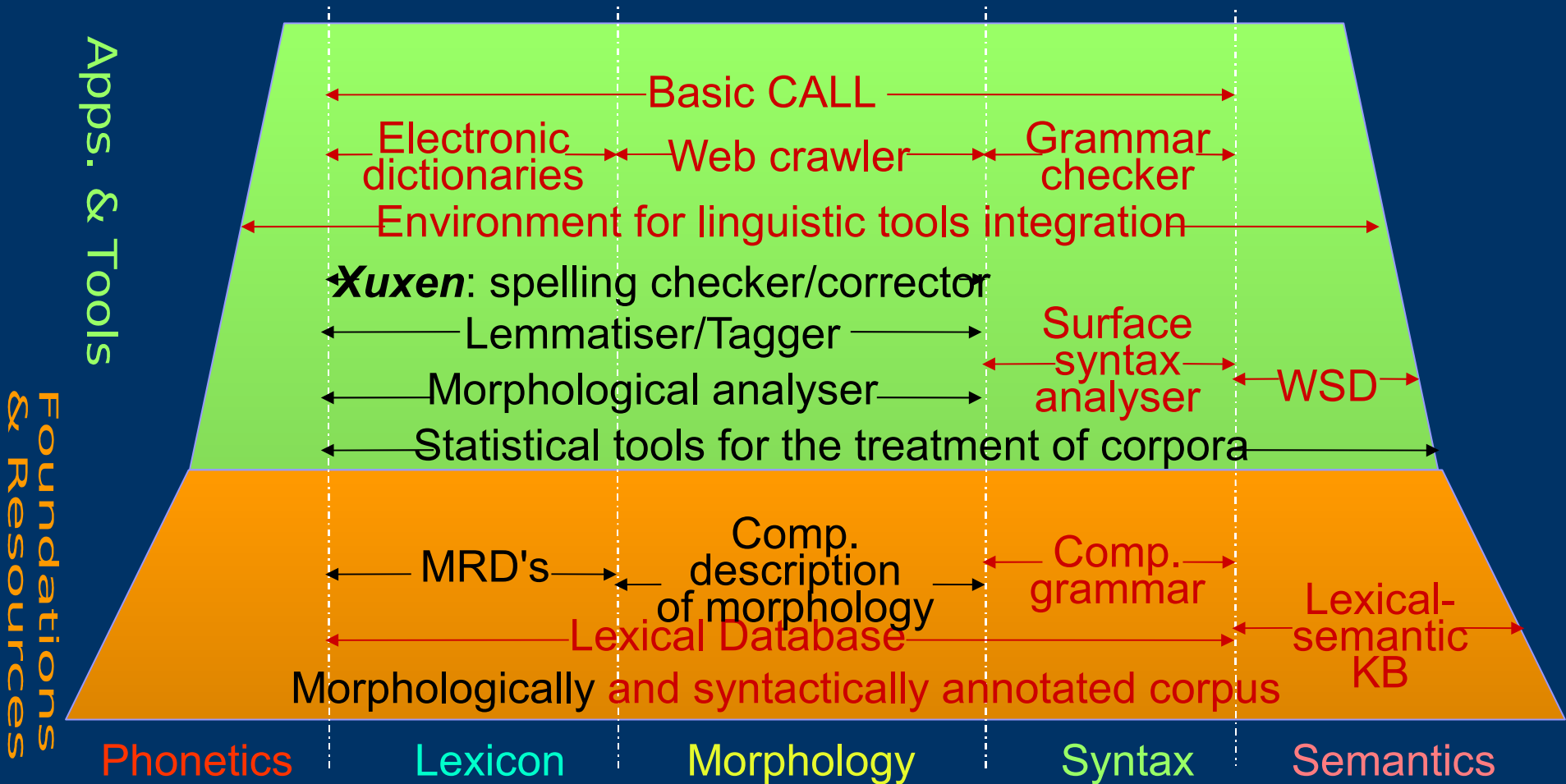


Phase II: first basic tools and applications



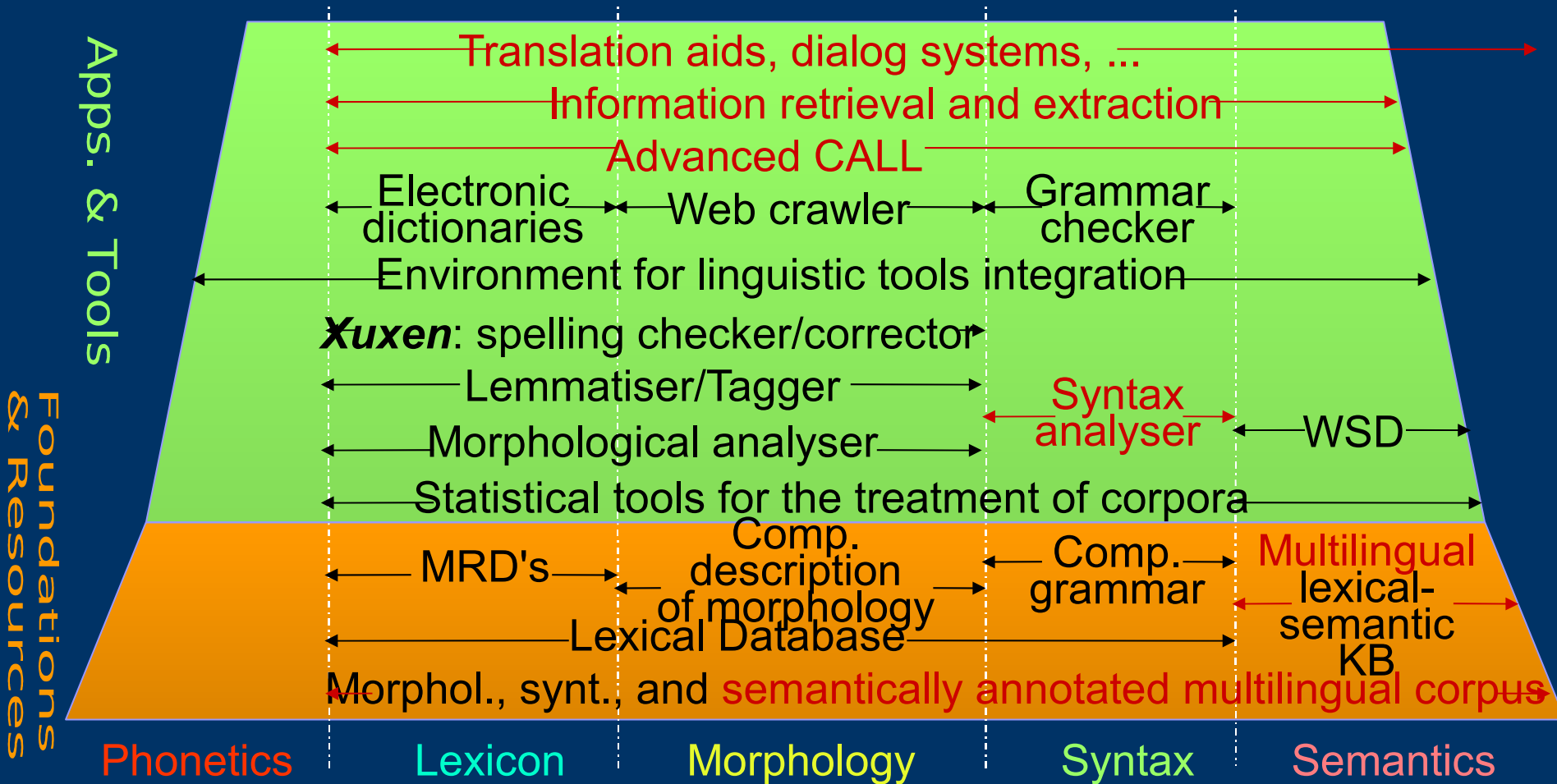


Phase III: more advanced tools and applications





Phase IV: multilinguality and general applications



Applications

- *Spelling checker/corrector*
- *3 lemmatization based
on-line bilingual /monolingual dictionaries*
- *Lemmatization based on-line dictionary of synonyms*
- *Lemmatization based search machine*
- *Basque Wordnet*
- *Spanish-Basque transfer based MT system (Matxin)*

Applications Places System Tue May 9, 16:47

OpenTrad Demo - Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.opentrad.org/demo/ opentrad

Opentrad based on technologies
apertium
matxin
open-source automatic translation

Home
Help

MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, TURISMO Y COMERCIO

FIT-340101-2004-3
FIT-340001-2005-2

W3C HTML 4.0
W3C WAI-A WCAG 1.0

Translation of texts Translation of documents Navigating and translating

Source and target language: Spanish-Basque

Mark unknown words:

Write text:

Luis viene en coche porque vive en Bilbao.
La empleada lleva el pan a su hermana a la piscina.
Viene a toda pastilla.

Translate:

Luis Automobirez dator bizi delako Bilbon.
Enplegatuak ogia daramakio haren arrebari igerilekura.
Ziztu Bizian dator.

Done

[My Met... [kepa - ... [kepa - ... Close M... [HPS05-... [IXA_Du... [Hizking... [2-HAP-... OpenTr... Starting...

Future work:

- Hybrid SMT, EBMT & RBMT
- Lexical desambiguation
- Verb subcategorization
- English

Spanish-Basque transfer MT

Applications Places System Tue May 9, 16:31

demo - OpenTrad - Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.opentrad.org/demo/libs/nabigatzailea.php?language=en

Opentrad

EL PAÍS
EDICIÓN IMPRESA

HEMEROTECA
Archivo de EL PAÍS desde su fundación

EL PAÍS.es

azkena erakuslea areago nire herria artxiboa azala

Asteartean, 2006ko Marxoaren 9an, 16RI: eguneratu 28H.

Nazioartekoa
Espainia
Iritzia
Gizartea
Teknologia
Ekonomia
Kirolak
Kultura
Jendea eta TV

ADSL Banda Zabal
Egunekoa Titularrak
bakarrik Texto Bertsioa

Sakon
Multimedia
Bizitasunak
Audio-ak eta erradioak
Fotografia

Done

Poliziak 2 enpresa filatelikoren kontra ari da pertsonen estafa bat Milaka

poliziak gaur jaurti du lanak bat ustezko estafa bat alderantzika filatelikoen 2 enpresaren kontra. Une hauetan miaketak llevar a cabo-tzen dituzte Afinsa-ren egarrietan eta Fórum Filatélico, eta Gubdienez 8 pertsona gelditu dute. 300000 pertsonataraino izan alderantzika zezaten 300 eta 400 EUOREN ARTEAN. Fórum Filatélico-ren bezeroen Decenas **egoitzara doaz** Madrilen erreklamazioa egin diru haren *
AUDIO-A: Hemen aurrezkiak ditugu Betikoa " "

Alonso-k azpimarratzen du kontsigna politikoak egon zituen Bono ' kasuaren esaerak Eta Ez' egiaztatzen duela

24 HORAS
Periódico gratuito y actualizado
patrocina: IBERIA.com Descargar

DIRECTOR-I ESKUTITZA berri aparta-tzen du " " Javier Gurruchaga-k informazioa iruzkina egiten du lotu zen Orquesta Mondragón-i 11-M

ZUZENEAN Masters Series vs-a Moya-a.Nadal

A fondo A fondo

HEMEROTEKA

[My Met... kepa - F... kepa - F... Close M... HPS05-I... IXA_Du... Hizking2... 2-HAP... demo - ... Starting...

-Open Code
-No lexical desambiguation, but yes idioms!
-No extensive use of corpus

Spanish-Basque transfer MT


```

<!--XML Prolog -->
<TEI.2>
<teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>
<text id='TDoc0007' lang=''>
<body>
<p id='p1'>Hala ere, Matijos ere kalera dijoa.</p>
</body>
</text>
</TEI.2>

```

Jatorrizko testua
(testua.xml)

```

<!ENTITY TDoc03 SYSTEM 'testua.xml' NDATA tDoc>
<!--... -->
<text id='WDoc0001'>
<body>
<p id='xp1r'>
<xptr id='Xw1' doc='TDoc03' from='id(p1) strLoc(1)' to='id(p1) strLoc(4)'/>
<xptr id='Xw2' doc='TDoc03' from='id(p1) strLoc(6)' to='id(p1) strLoc(8)'/>
<xptr id='Xw6' doc='TDoc06' from='id(p1) strLoc(21)' to='id(p1) strLoc(24)'/>
</p>
<p id='w'>
<w id='w1' sameAs='Xw1' type='HAS_MAI'>Hala</w>
<w id='w2' sameAs='Xw2'>ere</w>
<w id='w6' sameAs='Xw6'>ere</w>
<!-- ... -->

```

Testu tokenizatua
(testua.w.xml)

```

<!ENTITY WDoc02 SYSTEM 'testua.w.xml' NDATA wDoc>
<!-- ... -->
<p id='xp1r'>
<xptr id='Xw2' doc='WDoc02' from='id(w2)'/>
<xptr id='Xw1' doc='WDoc02' from='id(w1)'/>
</p>
<p id='joinGrp'>
<joinGrp><join id='mw01' targets='Xw1 Xw2' /></joinGrp>
</p>

```

HAULen egitura
(testua.mwjoin.xml)

```

<text id='LemDoc002'>
<!-- ... -->
<fs id='A-LOT-LOK-3' type='Lemmatization'>
<f name='Form'><str>ere</str></f>
<f name='Lemma'><str>ere</str></f>
<f name='Morphological-Features'>
<fs type='Top-Features-List'>
<f name='POS'><sym value='LOT' /></f>
<f name='SUBCAT'><sym value='LOK' /></f>
<f name='SFL' org='list'><sym value='@LOK' /></f>
</fs>
</fs>
</fs>
<fs id='A-LOT-LOK-7' type='Lemmatization'>
<f name='Form'><str>hala ere</str></f>
<f name='Lemma'><str>hala ere</str></f>
<f name='Morphological-Features'>
<fs type='Top-Features-List'>
<f name='POS'><sym value='LOT' /></f>
<f name='SUBCAT'><sym value='LOK' /></f>
</fs>
</fs>
<fs id='L-IZE-IZB-3' type='Lemmatization'>
<f name='Form'><str>Marijose</str></f>
<!-- ... -->
</fs>
</f>
</fs>
</text>

```

Lematizazioak

```

<!ENTITY WDoc01 SYSTEM 'testua.w.xml' NDATA wDoc>
<!ENTITY MWDoc01 SYSTEM 'testua.mwlnk.xml' NDATA mwDoc>
<!ENTITY LemDoc01 SYSTEM 'testua.lem.xml' NDATA fsDoc>
<!-- ... -->
<body>
<p id='xp1r'>
<xptr id='Xmw1' doc='MwDoc01' from='ID(mw1)'/>
<xptr id='Xw6' doc='WDoc01' from='ID(w6)'/>
<xptr id='XA-LOT-LOK-7' doc='LemDoc01' from='ID(A-LOT-LOK-7)'/>
<xptr id='XL-LOT-LOK-3' doc='LemDoc01' from='ID(L-LOT-LOK-3)'/>
<!-- ... -->
</p>
<p id='linkGrp'>
<linkGrp type='w-lem' tagOrder='y'>
<link target='Xw6 XL-LOT-LOK-3' />
<!-- gainontzeko linkak -->
</linkGrp>
<linkGrp type='me-lem' tagOrder='y'>
<link target='Xmw1 XL-LOT-LOK-7' />
<!-- gainontzeko linkak -->
</linkGrp>
</p>
</body>

```

Estekak
(testua.lemlnk.xml)

Methodology for stand-off corpus tagging (TEI, feature structures and XML)

The screenshot shows the EusLem interface within a Netscape browser window. The main window displays a text document titled "Izenburu gabea - :\\gerra.seglnk.xml". The text is annotated with morphological tags in red and blue. A menu is open over the "Disambiguation" button, showing options like "Mark Ambiguous", "Mark MW", "Unmark", "Disambiguate Analysis", and "Disambiguate MW". A right-hand panel shows the "Query key" for the word "unitateen", listing its morphological and syntactic properties.

Query key:
w61-unitateen

- * [A-IZE-ARR-182](#)
- * [A-IZE-ARR-183](#)

- **unitateen** [A-IZE-ARR-182](#)

- * **unitate** «unitate»
- * POS = NOUN
- * SUBCAT = COMMON
- * en «eM»
- * POS = DEC
- * CASE = GEN
- * NUM = PL
- * DEF = DEF
- * SYNTFL = @CN> @<CN

index

- **unitateen** [A-IZE-ARR-183](#)

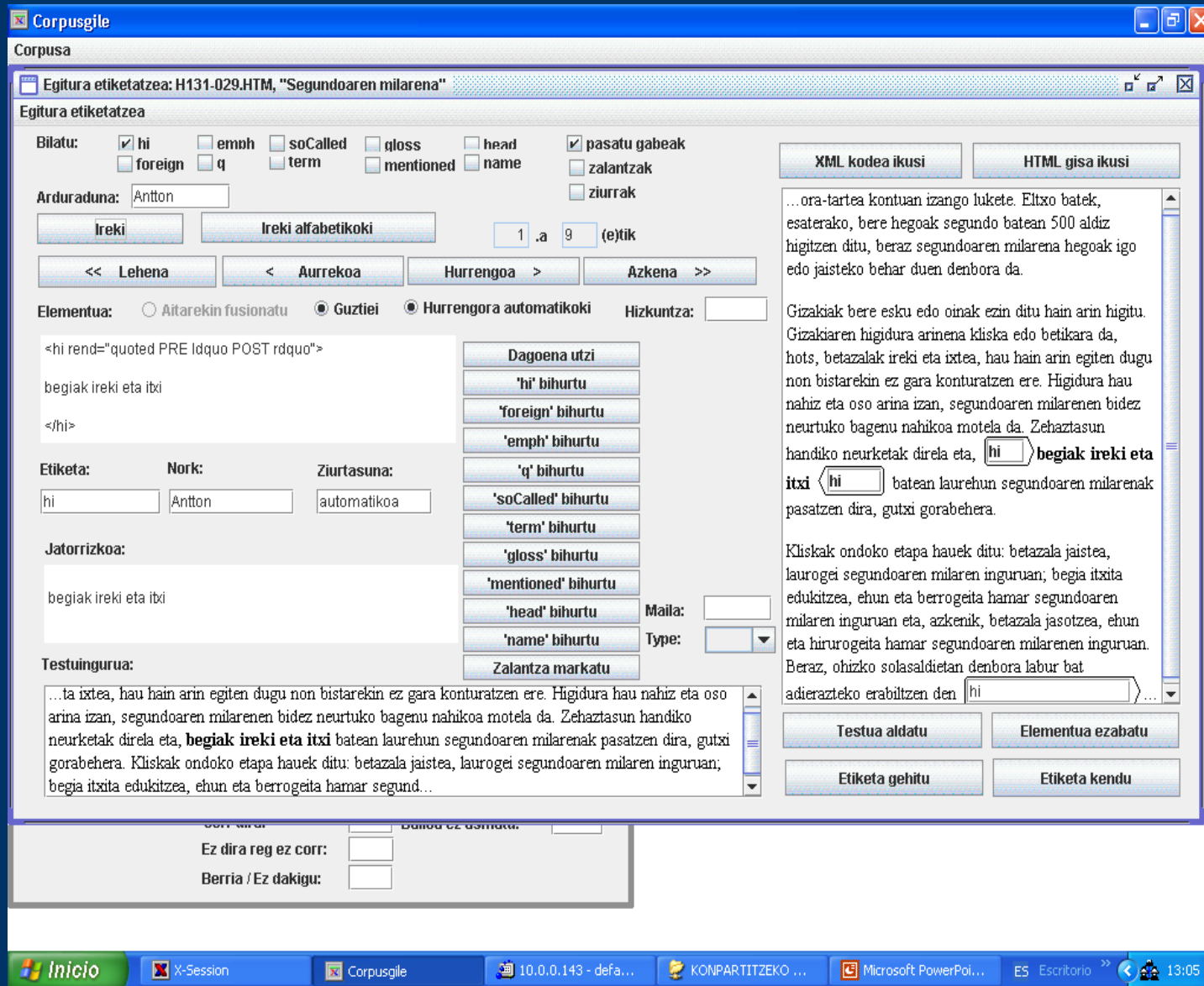
- * **unitate** «unitate»
- * POS = NOUN
- * SUBCAT = COMMON

The text in the document is as follows:

Inbasioa **hasi zenetik borroka gogorrenetan ari dira Iraken.**

Iraken aurkako gerra hasi denetik lehen aldikotz, borroka gogorrak gertatu ziren atzo Ameriketako Estatu Batuetako eta Erresuma Batuko inbasio indarren eta Guardia Errepublikanoaren artean -Saddam Husseinen erregimeneko elite unitateetat emana da-, Bagdad hiriburik 100 kilometro hegoalderat. AEBetako Armadako 3. Infanteria dibisioko soldaduen eta Irakeko Guardia Errepublikanoko **unitateen arteko gudukak igande gauean hasi ziren Karbala inguruan - musulman xiitentzat hiri santua da-.**

***EULIA: tool for monolingual corpus tagging
(EULIBELTZ: tool for bilingual corpus tagging)***



CORPUSGILE: tool for compiling and consulting corpus

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-

The RBMT approach

- Since 2000, after years working on basic resources and tools, we faced MT from Spanish or English to Basque.
 - Design of the MT system:
 - **Reusability of previous resources:** lexical resources, morphology of Basque, parsing of Spanish and English.
 - **Standardization and collaboration:** General framework useful for other language pairs and groups. Spanish, Galician and Catalan.
 - **Open-source:** Anyone having the necessary computational and linguistic skills will be able to adapt or enhance our system.
-
-

The RBMT approach

- **Integrated in OpenTrad initiative** (www.opentrad.com):
 - Open, reusable and interoperable framework.
 - Translation among the four main languages in Spain.
 - Design and programs are **language independent**
 - Depending on the language pair it might be necessary to add, reorder and change some modules
 - but it will not be difficult because **a unique XML format is used for the communication among all the modules.**
 - Present work: **New unified formalism** to represent transfer and generation rules (Mayor & Tyers, 2009)
-
-

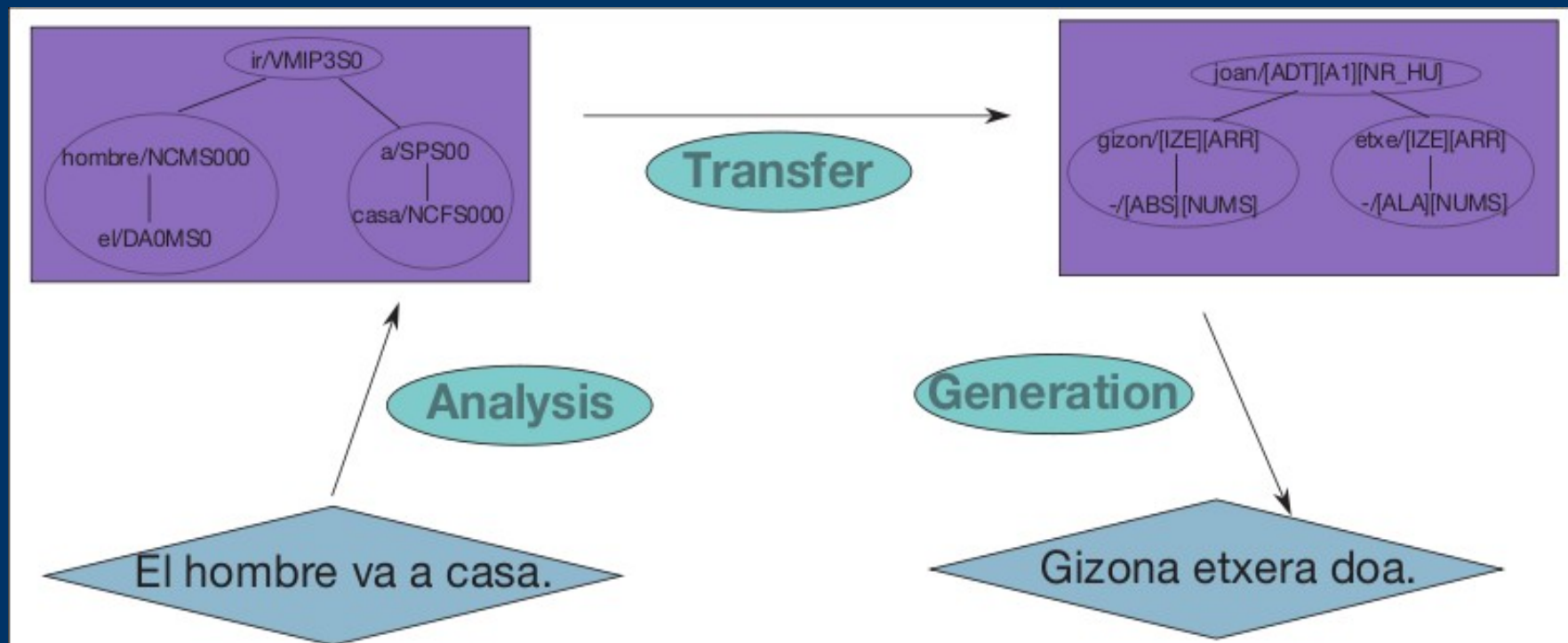
The RBMT approach: Opentrad-Matxin

Two different designs in OpenTrad

- **Apertium** (apertium.sourceforge.net)
 - Shallow-transfer MT engine for pairs of similar languages (Spanish, Catalan and Galician...).
 - The MT architecture uses
 - finite-state transducers for lexical processing,
 - hidden Markov models for part-of-speech tagging,
 - and finite-state based chunking for structural transfer
 - **Matxin** (matxin.sourceforge.net)
 - A deeper-transfer engine for the Spanish-Basque pair.
 - Some modules, data formats and compilers from Apertium
 - The Spanish analysis module is FreeLing (Carreras et al., 2004). Another open source engine
-
-

The rule based approach.

Matxin design: Spanish-Basque



The RBMT approach: Spanish-Basque

- **Analysis:**
 - the Freeling toolkit to carry out the Spanish parsing
 - **Transfer**
 - lexical transfer: a bilingual dictionary is reused
 - syntactic transfer: tree transformation rules
 - **Generation**
 - syntactical generation: the order of the dependency tree elements is redefined.
 - lexical generation: the word forms are generated, adding suffixes with morphological information to the lemmas. A previous morphological analyser is reused.
-
-

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The RBMT approach

Evaluation of Matxin

The results for the Spanish-Basque RBMT system using *FreeLing* and *Matxin* are acceptable (Mayor, 2007)

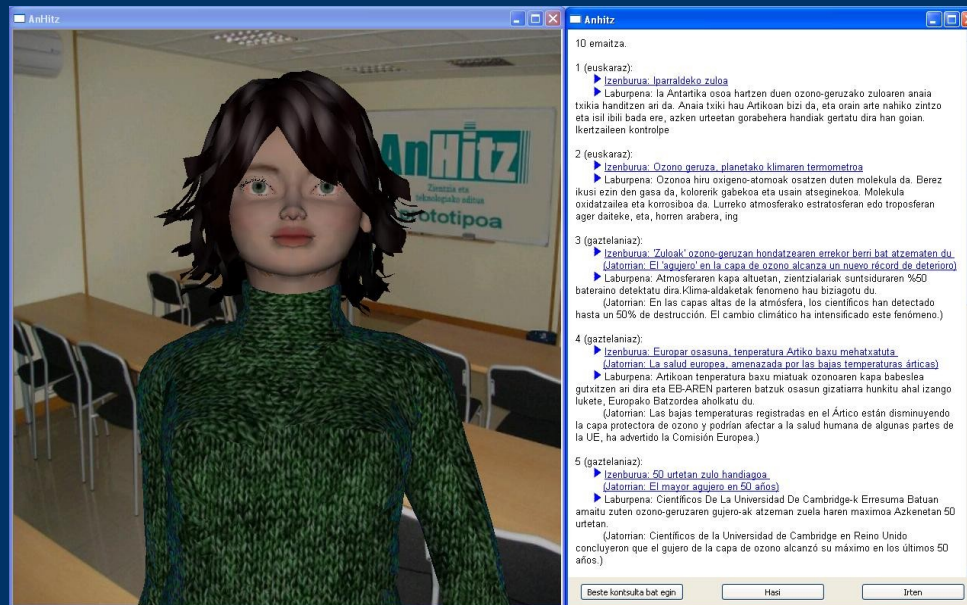
40.41 editing corrections are required for every 100 tokens.

	BLEU	Edit-distance TER
Corpus1 (newspapers)	9.30	40.41
Corpus2 (web magazine)	6.31	43.60

The RBMT approach Evaluation in context (IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)

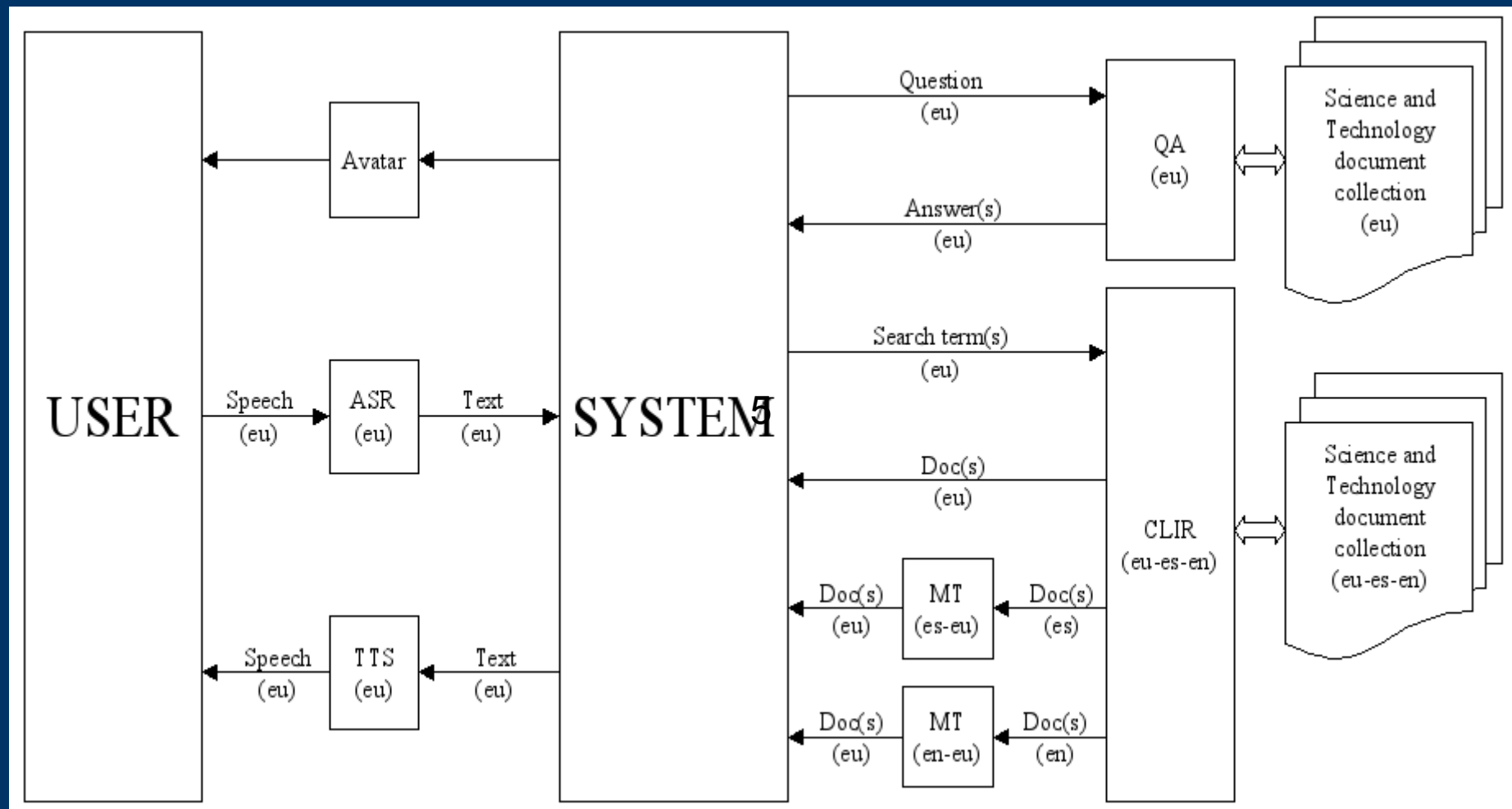
Matxin is integrated in AnHitz, a virtual expert person in scientific and technological themes.

- With Question Answering and Cross Lingual IR systems.
- The interaction in Basque and is speech-based (ASR &TTS)
- Matxin translates not-Basque results of the CLIR module



The RBMT approach

Evaluation in context (IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)



The RBMT approach

Evaluation in context (IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)

Evaluation of Matxin integrated in AnHitz prototype
(Leturia et al., 2009)

50 users who have completed a total of 300 tests

- 30.00% : “very good”, “good” or “quite good”**
- 38.89% : “comprehensible”**
- 31.11% : “quite bad”, “bad” or “very bad”**

=> Matxin is useful in assimilation applications

AnHitz has good performance and acceptance

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-
-

Milestones in MT

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011
<u>RBMT</u>	1949, MT proposal 1954, IBM	1966, ALPAC 1968 Systran	1970 Logos 1977, Meteo				2004, Apertium 2005, Matxin		2007, Opentrad		
<u>EBMT</u>				1984, EBMT (Nagao)		2003, EBMT (Carl&Way)		2006, MaTrEx			
<u>SMT</u>					1991, SMT (IBM)	2001, Giza++	2004, Pharaoh	2006, Moses	2008, GT		
<u>SMT Corpus</u>								2005, Europarl (~30Mw per pair)			
<u>SMT Corpus eu</u>								2006, 1Mw es-eu	2009, 7Mw es-eu		
<u>SMT Metrics</u>						2001, BLEU		2006 BLEU? (Callisson-Burch)			
<u>Hybrid systems</u>								2007, (Multi Engine MEMT)			
								2007, Stat. post-edition (SPE)			
<u>Postediting Tools</u>									2009 GT's toolkit		
									2009, Firefox,WWL		

Combining RBMT and Corpus-based MT

Now we are working on two hybrid MT systems:

- **MEMT** : Multi-Engine MT
 - EBMT + SMT + RBMT
 - Needs: The three MT systems
Confidence scores
 - **SPE**: Statistical Post Edition
 - Statistical postediting of RBMT output
 - Needs: RBMT system
Huge corpus: manual postediting of RBMT translations
-
-

MEMT : Multi-Engine MT

- We are working (Alegria et al., 2008) on the construction of a MEMT system based on the different approaches to MT:

EBMT + SMT + RBMT

- Specific domain: Labor Agreements
 - Needs:
 - The three MT systems
 - Confidence scores
-
-

The corpus based approach.

EBMT Translation Patterns

- Automatic extraction of translation patterns from the bilingual parallel corpus:

Aligned sentences	Aligned sentences with generalized units	Translation pattern
En Vitoria-Gasteiz, a 22 de Diciembre de 2003.	En <rs type=loc> Vitoria-Gasteiz </rs> , a <date date=22/12/2003> 22 de Diciembre de 2003</date> .	En <rs1> , a <date1>.
Vitoria-Gasteiz, 2003ko Abenduaren 22.	<rs type=loc> Vitoria-Gasteiz </rs> , <date date=22/12/2003> 2003ko Abenduaren 22</date>.	<rs1>, <date1>.

The corpus based approach. EBMT Translation Patterns

- Automatic extraction of translation patterns from the bilingual parallel corpus
 - 7,599 translation patterns
 - covering 35,450 sentence pairs
 - Very high precision but quite low coverage
 - Interesting to combine with the other engines
 - Specially in this kind of domain
(formal and quite controlled language)
-
-

The SMT approach

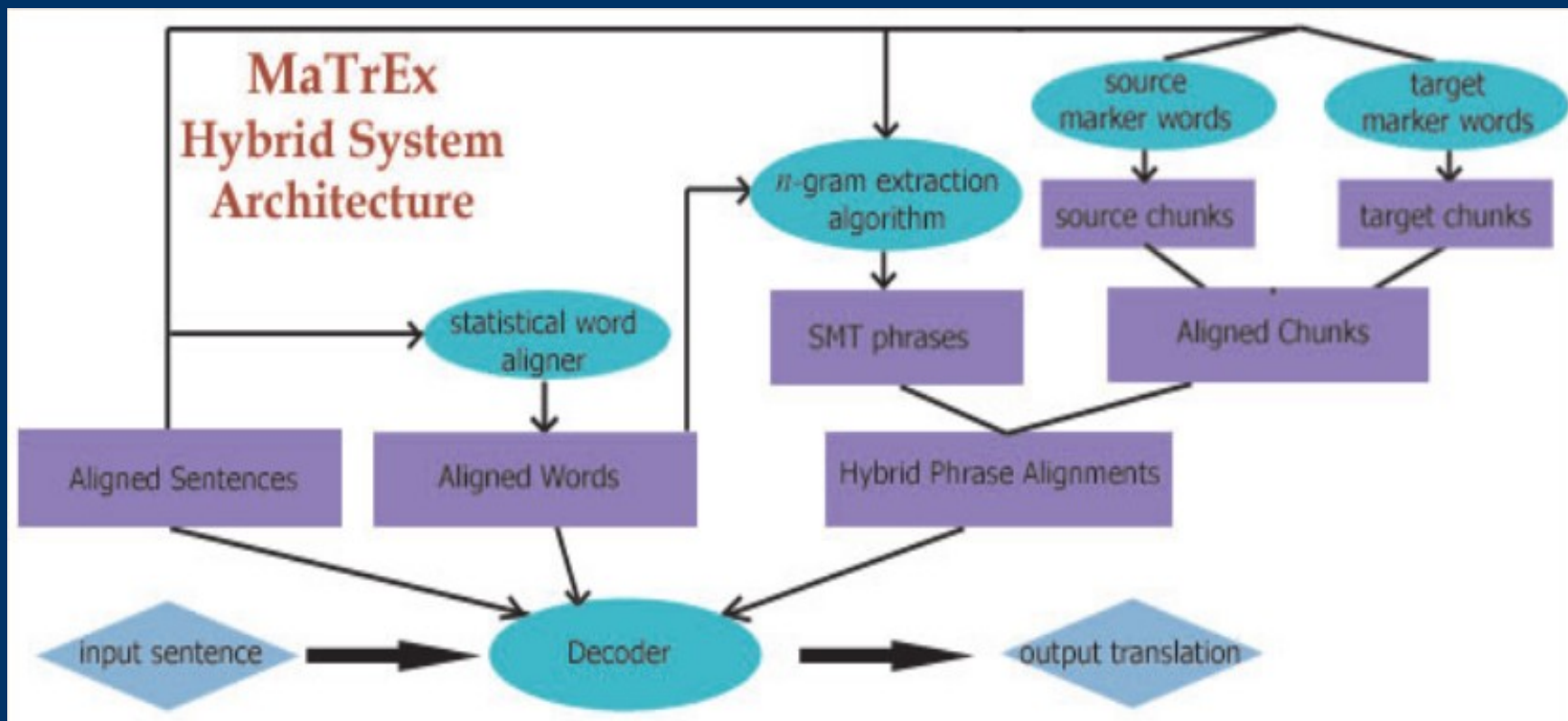
- **Some tools have been reused for this purpose:**
 - **GIZA++**: For word/morpheme alignment (Och and Ney, 2003)
 - **Moses decoder**: the decoder is also a hybrid system which integrates EBMT and SMT. It is capable of retrieving already translated sentences and also provides a wrapper around the PHARAOH SMT decoder (Koehn, 2004).
 - **MaTrEx**: a data-driven MT engine, built following an extremely modular design. It consists of a number of extendible and re-implementable modules (Way and Gough, 2005).
 - **Eusmg**: a toolkit to chunk Basque sentences.
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The SMT approach, Matrex

- Carried out in collaboration with the National Centre for Language Technology in Dublin
- The system exploits SMT technology to extract aligned chunks



The SMT approach



The SMT approach

- Three approaches:
 - Conventional SMT machine
 - Morpheme-based SMT machine



The SMT approach

- Both systems (conventional and morpheme-based) were optimized using Minimum Error Rate Training. Metric: BLEU
- Preliminary evaluation:

	BLEU	NIST	WER	PER
SMT	9.51	3.73	83.94	66.09
Morpheme-based SMT	8.98	3.87	80.18	63.88

MEMT: The RBMT approach

Adaptation to the domain (labor agreements)

- **Terminology.**
 - Semiautomatic extraction. Elexbi (Alegria *et al.*, 2006). 807 terms extracted
 - **Lexical selection.**
 - New order for the possible translations calculated on the parallel corpus using GIZA++
 - **Resolution of format and typographical variants frequents in the administrative domain.**
-
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RBMT and SMT (preliminary evaluation)

Automatic evaluation (BLEU and NIST)

SMT performs better on the in-domain corpus

RBMT performs better on the out-domain corpus

Manual evaluation (HTER)

RBMT performs better, irrespective of the corpus

	BLEU RBMT	BLEU SMT	HTER RBMT	HTER SMT
EiTB corpus (news) Out-domain	9.30	9.02	40.41	71.87
Consumer (magazine) In-domain	6.31	8.03	43.60	57.97

Combination:

Multi-Engine MT for Basque

- Combining the different methods in a domain where translation memories were available.
 - Text is divided into sentences,
 - Each sentence is processed using each engine (parallel processing is possible).
 - Finally one of the translations is selected.
 - Facts to define this selection:
 - EBMT: very high precision, but low coverage
 - The SMT engine gives a confidence score.
 - The RBMT engine does not give a confidence score.
 - RBMT translations are more adequate for human post-edition
 - SMT gets better scores when BLEU and NIST (only one reference)
-
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Combining the approaches.

Multi-Engine MT for Basque

Combining three approaches in a simple hierarchical way:

if the EBMT engine covers the sentence

EBMT translation is selected

else if the SMT's confidence score $>$ a given threshold

SMT translation is selected

otherwise

RBMT translation is selected



MEMT evaluation

	Coverage	BLEU	NIST
EBMT	EBMT 100%	32.42	5.76
RBMT	RBMT 100%	5.16	3.08
SMT	SMT 100%	12.71	4.69
EBMT+RBMT	EBMT 46.42% RBMT 53.58%	36.10	6.84
EBMT+SMT	EBMT 46.42% SMT 53.58%	37.31	7.20
EBMT+SMT+ RBMT	EBMT 46.42% SMT 31.22% RBMT 22.36%	37.24	7.17

- Very significant improvement
193% relative increase for BLEU comparing EBMT+SMT+RBMT and SMT alone
- 15% relative increase comparing EBMT + SMT and EBMT alone.

but
a deeper
evaluation was
necessary.

Combination: RBMT + Statistical Postedition

Sentence

→ RBMT system

→ Intermediate translation

→ SMT system (trained on corpus of posteditions)

→ Final translation

Combination: RBMT + Statistical Postedition

Creation of a pseudocorpus of post editions

- We have first translated Spanish sentences in the parallel corpus using Matxin.
- Using automatically translated sentences and their corresponding Basque sentences in the parallel corpus,
→ parallel corpus to train our statistical post-editor

Of course, it would have worked better using real Post-Editing parallel corpus

... but we had not postedited translations :-)

SPE evaluation

	BLEU	NIST	WER	PER
Rule-Based	4.27	2.76	89.17	74.18
Corpus-based	12.27	4.63	77.44	58.17
Rule-Based + SPE	17.11	5.01	75.53	57.24

Evaluation on domain specific corpus

	BLEU	NIST	WER	PER
Rule-Based	6.78	3.72	81.89	66.72
Corpus-based	11.51	4.69	77.94	60.23
Rule-Based + SPE	10.14	4.57	78.23	60.89

Evaluation on general domain corpus

Results on Labor Agreements Corpus

- RBMT gets a very low performance (not adapted to the restricted domain),
- RBMT+SPE gets 40% relative improvement with Corpus based system
- No improvement in general domain

but

a deeper evaluation was necessary.

Conclusion on combination of MT approaches

The results of combining RBMT with other MT paradigms are promising (Alegria et al., 2008)

But deeper evaluation is necessary:

- More than one reference with BLEU and NIST
- or
- Human evaluation, postedition cost (HTER)



Outline

- Basque : a Less Resourced Language (LRL)
 - Strategy for sustainable HLT (and MT) for Basque
 - Machine Translation for Basque (Matxin)
 - Evaluation of Matxin
 - Future: Combining RBMT and Corpus-based MT
 - **New elements and conclusions**
 - **New parallel corpora**
 - **New evaluation**
 - **Firefox-WWL web publication and postedition tool**
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Collecting corpus

- Being Basque a less-resourced language, one of our main difficulties is getting a larger enough bilingual corpus.
 - Up to now:
 - 1 million Basque words bilingual corpus (1.3 million words in Spanish)
 - Labaka (2009)
 - 7 million Basque words bilingual corpus (9 million in Spanish).
 - 28 million words monolingual Basque text to be used for the training of the language model
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Improving basic systems

- SMT deeper architectures working
 - Morphological segmentation of words
 - Word reordering in source language text
- EBMT
 - Extraction of new patterns
- RBMT
 - Lexical enrichment...



Final evaluation: HTER

- HTER evaluation based on hand-made post-editions give us a more confident score,
 - It measures the real work a professional translator needs to achieve a correct translation starting from the output of the MT system.
 - Difficulty for interpreting the BLEU scores.
 - HTER evaluation is expensive but cheaper than creating several references to get more accurate BLEU scores.
-
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Final evaluation: HTER

- MEMT and SPE combinations are valuable.
- The RBMT system Matxin was not properly tuned when the evaluation was performed.
 - But we can observe that it helps in the MEMT's performance

	HTER	BLEU
Matxin	54.735	6.87
MaTrEx-baseline	53.589	11.46
Enhanced-MaTrEx	48.100	11.51
Multiengine	47.618	11.29
Statistical-Postedition	47.407	10.85

- There is still room for improving via MEMT +SPE (37.847 HTER for oracle MEMT +SPE)
-
-

Final evaluation: HTER

Conclusions (Labaka, 2009)

- The usefulness of RBMT systems for assimilation is probed
 - 69% of the users found RBMT translation useful when integrated in a MultiLingual Information Retrieval system (Leturia et al., 2009).
 - But if we were able to achieve the translation quality obtained by the oracle system (37.847 HTER score)...
Spanish-Basque MT would be useful
also for Computer-Aided Translation system
 - HTER <40%,
 - Post-editing a MT output would be definitely faster than creating a new translation.
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Conclusions

- Less privileged languages have to do a great effort to face language technology.
 - Need of high **standardization**
 - **Reusing** language foundations, tools, and applications
 - **Incremental** design and development of them
 - **Open source**
 - Those guidelines seems to be trivial, but from our experience we know that they are not followed in many HLT projects related with these languages
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Conclusions

- This strategy has been completely useful to create MT systems for Basque
 - Reusing of previous works for Basque (that were defined following XML and TEI standards)
 - Reusing other open-source tools (Opentrad and Freeling)
 - Satisfactory results in a short time
 - Two results publicly available:
 - free code for the es-eu RBMT system
matxin.sourceforge.net
 - on-line demo:
www.opentrad.org
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Future Work

- New experiments
 - MEMT combination of the outputs based on a language model
 - Confidence scores for RBMT
 - penalties when suspicious or very complex syntactic structures are present in the analysis,
 - penalties for high proportion of highly polysemic words,
 - promoting translations that recognize multiword lexical units
 - ...
 - Collaboration with a web community (Basque Wikipedia)
 - to adapt web tools (Firefox Translator and WWL ?) for MT output postedition and web publication.
 - to collect corpus of translation posteditions
-
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First International Workshop on Free/Open-Source Rule-Based Machine Translation (Primer Taller Internacional sobre Traducción Automática basada en Reglas en código libre/Abierto)

Source text:
First International Workshop on Free/Open-Source Rule-Based Machine Translation

Translation:
Primer Taller Internacional sobre Libre / Open-Source Regla-máquina basada en Traducción

Translate page metadata

Score: N/A

Your vote:

Actualización para el traductor Firefox Nuevos

Actualizar a la versión más reciente del **Traductor Firefox**. Esta versión incluye varias nuevas características y mejoras, incluyendo: la traducción más rápida la página, más opciones para la visualización de las traducciones, y funciones de la Comunidad.

Nuevo Ensayo

Leer este **ensayo publicado recientemente, The End of the Language Barrier** por Brian McConnell. El ensayo describe su visión para el futuro, donde la gente será capaz de

viembre
d'Alacant,
(España)
[es](#) | [Peticiones](#) | [Lugar de celebración](#) | [Los Programa](#) | [Contacto](#)

bre ha llegado en el ámbito de la máquina en gran medida el lenguaje numerosos motor o las herramientas utilizadas para muchos, pero la mayoría de ellos están traducción estadística de la máquina: en as y poco utilizadas.

encias de código abierto basado en normas para la máquina par de idiomas está codificado explícitamente en de manera que tanto los seres humanos y la máquina de traducción ello. Esto hace que, naturalmente, a disposición de construir conocimiento pares de idiomas o

Thank you very much!

ixa.si.ehu.es

www.opentrad.es

ixa.si.ehu.es/openmt

Matxin:

***developing sustainable MT
for a less-resourced language***



Kepa Sarasola

***(Iñaki Alegria, Arantza Diaz de Ilarraza, Gorka
Labaka, Mikel Lersundi, Julen Ruiz, Aingeru Mayor)***

Ixa taldea.

University of the Basque Country



FreeRBMT 2009, Alacant

Milestones in MT

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011
<u>RBMT</u>	1949, MT proposal 1954, IBM	1966, ALPAC 1968 Systran	1970 Logos 1977, Meteo				2004, Apertium 2005, Matxin		2007, Opentrad		
<u>EBMT</u>				1984, EBMT (Nagao)		2003, EBMT (Carl&Way)		2006, MaTrEx			
<u>SMT</u>					1991, SMT (IBM)	2001, Giza++	2004, Pharaoh	2006, Moses	2008, GT		
<u>SMT Corpus</u>								2005, Europarl (~30Mw per pair)			
<u>SMT Corpus eu</u>								2006, 1Mw es-eu	2009, 7Mw es-eu		
<u>SMT Metrics</u>						2001, BLEU		2006 BLEU? (Callisson-Burch)			
<u>Hybrid systems</u>								2007, (Multi Engine MEMT)			
								2007, Stat. post-edition (SPE)			
<u>Postediting Tools</u>									2009 GT's toolkit		
									2009, Firefox,WWL		