Matxin:
developing sustainable MT for a less-resourced language

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Ixa taldea.

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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

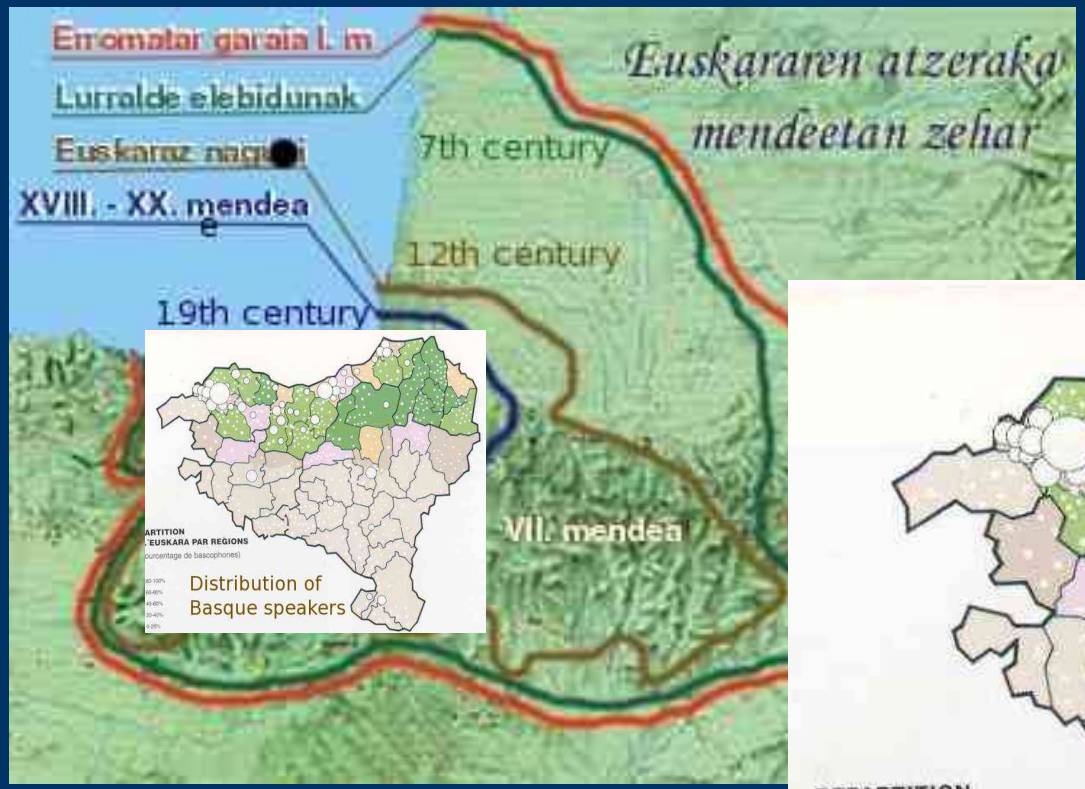
History of Basque

Prerromanic languages in Spain

Basque in 7th, 12th and 19th centuries

History of Basque

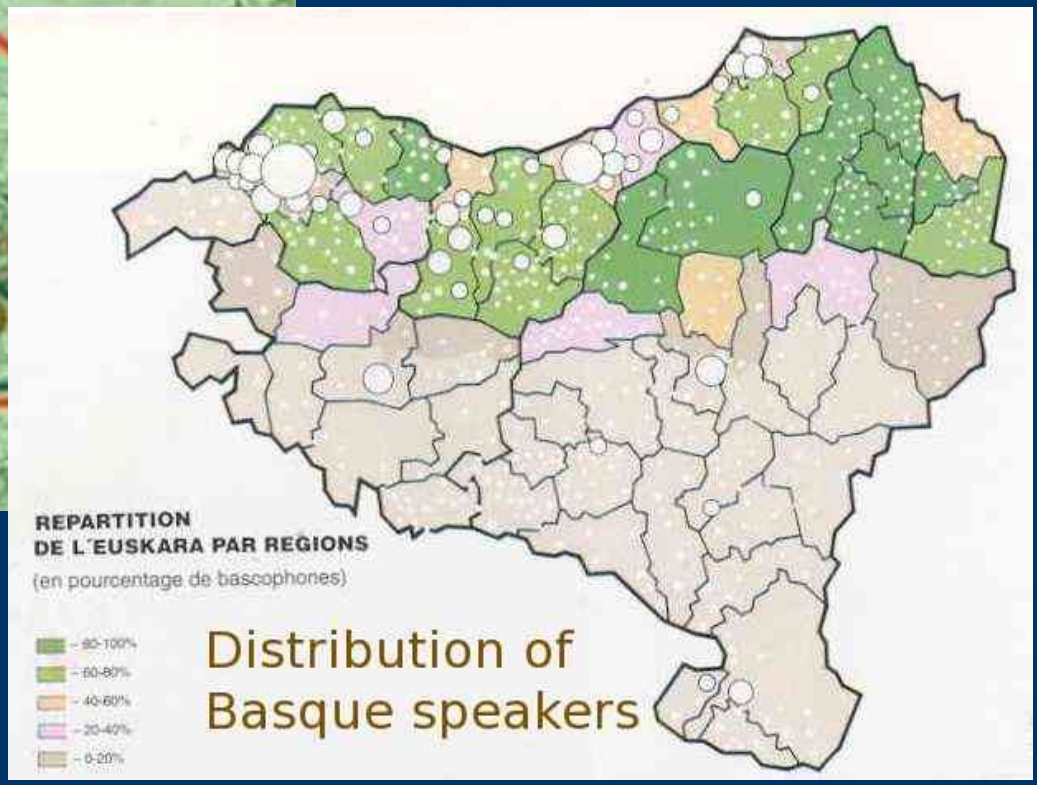
Basque in 7th, 12th and 19th centuries



1,033,900 Speakers

(First lang.: 700,000)

Non homogeneous distribution!

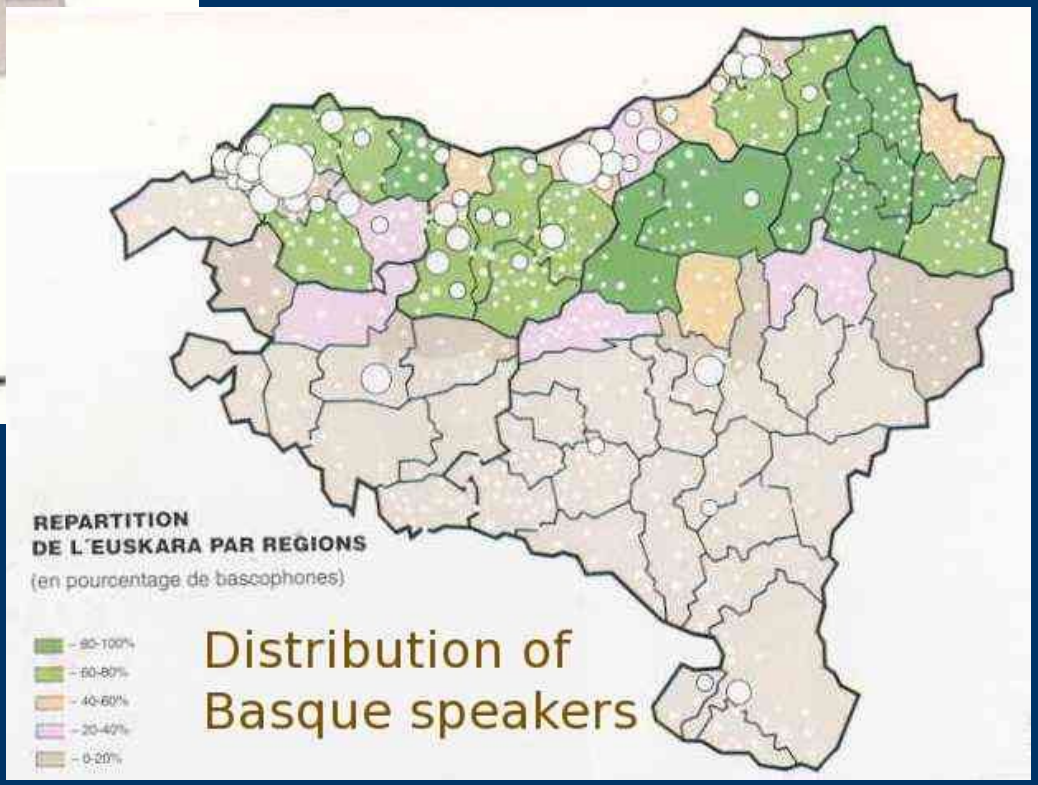


Basque nowadays

Six different dialects !

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

Non homogeneous distribution !



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

Case	Undet.	Det.sing.	Det.Pl.	CloserPl.
Absolutive	*katu*	*katua*	*katuak*	*katuok*
Ergative	*katuk*	*katuak*	*katuek*	*katuok*
Dative	*katuri*	*katuari*	*katuei*	*katuoi*
Genitive1	*katuren*	*katuaren*	*katuen*	*katuon*
Associative	*katurekin*	*katuarekin*	*katuekin*	*katuokin*
...				
...				
...				

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

Alternative possible orders:

Txakur-rak	aho-an	egunkari-a	zekarren.
Txakur-rak	aho-an	zekarren	egunkari-a.
Egunkari-a	txakur-rak	zekarren	aho-an.
...			

Basque. Linguistic features:

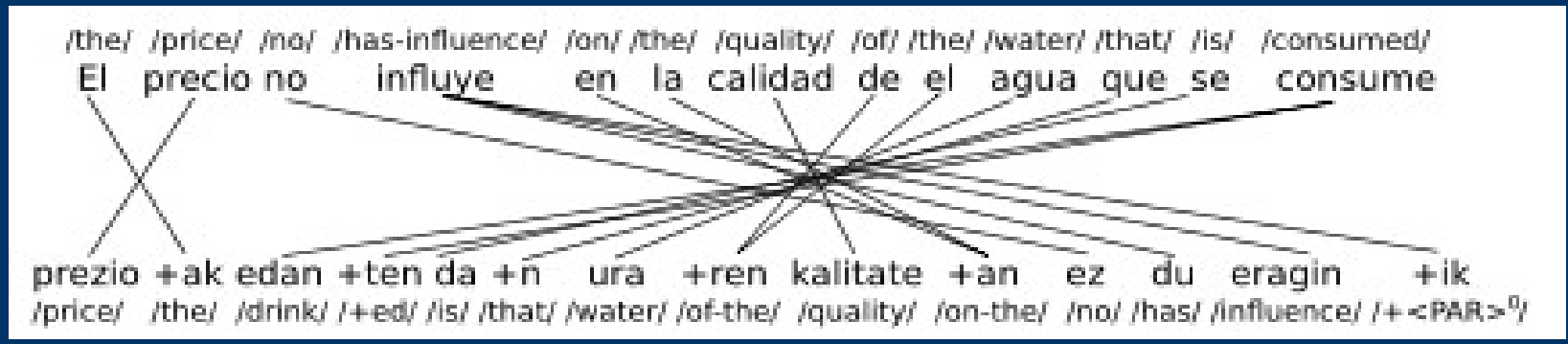
Ergative language & multiple agreement

- 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)
  - I saw the cat — Nik katua ikusi nuen
  - I saw the cats — Nik katuak ikusi nituen
  - I saw you — Nik zu ikusi zintudan

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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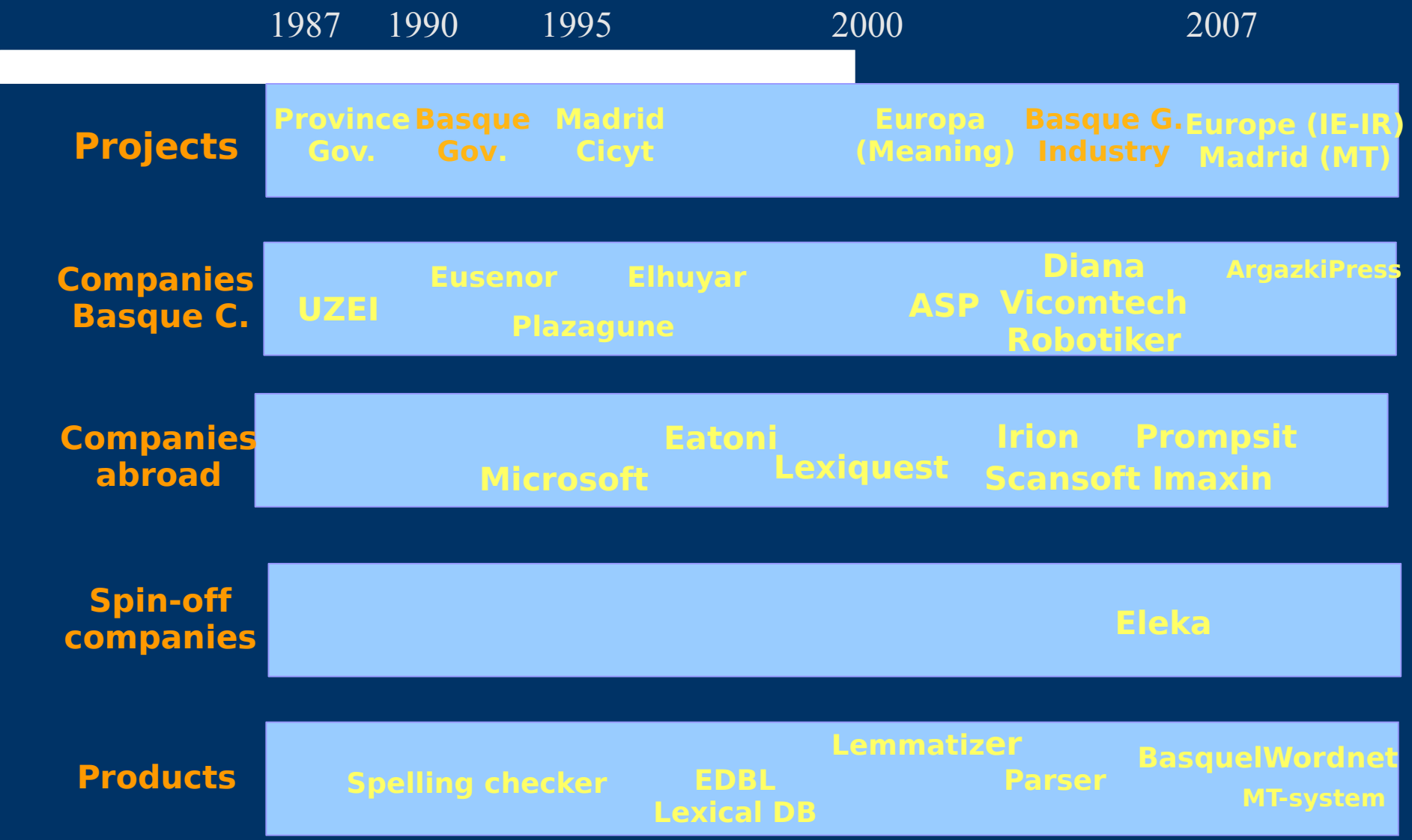
Strategy to develop HLT in Basque
IXA Research Group

- 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

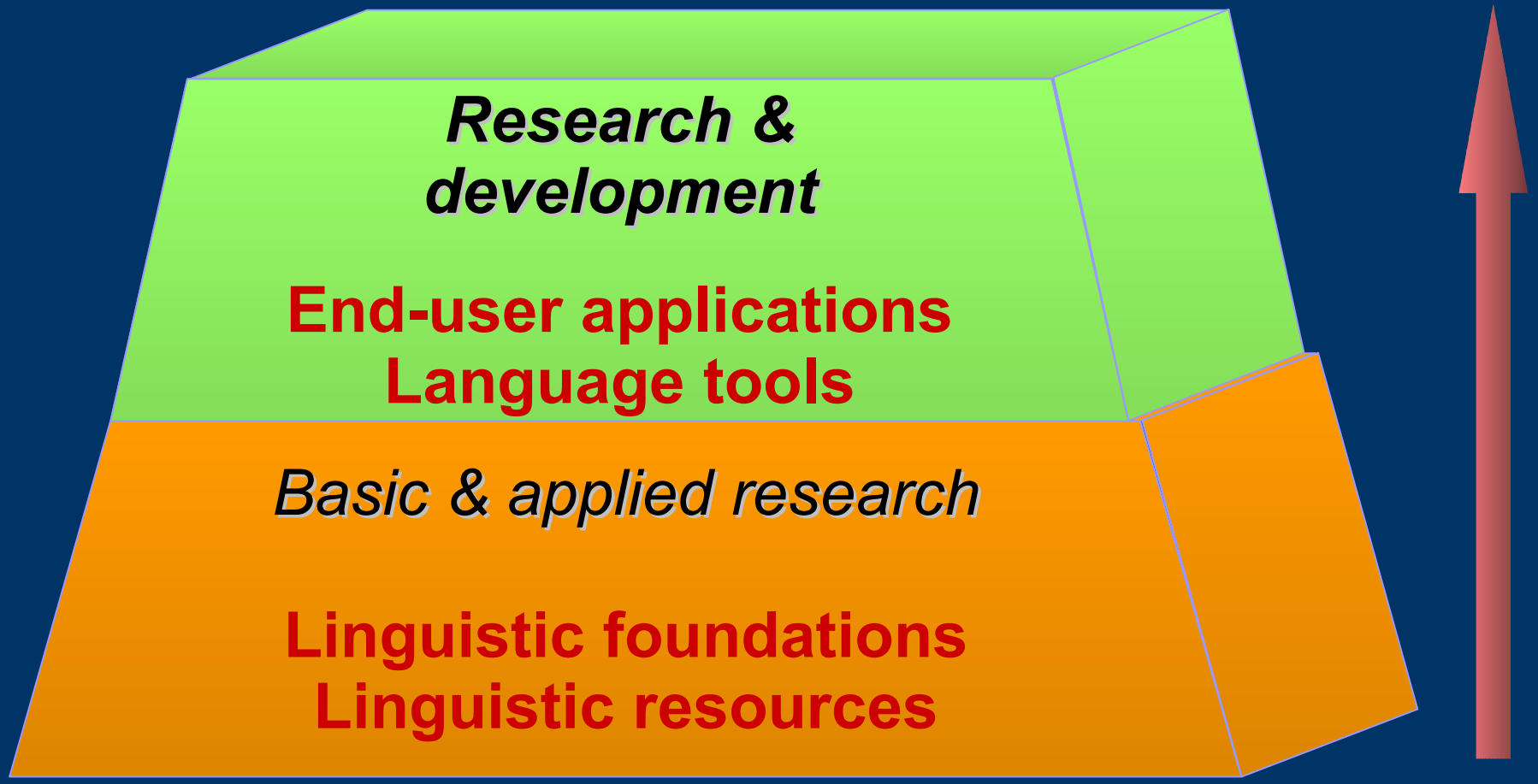
IXA Group. Milestones



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

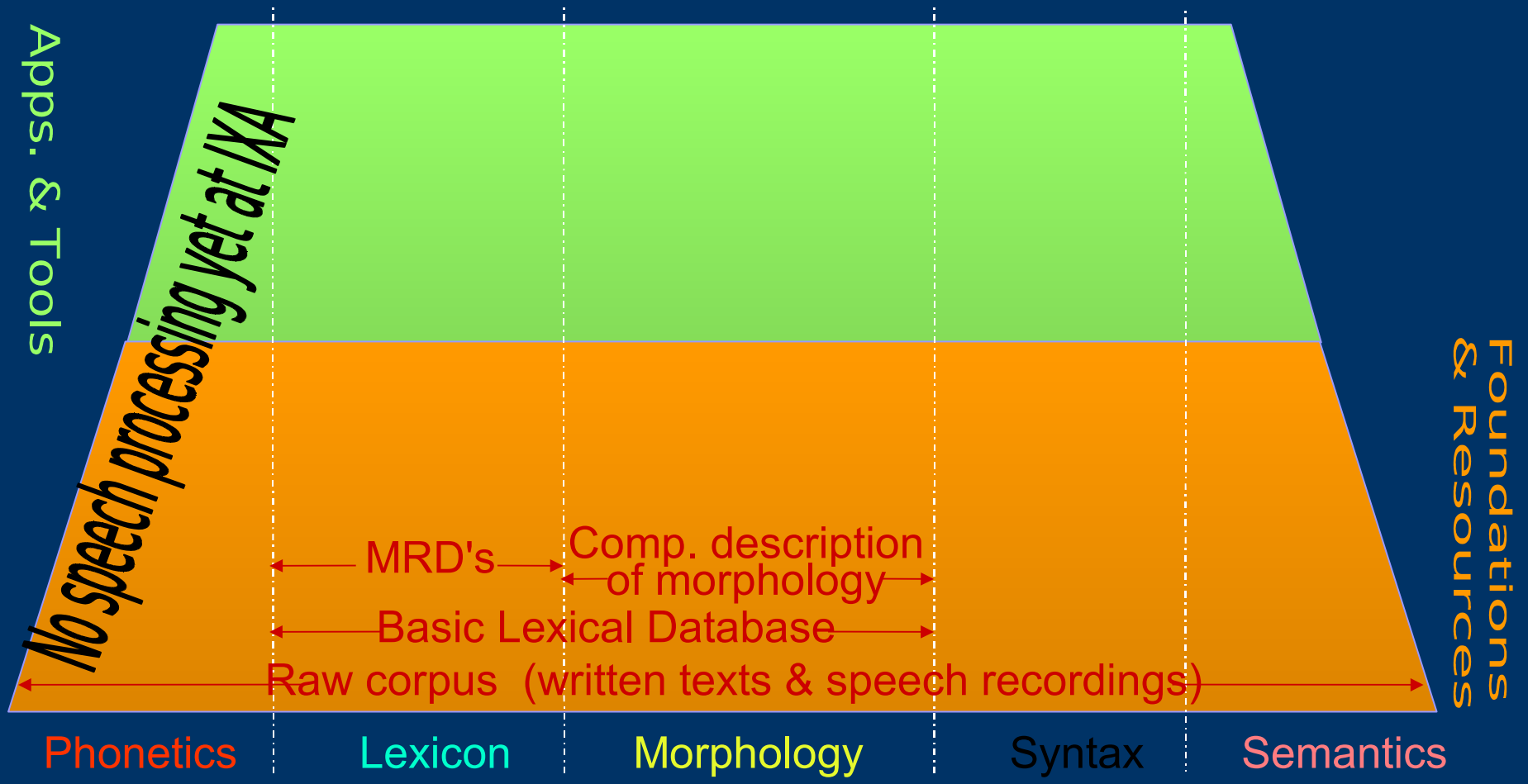
Strategic priorities: from basic research to application development



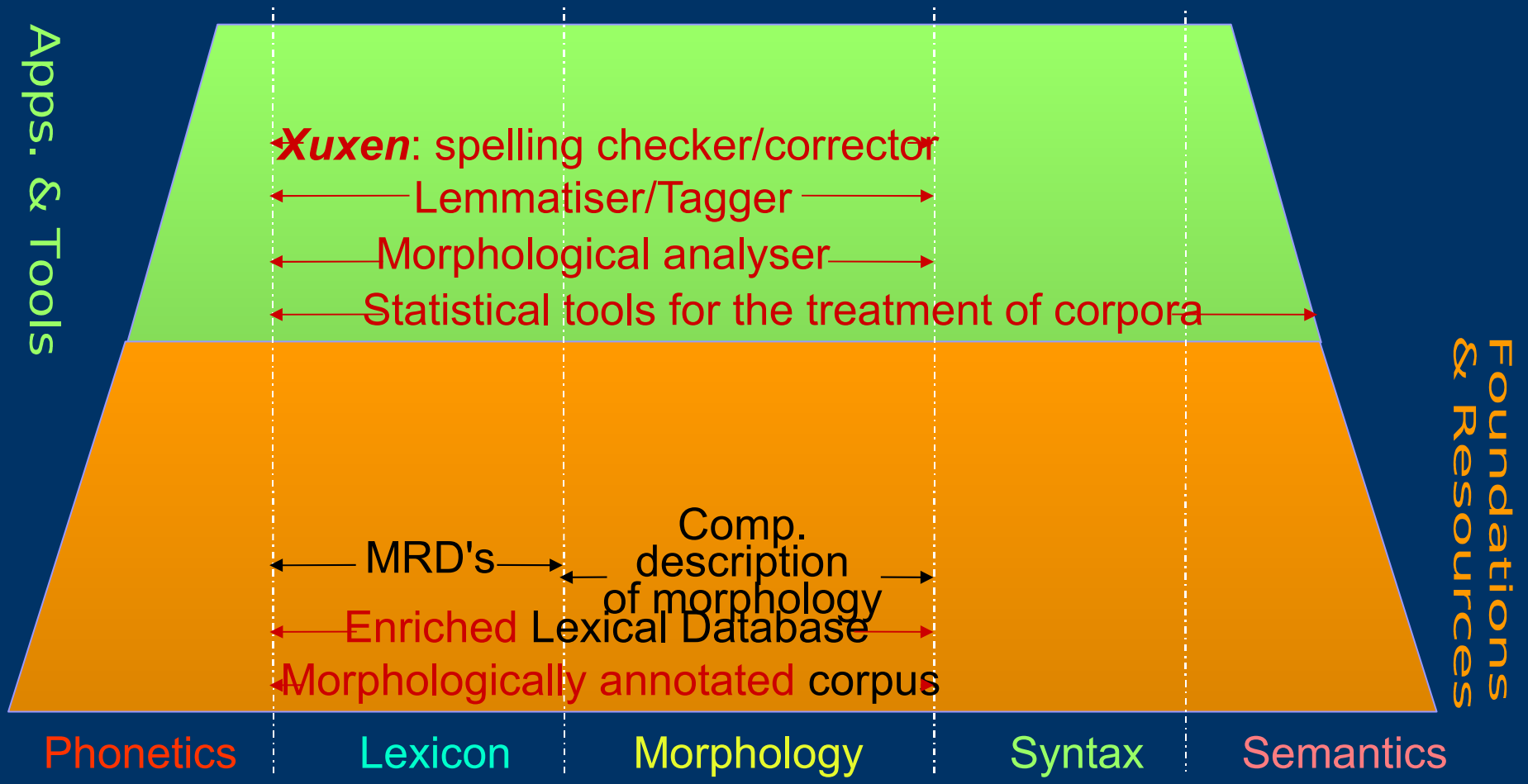
Linguistic foundations & resources, tools and applications

- 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.

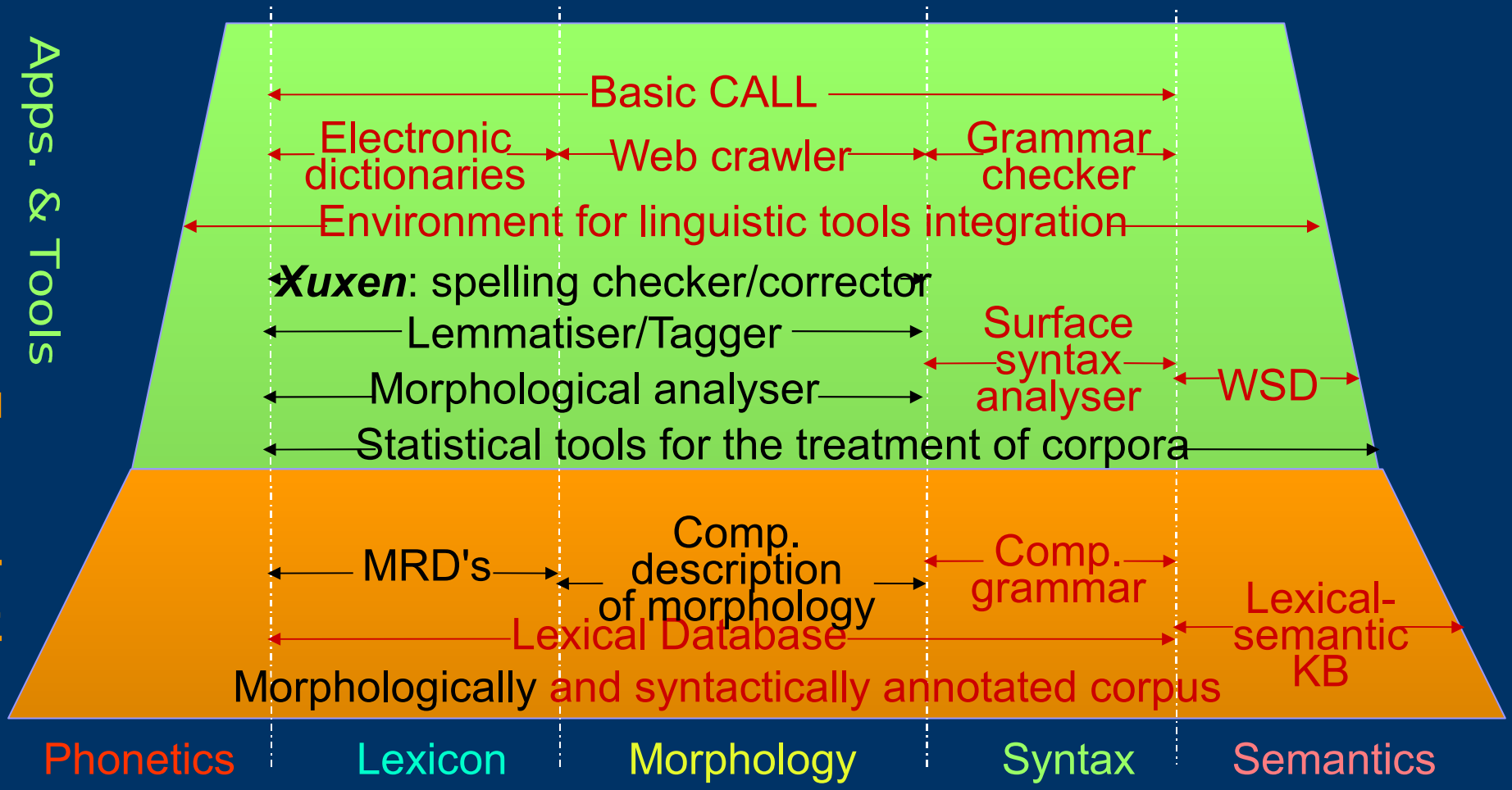
Phase I: laying foundations



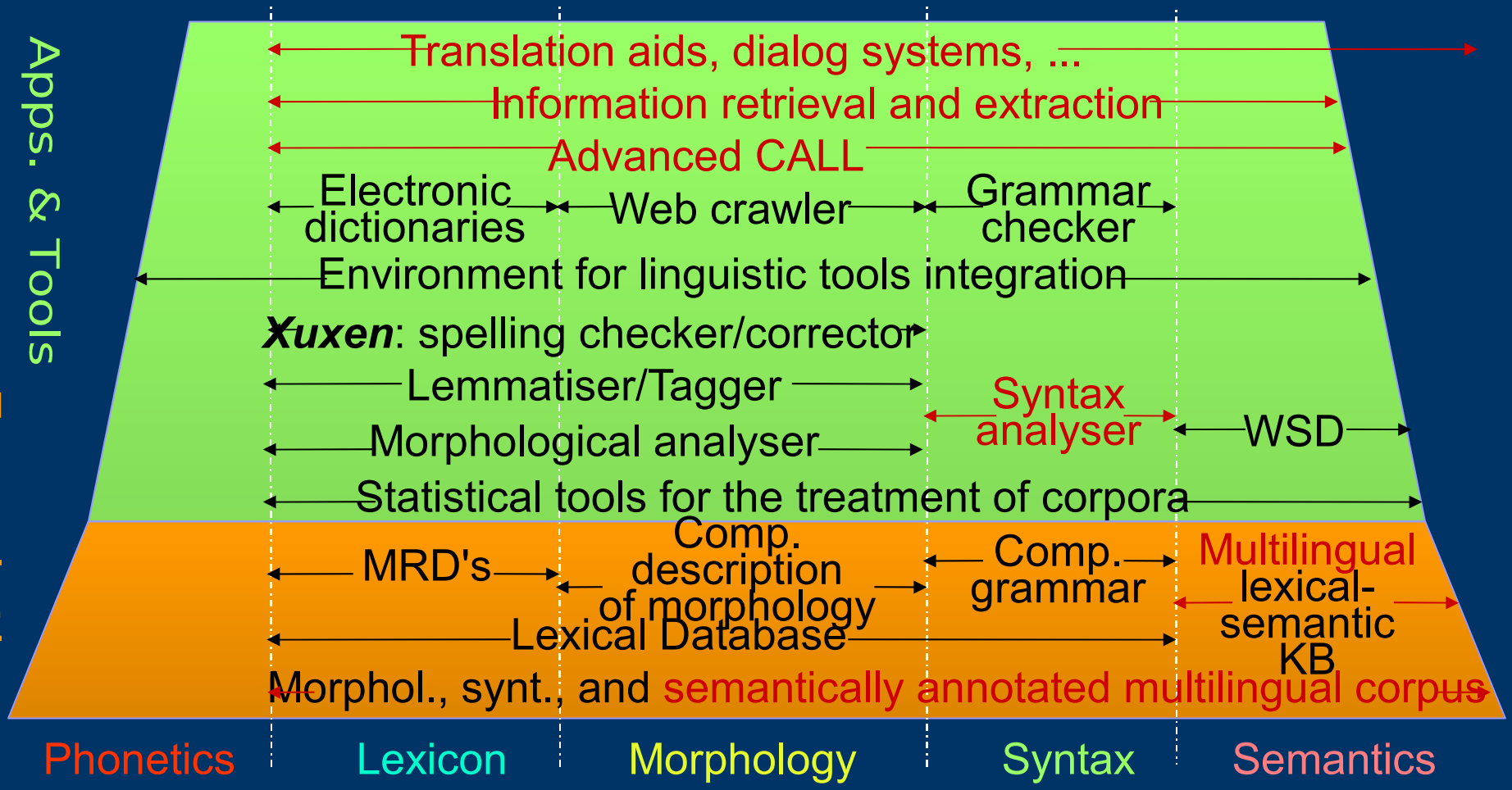
Phase II:
first basic tools and applications



Phase III: more advanced tools and applications



Phase IV: multilinguality and general applications



Applications

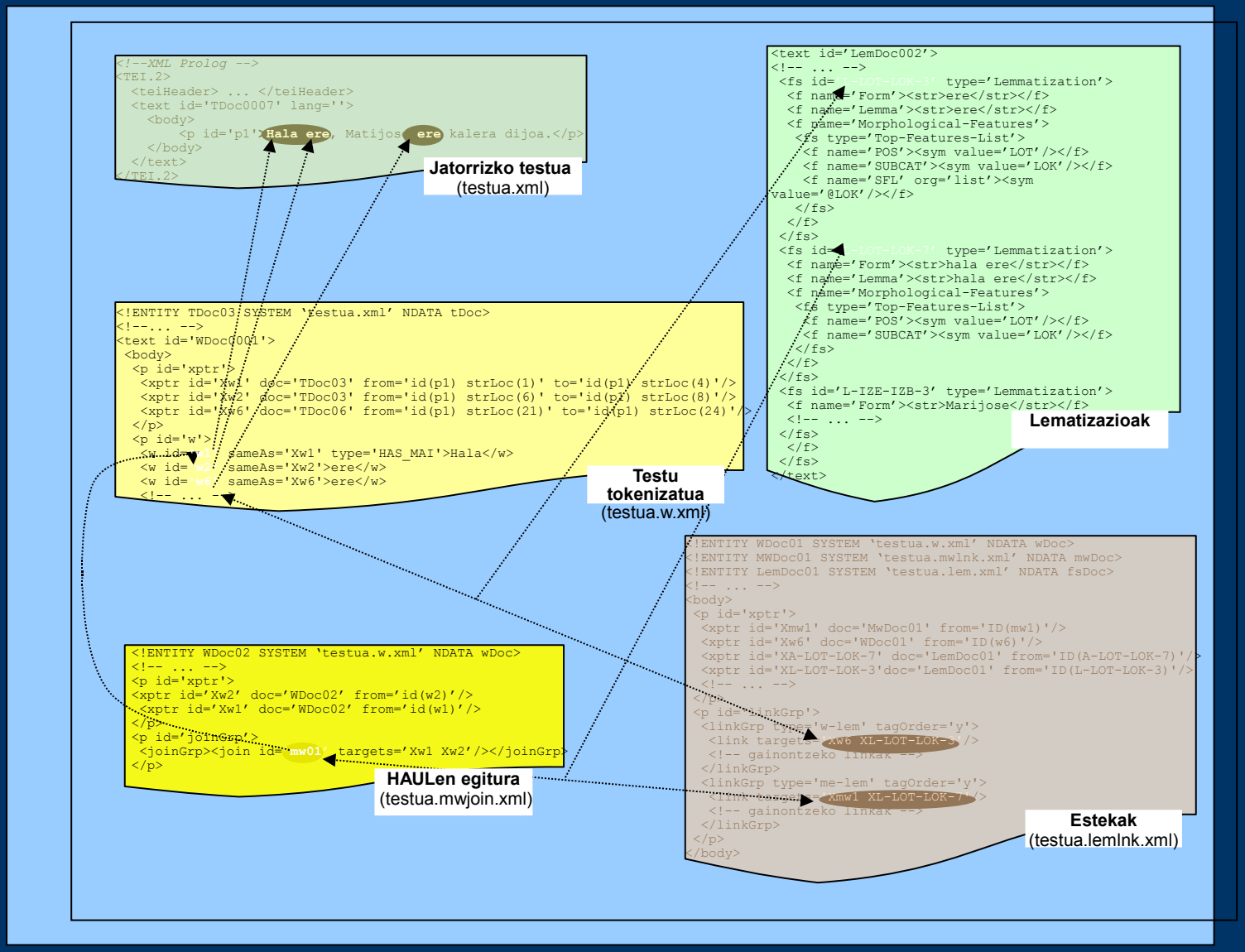
- *Spelling checker/corrector*
- *3 lemmatization based on-line bilingual /monolingual dictionaries*
- *Lemmatization based on-line dictionary of synonyms*
- *Lemmatization based search machine*
- *Basque Wordnet*
- *Spanish-Basque transfer based MT system (Matxin)*

Future work:
- **Hybrid SMT, EBMT & RBMT**
- **Lexical desambiguation**
- **Verb subcategorization**
- **English**

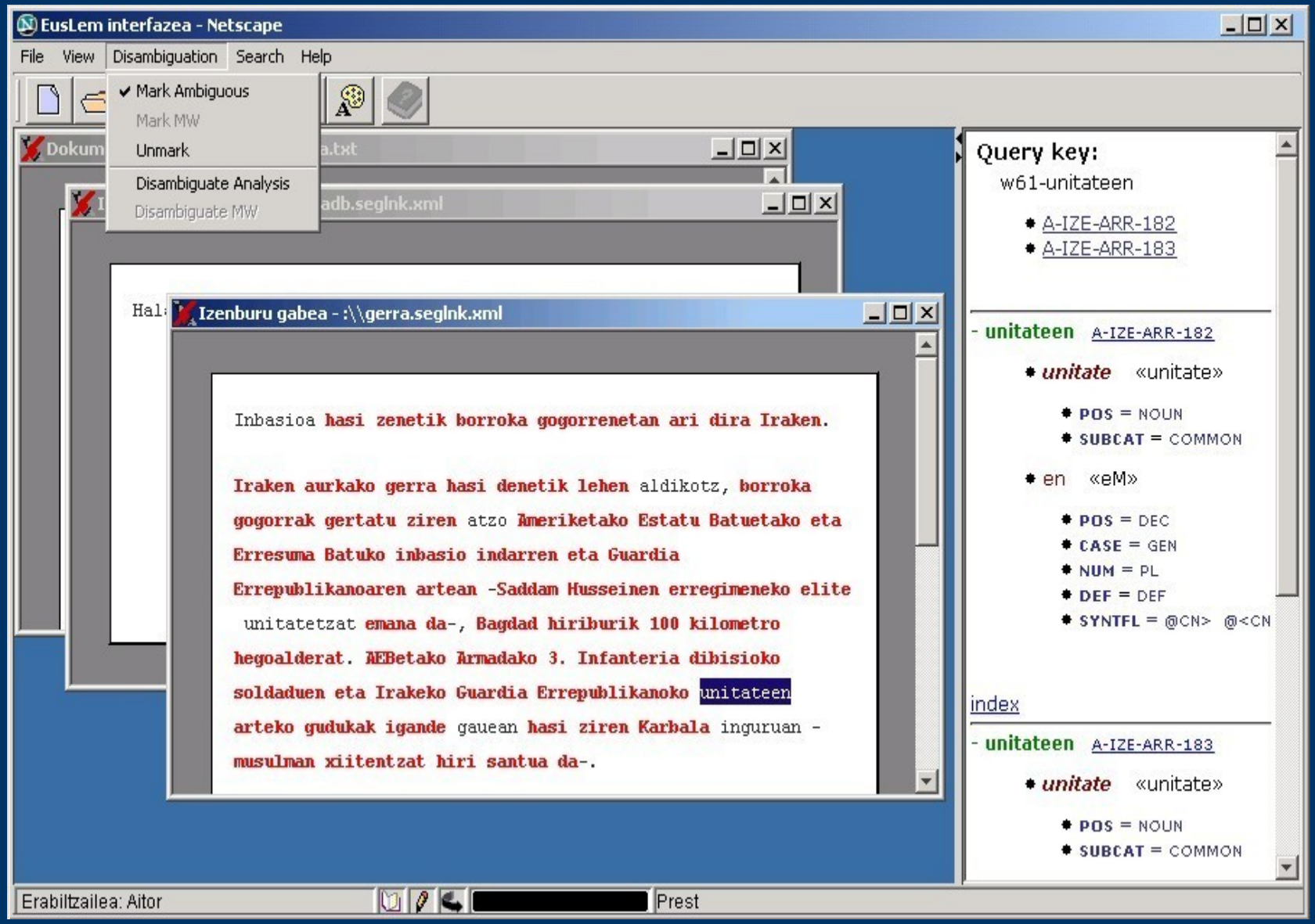
Spanish-Basque transfer MT

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

Spanish-Basque transfer MT

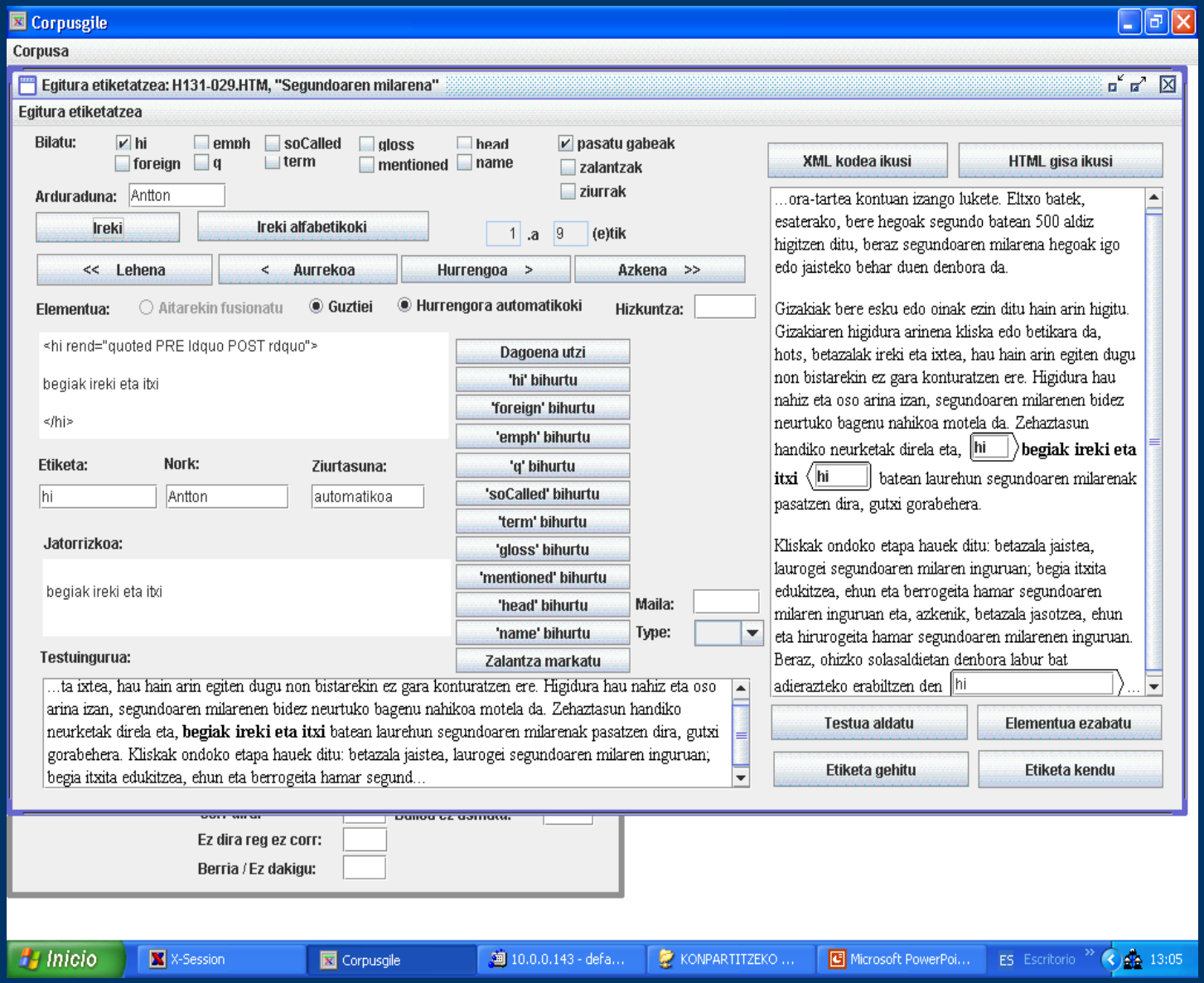


Methodology for stand-off corpus tagging (TEI, feature structures and XML)



EULIA: tool for monolingual corpus tagging

(EULIBELTZ: tool for bilingual corpus tagging)



CORPUSGILE:
tool for compiling and consulting corpus

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

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.

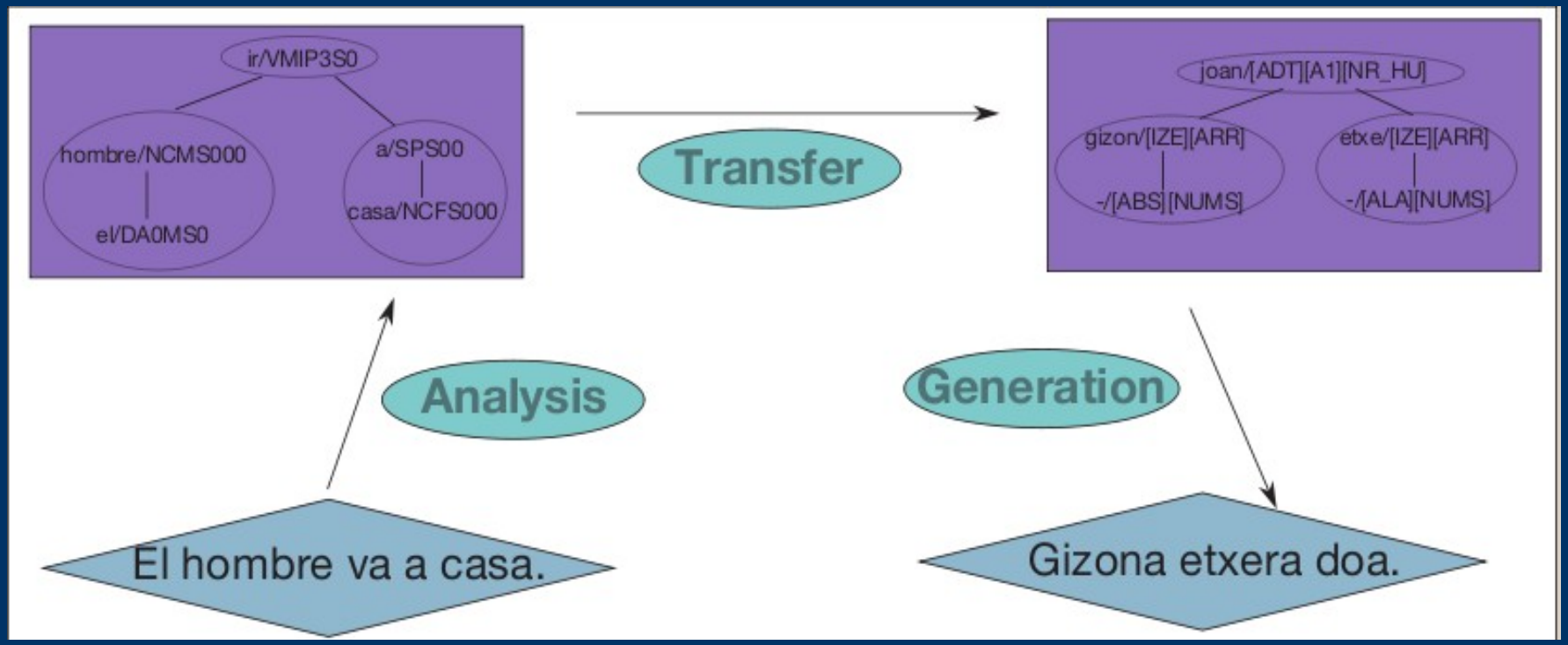
- Design and programs are language independent
  - Depending on the language pair it might be necessary to add, reorder and change some modules
  - but it will not be difficult because a unique XML format is used for the communication among all the modules.
  - Present work: New unified formalism to 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
- **Tranfer**
  - 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 acceptables (Mayor, 2007)

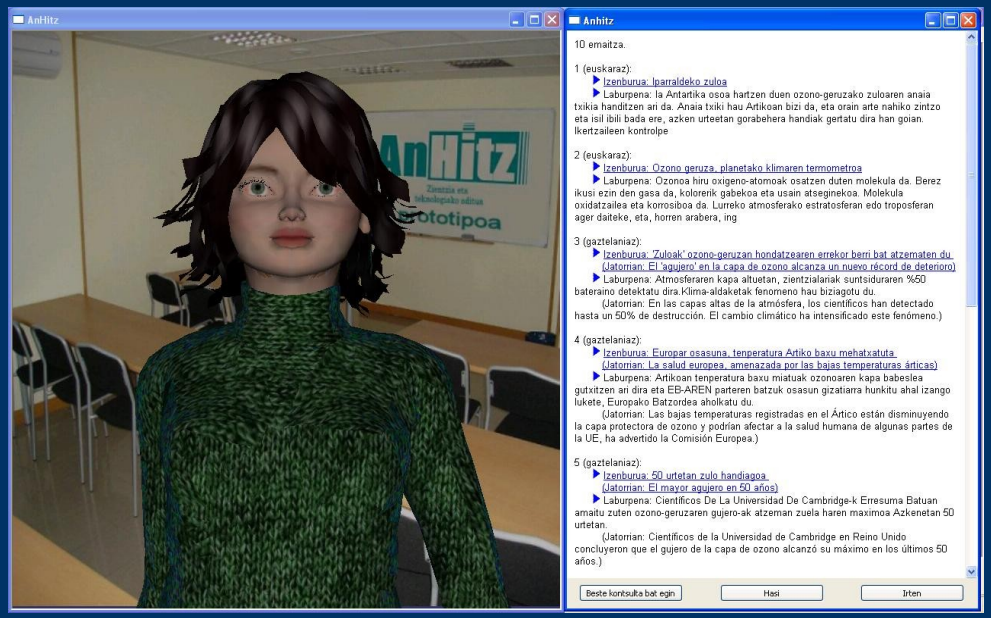
40.41 editing corrections are required for every 100 tokens.

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

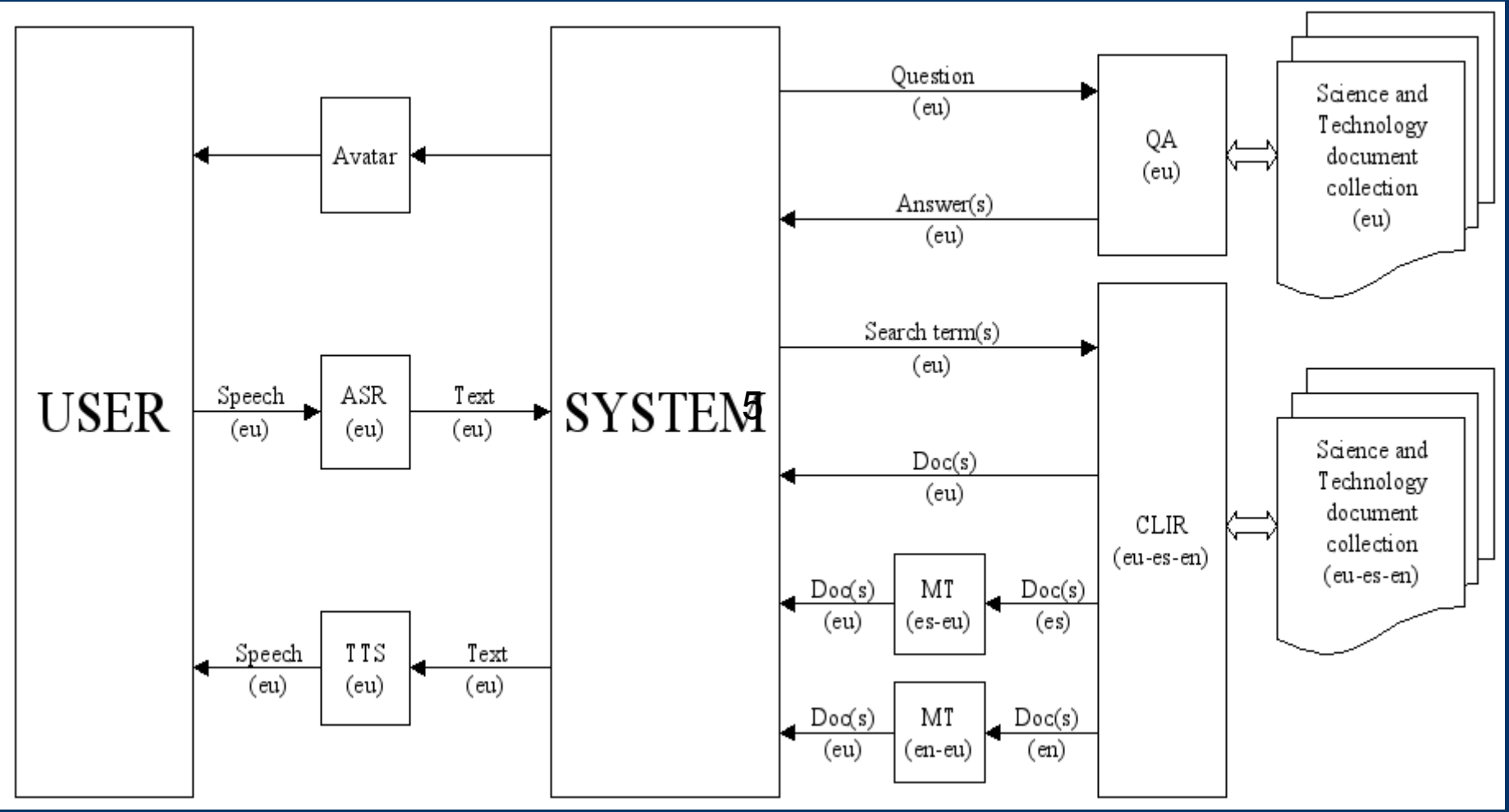
The RBMT approach
Evaluation in context *(IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)*

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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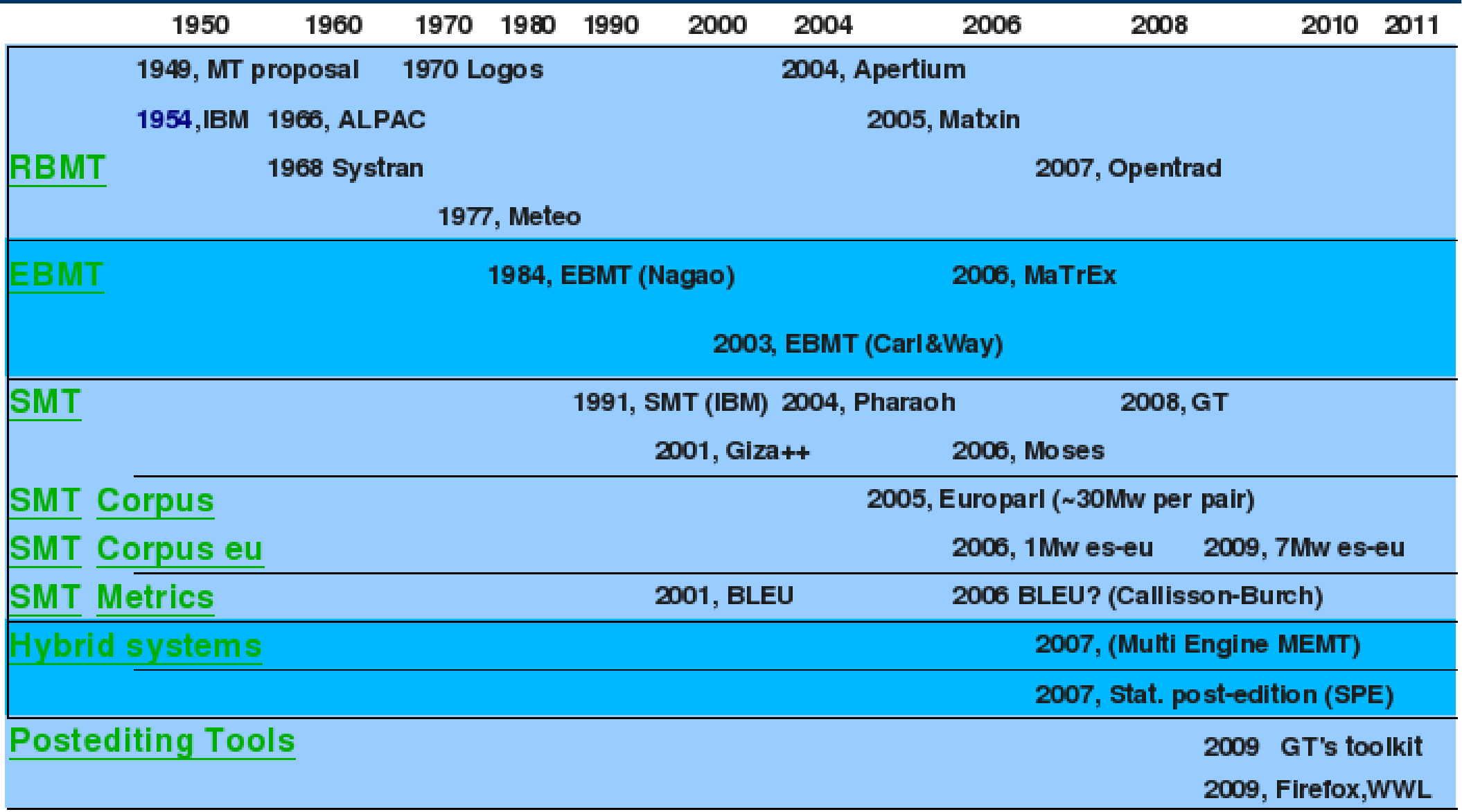
Milestones in MT



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 eta 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)

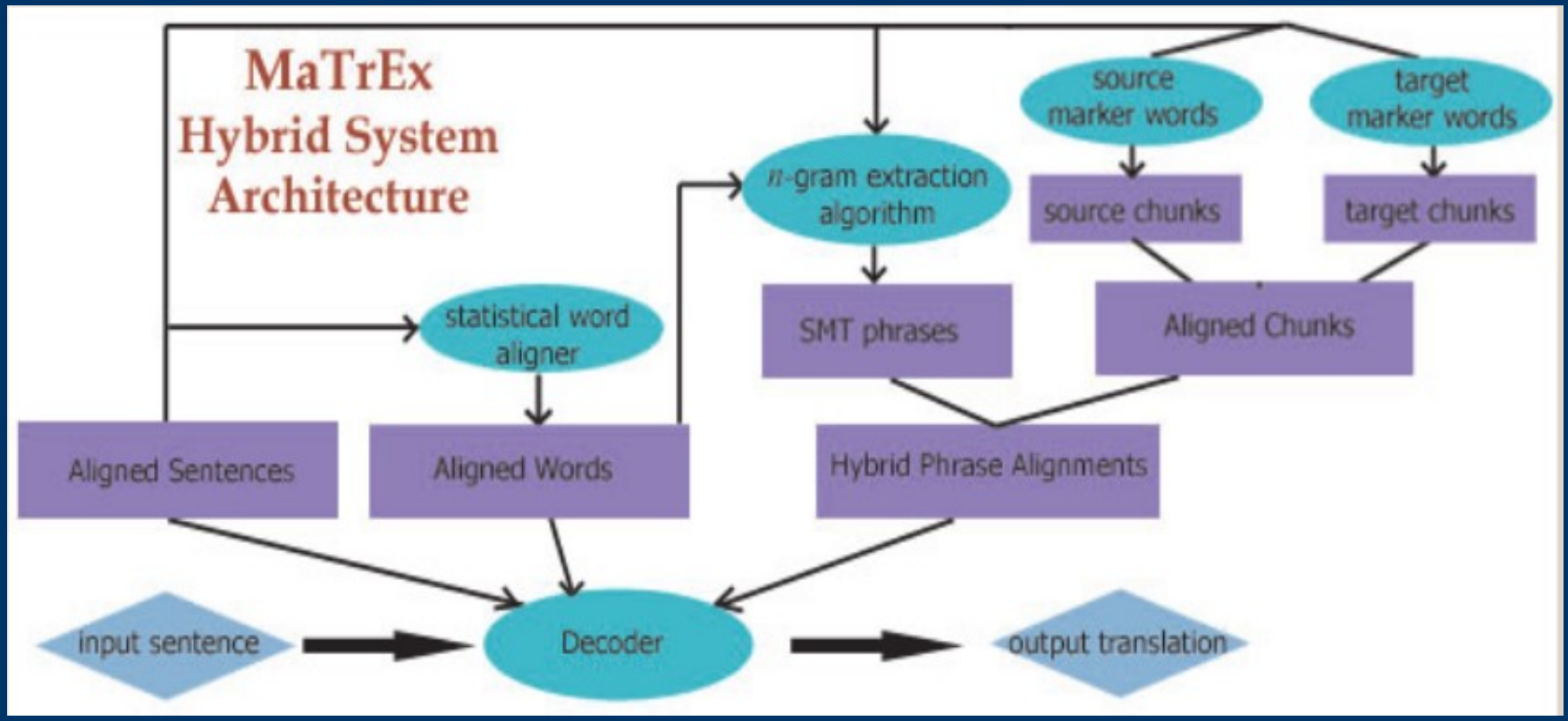
The SMT approach

- **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.

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**.

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)

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)

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- New elements and conclusions
    - New parallel corpora
    - New evaluation
    - Firefox-WWL web publication and postedition tool

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

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.

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.

Conclusions

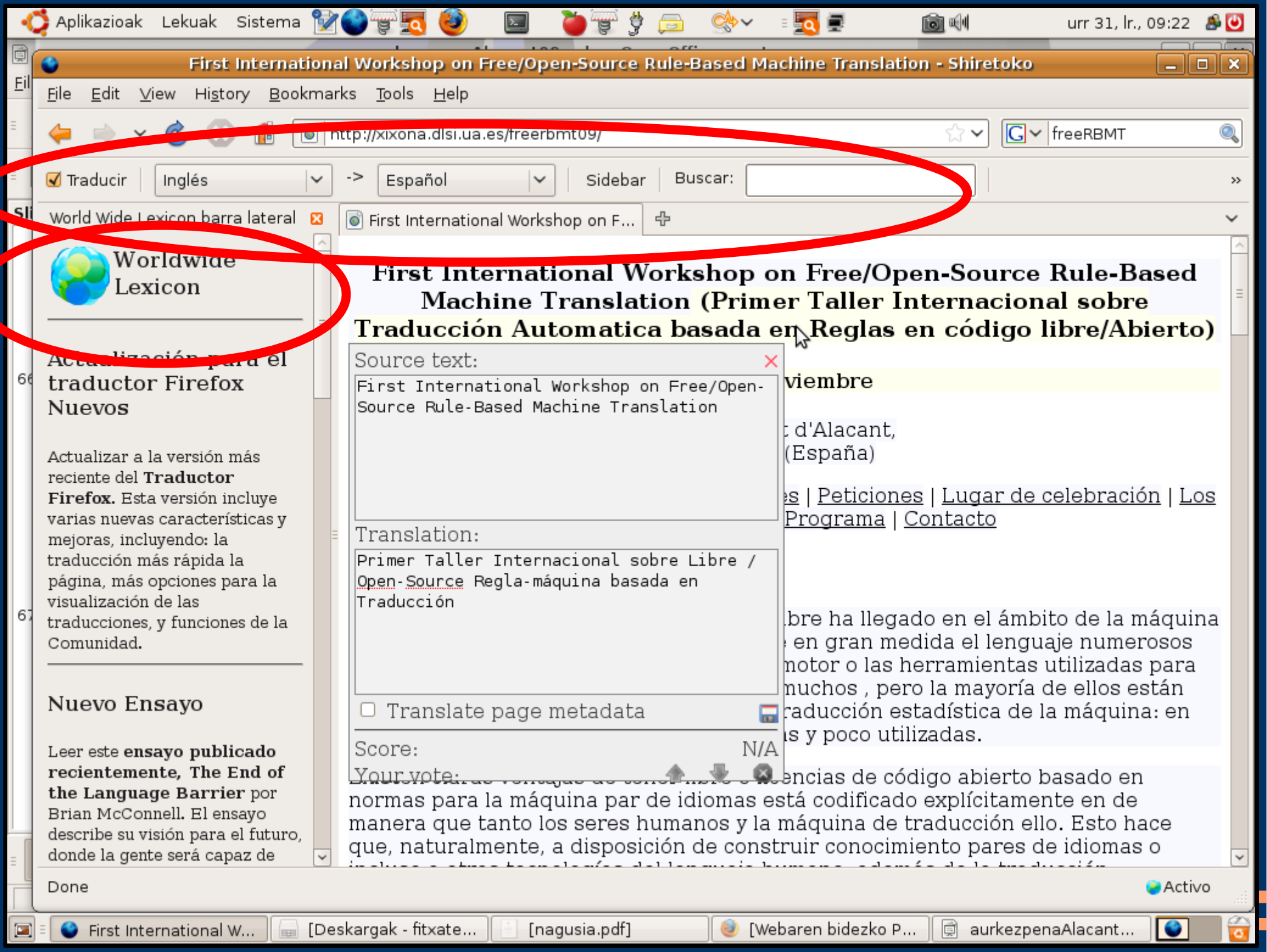
- Less privileged languages have to do a great effort to face language technology.
  - Need of high standardization
  - Reusing language foundations, tools, and applications
  - Incremental design and development of them
  - Open source
- Those guidelines seems to be trivial,
  but from our experience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

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

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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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
First International Workshop on Free/Open-Source Rule-Based Machine Translation (Primer Taller Internacional sobre Traducción Automatica 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:
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motor o las herramientas utilizadas para
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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