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Translation for Massive Open Online Courses

- **2015-2018**; ICT-17-2014: Cracking the language barrier
- Reliable Machine Translation (MT) for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
- The main expected outcome is a high-quality machine translation service for educational text data on a MOOC platform
- Open educational platform for MT and a replicable process for creating such a service









- Make existing monolingual educational material available to speakers of other languages
 - multi-genre and heterogeneous textual course material
 - Subtitles video lectures
 - o assignments
 - o tutorial text
 - social web text posted on MOOC blogs and fora (questions/answers/comments)
- Reusing existing linguistic infrastructure and MT resources extending existing models
- Test on a MOOC platform and on the VideoLectures.Net digital video lecture library





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The targeted audience

- Users who want access to open online education that is not constrained by language barriers.
- MOOC providers, who wish to offer high-quality, integrated multilingual educational services.
- Machine Translation developers, who need a platform for promoting, testing and comparing their solutions.
- Language Technology Engineers, who want access to accurate and wide-coverage linguistic infrastructure, even for less widely spoken languages.







- 10 partners from 6 European countries
 - Humboldt University (Coordinator)
 - **Dublin City University**
 - University of Edinburgh
 - Ionian University
 - Radboud University
 - Tilburg University
 - Deluxe Media Europe LTD
 - Knowledge 4 All Foundation LTD

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- EASN Technology Innovation Services
- o (Iversity) Coursera



























Activities

9 Work Packages

- WP1 Management and Coordination
- WP2 Architecture and Requirements Analysis
- WP3 Data Collection and Infrastructure Exploration/ Adaptation/ Bootstrapping
- WP4 Machine Translation
- rowdsourcing WP5 - Explicit Translation Evaluation
- WP6 Implicit Translation Evaluation
- WP7 System Integration/Expandability/Updateability
- WP8 System Viability/Exploitation/Commercialization
- WP9 Dissemination and Diffusion







Machine Translation Systems

PBSMT

 Moses, MGIZA is used to train word alignments, and KenLM is used for language model training and scoring (Huck and Birch 2015)

NMT

- attentional encoder-decoder networks trained with Nematus (Sennrich et al. 2016)
- Training data:
 - WMT training data
 - o OPUS
 - TED from WIT3
 - QCRI Educational Domain Corpus (QED)
 - o a corpus of Coursera MOOCs
 - TraMOOC's own collection of educational data







Machine Translation Systems

Domain adaptation:

 Models initially trained on all available data, then continually trained on in-domain data, which effectively adapts the system to the domain NMT (check Rico's answer)

Tools Used:

- Nematus: https://github.com/rsennrich/nematus
- Amun: https://github.com/amunmt/amunmt (for deploying the models)







TraMOOC WP5 - Explicit Translation Evaluation

- Human and automatic translation evaluation of prototype 1 vs prototype 2 (PBSMT vs NMT)
- Crowdsourcing evaluation prototype 2

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Crowdsourcing evaluation prototype 2 vs prototype 3







NMT vs. PB-SMT

- 4 datasets (250 segments) from real EN MOOC data translated into German, Greek, Portuguese, and Russian
- PB-SMT/NMT mixed, random task order
- 2-4 professional translators







NMT vs. PB-SMT

- Comparative ranking of 100 randomised translations
- Post-editing using PET (Aziz, Castilho, Specia 2012)
 - Temporal effort time spent post-editing (Krings 2001)
 - Technical effort edit count
- Rating of fluency and adequacy (1-4 Likert scale)
- Error annotation
 - Inflectional morphology, Word order, Omission, Mistranslation, Addition







EN-EL Evaluations	PB-SMT preference	NMT preference
400	174	226
	43.5%	56.5%
EN-DE Evaluations	PB-SMT preference	NMT preference
300	61	239
	20.3%	79.7%
EN-RU Evaluations	PB-SMT preference	NMT preference
300	110	190
	36.7%	63.3%
EN-PT Evaluations	PB-SMT preference	NMT preference
300	115	185
	38.3%	61.7%





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• For all 4 language pairs:

FLUENCY

- 1. No fluency
- 2. Little fluency
- 3. Near native
- 4. Native

	EN-DE		EN-EL EN-PT		EN-RU			
% scores assigned 3-4 fluency value (SMT, NMT)	54.2	67.6	65	75	73.8	79.5	60.2	75.1
% scores assigned 1-2 fluency value (SMT, NMT)	45.8	32.4	35	25	26.2	20.5	39.8	24.9







• For all 4 language pairs:

ADEQUACY

- 1. None of it
- 2. Little of it
- 3. Most of it
- 4. All of it

	EN-DE		EN-EL EN-PT		EN-RU			
% scores assigned 3-4 adequacy value (SMT, NMT)	73.5	66.4	89	89	94.7	97.1	72.8	77.5
% scores assigned 1-2 adequacy value (SMT, NMT)	26.5	33.6	11	11	5.3	2.9	27.2	22.5







Words per second (all PEs)	SMT	NMT
German	0.21	0.22
Greek	0.22	0.24
Portuguese	0.29	0.30
Russian	0.14	0.14

Previous work by Moorkens & O'Brien (2015) found an average speed of 0.39 WPS for EN-DE professional PE.

SMT, NMT	Ger	German		Greek		Greek Portuguese		Russi	ian
Post-edited sentences (changed)	940	813	928	863	874	844	930	848	
Unchanged smt, nmt	60	187	72	137	126	156	70	152	





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- Fewer overall errors for all language pairs
- Marked improvement in word order in NMT

	German Greek		eek	Portu	iguese	Russian		
	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT	SMT	NMT
Segments without Issues	61	189	90	168	197	236	101	195
total no. of "Inflectional								
morphology"	732	608	443	307	404	378	695	506
total no. of "Word Order"	382	180	303	208	216	181	197	122
total no. of "Omission"	126	84	48	57	53	58	194	163
total no. of "Addition"	46	39	24	31	61	44	183	151
total no. of "Mistranslation"	401	323	459	483	348	342	385	404
Total number of issues	1687	1234	1277	1086	1082	1003	1654	1346





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NMT/SMT Summary

In this study, using these language pairs, in this domain...

- Fluency is improved, word order errors are fewer using NMT
- Fewer segments require editing using NMT
- NMT produces fewer morphological errors
- No clear improvement for omission or mistranslation using NMT
- NMT for production: no great improvement in post-editing throughput
 - o "Errors are more difficult to spot"







- Time-constraints
- Number of available translators

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Different platform







- Evaluation prototype 2 (NMT)
- Crowdflower Platform
 - o To start this month
 - External and Expert Crowd







- Adequacy & Fluency
- Source Evaluation
- Post-editing (expert and crowd): "Please correct words or phrases that are unintelligible, wrong, or ambiguous"
 - Consider how to time PE task for temporal effort
- Change the mark-up error type list (for expert group) so as to map onto DQF-MQM typology: Addition, Mistranslation, Omission, Untranslated, Function Words, Word Form, and Word Order.





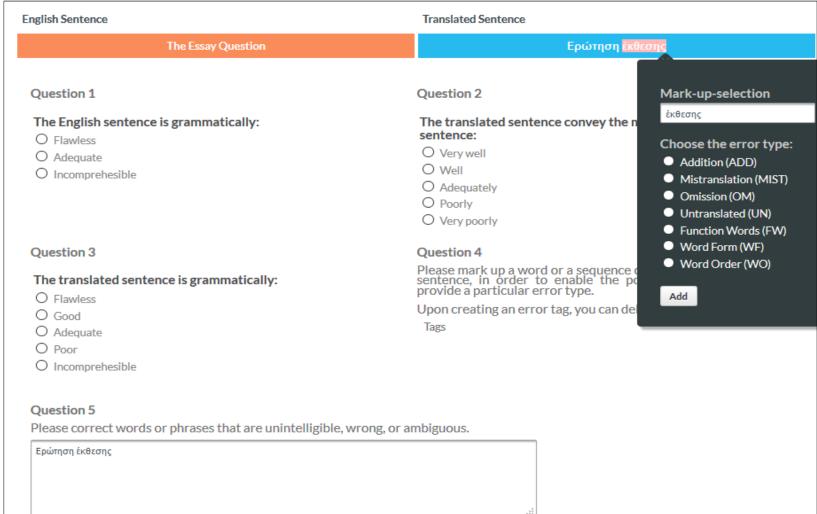


English Sentence	Translated Sentence
The Essay Question	Ερώτηση έκθεσης
Question 1	Question 2
The English sentence is grammatically: O Flawless O Adequate O Incomprehesible	The translated sentence convey the meaning of the original sentence: O Very well O Well O Adequately O Poorly O Very poorly
Question 3 The translated sentence is grammatically: O Flawless O Good O Adequate O Poor O Incomprehesible	Question 4 Please mark up a word or a sequence of words, from the transsentence, in order to enable the popup menu, where you provide a particular error type. Upon creating an error tag, you can delete it, by clicking on it Tags
Question 5 Please correct words or phrases that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes that are unintelligible, where the point of ker exposes the ker exposes the point of ker exposes the ker	ong, or ambiguous.















Prototype 2 vs Prototype 3

	nurce Sentence: the Essay Question	
Drag	ag each sentence according to the ranking you prefer.	
1		
2	Ερώτηση έκθεσης	
3	Ερώτηση ανάπτυξης	
	Fource Sentence: Γhe Essay Question	
Dra	Orag each sentence according to the ranking you prefer.	
1	1 Ερώτηση έκθεσης	
2	2 Ερώτηση προς ανάπτυξη	
3	3 Ερώτηση ανάπτυξης	







Crowdsourcing - Constraints

- Unforeseen delays
- Crowdsourcing contracts
- Change of MOOC partner
 - Delays are part of most academic collaborations
- From on-going Crowdsourcing activity (translation):
 - Malicious behaviour
 - Blank translations
 - Random symbols
 - Repetitive answers
 - Other language characters
 - Use of Google Translate
 - BR performing EU-PT tasks







Crowdsourcing

- Specified Solutions (from on-going translation):
 - Allow copy/paste 5 characters long
 - Increase the minimum time per page
 - Increase contributors level (from 1 to 2)
 - Ban contributors from specific countries
 - Constant monitoring







What is still needed

- Specific set up for each language on the platform
 - Learn from the crowdsourcing translation task
- Test design for Post-editing and evaluation







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Thank you!









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