Automatic Evaluation in Machine Translation

Towards Combined Linguistically-motivated Measures

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Machine Translation and Morphologically-rich Languages

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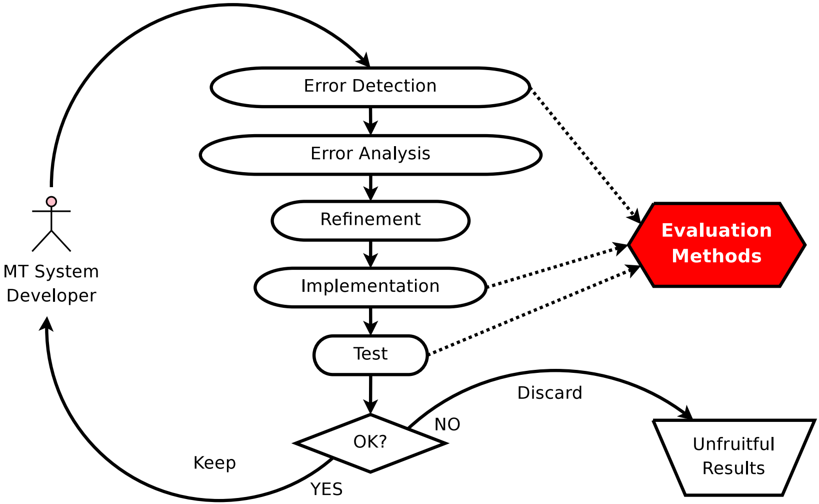
Talk Overview

MT System Development Cycle



Difficulties of MT Evaluation

- Machine Translation is an *open* NLP task
  - → the *correct translation* is not unique
  - → the set of valid translations is not small
  - → the *quality* of a translation is a fuzzy concept
- Quality aspects are *heterogeneous*
  - → Adequacy (or Fidelity)
  - → Fluency (or Intelligibility)
  - → Post-editing effort (time, key strokes, ...)
  - → ...
- Manual vs. automatic evaluation

MT Automatic Evaluation

Setting:

→ Compute similarity between system's output and one or several reference translations

→ The similarity measure should be able to discriminate whether the two sentences convey the same meaning (semantic equivalence)

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MT Automatic Evaluation

First Approaches:

→ Lexical similarity as a measure of quality

MT Automatic Evaluation

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$\longrightarrow$ Lexical similarity as a measure of quality

- **Edit Distance**
  WER, PER, TER
- **Precision**
  BLEU, NIST, WNM
- **Recall**
  ROUGE, CDER
- **Precision/Recall**
  GTM, METEOR, BLANC, SIA

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- **BLEU** has been widely accepted as a *'de facto'* standard

IBM BLEU metric

BLEU: a Method for Automatic Evaluation of Machine Translation

Kishore Papineni, Salim Roukos, Todd Ward, Wei-Jing Zhu
IBM Research Division

"The main idea is to use a **weighted average of variable length phrase matches** against the reference translations. This view gives rise to a family of metrics using various weighting schemes. We have selected a promising baseline metric from this family."

IBM BLEU metric

Conclusions of the paper (Papineni et al., 2001)

- BLEU correlates with human judgements
- It can distinguish among similar systems
- Need for multiple references or a big test with heterogeneous references
- More parametrisation in the future

Benefits of Automatic Evaluation

Compared to manual evaluation, automatic measures are:

1. Cheap (vs. costly)
2. Objective (vs. subjective)
3. Reusable (vs. not-reusable)

Automatic evaluation metrics have notably accelerated the development cycle of MT systems

1. Error analysis
2. System optimization
3. System comparison

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Risks of Automatic Evaluation (compared to manual evaluation)

1. System overtuning → when system parameters are adjusted towards a given metric
2. Blind system development → when metrics are unable to capture system improvements
3. Unfair system comparisons → when metrics are unable to reflect difference in quality between MT systems

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Problems of Lexical Similarity Measures

The reliability of lexical metrics depends very strongly on the heterogeneity/representativity of reference translations.

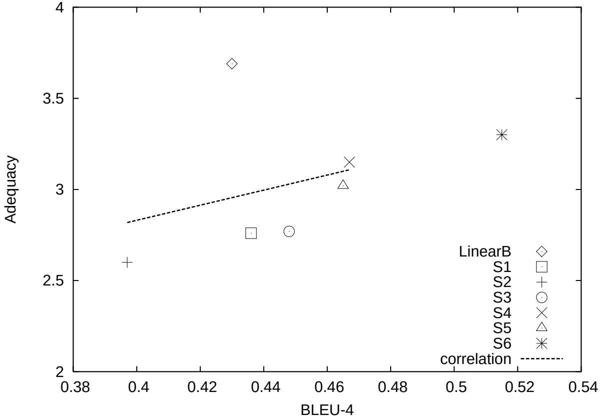
- Culy and Riehemann [CR03]
- Coughlin [Cou03]
- Callison-Burch et al. [CBOK06]

Underlying Cause

Lexical similarity is nor a *sufficient* neither a *necessary* condition so that two sentences convey the same meaning

Problems of Lexical Similarity Measures

NIST 2005 Arabic-to-English Exercise [CBOK06, KM06]



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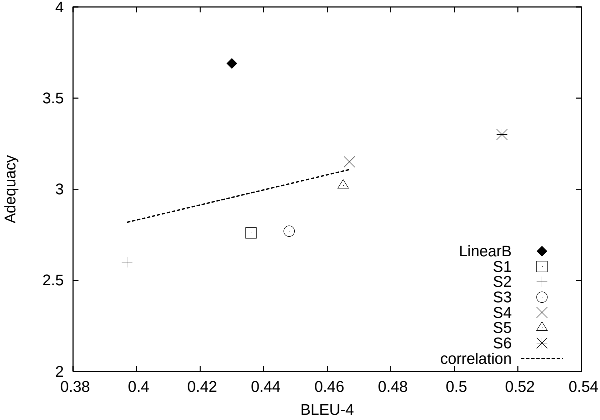

Problems of Lexical Similarity Measures

NIST 2005 Arabic-to-English Exercise [CBOK06, KM06]

- ⟶ N-gram based metrics favor MT systems which closely replicate the lexical realization of the references
- ⟶ Test sets tend to be similar (domain, register, sublanguage) to training materials
- ⟶ Statistical MT systems heavily rely on the training data
- ⟶ Statistical MT systems tend to share the reference sublanguage and be favored by N-gram based measures

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Talk Overview

Can we do better?

Extending Lexical Similarity Measures to increase robustness (avoid sparsity):

- Lexical variants
  - → Morphological information (i.e., stemming) ROUGE and METEOR
  - → Synonymy lookup: METEOR (based on WordNet)
- Paraphrasing support:
  - → Zhou et al. [ZLH06], Kauchak and Barzilay [KB06], Owczarzak et al. [OGGW06]
  - → New versions of METEOR, TER

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Similarity Measures Based on Linguistic Features

More linguistically-motivated measures:

- Features capturing syntactic and semantic information
- Shallow parsing, constituency and dependency parsing, named entities, semantic roles, textual entailment, discourse representation
- Extense bibliography in the last years: [PN07], [LG05], [AGGM06], [MB07] [OvGW07a, OvGW07b], [KSO09], [CN08], [RMDW01], [GM07, GM09], [GMGM10], [PCGJM09], etc.

Some Examples of Linguistically Motivated Measures

- Expected Dependency Pair Match (Kahn, Snover and Ostendorf; 2009)
  - $\longrightarrow$ dependency parsing (PCFG + head-finding rules)
  - $\longrightarrow$ precision and recall scores of various tree decompositions
  - $\longrightarrow$ +synonymy +paraphrasing

- MaxSim(Chen and Ng; 2008)
  - $\longrightarrow$ a general framework for arbitrary similarity functions
  - $\longrightarrow$ dependency relations, lemma, parts of speech, synonymy
  - $\longrightarrow$ bipartite graph to obtain an optimal matching between items

- RTE (Padó, Galley, Jurafsky and Manning, 2009)
  - $\longrightarrow$ semantic equivalence based on textual entailment features
  - $\longrightarrow$ alignment, semantic compatibility, insertion/deletion, preservation of reference and structural alignment

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Our Approach

(Giménez & Màrquez, 2010)

Work at UPC with Jesús Giménez

Rather than comparing sentences at lexical level:

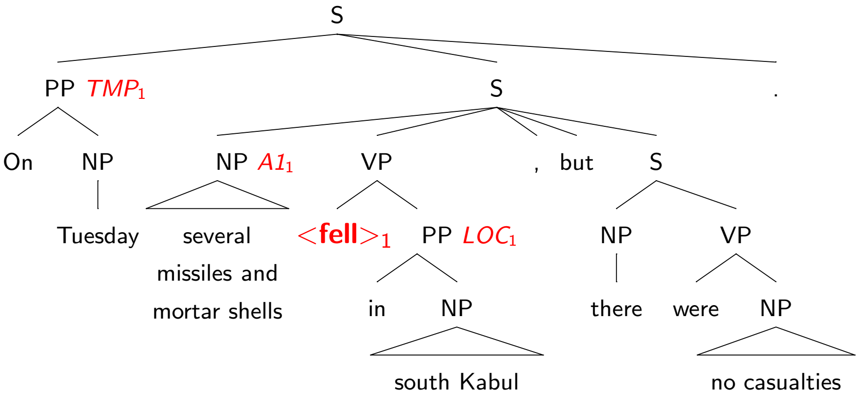
Compare the linguistic structures and the words within them

Our Approach

(Giménez & Màrquez, 2010)

Automatic Translation	On Tuesday several missiles and mortar shells fell in south Kabul , but there were no casualties .
Reference Translation	Several rockets and mortar shells fell today , Tuesday , in south Kabul without causing any casualties .

Our Approach (Giménez & Màrquez, 2010)



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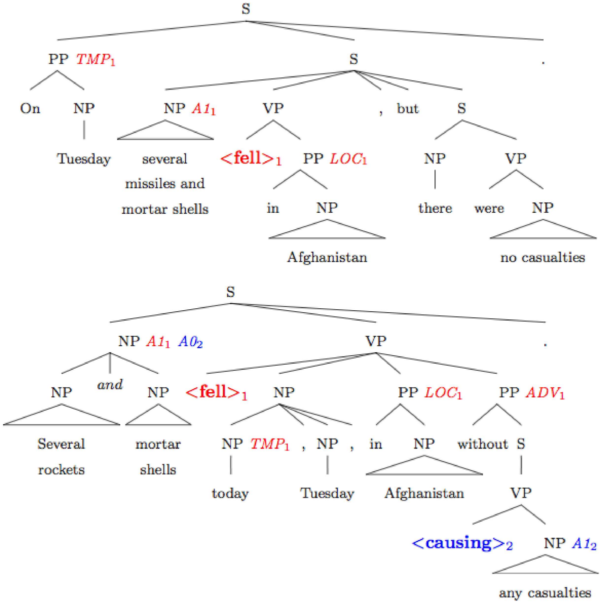

Measuring Structural Similarity

- OVERLAP: generic similarity measure among Linguistic Elements. Inspired by the Jaccard similarity coefficient

- Linguistic element (LE) = abstract reference to any possible type of linguistic unit, structure, or relationship among them

  → For instance: POS tags, word lemmas, NPs, syntactic phrases

  → A sentence can be seen as a bag (or a sequence) of LEs of a certain type

  → LEs may embed

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Overlap among Linguistic Elements

$$\mathrm{O}(t) = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i \in (\mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{hyp})\ \cap\ \mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{ref}))} \mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{hyp}}(i, t)}{\displaystyle\sum_{i \in (\mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{hyp})\ \cup\ \mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{ref}))} \max(\mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{hyp}}(i, t), \mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{ref}}(i, t))}$$

t is the LE type
'hyp': hypothesized translation
'ref': reference translation
$\mathrm{items}_t(s)$: set of items occurring inside LEs of type t
$\mathrm{count}_s(i, t)$: occurrences of item i in s inside a LE of type t

Overlap among Linguistic Elements

Coarser variant: micro-averaged overlap over all types

$$\mathrm{O}(\star) = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{t \in T} \sum_{i \in (\mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{hyp}) \,\cap\, \mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{ref}))} \mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{hyp}}(i, t)}{\displaystyle\sum_{t \in T} \sum_{i \in (\mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{hyp}) \,\cup\, \mathrm{items}_t(\mathrm{ref}))} \max(\mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{hyp}}(i, t), \mathrm{count}_{\mathrm{ref}}(i, t))}$$

T: set of all LE types associated to the given LE class

Overlap/Matching among Linguistic Elements

- Matching is a similar but more strict variant
  - → All items inside an element are considered the same unit
  - → Computes the proportion of fully translated LEs, according to their types
- Other possible extensions:
  - → *n*-gram matching within LEs
  - → Synonymy lookup

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Overlap/Matching among Linguistic Elements

- Overlap and Matching have been instantiated over different linguistic level elements (for English)
  - → Words, lemmas, POS
  - → Shallow, dependency and constituency parsing
  - → Named entities and semantic roles
  - → Discourse representation (logical forms)
- Open source software: ASIYA, Open Toolkit for Automatic MT (Meta-)Evaluation (formerly IQMT)
  http://www.lsi.upc.es/∼nlp/Asiya/

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Evaluating Heterogeneous Features

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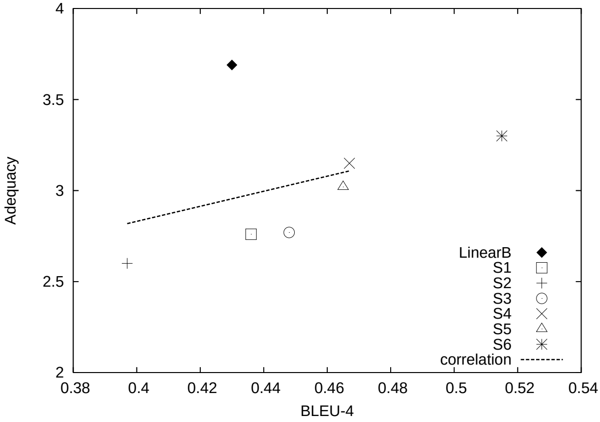

Evaluating Heterogeneous Features

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Level	Metric	ρ_{all}	ρ_{SMT}
Lexical	BLEU	0.06	0.83
	METEOR	0.05	**0.90**
Syntactic	Parts-of-speech	0.42	0.89
	Dependencies (HWC)	**0.88**	0.86
	Constituents (STM)	0.74	**0.95**
Semantic	Semantic Roles	0.72	**0.96**
	Discourse Repr.	0.92	0.92
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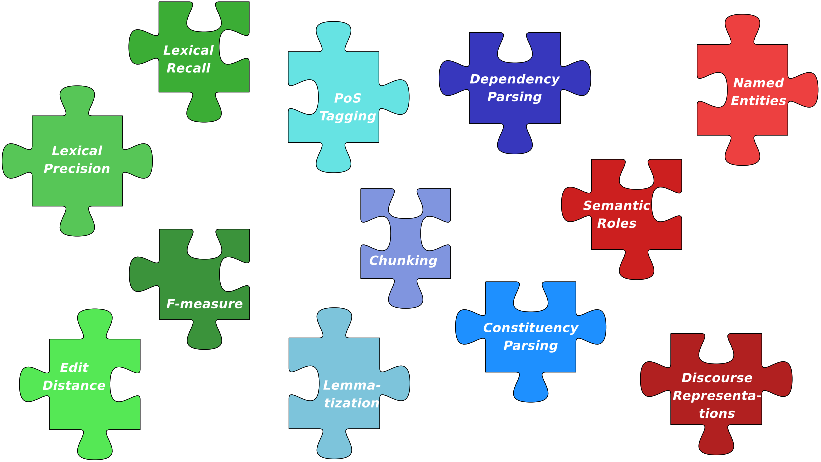
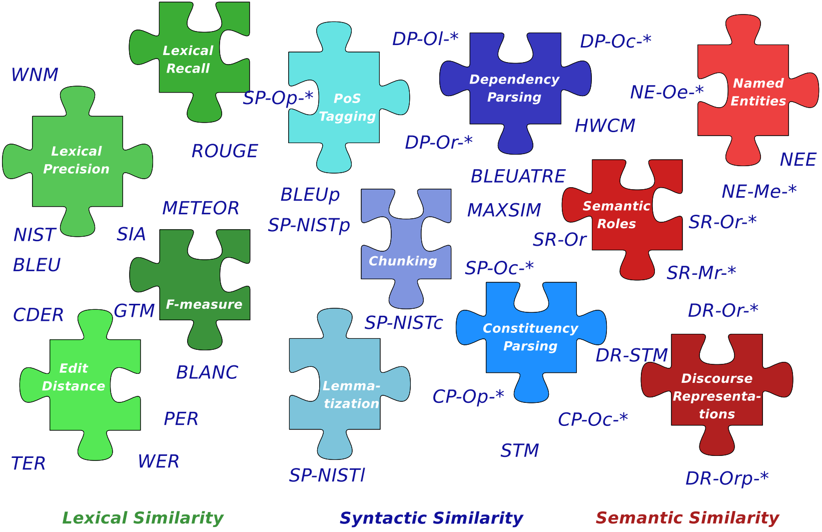
Towards Heterogeneous Automatic MT Evaluation



Lexical Similarity ***Syntactic Similarity*** ***Semantic Similarity***

Towards Heterogeneous Automatic MT Evaluation



Recent Works on Metric Combination

Different metrics capture different aspects of similarity

Suitable for combination

- Corston-Oliver et al. [COGB01]
- Kulesza and Shieber [KS04]
- Gamon et al. [GAS05]
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- Quirk [Qui04]
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The Most Simple Approach: ULC

- Uniformly averaged linear combination of measures (ULC):

$$\mathrm{ULC}_M(hyp, ref) = \frac{1}{|M|} \sum_{m \in M} m(hyp, ref)$$

- Simple hill climbing approach to find the best subset of measures M on a development corpus

$M = \{$ 'ROUGE$_W$', 'METEOR', 'DP-HWC$_r$', 'DP-O$_c(\star)$', 'DP-O$_l(\star)$', 'DP-O$_r(\star)$', 'CP-STM$_4$', 'SR-O$_r(\star)$', 'SR-O$_{rv}$', 'DR-O$_{rp}(\star)$' $\}$

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Evaluation of ULC

WMT 2008 meta-evaluation results (into-English)

Measure	ρ_{sys}	consistency$_{snt}$
ULC	**0.83**	**0.56**
DP-O$_r$($\star$)	**0.83**	0.51
DR-O$_r$($\star$)	0.80	0.50
METEOR$_{ranking}$	0.78	0.51
SR-O$_r$($\star$)	0.77	0.50
METEOR$_{baseline}$	0.75	0.51
PoS-BLEU	0.75	0.44
PoS-4gram-F	0.74	0.50
BLEU	0.52	—
BLEU$_{stem+wnsyn}$	0.50	0.51
...		

Evaluation of ULC

WMT 2009 meta-evaluation results (into-English)

Measure	ρ_{sys}	consistency$_{snt}$
ULC	**0.83**	**0.54**
maxsim	0.80	0.52
rte(absolute)	0.79	0.53
meteor-rank	0.75	0.49
rte(pairwise)	0.75	0.51
terp	-0.72	0.50
meteor-0.6	0.72	0.49
meteor-0.7	0.66	0.49
bleu-ter/2	0.58	—
nist	0.56	—
wpF	0.56	0.52
ter	-0.54	0.45
...		

Portability Across Corpora

NIST 2004/2005 MT Evaluation Campaigns

	$\mathbf{AE_{2004}}$	$\mathbf{CE_{2004}}$	$\mathbf{AE_{2005}}$	$\mathbf{CE_{2005}}$
#references	5	5	5	4
#outputs$_{\text{ass.}}$	5/5	10/10	6/7	5/10
#sentences$_{\text{ass.}}$	347/1,353	447/1,788	266/1,056	272/1,082
Avg. Adequacy	2.81/5	2.60/5	3.00/5	2.58/5
Avg. Fluency	2.56/5	2.41/5	2.70/5	2.47/5

Portability Across Corpora

Meta-evaluation of ULC across test beds
(Pearson Correlation)

	$\mathbf{AE_{04}}$	$\mathbf{CE_{04}}$	$\mathbf{AE_{05}}$	$\mathbf{CE_{05}}$
ULC ($_{AE04}$)	0.6392	0.6294	0.5327	0.5695
ULC ($_{CE04}$)	0.6306	0.6333	0.5115	0.5692
ULC ($_{AE05}$)	0.6175	0.6029	0.5450	0.5706
ULC ($_{CE05}$)	0.6218	0.6208	0.5270	0.6047
Max Indiv.	0.5877	0.5955	0.4960	0.5348

Linguistic Measures at International Campaigns

- NIST 2004/2005
  - → Arabic-to-English / Chinese-to-English
  - → Broadcast news / weblogs / dialogues
- WMT 2007-2010
  - → Translation between several European languages
  - → European Parliament Proceedings / Out-of-domain News
- IWSLT 2005-2008
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Controversial results at NIST Metrics MATR08/09 Challenges!

Ongoing and Future Work

1. Metaevaluation of measures
   → Better understand differences between lexical and higher level measures
2. Work on the combination of measures
   → Learning combined similarity measures
3. Porting measures to languages other than English
   → Need of linguistic analyzers
4. Use measures for semi–automatic error analysis
   → (Web) Graphical interface

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Talk Overview

Confidence Estimation

New setting:

$\longrightarrow$ Quality evaluation without reference translations

Motivation:

$\longrightarrow$ Ranking of several candidate translations when translating new examples

Information available:

$\longrightarrow$ Source sentence, candidate translation(s), and (possibly) system information

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Johns Hopkins University Summer Workshop, 2003
"Confidence Estimation for Machine Translation" [BFF+03]

Confidence Estimation

→ **Classification according to the target function**

- *Human likeness*
  → discern between human and automatic translations
  - Classification
- *Human acceptability*
  → emulate the behavior of human assessors
  - Classification [GAS05]
  - Linear Regression [Qui04, AH07b, SG10]
  - Ranking [SE10]

Confidence Estimation

Features to train the quality measures:

- System-dependent
- System-independent

Confidence Estimation

Features to train the quality measures:

- System-dependent
  - → internal system probabilities/scores
  - → features over *n*-best translation hypotheses
    - – language modeling
    - – hypothesis rank
    - – score ratio
    - – average hypothesis length
    - – length ratio
    - – center hypothesis
- System-independent

Confidence Estimation

Features to train the quality measures:

- System-dependent
- System-independent
  - → source (translation difficulty)
    - sentence length
    - ambiguity → dictionary/alignment/WordNet-based (number of candidate translations per word or phrase)
  - → target (fluency)
    - sentence length
    - language modeling
  - → source-target (adequacy)
    - length ratio
    - punctuation issues
    - candidate matching → dictionary-/alignment-based

Confidence Estimation

Features to train the quality measures:

- System-dependent
- System-independent

Remark: most valuable features

- System-dependent
- Based on *n*-best lists
- Capturing target text properties

The FAUST Project (2010-2013)

- Feedback Analysis for User Adaptive Statistical Translation
- Theme FP7-ICT-2009-4
- Objective 2.2: Language-based interaction
- Coordinator: University of Cambridge (Bill Byrne)
- http://divf.eng.cam.ac.uk/faust

Goal Develop interactive machine translation systems which adapt rapidly and intelligently to user feedback

FAUST: On-line Confidence Estimation

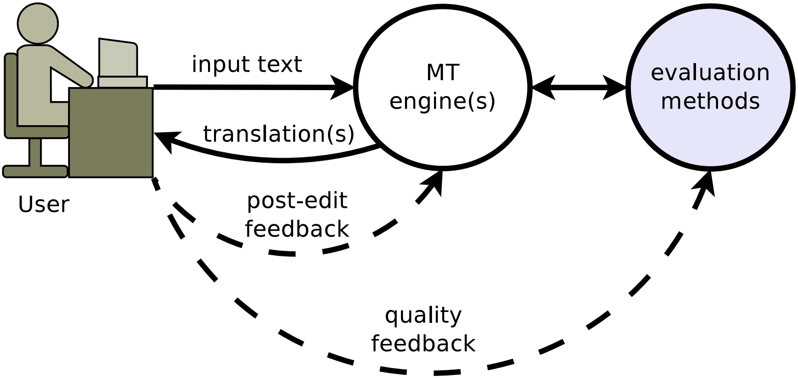
CE-related challenge

⟶ Create novel automatic metrics of translation quality which reflect preferences learned from user feedback

- State of the art: MT relies on metrics which do not reflect user interest
- FAUST: MT metrics as models of user feedback

⟶ Keywords: on-line, adaptive

FAUST: On-line Confidence Estimation



FAUST: On-line Confidence Estimation

source Eric es alto

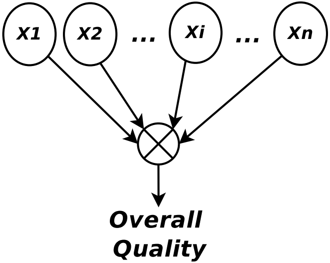
Ta Eric is high

Tb Eric is tall

- ○ Ta is better than Tb
- ● Tb is better than Ta
- ○ Ta and Tb are equally good (or bad)

→ ***quality(Tb) > quality(Ta) ?***

FAUST: On-line Confidence Estimation

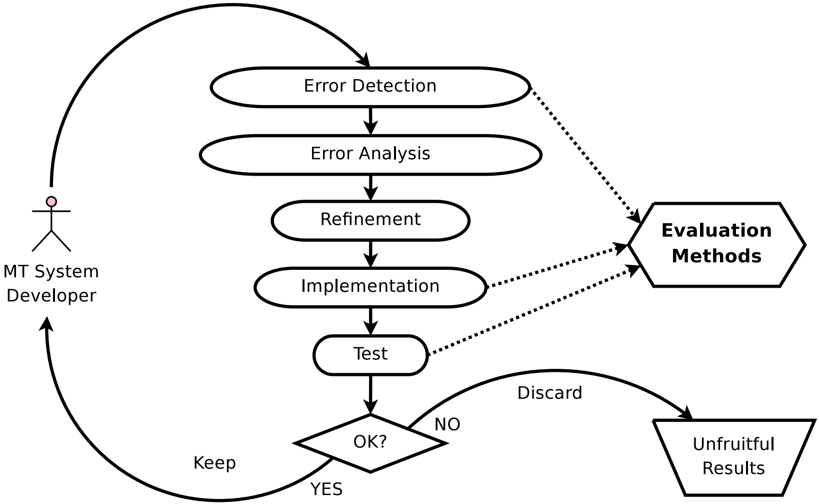


Ongoing work:

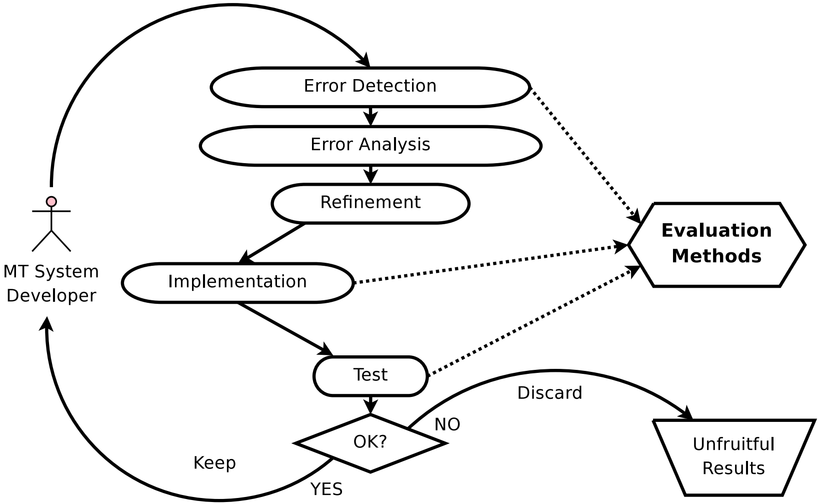
- Preliminary set of 14 CE measures (= features)
- Learn to rank pairwise comparisons
- Ranking perceptron (with linear and polynomial kernels)
- Promising results on an initial batch setting

Talk Overview

Metricwise System Development



Metricwise System Development



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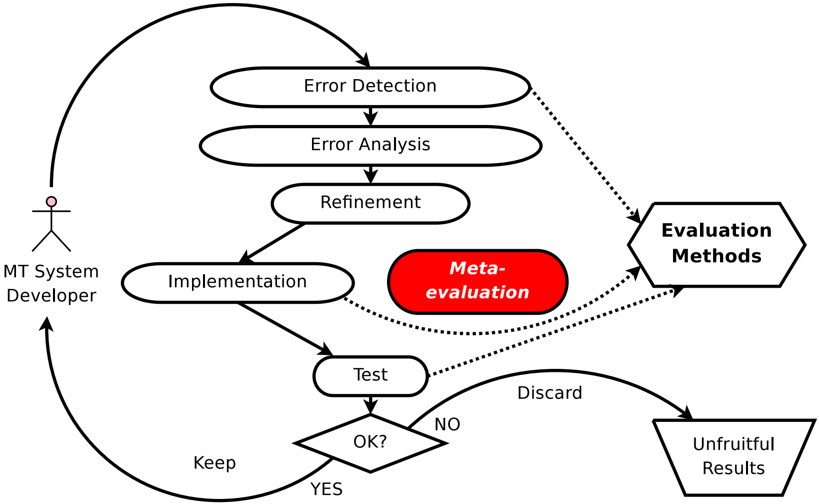

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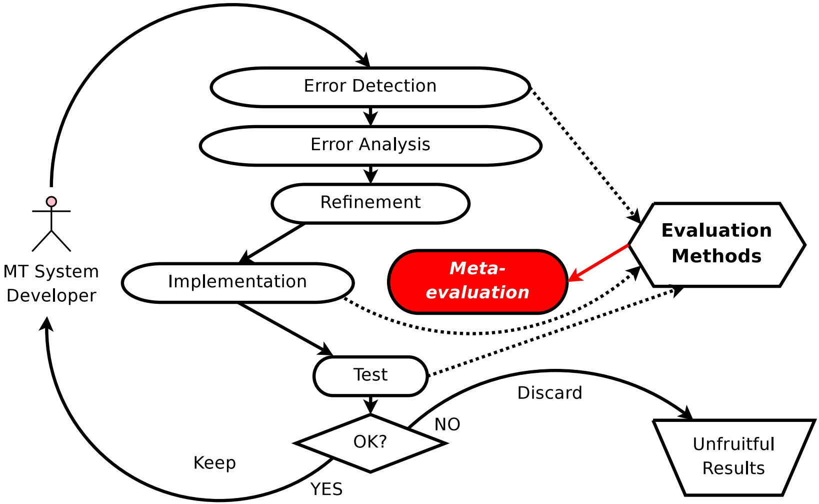

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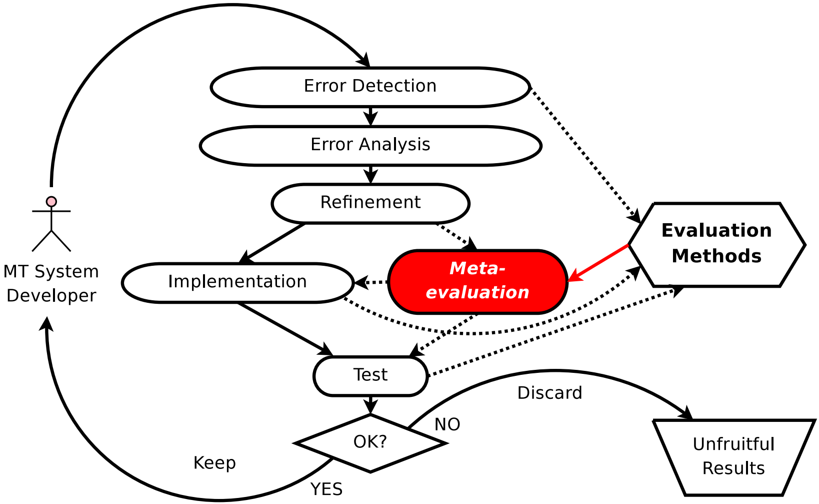

Summary

1. Empirical MT is a very active research field
2. Evaluation methods play a crucial role
3. Measuring overall translation quality is hard
   - → Quality aspects are heterogeneous and diverse
4. What can we do?
   - → Advance towards heterogeneous evaluation methods
   - → Metricwise system development

     Always meta-evaluate
     (make sure your metric fits your purpose)
   - → Resort to manual evaluation

     Always conduct manual evaluations
     (contrast your automatic evaluations)
     Always do error analysis (semi-automatic)

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Automatic Evaluation in Machine Translation

Towards Combined Linguistically-motivated Measures

Lluís Màrquez and **Jesús Giménez**
TALP Research Center
Tecnhical University of Catalonia

Machine Translation and Morphologically-rich Languages

Research Workshop of the Israel Science Foundation

University of Haifa, January 24, 2010

On-line Confidence Estimation

Preliminary set of features

Metric	**Description**
CE-BiDictO	bilingual dictionary based overlap
CE-N_c	source/candidate phrase chunk ratio
CE-N_e	source/candidate named entity ratio
CE-O_c	source/candidate phrase chunk overlap
CE-O_e	source/candidate named entity overlap
CE-O_p	source/candidate part-of-speech overlap
CE-ippl	candidate language model inverse perplexity
CE-ippl$_C$	candidate chunk language model inverse perplexity
CE-ippl$_P$	candidate PoS language model inverse perplexity
CE-length	source/candidate length ratio
CE-long	source/candidate length ratio (penalize short candidates)
CE-oov	candidate language model out-of-vocabulary tokens ratio
CE-short	source/candidate length ratio (penalize long candidates)
CE-symbols	symbol overlap (punctuation, etc.)

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