

Speech-enabled Post-editing of Machine Translation

Univ.-Prof. Dragoș Ciobanu

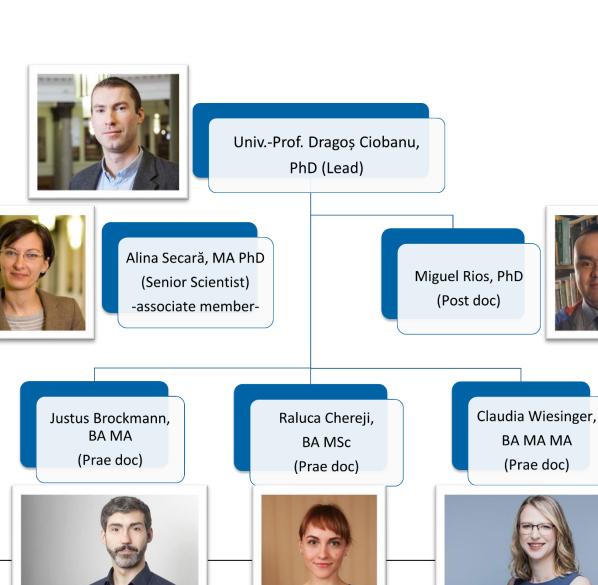




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Human and Artificial Intelligence in Translation

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Empirical studies of revision: what we know and need to know
Brian Mossop, York University School of Translation & Government of Canada Translation Bureau

ABSTRACT

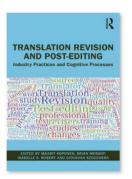
Translators and quality controllers generally acquire knowledge of how to revise their own or others' work by trial-and-error, by working under an experienced reviser, or by attending workshops. There are also one or two publications and in-house manuals that purvey advice for successful revising. Recently, however, Translation Studies scholars have begun to conduct empirical studies in which they observe the revision process through methods such as recording and playing back keystrokes, asking translators to think aloud into a microphone as they revise their own work, or comparing different revised versions of a given draft translation. This article reviews a selection of studies of revision in English, and concludes with some suggestions about questions that need attention.

KEYWORDS

revision, empirical studies, quality control

Almost all talk and writing about revision tells us what *supposedly* happens ("all our translations are re-read by a second translator"), or how revisers *ought* to go about their jobs ("make no unnecessary changes"), or what techniques they *could* use ("try reading it aloud"). But what do revisers and self-revisers *actually* do? In human affairs, what we imagine people do, or what we think people ought to do, or what people claim that they do, may bear little relationship to what they really do.





Chapter

Post-Editing Human Translations and Revising Machine Translations

Impact on efficiency and quality By Joke Daems, Lieve Macken

Book Translation Revision and Post-editing

Edition 1st Edition

First Published 2020

Imprint Routledge

Pages 21

eBook ISBN 9781003096962



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ABSTRACT

Post-editing of machine-translation output is generally considered to be a distinct process from the revision of a human-translated text. The main reasons for this assumption are the quality of machine-translation output and the fact that it might be easier to criticize the work of a machine than the work of a fellow human translator. With the global shift of statistical machine-translation systems to neural machine-translation systems, however, the quality of machine-translation output has improved. What was true about differences between revision and post-editing in 2010 might therefore no longer be true today. In addition, translators hired to revise a text are not always aware of the origin of the text. This chapter compares revision and post-editing products made by professional translation agencies when the actual origin of a text corresponded to the instructions they were given (revision of a human translation, post-editing of machine translation) and when the origin did not match the instructions (post-editing of a human translation and revision of machine translation). We look at the number of edits made, the quality of the revision and the optimality of the intervention.

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Disclaimer

July 1—July 28, 2022

The MT systems used in this report were accessed from July 1 to July 28, 2022. Some of these systems may have changed since then.

Automatic scoring

This report demonstrates the performance of those systems exclusively on the datasets used for this report (see slide 12) using semantic similarity scores. The final MT decision requires Human LQA and depends on each specific use case.

Tailored Dataset

Data for all domains were collected in English from publicly available datasets and translated by e2f into 11 languages. The selected MT providers could not have had access to such data in the past for training their models.

Plain Text Only

The evaluation was done on plain text data. We often see different results for tagged text (like those found in CAT/TMS systems) for some MT vendors and language pairs due to imperfect inline tag support.

Valid for a Specific Dataset

Normally, we run multiple evaluations for our clients using various language pairs and domains, and observe different MT system rankings than those provided in this report.

There's no "best" MT system

MT performance depends on how similar your data is to the data used to train the vendors' models, as well as their algorithms.

Trademarks

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Domains? What are these?

Domain is a corpus from a specific source that may differ from other domains in topic, genre, style, level of formality et cetera*. Basically, a combination of industry sector and content type

^{*} as defined in <u>"Domain Adaptation and Multi-Domain Adaptation for Neural Machine Translation: A Survey"</u> by Danielle Saunders



Is NMT really that good?

"Compared to statistical machine translation, neural machine translation may be less adequate even if more fluent. In other words, the translation may diverge from the input in various ways, such as not translating part of the sentence or generating unrelated output words."

(Koehn, 2020, p.165)

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Impact of Domain-Adapted Multilingual Neural Machine Translation in the Medical Domain @TC44

Miguel Rios, Raluca-Maria Chereji, Alina Secară, Dragoș Ciobanu

HAITrans (Human and Artificial Intelligence in Translation) research group

Centre for Translation Studies

University of Vienna

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Error Analysis (cont.)

Terminology-related errors: 98 MBart, and 64 fine-tuned MBart.

Error type	MBart	Fine-tuned MBart
Partial error	41	23
Source term copied	22	9
Inflectional error	2	4
Reorder error	1	3
Disambiguation issue in target	14	6
Incorrect lexical selection	9	6
Term drop	0	0
Other error	9	13

Translating and the Computer: TC44, 24-25 November 2022



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Hallucinations

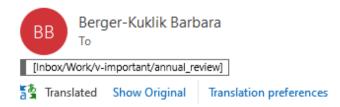
Einladung Jahresgespräch

Berger-Kuklik Barbara [Inbox/Work/v-important/annual review]

Translate message to: English Translation preferences

Liebe Kollegen und Kolleginnen!

Invitation Annual Appraisal



Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to begin by thanking the rapporteur for his excellent

← Reply

The previous link is unfortunately wrong and you will receive a new one during the day.

Yours sincerely,

Der vorherige Link ist leider falsch und Sie bekommen im Laufe des Tages einen neuen zugeschickt.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Univ.-Prof. Dragos Ciobanu 11

universität Some examples from DGT-RO Wien (with thanks to Bogdan Marin & Ileana Busuioc)

the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente), the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), the Institute of Property (IP), the National Agrarian Institute (INA), the Revenue Administration Service (SAR), the Customs Revenue Subdirectorate (DARA), the Association of Honduran Municipalities (AMHON), the Honduran Social Security Institute, (IHSS), the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STSS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), the National Directorate of Indigenous and Afro Honduran Peoples (DINAFROH), the Institute for Access to Public Information (IAIP), the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP), the Security Ministry (SSN, representing the National Preventive Police (PNP)), the National Defence Ministry (SEDENA, representing the armed forces of Honduras (FFAA)), the Attorney General's Office (PGR), the Central Bank of Honduras (BCH), the National School of Forest Sciences (ESNACIFOR) and other academic institutions concerned with environmental and forestry issues.

Ministerul Energiei, Resurselor Naturale, Mediului si Minelor (MICF) Institutul pentru Conservarea Naturii (ICF). Institutul National Agrare (IP). Serviciul de administrare fiscală (SAR), Subdirectia de Administrare Fiscală (AMHON), Ministerul Muncii și Securității Sociale (SAG), Ministerul Muncii și Securității Sociale (SSN), Ministerul Muncii și Securității Sociale (SSN, reprezentant al forțelor armate ale <u>Honduras — FFAA</u>), Biroul Procurorului General (PGR), Central Bank of Honduras (CSIB), Scoala Națională de Științe Forestiere (ESNAF), Școala Natională de Stiinte Forestiere (ESNAF) și alte instituții academice care se ocupă de probleme de mediu și silvice.

Ciohanu

Finally, I have asked for the branch manager's e-mail address a while back but I have not heard back – ould you please send it to me as soon as possible? Many thanks!

Schließlich habe ich vor einiger Zeit um die E-Mail-Adresse des Niederlassungsleiters gebeten, aber ich habe noch keine Antwort erhalten. Herzlichen Dank!

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Schließlich habe ich vor einiger Zeit um die E-Mail-Adresse des Niederlassungsleiters gebeten, aber noch keine Antwort erhalten könnten Sie sie mir bitte so bald wie möglich zusenden? Herzlichen Dank!

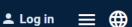
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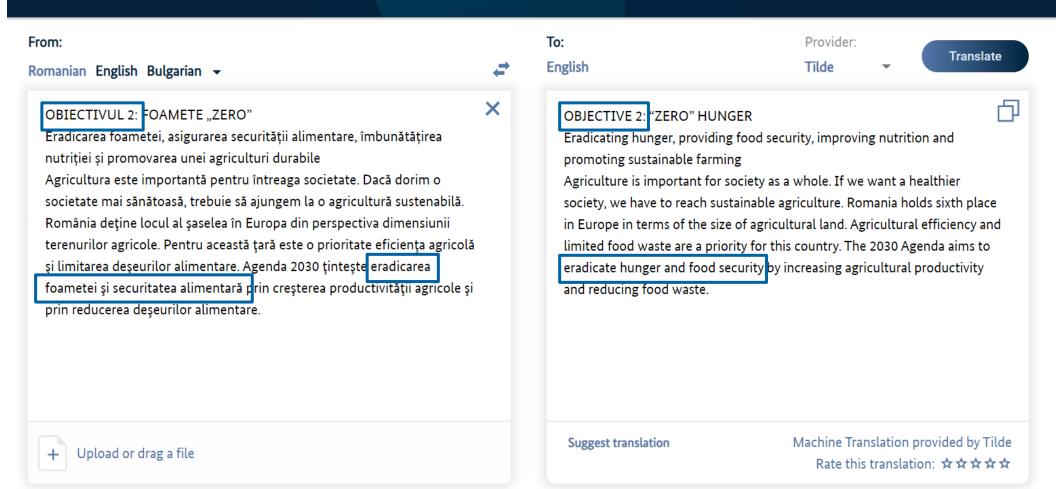




presidencymt.eu/#/

EU Council Presidency translator















In nominal terms, the VAT Gap decreased by €10.5 billion to €147.1 billion in 2016, a drop to 12.3% of total VAT revenues compared to 13.2% the year before.

In termeni nominali, deficitul de încasare a TVA a scăzut cu 10.5 miliarde EUR, ajungând la 147.1 miliarde EUR în 2016, ceea ce reprezintă o scădere a veniturilor totale din TVA cu 12,3 % față de 13,2 % în anul precedent.

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Some examples from EN into DE (with thanks to my 2021W MT UE students)

Iryna Skliar Iryna S<mark>g</mark>liar

James R Elliot James R Elliot<mark>t</mark>

He, H. and Ye, Z. Er, H. and Ya, Z.

Roland W Force Roland W Macht

Roland W Kraft

Roland W Streitkräfte;

Michael P Lesser Michael S. Lesser

Tosepu, Ramadhan Tosepu, RAMADAN

Fredrik Palm Friedrich von Schiller

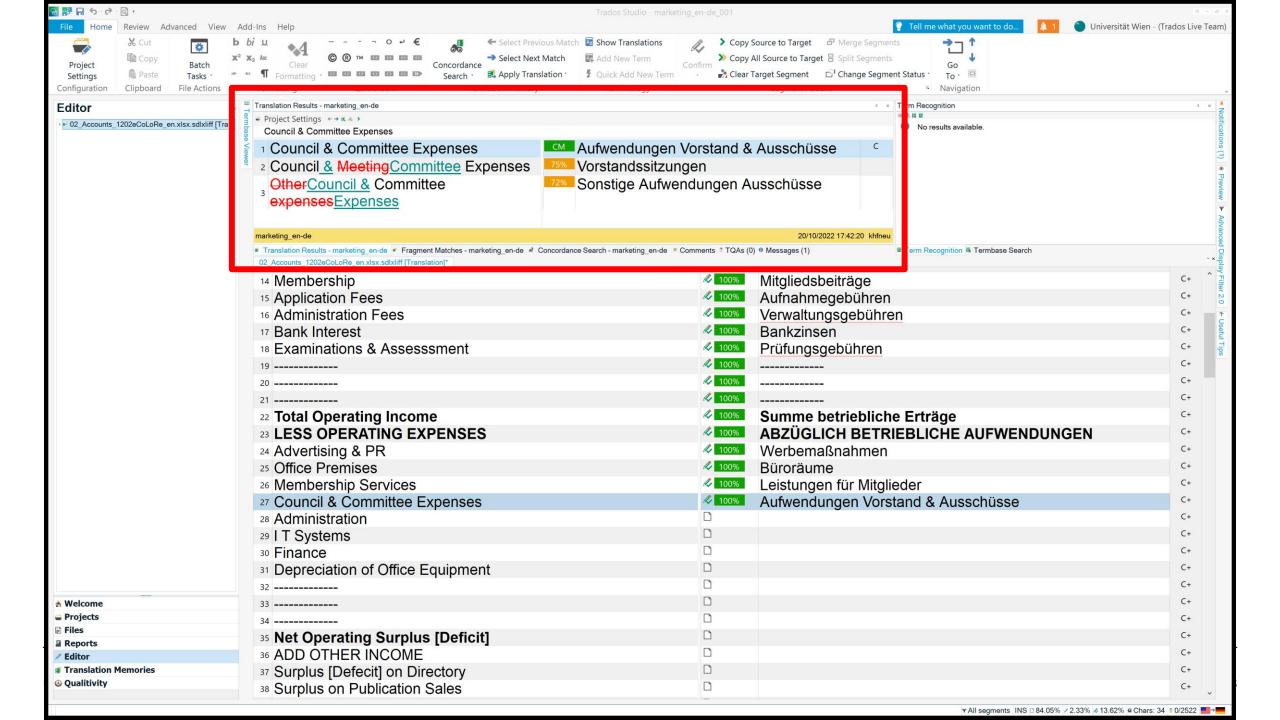
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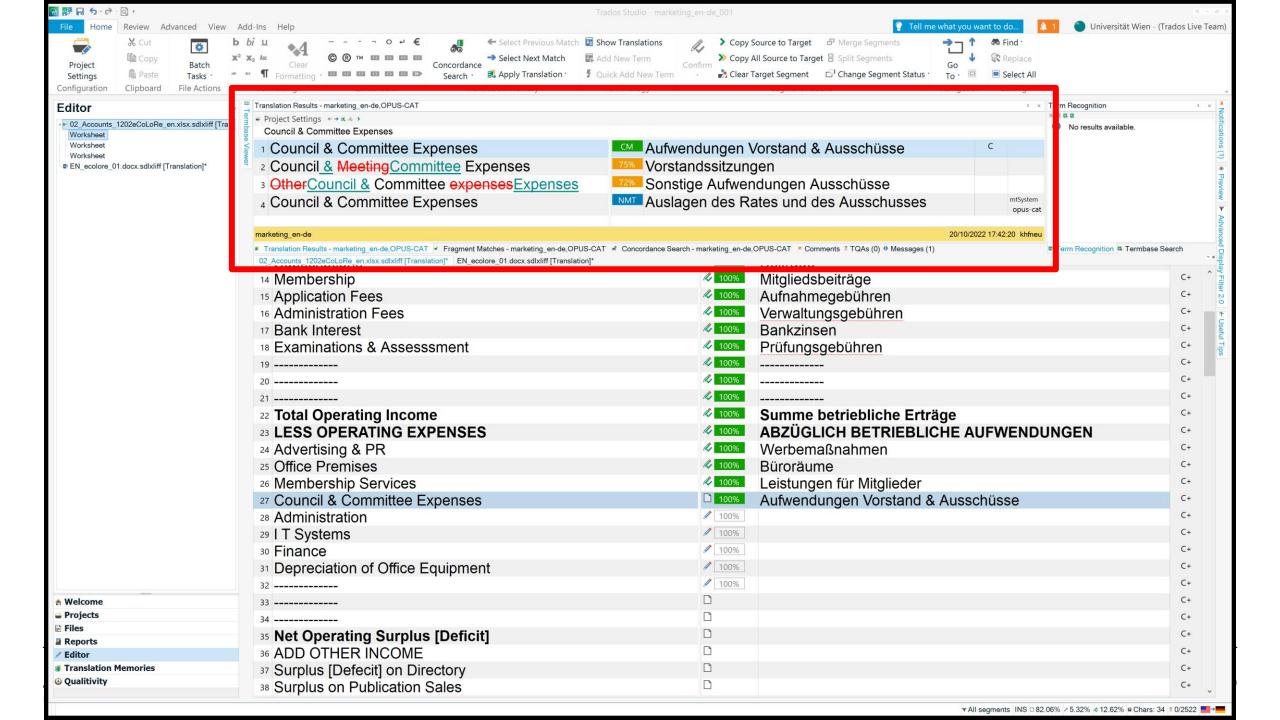


Very important!

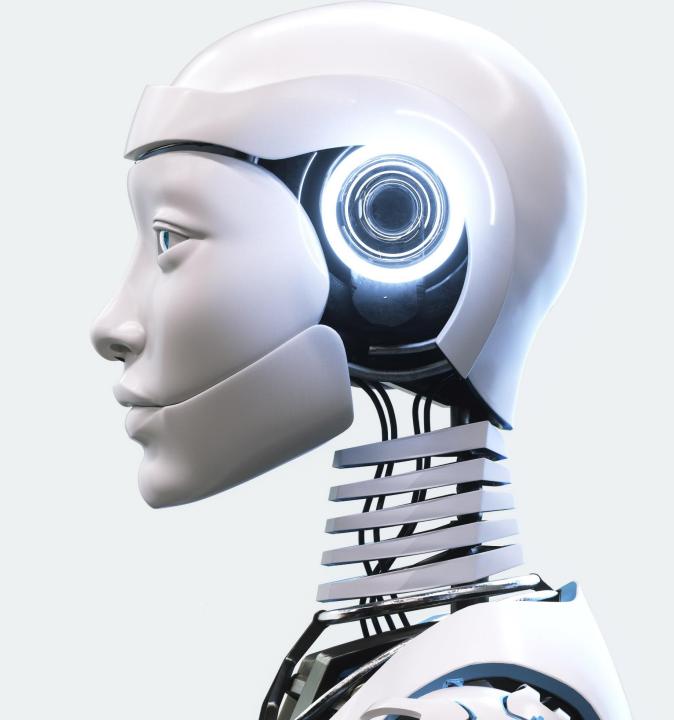
What are the differences between **post-editing of machine translation hypotheses** and working **with a TM**?

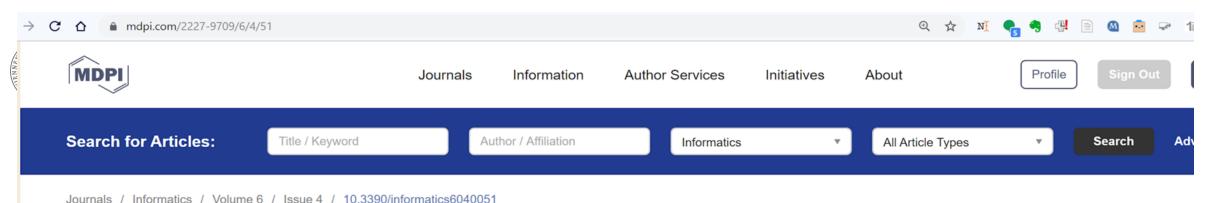
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Article Open Access **Speech Synthesis in the Translation Revision Process:** Evidence from Error Analysis, Questionnaire, and Eye-Tracking by M Dragos Ciobanu 1,* 🖾 📵, 📢 Valentina Ragni 2 🖾 and 📢 Alina Secară 1 🖾 ¹ Centre for Translation Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK ² School of Modern Languages, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TE, UK Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Informatics 2019, 6(4), 51; https://doi.org/10.3390/informatics6040051 (registering DOI) Received: 1 July 2019 / Revised: 1 November 2019 / Accepted: 5 November 2019 / Published: 11 November 2019 (This article belongs to the Special Issue Advances in Computer-Aided Translation Technology) **View Full-Text Download PDF Browse Figures Review Reports**



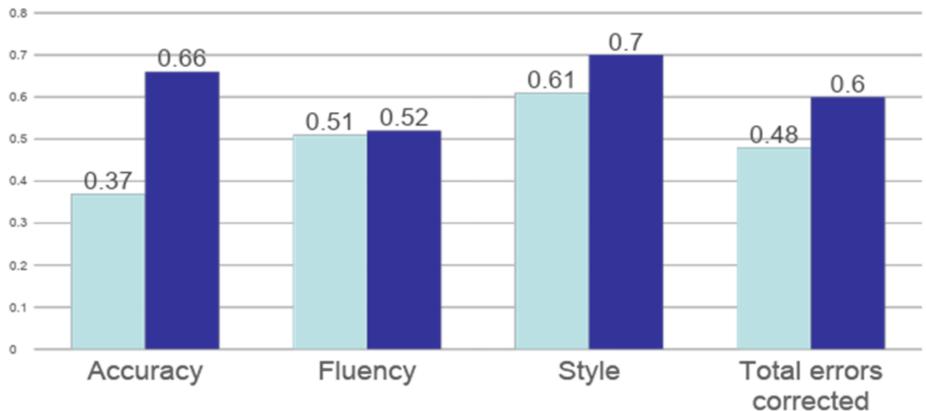


Attention while translating / revising / PEMT

Ciohanu







Revision without source sound Revision with source sound

Ciobanu, D., Ragni, V., & Secară, A. (2019). Speech Synthesis in the Translation Revision Process: Evidence from Error Analysis, Questionnaire, and Eye-Tracking. *Informatics*, *6*(*4*)(51), Article 4. https://doi.org/10.3390/informatics6040051



K Y

imminent Enstands

Project 1 - Human Computer Interaction

Dragoș Ciobanu

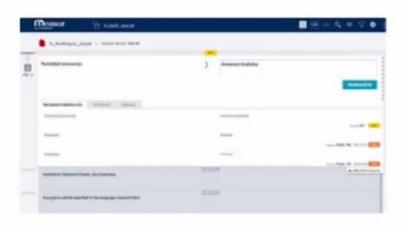
Professor of Computational Terminology and Machine Translation University of Vienna, Austria

The impact of Speech Synthesis on cognitive load, productivity quality during post-editing machine translation (PEMT)

Sorpus-linguistic

and

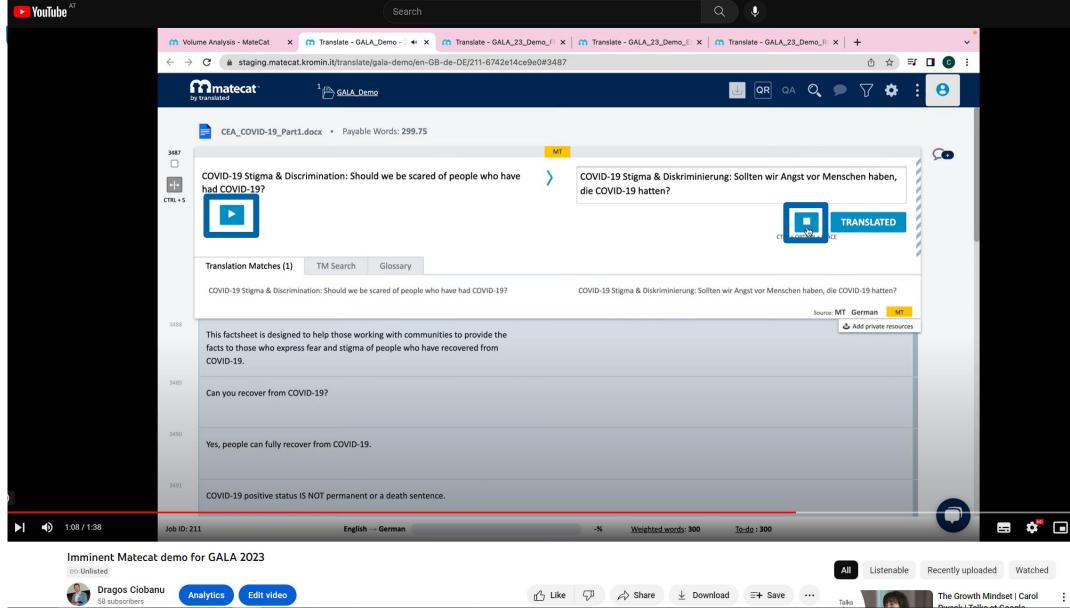




Imminent

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Speech-enabled Machine Translation Post-editing (MTPE): Effective or Distracting?

Claudia Wiesinger, Justus Brockmann, Raluca Chereji, Alina Secară, Miguel Rios, Dragoș Ciobanu (Principal Investigator)

Human and Artificial Intelligence in Translation (HAITrans)
University of Vienna

Impact on cognitive load

- Increase in MFD between silence and sound conditions
- = **NOT statistically significant** (neither in source text nor in target text)

Mean Fixation Duration (MFD)				
	Source text	Target text		
Silence	287 ms	318 ms		
Sound	384 ms	393 ms		

Impact on productivity

Methods

- Time tracking
- Questionnaires

Key performance indicators

- Post-edited words per hour
- Self-perception

Experiment duration per text part (words/h)					
	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	
P1	724	691	585	678	
P2	844	789	674	787	
Р3	933	946	827	791	
P4	1226	1617	1289	1121	
P5	704	671	836	678	
P6	1089	1391	1047	1021	

Average productivity (words/h)				
P1	654	684		
P2	817	730		
Р3	880	869		
P4	1421	1205		
P5	770	674		
P6	1240	1034		

Silence Sound

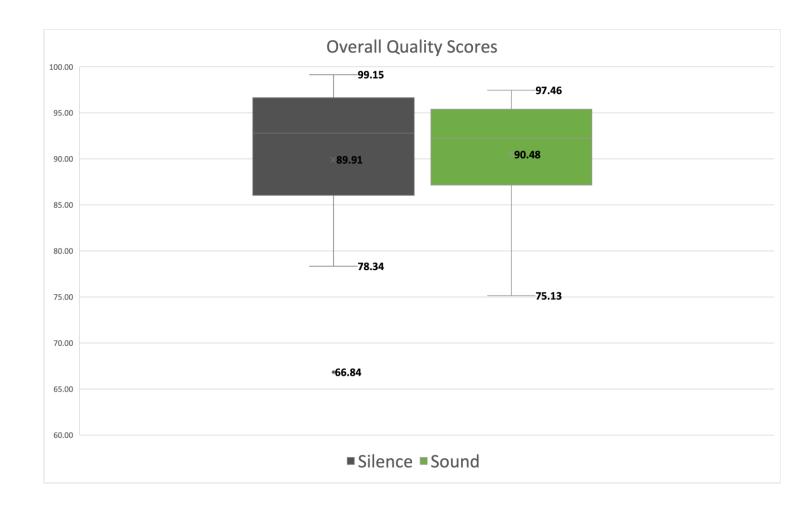
Impact on quality

Methods

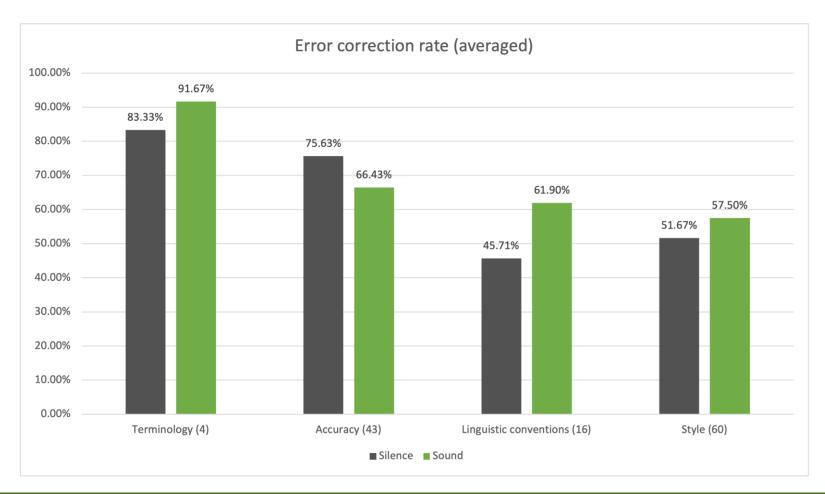
 Error correction analysis (Multidimensional Quality Metrics)

Key performance indicators

- Overall Quality Score
- Error correction rate



Impact on quality



Final thoughts

It was good to get other sensory input when I started to lose my concentration.

Short and simple: it helped me.

I was not very keen on using it, because I expected it to be too unnatural and thus disturbing, but [...] I felt better when using it.

P1

I find it rather irritating and I feel it makes me work more slowly.

P6

I think it could make post-editing more dynamic.

P4

P5

Yes, I would use it [...] in cases I am not sure my translation is well understandable.

P2



Conclusions

- Potential of speech technologies for translation, revision, PEMT
 - Supported by research results
 - Especially relevant given the growth of NMT deployment

 Investigation of contexts in which these tools could be integrated in translators' workflows (doctoral projects)

Translating and the Computer: TC44, 24-25 November 2022



Thank you!

HAITrans - Human and Artificial Intelligence in Translation

HAITrans - Human and Artificial Intelligence in Translation - is a research group based in the University of Vienna Centre for Translation Studies. It investigates the behavioural and cognitive effects which technologies such as machine translation and automatic speech recognition and synthesis have on translators, as well as their impact on the profession, practice, training and society at large.

At present, the core research areas of the Vienna HAITrans Group are:

- Effects of speech technologies (Speech to Text and Text to Speech) on translation, revision and post-editing machine translation (PEMT) tasks (R1)
- Technology-supported translation, revision, and PEMT practices (R2)
- 3 (Translation) technology for accessibility (R3)
- 4 Translation technology didactics (R4)

In our qualitative and quantitative investigations we use data gathered via eye-tracking, questionnaires, focus groups, corpora, and translation environment tool metrics. We also collaborate with academic partners, international organisations, language service providers, dedicated professional associations and cultural-sector partners.



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