

Real-World Application of a Machine Translation Workflow

Tomáš Fulajtár MORAVIA IT Prague, September 7th, 2015

Personal Introduction



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- 10+ years in Moravia
 - 8 years of engineering on SW localization (all OS platforms, QA work)
 - 2+ years in Language Technology Group (managing Moses environment)
 - Focus on MT system training,
 optimizations, technology improvements

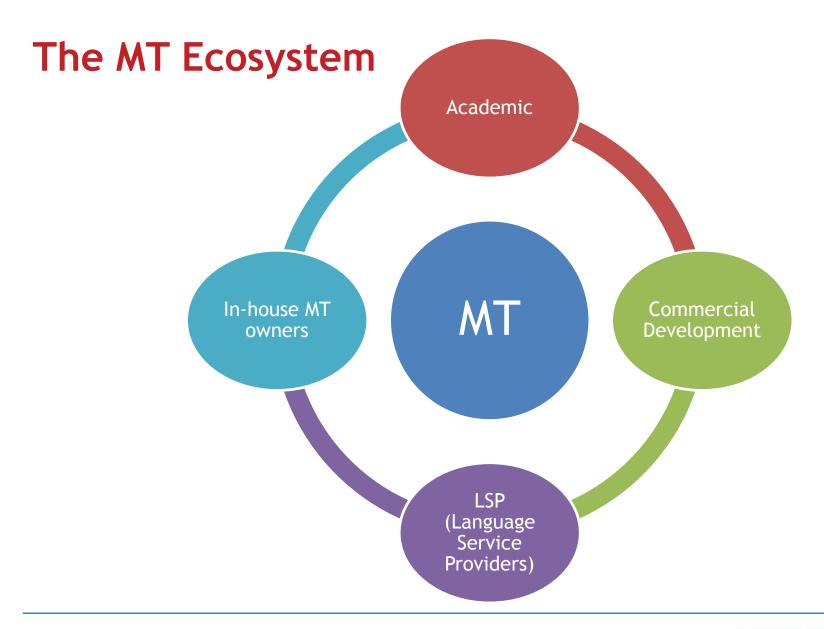


Overview

- The Machine Translation Ecosystem
- Localization 101
 - Translation Memory
 - Computer Aided Translation Tools
 - Combine TM + MT
- Challenges in applied MT
 - Moravia experience (solutions)
- Case Studies
- Open Topics
- Summary









Language Service Providers

- Aka Translation Agencies
- Well established, yet dynamic industry
- Provide numerous linguistic services for clients
- Deal with
 - Variety of customers/products/content (IT, medical, automotive, etc.)
 - Huge number of languages (150+)
 - Wide range of CAT tools



Moravia at a Glance



Global Offices: 10+

Internal Headcount: 800+

Specialist Translators: 5000+

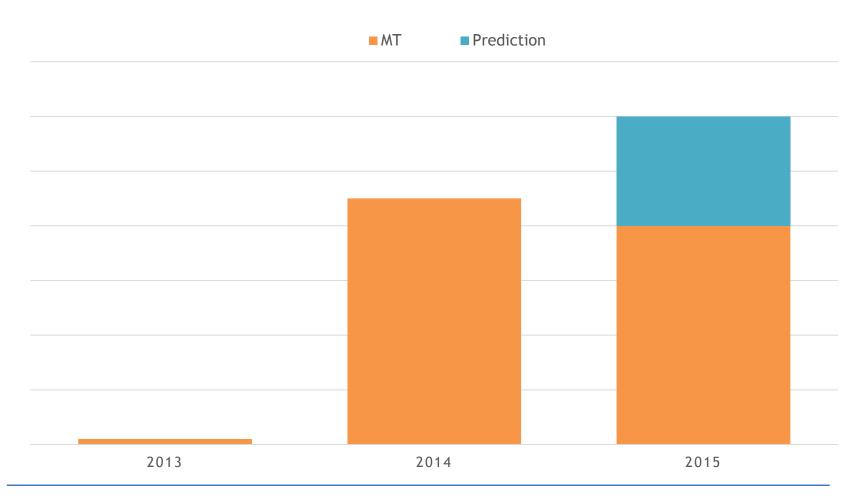
Languages: 120+

CAT tools: 12+

MT Engines: 100+



Growth of MT in production environment







Localization workflow 101

- Based on Translation Memory (TM) technology developed in the early 1990s (Trados Translator's workbench 1994)
- Database containing segments of translated content
- CAT tools are based on TM technology & concepts
 - Analysis (Weighted Word Count calculated from fuzzy match algorithm)
 - Segmentation
 - Translation
 - Term extraction
 - Concordance



Translation Memory



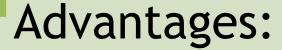
- Improves translation speed (long term projects)
- Savings for large projects
- Ensures better consistency/terminology
- Online collaboration (TM server/cloud)

Obstacles:

- Manual maintenance necessary to keep good quality
- Lower leverage for nontechnical domains
- Could not generate long sentences well (the parts not always fit together)



Machine Translation



- Translate unseen content
- Consistent output
- Online translation

Obstacles:

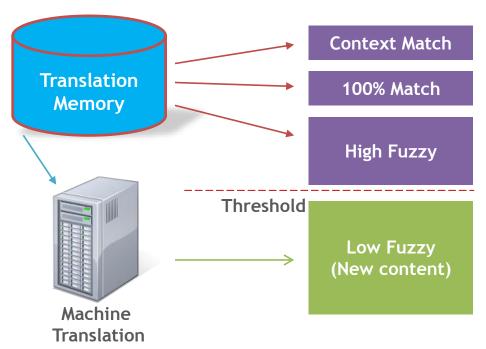
- Quality differs among languages
- Need large corpus
- Non-transferable across domains



Combining Technologies: TM + MT

Goal to match source content against TM to plug in any previously-translated content, applying the MT/PE to only new strings.

Producing the Localized File





Why MT in the LSP industry at all?

Customers interested in:

- On-demand translations for daily content
- High volumes of content but limited budget to human translate everything
- Need for instant translation (e.g., chat)
- Right quality for right content type
- Short turnaround time (TAT) for translation





Challenges of Applied MT

- Integrating MT into the localization workflow
 - Connecting to CAT tools for efficient post-editor interaction with MT output
- Measuring the impact of MT on the localization process
 - Measuring Engine quality
 - Measuring post-editor productivity
- The impact of MT on the business relationship



Integrating MT into the localization workflow

mtoservices

- Internal General Purpose Tool
 - Operates on interchangeable loc. Formats (TMX, XLIFF)
 - MT technology Agnostic
- Connectors to CAT tools:
 - Native support (MS Hub, Google etc.)
 - MosesXMT Moravia LetsMT compatible API (MemSource)
 - LTGear global MT API (in development)



Importance of TMX

- File format for TM data interchange
- Bilingual
- Used in several scenarios throughout LSP process
 - CAT Tools
 - Integration with MT (for larger volumes)
 - Corpus creation
 - MT Training



Measuring the impact of MT (I)



Moravia Platform for EVAluation of MAchine Translation

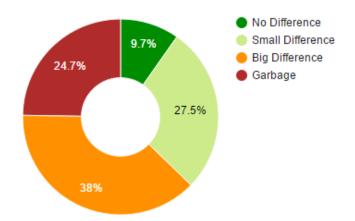
- Covers both Machine Contribution and Human Contribution to the final translation
 - Machine Contribution : Meteor
 - Human Contribution : RedBall (customized TER)
- Segment Level Testing A/B (SLAB)



Measuring the impact of MT (la) - Score Categorization

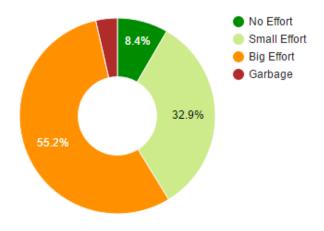
Meteor Score Categorization

Meteor Score Categorization Explained



RedBall TER Score Categorization

RedBall TER Score Categorization Explained

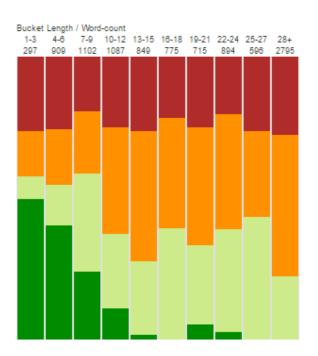




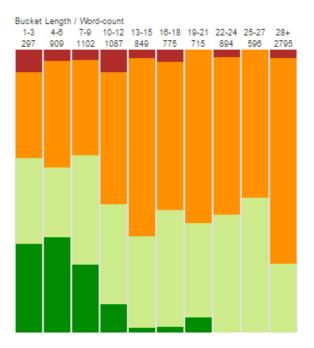
Measuring the impact of MT (lb)

- Categorization By Segment Length

Segment Length Analysis (Meteor)



Segment Length Analysis (RedBall)





Measuring the impact of MT (II)

Human Evaluation

- Custom solution Excel sheet processing
 - + Works offline
 - Manual distribution and collection
- Towards standardization:
 - TAUS's Dynamic Quality Framework(DQF)
 - WMT tools (Appraise)



Sample MT Engagement Process

Preparation

Production

Postproduction Analysis

- Corpus Creation
- Training/Tuning
- Evaluation
- Human review

- Extracting MT content
- MT Decoding
- Post Editing

- MT Contribution
- Human
 Contribution
- Estimated PE Effort



MT Business negotiations

- Challenge everybody thinks MT is free (e.g., Google)
- We approach MT as a productivity tool
- Important part of delivering a full suite of language services, not a standalone service or simple packaged solution
- Cost is not most important driver it is speed / shorter turnaround time
 - Pricing is part of the business relationship. MT usage is only one of many driving factors



Case Study:

MT Program for Top Backup & Recovery Software Company

Challenge

- Continually cut down on localization costs
- Improve turnaround time
- Translate more content

Approach

- Work with client to understand quality level mapped to content type
- Develop workflows: MT+PE for tech docs, Raw MT for Knowledge Base
- Select best of breed from multiple MT technologies
 - MS Translator Hub wins
- Evaluated outputs with automatic (EVAMAT) and human methods

Outcome

- All target content determined to be viable
- Initial cost reduction 10%
- Will increase to 20-30% reduction over time due to incremental retraining



Case Study:

Machine Translation Program for Automotive Diagnostic Tools

Challenge

- Stretch an existing localization budget
- Improve turnaround time
- Translate more content
- Low quality source content

Approach

- Understand quality level mapped to content type
- Tested Moses and MS Translator Hub; Moses prevailed
- Evaluated outputs with automatic (EVAMAT) and human methods
- Created terminology strategy: Moravia automated terminology tool to improve consistency

Outcome

- SW content didn't reach the required quality due to terminology issues
- Help + Doc content was viable with PE
- Initial time reduction minimal
- Source improvement improved MT output
- Corpus enhancements planned in future



Case Study:

Machine Translation and Post-Editing for Software Giant

Challenge

- Reduce global support costs and improve user experience
- Increase target languages, content types and volume
- Map content types to required levels of quality
- Get more value from the existing budget by improving productivity

Approach

- MS Translator Hub engine
- Optimize TMs to achieve higher leverage
- Full PE on high-profile content to achieve human quality
- Light PE on standard content to achieve acceptable "gisted" quality level

Outcome

- MT viable for 29 of 34 target languages, with average TM leverage of 72%
- Total program savings of 10%
- 1.5M machine-translated words produced in 2014
- Increased user self-support in more local markets; global support costs down by 10%+



Open topics

- MT Prediction
- More human-like Automated metrics
- Better MT for under-resourced languages
- Morphologically rich languages challenges
 - Czech, Korean, Finno-Ugric, Turkish
- Adding syntactic features into MT



Summary

- LSP usage of MT poses several challenges
- Presented solutions fitting in LSP environment
- Moravia has developed solutions for:
 - Integration
 - Impact Evaluation and Analysis
- Case studies representing different MT approaches
- Moravia is looking forward to participating in the MT Marathon





Thank you!



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