

Is machine translation useful for translators?

The technological environment in the European Commission DG Translation

Josep Bonet Head of the IT Unit Translingual Europe Prague, 14-05-2009



Commission translators have at their disposal

Linguistic tools

- huge translation memory (Euramis, more than 300 million segments + supporting services)
- local workbench (local memory, SDL TRADOS)
- huge terminology database (IATE, partly available to the public)
- metasearch engine to query several databases simultaneously (Quest)
- voice recognition
- machine translation system (ECMT)

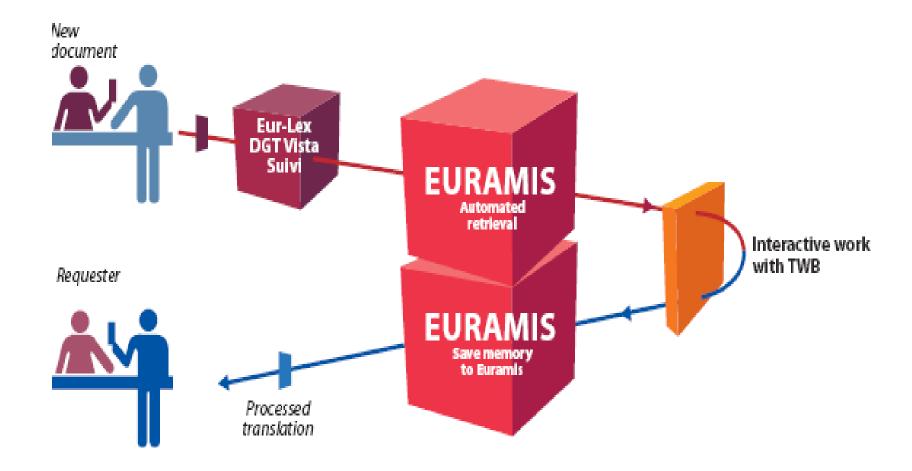


and

- administrative tools (Poetry, Suivi)
- document management tools (Dossier Manager, DGT-Vista)
- electronic documentation (Eur-Lex, Multidoc, electronic dictionaries, other EU and international institutions)
- internet

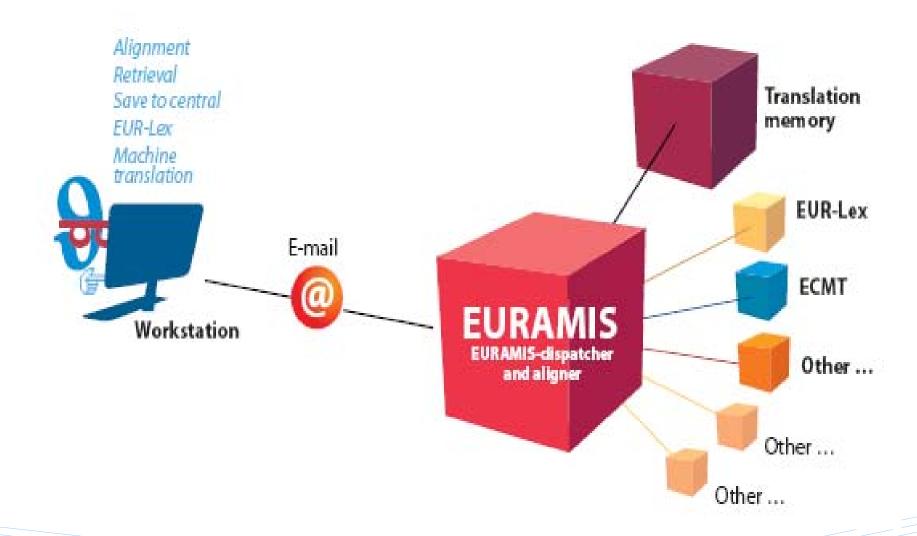


Translation process

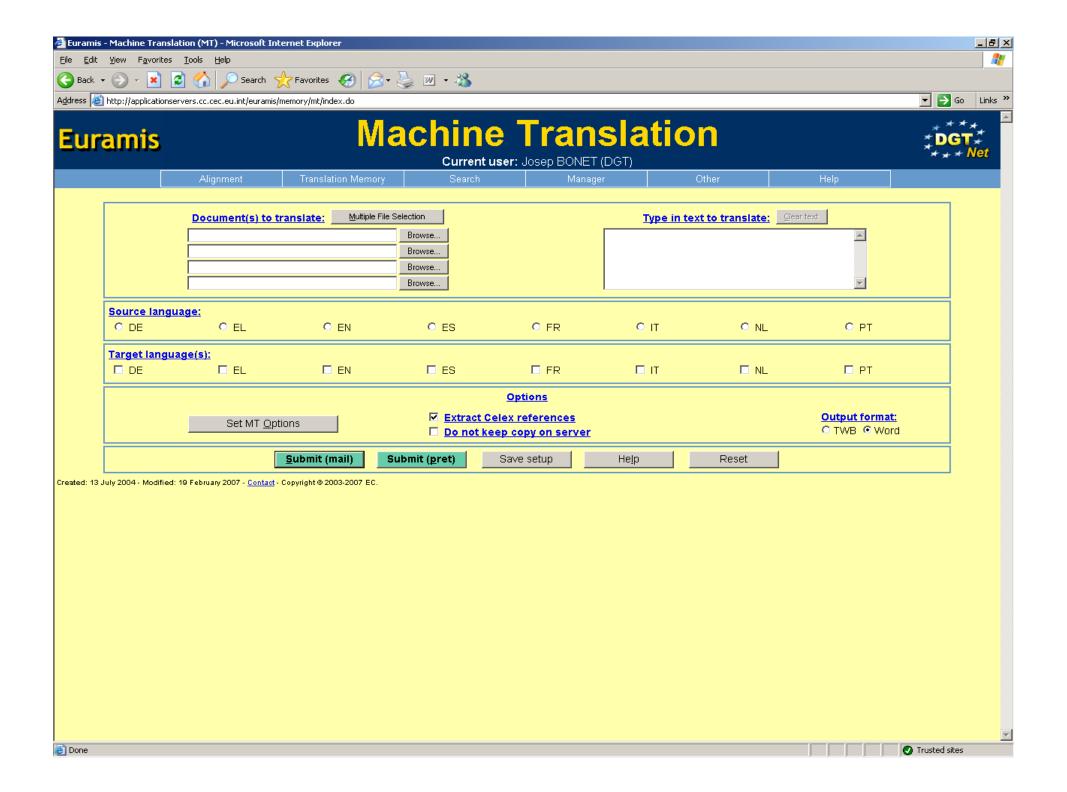


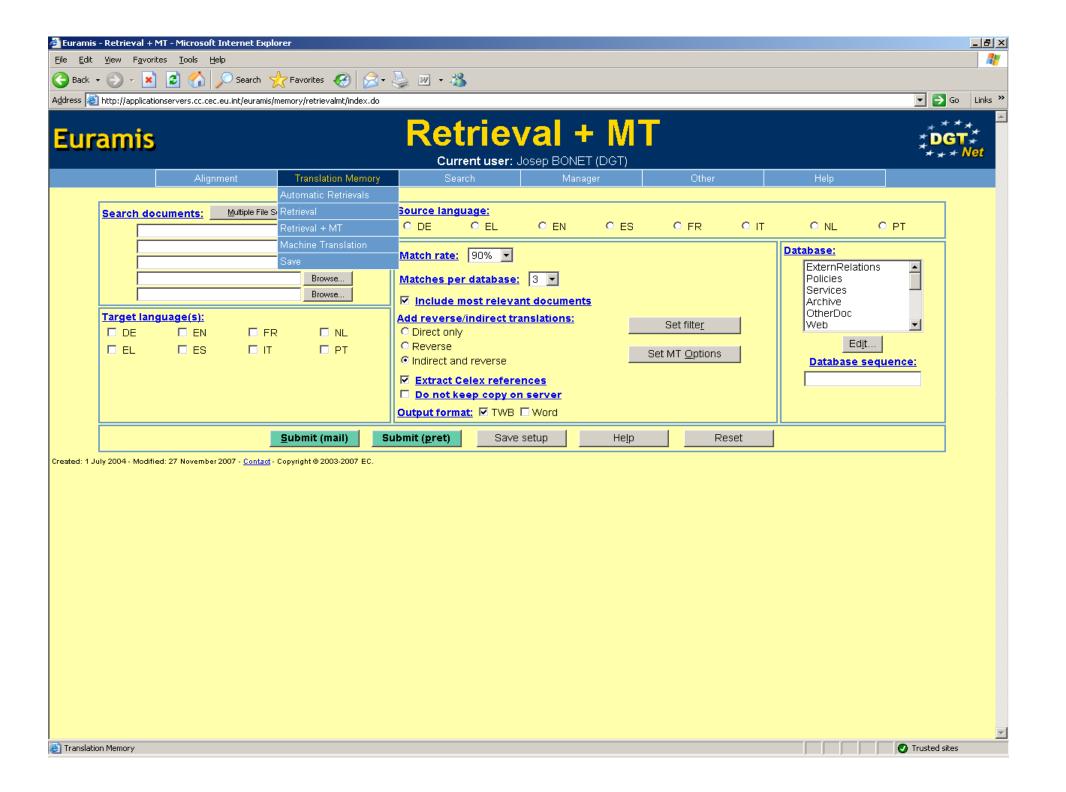


ECMT in the translation process, manual or automated





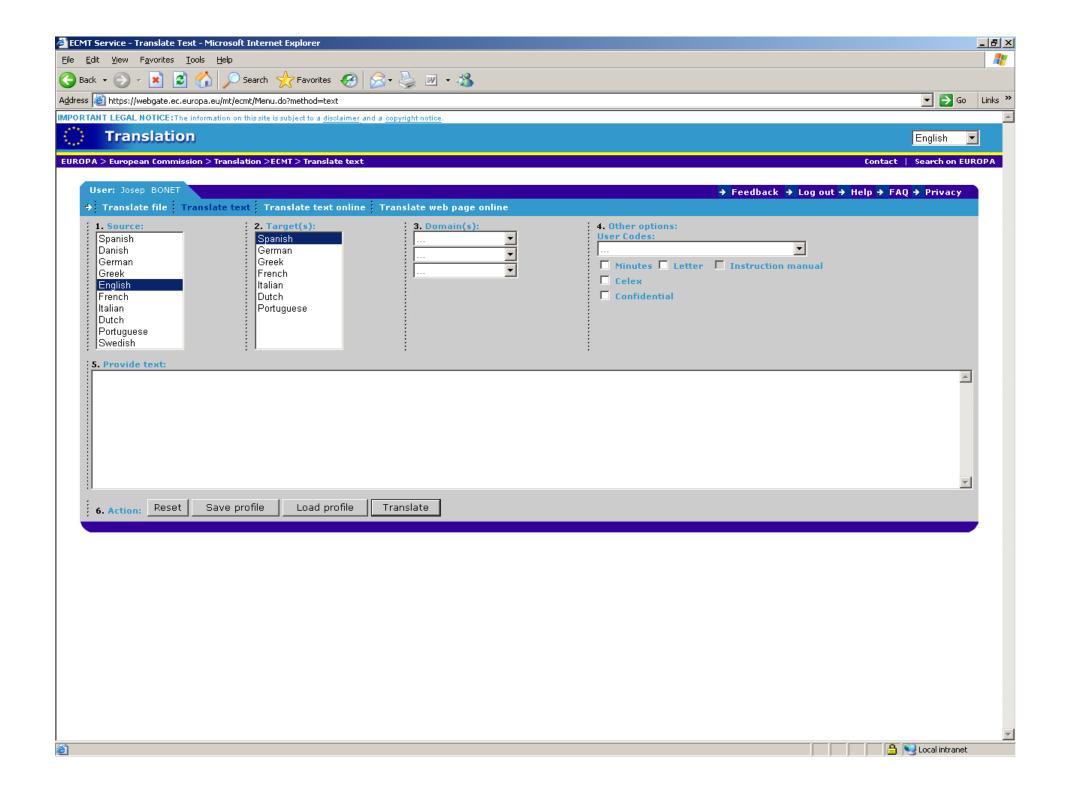




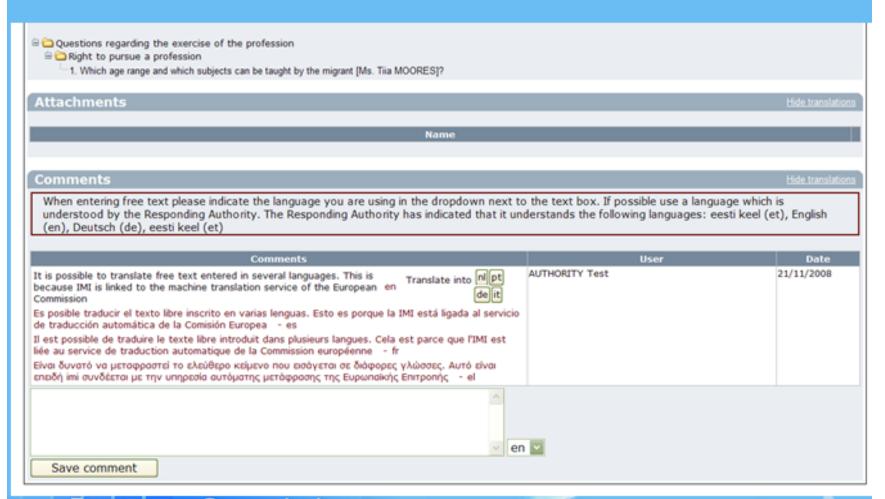
Other access

- Web interface
 - Commission staff
 - other EU institutions
 - national public administrations
- Webservices
 - IMI, TED,





IMI offers machine translation for free text



European Commission Internal Market & Services DG



TED



Machine translation

The Machine translation feature enables the user to translate a selected document into certain official EU languages.

To translate a selected document:

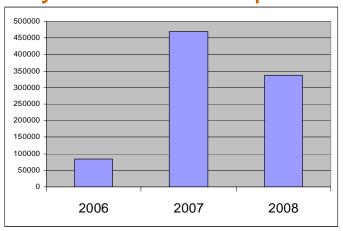
- Select the document you wish to translate from the result list. The selected document with the corresponding document number in the left-hand corner will be displayed.
- 2. Choose the following option to translate the document, as shown below:



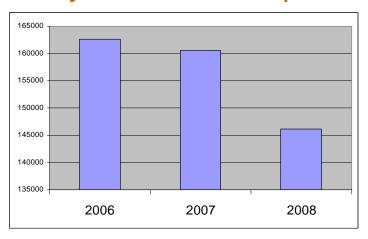


Statistics

Synchronous requests



Asynchronous requests



- Increased preference for online translations, through web interface and webservices (faster and directly available on screen)
- In line with market trends evident in other MT systems available on the Internet



Future of MT

- MT: extra CAT-tool for translators, but also necessary to support multilingualism in Europe
- MT can be used by:
 - readers for gisting
 - translation and localisation service providers to increase productivity
 - citizens to search across countries/languages
- Current ECMT system : rule-based
 - labour-intensive, expensive
 - cost difficult to justify (low quality)
- Current trend: statistical machine translation (SMT)
 - cheaper; baseline already with minimum resources
 - learning from human translations
 - larger corpora needed



DGT and MT: prepare the future

- Review MT needs in the Commission
 - MT integrated in translation workflow (DGT)
 - if no match, use MT?
 - paraphrasal MT?
 - post-edition for freelance translators?
 - MT available for other DGs (staff, webservice for citizens)
 - all languages, gisting tool
- Two important developments:
 - <u>Multilingualism policy</u>: Commission communication (18/09/2008) + Council resolution on a European strategy (21/11/2008)
 - <u>Funding</u> for research (7th R&D Framework Programme) and innovation (CIP ICT Policy Support Programme) in language technologies and machine translation - DG INFSO



DGT and MT: prepare the future (cont'd)

- MT strategy for DGT
 - exploring alternatives in the language technology watch activity (LTW) of DGT
 - in-house testing of SMT
 - conferences, desk research
 - collaboration with other DGs (JRC, DG INFSO)
 - data providing (TMs on JRC website, updates)
 - Euromatrix*plus* (providing data and/or evaluation resources)



DGT and MT: prepare the future (cont'd)

- Contributing to MT strategy for the Commission
 - inter-service discussions on MT to assess needs and propose strategy
- Outcome:
 - action plan, so that Commission and DGT are ahead of the developments





Thank you

