



## Proceedings of the **21st Annual Conference of** the European Association for Machine Translation

28–30 May 2018 Universitat d'Alacant Alacant, Spain

Edited by Juan Antonio Pérez-Ortiz Felipe Sánchez-Martínez Miquel Esplà-Gomis Maja Popović Celia Rico André Martins Joachim Van den Bogaert Mikel L. Forcada

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### Foreword from the General Chair

As president of the European Association for Machine Translation (EAMT), it is a great pleasure for me to write the foreword to the Proceedings of the 21th annual conference of the EAMT.

The EAMT started organizing annual workshops in 1996; later, these workshops became annual conferences, and were hosted all around Europe. Years ago, the venue was steadily moving from west to east: from Barcelona (2009) to Saint-Raphaël (2010) to Leuven (2011) to Trento (2012) to Dubrovnik (2014) —after skipping one year to host the successful world-wide MT Summit 2013 in Nice— , but recently turned around to go west again at Antalya (2015), to go to Riga (2016), then Prague (2017) and now Alacant (2018). There will be no EAMT 2019, as it is the Association's turn to organize the Machine Translation Summit, which will take place in Dublin, but EAMT 2020 will inevitably take place west from Alacant: it will be soon announced.

By the way, if you have not done so yet, and live in Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East, please consider joining the EAMT. Our membership rates are low, particularly for students and people not based in Europe. You will benefit from discounts when attending not only our conferences, but also the conferences held by our partner associations the Asia-Pacific Association for Machine Translation (AAMT) and the Association for Machine Translation in the Americas (AMTA). You will also have an exclusive chance to benefit from funding for your activities related to machine translation. And perhaps you can get even more involved and participate in serving the European machine translation community by becoming a member of the Executive Committee of the EAMT.

But let me go back to EAMT 2018. As in previous conferences, I am so happy to see the strong programme put together by our programme chairs: Maja Popović, research track chair, André Martins and Joachim van Bogaert, user track co-chairs, and Celia Rico, who will chair the new translators' track, aiming at bringing machine translator researchers, developers, and vendors closer to the actual individuals using them. To accommodate this new track, EAMT 2018 will for the first time be a full three-day conference.

As in previous editions, there will also be a projects and products session showcasing the advance of machine translation in Europe. And, last but not least, I also feel very fortunate to have Sharon O'Brien from Dublin City University as our invited speaker.

EAMT 2018 would have never been possible without the generous offer to host and the hard work subsequently done by the local organizing committee at the Transducens research group of the Universitat d'Alacant, headed by Juan Antonio Pérez-Ortiz. I warmly thank my local colleagues (especially Juan Antonio, Felipe Sánchez-Martínez, and Miquel Esplà-Gomis) for putting EAMT 2018 together!

It is also with great pleasure that I thank our sponsors: Pangeanic (gold sponsor), Star Group and text&form (silver sponsors), Vicomtech (bronze sponsor), and Prompsit, Apertium, Linguaserve, and Unbabel (supporting sponsors), and ample support from the Universitat d'Alacant. Finally, I would like to thank EAMT 2018 attendees for coming to Alacant. I hope the conference leads to new friendships and fruitful collaboration.

> Mikel L. Forcada EAMT President

# Message from the Organising Committee Chair

I want to take this opportunity to give you a big thank you for joining us in the 21st Annual Conference of the European Association for Machine Translation, EAMT 2018. On behalf of the organising committee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to Alacant. This year the Transducens research group and the Universitat d'Alacant proudly assume hosting the conference from the 28th to the 30th of May 2018. We decided to set the conference venue in downtown, but the main campus of our university is only six kilometres away. Regarded as one of the most beautiful European campuses, I encourage you to visit us there someday.

The city has held many different names: the Carthaginians called it Akra Leuka (white mountain), then the Romans changed its name to Lucentum, and the Moors—who ruled the region for a few centuries and started the building of the Santa Bàrbara castle on top of Mount Benacantil—called it Medina Laqant or al-Laqant. The Moorish name later resulted in the Catalan toponym Alacant and the Spanish Alicante. If you stand by the Postiguet beach and look up to the Mount Benacantil you will notice a rock formation that clearly resembles a man's face, a face that we have chosen as the main motif in the EAMT 2018 logo, where it is accompanied by some blue waves from the Mediterranean Sea. Legends tell us that the face is that of a Moorish king who was doomed to eternal damnation when her heartbroken daughter threw herself off the castle on to the rocks of Mount Benacantil after the king had disapproved her marriage with the one she truly loved. The king was condemned this way to watch all the lovers in the city and remember for all the eternity what he sadly forbade.

According to our predictions, this is going to be one of the most crowded editions ever of the EAMT conference. The unexpectedly high number of attendees have forced us to make some unavoidable last-minute changes that I hope will not negatively affect your enjoyment of the scientific and social activities of the conference.

We look forward to your active participation during the three days of the conference. Do not hesitate to ask questions when the session chairs invite you to do so. Please, contribute to make this edition of the conference a fruitful forum where a multidisciplinary group of researchers, developers, practitioners, leaders, vendors, users, and translators all share experiences and motivating ideas.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the persons and organisations that have made this conference possible: the European Association for Machine Translation, our gold sponsor (Pangeanic), silver sponsors (text&form and Star Group), bronze sponsor (Vicomtech), supporters (Apertium, Linguaserve, Prompsit, Unbabel), media sponsor (Multilingual), institutional partners (Universitat d'Alacant, Institut Universitari d'Investigació Informàtica), programme chairs (Maja Popović, Celia Rico, André Martins, Joachim Van den Bogaert), keynote speaker (Sharon O'Brien), and, finally but so importantly, my colleagues Miquel Esplà-Gomis, Mikel L. Forcada and Felipe Sánchez-Martínez who have worked extraordinarily hard to make your stay as pleasant and inspiring as possible.

> Juan Antonio Pérez-Ortiz Universitat d'Alacant

### Preface by the Programme Chairs

It is our pleasure to welcome you to the 21st annual conference of the European Association for Machine Translation (EAMT) to be held in Alicante, Spain. We have really enjoyed serving as programme chairs for this edition of the conference. The EAMT conference has become the most importan event in Europe in the area of machine translation for researchers, users and professional translators. This year, there are four different tracks: research, user and project/product track, as in previous editions, and for the first time, translators' – individual translators are invited to share their insights in the use of MT.

The research track concerns novel and significant research results in any aspect of machine translation and related areas while the user track reports users' experiences with machine translation in industry, government, NGOs, as well as innovative uses of MT. The project/product track offers project and products the opportunity to be presented to the wide audience of the conference. Finally, the machine translation community needs to hear the translators' voice in a fresh and unfiltered way and learn from their insights through the translators' track.

This year we have received 46 submissions to the research track, 16 submissions to the user track, 22 descriptions of projects and products and 10 submissions to the translators' track. Each submission to the research, user and translator tracks was peer reviewed by three independent members of the Programme Committee. In the research track, 27 papers (58.7%) were accepted for publication, whereas 7 papers (44%) were accepted for the user track and 8 submissions (80%) for the translators track. Aside from regular papers from the four tracks, the programme includes an invited talk by Sharon O'Brien from Dublin City University on "Human-centred translation technology". We will also have a presentation by Barry Haddow on "The WMT Shared Tasks", and a presentation by the winner of the EAMT Best Thesis Award.

We would like to thank the Programme Committee members whose names are listed below for their high quality reviews and recommendation which have been very useful for the Programme Chairs to make decisions. We would also like to thank all the authors for trying their best to incorporate the reviewers' suggestions when preparing the final versions of their papers. For the papers which were not accepted, we hope that the reviewers' comments will be useful for improving them. Special thanks to Mikel Forcada for all his help and advices.

Maja PopovićCelia RicoHumboldt-Universität zu BerlinUniversidad Europea

André Martins Unbabel Joachim Van den Bogaert CrossLang

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### User track

André Martins, Unbabel Joachim Van den Bogaert, CrossLang

### Translators' track

Celia Rico, Universidad Europea

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#### Translators' track

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## **Invited Speech**

### Human-centered translation technology

Sharon O'Brien, Dublin City University, Ireland

As AI drives advances in technology one recurring question is: what is the role of the human now and in the (near) future? This question is relevant for many disciplines, including medicine, law, accounting and, not least, translation. Translation is not a stranger to technology disruption and the modern translation pipeline is already highly technologised, at least in some sectors. However, there are benefits to focusing on users even in this high tech production pipeline. In my Keynote, I will suggest that we need to move from "computer-aided translation" and "human-in-the loop" to a human-centered translation technology (HCTT) paradigm. By focusing on three cohorts - professional translators, ad hoc translators, and end users - I will demonstrate how attention is shifting to HCTT and I will propose some research and development challenges for translation technology to embrace in order to position the human firmly in the centre of the design and use ecosystem.

# EAMT 2018 Best Thesis Award — Anthony C Clarke Award

Twelve PhD theses defended in 2017 were received as candidates for the 2018 edition of the EAMT Best Thesis Award, Anthony C Clarke Award, and all twelve were eligible. A panel of 41 reviewers was recruited to examine and score the theses, considering how challenging the problem tackled in each thesis was, how relevant the results are for machine translation as a field, and what the strength of its impact in terms of scientific publications was. It became very clear that 2017 was a very good year for PhD theses in machine translation. The scores of the best theses were very close, which made it very hard to select a winner. A panel of three EAMT Executive Committee members (Barry Haddow, Juan Antonio Pérez-Ortiz, and Mikel L. Forcada) was assembled to process the reviews and select a winner.

The panel has decided to grant the 2018 edition of the EAMT Best Thesis Award, Anthony C Clarke Award, to **Daniel Emilio Beck** for his thesis "Gaussian Processes for Text Regression", University of Sheffield, supervised by Lucia Specia and Trevor Cohn.

### **Gaussian Processes for Text Regression**

Daniel Beck<sup>1</sup> School of Computing and Information Systems The University of Melbourne, Australia d.beck@unimelb.edu.au

This thesis deals with the general problem of predicting numerical indicators from textual data. This task, which we call Text Regression, arises in a range of different applications in Natural Language Processing (NLP). For instance, in Quality Estimation (QE) (Blatz et al., 2004; Specia et al., 2009), sentences generated from Machine Translation (MT) systems are evaluated according to a task-based metric such as post-editing effort or time. In Emotion Analysis (EA) (Strapparava and Mihalcea, 2007), natural language sentences are assigned with numerical scores mapping the strength of a particular emotion (or a set of emotions).

Standard approaches for Text Regression rely on architectures similar to the ones used in classification tasks. These use engineered features and/or simple text representations such as bag-of-words (BOW), and make predictions in the form of single point estimates. These simplifying assumptions ignore important aspects of the data. Representations such as BOW ignore structural aspects of sentences and fails to capture structural linguistic phenomena such as word order. Point estimate predictions lack uncertainty information on the predicted variable, which can help subsequent decision making and is particularly important when annotations are noisy (such as post-editing time in OE).

The goal of this thesis is to advance the stateof-the-art in Text Regression by improving these two aspects: improved text representations and better uncertainty modelling in the response variables. In order to achieve that goal we propose to use Gaussian Processes (GPs) (Rasmussen and Williams, 2006) as the regression model. GPs are a Bayesian kernelised framework which is considered the state-of-the-art in regression (Hensman et al., 2013). Perhaps surprisingly, GPs were not widely investigated in the context of NLP applications.<sup>2</sup> Therefore a secondary goal of this thesis is to disseminate GPs in the NLP community, in particular for regression tasks.

The theory behind Gaussian Processes regression makes it ideal to solve the two problems mentioned above. Since it models response variables as well-calibrated distributions, it naturally provides a measure of uncertainty over the predictions. Furthermore, by employing kernels as the underlying learning component, we can incorporate complex text representations through what we named structural kernels. Combining with the efficient model selection procedures provided by GPs, we show in this thesis how to essentially learn representations by enabling richer kernel parameterisations. In this thesis, we focus on string kernels (Lodhi et al., 2002; Cancedda et al., 2003) and tree kernels (Collins and Duffy, 2001; Moschitti, 2006) but the theory can easily be extended to other kinds of structures such as graph kernels (Vishwanathan et al., 2010).

We benchmark our approach in two Text Regression applications. The first one is Emotion Analysis, where we use a GP model with a soft string kernel using word embeddings for similarity calculation between words. We show that this proposed model can obtain better results compared to simpler baselines. For this task, we also propose a multi-task model which leverages multiple emotional labels and show how we can inspect GP

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This thesis was written while the author was a Ph.D. student at The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Notable exceptions are Polajnar et al. (2011) and Cohn and Specia (2013).

hyperparameters to cluster similar emotions.

The second benchmark is Machine Translation Quality Estimation. In this task, we show that can obtain better results compared to baselines while also providing uncertainty estimates for predictions. More important, we show how to employ the predictive distributions in an asymmetric risk scenario, where over and underestimates of postediting time have different costs. This is an example application where propagating full uncertainty information can be beneficial for further decision making in a translation pipeline. As another application example, we also show how to use uncertainty estimates to annotate QE datasets via active learning.

Finally, as mentioned before, this thesis also has the goal of disseminating Gaussian Processes among the NLP community. By providing the theoretical grounds and showcasing its application in two benchmarks, we hope that it will serve as a starting point for other NLP problems in the future.

Access to the full thesis is open and available at the White Rose eTheses repository (etheses. whiterose.ac.uk/17619).

#### Acknowledgements

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# **Special Feature**

### The WMT Shared Tasks

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#### Abstract

The annual WMT Conference in Machine Translation has been running shared tasks since 2006. It started with a translation task based on Europarl, and has grown to include tasks on all aspects of MT corpus preparation, training and evaluation, including the flagship task on news translation. I will review the history of the task, lessons learnt, and plans for future tasks.

#### 1 Introduction

We began organising shared tasks in machine translation at the Workshop in Machine Translation (WMT) in 2006, initially with a translation task based on Europarl. In later years, funding from the EU projects EuroMatrixPlus and MosesCore (FP7) and QT21 and Cracker (H2020), plus commercial sponsorship, enabled us to increase the number of tasks and to produce professionally translated, unseen test sets drawn from news texts for the translation task. In 2016 WMT became a conference (retaining the acronym) and in the last three years the number of shared tasks has varied between 7 and 10.

The shared tasks have covered translation (mainly news, but also other domains such as IT and biomedical and also more specialized tasks such as pronoun and multimodal), training (both tuning of SMT and training of NMT), referencebased evaluation, quality estimation, corpus preparation (document alignment and corpus cleaning) as well as automatic post-editing. The quality estimation task has included different subtasks on estimating the quality of MT output at word, sentence and document level, as well as trying to predict the post-editing effort required for a given MT output. The data from all the WMT tasks, including the training data, test data and task submissions is made available for future research and has been heavily used in academic publications.

In the news translation task we have tried to innovate in MT evaluation, whilst still providing for comparison with previous years. After several years using a relative ranking approach, where evaluators compare output from different systems, we switched to direct assessment (DA) in 2017. In DA, evaluators provide an assessment of adequacy on a scale from 0 to 100, which we find offers a reliable system ranking and a more interpretable and comparable final score. The news task covers a variety of languages, mainly European, with English-German and English-Czech as our "core" languages. We have included both low-resource (e.g. Estonian-English and Hindi-English) and high-resource (e.g. French-English) pairs, and we release our own parallel and monolingual data sets, as well as using standard sets like Europarl.

In this talk I will review the history of the tasks, the lessons learnt and plans for future tasks, focusing on the news translation task. I will explain how this task provides a common benchmark for comparing different MT systems, which helps to drive MT research. I will also show how running the task reveals difficulties and pitfalls in comparative evaluation of MT systems.

#### 2 Website

The URL for the latest conference/task is www. statmt.org/wmt18, where you will find links to all previous conferences/workshops, tasks and papers.

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