

## MT for L10n: How we build and evaluate MT systems at eBay

Phase I: Phase II: **Agenda** The L10n The Master Conclusions **Engine** Human Roadmap Pilot **Building & Evaluation** Report-based **Evaluation** 

# The eBay L10n Roadmap

#### L10n Roadmap: MT for All eBay-created content (Help, UI, CS...)



Our Roadmap's Keystone: Building a reliable Master Pilot for all future projects



### **The Master Pilot:**

A Multi-Variant, Quality/Productivity Test

#### **Master Pilot for MT Evaluation**

2017 Q3/4

Build and Tune MT Systems

2017 Q4 / 2018 Q1 Evaluate Systems

2018 Q1
Pick winner,
Draw
Conclusions for
the Future

#### **Build Stage**

- Partnering with our internal client (Customer Support) and external vendors (Kantan)
- Building and tuning SMT and NMT systems

#### **Evaluation Stage**

#### **Principles**

Multi-dimensional:

- Error Analysis
- Quality and Productivity
- Data Correlation

#### **Conclusions**

For the pilot: Best engine?

For future pilots: Best process & KPIs?

For the industry:

Best evaluation method? (Or combination thereof)

For eBay L10n:

How to engage linguists and best leverage their skills?

#### Factors that Decided Us for Our Partner - KantanMT

Engine Building & Customization

Quality Measurement (BLEU, F-Measure, TER, Human Evaluation...)

**API Integration** 

**Quick Deployment** 

Performance Measurement

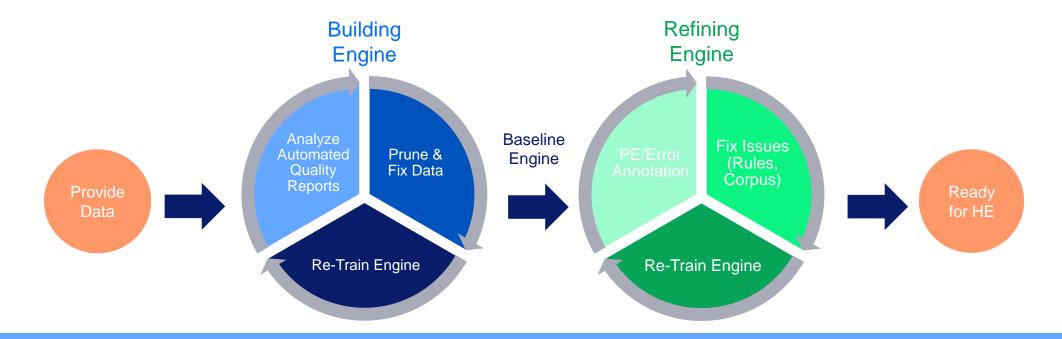
KantanMT

A one-stop shop

# Phase I:

# Engine Building & Report-Based Evaluation with Kantan

#### **Building & Evaluating Engines – The Workflow**



WE FOLLOWED THIS PROCESS FOR BOTH PHRASE-BASED AND NEURAL MT SYSTEMS

#### **Baseline Engine – Evaluation Based on Automated Reports**

Reports produced by:

- Vetting training corpora
- Comparing MT output with the human-translated Reference.

Goal: Finding and fixing major errors to reach threshold scores for Baseline Engine.

#### **GAP ANALYSIS**

Unknown words to be added to engine Phrase Table.

#### F-MEASURE

Recall and precision: helps identify vocabulary problems (location and causes)

#### CORPUS REJECTS REPORT

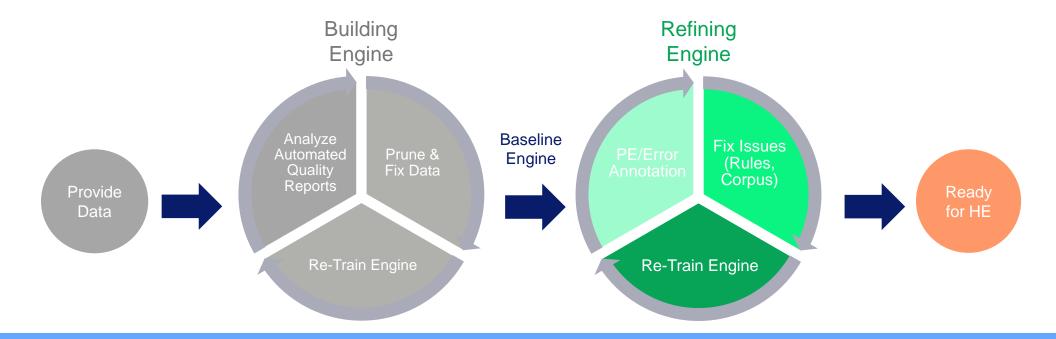
#### **BLEU**

Both vocabulary and fluency (are words in the right order)

#### TER

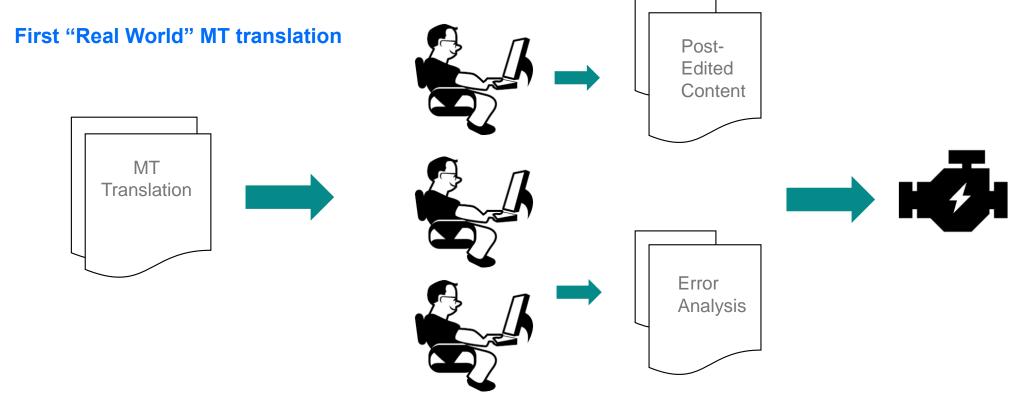
**Translation Error Distance: number of changes needed to correct MT output** 

#### **Engine Refinement – Linguistic Quality Review**



NOW WE HAVE A BASELINE ENGINE READY, WE HAVE EXPERT LINGUISTS PERFORM A MORE GRANULAR EVALUATION, IN 2 STAGES.

#### **Engine Refinement - Details**



- 3 EVALUATORS: 2 L10N LINGUISTS AND 1 FINAL CLIENT (CS) REPRESENTATIVE
- 2 ROUNDS TO REACH ACCEPTABLE OUTPUT FOR BENCHMARKING

#### **Engine Refinement – An Effective Error Typology**

#### **Error Typology for MT-translated content (DQF-MQM customized subset)**

Category	Sub-category	Definition	Action
Terminology		Terminology issues relate to the use of domain- or organization-specific terminology	Add more terms to glossary / add new glossaries
Accuracy	Omission	Translation omits source information	Find out why MT omits information
	Do-not-translate	Term that should stay untranslated is translated	Add terms to NTA list /Tag them in pre- processing
	Untranslated	Term that should be translated stays untranslated	Find out in what areas; we may need additional corpora (what kind?)
	Mistranslation	Term incorrectly translated	Find out whether there is a pattern
Fluency	Grammar - word form	Morphological problem - E.g. "has becomed" instead of "became".	Fix in corpora / with PEX rules
	Grammar - word order	Bad word order	Fix in engine / with PEX rules
Locale	Format problems - measurement, currency, date/time, address, telephone	The text does not adhere to locale-specific mechanical conventions and violates requirements for the presentation of content in the target locale.	Fix with PEX rules

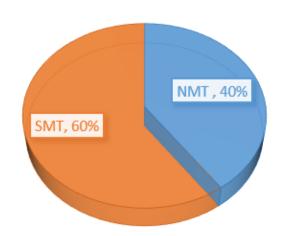
#### **Engine Refinement – An Effective Error Typology**

#### **Error Typology for Source Content (DQF-MQM customized subset)**

Category	Sub-category	Definition	Action
Ambiguity		The text is ambiguous in its meaning.	Look for a pattern – always identify the error cause when possible. Examples:  - Misused punctuation (e.g. "we had problems, coming home" vs "we had problems; coming home"; "high end designer item" vs "high-end designer item")  - Overuse of the -ing form ("I will want you to study after watching TV" can mean "after I watch TV" or "after you watch TV")  - Wrong capitalization (e.g. with a UI element: "Employment Fraud" vs "employment fraud". Makes it difficult to recognize if this is a UI element (and should stay in English) or not)  - Others
Grammar		Function words, word-form, word-order. Typos affecting MT translation.	Look for a pattern (gender/number disagreements, incorrect word order that may cause MT problems)  Examples: - high end designer item vs high-end designer item -> Missing hyphen - 3day duration -> Missing space grammar error
Terminology		Inconsistency - multiple words for one concept. Lack of consistency may produce incorrect MT translations, especially in Neural MT.	Provide recommended term.
Design - Markup	Markup	Issues related to "markup" (codes used to represent structure or formatting of text, also known as "tags"). Wrong markup can cause tags to be exposed for translation, or missing, which causes a loss of meaning.	Report for content creators to fix. When in doubt as to whether the missing content is a placeholder, use the Ambiguity error type.  Examples: - Full URLs: "ATO %20UK%20Communication%20Preferences%20Change.png" />" - Missing placeholders: "Actively selling when occurs"

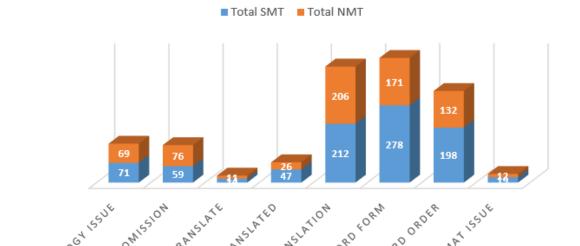
#### **Engine Refinement Results – SMT vs NMT Errors**

#### % OF ERRORS



Total errors	NMT	SMT
1501	603	898
	40%	60%

#### TYPES OF ERRORS



#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

NMT produces considerably less errors than SMT

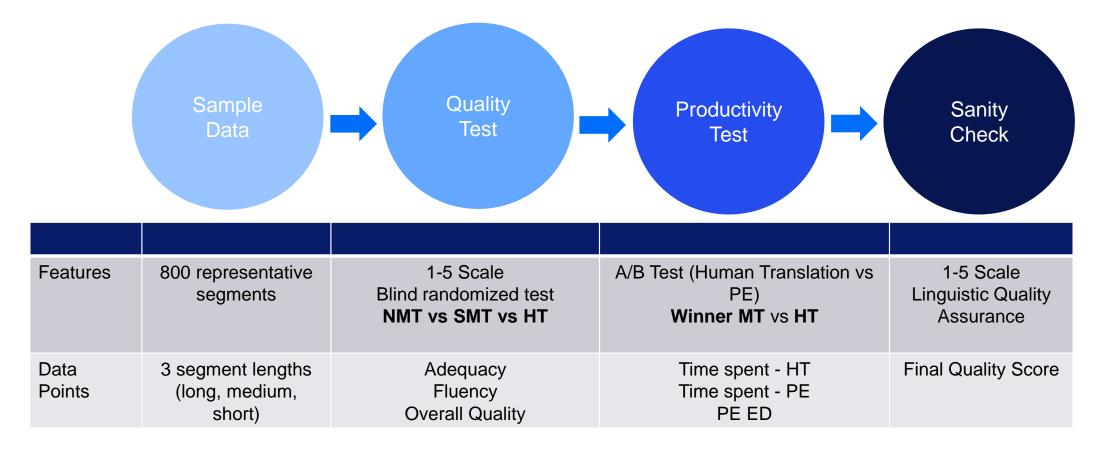
NMT matches or beats SMT in all areas except omissions

NMT performs specially well in grammar (morphology, word order), i.e. Fluency ebay

# Phase II:

## Human Evaluation: Benchmarking SMT vs NMT vs HT

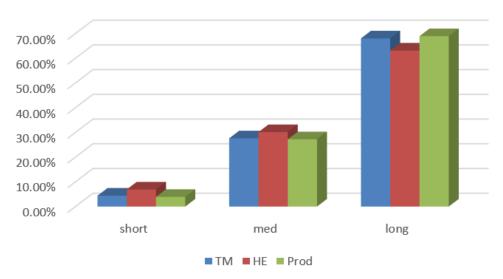
#### **Benchmarking Flow – SMT, NMT and HT**





#### Data for Quality and Productivity: A Representative Sample

#### Segment Distribution per Length



By Silvio Picinini, eBay BPT MTLS

Our sample mirrors the CS TM length distribution:

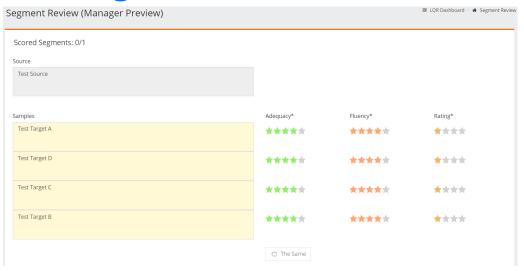
- Short segments (1-4 words): little context
- Medium segments (6-12 words) simple full sentences
- Long segments (13-35 words) complex sentences

5 sets of short-medium-long segments:

- 2 for post-editing
- 1 for human translation (to compare with PE)
- 1 for human evaluation

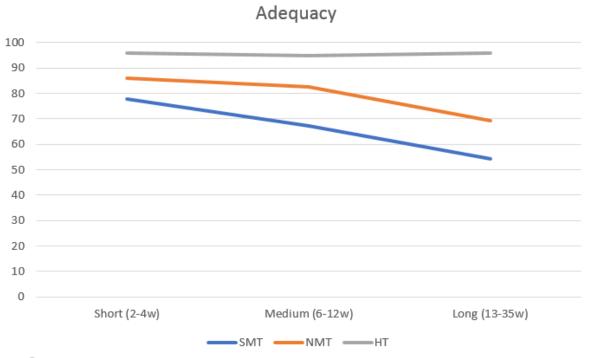
# **Benchmarking: Quality**

#### **Quality Evaluation Stage**



#### WHO **WHERE** Kantan AB Test Tool: 4 Linguists: - 1 External Vendor Simple, easy-to-use ranking and rating - 2 eBay In-House Linguists - 1 Customer Support features - NMT vs SMT vs Human Translation **WHAT** Adequacy: How much of the source meaning is preserved in the translation Fluency: To what extent is the translation grammatical and natural-sounding. Overall: General impression

#### **Adequacy Results: Quality per Segment Length**

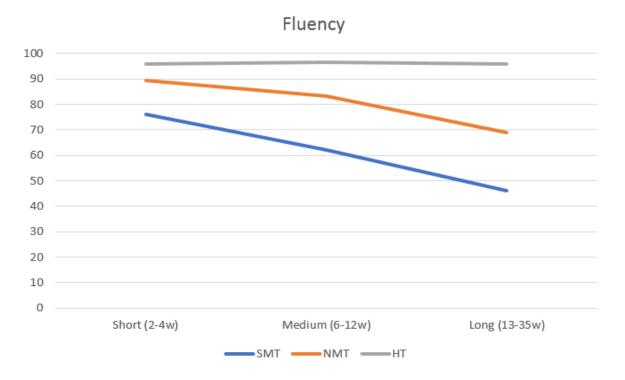


#### 1-100 Scale

- HT Stable high quality (as expected)
- On average, **NMT 22% better than SMT** (79% vs 65%)
- SMT and NMT adequacy declines with longer segments
- NMT is (surprisingly) better **even in shorter segments**



#### Fluency Results: Quality per Segment Length



#### 1-100 Scale

HT Stable

On average, NMT 33% better than SMT (80% vs 60%)

SMT and NMT adequacy also declines with longer segments (but NMT holds better - expected)



#### **Overall HE Ranking**





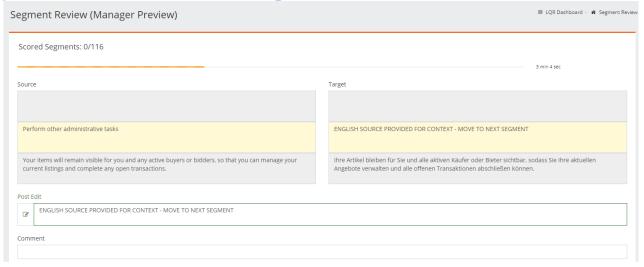
SMT Average Ranking	NMT Average Ranking	HT Average Ranking
1.49 (50%)	2.13 (71%)	2.83 (94%)

By including HT in test set, we determine ideal baseline is 94% of a perfect score



# Benchmarking: Productivity

#### **Productivity Evaluation Stage**



#### WHO

3 Linguists: - 1 External Vendor

- 2 eBay In-House Linguists

#### **WHAT**

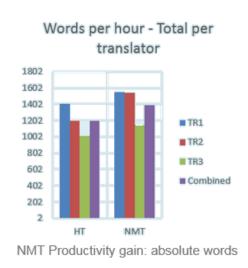
- NMT vs Human Translation
- A/B productivity test: linguists translate and postedit equal parts of a file
- High quality expectation

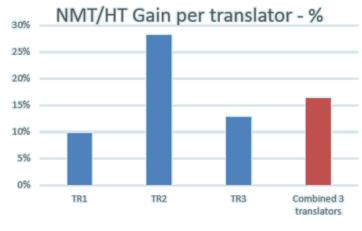
#### WHERE

#### Kantan LQR:

- Simple, provides glossary, no TM
- Provides context
- Allows us to track time and edit distance

#### **NMT vs HT – Time Gains**





Time - Total per translator 3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 TR1 3 TR2 2.8 \_\_\_\_TR3 2.6 2.4 Combined 2.2 HT NMT

NMT Productivity gain: % over HT

NMT Productivity gain: words/second

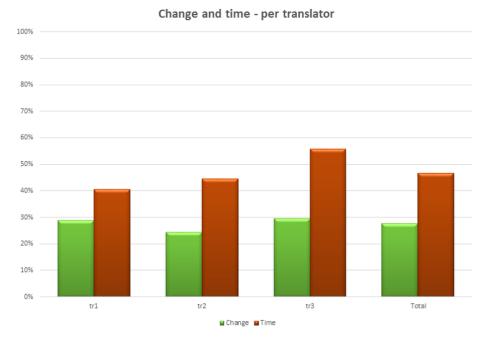
PENMT consistently increases productivity (10-27%)

2 in-house translators (1 in particular) leverage greatest gains



#### **NMT** vs HT – Correlation Time-Edit Distance





#### PER SEGMENT LENGHT

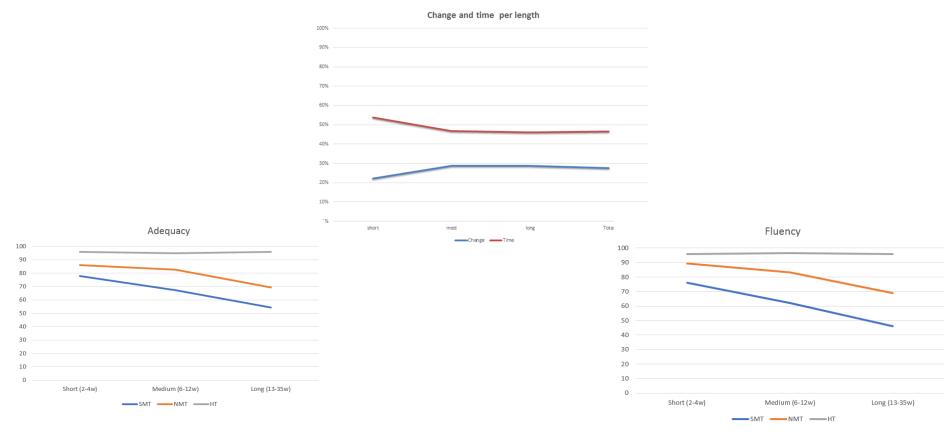
A uniform ratio between edit distance and time to edit, except for very short segments, that require proportionally more time (likely significant terms, requiring more research)

#### PER TRANSLATOR

ED and time are mostly aligned, with one exception. one of the linguists's (vendor) time to edit is an outlier.



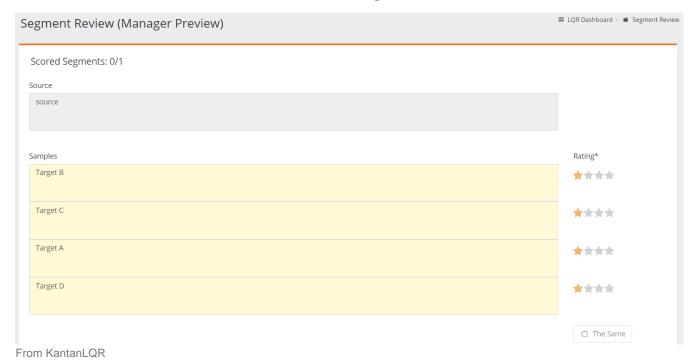
#### NMT vs HT-Correlation Time-Edit Distance vs Adequacy-Fluency



Interestingly, the perceived decline in Adequacy and Fluency for long segments is not reflected in a higher ED or longer time to edit.



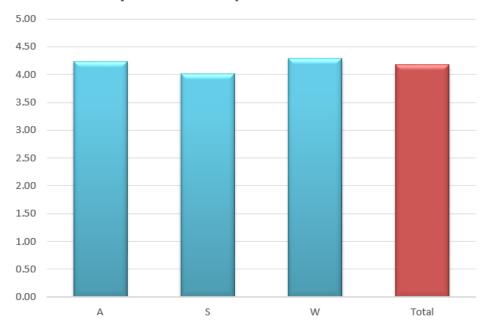
#### **Quality Assessment: The Sanity Check**



A Quality Assessment of post-editors' final quality

#### **Quality Assessment: Results**

**Quality Assurance - per translator and total** 

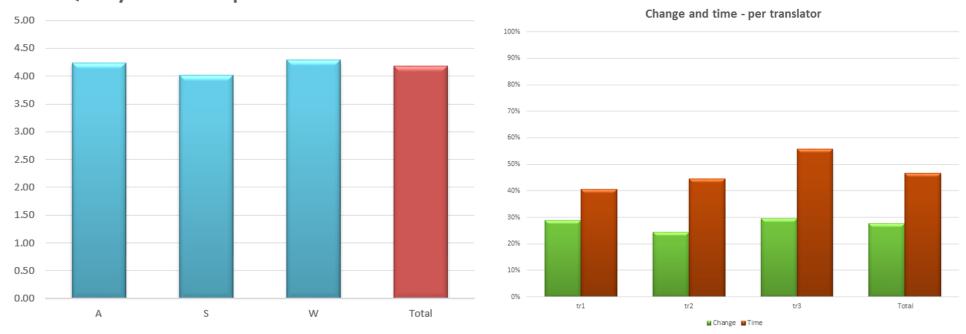


A linguist reviewed a sample of the post-edit work of the evaluators Quality was very similar: 4.24 - 4.01 - 4.29

# Additional Insights

#### **Correlation 1: Outliers in Quality – Edit Distance – Time**

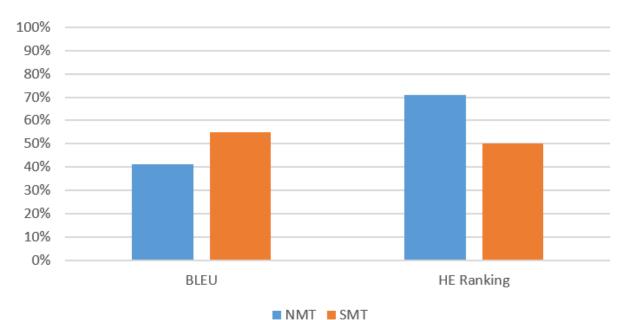
#### **Quality Assurance - per translator and total**



Similar quality, similar edit distance, one outlier in time spent: Further training on post-editing may be useful

#### Correlation 2: HE shows BLEU bias against NMT





	NMT	SMT
BLEU	41%	55%
HE	71%	50%



#### **Feedback from Participating Linguists**

We surveyed all 4 linguists involved in the pilot:



#### Lessons learned:

- Ensure good communication:
  - Initial presentation with high-level goals
  - For every stage, clear statement of goals and expectations
  - Clearly defined key terms (BLEU, ranking, rating, A/B test...)
- Provide sufficient context for HT/PE (no random strings, enough strings before and after)
- Minimize the number of variables:
   Use simple tools and basic resources
   (drop TM, use basic instructions)



# Conclusions

#### What We Found:

#### **PILOT GOAL**

Which is the best engine?

For the final user: NMT
 For the post-editor/vendor: NMT

#### **RESEARCH GOALS**

- Is BLEU equally reliable for SMT and NMT? NO
- Is there a difference between perceived quality and PE effort? **YES**
- Segment length HE quality:
   Does length affect adequacy/fluency YES
   Does NMT and SMT quality vary per segment length YES

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS**

- Which are the best roles for each of the stakeholders?
  - MT Vendor: Engine background support
  - eBay MTLS: engine creation, data curation, supporting/training LS for these roles
  - eBay regular LS (for now): quality evaluation



# Questions?