



Gender bias in Neural Machine Translation

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- **Introduction**
 - A Note on Terminology
 - A Quick Problem Sketch

- **Experimental setup**
 - Compilation of Datasets
 - Description of the MT systems

- **Results & Analysis**

- **Three main points:**
 - Why does this kind of bias matter
 - What is its impact and on whom
 - Why we need to correct this bias

- **Conclusions and Future Work**



Introduction

Natural Gender

*“Gender based on the **sex** or, for neuter, the lack of sex of the referent of a noun, as English girl (feminine) is referred to by the feminine pronoun she, boy (masculine) by the masculine pronoun he, and table (neuter) by the neuter pronoun it.”*

Collins Dictionary 2018,
HarperCollins, London,
viewed September 2020
<http://www.collinsdictionary.com>

Introduction: a note on terminology

Natural Gender	Grammatical Gender
<p><i>“Gender based on the sex or, for neuter, the lack of sex of the referent of a noun, as English girl (<u>feminine</u>) is referred to by the feminine pronoun she, boy (<u>masculine</u>) by the masculine pronoun he, and table (neuter) by the <u>neuter</u> pronoun it.”</i></p> <p>Collins Dictionary 2018, HarperCollins, London, viewed September 2020 http://www.collinsdictionary.com</p>	<p><i>“Gender based on arbitrary assignment, without regard to the referent of a noun, as in French ‘le livre’ (masculine), “the book,” and German ‘das Mädchen’ (neuter), “the girl.”</i></p> <p>Collins Dictionary 2018, HarperCollins, London, viewed September 2020 http://www.collinsdictionary.com</p>

Introduction: a note on terminology

Natural Gender	Grammatical Gender	Social Gender
<p><i>“Gender based on the sex or, for neuter, the lack of sex of the referent of a noun, as English girl (<u>feminine</u>) is referred to by the feminine pronoun she, boy (<u>masculine</u>) by the masculine pronoun he, and table (neuter) by the <u>neuter</u> pronoun it.”</i></p> <p>Collins Dictionary 2018, HarperCollins, London, viewed September 2020 http://www.collinsdictionary.com</p>	<p><i>“Gender based on arbitrary assignment, without regard to the referent of a noun, as in French ‘le livre’ (masculine), “the book,” and German ‘das Mädchen’ (neuter), “the girl.”</i></p> <p>Collins Dictionary 2018, HarperCollins, London, viewed September 2020 http://www.collinsdictionary.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Embedded in the lexicon of many languages</i> - <i>Systematic structural bias.</i> - <i>Masculine forms the default for generic use.</i>



Romance Languages (e.g. ES, FR, IT)

- animate/persons/animals

↓
grammatical gender = natural gender

- inanimate objects

↓
grammatical gender = arbitrary



Romance Languages (e.g. ES, FR, IT)	English
<ul style="list-style-type: none">animate/persons/animals ↓ grammatical gender = natural genderinanimate objects ↓ grammatical gender = arbitrary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">grammatical gender is not inflectionalpronominal gender → gender expressed through the pronouns = natural gendergender-neutralization of the language

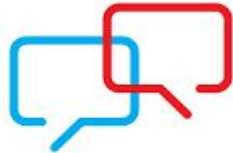
HELLO
my pronouns are

theirs	zim	their	
her	ze	she	his
xe	they	them	xim
hers	xey	him	he

A simple example:



Io sono
contento!



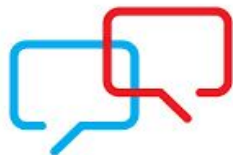
I am happy!

Io sono
contenta!

[Natural Gender]
[Grammatical Gender]



Je suis
heureux!



I am happy!

Je suis
heureuse!

[Natural Gender]
[Grammatical Gender]



Introduction: a quick problem sketch

		Subject gender	Predicative nominative gender	Agreement?
English	Mark is an efficient <u>nurse</u> .	M	covered	/
Italian	Mark è <u>un'infermiera</u> efficiente.	M	F	X
French	Mark est <u>une infirmière</u> efficace.	M	F	X
Spanish	Mark es <u>una enfermera</u> eficiente.	M	F	X

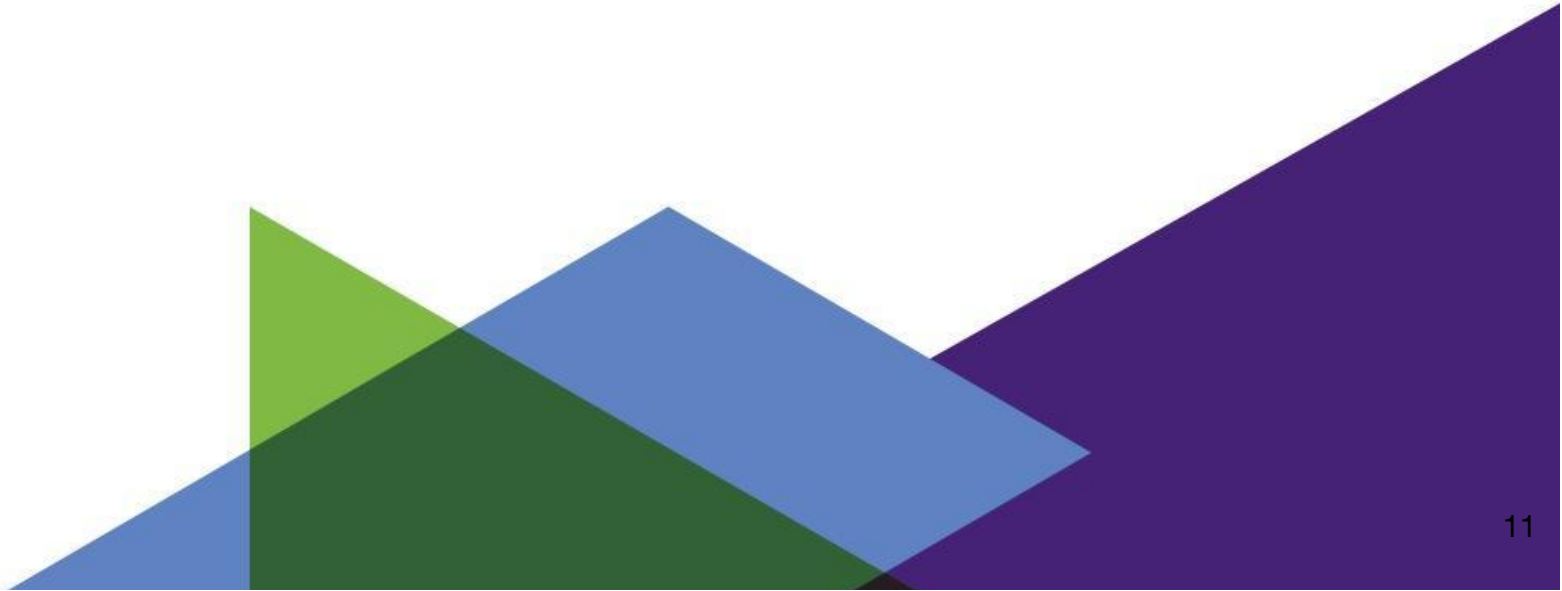
Nov 2019

- **Lack of diversity** → preference for masculine & gender-bias exemptions
- **Agreement errors**





Experimental Setup



Gender bias in MT



Google Translate

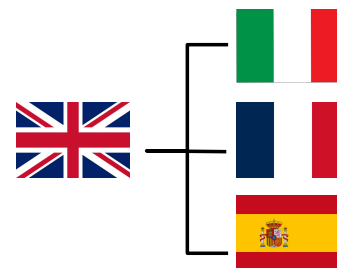


DeepL Translator



bing
Translator

Bing Microsoft Translator



- personality adjectives
- profession nouns
- bigender nouns (in Italian)
 - minimal sentence “I am a(n)...”
 - sentence with a referring adjective

	#	Sources
Adjectives	136	(I, 2019a); (II, 2019a);(III, 2019)
Professions	107	(I, 2019b); (II, 2019b)
Bigender	30	(Cacciari et al., 1997); (Cacciari et al., 2011) (Thornton and Anna, 2004)

Table 1: Overview of adjectives, profession and bigender nouns along with the sources from which they were retrieved | 2

Compilation of Datasets

	#	Sources
Adjectives	136	(I, 2019a); (II, 2019a);(III, 2019)
Professions	107	(I, 2019b); (II, 2019b)
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Table 1: Overview of adjectives, profession and bigender nouns along with the sources from which they were retrieved

English	Italian		French		Spanish	
I am an assistant.	Sono un assistente.	M	Je suis un assistant.	M	Soy asistente.	*
I am a beautiful assistant.	Sono una bellissima assistente.	F	Je suis une belle assistante.	F	Soy una bella asistente.	F
I am an efficient assistant.	Sono un assistente efficiente.	M	Je suis un assistant efficace.	M	Soy un asistente eficiente.	M
I am a translator.	Sono un traduttore.	M	Je suis un traducteur.	M	Soy un traductor.	M
I am a beautiful translator.	Sono una bellissima traduttrice.	F	Je suis une belle traductrice.	F	Soy una bella traductora.	F
I am an efficient translator.	Sono un traduttore efficiente.	M	Je suis un traducteur efficace.	M	Soy un traductor eficiente.	M





Google Translate

- 2003
- statistical MT system
- 2016 → neural MT system
- 2018 → double alternatives on word level





Google Translate



DeepL DeepL Translator

- 2017
- convolutional neural networks
- Linguee database (dictionary)
- nine languages supported
- provides not morphological alternatives
- serves also as glossary

Description of MT systems

www.adaptcentre.ie



Google Translate



DeepL DeepL Translator



bing
Translator

Bing Microsoft Translator

- originally a statistical MT system
- switched to a neural system
- does not provides alternatives but
- provides examples of usage





Results & Analysis

□ ADJECTIVES

ADJ	GT	BMT	DL
F	37.3	1.5	22.8
M	39.2	58.8	45.6
N	20.7	33.1	26.5
Other	2.8	6.5	5.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 2: Results in % for male (M), female (F) and neutral (N) adjectives generated for EN → IT for GT, BMT and DL. The “Other” label includes all results obtained that do not correspond to the “adjective” category

❑ NOUNS

NOUN	GT	BMT	DL
F	35.8	0.9	7.5
M	46.1	60.4	60.4
N	17.6	28.3	28.3
Other	0.6	10.5	3.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 3: Results in % for male (M), female (F) and neutral (N) nouns generated for EN → IT for GT, BMT and DL. The “Other” label includes all results obtained that do not correspond to the “noun” category

BMT	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	10.0	86.7	Q*	10.0	63.3	26.7	3.3	66.7	30.0
beautiful	63.3	36.7	0.0	43.3	56.7	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
other adj.	13.3	83.3	Q*	3.3	96.7	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0
DL	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	30.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	63.3	16.7	3.3	76.6	20.0
beautiful	83.3	16.7	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0
other adj.	53.3	43.3	Q*	13.3	83.3	3.3	6.7	93.3	0.0
GT	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	6.7	93.3	0.0	6.7	90.0	3.3	3.3	66.7	30.0
beautiful	43.3	56.7	0.0	80.	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
other adj.	3.3	96.7	0.0	3.3	96.7	0.0	3.3	96.7	0.0

- *beautiful*

other adjectives:

- *efficient*
- *intelligent*
- *sad*
- *famous*

Table 4: Results in % for male (M), female (F) and neutral (N) forms generated for EN → IT, FR and ES for BMT, DL and GT

BMT	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	10.0	86.7	Q*	10.0	63.3	26.7	3.3	66.7	30.0
beautiful	63.3	36.7	0.0	43.3	56.7	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
other adj.	13.3	83.3	Q*	3.3	96.7	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0
DL	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	30.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	63.3	16.7	3.3	76.6	20.0
beautiful	83.3	16.7	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0
other adj.	53.3	43.3	Q*	13.3	83.3	3.3	6.7	93.3	0.0
GT	IT			FR			ES		
	F	M	N	F	M	N	F	M	N
no adj.	6.7	93.3	0.0	6.7	90.0	3.3	3.3	66.7	30.0
beautiful	43.3	56.7	0.0	80.	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
other adj.	3.3	96.7	0.0	3.3	96.7	0.0	3.3	96.7	0.0

- *beautiful*

other adjectives:

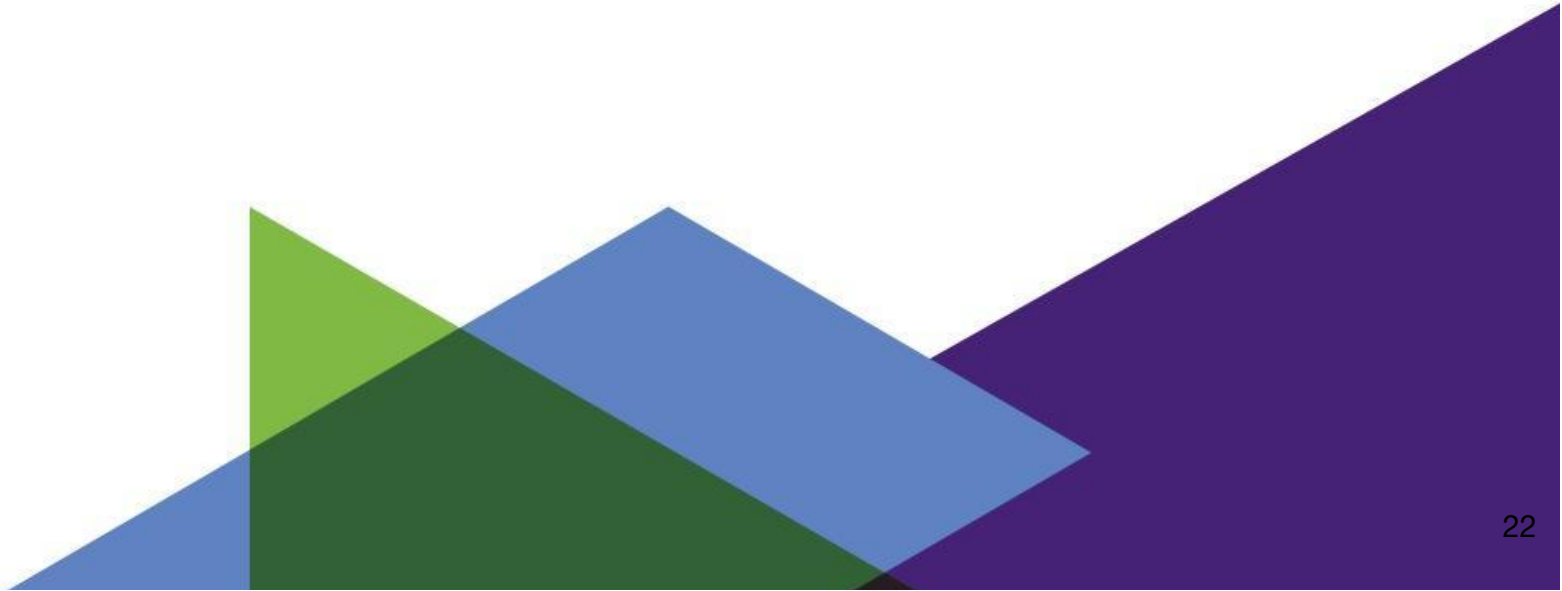
- *efficient*
- *intelligent*
- *sad*
- *famous*

Table 4: Results in % for male (M), female (F) and neutral (N) forms generated for EN → IT, FR and ES for BMT, DL and GT

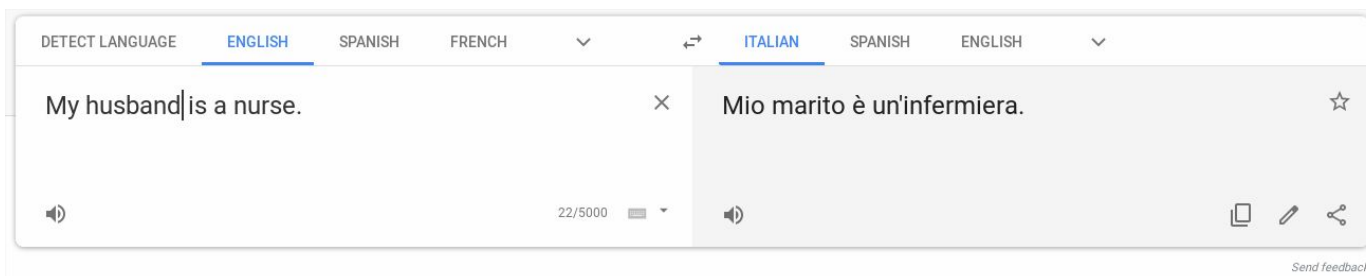


Engaging Content
Engaging People

iMpacT

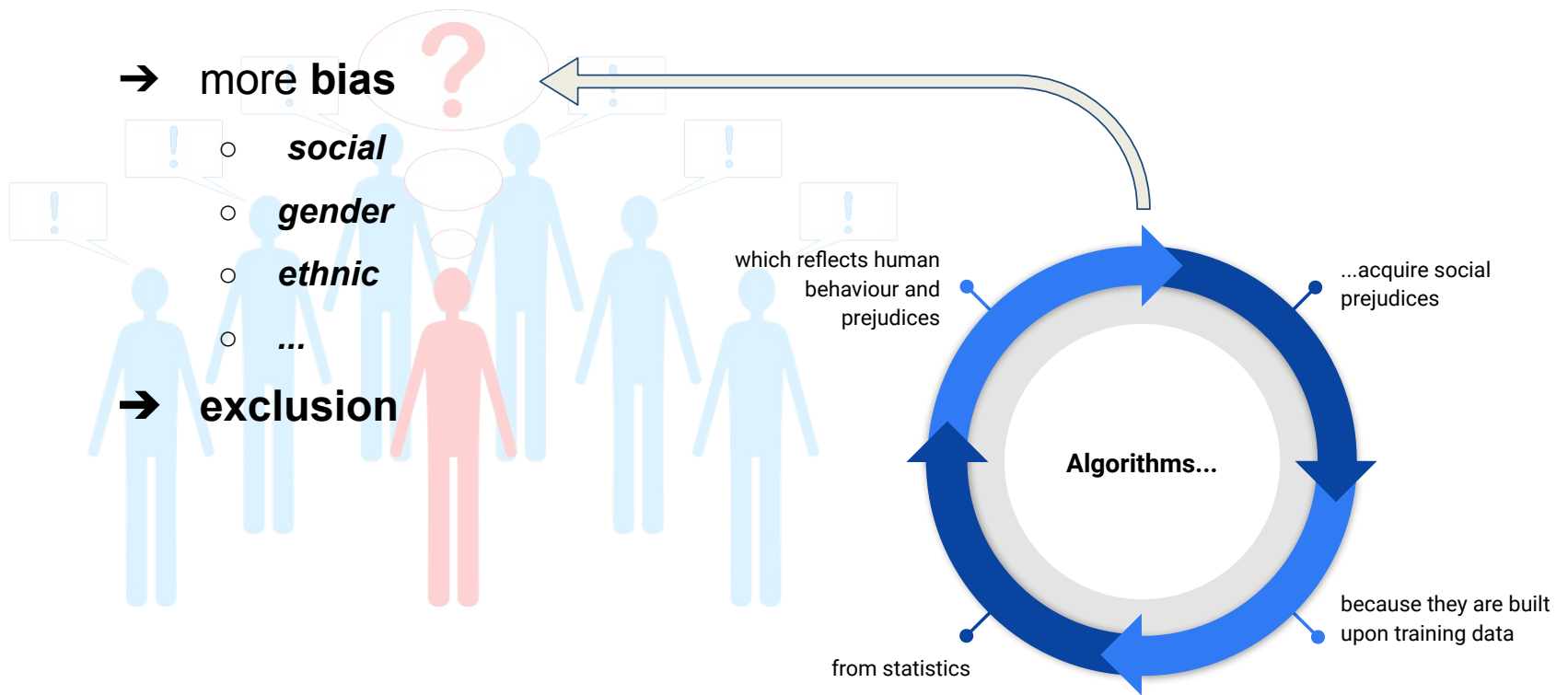


- **From a linguistic point of view:**
 - Avoiding basic gender agreement mistakes



- **From a technological point of view:**
 - Solving these issues is not trivial (see attempts Google)
 - Black box of NLP (we have no/little control over the actual output that are being generated)
- **From a societal/ethical point of view:**
 - Identifying biases in current state-of-the-art systems is important so they don't end up getting mistaken for 'objective' translations
 - if an MT system is being used without human in the loop: real-world consequences

Break the cycle





Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion:

- Remove gender bias in training data
- Train algorithms to address the problem
- Stop using masculine “neutral” in machine learning texts
- Evaluation of gender phenomena is challenging



Future Work:

- Extend to other language pairs (different languages → different gender phenomena)
- Larger evaluation of more diverse set of words
- Create language specific challenge sets to evaluate how biased is an MT system
- Train our own MT system to verify whether machine bias influences the output of the translation



Thank you for your attention!

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European Union
European Regional
Development Fund



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