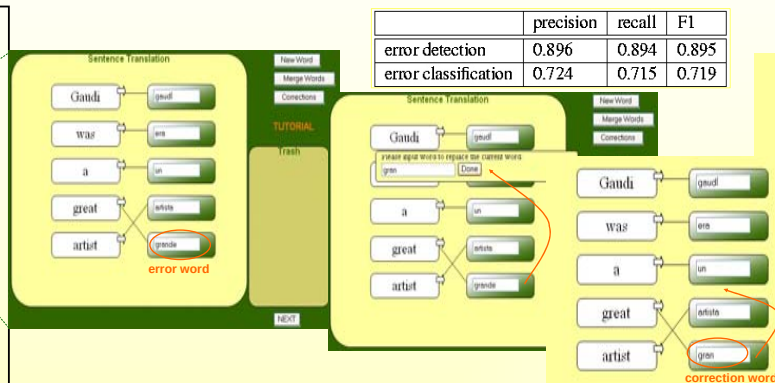
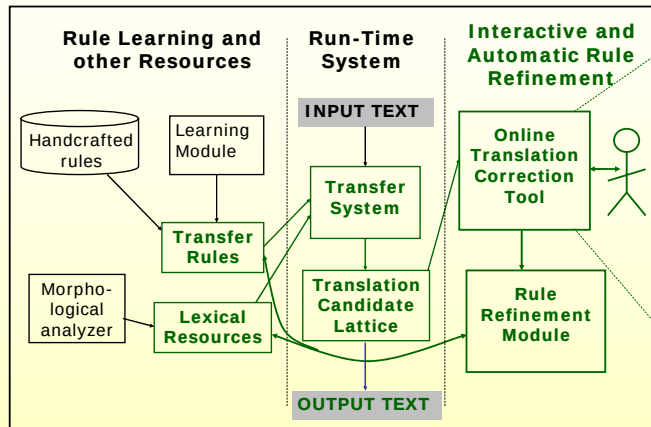


Can the Internet help improve Machine Translation?

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Introducing a largely automated method that uses online post-editor feedback to automatically improve translation rules. Our approach attacks the problem at its core and uses local fixes to detect incorrect grammar rules that need to be refined and lexical entries that need to be added, thus generalizing beyond post-editing feedback.



1. Correction Instance Extraction

SL: Gaudi was a great artist
TL: Gaudi era un artista grande
AL: ((1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(4,5),(5,4))

C_Action 1: edit
(grande → gran)

CTL: Gaudi era un artista gran

C_Action 2: change word
order (gran artista)

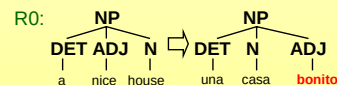
CTL: Gaudi era un gran artista

AL: ((1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(4,4),(5,5))

Types of Refinement Operations

REFINE a translation rule:

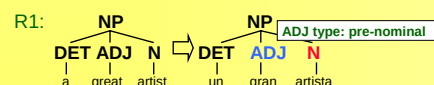
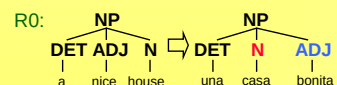
R0 → R1 (change R0 to make it more specific or more general)



BIFURCATE a translation rule:

R0 → R0 (same, general rule)

→ R1 (add a new more specific rule)

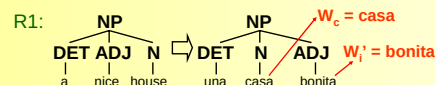
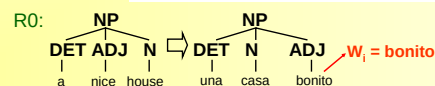


Formalizing Error Information

W_i = error
 W_i' = correction
 W_c = clue word

$$\vec{TL}_m = (W_1, \dots, W_i, \dots, W_n)$$

$$\vec{TL}_m' = (W_1, \dots, W_i', \dots, W_c, \dots, W_n')$$



Comparison at the feature level to detect triggering features

Delta function: $\delta(W_i, W_i')$

Examples: $\text{gen} = \text{masc}$ $\text{gen} = \text{fem}$

$\delta(\text{bonito}, \text{bonita}) = \{\text{gender}\}$

$\delta(\text{comíamos}, \text{comía}) = \{\text{person}, \text{number}\}$

$\delta(\text{mujer}, \text{guitarra}) = \{\emptyset\}$

$\text{gen} = \text{fem}$
 $\text{pers} = 3$
 $\text{num} = \text{sg}$

If δ set is empty, this means that the feature language is not expressive enough

→ postulate a new binary feature (feat_0 , feat_1 , etc.)

2. Finding Triggering Features

The lexical entries for *gran* and *grande* are identical

$\delta(\text{error word}, \text{corrected word}) = \delta(\text{grande}, \text{gran}) = \emptyset$

Need to postulate a new feature, **feat1**, say

ADJ::ADJ | : [great] → [grande]

((X1::Y1)

((x0 form) = great)

((y0 agr num) = sg)

((y0 agr gen) = masc)

((y0 feat1) = -))

ADJ::ADJ | : [great] → [gran]

((X1::Y1)

((x0 form) = great)

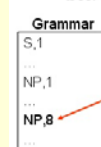
((y0 agr num) = sg)

((y0 agr gen) = masc)

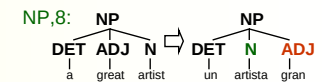
((y0 feat1) = +))

3. Blame Assignment

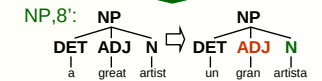
tree: <((S,1 (NP,2 (N,5:1 "GAUDI")



4. Rule Refinement



BIFURCATE



REFINE



5. Output of Refined System

Gaudi era un artista grande

Gaudi era un gran artista

*Gaudi era un grande artista