Evaluating Machine Translation of Latin Interjections in the Digital Library of Polish and Poland-related News Pamphlets

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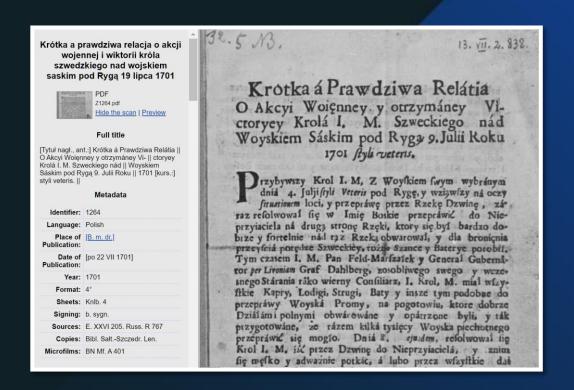
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Paper summary

- we have a digital library of Polish of a middle Polish pre-press prints
- some print texts contain Latin interjections
- some items contain manually created Latin–Polish dictionaries
- why not translate them all automatically?
- let's evaluate different solutions (out-of-the-box one vs. language model-based)
- by using automatic and human metrics: BLEU vs. adequacy and fluency

The Digital Library of Polish Prints from the 16th—18th Centuries

- a thematic DL with over 2 000 prepress documents
- managed by Eprints
- soon 200+ items to be extended with texts
- available at <u>https://cbdu.ijp.pan.pl</u>



The Latin content

- Latin interjections constitute 7–8% of the print texts
- while still understandable for people familiar with Latin and experts, may be difficult to decipher by a non-specialist
- manually created dictionaries of Latin terms and phrases were added to some prints
- due to financial constraints of the original project, only 20+ prints were annotated in this way
- the 'Latin dictionaries' contain approx. 600 entries

Data preparation

- dictionary entries were pre-processed to remove 'editorial content'
- but: will larger contexts help the translation? let's check!
- transcriptions of 18 prints containing Latin available in TEI-encoded
 The Electronic Corpus of the 17th and 18th Century Polish Texts (https://korba.edu.pl)
- Latin parts marked with <foreign> tags
- some additional cleaning needed (inserting parts of content removed from translations, expanding abbreviations)
- final translation dataset: full sentences containing Latin interjections

Evaluation settings

- 1. MT approach:
 - Google Translate
 - o GPT-3
- 2. Scope:
 - context-less (isolated)
 - context-aware
- 3. Evaluation method:
 - o BLEU
 - manual (White's 5-point scaleof adequacy and fluency)

Results of automatic evaluation

| Setting | Engine | Cumulative BLEU score | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1-gram | 2-gram | 3-gram | 4-gram |
| Isolated | Google | 26.22 | 18.77 | 14.74 | 12.58 |
| | GPT-3 | 26.27 | 16.45 | 11.35 | 8.33 |
| Context-wise | Google | 23.95 | 15.46 | 11.63 | 8.85 |
| | GPT-3 | 31.83 | 20.18 | 13.45 | 9.54 |

Manual evaluation

| Value | Adequacy | Fluency |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| 5 | all meaning | flawless Polish |
| 4 | most meaning | good Polish |
| 3 | much meaning | non-native Polish |
| 2 | little meaning | disfluent Polish |
| 1 | none | incomprehensible |

Adequacy is related to the adherence of the translation to the source text. **Fluency** grades the quality of the target text only.

Results of human evaluation

| Setting | Engine | Adequacy | Fluency |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Isolated | Google GPT-3 | $3.11 \\ 2.87$ | $4.63 \\ 4.52$ |
| Context-wise | Google GPT-3 | $2.61 \\ 3.00$ | 4.02 4.32 |

Some conclusions

- Even though untranslated passages (whether left in Latin or omitted)
 were rated lowest on the evaluation scale (1 none or incomprehensible)
 in both adequacy and fluency categories, the average is still quite high
 (3 conveys much meaning).
- In most cases, a high degree of fluency can be observed.
- Context helps most in the case of uni- and bigrams which is probably related to Polish inflection.
- Language models are good at smoothing the translation result.
- Still to early to use MT automatically but it proves to be a useful translator's aid.

Thank pou!