Evaluation
Philipp Koehn
26 September 2017

• How good is a given machine translation system?
• Hard problem, since many different translations acceptable → semantic equivalence / similarity

Evaluation metrics
– subjective judgments by human evaluators
– automatic evaluation metrics
– task-based evaluation, e.g.:
  – how much post-editing effort?
  – does information come across?

Ten Translations of a Chinese Sentence

这个 机场 的 安全 工作 由 以色列 方面 负责．
Israeli officials are responsible for airport security.
Israel is in charge of the security at this airport.
The security work for this airport is the responsibility of the Israel government.
Israeli side was in charge of the security of this airport.
Israel is responsible for the airport’s security.
Israel is responsible for safety work at this airport.
Israel presides over the security of the airport.
Israel took charge of the airport security.
The safety of this airport is taken charge of by Israel.
This airport’s security is the responsibility of the Israeli security officials.

(a typical example from the 2001 NIST evaluation set)

adequacy and fluency
Adequacy and Fluency

- Human judgement
  - given: machine translation output
  - given: source and/or reference translation
  - task: assess the quality of the machine translation output

- Metrics
  
  **Adequacy**: Does the output convey the same meaning as the input sentence?
  Is part of the message lost, added, or distorted?

  **Fluency**: Is the output good fluent English?
  This involves both grammatical correctness and idiomatic word choices.

Fluency and Adequacy: Scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adequacy</th>
<th>Fluency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annotation Tool

Hands On: Judge Translations

- Rank according to adequacy and fluency on a 1-5 scale (5 is best)
  
  - Source:
    L'affaire NSA souligne l’absence totale de débat sur le renseignement
  
  - Reference:
    NSA Affair Emphasizes Complete Lack of Debate on Intelligence
  
  - System1:
    The NSA case underscores the total lack of debate on intelligence
  
  - System2:
    The case highlights the NSA total absence of debate on intelligence
  
  - System3:
    The matter NSA underlines the total absence of debates on the piece of information
**Hands On: Judge Translations**

- Rank according to adequacy and fluency on a 1-5 scale (5 is best)
  - Source: N’yaurait-il pas comme une vague hypocrisie de votre part ?
  - Reference: Is there not an element of hypocrisy on your part?
  - System1: Would it not as a wave of hypocrisy on your part?
  - System2: Is there would be no hypocrisy like a wave of your hand?
  - System3: Is there not as a wave of hypocrisy from you?

**Evaluators Disagree**

- Histogram of adequacy judgments by different human evaluators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation type</th>
<th>$P(A)$</th>
<th>$P(E)$</th>
<th>$K$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>.400</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy</td>
<td>.380</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measuring Agreement between Evaluators**

- Kappa coefficient
  $K = \frac{p(A) - p(E)}{1 - p(E)}$
  - $p(A)$: proportion of times that the evaluators agree
  - $p(E)$: proportion of time that they would agree by chance (5-point scale $\rightarrow p(E) = \frac{1}{5}$)

- Example: Inter-evaluator agreement in WMT 2007 evaluation campaign
## Ranking Translations

- Task for evaluator: Is translation X better than translation Y? (choices: better, worse, equal)

- Evaluators are more consistent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation type</th>
<th>P(A)</th>
<th>P(E)</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>.400</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy</td>
<td>.380</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence ranking</td>
<td>.582</td>
<td>.333</td>
<td>.373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Ways to Improve Consistency

- Evaluate fluency and adequacy separately
- Normalize scores
  - use 100-point scale with "analog" ruler
  - normalize mean and variance of evaluators
- Check for bad evaluators (e.g., when using Amazon Turk)
  - repeat items
  - include reference
  - include artificially degraded translations

## Goals for Evaluation Metrics

**Low cost:** reduce time and money spent on carrying out evaluation

**Tunable:** automatically optimize system performance towards metric

**Meaningful:** score should give intuitive interpretation of translation quality

**Consistent:** repeated use of metric should give same results

**Correct:** metric must rank better systems higher

## Other Evaluation Criteria

When deploying systems, considerations go beyond quality of translations

**Speed:** we prefer faster machine translation systems

**Size:** fits into memory of available machines (e.g., handheld devices)

**Integration:** can be integrated into existing workflow

**Customization:** can be adapted to user’s needs
Automatic Evaluation Metrics

• Goal: computer program that computes the quality of translations

• Advantages: low cost, tunable, consistent

• Basic strategy
  – given: machine translation output
  – given: human reference translation
  – task: compute similarity between them

Automatic metrics

Precision and Recall of Words

SYSTEM A:  
Israel officials responsibility of airport safety

REFERENCE:  
Israel officials are responsible for airport security

• Precision  
\[ \frac{\text{correct}}{\text{output-length}} = \frac{3}{6} = 50\% \]

• Recall  
\[ \frac{\text{correct}}{\text{reference-length}} = \frac{3}{7} = 43\% \]

• F-measure  
\[ \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{(\text{precision} + \text{recall})/2} = \frac{.5 \times .43}{(.5 + .43)/2} = 46\% \]

Precision and Recall

SYSTEM A:  
Israel officials responsibility of airport safety

REFERENCE:  
Israel officials are responsible for airport security

SYSTEM B:  
airport security Israel officials are responsible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>System A</th>
<th>System B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>precision</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recall</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f-measure</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

flaw: no penalty for reordering
Word Error Rate

- Minimum number of editing steps to transform output to reference
  - match: words match, no cost
  - substitution: replace one word with another
  - insertion: add word
  - deletion: drop word
- Levenshtein distance

\[ WER = \frac{\text{substitutions} + \text{insertions} + \text{deletions}}{\text{reference-length}} \]

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System A</th>
<th>System B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLEU

- N-gram overlap between machine translation output and reference translation
- Compute precision for n-grams of size 1 to 4
- Add brevity penalty (for too short translations)

\[ \text{BLEU} = \min \left( 1, \frac{\text{output-length}}{\text{reference-length}} \right) \left( \prod_{i=1}^{4} \text{precision}_i \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \]

- Typically computed over the entire corpus, not single sentences
Multiple Reference Translations

- To account for variability, use multiple reference translations
  - n-grams may match in any of the references
  - closest reference length used

Example

SYSTEM: Israeli officials | responsibility of | airport | safety
2-GRAM MATCH: Israeli officials are responsible for airport security
REFERENCES: The security work for this airport is the responsibility of the Israel government
Israeli side was in charge of the security of this airport

METEOR: Flexible Matching

- Partial credit for matching stems

SYSTEM: Jim went home
REFERENCE: Joe goes home

- Partial credit for matching synonyms

SYSTEM: Jim walks home
REFERENCE: Joe goes home

- Use of paraphrases

Critique of Automatic Metrics

- Ignore relevance of words
  (names and core concepts more important than determiners and punctuation)

- Operate on local level
  (do not consider overall grammaticality of the sentence or sentence meaning)

- Scores are meaningless
  (scores very test-set specific, absolute value not informative)

- Human translators score low on BLEU
  (possibly because of higher variability, different word choices)

Evaluation of Evaluation Metrics

- Automatic metrics are low cost, tunable, consistent

- But are they correct?

→ Yes, if they correlate with human judgement
Correlation with Human Judgement

Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient

- Two variables: automatic score $x$, human judgment $y$
- Multiple systems $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ...$
- Pearson’s correlation coefficient $r_{xy}$:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{(n - 1) \ s_x \ s_y}$$

- Note:
  
  mean $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$
  
  variance $s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

Metric Research

- Active development of new metrics
  
  - syntactic similarity
  
  - semantic equivalence or entailment
  
  - metrics targeted at reordering
  
  - trainable metrics
  
  - etc.

- Evaluation campaigns that rank metrics (using Pearson’s correlation coefficient)

Evidence of Shortcomings of Automatic Metrics

Post-edited output vs. statistical systems (NIST 2005)
Evidence of Shortcomings of Automatic Metrics

Rule-based vs. statistical systems

Human Score
Bleu Score
Adequacy
Fluency

SMT System 1
SMT System 2
Rule-based System (Systran)

Automatic Metrics: Conclusions

- Automatic metrics essential tool for system development
- Not fully suited to rank systems of different types
- Evaluation metrics still open challenge

Hypothesis Testing

- Situation
  - system A has score $x$ on a test set
  - system B has score $y$ on the same test set
  - $x > y$
- Is system A really better than system B?
- In other words:
  Is the difference in score statistically significant?
Core Concepts

- Null hypothesis
  - assumption that there is no real difference

- P-Levels
  - related to probability that there is a true difference
  - p-level $p < 0.01$ = more than 99% chance that difference is real
  - typically used: p-level 0.05 or 0.01

- Confidence Intervals
  - given that the measured score is $x$
  - what is the true score (on an infinite size test set)?
  - interval $[x - d, x + d]$ contains true score with, e.g., 95% probability

Computing Confidence Intervals

- Example
  - 100 sentence translations evaluated
  - 30 found to be correct

- True translation score?
  (i.e. probability that any randomly chosen sentence is correctly translated)

Normal Distribution

- true score lies in interval $[\bar{x} - d, \bar{x} + d]$ around sample score $\bar{x}$
  with probability 0.95

Confidence Interval for Normal Distribution

- Compute mean $\bar{x}$ and variance $\bar{s}^2$ from data
  \[
  \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i
  \]
  \[
  \bar{s}^2 = \frac{1}{n - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2
  \]

- True mean $\mu$?
Student’s t-distribution

- Confidence interval \( p(\mu \in [\bar{x} - d, \bar{x} + d]) \geq 0.95 \) computed by
  \[
  d = t \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}
  \]
- Values for \( t \) depend on test sample size and significance level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Test Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95%</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

- Given
  - 100 sentence translations evaluated
  - 30 found to be correct
- Sample statistics
  - sample mean \( \bar{x} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3 \)
  - sample variance \( s^2 = \frac{1}{99}(70 \times (0 - 0.3)^2 + 30 \times (1 - 0.3)^2) = 0.2121 \)
- Consulting table for \( t \) with 95% significance \( \rightarrow 1.9849 \)
- Computing interval \( d = 1.9849 \frac{0.2121}{\sqrt{100}} = 0.042 \rightarrow [0.258; 0.342] \)

Pairwise Comparison

- Typically, absolute score less interesting
- More important
  - Is system A better than system B?
  - Is change to my system an improvement?
- Example
  - Given a test set of 100 sentences
  - System A better on 60 sentence
  - System B better on 40 sentences
- Is system A really better?

Sign Test

- Using binomial distribution
  - system A better with probability \( p_A \)
  - system B better with probability \( p_B \) (= 1 – \( p_A \))
  - probability of system A better on \( k \) sentences out of a sample of \( n \) sentences
  \[
  \binom{n}{k} p_A^n (1 - p_A)^{n-k}
  \]
- Null hypothesis: \( p_A = p_B = 0.5 \)
  \[
  \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k} = \binom{n}{k} 0.5^n = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} 0.5^n
  \]
Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>p ≤ 0.01</th>
<th>p ≤ 0.05</th>
<th>p ≤ 0.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>k = 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} = 1.00$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.90$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.90$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>k ≥ 9</td>
<td>k ≥ 9</td>
<td>k ≥ 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.90$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.90$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.90$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>k ≥ 17</td>
<td>k ≥ 15</td>
<td>k ≥ 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.85$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.75$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.75$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>k ≥ 35</td>
<td>k ≥ 33</td>
<td>k ≥ 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.70$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.66$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.64$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>k ≥ 64</td>
<td>k ≥ 61</td>
<td>k ≥ 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.64$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.61$</td>
<td>$\frac{k}{n} ≥ 0.59$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given n sentences, system has to be better in at least k sentences to achieve statistical significance at specified p-level.

Bootstrap Resampling

- Described methods require score at sentence level
- But: common metrics such as BLEU are computed for whole corpus
- Sampling
  1. test set of 2000 sentences, sampled from large collection
  2. compute the BLEU score for this set
  3. repeat step 1–2 for 1000 times
  4. ignore 25 highest and 25 lowest obtained BLEU scores → 95% confidence interval
- Bootstrap resampling: sample from the same 2000 sentence, with replacement

Task-Oriented Evaluation

- Machine translations is a means to an end
- Does machine translation output help accomplish a task?
- Example tasks
  - producing high-quality translations post-editing machine translation
  - information gathering from foreign language sources

other evaluation methods
Post-Editing Machine Translation

- Measuring time spent on producing translations
  - baseline: translation from scratch
  - post-editing machine translation
  But: time consuming, depend on skills of translator and post-editor

- Metrics inspired by this task
  - TER: based on number of editing steps
    Levenshtein operations (insertion, deletion, substitution) plus movement
  - HTER: manually construct reference translation for output, apply TER
    (very time consuming, used in DARPA GALE program 2005-2011)

Content Understanding Tests

- Given machine translation output, can monolingual target side speaker answer questions about it?
  1. basic facts: who? where? when? names, numbers, and dates
  2. actors and events: relationships, temporal and causal order
  3. nuance and author intent: emphasis and subtext

- Very hard to devise questions

- Sentence editing task (WMT 2009–2010)
  - person A edits the translation to make it fluent
    (with no access to source or reference)
  - person B checks if edit is correct
    → did person A understand the translation correctly?