Quality Estimation Shared Task 2022

Findings of the 11th edition

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OVERVIEW

- * New languages covered in our datasets;
 - English-Marathi (27K segments)
 - English-Yoruba (1K zero-shot)
- * Encourage language-independent and even unsupervised approaches especially for zero-shot prediction;
- Fine-grained quality annotation, informed at word and sentence level using MQM: En-De, En-Ru, Zh-En;
- * New subtask: **explainable** approaches for Quality Estimation
- * Revisited critical error detection.

Task 1 Quality estimation at both word- and sentence-level → scoring translations according to their perceived quality using direct assessments (DA) and MQM scores as well as binary quality labels on word level.

Task 2 Explainable quality estimation word-level → obtain word-level rationales for sentence-level quality scores

Task 3 Critical Error Prediction

 \hookrightarrow binary label at sentence level to indicate whether the sentence contains one or more critical errors

2022 Edition - Evaluation



competitions.codalab.org

- One CODALAB instance per sub-task, each language-pair is a different "phase"
- * Each participant could submit at most 10 systems for each phase
 - ▶ 2 max submissions per day

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- * Each participant could submit at most 10 systems for each phase
 - ▶ 2 max submissions per day
- Continuous evaluation, immediate feedback (scoring, ranking)
- Open to new participants

15 identified teams & 2 anonymous efforts

ID	Affiliations	
Alibaba Translate	DAMO Academy, Alibaba Group & University of Science and Technology of China & CT Lab, University of Macau, China & National University of Singapore, Republic of Singapore	[Bao et al., 2022]
BJTU-Toshiba	Beijing Jiaotong University, China & Toshiba Co., Ltd.	[Huang et al., 2022]
HW-TSC	Huawei Translation Services Center & Nanjing University, China	[Su et al., 2022]
HyperMT - aiXplain	aiXplain	-
IST-Unbabel	INESC-ID & Instituto de Telecomunicações & Instituto Su- perior Técnico & Unbabel, Portugal	[Rei et al., 2022]
KU X Upstage	Korea University, Korea & Upstage	[Eo et al., 2022]
NJUNLP	Huawei Translation Services Center, China	[Geng et al., 2022]
Papago	Papago, Naver Corp	[Lim and Park, 2022]
UCBerkeley-UMD	University of California, Berkeley & University of Mary- land	[Mehandru et al., 2022]
UT-QE	University of Tehran, Iran	[Azadi et al., 2022]
Welocalize-ARC/NKUA	Welocalize Inc, USA & National Kapodistrian University & Athena RC, Greece	[Zafeiridou and Sofianopoulos, 2022]

* 991 submissions – Task1: 81.1%; Task2: 16.9%; Task3: 2%

* 117 multilingual submissions - w/o zero shot: 65%; with zero-shot: 35%

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

🖙 New setup: 3 subtasks

- Direct Assessments (DA): continuation of QE setup from previous editions – sentence level
- Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM): new fine-grained annotations – sentence level
- Word-level: Combined binary OK/BAD word level tags word level

Labels mean average over z-normalised Direct Assessments

Evaluation Primary scoring: Spearman's ρ

Secondary metrics: Pearson's r, MAE, RMSE Also: Disc footprint, #model parameters, ensemble size – NEW!

Significance William's test

Baseline XLM-RoBERTa large Predictor-Estimator approach [Kim et al., 2017]

- implemented in OpenKiwi [Kepler et al., 2019]
- · joint learning sentence scores and word quality labels
- fine-tuned language model on train+dev dataset splits

Task 1 DA – Official Results

			S	-Ja	-Mr	Ēn	Ē
Model	Multi	Multi w/o En-Yo	En	ĒŊ	EU	Ps-	ΥΥ
IST-Unbabel	0.572	0.605	0.655	0.385	0.592	0.669	0.722
Papago	0.502	0.571	0.636	0.327	0.604	0.653	0.671
Alibaba Translate	-	0.585	0.635	0.348	0.597	0.657	0.697
Welocalize-ARC/NKUA	0.448	0.506	0.563	0.276	0.444	0.623	-
BASELINE	0.415	0.497	0.560	0.272	0.436	0.579	0.641
lp_sunny‡	0.414	0.485	0.511	0.290	0.395	0.611	0.637
HW-TSC	-	-	0.626	0.341	0.567	0.509	0.661
aiXplain	-	-	0.477	0.274	0.493	-	-
NJUNLP	-	-	-	-	0.585	-	-
UCBerkeley-UMD*	-	-	0.285	-	-	-	-

Spearman's ρ : Ranking by average performance for all language pairs

- * Best performers: IST-Unbabel & Papago
 - * Large pretrained representations + multi-task learning
 - * data augmentation/external data + ensembles

🖙 Higher performance for into-English translations

Task 1 – MQM at Sentence-level – Example

- * Annotations of error spans in-sentence
- * Classify by:
 - * Severity
 - * Category
- * Accumulate error penalties according to severity/category for each sentence → final quality score
 Iscore direction is opposite to DA !

Source:

This year's trend for a second Christmas tree in the bedroom sends sales of smaller spruces soaring

Translation:

Der diesjährige Trend für einen zweiten Weihnachtsbaum in der Schlafzimmer sendet Umsatz von kleineren Fichten steigen

severity: Maior

category: Grammar

Labels inverted and z-normalised MQM scores (to align with DA)

Evaluation Primary scoring: Spearman's ρ

Secondary metrics: Pearson's r, MAE, RMSE Also: Disc footprint, #model parameters, ensemble size – NEW!

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Task 1 MQM – Official Results

Model	Multi	En-De	En-Ru	Zh-En
IST-Unbabel	0.474	0.561	0.519	0.348
NJUNLP	0.468	0.635	0.474	0.296
Alibaba-Translate	0.456	0.550	0.505	0.347
Papago	0.449	0.582	0.496	0.325
lp_sunny ‡	0.415	0.495	0.453	0.298
BASELINE	0.317	0.455	0.333	0.164
BJTU-Toshiba	-	0.621	0.434	0.299
HW-TSC	-	0.494	0.433	0.369
aiXplain	-	0.376	0.338	0.194
pu_nlp ‡	-	0.611	-	-

Spearman's ρ : Ranking by average performance for all language pairs

* Best performers: IST-Unbabel & NJUNLP & Alibaba & Papago

- * Large pretrained representations + multi-task learning
- * data augmentation/external data + ensembles
- Lower performance compared to DAs

Labels Word-level: OK / BAD tag for each target token

No SOURCE or GAP tags this year !

- Aligned tag representations from post-edited and MQM data
- Convention: attribute deletions to the token on the right.

Evaluation Primary scoring: Matthews correlation (MCC) Secondary metrics: F1-score Also: Disc footprint, #model parameters, ensemble size- NEW!

Significance Randomization tests + Bonferroni correction

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- implemented in OpenKiwi [Kepler et al., 2019]
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Model	Multi	Multi (w/o En-Yo)	En-Cs	En-Ja	En-Mr	Kh-En	Ps-En	En-De	En-Ru	Zh-En
IST-Unbabel	0.341	0.361	0.436	0.238	0.392	0.425	0.424	0.303	0.427	0.360
Papago	0.317	0.343	0.396	0.257	0.418	0.429	0.374	0.319	0.421	0.351
BASELINE	0.235	0.257	0.325	0.175	0.306	0.402	0.359	0.182	0.203	0.104
HW-TSC	-	0.218	0.424	0.258	0.351	0.353	0.358	0.274	0.343	0.246
NJUNLP	-	-	-	-	0.412	0.421	-	0.352	0.390	0.308

Ranking by average performance for all language pairs

- * Best performers: IST-Unbabel & Papago & NJUNLP
 - * XLM-R large pretrained representations + ensembles
 - * Multi-task approaches
 - * pseudo-references + external data Metrics Tasks

Core idea: Translation error identification -> rationale extraction from sentence-level QE systems

*Continues from Explainable Quality Estimation @Eval4NLP 2021

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- * Errors in the input (MT) \rightarrow reasons for imperfect sentence-level scores.
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Requirements:

- 🖙 No word-level supervision
- Sentence level quality score
- Continuous word-level scores: tokens with the highest scores are expected to correspond to translation errors

Labels Word-level: list of continuous scores. Sentence-level: Continuous score (↑)

Evaluation Primary scoring: Recall @Top-K (R-Precision) Secondary metrics: AUC, AP

Significance Randomisation tests with Bonferroni correction

Baseline Random word and sentence scores OpenKiwi sentence scores + LIME [Ribeiro et al., 2016]

Model	En-Cs	En-Ja	En-Mr	En-Ru	En-De	En-Yo	Km-En	Ps-En	Zh-En
IST-Unbabel	0.561	0.466	0.317	0.390	0.365	0.234	0.665	0.672	0.379
HW-TSC	0.536	0.462	0.280	0.313	0.252	-	0.686	0.715	0.220
BASELINE (OpenKiwi+LIME)	0.417	0.367	0.194	0.135	0.074	0.111	0.580	0.615	0.048
BASELINE (Random)	0.363	0.336	0.167	0.148	0.124	0.144	0.565	0.614	0.093
UT-QE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.622	0.668	-

Recall@Top-K: Ranking by average performance for all language pairs

- * Best performers: IST-Unbabel & HW-TSC
- Additional signals:
 - Sparcity of rationales
 - Source-target alignments
- Correlation between sentence QE performance and explanation performance

Task 3 - Critical error prediction - Description

Core idea: Critical error -> significant deviation from source meaning

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We simulated a real-world scenario where <5% of the data has a critical error with one of the following categories:

- Additions: Deviation where only partially supported by the source.
- * **Deletions**: Deviation where part of the source sentence is ignored.
- * Named Entities: Deviation in named entities.
- * Meaning: Deviation in sentence meaning (e.g. introduction or removal of a negation)
- * Numbers: Deviation in units (number/date/time or unit).

Settings unconstrained | constrained (training) Labels Binary: ERR | NOT

Evaluation Primary scoring: Matthews Correlation (MCC) Secondary metrics: F1-score Also: Disc footprint, #model parameters, ensemble – NEW!

Significance William's test

Baseline COMET-QE (constrained)¹ XLM-RoBERTa classifier (unconstrained)

¹wmt21-comet-qe-da

Model	En-De (Cons)	En-De (Uncons)	Pt-En (Cons)	Pt-En (Uncons)
KU X Upstage	-	0.964	-	0.984
IST-Unbabel	0.564	-	0.721	-
BASELINE	0.074	0.855	-0.001	0.934
aiXplain	-	0.219	-	0.179

MCC: Ranking by average performance for all language pairs

- * Best performers: KU X Upstage
- Constrained setting more challenging realistic?
- Revise setup for future editions?

- * Overall: Multi-task, multi-lingual systems ++ unsupervised but resource heavy: ensembles of large models
- How to deal with the trade-off between performance and size?

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- Revise score aggregations?
- Consider evaluating correlation with human judgements together with robustness to critical errors

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- * Zero-shot: More challenging setup ("surprise language")
- more language pairs?
- how to mitigate restrictions from pre-trained models?

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- Consider evaluating correlation with human judgements together with robustness to critical errors
- * Zero-shot: More challenging setup ("surprise language")
- more language pairs?
- how to mitigate restrictions from pre-trained models?
- **Explainability**: Promising results but challenging to come up with a representative setup
- Improve evaluation and baseline scheme?

ALL the results, gold labels, submissions and baseline predictions are freely available!

https://wmt-qe-task.github.io/

Stay tuned for the 12th edition!

Thank you!

Feel free to connect during the Q&A session.

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2022 Edition – Data breakdown

Language Pairs	Sentences Train / Dev / Test22	Tokens Train / Dev / Test22	DA	PE	MQM	CE	Data Source
En-De ¹	8,000 / 1,000 / -	131,499 / 16,545 / -	~	~			Wikipedia
En-Zh	8,000 / 1,000 / -	131,892 / 16,637 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
Ru-En	8,000 / 1,000 / -	94,221 / 11,650 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Reddit
Ro-En	8,000 / 1,000 / -	137,466 / 17,359 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
Et-En	8,000 / 1,000 / -	112,503 / 14,044 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
Ne-En	8,000 / 1,000 / -	120,078 / 15,017 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
Si-En	8,000 / 1,000 / -	125,223 / 15,709 / -	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
En-Mr	26,000 / 1,000 / 1,000	690,532 / 27,049 / 26,253	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Ps-En	- / 1,000 / 1,000	- / 27,045 / 27,414	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
Km-En	- / 1,000 / 1,000	- / 21,981 / 22,048	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
En-Ja	- / 1,000 / 1,000	- / 20,626 / 20,646	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
En-Cs	- / 1,000 / 1,000	- / 20,394 /20,244	\checkmark	\checkmark			Wikipedia
En-Yo	-/-/1,010	- / - / 21,238	\checkmark	\checkmark			
En-De ²	28,909 / 1,005 / 511	839,473 / 24,373 / 13,220			\checkmark		WMT-newstest
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Zh-En	35,327 / 1,019 / 505	1,586,883 / 51,969 / 15,602			\checkmark		WMT-newstest
En-De	155,511 / 17,280 / 500	8,193,693 / 915,061 / 27,771				~	News-Commentary
Pt-En	39,926 / 4,437 / 500	2,281,515 / 253,594 / 29,794				\checkmark	News-Commentary

Statistics of the data used for Task 1 (DA), Task 2 (PE) and Task 3 (CE)

📧 NEW! test sets for Task 1 (DA): English-Marathi and English-Yoruba

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Post-edit example:



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MQM example:

SRC: The Foreign Secretary said the commitment would help save lives .

Task 1 – MQM vs DA analysis

