

Tool-supported Linguistic Quality in Web-related Multilanguage Scenarios

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W3C Workshop

Making the Multilingual Web Work

12-13 March 2013, Rome

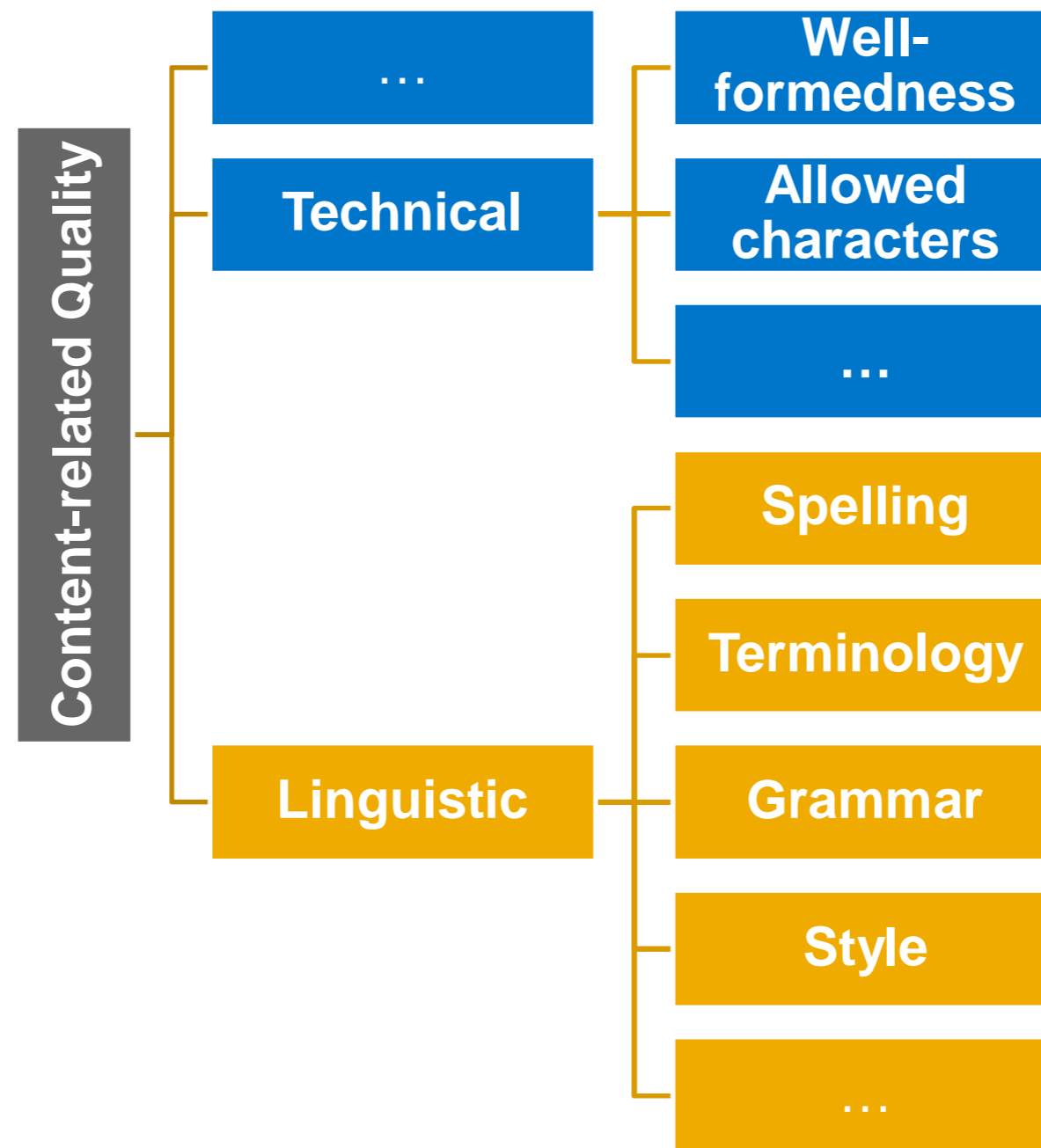


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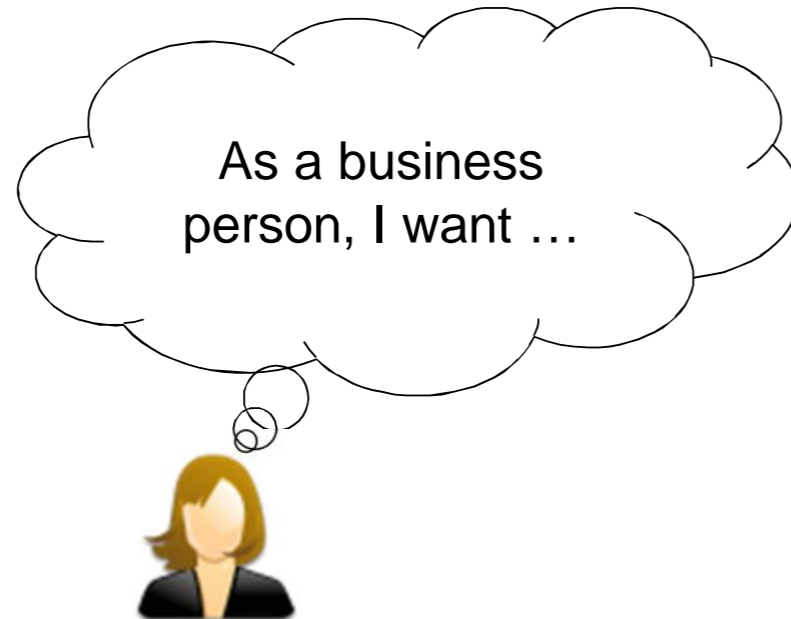
Overview



Scenario-dependant linguistic quality (1/3)



Scenario-dependant linguistic quality (2/3)



- **My company's brand names and terminology**
- **Marketing speak with a people-centric/conversational style/voice**
 1. "Make sure any offerings are properly trademarked"
 2. Never include trademarks on Web sites (rather link) to our copyright/trademark site



- **Sober factual information**
- **Grammar that can be understood by 8th grade pupils**
 1. Sentences with a single dependent clause (BITV 2.0 - German legislation)
 2. Avoid **genitives** (Easy-to-Read guidelines)

Scenario-dependant linguistic quality (3/3)

Company/Business/Enterprise

General guidelines for source language

Latin Abbreviations

1. Do not use Latin abbreviations. Instead, use the full English equivalent.

EXAMPLE

✓ (Correct) Full English Term	✗ (Incorrect) Latin Abbreviation
for example	e.g.
that is	i.e.
and so on	etc.
note	n.b.
and others	et al.
opposed to, versus	vs.
compare	cf.

[End of: en-US]

Addendum for marketing

- Do not insert between common prefixes such as pre-, sub-, non-, mid-, or inter-
- Use with all "e-words," such as "e-shopping" or "e-reader"
- Do not put spaces before or after a hyphen

Guidelines for (translation into) Russian

EXAMPLES

DE	Um das Programm aufzurufen, wählen Sie <i>Starten</i> .
EN	To call t the system, choose <i>Start</i> .
✓	Для вызова программы выберите <i>Запуск</i> .
✗	Программа вызывается при помощи <i>Запуска</i> .

Validated terminology

e-mail	электронная почта
e-mail	Invalid Synonym Of: employee e-mail email почта

Public Service

Arbeitshandbuch "Bürgernahe Verwaltungssprache"

Das Arbeitshandbuch "Bürgernahe Verwaltungssprache" wird vom Bundesverwaltungsamt - Bundesstelle für Büroorganisation und Bürotechnik (BBB) im PDF Format herausgegeben. Es ist 2002 erstellt worden und enthält Empfehlungen zur Verwaltungssprache. Das Arbeitshandbuch richtet sich an Personen, "die Entscheidungen, Informationen und Mitteilungen an Bürgerinnen und Bürger richten".



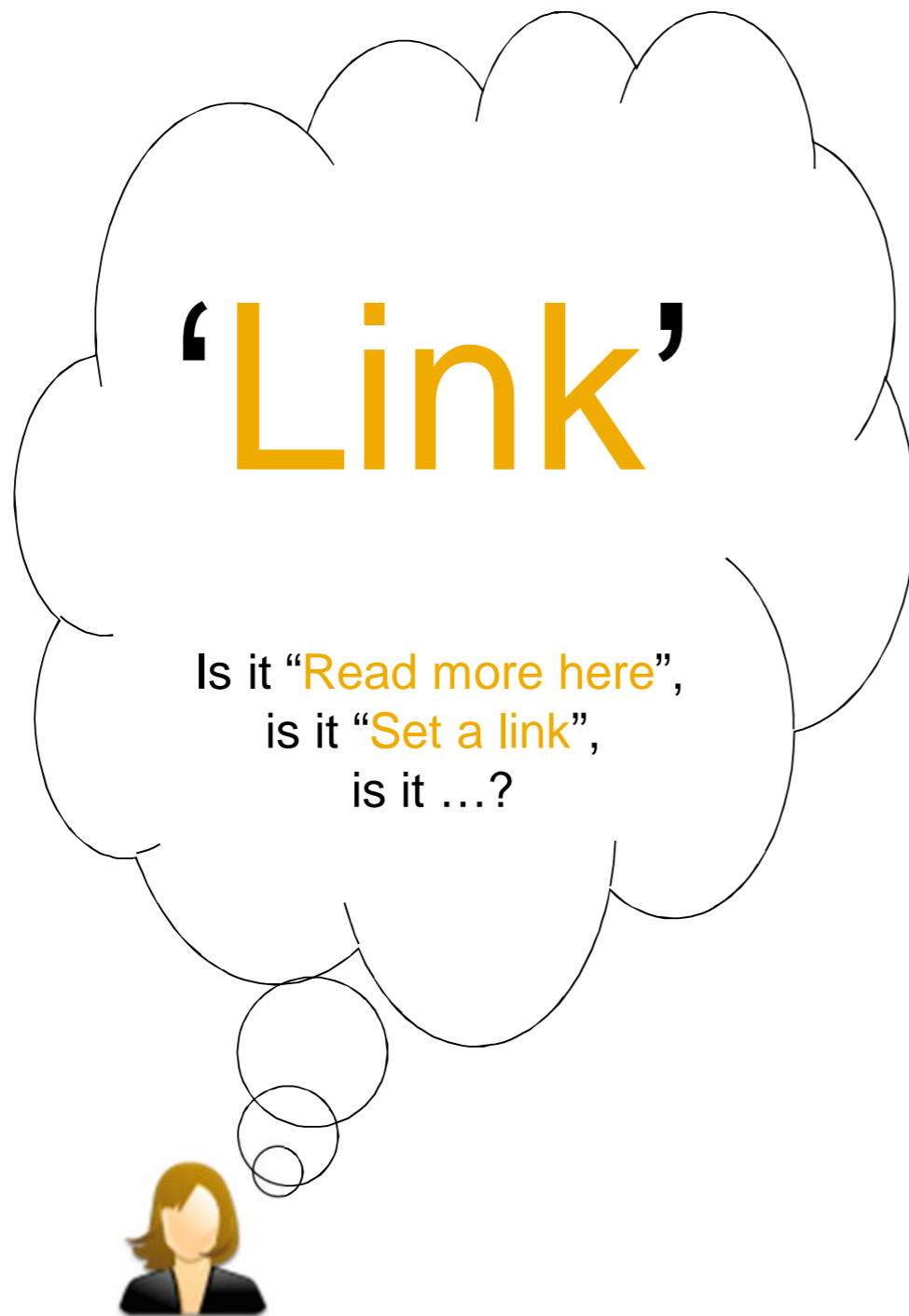
Datenbank für bürgernaher Bundesbehörden

Beschäftigten der Bundesbehörden die Datenbank "Verständliche Sprache" nutzen. Die Datenbank wurde von der Arbeitsgruppe für eine moderne Amtssprache der Ruhr-Universität Bochum entwickelt.

Verständliche Sprache der

innen die "Verständliche Sprache" nutzen. Ein Verzeichnis des Interneta-Dienst für eine

Scenario-dependant linguistic quality and the multilingual Web



Natural Language Processing and Web-related SLQ (1/2)

- 1. Natural Language Processing (NLP)** is for example the base of voice control, machine translation, and ... linguistic quality control such as style checking
- 2. NLP systems usually require adaptation** for a specific usage setting – for example may need to be “taught” about company-specific terminology
- 3. Adaptation either means that linguistic knowledge is formalized** (e.g. agreement rules), or that statistical information is generated (e.g. co-occurrence of words)

Natural Language Processing and Web-related SLQ (2/2)

Standard/
Guideline/
Objective

- Adhere to standard grammar

Linguistic
Phenomenon

- Agreement in number (determiner and noun)

Formalized
linguistic
Knowledge

```
<unify>
  <feature id="gender">
    <type id="masc"/>
  </feature>
  <feature id="number">
    <type id="singular"/>
  </feature>
  <token/>
  <token>foo</token>
</unify>
```

Area	Example
Spelling	Alway => Always
Terminology	Screen => View
Grammar	the program run => the program runs
Style	Avoid latin expressions (like <i>etc.</i>)

An Open Source tool for SLQ (1/4)

<S>типов[тип/NN:Masc:PL:R, тип/NN:Masc:PL:V]
сделок[сделка/NN:Fem:PL:R...</S>]

Based on NLP (e.g. part-of-speech tagging)

Rules-based (rules describe what shall be detected)

English, French, German, Polish, Dutch, Romanian, and other languages (approx. 30)

Implements also language-independent, and supports bi-lingual checks

Support for draft W3C Internationalization Tag Set 2.0

LanguageTool

Homepage

- News
- Screenshots
- Supported Languages
- Usage
- Links

Forum

WikiCheck

Development

- Rule Creator
- Bug Reports
- Java API
- Javadoc
- HTTP API
- Wiki
- Links

Contact

[LanguageTool Open Source language](http://www.languagetool.org/)

www.languagetool.org/

Offers open source language and grammar c
OpenOffice.org extensions.

[Demo](#) - [Languages](#) - [Screenshots](#) - [Developr](#)

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An Open Source tool for SLQ (2/4)

From within Host Application/Embedded (e.g. in OpenOffice/LibreOffice editor)

Stand-alone via GUI

Stand-alone via system tray

Embedded as Java library

Via output or report in XML-based format

Coupled as HTTP-accessible service (e.g. from Okapi tools)

Via a browser plug-in (Firefox)

LanguageTool Integration

- LanguageTool for vim
- LanguageTool for LyX
- LanguageTool plugin for OmegaT (source)
- LanguageTool in CheckMate used
- LanguageToolFx for Firefox
- LanguageTool for Thunderbird
- LanguageTool for Emacs

An Open Source tool for SLQ (3/4)

ID=39, segment=0:

SAP_TERMINOLOGY_Не транслитерируйте аббревиатуры! Do not transliterate abbreviations! 'IT-оператор'.

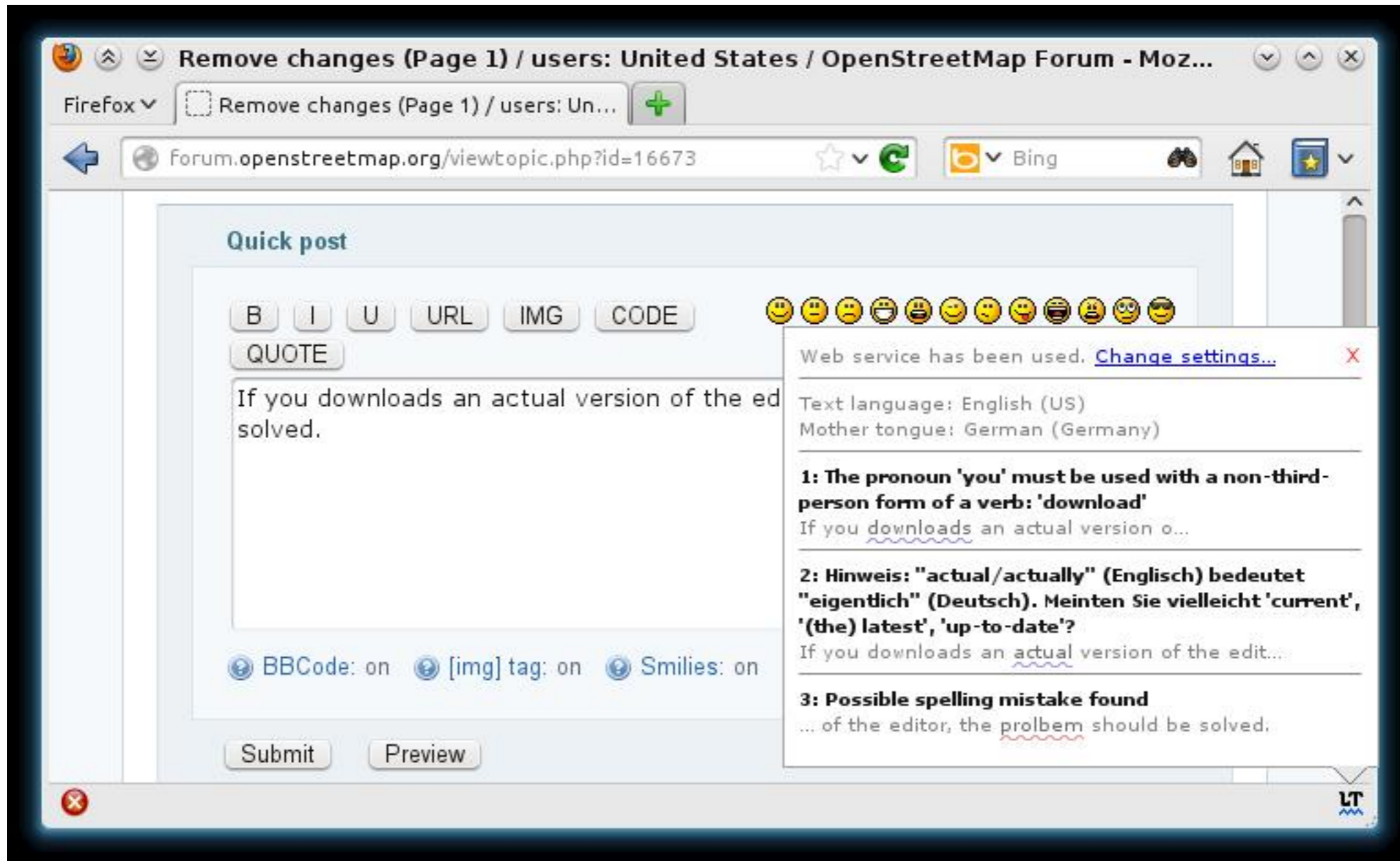
S: 'The IT operator then schedules the import into the quality assurance (test) system of all transport requests that belong to the same project of the SAP Solution Manager maintenance project.'

T: 'Далее ИТ-оператор планирует импорт в систему обеспечения качества (тестовую систему) всех запросов на перенос, относящихся к одному и тому же проекту в рамках проекта технического обслуживания SAP Solution Manager!'

The screenshot displays the CheckMate application window. At the top, it shows a 'Quality Check Report' with columns A through K. Below this, there are two text units: a source text (S) in English and a target text (T) in Russian. The Russian text contains a highlighted phrase 'ИТ-оператор'. Below the text, there is a list of detected issues. The issues are listed in a table with columns for 'Text Unit', 'Seg', and 'Description'. The descriptions include 'Орфографическая ошибка найдена' and 'SAP_TERMINOLOGY_Не транслитерируйте аббревиатуры! Do not transliterate abbreviations! 'IT-оператор''. A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of issue types such as 'Missing target', 'Empty segments', and 'Terminology'. The 'LanguageTool checker warnings' option is selected in the dropdown.

Text Unit	Seg	Description
35	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
36	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
38	0	SAP_GRAMMAR_1_Несогласование причастия с зависимым словом
38	1	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	SAP_TERMINOLOGY_Не транслитерируйте аббревиатуры! Do not transliterate abbreviations! 'IT-оператор'.
39	0	SAP_STYLE_Избегайте употребление объяснительных выражений в
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
39	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
40	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
40	0	Орфографическая ошибка найдена
40	1	Орфографическая ошибка найдена

An Open Source tool for SLQ (4/4)



<https://addons.mozilla.org/de/firefox/addon/languageoolfx/>

Experiences from real-world deployments – Enterprise Scenario (1/3)

1. **в течениИИ => в течение**

Ending „иИ“=>“ие“; Spelling/Orthography

2. **выбИрать** календарь=> выберите

Imperative mood formation, Parenthesis/Explanations; Style

3. **текстовая** документ => **текстовый** документ

Gender agreement (Adj. => Noun); Grammar

4. **Например?** вознаграждение... **Например,** вознаграждение...

Comma after introductory phrases; Punctuation

5. Invalid: **алерт**, Valid: **предупреждение**

Invalid terms, transliteration

Experiences from real-world deployments – Enterprise Scenario (2/3)

Easy

- Error detection involving preposition preceding the verb

Example

- Для (Prep) => обеспечить (Verb)
- SENT_START Для[длить/DPT:Real, для/PREP] обеспечить[обеспечить/VB:INF,]

Cause

- Tagger Information is sufficient for the successful error detection

Hard

- Checking agreement of participle with reference is difficult for long range/non-local constructs

Example

- Период (<- reference noun) в минутах или часах, показывающая (<- participle) продолжительность времени...

Cause

- General limitation of LanguageTool – Information on syntactic constructs is not available

Impossible

- Suggestion/correction proposal involving participles not possible if singular form is required

Example

- Период, показывающие (<- participle)
- SENT_START Период[период/NN:Masc:Sin:Nom,период/NN:Masc:Sin:V],[,] показывающие[показывать/PT:Real:PL:Nom,показывать/PT:Real:PL:V,]

Cause

- Limitation of morphological capabilities of LanguageTool – Generation of singular form not possible

Experiences from real-world deployments – Enterprise Scenario (3/3)

Accuracy = recall & precision

A **beter live** (correct: A better life)

2 errors found = 100% recall

1 error found = 50% recall

Recall = # hits / # items

Example: 10 / 100 = 0.1 = 10%

3 errors found = 66.6% precision

Precision = # relevant hits / # hits

Example: 5 / 10 = 0.5 = 50%

Aside: Recall and precision are most

often expressed as numbers

between 0 and 1 – not as percentages.

Russian	Recall	Precision
Orthography	n/a	n/a
Style	100%	89%
Grammar	93%	28%
Punctuation	66%	50%
Terminology	67%	92%

Experiences from real-world deployments – Public Service/Easy-to-Read (1/2)

14% - 33% functional analphabets – Beneficiaries of easy-to-read

```
<rule id="GENITIV-ARTIKEL">
<pattern>
  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="SUB:.*"/>

  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="ART:(DEF|IND):GEN:.*" skip="-
1"/>

  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="SUB:GEN:.*"/>
</pattern>

<message>Genitiv gefunden:
'<match no="2"/>' Vermeiden
Sie den Genitiv.</message>

</rule>
```

```
<rule id="GENITIV-
POSSESSIVPRONOMEN">
<pattern>
  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="SUB:.*"/>

  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="PRO:POS:GEN:.*" skip="-1"/>

  <token postag_regex="yes"
postag="SUB:GEN:.*"/>
</pattern>

<message>Genitiv gefunden:
'<match no="2"/>' Vermeiden
Sie den Genitiv.</message>

</rule>
```

Courtesy of Annika Nietzio

Experiences from real-world deployments – Public Service/Easy-to-Read (2/2)

LanguageTool Prüfung auf Leichte Sprache

Die Leichte Sprache ist eine besonders leicht verständliche Ausdrucksweise. Es existiert kein offizieller Standard, was genau Leichte Sprache ausmacht, es gibt zur Orientierung allerdings einige Regeln. Mit dieser Seite können Sie LanguageTool benutzen, um Texte gegen einige (nicht alle) dieser Regeln zu prüfen. Mehr Informationen zu Leichter Sprache finden Sie beim [Netzwerk Leichte Sprache](#).

Fügen Sie hier Ihren Text ein oder benutzen Sie diesen Text als Beispiel. Dieser Text wurde nur zum Testen geschrieben. Die Donaudampfschiffahrt darf da nicht fehlen. Und die Nutzung des Genitivs auch nicht.

Genitiv gefunden. Vermeiden Sie den Genitiv.

Hier ignorieren
Fehler dieses Typs ignorieren

Deutsch, Leichte Sprache

Die normale Textprüfung ohne Berücksichtigung der Leichten Sprache finden Sie [auf unserer deutschen Startseite](#).

- Homepage
- News
- Screenshots
- Supported Languages
- Usage
- Links
- Forum
- WikiCheck
- Development
 - Rule Creator
 - Bug Reports
 - Java API
 - Javadoc
 - HTTP API
 - HTTP Server
 - Links

Conclusions/Outlook/Contact

Linguistic quality is scenario-dependant, and multiplies on the web

NLP-based automation for linguistic quality is available in the open source domain

The easy-to-read scenario is an important one – and needs your help

Let us know if you have any questions, ideas etc.

Thank you!

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naber@danielnaber.de

Pointers

W3C Easy-to-Read Symposium 2012 (<http://www.w3.org/WAI/RD/2012/easy-to-read/#proceed>)

How Long Is a Short Sentence? – A Linguistic Approach to Definition and Validation of Rules for Easy-to-Read Material
(<http://www.springerlink.com/content/t7015647p2x33380/>)

European-dimension globale Dimension (e.g. French <http://www.inclusion-europe.org/documents/100.pdf>)

Rules, technical writing and Machine Translation
(http://2011.xinnovations.de/tl_files/xinnovations.2011/slides/1909/w3c/06%20Melanie%20Siegel.pdf)

Scaling via Language Industry Experiences
(http://2011.xinnovations.de/tl_files/xinnovations.2011/slides/1909/w3c/04%20Christian%20Lieske.pdf)

Abstract/Storyline

Textual content still dominates the Web. The linguistic quality of textual content – correct spelling, terminology, grammar, style ... – is of uttermost importance for various content-related processes. Linguistic quality is not universal, rather it is scenario-dependant and for example different in an enterprise scenario, than in a public service scenario. Human activities such as translation and reception as well as activities performed by software agents (e.g. search engines and Machine Translation systems) become more accurate, and cost-efficient if they operate on high-quality content. Given the volume of content on the Web, automation is important for linguistic quality management.

Viable automated linguistic quality management relies on so-called Natural Language Processing (NLP). Accurate NLP today requires adaptation/tailoring for the scenario at hand. With so-called rule-based/symbolic NLP this adaptation takes the shape of representing linguistic phenomena in a formalism that operates on linguistic entities such as part-of-speech tags.

LanguageTool is an adaptable open-source, NLP-based linguistic quality assurance tool. It offers support for approximately 30 languages, and can be used in a variety of client-server scenarios – amongst others via a browser plug-in. The body of knowledge related to adapting LanguageTool in real-world scenarios (e.g. enterprise Scenarios, and public service/easy-to-read Scenarios) is growing. LanguageTool has implemented support for the W3C Internationalization Tag Set (ITS) 2.0 that is currently under development.

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