

Query Translation for Cross-lingual Search in the Academic Search Engine PubPsych

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Motivation: CluBS - Cross-lingual Bibliographic Search

Motivation of the CLuBS project

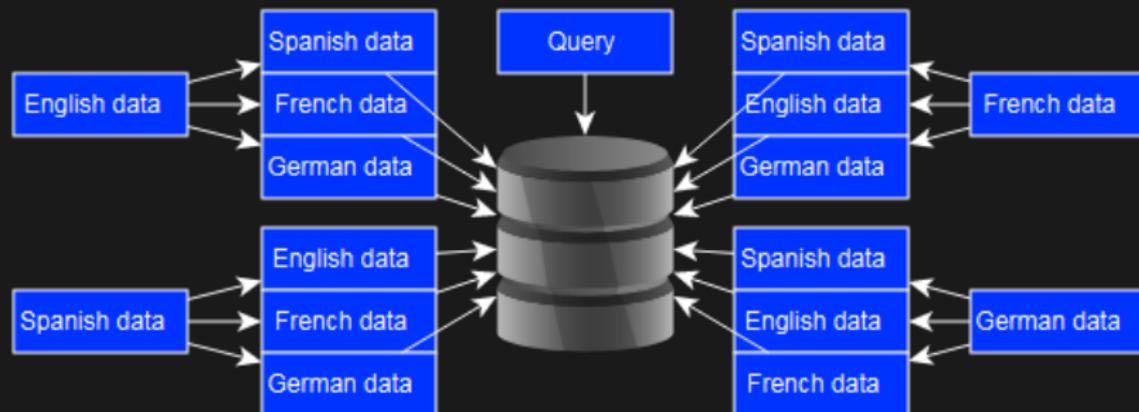
- academic discourse happens in several languages
- language barrier \Rightarrow researchers might not understand or even find relevant articles
- basing research solely on results published in dominant languages such as English bears the risk of drawing conclusions on sub-populations [3]

Goals of the CLuBS project

- aims to improve multilingual access to academic bibliographic information
- develops, implements & evaluates four different approaches to enable Cross-lingual Information Retrieval (CLIR)
- prototypical domain: psychology with PubPsych search engine (<https://pubpsych.eu>)

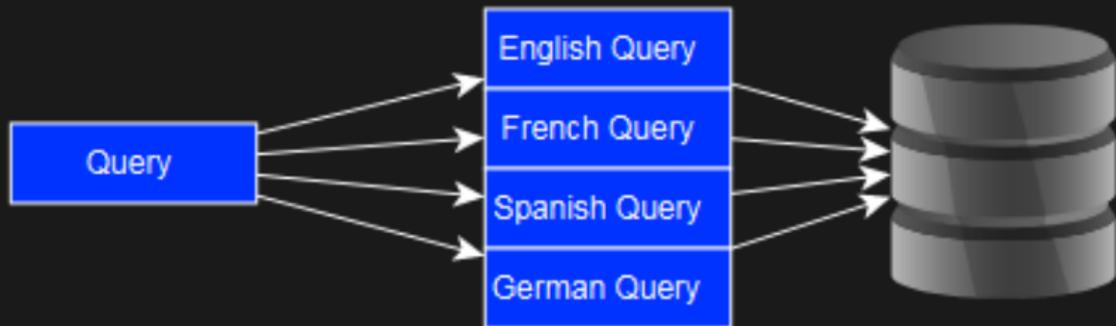
- database of psychological literature, treatments, test and research data
- aggregates bibliographic metadata from nine databases produced by several international partners, e.g. MEDLINE, PSYINDEX and NORART
- metadata mainly in English, German, French and Spanish
 - very uneven distribution due to different indexing practices
 - 20% of all content has no English metadata; 5% of content retrievable with Spanish
- ⇒ results on a topic vary depending on query language

Approaches for CLIR



- translation of content (metadata in this case)

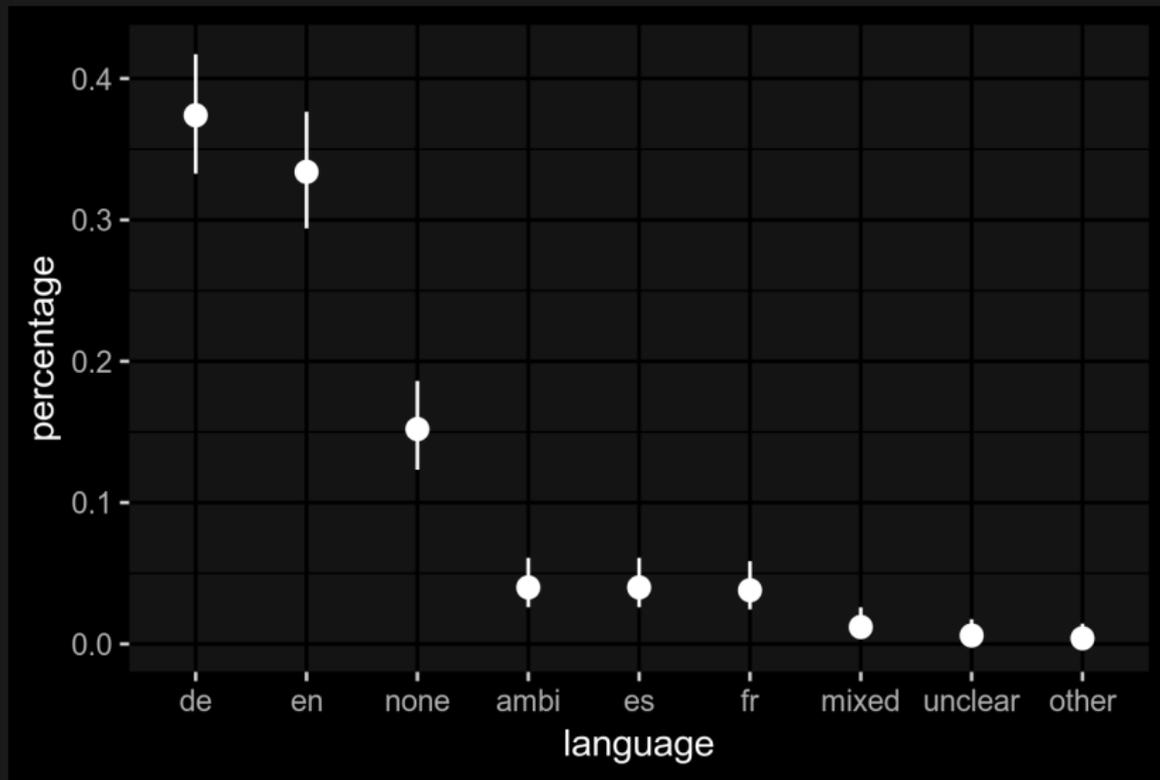
Approaches for CLIR



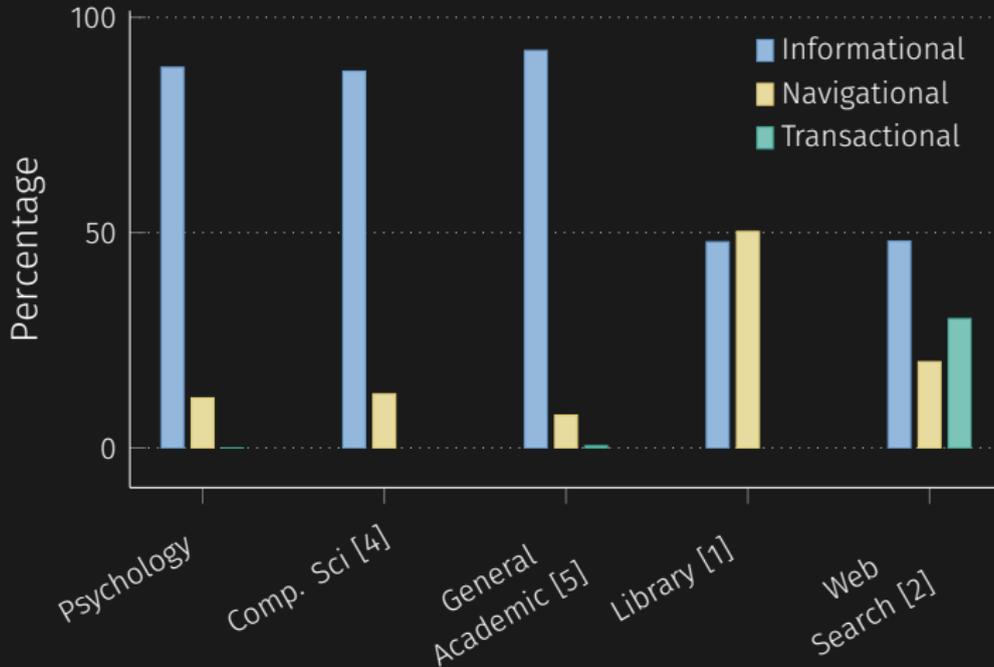
- translation of queries
- research question: can PubPsych queries be translated into the four target languages by mapping them to purpose-built lexical resources?

Queries & Languages in PubPsych

Query languages



Query types and distribution in different domains



88.4% of queries in PubPsych are informational, so we chose an approach of mapping lexical resources to translate them

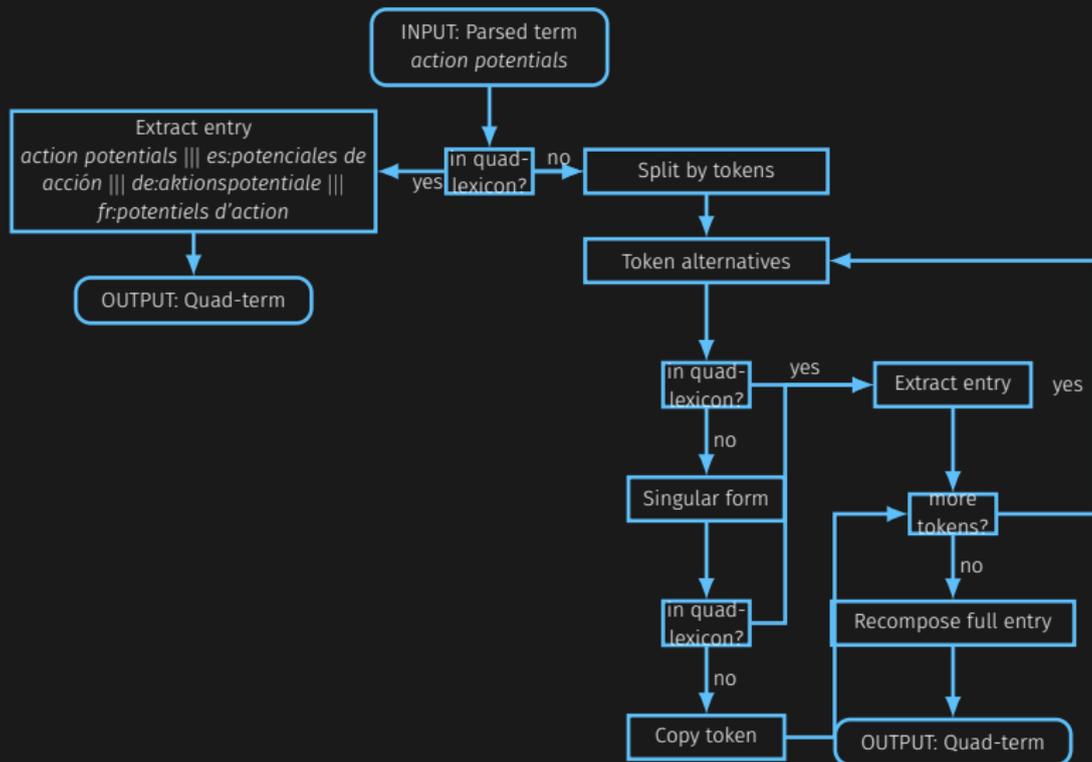
Query Translation

Creation of quadrilingual lexicon

QuadLex: aligned dictionary in English, French, German and Spanish from four sources

	German	English	French	Spanish
MeSH	70,694	175,004	96,333	66,828
WP (titles/categories)		(81,369/38,038)		
Apertium	7,792	5,935	6,020	5,846
Manual	4,262	4,142	4,047	4,081
<i>Total unique (Lex)</i>	202,128	304,277	225,607	195,937

Flowchart for query term translation



Evaluation

Coverage of MeSH & quadrilingual lexicon

How many terms and tokens out of the 536,479 queries can we translate?

- whole terms with MeSH lexicon: **7.7%**
- whole terms with Quadrilingual Lexicon: **14.9 %**
- token level with MeSH lexicon: **64.2%**
- token level with Quadrilingual Lexicon: **85.0 %**

Translation quality

Corpora of 500 queries manually rated by **3 annotators**:

- 100 queries in each language (en, de, fr, es)
- 100 queries without a definite language identification (many named entities)

Evaluation according to adequacy:

- no gold translation existed
- How much of the meaning in the source query was expressed in the translation?
- use of a three-point scale:
 - 0** none of the meaning was transferred
 - 1** part of the meaning was transferred
 - 2** all meaning was transferred

Inter-Annotator Agreement

Fleiss' kappa of the three raters for different language pairs:

source	2de	2en	2fr	2es
de	n/a	0.616	0.658	0.598
en	0.442	n/a	0.455	0.521
fr	0.243	0.268	n/a	0.384
es	0.422	0.354	0.472	n/a
none	0.494	0.458	0.513	0.440

disagreement example

- source: "unfinished task" -> DE: "unfinished aufgabe"

Results and Future Work

Results

- average adequacy of 1.4 → most of the queries had at least some of their terms properly translated
- $54\pm 20\%$ of the queries had the maximum adequacy score when looking at the mean over languages,
- only $14\pm 8\%$ of the queries got completely incorrect translations;
- remaining $33\pm 15\%$ were partially well translated.

Languages were quite similar with two clear exceptions:

- translation of German queries had a lower quality (mean adequacy 1.1) mainly because the compound nature of German increases the number of untranslated tokens with respect to the other languages, and
- queries with undetermined language had a very high adequacy (1.8) because they are shorter and, in most of the cases, leaving the source token untranslated resulted in a good translation.

Future work

- increase coverage through multilingual word embeddings
- improve approach by removing systematic errors
- improve translation for German (due to its compound nature)
- next to translation quality we will evaluate the impact on retrieval

Questions?

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