

# Overview of JOKER 2023 Automatic Wordplay Analysis Task 3 – Pun translation

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## Abstract

This paper provides a comprehensive overview of Task 3 of the JOKER-2023 track. The overarching objective of the JOKER track series is to facilitate collaboration among linguists, translators, and computer scientists to advance the development of automatic interpretation, generation, and translation of wordplay. Task 3 specifically concentrates on the automatic translation of puns from English into French and Spanish. In this overview, we outline the overall structure of the shared task that we organized as part of the CLEF-2023 evaluation campaign. We discuss the approaches employed by the participants and present and analyze the results they achieved.

## Keywords

wordplay, puns, computational humour, machine translation

## 1. Introduction


This paper describes Task 3 of the JOKER-2023<sup>1</sup> challenge, where the goal is to accurately translate puns between different languages. This is the final task of JOKER-2023 [1], following Tasks 1 [2] and 2 [3] on pun detection and pun location/slash interpretation, respectively.

A pun is a form of wordplay that exploits multiple meanings of a word or words with similar sounds but different meanings. Puns pose challenges in translation as they often rely on language-specific nuances that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Nonetheless, it can be important to preserve wordplay in the target text, even if the exact type of wordplay or the specific meaning is changed. In Task 3, participating systems attempt to translate English punning jokes into French and Spanish. The translations should aim to preserve, to the extent possible, both the form and meaning of the original wordplay – that is, to implement the pun→pun strategy described in Delabastita's typology of pun translation strategies [4, 5]. For example, "I used to be a banker but I lost interest" might be rendered into French as "*J'ai été*

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.joker-project.com>

**Table 1**  
Task 3 dataset statistics

| Language | Train  |        | Test   |        |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | target | source | target | source |
| French   | 5,838  | 1,405  | 6,590  | 1,197  |
| Spanish  | 644    | 217    | 5,727  | 544    |

*banquier mais j'en ai perdu tout l'intérêt*". This fairly straightforward translation preserves the pun, since *interest* and *intérêt* share the same semantic ambiguity.

In the remainder of this paper, we describe the data preparation process (Section 2) and participants' approaches (Section 3), and then present an analysis of their results (Section 4). Section 5 concludes the paper.

## 2. Data

Our French training data contains 5,838 translations of 1,405 distinct puns in English as used in Tasks 1 and 2. These translations come from translation contests and the JOKER-2022 track [6, 7]. For the test set, we provided participants with 4,290 distinct puns in English to be translated into French and Spanish. A detailed description of the corpus can be found in our SIGIR 2023 paper [8].

We also provide new sets of English–Spanish translations of punning jokes, similar to the English–French datasets we produced for JOKER-2022. These translations were sourced via a translation contest in which professional translators were asked to translate 400 English puns. In total, they produced 2,459 pairs of translated puns. These translations underwent an expert review to ensure compliance with the data set's criteria of preserving both wordplay and the general meaning. We kept 644 translations of 217 distinct English puns for training data.

Statistics on the dataset are given in Table 1. As in cases of Tasks 1 and 2, we included the training data in the input file of the test data. This allows us for comparison of the systems both on the test and training sets.

As described below, the data was provided in JSON and delimited text formats with fields containing the text of the punning joke and a unique ID; for training there were one or two additional fields containing gold-standard translations of the text into French and/or Spanish. Systems were expected to output a JSON or delimited text file containing the run ID, text ID, the text of the translation(s) into French and/or Spanish, and a boolean flag indicating whether the run was manual or automatic.

**Input format.** The base data is provided in JSON and CSV formats with the following fields:

**id\_en** a unique identifier

**text\_en** the text of the instance of source wordplay in English

Input example:

```
[{"id_en":"en_1",  
"text_en":"I used to be a banker but I lost interest"}]
```

**Qrels.** We provide training data as JSON or TSV qrels files with the following fields:

**id\_en** a unique identifier from the input file

**text\_fr (optional)** translation of the wordplay into French

**text\_es (optional)** translation of the wordplay into Spanish

Example of a qrel file:

```
[{"id_en":"en_1",  
"text_fr":"J'ai été banquier mais j'en ai perdu tout l'intérêt"}]
```

**Output Format.** Participating systems were expected to submit their results as a TREC-style JSON or TSV file with the following fields:

**run\_id** run ID starting with <team\_id>\_<task\_id>\_<method\_used> – e.g., UBO\_BLOOM

**manual** whether the run is manual (0 or 1)

**id\_en** a unique identifier from the input file

**text\_fr (optional)** translation of the wordplay into French

**text\_es (optional)** translation of the wordplay into Spanish

Example of an output file:

```
[{"run_id":"team1_task_3_DeepL",  
"manual":0,  
"id_en":"en_1",  
"text_fr":"J'ai été banquier mais j'en ai perdu tout l'intérêt"}  
]
```

### 3. Participants' approaches

Nine teams submitted 47 runs for this task, as summarized in Table 2. The approaches used were as follows:

1. The LJGG team submitted runs for translation from English to French and Spanish. Their model is a three-stage architecture based on T5 (SimpleT5). The two stages calculate the information necessary to concatenate the English sentence, which forms an input for the third neural network. For training the models, they enlarged Task 3's dataset with the data prepared for Task 1. They also used the DeepL translator to compare their results and found that the DeepL translations are better.

**Table 2**

Statistics on the runs submitted for Task 3

| Team             | EN→FR | EN→ES |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Croland          | 1     | 1     |
| LJGG             | 4     | 5     |
| MiCroGerk        | —     | 7     |
| Smroltra         | 6     | 6     |
| TeamCAU          | 3     | —     |
| TheLangVerse     | 1     | 1     |
| ThePunDetectives | 2     | 2     |
| UBO              | 3     | 3     |
| NPalma           | —     | 2     |
| Total            | 20    | 27    |

2. The NLPalma team [9] approached the translation of wordplay from English to Spanish using BLOOMZ & mT5, which is an improved version of BLOOM.
3. The MiCroGerk team [10] used SimpleT5-, BLOOM-, OpenAI-, and AI21-based models and the models from the EasyNMT package (Opus-MT, mBART50\_m2m, and M2M\_10) for the English–Spanish translation task. The OpenAI- and AI21-based models proved to be the best, with the lowest-ranked models being SimpleT5. According to the authors, however, there is still plenty of room for improvement.
4. The UBO team [11] used the models from the EasyNMT package – namely, Opus-MT, mBART50\_m2m, and M2M\_100.
5. The TheLangVerse team made use of the j2-grande model from the AI21 platform. They also combined the datasets to provide more content for fine-tuning, obtaining results comparable to those obtained from their surveys.
6. Opus-MT and M2M\_100 from the the EasyNMT package were selected by participants of ThePunDetectives team [12]. The authors found that M2M\_100 made translations that diverged from the original senses at the expense of precision. In contrast, Opus-MT presented a slightly better translation capability, being able to comprehend some types of humour.
7. The solution of the Smroltra team [13] was to use the GPT-3, BLOOM, Opus-MT, and mBART50\_m2m models from EasyNMT; SimpleT5; and the Google Translate service for both English–Spanish and English–French translations. The best results were obtained using GPT-3, while the worst came from T5, which produced incoherent sentences. GPT-3 and BLOOM obtained the highest scores on both datasets, although according to the authors, the translation of the datasets requires more data and time.
8. The Croland team [14] approached the task using GPT-3.
9. TeamCAU [15] report using large language models (LLMs), but do not specifically describe their use for their Task 3 runs.

## 4. Results

We continue JOKER-2022’s practice of having trained experts manually evaluate system translations according to features such as sense preservation and wordplay, since vocabulary overlap metrics such as BLEU are unsuitable for evaluating wordplay translations [7, 6]. Participants’ runs were subject to whitespace trimming and lower-casing, and were pooled together. We then filtered out French and Spanish translations identical to the original wordplay in English, as we considered these wordplay instances to be untranslated. Then, we manually evaluated 6,590 French translations of 1,197 distinct puns in English pooled from the participants’ runs used as the final test data. Besides, our experts manually assessed 9,682 French translations of 868 distinct puns in English. We manually evaluated 5,727 Spanish translations of 544 distinct English puns. The runs are ranked according to the number of successful translations – i.e., translations preserving, to the extent possible, both the form and sense of the original wordplay.

Table 3 shows the results on the test data while Table 4 displays the results obtained on the training data for the pun translation task from English into French. The following scores are reported in both tables:

**#E** number of manually evaluated translations

**#T** number of submitted translations used for evaluation

**#M** number of translations preserving the meaning of the source puns

**%M** percentage of translations preserving the meaning of the source puns

**#W** number of translations containing wordplay

**%W** percentage of translations containing wordplay

**#S** number of translations containing wordplay and preserving the meaning of the source puns

**%S** percentage of translations containing wordplay and preserving the meaning of the source puns

**%R** percentage of translations containing wordplay and preserving the meaning of the source puns over the total test set

We will consider **#S** measure as the one for ranking the submitted runs. We observe that for English to French translation, the Jurassic-2 and T5 models obtained the best results (respectively, 72 and 65 translations that contain the wordplay and preserve the meaning of the source puns). We should note here, however, that the T5 model was trained on the training set while other LLMs were used only in a few-shot setup. Overall, same as in 2022 [7, 6], we notice that the success rate of wordplay translation is very low, and the task is obviously very challenging. This is even the case for LLMs, with a maximum value of 6% over the total evaluated test set for French. The results are almost three times higher for the training set in French, suggesting an overfitting problem but still very low in general (less than 17%)

For English-to-Spanish translation, the best results were obtained by systems that used the Google Translate service (96 or 99 correctly translated puns) and ones based on the mBART

**Table 3**  
Results for pun translation from English into French (test data)

| run ID                                  | #E    | #T    | #M  | %M  | #W | %W | #S        | %S | %R |
|---|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| Croland_task_3_EN_FR_GPT3               | 16    | 28    | 4   | 25  | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| LJGG_Google_Translator_EN_FR_auto       | 1,076 | 1,197 | 580 | 53  | 67 | 6  | 63        | 5  | 5  |
| LJGG_task3_fr_mt5_base_auto             | 2     | 1,197 | 2   | 100 | 1  | 50 | 1         | 50 | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_fr_mt5_base_no_label_auto    | 1     | 1,197 | 1   | 100 | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_fr_t5_large_auto             | 90    | 1,197 | 24  | 26  | 2  | 2  | 2         | 2  | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_fr_t5_large_no_label_auto    | 140   | 1,197 | 80  | 57  | 15 | 10 | 15        | 10 | 1  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_BLOOM             | 31    | 32    | 8   | 25  | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_EasyNMT-Opus      | 786   | 1,197 | 427 | 54  | 58 | 7  | 56        | 7  | 4  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_EasyNMT-mbart     | 1,139 | 1,197 | 613 | 53  | 68 | 5  | 64        | 5  | 5  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_GPT3              | 30    | 32    | 8   | 26  | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_GoogleTranslation | 1,109 | 1,197 | 602 | 54  | 71 | 6  | 67        | 6  | 5  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_SimpleT5          | 1,043 | 1,197 | 562 | 53  | 66 | 6  | 65        | 6  | 5  |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_AI21               | 30    | 32    | 8   | 26  | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_BLOOM              | 32    | 32    | 8   | 25  | 0  | 0  | 0         | 0  | 0  |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_ST5                | 1,090 | 1,197 | 577 | 52  | 71 | 6  | 69        | 6  | 5  |
| TheLangVerse_task_3_j2-grande-finetuned | 1,176 | 1,197 | 636 | 54  | 76 | 6  | <b>72</b> | 6  | 6  |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_EN-FR_M2M100    | 13    | 340   | 9   | 69  | 2  | 15 | 2         | 15 | 0  |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_EN-FR_OpusMT    | 183   | 340   | 92  | 50  | 19 | 10 | 17        | 9  | 1  |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5                     | 73    | 1,195 | 47  | 64  | 5  | 6  | 5         | 6  | 0  |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5_x                   | 1,148 | 1,195 | 616 | 53  | 71 | 6  | 67        | 5  | 5  |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5_y                   | 791   | 1,194 | 429 | 54  | 61 | 7  | 59        | 7  | 5  |

model (99 puns). The maximum score is 18% in the case of English-to-Spanish translation, which is considerably higher than for French data. Note that for the Spanish version of the task we only have evaluations on the test data.

## 5. Conclusion

In this paper, we have described Task 3 of the JOKER track at CLEF 2023. The task aims to advance the automation of wordplay translation, and included shared tasks on translation from English to French and from English to Spanish. We expanded the EN→FR training set described in our SIGIR 2023 paper [8] with a new parallel corpus of EN→ES wordplay translations. We evaluated the results from participants after pooling and conducting manual assessments with experts.

We observe that the success rate of wordplay translation is extremely low even in the case of LLMs, for both language pairs. The maximum value of 6% over the total evaluated test set

**Table 4**  
Results for pun translation from English into French (training data)

| run ID                                  | #E  | #T  | #M  | %M | #W  | %W | #S  | %S | %R |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| Croland_task_3_EN_FR_GPT3               | 17  | 32  | 8   | 47 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| LJGG_Google_Translator_EN_FR_auto       | 757 | 868 | 451 | 60 | 128 | 17 | 124 | 16 | 14 |
| LJGG_task3_fr_t5_large_auto             | 21  | 868 | 3   | 14 | 1   | 5  | 1   | 5  | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_fr_t5_large_no_label_auto    | 88  | 868 | 54  | 61 | 26  | 30 | 22  | 25 | 3  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_BLOOM             | 31  | 36  | 11  | 35 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_EasyNMT-Opus      | 432 | 868 | 250 | 58 | 65  | 15 | 64  | 15 | 7  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_EasyNMT-mbart     | 793 | 868 | 470 | 59 | 143 | 18 | 136 | 17 | 16 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_GPT3              | 30  | 36  | 13  | 43 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_GoogleTranslation | 746 | 868 | 444 | 60 | 126 | 17 | 122 | 16 | 14 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-FR_SimpleT5          | 697 | 868 | 412 | 59 | 105 | 15 | 100 | 14 | 12 |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_AI21               | 32  | 36  | 13  | 41 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_BLOOM              | 29  | 36  | 12  | 41 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| TeamCAU_task_3_EN-FR_ST5                | 683 | 868 | 405 | 59 | 97  | 14 | 92  | 13 | 11 |
| TheLangVerse_task_3_j2-grande-finetuned | 675 | 868 | 405 | 60 | 127 | 19 | 122 | 18 | 14 |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_EN-FR_M2M100    | 22  | 321 | 16  | 73 | 9   | 41 | 9   | 41 | 1  |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_EN-FR_OpusMT    | 164 | 321 | 95  | 58 | 24  | 15 | 24  | 15 | 3  |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5                     | 38  | 868 | 28  | 74 | 15  | 39 | 15  | 39 | 2  |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5_x                   | 810 | 868 | 486 | 60 | 148 | 18 | 141 | 17 | 16 |
| UBO_task_3_SimpleT5_y                   | 442 | 868 | 255 | 58 | 66  | 15 | 65  | 15 | 7  |

was obtained for French while the corresponding value for Spanish was 18%. In French, even for the training set the percentage of successful translations is less than 17%. The difficulty of translation of wordplay between relatively well-studied languages, even when using LLMs, calls for more community attention to this challenging task. Among the submitted runs, those using mBART, Jurassic-2, T5, and Google Translate produced the best results. As with Tasks 1 and 2, we received many partial runs due to the constraints involved in using LLMs.

Additional information on the track is available on the JOKER website: <http://www.joker-project.com/>

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**Table 5**  
Results for pun translation from English into Spanish (test data)

| run ID                                  | #E  | #T  | #M  | %M    | #W  | %W    | #S | %S    | %R |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|----|
| Croland_task_3_ENESGPT3                 | 45  | 47  | 9   | 20.00 | 3   | 6.66  | 3  | 6.66  | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_es_mt5_base_auto             | 34  | 544 | 16  | 47.05 | 5   | 14.70 | 5  | 14.70 | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_es_mt5_base_no_label_auto    | 34  | 544 | 16  | 47.05 | 5   | 14.70 | 5  | 14.70 | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_es_t5_large_auto             | 34  | 544 | 16  | 47.05 | 5   | 14.70 | 5  | 14.70 | 0  |
| LJGG_task3_es_t5_large_no_label_auto    | 34  | 544 | 16  | 47.05 | 5   | 14.70 | 5  | 14.70 | 0  |
| LJGG_task_3_GoogleTranslatorENESauto    | 544 | 544 | 274 | 50.36 | 106 | 19.48 | 99 | 18.19 | 18 |
| NLPalma_task_3_BLOOMZ_x                 | 359 | 359 | 215 | 59.88 | 85  | 23.67 | 80 | 22.28 | 14 |
| NLPalma_task_3_BLOOMZ_y                 | 359 | 359 | 215 | 59.88 | 85  | 23.67 | 80 | 22.28 | 14 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-ES_EasyNMT-Opus      | 529 | 544 | 263 | 49.71 | 100 | 18.90 | 93 | 17.58 | 17 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-ES_EasyNMT-Opus_x    | 529 | 544 | 263 | 49.71 | 100 | 18.90 | 93 | 17.58 | 17 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-ES_EasyNMT-Opus_y    | 529 | 544 | 263 | 49.71 | 100 | 18.90 | 93 | 17.58 | 17 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-ES_GoogleTranslation | 532 | 544 | 267 | 50.18 | 103 | 19.36 | 96 | 18.04 | 17 |
| Smroltra_task_3_EN-ES_SimpleT5          | 531 | 544 | 265 | 49.90 | 101 | 19.02 | 94 | 17.70 | 17 |
| Smroltra_task_3_ENESBLOOM               | 45  | 47  | 8   | 17.77 | 2   | 4.44  | 2  | 4.44  | 0  |
| TheLangVerse_task_3_j2-grande-finetuned | 415 | 544 | 200 | 48.19 | 70  | 16.86 | 65 | 15.66 | 11 |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_EN-ES_M2M100    | 33  | 430 | 16  | 48.48 | 7   | 21.21 | 7  | 21.21 | 1  |
| ThePunDetectives_task_3_ENESOpusMT      | 428 | 430 | 208 | 48.59 | 71  | 16.58 | 66 | 15.42 | 12 |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_OpenAI           | 6   | 17  | 3   | 0.5   | 1   | 16.66 | 1  | 16.66 | 0  |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_mbart50_m2m_x    | 543 | 544 | 274 | 50.46 | 106 | 19.52 | 99 | 18.23 | 18 |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_AI21_x           | 1   | 17  | 1   | 1     | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0     | 0  |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_mbart50_m2m_y    | 543 | 544 | 274 | 50.46 | 106 | 19.52 | 99 | 18.23 | 18 |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_m2m_100_418M     | 43  | 544 | 23  | 53.48 | 11  | 25.58 | 11 | 25.58 | 2  |
| MiCroGerk_task_3_EN-ES_SimpleT5         | 5   | 544 | 4   | 0.8   | 3   | 0.6   | 3  | 0.6   | 0  |

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