XML, Corpora and Machine Translations

Hanne Moa

Department of Language and Communication Studies Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Linguistic Rresources, NGSLT, 2005-01-18 http://taliesin.nvg.org/language/

Overview

- 1 A practical tool for XML
 - The problem: tree-search of XML
 - A solution: tgrep2
- 2 Corpora and Machine Translation
 - Ancient History
 - Linguistics-based MT
 - Modern History
 - SBMT
 - Hybrids

Tree-grep for XML

XML is a way of encoding trees

- As is s-expressions [McCarthy, 1960]
- How does one work with that tree-structure?
- Specifically: How to search the tree easily.

How to easily search on tree-structure in XML? (1)

- grep(1), "search" in editors are *line-based*
- XML-related frameworks:
 - DOM, SAX...
 - XSL (XSLT, XSL-FO), DSSSL...
 - XPath, XLink, X-whatever...
 - Takes a while to learn, *complex*
- Tools that are windows only: xmlgrep

How to easily search on tree-structure in XML? (2)

- Use tgrep2!
- But...tgrep2 can't search in XML
- Therefore, convert XML to s-expressions
 - Incidentally using XSLT...
 - And an almost-as-simple-as a finite state transducer to go back
- Et voila...tgrep2 for XML

LAST MINUTE BONUS: Greppable XML through .pyx

```
XMI . . .
<s>
<w id="1">word1</w>
</s>
is equivalent to .pyx! See
http://www.xml.com/pub/a/2000/03/15/feature/
( s
-\n
(w
Aid 1
-word1
)w
-\n
) s
```

Corpora and Machine Translation (MT)

- History
- Linguistics-based MT
- Non-linguistics-based MT
 - Statistical-Based MT (SBMT)
- Hybrids

History, pre-1990

Corpora

- Used in mainstream linguistics until approximately 1960
- Late 1950s: Noam Chomsky enters the scene
- Afterwards: survives outside mainstream linguistics
- Machine Translation
 - Was "in progress" between the birth of the computer until... 1960
 - Late 1950s: Bar-Hillel enters the scene

"Text must be (minimally) understood before translation can proceed effectively. Computer understanding of text is too difficult. Therefore, Machine Translation is infeasible." [Bar-Hillel, 1960]

Afterwards: survives, out of sight, out of mind

Linguistics-based MT

- There is parsing. . .
- There is analysis...
- There is. . .
 - Phonetics/Phonology
 - Morphology/Syntax
 - Semantics/Pragmatics
 - LFG, HPSG, Minimalism, CG...
- More importantly, there's heaps of linguists spending years writing enormous grammars that cannot be reused or easily adapted to new languages...
- Most importantly, what about world knowledge? (Bar-Hillel again)

The times, they were a-changing...

The 1990s...computers are about to become ubiquitous, texts are being digitized, or even start their lives in digital form, and rumours of something revolutionary called the "Internet" are circulating... From nowhere 1 comes...

The IBM-models!

"Whenever I fire a linguist our system performance improves" (Frederick Jelinek, 1988)

- Statistical-Based Machine Translation, SBMT
- Canonical paper²: [Brown et al., 1993]
- ONLY bilingual corpora³
- ONLY tokenization
- Overheard at an MT conference last year: "Give me a billion word bilingual corpus, and I will give you MT"
- BUT
 - What about Long Distance Dependencies?
 - What about Pragmatics?
 - Why does quality level out so quickly?
 - It's too hard to align the corpora!
 - It's (still) too hard to get that much text!

³And complicated statistical formulas...



²Readable paper: [Knight, 1999]

Today: Hybrids

- Linguistics for the quality
- Statistics for the coverage
- Specialized modules for specialized needs:
 - Compounds (blackbird / black bird / ice-cream maker)
 - Time-expressions (at two o'clock)
 - Titles (He then read The Wind In The Willows)
 -

References



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