

# Machine Translation

## ICS 482 Natural Language Processing

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Lecture 29-2: Machine Translation  
Husni Al-Muhtaseb

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Husni Al-Muhtaseb

# NLP Credits and

# Acknowledgment

These slides were adapted from presentations of the Authors of the book

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SPEECH and LANGUAGE PROCESSING:

An Introduction to Natural Language Processing,  
Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition

and some modifications from presentations found in the WEB by several scholars including the following

# NLP Credits and Acknowledgment

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# NLP Credits and Acknowledgment

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# Today's Lecture

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- Machine Translation (MT)
  - Structure of Machine Translation System
  - A simple English to Arabic Machine Translation

# Structure of MT Systems

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- Generally they all have lexical, morphological, syntactic and semantic components, one for each of the two languages, for treating basic words, complex words, sentences and meanings

# Structure of MT Systems(cont.)

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- “transfer” component: the only one that is specialized for a particular pair of languages, which converts the most abstract source representation that can be achieved into a corresponding abstract target representation

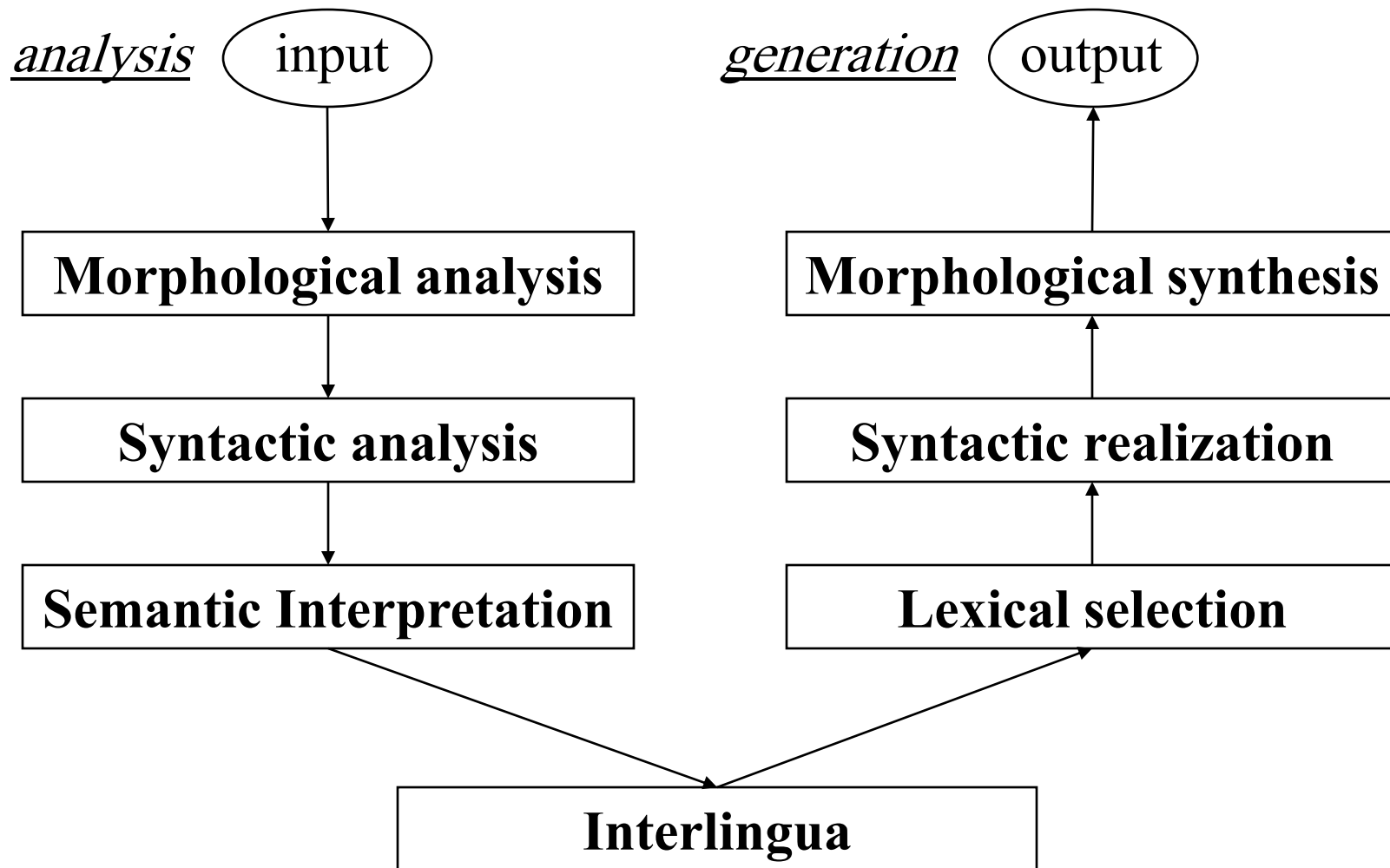


# Structure of MT Systems(cont.)

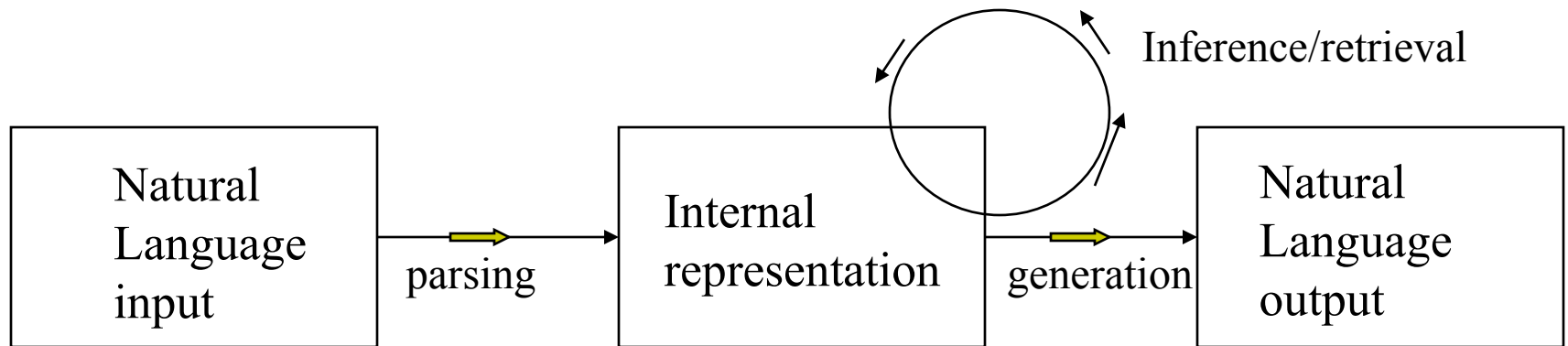
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- Some systems make use of a so-called “interlingua” or intermediate language
  - The transfer stage is divided into two steps, one translating a source sentence into the interlingua and the other translating the result of this into an abstract representation in the target language

# Machine Translation



# Typical NLP System



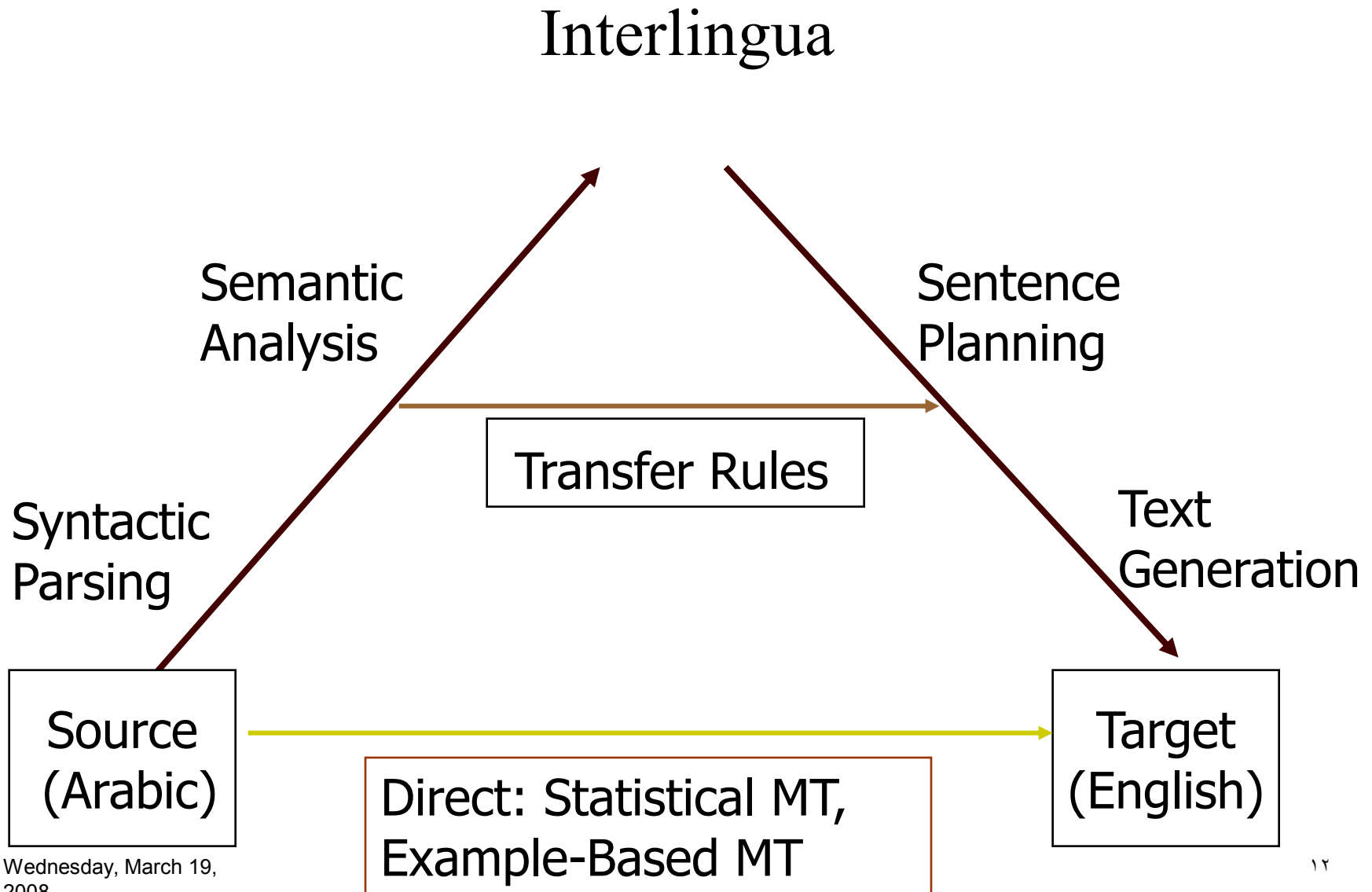
## □ NL Data-Base Query:

- Parsing = Question → SQL query
- Inference/retrieval = DBMS: SQL → table of records
- Generation = no-operation (just print the retrieved records)

## □ Machine Translation

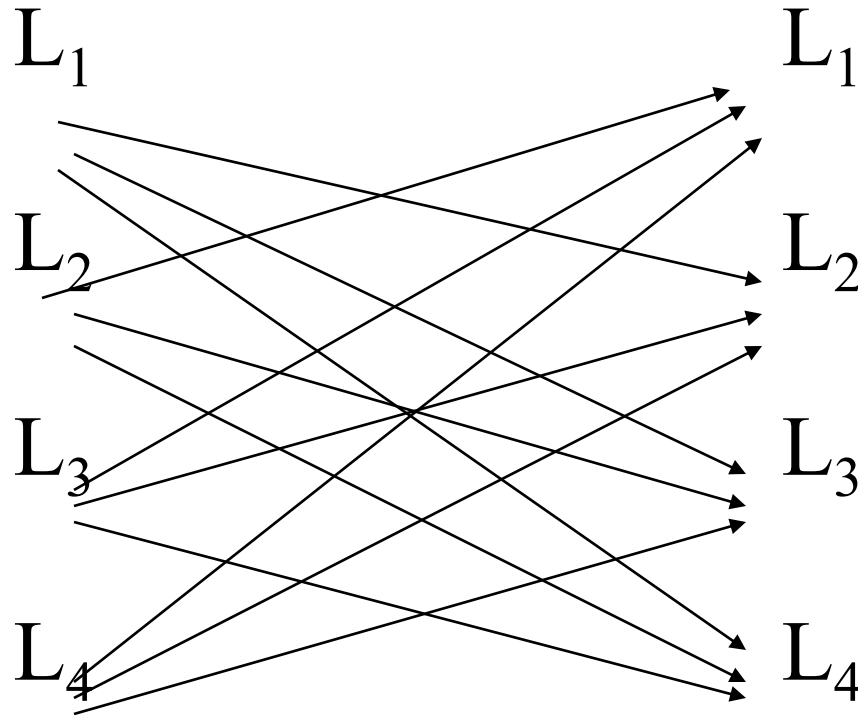
- Parsing = Source Language text → Representation
- Inference/retrieval = no-operation
- Generation = Representation → Target language

# Types of Machine Translation



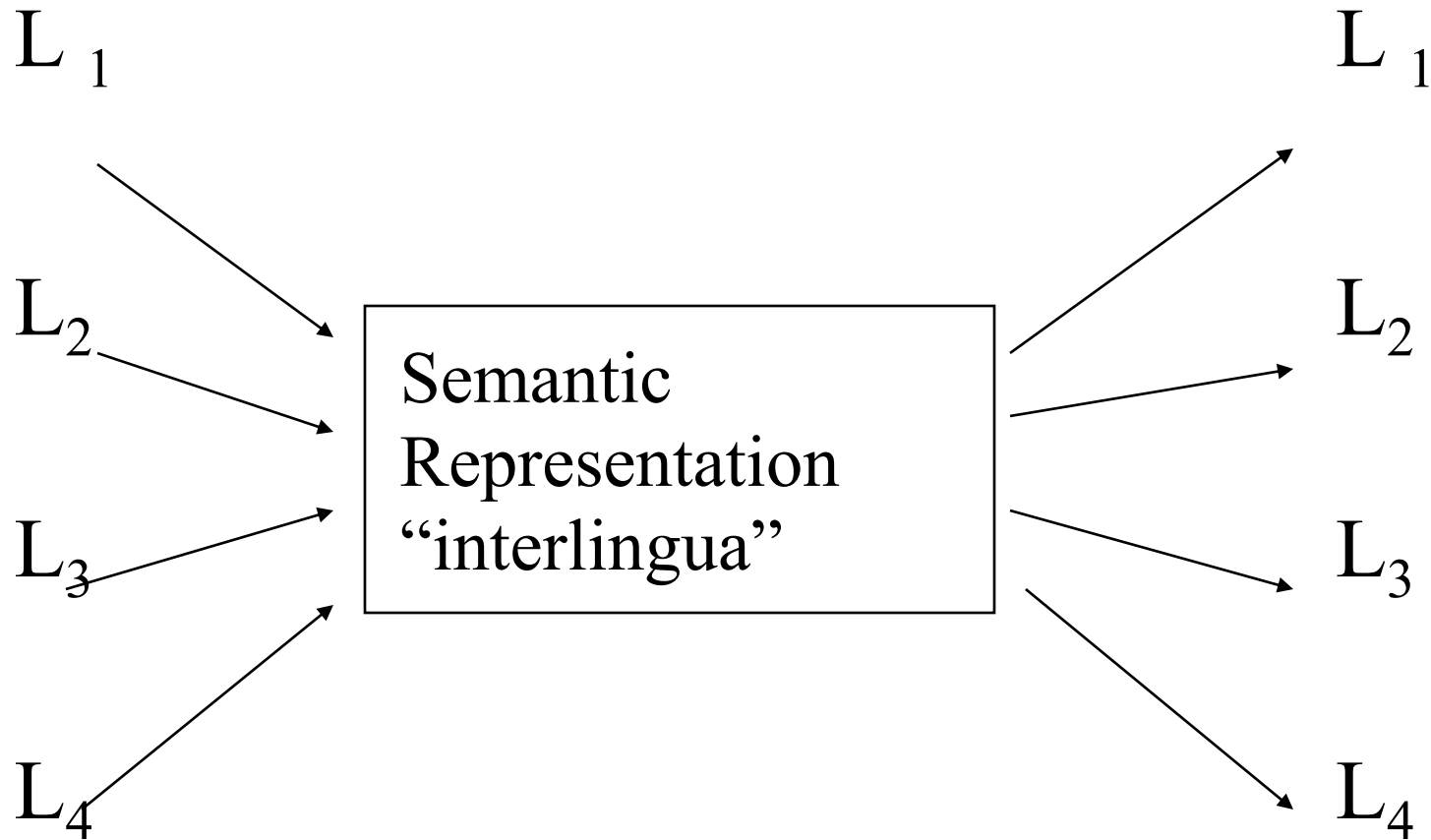
# Transfer Grammars

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# Interlingua Paradigm for MT

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# Interlingua-Based MT

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- Requires an Interlingua - language-neutral Knowledge Representation (KR)
  - Philosophical debate: Is there an interlingua?
  - FOL is not totally language neutral (predicates, functions, expressed in a language)
  - Other near-interlinguas (Conceptual Dependency)
- Requires a fully-disambiguating parser
  - Domain model of legal objects, actions, relations
- Requires a NL generator (KR → text)
- Applicable only to well-defined technical domains
- Produces high-quality MT in those domains

# Example-Based MT (EMBT)

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- Can we use previously translated text to learn how to translate new texts?
  - Yes! But, it's not so easy
  - Two paradigms, statistical MT, and EBMT
- Requirements:
  - Aligned large parallel corpus of translated sentences
$$\{S_{\text{source}} \leftrightarrow S_{\text{target}}\}$$
  - Bilingual dictionary for intra-S alignment
  - Generalization patterns (names, numbers, dates...)



# EBMT Approaches

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- Simplest: Translation Memory
  - If  $S_{\text{new}} = S_{\text{source}}$  in corpus, output aligned  $S_{\text{target}}$
- Compositional EBMT
  - If fragment of  $S_{\text{new}}$  matches fragment of  $S_s$ , output corresponding fragment of aligned  $S_t$
  - Prefer maximal-length fragments
  - Maximize grammatical compositionality
    - Via a target language grammar,
    - Or, via an N-gram statistical language model

# Multi-Engine Machine Translation

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- MT Systems have different strengths
  - Rapidly adaptable: Statistical, example-based
  - Good grammar: Rule-Based (linguistic) MT
  - High precision in narrow domains: INTERLINGUA
- Combine results of parallel-invoked MT
  - Select best of multiple translations

# Our Approach: Structure of Translator

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- Lexical Module
- Syntax Module
- Transformation Module

# Lexical Module

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## □ Pre Processor

- Detect Proper Nouns
- Convert short forms (don't → do not)
- Detect abbreviations like etc., mr.

## □ Tokenizer

Search Database of words and proper nouns and generate all possible interpretations of a word.

# Structure of Lexicon

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- Word
- Category
  - Noun, Pronoun, ...
- Subcategory
  - Auxiliary Verb, Possessive Pronoun, ToPreposition, ...
- Sense
  - Human, Animate, Unanimate

# Structure of Lexicon - *Contd.*

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## □ Form

- Base, First, Second, ... (for Verb Form); First, Second, Third (for Person); Comparative, Superlative, ... for Adjectives

## □ Number

- Singular, Plural

## □ Gender

- Masculine, Feminine

## □ Object Preposition & Subject Preposition

# Structure of Lexicon - *Contd.*

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## □ Object Count

- Number of objects required with the verb

## □ Arabic Meaning

## □ Meaning for different forms

- Meaning of Adjective and Noun for different forms of Gender and Number

# English to Arabic Machine Translation

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- Salma came
- Lexicon
  - Salma:.. سلمى، اسم علم، مؤنث، مفرد،
  - Came: ... جاء، فعل، ماض، متعادل
- Word to word: سلمى جاء
- Needed Translation: جاءت سلمى
- Modification Rules
  - Exchange the positions of subject and verb
  - If the gender is feminine the verb should be the same



# A second Example

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- The students are active
- Lexicon
  - The: ال
  - Students: .. طلاب، اسم جنس، جمع، متعادل، ..
  - Are: .. فعل، مضارع، يكون، جمع، متعادل ..
  - Active: .. صفة، نشيط، متعادل، ..
- Word to Word: ال طلاب يكون نشيط
- Needed Translation: الطلاب نشيطون
- Modification Rules
  - Insert ال with its successor
  - Omit يكون
  - Change نشيط to proper number (plural) and proper gender (masculine)
- What about: Needed Translation: الطالبات نشيطات

# More Examples

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- Lena had recently added a home-theater sound system to the TV

■ لينا قام مؤخرا اضافة منزل-مسرح صوت نظام الى التلفاز

■ قامت لينا مؤخرا بإضافة نظام صوت مسرح-منزلي الى التلفاز.

- The fans in the stand were screaming

■ ال مشجعون في ال منصة كانوا صراخ

■ المشجعون في المنصة كانوا يصرخون.

■ كان المشجعون في المنصة يصرخون.

# Final Exam - Related

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- NLP Repeated Concepts
  - Things you should know by now
- Lectures 12 – Today's Lecture
  - Related Material from the book
    - From Chapters 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21
- Take Home Quiz & Related Material
- Student Presentations
  - Main Concepts
  - Student Questions
  - Your presentation
- Your team project
- No Final Exam Sample

# Thank you

أسأل الله أن يعيننا وإياكم وأن يوفق  
الجميع إلى كل خير

سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك، أشهد أن لا  
إله إلا أنت، أستغفرك وأتوب إليك  
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله



# Thank you

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السلام عليكم ورحمة الله