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Empirical Methods for Exploiting Parallel Texts

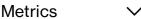
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Parallel translations of written texts have long been useful tools to flanguage and have begun to serve as an intriguing source of datapproaches to natural language processing. A source text and its viewed as a coarse map between the two languages, and an ind clever computer program may wish to refine that mapping so the sentences, phrases, and words are translations of one another.

Humans are very adept at finding such relations in parallel ter when one or both of the languages is unfamiliar, as can be seconvincing exercise by Knight (1997). Although there was consider in automatically identifying sentences in parallel text that are transles, Brown, Lai, and Mercer 1991, Gale and Church 1993), a var problems has emerged since that time.

Empirical Methods for Exploiting Parallel Texts is a revision of author 1998 Ph.D. dissertation (University of Pennsylvania) and succeed range of problems inherent in parallel text. It presents a variety of ing translation equivalents and demonstrates that once these are be used to align text segments, detect omissions in translations, id tional compounds, and discriminate among word senses.

The book is arranged in three parts, the guiding organizational is the distinction between tokens and types. (A token represents a linguistic entity in a text, whereas a type consists of every occitokens.) The author casts his own work in terms of pattern recognicacquire information about specific tokens and statistical learning n generalized models of word types on the basis of token data.

Part I consists of three chapters that focus on tokens and I Chapter 2 presents an algorithm that finds a token-by-token matext in which each token in the source text is aligned with its trantext. This algorithm is presented in terms of pattern recognition congeneration, filtering, and search.

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The signals generated are candidate token alignments, and the nates identified in the parallel text and optionally from a user-su of word translations. High-frequency words create noise that is fi a localized search procedure that allows the algorithm to consid piece by piece as it performs token alignment. The next two chap that once such a mapping is available, it can be used to find seg parallel text and to detect portions of text that have been erroneou translation.

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