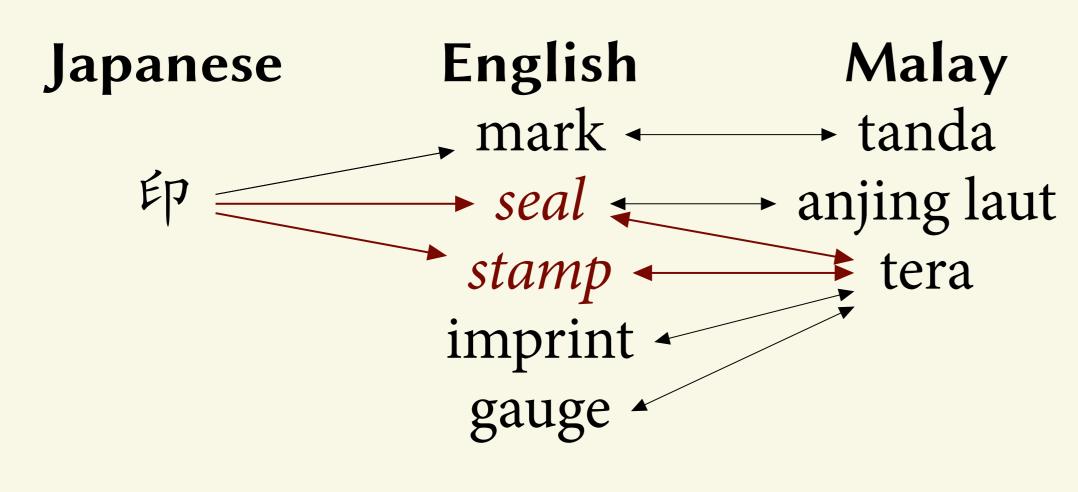
# Low-Cost Construction of a Multilingual Lexicon from Bilingual Lists

#### Introduction

- ► Bilingual MRDs are good resources for building multilingual lexicons, but heterogeneous structures
- ▶ Lowest common denominator: list of source language item→ target language item(s)
- ► **Proposal:** Multilingual lexicon construction using only simple bilingual lists

#### One-time Inverse Consultation [1]

- ► Generates a bilingual lexicon for new language pair from existing bilingual lists
- ► JP-EN, EN-MS, MS-EN lexicons  $\Rightarrow$  JP-MS



$$score(\text{`tera'}) = 2 \times \frac{|\mathbb{E}_1 \cap \mathbb{E}_2|}{|\mathbb{E}_1| + |\mathbb{E}_2|} = 2 \times \frac{2}{3+4} = 0.57$$

$$\therefore \text{``FP'} \leftrightarrow \text{`tera'} \text{ is most likely valid}$$

# **Merging Translation Triples into Sets**

- ► (Example: Malay–English–Chinese)
- ► Retain OTIC 'middle' language links
- For each 'head' language LI, discard triples with score  $< \alpha X$  or  $score^2 < \beta X$ , where  $X = \max score$  of all triples containing that LI



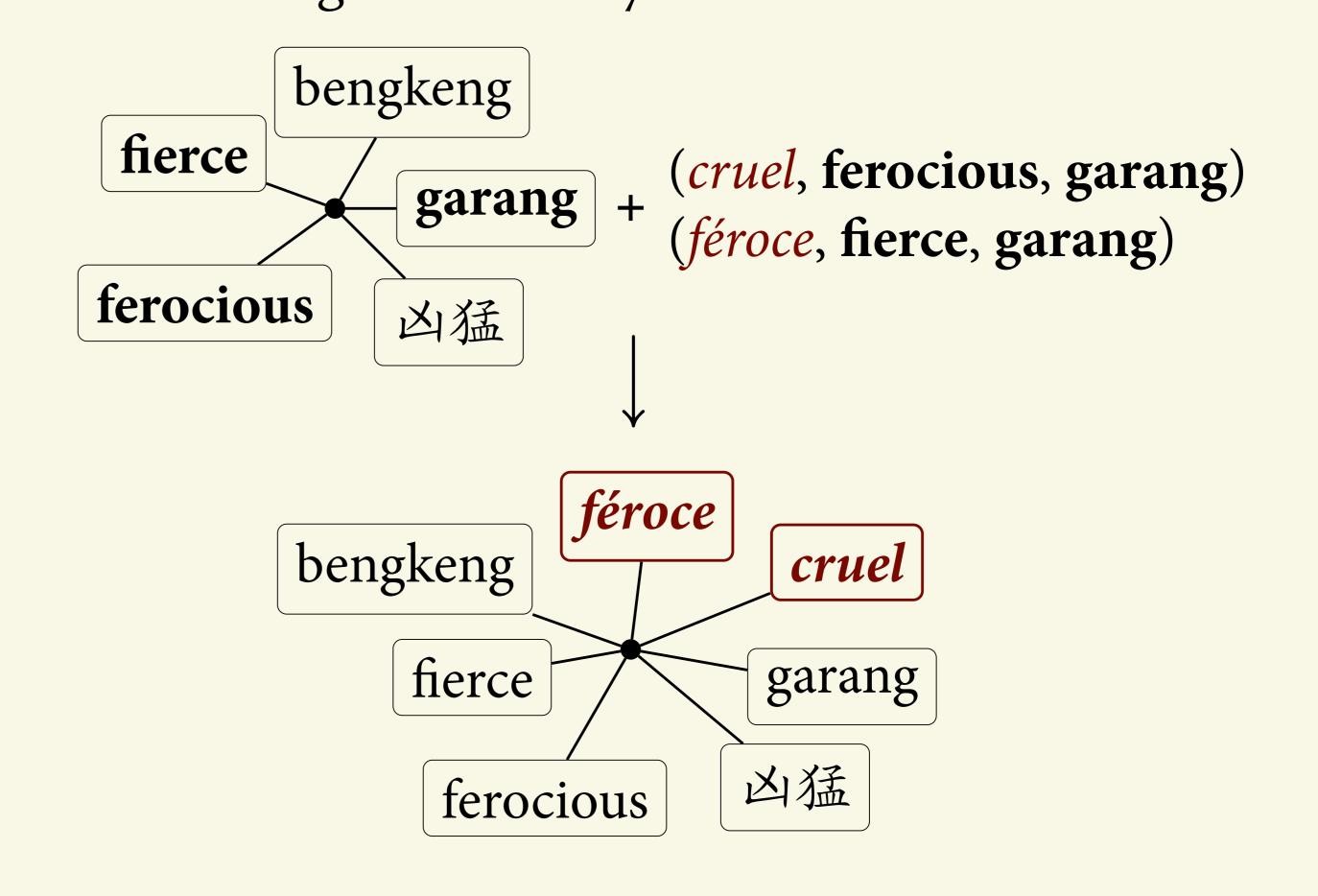
Merge all triples with common bilingual pairs

## References

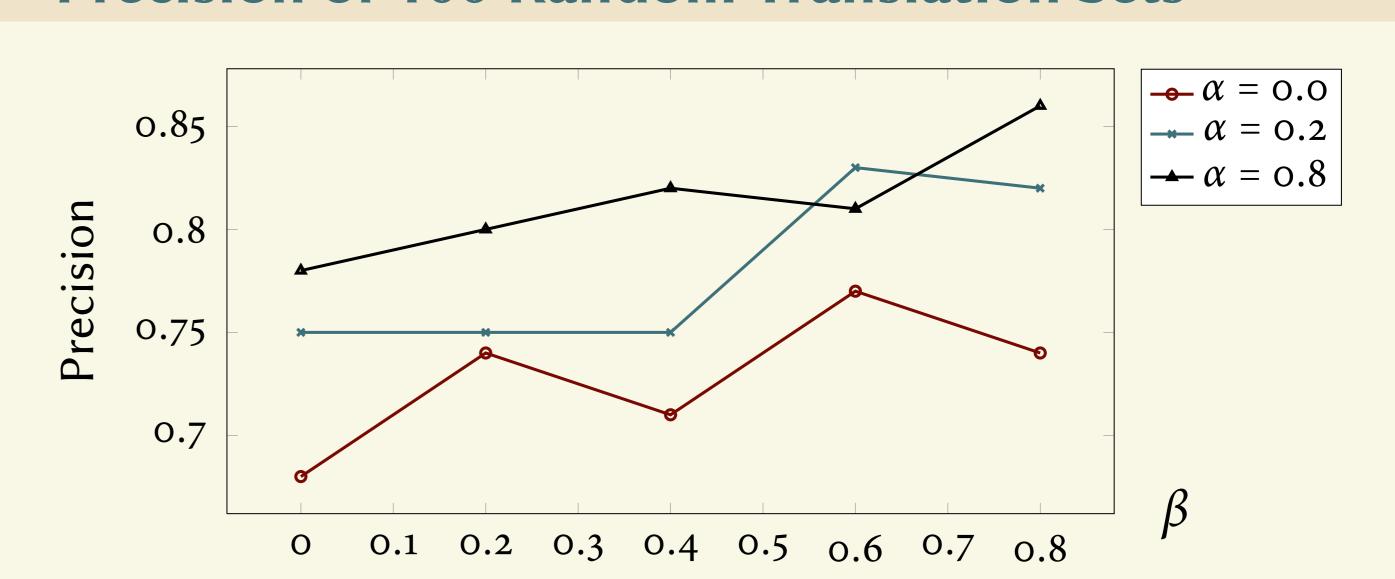
[1] F. Bond and K. Ogura. "Combining linguistic resources to create a machine-tractable Japanese–Malay dictionary". In: *Language Resources and Evaluation* 42 (2008), pp. 127–136.

# Adding a New Language

- ► (Example: Malay–English–Chinese + French)
- ► Construct also French-English-Malay triples
- ► Add French members to existing M-E-C clusters with common English & Malay members



## **Precision of 100 Random Translation Sets**



► Precision generally around 0.70–0.82; max 0.86

#### $F_1$ and Rand Index of Selected Translation Sets

Evaluating accuracy of sets with polysemous 'middle' language members, e.g. 'plant', 'target'

Test	Rand Index		$F_1$		Best accuracy when	
word	min	max	min	max	lpha	$\beta$
'bank'	0.417	0.611	0.588	0.632	0.6	0.4
'plant'	0.818	0.927	0.809	0.913	0.6	0.2
'target'	0.821	1.000	0.902	1.000	0.4	0.2
'letter'	0.709	0.818	0.724	0.792	0.8	0.2

#### **Discussion and Conclusion**

- Low thresholds  $(\alpha, \beta)$ : more coverage; low precision
- ► High thresholds: good precision; low coverage
- ightharpoonup lpha = 0.6, eta = 0.2 gives good trade-off between coverage, precision and recall
- ► Results are encouraging for such simple input data!
- ► Future plan: Integrate lexicon into an MT system

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