

Final phase Report of the project on “Computing Tools for Tamil Language teaching and learning”

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I. Tool for learning Verb Conjugation and Noun Declension

A Tool for learning Verb Conjugation and Noun Declension is getting developed as one of the components of the present project. Tamil is a morphologically rich language. Being agglutinative language most of the grammatical information are expressed by suffixes. For example, nouns are inflected for number and cases and verb are inflected for tenses, moods and aspects and subject agreement markers. A morphological generator capturing conjugation of verbs have been developed as one of components of the present project. The Morphological Generator takes lemma and grammatical information as input and gives inflected forms of the given word. It is a reverse process of Morphological Analyzer. Morphological generator system implemented here is a rule based system which makes use of morpheme concatenating rules and gives us the all the conjugated forms of a given verb and declension forms of a given noun. In the first phase only "verb conjugation" has been completed. We will take up noun declension in the second phase. We hope to develop a full-fledged tool which helps Tamil learners in understanding verb conjugation and noun declension in Tamil.

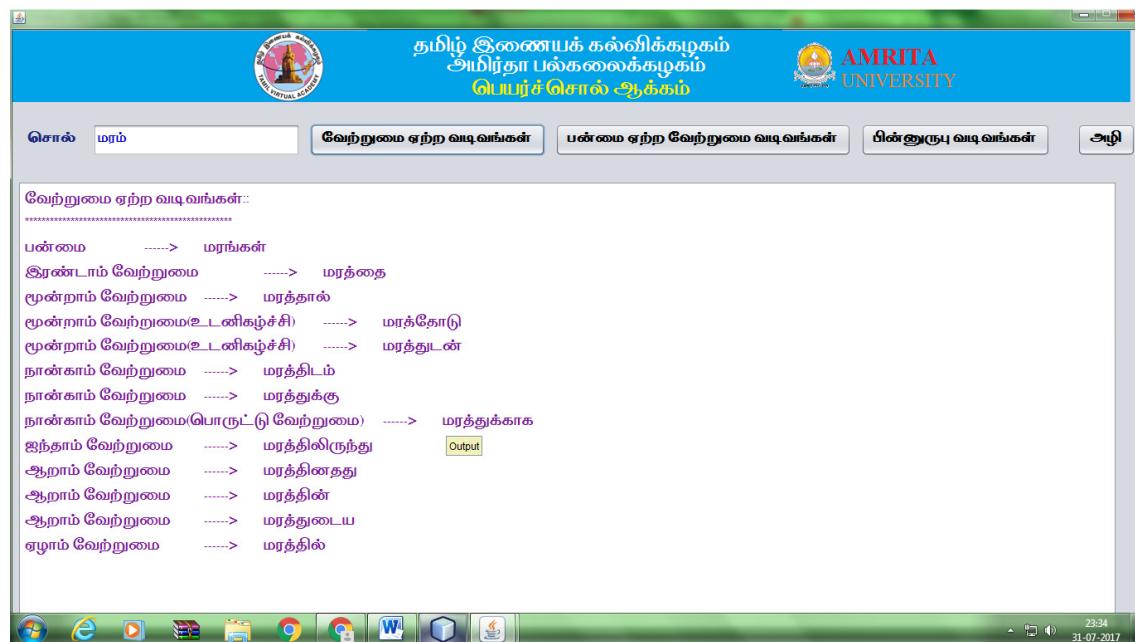


Fig 1.1 பெயர்ச்சொல் ஆக்கம் - வேற்றுமை ஏற்ற வடிவங்கள்

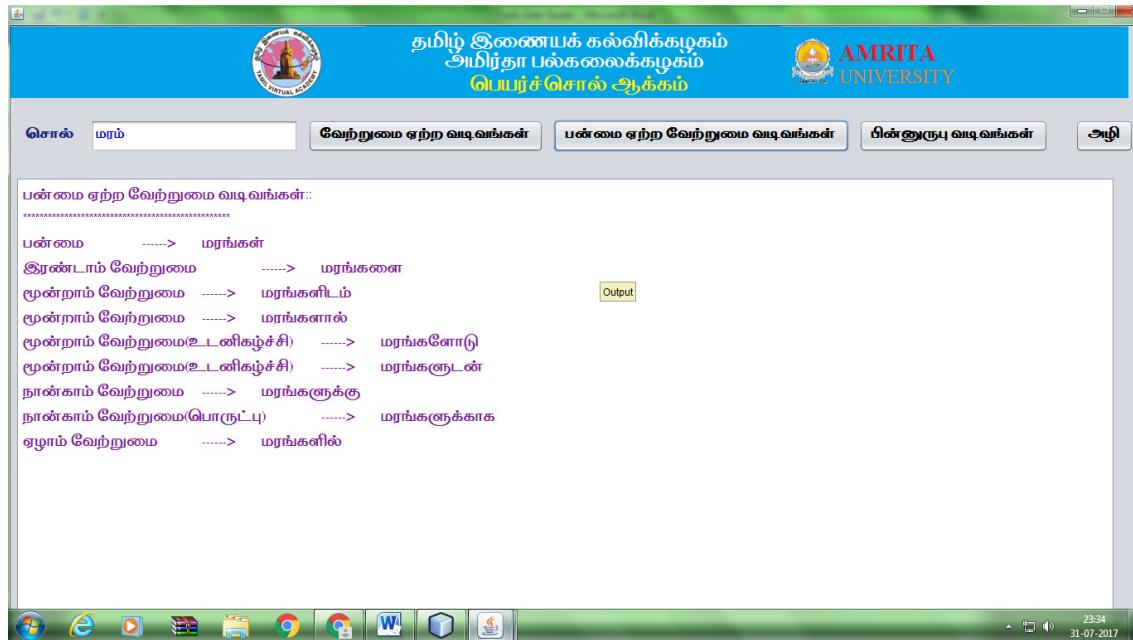


Fig 1.2 பெயர்ச்சொல் ஆக்கம் - பன்றை ஏற்ற வேற்றுமை வடிவங்கள்

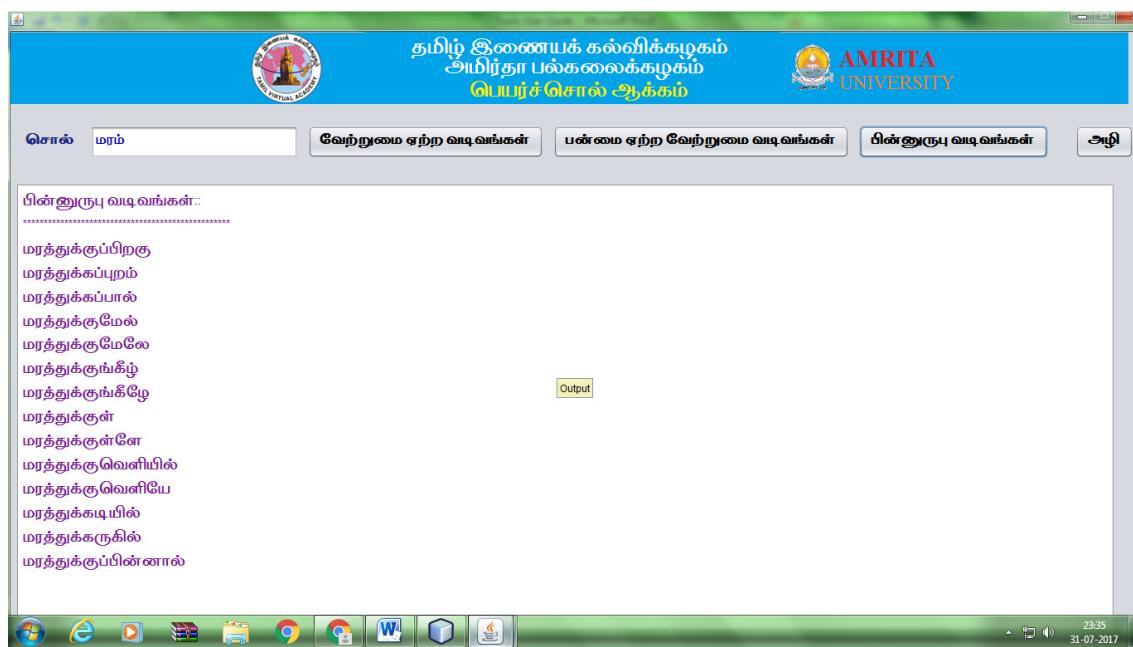


Fig 1.3 பெயர்ச்சொல் ஆக்கம் - பின்னுரை வடிவங்கள்

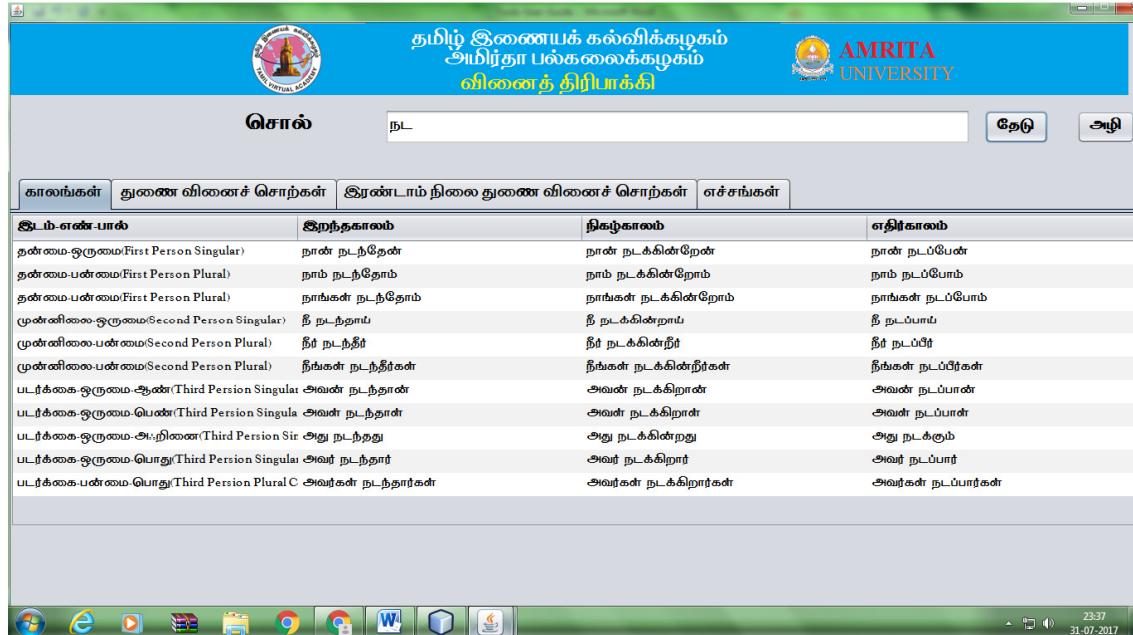


Fig 1.4வினைத்திரிபாக்கி

II. Tool for developing vocabulary skill using Ontology of Tamil vocabulary

Tamil Onto-thesaurus is an outcome of a very long research activity went on in the field of lexical semantics of Tamil vocabulary. It went through several stages before being culminated into Tamil onto-thesaurus. It depicts our travel from Tamil thesaurus to Tamil word net. It is a lexical resource which amalgamates all sorts of information available in a dictionary, thesaurus and word net. A paper thesaurus for Tamil was prepared in 1990 based on the principles of componential analysis of meaning propounded by Nida (1975) and was published in 2001 (Rajendran, 2001), nearly after a decade. Following the paper thesaurus, an Electronic thesaurus for Tamil was attempted and a book on Tamil electronic thesaurus was published in 2006 (Rajendran and Baskaran, 2006). The preparation of wordNet for Tamil was undertaken (2001-2003) with the financial assistance from Tamil Virtual University (renamed now as Tamil virtual academy) and a crude version of it based on the ontology developed by Rajendran (Rajendran, 2001) was submitted to the institute in 2003. After that, from 2009 onwards with the fund received from MHRD and Department of electronics and information Technology of Govt. of India the building of Dravidian wordNet was executed based on Hindi wordNet; nearly 3000 synsets (concepts) have been completed. Still we have to go a long way to achieve the desired target. At present a team from CEN, Amrita University is involved in building onto-thesaurus for Tamil as a part of the project entitled “Computing Tools for Tamil Language teaching and learning”. The project is funded by Tamil Virtual Academy, Chennai.

Tamil Onto-thesaurus

Thesaurus is a in its wider sense is a classification of words by concepts, topics, or subjects. The present Tamil Onto-thesaurus is the extended version of Electronic thesaurus of Tamil focusing more on the ontological features. Two kinds of issues arise in the preparation of Tamil onto-thesaurus:

- Linguistic issues
- Computational issues

Linguistic Issues

It involves mainly the following four tasks:

1. Developing an ontology for Tamil based on structural semantic principles.
2. Establishing semantic domains and sub domains based on distinguishing semantic or Componential features of lexical items.
3. Classifying Tamil vocabulary to fit into the ontology developed.
4. Linking words by various semantic or lexical relations such as synonymy, hyponymy-hyperonymy, meronymy-holonymy, compatibility, and incompatibility.

Computational Issues

It involves mainly the following three tasks:

1. Conversion of linguistic data base into computer accessible format.
2. Preparation of a tool to provide the facilities for augmenting, entering and editing the raw data, and classifying the lexical items in a semi-automatic way.
3. Creation of user friendly interfaces for accessing the onto-thesaurus in simple manner.

Ontology of Tamil vocabulary

The ontology available in Rajendran (2001), which is founded on the theory of componential analysis of meaning propounded by Nida (1975) is enhanced to suit the present purpose. The following is the skeletal structure of the Tamil ontology adopted in Onto-thesaurus.

Ontology Relationships

Relationship between nodes in the ontology tree has been classified in to two types namely IS-A relationship and

HAS-A relationship.

Both of the relationships are frequently used in hierarchical to show the link between the nodes.

- *IS-A Relation*

This types specifies the relationship between parent nodes and child nodes in the ontology tree. Eg. *Crow is a Bird, Dog is a Animal*. Here using this is-a relationship, one can easily identify Crow is a child node of Bird node and Dog is a child node of Animal node.

- *HAS-A Relation*

It shows the properties of a node or entity. Each node has its own properties and it can be expressed with has-a relationship notations. E.g.: Crow has wings.

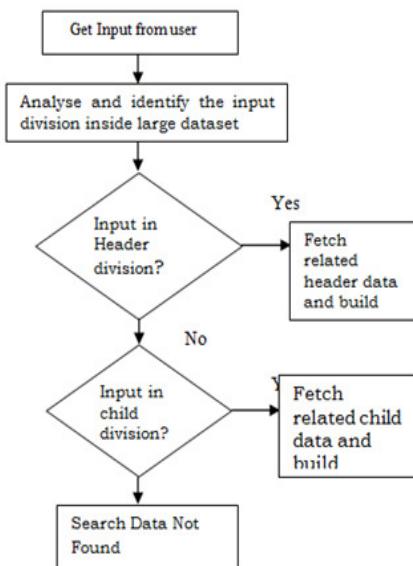
- *Sibling Relation*

When a node entity A has a direct child B, then B is sibling for the entity A. i.e. Sibling refers to a direct child for a node.

- *Transitive Relation*

Transitivity between the nodes also possible in the ontology tree. It comes like a node A->B->C, So A->C. This type of relations is called transitive.

In the above hierarchy, there exist both transitive and siblings relation. The node விண்வெளி has three siblings namely (வான்வெளி, ஆகாயவெளி, வானம்), since all these three nodes are direct child. There is not siblings exist for the nodes (வான்வெளி, ஆகாயவெளி, வானம்). Transitive relations comes between the nodes விண்வெளி ->வானம் ->ஆகாயம், வின், வான். Node entity விண்வெளி has a direct child as வானம் and வானம் has a three direct child ஆகாயம், வின், வான். So using transitive rule, it can be structured as விண்வெளி ->ஆகாயம்-வின்-வான்.



Building Ontology Framework

Generating ontology tree from a given huge data corpus based on the user query is a backbone activities for this intelligent information retrieval and visualization process. This type of tool provides a powerful way for data representation and knowledge mining process. User can input search word to the system, then the system will analyze the dataset based on the word and identify the location of the given input word inside the dataset. If the input is located in the header division, then the system fetch the related header node, else if the input is located in the non-header division then the related data from the non-header division is fetched to generate the simple hierarchy and ontology tree. The following are the flow steps and proposed algorithm to build ontology and to visualize it effectively.

The following are the data representation label used in the ontology tree generation process.

Notations	Tamil Equivalent	Symbols
Synonym	இணைமொழியம்	<>
Hyponym	வகைமொழியம்	{ }
Meronym	பகுதிமொழியம்	/
Gender	பாலமொழியம்	\$#
Antonym	எதிர்மொழியம்	*
Derived	பெயராக்கமொழியம்	~ `
Adv	வினையுரிச்சொல்	^ !

- *Synonym* <>

It represents the different words which gives same meaning. It shows one to many relationship in the hierarchy. Eg: *Synonym* <> குரியன், <ஞாயிறு, ஆதவன், பகலவன், திவாகரன், ஆதித்தன், கதிரவன், கதிரோன், கிரணன், செங்கதிரோன், செங்கதிர், வெங்கதிரோன், வெங்கதிர், வெஞ்சுடர் ஆயிரங்கதிரோன், ஆயிரங்கிரணன், உலகநேந்திரன், உலகப்பாந்தவன்>; { எழுஞாயிறு, ஏறுஞாயிறு, சாய்ஞாயிறு, இறங்குஞாயிறு; இளஞ்குரியன், <பாலகுரியன்>; }.

- *Hyponym* { }

சப்தமன்டலம்2: { வாயுமன்டலம்; ருணமன்டலம்; சுந்திரமன்டலம்; குரியமன்டலம்; தச்திரமன்டலம்; அக்கினிமன்டலம்; திரிசங்குமன்டலம்; }

- *Meronym* / |

காற்றுமன்டலம்: /வெளிமன்டலம்; வெப்பமன்டலம், உஷ்ணமன்டலம்; படலம்; அயனிப்படலம்; ஓசோன்படலம்; |

- *Gender* \$ #

இளைஞர்: { இளைஞர் \$ இளைஞர் #, வாலிபர் \$ வாலிபன் #, வாலிப்பையன், இளவல், இளந்தாரி, இளைஞரோர் \$ இளைஞரான் #, காளை, விடலை, இளவட்டம், வயக்கபையன், வயக்கப்பிள்ளை, வயக்கப்பிள்ளையாண்டன், இளம்வயதினர்-இளம்வயதினர், இளம்பருவத்தார் \$ இளம்பருவத்தான்#, இளம்பிராயத்தார் \$ இளம்பியாயத்தான்#, பதின்பாருவத்தினர் \$ பதின்பாருவத்தினன் #, பதின்வயதினர் \$ பதின்வயதினன் #, வயதுவந்தோர், <வயதுவந்தவர்> \$ வயதுவந்தவன் #, இளந்தை, இளந்தாரி, வாலியன், பாலியன்; இளரத்தம்> }

- *Derived* ~ `

நிகழ்வுகள்குறித்தவை: { நிகழ்; ~ நிகழ்தல்; நிகழ்ச்சி; நிகழ்வு; ` <சம்பவி; ~ சம்பவித்தல்; சம்பவம்; ` விளை; > ~ விளைதல்; விளைவு; ` >நேர்; ~ நேர்தல்; ` பலி; ~ பலித்தல்; ` ஈடேறு; ~ ஈடேறுதல்; ஈடேற்றம்; ` நிலவு; ~ நிலவுதல்; ` }

- *Antonym* *

It gives you opposite meaning for a word. It shows one to one relationship in the hierarchy.

Eg: ஆணமரம் - > பெண்மரம்.

- *Adv/Adj* !

தீண்டகாலம்<தொடர்பானவை: { நீண்டகாலம்; ^ நீண்டகாலமாக !: நீரோழி, <தெடுங்காலம் ^ நெடுங்காலமாக; ! ரெம்பகாலம்; ^ ரெம்பகாலமாக; ! நீண்டநேரம், <தெடுநேரம், செம்பநேரம், நீண்டநேரம், நிறையநேரம்; >நீண்டநாள், <தெடுநாள்; செம்பநாள், நிறையநாள்>; பல்லாண்டுநூறாண்டு, <நூற்றாண்டு> }

Onto-thesaurus is a knowledge representation and these knowledge are visualized in the form of clusters instead of hierarchical tree. Each parent entity and its all available sibling entities re-grouped on to a cluster and all clusters generated during search patterns are linked with the label entities.

CONCLUSION

Presently we developed a real time system for Ontology based intelligent system for information retrieval. This system works with huge datasets which contains 50,000 word count for more general domain. So it a word based information retrieval which gives hierarchy and ontology tree for the user. We don't have any mathematical related computational works right now in this system and it can be accommodated in future research works. Based on requirement, the same system can also be used for domain based dataset and any other use cases. Since the implementation has been done generic manner which support any languages. Onto-thesaurus can be a very efficient tool for visualizing the dataset from large data corpus. There data corpus are represented using XML format. In future, such implementation for ontology based intelligent system can be integrated with probability graphical model (PGM) to improve the existing features with mathematical modeling to shows the relationship between the nodes in the hierarchy based on probability distributions. Apart from that, distance between the node can also be calculated from the generated ontology tree. These information's can be pretty much useful for further ontology research and improve more knowledge mining during representation.

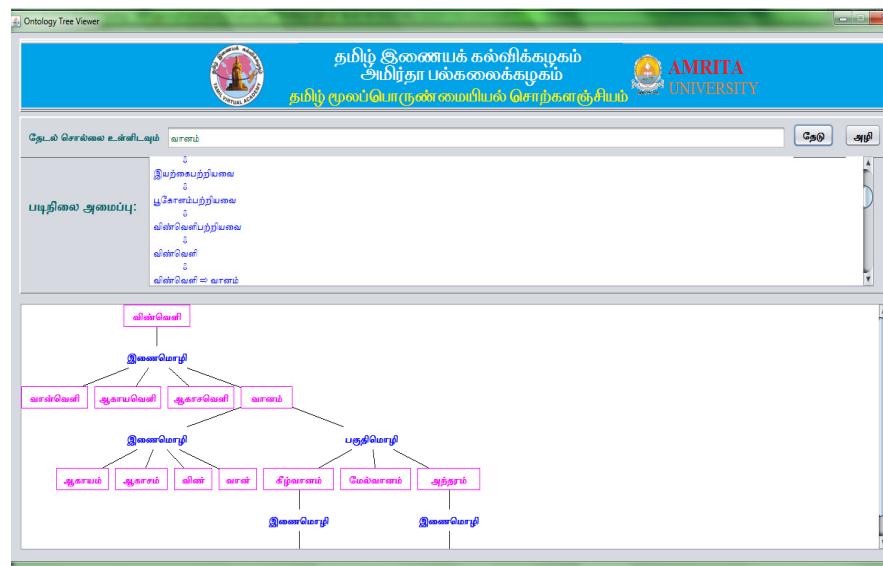


Fig 2.1 மூலப்பொருண்மையியல்

III. Tool for learning Morphology generator

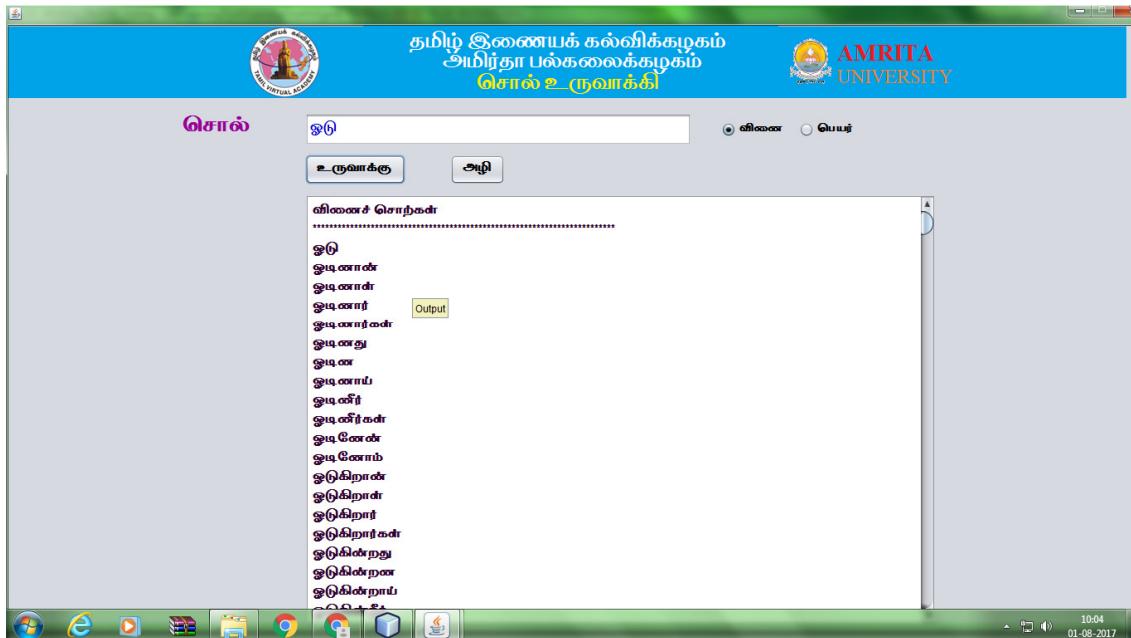


Fig 3.1 ଚେତାଳ୍ ଉନ୍ନଵାକ୍ଷରୀ

IV. Computing Tools for Teaching and Learning

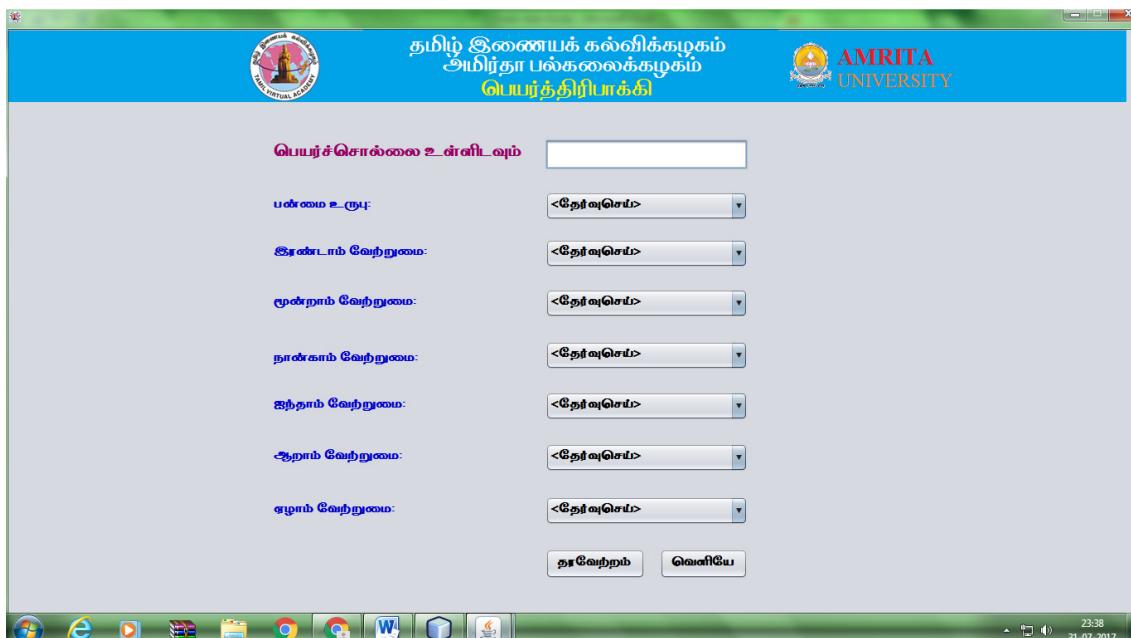


Fig 4.1 പെയർത്തിരിപാക്കി

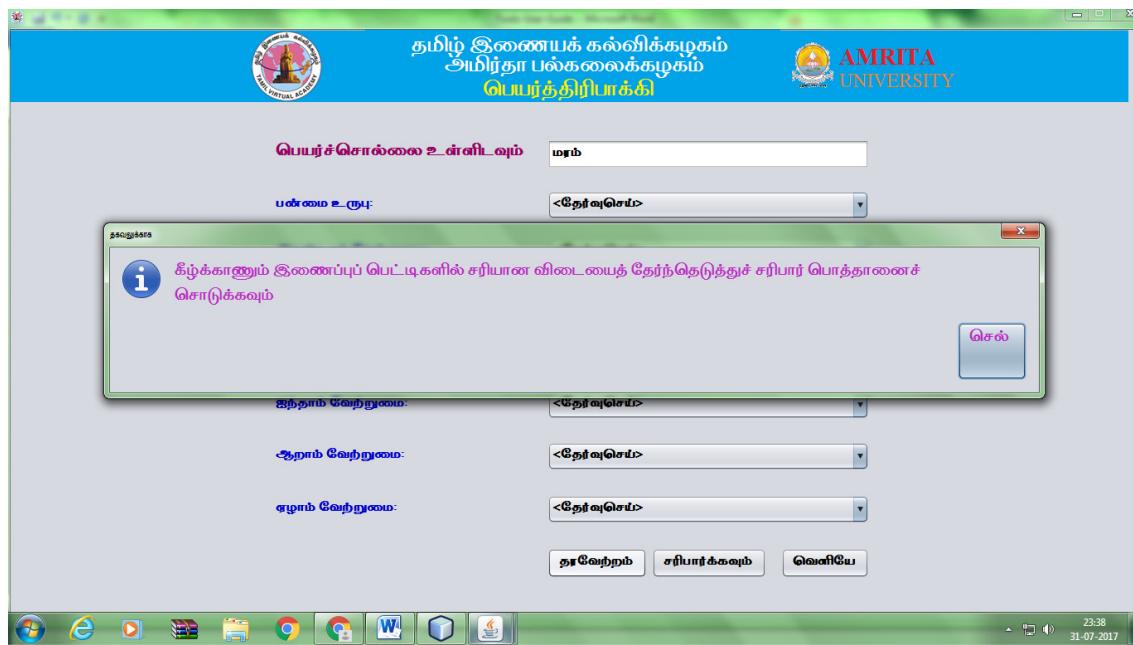


Fig 4.2 பெயர்த்திரிபாக்கி

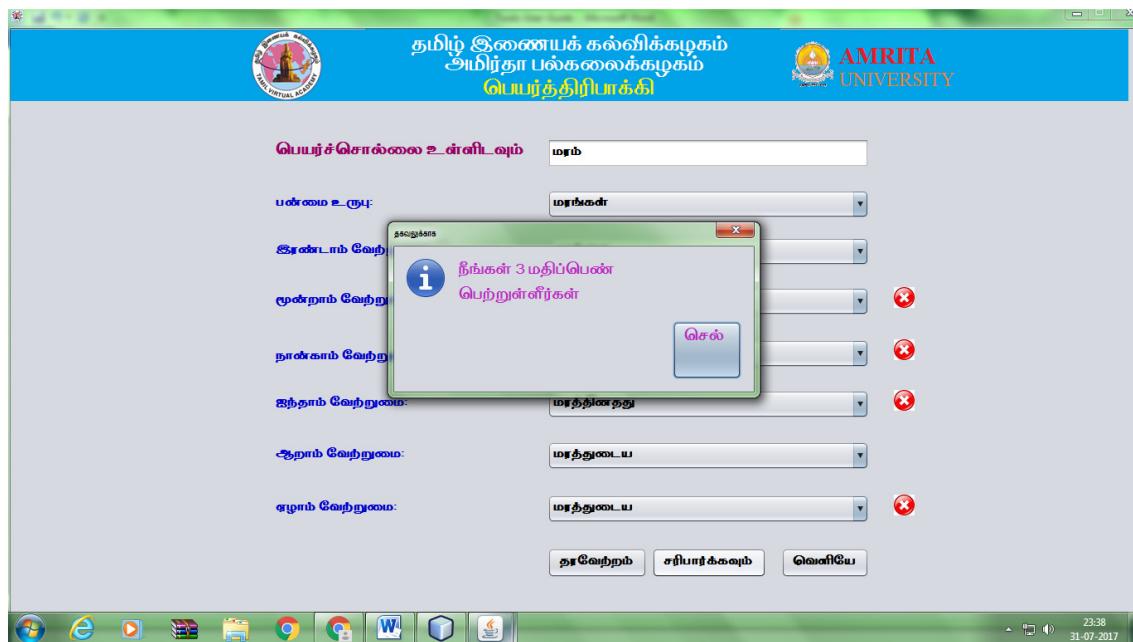


Fig 4.3 பெயர்த்திரிபாக்கி

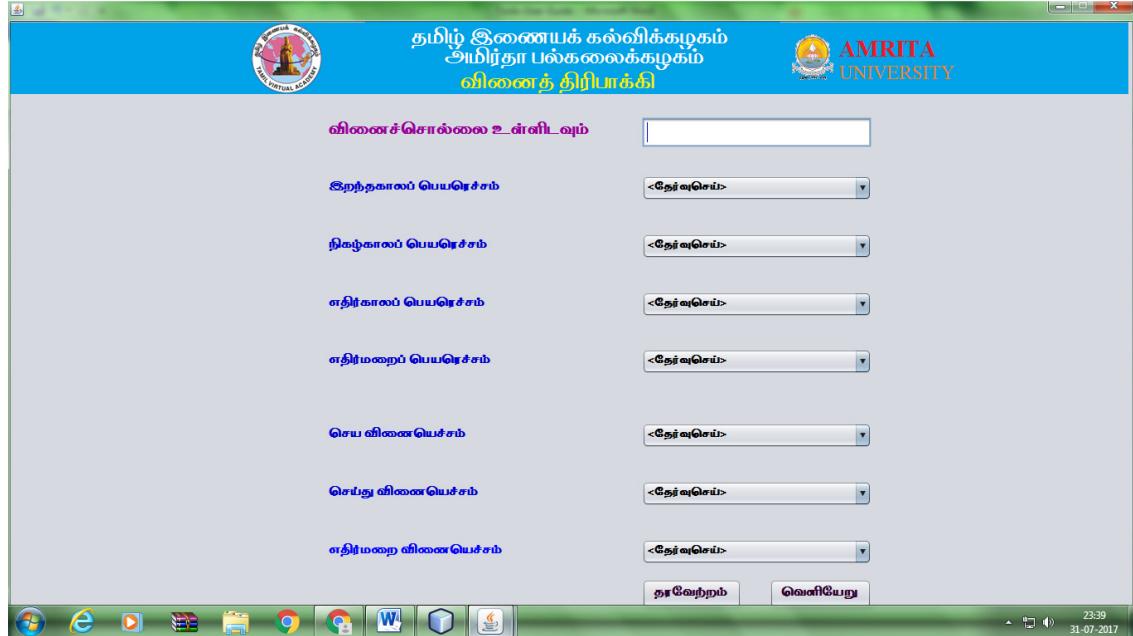


Fig 4.4வினாக்கள் திரிபாக்கி

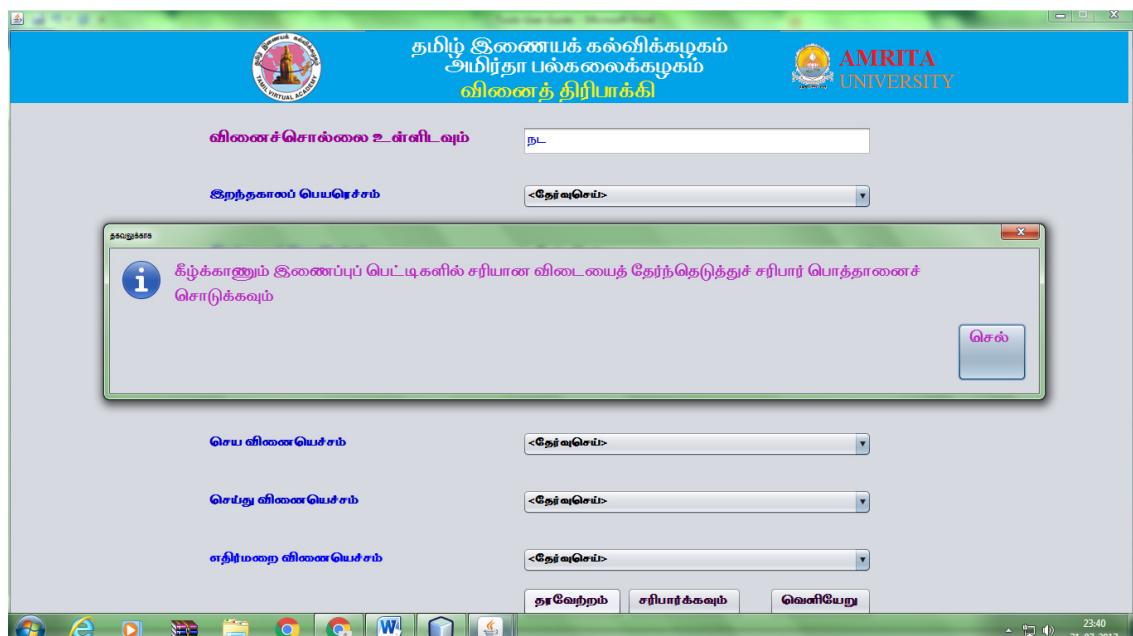


Fig 4.5வினாக்கள் திரிபாக்கி

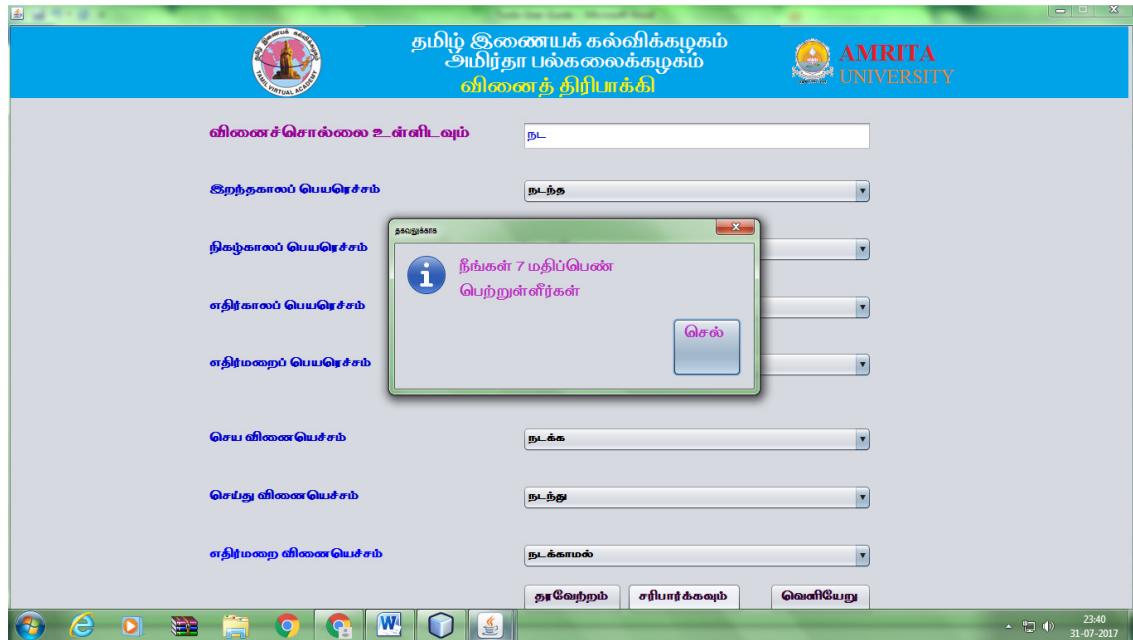


Fig 4.6வினைத்திரிபாக்கி

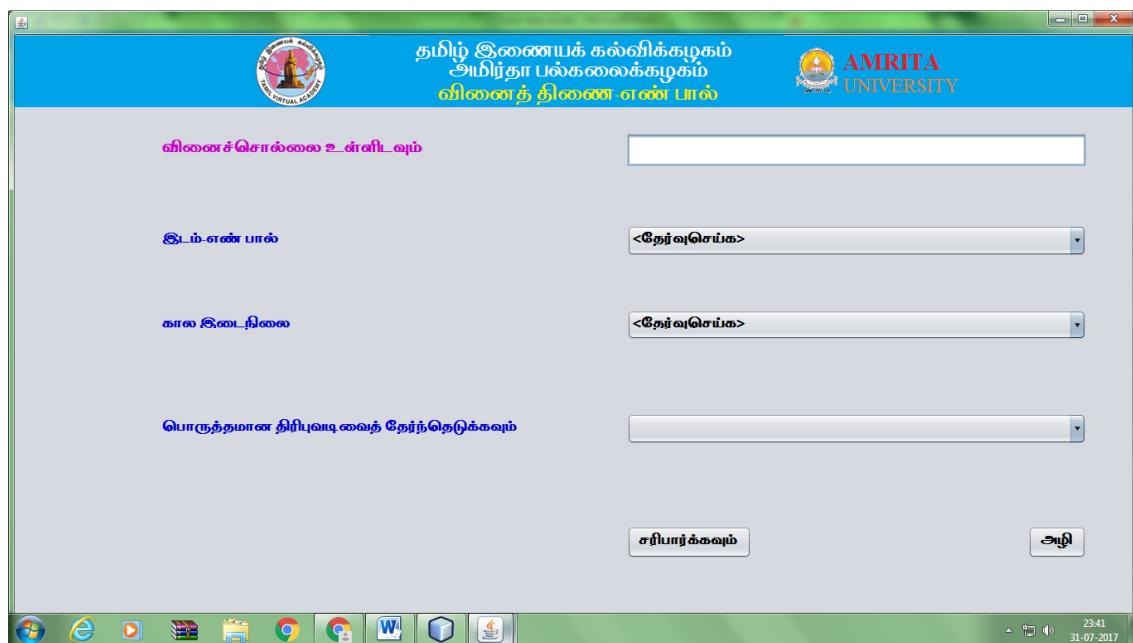


Fig 4.7வினைத் திடீ -எண் பால்

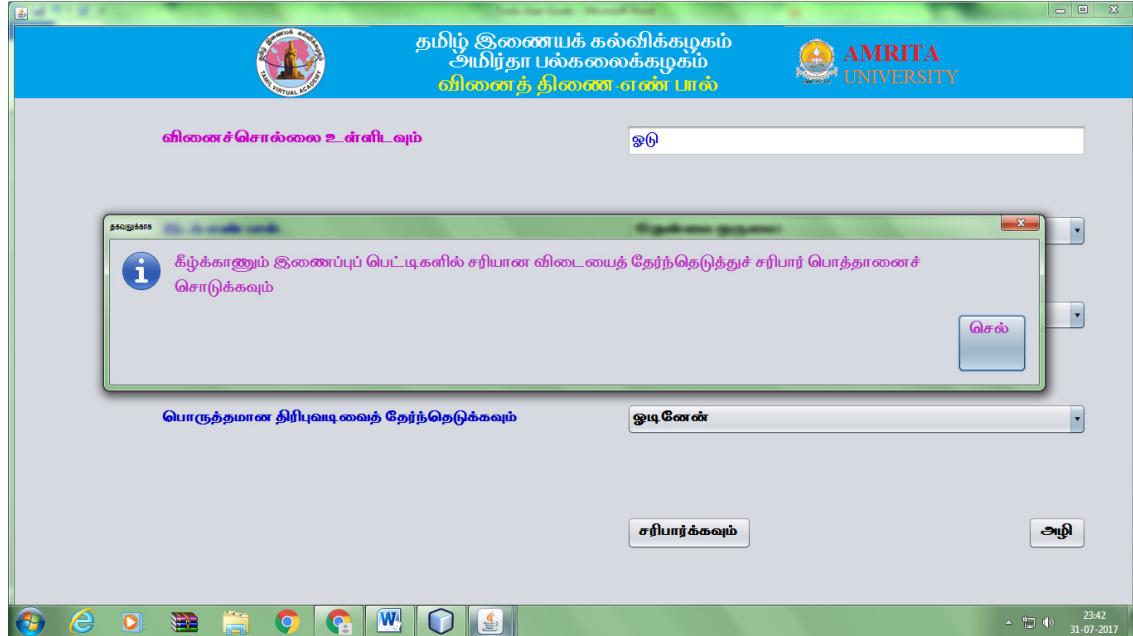


Fig 4.8 வினாக்கள் நிலைப்பாடு

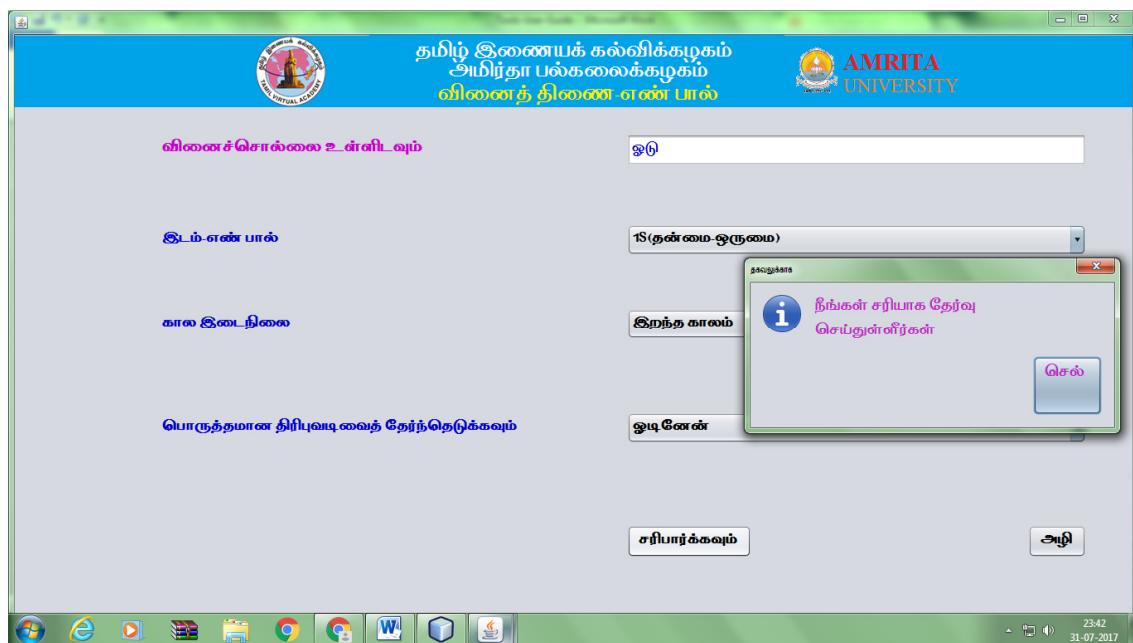


Fig 4.9 வினாக்கள் நிலைப்பாடு

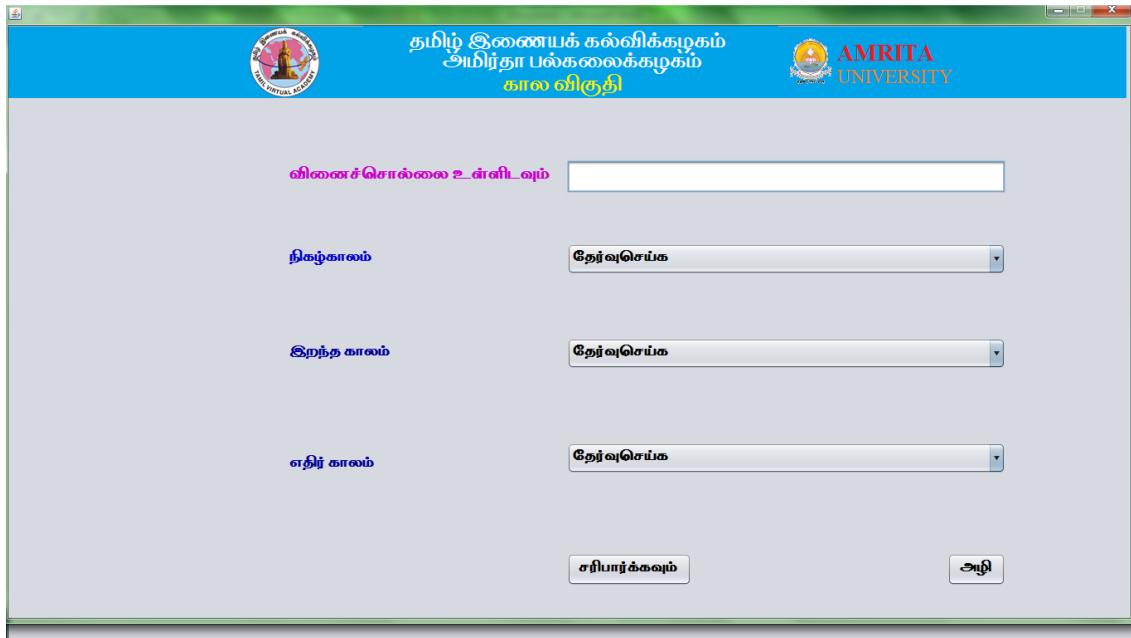


Fig 4.10 கால விருதி

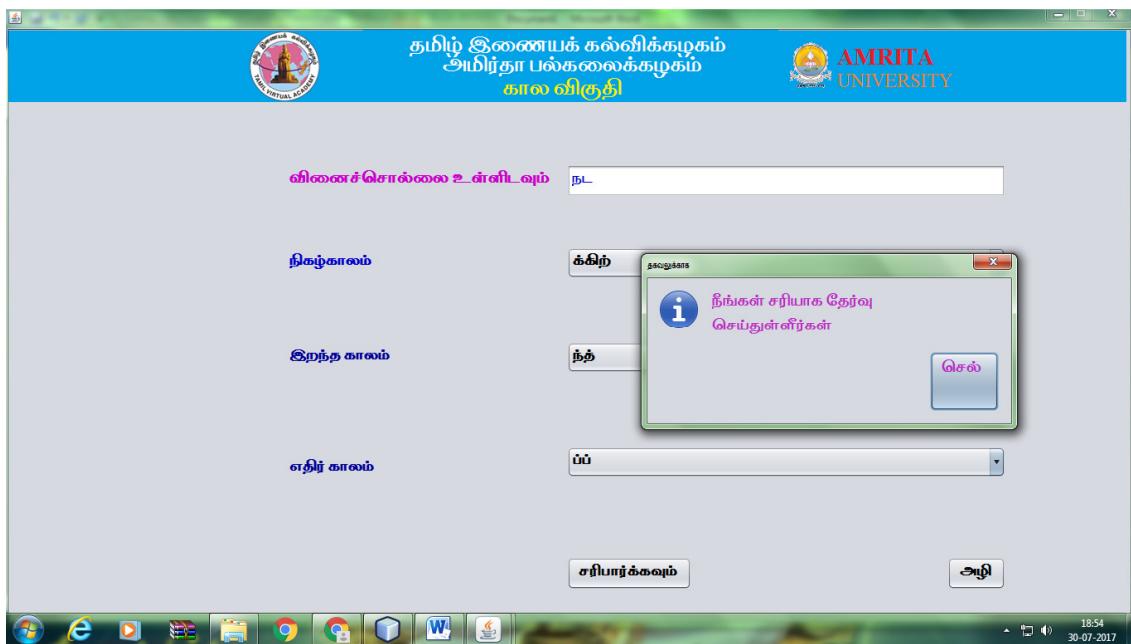


Fig 4.11 கால விருதி

A Smart English-Tamil Electronic dictionary

A Smart English-Tamil Electronic dictionary has been developed as the third component of the project. It has nearly one lakh entries for general vocabulary. The technical vocabularies of various branches of knowledge have been integrated into the present super dictionary. The different domains of technical terms included in the super dictionary are the following: Administration, Agriculture, Arts and Humanities, Building and Construction, Economics, Engineering and Technology, Home Sciences, Law, Linguistics, Metallurgy, general Science, Social Work, Veterinary science, Chemical Engineering, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Engineering and Technology(General), Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Technology, Child Development, Cookery, First Aid Sick Nursing, Home Management, Home Science (General), Laundry, Needle Work , Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, and Zoology. A very useful GUI has been developed through which the user can get the information he expects from a English-Tamil bilingual dictionary. We hope to improve this tool with many user friendly and user useful components and develop it into a real smart English-Tamil dictionary.



Fig 5.1 அகரமுதலி

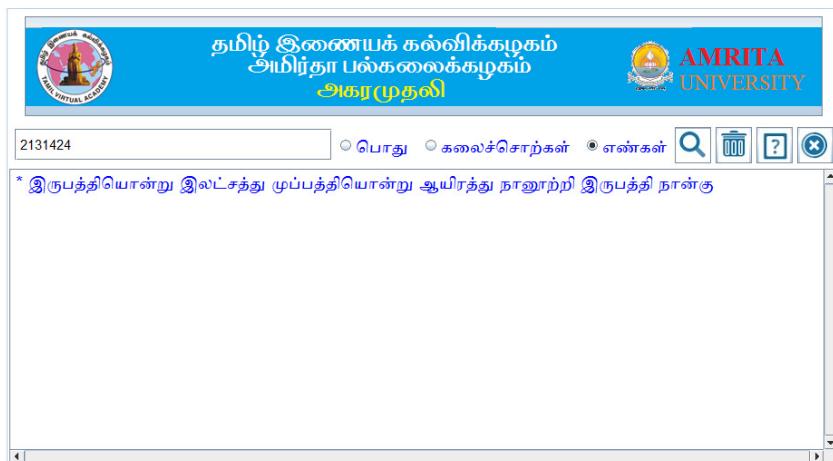
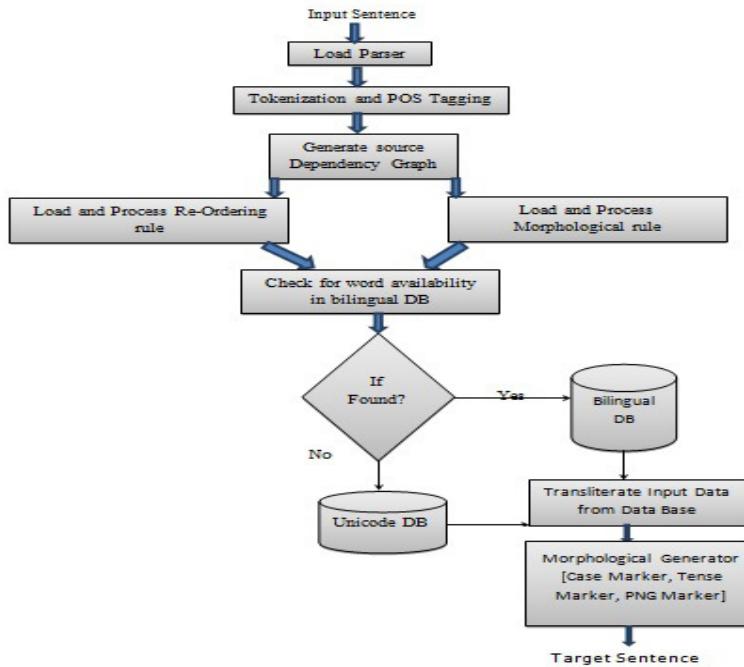


Fig 5.2 அகரமுதலி

English to Tamil Rule Based Machine Translation System (RBMTS)



Flow Description:-

- ❖ The system accept input sentence from the user and passes to the Stanford parser to tokenize the sentence in to multiple word tokens and identify the POST(Parts of Speech Tagging) for each words from input sentence.
- ❖ After POST, Stanford parser generates dependency graph for source input sentence and then load both Re-Ordering rule and Morphological rule.
- ❖ After Morphological rule implementation, system check for each word token availability in Bilingual Database. If the word found, then transliteration process executed.
- ❖ If the word token not available in Bilingual Data Base, then system execute transliterate process from Unicode Data Base.
- ❖ After Transliteration, Morphological Generator generates and provides morphological information for input sentence. This process contains Case Marker, Tense Marker and PNG (Person, Number, and Gender) marker.
- ❖ Finally Morphological Generator generates Target Sentence.

Screenshot:-

தமிழ் இணையக் கல்விக்கழகம்
அமிர்தா பல்கலைக்கழகம்
இயந்திர மொழிபெயர்ப்பி

AMRITA
UNIVERSITY

English to Tamil Machine Translation : ஆங்கிலம் - தமிழ் இயந்திர மொழிபெயர்ப்பு

மூல வாக்கியம் - ஆங்கிலம்

மொழிபெயர்த்த வாக்கியம் - தமிழ்

I went to chennai with my friend

நான் சென்னைக்கு என் நண்பரோடு சொன்னேன்

மொழிபெயர் தற்றல் அழி வெளியே

Fig 5.3 இயந்திர மொழிப்பெயர்ப்பி

Dictionary Statistics:-

- ✓ No. of Database : 1
- ✓ No. of Table : 1
- ✓ No.of records : 9500
- ✓ Total Re-Ordering Rules : 211
- ✓ Morphological Rules : 29
- ✓ Parser Used : stanford-parser3.5.2

Test Sentences:-

S.No	Source Sentence	Target Sentence
1	She cannot reveal it	அவள் அதை வெளிப்படுத்தமுடியாது
2	I does not simplify the equation	நான் சமன்பாட்டை தெளிவாக்கவில்லை
3	Ram should not wait	ராம் காத்திருக்கவூடாது
4	I simulate my work	நான் என் வேலையை வடிவமைக்கிறேன்
5	I shall not wash my hands	நான் என் கைகளை கழுவமாட்டேன்
6	Seeta met ravana in the airport	சீதா ராவனனை விமான நிலையத்தில் சந்தித்தாள்
7	My father came from chennai	என் தந்தை சென்னையிலிருந்து வந்தார்
8	This is for my friend	இது என் நண்பனுக்காக
9	I went to market with my sister	நான் சந்தைக்கு என் தங்களேயோடு போனேன்
10	I kept my pen above the table	நான் என் பேனாவை மேசைக்கு மேலே வைத்தேன்
11	He is below average in the class	அவர் வகுப்பில் சராசரிக்கு கீழே
12	I have 12345678 rupee	நான் ஒரு கோடியே இருபத்திமூன்று இலட்சத்து நாற்பத்தினைந்து ஆயிரத்து அறுநூற்று எழுபத்தி எட்டு நூபாயிலை வைத்திருக்கின்றேன்

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Each above stages are mandatory for translation engine, where even a single stages cannot be skipped to develop a simple system. Since the system approach us rule based, it performs well for all kind of simple sentences. But it may not able to translate exactly for long and complex sentences. So to overcome this difficulty, it should be extended and enhanced to the next level of machine translation methodology.