

## *Contextual Analysis in Word-for-word MT*

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EXPERIMENTS with word-for-word MT of Russian scientific literature have given results which, except for such limited purposes as indexing, are far from satisfactory. The difficulty is not so much one of word order as of syntactic and semantic ambiguity of individual words. Regardless of the treatment of the problem of inflected forms, for example, it is impossible in the majority of instances to identify the grammatical case of Russian nouns. In addition to syntactic ambiguity, multiple equivalents must be assigned to a large percentage of words (to an estimated 45% of the running words in a physics text). The chief disadvantage of word-for-word MT, then, is its prolixity: the reader is confronted with a burdensome multiplicity of potential equivalents (syntactic and semantic) for several words in each sentence.

The chief cause of this ambiguity is the fact that each word is examined in isolation, as a discrete item. The human translator operates with the tremendous advantage of something called "context". Broadly speaking, context signifies environment: surrounding words, sentences, and even the subject area itself. Investigation shows that restricted contextual analysis, performed routinely, can resolve most of the problems of ambiguity. Remarkable clarification is attained even when the comparison of a given ambiguous word  $\underline{x}$  is limited to the immediately contiguous word in the sentence (the pre- $\underline{x}$  or post- $\underline{x}$  word). Without attempting to rearrange the word order of the Russian sentence, one can obtain the following by comparison of each ambiguous word with the coded grammatical features or semantic class of contiguous words:

a) Syntactic clarification. The ambiguity of case forms in nouns can be reduced to an insignificant percentage, and proper English equivalents can be supplied in the form of English prepositions as demanded by the genitive, dative, and instrumental cases. Such prepositions can be withheld in translation when the requirements of Russian grammar demand it. Participles and adverbs which are indistinguishable in form from adjectives, can, be given the correct equivalent; the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs can be adequately handled. In

general, there are no serious problems of syntax which cannot be resolved by reference to the grammatical features of pre- or post-words.

b) Semantic clarification. The correct English equivalents of most of the "glue words" (especially prepositions and conjunctions) can be found only through contextual analysis. The programming of such analysis should be based on the observed behavior of these words in actual conditions. Thus, the meaning of the conjunction "i", which has at least four equivalents (and, but, also, even) can be pinpointed in more than 90% of all occurrences by simple reference to the grammatical category of contiguous words; the pronoun-adjective "ikh", meaning "(of) their" or "(of) them", can be similarly resolved. It should be stressed that completely unpredictable and unexpected relationships can be found between structural context and meaning, and that the barest kind of routine comparison results in a high (although not absolute) degree of accuracy in the determination of meaning.

Non-structural clarification of meaning takes several forms. In the first place, techniques of MT lexicography need to be developed, i.e., the science of choosing the best "cover-all" target language equivalent from a group of relatively synonymous equivalents, and the selection of equivalents based on observed behavior, rather than upon the evidence of a dictionary. (Thus, in the area of physics the Russian izmenenie may always be found to equate with "change", although Bray's technical dictionary lists nine fairly distinct meanings.) In effect, what is needed are true ideoglossaries, based on actual, rather than potential, behavior.

The application of contextual analysis offers great potentialities for semantic clarification. Operating again on the basis of observation, we can construct and code word classes which cause contiguous words to behave in a predictable manner. Thus, the preposition po has ten potential possible equivalents when followed by a noun in the dative case; by reference to predetermined noun classes we can reduce the number of choices to one in a given instance. The necessity of treating each new combination as an "idiom" is eliminated. It is also possible

to pinpoint the meaning of many nouns which are ambiguous even within an ideoglossary by reference to the class of the accompanying adjective, or to specified key words in the title or opening sentences of the text.

There is no question that the kind of study in

syntax and semantics which can be realized with the aid of machine techniques will result in the discovery of usable principles of association, so vital in the operation of what is called "contextual analysis".

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**REIFLER** *from page 33*

between words can be considered as letters of an extended alphabet and as part of a "semantic unit". This extension of the concepts of alphabet and word provides additional graphic and semantic distinctiveness which greatly improves the translation product.

Based on these points of view a program for machine translation has been devised which 1) provides for the translation of words and word sequences, 2) permits the dissection of compounds, and 3) permits the handling of prefixes and certain types of suffixes. Each unit of input is compared serially with the entries of the store to find the longest possible memory equivalent that matches an initial portion. This is accomplished by a logical ordering of the store to place any memory equivalent that is an initial portion of a longer one behind the longer one. Each entry consists of the memory equivalent of a "seman-

tic unit" of the source language, its target language equivalent or equivalents, the control symbols for operating the machine, and the editing symbols intended to help the reader of the output text. In a more advanced machine the editing symbols become logical tags used in a computer to edit the information extracted from the memory and thus to supply a better translation product.

Since May 15 of this year our group has been working on a project for machine translation from Russian scientific texts into English by means of the photoscopic memory device being developed for the Air Force by the International Telemeter Corporation of Los Angeles. The project is based on a contract of the University of Washington with the International Telemeter Corporation. The term of the contract is one year.

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**KOUTSOUDAS** *from page 34*

Application to non-Roman-alphabet languages (especially Russian) would be a possibility for the more distant future.

After a suitable standard font has been chosen, it will be necessary to convince the publishers of technical journals to use it. This should not present nearly so much difficulty as many pro-

posals for international standardization, since these people are most likely to cooperate on such matters. Furthermore, the change will probably not involve any expense, since the printers of these journals have hundreds of fonts already and can continue to use the discarded fonts for non-technical publications.