

# CMPE 409 Machine Translation

## Words & Sentence

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# Lexical

## The meaning of a word

- English
  - band (music group)
  - band (material)
  - band (wavelength)
  - House of Windsor
- Turkish
  - savaş( war)
  - Savaş (name of a person)
  - at (horse, name)
  - at (throw, verb)
  - Çay ocağı
  - Türk Ocakları

# Polysem & Homonymy & Word Senses)

- Polysem: Word may have different meanings: get, bank, book, interest
- Homonymy: words that are completely unrelated, but are spelled the same way: can, beans, ring, right,
- Word Senses: Words with different meanings (Polysems)
- interest: has meanings indicating curiosity (*interest in football*), a stake (*a 5% interest in Google*), or the fee paid for a loan (*interest rate of 4.9%*).
- Hom many senses?
- *the national interest*

# Meas of interst-1

## Noun

- **S: (n) interest, involvement** (a sense of concern with and curiosity about someone or something) *"an interest in music"*
- **S: (n) sake, interest** (a reason for wanting something done) *"for your sake"; "died for the sake of his country"; "in the interest of safety"; "in the common interest"*
- **S: (n) interest, interestingness** (the power of attracting or holding one's attention (because it is unusual or exciting etc.)) *"they said nothing of great interest"; "primary colors can add interest to a room"*
- **S: (n) interest** (a fixed charge for borrowing money; usually a percentage of the amount borrowed) *"how much interest do you pay on your mortgage?"*
- **S: (n) interest, stake** ((law) a right or legal share of something; a financial involvement with something) *"they have interests all over the world"; "a stake in the company's future"*
- **S: (n) interest, interest group** ((usually plural) a social group whose members control some field of activity and who have common aims) *"the iron interests stepped up production"*
- **S: (n) pastime, interest, pursuit** (a diversion that occupies one's time and thoughts (usually pleasantly)) *"sailing is her favorite pastime"; "his main pastime is gambling"; "he counts reading among his interests"; "they criticized the boy for his limited pursuits"*

# Meas of interst-2

## Verb

- S: (v) **interest** (excite the curiosity of; engage the interest of)
- S: (v) concern, **interest**, occupy, worry (be on the mind of) *"I worry about the second Germanic consonant shift"*
- S: (v) matter to, **interest** (be of importance or consequence) *"This matters to me!"*

# English to Turkish Translation

How do you translate "interest" to Turkish?

- ilgi
- faiz
- merak
- alaka
- ...

<https://www.seslisozluk.net/interest-nedir-ne-demek/>

# English to German Translation

How do you translate "interest" to German?

- Interesse (curiosity sense)
- Anteil (stake sense)
- Zins (money sense)



# Wordnet

WordNet® is a large lexical database of English. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonyms (synsets), each expressing a distinct concept. Synsets are interlinked by means of conceptual-semantic and lexical relations.  
<https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>

# Wordnet

About 50 different means of "fall"

## WordNet Search - 3.1

- [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)

Word to search for:

Display Options:

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

Display options for sense: (gloss) "an example sentence"

### Noun

- [S:](#) (n) **fall**, [autumn](#) (the season when the leaves fall from the trees) *"in the fall of 1973"*
- [S:](#) (n) [spill](#), [tumble](#), **fall** (a sudden drop from an upright position) *"he had a nasty spill on the ice"*
- [S:](#) (n) **Fall** (the lapse of mankind into sinfulness because of the sin of Adam and Eve) *"women have been blamed ever since the Fall"*

# Wordnet

- **S: (v) fall** (descend in free fall under the influence of gravity) *"The branch fell from the tree"; "The unfortunate hiker fell into a crevasse"*
- **S: (v) descend, fall, go down, come down** (move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way) *"The temperature is going down"; "The barometer is falling"; "The curtain fell on the diva"; "Her hand went up and then fell again"*
- **S: (v) fall** (pass suddenly and passively into a state of body or mind) *"fall into a trap"; "She fell ill"; "They fell out of favor"; "Fall in love"; "fall asleep"; "fall prey to an imposter"; "fall into a strange way of thinking"; "she fell to pieces after she lost her work"*
- **S: (v) fall, come** (come under, be classified or included) *"fall into a category"; "This comes under a new heading"*
- **S: (v) precipitate, come down, fall** (fall from clouds) *"rain, snow and sleet were falling"; "Vesuvius precipitated its fiery, destructive rage on Herculaneum"*
- **S: (v) fall** (suffer defeat, failure, or ruin) *"We must stand or fall"; "fall by the wayside"*
- **S: (v) fall** (die, as in battle or in a hunt) *"Many soldiers fell at Verdun"; "Several deer have fallen to the same gun"; "The shooting victim fell dead"*
- **S: (v) fall, shine, strike** (touch or seem as if touching visually or audibly) *"Light fell on her face"; "The sun shone on the fields"; "The light struck the golden necklace"; "A strange sound struck my ears"*

# Word Sense Disambiguation

The task of determining the right word sense for a word in a given context is called word sense disambiguation

- Word context
- Neighboring words
- Content words
- We will discuss more again...

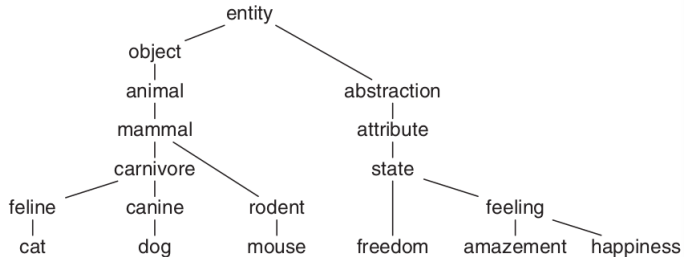
# Word Sense Disambiguation(WSD)

- In computational linguistics, word-sense disambiguation (WSD) is an open problem concerned with identifying which sense of a word is used in a sentence.
- *I am going to bank today.*
- *Savaş artık bitti (Turkish)*

# Hypernym Relationship

- Word senses, may be organized according to their relationship to each other.
- For instance: A *dog* is a *mammal*, which is an *animal*.
- This is: **is - a**, or **hypernym** relation
- **hypernyms**: abstract (parent)
- **hyponyms**: specific (child)

# Hypernym Relationship in Wordnet



## Part of Relationship

- a *wheel* is part of a *car*
- a *wolf* is part of a *pack*
- *trunk,crown* are parts of a *tree*
- A collection of *trees* forms a *forest*
- **meronym** (components, part-of)
- **holonyms** (contationed, has-a)



# Wordnet

- Turkish
- Swedish
- Chinese
- and More

## Online Dictionary-Sesli Sözlük

fall    

İngilizce - Türkçe

**fall** teriminin İngilizce Türkçe sözlükte anlamı**1. sonbahar**

- Sonbaharda Paris'e gidiyorum. - I'm going to Paris in the fall.
- Gariptir, bu sonbaharda çok sayıda pembe dizi izliyorum. - Oddly, I've been watching a lot of telenovelas this fall.

**2. düşüş**

- O, düşüşten sonra topal oldu. - He was lame after the fall.
- Gurur bir düşüşten önce gider. - Pride goes before a fall.

**3. düşmek**

- Ağaç düşmek üzereydi. - The tree was ready to fall down.
- Buz üzerinde düşmek incitir. - Falling on ice hurts.

**4. {i} düşme**

- O, bir düşmede yaralandı. - She was injured in a fall.
- Kötü alışkanlıklara düşmek kolaydır. - It's easy to fall into bad habits.

**5. {i} dökülme**

- Saçınız dökülmeye başlayacaktır. - Your hair will start to fall out.

**6. {f} düş**<https://www.seslisozluk.net>

# Online Dictionary-LEO (Link Everything Online)

LEO GmbH is a leading provider of online dictionaries for multiple language pairs.

Substantive	
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>der Fall</b> <i>Pl.: die Fälle</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>der Sturz</b> <i>Pl.: die Stürze</i>
   <b>fall</b> <i>(Amer.)</i>	  <b>der Herbst</b> <i>Pl.: die Herbste</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>der Rückgang</b> <i>Pl.: die Rückgänge</i>
   <b>case</b> <i>auch [JURA][LING.][MED.]</i>	  <b>der Fall</b> <i>Pl.: die Fälle</i>
   <b>drop</b>	  <b>der Fall</b> <i>Pl.: die Fälle</i>
   <b>fall</b> <i>Sg., meist im Plural; falls - waterfall</i>	  <b>der Wasserfall</b> <i>Pl.: die Wasserfälle</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>der Absturz</b> <i>Pl.: die Abstürze</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>das Gefälle</b> <i>Pl.: die Gefälle</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>die Abnahme</b> <i>Pl.: die Abnahmen</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>das Druckgefälle</b> <i>Pl.: die Druckgefälle</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>die Fallhöhe</b> <i>Pl.: die Fallhöhen</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>die Neigung</b> <i>Pl.: die Neigungen</i>
   <b>fall</b>	  <b>der Niedergang</b> <i>kein Pl.</i>
Weitere Substantive anzeigen (13 / 303) 	

<https://www.leo.org>

# Online Dictionary-LEO (Link Everything Online)



<https://www.leo.org>

# Components of Sentence

- A sentence is a textual unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked.
- Verb is the central element of a sentence

Example:

Jane bought the house

Ben kitap aldım (Turkish)

- Verb, Subject, Object

# Components of Sentence

- Example:

Jane swims (no object)

Jane gave Joe the book (two or more...)

- Valency: Objects required by a verb

# Components of Sentence

- arguments: Objects required by a verb
- adjuncts: Additional information
- Example:

Jane bought the house.

Jane bought the house from Jim.

Jane gave Joe the book.

Jane bought the beautiful house.

Jane bought the beautiful house in the city center

- arguments and adjuncts is not always straight- forward.

# Components of Sentence

- See extensions

- Example:

the house

the beautiful house

the very beautiful house

the house in the city center (preposition)

the house in the city center next to super market

- Clauses: consists of a verb with arguments and adjuncts



# Components of Sentence

- Sentences can include Recursion
- The recursive expansion of sentences into nested construction causes a lot of problems
- Example:
  - Joe eats steak with a knife.
  - Jim eats steak with ketchup.
  - Jane watches the man with the telescope. (discuss)

# Structural Ambiguity

- Prepositional phrase
- Connectives
- Example:

Jim washes the dishes and watches television with Jane (discuss)

# Solving Ambiguity

- Ambiguity is often resolved semantically.
- Human are not confused
- Computers?
- Does a computers taste a steak?

# Grammar

- In formal language theory, a grammar (when the context is not given, often called a formal grammar for clarity) describes how to form strings from a language's alphabet that are valid according to the language's syntax
- A grammar does not describe the meaning of the strings or what can be done with them in whatever context—only their form.

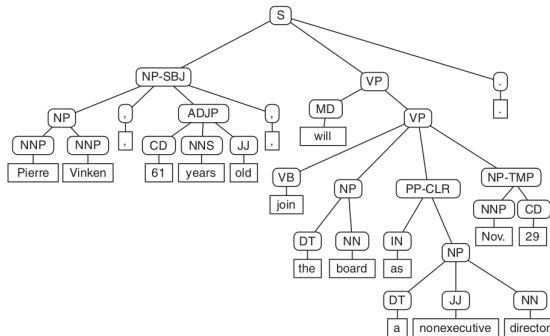
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal\\_grammar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_grammar)

# Treebank

- In linguistics, a treebank is a parsed text corpus that annotates syntactic or semantic sentence structure
- The construction of parsed corpora in the early 1990s revolutionized computational linguistics, which benefitted from large-scale empirical data
- **The Penn Treebank:** annotates naturally-occurring text for linguistic structure, one million words have been annotated.

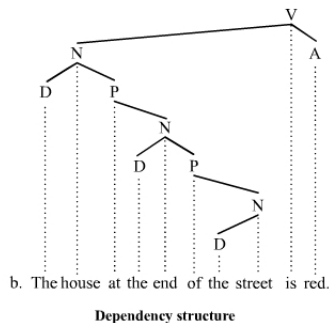
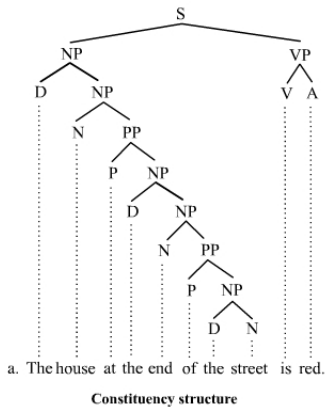
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal\\_grammar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_grammar)

# The Penn Treebank



**Figure:** Parse tree from the Penn tree bank for the sentence: *Pierre Vinken, 61 years old, will join the board as a nonexecutive director Nov. 29*

# Treebank



# The Penn Treebank

- **The Penn Treebank:** annotates naturally-occurring text for linguistic structure
- one million words have been annotated.



# Phrase structure grammar

**Phrases:** provides the basis for talking about levels in the parse tree between the sentence node on top and the parts of speech and words at the bottom.

- noun phrases
- prepositional phrases
- verb phrases
- adjective phrases

# Context Free Grammar (CFG)

- Nonterminal: part-of-speech tags and phrase categories
- Terminal symbols (words)
- rules

# English Grammar

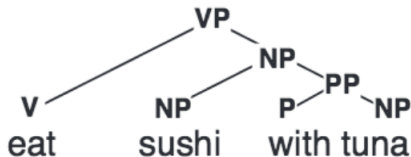
- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $NP \rightarrow NNP ADJP$
- $NP \rightarrow NNP NNP$
- $VP \rightarrow VB NP PP NP$
- $VB \rightarrow \textit{join}$

# English Grammar

- $DT \rightarrow \{\text{the, a}\}$
  - $N \rightarrow \{\text{ball, garden, house, sushi}\}$
  - $P \rightarrow \{\text{in, behind, with}\}$
  - $NP \rightarrow DT\ N$
  - $NP \rightarrow NP\ PP$
  - $PP \rightarrow P\ NP$
- 
- N: noun
  - P: preposition
  - NP: noun phrase
  - PP: prepositional phrase

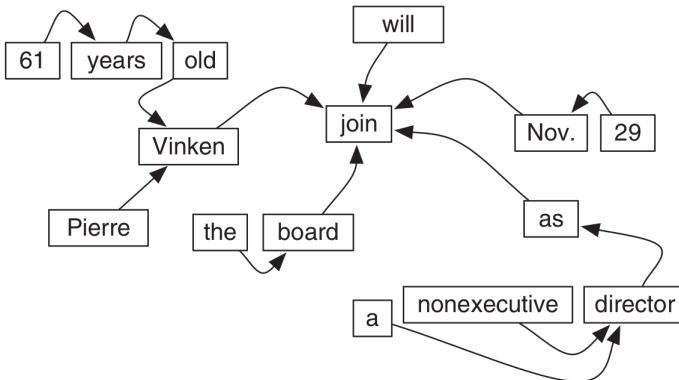
# English Grammar

- $N \rightarrow \{\text{sushi, tuna}\}$
- $P \rightarrow \{\text{with}\}$
- $V \rightarrow \{\text{eat}\}$
- $NP \rightarrow N$
- $NP \rightarrow NP PP$
- $PP \rightarrow P NP$
- $VP \rightarrow V NP$



# Dependency Tree

- Alternative syntactic structure
- It shows relationships between words



# Dependency Tree

- The central word is the verb; others depend on it, with more words recursively attached.
- Dependencies may be labeled by types such as subject, object, adjunct, etc.

# Dependency Tree

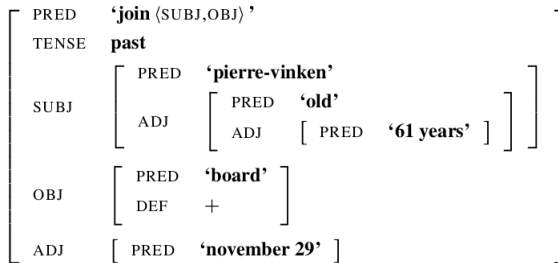
- Head Word: They are words on which others depend
- Dependencies may be labeled by types such as subject, object, adjunct, etc.
- What is the head word of the previous picture?



## Other Grammars..

- Lexical functional grammar (LFG):
- Combinatory categorical grammar (CCG):

# Lexical functional grammar



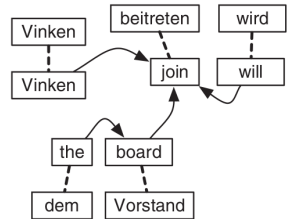
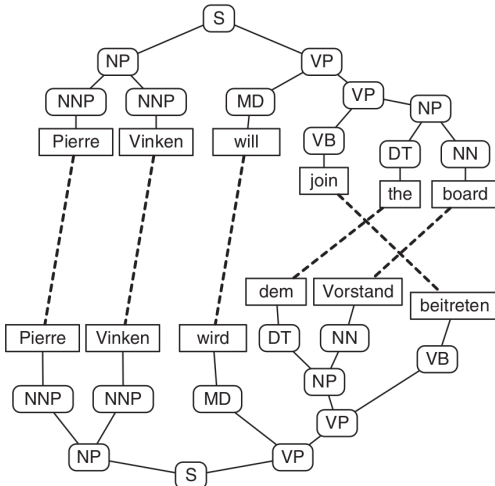
# Combinatory categorical grammar

- *swim*:  $S \backslash NP$
  - *eat*:  $(S \backslash NP) / NP$
  - *give*:  $((S \backslash NP) / NP) / NP$
- 
- The intransitive verb swim requires an NP on the left to form a sentence S.
  - The transitive verbs eat and give require additional NPs on the right.
  - Helps to reduce the number of structural ambiguities.

# Translation of Sentence Structure

- Languages differ in their syntactic structure
- Reordering of words
- Insertion and deletion

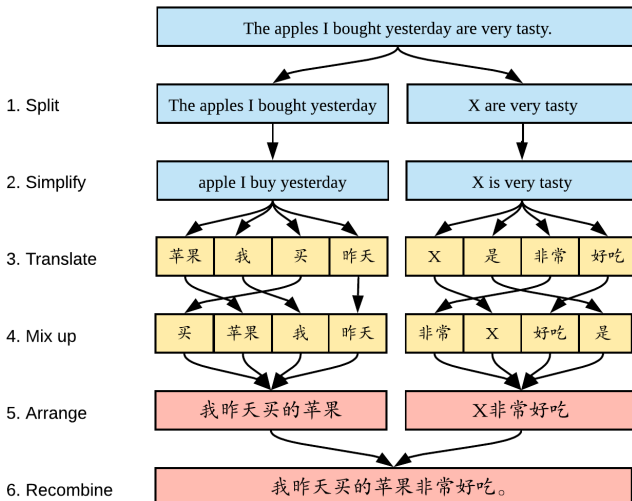
# Translation of Sentence Structure



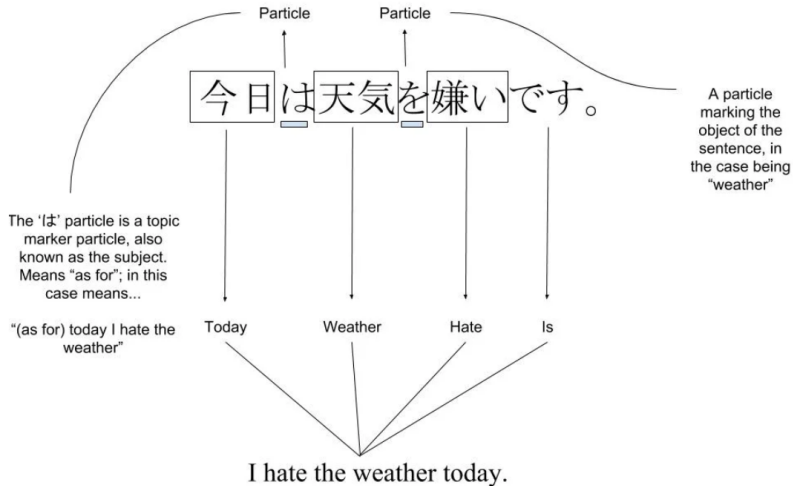
# Translation of Sentence Structure

- German and English differ in their syntactic structure, resulting in changes of word order.
- The movement of the main verb from after the modal (in English) to the end of the sentence (in German) is reflected by one different rule application ( $VP \rightarrow VP\ NP$  in English vs.  $VP \rightarrow NP\ VP$  in German).
- The dependency structure is the same for both languages

# Translation of Sentence Structure



# Translation of Sentence Structure





# Discourse

## Co-reference

- Anaphora: denotes the act of referring backwards in a dialog or text
- Cataphora: sees the act of referring forward in a dialog or text

# Discourse

## Anaphora

- Susan dropped the **plate**. It shattered loudly.
- The **music stopped**, and that upset everyone.
- Fred was **angry**, and so was I.
- If Sam **buys a new bike**, I will do it as well.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaphora\\_\(linguistics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaphora_(linguistics))

# Discourse

## Cataphora

- Because **he** was very cold, David put on his coat.
- Although Sam might do **so**, I will not buy a new bike.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaphora\\_\(linguistics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaphora_(linguistics))

# Discussion about words

- Show Tokenization with Python
- Show Pos-tags
- Wordnet
- Stopword

# Corpora

Reading assignment

# Recourse

- Jurafsky, D. and J. H. Martin. Speech and language processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition, Second Edition, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2008.
- Koehn, P. (2009). Statistical Machine Translation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter-02