LT3354 Computer-Aided Translation  
  
DEC Group Project

* Group formation by Week 2: Three students per group.
* Tasks
  + Experience, analyse and evaluate representative online MT services (such as Google translate, Microsoft Translator, Baidu Translate, etc.);
  + Apply*what you have learned form this course* to analyze and evaluate the online MT services according to your experience of using them, including the pros and cons of their technologies and functionalities, translation quality and user friendliness, typical errors and possible causes, etc.;
    - Experience: You need play with them quite a lot in order to accumulate enough experience to enable your analysis and evaluation.
    - Error analysis: What kinds of errors? Causes? Application of linguistic/language knowledge (to facilitate your analysis and/or to enhance the MT systems)?
  + Give group presentations on your project work in teamwork.
    - Group presentation in Week 12~13: 25 minutes per group (20 for presentation & 5 for questions)
    - Submission of presentation slides:
      * Deadline: midnight, the day of presentation.
* Project reports by individual students
  + Length of project report: <1500 words.
    - Be precise and concise; On ly interesting findings/points earn your credits.
    - Also, organize your writing nicely.
    - Don't forget to put your names in the front (or first) page.
  + Deadline: 11:59pm Friday, Dec. 8, 2017 (i.e., the last weekday before the Exam Period)
* Major criteria for grading (mainly to measure how much you have learned from this course and how capable you are of applying what you have learned to deal with real-world issues):

(1) The depth and comprehensiveness of your analysis and evaluation that lead to interesting findings and observations;   
(2) The more interesting MT errors (more interesting + more errors) and findings (e.g., unexpected good/bad outputs from MT) you have, the higher grade you are going to receive; and  
(3) Also the quality of academic writing.

* Linguistic phenomena

Lexical words

1. Dialect

你真会忽悠人

百度：You know how to fool people

谷歌：You will really 忽悠 people

有道：You’re a fool.

Bing: You’re a real jerk.

Promt: You could really Hu Youren

Colins: You're a real jerk.

她是我的发小

百度：She is my friend

谷歌：She is my hair small

有道：She's my hair

Bing: She's my little hair.

Promt: She is my Faxiao

Colins:She's my little hair.

1. 语气词 呀 啊 呢 吗／sentence final particles

这件事不是你做的吧？

百度：You didn't do that, did you?

谷歌：Is not this what you did?

有道：You didn't do this, did you?

Bing: You didn't do this, did you?

Promt: It's a matter of no what you do it?

Colins: You didn't do this, did you?

1. A-not-A question

verb vs. adj & different clause structures

你理不理解这件事？

百度：Don't you understand it?

谷歌：You do not understand this matter?

有道：You don't understand this?

Bing：Do you understand this matter?

Promt: You RB do not understand it?

Colins:Do you understand this matter?

他快不快乐不关我们的事

百度：It's none of our business whether he's happy or not

谷歌：He is not happy about us

有道：It's none of our business to be unhappy

Bing: He's not happy, it's none of our business.

Promt: He's going to unhappy is of no concern to us

Colins: He's not happy, it's none of our business.

1. 使（得）／令／让

百度：

谷歌：

有道：

Bing:

Promt:

Colins:

6.compound-complex

他提出来的让儿子出国的想法（多个modifier翻译 np→保持phrase structure）

7. 张三故意很少去上课／张三很少故意去上课。

8. 合成词

It will be a dream team(最佳阵容)

百度：这将是一支梦幻球队。

谷歌：这将是一个梦想的团队

有道：这将是一个梦之队

Bing: 这将是一个梦幻队

Promt: 这将是一个梦之队

Colins:这将是一个梦幻队

9.后置定语

10. 固定搭配错误

I knew that she was safe from his words.

百度：我知道她对他的话是安全的。

谷歌：我知道她的话是安全的。

有道：我知道她不会说话。

Bing: 我知道她的话是安全的。

Promt: 我知道她是安全的从他的话。

Colins: 我知道她的话是安全的。

11. 省略不译

12. 不应该翻译的内容，如url

He gave me a web site: [www.baidu.com](http://www.baidu.com)

百度：他给了我一个网址：百度

谷歌：他给了我一个网站：www.baidu.com

有道：他给了我一个网站: www.baidu.com

Bing: 他给了我一个网站: www.baidu.com

Promt: 他给了我一个网站: www.baidu.com

Colins: 他给了我一个网站: www.baidu.com

13. whether 引起的结构歧义

whether to give up or not is a question to him

百度：是否放弃对他来说是个问题。

谷歌：是否放弃对他来说是一个问题

有道：是否放弃对他来说是个问题

Bing: 放弃与否是他的问题

Promt: 是否放弃或不是他一个问题

Colins:放弃与否是他的问题

The way you study can play a role in whether you choose to work alone or in a team

百度：你学习的方式可以决定你是独自工作还是在团队中工作。

谷歌：你学习的方式可以在你选择独立工作还是团队工作中发挥作用

有道：你学习的方式可以在你选择独自工作还是在团队中发挥作用

Bing: 你学习的方式可以在你选择单独工作还是在团队中发挥作用

Promt: 你的这种研究可以发挥作用,无论你选择工作中的一个或一组

Colins: 你学习的方式可以在你选择单独工作还是在团队中发挥作用

14. recursiveness

15. 成语

肝肠寸断

百度：Liver and intestines are cut into inches

谷歌：Intestinal inch broken

有道：Deeply grieved

Bing: Heart

Promt: torn apart

Colins:Heart

16.. 非必要性量词对句意的影响

我们村有几百户人

百度：There are hundreds of people in our village

谷歌：There are hundreds of people in our village

有道：There are hundreds of people in our village

Bing: There are hundreds of families in our village.

Promt: Hundreds of people in our village

Colins: There are hundreds of families in our village.

17. 表示可能--resultative subcategory

上不去，進不來，吃不飽

这堵墙这么高，我上不去的

百度：The wall is so high that I can't get on it

谷歌：This wall is so high, I can not go

有道：This wall is so high that I can't get up

Bing: This wall is so high, I can't go.

Promt: The wall is so high, I'm not going up there.

Colins: This wall is so high, I can't go.

18. 双重否定

过高的价格让人很难不选择放弃

百度：Too high a price makes it difficult for people not to give up

谷歌：Too high the price is hard not to choose to give up

有道：Too high a price makes it hard not to give up

Bing: High prices make it difficult not to give up.

Promt: an extravagant price and it's hard not to opt out

Colins: High prices make it difficult not to give up.

19.他本应当时就提出这个建议(word segmentation)

百度：He suggested it when he was supposed to

谷歌：He should have made that suggestion

有道：He put forward the suggestion when he should

Bing: He should have made the suggestion at that time.

Promt: He would then put forward this proposal

Colins: He should have made the suggestion at that time.

20. question mark “?”

你为什么打张三 vs. 你为什么打张三？

百度: Why did you beat Zhang San?

Why are you playing Zhang three?

谷歌: Why do you play Joe Smith?

Why do you play Zhang San?

有道: Why did you hit zhang SAN

Why did you hit zhang SAN?

bing: Why did you fight Zhang?

Why did you hit Zhang three?

promt:Why did you lay into Jim Jones

Why are you playing Tom?

colins:Why did you fight Zhang?

Why did you hit Zhang three?

你为什么打他 vs. 你为什么打他？

你为什么打李四 vs. 你为什么打李四？

百度: Why did you beat Li Si?

Why did you play Li four?

Lexical ambiguity:

idiom: **a piece of cake**

input: *The task is a piece of cake*

Google: 這個任務是小菜一碟

Youdao: 这个任务\_\_很简单

Baidu: 这项任务\_\_很简单。

Bing: \_\_任務是小菜一碟

Promt: 这项工作是小菜一碟。

Collins: \_\_任务是小菜一碟

more complicated structure:

*Compared to learning Japanese, learning Indonesian was a piece of cake.*

Google: 與學習日語相比，學習印度尼西亞是一塊蛋糕。

Youdao: 与学习日语相比，学习印尼语是小菜一碟。

Baidu: 与学习日语相比，学习印尼语是一件容易的事。

Bing: 與學習日語相比, 學習印尼語是小菜一碟。

Promt: 而学习日语,学习印尼是一块蛋糕。

Collins: 与学习日语相比, 学习印尼语是小菜一碟。

**Resultatives in Chinese**

**An introduction to argument structure of verbs:**

**transitive verbs (必須有object)：**

1. **transitive verbs: (及物動詞) e.g. 打／罵 have an agent subject and a theme/patient object**
2. **causative verbs (致使動詞) e.g. break/open/close have a causer subject and a patient object**

**intransitive verbs:**

1. **unergative (表動作的目的詞)--e.g. 哭／笑, can have an agent subject, but cannot have an object**
2. **unaccusative (存現動詞) e.g. 來／去／有 don’t have a subject but have a theme object**

**⇒ an unergative verb can take an object to become a transitive verb; while an unaccusative verb can take a causer to become a causative verb**

**unergative verbs: activities**

**unaccusative verbs: states**

**The differences between Chinese and English concerning resultatives:**

1. **English: only unaccusative verbs can be causativised**

**e.g. (unaccusative)The river froze cold/The change in weather froze the river cold**

**(unergative)the baby cried sadly/\*The mother’s disappearance cried the baby sadly**

**Mandarin: both unergative and unaccusative verbs can be causativized**

**e.g. (unaccusative)我嚇了一跳／她嚇了我一跳**

**(unergative)我看得頭昏眼花／這廣告看得我頭昏眼花**

**2. english: Direct Object Restriction--in resultative construction, the result is predicted on the object, but not the subject**

**Jim hampered the metal flat/\* Jim hampered the metal tired**

**Mandarin: the result can be predicted on the object or the subject**

**Verb-Verb compound in Chinese**

1. **the result is predicted on the object**

Input: *我趕跑了他*

Google: I drove him

Youdao: I drove him away

Baidu: I chased him

Bing: I chased him away.

Promt: I Ganpao his

Collins: I ran him.

⇒ only Youdao does the correct translation; Baidu chose the wrong verb, while other softwares do not translate the resultatives

Input: 他打碎了杯子

Google: He smashed the cup

Youdao: He broke the cup

Baidu:He broke the cup

Bing: He broke the cup.

Promt: He smashed the glass.

Collins: He broke the cup.

⇒ all the translators do not translate the resultatives

Input: 他弄斷了竹子

Google: He broke the bamboo

Youdao: He broke the bamboo

Baidu: He broke the bamboo

Bing: He broke the bamboo

Promt: The he Nongduan bamboo

Collins: He broke the bamboo.

⇒ still no resultatives translated

張三踢壞了我的桌子 (with object)

百度：Chang three kicked off my desk

谷歌：Zhang San kicked my desk broken

有道：Zhang SAN kicked my desk

Bing: Zhang kicked my desk.

Promt: He kicked my desk

Colins: Zhang kicked my desk.

Input: 他踢斷了竹子

Google: He kicks off the bamboo

Youdao: He kicked the bamboo

Baidu: He kicked off the bamboo

Bing: He kicked off the bamboo.

Promt: He tiduan the bamboo

Collins: He kicked the bamboo.

Input: 他撞斷了竹子

Google: He broke the bamboo

Youdao: He broke the bamboo

Baidu: He broke his bamboo

Bing: He broke the bamboo.

Promt: The he Zhuangduan bamboo

Collins: He hit the bamboo.

**unergative verbs being causativised in resultatives**

**the result is predicted on the subject (with an object)**

他吃飽了飯

Google: He is full of food

Youdao: He was full

Baidu: He was full of food

Bing: He's full of food.

Promt:

Collins:He's full of food.

他笑累了 (without object)

百度：He laughed tired

谷歌：He laughed

有道：He tired smile

Bing: He was tired with laughter.

Promt: He laughs tired.

Colins:He was tired with laughter.

**Verb-得 compound in Chinese**

**the result is predicted on the subject**

他惭愧得不敢说话

百度：He was too ashamed to speak

谷歌：He was ashamed to speak

有道：He was too ashamed to speak

Bing: He was too ashamed to speak.

Promt: Shame he can't talk.

Colins:He was too ashamed to speak.

\*他笑得站不起来

百度：He couldn't stand up laughing

谷歌：He can not stand smiling

有道：He could not stand up laughing

Bing: He can't stand to laugh.

Promt: He laughed so much can't get up

Colins: He can't stand to laugh.

\*他累得站不起来

百度：He was too tired to stand up

谷歌：He is too tired to stand up

有道：He was too tired to stand up

Bing: He's too tired to stand up.

Promt: He tired can't get up

Colins: He's too tired to stand up.

**unergative verbs being causativised in resultatives**

**the result is predicted on the subject/object (with an external causer)**

这些商品看得我眼花缭乱 (with another subject)

百度：These goods dazzled me

谷歌：I see these products dazzling

有道：These commodities dazzle me

Bing: These goods dazzled me.

Promt: I look at these commodities dazzled

Colins: These goods dazzled me.

\*他打得我站不起來

Google: He can not stand me up

Youdao: He beats me to stand up

Baidu: He couldn't stand up to me

Bing: He beat me up.

Promt:

Collins: He beat me up.

這部電影看得我十分感動

Google: I was very touched by this movie

Youdao: I was very moved by this movie

Baidu: I was so touched by the movie

Bing: This movie is very touching.

Promt:

Collins: This film is very moving.

**special measure word in presenting frequency**

他打了我一個耳光

Google: He slapped me in a slap in the face

Youdao: He gave me a slap in the face

Baidu: He gave me a slap in the face

Bing: He slapped me in the face.

Promt:

Collins: He slapped me in the face.

他看了我一眼

百度：He took a look at me

谷歌：He glanced at me

有道：He gave me a look

Bing: He glanced at me.

Promt: He looked at me.

Colins: He glanced at me.

他踢了我一脚

Input:

Google:

Youdao:

Baidu:

Bing:

Promt:

Collins:

Input:

Google:

Youdao:

Baidu:

Bing:

Promt:

Collins:

* MT software

Google, baidu, youdao, BING, PROMT, Colins

Timeline: week 10-week13 (Wed) 21 days

Week 10: linguistic phenomena (each person find out more than 3 phenomena and rough results display of several online translators)

Week 11: MT services ()

Questions:

1. Correct translation done by ourselves?