

Translating and the Computer 28 Conference 2006

**Integrated bilingual specialist
dictionaries :
The LexTerm initiative**

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Content

This paper about integrated specialist bilingual dictionaries in Translation Memories will have two parts:

- **The challenge for the specialist dictionary publishers:**
 - Meeting professional dictionary users' need for global electronic solutions.
 - Integration of their lexicographical contents in language tools such as Translation Memories and automatic Translation machines
- **The methodology for reusing lexicographical data:**
LexTerm, a bridge between lemma-oriented lexicography and concept-oriented terminology

Actual Translators' needs

- Solutions for optimising their work-flow and time-sparing tools
- A quick access to the language resources they currently use
- A unique tool with « à la carte » integrated specialist dictionaries or other bilingual resources

Future developments of Specialist Dictionary programs

- **The current situation:** large collections of bilingual specialist dictionaries in technical, scientific and economic fields in print and electronic versions.
- **Two main issues**
 - Keeping accommodating the needs of a large dictionary users community for traditional printed or electronic dictionaries
 - And meeting the needs of the professional users (Translators and technical writers) for tools beyond Machine Readable Dictionaries on CD-Rom or Online. The specialist dictionary being one component of multifunctional tools for CAT

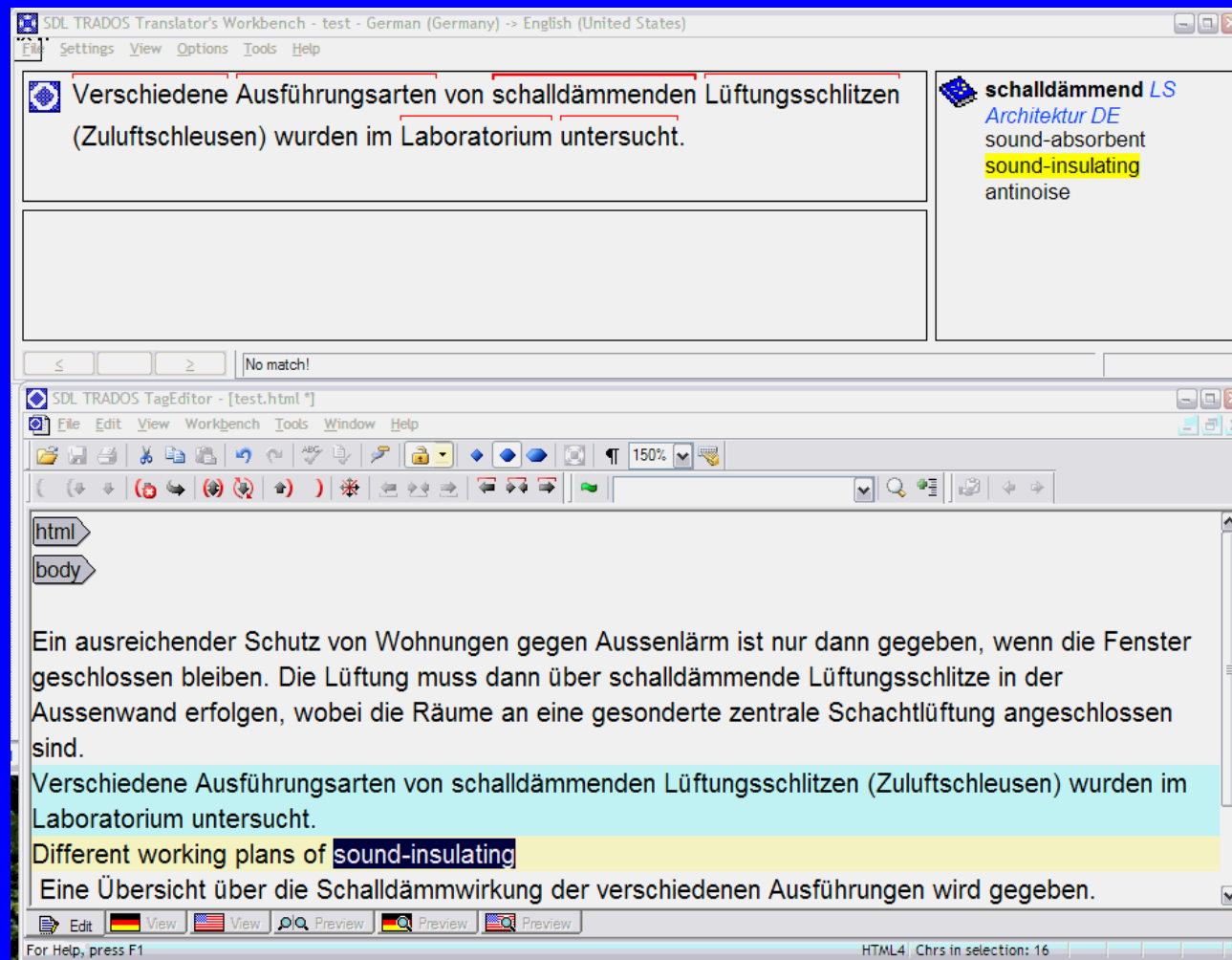
A joint challenge for specialist dictionary Publishers and TMS providers

- **For Publishers:** An extended data-workflow in order to reuse the existing lexicographical data for the new purposes (A big issue for over a million data)
 - **The challenge:** Two versions of a single source for every specialist bilingual dictionary: a lemma-oriented one for print and electronic dictionaries and a concept-oriented one for integration in other language tools
 - **The Aim:** A better adequacy to the translation market demand
- **For TMS providers:** A new product concept for a unique tool with „à la carte“ specialist dictionaries
 - **The challenge:** the integration of the dictionaries in the translator's CAT-tool
 - **The Aim:** An added value for TMS-tools

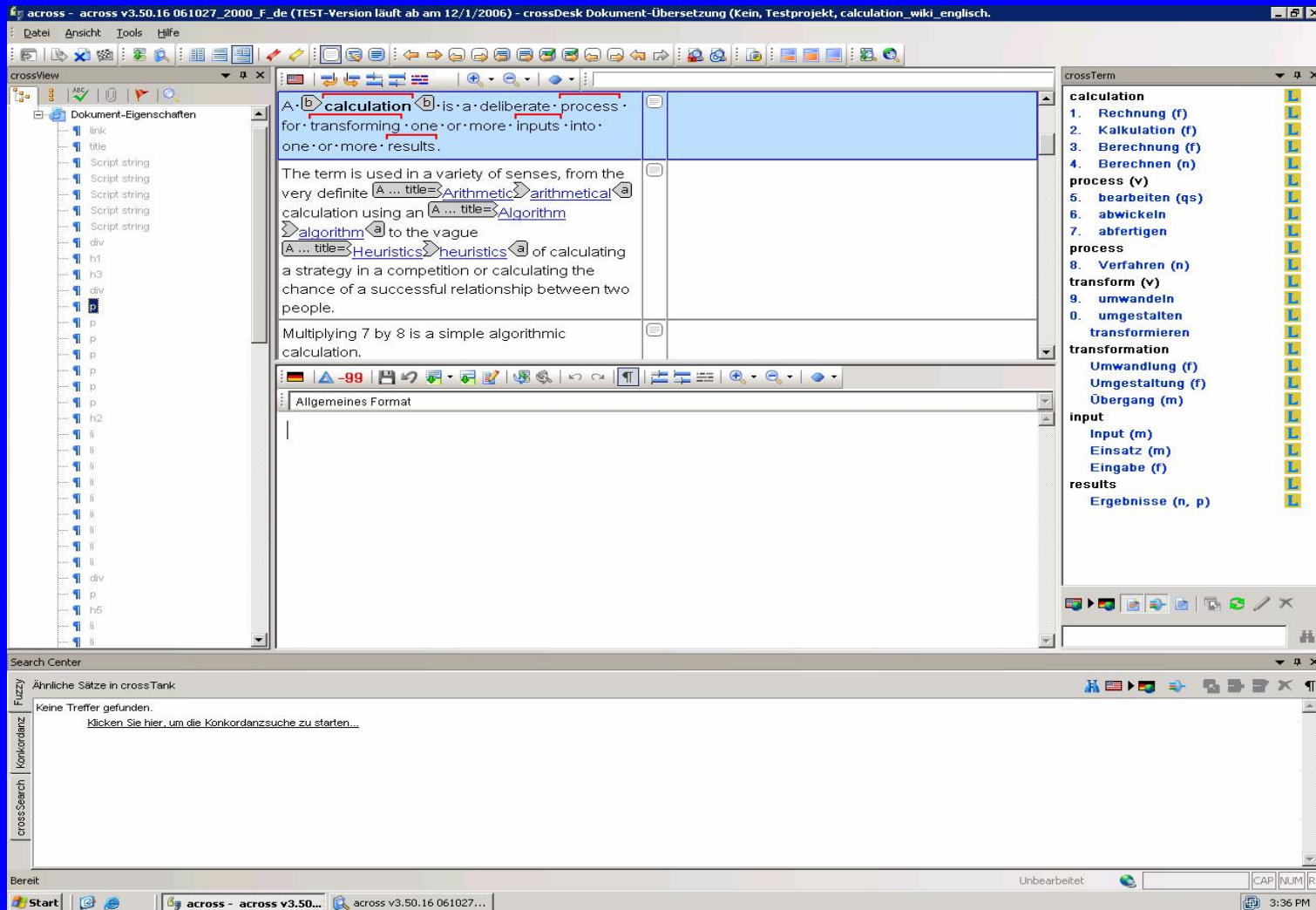
The solution and the product

- An application of terminological research with data-modelling experts from the Université of Rennes 2
- A longstanding cooperation between Publisher and University:
 - 1998: European project for merging dictionaries and the first DTD for our specialist dictionaries
 - 2000-2006: Major contribution to the new version of ISO 15838. Awareness of the importance of lexicographical standards for reuse and integration of dictionary data
- The product:
 - 10 specialist bilingual dictionaries in over 100 subject fields in the main European languages and in combination with German will be integrated in Translation Memory tools
 - And available on the market in 2007

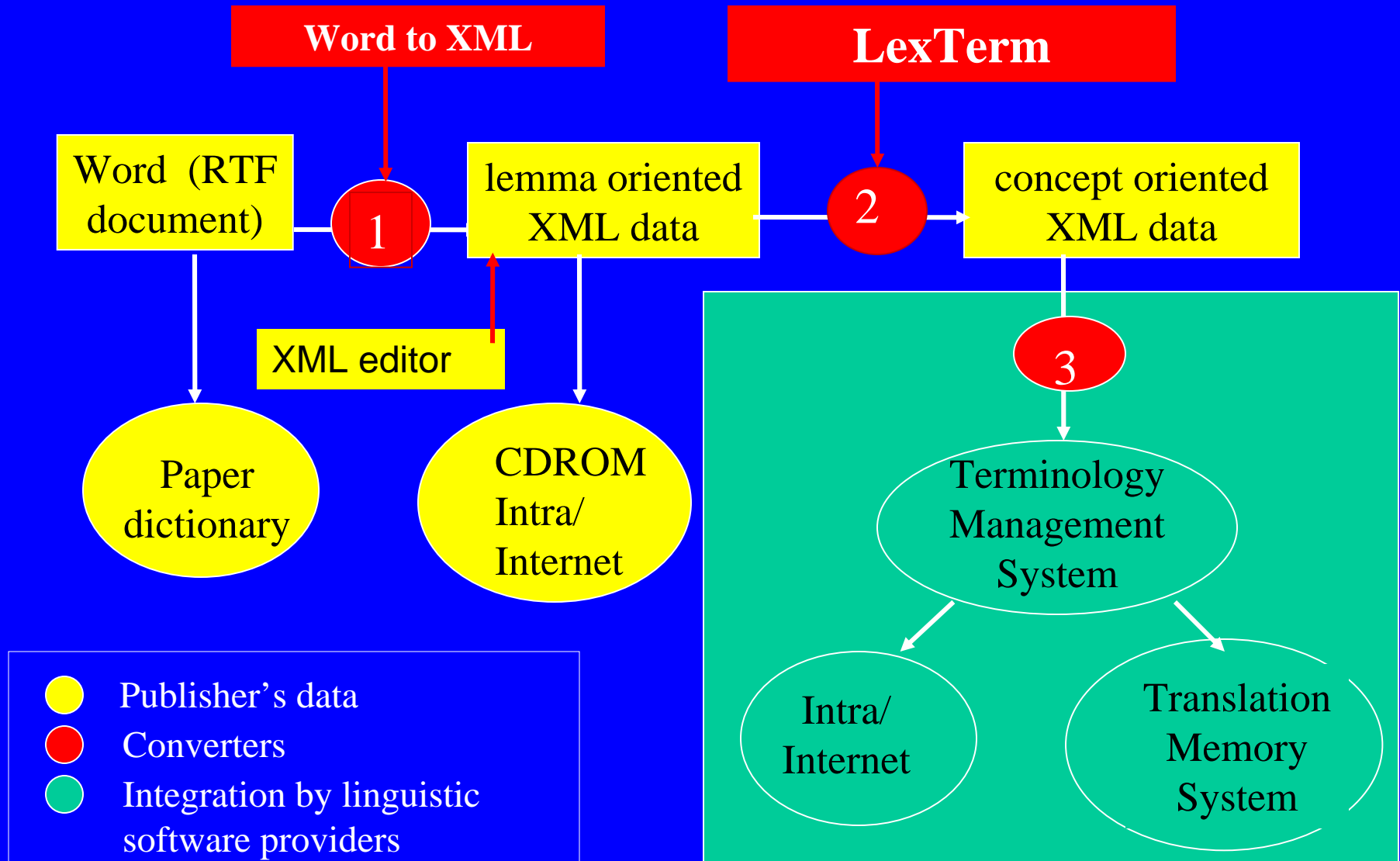
Application : Integration in Trados Translator's workbench



across- Integration in Translator's crossDesk En-Ge



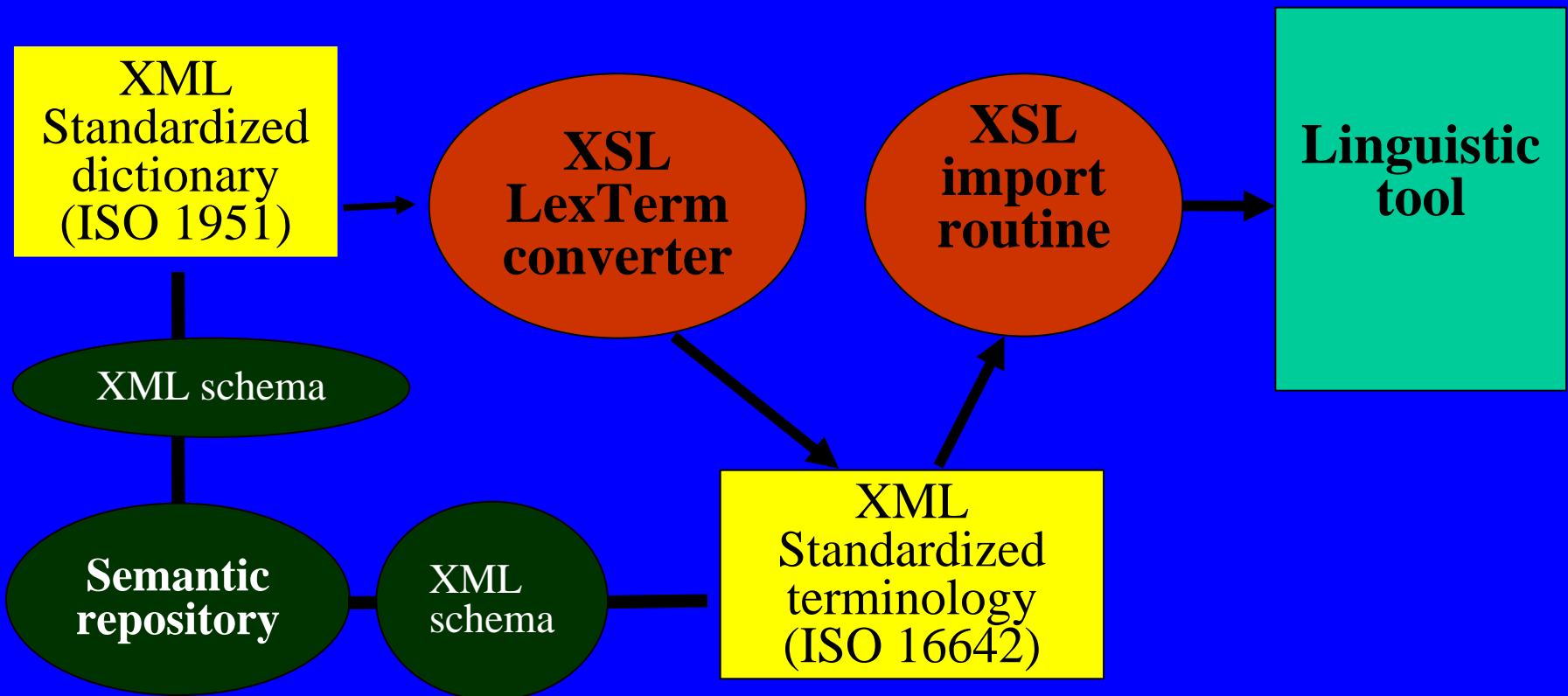
The editorial workflow



LexTerm: a methodology for reusing lexicographical data

- **Principle: a bridge between**
 - Dictionaries: based on ISO 1951 (XmLex)
 - Terminology: based on ISO 16642. Terminology Markup Language : Geneter (Annex C)
- **Methodology: semantic and syntactic interoperability**
 - Mapping data elements and structures
 - Resolving structural issues
 - Example)
- **Implementation: an experimental workbench (XML + XSL)**
 - LexTermLib an XSL library for transforming dictionaries into monosemic entries
 - A public and online demonstrator

LexTerm: a XSL bridge between standardized XML formats



Second example: a bilingual general dictionary

- **dam**¹ [dæm] **1** *n* **a** (wall) [*river*] barrage *m* (de retenue), digue *f*; [*lake*] barrage (de retenue). **b** (*water*) réservoir *m*, lac *m* de retenue. **2** *vt* **a** (also ~ **up**) *river* endiguer ; *lake* construire un barrage sur. **to ~the waters of yhe Nile** faire or construire un barrage pour contenir les eaux du Nil. **b** *flow of words, oaths* endiguer. **3 comp dambuster** (*bomb*) bombe *f* à ricochets ; (*person*) (*aviateur m*) briseur *m* de barrages (*se réfère à un épisode de la seconde guerre mondiale*).
- **dam**² [dæm] *n* (animal) mère *f*.

Editing an XmLex entry with XmlSpy

The screenshot shows the XmlSpy application interface for editing an XmLex entry. The main window displays a form for editing a dictionary entry for 'dam' in English to French. The form includes fields for Identifier (id-99), Source language (English), Target language (French), and various metadata fields like Origination, Creation, and Modification. The main editing area is divided into sections: 'Headword block' containing 'dam', 'Homograph' information (Part of speech: noun), and 'Sense' information (Sense Identifier, Subject field, etc.). A 'Translation block' is also visible, showing a translation for 'barrage' with gender 'masculine'. The right-hand side of the application features a tree view of XML elements and a list of entities.

HTML view of an XmLex entry

The screenshot shows a window titled "XMLSPY - [damFRauthentic.xml]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Project, XML, DTD/Schema, Schema design, XSL, Authentic, Convert, View, Browser, Tools, Window, and Help. The main content area displays the following text:

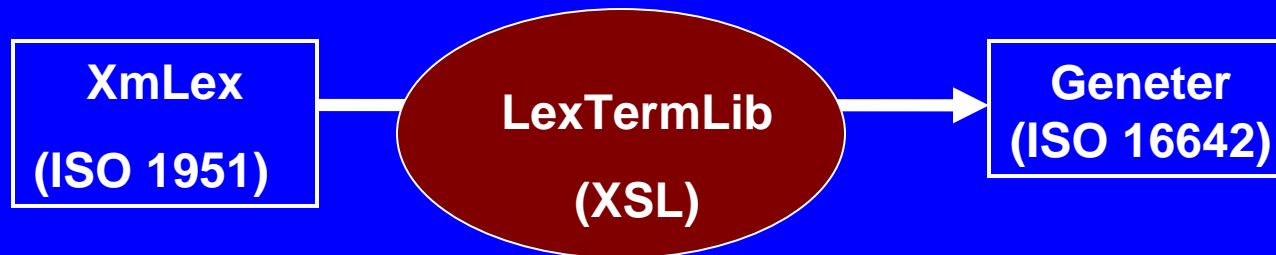
dam [daem]• I- n. 1- (wall) *[river]* **barrage** m. (de retenue), **digue** f; *[lake]* **barrage** m. (de retenue) 2- (water) **réservoir** m., **lac** m. de retenue II- ~ **up**• transitive verb 1- *[river]* **endiguer**, *[lake]* **construire un barrage sur** | to ~ the waters of the Nile **[faire /construire] un barrage pour contenir les eaux du Nil** 2- (flow of words, oaths) **endiguer**• **dambuster** 1- (bomb) **bombe** f. à **ricochets** 2- (person) (**aviateur** m.) **briseur de barrages** se réfère à un épisode de la deuxième guerre mondiale

dam [daem] n. • (animal) **mère** f

dam [daem] adj., adv. (vulg.)• 1- **damn** 4, 4 2- (US) **sale** [Yankee/Nordiste]

At the bottom, there are tabs for Text, Grid, Schema/WSDL, Authentic, and Browser (selected). The status bar shows "XMLSPY v2004 rel. 3 Registered to Rozenn Stachowiak (UFR Sciences Sociales - Chisco Maison De la Recherche En Sc.) © Ln 9, Col 36".

LexTermLib: a XSL library for automatic transformation



15 steps

- Dissociate lemma, multiword units and compositional phrases
- Resolve structural issues
- Deal with synonymy (by grouping referring and main entries)
- Split meanings
- Take morpho-syntactic and pragmatic information apart from semantics

LexTerm Monosemic entries

Result of Query by Term

GEN:TerminologicalEntry : damFR-0-1-Entry-HG:1-SG:1.1-Nb:3-HE:0[Info]

English	dam See associated topic : dambuster See associated topic : dambuster SenseIndicatorCtn : SenseIndicator : wall
French	barrage (m.) (de retenue) RangeOfApplication : river digue barrage (m.) (de retenue) RangeOfApplication : lake

GEN:TerminologicalEntry : damFR-0-1-Entry-HG:1-SG:1.2-Nb:4-HE:0[Info]

English	dam See associated topic : dambuster See associated topic : dambuster SenseIndicatorCtn : SenseIndicator : water
French	réservoir (m.) lac (m.) de retenue

GEN:TerminologicalEntry : damFR-0-1-Entry-HG:2-SG:.1-Nb:0-HE:0[Info]

English	dam ~ up See associated topic : dambuster See associated topic : to ~ the waters of the Nile
French	endiguer RangeOfApplication : river construire un barrage sur RangeOfApplication : lake

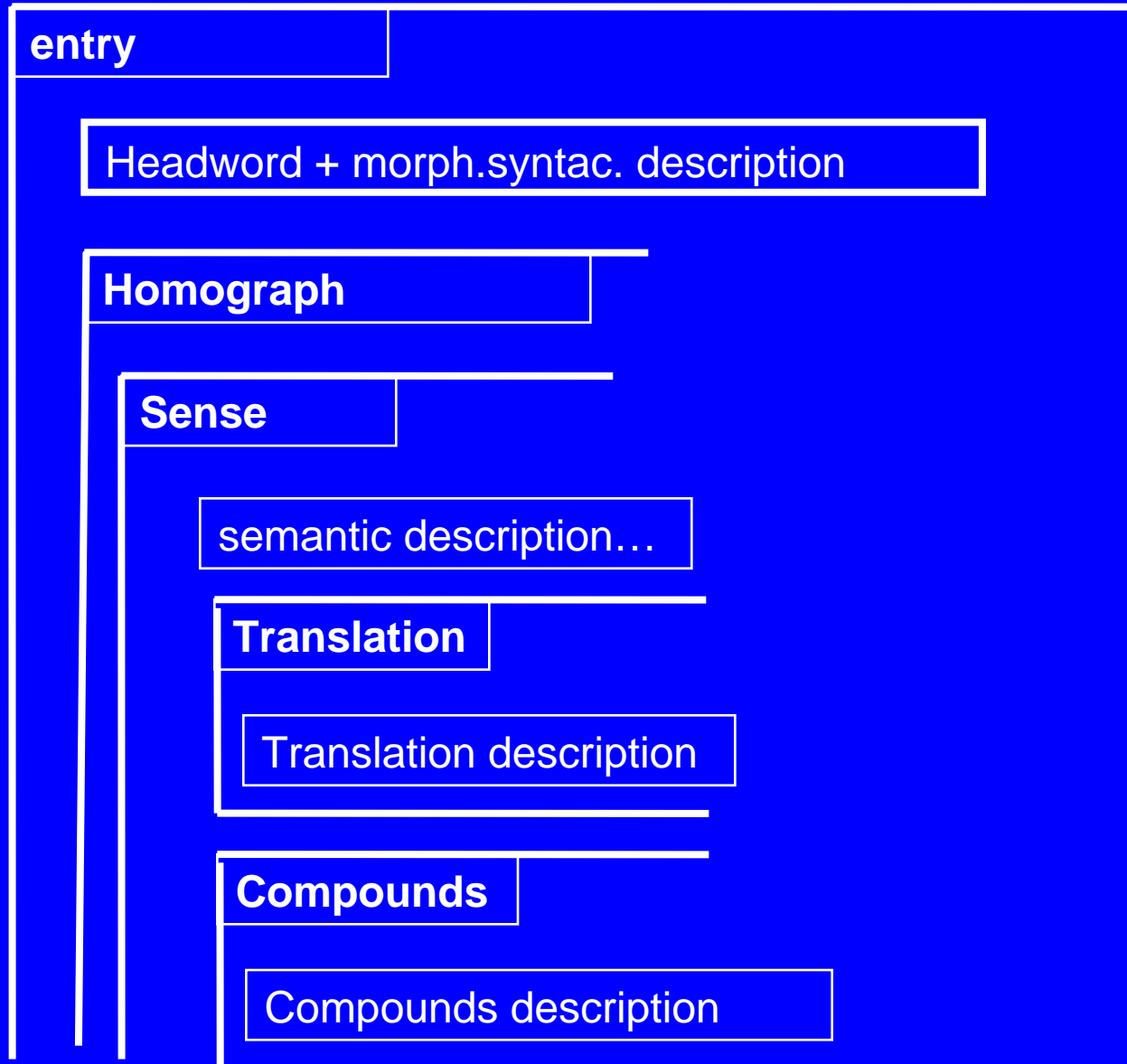
GEN:TerminologicalEntry : damFR-0-1-Entry-HG:2-SG:.2-Nb:1-HE:0[Info]

English	dam ~ up See associated topic : dambuster SenseIndicator : flow of words, oaths
French	endiguer

GEN:TerminologicalEntry : damFR-0-2-Entry-HG:0-SG:.1-Nb:1-HE:0[Info]

English	dam, n.
French	mère, f. SenseIndicator : animal

The ISO 1951 lemma-oriented meta model



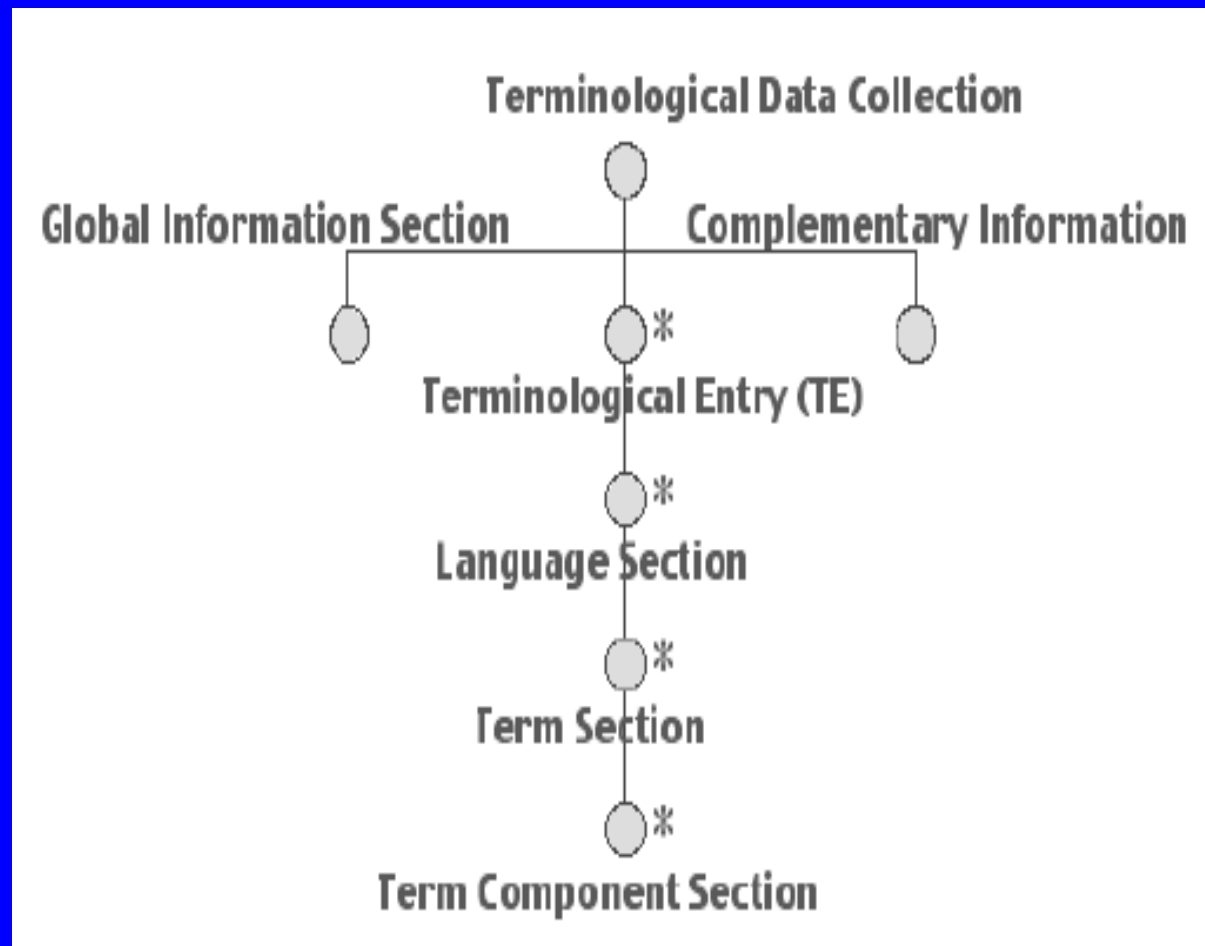
A lexicographical mark up language : **XmLex**

- **ISO FDIS 1951**
 - To be published in 2006-2007
 - A « generic model »
 - Structures + data elements
 - Rules of subsetting
 - Examples
 - Non normative DTDs : XmLex,
XmLexForBilingualDictionaries

ISO 1951 is made for Human Readable and Machine processable dictionaries

It is compatible with LMF (ISO CD 24613) and OLIF (Open Lexicon Interchange Format)

The concept-oriented meta model (ISO 16642 TMF)



Principles of the concept-oriented approach

- Principle and methods: ISO 704
- Data elements: ISO 12620
- ISO 16642: Terminology Markup Framework (TMF)
 - Meta model
 - Terminology Markup Languages (TML), GMT, MSC (=TBX), Geneter (Annex C : Geneter)

The two models

ISO 1951 meta model

XmLex

LexTerm

ISO 16642 meta model

Geneter

entry

Headword + description

Homograph

Sense

Sense description

Translation

Translation description

entry

LIL Concept description

language

LDL Concept description

term

Term description

Methodological aspects of the conversion

- Semantic interoperability (what a data element means)
- Syntactic interoperability (how data elements are combined)
- An example

Semantic interoperability

- **Mapping of data elements**
 - Common elements (part of speech)
 - Corresponding („mappable“) elements (headword = term)
 - **Solution: a common semantic repository**
 - ISO 11179 model
 - About 2000 elements and permissible values coming from ISO 12620, ISO 1087, ISO 16642, etc.
- ... that refers to the ISO TC 37 Data Category Registry

Syntactic interoperability

Mapping structures, taking into account:

- **Synonymy** (referring entries)
- **Homography** (homograph numbers)
- **Polysemy** (sense numbers)
- **Factorization**

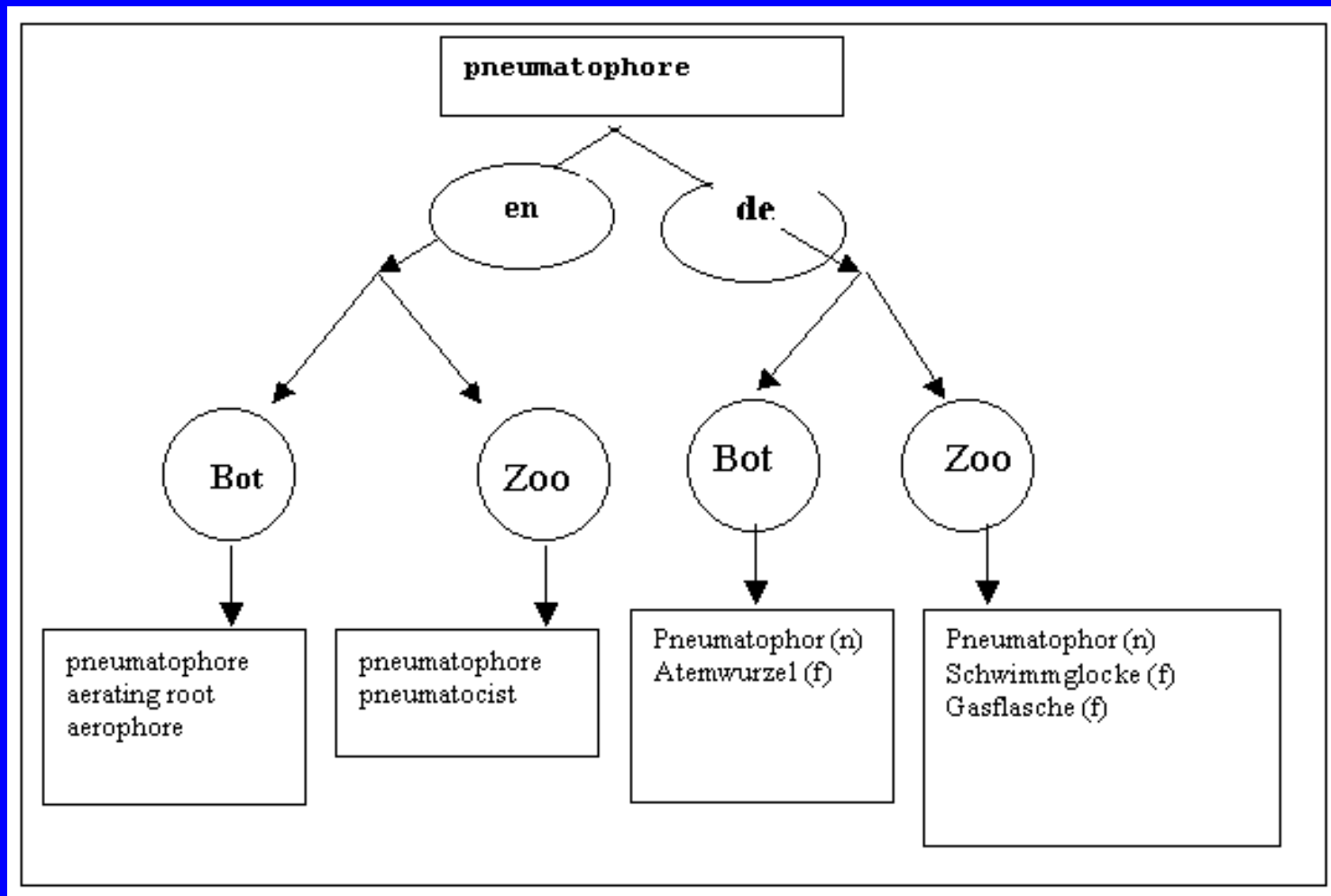
Methodology of conversion

An example

A practical case : Langenscheidt specialised dictionaries

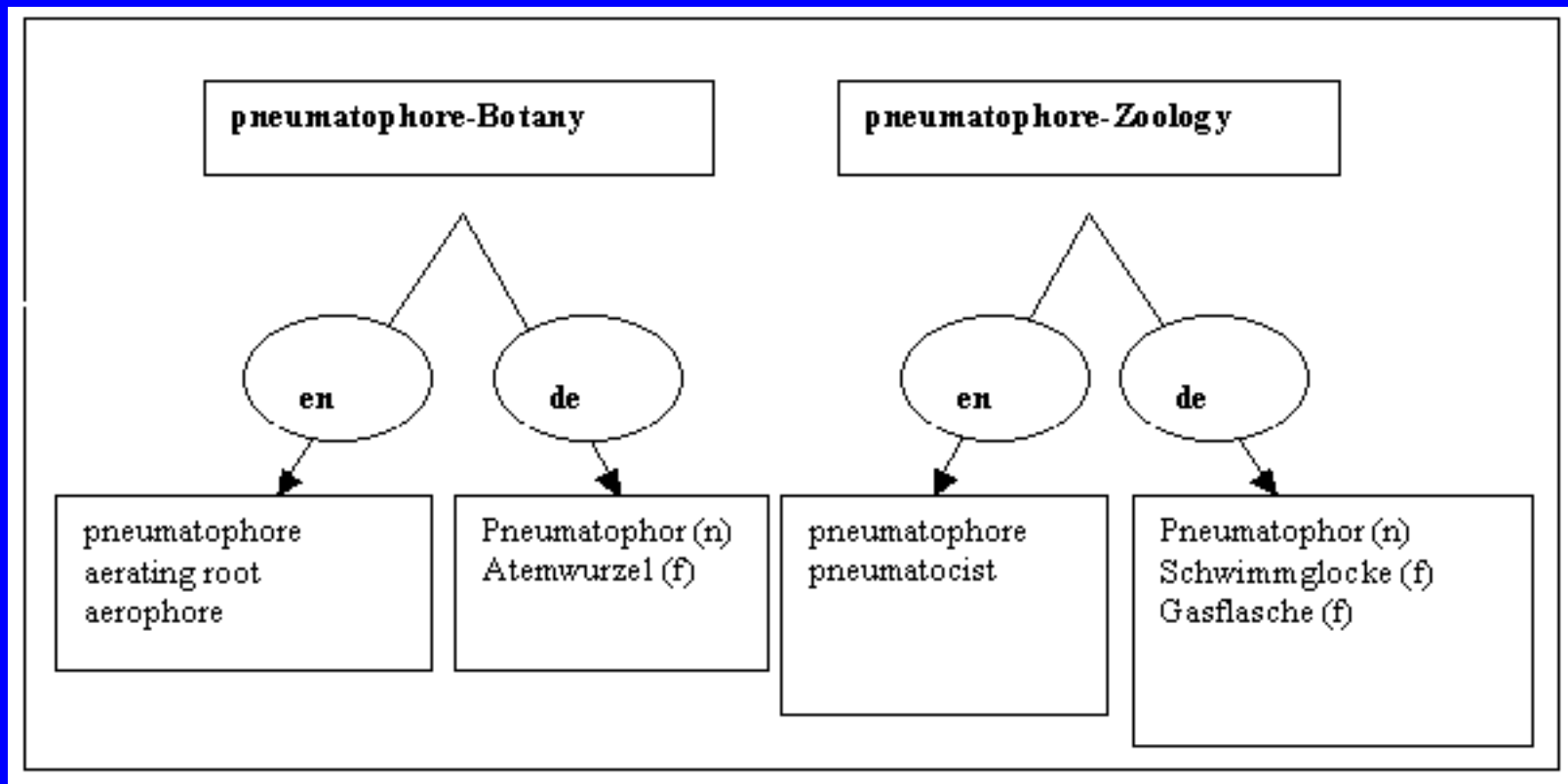
1. **aerating root** s. pneumatophore 1.
2. **aerophore** s. pneumatophore 1.
3. **pneumatocyst** 1. (D: Bot) Pneumatozyste *f*, Luftkammer *f* (in einem Pneumatophor); 2. s. pneumatophore 2.
4. **pneumatophore** 1. (D: Bot) Pneumatophor *n*, Atemwurzel *f*; 2. (D: Zoo) Pneumatophor *n*, Schwimmglocke *f*, Gasflasche *f* (der Siphonophoren)

First step : Clustering synonyms



2006-05-24

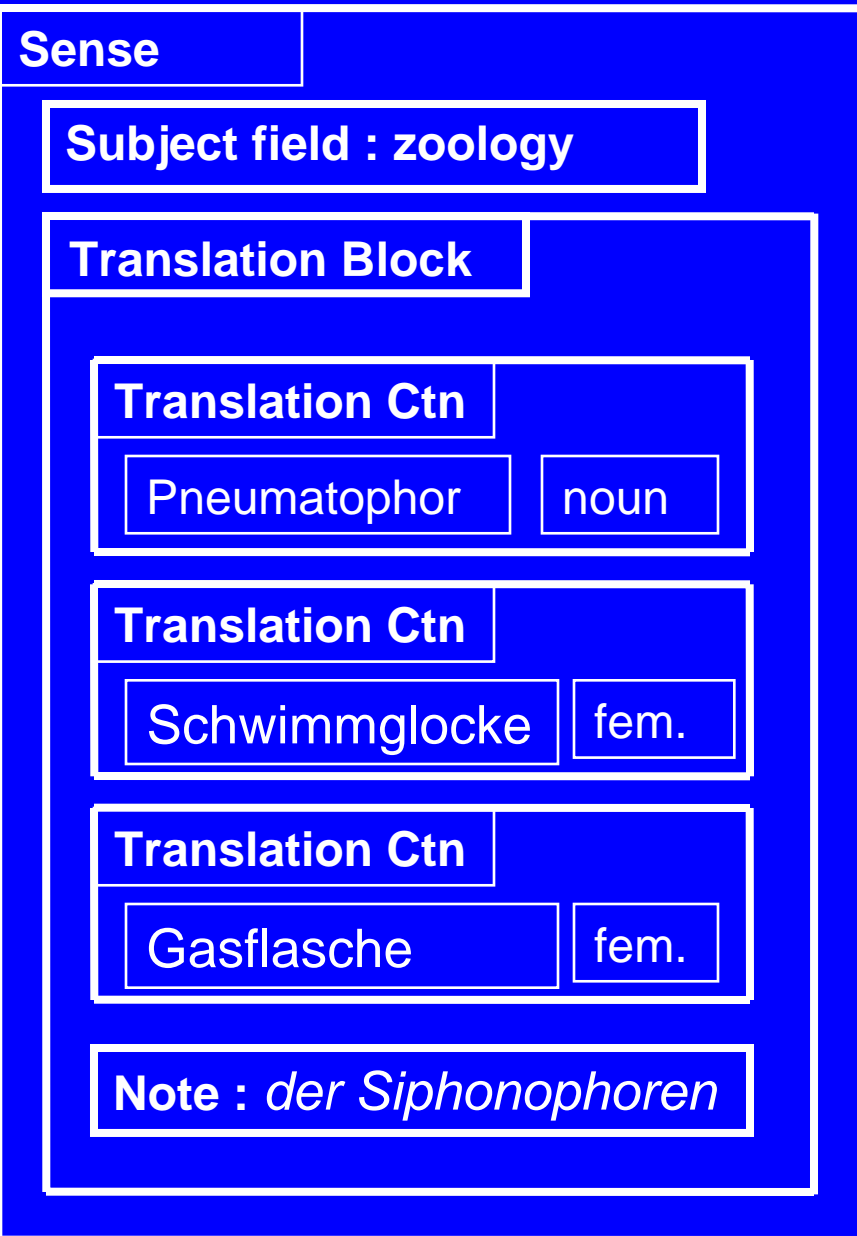
Step 2 : Splitting concepts



2006-05-24

Syntactic
interoperability
issues:
structural
factorization

1(*D: Zoo*)
Pneumatophor *n*,
Schwimmglocke *f*,
Gasflasche *f* (*der*
Siphonophoren)



Syntactic
interoperability
issues:
structural
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1(*D: Zoo*)
Pneumatophor *n*,
Schwimmglocke *f*,
Gasflasche *f* (*der*
Siphonophoren)

2006-05-24

Language Ctn

SubjectField : zoology

Term Ctn

Pneumatophor
neuter

Note : *der Siphonophoren*

Term Ctn

Schwimmglocke
feminine

Note : *der Siphonophoren*

Term Ctn

Gasflasche
feminine

Note : *der Siphonophoren*

How to test ?

- Read TermBridge home page : <http://www.genetrix.org>
(TermBridge is an XML framework for lexicography, terminology, and all their related informations)
- Read XmLex introduction :
<http://www.xmllex.net/lexicography/xmllexintro.pdf>
- Download, unpack the LexTermLib.rar :
<http://www.XmlLex.net/lexicography/XmLexWorkbench.rar>

Conclusions

- Specialist dictionary publishers will have to act in the future as content providers for language tools in order to meet their actual needs and will therefore have to concentrate more and more on the life cycle of data (production, maintenance, reusability)
- Lexical data bases hosting various semantically and syntactically compatible human-readable formats are the future of linguistic data management based on single sourcing strategies
- Technically, it is important to rely on publicly available standards (syntax = models, semantics = data elements) and to be compatible with XML and XSL methodology and tools.
- Experience shows that standardization is not a danger for quality and originality of content. In any case it is a guarantee for long life investment

Thank you for your attention !

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