Valuable Language Resources and Applications Supporting the Use of Basque



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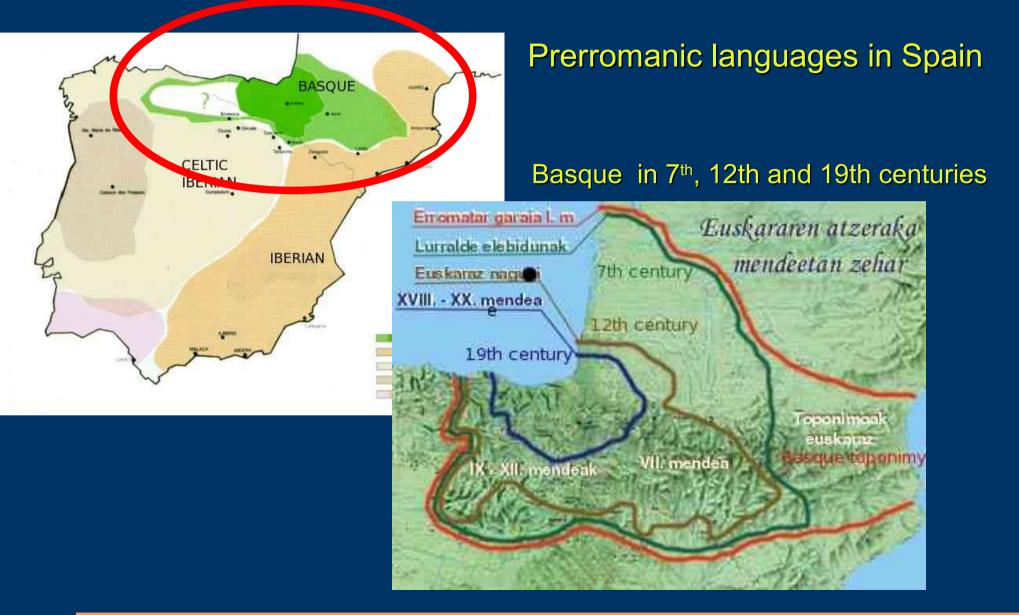




Outline

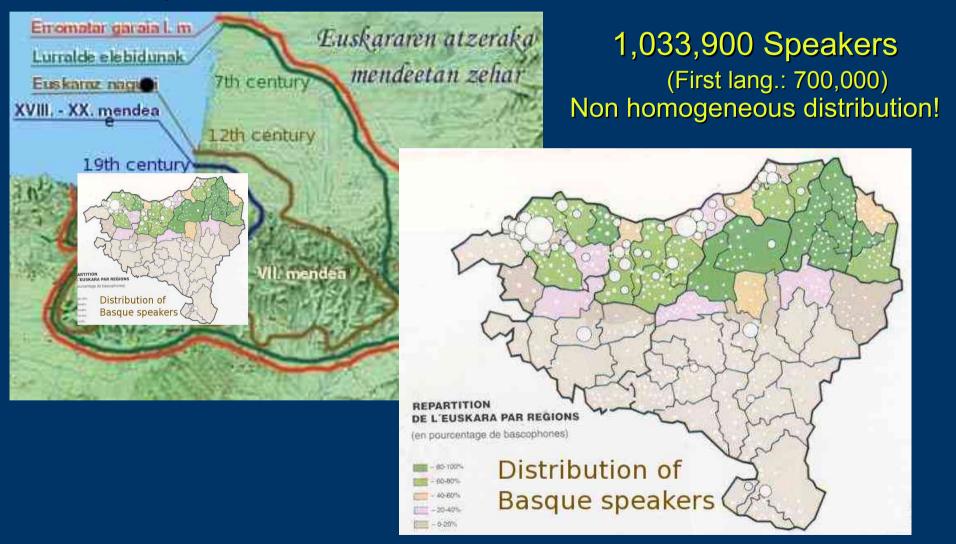
- Basque: a Less Resourced Language
- Strategy to develop HLT for Basque
- Useful applications and resources
- Conclusions

History of Basque

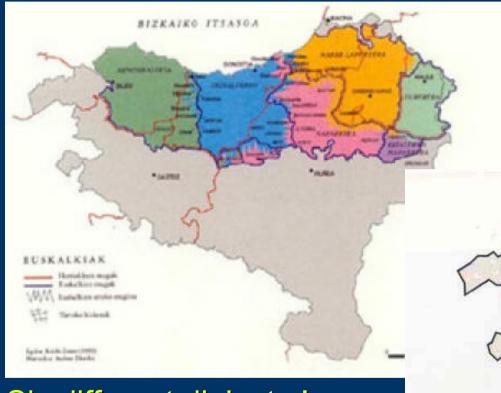


History of Basque

Basque in 7th, 12th and 19th centuries



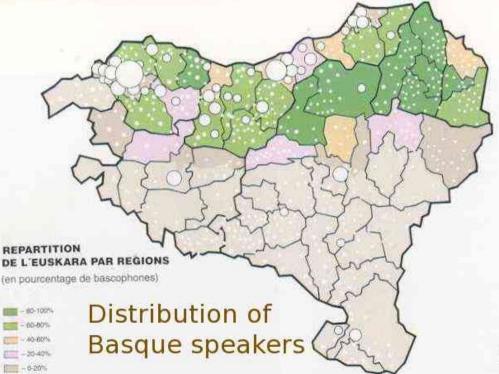
Basque nowadays



Six different dialects !

1,033,900 Speakers (First lang.: 700,000)

Non homogeneous distribution !



Main reasons of Basque regression

- No official language
- Out of the education systems
- 6 dialects!
- Out of media
- Out of industry

Main reasons of Basque regression

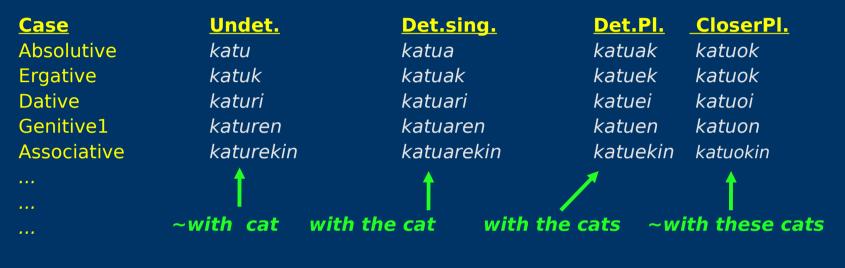
But since 1980...

- No official language
 Coofficial language
- 6 dialects!
- Out of media
- Out of industry

Coofficial language
 Integrated in education

 (even at university)
 Unified Basque (1966)
 TV, newspaper...
 Out of new ICTs ???

Basque. Linguistic features: Agglutinative language



14 different cases

In fact, at least 360 possible word forms for each lemma In theory, more than one million word forms are possible for each lemma

Basque. Linguistic features:

Case suffixes and free order of components

The dog brought the newspaper in his mouth

Txakur-rak The-dog ergative-3-s Subject egunkari-a the-newspaper absolutive-3-s Object aho-an in-his-mouth inessive-3-s Modifier zekarren. brought

Verb

Alternative possible orders:

Txakur-rak Txakur-rak Egunkari-a

...

aho-an aho-an txakur-rak

egunkari-a zekarren zekarren zekarren. egunkari-a. aho-an.

Basque. Linguistic features: Ergative language & multiple agreement

• Ergative case. Subject of transitive verbs

- $\underline{I} am$ <u>Ni</u> naiz (absolutive)
- <u>I</u> saw the cat <u>Nik</u> katua ikusi nuen (ergative)

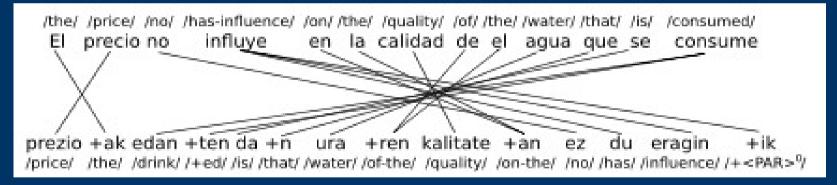
Agreement in number and person between verb and (subject, object and indirect object)

 <u>I saw</u> the cat
 <u>I saw</u> the cats
 <u>I saw</u> the cats
 <u>I saw</u> you
 Nik katuak ikusi nituen ikusi zintudan

Basque. Linguistic features and MT

 Basque morphology and Syntax are very different comparing with Spanish, English, French, Catalan or Galician.

- Rich morphology
- Free-order of components at sentence level.
- Different component order at noun phrase level.



=> Language technology for Basque is both:

- -Real need to revitalize Basque
- Test bed for our strategy for developing language tools

Basque. Linguistic features and MT

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 - => Language technology for Basque is both:
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Strategy to develop HLT in Basque IXA Research Group

- 1986: 5 university lecturers (computer science)
 2009: Interdisciplinary team
 - 32 computer scientists
 - 19 lecturers (15 doctors)
 - 4 researchers
 - 9 PhD students (research grants)
 - 8 linguists
 - 6 lecturers (4 doctors)
 - 2 PhD students (research grants)
 - -2 research assistants assigned to projects

http://ixa.si.ehu.es

IXA Group. Milestones

	1987	1990	1995	2000	2007
Projects	Provin Gov	ice Basq Gov		Europa (Meaning	Basque G.Europe (IE-IR) g) Industry Madrid (MT)
Companies Basque C.	UZE	Euse	enor Elhu Plazagune	iyar ASP	Diana ArgazkiPress Vicomtech Robotiker
Companies abroad		1	E Aicrosoft		Irion Prompsit Scansoft Imaxin
Spin-off companies					Eleka
Products	5	pelling a		Lemmatiz EDBL xical DB	er BasquelWordnet Parser MT-system



 Need of standardization of resources to be useful:

 in different researches
 in different tools

- in different applications

 Need of incremental design and development of language foundations, tools, and applications

 in a parallel and coordinated way
 in order to get the best benefit from them

Example: RBMT approach

- Since 2000, after years working on basic resources and tools, we faced MT from Spanish or English to Basque.
- Design of the MT system:
 - Reusability of previous resources: lexical resources, morphology of Basque, parsing of Spanish and English.
 - Standardization and collaboration: General framework useful for other language pairs and groups. Spanish, Galician and Catalan.
 - Open-source: Anyone having the necessary computational and linguistic skills will be able to adapt or enhance our system.



Strategic priorities: from basic research to application development

Research & development

End-user applications Language tools

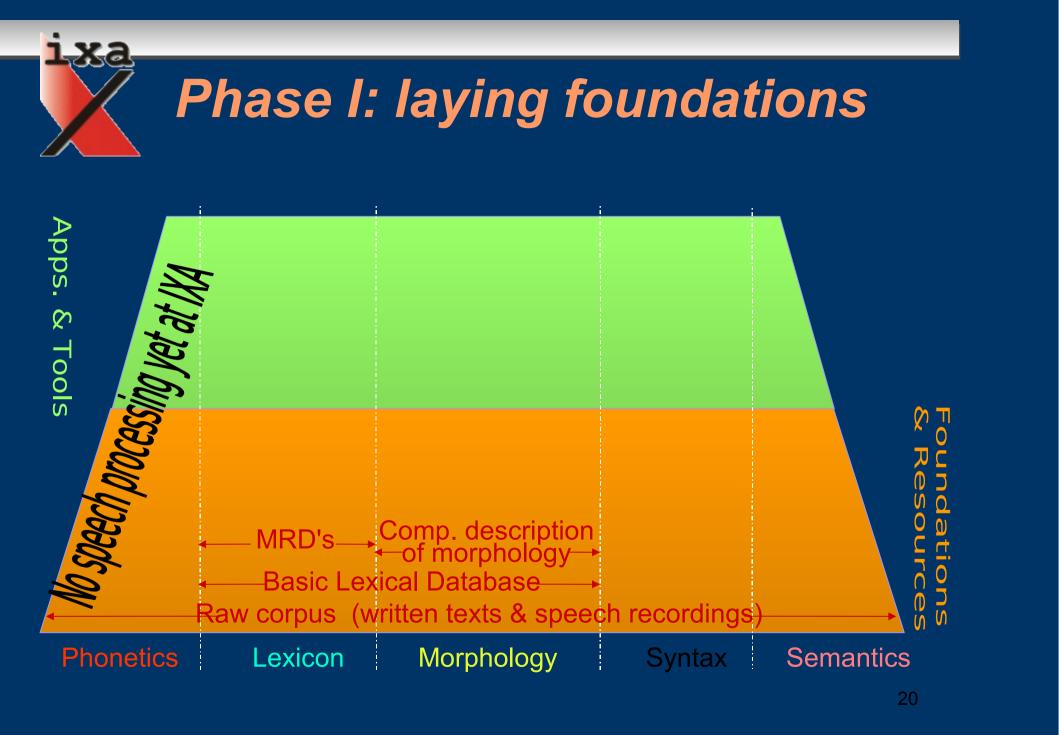
Basic & applied research

Linguistic foundations Linguistic resources



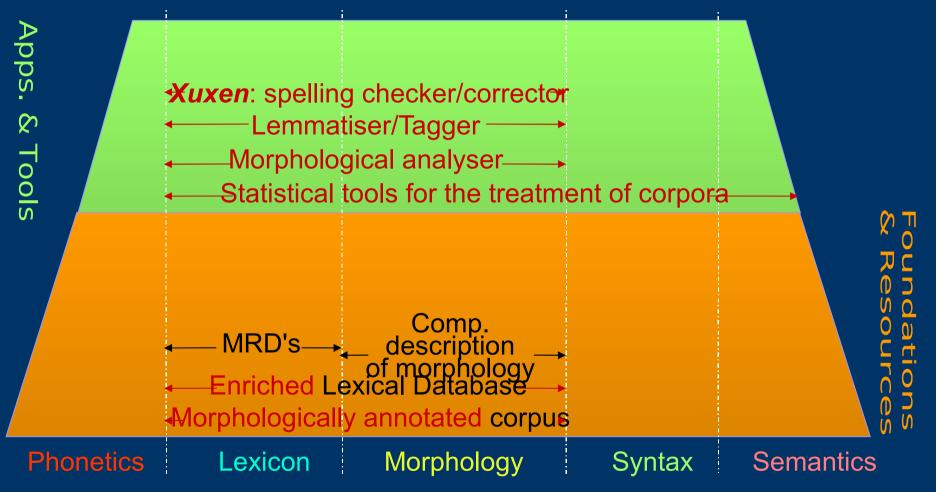
Linguistic foundations & resources, tools and applications

- Linguistic foundations and resources: necessary infrastructure for the automatic processing of a language.
- Tools: mainly intended to application developers.
- Applications: commercial or non-commercial, for non-specialised end-users.



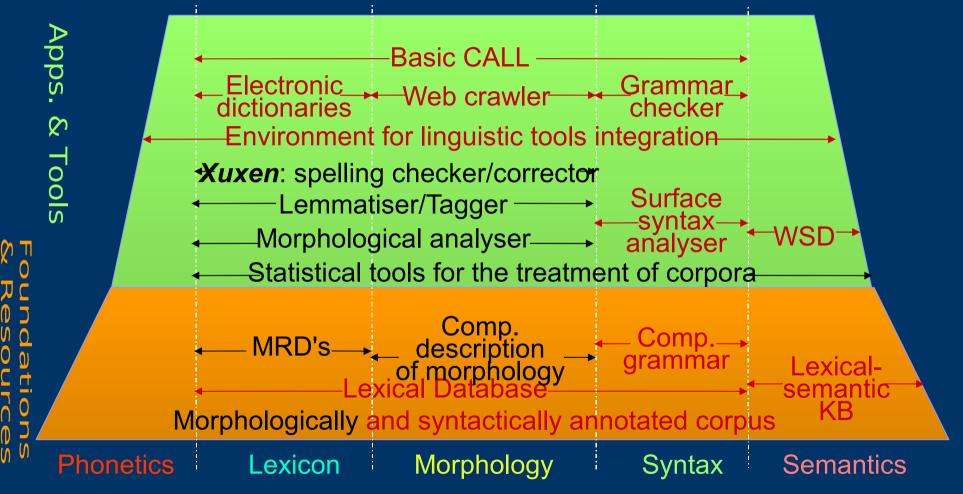


Phase II: first basic tools and applications

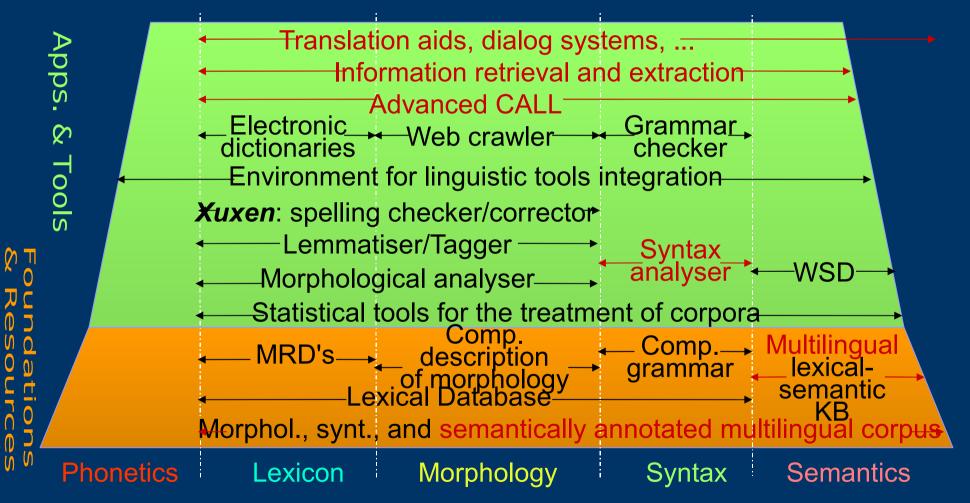




Phase III: more advanced tools and applications



Phase IV: multilinguality and general applications



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Useful applications and resources

Applications

- Spelling checker/corrector
- Spanish-Basque transfer based MT system
- Lemmatization based on-line dictionaries
- Lemmatization based search machine

Resources

- EDBL: Lexical Database for Basque
- BasWN: Basque Wordnet
- EPEC: syntactically annotated Text Corpus
- ZTC: Morphosyntactically Annotated Text Corpus

Basque speakers have many doubts
when trying writing in Basque:
Out of educational systems until 1980
Late standardization (1966)

• How to write the word for "tree"? zuhaitza? zuhaitz? zugaitz? zuhaitx? zuhaitsa? sugatza?

- The spelling-checker (Aduriz et al., 1997) has proven to be a very effective tool to resolve those doubts.
- It gives people more confidence in the text they are writing
- In fact, this program is one of the most powerful tools in the ongoing standardization of Basque.

• Technically, the spelling checker is more complex than equivalent software for other languages.

Rich morphology => Difficulty to define the list of possible words in the language.

- Three different solutions:
 - Including the complete morphological analyser
 But we need propietary software to do it efficiently (Experimenting with new alternatives: *Foma & hfst*)
 Using *hunspell* when possible in open software
 - -Using *myspell* if *hunspell* not integrated (*Firefox...*)

- Using *hunspell*
 - Adaptation of the two-level description to *hunspell* in a (semi)automatic way.
 - Stems
 - 2 sets of suffixes:
 - the paradigms at first and second level
- Using *myspell* For Firefox and open tools that don't integrate *hunspell*
 - Adaptation combining the main paradigms (with less generation power for each one)
 - And adding the word forms appearing in a big corpus, after eliminating forms rejected by the complete spelling checker.

- It is publicly available:
 - www.euskara.euskadi.net (>20,000 downloads) Versions for Office, OpenOffice, Mozilla, PC, Mac
 - addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/4020 Version for Firefox (>100.000 downloads)
 - www.xuxen.com Online web service

Transfer based Machine Translation system

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Transfer based Machine Translation system

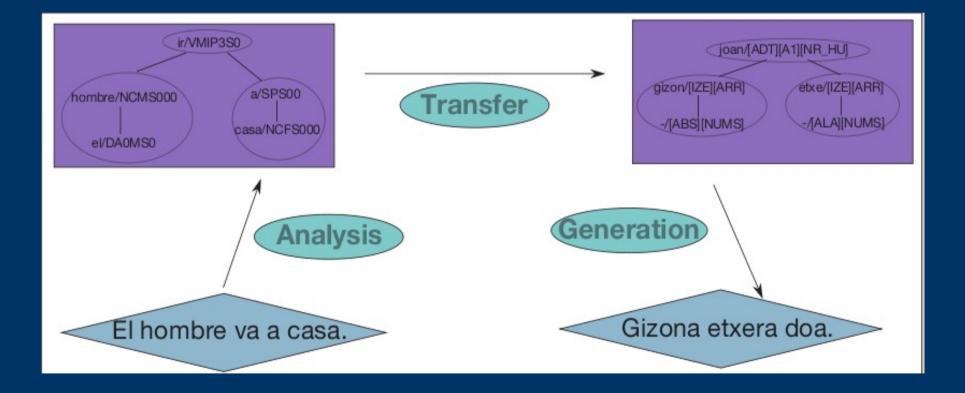
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	Translation of texts Transla	tion of documents Navigating and translating		
Home Help	Source and target language:	Spanish-Basque		
	Mark unknown words:			=
FIT-340101-2004-3 FIT-340001-2005-2	Write text:	Luis viene en coche porque vive en Bilbao.		
		La empleada lleva el pan a su hermana a la piscina.		
		Viene a toda pastilla.		
W3C WAI-A WCAG 1.0				
	Translate:			
		Luis Automobilez dator bizi delako Bilbon.		
		Enplegatuak ogia daramakio haren arrebari igerilekura	a.	
		Ziztu Bizian dator.		
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Transfer based Machine Translation system

Two different designs in OpenTrad

- Apertium (apertium.sourceforge.net)
 - Shallow-transfer MT engine for pairs of similar languages (Spanish, Catalan and Galician...).
 - The MT architecture uses
 - finite-state transducers for lexical processing,
 - hidden Markov models for part-of-speech tagging,
 - and finite-state based chunking for structural transfer
- Matxin (matxin.sourceforge.net)
 - A deeper-transfer engine for the Spanish-Basque pair.
 - Some modules, data formats and compilers from Apertium
 - The Spanish analysis module is FreeLing (Carreras et al., 2004). Another open source engine

Machine Translation system Design



Machine Translation system Design

• Analysis:

- the Freeling toolkit to carry out the Spanish parsing

• Tranfer

- lexical transfer: a bilingual dictionary is reused
- syntactic transfer: tree transformation rules

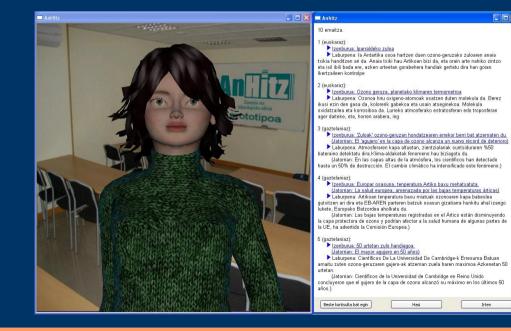
• Generation

- syntactical generation: the order of the dependency tree elements is redefined.
- lexical generation: the word forms are generated, adding suffixes with morphological information to the lemmas. A previous morphological analyser/generator is reused.

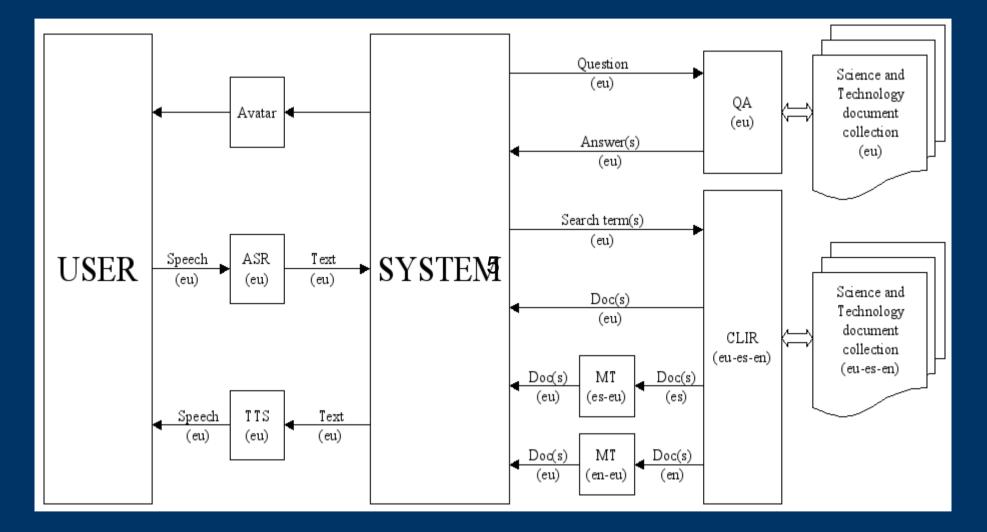
Matxin MT system Evaluation in context (IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)

Matxin is integrated in AnHitz, a virtual expert person in scientific and technological themes.

- With Question Answering and Cross Lingual IR systems.
- The interaction in Basque and is speech-based (ASR & TTS)
- Matxin translates not-Basque results of the CLIR module



Matxin MT system Evaluation in context (IE-IR, MT, ASR, TTS)



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Evaluation of Matxin integrated in AnHitz prototype (Leturia et al., 2009)

50 users who have completed a total of 300 tests
- 30.00% : "very good", "good" or "quite good"
- 38.89% : "comprehensible"
- 31.11% : "quite bad", "bad" or "very bad"

=> Matxin is useful in assimilation applications

Matxin MT system

- This strategy has been completely useful to create MT systems for Basque
 - Reusing of previous works for Basque (that were defined following XML and TEI standards)
 - Reusing other open-source tools (Opentrad and Freeling)
- Satisfactory results in a short time
- Two results publicly available:
 - free code for the es-eu RBMT system matxin.sourceforge.net
 - on-line demo: www.opentrad.org

Combining Matxin and Corpus-based MT

Now we are building systems based on the other two MT approaches:

- EBMT
- SMT

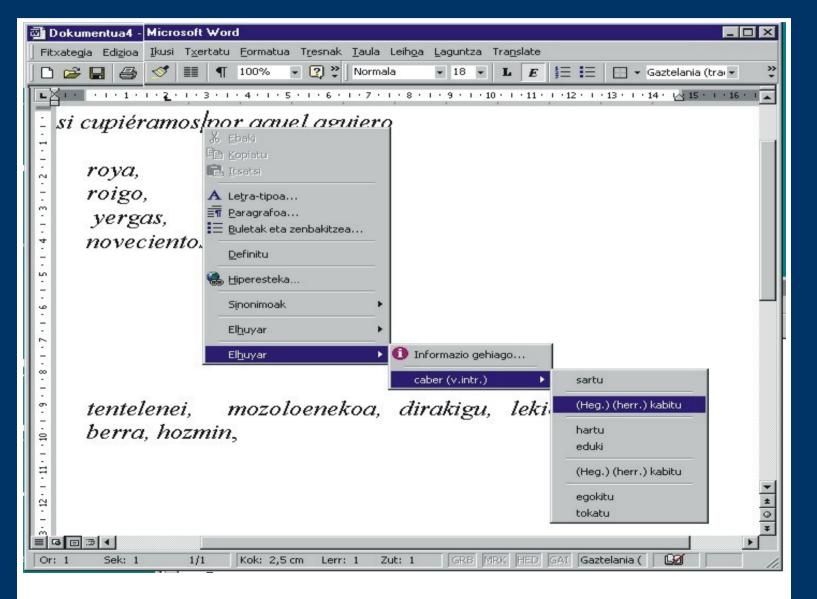
And two hybrid MT systems:

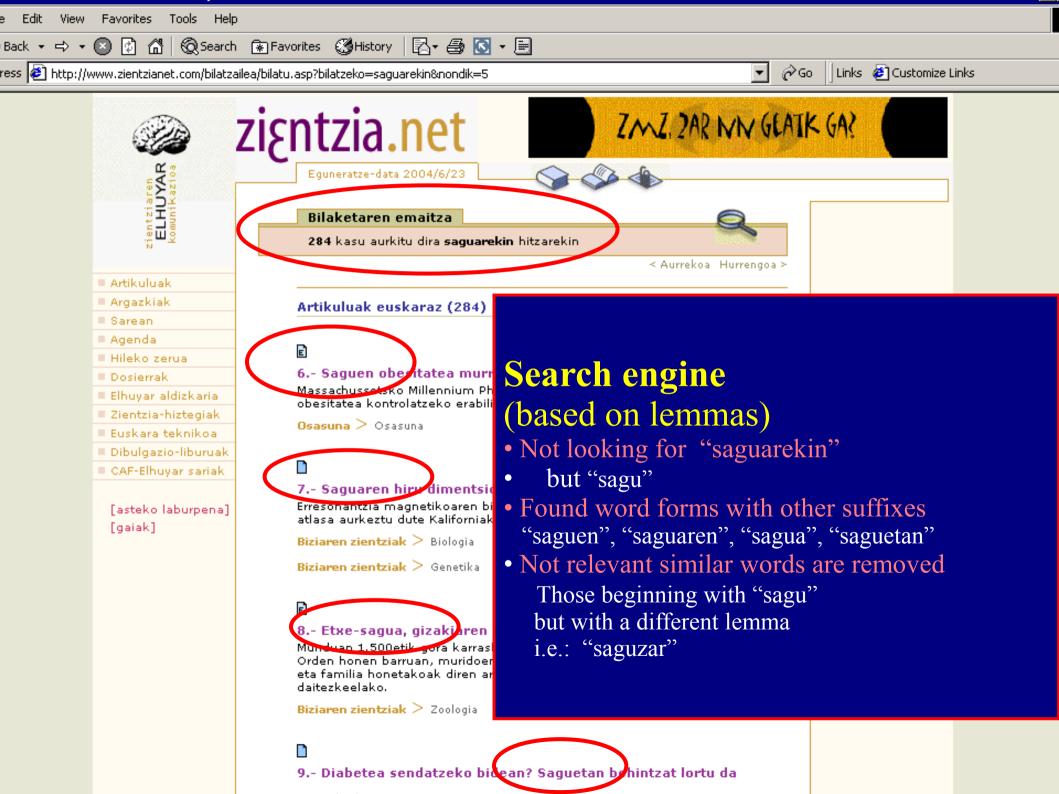
- MEMT : Multi-Engine MT
 - EBMT + SMT + RBMT
- SPE: Statistical Post Edition
 - Statistical postediting of RBMT output

Collecting corpus for MT

- Being Basque a less-resourced language, one of our main difficulties is getting a larger enough bilingual corpus.
- Up to now:
 - 1 million Basque words bilingual corpus (1.3 million words in Spanish)
- Labaka (2009)
 - 7 million Basque words bilingual corpus
 - Compare with Europarl (>30 million words)

Lemmatization based on-line bilingual dictionaries Basque-Spanish and Basque-French





Useful applications and resources

Applications

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Resources

- EDBL: Lexical Database for Basque
- BasWN: Basque Wordnet
- **EPEC**: syntactically annotated Text Corpus
- ZTC: Morphosyntactically Annotated Text Corpus

EDBL: Lexical Database for Basque

• It has proved to be a multipurpose resource.

- First developed as a lexical support for the spelling checker.
- But nowadays, it supports :
 - speller checker,
 - morphological analyzer
 - the lemmatizer...
- It aims to reflect the general lexicon of standard Basque.
 - 100.000 entries, with morphological information.
- Development:
 - ORACLE V7 manager
 - UNIX operating system.
- Online consult: ixa2.si.ehu.es/edbl.



- Lexical knowledge base that structures word meanings around lexical-semantic relations.
- It follows the specifications of EuroWordNet, a multilingual lexical knowledge base.
- It comprises 93.353 word senses and 59.948 words.
- Online interface which directly accesses the Basque, Spanish, Catalan and English WordNets ixa2.si.ehu.es/mcr/wei.html

EPEC: Syntactically Annotated Text Corpus

- 300,000 word corpus of standard written Basque
- Manually tagged at different levels:
 - morphosyntax,
 - syntactic phrases,
 - syntactic dependencies (BDT Basque Dependency Treebank)
 - BasWN word senses.
- Training corpus for the development and improvement of several NLP tools (Artola et al., 2009)

EPEC: Syntactically Annotated Text Corpus

- First version (50,000 words) used for construction of:
 - a morphological analyzer,
 - a lemmatizer,
 - a shallow syntactic analyzer.
- This first version is publicly available
 - Ancora project (http://clic.ub.edu/ancora). Can be downloaded
 - Can be consulted with a friendly graphic interface.
 - Natural Language Toolkit (http://www.nltk.org).

ZTC:

Morphosyntactically Annotated Text Corpus

- 10 millions words of standard written Basque texts on the subject of "Science and Technology"
 - All those words were automatically annotated
 - 1.8 million were manually revised and disambiguated.
- Still far away from the size of corpora for other languages
 BNC corpus has 100 million words. However, ZTC is a very useful resource for Basque.
- On-line consult: www.ZTcorpusa.net.

ZTC: Morphosyntactically Annotated Text Corpus

• The massive use of the lemmatizer was necessary.

The creation of this resource would have been impossible without reusing the lemmatizer.

- We built new tools to help building ZTC:
 - corpus compilation
 - corpus annotation.
 - specific interface for advanced queries

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- Less resourced languages have to do a great effort to face language technology.
- Ixa group has developed several applications that are effective tools to promote the use of Basque.
- From our experience R&D for less resourced languages should to be faced following this points:
 - High standardization
 - Open source
 - Reusing language foundations, tools, and applications
 - Incremental design and development of them

- Those guidelines seem to be trivial, but from our experience we know that they are not followed in many HLT projects related with these languages
- We think that if Basque is now in a quite good position in HLT is because those guidelines have been applied even though when it was easier to define "toy" resources and tools
 - useful to get good short term academic results,
 - but not reusable in future developments.

• This strategy has been completely useful to create HLT resources, tools and applications for Basque

• Obtaining satisfactory results in a short time

• Those products are valuable to support and to promote the use of Basque

- Other works related to general policies to develop resources and applications for less resourced languages:
 - (Streiter et al., 2006)
 - (Borin, 2009)
- We are planning to participate for Basque in:
 - BLARK (Krauwer, 2003)
 - CLARIN
 - LREC 2010 map of language resources Technologies and evaluation

Thank you very much!

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