

Parallel text typology

ETT2024 master class

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Parallel texts

English Likewise , every good tree bears good fruit ,
Swedish Så bär varje gott träd bra frukt ,
German So bringt jeder gute Baum gute Früchte ,
Chinese 照樣 ， 凡好樹都結好果實 ，
Plus over 1500 other languages!



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How can we make the most out of this?



- The core technology here is *word alignment*
- Translation-equivalent words (or better: morphemes) are linked across languages
- A difficult problem (I wrote a whole thesis on this!)
- What can we learn from word-aligned parallel texts?



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Assume we know how to analyze English, we can directly infer:

- Order between 1 and 2: AdjN in all cases
- Order between 2, 4, 5: SVO vs VSO

Remember, this is for *one* transitive clause and *one* adjectival modification. We learn more by computing summary statistics over whole texts.



Summary tables

	VO	OV	NAdj	AdjN
English	624	28	23	637
Swedish	489	34	27	417
German	304	437	36	770
		...		

What are those few cases of unexpected OV or NAdj order? In most cases, evidence that the alignment procedure is not perfect.



Further conclusions

We can also gather the set of word forms for each English form:

English	Swedish	Chinese
good	god, gott, goda	好
fruit-∅.SG	frukt, frukten	果實
fruit-s.PL	frukter, frukterna	果實

What can we extrapolate from these and similar examples?

- Chinese nouns are not inflected for number (fruit = fruits)
- Swedish nouns mark number, but also something else (definiteness, which can be seen by the association with English *the*)
- Swedish adjectives are inflected (for gender and number)



Dear GramBank people... or anybody?

Code a few languages by referring only to a Bible translation instead of a reference grammar.

- How much time did this take?
- How many features are (im)possible to figure out?
- What is the inter-annotator agreement?



Dear self

I know you all too well, you do not have the patience, focus or time to be a GramBank coder, so please figure out a way to do the above automatically.

- So far, we (Amanda, Bernhard, Östen, myself and others) have used simple heuristics and statistical patterns. Results will be presented soon.
- LLMs are becoming much better at general linguistics recently, to what extent can we now emulate the human analysis process?



OPUS

- Collection of public parallel corpora:
<https://opus.nlpl.eu/>
- Search for translation equivalents:
<https://opus.nlpl.eu/legacy/lex.php>

Bible-derived data

- Publication and repository:
https://doi.org/10.1162/coli_a_00491
<https://zenodo.org/records/7506220>
- For this class:
<http://robos.org/ett2024/>

