Large-scale Discourse Structuresand

Machine Translation

Karen SPARCK JONES
Computer Laboratory
University of Cambridge
New Museums Site
Pembroke Street
Cambridge CB2 3QG, UK

May, 1990

Large-scale discourse structure and MT

Karen Sparck Jones, May 1990

There appears to be large-scale structure in discourse (dialogue or single-source). This structure, which may be called argument or rhetorical structure, seems to be as much semantic as syntactic. Its specific character is not at all well understood; there may be several distinct categories of structure. But assuming that, as exemplified by such examples as 'claim, counterclaim, modified claim, ...' or 'definition, elaboration, illustration ...', it exists, is it necessary to take it into account for MT?

The low level reason - call it the accuracy reason - for looking at structure outside the sentence is to deal with problems like pronoun resolution when gender choices have to be made, or reference determination when articles have to be supplied. But it is not clear, setting aside the extent to which full language understanding would be needed to deal with these problems, whether it is necessary to know, say, that S2 stands in elaboration relation to S1, to control pronoun resolution: it could be sufficient to use local syntactic structure and cohesion mechanisms.

The high-level reason - call it the fidelity reason - is that we need to recognise this structure to ensure that it is preserved during translation. There could be two different reasons for this. One is that it might be needed to disambiguate functional connectives like "Thus", or to preserve their effect in local translation where there are no simple equivalents. The other, more interesting one is in relation to interlingual approaches to translation where local expressive fidelity is not sought but where source content is to be preserved. Argument structure may be an important component of discourse content (eg in a scientific paper or abstract), and this could be completely and damagingly lost in approaches focusing on eg domain frames absorbing the content of many individual source sentences, but treating this sentential content in a straightforward way.

large scale discourse structure
needed for HT?

local structure needed anaphors, cohesion large scake structure needell for summarising

eg intro, problem, method ...
first day, second day ...
proposal, pro, contra...

large scale structure:
nonlinguistic/linguistic
bottom up/topdown

nonlinguishe

bottomup

eg generalisation hierarchy

top dawn

eg script

linguishich be tham up
eg facus space
top dawn

intermediate

rhetorical relations

rhetorical schemata

argument grammar

form eg analogy, comparison filer content eg cause, constituency cons frnction eg counteragument;

white in MT for interpretation

r Because of their large scale the can have a wide range of goods h They can also preep prices down. r Supermarkets are large stores. They usually sell food. Spec

The people have long car journey Counter | Bot Mere aren's many in any Bill one area.

They are out of town too. क त्रहत.

this is not convenient for the eldery or young nother.

They are forcing village ships

- This is bad for esmnority life.

- Kead transport is bad in other
ways.

claim I Swingeing petrol taxes would take heit.

The labels and brackets both apply olivedty to the source text

~

How far beyond seulence 1250 for accuracy in mir?

Can it be done with linguishi apparative i