Acquisition of English Translation Examples Incorporating Shallow Syntactic Analysis Based on Network Technology

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Abstract. The example of English translation is the source of machine translation. The researchers found that the key to improve the quality of English translation is to study the methods of obtaining English translation examples. However, there are still many disadvantages in the acquisition of English translation examples. In recent years, with the extensive popularization and progress of shallow syntax research technology, the progress of syntactic analysis provides sufficient basis for the acquisition of English translation examples. This paper mainly uses the existing English and shallow syntactic analysis methods to deal with the related translation of the language database. In this way, we can find effective ways to obtain English translation examples.

Keywords: Network Technology, Syntax Analysis, English Translation

1. Introduction
Social development needs to be open to the outside world. The development of an open society requires international exchanges and cooperation. The differences of languages in different countries have brought great obstacles to people's communication [1-3]. With the continuous updating and popularization of the Internet, application software has produced a large amount of data and useful information. In this case, people need more practical technology to overcome the language barrier.

Now, this technology has emerged. It is called machine intelligent translation technology. Machine translation refers to the use of computer applications to translate the text of one natural language into the text of another natural language [4-6]. Until now, there are two methods of machine translation. One is a rule-based approach. The other is based on statistics and examples. Therefore, the acquisition of translation instances has become an important part in the process of machine translation.

2. The concept and choice of the sign words

2.1. The concept of sign words
The concept of marker was first proposed by foreign scholar green. The hypothetical principle of markers is a linguistic restrictive thinking. This kind of thinking refers to the closed combination of words composed of specific words in the morpheme and the word position. Word position refers to the smallest unit of difference in the language system. It is an abstract concept. Morphemes are also called morphemes. It is the smallest combination of speech and semantics. Therefore, we can see from the
definition that the sign words refer to the words that play a sign role in natural language.

2.2. The choice and determination of sign words
Through a lot of research by foreign scholars, they found that there are nine types of English sign words. They are prepositions, personal pronouns, numerals, interrogative pronouns and English punctuation. English and French are a pair of homologous language forms. They have one-to-one symbols (see Table 1). However, compared with French, the form of Chinese words is adhesive. The English thesaurus can't directly map to the set of Chinese Thesaurus. Therefore, we need to find a suitable set of marker words to get a proper skill of case division.

| Table 1. The corresponding relationship between Chinese and English sign words. |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Chinese sign words | English markers |
| b | CC |
| c | CONJ |
| d | EX |
| e | FW |
| l | JJ |
| m | MD |
| nc | NNPS |
| nd | NNS |
| ny | PRP |
| o | QP |
| p | UH |
| r | VB |
| s | VBD |
| sym | VBG |
| t | VBP |
| vg | VBZ |
| vx | WDT |
| vz | WHADJP |
| z | WHNP |

3. An example of how to get translation examples based on monolingual grammar
Shallow parsing is also called partial parsing or chunk parsing. Its main task is chunk recognition and automatic analysis. It can completely simplify the task of parsing. Nevertheless, we still hope to obtain translation examples on the basis of shallow grammatical analysis of Chinese and English.

3.1. Direct matching method
This kind of translation skill is well mastered. The premise is that we should have a good command of English word forms. The translation examples we get are ultimately for machine translation. However, there are still many shortcomings in direct matching translation, although it is relatively simple. If Chinese is not arranged in the form of subject predicate object, it is difficult for machine translation to rearrange it. The probability of Chinese part of speech appearing on the boundary of chunk is shown as Fig 1.
3.2. No repetitive matching
In the process of English translation, we find that sometimes the short sentences without adjectives are consistent with the long sentences with adjectives. Then the Chinese meaning of the adjective is automatically deleted by the computer. The computer thinks the adjective is repetitive. Therefore, as a non-repetitive matching method, experts suggest using short and concise English sentences instead of complex long English sentences. This can improve the accuracy of English translation.

3.3. Fragment redirection translation method
In the process of using computer to translate English, we find that the translation of individual English words is very accurate. However, when many words are combined into one sentence, computer translation will make translation errors. Researchers believe that a sentence can be divided into many pieces. Computer translation can translate these fragments one by one, and then organize and output them. However, sometimes mistakes are terrible.

4. The result and analysis of the experiment of obtaining translation examples based on network technology
Single bilingualism fusion filtering refers to the acquisition method of unrepeated matching instances based on English chunks. Experiments show that the method of non-repetition matching is the best in the process of English chunk acquisition.
In the process of Chinese chunk acquisition, fragment orientation is the best method. Generally speaking, the method of obtaining translation examples based on monolingual can achieve good results. The probability of English part of speech appearing on the boundary of chunk is shown as Fig2.

No matter in the process of acquiring English or Chinese chunks, the effect of direct matching is the worst. Because it will produce a lot of redundant information. There are many times of synonyms, which will greatly lead to the decline of the quality of the instance library. In addition, the direct matching method makes the distance of the obtained translation large, and there are often redundant gaps. The fragment orientation method gets a high evaluation score, and its comprehensive effect is the best.

5. The significance of obtaining translation examples
The process of obtaining translation instances includes the division and alignment of translation instances. On the whole, the acquisition of translation cases provides an automatic technology for the construction of bilingual case base. Its appearance helps to ensure that there is a good equivalence between English short sentences and Chinese translation. This can guarantee the accuracy of English translation.

In order to find the translation instance method faster, our primary goal is to improve the accuracy of the instance library. This is also the first requirement to optimize the quality of English translation. Many machine translations take words as the basic unit of language translation. However, in the process of practice, we will find that the collocation of multi word combination needs the whole literal translation in a specific language environment. In this case, the theory of words as basic units becomes unimportant. Therefore, in the process of English translation, we need to combine the actual language foundation and reasonable use of machine translation.

6. Conclusion
The practice shows that the method of improving marker words and the method based on monolingual translation are effective. The combination of various translation methods further enhances the contribution of network in machine translation. It also greatly improves the speed and accuracy of English shallow parsing.

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