Building A Vietnamese-Ede Machine Translation System For The Weather Bulletins

Hoang Thi My Le, Hoang Le Uyen Thuc

Abstract—**In order to solve the serious lack of information in ethnic minority languages, the paper proposes a machine translation system from Vietnamese into ethnic minority language in the restricted areas such as the weather forecast, forest fire warning, policies and laws of the government, farming experience, animal husbandry experience, natural disaster prevention methods, etc. The translation method is based on Vietnamese-ethnic minority language bilingual corpus in which the entries are indicated the field for ethnic minority language terminology. Applying this method, a machine translation system from Vietnamese into Ede language has been built for translating the weather bulletins by using a Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus with Ede language terminology in nature, geography, hydrometeorology, and weather forecast. The corpus has open structure and the major axis is in Vietnamese, that creates the ability to extend to other ethnic minority languages such as Cham, Ka Tu, Jarai, Muong etc. The initial tested results with the Dak Lak Radio and Television station are very positive. Besides, the proposed method has also contributed to solve the ambiguity of the word boundary, homonym word and polysemous word.**

Index Terms—**machine translation, enthnic minority, bilingual corpus, ambiguity, Ede language.**

I. Introduction

According to the 1999 population and housing census results of the Statistics Documentation Center, General Statistics Office of Vietnam, ethnic Ede with the population of over 331 thousand, ranks No. 11 and accounts for 0.36% the country's population. In central Vietnam, Ede people live mainly in the provinces Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen. In some other countries, there are a few Ede people living in Cambodia, the United States, Canada and the Nordic countries [1], [10].

Ede language belongs to Malayo-Polynesien linguistic family (Nam Dao). It has relations with the languages of the mainland Nam Dao [11], [12]. The Ede Kpa language is the main dialect that being used in Tay Nguyen. On 12/02/1935, Governor-general of Indochina signed and recognized the writing system with Latin characters to use commonly for the EM in Tay Nguyen [8]. This alphabet is corrected many times and is called Ede alphabet because Ede is one of the ethnic minorities having the largest population in Tay Nguyen. However, there are not any website in ethnic minority (EM). languages . Even the website of the Committee for the EM Vietnamese CEMA [1], the websites of the locals where the ethnic people live are only in Vietnamese-Kinh language, or accompanied by English. The serious lack of information in aboriginal languages has made the economic and social of EM areas in Vietnam still underdeveloped and backward. Therefore, the problem of writing and cultural preservation and disseminating information in Ede language on the internet and media etc.for ethnic minorities and especially for Ede EM groupisvery urgent.

Currently, the Radio Voice of Vietnam and most of the local Radio and Television in the country have broadcasted in the EM languages. For example, the Radio and Television in Dak Lak broadcast programs in Ede language. The broadcast contents only help ethnic minorities have better understanding, more experience in economic development, animal husbandry, horticulture, forest, minerals, health care, preservation and promotion of their cultural values, maintaining border security, grasping the situations of climate, weather and soil. By means of the local Radio and Television, however, the staff training on understanding the culture and EM languages in general and Ede language in particular has been facing many difficulties. A procedure producing an Ede language broadcast is still manual and spends a lot of time and energy. Therefore, the support of the Information Technology in translating automatically the text from Vietnamese into Ede language is very necessary.

Through our survey, we found that a process producing the Ede language broadcast is still manual and spend a lot of time and energy. Almost, the broadcast content in Ede language is edited and translated from the newsletters, articles in Vietnamese language, reliability and authenticitybetweentherootandtransmitsnewsletteris not high. The production process Ede language broadcasts of the Radio Voice ofVietnam consists of 7steps:

- Gathering the news, economic and social situation reports, production experiences, the categories of culture, music, health, weather forecast, the way to be rich
- Editing the contents in Vietnamese language by the editorial staffs
- Approving and signing by the leader of the Radio and Television
- Compiling manually the contents into Ede language by the staffs who are Ede people or can speak Ede language.
- Reading the contents in Ede language.
- Staging program
- Broading program

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To improvethe timelinessand efficiency oftheEde languagebroadcastingservice ofsocial and economiclifeforethnic minorities, especially inweather forecastingactivities, renewingstep 4ofthe above productionprocess is necessary. Thatmeans translatingthe weather bulletinsfrom Vietnamese into the Ede languageusingthe advances ofscience and technology, appliedinformation technology. Today, there are manythe weather forecastwebsites, but there is not any websitein EM languages for servicing the people inremote areas.

InVietnamese language processing, machine translationproblemhas always been extremely difficult. However, wecan buildamachine translationsystemfrom Vietnamese intoEdelanguagein arestrict context. That isthesource text belonging to anarrow field, such ashydrometeorology(the weather forecast, forest firewarning,etc), crops, livestock, etc. These documentshavea consistentstructure,scientific content, languagespecific, lessambiguous.A sentenceis almostidentical,repeated. The machine translation system bases on the Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus with the entries that have been indicated the field of weather forecast for Ede language terminology.

This paperpresents the solutions for buildingmachine translationsystemsVietnamese-Ede, which allowautomatic translationofthe weather bulletins from VietnameseintoEde language in theEde language broadcasting, Dak Lak Radio and Television.

II. Analyzing The Weather Forecasts Reports In Ede Language

A. Characteristics and scripts of Ede language

In terms oftype,Ede languageis classified asisolatingasVietnamese. Unlike the Vietnamese-Kinh, is a monosyllabic language,Ede language is polysyllabic. For example, mơčrang (soi đèn) (to light up), lơkŭt (vắng mặt) (to absent), etc.

In terms ofmorphology,wordbaseofEde languageisjustmorpheme, as well as capable of word forming independently. A rare characteristic inthelanguagesin VietnamisEde languagehaving manyaffixes that play a prefix role, such as *m, k* or infix, such as *n, d.* For example:

boh (quả trứng) (egg) →*mboh* (đẻ trứng) (to lay an egg)

truă (đậy) (to cover) →*ktruaw* (cái nắp) (lid)

kuôl (buộc) (to tie) →*knuôt* (nút áo) (button)

hrĭng (xâu lại) (to string) →*hdrĭng* (chuỗi) (string)

Ede scripts are mainlytranscribed fromcommonlanguage(National language), so almostusingvowels andconsonantrootisnot changed[2]. In addition, Ede language also have more special vowelsandcompound consonants,that there is no in the Vietnamese language. For example [2].

Special vowels: *ab, ad, aw, ar, al, aj, ah, êk, êth, êƀ, êb, êd, êđ, êdj,êj, ês, êr, êl, êñ, êg, êh, êy.*

Compound two consonants: *mb, mƀ, mm, mw, mt, mđ, md, mn, ms, mr, ml, mč, mj, mñ, my, mk, mg, br, bl, bh,ƀr, ƀl ƀh, pr, pl, tl, đr, đh, dr, dh, dl, ñh, jh, kp, kƀ kb, km, kw, kt, kđ, kd, kn, ks, kr, kl, gr, hb, hm, hn, hđ, hd, hr, hl, hj, hñ, hy, hw, hg.*

Compound three consonants: *mpr, mpl, mƀr, mƀh, mbr, mbl, mbh, mtr, mtl, mđr, mdr, mdl, mđh, mdh, mnh, mjh, mñh, mkr, mkl, mgr, mgh, mhr, mhl, kpr, kpl, kƀr, kbr, kƀl, kbl, kƀh, kmr, kml, kmh, ktr, ktl, kđr, kdh, kdl, kdr, knh, kmh, klh, kñh, hml, hdr*.

The Edesentencesbuiltfromsingle words,compound words, derivative and repeat words. Compound words areformedfromgrafting the morphemes, which are capableof functioning as independent words. For example: Word *yang hruê* (mặt trời- sun) derives from grafting twosinglewords:*yang* (thần, thánh- god) and *hruê* (ngày- day). Repeat word is a word in which syllablerelated phoneticallytogether. For example: *răng* (rối- tangle)*, êmit êmang* (yên tĩnh- quiet), *siam siăn* (đẹp- beautiful).

B. Grammatical features of Ede language Stage

Vietnamese and Ede languages have many similarities about using grammar rules, not having morphological metamorphosis. The syntax order of a Ede sentence is similar to Vietnamese sentence, especially in narrative sentence [2]. There are two types of simple sentence in Ede language, including:

- Type 1: The subject (noun/verb) + Adjective / verb. For example: *Adiê hjan* (Trời mưa) (It rains)
- Type 2: The subject (noun/verb) + Adjective/verb + The object. For example: *Amĭ tăp mdiê.* (Mẹ giã gạo.) (mother pounds rice.)

Complex sentencesinEdeincludemanysimple sentences, eachsimple sentenceconsistsof words(single words orcompound words) pairedtogether inthe sameorderin Vietnamese.For example:

Mla| lu| knam|, leh| hjan rưng khưng khah| dua tlâo| Anôk.

Đêm| nhiều| mây|, có| mưa| rải rác| vài| nơi.

(The nightis cloudy, and rainscatteredfew places.)

Mbruê| kâo| lei| êdeh wai jņŋg| kņ| anak.

Hôm qua| tôi| mua| xe đạp| cho| con.

(I bought bicycle for child yesterday.)

The Ede language also has some characteristics that are different from the Vietnamese. Adverbs can stand in front the adjectives, for example: *thâo snăk* (*thâo*: giỏi- good) (*snăk:* rất- very). In the question of Ede language, question word always put at the beginning of a sentence. For example: *Ti anôk sang ih?* (nhà anh ở đâu?- where is your house). *Ti anôk* (ở đâu- where).

C. Analysing the handmade translation

Each weather forecast report usually has two contents: daily weather and hydrological risk weather forecast such as: wind storms and tropical low pressure, cold, heat, floods, tornadoes, rain rocks, earthquakes, tsunamis etc. After collecting and sorting the weather bulletin in Vietnamese language, the translators translate into Ede language, before reading, compiling and arranging programs.

The analysis results of the manual translation show that the order of words in the sentence of the Ede language almost similar to the one of Vietnamese but there are some distinctive characteristics leading to the phenomenon of ambiguity while translating. To ensure the Ede people in different regions can hear, understand, accept the translation information in many areas, including weather, it is necessary to handle the following cases:

Differences between single words and compound words: From one word in Vietnamese language, we can translate into a word or a phrase in Ede language. From single word in Vietnamese language, we can translate into a compound one in Ede language, or vice versa. For example, the pairs of word Vietnamese/ Ede as following:

Thời tiết / *Adiê* (weather)
U ám / *gâm* (overcast)
Nhiệt độ / *Hnηꞥg hlơr ê-ăt* (temperature)
Gió nồm/ *angĭn mηꞥg yŭ* (south *wind)*
Bão / *angĭn êbŭ* (storm)
Đảo/ *plao êa* (island)
Và / *leh anăn* (and)

The order of words in a sentence: processing the case of*the* adverb standing behind the adjective. For example, “Trời mưa rất to.- It rains very heavy” translation into *Adiê hjan ktang snăk* (rất- very).

III. Building A Vietnamese-Ede Machine Translation System

We choose the machine translation method basing on the Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus. It contains the entries that are indicated the field of weather forecast with Ede terminology. The process of machine translation is word matching, do not require analyzing syntaxand semantics. After analyzing to split into independent sentences and to continue to split sentence into words. Each word is matched to the entries in corpus to retrieve translation results by replacing 1-1. The accuracy of the method depends on the Ede terminology of the entries are stored in corpus. Figure 1 shows the model architecture of the system.

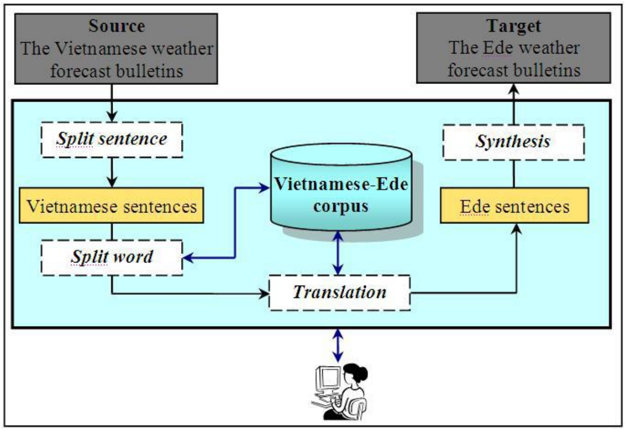


Figure 1. *The model architecture of the system*

The machine translation process of weather forecast reports from Vietnamese into Ede language includes the following steps:

- Building Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus, mainly in the field of hydrometeorology, weather forecast
- From the Vietnamese weather forecasts reports, analyzing to split into independent sentences and to split words in sentence basing on the Vietnamese entries in Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus.
- From the split words in Vietnamese, the machine translation system searches the words in Ede language from the Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus, processes the translation situations of the order of words, proper nouns, numbers, symbols etc.
- Synthesizingthe result sentencestoreceivedthe text of weather forecast in Ede language.
- Checking the machine translation results and interacting with the user to receive the results.

A. *Criteria for the Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus*

A Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus is built according to the following criteria:

- The words in a corpus have meanings and are represented in the scientific documents.
- The field of the corpus relates to hydrometeorology, weather forecast.
- The documents are selected for the building the corpus, which relate to the weather bulletins.
- The Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus is done alignment according to level of Vietnamese word with Ede language word which is indicated the field of hydrometeorology, weather, natural, geographical.
- The Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus is saved in the computer with Unicode fonts (supports Vietnamese). This is the problem that the previous EM corpus has not been mentioned.

B. *Developing a Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus*

Basing on the Vietnamese monolingual corpus with segmented word [9], we propose a method indicating the field for the Ede terminology according to the above criteria.

The field indicating method for Ede terminology:

Input

The Vietnamese monolingual corpus with 31,248 words
Ede-Vietnamese dictionary (text file with TNKey font) [5]
Vietnamese-Ede dictionary (book)
The Vietnamese document files by field

Output

The Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus is indicated the field for Ede terminology.

Method

- Building the macro of visual basic for application in Microsoft Word [6] to format the Vietnamese monolingual corpus into the corpus with the table structure
- Using CEDU program [7] to convert the text file of the Ede-Vietnamese dictionary with TNKey font into Unicode font
- Building the macro of visual basic for application in Microsoft Word to format the text file of the Ede-Vietnamese dictionary into the corpus with the table structure
- Building the field indicating method for Ede terminology program (FIMET–Field Indicating Method for Ede Terminology) by interacting in the Vietnamese monolingual corpus to create a Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus with the field indicating for the Ede terminology

The operation of the FIMET tool:

FIMET tool segments word from the Vietnamese document files by domain. The word segmentation method is applied in FIMET that is the longest matching method because FIMET is inherited the Vietnamese corpus with segmented words.

FIMET interacts with the Vietnamese monolingual corpus to indicate the field for the segmented word with the context of the document. The indicating field helps user selecting the Ede terminology in the alignment operation.

The words do not belong to the Vietnamese corpus. They will also be save to the other corpus. After that, the user checks and saves them into the Vietnamese corpus. This contributes to improve the quality of the corpus.

With the function of the Ede word alignment, the user can select the Ede word in the Ede-Vietnamese corpus according to the indicated domain of the Vietnamese word or input by hand for the Ede word not in the Ede-Vietnamese corpus. This operation contributes also to solve the ambiguity of the synonym word but not of homonym. For example, the "*vùng*" in Vietnamese corresponds to four words in Ede language: *Alŭ, Wăl, Ĕñah and Kluh*. According to hydrometeorology and weather forecast, the user selects "*Alŭ*".

For the Vietnamese words which do not belong to the Ede-Vietnamese corpus will be updated manually based on a Vietnamese-Ede dictionary [3].

To solve partly the ambiguity, have chosen the word segmentation for the documents in the restrict context. These documents belong to the specialized domain with the simple sentences, which are less ambiguous and not abstract. For example, the documents about the forecast weather, the hydrometeorology, the cultivation techniques, the animal husbandry methods, forest fire warning, etc.

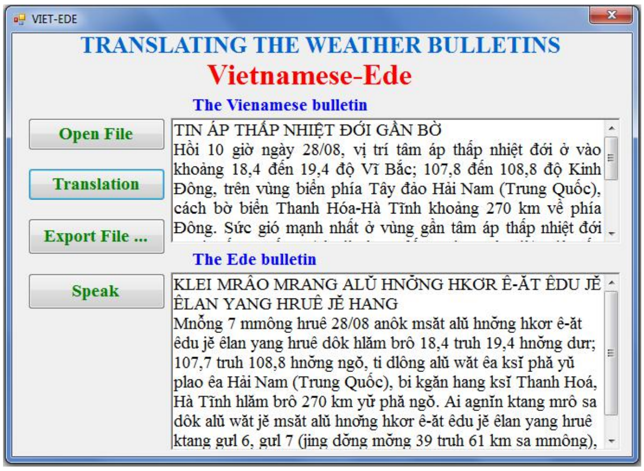
By FIMET, we have tested with 800 files about hydrometeorology, weather forecast and achieved the result: creating a Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus with 31,248 Vietnamese entries and 2,500 Ede entries that are indicated terminology of natural, geographical, hydrometeorology, weather forecast and many other popular words.

C. Testing

With these initial results, our Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus contains 2,500 Ede entries of hydrometeorology, weather, natural, geographical and many other popular words. The bulletins are treated as pure text, no pictures and diagrams.

The interface of the Vietnamese-Ede machine translation system is showed in the figure 2.

Before using the machine translation results, the manual translation often depends on qualifications and experience of translators. Therefore, it was often wrong and had many spelling mistakes, inconsistencies between the translation results. Meanwhile, the machine translation results are very quick, accurate and without errors or spelling mistakes, and always consistent. The following example is a result of our machine translation.



TIN ÁP THẤP NHIỆT ĐỚI GẦN BỜ
Hồi 10 giờ ngày 28/08, vị trí tâm áp thấp nhiệt đới ở vào khoảng 18,4 đến 19,4 độ Vĩ Bắc; 107,8 đến 108,8 độ Kinh Đông, trên vùng biển phía Tây đảo Hải Nam (Trung Quốc), cách bờ biển Thanh Hóa-Hà Tĩnh khoảng 270 km về phía Đông. Sức gió mạnh nhất ở vùng gần tâm áp thấp nhiệt đới

KLEI MRÂO MRANG ALŬ HNỞNG HKƠR Ê-ĂT ÊDU JĔ ÊLAN YANG HRUÊ JĔ HANG
Mnỗng 7 mmông hruê 28/08 anôk msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê dôk hlăm brô 18,4 truh 19,4 hnởng dưr; 107,7 truh 108,8 hnởng ngŏ, ti dlông alŭ wăt êa ksĭ phă yŭ plao êa Hải Nam (Trung Quốc), bi kgăn hang ksĭ Thanh Hoá, Hà Tĩnh hlăm brô 270 km yử phă ngŏ. Ai agnĭn ktang mrô sa dôk alŭ wăt jĕ msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê ktang gưl 6, gưl 7 (jing dởng mởng 39 truh 61 km sa mmông),

The interface of Vietnamese-Ede machine translation system

Văn bản nguồn: TIN ÁP THẤP NHIỆT ĐỚI GẦN BỜ

Hồi 10 giờ ngày 28/08, vị trí tâm áp thấp nhiệt đới ở vào khoảng 18,4 đến 19,4 độ Vĩ Bắc; 107,8 đến 108,8 độ Kinh Đông, trên vùng biển phía Tây đảo Hải Nam (Trung Quốc), cách bờ biển Thanh Hóa-Hà Tĩnh khoảng 270 km về phía Đông. Sức gió mạnh nhất ở vùng gần tâm áp thấp nhiệt đới mạnh cấp 6, cấp 7 (tức là từ 39 đến 61 km một giờ), giật cấp 8, cấp 9.

Source Documents: INFORMATION TROPICAL DEPRESSION NEAR THE SHORE

In 10 hours on 06/10, the position in mind tropical depression at bout 18.4 to 19.4 degrees north; 107.8 to 108.8 East longitude, on the west coast of Hainan Island (China), off the coast of Thanh Hoa - Ha Tinh about 270 km to the east. Highest wind speed near to the center and tropical low pressure energy level 6, level 7 (ie from 39 to 61 km per hour), the shock level 8, level 9.

Manual translation: KLEI MRÂO MRANG ALŬ HNƠNG HKƠR Ê-ĂT ÊDU JĔ ÊLAN YANG HRUÊ JĔ **HANG KSĬ**

Mnỗng 7 mmông hruê 28/08 anôk msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê dôk hlăm brô 18,4 truh 19,4 hnởng dưr; 107,7 truh 108,8 hnởng ngŏ, ti dlông alŭ wăt êa ksĭ phă yŭ plao êa Hải Nam (Trung Quốc), bi kgăn hang ksĭ Thanh Hoá, Hà Tĩnh hlăm brô 270 km yử phă ngŏ. Ai agnĭn ktang mrô sa dôk alŭ wăt jĕ msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê ktang gưl 6, gưl 7 (jing dởng mởng 39 truh 61 km sa mmông), kplăk gưl 8, gưl 9.

Results of machine translation: KLEI MRÂO MRANG ALŬ HNƠNG HKƠR Ê-ĂT ÊDU JĔ ÊLAN YANG HRUÊ JĔ **HANG**

Mnỗng 7 mmông hruê 28/08 anôk msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê dôk hlăm brô 18,4 truh 19,4 hnởng dưr; 107,7 truh 108,8 hnởng ngŏ, ti dlông alŭ wăt êa ksĭ phă yŭ plao êa Hải Nam (Trung Quốc), bi kgăn hang ksĭ Thanh Hoá, Hà Tĩnh hlăm brô 270 km yử phă ngŏ. Ai agnĭn ktang mrô sa dôk alŭ wăt jĕ msăt alŭ hnởng hkơr ê-ăt êdu jĕ êlan yang hruê ktang gưl 6, gưl 7 (jing dơ̆ng mơ̆ng 39 truh 61 km sa mmông), kplăk gưl 8, gưl 9.

Comparing the results of the manual translations and machine translations, we realized that errors are mainly the spelling mistakes of manual translation, adding word by translator, for example "near shore" translated "near coast". Besides, the accuracy of the Ede terminology in a the Vietnamese-Ede corpus also contribute to improving the accuracy of the translation system.

IV. Conclusion

In general, we have built a Vietnamese-Ede machine translation system for the weather bulletins in order to solve the problem of serious lack of information in the EM languages, especially in the Ede language. The translation method is based on a Vietnamese-Ede bilingual corpus including 31,248 Vietnamese entries and 2,500 Ede entries related to terminology of natural, geographical, weather forecast, and the hydrometeorology. The proposed system was validated with Radio and Television of Dak Lak province. The initial results are very encouraging. In the future, we are going to improve the system by adding more data and evaluating results of operations. It is able to apply the proposed system in building the website in Ede language containing the weather forecast categories.

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