A Python Toolkit for Universal Transliteration

Abstract

We describe `ScriptTranscriber`, an open source toolkit for extracting transliterations in comparable corpora from languages written in different scripts. The system includes various methods for extracting potential terms of interest from raw text, for providing guesses on the pronunciations of terms, and for comparing two strings as possible transliterations using both phonetic and temporal measures. The system works with any script in the Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane and is easily extended to include new modules. `ScriptTranscriber` will be available for download from `http://www.anonymized-for-submission`.

1 Introduction

This paper reports on a toolkit for performing transliteration between scripts called `ScriptTranscriber`. `ScriptTranscriber` includes modules for producing guesses at pronunciations for any word in *any* script in the Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane; for computing edit distances between strings using a variety of measures including phonetic distance; for computing time correlations between terms in comparable corpora; and providing a set of prepackaged recipes for mining possible transliteration pairs from comparable corpora. `ScriptTranscriber` is useful in two major ways:

1. Given comparable corpora, such as newswire text, in a pair of languages that use different scripts, `ScriptTranscriber` provides an easy way to mine transliterations from the comparable texts. This is particularly useful for underresourced languages, where training data for transliteration may be lacking, and where it is thus hard to train good transliterators.

2. `ScriptTranscriber` provides an open source package that allows for ready incorporation of more sophisticated modules — e.g. a trained transliteration model for a particular language pair.

`ScriptTranscriber` consists of approximately 7,500 lines of object-oriented Python. Some of the modules require PySNoW, the Python interface to the SNoW machine-learning package (Carlson et al., 1999) available from the Cognitive Computation Group at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.[1]

`ScriptTranscriber` will be available for download from `http://www.anonymized-for-submission`.[2]

2 Modules and classes

The modules and classes of `ScriptTranscriber` are as follows.

First there is the **XML document structure** module, an example of which is shown in Figure 1. The top-level XML representation consists of a set of tupled documents, ordered according to some reasonable criterion such as time. Each `doc` element consists of one or more `lang` elements, which represent the original document(s) in the named language. Within each `lang` are a set of tokens, in no particular order, which represent terms—typically names—that have been extracted during the term extraction phase described below, along

[1]PySNoW must be downloaded separately from `http://l2r.cs.uiuc.edu/~cogcomp/`.

[2]We also hope to release `ScriptTranscriber` as part of NLTK (Loper and Bird, 2002).

埃及总统穆巴拉克、叙利亚总统阿萨德和沙特阿拉伯国王法赫德
28日和29日在埃及亚历山大市举行首脑会议。

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Syrian president Hafez al-Assad and king Fahd of Saudi Arabia held a meeting in the northern Egyptian port city of Alexandria just before the end of last year.


```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<doclist>
 <doc>
   <lang id="zh">
     ...
     <token count="1" morphs=""
      prons="sr a th &amp; a l a p o ;
      s u n A DUM g u m A k u d A k u DUM">沙特阿拉伯</token>
     <token count="1" morphs=""
      prons="f a x &amp; t &amp; ; n o r i A k A i o s i e">法赫德</token>
     <token count="1" morphs=""
      prons="m u p a l a kh &amp; ;
      j a w A r A g u d o m o e k u d A k u g A ts u">穆巴拉克</token>
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="a s a t &amp;
      ; k u m A DUM o s i e">阿萨德</token>
   </lang>
   <lang id="en">
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="@ l &amp; g z @ n d r i: &amp;">Alexandria</token>
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="&amp; r e I b i: &amp;">Arabia</token>
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="&amp; s A: d">Assad</token>
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="I dZ I p S &amp; n">Egyptian</token>
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="f A: d">Fahd</token>
     ...
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="m u b A: r I k">Mubarak</token>
     ...
     <token count="1" morphs="" prons="s &gt; d i:">Saudi</token>
     ...
   </lang>
 </doc>
</doclist>
```


Figure 1: Sample comparable texts and extracted XML document structure (including just the extracted names) for `ScriptTranscriber`.

with a set of possible pronunciations and their counts. Within each `doc`, the `lang` elements are intended to consist of terms derived from comparable or parallel texts. For example, in Figure 1 the English document is assumed to be comparable to the Chinese document.

The **term extractor** class extracts interesting terms from raw text, i.e. terms that are likely to be transliterated across scripts. We provide five specializations of this:

- A simple capitalization-based extractor that looks for sentence medial capitalized terms if the script supports capitalization; otherwise just returns all terms.
- A Chinese foreign name extractor. This extractor uses a list of characters that are commonly used to transliterate foreign words in Chinese, and extracts sequences of at least three such characters.
- A Chinese personal name extractor. This uses a list of family names to find possible Chinese personal names.
- A *katakana* extractor, that extracts regions of *katakana* from Japanese text; *katakana* is commonly used to transliterate foreign terms in Japanese.
- A Thai extractor. This uses a discriminative model (built using SNoW) to predict word boundaries in unsegmented Thai text, and then returns all found terms.

Users can easily define their own extractors so that, for example, if they have a good named entity extractor for a language, they can simply define an interface to that as a derived class of `Extractor`.

We also provide a **morphological analyzer** class, a placeholder for a range of possible morphological analyzers. The one provided looks for words that share common substrings and groups them into tentative morphological equivalence classes, along the lines of (Klementiev and Roth, 2006).

The **pronouncer** module provides a number of classes to convert Unicode strings into phonetic strings; the current version of the software uses WorldBet (Hieronymus, 1993), an ASCII implementation of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). There are three specializations of the **pronouncer** module provided:

- `Unitran` (Yoon et al., 2007), which provides guesses on pronunciations for most grapheme code points in the Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane that are also used as scripts for languages. (For example, the IPA code points are *not* covered, since IPA is not used as the standard orthography for any language.) So, for example, Korean *hangul* 마 is given pronunciation `ma`, Cyrillic Ж is given pronunciation `Z`, and Japanese *katakana* マ is given pronunciation `mA`.

- English pronouncer: provides Festival-derived pronunciations (Taylor et al., 1998) for about 2.9 million words.

- Hanzi (Chinese character) pronouncer. Provides Chinese (Mandarin) and Native Japanese (*kunyomi*) pronunciations for characters. In some cases, there may be more than one Mandarin or *kunyomi* pronunciation for a given character. In such cases, the current implementation picks one pronunciation (i.e. one Chinese pronunciation and one *kunyomi* pronunciation, if there is a *kunyomi* pronunciation). In most cases the variant pronunciations are minor variants so that the choice of one pronunciation will not affect the phonetic comparison, and comparing one string is more efficient than comparing a lattice of possible transcriptions. The *kunyomi* module also computes *rendaku* so that for example 梅干 is pronounced as `umebosu` rather than `umehosu`.

The **comparator** module provides the cost for the mapping between strings. Three specializations are provided:

- Hand-built phonetic comparator, which uses the phonetic distance method of (Tao et al., 2006; Yoon et al., 2007).

- Perceptron-based comparator. This uses a perceptron string-to-string transliteration model trained on a dictionary of transliteration pairs, following (Klementiev and Roth, 2006). The particular model provided with `ScriptTranscriber` is based on a 71,548 entry English/Chinese name lexicon from the Linguistic Data Consortium (`http://www.ldc.upenn.edu`), but the implementation (which uses PySNoW (Carlson et al., 1999)) is of course language-pair independent.

- Time correlation comparator. For each `doc`, and for each `lang` in the `doc`, we pair each extracted term with the extracted terms in all the other `lang`s in the `doc`. Those pairs for which the phonetic match score is below some threshold can be removed at this stage. We compute similar pairs for each of the `docs` in the corpus. Then for each pair, we compute the term-relative frequencies across the entire corpus and, following (Sproat et al., 2006), we compute the Pearson correlation coefficient of these relative frequency values.

3 Sample Use

A sample use of the program is given in Figure 2. This program loads some Thai and English data from the distributed `testdata` directory, extract terms from each, builds and dumps an XML document representation, and computes phonetic distances for each pair of terms in each document, dumping a best-first sorted list of matches to a file.

Figure 3 shows a sample interactive use of the tools. Here we compute the phonetic distance between the same (nonsense) word *lalagua* transcribed in Chinese and in Cherokee.

4 Summary

This short paper described `ScriptTranscriber` an open source Python toolkit for extracting transliteration pairs from comparable corpora in languages that use different scripts. It works with any script in the Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane. The object-oriented design of `ScriptTranscriber` means that it is easy to extend to incorporate other more sophisticated models. `ScriptTranscriber` will be available for download from `http://www.anonymized-for-submission`.

References

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```
#!/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""Sample transliteration extractor based on the LCTL Thai parallel
data. Also tests Thai prons and alignment.
"""

__author__ = """
xxx@yyyy.zzz (Xxxxx Yyyyyyy)
"""

import sys
import os
import documents
import tokens
import token_comp
import extractor
import thai_extractor
import pronouncer
from __init__ import BASE_

## A sample of 10,000 from each:

ENGLISH_       = '%s/testdata/thai_test_eng.txt' % BASE_
THAI_          = '%s/testdata/thai_test_thai.txt' % BASE_
XML_FILE_      = '%s/testdata/thai_test.xml' % BASE_
MATCH_FILE_    = '%s/testdata/thai_test.matches' % BASE_
BAD_COST_      = 6.0

def LoadData():
  t_extr = thai_extractor.ThaiExtractor()
  e_extr = extractor.NameExtractor()
  doclist = documents.Doclist()
  doc = documents.Doc()
  doclist.AddDoc(doc)
  #### Thai
  lang = tokens.Lang()
  lang.SetId('th')
  doc.AddLang(lang)
  t_extr.FileExtract(THAI_)
  lang.SetTokens(t_extr.Tokens())
  lang.CompactTokens()
  for t in lang.Tokens():
    pronouncer_ = pronouncer.UnitranPronouncer(t)
    pronouncer_.Pronounce()
  #### English
  lang = tokens.Lang()
  lang.SetId('en')
  doc.AddLang(lang)
  e_extr.FileExtract(ENGLISH_)
  lang.SetTokens(e_extr.Tokens())
  lang.CompactTokens()
  for t in lang.Tokens():
    pronouncer_ = pronouncer.EnglishPronouncer(t)
    pronouncer_.Pronounce()
  return doclist


def ComputePhoneMatches(doclist):
  matches = {}
  for doc in doclist.Docs():
    lang1 = doc.Langs()[0]
    lang2 = doc.Langs()[1]
    for t1 in lang1.Tokens():
      hash1 = t1.EncodeForHash()
      for t2 in lang2.Tokens():
        hash2 = t2.EncodeForHash()
        try: result = matches[(hash1, hash2)] ## don't re-calc
        except KeyError:
          comparator = token_comp.OldPhoneticDistanceComparator(t1,  t2)
          comparator.ComputeDistance()
          result = comparator.ComparisonResult()
          matches[(hash1, hash2)] = result
  values = matches.values()
  values.sort(lambda x, y: cmp(x.Cost(), y.Cost()))
  p = open(MATCH_FILE_, 'w') ## zero out the file
  p.close()
  for v in values:
    if v.Cost() > BAD_COST_: break
    v.Print(MATCH_FILE_, 'a')


if __name__ == '__main__':
  doclist = LoadData()
  doclist.XmlDump(XML_FILE_, utf8 = True)
  ComputePhoneMatches(doclist)
```

Figure 2: Sample use of `ScriptTranscriber`. This program computes matches between English and Thai given a sample comparable English-Thai corpus.

```
>>> import pronouncer
>>> import tokens
>>> t1 = tokens.Token('WWJD')
>>> t2 = tokens.Token('拉拉瓜')
>>> p = pronouncer.UnitranPronouncer(t1)
>>> p.Pronounce()
>>> t1
#<WWJD 1 [] [' l A l A k u A'] >
>>> p = pronouncer.HanziPronouncer(t2)
>>> p.Pronounce()
>>> t2
#<拉拉瓜 1 [] ['l a l a k w a', 'k u d A k u k u d A k u u r i'] >
>>> import token_comp
>>> c = token_comp.OldPhoneticDistanceComparator(t1, t2)
>>> c.ComputeDistance()
>>> c.ComparisonResult()
#<comparator: WWJD <-> 拉拉瓜, 3.2857, "l A l A k u A <-> l a l a k w a">
>>> c.ComparisonResult().Cost()
3.2857142857142856
```

Figure 3: Interactive use of the `ScriptTranscriber` tools. (Note that '>>>' is the standard Python prompt. System responses are indented to the left margin. The two script examples are Cherokee and Hanzi.) The Hanzi pronouncer produces one Chinese and one Native Japanese pronunciation guess for the string. It is the Chinese one — `lalakwa` — that will match with the Cherokee example.

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